A framework for managing dynamic serviceoriented component architectures

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Context

Building complex software systems

- Large systems
 - Millions of lines of code (eg.: Eclipse ~33 mloc)
- Entangled dependencies
 - Hundreds of different modules that must co-exist
- Run-time adaptation
 - We want the software to change/update @ runtime
 - Requires managing the architecture

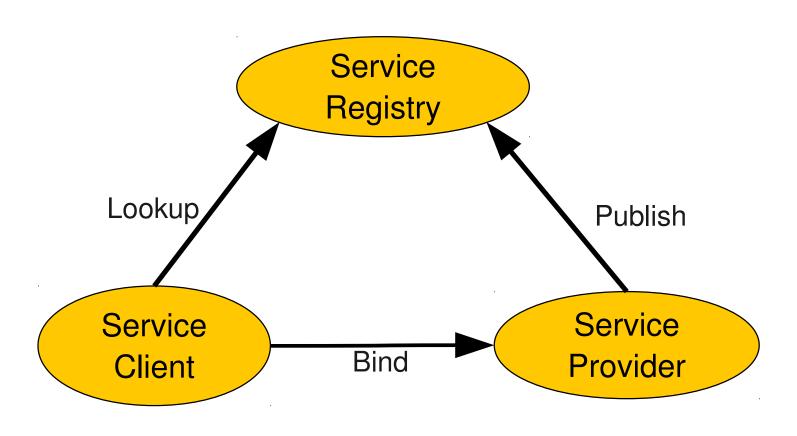
Architecture management

- We propose a framework that eases the development of architecture managers
 - Provides basic services
 - Provides abstractions of the architecture
 - Helps make pertinent decisions on changes
 - Calculates the cost of reconfigurations
 - Can be used to create specialized managers
 - E.g., Minimize footprint, adapt to new requirements, high availability, user context, healing...

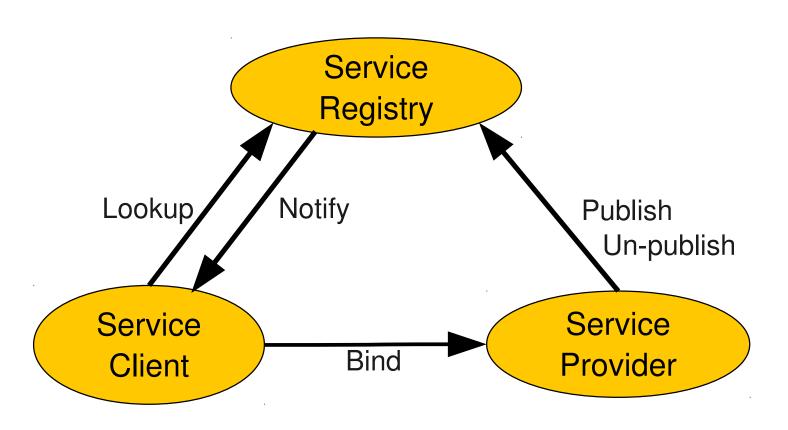
How things work

(in our world)

