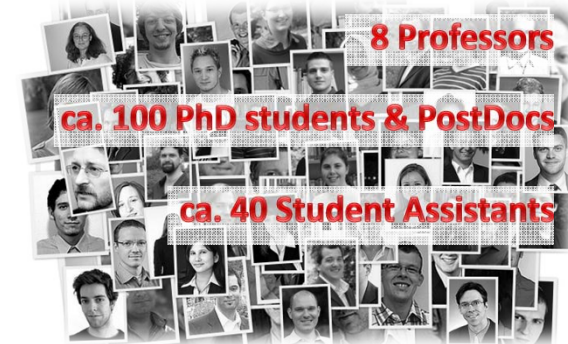


Internet of Services and Internet of Things: Challenges for Information Systems Engineering and Operation

Prof. Dr. Klaus Pohl

RCIS -- 31.05.2013

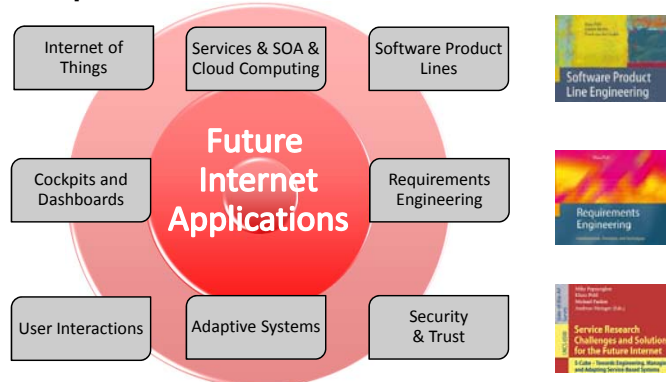


8 Professors

ca. 100 PhD students & PostDocs

ca. 40 Student Assistants

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fi-ware
FP7 IP
"FI PPP Core Platform"



OPTET
FP7 IP
"Operational Trustworthiness
Enabling Technologies"



BMBF Innovation Alliance
"Software Platform Embedded
Systems"



Finest
FP7 IP
"Global Transport and Logistics"
(FI PPP Phase 1)



FIspace
FP7 IP
"AgriFood, Transport
and Logistics" (FI PPP Phase 2)



Hightech.NRW
"Logistics Control Centers"



S-CUBE
FP7 NoE
"Software, Services
& Systems"



NESOS
FP7 NoE
"Secure Software
Services & Systems"



iObserve
DFG SPP
"Advanced
Observation and
Adaptation"



KOPI
DFG
"Consistency of
SPLs"

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Open-Minded

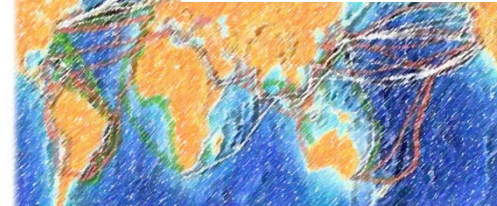
1. Internet of Things and Services
2. Disruptive Trends & Challenges
3. Monitoring & Adaptation
4. Cockpits in the Logistics Domain
5. Summary

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The Internet connects the world...

1990 ...

Focusing on infrastructure and communication,
i.e., worldwide connectivity, bandwidth, speed, ...
e.g., e-mail, gopher, WWW, ...



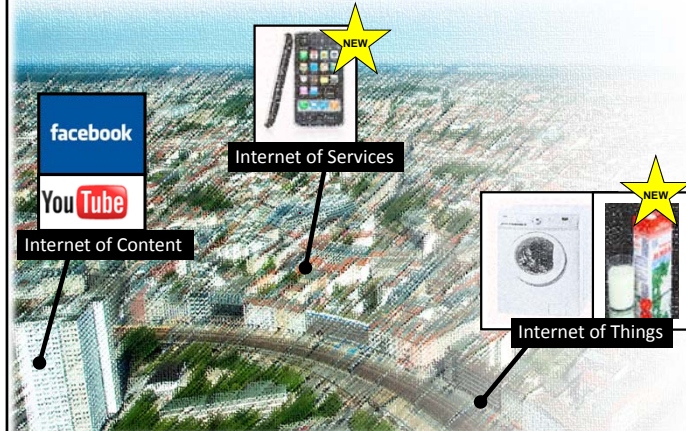
2000 ...

Access to contents and information from
everywhere and by everyone
e.g., Google, Yahoo, youtube, facebook, ...

