

Design by Units

Abstractions for Human and Compute Resources for Elastic Systems

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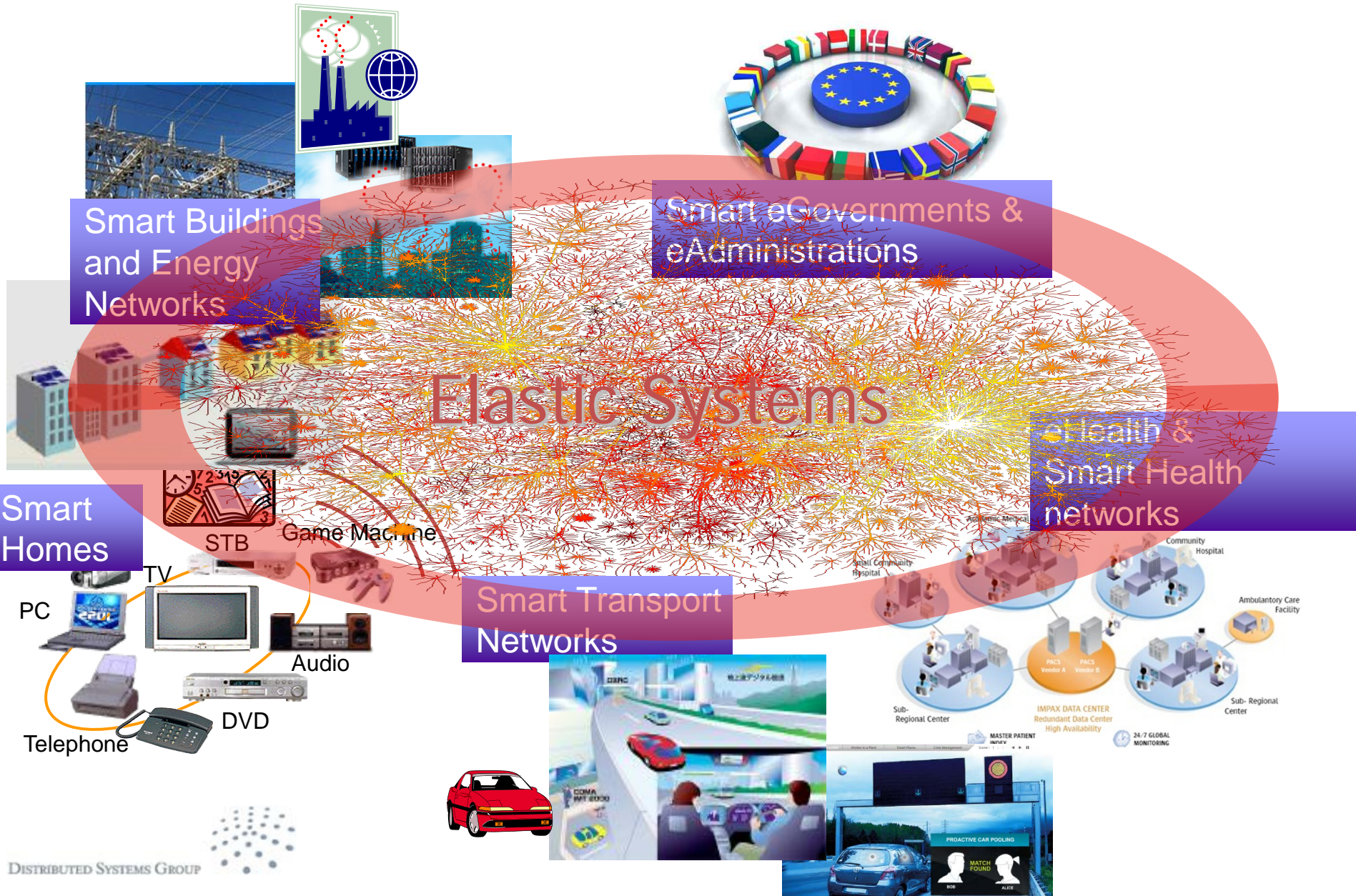
TU Wien

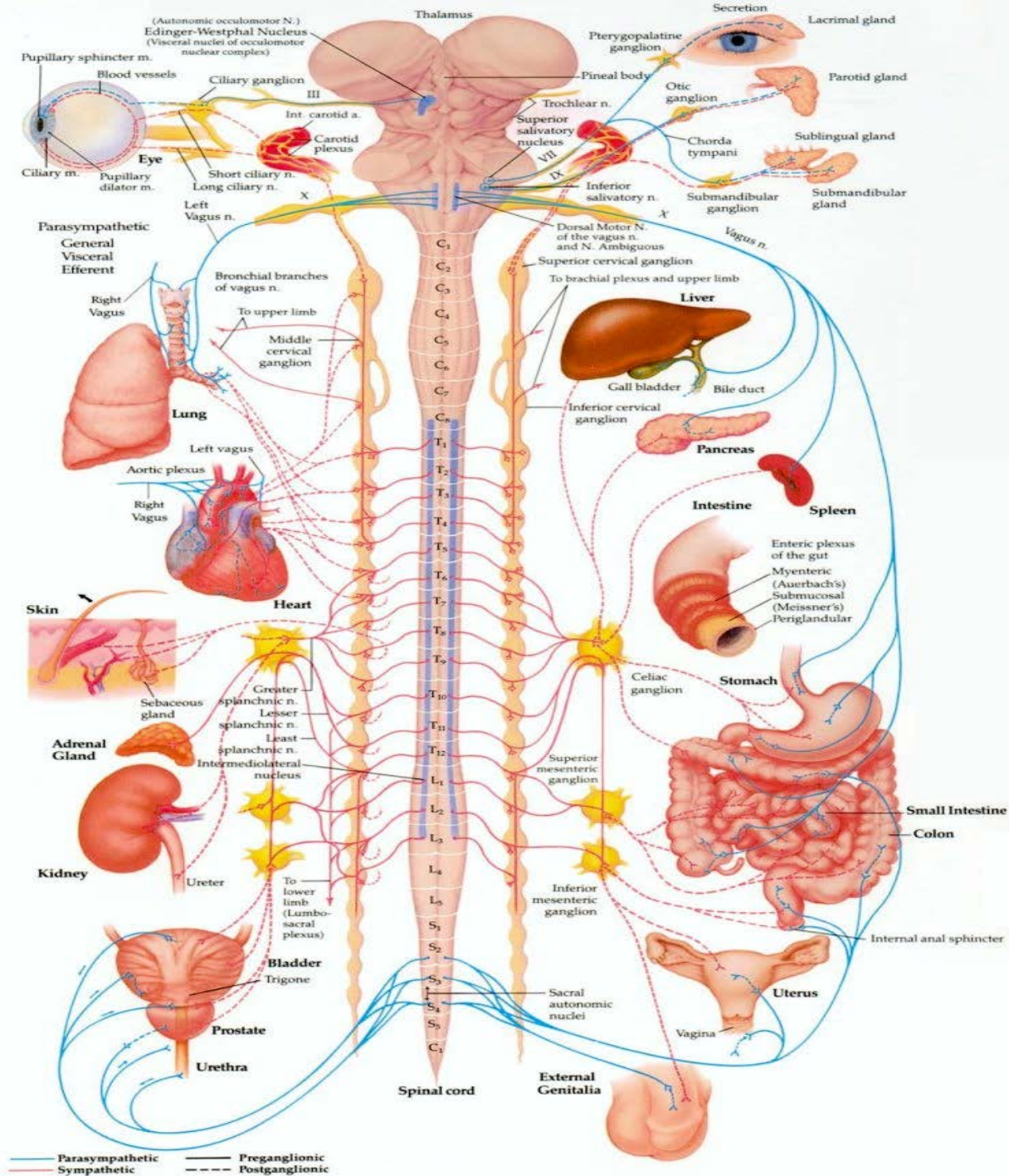


1. Understanding advanced Services Systems
2. Finding Abstractions/Programming model for Human-, Compute-, and Storage Resources -> *Design by Units*



Smart Evolution – People, Services, Things





Autonomic Nervous System



Managed City Governance Service Oriented Architecture



Ubiquitous Managed Services Solution Across Business Verticals

CCTV
Monitoring



Numerous Forms Of Smart Services..

Managed services

- Portfolio management
- Event management
- Analytics

Provisioning

- Services
- SIM profile configuration
- Network configuration

Controls

- Activation
- Deactivation
- Privacy
- Security

Transaction Mgmt.

