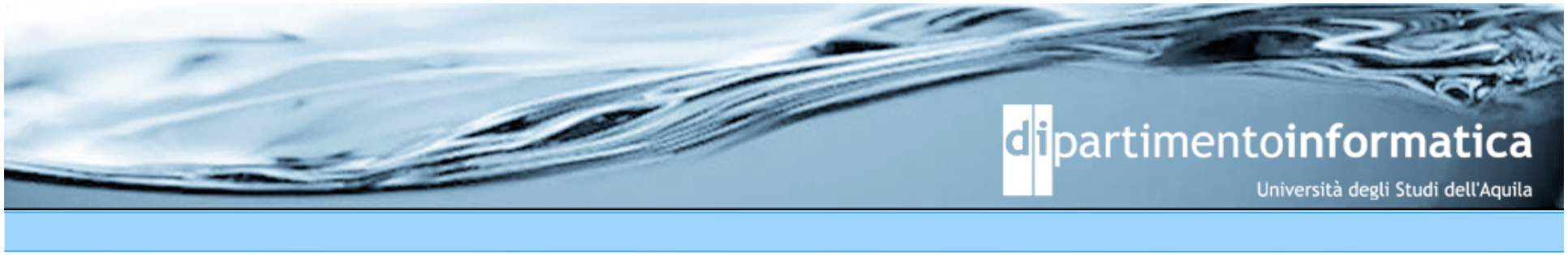

Monitoring Architectural Properties in Dynamic Component-based Systems

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Agenda

- The Fact and the Problem
- Our Context
- Our Proposal: MOSAICO
- Experience
- Future Work

The Fact

» Modern systems are increasingly required to be capable to evolve at **run-time:**

- Changing Requirements
- Changing Environments
- Evolving systems

16:00 – 17:30 Working Session

Dynamically Reconfigurable PLAs

Change Management and Arch. Dynamics

… Adaptively Changing Architectues

» **Key Requirement**: *a dynamic system should keep the application at the same **quality level** after a change*

- We need to avoid service to deteriorate

H.Muccini et al./ CBSE 2007: Monitoring Architectural Properties in Dynamic Component-based Systems

In Component-based Systems…

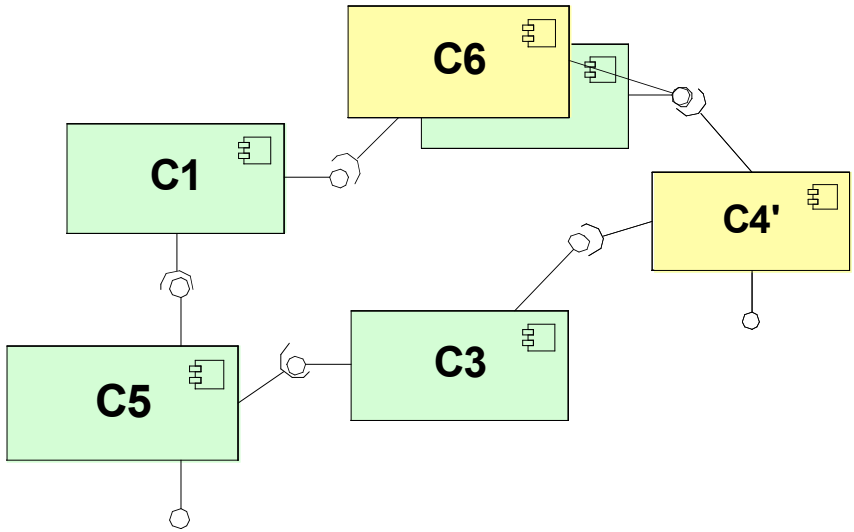
» This problem may even exacerbate in the context of CBSs

- Components are usually black box
- They can be added, replaced, and removed at run-time
- The CBS has some **qualities** it has to satisfy

» The quality of a CBS strongly relies on the

- quality of components
- quality of the CBS **architecture**

The Problem



CBS ⊢ P

- Model-Checking
- Performance Analysis
- Testing
- Dependendence Analysis
- Security

Evolving CBS ⊢ P ?

How can we guarantee that the CBS continues satisfying certain properties when evolving?

Static CBS vs Dynamic CBS

- The focus moves from
  - validating the designed architectural **configuration** to
  - validating the **changing over-time** architecture.
- While in static architectures the verification can be done **once and for all** before deployment, for dynamic architectures validation becomes a **perpetual activity** to be performed during system execution too.
- Traditional Analysis techniques need to be complemented by on-line analysis techniques

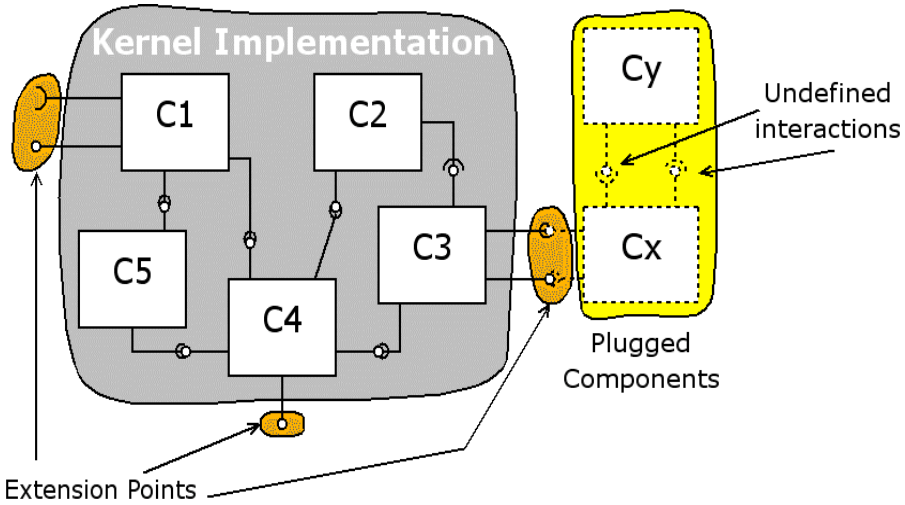
Our Context

» Dynamic CBS

> Black-box Components

> Plugin-based Architecture

- Kernel Architecture
- Pre-defined extension points
- Components can be plugged In at runtime



- Architectural Properties

> Pattern-oriented properties

- Feature-oriented properties

- Assumption: traceability

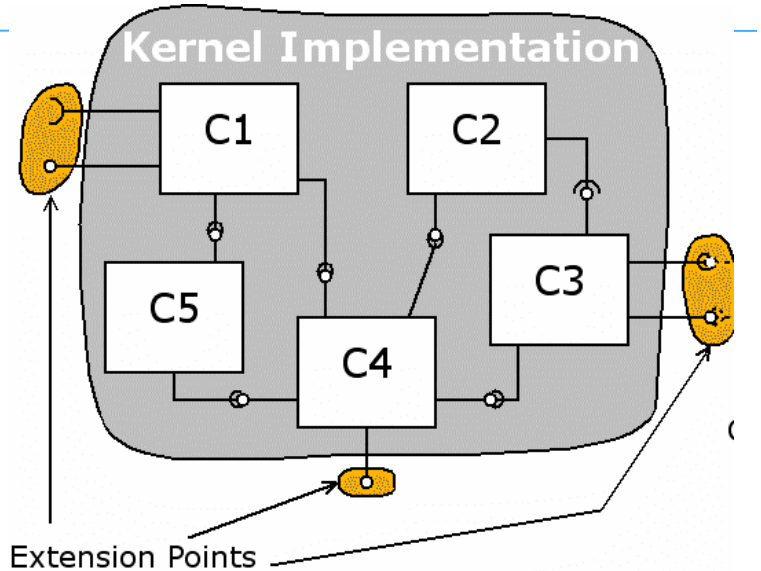
Our Proposal: MOSAICO

» MOSAICO: MOnitoring SA In COmponents

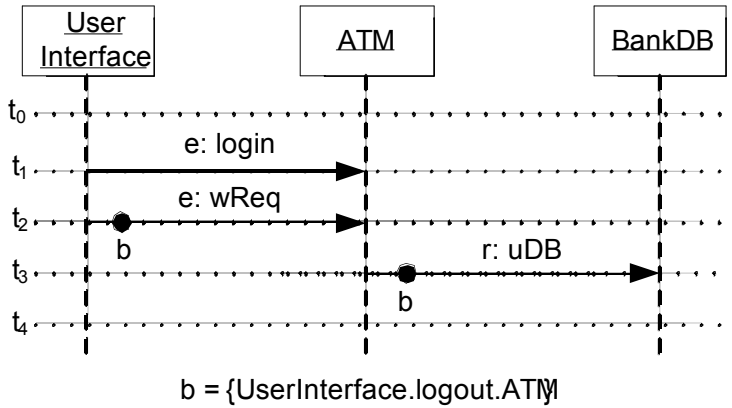
- Monitoring the CBS implementation
- based on **architecture-level** relevant information
- to collect data on the CBS execution used
  - > to verify that the CBS satisfies certain architectural properties
  - > to verify that the original properties still hold on evolving CBS