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The Internet in 2010



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Internet of Services

- **Globally accessible** software functions (services)
- **IT-mediated access** to human-provided capabilities
- **Value-add services** through seamless composition and integration of service
- **Cross-organizational** data exchange and alignment of IT systems

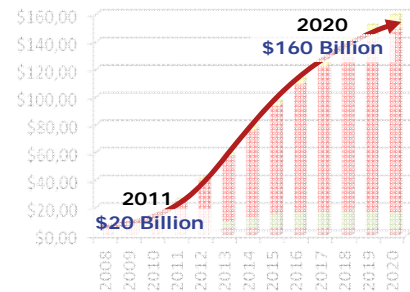


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Internet of Services Growth

Public Cloud Market Size



Business Processes / Workflows as a Service

Applications / Software as a Service

Platforms as a Service

Infrastructure as a Service: Compute, Storage, Network

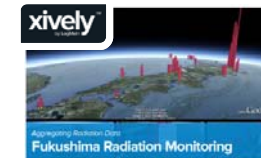
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Sources: S. Ried und H. Kisker, „Sizing the Cloud“, Forrester Research, Inc., Apr. 2011, p. 9

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Internet of Things

- Network **connected devices** “connecting the world to the Internet”
- **Digitization of real-world** through connected sensors and actuators
- **Uniquely identifiable objects**



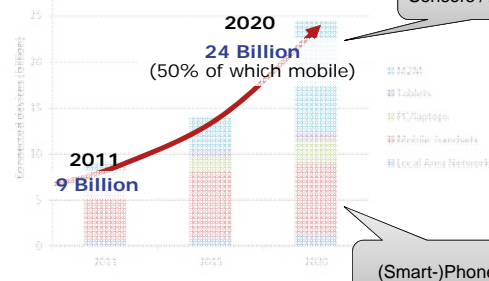
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Sources: data-directions.com; xively; DHL

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Internet of Things Growth

Internet-connected Devices



Connected Things / Sensors / Actuators

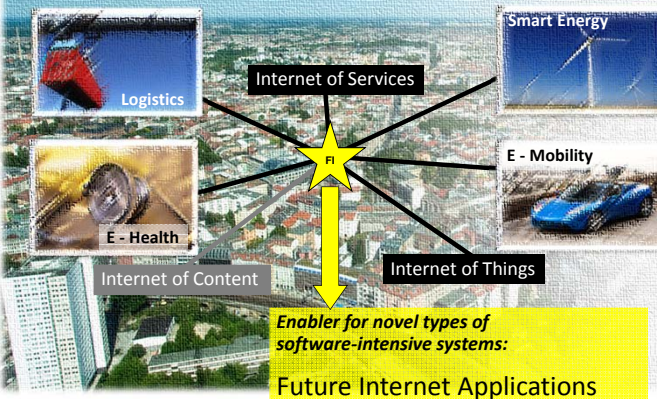
(Smart-)Phones

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Sources: GSMA und Machina Research, „The Connected Life: A USD4.5 trillion global impact in 2020“, GSMA, Feb. 2012, p. 3

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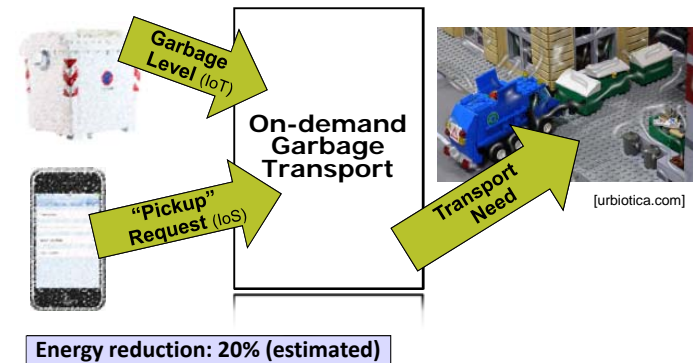
The Future Internet Convergence of Services and Things



