



# The *Virtual* OSGi Framework

Jan S. Rellermeyer

"Inaugural Talk"

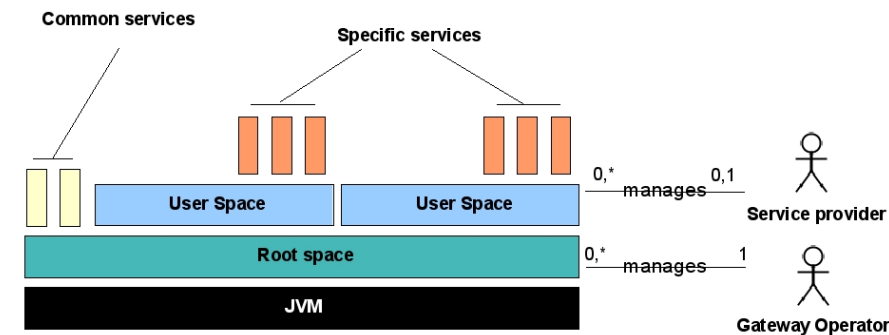
Invited Researcher of  
the OSGi Alliance

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8092 Zurich, Switzerland



## Virtual OSGi? VOSGi?

- Unintended name clash
- VOSGi is work by Stephane Frenot et. al.
- Share services among virtual gateways



- x Providers' services isolation
- x Management agent isolation

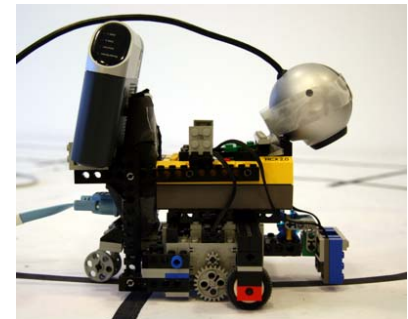
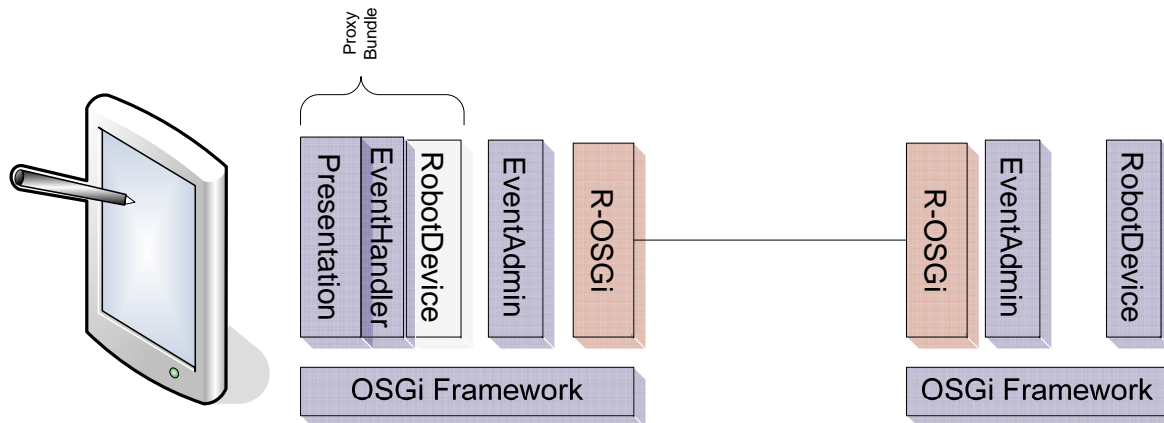
More like OS-  
Virtualization

[Y. Royon, S. Frenot: *Un environnement multi-utilisateurs orienté service*. In: CFSE 2006]

## Remember EclipseCon 2007...

- R-OSGi
- Originally motivated by ~~embedded~~ systems
- Service Discovery via SLP

Services were described by SLP Service URLs



[J. S. Rellermeier, G. Alonso, and T. Roscoe: *R-OSGi: Distributed Applications Through Software Modularization*. In: *Middleware 2007*]

## R-OSGi Today

- Point to point
- Explicit connections
- Service Discovery is an optional part
- Closer to OSGi

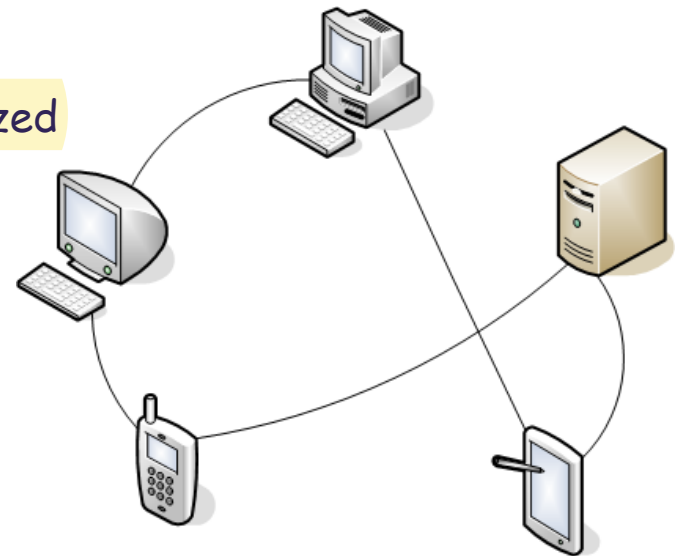
More feasible for remote services on the server side.

Gives "hints" where to connect to.

◆ RemoteServiceReferences known after lease exchange *Already synchronized*

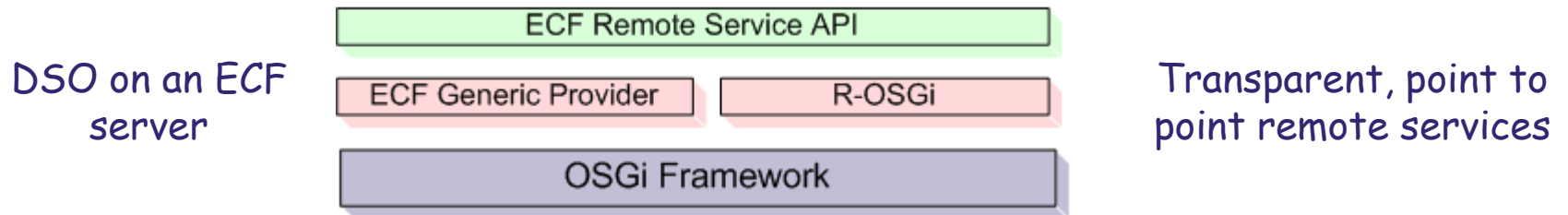
◆ Proxy is generated when the service is retrieved by a client

