# Introduction

## Motivation and Objectives

Worldwide data centers electricity consumption accounts for almost 2% of the world production and is expected to overcome the 40% of Total Cost of Ownership of worldwide IT by 2012[1] . The US Environmental Protection Agency estimated that in 2006 the servers and datacenters power consumption accounted for 61 billion kWh (**!! De introdus in acronime**) , about 1.5 % of total U.S electricity consumption and for a cost of $4.5 billion[3].

The same organization points out that the average data center is only 30% efficient, with 70% of the electricity lost due to inefficiencies of power and heat dissipation, along with powering cooling equipment [4]. The environmental impact of datacenter expansion is of great importance, every server using 7,000 kWh of electricity and indirectly generating four tons of carbon dioxide emissions per year [2].

This has lead to the need of finding environmental friendly methods for managing datacenters while maintaining performance. This new research trend has been called Green IT or Green Computing. The philosophy of Green IT is designing and using computer resources in an environmentally friendly way. From the large number of research areas contained in this field this work has as aim reducing the overall number of servers used worldwide and further minimizing the number of powered on servers by applying server consolidation.

The main goal of this research is to develop an agent-based framework for dynamically adaptive datacenters which achieves server consolidation by combining server and task virtualization with a self-adapting datacenter controller. The framework should also provide a datacenter self-healing environment control mechanism. A secondary goal is finding new ways and methods of tradeoff between QoS and power consumption for further increasing server consolidation.

## Contributions

This project seeks to provide the necessary tool support for datacenter virtualization, consolidation, environment management and to develop new methods of negotiating between QoS and Power Consumption. There are both theoretical and practical contributions made by this project.

**Theoretical contributions**

* Develop a reinforcement-learning policy-based algorithm for autonomic self-healing environments. Adapt the previously mentioned algorithm for data center task management.
* Develop methods for negotiating between QoS (!!!!!!!!ACRONIME) requirements and Server Optimum Load Values (implying power consumption).

**Practical contributions**

* + - Create a datacenter management framework using policy-based mobile agents.
    - Develop tools for monitoring datacenter resources usage and environment sensors.
    - Find and evaluate appropriate technologies for implementing a self-adapting datacenter based on the framework mentioned above.

## Publications

The research conducted for this project has generated the following publications. The report chapters which include material from these publications are listed for each publication.

* + - **A Reinforcement Learning based Self-healing Algorithm for Managing Context Adaptation** [5] presents a reinforcement learning based algorithm use for finding the optimum sequence of actions which enforce some user-specified policies. A proof of concept implementation is also presented, which uses an X3D (**!!! De pus in lista de achronimes)** representation of a smart environment in which a user click on an object to change its state. The algorithm detects if a user-specified policy is broken, searches for the best (having the highest reward) sequence of actions which “repairs” the context and executes them. (**!!!!** Material from this paper can be found in **chapter2onpage7,Chapter4onpage31andChapter5onpage47**
    - **An Autonomic Algorithm for Energy Efficiency in Service Centers** [6] (!!!!**De modificat daca nu I acceptat)** is an adaptation of the algorithm presented in the previous paper to handle datacenter task management. The old algorithm is still used for monitoring the datacenter environment. Both algorithms are used in a proof of concept implementation which uses a simulated datacenter in which tasks are dynamically added and removed, triggering consolidation actions.
    - **!!!! THESIS OVERVIEW?**

# Background

This chapter provides an overview of the background theory and results in the area of Artificial Intelligence, Self-Adapting Systems and Green Computing specific to the requirements of this project.

The following topics are discussed:

* An introduction to Intelligent Agents and Pervasive Computing
* An overview of Artificial Intelligence Learning, Knowledge Representation and Reasoning
* An introduction to Green Computing, Virtualization and Server Consolidation
* An overview of existing negotiation and bargaining solutions
* An overview of existing self-adapting systems

## Intelligent Agents and Pervasive Computing

Pervasive computing, also named as **everywhere computing** or **ubiquitous computing** [6] is a computing paradigm in which information processing has been integrated in everyday life by means of small networked processing devices. These devices link communications and computing infrastructure to everyday life settings and commonplace tasks [7].

Agents are defined as anything perceives its environment through sensors and performs actions on that environment through actuators [7].

### Agent Environment

By their nature, the environments are roughly classified by [8] in:

**Fully observable and partially observable environments:** As the name suggests, in fully observable environments the agent has all the needed information, while in partially observable not everything about the context is known.

**Deterministic and Stochastic environments**: In a deterministic environment the next state is determined entirely based on the current state and the action executed by the agent.

**Episodic and Sequential environments**: in an episodic environment there are independent episodes, while in sequential ones the next world state is always influenced by the previous one.

**Static and Dynamic environments**: In a static environment the world does not change while the agent thinks what to do.

**Discrete and Continuous environments**: Discrete environments have a finite number of states.

**Single-Agent and Multiple-Agent environments**: In multiple-agent environments agents compete for a set of resources.

### Agent Types

Based on the complexity of the agent’s reasoning process the agents are classified in 5 categories [8]:

**Simple reflex agents:** Act only based on the current input data, ignoring the context history. The agent’s actions are determined by simple rules. Such an agent can succeed only in fully observable environments where each.

**Model-based agents:** This type of agents maintains an internal model of the world in order to be able to reason over partially observable environments. The model holds previously observed information that now is not observable anymore and reacts just as the simple reflex agent to input data.

