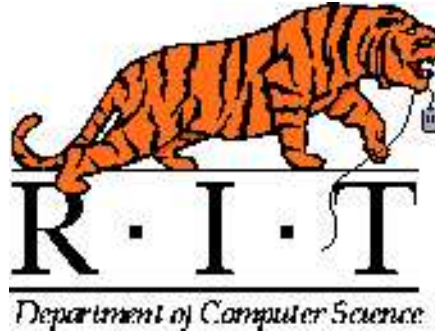


1. Many-to-Many Invocation:
A New Object Oriented Paradigm to build Software Infrastructures
for Ad Hoc Collaborative Systems



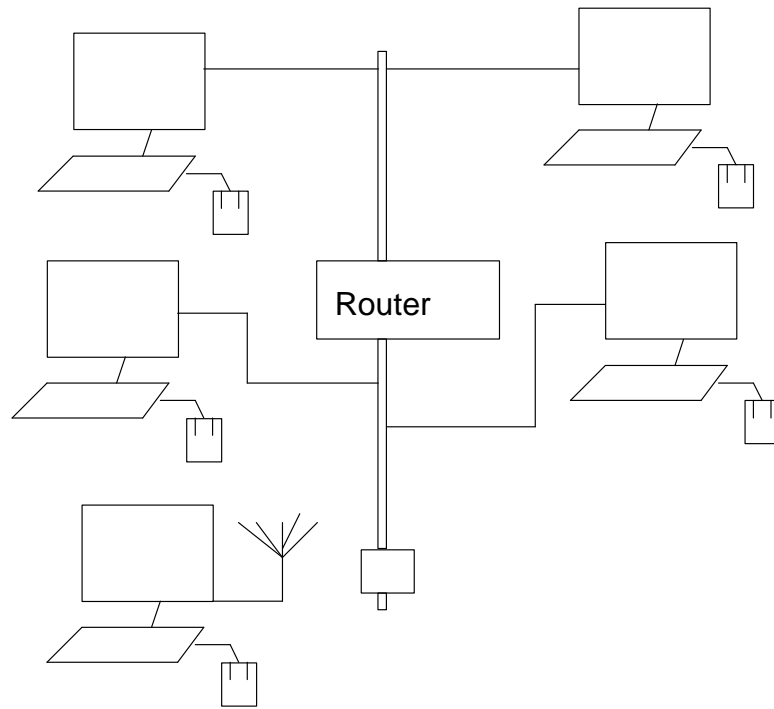
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November/17/2002

