

JCSP Networking 2.0

(or maybe JCSP 1.1 rc4)

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Aims

- Update to JCSP 1.1
 - Poisonable network channels
 - Remove pesky rejectable channels
 - Extended rendezvous
 - No networked `AltingBarrier` (yet!)
- Reduce overheads
 - No process per channel
 - No `LoopbackLink`
 - `LinkManager` now a passive data object
 - Smaller message size

Aims

- Extensibility, configurability and error handling
 - Layered model – easier to add extensions
 - NetworkBarrier!
 - Better NetworkConnection (soon)
 - All networked channels mobile (maybe)
 - Priority of communication layer
 - Buffer size
 - Quick creation of channels (no Channel Name Server required)
 - JCSPNetworkException
- Interaction
 - Towards a universal protocol

JCSP 2.0:
Generics, NIO



JCSP

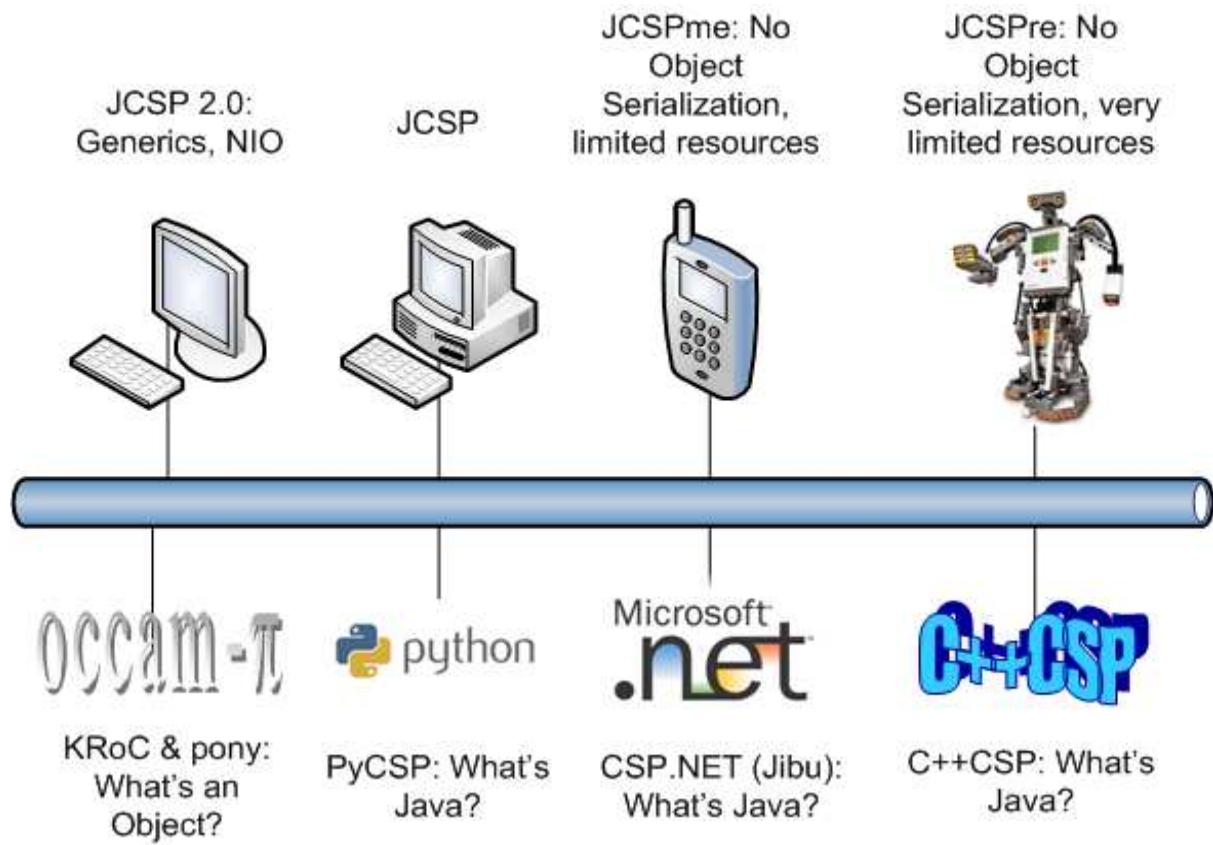


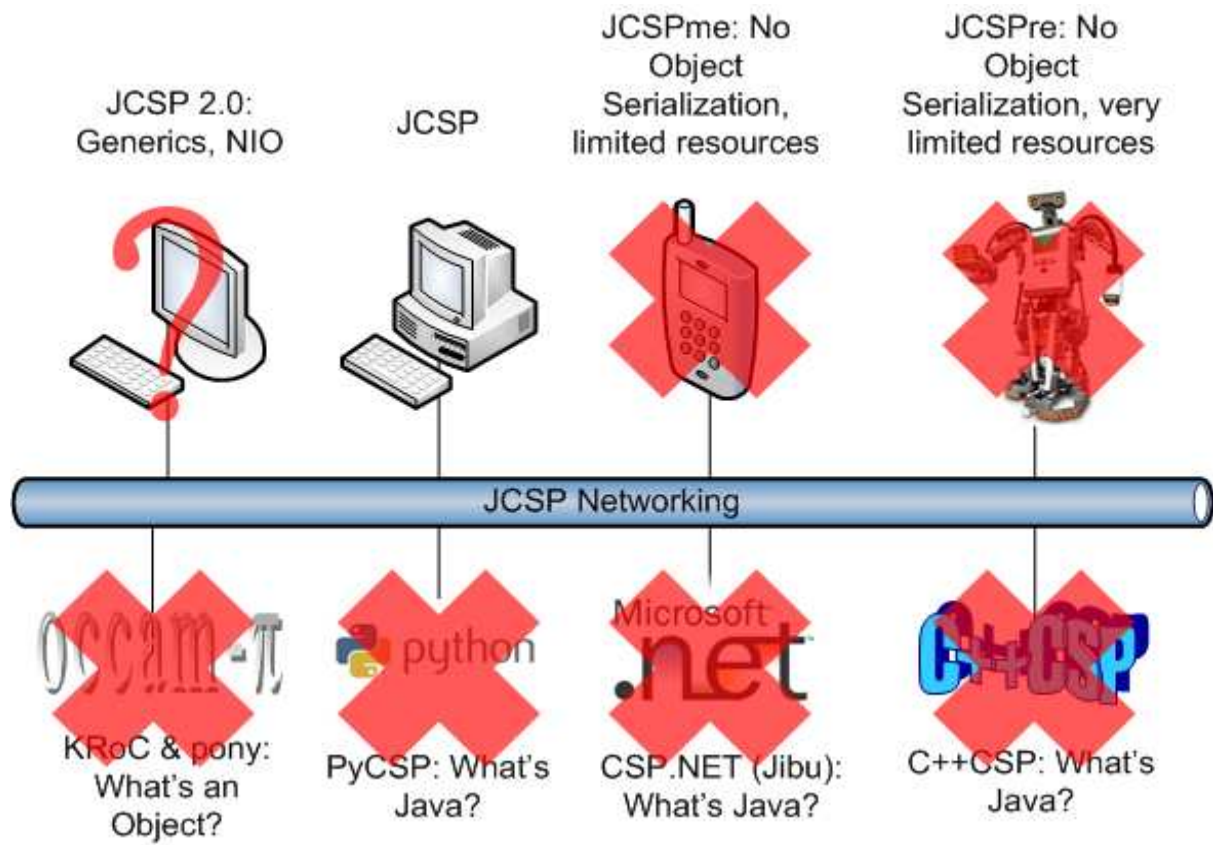
JCSPme: No
Object
Serialization,
limited resources

