

Architectural Reconfiguration using Coordinated Atomic Actions

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- ◆ Motivation;
- ◆ Coordinated atomic actions (CA actions);
- ◆ CA actions applied to reconfiguration;
- ◆ Conclusions;

- ◆ System reconfiguration is not that simple:
 - ◆ it's hard!
- ◆ In dependable system where assurances are necessary:
 - ◆ it's even harder!!
- ◆ What happens if something goes wrong?
 - ◆ atomic actions applied to reconfiguration - nothing new!
 - ◆ ensures consistency in the presence of failures and concurrent access;
 - ◆ coordinated atomic actions (CA actions);
 - ◆ Newcastle Univ. (B. Randell group), 15 years ago;

- ◆ Where are the 'self' properties?
 - ◆ a general mechanism that can be used in self-reconfigurable systems;
 - ◆ systems react to "unexpected" situations through "predictable" means;

In the context of fault tolerance:

- ◆ fault handling during system recovery:
 - ◆ addition, removal, or replacement of components and connectors;
 - ◆ modifications to the configuration or parameters of components and connectors;
 - ◆ alterations in the component/connector network's topology.
- ◆ the outcome of reconfiguration should be a safe (stable and useful) state in the system configuration:
 - ◆ sequence of atomic actions has been widely advocated:

Coordinated Atomic Actions (CA Actions)



CA actions is a unified approach that deals with both competitive and cooperative concurrency:

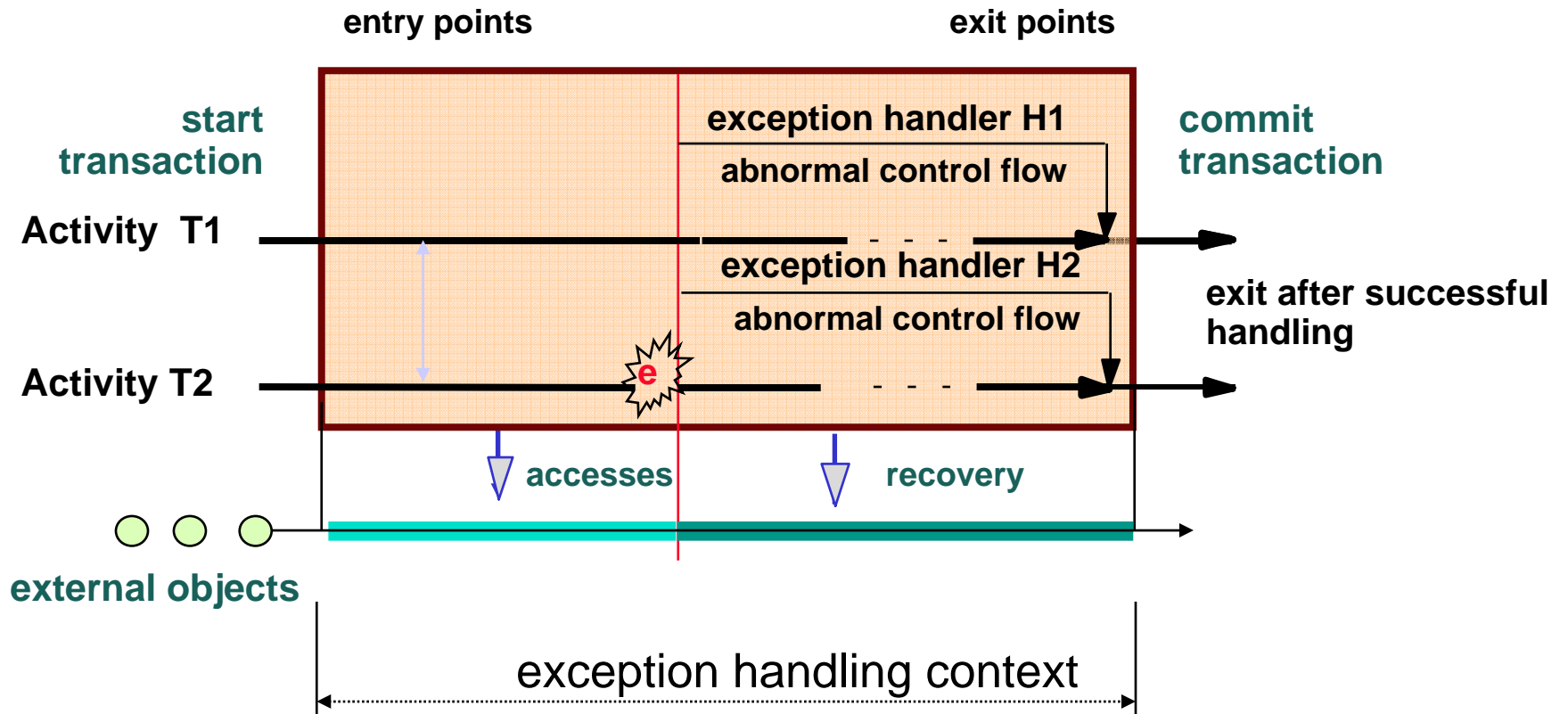
- ◆ *transactions* - maintain the consistency of shared resources in the presence of failures and concurrency;
- ◆ *conversations* - control cooperative concurrency, and implement coordinated and disciplined error recovery;

