

Your challenge - our solution



# Integrating DDS into AXCIOMA, the component approach

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## Remedy IT



- Remedy IT is specialized in communication middleware and component technologies
- Strong focus on open standards based solutions
- Actively involved in the Object Management Group, chairing several OMG standardization efforts
- Our customers are in various domains including telecom, aerospace and defense, transportation, industrial automation
- For more information take a look at our website <u>https://www.remedy.nl</u>



## What We Do



- Global Service Delivery Partner for RTI Connext DDS
- Develop implementations of OMG open standards
  - Open source: TAOX11, AXCIOMA, TAO, CIAO, R2CORBA
- Deliver services related to OMG standards including the CORBA, CCM, and DDS standard
- Develop open standards as part of the Object Management Group





## What is AXCIOMA?



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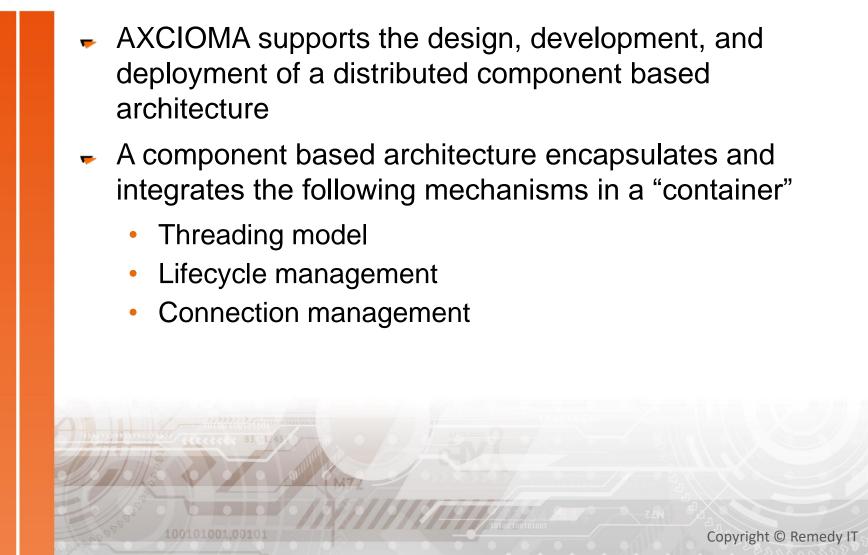
<ul> <li><u>AXCIOMA</u> is a comprehensive software suite combining several Object Management Group (OMG) open standards</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>LwCCM, DDS, DDS4CCM, AMI4CCM, CORBA, IDL, IDL2C++11, and D&amp;C</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>AXCIOMA is based on</li> <li>Interoperable Open Architecture (IOA)</li> </ul>
Component Based Architecture (CBA)
<ul> <li>Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)</li> <li>Event Driven Architecture (EDA)</li> </ul>
Model Driven Architecture (MDA)
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#### AXCIOMA





