



CIMPLE

A new kind of provider environment

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Inova Development

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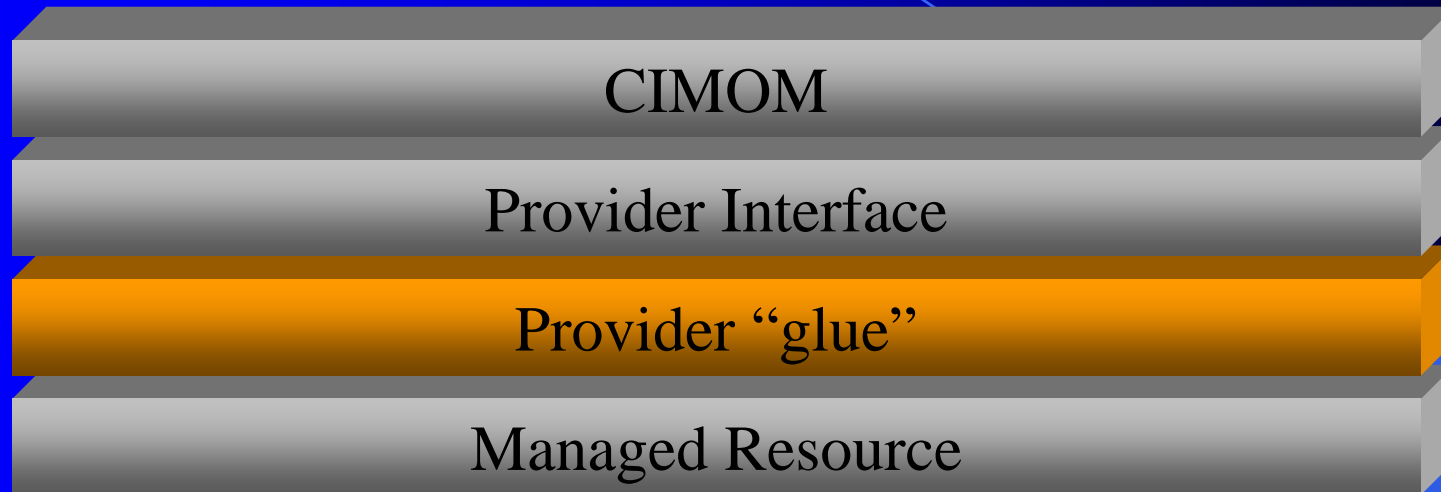


Introduction

What is CIMPLe?

- **CIMPLe** is an environment for developing providers with three key advantages.
 - They are very easy to build.
 - They are small.
 - They are fast.
 - They are more reliable.

Conventional Provider



The provider is mostly “glue” that maps a managed resource to a provider interface. **CIMPLE** eliminates the need to develop much of the provider.

Key simplifications

- Eliminates the need to implement several of the provider operations.
- Generates real classes in the target language from MOF classes.
- Generates the provider skeleton and CIM interface automatically.

Provider Operations

- Get-instance
- **Get-instance-names***
- Enum-instance
- **Enum-instance-names***
- **Get-property***
- **Set-property***
- Create-instance
- Modify-instance
- Delete-instance
- **Associators***
- **Associator-names***
- **References***
- **Reference-names***
- **Method-stubs***

***CIMPLE provides these operations**

Class generation

CIMPLE generates classes in the target language from MOF classes.

```
class Fan
{
    [key] string DeviceID;
    uint64 Speed;
    uint64 DesiredSpeed;

    uint64 SetSpeed(
        [in] uint64 speed);
};
```

```
class Fan
{
    Value<string> DeviceID;
    Value<uint64> Speed;
    Value<uint64> DesiredSpeed;
    CIMPLE_CLASS(Fan);
};
```

