

Reconfiguration of a Distributed Information Fusion System

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Information Fusion

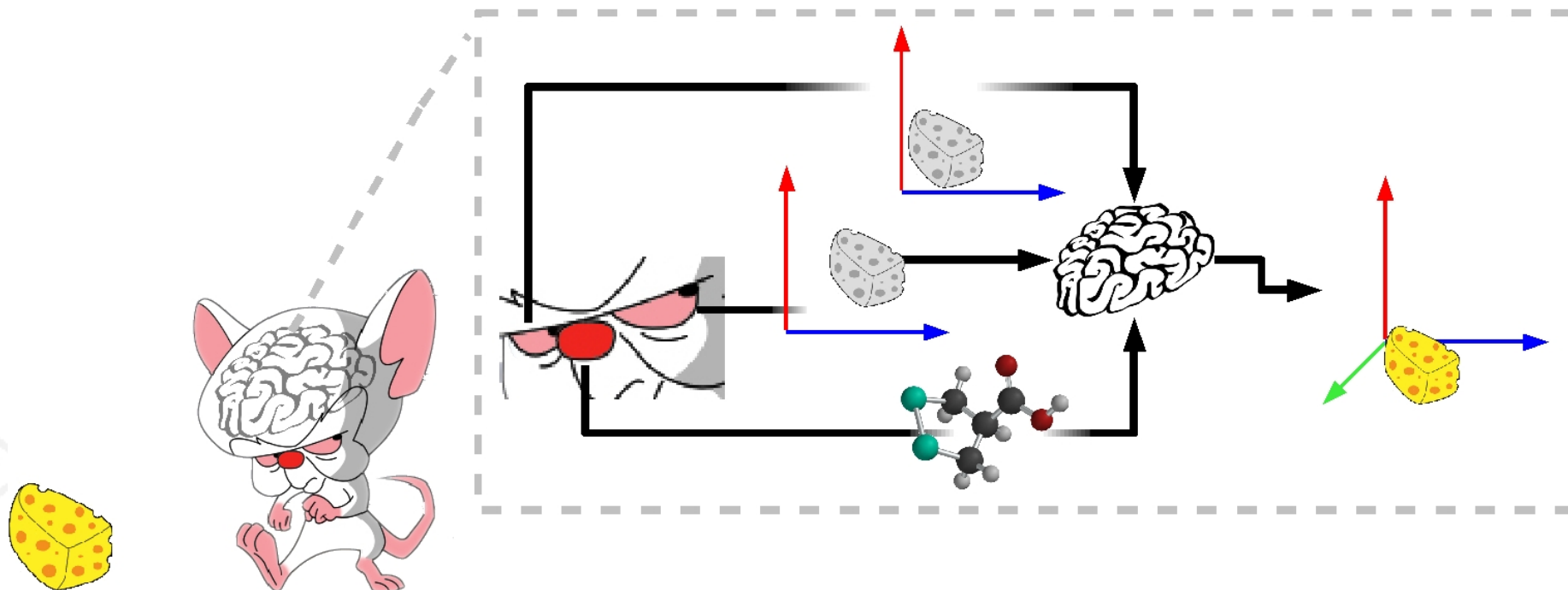
An Information Fusion Process (IFP)

is defined by :

- information sources
- a process

An Information Fusion System (IFS):

- executes an IFP,
- consists of **hardware and software elements**,
- is often **distributed**,
- is more and more **dynamic**:
 - **the resources.**