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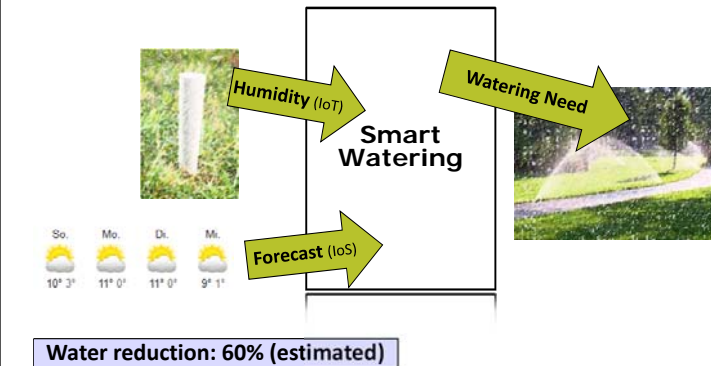
Future Internet Applications Example



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Future Internet Applications Example



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1. Internet of Things and Services
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Open-Minded

High Complexity

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High Complexity



- Ultra Large Scale Systems
- Cyber Physical Systems
- Socio-technical Systems

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Sources: umd.edu; Acatech; libellium

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Think Cities not Buildings



"Cities are places of information flow, conduits, and information exchange."
Howard Rheingold

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Source: L. Northrop, Keynote, ICSE 2013

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High Complexity

Ultra-Large, real-time, cyber-physical-social systems

- Are **highly distributed** (wireless, wired networks)
- Consist of **thousands of sensors, actuators, platforms, services, ...**
- Face **continuous adaptations**
- **Socio-technical** ecosystems
- **Cannot be pre-designed**
 - Inconsistent, conflicting requirements
 - Rapid evolution
 - Stakeholders unknown

Challenge 1: How to develop and manage the evolution of systems which can **per-se not be designed a-priori?**

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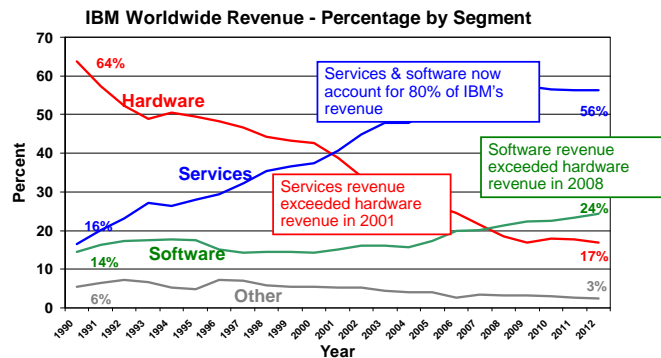
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Servicification of Products

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IBM's Transformation Services & Software



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Sources: Michael DiPaula-Coyle, IBM, ECIPE Workshop, 25.4.2013, IBM Financial Reports

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Car and (e)-Bike Sharing



You don't buy or lease the car, but buy transportation services (time, km, ...)

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Sources: car2go; nextbike

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Servicification of

- Physical goods and products are
 - Enhanced and extended by services
 - Even fully turned into services, e.g., car sharing, washing-machine-as-a-service, drilling-as-a-service, ...
- Immaterial products
 - Business processes (BPaaS)
 - Software (SaaS)
 - Platforms (PaaS)
 - Infrastructure (IaaS)
 - Content/Data (CaaS, DaaS)
 - ...



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Sources: NESSI; IFIP; Forester

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Service Marketplaces

Logistic Services



Software Services



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Source: transportmarketplace.com; SAP

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Impact of Servicification

- **Billions** of service-offerings
- **Trading of Services** leads to continuous change in pricing, quality, availability, ...
- Extremely fast **evolution**
- Extremely fast **innovation**: New and better services appear constantly
- Systems are **composed of services** !
- Many **systems will depend on services**
 - Offered by third parties
 - Services, they don't have control over

Challenge 2: How to develop & manage the extremely fast evolution of systems based on **services you don't own and you have no control over?**

Fast-paced Technology and Societal Changes

Social Networking, e.g. Facebook

Launch of facebook: **Spring 2004**

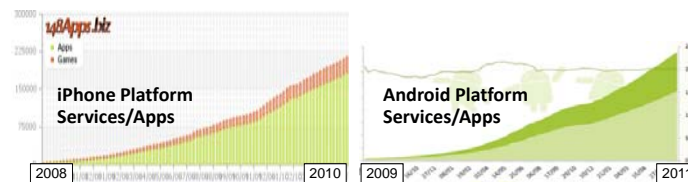


Current #of Users
1.11 billion (March 2013)



Smartphone Apps

Release of 1st iPhone: **June 29, 2007** (Germany 11.07)



