

## **Session VI<sub>a</sub>: Service Creation**

Chair: Joe Sventek, *Hewlett-Packard*

# Rapid Service Development on a TINA-Based Service Deployment Platform



Jack Verhoosel  
Martin Wibbels  
John-Luc Bakker  
Harold Batteram

## Outline

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ MESH platform overview
- ❖ Rapid Service development
- ❖ Conclusion
- ❖ Future work



## MESH objectives

- ❖ To accelerate the introduction of advanced telematics services for the ESH.
- ❖ To study and explore new telematics services and possibilities.
- ❖ To design, implement and validate a service platform for the ESH.

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## Application domains

- ❖ Tele-consultation in the health sector.
- ❖ Teamwork between university lectures.
- ❖ Tele-learning for students.
- ❖ Tele-meeting in a distributed organization.

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## MESH partners

- ❖ Lucent Technologies
- ❖ SURFnet
- ❖ KPN Research
- ❖ Telematics Institute
- ❖ Centre for Telematics and Information Technology (CTIT)

(<http://www.mesh.nl/extern/english.htm>)



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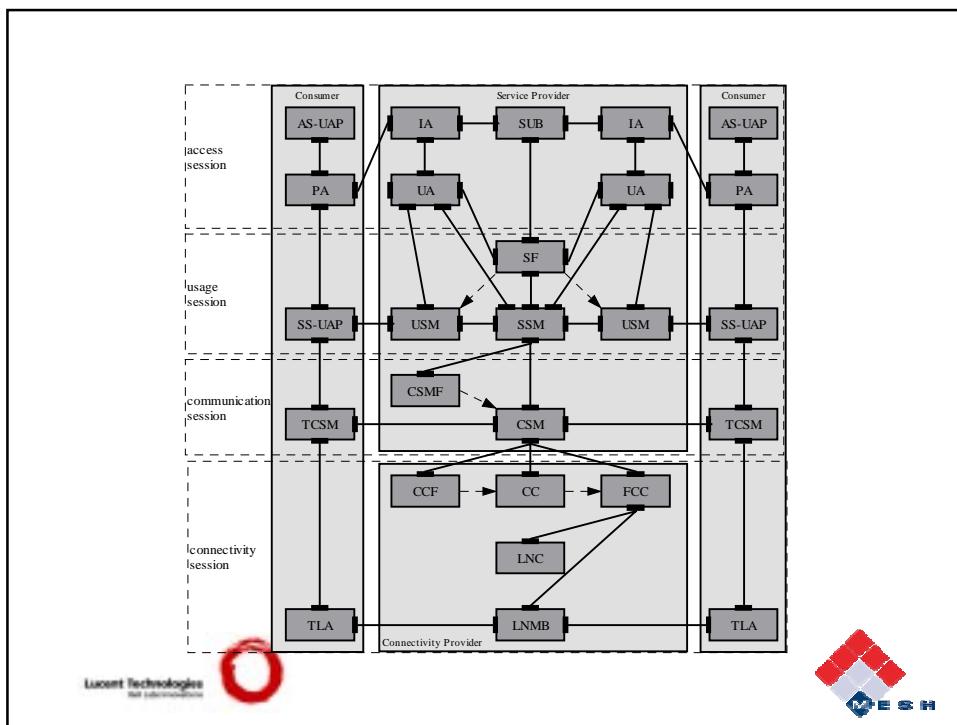
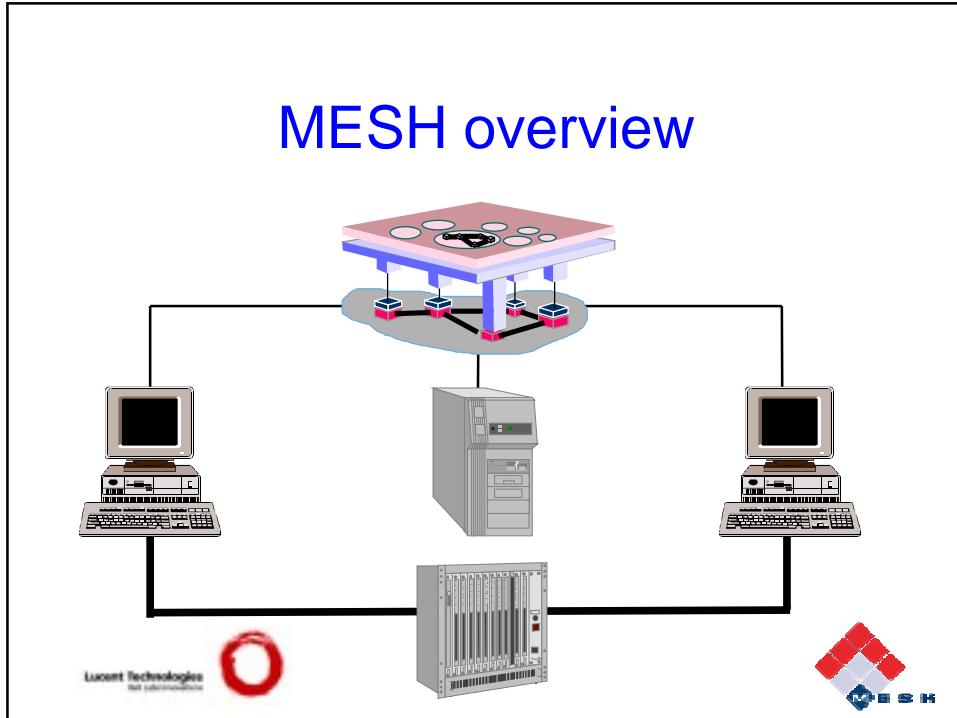
## MESH users

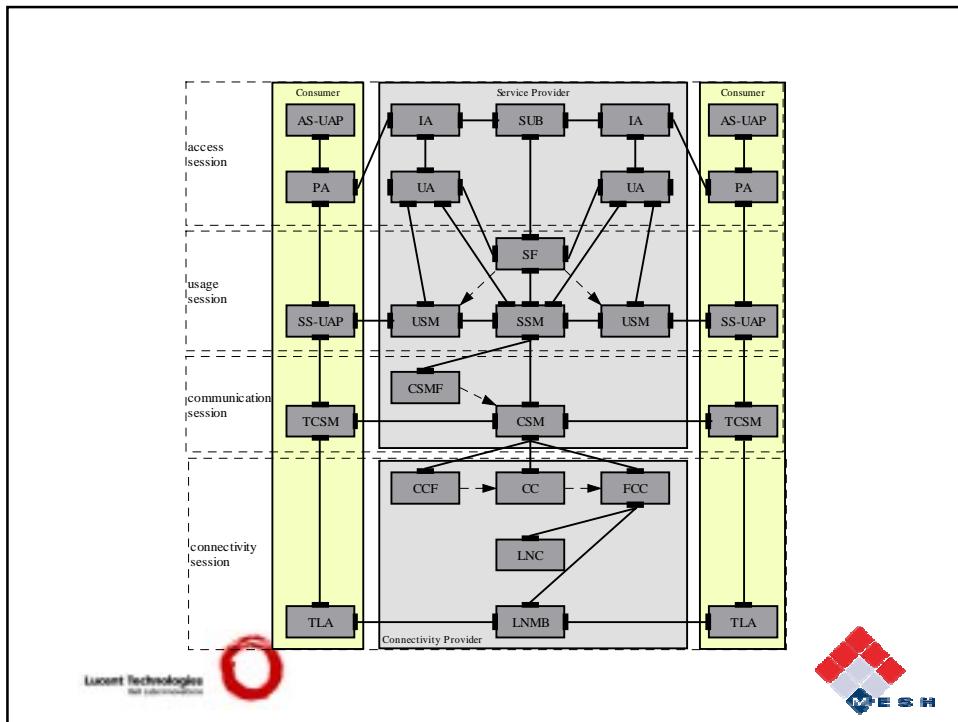
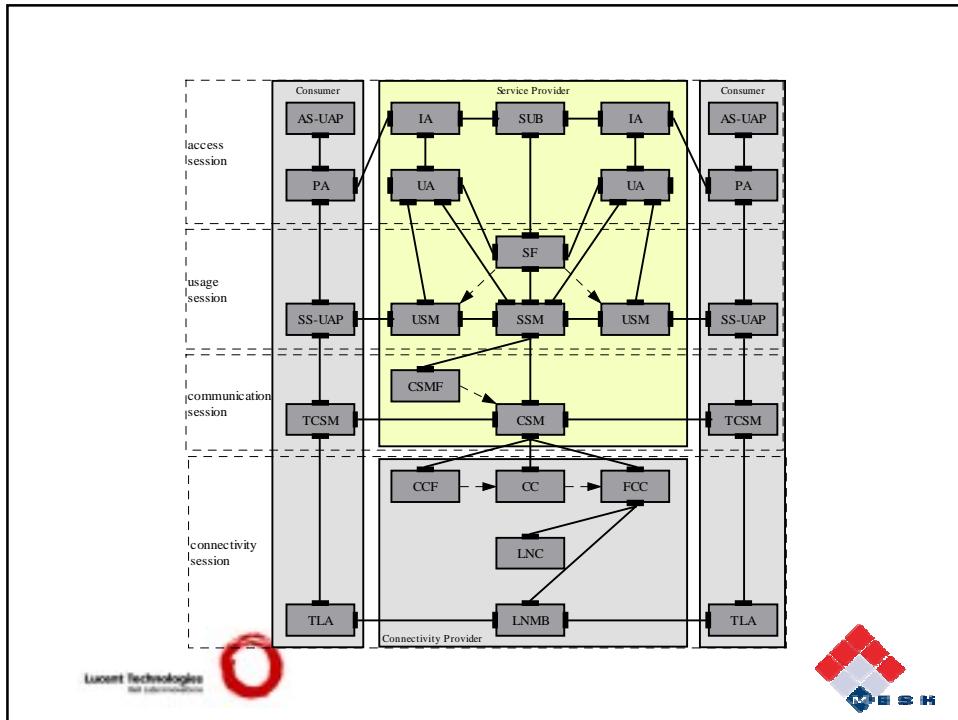
- ❖ Academic Hospital University Amsterdam
- ❖ Roessingh Research and Development
- ❖ Delft University of Technology
- ❖ University of Twente