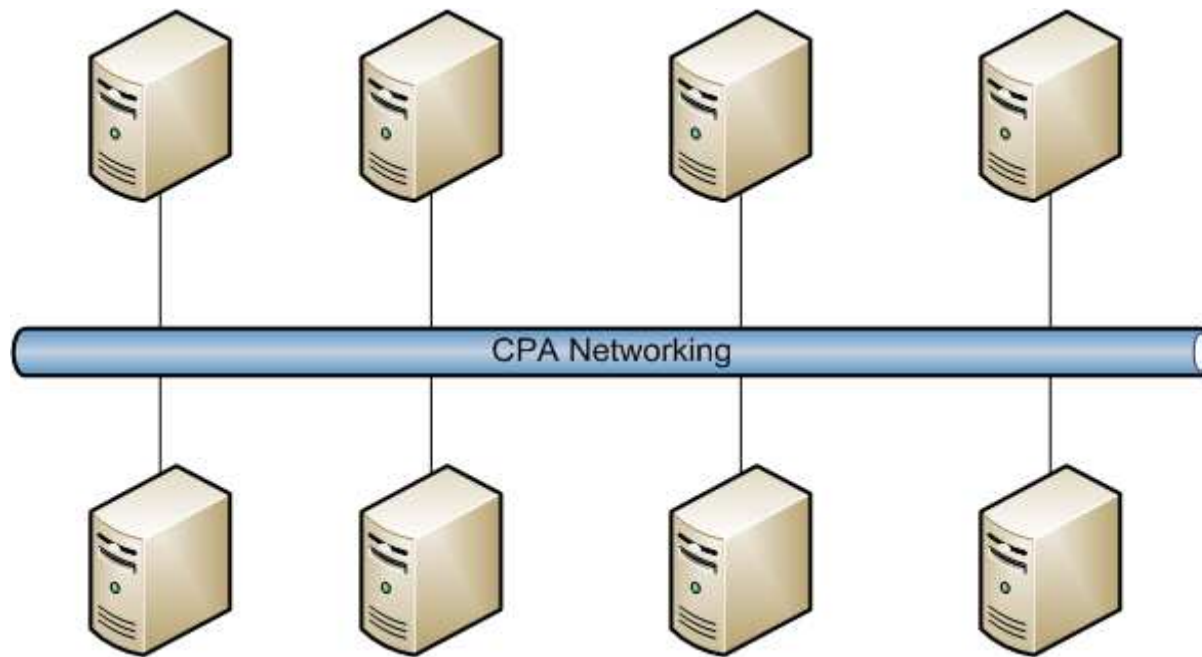


JCSPre: No
Object
Serialization, very
limited resources

