Internetware

A Software Paradigm for Internet Computing

Gang Huang
Key Laboratory of High Confidence Software Technologies, Ministry of Education
Institute of Software, Peking University
hg@pku.edu.cn

Agenda

- Internet As A Computer and its Distinguished Software Characteristics
- Challenges Addressed by Internetware
- Internetware Research and Practice

Internet as a Computer (Internet Computer)

- **Internet is evolving to a Global Ubiquitous Computer**
  - Many big and hot trends in IT research and business try to study such evolution from different perspectives

Technical Trend

- Semantic Web
- Social Computing
- Service Computing
- System of Systems
- Pervasive Computing
- Grid/Cloud Computing
- Internet of Things

Big Trend

Business Trend

- Digital Economy
- E-government
- Internet Culture
- Social Network
- Modern Service
- Virtual World
- Smarter Planet

•Grid/Cloud computing proposes a new model of networked applications from the perspective of resource sharing and management.
•Pervasive computing discusses a new situation of networked applications from the perspective of human computer interaction.
•Service Oriented Computing focuses on a new form of software with emphasis on collaboration and dynamism from the philosophy of software as a service.
•…

IBM Microsoft Google amazon salesforce.com

Scenarios of Internet Computer

Cooperation On Demand (emergent)

happens anytime anywhere among anyone (just like the Internet).
involves partners with no or little relations before and after.

Global Monitoring for Environment & Security

Satellites

Modelling centres
Sensors - UAV– C2 – D & M Centres Workflow

Unmanned aerial vehicle

Endangered civilians

Fire-fighting planes

Survey tower

C2 centres

Sensors

Data centres
(maps…)

Civil Security

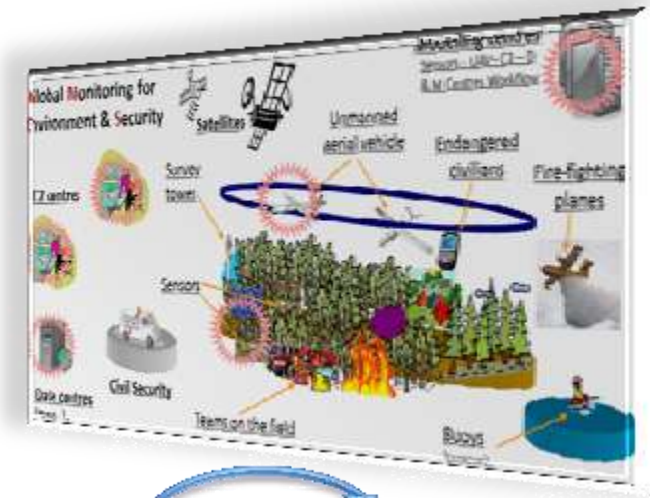
Teams on the field

Buoys
(sensors)

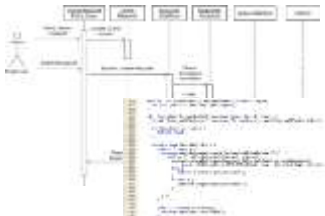
Software for Emergent Cooperation

Such emergent cooperations enabled by software are ad hoc, labor-based and un-trusted

- Before “Internet as a Computer”, the goal of cooperation is predefined or predicted while the partners and interactions can be fixed or not
- In the era of “Internet as a Computer”, more and more goals are unclear, unexpected or un-deterministic before the cooperation finally happens (e.g. real-world emergency)



Hardwired (fixed partner, fixed interaction)

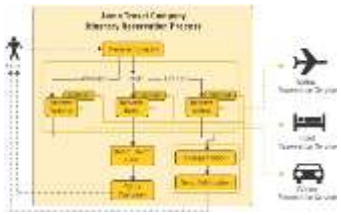


Object-Oriented

Loosely-coupled (unfixed partners, fixed interaction)

jee: jndi-lookup

Flexible (fixed partners, unfixed interaction)



Service Flow

Goal-driven (unfixed partners, unfixed interaction)

Dynamic service flow

On-Demand /Emergent (induced goal)

Labor-based emergent cooperations can be observed in such as mashups and end user programming

Internet Computer Software Characteristics

"Internet Computer" brings many distinguished characteristics to software systems for implementing new business naturally with new technology.

Cooperative: software can interact with others in static, dynamic and even on demand manners

Situational: software is capable of perceiving its runtime context and scenarios

Autonomous: software is relatively independent of others; it can perform operations as it will and adapt itself when necessary

Emergent: software may have un-designed behaviors or un-expected effects on its runtime instances or interactions with others

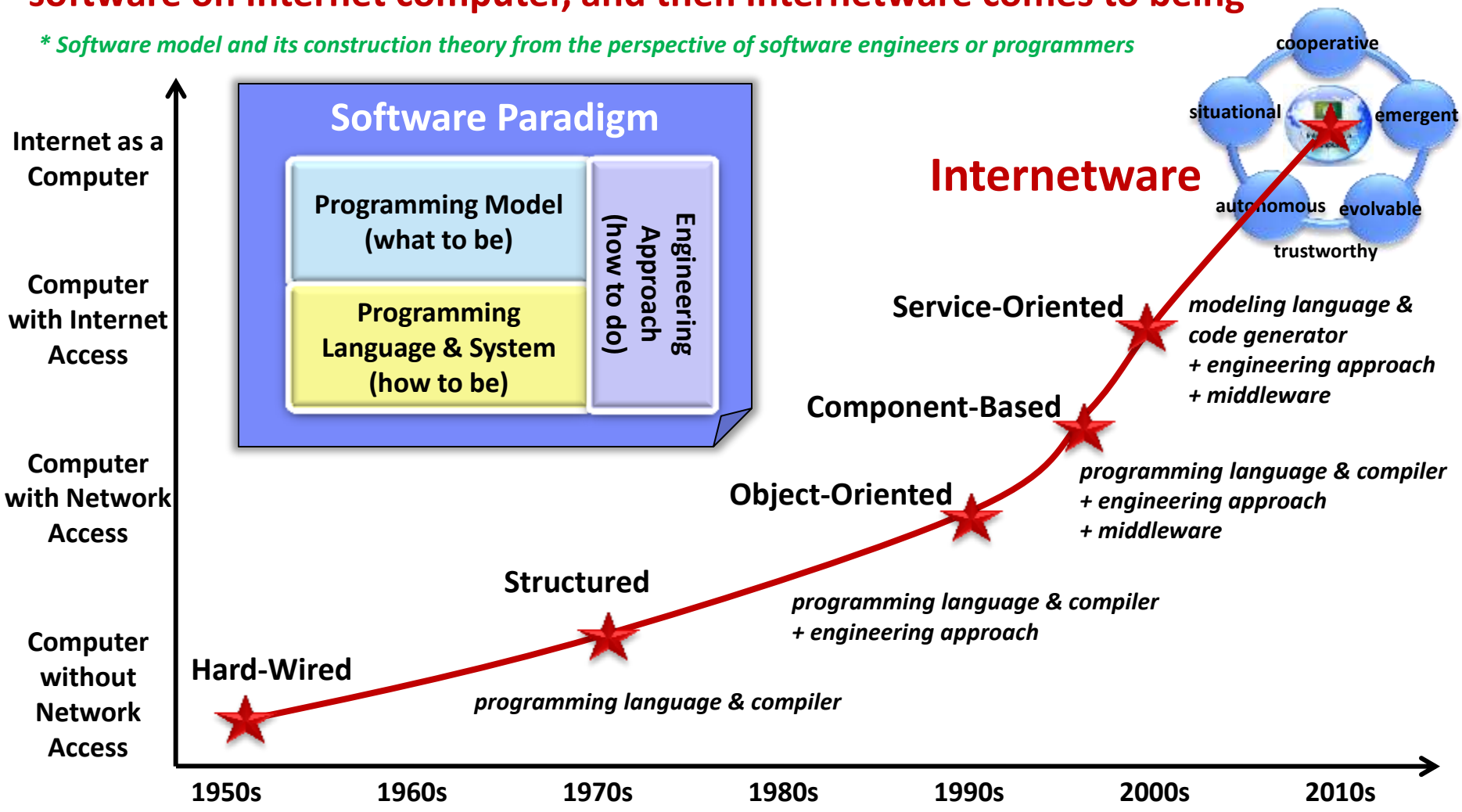
Evolvable: software is easy to add, remove and change its functionalities on-the-fly and just-in-time

Trustworthy: software should promise some kind of tradeoff among process quality, internal system quality, external system quality and usage quality.

Internetware for Internet as a Computer

Existing software paradigms* cannot well support those new characteristics of software on Internet computer, and then Internetware comes to being

** Software model and its construction theory from the perspective of software engineers or programmers*



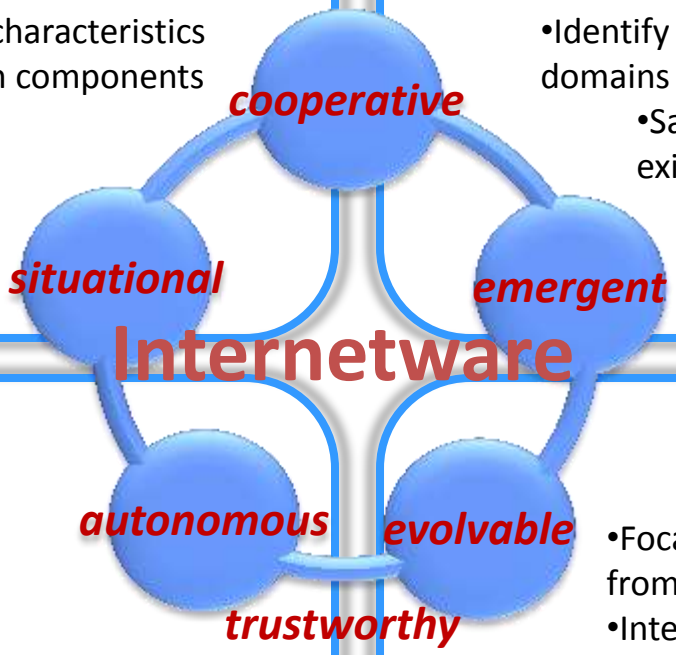
Challenges to Internetware

Programming Paradigm (what to be)

- abstracts the elements and their relationships of a software system
- Internetware model should
- leverage legacy software and new characteristics
- Enable open collaboration between components
- Adapt itself for emergent contexts and situations