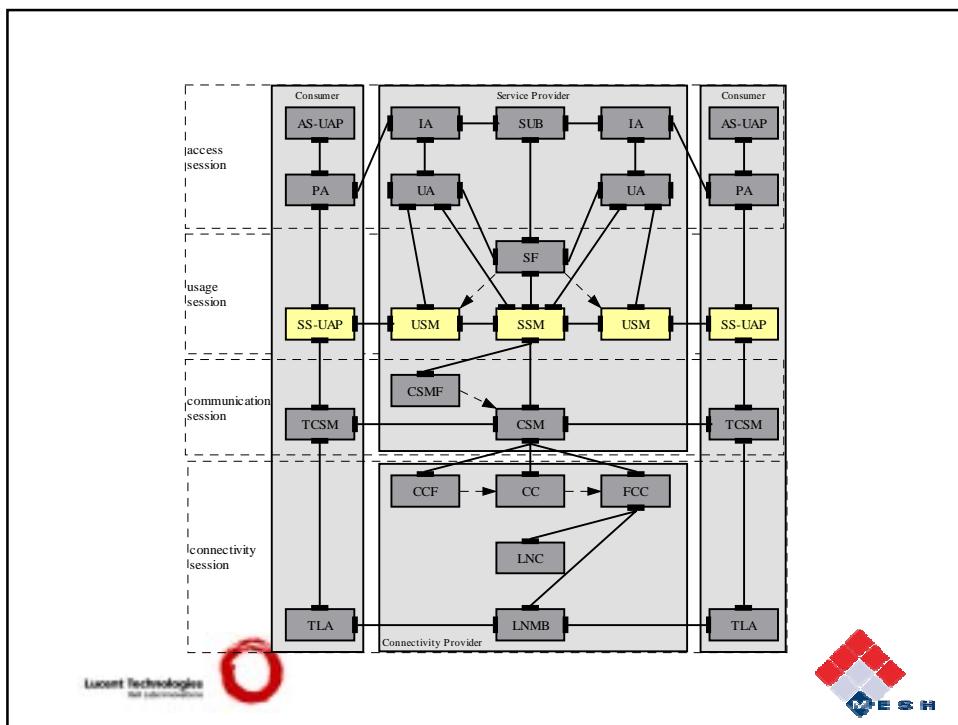
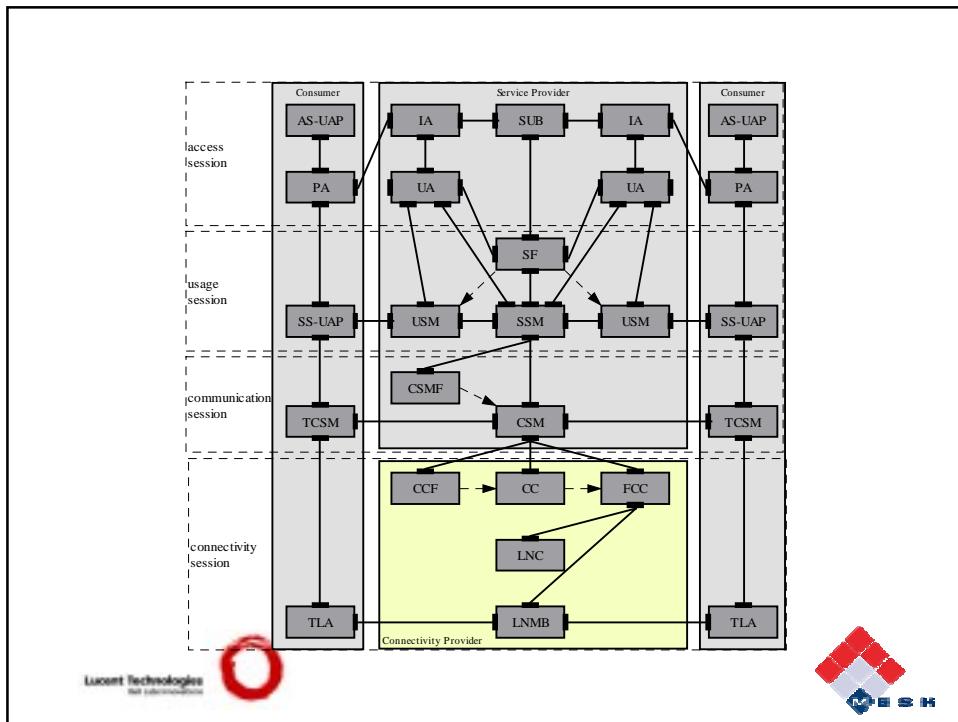
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# MESH overview

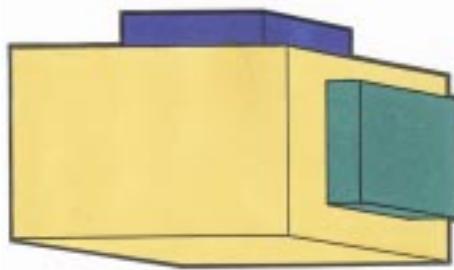






## Distributed Software Component Framework

- ❖ Encapsulates distr. programming logic
- ❖ High level software building blocks
- ❖ Interaction through IDL-interfaces

