

# A Language for Feedback Loops in Self-Adaptive Systems: Executable Runtime Megamodels

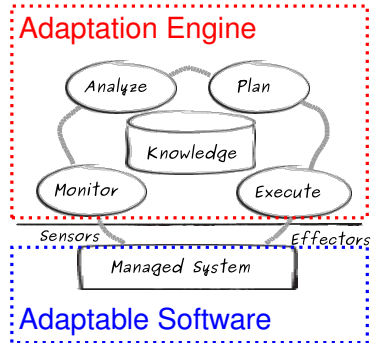
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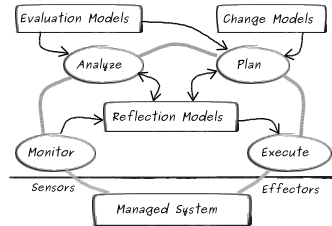
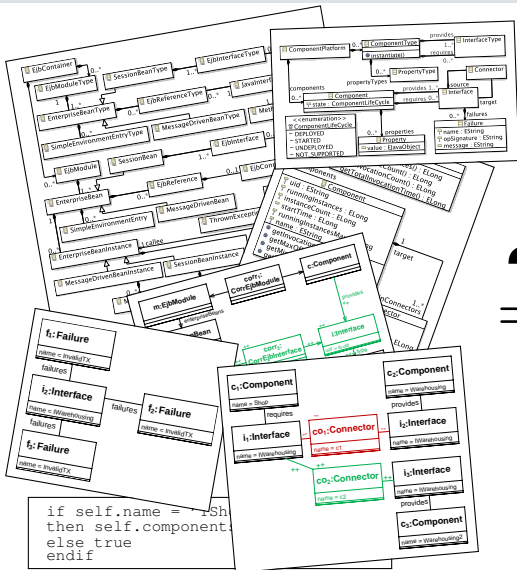


# Engineering Self-Adaptive Software

- Internal vs. **external** approach  
[Salehie and Tahvildari, 2009]
- Feedback Loop (MAPE-K)  
[Kephart and Chess, 2003]
- **Multiple, flexible** feedback loops
  - Different concerns  
[Vogel et al., 2010a, Vogel and Giese, 2010]
  - Hierarchical structures  
[Hestermeyer et al., 2004, Kramer and Magee, 2007]
  - Uncertainty [Esfahani and Malek, 2012]
- **Models@run.time** for K and MAPE



# Interplay of Runtime Models?



# Specifying and Executing Feedback Loops

## Specification — Modeling language

- Capturing the interplay of multiple runtime models  
[Vogel et al., 2010b, Vogel et al., 2011]
- Making feedback loops **explicit** in the design of self-adaptive systems [Müller et al., 2008, Brun et al., 2009]

## Execution — Model interpreter

- Coordinated execution/usage of multiple runtime models
- **Flexible** solutions and structures for feedback loops  
↪ Adaptable feedback loops

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**Executable Runtime Megamodels**

# Megamodels

## Definition (Megamodel)

A *megamodel* is a model that contains models and relations by means of model operations between those models.

In general:



Model-Driven Architecture (MDA) example:



- Research on model-driven software development (MDA, MDE)  
[Favre, 2005, Bézivin et al., 2003, Bézivin et al., 2004, Barbero et al., 2007]
- “Toward Megamodels at Runtime” [Vogel et al., 2010b]

# An Example: Self-repair

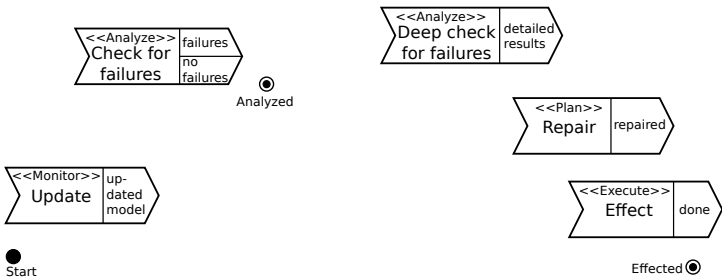


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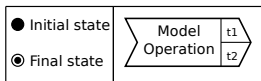
Legend  
(concrete syntax)

- |                 |
|-----------------|
| ● Initial state |
| ⦿ Final state   |

# An Example: Self-repair

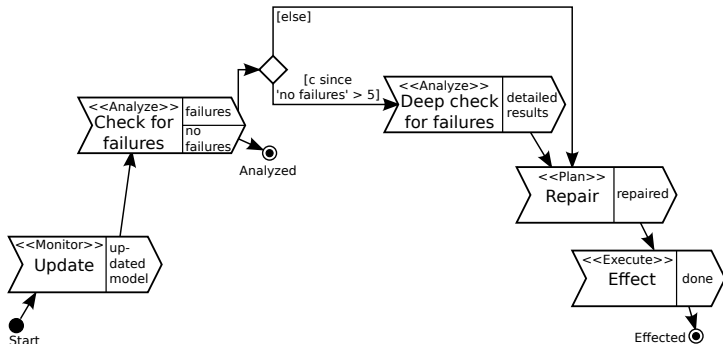


Legend  
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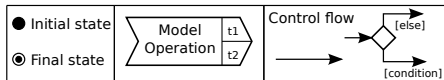




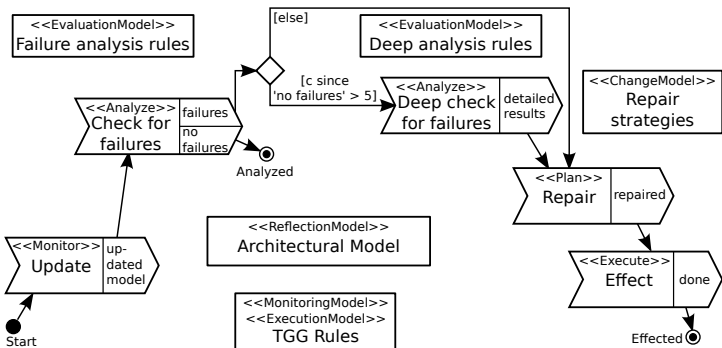
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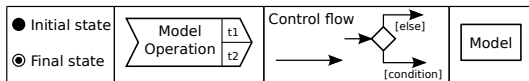
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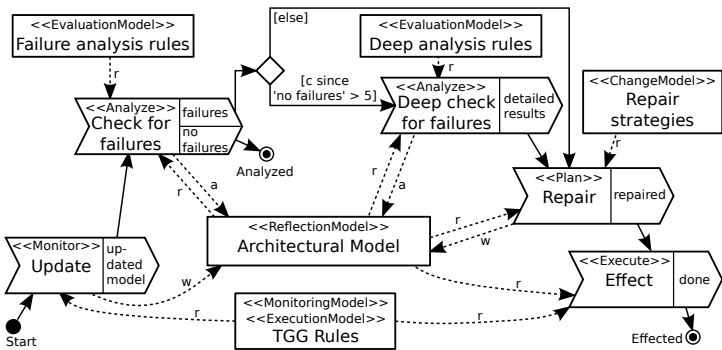
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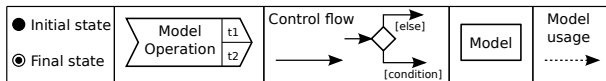
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# An Example: Self-repair

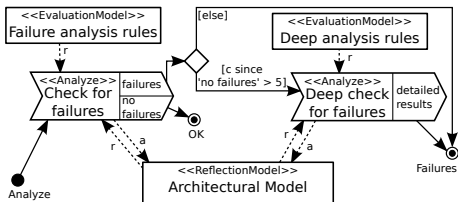


Legend  
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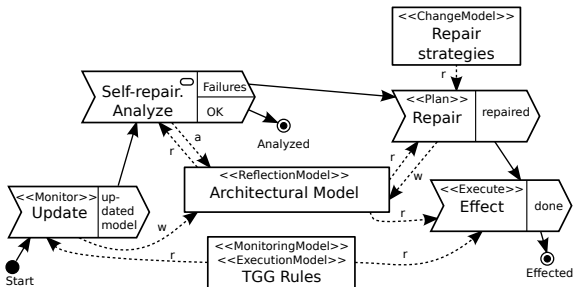


