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Your challenge - our solution



AXCIOMA

An eXtendable Component-based Interoperable Open Model-driven
Architecture

The Component Framework for
Distributed, Real-Time, and Embedded Systems

<https://www.axcioma.com/>



AXCIOMA: the component framework for distributed, real-time, and embedded systems

- **AXCIOMA** is the component technology enabling the **Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT)**
- The concrete communication middleware between components is a **deployment decision** and does not impact business logic
- **AXCIOMA** integrates multiple communication transports out of the box and more transports can be easily added
- **AXCIOMA** delivers portability and interoperability for **IIoT** applications through a standardized component model
- For more information take a look at our website <https://www.axcioma.com/>



What is AXCIOMA?

- [AXCIOMA](#) is a comprehensive software suite combining eleven Object Management Group (OMG) open standards
 - LwCCM, DDS, DDS4CCM, AMI4CCM, CORBA, IDL, IDL2C++11, RPC4DDS, DDS Security, DDS X-Types, and D&C
- AXCIOMA is based on
 - Interoperable Open Architecture (IOA)
 - Component Based Architecture (CBA)
 - Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)
 - Event Driven Architecture (EDA)
 - Model Driven Architecture (MDA)



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- AXCIOMA supports the design, development, and deployment of a distributed component based architecture
- A component based architecture encapsulates and integrates the following mechanisms in a “container”
 - Threading model
 - Lifecycle management
 - Connection management



What is a Component?

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- Independent revisable unit of software with well defined interfaces called “ports”
- Able to be packaged as an independently deployable set of files
- Smallest decomposable unit that defines standard ports is called a “monolithic component”
- A “component assembly” is an aggregation of monolithic components or other component assemblies

UML 2.0



OR

UML 1.0

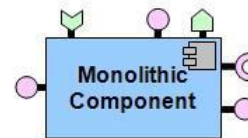


A basic conceptual UML **Component**...

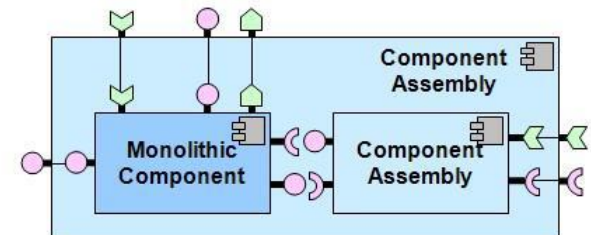
Port Role Key



... plus standard component **Port** types...



... combine to define a CCM+DDS application **Monolithic Component**



A **Component Assembly** defines a hierarchy of monolithic components and other assemblies



Why Component Based Development? (1)

- Modularity
 - Components can be independently updated or replaced without impacting the rest of a system
- Reuse
 - Software is reusable at the component level instead of at the system level
- Interoperability
 - Well-defined ports and standards based development ensures interoperability between application components



Why Component Based Development? (2)

- Extensibility
 - A Component Based Architecture (CBA) is inherently loosely-coupled, supporting easier extension of component and system functionality
- Scalability
 - Scalable from single component deployment to large distributed multi node deployments
- Reduced Complexity
 - Encapsulation, modularity, separation of concerns, and the establishment of hierarchical component dependencies contribute to reduced design & system complexity



Why Component Based Development? (3)

- **Faster and Cheaper Development**
 - Shorter design times, more reuse and less complexity
 - Faster time-to-market, faster software development
 - Focus changed to composition of a software-intensive system vs. all new design
 - Lower maintenance costs
- **Quality & Reliability**
 - Reuse and test/maintenance at the component level vs. at a monolithic system level



Advantages of using Open Standards based API

- Open APIs are less prone to technology obsolescence
- No vendor lock-in
- Typically well vetted and designed
- Reuse of existing off-the-shelf technology
 - Implementations
 - Tools
 - Documentation
 - Training



AXCIOMA Design & Deployment

- AXCIOMA clearly separates design, implementation, and deployment phases
- Components are designed to be location independent and communication middleware agnostic
- Components are implemented and tested in a highly decoupled fashion
- Deployment planning happens separately based on the complete system requirements
- The AXCIOMA framework handles the lifecycle for all components at runtime



MDE Tooling

- MDE tools that support AXCIOMA
 - Zeligsoft CX for CBDDS
 - PTC Integrity Modeler IDL Profile
 - CoSMIC
 - Remedy IT Eclipse plugins
- MDE tools provide support for
 - Data modeling
 - Component modeling
 - Deployment modeling
 - Auto generation of IDL artifacts
 - Auto generation of D&C deployment plans



