

Complementing goal models for adaptive systems

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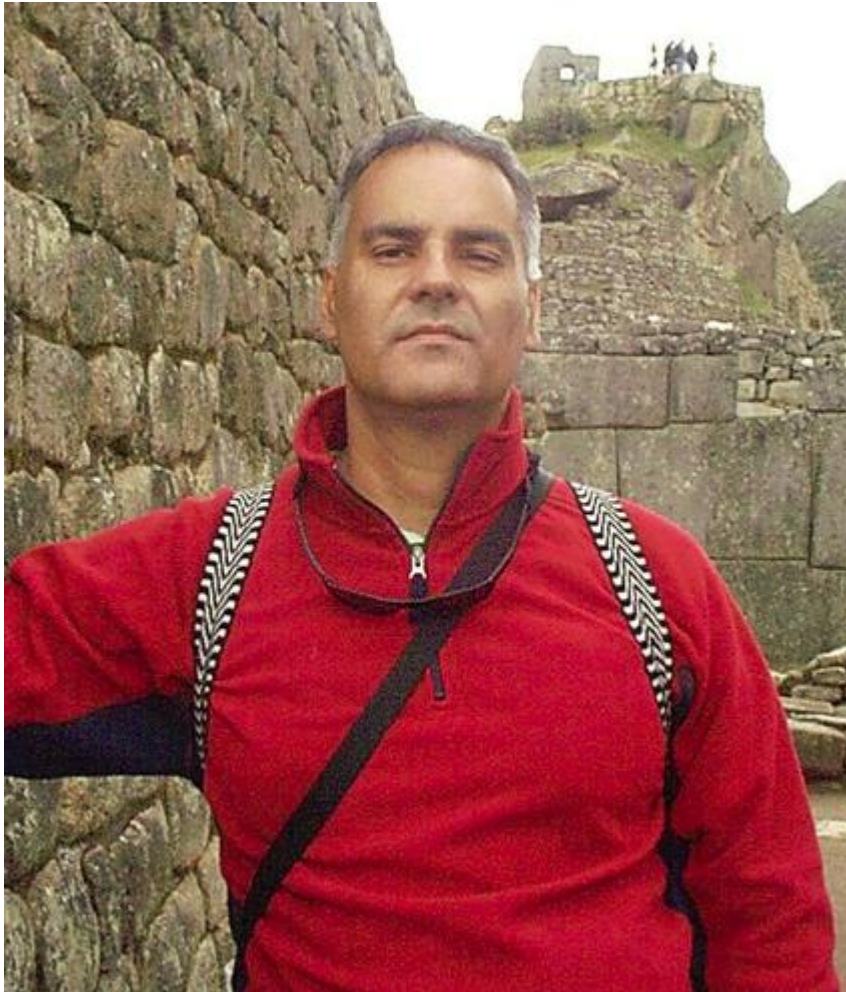
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI TRENTO

João Pimentel

- 3rd year Ph.D – UFPE/Brazil
- In trento for 1 year
 - From September 2012
- www.cin.ufpe.br/~jhcp



MsC and PhD with Jaelson



10-months
2010-2011



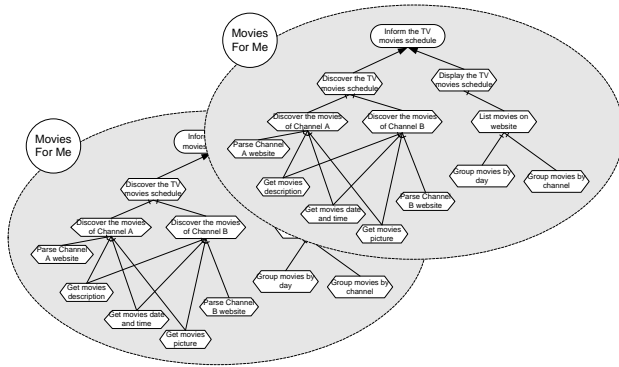
12-months
2012-2013

Agenda

- Adaptation metrics
- Futurology
- Failure policy
- From req to arch

I. **ADAPTATION METRICS¹**

Comparing different alternatives



models



components

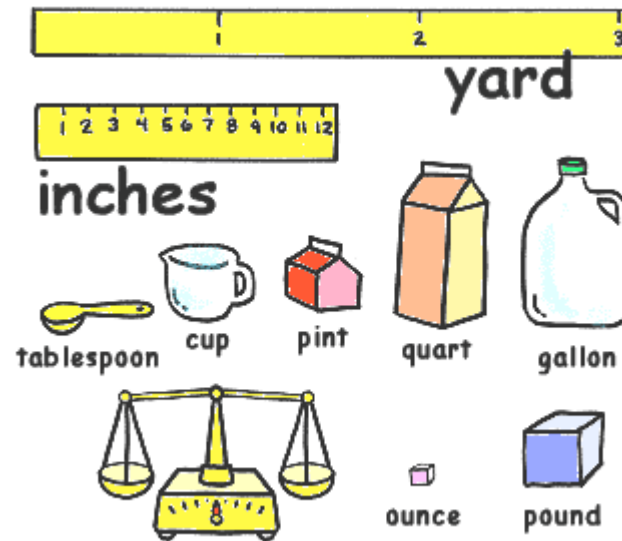


decisions

Criteria:

Reusability, reliability, performance, **adaptability**,
maintainability...

how to **measure** **adaptability?**



We build on previous work by Submaranian & Chung:

Architecture Adaptability Index (AAI) =

Sum of the Adaptability Index (EAI) of all
architectural elements

Total number of elements of the architecture model



...and...

Software Adaptability Index (SAI) =

Sum of the AAI of all architecture models
of the software

Total number of architecture models for that
software



But the problem remains: **how to define the adaptability index (EAI) of a particular element?**



We propose to

map the metrics to i^* (iStar) models

and

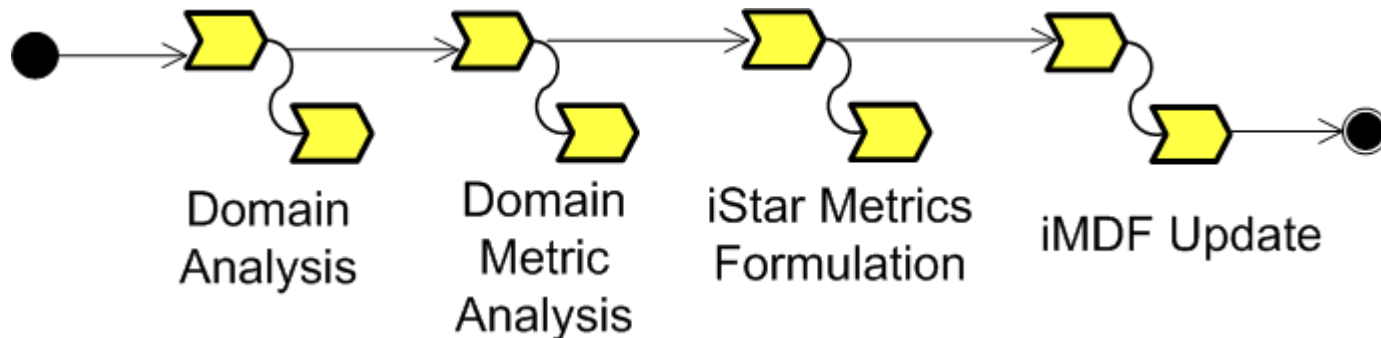
use its richer **expressiveness** to
define EAI



In order to perform the mapping of architectural metrics onto i^* , we use the

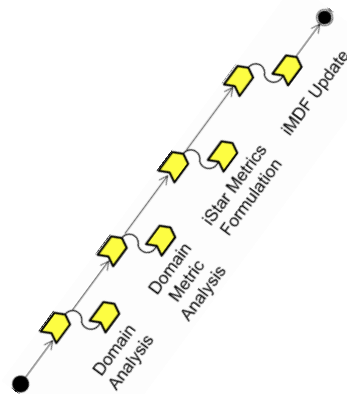
i^* Metrics Definition Framework method

$iMDF_M$



*i** Metrics Definition Framework

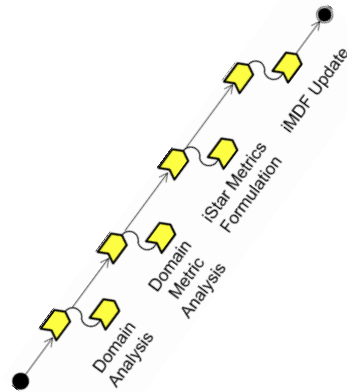
*i*MDF



Catalog of
patterns

Method

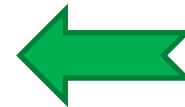
*i** metrics in OCL



i* metrics in OCL



Modeling tool



Method

Catalog of
patterns

*i** Metrics Formulation

Based on the original metrics, the architecture $\rightarrow i^*$ mapping and the iMDF catalogue of patterns:

Architecture Adaptability Index (AAI) =

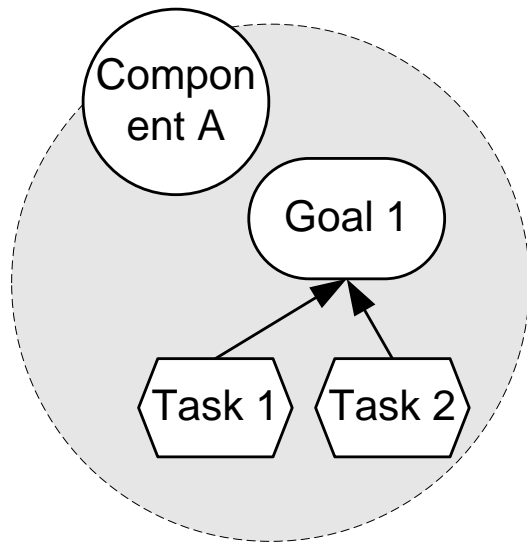
$$\text{AAI} ::= \frac{\text{self.allActors().eai()}\rightarrow\text{sum()} + \text{self.allDependencies().eai()}\rightarrow\text{sum()}}{\text{self.allActors()}\rightarrow\text{size()} + \text{self.allDependencies()}\rightarrow\text{size()}}$$

Software Adaptability Index (SAI) =

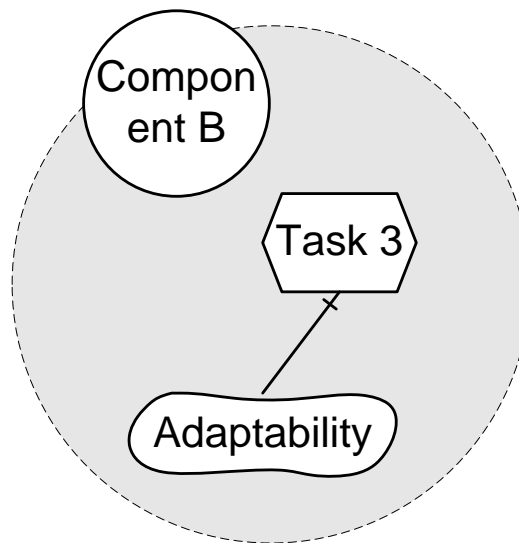
$$\text{SAI} ::= \frac{\text{allModels().aai()}\rightarrow\text{sum()}}{\text{allModels()}\rightarrow\text{size()}}$$

EAI of individual components (SR)

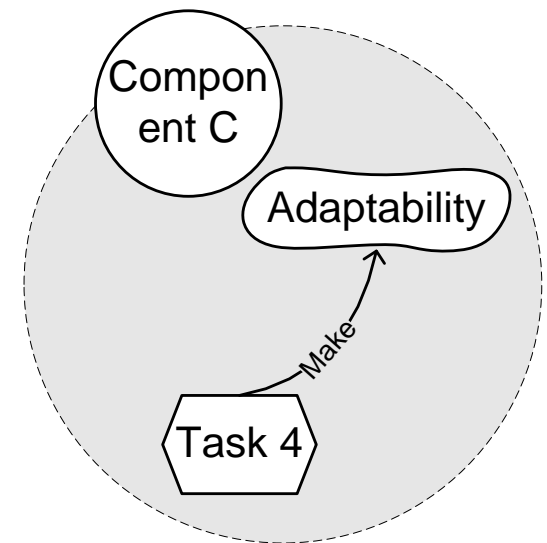
The SR decomposition may help:



Means-end decomposition



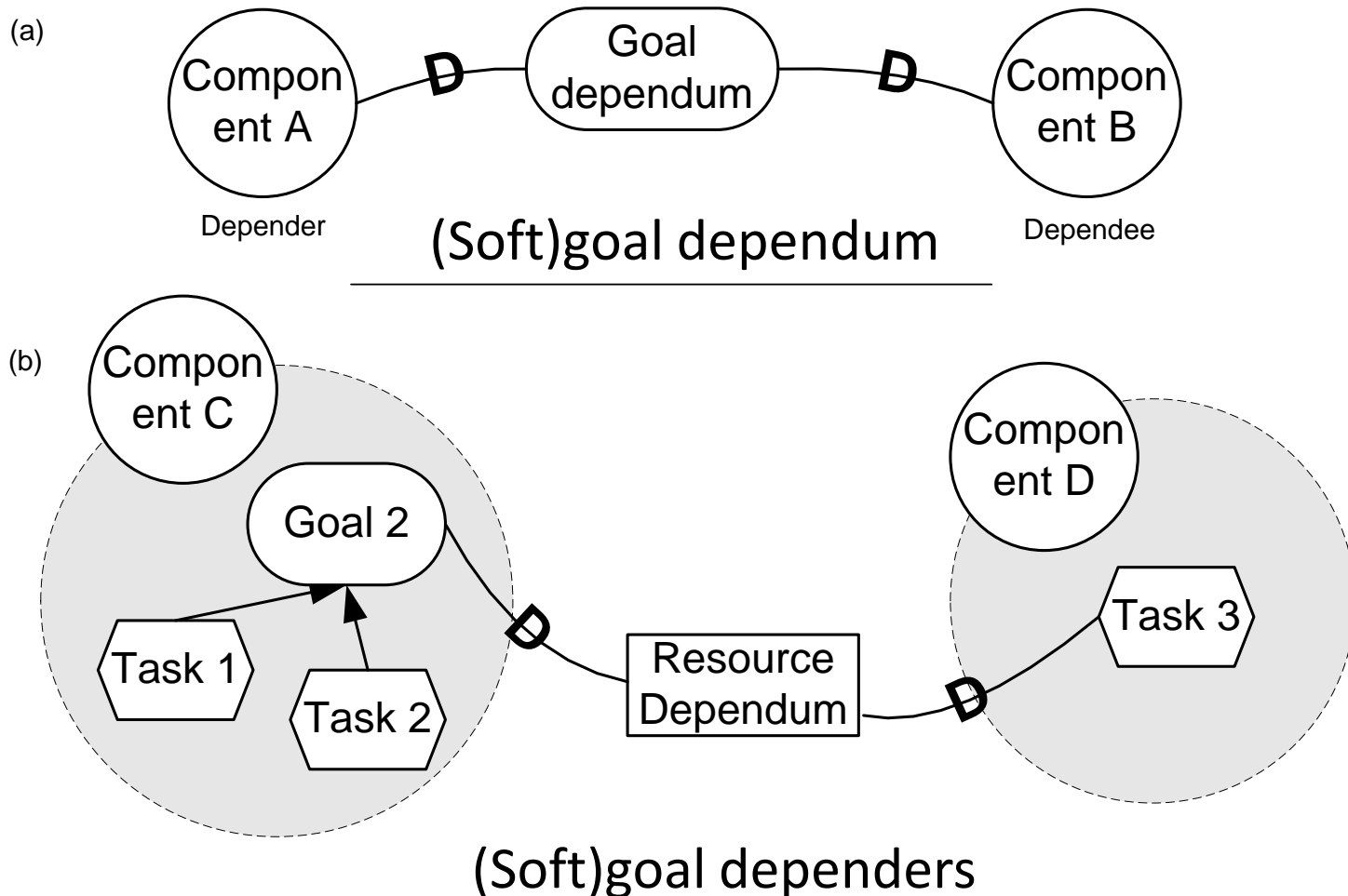
Softgoal-to-task decomposition



Contribution to softgoal

EAI of individual components: (SD)

Dependencies may identify adaptability too:



EAI of individual components (extensions)

Approach	Base notation	Extension towards adaptability	Architecture
Lapouchnian	Tropos	Context annotations	Not defined
Ali	Tropos	Context annotations	Not defined
Dalpiaz	Tropos	Context annotations Recovery activities	Self-reconfiguring component
Morandini	Tropos	Context annotations Recovery activities Fault modeling	Multi-agent
Jian	i^*	Context annotations Runtime adaptation	Not defined
Qureshi	Techne	Runtime adaptation	Service-based
Bencomo	KAOS	Runtime adaptation Flexibility language	Not defined
Baresi	KAOS	Recovery activities	Service-based

II.

**ANTICIPATING
CHANGES WITH
FUTUROLOGY^{2,3}**

Motivation

Adaptation and evolution is great



Motivation

However, it is ***very hard*** to develop systems that

- ❑ Adapt to ***any*** scenario
- ❑ Evolve in ***any*** way

Motivation

If we could see the future...



(sort of)

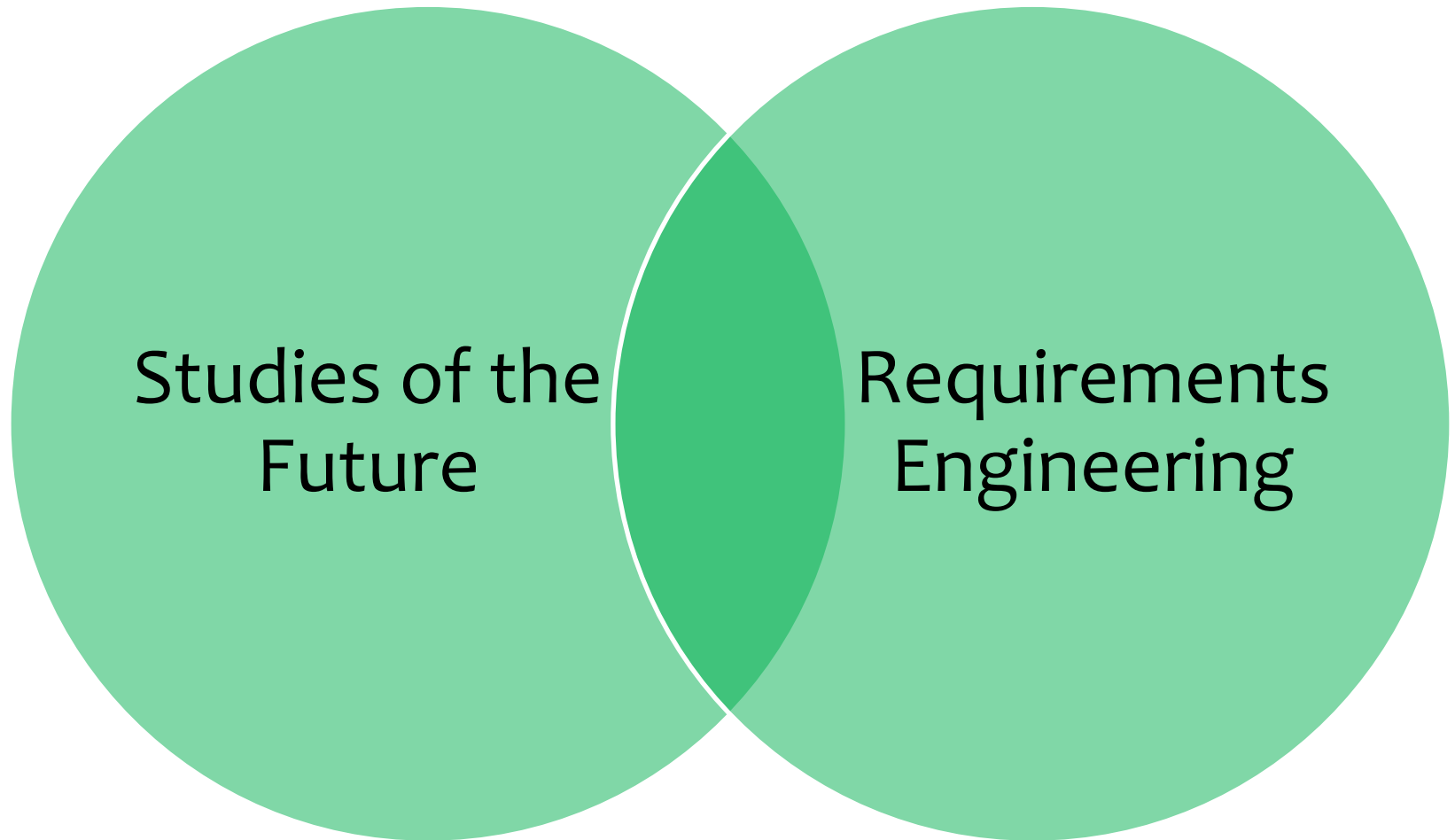
Reduce the gap



Studies of the
Future

Requirements
Engineering

Reduce the gap



Definitions

- **Future event:** *a future event is an occurrence that is expected to take place in the future.*
- **Representation of the future:** *a representation of the future is a model that describes a set of future events.*
- **Foresight method:** *a foresight method is a means of creating a representation of the future.*

Classification of foresight methods

Category	Method
Collect judgments from Experts	Delphi Futures Wheel Participatory methods
Forecast time series and other quantitative measures	Econometrics forecast Regression Analysis Trend Impact Analysis Structural Analysis
Understand the linkages between events, trends and actions	System Dynamics Agent Modeling Trend Impact Analysis Cross Impact Analysis Relevance Trees Futures Wheel Simulation Modeling Multiple perspectives Causal Layered Analysis Field Anomaly Relaxation
Portray alternative plausible futures	Scenarios Futures Wheel Simulation and Gaming Agent Modeling

Our proposal

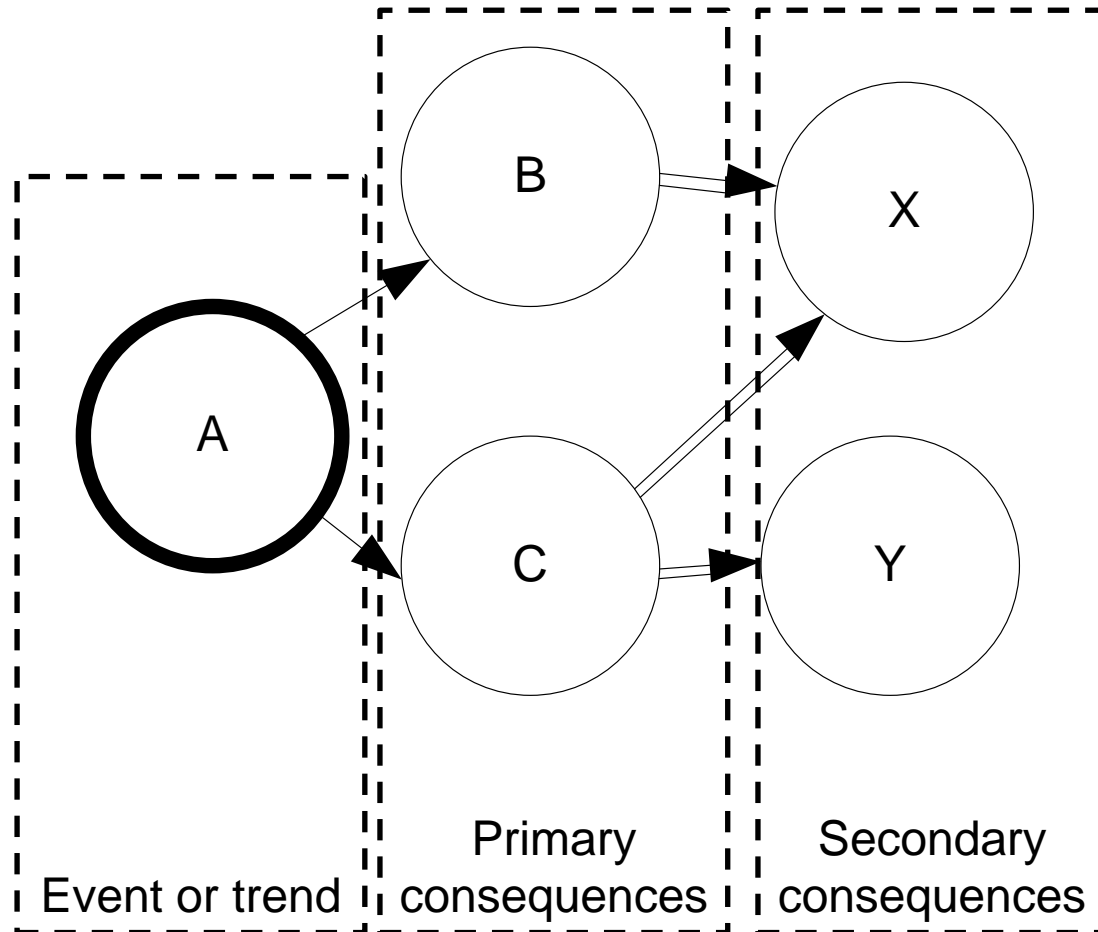
■ Futures wheel

- ❑ Provides a clear picture of the future events that may impact the system;
- ❑ Easy to be understood and used by stakeholders
- ❑ Low effort required

