
Assemblages: Modules with Interfaces for Dynamic Linking and Communication

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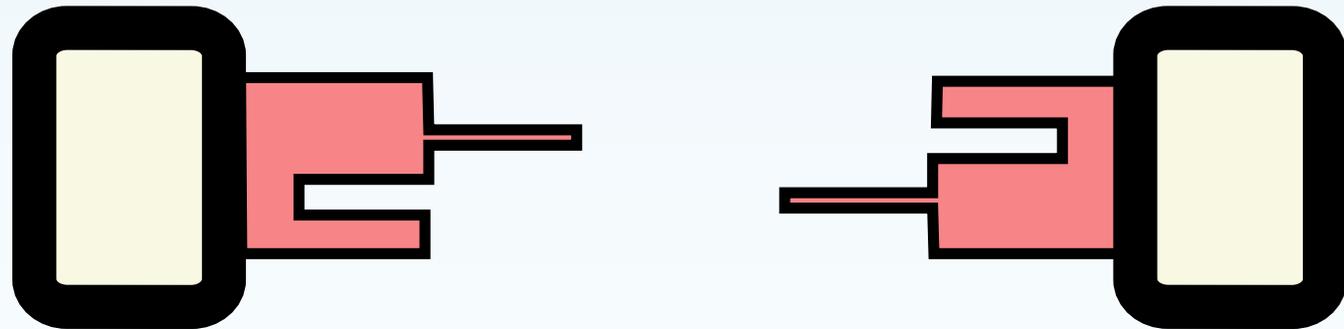
The Johns Hopkins University

The Main Design Principle

Every form of interaction of code with the environment should be supported by explicit, declared interfaces.

A Typical Module

Examples: Functors, Mixins



Modern Language Interactions

Main forms of interaction include

- Code-code interaction via static linking
- Code-runtime interaction via dynamic linking
- Runtime-runtime interaction via distributed messaging

Our Approach: Assemblages

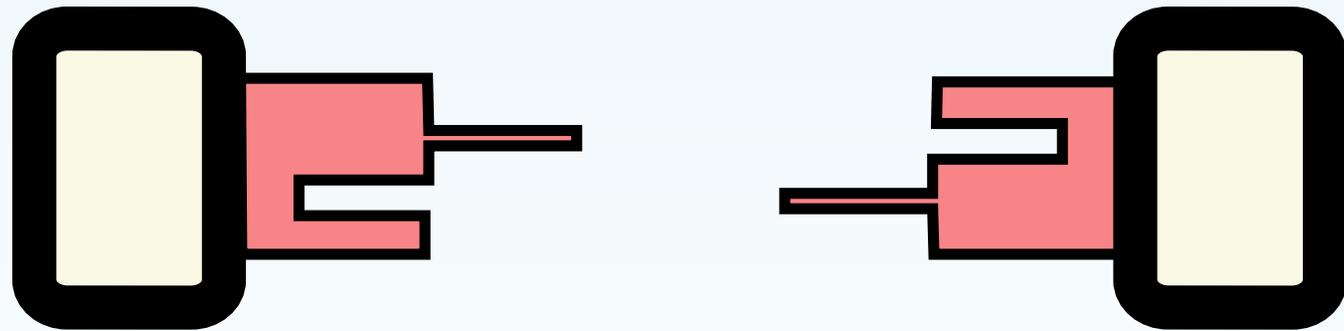
- A module-centric approach to interfaces for all three
- Static linking of assemblages—mostly standard stuff
- Main contributions:
 - Module-centric view of dynamic extensibility and distributed messaging
 - Unified treatment of all three, using related notions of interface

Code and Runtime

- *Assemblages* are code units—modules
- *Assemblage runtimes* are loaded assemblages

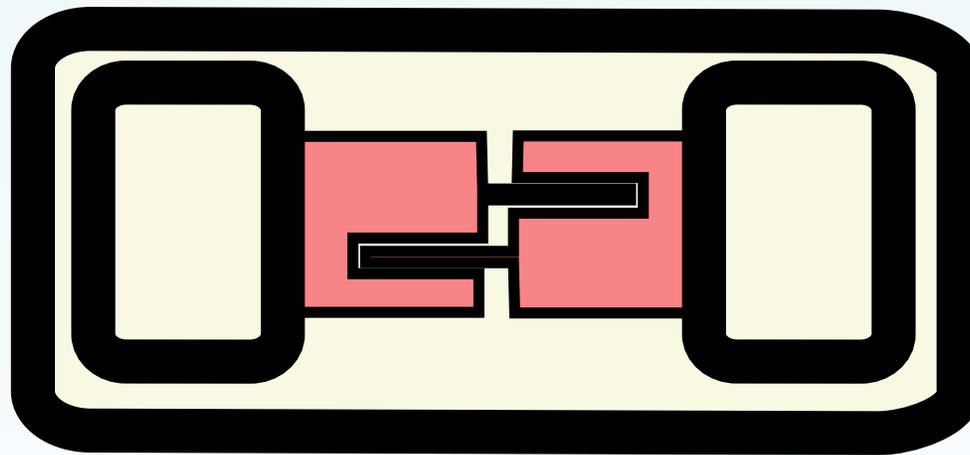
Static Linking Illustrated

Assemblages with static linkers being linked together:



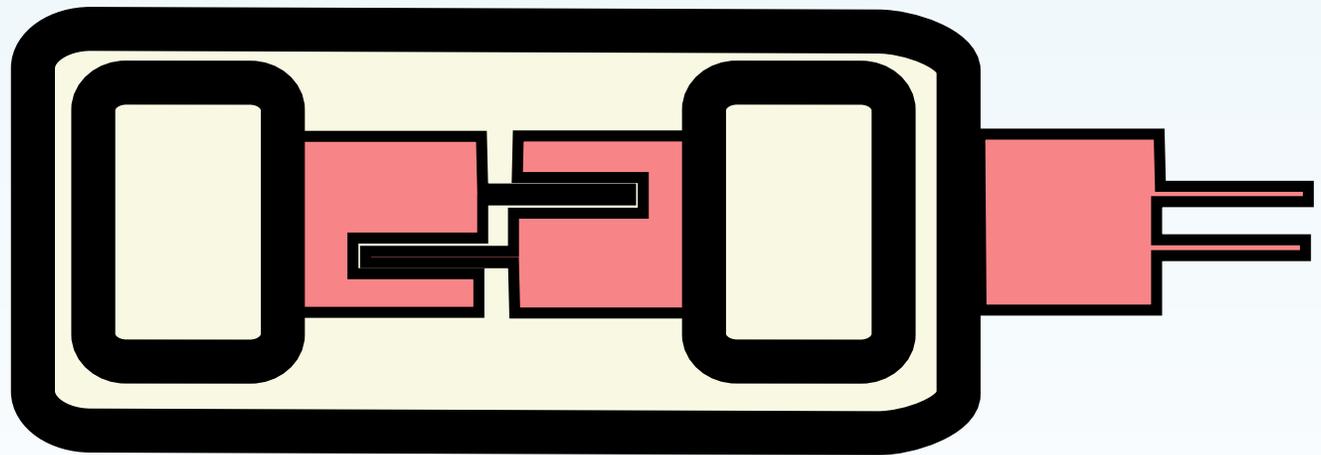
Static Linking Illustrated

Assemblages with static linkers being linked together:

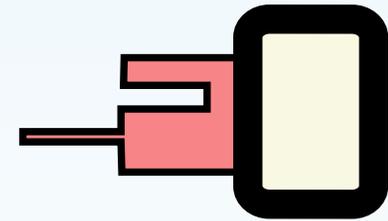
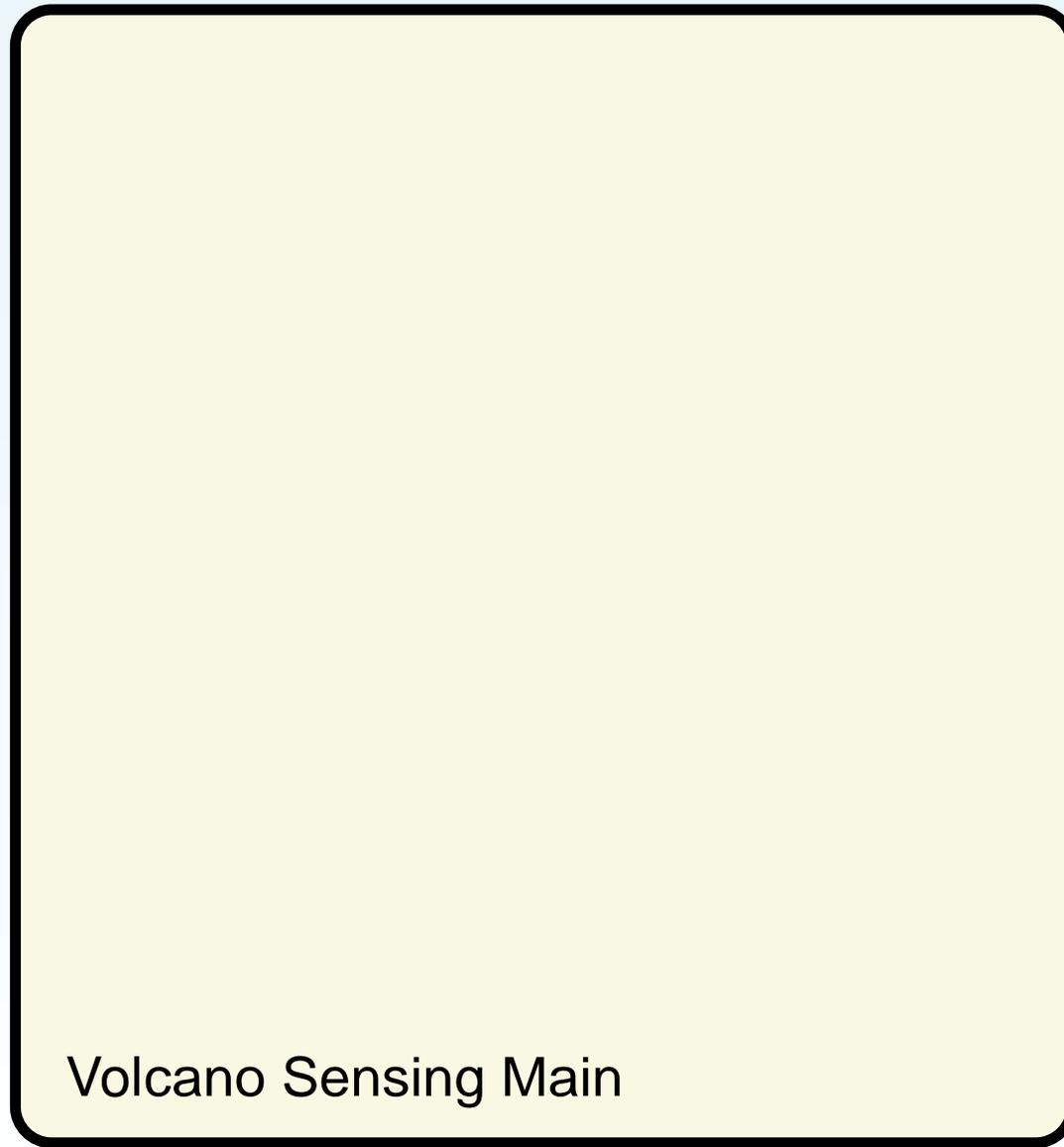


