

Adaptive and Self-Managed Systems

.... the challenge of *change* ...

to automate and run on-line what is currently off-line!

Adventures in Adaptation:

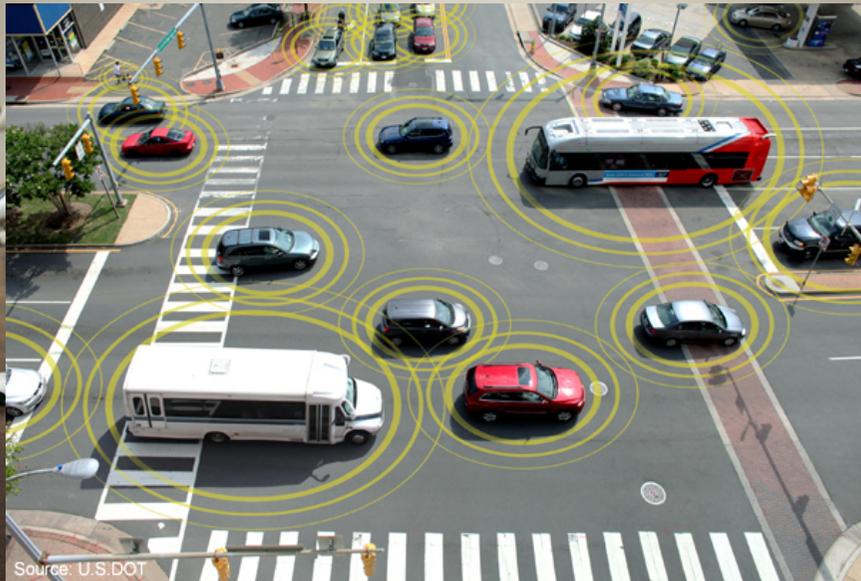
a software engineering playground!



Jeff Kramer

Imperial College London

Adaptive and Self-Managed Systems



Source: U.S.DOT

Adaptive and Self-Managed Systems



Adaptive light :

adjustment of runtime parameters in response to degraded performance or failure

Adaptive full fat :

changes in functionality and performance in response to changes in the environment and/or goals



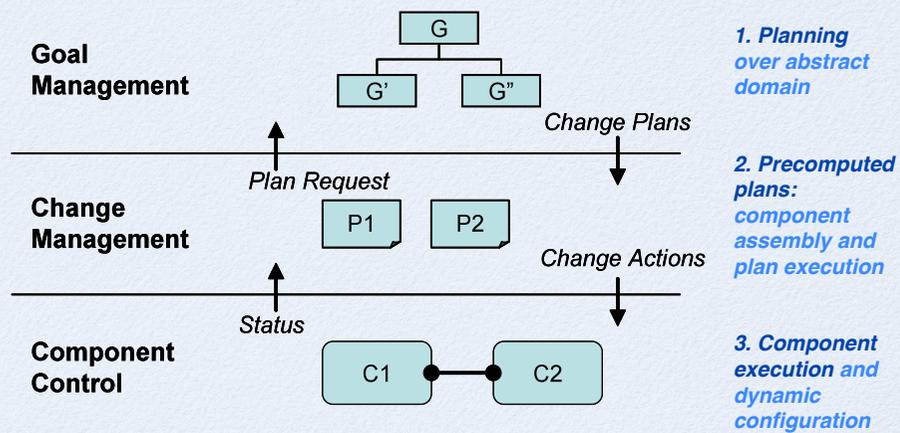
Adaptive and Self-Managed Systems



a software engineers' playground

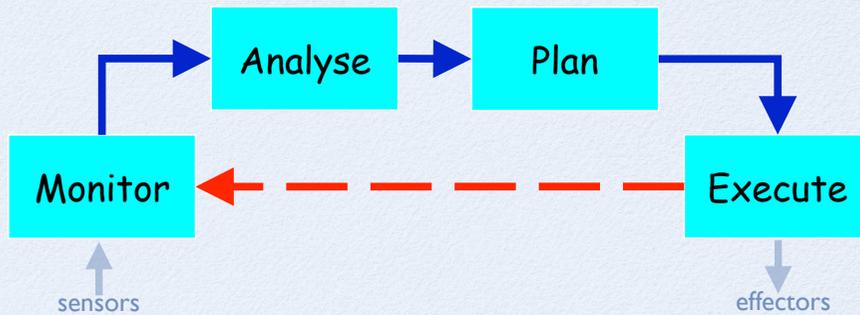


three layer architecture



- why this architecture?
- how did we get here?
- where are we going?

MAPE cycle



- a single feedback loop?
- response times?
- complexity?

inspiration from robotics



- 1970's



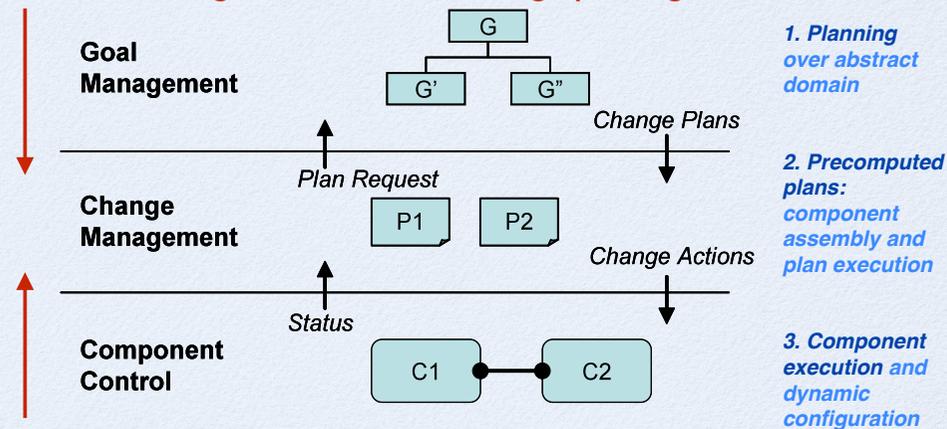
- 1998 (Gat)

1. *Planning*
2. *plan execution*
3. *component feedback control*

- layering according to response times

three layer architecture

TD : decreasing statefulness and strategic planning



1. *Planning over abstract domain*

2. *Precomputed plans: component assembly and plan execution*

3. *Component execution and dynamic configuration*

BU : increasing response time

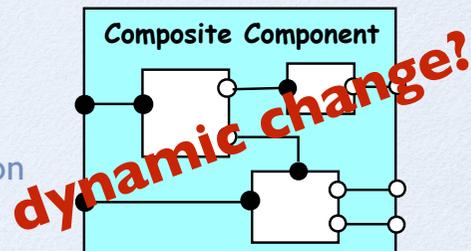
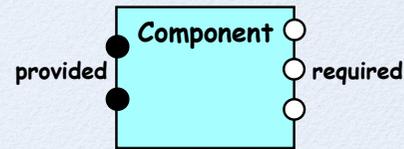
- a separation of concerns

... some earlier research adventures ...



