

An implementation of Fractal in the Think framework for building OS kernels

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Fractal Workshop

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Objective

- Development of a light-weight software architecture to allow the construction of kernels
 - that are minimal
 - As few concepts as possible
- that are dedicated to a wide variety of hardware support
 - From PC cluster to PDA
- that fit specific domains
 - Real-time systems, distributed systems
- that can evolve over time
 - Replace a policy, add a functionality

Motivations

- Explosive growth in the diversity of mobile devices
 - Handheld and ubiquitous computing
- Needs to adapt to a changing environment
 - To remove network protocols in a local environment
 - Modification of internal system structures
 - ⇔ Needs to exhibit the architecture
 - To increase security when reaching an untrusted network
 - Change a policy dynamically

Outline of the talk

- Think component-based architecture
 - An overview of the software framework
 - Implementation of the framework
- Fractal in the Think framework
 - Use of Fractal for building OS kernels
 - Experiments in using Fractal
 - An implementation of Fractal
- First evaluation

Think Is Not a Kernel

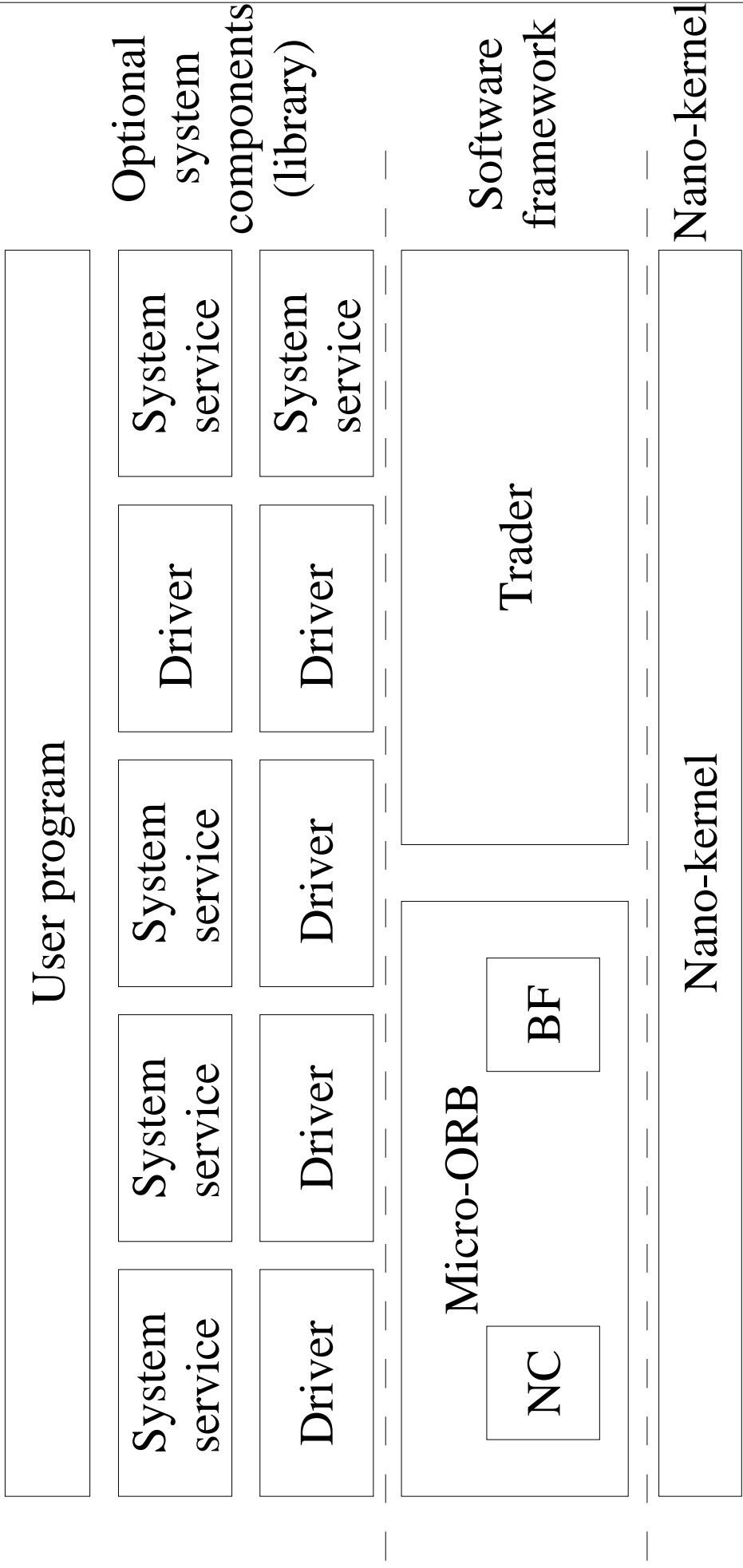
An overview of the software framework

☞ *A component-based architecture dedicated to build customized OS kernels*

- A minimal nano-kernel highly dependent of hardware support
 - Hardware resources reified (ex : processor)
- A set of optional system components in a library
 - Device drivers and service systems (ex : scheduler)
- A software framework
 - Definition of a programming model inspired by the standard ODP reference model
 - Basic modeling concepts : components, interfaces, bindings, naming contexts, binding factories

