Adaptive Software for a Changing World

Assessing Robustness Properties in Dynamic Discovery of Ad Hoc Network Services

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Briefing for Sun Microsystems
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Assessing Robustness Properties in Dynamic Discovery of Ad Hoc Network Services

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Project Objectives, Motivation, and Goals

Modeling & Analysis
- Architecture-based approach
- Generic UML structural model
- Specific models instantiated with Architecture Description Language

Previous Work
- Verifying our approach - using Jini as an example

Overview of On-Going Work
- How do different service discovery architectures respond to node and link failures?
- How can these responses be improved?

Plans for Future Work
Dynamic discovery protocols...

enable network elements (including software clients and services, and devices):
  (1) to discover each other without prior arrangement,
  (2) to express opportunities for collaboration,
  (3) to compose themselves into larger collections that cooperate to meet an application need, and
  (4) to detect and adapt to changes in network topology.

NIST/ITL role in supporting industry ...

• In the future, all software systems will be distributed systems written to operate over a network, where conditions vary.
• Dynamic discovery protocols provide a foundation upon which such distributed systems will be constructed.
• Understanding the current (first) generation of discovery protocols is essential to enable industry to improve designs for the second and subsequent generations.
• Our project applies architecture-based analysis, languages, and tools to help industry improve designs and specifications for service discovery protocols and Architectural Description Languages (ADLs) and tools.
DoD Programs Related to this Project

- Fault Tolerant Networks – DARPA Program

- OpenWings – Joint Motorola-Sun-U.S. Army Program (key enabler of Joint Vision 2020)
  http://www.openwings.org/index.htm

- Organically Assured and Survivable Information Systems (OASIS) – DARPA Program

- Dynamic Assembly for System Adaptability, Dependability, and Assurance (DASADA) - DARPA Program

- Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) and High Confidence, Adaptable Software (SW) Research Program of the University Research Initiative (URI) – Office of Naval Research
  http://www.onr.navy.mil/sci_tech/special/cipswuri/
Selected Current (First) Generation Protocols for Dynamic Service Discovery

Universal
Plug and Play

JINI
HAVi
Bluetooth

The Salutation Consortium™
Our Goal

To provide metrics and approaches to compare and contrast emerging dynamic discovery protocols, to better understand their critical functions, to identify weaknesses, and to strengthen the robustness, quality and correctness of designs for future protocols.

Our Overall Technical Approach

- Build a generic, domain model (UML) providing consistent terminology encompassing a range of service discovery protocols.
- Build executable models of service discovery protocols from extant specifications, and analyze them under conditions of dynamic change.
- Build measurement infrastructure and measure implementations of dynamic service protocols for scalability.
- Build simulation models of service protocols and assess the performance of such models in the face of dynamic change.
- Design, model, and evaluate protocol mechanisms that enable discovery protocols to self-adapt in the face of dynamic change (this part of the project is funded by the DARPA Fault Tolerant Networks program).
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Technical Approach Specific to Architectural Modeling & Analysis

- **Model** Discovery Protocol specifications using Architectural Description Languages (ADLs) and associated tools.
- **Analyze** Discovery Protocol models to assess consistency, correctness, and completeness under conditions of dynamic change.
- **Compare and contrast** our models with regard to function, structure, behavior, performance, complexity, and scalability under conditions of dynamic change.
Foundation for Comparisons: A Generic Structural Model (UML) for Service-Discovery Domain
Architectural Description Languages & Tools….

- **Represent essential complexity** of service discovery protocols with effective abstractions
  - *Rapide*, public-domain ADL and toolset developed at Stanford University for DARPA, provides ability to execute architecture specifications, producing Partially Ordered Sets of Events (POSETs) for analysis.

