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# Real-time CORBA Trade Study

## Volume 5 – Scenario 5

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# 1. Introduction

This volume presents the results for testing under Basic IDL Scenario 5: Client and Server on Different LynxOS/PPCs, 70 ms Frame Time. For this scenario, we report comparative data for ORBexpress and TAO only.

## 2. Call & Return Operations

For the Call & Return Operations tests, we report four sets of results: (1) “float” operations as representative of all transfers involving primitive data types, (2) aligned records, (3) non-aligned records and (4) CORBA Any transfers.

### 2.1 Summary Data: All Transfer Types

Figure 1 summarizes the performance of ORBexpress and TAO when the BasicIDL test is executed with client and background processes running on one LynxOS/PPC computer, the server on a second. The two LynxOS/PPC hosts are connected via a 10Mbps Ethernet.

Scenario 5: Client, Server on Different LynxOS/PPC Hosts

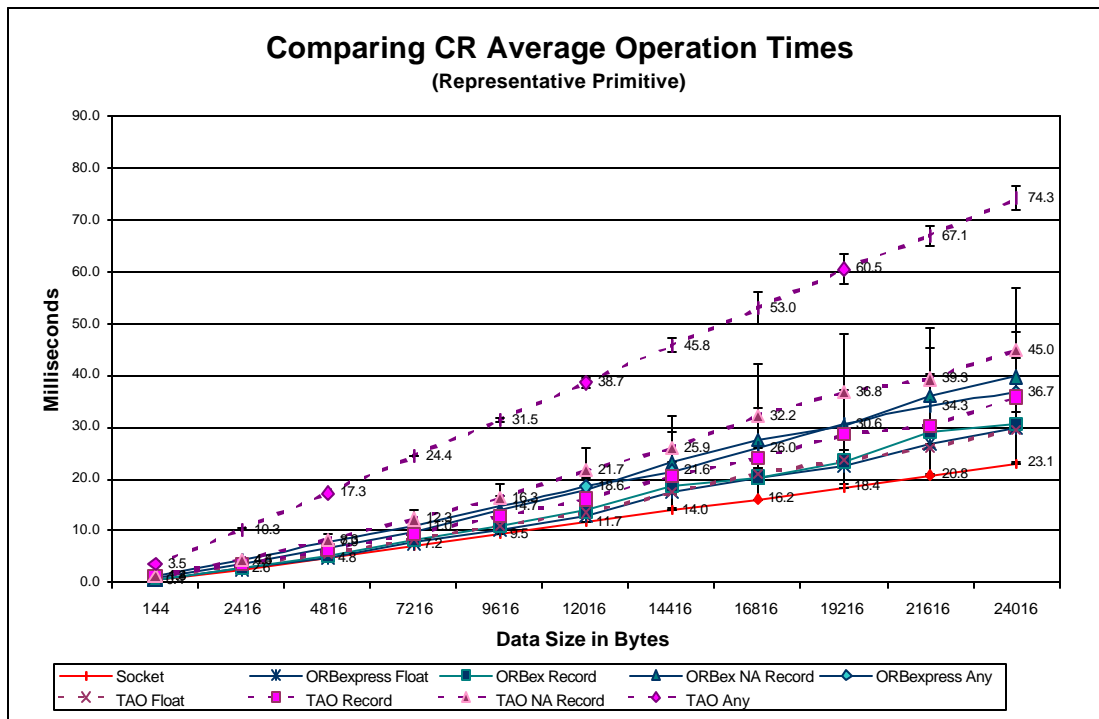


Figure 1. Call & Return Operations in Networked LynxOS/PPCs: Average

Each of the lines in the graph captures the *average* operation time for messages of increasing size for transfers involving a particular data type. Socket data plus representative ORB operations times are presented. Since all of the ORBs under evaluation use sockets to transfer

data internally within the ORB, the socket performance represents a practical lower bound on the performance that can be achieved, helping us isolate the overhead added by the ORB. In this scenario, the socket measurements also help identify the underlying cost of transferring requests over a network. As with the single machine scenario, the socket performance we measured should not be construed as the best performance that can be achieved on basic sockets. We tuned our socket program just enough to get rid of obvious knees, peaks, and valleys for the program under test but did not explore the limits of socket performance.

Unless otherwise noted, any error bars in the graphs of this section depict the range of one standard deviation around the mean observed operation time. We use these bars to visually convey an impression of the temporal predictability of operations in the series.

The most striking feature of Figure 1 is the magnitude of the error bars in the primitive, record, and NA record transfers from data size 4816 up. In this case, the error bars indicate jittery behavior in both ORBs as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3 for *ORBexpress* and TAO, respectively. These figures show measurements for the Float transfers, but we recorded similar behavior for other data types as well.

