

Experiences with MDM development based on ASAM ODS



Introduction

- Name: Christian Rechner
- Junior Software Developer
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- 1 year experience in programming client software with ASAM ODS (mainly JAVA)



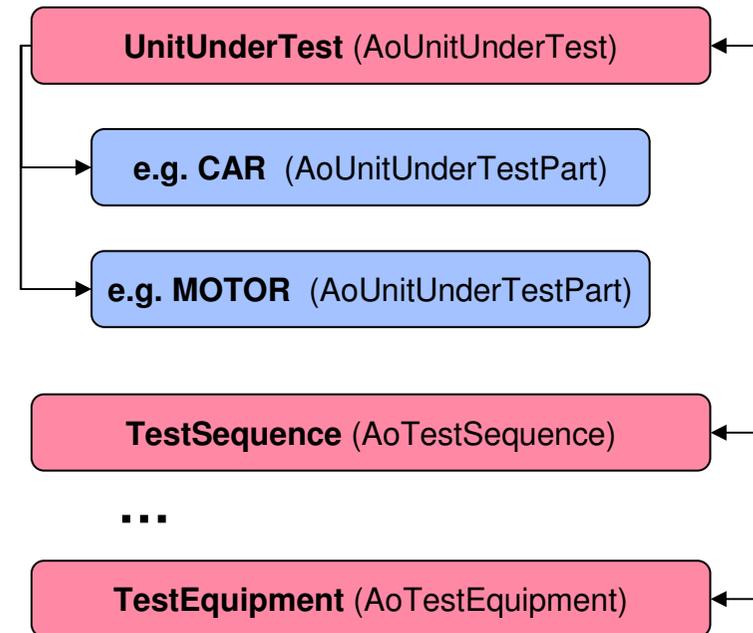
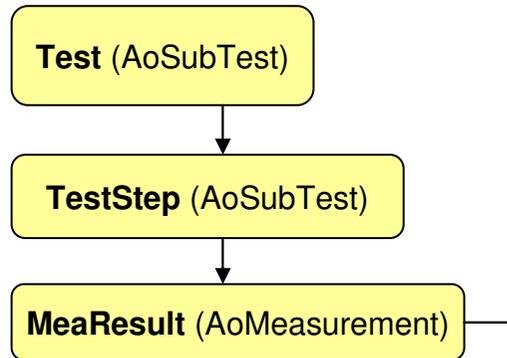
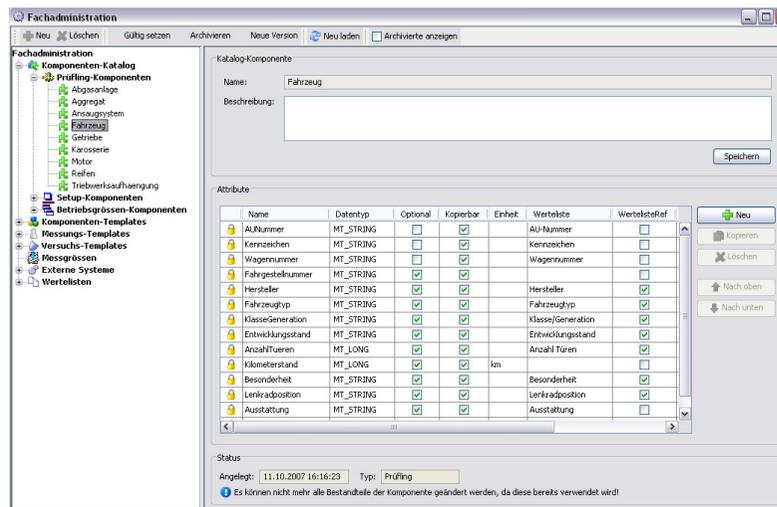
Summary

- Architectural overview
- Experiences in the software development process with ASAM ODS
 - Database design
 - Data access layer
 - User interface
- Usage of Tools
- Benefits of MDM compared to proprietary ODS models
- Conclusion