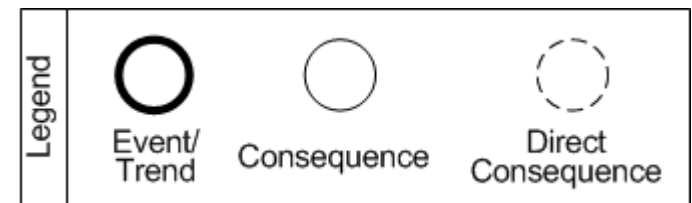
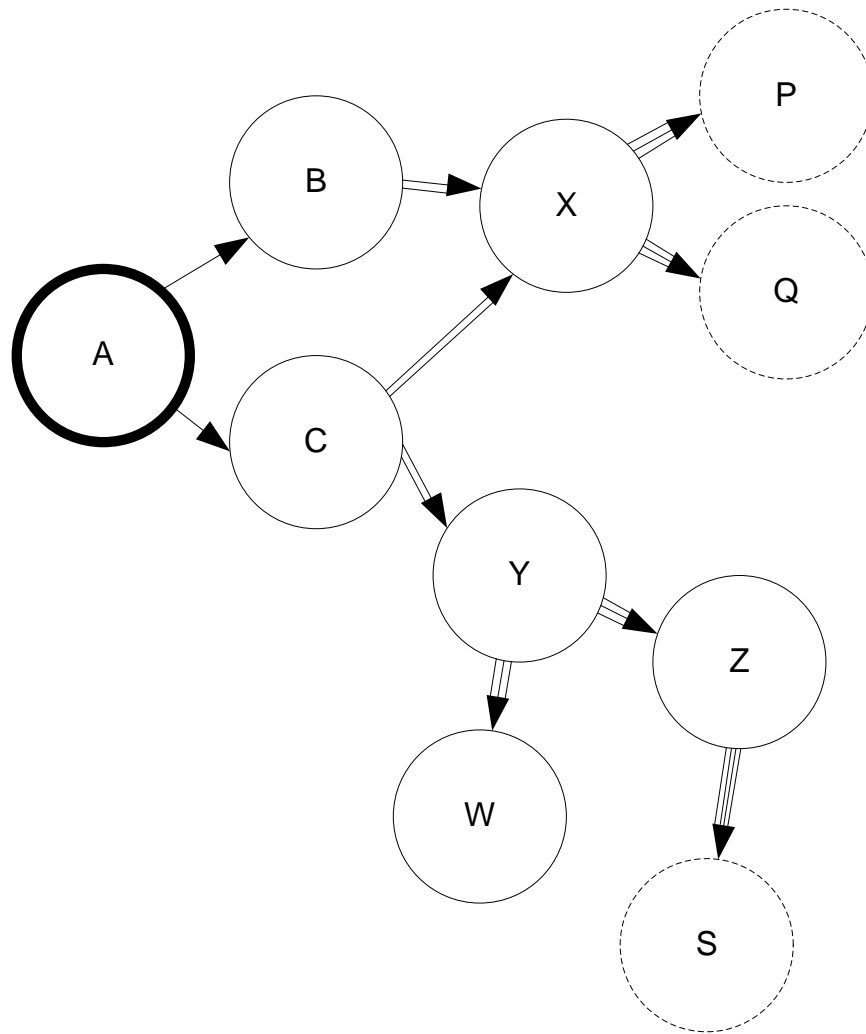
■ *i**

- ❑ Widespread goal modeling language
- ❑ Provides a suitable mechanism to represent alternative behaviors of a system

Futures wheel



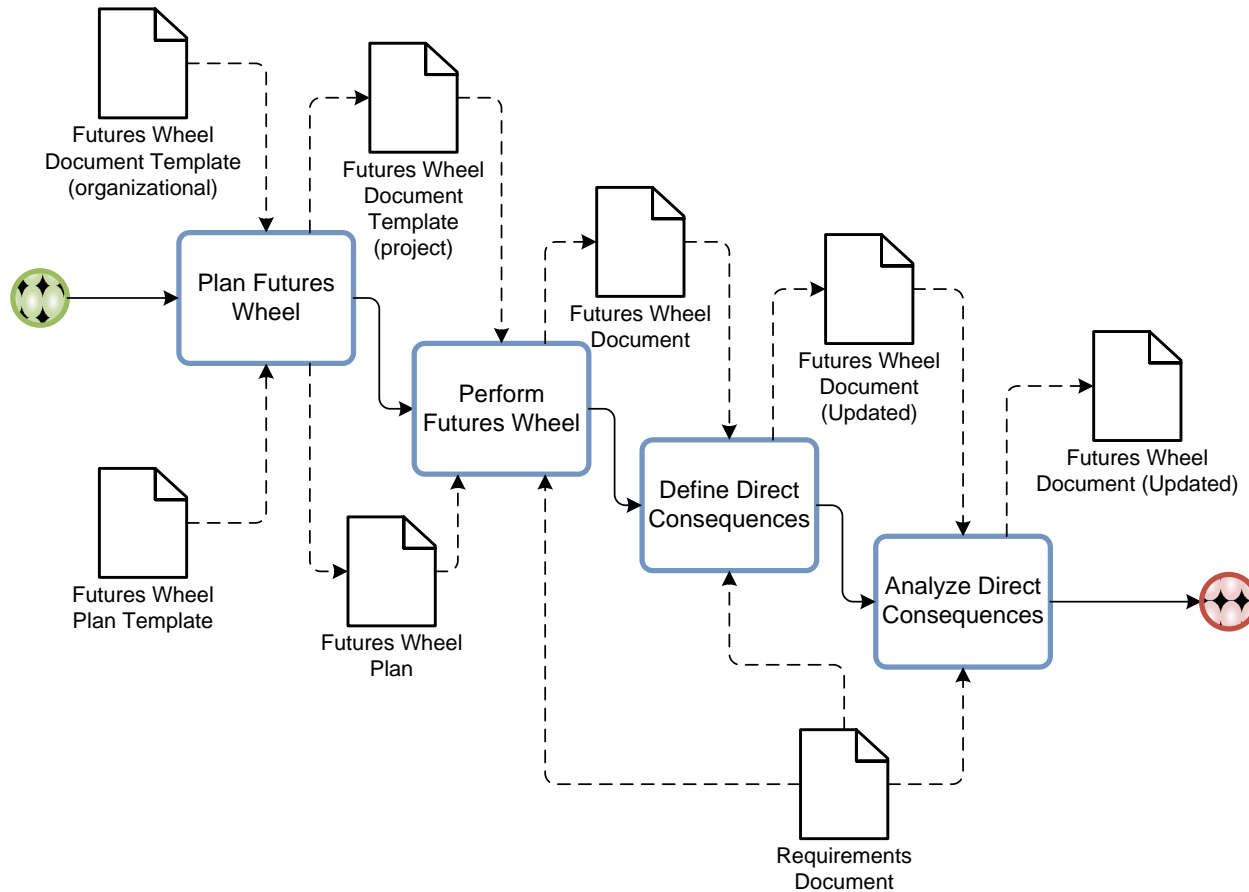
Futures wheel extension



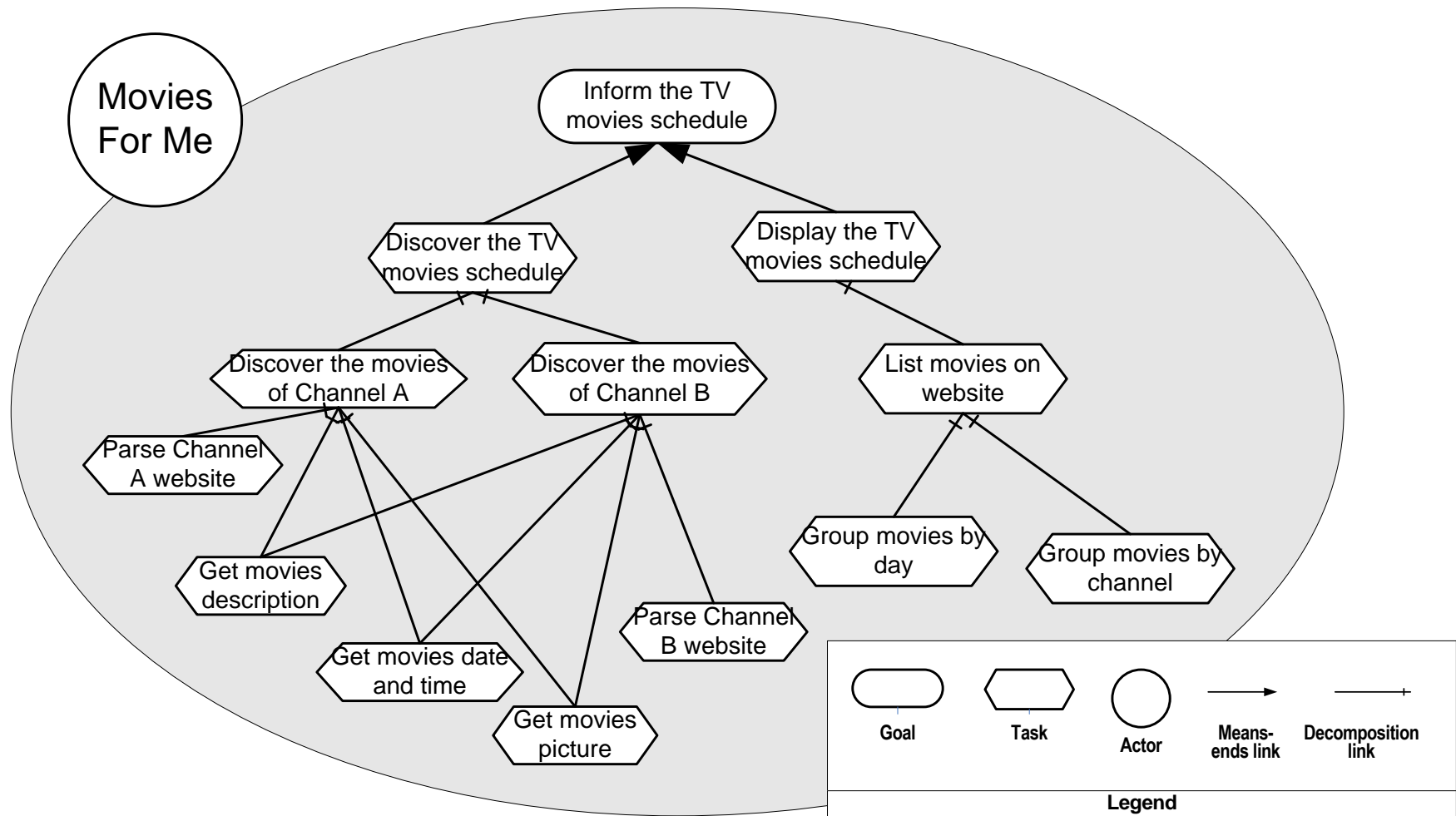
Integrating futures wheel and goal models

- Build extended futures wheel models
 - Build futures wheel model
 - For each consequence, analyze how it affects the system
- Adapt goal model
 - For each direct consequence in the futures wheel model, analyze how the system can be altered in order to deal with the consequence
 - Change the goal model accordingly

