

A CORBA Language Mapping for Tcl

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CORBA

- De-facto standard for distributed systems
- Ideal for heterogeneous systems, independent of Hardware, Operating System, Programming Language and Vendor
- Open standard, documents freely available
- Based on Client/Server model
- Object-oriented

Processing a CORBA Request

Interface Description Language

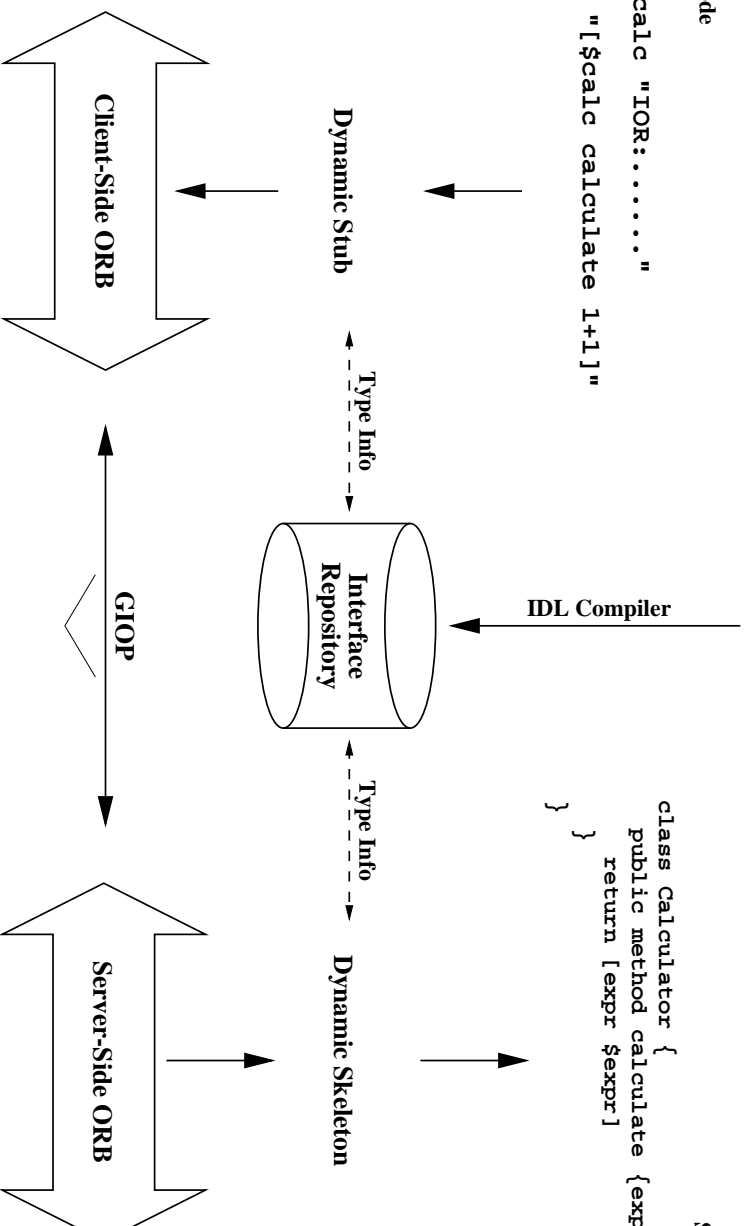
```
interface Calculator {  
    double calculate (in string expr);  
};
```

Client code

```
set calc "IOR:....."  
puts ["$calc calculate 1+1"]
```

Server code

```
class Calculator {  
    public method calculate {expr} {  
        return [expr $expr]  
    }  
}
```



CORBA Language Mapping

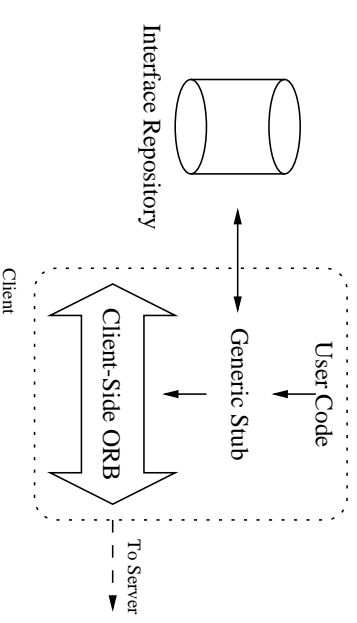
- Maps IDL data types to target language types
 - Simple data types (`boolean`, `short`, `long`, `double`, `string`, ...)
 - Complex data types (`struct`, `sequence`, `any`, ...)
- Defines representation of client-side stubs
- Representation of server-side skeletons
- Official language mappings exist for C, C++, Java, Smalltalk, Ada, COBOL, Python and IDLscript

Tcl Language Mapping - IDL Types

- Most simple IDL types can be represented with native Tcl types
- Other types (unsigned long (32 bit), long long (64 bit), fixed (fixed-point decimal)) are mapped to Tcl strings
- Complex types are mapped to Tcl lists, e.g. {foo bar} matches `sequence<string>`
- Thanks to Tcl's lax type system, IDL data types blend in naturally and intuitively

Tcl Language Mapping - Client-Side Stubs

- Stubs are mapped to Tcl procedures, “handles”, that encapsulate object address
- First argument is interpreted as operation name, remaining arguments as parameters
- Type information is retrieved from the Interface Repository at runtime ⇒ client side is fully dynamic
- Open question: garbage collection of handles? (Core patch!)



Tcl Language Mapping - Server-Side Skeletons

- *Servants* (instances of a Skeleton) have state, code and identity ⇒ servants are objects!
- Consequently, skeletons are mapped to [INCR TCL] classes
- The user extends the generic skeleton base class and implements an interface's methods
- Type information is retrieved from the Interface Repository at runtime ⇒ server side is fully dynamic
- Open questions: multiple inheritance, garbage collection?

Language Mapping Summary

- IDL types must be mapped to native Tcl types and have an intuitive string representation
- Stubs and skeletons should be fully dynamic, without requiring compile-time information
- Client side needs asynchrony features to keep the event loop running (especially for seamless Tk integration)
- Is garbage collection of handles/objects compulsory, or should the mapping only rely on current Tcl/[incr Tcl] features?

Current State

- **Combat/C++**
 - Tcl extension that hooks up to any CORBA 2.3 ORB
 - Full Client- and Server-side solution
- **Combat/Tcl**
 - Proof-of-concept version in pure Tcl
 - Full Client-side implementation
 - Ideal for heterogeneous environments, embedded devices or sandboxes