

Exploration of Adaptation Space

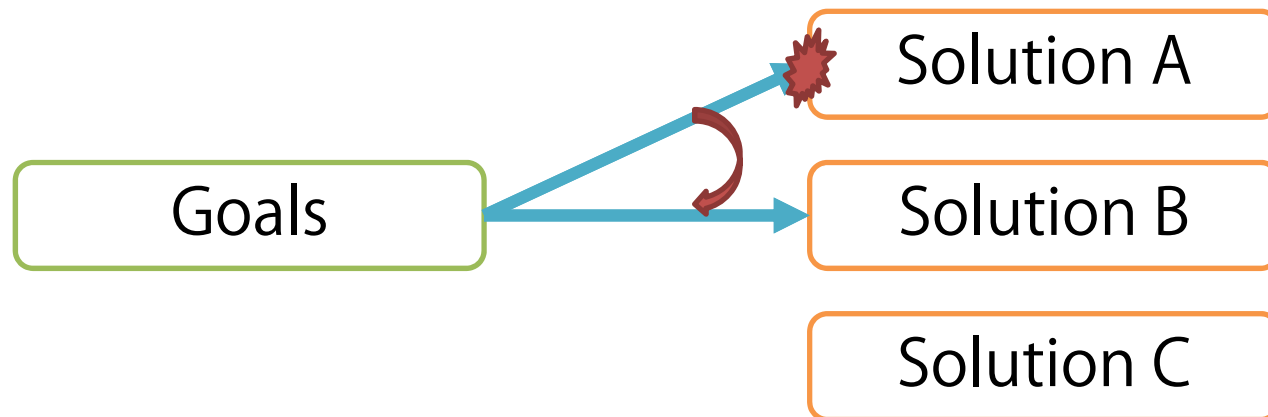
- Linking with Efforts in Service-Oriented Computing

Fuyuki Ishikawa

Associate Professor
Digital Content and Media Sciences Research Division
National Institute of Informatics (NII)

