# Why Telecom Software Reuse Has Failed and How to Make It Work for You

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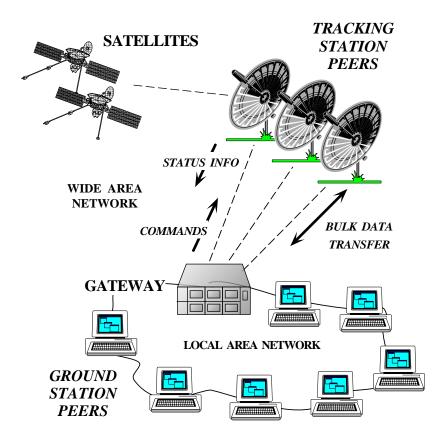


#### **Sponsors**

NSF, DARPA, Bellcore/Telcordia, BBN, Boeing, CDI/GDIS, Hughes, Kodak, Lockheed, Lucent, Microsoft, Motorola, Nokia, Nortel, OTI, SAIC, Siemens SCR, Siemens MED, Siemens ZT, Sprint, USENIX

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# **Motivation: the Communication Software Crisis**



- Symptoms
  - Hardware gets smaller, faster, cheaper
  - Software gets larger, slower, more expensive
- Culprits
  - Inherent and accidental complexity
- Solutions
  - Frameworks, components, patterns, and architecture

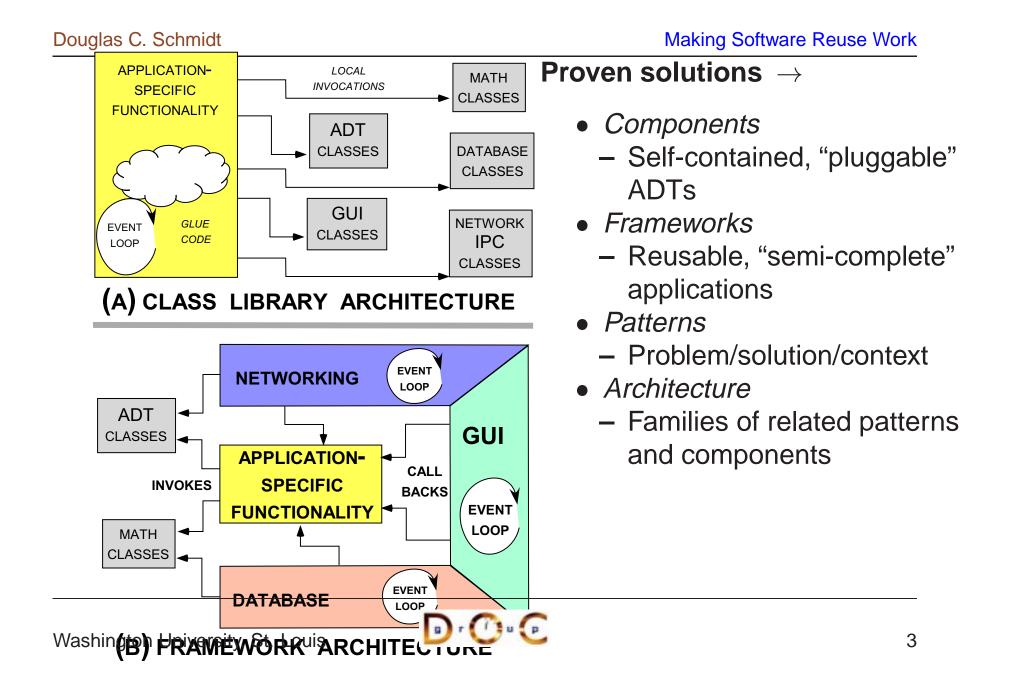
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Making Software Reuse Work

# Techniques for Improving Communication Software Quality, Reuse, and Productivity





## When Reality Sets In...

#### Components

#### **Frameworks**

• "Artifacts everyone wants to use, but very few are willing/able to build or afford"

### **Patterns**

- "Tangled webs of components" that give up all pretense of modularity or separation of concerns"

#### **Architecture**

• "An excuse to be vague" • "Those who can no longer develop become architects...;-)"

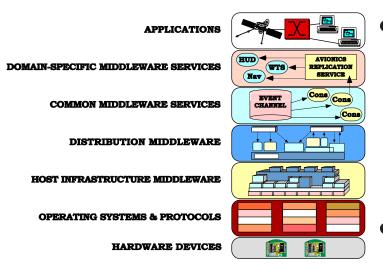
# Bottom-line: systematic reuse is hard...

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# Why Systematic Software Reuse has (Largely) Failed



Improper software process

- Reuse techniques are often decoupled from reality...
- Poor "expectation management"

### Lack of organizational support

- e.g., no economic incentives
- Lack of technical expertise
  - *e.g.*, limited knowledge of patterns and design principles



# Why We Need Reusable Communication Middleware

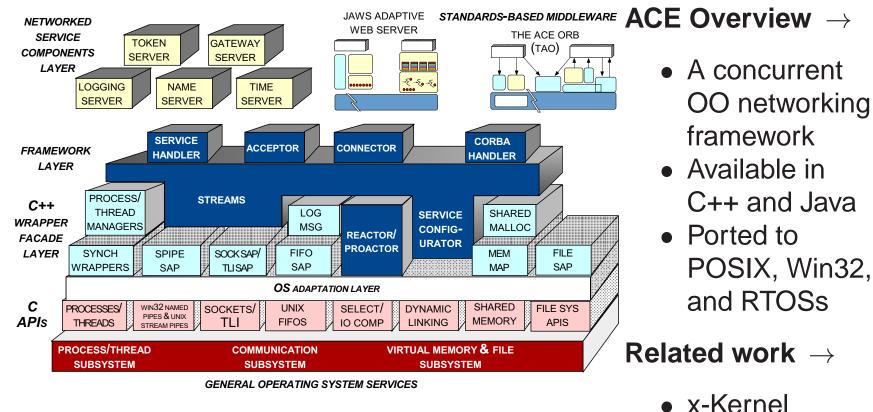
- System call-level programming is wrong abstraction for application developers, *e.g.*,
  - Too low-level  $\rightarrow$  error codes, endless reinvention
  - *Error-prone*  $\rightarrow$  HANDLEs lack type-safety, thread cancellation
  - Mechanisms do not scale  $\rightarrow$  Win32 TLS
  - Steep learning curve  $\rightarrow$  Win32 Named Pipes
  - Non-portable  $\rightarrow$  sockets and threads
  - Inefficient  $\rightarrow$  i.e., tedious for humans
- GUI frameworks are inadequate for communication software, *e.g.*,
  - Inefficient  $\rightarrow$  excessive use of virtual methods
  - Lack of features  $\rightarrow$  minimal threading and synchronization mechanisms, no network services

SysV

**STREAMS** 

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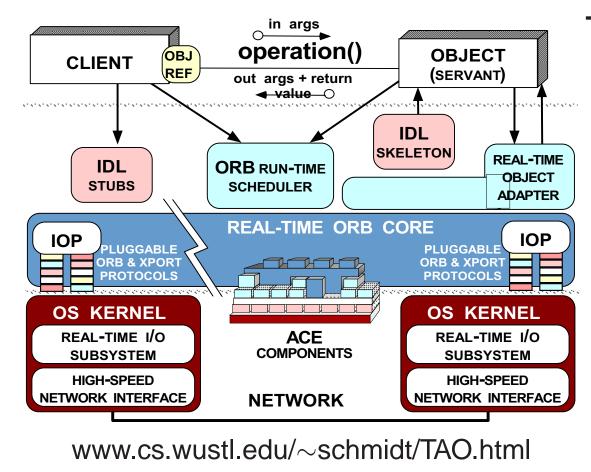
## **The ADAPTIVE Communication Environment (ACE)**