Provider skeleton generation

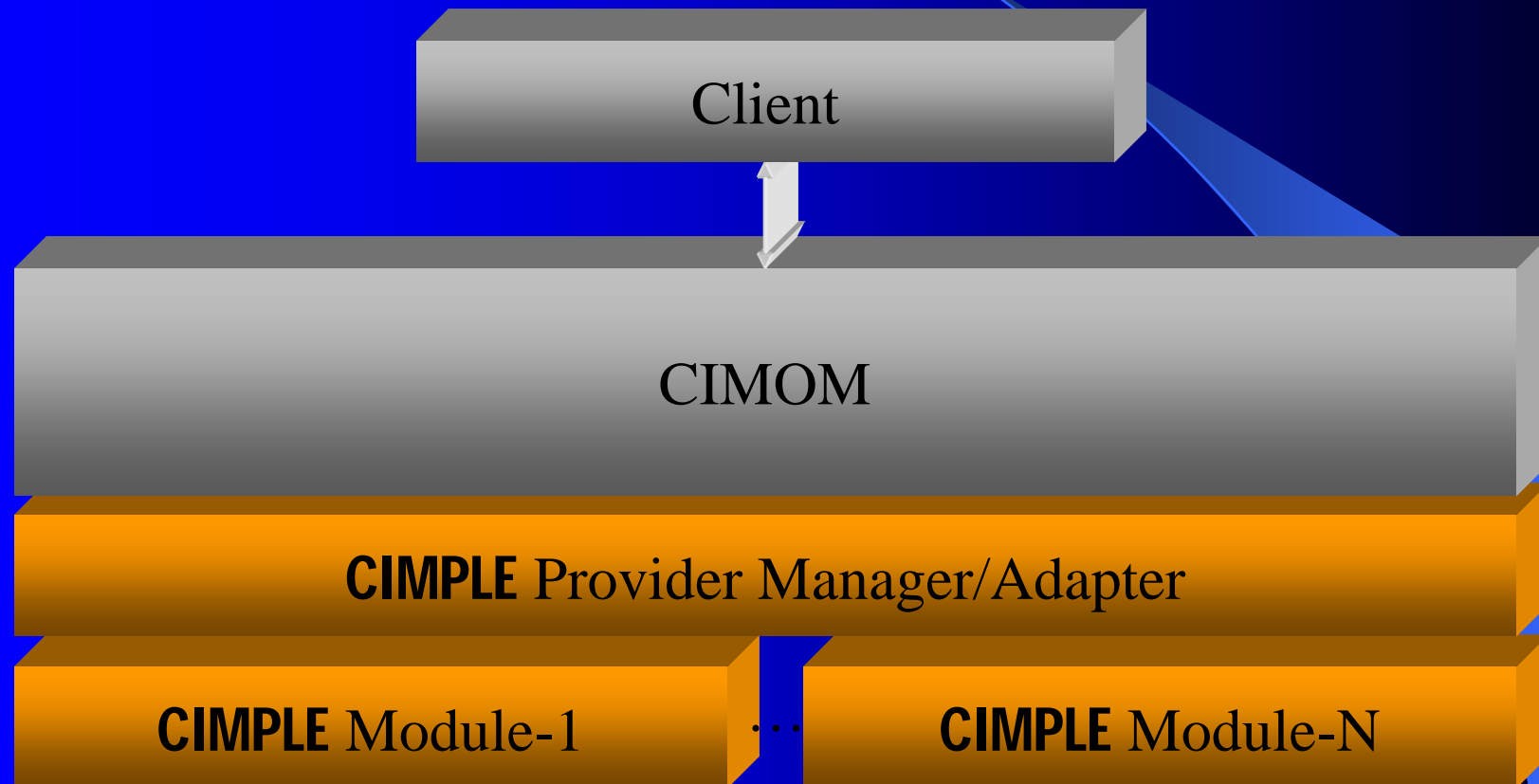
- Generates skeletons for instance operations.

```
Get_Instance_Status Fan_Provider::get_instance(Fan* inst)
{
    return GET_INSTANCE_UNSUPPORTED;
}
```

