VES – Event management, models and mechanisms (Управление на събития във ВОП – модели и механизми)

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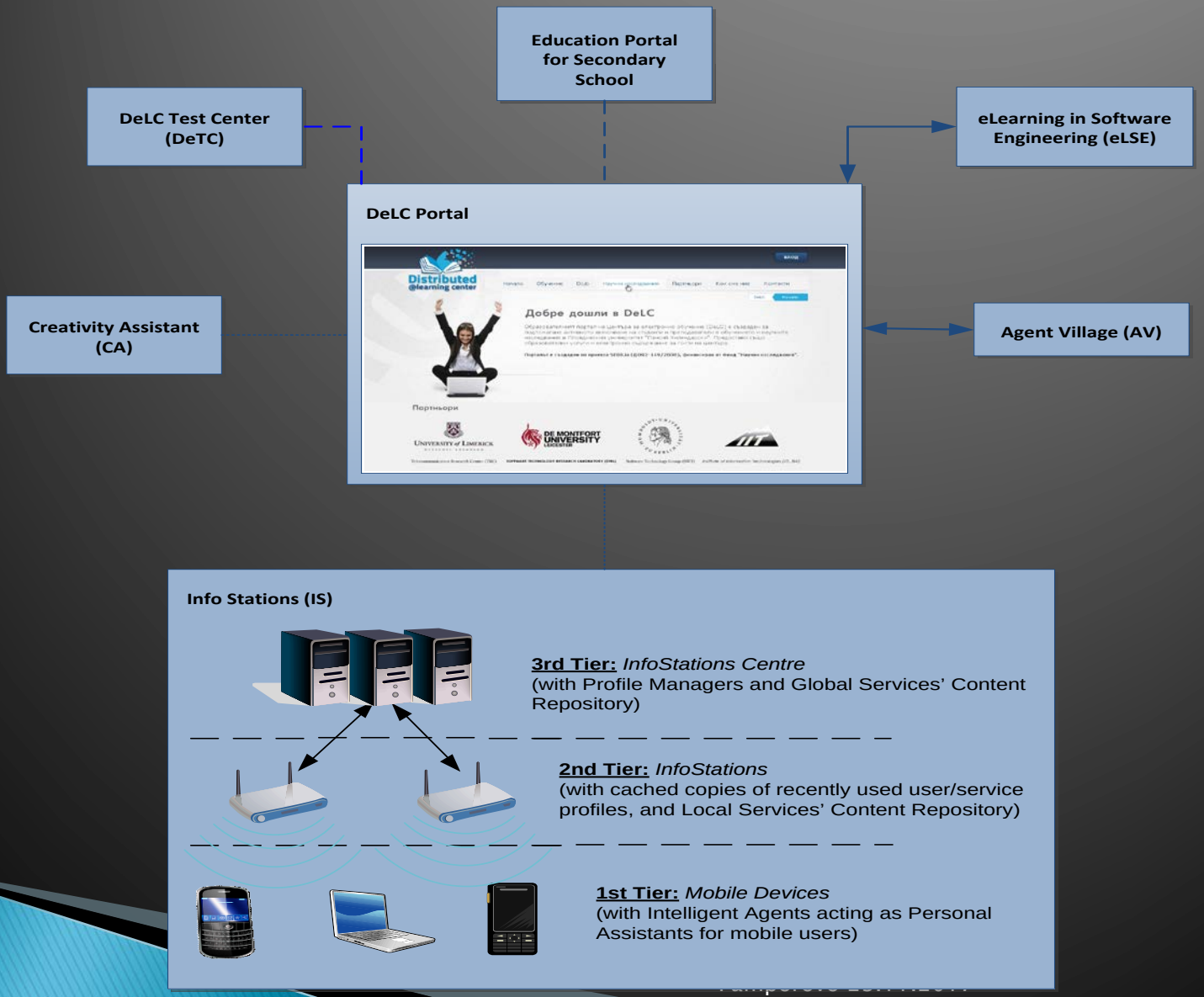
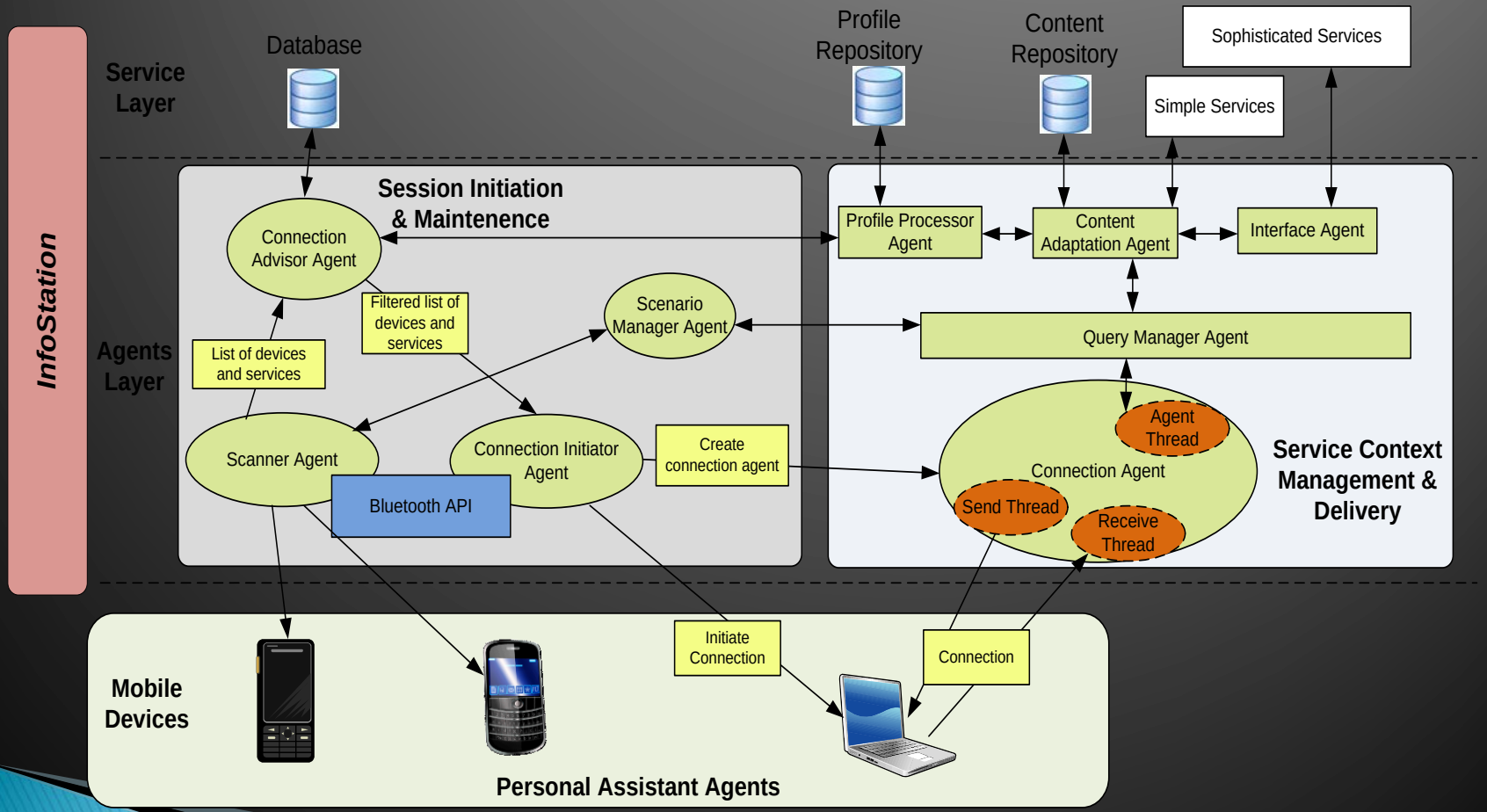
Motivation – DeLC Project

- Main goal: delivering e-services to support e-learning.
- DeLC architecture: distributed system, containing fixed and mobile nodes.
- Mobile node: providing mobile access to the services, through intelligent wireless network based on InfoStation architecture.