# Modularity and Composition

Analysis step  
for self-repair

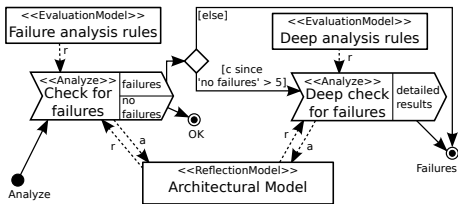


Self-repair



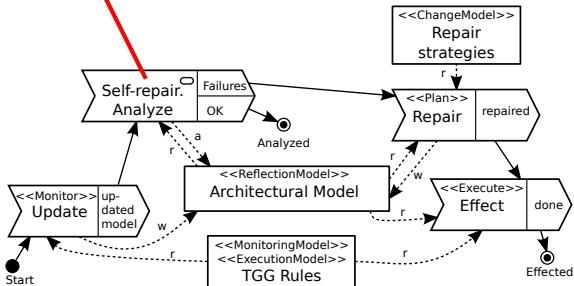
# Modularity and Composition

Analysis step  
for self-repair



Complex model  
operations

Self-repair

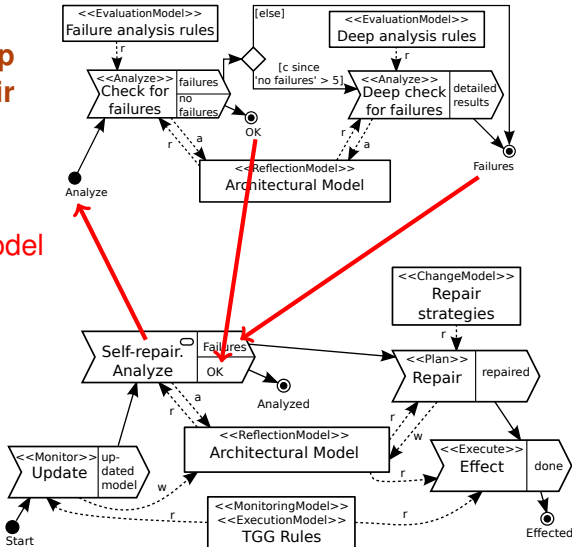


# Modularity and Composition

Analysis step  
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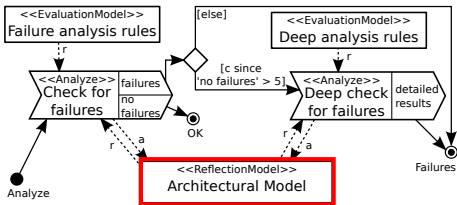
Complex model  
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Self-repair



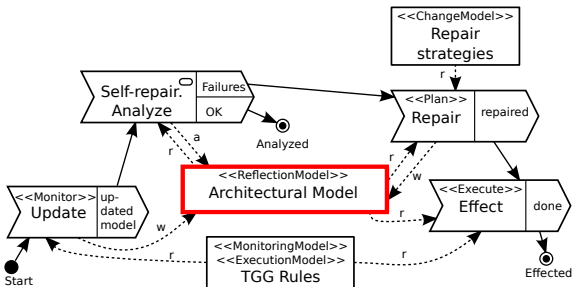
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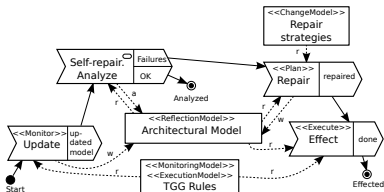
Shared runtime  
models

Self-repair

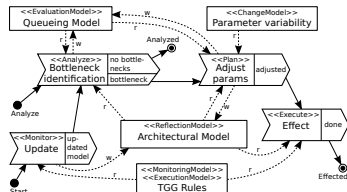


# Modeling Interacting Feedback Loops

## Self-repair



## Self-optimization



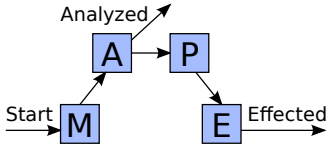
Two example solutions:

- 1 Linearizing Complete Feedback Loops
  - 2 Linearizing Analysis and Planning Steps of Feedback Loops
- by using **complex model operations** and shared **runtime models**

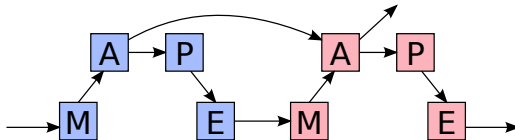
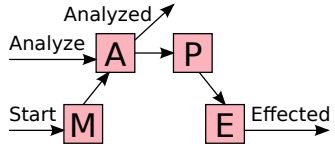


# (1) Linearizing Complete Feedback Loops

## Self-repair

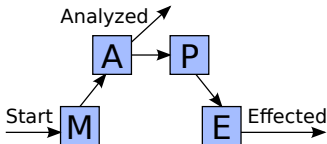


## Self-optimization

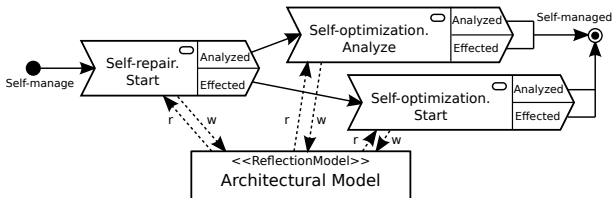
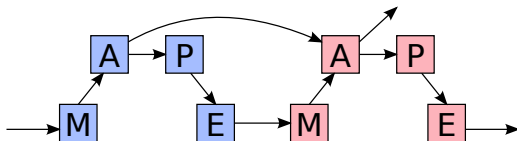
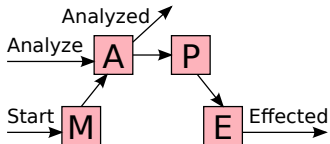


# (1) Linearizing Complete Feedback Loops

## Self-repair

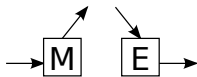


## Self-optimization

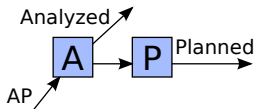


## (2) Linearizing Analysis and Planning Steps

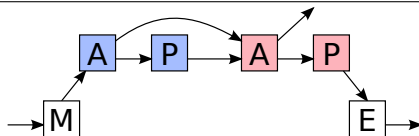
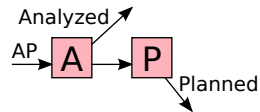
### Shared M+E



### Self-repair

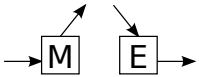


### Self-optimization

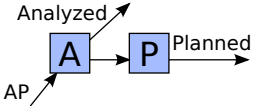


# (2) Linearizing Analysis and Planning Steps

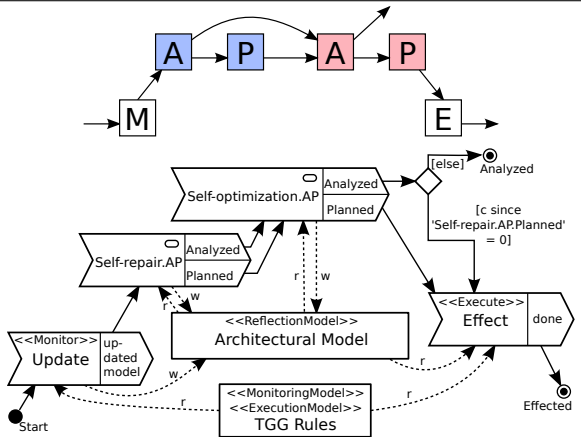
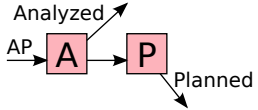
## Shared M+E



## Self-repair



## Self-optimization



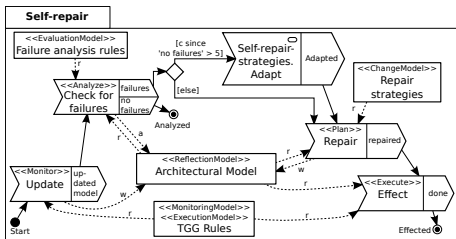
# Hierarchy of Feedback Loops

*Layer*<sub>0</sub>



# Hierarchy of Feedback Loops

Layer<sub>1</sub>

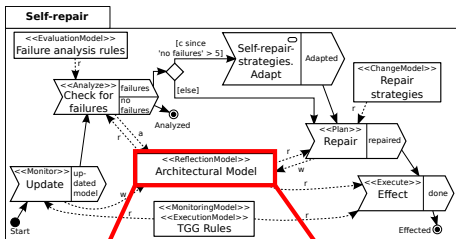


Layer<sub>0</sub>



# Hierarchy of Feedback Loops

Layer<sub>1</sub>



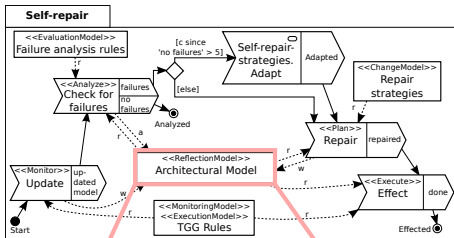
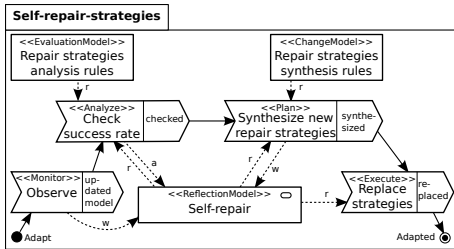
Layer<sub>0</sub>



## Causal connection

- sensors + effectors required
- implementation efforts!

