



**November 17-20, 2008, Santa Clara Marriott, Santa Clara, CA**

# **cmpi-bindings**

## **Compiler-free provider development**

Klaus Kämpf

<[kkaempf@suse.de](mailto:kkaempf@suse.de)>



# Debunking myths

## Myth #1

Writing CIM providers is hard

# Debunking myths

## Myth #2

You need to code in C or C++

# Debunking myths

## Myth #3

Half of the code is 'glue'



# cmpi-bindings to the rescue !



# cmpi-bindings

Use your favorite scripting language

(Look Ma, no compiler !)

# cmpi-bindings

## Faster development

(Edit-Run vs. Edit-Compile-Link-Run)

# cmpi-bindings

Drastically reduce code size

(Process Provider: C++ ~3600 loc, Python ~800 loc  
File System Provider: C++ 2900 loc, Python 440 loc)

# Motivation

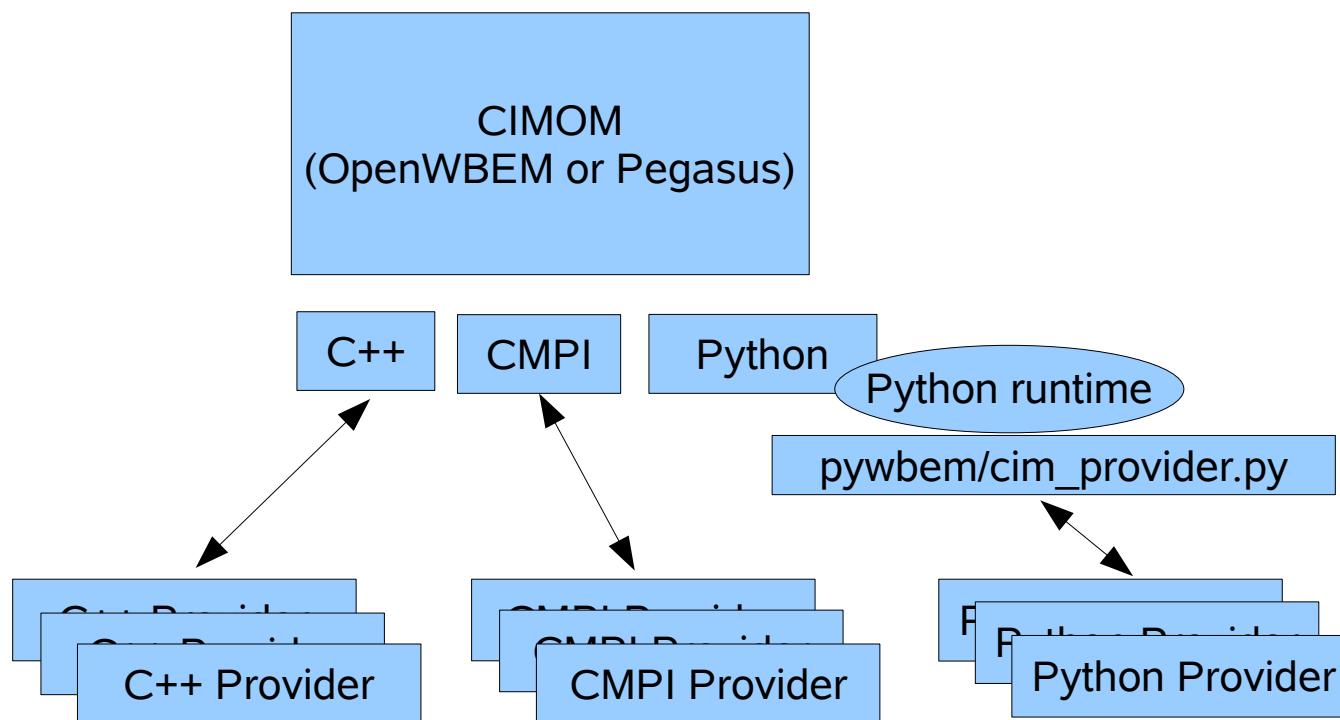
- Make a developers life easier
- Ease debugging
- Use the tools best fitted to the task
- Let developers focus on instrumentation
- Leverage dynamic scripting languages
- Portability

# Earlier attempts

- **cmpi-perl**
  - Part of sblim ([sblim.sourceforge.net](http://sblim.sourceforge.net))
  - Limited functionality
- **pywbem**
  - Part of omc-project ([www.omc-project.org](http://www.omc-project.org))
  - non-CMPI (v1)