Interface Definition Language

- AXCIOMA uses Interface Definition Language (IDL) to define the type system, interaction patterns, and components
- IDL is vendor, programming language, and platform agnostic
- IDL is transformed to a programming language according to a so called language mapping
- Standardized language mappings exist for various programming languages, including C++, C++11, C, Java, Ruby, and others



IDL to C++11

- AXCIOMA supports the IDL to C++11 language mapping
- IDL to C++11 reuses as much as possible from the C++11 standard features
- The IDL generated types and support classes use C++11 features to provide a safe and easy to use API
- Business logic does not need to use C++11 language features



Generic Interaction Support

- Generic Interaction Support (GIS) enables the definition of generic interaction patterns
- Business logic uses interaction patterns to exchange information in a generic way
- Connectors realize a specific interaction pattern
- GIS allows the encapsulation of communication middleware, legacy systems, and hardware inside a connector
- Combining business logic and connectors is a deployment time decision, not an implementation decision



Event Interaction Pattern

- AXCIOMA supports an event interaction pattern using the Generic Interaction Support
- The event interaction pattern defines extended ports for the following roles
 - Basic many-to-many publish subscribe messaging
 - Event distribution with optional user defined data



State Interaction Pattern

- AXCIOMA supports a state interaction pattern using the Generic Interaction Support
- The state interaction pattern defines extended ports for the following roles
 - Distributed state management and access
 - Distributed database functionality with eventual consistency



DDS Based State and Event Interaction Patterns

- AXCIOMA provides an implementation of the state and event interaction patterns using DDS as communication middleware
- Clearly separates business logic from all low level DDS details
- DDS QoS configuration is done using XML QoS profiles and not hardcoded into the business logic
- DDS Security provides secure interaction between the components



Advantages of AXCIOMA compared to plain DDS

- AXCIOMA delivers the following advantages compared to plain use of DDS
 - Delivers a concrete architecture instead of a messaging protocol
 - The implemented abstraction layer delivers DDS vendor neutrality
 - Achieves improved interoperability between components through standardized interaction patterns
 - Delivers portability of components between various operating systems and compilers
 - Comprehensive application layer MDE tooling support hides the complexity of DDS entities



Request/Reply Interaction Pattern

- Using the Generic Interaction Support AXCIOMA realizes the request/reply interaction pattern
- Support for synchronous and asynchronous invocations
- Delivered with a function style API
- Defined in IDL using operations with arguments and an optional return value
- The application code that uses this interaction pattern is unaware of how the interaction pattern is realized



CORBA Based Request/Reply Interaction Pattern

- AXCIOMA realizes the request/reply interaction pattern using CORBA
- The request/reply interaction pattern supports synchronous and asynchronous invocations
- CORBA communication is realized using the connector framework
- CORBA is a mature middleware technology delivering a well optimized transport mechanism
- Can use various communication transports like IIOP, SSLIOP
- AXCIOMA uses TAOX11 as CORBA implementation



DDS Based Request/Reply Interaction Pattern

- AXCIOMA will also realize the request/reply interaction pattern using DDS as communication middleware
- The DDS connector implementation will hide all implied DDS topics and glue code imposed by the RPC4DDS standard from the business logic
- DDS Security provides secure interaction between the components



Integration of 3rd Party Middleware and Hardware

- 3rd party communication middleware, legacy systems, and hardware are shielded from the application developer using the GIS connectors
- Connectors hide all communication middleware and hardware details
- AXCIOMA delivers a flexible framework for implementing custom connectors and code generators
- AXCIOMA supports the definition and implementation of user defined interaction patterns between components



Execution Models

- AXCIOMA provides a single threaded and reentrant execution model as default execution model
- AXCIOMA will support the following additional execution models
 - Single threaded and non-reentrant
 - Multi threaded (thread pools)



Deployment using DnCX11

- AXCIOMA contains DnCX11 as a deployment tool supporting various deployment options
 - Centralized and decentralized deployment using D&C compliant tools
 - XML based and binary D&C compliant deployment plans
 - Easy to create text based deployment configuration files
 - Domain, node, and process as multiple levels of deployment



DnCX11 Single Node Deployment

- Deployment of one node using a node launcher
 - No need for a domain centralized and synchronized deployment
 - Nodes can be launched and torn down independently
 - Locality managers can be deployed as separate process or in-process with the node launcher
 - Components, connectors, and connections can be deployed using a very simple text based configuration file
 - Support for binary and XML D&C compliant deployment plans