# Hierarchy of Feedback Loops



## Causal connection

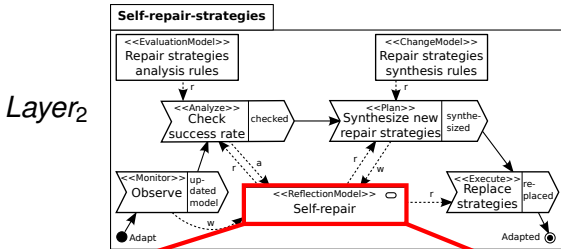
- sensors + effectors required
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Layer<sub>0</sub>



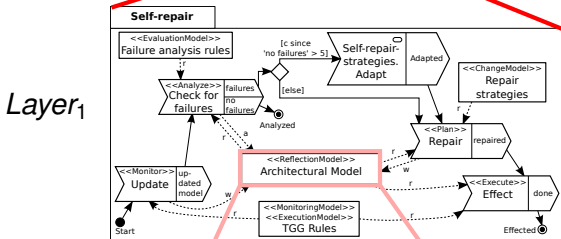


# Hierarchy of Feedback Loops



*Layer<sub>2</sub> directly uses the megamodel of Layer<sub>1</sub>*

- no specific sensors and effectors required
- adapts the models or control flow of the *Layer<sub>1</sub>* megamodel
- interpreter (flexibility)!



**Causal connection**

- sensors + effectors required
- implementation efforts!



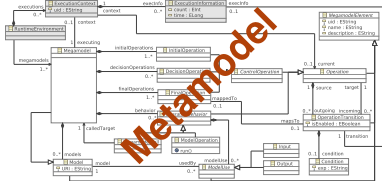
# Execution Semantics and Interpreter

## Focus

- Coordinated execution of operations (adaptation steps)
- Handling input/output models for these operations

## Simple approach

- A megamodel as a singleton
- Execution information
  - `count` and `time`
- Expression language for conditions
- Synchronous, single-threaded execution

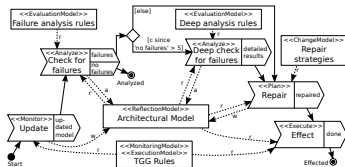


## Implementation

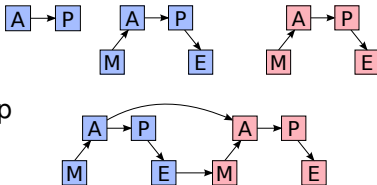
- EMF, JavaCC

# Discussion: Executable Megamodels (I)

- **Explicit** specification of feedback loops by megamodels



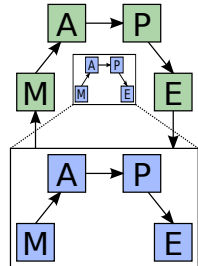
- **Modularity**: individual adaptation steps and feedback loops
  - Composing steps to a feedback loop
  - Composing multiple feedback loops



- Abstraction level similar to software architectures
  - Reusing implementations of adaptation steps
  - Coordinated interplay and execution of such steps

# Discussion: Executable Megamodels (II)

- Executable specifications kept **explicit** and **alive** at runtime  
→ Runtime megamodels
- **Interpreter**: flexibility to cope with megamodel changes at runtime
- Megamodels as reflection models for feedback loops
  - Hierarchical control/structures
  - No specific sensors and effectors required



- ≈ Supports the design/engineering of self-adaptive systems
- ≈ Eases development/implementation efforts

# Related Work

## Frameworks [Garlan et al., 2004, Schmidt et al., 2008]

- Focus on reducing development efforts for single feedback loops
- Rather prescribe static solutions for feedback loops

## Explicit Feedback Loops

- Abstraction level of controllers, no runtime support [Hebig et al., 2010]
- Formal modeling and analysis of design alternatives for self-adaptive systems, no runtime support [Weyns et al., 2010]

## Multiple, Interacting Feedback Loops

- Implementation framework for distributed self-adaptive systems [Vromant et al., 2011]

## Modeling Languages

- Flowcharts and dataflow diagrams, like *UML Activities*

# Conclusion and Future Work

## Conclusion

- Modeling language for feedback loops based on runtime models (Adaptation steps, single and multiple feedback loops)
- Executable megamodels kept alive at runtime
- Flexibility to dynamically change megamodels (interpreter)
- Leverages advanced solutions, like layered feedback loops

## Future Work

- Elaborate the modeling language
  - Formal interface definitions for models and model operations
  - Analysis of megamodels
- Discuss restrictions on the execution semantics (concurrency)

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