



# Strong Code Mobility

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**LEUVEN**

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LIMBURGS  
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# Why Code Mobility?

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- **Relocation** of services is necessary in environments where the context frequently changes
- **Users moving about** geographically
- Collaborating service components need to **migrate independently**
- Migration must be **seamless**

# Work Package on Code Mobility

- Strong Mobility
- Progressive Mobility
- Smart Mobility

Proof-of-concept high-level virtual machine  
supporting strong code mobility

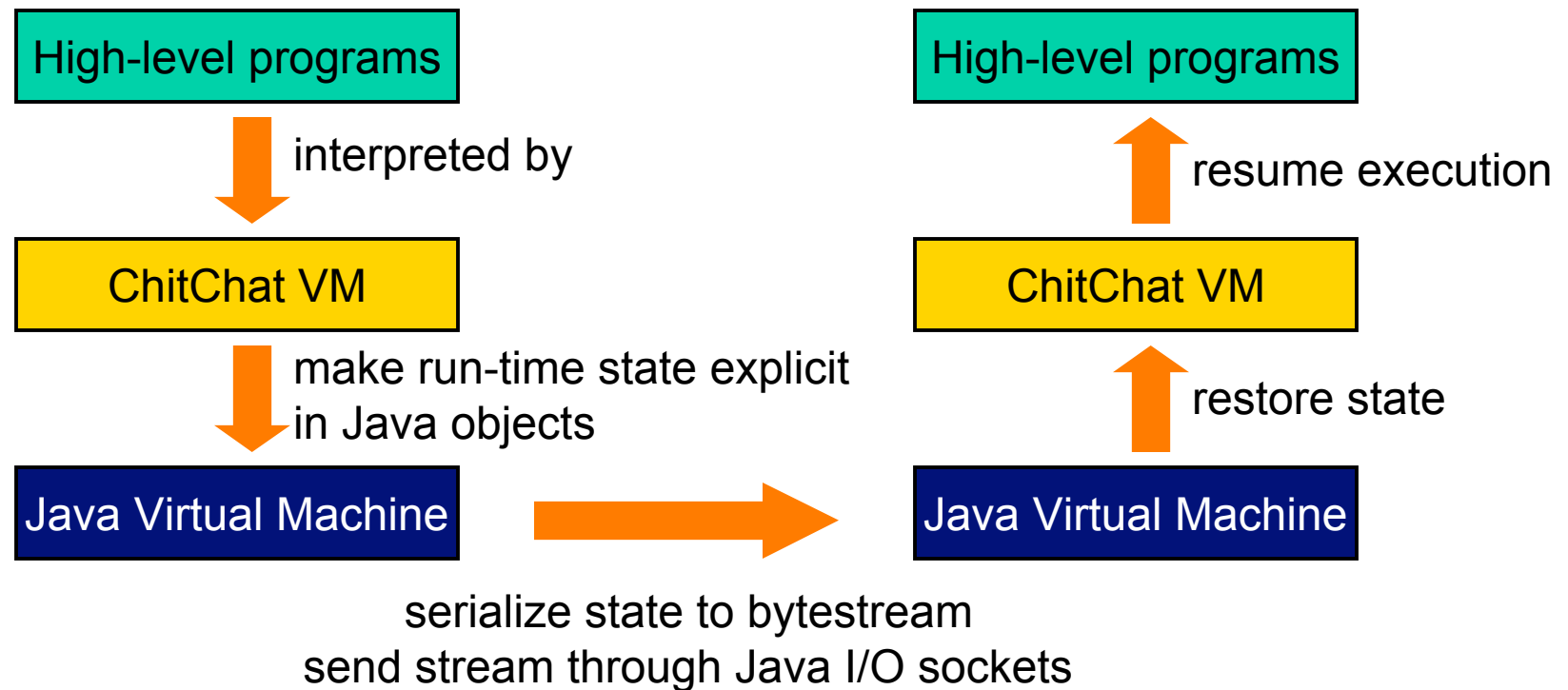
High-level programs

ChitChat VM

Java Virtual Machine

# Strong Mobility: Approach

Proof-of-concept high-level virtual machine  
supporting strong code mobility



# Types of Mobility

	Data Context	Control Context	Resources Context
Weak Mobility	⊘	⊘	⊘
Semi Strong Mobility	✓	⊘	⊘
<b>Strong Mobility</b>	✓	✓	⊘
Full Mobility	✓	✓	✓

Java Applets	Weak Mobility
Most Middleware Solutions	Semi Strong Mobility
Threads 'become' java.io.Serializable	Strong Mobility
Process Migration (for e.g. load-balancing)	Full Mobility

# Why Strong Code Mobility?

Semi strong mobility  
is far less expressive...

