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Use of Plugin Architecture and Full Source Licensing in the Deployment and Support of the Conflict Analysis & Simulation Tool (CAST)

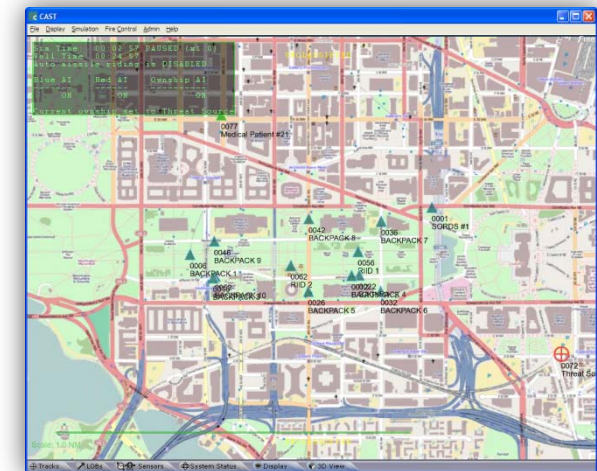
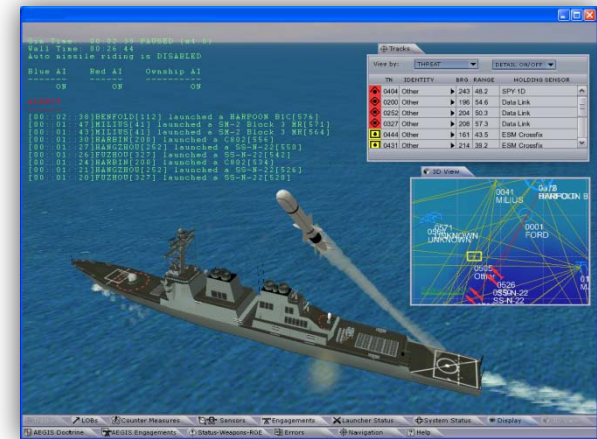
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- Plugin Architecture
 - What problems are solved by plugin architecture
 - How it is accomplished
- Embedded Python
 - Key enabler for plugin architecture
 - Other benefits of embedding Python
- Full Source Licensing
 - End user benefits
 - Vendor benefits

