

Real Time Support in Middleware



Marisol García Valls

Drequiem Lab. <http://www.it.uc3m.es/drequiem>

Departamento de Ingeniería Telemática
Universidad Carlos III de Madrid
`mvalls@it.uc3m.es`



2 Index of presentation

- Our lab
- Our view of networks for reconfigurable embedded systems
- Middleware layer
 - QoS-based reconfigurability of embedded systems
 - Dynamic composition of service-based real-time applications
 - Language-based middleware solutions
- Conclusions

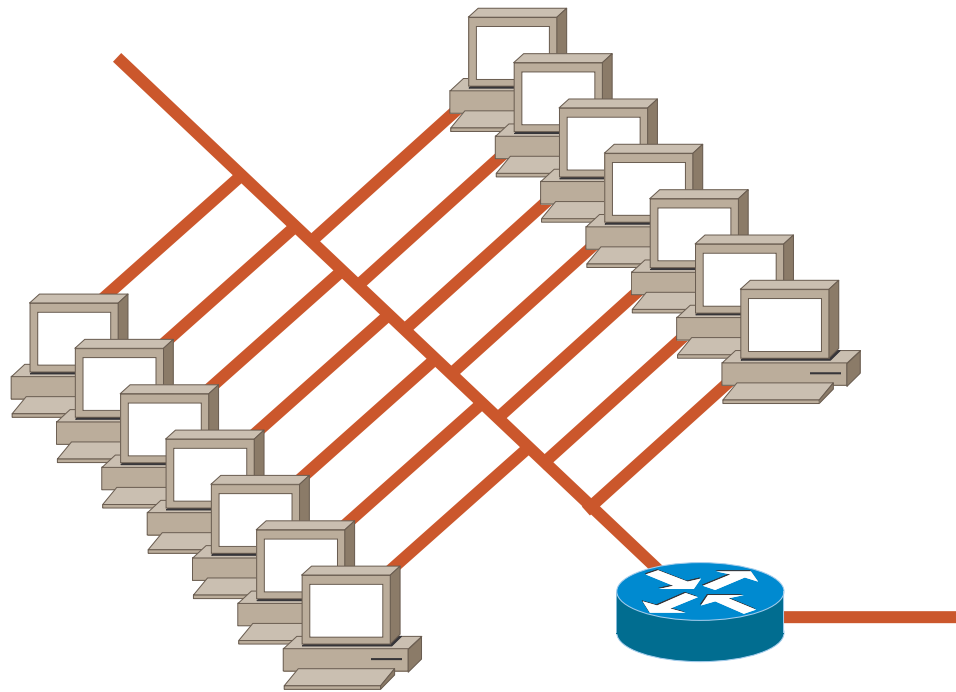


3 Our lab: Drequiem Lab

Drequiem Lab at *Universidad Carlos III de Madrid*

- Marisol GARCÍA VALLS (Head of Lab)
- Prof. Carlos DELGADO KLOOS (Gast Group)
- Pablo BASANTA VAL
- Iria ESTÉVEZ AYRES
- 5 Master Thesis

4 Our View



Node:

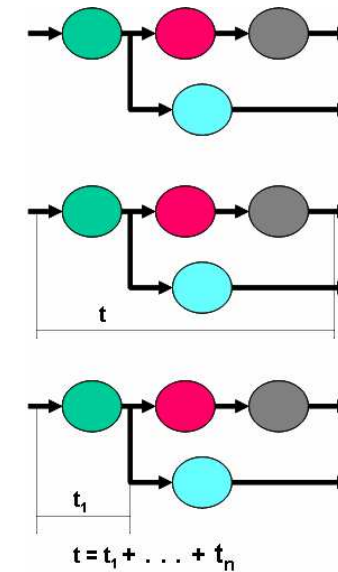
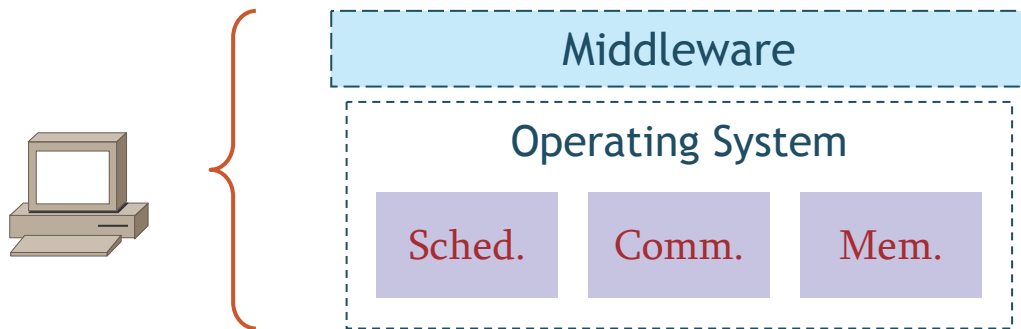
- Processing capacity
- Memory
- RT-communication, power, etc.

