

# Context-Specific Middleware Specialization Techniques for Optimizing Software Product-line Architectures\*

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## ABSTRACT

Product-line architectures (PLAs) are an emerging paradigm for developing software families for distributed real-time and embedded (DRE) systems by customizing reusable artifacts, rather than hand-crafting software from scratch. To reduce the effort of developing software PLAs and product variants for DRE systems, developers are applying general-purpose – ideally standard – middleware platforms whose reusable services and mechanisms support a range of application quality of service (QoS) requirements, such as low latency and jitter. The generality and flexibility of standard middleware, however, often results in excessive time/space overhead for DRE systems, due to lack of optimizations tailored to meet the specific QoS requirements of different product variants in a PLA.

This paper provides the following contributions to the study of middleware specialization techniques for PLA-based DRE systems. First, we identify key dimensions of generality in standard middleware stemming from framework implementations, deployment platforms, and middleware standards. Second, we illustrate how context-specific specialization techniques can be automated and used to tailor standard middleware to better meet the QoS needs of different PLA product variants. Third, we quantify the benefits of applying automated tools to specialize a standard Real-time CORBA middleware implementation. When applied together, these middleware specializations improved our application product variant throughput by  $\sim 65\%$ , average- and worst-case end-to-end latency measures by  $\sim 43\%$  and  $\sim 45\%$ , respectively, and predictability by a factor of two over an already optimized middleware implementation, with little or no effect on portability, standard middleware APIs, or application software implementations, and interoperability.

## Categories and Subject Descriptors

D.4.8 [Operating Systems]: Performance

## General Terms

Performance, Measurement

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## Keywords

Product lines, Middleware, Specializations

## 1. INTRODUCTION

**Emerging trends and challenges.** *Product-line architectures* (PLAs) [2, 20] are a promising technology for systematically addressing key challenges of large-scale software systems. In contrast to conventional software processes that produce separate point solutions *i.e.*, solutions customized on a case-by-case basis, PLA-based processes create families of *product variants* [30] that share a common set of capabilities, patterns, and architectural styles. PLAs can be characterized using *scope, commonality, and variabilities* (SCV) analysis [3], which identifies the scope of the product families in an application domain and determines the common and variable properties among them.

PLAs have been created and applied to a variety of domains [10, 25], including the domain of *distributed, real-time and embedded (DRE) systems* [5, 30, 31]. Examples of DRE systems include applications with hard real-time requirements, such as avionics mission computing [31], as well as those with softer real-time requirements, such as telecommunication call processing and streaming video [22]. QoS challenges (such as low memory footprint and predictable or bounded latency) of DRE systems have hitherto led developers to (re)invent custom applications that are tightly coupled to specific hardware/software platforms, which is tedious, error-prone, and hard to evolve over product lifecycles. During the past decade, therefore, a key technology for alleviating the tight coupling between applications and their underlying platforms has been *middleware*, which (1) functionally bridges the gap between applications and platforms, (2) controls many aspects of end-to-end QoS, and (3) simplifies the integration of components developed by multiple suppliers.

Although middleware has been used successfully in DRE systems [5, 30, 31], key challenges must be overcome before it can be applied broadly to support the QoS needs of *PLA-based* DRE systems. In particular, R&D is needed to help resolve the tension between (1) the *generality of standards-based middleware platforms*, which benefit from reusable architectures designed to satisfy a broad range of application requirements, and (2) *application-specific product variants*, which benefit from highly-optimized, custom middleware implementations. In resolving this tension, solutions should ideally retain the portability and interoperability afforded by standard middleware.

**Specializing Middleware for PLAs.** The chief hypotheses of this paper are that even for highly optimized general-purpose standard middleware frameworks (1) there are opportunities to further optimize the system when unwanted generality from the middleware

is removed and (2) that optimizations are not feasible without first removing the generality. This paper operationalizes these hypotheses developing and applying a toolkit to help resolve key aspects of the generality/specificity tension outlined above. This toolkit automates the *specialization* [4] of general-purpose standard middleware to meet the needs of specific PLA-based DRE systems.

This paper provides the following research contributions:

1. We use a representative PLA case study drawn from Boeing's avionics mission computing PLA-based DRE system called Bold Stroke [30, 31] to identify key dimensions of *excessive generality* in standards-based middleware, focusing on Real-time CORBA [18] used in Bold Stroke.
2. We show how *context-specific specialization techniques* [11] (such as code refactoring [6], and code weaving [35]) can be used to customize the widely used TAO [27] Real-time CORBA implementation to remove excessive generality and thus better support application-specific QoS needs of PLA-based DRE systems, such as Bold Stroke.
3. We describe the design of a domain-specific language, tools, and a process for *automating the specialization techniques* discussed in the paper.
4. We discuss *quantitative results* that demonstrate the improvement in performance and predictability of specializations applied to TAO in the context of our PLA case study.

Our results show that specialization techniques guided by context-specific information can significantly improve the QoS of a standards-based middleware implementation that has already been optimized extensively via general-purpose techniques [22, 24].

## 2. MIDDLEWARE SPECIALIZATION CHALLENGES

General-purpose implementations of standard middleware are designed to be reusable since they need to satisfy a broad range of functional and QoS application requirements. PLAs define a family of systems that have many common functional and QoS requirements, as well as variability specific to particular products built using the PLA. Resolving the tension between generality and specificity is essential to ensure middleware can support the QoS requirements of PLA-based DRE systems. Unfortunately, implementations of standards-based, QoS-enabled middleware, such as Real-time CORBA and Real-time Java, can incur time/space overheads due to excessive generality. This section uses a representative PLA-based DRE system scenario to identify and illustrate common types of excessive generality in standard middleware.

### 2.1 DRE PLA Case Study

This section uses a representative DRE PLA scenario to (1) illustrate how the generality/specificity tension outlined above occurs in production DRE systems and (2) identify concrete system invariants that drive our specialization approach. The scenario is based on the Boeing Bold Stroke avionics mission computing PLA [31], which is a component-based, publish/subscribe platform built atop the TAO Real-time CORBA Object Request Broker (ORB). Figure 1 illustrates the *BasicSP* application scenario, which is an assembly of avionics mission computing components reused in different Bold Stroke product variants. This scenario involves four avionics mission computing components that periodically send GPS position updates to a pilot and navigator cockpit displays at a rate of 20 Hz. The time to process inputs to the system and present output to cockpit displays should thus be less than a single 20 Hz frame.

Communication between components uses an event-push/data-pull model, with data producing components pushing an event to

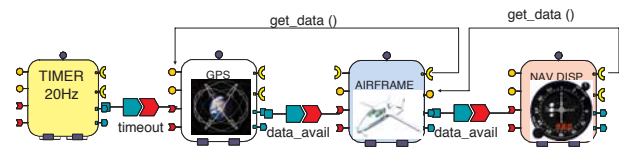


Figure 1: *BasicSP* Application Scenario

notify new data is available and data consuming components pulling data from the source. A Timer component pulses a GPS navigation sensor component at a certain rate, which in turn publishes the `data_avail` events to an Airframe component that then calls a method provided by the `Read_Data` interface of the GPS component to retrieve the current location. After formatting the data, Airframe sends a `data_avail` event to the Nav\_Display component, which pulls the location and velocity data from the Airframe component and displays this information on the pilot's heads-up display.

*Commonalities* in the *BasicSP* scenario include the set of reusable components (such as Display, Airframe, and GPS) in Bold Stroke and middleware capabilities (such as connection management, data transfer, concurrency, synchronization, (de)marshaling, (de)multiplexing, and error-handling) that occur in all product variants. *Variabilities* include application-specific component connections (such as how GPS and Airframe components are connected in different airplanes), different implementations (such as whether GPS or inertial navigation algorithms are used), and components specific to particular customers (such as restrictions on exporting certain encryption algorithms). The rates at which these components interact is yet another variability that may change in different product variants.

Analysis of commonalities and variabilities in the *BasicSP* scenario helps identify *functional* (e.g., specific communication protocols) and *QoS* (e.g., end-to-end latency) characteristics of PLAs. In turn, these characteristics map to specific requirements on – and potential optimizations of – the underlying middleware. The remainder of this paper focuses on specialized middleware optimizations of PLA functionality and QoS characteristics.

### 2.2 Common Types of Excessive Generality in Middleware

Using the *BasicSP* scenario depicted in Figure 1, we describe key types of excessive middleware generality manifested in PLA-based DRE systems. The challenges for each type of generality are shown in Figure 2 and discussed below. The figure depicts a standard distribution middleware architecture, i.e., Real-time CORBA, and the numbers in the figure indicate the parts of the middleware architecture where sources of excessive generality occur.