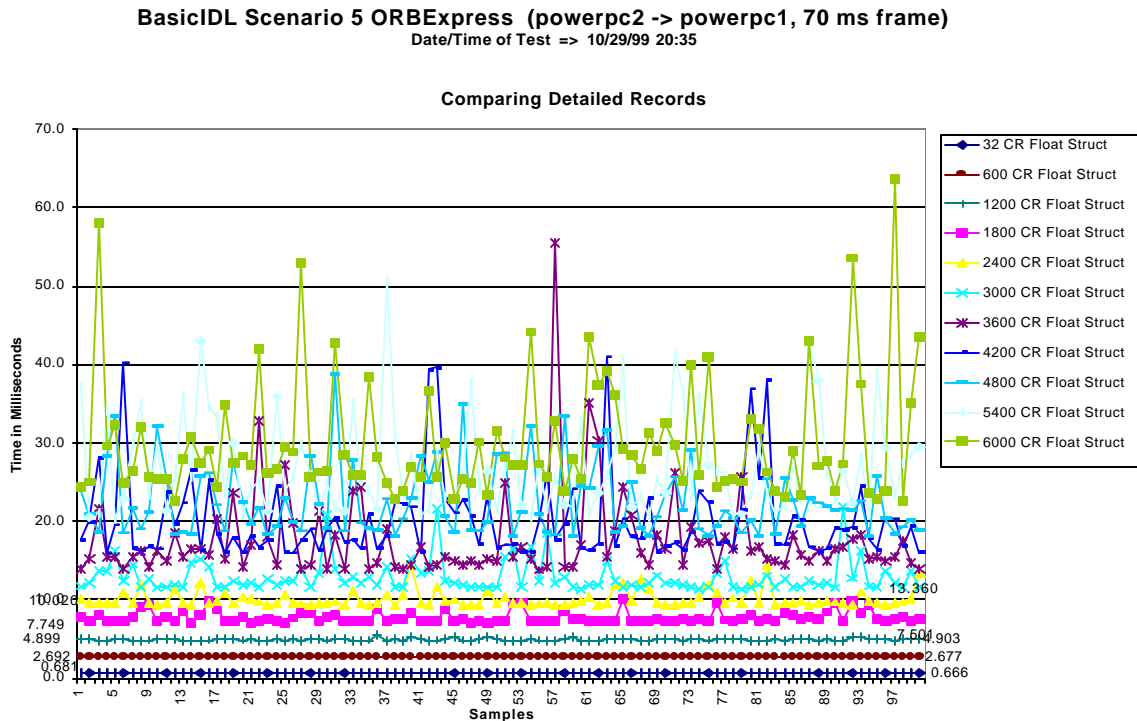


Figure 2. Detailed Performance Data: ORBexpress CR Floats



**BasicIDL Scenario 5 TAO (powerpc2 -> powerpc1, 70 ms frame)**  
 Date/Time of Test => 10/28/99 4:48

Comparing Detailed Records

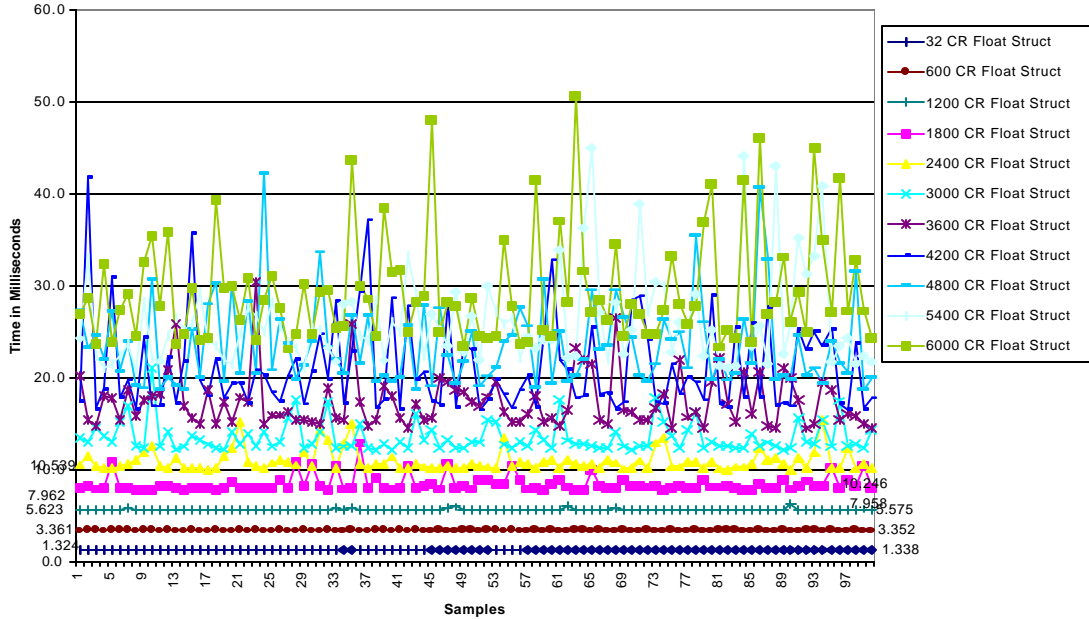


Figure 3. Detailed Performance Data: TAO CR Floats

## 2.2 Records and Primitives

In Figure 4 we removed CORBA Any transfers from the graph, enabling a closer look at other transfer methods and data types. With the 10 Mbps ethernet inserted into the path between client and server, some of the relationships between ORBs in Scenario 3a change. As shown, *ORBexpress* and TAO results for primitive data are very similar. As the size of the data increases, the advantage on average transfer time flip-flops between *ORBexpress* and TAO for this series of tests.

We calculated trend line equations for transfer of the “float” primitive data (and other CR data sets), but they have little value for these data sets, because the noise of the environment obscures the behavior attributable to the individual ORB.

## 2.3 Aligned Records

ORBexpress handles records in this environment with greater efficiency than TAO recording lower average operation times at all data sizes. Once again, trend line equations are omitted because they characterize the noise level in the system more than ORB behavior.

## 2.4 Non-Aligned Records

As with the Aligned Records, the addition of the network does not significantly change the relative performance for the non-aligned record format that we observed in Scenario 3a.