DnCX11 Single Locality Deployment

- DnCX11 allows fully decentralized deployment of a single locality
- A locality represents one operating system process
- Support for binary and XML based D&C deployment plans and DnCX11 text based configuration files
- Using the static configuration support a single executable can be created containing AXCIOMA infrastructure and user components
 - Static deployment increases security and performance



DnCX11 Deployment Configuration Files

- DnCX11 has support for text based configuration files to
 - Configure deployment interceptors and handlers
 - Deploy components and connectors
 - Create local connections between components and connectors
 - Create remote connections between components



From AXCIOMA to UCM

- The OMG is working on a new Unified Component Model (UCM)
- AXCIOMA has been designed and implemented with UCM in mind
- UCM will impact the AXCIOMA infrastructure but has minimal impact on the business logic
- The AXCIOMA roadmap includes support for UCM



AXCIOMA Advantages Compared to CIAO

- AXCIOMA supports the most features from CIAO and DAnCE
- AXCIOMA has the following advantages compared to CIAO
 - Much easier to use language mapping which increases the productivity of the programmer
 - Reduced application code
 - Up to 70% footprint reduction for your component related generated code
 - Support for regeneration of business logic without losing already implemented code
 - Prevents possible memory leaks or invalid memory access at runtime



AXCIOMA Advantages Compared to CIAO

- And AXCIOMA has even more advantages
 - Simplified compilation of all IDL generated artifacts
 - The request/reply interaction pattern using CORBA is realized using the connector framework and not implicitly by the framework
 - Will realize the request/reply interaction pattern using DDS
 - Simplified and more powerful deployment tooling
 - Framework for implementing custom connectors
 - Extensible logging framework



AXCIOMA Advantages Compared to DAnCE

- AXCIOMA has the following advantages compared to DAnCE as deployment tool
 - Improved configurability
 - Improved tool consistency
 - Extended deployment options (centralized, node, and locality)
 - Multiple options to support runtime debugging of component implementations



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Want to know more about AXCIOMA?

- Contact Remedy IT at sales@remedy.nl
- Call us at +31-88-0530000
- Check our website at <https://www.remedy.nl>
- Check AXCIOMA at <https://www.axcioma.com>
- Check all our presentations online at <http://www.slideshare.net/RemedyIT>
- Follow us on Twitter [@RemedyIT](https://twitter.com/RemedyIT)



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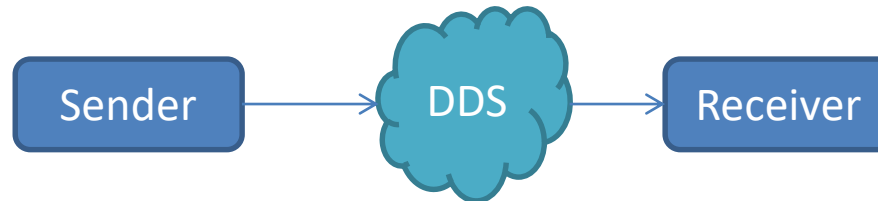
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Shapes AXCIOMA example



Example overview

- This example demonstrates 2 components exchanging data using the event interaction pattern
 - Sender writes shapes samples to a event connector
 - Receiver receives shapes samples from a event connector





Shape IDL definition

- In order to exchange data we define a publish subscribe message type in IDL which is used by all components
- Based on the IDL message type definition AXCIOMA will generate
 - C++11 type representation
 - C++11 DDS data reader and writer API
 - Conversion layer to integrate a specific DDS vendor



IDL Shapetype

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IDL definition

```
struct ShapeType {  
    string color; //@key  
    long x;  
    long y;  
    long shapesize;  
};
```



Component Definition

- Two components are defined in this example, both use the GIS DDS4CCM extended ports
- An extended port delivers a specific interaction pattern
 - State: state based data exchange
 - Event: event based data exchange
- All extended ports are available by instantiating the DDS4CCM templated module with a concrete data type definition
 - `module CCM_DDS::Type <ShapeType, ShapeTypeSeq> ShapeType_conn;`



Component Definitions

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Sender

```
module Shapes {  
  component Sender {  
    port ShapeType_conn::DDS_Write  
      info_write;  
  };  
};
```

Receiver

```
module Shapes {  
  component Receiver {  
    port ShapeType_conn::DDS_Listen  
      info_out;  
  };  
};
```