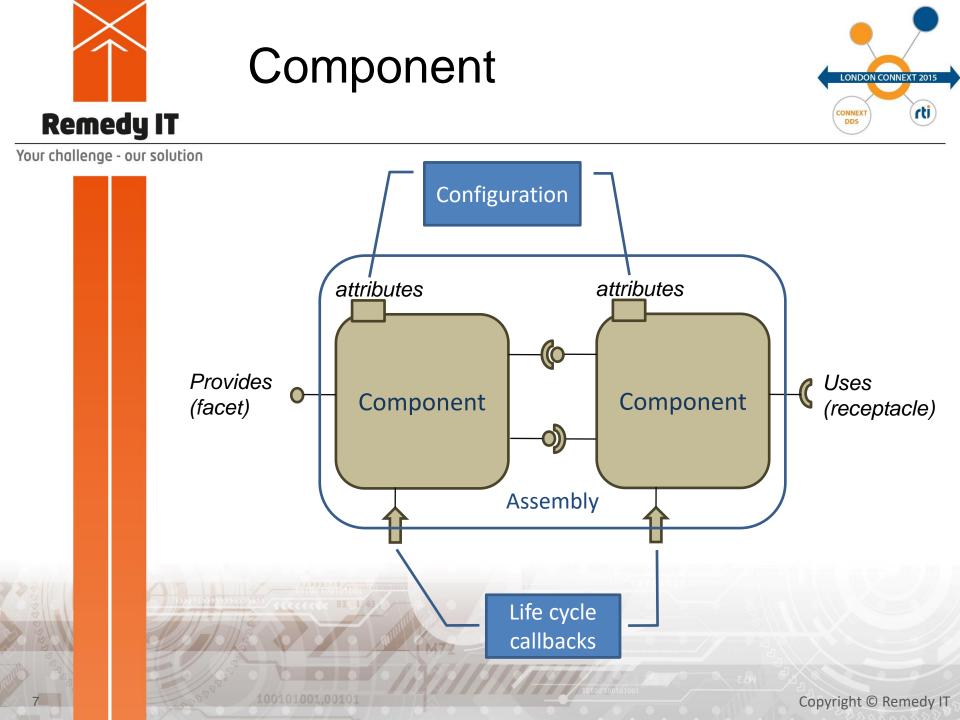


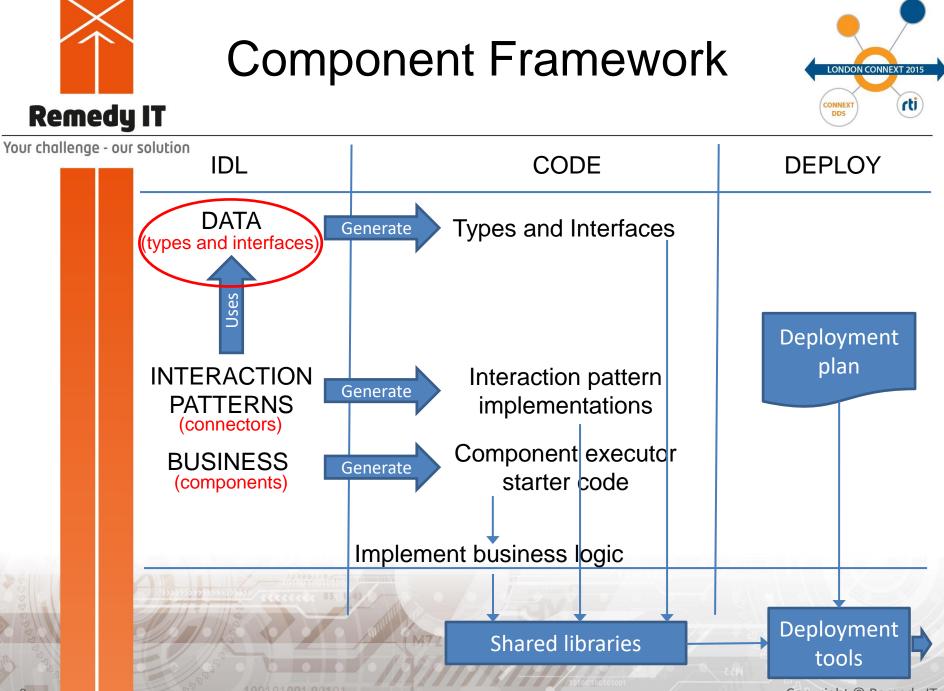
# What Is a Component?