### Scenario 5: Client, Server on Different LynxOS/PPC Hosts

#### Comparing CR Average Operation Times

(Representative Primitive, No Any)

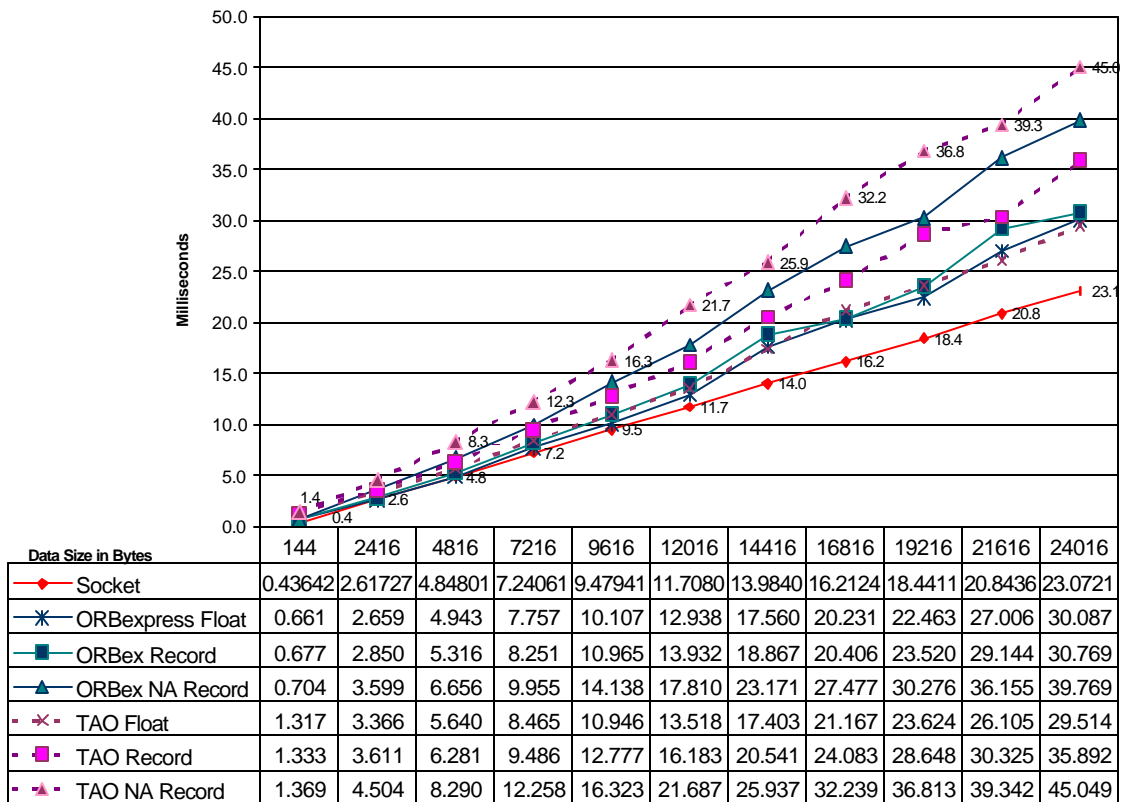


Figure 4. Call & Return Operations in Networked LynxOS/PPCs  
("Any" Transfers Removed)

## 2.5 Standard Deviations

Figure 5 plots standard deviations calculated for the data sets of the scenario. In studying these graphs, we are looking for data sets with unusual jitter and/or the highest number of or most excessive anomalies. In this graph the large standard deviations attest to the jitter observed in CR operation times (e.g., Figure 2 and Figure 3).

### Scenario 5: Client, Server on Different LynxOS/PPC Hosts

#### Comparing CR Operation Standard Deviations (Representative Primitive, No Any)

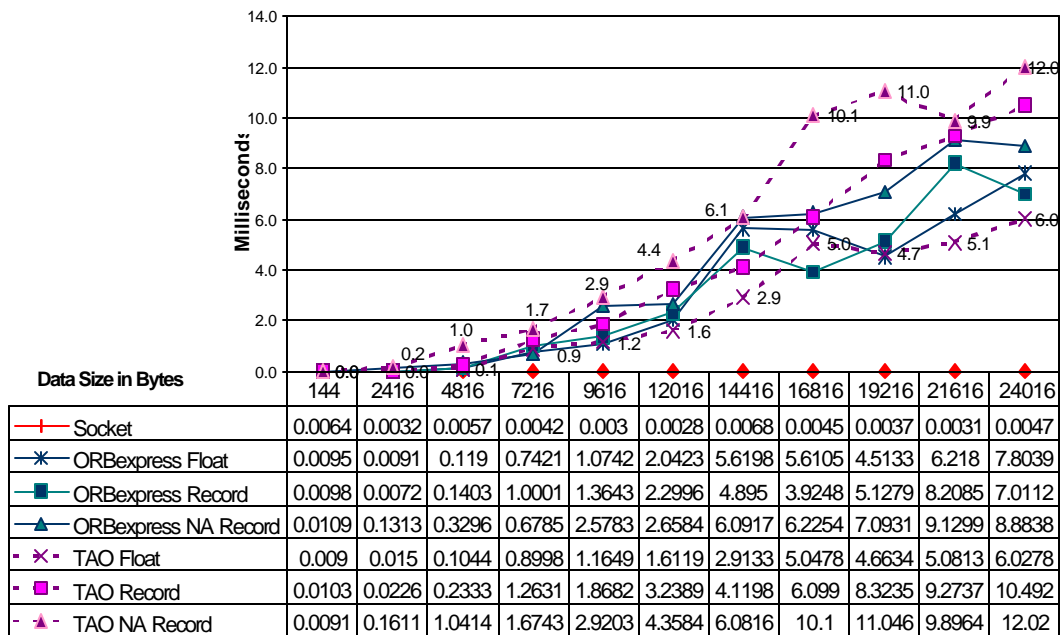


Figure 5. Standard Deviations for Scenario 5 CR Operations

### 3. One-way Operations

The measurements for one-way operations do not generally demonstrate the trend to jitter we observed in the CR operations between two LynxOS/PPC platforms. Figure 6 shows average operation time, including CORBA Any transfers. CORBA Any's are removed in Figure 7. ORBexpress now exhibits a slight but consistent advantage over TAO for operations on primitive data types. This advantage increases for Records and NA Records.

Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3 capture the one-way trend line equations.

Standard deviations are plotted in Figure 8. In contrast with the standard deviations for Call & Return operations, these values remain relatively small.

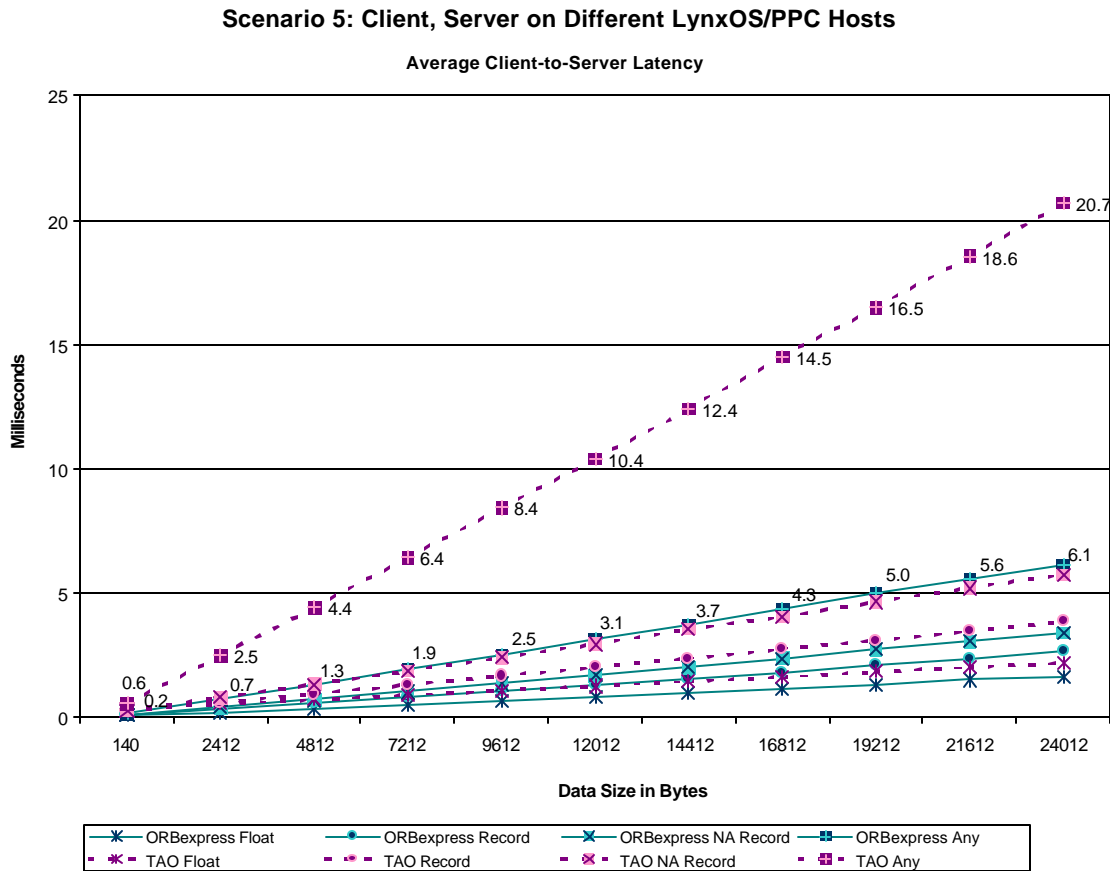


Figure 6. One-way Operations in Networked LynxOS/PPCs: Average



**Comparing OW Average Operation Times  
(Representative Primitive, No Any)**

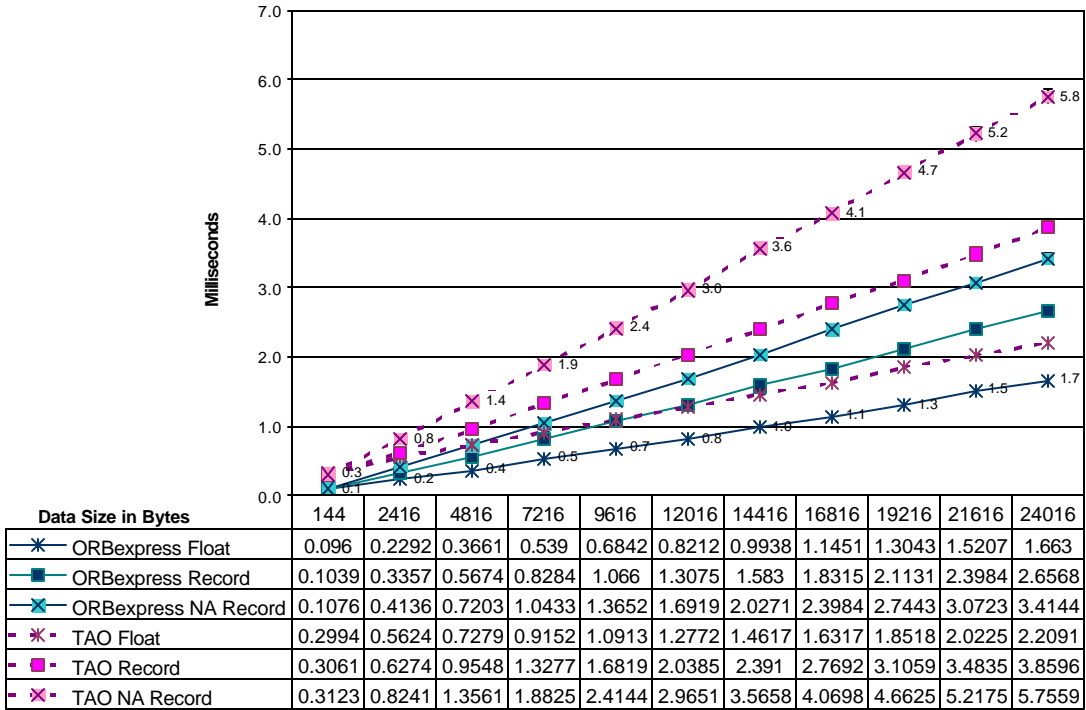


Figure 7. One-way Operations in Networked LynxOS/PPCs: Average, No Any

Table 1. Comparative Trends in One-way Primitives

Middleware used	Trend line equations for "float" operations
ORBexpress	$y = 0.00007x + 0.05928$
TAO	$y = 0.00008x + 0.33825$

