



## Outline

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- ◆ Introduction and Major Issues
- ◆ Commercial Mobile Middleware
- ◆ Next-Generation Mobile Middleware
- ◆ Case Study – LIME
- ◆ Middleware for Wireless Sensor Networks
- ◆ Open Issues and Future Directions

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## Case Study: LIME + other GVDS

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- ◆ LIME
  - ◆ Applications
  - ◆ Model
  - ◆ Extensions
  - ◆ Summary
- ◆ LIME is an example of a Global Virtual Data Structure. Two other examples are
  - ◆ XMIDDLE
  - ◆ PeerWare

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## REDROVER: virtual games in physical space

- ◆ **Distinguishing characteristic:** An application where transient interactions among mobile users are central (similar to disaster recovery or robot environment discovery)
- ◆ Maintains a consistent view of the current system configuration: **who else is around**
- ◆ Players request information on demand from specific connected players, as well as register interest for special data from *any* player



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## ROAMINGJIGSAW: a multi-player puzzle



- ◆ **Distinguishing characteristic:** a mobile application where the limited availability of shared information due to mobility is central (similar to CSCW scenarios)
- ◆ Allows players to work while disconnected to assemble parts of the puzzle
- ◆ Maintains a **weakly consistent** view of global progress toward the overall puzzle solution

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## Enabling the Rapid Development of Mobile Applications

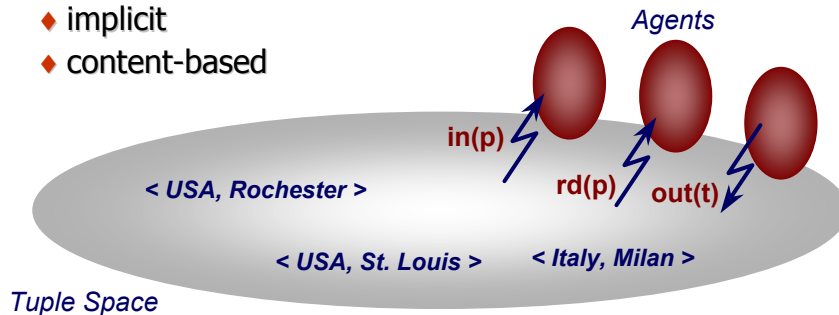
- ◆ Embody a **conceptual model** to facilitate the design of mobile applications
- ◆ Functional characteristics to consider
  - ◆ Disconnected operation
  - ◆ Context awareness (data and system)
  - ◆ Context transparency (data and system)
  - ◆ Reactive programming
- ◆ Provide **coordination constructs** to achieve rapid development of mobile applications through middleware

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## Linda

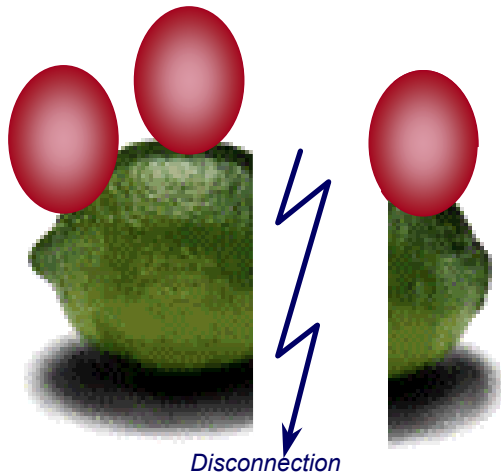
- ◆ Tuple-based model of coordination
- ◆ The tuple space is global and persistent
- ◆ Communication is
  - ◆ decoupled in time and space
  - ◆ implicit
  - ◆ content-based



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## LIME: Linda in a Mobile Environment



Disconnection

- ◆ Maintain simple DSM programming model
- ◆ LIME = Linda +
  - ◆ Transiently Shared Tuple Spaces
  - ◆ Tuple Location
  - ◆ Reactions
  - ◆ System Configuration Tuple Space
- ◆ Result: rapid application development

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## Transiently Shared Tuple Spaces