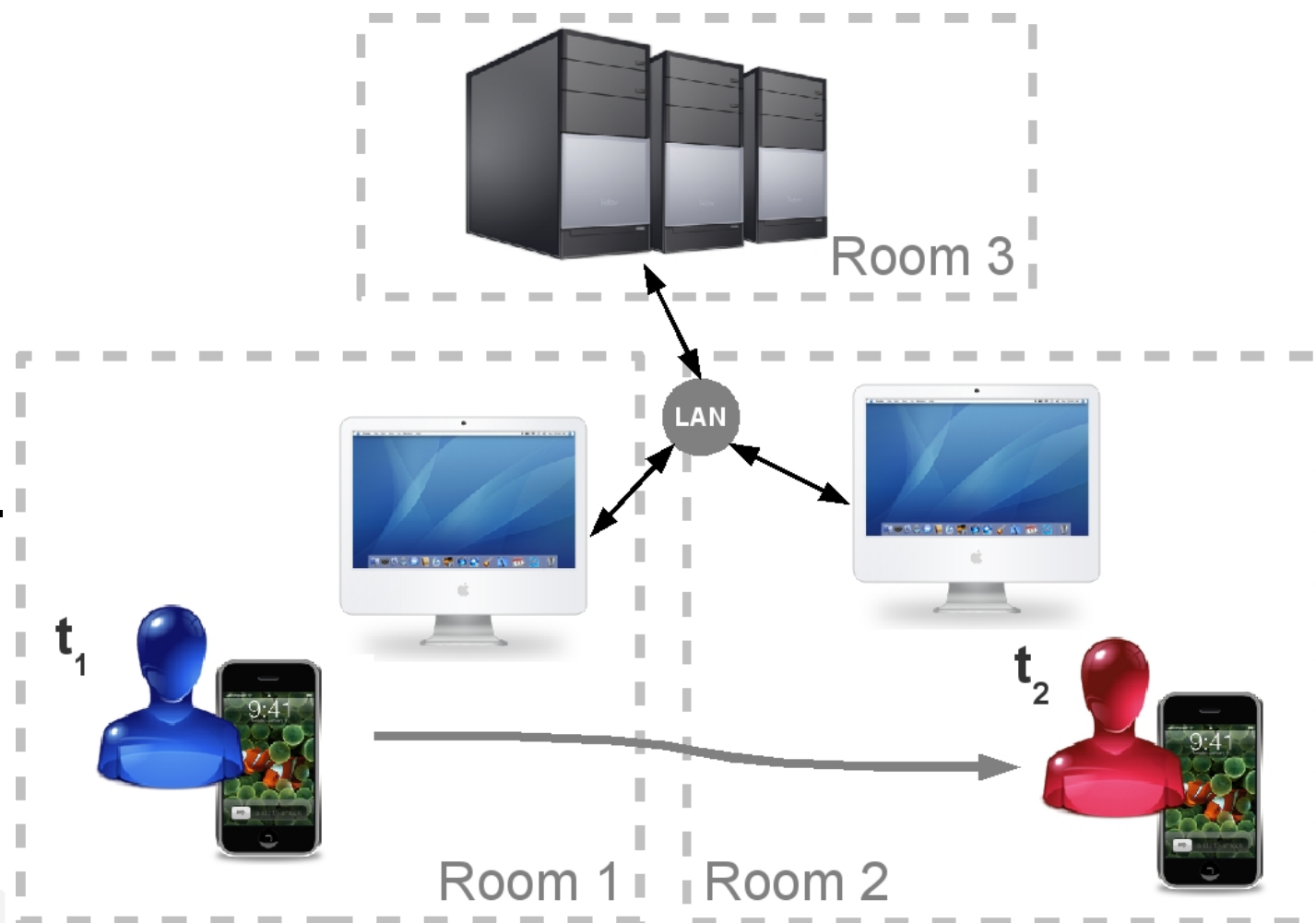


Reconfiguration example

A video of the user's head is produced by his smart-phone.

A filter is applied on the video by computers in room 3.

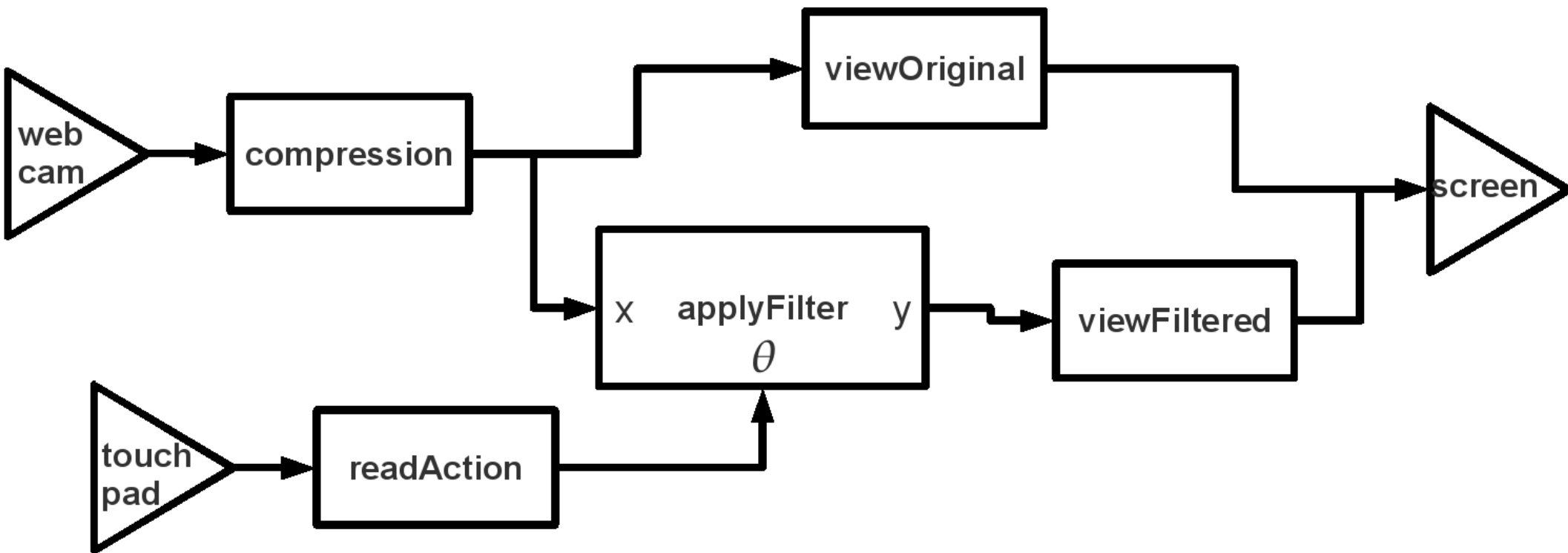
The original and the filtered videos are initially displayed in room 1 and then in room 2.



