

Software Architectures for Self-Aware Computing Systems

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Leipzig, 19.06.2017

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Dagstuhl-Seminar

Model-driven Algorithms and Architectures for Self-Aware Computing Systems, Jan 18-23, 2015, Dagstuhl Seminar 15041

Organizers

Jeffrey O. Kephart (IBM TJ Watson Research Center, US)

Samuel Kounev (Universität Würzburg, DE)

Marta Kwiatkowska (University of Oxford, GB)

Xiaoyun Zhu (VMware, Inc., US)

Community:

<http://descartes.tools/self-aware>

Dagstuhl Report:

<http://drops.dagstuhl.de/opus/volltexte/2015/5038/>

Seminar Page:

<http://www.dagstuhl.de/15041>



Definition

Self-aware Computing Systems are computing systems that:

1. ***learn models*** capturing knowledge about themselves and their environment ***on an ongoing basis*** and
2. ***reason*** using the models enabling them to ***act*** based on their knowledge and reasoning

in accordance with ***higher-level goals***, which may also be subject to change.

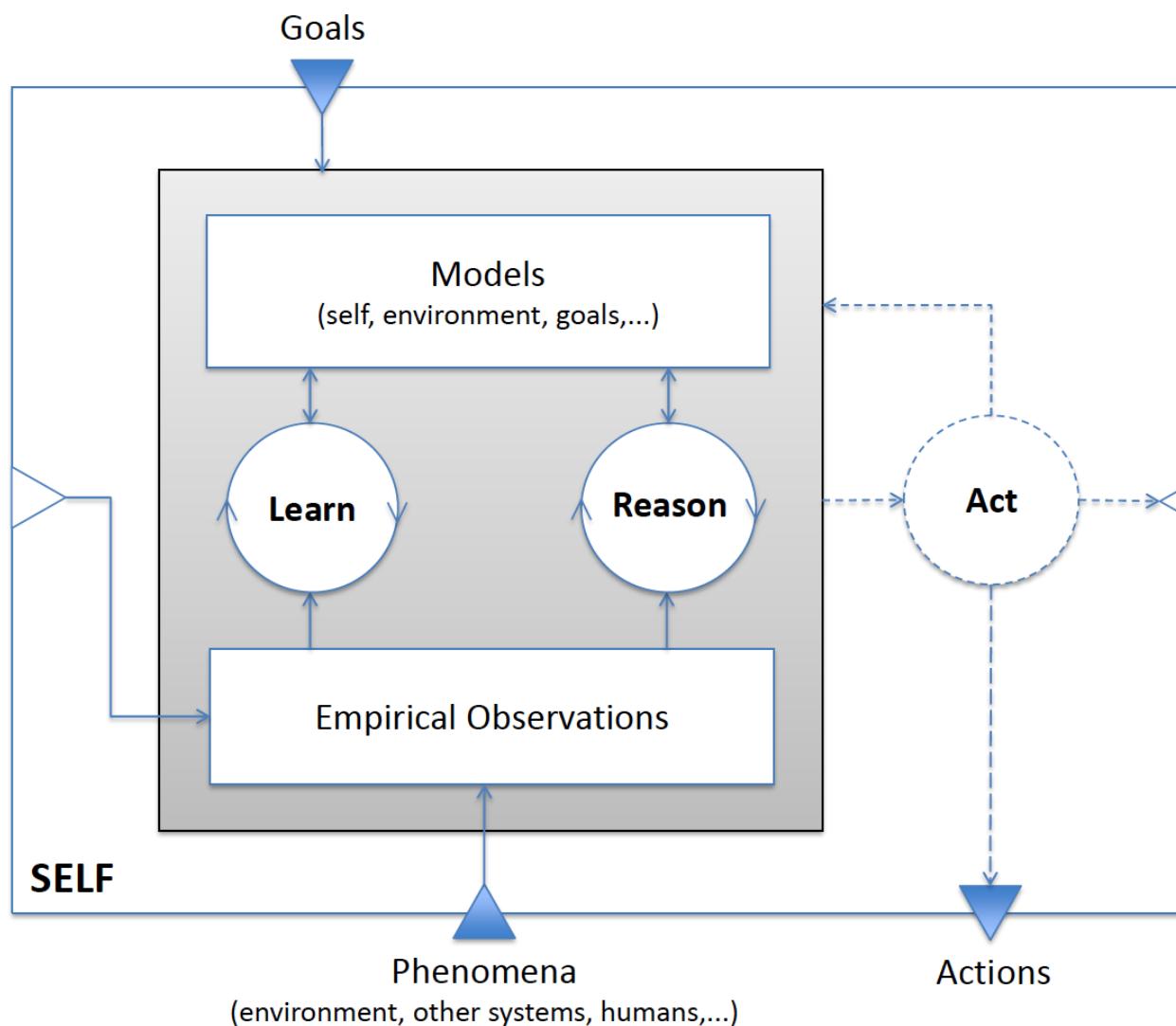
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The Notion of Self-Aware Computing. In Self-Aware Computing Systems, S. Kounev, J. O. Kephart, A. Milenkoski, and X. Zhu, editors. Springer Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg, Germany, 2017.

Extended Definition

Self-aware Computing Systems are computing systems that:

1. ***learn models*** capturing ***knowledge*** about themselves and their environment (such as their structure, design, state, possible actions, and run-time behavior) on an ongoing basis and
2. ***reason*** using the models (for example predict, analyze, consider, plan) enabling them to ***act*** based on their knowledge and reasoning (for example explore, explain, report, suggest, self-adapt, or impact their environment) in accordance with ***higher-level goals***, which may also be subject to change.

Self-Aware Learning & Reasoning Loop



Models in Software Engineering

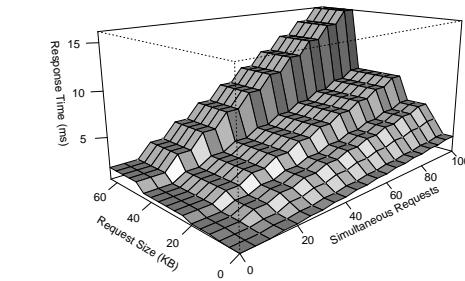
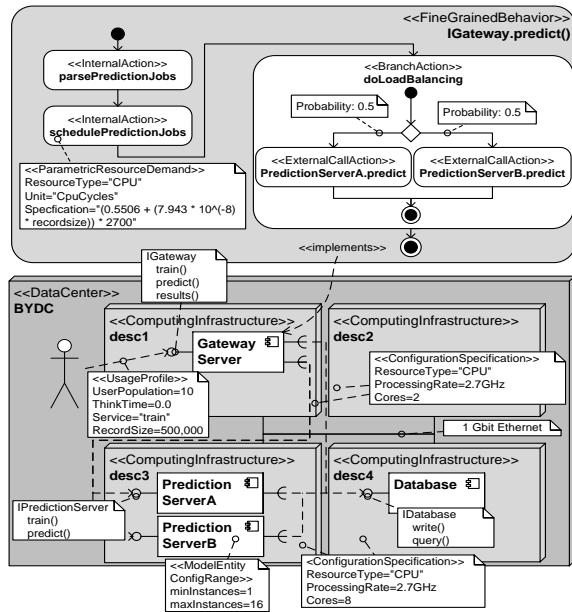
Descriptive Models

- Capture relevant knowledge about the system and the environment in which it is running
- Describe selected aspects that have influence on the goal fulfilment

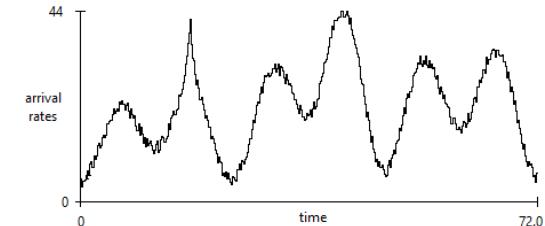
(Predictive) Analysis Models

- Allow to reason about the system behavior
- Predict the impact of changes on the goal fulfilment

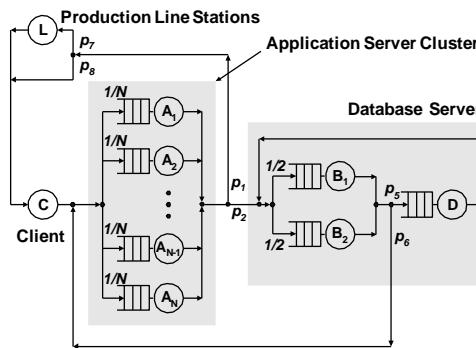
Examples of Models



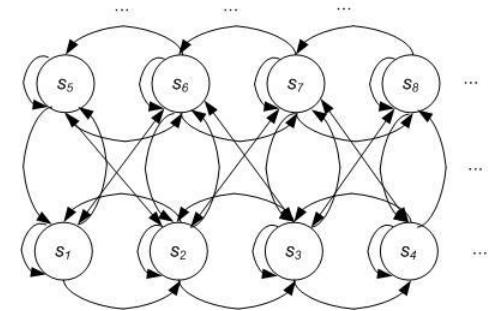
Statistical regression models



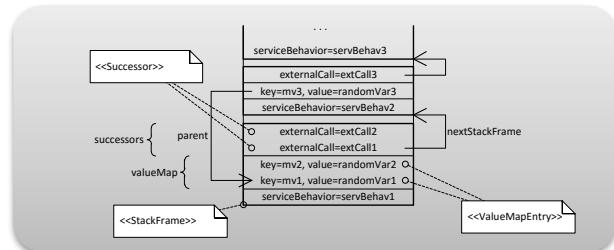
Load forecasting models



Queueing network models



Markov models



Simulation models

$$R \geq \max \left[N \times \max \{ D_i \}, \sum_{i=1}^K D_i \right] \quad X_0 \leq \min \left[\frac{1}{\max \{ D_i \}}, \frac{N}{\sum_{i=1}^K D_i} \right]$$

$$\frac{N}{\max \{ D_i \}[K + N - 1]} \leq X_0 \leq \frac{N}{\text{avg}\{D_i\}[K + N - 1]}$$

