Fuel

a fast and flexible object deployment tool

Intro

Goal in a nutshell

Store **objects** and restore them **fast**.

The **store** time is not the focus.

It will work with any kind of objects, but its main focus is on storing classes and methods.

Other goals

- Have a minimal restore package (to work with Seed kernels).
- Be flexible and configurable so that it could be useful for more low-level kind of storing (Mariano's Marea).
- Also other tools could use it for storing their objects (Moose?)

Other goals (II)

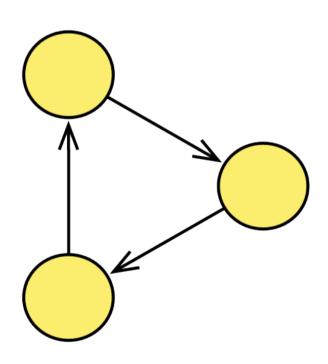
- Allow other ways of reading the stream:
 - Partial loading: sometimes we don't want all the stored objects.
 - Brief info extraction: it would be nice to do a 'light' read of the stream, to extract some information but not restoring the objects.

Problems

Identity: reference vs. creation

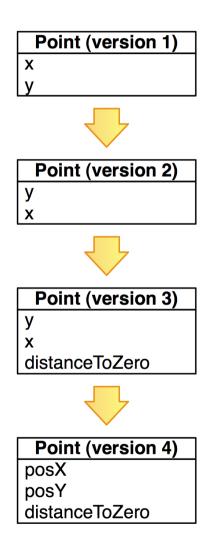
- Some objects in the graph shouldn't be stored, but only put a reference to them.
- Simple examples:
 - A reference to Transcript
 - A reference to a system class like Integer
- But there are examples much more hard to detect and also restore the reference later:
 - A reference to a 'user defined' singleton instance.

Cycles



- When traversing the graph is necessary to check for cycles.
- This check has a high cost, but only affects on storing time.

Class shape changing



When loading an object, it can happen that its class has changed. So we could:

- Have some automatic tolerance.
- Allow the user to solve conflicts easily.

Portability

- Between tool versions:
 - When restoring from a stream, we should look what version was used to store it, and then act in consequence.
- Between image versions:
 - Suppose that CompiledMethod implementation changes. We should be able to adapt the original format, or at least detect a problem and throw an error.
- Between dialects:
 - Is not a goal for us.

Minimal loading

- Fuel would be used for binary loading of packages in a Seed image.
 - Maybe in absence of a Compiler.
- In order to achieve this minimality, the packages for reading should be independent of the ones for writing.

Known implementations

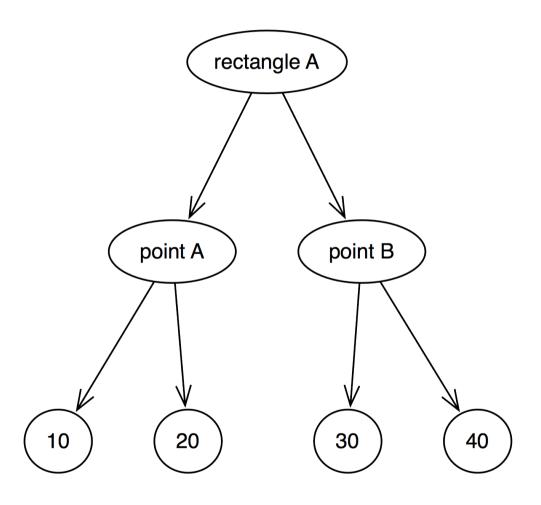
- Parcels (VW)
- ReferenceStream / SmartRefStream
- Magma
- Monticello2
- SRP (VW)
- BOSS (VW)
- ObjectDumper (GNU Smalltalk)
- SIXX