Reconfiguration appends when the user moves from room 1 to room 2.

Fusion process

The IFP is described by a discrete data-flow graph. Nodes are fusion elements (data sources, fusion nodes, data sinks).

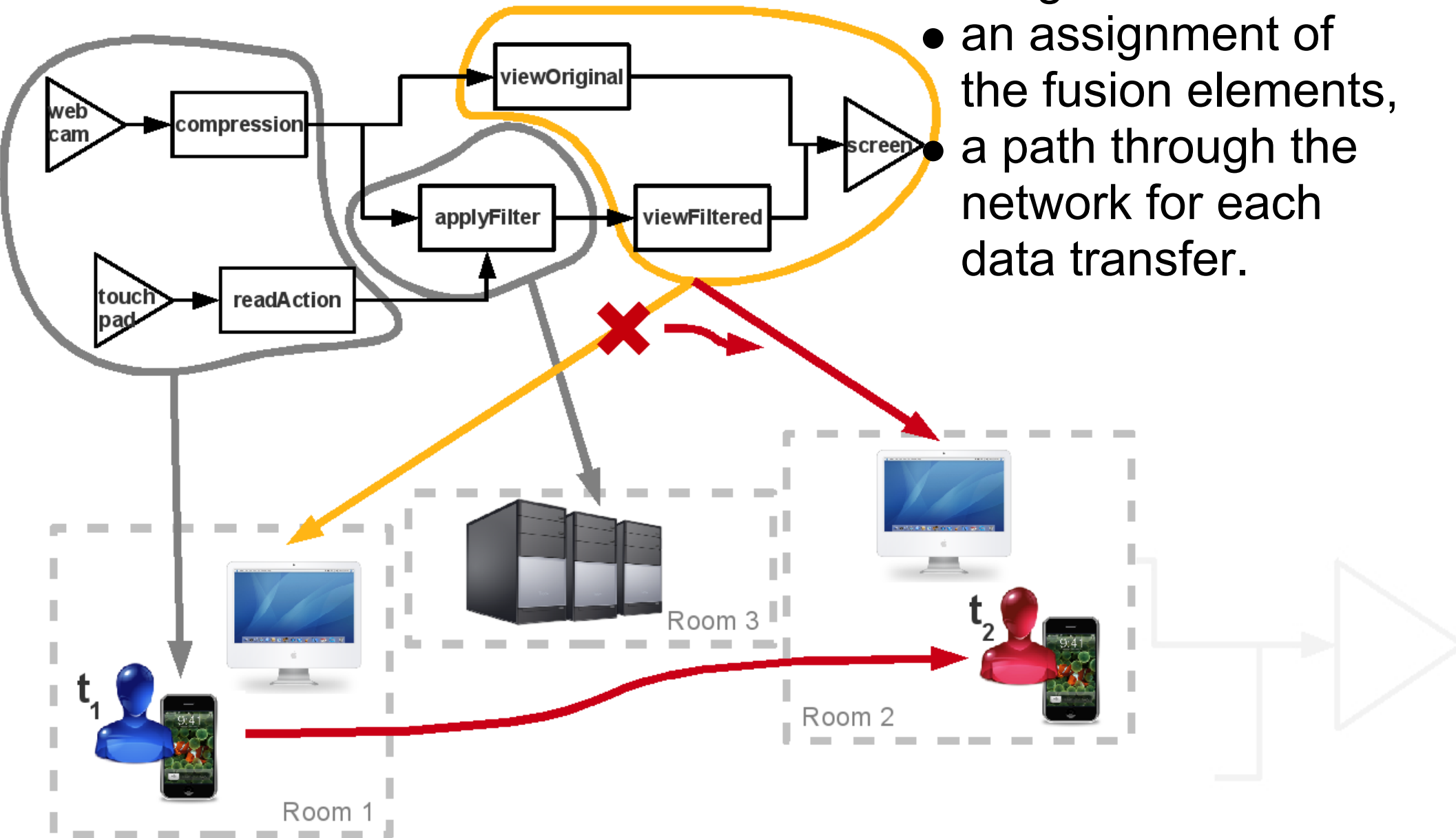


Compatible with usual information fusion models.