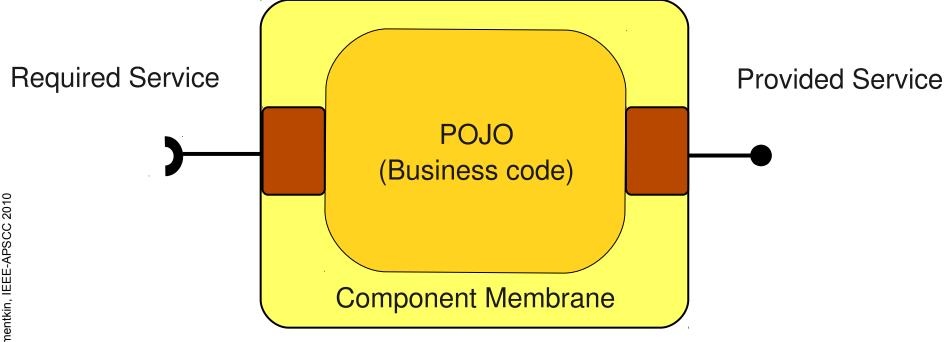
Service Oriented Computing



Dynamic Service Oriented Computing

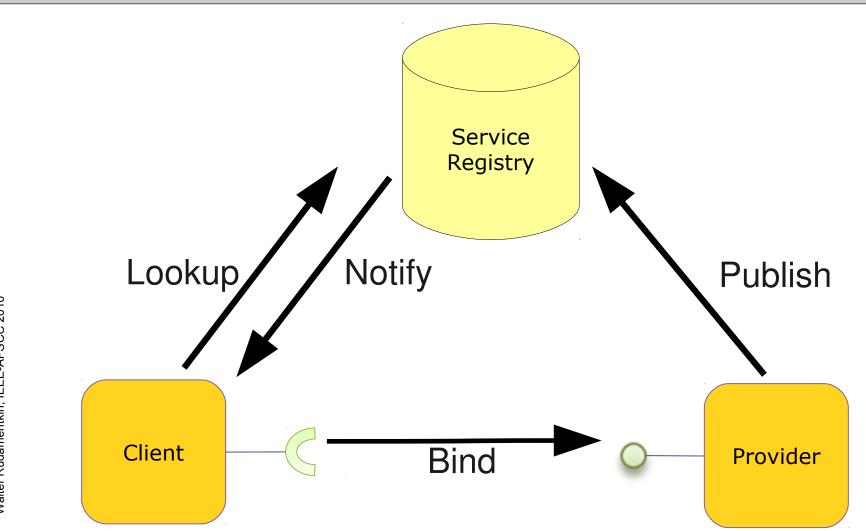


Service-Oriented Components



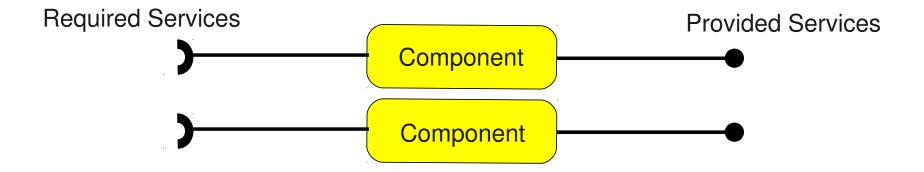
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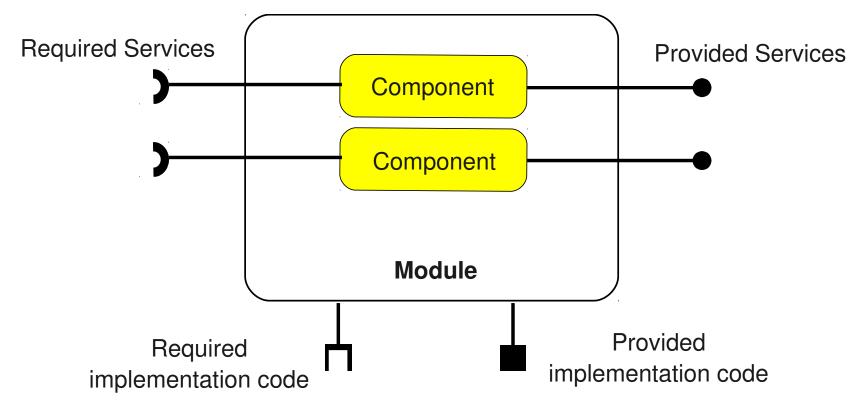
Service-Oriented Components

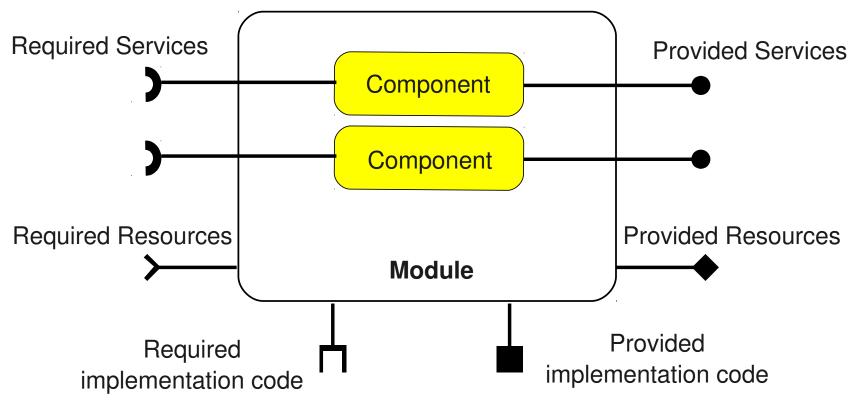


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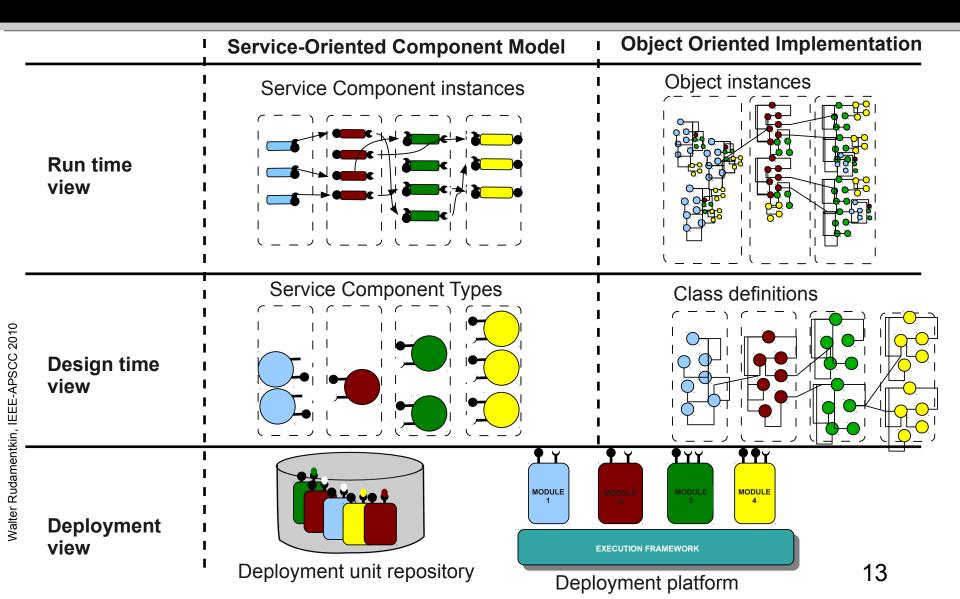
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Service-Oriented Component abstraction levels



What do we do with all of this?

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Our approach

model@run.time

Architecture model based on dependencies (Graph)

Management framework

- Exports the application model
- Calculates the cost of a reconfiguration
 - Based on dependency information
- Proposes management services
 - Repository access, Remote services, Resource management, Application monitoring, ...

Model @ runtime: Why analyze dependencies?

- Primary constraint for reconfigurations
 - Required for installing, instantiating, executing software
- Affect component lifecycle
- Complicate uninstallation
 - E.g.: We want to reduce footprint and not break the application
- Missing dependencies can break the application
 - Halt components, cause state-loss, unavailability, ...
- For Centralized Applications
 - (i.e., single memory space)

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Impact of a dynamic reconfiguration

- We use the dependency graph to calculate impact
 - Modules stopped (state-loss)
 - Components stopped (possible state-loss)
 - Modules installed and/or restarted
 - Components installed and/or restarted
 - Bindings and re-bindings

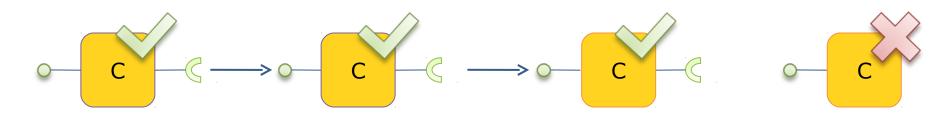
Rollback and recovery not considered

All components running

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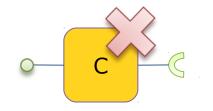
One component stops

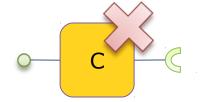


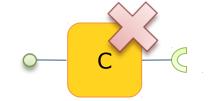
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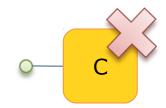
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All components are affected and stopped



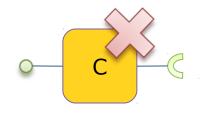


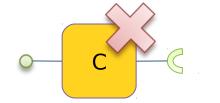


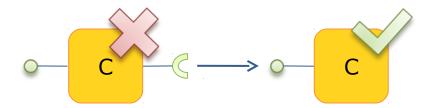


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The component becomes available again







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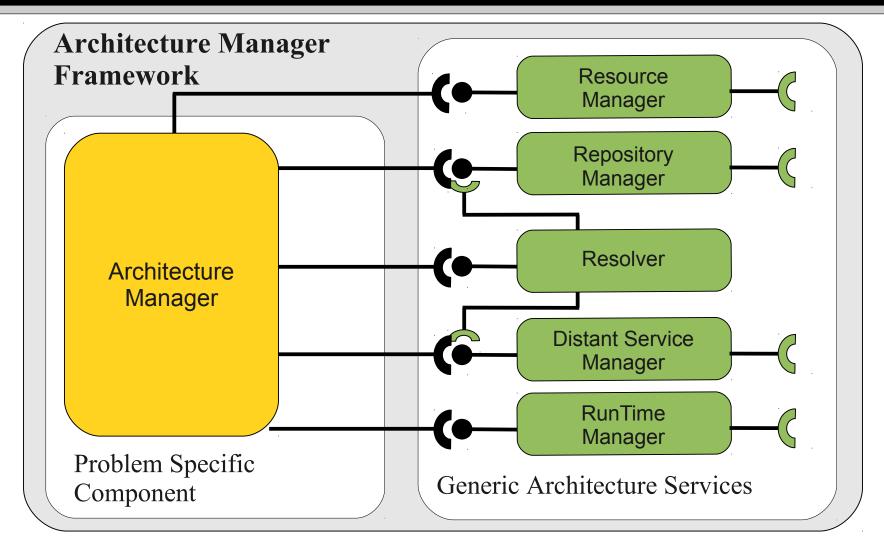
All components run again

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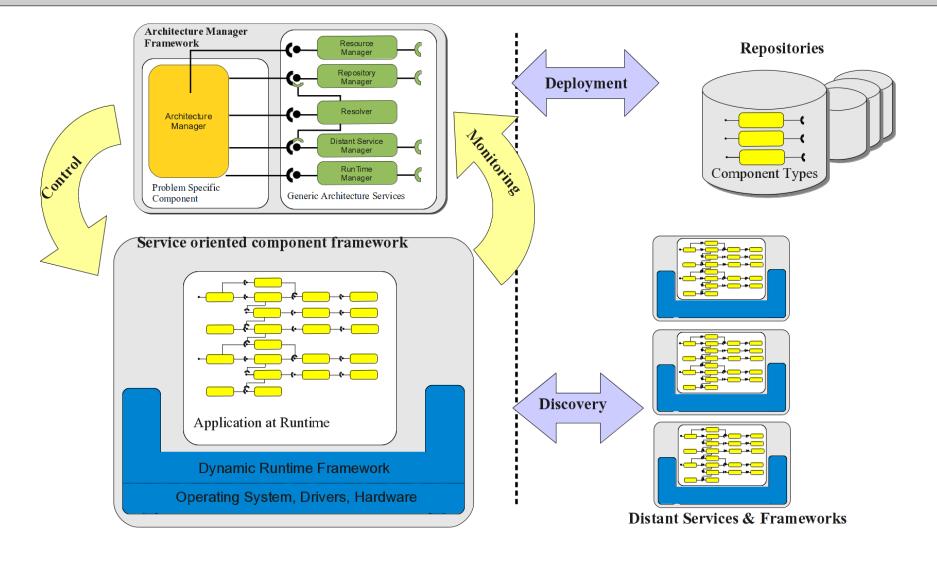
8 décembre 2010 22

Our prototype

Framework overview



Framework overview: big picture



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Implementation details

- Based on the OSGi Service Platform
- Makes extensive use of other projects
 - Apache Felix
 - Apache iPOJO
 - OW2 Chameleon ROSE
 - OW2 JonAS
 - Eclipse P2
 - SIGAR (SpringSource)
 - ...

Final remarks

Conclusions

- Framework for handling and understanding dynamism in service oriented component platforms
 - Run time impact of dynamic reconfigurations
- We provide the basic mechanisms for manipulating an application's architecture.
- More "intelligent" features can be implemented on top
- The project will be open-sourced on the OW2 JOnAS project in the (near) future.

Perspectives

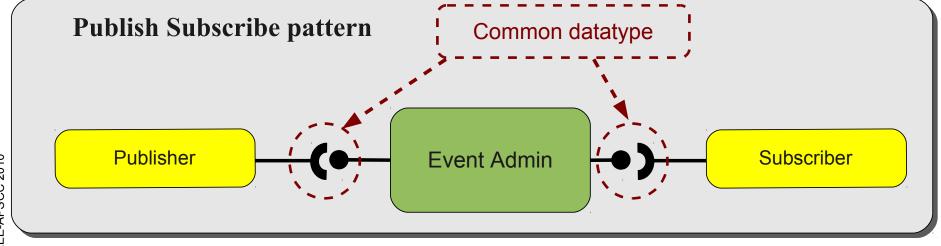
- Define reactive properties (application reflexes)
 - Because some actions are not controlled by the application or the manager (eg., devices, remote services)
- Use a Reference or Abstract architecture
 - To enforce and/or validate the architecture
 - To provide autonomic architecture adaptation and evolution (e.g., based on QoS)

Questions?

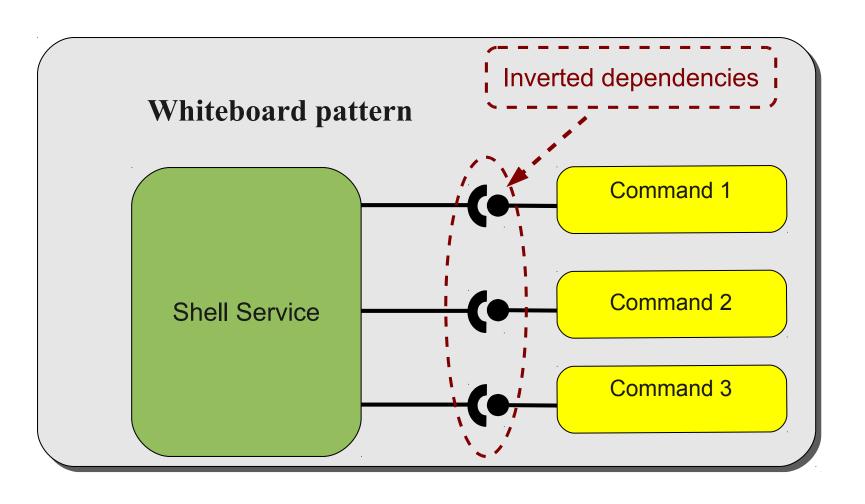
OSGi Dependency classification (related to impact)

Static	Package, Stale references, Dynamic-import, Fragments, Extension points, Handler
Dynamic	Services, Publish-subscribe pattern, Whiteboard pattern
Either	Resources, Extender pattern, Configuration

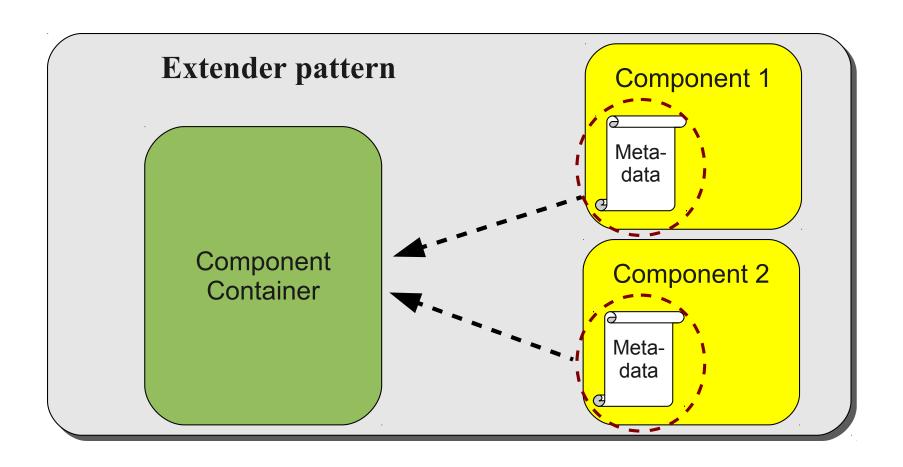
Dependencies: design-pattern



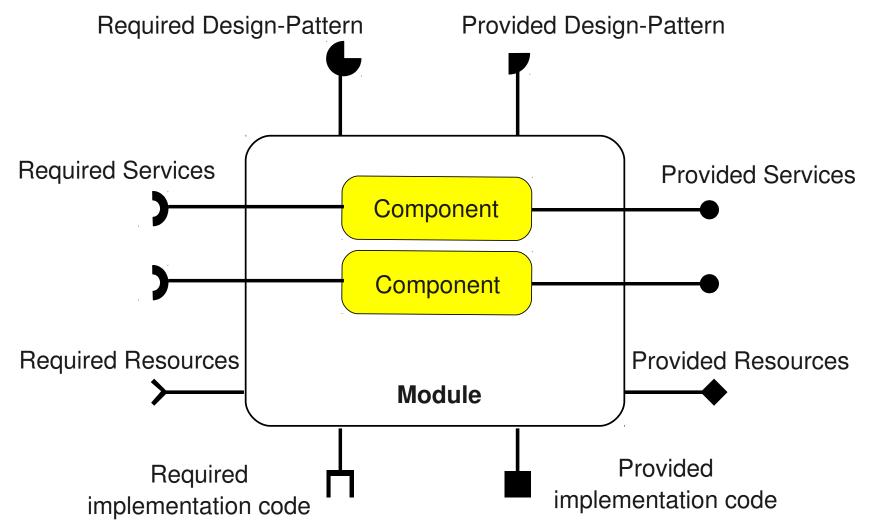
Dependencies: design-pattern



Dependencies: design-pattern



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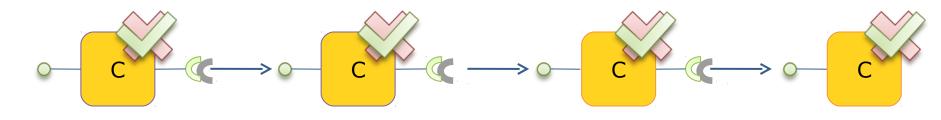
Conséquences (4)

- Arrêts en cascade dans le cas d'une composition
 - Effet domino









8 décembre 2010 36