Functional Reconfiguration:

- Code paths
- Service profiles, etc.

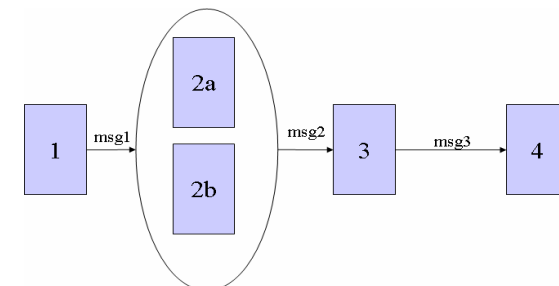
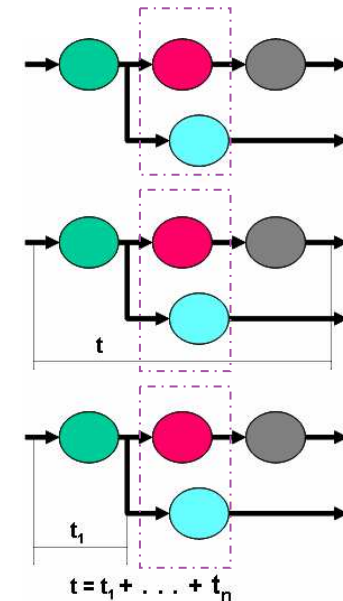
Problems:

- Portability (VM) (arch).
- SW deployment (arch).
- Communications, etc.



5 Applications

- Real-time requirements
 - Networked
- } message delivery and processing bounds (soft)
- Based on services
 - Dynamically reconfigurable: QoS profiles
 - Portability requirements: mobile (portable) code with VMs or appropriate interface abstractions





6 Support at middleware level

- When referring to middleware in real-time systems, the traditional focus is on:
 - Performance
 - Network protocols
 - Real-time language interfaces
 - Non real-time centered designs of software architectures



7 Our focus

- Real-Time Support in Middleware
 - * Dynamic composition of service-based real-time applications
 - * QoS-based dynamic application management and reconfiguration
 1. Minimal infrastructure middleware
 2. Appropriate language interfaces (Object Oriented)
 3. Appropriate characterisation of services/applications
 4. Integration of real-time network protocols to assure real-time communication



8 Some problems and solutions

- Manage QoS of applications
 - Trading-off resources for the quality of the output
 - Algorithms for maximising output quality
 - Architectures of QoS manager entities

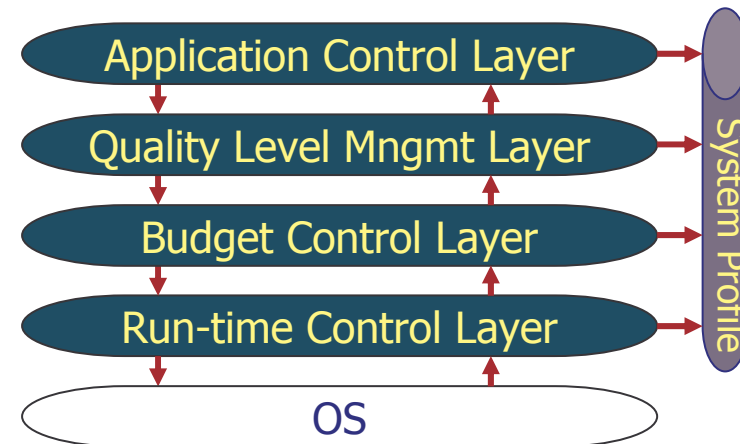
HOLA-QoS
- Basic infrastructure middleware (language-based middleware)
 - Memory management (in RTSJ)
 - Combine it with scheduling
 - Extensions to the language
 - Reimplementation of RMI with enhanced real-time support

Drequiem: RT-RMI
- Dynamic composition and reconfiguration of service-based applications
 - Service composition algorithms
 - Service and application characterization
 - Appropriate architectures to include all necessary processes (discovery, download, etc.)

