CORBA

Overview, Goals
Basic mechanisms for modularity, exchangeability, adaptation, transparency
CORBA Services and CORBA Facilities
CORBA, Web and Java
Evaluation of CORBA as a composition system

[Szyperski, Chapter 13]

Background literature on CORBA

- F. Bolton: *Pure CORBA*. Sams Publishing, 2002.
- R. Orfali, D. Harkey: *Client/Server programming with Java and Corba, 2nd edition*, Wiley 1998. Easy to read.
- R. Orfali, D. Harkey, J. Edwards: *Instant Corba*. Addison-Wesley 1997.
- Special issue of *Communications of the ACM* **41**(10), Oct. 1998.
  All articles. Overview of CORBA 3.0.
- Tanenbaum, van Steen: *Distributed Systems*. Pearson, 2003.
  Principles and paradigms.
- OMG: *CORBA 2.2* and *CORBA 3.0 Specification*.
  http://www.omg.org
  See also further material from the OMG on the Web
- OMG: *CORBAfacilities: Common Object Facilities Specifications*.
  http://www.omg.org

CORBA

- Common Object Request Broker Architecture®
- Founding year of the OMG (Object Management Group) 1989
- Goal: plug-and-play components everywhere

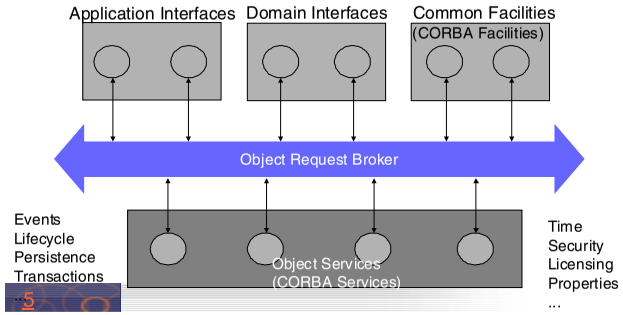
- CORBA 1.1 1991 (IDL, ORB, BOA)
- ODMG-93 (Standard for OO-databases)
- CORBA 2.0 1995.
  Version 2 is a separate line, 2.2 and 2.4 are status quo
- CORBA 3.0 1999 (POA).
  Current version (2005) is 3.0.3.

Ingredients of CORBA

- **Component Model**
  - Components == classes and objects, i.e., similar to object-oriented software. Components have more component secrets
- **Basic interoperability**
  - Language interoperability by uniform interfaces description
  - Transparent distribution
  - Transparent Network protocols
- **CORBA Services**
- **CORBA Facilities**
  - Horizontal (general-purpose) vs. vertical (domain-specific)
  - CORBA MOF

OMA (Object Management Architecture)

- **A software bus**

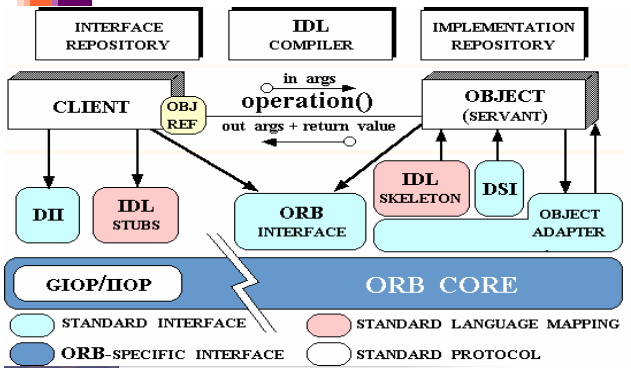


Corba's Hydrocephalus

- **Corba is large**
  - Object Request Broker – 2000 pages of specification
  - Object Services – 300 pages
  - Common Facilities – 150 pages
- **Technical reasons**
  - Clean detailed solution
  - Sometimes overkill
- **Sociologic reasons**
  - OMG is large (over 800 partners) and heterogeneous
  - Standard covers a wide range
- **Linguistic reasons**
  - Own language
  - Lots of unintuitive 3-capitals-names (OMG, ORB, IDL, …)
  - Appears larger than necessary

Corbas Mechanisms for Composition (Basic Interoperability)

CORBA interoperability mechanisms



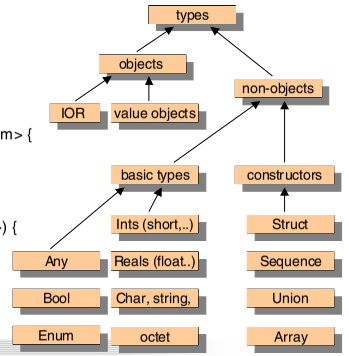
Source: http://www.cs.wustl.edu/~schmidt

Language Transparency

- **Interface definition language – CORBA IDL**
  - CORBA Interface Definition Language describes interfaces
  - From that, glue code is generated
    (*glue code* is code that glues non-fitting components together)
    - Generate stub and skeletons for language adaptation
  - Powerful type system
  - Standardized (ISO 14750)
- **Language bindings for many languages**
  - Antique: COBOL
  - Classic: C
  - OO: C++, SmallTalk, Eiffel, Java
  - Scripting: Python

Concepts in the CORBA Interface Definition Language (IDL)

```
module <identifier> {
  <type declarations>
  <constant declarations>
  <exception declarations>

  // classes
  interface <identifier> : <inheriting-from> {
    <type declarations>
    <constant declarations>
    <exception declarations>
    // methods
    <optype> <identifier>(<parameters>) {
              ...
    }
    ....
  }
}
```



