

A model for distributed adaptation applied to replicated data management

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// Issues

- Execution environment
 - ◆ Heterogeneity of hardware, network, software
 - ◆ Variation of execution conditions (connections/disconnections, failure...)
- Various and changing needs of users



Need for context management and dynamic adaptation

// Issues

- Complex distributed applications
 - ◆ Many entities with different adaptation needs
- Single adaptation system
 - ◆ Complexity, Scalability, Adaptation overhead, Autonomy...



Need for distributed adaptation

- Long life time → non envisaged situations



Need for adaptable adaptation system



// Contents

- Goals
- Illustrative application: data replication
- Our approach
- Case study: adaptation of replication
- Conclusion and future work



// Goals

- To design a software architecture to ensure the dynamic self-adaptation of distributed applications
 - ◆ Granularity of entities to adapt (several applications, component...)
 - ◆ Model for dynamic adaptation
 - Adaptation functionalities

// Contents

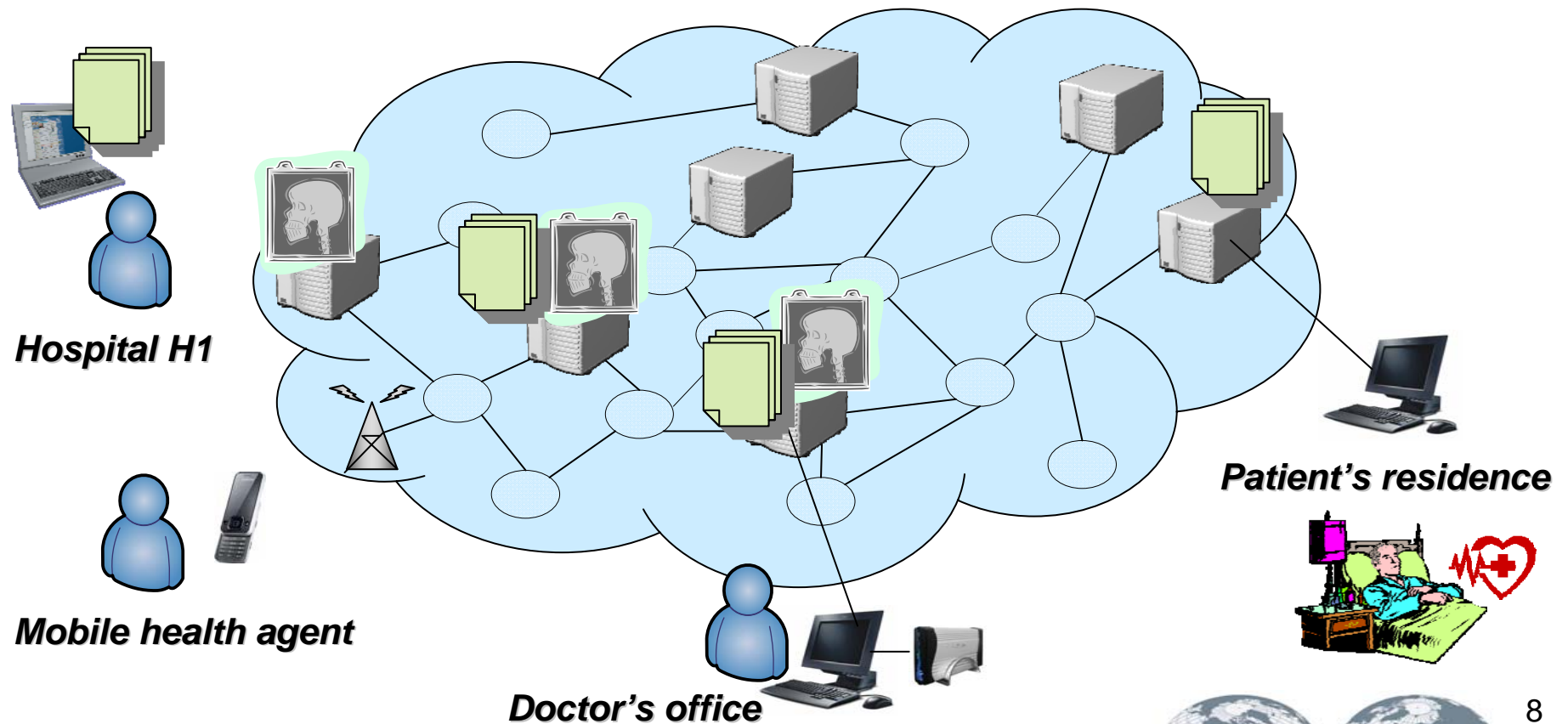
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// Illustrative application

- Distributed data replication system
 - ◆ Traditional technique to improve the quality of data sharing (performance, availability...)
- Need for dynamic distributed adaptation
 - ◆ Application has many algorithms
 - ◆ Replication services are distributed
 - ◆ Variability of execution context
 - Storage and treatment capacities of devices, bandwidth...
 - ◆ Varieties of user requirement
 - Latency of access, consistency level...

