

Advanced and Semantic Computing for Complex Situations : Context aware applications

Saïd Tazi

tazi@laas.fr LAAS-CNRS Université Toulouse 1 Capitole

SEMAPRO Panel, October 2010 Florence, Italy

Context-aware applications

- Development of context-aware applications is inherently complex
- Applications adapt to changing context information:

LAAS-CNRS

- Physical context,
- Computational context,
- User context/tasks
- Reasoning
 - Kind of logics (Monotonicity, ...)
 - Engines

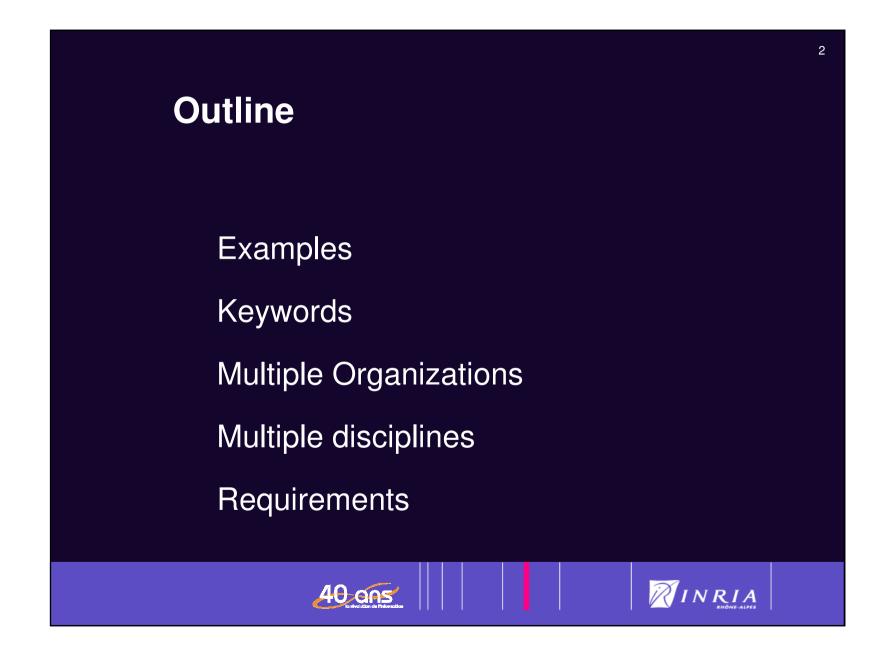
• ...

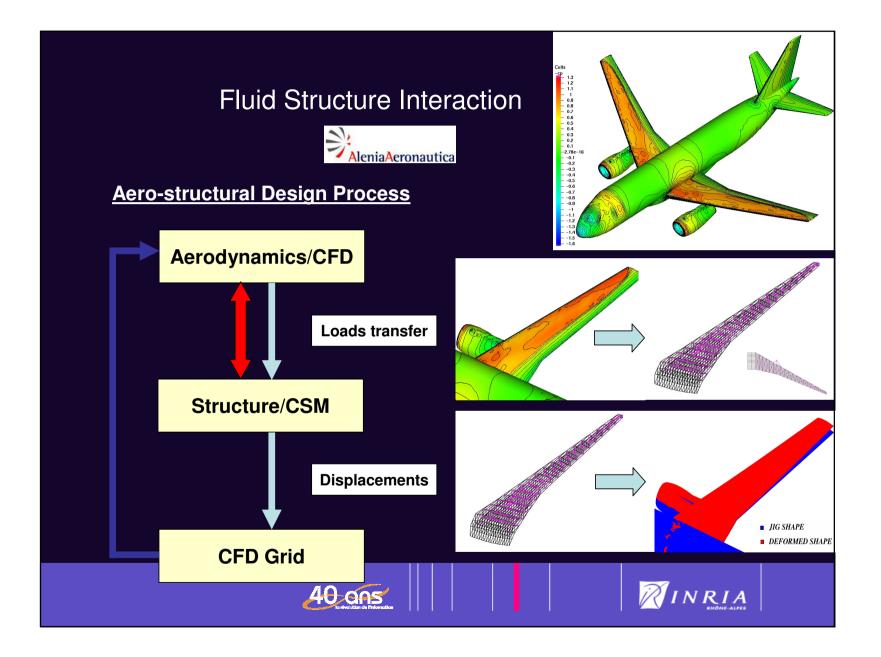
Context

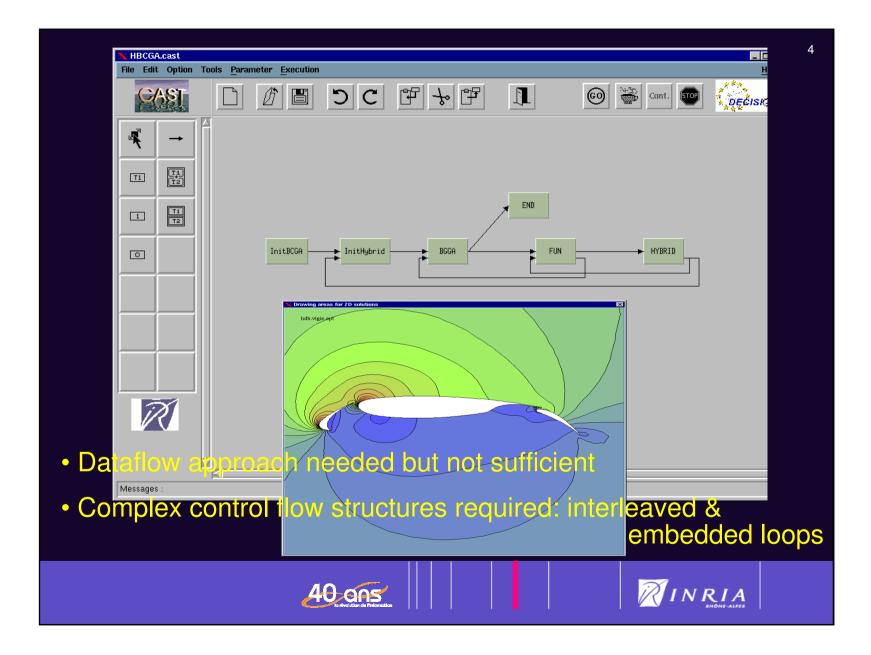
LAAS-CNRS

- Physical context,
 - Heterogeneity and mobility
 - Relationships and dependencies
 - Time
 - Imperfection
- Computational context (Constraints)
 - Machine
 - Software
 - Networks
- User context/tasks
 - Intention
 - Interaction









Keywords

• Baseline

- complex multidiscipline applications (nuke powerplant sim: thermo, hydro, CFD, CSM, ...)
- complex infrastructures (hardware & software)
- complex discipline interactions (multiscale, multimodel)

Outcome

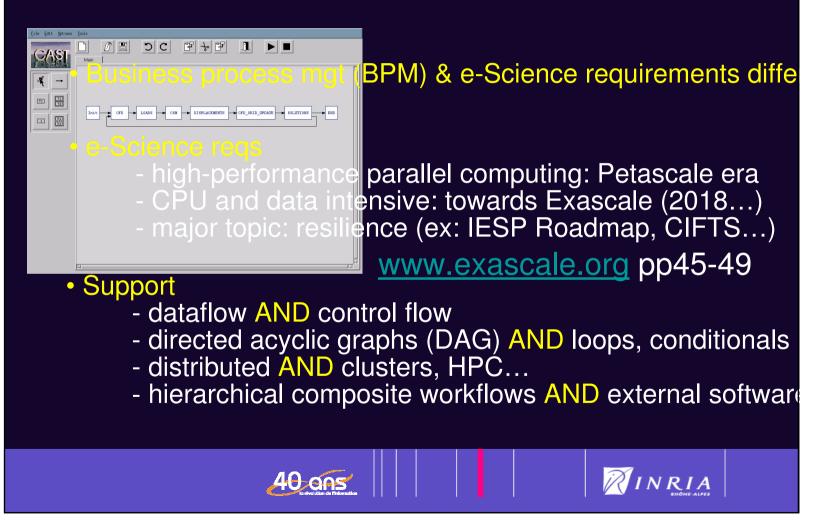
- fault-tolerance (hardware, system) not sufficient
- new HPC requirements: exascale, distributed, long ...
- high-level GUI
- strong need for application-level error management
- Large-scale evolving multidiscipline applications...

40 ans

RINRIA

5

e-Science Workflow rationale



International Exascale Software Project <u>www.exascale.org</u> Roadmap V1.0, May 2010, pp45-49

4.3 Applications

 4.3.3 Application support: Scientific Data Management p. 45 Scientific Workflow Tools p. 45 4.3.3.3 Recommended Research Agenda p. 47 2012-2013 Workflow tools with fault-resiliency specification capabilities

• 4.4 Crosscutting Dimensions p. 47

40 ans

4.4.1 Resilience p. 47 2010-2012 Checkpoint size reducing techniques

RINRIA

International Exascale Software Project www.exascale.org Roadmap V1.0, May 2010, pp59-62 4.5 Summary of X-Stack priorities Application-managed resilience (uniquely exascale & critical Needed capabilities Algorithms: Fault tolerance/resilience p. 60 Scientific Data Mgt: Scientific Workflow Tools (critical) p. 61 Resilience: App guided fault management (critical) p. 62 Resilient applications & algorithms Fault isolation/confinement (critical) Experimental environment (critical) RINRIA 40 ans

Requirements

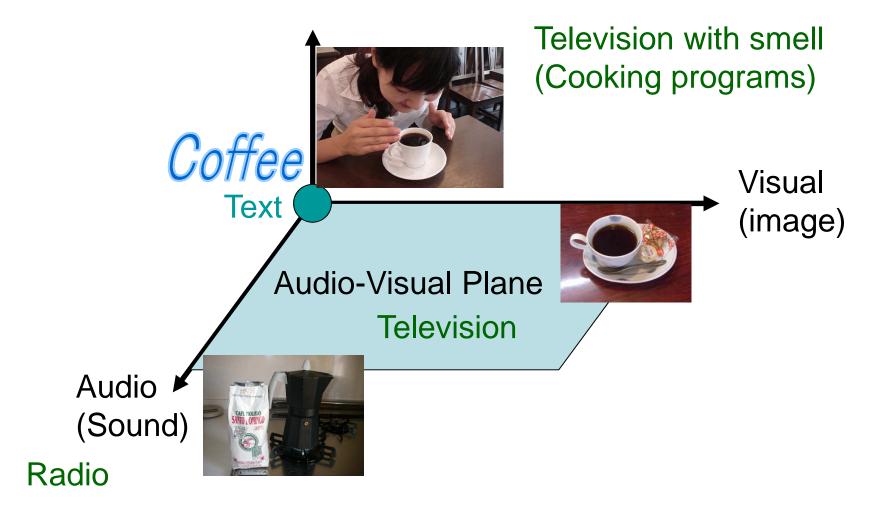
- We need formal specifications of scientific processes: data collection, analysis, computation & publication
- Support sharing scientific processes descriptions across organizational and discipline bounderies
- Ability to evolve processes, compare, identify differences
 - Fault-tolerance & Resilience capabilities in evolving applic.
 - asymmetric checkpoints
 - dynamic rule specifications
 - dynamic extensions to workflows
 - prototype deployment and testing on industrial scenarii



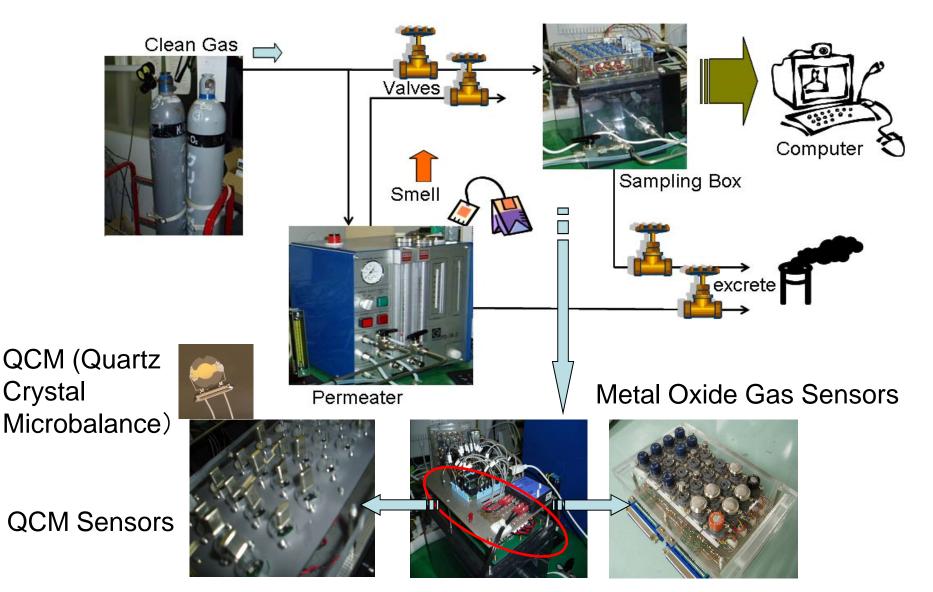


Human has five senses

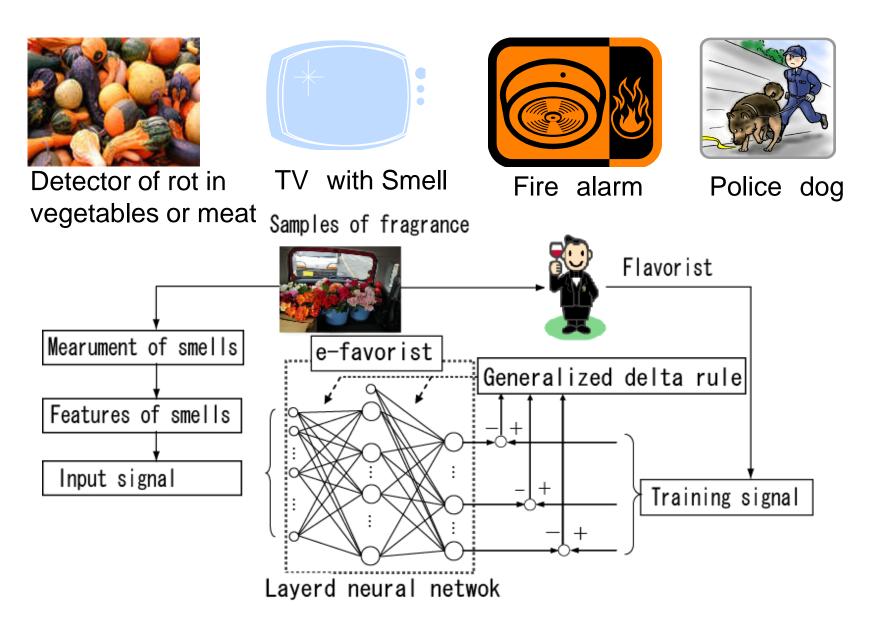
Smell • taste • touch



Various sensors to measure smells



Various Applications of Smells



NexTech 2010

UBICOMM 2010 / SEMAPRO 2010 / ADVCOMP 2010 / AP2PSA 2010 / EMERGING 2010



Advanced and Semantic Computing for Complex Situations

Michele Ruta – Politecnico di Bari



October 27, 2010 - Florence, Italy





Have you ever tried to buy/search a resource on-line?

- A new Apple MacBook on eBay.com
 - 3569 items found



- A room in an apartment to share in New York on Craigslist
 - 3957 items found
- A used Toyota Camry in the San Francisco area on cars.com
 - 642 vehicles found
- A soul mate on Plentyoffish.com
 - 600+ results





amazon.com.





Exploit semantic technologies to represent:

- the semantics of a resource (ads, services, objects, ...): "*a twin room is a room with two beds"*.
- represent **queries** as complex descriptions. Express a query over both qualitative and quantitative information: "*I am looking for a non smoking room and I would like to spend less than €200 per month*".







[MATCHMAKING]

Matchmaking is an information retrieval task whereby queries and resources are expressed using semi-structured text in the form of advertisements, and task results are ordered (ranked) lists of those resources best fulfilling the query.

[SEMANTIC MATCHMAKING]

Semantic matchmaking is a matchmaking task whereby queries and resources advertisements are expressed with reference to a shared specification of a conceptualization for the knowledge domain at hand, i.e. an ontology.







- Micro devices bridge the gap between physical and digital world
- Peculiarities:
 - small storage space
 - little or no processing
 - short-range, low-throughput wireless links
- Each micro device provides a small amount of information
- Mobile computing devices (phones, PDAs, etc.) provide and/or use services/resources in ad-hoc networks
- An ad-hoc network is a very unpredictable environment
 - Location of devices could change continuously
 - Information about services is often unavailable
- Resource discovery approaches should be redesigned







- More flexibility
- A decentralized approach is needed
 - A node should not be depending on some other node to advertise/register services
 - Each resource should be autonomously exposed
 - Applications on the other nodes should be able to autonomously perform a discovery
- String-matching is inadequate in advanced scenarios
 - Need to submit articulate requests, to obtain adequate answers
 - Need to cope also with non-exact matches to grant satisfaction of user request as much as possible
- What technologies could help?







- Semantic-enhanced approaches allow to overcome limits in resource discovery due to unpredictability
- Semantic Web of Things (SWoT)
 - Peculiarities of the "object networks" make them not trivially assimilable to the Web
- Need for a logic-based infrastructure to build a SWoT
 - Decentralized architecture
 - Integration in most common wireless technologies (RFID, 802.11, BT, ...)
 - Preliminary knowledge dissemination
 - Annotation compression
- Reasoning in mobile and pervasive environments
 - Lightweight version of most common inference algorithms









Done

To do

- Exploit theory and technologies of Semantic Web vision
- Integrate semantic-enhancements in a unified resource discovery framework of most common wireless standards

- A traditional KRS is needed as a reasoning engine
 - Porting on resource constrained devices (PDAs, ...)
- Reasoning provided by single centralized wireless hotspot
 - Single point of failure
 - Limited flexibility and scalability for applications
- Verbosity of semantic-based languages and formalisms







Thank you

• Publications list at

http://sisinflab.poliba.it/ruta/index.php?page=publications&author=Ruta&pg=-1

• Web site

http://sisinflab.poliba.it/ruta

• E-mail address

m.ruta@poliba.it