IDL-to-Language Mapping

- **Bijective mapping**
  from Corba IDL types to programming language types
  - Maps basic types directly
  - Maps type constructors
- **Mapping makes transparent**
  - Byte order (big-endian / little-endian)
  - Word length
  - Memory layout
  - References
- **One standard for each programming language!**

Hello World in IDL

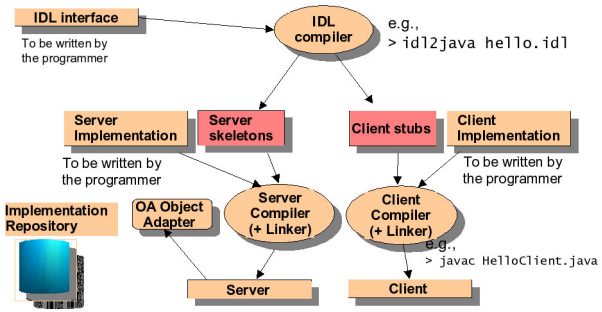
hello.idl

```
#ifndef _HELLOWORLD_IDL
#define _HELLOWORLD_IDL

module HelloWorld {
   interface SimpleHelloWorld {
      string sayHello();
   };
};

#endif
```

count.idl

```
module Counter {
   // unbounded sequence of longs:
   typedef sequence<long> oneDimArray;
   // specify interface for a counter:
   interface Count {
      attribute long sum;  // counter
      long increment();
      void readCtr ( in oneDimArray X,
                     in int position k );
   }
}
```

Which Parts of Clients and Servers are Generated



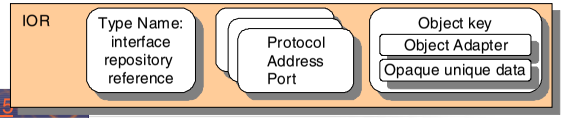
Interoperable Object Reference (IOR)

- **An *object reference* provides information to uniquely specify an object within a distributed ORB system**
- **Unique name or identifier**
- **Language-transparent:**
  Mapped to client's normal source language references
  (unique mapping for each supported language)
- **Implementation in CORBA:**
  Object reference to a server object is given out by the server's OA, shipped to clients as *IOR object* and stored there in a proxy object.
  ORB supports stringification / destringification of IOR's.
  Retrieval of references by client: supported by naming service

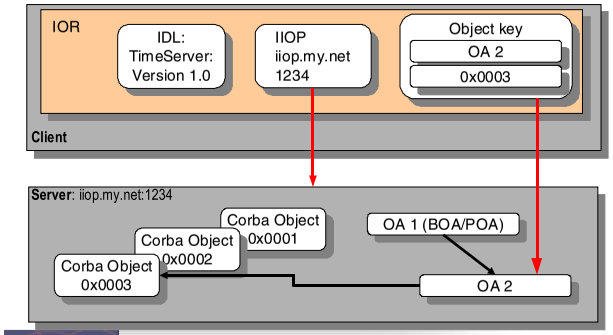
  All referencing goes via the server's ORB
  -> enables distributed reference counting

Interoperable Object Reference (IOR) - cont.

- Transient (terminates with server) or persistent
- IOR is larger, more time-consuming than language-bound references
- Consists of:
  - **Type name** (code), i.e. index into Interface Repository
  - **Protocol and address information**
    (e.g. TCP/IP, port #, host name),
    could support more than one protocol
  - **Object key:**
    - Object adapter name (for OA)
    - Opaque data only readable by the generating ORB (local reference)



IOR Example



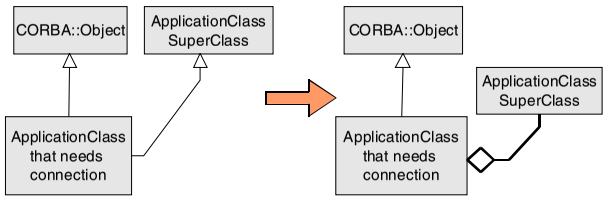
The Top Class: CORBA::Object

CORBA::Object
get_implementation get_interface is_nil is_a create_request duplicate release ....

- The class CORBA::Object is inherited to all objects
- Thereby, CORBA supports reflection and introspection
- Reflective functions:
  - get_interface
    delivers a reference to the entry in the interface repository
  - get_implementation
    a reference to the implementation
- Reflection also by the Interface Repository (list_initial_references from the CORBA::ORB interface).

Problem: Multiple Inheritance

- CORBA::Object includes *code* into a class
- Many languages only offer single inheritance
  - Application superclass must be a delegatee



Basic CORBA Connections

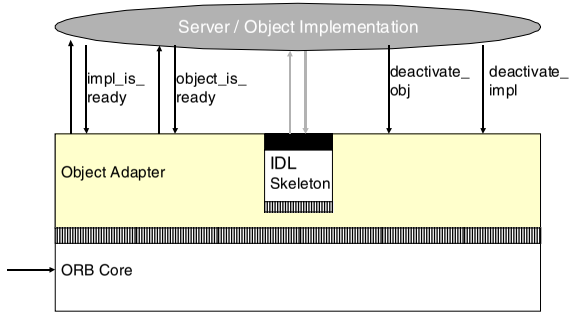
Basic Connections in CORBA

- **Static method call with static stubs and skeletons**
  - Local or remote
- **Polymorphic call**
  - Local or remote
- **Event transmission**
- **Callback**
- **Dynamic invocation (DII, request broking)**
  - Searching services dynamically in the web (location transparency of a service)
- **Trading**
  - Find services in a yellow pages service, based on properties

