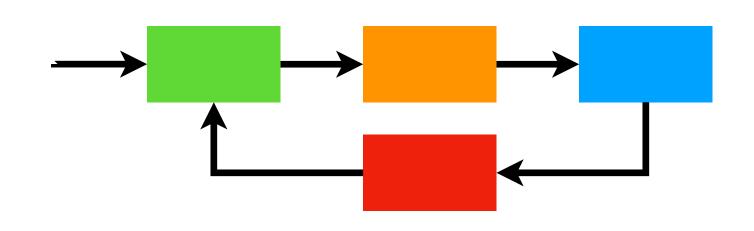


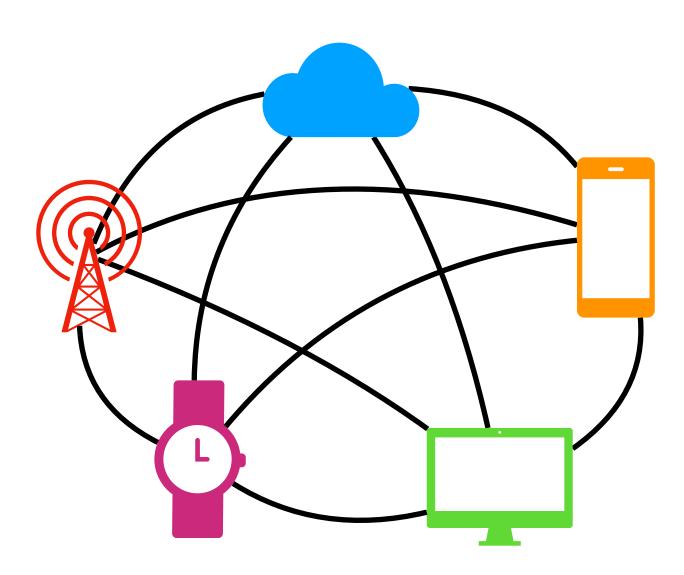
Autonomous Software Systems Design feat. Control Theory

Alessandro V. Papadopoulos

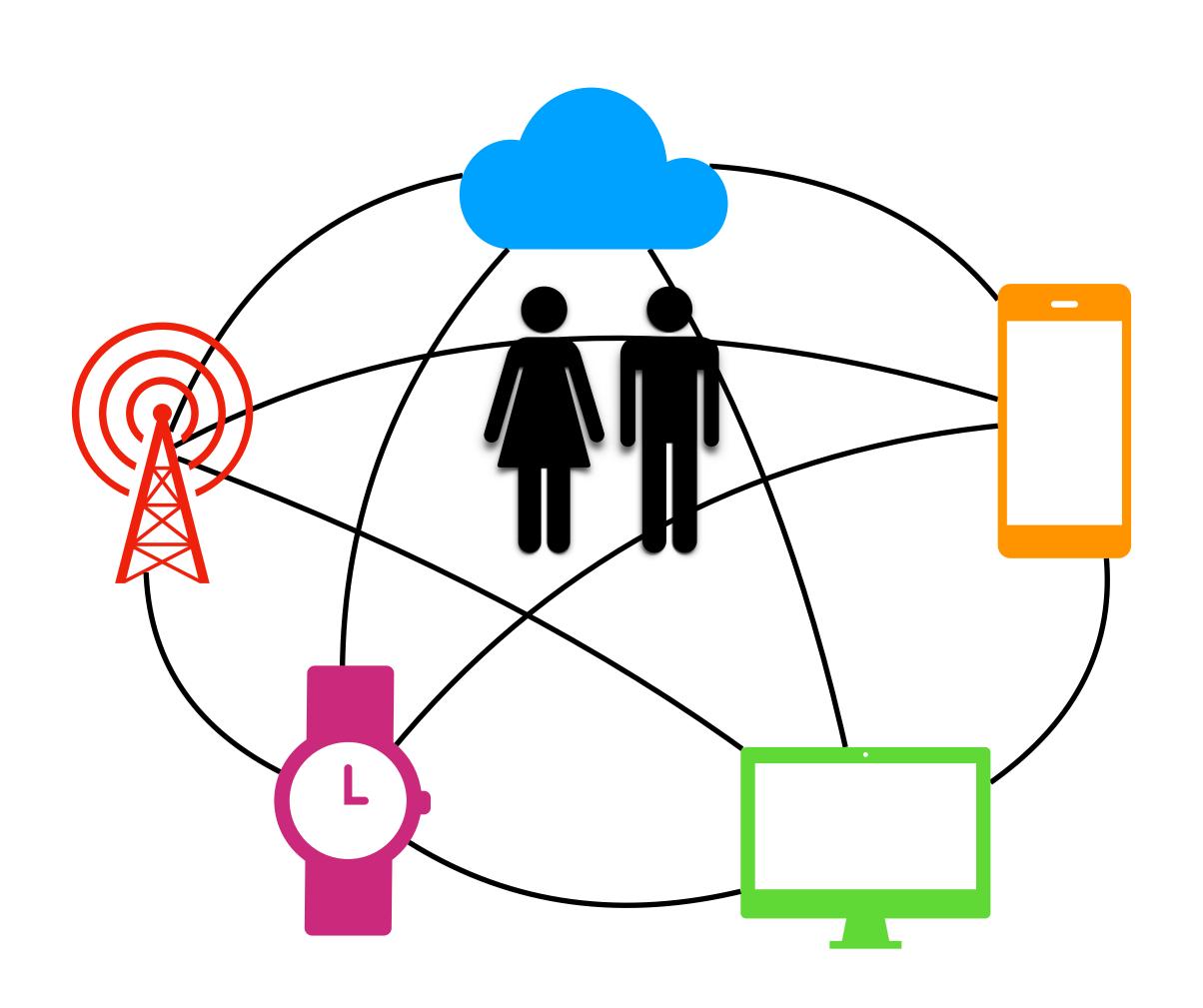
<u>alessandro.papadopoulos@mdu.se</u> <u>http://www.idt.mdh.se/~aps01/</u>

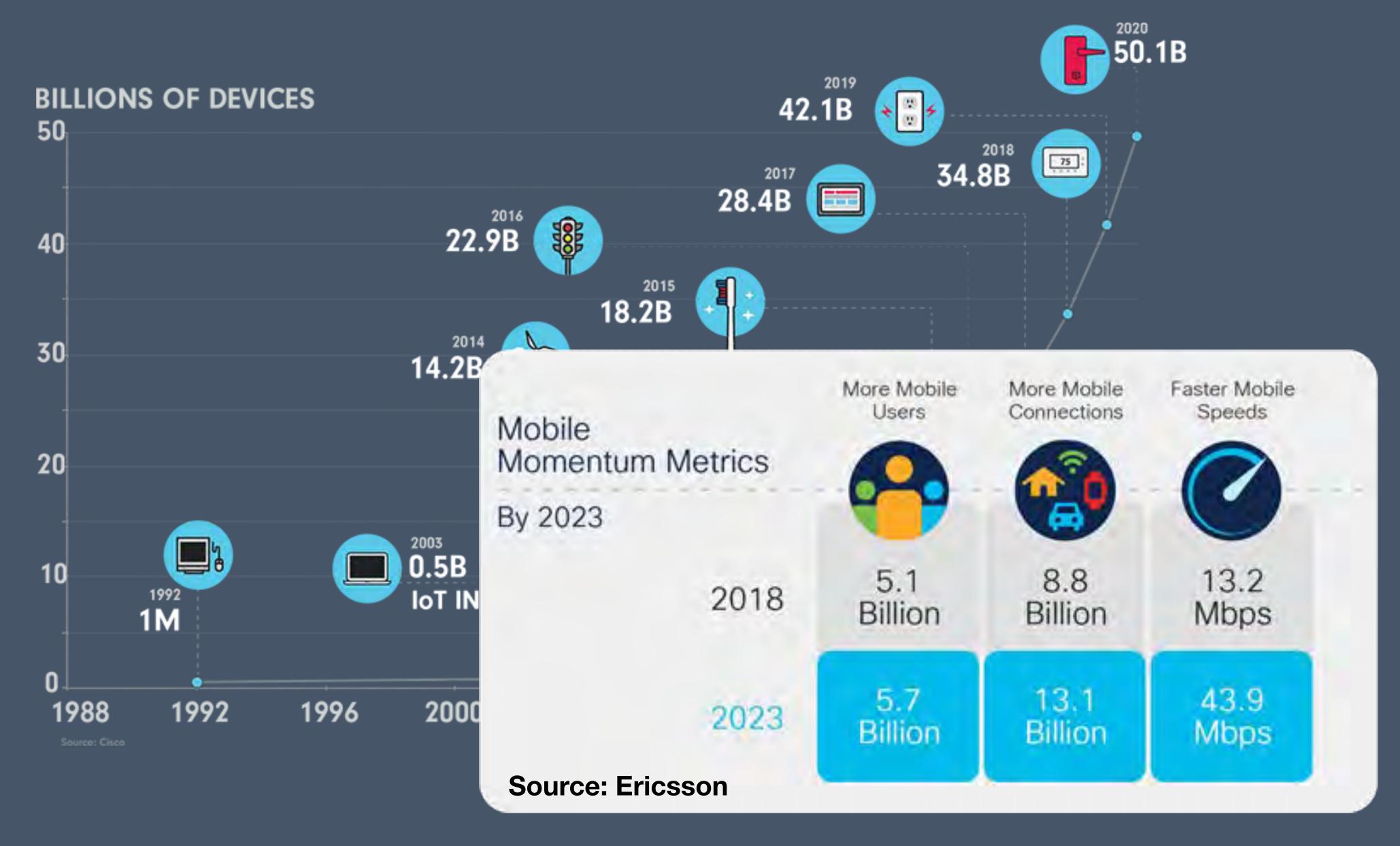
Sep 1st, 2022 CASTOR Software days @ KTH

