

Improving the Reliability of Mobile Software Systems through Continuous Analysis and Proactive Reconfiguration

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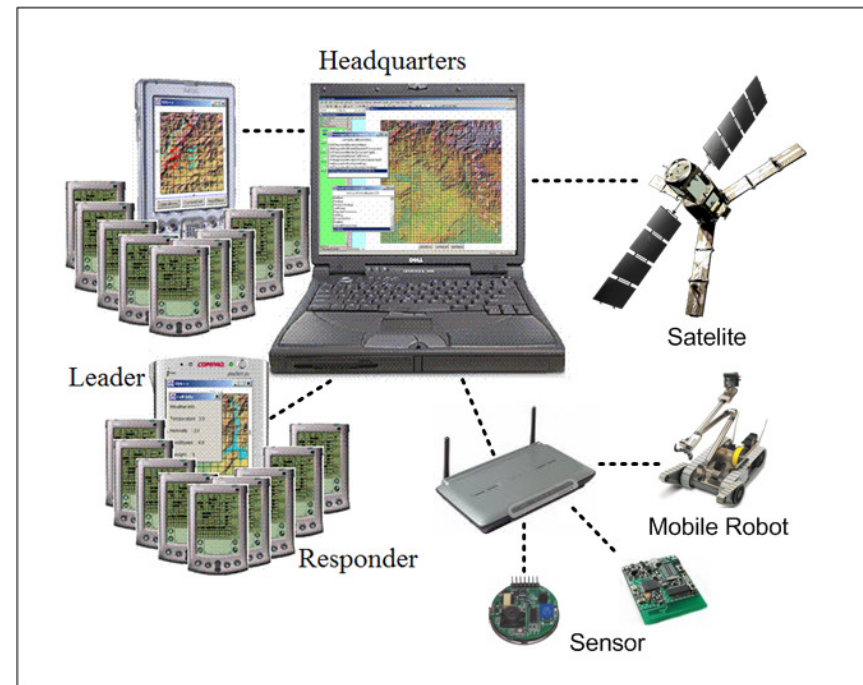


Roshanak Roshandel



Motivation

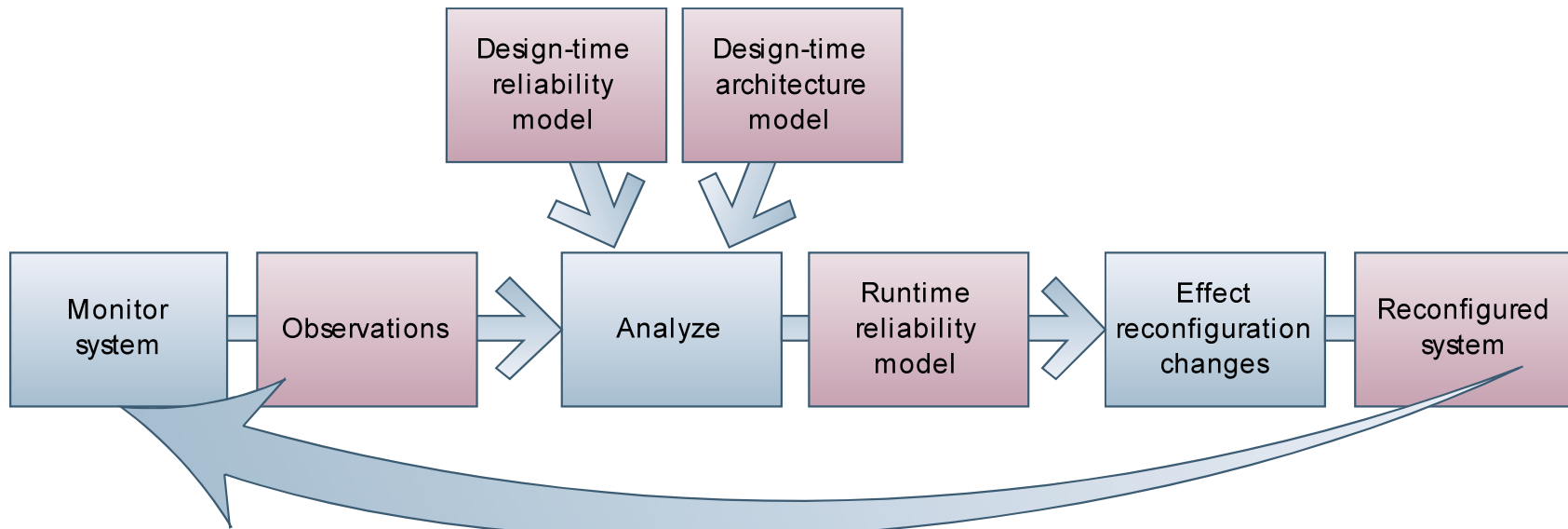
- Proliferation of mobile and pervasive software systems
- Increasingly deployed in safety or mission critical settings
- Existing reliability analysis approaches are not suitable
 - Dynamic configuration
 - Fluctuating execution context
 - Changing operational profile



