





EVLA Monitor & Control Software PDR

Operational Interface: Requirements and Design Considerations

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Agenda



- Operational Requirements
- System Attributes
- Deployment
- Communications Protocols
- Recommendations
- Q&A



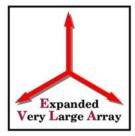
Requirements Document



- Operational Interface SRS
 - Revision 2.0 (document #A24101N0001), dated April 4, 2002
 - <u>http://www.aoc.nrao.edu/evla/techdocs/computer/workdocs/index.shtml</u>
- Purpose of the document
 - Identify the top-level requirements
 - Will be used to design the system
- Future of the document
 - Make changes as required
 - Changes should go through a review process (formal/informal)
 - Replace "TBD"s with known values



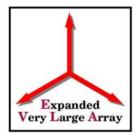
Requirements Overview



- Supported (Client) Platforms
 - Commodity PCs/Windows/Linux (Required)
 - Sun/Solaris (Desirable)
 - Macintosh/Mac OS (Optional)
 - Requires the software to be written in a platform independent language (e.g., Java)
- Remote Observing
 - Operators may someday operate the array from the AOC
 - Engineers and technicians will need access to the system from the AOC and their homes



Requirements Overview (cont.)



- Installation and upgrades
 - How will users get and install the software?
 - Client software must be available via the Internet
- Security
 - Two groups of users: those we trust and those we don't
 - At a minimum, users must supply a username and password for authentication
 - All passwords must be encrypted



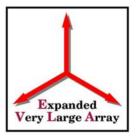
Requirements Overview (cont.)



- Robustness
 - System will not crash due to network glitches, broken sockets, reboots or resets of other devices
- Reliability
 - MTBF = 7 days
- Availability
 - 99.5% (unavailable 48 hours over a year's time)
- Maintainability
 - Modular code
 - Standards for coding and documentation
- Usability (Ease of use)
 - Intuitive interfaces
 - Adhere to user interface design guidelines
 - Reduce the time it takes to train operators (currently 3 months)



User Capabilities



Antenna	VLA A	AOC/NRAO Sites	WWW
		Operators	
	Engineers/Technic	ians/Programmers	
		Scientists	
			General Public
	±		

Monitor/Control

Monitor

Rich Moeser



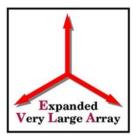
System Attributes



- Loosely Coupled and Highly Adaptive
 - Changes to the core M&C system should have no affect on the client (i.e., the client will not crash or misbehave)
 - Requires a high degree of encapsulation on the core M&C system
 - Requires minimization of interface dependencies
- Discovery Based
 - Dynamic discovery of objects/services
 - Requires some form of look-up mechanism
 - The more the client can find out about the system at runtime, the more flexible and extensible the system



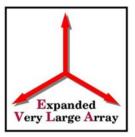
System Attributes (cont.)



- Screens
 - Predefined
 - Highly dependent on the interface
 - Higher degree of customization than auto-generated screens
 - Automatically Generated
 - Requires a known interface or introspection
 - Useful in the absence of predefined screens
 - Less refined than predefined screens
- Lightweight Client
 - Little or no knowledge of underlying business logic
 - Concerned only with the presentation



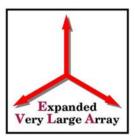
Deployment Options



- How do we get the software on the client machines?
 - CD
 - Costs time and money to burn and ship
 - Update notification via email, Web page or mailing list
 - Downloadable tar/zip file
 - User's role: download and install
 - Update notification via email, Web page or mailing list



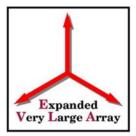
Deployment Options (cont.)



- Java Applets
 - Will work on essentially any OS and browser
 - Tightly linked to the browser
 - Runs within the browser's address space
 - When the browser exits so does the applet
 - Requires Java Plug-in (most browsers use older versions of JVM)
 - Runs within "Sandbox"
 - Restricts access to system resources
 - Filesystem
 - Print capabilities



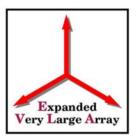
Deployment Options (cont.)



- Java Web Start
 - Web deployment mechanism for Java applications that runs on the client
 - Allows the user to launch the application from the browser or the desktop
 - Integrated into Java 2 platform as of Java 1.4
 - Allows full-featured Java applications on the client
 - Launched, deployed and updated from standard Web server
 - Allows client application to be launched while offline



Deployment Options (cont.)



- Java Web Start (cont.)
 - How it works
 - User clicks on a link to launch client-side application
 - Web browser instructed to run Java Web Start (association of JNLP file to JWS)
 - JWS connects to Web server and determines what files (if any) need to be downloaded
 - Files are downloaded to local machine
 - JWS runs the downloaded Application
 - Next time users tries to launch the application, JWS will download only the files that have changed
 - Java Network Language Protocol (JNLP) file
 - Specifies: JAR file(s) to download, run time parameters, Java version, etc.

Web page link:

DeviceBrowser Demo

Sample JNLP file:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!-- JNLP File for the EVLA Device Browser Demo Application -->
<jnlp spec="1.0+"
codebase="http://lorax.aoc.nrao.edu:8080/"
    href="http://lorax.aoc.nrao.edu:8080/demo.jnlp">
    <information>
        <title>EVLA Device Browser Demo Application</title>
        <homepage href="docs/help.html"/>
        <description>EVLA Device Browser Demo Application</description>
        <description kind="short">A demo of the EVLA Device Browser.</description>
    <offline-allowed/>
    </information>
    <security><all-permissions/></security>
    <resources> <j2se version="1.2+"/><property name="java.rmi.hostname" value="lorax"/>
    <jar href="demo.jar"/></resources>
    <application-desc main-class="DeviceBrowser"/>
</jnlp>
```



Communications Protocols



- How will the clients communicate with the core M&C system?
- Some of the many options that exist
 - Java RMI
 - CORBA
 - XML-RPC
 - SOAP

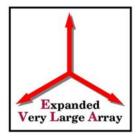


Communications Protocols



- Java RMI (Remote Method Invocation)
 - Java's RPC mechanism
 - Requires Java on both ends
 - Requires a centralized naming server (rmiregistry)
 - Easy to use
 - Distributed garbage collection
- CORBA (Common Object Request Broker Architecture)
 - Language neutral
 - Optional naming service
 - Somewhat of a steep learning curve





- XML-RPC
 - Uses HTTP as the transport and XML (EXtensible Markup Language) as the encoding
 - Simple, portable way to do RPC over HTTP
 - Implementations
 - Perl, Python, Java, C/C++, .NET, Tcl and many more
 - <u>http://www.xmlrpc.org</u>

<methodCall>

<methodName>sample.sum</methodName>

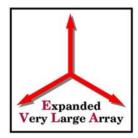
<params>

```
<param><value><int>5</int></value></param><param><value><int>3</int></value></param>
```

</params>

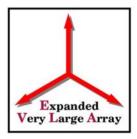
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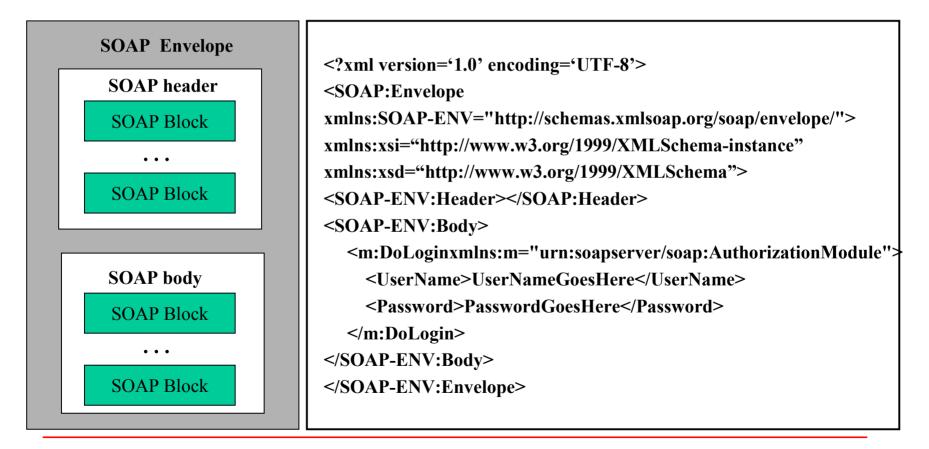




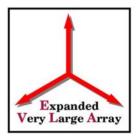
- SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol)
 - SOAP is an XML based protocol used to exchange information throughout a distributed environment
 - Key component of the Web Services technology stack
 - An interoperability standard
 - Strong industry backing (Microsoft, Sun, IBM,...)
 - Three parts:
 - Envelope
 - Header
 - Body







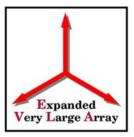




- SOAP (cont.)
 - SOAP solutions in the MIB
 - C/C++ in the MIB
 - Embedded SOAP libraries
 - » eSOAP
 - » gSOAP
 - Concerns
 - Performance



Recommendations



- Use Java on the Client
 - Fulfills target platform and OS requirements
 - Commodity PCs (Windows/Linux)
 - Sun (Solaris)
 - Macintosh (Mac OS)
- Use Java Web Start for Deployment

- Use SOAP (and XML) where possible
 - Strong industry backing
 - Allows for a loosely coupled and extensible system
- Further Explorations
 - IML, AIML, IRC Project
 - LMTMC Software
 - GBT
 - DRAMA