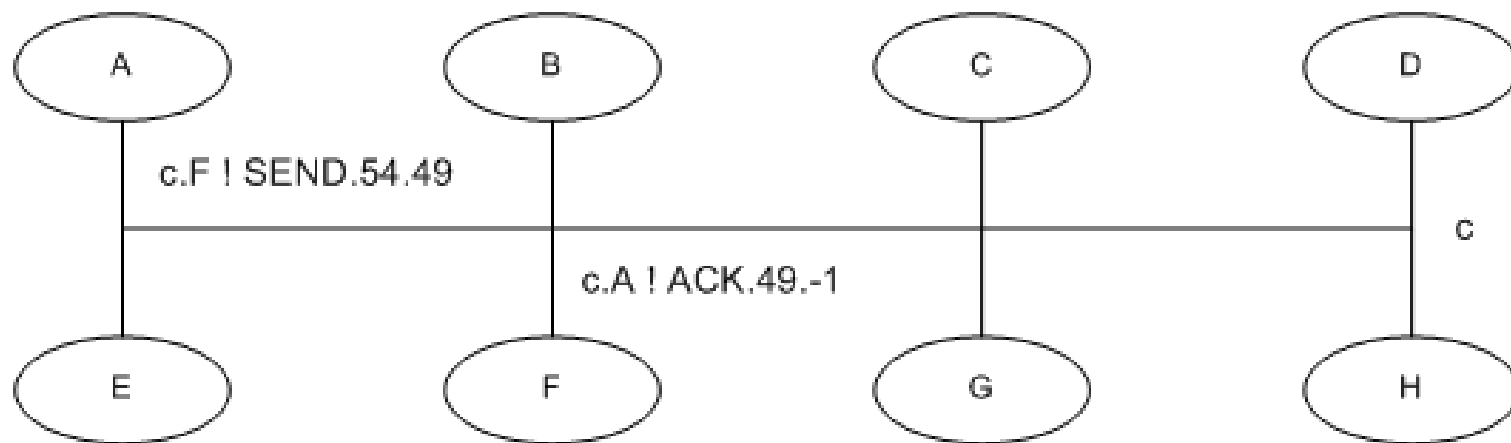








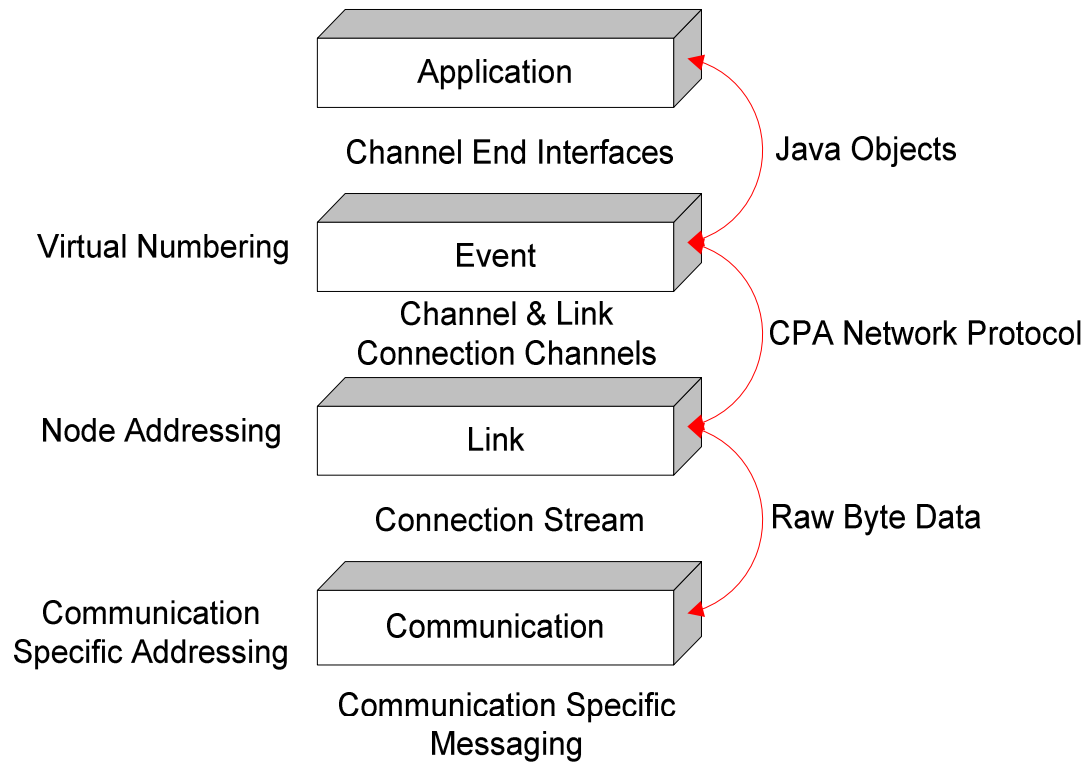