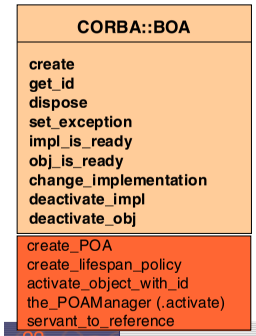
Static CORBA Call

- **Advantage: the participants (methods) are statically known**
  - Call by stub and skeletons, without involvement of an ORB
  - Supports distribution:
    Exchange of local call in one address space to remote call is very easy:
    - Inherit from a CORBA class
    - Write an IDL spec
  - No search for service objects -> rather fast
  - Better type check, since the compiler knows the involved types
- **The call goes through the server object adapter**
  - This hides the detail whether the server is transient or persistent

Server Side

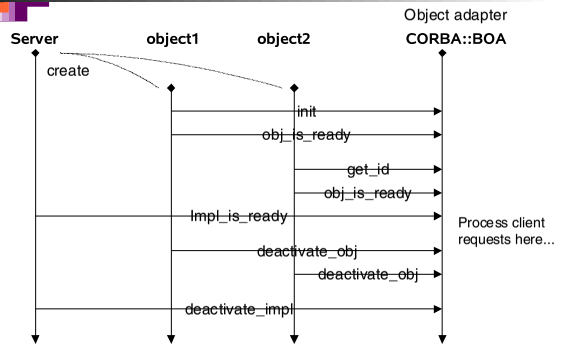


Basic Object Adapter BOA



- The BOA hides
  - Life time of the server object (activation: start, stop)
  - Persistency
- The BOA is implemented in every ORB, for minimal service provision
- The BOA maintains the implementation repository (component registry).
- It supports non-object-oriented code
- In CORBA 3.0 replaced by POA (Portable Object Adapter) →

Object Activation on the Server

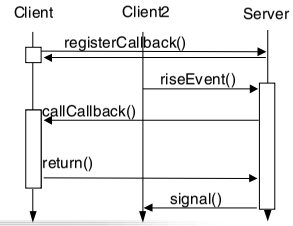


Object Adapters Support Different Server Models

- **Common server process**
  - Several objects reside in one process on the server; the BOA initializes them as threads with common address space ("common appartment")
    - deactivate_impl, impl_is_ready, obj_is_ready are mapped directly to thread functions
- **Separate server processes**
  - For every object an own process
- **Server-per-request**
  - Every request generates a new process
- **Persistent server**
  - Here starts another application the objects (e.g., a data base).
  - The BOA passes on the queries

Callbacks with the Callback Service

- **Callback function registration**
  - Procedure variable, closure (procedure variable with arguments) or reference to an object
- **Callback works for all languages**
- Callback reverses roles of client and server



Events

- **Send event objects from event suppliers to event consumers** unidirectional event channels decouple supplier and consumer
- **Event objects** (also called **messages**) **are immutable once sent**
  - Asynchronous communication; order of events is not respected
  - No return values (except with references to collector objects)
- **Unicast:** one receiver
- **Multicast:** many receivers
- **Dynamically varying receivers** (register at channels as supplier / consumer; event type filtering)
- **Works for every CORBA language**

CORBA Event Service

- **Push model:** Supplier sends event object by calling *push* operation on channel, which calls *push* to deliver event object to all registered consumers
- **Pull model:** Consumer calls *pull* operation on channel (polling for arriving events) which triggers calls to *pull* to registered suppliers
- **As intermediate instances, an event channel can be allocated**
  - They buffer, filter, and map pull to push
- **Untyped generic events, or typed by IDL**
- **Advantage:**
  - Asynchronous working in the Web (with IIOP and dynamic Call)
  - Attachment of legacy systems interesting for user interfaces, network computing etc.
- **Disadvantage:** Very general interface

Dynamic Call (DII, Request Broking)

- **Dynamic call** via the ORB's DII (Dynamic Invocation Interface)
  - Services can be dynamically exchanged, or brought into the play a posteriori
  - Without recompilation of clients
  - Slower than static invocations
- **Requires introspection**
- **Requires descriptions of semantics of service components...**
  - For identification of services
    - Metadata (descriptive data): catalogs of components (interface repository, implem. repository)
    - Naming service, Trading service, Property service (later)
- **... and a mediator that looks up for services: the ORB**

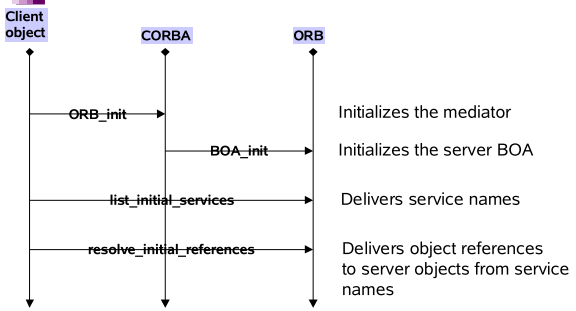
Object Request Broker ORB

CORBA::ORB

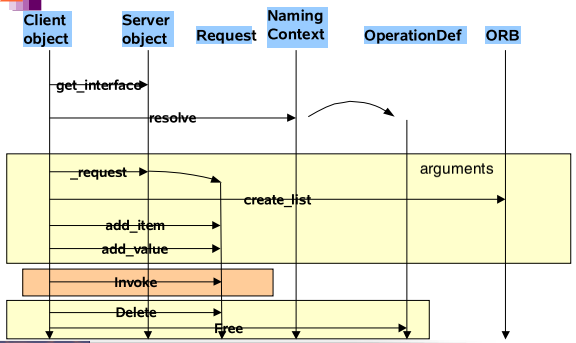
init
object_to_string
string_to_object
create_list
create_operation_list
get_default_context
create_environment
BOA_init
list_initial_services
resolve_initial_references
....

