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RemoteDCL

**A component-based environment to carry out
experiments with mobile robots over the Internet**

HASSO-PLATTNER-INSTITUT
für Softwaresystemtechnik



Teammembers

➤ Human

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➤ Artificial

- Hunter
- Runner

Agenda

➔ Introduction

- Involved projects
- Aim of the project
- Existing Tools

➔ Overview

- The whole system
- The three main components

➔ Interesting Parts

- Configuration
- Compiler
- LNPol
- Tracker

➔ Testing

➔ Other platforms

➔ Living example

Involved Projects

➔ DCL

- *Distributed Control Lab*
- part of the professorship „Betriebssysteme und Middleware“ / HPI
- aim is the research of software paradigm and design patterns allowing a connection between middleware-based components and embedded (mobile) systems
- experiments with component software and mobile devices

➔ DISCOURSE

- *Distributed & Collaborative University Research & Study Environment*
- “a distributed laboratory for distributed computing featuring advanced middleware technology”
- FU, TU, HU Berlin, HPI are involved
- a testbed for research and a reference platform for teaching
- usage of Microsoft .NET technology



Aim of the Project

- ➔ **To develop a component-based environment which allows for creating experiments easily**
 - experiments involve to control and communicate with mobile devices

- ➔ **further requirements**
 - The components should be simple to replace
 - new experiments should require minimal changes
 - existing tools & programs should be integrated
 - the primary framework should be Microsoft .NET

Existing Tools

➔ RCX

- of the "Lego Mindstorms Robotics Invention System" in-a-box robot-kit
- a productized version of the MIT Programmable Brick
- uses the Hitachi H8/3292 microcontroller
- RAM size 512 K / speed 16Mhz@5V
- supports Infrared communication



➔ legOS

- a free (primitive) OS for the RCX
- consists of a kernel as a replacement for the original firmware and several utilities (f.ex. to download new programs)
- user tasks are executed as native code
- supported language is C and C++
- user programs are compiled with GCC on the PC and downloaded as binaries to the RCX
- Remote Control Patch: kernel extension to support downloading, starting and stopping programs remotely

Existing Tools II

➔ Cygwin

- provides a UNIX environment under Windows
- consists of
 - library to emulate UNIX syscalls (cygwin1.dll)
 - various UNIX programs (bash, gcc ...)
- needed by legOS to compile & download programs under Windows

➔ LNPOI

- *Lego Network Protocol over Internet*
- a router for LNP (Lego Network Protocol) messages
 - LNP messages consist of a header used for addressing and a body
 - equivalent to UDP packages
- communicates
 - with programs on the PC over TCP/IP
 - with the RCX over an Infrared Tower

The Web-Interface

- ➔ **was already designed for another DCL experiment (a programmable pendulum)**
- ➔ **consists of**
 - various Active Server Pages
 - a controller for registering new experiments
- ➔ **handles user authentication & authorisation**
- ➔ **Interface for an experiment to implement:**

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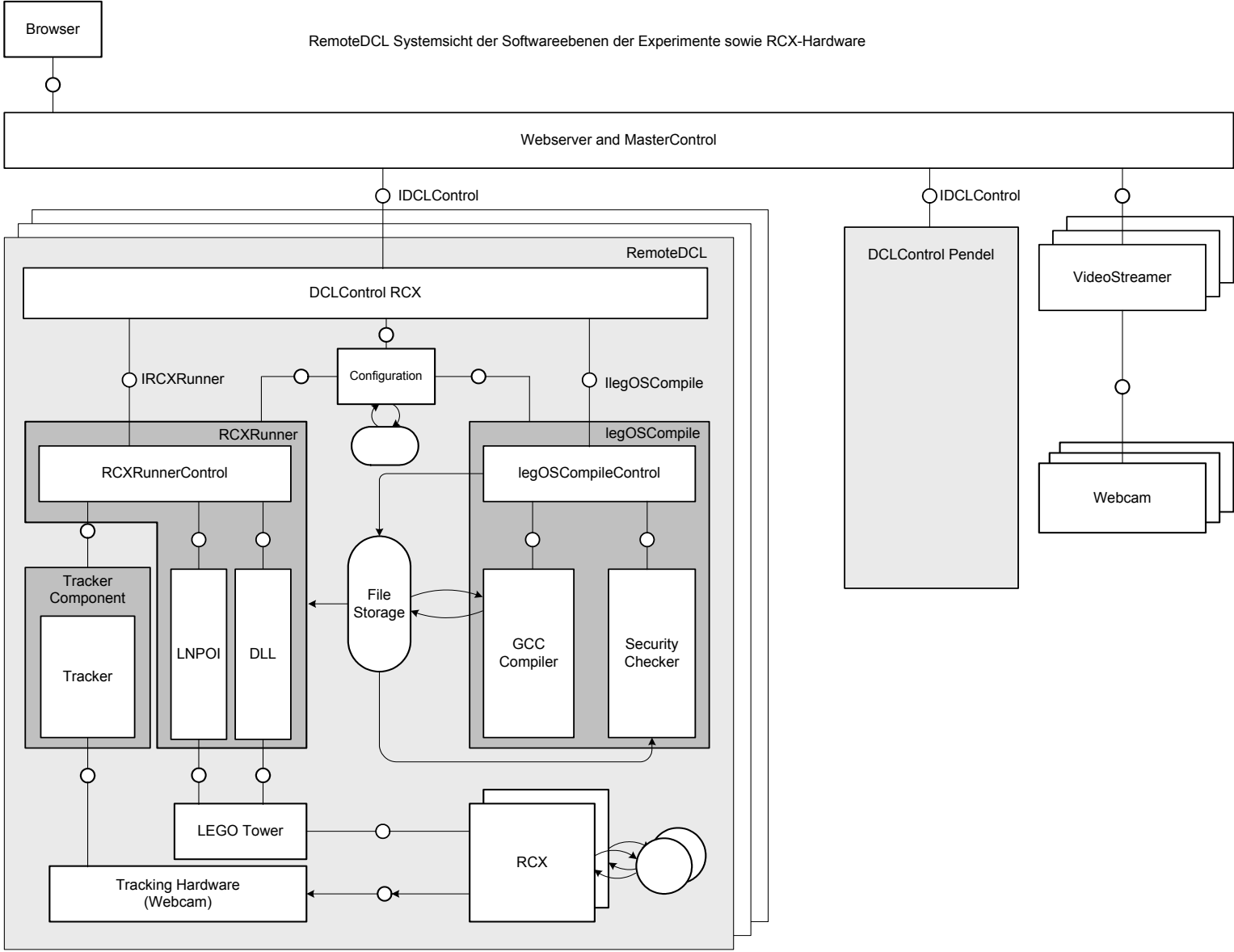
- Configuration
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➤ Testing