Transparently "import" the remote service into the local framework



## R-OSGi as an ECF Remote Service Provider

- ECF API on top of R-OSGi

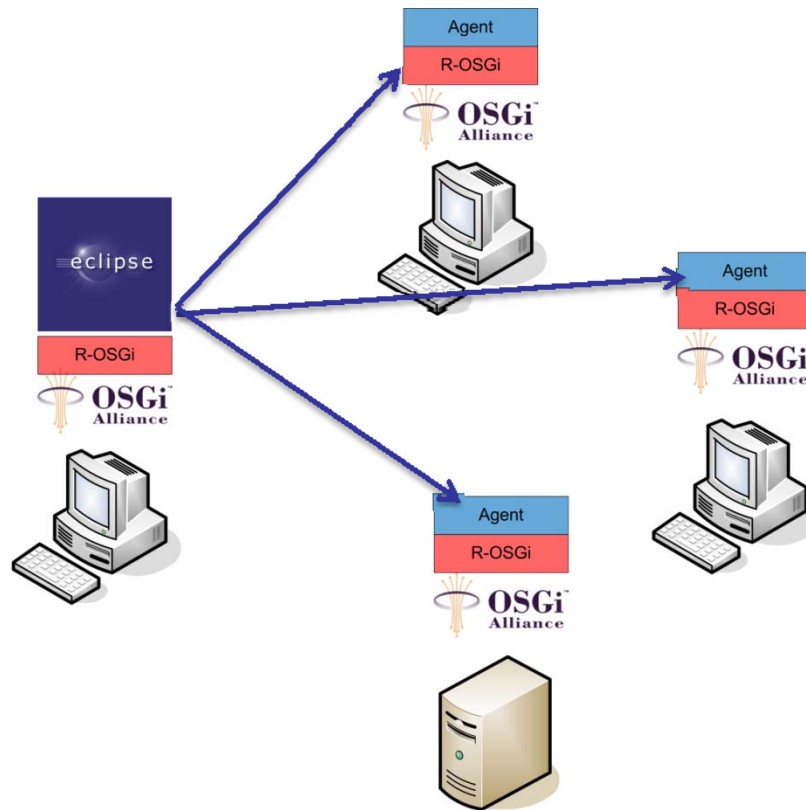


- Thereby, non-transparent access on top of a transparent service approach
- E.g., asynchronous service invocation

## Motivation: Distributed Service Registry

- Original R-OSGi
    - ◆ Service Discovery
  - R-OSGi 1.0.0.RCs
    - ◆ Pair wise joined Service Registry
    - ◆ Still service registry and remote service registry
  - ECF Generic Provider
    - ◆ Server and DSOs
  - Other possibility: Unified service registry for both local and remote services
- "The network is the service registry"*
- "Remote Service Registry = union of connected service registries"*
- "Centralized service registry"*
- The Virtual OSGi Framework**

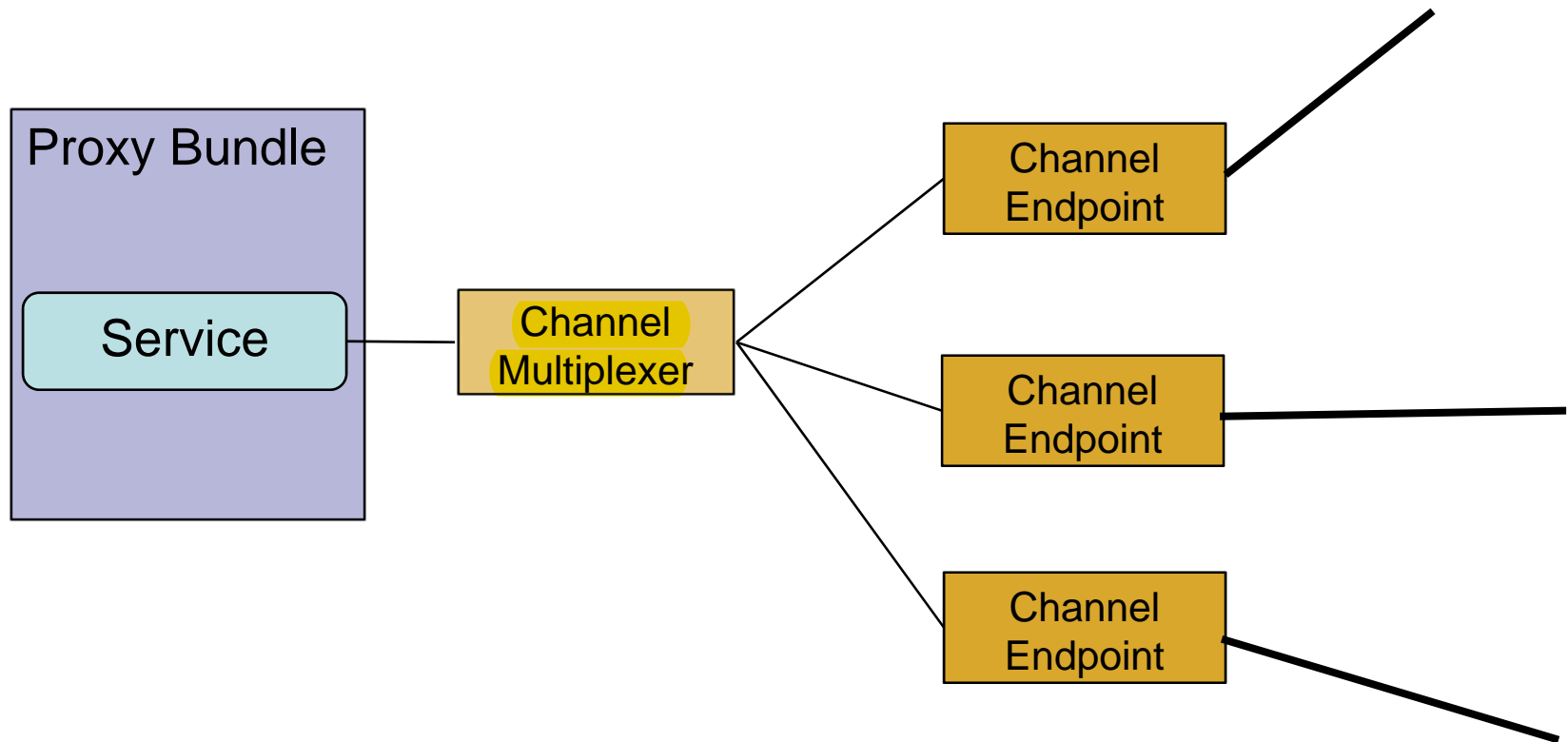
## Motivation: Tool for “Orthogonal Distribution”



Demo

[Jan S. Rellermeyer, Gustavo Alonso, Timothy Roscoe: *Building, Deploying, and Monitoring Distributed Applications with Eclipse and R-OSGi*. In: Eclipse Technology eXchange (ETX) Workshop (in conjunction with OOPSLA 2007)].