**Challenge 1. Overly extensible object-oriented (OO) frameworks.** Middleware is often developed using OO frameworks that can be extended and configured with alternative implementations of key components, such as different types of transport protocols (e.g., TCP/IP, VME, or shared memory), event demultiplexing mechanisms (e.g., reactive-, proactive-, or thread-based), request demultiplexing strategies (e.g., dynamic hashing, perfect hashing, or active demuxing), and concurrency models (e.g., thread-per-connection, thread pool, or thread-per-request). A particular DRE product variant, however, may only use a small subset of the framework alternatives. As a result, general-purpose middleware may be *overly extensible*, i.e., contain unnecessary overhead for indirection and dynamic dispatching that is unnecessary in a particular context.

In the *BasicSP* scenario, for instance, the transport protocol is VME, the event demultiplexing mechanism is reactive, the request

demultiplexing mechanisms are perfect hashing and active demuxing, and the concurrency model is thread pool. A different variant of this scenario for different customer requirements, however, may use different framework components. *A challenge is to develop middleware specialization techniques that can eliminate unnecessary overhead associated with overly extensible OO framework implementations for certain product variants or application-specific contexts.*

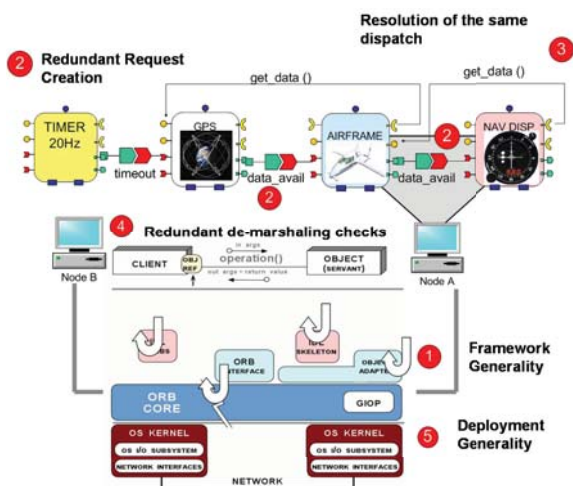


Figure 2: *BasicSP* Specialization Points

### Challenge 2. Redundant request creation and/or initialization.

To send a request to the server, the middleware creates a *request* that holds header and payload information. Rate-based DRE systems often repeatedly generate certain events, such as timeouts that drive periodic system execution. Since most request information (such as message size, operation name, and service context) does not change across events, middleware implementations can use caching strategies [22] to minimize dynamic request creation. This approach, however, still incurs the overhead of initializing the header and payload for each request.

In the *BasicSP* scenario, for instance, the `Timer` component always sends the same `timeout` event to the `GPS` component. Similarly, the `GPS` and `Airframe` components send the same `data_avail` event to their consumers. A different variant of this scenario, however, may send different events to consumers. *A challenge is to develop middleware specialization techniques that can reuse pre-created requests (i.e., from previous invocations) partially and/or completely to avoid redundant initialization for certain product variants or application-specific contexts.*

### Challenge 3. Repeated resolution of the same request dispatch.

To minimize the time/space overhead incurred by opening multiple connections to the same server, middleware often multiplexes requests on a single connection between client and server. Multiple client requests targeted for different handlers in a server are therefore received on the same multiplexed connection. Standard Real-time CORBA servers typically process a client request by navigating a series of middleware layers, e.g., ORB core, object adapter(s), servant, and operation. To optimize request demultiplexing, Real-time CORBA ORBs combine active demultiplexing [22] and perfect-hashing [22] to bound worst-case lookup time to  $O(1)$  for each layer. This optimization, however, still incurs non-trivial overhead when navigating middleware layers and is redundant when the handler in the server remains the same across different request invocations.

In the *BasicSP* scenario, for instance, the `Airframe` and `Nav_Display` components repeatedly use the same `get_data()` operation to fetch new GPS and Display updates. In a connection between GPS and Airframe components, therefore, the `get_data()` operation is sent and serviced by the same request dispatcher. A different variant of this scenario, however, may service operations via different request dispatchers. *A challenge is to develop middleware specialization techniques that need not navigate layers of middleware to process the same request for certain product variants or application-specific contexts.*

### Challenge 4. Redundant (de)marshaling overheads.

PLA-based DRE systems may be deployed on platforms with different instruction set byte orders. To support interoperable request processing, standard Real-time CORBA ORBs therefore use the General Inter-ORB Protocol (GIOP), which performs byte order tests when (de)marshaling requests/responses. These tests incur unnecessary overhead, however, if all computing nodes in a DRE system have the same byte order. The GIOP protocol also requires alignment of primitive types (such as `long` and `double`) within a request/response for certain hardware architectures, which forces middleware implementations to maintain offset information within a request/response buffer and pad buffers to the next locations. Frequent alignment and padding can cause costly buffer resizing and data copying. The overhead associated with alignment can be eliminated in homogeneous environments, i.e., when the same ORB and compiler are used for (de)marshaling.

In the *BasicSP* scenario, for instance, the nodes where components are deployed (*NodeA* and *NodeB*) have the same byte order. The standard TAO Real-time CORBA middleware residing on these nodes, however, still tests whether (de)marshaling is needed when requests/responses are exchanged between nodes. A different variant of this scenario, however, may run on nodes with different byte orders, but with the same compiler/middleware implementation, in which case data need not be aligned. *A challenge is to develop middleware specialization techniques that evaluate ahead-of-time deployment properties to remove redundant (de)marshaling overheads for certain product variants or application-specific contexts.*

### Challenge 5: Generality of deployment platform.

Another key dimension of generality stems from the deployment platforms on which middleware and PLA applications are hosted. Examples of this deployment platform generality include different OS-specific system calls, compiler flags and optimizations, and hardware instruction sets. Every OS, compiler, and hardware platform provides different configuration settings that perform differently and can be tuned to minimize the time/space overhead of middleware and applications.

In the *BasicSP* scenario, for instance, a product variant could run the Linux OS with Timesys kernel and g++ compiler on *NodeA* and the VxWorks OS with the Greenhills compiler on *NodeB*. Other variants could use different combinations of OS, compiler, and hardware. *A challenge is to develop specialization techniques that discover and automate the selection of right combination of OS, compiler, and hardware settings for a given deployment platform.*

## 2.3 Summary

This section described key dimensions of middleware generality, using Real-time CORBA middleware as an example. These challenges also occur on other popular middleware platforms that use common patterns [8, 28] to accommodate PLA variability, such as different protocols, concurrency, synchronization, and (de)marshaling mechanisms.

### 3. RESOLVING MIDDLEWARE GENERALITY VIA CONTEXT-SPECIFIC SPECIALIZATIONS

This section examines context-specific specialization techniques that enhance the QoS of PLA-based DRE systems by alleviating excessive generality in middleware implementations. These techniques are related to *partial evaluation*, which creates a specialized version of a general program that is more optimized for time and/or space than the original [13]. Context-specific specializations can be realized using *code-refactoring and weaving* [6, 35], which use aspect-oriented programming mechanisms to factor out and weave crosscutting concerns, as well as *language mechanisms*, such as program optimization techniques [12]. Below we describe the context-specific specializations applied to TAO to resolve the challenges in Section 2.

#### 3.1 Applying Context-Specific Specializations to Middleware

Context-specific specializations described in this paper include constant propagation, layer-folding, memoization, code-refactoring, and aspect weaving. These specializations are driven by *invariant properties* [16], which are specific application-, middleware-, and platform-level characteristics that remain fixed during any given system execution, but which may vary for other system configurations/requirements. The invariants themselves may be specific for a particular PLA or applicable to many PLAs. Invariant properties covered in this paper include particular attribute settings (such as timer rates), parameter values (such as arguments to a method), and internal/external contexts (such as a request dispatcher and hardware, OS, and compiler settings).

In simple cases, an invariant property manifests itself in the form of a call to method  $m()$ , where one or more of the parameters of the method is always bound to the same value. Our program specialization strategies push invariant data through the middleware code, simplifying along the way. For example, we create a specialized version of  $m()$  where parameters with fixed values are removed and the body of  $m()$  is simplified using information provided by the fixed parameter values. Below we describe our process to identifying and specializing the middleware, using the BasicSP case study to demonstrate our specializations. For each specialization, we describe the *intent* (purpose), *invariance assumptions* (i.e., conditions in our BasicSP case study that enabled certain specializations), and *type* (technique) of specialization applied to resolve middleware generality challenges in Section 2.

To evaluate our middleware specializations in a realistic context, we applied them to the TAO Real-time CORBA ORB, which is written in C++ and contains many general-purpose optimizations [22, 24]. We use this version of TAO as a baseline to quantify the benefits of our specializations. We focus on TAO since it is a mature, efficient, and open-source implementation of the Real-time CORBA standard that is used in many production DRE systems ([www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/users.html](http://www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/users.html)).

##### 3.1.1 Specialize Middleware Framework Extensibility via Aspect Weaving

We first describe specialization techniques for resolving challenge 1 in Section 2.2.