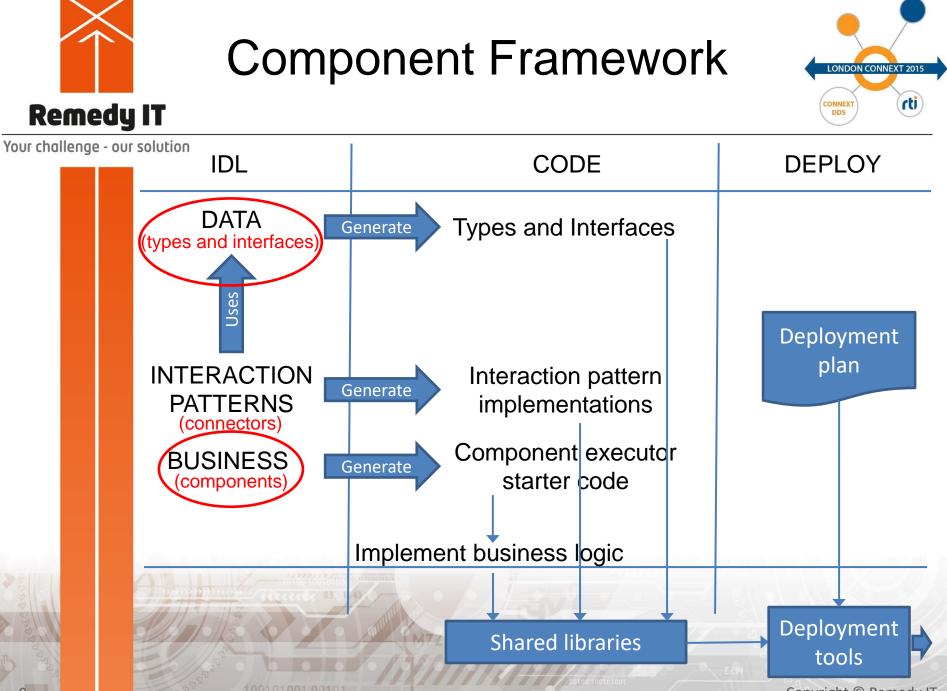
- Independent revisable unit of software with well defined interfaces, called ports
- Can be packaged as an independent deployable set of files
- Smallest decomposable unit that defines standard ports is called a monolithic component
- An component assembly is an aggregation of monolithic components or other component assemblies