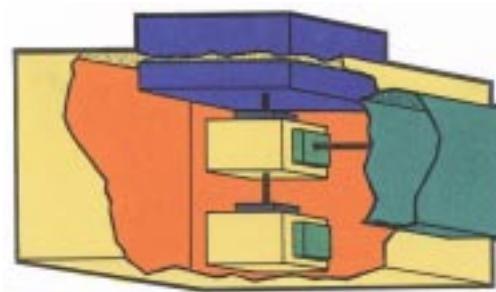


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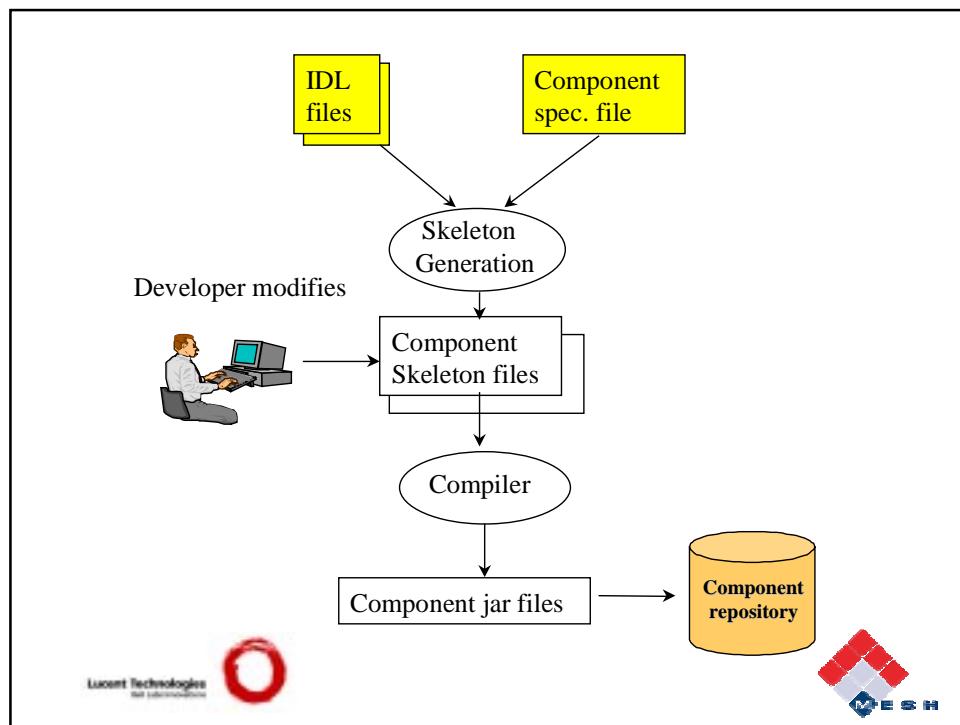
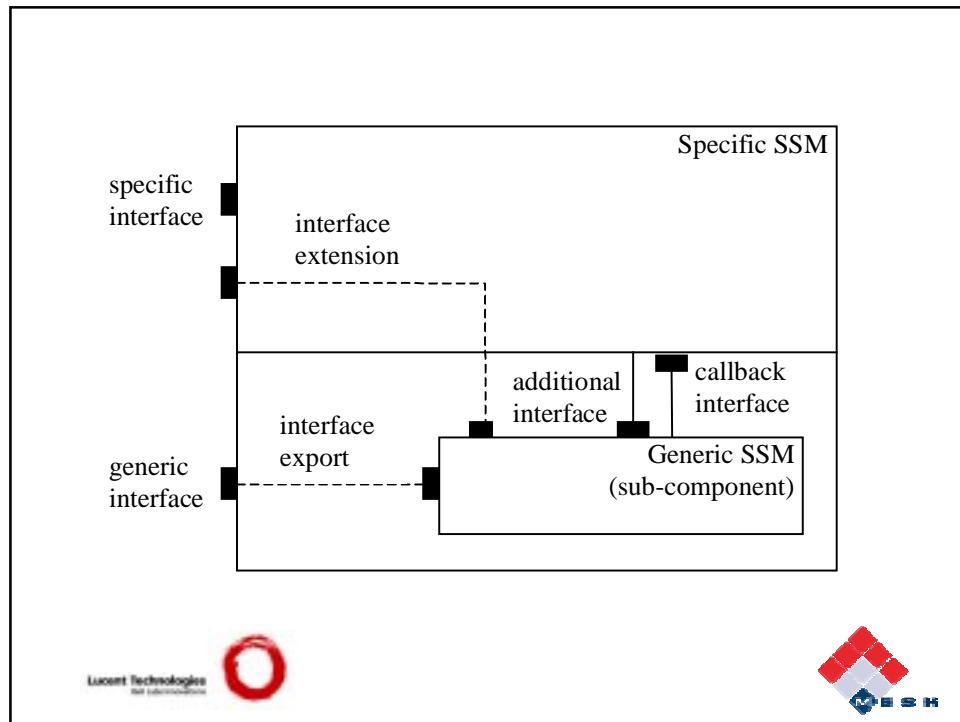
## Compound component

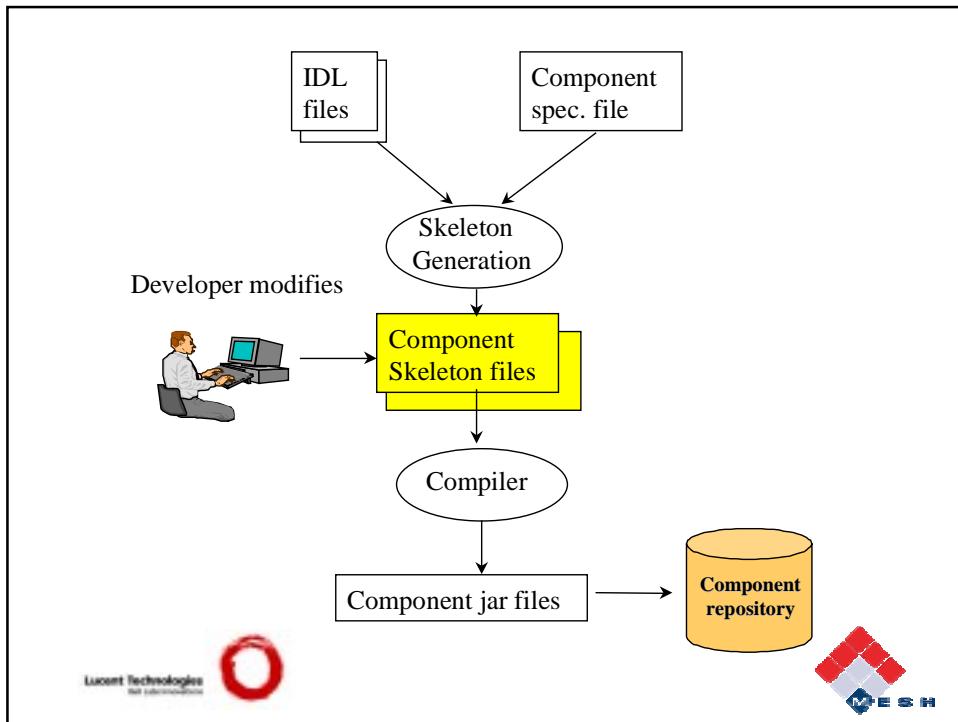
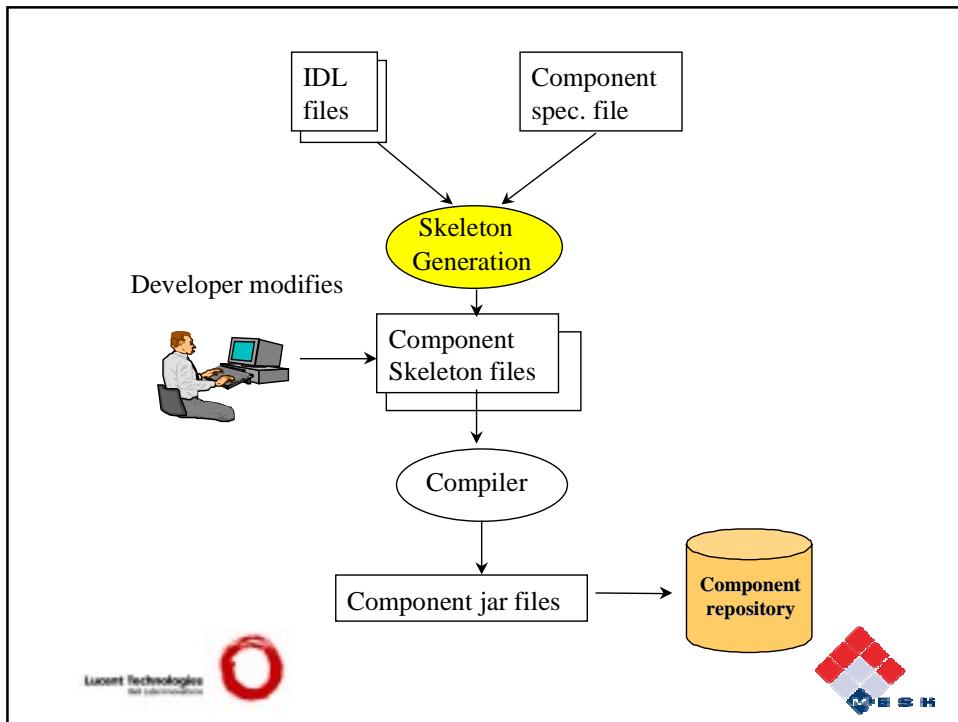
- ❖ Specialization through aggregation
- ❖ Dynamic composition
- ❖ Selective export of interfaces