2. Current Infrastructure

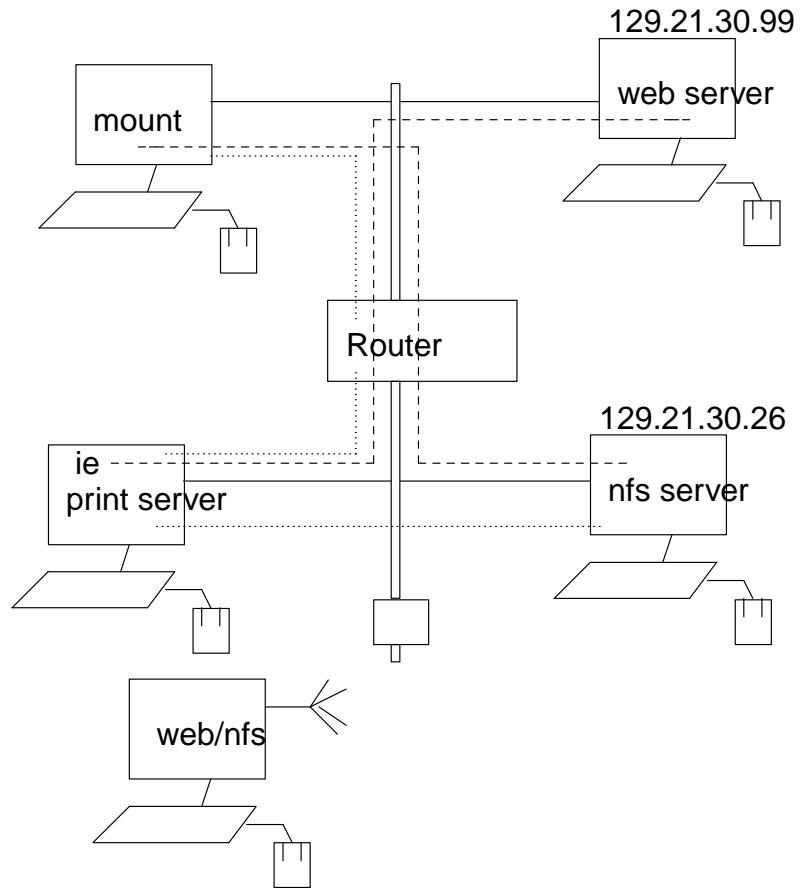
2.1. Current Hardware Infrastructure



2.2. Administration

- ip addresses
- router in place
- routing tables
- ... and more

2.3. Current Software Infrastructure



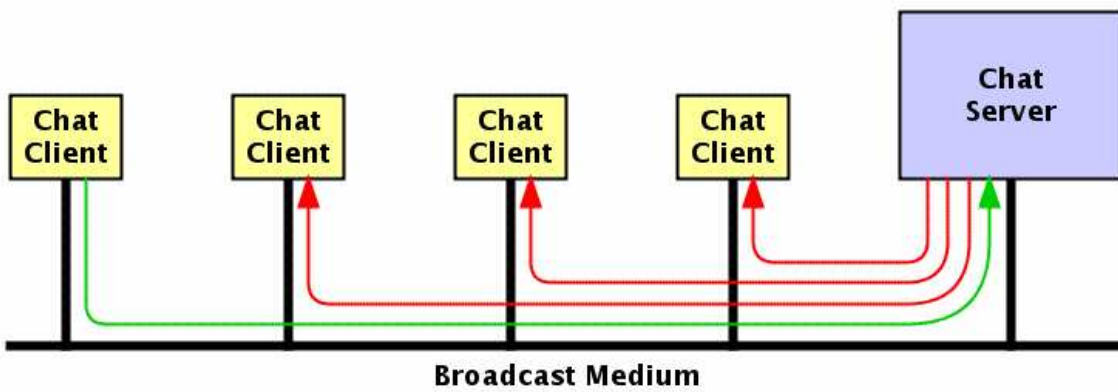
2.4. Typical Communication Pattern

- one to one: ip addresses and ports
- one to many: broadcast/multicast
- many to a many: multicast and channels

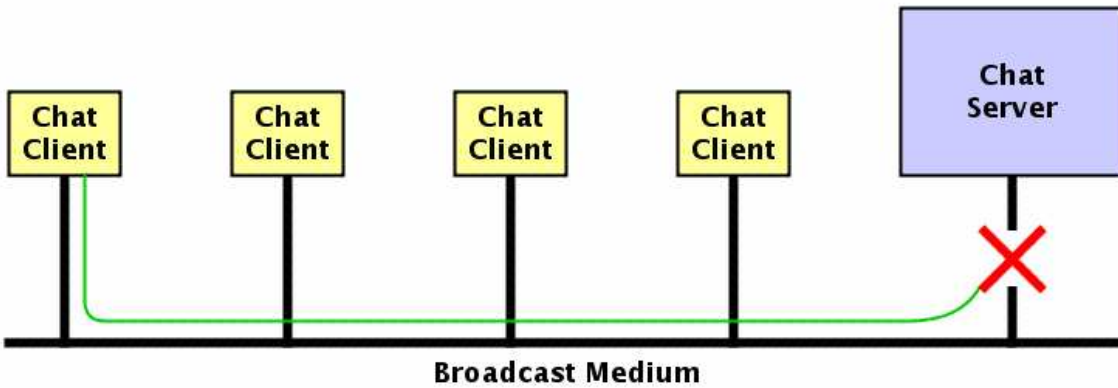
2.5. Typical Ways to Communicate

- Sending data
- Invoking methods

2.6. A typical Client-Server Architecture



2.7. A typical Client-Server Architecture Problem



- If the server goes away, the whole application dies, even though the clients can communicate directly.
- Helpful: No central servers!

