



Evaluation of UML-RT and Papyrus-RT for Modelling Self-Adaptive Systems

Nafiseh Kahani, Nicolas Hili, James R. Cordy, Juergen Dingel
{kahani,hili,cordy,dingel}@cs.queensu.ca
School of Computing, Queen's University,
Kingston, Ontario, Canada

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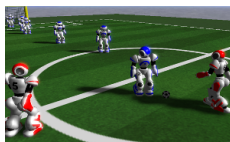
Self-Adaptive Software (SAS) Systems



SAS systems can adapt their behaviour, because of evolving their current configurations or in response to the changing environment's context to provide the required services and maintain the intended properties.



This capability can be achieved by reconsidering environmental or system requirements, and then applying the proper adaptation process to cope with the changing conditions.



Problem Statement

Design Complexity

☞ The **uncertain** and **dynamic** nature of SAS systems makes their design a **complex task**.



Model-Driven Engineering (MDE)

✓ MDE techniques can be applied to **manage** the **increased design complexity** posed by the adaptation process and increase **reliability**. **However...**



Suitability ?

☞ Despite a strong interest in modelling SAS systems for real-time, **few evaluations** of modelling languages **exist** to assess their **suitability** for providing an appropriate set of concepts for modelling adaptations.

Objectives



- ⇒ Evaluation of the suitability of UML for Real-Time (UML-RT) features for modelling SAS systems;
 - ⇒ Each feature is related to the structural and behavioural adaptations it covers.
- ⇒ Assessment of the current state of support of these features by Eclipse Papyrus for Real-Time (Papyrus-RT).

Outline



Introduction & Motivation

- Context

- Problem Statement

- Objectives

UML for Real-Time (UML-RT)

- UML-RT: History and Core Concepts

- Supporting Adaptations

 - Structural Adaptations

 - Behavioural Adaptations

- Evaluation

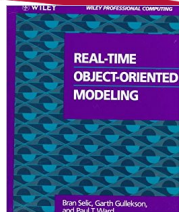
Conclusion

UML-RT: History

- ▶ Real-time Object-Oriented Modeling (ROOM)
 - ▶ Early 1990 ties
 - ▶ ObjecTime Ltd

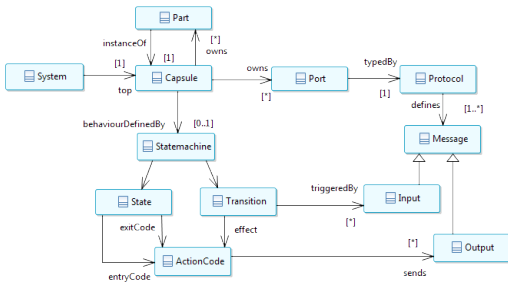
- ▶ Major influence on UML 2

- ▶ Supported by many tools:
 - ▶ Rational Rose for Real-Time (RoseRT)
 - ▶ RSARTE
 - ▶ Eclipse Papyrus for Real-Time (Papyrus-RT)



[SGW94] B. Selic, G. Gullekson, and P.T. Ward.
Real-Time Object-Oriented Modelling. Wiley. 1994

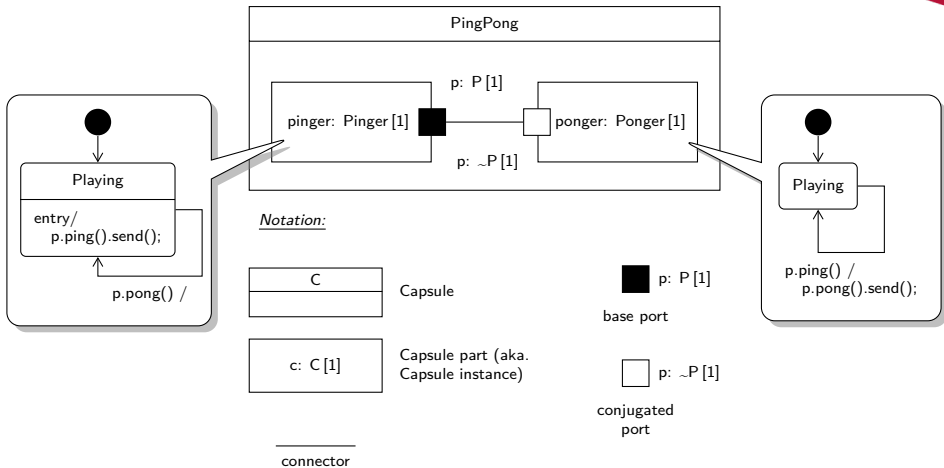
UML-RT: Core Concepts



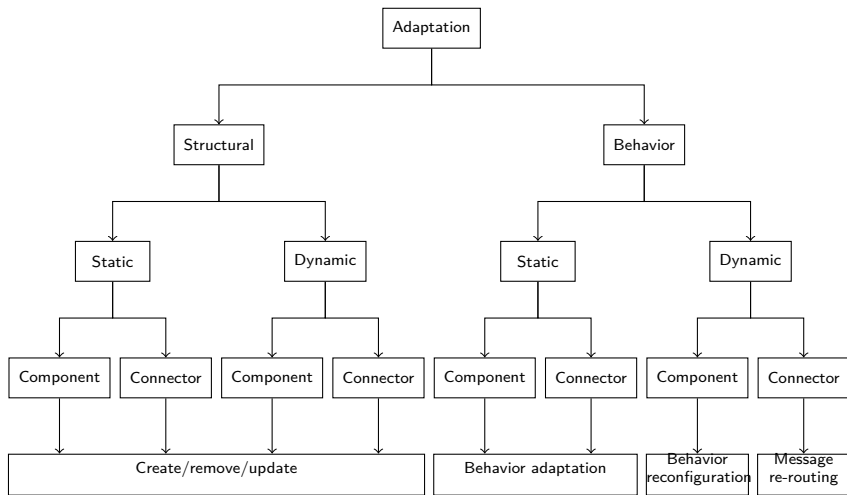
[Dingel17] Dingel, J. (2017). CISC836: Models in Software Development: Methods, Techniques and Tools

- **System:** collection of capsules (instances) communicating via messages
- **Capsule (instances):**
 - Active class (object) whose behaviour is defined by a state machine
 - Communicates by sending and receiving messages through its ports
- **Port:** typed by protocol defining input and output messages
- **State machine:**
 - Transition triggered by incoming messages
 - Action code contains statements that send messages over certain ports

UML-RT Example



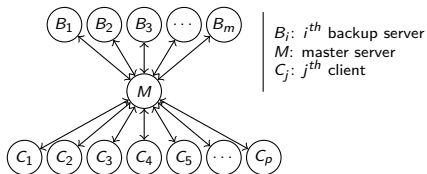
Taxonomy of Adaptations for Modelling SAS Systems



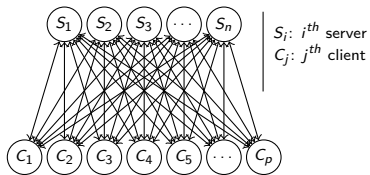
Case Study: Adaptive Failover System

- Failover: a system involving a set of component servers to handle client requests;
- Goal: maximizing availability when designing fault-tolerant systems;
- Two different replication modes:

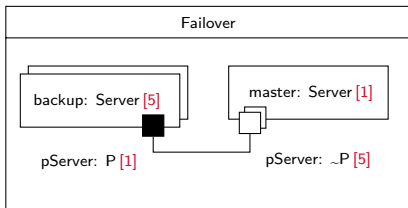
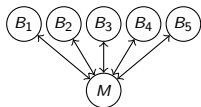
- Passive replication: one master server and $m = (n - 1)$ backup servers;



- Active replication: all the servers can process client requests.



Static Structural Adaptations for Comps.& Connectors



Static replication:

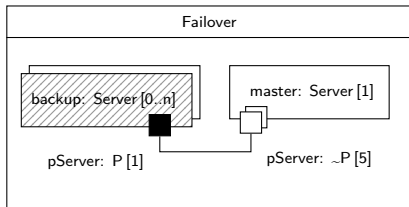
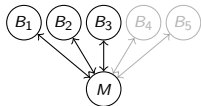
- ▶ \approx multiplicity of a capsule part/port;
- ▶ Statically defined within the model;
- ▶ Action language:

```
// Without replication
pServer.msg().send() // unicast

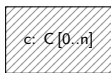
// With replication
pServer.msg().send(); // broadcast
pServer.msg().sendAt(index); // unicast
```

- ▶ No support for unrelated connectors

Dynamic Structural Adaptations for Components



Notation:



Optional capsule part

Dynamic replication:

- ▶ Optional/plugin capsules;
- ▶ Dynamically created instances at run-time;
- ▶ Action language

Incarnation:

```
// Incarnating a capsule
UMLRTCapsuleId backupId =
    frame.incarnate(backup, Server);

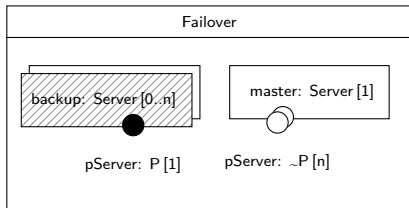
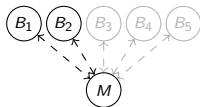
if(!backupId.isValid())
    context()->error("incarnate failed.");

printf("capsule: %p\n",
    backupId.getCapsule());
```

Destruction:

```
// Destroying a capsule
if(!frame.destroy(backupId))
    context()->error("destroy failed.");
```

Dynamic Structural Adaptations for Connectors



Notation: ○ SPP port (conjugated)

● SAP port (base)

Dynamic binding:

- ▶ SAP/SPP ports;
- ▶ Capsule parts are dynamically bound at run-time (no explicit connectors);
- ▶ SAP/SPP ports act like normal ports (no specific action language).

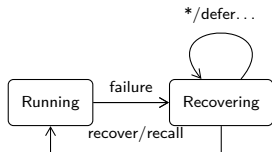
Specific constraints:

- ▶ One SPP port can be bound to several SAP ports;
- ▶ Ports must have the same type and name;

Static & Dynamic Behavioural Adaptations

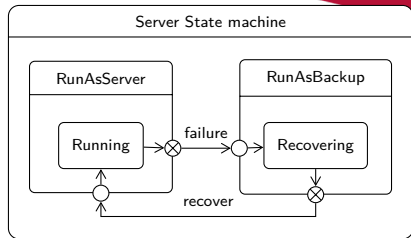
Static adaptations:

- ▶ *Component*:
 - ▶ Hierarchical state machines;
 - ▶ Component / State machine inheritance.
- ▶ *Connector*:
 - ▶ protocol inheritance.



```
// Deferring messages
msg->defer();

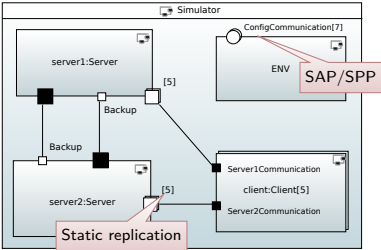
// Recalling messages from a port
port->recall(...)
```



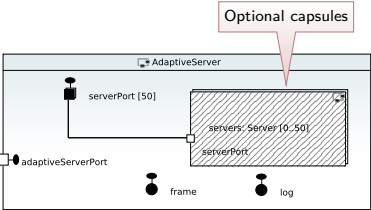
Dynamic adaptations:

- ▶ *Component*:
 - ▶ No support for behavioural reconfiguration (\approx traits).
- ▶ *Connector*:
 - ▶ No explicit support in UML-RT;
 - ▶ Refer/recall mechanism.

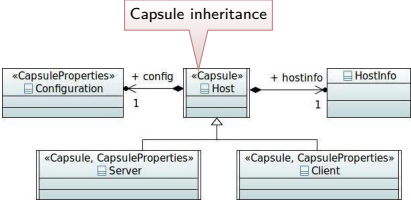
Implementations



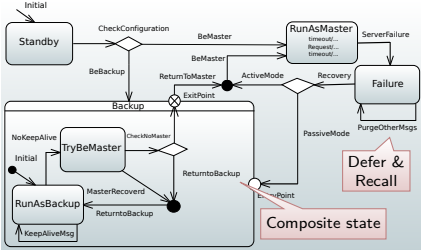
Failover w/o load balancer



Failover with load balancer

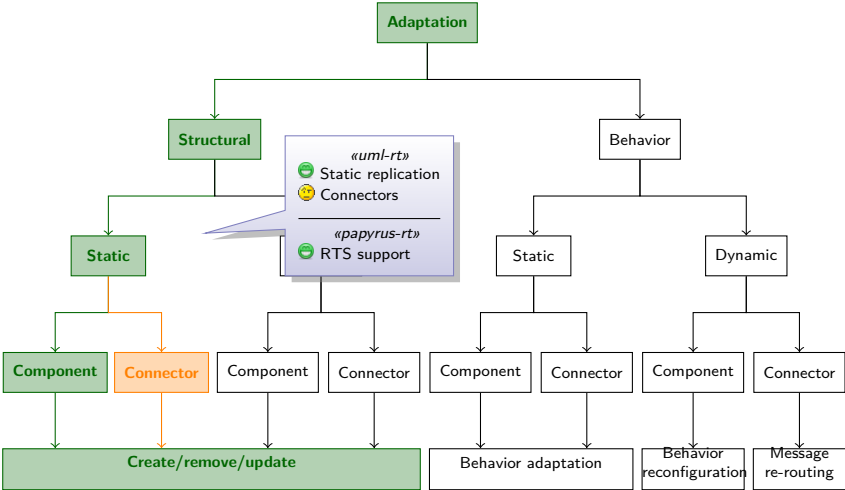


Class diagram inheritance

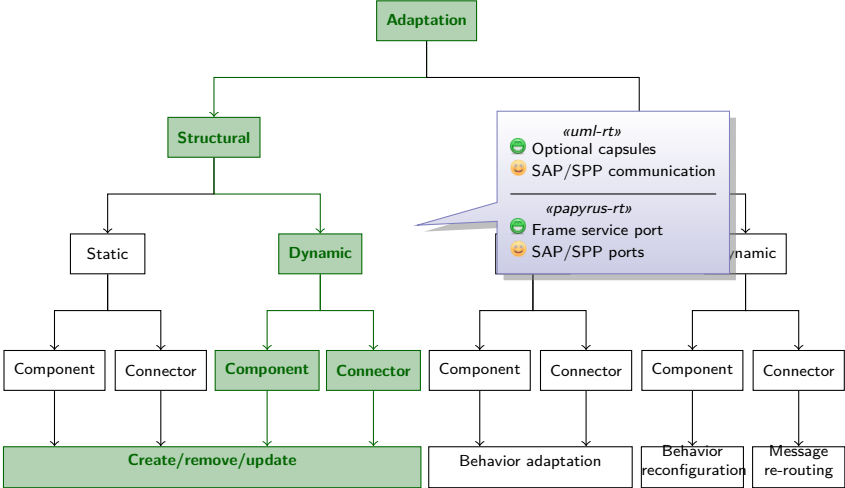


Server state machine

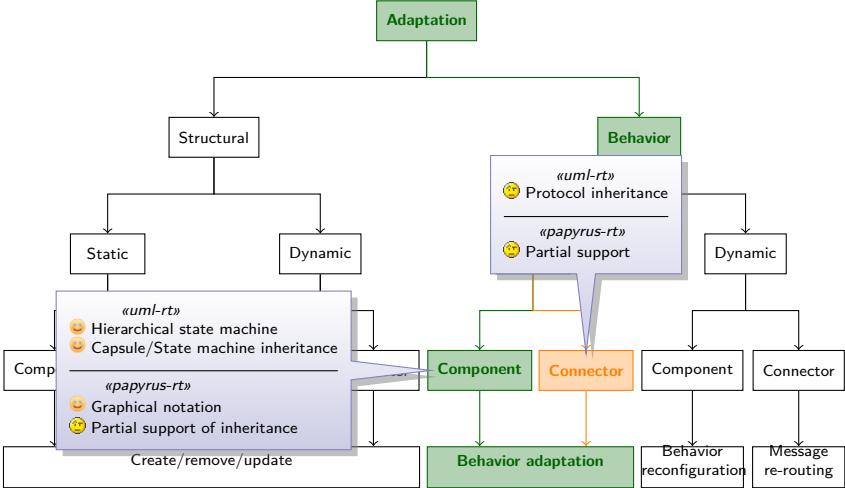
Evaluation



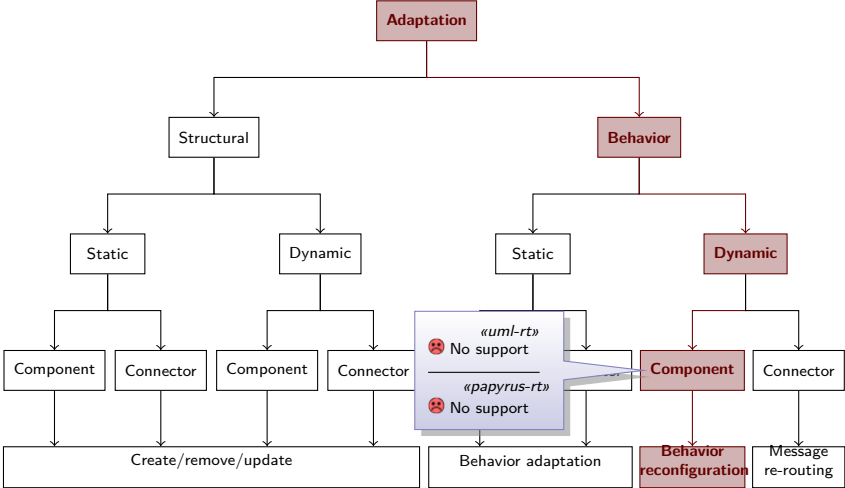
Evaluation



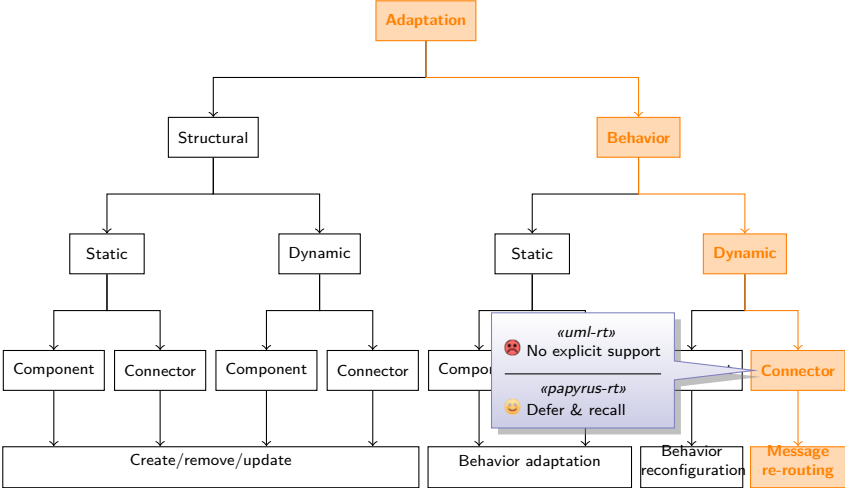
Evaluation



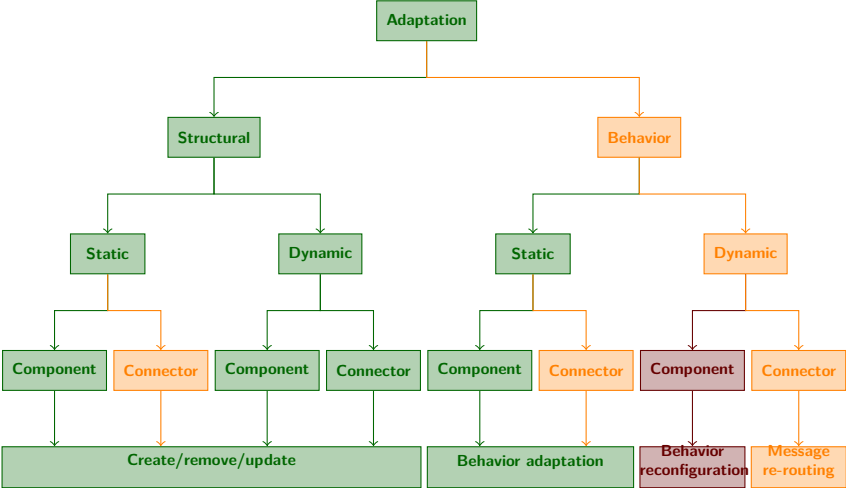
Evaluation



Evaluation



Evaluation



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 - Behavioural Adaptations

- Evaluation

Conclusion

- ✌ Evaluation of the suitability of UML for Real-Time (UML-RT) features for modelling SAS systems;
 - ⇒ Most of the adaptations are covered by UML-RT
 - ⇒ UML-RT still lacks of support for behavioural adaptation at run-time

- ✌ Assessment of the current state of support of these features by Eclipse Papyrus for Real-Time (Papyrus-RT);
 - ⇒ Mostly supported by service ports and the RTS
 - ⇒ Some RTS mechanisms can be used to support behavioural adaptations

SCHOOL OF
Queen's Computing

Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario, Canada



Queen's
UNIVERSITY

Sum Ergo
I am therefore I compute
Computo

Thank you !