Analytical analysis models

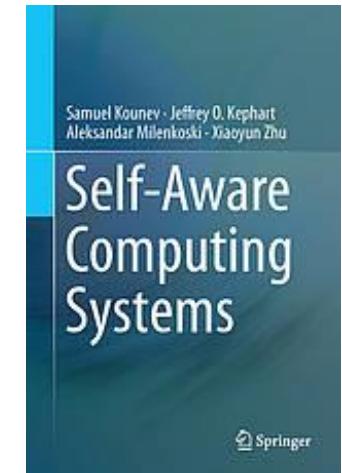
- „**Self-Aware Computing Systems**“

Samuel Kounev (University of Würzburg, DE)

Jeffrey O. Kephart (IBM T.J. Watson, USA)

Aleksandar Milenkoski (University of Würzburg, DE)

Xiaoyun Zhu (Futurewei Technologies, Huawei, USA)



- 27 chapters, ca 700 pages, ca. 50 authors involved

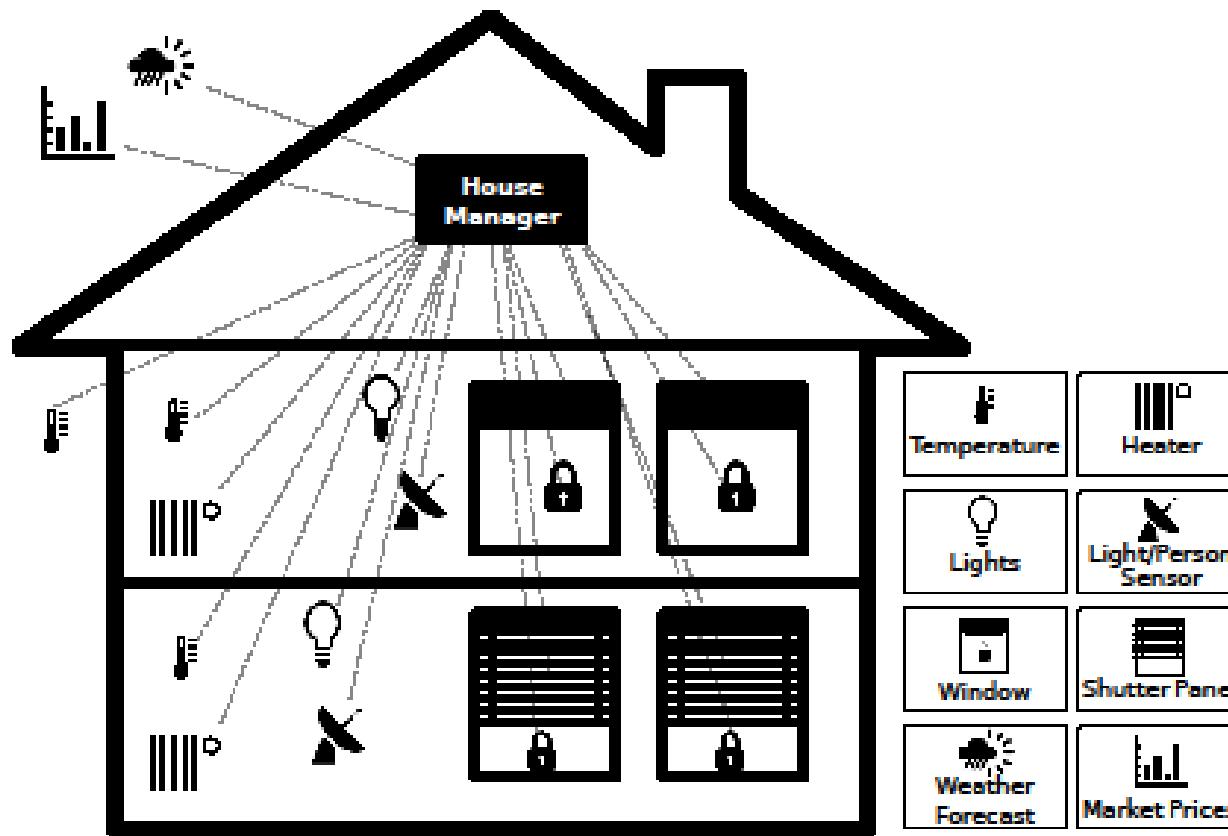
S. Kounev, J. O. Kephart, A. Milenkoski, and X. Zhu. (eds.)

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Implementing LRA-M

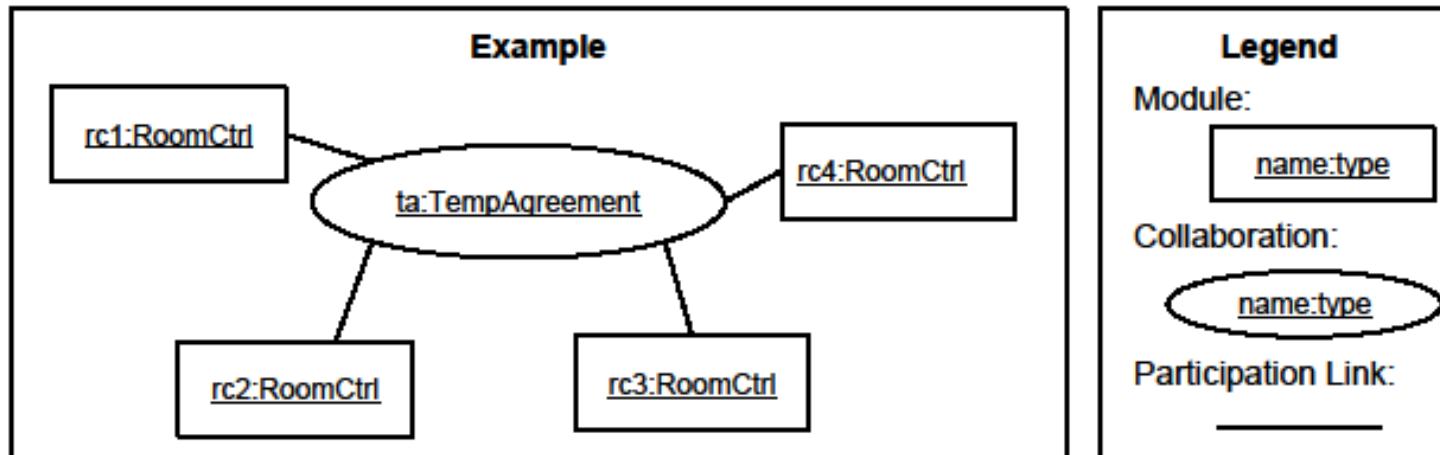
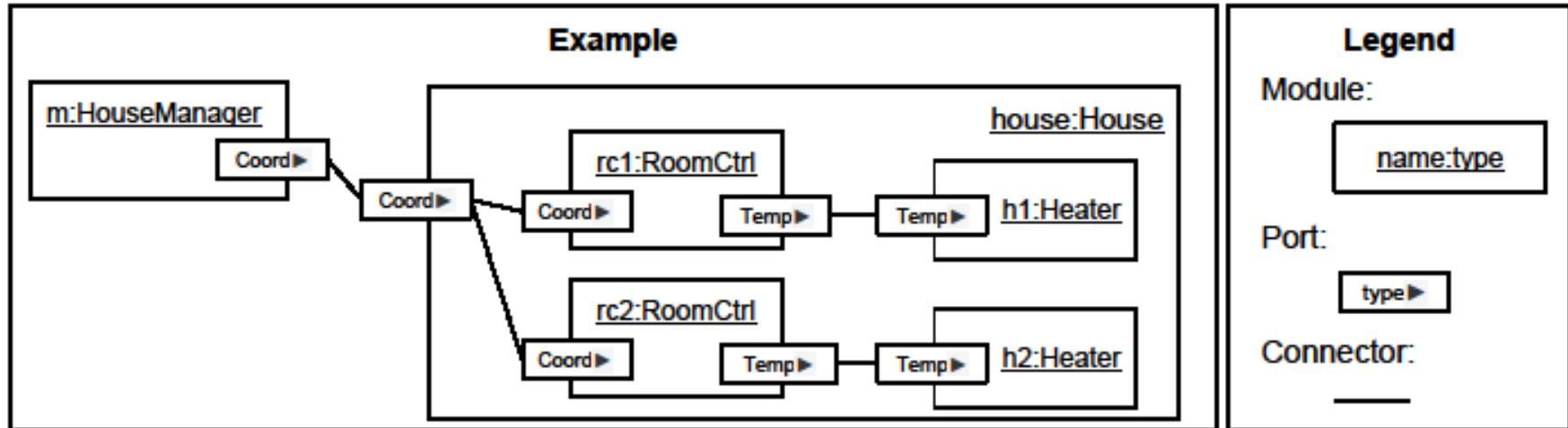
- Similar to the feedback loops for self-adaptive software, we argue that the LRA-M loop should be addressed during the architectural design of self-aware computing systems.
- **Challenges**
 - Visualize architectural concepts to address and make the LRA-M loop visible in the architectural design.
 - How to manifest context-awareness, self-awareness, and meta-self-awareness in an architecture?

