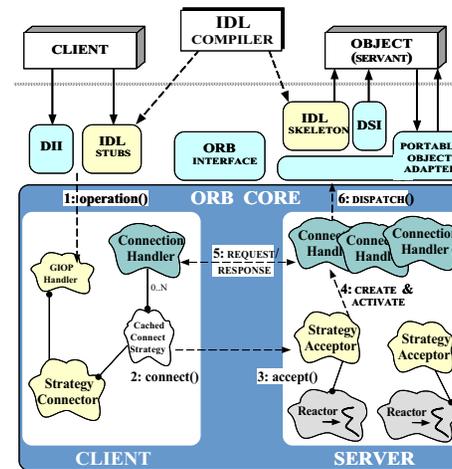


# Overview of TAO's ORB Core

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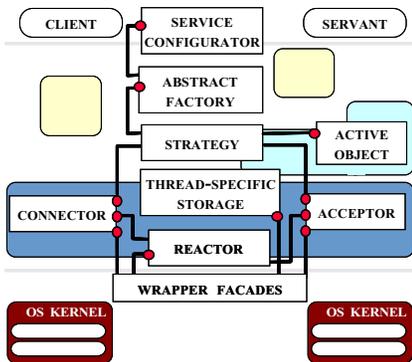
October 13, 1999

# Architecture of TAO ORB Core



- Responsibilities of TAO ORB
  - Connection management
  - Request receipt/ forwarding
  - Request demuxing/ scheduling/dispatching
  - Concurrency control

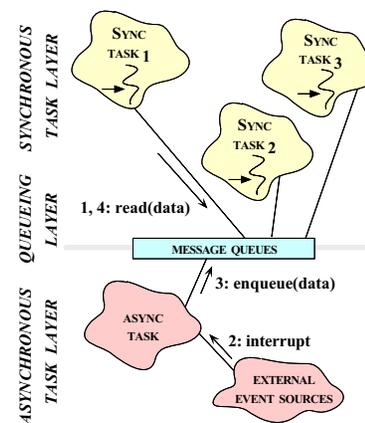
# Patterns Used in TAO



- Factories produce strategies
- Strategies implement interchangeable policies
- Service Configurator permits dynamic configuration
- Concurrency strategies implemented using Reactor, Active Object, etc.
- Connector/Acceptor decouple transport type from GIOP operations

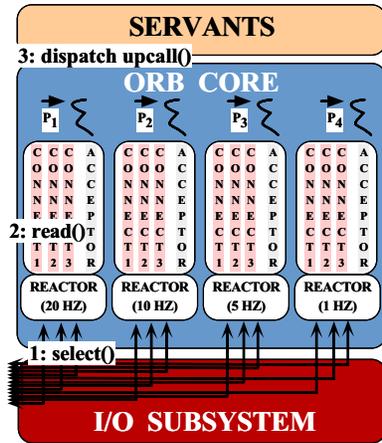
<http://www.cs.wustl.edu/~schmidt/ORB-patterns.ps.gz>

# Sources of Priority Inversion in Existing ORBs



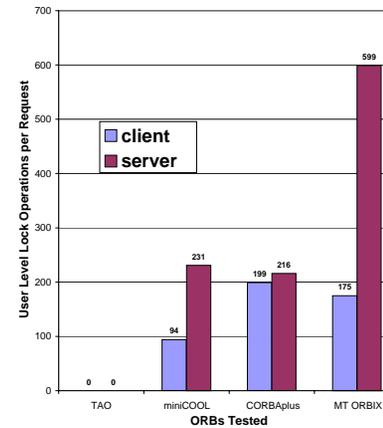
- Half-Sync/Half-Async pattern is ubiquitous
- Used to bridge asynchronous event sources and synchronous threads
- Most existing ORBs add a queueing layer in OA
- Queueing layer causes priority inversion, synchronization overhead, extra data copying and context switching

## Configuring TAO's ORB Core for Real-time Systems



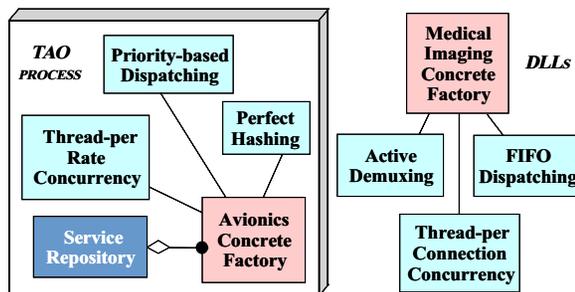
- Integrate endpoint demultiplexing and dispatching
- Minimize priority inversion and non-determinism
- Reduce context switching and synchronization overhead
- Works with other TAO resource management schemes

## Minimizing Locking Overhead in TAO



- Locking overhead significantly affects latency and jitter
  - Memory management commonly involves locking
- RT ORBs should minimize or eliminate all locking operations
- TAO is carefully designed to minimize locking and memory allocation

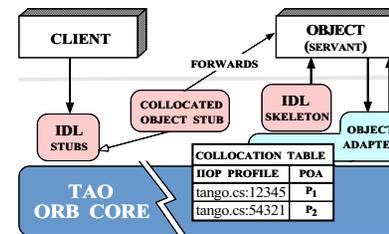
## Other Configurable Components in TAO



- Configurable resource management tradesoff resource sharing and contention
- Adaptive locking mechanisms enhances flexibility
- ORB strategies can be "scripted"

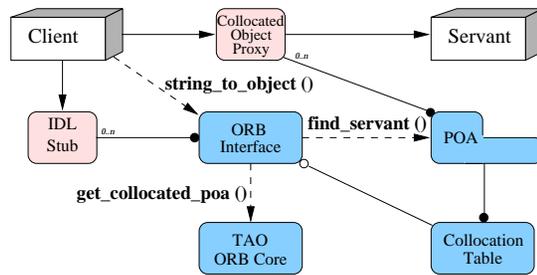
```
svc.conf
FILE
dynamic ORB Service_Object *
  avionics_orb.make_orb() "-ORBport 2001"
```

## Implementing Collocation in TAO's ORB Core



- **Motivation**
  - Eliminate overhead if an object resides in the same address space as client
- **Solution**
  - Use collocation tables to check if we are requesting the same object using its IOP profile, *i.e.*, hostname/port number

## Collocation Optimizations in TAO's ORB Core



- **POA** – must provide “local servants”
- **IDL compiler** – must generate both remote stubs and collocated stubs

## Future Work

- Support for Thread Pool Reactor
- Support for native C++ exceptions
- Support for IIOP 1.2 spec
- Support for GIOP 1.1 spec
- Support for `CORBA_ORB::perform_work` AND `CORBA_ORB::work_pending` methods