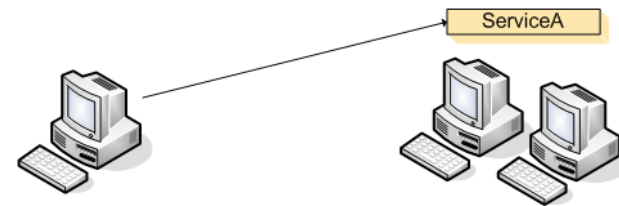
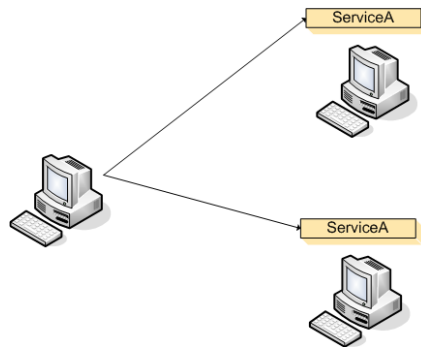
## How does it work?





## The Problem of State

- Failover
- Load balancing
- Real Services are not always stateless.



Think of the web

- Couldn't state be preserved?
- Service replicas instead of just copies?

Task for the  
middleware

**The Virtual OSGi  
Framework**

## Motivation: Sensor Nodes as OSGi Services

[with Michael Duller]

- TMote Sky
  - ◆ TI MSP430F1611 microcontroller at up to 8 MHz
  - ◆ 10k SRAM, 48k Flash + 1024k serial storage
  - ◆ 250kbps 2.4 GHz Chipcon CC2420 IEEE 802.15.4 Wireless Transceiver
- Cannot even run an OS
  - ◆ Runs TinyOS
- But it can be an R-OSGi service...



Demo

[J.S. Rellermeier, M. Duller, and G. Alonso. *Using Non-Java OSGi Services for Mobile Applications*. Demo at: MiNEMA 2008 Workshop in conjunction with EuroSys 2008].

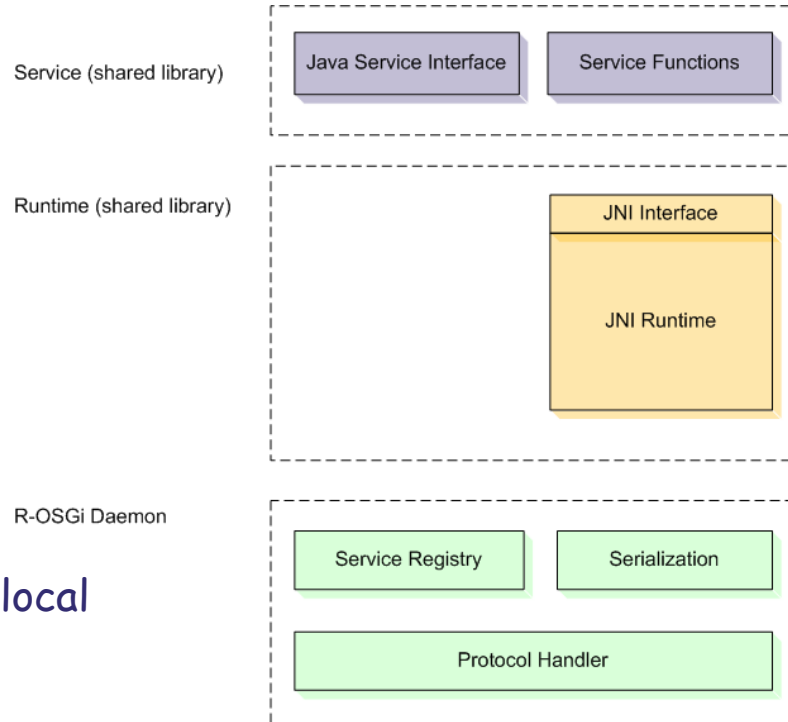
# Extending the Idea of OSGi Services

Why should a remote OSGi service have to be written in Java?

- C/C++
- CLDC
- Over Bluetooth, ...

