

Bridging Communities with pMOOSBridge ss

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Abstract

This document will give you a description of how to use **pMOOSBridge** to link multiple MOOS communities together.

1 Introduction

pMOOSBridge is a powerful tool in building MOOS derived systems. It allows messages to pass between communities and is able to rename the messages as they are shuffled between communities. Many of the sections in this document rely on **pMOOSBridge** to set up different communications topologies. There is no correct topology — choose one that works for your own needs. One in-

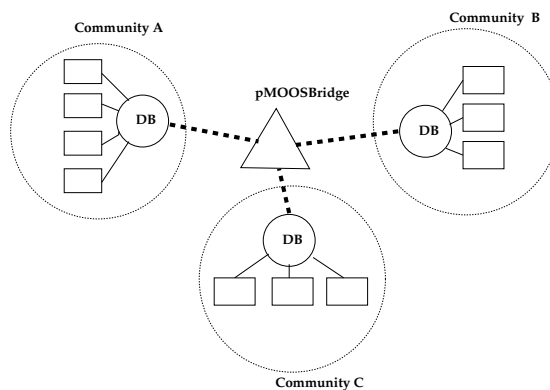


Figure 1: A possible MOOSBridge configuration. One instance of **pMOOSBridge** can “talk” to a limitless number of communities. The configuration block specifies what should be mapped or “shared” between communities and how it should be done. The **SHARE** command specifies precisely what variables should be shared between which communities.

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configuration block specifies what should be mapped or “shared” between communities and how it should be done. The **SHARE** command specifies precisely what variables should be shared between which communities and the syntax is intuitive:

```
SHARE= Comm@Host:Port[V1[,V2...]] -> Comm@Host:port [V1,V2...]
```

The triplet Comm@Host:Port is a description of a community — name and hostname/port pair. The community description can be omitted on the l.h.s of the arrow in which case the mission-file-scope defaults are assumed (see the example below). Each variable (“V”) on the l.h.s (source) community will be inserted into the community on the r.h.s. If no variables names are specified on the r.h.s (destination) community the original names are used, otherwise there is a one to one mapping between variable names on the l.h.s and new variable names (aliases) on the r.h.s. If however there are more named shared variables than aliases, the variables for which a alias is not specified retain there original names.

For example

```
SHARE= VehA@nym.robots.ox.ac.uk:9000 [GPS_X]->VehB@kayak.mit.edu:9000 [GPS_X]
```

Here the variable **GPS_X** is shared between a community called “VehA” running from a MOOSDB on the machine called “nym.robots.ox.ac.uk’ listening on port 9000 is being inserted into a community called “VehB” using a MOOSDB running on the machine called “VehB@kayak.mit.edu” also listening on port 9000. In both communities the variable is called “GPS_X”. However when viewed with something like **uMS** (see the document on Graphical Tools) it can be seen that the **m_sOriginatingCommunity** member of the **MOOSMsg** carrying this data in the “VehB” community will be “VehA”.

```
SHARE= VehA@nym.robots.ox.ac.uk:9000 [GPS_X]->VehB@kayak.mit.edu:9000 [GPS_X_A]
```

This is similar to the above example only **pMOOSBridge** will rename “GPS_X” to “GPS_X_A” in the destination community. The next example shows how the source address need not be specified. When omitted the source community is taken to be the community on which **pMOOSBridge** is running at the time. This example also shows how destination variable names may be omitted in which case the original (source community) variable name is preserved.

```
SHARE= [GPS_X]->VehB@kayak.mit.edu:9000
```

Finally more that one mapping can be specified in one line:

```
SHARE= [GPS_X,OVEN_TEMP]->VehB@kayak.mit.edu:9000 [GPS_X_A]
```

here **GPS_X** is being mapped and renamed to **GPS_X_A** in community “VehB” but the variable **OVEN_TEMP** is simply being shared without renaming. It is important to realise that sharing is not bidirectional. In this case a process notifying change in **GPS_X_A** in community “VehB” *would not* result in **pMOOSBridge** notifying the MOOSDB in community “VehA” that “GPS_X” has changed.

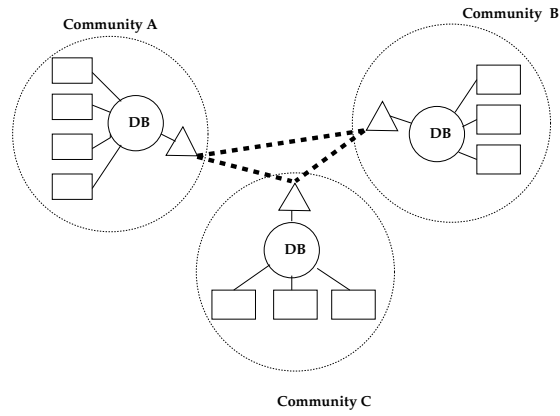


Figure 2: An alternative MOOSBridge Configuration — one bridge per community. This may be preferable if it is undesirable to have one process manage all the sharing of data. However it offers no *functional* advantage of the topology shown in Figure 1.