CONIC and Darwin

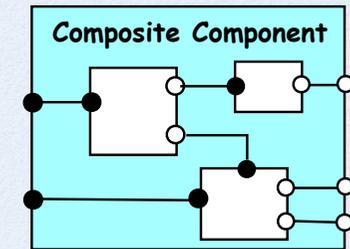
- distributable, context-independent components
- interaction via a well-defined interface
- an explicit configuration description (ADL)
- third party instantiation and binding



TSE 1985, TSE 1989, ESEC/FSE 1995, FSE 1996

CONIC and Darwin

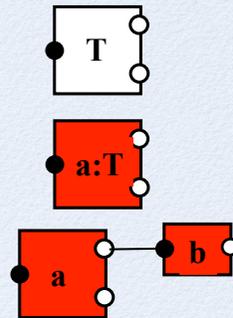
- on-line dynamic change
- once installed, the software could be dynamically modified without stopping the entire system



TSE 1985, TSE 1989, ESEC/FSE 1995, FSE 1996

on-line dynamic change

- load component type
- create/delete component instances
- bind/unbind component services

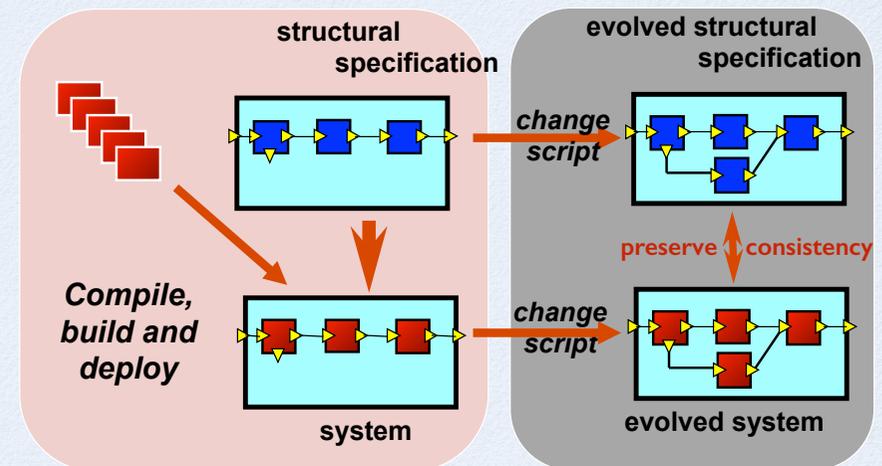


How can we do this **safely**?

How can we maintain **configuration consistency** and **behaviour consistency** during the change?

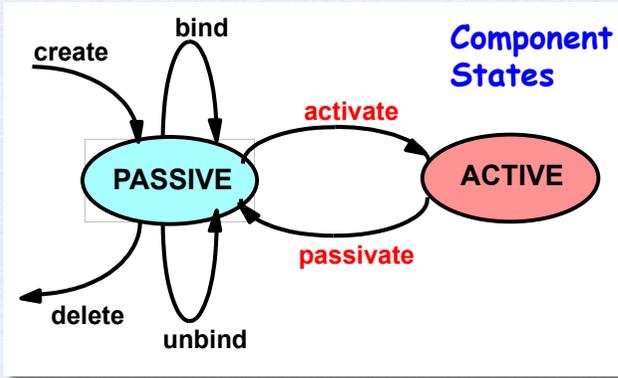
TSE 1985

configuration consistency



TSE 1985

behaviour consistency



Component States

General change model:
Separate the specification of structural change from the component application behaviour.

Passive component services interactions, but does not initiate new ones i.e. acts to preserve consistency.

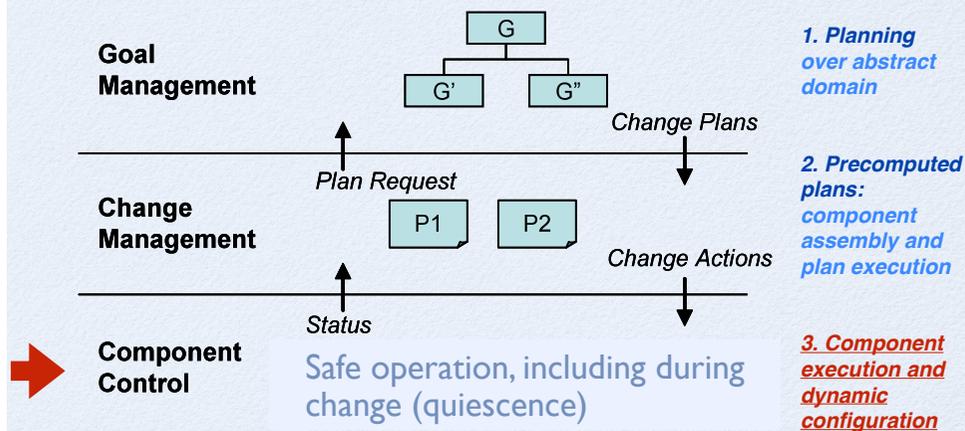
TSE 1990

Quiescent : passive and no transactions will be initiated on it (ie. environment is passive)

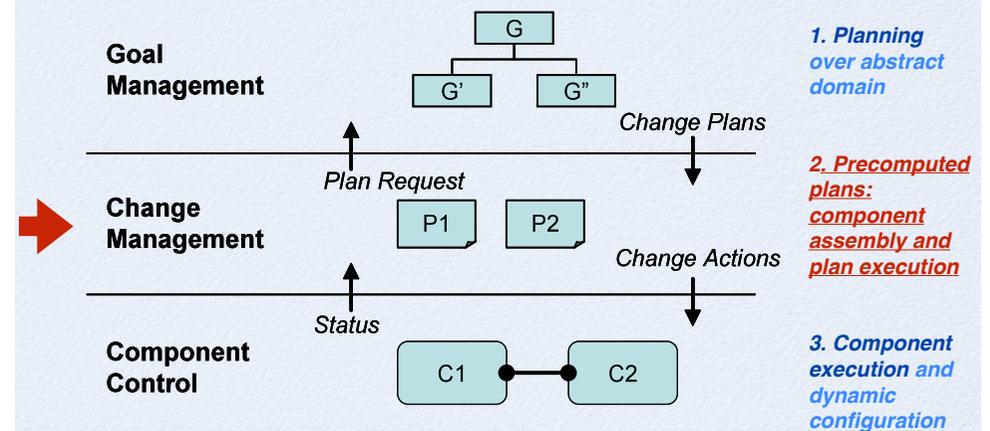
safe configuration and reconfiguration of components



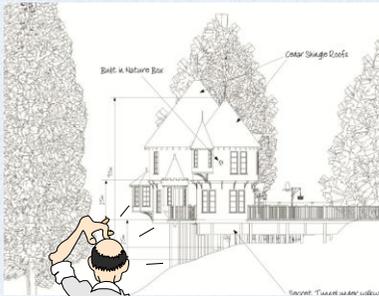
three layer architecture



three layer architecture



component assembly? plan execution?



plan execution



plan execution

```

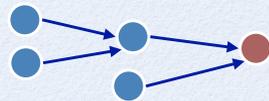
...
AT.loc1 && !LOADED
  -> pickup
AT.loc1 && LOADED
  -> moveto.loc2
AT.loc2 && LOADED
  -> putdown
AT.loc2 && !LOADED
  -> moveto.loc1
...