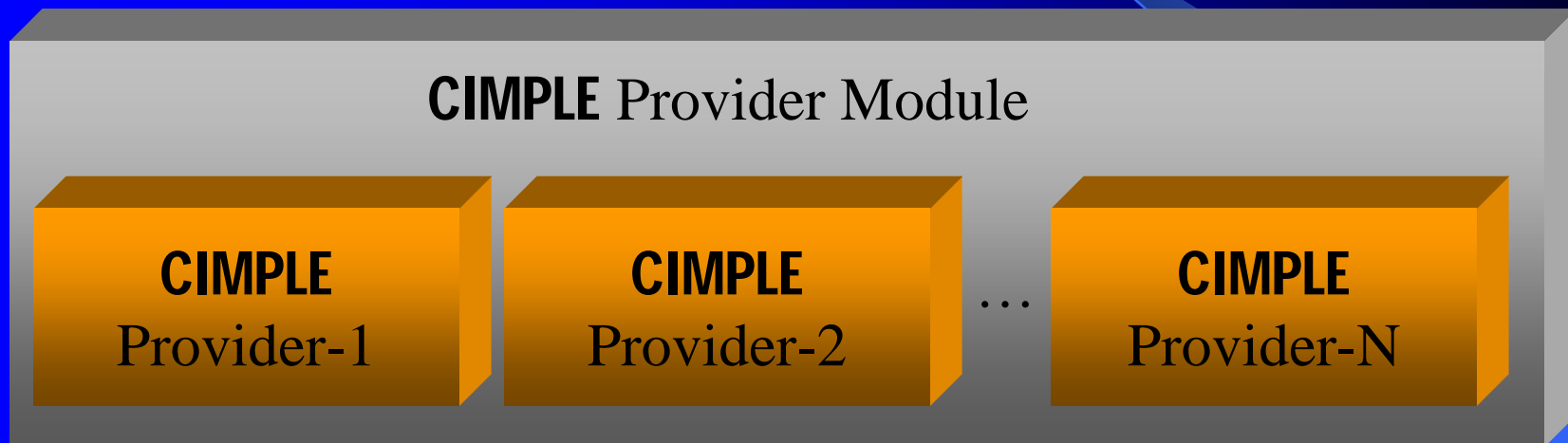
- Generates method signatures and method dispatchers.

```
Invoke_Method_Status Fan_Provider::SetSpeed(
    const Fan* inst,
    const Value<uint64>& DesiredSpeed,
    Value<uint32>& return_value)
{
    return INVOKE_METHOD_UNSUPPORTED;
}
```


Overall CIMPLe Architecture



CIMPLE Module Architecture





Motivation

The Problem

- Convention providers are:
 - **hard** to develop and maintain.
 - **error prone** – errors caught at run-time rather than compile-time.
 - too **large** for some environments (embedded).
 - too **slow** for some hardware (embedded).
- Management of the provider infrastructure dominates the provider development effort.

Dynamic interfaces

```
UInt32 GetSpeed(CIMInstance& fan) throw(Exception)
{
    UInt32 pos = fan.findProperty("speed");

    if (pos == PEG_NOT_FOUND)
        throw Exception("not found");

    try
    {
        UInt32 speed;
        fan.getProperty(pos).getValue().get(x);
        return speed;
    }
    catch(...)
    {
        throw Exception("type mismatch");
    }
}
```

What if Fan were a real class?

```
inline UInt32 GetSpeed(const Fan& fan)
{
    return fan.Speed.value;
}

// Or just 'fan.Speed.value'
```

Pegasus/CIMPLE

```
void Pegasus_example()
{
    try
    {
        CIMInstance inst("TheClass");
        inst.addProperty(CIMProperty("u", "hello"));
        inst.addProperty(CIMProperty("v", Uint32(99)));
        inst.addProperty(CIMProperty("w", Boolean(true)));
        inst.addProperty(CIMProperty("x", Real32(1.5)));

        Array<Uint32> y;
        y.append(1);
        y.append(2);
        y.append(3);
        inst.addProperty(CIMProperty("y", y));
        Uint32 pos = inst.findProperty("v");

        if (pos != PEG_NOT_FOUND)
        {
            Uint32 v;
            CIMProperty prop = inst.getProperty(pos);
            prop.getValue().get(v);
        }
    }
    catch(...)
    {
    }
}
```

```
void CIMPLE_example()
{
    TheClass* inst = TheClass::create();
    inst->u.value = "hello";
    inst->v.value = 99;
    inst->w.value = true;
    inst->x.value = 1.5;
    inst->y.value.append(1);
    inst->y.value.append(2);
    inst->y.value.append(3);
    uint32 v = inst->v.value;
    destroy(inst);
}
```

Speed/size comparison

	Pegasus	CIMPLE	Improvement
Speed*	11.04 seconds	0.6 seconds	18 times faster
Object size	2102 bytes	240 bytes	9 times smaller

* One million iterations



Advantages

CIMPLE advantages

- **Easier** – eliminates busy work, allowing one to concentrate on the core problem.
- **Smaller** – reduces object size and memory usage.
- **Faster** – improves performance.
- **Reliable** – catches at compile time rather than run-time.
- **Interoperable** – could potentially run under any CIMOM.