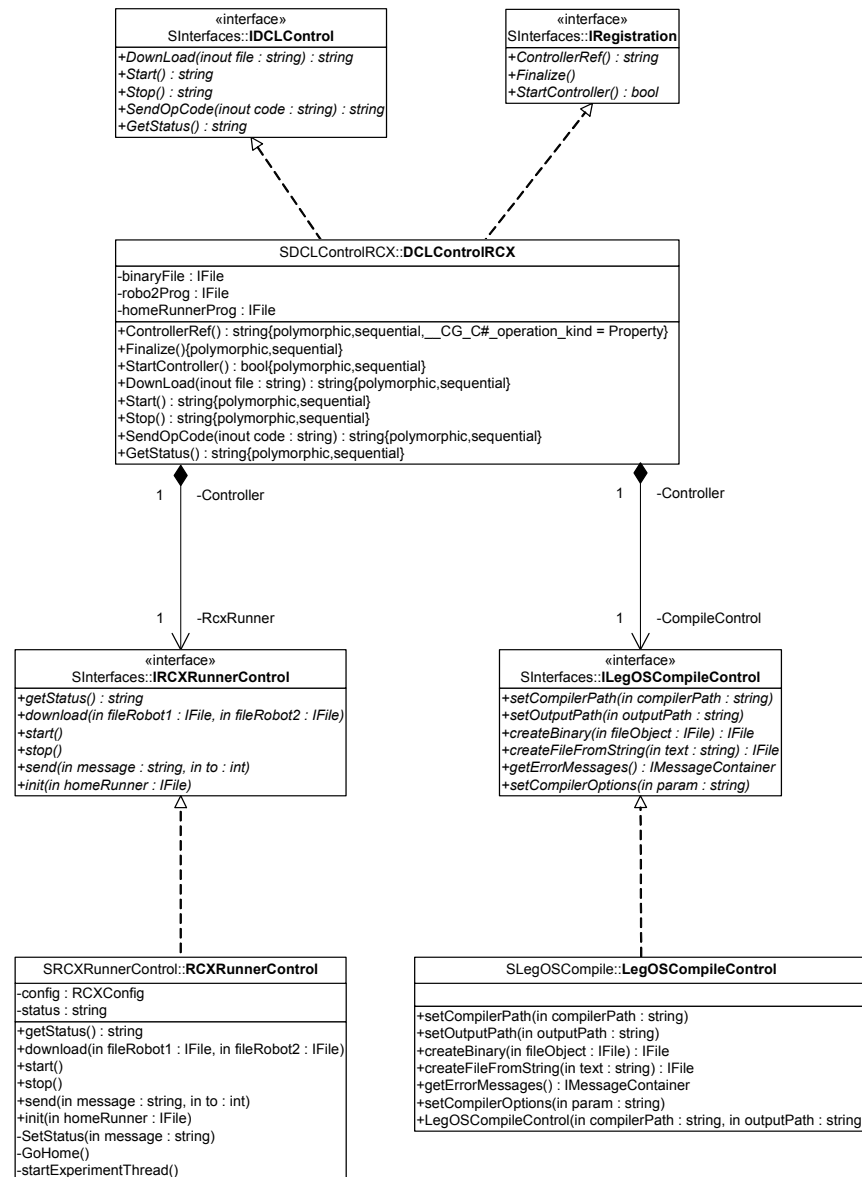
➤ Other platforms

➤ Living example

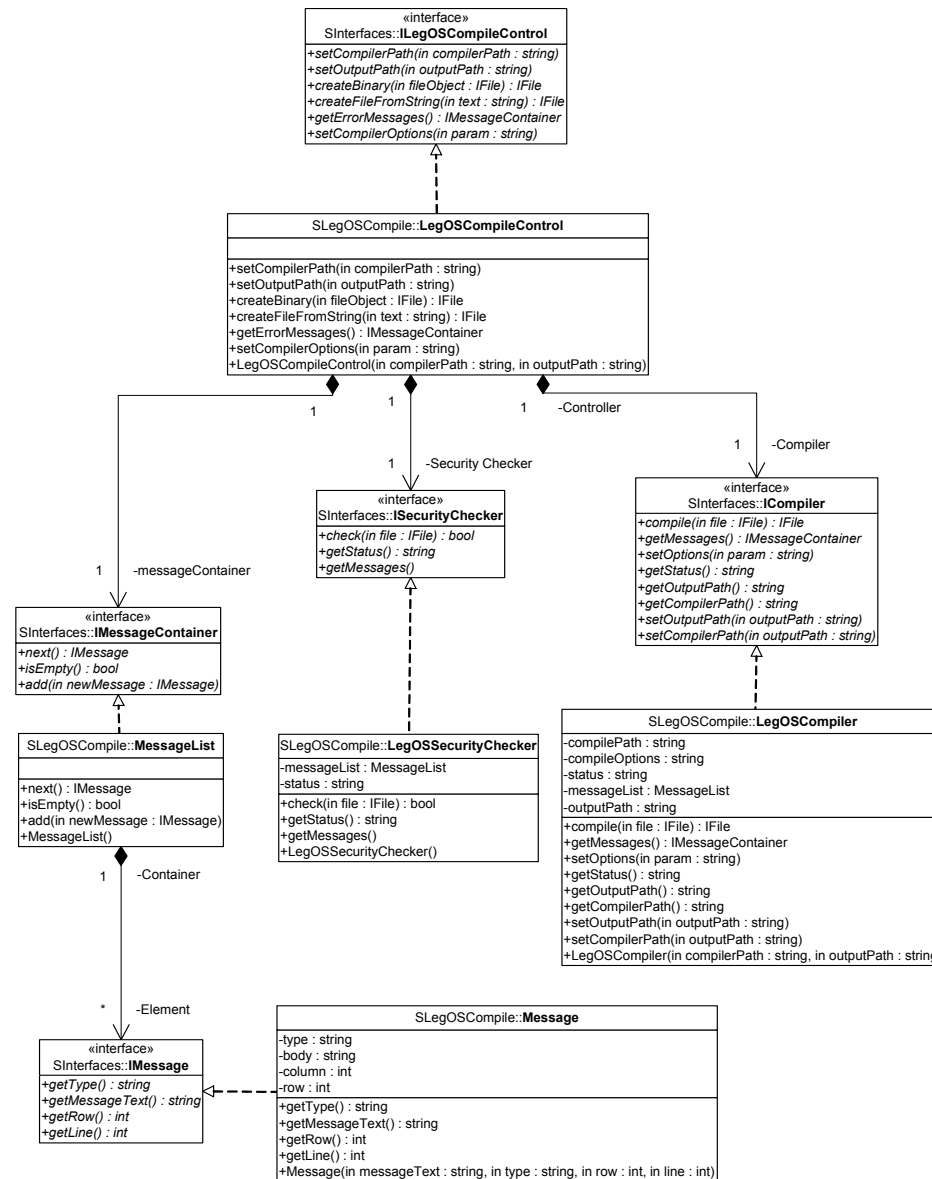
Overview



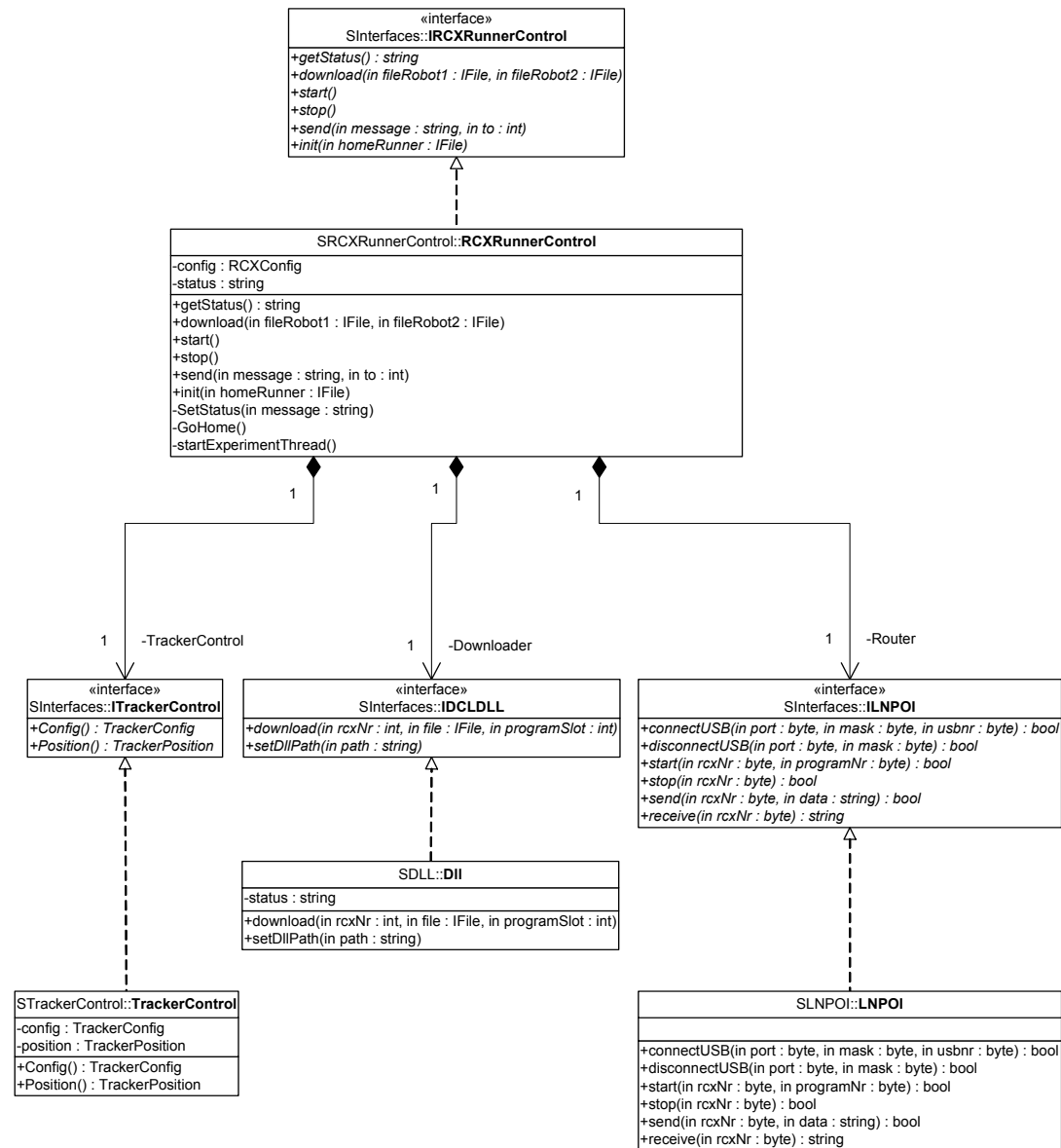
The Experiment Controller



The Compiler



The RCXRunner



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Configuration - Concept

➔ Problem

- interfaces abstract from implementation, nevertheless often implementation-specific configuration data needed by implementing class

➔ Idea:

- a single object which encapsulates all configuration data reduces coupling between components