3. Different Kind of Infrastructure

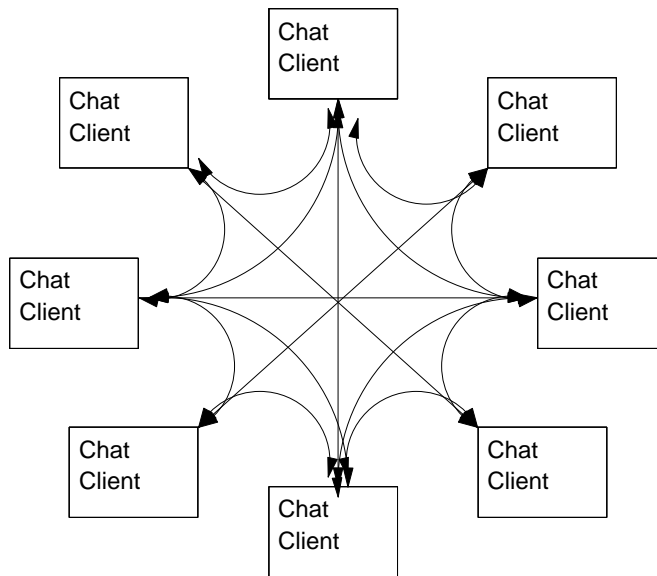
3.1. Different Kind of Hardware Infrastructure



3.2. Different Kind of Environment: Ad Hoc Network

- Play at the theater is a little boring
- Meetings: play backgammon/poker/chatting
- NFL Superbowl XXXVIII

3.3. A typical Serverless Architecture



3.4. Different Kind of Software Infrastructure

- To simplify programming
 - Object oriented abstraction of many-to-many communication
 - Broadcast method invocations: M2MI
- To simplify deployment
 - No proxy compilers, codebase servers, activation daemons, .
..
 - Automatic proxy synthesis
- To simplify operation and administration
 - No network addresses, ad hoc routing protocols, . . .

4. M2MI: A New Paradigm for Ad Hoc Collaborative Systems

- M2MI provides an object-oriented method call abstraction based on broadcasting.
- M2MI-based systems do not require central server
- M2MI-based systems do not require network administration
- M2MI simplifies system deployment by eliminating the need for always-on application servers
- M2MI is well-suited for an ad hoc networking environment where central servers may not be available

4.1. References

- Omnihandle: Refers to all objects that implement an interface
- Multihandle: Refers to a group of objects that implement an interface
- Unihandle: Refers to one object that implements an interface

4.2. Using Omnihandles

- Export remote objects

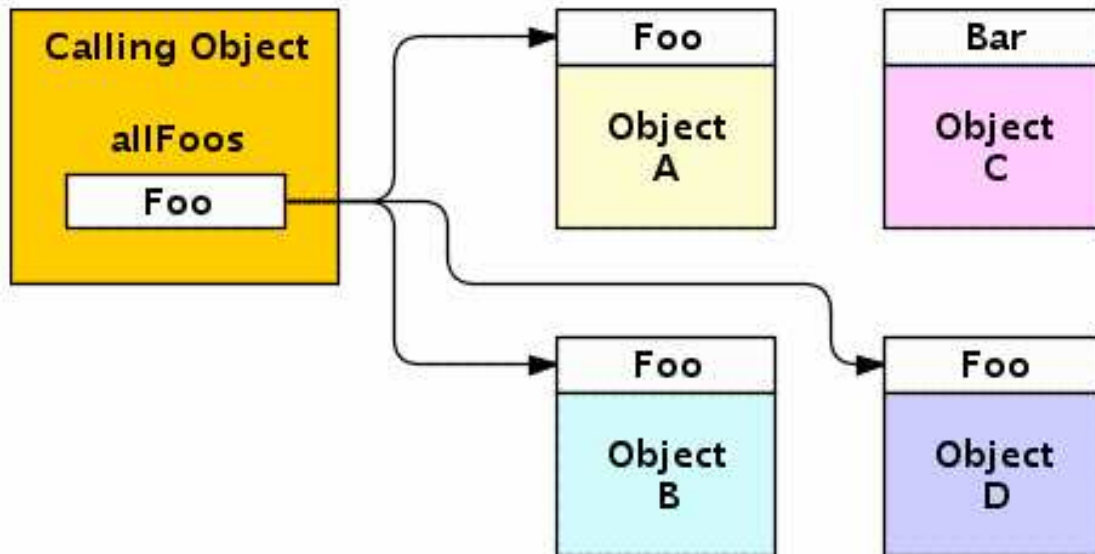
```
M2MI.export (a, Foo.class);
```

- Get an omnihandle

```
Foo allFoos = (Foo) M2MI.getOmnihandle  
(Foo.class);
```