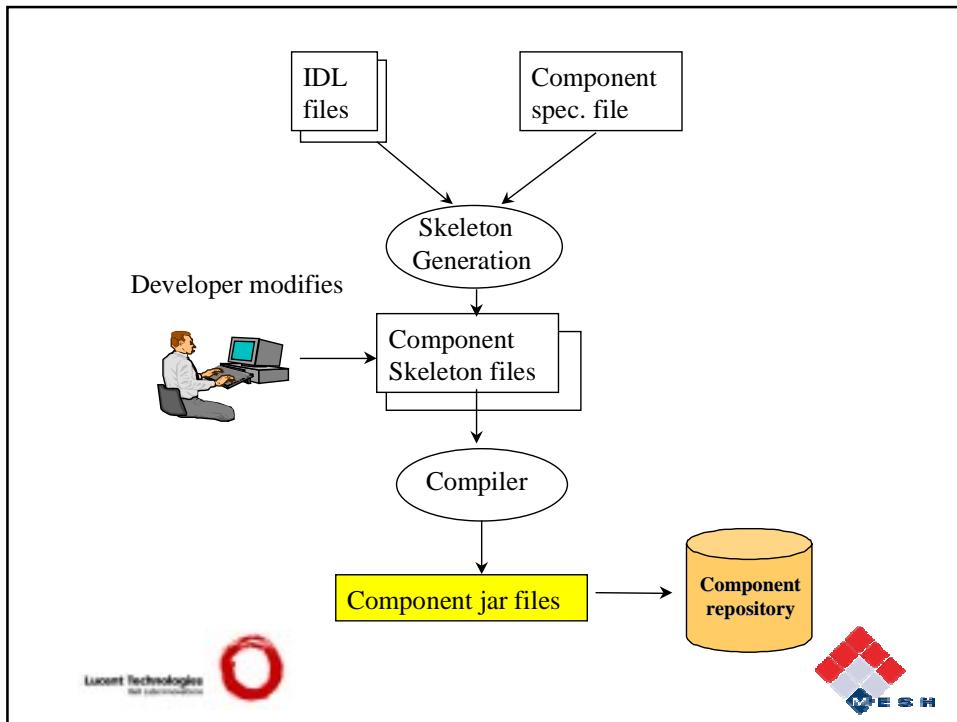
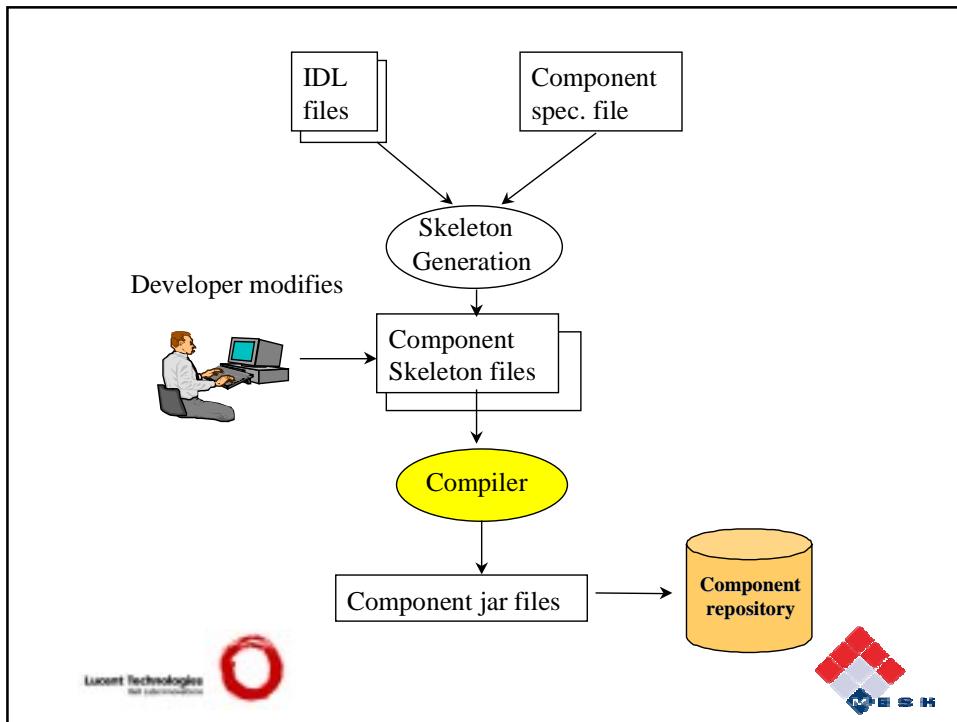


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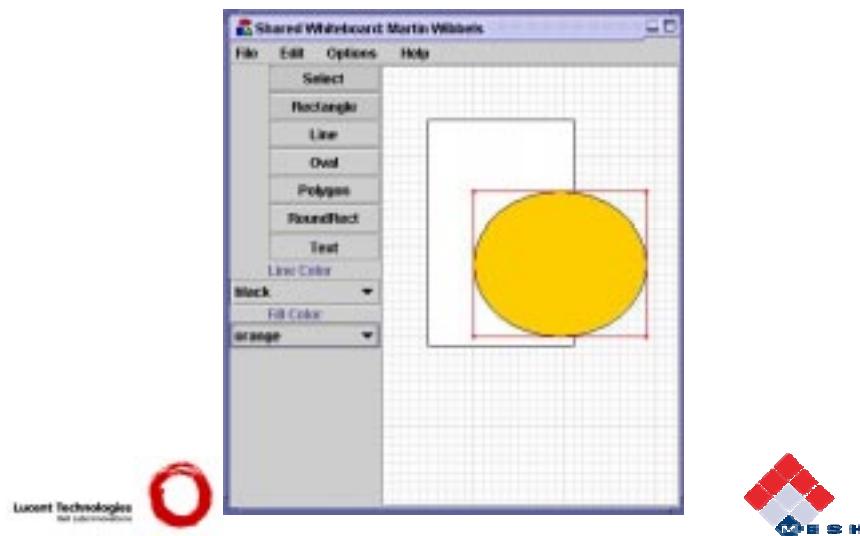






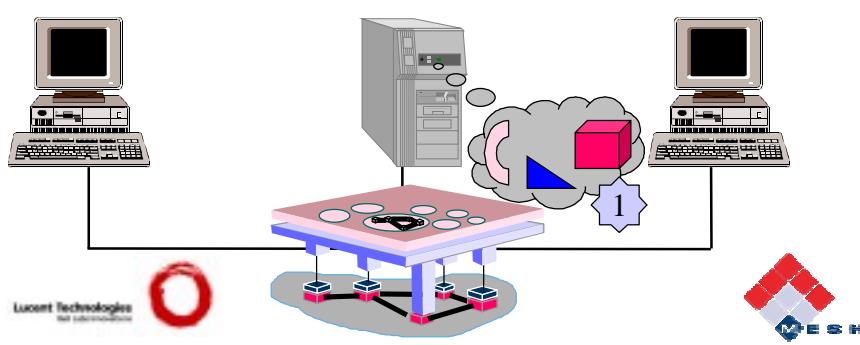


## Shared Whiteboard



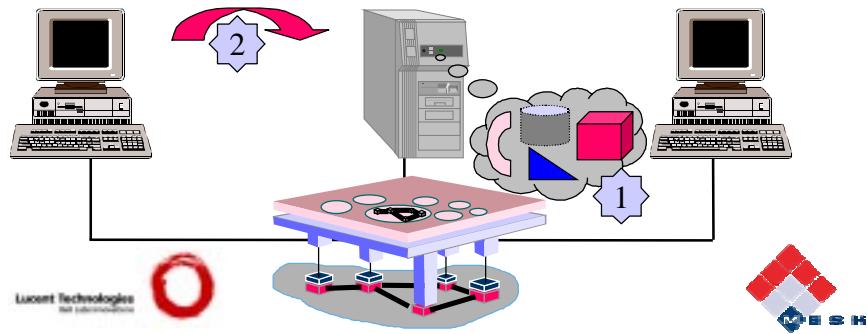
## Shared white board service

- ❖ Service provider maintains white board state



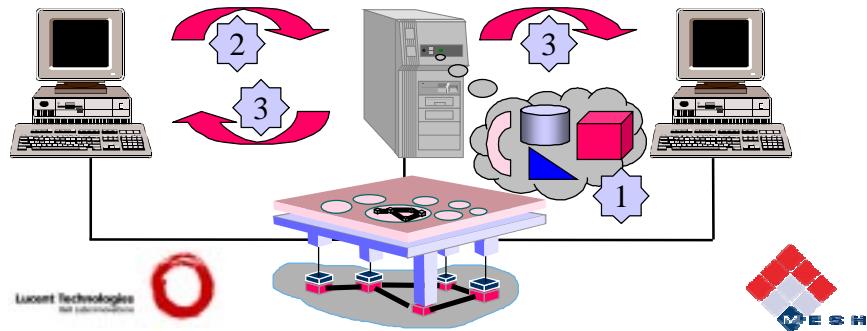
## Shared white board service

- ❖ Service provider maintains white board state
- ❖ Change state of white board



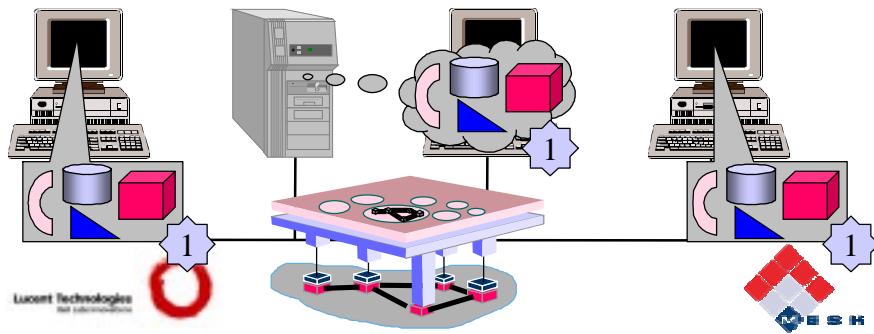
## Shared white board service

- ❖ Service provider maintains white board state
- ❖ Change state of white board
- ❖ Distribute new state