In an Aml environment, you  
cannot anticipate every move!

should be executed  
at the remote location...

```
public void m() {
    Object x = ...;
    o.n(this, x);
    // code hereafter never executed!
}

public void afterMove(Object x) {
    // perform some computation with x
}
```

```
public void n(Object obj,
              Object x) {
    // ...
    move(obj, someLocation);
    obj.afterMove(x);
}
```

## Why not just use 'Java'?

- No provisions for mobility
- Middleware/language extensions
  - interfere with standard Java semantics
  - often give up JVM compatibility
- Technical **problems with** recursive transmission of **classes**
- A Virtual Machine can **abstract** from the underlying host system

# Move Considered Harmful

- Imagine combinations of...
  - regular control flow (if, while, ...)
  - late binding polymorphism
  - meta-programming, reflection, aspects
  - **move**
- Which objects will be residing where?

**Conjecture: move is the 'goto' of mobility**

`move (obj , 134.184.43.120) | goto 0xff408a7e`  
`move (doc , th`

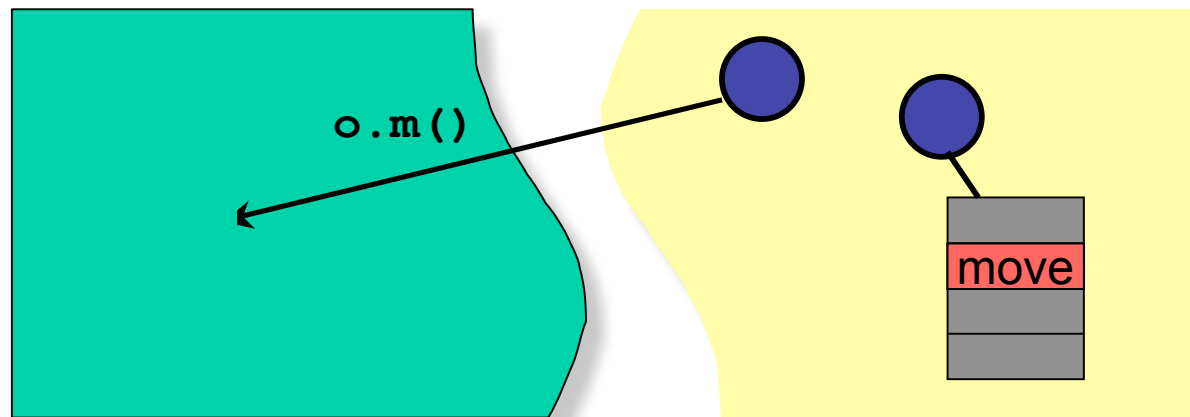
**Wanted: Structured Mobility**

We need abstractions to control the "loci of objects"