- **Provide a framework and context**
  - to **compare and contrast** dynamic service discovery architectures
  - to **define metrics** that yield qualitative and quantitative measures of dynamic component-based software
  - to **model alternate approaches** to specific functions or mechanisms where permitted by a specification or where a specification appears ambiguous
  - to help **pinpoint** where **inconsistencies and ambiguities** may exist within software implementing specifications & to understand how such issues arise

- **Provide our work to ADL purveyors and researchers** for use in improving future languages and tools
Architecture-based Approach to Modeling and Analysis
(using Rapide, an Architecture Description Language and Tools
Developed for DARPA by Stanford)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NodeFail</td>
<td>SM4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>LinkFail</td>
<td>SCM1 SM4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>GroupJoin</td>
<td>SM4 GROUP1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>FindService</td>
<td>SU8 5 12 S XYZ ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>AddService</td>
<td>SM4 SCM3 T ATT API GUI 20 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**3.3 DIRECTED DISCOVERY CLIENT INTERFACE**

This is used by all JINI entities in directed discovery mode. It is part of the SCM_Discovery module. Sends Unicast messages to SCMs on list of SCMS to be discovered until all SCMS are found. Receives updates from SCM DB of discovered SCMs and removes SCMs accordingly.

Note: Failure and recovery behavior are not yet defined and need review.

**TYPE** Directed_Discovery_Client
(SourceID : IP_Address; InSCMsToDiscover : SCMList; StartOption : DD_Code; InRequestInterval : TimeUnit; InMaxNumTries : integer; InPV : ProtocolVersion)

IS INTERFACE

SERVICE DDC_SEND_DIR : DIRECTED_2_STEP_PROTOCOL;
SERVICE DISC_MODES : dual SCM_DISCOVERY_MODES;
SERVICE DD_SCM_Update : DD_SCM_Update;
SERVICE SERVICE_Update : SCM_Update;
SERVICE DB_Update : dual DB_Update;
SERVICE NODE_FAILURES : NODE_FAILURES; -- events for failure and recovery.

ACTION
IN Send_Requests();
BeginDirectedDiscovery();

BEHAVIOR
action animation_Iam (name: string);
MySourceID : VAR IP_Address;
PV : VAR ProtocolVersion;

---

**Specification Model**

**Runnable POSETs**

**Analyse Correctness, Performance, & Complexity**

**For All (SM, SD, SCM):**
(SM, SD) isElementOf SCM registered-services
implies SCM isElementOf SM discovered-SCMs

**For All (SM, SD, SCM):**
SCM isElementOf SM discovered-SCMs &
(SM, SD) isElementOf SM registered-services
implies (SM, SD) isElementOf SCM registered-services

**For All (SM, SD, SCM):**
SCM isElementOf SM discovered-SCMs &
(NOT SCM isElementOf SM persistent-list)
implies intersection (SM GroupsToJoin, SCM GroupsMemberOf)

**For All (SM, SD, SCM, SU, NR):**
(SU, NR) isElementOf SCM requested-notifications &
(SM, SD) isElementOf SCM registered-services &
Matches(SM, SD), (SU, NR)
implies (SM, SD) isElementOf SU matched-services
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- Plans for Future Work
Analysis of Jini Using Architecture-Based Approach

- **Architecture** depicts network topological entities, Jini entities and major functions, and key behavior
- **Consistency conditions** posit state relationships a protocol should strive to maintain among functional entities
- **Scenarios** trigger possible sequences of events
Sample Network Topology Applicable to Jini Entities
Layered View of Prototype JINI Architecture in Rapide
Derived from SEI Architectural Layers Approach

Network Topological Entities
- Network Node
  - Communication Links
    - SCM Multicaster
    - SM Multicaster
  - Unicaster

JINI Entities
- Service Manager
- Service Cache Manager
- Service User

Entity Major Functions
- Service Repository
- SCM Discovery
- SCM Beacon & Response
- SCM Matching Cache
- Notification Repository

Functional Subcomponents
- Directed Discovery
  - Client (s,ra)
  - Callback (ra)
- Aggressive Discovery
- Lazy Discovery
- Directed Discovery

Legend
- Type of
  - Part of
- SCM Multicaster
- SM Multicaster
- Unicaster
- Executive
- Announcement Responder (l,ra)
- Announcer (s)
- SCM API Server (sa)
- Multicast Request Server (l,sa)
- SCM Database
- Multicast Request Client (s)
Representing Jini Discovery in Terms of Our Model

- In Multicast Mode, an SU, SM, or SCM will try to discover SCMs that are members of the same group as the discovering entity.
  
  And an SU, SM, or SCM may dynamically join or leave groups

- In Directed Mode, an SU, SM, or SCM will try to discover SCMs that are on a persistent list of SCMs to be discovered maintained by the discovering entity.
  