**Goal-based agents:** Because in complex situations just reacting will not lead to the desired outcome this type of agent has appeared. These agents know some **goal states** and will try to reach those states.

**Utility–based agents:** Knowing about just the goal does not provide a measure of degree of how expensive is a set of actions the concept of utility is introduced. A **utility function** is used to map each an environment state to a desirability value, thus the agent being capable of comparing two courses of action and choose the one with the highest utility.

**Learning agents:** Are the most complex and can operate in unknown environments. These agents learn about the surrounding world as they go and continuously adapt themselves.

## Artificial Intelligence Learning, Knowledge Representation and Reasoning

### Knowledge Representation

Any intelligent agent, even reflex agents use knowledge about the environment in their reasoning process. The process of knowledge engineering is a daunting one due to the complexity of the surrounding world.

**Ontologies** are the state of the art mechanism for knowledge representation. An ontology can be defined as a set of concepts from a particular domain together with the relationships between those concepts. These concepts are grouped in categories by the use of inheritance, thus providing a flexible and extensible means of representing the surrounding world.

### Learning

The main idea behind learning is to use the gathered world data for improving the decision process, allowing an intelligent agent to improve its behavior trough study of its own experience. The goal of machine learning is for the intelligent system to be able to recognize complex patterns and make intelligent decisions based on them. For achieving this goal, machine learning has to borrow methods and concepts from other fields such as statistics, probability theory, data mining, pattern recognition and others.

### Reasoning

Reasoning in computer science can be regarded as the process of finding in the input data support for some other concept. The most developed research area in this direction is in automated theorem proving algorithms, which are used in finding support for theorems based on the input data. Other research area as reasoning under uncertainty is of major importance in designing intelligent agent systems because the real world is not discrete and conclusions need to be drawn without knowing every outcome of every action.

## An introduction to Green Computing, Virtualization and Server Consolidation

Green Computing or Green IT is a computing paradigm that refers to environmental sustainable IT. All hardware and software components must use as little energy as possible and must have as small as possible impact on the environment. Another reason why this trend is important is because implementing its concepts reduces the total cost of ownership by reducing the energy cost.

### Virtualization and Server Consolidation

A major problem in today’s datacenters is under usage of resources [3][4]. Due to the lack of dynamic datacenter management based on the current or incoming load each datacenter must have all servers online in the event that the traffic increases .Also, being prepared for the largest traffic possible leads to the need of having a large number of servers. These two facts combined generate a problem called **server sprawl**, a situation in which multiple, under-utilized servers take up more space and consume more resources than can be justified by their workload.

**Server Consolidation** has as goal solving this problem by finding means of reducing the number of idle servers. There are several methods for server consolidation, some based on more powerful servers, some on virtualization.

**Virtualization** is a technique for running several operating systems on a single system. By employing virtualization many servers can be transferred to dedicated virtual machines and run on a more powerful system (Fig 1), thus increasing server consolidation. In virtualized environments, the virtual machines run on a “virtual machine OS” called a **hypervisor** which manages the resource allocation and distribution among the virtual machines. A major advantage of this approach is that a virtual machine’s resources can be modified depending on the load. Also, with modern hypervisors, virtual machines can be migrated from one server to another without any visible downtime to increase server utilization or in the event of a hardware failure.

Figure : Server Consolidation trough Virtualization

## An overview of existing negotiation and bargaining solutions

A further improvement to server consolidation is the use of negotiation techniques to find a tradeoff between power consumption and QoS. Although QoS requirements are of most importance, in some case a tradeoff is needed due to hardware failure or even unjustified power consumption. For example if a decrease in 5% of CPU requirements for the entire datacenter would allow, after virtual machine rearrangement, for one server to be turned off or send to low power state, then a negotiation technique can be used to find the best value to decrease the CPU for each virtual machine.

The research area of distributed negotiation or multi-agent negotiation has a lot of work associated to it. From this work is clear that negotiation is an important issue in almost any distributed or intelligent system, being present from web services negotiation to grid resource allocation and with the help of this paper, in datacenter consolidation efforts. Web service discovery and invocation benefit from negotiation as described in [8], where a tradeoff between QoS and Cost of Service is achieved trough exchange of less desirable tokens with more desirable ones between parties. Each party provides with its option and also with alternatives and the parties exchange ownership of those alternatives. In [9], the authors present relaxed-criteria negotiation for Grid resources allocation. In this approach, under intense pressure the negotiation criteria are relaxed in order to reach a consensus. A similar technique is used in [10] where a logic programming based framework is used for creating counter proposals.

The research work in the field of multi-issue negotiation can be split into three categories after their understanding of the best negotiation result: minimum loss, maximum gain and the more general utility function maximization. An approach that fits in the first category is [11], which presents a negotiation method which searches for envy-free states. [12] fits in the second category, searching for joint gains as negotiation result. A comparison between simultaneous negotiation of independent issues and negotiating all the issues together is given in [13]. Also, of major importance in [13] is the introduction of Nash equilibrium strategies for these two negotiation techniques. An improvement over existing negotiation techniques is brought by [14] which describes a Nash bargaining solution involving multiple interdependent issues, as encountered in many real-world scenarios.

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## An overview of existing self-adapting systems

# Problem description and statement

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# Theory

# Methods

# Results

# Related Work

# Conclusions

# References

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