Illustrative application

- Replication of medical data among different health practitioners



// Limits of existing works

- Framework for replicated data management not complete and/or not modular
 - e.g. RS2.7 is focused in consistency protocol [DRA03]
- Static mode of replication adaptation
 - e.g. rules to change the consistency protocol are embedded in the model [YU02]

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 - ◆ Framework for replication system
 - ◆ Framework for distributed adaptation system
 - ◆ Cooperation of adaptation systems
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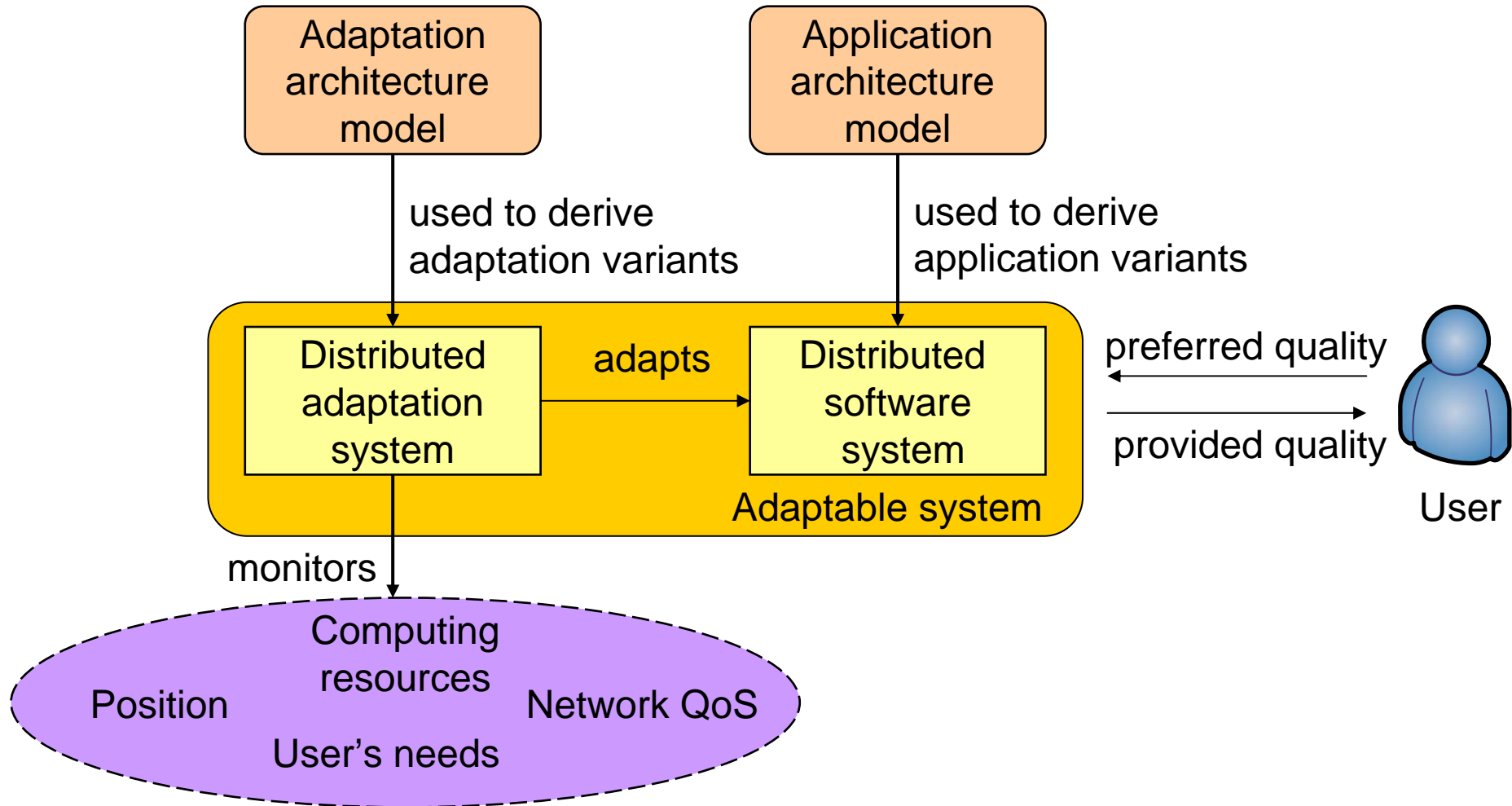