How to build a kernel with Think

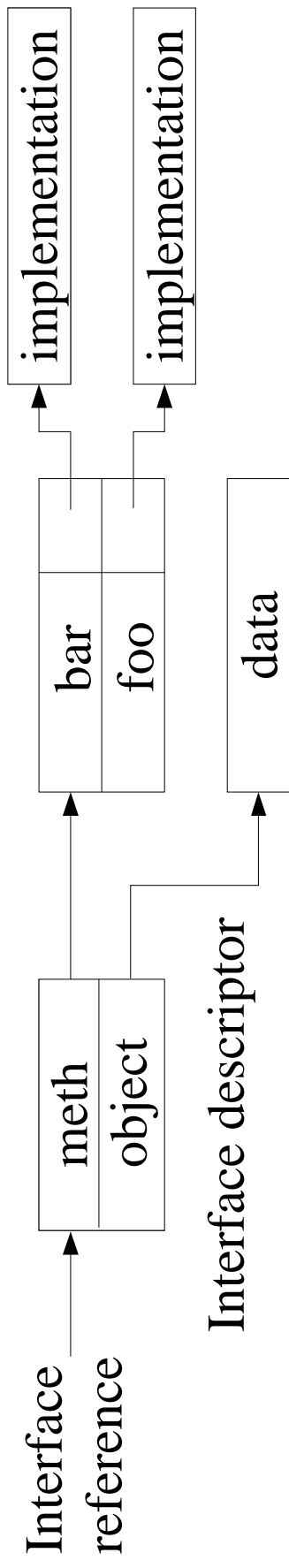
An overview of the software framework



Instantiation of interfaces

Implementation of the framework

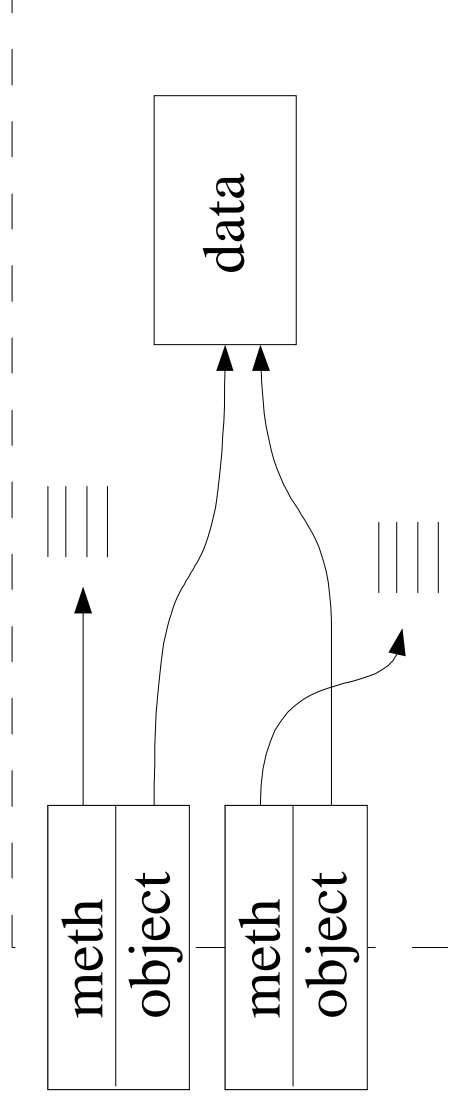
- Component is a run-time structure
 - Interface = Named interaction point
 - Binding = Interaction object between interfaces
- Run-time representation of an interface



Instantiation of components

Implementation of the framework

- A component owns one or more functional interfaces
 - Pointer to interface methods implementation
 - Reference to a set of instance variables
- Data shared amongst all interfaces



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Why Fractal?

Use of Fractal for building OS kernels

- Standardization of component models within ObjectWeb consortium
- A software framework
 - Minimalist approach
- Component-based infrastructure
 - Configuration
 - Hierarchic composition model
 - Reconfiguration
 - Addition/suppression of components, interfaces...

Our contribution

Use of Fractal for building OS kernels

- ⇨ Enhancement of the Think framework with a C implementation of a mini-Fractal
 - Fractal composition model
 - Recursive with a content/controller pattern
 - Fractal core framework for reconfiguration
 - ☞ Meta-level interfaces to control components' behavior
 - Identity, content, binding, lifecycle

Main difficulties

Experiments in using Fractal

- OS domain requires a lightweight support
 - Main Fractal programming interfaces
 - Paying reconfiguration cost only if a reconfiguration takes place
- Without predefined assumptions
 - Each component must be free to define its own control policies
- Keeping the existing system
 - Allow the coexistence of both component models

Comparaison with Fractal specifications

Experiments in using Fractal

- Names in BindingController and ComponentIdentity

```
void bind(Name client, Name server);  
void unbind(Name client);
```