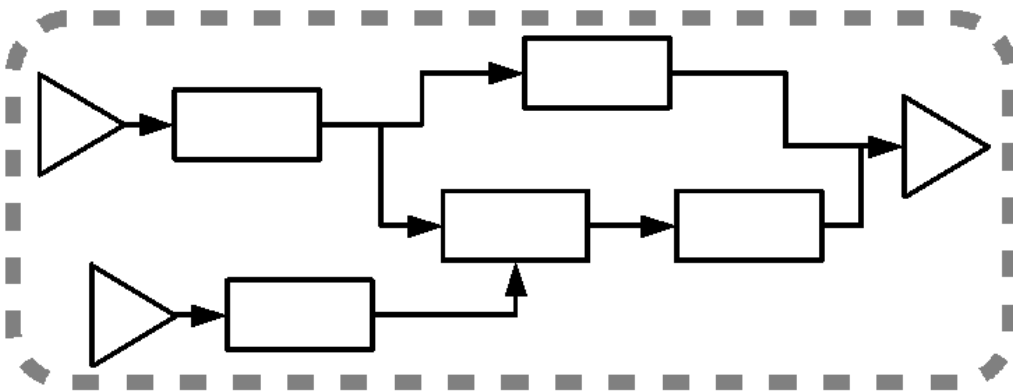
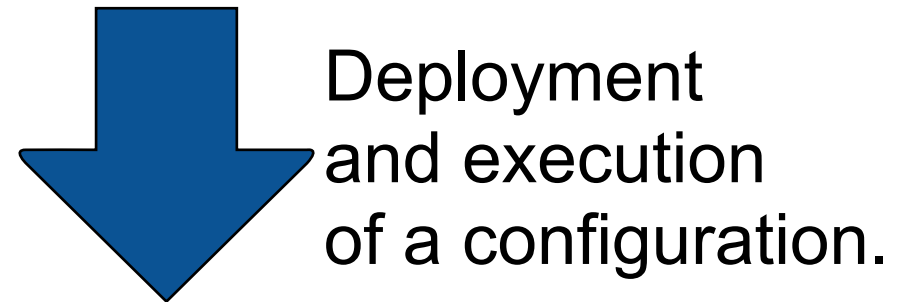
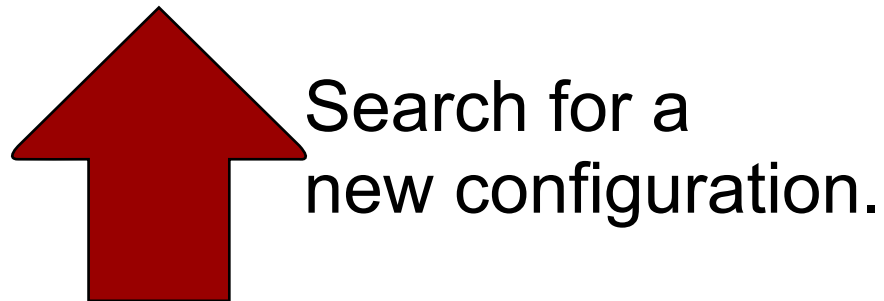
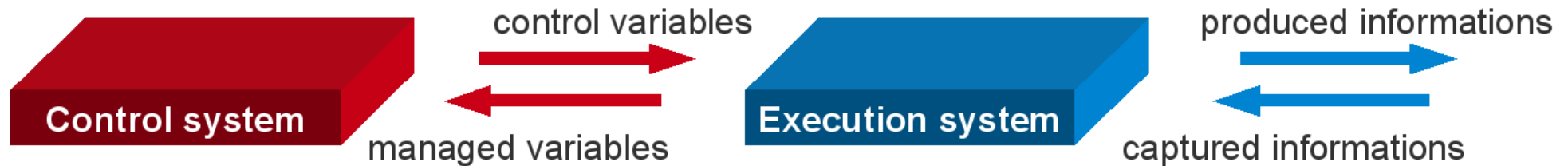
Configuration of an IFS

A configuration defines:

- an assignment of the fusion elements,
- a path through the network for each data transfer.

