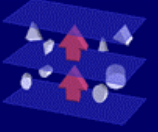


Principles of Multi-Level Reflection for Fault Tolerant Architectures

PRDC'02 (Dec 16-18 2002, Tsukuba, Japan)

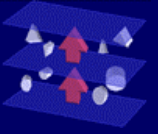
François Taïani, Jean-Charles Farbre, Marc-Olivier Killijian





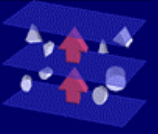
Context

- Software COTS now in systems with high FT requirements
- Market products don't meet dependability requirements
⇒ Adaptation needed
- Dependability is a cross-cutting concern
⇒ **Reflective architectures** seem a good choice
- But multi-component systems are a challenge for reflection



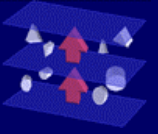
Outline

- Introducing reflection for fault-tolerance
- The Fault-Tolerance of Multi-component systems
- Our proposal: Multi-Level Reflection
- Conclusion



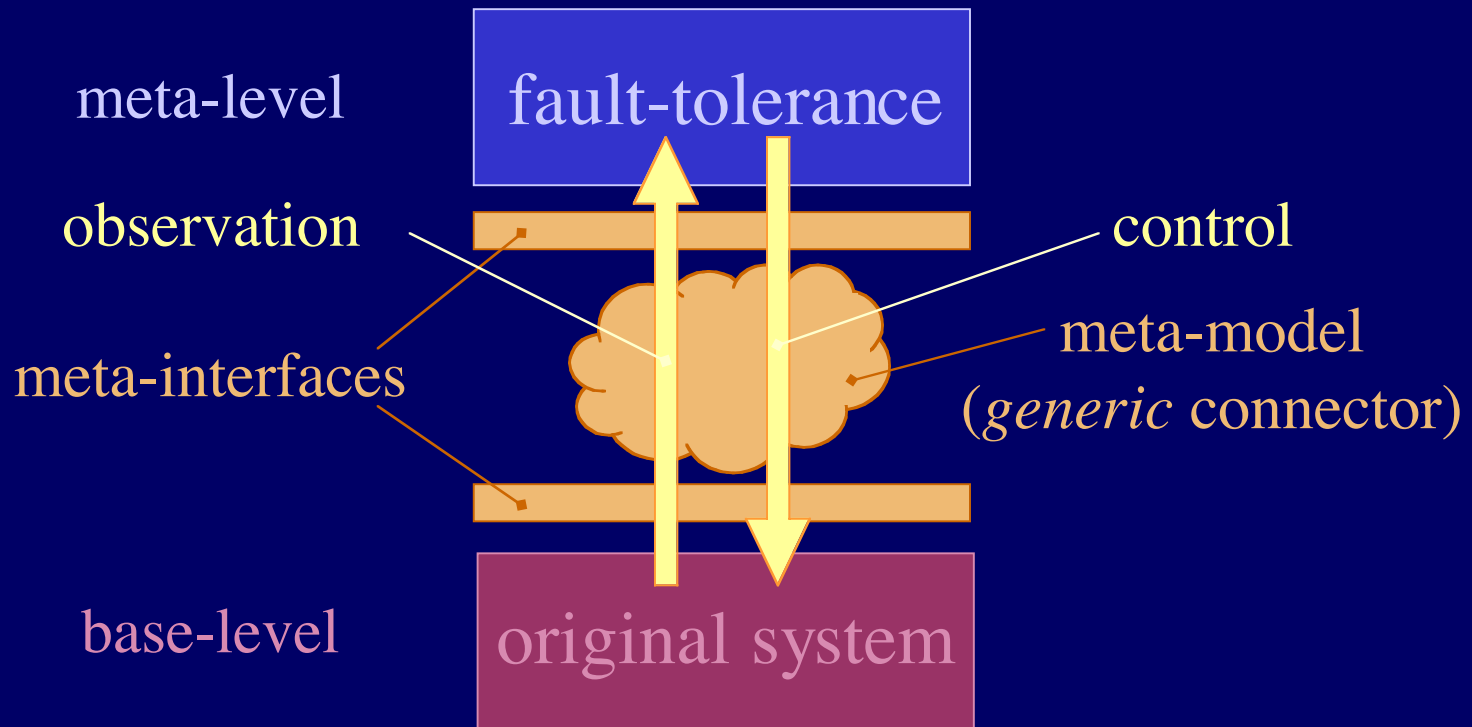
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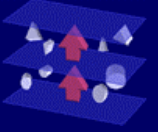
What is Reflection?