Process (1/3)

- SA specification of the Kernel Architecture
  - Structural Specification
  - Interfaces and Extension Points



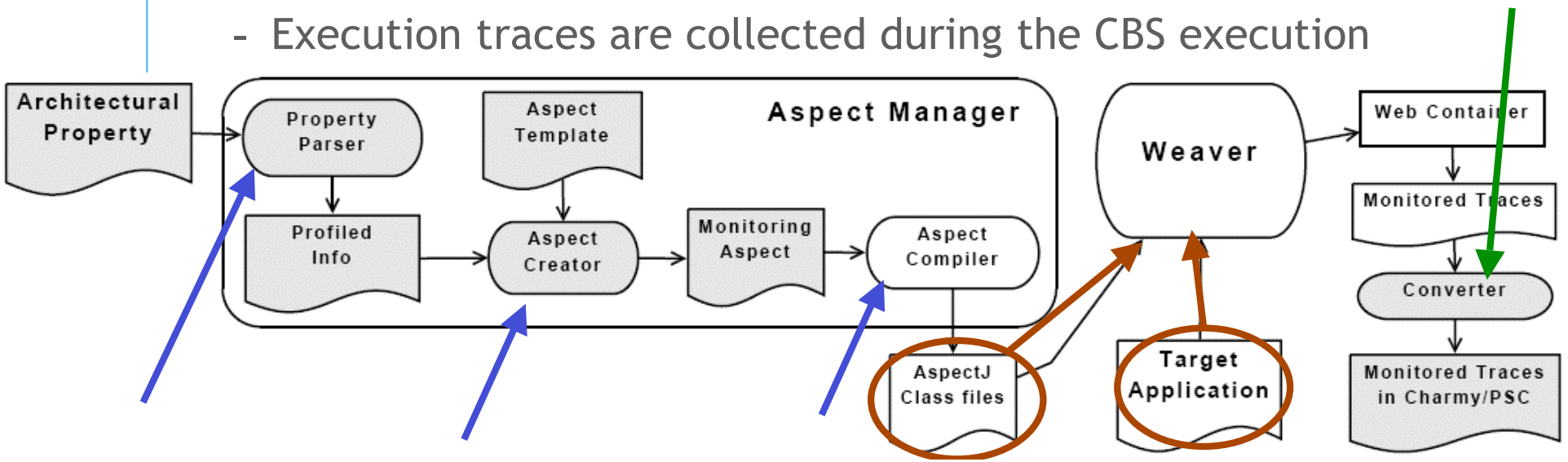
- Properties Specification
  - Using the Property Sequence Charts graphical notation [ASEJournal07]



Process (2/3)

» AOP Instrumentation and Monitoring

- The SA property is parsed and Monitoring Aspects are automatically created
  - > Using Aspect Templates
  - > For monitoring the desired interactions taking place in the property
- The Monitoring Aspect is weaved into the CBS implementation
- Execution traces are collected during the CBS execution



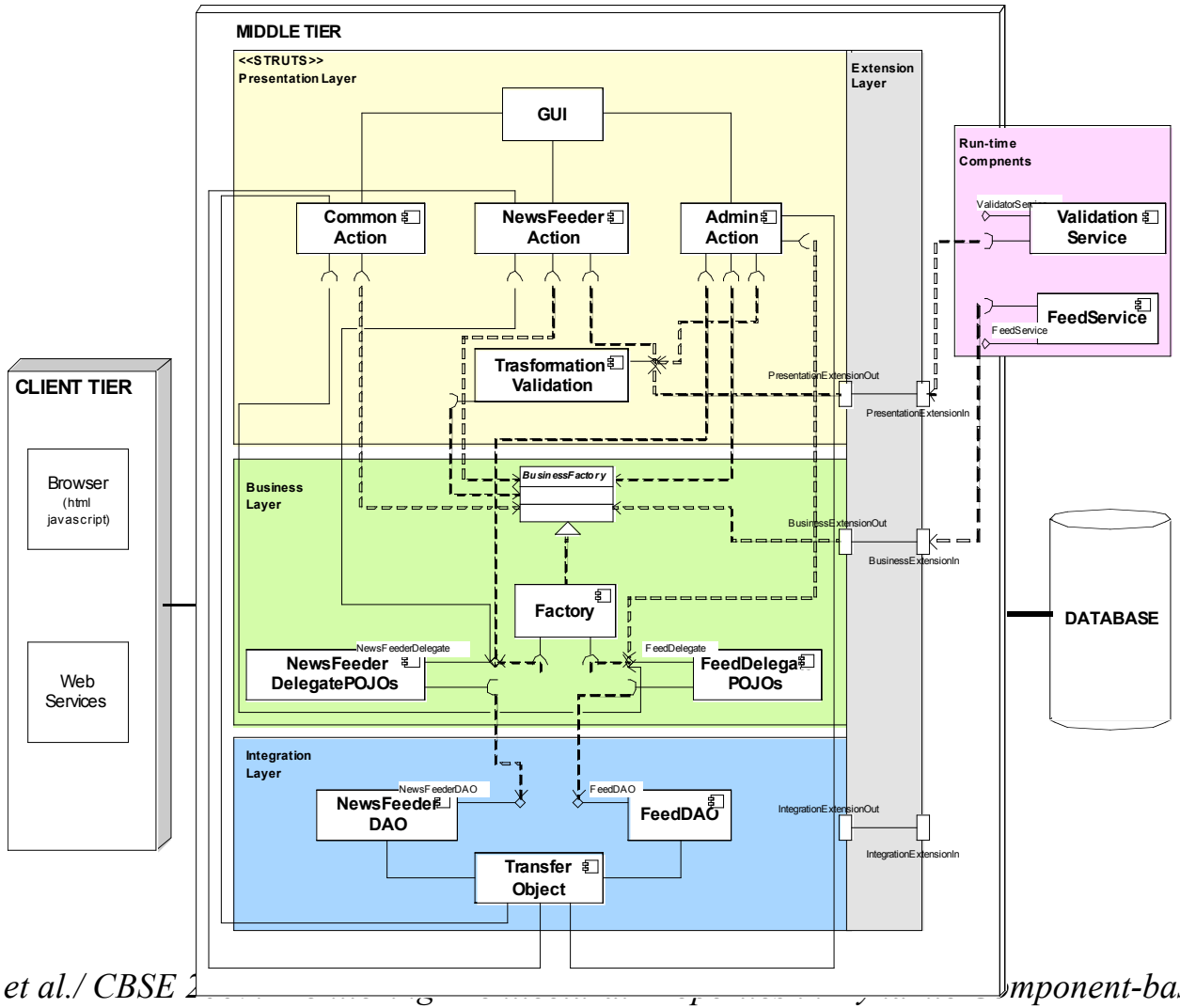
Process (3/3)

- The Analyzer Engine
  - To compare the collected execution traces with the properties
    - > the analyzer must be able to check, for each notified event, if it is relevant in the context of any defined property
  - Based on “conformance” relations

Experience

- J2EE NewsFeeder Application
- To send feed rss in pdf format and via email
- Black-box system
- Makes use of design patterns
- Three tiers:
  - Client, middle, and data tiers

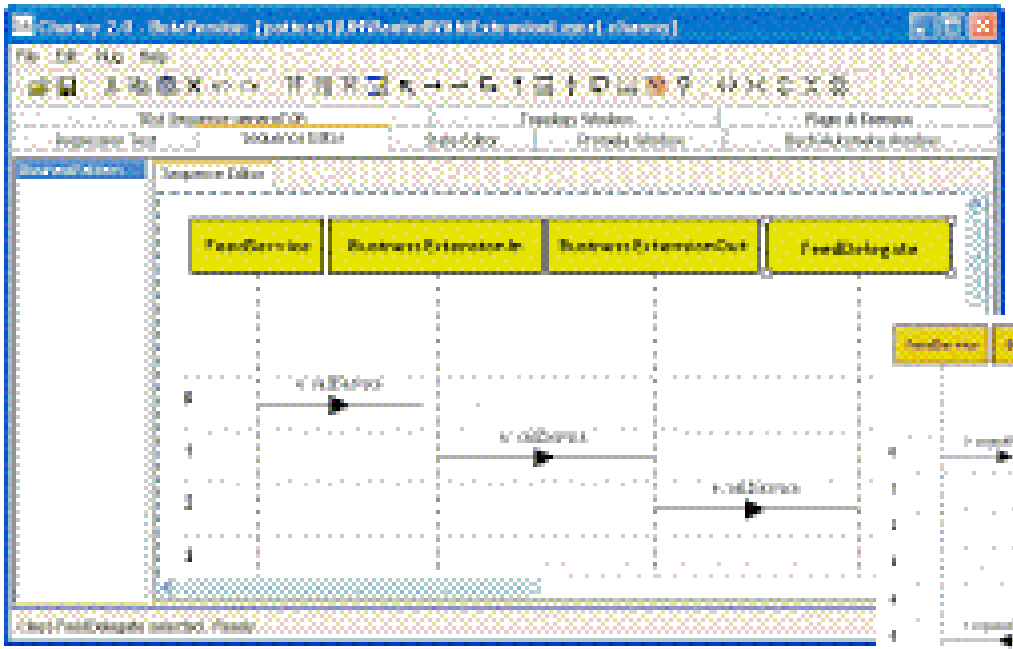
The NewsFeeder Architecture



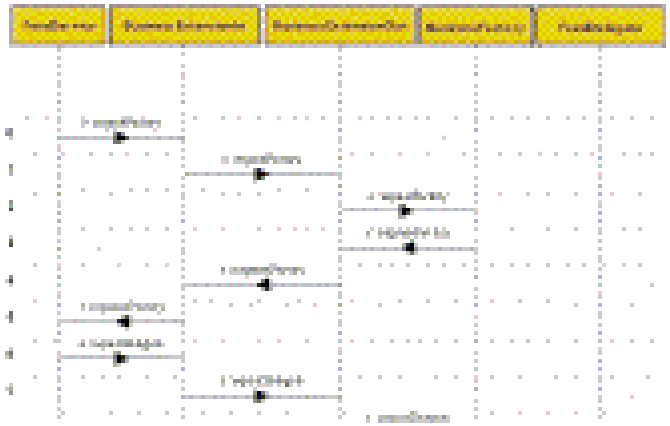
Properties

- J2EE Patterns
  - A J2EE application can make use of several patterns: Model View Controller, Singleton, Factory, Business delegate, Transfer Object, and Data Transfer Object
- Our Focus
  - *Factory pattern:* the business layer can be accessed only by calling an instance of the business factory
  - *Data Transfer Object pattern:* manages the connection to the database and creates the "transfer" serializable object to maintain data received by the database
- Properties:
  - POP1 *Direct access to a POJO object (unwanted)*
  - POP2 *DAO object creation (unwanted)*
  - FOP1 *Business service creation feature*
  - FOP2 *Web service request features*
  - FOP3 *Remote validation service feature*