Engineering approach (how to make)

- Systematically control the software development, deployment, maintenance and evolution
- Internetware engineering should
  - Identify the self-organized communities and domains or facilitate the self-organizations
    - Satisfy requirements via collaborating existing and/or emergent components
      - Involve all stakeholders, especially the actual end users



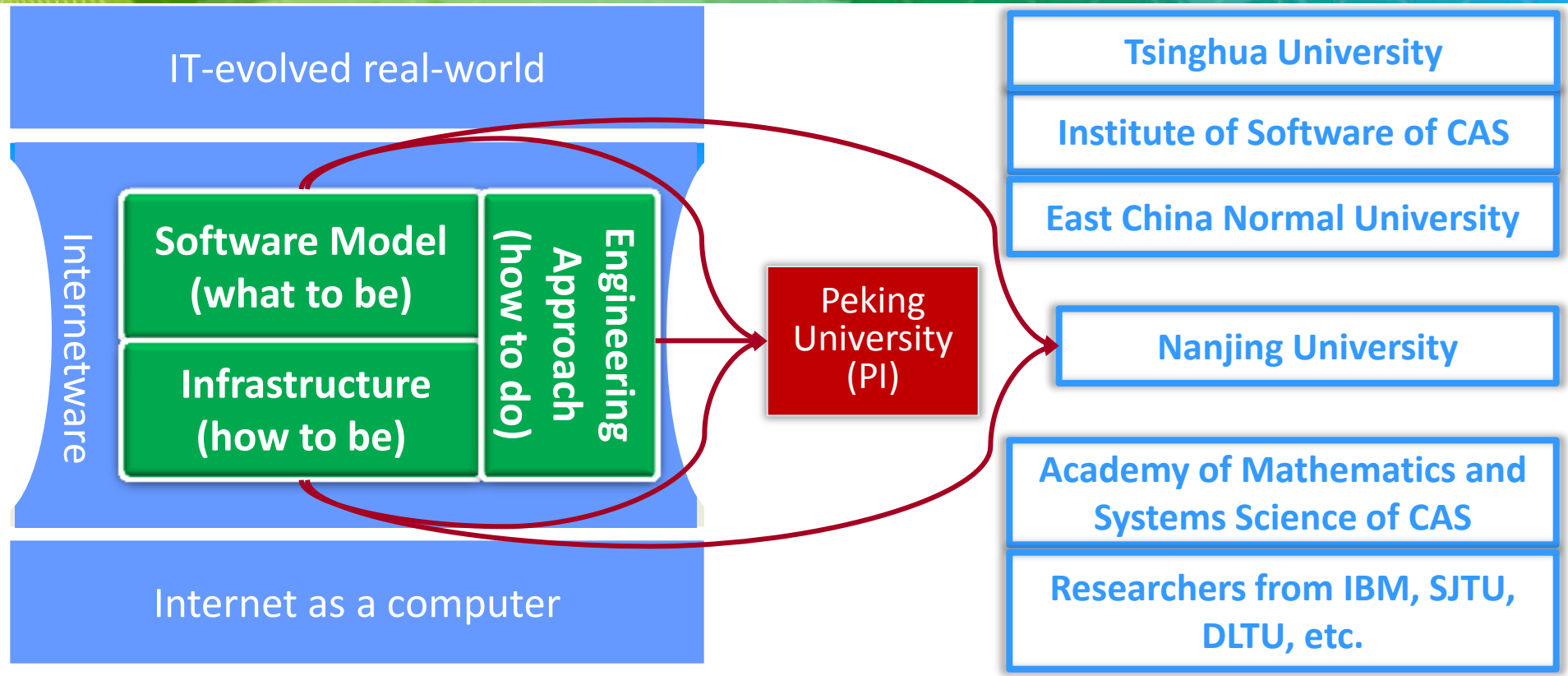
Programming Language & System (how to be)

- incarnates the elements and their relationships of a software model
- Internetware middleware should
- Provide a container for instantiating and operating Internetware components Provide collaboration mechanisms.
- Equip legacy software systems with Internetware characteristics
- Enable context-awareness and reflection

Quality assurance (how to be good enough)

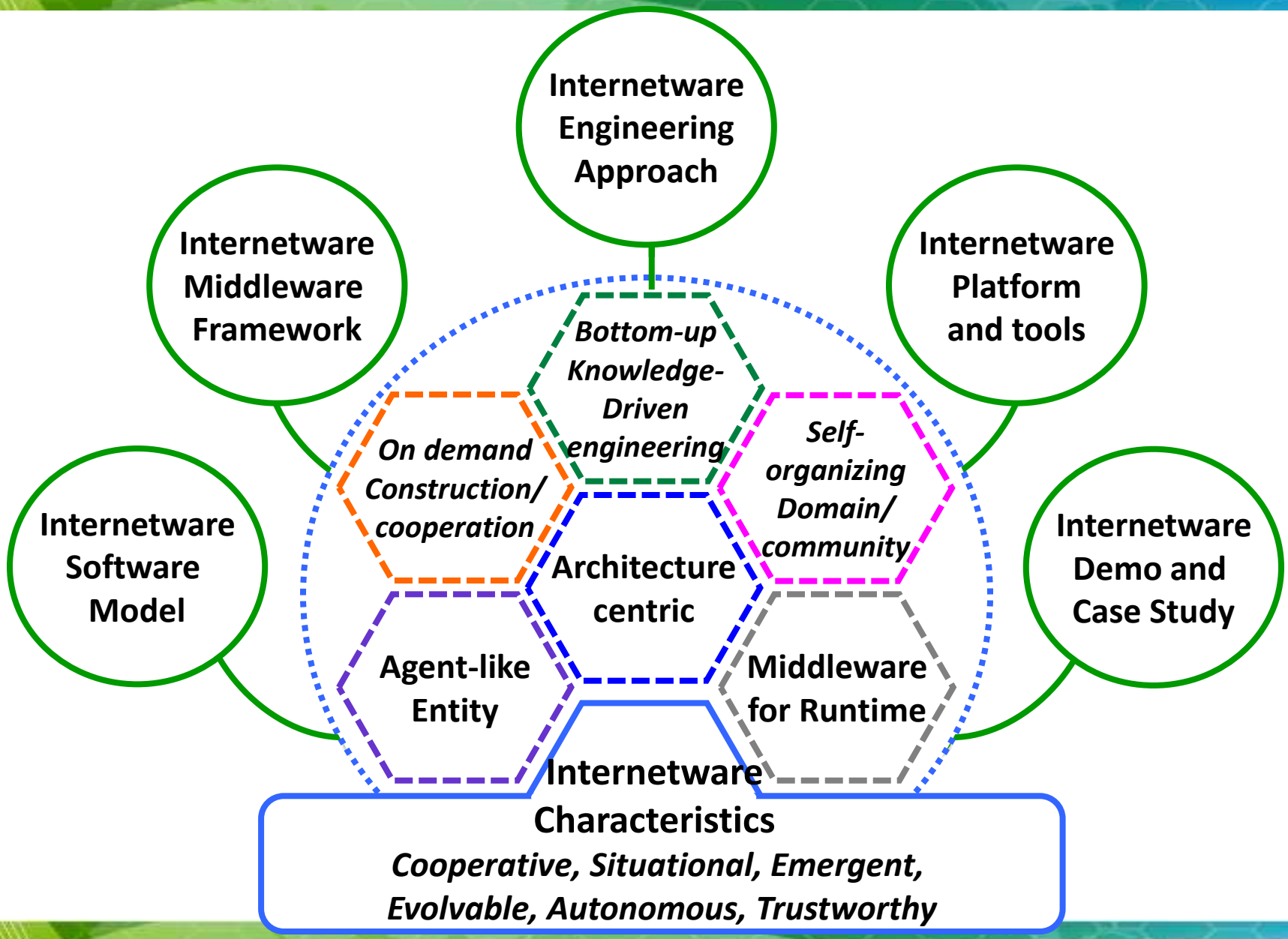
- Focal points of software quality change from system-centric to usage-centric
- Internetware quality assurance should define quantitative and qualitative evaluation framework for quality
- Assure the quality via engineering approach at development time as well as middleware at runtime