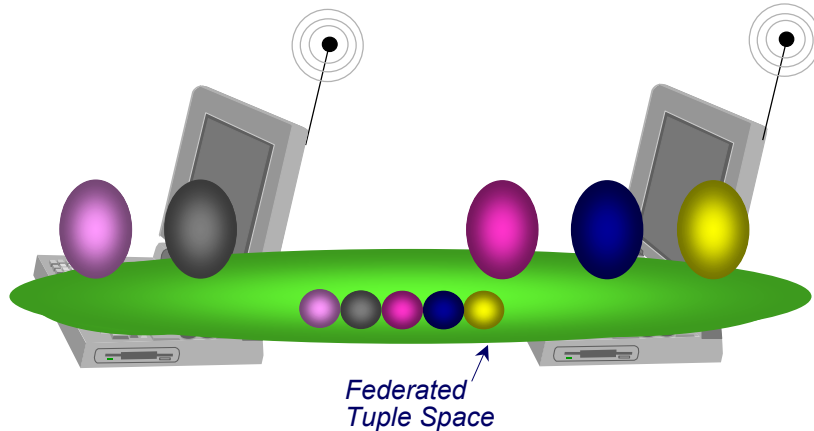
- ◆ Mobile agents are the only active components in the system and are permanently associated with an **interface tuple space** (ITS)
  - ◆ Mobile hosts are just “roaming containers” for mobile agents
- ◆ Through the ITS, the mobile agent perceive a context that may change dynamically
- ◆ The shared context, as determined by mobility, is determined through **transient sharing** of the ITSs
  - ◆ Mobility (agent migration and/or changes in connectivity) triggers **engagement** and **disengagement** of the tuple spaces, and dynamic reconfiguration of the contents perceived by each agent
- ◆ The ITS is accessed using Linda operations

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## Context Transparency: Transiently Shared Tuple Spaces

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## Degrees of Context Awareness

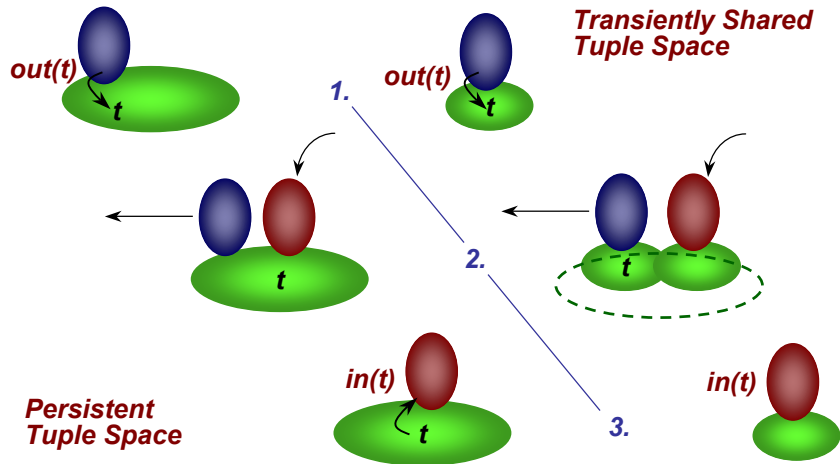
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- ◆ Thus far, distribution and mobility are hidden in what is perceived as a local tuple space (the ITS)
  - ◆ Programming is simplified
- ◆ But, this view may hide too much from some applications which may need to:
  - ◆ limit the scope of query operations to a part of the context
  - ◆ output tuples that are meant to stay with a host different from the producer

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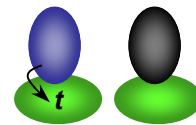


## Persistent vs. Transiently Shared Tuple Spaces



## Binding Tuples to Locations

- ◆ A tuple's location is the ITS of an agent
- ◆  $out[\lambda](t)$ 
  - ◆ the tuple  $t$  is inserted in the caller's ts
  - ◆ if  $\lambda$  is connected,  $t$  migrates to  $\lambda$ 's ts; insertion and migration constitute a single atomic step
  - ◆ if  $\lambda$  is not connected,  $t$  stays in the caller's ts and is marked as **"misplaced"**
- ◆ Query operations are also extended to access a projection of the federated tuple space





## More on Tuple Location

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- ◆ Upon insertion in a tuple space, a user tuple  $t$  is augmented with two fields, yielding a new tuple  $\langle c, d, t \rangle$ :
  - ◆  $c$ , **current**: the identifier of the agent whose tuple space is hosting the tuple
  - ◆  $d$ , **destination**: the identifier of the agent that is the *intended* recipient of the tuple
- ◆ If  $c \neq d$ , the tuple is “misplaced”
- ◆ This information is used during ITS engagement and disengagement

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## Exploiting Tuple Location

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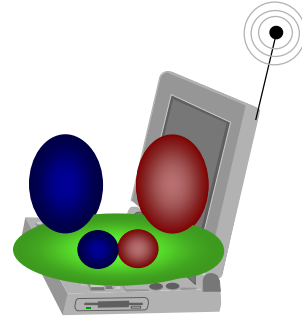
- ◆ LIME extends Linda operations with location parameters, which are the only means by which the user can modify or refer to the location fields of a tuple
- ◆ **out** $[\lambda](t)$ 
  - ◆ the tuple  $t$  is inserted in the caller's ITS, with its destination location set to  $\lambda$
  - ◆ if  $\lambda$  is connected,  $t$  migrates to  $\lambda$ 's ITS; insertion and migration constitute a single atomic step
  - ◆ if  $\lambda$  is not connected,  $t$  stays in the caller's ITS as misplaced
  - ◆ **out** $(t)$  is equivalent to **out** $[\lambda](t)$  where  $\lambda$  is the caller
- ◆ **in** $[\omega, \lambda](p)$  and **rd** $[\omega, \lambda](p)$ 
  - ◆ The query for a matching tuple is restricted to a projection of the tuple space, namely to all the tuples whose current location is  $\omega$  and destination is  $\lambda$

