



MOVE:



Component Groupware Foundations for Collaborative Virtual Environments

Pedro García, Antonio Gómez Skarmeta, Oriol Montalà, Carles Pairot, Robert Rallo pgarcia@etse.urv.es, skarmeta@fcu.um.es, {omp.ei, cpg.ei}@estudiants.urv.es, rrallo@etse.urv.es

Department of Computer Science, Universitat Rovira i Virgili Department of Computer Engineering, Universidad de Murcia





- Motivation
- Related work
- System Architecture
- The ANTS CSCW Framework
- MOVE Architecture
 - Session and Zone Management
 - Shared Artefacts and State Propagation
 - Coordination and Consistency
 - Awareness
- MOVE Performance Issues
- Conclusion and Future Work





Motivation

Current situation

- Advances in networking technologies and protocols,
 DBs, Computer Graphics and Display Technologies
- Consequence: Many 3D CVEs have emerged

What is MOVE ?

- 3D CVE. Interaction with other users or with shared artefacts
- Tested in the Catalonian Internet2 project
- Deemed for educational purposes
- Developed using open technologies: VRML, H-Anim, Java, ...





Motivation

Problems in existing 3D CVEs:

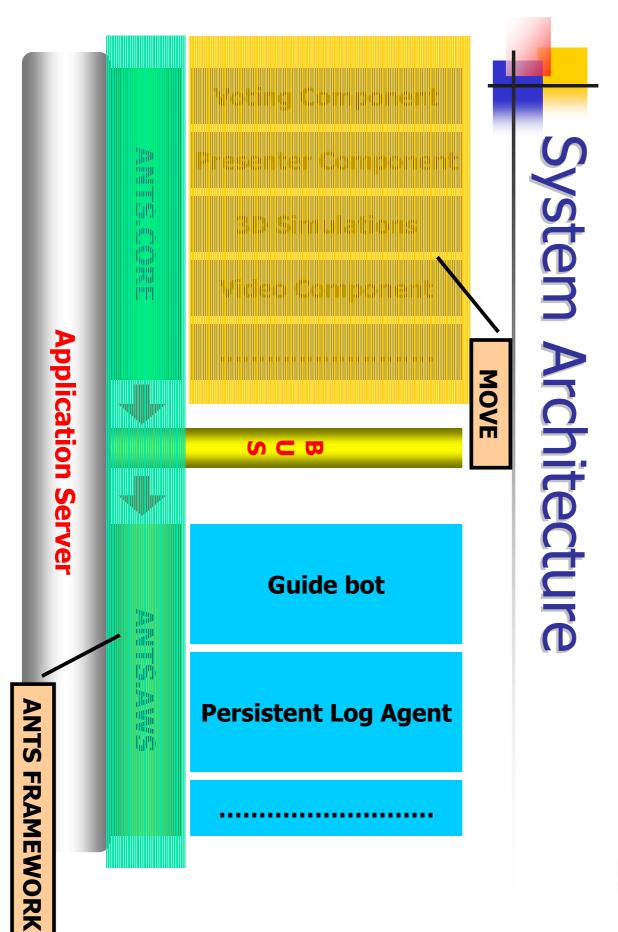
- High complexity in development. Should be scalable and support many concurrent users. Addition of new components: Component Reusability
- Data Extraction: Were not thought for retrieving data in an easy way
- MOVE uses the ANTS CSCW Framework:
 - Facilitates development of collaborative components
 - Smooth transition from local to distributed apps





Motivation

- How have we solved the previous problems?
 - Definition of a Component Model based on the standard JavaBeans specification
 - Hides complexity to users, providing
 - Transparently Remote Persistence
 - Distributed Events
 - XML Component Descriptors & Packaging
 - Definition of a dedicated Awareness (AWS) and Event Monitoring service
 - Also, an agent system that reacts to events triggered in the bus has been implemented
 - Any kind of information can be obtained!