Internetware Research in China



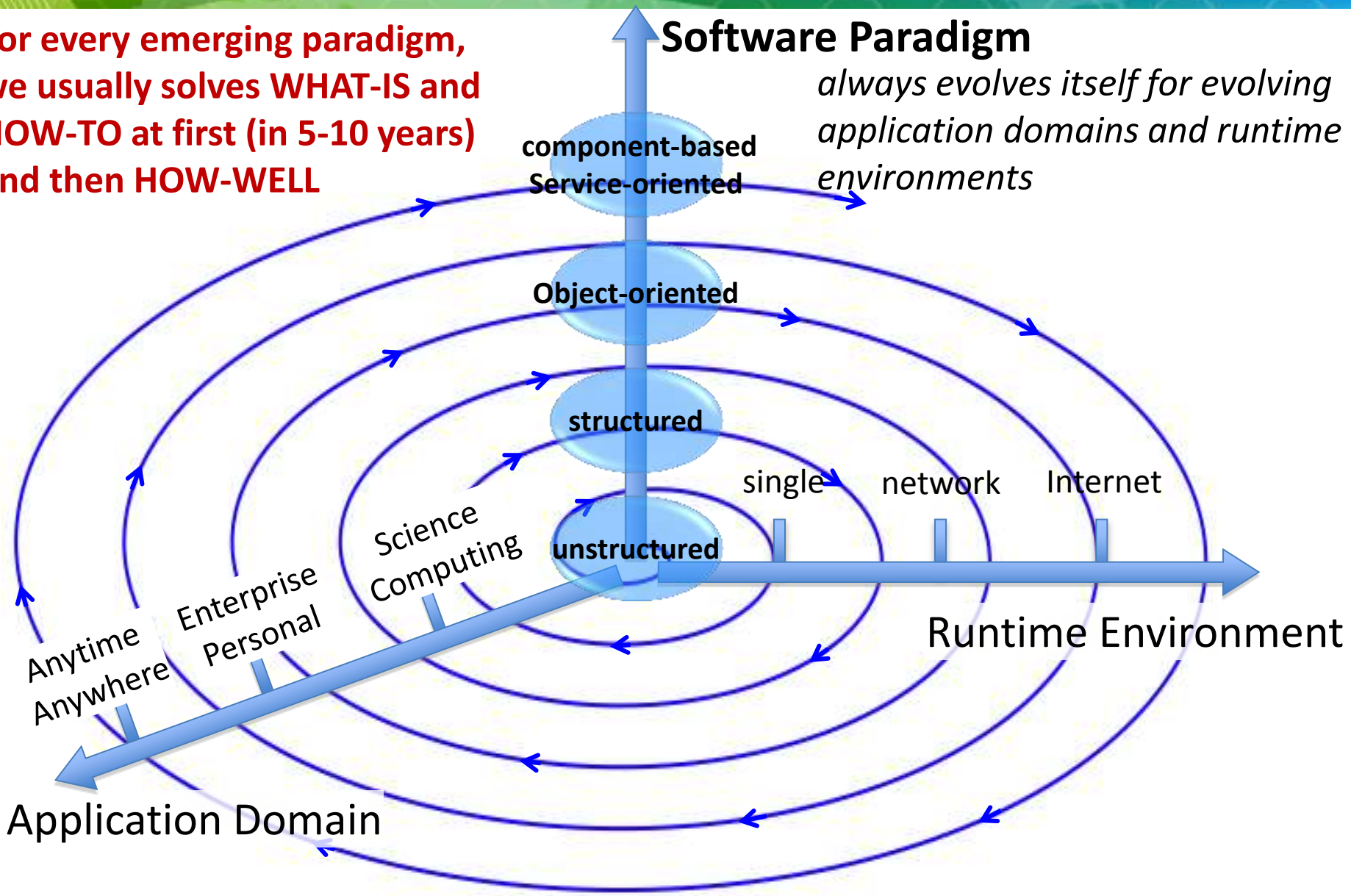
- **"Theory and Methodology of Agent-based Middleware on Internet Platform"**
  - The first national basic research program (973) project on software
  - From 2002~2008; > 80 faculty; 17 post-doc ; 88 Ph.D; 364 Master
- **"High Confidence of Internetware"**
  - IBM joined as the first foreign company in 973 program
  - From 2009~2013; > 100 faculty

Internetware R&D Outputs



High Confidence of Internetware

For every emerging paradigm, we usually solves WHAT-IS and HOW-TO at first (in 5-10 years) and then HOW-WELL

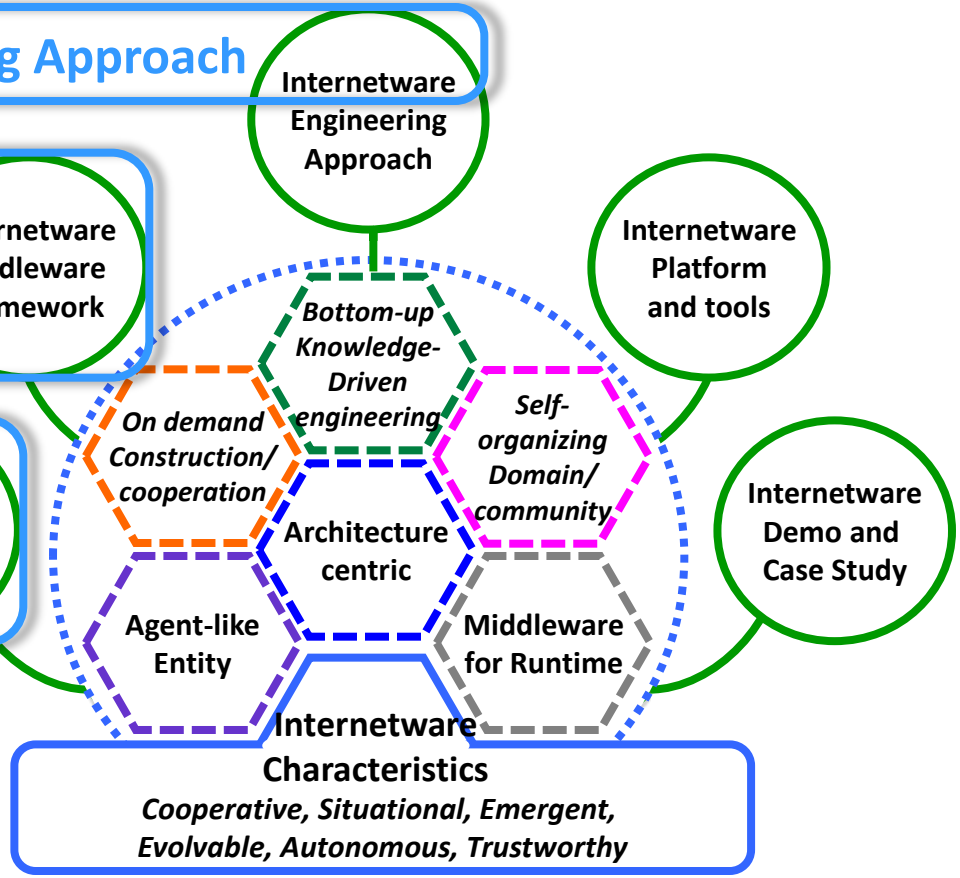


Roadmap of High Confidence Internetware

Quality Aware Internetware Engineering Approach

Self-Adaptive and Self-Organizing Internetware Middleware (via Models at Runtime)

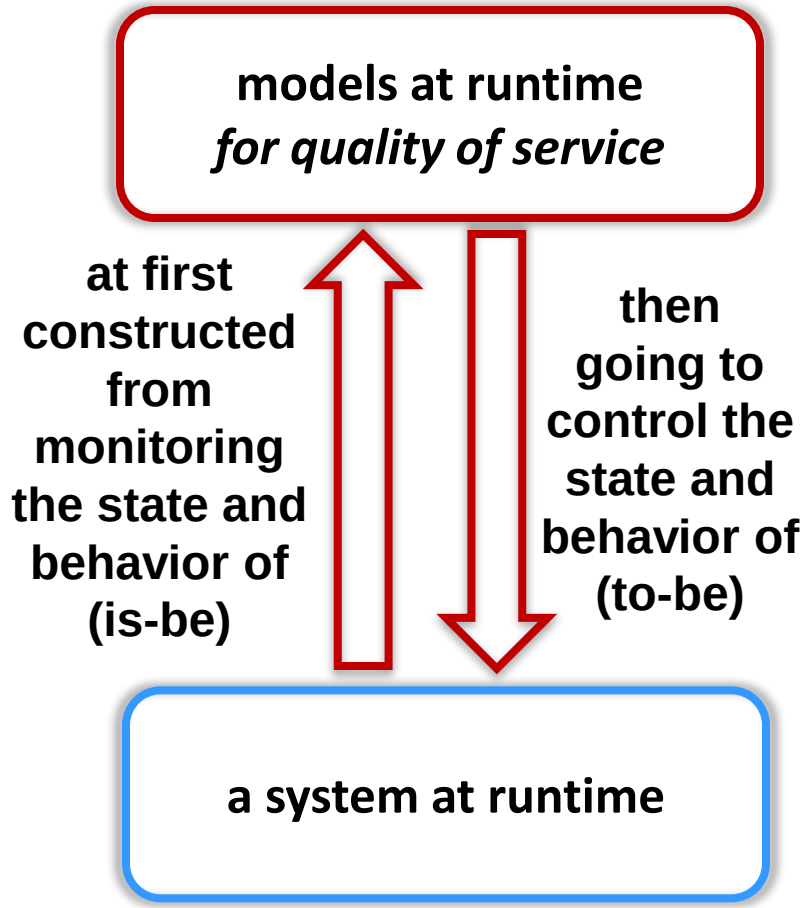
Internetware Quality Model and Evaluation Approach

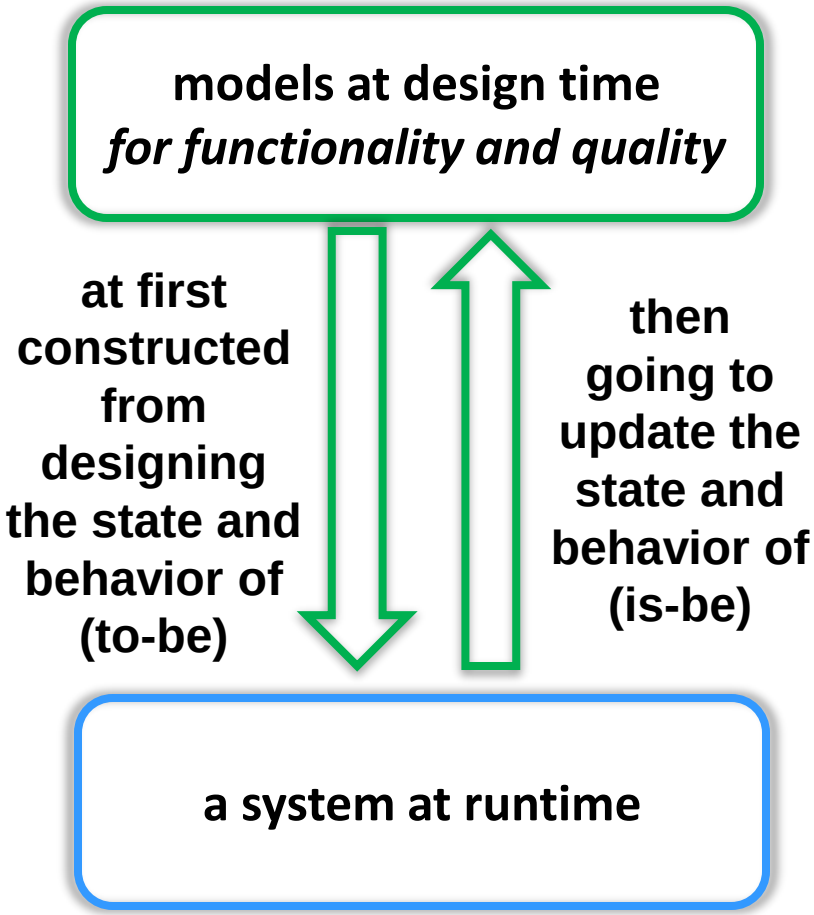


Extend existing outputs with focus on killer applications of Internetware and High Confidence in emerging computing and application paradigms, like cloud computing, mobile Internet, internet of things, cyber-physical systems, social networking, etc.