  And SCMs to be discovered may be dynamically added or removed from the persistent list.
Real-Time Checking of Consistency Conditions

Sample Consistency Condition #4 (race condition)

For All (SM, SD, SCM, SU, NR):
(SU, NR) IsElementOf SCM requested-notifications &
(SM, SD) IsElementOf SCM registered-services &
Matches ((SM, SD), (SU, NR))
implies (SM, SD) IsElementOf (SU matched-services)

...that is, if an SU has requested notification with a Service Cache Manager of a service that matches a service description registered by a Service Manager on the same Cache Manager, then that service description should be provided to the Service User.

*Assuming absence of network failure and normal delays due to updates

- SM is Service Manager
- SD is Service Description
- SCM is Service Cache Manager
- SU is Service User
- NR is Notification Request

- requested-notifications is a set of (SU,NR) pairs maintained by the SCM
- registered-services is a set of (SM,SD) pairs maintained by the SCM
- matched-services is the set of (SM,SD) pairs maintained by the SU
Should the Jini Specification Advise about Possibility for Registration Race Condition?

For All (SM, SD, SCM, SU, NR):
(SU, NR) IsElementOf SCM requested-notifications &
(SM, SD) IsElementOf SCM registered-services &
Matches((SM, SD), (SU, NR))
implies (SM, SD) IsElementOf SU matched-services
Real-Time Checking of Consistency Conditions

Sample Consistency Condition #3

For All (SM, SD, SCM):

SCM \text{IsElementOf} SM \text{discovered-SCMs}

(SM, SD) \text{IsElementOf} SCM \text{registered-services}

\text{NOT} (SCM \text{IsElementOf} SM \text{persistent-list})

\text{implies} \text{Intersection} (SM \text{GroupsToJoin}, SCM \text{GroupsMemberOf})

…that is, if a Service Manager has discovered, and registered its service descriptions on, a Service Cache Manager that is not on the Service Manager’s persistent list, then the Service Manager must be seeking group membership in at least one group the Service Cache Manager belongs to.

*Assuming absence of network failure and normal delays due to updates

- SM is Service Manager
- SD is Service Description
- SCM is Service Cache Manager
- registered-services is a set of (SM,SD) pairs maintained by the SCM
- discovered-SCMs is a set of SCMs discovered by the SM
- Persistent-list is the set of SCMs the SM is seeking though directed discovery
What Might Happen When SCM Changes Group Membership Dynamically?

For All (SM, SD, SCM):

\[
\text{SCM IsElementOf SM discovered-SCMs} \quad \land \quad \text{(CC3)} \\
\text{(SM, SD) IsElementOf SCM registered-services} \quad \land \\
\text{NOT (SCM IsElementOf SM persistent-list)} \quad \implies \text{Intersection (SM GroupsToJoin, SCM GroupsMemberOf)}
\]
Real-Time Checking of Consistency Conditions

Sample Consistency Condition #1

For All (SM, SD, SCM): (SM, SD) IsElementOf SCM registered-services implies SCM IsElementOf SM discovered-SCMs

...that is, a Service Manager should register its Services on an Service Cache Manager only if it maintains that Cache Manager on its “known SCM” List.

*Assuming absence of network failure and normal delays due to updates

- SM is Service Manager
- SD is Service Description
- SCM is Service Cache Manager

- registered-services is a set of (SM,SD) pairs maintained by the SCM
- discovered-SCMs is a set of SCMs discovered by the SM

Same executable model can be used to assess selected performance properties and to measure complexity*

*future work on the project intends to investigate the relationship between design complexity (applying ideas from Kolmogorov Complexity) and design quality (as represented by violation of consistency conditions)
Could the Jini Specification Lead to Implementations Exhibiting Undesired Interaction between Directed and Multicast Discovery?

Based on one possible interpretation of specification using a single-list assumption:

For All (SM, SD, SCM):

\[(SM, SD) \subseteq SCM \text{ registered-services} \rightarrow \exists \text{ SCM } \subseteq SM \text{ discovered-SCMs} \]  

(CC1)
Real-Time Checking of Consistency Conditions (con’t)

Sample Consistency Condition #2

For All (SM, SD, SCM):
  SCM IsElementOf SM discovered-SCMs &
  SD IsElementOf SM managed-services
  implies (SM, SD) IsElementOf SCM registered-services

...that is, a Service Manager should register its Services on an Service Cache Manager if the Service Manager has discovered the Cache Manager and is maintaining the SCM identifier on its “known SCM” List.

*Assuming absence of network failure and normal delays due to updates

- SM is Service Manager
- SD is Service Description
- SCM is Service Cache Manager

- discovered-SCMs is a set of SCMs discovered by the SM
- managed-services is a set of (SM,SD) pairs maintained by the SM
- registered-services is the set of (SM, SD) pairs maintained by the SCM
Could the Jini Specification Lead to Implementations Exhibiting Undesired Interaction between Directed and Multicast Discovery?

Based on a second possible interpretation of specification using separate-list assumption

For All (SM, SD, SCM):

\[
\text{SCM IsElementOf SM discovered-SCMs } \& \quad \text{(CC2)} \\
\text{(SD) IsElementOf SM managed-services} \\
\text{implies (SM, SD) IsElementOf SCM registered-services}
\]
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How do Two- and Three-Party Architectures for Service Discovery Respond to Failures?

- **Two-Party vs. Three-Party architectures**
  Two alternative architectural designs that underlie commercial service discovery protocols, including Jini, UPnP, and Service Location Protocol

- **Impact of Study:**
  1. Provide valuable information to designers and users of service discovery protocols for improving specifications, thus promoting software quality and reliability.
  2. Create generic set of test scenarios and related metrics that companies can use when developing products
  3. Provide recommendations on improving ADLs
Selected Current (First) Generation Protocols for Dynamic Service Discovery

Universal

Plug and Play

3-Party Design

2-Party Design

Adaptive 2/3-Party Design

Vertically Integrated

Network-Dependent

3-Party Design

3-Party Design

Network-Dependent

2-Party Design
Two Party vs. Three Party Architectures

Service Manager
- Service Repository
  - Service Description
    - Service Provider
      - Service User
        - Local Cache Manager
          - Notification Request
            - Service Cache Manager
              - Notification Request
                - Service Cache
                  - Notification Cache
                    - Service Parameter Change Notification
                      - Service Provider
                        - Service Cache
                          - Notification Cache
                            - Service Manager
                              - Parameter Change Notification
                                - Service Repository
                                  - Service Description
                                    - Parameter Notification Request
                                      - Parameter Notification Request
                                        - Service User
                                          - Start Aging Task()
Layered View of Prototype UPnP Architecture in Rapide
Derived from SEI Architectural Layers Approach
How Do Service Discovery Architectures Propagate Changes During Link Failure?

• **Change Propagation:** In both two-party and three-party architectures changes in critical characteristics of Service Descriptions (SDs) must propagate from Service Managers (SMs) to Service Users (SUs) that already hold copies of the SDs.
  
  • Change propagation may take place through polling, eventing, or ad-hoc announcements – How do these strategies compare?
  
  • Does the existence of a third party (i.e., Service Cache Manager, or SCM) improve or hinder performance?

• **Approach:** develop a series of failure test scenarios and metrics for comparing and contrasting the alternative architectures with regard to
  
  • **Amount of inconsistent time** – sum of time that \( SM_k(SD_i) \not= SU_j(SD_i) \) for all \( i, j, k \)
  
  • **Change propagation latency** - time delay from \([SM_k(SD_i) \not= SU_j(SD_i)]\) until \([SM_k(SD_i) = SU_j(SD_i)]\)
  
  • **Change propagation overhead** - number of messages in interval from \([SM_k(SD_i) \not= SU_j(SD_i)]\) until \([SM_k(SD_i) = SU_j(SD_i)]\)
How Do Service Discovery Architectures Recover Consistency After Link and Node Failures?

• **Discovery and Recovery**: In both two-party and three-party architectures, SMs, SUs, and SCMs (where applicable) strive to maintain consistent descriptions (SDs) about discovered services and about event notifications. Link and node failures may lead to temporary loss of information about discovered services. Once failures are repaired, the information must be recovered.

• **We seek to develop metrics** to compare and contrast different service-discovery architectures and specifications. For example:
  
  • How do discovery latencies and overheads compare?
  