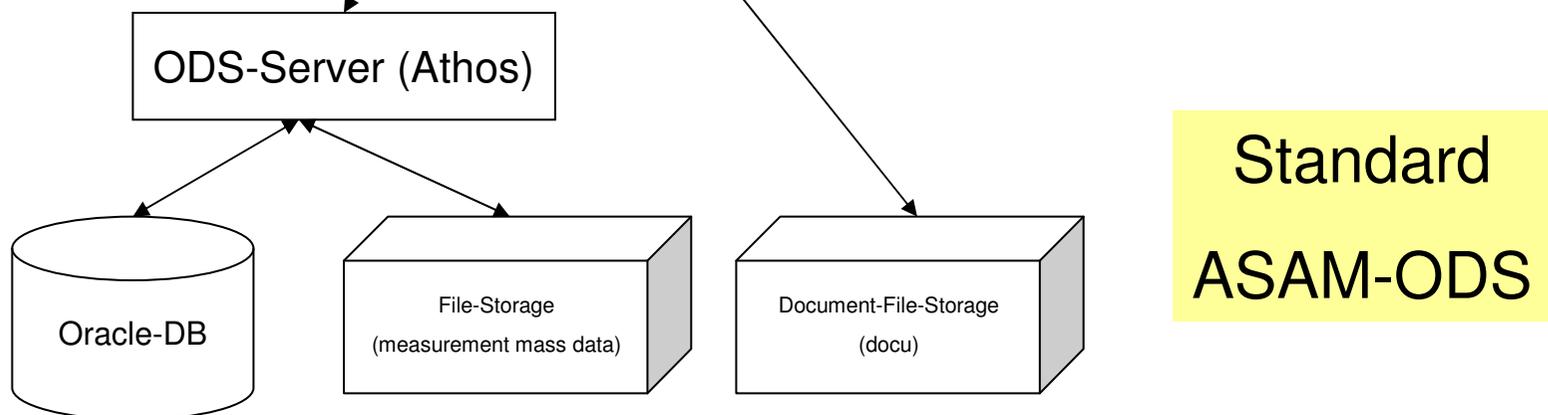
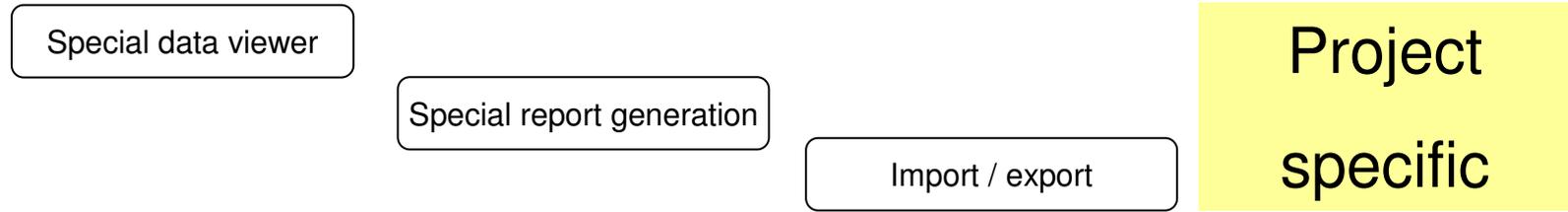


The MDM idea

- Standardized and fixed application model
- Changes of the model are allowed only in adding/removing/altering application elements and attributes of descriptive data
- Changes can be made at runtime with a graphical user interface
- Additional metadata is stored in the database (like value-lists or templates)



Architectural overview



Database design

- Different approaches
 - Classic ER-design -> fit to ODS afterwards
 - Manual ATFX editing -> generate database automatically
 - Graphic design of model with UML -> generate ATFX -> generate database
- Validation is crucial: use tools (like ODS-Checker or Athos)
- Think about developing a (semi-)generic model (like MDM)
- **NEVER violate the standard!**



Implementing the data access layer

- CORBA communication layer fits well
- Performance is very crucial
- Never use direct database access
- Do not fall into the trap of using the ODS object model for sophisticated data access
- Make extensive use of extended queries
- Programming with CORBA structures can be painful => write tools to wrap them into objects of the programming language

=> ODS is very fast, just use it right!



Performance comparison

Object-oriented

```

ApplicationElement aeTest = mdmCache.getApplicationElement("Test");
InstanceElementIterator iterTest = aeTest.getInstances("**8K0*");
for (int i = 0; i < iterTest.getCount(); i++) {
    InstanceElement ieTest = iterTest.nextOne();
    InstanceElementIterator iterTestStep = ieTest.getRelatedInstancesByRelationship(Relationship.CHILD, "");
    for (int a = 0; a < iterTestStep.getCount(); a++) {
        InstanceElement ieTestStep = iterTestStep.nextOne();
        System.out.println(ieTestStep.getName());
    }
}

```

=> 10.000 ms

Query based

```

// build query
ExtQuery query = mdmCache.createExtQuery();
query.addSelect("TestStep", "Name");
query.addJoin("Test", "TestStep", "TestSteps");
query.addStringCond("Test", "Name", Sel10pcode.LIKE, "**8K0*");

// execute query
ExtQueryResult res = query.execute();

// print result
while (res.next()) {
    String tsName = res.getStringVal("TestStep", "Name");
    System.out.println(tsName);
}

```

=> 200 ms



Implementing the data access layer



- Even for Update- and Inserting data access it can be useful NOT to use to ODS object-model
- Install performance critic server process on the same machine as the ODS server to prevent network traffic
- Caching mechanisms
- For large file-transfers of mass data use socket communication instead of CORBA
- Think about developing an extra layer for a known model (like the MDM API)
- Release management is vital

