

# *An Aspect-Oriented Approach to Dynamic Adaptation*

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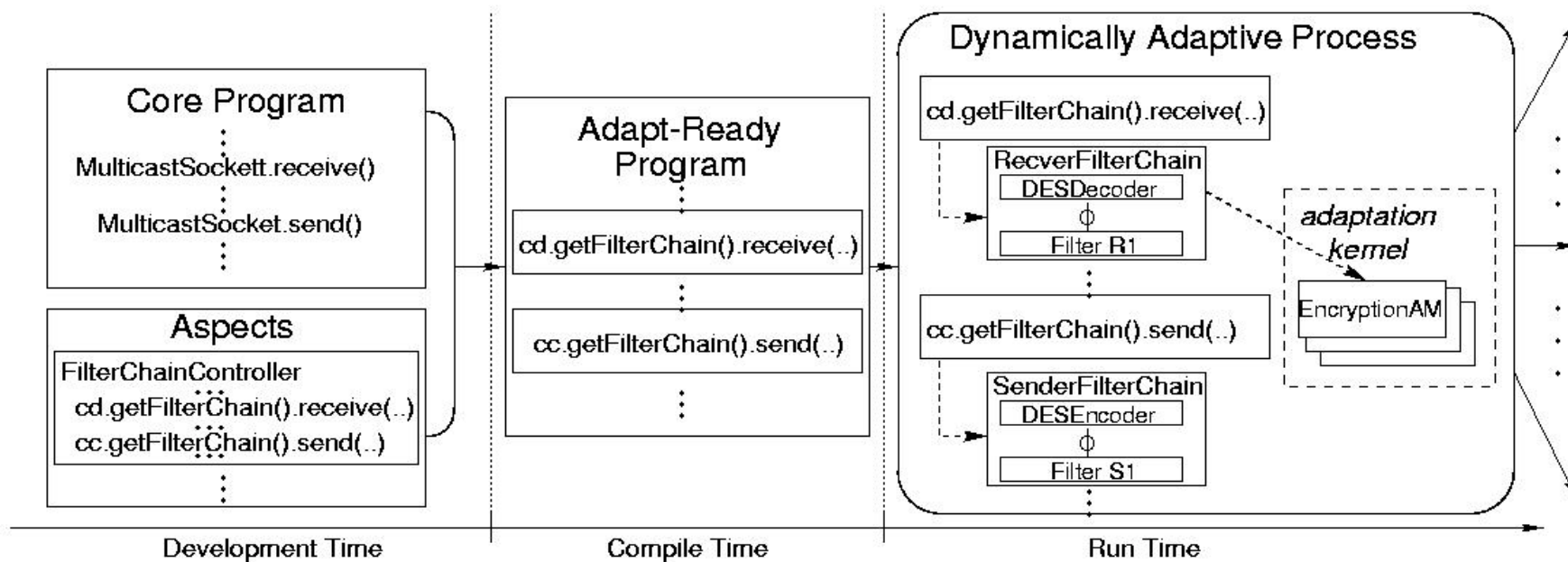
# *Observations from yesterday...*

- “One size does not fit all”
  - u Different types of adaptation for different needs
- Adaptation may occur at different levels of abstraction:
  - u “Architecture” vs “Infrastructure”
- *Design* for adaptation vs *retrofitting* legacy system
- *Internal* vs *external* monitoring for adaptation