  • How do event registration latencies and overheads compare?
  
  • How do recovery latencies and overheads compare?
Can the Response of Service Discovery Processes Be Improved?

- Emerging designs for military fault-tolerant systems (e.g., OpenWings, OASIS, CoABS) rely on discovery-based component architectures to enable self-organizing and self-healing behavior.

- The discovery protocols underlying such systems include mechanisms that permit network elements to continue to function as the topology varies.

- However, many performance aspects of these protocols appear sensitive to parameter settings whose optimum values depend upon network topology.

- Such parameters may be manually configured and tuned in relatively small, static environments, but their management in larger, highly dynamic environments cannot be performed manually.
Investigating If Improvements Can Be Achieved Through Self-Adaptation

- **Model and analyze protocols** (UPnP, Jini, or SLP) as specified
  - develop SLX simulation models for each protocol
  - establish performance benchmarks based on default or recommended parameter values and on required or most likely implementation of behaviors

- **Investigate distributed adaptation algorithms** to control parameter values (and also consider selected adaptive behaviors)
  - devise several algorithms to adjust control parameters in each protocol
  - compare performance of each algorithm against benchmark performance
  - select most promising algorithms for further development

- **Implement and validate selected algorithms** in publicly available reference software
  - modify available implementation of UPnP, Jini, or SLP
  - deploy in service-discovery test bed (now under development at NIST)
  - validate simulated results with live experiments
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Extending Generic UML Model to Encompass Message Exchanges and Assertions

- Can the messages exchanged among classes in our UML structural model be unified into a common vocabulary of message types and message attribute values?

- Can consistency conditions and other assertions be defined based on our unified structural and message-exchange models?

- Can consistency conditions be expressed to include temporal clauses that precisely bound the duration of any temporary inconsistencies permitted by a discovery protocol?

- Can these unifications be carried into our ADL model of specific discovery protocols, so that differences among the various architectures can be compared more directly?
Investigating Applicability of Architectural Models to Measure System Complexity

- Using the unified architectural models, create representations of various complexity metrics proposed in the literature, such as algorithmic information complexity,
To Delve More Deeply

Currently Available Paper


Available Software Artifacts

- Generic UML Structural Model (in Rational Rose format) of Discovery Protocols, including specific projections to Jini, UPnP, and SLP

Related Web Sites

Backup Slides
Model & Analyze SDP Function, Structure, and Behavior

Recent Accomplishments:

- Developed a generic UML model encompassing the structure and function of Jini, UPnP, SLP, Bluetooth, and HAVi
- Projected specific UML models for Jini, UPnP, and SLP
- Completed a Rapide Model of Jini structure, function, and behavior
- Drafted and implemented a scenario language to drive the Rapide Jini Model.
- Developed a set of consistency conditions and constraints for Jini behavioral model; currently being tested using scenarios.
- Discovered significant architectural issue in interaction between Jini directed discovery and multicast discovery

Products & Contributions

- Rapide specifications of Jini, Universal Plug and Play (UPnP), and Service Location Protocol (SLP)
- Scenarios and topologies for evaluating discovery protocols
- Suggested consistency properties for service discovery protocols
- Suggested metrics, based on partially ordered sets (POSETs), for comparing and contrasting discovery protocols
- Paper identifying inconsistencies and ambiguities in service discovery protocols and describing how they were found
- Paper proposing consistency conditions for service discovery protocols, and evaluating how Jini, UPnP, and SLP fare
- Paper comparing and contrasting Jini, UPnP, and SLP at the level of POSET metrics

Objectives

1. Provide increased understanding of the competing dynamic discovery services emerging in industry
2. Develop metrics for comparative analysis of different approaches to dynamic discovery and assuring quality and correctness of discovery protocols
3. Assess suitability of architecture description languages to model and analyze emerging dynamic discovery protocols

Technical Approach

- Develop ADL models from selected specifications for service discovery protocols and develop a suite of scenarios and topologies with which to exercise the ADL models
- Propose a set of consistency conditions & constraints that dynamic discovery protocols should satisfy
- Propose a set of metrics, based on partially ordered sets, with which to compare and contrast discovery protocols
- Analyze ADL models to assess consistency condition satisfaction, and to compare and contrast protocols