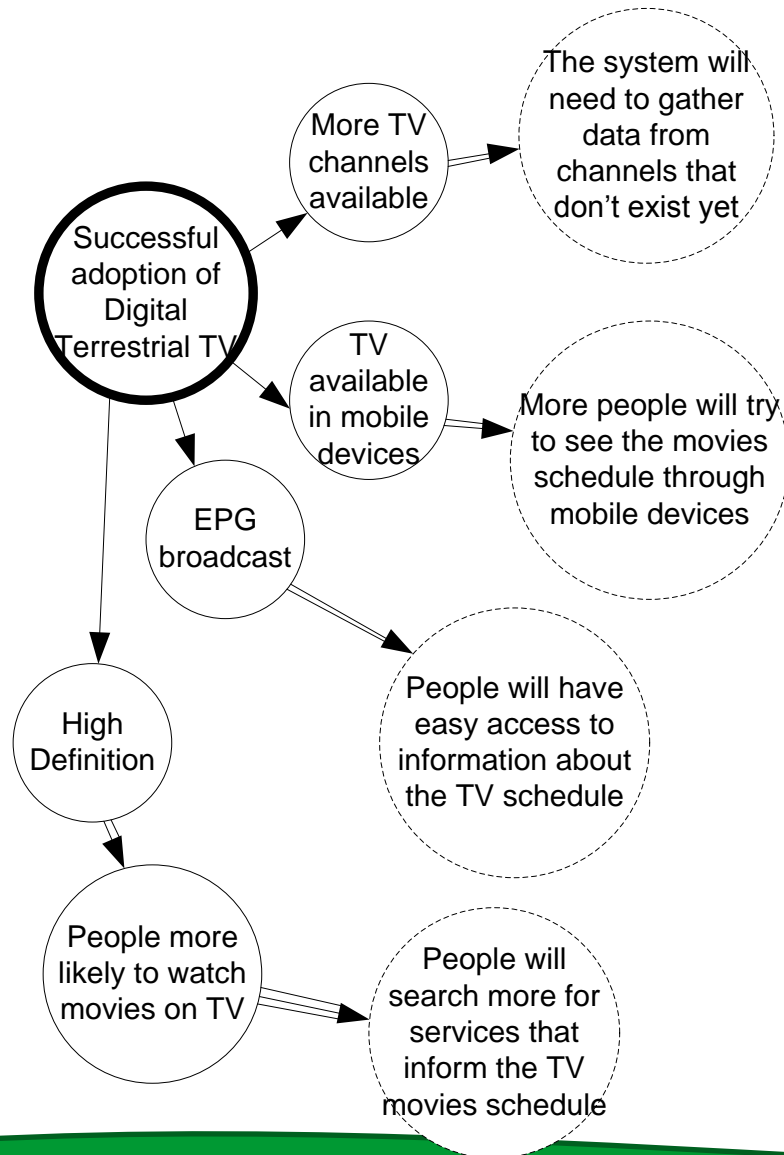
Process



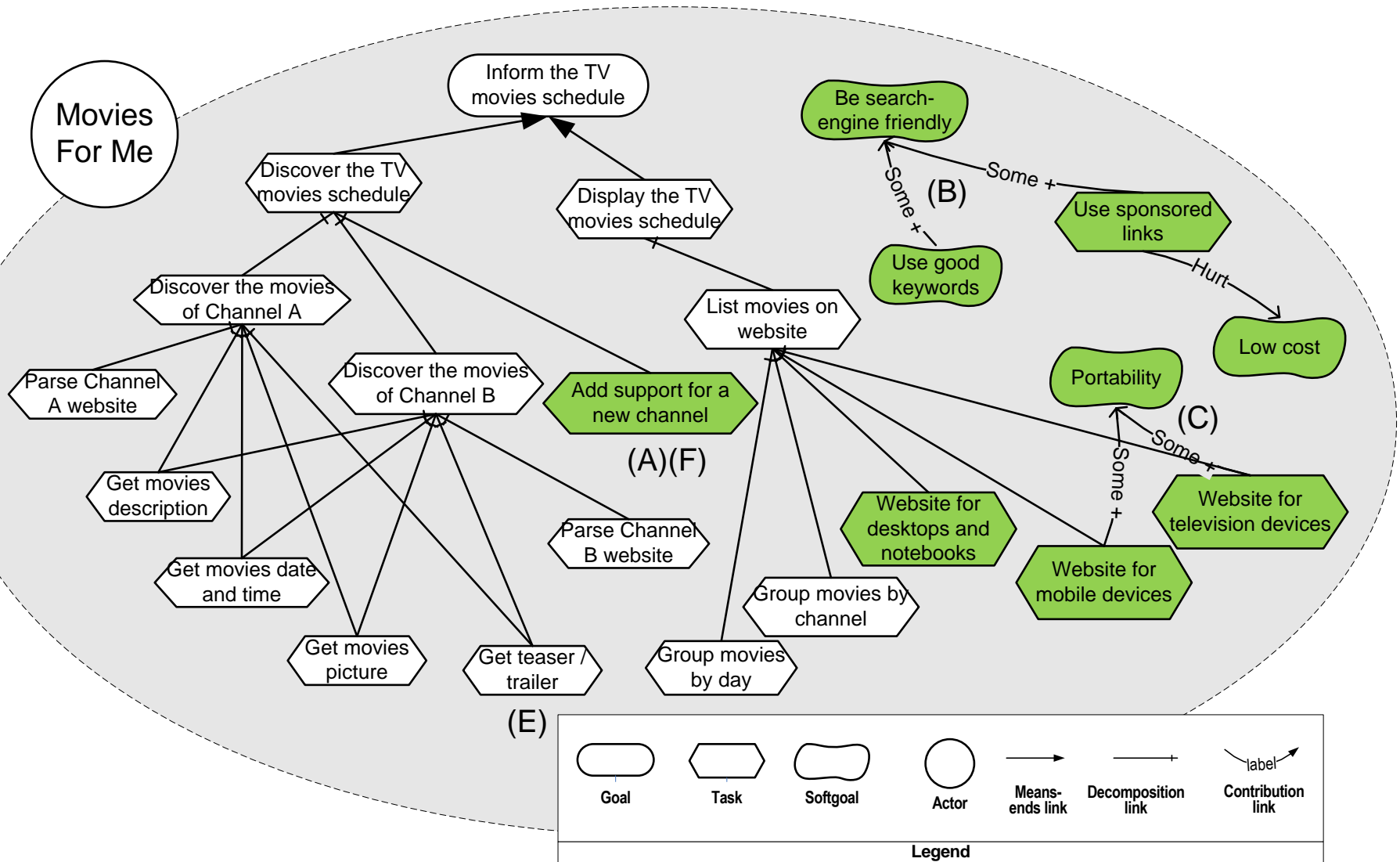
Case study – original goal model



Case study – futures wheel



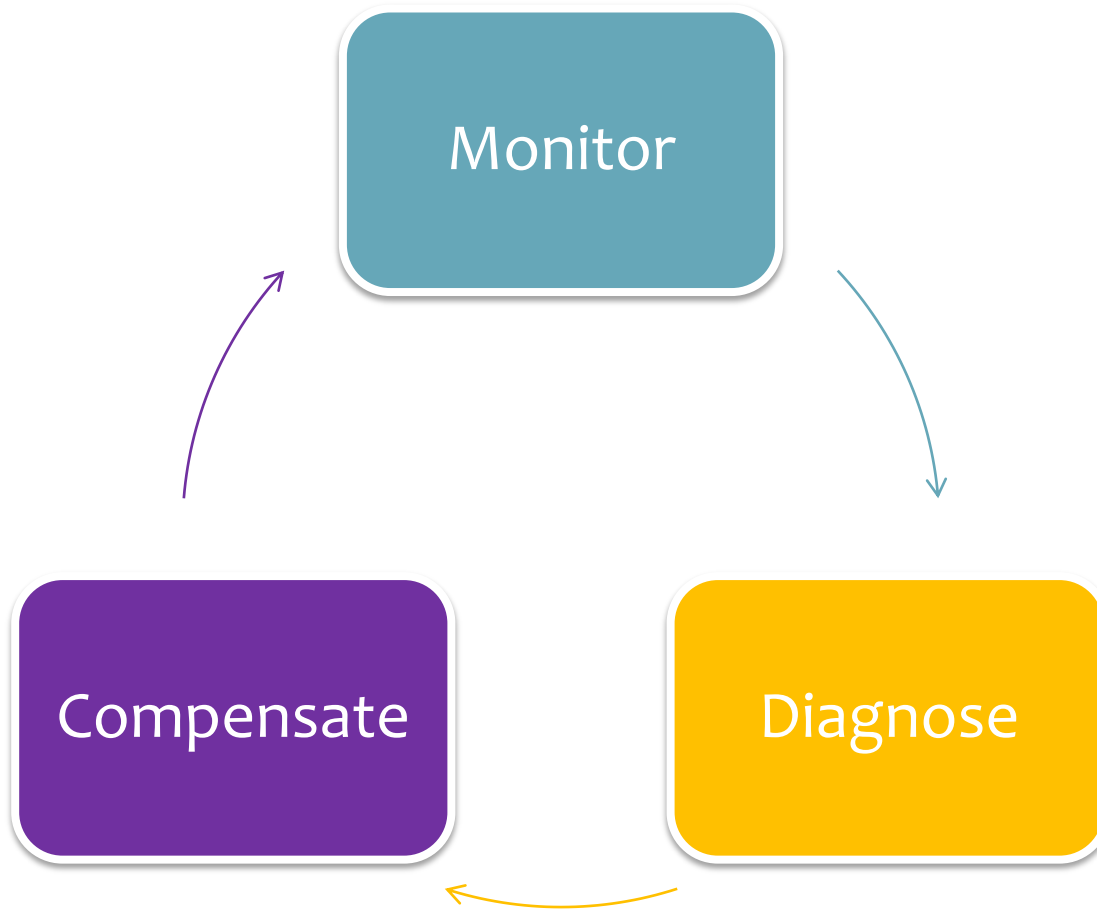
Case study – modified goal model



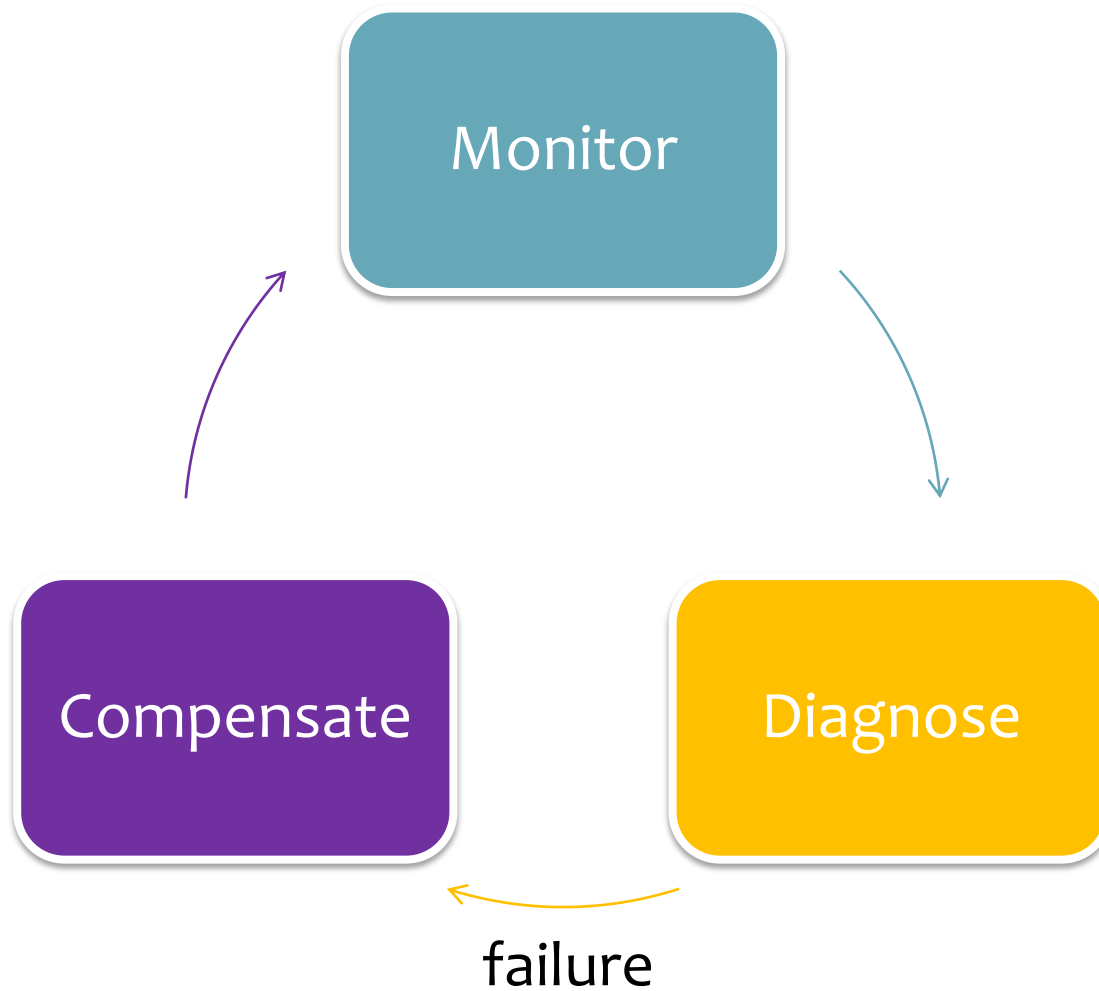
III.

