

Towards Integrated Runtime Solutions in QoS-aware Middleware

Multimedia Middleware Workshop '01

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Outline

- ◆ Overview of runtime middleware solutions
- ◆ Why an integrated solution?
- ◆ Insights about “triggering sources”
- ◆ A proposed integrated run-time architecture
- ◆ Concluding remarks

Applications in the future ...

- ◆ Next generation multimedia applications

- ✍ Very-low bit rate MPEG-4 streaming
- ✍ Voice-over-IP

- ◆ Developed in an ad-hoc fashion

- ✍ Tailored to a specific platform or OS

- ◆ What we need ...

- ✍ Highly scalable to a wide variety of heterogeneous devices
- ✍ Highly available across wide-area distributed environments

Assumptions

- ◆ Key assumption: applications are componentized (roughly) to multimedia services and consumers
- ◆ As a result: various service configurations are possible
 - ✍ These may be selected by the middleware, based on the “environment”, at **run-time**
 - ✍ What is the “environment” of an application?
 - ✍ The goal: adjust application behavior to accommodate to changes, providing better QoS

What kinds of run-time support?

- ◆ Probing (or monitoring)

- ✍ off-line or on-line

- ◆ Instantiating

- ✍ Choosing a specific service configuration

- ◆ Adapting

- ✍ Making changes to the application at run-time

Our Past Experiences

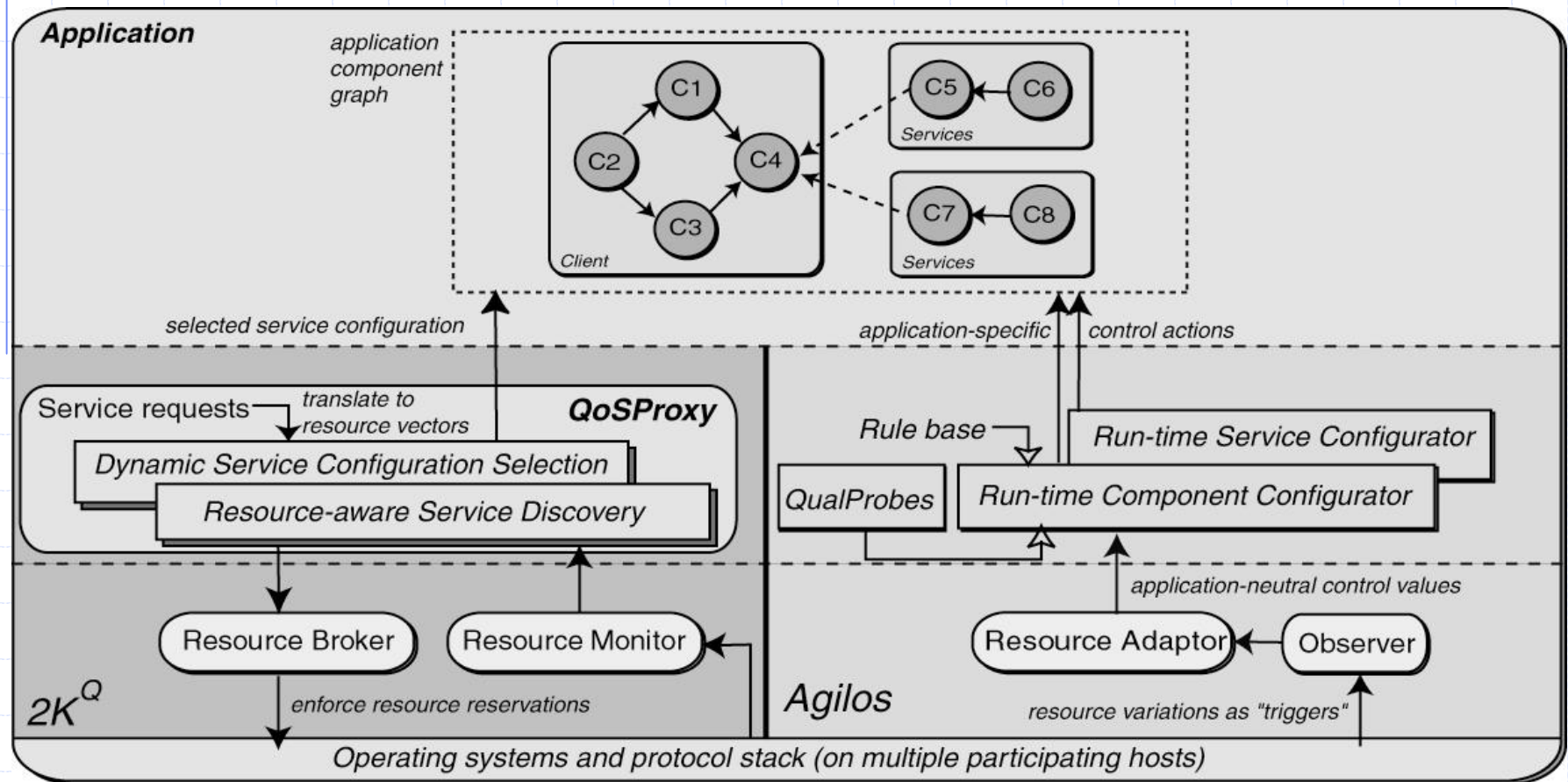
◆ 2KQ: focusing on

- ✍ Translates between application-level and OS-level QoS parameters
 - ✍ Before instantiation
- ✍ Instantiates a specific service configuration
 - ✍ During application run-time

◆ Agilos: focusing on

- ✍ Probing
- ✍ Adapting
 - ✍ Using a processing engine to generate adaptation decisions

Existing Run-time Support



Key Observation

- ◆ The “driving force”, or “triggering sources”, are identical
 - ✍ For probing, instantiating and adapting the applications
- ◆ Can we make the implementation of the run-time support as simple as possible?
 - ✍ By providing a unified decision-making process to configure and adapt the applications in a coherent fashion

What are the triggering sources?