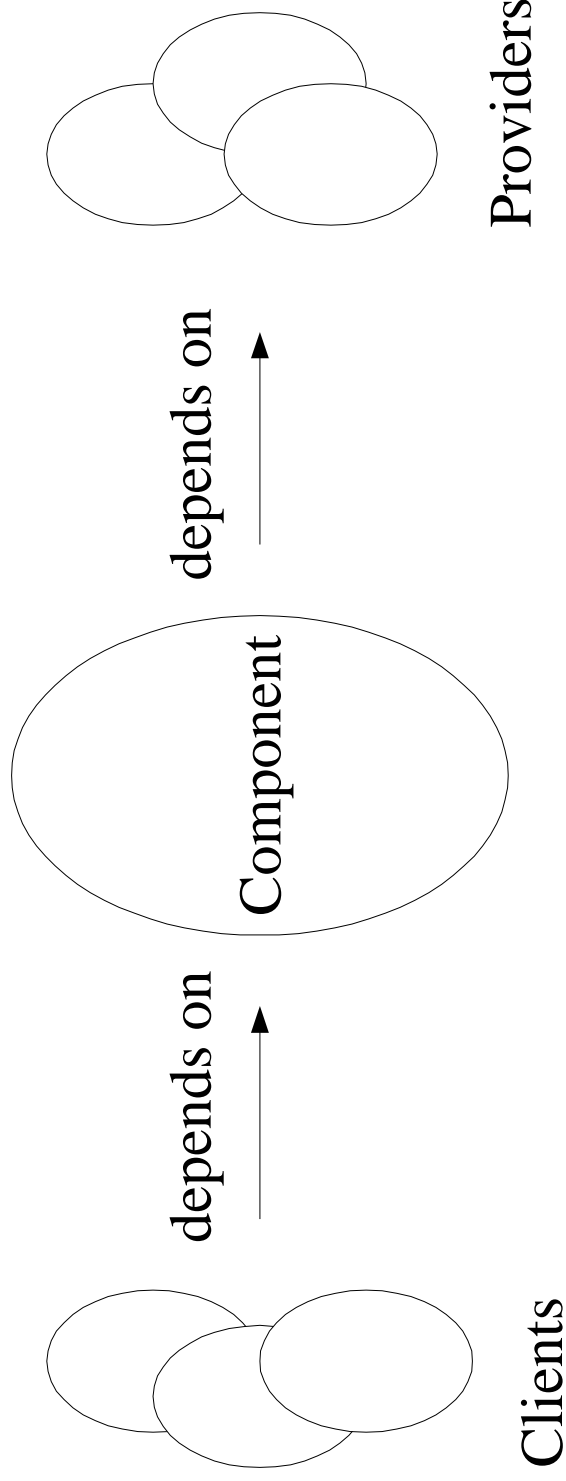
```
Name getInterfaces(String name);  
Name[] getInterfaces();
```

InterfaceReference not present in Think

Comparaison with Fractal specifications

Experiments in using Fractal

- Names in BindingController and ComponentIdentity
- New controller interface : ClientController