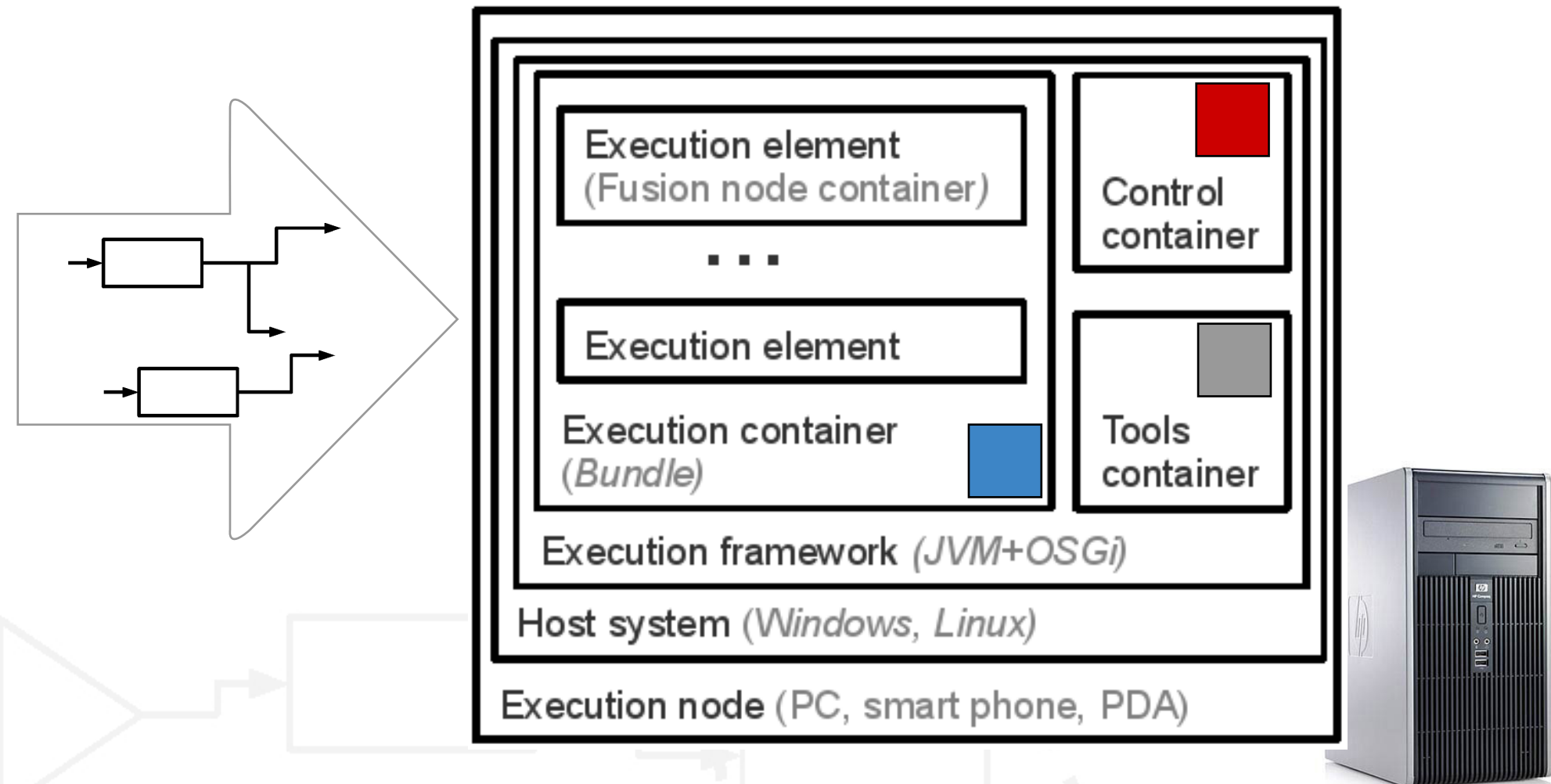


Two sub-systems



Runtime framework hierarchy

An execution node is a set of host systems.
A host system is a set of execution frameworks.



Need for reconfiguration (1)

Configuration **errors and failures**:

- **failure state**
 - the system cannot produce some of the results,

Two kinds of errors are detected:

- **Inter-execution framework errors**:
 - an execution framework "disappears",
- **Intra-execution framework errors**:
 - deadlock on a resource,
 - time-out connection inside an execution element.

Error recovery strategy

- selection of the **first configuration compatible** with the available resources,

Need for reconfiguration (2)

Configuration improvement:

- even without any error, the control system tries to improve the runtime system permanently.

A formal model based on GSPN is built, **at runtime**, from the configuration of the system.

To improve the runtime system:

- the control system **updates the model** parameters,
- and **computes its rewards**.

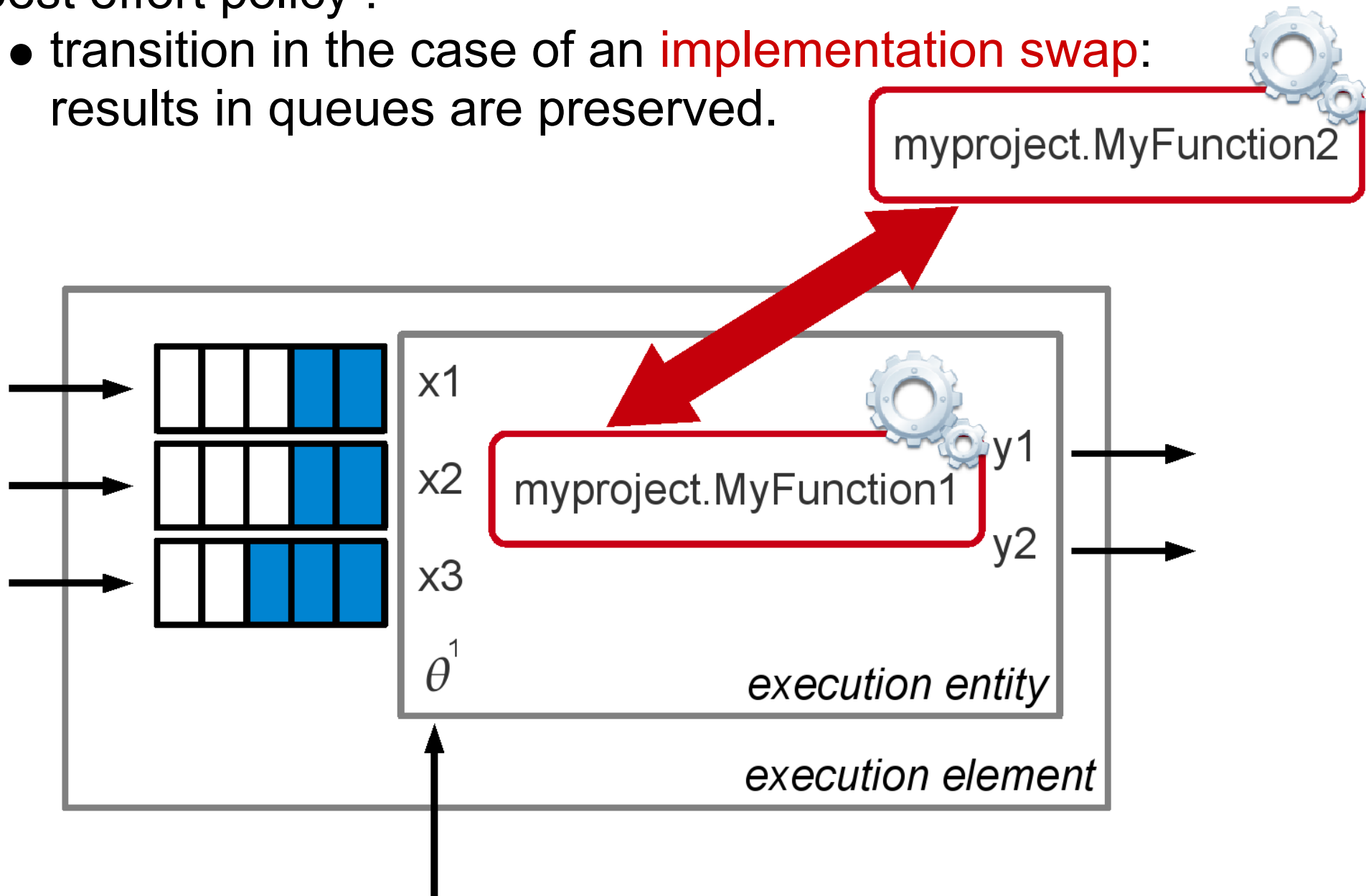
Configuration improvement strategy

- a **"significantly better" configuration** is selected,
 - the comparison is **based on reward values** computed from the configuration model.

