Presentation of Open Simulation Architecture and Open Simulation Instrumentation Framework

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Outline

- OSA
 - Motivations
 - Softwares
 - Objectives
 - Examples
 - Conclusion
- OSIF
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 - Softwares
 - Objectives
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"What is a simulation ?"

- A representation of a situation with similar but simpler model
 - Can easily be manipulated
 - Can show the eventual real effects of a given situation
- Computer simulations:
 - model real-life or hypothetical situation
 - change variables easily







"Do we build our own simulator or reuse an existing one ?"

- There is no perfect simulator BUT
 - All the elements of your perfect simulator already exist.
 - if not, build only the missing part !

"Which confidence level can I have in my results ?"

• More reusing \rightarrow less validation

"Which credibility in comparing results with others studies ?"

• More sharing \rightarrow more credibility





Component-based software engineering CBSE

- separation of concerns
 - better understanding and maintainability
- similar to object-oriented programming
 - but at the general architecture software level
 - monolithic executable versus reusable bricks



MASCOTTE

MINRIA

Fractal

- Primitive Component
 - Code Container
 - Client-server interactions
- Composite component
 - Hierarchical grouping
 - Strong Isolation
 - Shared sub-Component
- Dynamic (re)configuration
 - Factory & Template Components
 - Dynamic bindings
- Introspection
- Extensibility of non-functional services
 - Controllers
- Architecture Description Language



FractalADL

- Read Architecture from XML Files
 - Read definitions from multiple files
 - Each file embeds its own syntax
 - possibly several DTDs (means extension is unlimited)
 - Overloading capabilities
 - An XML definition may be partly overloaded by another
- Default ADL parser handles several concerns
 - Attribute settings, Component Naming, Distributed Execution
 - Modular, extensible structure (hierarchical comp)
 - New concerns may be added
 - Existing may be replaced



Aspect-Oriented Programming





Aspect-Oriented Programming

- Paradigm for modularizing applications with many concerns
- Goals are :
 - Separation of concerns
 - AOP instructions are placed in separate source files
 - Crosscutting interactions and Dependencies inversion
 - Identify particular instructions in an existing Code
 - To Apply Pre/Post/Replacement Processings
 - To Enrich/Extend existing code





Maven

- Maven is an Open Source project from Apache
- Maven manages among other
 - Builds
 - Documentation
 - Reporting
 - Dependencies
 - SCMs
 - Releases
 - Distribution
- Maven Archetype help starting new project from templates





Objectives

And OSA was born ...

- Separation of modeling concerns
 - $\bullet \ \rightarrow \text{component-based framework}$
- Separation of simulation concerns
 - $\bullet \ \rightarrow \text{layered approach}$
- Bridge between concerns
 - $\bullet \ \rightarrow$ aspect-oriented programming
- Backup and replayability
 - $\bullet \ \rightarrow \ maven \ project \ management$



- GOAL
 - build or reuse existing parts from others simulators and third-party tools





Open Simulation Architecture

A component-based framework



The Fractal Component Framework







- Simulation of a P2P system:
 - Components: Peer, Network, Simulator
 - Bindings: Peer<->Network, Peer<->Simulator, Network<->Simulator
 - Controls: LocalSimulator
- Objectives:
 - hundreds of thousands of peers, one network, 1 simulator





Annotations

Fraclet

```
13 @Component
14 @Membrane(controller = "simPrimitive")
15 public class Hello implements HelloItf {
16
17⊝
     @Requires(name = "world")
18
     private WorldItf world;
19
200
     @Controller(value = "simulation-controller")
     private SimulationControllerAPI simulationController ;
21
22
230
     public void printHello() {
24
       simulationController .waiting(10);
25
       world.print("Hello");
26
     }
27
28 }
```

Helloworld

```
3 <definition name="fr.inria.osa.models.helloworld">
 4
 5⊝
       <component name="Hello"
 6
           definition="fr.inria.osa.models.Hello"/>
 7
 80
       <component name="World"
 9
           definition="fr.inria.osa.models.World"/>
10
11
       <binding client="Hello.world" server="World.world" />
12
13 </definition>
14
```