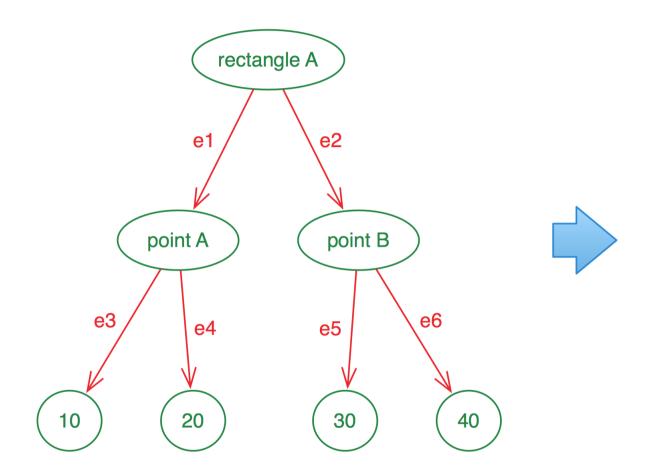
Our solution

(idea taken from VW's Parcels)

Principles

- Store iteratively the object graph, in two parts:
 - Instances (nodes)
 - References (edges)
- Group the objects and write them in such way to have very fast loading.

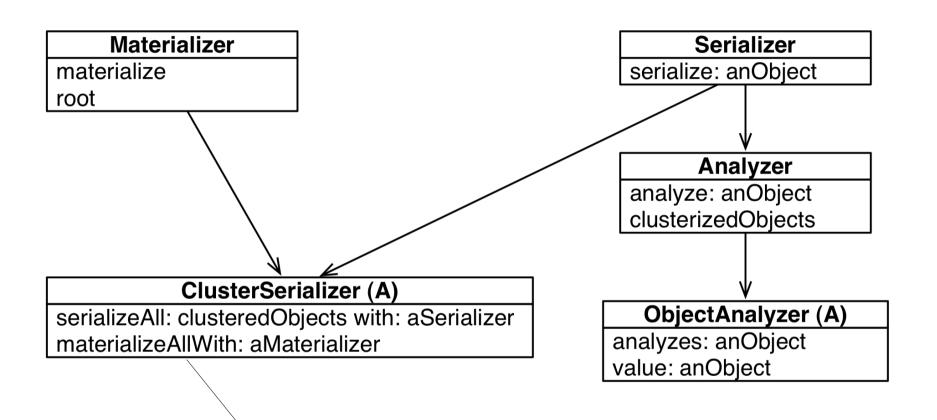