- Visibility
- Billing
- Reporting

Galaxy and Gbots forms enterprise city centric cloud architecture to enable smart services ecosystem and collaboration opportunities

More than 7 billion devices and sensors exist for M2M application

ICT for energy savings in buildings



Villas

Fire
Safety & security
Energy
HVAC
CCTV
Carbon footprint



Factories

Fire
Lift
Safety & security
Energy
Chiller / HVAC
Boiler
CCTV
Carbon footprint



Schools

Fire
Safety & security
Energy
Chiller / HVAC
CCTV
Carbon footprint



Commercial & residential buildings

Fire
Lift
Safety & security
Energy
Chiller / HVAC
Boiler
CCTV
Carbon footprint



Utilities

Sewage pumps
Water treatment plants
Irrigation



Hospitals

Fire
Lift
Safety & security
Energy
Chiller / HVAC
Boiler
CCTV
Carbon footprint

ICT enabled Security Services



ICT enabled Telematics



ICT enabled services for food storage and delivery



Cold storage system



Freezer rooms



Food display cabinets



ICT enabled services for health care



Hospital equipments monitoring



Hospital operations management



Hospital security systems



ICT enabled smart education systems



Smart classrooms



Smart Universities

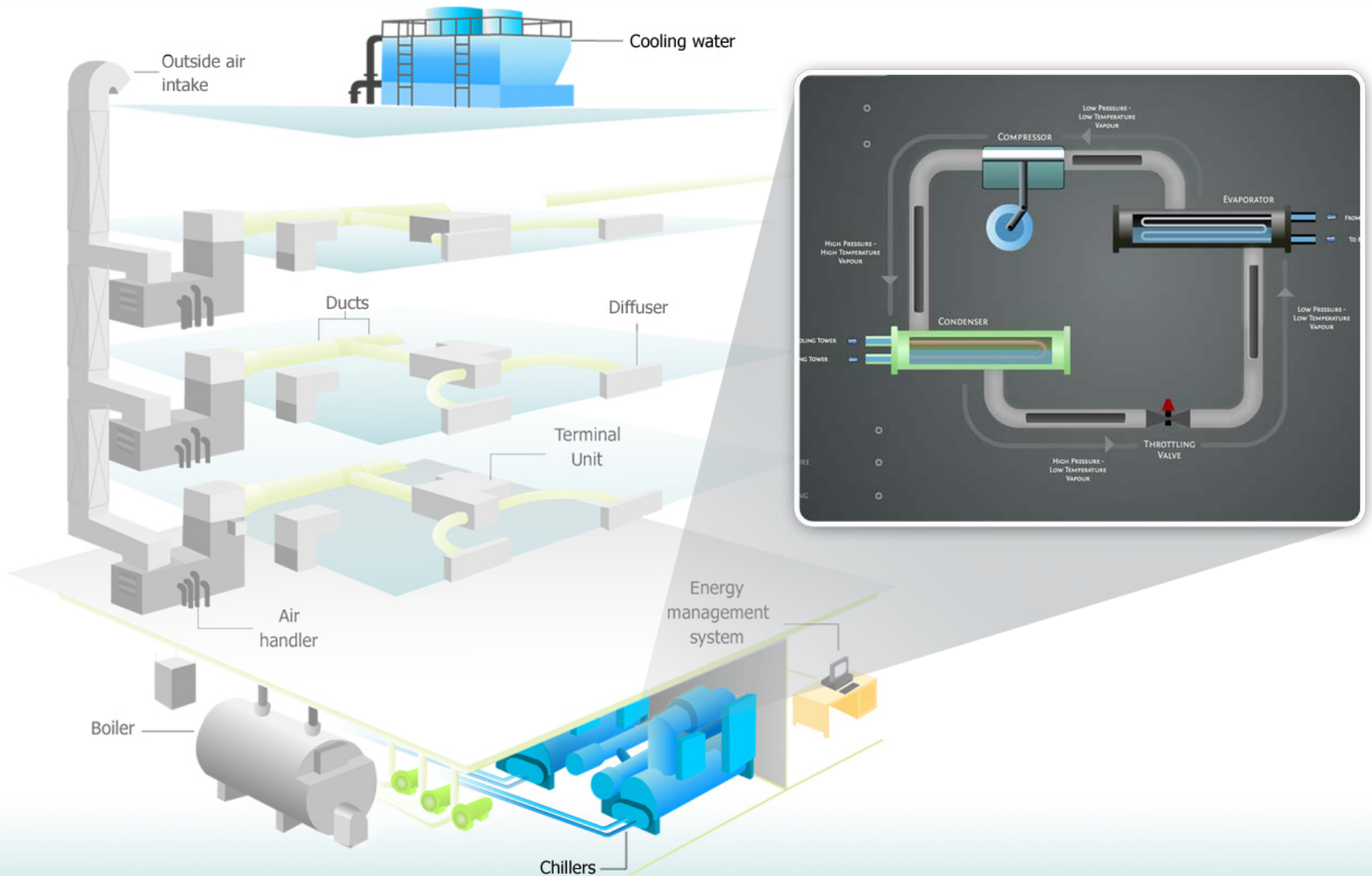


Campus infrastructure

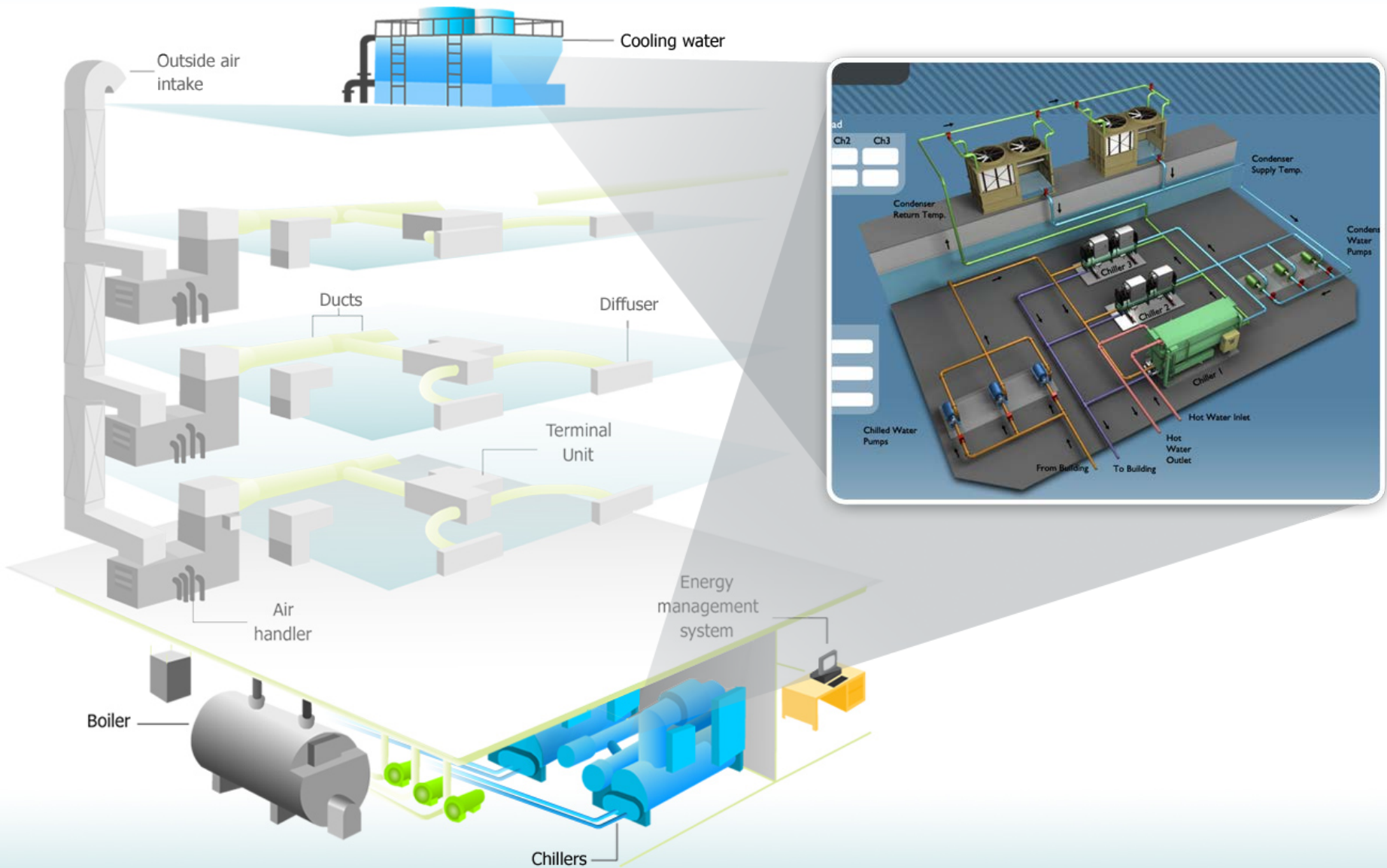




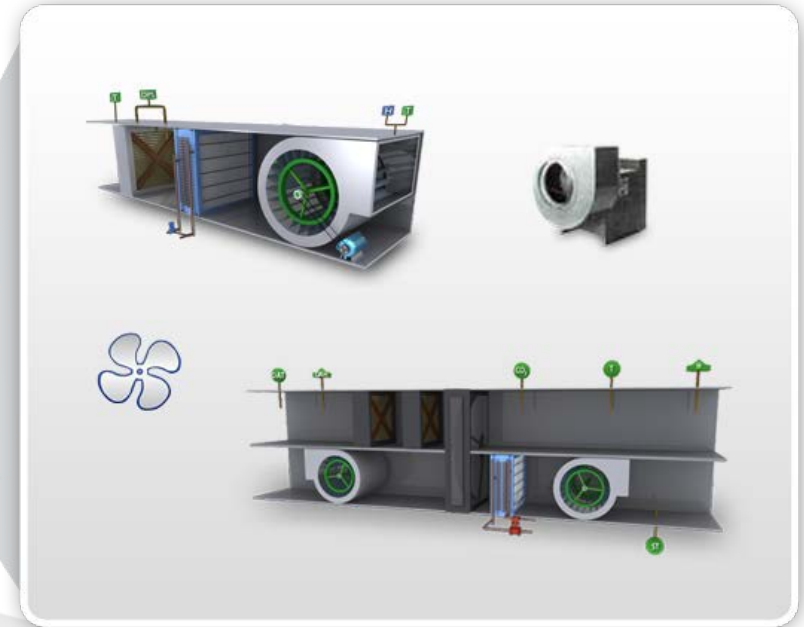
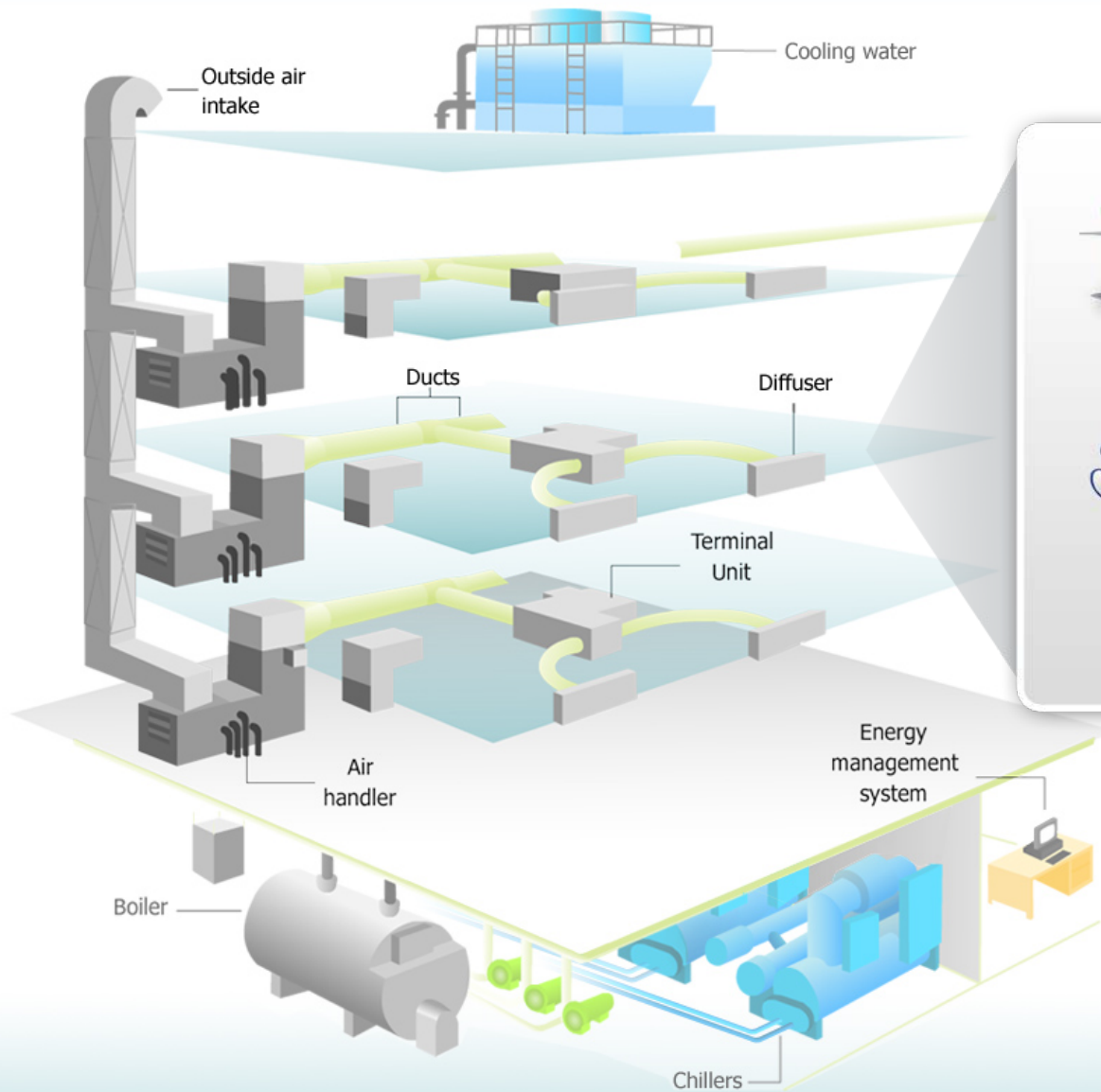
HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning) Ecosystem