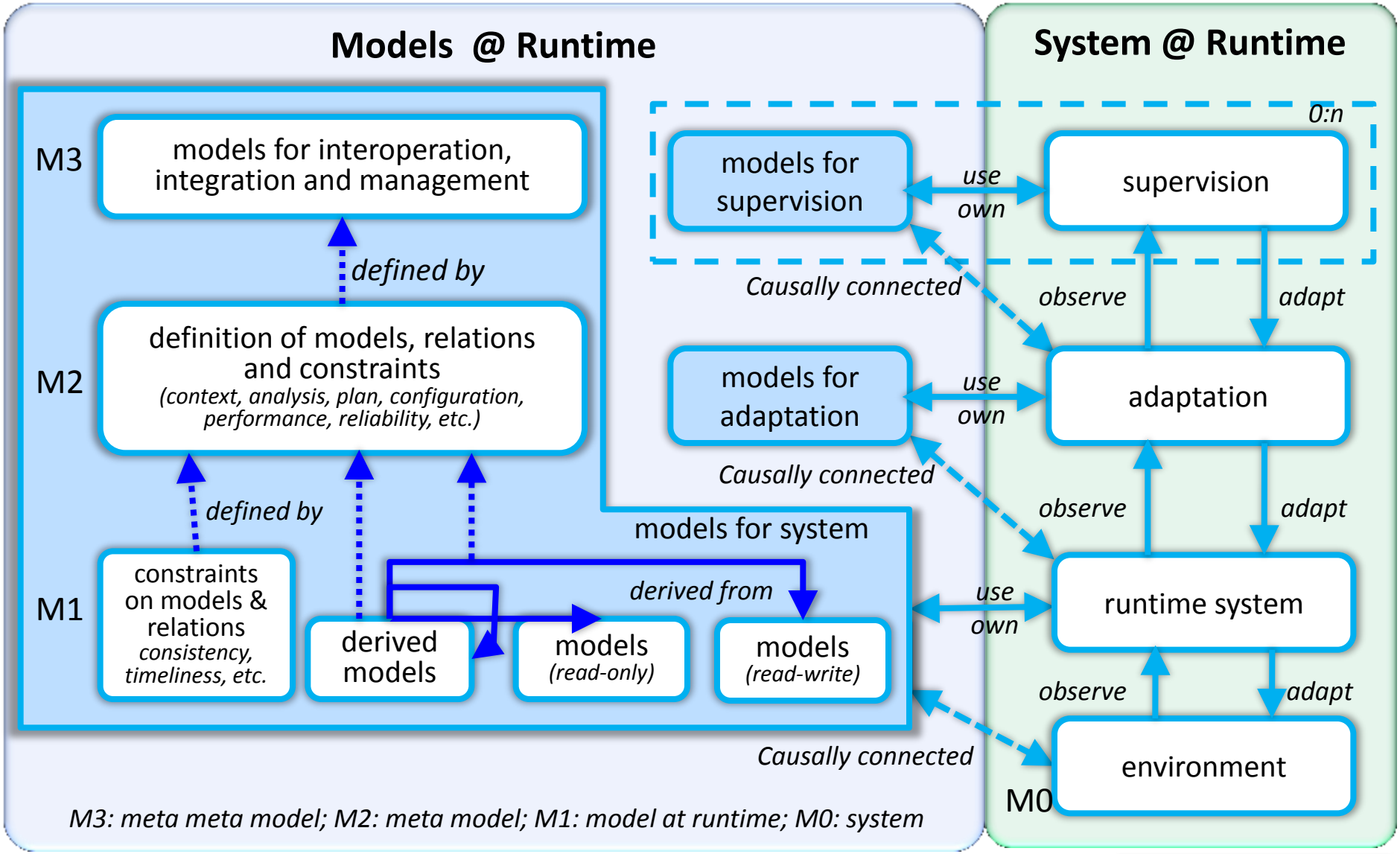
Definition of Models at Runtime (M@RT)

- **Models@Runtime are models causally connected to the state and behavior of a runtime system**



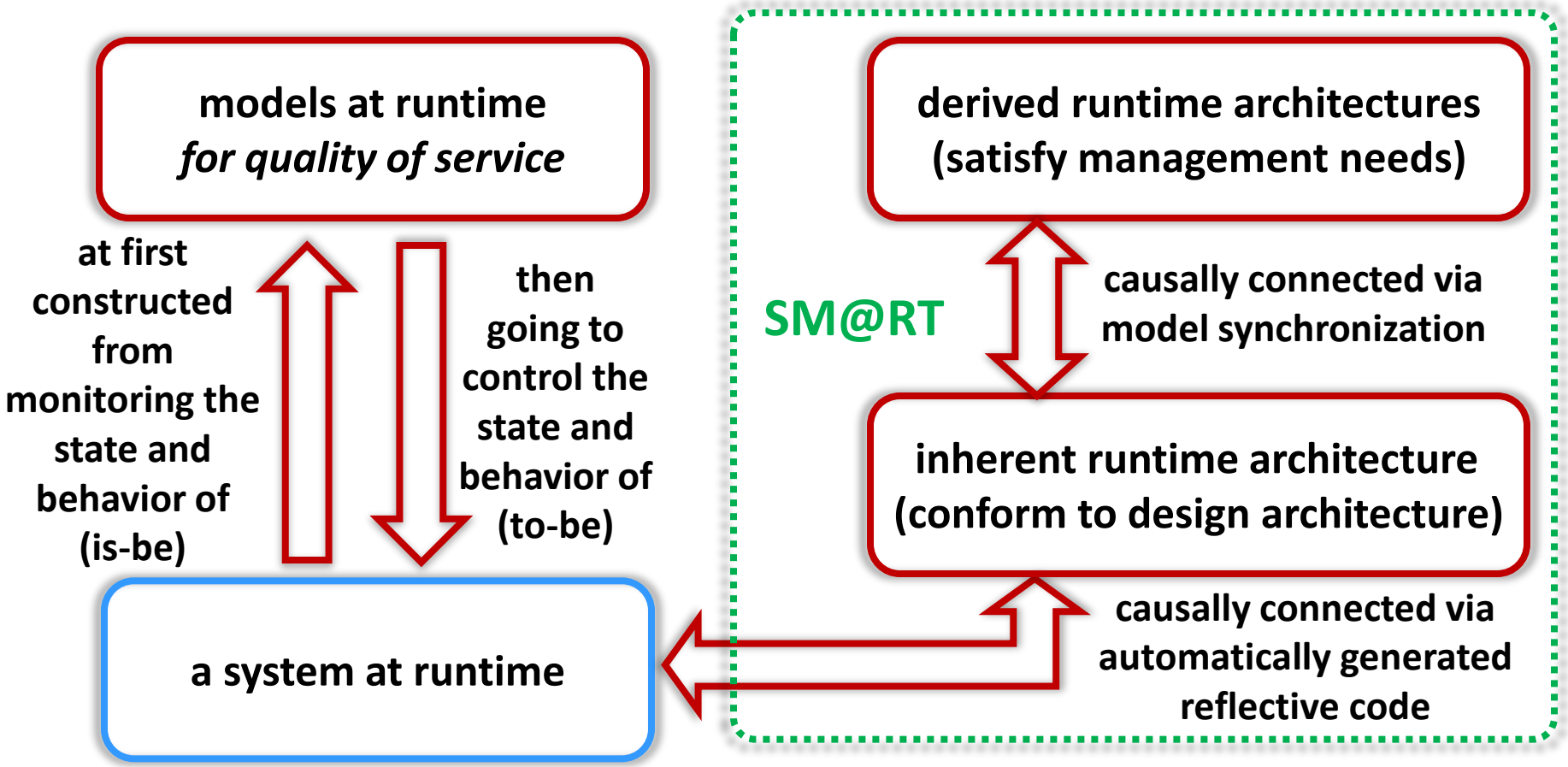


Reference Architecture of M@RT



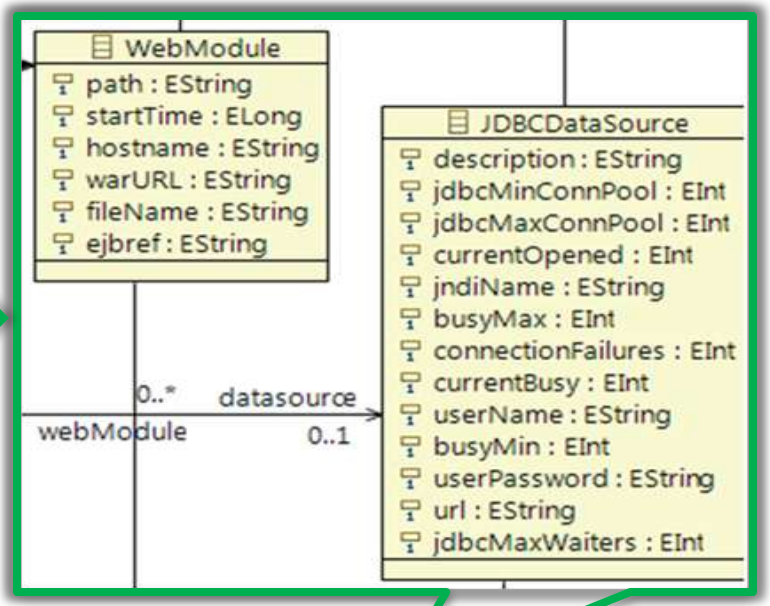
SM@RT: Supporting Models at Runtime

- **SM@RT: A model-driven framework for constructing the causal connection between the architectural models and runtime systems in an automated manner (using MOF/QVT standards)**



Construction of Inherent Runtime Architecture

3) define QVT-based mapping between the meta model and system manageability



1) define MOF-based meta model of inherent runtime architecture (conform to design architecture)

2) select the manageability of a system at runtime

causally connected via automatically generated reflective code

Construction of Inherent Runtime Architecture

3) define QVT-based mapping between the meta model and system manageability

What operation of meta model

Under what meta model's condition

for which model elements

Actual invocation to the manageability

```
mapping SysElement::getX(prop:Property): result:Object
when{self.type=Any and prop=Any}
{ var aux:=self.parent.auxiliary;
  \[ Management mgmt = $aux.getMainEntry();
     $result = mgmt.getAttribute($self.core, $prop.name); \] }

mapping SysElement::addX(prop:Property,v:Object):
    result:Object
when{self.type=MBeanServer; prop=ejb}
{ var fileName=v.fileName;
  var server:=self.parent.auxiliary.server;
  \[ String[] signature={"java.lang.String"};
     String[] params=new String{$fileName};
     String deployedName=(String)mgmt.invoke($server,
        "deployJar", params, signature);
     $result = ObjectName.newInstance(deployedName); \] }
```

when get/set the value of a model element, if necessary, invoke the corresponding management APIs