// Our approach

- Distributed software system is a set of interacting entities
 - An entity is a component which can be composite and distributed
- Component-based framework for adaptation
 - Adaptation system is a set of components



// Our approach



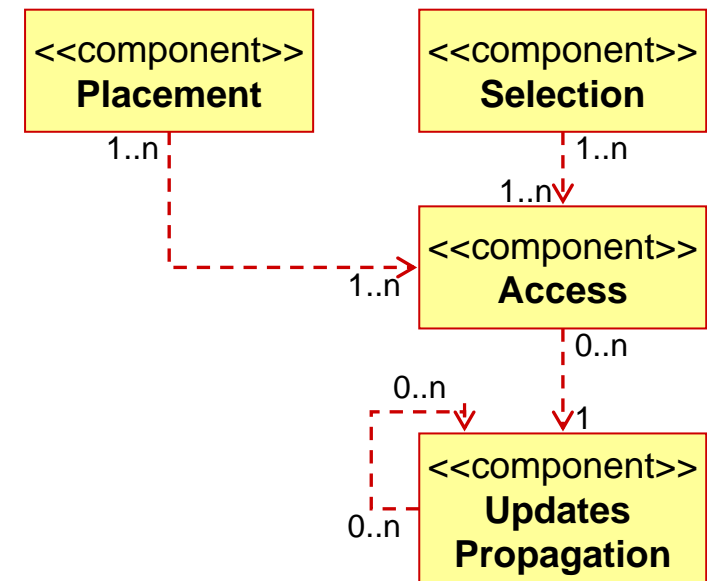
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// Model for replication system

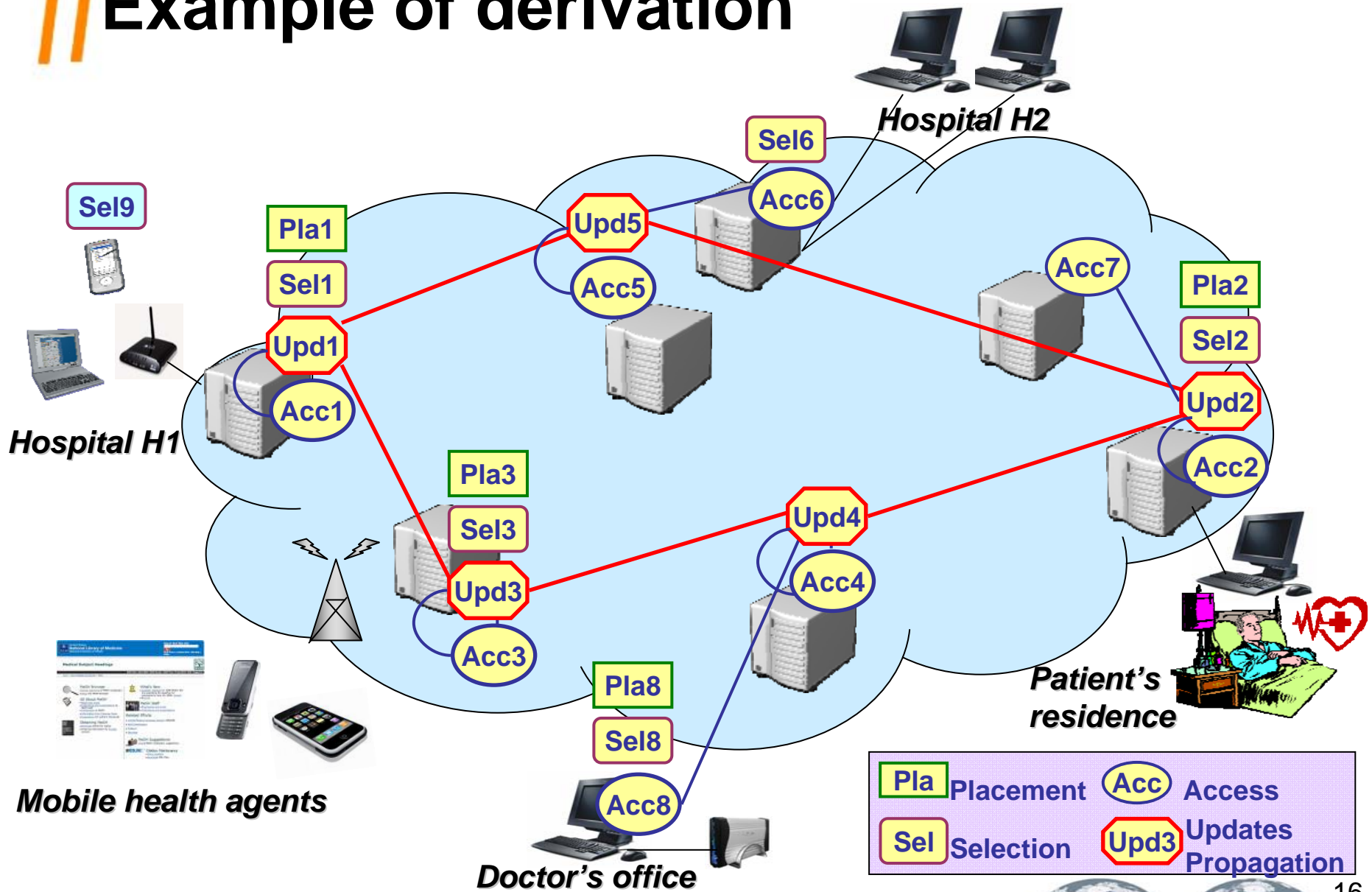
- Placement
 - ◆ Creates replicas and place them on sites
 - ◆ Deletes replicas
- Selection
 - ◆ Selects replicas to execute operations (read/write)
- Updates propagation
 - ◆ Ensures the functions contributing to the update of the replicas
- Access
 - ◆ Manages the local access (insert/delete and read/write)