# pywbem (v1)

## First attempt on scripting providers



# pywbem (v1)

- Pros
  - Scripting language
  - Reduced code size
  - Leverage Python environment
- Cons
  - Binary interface to CIMOM
  - Python only
  - Limited object-orientation
  - Manually created bindings

# What if ...

- CMPI interface
  - Make it truly CIMOM agnostic
- More languages
  - There's more than C, C++ and Python
- Generated bindings
  - Lesser code
  - Easy adoption
  - All languages profit

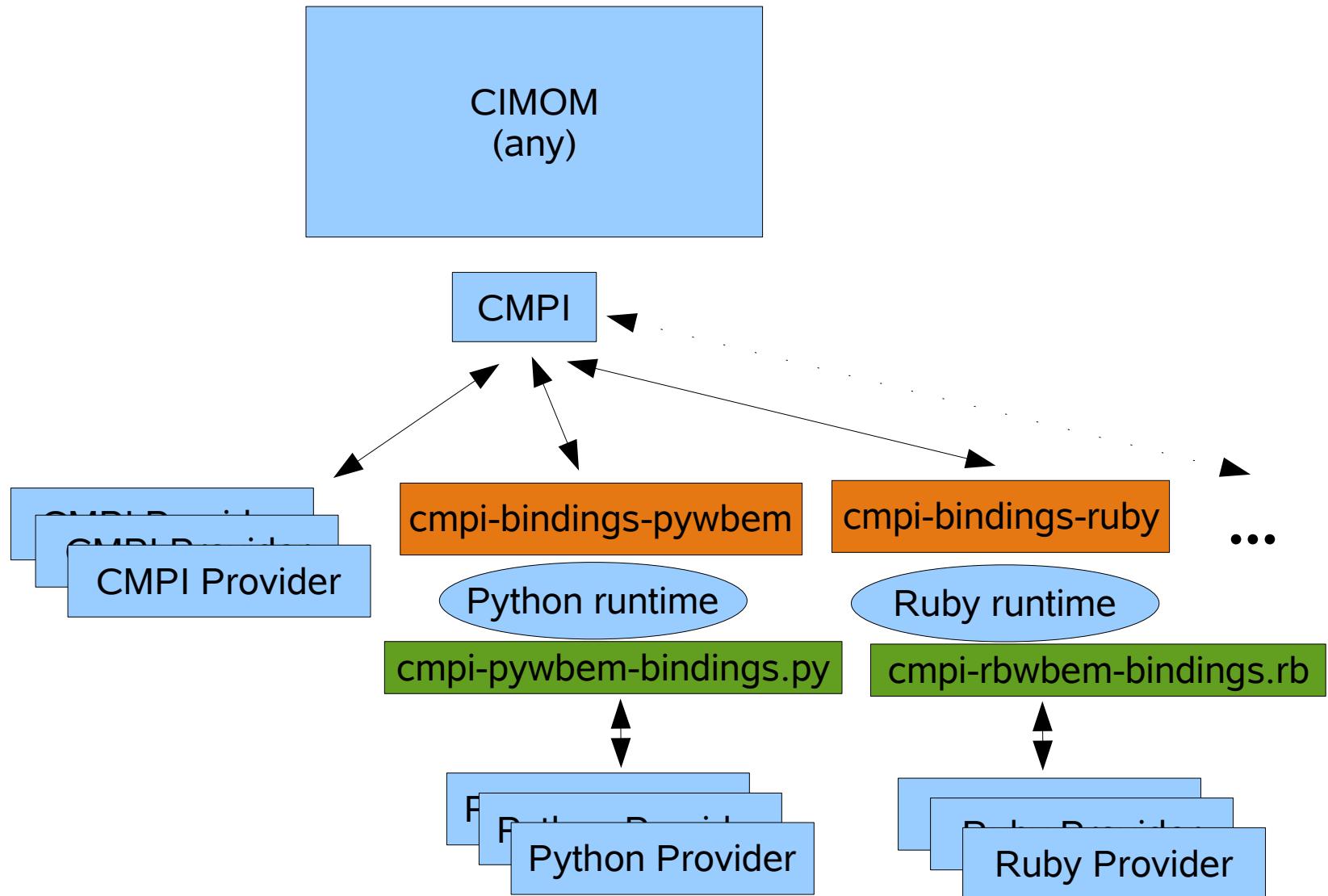


# cmpi-bindings

# Design goals

- CIMOM neutral
  - CMPI provider interface
- Support most popular scripting languages
  - Python, Ruby, Perl, ...
- Object orientation
  - Reduce parameters
  - Leverage exceptions
- Code similarity
  - Learn from looking at other code

# cmpi-bindings



# How it was done

- Use a code generator (SWIG)
- Reuse of generic code
- Similar 'look&feel' across languages
- Small language dependent layer



# **SWIG**

# **Simplified Wrapper and Interface Generator**



# SWIG

SWIG is an **interface compiler** that **connects** programs written in **C and C++ with scripting languages** such as Perl, Python, Ruby, and more.