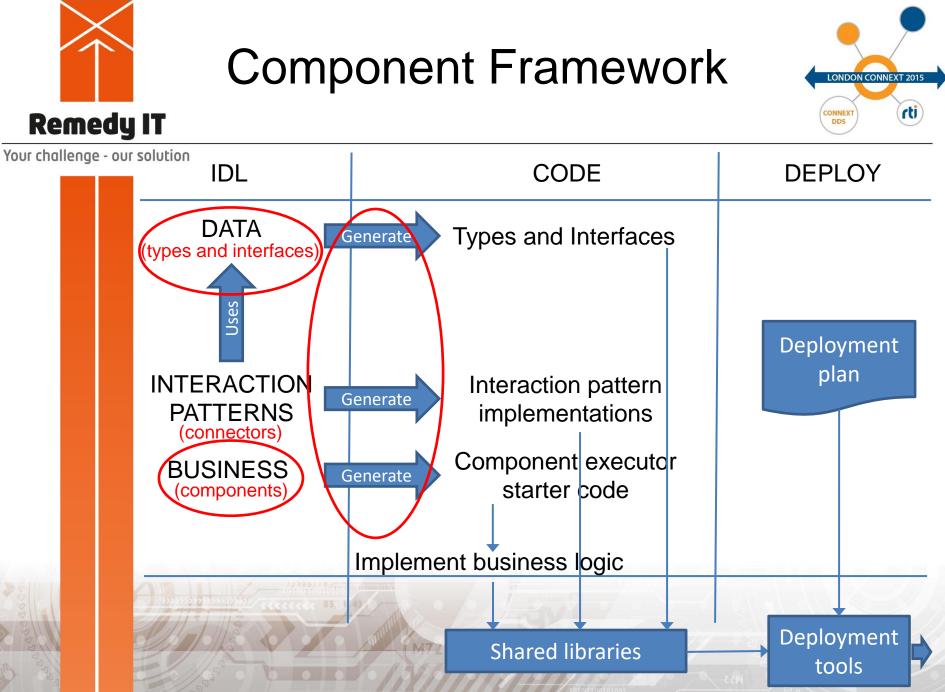


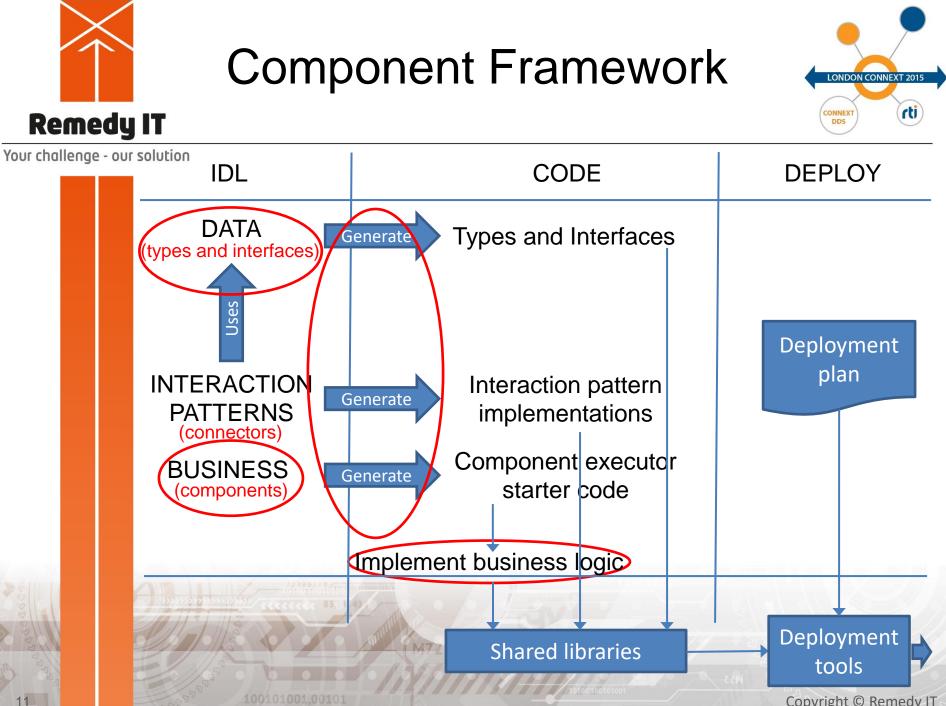


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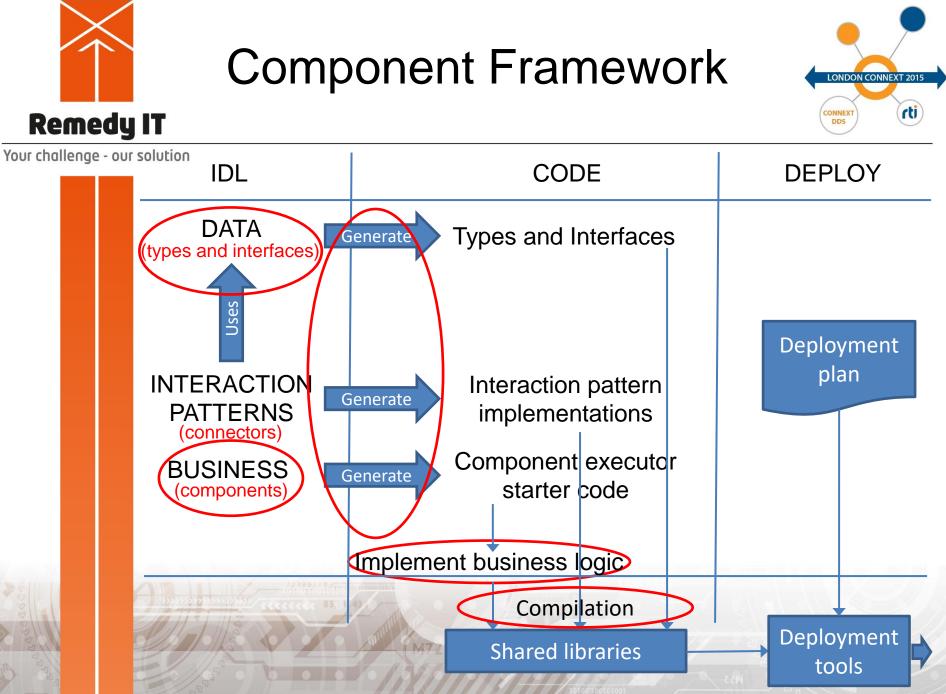