- For a dynamic call, the ORB must be involved
- The ORB is a mediator (design pattern) between client and server.
- Hides the the environment from clients
- Can talk to other ORBs, also on the web (IIOP Internet Inter-ORB protocol)

ORB Activation



Protocol Dynamic Call (DII)



Example 1: Dynamic Call in C++

Client program

```
CORBA::ORB_ptr  orb;

main( int argc, char* argv[])  {
  orb = CORBA::ORB_init(argc,argv, ORBID);
// alternative description of service
  CosNaming::NamingContext_ptr naming =
        CosNaming::NamingContext::_narrow(
        ::resolve_initial_reference("NameService"));
  CORBA::Object_ptr obj;
  try  {
     obj = naming->resolve( mk_name("dii_smpl"));
  }  catch (CORBA::Exception)  {
     cerr << "not registered" << endl; exit(1); }

  // Construct arguments:
  CORBA::Any val1;
  val1 <<= (CORBA::Short) 123;
  CORBA::Any val2;
  val2 <<= (CORBA::Short) 0;
  CORBA::Any val3;
  val3 <<= (CORBA::Short) 456;

  // Build request (short form)
  CORBA::Request_ptr rq= obj->_request("op");
  // Create argument list
  rq->arguments() = orb->create_list();
  rq->arguments()->add_value("arg1",val1,CORBA::ARG_IN);
  rq->arguments()->add_value("arg2",val2,CORBA::ARG_OUT);
  rq->arguments()->add_value("arg3",val3,CORBA::ARG_INOUT)

  // Invoke request:
  rq->invoke();

  // Analyze result
  CORBA::Short rslt ;
  if (*(rq->result()->value()) >>= rslt) {
     // Analyze the out/inout-parameters (arg1 has index 0)
     CORBA::Short _arg2, _arg3;
     *(rq->arguments()->item(1)->value()) >>= _arg2;
     *(rq->arguments()->item(2)->value()) >>= _arg3;
     cout << " arg2= "  << arg2 << " arg3= " << _arg3
          << " return= " <<  rslt << endl;  }
  else  {
     cout << "result has unexpected type" << endl; }
}
```


Example 2: DII Invocation in Java

Client program (1)

```
// Client.java
// Building Distributed Object Applications with CORBA
// Infowave (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
// Jan 1998

public class Client {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     if (args.length != 2) {
        System.out.println("Usage: vbj Client <carrier-name> <aircraft-name>\n");
        return;
     }
     String carrierName = args[0];
     String aircraftName = args[1];
     org.omg.CORBA.Object carrier = null;
     org.omg.CORBA.Object aircraft = null;
     org.omg.CORBA.ORB orb = null;
     try {
        orb = org.omg.CORBA.ORB.init( args, null);
     }
     catch (org.omg.CORBA.SystemException se) {
        System.err.println("ORB init failure " + se);
        System.exit(1);
     }
```


Example 2: DII Invocation in Java

Client code (2)

```
{ // scope
    try {
       carrier = orb.bind("IDL:Ship/AircraftCarrier:1.0", carrierName, null, null);
    }
    catch (org.omg.CORBA.systemsxception se) {
       System.err.println("ORB init failure " + se);
       System.exit(1);
    }
    //  Build request:
    org.omg.CORBA.Request request = carrier._request("launch");
    request.add_in_arg().insert_string( aircraftName );
    request.set_return_type( orb.get_primitive_tc( org.omg.CORBA.TCKind.tk_objref ) );
    //  Invoke request:
    request.invoke();
    //  Read result value:
    aircraft = request.result().value().extract_Object();
  }
  { // scope
    org.omg.CORBA.Request request = aircraft._request( "codeNumber" );
    request.set_return_type( orb.get_primitive_tc( org.omg.CORBA.TCKind.tk_string ) );
    request.invoke();
    String designation = request.result().value().extract_string();
    System.out.println ("Aircraft " + designation + " is coming your way");
  }
```


Example 2

Server Implementation

```
public class Server {
   public static void main( String[] args ) {
      org.omg.CORBA.ORB orb = null;
      try {
         orb = org.omg.CORBA.ORB.init( args, null);
      }
      catch (org.omg.CORBA.SystemException se) {
         System.err.println("ORB init failure " + se);
         System.exit(1);
      }
      org.omg.CORBA.BOA boa = null;
      try {
         boa = orb.BOA_init();
      }
      catch (org.omg.CORBA.SystemException se) {
         System.err.println("BOA init failure " + se);
         System.exit(1);
      }

      Ship.AircraftCarrier carrier =
                  new AircraftCarrierImpl("Nimitz");

      try {
         boa.obj_is_ready(carrier);
      } catch (org.omg.CORBA.SystemException se) {
         System.err.println("Object Ready failure " + se);
         System.exit(1);
      }
      System.out.println(carrier + " ready for launch !!!");
      try {
         boa.impl_is_ready();
      } catch (org.omg.CORBA.SystemException se) {
         System.err.println("Impl Ready failure " + se);
         System.exit(1);
      }
   }

   //  Now ready to serve remote invocations on carrier
```

Example: Time Service

- Call provides current time (on server)
- Code to write:
  - IDL
  - Server
    - Starts ORB
    - Initializes Service
    - Gives IOR to the output
  - Client
    - Takes IOR
    - Calls service

```
//TestTimeServer.idl

module TestTimeServer{
   interface ObjTimeServer{
       string getTime();
   };
};
```


Time Service Component

as part of the server implementation (Java)

```
//TestTimeServerImpl.java
import CORBA.*;

class ObjTestTimeServerImpl
      extends TestTimeServer.ObjTimeServer_Skeleton
            //which is generated from IDL
{
      //Variables
      //Constructor
      //Method (Service) Implementation
      public String getTime() throws CORBA.SystemException
      {
            return "Time: " + currentTime;
      }

};
```


Time Service

The other part of the server implementation

```
// TimeServer_Server.java
import CORBA.*;
public class TimeServer_Server{
     public static void main( String[] argv ) {
        try {
           CORBA.ORB orb = CORBA.ORB.init();
           …
           ObjTestTimeServerImpl obj =
                              new ObjTestTimeServerImpl(…);
           …
           // print stringified object reference:
           System.out.println( orb.object_to_string(obj) );
        }
        catch (CORBA.SystemException e){
           System.err.println(e);
        }
     }
};
```


Time Service

Client Implementation

```
//TimeServer_Client.java
import CORBA.*;

public class TimeServer_Client{
     public static void main( String[] argv ) {
        // pass stringified object reference as argv[0]
        try {
           CORBA.ORB orb = CORBA.ORB.init();
           …
           CORBA.object obj = orb.string_to_object( argv[0] ); //IOR
           …
           TestTimeServer.ObjTimeServer timeServer =     // downcast
                 TestTimeServerImpl.ObjTimeServer_var.narrow(obj);
           …
           System.out.println( timeServer.getTime() );     // invoke
        }
        catch (CORBA.SystemException e) { System.err.println(e); }
     }
};
```

Time Service
Execution

```
C:\>     java TimeServer_Server

IOR:00000000000122342435 …

C:\>     java TimeServer_Client
IOR:00000000000122342435 …

Time: 14:35:44
```

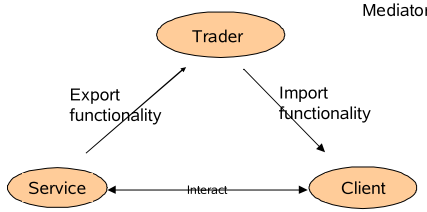

Available ORBs

- **Java-based**
  - IBM WebSphere
  - SUN NEO, Joe: own protocol. the Java Transaction Service JTS is the JOE Corba Object Transaction Service OTS.
  - IONA Orbix: developed in Java, i.e., ORBlets possible, C++, Java-applications
  - BEA WebLogic
  - Borland Visibroker (in Netscape Communicator), IIOP based. Also for C++.
  - free: JacORB, ILU, Jorba, DynaORB
- **C-based**
  - ACE ORB TAO, University Washington (with trader)
  - Linux ORBIT (gnome)
  - Linux MICO (kde 1.0 used it)
- **Python-based**
  - fnorb
- http://www.omg.org
- [Szyperski CS 13.4]

Beyond Dynamic Call: The Trader Service

- Trader mediates services, based on published properties (“yellow page service”)
- Matchmaking

Mediator pattern

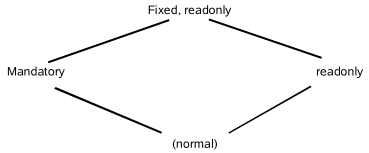


ORBs and Traders

- The ORB resolves operations still based on naming (with the *Naming service* = “White pages”)
- The ***Trader service***, however, resolves operations (services) without names, only based on *properties* and *policies* = “Yellow pages”
- The trader gets *offers* from servers, containing new services

Modi of Service Properties

- Service properties can be qualified by modi:
  - "normal" (can be modified/deleted),
  - "fixed" (mandatory, cannot be deleted),
  - "readonly" (cannot be modified).
- The modi of the properties form a lattice.

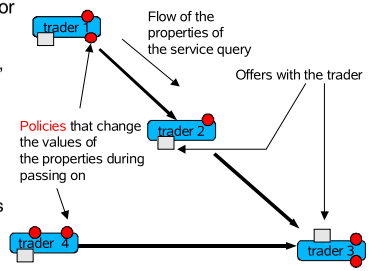


Service offers for the Trader service

- **Service offer (IOR, properties)**
  - Properties describe services
  - Are used by traders to match services to queries
- **Dynamic property**
  - A property can be queried dynamically by the trader of service
  - The service-object can determine the value of a dynamic property anew
- **Matching with the standard constraint language**
  - Boolean expressions about properties
  - Numeric and string comparisons

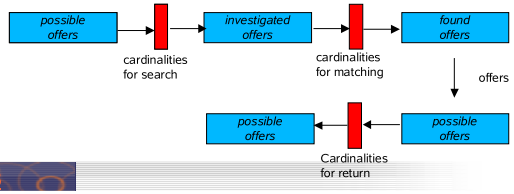
Traders Provide Service Hopping

- If a trader does not find a service, it can ask neighbor traders
  - Design pattern "Chain of Responsibility"
- Graph of traders
  - Links to neighbors via TraderLink
  - TraderLink filters and manipulates queries via policies
- A distributed search algorithm (also used in P2P)



Modification of Queries

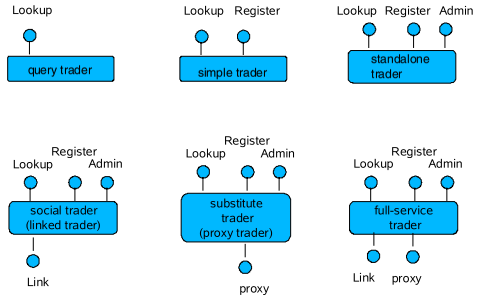
- **Policies parameterize the behavior of the traders and the TraderLinks**
  - Filters, i.e., values, limiting / modifying the queries:
  - max_search_card: maximal cardinality for the ongoing searches
  - max_match_card: maximal cardinality for matchings
  - max_hop_count: maximal search depth in the graph