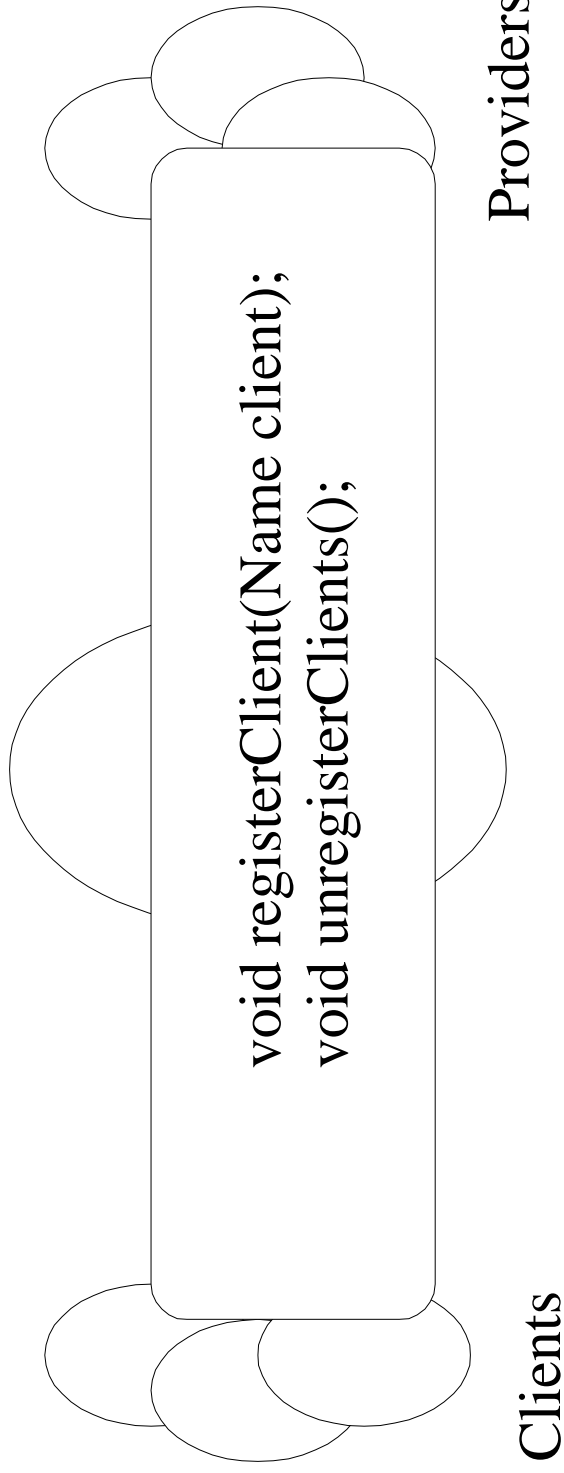


To ease the deletion of server components

Comparaison with Fractal specifications

Experiments in using Fractal

- Names in BindingController and ComponentIdentity
- New controller interface : ClientController

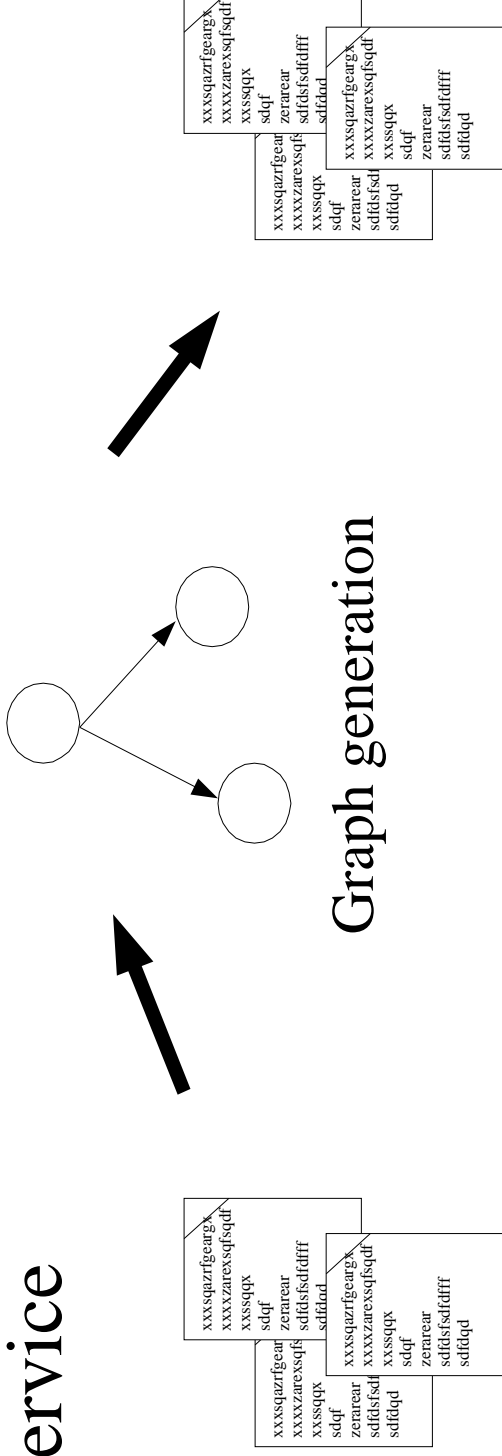


To ease the deletion of server components

Comparaison with Fractal specifications

Experiments in using Fractal

- Names in BindingController and ComponentIdentity
- New controller interface : ClientController
- Deployment process : automatic configuration service