CoSeRT
- Integration with real-time communications
 - Unified framework for the above
 - Integration of network protocols (RT&RMI-FTT; CoSeRT&FTT; and CoSeRT&RT-RMI&FTT)

9 QoS management

- HOLA-QoS Architecture
(Homogeneous Open Layered Architecture)
 - Centralised (and Multiprocessor)
 - Applications based on tasks with different profiles
 - Objective: maximise quality of Multimedia applications on-line
 - Difficulty: application characterisation, run-time mode management
 - Implementation: TriMedia Processor on pSoSystem

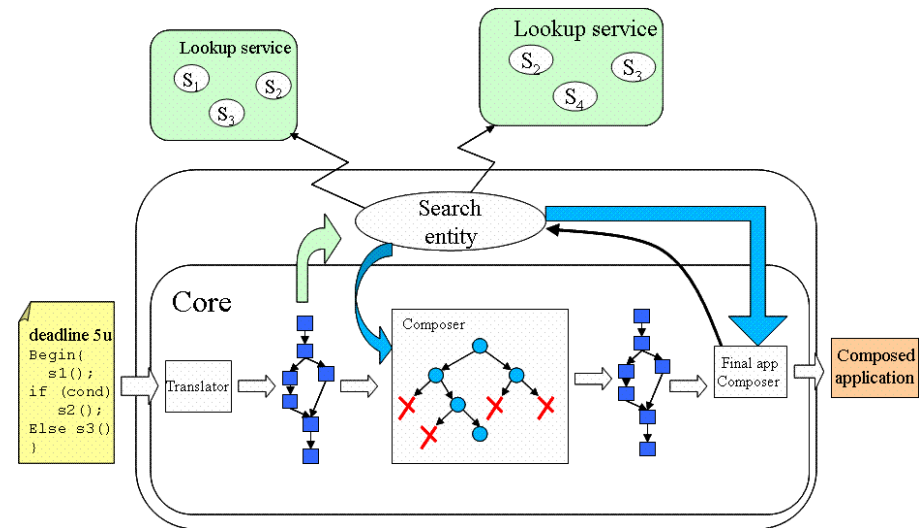
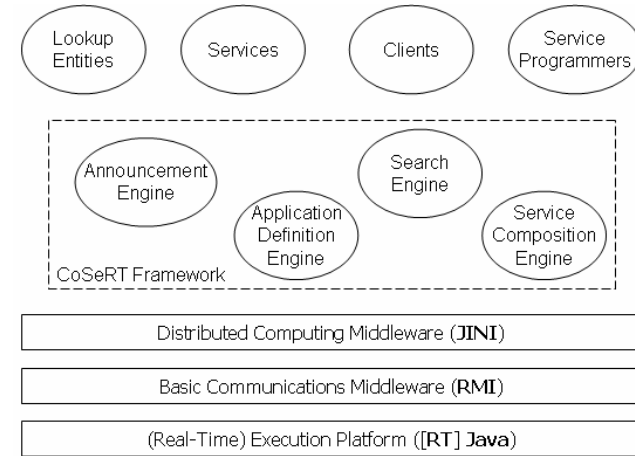