Interfaces Trading Service

- **Basic interfaces**
  - Lookup (query)
  - Register (for export, retract, import of services)
  - Admin (info about services)
  - Link (construction of trader graph)
- **How does a query look like?**
  - Lookup.*Query*(in ServicetypeName, in Constraint, in PolicySeq,
    in SpecifiedProperties, in how to y, out OfferSequence,
    offerIterator)

CORBA Trader Types



Corba 3.0
since 1999

- Provides the well-defined packaging for producing components
- Messaging
- Language mappings that avoid hand-writing of IDL
  - Generating IDL from language specific type definitions
  - C++2IDL, Java2IDL, …
- XML integration (SOAP)
- Quality of Service management
- Real-time and small footprint versions
- CORBA Component Model (CCM)
  - similar to EJB, see later
- Scripting (CORBA script), a composition language

Corba 3.0 (cont.)

- **New Basic services:**
  - POA, the Portable Object Adapter, replaces BOA
  - SFA, Server Framework Adapter
  - Value objects
- **Services:**
  - Message Service MOM:
    Objects as asynchronous buffered messages
  - Corba Beans-components
  - Script language
- **Facilities:**
  compound documents, Mobile Agents, BOF (business object facility)

POA
Portable Object Adapter

- **The POA is an evolution of the BOA**
- **Nested POAs possible, with nested name spaces**
  - Root POA (one per server) started/accessed by ORB.
  - A POA can create new POAs.
  - A POA may serve a group of objects and handle references to them.
- **POAs can be named**
  - ORB maintains a registry of named POAs, e.g. for reactivation as needed.
- **Policies for object management**
  - e.g. Lifespan: transient / persistent

CORBA::BOA

create
get_id
dispose
set_exception
impl_is_ready
obj_is_ready
change_implementation
deactivate_impl
deactivate_obj

CORBA::POA

create_POA
create_lifespan_policy
activate_object_with_id
the_POAManager (.activate)
servant_to_reference
...

Evaluation of CORBA

as composition system

Evaluation:
Component Model

- **Mechanisms for secrets and transparency: very good**
  - Interface and Implementation repository
  - Component language hidden (interoperability)
  - Life-time of service hidden
  - Identity of services hidden
  - Location hidden
- **No parameterization**
- **Many standards (see following subchapters)**

Evaluation:
Standardization

- **Quite good!**
  - Services, application services
  - On the other hand, some standards are FAT
- **Technical vs. application specific vs business components:**
  - Corba has standards for technical and application specific components
  - ... but for business objects, standards must be extended (vertical facilities)

Evaluation: Composition Technique

- **Mechanisms for connection**
  - Mechanisms for adaptation: stubs, skeletons, server adapters
  - Mechanisms for glueing: marshalling based on IDL
- **Mechanisms for aspect separation**
  - Multiple interfaces per object
- **Nothing for extensions**
- **Mechanisms for Meta-modeling**
  - Interface Repositories with type codes, implementation repositories
- **Scalability**
  - Connections cannot easily be exchanged (except static local and remote call)

Evaluation: Composition Language

- **Weak**
  - CORBA scripting provides a facility to write glue code, but only black-box composition

What Have We Learned (1)

- CORBA is big, but universal:
  - The Corba-interfaces are very flexible, work and can be used in practice
  - ... but also complex and fat, may be too flexible
  - If you have to connect to legacy systems, CORBA works
- CORBA has the advantage of an open standard
- To increase reuse and interoperability in practice, one has to learn *many* standards
- Trading and dynamic call are future advanced communication mechanisms
- CORBA was probably only the first step, web services might be taking over

The End

- **Appendix:** advanced material on CORBA
  - CORBA services
  - CORBA facilities
  - CORBA and the web, ORBlets
  - CORBA facilities and UML profiles
  - Licensing for business services

Corba Services

OMG: CORBAservices: Common Object Service Specifications.
http://www.omg.org.

OMG: *CORBAfacilities: Common Object Facilities Specifications.*

Overview on Corba Services

- **16+ standardized service interfaces** (*i.e.*, a library)
  - Standardized, but status of implementation different depending on producer
- **Object services**
  - Deal with features and management of objects
- **Collaboration services**
  - Deal with collaboration, *i.e.*, object contexts
- **Business services**
  - Deal with business applications
- The services serve for standardization.
  They are very important to increase reuse.
  - Available for every language, and on distributed systems!

Object Services

- **Name service** (directory service)
  - Records server objects in a simple tree-like name space
  - (Is a simple component system itself)
- **Lifecycle service** (allocation service)
  - Not automatic; semantics of deallocation undefined
- **Property service** (feature service for objects)
- **Persistency service** (storing objects in data bases)
- **Relationship service** to build interoperable relations and graphs
  - Support of standard relations: reference, containment
  - Divided in standard roles: contains, containedIn, references, referenced
- **Container service** (collection service)