A description for each component

Generation of program skeletons with a default implementation

Comparaison with Fractal specifications

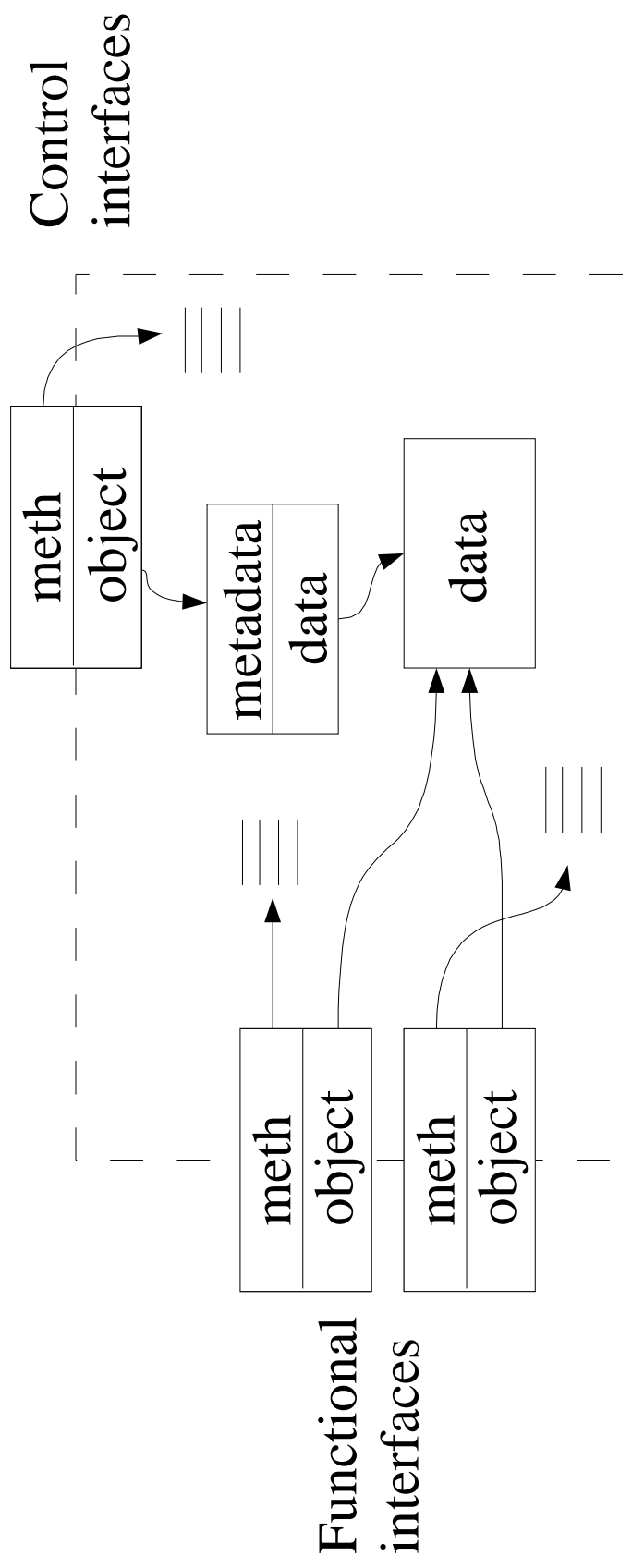
Experiments in using Fractal

- Names in BindingController and ComponentIdentity
- New controller interface : ClientController
- Deployment process : automatic configuration service
- No exception raised and caught

A reconfigurable component

An implementation of Fractal

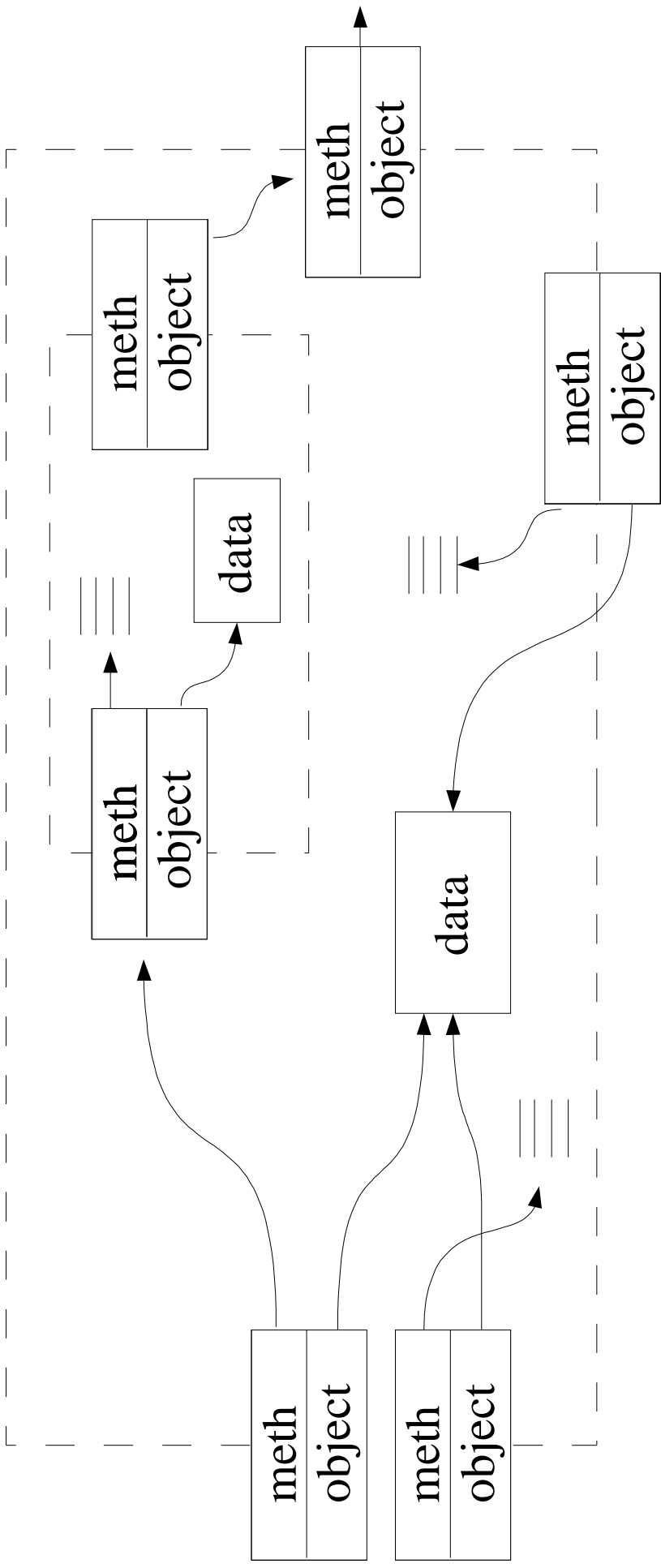
- A reconfigurable component can define some control interfaces
- This requires to store meta-data on the system