**Intent.** Eliminate unnecessary extensibility mechanisms (such as indirections and dynamic dispatching) in OO frameworks along the critical request/response processing path. This specialization can be applied to many internal ORB frameworks, e.g., those handling transport protocols, request demultiplexing, and concurrency mod-

els. For our case study, we choose to specialize TAO's (1) Reactor framework [26], which is responsible for demultiplexing connection and data events to their corresponding GIOP event handlers, and (2) pluggable protocol framework [19], which allows TAO to communicate transparently via different protocol implementations, such as TCP/IP, VME, SSL, SCTP, UNIX-domain sockets, and/or shared memory.

**Invariance assumptions.** After a Reactor framework implementation is selected for the BasicSP scenario, it does not change during the lifetime of the ORB. Likewise, after a protocol implementation is selected it also does not change during the ORB's lifetime.

**Specialization.** Figure 3(A) shows different Reactor implementations supported by TAO. The `Select_Reactor` uses the single-threaded `select()`-based event demuxer, the `Thread_Pool_Reactor` uses the multi-threaded `select()`-based event demuxer, and the `WFMO_Reactor` uses the Windows `WaitForMultipleObjects()` event demuxer. To work with multiple Reactor framework implementations, TAO uses an abstract base class (i.e., a generic `Reactor_Impl`) that delegates to concrete subclasses via virtual method calls. Specializing the Reactor framework with a concrete subclass (i.e., a subclass with no virtual methods) eliminates the indirection (generality) by using the concrete reactor instance directly.

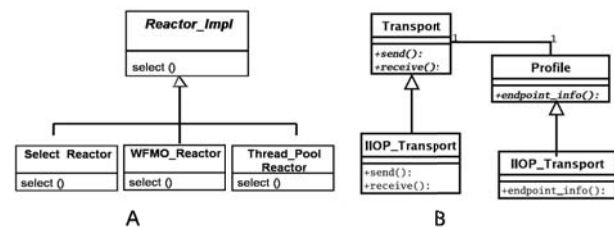


Figure 3: Reactor & Protocol Specialization

TAO's pluggable protocol framework uses the Template Method pattern [8] to configure different protocol implementations during ORB initialization. As shown in Figure 3(B), this framework consists of protocol-independent components, such as the `Transport` class whose `send()` and `recv()` hooks encapsulate a connection and provide a protocol-independent means of sending/receiving data. Protocol-specific classes, such as the `IIOP_Transport` class, override these hooks to implement protocol-specific functionality. The `Transport` class interacts with other framework components, such as the `Profile` class that encapsulates addressing information in TAO, which in turn uses the Template Method pattern to support multiple protocol implementations. Specializing the hook methods in a template method with protocol-specific behavior eliminates indirection (i.e., the *virtual* hook methods).

The specializations described above are an example of *aspect weaving*, where the generality (i.e., virtual methods and indirections) that crosscuts different classes and files is customized for a specific context. For example, our BasicSP PLA scenario only uses the `Select_Reactor` and VME protocol, so there is no need to incur additional indirection and generality overhead.

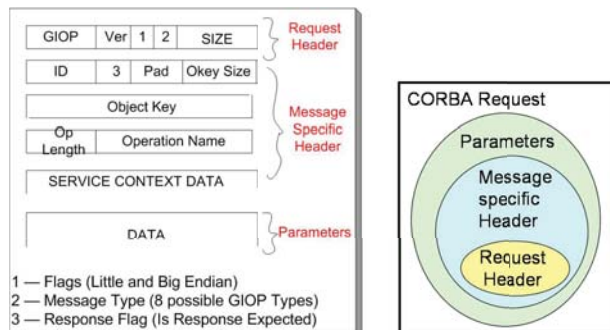
##### 3.1.2 Specialize Request Creation/Initialization via Memoization

We now describe specialization techniques that resolve challenge 2 described in Section 2.2.

**Intent.** Rather than creating a new CORBA request repeatedly for each invocation, create/initialize a request once and only update its state that changes.

**Invariance assumption.** Many (often most) operation parameters and/or context information in a request do not change across invocations in DRE systems.

**Specialization.** Figure 4 shows the structure of a two-way CORBA request using GIOP version 1.2. As shown in the figure, every



**Figure 4: Opportunities for Request Creation Specialization**

request has three components defined by the CORBA specification: (1) a request header indicating the CORBA request version (*i.e.*, GIOP 1.0, 1.1, or 1.2) and the total size of the message, (2) a request-specific header containing an object key that uniquely identifies the servant and service context information that contains service-specific information, such as the required priority and transaction/security contexts, and (3) optional parameters passed as arguments to the operation.

Figure 4 also contains overlapping ovals that show three types of specializations of *increasing strength* that can be applied. In some situations only the request header can be specialized, *i.e.*, its contents are held constant, updating only the total message size. In other situations, both request and request-specific headers can be held constant, updating only the payload. Finally, the entire CORBA request can sometimes be reused wholesale across multiple request invocations.

This specialization is an example of *memoization*, where a result is precomputed and saved rather than recomputed each time. In our *BasicSP* PLA case study, the precomputed “result” is the CORBA request. This specialization thus avoids unnecessary creation and/or initialization of requests.

### 3.1.3 Specialize Dispatch Resolution via Layer-Folding

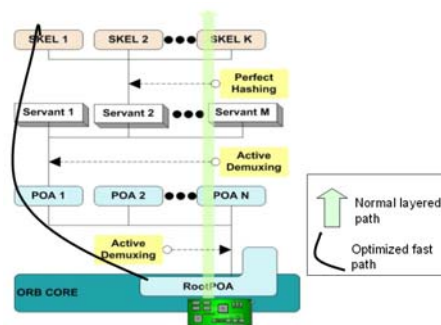
We now describe specialization techniques that resolve challenge 3 described in Section 2.2.

**Intent.** Resolve the target request dispatcher once for the first request and reuse it to service all other requests sent over the same dedicated connection.

**Invariance assumptions.** The same operation or operations in the same IDL interface are invoked on a multiplexed connection.

**Specialization.** Figure 5 shows a normal layered demultiplexing path through a CORBA server, *i.e.*, the ORB core locates the target Portable Object Adapter (POA) [23], which locates the servant, locates the skeleton, and then dispatches the request to an application-defined method. Rather than navigating this layered path, a specialized implementation can cache the skeleton servicing the request and invoke the method on the skeleton directly. A similar approach can be applied to cache the target POA(s) and servant.

This specialization is an example of *layer-folding* plus *memoization*, where an answer (in our case the dispatcher) is saved for later use than recomputing it each time, thereby collapsing multiple middleware layers during request processing.



**Figure 5: Specializing Request Dispatching**

### 3.1.4 Specialize Request Demarshaling via Constant Propagation

We now describe specialization techniques that resolve challenge 4 described in Section 2.2.

**Intent.** Eliminate redundant tests for byte order when demarshaling a CORBA request and do not align the individual fields within the request.

**Invariance assumptions.** The communicating entities reside on homogeneous nodes, *i.e.*, nodes with the same byte order, compiler padding/alignment rules, and (de)marshaling mechanisms for client(s) and server(s).

**Specialization.** Standard-compliant CORBA ORBs are required to test byte order compatibility for each part of a CORBA request (not just the payload), including all fields in the CORBA request and request-specific headers. Figure 4 shows the different parts of a CORBA request. For a typical request with a few basic types (such as long, short, and octet parameters), these tests translate to ~15–20 byte order tests per request. Removing these redundant tests on homogeneous nodes can significantly improve demarshaling efficiency, particularly as the data type complexity increases. Similarly, while marshaling a CORBA request, ORBs align the individual components, *e.g.*, request size, id and object keys, to their natural boundaries. For a typical request with basic types, all ~15–20 components must be aligned. Ignoring alignment can improve marshaling efficiency and eliminate padding, thereby reducing the request size.

These specializations are an example of *constant propagation*, where the byte-order is propagated along with the request to the recipient and checked to ensure the validity of the invariance assumption. Similarly, unaligned data is sent along with the request to the recipient, where demarshaling fails if data should be aligned.

### 3.1.5 Specialize Platform Generality via Autoconf Mechanisms

We now describe specialization techniques that resolve challenge 5 described in Section 2.2.

**Intent.** Choose the right hardware, OS, and compiler settings to maximize application QoS without affecting portability, interoperability, or correctness.

**Invariance assumptions.** The deployment platform that hosts the product variant remains fixed during the system’s lifetime.

**Specialization.** We use GNU autoconf ([www.gnu.org/software/autoconf](http://www.gnu.org/software/autoconf)) to apply platform-specific specialization techniques, including:

- **Exception support.** For certain DRE systems, the use of native exception support is unavailable (*e.g.*, not supported by older

C++ compilers) or undesirable (*e.g.*, incurs excessive time/space overhead). Certain middleware solutions support platforms that lack exceptions, *e.g.*, CORBA can emulate exceptions by appending an `Environment` parameter to each method. We extended TAO to use GNU `autoconf` to emulate exceptions when compilers lack such capabilities, when users explicitly select this configuration, or when performance tests indicate that emulated exceptions are more efficient than native exceptions.

- **Loop unrolling.** Middleware implementations need to copy data between kernel, middleware and application buffers. An optimization applicable to certain OS/compiler platforms is to unroll the loop of the `memcpy()` standard library function to certain extent. We extended TAO to use GNU `autoconf` to configure the ORB automatically to use either the optimized or default version of `memcpy()`, depending on tests that select the most efficient implementation.

We use GNU `autoconf` to perform these performance tests automatically before the ORB compilation process begins. Based on the test results, GNU `autoconf` sets certain macros in the TAO source code, which then select which specializations to apply.

## 3.2 A Toolkit for Automating Context-Specific Specializations

Large-scale DRE systems, such as Boeing's Bold Stroke PLA, contain millions of lines of source code. Manually handcrafting specialization optimizations described in Section 3.1 into such large code bases clearly does not scale. We therefore have created a domain-specific language (DSL) [32, 33] and associated tools that help simplify two steps in the specialization process: (1) identifying specialization points and transformations, and (2) automating the delivery of the specializations. The remainder of this section describes the *Feature Oriented Customizer* (FOCUS), which is an open-source DSL-based toolsuite and process we developed to automate the specialization of middleware for PLA-based DRE systems.

### 3.2.1 FOCUS Requirements and Goals

Our primary goal for FOCUS was to build a general-purpose DSL, supporting tools, and a process to automate context-specific middleware specializations and then to validate our approach by applying it to TAO. The types of specializations discussed in Section 3.1 yielded the following requirements for FOCUS:

1. **Ability to manipulate code.** Applying aspect weaving [15] to framework specialization requires the ability to manipulate code, such as performing search/replace specializations to devirtualize hook methods in the `Reactor_Impl` base class and replace them with concrete implementations.

2. **Ability to refactor code regions.** OO framework specializations need to move specialized code (*e.g.*, concrete implementations of hook methods) from a derived class to the new concrete class. Similarly, additional header files and methods may need to be moved from/to a derived class to/from a new concrete class. Likewise, layer-folding optimizations require the capability to inject code that bypasses layers at specific locations in the code.

3. **Ability to elide code.** Code refactoring, memoization, and aspect weaving specializations require the removal of certain redundant functionality. In memoization optimizations, for instance, redundant functionality that repeatedly creates the same request must be replaced with code that caches the request header.

To support these requirements, middleware developers embed annotations, *i.e.*, code generation directives within middleware as special comments. These annotations identify points of variability,

*e.g.*, where a dispatching decision is made or a particular protocol is created. This approach enables most of the middleware to remain fixed, but identifies well-defined variability points where specializations can be woven automatically. It also enables middleware developers to know the variability points when source code changes are made, thereby minimizing skew between specializations and an evolving middleware source base.

### 3.2.2 Automating Middleware Specializations with FOCUS

The process of applying FOCUS can be executed in three phases by middleware developers and application PLA developers, as discussed below.

**Phase 1: Capturing specialization transformations.** In this phase, middleware developers capture the code-level transformations required to implement a specialization using the *FOCUS Specialization Language* (FSL). FSL is a DSL that supports four specializations: (1) *search and replace* transformations (`<search> ... <replace>`), (2) *copying text* from different positions in multiple files onto a destination file (`<copy-from-source>`), (3) *commenting regions* of a program (`<comment>`), and (4) *removing text* from a program (`<remove>`). FSL uses an XML DTD to capture the transformations, thereby facilitating *extensibility*, *i.e.*, additional specializations can be represented via new XML tags and *transformation*, *i.e.*, XSLT directives can be used to transform the specializations onto different tool input formats. Similar approaches have been used in commercial tools, such as Ant (`ant.apache.org`), which use XML to capture build steps and rules.

The output of phase 1 is a set of FSL specialization files that capture all transformations needed for the specializations. FOCUS itself does not automatically generate the specialization files, *i.e.*, the middleware developers capture the code level transformations in specialization files. Section 4.2.1 illustrates portions of transformations needed to automate aspect weaving specializations in TAO.

**Phase 2: Middleware annotation.** In this phase, middleware developers use the FSL specialization files to annotate the middleware with metadata required for the desired transformations. Annotations in FOCUS are only required for transformations that copy, comment, or add code, *i.e.*, when using the `<comment>`, `<copy-from-source>`, or `<add>` tags, respectively. Other transformations, such as search/replace and remove do not require annotation. Metadata is inserted as special comments in the source code using source language syntax for comments. FOCUS uses this metadata to aid the transformation of source code, but it is opaque to compilers for general-purpose languages, such as C++ or Java, and imposes no extra run-time overhead on general-purpose middleware source code.

During middleware evolution, such as feature addition/modification, middleware developers must respect the annotations. For example, any new code added between annotations that mark the begin and end of a copy/comment does not require changes to the specialization files. Section 4.2.1 shows how annotations and `<copy-from-source>` tags can be used to minimize skew between specializations and middleware source code.

Annotations help the FOCUS transformation process by enabling a lightweight specialization approach that does not require a full-fledged language front-end to parse the entire source code to identify the specialization points (hooks). This approach enables FOCUS to work across middleware implementations in different languages, *e.g.*, hooks can be left within a C++- or Java-based middleware implementation for FOCUS to weave in code. FOCUS ascribes no significance to the names for hooks, *i.e.*, they can be

arbitrary as long as there is a corresponding name in the specialization file.

**Phase 3: Executing specialization transformations.** In this phase, PLA developers perform the steps shown in Figure 6, which shows a standard middleware architecture and the locations where specializations are applied. PLA developers first determine if a certain specialization is applicable for a variant (step 1). To aid this process, middleware developers need to document the applicability and consequences, such as interface changes and standards compliance of individual specializations. If a specialization is applicable, PLA developers select the target specialization to apply within the middleware. PLA developers do not apply the transformation, they only choose the set of specializations. Based on the selected

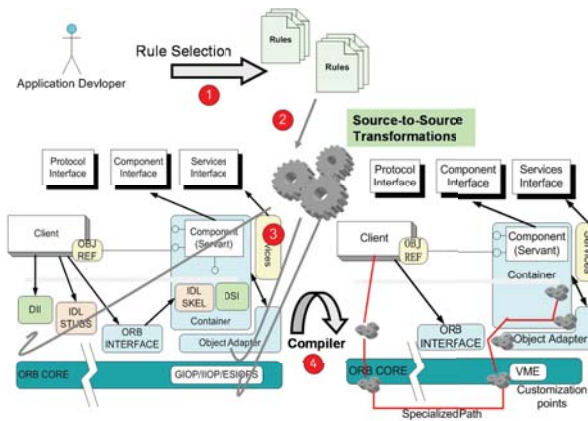


Figure 6: Steps in the FOCUS Transformation Process

specializations, the FOCUS transformation engine queries the specialization repository to select the right file(s) (step 2). Based on transformation rules in the specialization file, FOCUS executes the transformations (step 3). A compiler for the general-purpose language used to write the middleware then generates executable platform code from the modified source file(s) (step 4). Step 1 is done by PLA application developer (e.g., during SCV analysis), whereas steps 2 – 4 are automated by FOCUS.

FOCUS's transformation engine is written in Perl to leverage its mature regular expressions support. Regular expressions enhance the richness of the transformations that can be specified within FSL specialization files. For example, search/replace capabilities in FOCUS use regular expressions to ignore leading trailing white spaces and newline characters.

### 3.3 Summary

This section described the FOCUS specialization techniques, DSL, tools, and process we developed to resolve the middleware generality challenges in Section 2. Table 1 lists the specialization techniques along with the corresponding FSL features applied to resolve these challenges. FSL modifies copies of the OO framework and middleware code, and thus does not affect application code or the original OO frameworks and middleware.

Specialization	Technique	FSL features
Request creation	Memoization	search, replace, add
Demarshaling checks	Constant propagation	Not Applicable
Dispatch resolution	Memoization + layer-folding	search, replace, add
Framework generality	Aspect weaving	add, copy-from-source search, replace
Deployment generality	autoconf	Not Applicable

Table 1: Summary of Specialization Techniques

## 4. APPLYING OUR SPECIALIZATION TOOLS TO TAO FOR THE BASICSP SCENARIO

This section presents results from applying specialization tools described in Section 3 to a TAO-based implementation of the *BasicSP* scenario in Section 2.1. These results quantitatively and qualitatively evaluate the extent to which specializations improve the throughput, average- and worst-case latency, and jitter of standard middleware implementations. The constant propagation and code refactoring techniques described in the paper were automated using GNU `autoconf` conditional compilation techniques described in Section 3.1.5. The memoization, layer-folding, and aspect weaving were automated via the FOCUS toolkit described in Section 3.2.2.

### 4.1 Analyzing General-purpose Middleware

To specialize general-purpose Real-time CORBA middleware for PLA-based DRE systems, we first analyzed the end-to-end critical code path of the following synchronous two-way CORBA operation in TAO:

```
result = object→operation (arg1, arg2)
```

A path represents a segment of the overall end-to-end flow through the system. The *critical path* is the sequence of steps always needed in TAO to process events, requests, or responses for synchronous and asynchronous operation invocations. This code path is the same for processing the `get_data()` two-way operation and `data_avail` and `timeout` events in the *BasicSP* scenario. This code path provides a baseline for quantifying the number of steps specialized along the critical request/response processing path within standard middleware, as shown by the numbered bullets in Figure 7.

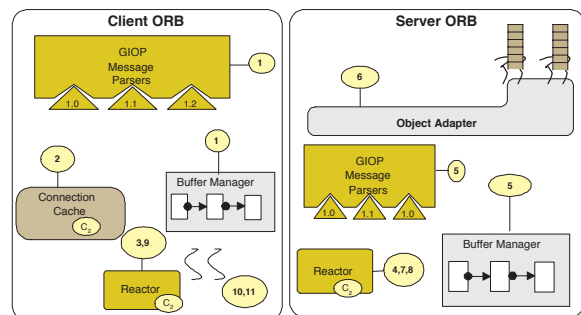


Figure 7: End-to-End Request Processing Path

Using this figure as a guide, we now describe the steps involved when a client invokes a synchronous two-way operation. After establishing a connection from client to server, the TAO client ORB performs the following activities when a client application thread invokes an operation on an object reference to a particular target object running in a TAO server ORB:<sup>1</sup>

1. `Buffer_Manager` allocates a buffer from a memory pool. The GIOP message parser marshals the parameters in the operation invocation.
2. Send the marshaled data to the server using the established connection, e.g.,  $C_2$ .
3. The leader thread waits on the `Reactor` for a reply from the server; the follower thread(s) waits on a synchronizer.

The server ORB activities for processing a request are described below:

<sup>1</sup>This discussion has been generalized using the Reactor, Acceptor-Connector, and Leader/Followers patterns [28], which are used in many CORBA ORBs, such as e\*ORB, ORBacus, Orbix, and TAO.

4. Read the header of the request arriving on connection  $C_2$  to determine the size of the request.
5. `Buffer_Manager` allocates a buffer from a memory pool to hold the request and a GIOP message parser reads the request data into the buffer.
6. Demultiplex the request to locate the target POA, servant, and skeleton – then dispatch the designated upcall to the servant after demarshaling the request parameters.
7. Send the reply (if any) to the client on connection  $C_2$ .
8. Wait in the reactor's event loop for new connection and data events.

The client ORB performs the following activities to process a server reply:

9. The leader thread reads the reply from the server on connection  $C_2$ .
10. The leader thread either processes the reply or hands it to the appropriate follower thread by signaling the synchronizer the follower thread is waiting on.
11. The follower thread demarshals the parameters and returns control to the client application, which processes the reply.

## 4.2 Specializing TAO Middleware

Having outlined the activities at the client and server, we now describe how we specialized TAO using invariance assumptions to resolve the challenges for PLAs described in Section 2.2 in the context of the Bold Stroke *BasicSP* scenario. We also quantitatively compare the end-to-end latency, throughput, and predictability improvements accrued from our approach. We used the Emulab [34] testbed for our experiments. All measurements were performed on an Intel Pentium III 851 Mhz processor with 512 MB of main memory running on Linux 2.4.7-timesys-3.1.214 kernel, which is a predictable real-time kernel module. The TAO middleware used for the experiments was version 1.4.7, which was compiled with gcc version 3.2.2.

To ensure portability and interoperability, our specializations largely comply with the Real-time CORBA specification and do not modify any standard interfaces or *BasicSP* application code. Our specializations affect middleware generality challenges shown in Figure 2, are applied along the critical request/response processing path, and affect end-to-end QoS.

TAO provides scores of configuration options (see [www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt/TAO-options.html](http://www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt/TAO-options.html)). For this analysis, we used a configuration representative of how DRE systems commonly apply Real-time CORBA middleware [31], *i.e.*, (1) portable interceptors are not used, (2) servants inherit statically from `org::omg::PortableServer::Servant`, *i.e.*, we do not consider CORBA's dynamic invocation/skeleton features, (3) no proprietary policies were used in the ORB, and (4) TAO's general-purpose optimizations (*e.g.*, active demultiplexing, perfect hashing, and buffer caching strategies) were enabled for all experiments.

To showcase our results, a sample size of 100,000 data points was used to generate results from the following experiments for each specialization in Sections 3.1.1 through 3.1.5:

1. **End-to-end performance metrics**, which measure the differences in end-to-end latency/throughput between general-purpose and specialized versions of TAO. For each experiment, high-resolution timers on the client collected end-to-end measurement data used for analysis. We define predictability in terms of the standard deviation of the data points.
2. **Path specialization metrics**, which compare latency measures for specialized vs. general-purpose critical paths. For each experiment, high-resolution timers within TAO measured latency improvements for the specialized code path.

3. **Cumulative metrics**, which measure the end-to-end latency and predictability improvements accrued by applying all specializations.

For each specialization, we describe (1) the steps specialized along the request/response processing path, (2) how the specialization was automated, and (3) how our specialization affected CORBA compliance and applicability.

### 4.2.1 Applying the Aspect Weaving Specialization

This specialization corresponds to step 3 and 9 in the client side and step 8 in the server side of Figure 7.

**Specialization automation.** Specializing the Reactor component involved (1) replacing the `ACE_Reactor_Impl` class with the concrete `ACE_Select_Reactor` implementation within the reactor, (2) replacing the creation of other reactors with the specialized version in ORB factory methods [8], and (3) eliminating virtual methods from the reactor and interfaces within the middleware. To automate the specialization, we used FSL to capture the transformations, some of which are shown in Listing 1.

```

1: <module name="ace">
2:   <file name="Reactor.h">
3:     <remove>virtual</remove>
4:     <substitute>
5:       <search>ACE_Reactor_Impl</search>
6:       <replace>ACE_Select_Reactor</replace>
7:     </substitute>
8:   </file>
9: </module>
10: <module="TAO/tao">
11:   <file name="advanced_resource.cpp">
12:     <comment>
13:       <start-hook>TAO_REACTOR_SPL_COMMENT_HOOK_START</start-hook>
14:       <end-hook>TAO_REACTOR_SPL_COMMENT_HOOK_END</end-hook>
15:     </comment>
16:   </file>
17: </module>

```

**FOCUS Listing 1:** Reactor Specialization

Lines 1–2 capture the module (directory or package) and file where transformations are done. Devirtualizing interfaces of the reactor is done by line 3. Lines 4–8 replace the `ACE_Reactor_Impl` with the desired concrete select reactor. Similarly, lines 12–15 show how unspecialized code within two points in the file (`<start-hook> ... <end-hook>`) is commented out for the transformations.

Listing 2 shows how we annotate the middleware source code with hooks based on the FSL specialization file (Listing 1). Automating this specialization required ten new annotations in the ACE Reactor framework, representing a 0.1% change to the middleware source files. The FSL transformations were ~700 SLOC.

Listing 3 illustrates how FOCUS transformed source code so that the base Reactor (`ACE_Reactor_Impl`) is replaced with the specialized Reactor (`ACE_Select_Reactor`). This specialization is validated by our invariance assumption that after `ACE_Select_Reactor` is selected, it does not change for the *BasicSP* scenario. Another observation is that the annotations are preserved during the transformation process, which enables multiple specializations to use the same hook for specifying transformations, thus avoiding cluttering hooks within the middleware source code.

To specialize TAO's pluggable protocol implementation, we used `<copy-from-source>` capabilities provided by FSL. Listing 4 shows how the concrete protocol specific implementations of template methods defined in the `Profile` class are copied from the `IIOP_Profile` class. The `<copy-hook-start>` `<copy-hook-end>` tags signify the start and end locations of the template method implementations in `IIOP_Profile`. These concrete implementations are copied to the base `Profile` class at a location defined within the `Profile.cpp` file. The advantage of this design is that changes

```
//File: advanced_resource.cpp
ACE_Reactor_Impl*
TAO_Default_Resource_Factory::
  allocate_reactor_impl (void) const
{
  ACE_Reactor_Impl *impl = 0;
  /* FOCUS: Comment hook */
  //@@ TAO_REACTOR_SPL_COMMENT_HOOK_START
  ACE_NEW_RETURN (impl, ACE_TP_Reactor, 0);
  //@@ TAO_REACTOR_SPL_COMMENT_HOOK_END
}
}
```

FOCUS Listing 2: Annotated Middleware Source Code

```
//File: Reactor.h
class Reactor
{
public:
  int
  run_reactor_event_loop (REACTOR_EVENT_HOOK = 0);
  // Other public methods ...
private:
  // Code woven by FOCUS:
  ACE_Select_Reactor *reactor_impl_;
  // End Code woven by FOCUS
};

// File: advanced_resource.cpp
// Code woven by FOCUS:
ACE_Select_Reactor*
// End Code woven by FOCUS
TAO_Default_Resource_Factory::
  allocate_reactor_impl (void) const
{
  // Code woven by FOCUS:
  ACE_Select_Reactor *impl = 0;
  // End Code woven by FOCUS
  /* FOCUS: Comment hook */
  //@@ TAO_REACTOR_SPL_COMMENT_HOOK_START
  ACE_NEW_RETURN (impl, ACE_TP_Reactor, 0);
  //@@ TAO_REACTOR_SPL_COMMENT_HOOK_END
  // Code woven by FOCUS:
}
}
```

FOCUS Listing 3: Transformed Middleware Source Code

made to the implementations of the template methods in `IIOP_Profile.cpp` do not affect the specialization file. In fact, after we completed this specialization, IPv6 protocol support was added to TAO, but our specializations required no changes. Similar to the earlier specialization, the protocol specialization required  $\sim 20$  new annotations to TAO's pluggable protocol framework, representing 0.2% change to the middleware source files.

```
<file name="Profile.cpp">
<copy-from-source>
<source>IIOP_Profile.cpp</source>
<copy-hook-start>PROFILE_METHODS_COPY_HOOK</copy-hook-start>
<copy-hook-end>PROFILE_METHODS_COPY_HOOK_END</copy-hook-end>
<dest-hook>PROFILE_SPL_ADD_HOOK</dest-hook>
</copy-from-source>
</file>
```

FOCUS Listing 4: Protocol Specialization

**Empirical results.** Figure 8 illustrates the improvements to end-to-end latency by specializing two OO frameworks used in TAO. Since reactors and protocols are used by both client and server ORB, we present the most representative end-to-end results. Our specialization improved average latency by  $\sim 8\mu\text{secs}$  (4%) for the reactor case and in  $\sim 10\mu\text{sec}$  (5%) for the protocol case. These specializations also minimize dispersion measures for both the specializations, though not appreciably. The 99% and maximum measure also decrease since removing virtual method indirection enhances predictability. These results show how minimizing dynamic dispatch along the critical path can improve performance.

**Applicability and CORBA compliance.** Specialization of OO framework extensibility can be applied to all ORB implementations that use virtual methods, yet can be customized via a single concrete instance late in the system lifecycle, *e.g.*, during deployment or initialization. This specialization is CORBA-compliant since the reactor is part of TAO's ORB core implementation, not part

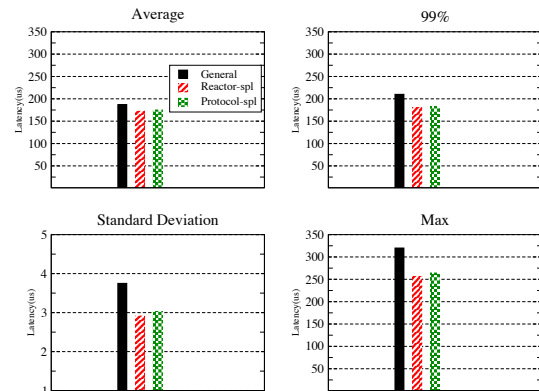


Figure 8: Results for Reactor &amp; Protocol Specializations

of the public API defined by the Real-time CORBA specification. Similarly the specialization of the protocol framework modifies no standard APIs or application code, but only affects hook methods specific to TAO's implementation.

#### 4.2.2 Applying the Memoization Specialization

This specialization corresponds to step 1 in the client side of Figure 7.

**Specialization automation.** In TAO, the GIOP engine creates protocol specific request/response objects. Listing 5 shows a portion of the transformations for this specialization. During the first invocation of a request/response, the length of the actual header is computed and cached (as shown in lines 1–6). For subsequent requests the cached pre-marshaled header is used by moving the current writable location by the total header size.

```
<add>
<hook>TAO_HEADER_CACHING_ADD_HOOK</hook>
<data>
1. if ( __header_cached__ )
2. {
3.   // First invocation -- normal path
4.   __header_cached__ = 0;
5.   this->write_header (...);
6.   skip_length__ = this->total_length ();
7. }
8. else
9. { // All invocations -- Optimized path
10.  this->skip (skip_length)
11. }
12. }
</data>
</add>
```

FOCUS Listing 5: Specializing Request Creation

We applied specialized request creation to TAO on a per-connection basis, *i.e.*, the request headers cached are specific to a connection. This design reflects our invariance assumption from the *BasicSP* scenario, where the `get_data` and `data_avail` operation are sent along separate connections. Automating this specialization required only two new annotations within TAO's source files. The FSL transformations were  $\sim 250$  SLOC.

**Empirical results.** Figure 9 illustrates the end-to-end and code path specialization improvements that result from applying the request creation/initialization specialization on the request and request-specific CORBA header, which improved average end-to-end latency measures by  $\sim 8\mu\text{sec}$  (4%), while the path specialization results improved by 25%. This discrepancy shows how much our specialized code path influences end-to-end latency. The dispersion measures improve slightly by applying this specialization. Both 99% and maximum measures improve, which show this specialization improves predictability. These results show how the end-

to-end path specialization results are influenced by the contribution from the actual path specialized.

**Applicability and CORBA compliance.** Specializing the entire request is possible only if no changes occur, which is the case for control messages sent between `Timer` and `GPS` components. Specializing the request and request-specific header is possible if only the contents change between requests, which is the case for the `get_data()` operation. This specialization can be applied for the standard Real-time CORBA `SERVER_DECLARED` priority model, where the priority information is set *a priori* during object reference creation.

Specializing only the request header is applicable to all requests, though it has the least payoff in terms of improvements in performance since it represents a relatively small portion of the request. All three approaches comply with the CORBA specification since they do not change the type of the CORBA request message. The third approach, however, does not update the request identifier, which is used to uniquely identify the client thread processing the response when multiplexed connections are used.

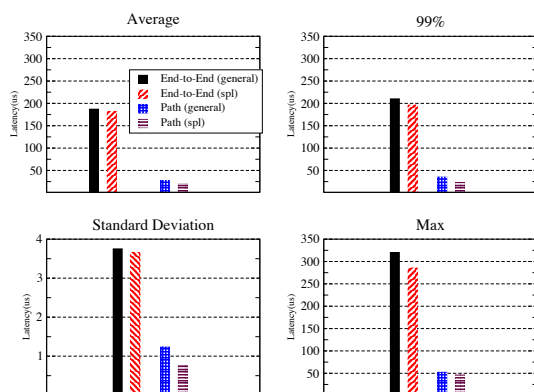


Figure 9: Results for Request Creation/Initialization Specialization

#### 4.2.3 Applying the Layer-Folding Specialization

This specialization corresponds to step 6 to step 8 in the server side of Figure 7.

**Specialization automation.** We implemented the layer-folding specialization (Section 3.1) by caching the target request dispatcher determined when the first request from the client on a connection is serviced. Subsequent requests used the cached dispatcher directly, *i.e.*, the skeleton that services the requests. FSL annotations were added to TAO's POA so FOCUS can weave in code that cached the skeleton servicing the request. Another annotation within TAO's ORB core marked the start of the normal request path.

These specialization transformations were similar to the aspect weaving and memoization specializations discussed in Section 3.1 and are applied on a per-connection basis. Automating the specialization required five new annotations in TAO and the FSL transformation was  $\sim 250$  SLOC. Multiple simultaneous client connections that have different request dispatchers can therefore be serviced concurrently. This design conforms to our invariance assumption from the *BasicSP* scenario, where operations are same only on a per-connection basis.

**Empirical results.** Figure 10 illustrates the end-to-end and code path performance resulting from the dispatch resolution specialization, which improved average end-to-end latency measures by  $\sim 30\mu\text{secs}$ , which is  $\sim 16\%$  better than the general-purpose TAO implementation. For the actual code path specialized this trans-

lates to  $\sim 40\%$  latency improvement. The dispersion measures for end-to-end latencies improved by a factor of  $\sim 1.5$ , while those for the specialized path were twice as good as those for the general-purpose path. The 99% measures are similar to the dispersion measures, indicating improvement in predictability. The maximum measures improved by 20% when applying the dispatch resolution specialization to the specialized path and by  $\sim 14\%$  for the end-to-end results. These results show that applying layer-folding specialization to the TAO middleware improves predictability and latency considerably.

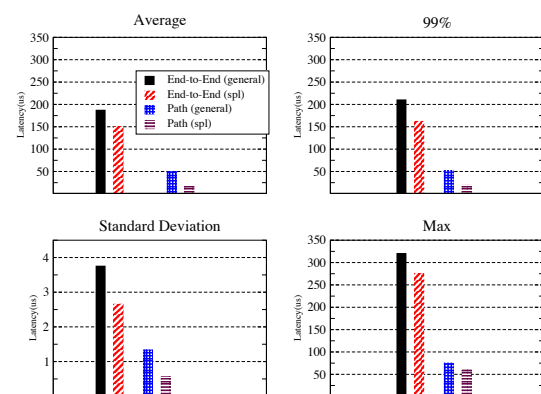


Figure 10: Results for Dispatch Resolution Specialization

**Applicability and CORBA compliance.** This specialization applies to the `get_data()` operation in the *BasicSP* scenario where the same operation is invoked repeatedly. Caching the target servant and skeleton sacrifices some CORBA compliance since thread-specific state (*e.g.*, CORBA Current and POA Current are not maintained). This context information is often unnecessary, however, *e.g.*, the POA current interface is used primarily when the POA is associated with a `Default_Servant` (where one servant handles all invocations) or `Servant_Manager` (which creates a servant dynamically to handle requests). Since these dynamic CORBA policies are rarely – if ever – used in DRE systems, the impact on CORBA compliance is negligible in this context.

#### 4.2.4 Applying the Constant Propagation Specialization

This specialization corresponds to steps 1 and 11 on the client and steps 4 and 6 in the server of Figure 7.

**Specialization automation.** We implemented constant propagation specializations by enhancing TAO's (de)marshaling engine with two new conditional compilation flags – `CDR_IGNORE_ALIGNMENT` and `DISABLE_SWAP_ON_READ` – that are automatically (un)set using GNU `autoconf`. These two flags were applied to the `write()` and `read()` methods in TAO's Common Data Representation (CDR) engine to ignore alignment and byte-order values in the request/response fields, which incurred a 5% change to TAO's CDR engine implementation. This design conforms to our invariance assumption that clients and servers run on homogeneous middleware, OS, compiler, and hardware platforms, which is often the case for production DRE systems.

**Empirical results.** Figure 11 shows the end-to-end and path performance improvements from applying the aforementioned specialization. The specialized path for this experiment began when a server demarshaled a request until the response was returned to the client. Applying the specialization that ignored alignment improved end-to-end latencies by  $\sim 8\mu\text{secs}$  (a 4% improvement over the general-purpose TAO implementation), while eliminating byte

order checks improved latencies by  $\sim 9\mu\text{sec}$  (a 4% improvement over the general-purpose TAO implementation). Path specialization results improved by  $\sim 4 - 5\mu\text{sec}$  (a 10% improvement) for both the cases. Although the general-purpose TAO implementation performs tests on the client and server for all fields in a CORBA request header, our specialization improvements were relatively small since our initial experiment sent a single `long` data type, which required very few byte order tests.

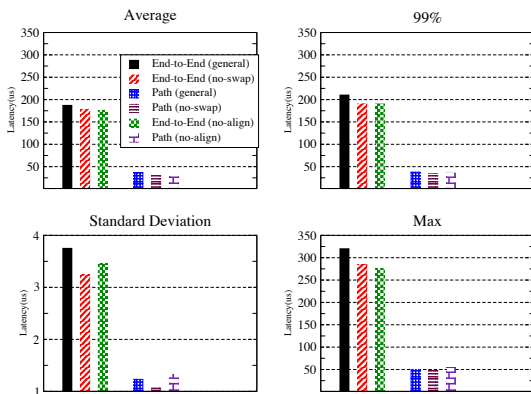


Figure 11: Results for Constant Propagation Specialization

To evaluate this specialization on more complex data types, we conducted another experiment that sent an IDL structure with four primitive types, a `short`, `long`, `double` and `float` interspersed with a `char`. The use of a `char` type forced the general-purpose TAO middleware to re-align the individual primitive types. The specialized TAO middleware, however, did not incur this overhead.

A sequence of this structure with varying sizes was sent over the network to measure the improvement in performance. Both specializations were enabled simultaneously for this experiment. Table 2 illustrates the speedup in average end-to-end latency accrued from applying our specialization. The results show that latency measures improve between 12 – 30% with increasing sequence lengths.

Sequence Length	Speedup
64	11.5%
128	17.35%
1,024	20.12%
2,048	25.64%
4,096	30.12%

Table 2: Performance Speedup as a Function of Sequence Length

These results underscore the fact that the benefits of specializations often depend heavily on the use cases that exercise the specialized code.

**Applicability and CORBA compliance.** Eliminating byte-order checks and ignoring alignment specializations are applicable to applications deployed on homogeneous environments *i.e.*, nodes with the same byte order, *e.g.*, *NodeA* and *NodeB* in our *BasicSP* scenario, and/or the same platform implementations at sender and receiver. These specializations break interoperability with other CORBA ORBs. A middleware implementation, however, can add recovery mechanisms, such as checking for byte order within the request before using the aforementioned specializations, though these mechanisms violate our invariance assumption.

#### 4.2.5 Applying Autoconf Techniques for Platform Specialization

This specialization corresponds to the underlying platform on which the *BasicSP* scenario was run.

**Specialization automation.** To automate the loop unrolling optimization, we used GNU *autoconf*'s `AC_RUN_IFELSE` capability that compiled and executed a benchmark to compare performance both with and without our optimization. If our optimization was faster, *autoconf* sets the `ACE_HAS_MEMCPY_LOOP_UNROLL` flag to enable the feature. For exception support, we used *autoconf*'s `AC_COMPILE_IFELSE` feature to determine if a compiler supported exceptions and then empirically evaluated whether using native exceptions was faster than emulated exceptions.

**Empirical results.** Figure 12 illustrates how applying our loop unrolling and exception emulation specialization techniques together improved average end-to-end latency measures by  $\sim 17\%$ . Maximum latency measures improved by  $\sim 12\%$ , while the 99% latency measures were closer to the average for our specializations, thereby indicating better predictability. These results show that specializing deployment platforms via GNU *autoconf* can improve QoS significantly.

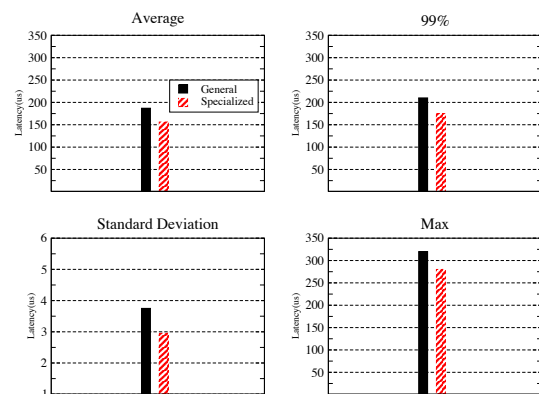


Figure 12: Results for Specializing Deployment Platform

**Applicability and CORBA compliance.** The GNU *autoconf* specialization techniques have no affect on CORBA specification compliance.

#### 4.2.6 Applying the Specializations Cumulatively

Figure 13 illustrates the QoS improvements accrued by applying all of the middleware specializations discussed above to a remote CORBA operation. The average end-to-end latency for the specialized TAO dropped by  $\sim 43\%$ , while the dispersion measure was twice as good as general-purpose optimized TAO ORB, indicating a considerable improvement in predictability that is essential for DRE systems.

Similarly, the 99% bound values for the specialized TAO improved by  $\sim 40\%$  while maximum measures improved by  $\sim 150\mu\text{sec}$ s, which is a 45% improvement over the general-purpose TAO implementation. End-to-end throughput measures improved by an average of  $\sim 65\%$ . To measure performance speedup for a complicated data structure, we ran the experiment using the complex data structure from our demarshaling experiments. For a sequence length of 64 average latency improved by  $\sim 26\%$ , while for a length of 4,096, latency improved by  $\sim 51\%$ .

### 4.3 Evaluating FOCUS

Now that we showed how FOCUS's DSL, tools, and process can be applied to help middleware developers build and evaluate middleware specializations, we evaluate its pros and cons.

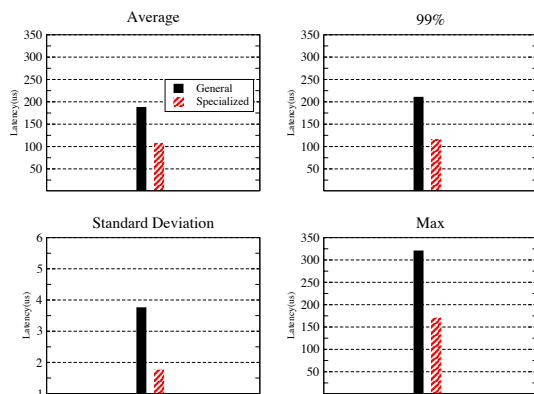


Figure 13: Results for Cumulative Specialization Application

**Pros.** In resolving the challenges described in Section 2, FOCUS has the following benefits:

- It preserves portability of the middleware implementations it specializes, *i.e.*, the specialized middleware should run on all platforms on which the middleware runs. The FSL snippets in Section 4.2.1 do not change the interface of Reactor or protocol components in TAO.
- It has no external dependencies, *i.e.*, it does not require external libraries to be linked for execution.
- It supports role separation, *i.e.*, middleware developers capture the specialization and annotate the middleware, whereas PLA application developers select the specializations based on SCV analysis.
- It uses COTS tools and standard technologies, such as Perl and XML, to automate the delivery of these specializations to enhance its use in production middleware platforms.
- Its transformations incur no unnecessary overhead at runtime since they are performed statically at compile-time, similar to other source-to-source transformations, such as AspectC++ ([www.aspectc.org/](http://www.aspectc.org/)), DMS ([www.semdesigns.com](http://www.semdesigns.com)), TXL ([www.txl.ca](http://www.txl.ca)), and Stratego-XT ([www.program-transformation.org/Stratego/](http://www.program-transformation.org/Stratego/)). The transformed middleware source code woven by FOCUS (Section 4.2.1) illustrates that no tool-specific code is inserted in the transformation process.
- Its specializations do not affect business logic and only modify the structure of middleware implementations, particularly OO frameworks. The non-transformed versions of the frameworks are therefore still available when other developers need to use their extensibility features. None of the specializations described earlier modified or specialized *BasicSP* application code.

**Cons.** FOCUS was developed primarily to help us evaluate the benefits of middleware specializations, in general, and the TAO ORB, in particular. It therefore has the following drawbacks:

- It automates the delivery of specializations, but not the identification of specializations suitable for a PLA or an individual variant.
- Developers must ensure that annotations are synchronized with specialization rules, *i.e.*, if the annotations are changed the specialization files also must change. The impact of this dependency can be ameliorated somewhat by providing guidelines to middleware developers and enhancing the FOCUS parser to ensure the required hooks are present in the middleware before it performs transformations.

- Modifications/enhancements to the state and/or- interface of implementations require manual changes to the specializations, *i.e.*, if the name of an operation or its parameters change, the specialization files need to be updated. This limitation, however, is not specific to FOCUS but also to other source-to-source transformation tools.
- The FOCUS transformation engine does not check that the woven code executes correctly, which is a common limitation with other source-to-source transformation tools that rely upon general-purpose compilers and automated quality assurance tools to ensure the transformations compile and run properly.

#### 4.4 Summary

Specialization is a promising technique for alleviating the time/space overhead stemming from excessive generality in standard middleware implementations and improving their QoS. This section quantified the benefits of specializations we applied to TAO based on invariants stemming from the *BasicSP* scenario, which itself is based on the SCV analysis embodied in the Boeing Bold Stroke PLA. Our empirical results showed how our specializations improved the QoS of PLA-based DRE systems while also preserving application source code and middleware portability/interoperability as much as possible.

Our techniques are not tied to TAO or the Bold Stroke PLA. To apply these specialization techniques in other contexts, PLA and middleware developers need to identify whether the invariance assumptions for the specializations hold for the variants and understand the consequences of applying the specializations. For example, alleviating unused OO framework generality (challenge 1) can specialize the middleware for different product variants. Avoiding redundant request creation (challenge 2) occurs in middleware implementations that provide the notion of a request message, including CORBA, .NET, and Web Services. Optimizing repeated resolution of the same dispatch (challenge 3) can benefit middleware implementations (such as CORBA, COM, and EJB) that navigate multiple layers/lookup tables to process target requests. Specializing (de)marshaling (challenge 4) and deployment platform generality (challenge 5) can be applied to other middleware that target heterogeneous OS, compiler, and hardware platforms.

### 5. RELATED RESEARCH

This section compares our work on context-specific specializations with other specialization approaches including partial evaluation, aspect-oriented programming (AOP), code synthesis, and program optimizers.

#### 5.1 Partial Evaluation

Marlet et al. [16, 7] describe the use of the Tempo C program partial evaluator tool to automatically optimize common software architecture structures with respect to fixed application contexts. For instance, the authors show how partial evaluation can be applied to fold together and optimize layers in early generations of middleware, *i.e.*, a remote procedure call (RPC) implementation, by specializing RPC invocations to the size and type of remote procedure parameters (yielding speed-ups of 1.7x and 3.5x). The authors [16] also customize a publish/subscribe framework to a context in which subscribers of a particular event are known *a priori*.

This type of architecture is representative of the structures encountered in middleware for PLA-based DRE systems, which motivated us to consider similar techniques that could be applied with good effect to optimize Real-time CORBA implementations. In

our work, we have identified additional CORBA architectural structures that are amenable to optimization via specialization. Technical challenges remaining include extending the automatic C program techniques described in [16] to richer object-oriented languages, such as C++ and Java, that place a greater emphasis on dynamically created data.

Schultz et. al [29] describe an automatic program specialization technique for Java wherein they use language-level mechanisms to eliminate virtual dispatch overhead. While our focus is also on eliminating such kinds of overhead, our approach focuses on language independent mechanisms. Le Muer et. al [1] describe a module-based language similar in syntax to the C language to enable non-experts to describe the program and data structures that need to be specialized. A special compiler to synthesize metadata for the Tempo partial evaluator has been developed. Our approach is similar to that of Le Muer et. al., however, instead of a special language and compiler, we use XML, middleware annotations and Perl-driven transformations to automate the specializations.

## 5.2 Aspect-Oriented Programming (AOP)

[35, 9] has applied aspect-oriented programming (AOP) techniques to factor out cross-cutting middleware features, such as portable interceptors, (de)marshaling routines, and dynamic typing. Some specializations described in this paper can be implemented using AOP. The primary difference is that our specializations focus more on the *transformations* (woven code) required to specialize middleware, whereas AOP is more of a delivery mechanism to realize specializations.

## 5.3 Empirically-guided Optimizers

The ATLAS [14] numerical algebra library uses an empirical optimization engine to set the values of optimization parameters by generating different program versions that are run on various hardware/OS platforms. The output from these runs are used to select parameter values that maximize performance. Similarly, our GNU `autoconf` specializations run empirical benchmarks on the target deployment platform to determine the OS, compiler, and hardware parameters that maximize performance.

## 5.4 Code Synthesis Techniques

'C (tick-C) [17] extends ANSI C to provide dynamic code generation capabilities. 'C provide *code specifications* that capture values of run-time constants. 'C implementation `tcc` is a compiler that translated 'C to C and to assembly code. Our FOCUS approach, differs from 'C as follows (1) it captures the code transformations required to optimize code for a run-time constant and (2) provides only a source to source transformation.

The Synthesis Kernel [17] generated custom system calls for specific situations to collapse layers and eliminate unnecessary procedure calls. In this approach, specialized kernel code is dynamically synthesized to improve performance. This approach has been extended to use incremental specialization techniques. For example, [21] have identified several invariants for an OS `read()` call on HP/UX. Our work extends the range of specializations to encompass middleware invariants in the context of PLA-based DRE systems, which have some different constraints. For example, we do not consider dynamic re-plugging costs since it would unduly increase jitter for product variants in many DRE systems.

## 6. CONCLUDING REMARKS

This paper describes how context-specific specializations can be automated and applied to optimize excessive generality in standards-based middleware implementations used for PLAs. We applied

specializations based on the Bold Stroke avionics mission computing PLA to optimize the TAO Real-time CORBA ORB. Our results showed the throughput of Bold Stroke *Basic.SP* scenario improved by  $\sim 65\%$ , its average- and worst-case end-to-end latency measures improved by  $\sim 43\%$  and  $\sim 45\%$ , respectively, and its predictability improved by a factor of two, without affecting portability, standard middleware APIs, or application software implementations, while preserving interoperability wherever possible. These improvements are particularly notable since TAO has already been tuned via many general-purpose middleware optimizations [22, 24]. We also described how GNU `autoconf` and FOCUS were used to automate the middleware specializations described in the paper. FOCUS has been integrated with the open-source TAO release available from `www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/TAO`.

The remainder of this section discusses the consequences and implications of our specialization techniques and tools.

**Implications on QoS.** The specializations discussed in this paper had no inter-dependencies, *i.e.*, the specializations do not overlap in the end-to-end code path. As middleware and system architects develop a catalog of specializations, it will be necessary to document the interplay between the specializations and analyze the implications on mixing and matching different specializations. Similarly, not all the specializations will be applicable to every PLA application scenario, so PLA developers will need to work in conjunction with middleware developers to determine the applicability of the different specialization techniques to product variants.

Quantitative results show that improvements from applying our specializations can be scenario-specific. For example, the demarshaling results showed how a complicated structure benefited more from the specialization than a simple type. When the specialized path is traversed more often, therefore, its influence on end-to-end performance is more significant.

**Implications on adaptability.** Our specialization mechanisms do not consider adaptation costs, *i.e.*, the overhead of handling and recovering from situations where the invariance assumptions are violated. Adding such mechanisms require activities (such as loading new libraries or adding run-time checks) that can incur considerable jitter, and thus are not desirable for DRE systems.

**Implications on schedulability.** In many DRE systems, real-time tasks are scheduled and analyzed offline to ensure they complete before their deadlines. Latency overheads caused by general-purpose middleware implementations may cause deadline misses for critical tasks scheduled a priori. Applying our specializations could reduce middleware overhead considerably, helping ensure that critical tasks complete before their deadlines. Our optimizations might also enable such tasks to finish well ahead of their deadlines, thereby increasing the total *slack*, *i.e.*, time interval available for scheduling other tasks (such as soft real-time tasks), in the system. More available slack could potentially increase the number of schedulable soft real-time tasks in the system.

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