Implementing the data access layer

- Optimize storing the channels in reordering them
- Deletion of elements can take a long time



Example of MDM-API usage

```

env.startTransaction();

Project project = env.getProjectByName("TestProjekt");
if (project == null)
    project = env.createProject("TestProjekt");

StructureLevel sl = project.getStructureLevelByName("TestLevel");
if (sl == null)
    sl = project.createStructureLevel("TestLevel");

// create Test out of TplTest
TplTest tplTest = env.getTplTestByNewestValid("K6 Simulation");
Test test = sl.createTestByTpl("TestVersuch", "In Bearbeitung", tplTest, "Gemessen");

// create MeaResult (AoMeasurement)
TestStep ts = test.getTestStepByName("K6 Simulation");
MeaResult result = ts.createMeaResult("Messergebnis");
result.setMeasuringPerson("Max Mustermann");
SubMatrix subMatrix = result.createSubMatrix("SubMatrix");
// create Channel 1 (AoMeasurementQuantity + LocalColumn)
Quantity quaChan1 = env.getQuantityByNewestValid("Kanal 1");
MeaQuantity meaChan1 = result.createMeaQuantity(quaChan1);
meaChan1.addFloatValues(subMatrix, new float[] { 4, 7, 1, 3 });
// Time (AoMeasurementQuantity + LocalColumn)
Quantity quaTime = env.getQuantityByNewestValid("Time");
MeaQuantity meaTime = result.createMeaQuantity(quaTime);
meaTime.addFloatLinear(subMatrix, 0, 5);
meaTime.setIndependent(true);

env.commitTransaction();

```



User interface

- Develop independent components
- Sophisticated generic user interfaces working on all ODS models are often not possible
- Find the bridge between reusability and user friendliness
- Experience has proven that most projects have similar requirements
- For special needs use plugin concept



Example of a generic search mask



Suchvorschrift bearbeiten

Anzahl: Datum, vom: Heute >> . . . > bis: . . . >
 Uhrzeit von: : bis: :

FM-Nummer(n):

Fahrgestellnr.: Kennzeichen: Wagennr.:

Auftraggeber: Ausführender: Messort:

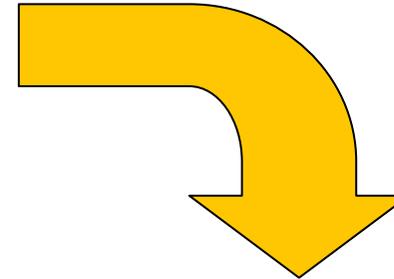
Entw.-Auftr.-Nr.: Entw.-stand: Lenkerposition:

Typ: Hersteller: Anzahl Türen:

Klasse/Generat.: km-stand: Besonderheit:

Messvorschrift: hohe Frequenzen
 Messgröße: subjektive Beurteilung
 Sensorposition:

vorherige Fundmenge löschen



MDM-Suche - MeDamARTestsQuery*

Suche

Attribut	Operator	Kriterium
Versuch		
Name	=	"H"
Beschreibung	=	
Verantwortlicher	=	
Status	=	
Messergebnis		
Angelegt	>	
Angelegt	<=	
Fahrzeug		
AU-Nummer	=	
Kennzeichen	=	
EA-Nummer	=	
Motor		
Motorbuchstabe	=	"BK" ODER "BS"
Hubraum	=	[cm3]
Zylinderzahl	=	
Zylinderanordnung	=	
Motorart	=	
Nennleistung	=	[kW]

Auswahl der Suchattribute

Auswahl

- Versuch
- Messergebnis
- Prüfung
 - Abgasanlage
 - Aggregat
 - Ansaugsystem
 - Fahrzeug
 - Getriebe
 - Karosserie
 - Motor
 - Reifen
 - Triebwerksaufhängung
- Setup
- Betriebsgrößen

Tools



- Make extensive use of tools
- Tools are available for all steps in the development process:
 - ASAM ODS checker
 - UML2ATFX
 - ATFX2Database
 - ATFX exporter
 - ASAM ODS database browser
- If no tools for your problem are available, write your own and contribute them to the MDM community

Benefits of MDM

- Provides the bridge between usability and standardization
- Comes with a set of often required components, even user interfaces
- With the MDM-API, real object oriented and performant data access is possible
- Provides easy access to a very complicated issue
- 100% ASAM-ODS standard
- Proven in a couple of productive systems
- The development steps until client-programming can be omitted



Conclusion

- ASAM ODS is preferable
- Desirable tools:
 - Standardized Open-Source and Client APIs for specific programming languages (e.g. Java) that cover query-wrappers and caching mechanisms
 - Open-Source ASAM-ODS-Server (usable with freeware databases like MySQL or PostgreSQL)
- ASAM ODS has very good documentation





Thank you