Would be nice to have this for local services as well

## The Virtual OSGi Framework

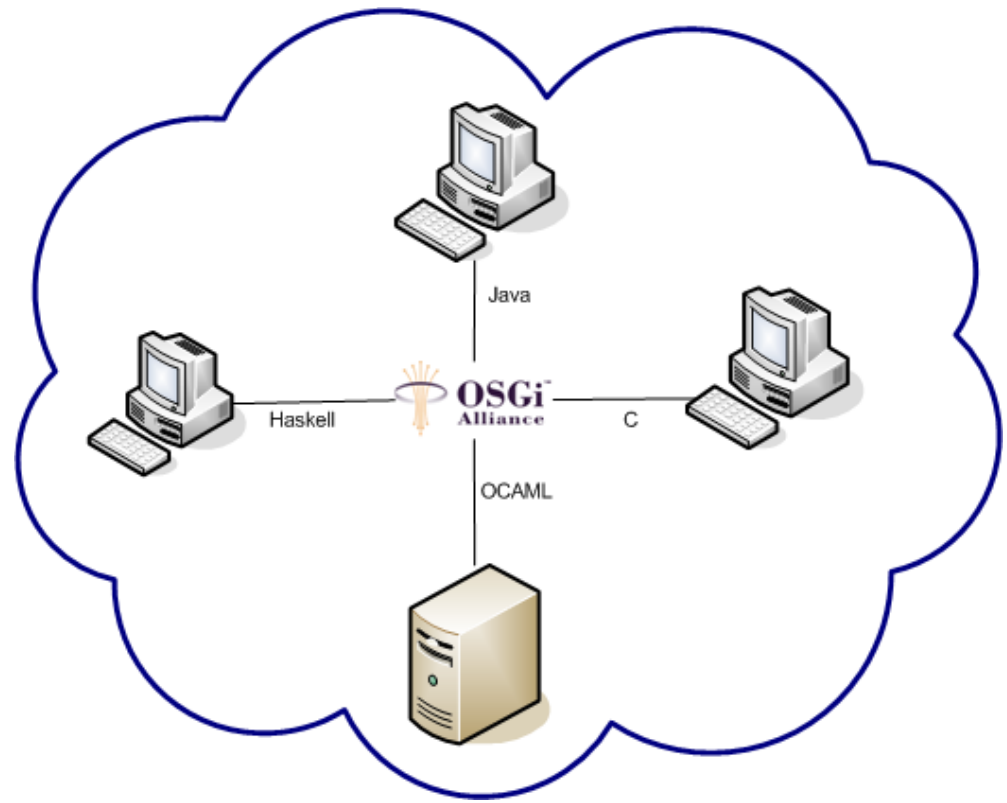


[J.S. Rellermeier, M. Duller, K. Gilmer, D. Maragkos, D. Papageorgiou, and G. Alonso: *The Software Fabric for the Internet of Things*. In: Internet of Things 2008].

## What about consuming services

- The consumer has to be an OSGi framework
- But, ...
- Couldn't it be

The Virtual OSGi Framework



## The Virtual OSGi Framework

- OSGi on the cloud

- ◆ Have a network full of machines running OSGi
- ◆ Don't care where they are
- ◆ Don't care where bundles are installed
- ◆ Don't care where services are provided
- ◆ Access them from anywhere

**Bundles and services  
are becoming virtual**

**Access them  
transparently**

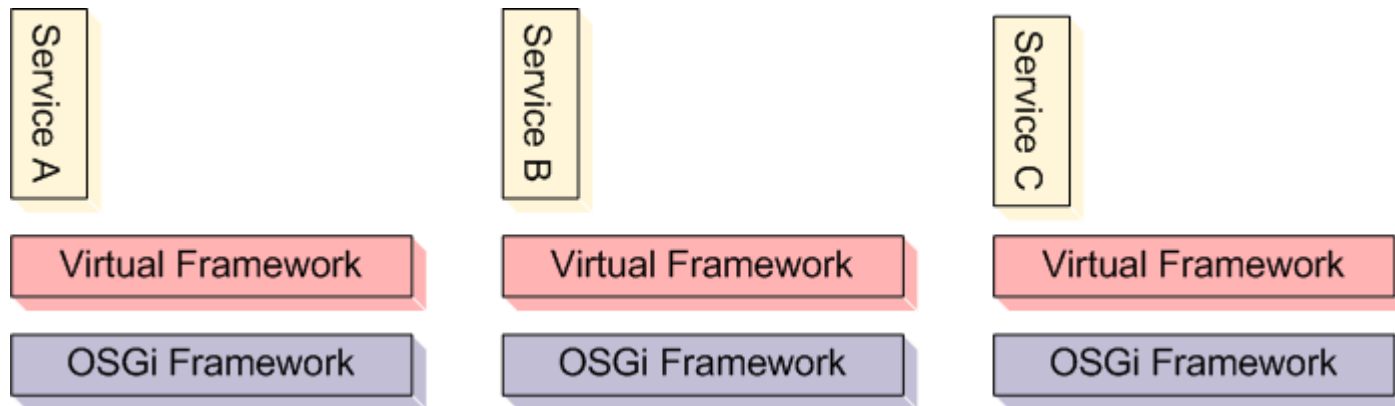
- Fluid OSGi

- ◆ Have a replica where you need it
- ◆ Read any / write any

**From a peer's  
perspective, services  
"flow" through the  
network**

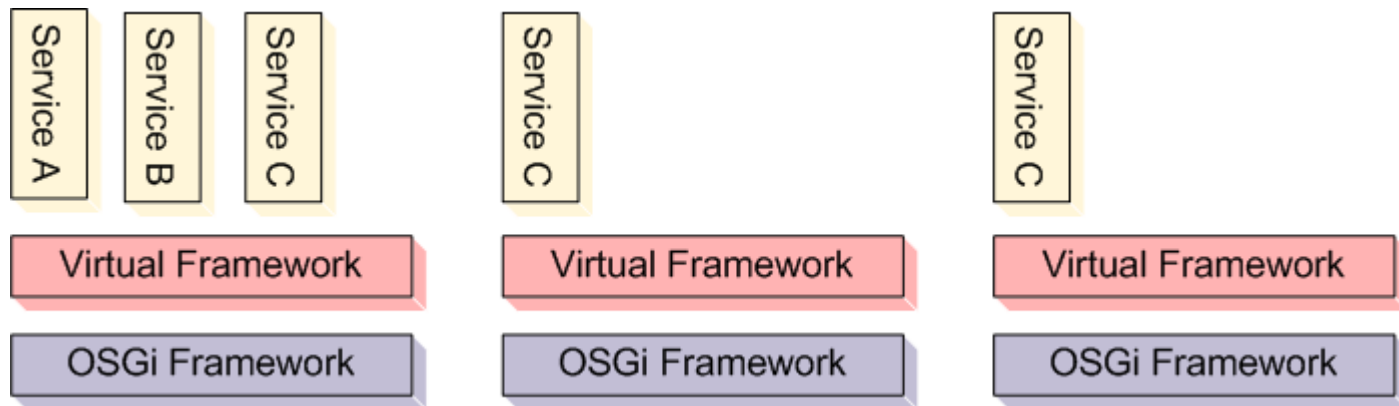
## Architecture

- Unifying local and remote services
- As an extension, non-invasive against the framework



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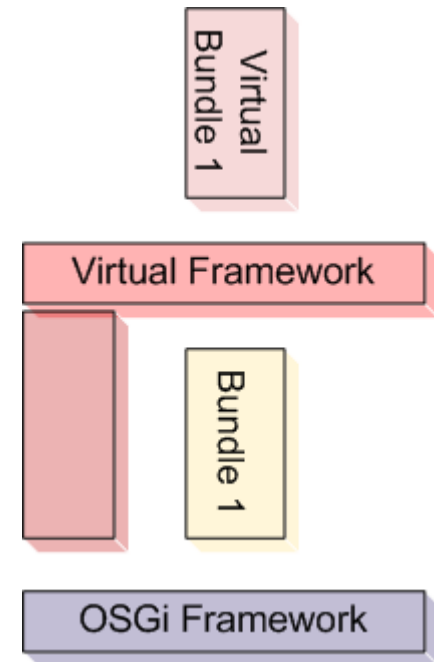
**Equivalent for a peer  
on the cloud**