A composite component

An implementation of Fractal

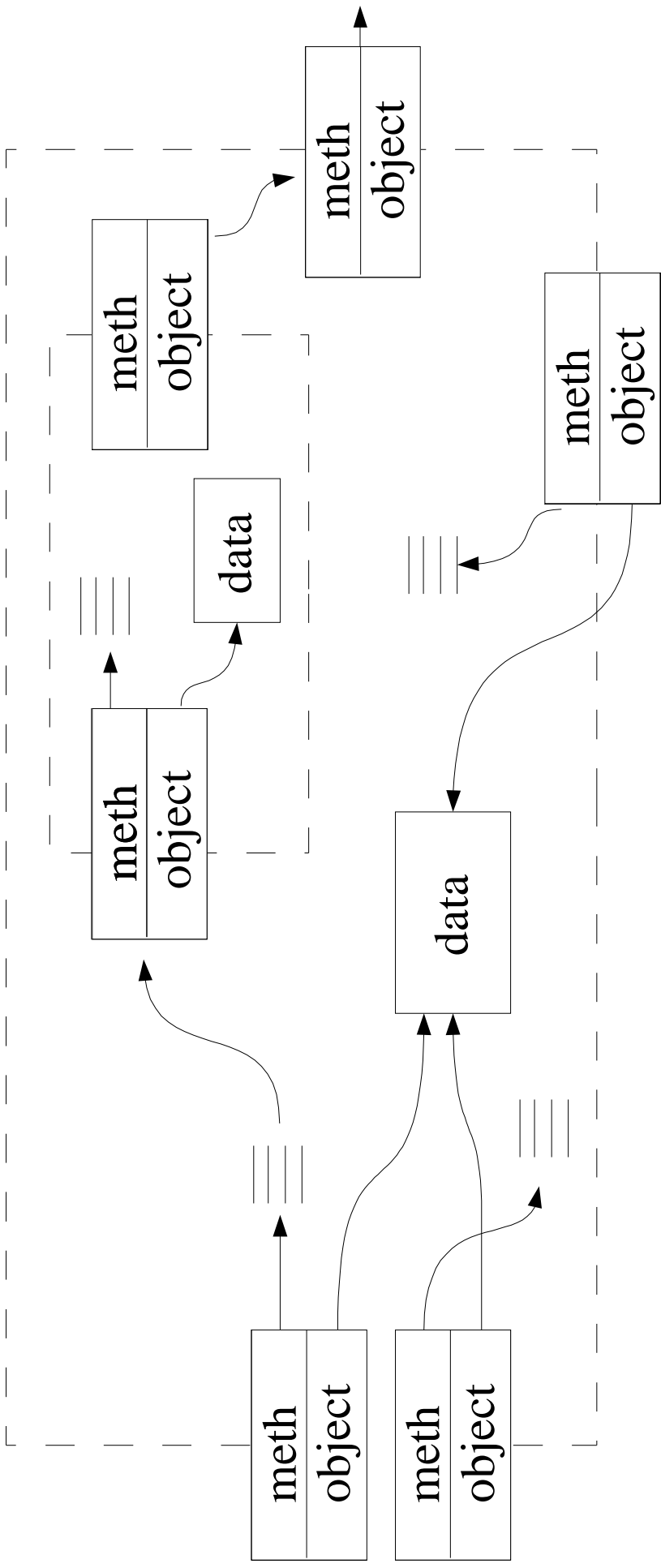
- Visibility of interfaces determined by the enclosing component