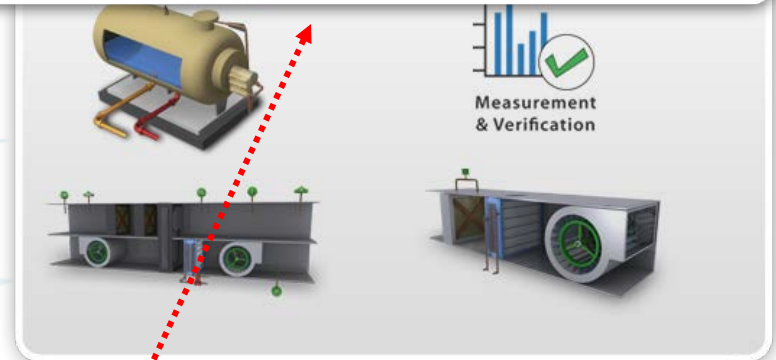
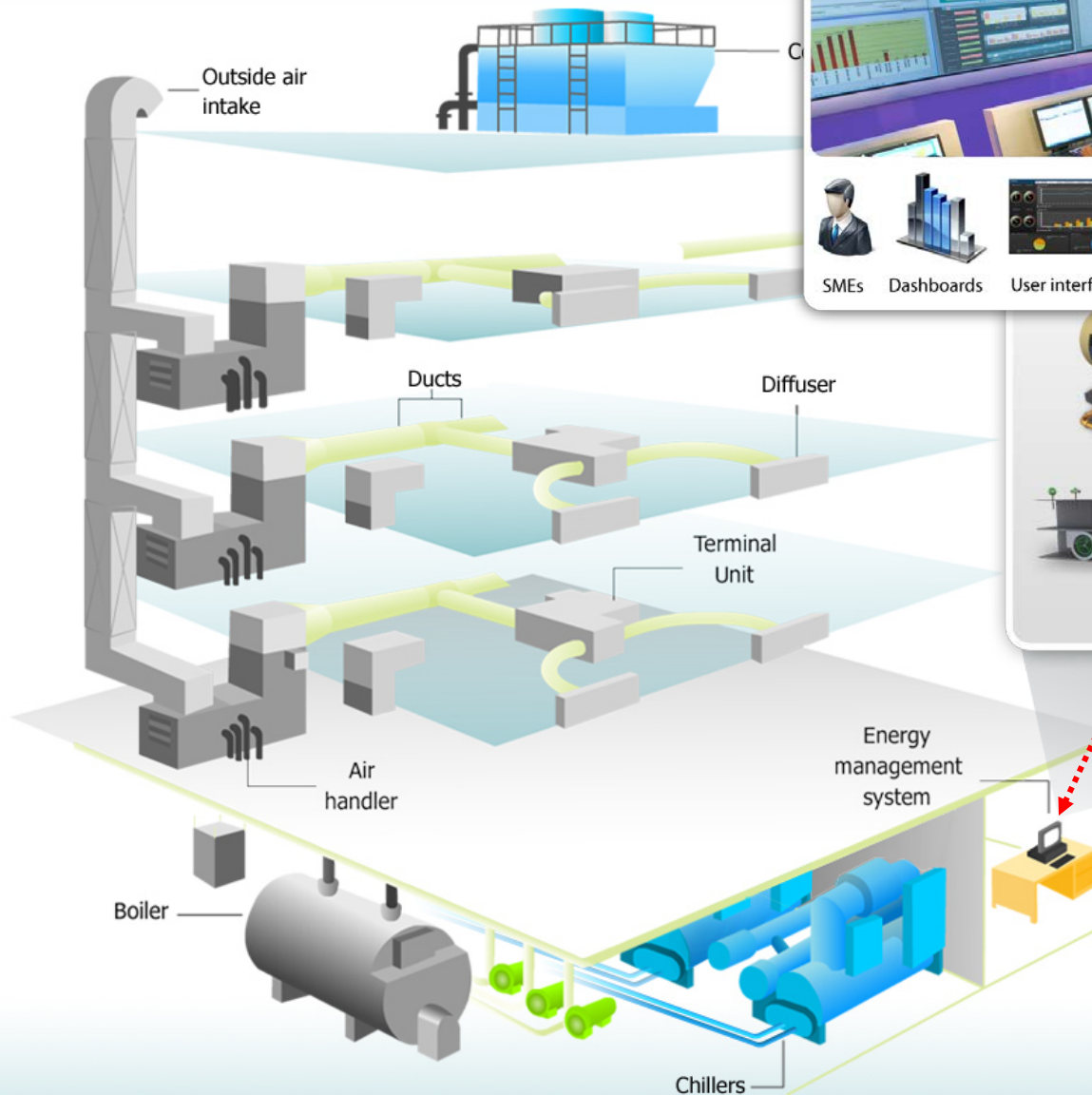
Water Ecosystem



Air Ecosystem



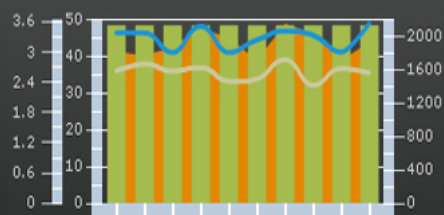
Monitoring



Chiller Plant Analysis Tool



Chiller Performance Metrics



(1) COP (2) kWh (°C) In Temp (°C) Out Temp



43 C

Outside Air
Temperature

78 %

Humidity

detailed
analysisrefrigeration
cycle

Comp A

Run Hrs 4892.0 hrs

Percentage Load 70.0%

Comp B

Run Hrs 5179.0 hrs

Percentage Load 100.0%

Electrical Load 66.5 kW

Energy Consumption 1312.4 kWh

DISCHARGE GAS
TEMPERATURE 53.5 °CDISCHARGE GAS
PRESSURE 51.2 psiSUCTION
PRESSURE 43.7 psiSATURATED SUCTION
TEMPERATURE 5.3 °C

OIL PRESSURE 45.9 psi

OIL PRESSURE
DIFFERENCE 2.5 psiSATURATED
CONDENSING
TEMPERATURE 36.1 °CFROM BUILDING
11.1 °C
TO BUILDING
7.7 °CFROM COOLING TOWER
30.9 °C
TO COOLING TOWER
33.6 °CMOTOR CURRENT
100.0 AMOTOR TEMPERATURE
87.4 °C

COMPRESSOR B

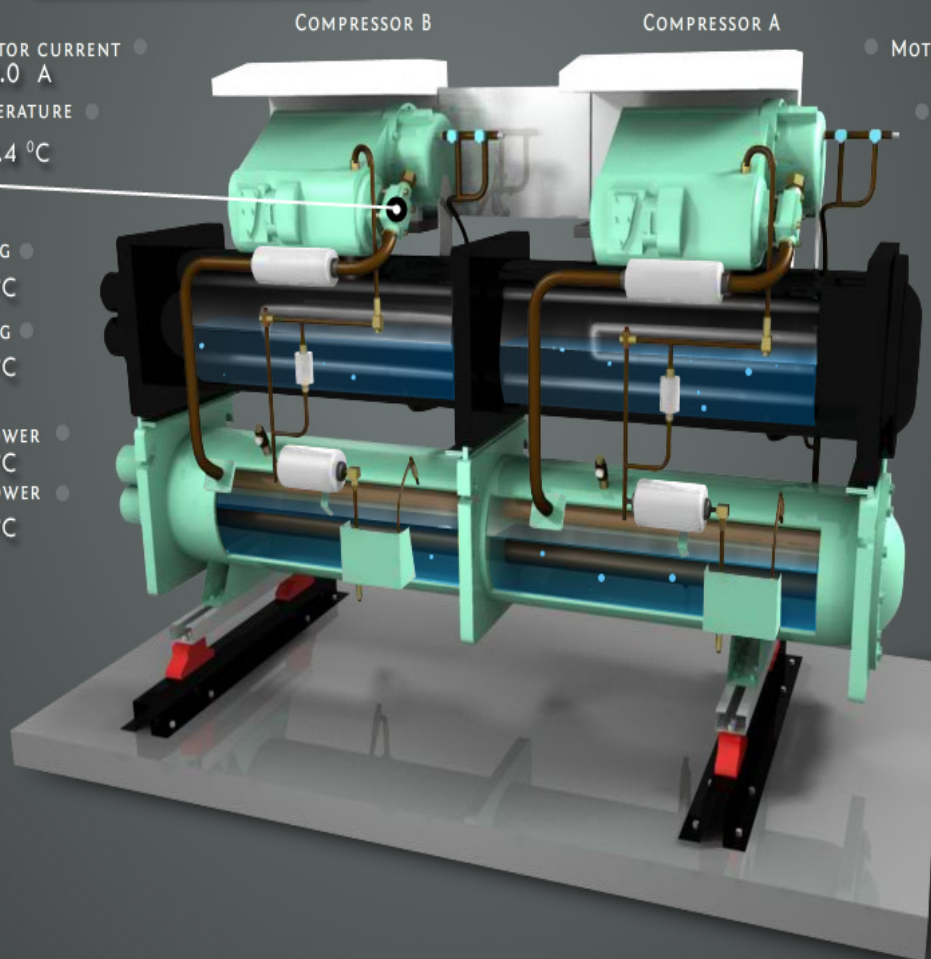
COMPRESSOR A

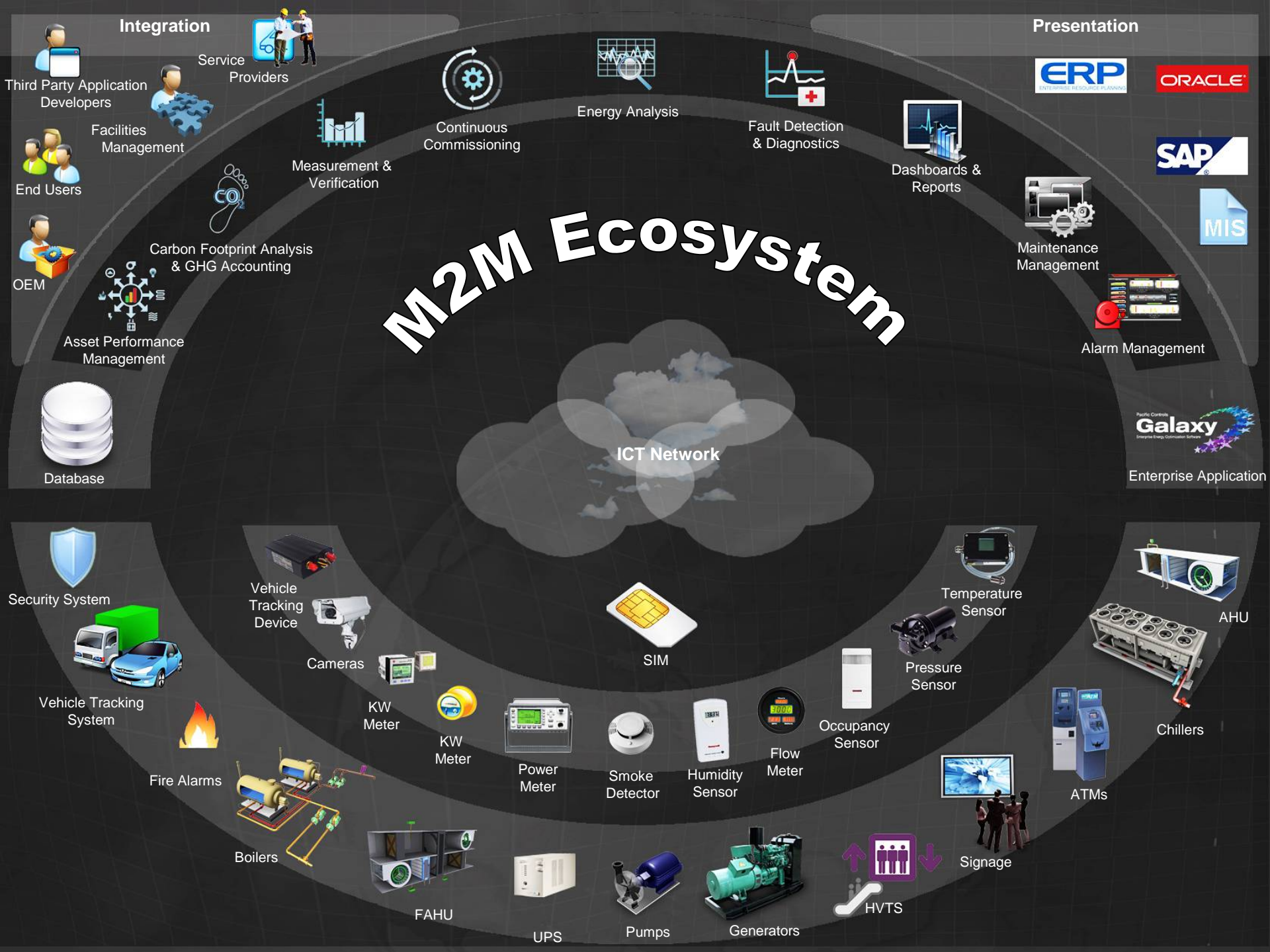
MOTOR CURRENT 99.0 A

MOTOR TEMPERATURE 90.3 °C

DISCHARGE GAS
TEMPERATURE 46.7 °CDISCHARGE GAS
PRESSURE 117.6 psiSUCTION
PRESSURE 44.0 psiSATURATED SUCTION
TEMPERATURE 9.8 °C

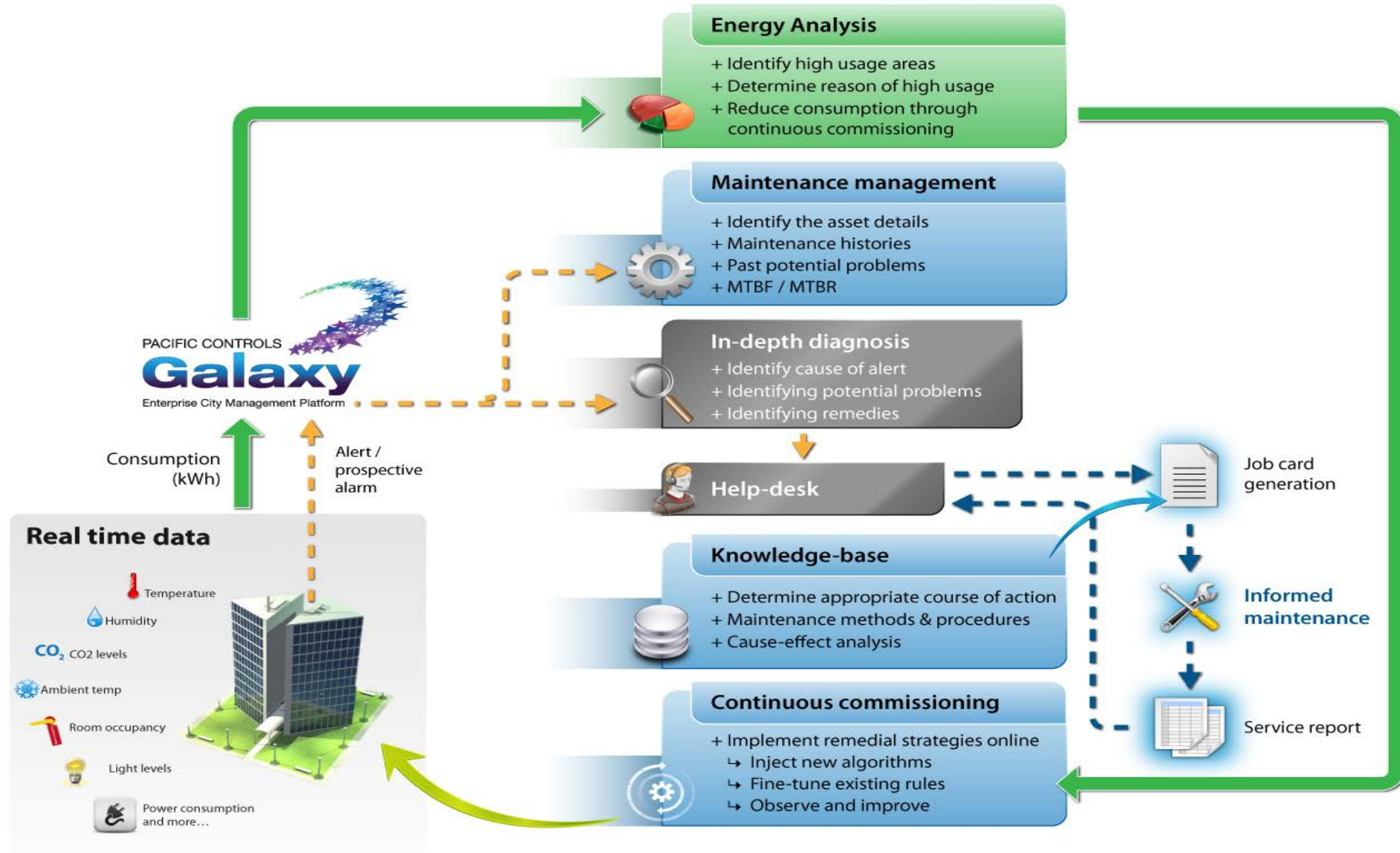
OIL PRESSURE 106.9 psi

OIL PRESSURE
DIFFERENCE 51.4 psiSATURATED
CONDENSING
TEMPERATURE 10.2 °C

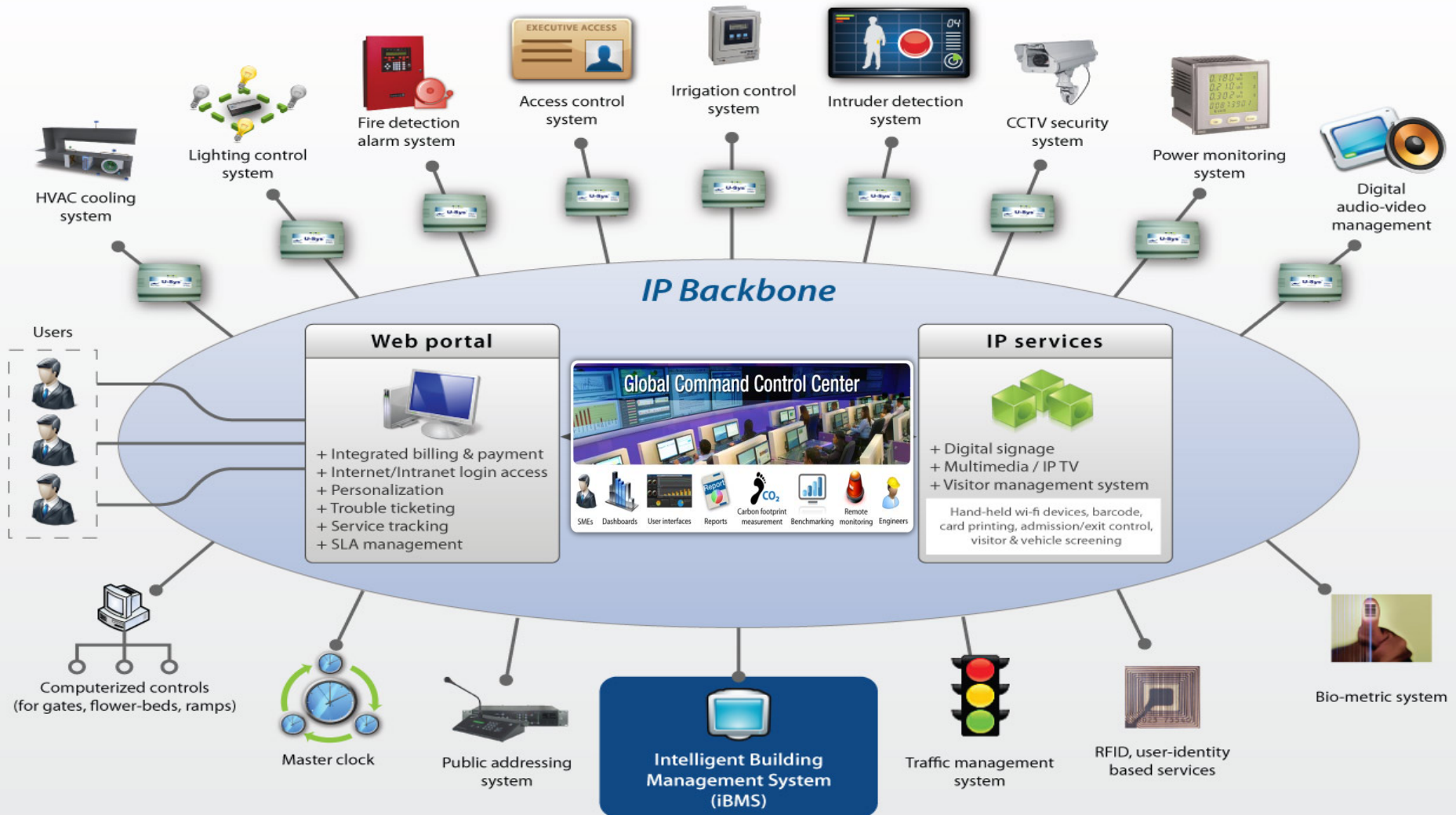




Advanced software to analyze data; *make it actionable*



Big Data – Your Data in action



Data G-bots

RETAIL
VERTICAL

INDUSTRIAL
VERTICAL

LIFE & SAFETY
VERTICAL

BUILDINGS

SECURITY
& SURVEILLANCE

TRANSPORT
VERTICAL

DATA CENTER
VERTICAL

HEALTH
VERTICAL

HOTELS
VERTICAL

AIRPORT
VERTICAL

EDUCATIONAL
VERTICAL

ENERGY
VERTICAL

Hybrid Level



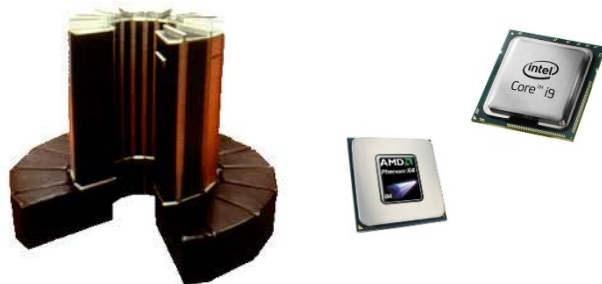
Part 2 – Finding Abstractions for Human and Compute Resources for Elastic Systems



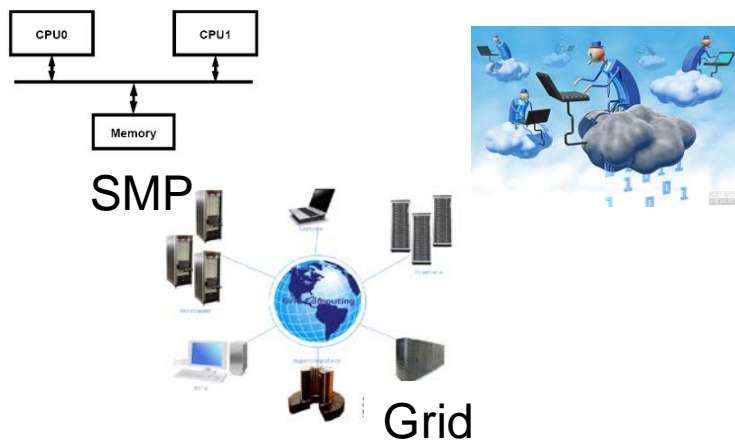
Machine-based Computing

Human-based Computing

Processing Unit



Architecture



Comm.

TCP/IP



From *Design by Contract*...

Extends conventional software component definitions with

- pre- and post-conditions
- invariants

these specifications are referred to as *contracts*.

To *Design by Units*

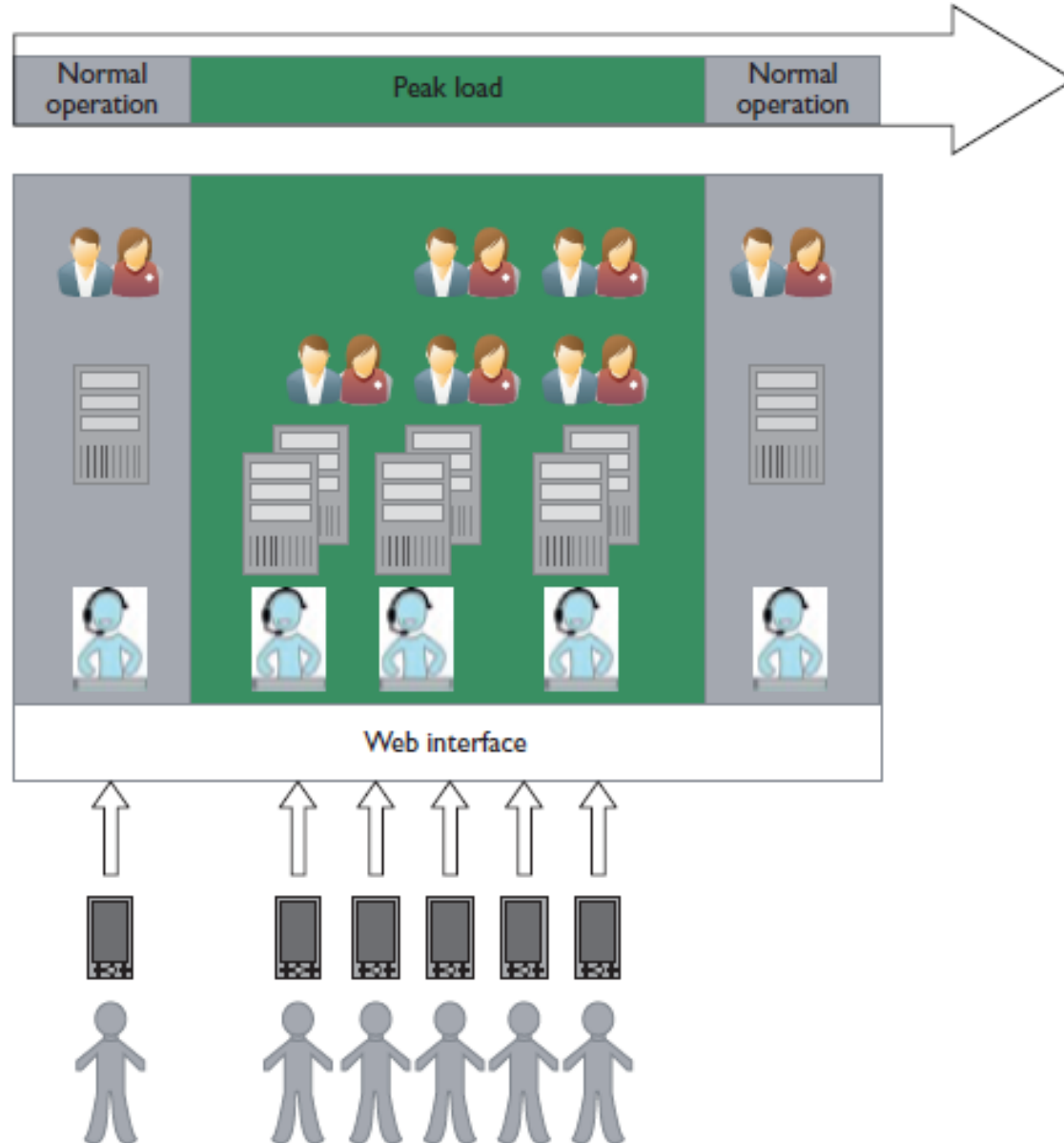
- Extends software service definitions with a resource model to better address

human and compute resource requirements in system design.

- *Units* are abstractions to model diverse resources in the cloud that are required to operate a system and to guarantee nontrivial system requirements, such as **elasticity**.



Elasticity of Resources



Elasticity in computing – a broad view

1. Elastic demands from consumers
2. Multiple outputs with different price and quality (output elasticity)
3. Elastic data inputs, e.g., deal with opportunistic data
4. Elastic pricing and quality models associated resources





Resource elasticity

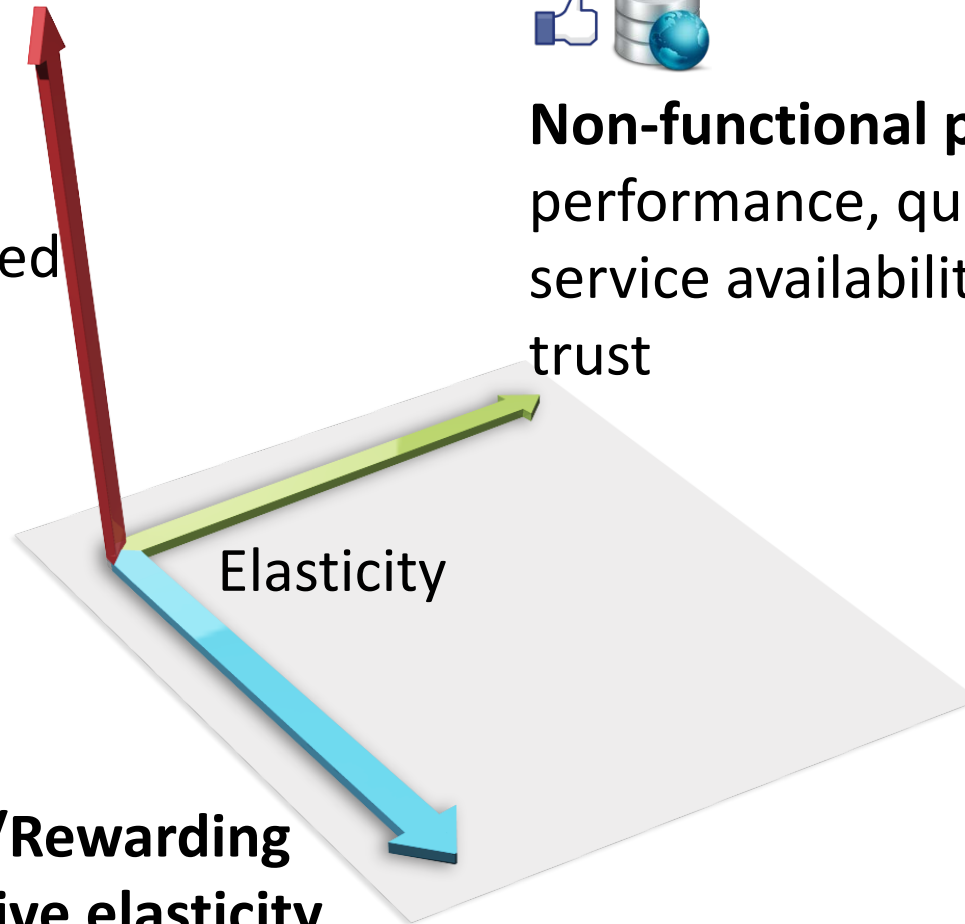
Software / human-based
computing elements,
multiple clouds

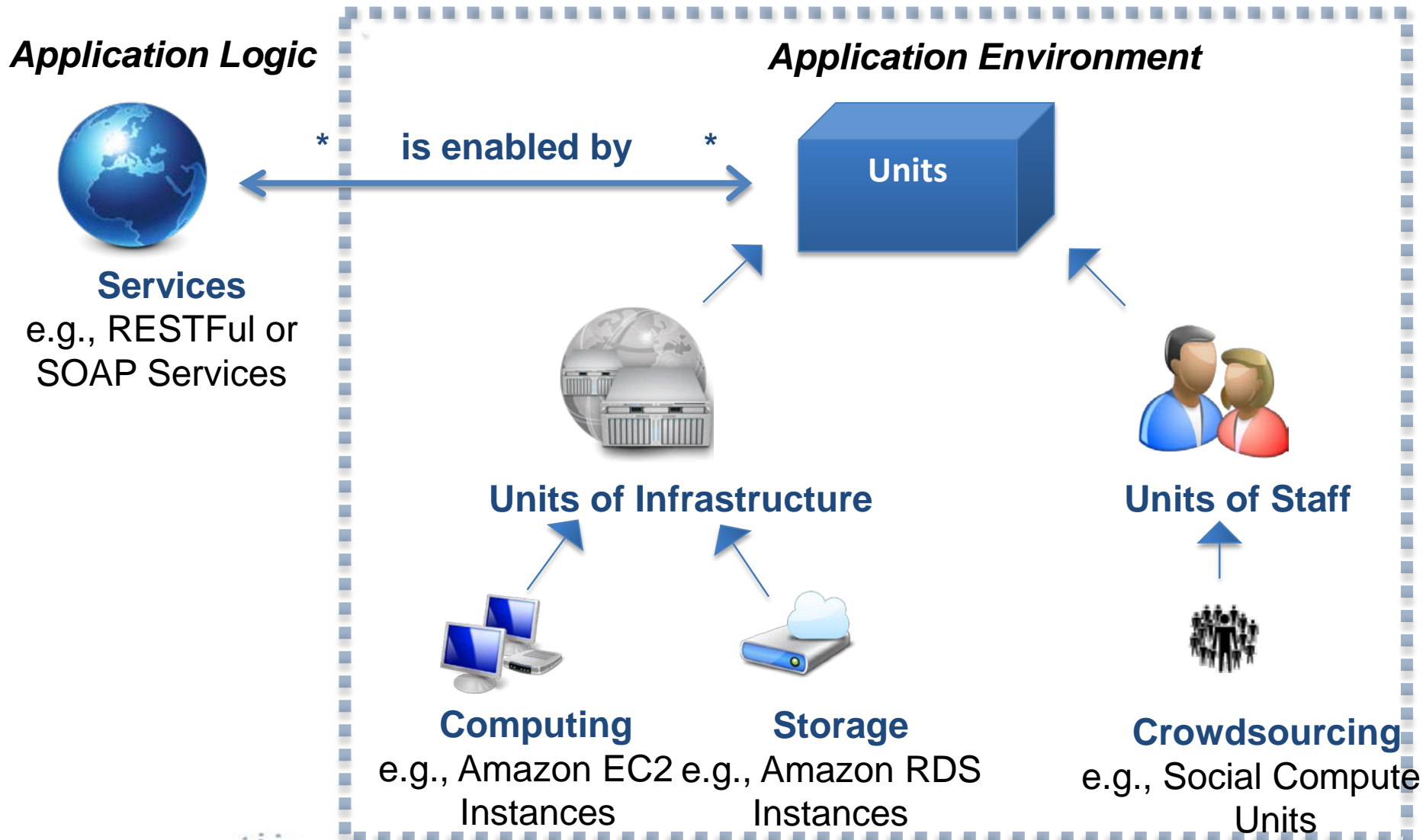


Non-functional parameters
performance, quality of data,
service availability, human
trust



**Pricing/Rewarding
/Incentive elasticity**



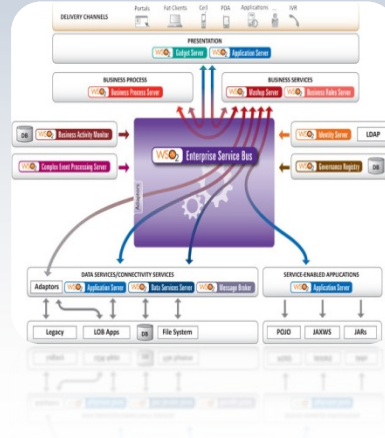


Unit Types - Examples



Social Resources

- (Teams/Masses of) People
- Using majority votes
- Units as crowds' structuring mechanism



Middleware Platform Resources

- Units as application containers
- Units as user workspaces



Legal Framework Resources

- Units might model compliance policies
- Units might model contracted license keys



Financial resources

- Units to represent funding sources within an organization
- Units to represent funding sources from external sources

Impact

- Each unit provides a resource to the application (functional)
- E.g. impact on availability of the call center, storage units on data management, etc.