# SWIG: Motivation

- Building more powerful C/C++ programs
- Portability
- Make C libraries 'object oriented'
- Rapid prototyping and debugging
- Systems integration
- Construction of scripting language extension modules

# SWIG: About

- Homepage: <http://www.swig.org>
- Available for
  - Linux
  - Unix (AIX, HP-UX, Solaris, ...)
  - Macintosh OS-X/Darwin
  - Windows 95/98/NT/2000/XP/Vista
- History

Initially started in July, 1995 at Los Alamos National Laboratory.  
First alpha release: February, 1996.  
Latest release: April 7, 2008. SWIG-1.3.35

# SWIG: Languages

Allegro Common Lisp



CLisp



FFI (Common Lisp)



Ruby  
*A Programmer's Best Friend*



PERL



Octave



Chicken  
(Scheme)

MzScheme





# SWIG – How does it work ?

cmpi.h

C header

# SWIG – How does it work ?

**cmpi.h**

C header

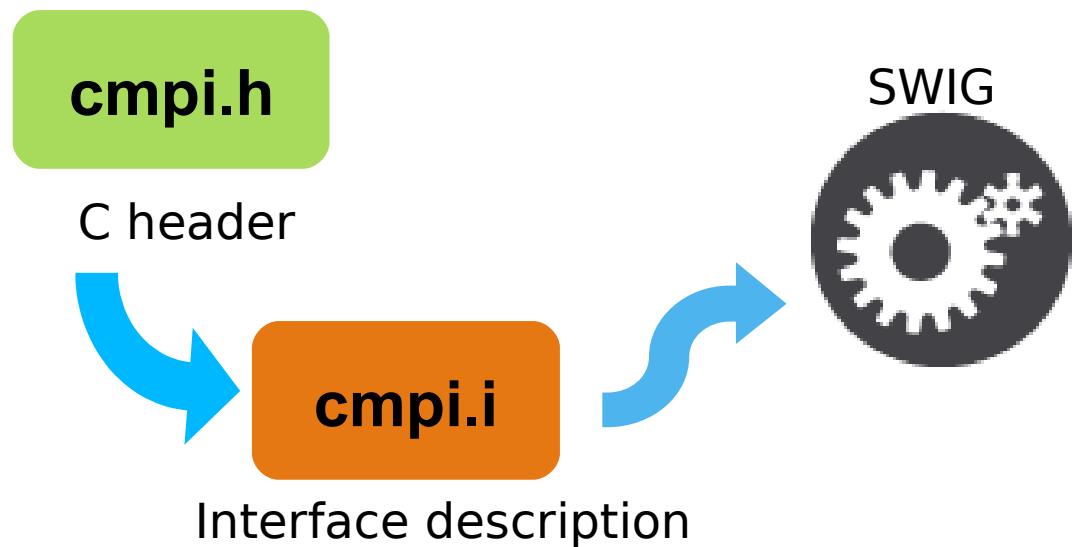