Infrastructure of DeLC



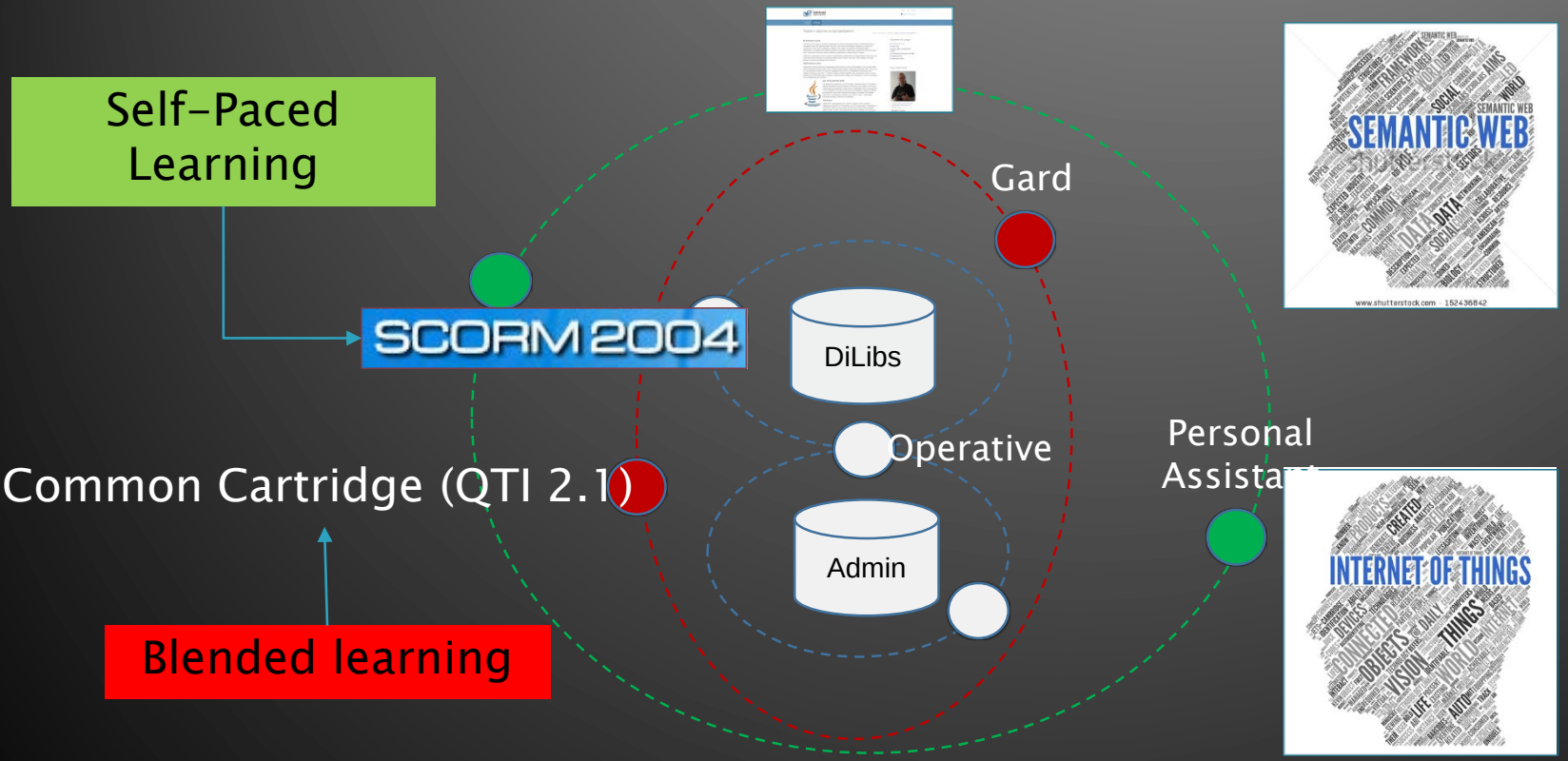
Mobile node middleware



From DeLC to VES

- New tendency in the development of Internet and Web:
  - Internet of Things – stimulating the origin of cyber-physical systems which will lead to essential consequences in the fallowing years.
  - Semantic web.
- Develop VES with the following features:
  - Intelligent.
  - Context-aware.
  - Scenario-oriented.
  - Controlled infrastructure.
- Lifelong learning support

Virtual Education Space



VES in more details: Building a Virtual Education Space, WMSCI 2015, July 12 - 15 - Orlando, Florida, USA

Virtual eLearning Space specifics

- Functionality has to be supported by agents.
- VES has a context-aware architecture (adaptation, personalization).
- Functionality of VES is a non constant set of resources.
- There is a basic functionalities without with VES cannot exits.
- Specific components in VES have to react to the changes of the environment.

Main goal

- To expand the middleware with intelligent agents, which are able to detect and manage time aspects of delivering educational services and content in distributed InfoStation network.
- Preparing DeLC for being part of Virtual eLearning Space (VES).

Time aspects

- Scenarios
  - They specify the functionality of our communication environment (InfoStations)
- During the execution of a service different local events could happened :
  - Getting in/out of range of an IS.
  - Change communication protocol.
  - Change the mobile device.
- The existing middleware could react to various events, but it is unable to represent them in time order.
  - No management mechanism.
- In the scenario point of view the problem is to manage scenario change and execution.