## Virtualized Module Layer

- The Virtual Framework runs as a bundle on the host framework
- Virtual Bundles are **installed** on the host framework
- Virtual Bundles are started on the virtual Framework

[Dimitrios Papageorgiou]

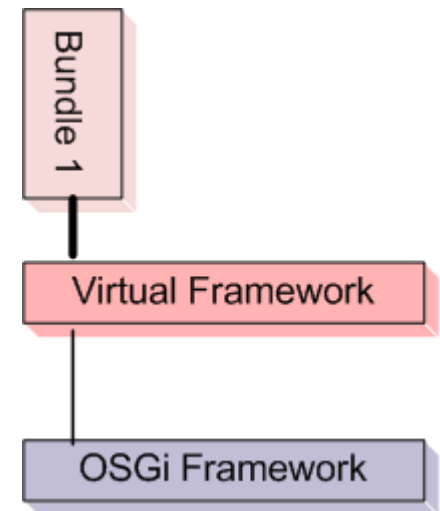
Host framework





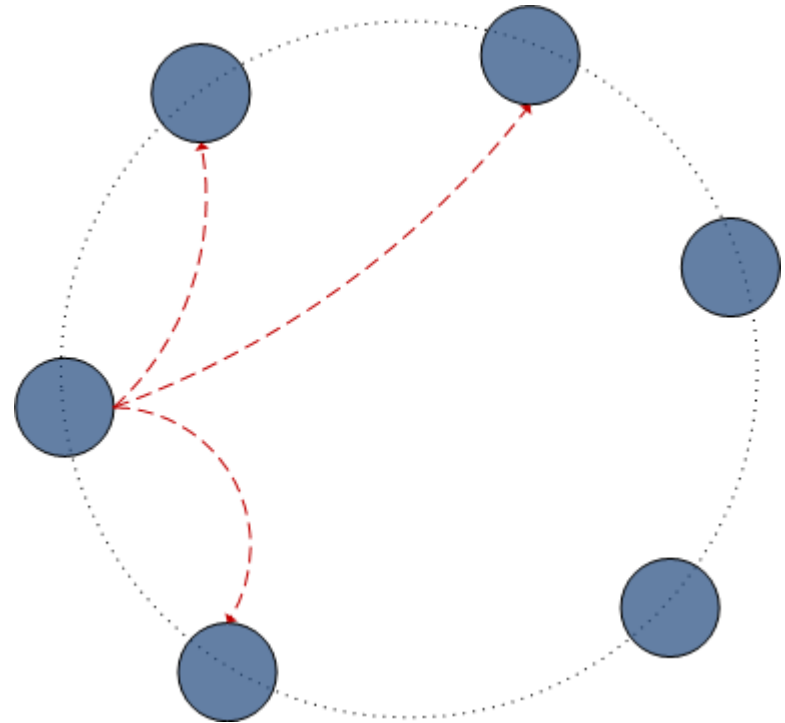
## Virtual Bundles

- Installation of the bundle
  - Install on the host framework
  - Pass back a `VirtualBundle` instead of the host framework's `Bundle` implementation
- Starting the bundle
  - Called through a `VirtualBundle`
  - get the `Activator` from the host framework
  - Call it with a `VirtualBundleContext`
  - Handle the virtual state of the bundle within the virtual framework
  - Subtile: ensure `BundleID` consistency



## Distributed Registries

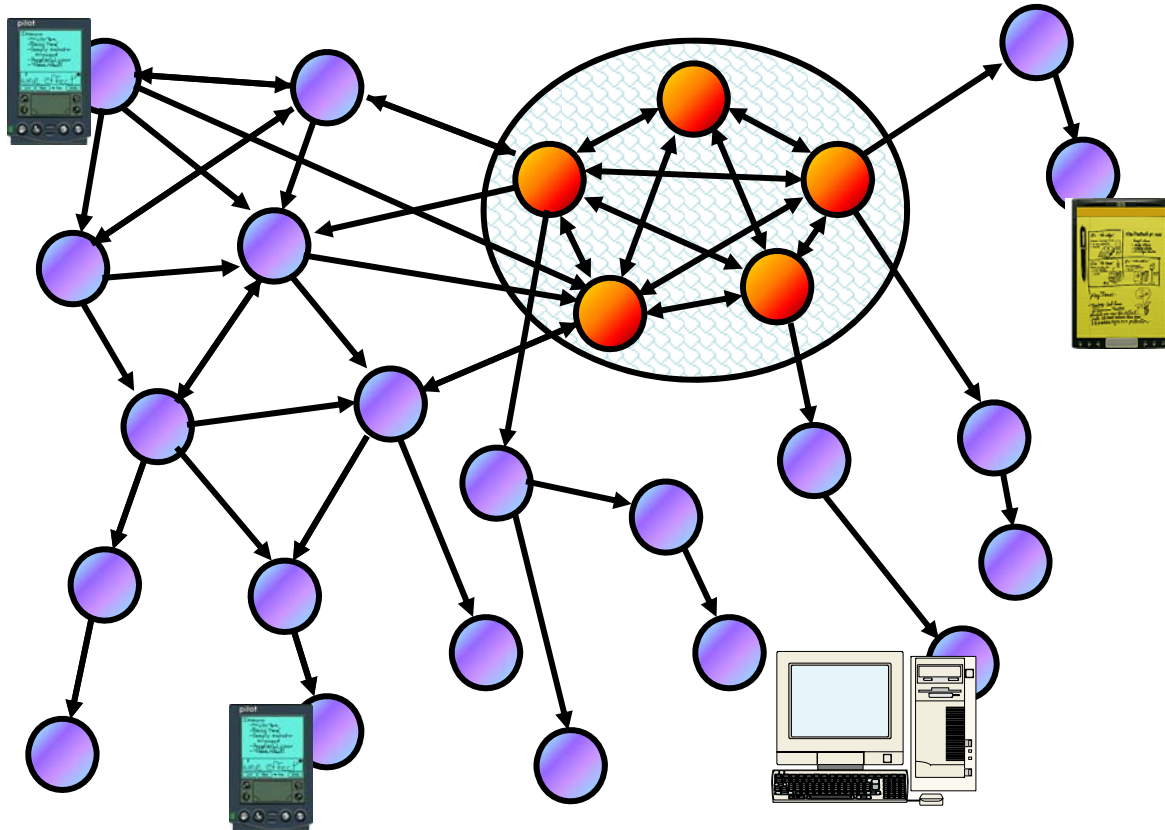
- Centralized registries are replaced by a distributed registry
- Prototype system: kind of DHT
  - ◆ Can store pointers to bundles
    - Supports constraints
  - ◆ Can store pointers to services + attributes
    - Supports filters