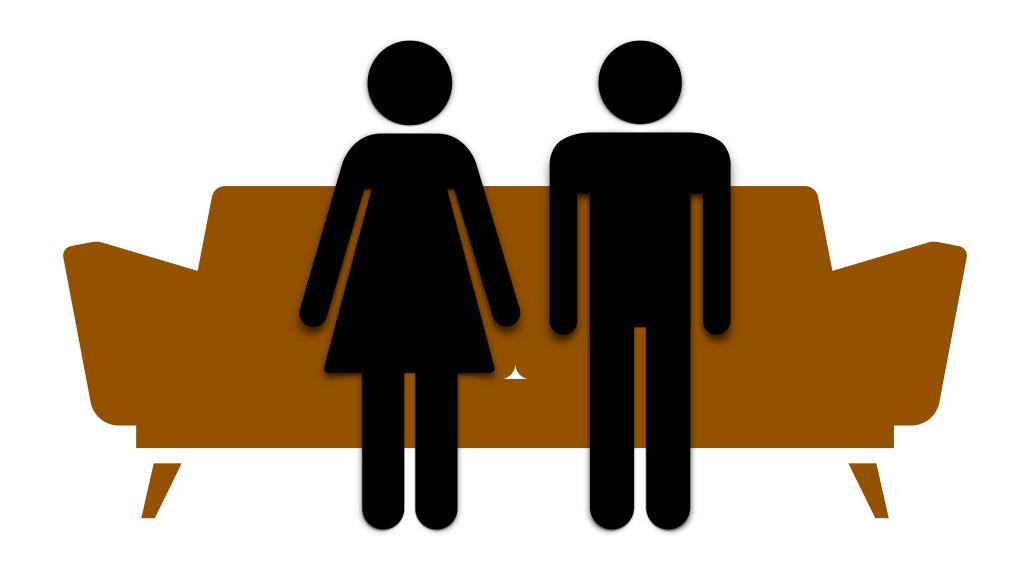


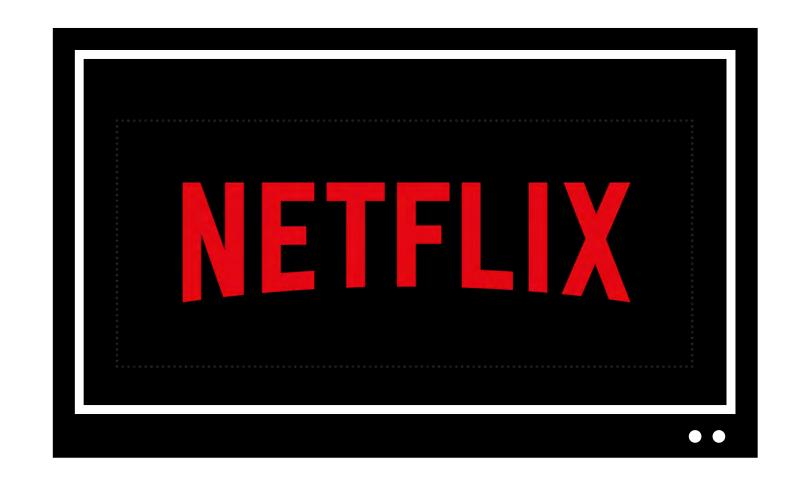


Interconnected World Made of Computing Systems









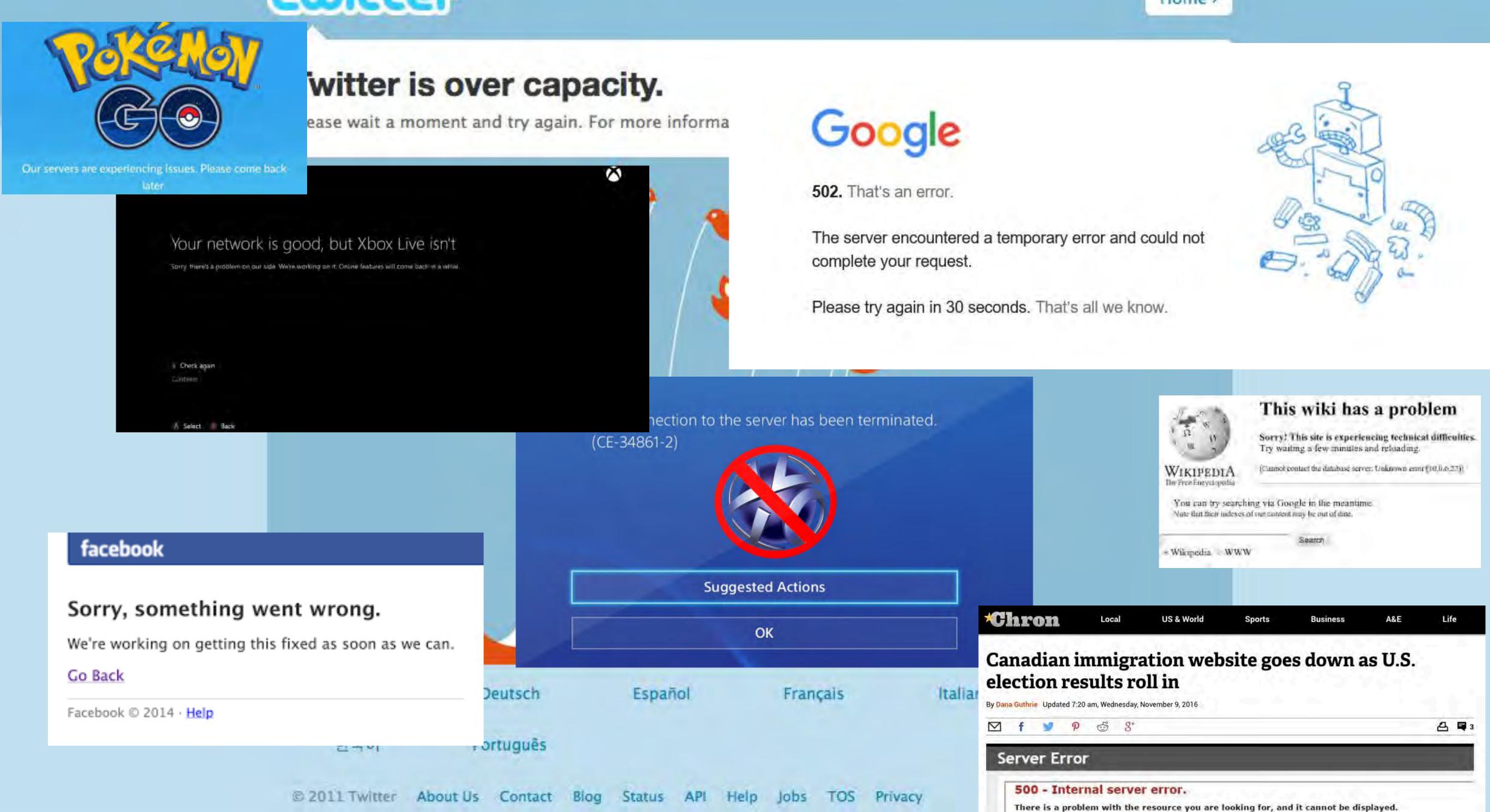


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ulos







How Do We Tame Such Complexity?



Autonomous Software Systems Design feat. Control Theory

What is control?







Richard M. Murray

"The term *control* has many meanings and often varies between communities. In this book, we define control to be the use of algorithms and feedback in engineered systems."

-K.J. Åström & R. M. Murray, "Feedback Systems: An Introduction for Scientists and Engineers", 2017

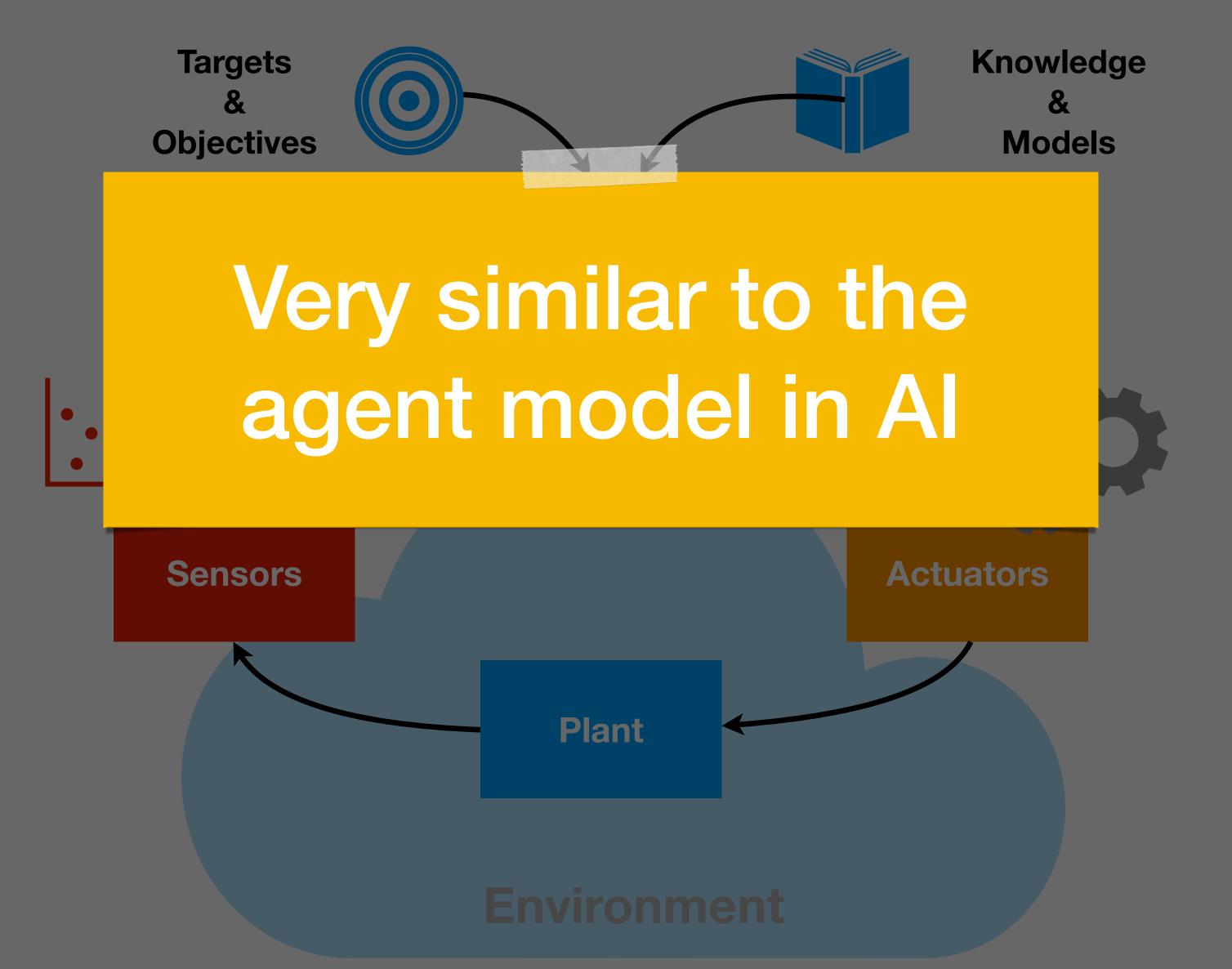


- Widely used
- Very successful
- Seldom talked about
- Except when disaster strikes
- Why?

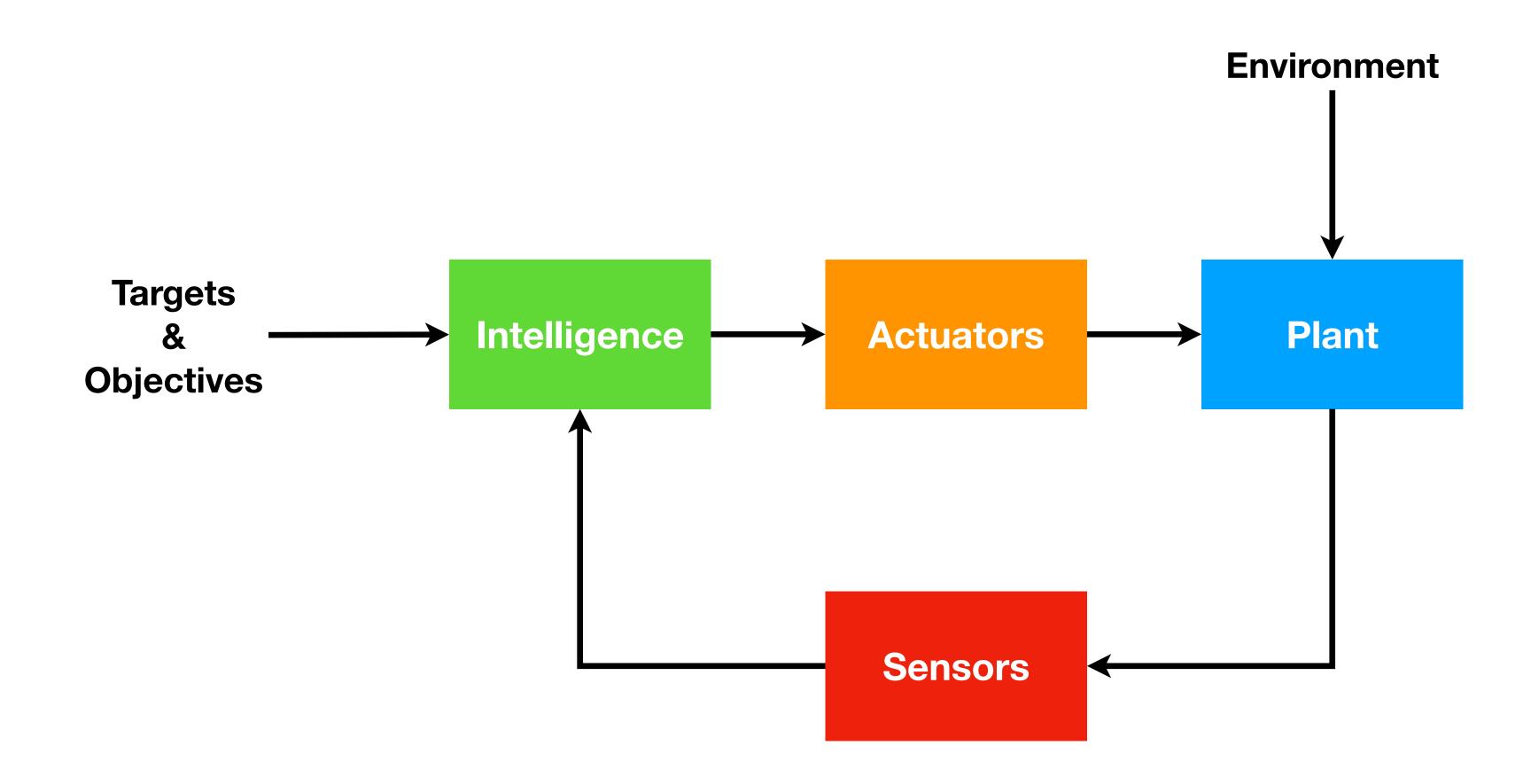
Easier to talk about devices than ideas Not enough attention to popularization



Control System: Conceptual Model



Control System: Block Diagram



Classical Application Areas



Robotics





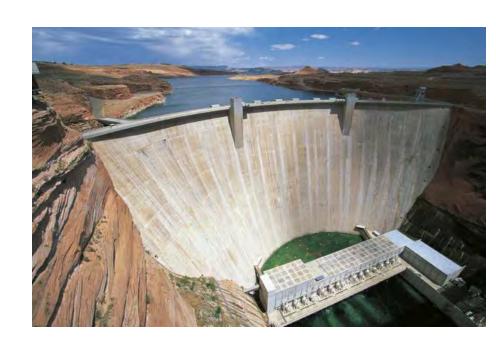
Automotive



Industrial and Production



Avionics and Aerospace



Water management



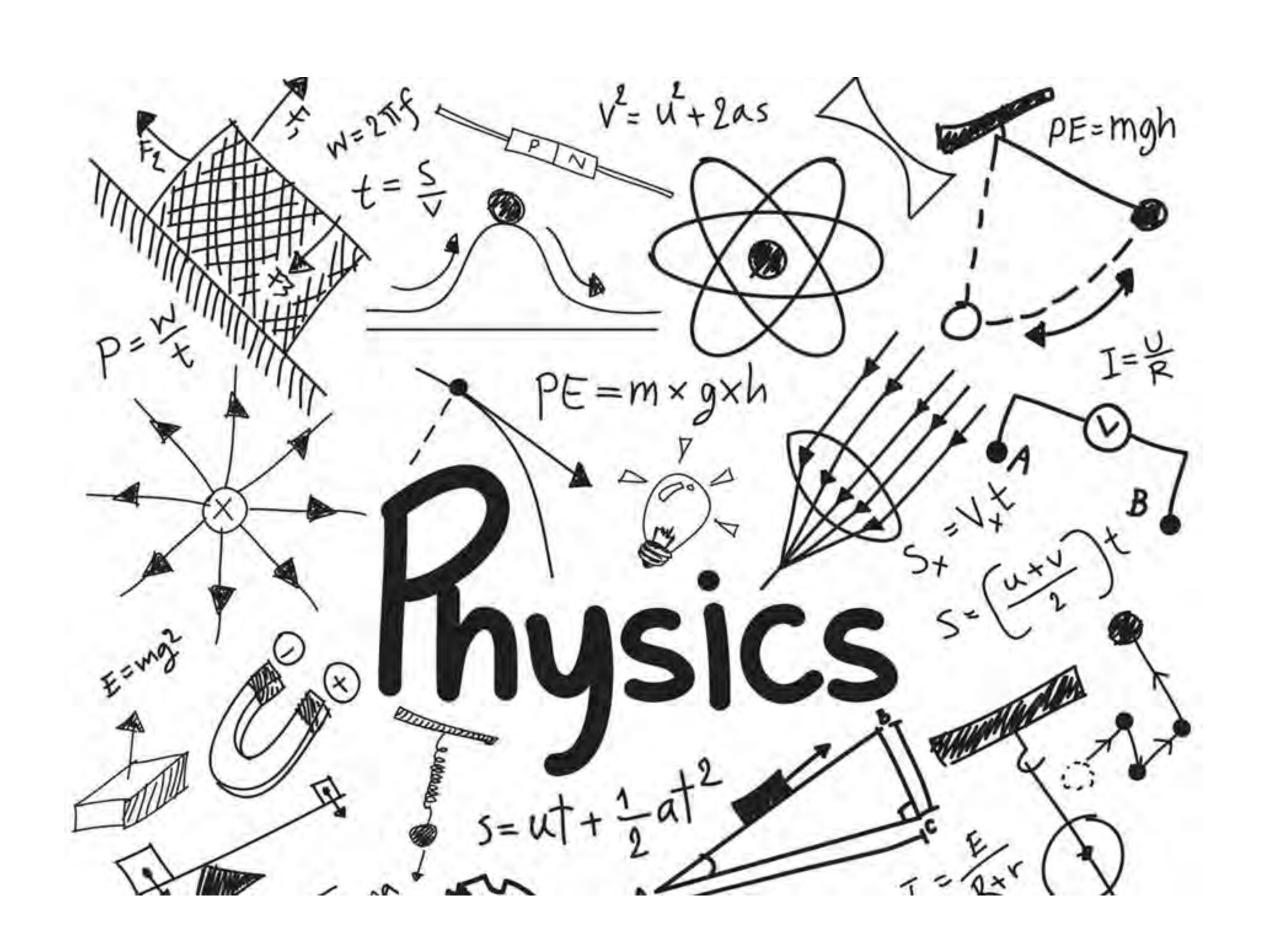


Power plants

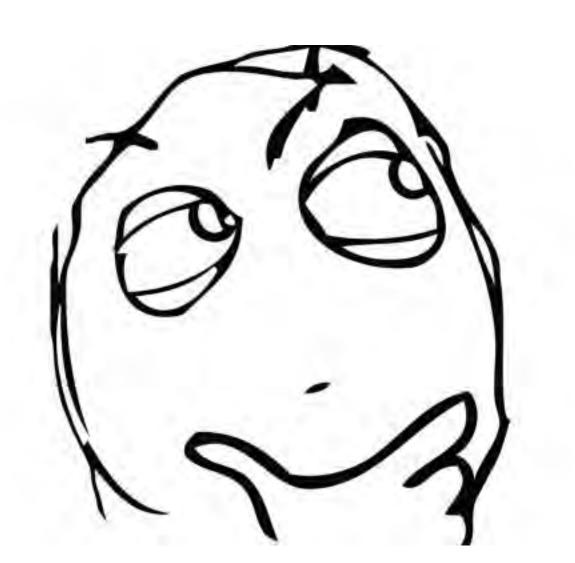
What is the common ground of these applications?