```

Reactive plans

- condition-**action** rules over an alphabet of plan actions

Includes alternative paths to the goals if there are unpredicted environment changes



component assembly

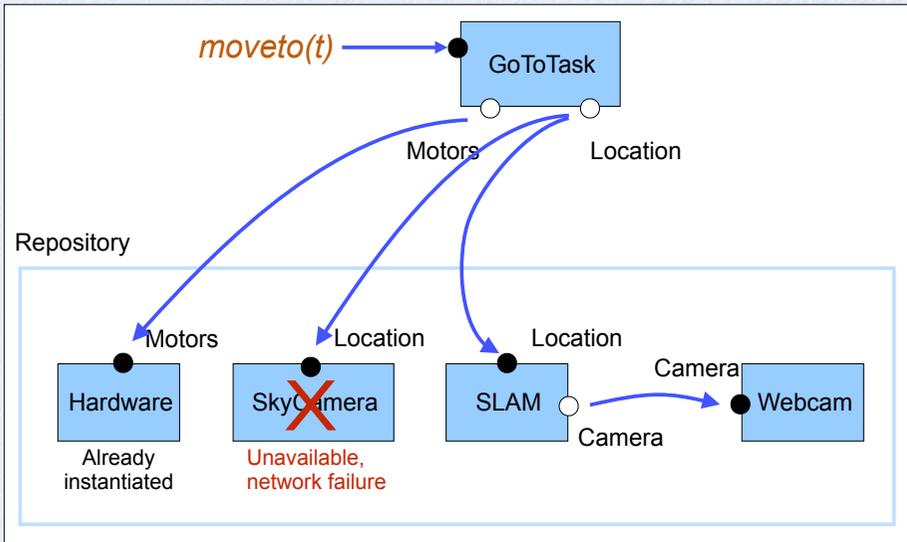
Derive configurations by mapping plan actions to components :

- primitive **plan actions** (*pickup, moveto,...*) are associated with the *provided services* of components which the plan interpreter can call
- elaborate and assemble components using *dependencies (required services)*

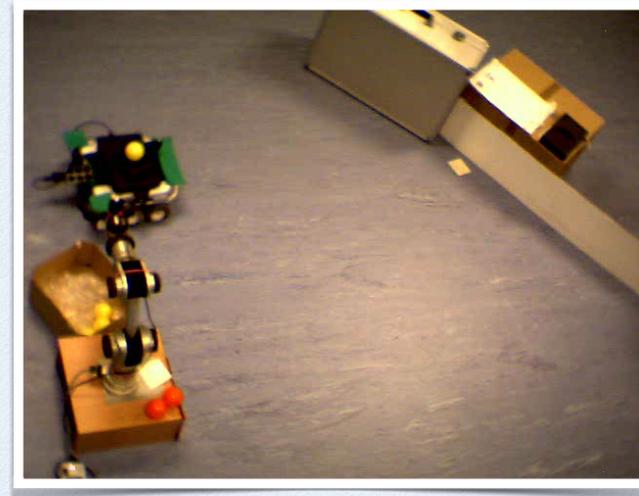


Mapping is a many to many relationship, providing alternatives

component assembly



adaptation demonstration

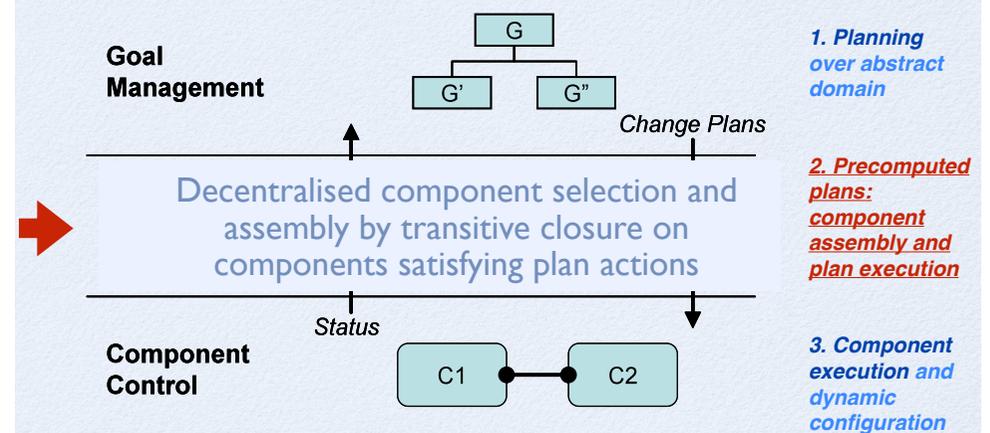


Adaptation may require component reselection or alternative plan selection or replanning

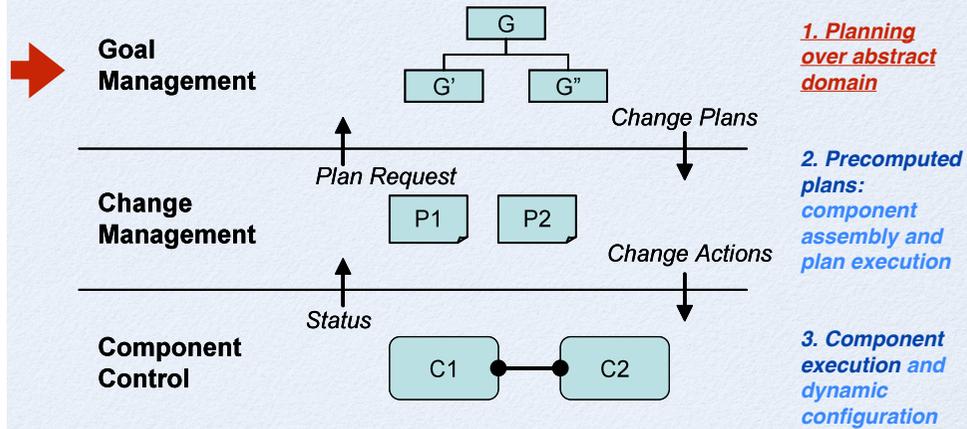
... other assembly adventures ...