Impact

Measurability

- Measure the impact (e.g. on metric scale) for each unit.
- Measure call center availability via average response times

Cost

Measurability

- Units consumption costs
- Unit usage costs must be measurable
- Preemptively reason over the benefits and value of unit configurations

Dynamicity

- Acquire and release new units in a timely, on-demand fashion
- Model runtime reactions to changes in the application's environment
- Resource management might be automated or involve human interactions

Unit
Specification



Design of Units

- Units provide a virtual representation of resources that can be monitored, reserved, bought, sold, and used
- They have current state
 - cost, utilization, quality, correctness, efficiency, location ...
- And they provide operations
 - store in memory unit, compute in computational unit, send in network unit, ...



- Origins provide a programming model for large-scale heterogeneous systems
- An origin
 - represents a single property of a unit
 - which can be composed with other origins to provide higher-level information about the state of a system



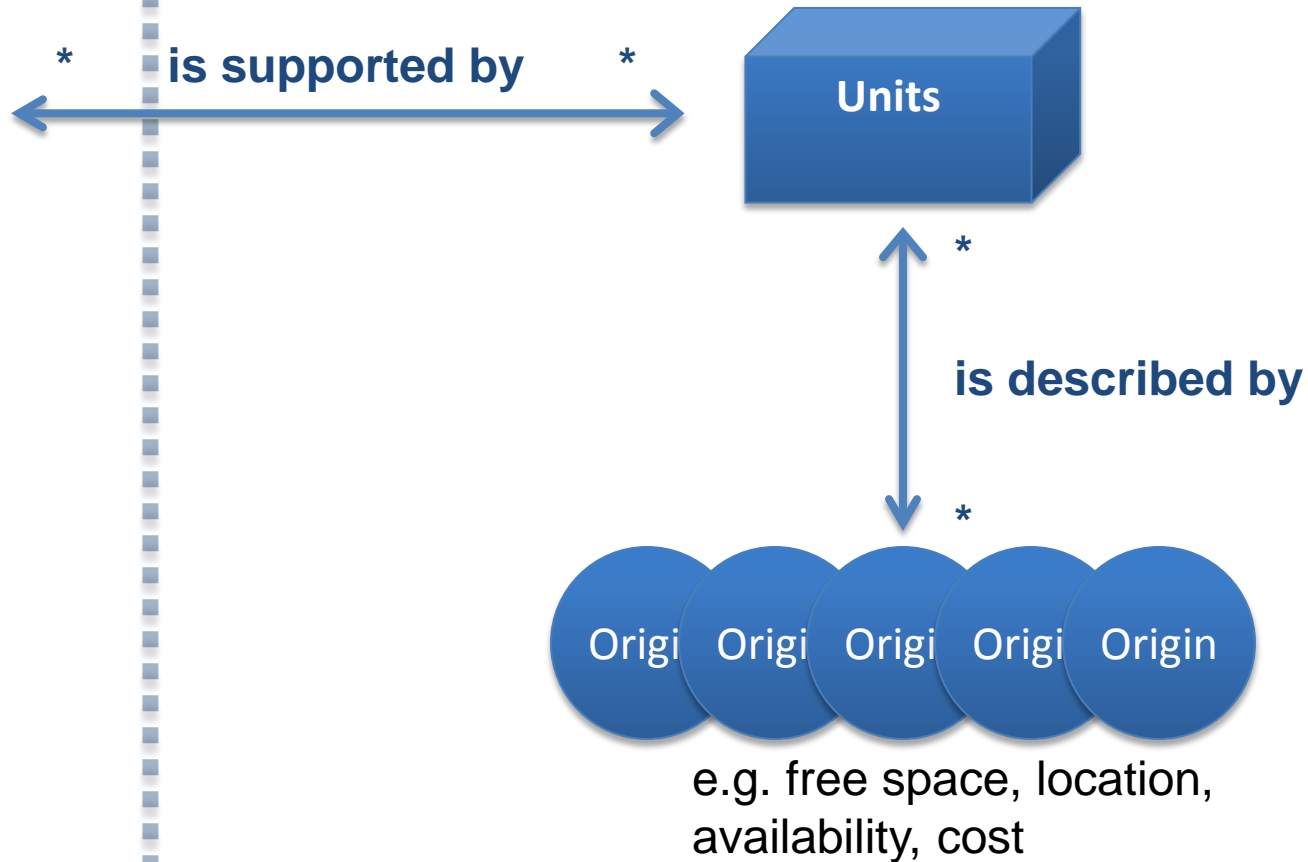
Origins Model (current work)

- Thus, we can use origins to
 - build a system
 - that can reason about its current state and adapt to sudden changes
 - by gathering information about its units
- This in turn allows us to guarantee non-trivial requirements in the system
 - e.g. by adapting the system to use more or less units (i.e., provide elasticity)



Units & Origins

System



Example Code

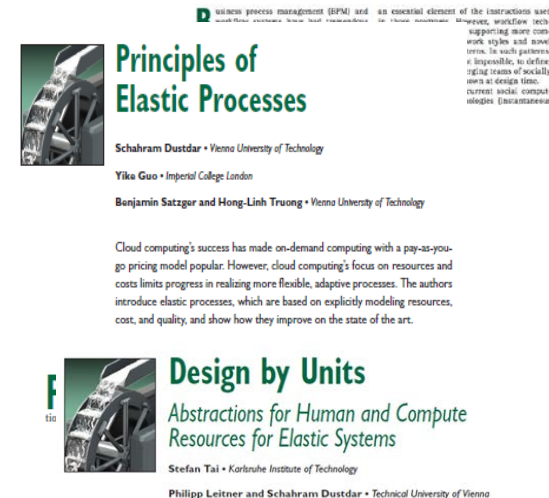
```
// composition
origin.create("memory/utilized") {
  val memoryUnits: Array[Unit] =
    system.unit("memory")
  val available: Long =
    memoryUnits map {x => x.get("size")} sum
  val used: Long =
    memoryUnits map {x => x.get("use")} sum

  return used / available.toDouble
}

// adaptation
origin.access("memory/utilized" when {_ > .95}) {
  system.unit += market.buy("unit/memory")
}
```

Some papers...

1. **Design by Units**, S. Tai, P. Leitner, S. Dustdar. (2012). *IEEE Internet Computing*, Volume 16, Issue 4 (July/August)
2. **Principles of Elastic Processes**, S. Dustdar, Y. Guo, B. Satzger, H. Truong (2011), *IEEE Internet Computing*, Volume 15 (2011), Issue 5; S. 66 - 71.
3. **The Social Compute Unit**, S. Dustdar, K. Bhattacharya (2011). [IEEE Internet Computing](#), Volume 15 (2011), Issue 3; S. 64 - 69.
4. **Trust-based Discovery and Interactions in Mixed Service-Oriented Systems**, Schall D., Skopik F., Dustdar S. [IEEE Transactions on Services Computing \(TSC\)](#), Volume 3, Issue 3, pp. 193-205
5. **Modeling and Mining of Dynamic Trust in Complex Service-oriented Systems**, Skopik F., Schall D., Dustdar S. [Information Systems Journal \(IS\)](#), Volume 35, Issue 7, November 2010, pp. 735-757. Elsevier.
6. **Programming Human and Software-Based Web Services**, Schall D., Dustdar S., Blake M.B. [IEEE Computer](#), vol. 43, no. 7, pp. 82-85, July 2010.
7. **Unifying Human and Software Services in Web-Scale Collaborations** Schall D., Truong H.-L., Dustdar S., [IEEE Internet Computing](#), vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 62-68, May/Jun, 2008.
8. **Runtime Behavior Monitoring and Self-Adaptation in Service-Oriented Systems**, Psailer H., Juszczak L., Skopik F., Schall D., Dustdar S. [4th IEEE International Conference on Self-Adaptive and Self-Organizing Systems \(SASO'10\)](#), 27 Sept.-01 Oct. 2010, Budapest, Hungary.



Thanks for your attention



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