Properties



a) POP1 unwanted behavior



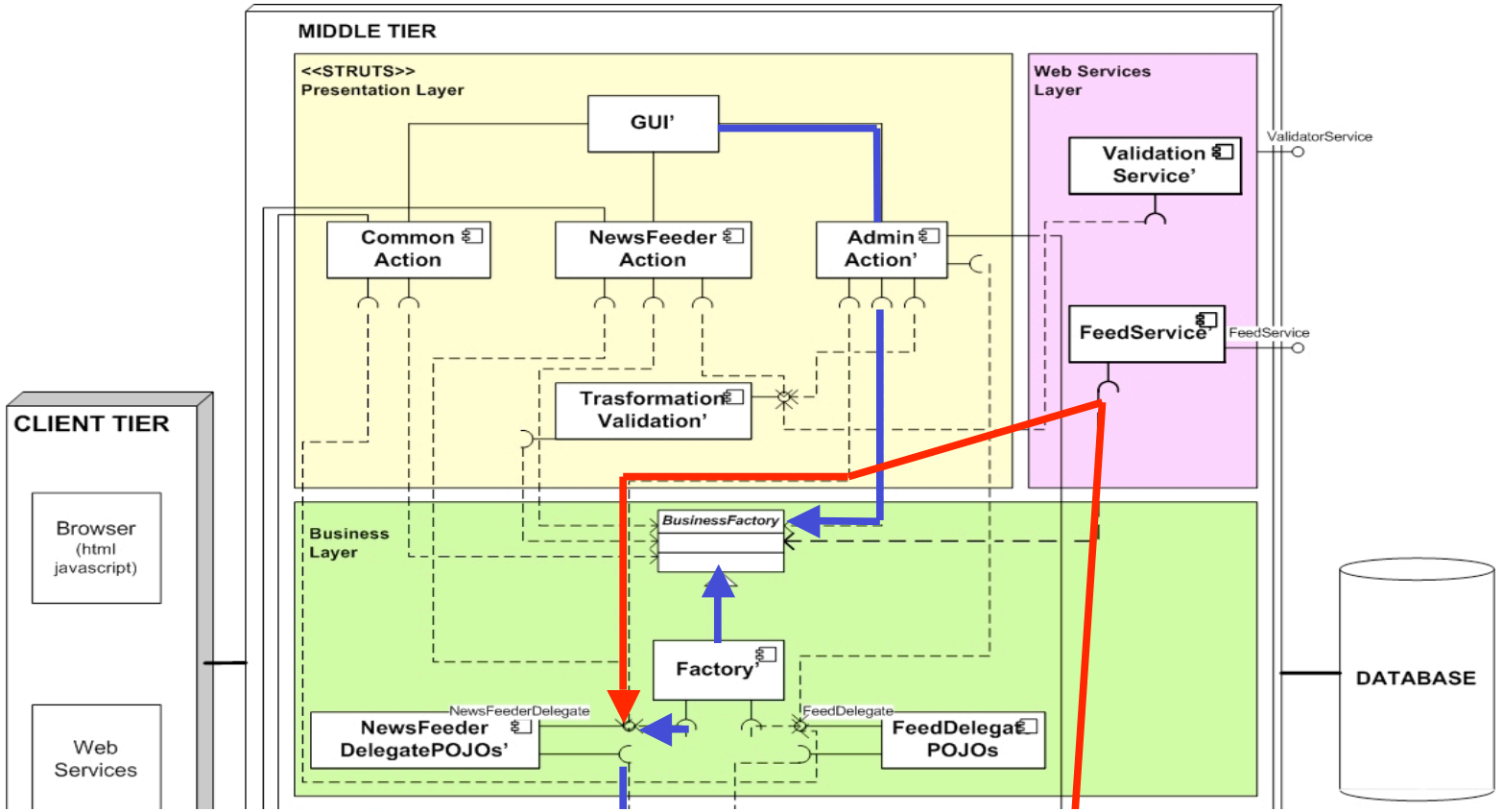
b) POP1 expected behavior

POP1 *Direct access to a POJO object*

Monitoring

- **Mutated** components with interactions breaking the rules defined by the various patterns have been plugged in
- With reference to POP1 we inserted a *FeedService* component that directly accessed an existing POJO instance without first calling the *BussinessFactory* component instance.

Faulty Behavior

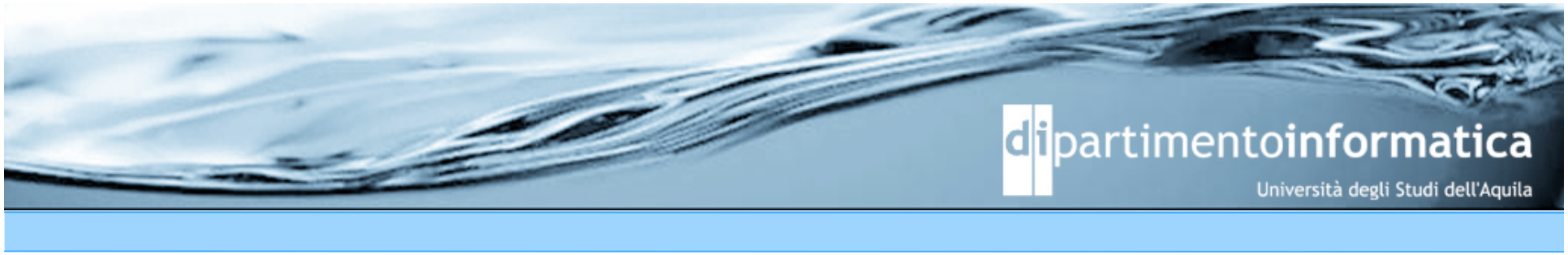


»MOSAICO correctly reported the violation.

-Clearly, though the approach seems to provide promising results, its validation as exposed here is still preliminary, and we plan to carry on more formal experimentation.

Future Work

- Validation
  - > Coverage
  - > Performance overhead analysis
- Service-Oriented CBS
  - > A standard configuration does not exist
- New Properties
  - > Security
- Run-time Weaving:
  - > This is unfeasible so far. To monitor a new property, we have to re-start the application



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