- **Flashmob** - distributed adaptive self-assembly
 - gossip algorithm
- Exploiting NF preferences in architectural adaptation for self-managed systems
 - component annotations and utility function optimisation

three layer architecture



three layer architecture



ICSE FOSE '07, SEAMS 2008, SEAMS 2011

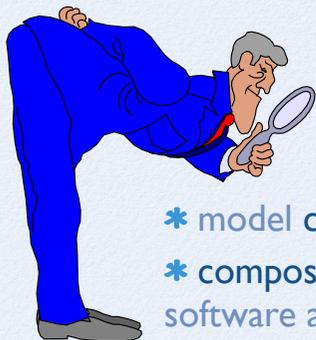
goal

synthesise a plan

model-based planning

build a model

...earlier modelling adventures...



- * model component behaviour as **LTS** in **FSP**
- * compose behaviours according to the software architecture configuration

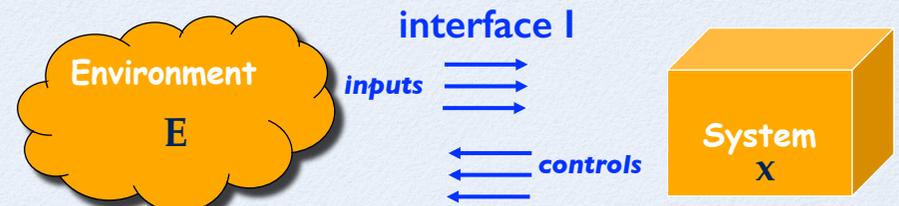
... model check properties using **LTSA**



ICSE '96, TOSEM '96, FSE '97, ESEC/FSE '99, book '99/2006

plan (controller) synthesis

Consider a plan as a winning strategy in an infinite two player game between the **environment E** and the **system x** with **interface I** such that **goal G** is always satisfied no matter what the order of inputs from environment.



$E || x_I$ composition of LTS

$$E || x_I \models G$$

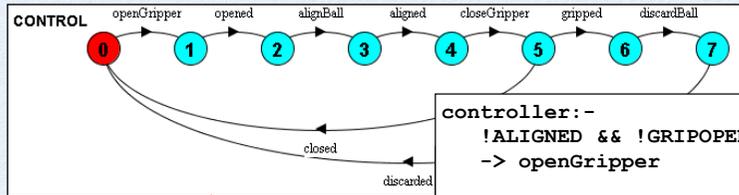
synthesise x

Goal G: Linear Temporal Logic property

Symbolic Controller Synthesis for Discrete and Timed Systems, Asarin, Maler & Pnueli, LNCS 999, 1995.

plan (controller) synthesis

Environment model (as || LTS)



```

controller:-
  !ALIGNED && !GRIPOPEN && !PICKEDUP
  -> openGripper

  !ALIGNED && GRIPOPEN && !PICKEDUP
  -> alignBall

  !ALIGNED && !GRIPOPEN && PICKEDUP
  -> discardBall

  ALIGNED && GRIPOPEN && !PICKEDUP
  -> closeGripper
    
```

```

ltl_property SAFE4 =
  [] (closeGripper -> ALIGNED)
ltl_property GETBALL =
  [] (alignBall -> X closeGripper)
ltl_property PROGRESS =
  [] (openGripper -> X alignBall)
    
```

Plan (as a controller)

Goal specification (as LTL properties)

computing “winning” states

- By backward propagation of error state for **inputs**:



- ... for controls:



plan extraction

Reactive Plan computed from set of control states **S**
(has outgoing transition labelled with control)

- Label states with fluent values
- Fluents form the preconditions for the control actions.

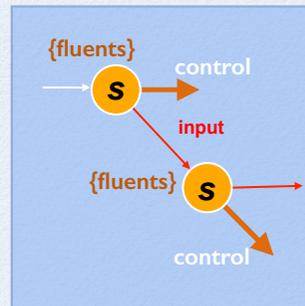
```

controller:-
  !ALIGNED && !GRIPOPEN && !PICKEDUP
  -> openGripper

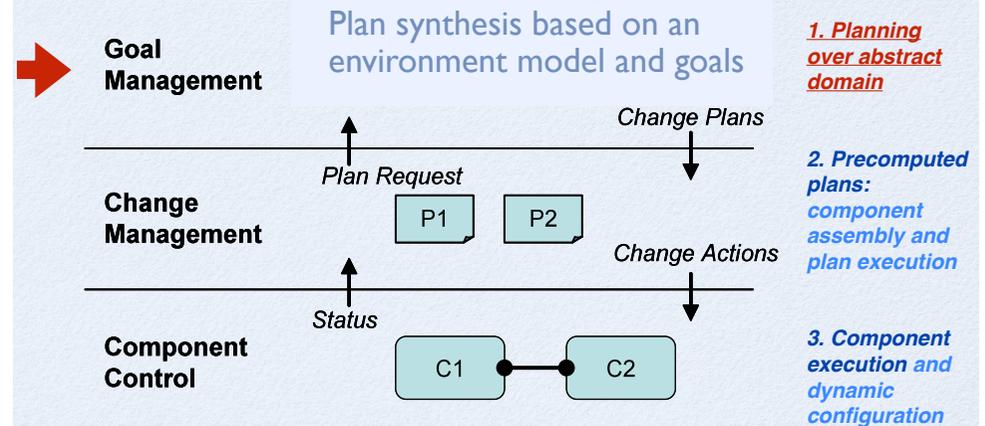
  !ALIGNED && GRIPOPEN && !PICKEDUP
  -> alignBall

  !ALIGNED && !GRIPOPEN && PICKEDUP
  -> discardBall

  ALIGNED && GRIPOPEN && !PICKEDUP
  -> closeGripper
    
```

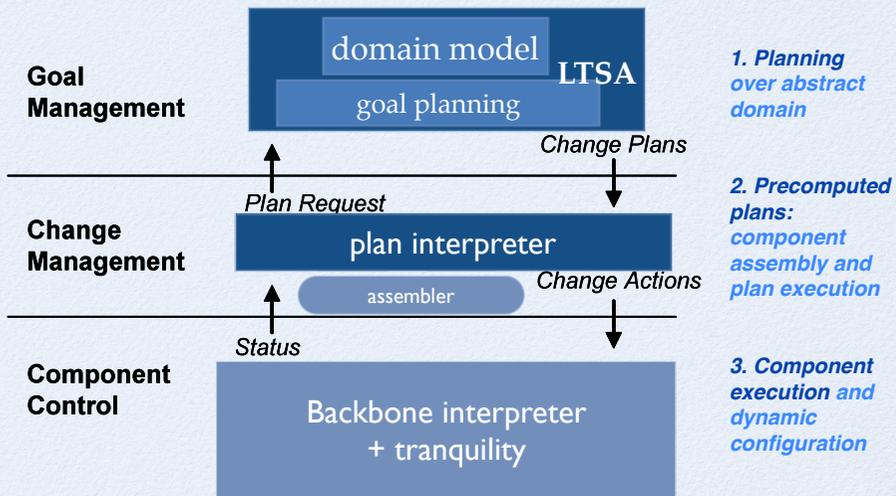


three layer architecture



- Planning over abstract domain**
- Precomputed plans: component assembly and plan execution**
- Component execution and dynamic configuration**