A composite component

An implementation of Fractal

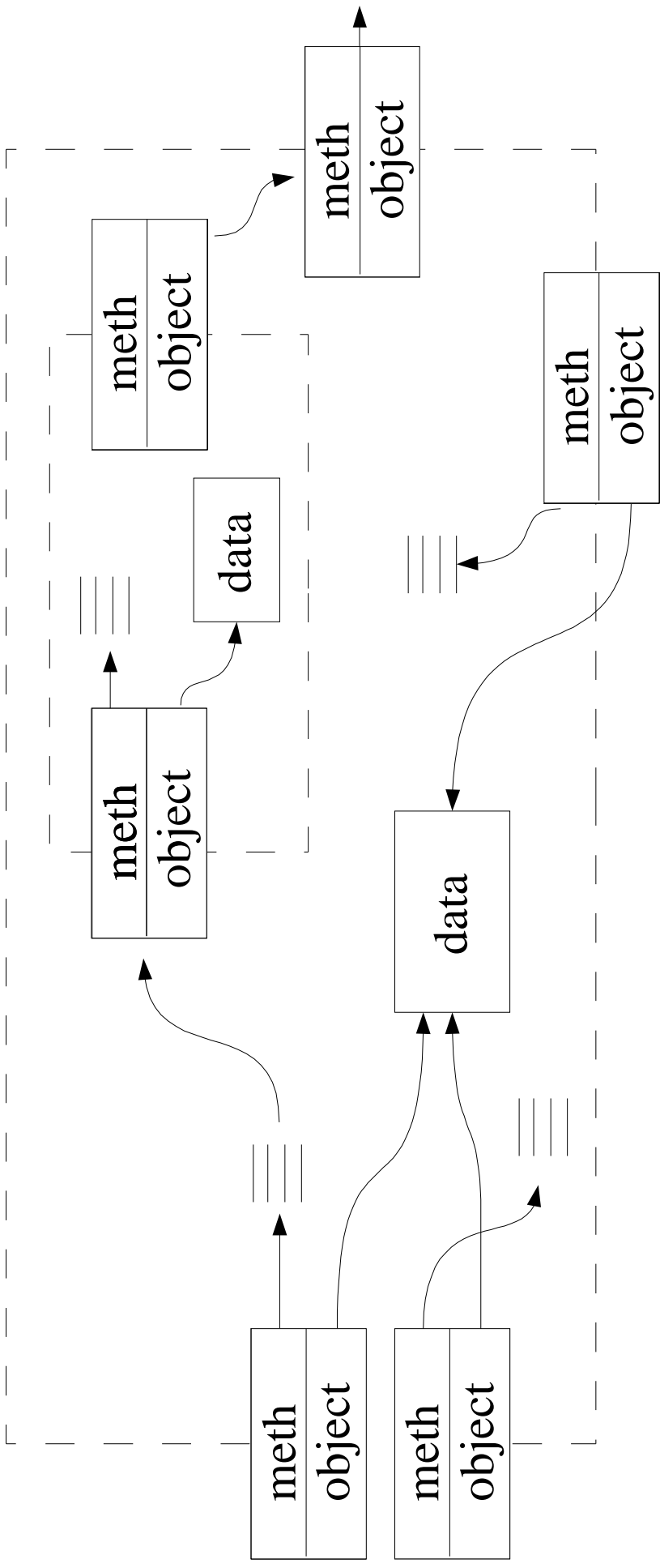
- Visibility of interfaces determined by the enclosing component



A composite component

An implementation of Fractal

- *Visibility of interfaces determined by the enclosing component*



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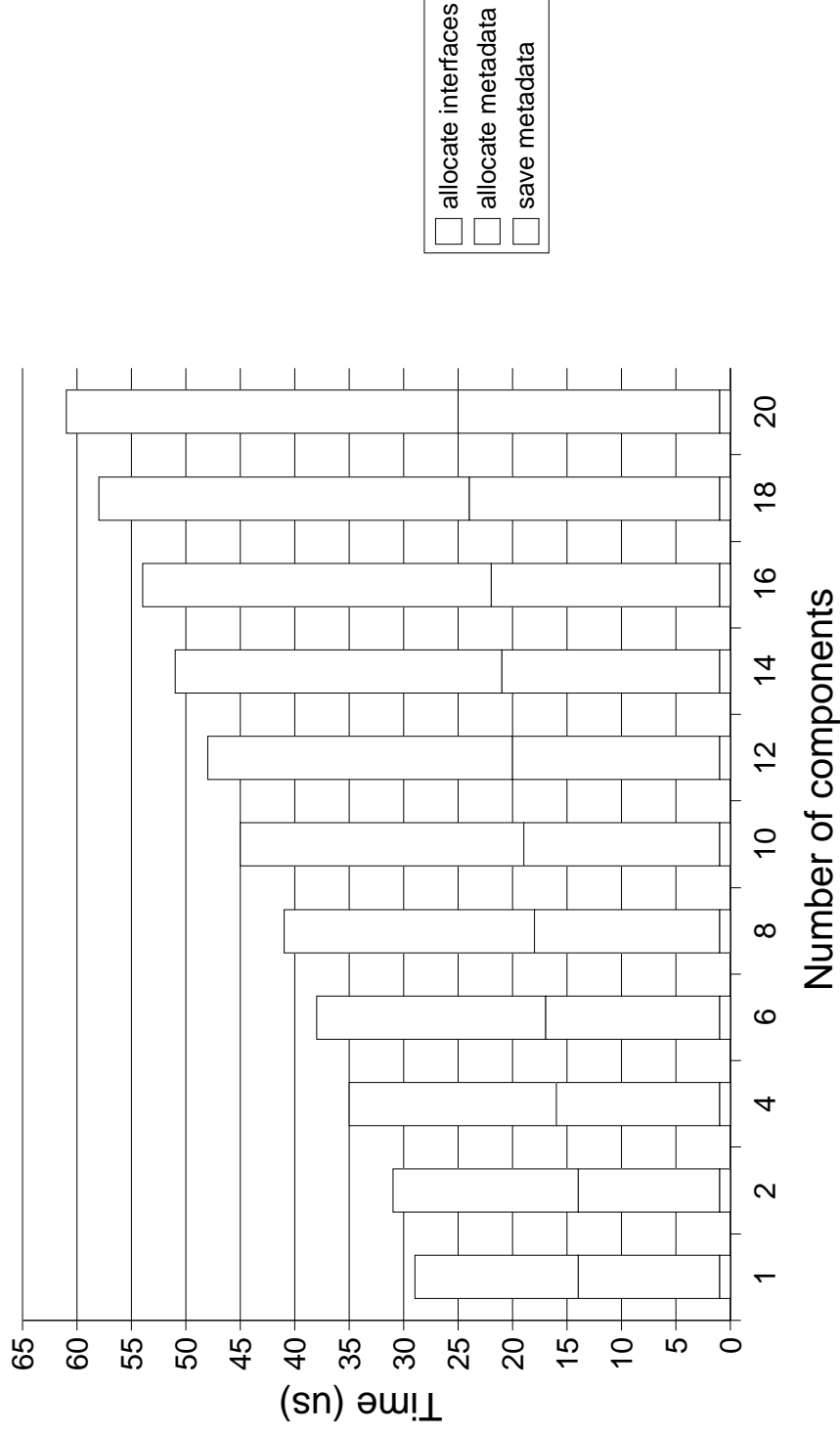
Experimentations