Running Example: Smart Home

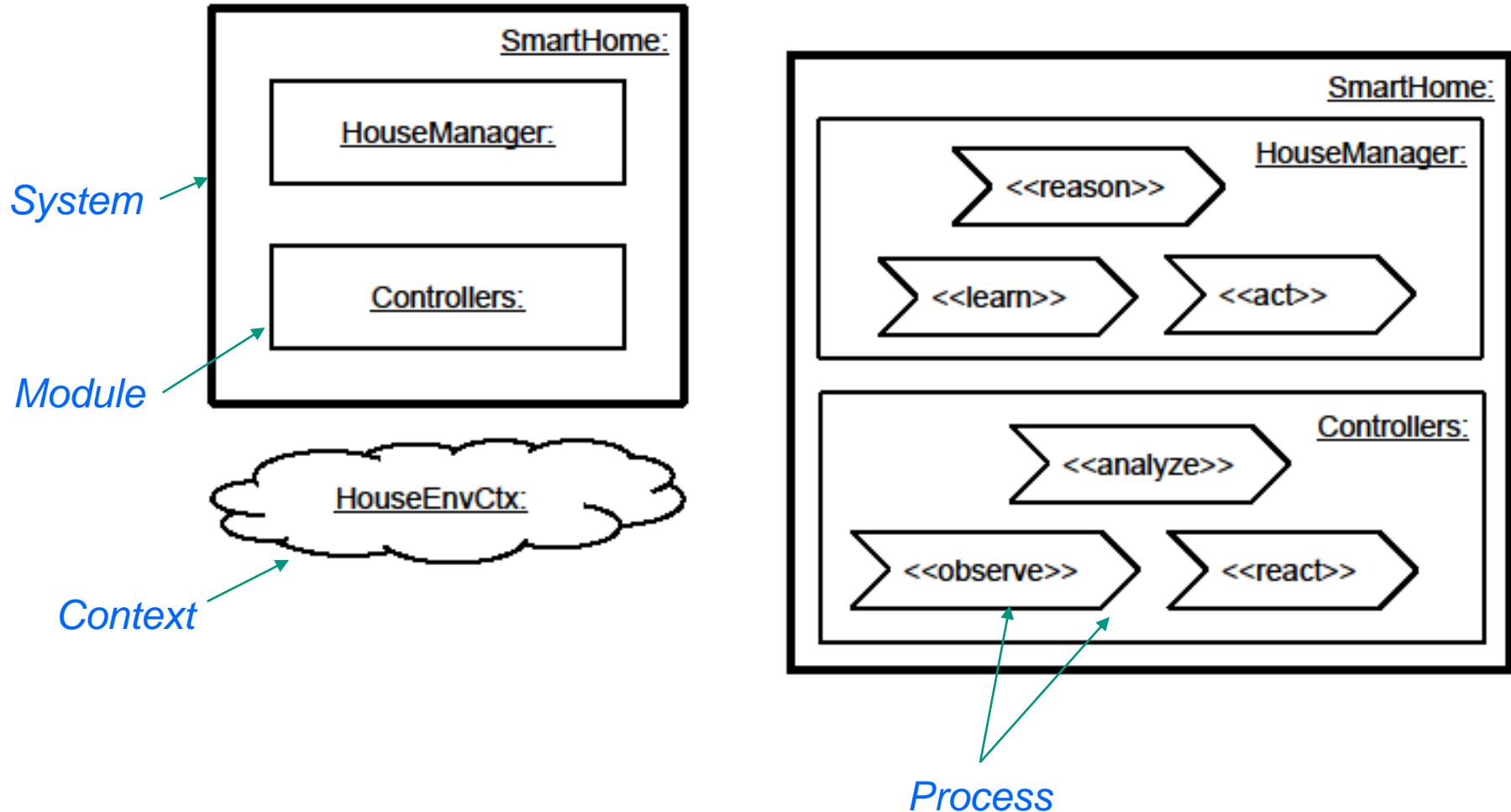


Smart home system architecture of components that control devices in a house and that are coordinated by a *house manager*

Generic UML elements for architecture and collaboration modeling

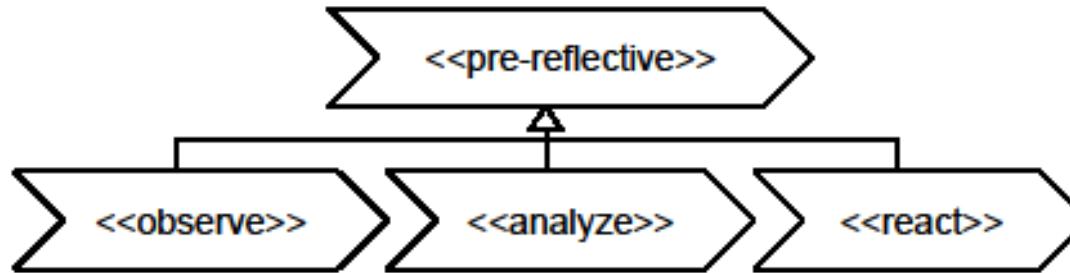


System, Environmental Context, and Modules

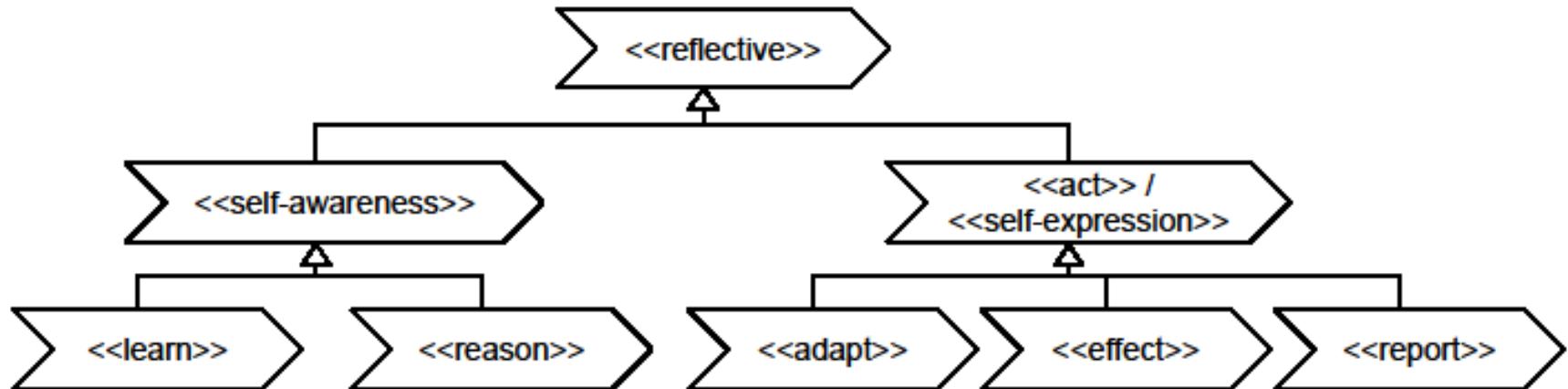


Process Taxonomy

- Pre-reflective



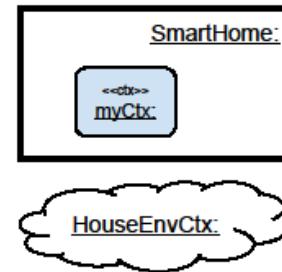
- Reflective



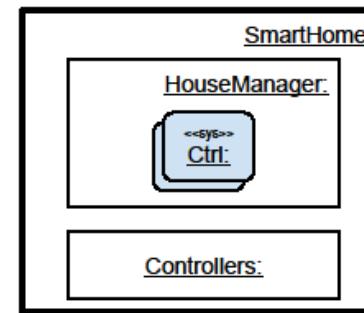
Awareness Models, Empirical Data, and Goal Models

awareness
models

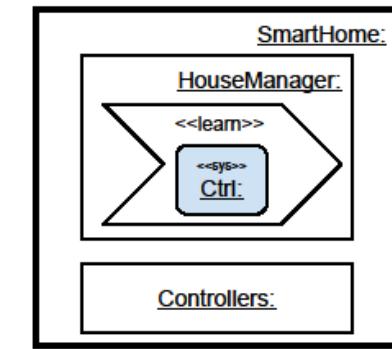
systems



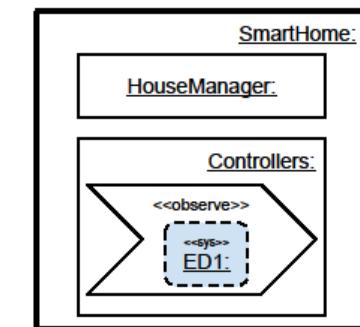
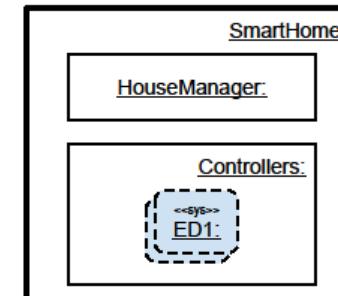
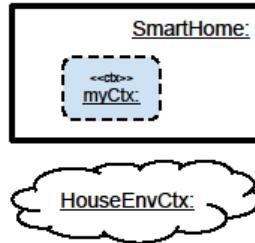
modules