Static Linking Illustrated

Assemblages with static linkers being linked together:

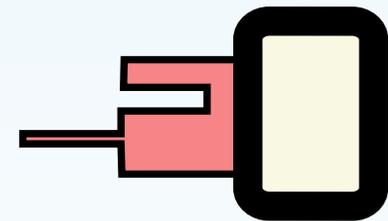
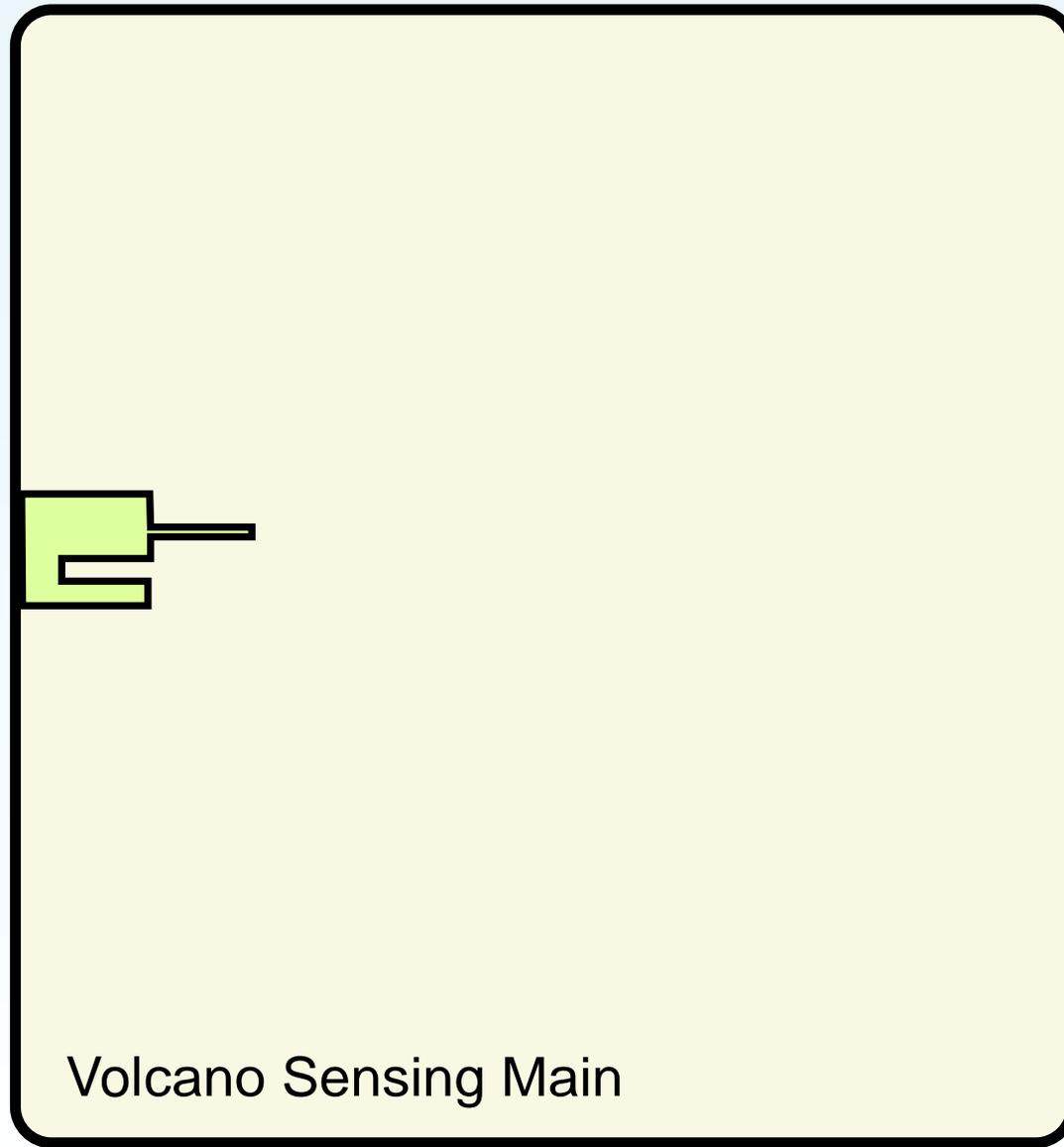


