

An Approach to Implementing Self-Healing Systems

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- "Infrastructure impose or constrain choice of architecture" agentbased architecture, distributed blackboard, pub/sub style
- "Infrastructure...[is] the self-healing architecture" self-healing self-healing emerges from interaction of agents.
- "Self-organizing" ->
 - "self-assembling" (agents, workflow, fully distributed components and infrastructure),
 - "self-healing" (local constraints, global hints)



- Target: legacy loosely-coupled systems.
- Approach: "mirror" vulnerable connectors using an adaptive alternative
 - Use alternative services
 - Use alternative pathways
- Testbed: Adaptive Connector*
 - Agent-based
 - Reactive using gauge**/ sensor inputs

* "Connector" used in the EAI sense (e.g. J2EE Connector Architecture). Alternatively - "Adapter". ** DASADA



Testbed Objective

- Examine self-healing as an organizing system behavior
- Commit to a testable implementation (DASADA)
 - Complete (albeit thin) slice
 - Based on existing agent-based framework (http://www.cougaar.org)





- Testbeds: 01/02 DASADA demonstrations
- Passes (and transforms) data from Service1 to Service2
- *Source Adapter*. Called directly by source. May invoke target directly or may just pass event.





Smart Adapter

• Adapter model abstracts internal details.



2002 Demonstration System 3 scenario threads, ~18 nodes, ~50 domain components, ~100 infrastructure Plugins Smartchannel51 Smartchanne41 Smartchannel1 Smartchannel43 Smartchannel2 Smartchannel52-7 Smartchannel42 Smartchannel45 slow Smartchannel3 Remote RMI service Smartchannel42X Smartchannel44 Smartchannel4 Smartchannel43X Simulation scenario **GW-** Noun Phraser scenario GW- Keyword Extractor scenario



Smart Adapter



Adapter is implemented using agents.

- Agents connect application components
- Agents can be distributed
- A single agent society may implement multiple Adapters
- Agents are distributed and services are loosely coupled.
- Agents collaborate to implement a large-scale (albeit simple) distributed workflow engine.

Enables Dependent Flows





Each Agent is an Island



- 1. Task (request for service) enters
- 2. Task is decomposed (dependencies)
- 3. Services are matched to Tasks (contracted)
- 4. Unmatched Tasks (dependencies) get routed elsewhere





- Testbed: 02 DASADA demonstration
- Information Flows drive systemic adaptation
 - Unsupervised learning analogy
 - "Over and beyond" local mechanisms (local service substitution, constraint checking)
 - Metrics as they flow-back are examined by agents (acting independently)
 - Metrics used to create Hints (+ Constraints) for future workflows.





- Self-healing self-healing emerges is necessary for fully distributed systems (scalability).
- Infrastructure (e.g. agents, distributed blackboard + pub/sub) constraints choices/ approaches.
- What can be generalized?