**cmpi.i**

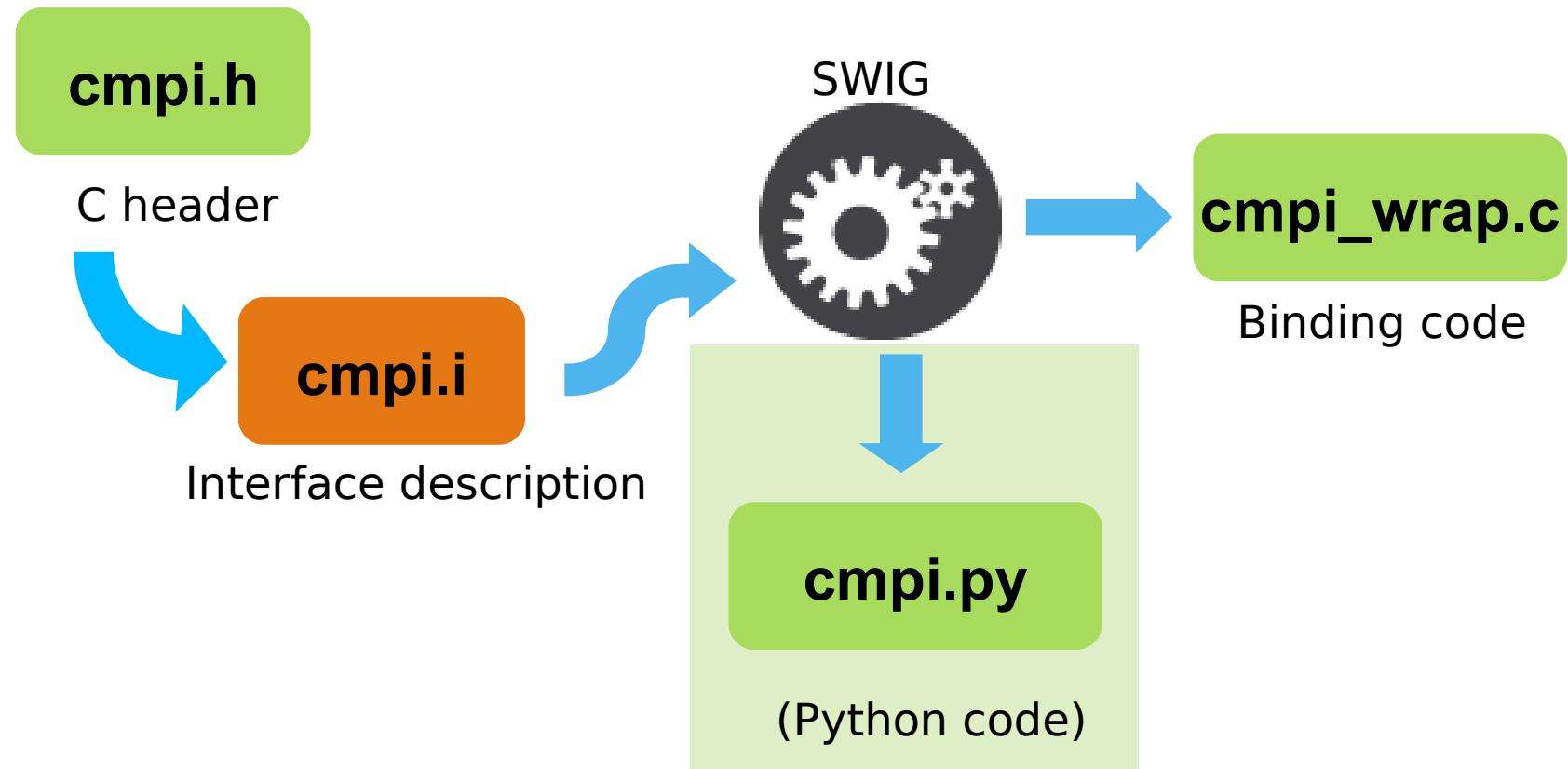
Interface description

```
%module cmpi  
  
%include "cmpi.h"
```

# SWIG – How does it work ?



# SWIG – How does it work ?



# SWIG – How does it work ?

**cmpi.h**

C header

**cmpi.i**

Interface description

SWIG



**cmpi\_wrap.c**

Binding code

**cmpi.py**

(Python code)



Compiler

**cmpi\_wrap.so**

Target language  
module



# SWIG - Usage

## Example: Python

**test.py**

```
import cmpi
```

# SWIG - Usage

## Example: Python

test.py



cmpi.py

```
import cmpi
```

# SWIG - Usage

## Example: Python



```
import cmpi
```

# SWIG - Usage

## Example: Python



```
import cmpi
data = cmpi.CMPIData()
data.type = cmpi.CMPI_uint8
data.state = 0
data.value.uint8 = 42
```

# Result

- Target language module
- Access to CMPI data structures
- Access to CMPI manipulation functions
- Data wrappers ( C <-> target language)
- Thread safe