Dynamic Linking



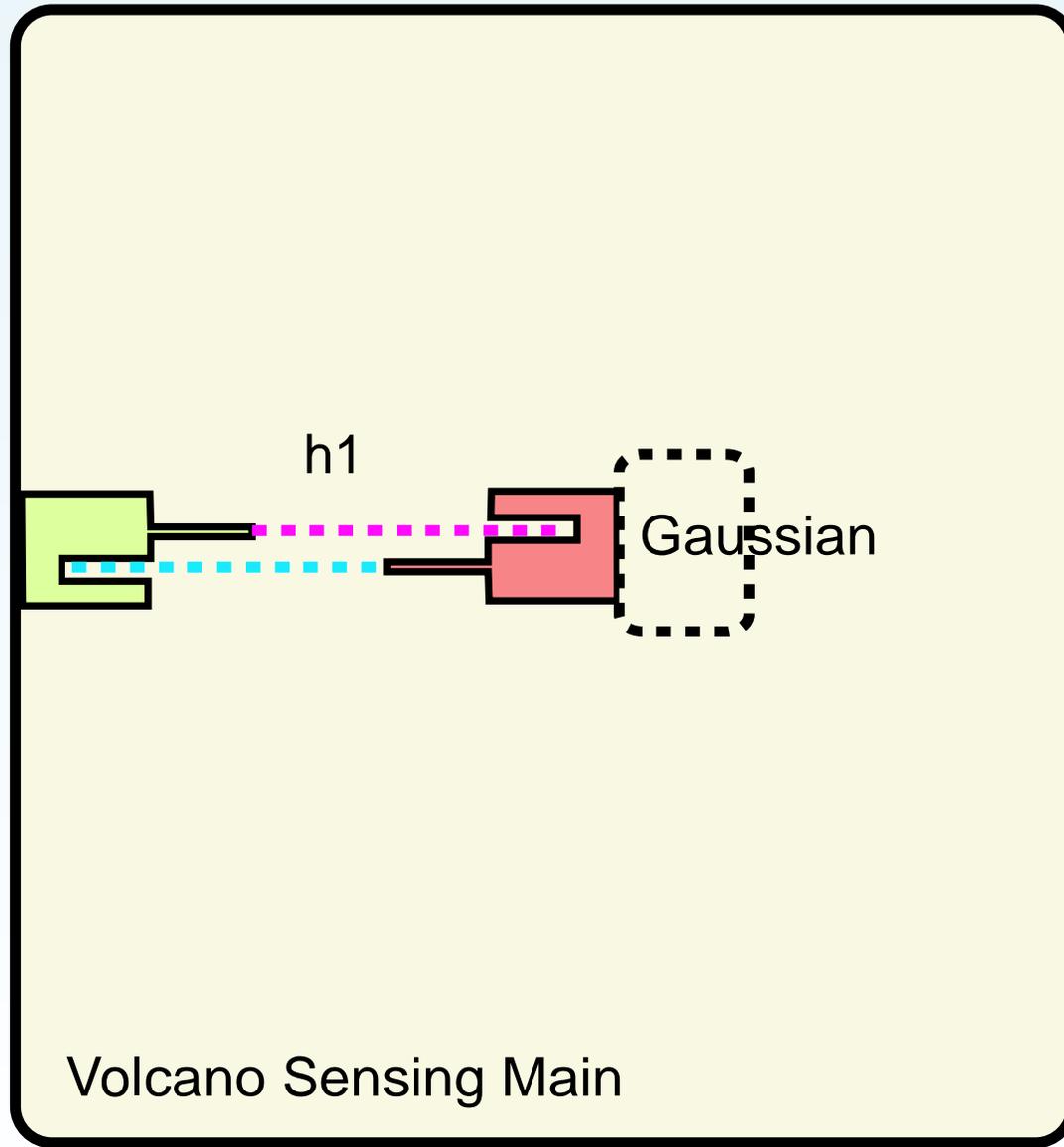
Gaussian

Dynamic Linking



Gaussian

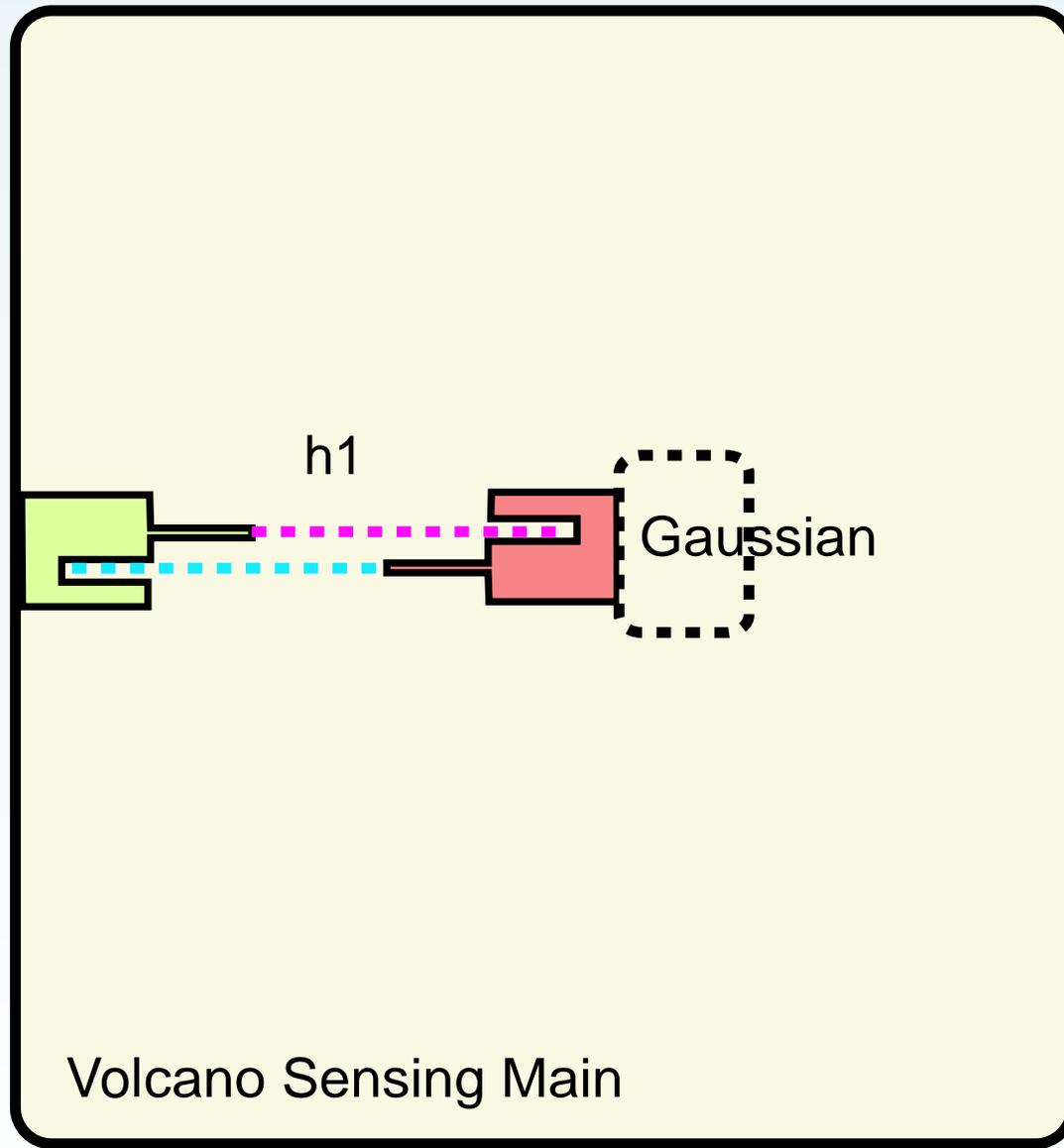
Dynamic Linking



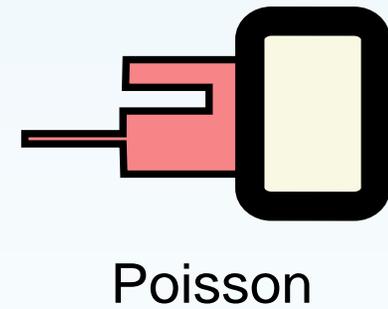
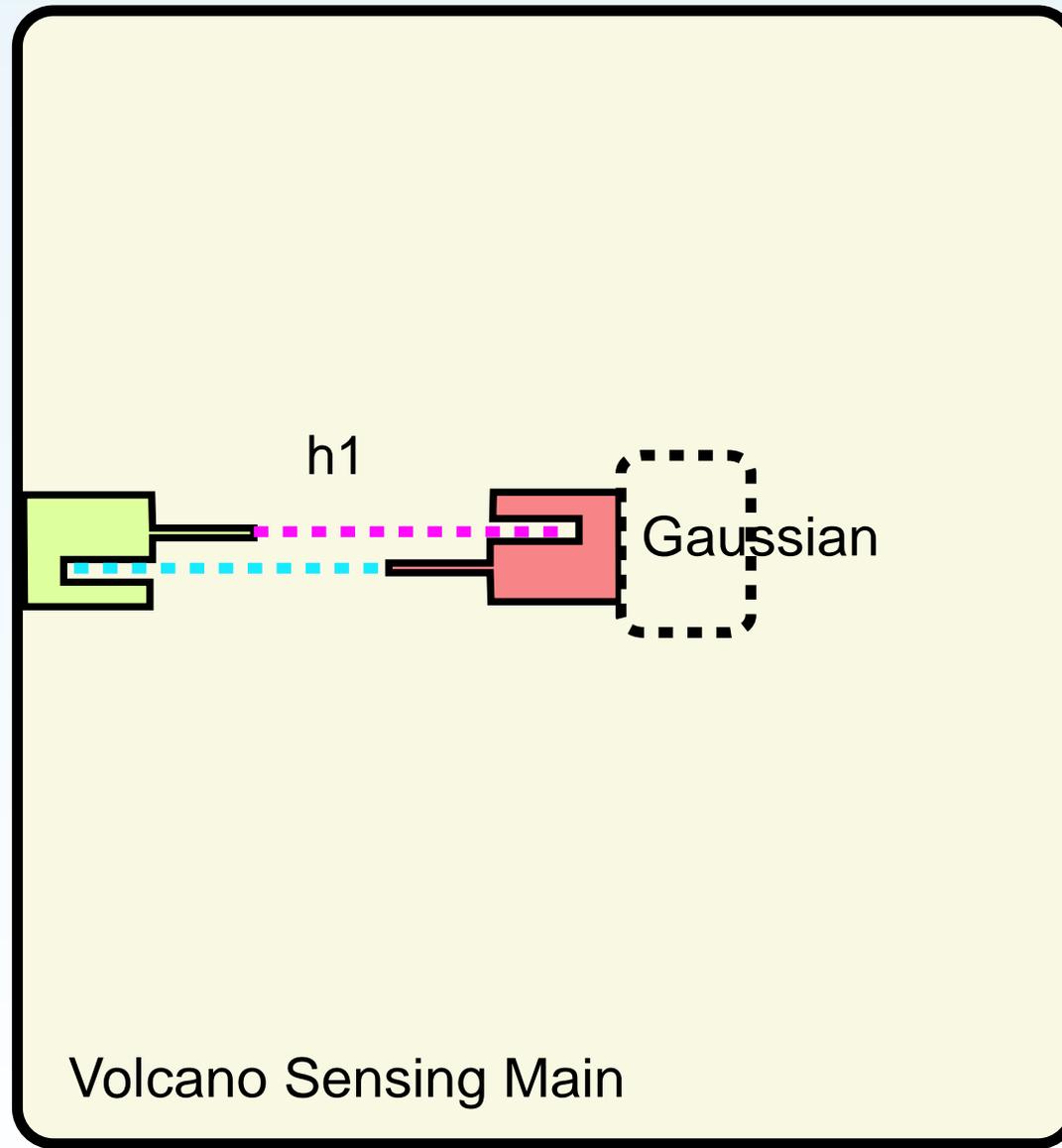
Rebindability of Dynamic Linkers

- Problem: The need to allow *arbitrary* code extension
vs
Fact that only a *fixed* number of dynamic linkers can be on an assemblage
- Solution:
 - Allow *multiple simultaneous* linkings on a single dynamic linker
 - Get a different name ("handle") to access each one
 - Unlinking is implicit via garbage collection when handle is unreachable
 - Use of handles also avoids an "unlinked" error
 - if you have a handle, it references a real plugin