## Challenges

- Mapping the class space model to the DHT *Optimization for resolving*
- `getAllServices` becomes a very expensive operation *Is there a good Tradeoff?*
- Maintaining replicas of DHT nodes *Transactional model?*
- Scalability?
  - ◆ Can it scale to massively distributed systems? *Currently not our focus!*
  - ◆ Can it scale to the diameter of the internet?

## OceanStore?

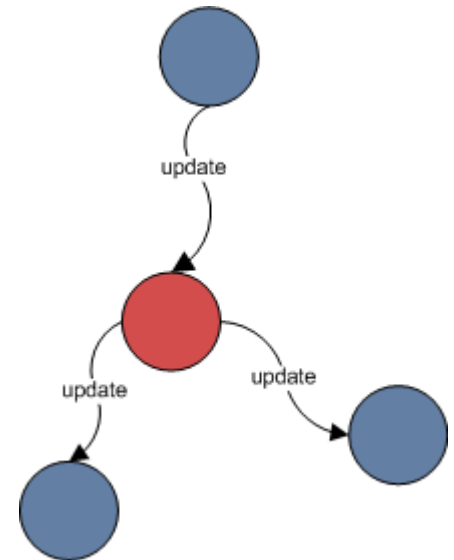


[J. Kubiawicz, D. Bindel, Y. Chen, S. Czerwinski, P. Eaton, D. Geels, R. Gummadi, S. Rhea, H. Weatherspoon, W. Weimer, C. Wells, and B. Zhao: *OceanStore: An Architecture for Global-Scale Persistent Storage*. In: ASPLOS 2000]

# Service Replication

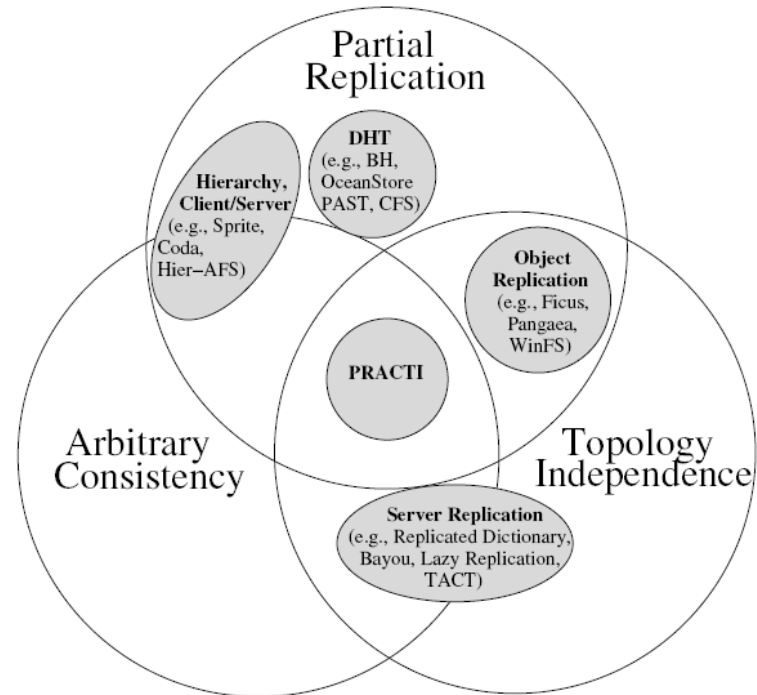
[Damianos Maragkos]

- Fluid Replication
  - ◆ Place a replica of the service where ever it is needed
- Preserve the state between service replicas
- Prototype: Communication model through the DHT
- Coordinator nodes
  - ◆ For update propagation
  - ◆ For using different consistency levels within the same virtual framework



## PRACTI?

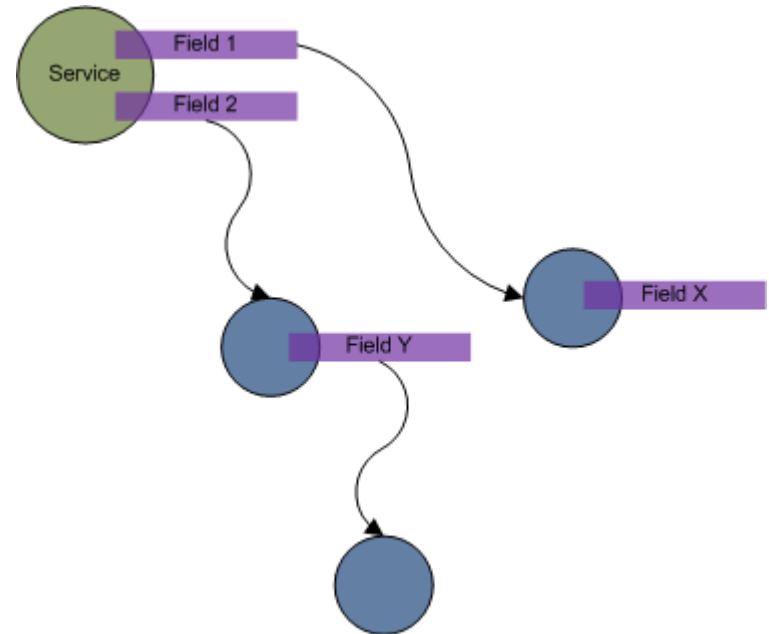
- Partial Replication
- Arbitrary Consistency
- Topology Independence



[N. Belaramani, M. Dahlin, L. Gao, A. Nayate, A. Venkataramani, P. Yalagandula, and J. Zheng: *PRACTI Replication*. In: NSDI 2006]