# Code reduction

- Example: Property access

- C

```
CMGetProperty(instance, "Username", &st);
```

- Python

```
instance['Username']
```

- Object oriented CMPI programming
- Exceptions

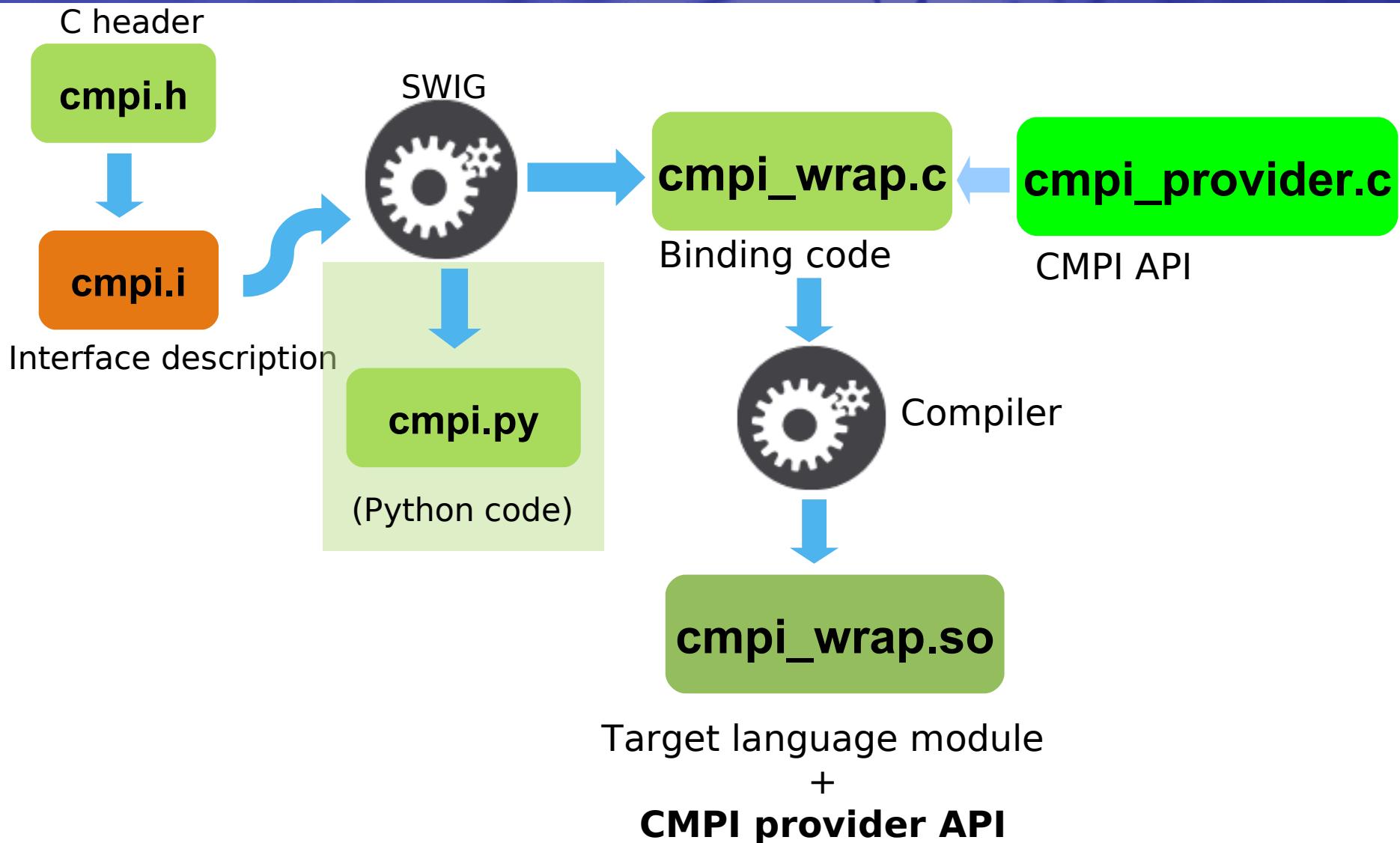
# Building bridges

- SWIG gives access to CMPI data structures
  - Target language interface
- Missing: CMPI provider interface
  - Access to 'broker'
- Add glue code
- End result: Plugin with two interfaces
  - Target language extension
  - CMPI provider

# cmpi\_provider.c

- Manually crafted CMPI provider interface
- Implements the full CMPI API
  - (Instance, Method, Association, Indication)
- Target language agnostic
- Converts C data to target language
- Calls target language
- Status handling

# cmpi\_provider + SWIG





# cmpi\_provider.c: Code example

```
static CMPIStatus
EnumInstanceNames(CMPIInstanceMI * self,
                     const CMPIContext * context,
                     const CMPIResult * result,
                     const CMPIObjectPath * reference)
{
    /* ... */
    _context = SWIG_NewPointerObj(context, SWIGTYPE_p_CMPIContext, 0);
    _result = SWIG_NewPointerObj(result, SWIGTYPE_p_CMPIResult, 0);
    _reference = SWIG_NewPointerObj(reference, SWIGTYPE_p_CMPIObjectPath, 0);

    TargetCall((ProviderMIHandle*)self->hdl, &st, "enum_instance_names",
                 3, _context, _result, _reference);
    return st;
}
```