// Deriving a replication system

- Make a choice in points of variation
- Types of points of variation
 - ◆ Internal variation: define variables that determine program behavior
 - ◆ Behavioural variation: choose algorithms
 - ◆ Structural variation: select components that compose an replication system and bind them
 - ◆ Distribution variation: choose components placement over distributed nodes

Example of derivation



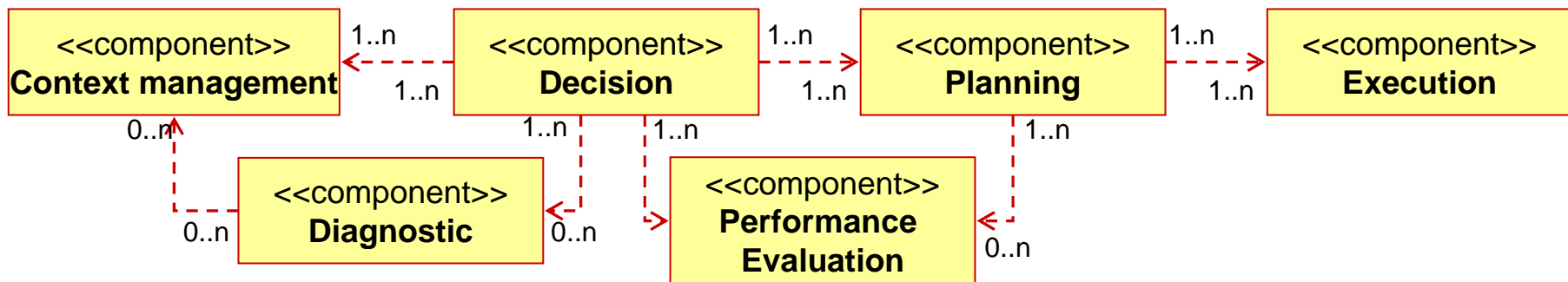
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// Model for adaptation system