- Invoke a method on the omnihandle

```
allFoos.y();
```



4.3. Using Multihandles

- Get a multihandle

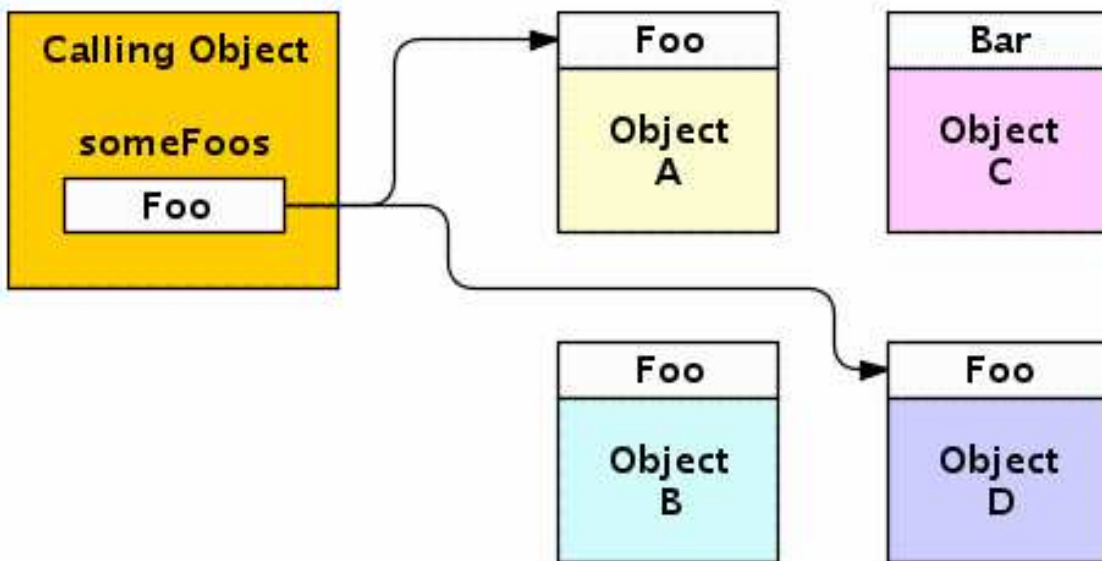
```
Foo someFoos = (Foo)M2MI.getMultihandle(Foo.class);
```