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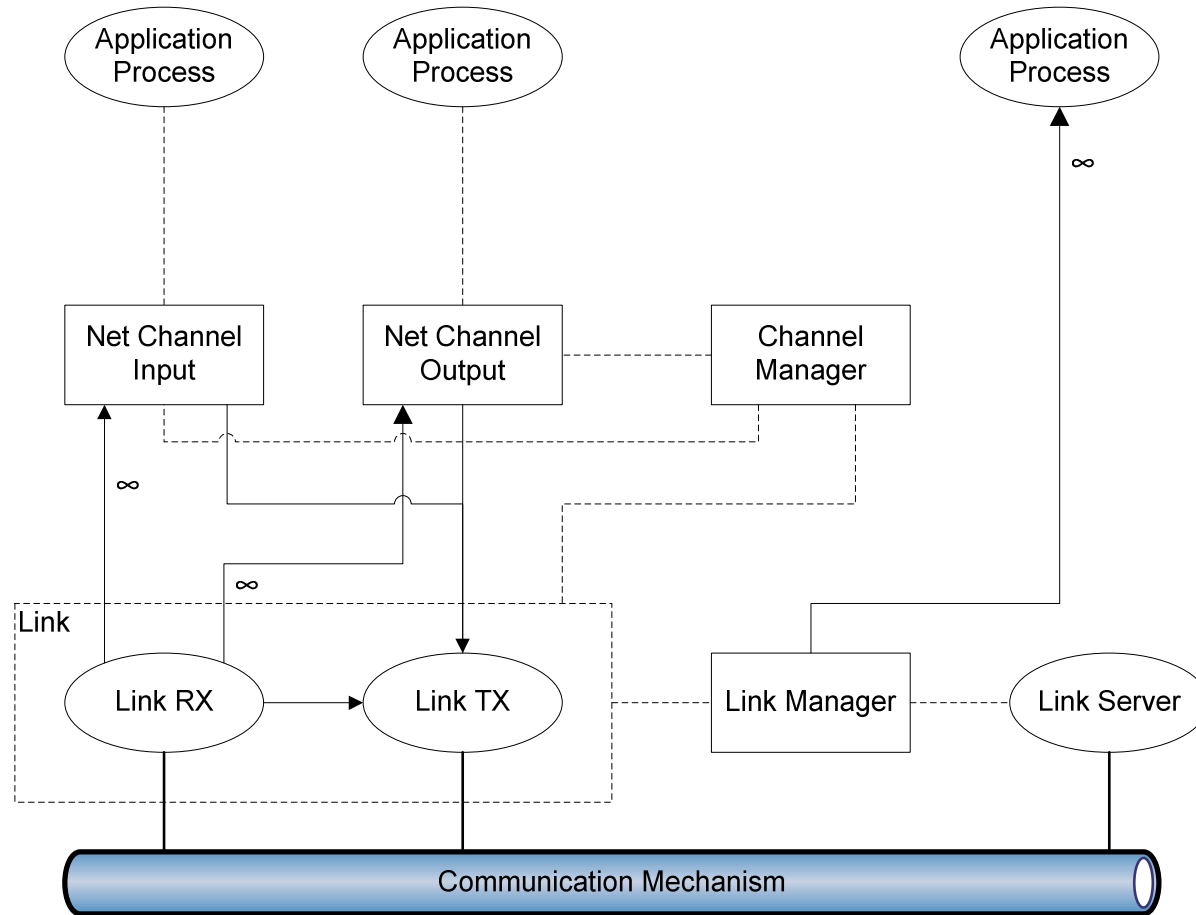
Towards a Universal Protocol

