Architectural design: the coordination perspective

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Software architecture for reactive systems

There is **no general-purpose**, **universally tailored**, approach to architectural design of **complex** and **reactive** systems

In this course:

introduce different models for reactive systems discuss their architectural design with (reasonable) tool support for modelling and analysis

Models of Concurrency

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Traditional models are action-based
Petri nets
Work flow / Data flow
Process algebra / calculi
Actor models / Agents
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Interaction appears as an implicit side-effect;
Makes coordination of interaction more difficult to
Specify
Verify
Manipulate
Reuse

Interaction with process algebra

Model constructed by composing actions into more complex actions



Interaction with Object Oriented Software

- In OO the architecture is implicit: source code exposes class hierarchies but not the run-time interaction and configuration
- Objects are wired at a very low level and the description of the wiring patterns is distributed among them

The semantics of method invocation is heavy and non-trivial:

- The caller must know the callee and the method.
- The callee must (pretend) to interpret the message.
- The caller suspends while the callee (pretends to) perform the method and resumes when the callee returns a result.

Implicit interaction

Interaction (protocol) is implicit in action-based models of concurrency

Interaction is a by-product of processes executing their actions
Action a of process A collides with action b of process B
Interaction is the specific (timed) sequence of such collisions in a run
Interaction protocol is the (timed) sequence of the intended collisions in such a sequence.

How can the intended and the coincidental be differentiated?

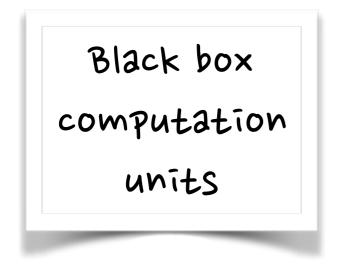
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How can the sequence of intended collisions (the interaction protocol) can be Manipulated? verified? Debugged? Reused?
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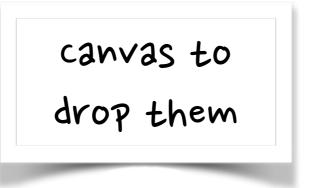
Interaction with components

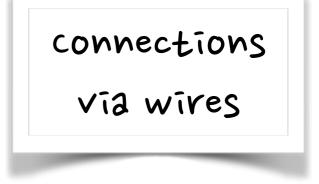
Shift from class inheritance to object composition

Avoid interference between inheritance and encapsulation and pave the way to a development methodology based on third-party assembly of components

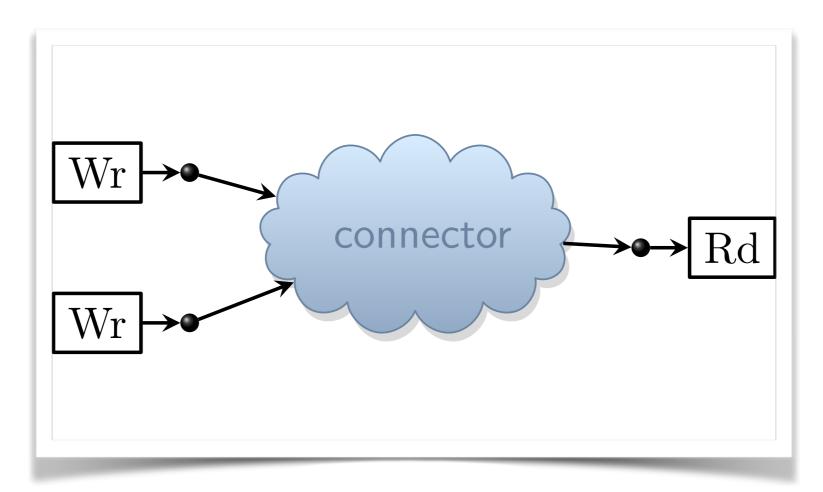
Move from an action-based to an interaction-based model of concurrency







Component coordination in Reo



- Exogenous coordination
- Compositional (channel based)
- Synchronous (atomic)
- Coordination is constrained interaction

[Peter Wegner, 2000]

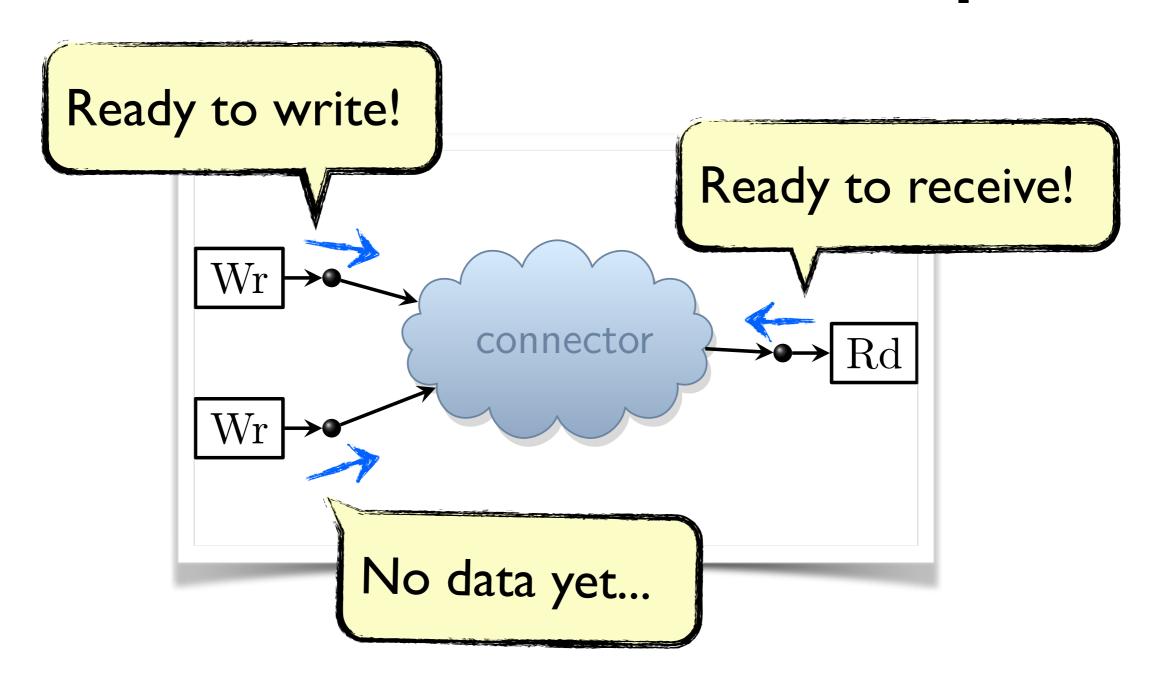
Component coordination in Reo

Endogenous: provide primitives that must be incorporated within a computation for its coordination Exogenous: ensure that the conceptual separation between computation and coordination is suitably respected

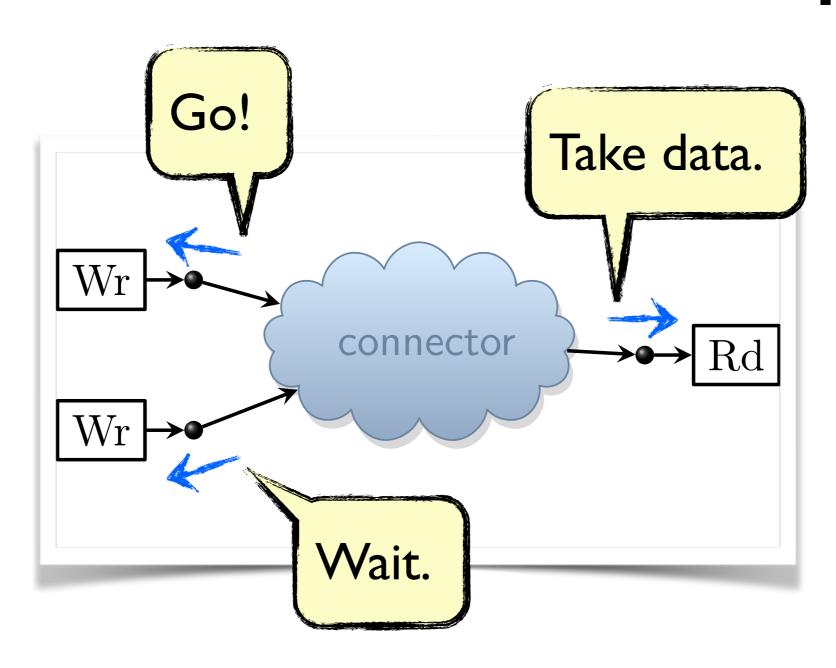
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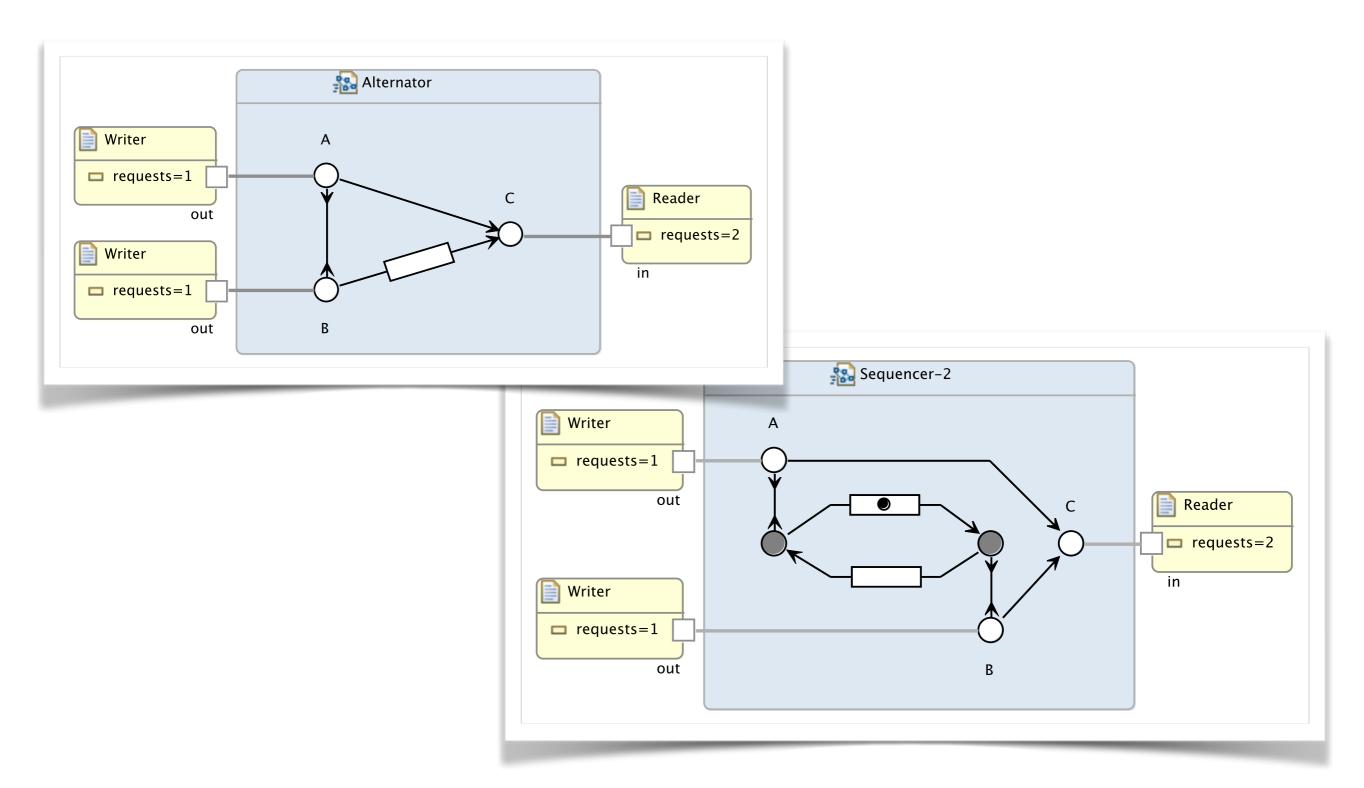
Discrete atomic steps



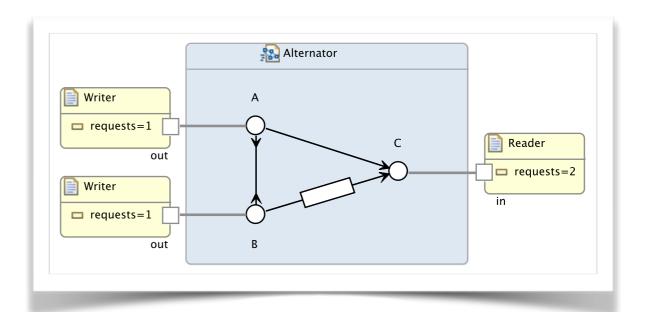
Discrete atomic steps



Reo: Channel composition



Reo

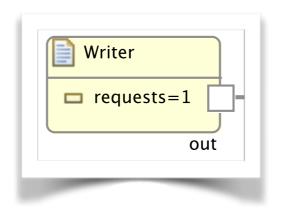


- ◆ Language for compositional construction of interaction protocols
- ◆ Interaction is the only first-class concept in Reo:
 - Explicit constructs representing interaction
 - Composition operators over interaction constructs
- Protocols manifest as a connectors
- ♦ In its graphical syntax, connectors are graphs
 - Data items flow through channels represented as edges
 - Boundary nodes permit (components to perform) I/O operations
- ◆ Formal semantics (various formalisms shown later)
- ◆ Tool support: draw, animate, verify, compile

Composition as coordination

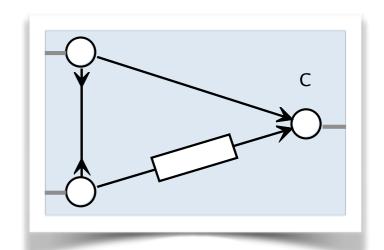
- interacting components need not know each other. (cf traditionally communication is targeted, making the sender semantically dependent on (the scheme used to identify) the receiver)
- communication becomes anonymous: components exchange identifiable sequences of passive messages with the environment only
- therefore third parties can coordinate interactions between senders and receivers of their own choice

Components



- loci of computation
- are kept independent of each other and of their environment
- Components communicate with the environment only through read and write operations on the connector ends (or ports), possibly according some behavioural interface description

Connectors

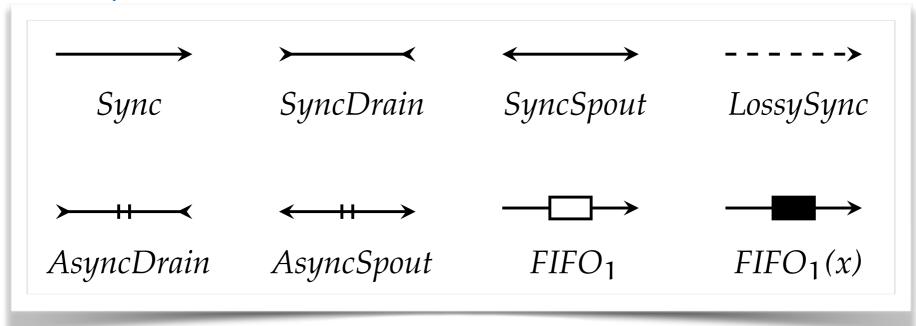


- act as interaction controllers: the glue code that makes components interact
- i.e., they coordinate the activities of individual components to ensure their proper interaction with one another to form a coherent system that behaves according to its requirements
- have no relevant role in the computation carried out by the overall system: they are component-independent and agnostic wrt the underlying computation model
- provide systems-independent interaction protocols (whereas components provide systems-specific functionality)
- ... built compositionally.
- but traditionally, glue code is the most rigid, component specific, special purpose software in component based systems!

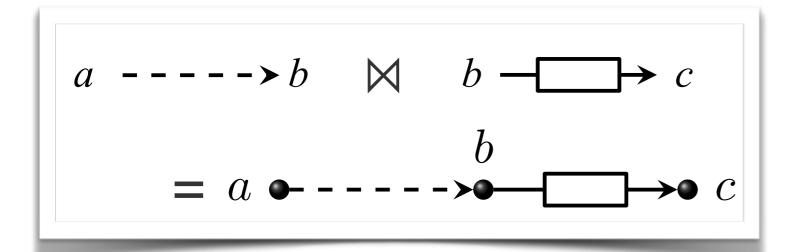
Reo connectors

- Source end: through which data enters the connector
- Sink end: through which data comes out of the connector

Examples:

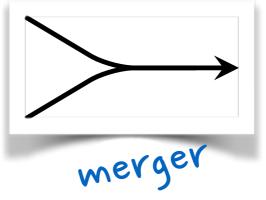


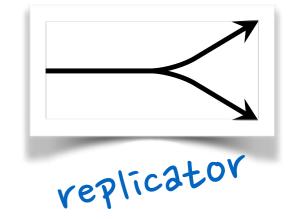
Composing Reo connectors

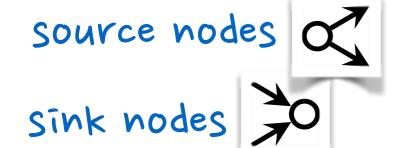


join
source ends
with
sink ends
one to one

Nodes: syntactic sugar for mergers and replicators

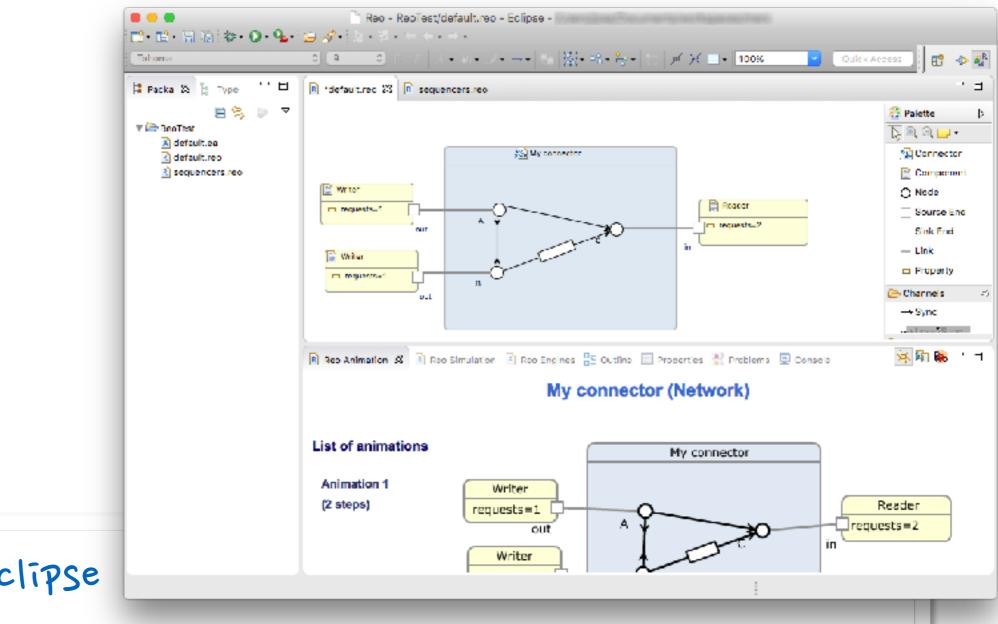








Reo eclipse toolset



get Eclipse

update site: http://reo.project.cwi.nl/update