- Attach objects

```
someFoos.attach(a);
```

- Invoke a method on the multihandle

```
someFoos.y();
```



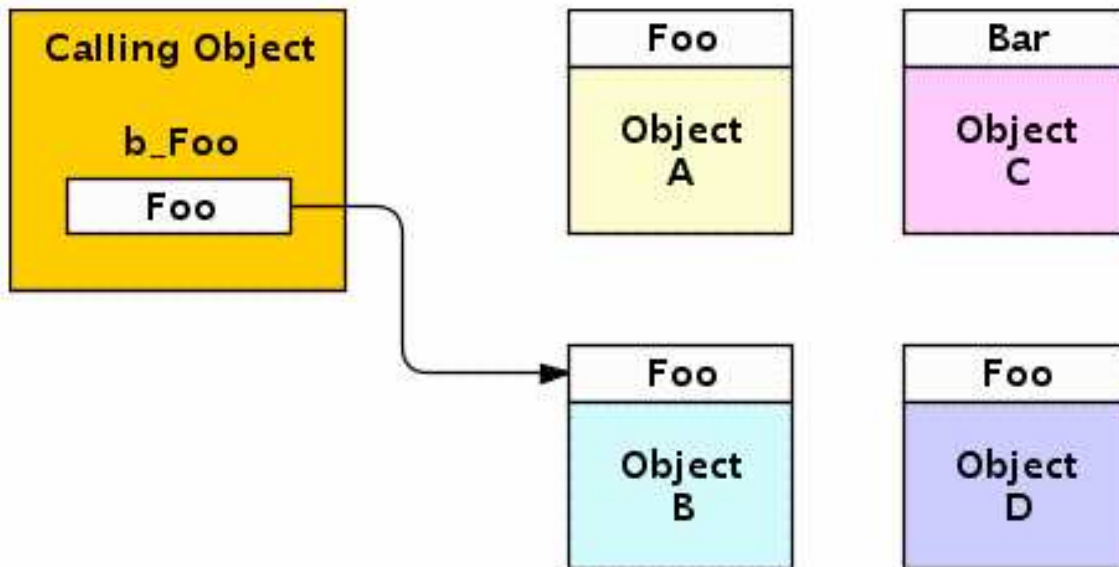
4.4. Using Unihandles

- Export remote object and get unihandle

```
Foo b_Foo = (Foo)M2MI.getUnihandle(b,  
Foo.class);
```

- Invoke a method on the unihandle

```
b_Foo.y();
```

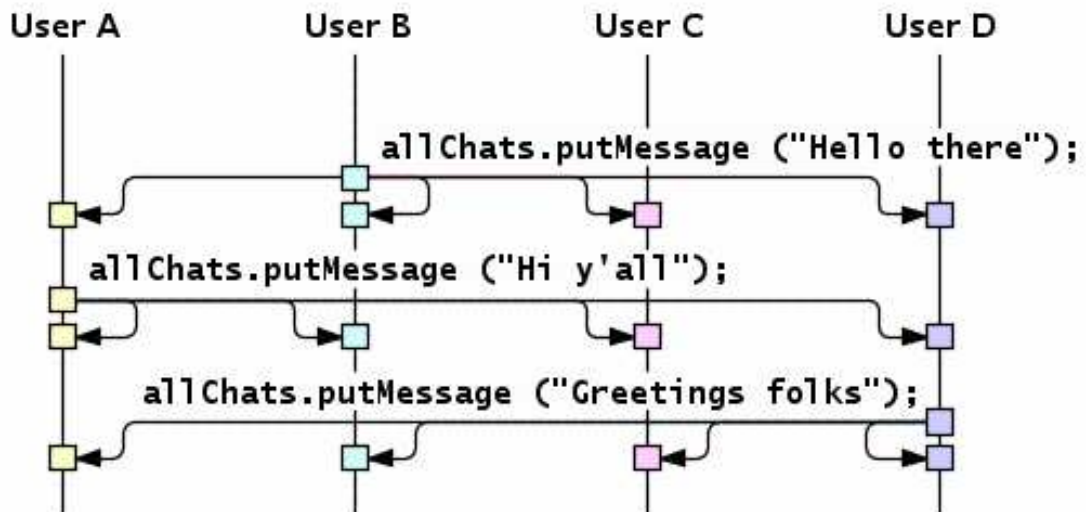


4.5. Characteristics of M2MI Invocations

- M2MI is an object oriented abstraction of many-to-many communication.
- Semantics of M2MI:
 - Methods may have arguments
 - Objects passed by copy (object serialization)
 - Handles give pass-by-reference
 - M2mi methods can not return a value.
 - M2mi methods can not throw an exception
 - Parameters are passed as pass-by-value.
 - Method calls are non-blocking