10 Dynamic composition of service-based applications

- CoSeRT

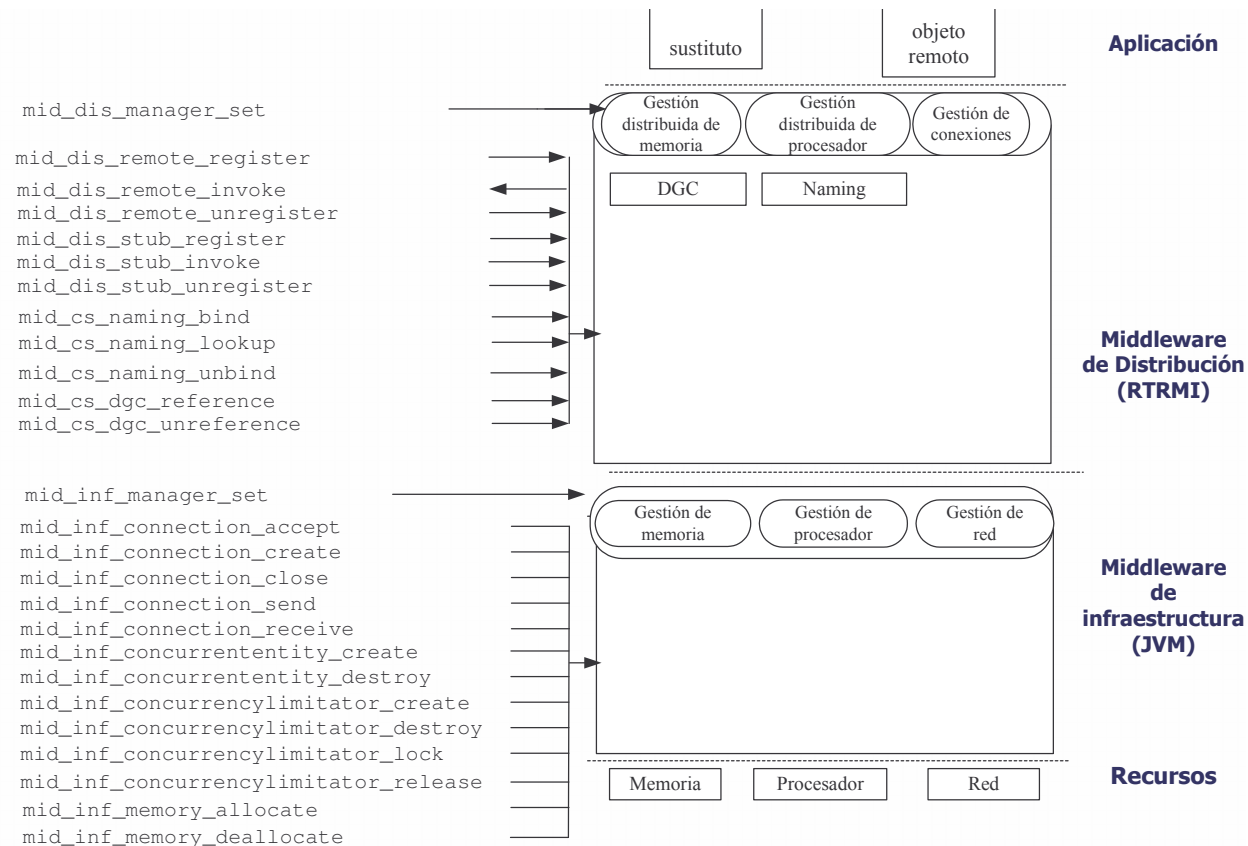
(Composition of Service-based Real-Time Applications)

- Distributed applications based on services
- Objective: dynamic composition and reconfiguration
- Off-line service discovery
- Implementation: Jini/RMI/JVM