CA actions have applied to:

- ◆ structuring complex and concurrent activities for error confinement;
- ◆ supporting the provision of error detection and handling.

Coordinated Atomic Actions (CA Actions)

CA Action



Borrowed from A. Romanovsky

Coordinated Atomic Actions (CA Actions)



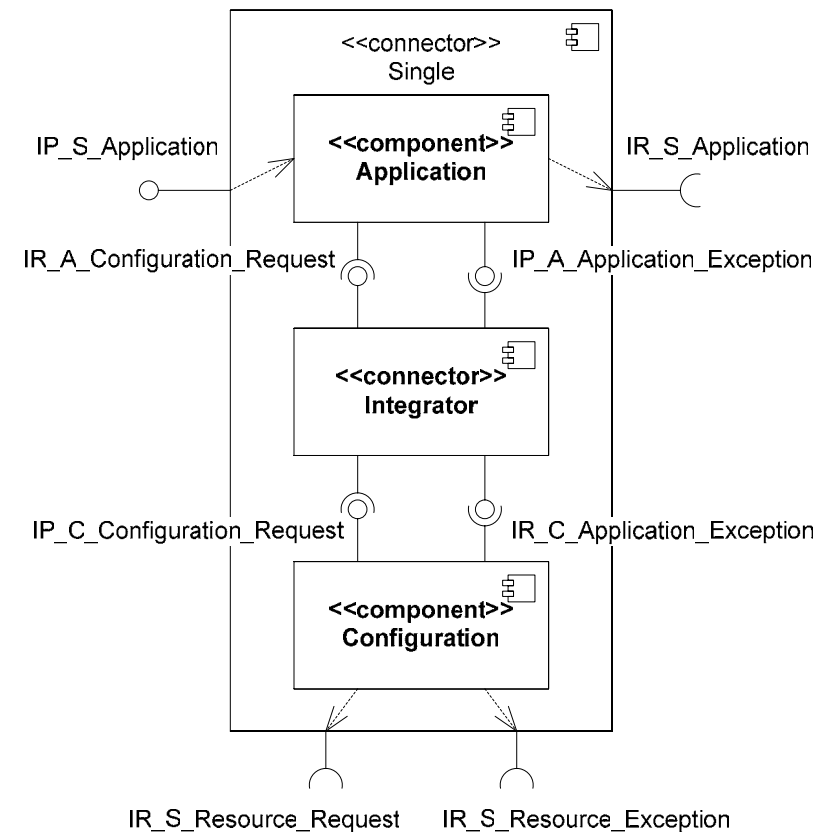
Existing applications of CA actions:

- ◆ it has focused on error handling - application dependent;
- ◆ fault handling are considered in the context of the application;
- ◆ there is no explicit separation of concerns between application and reconfiguration services;