5. M2MI Based Application

5.1. The Idea for a Chat Application



5.2. The Chat Interface

```
public interface Chat {  
    public void putMessage(String line);  
}
```

5.3. Chat Object Source Code

```
public class ChatObject implements Chat {
    private String myUserName;
    private Chat allChats;

    public ChatObject (String theUserName) {
        myUserName = theUserName;
        M2MI.export(this, Chat.class);
        allChats = (Chat)M2MI.getOmnihandle(Chat.class);
    }
    public void send(String line) {
        allChats.putMessage(myUserName + "> " + line);
    }

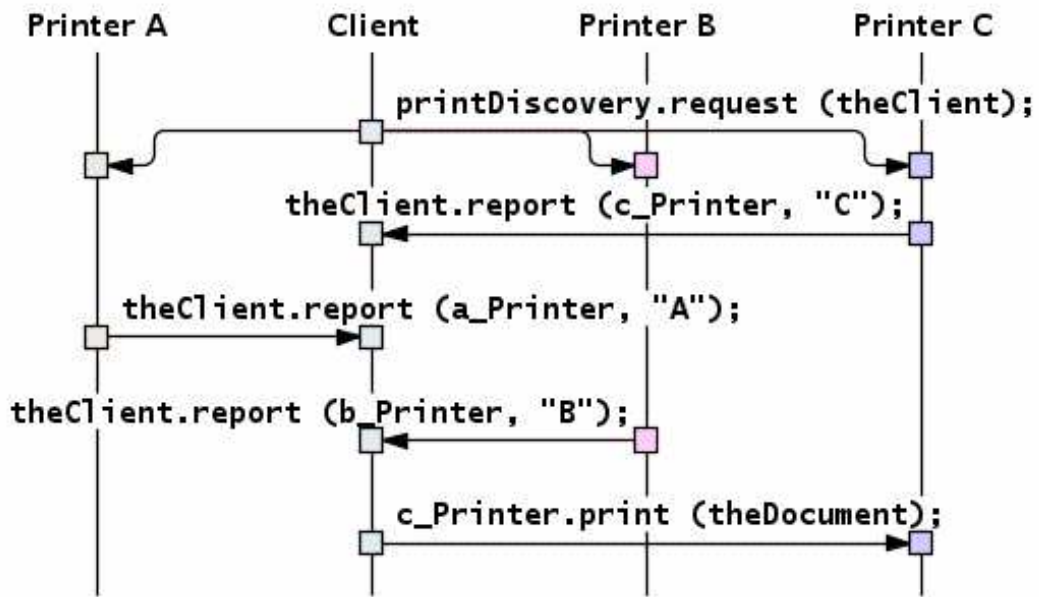
    public void putMessage(String line)
    {
        myChatFrame.addLineToLog (line);
    }

    public static void main (String args []) {
        String input;
        ChatObject aChatObject = new ChatObject( args[0] );
        while ( ( input = readFromTerminal() ) != null )
            aChatObject.send(input);
    }
}
```

6. Service Discovery

- Service discovery today can be done for example with JINI
- Requires a server
- How can a service discovery work in an ad hoc network?
- There are no servers in an ad hoc network.

6.1. The Idea



6.2. The Interfaces

```
public interface PrintDiscovery {  
    public void request(PrintClient client);  
}
```

```
public interface PrintClient {  
    public void report(PrintService printer, String name);  
}
```

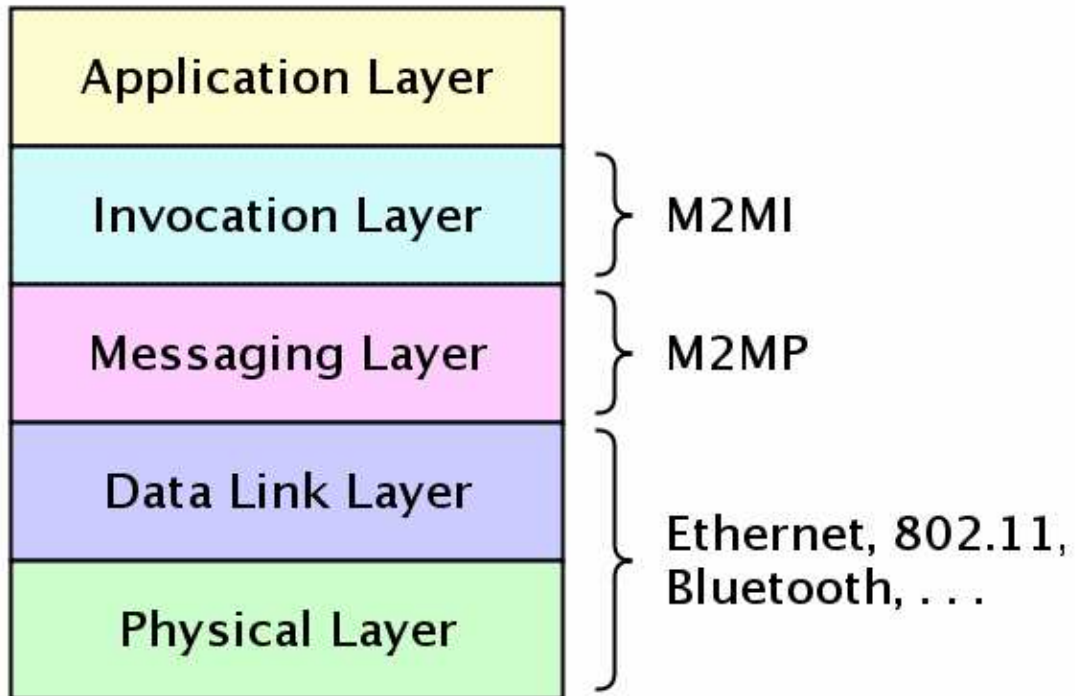
```
public interface PrintService {  
    public void print(Document doc);  
}
```