11 Real-time languages: RTSJ

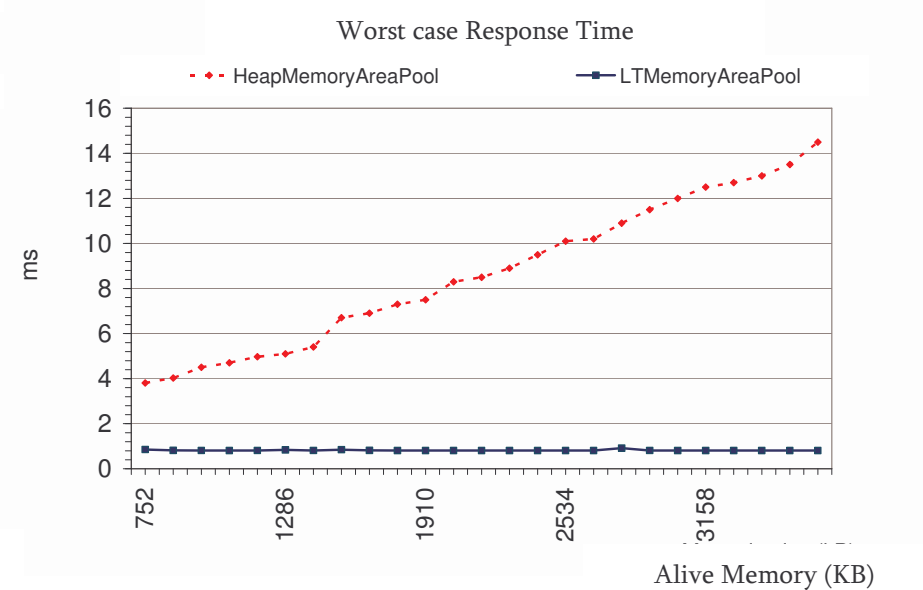
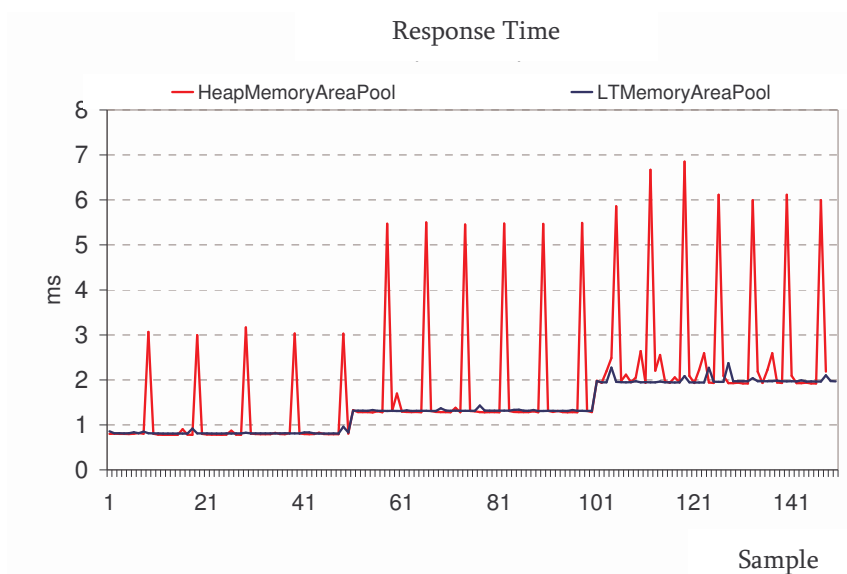
- Distributed Real-Time Java
 - Architecture for Real-Time RMI (based on SUN RMI)



– Extensions for Real-Time Specification for Java

- AGCMemory, NoHeapRemoteObject, ExtendedPortal, RealTimeThread++

12 Real-time languages: improvements to middleware



Time

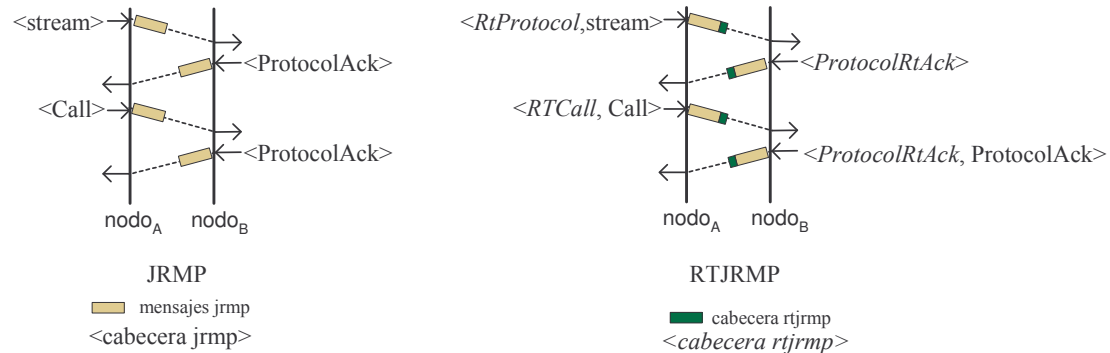
Garbage Colector	peaks +5 ms
Regions/Scopes	plain