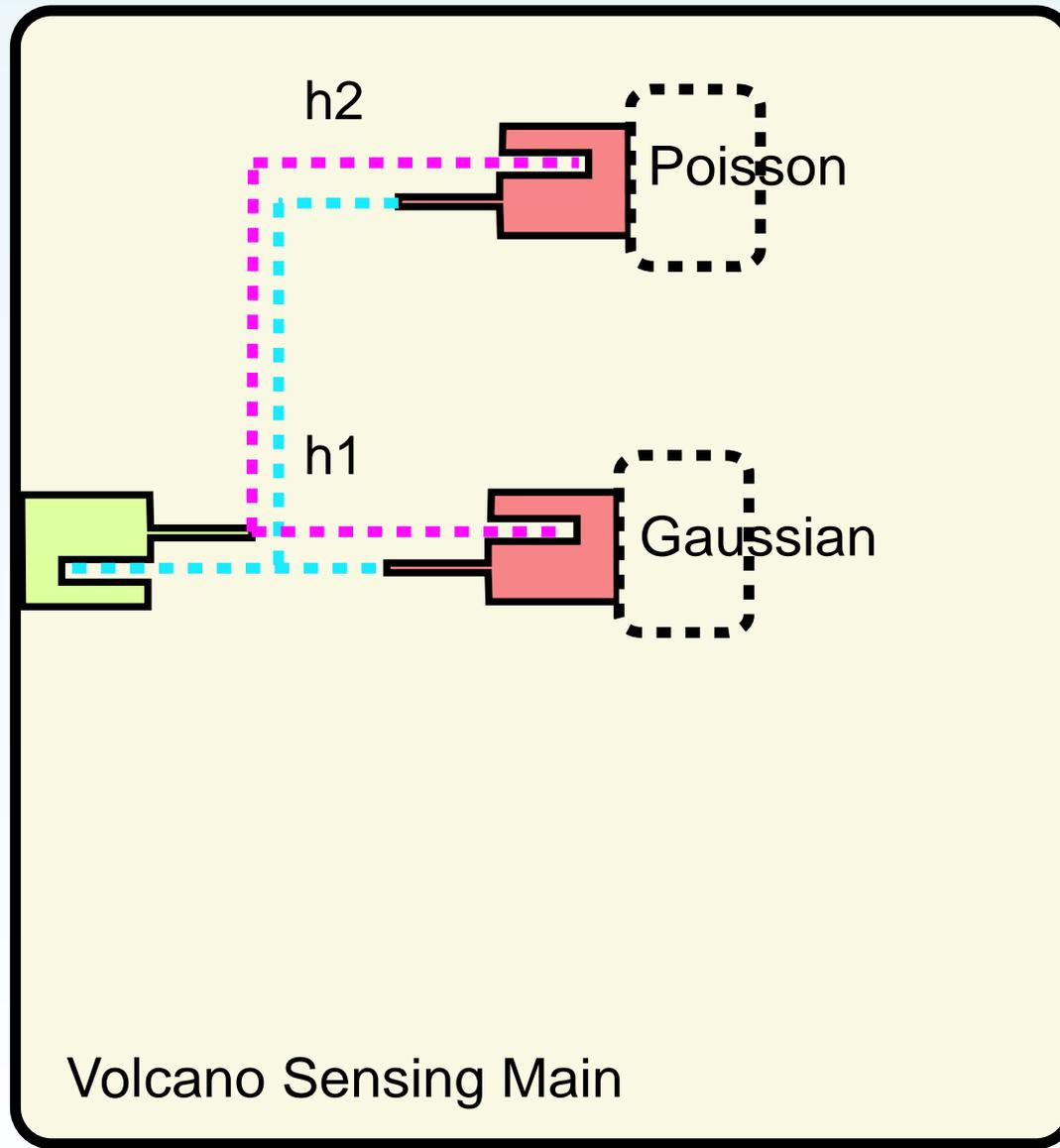
Rebindability illustrated



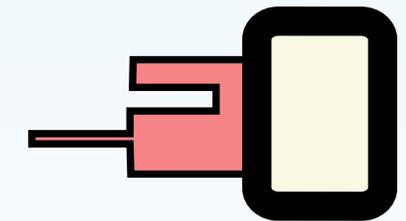
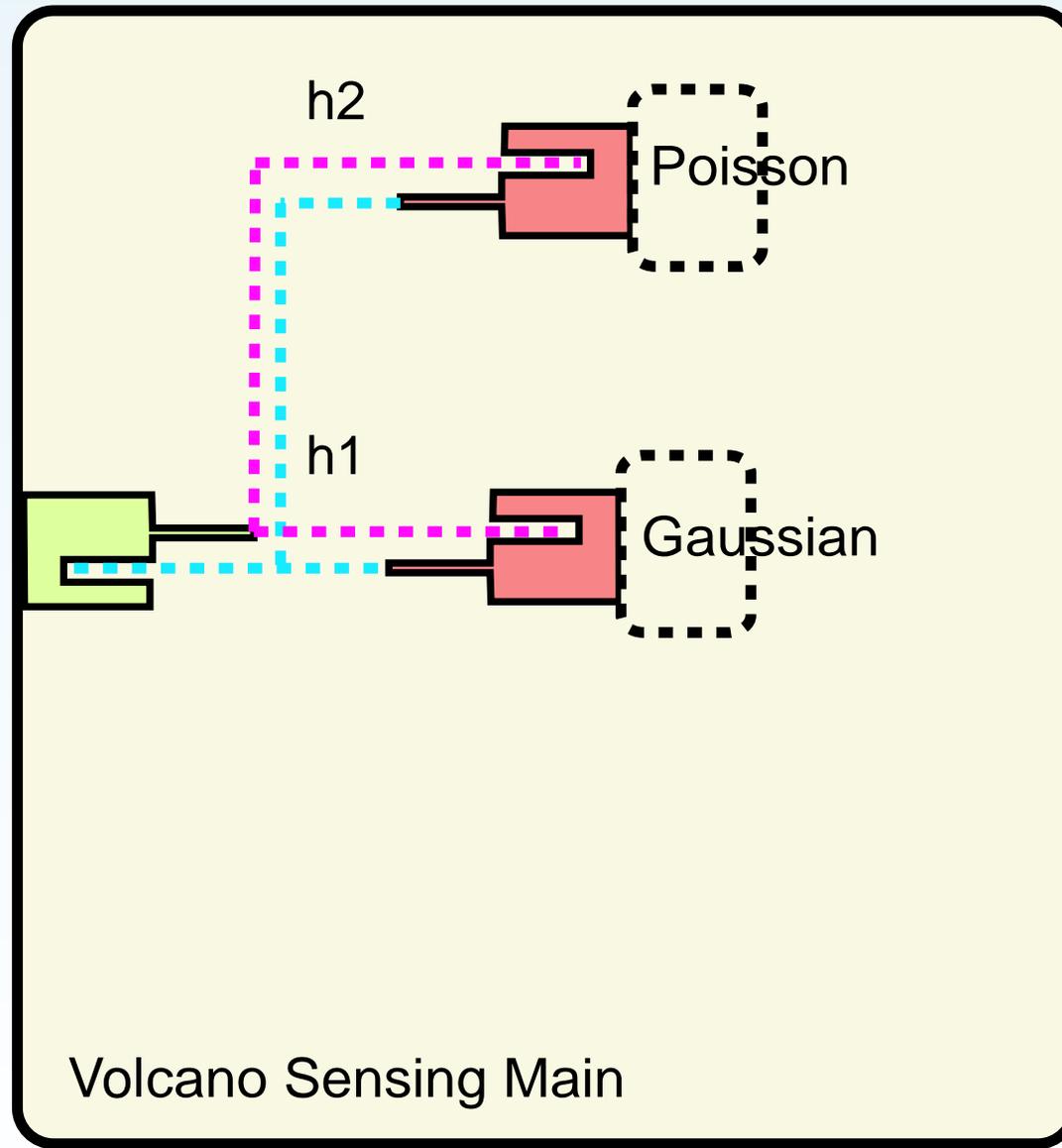
Rebindability illustrated