Easier

- Development easier with *first class objects*.
- Fewer instance provider operations to implement.
- No need to implement association operations.
- Method signatures automatically generated.
- Tools automate complex activities:
 - **genclass** – generates C++ classes from MOF.
 - **genprov** – generates provider skeletons.
 - **regmod** – registers provider with Pegasus.
 - **testmod** – pre-loads and tests providers.

Smaller

- **CIMPLE** providers have smaller **object size**.
- **CIMPLE** providers use **heap size**.

CIMOM vs. provider size

- The object size of the CIMOM is a fixed cost.
- The cost of the provider is a variable cost (it increases as you add or enhance providers).

Faster

- Use of first-class objects reduces overhead by one order of magnitude (no longer necessary to search property lists).

Reliable

Due to first class objects:

- more errors can be detected at compile time.
- complexity is substantially reduced.

Interoperable

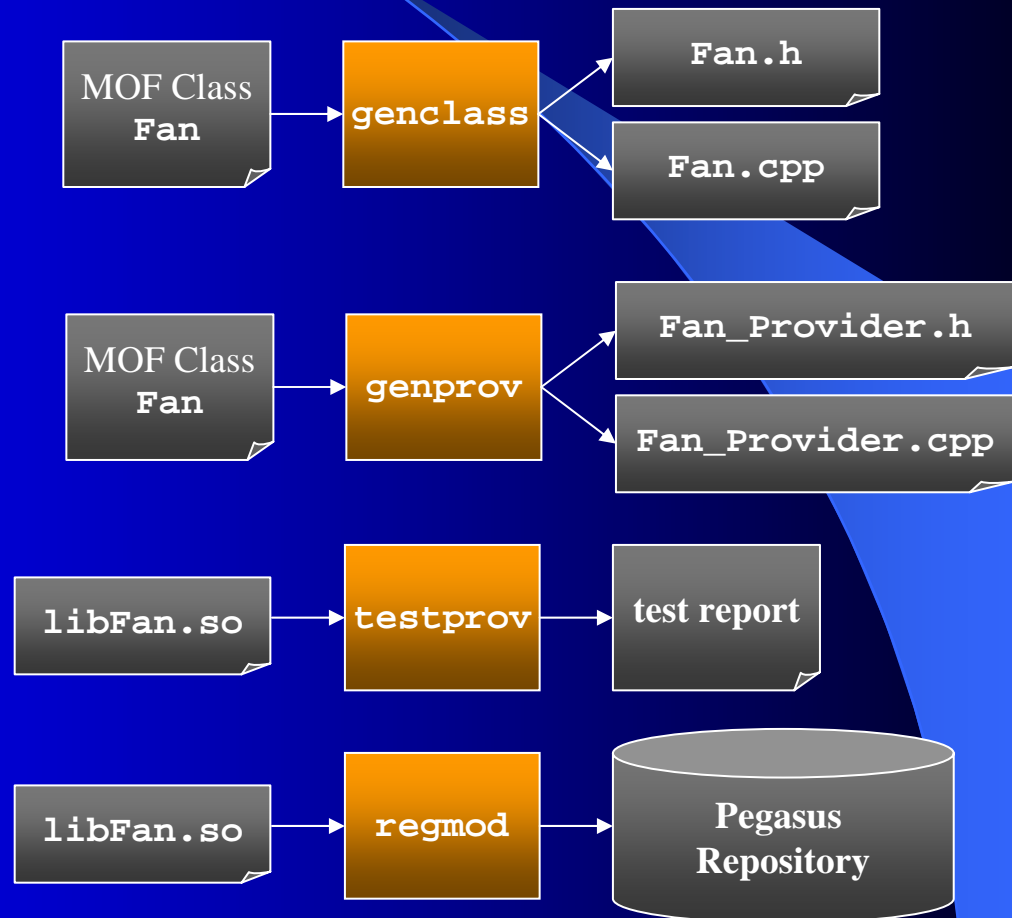
- **CIMPLE** was designed to work with any CIMOM (or environment).
- **CIMPLE** provider can be loaded by Pegasus today.