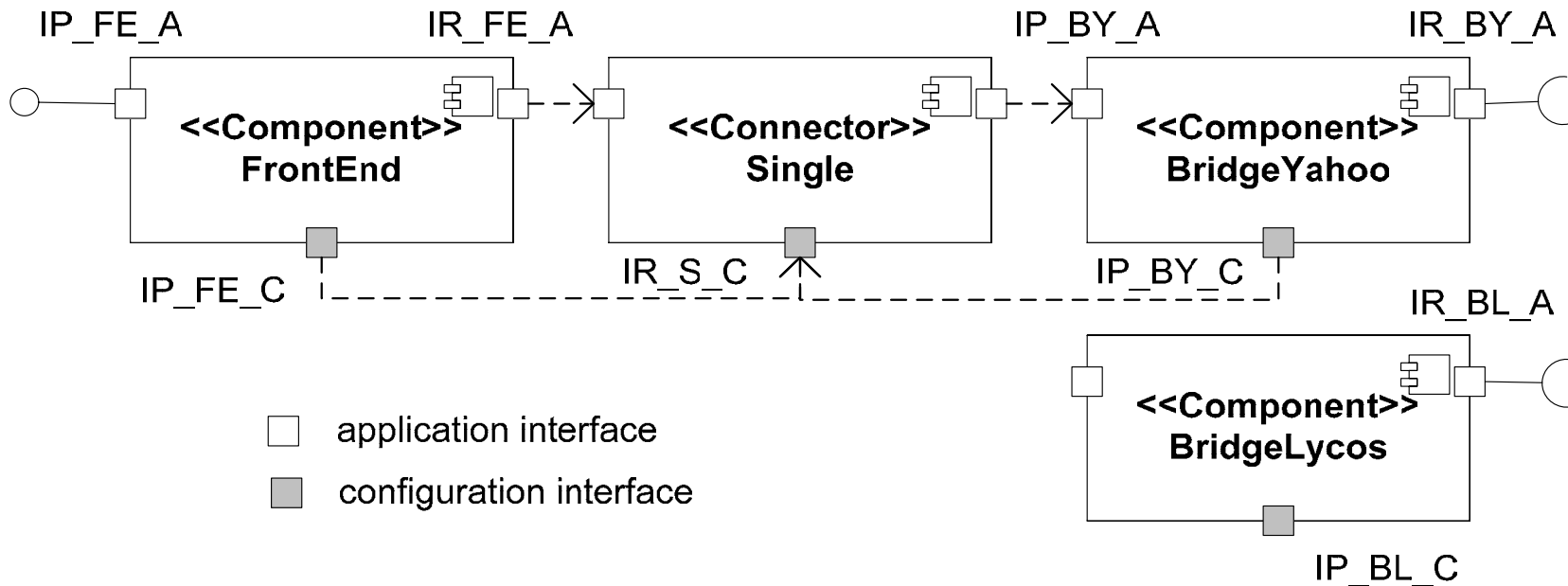
Separation of Concerns

At the level of the architectural element:

- ◆ internal structuring for the purpose of error confinement;
- ◆ more attention to each part, and their interaction;
- ◆ promotes reuse on configuration services since they are similar across architectural elements.