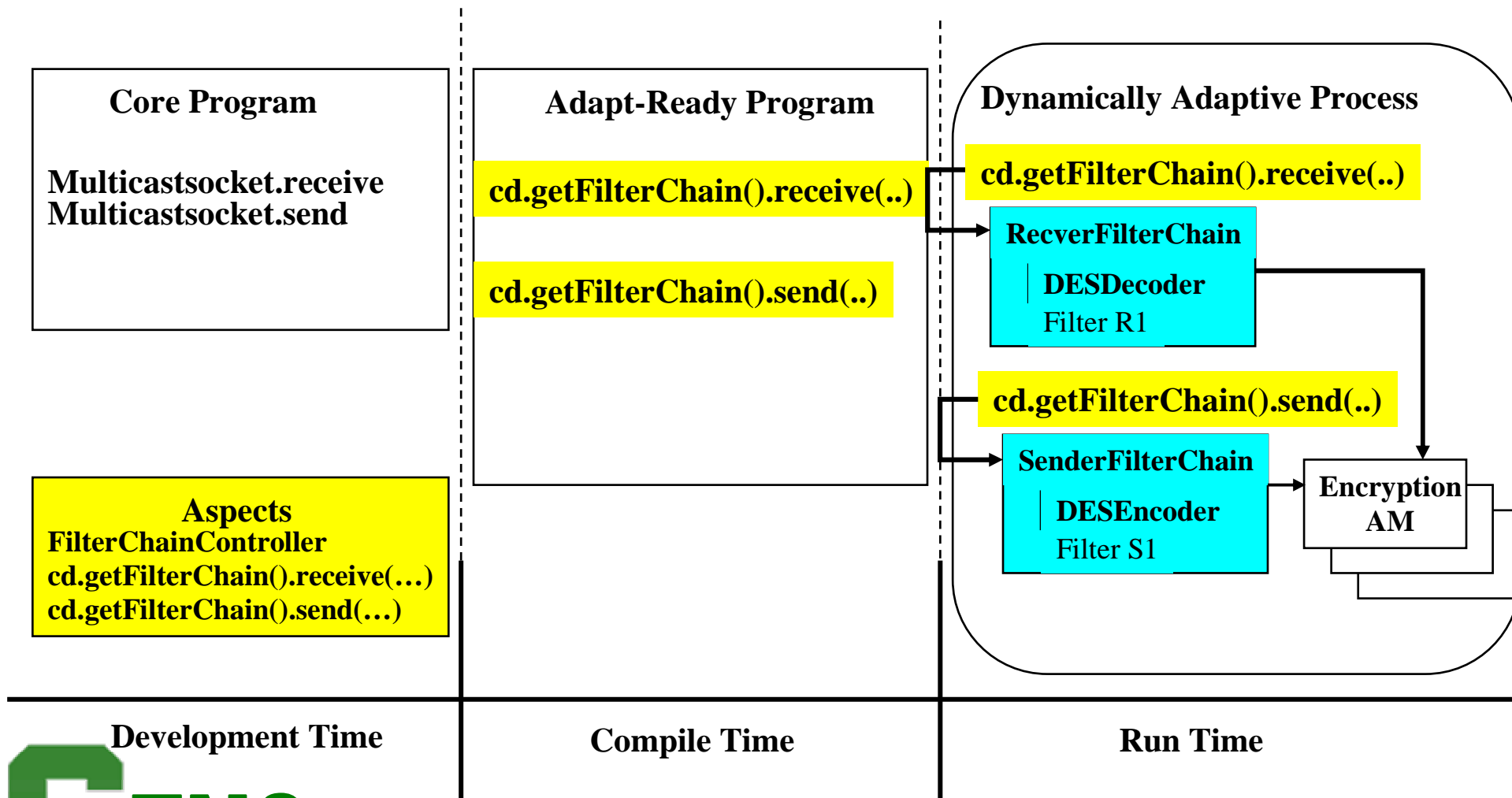
## *Highlights of Our Approach*

- **Infrastructure Abstractions:**
  - u Through which applications interact with environment
  - u Example: multicast sockets
- **Objective: Self-healing abstractions**
  - u Extend abstractions to make them adaptable to environmental changes.
  - u Example: Multicast socket extension pipes data through filters.
- **Observation:**
  - u Self-healing version may require changes to API
  - u Thus potentially affecting compatibility with client code
- **AOP enables non-invasive migration to new abstractions**
  - u Modify call sites to use new abstractions
  - u Maintain traceability to original program

# The Big Picture



# The Big Picture



# Target Applications

- What applications are we targeting?
  - u General: online, distributed, collaborative applications
  - u Specific example in paper: Java-based online conferencing
- Self-healing scenarios:
  - u Intrusion scenarios:
    - > **Detect 1:** participant from unknown IP address joins in conferencing
    - > **Correct 1:** insert encryption/decryption software to secure all transmissions
    - > **Detect 2:** malicious user sends flooding messages
    - > **Correct 2:** insert a piece of new code that filters flooding messages
  - u QoS scenario:
    - > **Detect 3:** network becomes overly crowded, causing many messages to be lost
    - > **Correct 3:** insert FEC (forward error correction) facilities and tune FEC parameters

# Meaning of Self-Healing

- What does "self-healing" mean to us?
  - u When an application encounters ***changes in the environment*** that lead to undesirable behavior (service degradation, security violation, etc.),
  - u It can adapt the application to account for the changes in the environment by ***introducing new code*** or removing (previously inserted) code ***at runtime***

# *Scope of Self-Healing*

- What part of the self-healing problem are we dealing with?
  - u **Detection**: determine when changes in the environment result in undesirable behavior
  - u **Correction**: adapt application at runtime to respond to environmental conditions
  - u **Programming language**: use existing language features to support the incorporation of self-healing abstractions into existing code.