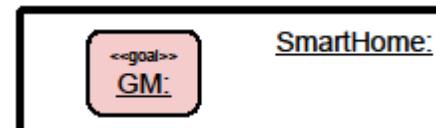
processes



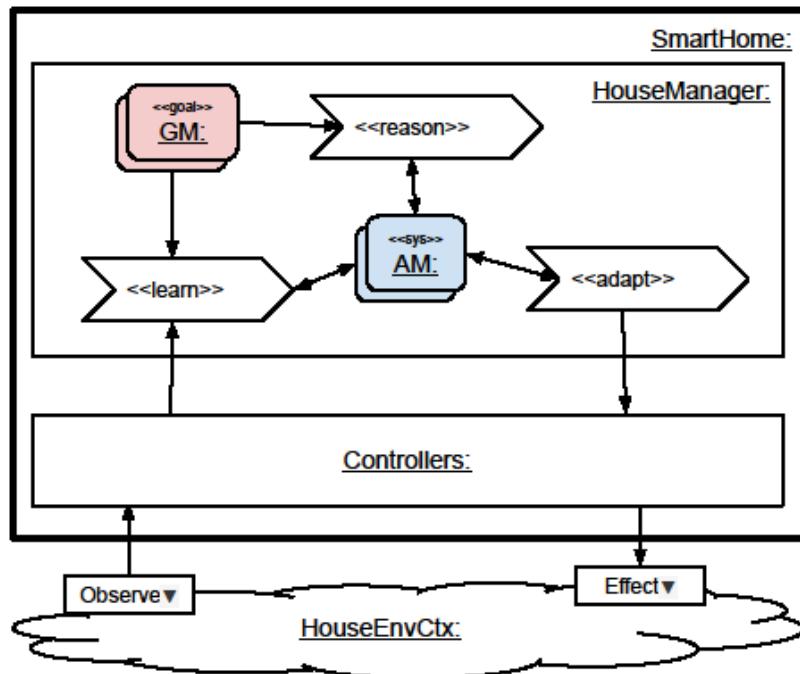
empirical data



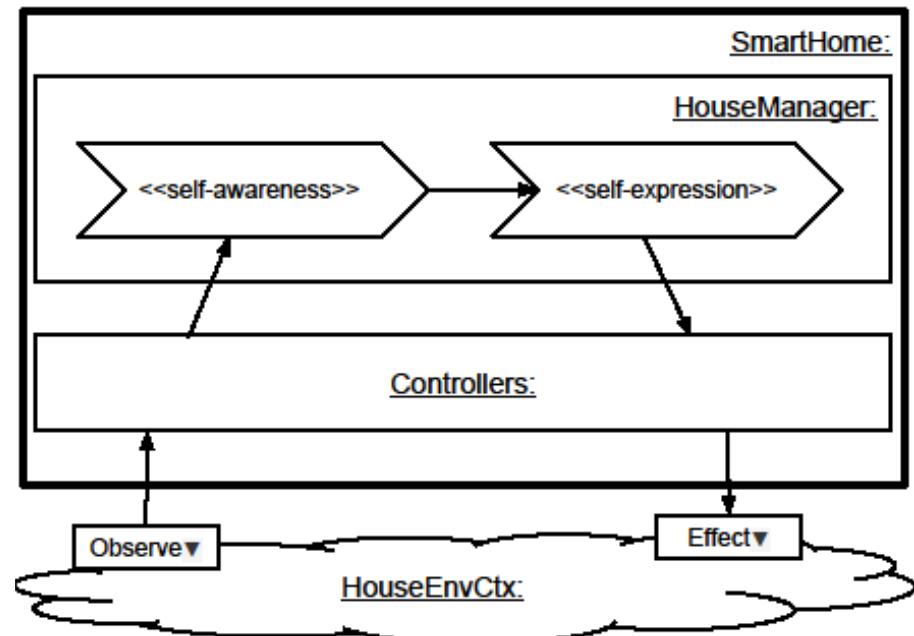
goal model



Data Flow

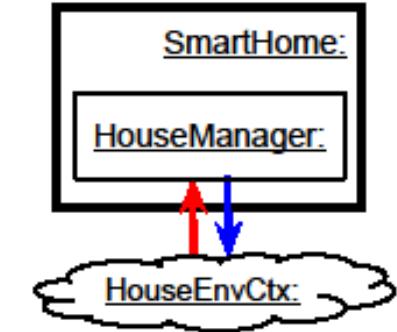
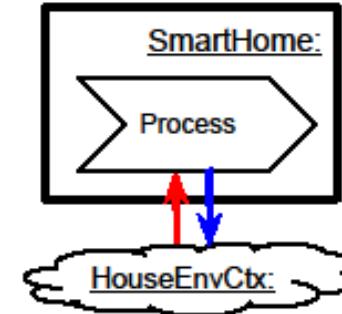
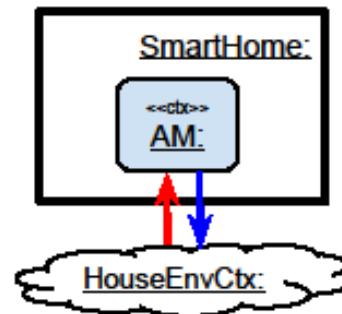
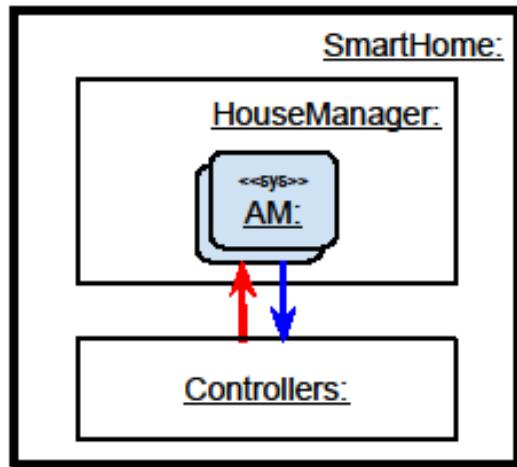


A learn process obtains AMs guided by the goals of the self, a reason process uses the AMs and GMs to reason, and finally, an adapt process uses the AMs to dynamically change a module



Abstraction hiding the employed models only capturing data-flow between these two processes and the Controllers module

Awareness and Expression

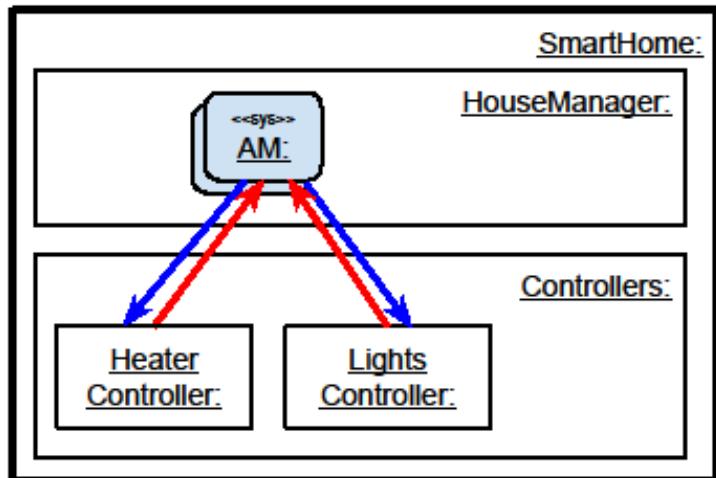


awareness link

An *awareness link* denotes that a scope is represented by a model maintained by a span. Thus, the span is aware of the scope.