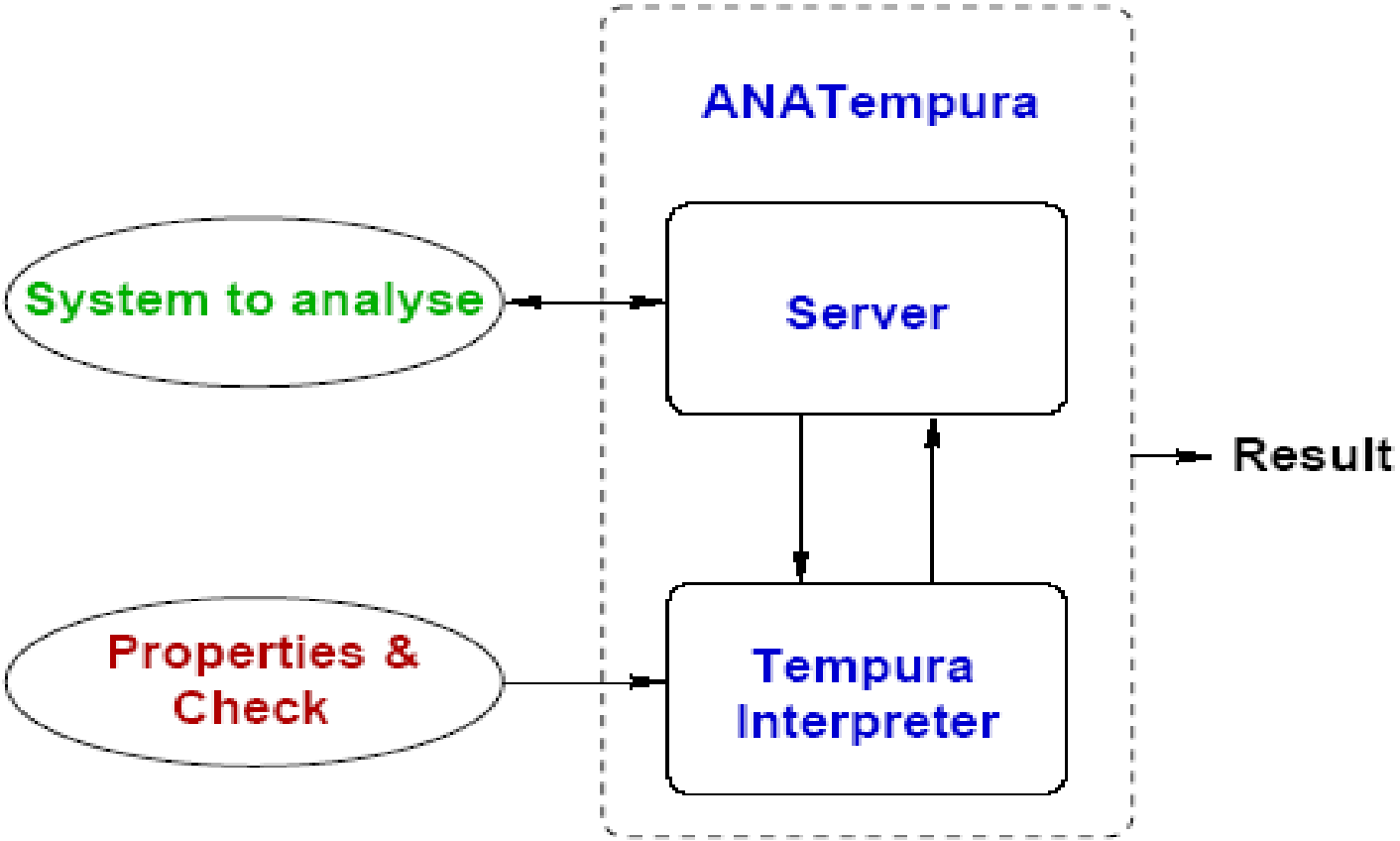
Choosing a proper formalism

- Interval Temporal Logic (ITL)
  - Ben Moszkowski – Computer Laboratory, University of Cambridge
- What is ITL:
  - First order logic with added time dependent operators like “sometimes” , “always”, “next” …
  - Considering time as a discrete sequence of points in time called intervals.
  - For ITL there is an interpreting mechanism and its program realisation called Tempura.

Tempura

- Imperative programming language which use subset of ITL:
  - First interpreter was written in Prolog
  - C/C++ version:
    - Roger Hale, Ph.D. thesis in Cambridge , 1984-1985 г.,
  - Maintenance: Antonio Cau, STRL, De Montfort University.
- AnaTempura
  - The centralize surrounding environment of Tempura.

AnaTempura


ANATempura
System to analyse
Server
Result
Properties &
Check
Tempura
Interpreter

Approach

- Three possible ways:
  - Wrapping Tempura with I/O Java classes.
  - Creating a complete new Java version of ITL interpreter.
  - Reengineering the existing C-based version of Tempura.

Why reengineering?

- Missing documentation and specification of the basic algorithms used in the interpreter.
- Homogeneous environment.
- Using proven system and already prepared test cases.

Reengineering in steps

- Iterative hand-made translation
  - C to Java without changing the imperative structure of the system.
  - Imperative Java to OO Java (jTempura).
  - OO Java to AO Java (JADE based AjTempura) fallowing VES specification.

From jTempura to AjTempura

- To support the reengineering process we create a model:
  - C3A model
    - Abstract model for Context-Aware Agent Architecture
    - Functionality is supported by agents (persistent agents *PA* and operative agents *OA*).
    - PA supports the basic functionality of the system.
    - OA are generated by PA.

More details : AjTempura – First realization of C3A model, IEEE IS`14, Warsaw, Poland 2014

C3A Lifecycle

repeat

running(a_1), **running**(a_2), …, **running**(a_p);

anytime $\forall$ a_i {

if (($\exists e_k \in \mathbf{R}(e_k)) \wedge (\mathbf{R}(e_k) = \mathbf{R}(a_i))$)

then {

$a_j \leftarrow$ **GENERATE** (a_j , e_k);

send(a_i, a_j, REQUEST (e_k));

when INFORM (a_j , a_i , 'done')