**FAILURE POLICY –
THE *FAST*
APPROACH^{4,5}**

MDC Cycle



MDC Cycle



Different faults, different reactions

“Some faults lead to the unusability of a device or even to catastrophes; some faults can be ignored or are actually never discovered.”



A failure is...

... the unsuccessful execution of ...

a task

a service operation

a method

a use case

a goal

...



FAST

- This framework allows the **user** to define **conditions** on which failures may be ignored
 - i.e., it won't trigger a compensation
- The conditions are based on the **context** and on the **number** of failures occurrence

Policies

- Unlike requirements, which are
 - Somewhat static
 - Defined at design time
- This failure handling specification is
 - User / installation dependent
 - Defined at deployment time

Failure policy

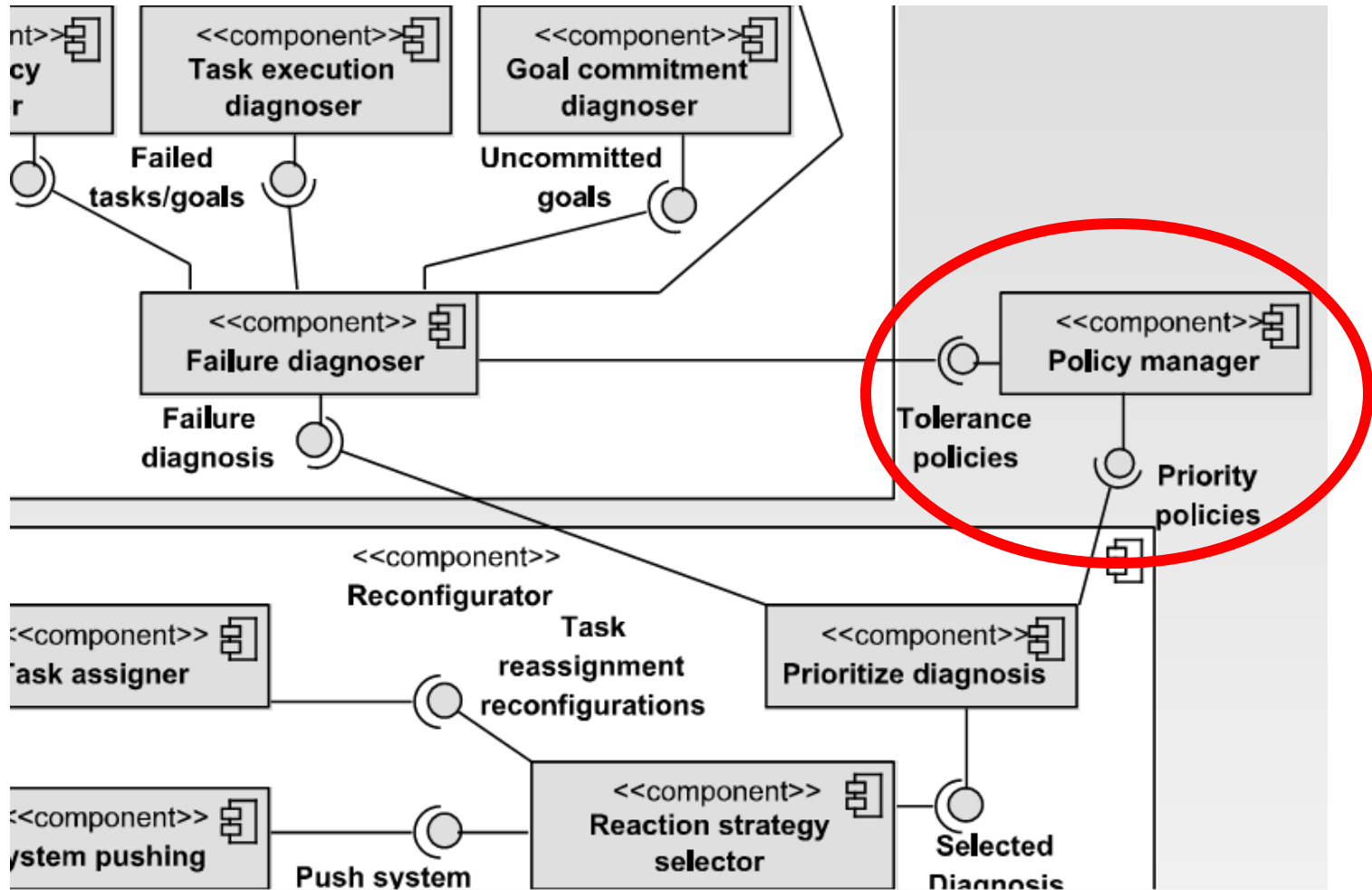
■ Context-based

- ❑ *failuresSet isAllowedToFailIf contextExpression*
- ❑ **Ex:** *failureX isAllowedToFailIf
calendar.day=Sunday*

■ Limit of consecutive failures

- ❑ *failuresSet isAllowedToFailAtMost limit*
- ❑ **Ex:** *failureX: failureY isAllowedToFailAtMost 4*

Fabiano's component



IV.

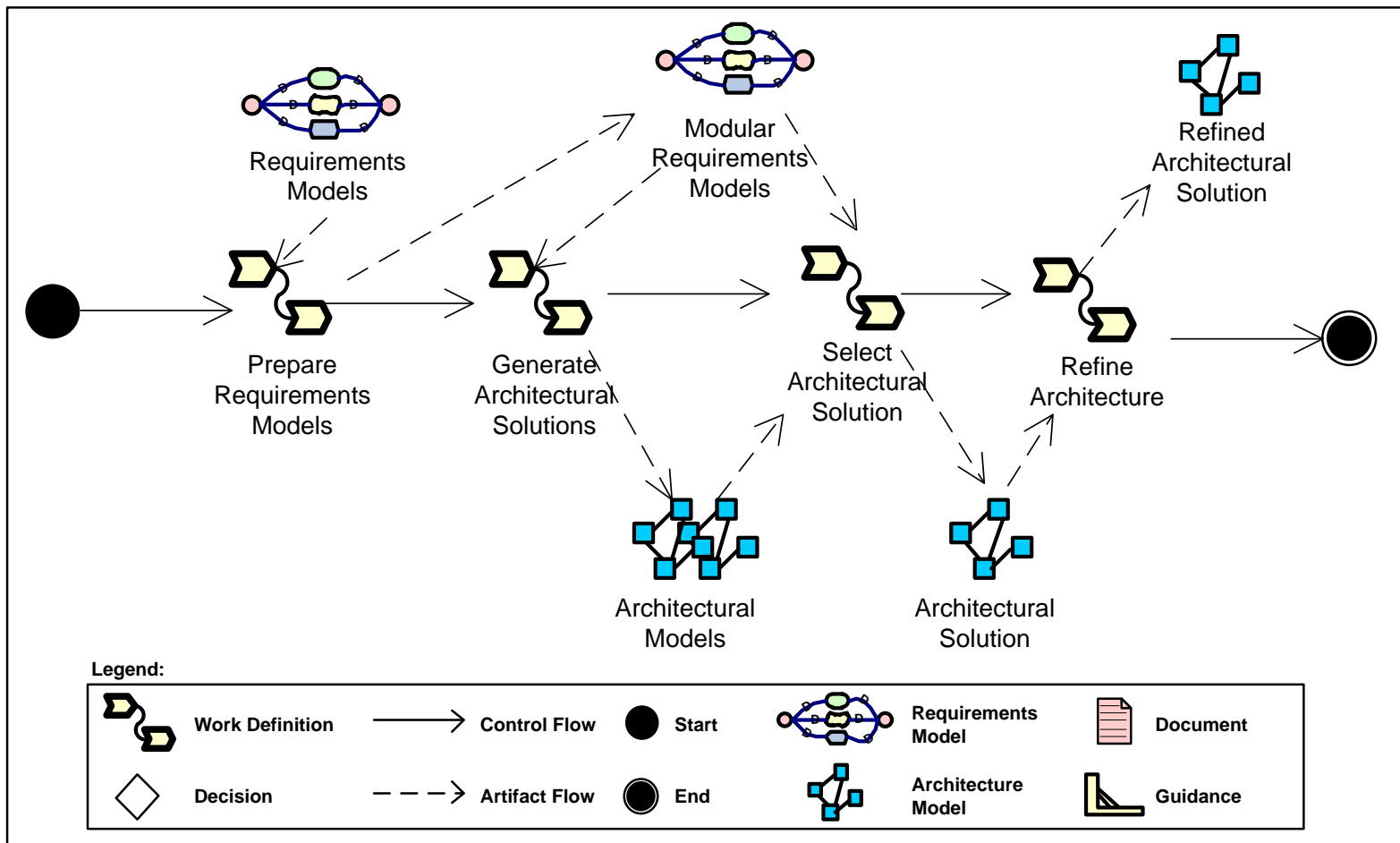
**FROM REQ TO ARCH
(ADAPTIVE SYSTEMS)⁶**

STREAM-A (Adaptive)

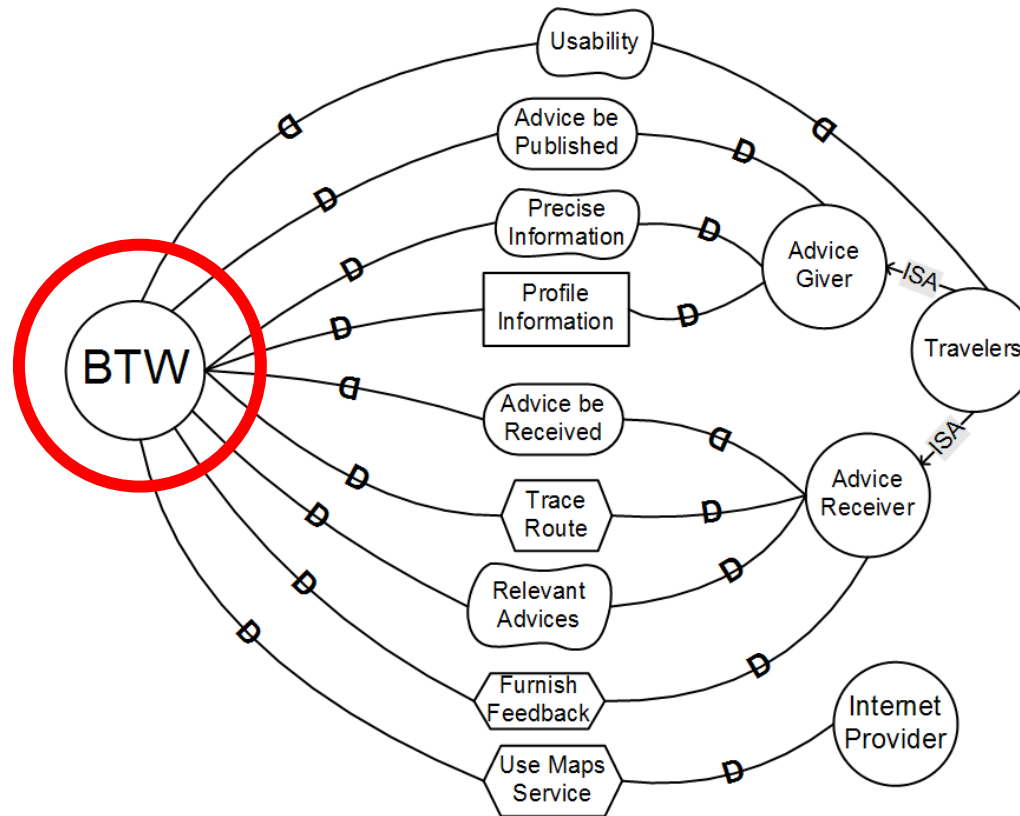


STREAM

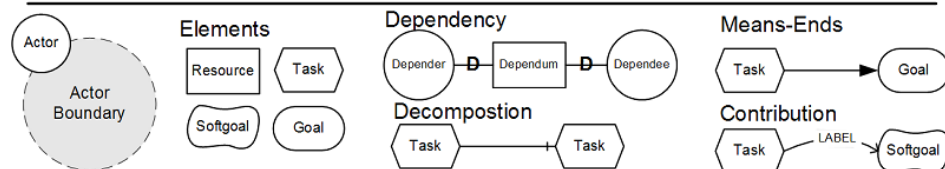
- An approach based on model transformations that generates architectural models from requirements models
 - Source language: i*
 - Target language: Acme



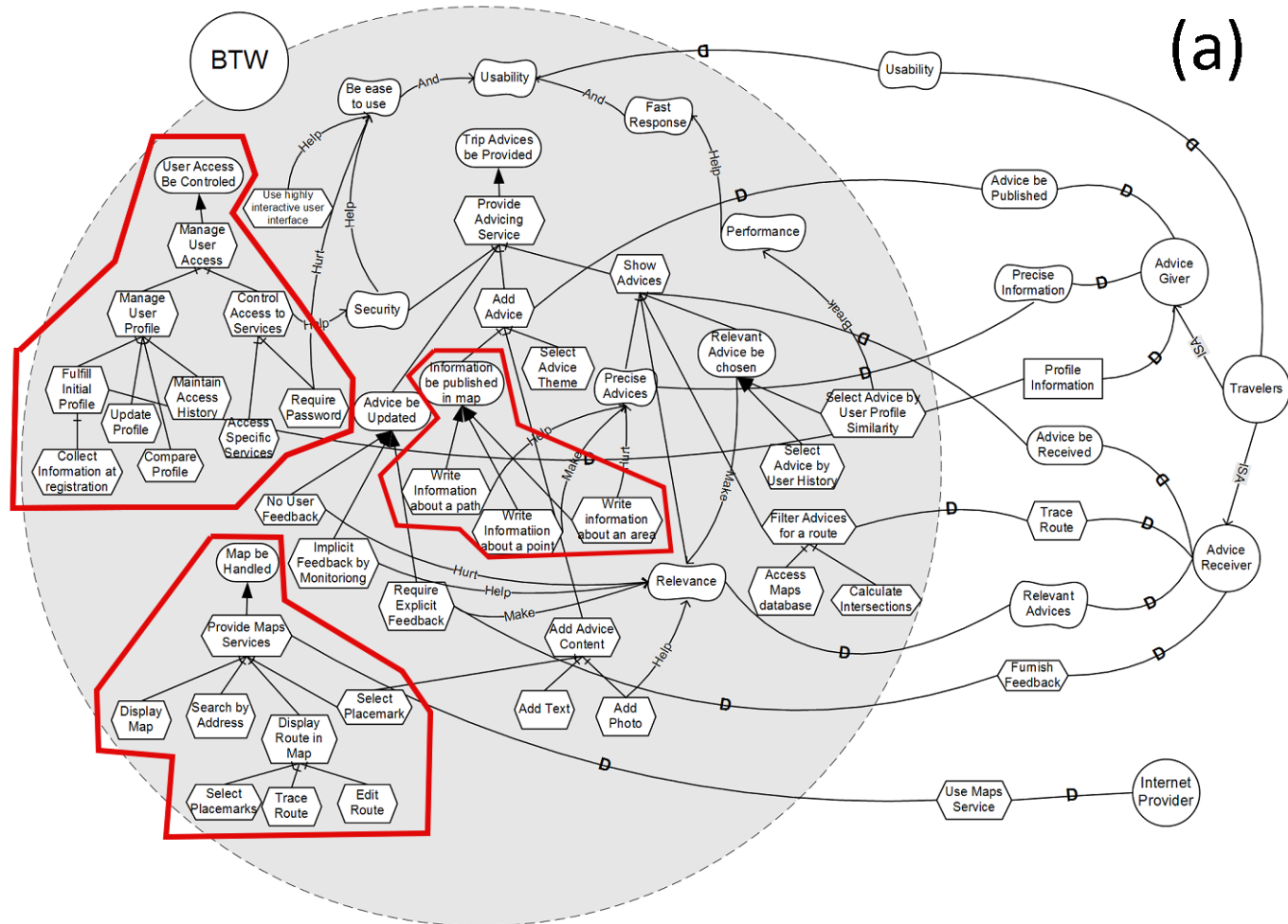
BTW: system-to-be

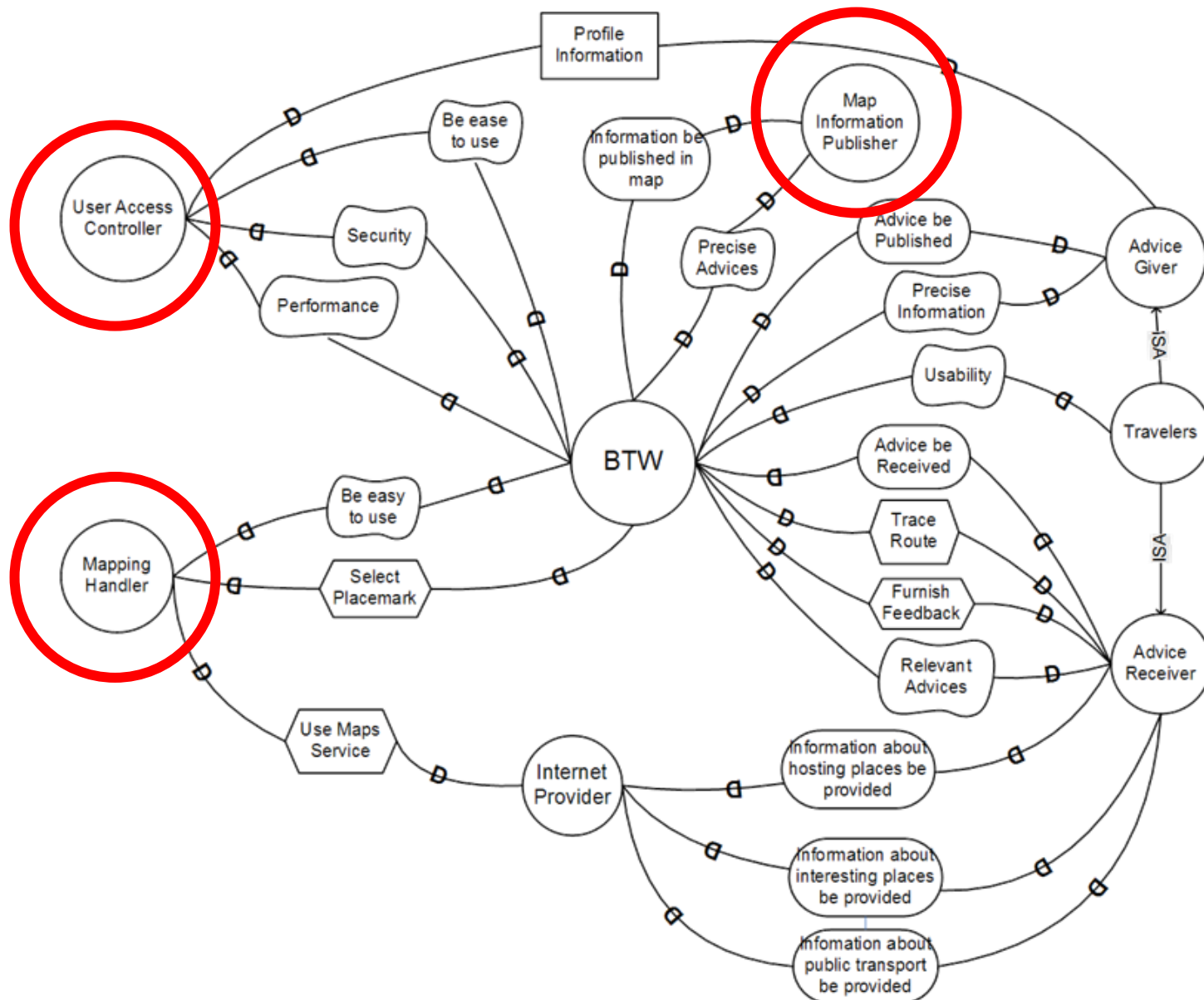


Legend

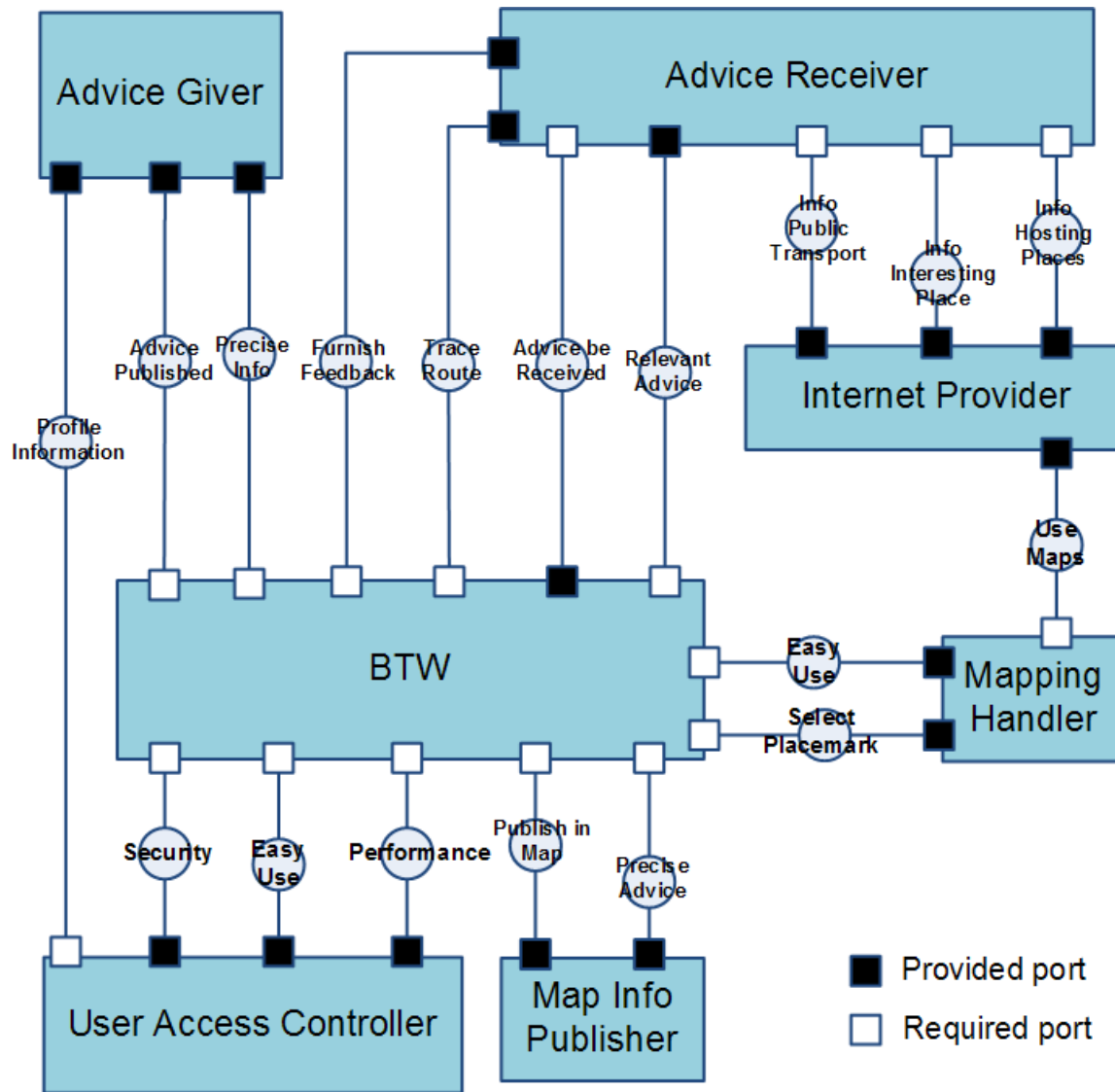


LABEL = Make, Some+, Help, Hurt, Some-, Break

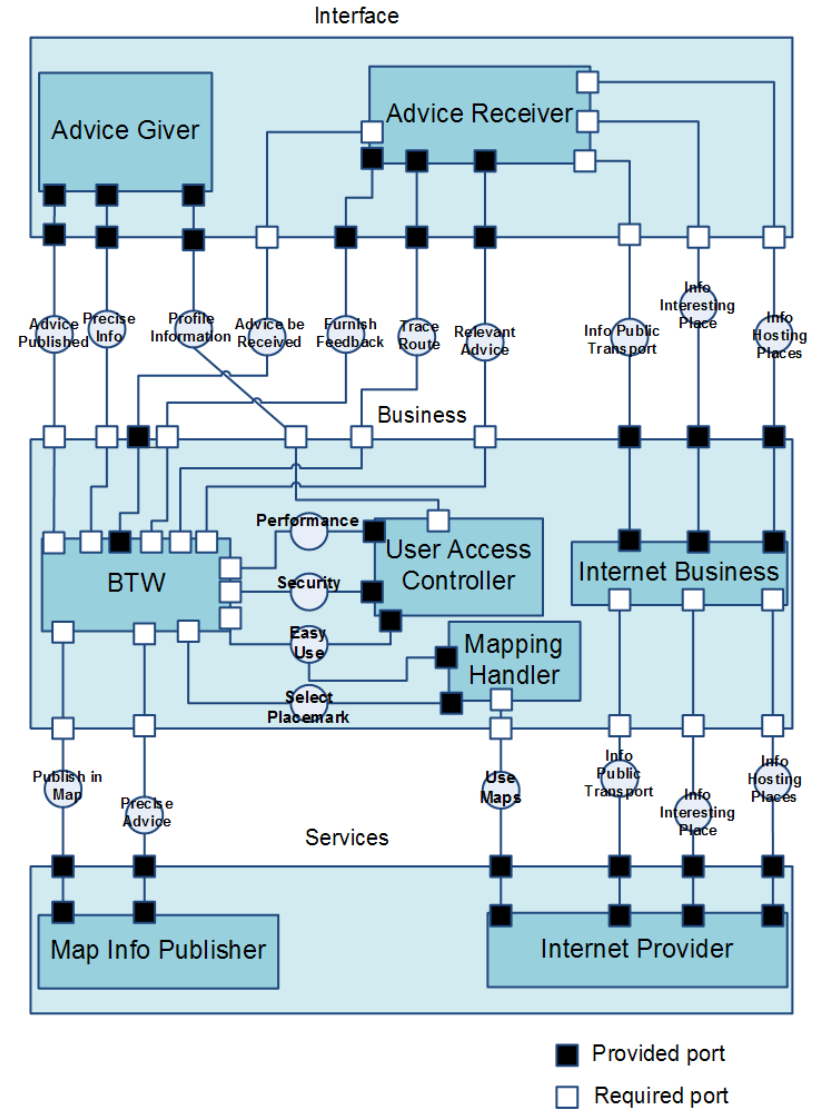




