

#### Cost-Based Prevention of Violations of Service Level Agreements in Composed Services Using Self-Adaptation

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### **TALK OUTLINE**

### Outline



Motivation

- Approach Overview
- Cost-Based Optimization

Conclusions



# MOTIVATION

#### Motivation – Service Level Agreements



- Service Level Agreements (SLA)
  - Essential concept in service-based environments
- Contractual agreements about client-perceived quality
  - Violating SLAs is expensive (penalty payments!)
  - Hence: providers want to prevent SLA violations at runtime
- Questions:
  - How should a service provider decide if he should adapt?
  - How should the provider decide, which actions to use?
  - Is it even economically beneficial to adapt?



# **APPROACH OVERVIEW**







# **COST-BASED OPTIMIZATION**

#### Cost-Based Optimization – Problem Formulation





- Three terms:
  - Estimated costs of SLA violations
  - Costs of adaptation
  - Penalty term if incompatible actions should be applied

# Cost-Based Optimization – Algorithms



- Deterministic Algorithms:
  - Branch and Bound
  - Does not scale to larger optimization problems
- Heuristic Algorithms:
  - Greedy Randomized Adaptive Search Procedure (GRASP)
    - Local optimization with 'smartly' selected start solutions
  - Genetic Algorithms
  - Memetic Algorithms
    - Combination of Genetic Algorithm and local optimization







## CONCLUSIONS

### Conclusions



- Summarizing ...
  - Autonomic computing approach to self-optimizing compositions
  - Automatically attempts to predict and prevent SLA violations
    - But only if it is cost-optimal to do so
- Current caveats:
  - Only instance-level SLOs (no aggregated SLOs)
  - No environmental adaptation
  - Some implicit cost factors (e.g., customer satisfaction) not considered



#### The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme [FP7/2007-2013] under grant agreement 215483 (S-Cube).