

## ... the challenge of change ...

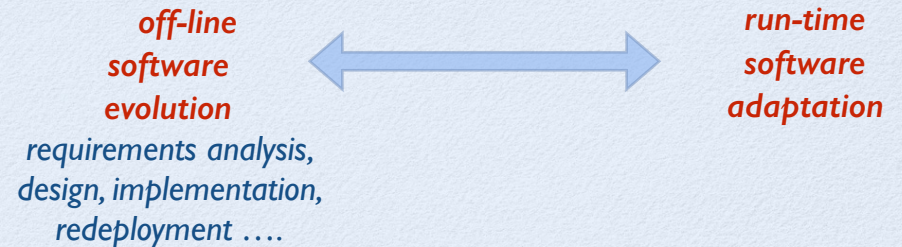


Jeff Kramer  
Imperial College London

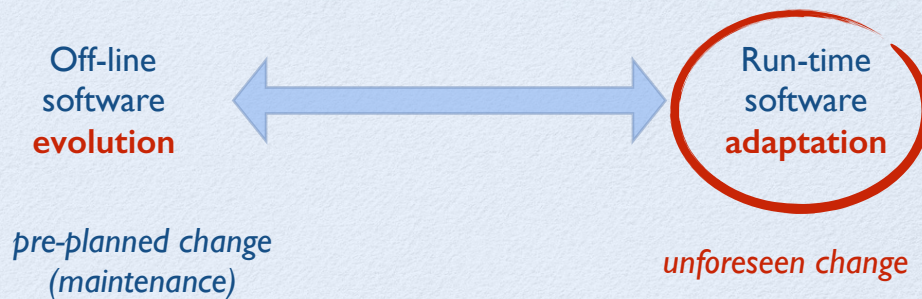
## ... the challenge of change ...

environment  $E$   
goals  $G$   
capabilities  $I$  of the system  $x$

.... to be aware of and monitor these  
sources of change



## ... the challenge of change ...



.. the challenge is to  
automate and run on-line  
what is currently performed off-line!

## Self-Managed Adaptive Systems



### **Adaptive light :**

self adjustment of runtime  
parameters in response to  
degraded performance or  
failure

### **Adaptive full fat :**

self change in functionality and performance  
in response to **unforeseen** changes in the  
environment, goals and/or capabilities of the  
system



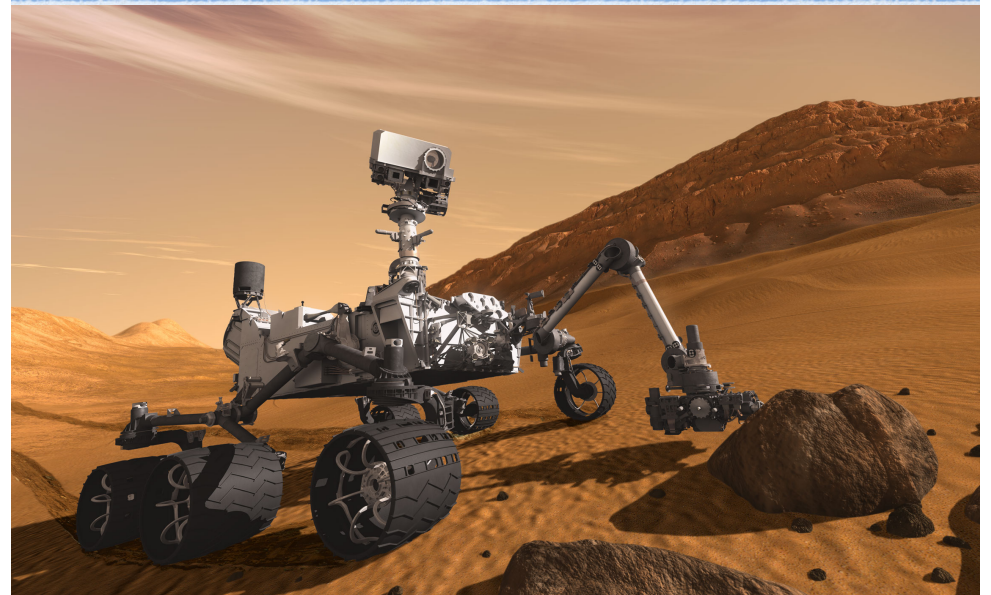


## Self-Managed

Disruptive  
change!



## Self-Managed Adaptive Systems



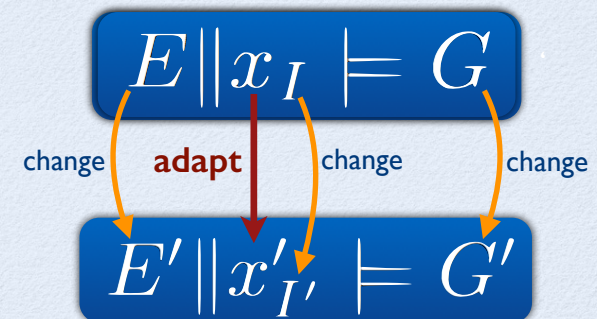
## Self-Managed Adaptive Systems

...being **rigorous** is essential!



... more formally ...

- E - assumed environment behaviour
- G - requirements goals of system
- I - interface capabilities of the system x



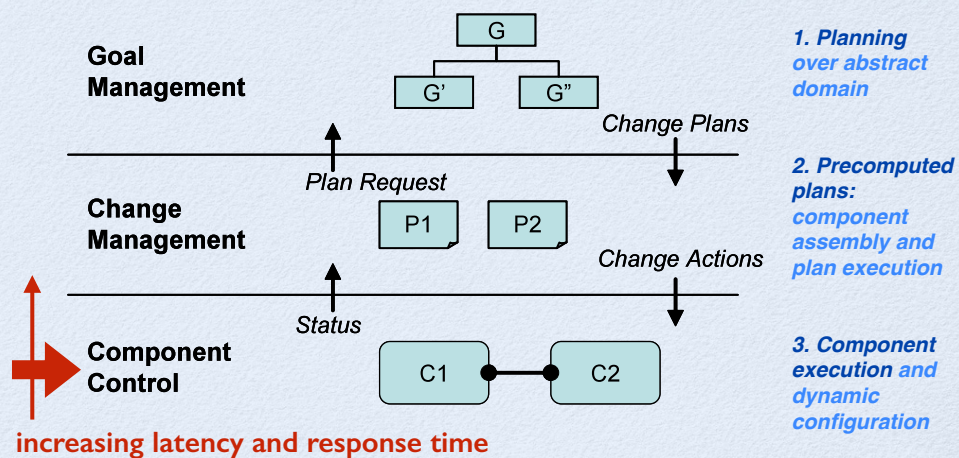


## Self-Managed Adaptive Systems

**models @ runtime**

... in an appropriate  
**architecture**  
with a rich runtime  
environment

## three layer architecture



• **a separation of concerns**

## architecture is important



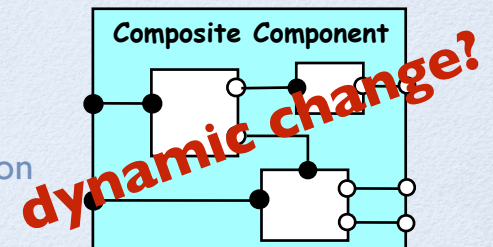
## CONIC and Darwin

■ distributable, context-independent components

■ interaction via a well-defined interface

■ an explicit configuration description (ADL)

■ third party instantiation and binding

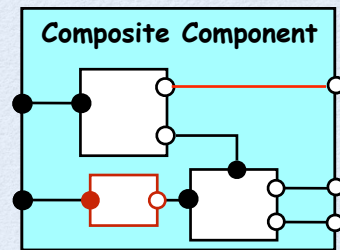




## CONIC and Darwin

### ■ on-line dynamic change

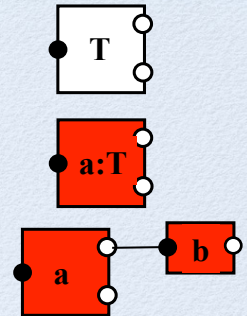
- once installed, the software could be dynamically modified without stopping the entire system



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

## on-line dynamic change

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

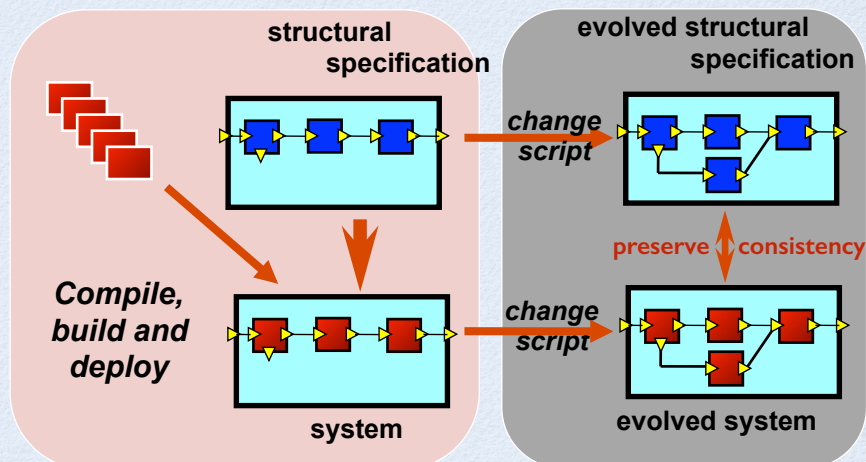


How can we do this *safely*?

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

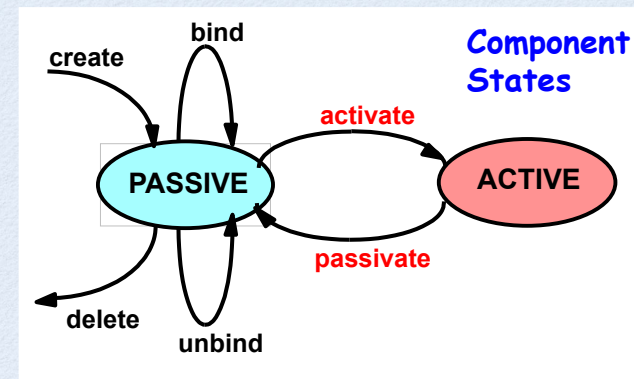
TSE 1985

## configuration consistency



TSE 1985

## behaviour consistency



### General change model:

Separate the specification of configuration change from the component application behaviour.