(a)

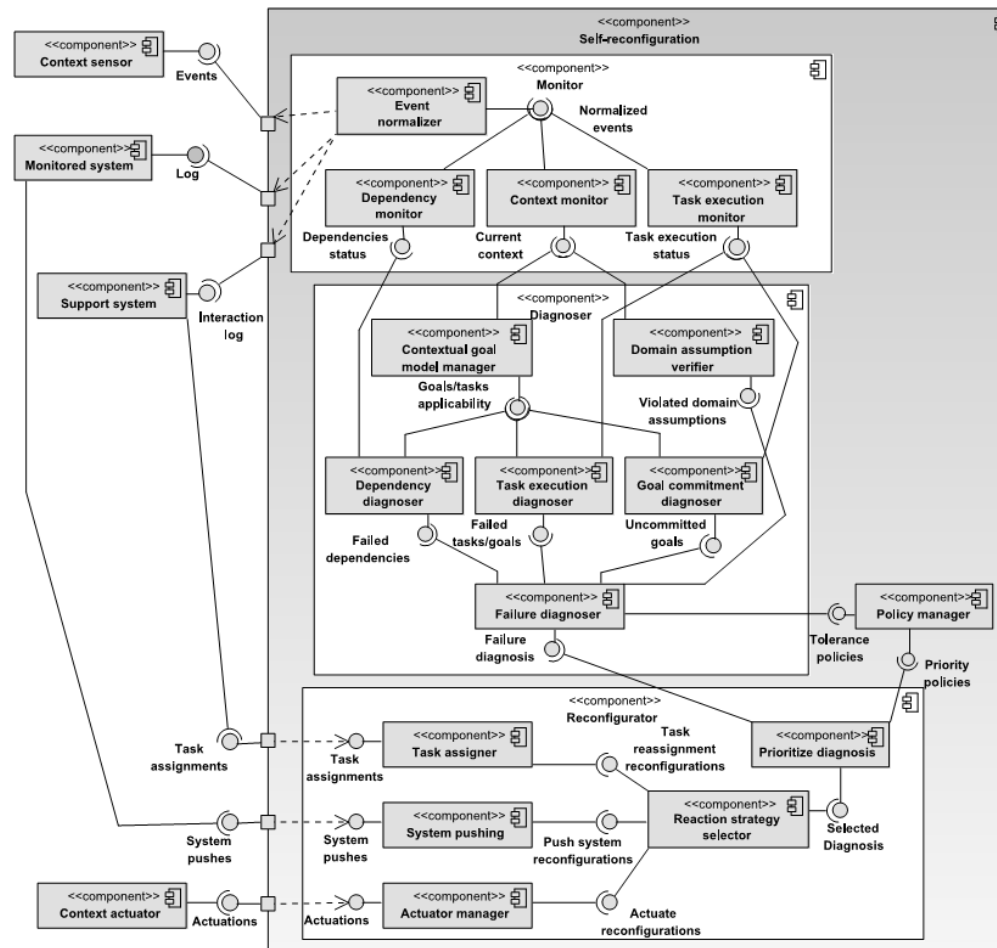


Architectural style

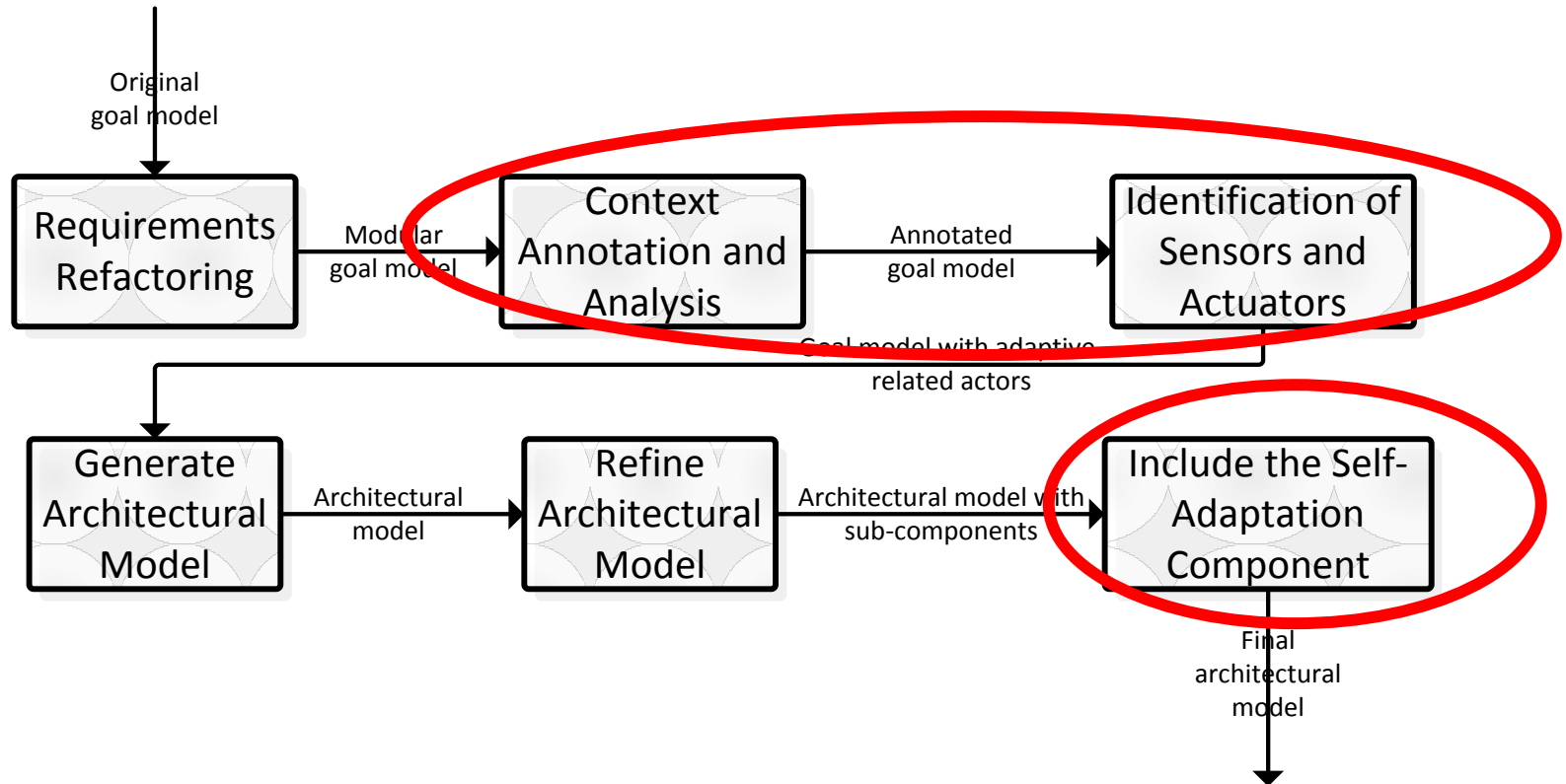


But what about **adaptation**?

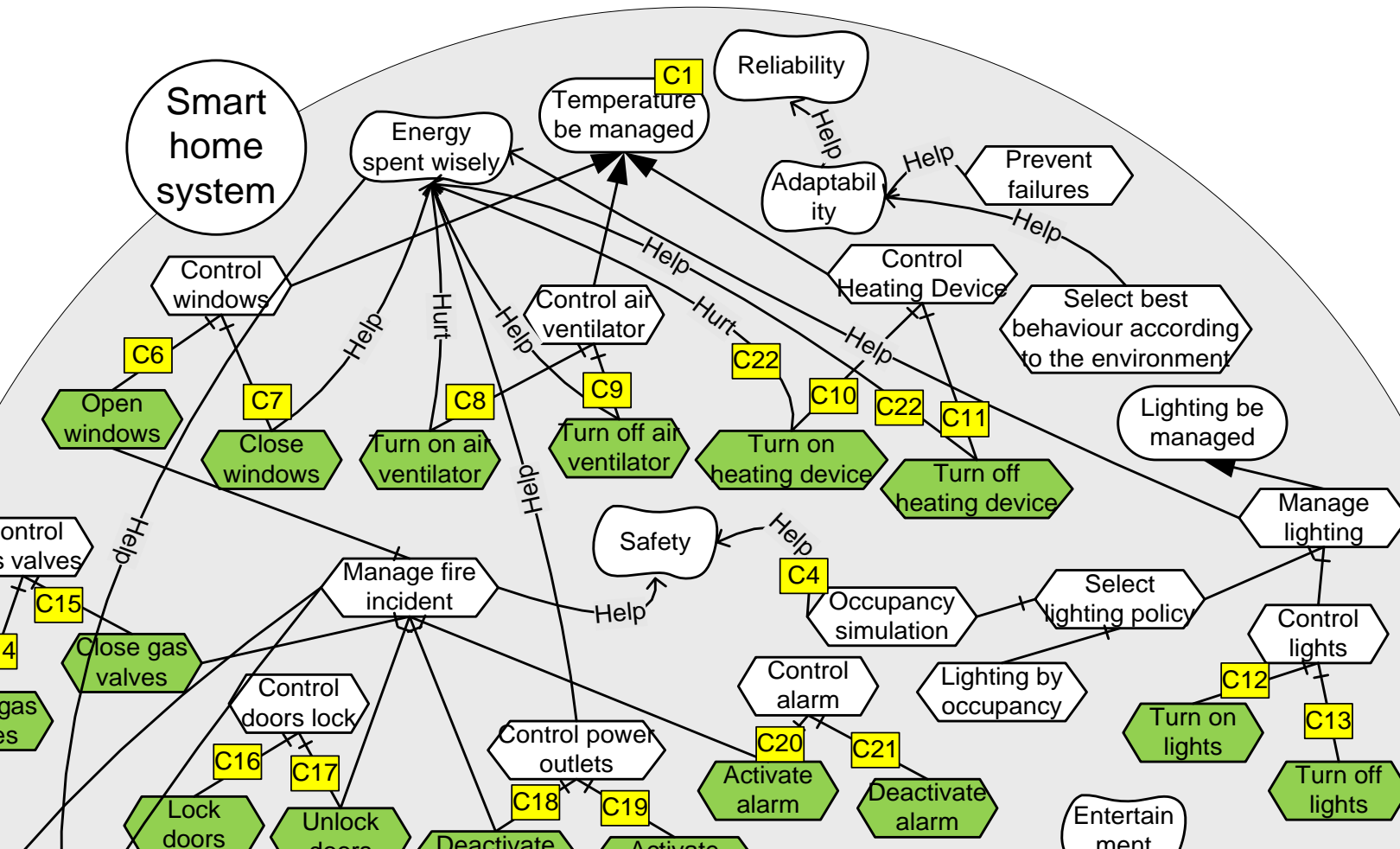
Fabiano's component (again)