Developing the provider

CIMPLE provider development

1. Define MOF class.
2. Generate class (**genclass**).
3. Generate provider skeleton (**genprov**).
4. Implement operations.
5. Pre-test provider (**testprov**).
6. Register provider with Pegasus.



Define the MOF class

```
// repository.mof

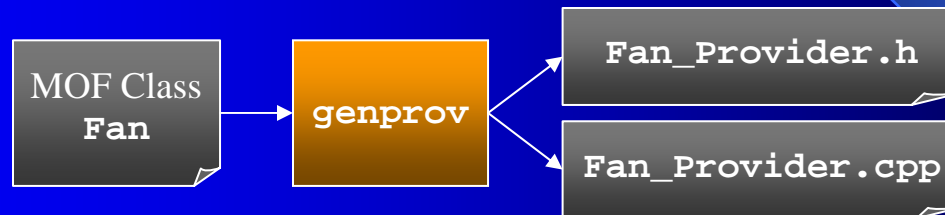
class Fan
{
    [key] string DeviceID;
    uint64 Speed;
    uint64 DesiredSpeed;
    uint32 SetSpeed([in] uint64 DesiredSpeed);
};
```

Generate the class



```
% genclass Fan
Created Fan.h
Created Fan.cpp
% _
```

Generate provider skeleton



```
% genprov Fan
Created Fan_Provider.h
Created Fan_Provider.cpp
% _
```

get_instance method

```
// Fan_Provider.cpp:

Get_Instance_Status Fan_Provider::get_instance(Fan* inst)
{
    // Only one fan in this system.

    if (inst->DeviceID.value == "FAN01")
    {
        if (!inst->Speed.null)
            inst->Speed.value = _get_fan_speed(1);

        if (!inst->DesiredSpeed.null)
            inst->DesiredSpeed.value = 0;

        return GET_INSTANCE_OK;
    }

    return GET_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND;
}
```

SetSpeed method

```
// Fan_Provider.cpp:

Invoke_Method_Status Fan_Provider::SetSpeed(
    const Fan* inst,
    const Value<uint64>& DesiredSpeed,
    Value<uint32>& return_value)
{
    // Only one fan in this system.

    if (inst->DeviceID == "FAN01")
    {
        _set_desired_speed(1, DesiredSpeed);
        return_value.value = _get_fan_speed(1);
        return INVOKE_METHOD_OK;
    }

    return INVOKE_METHOD_FAILED;
}

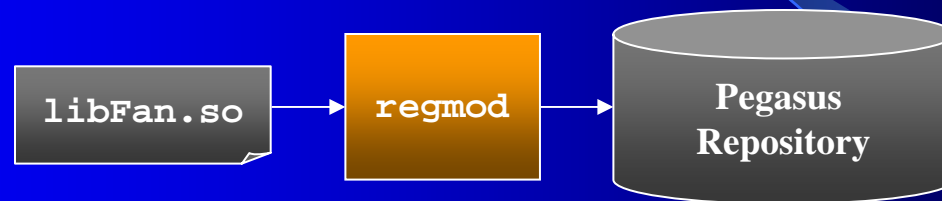
// Note: Pegasus version of SetSpeed() is 87 lines of code.
```

Pre-test the provider



```
% testprov libcmplfan.so  
% _
```


Register module with Pegasus



```
% regmod libcmplfan.so  
% _
```

Provider size comparison

	Pegasus	CIMPLE	Savings
libcmplfan.so	26,021 bytes	6,664 bytes	75 percent
load()	3,837 bytes	502 bytes	87 percent
get_instance()	1,480 bytes	242 bytes	84 percent
SetSpeed()	6,598 bytes	72 bytes	99 percent

Note: savings increases with the complexity of the provider



Conclusion

Status

Complete:

- Instance providers
- Method providers
- Association providers

Work in progress:

- Indication providers
- CMPI adapter
- Query providers
- Access control

Possible CIMPLe Applications

- Provider engine for SMASH.
- Provider engine for WSManagement.
- Integration with other CIMOMs.
- First-class-object-based client interface.
- In-memory repository.
- Basis for a CIMOM.

Obtaining CIMPLE

- CIMPLE can be downloaded from <http://www.cimple.org>.

Contact us

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