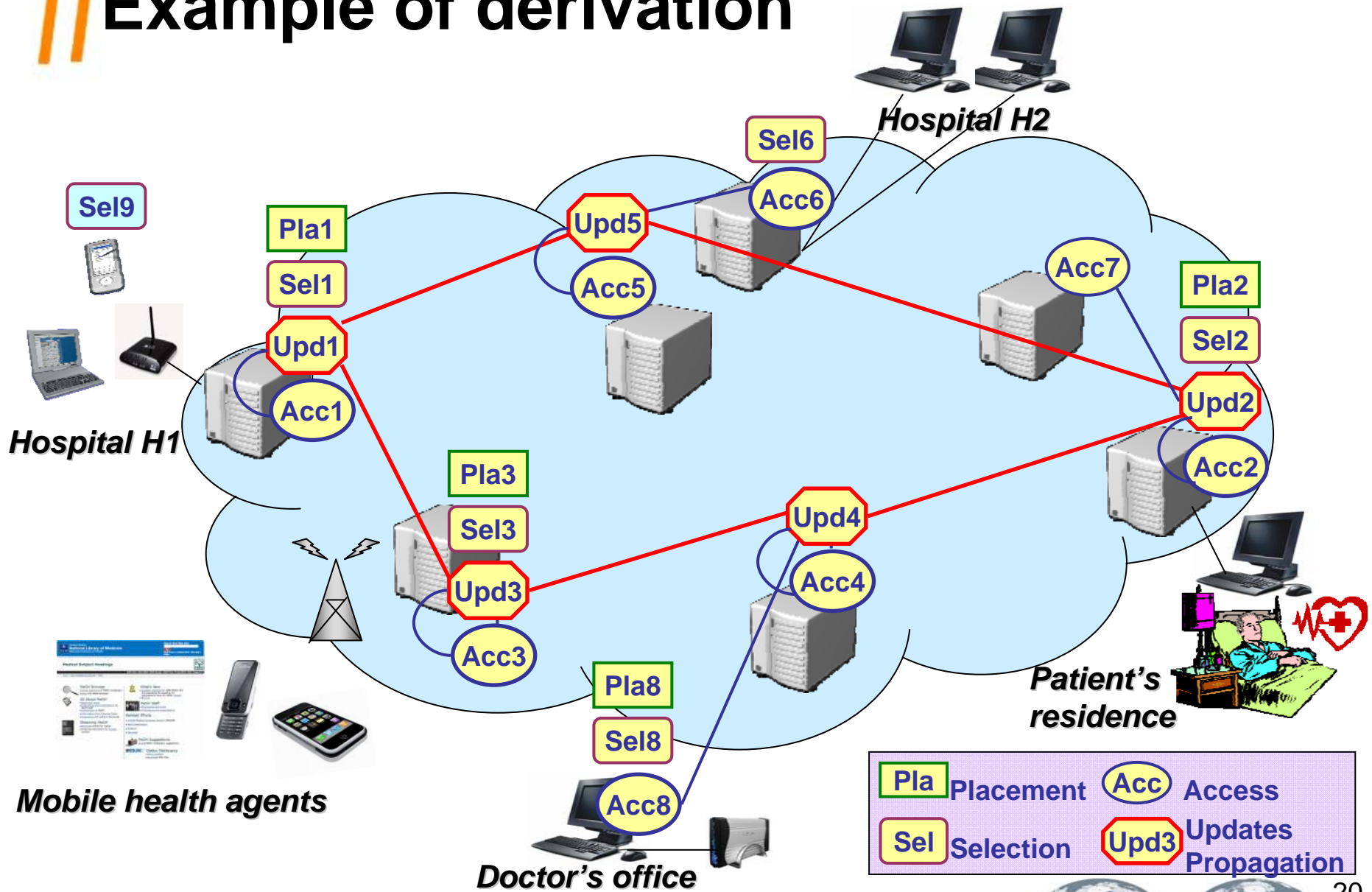
- Context management
 - ◆ Monitors and analyzes the context to make an entity context-aware
- Decision
 - ◆ Chooses the strategy to adapt an entity according to context
- Planning
 - ◆ Determines the adaptation plan which orders the actions that will make the entity achieve the strategy
- Execution
 - ◆ Executes the planned actions
- ...