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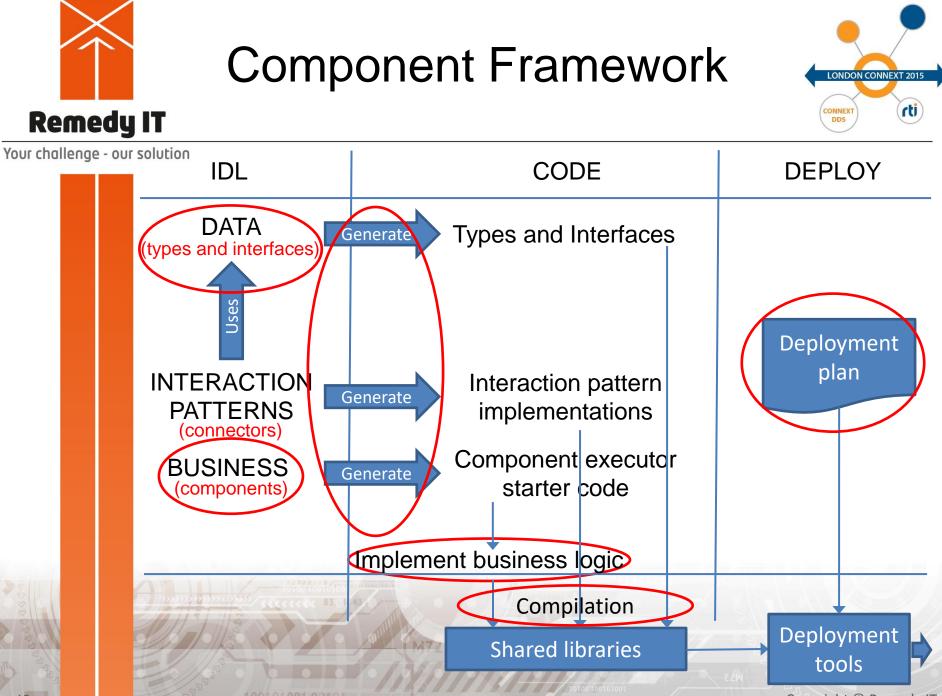




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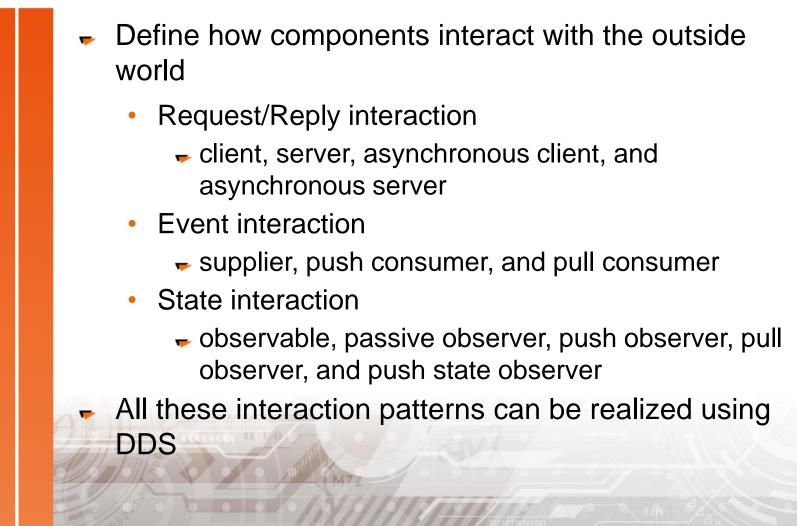


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### **Interaction Patterns**







## Our AXCIOMA DDS Challenge



- Integrate RTI Connext DDS into AXCIOMA
- Provide the IDL to C++11 API to our users
- Abstract and optimize DDS through the interaction patterns
  - Request/reply
  - State
  - Event





# IDL to C++11 Language Mapping (I)



- Simplified mapping for C++
  - Make use of the standard C++ library as much as possible
- Make use of the C++11 features to
  - Reduce amount of application code
  - Reduce amount of possible coding errors by providing a safer API
  - Gain runtime performance
  - Speedup development and testing
    - Faster time to market
    - Reduced costs
    - Reduced training time