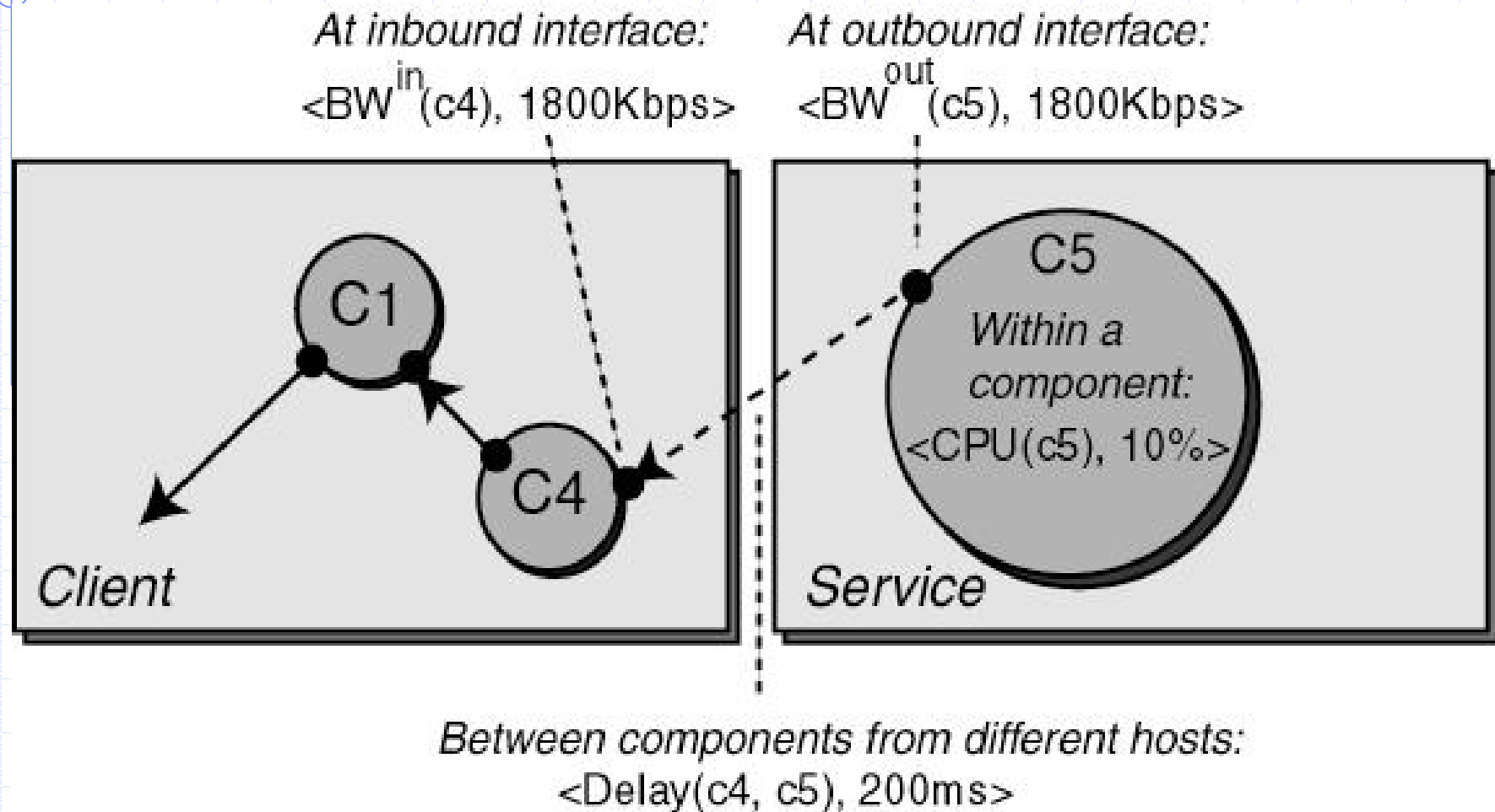
- ◆ Variations in resource availability

- ✍ Client-side parameters (CPU, bandwidth)
- ✍ Server-side parameters
- ✍ Network performance

- ◆ Represented as a “label” in the application component graph

- ✍ So that they may be coherently monitored by on-line QoS probing components
- ✍ Inbound, outbound, core and edge

Application Component Graph



What are the triggering sources?

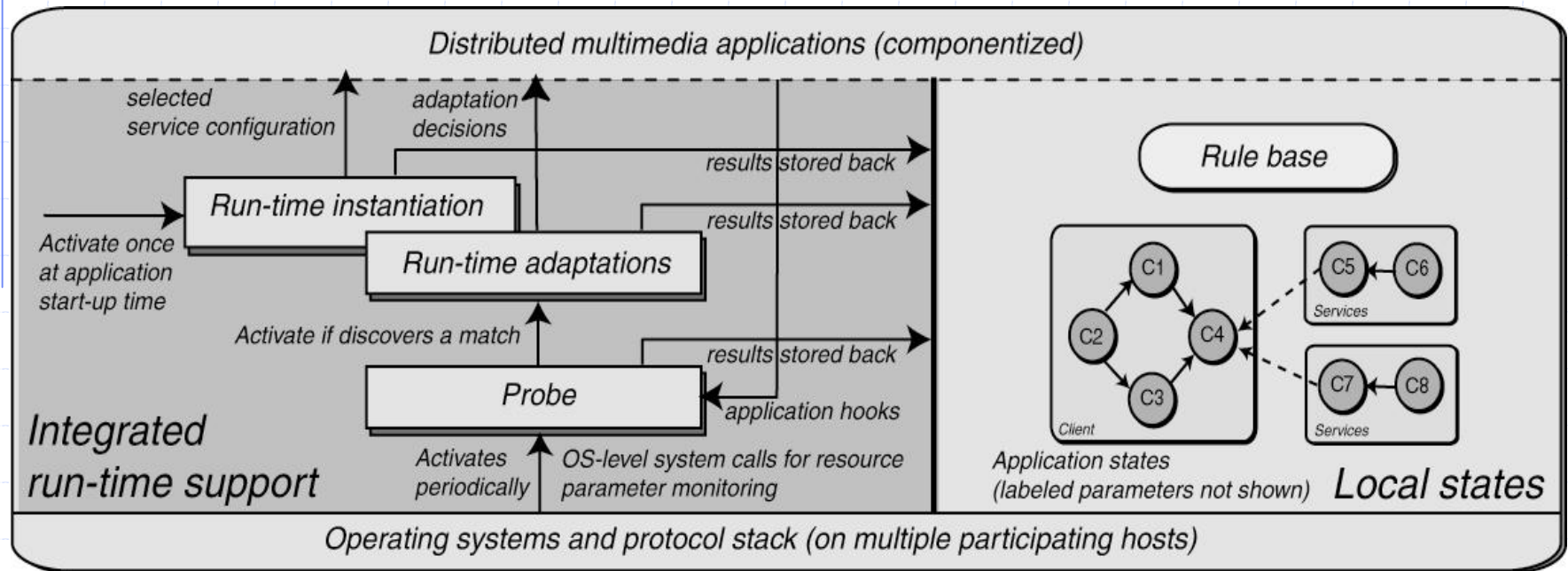
◆ User preferences

- ✍ Tradeoff policy among parameters
- ✍ Level of satisfaction (QoP)

◆ User mobility

- ✍ Treated as the rule, not an exception
- ✍ Application component graph may be disrupted (changed)
- ✍ Location of component: may be treated as a core component

An Integrated Run-time Architecture



Concluding remarks

- ◆ Key point: make the run-time support at middleware level as simple as possible
 - ✍ While still trying to be effective for as many applications as possible
- ◆ Route taken:
 - ✍ Identify a series of identical triggering sources
 - ✍ Propose a simpler framework

Questions?

<http://www.eecg.toronto.edu/~bli/>

<http://cairo.cs.uiuc.edu/>