6.3. Other M2MI Applications

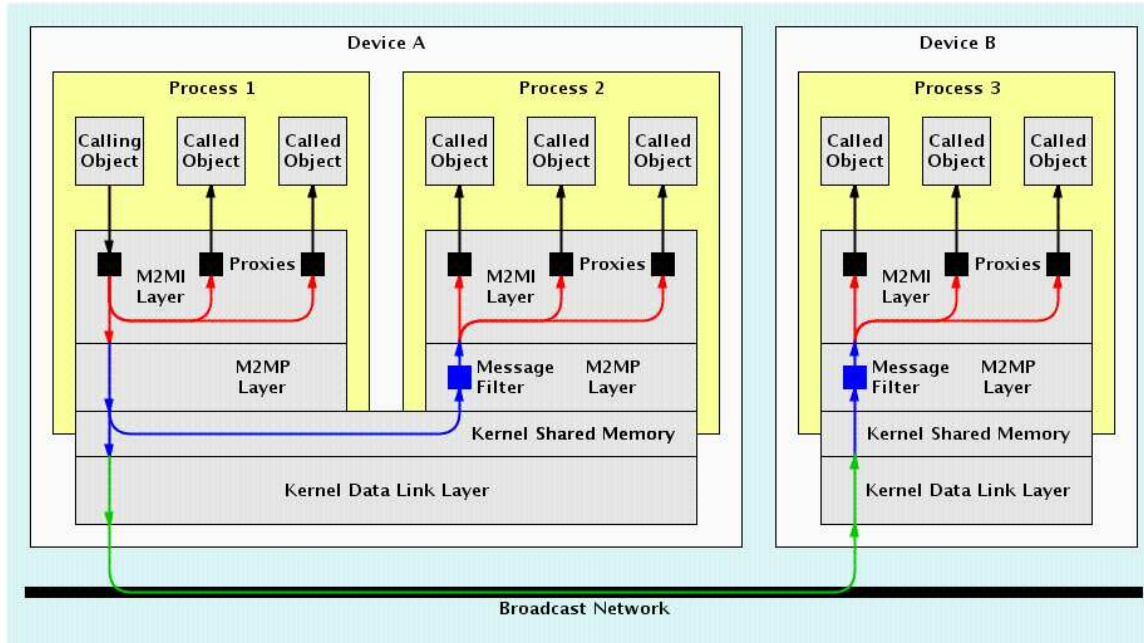
- Conversations
Conversations in quiet spaces, conversations in noisy spaces, . . .
- Groupware
Presentations, whiteboard, note taking, file sharing, document authoring, calendar scheduling, . . .
- Sensor networks
Video surveillance, medical monitoring, battlefield intelligence, . . .
- Middleware frameworks
 - Shared tuple spaces, . . .
- Multiplayer Games!

7. M2MI Architecture

7.1. Layers



7.2. Software Architecture



8. Status

- Initial version of M2MI written in Java
- Tested on desktop hosts
- Some performance and throughput measurements done
- Uses UDP/IP for transport
- Another version uses Ethernet raw sockets for transport
- Several M2MI-based collaborative applications developed Chat, IM, whiteboard, calendar, file sharing, tuple space

8.1. In Progress

- M2MI monitoring API
 - Observe and debug M2MI invocations flowing through the network

- M2MI security
 - Confidentiality, participant authentication, service authentication
 - Serverless techniques: Zero knowledge proofs, . . .
 - Elliptic curve based techniques

8.2. Future Plans

- Go small and wireless
 - Port M2MI and M2MP to small mobile devices
 - Test with wireless networking
- Push M2MP into the kernel
- Develop lots of M2MI-based applications in a variety of domains
- Devise reusable design patterns and class libraries for M2MI-based collaborative applications

9. Questions

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10. Contact Information

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