three layer architecture **realisation**

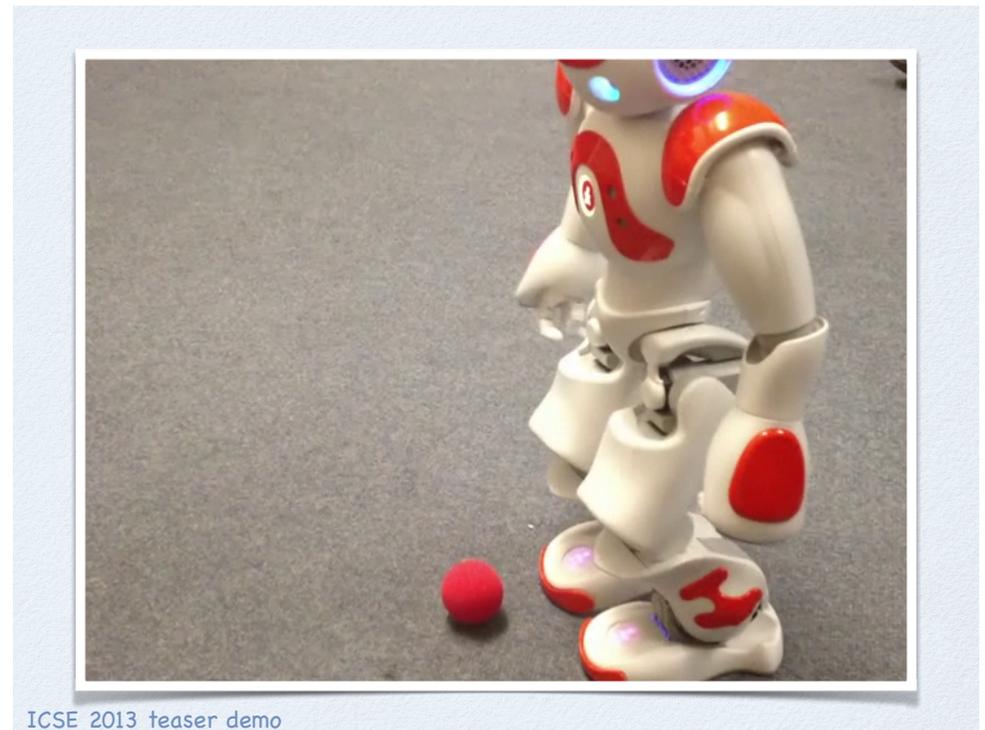


ICSE FOSE '07, SEAMS 2008, SEAMS 2011

three layer architecture **realisation**



ICSE FOSE '07, SEAMS 2008, SEAMS 2011

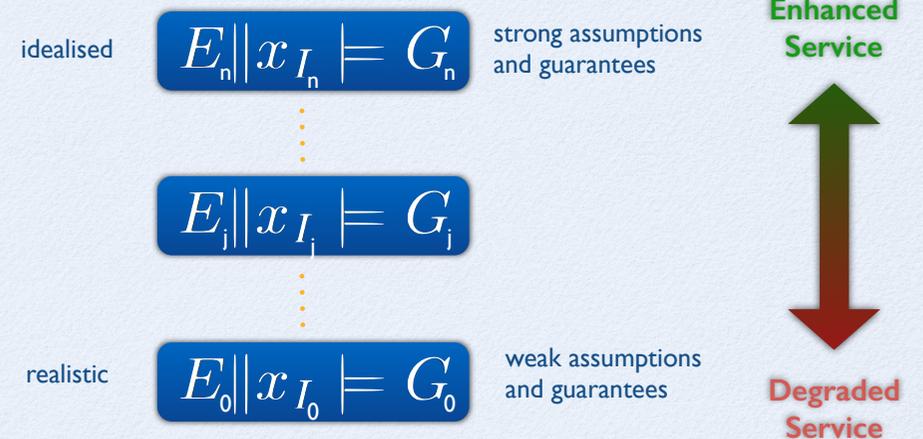


ICSE 2013 teaser demo

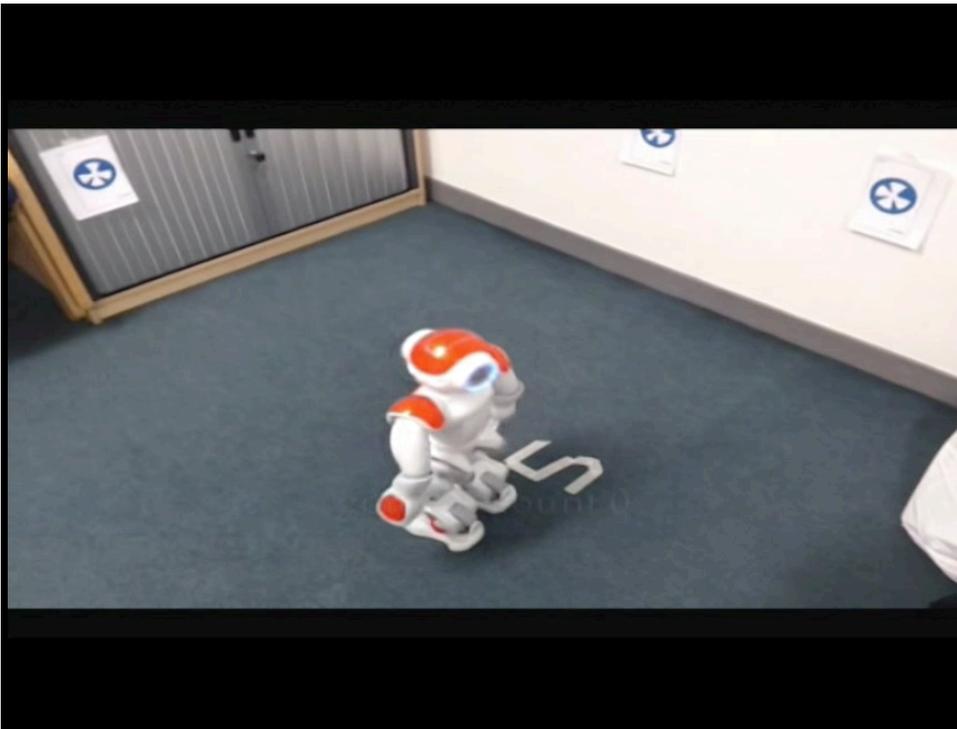


- provided basis for further research ...