# IDL to C++11 Language Mapping (II)



- An IDL interface maps to so called reference types
- Reference types are automatically reference counted
- A nil reference type is represented as nullptr
- A boolean operator for reference comparison is available
- Invoking an operation on a nil reference results in a INV\_OBJREF exception, no need whether object references are valid throughout your business code



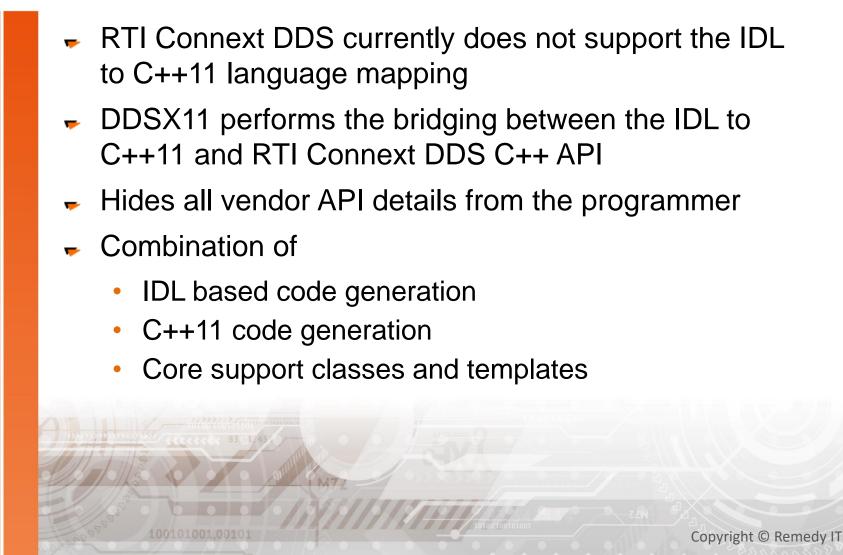


### DDSX11



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# DDSX11 Conversion traits

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- For DDSX11 the C++11 types are leading
- For each IDL defined type we provide a trait with helper methods to convert between C++ and C++11
  - Basic type traits are part of the core
  - Constructed type traits are generated by our RIDL IDL compiler
    - Generated for a specific vendor
- DDSX11 uses the traits and is unaware of the real type





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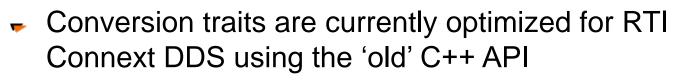
# DDSX11 Conversion traits

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- Traits can be generated differently for other vendors or a different RTI version
- At the moment the C++ and C++11 type are the same the conversion traits are optimized away by the compiler
  - DDSX11 and user code doesn't need to be changed





## **Optimizing DDS Usage**



- DDS API is hidden from the programmer
- Knowledge about how DDS setup is part of the connector
- The DDS usage knowledge is implemented and optimized once
  - Usage of domain participants (how many)
  - Reuse of topics
  - Clean shutdown of DDS
- DDSX11 can use IDL4 annotations which are converted to the DDS vendor specific setting



# Component and DDS Execution Model



- Components run in a single threaded, re-entrant environment
- Callbacks from DDS threads are going dispatched onto our main thread
- No locking in user code necessary
- Additional Execution Models will be available for more complex execution environments