# *Relevant Papers*

- Eric P. Kasten, Philips K. McKinley, Seyed Masoud Sadjadi, and R. E. Kurt Stirewalt. Separating introspection and intercession in metamorphic distributed systems. In Proceedings of the IEEE Workshop on Aspect-Oriented Programming for Distributed Computing (with ICDCS'02), Vienna, Austria, July 2002.
- Gordon Blair, Geoff Coulson, and Nigel Davies. Adaptive middleware for mobile multimedia applications. In Proceedings of the 8<sup>th</sup> International Workshop on Network and Operating System Support for Digital Audio and Video (NOSSDAV), pages 259-273, 1997.
- Ian Welch and Robert Stroud. Dynamic adaptation of the security properties of applications and components. In ECOOP Workshop on Distributed Object Security, Brussels, Belgium, 1998.
- Israel Ben-Shaul, Ophir Holder, and Boris Lavva. Dynamic adaptation and deployment of distributed components in Hadas. IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, 27(9):769-787, September 2001.

## *Details of Example Application*

Rule of Adaptation:

<Detect: out of time,

Correct: skip remaining slides>

# *Adaptive Conference Application*

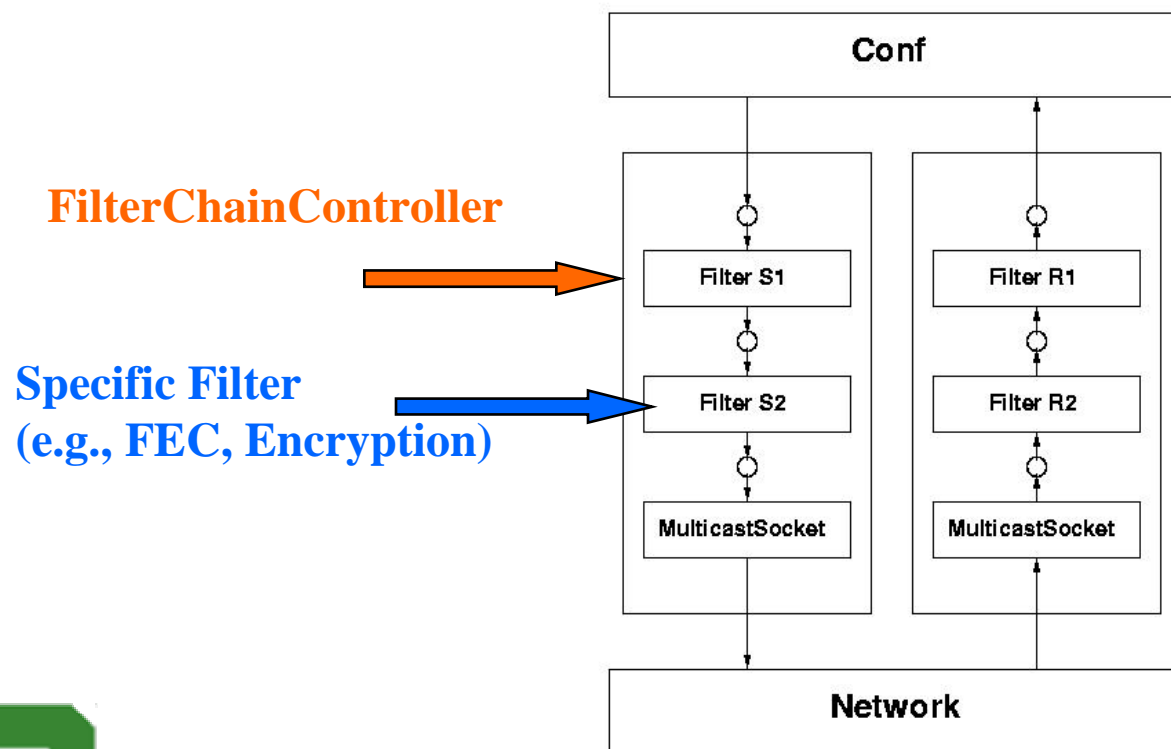
- Online conferencing application
- Dynamic Adaptation Phases
  - u **Phase I:** making it adapt-ready
    - > Define adaptation points
    - > Insert adaptation infrastructure
  - u **Phase II:** runtime adaptation
    - > Check conditions from rule base
    - > Dynamically load code if conditions are satisfied

- Define Adaptation Points

```
pointcut receive(MulticastSocket ms,  
                DatagramPacket dp):  
    target(ms)  
    && args(dp)  
    && call(public *  
*..MulticastSocket.receive(DatagramPacket)  
);
```

# Phase I – cont'd

- Insert Adaptation Infrastructure



- Runtime adaptation

- Check rule base:

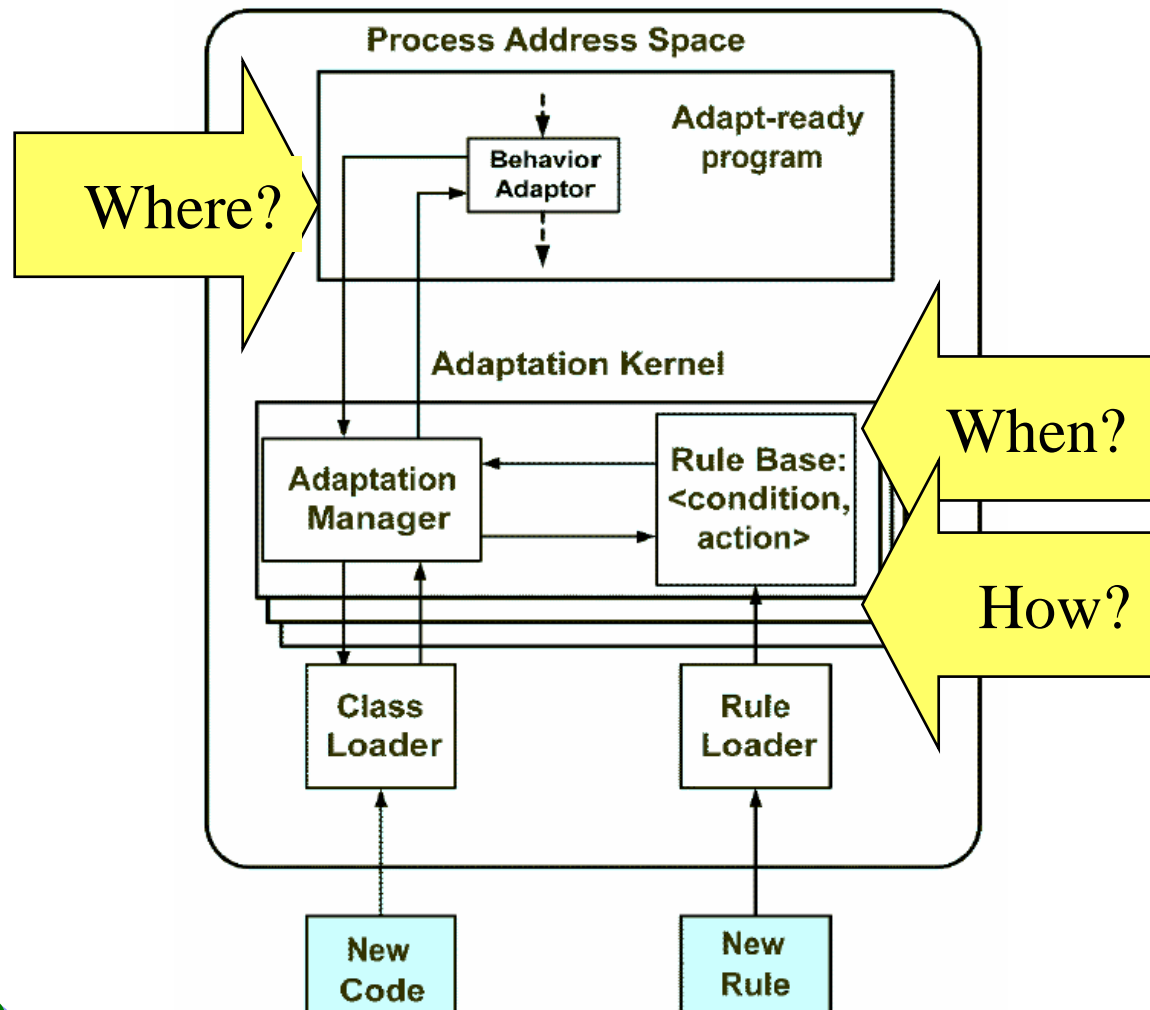
- u Comprising <condition,action> pairs

- u An Example Rule

```
DESController=                               % name
ippattern=35.9.20.19                          % condition
&action=edu.msu.cse.sens.conf.               % action
        adapt.security.crypto.
        InsertDESFilters
```

- Load new code as dictated by action

# AOP-Based Dynamic Adaptation



- The AOP-based dynamic adaptation
  - u uses rules to direct dynamic adaptation
  - u fully separates application code from dynamic adaptation concern
- Future Work
  - u A generic way to define adaptation points
  - u Other rule-based dynamic adaptation frameworks besides the AOP-based approach



- [1] Z. Yang, B. H. C. Cheng, K. Stirewalt, M. Sadjadis, J. Sowell, and P. McKinley, "***An aspect-oriented approach to dynamic adaptation***," in Proceedings of the ACM SIGSOFT Workshop on Self-Healing Systems (WOSS02), Nov. 2002.
- [2] G. Kiczales, J. Lamping, A. Menhdhekar, C. Maeda, C. Lopes, J.-M. Loingtier, and J. Irwin, "***Aspect-oriented programming***," in ECOOP '97 Object-Oriented Programming 11th European Conference, Finland (M. Aksit and S. Matsuoka, eds.), vol. 1241, pp. 220-242, New York, NY: Springer-Verlag, 1997.