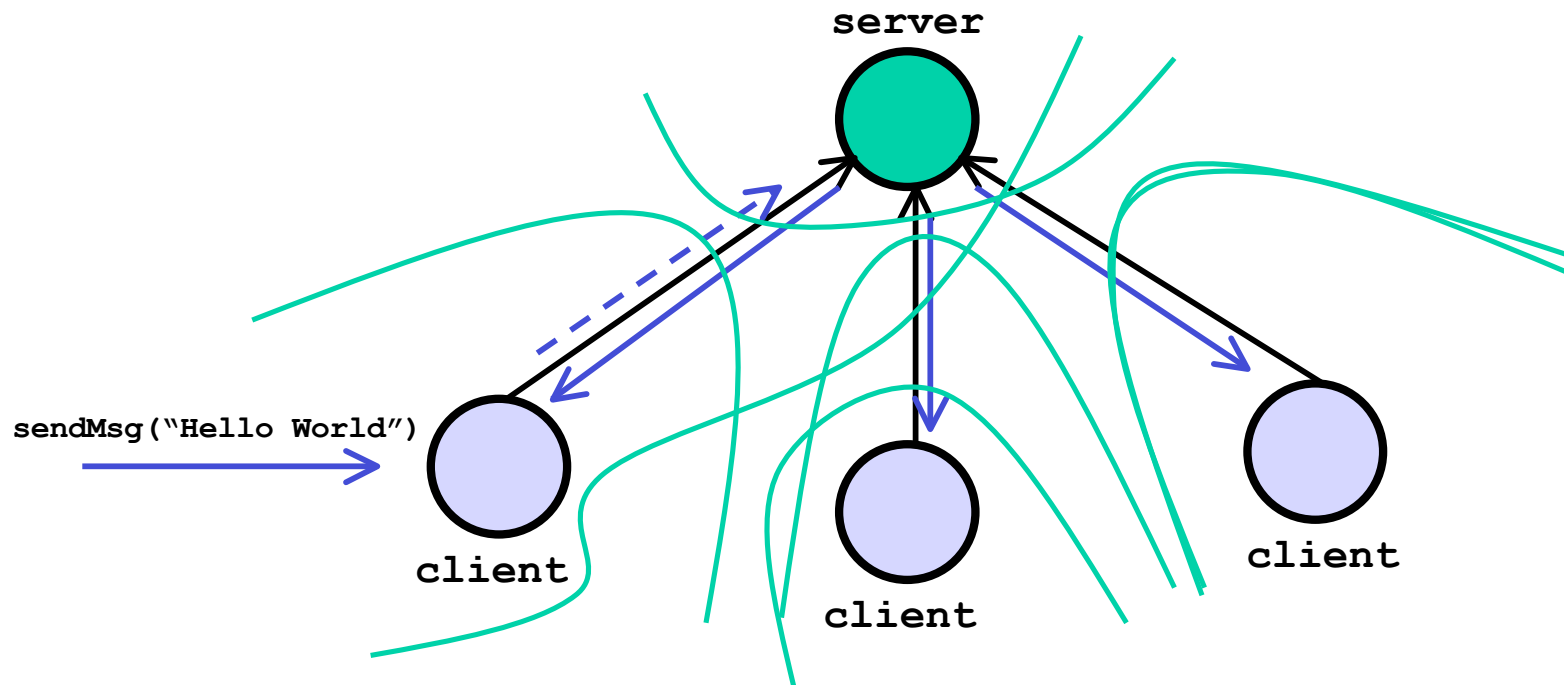
# ChitChat: Structured Mobility

- Model based on active objects
- New kind of method 'modifier': **move**
- Move methods 'pull' objects from one VM to another:



# Demo: Chat Client Application

- Simple client-server architecture
- Server automatically relocated to host of 'most popular' client



# Demo: Chat Client Application

```

active object chatServer {
  Object[] clients;
  int occupancy, maxClients, max;

```

a chatServer is an active object...

```

public chatServer(channel, maxClients) {
  clients = new Object[maxClients];
  occupancy = max = 0;
  this.maxClients = maxClients;
  this.register(channel);
}

```

...with a reference to its connected clients

```

public move void come(nam) {
  System.out.println("arrived at client "+nam);
}

```

move method used by clients to pull the server towards them

```

public Object registerClient(nam) {
  download new chatClient(nam);
}
}

```

weak mobility: client code can be downloaded by a remote machine

# Demo: Chat Client Application

```

active object chatClient extends chatServer {
  String nam; int count;

  public chatClient(nam) {
    this.nam = nam; count = 0;
    super {
      if (occupancy == maxClients)
        error("Sorry, channel is full");
      else
        clients[++occupancy] = this;
    }
  }

  public void receiveMsg(from, msg) {
    System.out
    ...
  }

  public void sendMsg(msg) {
    if (++count > super.max) {
      super.come(nam);
      super.max = count;
    }
    super {
      for (int i=0, i < occupancy, i++)
        clients[i].receiveMsg(nam, msg);
    }
  }
}

```

clients have a dynamic relation with the server

if I am the most active client, pull the server towards me

broadcast the message to all other clients