

SERENE 2014: Panel

*Views on Runtime Resilience
Assessment of Dynamic Software
Systems*

SERENE
Oct. 2014

Marco Vieira

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University of Coimbra – Portugal

Context

- **Motivation:** Software and software-based systems are becoming extremely complex
 - Extremely difficult to ensure resilience!!!
 - Increasing use of software in evolvable and (safety-, mission-, business-) critical systems
- **Definition:** Resilience...
 - Ability of a system to persistently deliver its services in a dependable way...
 - ... when facing changes, failures and intrusions
- **Need:** New methods and tools for assessing the resilience of software systems at runtime

Objective

Present and discuss views on the future needs and techniques for runtime resilience assessment of *dynamic* software systems

- Joining a set of well-known experienced panelists in different domains:
 - Resilience assessment
 - Software engineering
 - Dynamic systems design
 - Dependable computing
 - ...

Who?

- Elena Troubitsyna, Åbo Akademi Univ., Finland
- Katinka Wolter, Freie University Berlin, Germany
- Vincenzo De Florio, Univ. of Antwerp, Belgium
- Henry Muccini, University of L'Aquila, Italy
- Alexander Romanovsky, Newcastle Univ., UK
- Marco Vieira, Univ. of Coimbra, Portugal

Key aspects...

- Metrics to characterize resilience
- Definition of dynamic workloads and of *changeloads*
- Runtime monitoring of dynamic and unbounded systems
- Runtime modeling and experimentation
- Dissemination, training, and standardization

Outline

- Brief views
- Discussion



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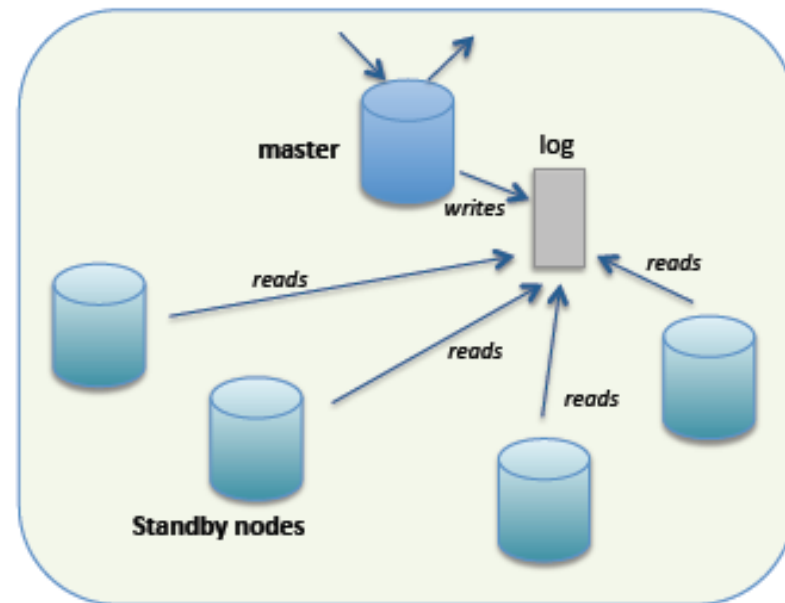
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Elena Troubitsyna

Åbo Akademi University, Finland

Dynamic Software Systems: challenges

- Worldwide consumer digital storage needs will grow from 329 exabytes in 2011 to 4.1 zettabytes in 2016 (Gartner)
- Cloud data store
 - Massive replication
 - Write ahead logging
- How to avoid resource over-provisioning or underprovisioning?