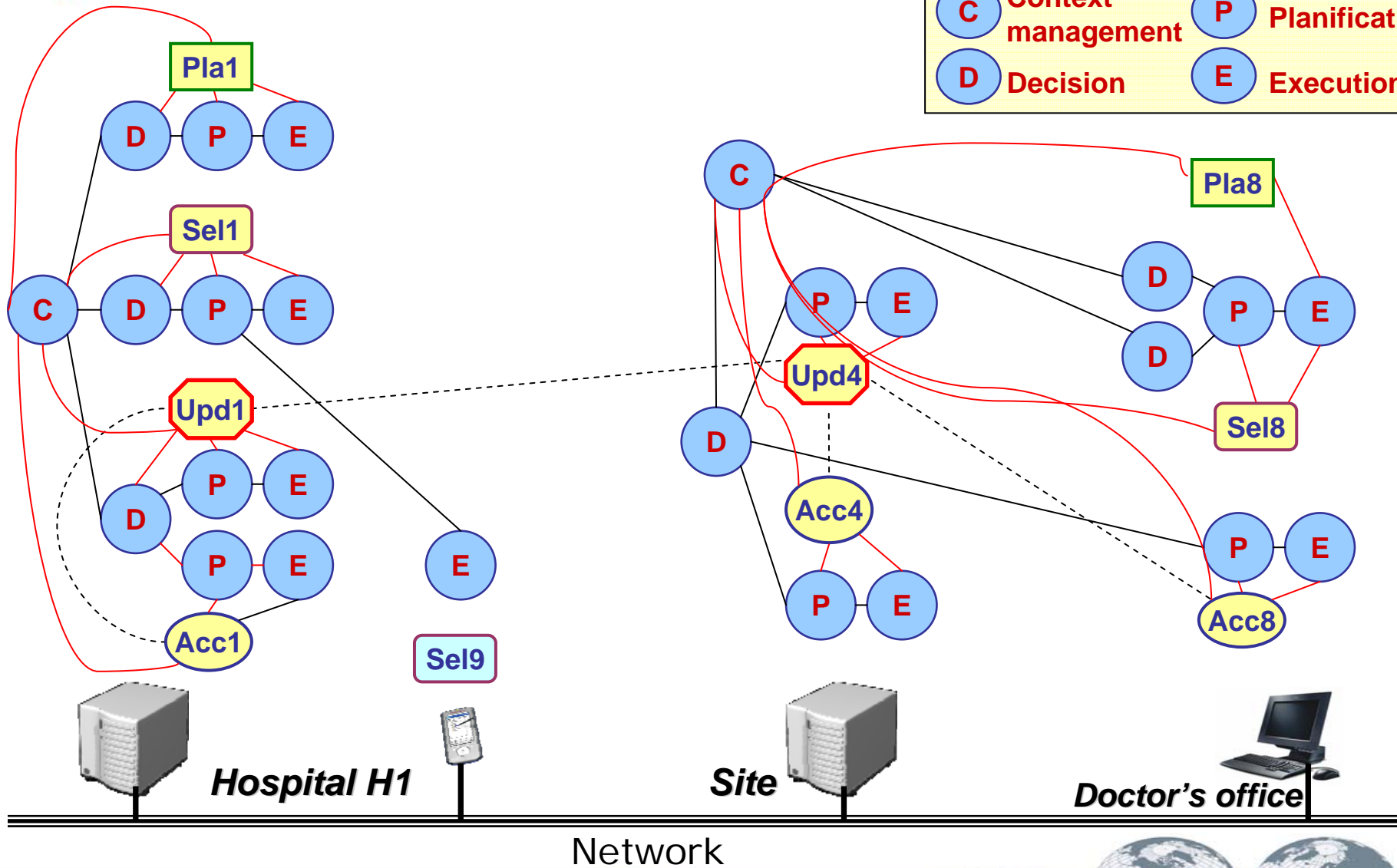
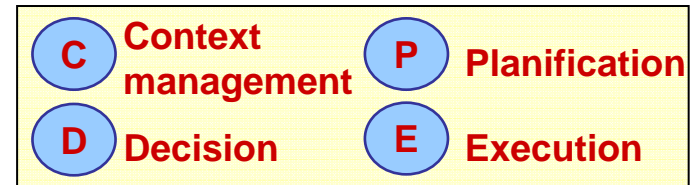
// Deriving an adaptation system

- Make a choice in points of variation
- Types of points of variation
 - ◆ Internal variation: define variables that determine program behavior
 - ◆ Behavioural variation: choose algorithms
 - ◆ Specialization variation: define adaptation policy, adaptation guide...
 - ◆ Structural variation: select components that compose an adaptation system and bind them
 - ◆ Distribution variation: choose components placement over distributed nodes

Example of derivation



Example of derivation



// Considered aspects when deriving

- Entities' adaptation requirements
- Evolution of adaptation system
- Flexibility
- Performance
- Scalability

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// Cooperation of adaptation systems

- Entities are not aware about other entities' requirements → shared resources
 - ◆ Placement component uses a lot of bandwidth
- Some adaptations can affect the consistency of the global system
 - ◆ Replacing the placement strategy can affect the performance of consistency protocol



