



Outline

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

99



Case Study: LIME + other GVDS

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

100



REDROVER: virtual games in physical space

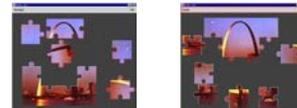
- ◆ **Distinguishing characteristic:** An application where transient interactions among mobile users are central (similar to disaster recovery or robot environment discovery)
- ◆ Maintains a consistent view of the current system configuration: **who else is around**
- ◆ Players request information on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



101



ROAMING JIGSAW: 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

102



Enabling the Rapid Development of Mobile Applications

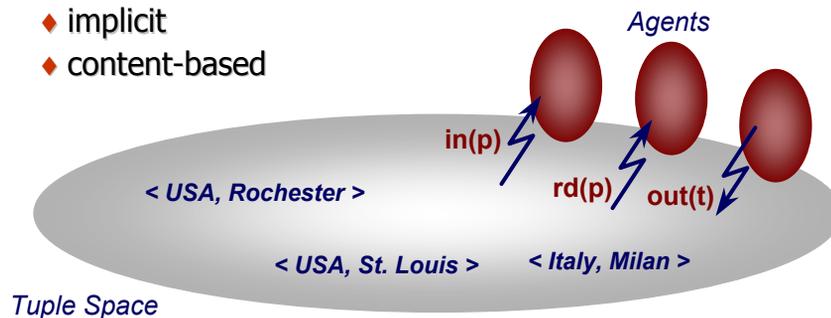
- ◆ Embody a **conceptual model** to facilitate the design of mobile applications
- ◆ Functional characteristics to consider
 - ◆ Disconnected operation
 - ◆ Context awareness (data and system)
 - ◆ Context transparency (data and system)
 - ◆ Reactive programming
- ◆ Provide **coordination constructs**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

103



Linda

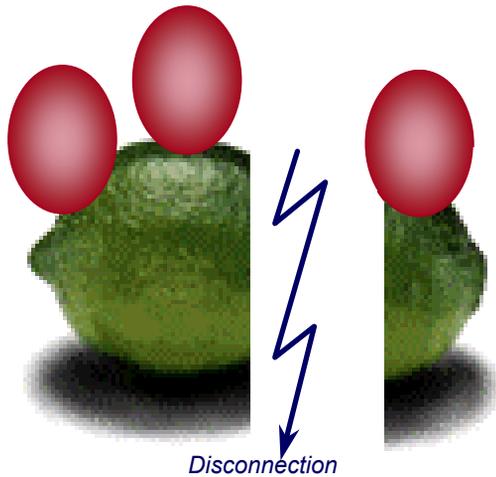
- ◆ Tuple-based model of coordination
- ◆ The tuple space is global and persistent
- ◆ Communication is
 - ◆ decoupled in time and space
 - ◆ implicit
 - ◆ content-based



104



LIME: Linda in a Mobile Environment



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

105



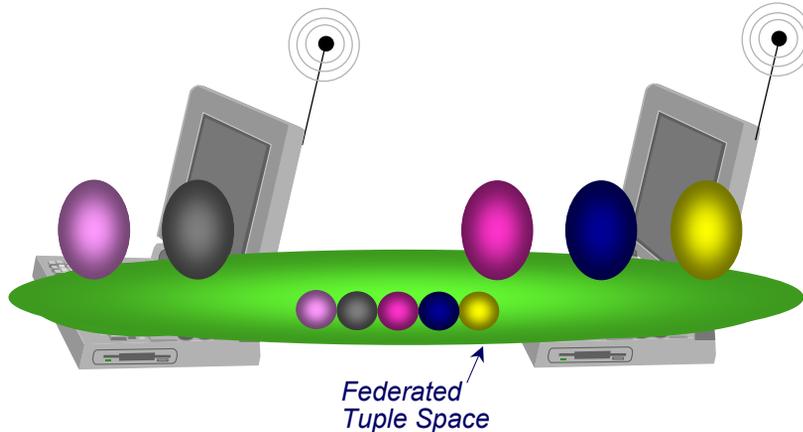
Transiently Shared Tuple Spaces

- ◆ 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 perceives 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

106



Context Transparency: Transiently Shared Tuple Spaces



107



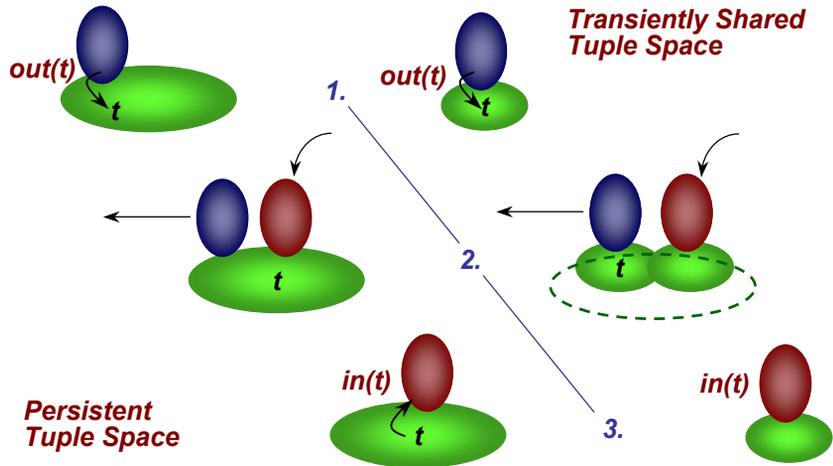
Degrees of Context Awareness

- ◆ 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

108

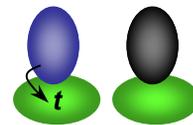


Persistent vs. Transiently Shared Tuple Spaces



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 λ is connected, t migrates to λ 's ts; insertion and migration constitute a single atomic step
 - ◆ if λ 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

- ◆ 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

111



Exploiting Tuple Location

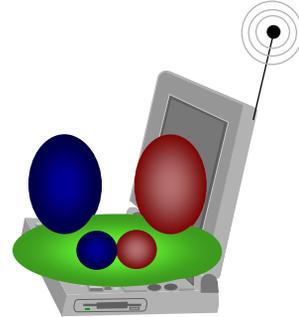
- ◆ LIME extends Linda operations with location parameters, which are the only means by which the user can modify or refer to the location fields of a tuple
- ◆ **out** $[\lambda](t)$
 - ◆ the tuple t is inserted in the caller's ITS, with its destination location set to λ
 - ◆ if λ is connected, t migrates to λ 's ITS; insertion and migration constitute a single atomic step
 - ◆ if λ is not connected, t stays in the caller's ITS as misplaced
 - ◆ **out** (t) is equivalent to **out** $[\lambda](t)$ where λ 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 ω and destination is λ

112



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

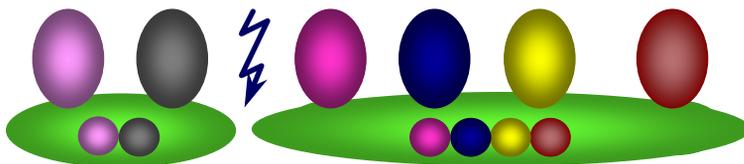


113



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



114



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 ω is around and does not have tuples matching ρ , or that ω 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

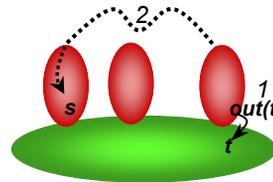
115



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

116



Strong Reactions

- ◆ 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

117



Weak Reactions

- ◆ 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

118



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)

119



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

120