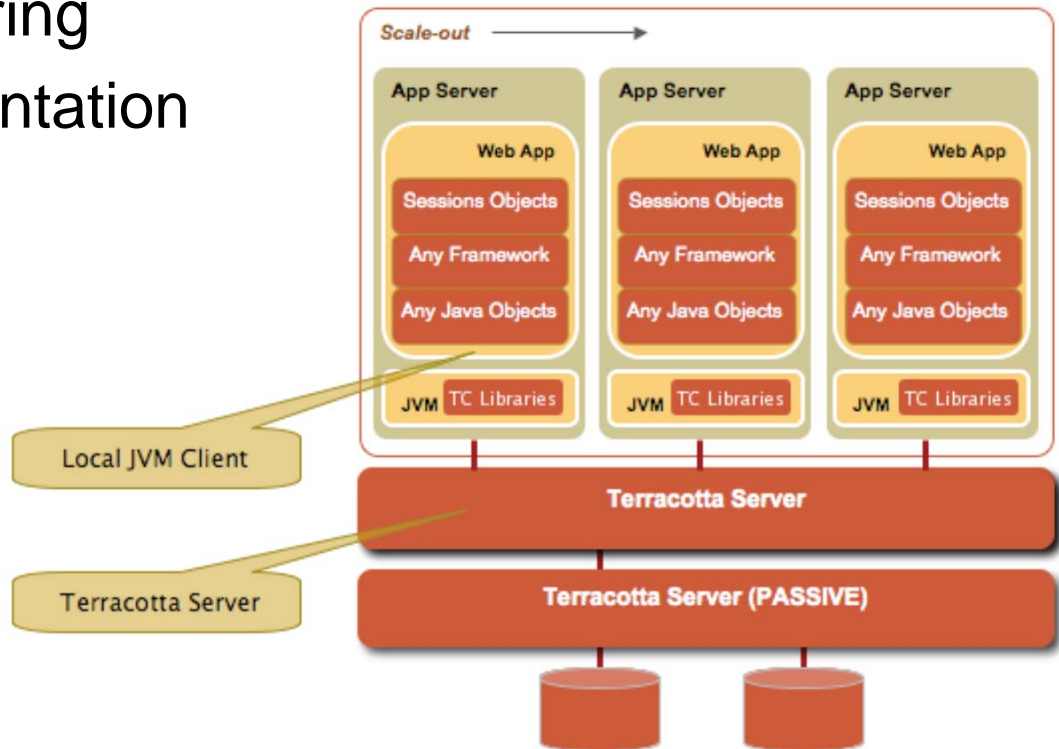
## Replication of Services

- What is state?
  - ◆ Model: Only services have state
  - ◆ State is contained in fields
- Capturing state?
  - ◆ Update propagation
  - ◆ Arbitrary consistency
- Goal: Transparent replication
  - ◆ Run with every OSGi Service
  - ◆ Requires no changes



## OpenTerracotta?

- Transparent clustering
- Load time instrumentation
- Distributed locking



[<http://www.terracotta.org>]