Sender implementation

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```
// Sender component class declaration and implementation which publishes one sample to DDS
class Sender_i : public IDL::traits<CCM_Sender>::base_type
{
public:
    // Setter method to receive the component context
    virtual void set_session_context(IDL::traits<Components::SessionContext>::ref_type ctx) override {
        context_ = IDL::traits<Shapes::CCM_Sender_Context>::narrow (ctx);
    }
    // Lifecycle callback indicating we have received our settings, register an instance to DDS
    virtual void configuration_complete () override {
        IDL::traits<Shapes::ShapeType_conn::Writer>::ref_type writer =
            context_->get_connection_info_write_data();
        instance_handle_ = writer->register_instance (square_);
    }
    // Lifecycle callback indicating we can start our functionality, write one sample to DDS
    virtual void ccm_activate () override {
        IDL::traits<Shapes::ShapeType_conn::Writer>::ref_type writer =
            context_->get_connection_info_write_data();
        writer->write_one (square_, instance_handle_);
    }
    // Lifecycle callback that we are going to shutdown, unregister the instance from DDS
    virtual void ccm_passivate () override {
        IDL::traits<Shapes::ShapeType_conn::Writer>::ref_type writer =
            context_->get_connection_info_write_data();
        writer->unregister_instance (square_, instance_handle_);
    }
    virtual void ccm_remove () override {}
private:
    IDL::traits<Shapes::CCM_Sender_Context>::ref_type context_;
    DDS::InstanceHandle_t instance_handle_;
    // Use C++11 uniform initialization to initialize the member
    ShapeType square {"GREEN", 10, 10, 1};
};
```



Receiver implementation (1)

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```
// Receiver component declaration and implementation which receives the samples from DDS
class Receiver_i : public IDL::traits<CCM_Receiver>::base_type
{
public:
    // Setter method to receive the component context
    virtual void set_session_context(IDL::traits<Components::SessionContext>::ref_type ctx) override {
        context_ = IDL::traits<Shapes::CCM_Receiver_Context>::narrow (ctx);
    }
    virtual void configuration_complete () override {}
    // Lifecycle callback indicating we can start our functionality, indicate we want sample by sample
    virtual void ccm_activate () override {
        IDL::traits<CCM_DDS::DataListenerControl>::ref_type lc =
            context_>get_connection_info_data_control();
        lc->mode (CCM_DDS::ListenerMode::ONE_BY_ONE);
    }
    virtual void ccm_passivate () override {}
    virtual void ccm_remove () override {}
    // Retrieve the facet executor that implements the listener functionality
    IDL::traits<Shapes::ShapeType_conn::CCM_Listener>::ref_type get_info_out_data_listener () {
        if (!data_listener_) data_listener_ = CORBA::make_reference<info_out_i> (context);
        return data_listener_;
    }
private:
    IDL::traits<Shapes::CCM_Sender_Context>::ref_type context_;
    IDL::traits<Shapes::ShapeType_conn::CCM_Listener>::ref_type data_listener_;
};
```




Receiver implementation (2)

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```
// Listener facet implementation, receives the sample from DDS and just dumps it to the console
class info_out_i: public IDL::traits<Shapes::ShapeType_conn::CCM_Listener>::base_type
{
public:
    info_out_i(IDL::traits<Components::CCM_Receiver_Context>::ref_type ctx) : context_(ctx) {}
    // Callback to inform the component that a sample has been received by DDS
    virtual void on_one_data (const ShapeType& shape, CCM_DDS::ReadInfo&) override {
        std::cout << "Received " << shape << std::endl;
    }
    virtual void on_many_data (const ShapeTypeSeq&, CCM_DDS::ReadInfoSeq&) override {}
private:
    IDL::traits<Shapes::CCM_Sender_Context>::ref_type context_;
};
```



Deployment

- The example components can be deployed using
 - Centralized deployment using the D&C compliant deployment tools
 - Deployment of one node using the single node launcher
 - Deployment of one process using the single locality launcher
 - Support for the D&C compliant deployment plans
 - Support for simple text based deployment configuration
 - Easy to start and use directly from a debugger



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Background slides



IDL to C++11 (1)

- The IDL to C++11 language mapping is a formal open standard created with the following goals
 - Simplify development compared to IDL to C++
 - Reduce amount of possible programming errors
 - Gain runtime performance
 - Reduce size of application code
 - Use C++11 standard types and constructs as much as possible



IDL to C++11 (2)

- The specification is available from <http://www.omg.org/spec/CPP11>
- For background, details, tutorials, examples see
 - <https://taox11.remedy.nl>



TAOX11

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- [TAOX11](#) the Commercial CORBA implementation from Remedy IT
- Compliant with IDL to C++11 v1.3
- Support for CORBA AMI
- New IDL compiler with front end supporting IDL2, IDL3, and IDL3+
- Free of charge evaluation versions available from <https://swsupport.remedy.nl/>!



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