 Physics provides mathematical models for describing the behaviour of physical systems

Inputs
$$\dot{m{x}}(t) = m{f}(m{x}(t), m{u}(t), t)$$
 Outputs $m{y}(t) = m{g}(m{x}(t), m{u}(t), t)$



What Is the Physics of Computing Systems?



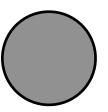
Research Context

Pros

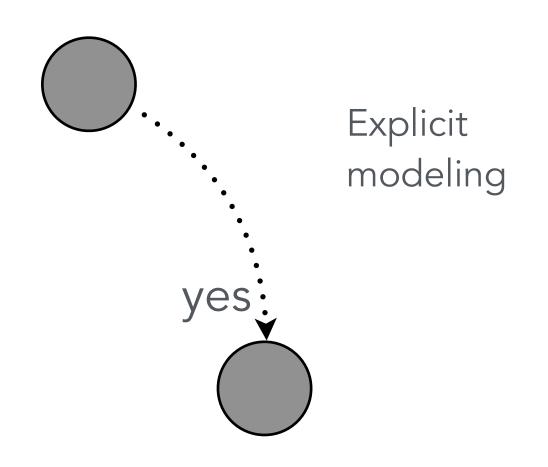
- Control-based approaches are very powerful
 - Autonomous-by-design
 - Easy to implement
 - Lightweight
 - Energy-efficient
 - Mathematically groundedapproaches
 - Guarantees

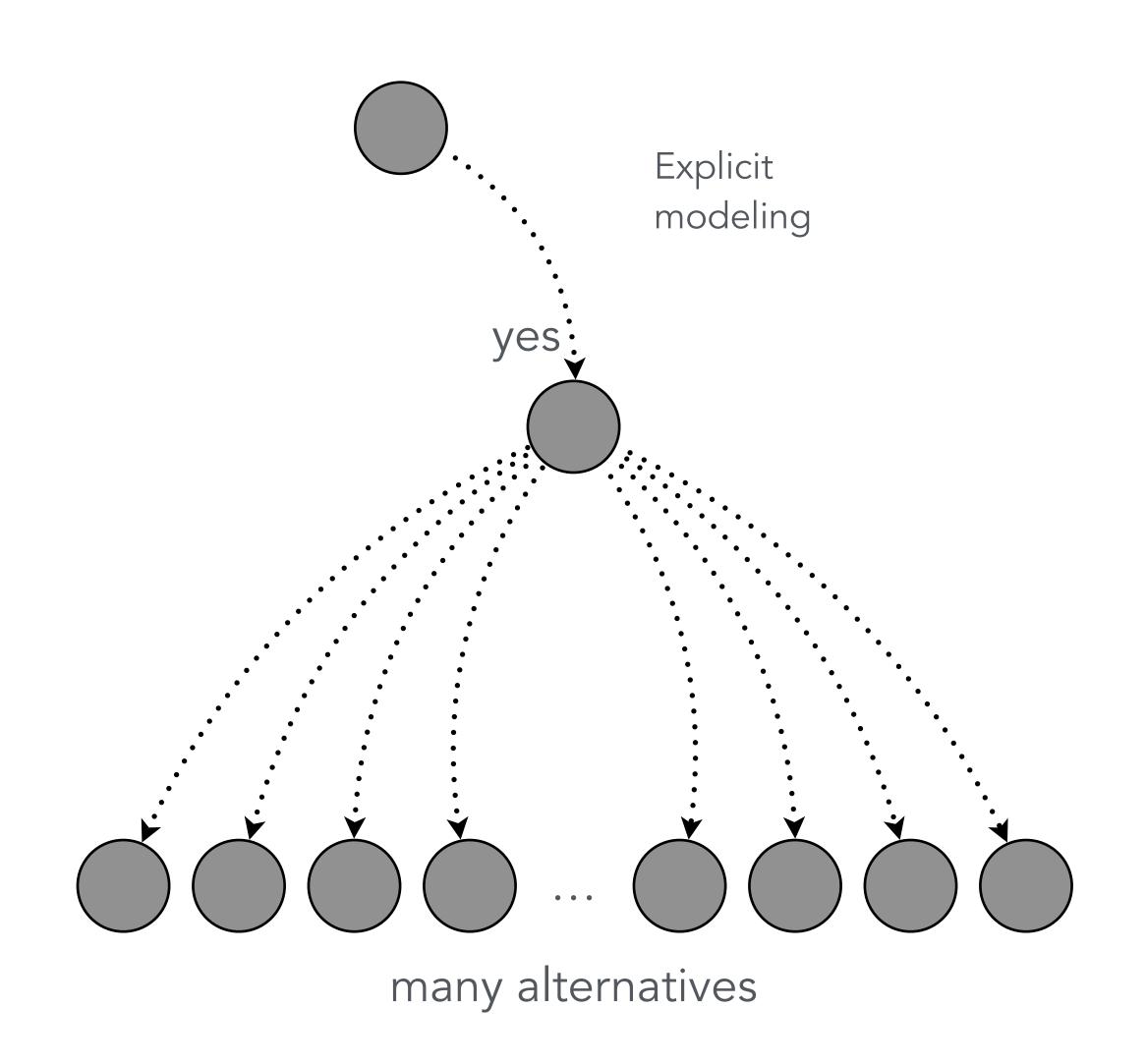
Cons

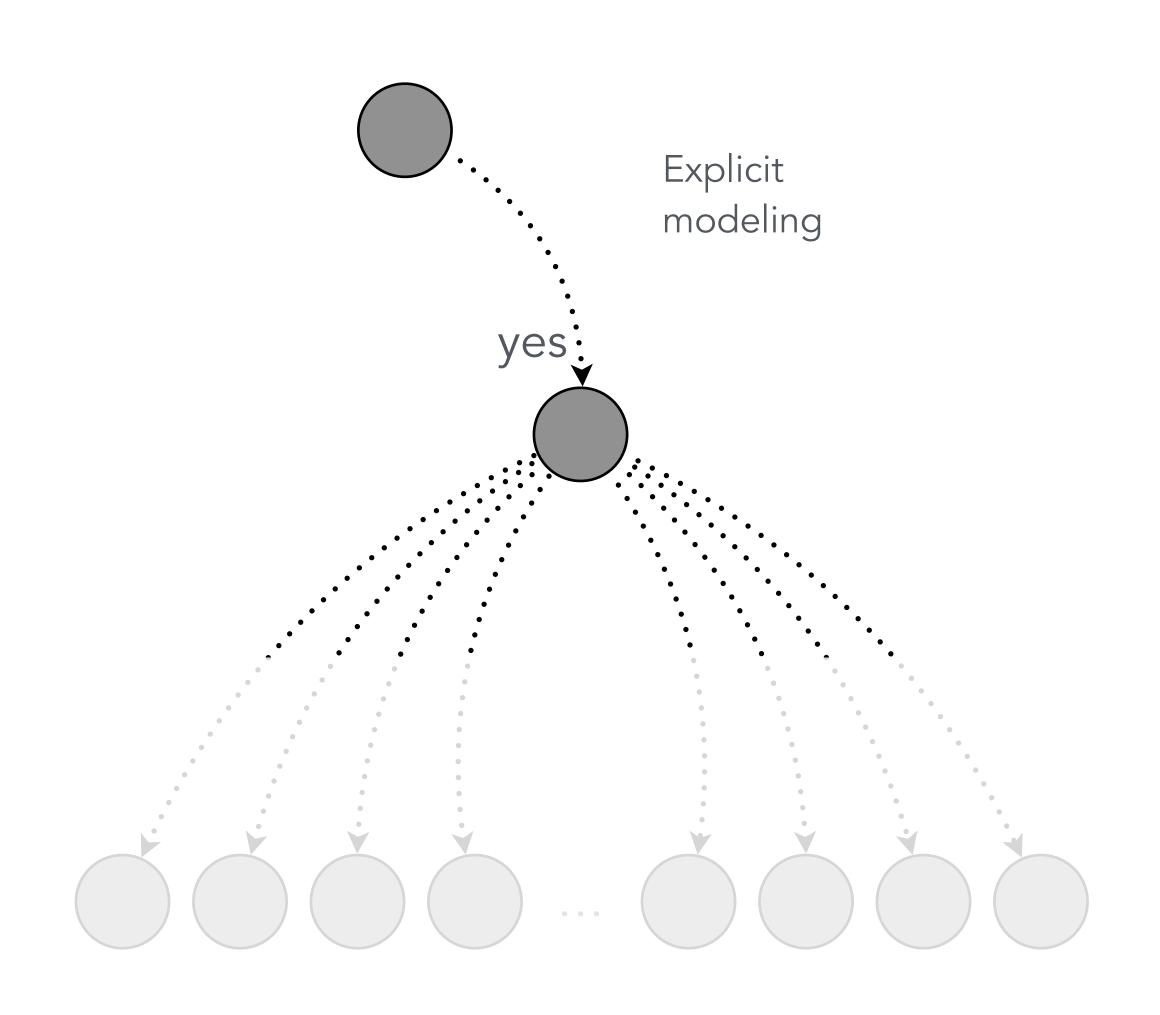
- They require control experts to design
 - Can we automate this?
- They often require a model