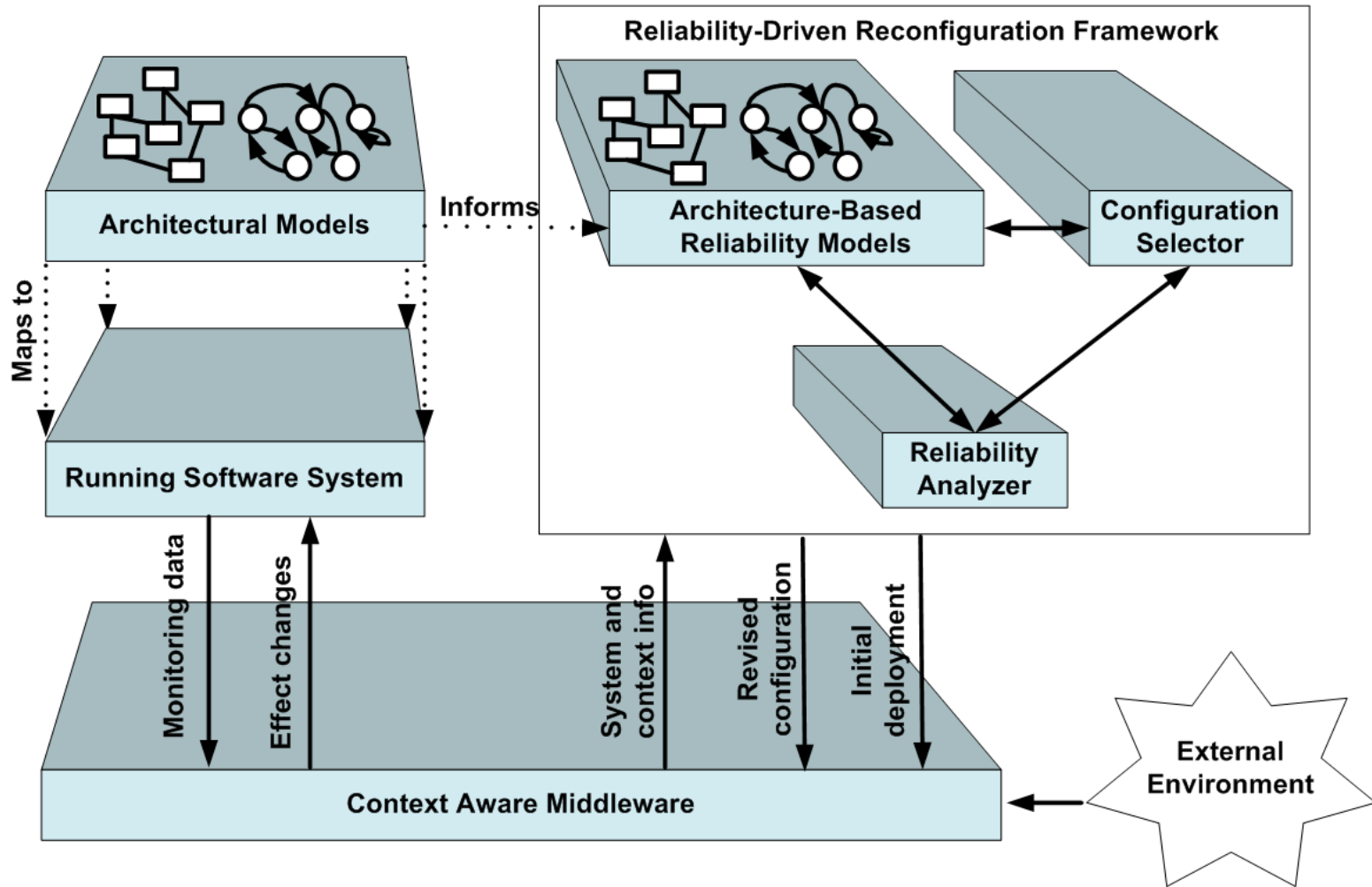
Challenges

1. Impact of Context on Reliability
 - Internal vs. external faults
2. Impact of Dynamism on Reliability
 - Impact of adaptation on reliability
3. Difficulty of Predicting Reliability