# target\_\$lang.c

- Target language specific layer
- Very thin
  - TargetInitialize(...)
  - TargetCall(...)
  - TargetCleanup(...)
- Loads/Unloads target interpreter
- Loads provider implementation
- Calls provider implementation

# Code size

- `cmpl_provider.c`: 1225 lines
  - `target_python.c`: 397 lines
  - `target_ruby.c`: 290 lines
- 
- Easy to maintain
  - Easy to extend

# Implementing EnumInstanceNames

- C snippet

```
static CMPIStatus
EnumInstanceNames(CMPIInstanceMI * self,
                     const CMPIContext * context,
                     const CMPIResult * result,
                     const CMPIObjectPath * reference)
{
    char * namespace =
        CMGetCharPtr(CMGetNameSpace(reference, NULL));
}
```

- Ruby counterpart

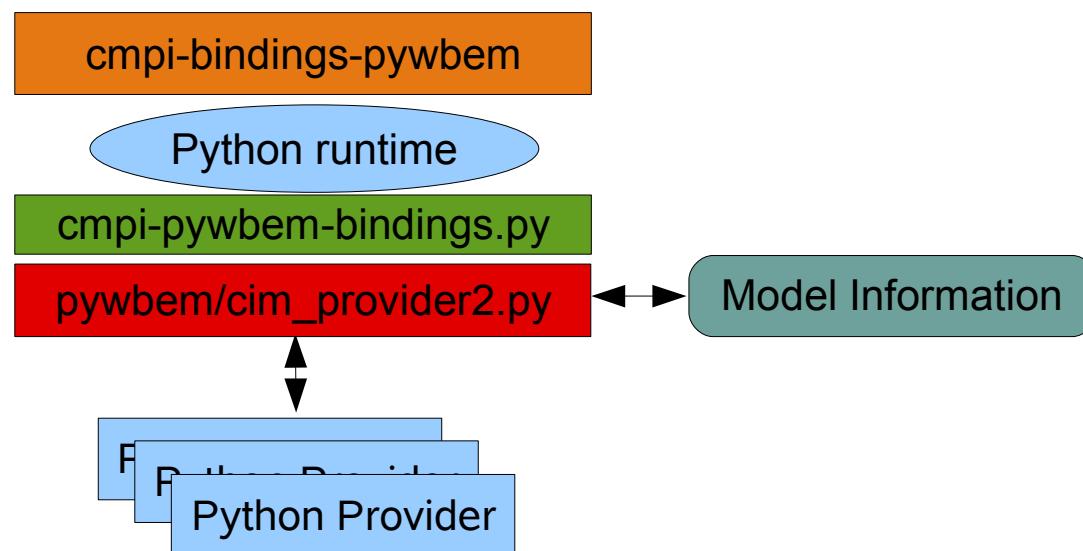
```
def enum_instance_names context, result, reference
    namespace = context.namespace
```

# What goes where ?

- Provider module
  - Binary, dynamically loaded by CIMOM
  - Lives in /usr/lib/cmpi/lib<provider>.so
    - /usr/lib/cmpi/libpyCmpiProvider.so
- Provider name
  - Script language file
  - Lives in /usr/lib/{py,rb,pl}cim
    - /usr/lib/pycim/Py\_UnixProcessProvider.py
- Provider class name
  - Class within script language file

# pywbem(v2) + cmpl-bindings

- Python (pywbem v2) as first choice
  - provides model information
  - trivial conversion of existing pywbem providers



# Status

- Production ready
  - Ships with SUSE Enterprise Server 11
- Python as first choice
  - because of pywbem
  - Ruby runner-up, then Perl
- Need other languages ?
  - Please give feedback (or code)
- [www.omc-project.org](http://www.omc-project.org)

# Outlook

- Verify Ruby interface
  - Implement Ruby provider
- Finish Perl interface
  - Needs help
- Provide model information
  - Language agnostic
- Generic provider registration

# References

- OMC-Project
  - <http://www.omc-project.org>
- cmpl-bindings
  - <https://omc.svn.sourceforge.net/svnroot/omc/cmpl-bindings/trunk>
- pywbem
  - <https://pywbem.svn.sourceforge.net/svnroot/pywbem/pywbem>



# Thank you !

## Questions ?