"the ability of a system to think and act about itself"

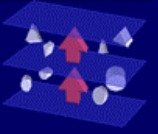


☞ separating fault-tolerance from functional concerns

Reflection & Fault-Tolerance



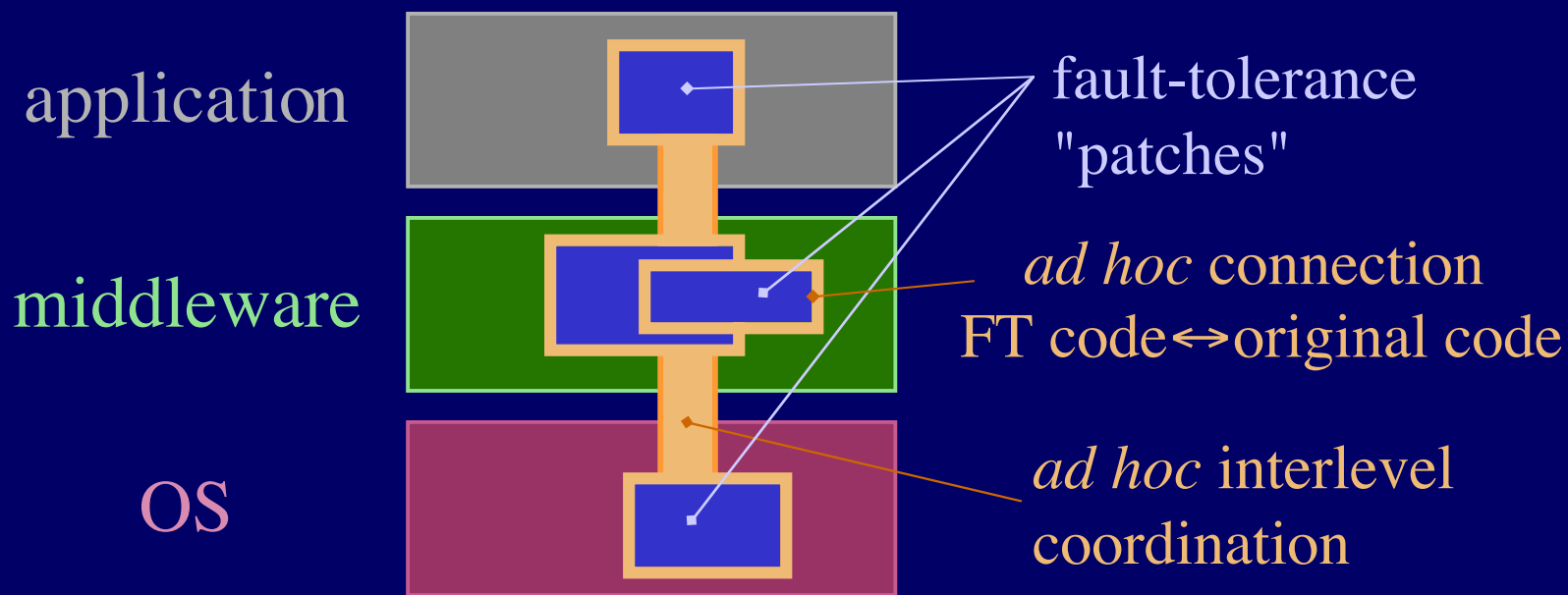
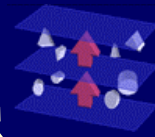
- Meta-model provides observation and control features that are needed to implement fault-tolerance
 - State capture (observation) / State recovery (control)
 - Method interception (observation) / Duplication (control)
 - Non-deterministic decision points
 - ...
- In a multi-component system:
 - Information/controls possible in different layers / abstraction levels
 - Higher levels (application, language): partial info / rich semantics
 - Lower layers (OS, middleware): complete info / poor semantics

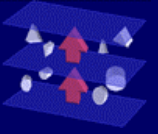


Outline

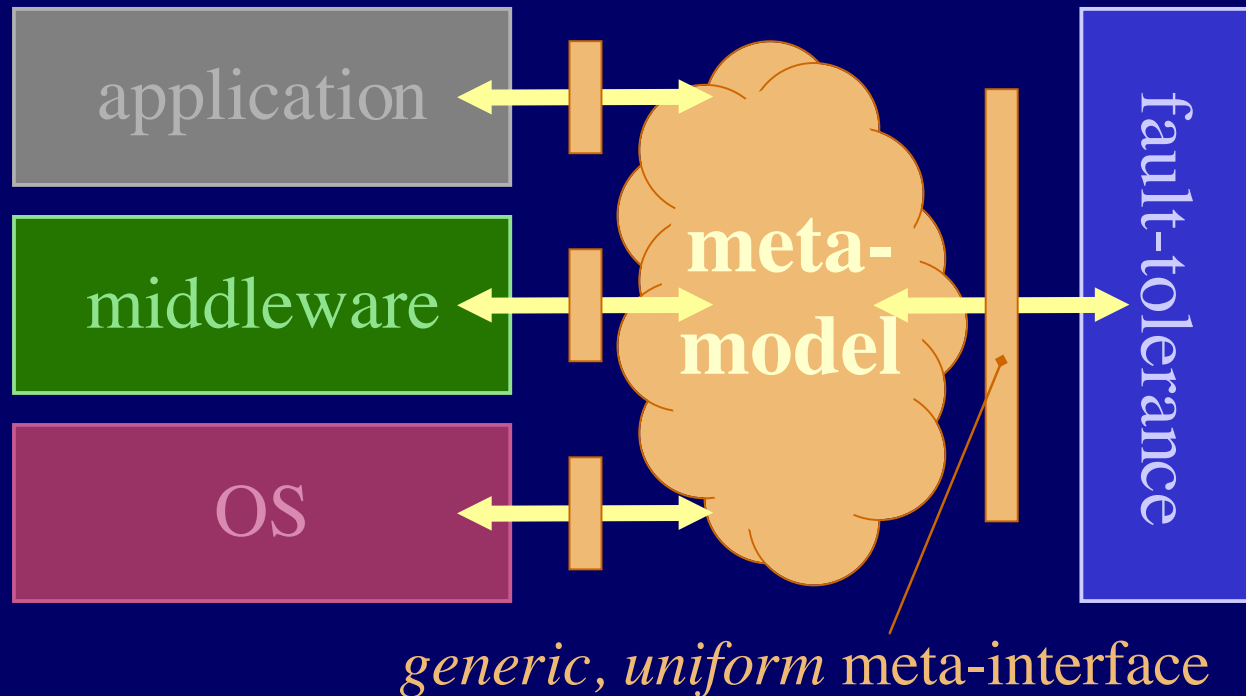
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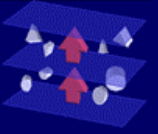
Ad Hoc FT in Multi-Level Systems