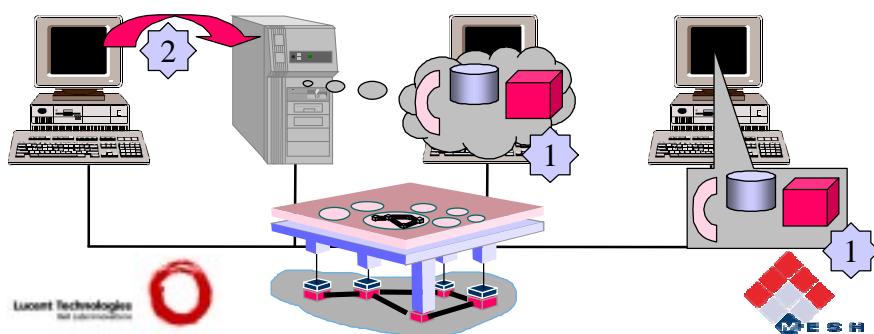
## User mobility

- ❖ Two users participate in a white board service



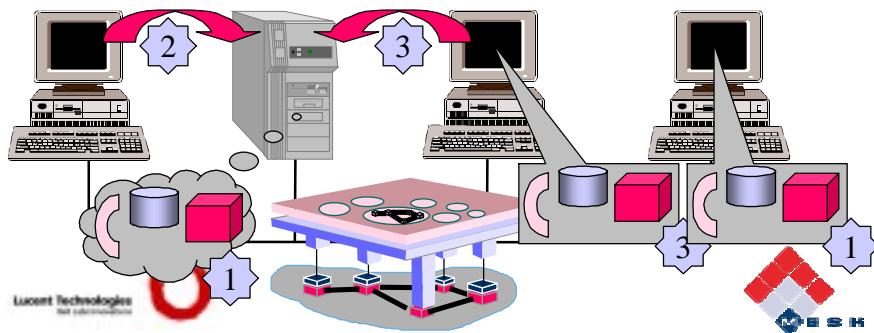
## User mobility

- ❖ Two users participate in a white board service
- ❖ One user suspends the service session

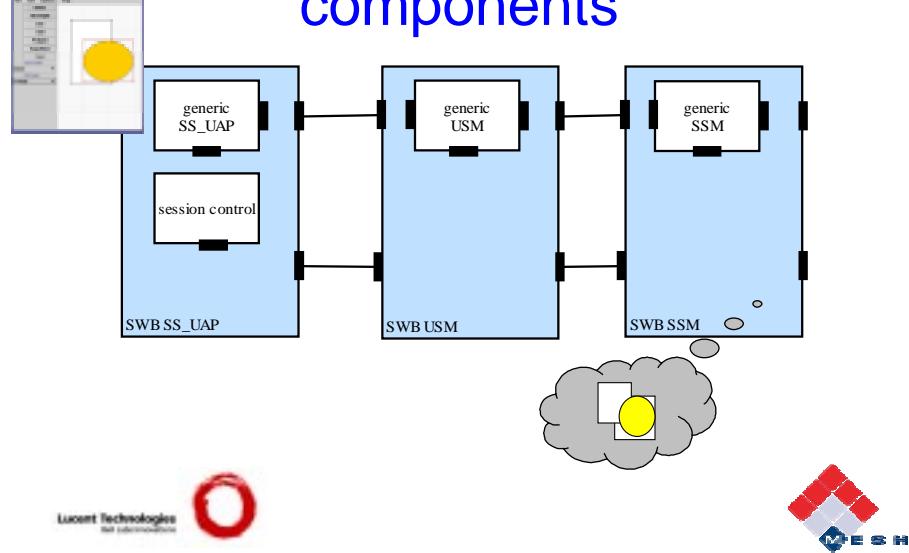


## User mobility

- ❖ Two users participate in a white board service
- ❖ One user suspends the service session
- ❖ The session is resumed from another terminal



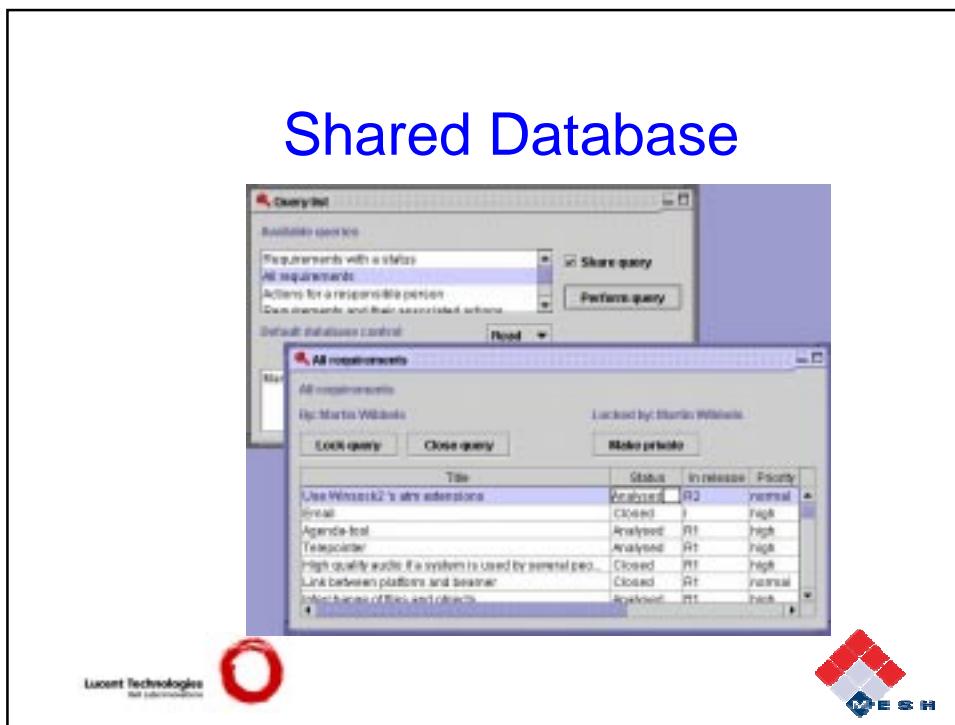
## Shared Whiteboard components



## Subscription Service



## Shared Database



## Conferencing Service



## Conclusion

- ❖ TINA provides a solid architecture with many generic features for multi party, multi media services.
- ❖ Interfaces to extend SS-UAP, USM and SSM should also be standardized.
- ❖ The combination of TINA and the DSC framework allow rapid service development.

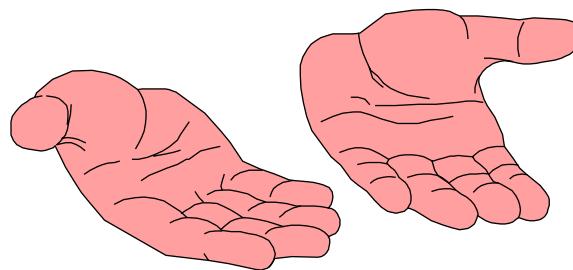
## Future work

- ❖ New project FRIENDS.
- ❖ Focus on service creation and deployment at a larger scale.
- ❖ Based on the TINA and MESH experiences.

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## Questions?



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# **Framework and Paradigm based Process for TINA Service Creation *and* Engineering of Interworking TINA-based Telecommunications Services**

Dr Richard Sinnott

GMD Fokus

Berlin, Germany

Mario Kolberg

University of Strathclyde

Glasgow, Scotland

## **Overview of Presentation**

### **Brief introduction to TOSCA**

- what we want to do and who we are

### **Service creation in TOSCA**

- paradigms and frameworks
- TOSCA Process Model Outline

### **Description of SDL based Service Engineering**

- outline of Service Federation

### **Demo**



## TOSCA Intentions

Develop tools/techniques for service creation

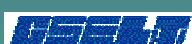
- should speed up service creation
- should widen service creation audience
- should not be detrimental to service quality

Propose approach based on paradigm tools,  
OO frameworks and validation techniques

- includes validation of isolated and deployed  
services, i.e. potentially interworking (later!)



## The TOSCA Consortium



# Service Creation in TOSCA

## Approach based on Paradigm tools

- Movies, Functional Block, .... (more later!)