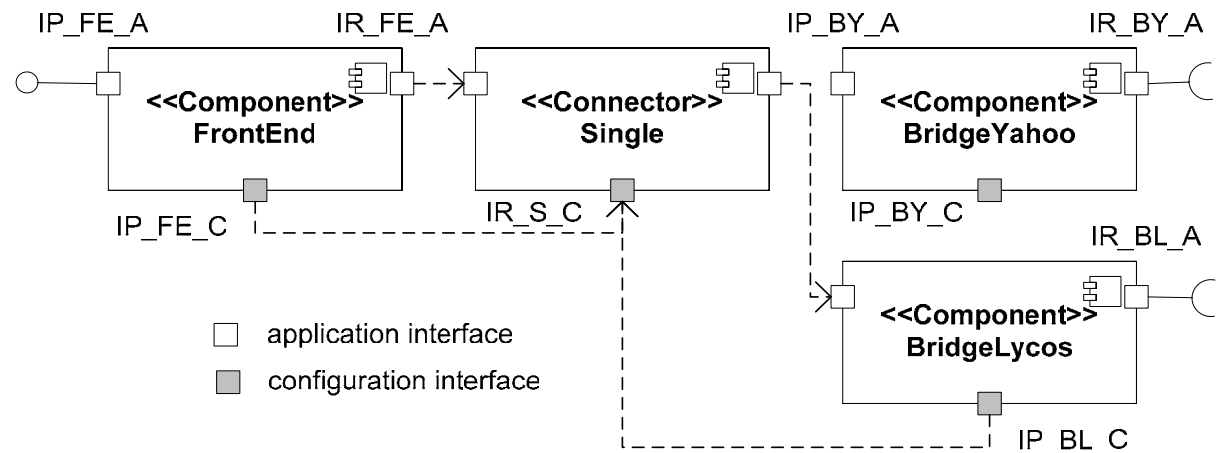
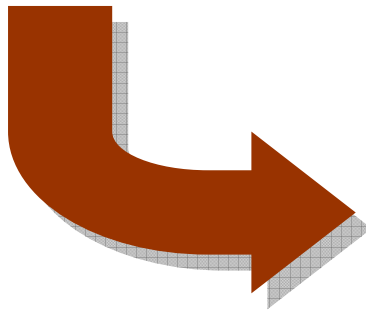
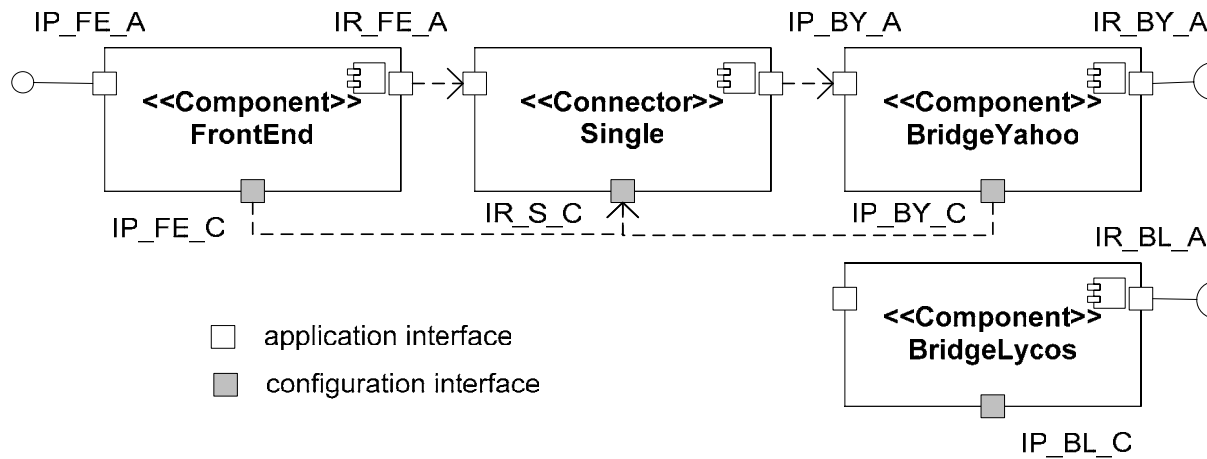