Some adaptation systems must cooperate

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// Case study

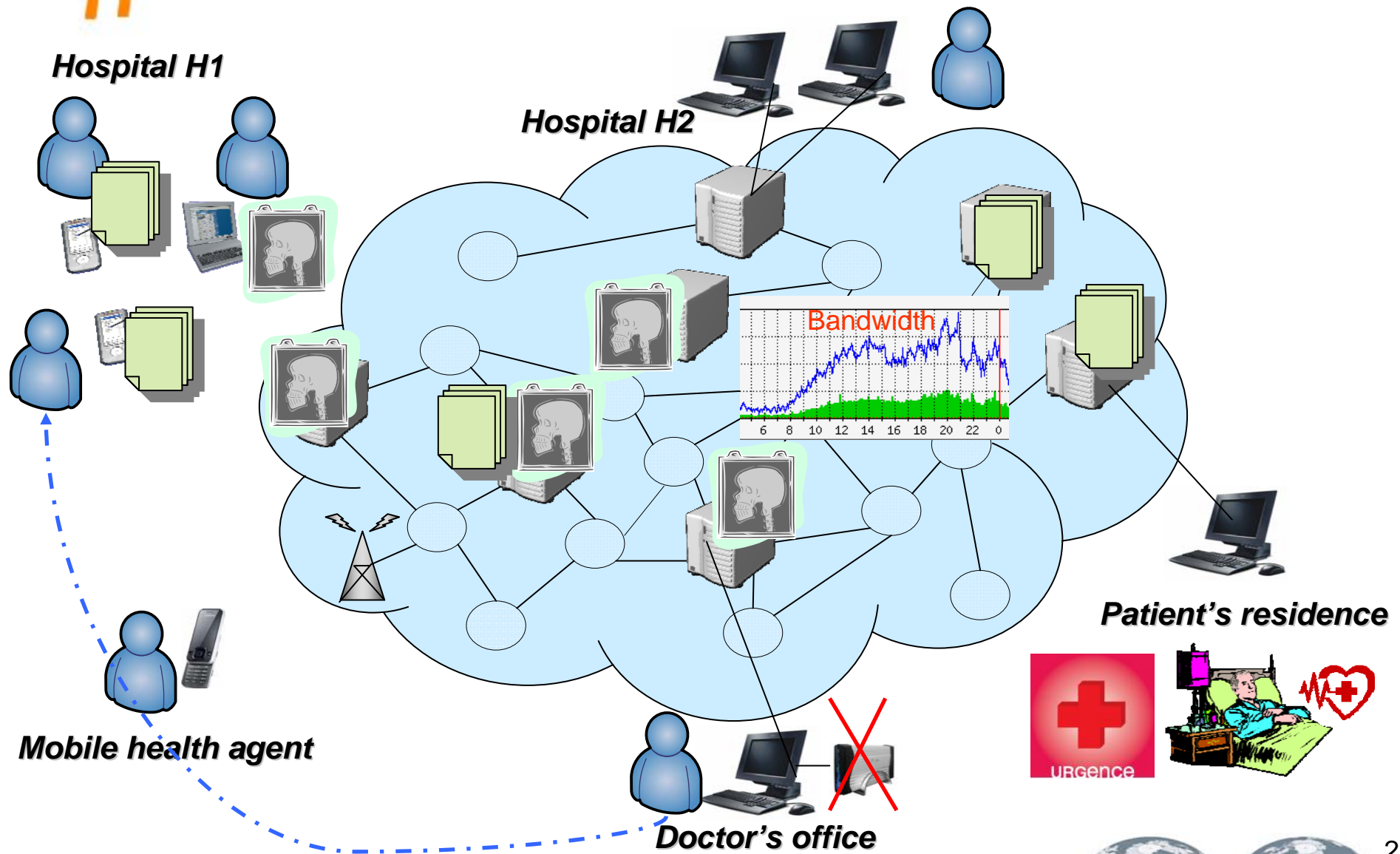
- Replication of medical data among different health practitioners
- Normal situation: Tele-surveillance for patient at home
 - ◆ Placement: Low replication degree, Random placement, Fixed machines
 - ◆ Selection: Random selection
 - ◆ Consistency: Weak