Man-in-the-middle

```
3 <definition name="fr...hellomitm" extends="fr...helloworld":
 4
 5
       <component name="Hello"/>
 6
       <component name="World"/>
 7
89
       <component name="Mitm"
 9
           definition="fr.inria.osa.models.Mitm"/>
10
11
       <binding client="Hello.world" server="Mitm.world" />
12
       <binding client="Mitm.world" server="World.world" />
13
14 </definition>
```





Spyware

• ADL:

```
3 <definition name="fr...hellospy" extends="fr...helloworld">
 4
 5⊝
       <component name="Hello"/>
 6
 7⊝
      <component name="Spy"</pre>
 8
           definition="fr.inria.osa.models.Spy">
 9
       </component>
100
110
       <binding client="Hello.spy" server="Spy.spy" />
12
13 </definition>
```

AOP:

 before(Hello hello): execution(void Hello.printHello()) && this(hello){ ... code ... }





All in one

```
3 <definition name="fr...Allinone"
      extends="fr...hellomitm, fr...hellospy">
4
5 </definition>
```





Conclusion

What is OSA

- OSA is a simulator framework
 - separation of concerns
 - each layer of the simulation could be replaced or improved
 - engine, model, scenario, instrumentation, deployment, ...
 - AOP enable bridge between concerns
 - such as between modeling and instrumentation
- OSA could be used
 - to build your perfect simulator
 - to conduct simulation studies
 - as a testbed for simulation algorithm, methodology, ...
 - to learn simulation focusing on a specific concern





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Motivation

• Simple API

- instrumentation and modeling concerns are mixed together
 - $\bullet\,$ useless data $\rightarrow\,$ slow down the simulation
 - $\bullet\,$ missing data $\rightarrow\,$ need source modification
- consume a lot of disk space / bandwidth
- Data processing
 - filter useful data
 - take a long time
 - often not reusable





COSMOS

COntext entitieS coMpositiOn and Sharing

- Component-based framework for managing context data in ubiquitous applications
- Instrumentation built as a graph of processing nodes
- 3 COSMOS entities: collector, processor, policy
 - Placement of processors on the context nodes
 - passive/active
 - observation/notification
 - blocking/non-blocking
- Based on Fractal





Objectives

- Separate instrumentation concern from modeling concern
 - $\bullet \ \rightarrow \ Aspect-Oriented \ Programming$
- Live process data
 - $\bullet \ \rightarrow \text{COSMOS}$
- Build reusable processing
 - \rightarrow COSMOS (based on Fractal)
- Compose instrumentation on demand
 - $\bullet \ \rightarrow \ \mathsf{FractalADL}$





Separation of Concerns





Live-processing







Composition

- COSMOS Based on Fractal
 - $\bullet \ \rightarrow$ FractalADL allow composition by extension and overloading
- Benefits:
 - keep simple
 - $\bullet \ \rightarrow$ easier to manage and maintain
 - $\bullet \rightarrow$ reuse more
 - build complex





Real experiments processing

- COSMOS is for real applications
 - We succesfully use COSMOS for instrumentation and data processing in simulation
- Apply the same data processing on real experiment and simulation
 - validation of simulation results
 - $\bullet\,$ sharing processing $\to\,$ more confidence





conclusion OSIE

- separation of concerns
 - favor model reuse
- live processing
 - save disk space / bandwidth / processing time
- composition
 - build / manage / maintain simple instrumentation and data processing
 - reuse data processing
 - build complex data processing by composition
- apply data processing on real experiment
 - reuse data processing
 - validate simulation
 - confidence increase





Conclusion

Actual and Future works

- OSA actually support
 - James II
 - plugins
 - DEVS engine
 - COSMOS
 - Scave (Omnet++ post-processing tool)
 - Deployment
 - FractalBF (RMI, RESTful, WebService)
 - FDF
- OSA could support in the near future
 - YOUR works :)





Conclusion

Thank you

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