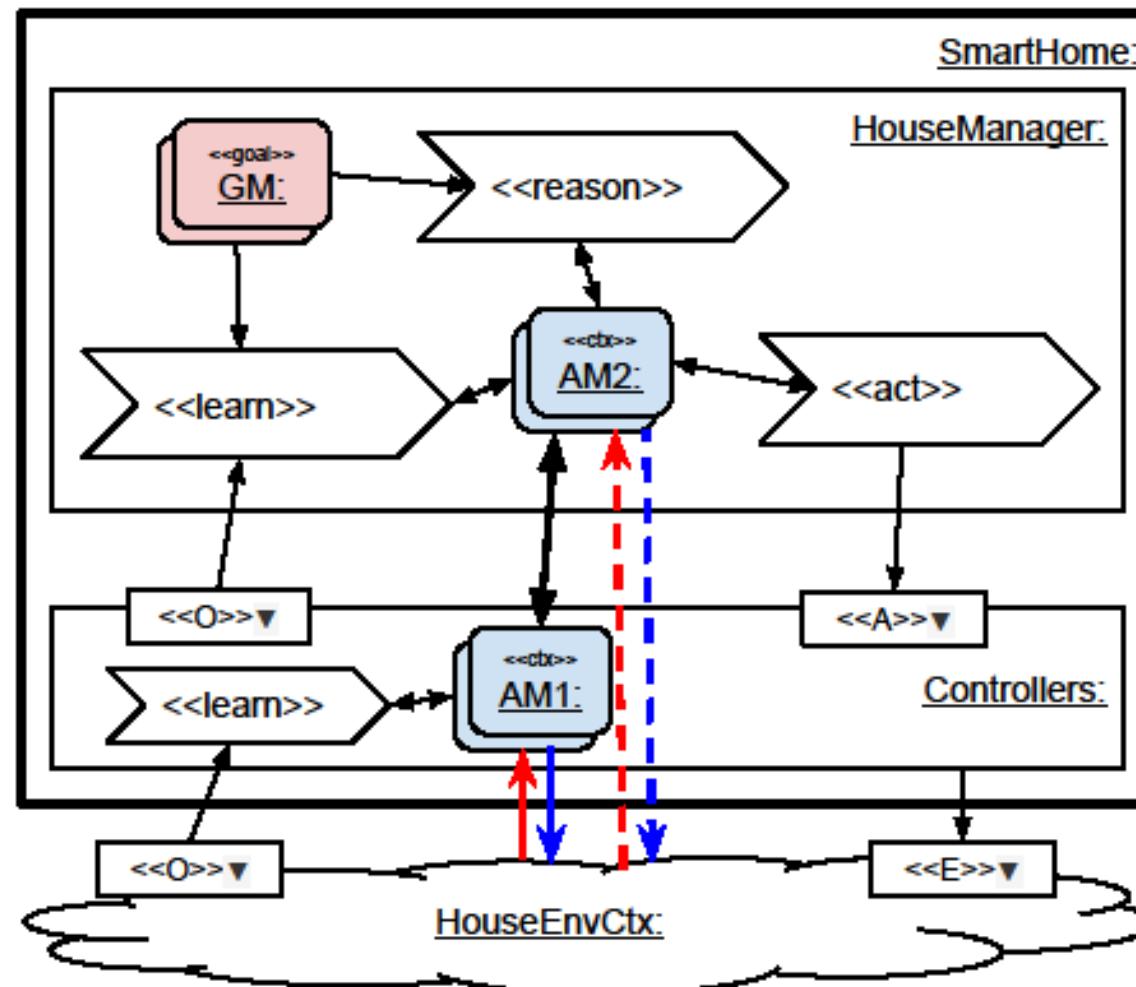
expression link

An *expression link* denotes that the span's self-expression impacts the scope.



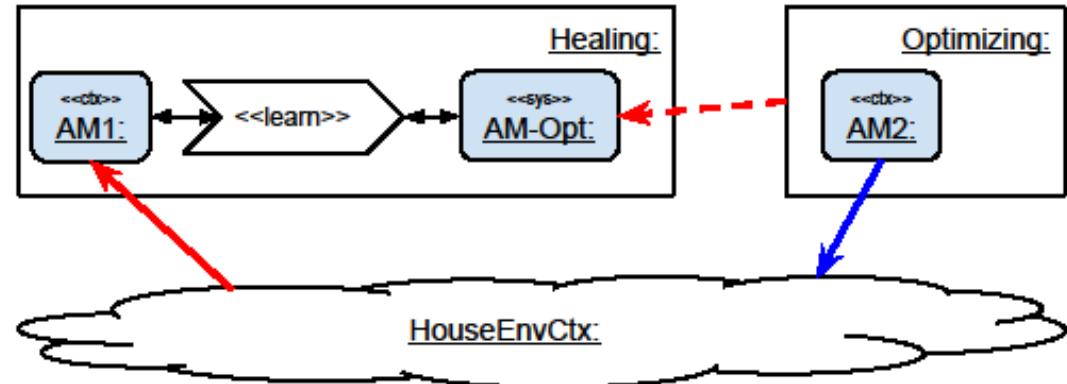
If we want to abstract the models in an architectural view, we link the scope to a process or module containing the (hidden) models

Direct and Indirect Awareness

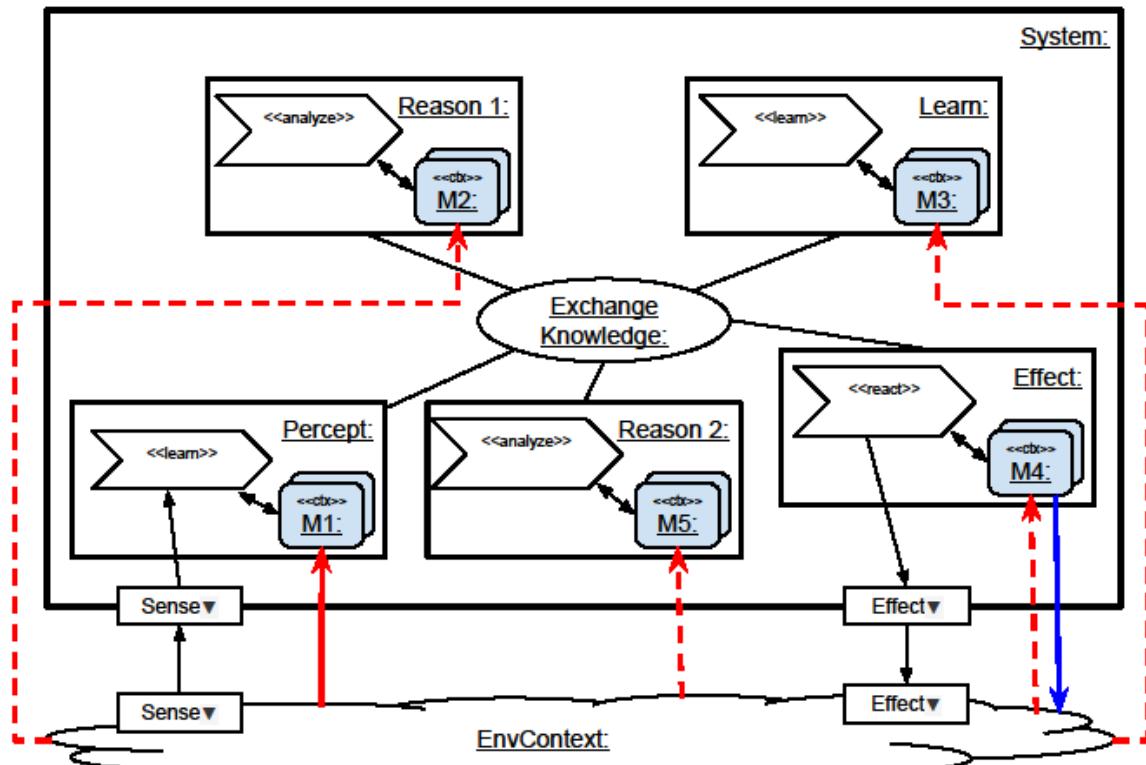


Direct and Indirect Awareness II

Indirect awareness
via the environmental
context



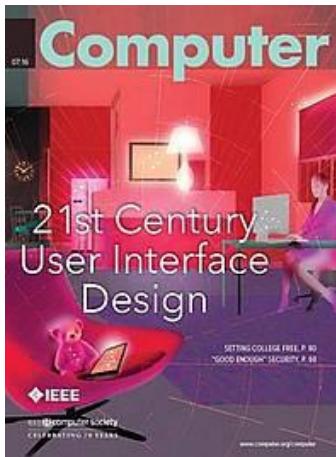
Direct and indirect
awareness with
collaborations