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

**Quiescence:** the component is passive and the environment is passive i.e. no transactions will be initiated on it.

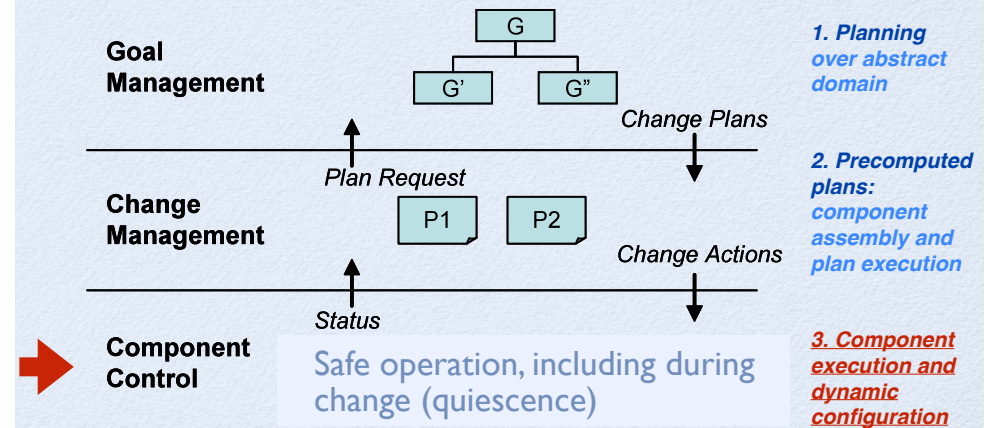
TSE 1990



## safe configuration and reconfiguration of components

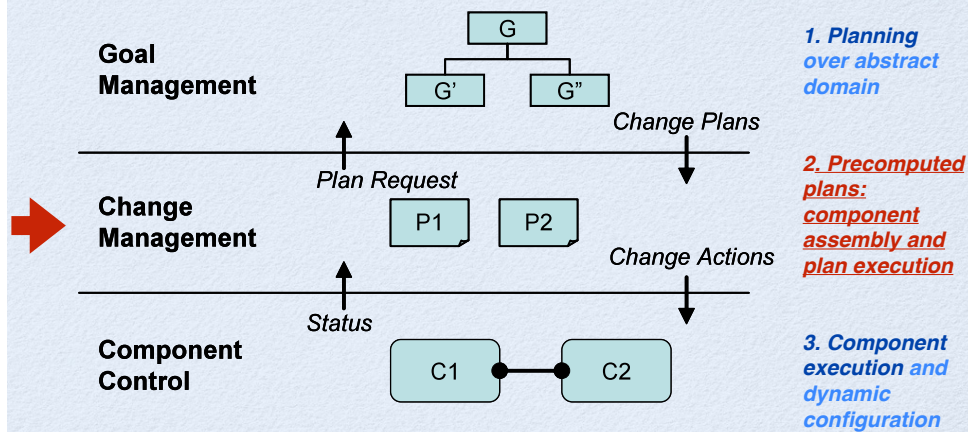


## three layer architecture



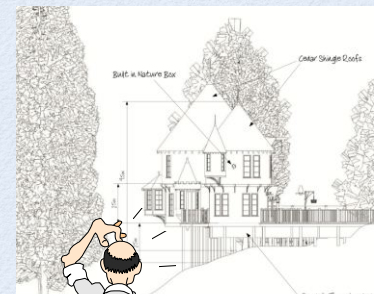
ICSE FOSE '07, SAVCBS 2007, SEAMS 2008

## three layer architecture



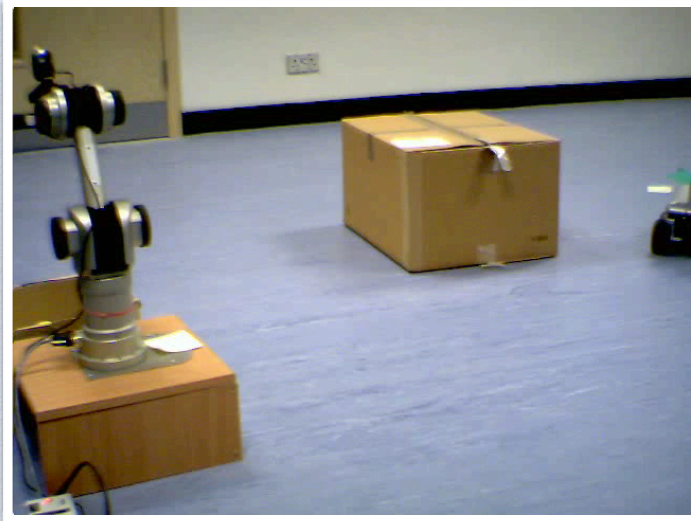
ICSE FOSE '07, SAVCBS 2007, SEAMS 2008

## component assembly? plan execution?





## plan execution



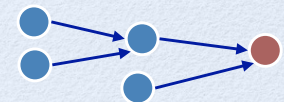
## plan execution

```
...
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

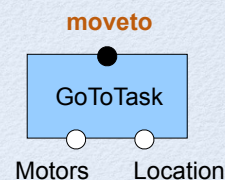
Includes alternative paths to the goals if there are unpredicted environment changes



## component assembly

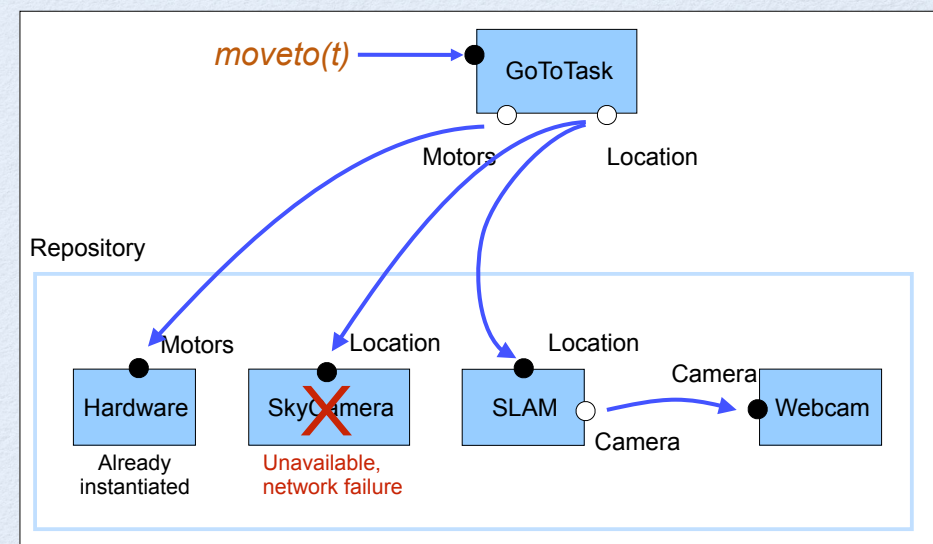
Derive configurations by mapping plan actions to components :

- 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)



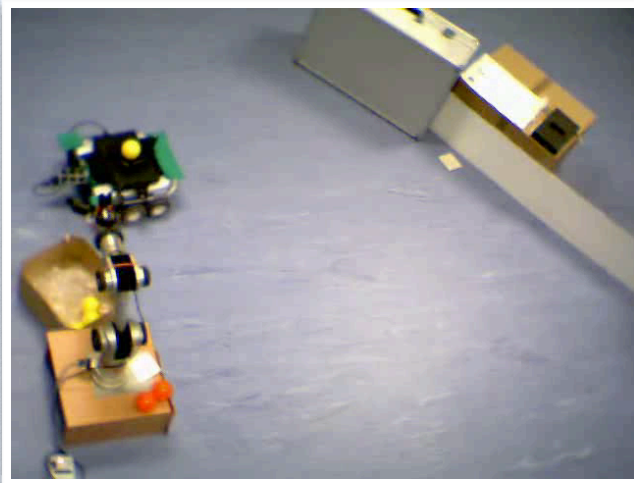
*Mapping is a many to many relationship, providing alternatives*

## component assembly



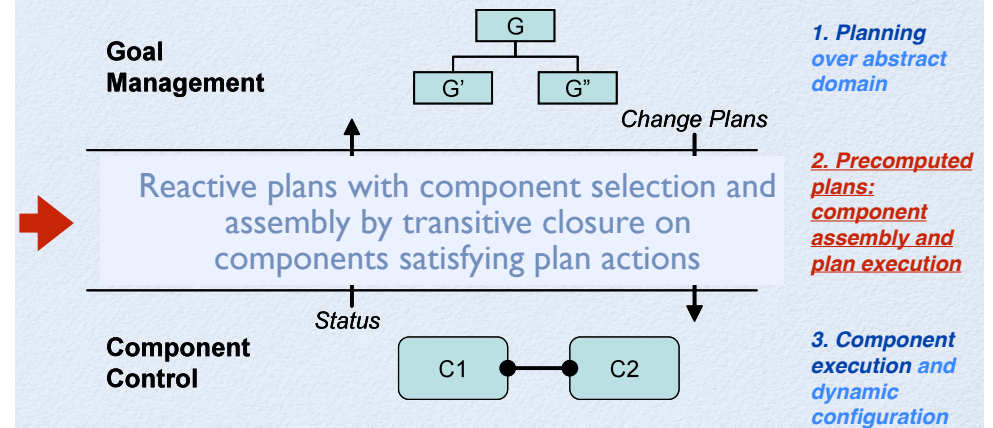


## adaptation demonstration



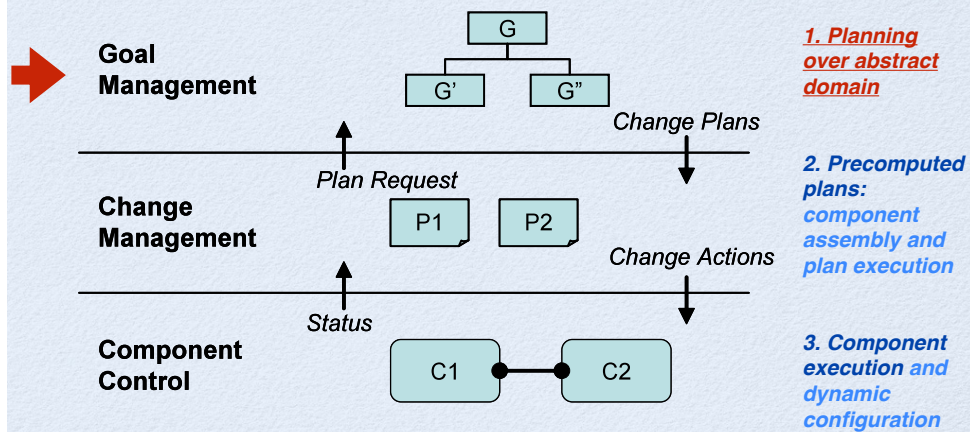
Adaptation  
may  
require  
component  
reselection  
or  
alternative  
plan  
selection  
or  
replanning

## three layer architecture

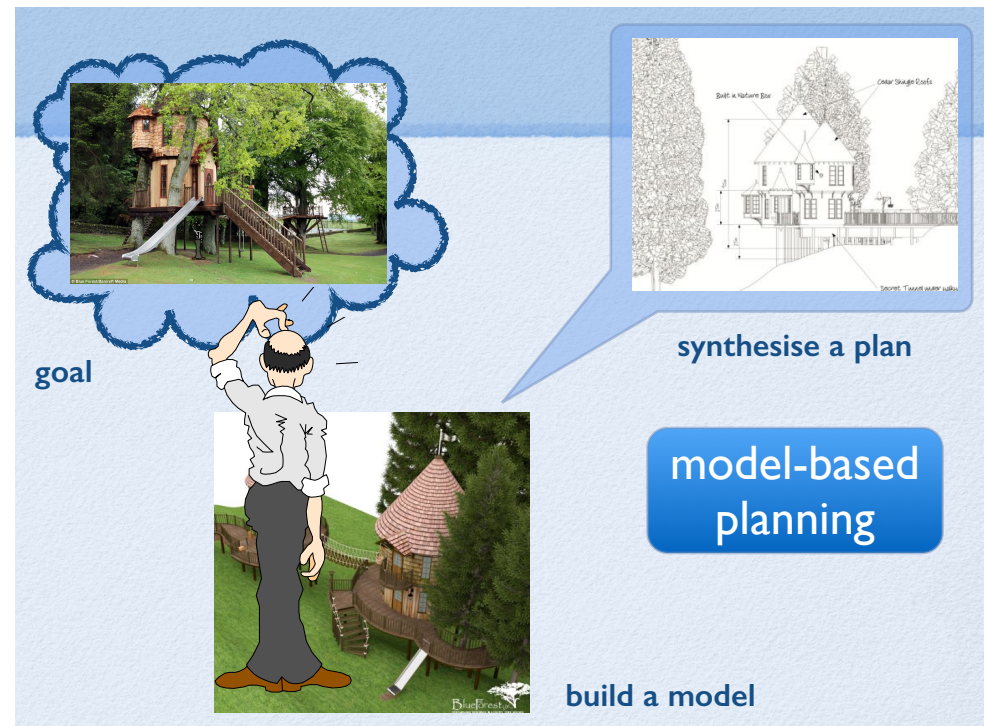


ICSE FOSE '07, SEAMS 2008, SEAMS 2011

## three layer architecture

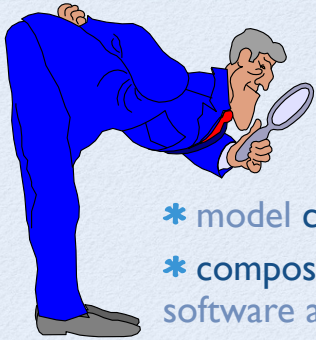


ICSE FOSE '07, SEAMS 2008, SEAMS 2011





## ...earlier modelling research...



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

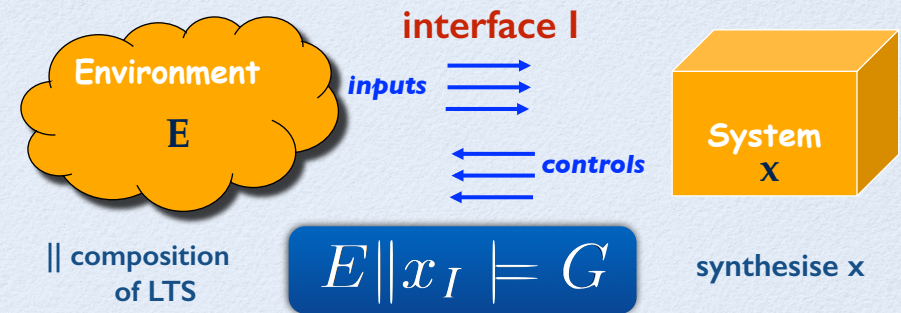
... model check properties using **LTSA**



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

## plan (controller) synthesis

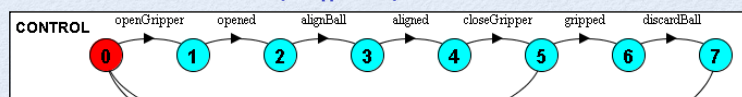
Consider a plan as a winning strategy in an infinite two player game between the **environment E** and the **system x** with **interface I** such that goal **G** is always satisfied no matter what the order of inputs from environment.



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
    
```

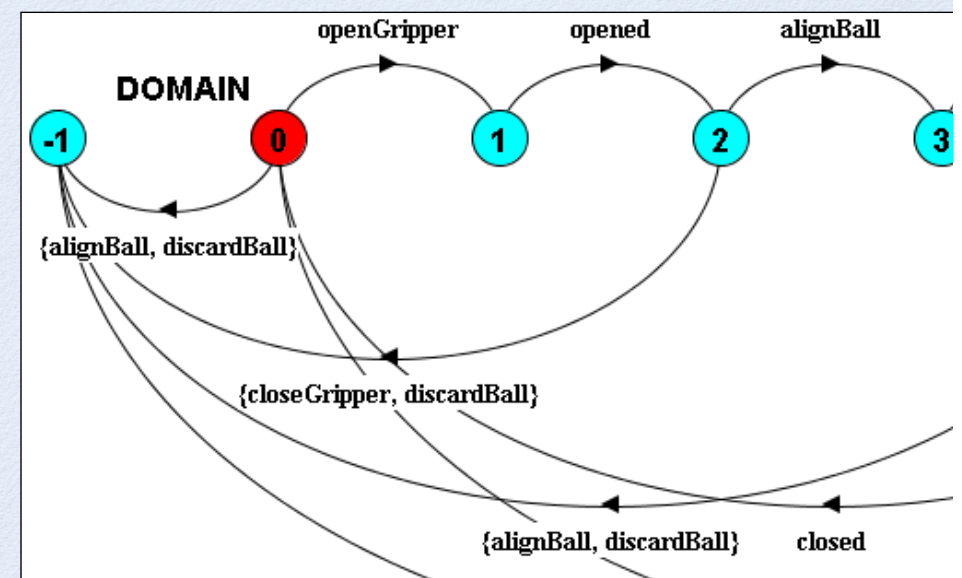
```

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

Goal specification (as LTL properties)

Plan  
(as a controller)

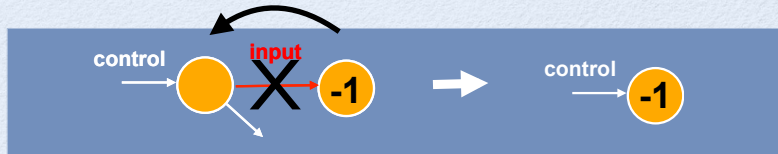
## plan (controller) synthesis



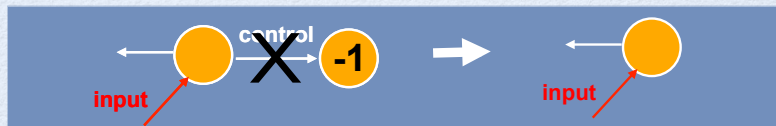


## computing “winning” states

- By backward propagation of the error state -1 for **inputs** from the environment:



- By removal of the error state -1 for controls from the controller:



## plan extraction

Reactive Plan computed from the control states S  
(with outgoing transition labelled with control)

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

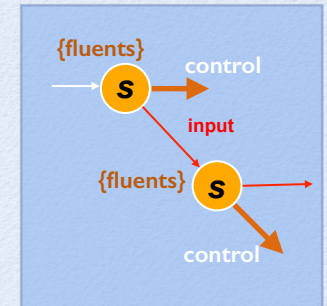
```

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

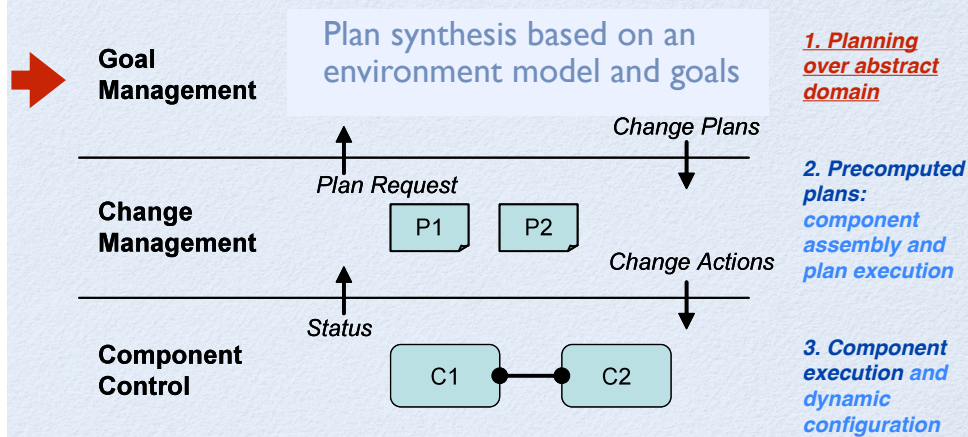
  !ALIGNED && GRIPOPEN && !PICKEDUP
  -> alignBall

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

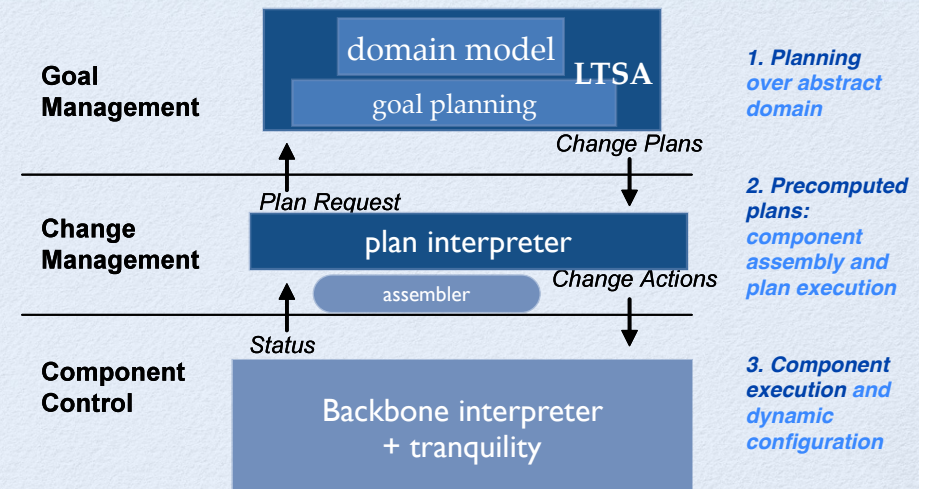
  ALIGNED && GRIPOPEN && !PICKEDUP
  -> closeGripper
    
```



## three layer architecture

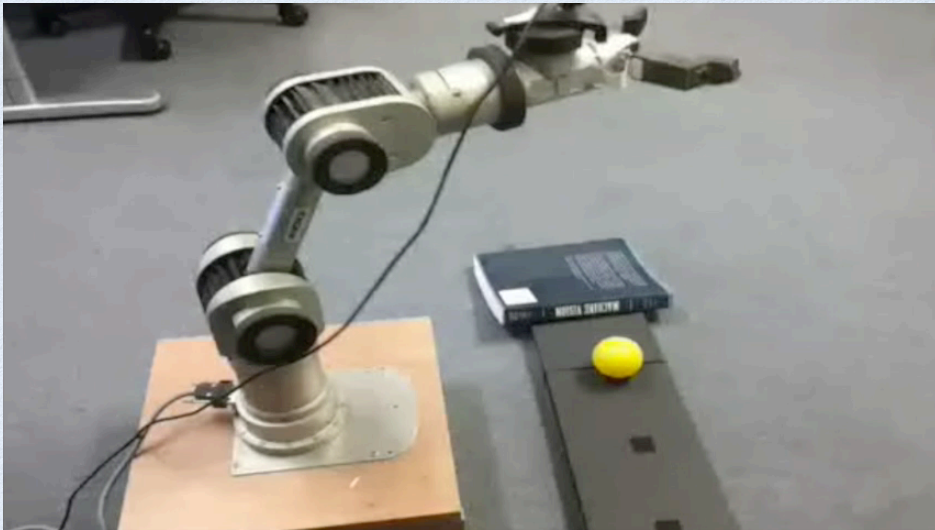


## three layer architecture realisation





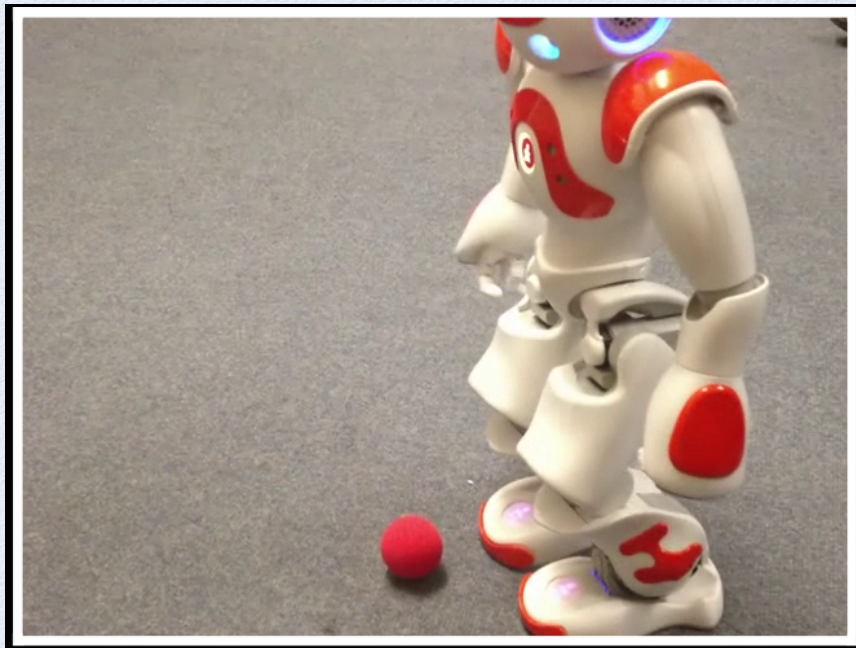
## three layer architecture **realisation**



ICSE FOSE '07, SEAMS 2008, SEAMS 2011



... mostly ...



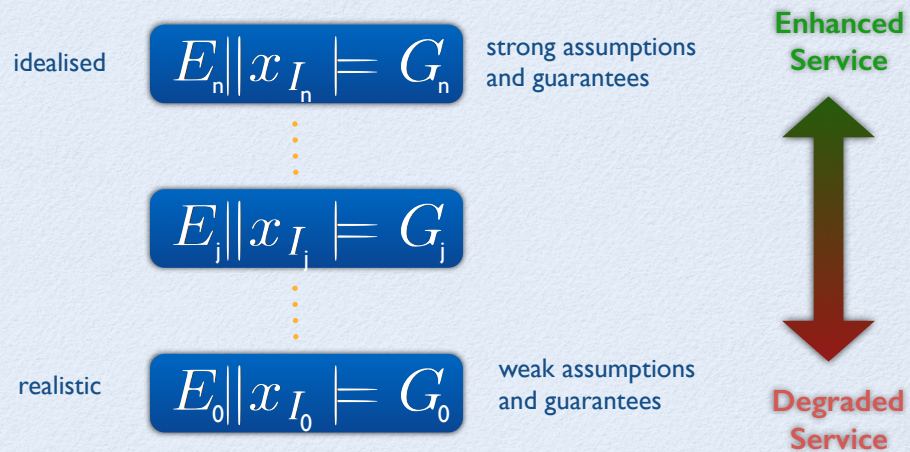
ICSE 2013 teaser demo



- shortcomings provide the challenges for further research ...

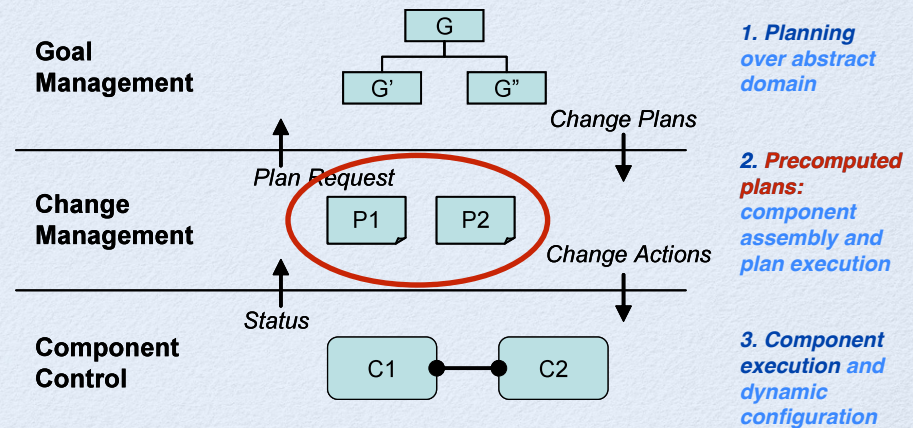


## Multi-tier adaptation



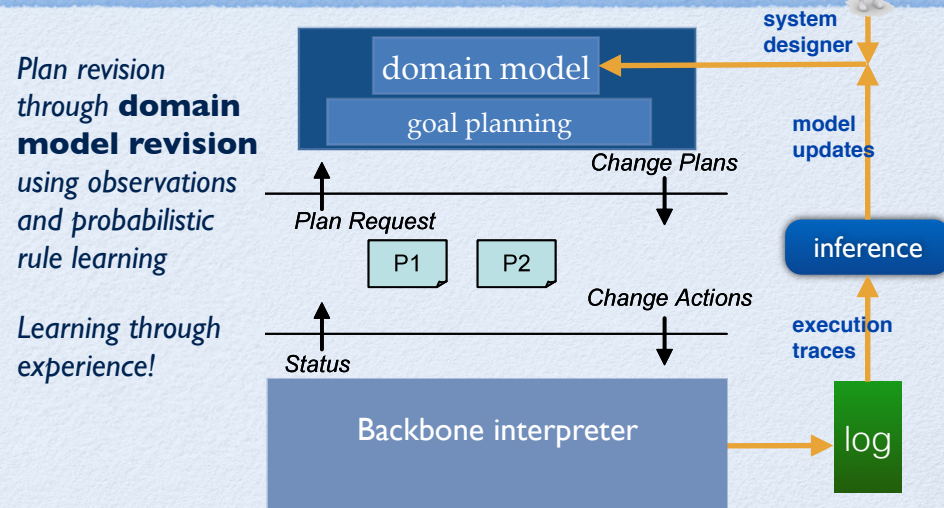
ICSE, 2014 : Hope for the best, plan for the worst...

## three layer architecture



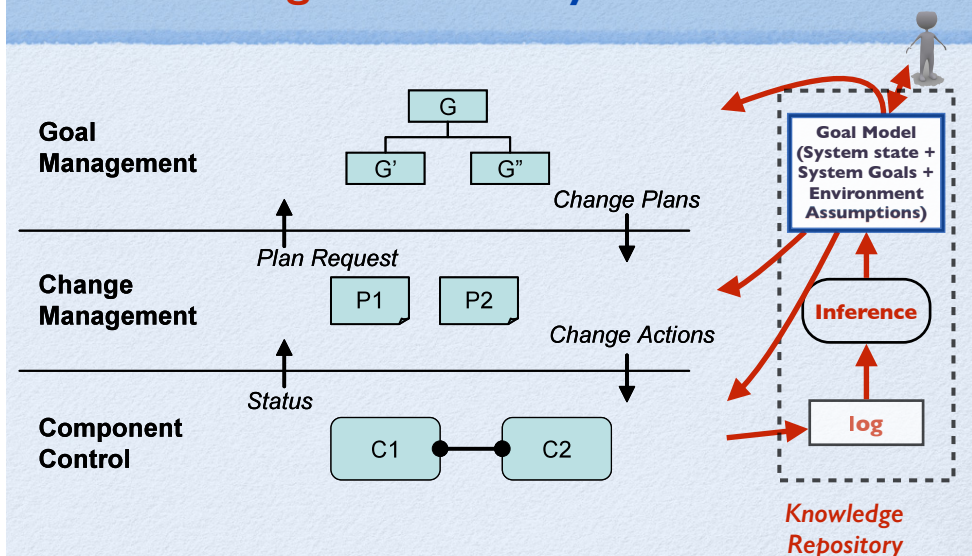
ICSE FOSE '07, SEAMS 2008, SEAMS 2011

## generating revised plans

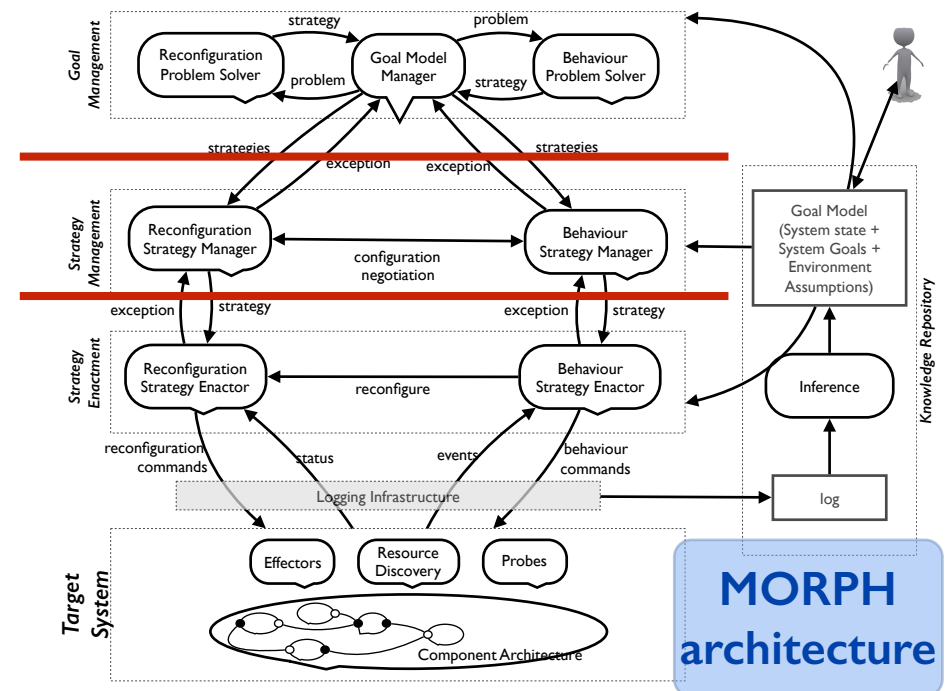
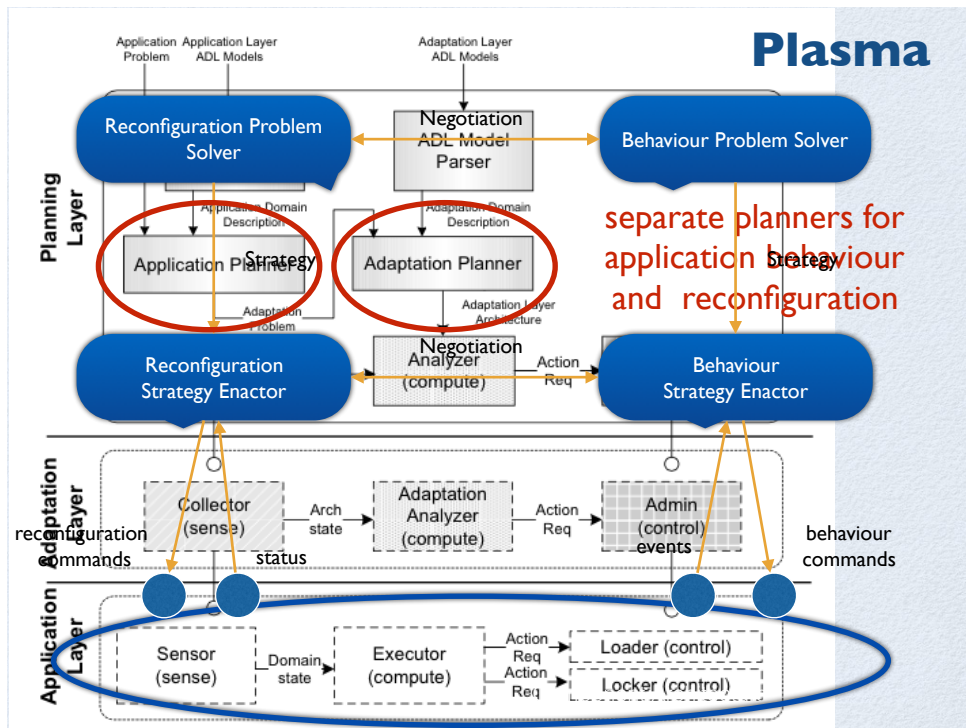
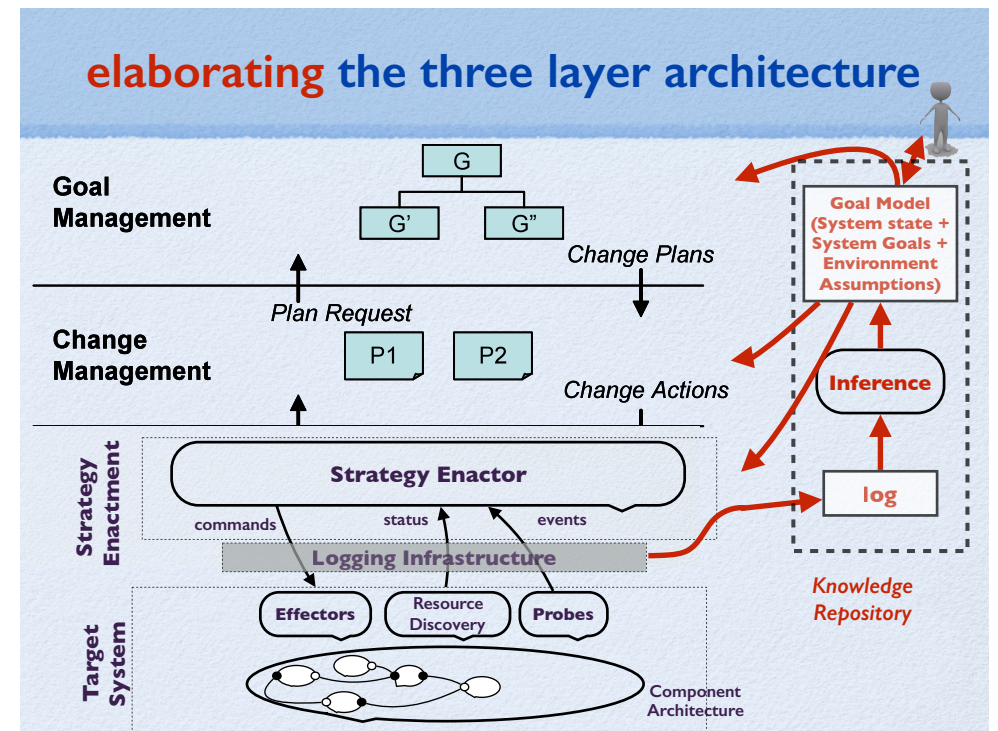
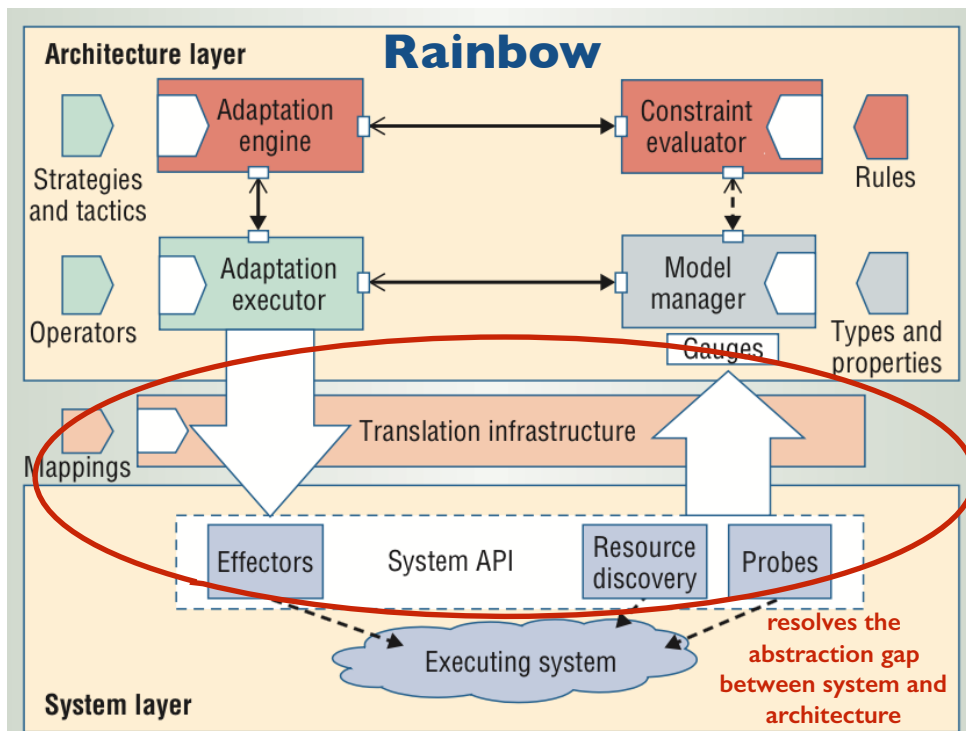


ICSE 2013

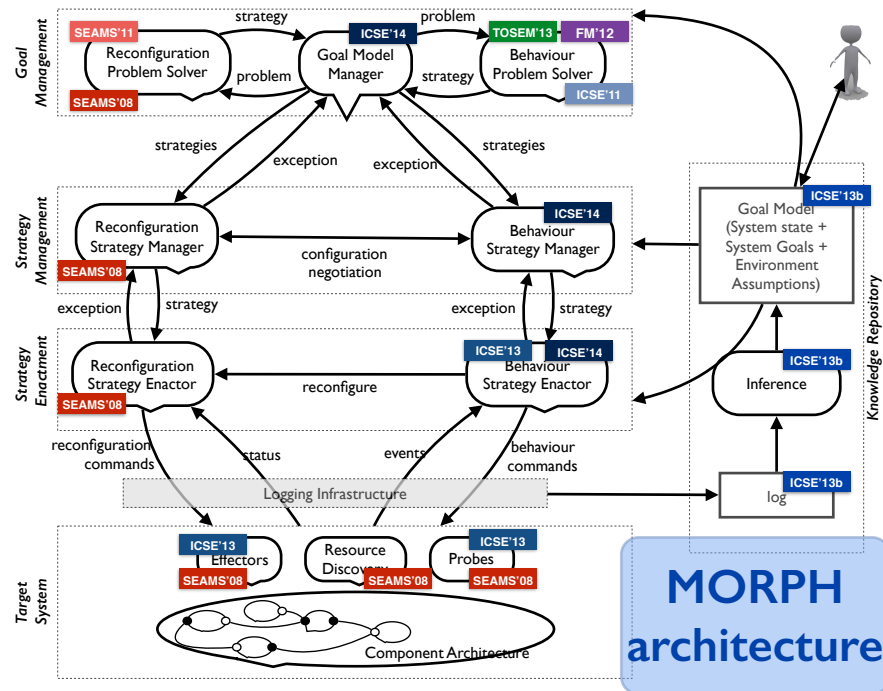
## elaborating the three layer architecture











**MORPH**  
architecture

## our architectural vision

Provide a reference architecture which ...

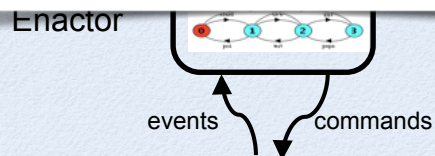
- accommodates specific research aspects more clearly
- facilitates evaluation, validation and comparison of specific approaches
- provides a pick-and-mix (plug-and-play) architecture



## Dynamic Controller Update

$$E' || x_I' \models G'$$

What if I need to change my controller at runtime?



Target  
System

## Dynamic Controller Update

$$E || x_I \models G$$

$$E' || x_I' \models G'$$

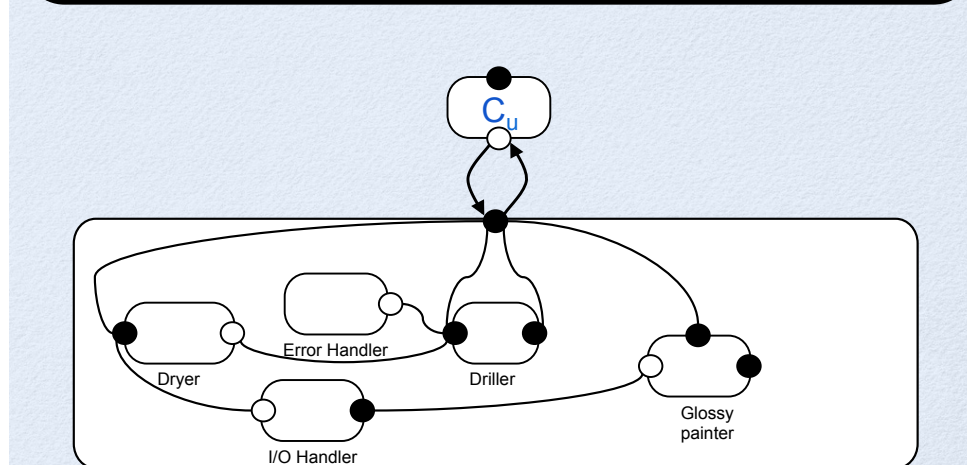
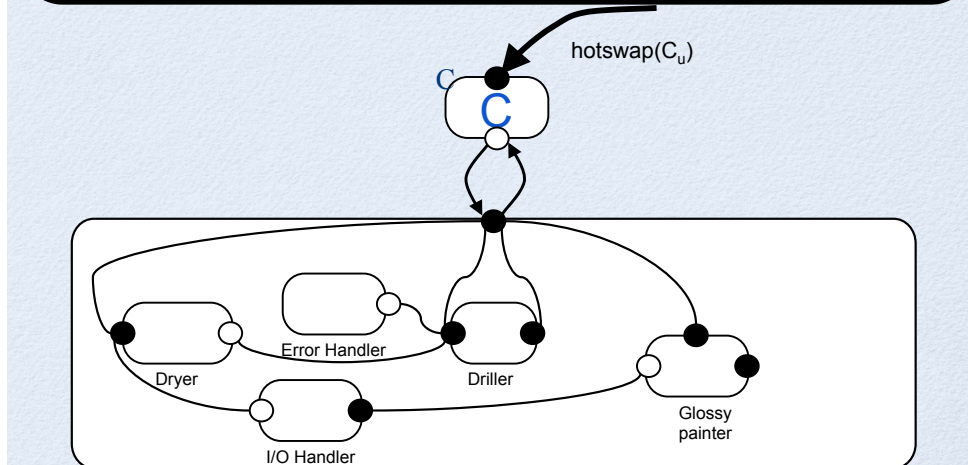
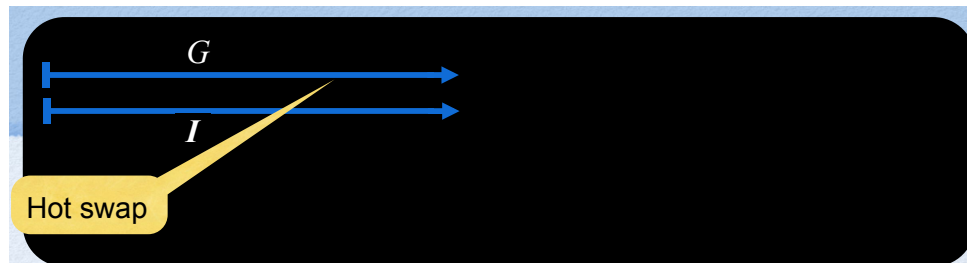
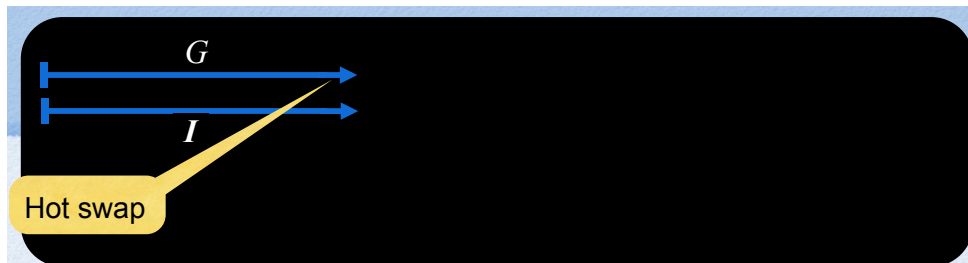
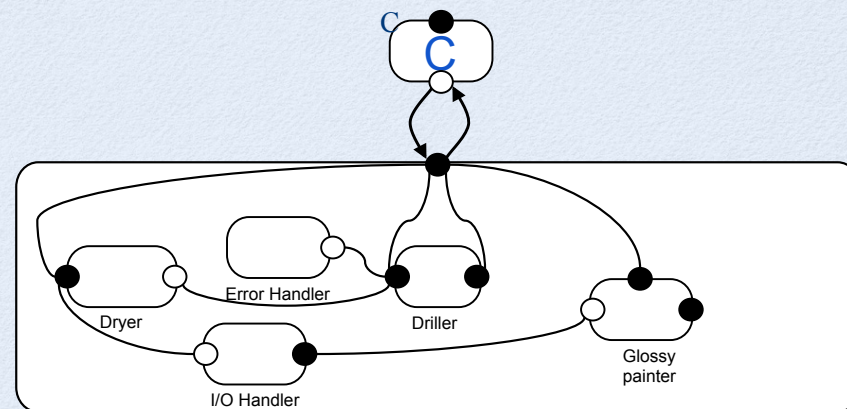
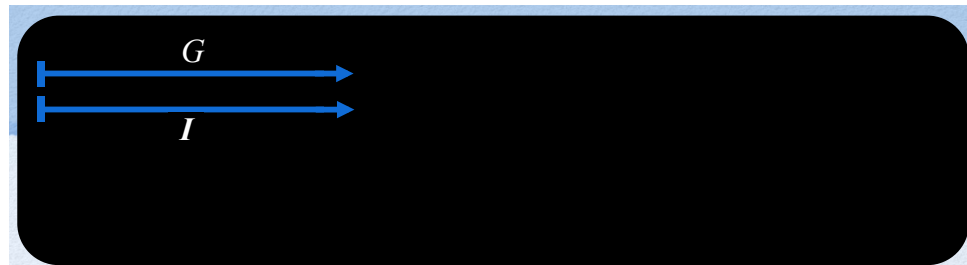
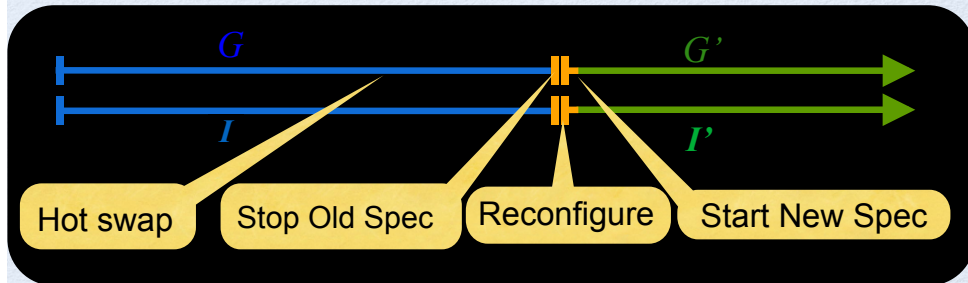




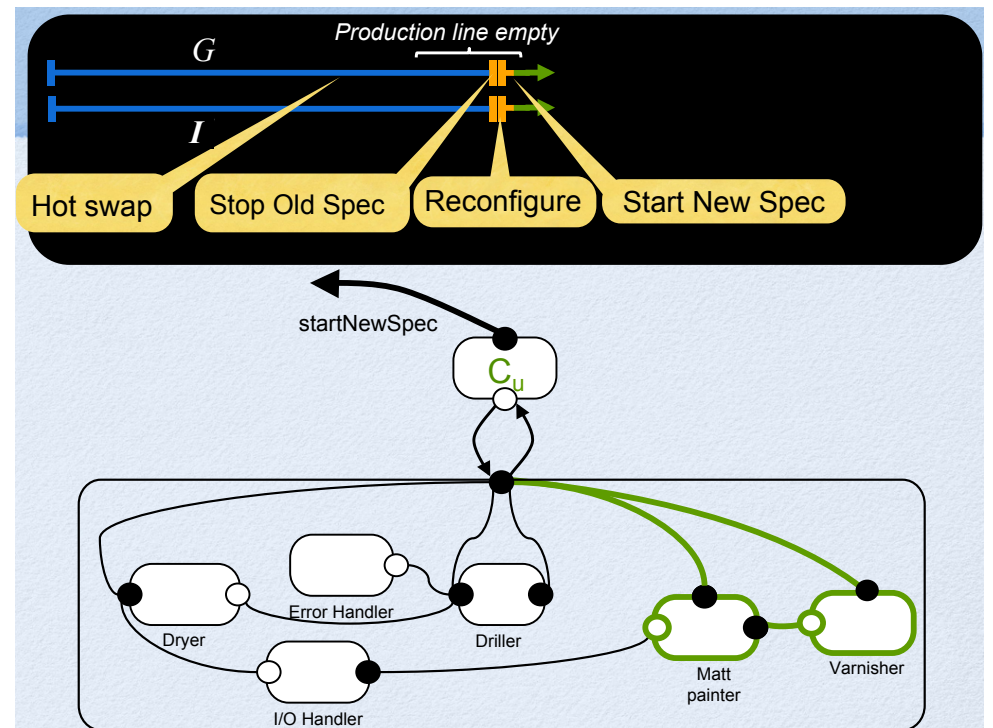
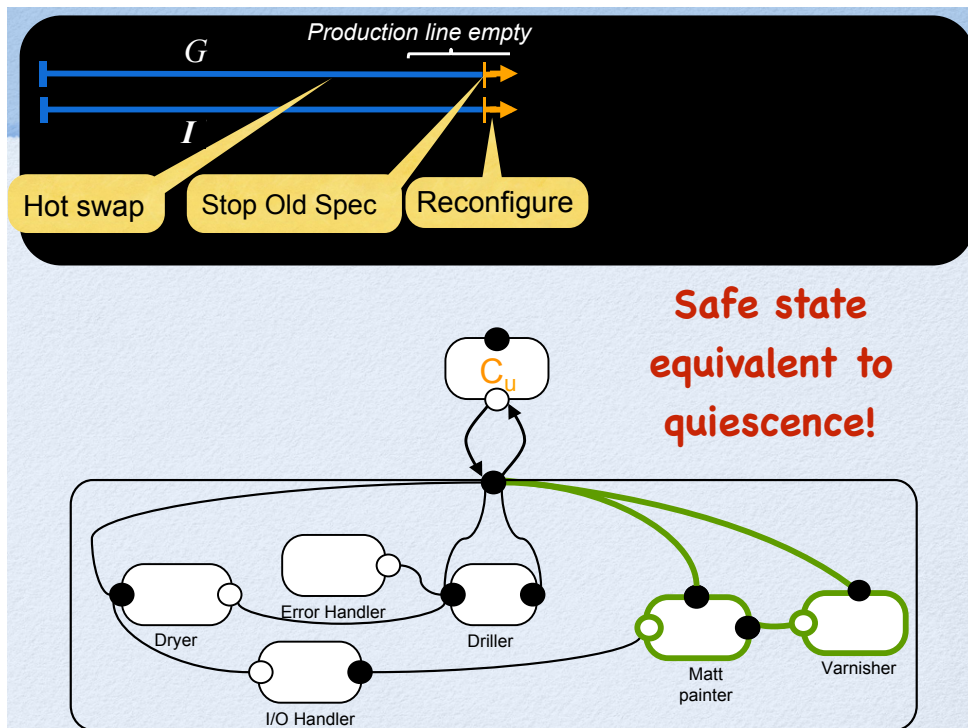
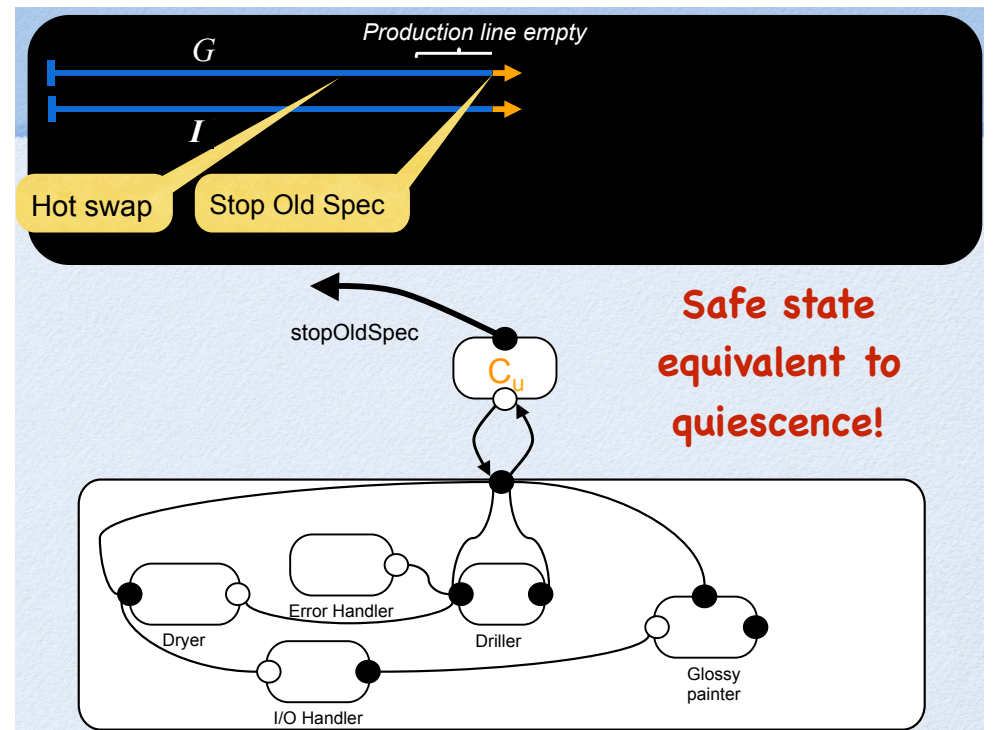
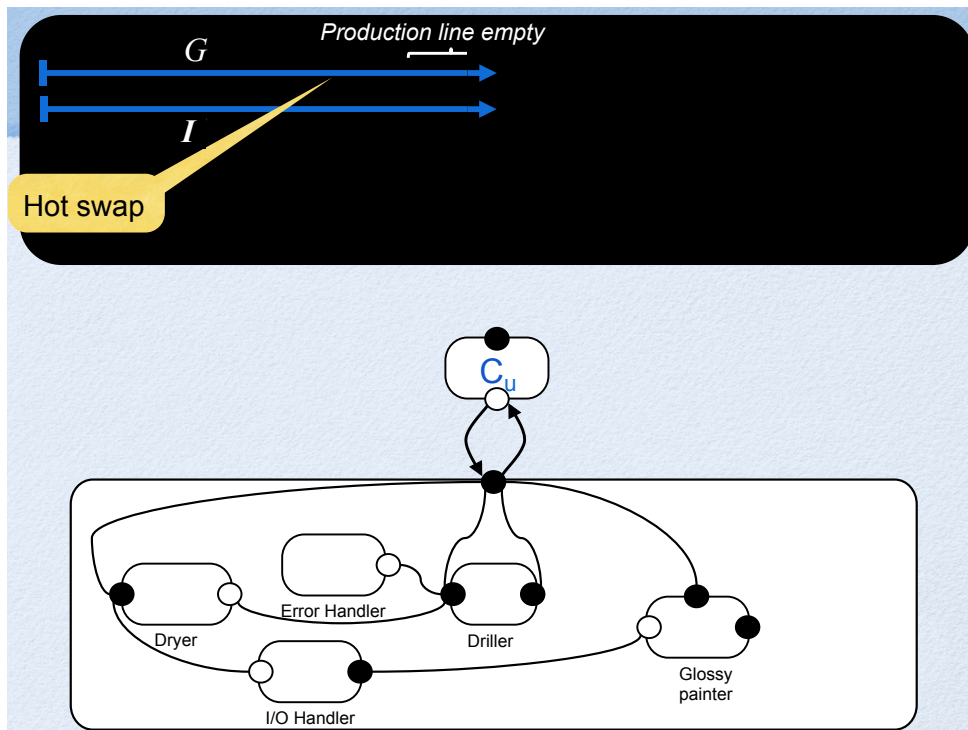
# Dynamic Controller Update

$$E \parallel x_I \models G$$

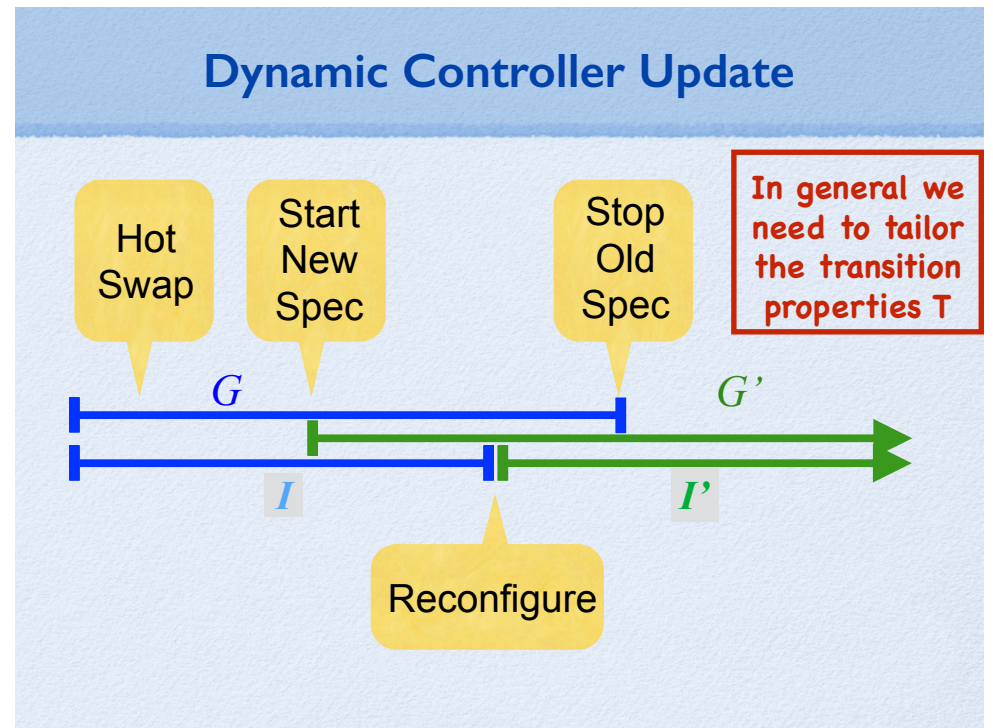
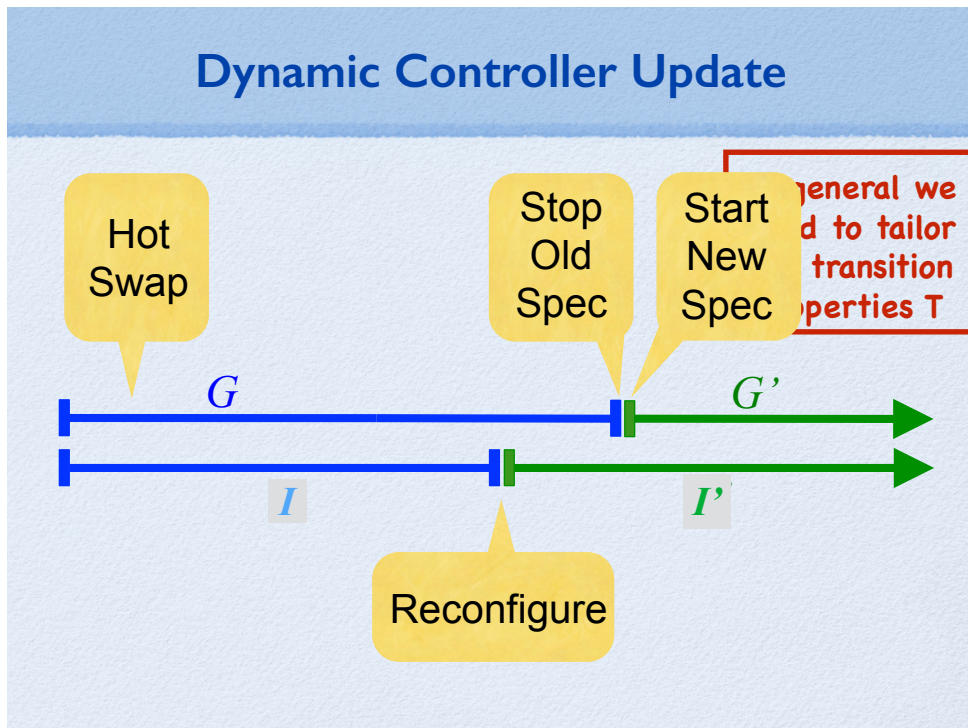
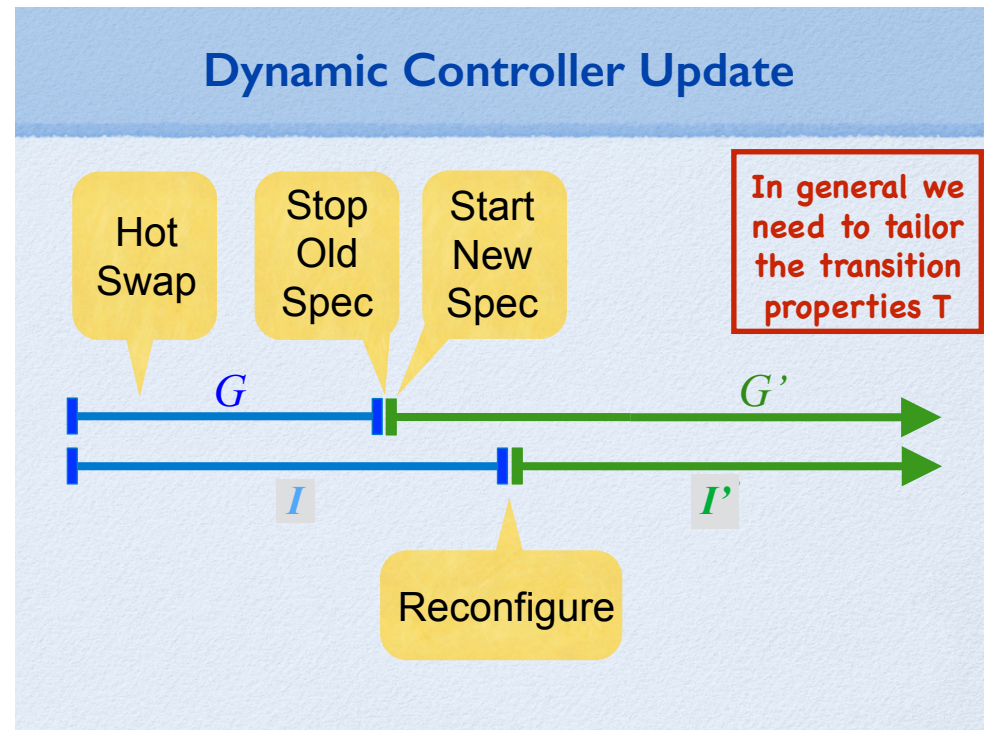
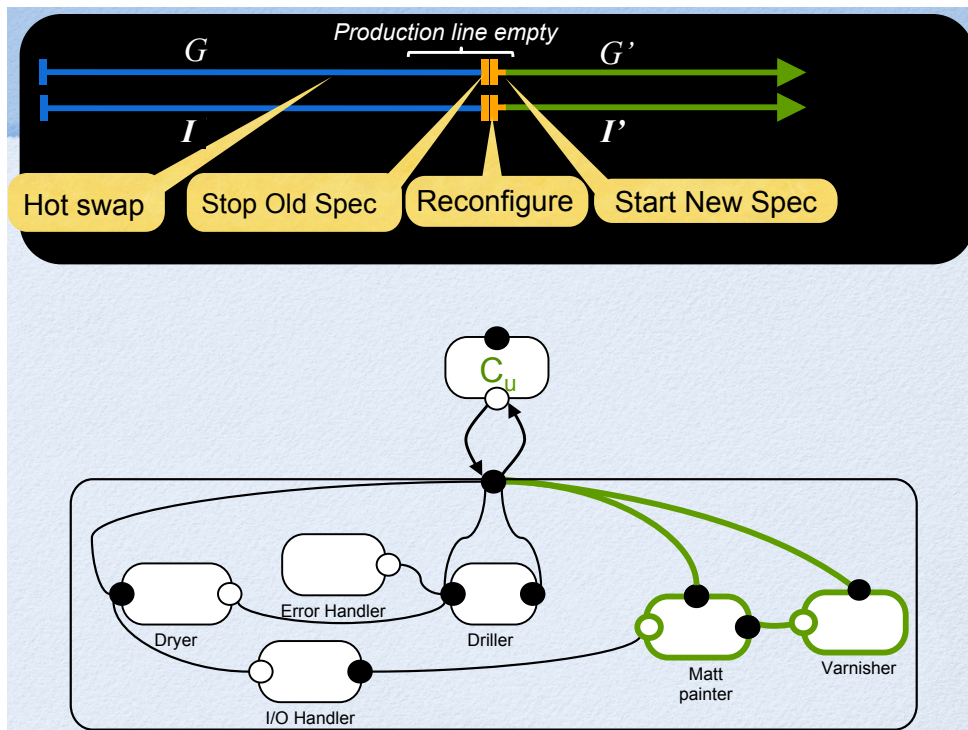
$$E' \parallel x_{I'} \models G'$$





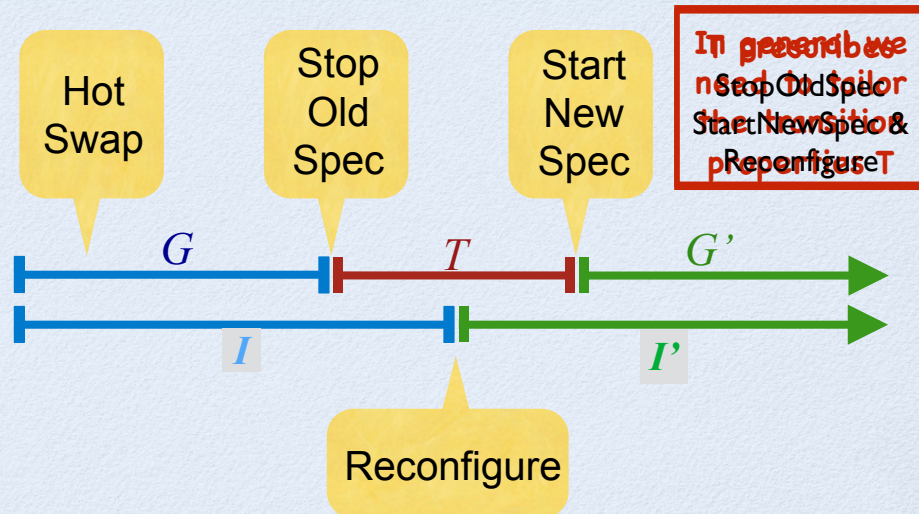




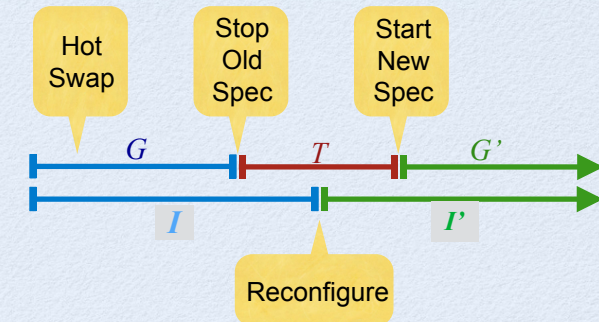




