### Self-healing systems – What are they?

Tiina Niklander Seminar introduction, 2007 Earlier version: AMICT, Aug 2006

### **Content**

- Overview
- Autonomic Computing
- Elements of Self-Healing
- · Architectural approach
- Examples

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### SELF-MANAGEMENT SELF-CONFIGURING SELF-OPTIMIZING SELF-PROTECTING SELF-PROTECTING SELF-PROTECTING SELF-ORGANIZING Autonomic Computing Initiative by IBM, 2001

### Self-\* (selfware) Self-configuring · Self-governing **Self-healing** · Self-managed **Self-optimising** · Self-controlling **Self-protecting** Self-repairing Self-aware · Self-organising **Self-monitor** · Self-evolving Self-adjust · Self-reconfiguration • Self-maintenance · Self-adaptive 16.1.2007

### **Eight Goals for a System**

1. System must know itself

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- 2. System must be able to reconfigure itseld within its operational environment
- 3. System must pre-emptively optimise itself
- 4. System must detect and respond to its own faults as they develop
- 5. System must detect and respond to intrusions and attacks
- 6. System must know its context of use
- 7. System must live in an open world
- 8. System must actively shrink the gap between user/business goals and IT solutions

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### **Autonomic Computing** · Basic model: closed control loops model **Based on Process** Controller **Control Theory** Controller continuously measuremen adjustment compares the actual and expected Controlled behavior and makes object needed adjustments SEE: Any control-theory books

# Autonomic Control Loop Decide Use uncertain reasoning Policies, rules, ... Analyse Act Collate, combine, Find trends, correlations Collect From system elements, Users, environment, agents, ...

### Fault model Fault duration Fault model Fault wanifestation Fault source Granularity Fault profile expectations System response Fault Detection Degradation Fault response Fault recovery Time constants Assurance Philip Koopman: Elements of the Self-Healing System Problem Space. In Proceedings of ICSE WADS 03.

### Fault models

- Each aspects describes a characteristic of the fault.
  - Duration: Is the fault permanent?
  - Manifestation: What does the fault do to the system?
  - Source: Where does the fault come from?
  - Granularity: Is the fault global or local?
  - Occurrence expectation: How often will the fault occur?

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### System Response

- Each aspect describes a characteristic of reacting to faults.
  - Detection: How does a system detect faults?
  - Degradation: Will the system tolerate running in a degraded state?
  - Response: What does a system do when the fault occurs?
  - Recovery: Once a fault occurs, can the system return to a healthy state?
  - Time: How much time does the the system have to respond to a fault?
  - Assurance: What assurances does a system have to maintain while handling a fault?

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### **Elements of Self-Healing 2/2**

System completeness	Architectural completeness
	Designer Knowledge
	System self-knowledge
	System evolution
Design context	Abstraction level
	Component homogeneity
	Behavioral predetermination
	User involvement in healing
	System linearity
	System scope

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### **System Completeness**

- Each aspect describes how system implementation affects self-healing.
  - Architecture completeness: How does the system deal with incomplete and unknown parts?
  - Designer knowledge: How do developers deal with unavoidable abstractions?
  - System self-knowledge: What does the system need to know about its components perform self-healing?
  - System evolution: How does the system cope with changing components and environments?

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### **Design Context**

- Each aspect describes how system design affects self-healing.
  - Abstraction level: What abstraction level performs self-healing.
  - Component homogeneity: Are the system's distributed components homogeneous?
  - Behavioral predetermination: Is the system non-deterministic?
  - User involvement: Does a user do some of the healing?
  - System linearity: Is the system constructed out of composable components?
  - System scope: Does the size of the system affect self-healing possibilities?

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### Alternative taxonomy

- · Maintenance of health
  - Redundancy, probing, ADL, component relation and regularities, diversity, log-analysis
- · Detection of failure, discovery of non-self
  - Missing, monitoring model, notification of aliens
- · System recovery back to healthy state
  - Redundancy, repair strategies, repair plan, selfassembly, recovery-oriented computing, replication, gauges, event-based action,

Ghosh, D., Sharman, R., Rao H.R., and Upadhyaya: Self-healing – survey and synthesis. Decision Support Systems 42 (2007) 2164-2185 – available online www.sciencedirect.com

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### Size of the self-healing unit?

- Component
  - Focus on connectors and component discovery
- Service
  - Service interfaces, Service discovery, restart
- Node
  - Network and interface failures, change to new connection

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### Architectural approach

- The healing or recovery part often requires reconfiguration and adaptation
- They change the architecture
  - Locate and use alternative component
  - Restart (or rejuvenation or resurrection) the failed component
- Self-healing can be build on reflective middleware

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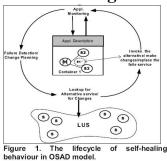
### **Experiments**

- OSAD model (On-demand Service Assembly and Delivery)
- MARKS Middleware Adaptability for Resource discovery, Knowledge usability and Self-healing
- PAC Autonomic Computing in Personal Computing Environment
- Using self-healing components and connectors

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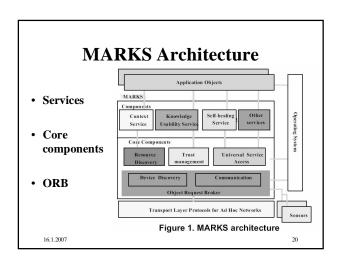
### Life-cycle of Self-Healing

- OSAD On-demand Service Assembly and Delivery
- Prototype in JINI environment
- Looking for alternatives only by name



Grishikashvili, E.; Pereira, R.; Taleb-Bendiab, A.; Performance Evaluation for Self-Healing Distribute Services Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2005. Proceedings. 11th International Conference on Volume 2: 20:22, July 2005 Pages (5):133.

## MARKS • Middleware Adaptability for Resource Discovery, Knowledge Usability and Self-healing • Marks is targeted at embedded and pervasive, small mobile handheld devices. • New Services: Context, Knowledge Usability and Self-Healing • Prototype: Dell Axim 30 pocket PC & .NET Sharmin, M; Ahmed, S.; Ahamed, S.; MARKS (Middleware Adaptability for Resource Discovery, Knowledge Usability and Self-healing) for Mobile Devices of Pervasive Computing Environments

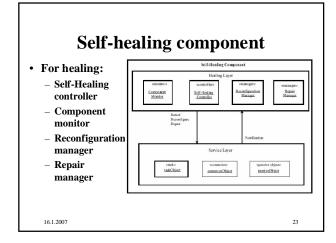


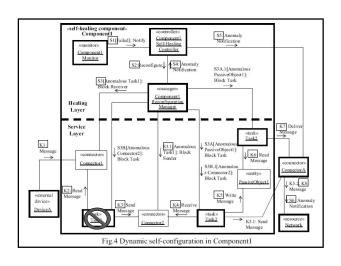
### **Self-healing in MARKS**

- Healing manager (of the network) to handle all fault types
  - To isolate faulty device (Fault containment)
  - Select surrogate device or share load among working members
- Resource manager used as repository of information for backup purposes
- Self-healing unit (on each device)
  - One process named rate of change of status
  - For monitoring the device and announcing the conditions

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# Self-healing components and connectors • Healing layer - Monitoring and reconfiguration decisions • Service layer - Normal functionality - Report all events to healing layer Shin, M.E.; Jung Hoon An; Self-Reconfiguration in Self-Healing Systems Engineering of Autonomic and Autonomous Systems, 2006. EASe 2006. Proceedings of the Third IEEE International Workshop on 27-30 March 2006 Page(s):89 - 98





### **Reconfiguration decision**

- Anomaly detection:
  - Compare observed and expected behavior
- Isolate the 'faulty' object
- Repair or replace the faulty object (and return back to normal operation)

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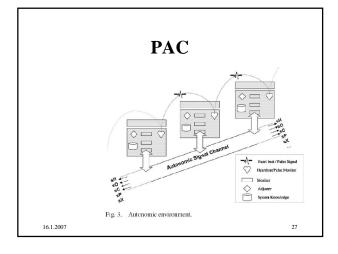
### PAC – Personal Autonomic Computing

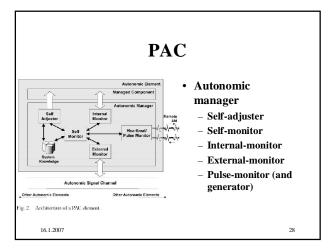
- Goal: collaboration among personal systems to take a shared responsibility for self-awareness and environment awareness
- Proof of concept: self-healing tool utilizing pulse monitor (heart beat)

Sterritt, R.; Bantz, D.F.;

Personal autonomic computing reflex reactions and self-healing
Systems, Man and Cybernetics, Part C, IEEE Transactions on
Volume 36, Issue 3, May 2006 Page(s):304 - 314

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### **Conclusions**

- Self-healing has three roots:
  - Autonomic and self-management world
  - Distributed systems world (especially middleware)
  - Dependable and fault-tolerance world
- The failure recognition and repair decisions might be faster if autonomic
- However: effects of incorrect decisions can be large (and correct them time consuming)

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### References

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### **Additional material**

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- Marija Rakic, Nenad Medvidovic Increasing the Confidence in Off-the-Shelf Components: A Software Connector-Based Approach
  Proceedings of SSR '01 on 2001 Symposium on Software
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  Proceedings of the 25th International Symposium on Fault-Tolerant Computing (FTCS-25), Pasadena, CA, pp. June 1995, pp. 381-390
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  George Candea, James Cutler, Armando Fox, Rushabh Doshi, Priyank Garg, Rakesh Gowda Reducing Recovery Time in a Small Recursively Restartable System Appears in Proceedings of the International Conference on Dependable Systems and Networks (DSN-2002), June 2002
- Aaron B. Brown, David A. Patterson Rewind, Repair, Replay: Three R's to Dependability To appear in 10th ACM SIGOPS European Workshop, Saint-Emilion, France, September 2002
- Sheng Liang, Gilad Bracha Dynamic Class Loading in the Java(TM) Virtual Machine Conference on Object-oriented programming, systems, languages, and applications (OOPSLA'98)

### **Schedule (conference simulation)**

- 1. period: Writing the paper
  - 2. meeting: List of references, refinement of the topic
  - 3. meeting: Table of content
  - 4. meeting: draft (to show to Tiina)
  - 5. meeting: Paper ready for review
  - 6. meeting: Review feedback (from two members)
  - Paper ready and submitted before second period
- 2. period: Presentations

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### **Seminar topics for Spring 2007**

- Faults / Recovery / Autonomic computing
- Self-adaptive services
- Configuration-level adaptation
- **Self-healing architectures** 
  - Agent-based
  - Components
  - Middleware
- Performance issues
  - Self-optimisation etc.

### Seminar topics for Spring 2007

- **Detection and monitoring**
- Instrumentation
- Diagnosis (intelligent systems area)
- Repair
  - Dynamic updates
  - Hot-swap & reconfiguration (software /hardware)
  - Remote healing
- Network related
  - Survivable networks
- Sensor networks
- · Software analysis / design for healing