Need for proactive resilience

- Monitoring: what and how much?
- Prediction: how to learn trends, choose or synthesise adaptation strategy?
- Autonomous adaptation: how to verify?
- State-of-the-art: autonomic computing
- State-of-the-practice: manual human monitoring and adaptation
- Challenge: bringing research to practice
 - Demonstrators, guidelines, cookbooks



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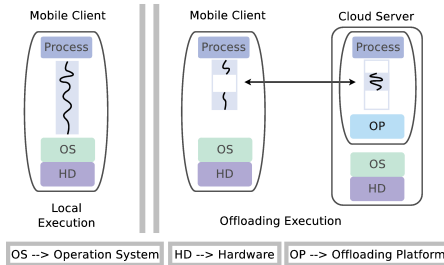
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Katinka Wolter

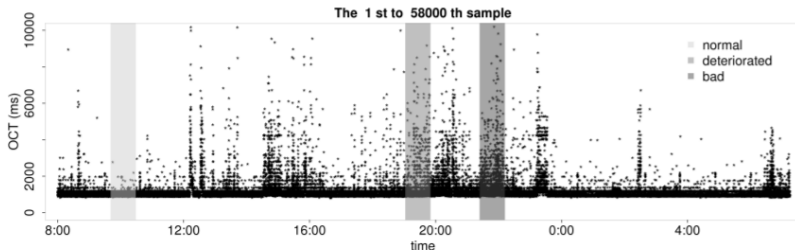
Freie University Berlin, Germany

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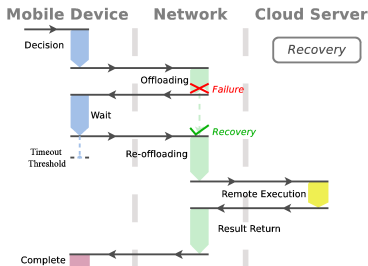
- ▶ Mobile offloading requires resilient environment

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- ▶ Mobile offloading requires resilient environment
- ▶ Observed conditions constantly vary

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- ▶ Mobile offloading requires resilient environment
- ▶ Observed conditions constantly vary
- ▶ Restart decisions and timeout must be adaptively based on observations - how long to wait?

Adaptivity

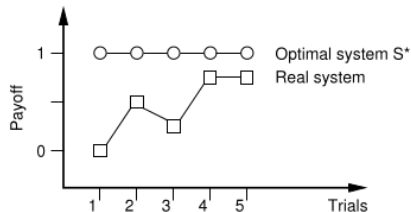


Fig. 3. Example of adaptive system behaviour.

- For adaptivity need to know the optimal system behaviour and payoff

Adaptivity

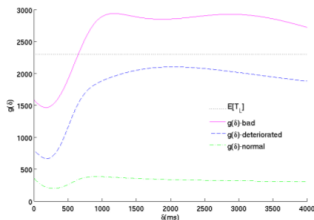


Figure 8: Restart timeout for the different subsets of the data

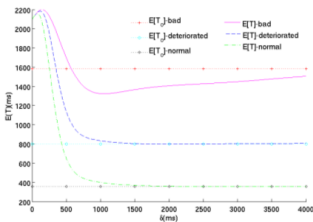


Figure 9: Expectation of OCT with/without the local restart versus τ

- ▶ For adaptivity need to know the optimal system behaviour and payoff
- ▶ Change the timeout such that metric is improved

Adaptivity

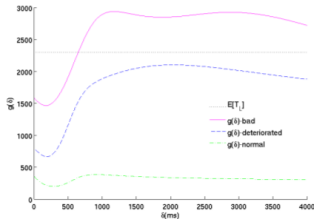


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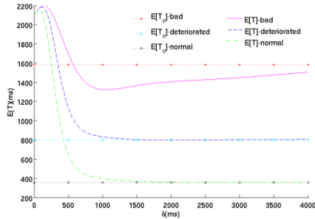


Figure 9: Expectation of OCT with/without the local restart versus τ

- For adaptivity need to know the optimal system behaviour and payoff
- Change the timeout such that metric is improved
- Ability to change is adaptivity



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Vincenzo De Florio

University of Antwerp, Belgium

Resilience ← Aristotelian entelechy

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"Being-at-work

staying-the-same"