Table 2. Comparative Trends in One-way Records

Middleware used	Trend line equations for "Record" operations
ORBexpress	$y = 0.00011x + 0.05784$
TAO	$y = 0.00015x + 0.25756$

Table 3. Comparative Trends in One-way NA Records

Middleware used	Trend line equations for "NA Record" operations
ORBexpress	$y = 0.00014x + 0.05494$
TAO	$y = 0.00023x + 0.25128$

**Scenario 5: Client, Server on Different LynxOS/PPC Hosts**

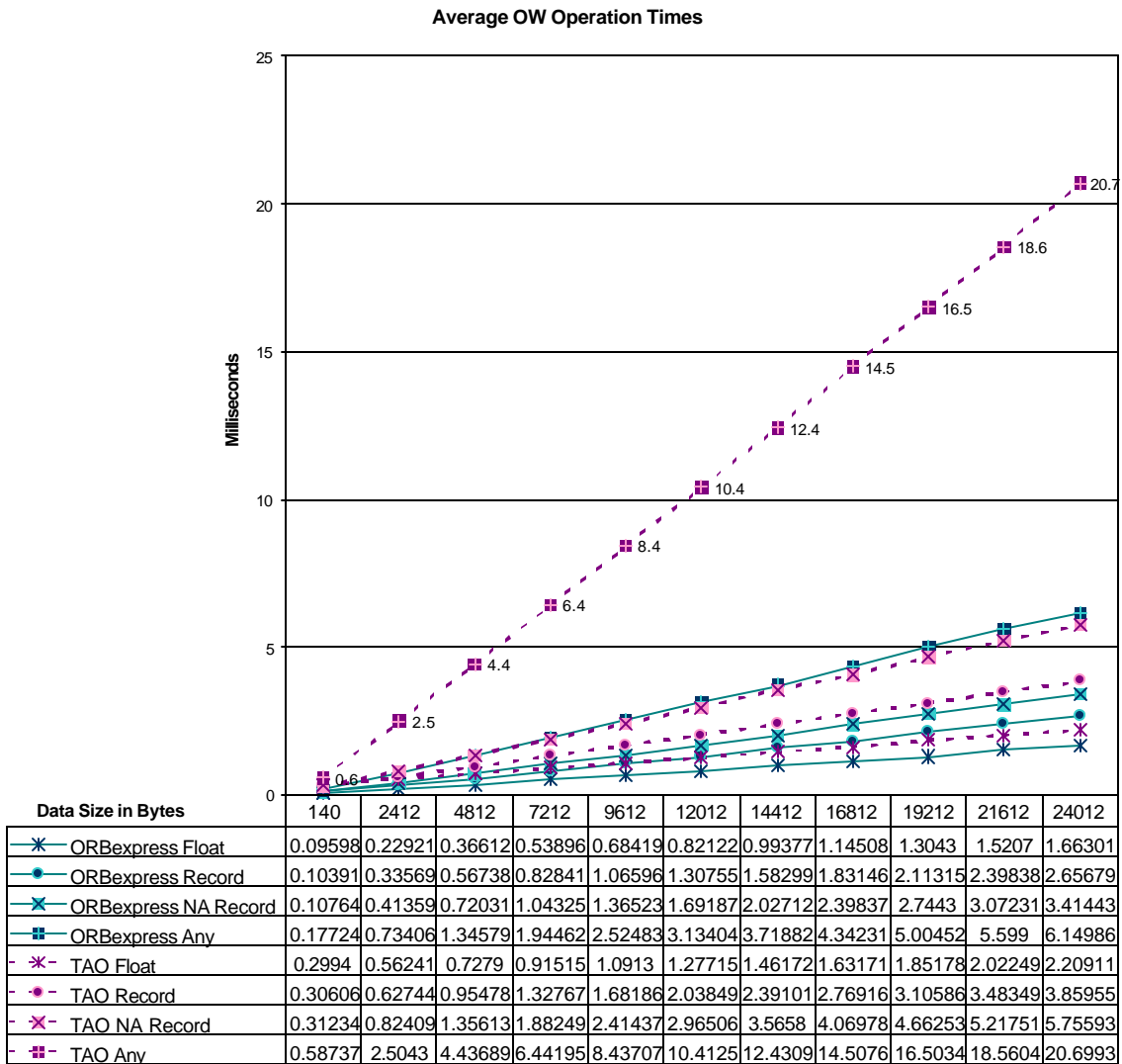


Figure 8. One-way Operations in Networked LynxOS/PPCs: Standard Deviations

## 4. Server Side Data

Figure 9, Figure 10, and Figure 11 display the client-to-server latencies we measured between client and server running in different LynxOS/PPC platforms. In reporting this data, we do not adjust the latency for estimated discrepancies between clocks on the client and server machines. Although clocks were synchronized using NTP, we were unable to achieve synchronization accuracy that was adequate to produce adjusted numbers in which we had reasonable confidence.