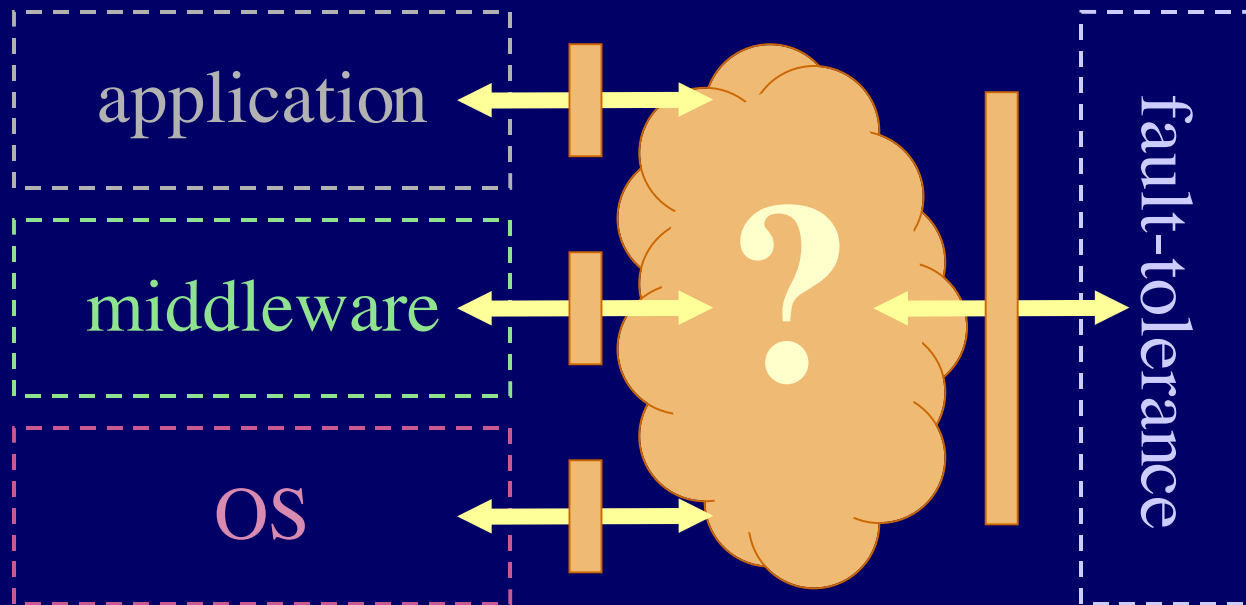


Reflective Approach

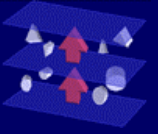




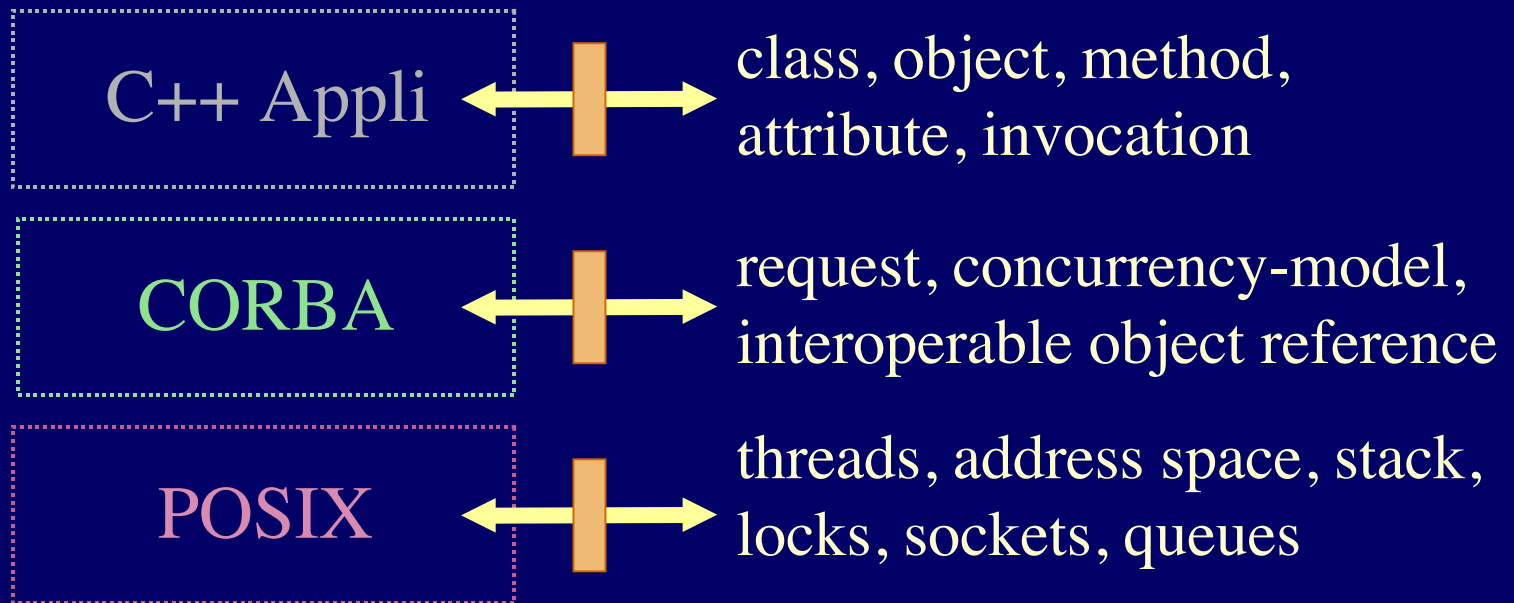
FT in Multi-Level Systems



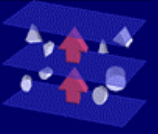
- What information/control from which level?
- How to aggregate information/control from \neq levels?



Example



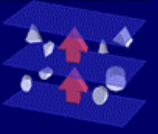
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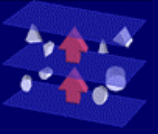