 - Is system's past reliability indicative of its future reliability?
4. Granularity
 - Component-level as well as the system-level
5. Scalability
 - Efficient yet fine grained analysis

The Process



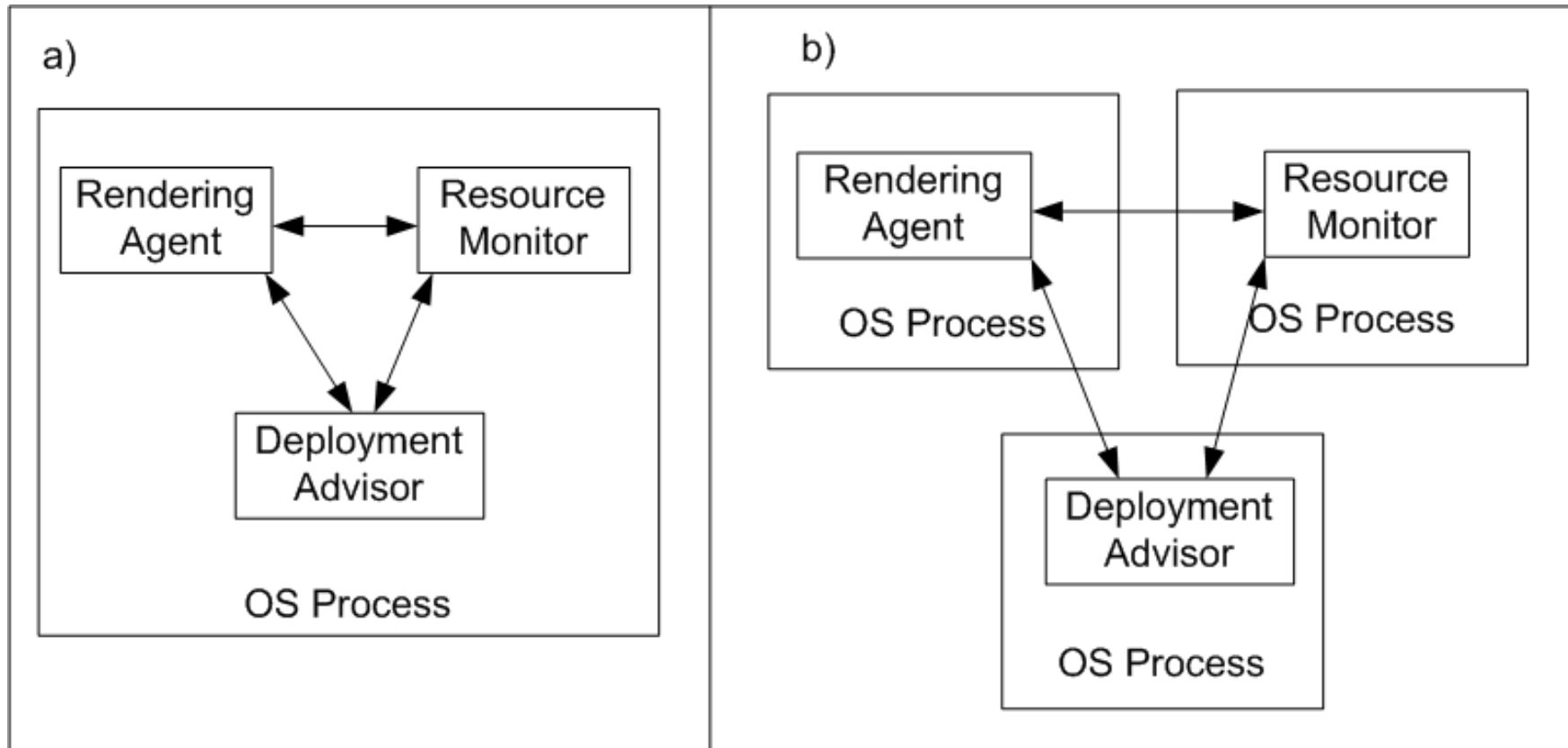
Reliability-Driven Reconfiguration Framework