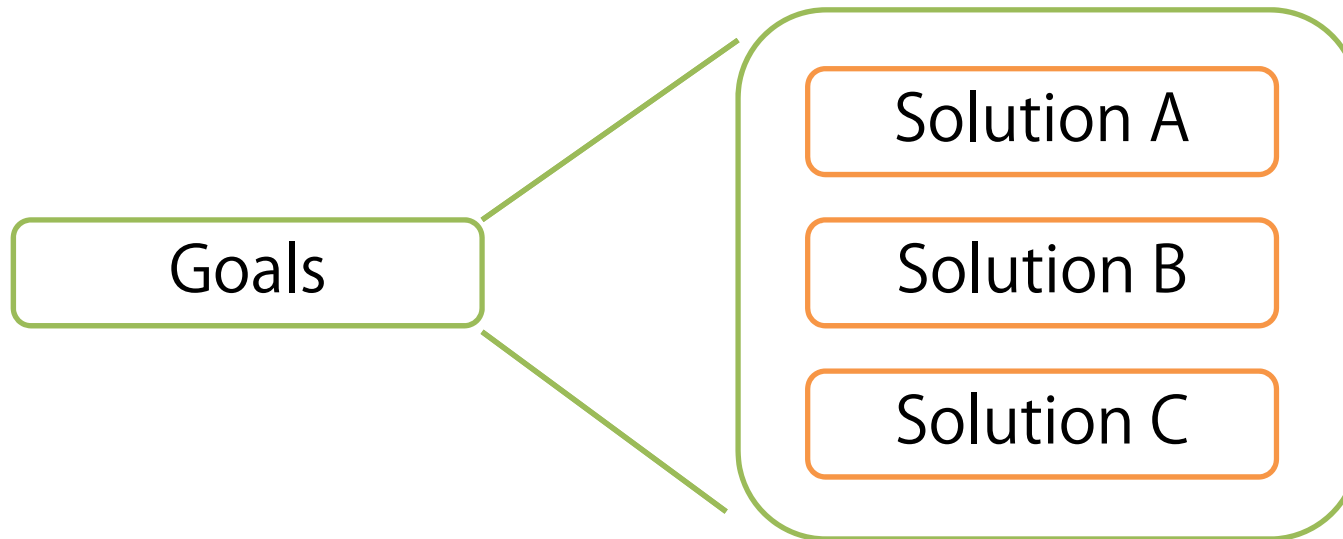
(Generalized) Overview

- Adaptation is typically “switching solutions”
According to changes of the environment, in particular,
changes of availability/effectiveness of the solutions



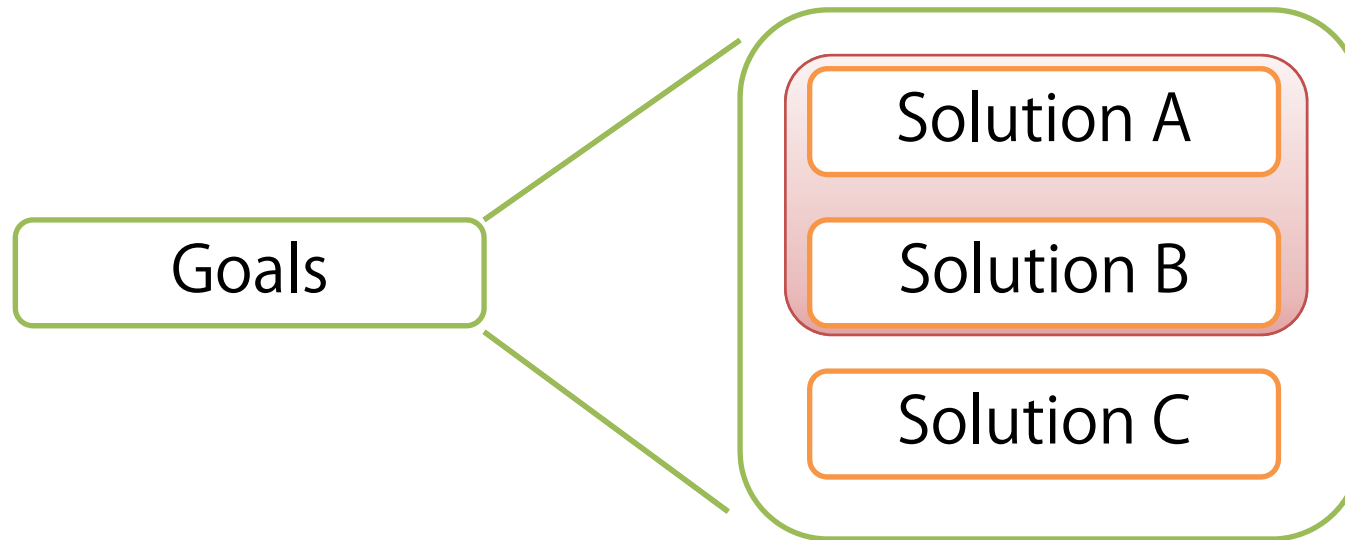
(Generalized) Overview

- *Identification of Solution Space?*
(at the design level, when solutions are reusable)



(Generalized) Overview

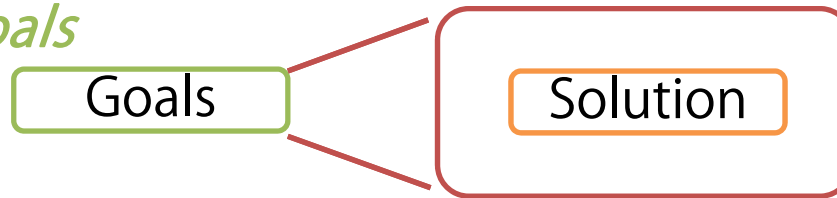
- *Selection of “Attractive” Adaptation Space?
inside the potential solution space
(at the design level, for efficiency)*



(Generalized) Overview

■ *Is adaptability (success rate) always enough?*

(Strong) Goals

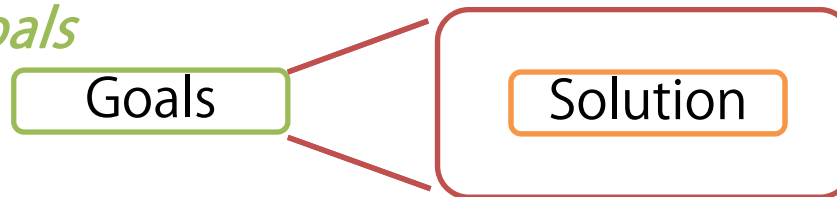


No/Less Adaptability

(Generalized) Overview

- *Is adaptability (success rate) always enough?
Or, should we make a decision with trade-off?*

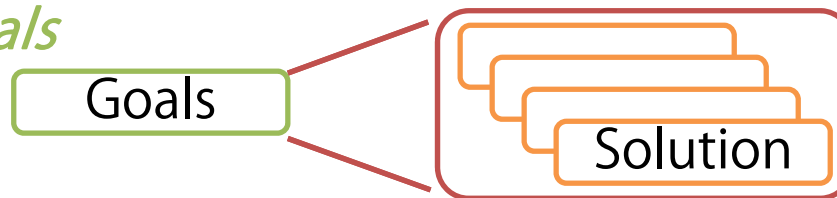
(Strong) Goals



No/Less Adaptability



Weaker Goals



More Adaptability

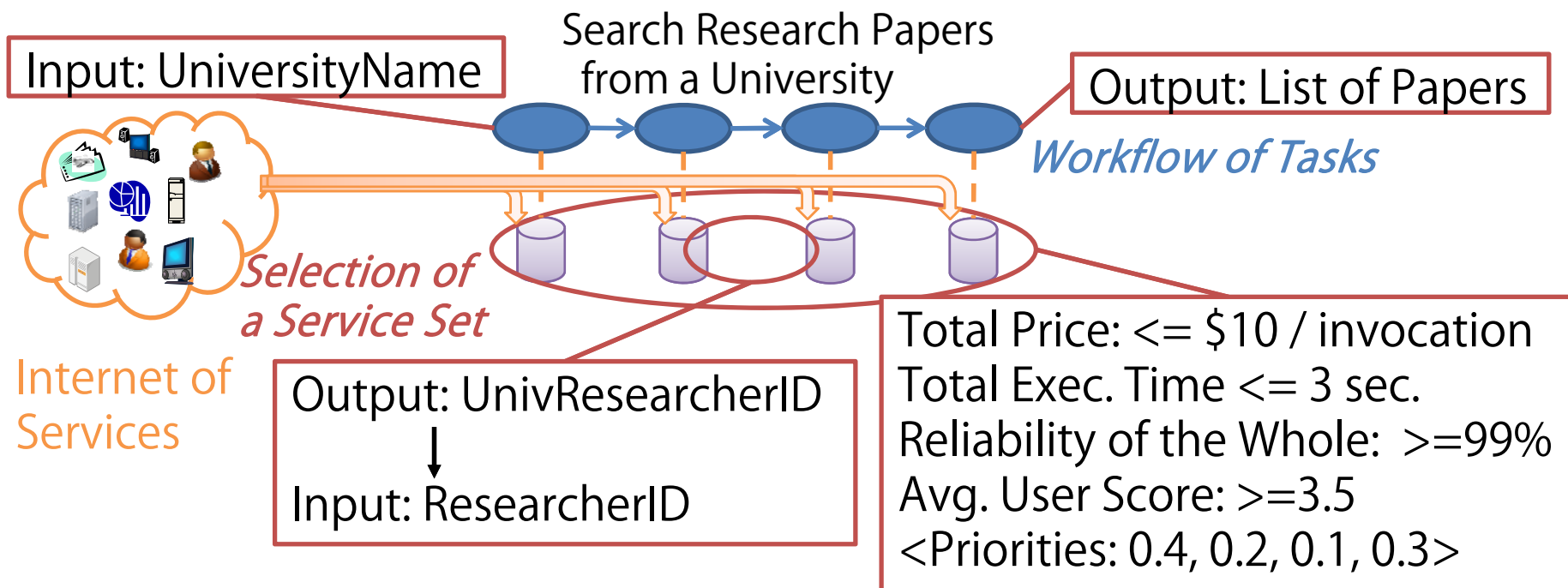
Try to Link...

- With one of our efforts in the area of Service-Oriented Computing
 - One instantiation of self-adaptive systems

*With F. Wagner, B. Kloepper, S. Honiden,
Towards Robust Service Compositions
in the Context of Functionally Diverse Services,
WWW 2012*

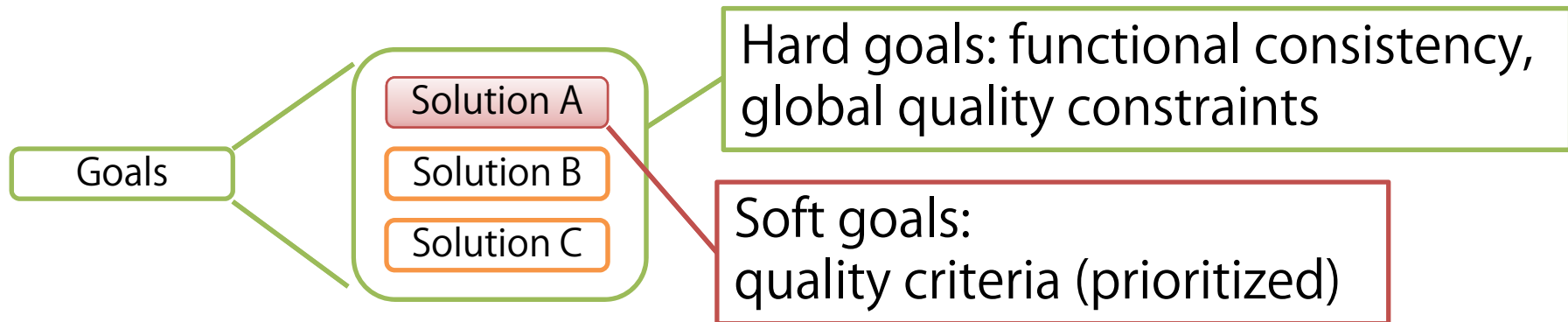
General Service Composition

- Function (input/output/precondition/effect)
 - Goals as the whole, and consistency of the mid-flow
- Quality (various criteria) including success rate
 - Optimize under priorities and global constraints



General Service Composition

- In summary, the general problem has been:
 - May be solved repeatedly with updated information at runtime (even partially during execution)

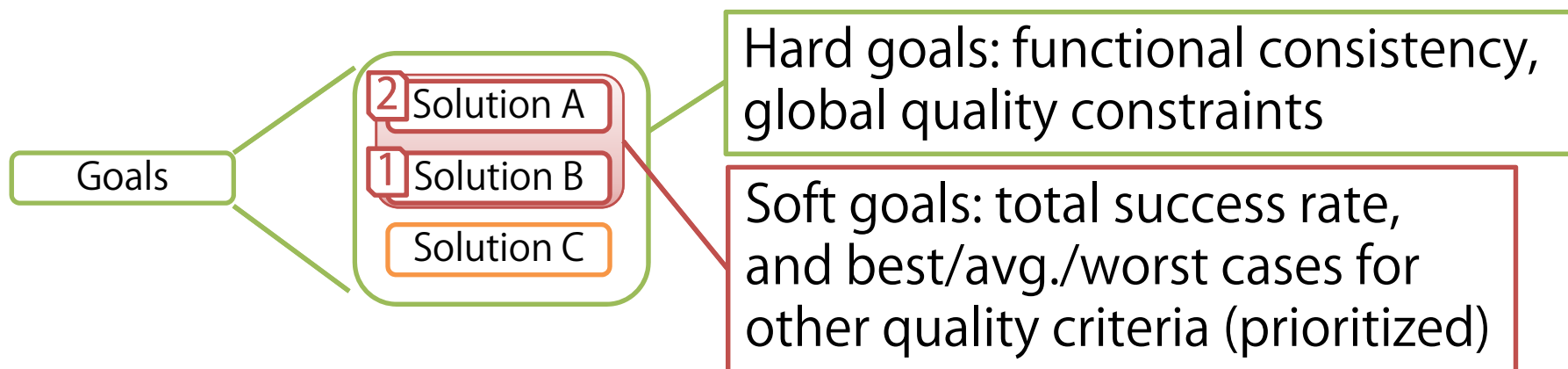


*"Solution" under attention:
service selection for each of the tasks*

Our Work on Adaptive Compositions

Analyze alternative services (i.e., potential solution space) at design/deployment-time

➔ *Derive the “best” part to be used at runtime*



- Avoid overhead and miss of optimality in “greedily deriving one best solution, repeatedly” at runtime
- Naturally accompanies analysis of adaptability

[WWW'12]

Our Work on Adaptive Compositions

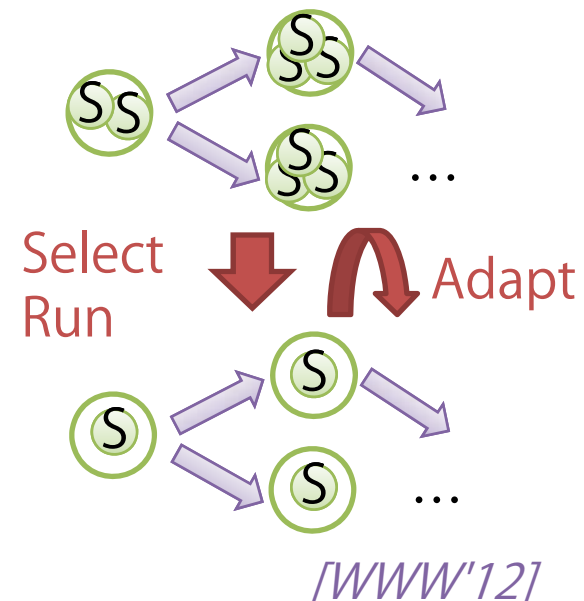
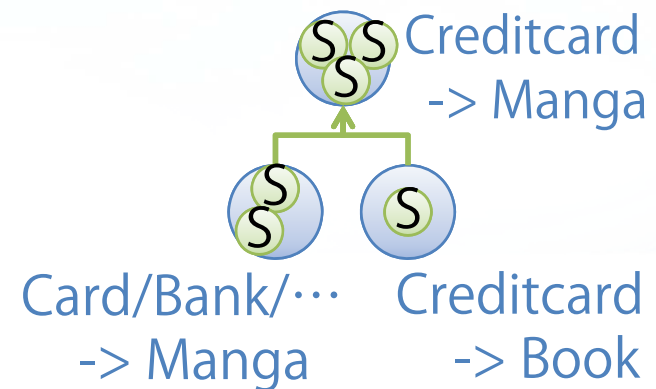
■ Construct “graphs” of service functions

➔ Descendants are alternatives

- Less/weaker input/precond
- More/stronger output/postcond

➔ *used to*

- Analyze adaptability
- Construct a “loose” plan (an adaptation space)
- (Efficiently check matching between connected services)



Our Work on Adaptive Compositions

- Derive “*an adaptation space to be deployed*” (for quick adaptations at runtime)

- In any case, functionally-consistent, and global constraints satisfied

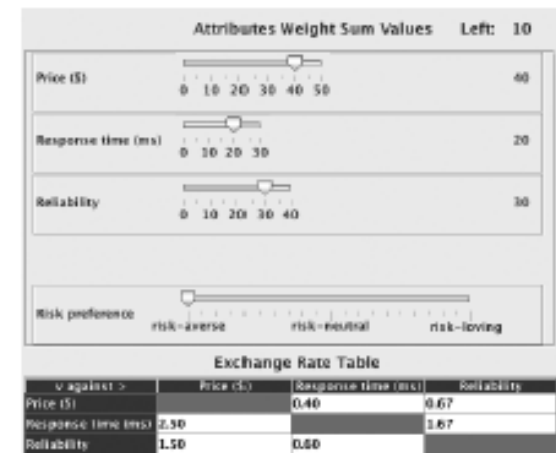
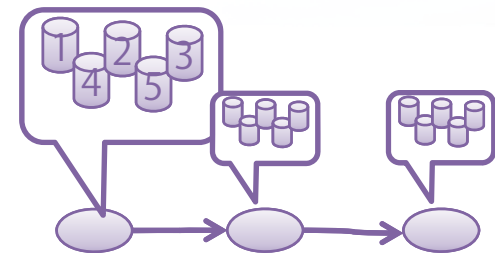
- “(Near-)Optimal” for given priorities

Total success rate

Best/avg./worst cases
for other quality criteria

By a custom, scalable genetic algorithm for this setting

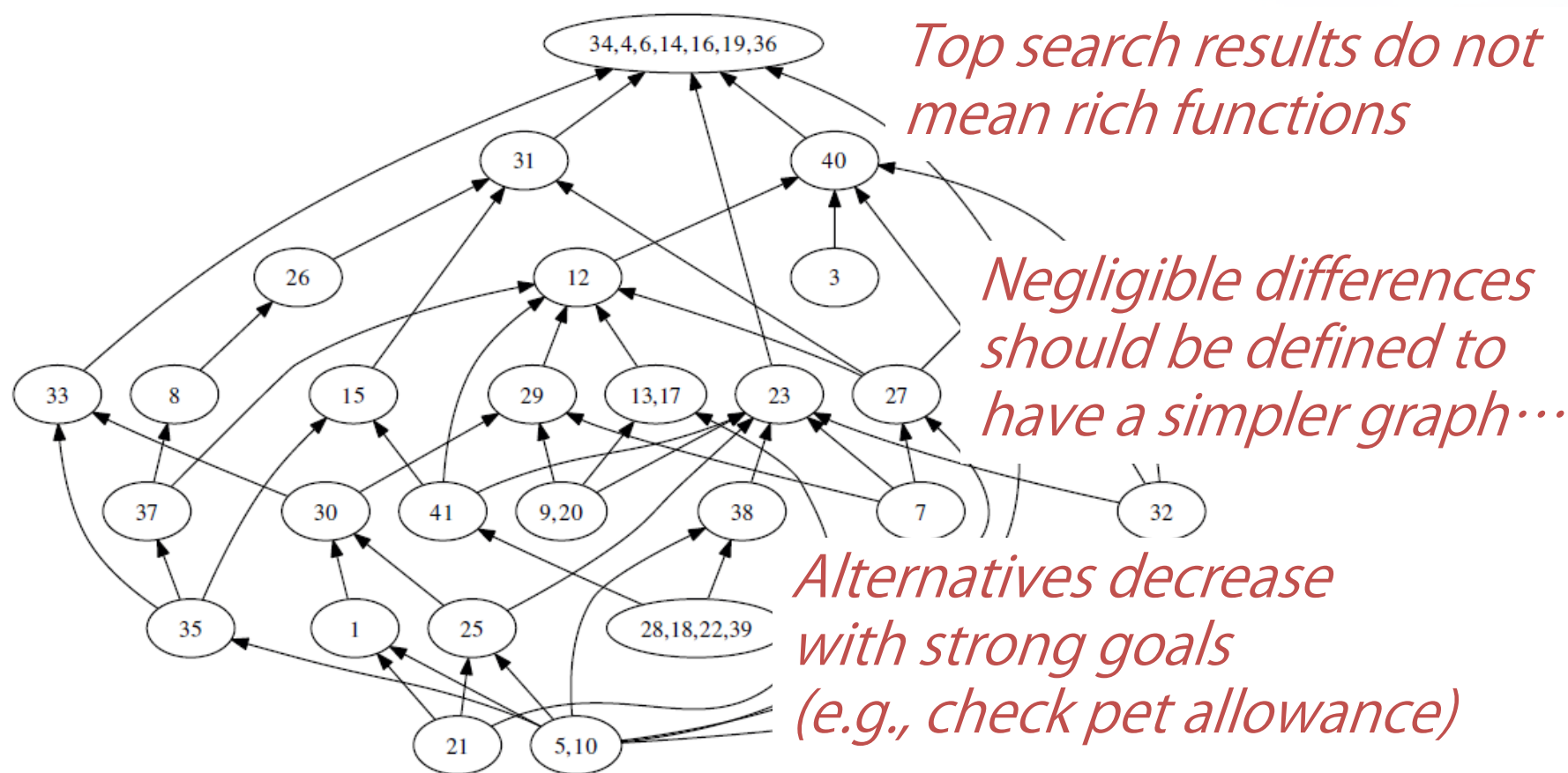
- Outperforms other methods in quality/scalability (details omitted)



[WWW'12]

Appendix: Example

- Hotel search functions (output compatibility)
(extracted from top 100 pages of Google search)

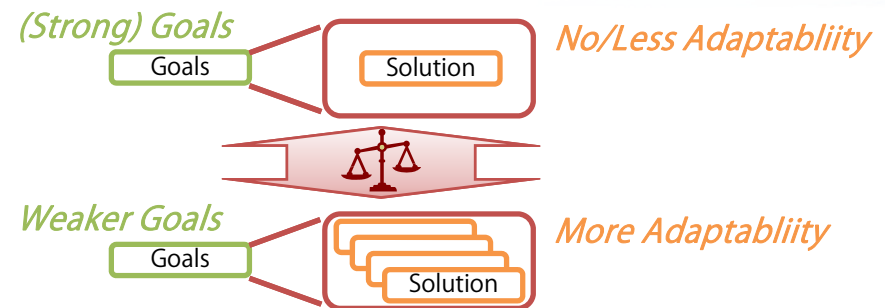


Summary and Directions

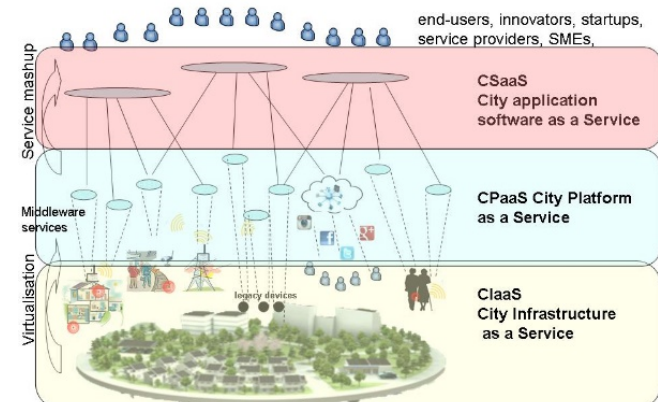
- *Efforts on adaptive service compositions viewed as **exploration of adaptation space***

- Ongoing discussions:

- 1. @runtime*
- 2. Use weaker services (human intervention?)*



- Application case studies:
under FP7 EU-Japan Project
(IoT/Crowd as-a-Service)



<http://clout-project.eu/>

Thank you!

f-ishikawa@nii.ac.jp

<http://research.nii.ac.jp/~f-ishikawa/en/>