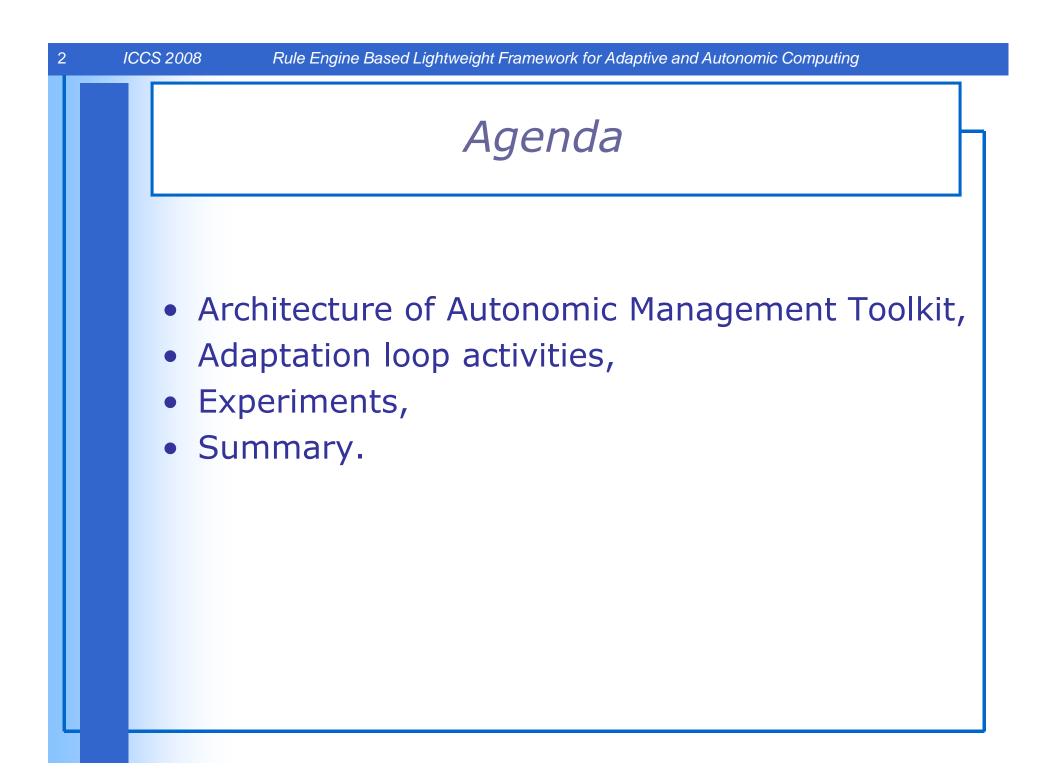
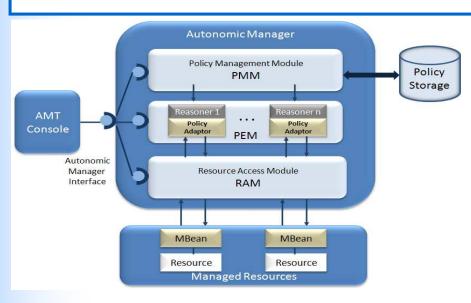
Rule Engine Based Lightweight Framework for Adaptive and Autonomic Computing

Jakub Adamczyk, Rafal Adamczyk, Marcin Jarząb, Krzysztof Zieliński Department of Computer Science, AGH-UST Kraków, Poland



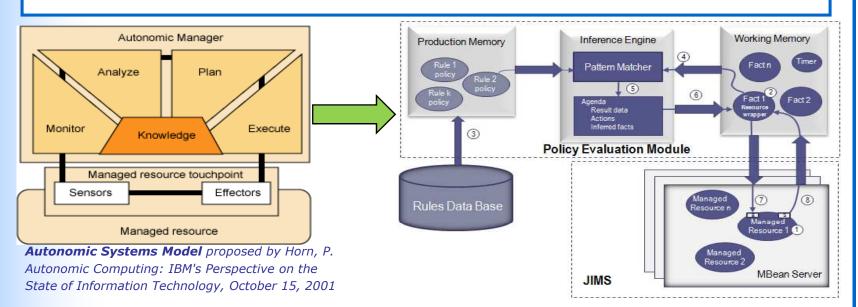
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Architecture of AMT



- **PMM** policies defined by system administrator deployed to AMT,
- **PEM** policies are obtained from storage, instantiated by a given reasoner and evaluated. The key point of this subsystem is an interface that supports interoperability with different reasoners,
- RAM defines resources and manages interactions compatible with AMT specification.
- The central element of *AMT* is a lightweight *Autonomic Manager* with a *Rule Engine* as a decision making module:
 - Engines which implement JSR 94 (Java Rule Engine API) are supported (Drools, Jess),
 - Also compatible with IBM PMAC (Policy Management for Autonomic Computing).
- **Resource Access Module** is integrated with **JIMS** (JMX-based Infrastructure Monitoring System) framework:
 - Diversity of managed resources (Linux, Solaris, J2EE application servers, Grid Engines, networking hardware),
 - Many JMX services (notification, timer) and connectors (SOAP, RMI, SNMP).

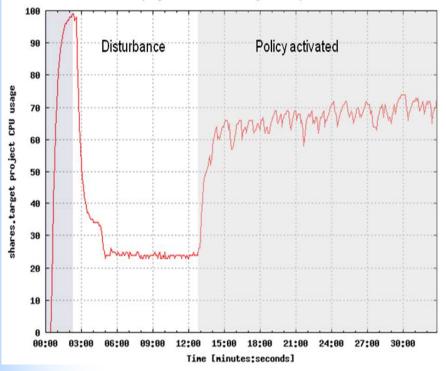
AMT adaptation loop activities



- 1. Managed Resources (MRs) are instantiated as JMX MBeans.
- **2.** Resource Wrappers of MRs which play the role of facts, are constructed and inserted into the Working Memory.
- **3.** Production Rules representing policies are loaded into the Production Memory. At this point, the Inference Engine is also started.
- 4. The Pattern Matching algorithm is performed on all rules in the Production Memory and facts present in the Working Memory.
- 5. All rules that are evaluated as true are added to the Agenda to be performed.
- 6. Action is performed on the MR representation in the Working Memory.
- 7. The action is forwarded to MR via the Resource Wrapper and enforced with effectors.
- 8. MR parameter changes accessed by sensors are communicated to the Resource Wrapper, which in turn triggers execution of step 4.

Experiments

Solaris project CPU Shares management experiment results



GOAL: Given percentage of CPU time would always be available in conditions of constant load for a specific Workload – for instance, a given Solaris *Project* should be guaranteed 70% of CPU time when other active workloads (disturbances) are also running.

Proportional regulator $S_{w}^{t+1} = S_{w}^{t} + K_{p} * e(t),$ where $e(t) = U_{w}^{t} - U_{w}$

Control algorithm implemented with Drools rule-based policies.

