# **Data Distribution Service**



**GW Tech Talks** 

### DDS

### **Outline**

- What is DDS
- DDS Architecture
- Features and Capabilities of DDS
- Use Cases and Applications of DDS
- Performance
- Conclusion

### DDS

#### What is DDS?

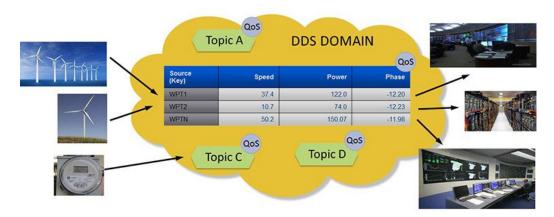
DDS (**Data Distribution Service**) is a middleware protocol and API standard that enables efficient and scalable data communication in distributed systems by abstracting the complexity of network communication.

- Supports real-time, reliable, and interoperable data exchange
- Developed by the Object Management Group(OMG)
- Proposed as a data connectivity standard for real-time Industrial Internet of Things (IoT)

# Key Concepts of DDS

#### **Data-Centricity**

- Data is the primary concern and all systems are designed around it.
- DDS is designed around the concept of data-centricity, and the data is the primary focus.
- Data is described using a data model (e.g., using IDL or XML) and shared among applications transparently.

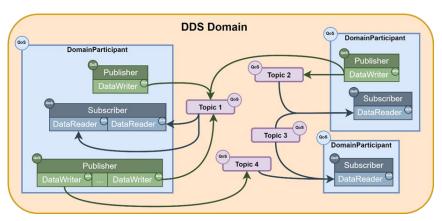


# Key Concepts of DDS

#### **Publish-Subscribe Pattern**

A messaging pattern used in distributed systems.

- Publishers are not aware of subscribers and vice versa.
- Publishers publish data to specific topics, and subscribers express interest in specific topics to receive data.



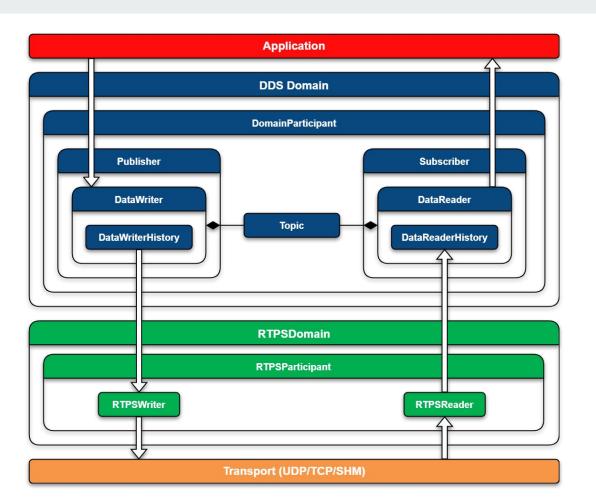
# Key Concepts of DDS

### **Quality of Service (QoS)**

QoS refers to a mechanisms used to ensure that data traffic transmitted over a network maintains a certain level of quality. QoS is critical for applications requiring high quality and low latency communication.

- The main objectives of QoS are bandwidth management, latency reduction, jitter reduction, packet loss management.
- QoS archives these objectives through traffic shaping, prioritization, resource reservation, policing.

# **DDS** Architecture



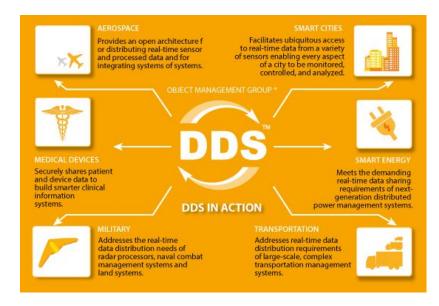
# Features and Capabilities of DDS

- Type Syntax and Language Mappings (IDL)
- DDSI-RTPS (DDS Interoperability Real-Time Publish-Subscribe)
- DDS provides fine-grained control over communication parameters through QoS policies.
  - QoS configuration can be done at each entity level individually.
- Dynamic Discovery and Configuration
- Security
  - Authentication
  - Access Control
  - Cryptographic
- Support for Large-scale and Complex Systems

## Use Cases and Applications of DDS

Used for Real Time system that require reliable and timely data distribution.

- Defense and Aerospace Applications
- Industrial Automation and Control Systems
- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Healthcare and Medical Systems



# <u>Use Cases and Applications of DDS</u>

#### **NASA Launch Control System**

NASA's Launch Control System at KSC is one of the world's largest SCADA systems, with over 400,000 control points. The DDS based system was first used during the successful first launch of the Orion spacecraft.

DDS intelligently distributes updates from thousands of sensors. It also stores all data for later analysis and allows all information to be viewed (after downsampling) on HMI stations in the control room.