CASE STUDY

Self-Aware Performance and Resource Management in Shared IT Infrastructures

References

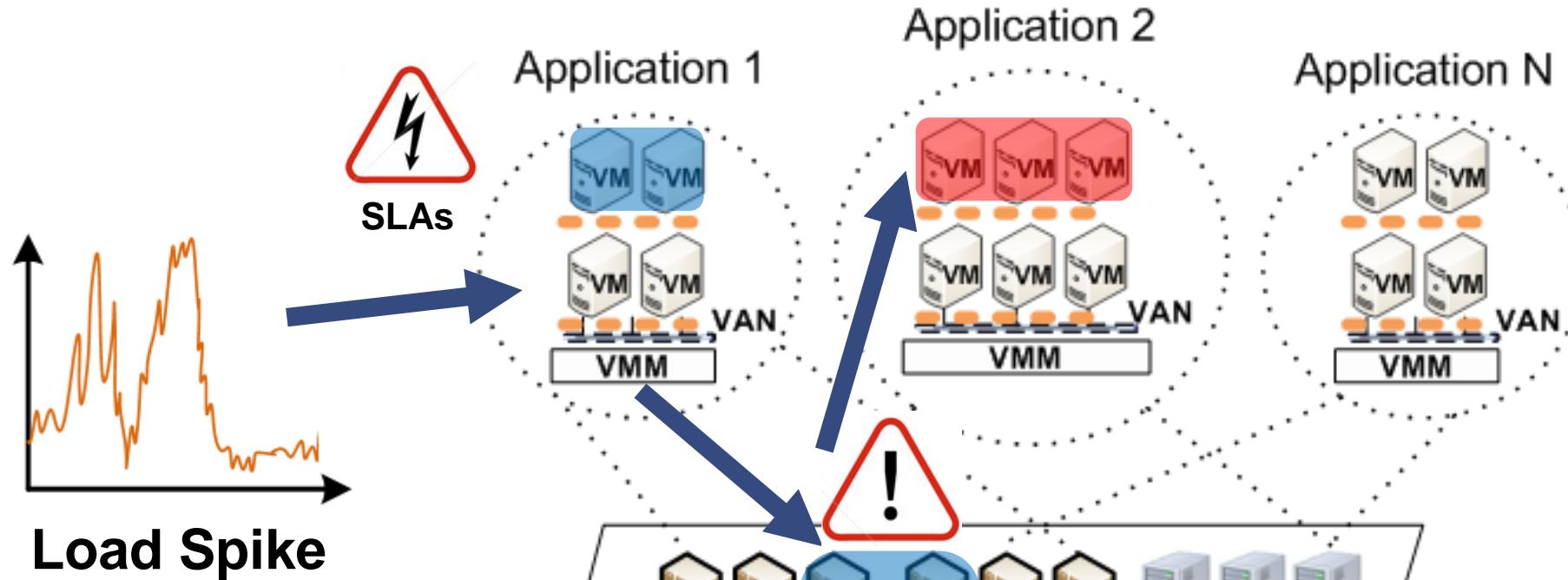


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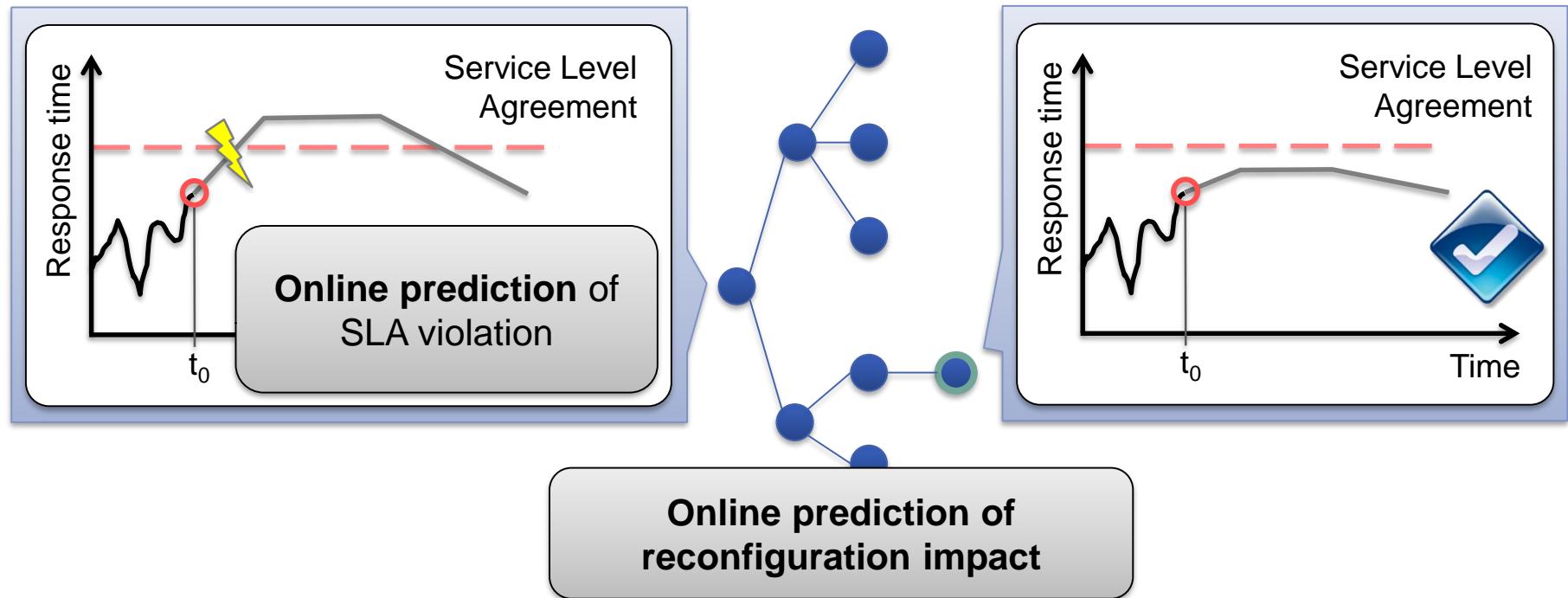
Challenges: Availability & Performance



Elastic (auto)-scaling of resources at run-time

- How can one predict the load spike?
- When exactly should a reconfiguration (scaling) be triggered?
- Which particular resources should be scaled?
- How quickly and at what granularity?

Proactive Auto-Scaling



→ Example Scenario for Self-Aware Computing

Descartes Tool Chain



<http://descartes.tools>

Selected Tools

- **DML** – Descartes Modeling Language ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **DML Bench** ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **DQL** – Declarative performance query language ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **LibReDE** - Library for resource demand estimation ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **LIMBO** – Load intensity modeling tool ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **WCF** – Workload classification & forecasting tool ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **BUNGEE** – Elasticity benchmarking framework ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **hInjector** – Security benchmarking tool ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- Queueing Petri Net Modeling Environment (QPME)
- **Further relevant research**
 - http://descartes-research.net/research/research_areas/
 - **Self Aware Computing** ([publications](#))

Descartes Tools

Descartes Modeling Language:

[DML \(Descartes Modeling Language\)](#)

[DNI \(Descartes Network Infrastructures Modeling\)](#)

Workload Characterization & Model Extraction:

[LIMBO Load Intensity Modeling Tool](#)

[WCF \(Workload Classification and Forecasting Tool\)](#)

[LibReDE \(Library for Resource Demand Estimation\)](#)

[SPA \(Storage Performance Analyzer\)](#)

[PMX \(Performance Model eXtractor\)](#)

Declarative Performance Engineering:

[DQL \(Descartes Query Language\)](#)

Benchmarking:

[BUNGEE Cloud Elasticity Benchmark](#)

[hInjector Hypercall Attack Injector](#)

Stochastic Modeling:

[QPME \(Queueing Petri net Modeling Environment\)](#)

Black-Box Modeling:

[Univariate Interpolation Library](#)



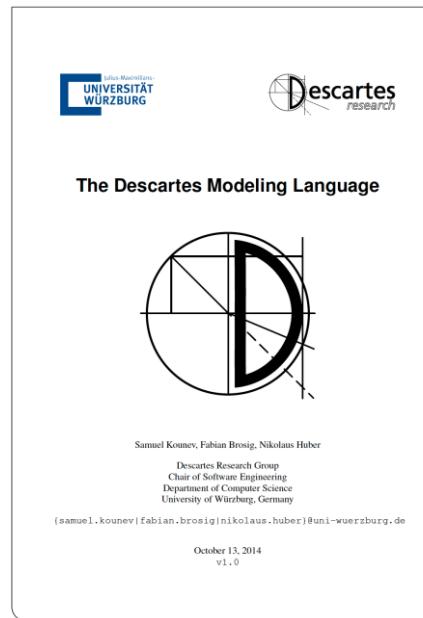
<http://descartes.tools>

Mailing list available...



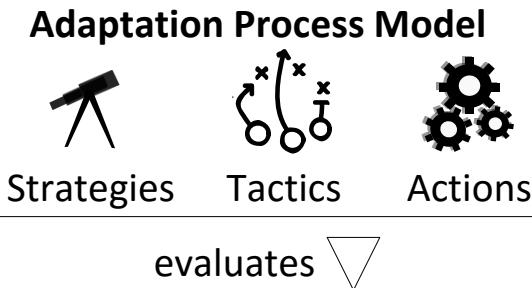
Descartes Modeling Language (DML)

- Architecture-level modeling language for modeling QoS and resource management related aspects of IT systems and infrastructures
 - Prediction of the impact of dynamic changes at run-time
 - Current version focused on performance including capacity, responsiveness and resource efficiency aspects

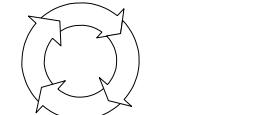


<http://descartes.tools/dml>

Big Picture

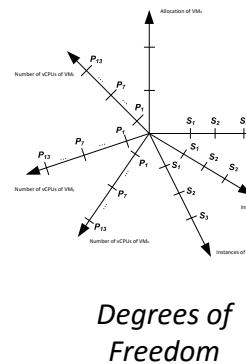
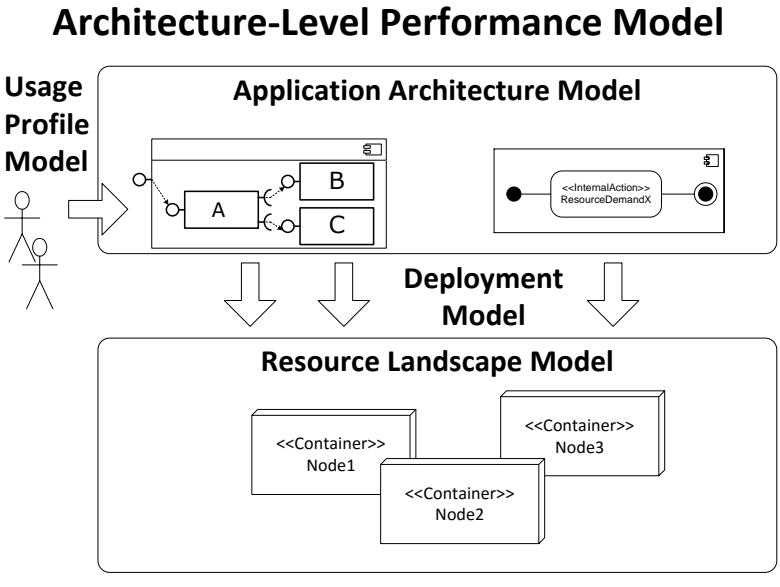


describes



adapts

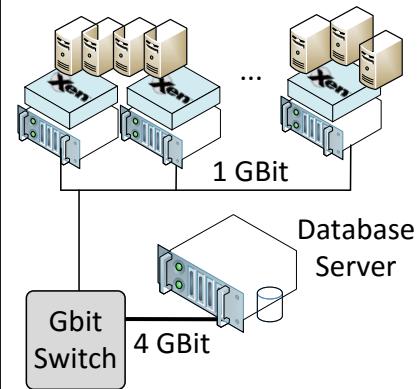
Adaptation Points Model



models

para-
meterizes

Managed System

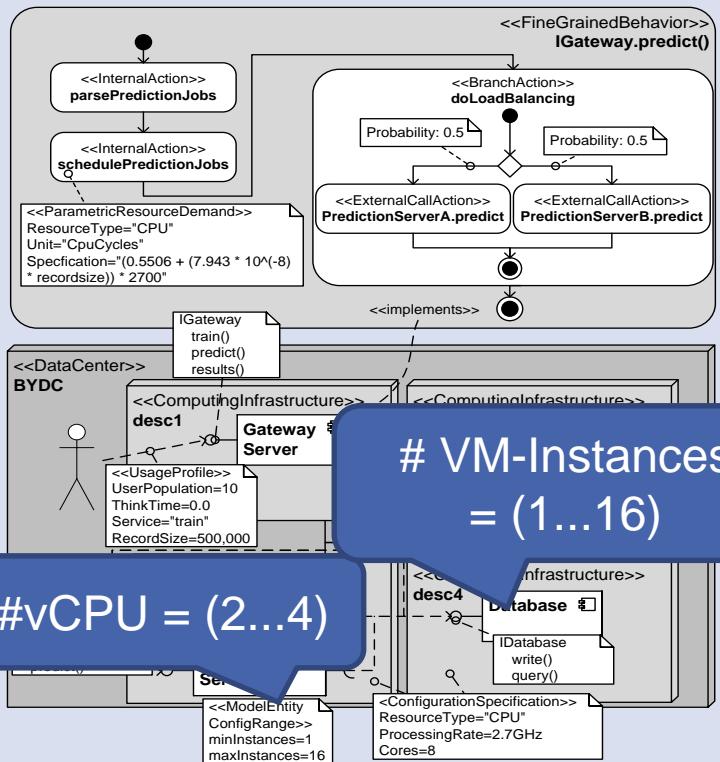


System



Online Performance Prediction

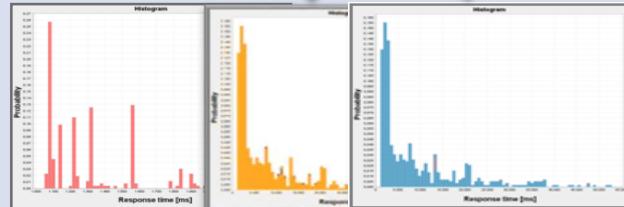
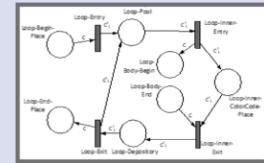
Architecture-Level Performance Model



Online Performance Prediction

$$\bar{X} \leq \min \left\{ \frac{N}{\sum_{i=0}^n D_i^{\text{sync}}}, \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ \frac{1}{D_i} \right\} \right\}$$

$$\bar{R} = \frac{N}{\bar{X}} \geq \max \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^n D_i^{\text{sync}}, N * \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{D_i\} \right\}$$



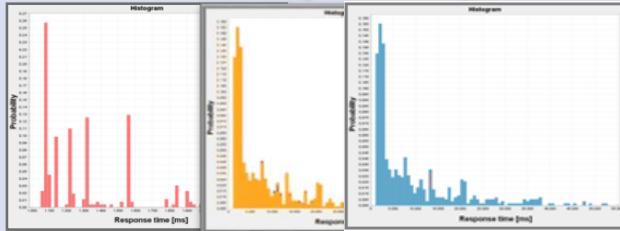
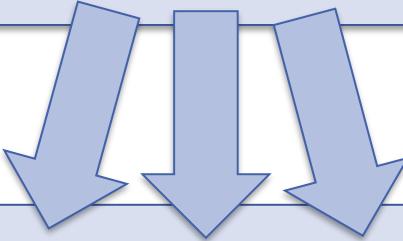
Autonomic Decision Making

Tailored Model Solution

Analytical Analysis

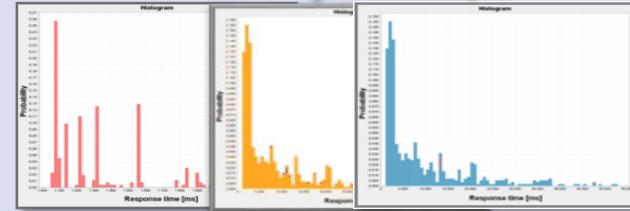
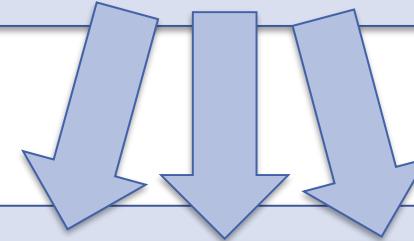
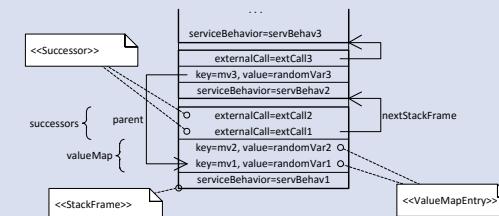
$$R \geq \max \left[N \times \max\{D_i\}, \sum_{i=1}^K D_i \right] \quad X_0 \leq \min \left[\frac{1}{\max\{D_i\}}, \frac{N}{\sum_{i=1}^K D_i} \right]$$

$$\frac{N}{\max\{D_i\}[K+N-1]} \leq X_0 \leq \frac{N}{\text{avg}\{D_i\}[K+N-1]}$$



Analysis Results

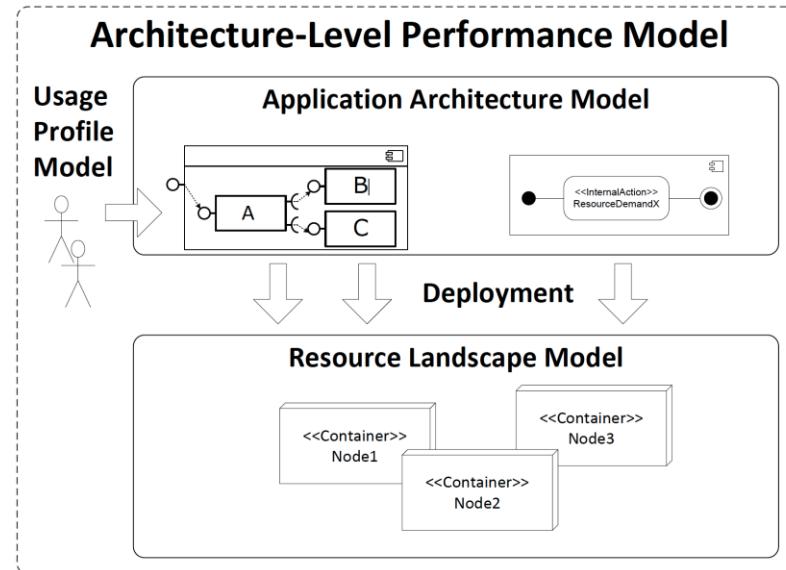
Simulative Analysis



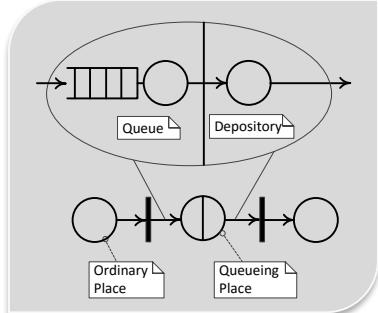
Analysis Results

Fabian Brosig, Philipp Meier, Steffen Becker, Anne Kozolek, Heiko Kozolek, and Samuel Kounev.
Quantitative Evaluation of Model-Driven Performance Analysis and Simulation of Component-based Architectures. *IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering (TSE)*, 41(2):157-175, February 2015, IEEE. [[DOI](#) | [http](#) | [.pdf](#)]