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Multi-Level Reflection



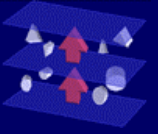
- 1. Construct a meta-model for each level / layer
- 2. Analyze inter-level dependencies & coupling
- 3. Aggregate single meta-models into a system wide model
- 4. Use system wide meta-model for fault-tolerance

Multi-Level Reflection



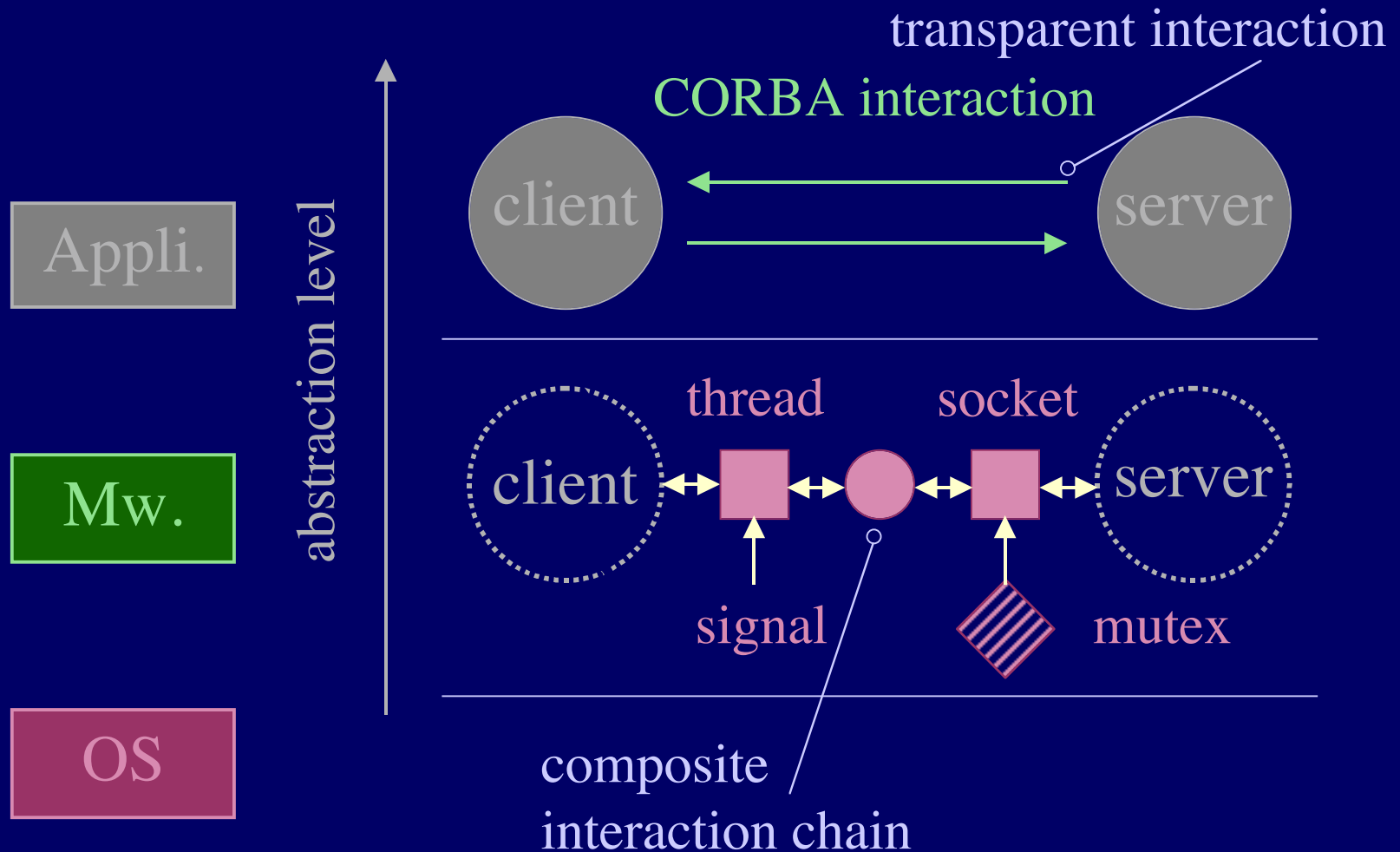
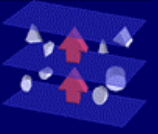
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Inter-Level Coupling (I)

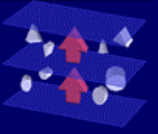


- A Level = 1..n COTS = A set of interfaces =
 - Concepts
 - Primitives / base entities (keywords, syscalls, data types, ...)
 - Rules on how to use them
- (concepts, base entities, rules) = programming model
 - Very broad notion (includes programming languages)
 - Self contained
- Base entities “a-tomic” within that programming model
 - Can’t be split in smaller entities within the programming model.
 - Implemented by more elementary entities within the component.
 - Implementation is internal \Rightarrow hidden to component user.

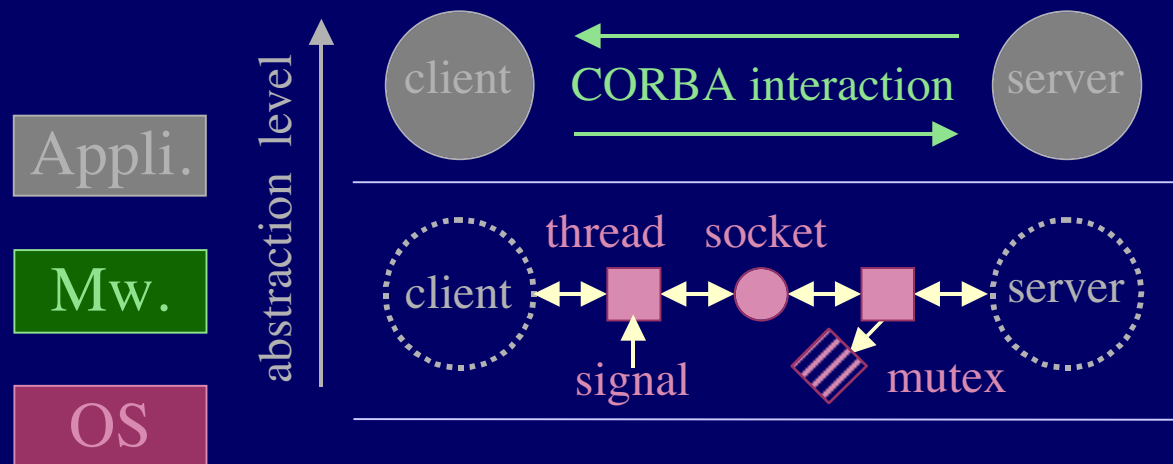
Inter-Level Coupling (II)



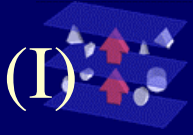
Inter-Level Coupling (III)



- Within a COTS :
 - Coupling between emerging entities of next upper level and implementation entities of lower levels
- Structural coupling relationships (“abstraction mappings”)
 - translation / aggregation / multiplexing / hiding
- Dynamic coupling relationships (“interactions”)
 - creation / binding / destruction / observation / modification

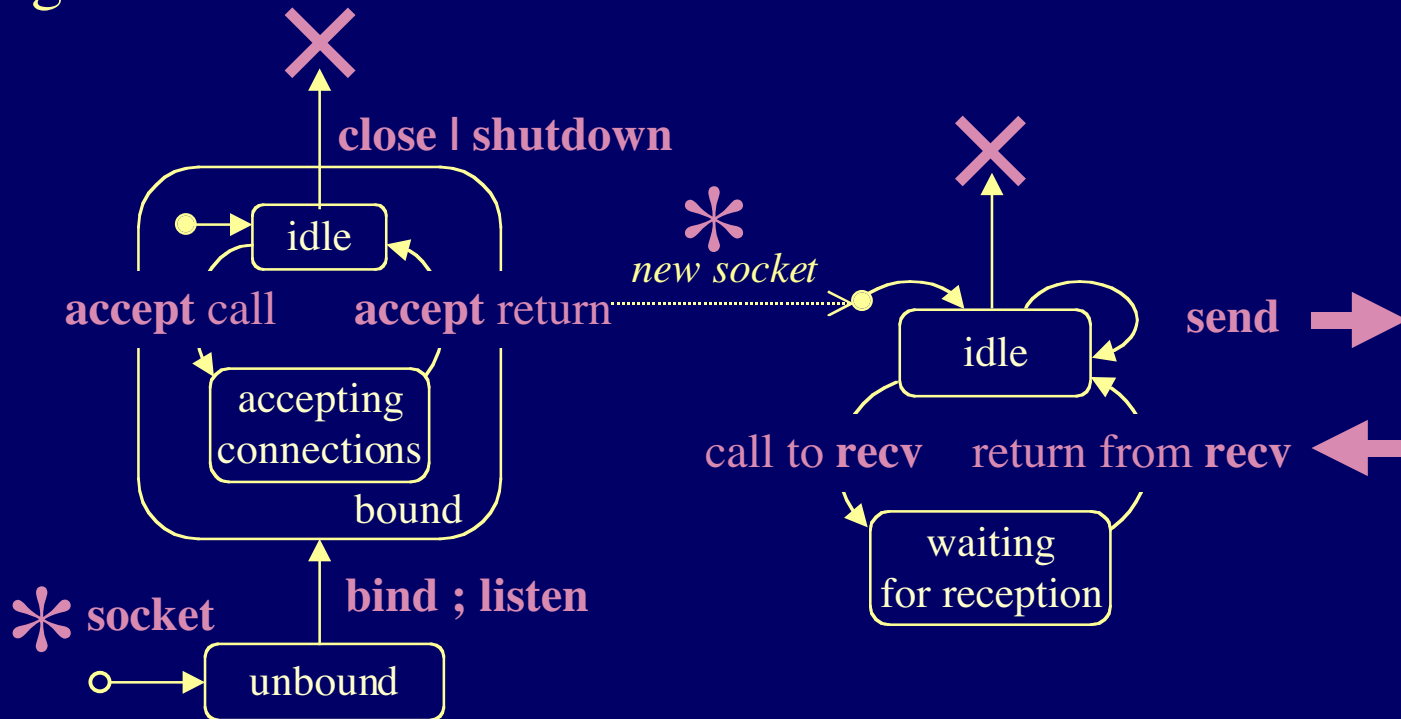


Example: Coupling POSIX / CORBA^(I)



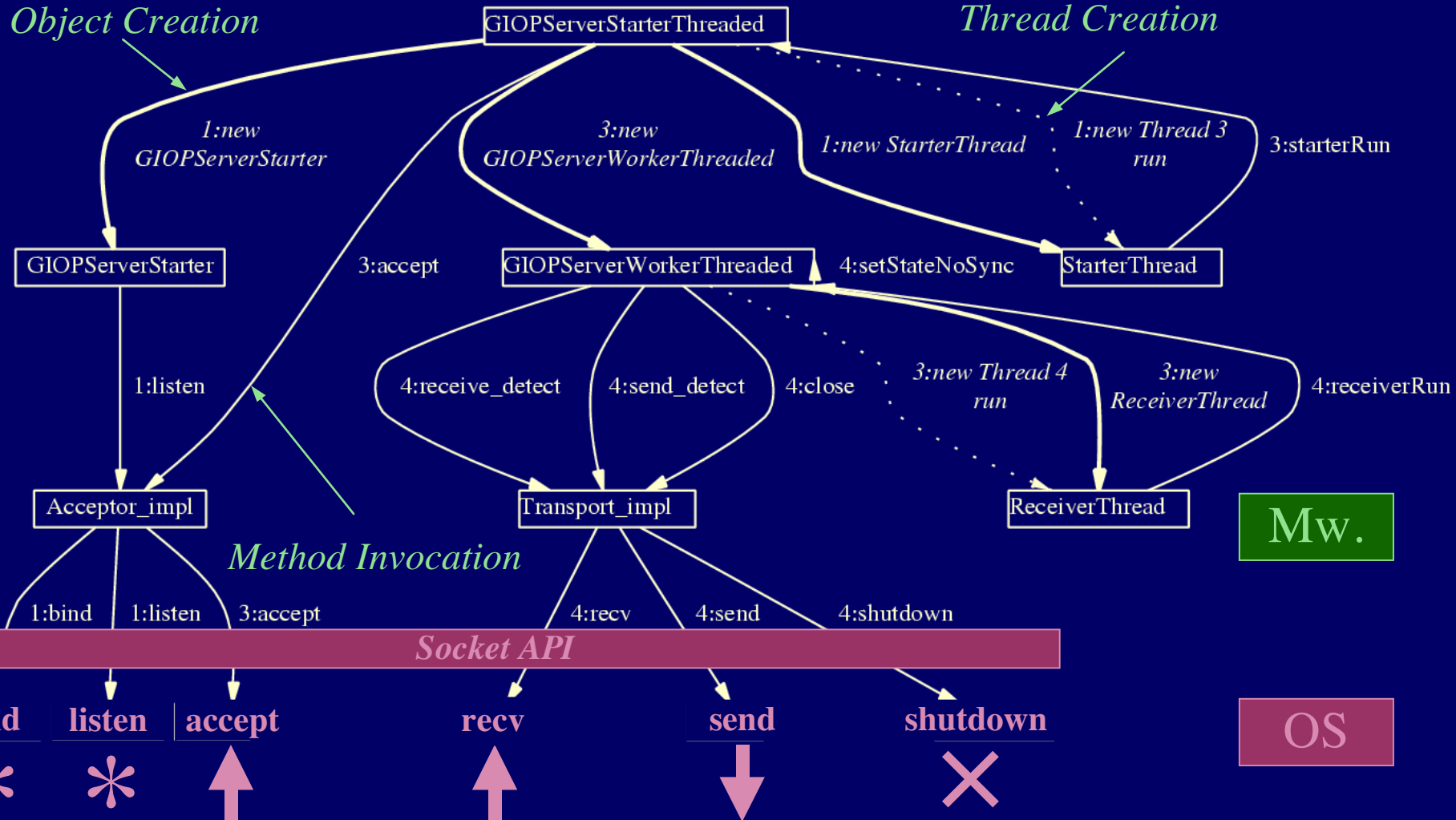
- Behavioral model of connection oriented Berkeley sockets as seen by the middleware programmer

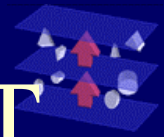
OS





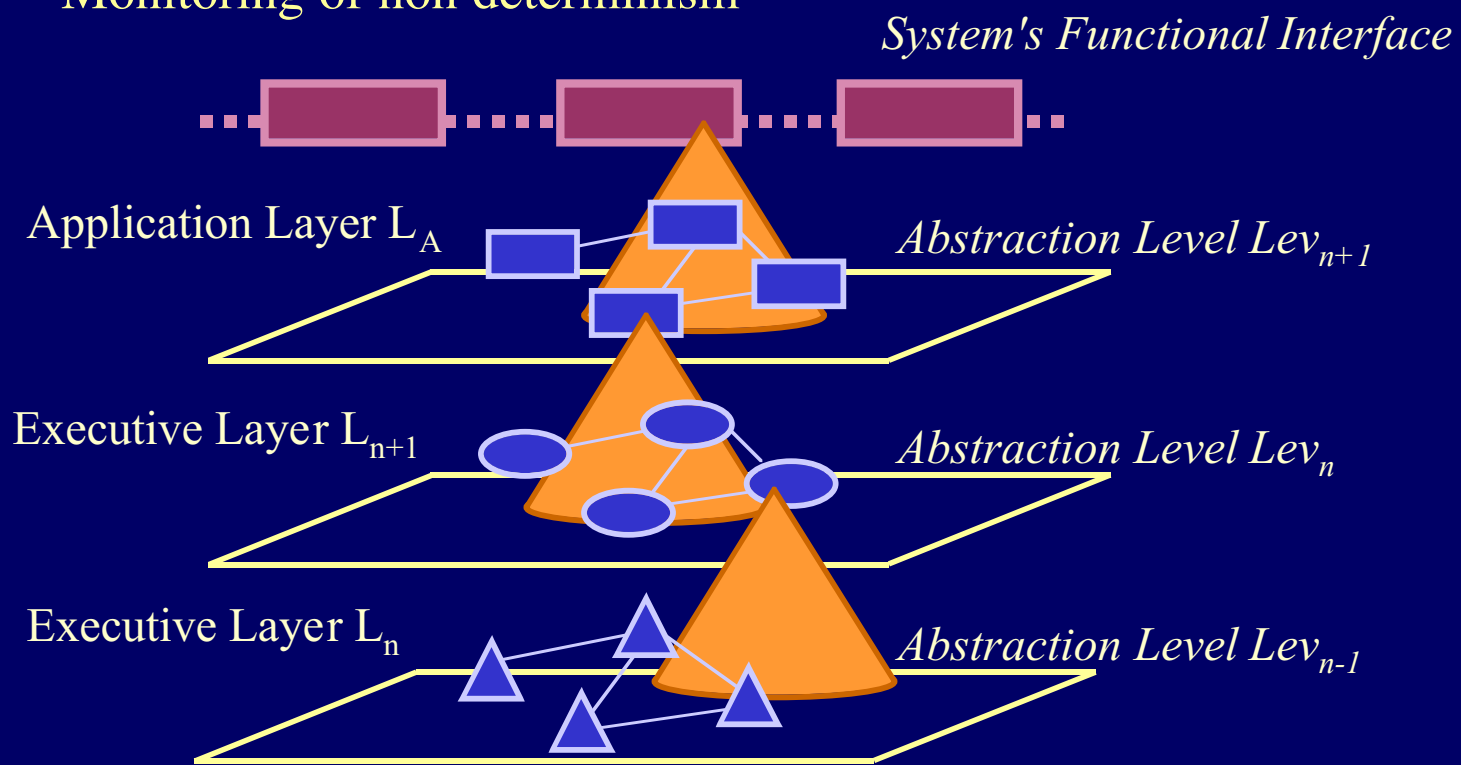
Example: Coupling POSIX / CORBA (II)

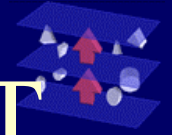




Using Multi-Level Reflection for FT (I)

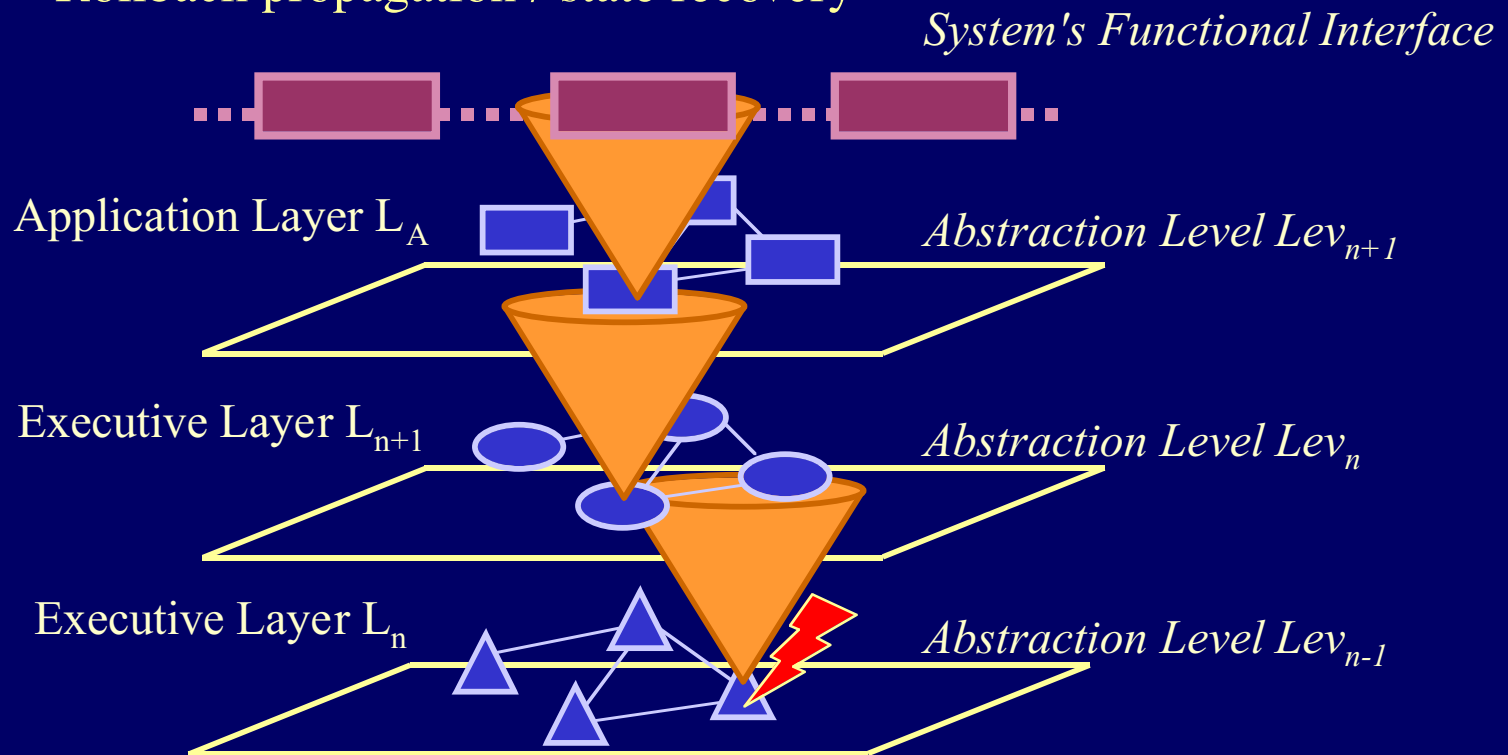
- Top-down observation & control
 - State capture
 - Monitoring of non-determinism

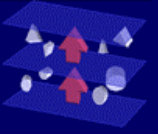




Using Multi-Level Reflection for FT (II)

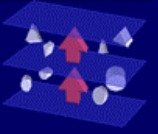
- Bottom-up observation & control
 - Fault propagation analysis / confinement
 - Rollback propagation / state recovery





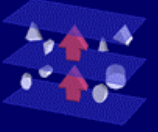
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Conclusion

- Multi-Level Reflection
(\approx Translucent Interfaces) can be very powerful
 - Accuracy of action & observation from lower levels
 - Power of correlation and understanding from higher level
- In practice:
 - Some low implementation decisions are equivalent when observed at higher levels ($a.b \Leftrightarrow b.a$, for instance memory management)
 - Identifying higher level patterns (for instance queue manag^{mnt} for Corba requests) can help reduce instrumentation costs.
- Join to be done between accuracy and understanding
 \Rightarrow "Adding higher level semantics to low-level entities"



Future Actions

- Finalize understanding of several ORBs + metamodel
- Start prototype implementation of multi-level meta-interfaces
- Proof of concept and evaluation with existing FT algorithms
- Adaptive Reflection (Customizable meta-models...)