Increase of memory usage

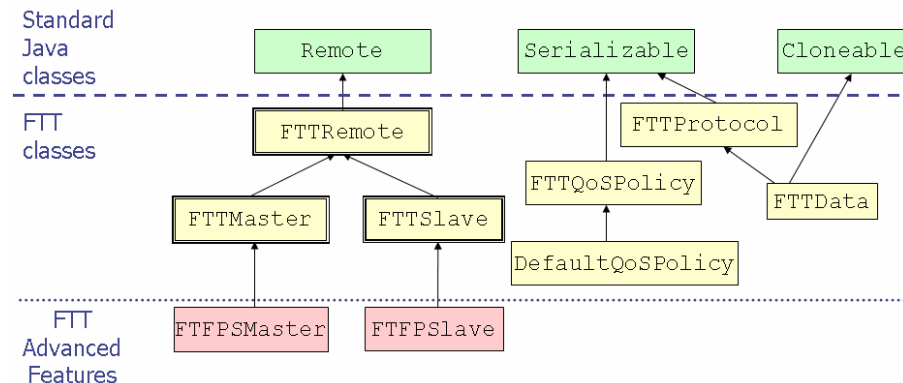
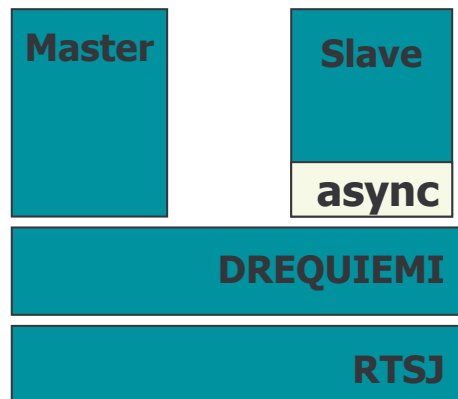
Garbage Colector	linear (+ 3,1 ms/kb)
Regions/Scopes	plain

13 Integration of Real-Time Network Protocols

- New protocols (RTJRMP) to transfer real-time parameters.

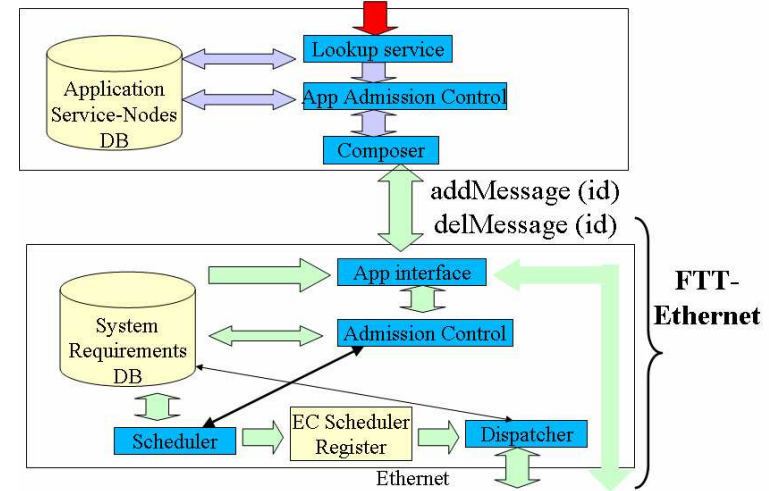
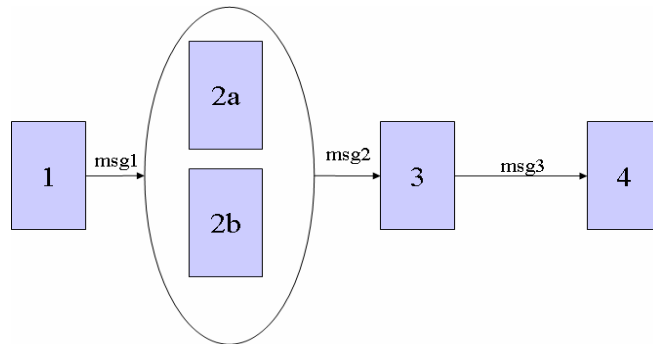