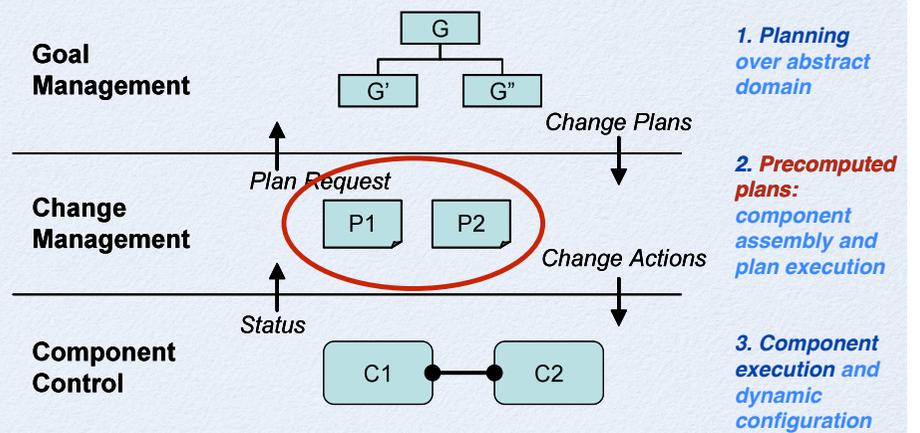
Multi-tier adaptation



ICSE, 2014 : Hope for the best, plan for the worst...



three layer architecture



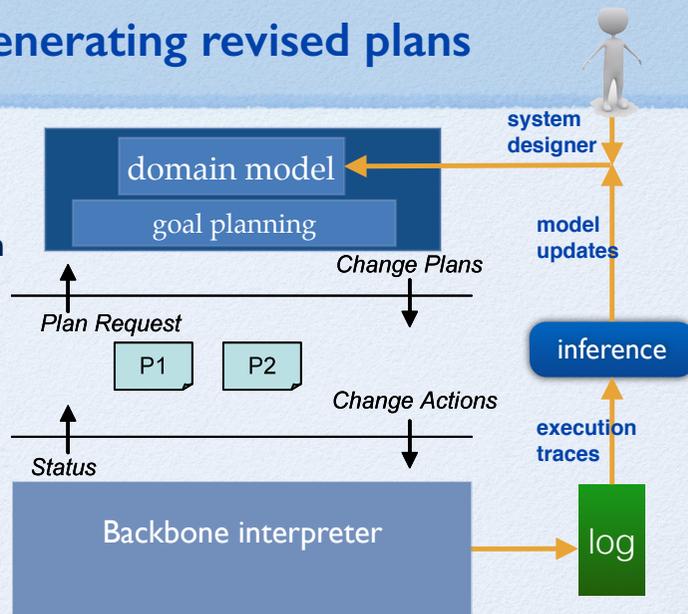
ICSE FOSE '07, SEAMS 2008, SEAMS 2011

generating revised plans

Plan revision through **domain model revision**

using observations and probabilistic rule learning

Learning through experience!