## OO Frameworks

- capture design experience that can be used to create a broad class of similar(?) services
- have specific places (holes) where specific service behaviour can be inserted



# Paradigm based Service Creation

## Allows for service complexity to be hidden

- user of paradigm tool need not know specifics of framework, e.g. whether in C++/CORBA, SDL, ...
- output of tool is specialising code or specification fragments that complete service, i.e. fill in the holes!



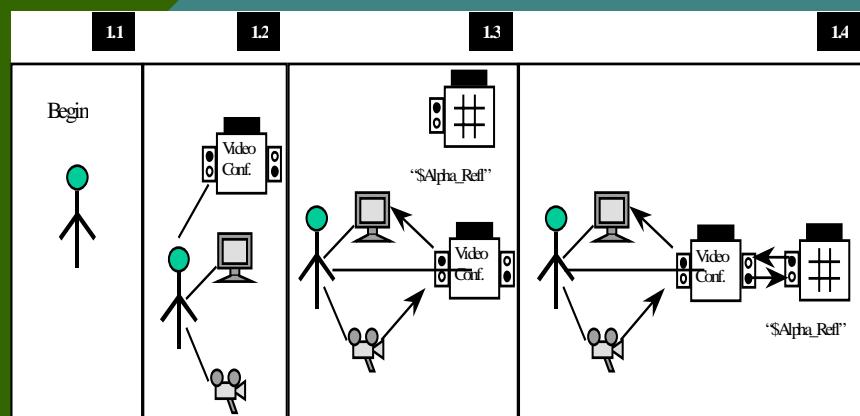
# TOSCA Paradigm Tools

Functional block paradigm user constructs service through combination of graphical building blocks (more later!)

Movies paradigm user constructs service through sequence of snapshots that highlight expected service behaviour - *ala* a movie sequence



## Typical Movie Sequence



## Object-Oriented Frameworks

Capture generic and re-useable design that can be applied to create class of services

- includes semantics!!!

Have predefined holes where service creators can add/refine behaviour

TOSCA built frameworks around service session

- start, stop, suspend, resume user/service sessions



## Developing OO Frameworks

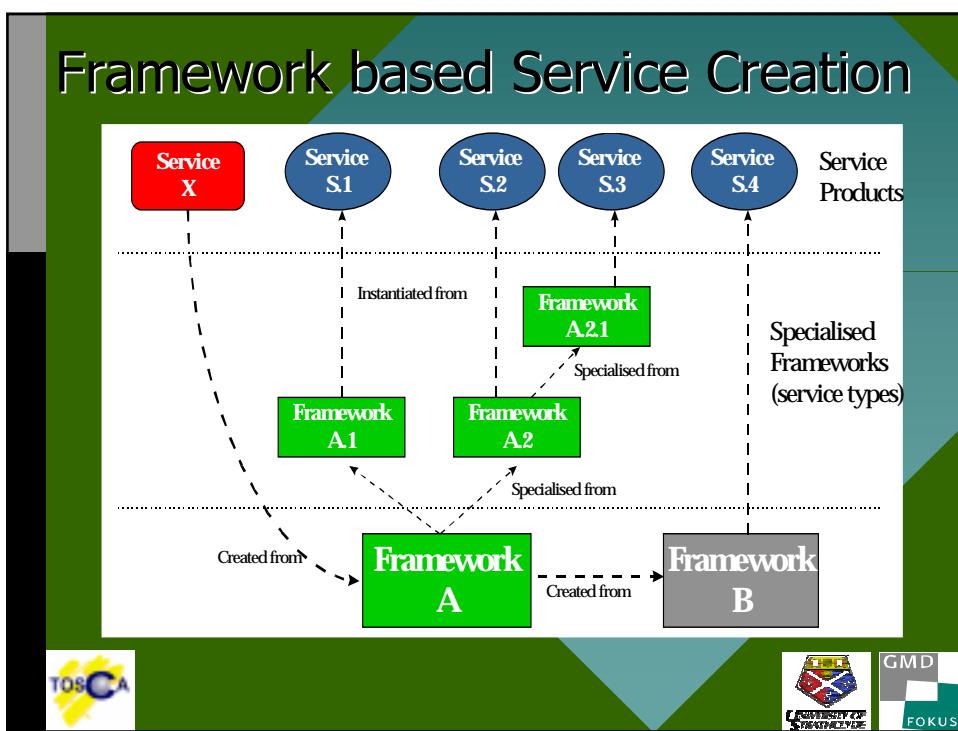
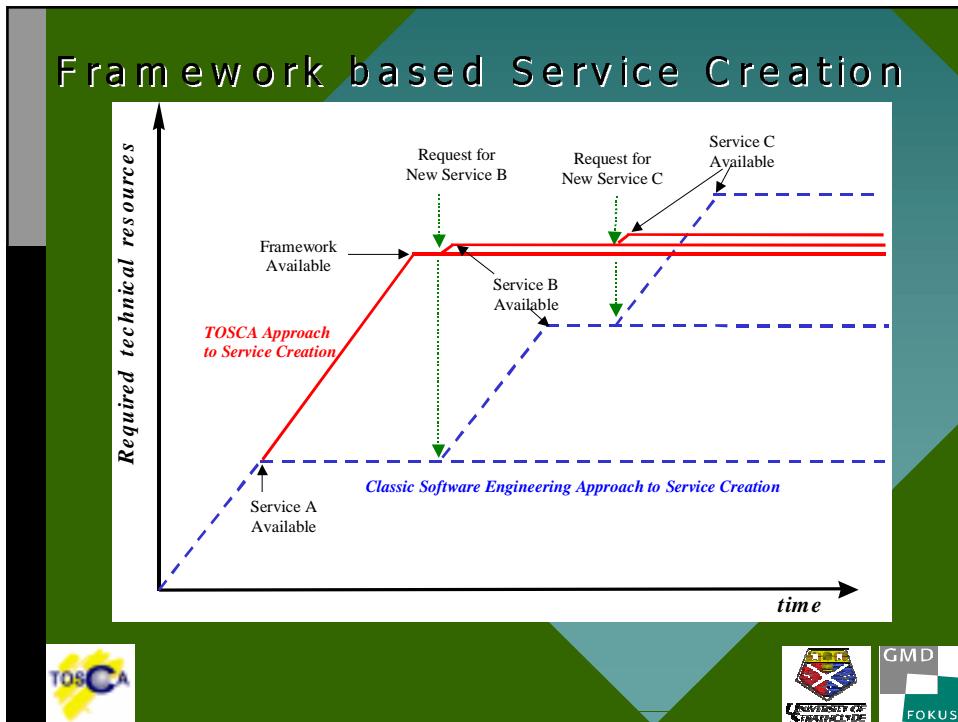
TOSCA has developed OO Frameworks in

- C++/CORBA
- SDL

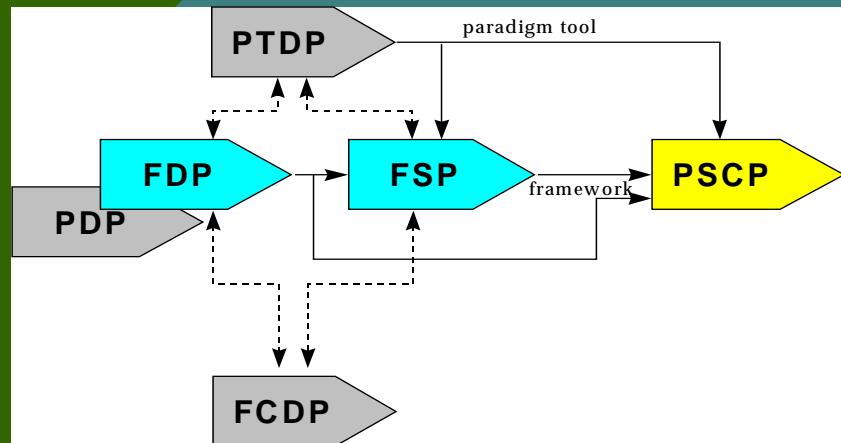
Starting point is ODL/IDL description

More later on framework development,  
relation between different frameworks  
and services derived from frameworks!!!