Proactive Reconfiguration

- Infeasible to determine an optimally reliable architectural configuration for a mobile software system at design time
- Runtime reconfiguration may be necessary to achieve reliability requirements
 - E.g., Allocation of software components to OS processes

Allocation of Components to Processes



More Efficient
Less Reliable

Less Efficient
More Reliable

Refinement of Reliability Analysis

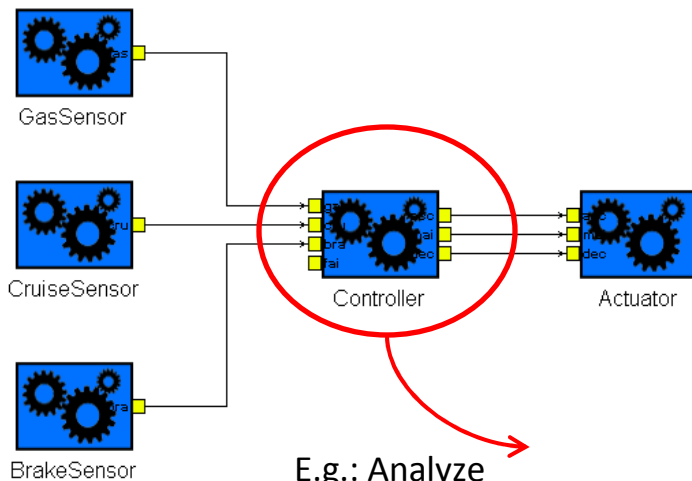
- Initial reliability *prediction* based on available sources of information at design time
- Runtime monitoring performed by the middleware is used to refine the initial prediction
 - internal software properties (e.g., frequency of failures, exceptions, and service requests),
 - external properties (e.g., network fluctuations, battery charge),
 - changes in the structure of the software (e.g., disconnection of components due to network drop outs, off-loading of components due to drained battery)
- Complementary sources of information

Reliability Analysis

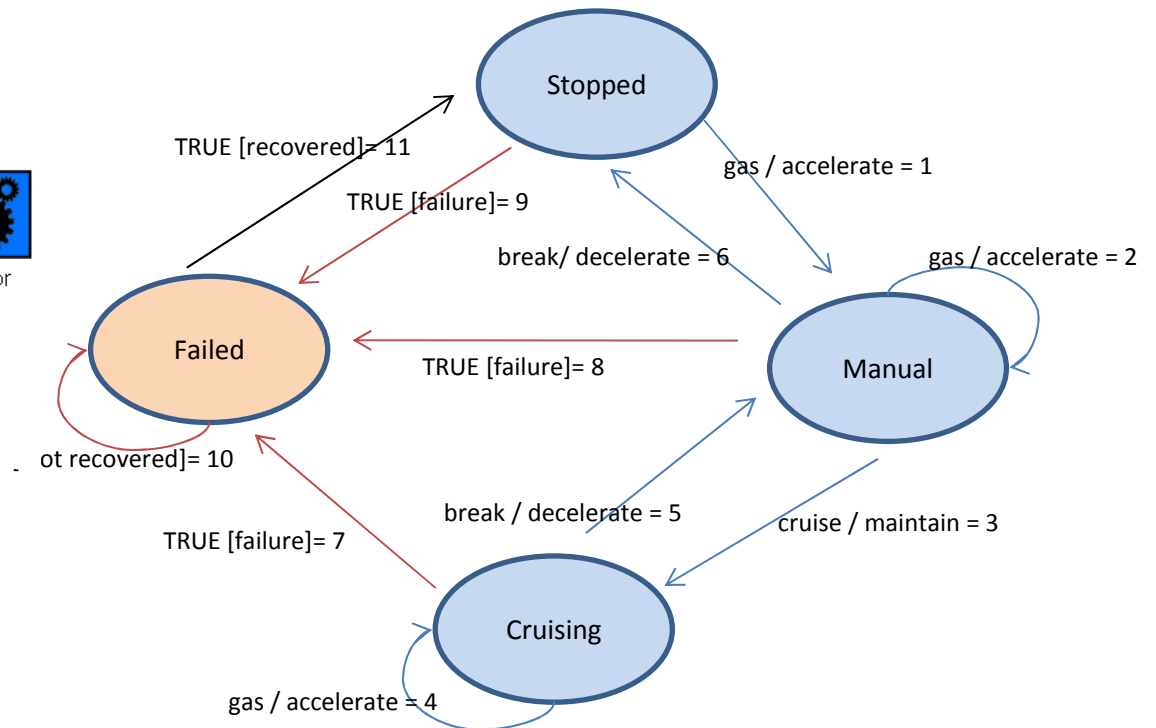
- Calculate Component reliability
 - Build HMM based reliability model using
 - Component's behavioral model
 - Training data from the running system
- Derive System reliability
 - Build HMM based reliability model using
 - System's structural model
 - Component level reliability

Calculating Component reliability

- Build HMM based reliability model
- set of states $S = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_N\}$, a transition probability matrix $A = \{a_{ij}\}$
- set of observations $O = \{O_1, O_2, \dots, O_M\}$, an observation probability matrix $E = \{e_{ik}\}$

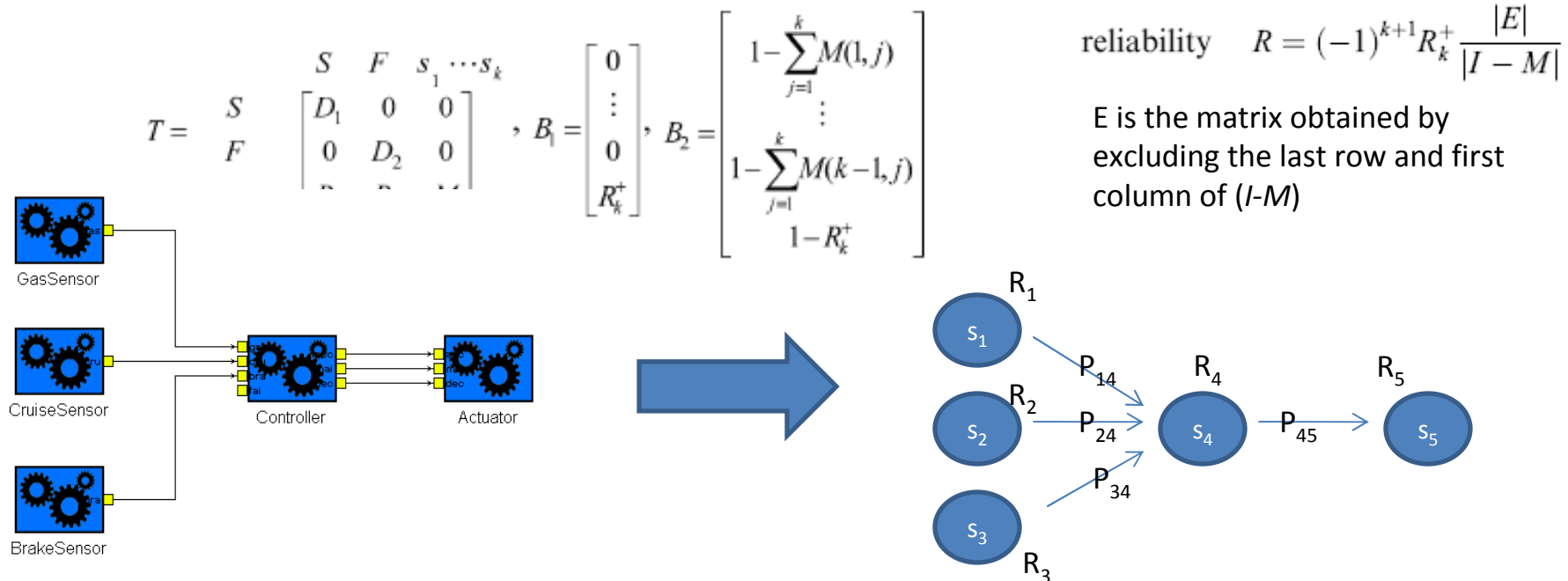


E.g.: Analyze behavioral model of controller

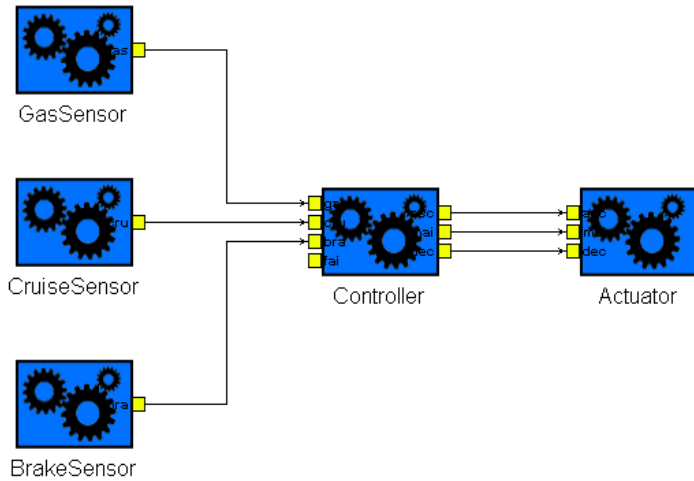