- **Currently Active Apps** (available for download):
 - 886.127 [148Apps.biz]
- **Gartner prediction** of downloads for iPhone App
 - 2013: 80 billion
 - 2014: 130 billion
 - 2016: 300 billion

Google Glass



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Impact of Fast-paced Technology/Societal Changes

- **Extremely fast**
- Radical impact on business models
 - **Outdates** existing business solutions;
 - **Fast Emergence** of new business opportunities and models
- **Changes in user-behavior** and **market demands**
 - Facebook, Instagram, Whatsapp, ...
- Fast technology-adoption is **key for success**
 - Cf. the NOKIA story (wrt. Apps and Smartphones)
- Acceptance of solutions **depends on anticipation of trends**

Challenge 3: How to adapt systems to *anticipate and profit from technology and societal changes?*

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Data Flood (Tsunami)

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Digital Universe of Information Contents, Media, Documents

2006: 160 Exabyte

1 Exabyte = 1 million TB

12 stacks of books from **earth to sun**

2010: 990 Exabyte

2013: 4.000 Exabyte

160 stacks of books from **earth to Pluto**

2020: 40.000 Exabyte

➔ Basically all this information has been **produced in the last 20 years**

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Source: Dr. John Barrett at TEDxCIT

32

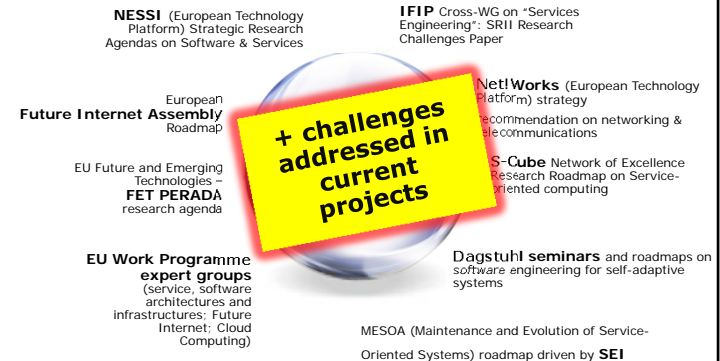
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Impact of Data Flood

- “Big data” analysis means handling
 - **Volume**: see previous slides
 - **Velocity**: speed of data will continuously increase
e.g., IoT sensors continuously sending data
 - **Variety**: heterogeneity of data and data sources will proliferate
 - **Veracity/correctness**: quality of data, uncertainty and timeliness will become important aspect to scrutinize data
- Being able to **navigate, analyze, learn** from the data flood becomes key capability for
 - Detecting **new usage behavior** and thus business opportunities
 - Detecting **fault patterns**
 - **Optimize execution**
 - ...

Challenge 4: How to analyse and use “big data” obtained from sensors and services to, e.g., **optimize system execution**?

+ Many More (detailed Research) Challenges...

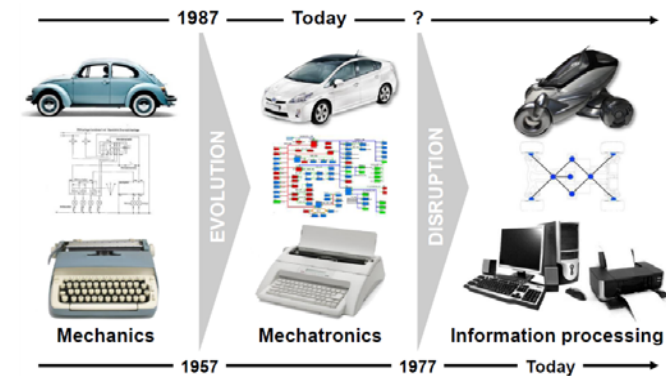


Summary: Research Challenges

- Challenge 1: Develop and manage evolution of systems which cannot be pre-designed
- Challenge 2: Manage evolution of systems using services you don't own and you have no control over
- Challenge 3: Adapt systems and business to respond to (predicted) societal and technology changes
- Challenge 4: “Big data” analysis for anticipating new business opportunities and for optimizing system execution
- Challenge 5:

A Revolution
not “just” a Change

A Revolution? It happened before!



So

- Are existing **engineering methods/processes** still suited?
- Are **traditional abstractions** (data, function, behavior) still applicable/valuable?
- Is **"top-down" development** still the right approach?
- Are existing **Quality assurance** techniques still applicable to new types of systems? (testing in elastic clouds, service-replacements, ...)
- Is **Requirements Engineering** required or at all possible?
- ...