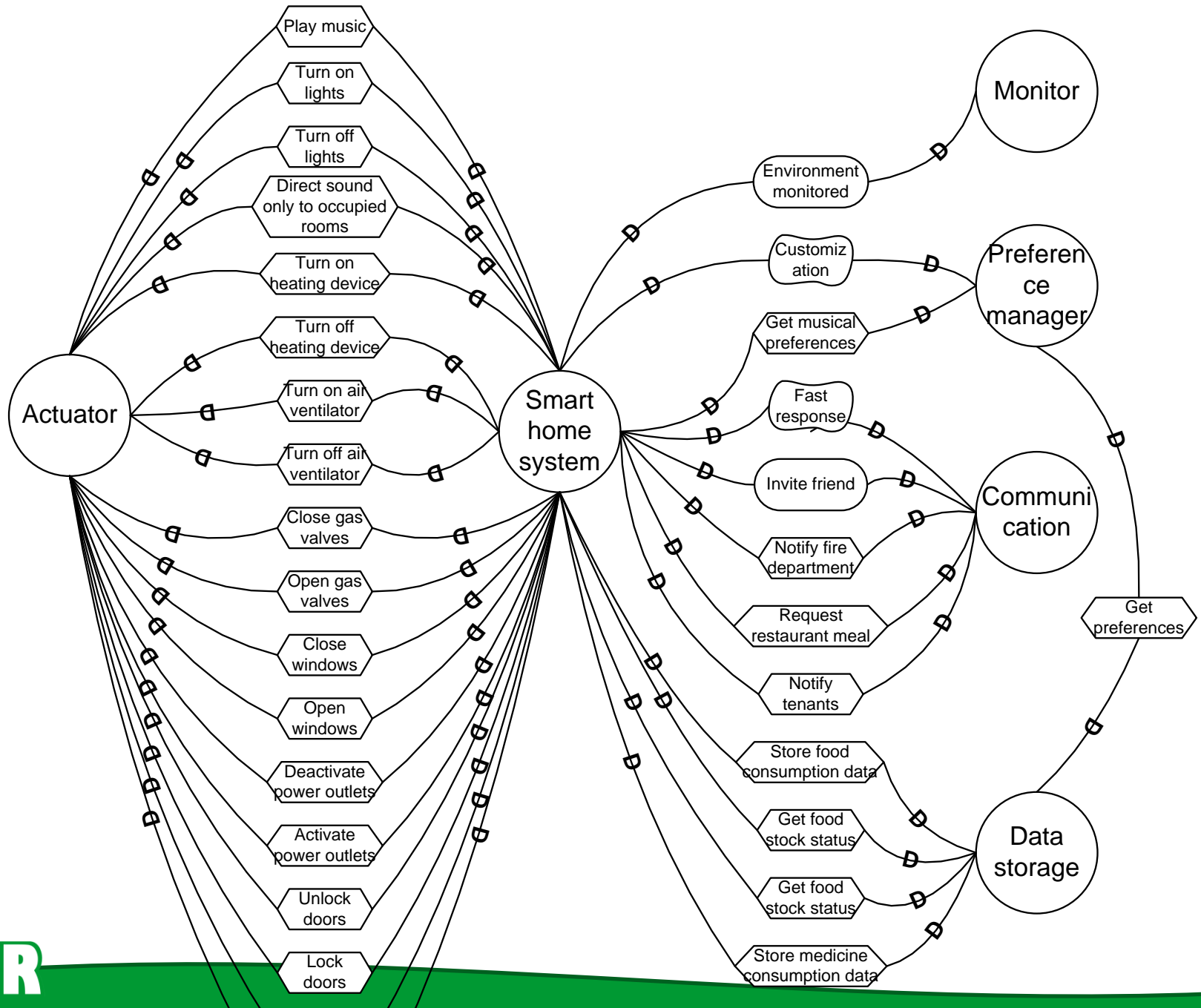


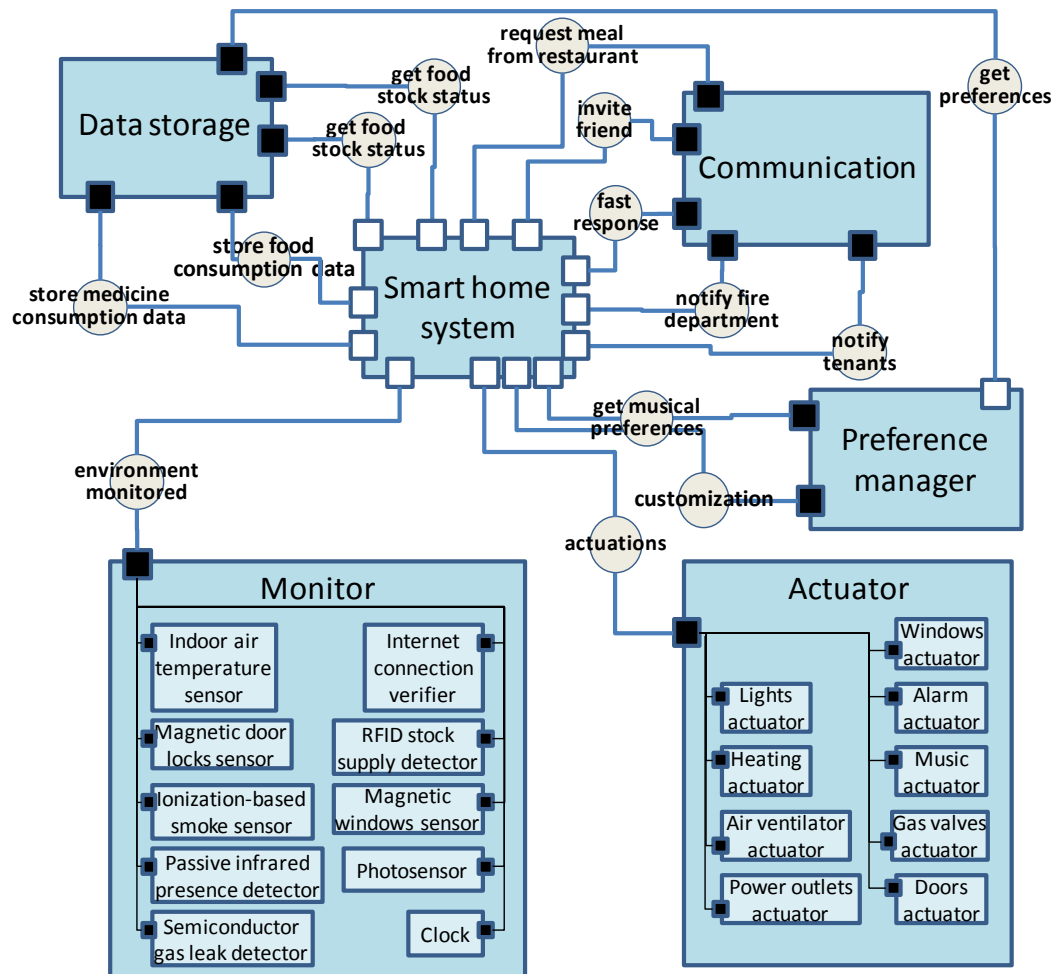
STREAM-Adaptive

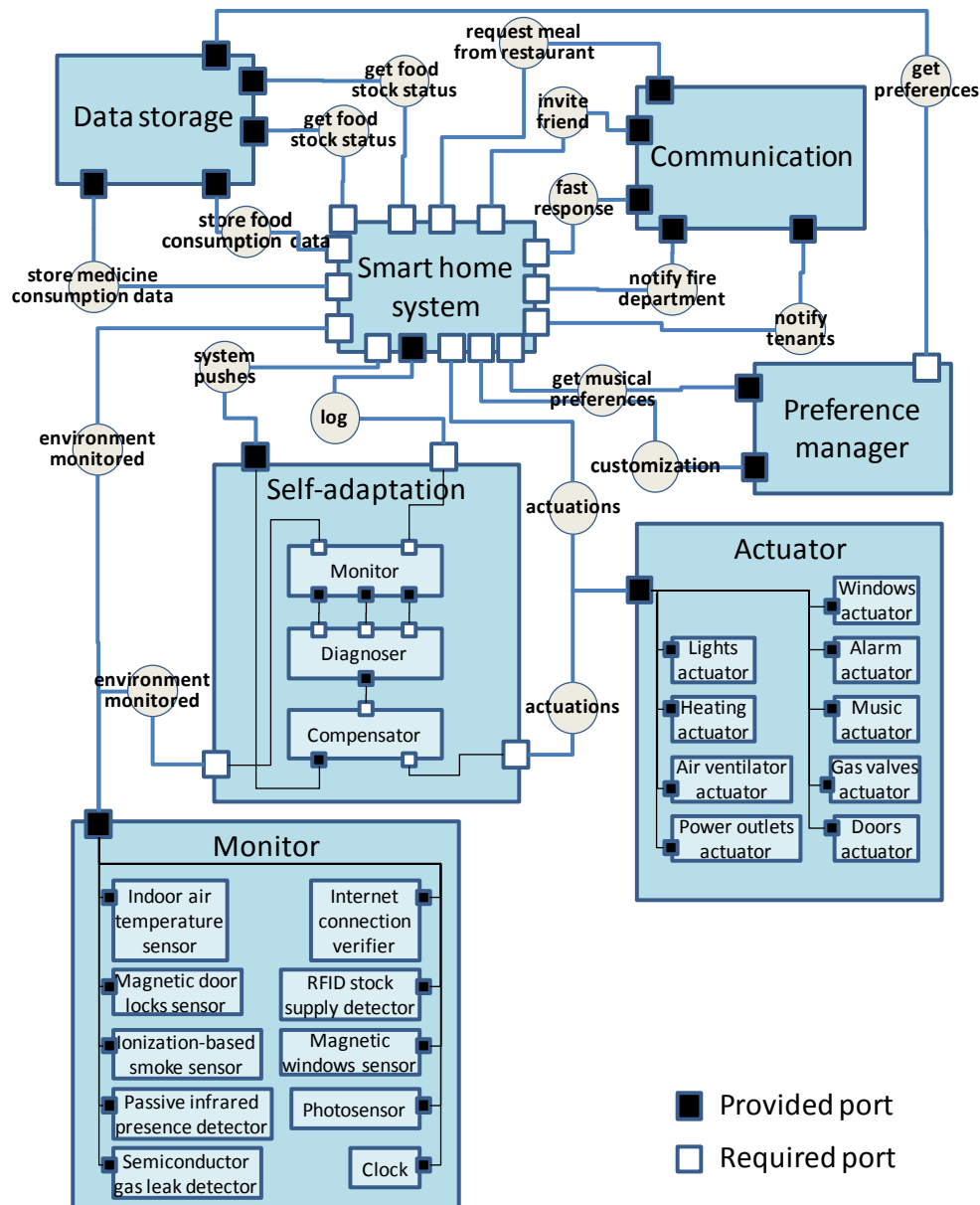


C6: The temperature at the room is hotter than what would be pleasant for the people within it, the temperature outside is colder than the temperature inside the smart-home and the windows are closed.









- MDC cycle
- Monitor
- Diagnose
- Compesate

Thanks!



References

1. Pimentel, J., Franch, X., Castro, J. **Measuring Architectural Adaptability in i* Models.** CIBSE 2011
2. Pimentel, J., Santos, E. Castro, J., Franch, X. **Anticipating Requirements Changes - Using Futurology in Requirements Elicitation.** International Journal of Information System Modeling and Design
3. Pimentel, J., Castro, J., Perrelli, H., Santos, E., Franch, X. **Towards Anticipating Requirements Changes through Studies of the Future.** RCIS 2011
4. Pimentel, J., Castro, J., Franch, X. **Specification of Failure-Handling Requirements as Policy Rules on Self-Adaptive Systems.** WER 2011
5. Pimentel, J., Santos, E., Castro, J. **Conditions for ignoring failures based on a requirements model.** SEKE 2010
6. Pimentel, J., Lucena, M, Castro, J., Silva, C., Alencar, F., Santos, E. **Deriving Adaptable Software Architectures from Requirements Models: The STREAM-A approach.** Requirements Engineering Journal