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Distributed Computing and Persistence

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Distribution and Persistence

- Objects existing over space and time
 - Objects over space = distribution
 - Objects over time = persistence
- Outside the language environment
- Introduces new failure modes
- Usually treated separately



Preserving and Reconstituting Objects

- Simplest form possible
- Allows reconstituting a copy
- System includes default implementation
- Custom implementations possible



ObjectStreams

- Self-identifying byte streams
- Utilize Java™ `Stream` abstraction
- Preserve object by writing to a stream
- Reconstitute by reading from a stream



Some Technical Details

- Identification by structure
- All objects in a graph serialized
- Multiple references and cycles preserved



Example

- Write out an object

```
FileOutputStream f = new  
    FileOutputStream("tmp");  
ObjectOutput s = new  
    ObjectOutputStream(f);  
s.writeObject("Today");  
s.writeObject(new Date());  
s.flush();
```



Example

- Now read it back

```
FileInputStream in = new
    FileInputStream("tmp");
ObjectInputStream s = new
    ObjectInputStream(in);
String today =
    (String)s.readObject();
Date date =
    (Date)s.readObject();
```




Extending for “Special” Objects

- `writeObject` and `readObject` methods
- Objects can refuse to be serialized
 - Mark fields as `transient`
 - Throw exception
 - Default is NOT to serialize



Distributed Objects

- Method calls across VM boundaries
- Remote procedure call extended to Java™
- Leverage the universality of the Java™ virtual language



Preserving the Java Object Model

- Distributed objects are Java™-based objects
- Distributed interfaces are Java™-based interfaces
- Object references carry their true type
- Method invocation may fail in new ways



Taking Discontinuity Seriously

- No global knowledge
- Partial failure
- No central administration
- No temporal ordering



Unify and Simplify: JavaSpaces

- Network repository for grouped objects
- Continuous over time and space
- Unifies persistence and communication
- Wormholes between VMs



Object Sequences

- Ordered sets of Java™-based objects
- Basic entity for persistence and communication
- Can contain any object extending `Object`



Methods on Object Sequences

- `put()` into a `JavaSpace`
- `get()` from a `JavaSpace`
- `remove()` from a `JavaSpace`



Templates

- Object sequences with `Null` values
- Used in `get()` and `remove()` methods
- Associative lookup based on value



Transactions

- Discontinuities made atomic
- Required for reliability
- Span multiple operations in a JavaSpace
- Span multiple JavaSpaces



Two Phase Commit

- JavaSpaces act as managers
- Participants defined by an Interface

`join()`

`prepare()`

`commit()`

`abort()`

`ping()`



Replication

- Avoid a single failure point
- Policies via consistency guarantees
- Unexplored design space
 - Clear at the edges
 - Fuzzy everywhere else



Schedules

- Currently an AD project
- Early access sometime this summer
- Products within the next 12 months



Further Information

- Watch

<http://chatsubo.javasoft.com/>