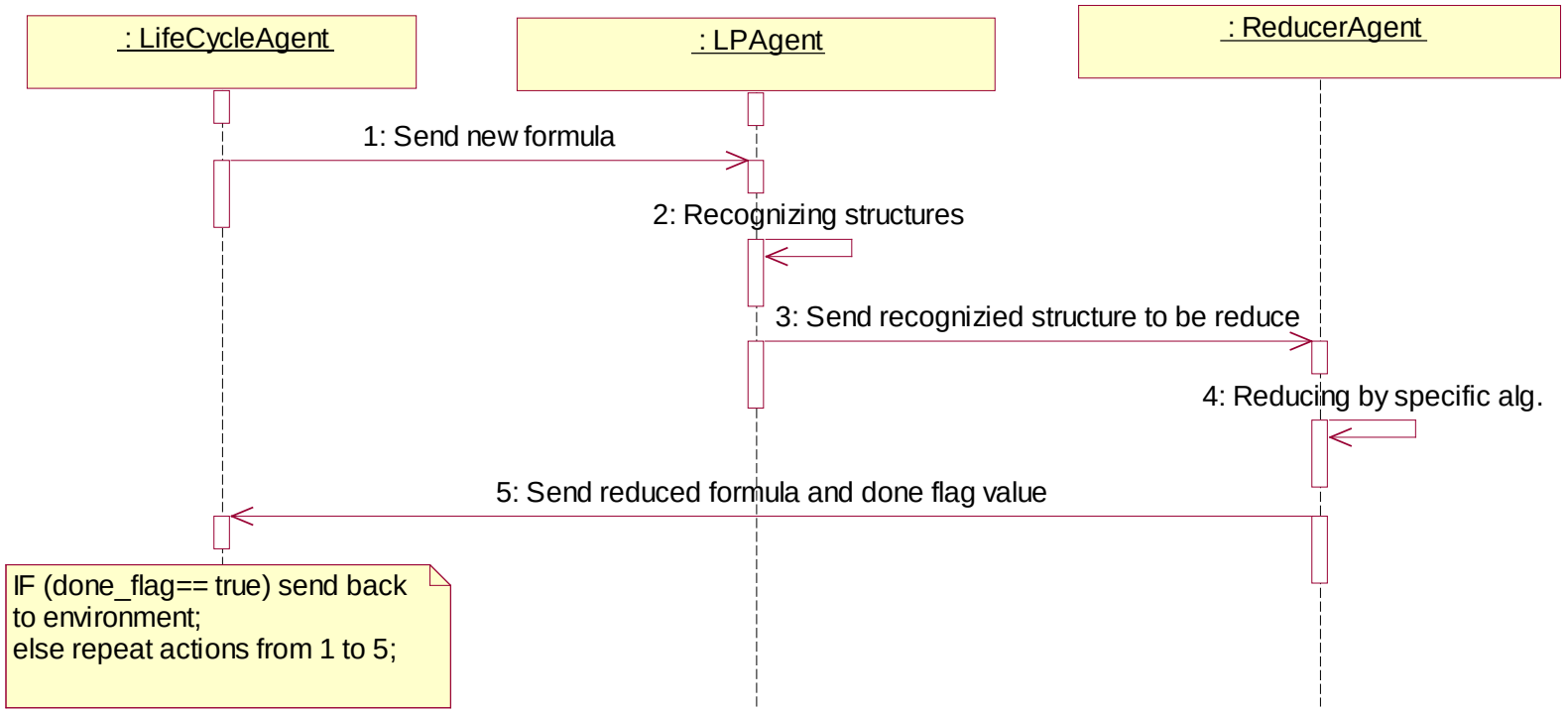
then (**REMOVE**(a_i , a_j) $\vee$ **SELFREMOVE**(a_j)) }