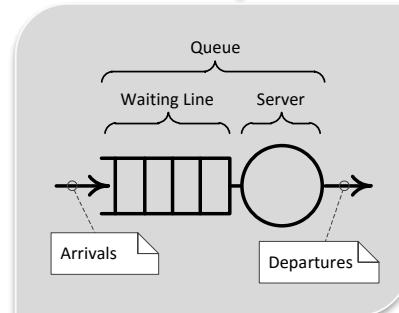
Transformations to Predictive Models



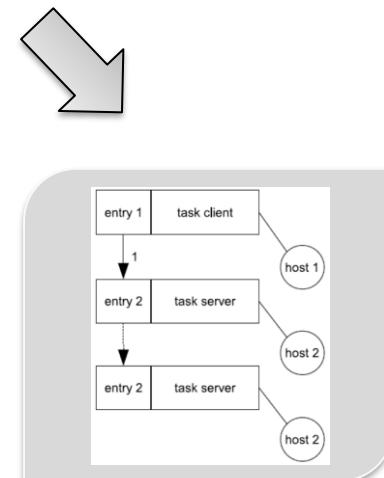
DML Instance



Queueing Petri Net



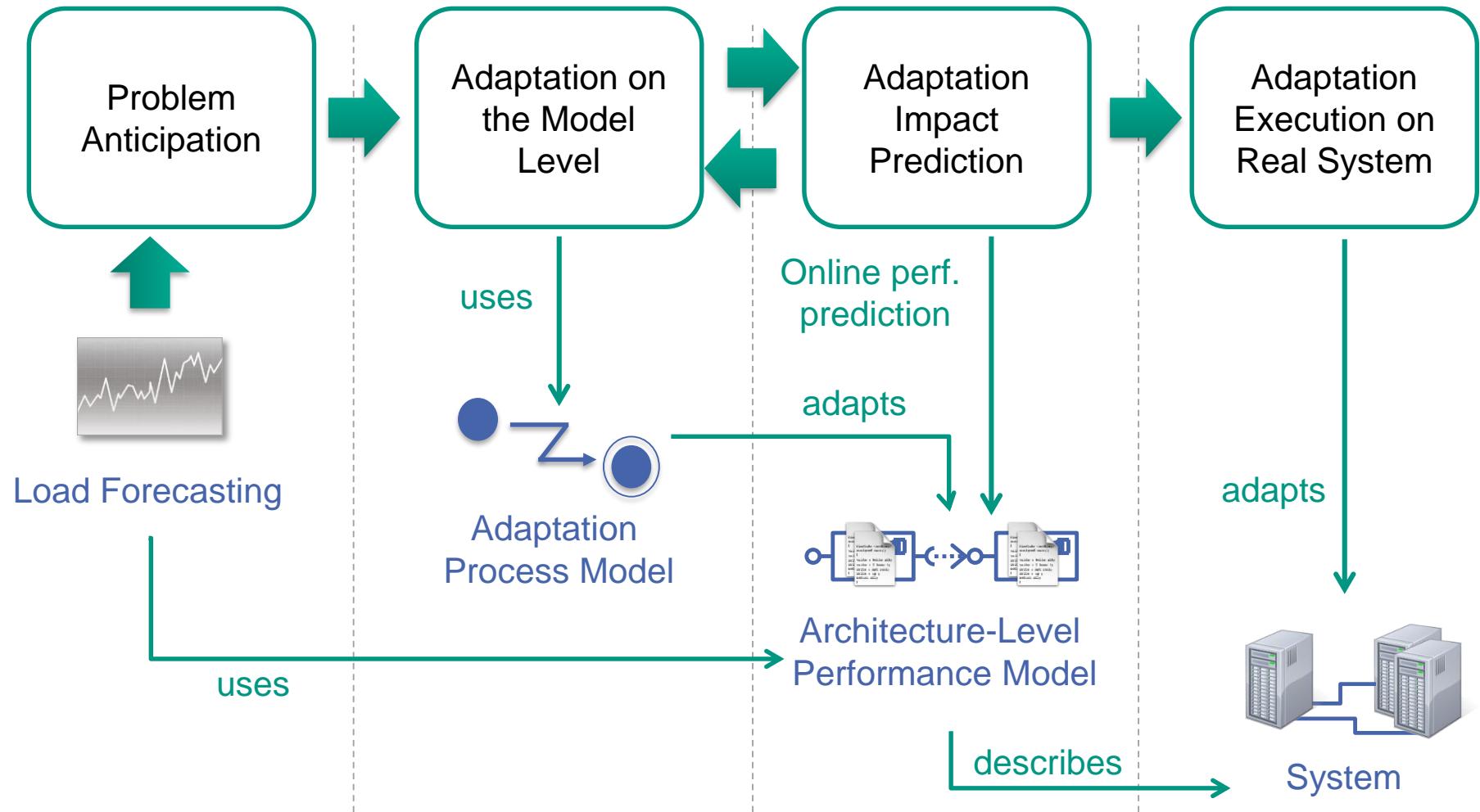
Bounds Analysis Model



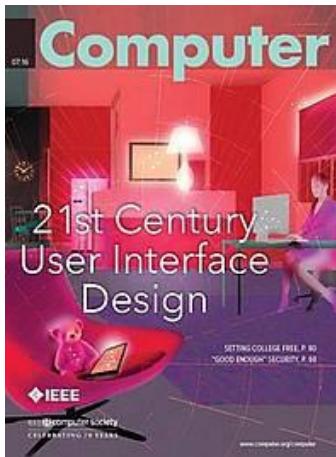
Layered Queueing Network



Model-Based System Adaptation



Latest Publications on DML



S. Kounev, N. Huber, F. Brosig, and X. Zhu.
A Model-Based Approach to Designing Self-Aware IT Systems and Infrastructures.
IEEE Computer, 49(7):53–61, July 2016.

N. Huber, F. Brosig, S. Spinner, S. Kounev, and M. Bähr. ***Model-Based Self-Aware Performance and Resource Management Using the Descartes Modeling Language.***
IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering (TSE), PP(99), 2017.



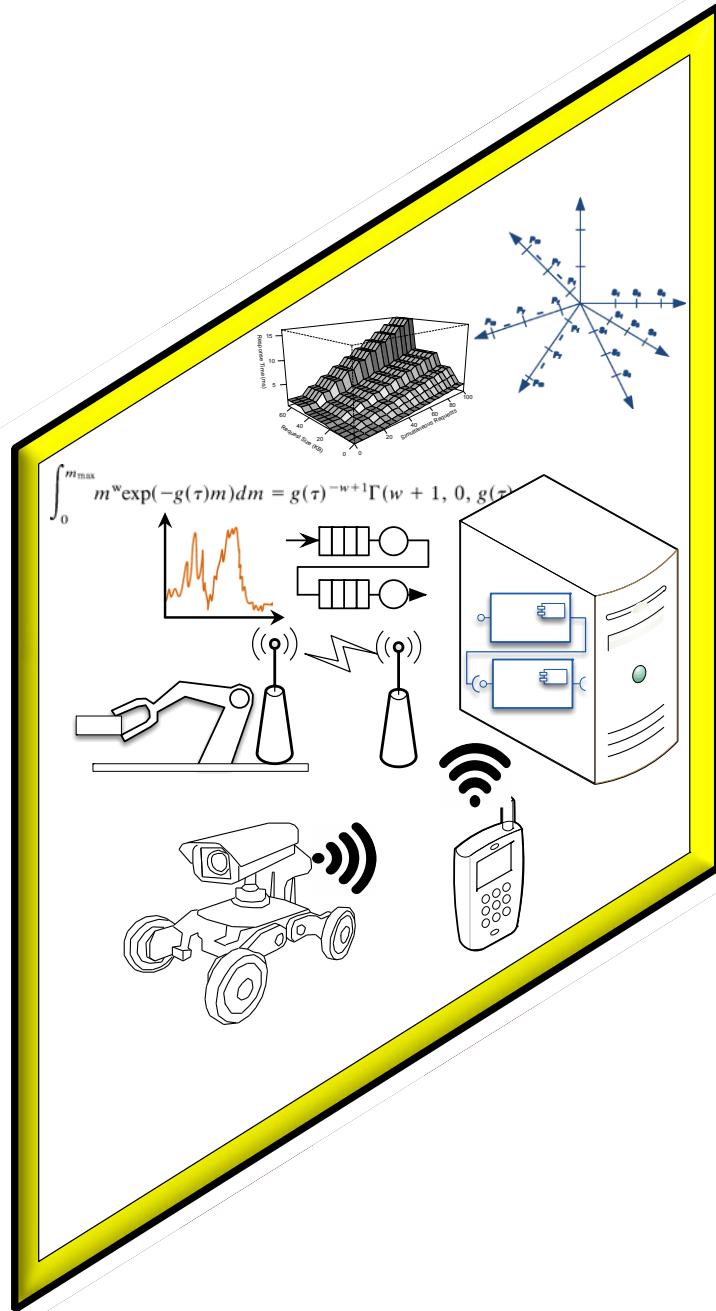
Links for Further Information

- **DML** – Descartes Modeling Language ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **DML Bench** ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **DQL** – Declarative query language ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **DNI** – Descartes network infrastructure modeling ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **LibReDE** - Library for resource demand estimation ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **LIMBO** – Load intensity modeling tool ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **WCF** – Workload classification & forecasting tool ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **BUNGEE** – Elasticity benchmarking framework ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **hInjector** – Security benchmarking tool ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **Further relevant research**
 - http://descartes-research.net/research/research_areas/
 - **Self Aware Computing** ([publications](#))

Summary

- Pressure to raise efficiency by sharing IT resources
- Resource sharing poses challenges
- 1st Generation Cloud Computing
 - **Simple trigger/rule-based mechanisms**
 - Best effort approach
 - No dependability guarantees
- **Novel model-based approaches** enable self-aware performance and resource management
 - proactive and predictable approach

The Vision



Self-Aware Computing



Questions?

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<http://descartes.tools>