Construction of Inherent Runtime Architecture

4) generate the code based on Eclipse M2M and JET

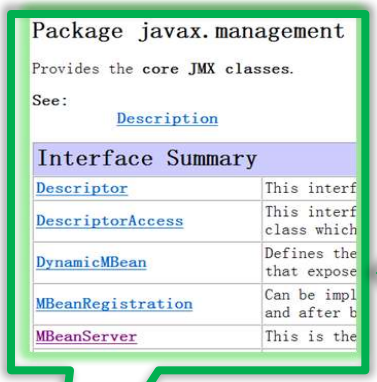
```
<%@ start %>
...
public <%=genFeature.getImportedType()%>
       <%=genFeature.getGetAccessor()%>(){
...
  try{
    <%String coreType=genClass.getEcoreModelElement()
       .getEAnnotation("http://sei.pku.edu.cn/core_type")
       .getDetails().get("name").toString();%>
    <%String entryType=genPackage.getEcoreModelElement()
       .getEAnnotation("http://sei.pku.edu.cn/entry_type")
       .getDetails().get("name").toString();%>
    <%=entryType%> mainEntry=(<%=entryType%>)
       <%=genPackage.getPackageClassName()%>.getMainEntry();
    <%=coreType%> core=getCore();
    <%//TODO: insert platform-specific accessing logic here%>
    Object res=mainEntry.getAttribute(
                  core,"<%=genFeature.getSafeName()%>");
    return (<%=genFeature.getImportedType()%>)res;
  }
  catch(Exception e){
    e.printStackTrace();
    return null;
  }
...
}
<%@ end %>
```

JET template for the getX methods

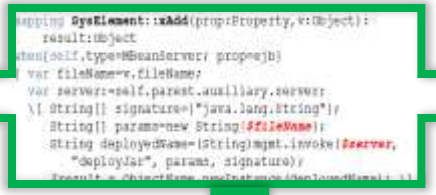
```
public String getJndiName() {
  try{
    MEJB mainEntry=(MEJB)
      PkuasmanagementPackageImpl
       .getMainEntry();
    ObjectName core=getCore();
    Object res=mainEntry
       .getAttribute(
          getCore(),"jndiName");
    return (String)res;
  }
  catch(Exception e){
    return null;
  }
}

public Integer getMaxInstancePool(){
  try{
    MEJB mainEntry=(MEJB)
      PkuasmanagementPackageImpl
       .getMainEntry();
    ObjectName core=getCore();
    Object res=mainEntry
      .getAttribute(
        getCore(),"maxInstancePool");
    return (Integer)res;
...
```

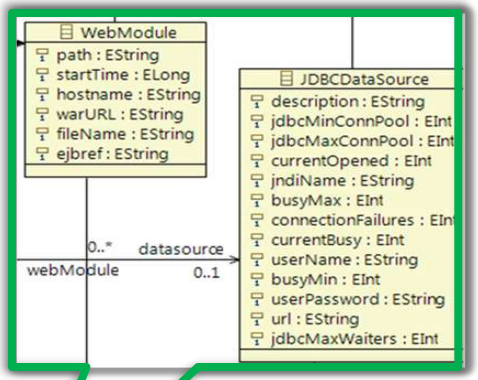
generated code for getJndiName

Construction of Inherent Runtime Architecture



3) define QVT-based mapping between the meta model and system manageability





2) select the manageability of

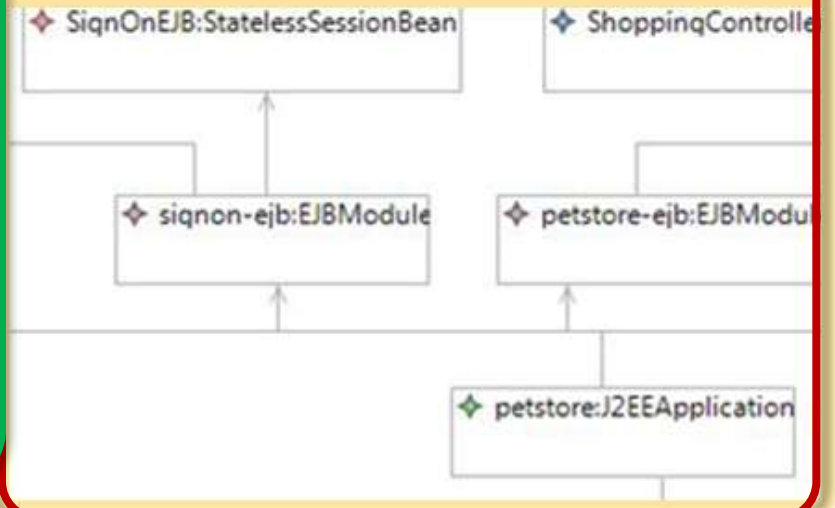
a system at runtime

4) generate reflective code

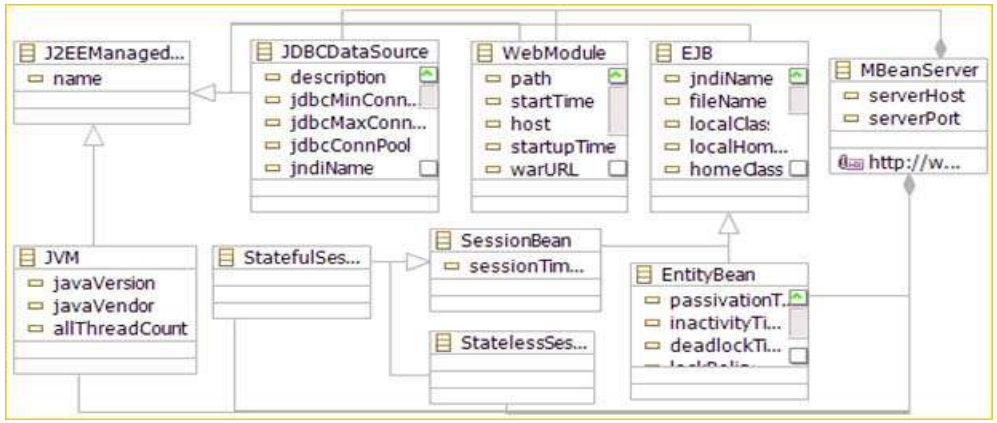
```
1 public String getJndiName() {
2   try{
3     MEJB mainEntry=(MEJB)
4       PkuasmanagementPackageImpl
5         .getMainEntry();
6     ObjectName core=getCore();
7     Object res=mainEntry
8         .getAttribute(
9           getCore(),"jndiName");
10    return (String)res;
11  }
12  catch(Exception e){
13    return null;
14  }
15 }
16
17 public Integer getMaxInstancePool(){
18   try{
19     MEJB mainEntry=(MEJB)
20       PkuasmanagementPackageImpl
21         .getMainEntry();
22     ObjectName core=getCore();
23     Object res=mainEntry
24       .getAttribute(
25         getCore(),"maxInstancePool");
26     return (Integer)res;
27 ...
```

1) define MOF-based meta model of

inherent runtime architecture

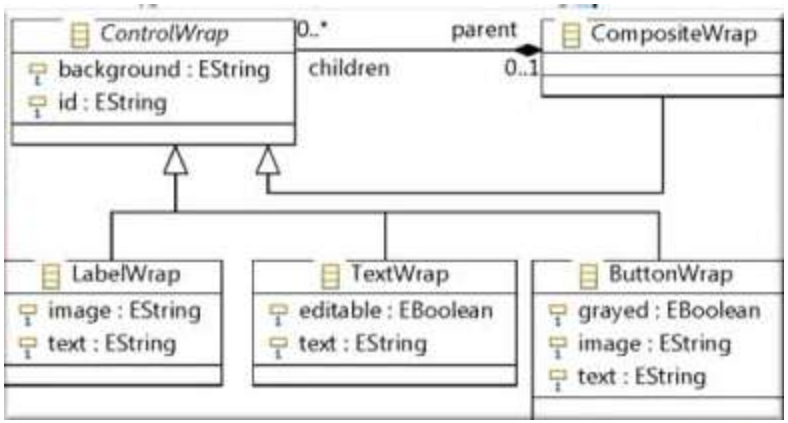


Case Studies of Inherent Runtime Architecture



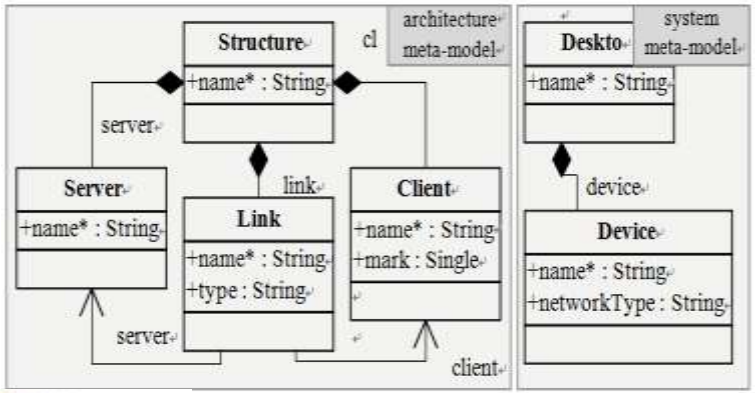
JEE (JonAS/PKUAS, Apusic) Inherent RSA MM