Calculating System Reliability

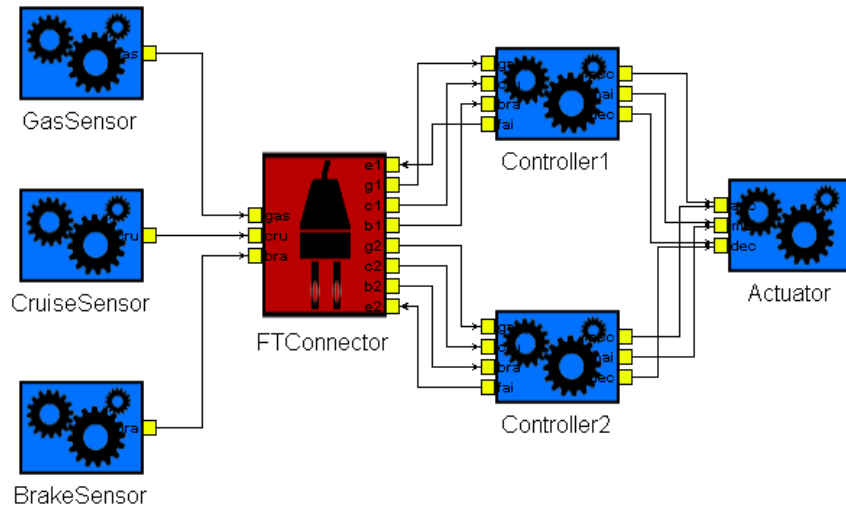
- Build Discrete Markov Chain based reliability model
- S is successful output state, F is failure state. $D_1 = [1]$, $D_2 = [1]$
- The inner matrix M is a $k * k$ matrix with only transient states, in which s_1 is the entry state and s_k is the exit state (where k is the number of states)
- R_k is the probability of successful execution of state k