Most likely
NOT

Summary: Research Challenges

- Challenge 1: Develop and manage evolution of systems which cannot
- Challenge 2:
- Challenge 3: (predicted) technology changes
- Challenge 4: "Big data" business system
- Challenge 5:

Clear indication that "run-time" changes and adaptation become by far more important than engineering

"Monitoring and Adaption"
Is a pre-requisite for "run-time" evolution
The key challenge for systems operation!

Agenda

Open-Minded

- Internet of Things and Services
- Disruptive Trends & Challenges
- Monitoring & Adaptation
- Cockpits in the Logistics Domain
- Summary

Monitoring & Adaptation

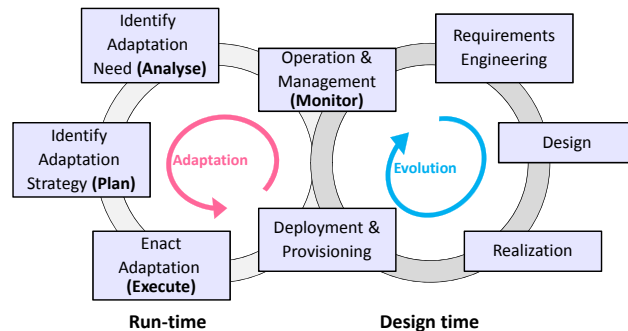
= Ability of systems to **observe** execution, context etc. + **analyze** observation (identify need to adjust) + **plan and execute** adaptation



Facilitates

- Run-time evolution (Challenge 1);
- Limited control over services (Challenge 2);
- Adaptation to business process and technology changes (Challenge 3);
- Exploitation of big data analysis results for system optimization (Challenge 4)

Monitoring & Adaptation S-Cube System Life-Cycle Model



"MAPE" loop [Salehie & Tahvildari, 2009]

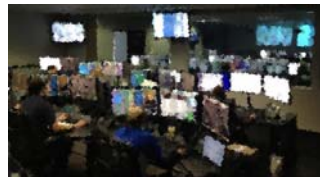
Monitoring & Adaptation

- Automation requires **formalization** (codification) of **knowledge** required for MAPE
- Required knowledge **can only partial be defined** and formalized at engineering time
 - Partly not known a priori
 - Too much effort to define and formalize
 - Conflicting and inconsistent information
 - Dynamic changes over time
 - ...
- Full automation close to impossible**

→ Monitoring and Adaptation typically requires Human-in-the-Loop

"Traditional" Cockpits & Control Centers

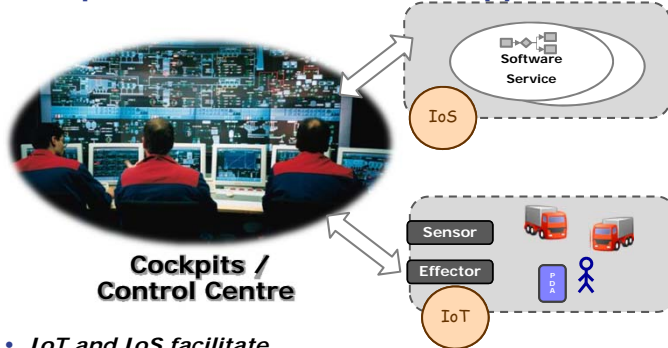
- Common solution for monitoring and adapting operational process** in several application areas, e.g.,
 - Emergency
 - Disaster management
 - Chemical plants
 - Production automation
- Human-in-the-Loop**
 - Monitoring
 - Analysis
 - Decision-making
 - Adaptation (execution of)



Agenda

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Cockpits for Future Internet Applications

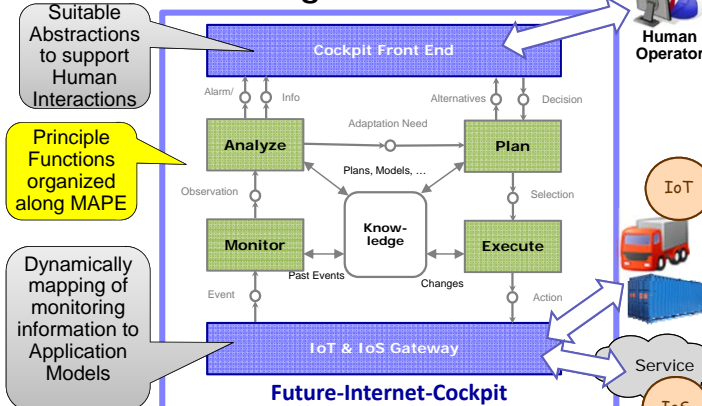


- **IoT and IoS facilitate**
 - Cockpits for many *operational processes in various domains*
 - Collection *real-time information about operation, context, users* etc.