Point
Rectangle
10
20
30
40
rectangle A
point A
point B
e1
e2
e3
e4
e5
e6

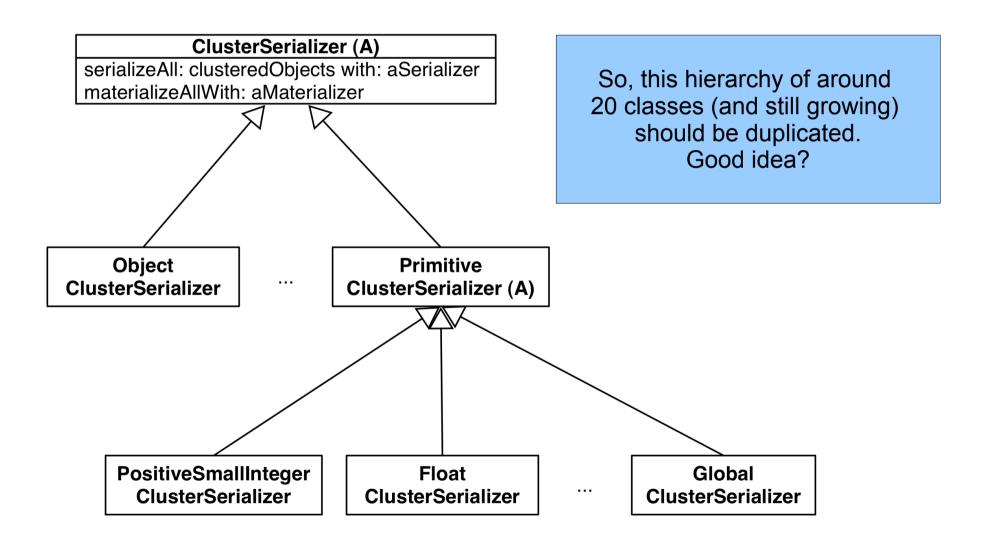
Current implementation

Main classes

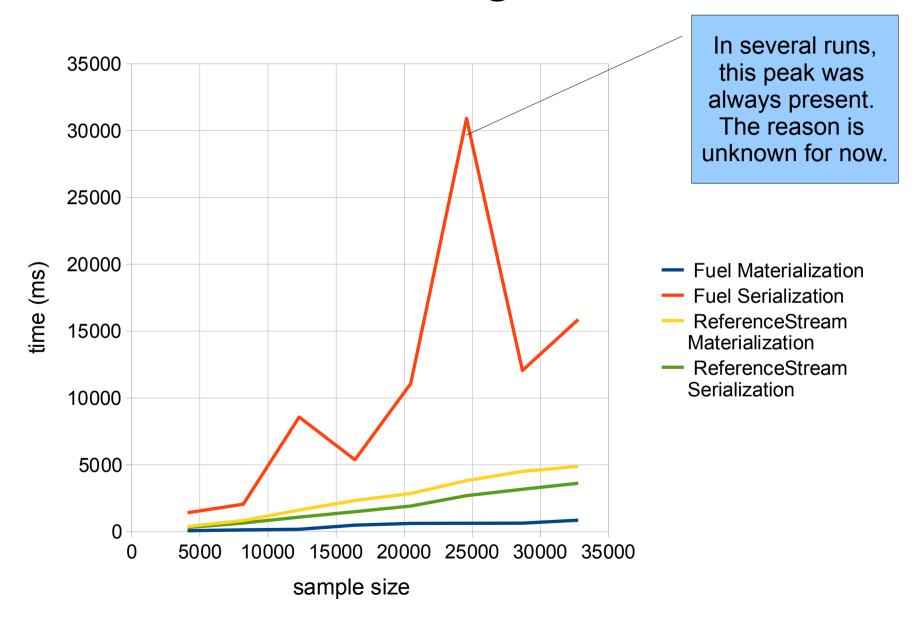


Materialization protocol should be moved to another class, in order to have a minimal independent package for loading.

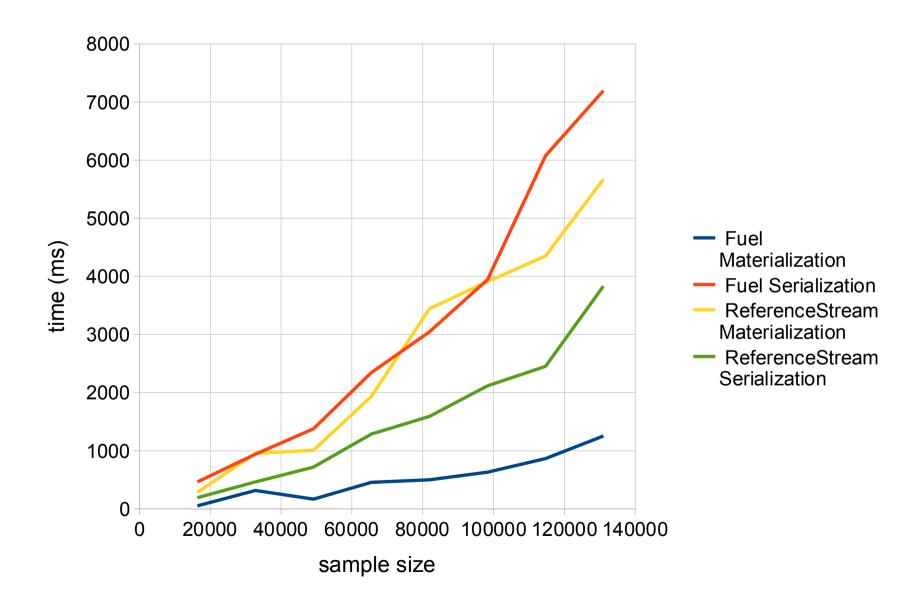
ClusterSerializer hierarchy



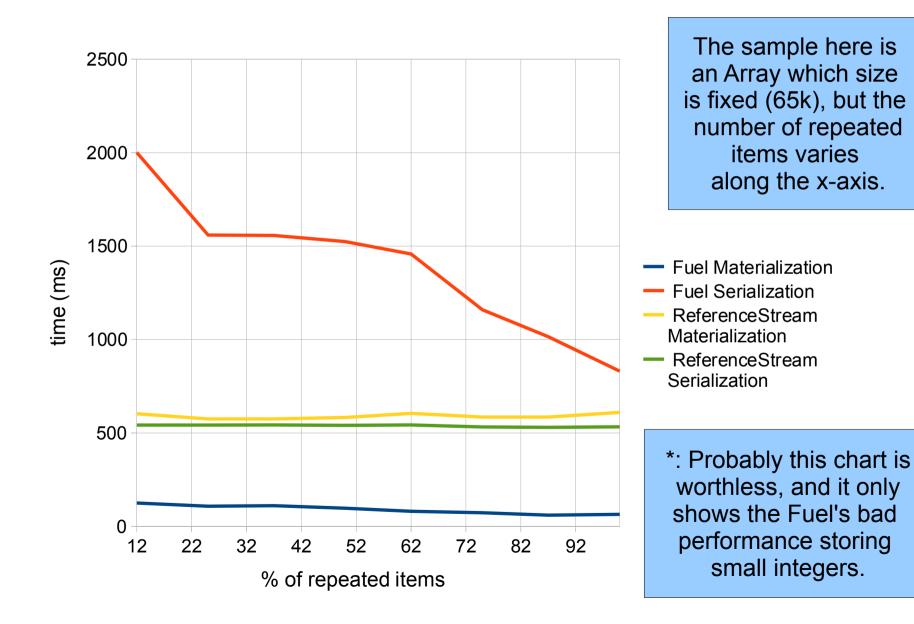
Rectangles



Strings



Array with repeated integers*

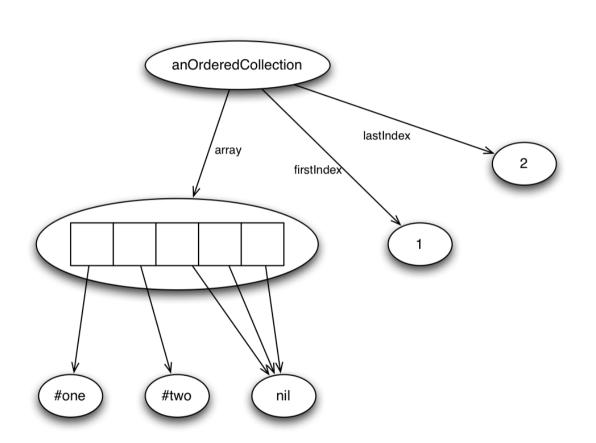


Next steps

- Fuel portability between its versions.
- Store a full class (and a trait). Now it only stores a reference to a class (which has to be present in the image).
- Class shape changing.
- Isolate reading from storing?
- Optimize times.

Discussion

Storing with too much detail?



An Ordered Collection is stored with its internal representation

- Not portable
- Slow?

Storing with too much detail?

A compiled method is stored with its full internal representation.

- Avoids using compiler
 - Faster
 - Minimal
- Could be a security problem

Summary

- Problems
 - Identity: reference vs. creation
 - Cycles
 - Class shape changing
 - Portability
 - Minimal loading
- Our solution
- Current implementation + benchmarks
- Discussion