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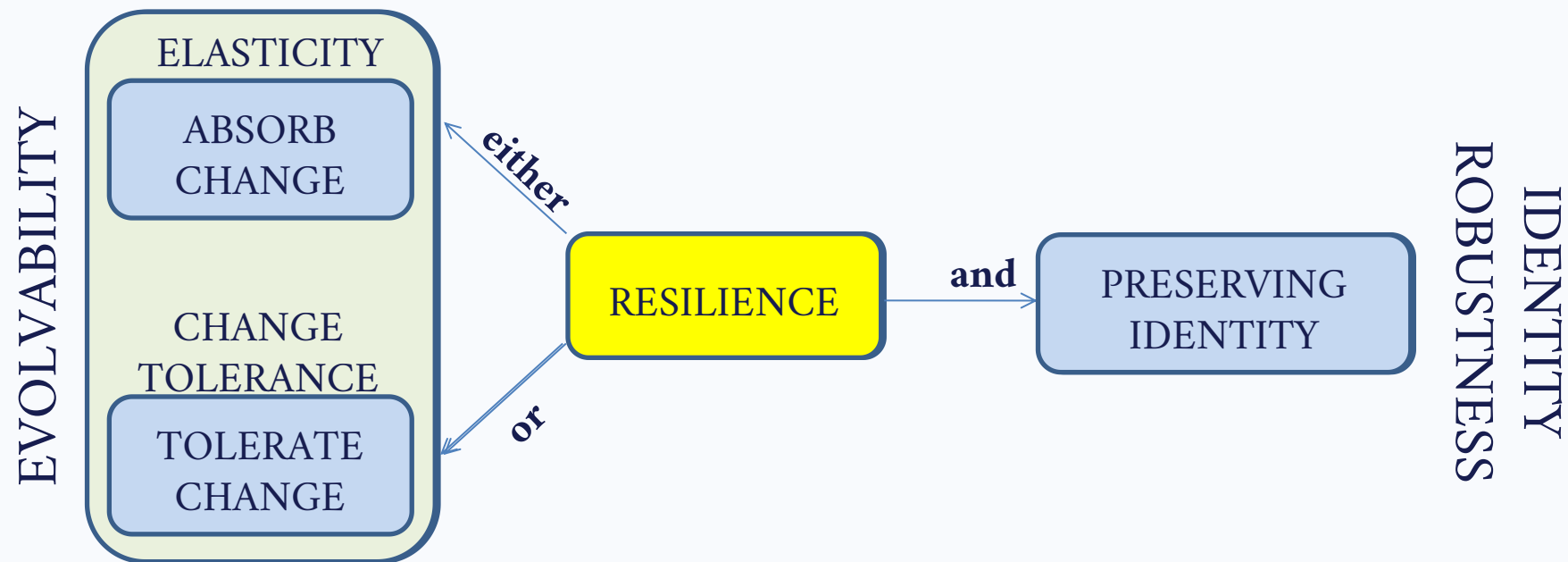
EVOLVABILITY