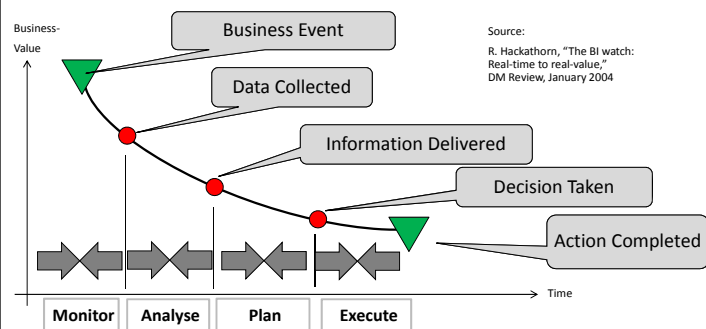
Cockpits for Future Internet Applications Example: Transport & Logistics



Cockpits for Future Internet Applications Functional Building Blocks



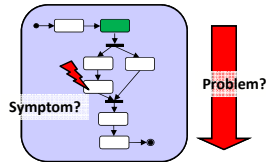
Cockpits for Future Internet Applications Better Responsiveness through MAPE



Source:
R. Hackathorn, "The BI watch:
Real-time to real-value,"
DM Review, January 2004

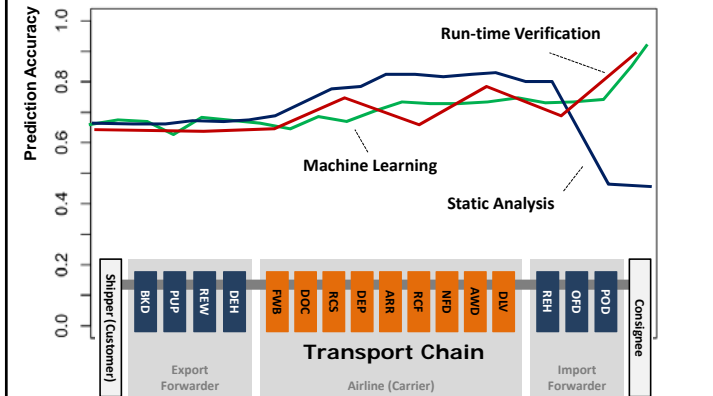
Cockpits for Future Internet Applications Even Higher Responsiveness through Prediction

- 1) **Real-time prediction** of symptoms such as prediction of *delays*, anticipation of *volume discrepancies*, *quality failures*, ...



- 2) **Proactive Adaptation** to mitigate and avoid problems resulting from symptoms, e.g., replanning of transports, rerouting of passengers, ...

Cockpits for Future Internet Applications Prediction Results



Agenda

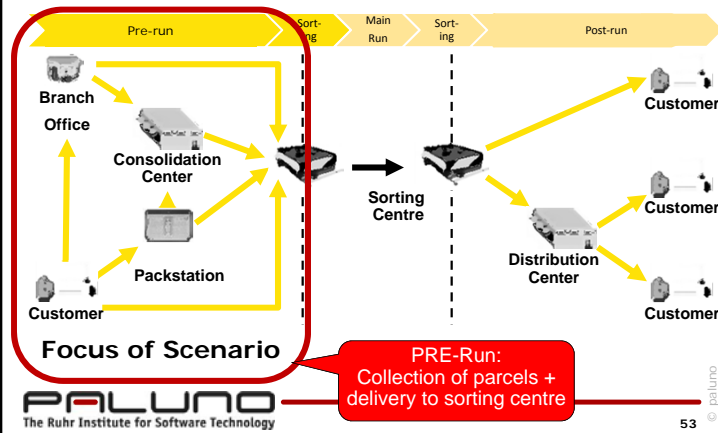
Open-Minded

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The LoFIP Project

- Aim: **Federated Future-Internet-Cockpits for robust and resource-efficient execution of transport processes**
- Duration: **07/11 – 07/14** Budget: 6.5 Mio EUR
- Partners:

Application Scenario 1 Parcel Logistics



Application Scenario 1 Parcel Logistics

- **High variation of parcel volume**
 - High variation in prediction of actual volume based on statistic and experience
- ➔ **Insufficient truck capacity**
 - Not all parcels can be collected
 - Violation of service promises
 - Customer dissatisfaction
- ➔ **Overload in sorting centre**
 - Unbalanced number of parcels/hour
 - Causes delays (unsorted parcels)
 - Leads to significant higher personnel costs



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Application Scenario 1 Parcel Logistics

Automated measurement of parcel volume
(IoT)



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Application Scenario 1 Parcel Logistics

Automated measurement of parcel volume
(IoT; IoS)

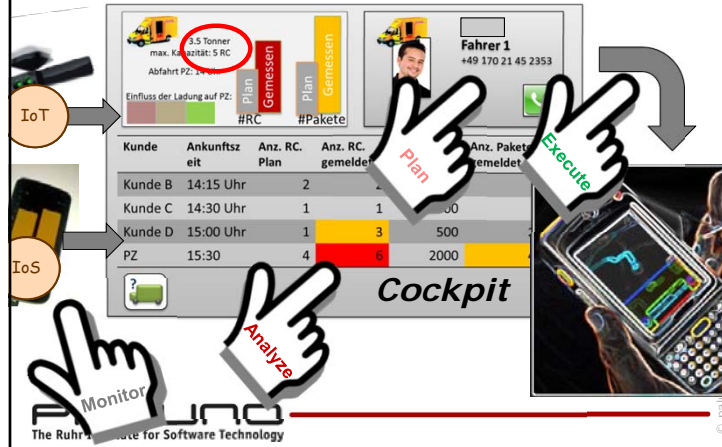
Smartphone-based online collection of
transport volume



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Application Scenario 1 Parcel Logistics -- Operation Cockpit



Application Scenario 2 Container Logistics

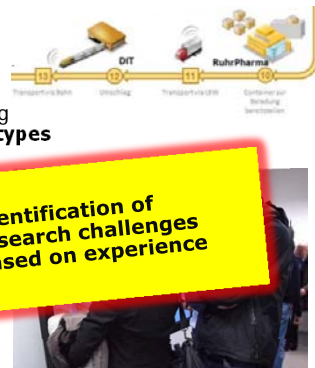


<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hySGKbEEsyo>

The LoFIP Approach

1. **Scenario-driven** development and validation
2. Highly incremental development using **Mockups and evolutionary prototypes**
3. **Continuous validation** with domain partners
4. **Realistic use of prototype** in our Living Lab

→ **Identification of research challenges based on experience**



Cockpits for Operational Processes

Some challenges:

1. **Development of usage scenarios**
requires domain and IoT, IoS knowledge; often disruptive
2. **Adequate consideration of context;**
Enriched application models; context models; dynamic adaptation of models; Required, e.g., to facilitate the mapping of monitoring information to application
3. **Monitoring system execution;**
Not straightforward in a cloud environment (limited observability)
4. **Dynamic replacement** of sensors and actuators
4. **Aggregating of monitoring information;**
Right level of granularity / abstraction levels; domain specific; situation specific
- **Human interaction metaphors and „protocols“**
What can we learn from „traditional“ cockpits; what needs to change?
- ...

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Summary: "Changes"

High Complexity (Ultra large scale and cyberphysical systems)
Develop and manage evolution of systems which **cannot be pre-designed**

Servicification of Products (cars, washing machines, tires, ...)
Manage evolution of systems using **services you don't own and you have no control over**

Fast-paced Technology and Societal Changes (iPhone, Apps, Facebook, Instagram, ...)
Adapt systems to **respond to (predicted) societal and technology changes**

Data Flood (Tsunami) (data from process execution, IoS, IoT, ...)
Anticipating new business opportunities and **optimizing system execution** based on big data analysis

+++

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Summary – Radical Change / Revolution?

- For many future systems (not all)
 - Today's system development methods (incl. agile) will not work
 - Today's abstractions (data, function, behaviour) are by far not sufficient
 - There is no grand design !
 - Quality Assurance methods do not work at @ run-time (if for ULS, CPS at all)
 - ...

- **Disruptive research results & solutions** (not adapting known solutions to new problems ☺)
- **Rethinking about funding policies, publication strategies, review processes, +++**

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Questions?

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