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#### www.cs.wustl.edu/~schmidt/ACE.html

# The ACE ORB (TAO)



#### TAO Overview $\rightarrow$

- An open-source, standards-based, real-time, high-performance CORBA ORB
- Runs on POSIX, Win32, & embedded RT platforms
  - *e.g.*, VxWorks,
     Chorus,
     LynxOS
- Leverages ACE

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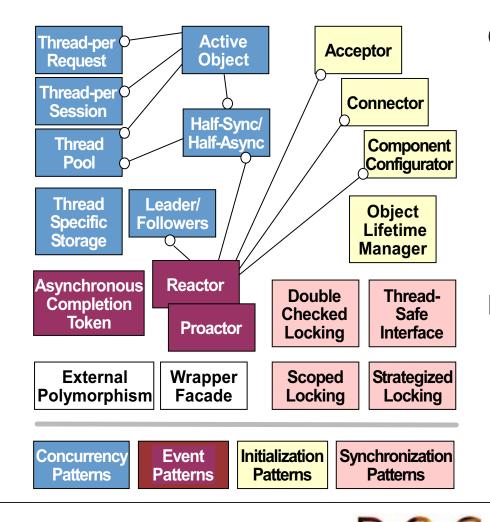
# **ACE and TAO Statistics**

- Over 30 person-years of effort
  - ACE > 185,000 LOC
  - TAO > 100,000 LOC
  - TAO IDL compiler > 100,000 LOC
  - TAO CORBA Object Services > 150,000 LOC
- Ported to UNIX, Win32, MVS, and RTOS platforms
- Large user community
  - www.cs.wustl.edu/~schmidt/ACEusers.html

- Currently used by dozens of companies
  - Bellcore, Boeing, Ericsson, Kodak, Lockheed, Lucent, Motorola, Nokia, Nortel, Raytheon, SAIC, Siemens, etc.
- Supported commercially
  - ACE  $\rightarrow$  www.riverace.com
  - TAO  $\rightarrow$  www.ociweb.com

# **Patterns for Communication Middleware**

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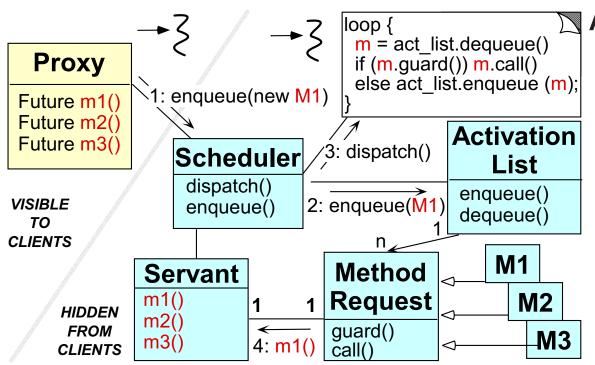
 $\textbf{Observation} \rightarrow$ 

 Project failures rarely result from unknown scientific principles, but from failing to apply proven engineering practices and patterns

### Benefits of Patterns $\rightarrow$

- Facilitate design reuse
- Preserve crucial design information
- Guide design choices

# **The Active Object Pattern**



### Active Object

- Decouples thread of method invocation from thread of method execution
- Simplifies synchronization of concurrent objects

www.cs.wustl.edu/~schmidt/patterns/ Act-Obj.ps.gz

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## How to Make Reuse Work for You

- Be patient
  - Good components, frameworks, and software architectures take time to develop
- Reuse-in-the-large works best when:
  - 1. The marketplace is competitive
  - 2. The domain is complex
  - 3. Skilled middleware developers
  - 4. Supportive corporate culture
  - 5. "Reuse magnets" exist
  - 6. Open source development models

- The best components come from solving real problems
  - Keep feedback loops tight to avoid "runaway" reuse efforts
- Produce reusable components by generalizing from working applications
  - *i.e.*, don't build components in isolation



# The Good News

- Frameworks and components are becoming mainstream
  - e.g., GUIs and ADTs
- Less "Not Invented Here" syndrome
  - *e.g.*, due to increased complexity and competition
- Developers are more sophisticated
  - *e.g.*, OOP/OOD, event loops, templates, applets
- More attention to performance
  - e.g., good ORBs are very efficient, predictable, & scalable
- Software architecture is gaining substance
  - *e.g.*, patterns and architectural styles



## The Bad News

- Lack of breadth
  - *e.g.*, focus is mostly on a few areas (GUIs)
- Lack of component integration
  - *e.g.*, incompatible event loops, name space pollution, poor tools
- Lack of education
  - *e.g.*, most universities don't teach software skills
- Lack of experience and training
  - *e.g.*, developers rarely apply reuse principles/patterns to their code
- Lack of standardized semantics & performance
  - *e.g.*, design patterns & optimization principle patterns



# The Ugly News

- Lack of useful and truly open standards
  - e.g., ODP, ISO OSI, CORBA, DCOM, TINA, Java
  - Often leads to proprietary systems sold under guise of open systems

### • Lack of adequate payoff

- *i.e.*, cost of building components "in-house" can be prohibitive
- Leads to cancelled projects

### • Lack of effective leadership and management

- e.g., organizations often focus on Process at expense of Product
- Leads to the *Dilbert Principle*



# **Towards a Product-Oriented Software Process**

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- Develop complex systems incrementally
  - *i.e.*, not sequentially
- Emphasize qualitative reviews Invest in continuous
  - *e.g.*, use systematic design/code inspections
- Reward software development skills
  - Both generalization and customization skills

- Use reverse-engineering tools
  - *e.g.*, auto-generate documentation
- Invest in continuous education and training
  - Components and frameworks are only as good as the *people* who build and use them



# **Traits of Dysfunctional Software Organizations**

#### **Process Traits**

- Death through quality
  - "Process bureaucracy"
- Analysis paralysis
  - "Zero-lines of code seduction"
- Infrastructure churn
  - *e.g.*, programming to low-level APIs

### **Organizational Traits**

- Disrespect for quality developers
  - "Coders vs. developers"
- Top-heavy bureaucracy

### **Sociological Traits**

- The "Not Invented Here" syndrome
- Modern method madness



# Traits of Highly Successful Software Organizations

- Strong leadership in business and technology
  - *e.g.*, understand the role of software technology
  - Don't wait for "silver bullets"

### • Clear architectural vision

- *e.g.*, know when to buy vs.
   build
- Avoid worship of specific tools and technologies

- Effective use of prototypes and demos
  - *e.g.*, reduce risk and get user feedback
- Commitment to/from skilled developers
  - *e.g.*, know how to motivate software developers and recognize the value of *thoughtware*



## **Concluding Remarks**

#### **Take-home Points**

- Not all problems require complex solutions
- Beware simple(-minded) solutions to complex problems
- Don't settle for proprietary open systems
- Systematic reuse is achievable, though non-trivial

### **False Prophets**

- Languages
- Methodologies
- Process
- Middleware
- Organization-central solutions
- Technology-centric solutions

## There is **no** substitute for **thinking** and **hard work**!



# Web URLs for Additional Information

#### • These slides:

www.cs.wustl.edu/~schmidt/keynote4.ps.gz

#### • More information on patterns:

www.cs.wustl.edu/~schmidt/patterns.html

#### • More information on CORBA:

www.cs.wustl.edu/~schmidt/corba.html
www.omg.org

#### • More info on ACE:

www.cs.wustl.edu/~schmidt/ACE.html
comp.soft-sys.ace

#### • More info on TAO:

www.cs.wustl.edu/~schmidt/TAO.html