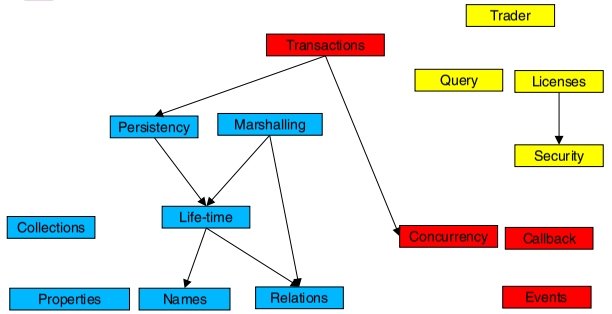
Collaboration Services

- **Communication services**
  - Resemble connectors in architecture systems, but cannot be exchanged to each other
  - Event service
    - push model: the components push events into the event channel
    - pull model: the components wait at the channel and empty it
  - Callback service
- **Concurrency service**
  - Distributed locks
- **Object transaction service, OTS**
  - Flat transactions on object graphs

Business Services

- **Trader service**
  - Yellow Pages, localization of services
- **Query service**
  - Search for objects with attributes and the OQL, SQL (ODMG-93)
- **Licensing service**
  - For application providers (application servers)
  - License managers
- **Security service**
  - Use of SSL and other basic services

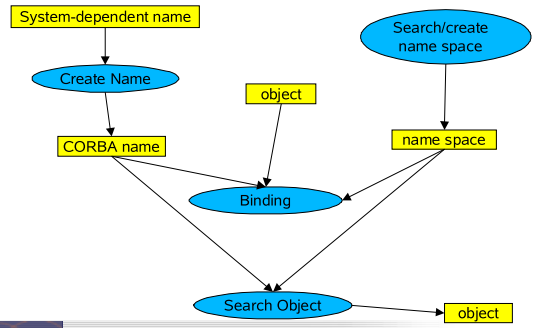
Dependencies Between the Services



Object Services: Names

- **Binding of a name creates an object in a name space (directory, scope, naming context).**
  - A *name space* is a container with a set of bindings of names to values.
  - They can reference each other and build name graphs
- **The representation of a name is based on abstract syntax, not on the concrete syntax of a operating system or URL.**
  - A name consists of a tuple (Identifier, Kind).
  - The Identifier is the real name, the Kind tells how the name is represented (e.g., c_source, object_code, executable, postscript,..).
  - For creation of names there is a library (design pattern Abstract Factory).

Use of Names



Naming Service

CosNaming::NamingContext

bind (in Name n, in Object obj)
rebind (in Name n, in Object obj)
bind_context
rebind_context
mk_name(String s)
Object resolve
unbind (in Name n)
NamingContext new_context;
NamingContext bind_new_context (in Name n)
void destroy
void list (..)
_narrow()

Naming Service

```
void bind( in Name n,  in Object obj)
        raises( NotFound, Cannotproceed, InvalidName, AlreadyBound );
void rebind( in Name n,  in Object obj)
        raises( NotFound, Cannotproceed, InvalidName );
void bind_context( in Name n,  in NamingContext nc)
        raises( NotFound, Cannotproceed, InvalidName, AlreadyBound );
void rebind_context( in Name n,  in NamingContext nc )
        raises( NotFound, Cannotproceed, InvalidName );
Name mk_name( String s );
Object resolve( in Name n)
        raises( NotFound, Cannotproceed, InvalidName );
void unbind( in Name n)
        raises( NotFound, Cannotproceed, InvalidName );
NamingContext new_context();
NamingContext bind_new_context( in Name n)
        raises( NotFound, AlreadyBound, Cannotproceed, InvalidName );
void destroy()
        raises( NotEmpty );
void list( in unsigned long how_many,  out BindingLis bl,  out Bindingiterator bi );
```


Naming Service in IDL

```
interface NamingContext {
 enin order to NotFoundReason { missing_node,
                                not_context,  not_object };
 exception NotFound {
     NotFoundReason why;
     Name rest_of_name;
 };
            ModulesCosNaming {
               typedef string Istring;
               struct NameComponent {
                   Istring id;
                   Istring kind;
               };
               typedef sequence <NameComponent> Name;
               enin order to BindingType { nobject, ncontext };
               struct Binding {
                   Name binding_name;
                   BindingType binding_type;
               };
               typedef sequence <Binding> BindingList;
               interface BindingIterator;
               interface NamingContext;
            }
```

```
exception Cannotproceed {
        NamingContext ctxt;
        Name rest_of_name;
};
exception InvalidName {};
exception AlreadyBoand {};
exception NotEmpty {};

interface BindingIterator {
    boolean next_one( out Binding b);
    boolean next_n( in unsigned long how_many,
                    out BindingLis bl);
    void destroy();
};
```


Naming Service: Example

```
// From: Redlich

import java.io.*;
import java.awt.*;
import IE.Iona.Orbix2.CORBA.SystemException;  // OrbixWeb
import CosNaming.NamingContext;   // name service/context
import CosNaming.NamingContext.*; // name service/exceptions
import Calc5.calc.complex;        // type 'complex' from Calc5

class MyNaming extends CosNaming {
   ...
}
public class client  extends Frame  {
  private Calc5.calc.Ref calc;
  private TextField inR, inI;
  private Button setB, addB, multB,
          divB, quitB, zeroB;

  public static void main( String argv[] ) {
    CosNaming.NamingContext.Ref  ctxt;
    Calc5.calc_factory.Ref       cf;
    Frame f;

    try {
       ctxt = NamingContext._narrow( MyNaming.
              resolve_initial_references( MyNaming.NameService ));

       cf = Calc5.calc_factory._narrow(
            ctxt.resolve( MyNaming.mk_name("calcfac")));

       f = new client( cf.create_new_calc() );
       f.pack();
       f.show();
    }
    catch (Exception ex)  {
       System.out.println("Calc-5/Init:" + ex.toString());
    }
  }
```

Object Services: Persistency

- **Definition of a Persistent Object Identifier (PID)**
  - references the *value* of a CORBA object (in contrast to a CORBA object)
- **Interface**
  - connect, disconnect, store, restore, delete
- **Attachment to data bases possible**