305*ele*+28*map*+310*loc*=22151*loc*



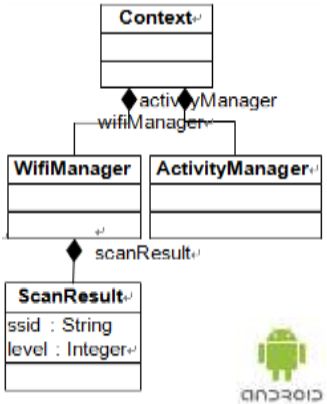
Eclipse SWT

19*ele*+23*map*+178*loc*=11209*loc*



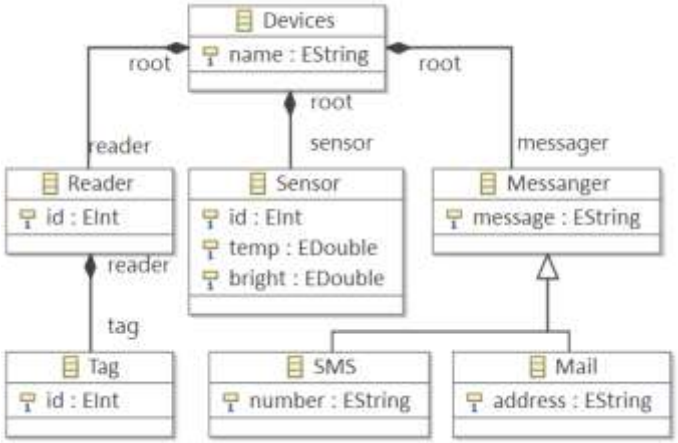
PLASTIC

6*ele*+13*map*+547*loc*=9126*loc*



Android

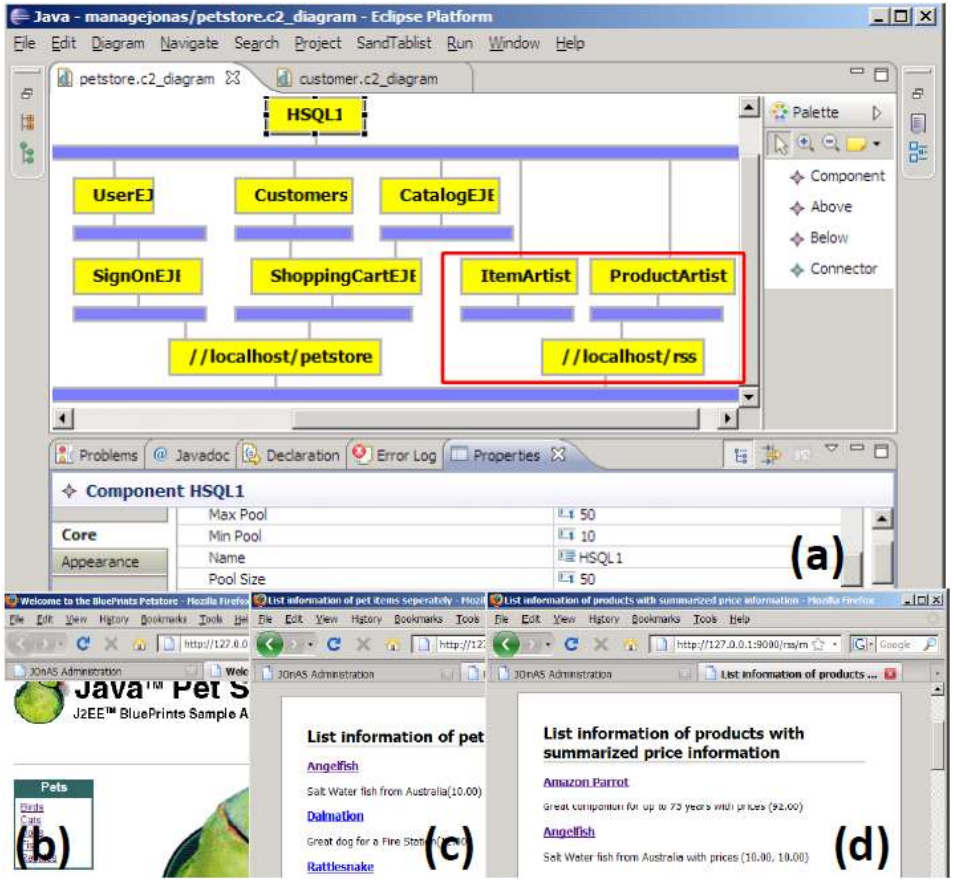
87*ele*+95*map*+431*loc*=21732*loc*



IoT Devices

29*ele*+15*map*+267*loc*=8732*loc*

Construction of Derived Runtime Architecture



if the JEE administrators prefer C2-style architecture for runtime evolution, then they have to derive C2 RSA from the inherent one

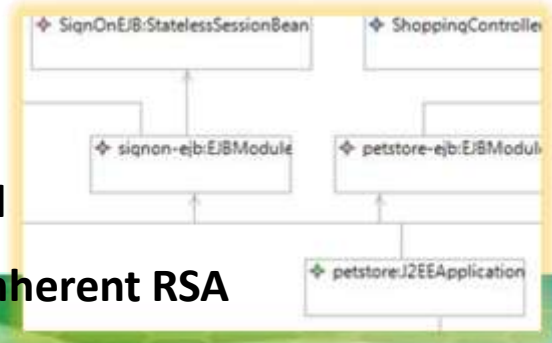
derived runtime architectures (satisfy management needs)

causally connected via model synchronization

inherent runtime architecture (conform to design architecture)

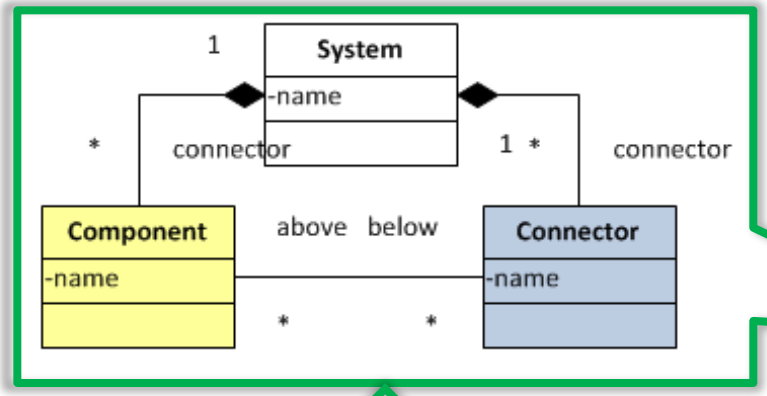
a system at runtime

causally connected via automatically generated reflective code



inherent RSA

Construction of Derived Runtime Architecture



1) define MOF-based meta model of

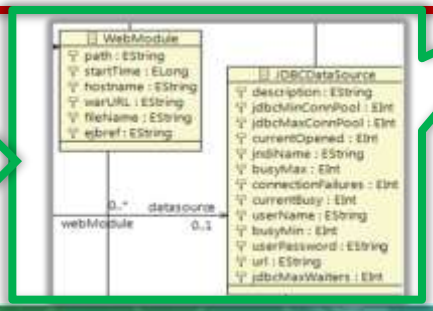
acquired runtime architectures (satisfy management needs)

causally connected via model synchronization

inherent runtime architecture (conform to design architecture)

3) define QVT-based mapping between the two meta models

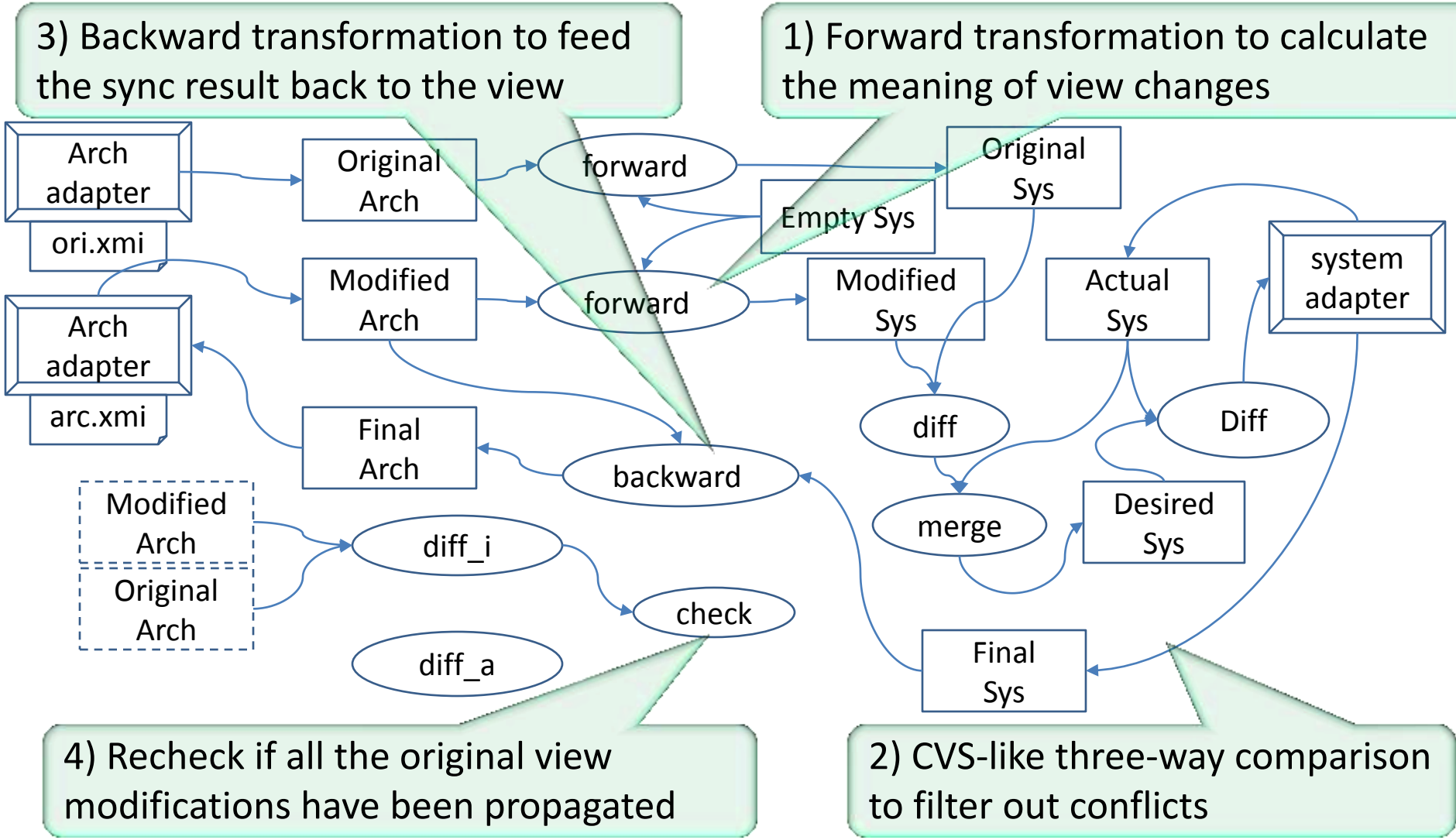
```
top relation Component2DataSource {
    name:String;
    maxPool:Integer;
    enforce domain arc arch:Architecture{};
    enforce domain arc conn:Connector{
        parent=arch,name='jdbc'};
    enforce domain arc comp:Component{
        below=conn,name=name,maxPool=maxPool};
    enforce domain sys server:MBeanServer{};
    enforce domain sys data:JDBCDataSource{
        name=name,parent=server,
        jdbcMaxConnectionPool=maxPool};
    when{Root2Root(arch,server);}
}
```