- Messages are no longer objects
 - SEND | *Destination* | *Source* | <*data*>
 - <1, 0, 0, 0, 54, 0, 0, 0, 49, <data>>
- Data encoding and decoding handled at channel level
 - User defined methods possible
 - Object serialization default, raw data and class loading provided

Layered Model



Layered Model



Creating an Application

- Old way
- Use Channel Name Server
 - Can use names – implies lookup on receiving Node

```
Node.getInstance().init(new TCPIPNodeFactory("CNS_IP"));  
NetChannelInput in = CNS.createNet2One("channel_In");  
NetChannelOutput out = CNS.createOne2Net("channel_Out");
```

Creating an Application

- New way

```
Node.getInstance().init(new TCPIPNodeAddress(5000));  
// Create Link to remote Node  
TCPIPNodeAddress remoteAddr = new TCPIPNodeAddress("192.168.1.100", 4000);  
// Get NodeID  
NodeID remoteNode = LinkFactory.getLink(remoteAddr).getRemoteNodeID();  
// Create channels  
NetChannelInput in = NetChannel.numberedNet2One(55);  
NetChannelOutput out = NetChannel.one2net(remoteNode, 49);
```

- Other methods possible

- Original method
- From NodeAddress and VCN
- From NetChannelLocation

Other Channel Options

- Poison

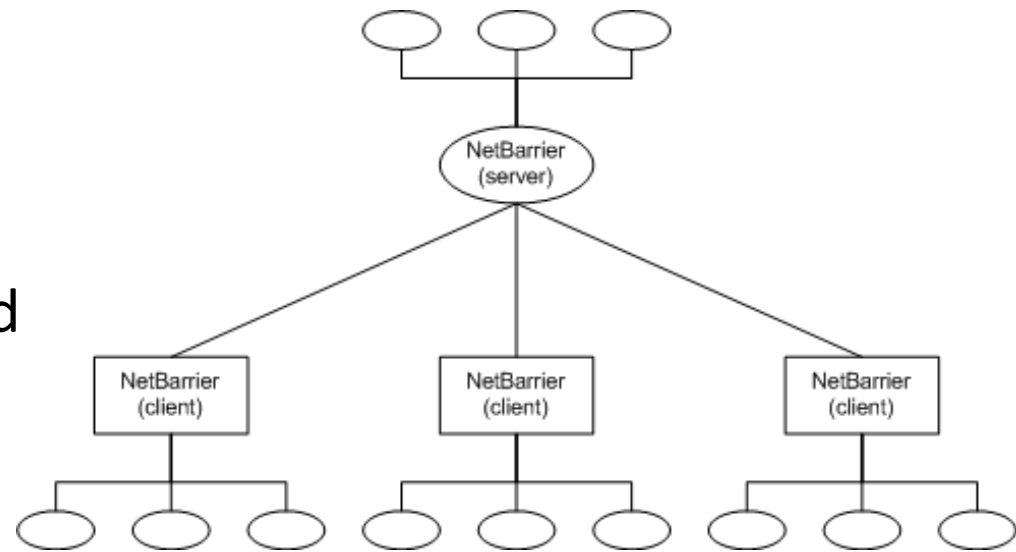
```
NetChannelInput in = NetChannel.net2one(10);  
NetChannelOutput out = NetChannel.one2net(location, 10);
```

- Specified encoder / decoder

```
NetChannelInput in =  
    NetChannel.net2one(new RawNetworkMessageFilter.FilterRX());  
NetChannelOutput out = NetChannel.one2net  
    (location, new RawNetworkMessageFilter.FilterTX());  
NetChannelInput in =  
    NetChannel.net2one(new CodeLoadingChannelFilter.FilterRX());  
NetChannelOutput out = NetChannel.one2net  
    (location, new CodeLoadingChannelFilter.FilterTX());
```

NetworkBarrier

- Two tier approach
 - Declaring (server) end
 - Multiple connecting (client) ends
 - Each end has n enrolled processes
 - Server end **MUST** have one enrolled process



NetworkBarrier

- Creation methods – as channels

- Barrier Name Server (BNS)

```
NetBarrier servBar = BNS.netBarrier("barrier", 10, 10);  
NetBarrier clientBar = BNS.netBarrier("barrier", 10);
```

- Numbered barrier ends

```
NetBarrier servBar =  
    NetBarrierEnd.numberedNetBarrier(55, 10, 10);  
NetBarrier clientBar =  
    NetBarrierEnd.netBarrier(nodeID, 55, 10);
```

- Server end declares both locally enrolled and expected remote client ends.

Error Handling

- Channels can throw JCSPNetworkException or NetworkPoisonException
 - Unchecked exceptions – no need to explicitly catch
 - If connection to input end fails, the output end will throw a JCSPNetworkException
 - If there is a problem during I/O (including encoding / decoding) a channel will throw a JCSPNetworkException
 - If the input end is destroyed, the output end will throw a JCSPNetworkException during next write operation
 - If a message is sent to an input channel that does not exist, a JCSPNetworkException will be thrown
 - If a channel end is poisoned with sufficient strength, every complement end will throw a NetworkPoisonException

Error Handling

- Barriers can only throw JCSPNetworkException
 - If the connection to the server NetBarrier fails, a client NetBarrier will throw a JCSPNetworkException and fail.
 - If the connection to a client NetBarrier fails, a server end will throw a JCSPNetworkException, decrement the enrolled network process count, and allow reuse if required.
 - If a client end tries to enrol on a non-existent server end, a JCSPNetworkException will be thrown.
 - If the locally enrolled count on the server end reaches zero, a JCSPNetworkException will be thrown.

Mobility

- Non-running process mobility via code mobility
 - Code loading channel filter
 - Reduced model from last years paper
- Running processes still require termination
 - Poison
 - Migration event
- Channel mobility via message boxes
 - Updated model soon....
 - Built into protocol?

Wrapping up

- New JCSP networking available on the JCSP repository (under the Networking-2 branch)
- More information and examples given in handouts
 - Set up
 - Channel creation, operations and error handling
 - Custom encoders and decoders
 - Network barriers
 - Mobility
 - Custom Link protocol creation

Wrapping up

- Hopefully everyone's existing programs will still work
 - Same interfaces
 - Some packages not replicated (dynamic, remote, security, settings)
- More updates soon, once I'm finished writing up
 - NetConnections
 - Better channel mobility
 - AltingBarrier?
- Any requests for functionality / information let me know, and I'll try and help as much as I can.

Questions?