- Current approaches for DRTSJ are silent about clock synchronization

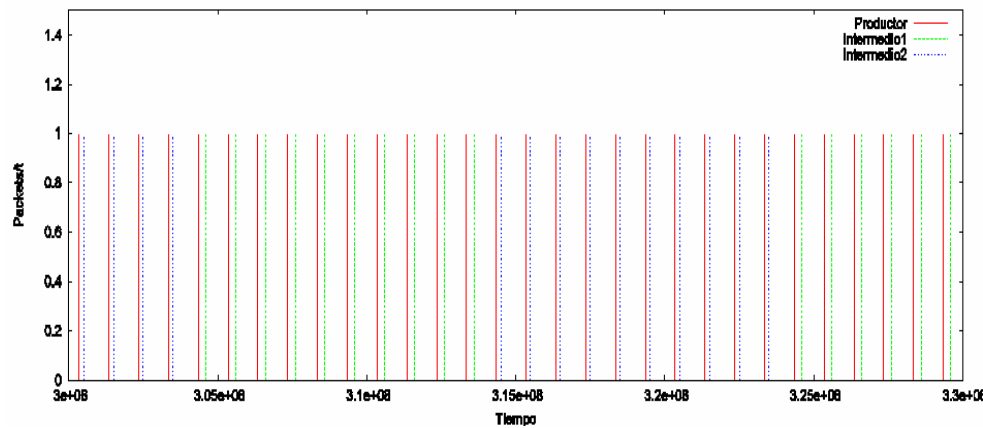


14 Real-time communication for dynamic composition

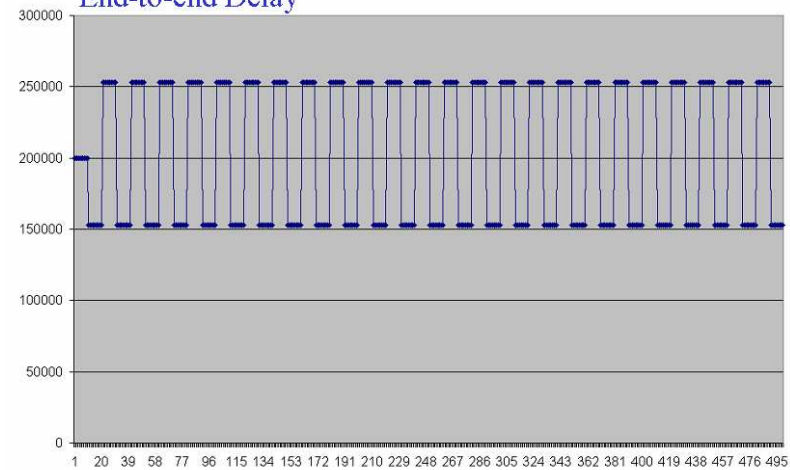
- Integration of CoSeRT with FTT



Packet arrival



End-to-end Delay





15 Conclusions

- Dynamic reconfiguration of distributed embedded systems requires
 - Middleware with true real-time support
 - Frameworks and architectures for dynamic composition of functionality
- Real-time support in middleware requires working at several levels
- At Drequiem Lab, **Real-Time Distributed Embedded Systems** (Infrastructure Middleware)
 - QoS management architectures
 - **HOLA-QoS**: QoS manager for Multimedia Embedded Systems
 - Dynamic composition and reconfiguration
 - **CoSeRT**: Architectural framework for dynamic composition
 - Language-based middleware: Real-Time Java (RMI)
 - Memory management in RTSJ; extensions to the language
 - **DREQUIEMI**: Reimplementation of RMI with enhanced real-time support
 - Integration with real-time communications
 - Integration of CoSeRT with FTT
 - Integration of FTT-RMI



16 Future lines

- Object Oriented Infrastructure Middleware built according to real-time concepts
- Memory management techniques combined with scheduling in middleware (interfaces + implementation)
- Further integration of network protocols and adaptation to better suit the basic middleware infrastructure needs
- Development of QoS-based architectures and frameworks for dynamic composition and reconfiguration of service-based applications