Rebindability illustrated

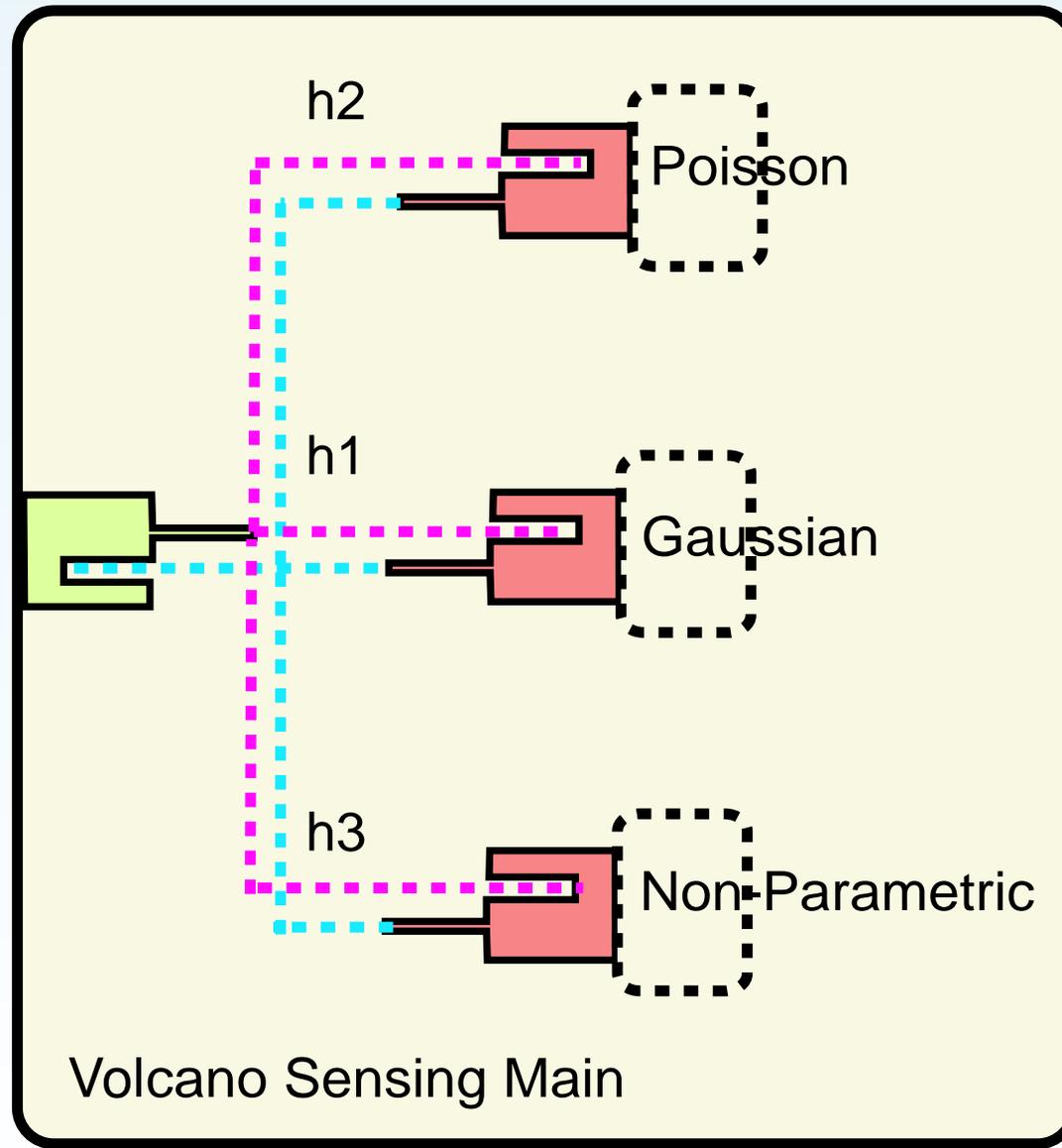


Rebindability illustrated

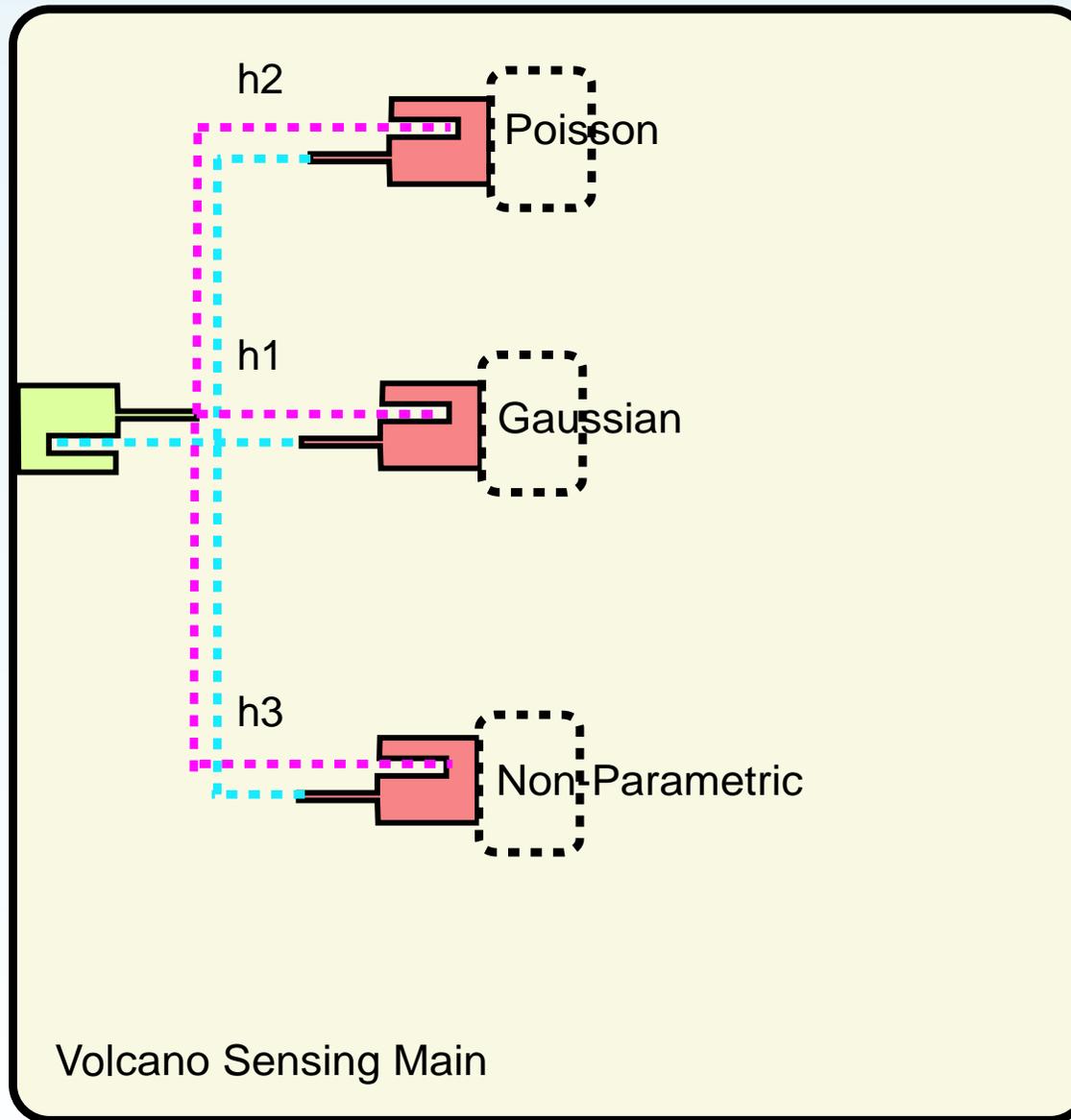


Non-Parametric

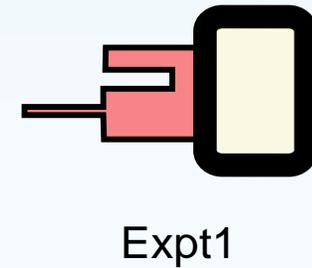
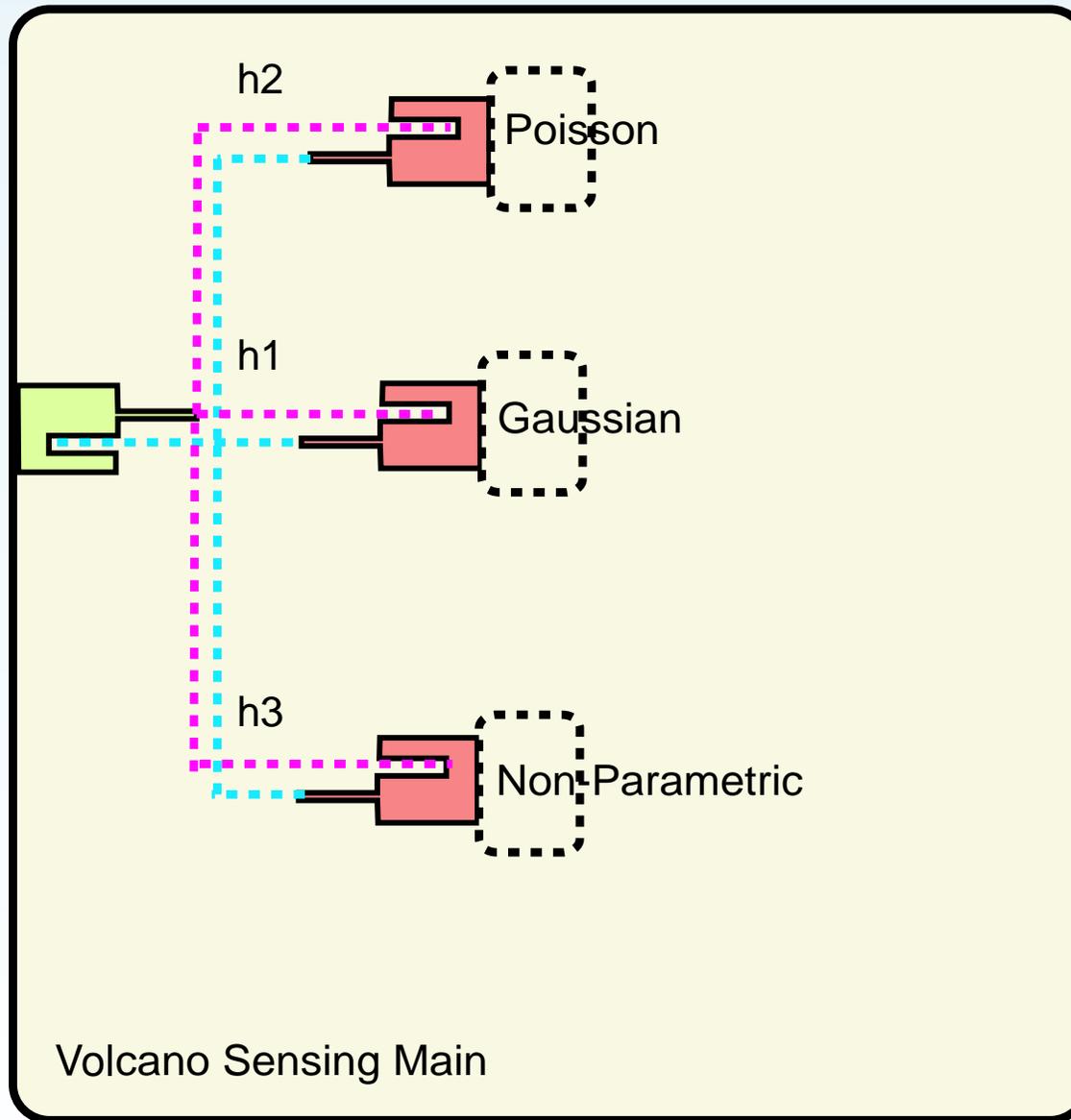
Rebindability illustrated



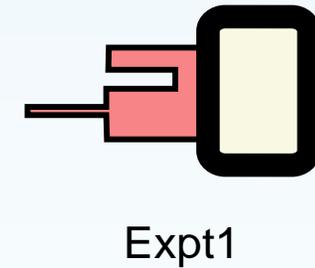
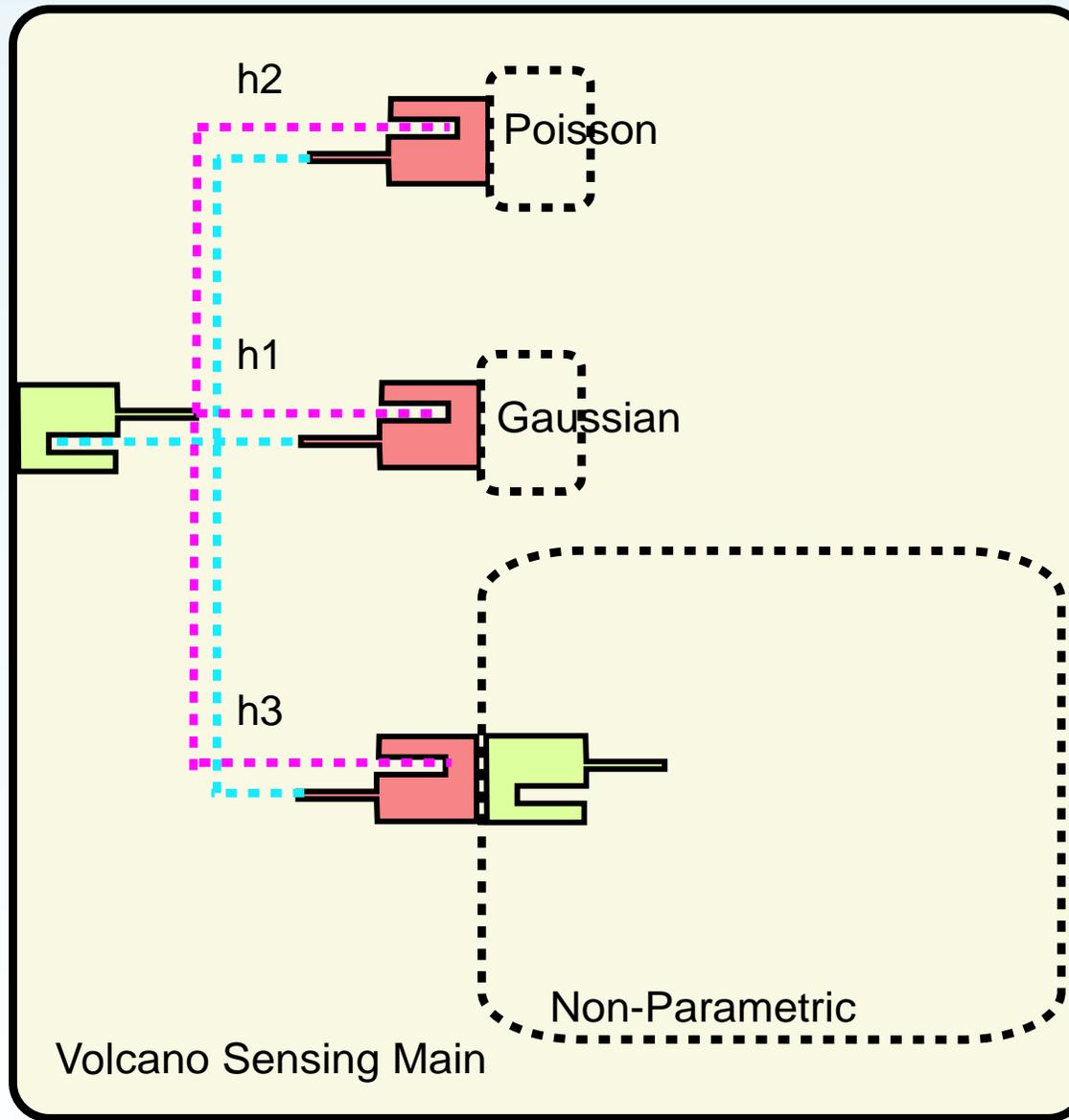
Dynamic Linking Tree