Related Work

Component Architecture Approaches:

- NPSNET-V: Components loaded at runtime
- NPSNET Bamboo: Code modules operate in Xplatform and X-language manner

Awareness Services Approaches:

- TOWER: Event analysis visualized with Blaxxun
- MASSIVE-3: Record & Replay mechanisms

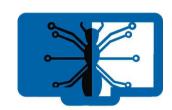
Declarative Component Approaches:

 CONTIGRA and Jamal: Both define XML-based mark-up languages for 3D component description & assembly

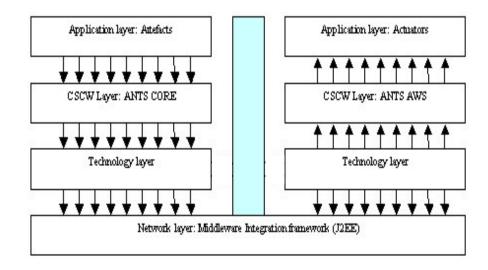




Provides a Generic Multi-User
 Collaborative Framework



Key piece: The Collaboration Bus







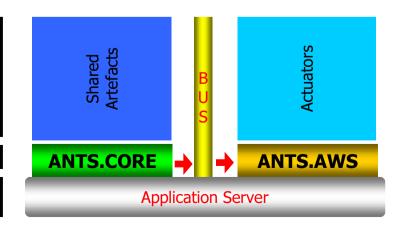
- The collaboration bus
 - Is not only an event dispatcher
 - Is a higher level abstraction constructed on top of publish/subscribe middleware.
 - Creates a state propagation system for shared components transparent to developers.
 - Also creates a mediator system. 3rd-party actuators can react to environment events

3-layered architecture

Application Layer

CSCW Layer

Technology Layer







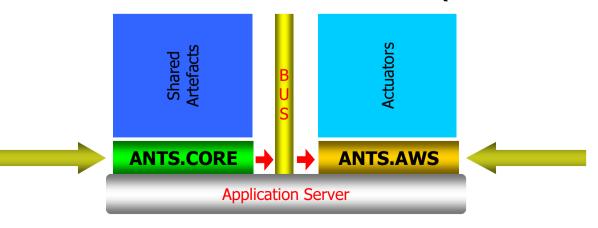
- Application layer (2 extension hooks)
 - Provides development of new collaborative components using the *JavaBean* specification
 - Provides awareness actuators that react to information events produced in the Framework
 - We have created a Component Model comprising
 - Persistence & Events
 - Coordination
 - Customization, Introspection & Packaging





CSCW Layer

- Set of Collaborative Services offered to the Application Layer.
- Modules
 - Container Runtime Module (ANTS.CORE)
 - Awareness Services Module (ANTS.AWS)







ANTS.CORE

- Support for Sessions, Shared Artefacts,
 Coordination Control, Security and a Seamless
 Security Model
- MOO Influence
 - Session = Place
 - Artefacts = Things

Place

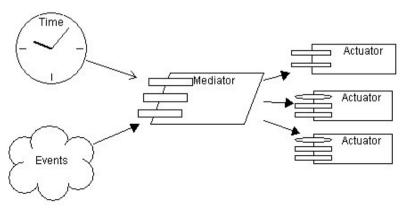
- Represents the shared session. Contains users, components and links
- Provides several methods: send/subscribe events, get connected users, get links, ...
- Dynamically loading of JavaBean components to the shared context.





ANTS.AWS

- Enables triggering of a set of actuators in response to events produced in the system
- Integrated with the CM through Component's XML descriptors
- AWS follows a Mediator design pattern
 - Sensors, Mediator and Actuators