#### **THALES**

Naval Combat Management Systems

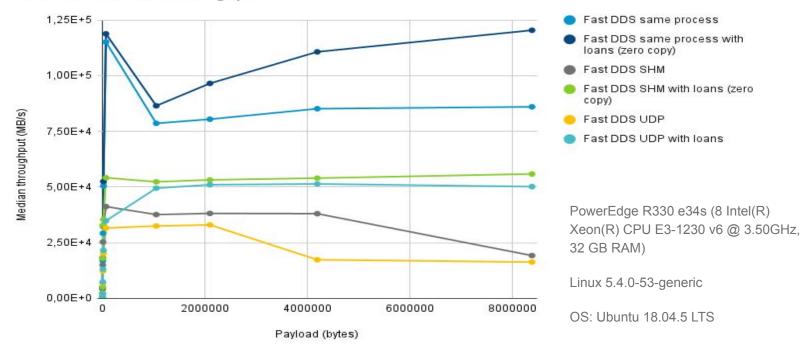
DDS is underpinning Thales Combat Management systems and naval applications including its flagship TACTICOS Net Centric Solution



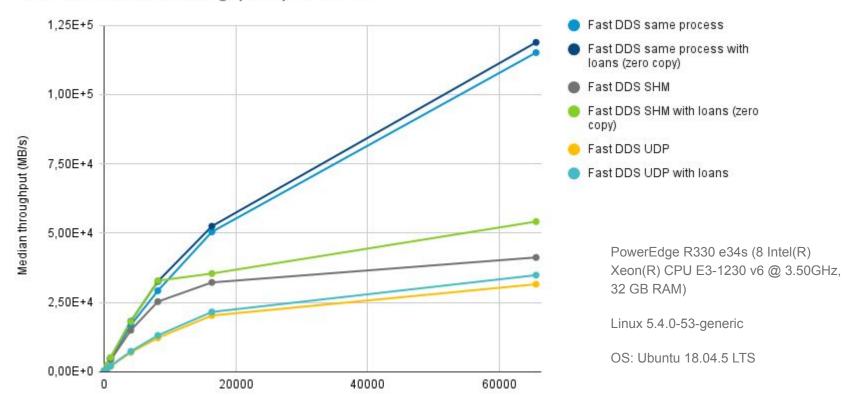


### **Fast DDS Performance**

Fast DDS v2.8.0 Throughput



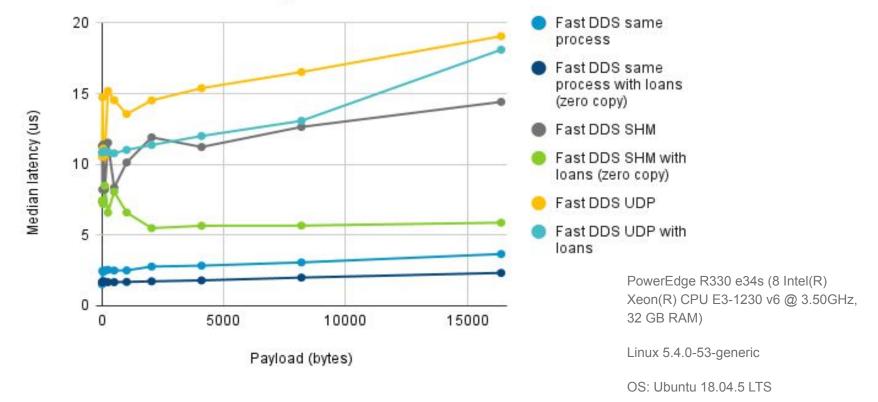
### Fast DDS v2.8.0 Throughput up to 65 kB



Payload (bytes)

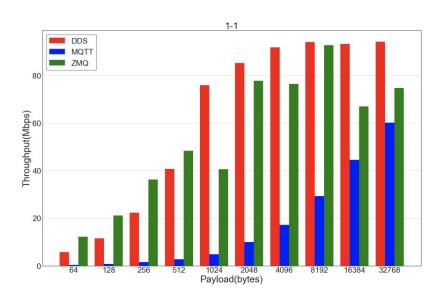
# **DDS Latency**

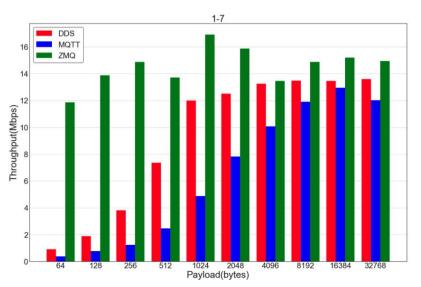
# Fast DDS v2.8.0 Latency



### DDS vs Other Protocols

### **Throughput Comparison**





\*High-frequency Data-flow Tests: 1pub-1sub & 1pub-7sub, PubRate: unlimited. Figure shows mean throughput over five runs. QoS settings: Unicast, Reliable, No Batching

### DDS vs Other Protocols

### **Latency Comparison**

Target	Latency (us)
Kafka	73
MQTT	27
Cyclone DDS	8
Zenoh-brokered	21
Zenoh-p2p	10
Zenoh-pico	5
ping	1

Target	Latency (us)
Kafka	84
MQTT	45
Cyclone DDS	38
Zenoh-brokered	41
Zenoh-p2p	16
Zenoh-pico	13
ping	7

Single-machine

Multiple-Machine

#### WHY

- OMG Standard (Widely use)
- Open Source
- Interoperability
- Real-time support
- Dynamic Discovery
- Security (Auth Authorize) \*\*\*WAN
- Cost effective

### DDS

#### Conclusion

DDS is a powerful middleware protocol for distributed systems.

#### The key concepts of DDS

- publish-subscribe communication,
- data-centricity, and
- QoS policies.

#### The benefits of DDS

- reliability,
- real-time communication,
- scalability, and
- flexibility.

Ongoing research and development efforts to enhance DDS in terms of performance, security, and interoperability



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