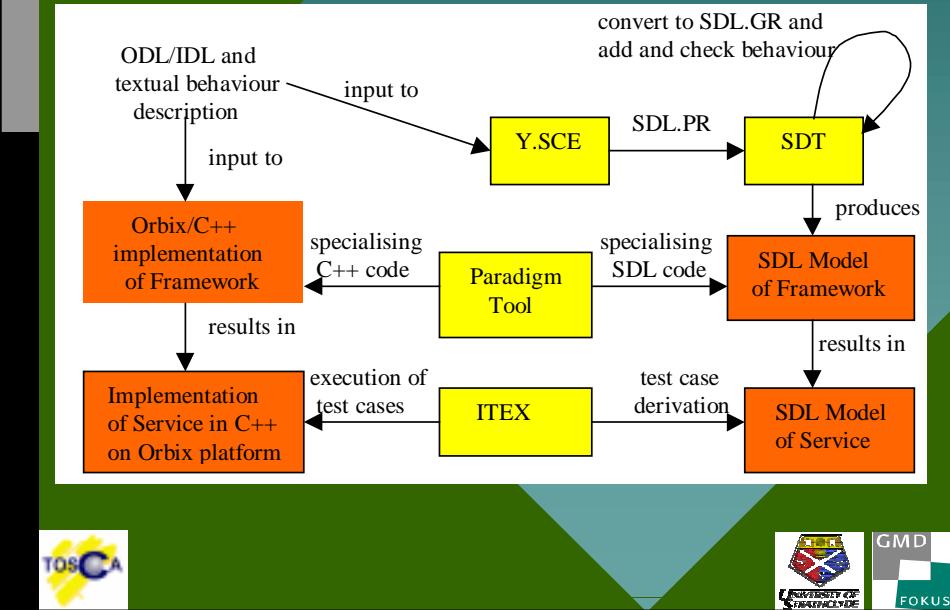
## TOSCA Process Model



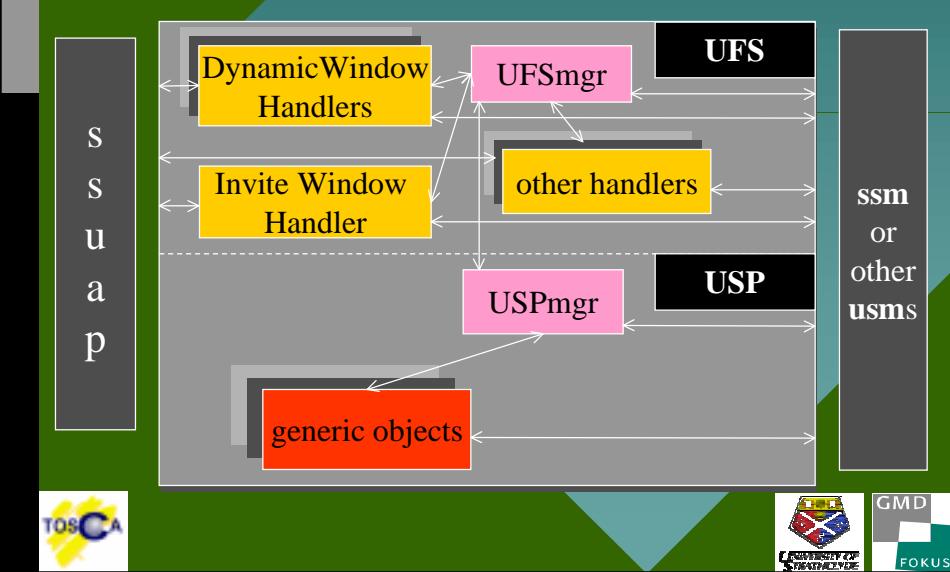
Over to Mario!



## The TOSCA Tool Chain



## Outline of USM Structure



## IDL for USM manager

```
interface i_UFSmgr : i_CO_lifecycle
{
    void suspendSessionRequest();
    void terminateSessionRequest();
    void requestObject(inout NamedObject obj);
    oneway void ufsstart();
    oneway void ufsstop();
    oneway void ufssuspend();
    oneway void ufsresume();
};
```



## ODL to SDL mapping

ODL Structure	SDL Mapping
Group type	Block type
Object type	Block type
Interface type	Process type
Object Reference	Pid
Oneway (asynchronous) Operation	Signal prefixed with pCALL_
Operation (synchronous)	Signal pair. The first signal is prefixed with pCALL_, the second signal prefixed with pREPLY_ or pRAISE_ (if exception raised)
Exception	Signal prefixed with pRAISE_
Basic IDL types, e.g. long, char, float,....	Syntype
Enum	Newtype with corresponding literals
Typedef	Syntype
Struct	Newtype with corresponding structure
Constant	Synonym



## Example of the mapping

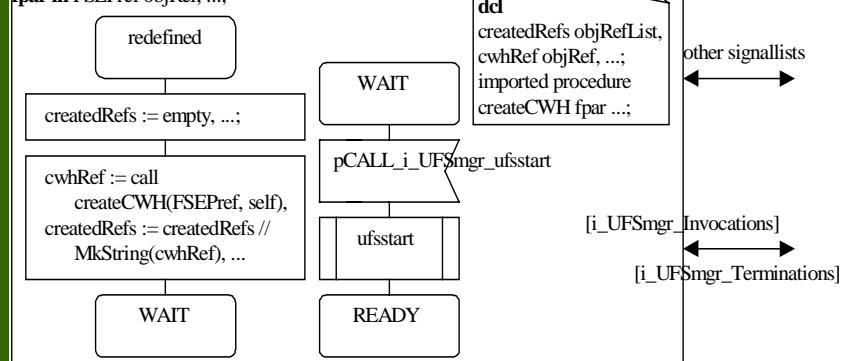
### Package Name\_Interface

```
signal pCALL_i_UFSmgr_suspendSessionRequest;
signal pCALL_i_UFSmgr_terminateSessionRequest;
signal pCALL_i_UFSmgr_ufsstart;
signal pCALL_i_UFSmgr_requestObject(NamedObject);
// and associated pREPLY_ signals – but not for ufsstart (oneway)
signallist i_UFSmgr_INVOCATIONS =
    pCALL_i_UFSmgr_suspendSessionRequest,
    pCALL_i_UFSmgr_terminateSessionRequest,
    pCALL_i_UFSmgr_ufsstart, pCALL_i_UFSmgr_requestObject..;
signallist i_UFSmgr_TERMINATIONS =
    pREPLY_i_UFSmgr_suspendSessionRequest,
    pREPLY_i_UFSmgr_terminateSessionRequest,
    pREPLY_i_UFSmgr_requestObject... ;
```

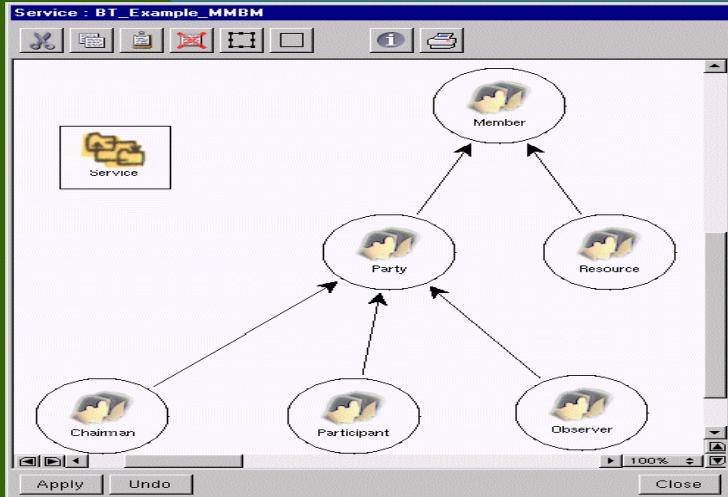


## SDL framework

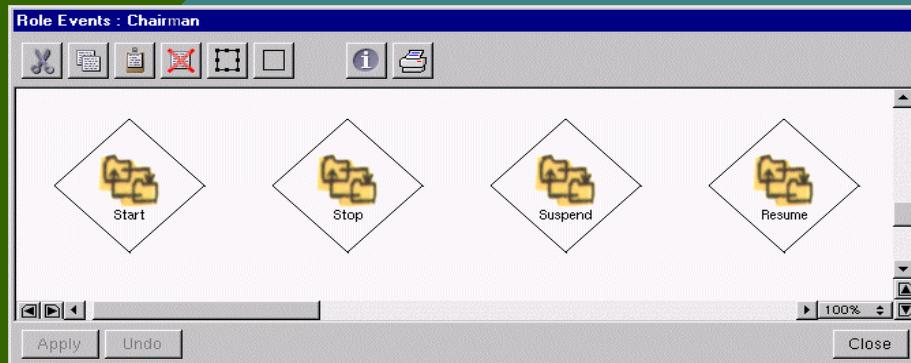
```
virtual process type theUFSmgrImp;
inherits <<package Name_Definition/block type USM/block type UFS>> i_UFSmgr
fpar in FSEPref objRef, ...;
```