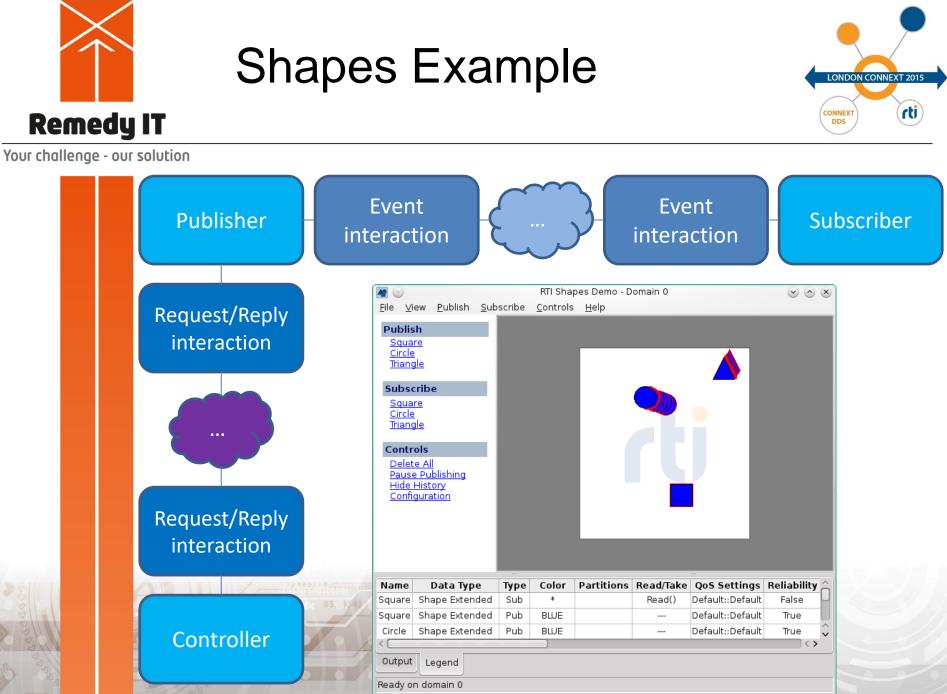
# Testing



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- All our connector and framework functionality has to be tested automatically
- No need for special DDS test connectors
- Special test components that trigger fault conditions
  - Sometimes need to be combined with specific QoS settings
- On heavy loads sometimes DomainParticipant discovery is missed
  - Wait on DDS callbacks like publication\_matched before starting the real test code

Keep QoS and configuration as simple as possible





## Generated ShapeType Class



```
class ShapeType
Ł
public:
  ShapeType () = default;
  ~ShapeType () = default;
  ShapeType (const ShapeType&) = default;
  ShapeType (ShapeType&&) = default;
  ShapeType (color type color, int32 t x, int32 t y, int32 t shapesize);
  ShapeType& operator= (const ShapeType&) = default;
  ShapeType& operator= (ShapeType&&) = default;
  // Getters and Setters
private:
  // Struct members as private members
};
ShapeType shape {"GREEN", 0, 0, 15 };
std::cout << "Created ShapeType " << shape << std::endl;</pre>
ShapeType shape1 = shape;
ShapeType shape2 (shape1);
```



## Component Executor Class



```
/// Component Executor Implementation Class : Publisher comp exec i
class Pubisher comp exec i final
  : public virtual IDL::traits<CCM Publisher comp>::base type
{
public:
  /// Constructor
  Publisher comp exec i ();
  //@@{ RIDL REGEN MARKER } - END :
                           Shapes Publisher comp Impl::Publisher comp exec i[ctor]
  /// Destructor
  virtual ~Publisher comp exec i ();
  /** @name Component port operations. */
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  /// Factory method and getter for the control facet
  /// @return existing instance of facet if one exists, else creates it
  virtual IDL::traits<Shapes::CCM Control>::ref type
  get control () override;
  //@}
  . . .
```



#### **Facet Executor Class**



```
Shapes::ReturnStatus
control_exec_i::setLocation (
    uint16_t x,
    uint16_t y)
{
    Shapes::ReturnStatus status = Shapes::ReturnStatus::RETURN_ERROR;
    auto cex = IDL::traits<Publisher_comp_exec_i>::narrow (
        this->component_executor_.lock ());
    if (cex)
        status = cex->setLocation (x, y);
    else
        std::cout << "setLocation - failed to lock executor." << std::endl;
    return status;
}</pre>
```



### Write a DDS sample



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// Write one sample square for the given instance handle
writer->write\_one (this->square\_, this->instance\_handle\_);



#### Receive a DDS sample



```
// Data is delivered through a callback
void
info_out_data_listener_exec_i::on_one_data (
        const ::ShapeType& datum,
        const ::CCM_DDS::ReadInfo&)
{
    std::cout << "Received " << datum << std::endl;
}</pre>
```



#### Conclusion



- DDS fits perfect into a component based approach
- DDSX11 abstracts vendor differences and improves portability of user code
- Fully automated testing is possible but takes time to implement
- IDL to C++11 simplifies user code, increases performance, and reduces time to implement





#### Contact



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