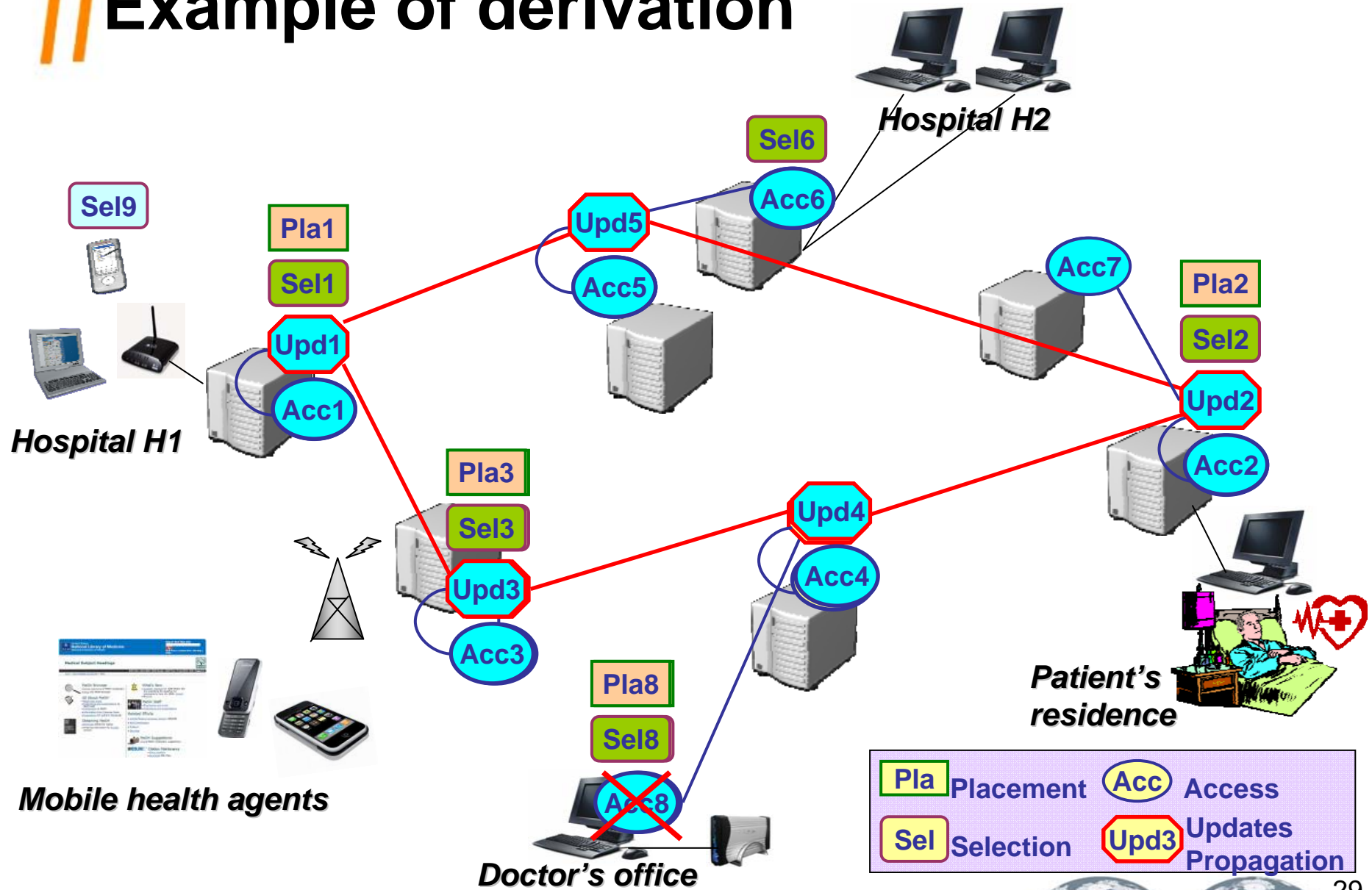
// Case study

- Urgency situation: reduced access latency and freshness of replicas
 - ◆ Placement: High level of replication, Latency-based algorithm, Fixed and mobile machines
 - ◆ Selection: Latency-based algorithm
 - ◆ Consistency: Strong

Adaptation scenario



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// Conclusion

- Distributed replication system reveals potential benefits of distributed adaptation
- Preliminary model-driven approach for constructing an adaptation system for distributed entities
- Experimentation
 - ◆ Fractal/Julia
 - ◆ Implementation of a preliminary prototype
 - ◆ Decisions in points of variation are made manually by the adaptation designer

// Future work

- General approach for construct an adaptation system for distributed entities
- Study different cooperation techniques and cooperation strategies
- Make the adaptation system adaptable



// References

[DRA03] Stéphane Drapeau. RS2.7 : un Canevas Adaptable de Services de Duplication. PhD thesis, Institut National Polytechnique de Grenoble, Grenoble, France, juin 2003

[YU02] YU H., VAHDAT A. Design and Evaluation of a Conit-based Continuous Consistency Model for Replicated Services. ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS). 2002.