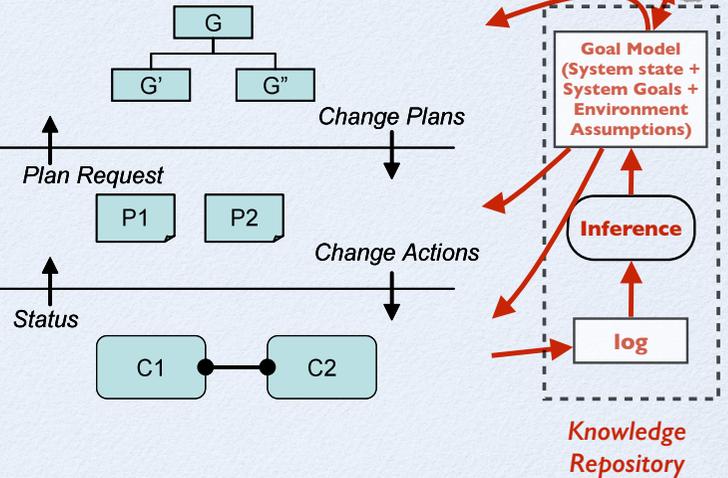
ICSE 2013

elaborate the three layer architecture

Goal Management

Change Management

Component Control

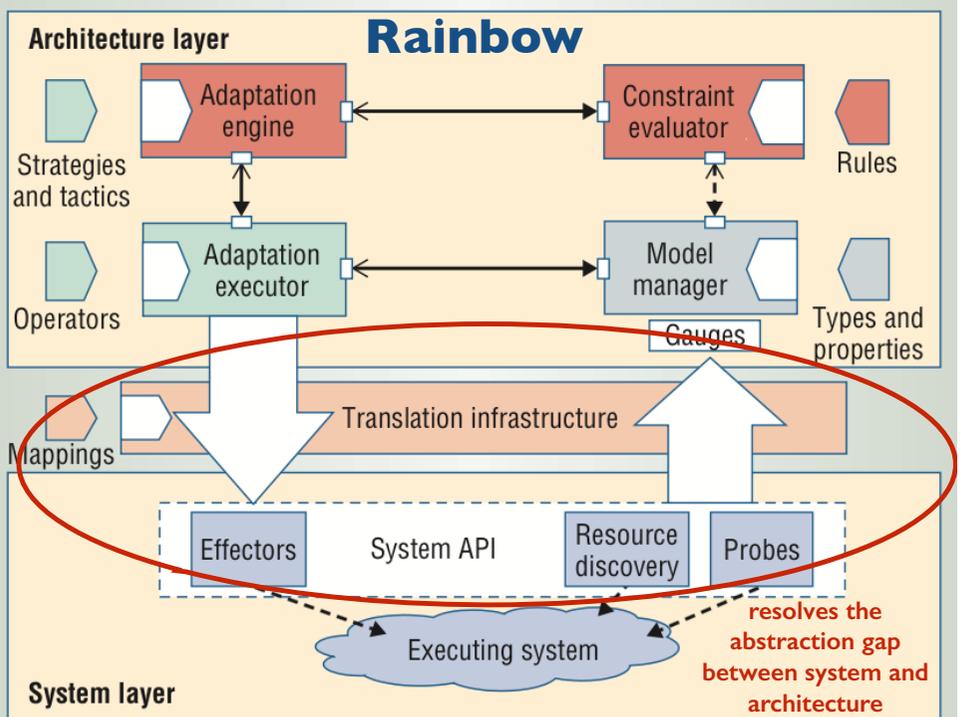


our current vision

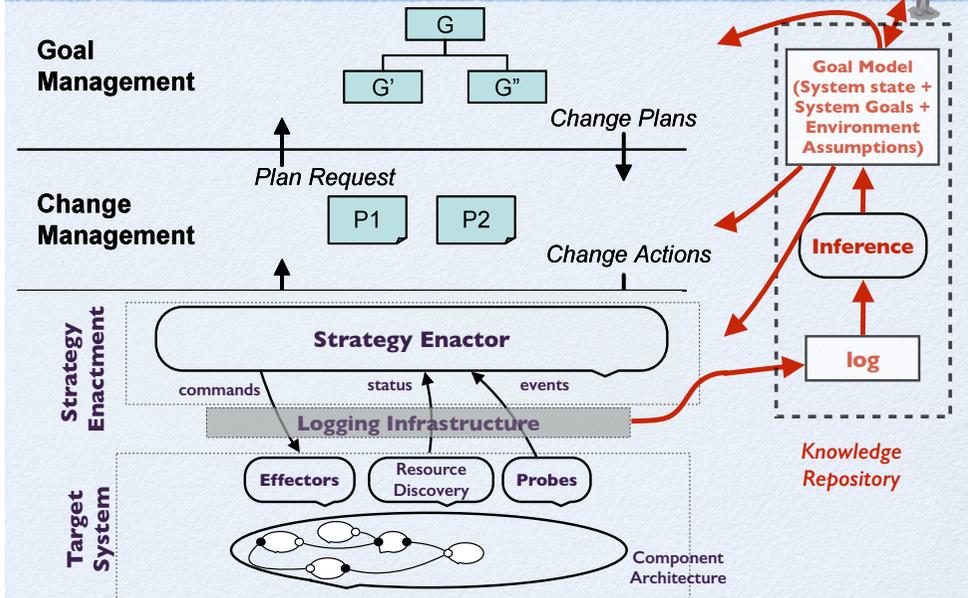
Provide a reference architecture which ...

- accommodates specific research aspects more clearly
- facilitates comparison of specific approaches
- provides a pick-and-mix (plug-and-play) architecture

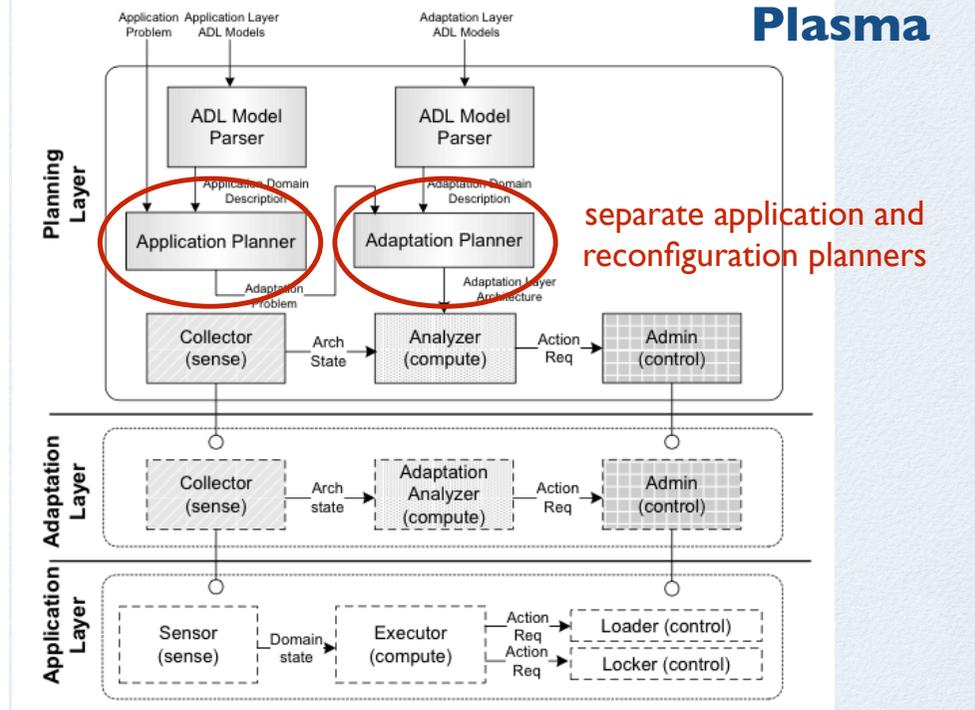
... an adventure playground for software engineers!



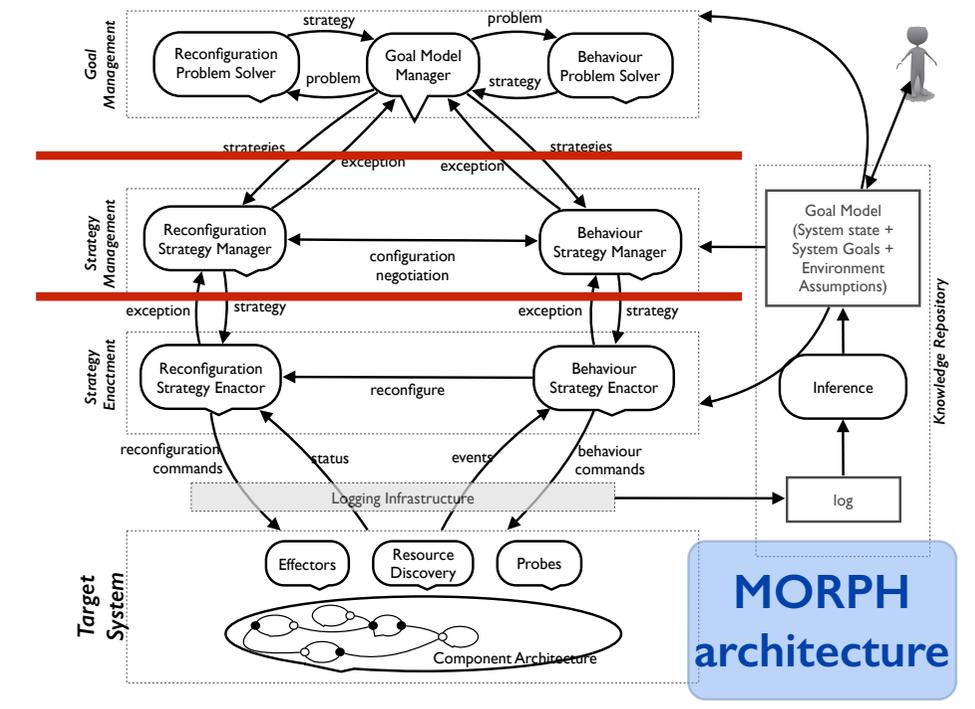
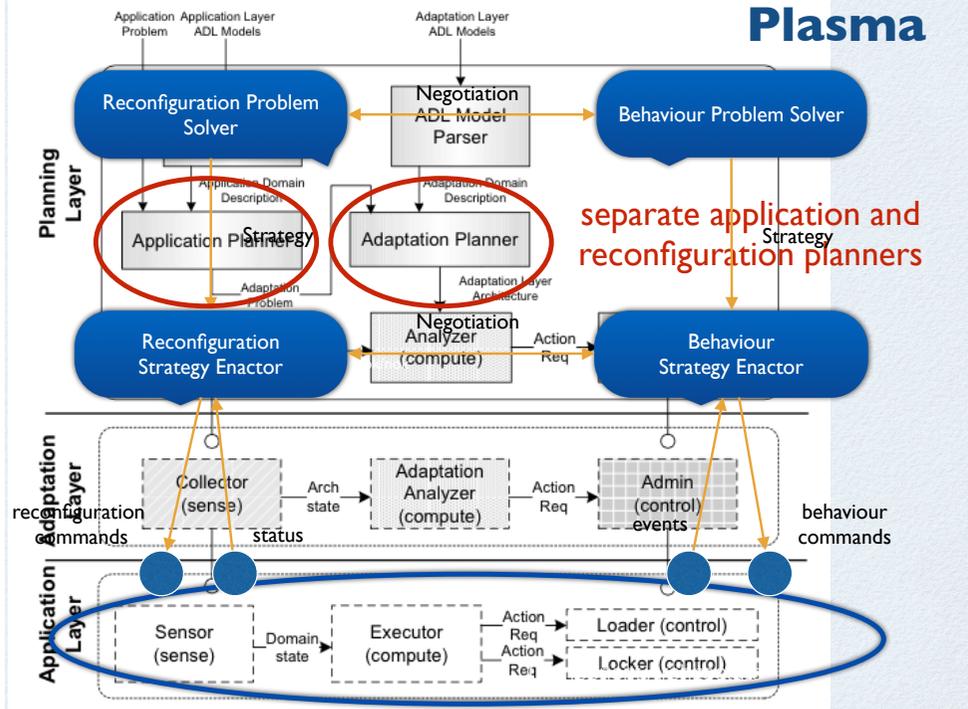
elaborating the three layer architecture