Object Services: Property Service

- **Management of lists of features (properties) for objects**
  - Properties are strings
  - Dynamically extensible
- **Concept well-known as**
  - LISP property lists, associative arrays, Java property classes
- **Iterators for properties**
- **Interface:**
  - define_property, define_properties, get_property_value, get_properties, delete_property

Collaboration Services: Transactions

- **What a dream: the Web as data base with nested transactions.**

  Scenarios:
  - Accounts as Web-objects.
    Transfers as transaction on the objects of several banks
  - Parallel working on web sites: how to make consistent?
- **Standard 2-phase commit protocol:**
  - begin_ta, rollback, commit
- **Nested transactions**
  - begin_subtransaction, rollback_subtransaction, commit_subtransaction

CORBA Facilities (Standards for Application Domains)

Application-domain-specific interfaces

Horizontal Facilities
(applicable in many domains)

- **User interfaces**
  - Printing, Scripting
  - Compound documents
    e.g. OpenDoc (since 1996 accepted as standard format. Source code has been released of IBM. Now obsolete.)
- **Information management**
  - Metadata (meta object facility, MOF)
  - Tool interchange:
    a text- and stream-based exchange format for UML (XMI)
  - Common Warehouse Model (CWM):
    MOF-based metaschema for database applications

Vertical Facilities
(Domain-Specific Facilities)

The Domain technology committee (DTC) creates
domain task forces DTF for an application domain

- **Business objects**
- **Finance/insurance**
  - Currency facility
- **Electronic commerce**
- **Manufacturing**
  - Product data management enablers (PDM)
- **Medicine (healthcare CorbaMed)**
  - Lexicon Query Service
  - Person Identifier Service PIDS
- **Telecommunications**
  - Audio/visual stream control object
  - Notification service
- **Transportation**

CORBA, Web and Java

Corba and the Web

- **HTML solves many of the CORBA problems**
- **HTTP only for data transport**
  - HTTP cannot call methods, except by CGI-gateway-functionality (CGI = common gateway interface)
  - Behind the CGI-interface is a general program, communicating with HTTP via untyped environment variables (HACK!)
  - HTTP servers are simple ORBs, pages are objects
  - The URI/URL-name schema can be integrated into CORBA
- **IIOP becomes a standard internet protocol**
  - Standard ports, URL-mappings and standard-proxies for firewalls will be available
- **CORBA is an extension of HTTP of data to code**

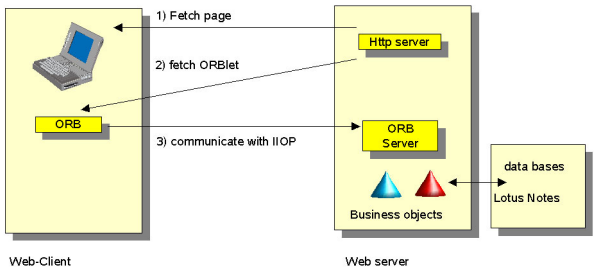
CORBA and Java

- **Java is an ideal partner for CORBA :**
  - Bytecode is mobile
    - Applets: move calculations to clients (thin/thick client problem)
    - can be used for migration of objects, ORBs, and agents
  - Since 1999 direct CORBA support in JDK 1.2
    - IDL-to-Java mapping, IDL compiler, Java-to-IDL compiler, name service, ORB
  - Corba supports for Java a distributed interoperable infrastructure
- **Java imitates functionality of Corba**
  - Basic services:
    Remote Method Invocation RMI, Java Native code Interface JNI
  - Services: serialization, events
  - Application-specific services (facilities):
    reflection, properties of JavaBeans

Corba and the Web (Orblets)

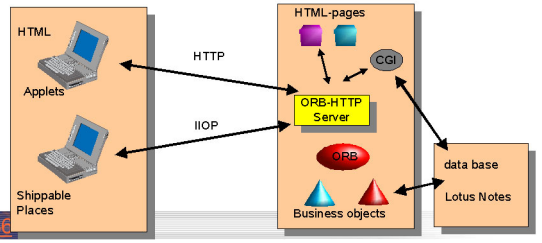
- ORBs can be written as bytecode applets if they are written in Java (*ORBlet*)
- Coupling of HTTP and IIOP:
  - Download of an ORBlet with HTTP
  - Talk to this ORB to get contact to server
- Replaces CGI hacks!
- Will be realized in web services (see later).

ORBlets



Still Futuristic: Shippable Places

- **A shippable place is a visual ensemble of components**
  - A mini-world (personalized as desktop, wearable, car tuning)
  - Shippable over the net (visible bean, bean, jar, EJB, ActiveX)
  - Communicated with ORBlets



CORBA Facilities and UML Profiles

- Since 2000, the OMG describes domain-specific vocabularies with UML profiles
- Probably, all CORBA facilities will end up in UML profiles

What Are UML Profiles?

- **UML dialect of an application-specific domain**
  - With new stereotypes and tagged values
  - Corresponds to an extension of the UML metamodel
- **Corresponds to a domain specific language**
  - With own vocabulary
  - Every entry in metamodel is a term
- **Corresponds to an ontology in UML**
  - If domain is large enough

Example UML Profiles

- **EDOC Enterprise Distributed Objects Computing**
- **Middleware profiles: Corba, .NET, EJB**
- **Embedded and real time systems:**
  - SPT profile on schedulability, performance, time
  - Ravenscar Profile
  - HIDOORS Profile on real-time modelling
    - www.hidoors.org