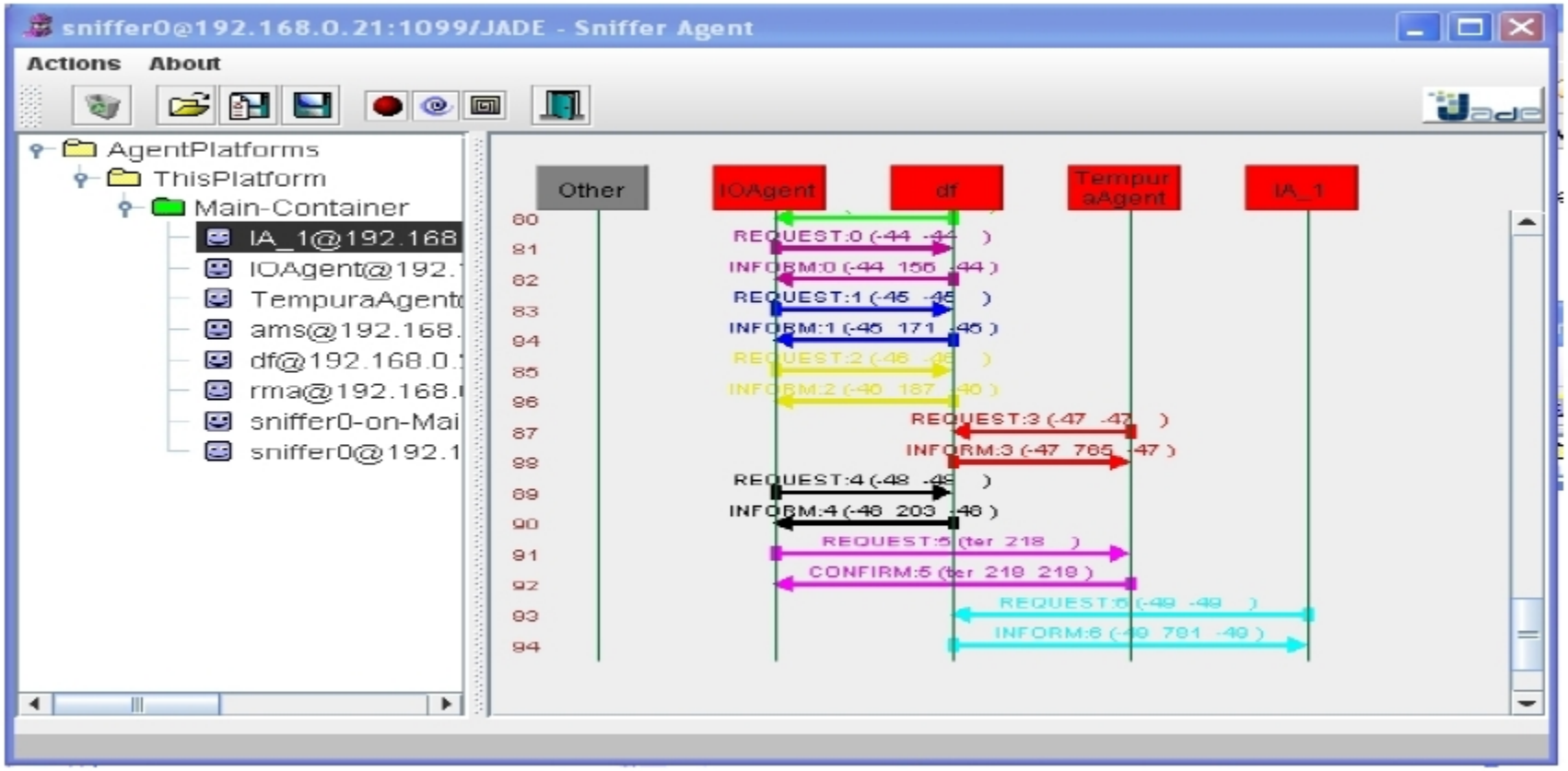
endif

endanytime

forever

AjTempura life-cycle




sniffer0@192.168.0.21:1099/JADE - Sniffer Agent
Actions
About
AgentPlatforms
ThisPlatform
Main-Container
IA_1@192.168
IOAgent@192.
TempuraAgent
ams@192.168.