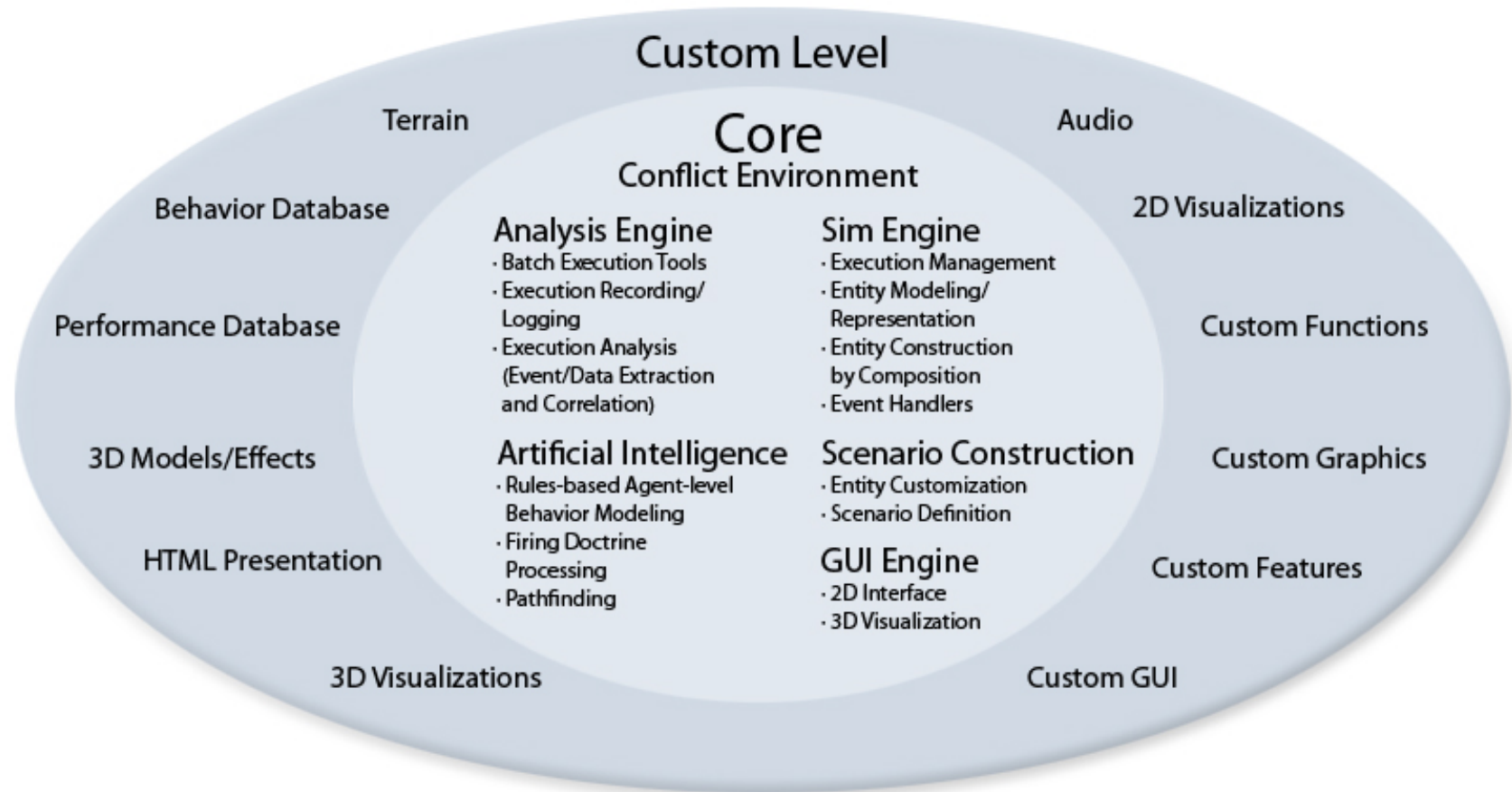


- The Conflict Analysis & Simulation Tool (CAST) was developed by ManTech to provide a MS&A framework to rapidly simulate and visualize conflict scenarios for:
 - mission effectiveness analysis
 - requirements analysis
 - trade studies
 - technology assessment
 - tactics/CONOPS development
- CAST is commercially available, but has also been employed on support contracts with Government customers.
- Modularization through a plugin architecture is required to support a disparate client base and problem domains.



- The CAST framework provides the core components which are used to create, run, and analyze simulations.
- The CAST framework is extended to develop system models and scenarios specific to the client's problem domain.
 - DHS DNDO: Radiation Detection
 - DoD: Naval Warfare
 - International: Air Warfare





Core framework extended and customized by adding features via plugin architecture

- Plugin architecture provides clear separation for
 - Security/classification
 - Export control
 - Source code funding streams
 - Intellectual property
- Specific models and scenarios cannot be shared
 - These models can exist completely within the plugin
- Deployment is simplified
 - End user's configuration management can focus on the plugin-level

- Simulation framework must be flexible to support a variety of customizations to occur at the plugin level
 - Graphical User Interface (GUI)
 - Visualization
 - System models
 - Data inputs
 - Analysis outputs
 - Agent behaviors

- Successful plugin architecture requires:
 - Flexible architecture
 - Object-oriented design
 - Composition versus inheritance
 - Runtime configuration
 - Data driven approach
 - Use of open standards

- Code organized into a hierarchical structure of classes
- Data and associated code are grouped together
- Hierarchy of classes supports generalization where common aspects exist at higher levels and unique aspects are kept at lower levels
- In object-oriented design, inheritance is a rigid compile-time constraint that cannot be changed at runtime

- To improve flexibility, object composition is a technique that can be used to specialize objects at runtime.
- This can be thought of as “has a” (composition) versus “is a” (inheritance).
- The ability to compose behavior or functionality lies in creating interfaces.
- An example of kinematic motion for entities
 - Inheritance would dictate a hierarchy of classes for each entity with specialized movement algorithms (Vehicle, Ship, Aircraft, Airplane, Helicopter)
 - Composition provides an interface for movement and encapsulates the movement algorithms into a component attached to the base entity (Vehicle class with movement functors)

- To provide a flexible runtime architecture, framework must provide the ability to be configured at runtime.
- Runtime configurability plays nicely with an embedded scripting language capability (more detail later)
- Example of selecting system models with different fidelity
 - Object-oriented design with composition allows different fidelity models to be attached to entities at runtime, likely driven by data input

- Runtime configuration driven by data inputs
 - Execution changes based on inputs
 - Dynamic selection of runtime components versus hard-coded or static single-choice execution
- Data driven system modeling
 - Algorithm versus data
 - Requires algorithms to be selectable and initialized at runtime
 - This approach doesn't work for all system models, in which case, design falls back to traditional methods

- Use of Extensible Markup Language (XML) for data
 - Easy to parse
 - Human readable
 - Numerous tools exist for data entry and manipulation
 - Schema can be developed to enforce data structure
- Use of existing best of breed cross-platform Open Source libraries
 - OpenSceneGraph
 - osgEarth
 - wxWidgets
 - Allows users to find support within those open source communities for advanced customizations

- Embedded scripting language is a key enabler for plugin architecture
 - Python is a popular scripting language, others include Lua, Ruby, and JavaScript
 - Python scripts are text files which can be treated as input data
 - Interpreted nature of Python language allows for flexible initialization of runtime environment as opposed to hard-coded initialization
 - Example: CAST scenarios are implemented as Python scripts to construct and initialize entities

- Rapid prototyping without recompile
 - Exposure of C++ code within CAST framework via SWIG (Simplified Wrapper Interface Generator)
 - Allows development of new system model prototypes quickly
 - Once satisfied with prototype, system model can be implemented in C++
- Allows user to execute Python code while simulation is running
 - This feature can be used to inspect the state of the simulation by accessing simulation objects
 - Can also be used to alter the state of the simulation which is helpful for debugging and testing

- End user is empowered to dig into the internals of the simulation framework
 - No “black box” barrier
- Similar benefits to Open Source licensing
 - Ability to see source code to get deeper understanding of framework’s internals
 - Ability to modify source code to create advanced customizations
 - Ability to debug into framework’s source code to identify cause of potential issues

- End users can set the level of software support they require
- Over time end user increases familiarity with codebase source code
 - Initially very hands on: Vendor heavily involved in customization efforts (training, consulting, maintenance)
 - As end user develops proficiency with codebase requires less vendor involvement (maintenance)

- Enforces robust configuration management and software engineering best practices
 - Required in order to support multiple customers with multiple released versions
 - Separation of work-for-hire from core CAST development
- Provides a level of transparency to the customer because source code is not hidden

Questions?