Preliminary experiments on a PowerPC G3 running at 400 Mhz with 128 MB memory

- Slight increase of memory (less than 5 %)
- No cost added in the global execution time when no dynamic changes are performed (factorial, quicksort algorithms)
- Framework greatly eases the development of reconfigurable kernels

Instantiating components

Performances



Multiple instantiations of a 3KB component

Loading components of different sizes

Performances

Loading template

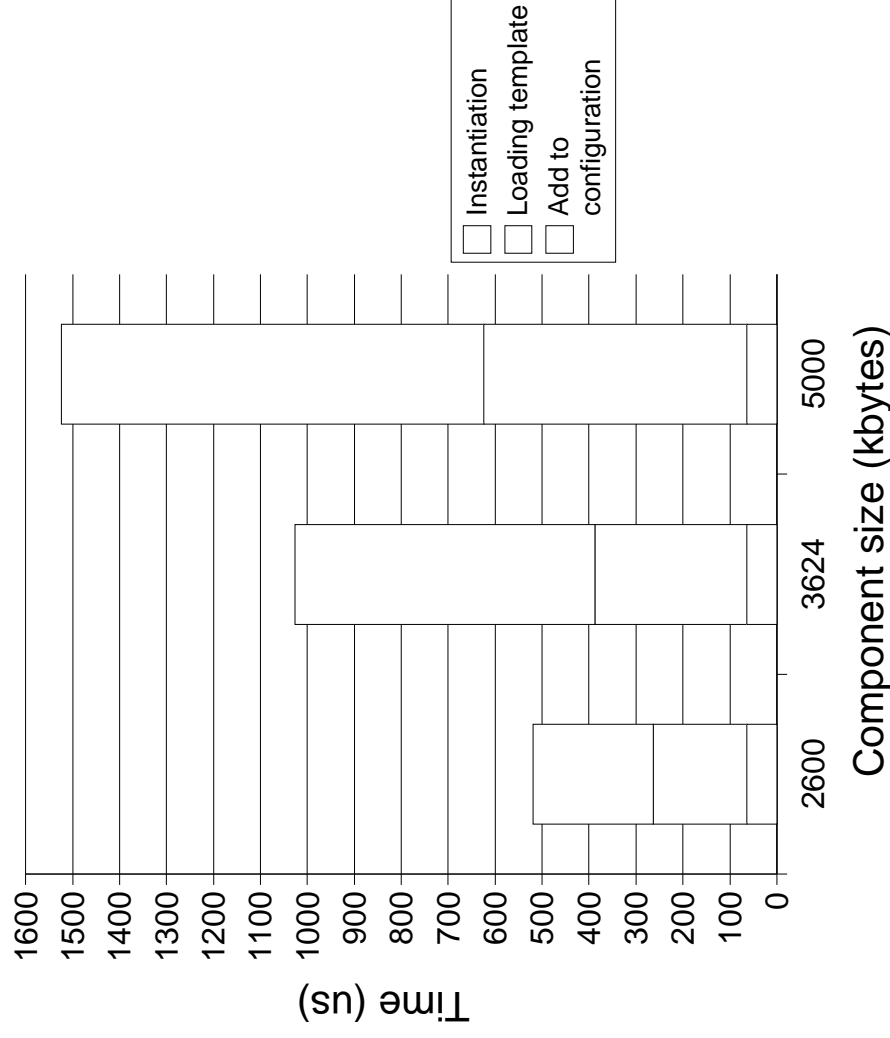
- Mounting file system via e2fs
- Reading and loading the template in memory

Instantiation

- Dynamic memory allocations
- Metadata storage

Add to configuration

- Composite metadata updated



Conclusion

- Selection of a component-based framework
 - Think Is Not a Kernel
- Enhancement of the component model
 - Uniform approach: all entities in the system are components
- Conception of a reconfiguration framework
 - Dynamic configuration
 - Full run-time introspection
- Perspective: to experiment the framework in active networks domain