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## Tuple Space Engagement

- ◆ Engagement is triggered by the arrival of a new mobile unit (physical or logical)
  - ◆ The contents of the ITSs are merged
  - ◆ Misplaced tuples are migrated to destination
  - ◆ Engagement operations are perceived as a single, atomic step

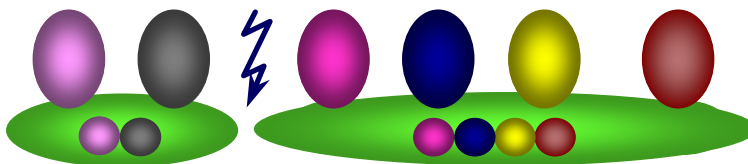


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## Tuple Space Disengagement

- ◆ Disengagement also relies on tuple location
  - ◆ Transiently shared tuple space are separated as if each mobile agent were alone
  - ◆ Separate federated tuple spaces are computed based on the system configuration after disconnection
  - ◆ In practice, all the tuples are already with the right agent, and no tuple movement is necessary



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## Awareness of System Configuration

- ◆ Details of the system configuration context remain partially hidden
  - ◆ If a probe  $\text{inp}[\omega, \lambda](\rho)$  fails, it may be that  $\omega$  is around and does not have tuples matching  $\rho$ , or that  $\omega$  is not around
  - ◆ Only awareness of the *data context* is provided
- ◆ Many applications require knowledge of the context determined by the *system configuration*
  - ◆ This is presented to the user in a read-only tuple space named `LimeSystem` is provided
  - ◆ The same abstraction is used to represent both data and system configuration context awareness

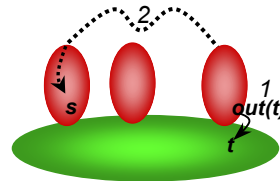
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## Reacting to Changes in Context

- ◆ Mobility is a highly dynamic environment, where reacting to changes is fundamental
- ◆ Linda provides a *pull* mechanism; with LIME we want to *push* data to applications:

`reactsTo (s,p)`



- ◆ *Strong* and *weak* reactions provide different atomicity guarantees

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## Strong Reactions

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- ◆ Strong reactions derived directly from Mobile UNITY reactive statements
  - ◆ after each non-reactive statement, a reaction is selected non-deterministically and its guard evaluated
  - ◆ if the guard is true, the action is executed, otherwise the reaction is a skip
  - ◆ the process continues until there are no enabled reactions
- ◆ The state change and the corresponding action are tightly coupled
  - ◆ Implementing strong reactions in a distributed system involves a distributed transaction
  - ◆ Strong reactions are mostly exploited within a single host, typically to support logical mobility

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## Weak Reactions

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- ◆ A much looser coupling is provided between the state change and the action  $s$ 
  - ◆ The action  $s$  is guaranteed eventually to execute
  - ◆ Implementation does not require a distributed transaction
- ◆ Similar to event-based systems, or notification mechanisms for tuple spaces (e.g., TSpaces' `eventRegister`, or JavaSpaces' `notify`)
  - ◆ ... but a LIME reaction is triggered by the state of the system, not by the occurrence of an event

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## Reacting to System Configuration

- ◆ System configuration is another component of mobile context
- ◆ Present *"who is around"* as a tuple space called LIMESYSTEM
  - ◆ Accessed with same primitives as data context
  - ◆ Read only by user, updated by system
- ◆ Augmented with system information, e.g., host configuration, link state (QoS)

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## The Making of LIME

- ◆ LIME is the result of a development process integrating formal modeling, implementation, and application development

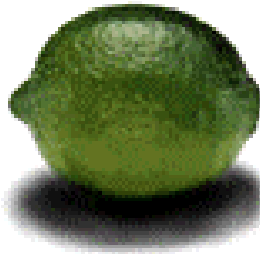
### *Transiently Shared Tuple Spaces*

#### **Context Transparency**

Tuple migration  
Location transparent ops

#### **Reactivity**

Strong  
Weak  
ONCE/ONCEPERTUPLE



#### **Context Awareness**

Tuple location  
Location aware ops

#### **System Configuration Access**

LIMESYSTEM tuple space

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