A Component Language for Structured Parallel Programming

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The Current State: Object-Orientation

Three fundamental problems:

References

- Arbitrary object interlinking => Unstructured dependencies
- No hierarchical composition => Objects can not encapsulate (dynamic) structures of other objects

Methods

- Blocking procedure calls instead of real message passing
- No arbitrarily long "state-full" client communication

Inheritance

- Groundless compulsion of hierarchisation and classification
- Contradictory combination of polymorphism and code reuse

A New Approach

There is a better model for structured parallel programming:

The Component Language

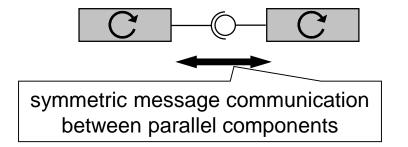
A new programming language with an integrated general component notion

The Component Language

Highlights:

Hierarchical composition encapsulated sub-components
 Interface connections connection of dual required/offered interfaces

Communication-based interactions



Component Concept

- A component is a closed program unit at runtime that encapsulates state and behaviour
- External dependencies only allowed via explicit interfaces
- An **interface** represents an external facet of a component, an interaction point between a component and its external environment
- A component can offer own interfaces and require foreign interfaces of other external components
- Components (runtime instances) are created from a static template.

static template:

COMPONENT StandardHouse
OFFERS Residence, ParkingPlace
REQUIRES Water, Electricity;
(* implementation *)
END StandardHouse;

runtime instance:



```
INTERFACE Residence; (* ... *)
```

END Residence;

INTERFACE ParkingPlace; (* ... *)

INTERFACE Water; (* ... *)

INTERFACE Electricity; (* ... *)

Component Instances

Multiple component instances can be created from the same template.

Declarations:

```
house1, house2: StandardHouse;
```

building: ANY(Residence, ParkingSpace | Water, Electricity)

building is a component of any template, which

- offers at least Residence and ParkingPlace
- requires at most Water and Electricity

potential StandardHouse

```
townHouse: ANY(Residence | Electricity, Water, CentralHeating)
```

oldHouse: ANY(Residence | Water)

no StandardHouse

Dynamic **collection** of component instances

An index identifies an instance in the collection

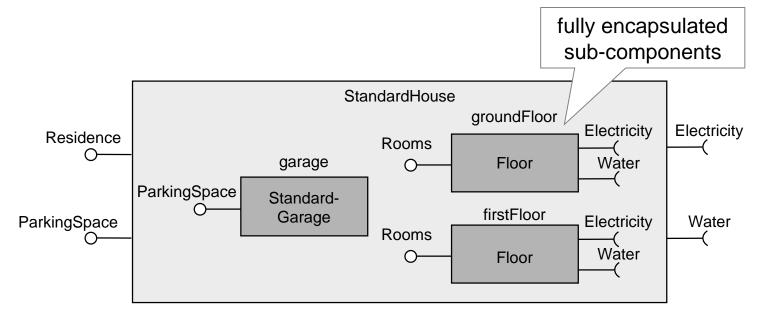
```
house[number: INTEGER; street: TEXT]: StandardHouse
```

Possible instances:

house[12, "market street"] house[3, "main street"]

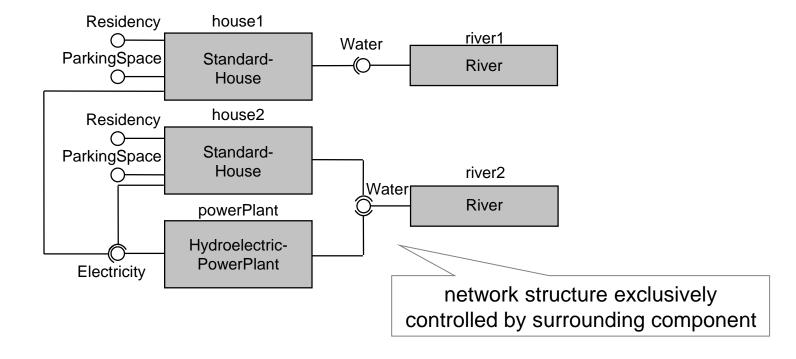
Hierarchical Composition

```
OFFERS Residence, ParkingSpace
REQUIRES Electricity, Water;
VARIABLE
garage: StandardGarage;
groundFloor, firstFloor: ANY(Rooms | Electricity, Water);
BEGIN
NEW(garage); NEW(groundFloor, Floor); NEW(firstFloor, Floor)
END StandardHouse;
```



Component Networks

```
VARIABLE house1, house2: StandardHouse;
powerPlant: HydroelectricPowerPlant;
river1, river2: River;
BEGIN
NEW(house1); NEW(house2); NEW(powerPlant); NEW(river1); NEW(river2);
CONNECT(Water(house1), river1); CONNECT(Electricity(house1), powerPlant);
CONNECT(Water(house2), river2); CONNECT(Electricity(house2), powerPlant);
CONNECT(Water(powerPlant), river2)
```