IDENTITY
ROBUSTNESS

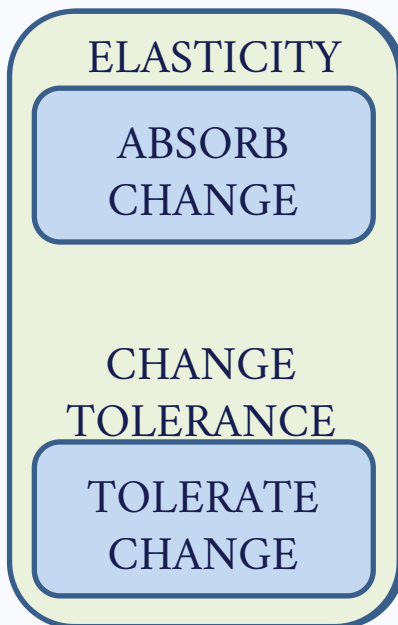
Resilience ← Aristotelian entelechy

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EVOLVABILITY



either

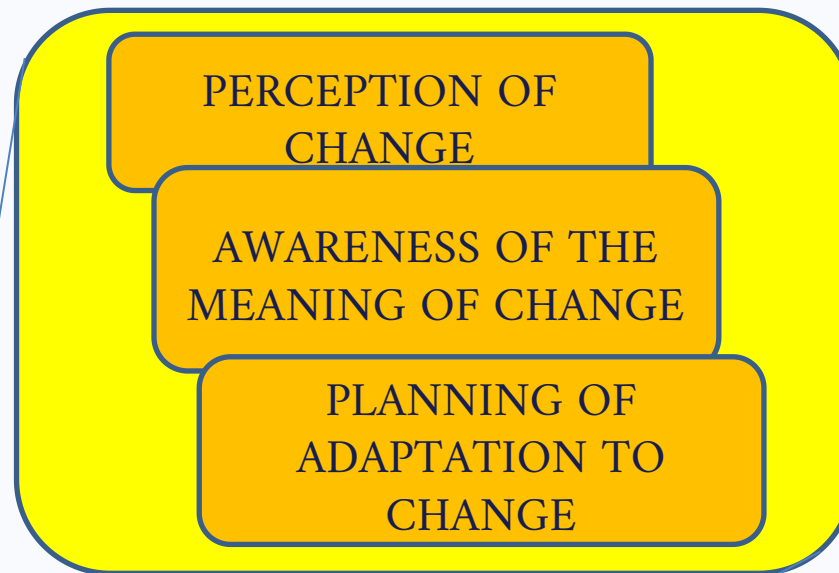
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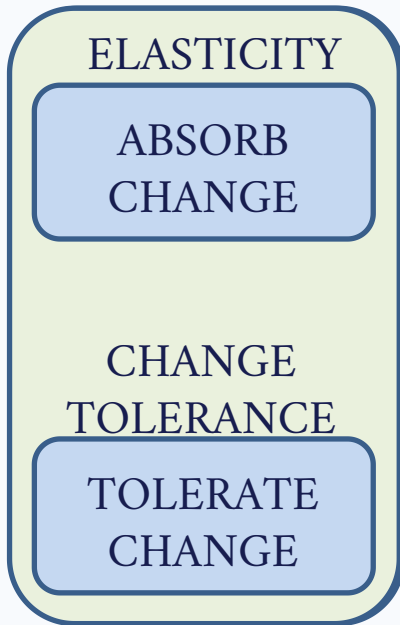
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IDENTITY
ROBUSTNESS