- configuration may be stored in an configuration file or generated at runtime
- allows design of small, „clean“ interfaces which concentrate on functional requirements
- as default: data should be stored in XML-files

Configuration - Implementation

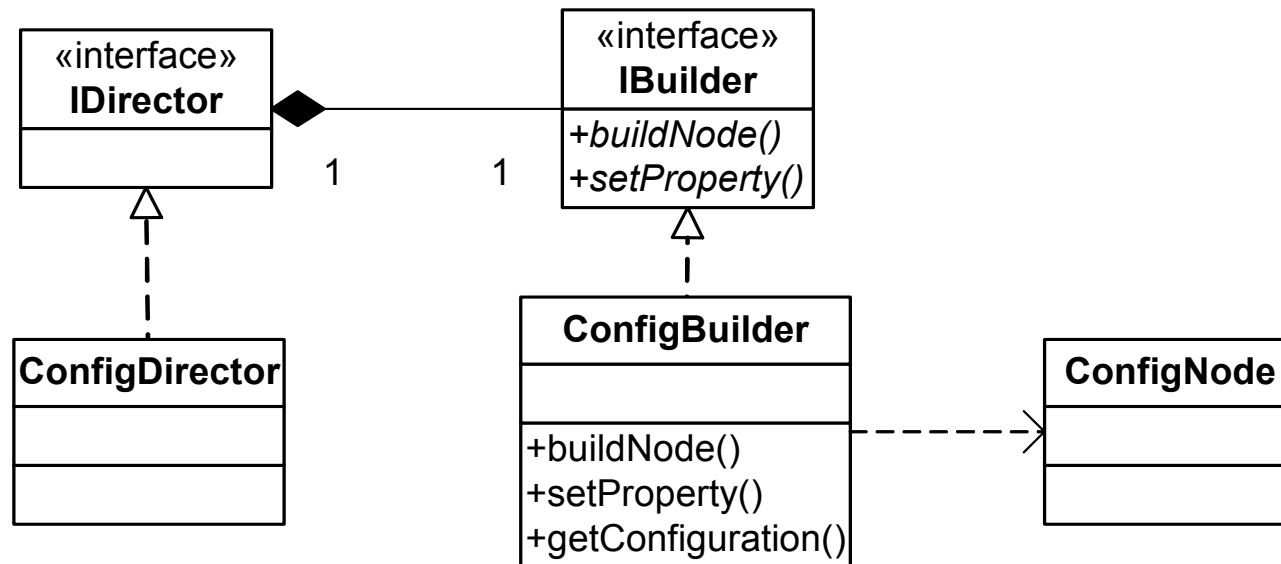
➤ Realisation

- configuration may only be set once
- config-objects builds in-memory lightweight object-tree representing current configuration
- components may only access well-known sub trees, hence component data clearly separated
- each component gets a private copy of the (sub-) tree → data tamper-proof

➤ Implementation

- uses „Builder-Pattern“
- configuration object calls a „Config-Builder“ object, configured with an „XML-Director“
- parsing of XML-file done by „Director“, tree build by „Config-Builder“ → allows (not implemented) for different file formats

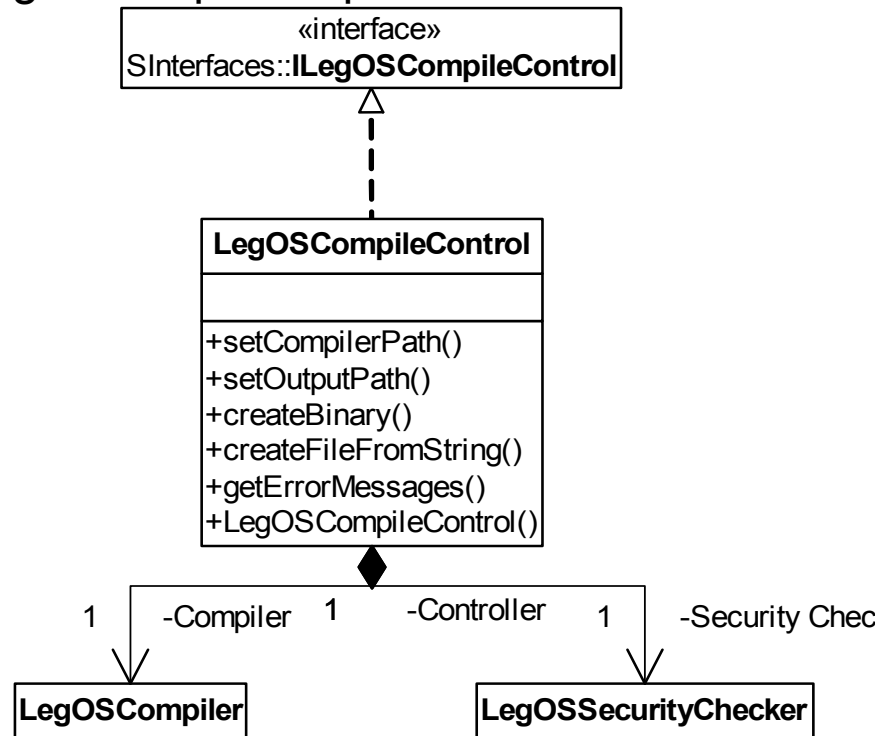
Configuration – Builder-Pattern



Compiler - Concept

➔ Concept

- definition of interface to allow easy substitution with different compilers
- classes implement a compiler or encapsulate access to an external compiler running in a separate process



➔ Factory method

- generation of source and binary files

Compiler - Implementation

➔ using GCC

- RCX-native file loaded as kernel extension, therefore multiple creational steps necessary
 - compiling, relocation text segment, linking against kernel symbol table ...
- using of make → requires using bash-script

➔ Facade

- our „compiler“ is an facade for class that actual encapsulates „gcc“ and a „security checker“ class

➔ Why a Security Checker?

- using C as programming language is risky: some programmers may try to overwrite control routines on robots
- to provide (at least) some safeguard mechanisms: scanning code for potentially harmful constructs
- relies on regular expressions

LNPoI

➔ **LNPoI → transport protocol used to communicate with the robots**

➔ **Situation:**

- Sourcecode for handling LNPoI available

➔ **Problem:**

- Available only in C++

➔ **Solution:**

- Wrapping code within a managed C++ class

➔ **The .Net managed C++ Extensions**

- integration of C++ into .Net
- class / function wrapping
- data marshaling

➔ **Design pattern implemented: Wrapper**

Tracking Environment

➔ How to know where we are?

- many experiments need the knowledge of position

➔ RCX-Robots running in a flat world

- the world is a disc (a table is nearly a disc)
- sudden death must be prevented (they must not fall down from the table)

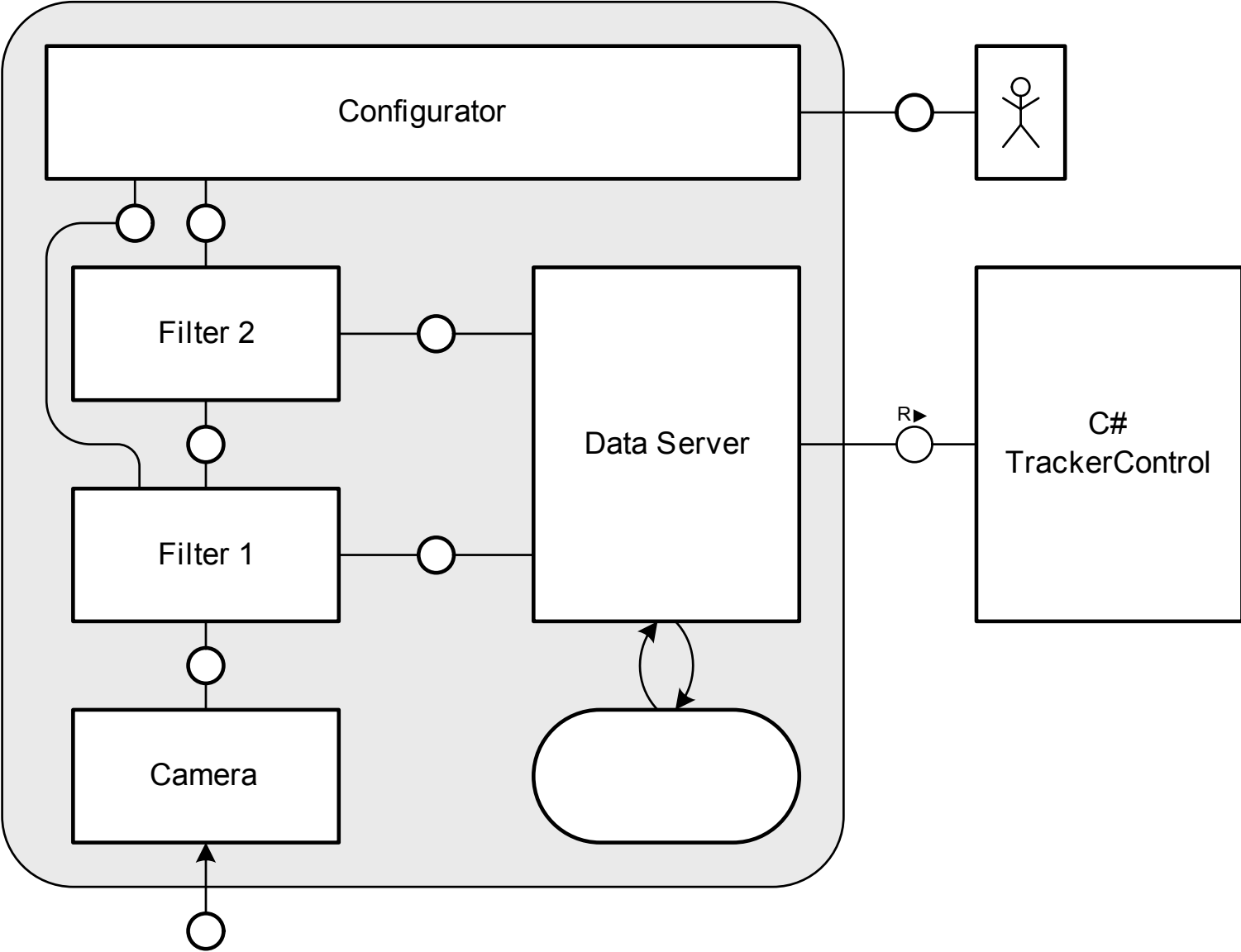
➔ World can be observed by a camera

- track the position of a robot in an image
- calculate the Robot's position in the world

➔ tracking data must be submitted

- to the experiment environment
- and the Robots

Components working together



CamShift Filter

➔ COM-Component

➔ DirectX

- DirectMedia used to get video stream from the camera
- output on the screen

➔ Filter Chains

- Configurator builds up filter chains to apply CamShift-Filter to the video

➔ CamShift-Filter

- area selected by user
- filter creates a histogram with matching colors for that area
- based on this it looks for a rectangle filled with these colors
- by moving the colored area the filter recognizes changes and calculates a new rectangle
- points within this rectangle are submitted to a data server

➔ integration

- we integrated the whole data-capturing to get coordinates of the tracked data out of the filter

Tracking Data Server

➔ COM-Object

- singleton
- we have one component that holds all tracked data
- filters register themselves to that object

➔ integrating COM in C# and .NET Framework

- see Lecture

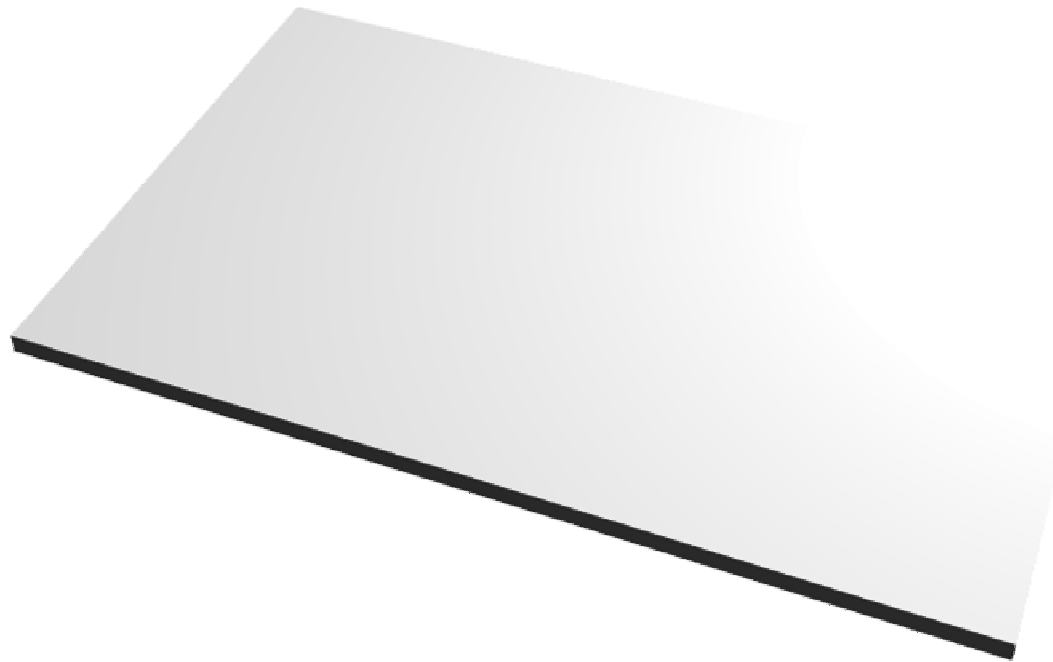
➔ how it works

- filters send their data to the server every time they track a position
 - very often
- experiment pulls the data from the server whenever it wants to
 - sometimes (about 2 times a second)
 - may be configured by experiment-configuration

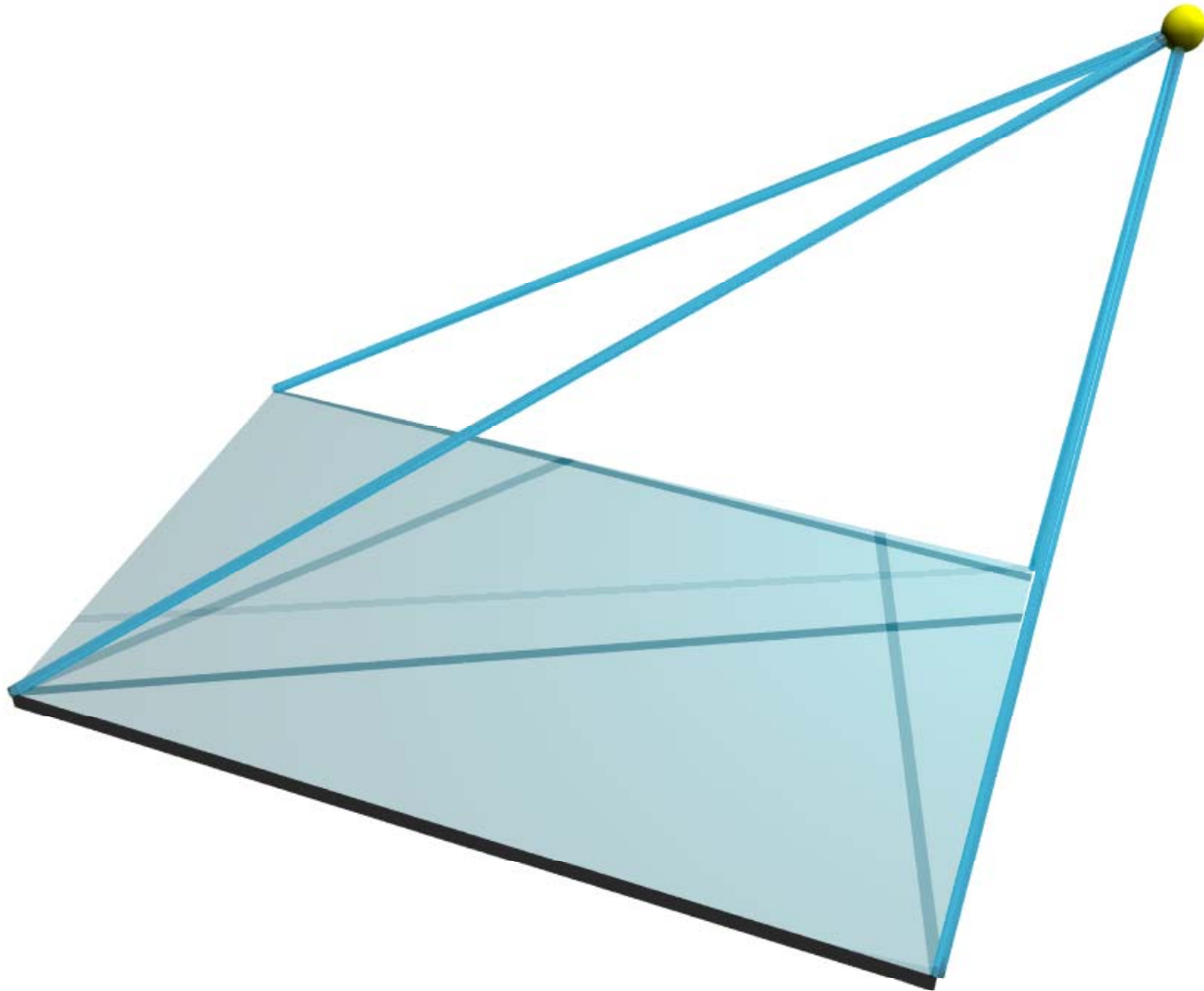
➔ the big deal

- we could use any data server that matches the interface
- might be changed even at runtime

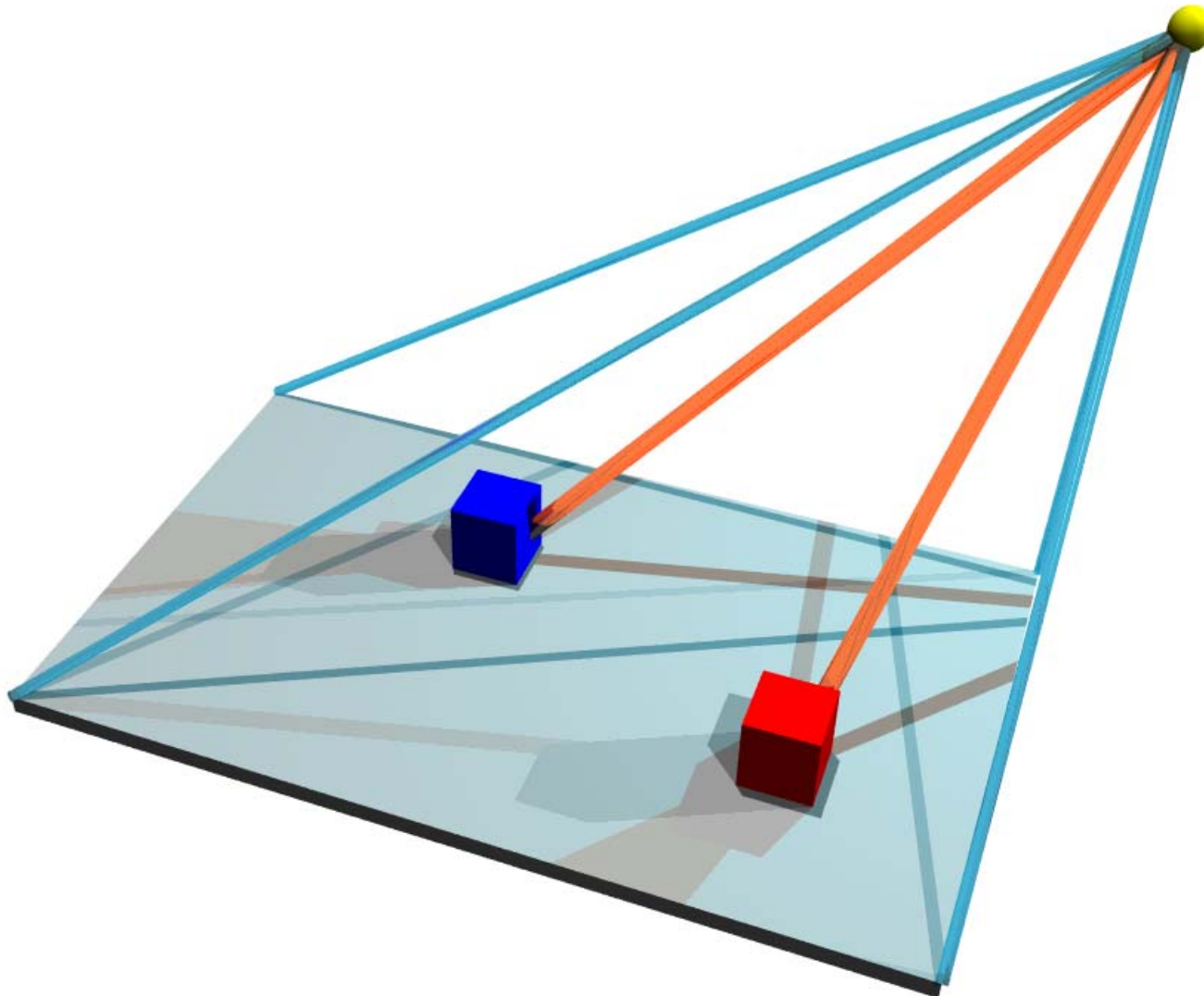
Tracking Theory



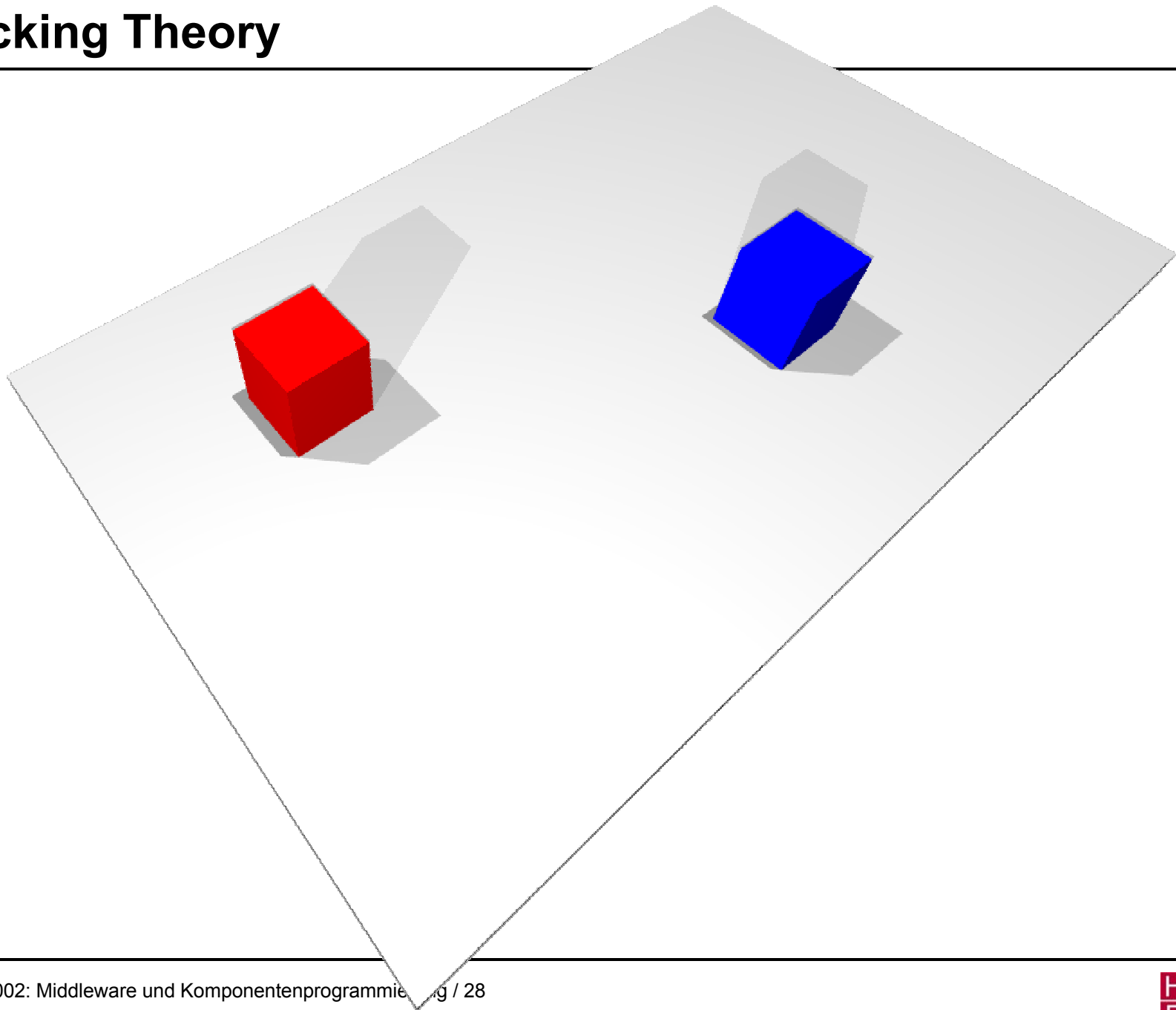
Tracking Theory



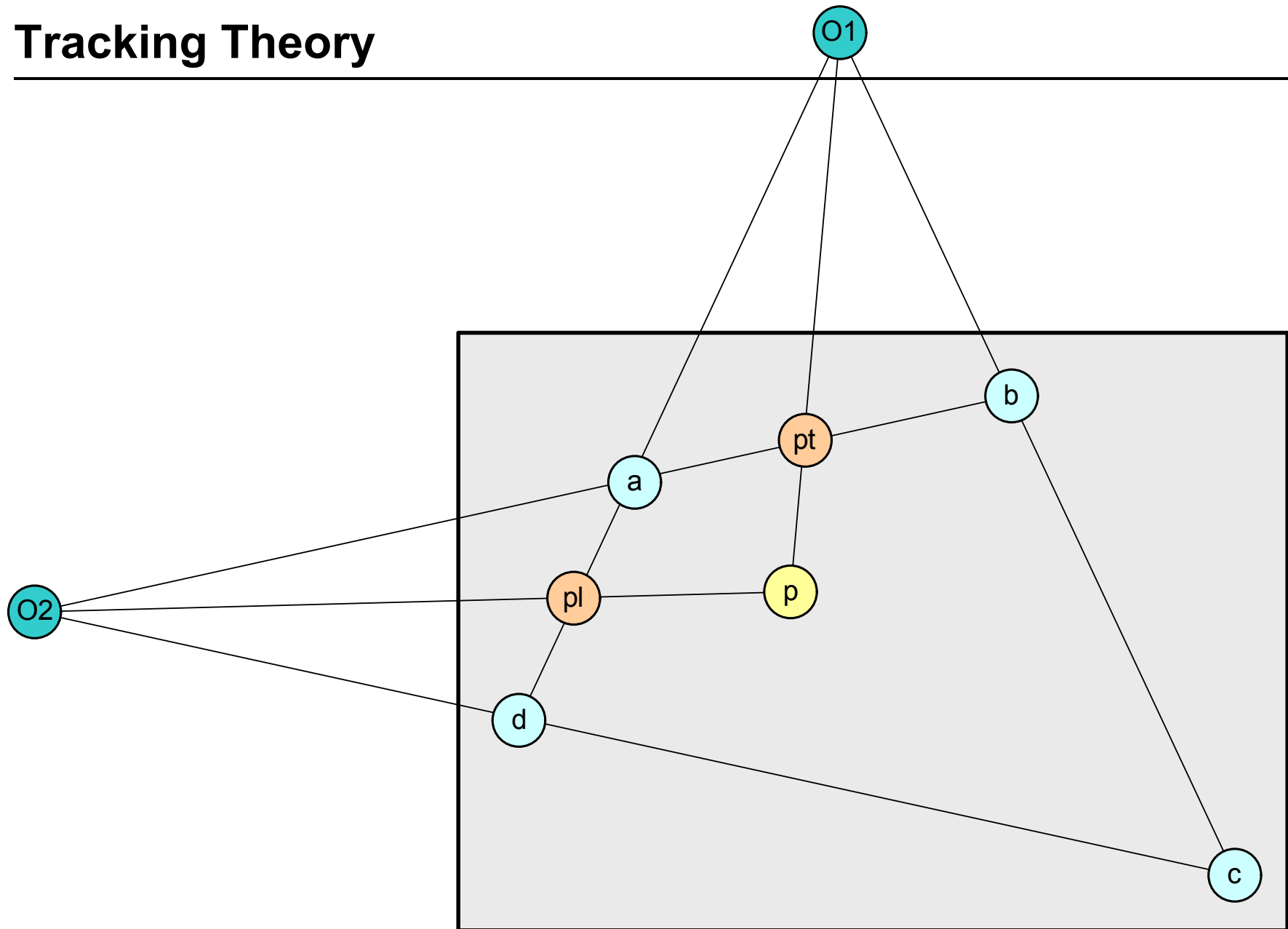
Tracking Theory



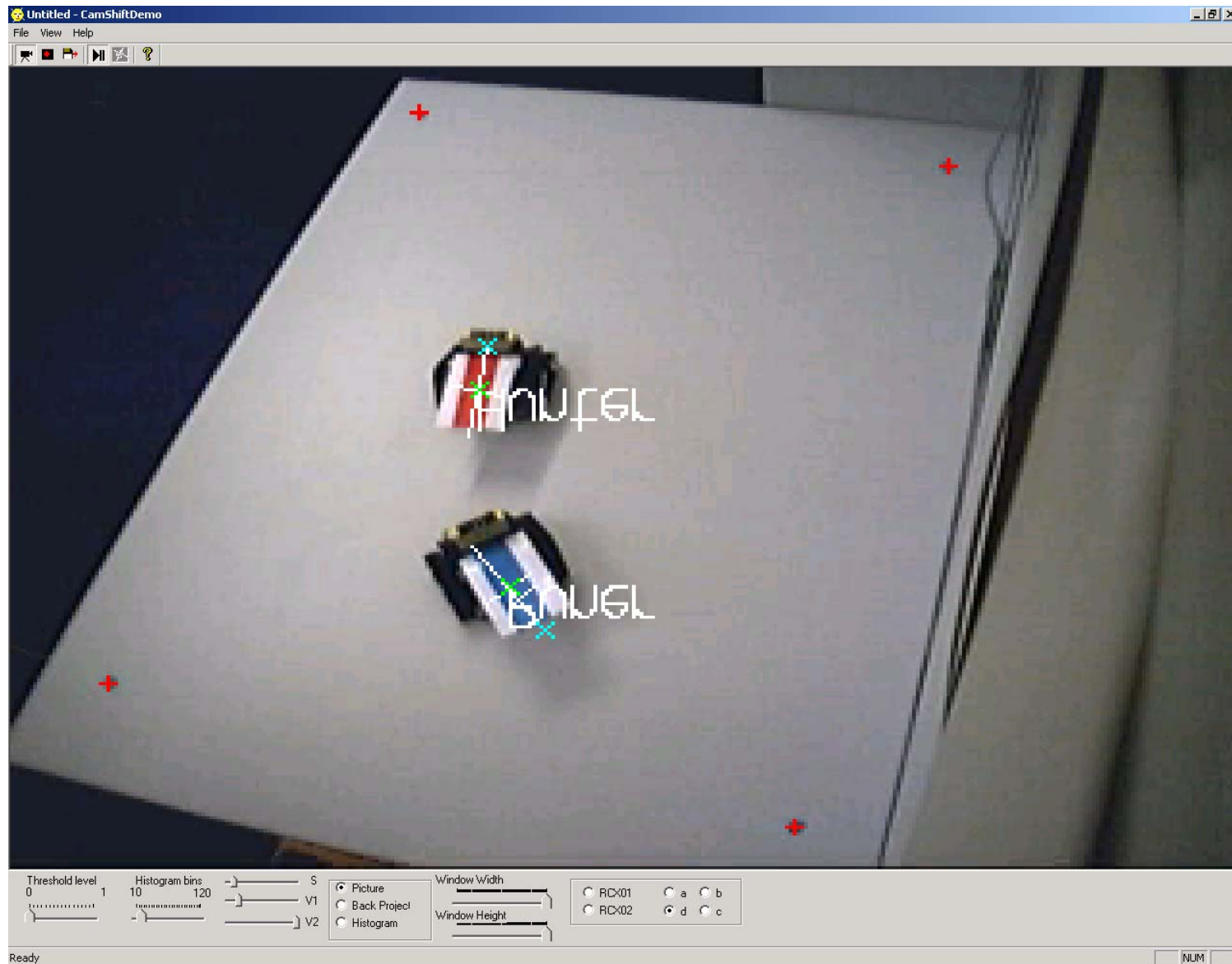
Tracking Theory



Tracking Theory



Configurator



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Testing

➤ Testing-Environment for all components

- all self-written components but controllers have their own test-classes
 - each step during the experiment (compiling, downloading, tracking...) can be tested separately
- controllers can use dummy-components for some components
 - creating a well defined world by simulating user, and robots
 - may be heavily improved

➤ Log4NET

- thanks for `org.apache.log4j`
- easy logging with several levels

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Other platforms?

➔ Key features important for our project

- remoting
- interoperability with native code
- interoperability with COM-components

➔ CORBA

- CORBA addresses only remoting, therefore it is not suited

➔ Java

- very powerful all-purpose language / component software
- discussed in more detail on following slides

➔ COM

- is a mess

Java – Remoting / Processes

➔ Java allows for Java-specific remoting (Java RMI)

- powerful, but usage more complicated
 - creation of special interface
 - creation of stub/skeleton with separate compiler (rmic)
 - rmi naming service has to be started on server
- in contrast: C# a class has to inherit from MarshalByRef object – that's all

➔ Java allows creating / using of CORBA-objects

➔ bridge between both worlds: RMI over IIOP

- makes RMI-objects „real“ CORBA-objects (language interoperability!)

➔ Processes

- Java allows creation / destruction of processes as well as communication with them (via redirected stdin / stdout / stderr)

Java – interacting with native / C /C++ code

➔ Using of C-functions / C-libraries

- JNI (Java Native Interface) allows calling of C-functions
- works with DLLs (under Windows)
- requires preliminary modifications to code
 - developer needs access to source code or
 - to encapsulate existing functions within own functions

➔ Interacting with C++ objects

- feasible: C++ using Java objects
- as far as we know no way the other way around: C++ objects can not be referenced under Java

➔ COM-interopability

- we did not found any tool / library addressing that problem
- only Microsoft's Java compiler dated from 1998 allowed COM-interopation

.NET vs. Java EJBs - Performance

➔ Microsoft's „Pet Store“

- Microsoft implemented Sun's „Pet Store“ with .NET
- several benchmarks, latest made by VeriTest: .NET about 10 times faster

➔ „NILE“-benchmark (implementation of an online-shop)

- 3 times faster, better scaling on multiple CPUs
- benchmark sponsored by Microsoft

➔ Conclusions drawn

- no widely accepted benchmark available – Pet Store benchmark had to be repeated several times due to mistakes
- benchmark results controversial discussed in the net
- interesting: SUN pretends .Net doesn't exist → maybe .NET really faster
- „platform“-performance relies heavily on underlying middleware (application server, databases, ...)

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...

... Demonstration and further perspectives ...

What's next

➔ short term goals

- open the experiment to the DISCOURSE-project
- further generalize components
- support alternative experiment

➔ long term goals

- develop a new, more secure scripting language
- use handhelds supporting .NET as mobile devices (instead of directly communicating with the RCX)

➤ Links

- <http://gotdotnet.com/team/compare/>
- <http://www.onjava.com/pub/a/onjava/2001/11/28/catfight.html>