Dynamic Network Construction

```
VARIABIF
 house[postalAddress: TEXT]: StandardHouse;
 powerPlant: HydroelectricPowerPlant;
 river[number: INTEGER]: River;
BEGIN
 FOR n := 1 TO N DO NEW(river[n]) END; (* N >= 1 *)
 NEW(powerPlant); CONNECT(Water(powerPlant), river[1]);
 RFPFAT
  location := postal address of the new house;
  NEW(house[location]); CONNECT(Electricity(house[location]), powerPlant);
  n := number of nearest river.
  CONNECT(Water(house[location]), river[n])
                                                                                powerPlant
                                                                  Electricity
 UNTIL no free building site available
                                                                               Hydroelectric-
                                                                                PowerPlant
                                          house["122, market street"]
                            Residence (
                                                                                  river[1]
                                               StandardHouse
                          ParkingSpace (
                                                                                  River
                                                                   Water
                                            house["3, main street"]
                            Residence C
                                                                                  river[N]
                                               StandardHouse
                                                                                  River
                          ParkingSpace ()
                                                                   Water
```

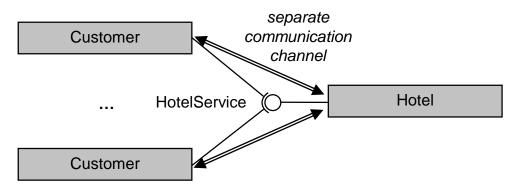
Communication-Based Interactions

- An interface enables communications between a component and external instances
- A communication involves bidirectional (non-blocking) message exchange, specified by an EBNF protocol
- A message can carry values or components as content

```
INTERFACE HotelService;
  IN CheckIn(name: TEXT)
   OUT AssignedRoom(number: INTEGER)
   IN CheckOut OUT Bill
                                                           HotelService
   OUT FullyBooked
                                             Customer
                                                                              Hotel
                                                             CheckIn
END HotelService;
                                                            alternative:
                                                  AssignedRoom
                                                                    FullyBooked
                                      repetition
                                                    CheckOut
                                                       Bill
```

Client-Individual Communications

- A component maintains a separate "state-full" communication with each interface client individually
- Multiple clients can use the same offered interface of a component in parallel



```
COMPONENT Hotel
COMPONENT Customer
                                                                        separate service
                                                OFFERS HotelService:
                                                                       process per client
 REQUIRES HotelService;
                 send
BEGIN
                                                IMPLEMENTATION HotelService:
                        receive guard
 HotelService!CheckIn:
                                                BEGIN
 IF HotelService? Assigned Room THEN
                                                 WHILE ?CheckIn DO
  HotelService?AssignedRoom(n) (* ... *)
                                                  ?CheckIn(name); (* ... *)
 ELSE HotelService?FullyBooked
                                                 END
 END
                    receive
                                                END HotelService:
END Customer;
                                               END Hotel:
```

Language Implementation

- Virtual machine
 - Intermediate code is generated by a front-end compiler
 - A back-end compiler in the VM generates direct machine code
 - System is currently based on ETH Bluebottle OS
- Structures automatically organised in heap behind the scenes
 - Automatic garbage collection is in fact no longer needed
 - Communication protocol is dynamically monitored
- Concurrency support by underlying Bluebottle / AOS
 - Direct context switches on wait dependencies
 - Still much potential for concurrency improvement in OS

analogous object-oriented applications

Execution time in seconds:

Windows threads

Test application	Component System	Active C#	WinAOS	Native Bluebottle
Producer-consumer	1.6	4.4	10	1.6
Small city simulation	2.9	360	24	2.7
Large city simulation	30	out of memory	out of memory	28

5000 components, 3000 processes

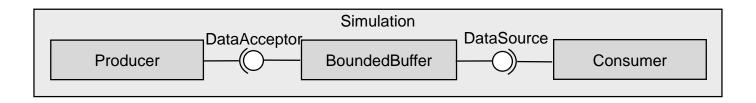
< 10% overhead compared to classical object-orientation

Conclusion

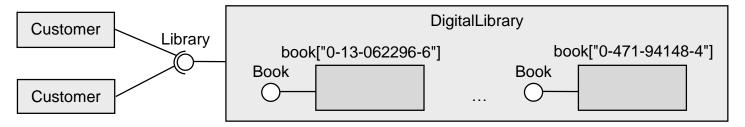
- A substantially new approach towards more structured construction of parallel software
 - Pointer-free structuring
 - Guaranteed hierarchical encapsulation
 - Concurrency with autonomously running components
 - General state-full interactions
 - Flexible polymorphism
- Language report and system download
 - http://www.jg.inf.ethz.ch/components
 - Don't hesitate to ask for a personal demonstration of the system

Live Demonstration

Producer-Consumer



2. Digital Library



3. City Simulation