Transition between configurations (1)

Best effort policy :

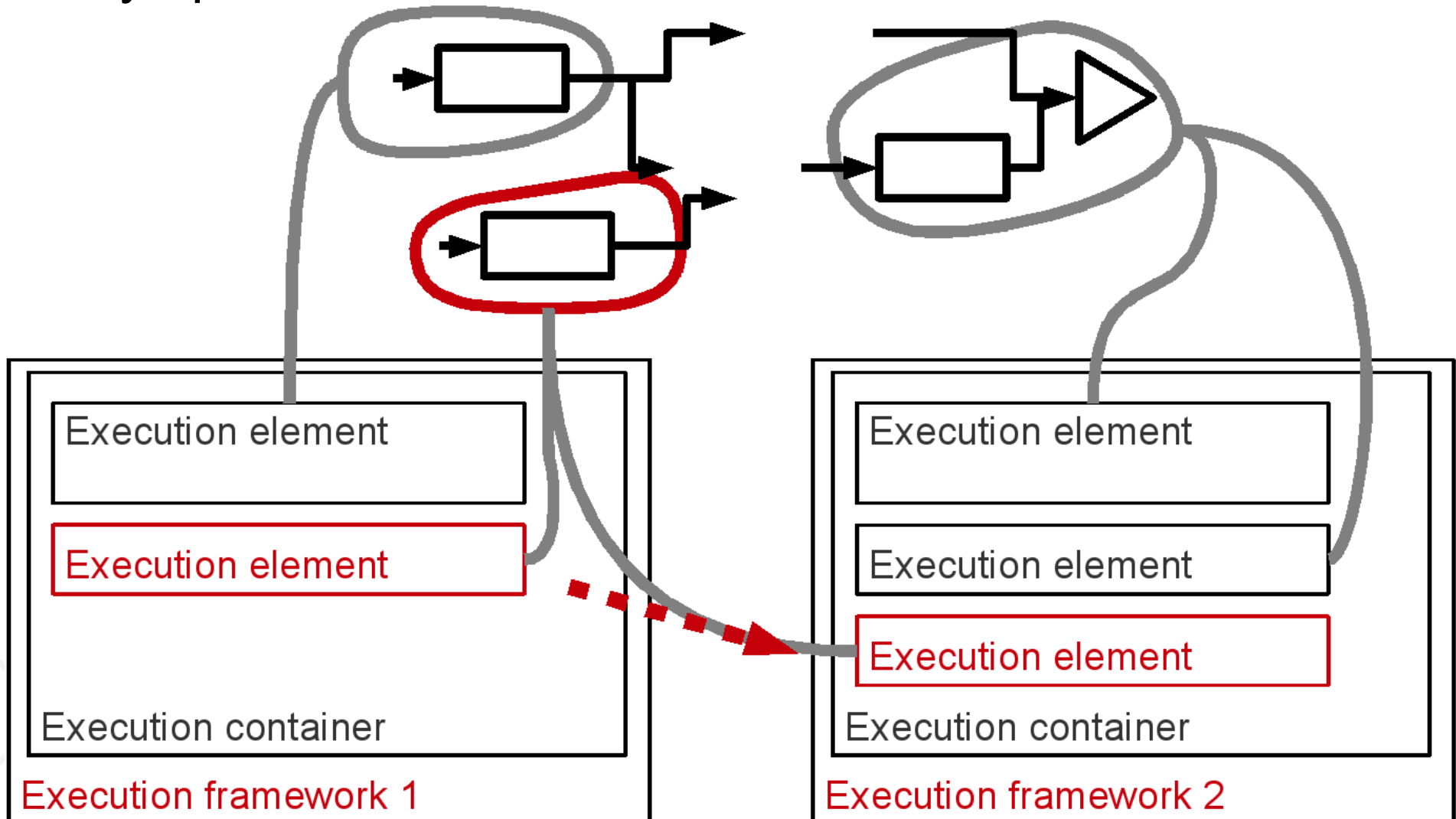
- transition in the case of an **implementation swap**: results in queues are preserved.



Transition between configurations (2)

Best effort policy :

- transition in the case of a **new assignment**:
only updated execution elements are deleted.