EVOLVABILITY



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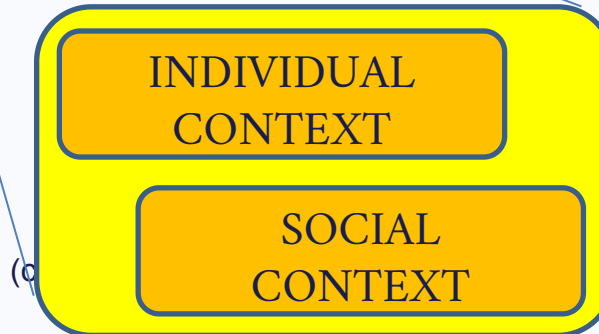
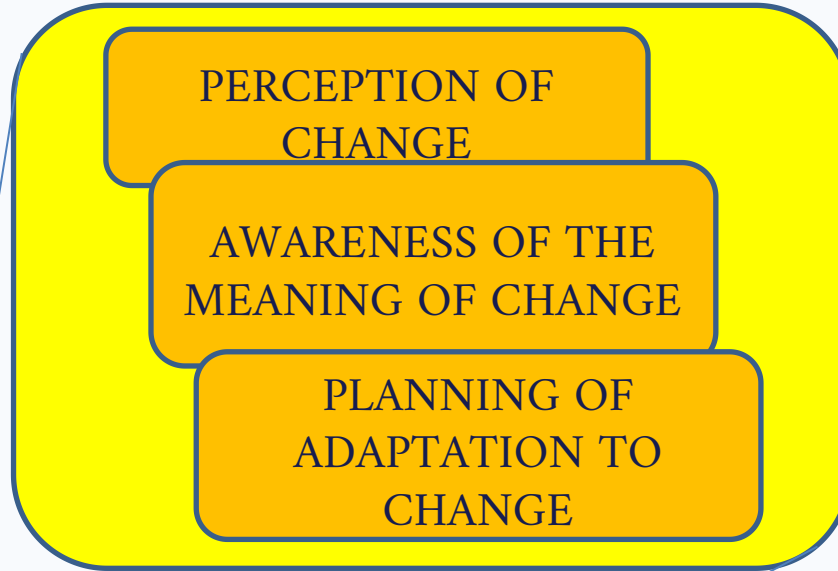
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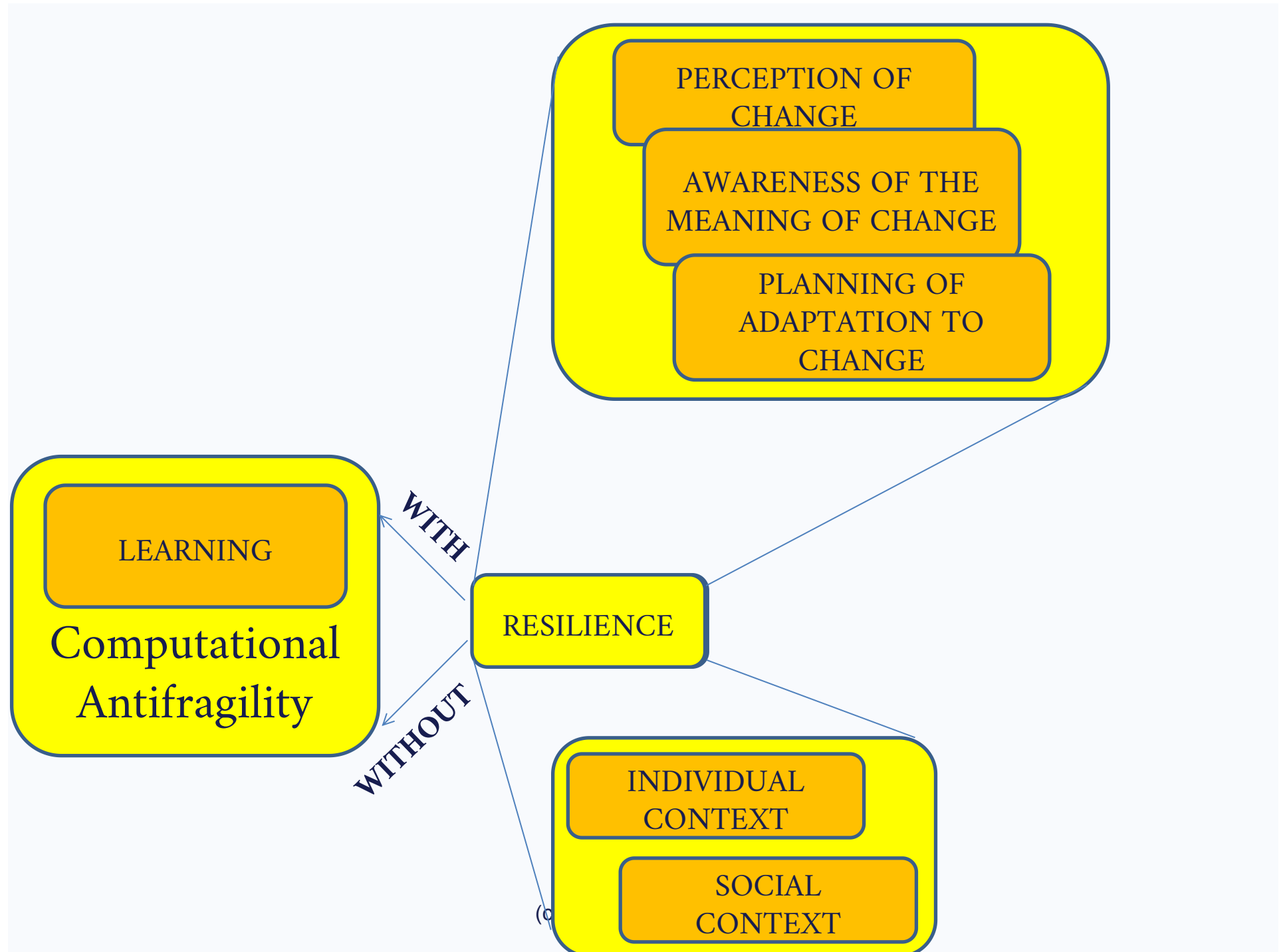


and



IDENTITY
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Henry Muccini

University of L'Aquila, Italy

Runtime Monitoring of Dynamic Systems: strategy

Combine **run-time** and **design-time** info

“Proactive” monitoring for fault prediction

Monitored **properties may evolve** themselves

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Henry Muccini
University of L'Aquila, Italy



Runtime Monitoring of Dynamic Systems: challenges

Everything may (need to) evolve!