## Instrumentation

- Symbolic Execution

Find out where state is accessed/changed

- Instrumentation to capture fields

P2P update propagation through group communication

- Also does distributed locking, distributed thread coordination

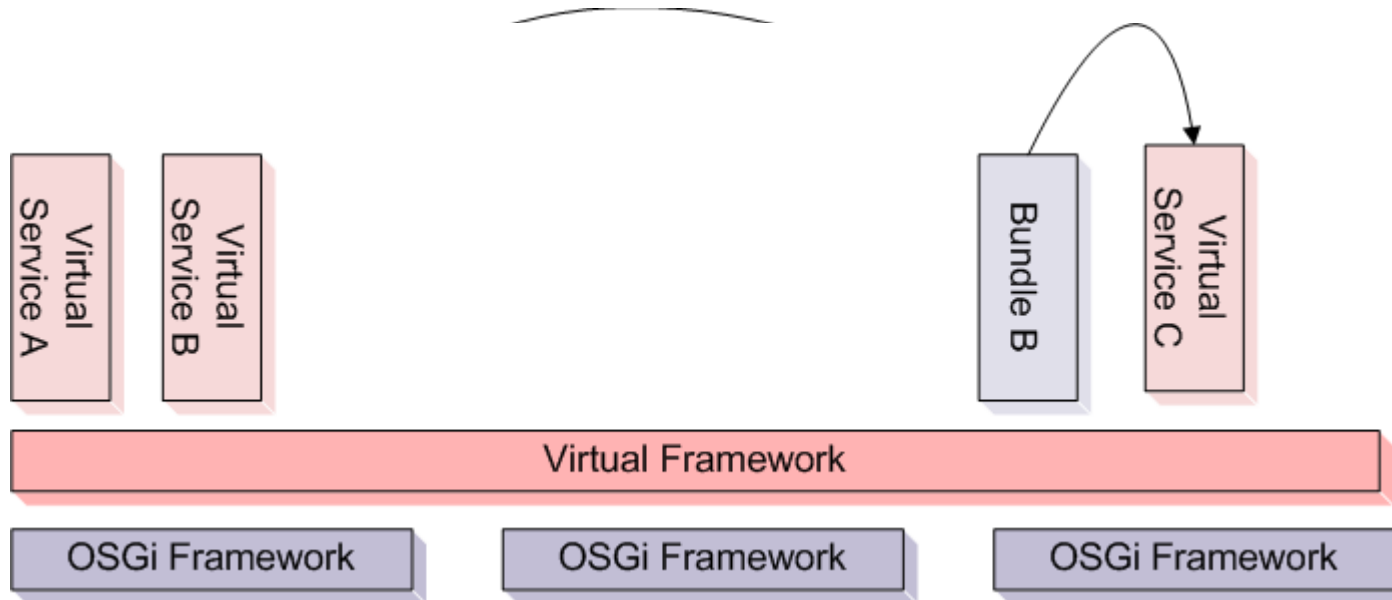
Seamless parallelization

- Also used for service migration

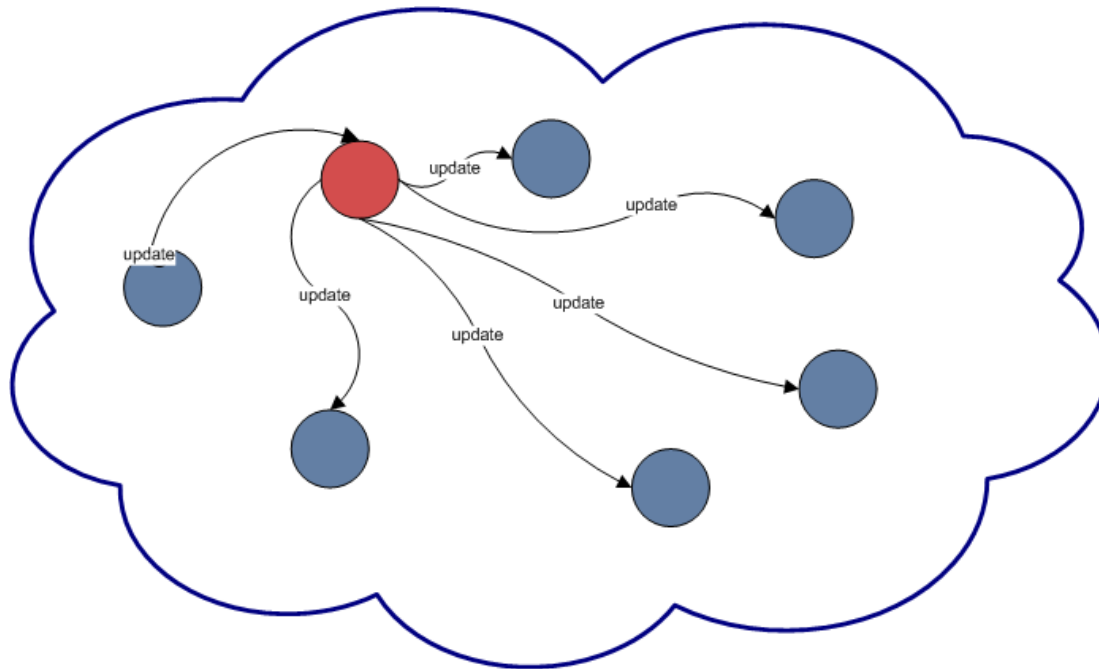
Can be considered as a temporal replication

But we also handle thread migration.

# What we have now...



## Coordination overhead

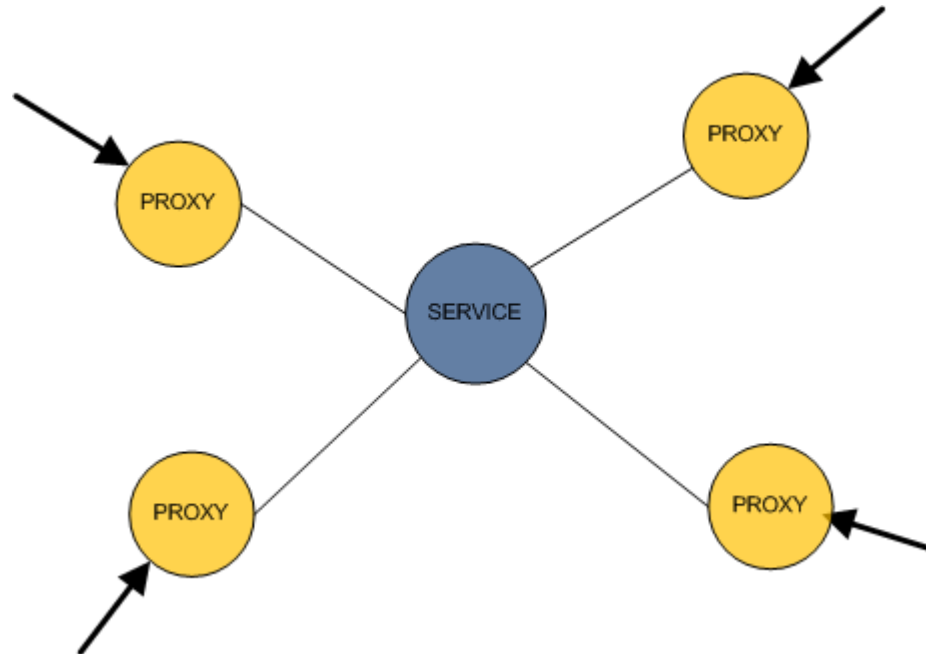


Duality between  
Service Replicas and  
Remote Services

- Coordinating all the replicas
- Affects scalability

# Outlook: Autonomous Controller

[Ramon Küpfer, Dario Simone; starting soon]

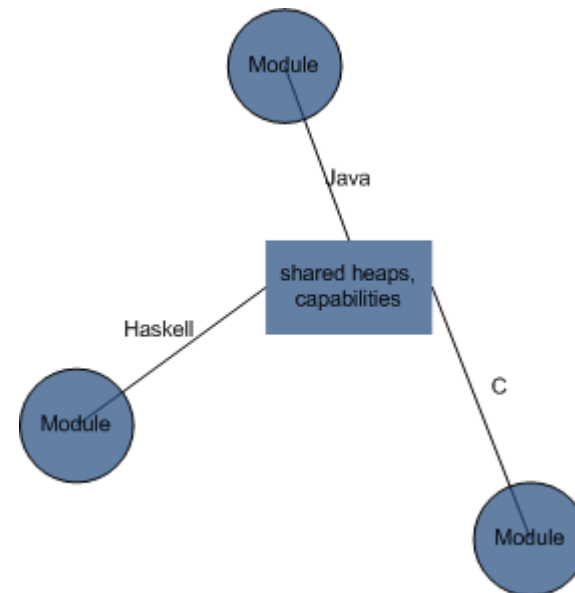


## Outlook: Language-independent OSGi

- Soon a prototype for Barrelfish (new operating system at ETH)

[with Simon Peter, Adrian Schüpbach, Andrew Baumann, Timothy Roscoe]

- ◆ Use the kernel-provided IPC model
- ◆ Provide an application model (derived from OSGi)
- ◆ Optimize for interactions within the same language
- ◆ Provide generic type mappings for heterogeneous apps



## Conclusions

- The Virtual OSGi Framework
  - ◆ Unifies local and remote services
  - ◆ Makes a (dynamic) group of machines appear as a single OSGi framework
  - ◆ Allows replication of services for load balancing or to increase failure resilience
  - ◆ Runs as a bundle on top of every framework
  - ◆ Uses the host framework for module layer operations
  - ◆ Intercepts/extends certain operations on the virtualization layer
  - ◆ Can relocate bundles/services
  - ◆ OSGi on the cluster/cloud

## Welcome to the virtual world!

- Questions?