Contributions

Model

- Information Fusion Process description
- Configuration model
 - fusion elements assignment
 - links assignment
- Runtime evaluation of the configuration

Implementation

- Reconfiguration mechanism
 - error recovery
 - configuration improvement
- Transition policy
 - implementation swap
 - new assignment

Future work

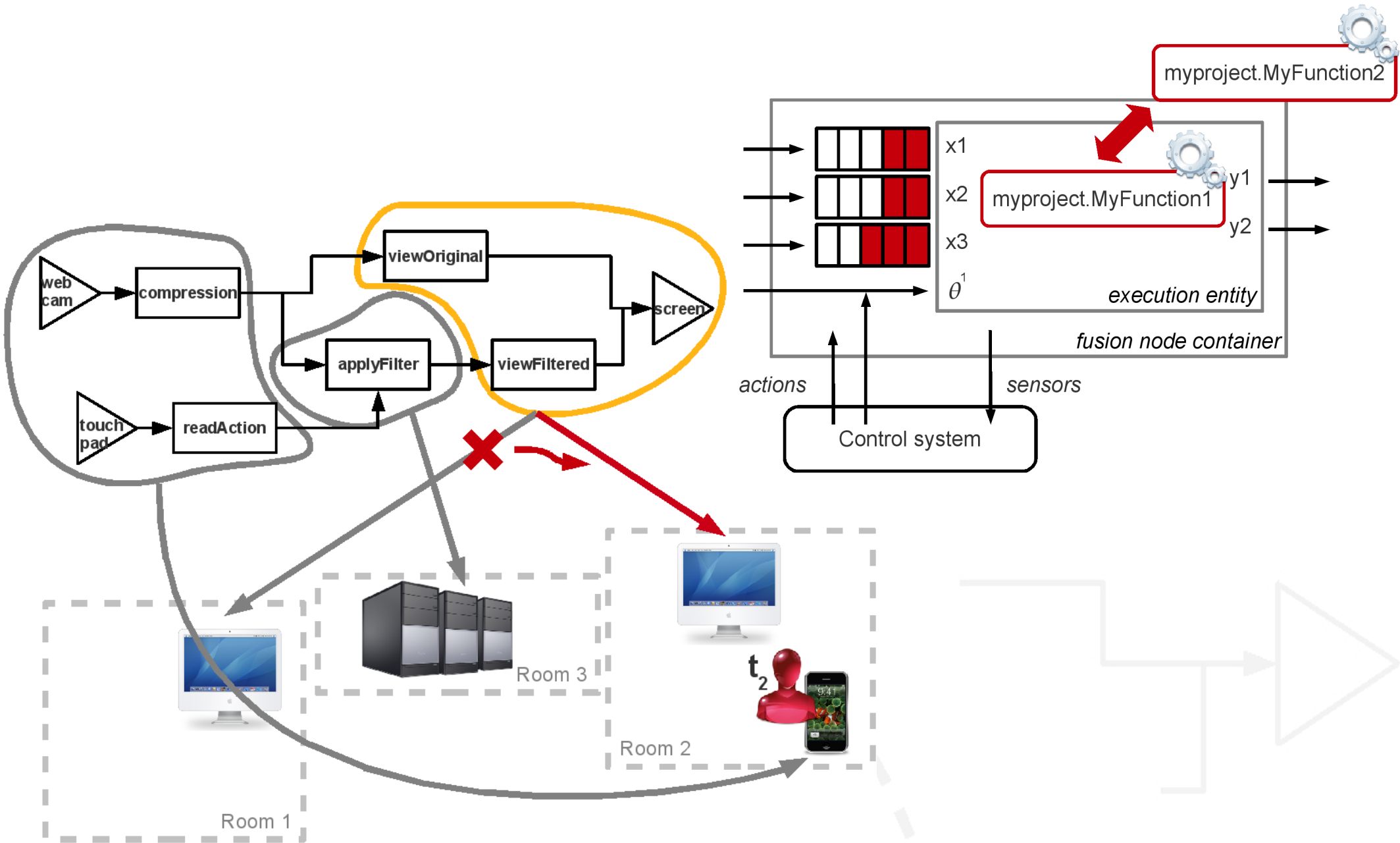
Model

- Configuration search algorithm
 - definition of the characteristics of a configuration from its description,

Implementation

- Distributed configuration evaluation
- Extension of the framework architecture

Any questions ?



Selection of a new configuration

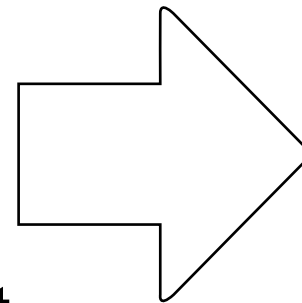
Constraint programming approach

Constraints

- fusion functions are compatible with a subset of execution framework,
- connections between fusion functions are fixed,

Objectives

- global maximal usage of the set of the execution frameworks,
- global "short" physical communication between fusion functions.



The problem is finally sent to a CSP solver.