## Dynamic Controller Update

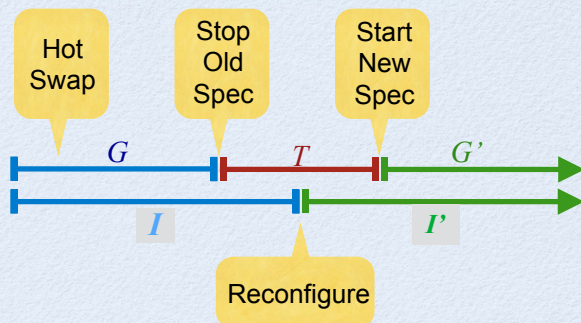


## Dynamic Controller Specification



- $G$  holds until StopOldSpec
- $T$  holds
- $G'$  holds after StartNewSpec
- If HotSwap then StartOldSpec, StartNewSpec and Reconfigure will occur

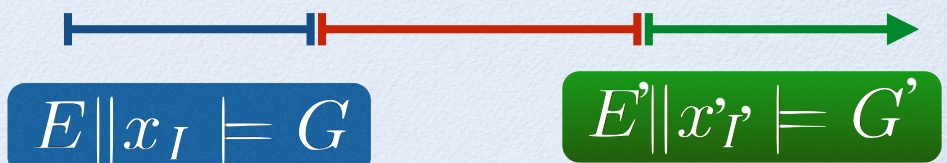
## Dynamic Controller Specification



1.  $G \mathbf{W} \text{ stopOldSpec}$
2.  $T$
3.  $\Box(\text{startNewSpec} \Rightarrow \Box G')$
4.  $\Box(\text{hotSwap} \Rightarrow (\Diamond \text{stopOldSpec} \wedge \Diamond \text{reconfigure} \wedge \Diamond \text{startNewSpec}))$

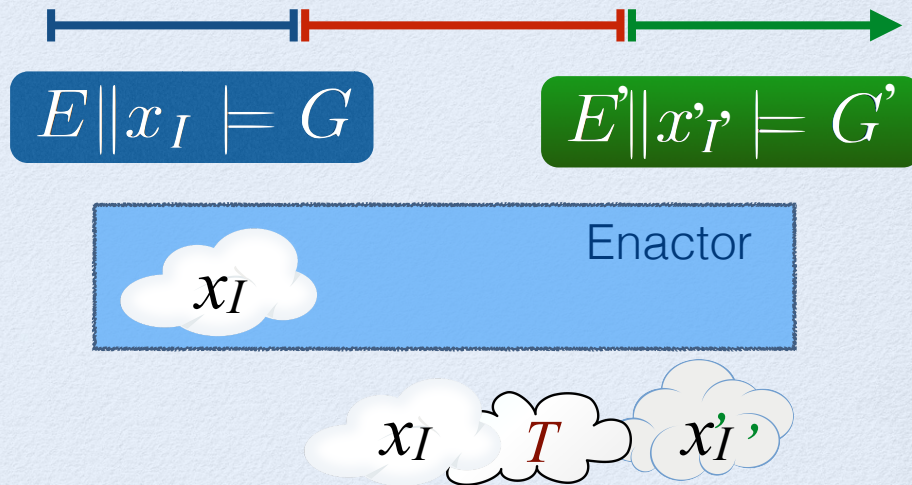
## Dynamic Controller Transition

Transition properties must be elicited

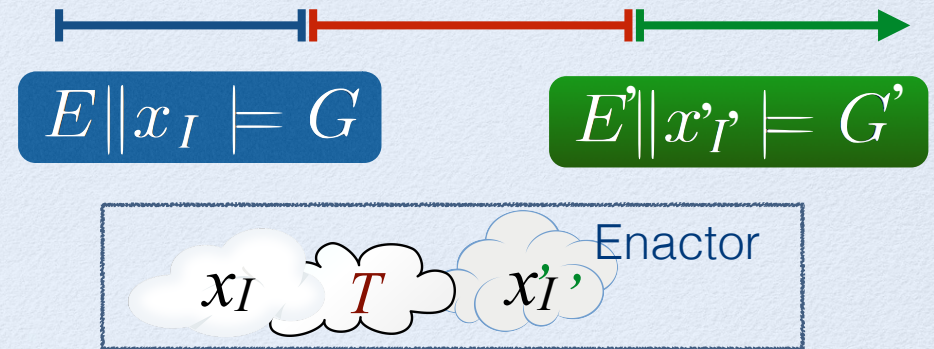




## Dynamic Controller Hotswap



## Dynamic Controller Hotswap



## Dynamic Controller Update

- **General:** Supports explicit transition requirements and reconfiguration
- **Assured:** System is guaranteed to reach an updatable state
- **Correct:** Transition requirements and new specification are guaranteed by construction
- **Fully automated:** We use controller synthesis

in conclusion ...







## Self-Managed Adaptive Systems

... the challenges of *change* ...

environment  
goals  
capabilities

**models @  
runtime**

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

**and ...**

... need to use rigorous techniques and  
formal methods



### SEFM

... an  
appropriate  
**architecture**

a sound  
foundation  
and context  
for research.

### Bliss