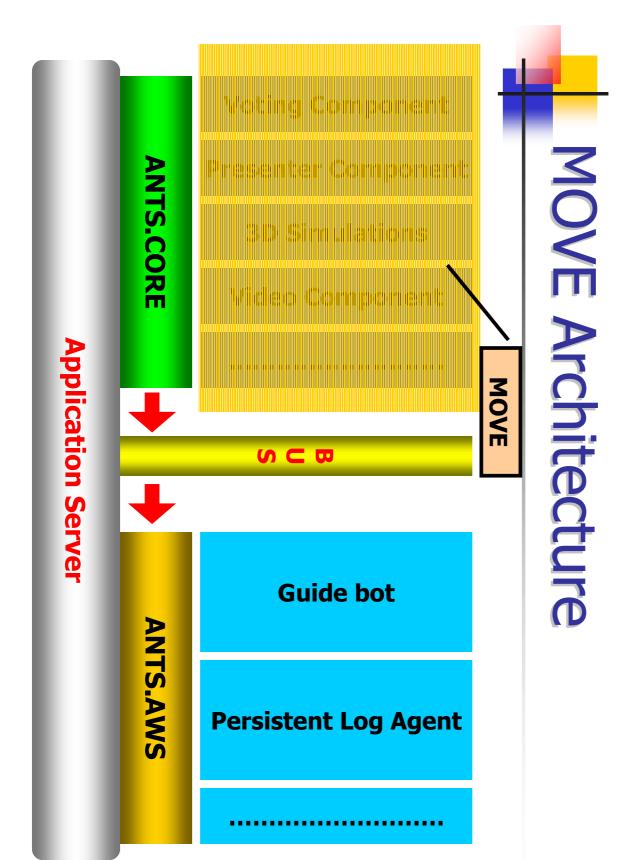






Technology Layer

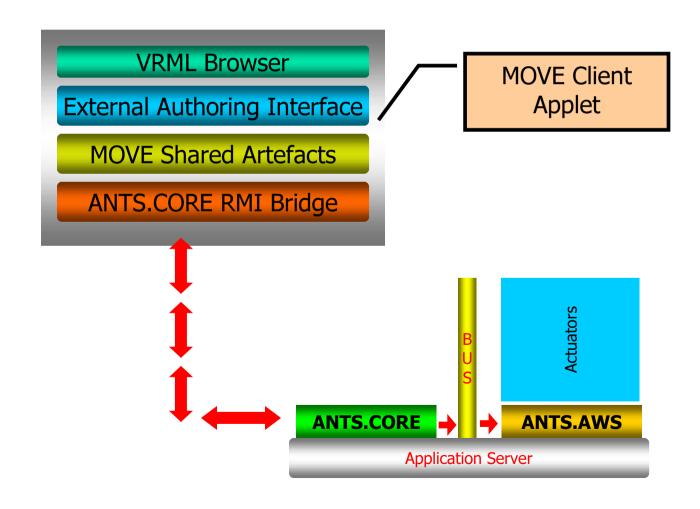
- Solid infrastructure providing security, scalability, transactions and performance needed
- **J2EE** Platform was chosen as technology infrastructure
 - Infrastructure and System independent code
 - Lets us base on open specifications and components
 - Vendor independent
- Concerning MOM
 - DSTC's Elvin Notification Service
 - Façade API that lets us choose between JMS and Elvin















Essential Collaborative Services

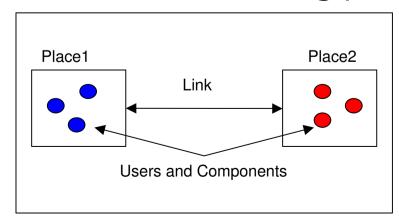
- Session and Zone Management
- Shared Artefacts and State Propagation
- Coordination and Consistency
- Awareness





Session and Zone Management

- Use of the *Place* concept to determine the environment structure
- Session is identified with place
- Places are similar to Locales in SPLINE
- Portals are used for linking places

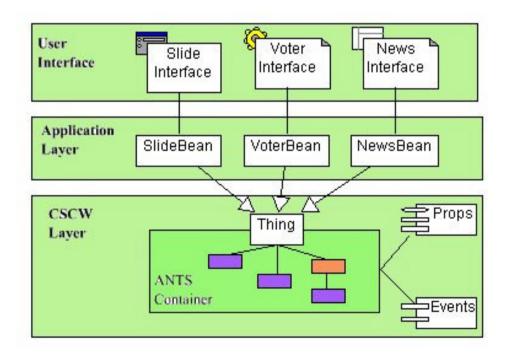






Shared Artefacts and State Propagation

 MOVE is based on a modular architecture for every component, following the MVC paradigm







- Shared Artefacts and State Propagation (continued)
 - Main aim: design a system so as it is easily extensible and reusable
 - New components contain an XML descriptor with all required information
 - New components are JAR-packaged and deployed on the ANTS Server





- Shared Artefacts and State Propagation (continued)
 - We have not taken care of state propagation, nor persistence: ANTS CSCW does it for us!
 - We have developed a set of artefacts:

Voting tool

Banner tool

Presenter tool

3D Simulation tool

Files tool

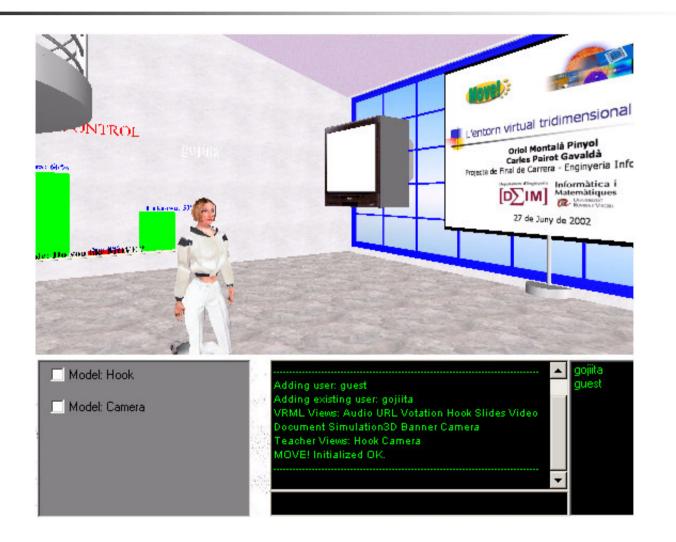
Video streaming tool

Jukebox tool

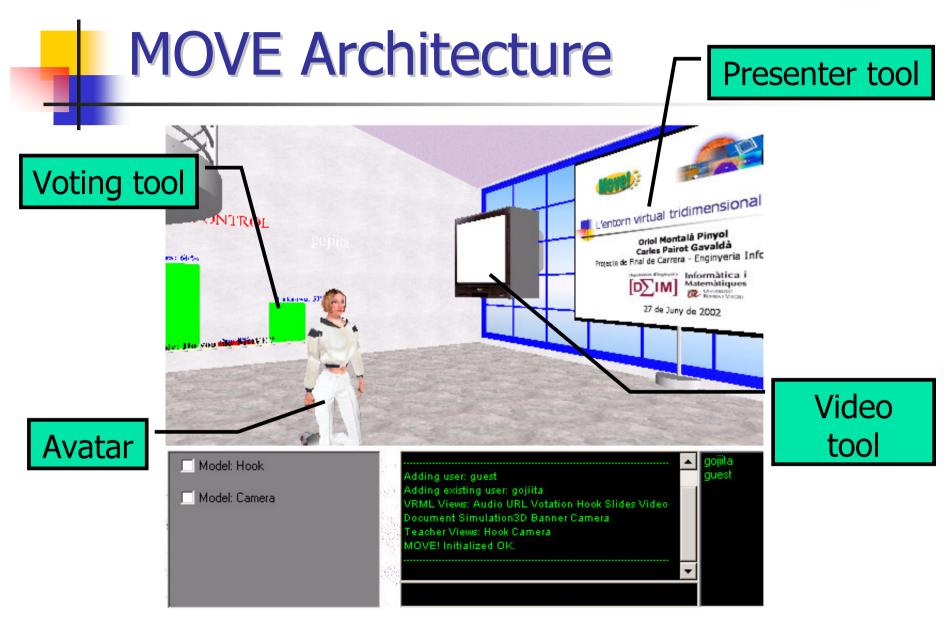
URL tool

Hook and Camera tools



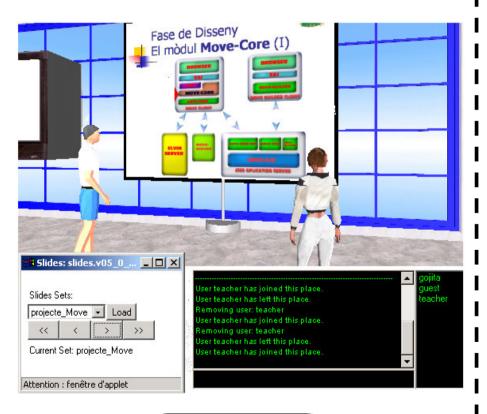


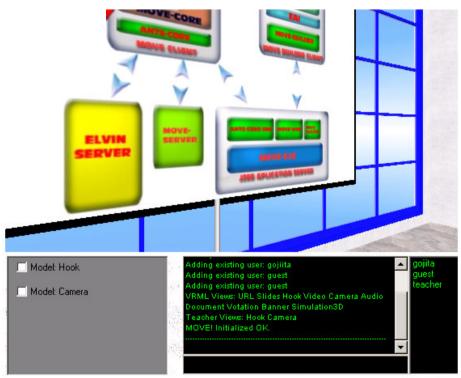










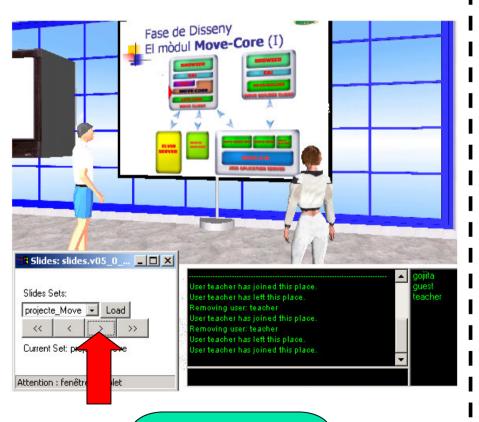


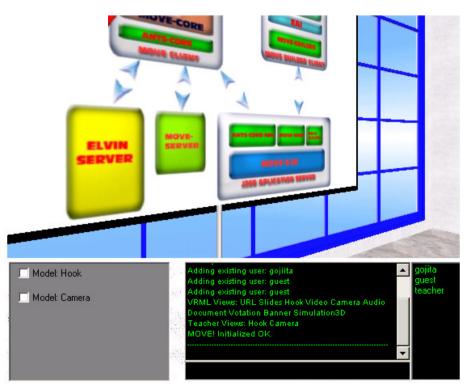
User 1

User 2





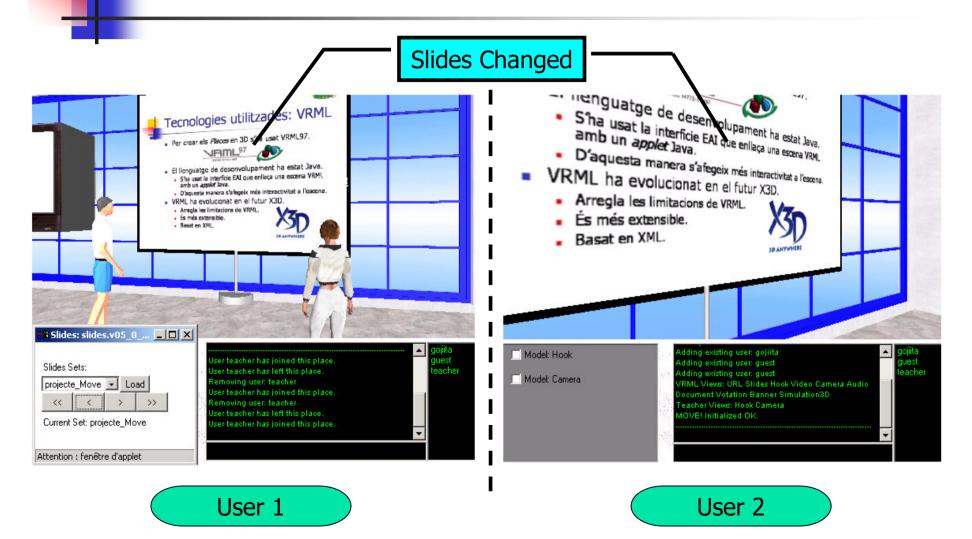




User 1

User 2

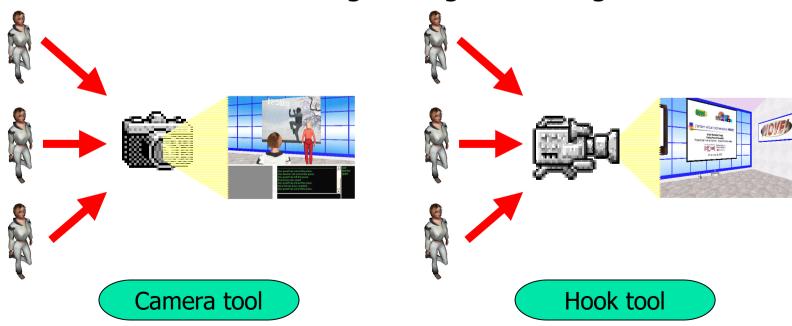








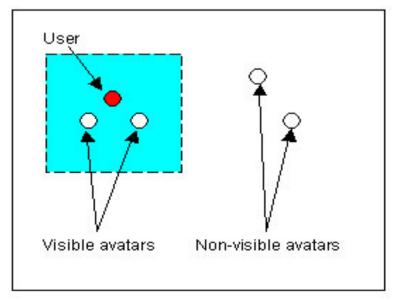
- Shared Artefacts and State Propagation (continued)
 - Educational Environment
 - User's attention grabbing tools designed







- Shared Artefacts and State Propagation (continued)
 - However, not all components can use state propagation mechanisms of ANTS CSCW
 - Example: Avatar Movement Component









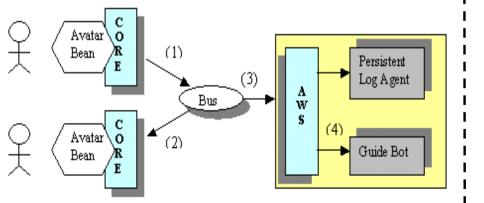
- Coordination and Consistency
 - Coordination policies must be supported by software
 - Can be categorized in roles for access control and concurrency control
 - MOVE's authorization is based on a role model
 - Future work: Concurrency control mechanism.
 Token-based lock component → Transport artefacts from 1 place to another

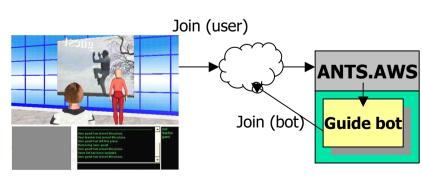




Awareness

- An awareness platform should provide data acquisition from the running environment
- MOVE uses ANTS CSCW awareness and monitoring services (ANTS.AWS)
- Example: guide bot









MOVE Performance Issues

- After performing massive tests:
 - Critical point: Client and not the ANTS platform or server-side middleware
 - Implementation of distance-based algorithm. Event discarding
 - Future work: implementation of deadreckoning algorithms
 - Even though, MOVE scales up smoothly with 200 users in a shared session





Conclusion & Future Work

- Major Features
 - MOVE: CVE constructed on top of a Component Groupware Framework
 - Provide consistent Groupware Foundations to the development of VEs
 - Provide Extensibility to all framework levels





Conclusion & Future Work

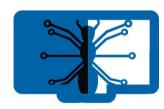
- Future Work
 - Improve coordination & consistency control mechanisms
 - Improve performance
 - Apply data analysis techniques to better understand collaboration flows
 - Extension of the agent system
 - Prototype developed using Python
 - A Capture & Replay agent has been developed



Thank you for your attention!

- If you wish to contact us:
 - Pedro Garcíapgarcia@etse.urv.es
 - Antonio Gómez Skarmeta <u>skarmeta@fcu.um.es</u>
 - Oriol Montalà <u>omp.ei@estudiants.urv.es</u>
 - Carles Pairot<u>cpg.ei@estudiants.urv.es</u>
 - Robert Rallo <u>rrallo@etse.urv.es</u>





MOVE Website:

http://ants.etse.urv.es/move