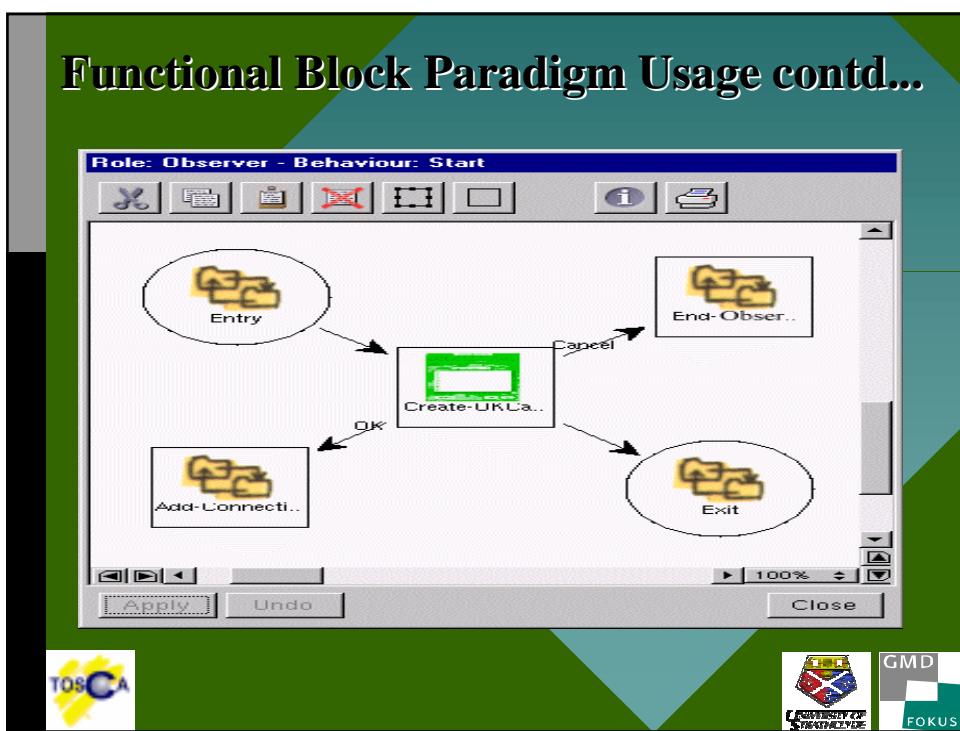
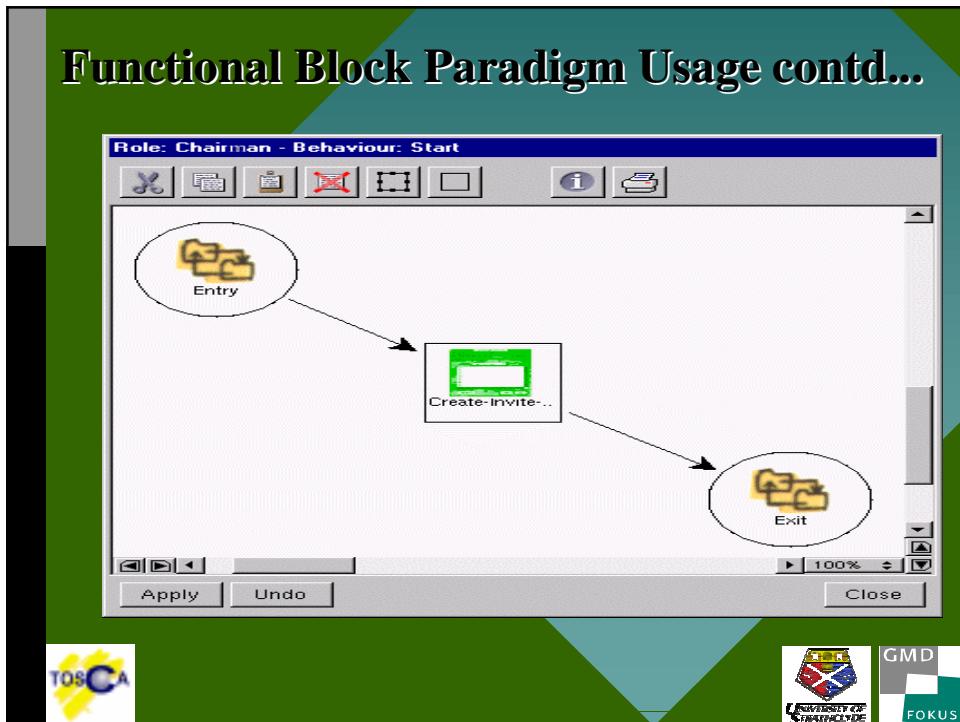


## Functional Block Paradigm Usage

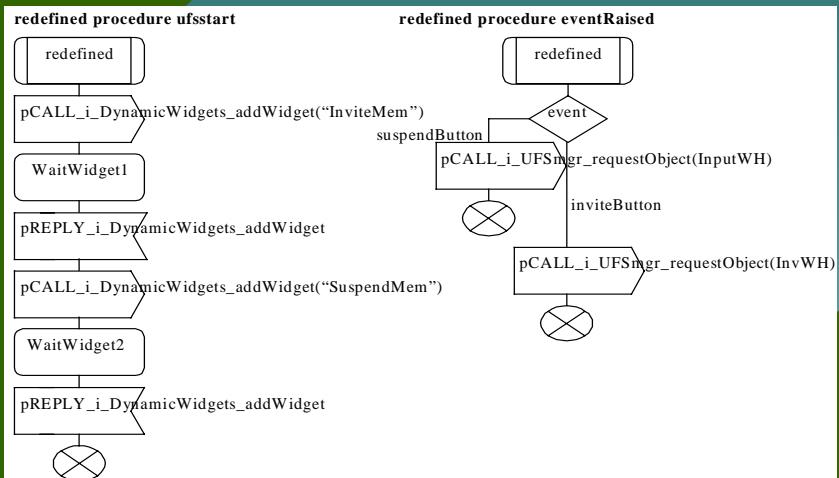


## Functional Block Paradigm Usage contd...



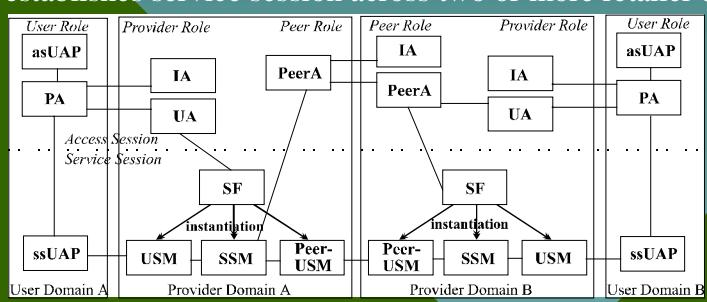


## Example of Specialising SDL

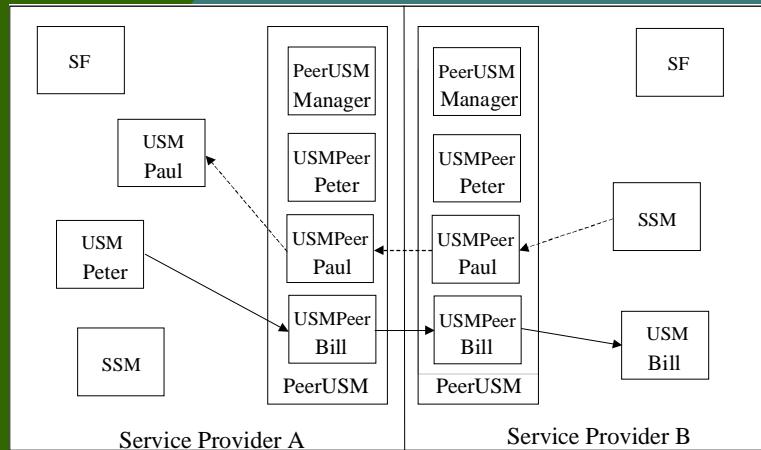


## Federation

- domain federation
  - provides environment for two or more providers to transparently offer service across their domains by setting up access session
  - is basis for and governs:
- service federation
  - establishes service session across two or more retailer domains



## Basic Design of PeerUSMs



## Experienced Interactions

Issue related to federation of same services:

- clash between the role specified in the invitation and the role assigned to the initial user (Board-Meeting, Videophone Service)

Issues related to federation of slightly different services:

- role cardinality
- implemented policies like:  
‘When chairman goes, the session goes.’



## Conclusions

Frameworks allow semantics to be captured  
AND re-used

Paradigm tools allow for rapid service  
creation

- no need to know framework specialisation details
- no need to know programming or specification languages or distributed environments to create services



## Conclusions contd

SDL models of services allow for

- animation (look and feel of the services)
- more detailed exploration of service behaviour
- test case generation and execution against service

Service interworking causes service interactions

- federation contract: when are two services compatible?



**<http://www.teltec.dcu.ie/tosca>**

