

An Overview of the Koala Component Model

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<http://nenya.ms.mff.cuni.cz>

CHARLES UNIVERSITY PRAGUE

Faculty of Mathematics and Physics



Introduction

- Component model for embedded devices
 - TV set-top-boxes,...
- Developed by Philips
- Papers
 - van Ommering, R.: Koala, a Component Model for Consumer Electronics Product Software, In Development and Evolution of Software Architectures for Product Families, LNCS 1429, February 1998
 - van Ommering, R., van der Linden, F., Kramer, J., Magee, J.: The Koala Component Model for Consumer Electronics Software, In IEEE Computer, Vol. 33, No. 3, March 2000



Introduction

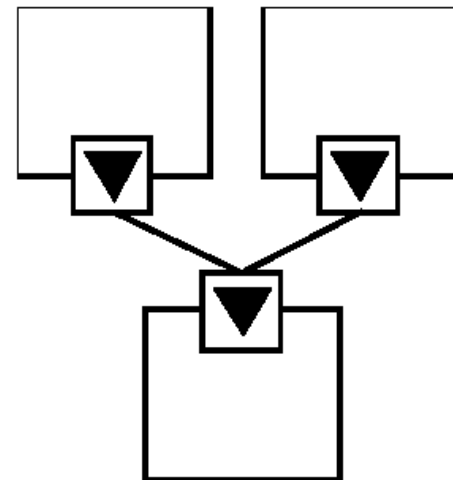
- Primary goals
 - manage increasing complexity of SW
 - components
 - explicit architecture
 - (previously – extracting architecture from code)
 - manage diversity
 - reuse of components
 - support for product lines
 - the same set of components ("primitive" components)
 - different configurations ("composite" components)
 - parametrization of components

Koala components

- Inspired by Darwin
- Components
 - defined in ADL
 - set of provided and required interfaces
- Interfaces
 - defined in IDL
- Configurations
 - set of connected components
 - required to provided interfaces
 - no explicit connectors
 - multiple required interfaces to one provided

```
interface Ituner {  
    void SetFrequency(int f);  
    int GetFrequency(void);  
}
```

```
component CtunerDriver {  
    provides ITuner ptun;  
             IInit pini;  
    requires II2c ri2c;  
}
```

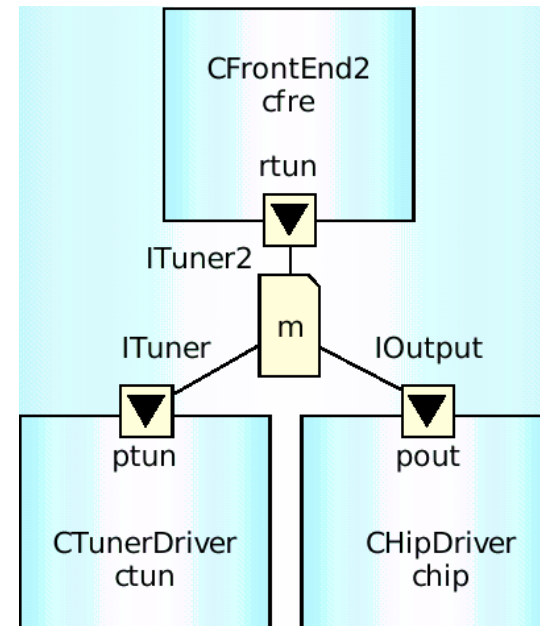
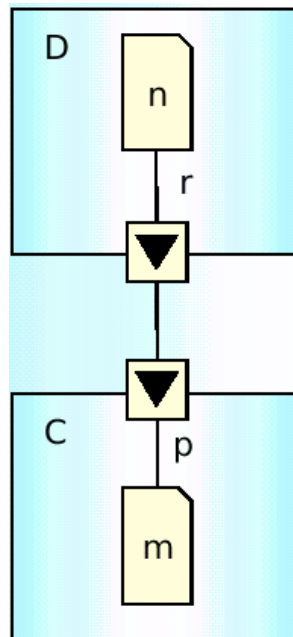


Compound components

```
component CtvPlatform {  
  provides IProgram pprg;  
  requires II2c slow, fast;  
  contains  
    component CFrontEnd cfre;  
    component CTunerDriver ctun;  
  connects  
    pprg = cfre.pprg;  
    cfre.rtun = ctun.ptun;  
    ctun.ri2c = fast;  
}
```

Modules

- Interfaceless components
- Modules
 - implements all functions of all interfaces
 - i.e. implementation of "primitive" components
 - can be used to glue components
 - "connectors"



Implementation

- Components implemented in **C**
 - resource constraints
- Koala compiler
 - generates C header files

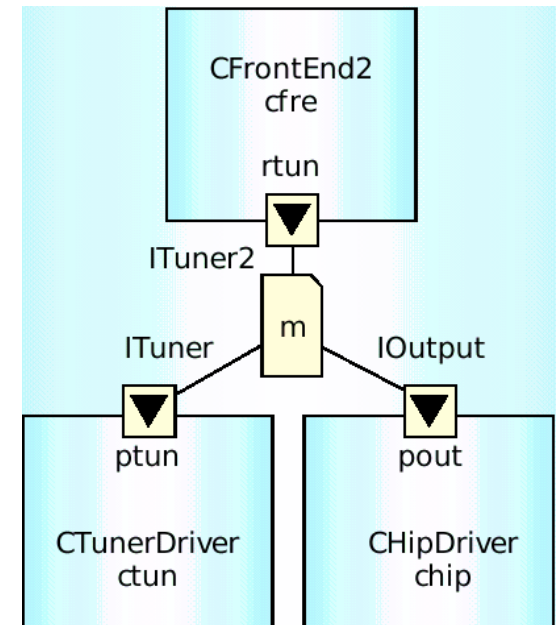
Handling diversity

- Koala features for handling diversity
 - interface compatibility
 - function binding
 - partial evaluation
 - diversity interfaces
 - diversity spreadsheets
 - switches
 - optional interfaces
 - connected interfaces

Handling diversity

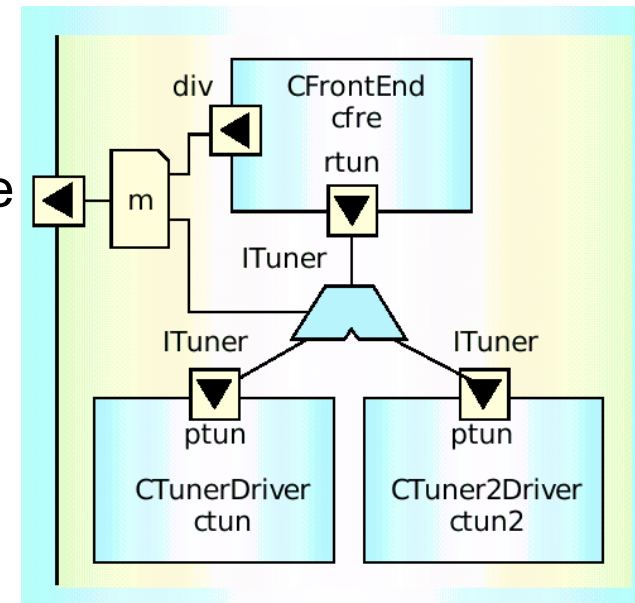
- Interface compatibility
 - structural compatibility of interfaces
 - an interface can be bound to one of a different type if the provided interface supports at least all the functions of the required interface
- Function binding
 - normally – functions in bounded interfaces connected on the basis of their names
 - can be connected explicitly
 - using glue module
 - implemented using macros

```
within m {  
    cfre.rtun.SetFrequency(x) =  
        ctun.ptun.SetFrequency(x);  
    cfre.rtun.GetFrequency() =  
        ctun.ptun.GetFrequency();  
    cfre.rtun.EnableOutput(x) =  
        chip.pout.EnableOutput(x);  
}
```