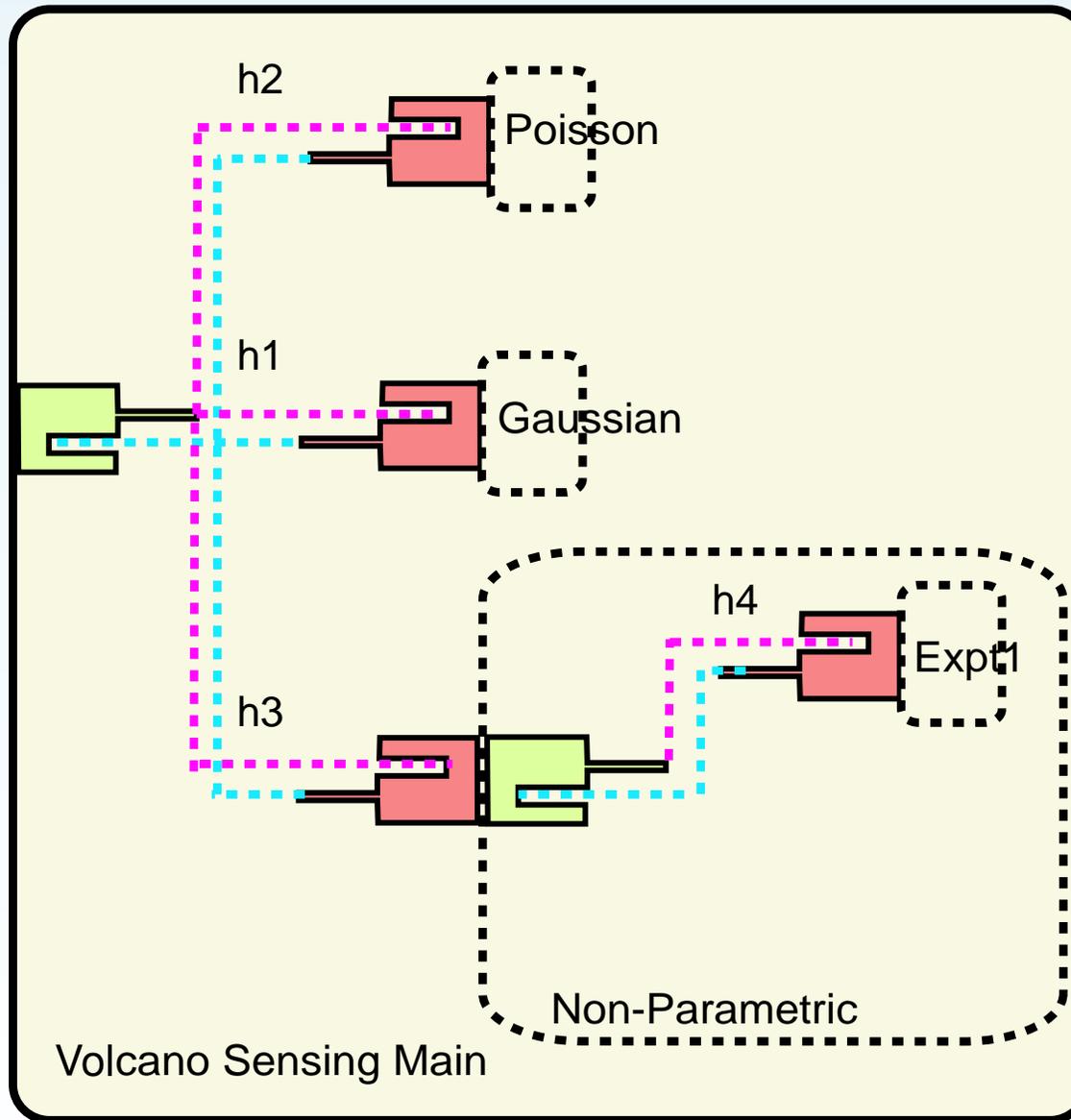
Dynamic Linking Tree



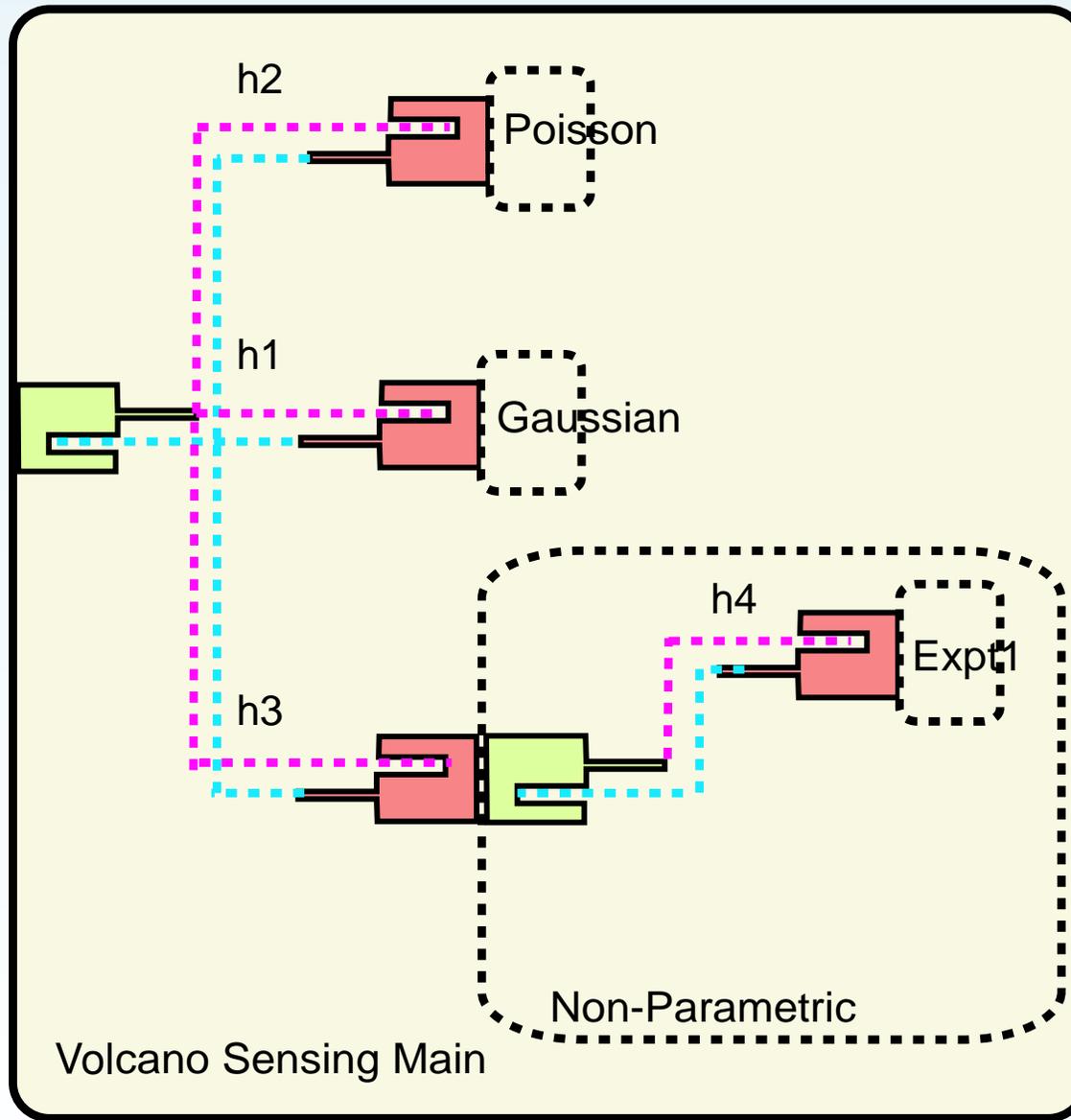
Dynamic Linking Tree



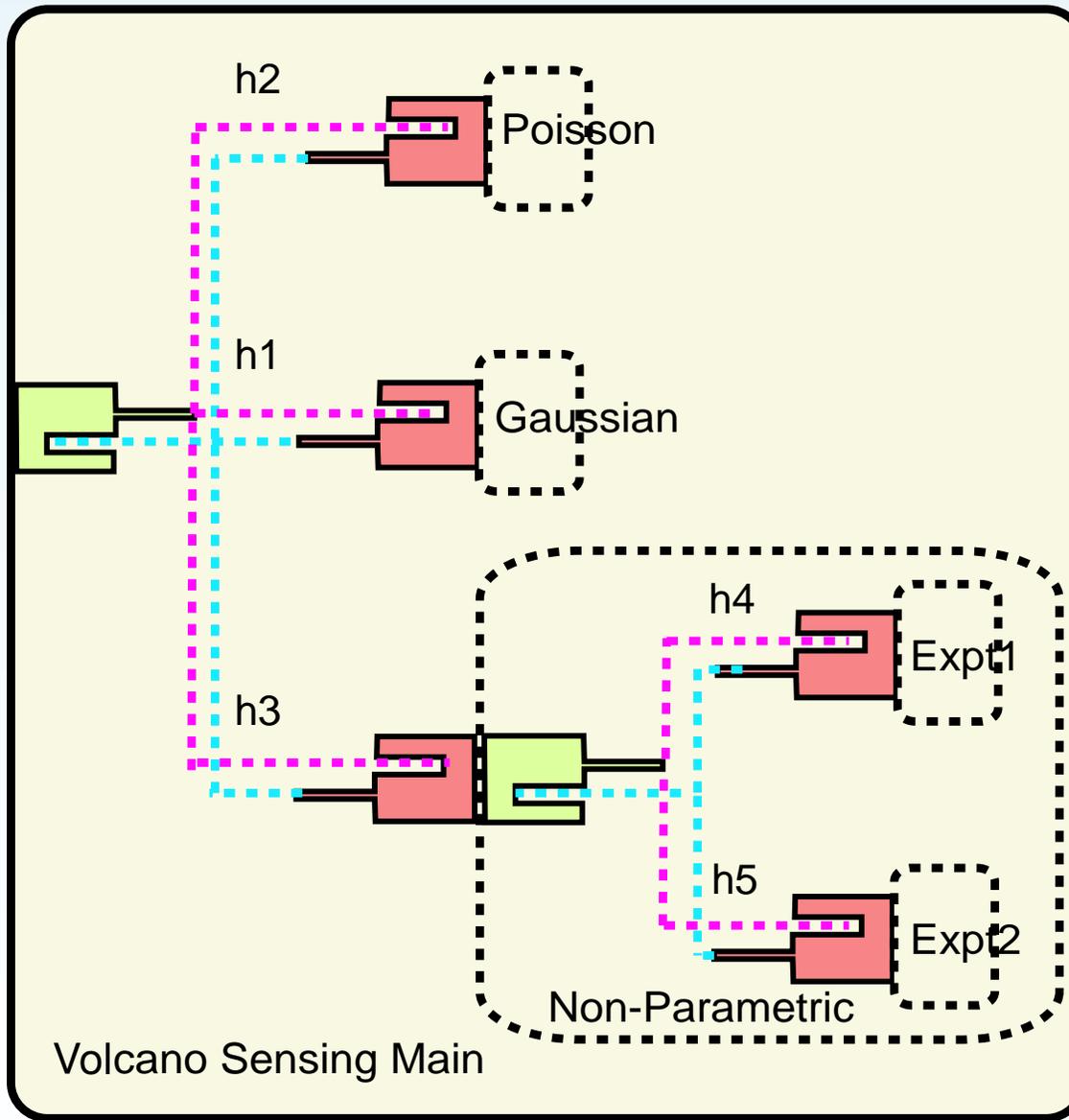
Dynamic Linking Tree



Dynamic Linking Tree



Dynamic Linking Tree

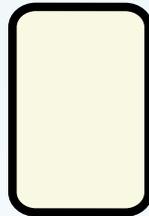


Connectors for Messaging

- Connectors allow different assemblage runtimes to interact
- Aim is a cleaner notion to replace RMI/RPC
 - RMI/RPC lacks a declared interface of interaction
- Connectors in programming languages are not completely new
 - Previously used in e.g. Cells and ArchJava and Darwin

Distributed Messaging Illustrated

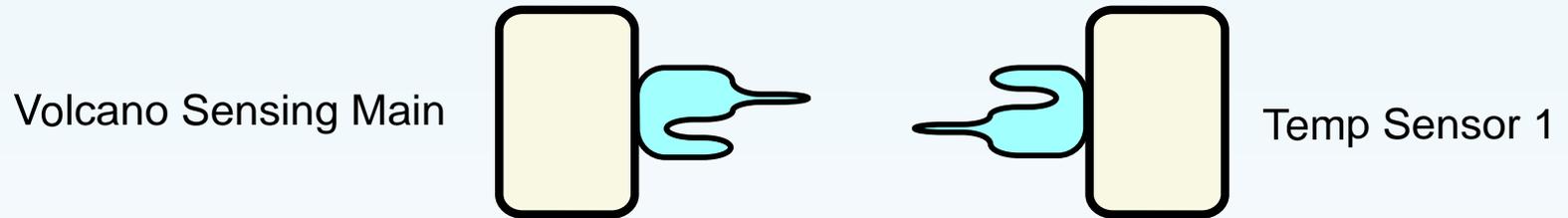
Volcano Sensing Main



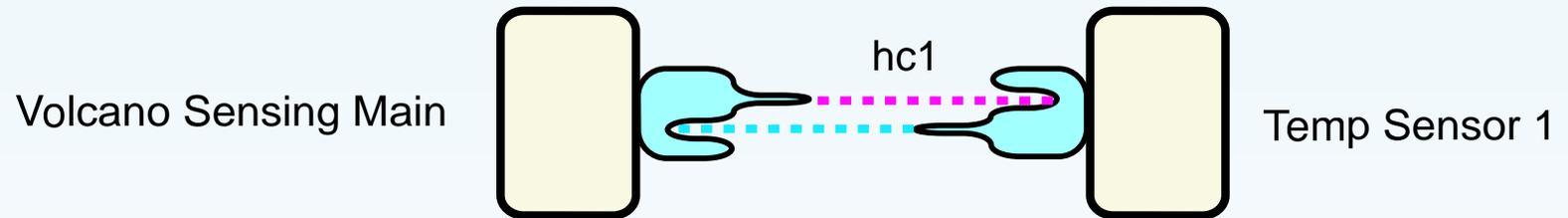
Temp Sensor 1



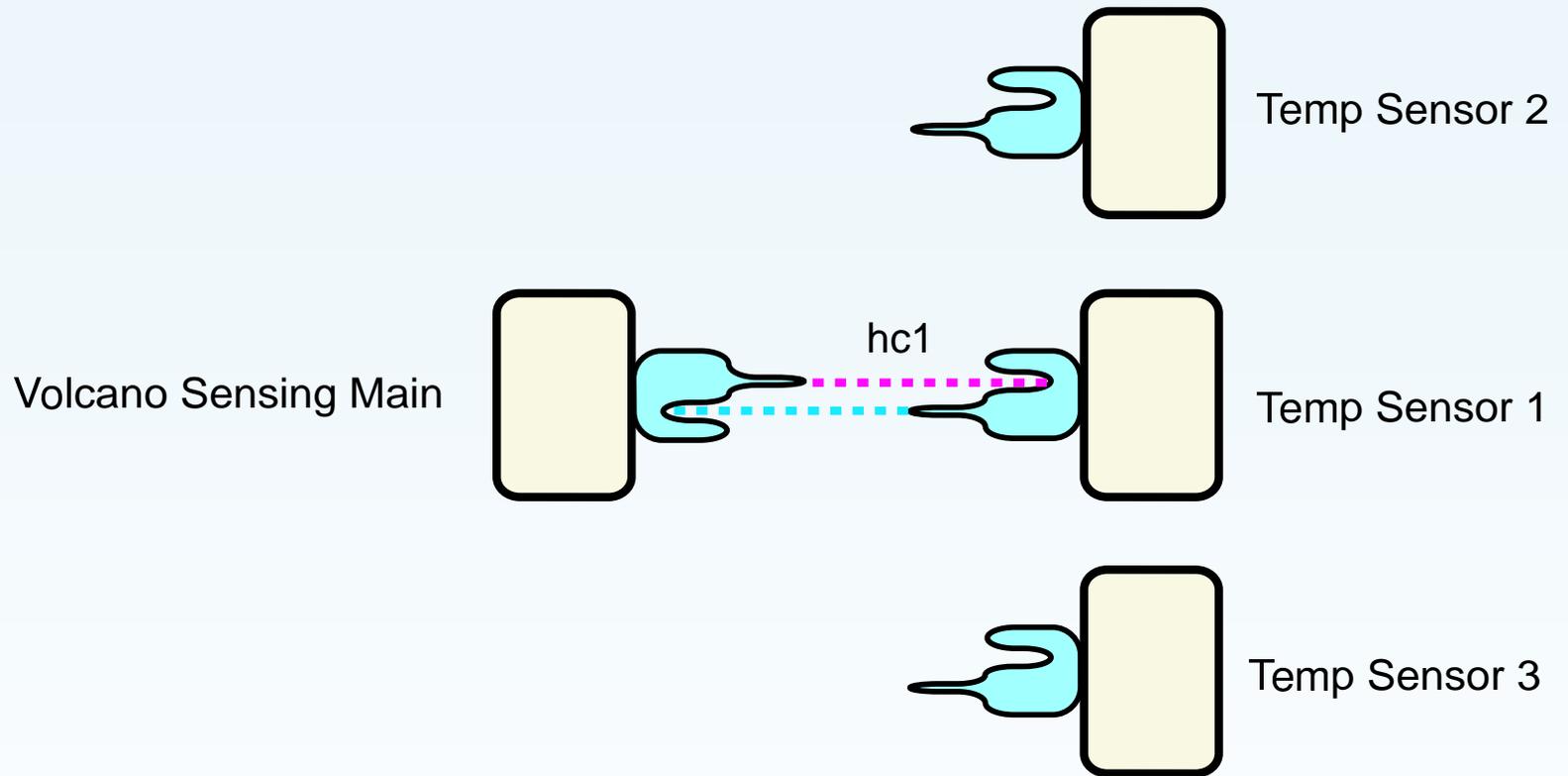
Distributed Messaging Illustrated



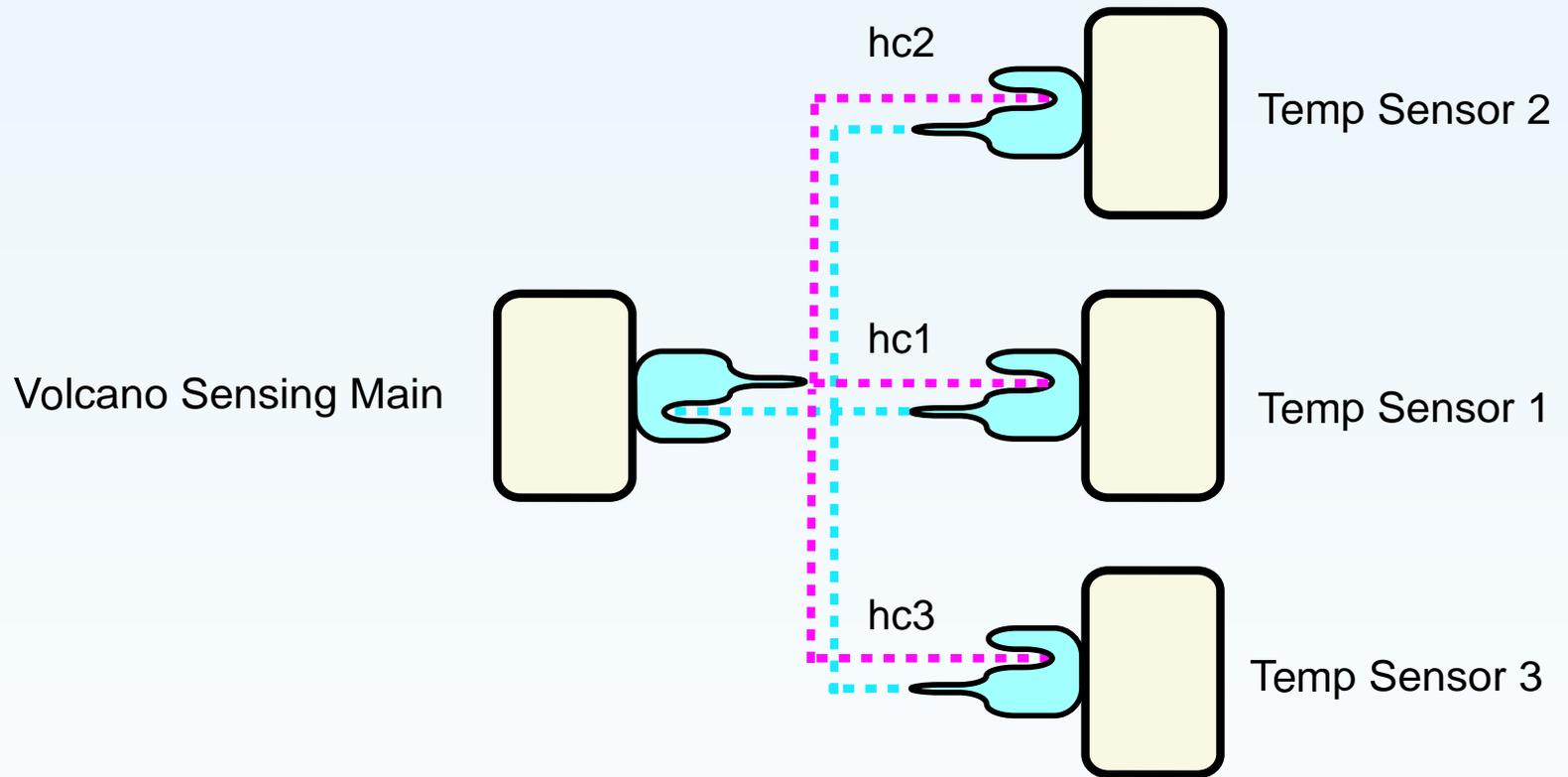
Distributed Messaging Illustrated



Distributed Messaging Illustrated



Distributed Messaging Illustrated



Data Encapsulation

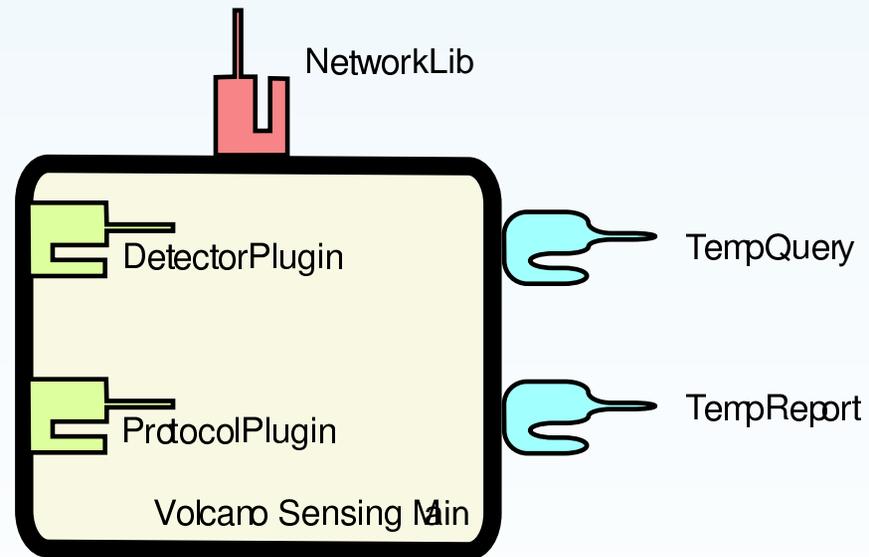
Goal: maintain sanctity of the runtime interfaces

- Only access internals of a runtime through its interfaces
- RMI/RPC violate the sanctity of interfaces
 - Object references can be passed around
 - No external interface on modules for potential RMI interactions

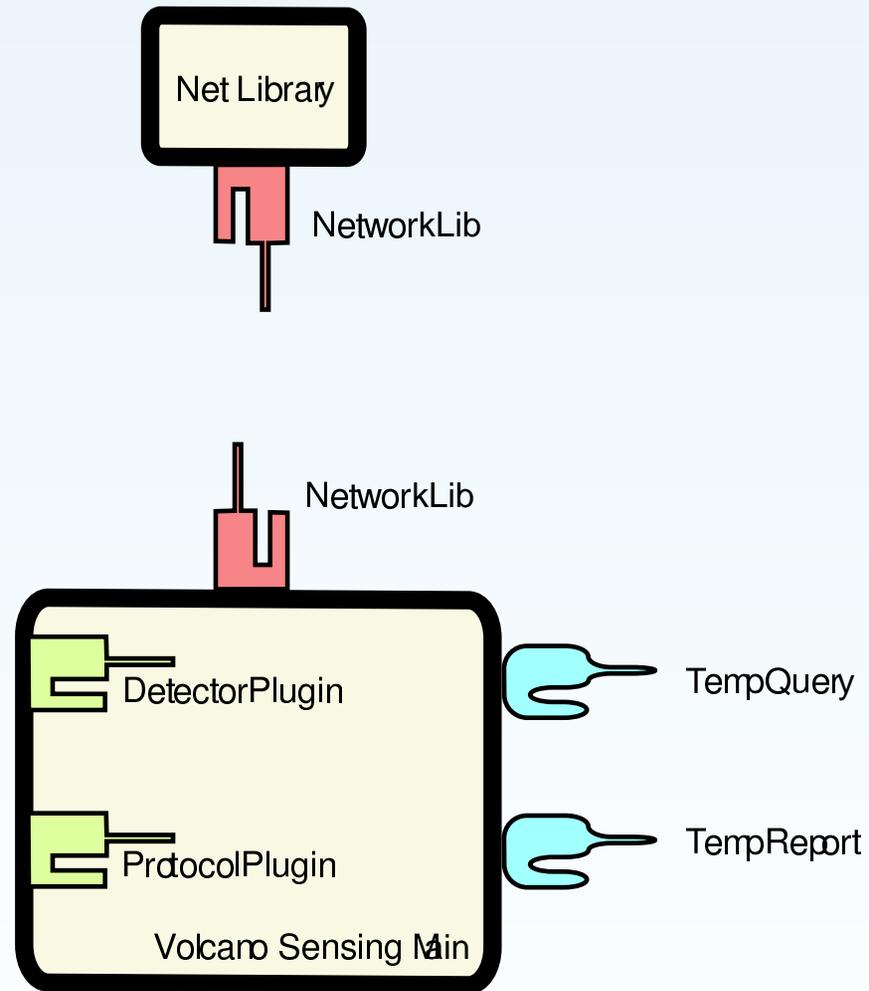
Thus we enforce the following

- No passing of object references across the network
- Objects can be copied, but *only* if their code is already plugged in on the other side
- Runtime references can be passed

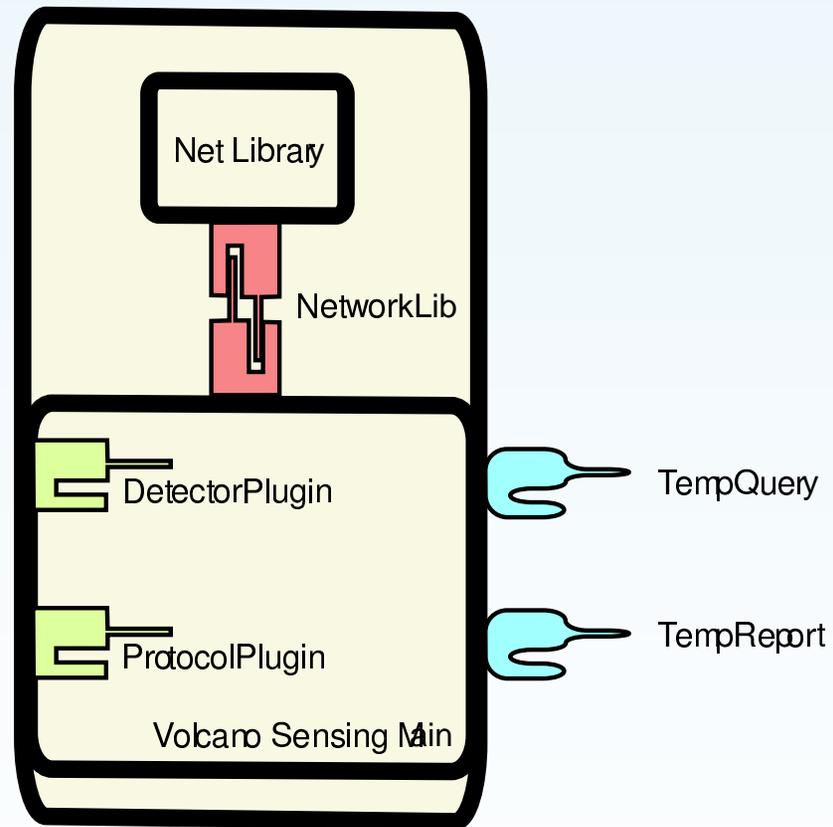
The Unification



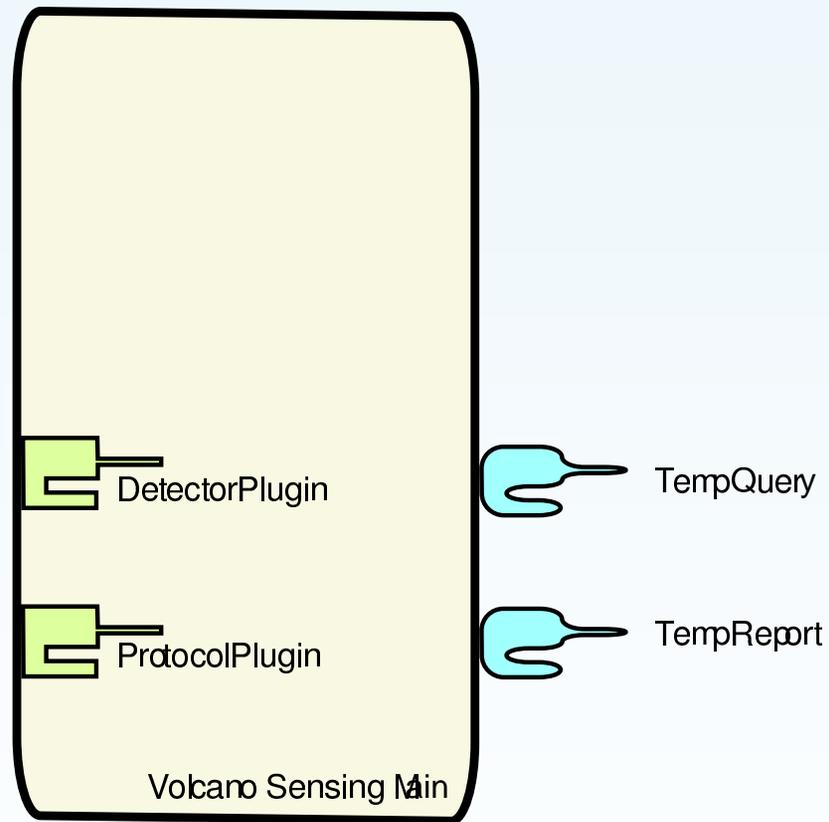
The Unification



The Unification



The Unification



The Code

```
VolcanoMain = // Volcano sensor example
```

```
assemblage {
```

```
  static linker NetLib {... statically linking some network library ... }
```

```
  dynamic linker DetectorPlugin {
```

```
    import detectMethod()
```

```
    export getEnv == ... get current environment snapshot ... }
```

```
  connector CodeUpdate {
```

```
    import getDetectCode();
```

```
    export check(condition) == ... check applicability of detect model ... }
```

```
  ... // local feature implementation
```

```
  updateDetector ==  $\lambda x.$  ( let cb = connectCodeUpdate $\mapsto$ Code x in
```

```
    let code = cb  $\triangleright$  getDetectCode  $\leftarrow$  () in
```

```
    let comp = pluginDetectorPlugin $\mapsto$ Detect code in
```

```
    comp.detectMethod())
```

```
  ... }
```

The Type System

- Static linkers, dynamic linkers, and connectors are typed
- Each import/export is typed
- There may be more exports than imports (subtyping)
- Assemblage runtime types are the connector types
- First-class assemblage types are static/dynamic linkers and connector types

Technical Accomplishments

- Formal operational semantics
- Type system
- Soundness via a subject reduction argument
 - Significant extra complication here due to multiple runtimes, modules as first-class values etc
- Extension to have types as features on linkers (not proved sound)

Related Work

Explicit interfaces are there to some degree

- Static linking
 - “solved” in many module systems/calculus.
- Dynamic linking
 - Java classloaders: not explicit; very fine-grained
 - Units, Argus, MJ, *etc* have partial interface support on code being linked, but not on the runtime
- Distributed language-based messaging
 - Existing protocols bury interactions in the code
 - RPC/RMI: When remote objects are passed between JVM's, you don't even know who you are talking to
 - Connectors

Future Work

- Implementation
- Ensemble: A connector-based Sensornet language
- MVM: a Microkernel Virtual Machine
- Extensions
 - Inference of signatures from assemblages
 - Linker- and connector-based security
 - Version control