Technical infrastructure

Evolve fast, monitor fast

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Henry Muccini
University of L'Aquila, Italy



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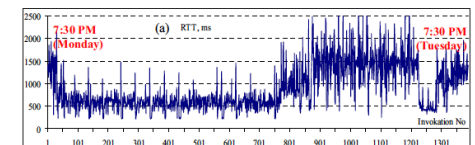
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Alexander Romanovsky
Newcastle University, UK

Internet/cloud-based/SOA systems

- Dealing with uncertainty and ensuring resilience
- Dynamic/adaptive fault tolerance
 - choice of timeouts, replica locations/numbers, workflow patterns
- Monitoring (off-line and dynamic assessment)
 - Probabilistic nature of events (distributions)
 - Prediction
- Non-ACID DBs: the CAP theorem about trading off consistency, availability and message loss/partition failures
 - Timeout is trading off availability vs. consistency



Many-core systems

- The PEAR triangle – performance vs. energy consumption vs. reliability
- Layers: application, OS, HW
- Adaptive management: sensors and actuators
- What, where and how we measure (detection)
 - temperature sensors on chips, cycles, energy consumption, load, delays/time-outs/missed deadlines, deterioration of the QoS
- What do we do (recovery)
 - modes, dynamic frequency/voltage scaling, reconfiguration, number of replicas/reconfiguration, less precise computations

Your Time!



Don't run from my questions...

- What makes a good resilience metric?
 - Examples of metrics
 - Representation
- Definition of dynamic workloads and of *changeloads*
 - What is a changeload?
 - What changes?
 - Is the workload part of the changeload?



Don't run from my questions...

- Runtime monitoring of dynamic and unbounded systems
 - Unbounded? What is unbounded?
 - Resilience of the monitors?
- Runtime modeling and experimentation
 - How to maintain accurate models at runtime?
 - How to run experiments in runtime environments?
 - How is this related to runtime monitoring?
- Dissemination, training, and standardization
 - What can/should we do here?



Elena

- Cloud data store: how to avoid under-provisioning and over-provisioning?
 - Continuous adaptation
 - SLAs
- What to monitor?
 - Source to feed runtime adaptation
- Needs:
 - Prediction, not just detection
 - Continuous verification
- Key Question: How to bring research to practice?



Katinka

- Mobile offloading
 - Requires a resilient environment
- How to know the optimal system behavior?
 - Monitor!
- How well systems adapt?
 - Monitor!
- Needs:
 - Prediction, not just detection
 - Adaptability – how to measure?



Vincenzo

- Key concepts: elasticity + change tolerance
 - Elasticity – Design
 - Change tolerance – runtime
 - Resilience = elasticity and/or change tolerance?
- Systems can be considered in isolation or under a social context
 - Context is very relevant...
- Resilience with a backup learning process
 - Anti-fragility...
- Anti-fragility: anticipation / prediction



Henry

- Runtime monitoring of dynamic systems
- Combine runtime + design information
- Monitored properties may evolve
 - What about requirements?
- Consider the dynamicity of the monitors
 - Go after the system evolution
- How to characterize *sensitivity* properties



- Internet / Cloud / SOA
- Challenge: Dealing with uncertainty
 - Prediction? Short time only?
- We need data
 - How to handle this data?
- Is resilience about a trade-off?
- Future: Performance vs Energy vs Reliability
- Good enough SW engineering...



...

- All talked about prediction
 - Is it really essential for Resilient systems?
- Systems must be “opened” for monitoring?
- What about resilience under security attacks?
- Known unknown vs Unknown unknown