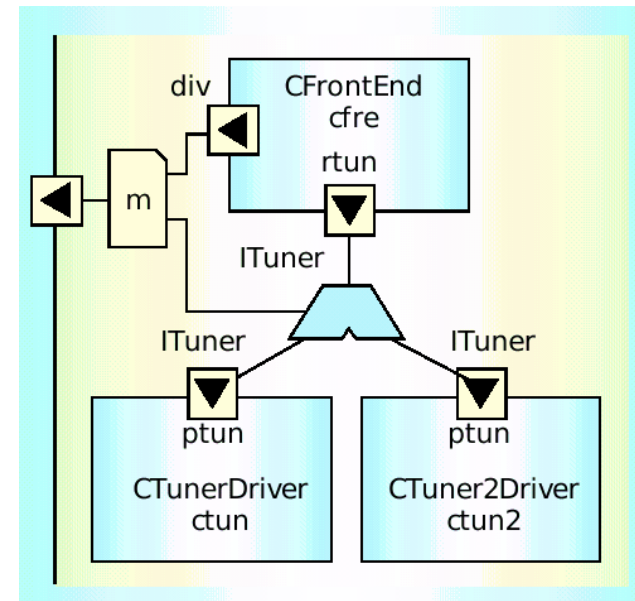
Handling diversity

- Partial evaluation
 - support of subset of C expressions
 - $1+1 \rightarrow 2$
 - $1 \ ? \ f(x) : g(x) \rightarrow f(x)$
- Diversity interfaces
 - configuration – usually get and set methods of a provided interfaces
 - but works well just with few parameters
 - tens or hundreds params expected
 - Koala reverses roles -> *required* interface with params
 - called diversity interfaces
 - params implemented with functions
 - Koala can optimize them
 - partial evaluation
 - removing parts of unnecessary code



Handling diversity

- Diversity spreadsheets
 - delegating diversity interfaces to higher level components
- Switches
 - handling structural diversity
 - module gluing components controlled by diversity interface
 - can be done even without switches
 - but a very common pattern -> introducing switches
 - Koala can remove unreachable components
 - thanks to partial evaluation
 - optimization of an architecture



Handling diversity

- Optional interfaces
 - required interface "r" -> function `bool r_iPresent()` in the implementation
 - provided interface
 - interface automatically extended by the `iPresent()` function
 - component must provide an implementation of the function
 - e.g. availability of the interface depends on present hardware
- Connected interfaces
 - evaluation of availability and reachability of components and interface
 - removing unreachable

Coping with evolution

- Interface definitions stored in the *Interface repository*
 - global
 - globally unique name of each interface
 - interface definition
 - IDL
 - text document with a description of the semantics
 - repository is web-based
 - existing interfaces *cannot* be changed
- Components definitions stored in the *Component repository*
 - global
 - each component has
 - globally unique long name – used in component definitions
 - globally unique short name – used as a prefix in C functions

Coping with evolution

- Component repository (cont.)
 - component definition
 - CDL
 - textual description
 - implementation (.c and .h files)
 - allowed changes into the repository
 - adding new components
 - adding new provided interfaces to an existing component
 - adding new optional required interfaces to an existing component
 - making existing optional interface optional
- Repositories
 - manages history of components
 - allows temporary branches

Availability

- Koala web page
 - <http://www.extra.research.philips.com/SAE/koala/>
 - papers, grammar, tools (binary)
- Koala compiler
 - <http://www.program-transformation.org/Tools/KoalaCompiler>
 - open source
 - GPL
 - based on Stratego

Examples

Conclusion

- For embedded devices
=> strong focus on optimization
- Comparison with SOFA
 - common features
 - components ;-)
 - development – repositories
 - differences
 - Koala tied with C – SOFA multiplatform (theoretically)
 - managing diversity
 - SOFA – separated frame and implementation
 - Koala – switches, diversity interfaces,...
 - component content
 - SOFA – strictly primitive (just code) vs. composite (just subcomponents) components
 - Koala – mix of code (modules), subcomponents, internal interfaces