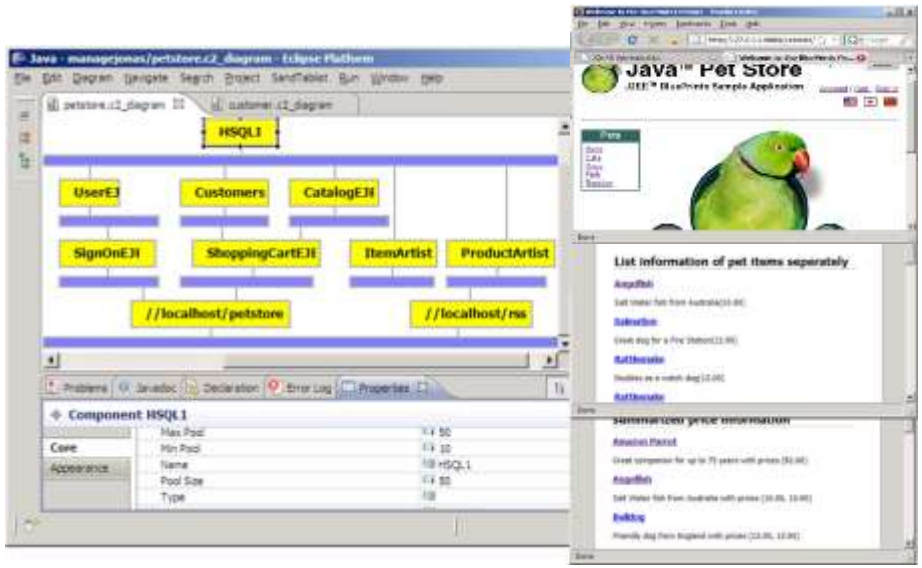
2) select the target meta model of

Construction of Derived Runtime Architecture

4) synchonize two models via incremental bi-directional model transformation

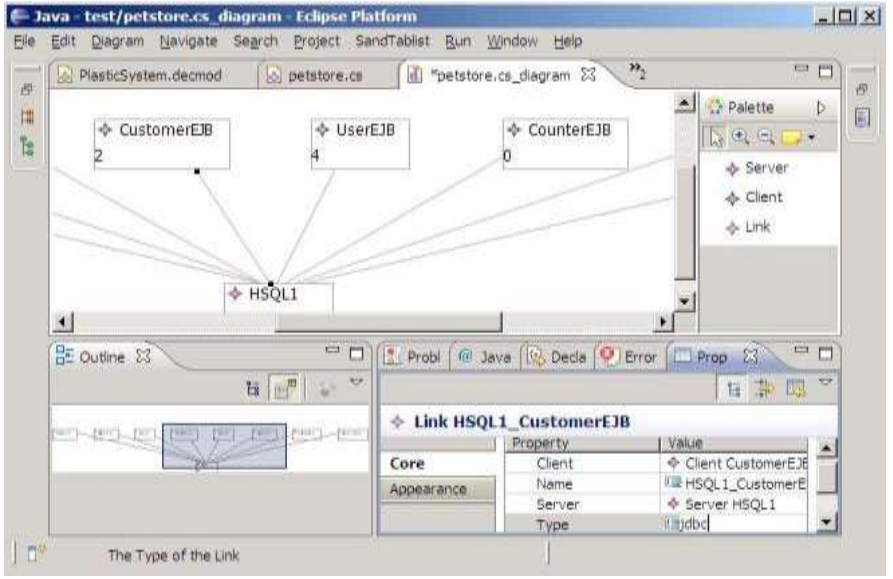


Case Studies of Derived Runtime Architecture



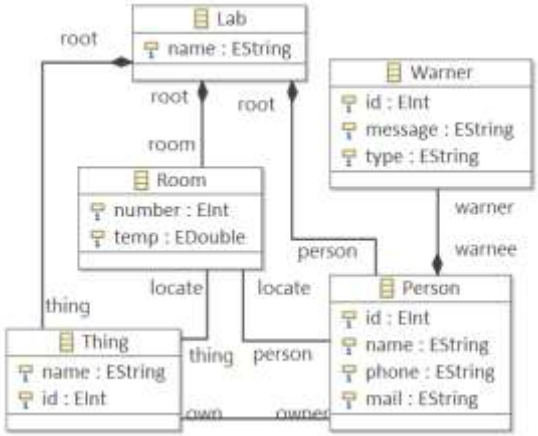
Acquired C2 RSA on JEE

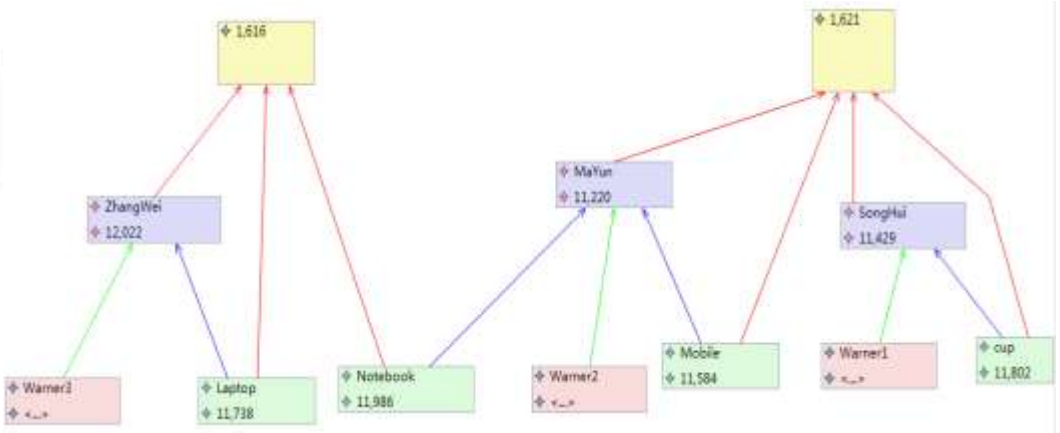
29*ele*+157*map*



Garlan's C/S RSA on JEE

17*ele*+73*map*



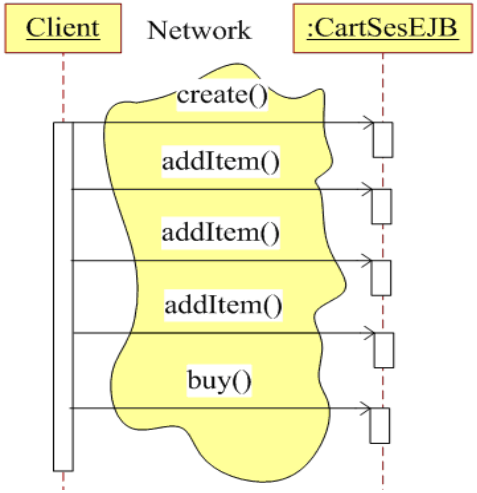


SM@RT Lab on IoT

36*ele*+20*map*

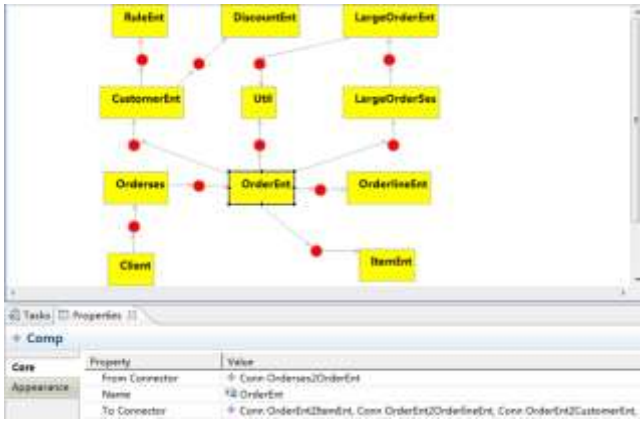
QVT-based RSA Manipulation Language

detect 38 anti-patterns in 3 JEE systems: 8/ECperf, 7/Petstore, 5/Rubis




```
transformation FineGrainedRemoteCalls(inout as:Server);
  intermediate property FineGrainedRemoteCalls::root   : MBeanServer ;
  intermediate property FineGrainedRemoteCalls::appMgr  : ApplicationManager ;
  intermediate property FineGrainedRemoteCalls::logMgr  : LogManager ;
 mapping inout LogCluster::filter()
   when{self.logItems->selectOne(true).method = 'findByPrimaryKey' and
     self.logItems->forAll(method='findByPrimaryKey' or method.startsWith('get') )}
 {
   var application := self.logItems->selectOne(true).application;
   var component := self.logItems->selectOne(true).component;
   var selectApp : Application := appMgr.app[Application]->selectOne
     (appName=application);
   var selectComp : Component := selectApp.comps->selectOne(name=component);
   var refactoring := "do not use these entities, use session beans instead"
 }
```

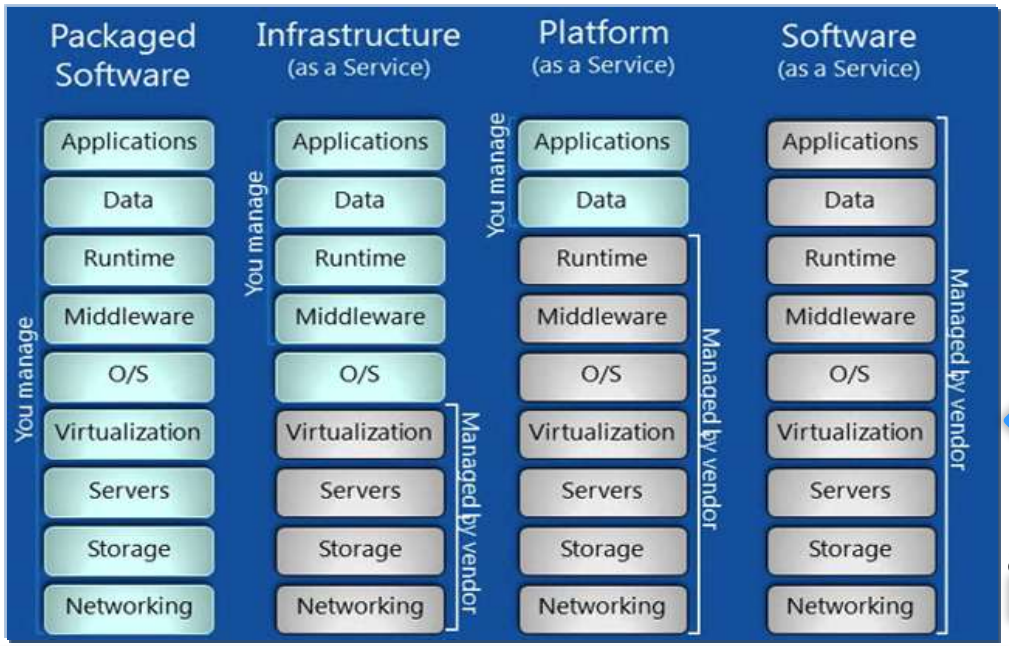
calculate component's impact on system reliability using SBRA




```
transformation Locate_Key_Comp(in jonas:JOnAS)   main(){
 var components := jonas.rootObjects[Server].selectOne(true).map toComponents;
 var scenarios := components.map toScenarios;
 var cdg := new SBRA().Create_CDG(components,scenarios);
 var compNames:=components.collect(name);
 var key='';  var maxReliability:= new SBRA().Algo();
 compNames->forEach(curr){    var cdg_cp := cdg.clone();
   var comp:=cdg_cp.components->SelectOne(name=curr);
   comp.reliability:=0.5 + comp.reliability/2; //increasing the reliability of a given component
   var reliability:=new SBRA().Algo(cdg_cp); //re-calculate the system reliability
   if(reliability>maxReliability){maxReliability:=reliability; key:=curr;  }
 } return curr;  }
```

Future Work: SM@RT Cloud (as killer app)

If system management is the core of business, it may be a killer app of SM@RT.

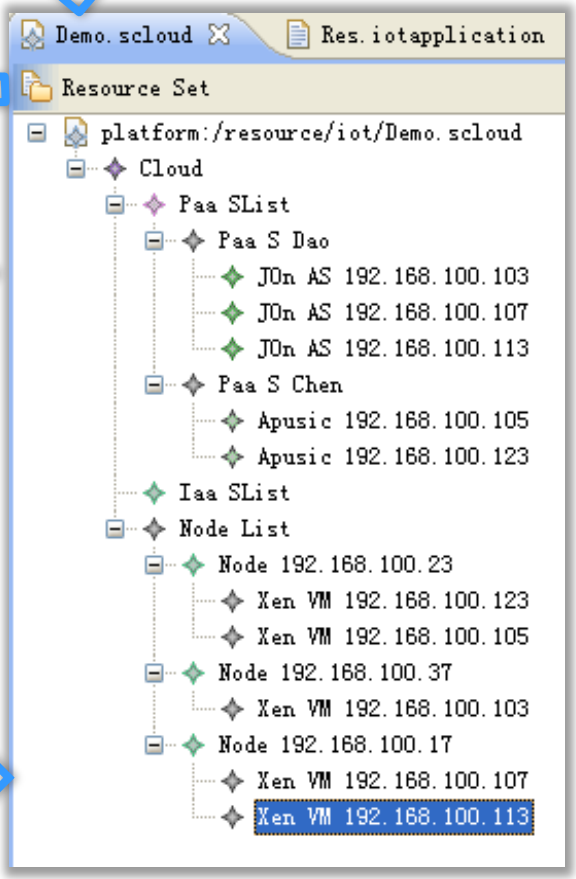


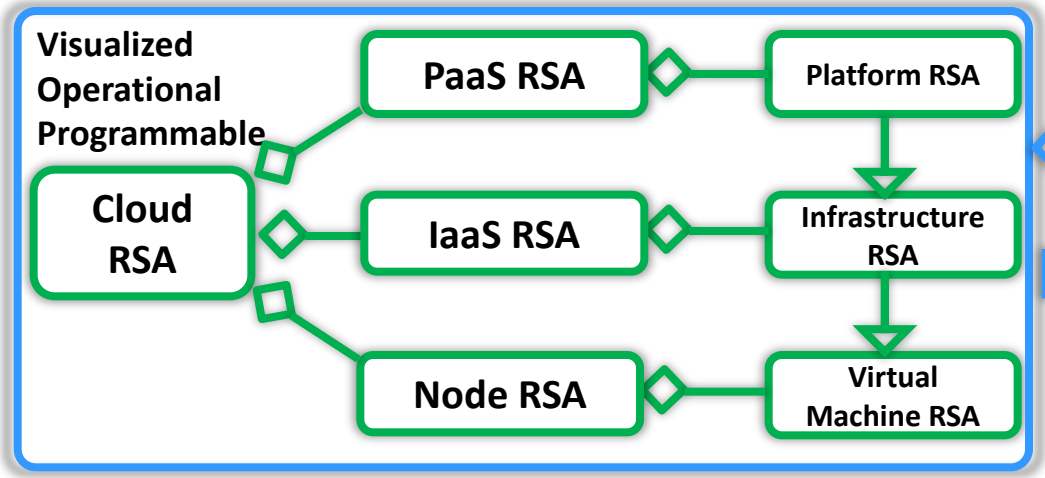
model analysis and planning

model @runtime

abstraction

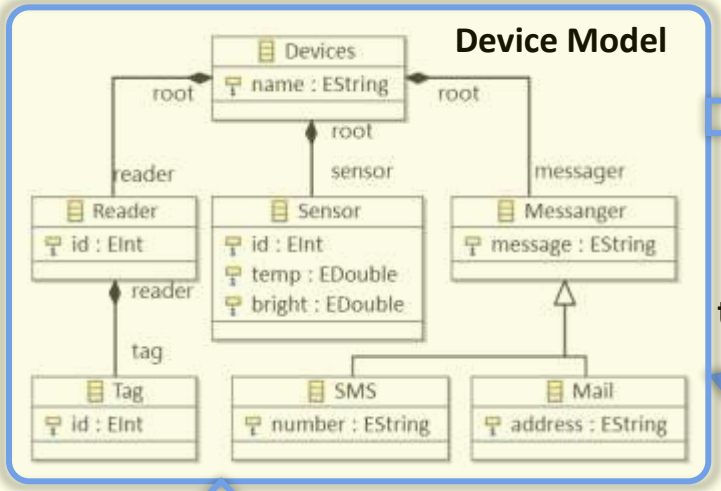
meta model



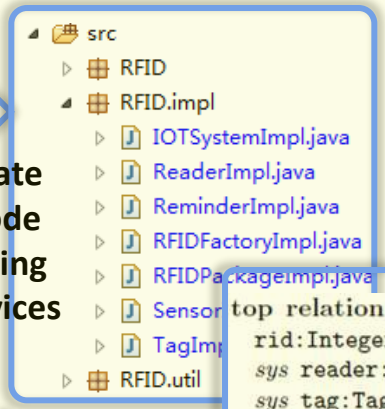


Future Work: SM@RT IoT (as killer app)

If online evolution is the core of business, it may be a killer app of SM@RT.



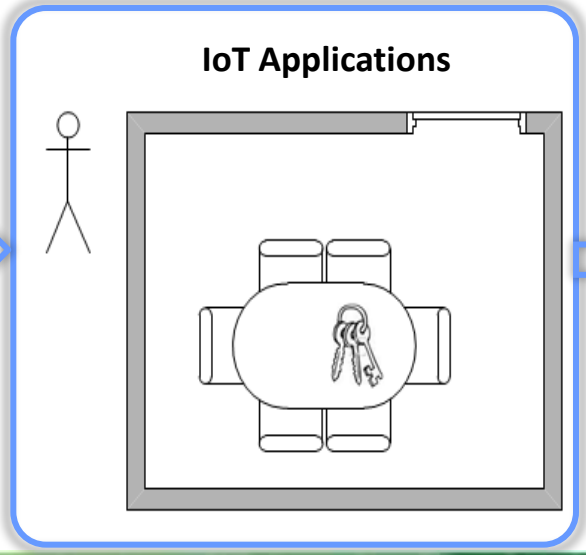
generate the code accessing the devices

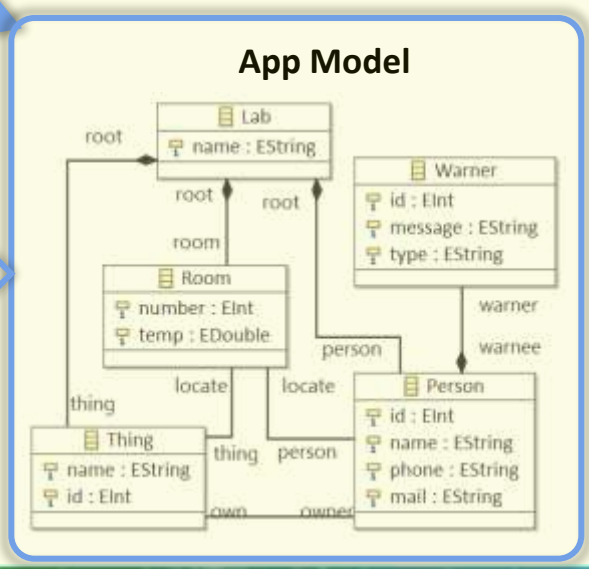


Auto synchronize the app models and access the devices if necessary

App-Device Mapping

```
top relation RTHP{
  rid:Integer; tid:Integer; rs:RFIDRoot; ra:LabRoot;
  sys reader:Reader{id=rid,root=rs};
  sys tag:Tag{id=tid,reader=reader};
  app house:Room{number=rid,root=ra};
  app person:Person{id=tid,root=ra,locate=house};
  when{RR(rs,ra) and ra.person.id->includes(tid);}  }
```





Thank You!