The average latencies are consistent with expectation, given the measured operation times reported for the client CR operations. (Caveats regarding absolute accuracy, as discussed for

Solaris measurements in Volume 3, still apply. Because of low confidence in the accuracy of the clock synchronization, the absolute latency may be plus or minus a few hundred microseconds of the reported measurement.) It is noteworthy that the standard deviations for client-to-server latency are small, growing with data size but maxing out well under a millisecond for the largest data sizes. These measurements contrast sharply with the more jittery results for the Call & Return operations on the client side, indicating that the irregular timing behavior occurs during the return of the operation response to the client. We are working with the ORB vendors and LynxOS to identify the causes of this behavior.

**Scenario 5: Client, Server on Different LynxOS/PPC Hosts**

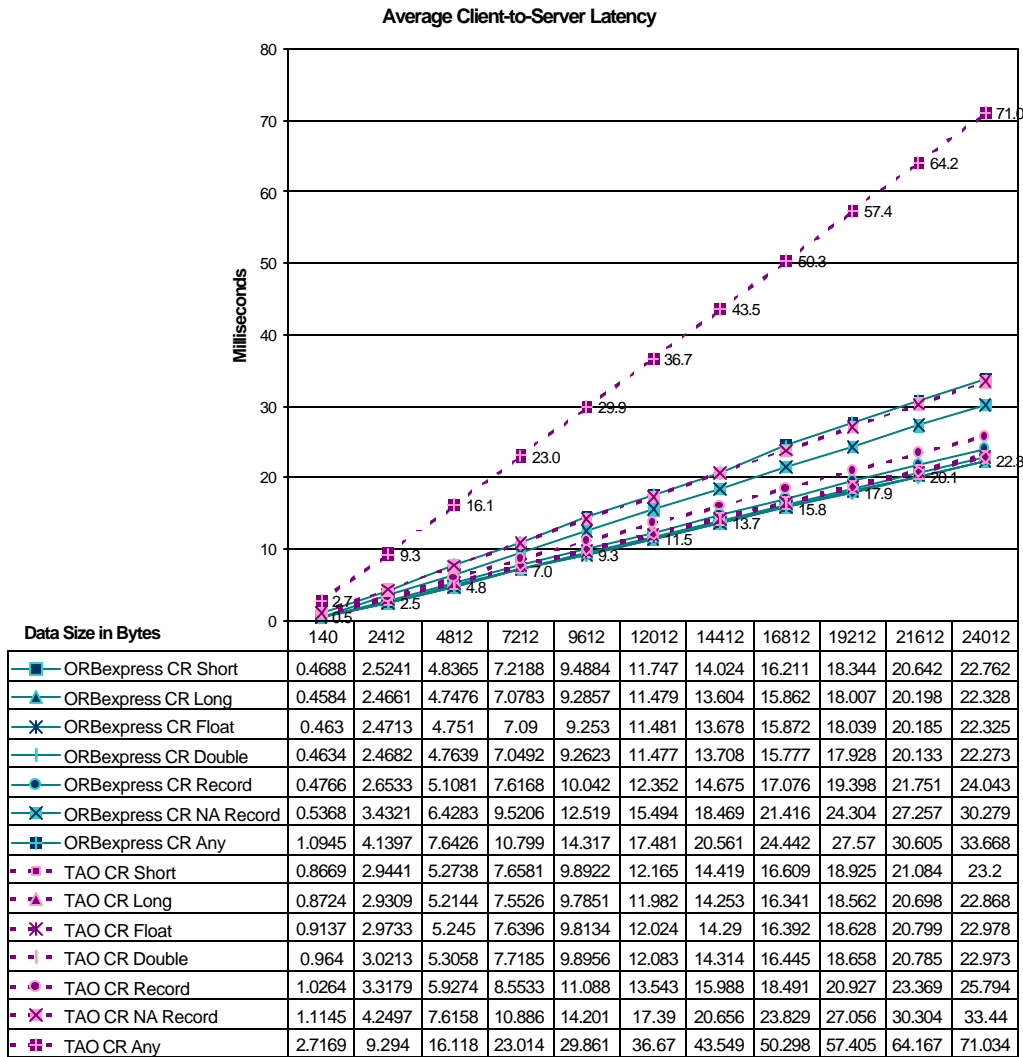


Figure 9. Client to Server Latency: CR Operations between LynxOS/PPCs

**Scenario 5: Client, Server on Different LynxOS/PPC Hosts**

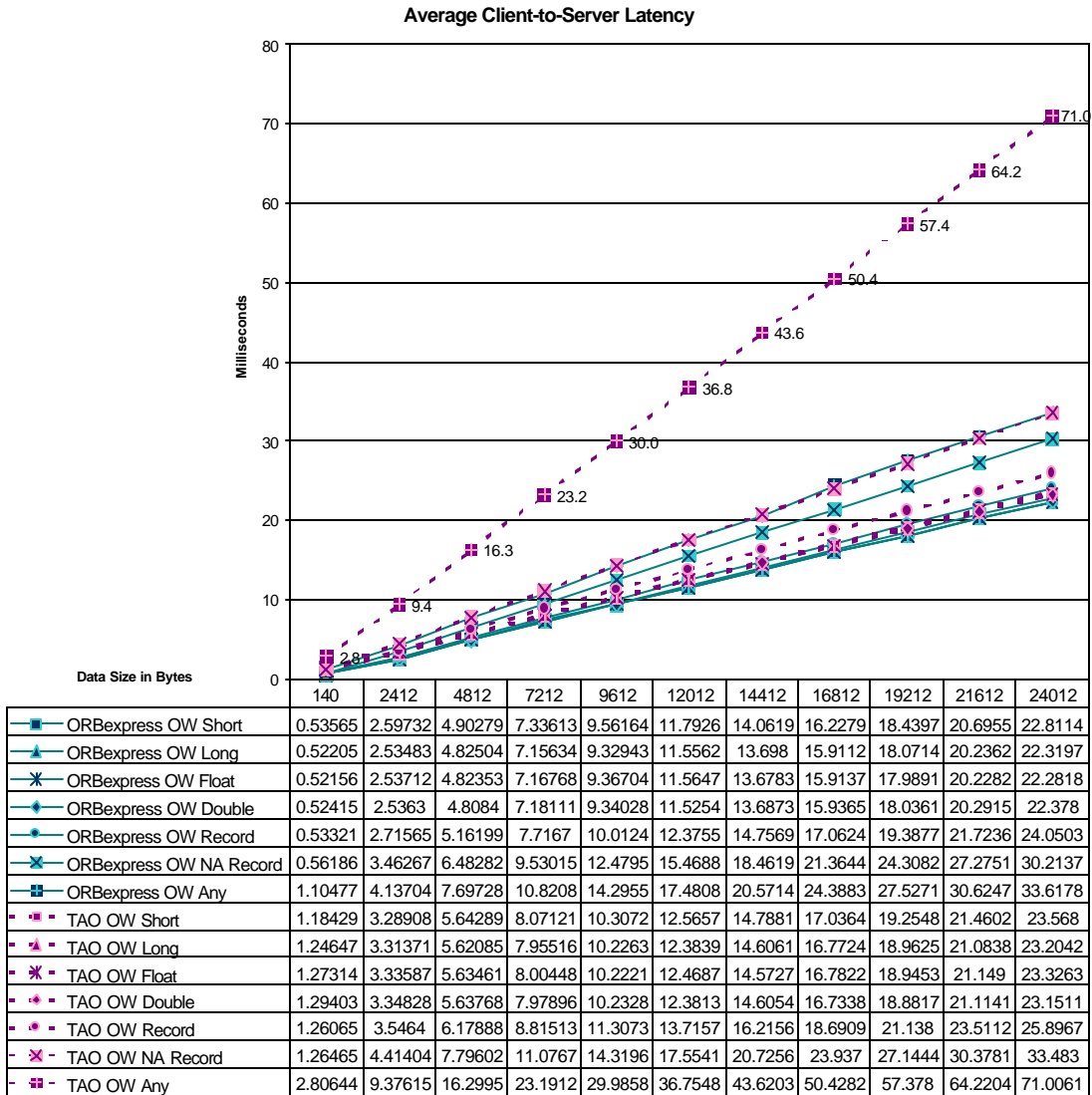


Figure 10. Client to Server Latency: OW Operations between LynxOS/PPCs



### Scenario 5: Client, Server on Different LynxOS/PPC Hosts

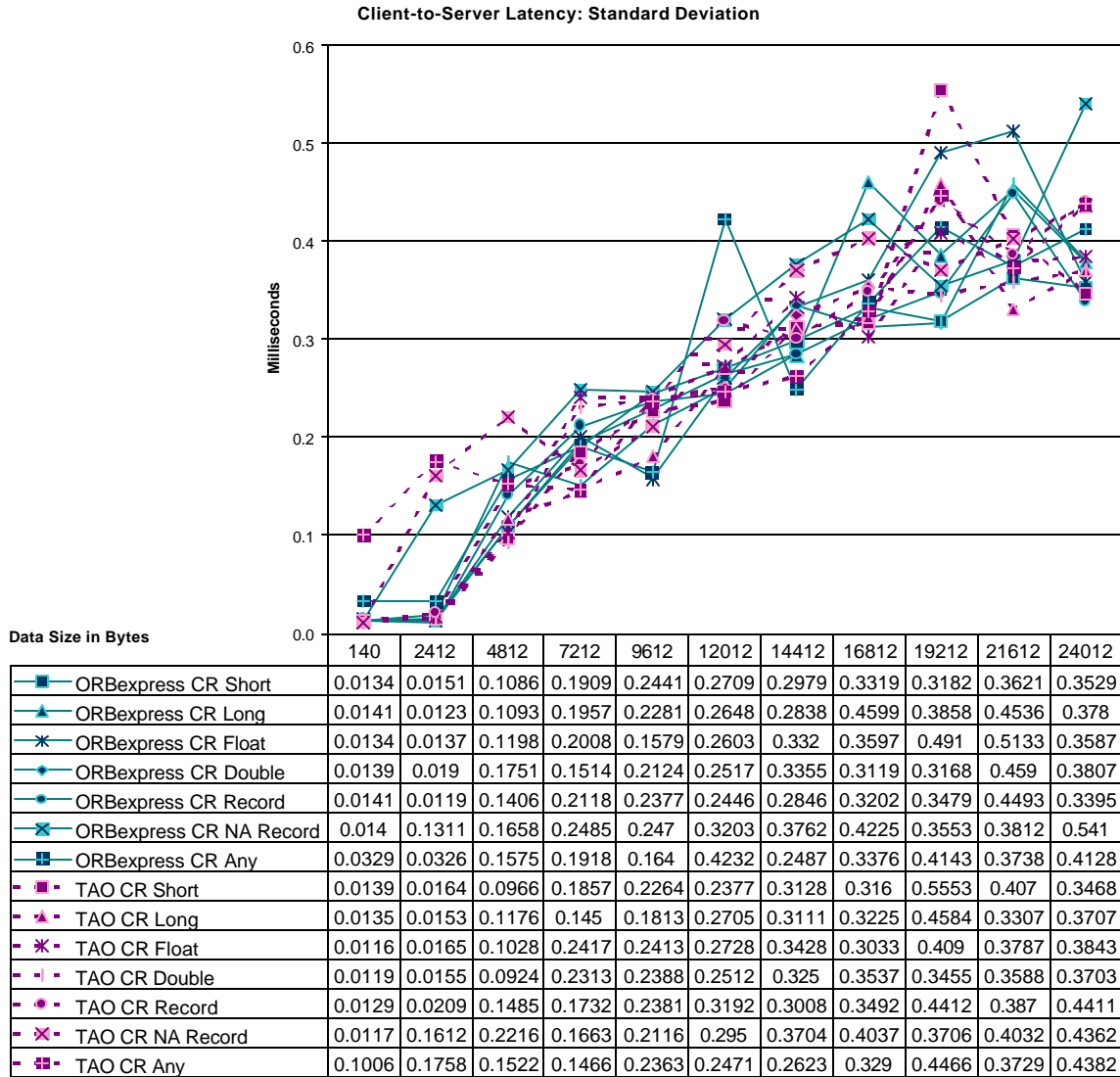


Figure 11. Client to Server Latency for Scenario 5 CR Operations: Standard Deviations