df@192.168.0.
rma@192.168.
sniffer0-on-Mai
sniffer0@192.1
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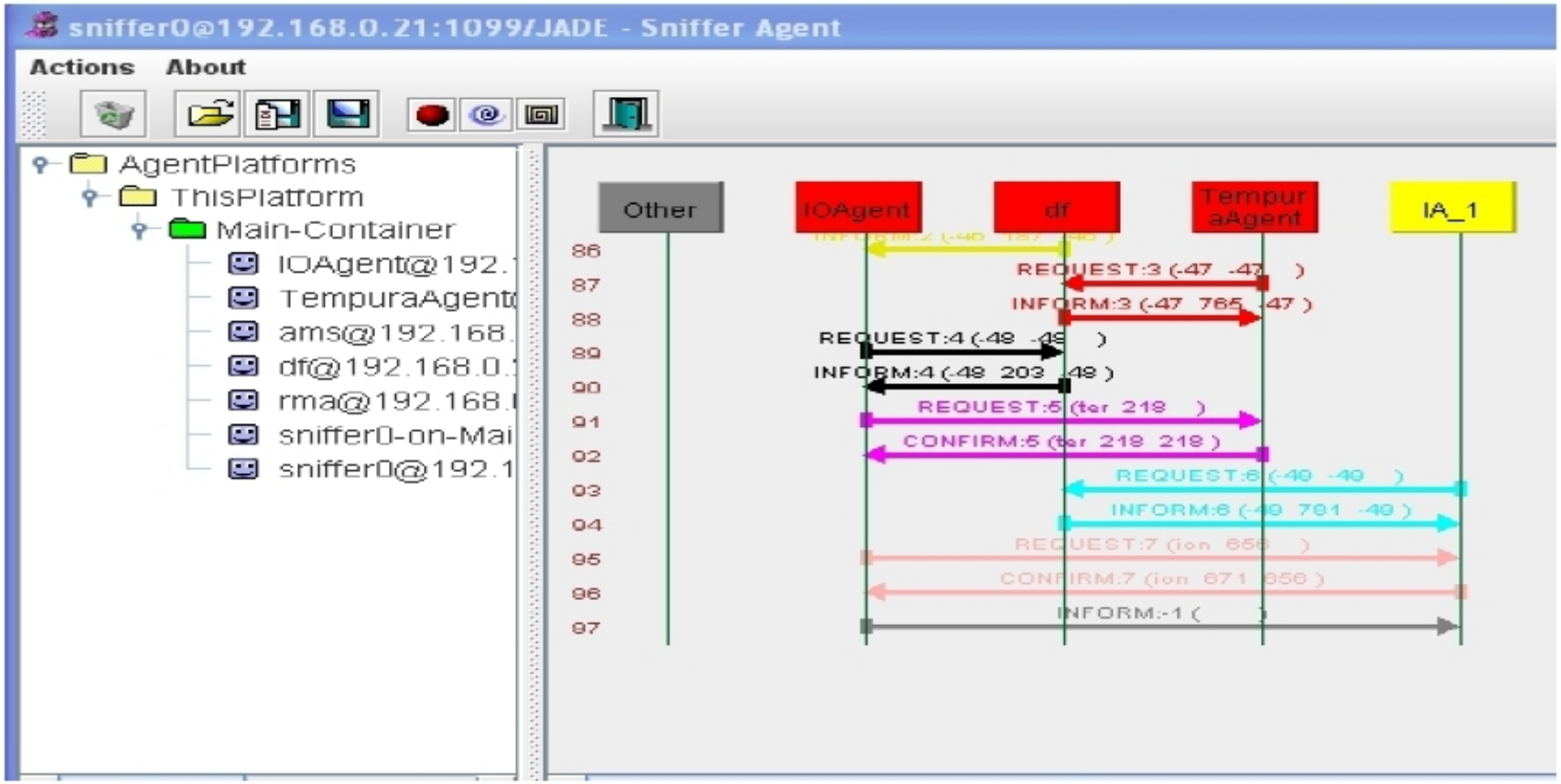
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THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION