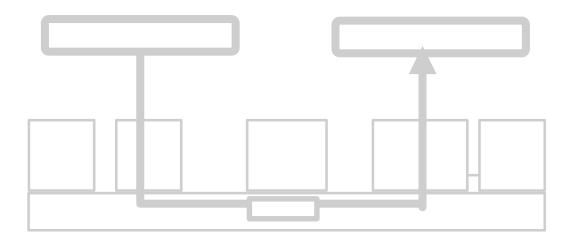
### A Tour of CORBA

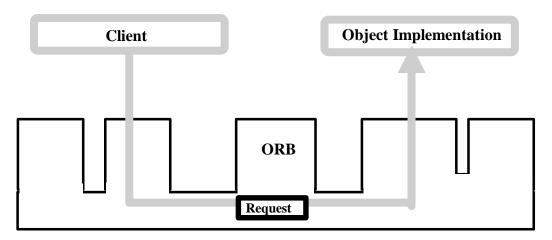
# A Brief Technical Tour through the standard.....



Copyright © 1994, Object Management Group. [1]

Title: OMG Logo.FH3 Creator: FreeHand 3.1 CreationDate: 3/22/92 9:59 A Quick History Caller Caller Interconnection Network Stub Skeleton Callee Callee Copyright © 1994, Object Management Group. [2]

## A Request



#### A request consists of:

- target object
- operation
- parameters
- optional request context

Copyright © 1994, Object Management Group. [3]

#### A Scalable Architecture



Different Scales

Widely distributed Objects

Different Types

OODB Objects



**Network-Distributed Objects** 

**OLTP Objects** 



**Multi-process, local Objects** 

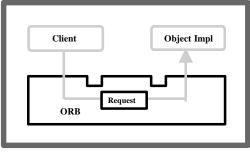
C++ Objects



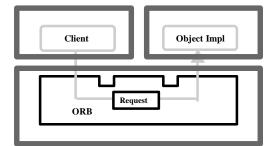
**Lightweight, single-process Objects** 

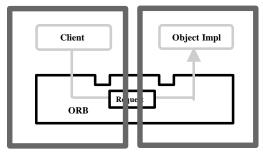
Copyright © 1994, Object Management Group. [4]

### Different ORB Types



Single-Process Library Resident





Client & Implementation Resident

Server or Operating-System Based

Copyright © 1994, Object Management Group. [5]

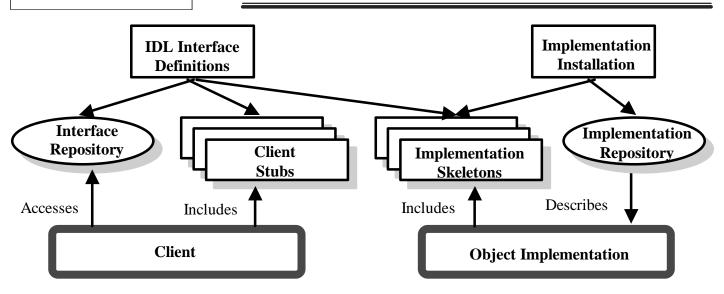
#### OMG IDL

Key component of the standard is **OMG Interface Definition** Language (IDL):

- mappings will be provided for many languages/compilers;
- independent of any particular language/compiler;
- multiple-inheritance, public interface-structured specification language;
- not for implementation.
- primary support for interoperability between static and dynamic requests mechanisms.

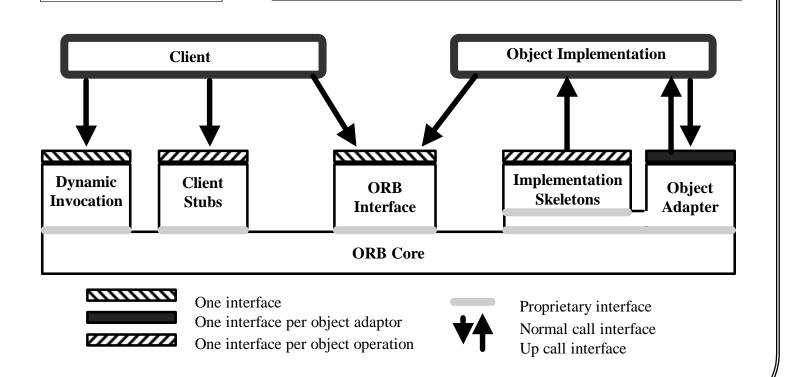
Copyright © 1994, Object Management Group. [6]

#### **Interfaces**



- All objects are defined in IDL by specifying their interfaces.
- Object definitions (interfaces) are manifested as objects in the Interface Repository, as client stubs, and as implementation skeletons.
- Descriptions of object implementations are maintained as objects in the Implementation Repository.

### CORBA Components



Copyright © 1994, Object Management Group. [8]

#### CORBA Components

Client stub Each stub represents an object operation (a possible request) which a

client invokes in a language-dependent manner (e.g., by calling a

subroutine which represents the operation).

**Dynamic Invocation** Alternatively, a client may dynamically construct and invoke request

objects which can represent any object operation.

**Implementation Skeleton** Each skeleton provides the interface through which a method receives a

request.

**Object Adapter** Each object adapter provides access to those services of an ORB (such as

activation, deactivation, object creation, object reference management)

used by a particular ilk of object implementation.

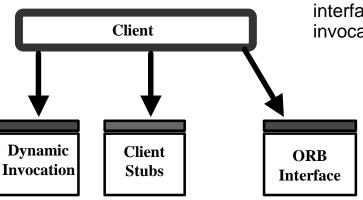
**ORB Interface** The interface to the small set of ORB operations common to all objects,

e.g., the operation which returns an object's interface type.

Copyright © 1994, Object Management Group. [9]

#### Client Side

Clients perform requests using object references.



Clients may issue requests through object interface stubs (static) or dynamic invocation interface.

Clients may access general ORB services:

- Interface Repository.
- Context Management.
- List Management.
- Request Management.

Copyright © 1994, Object Management Group. [10]

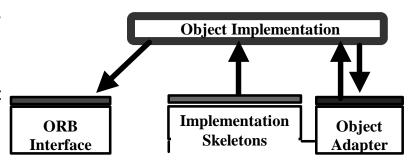
### Implementation Side

Implementations receive requests through skeletons (without knowledge of invocation approach).

The Object Adapter adapts to vagaries of object implementation scheme.

The Basic Object Adapter provides for:

- management of references;
- method invocation;
- authentication;
- implementation registration;
- activation/deactivation.



### Examples ORB's

**Client-and implementation-resident** ORB implemented as libraries (routines)

resident in the clients and in the

implementations.

**Library-resident** ORB and implementations implemented as

libraries (routines) resident in the client.

**Server-based** ORB is implemented as a server (separate

process) which brokers requests between client

and implementation processes.

**System-based** ORB is part of the operating system.

Copyright © 1994, Object Management Group. [12]

### Example Adapters

**Basic Object Adapter** Intended for implementations that are separate programs

(processes) with no "ORB-like" services, the basic adapter provides for object reference generation and management, method invocation and request delivery, implementation

registration, activation and deactivation.

**OODB Adapter** As OODB's provide some "ORB-like" services (e.g.,

object reference generation and management), this adapter is tuned to integrate OODB's with ORB distribution and

communication.

**Library Adapter** Tuned for implementations resident in the client's process

space, this adapter provides minimal implementation management and high-performance data transfer.

#### Dynamic Requests

The Dynamic Invocation Interface (DII) allows clients to dynamically:

- discover objects;
- discover objects' interfaces;
- create requests;
- invoke requests;
- receive responses.

#### DII Features

#### Major features of Dynamic Invocation Interface:

- requests appear as objects themselves;
- requests are reusable;
- invocation may be synchronous or asynchronous; requests may be generated dynamically, statically or in combination approach.

Copyright © 1994, Object Management Group. [15]

### Request Components

**Object reference** identifies the target object.

**Operation** identifies which operation to perform.

Parameters the input, output and in-out parameters defined for the operation; may be specified

individually or as a list.

**Context object** the context within which the request is to be performed.

**Results** the result values returned by the operation.

**Environment** the execution environment and exception information of the operation.

**Request handle** the identifier for this instance of the request.

Copyright © 1994, Object Management Group. [16]

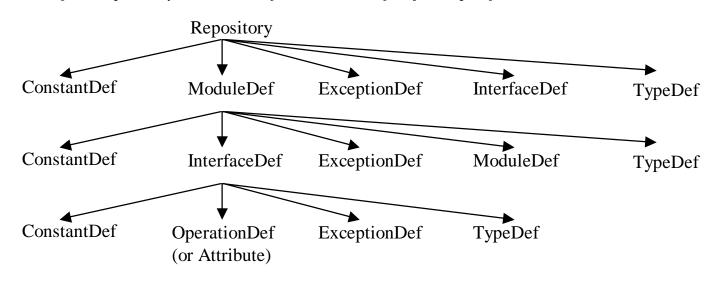
### Interface Repository

#### Integrated Interface Repository provides:

- Dynamic client access to interface definitions to construct a request.
- Dynamic type-checking of request signatures.
- Traversal of inheritance graphs.
- ORB-to-ORB interoperability.

### Repository Structure

The interface repository service is defined as a set of objects specified in IDL:



Copyright © 1994, Object Management Group. [18]