Plasma



Plasma



MORPH architecture

in conclusion ...



Adaptive and Self-Managed Systems

.... the challenge of *change* ...

to automate and run on-line what is currently off-line!

the challenge of change

- **model revision** in response to updates and change in the environment
- **online Requirements Engineering** in response to updates and changes in goals (RE@runtime)
 - automated support for diagnosis and repair using a combination of model checking and machine learning
 - automated support for requirements elaboration and obstacle analysis

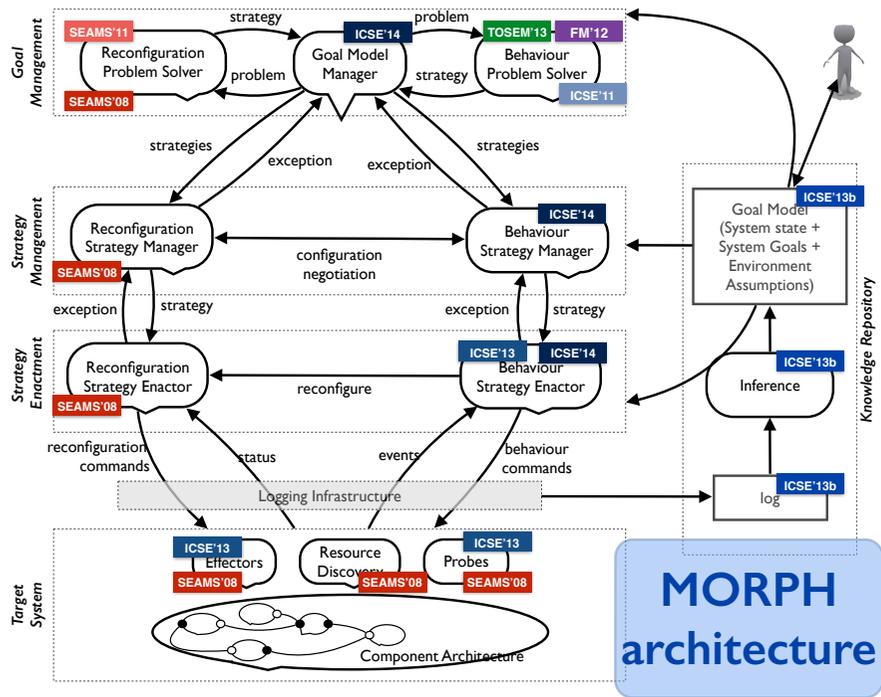
ASE 2008, ICSE 2009, ICSE 2012, CACM 2015

Vision: architectural reference model

- identify and accommodate specific research concerns,
- facilitate comparisons between approaches, and
- provide a framework for potential implementations (plug-and-play)

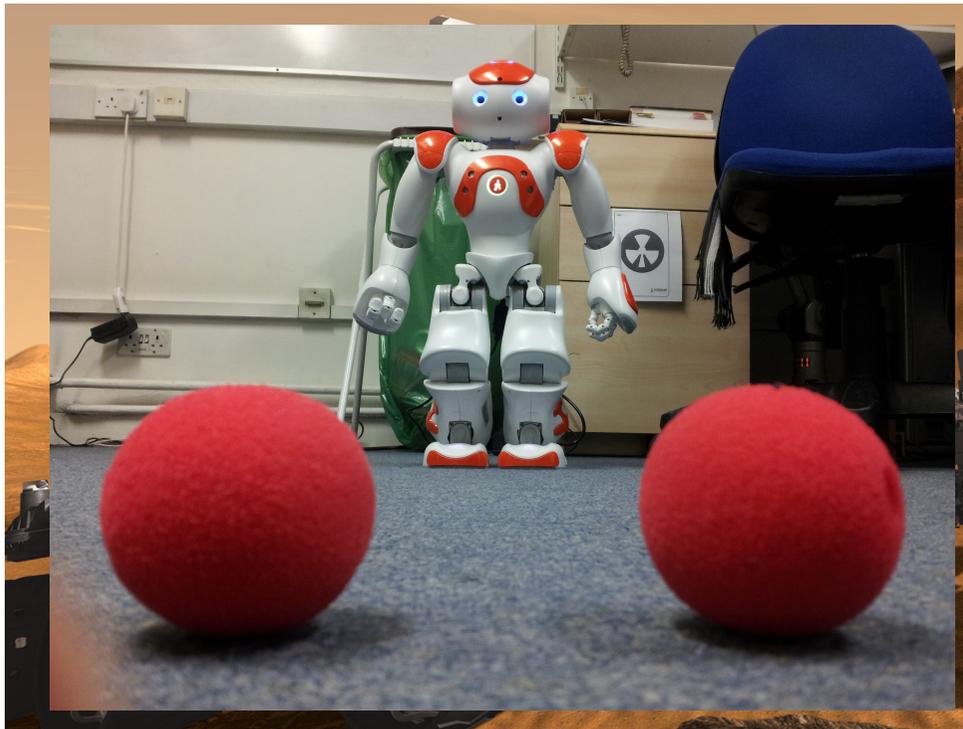


... an adventure playground for software engineers!



challenging case studies

- evaluation
- validation
- comparison



international cooperation and ...



acknowledgement



SEAMS

a software
engineering
adventure
playground!



Bliss