**Scenario 5: Client, Server on Different LynxOS/PPC Hosts**

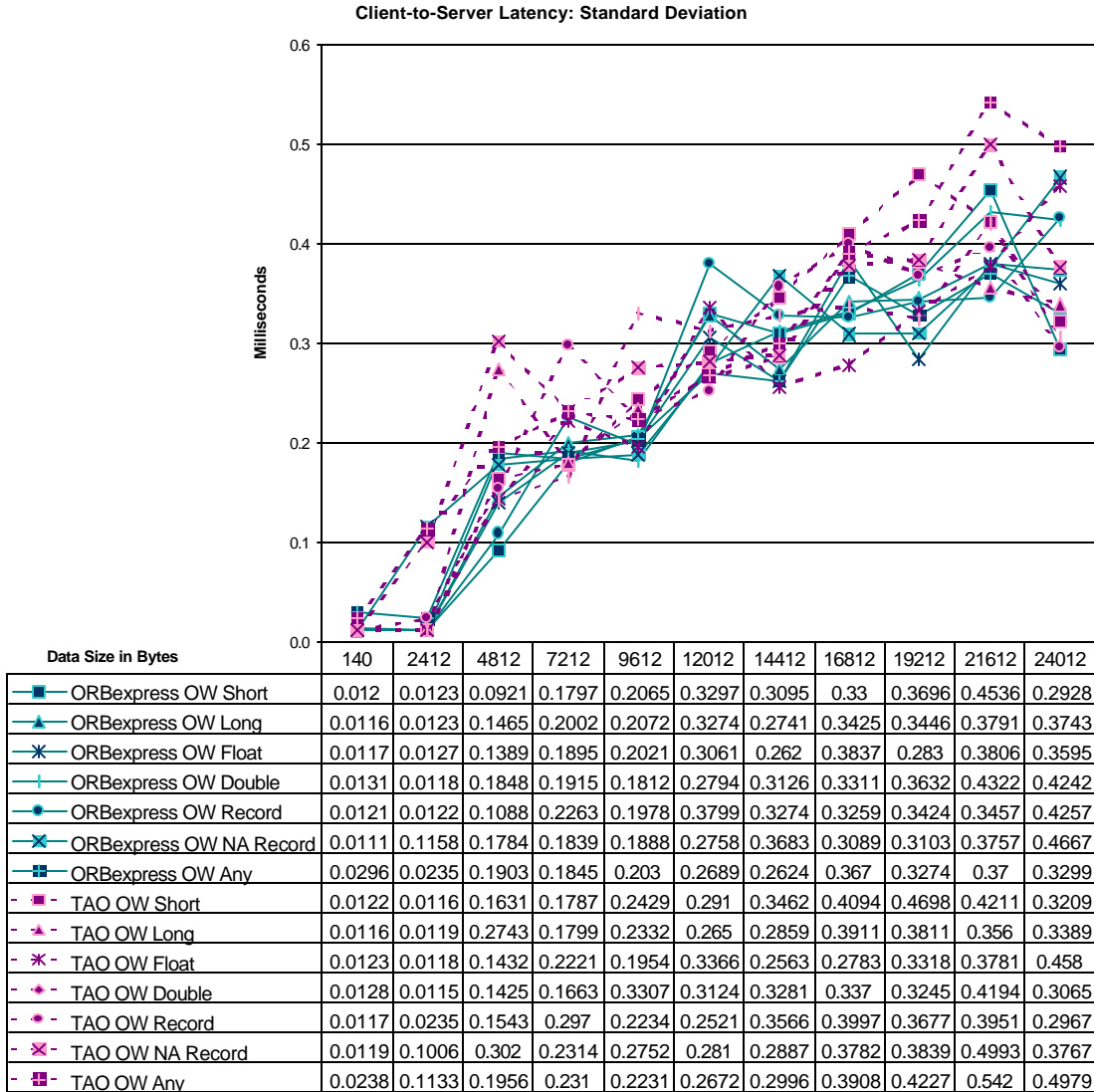


Figure 12. Client to Server Latency for Scenario 5 OW Operations: Standard Deviations

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## Glossary

ACE	ADAPTIVE Communication Environment
ADAPTIVE	A Dynamically Assembled Protocol, Transformation and Validation Environment
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
BDI	Basic data integrity
CORBA	Common Object Request Broker Architecture
CR	Call and return
DII COE	Defense Information Infrastructure Common Operating Environment
IDL	Interface definition language
IIOP	Internet inter-ORB protocol
IPT	Integrated Product Team
JTT	Joint Tactical Terminal
LMFS	Lockheed Martin Federal Systems (Produces and supports HARDPack)
NA	Non-aligned
OCI	Object Computing, Inc. (Supports TAO)
OIS	Objective Interface Systems (Produces and supports ORB <i>express</i> )
OMG	Object Management Group
ORB	Object request broker
OS	Operating system
OW	One way
POA	Portable Object Adapter
PPC	Power PC
RT	Real-time
RTOS	Real-time operating system
TAO	The ACE ORB
TWG	Technical Working Group