Proactive Reconfiguration

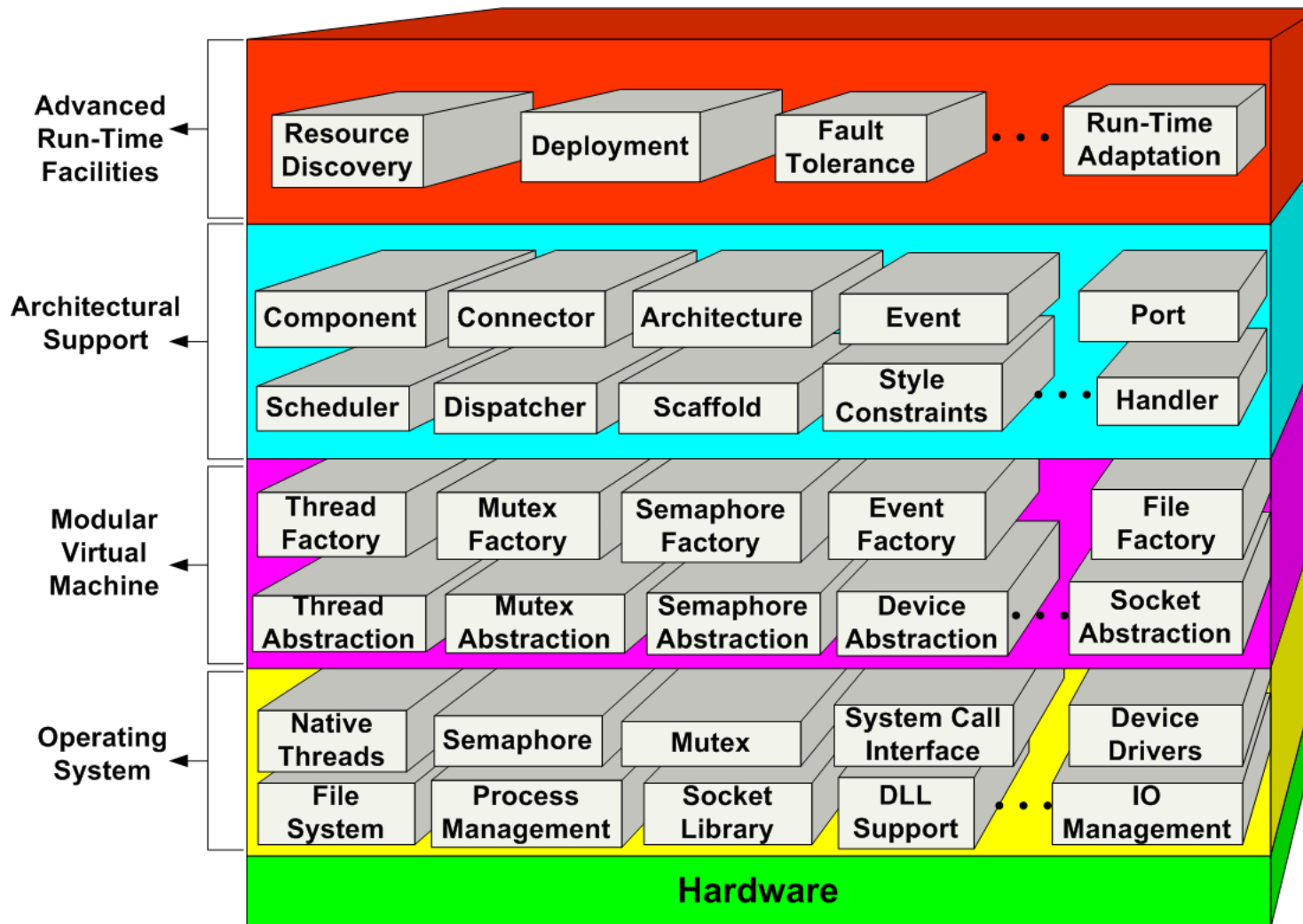


$$M(i,j) = \begin{cases} R_i P_{ij}, & \text{state } s_i \text{ reaches state } s_j \text{ and } i \neq k, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i, j \leq k$$

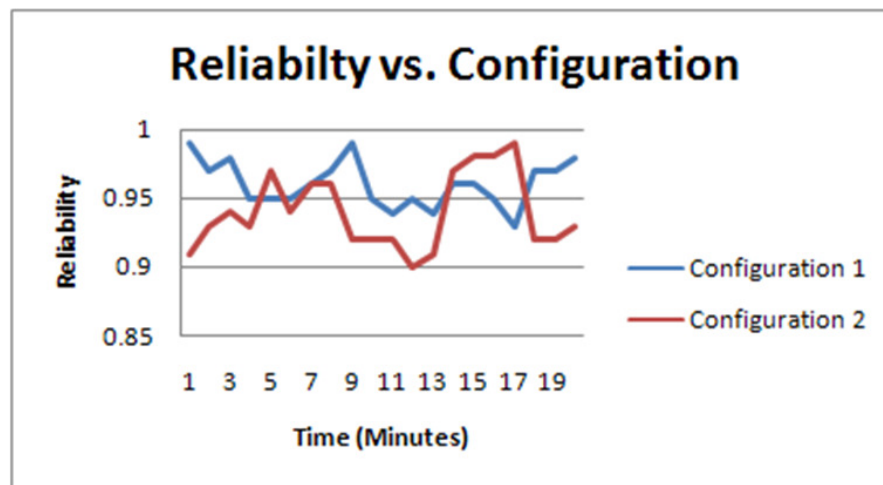
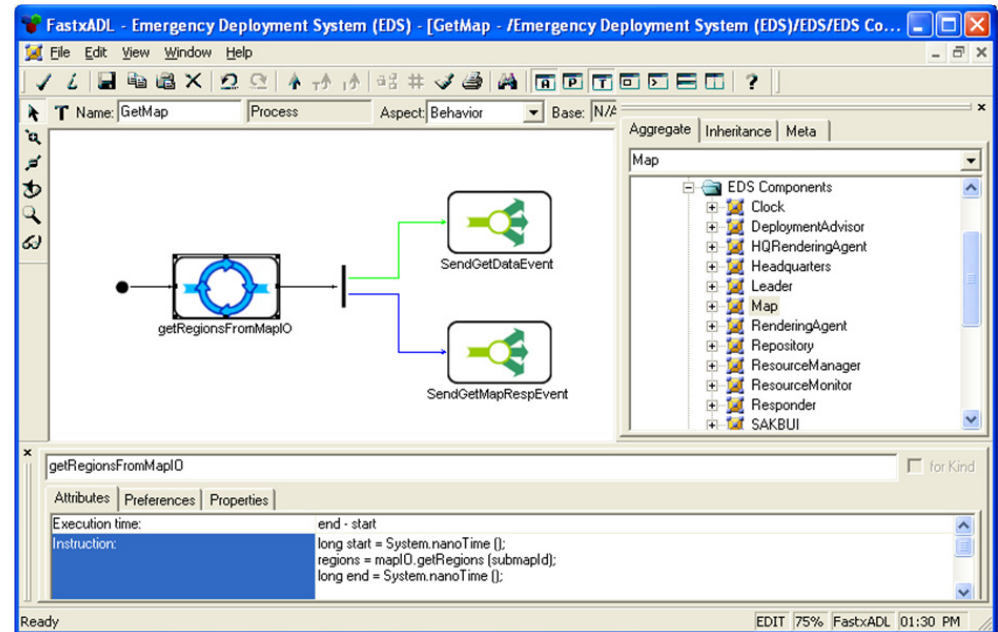
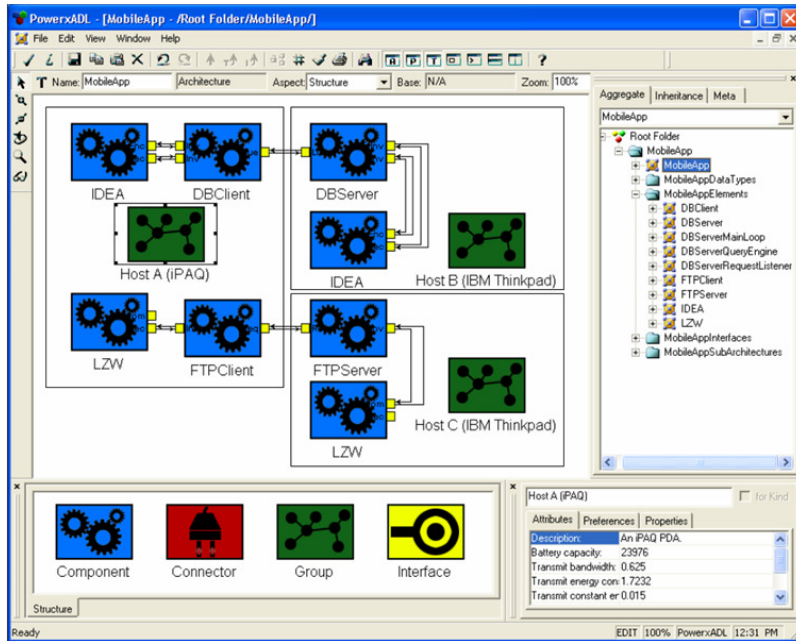


$$R_i = \begin{cases} r_\alpha, & \text{only } c_\alpha \text{ in } s_i, \\ 1 - \left(\prod_\alpha (1 - r_\alpha) \right), & \forall c_\alpha \text{ in } s_i, \end{cases} \quad 1 \leq i \leq m$$

Prism-MW: Architectural Middleware for Mobile Systems



XTEAM: Modeling and Analysis Tool



Conclusion and Future Work

- **Problem:** architecture-based reliability analysis for mobile and adaptive software systems
- **Approach:** assess and improve the reliability of mobile and dynamic software systems through dynamic reconfiguration
 - Initial framework development, and preliminary evaluation [completed]
 - Incorporation of contextual information into reliability analysis, and evaluation of mobile software systems [TBD]