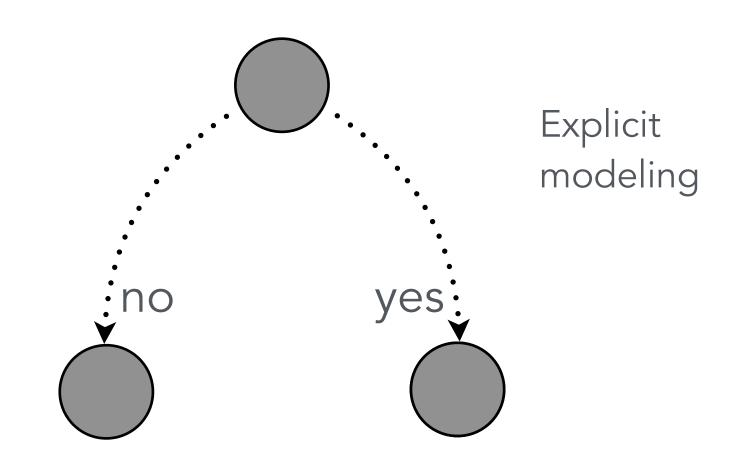


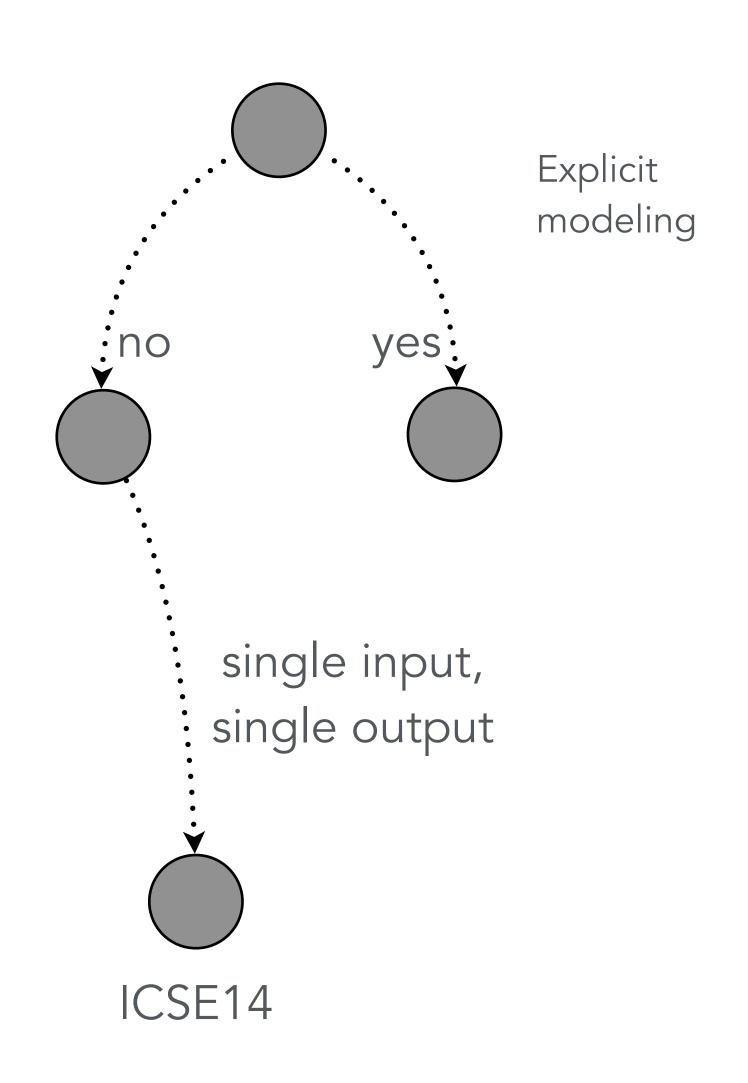
Explicit modeling











FSE15

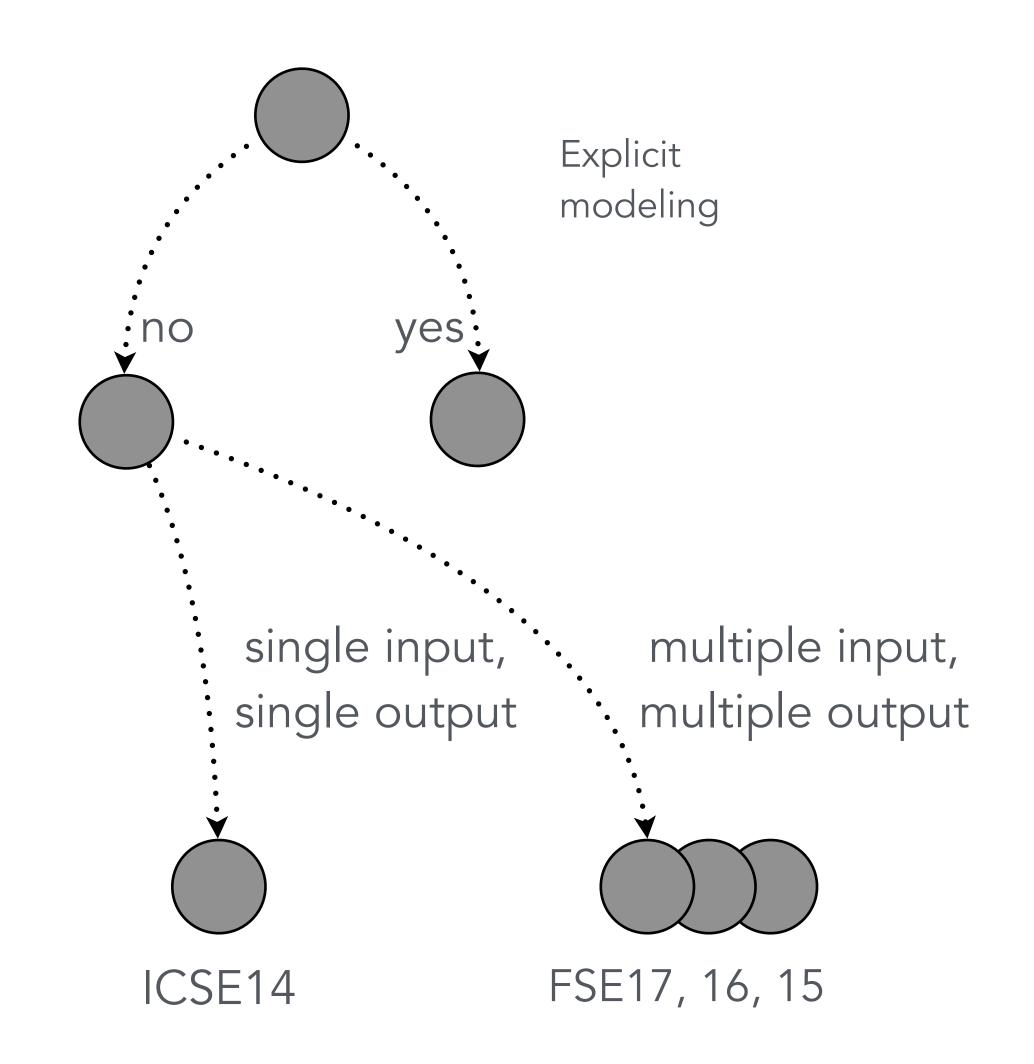
Filieri, Hoffmann, Maggio Automated Multi-Objective Control for Self-Adaptive Software Design

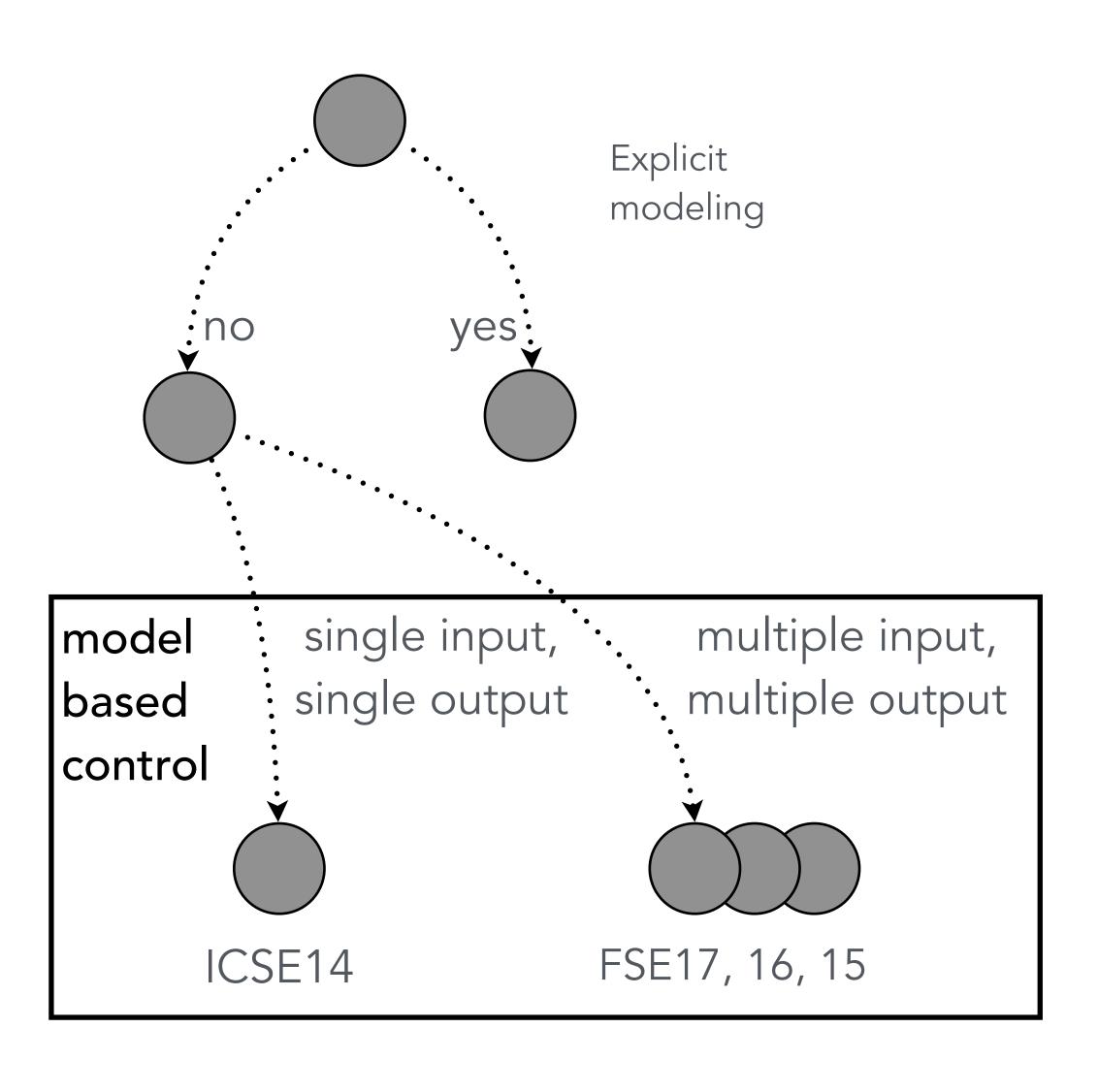
FSE16

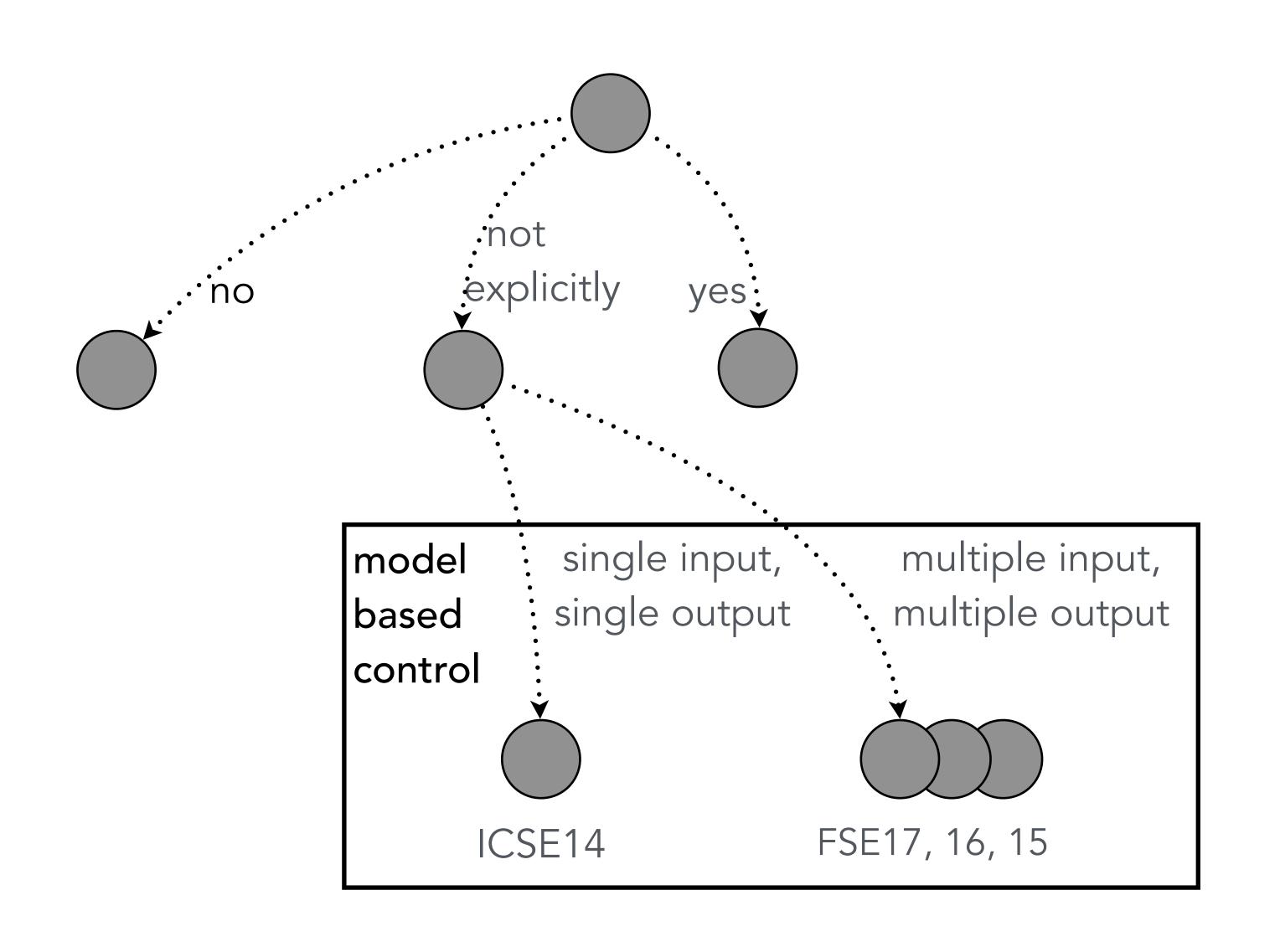
Shevtsov, Weyns
Keep It SIMPLEX: satisfying multiple
goals with guarantees in control-based
self-adaptive systems

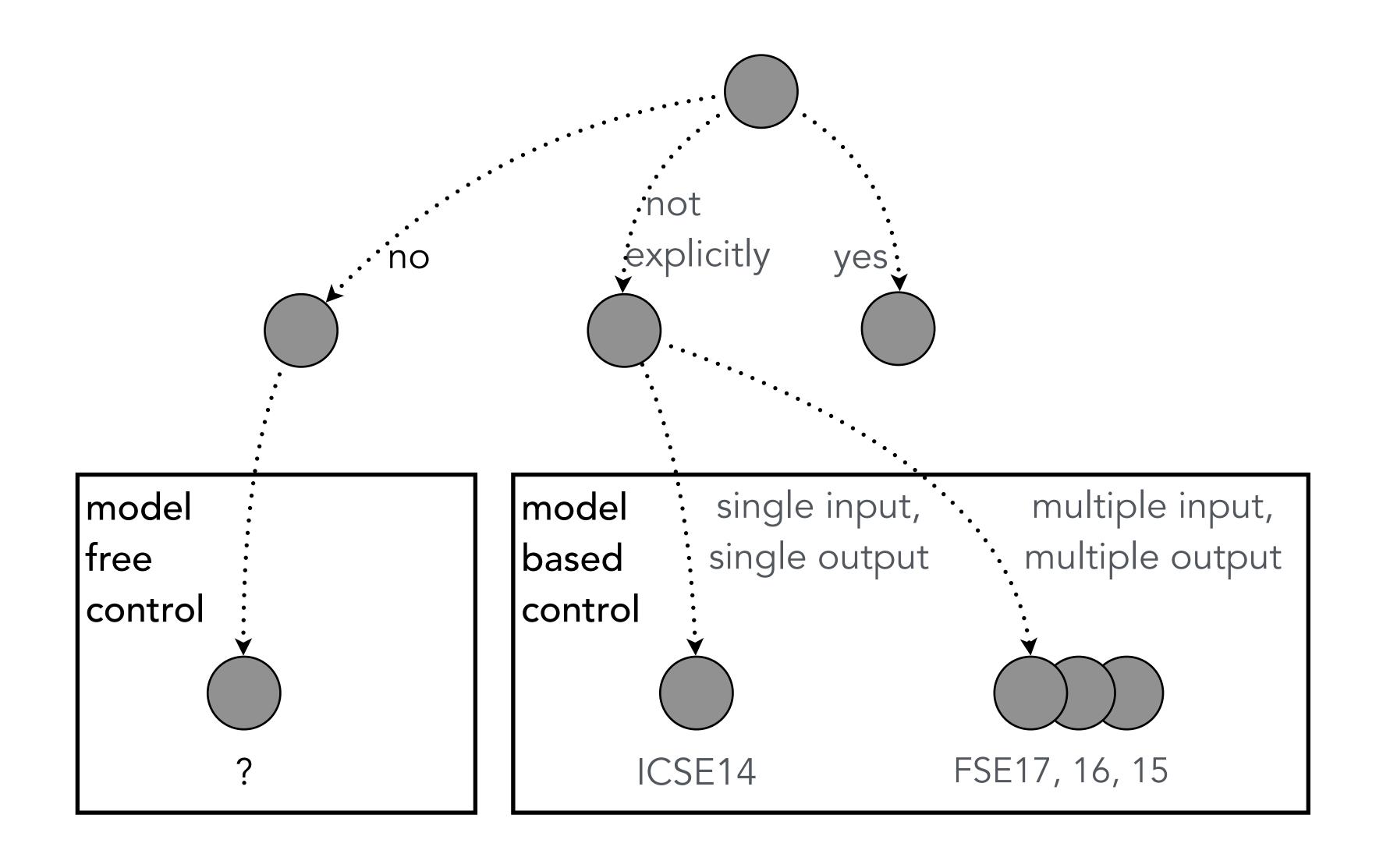
FSE17

Maggio, Papadopoulos, Filieri,
Hoffmann
Automated Control of Multiple Software
Goals using Multiple Actuators



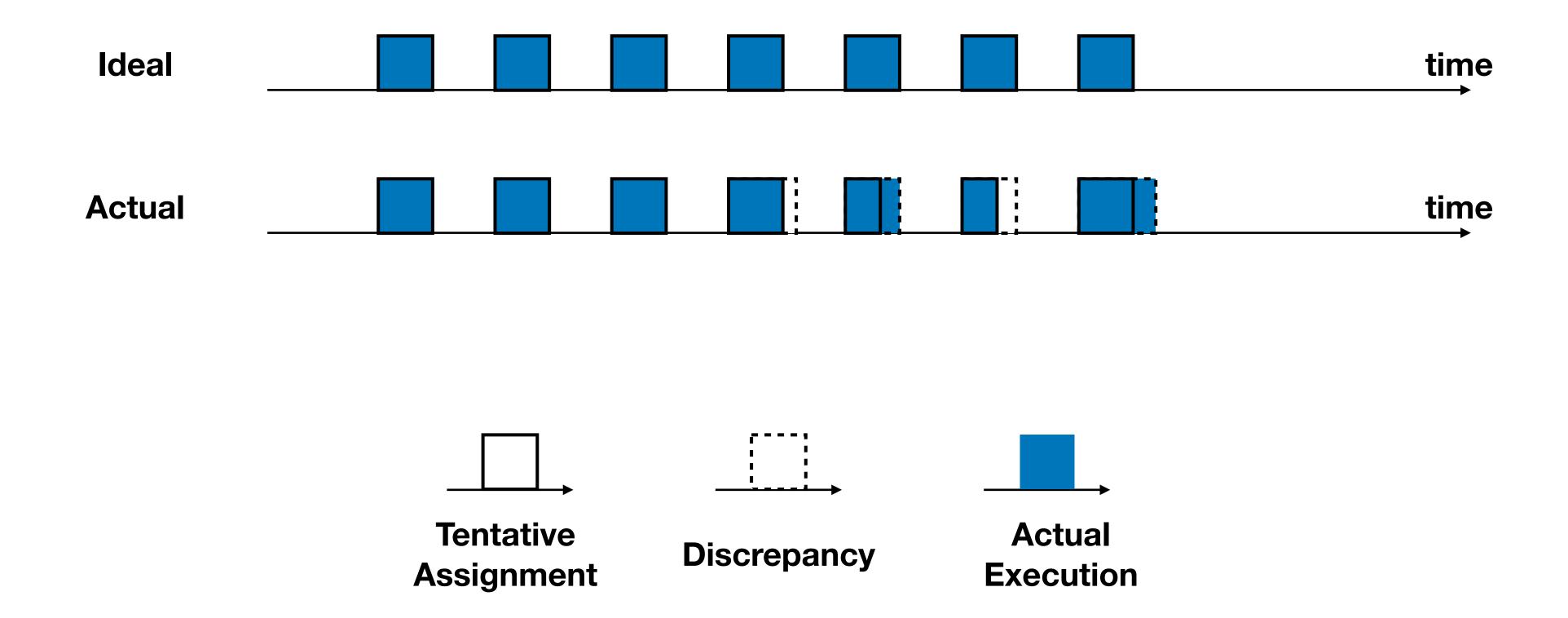




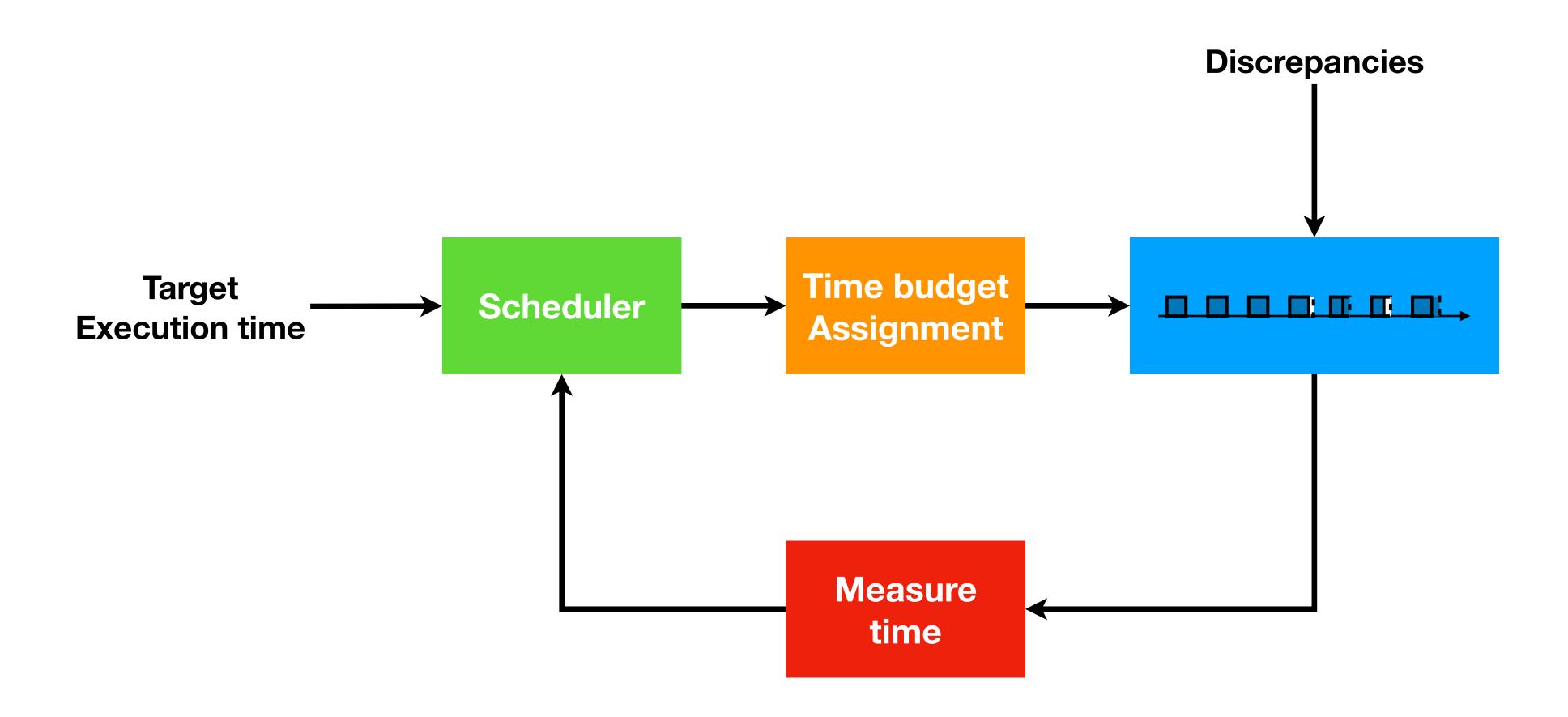


Task Scheduling When a Model Does Exist

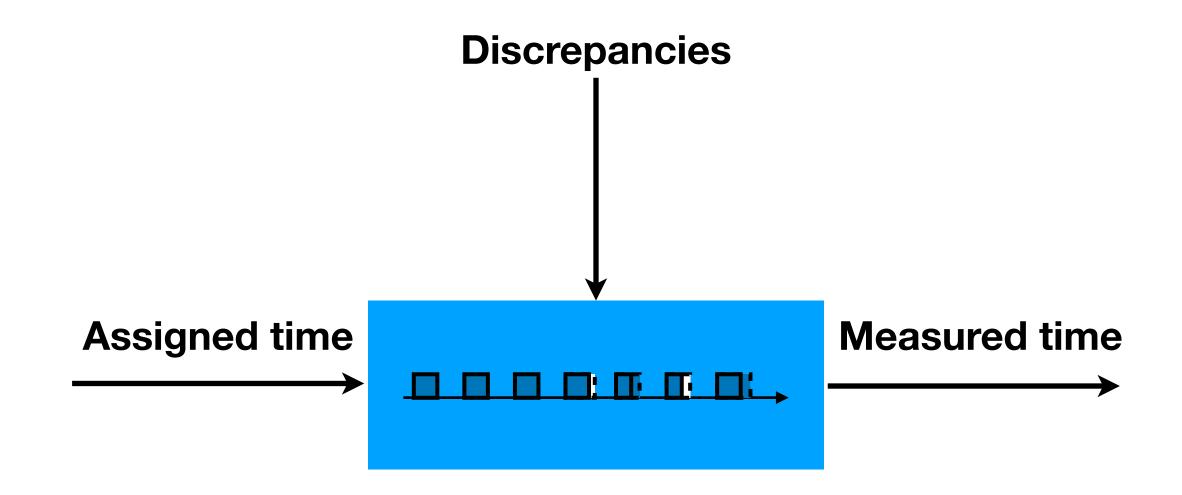
Scheduling Problem



Control-Based Scheduling



Model of the Task



Measured time = Assigned time + Discrepancy

$$x(k) = u(k-1) + d(k)$$

Controlling the Task Budget of Time

Extremely simple model

The allocated time budget of controller

$$u(k) = u(k-1) + K$$

Hard Real-Time guarantees can be provided

based on an "Integral

- measuredBudget(k))

• K is the only parameter that the range (0,1] (stability reasons that we do not discuss)

Easy to implement the scheduling strategy



CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud Computing Applications

When the Model Is Hard To Find



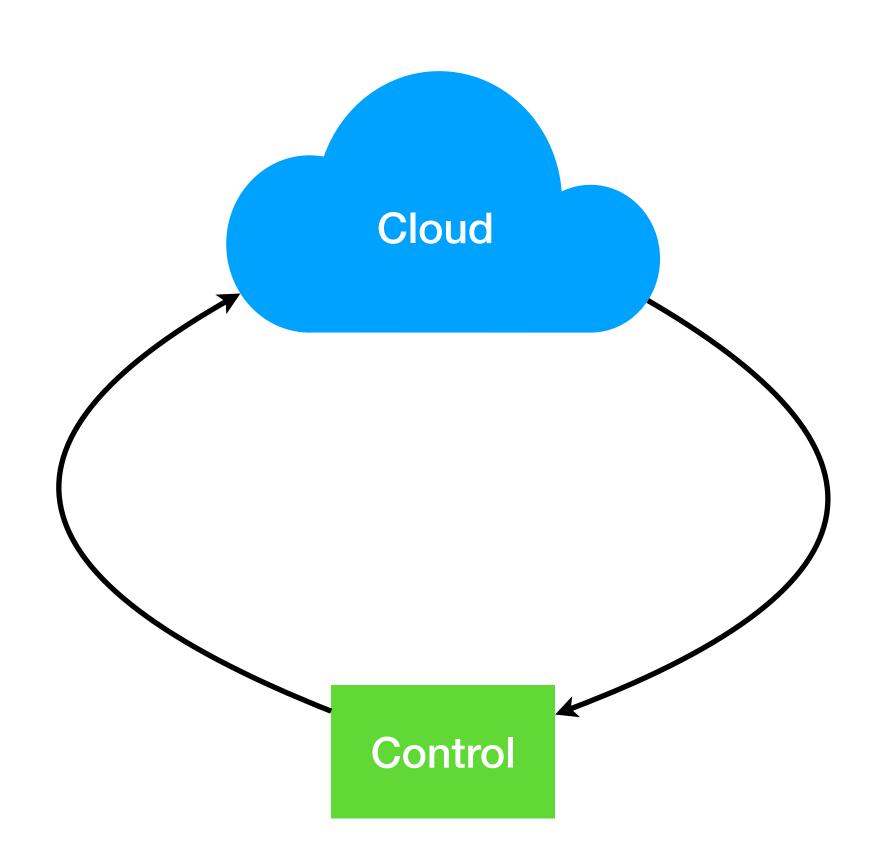


Cloud computing promises an infinite capacity but...

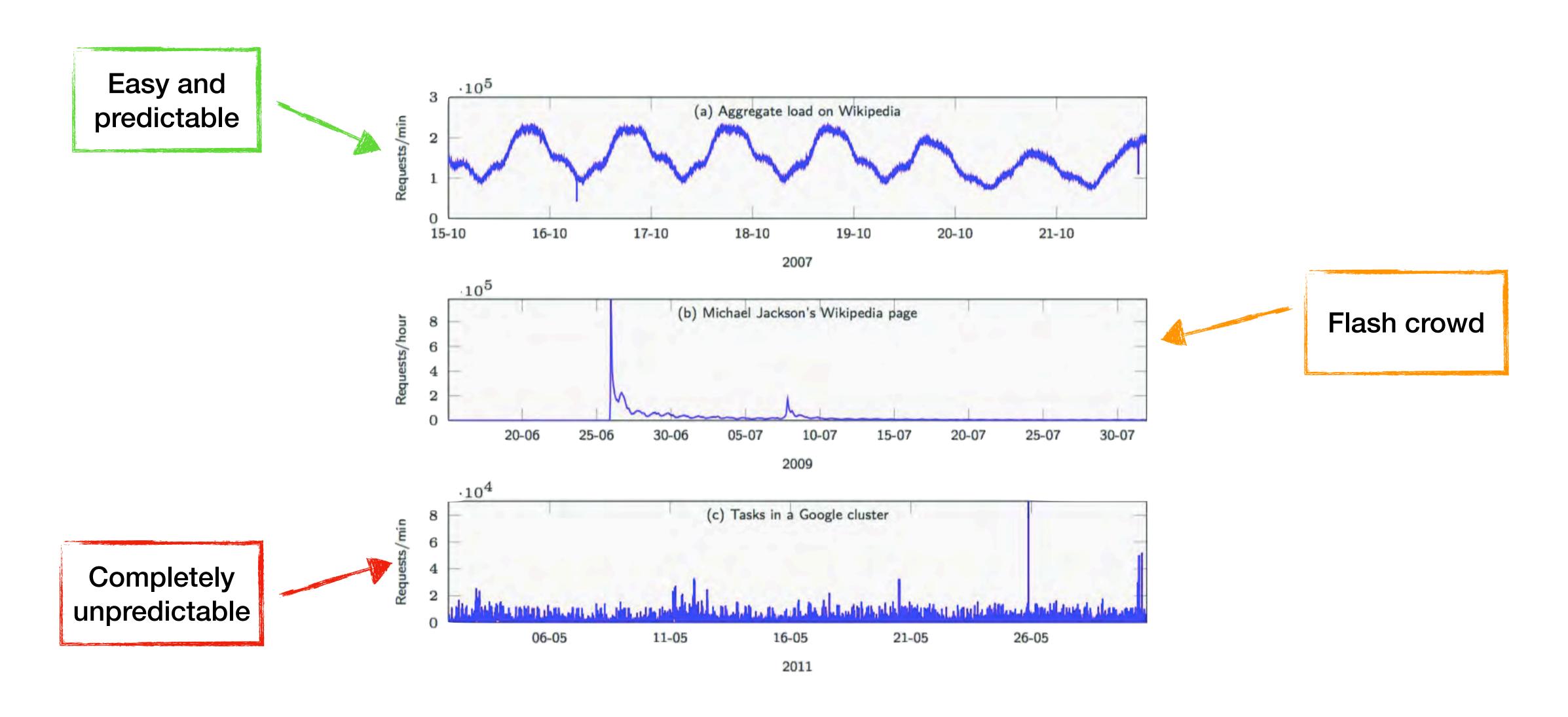


Cloud control

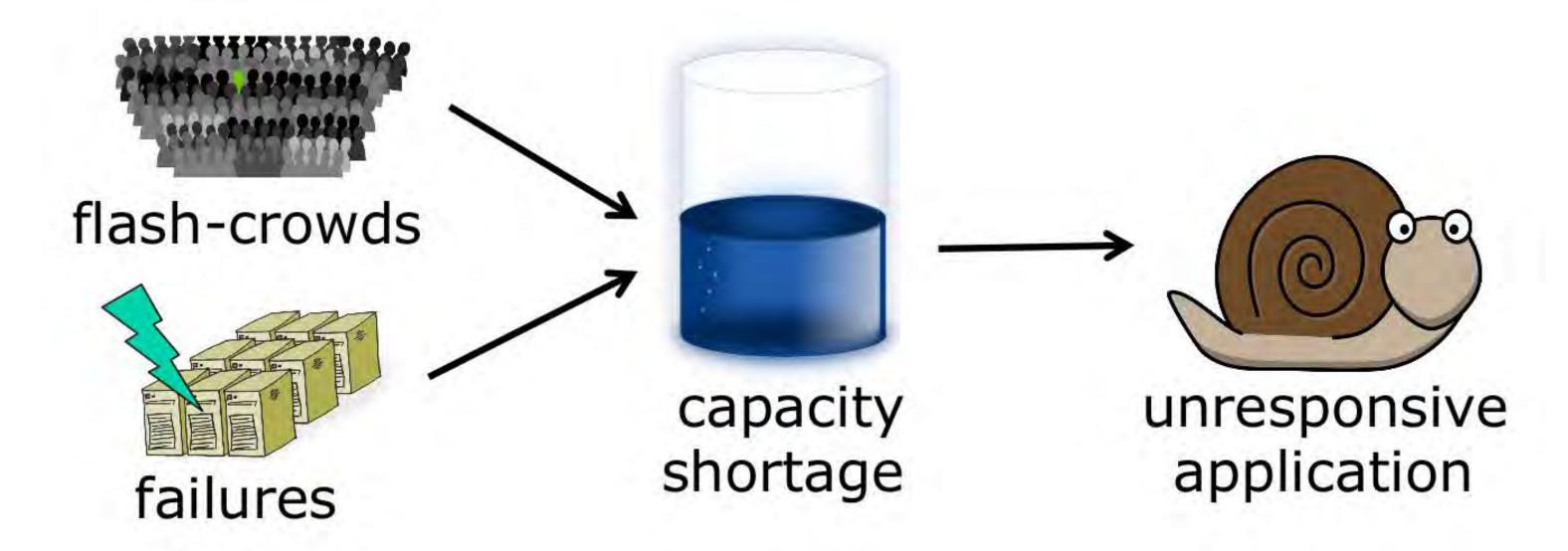
- Several different problems
 - Load balancing
 - Autoscaling
 - Fault tolerance
 - Performance
 - Real-time guarantees
 - Resiliency



Workload Characterisation



Problem

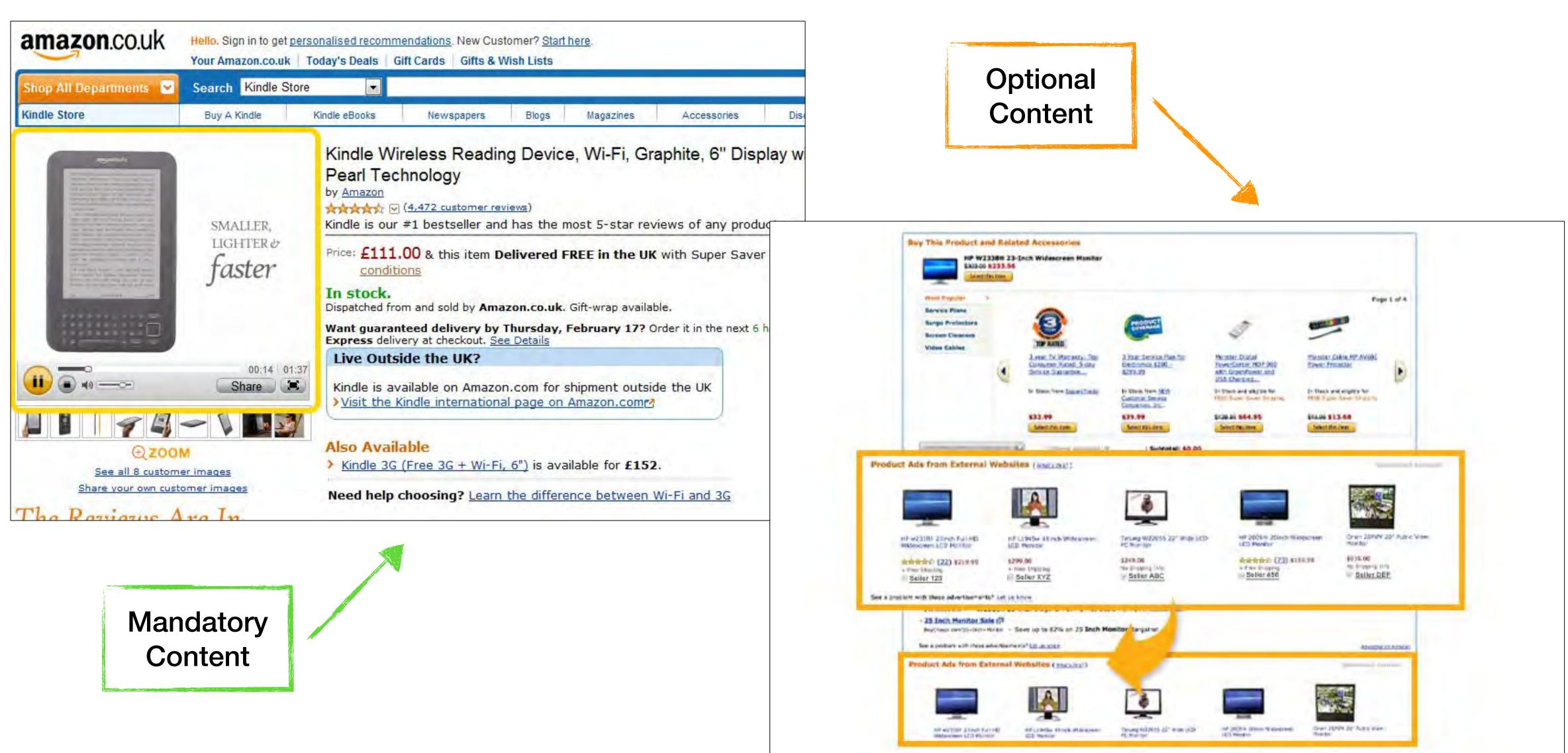


- 82% of end-users give up on a lost payment transaction
- 25% of end-users leave if load time > 4s
- 1% reduced sale per 100ms load time
- 20% reduced income if 0.5s longer load time



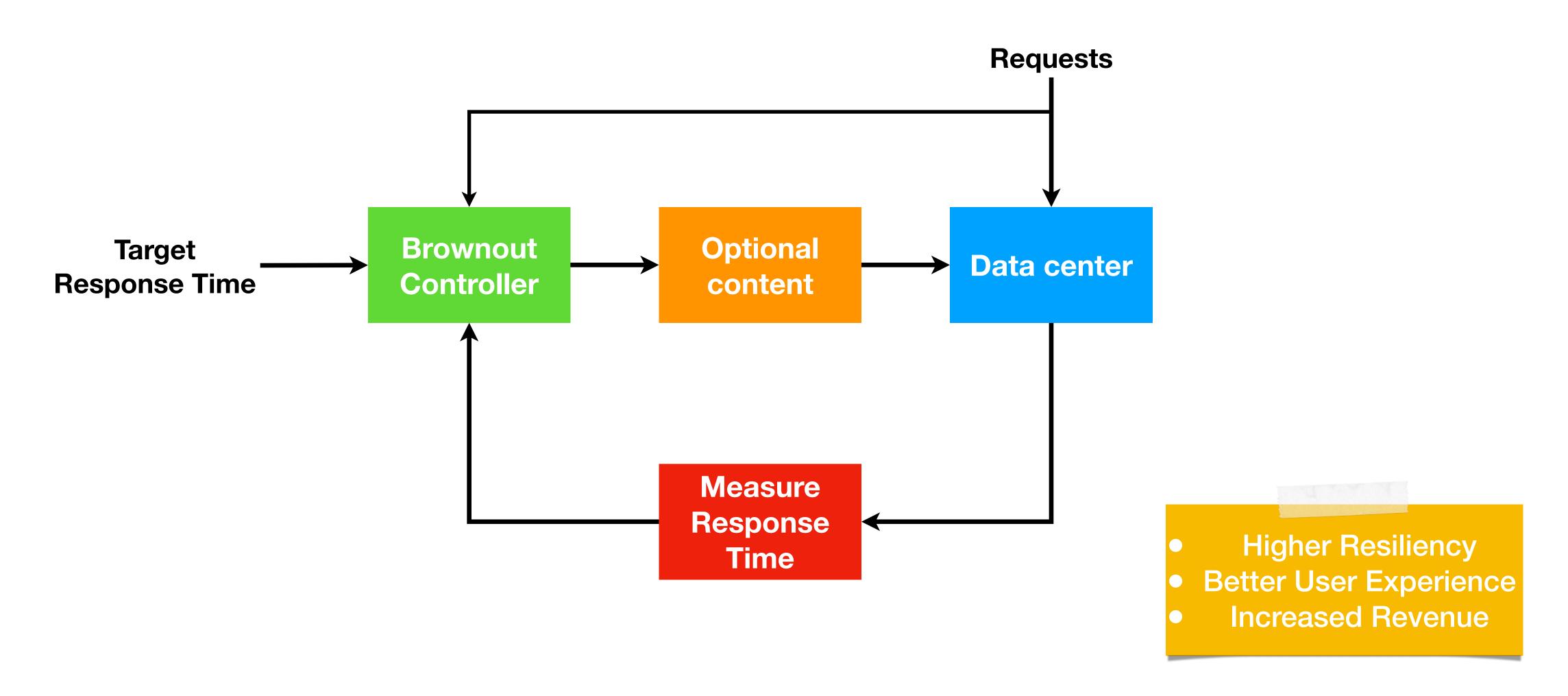


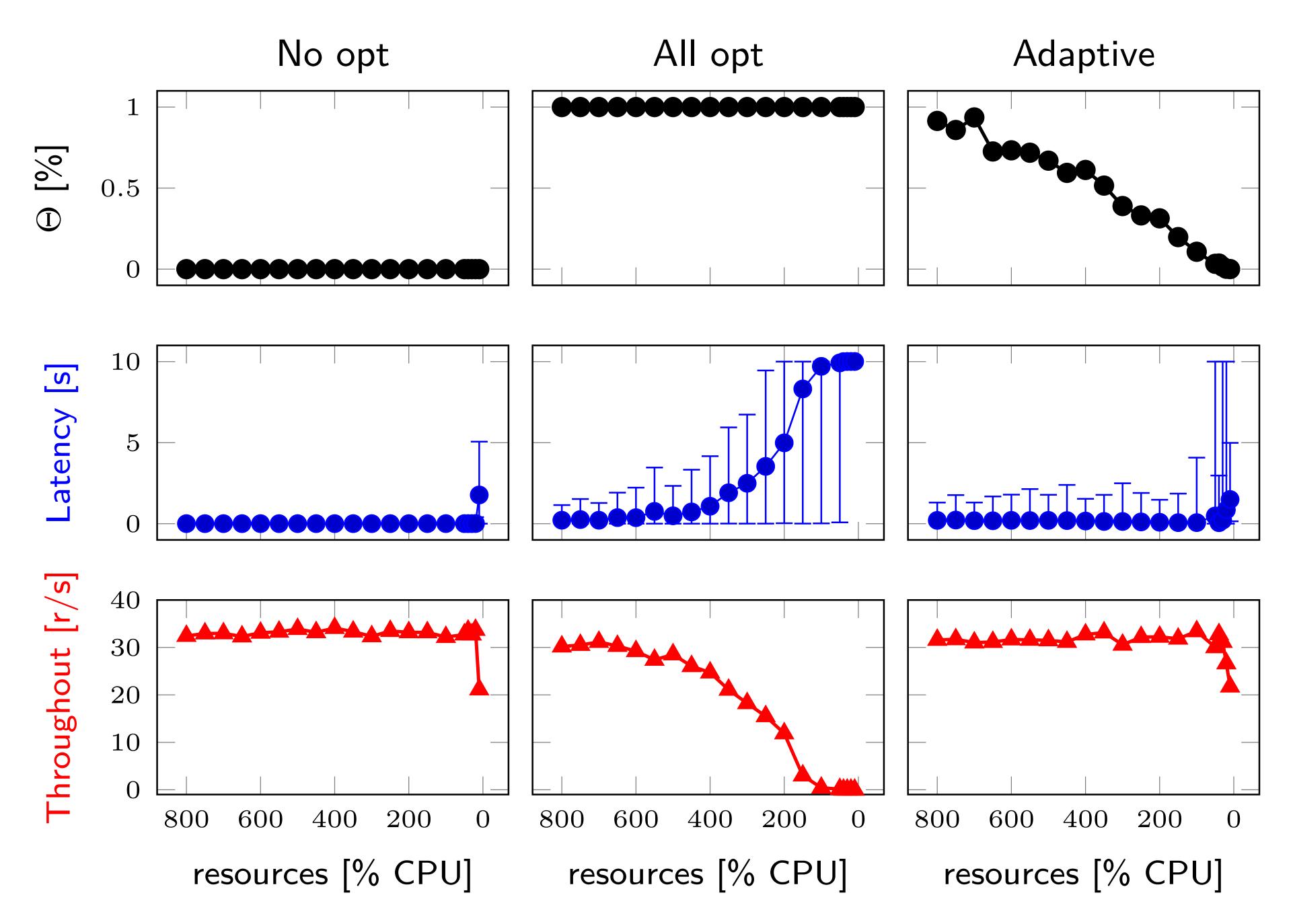
Brownout in Cloud Systems



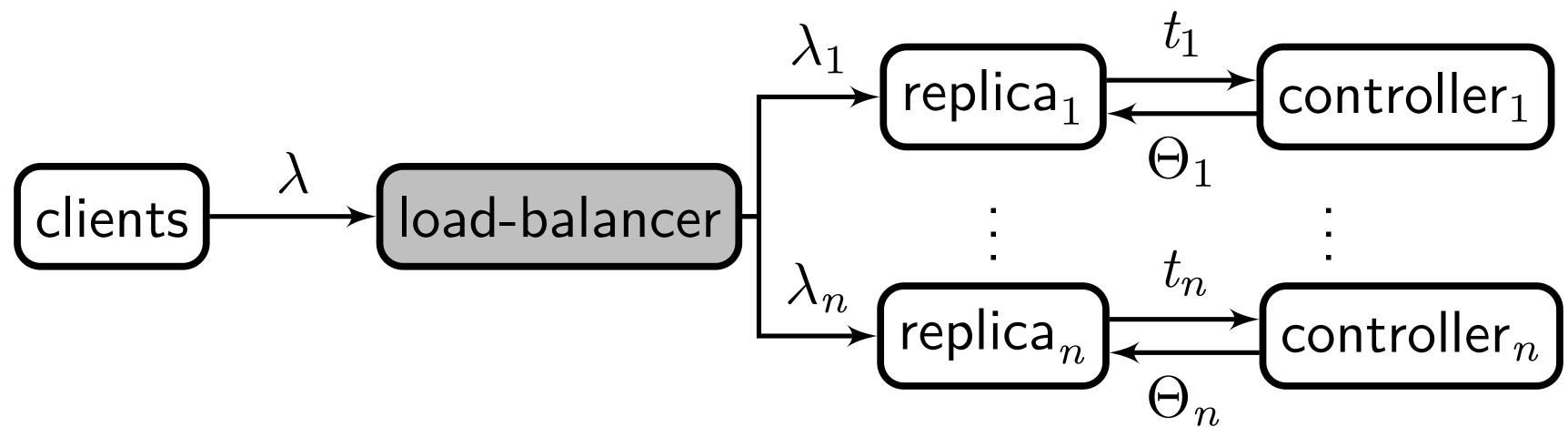
© Alessandro V. Papadopoulos

Brownout in Cloud Systems





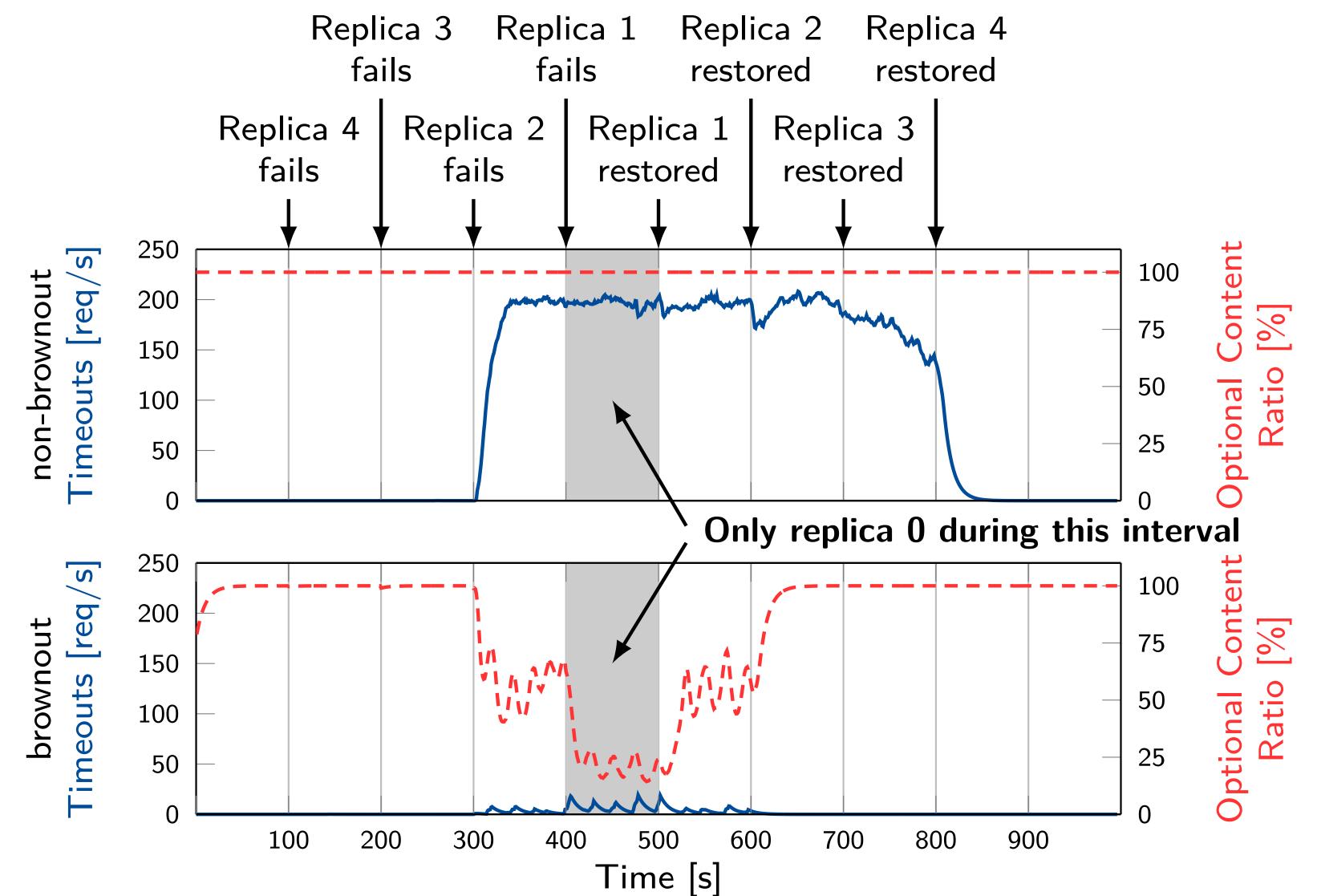
Multiple Replicas Load Balancing



- Useful for
 - Scale beyond a physical machine
 - Resilience
 - Hide auto-scaling mishaps
 - Hide infrastructure failures

GOAL: Maximize Optional Content

Multiple Failures Scenario with SQF



Can One Do Better?

Control-Based Approach

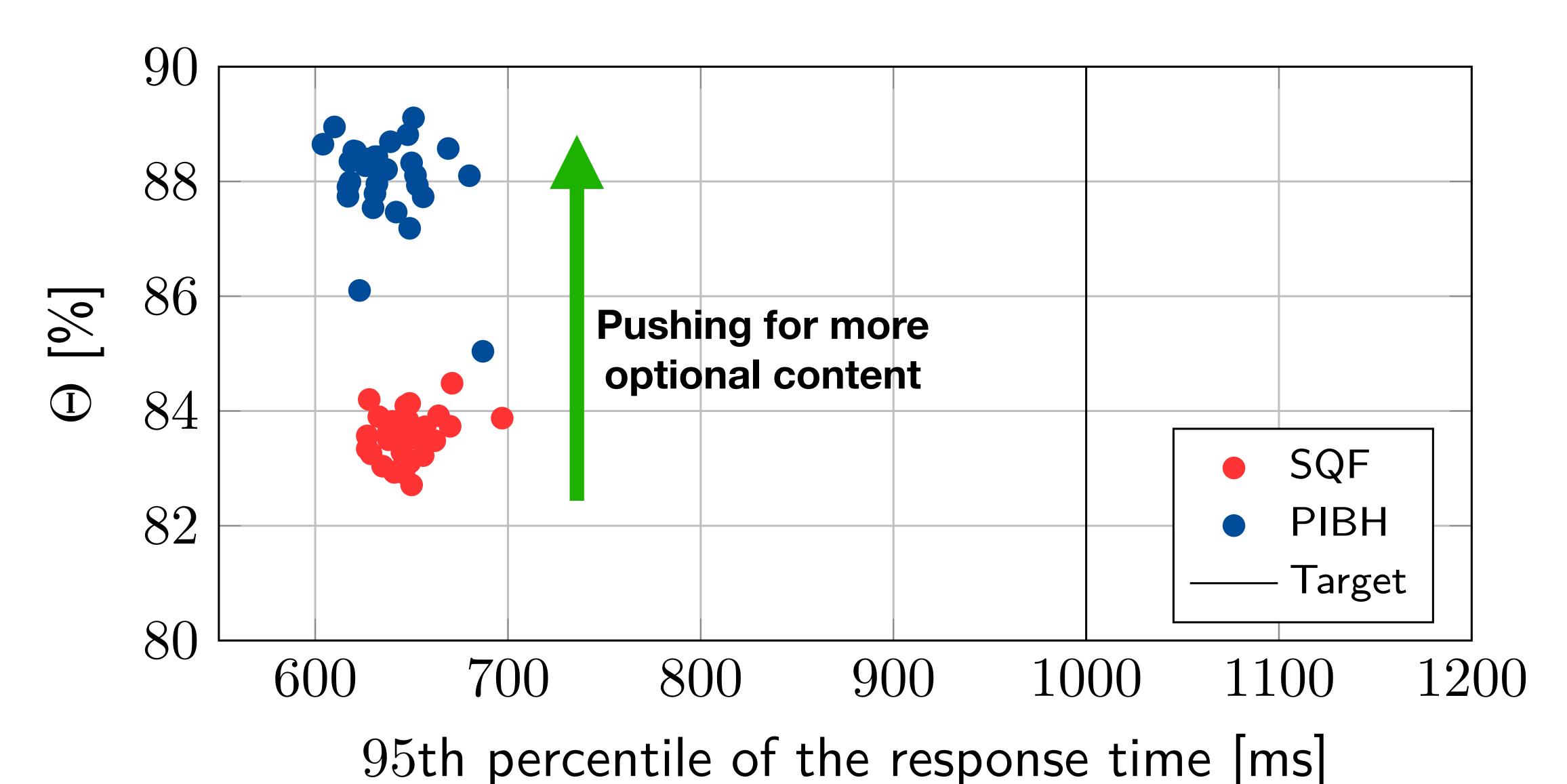
- Idea: Modify the SQF policy to maximize the optional content served Θ , and minimize the queue-length q
 - ightharpoonup We measure: queue-lengths q_i , and dimmers Θ_i
 - ightharpoonup We control: queue-offsets u_i
 - lacktriangle SQF picks the replica with smallest value of q_i-u_i
 - Queue-offsets computed with a "PI-Based Heuristic" (PIBH) policy:

$$u_i(k+1) = (1-\gamma) \left[u_i(k) + \gamma_P \Delta \Theta_i(k) + \gamma_I \Theta_i(k) \right] + \gamma q_i(k)$$

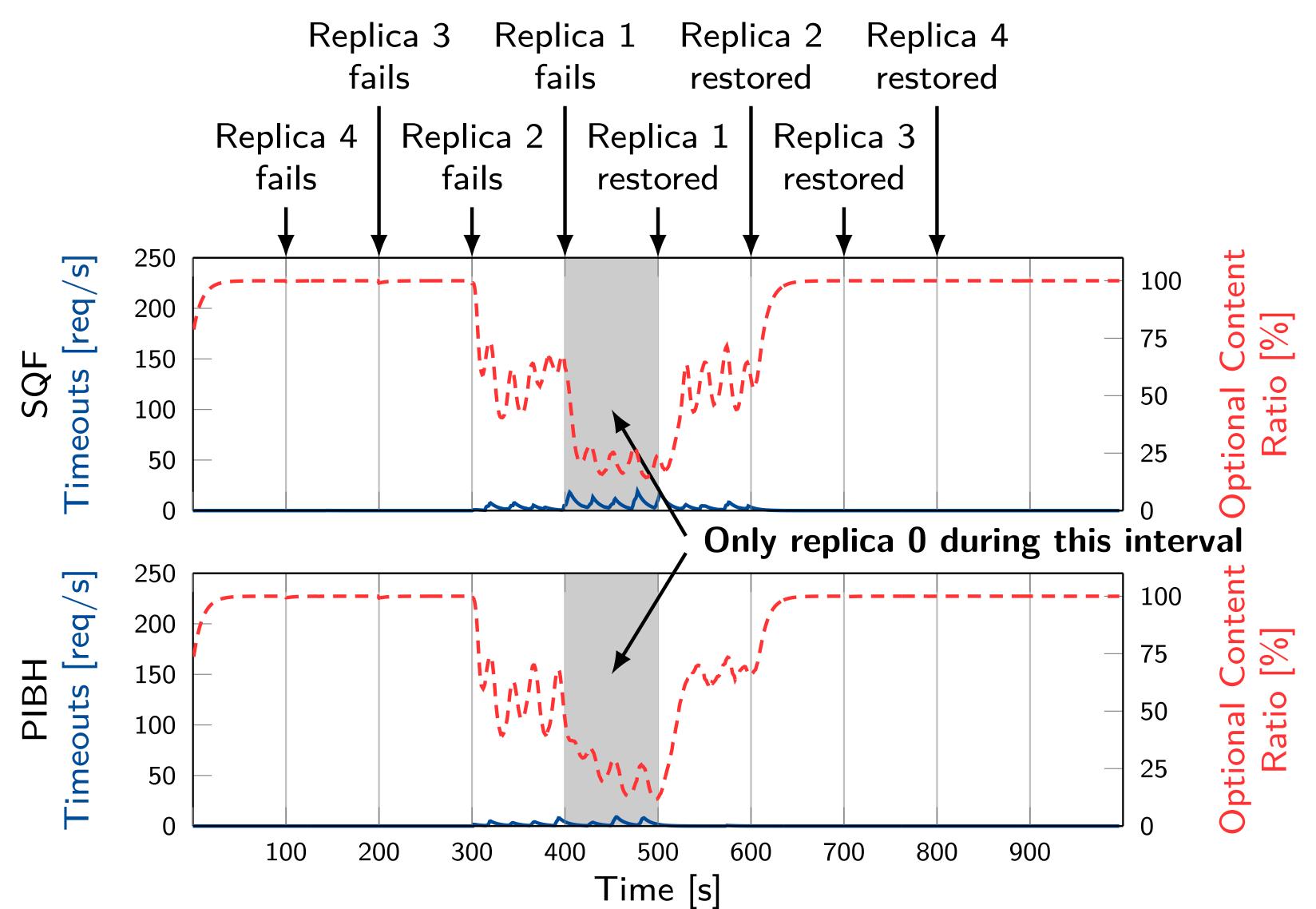
Maximize the optional content

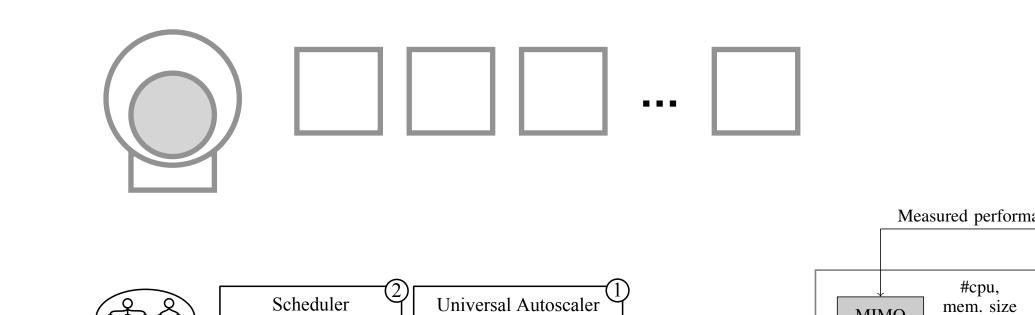
Minimize the queue length

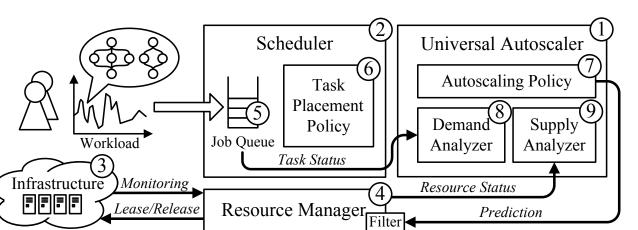
Optional Content vs Response Time

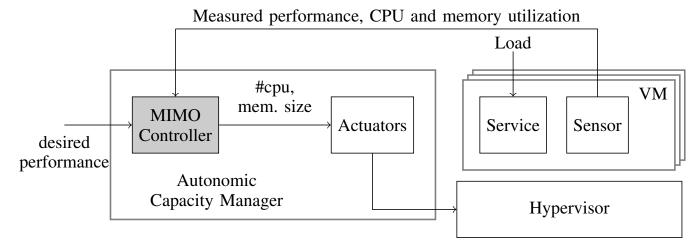


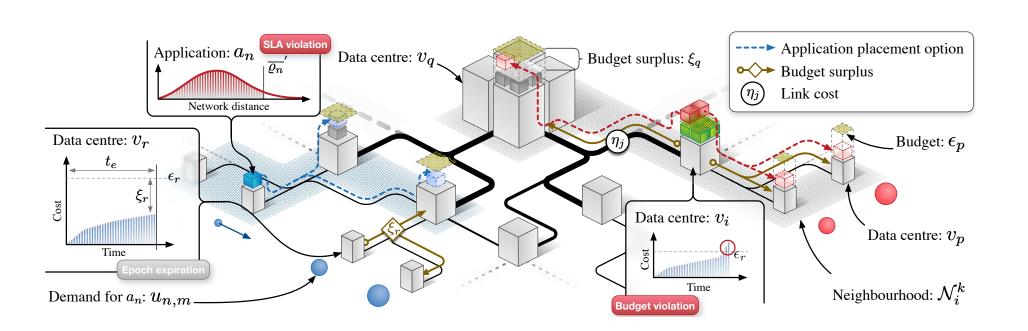
Resiliency



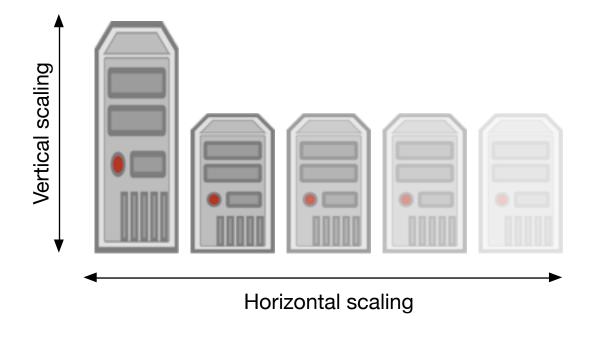


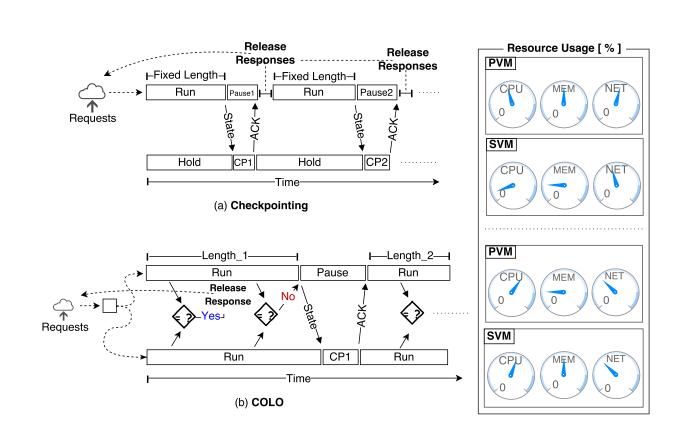


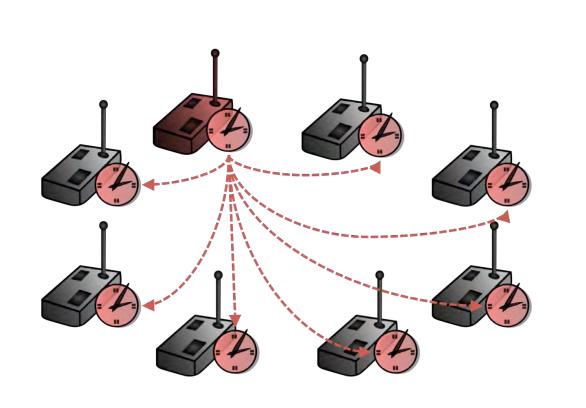


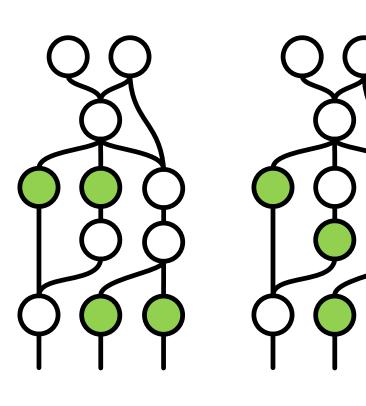


Control Has Proven Useful in the Design of Autonomous Software Components

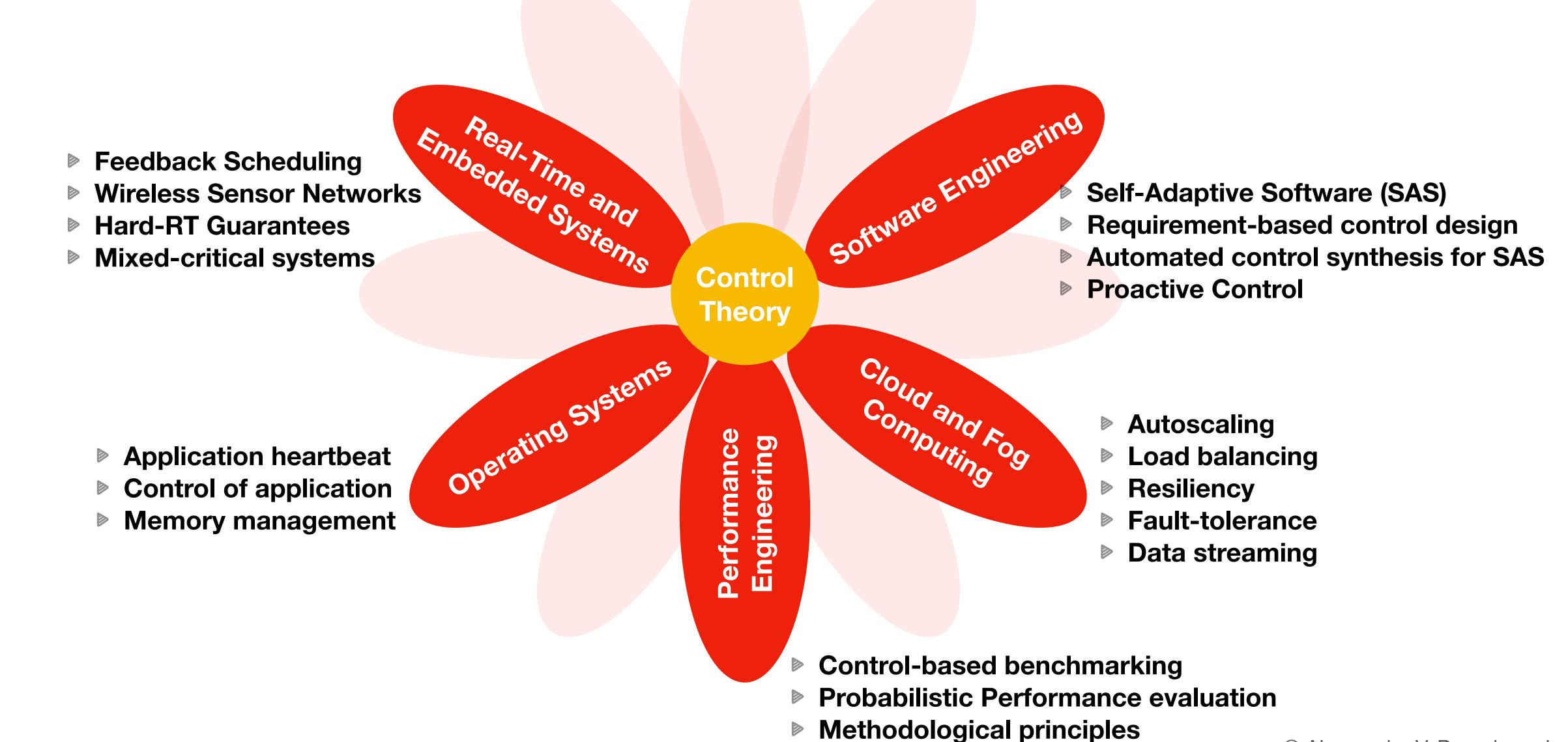








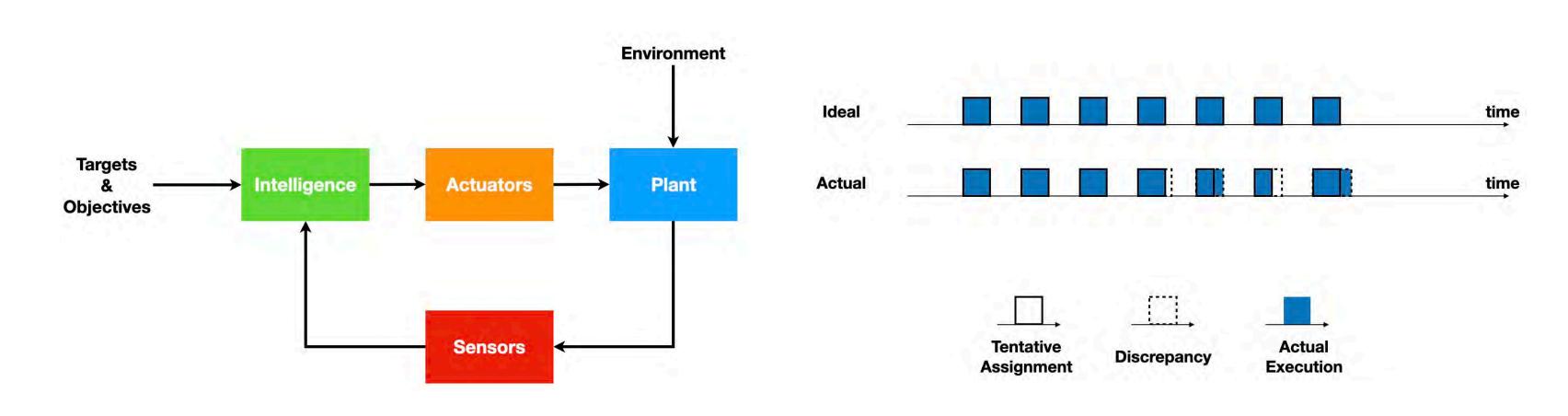
Autonomous Software Design With Control

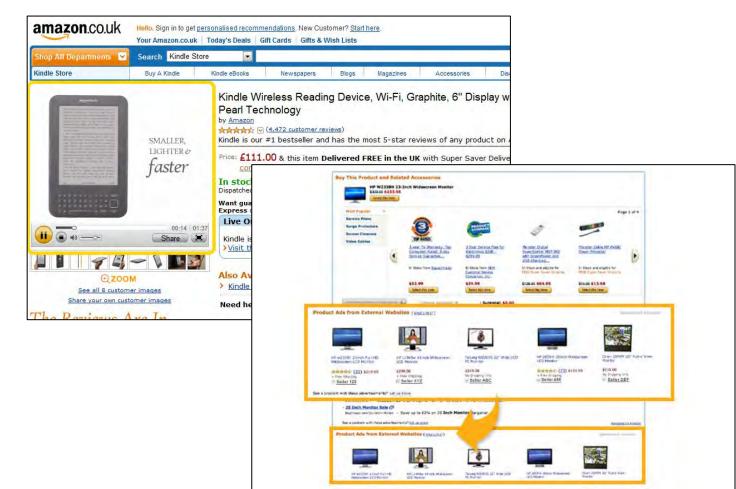


Current Challenges

- Automate the decision-making algorithm design
- Include and model Humans-In-The-Loop
- Cross-fertilisation with other fields
 - Artificial Intelligence
 - Machine learning
 - Formal Methods
 - Real-Time Systems
- General formulation of Physics Theory of Computing Systems

Comments, Feedback, and Questions Are Welcome





This work has been supported by:







