



## Pattern-based Runtime Management of Composite Cloud Applications

Uwe Breitenbücher, Tobias Binz, Oliver Kopp, Frank Leymann

Institute of Architecture of Application Systems, University of Stuttgart, Germany,  
{lastname}@iaas.uni-stuttgart.de

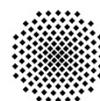
---

BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub>:

```
@inproceedings{BBKL13,  
  author    = {Uwe Breitenb\u{u}cher and Tobias Binz and  
              Oliver Kopp and Frank Leymann},  
  title     = {Pattern-based Runtime Management of  
              Composite Cloud Applications},  
  booktitle = {Proceedings of the 3rd  
              International Conference on Cloud  
              Computing and Service Science, CLOSER 2013},  
  year      = {2013},  
  publisher = {SciTePress}  
}
```

This publication and contributions have been presented at CLOSER 2013  
CLOSER 2013 Web site: <http://closer.scitevents.org>

©2013 SciTePress. Personal use of this material is permitted. However, permission to reprint/republish this material for advertising or promotional purposes or for creating new collective works for resale or redistribution to servers or lists, or to reuse any copyrighted component of this work in other works must be obtained from the SciTePress.



# Pattern-based Runtime Management of Composite Cloud Applications

Uwe Breitenbücher, Tobias Binz, Oliver Kopp and Frank Leymann  
*Institute of Architecture of Application Systems, University of Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany*  
{breitenbuecher, lastname}@iaas.uni-stuttgart.de

Keywords: Application Management, Composite Cloud Services, Deployment, Patterns, Planlets.

Abstract: The management of composite Cloud applications is a challenging problem as current available technologies provide management solutions that are tightly coupled to individual applications. Reusing and transferring management knowledge from one application to another in an automated way is a major issue. In this paper, we present a pattern-based approach which enables the decoupling of high level and low level management knowledge and show how both can be applied together fully automated to various kinds of applications.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

To benefit from Cloud computing properties such as elasticity and pay-on-demand pricing models, the automation of provisioning and management of Cloud applications is of vital importance and still a big challenge for enterprises today. To tackle this, several technologies and frameworks such as Chef, Puppet, or Juju were developed. However, the available solutions are targeted to a deep technical level as they mainly deal with scripts and their orchestration. They are tightly coupled to individual applications causing new effort to apply existing knowledge to other applications. Thus, automating the management of applications needs a lot of experience and knowledge for application operators and often acquiring new knowledge is needed what is costly and time-consuming.

Especially the management of distributed Cloud applications is a challenging problem as there is a lack of mapping between high level management knowledge, such as how to scale-out application components, and low level, i. e., deep technical, management knowledge capturing which operations have to be executed on the actual components to perform the high level task in an automated manner. In this paper, we propose an extendable approach tackling these issues. The approach enables the management of composite applications including their deployment on a high level of abstraction without requiring the deep technical knowledge needed in other approaches. We present how high level and low level management tasks can be implemented separately by experts in a generic and reusable way and how these tasks can be integrated

and applied fully automated to individual applications to operate and manage them on runtime. The paper shows that (i) high level management tasks can be captured by Management Patterns, (ii) a newly introduced management layer, called Management Planlets, can be used to provide executable low level management tasks, and (iii) that both concepts can be integrated seamlessly. Thus, our approach separates concerns and supports collaboration across different domains. Application developers and providers benefit as they get various management possibilities for individual applications without the need for acquiring new management knowledge. We evaluate the approach through a prototype and show that it is applicable to real world scenarios.

The main contribution of this paper is presented in Section 2. Section 3 evaluates the presented approach by showing our prototypical implementation. In Section 4, we discuss related work and finally give a conclusion and outlook on future work in Section 5.

## 2 APPROACH

In this section, we introduce our pattern-based approach for managing applications. We explain how management tasks can be executed fully automated on various kinds of applications based on Management Patterns and Management Planlets. Our approach is subdivided into three steps illustrated in Figure 1: (i) Applying Management Patterns, (ii) generating Management Plans by orchestrating Management Planlets, and (iii) execution of the generated plans. In the first

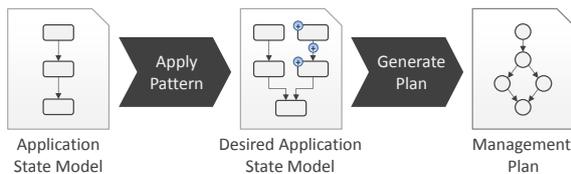


Figure 1: Conceptual overview of the approach.

Step, management tasks such as scaling out an application are mapped to so-called *Management Patterns* which capture the high level management knowledge needed to perform the desired management task. Patterns are a proven way to capture reusable solutions for recurring challenges and problems based on expert's knowledge. They have been first proposed in architecture (Alexander et al., 1977). We use patterns to provide an extendable way of modeling knowledge into automatically executable transformations which express the effects of the respective management tasks, e. g., a scale out task has the effect that multiple components and a load balancer are added. Management Patterns transform *Application State Models* of (running) applications fully automated into so-called *Desired Application State Models*, which reflect the desired state the applications shall have after a pattern was applied. This model reflects all the modifications and structural changes on the application, its components, and relations which have to be made to execute the task, e. g., it contains two additional components injected by the pattern in order to scale out. In Step 2, a *Plan Generator* generates a *Management Plan* which brings the application from its current state to the state defined by the *Desired Application State Model* by orchestrating so-called *Management Planlets*. These planlets capture generic low level management knowledge needed to execute the overall task. The generated plans are workflows which can be executed fully automated in Step 3 to perform the changes defined by the pattern. Thus, the strength of the approach is capturing expert knowledge on different levels independently and integrating both through fully automated plans. Before we explain Management Patterns and the generation of Management Plans in detail, we define and explain the terms *Application State Model* and *Desired Application State Model* in more detail.

An *Application State Model* (ASM) contains information about the *current state* of an application. It consists of an *Application Topology*, which is a graph describing the structure of an application with all its components and relations among them. Components and relations are called elements of the topology and may have arbitrary key-value-properties which hold runtime information about them, e. g., the IP-address of a virtual machine. Thus, the ASM represents a snap-

shot of the current application state. Elements have a type which may extend a parent type, e. g., a component of type *Java Web Server* may have the parent type *Web Server*. Components offer management interfaces providing management operations which can be used to operate them, e. g., a *Java Web Server* may offer operations to deploy WAR-files. The type of the component defines which interfaces are provided. The interfaces are well-defined by the component type but the implementation is up to the component itself. In contrast, a *Desired Application State Model* (DASM) represents the desired state in which an application shall be transformed. Therefore, it contains several annotations on elements which express that the respective element shall be created, removed, or a domain-specific task processed on it.

## 2.1 Management Patterns

In this section, we define Management Patterns in detail and show how they transform an *Application State Model* into a *Desired Application State Model*. A Management Pattern represents a high level management task, such as scaling out an application or migrating parts of the application from an on premise private Cloud to a public Cloud at runtime. They capture high level management knowledge into reusable transformations which can be applied fully automated to various kinds of applications. The result of such a transformation is a *Desired Application State Model* which represents the state the application shall have after the pattern was applied. Thus, the goal of these patterns is not performing a certain management task directly on the real running application but only transforming the current state model of an application into the desired state model reflecting all the changes which have to be made on the real application to execute the represented task. As the initial deployment and the termination of an application are also part of its lifecycle management, a generic provisioning pattern and a generic termination pattern provide these functionalities. Therefore, Management Patterns can be used to capture generic knowledge about the whole management lifecycle of applications in a reusable way.

Management Patterns consist mainly of two parts shown in Figure 2: (i) *Target Topology Fragment* (left) and (ii) *Topology Transformation* (right). Target topology fragments are used to analyze if a pattern can be applied to a certain ASM while topology transformations apply the pattern to ASMs. In addition, they provide information such as name, icon, or a textual description following the pattern format of Hohpe and Woolf (Hohpe and Woolf, 2003). In the following, we explain these two main parts in detail.

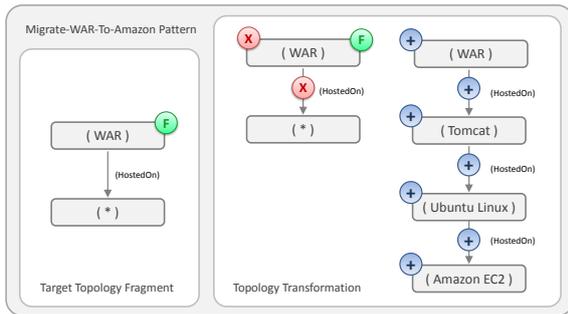


Figure 2: Management Pattern which migrates a Java Web Application to Amazon EC2.

### 2.1.1 Target Topology Fragment

A *Target Topology Fragment* defines a topology containing components and relations which are the target of the management task represented by the pattern. This fragment is used for matchmaking between the components and relations contained in the ASM and the ones that are the target of the pattern. Thus, fragments can be used to find Management Patterns which are applicable to a certain ASM. A detailed description of this matchmaking is given in Section 2.3. For visualizing topology models we use *Vino4TOSCA* (Breitenbücher et al., 2012). Figure 2 shows an example on the left: The shown pattern is applicable to ASMs which contain a WAR-component hosted on any other component. According to *Vino4TOSCA*, the type of components and relations is emphasized by parentheses while  $*$  denotes wildcard, i. e., the corresponding element is of any type. In addition, *Focus-Annotations* on elements in the fragment are used to define which components are affected directly by the pattern while all other elements in the fragment only define the context, e. g., the fragment in Figure 2 defines that only the component of type WAR is affected directly and not the component it is hosted on.

### 2.1.2 Topology Transformation

A *Topology Transformation* applies a pattern to an Application State Model by transforming it into a Desired Application State Model. The transformation gets three input parameters: (i) The ASM which has to be managed by the pattern, (ii) a mapping which maps elements of the ASM to elements contained in the target topology fragment to indicate on which elements of the ASM the pattern has to be applied, and (iii) pattern-specific parameters, e. g., a scale out pattern needs to know how much additional components should be created. The mapping is required because a topology fragment possibly matches multiple different parts of the model and this way the transformation gets

informed which one is the target. Applying a pattern to a topology model may result in several structural changes such as insertions, deletions, transformations, and modifications of components or relations. To reflect these changes, patterns use *Management Annotations* which represent low level management tasks which have to be performed. Thereby, the complexity of applying a high level management task is divided into smaller tasks, which can be applied generically to various kinds of applications.

Management Annotations are subdivided into two disjoint classes: *Structural Management Annotations* and *Domain-Specific Management Annotations*. The first class represents annotations which structurally change the topology and are used by patterns to indicate which elements have to be created or removed: If an element gets inserted by the pattern and has to be explicitly instantiated, the element is annotated with a *Create-Annotation*, if an element gets removed and should be terminated, it is annotated with a *Remove-Annotation*. If a Management Pattern inserts an already running component or instantiated relation, e. g., a database whose endpoint is known by the pattern, it adds the respective element without the Create-Annotation because no task has to be performed. Only if the pattern wants to establish a new connection to the already running database, this relation needs to be inserted with attached Create-Annotation to indicate that this has to be performed. Thus, the topology transformation of the pattern shown in Figure 2 defines that the focused element of type WAR and its hostedOn-relation has to be removed and that a new application stack has to be created on Amazon EC2.

In addition to structural modifications, the second class of Management Annotations can be used to express domain-specific management tasks: A pattern may annotate elements with *Domain-Specific Annotations* to express low level management tasks of a certain domain such as doing a database backup or updating a component. Domain-Specific Annotations may define several properties which can be used by patterns to influence their processing, for example, a Management Pattern doing database backups gets the location to store the backups as input and writes this location into a property of the Backup-Annotation to tell the plan generator what to do. Thus, applying a pattern on the one hand may change the topology structurally and on the other hand add domain-specific tasks. Figure 3 shows how the Migrate-War-To-Amazon-Pattern of the previous section is applied to an example topology: The ASM on the left gets transformed into the DASM on the right. The structural annotations are inserted by the transformation to define the low level tasks which have to be performed. Components and

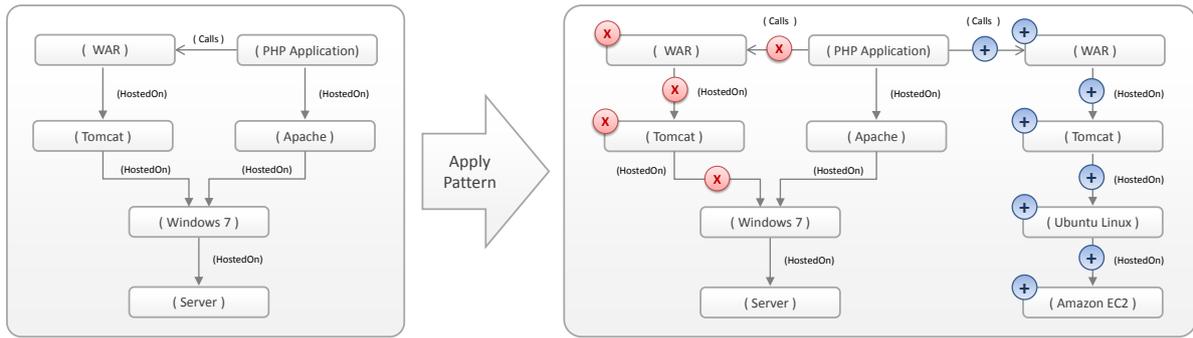


Figure 3: Transformation of an example ASM (left) to a DASM (right) by applying the Migrate-WAR-To-Amazon-Pattern.

relations may have properties which hold information such as the IP-address of a Web Server or the database endpoint an application connects to. Patterns may add properties to elements they create but they are not allowed to remove or change attributes of already existing components and relationships. Thus, if a pattern wants to change the database an application connects to by replacing its endpoint, it has to attach a Domain-Specific Management Annotation which represents that task. To summarize, a topology transformation may do the following five changes:

- Insert explicitly new components and relations with attached Create-Annotation
- Insert already existing components and relations without attached Create-Annotation
- Remove components and relations by attaching the Remove-Annotation
- Define properties for components and relations which are explicitly created
- Add Domain-Specific Management Annotations

## 2.2 Plan Generation

After the Desired Application State Model was created by applying a Management Pattern, this model gets transformed into a Management Plan. In this section, we first describe different management layers which differ in their management granularity. Furthermore, we introduce a new layer called *Management Planlets* which are used to encapsulate low level management knowledge into reusable subprocesses. These Management Planlets are orchestrated by a plan generator into a Management Plan that can be executed fully automated to get the real running application into the state defined by the Desired Application State Model.

### 2.2.1 Management Layers

In this section, we define three management layers which differ in the level of granularity: (i) Manage-

ment Plans, (ii) Management Planlets, and (iii) Management Operations.

The highest management layer is provided by *Management Plans* which are workflows used to execute management tasks fully automated. Management Plans implement high level management functionalities such as scaling out an application or the migration of an application component from a private Cloud into a public Cloud. They inherit features from workflow technology such as recoverability, compensation, and fault mechanisms and offer a much more robust and reliable way for application management than the (manual) execution of scripts on a deep technical level. One possibility to implement plans is provided by the Business Process Execution Language, which is, e. g., used for the provisioning of applications (Keller and Badonnel, 2004). Management Plans are typically coupled very tightly to single applications and are therefore of limited value as they are sensitive to topology changes and hardly reusable for the management of other applications. In practice, application developers create plans by hand and every change in the application's topology needs changing the corresponding plans. In contrast to this, the lowest management layer is represented by the so-called *Management Operations*, which are provided by components themselves. These operations offer functionalities which are tightly coupled to the components providing them such as copying a file onto an operating system. They are orchestrated by Management Plans in order to provide a higher level of management functionality.

Management Plans often need the same set of lower level functionalities affecting multiple components all at once such as installing an operating system onto a virtual machine or functionalities aggregated out of multiple single management operations offered by a single component. To enable reuse, we introduce *Management Planlets*. Planlets are subprocesses, which cover these aggregated management functionalities in a reusable and self-contained way. Thus, they can be used as generic building blocks for creating

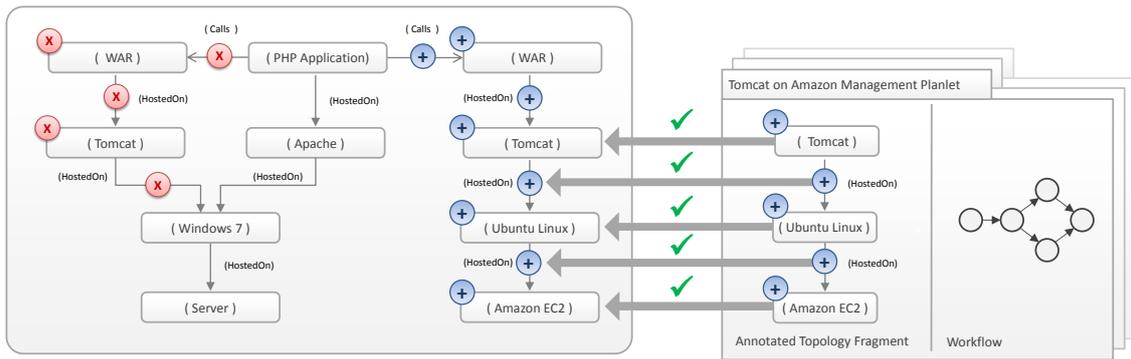


Figure 4: Matchmaking of elements in a DASM (left) and a Topology Fragment of a Management Planlet (right).

Management Plans for different applications as they are not coupled to individual applications. They are responsible for managing small parts of applications but are still on a higher level than management operations.

### 2.2.2 Management Planlets

In this section, we explain the concept of Management Planlets and their structure in detail. Planlets are small single-entry single-exit workflows which implement low level management tasks involving multiple management operations such as installing a Web Server on an operating system or copying files from one component to another. A major requirement is that they can be executed fully automated and support recoverability, compensation, and transactional behaviour.

Each Management Planlet has an associated annotated topology fragment, similar to Management Patterns. The Management Annotations in this fragment represent the low level management tasks the planlet executes on the respective elements and is used by the plan generator to find an appropriate set of Management Planlets whose execution transforms the application into the desired state. For example, a fragment may contain a single component of type MySQL-Database with a domain-specific Backup-Annotation. Thus, the planlet is responsible for doing this backup. A detailed description for matchmaking of topology fragments and state models is given in Section 2.3. Figure 4 shows the concept of Management Planlets visually. The planlet on the right defines the provided functionality by an annotated topology fragment, which in turn shows that the planlet creates an Amazon EC2 node, installs an operating system and thereon a Tomcat Web Server. As this combination of elements and annotations is equally contained in the Desired Application State Model on the left (indicated by the arrows with checkmarks), the planlet can be used to perform these tasks. The small plan on the right of the planlet indicates the workflow providing the functionality.

Management Planlets have typically several individual input parameters needed to perform the provided tasks, e. g., credentials for Cloud providers needed to acquire a VM. On the other hand, they create information such as the IP-address of the created VM which may be needed by other planlets, e. g., if another one shall install a Web Server on the acquired VM. Thus, information needs to be shared between planlets. To make this kind of runtime information accessible for different planlets in a uniform manner, Management Planlets also get a reference to a globally accessible representation of the ASM, the DASM, and an element mapping generated by the plan generator as input. The latter maps the elements in the topology fragment to the target elements in the ASM that shall be managed by the planlet. The globally accessible ASM is, therefore, used to store all runtime information about applications. Thereby, planlets have access to the affected elements of the ASM and may write information directly to the properties of the respective elements which can be retrieved by other planlets. Thus, Management Planlets get their information from two sources: (i) their individual input parameters and (ii) per extraction from the mapped elements of the referenced ASM and DASM. The mapping is also needed to tell the planlet which elements are the target as an ASM may contain multiple combinations of elements matching the topology fragment of the planlet.

Beside the tasks, which are expressed by the annotations, topology fragments also express which properties the planlet creates or removes on runtime. This is done by attaching Create- or Remove-Annotations to the respective property. If a planlet changes or updates an already existing property of an element, it uses the Create-Annotation as the effect of executing the planlet is the same as the property is instantiated with the specified value. As there are many properties, such as IP-addresses of components, to be instantiated which can be determined not until runtime, fragments may use wildcards to express that the planlet sets this prop-

erty with any value on runtime. This explicit modeling of behaviour in terms of property handling is important for the following plan generation as the applicability of a planlet may depend on preconditions considering the existence of a certain property.

### 2.2.3 Orchestration of Planlets

In this section, we describe how a Desired Application State Model gets transformed into an executable Management Plan which transitions the application into the defined state through orchestrating Management Planlets. Plan generation involves two issues: (i) Identifying which planlets can be used in (ii) which order to create an efficient plan.

In general, graph covering techniques can be used to find for a certain set of elements of the DASM a suitable planlet to perform the tasks specified by the annotations they have attached. This approach is limited as it allows applying only one planlet for each element (component or relation) to get it in its desired state. However, this is sufficient only for the deployment of applications (Eilam et al., 2011). Managing applications typically needs more than one operation per element, because it may have multiple annotations which cannot be processed by a single planlet. Thus, we cannot employ graph covering techniques as an element may be in several different states before it reaches its desired state and several planlets with different tasks have to be executed to process all the element's annotations. A solution for this problem is using planning techniques. *Planning algorithms* are used to find a certain order of actions which transform a given initial model, which represents the current state of a system, into a given desired state model, which denotes the goal state of the system to be achieved. The advantage of these techniques in contrast to graph covering is that they enable multiple actions on a single element to get it into its desired state. A planning algorithm has in general three input values: (i) A description of the initial world state, (ii) a description of the desired goal, and (iii) a list of atomic actions of a certain planning domain which can be used to transform the initial model to the model representing the desired goal (Weld, 1994). Actions change the state of the system and have *preconditions* which must be fulfilled to enable the execution of the action and *postconditions* expressing effects on the state of the system which hold if the action was executed successfully.

We employ a *Partial Order Planning (POP)* algorithm which searches the plan space and generates a partially ordered plan of actions (Weld, 1994). The partial order is used to improve the performance of a generated plan as actions are executed in parallel if possible. We map its concepts to our approach as follows:

(i) The initial state is represented by the Desired Application State Model which was created by applying a pattern. (ii) The goal state is defined as the input Desired Application State Model without all annotations. Thus, the goal is processing all annotations by actions. (iii) An action is implemented by a planlet. Thus, the goal of planlets is processing annotations. (iv) The types and annotations of components and relations defined in the topology fragment of a planlet as well as their properties are treated as preconditions which have to be fulfilled by the corresponding elements in the current state model. (v) Each annotation on a component or relation in the topology fragment of the planlet is processed by the planlet and removed from the state model after processing. Thus, this removal is an effect as well as setting element properties which are annotated with the Create-Annotation: These properties are set or updated by the planlet and thus also effects on the state they are applied. To match the preconditions of actions, i. e., the topology fragment of a planlet, with the current state we use a (sub)graph isomorphism algorithm called VF2. A detailed explanation of this matchmaking is provided in Section 2.3. In each step the POP algorithm adds an action, i. e., a planlet, to the partial plan, it attaches the respective mapping of elements in the ASM to elements of the topology fragment. This is needed to tell the planlet for which elements in the current state it is responsible for (see Section 2.2.2).

If the POP algorithm terminates successfully it outputs a partially ordered plan consisting of several Management Planlets with attached element mappings. This plan gets then transformed into an executable Management Plan in the following way:

- All causally ordered planlets are executed in sequence, all others in parallel
- Specific input parameters of planlets are exposed to the input message of the generated plan and mapped back to the planlet's input message
- Each planlet gets the reference to the globally accessible ASM as well as the respective target-element mapping as input

Thus, the generated plan may have several individual input parameters such as credentials or security configurations which have to be set. All other runtime information the planlets produce and retrieve are shared over the globally accessible ASM.

The concept of Management Annotations decreases the runtime of the algorithm as each action processes at least one annotation and, thus, brings the state one step closer to the final desired goal state where all annotations were processed. In addition, we assume that the number of actions for a certain par-

tial plan during the search is small as there is no need to implement multiple planlets processing the same annotations on the same combination of elements.

### 2.3 Topology Fragment Matchmaking

For matchmaking of topology fragments and elements in (Desired) Application State Models we use the VF2 algorithm presented by Cordella et al. (P. Cordella et al., 2004). VF2 is a deterministic matching method for verifying isomorphism as well as subgraph isomorphism between two graphs. To employ this algorithm, we have to define the compatibility of elements. As nodes and relations have types, annotations, and properties, we do not distinguish between them and refer to both as *element*. Two elements are compatible iff the following conditions hold:

- The annotations of the element in the topology fragment must be a subset of the annotations of the element in the Desired Application State Model.
- Each property of the topology fragment element must have a wildcard as value, equally contained in the properties of the element in the DASM, or being annotated with the Create-Annotation.
- The type of the element in the topology fragment must either be defined as wildcard, exactly the type of the element in the DASM, or any of its descending sub types

For matchmaking of Management Planlets, which call operations provided by management interfaces of components, these conditions are also sufficient as the set of interfaces a component provides is defined by its type, e. g., each component of type Java Web Server offers certain well-defined interfaces to deploy WAR-files. Thus, the matchmaking does not need to consider interfaces and operations separately.

## 3 EVALUATION

To evaluate the approach we implemented a Java prototype which employs the *Topology and Orchestration Specification for Cloud Applications*, short TOSCA (OASIS, 2012). TOSCA provides a portable format to describe application topologies and management plans (Binz et al., 2012). A *TOSCA Cloud Service Archive* (CSAR) packages a ServiceTemplate, which describes the topology, and all required software artifacts to provide the components, i. e., functional artifacts and so-called ImplementationArtifacts implementing the component's management operations. For ImplementationArtifacts, the system currently supports Java Axis Web Services. During importing a

CSAR, the management operations are provided automatically through deploying the Implementation-Artifacts and the generated Management Plans get bound to these operations automatically. The system employs two repositories, one contains patterns, the other planlets. Pattern topology transformations are implemented in Java while planlets are implemented in BPEL. Topology fragments are represented as annotated TOSCA ServiceTemplates. The prototype provides a runtime database used to store ASMs which can be accessed by Planlets. To deploy applications, a standard pattern is provided which annotates all elements in the ASM with Create-Annotations. The topology fragment of this pattern is completely empty, thus, it matches all models. A termination pattern is provided similarly. To customize and influence the generated plans, we enable developers to store their own planlets in CSARs. These planlets have a higher priority as the planlets in the repository and the plan generator uses them if possible. We implemented various patterns and planlets, e. g., for migrating a Java Web Application to Amazon to prove the approach.

## 4 RELATED WORK

The work of (Eilam et al., 2011) focuses on deployment of applications and is similar to our approach for the actual low level operation logic as they attempt to bridge the gap between imperative logic implemented as scripts and workflows and a declarative model representing the desired state. The subject of their work is the automated transformation of this desired state model into a partially ordered workflow model by using so-called automation signatures which are similar to planlets. Their workflow generation algorithms are based on graph covering techniques, which limit the approach to deployments where only one single operation is needed to get a resource in its desired state. This is not sufficient for management as it needs intermediary planning states as discussed in Section 2.2.3.

In a previous work (Maghraoui et al., 2006) the authors present an approach based on AI Planning similar to our workflow generation. However, this work orchestrates provisioning operations provided by existing provisioning platforms and is, thus, much more restricted than using planlets and management operations provided by the application components themselves. In contrast to both works, our approach enables the application developer to provide own management logic contained in CSARs by implementing own Management Operations and planlets. Thus, we introduce an additional level of granularity and provide reusable customization possibilities for plan genera-

tion. In addition, both works focus only on deployment and assume a desired state model as input which is in our approach generated by applying patterns.

The work of (Arnold et al., 2007) presents a platform supporting the construction of DASMs for deployment. They use model-based patterns to capture abstract deployment topologies. In contrast to our work, they focus on deployment and creating DASMs by composing topology patterns. We apply transformation patterns to transform ASMs to DASMs.

The CHAMPS System (Keller et al., 2004) focuses on Change Management which modifies IT systems through so-called Requests For Change (RFC), e. g., installation, upgrade, or configuration requests. RFCs are on a lower level than Management Patterns and targeted to a single component or small group of components while Management Patterns are intended to affect multiple components directly at once. After receiving an RFC, the CHAMPS System assesses the impact of the RFC on components by analyzing the dependencies between the directly affected components and their neighbours and generates a so-called Task Graph which is afterwards used to generate an executable Change Plan. Thus, the Desired Application State Model is not generated by a single operation like applying a Management Pattern but evolves by analyzing the influences of an RFC to other components recursively. In contrast, we enforce a strict separation between change requests, which are expressed as patterns in our work, the Desired Application State Model, and the operational model which is represented by planlets. This allows capturing high level expert knowledge much more concrete in the automated executable transformations of patterns.

The DevOps community also provides higher level tooling such as Marionette Collective. These tools provide more convenience to manage application topologies as it turned out that large and complex topologies are hard to manage with plain configuration management only (Loope, 2011). The larger the topologies, the higher the probability of mistakes when reusing artifacts. However, all these tools do not provide the high level of abstraction provided by Management Patterns.

## 5 CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

In this paper, we presented how high level and low level management tasks can be implemented separately in a generic and reusable manner by using Management Patterns and Management Planlets and that they are applicable fully automated to different applications. To evaluate the approach, we implemented a prototype based on TOSCA and showed that the concept also

enables application developers to influence the actual management by implementing custom Management Planlets. In future work, we plan to extend the system towards applying patterns fully automated based on certain application states and rules, e. g., to handle peak workloads. In addition, multiple patterns should be applicable at once.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was partially funded by the BMWi project CloudCycle (01MD11023).

## REFERENCES

- Alexander, C. et al. (1977). *A Pattern Language. Towns, Buildings, Construction*. Oxford University Press.
- Arnold, W., Eilam, T., Kalantar, M., Konstantinou, A. V., and Totok, A. A. (2007). Pattern based SOA deployment. In *ICSOC*. Springer-Verlag.
- Binz, T., Breiter, G., Leymann, F., and Spatzier, T. (2012). Portable Cloud services using TOSCA. *IEEE Internet Computing*, 16(03):80–85.
- Breitenbücher, U., Binz, T., Kopp, O., Leymann, F., and Schumm, D. (2012). VINO4TOSCA: A visual notation for application topologies based on TOSCA. In *CoopIS*. Springer-Verlag.
- Eilam, T., Elder, M., Konstantinou, A. V., and Snible, E. C. (2011). Pattern-based composite application deployment. In *Integrated Network Management*. IEEE.
- Hohpe, G. and Woolf, B. (2003). *Enterprise Integration Patterns: Designing, Building, and Deploying Messaging Solutions*. Addison-Wesley.
- Keller, A. and Badonnel, R. (2004). Automating the provisioning of application services with the BPEL4WS workflow language. In *DSOM*. Springer.
- Keller, A., Hellerstein, J. L., Wolf, J. L., et al. (2004). The CHAMPS system: change management with planning and scheduling. In *NOMS*. IEEE.
- Loope, J. (2011). *Managing Infrastructure with Puppet*. O’Reilly Media, Inc.
- Maghraoui, K. E., Meghranjani, A., Eilam, T., and Konstantinou, E. V. (2006). Model driven provisioning: Bridging the gap between declarative object models and procedural provisioning tools. In *ACM/IFIP/USENIX Middleware 2006*.
- OASIS (2012). *Topology and Orchestration Specification for Cloud Applications Version 1.0 Committee Specification Draft 03*.
- P. Cordella, L., Foggia, P., Sansone, C., and Vento, M. (2004). A (sub)graph isomorphism algorithm for matching large graphs. *IEEE Trans. Pattern Anal. Mach. Intell.*, 26(10):1367–1372.
- Weld, D. S. (1994). An introduction to least commitment planning. *AI Magazine*, 15(4):27–61.