Reliable Stock Quotes

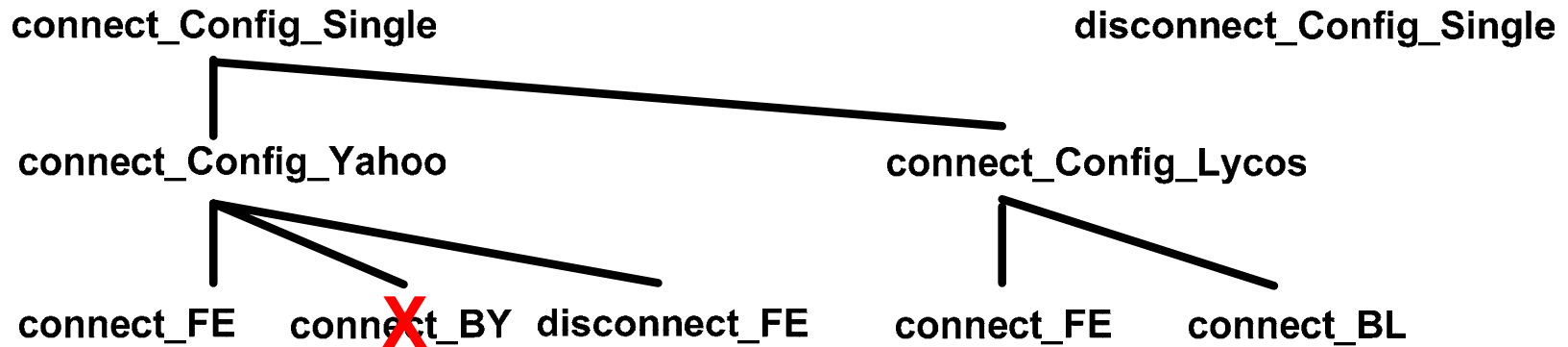
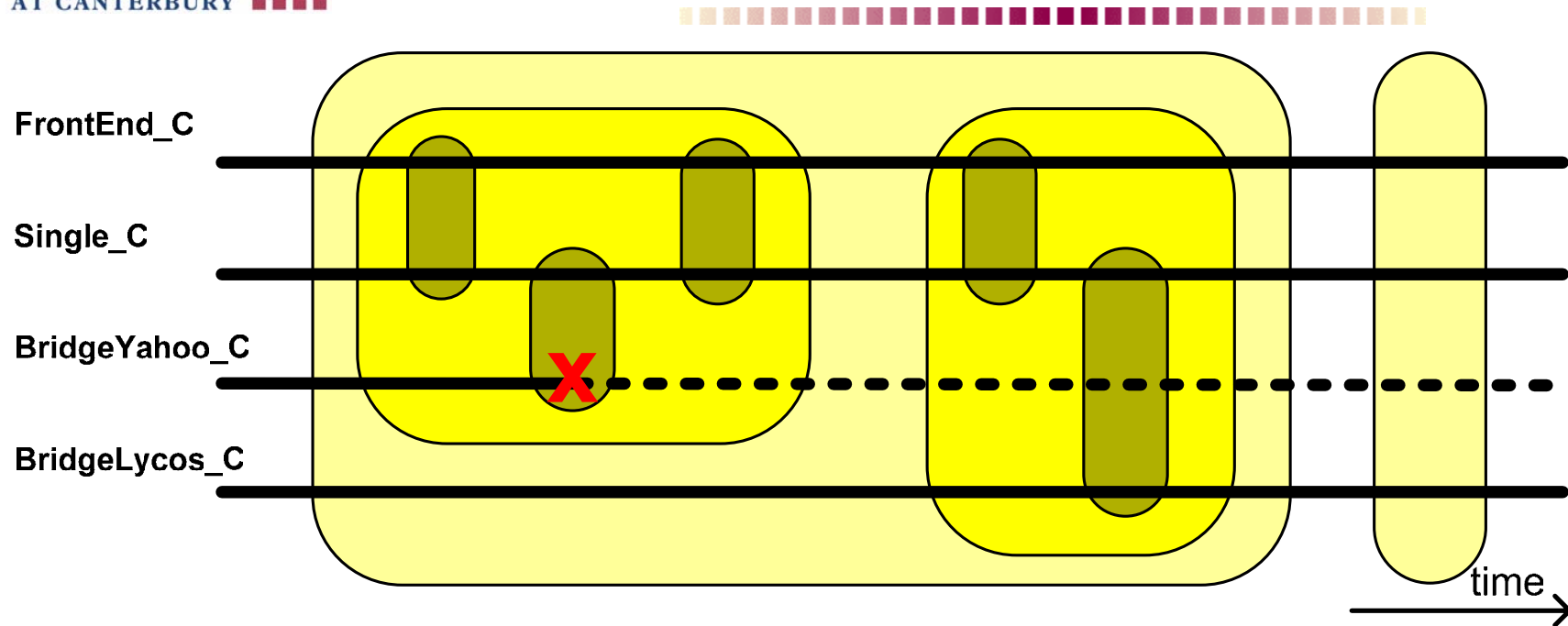


- ◆ Peer-to-peer architectural style;
- ◆ Architectural elements:
 - ◆ stereotyped UML2.0 components;
 - ◆ Provided and required interfaces;

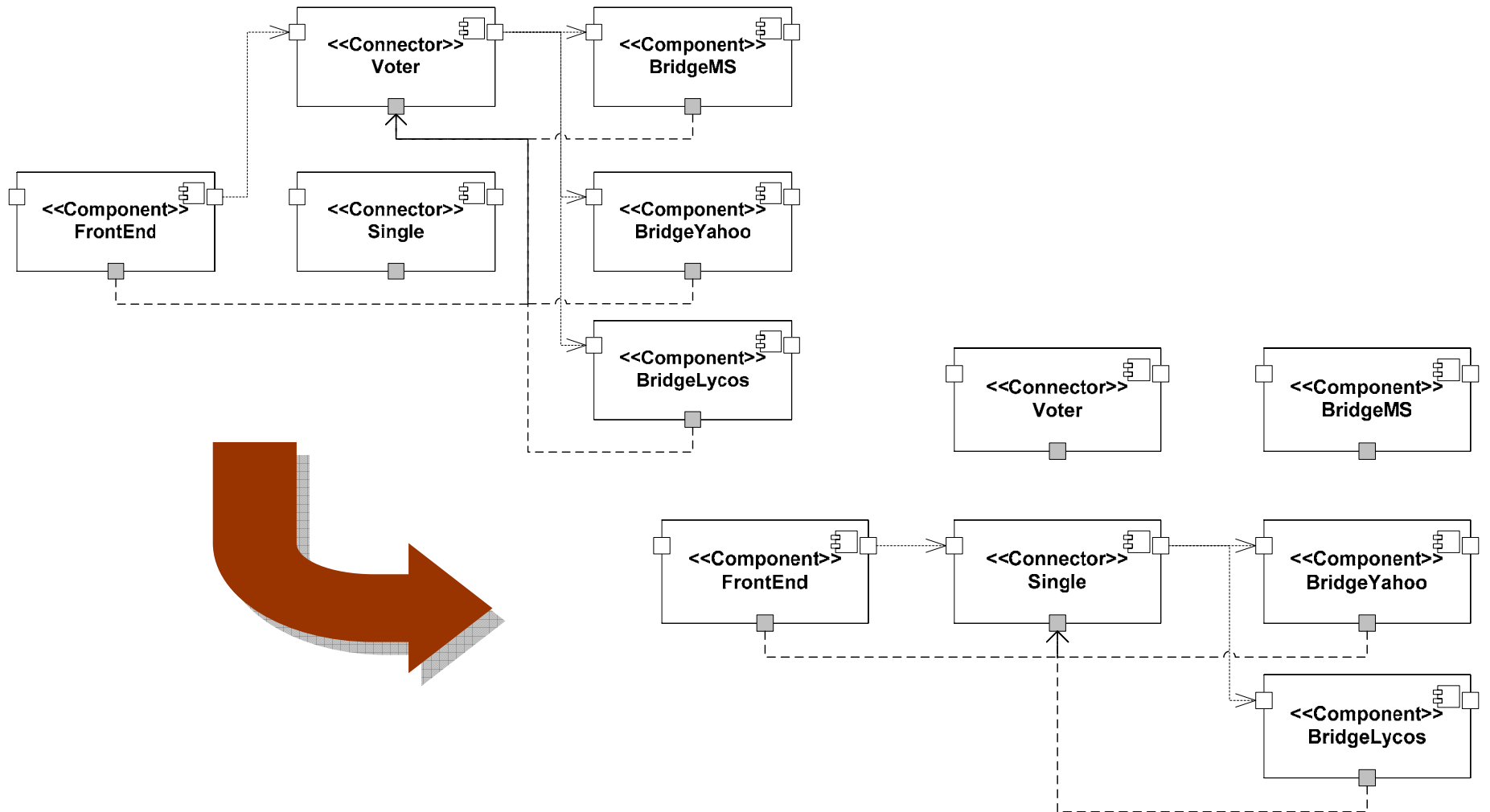
Replacing Components



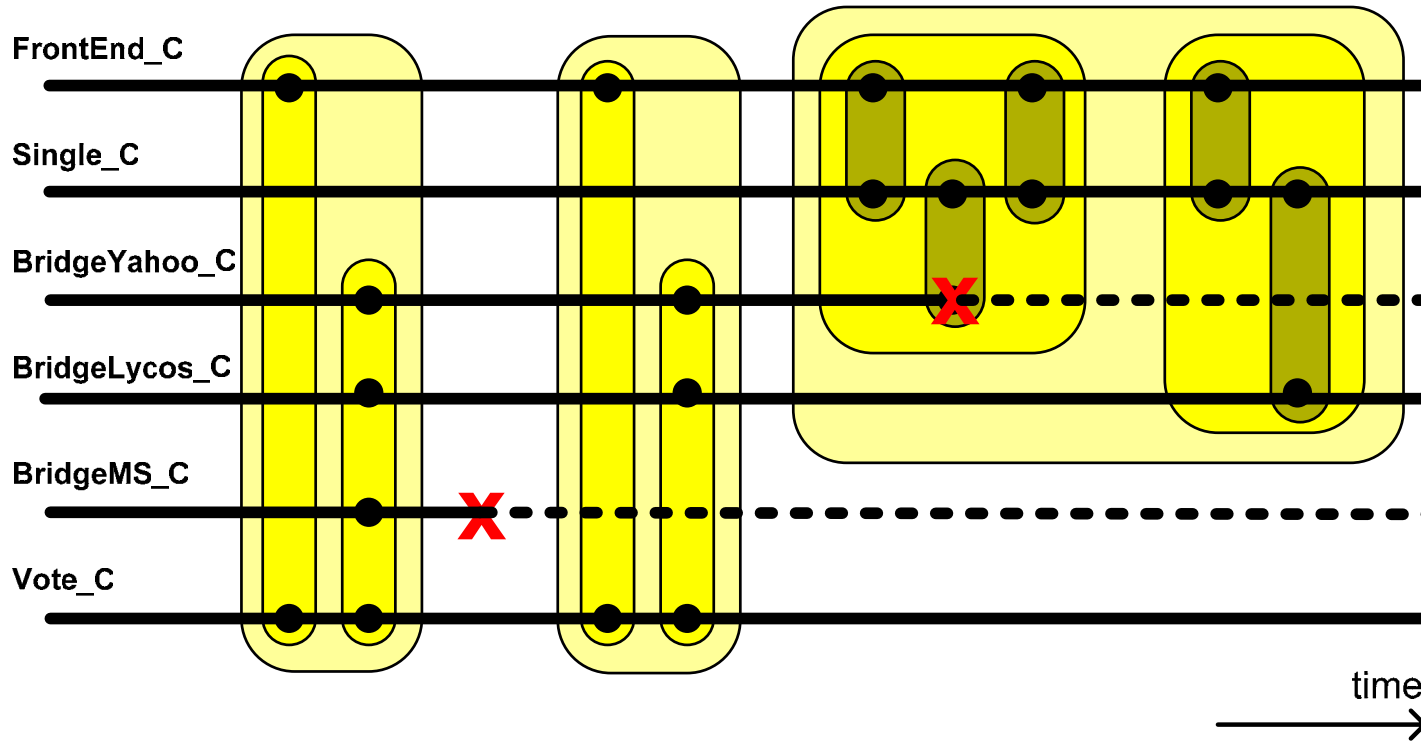
Replacing Components



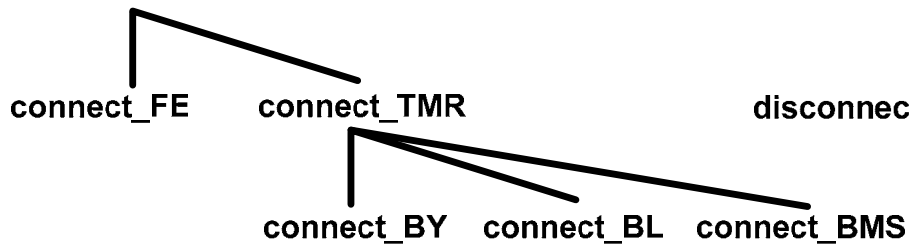
Replacing Connectors



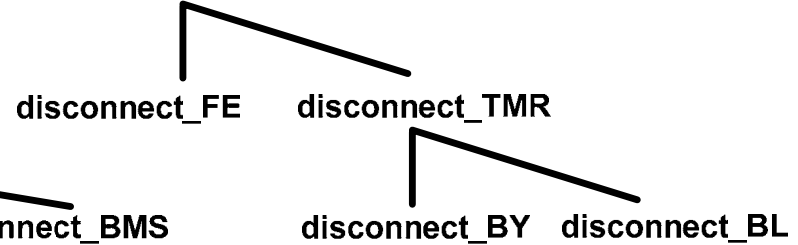
Replacing Connectors



connect_Config_Voter

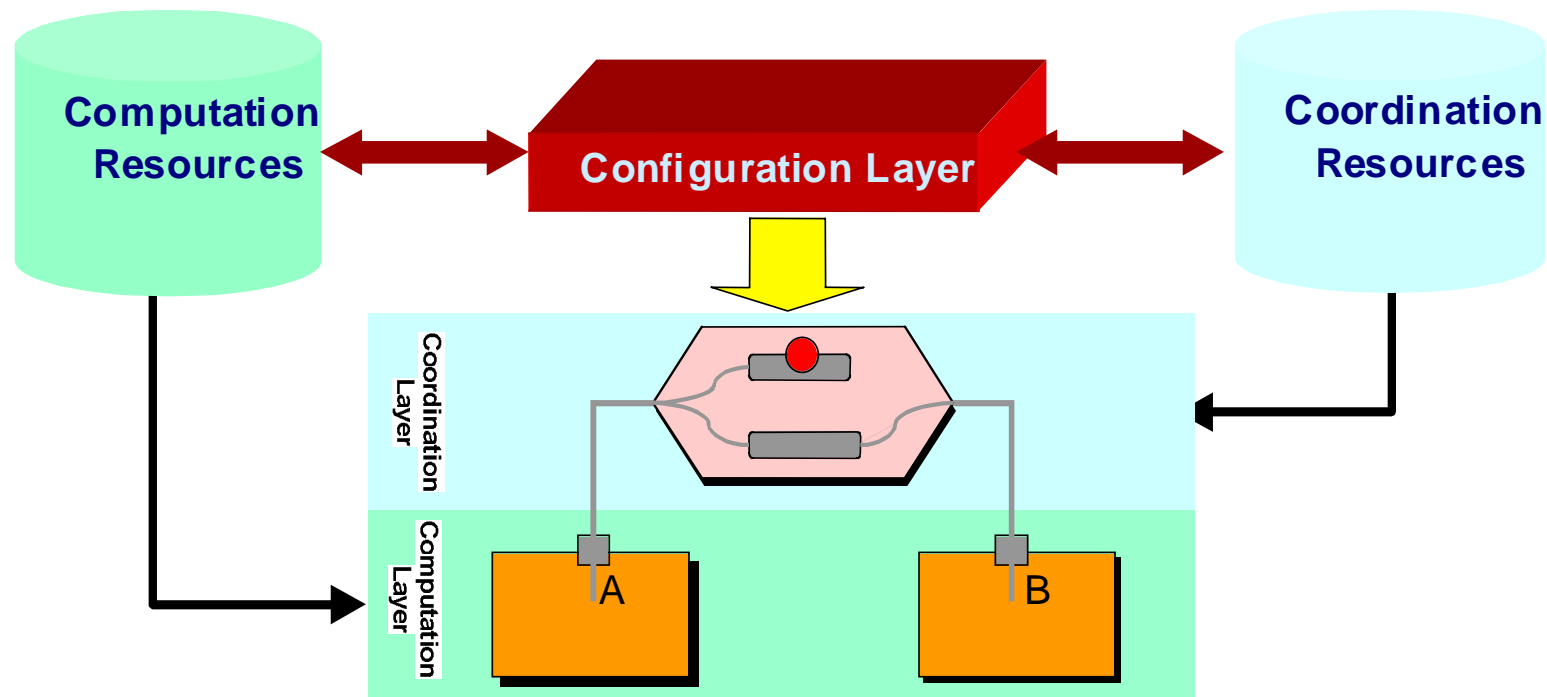


disconnect_Config_Voter



Separation of Concerns

Computation, coordination and configuration (CCC) system architecture [Fiadeiro, Wermelinger, Andrade, etc.]



Conclusions



- ◆ Applying CA actions as a mechanism for supporting dynamic architectural configuration;
- ◆ Separation of concerns between:
 - ◆ error detection and recovery, which is application dependent;
 - ◆ fault handling, which can be incorporated into the middleware;
- ◆ For self-adaptive systems, structural flexibility is obtained by:
 - ◆ small increments in the system configuration that can be undone in case of failure;

- ◆ Fault tolerance at the architectural level
 - ◆ error detection and handling:
 - ◆ application dependent;
 - ◆ idealised Fault Tolerant Architectural Elements (iFTE);
 - ◆ fault handling:
 - ◆ not application dependent;
 - ◆ reconfiguration support by CA action;