

Valutazione delle prestazioni di Architetture Software con specifica UML mediante QN multiclasse

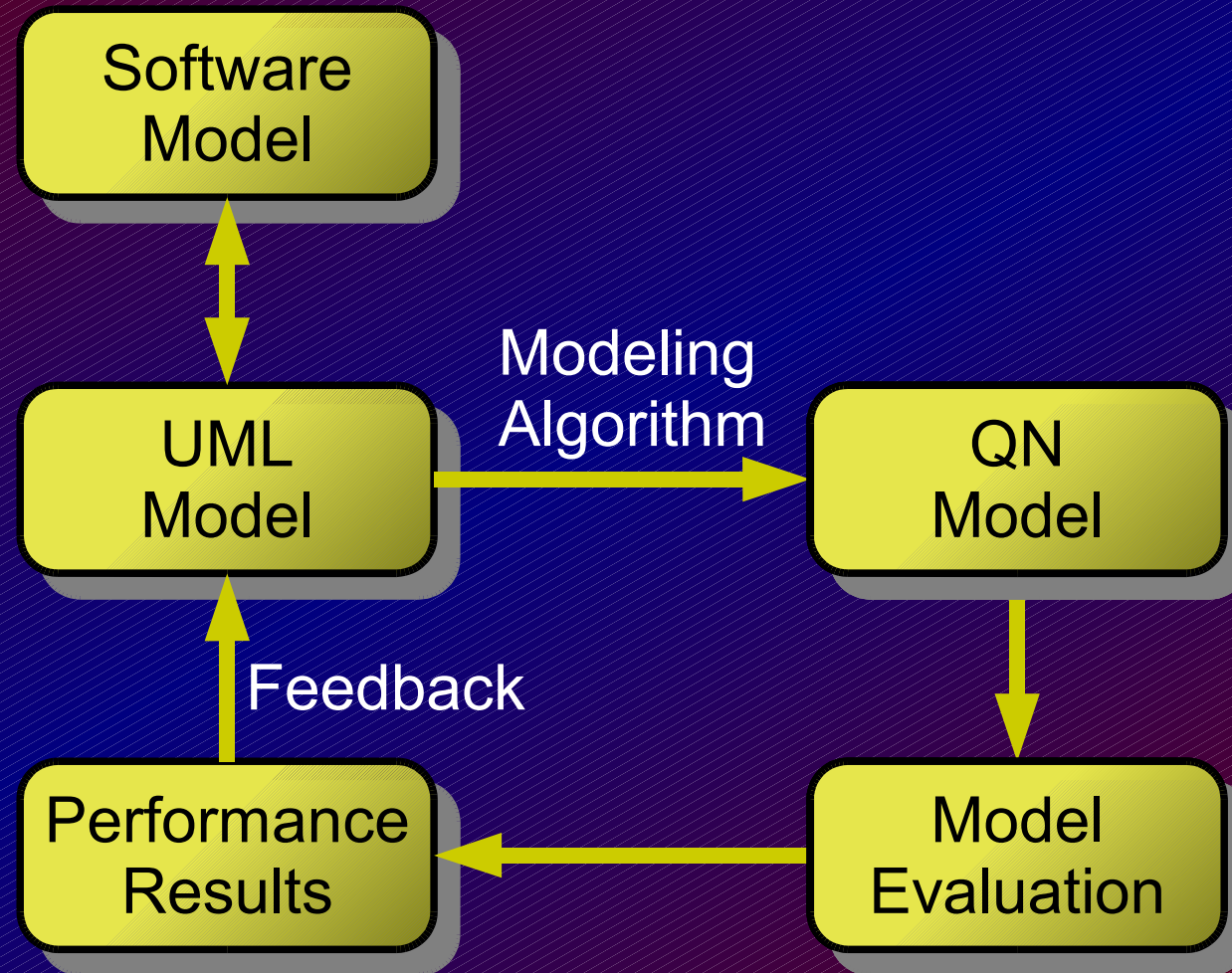


Moreno Marzolla

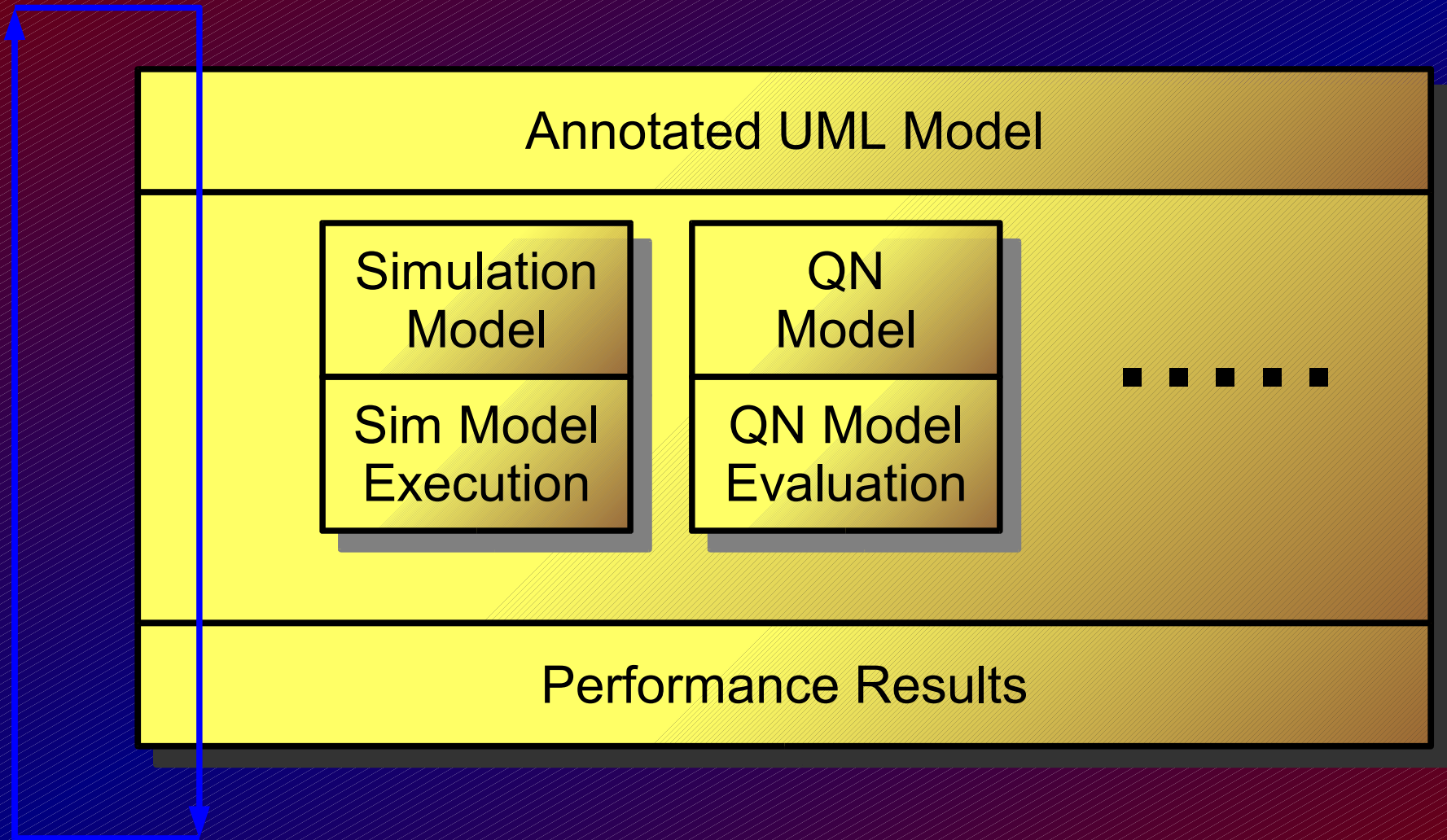
Dipartimento di Informatica
Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia

Riunione FIRB/PERF—1/2 dicembre 2004

Software Performance Modeling



Performance Modeling Framework



Performance Modeling with multiclass QN

- Starting point
 - ◆ Use Case diagrams (workloads)
 - ◆ Deployment diagrams (hardware model)
 - ◆ Activity diagrams (system execution model)
- Target notation
 - ◆ Mixed Multiclass QN model
 - ◆ Use Case diagrams ⇨ Workloads
 - ◆ Deployment diagrams ⇨ Service centers
 - ◆ Activity diagrams ⇨ Topology



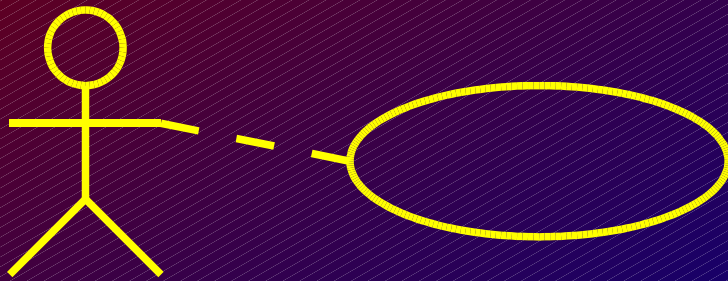
Why?

- Performance model generation can be done efficiently
 - ◆ $O(\#transitions + \#action\ states)$
- Performance model can be solved efficiently
 - ◆ If some constraints are satisfied
- The approach uses standard UML SPT profile annotations
 - ◆ Can be integrated with existing software performance modeling frameworks based on the profile

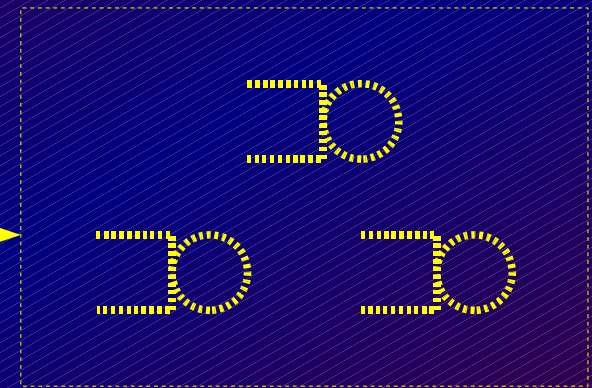


Translating UC diagrams

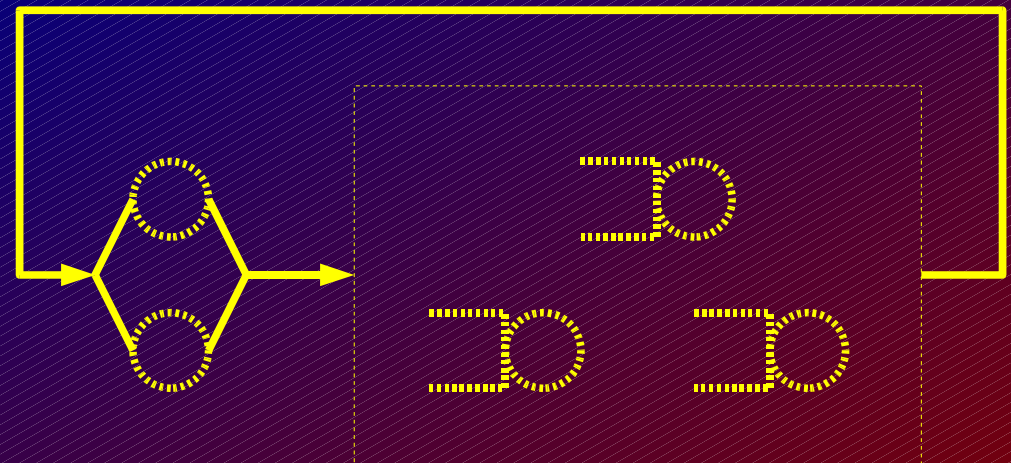
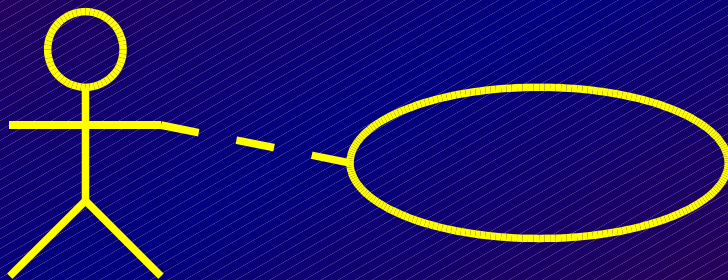
<<PAopenLoad>>



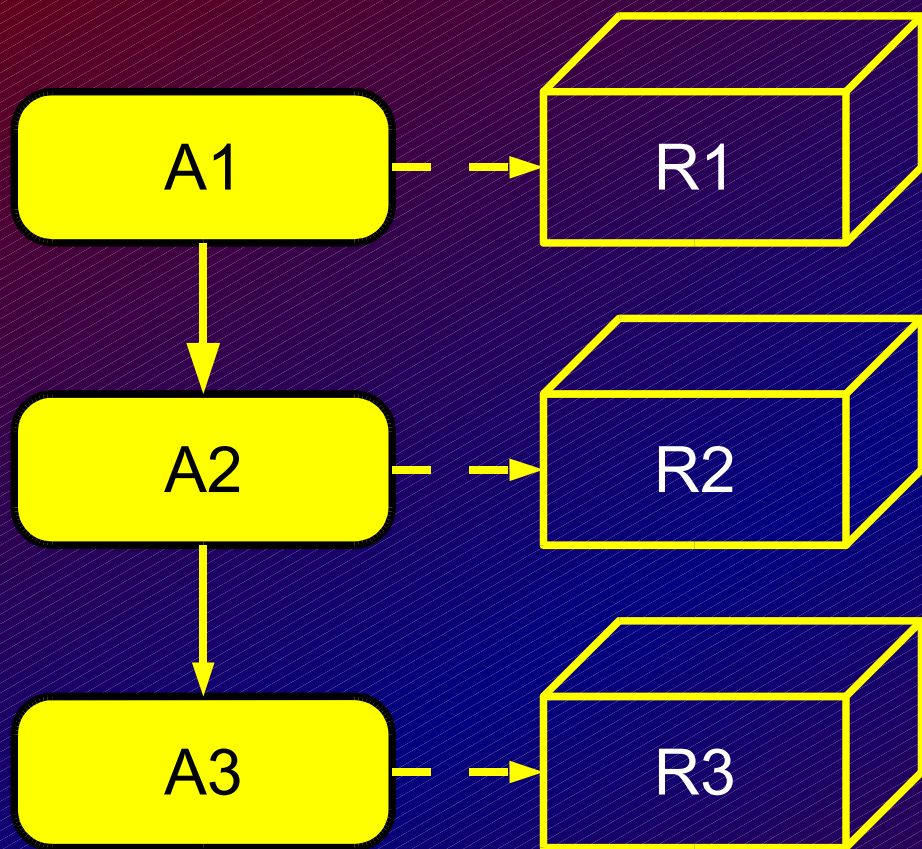
λ



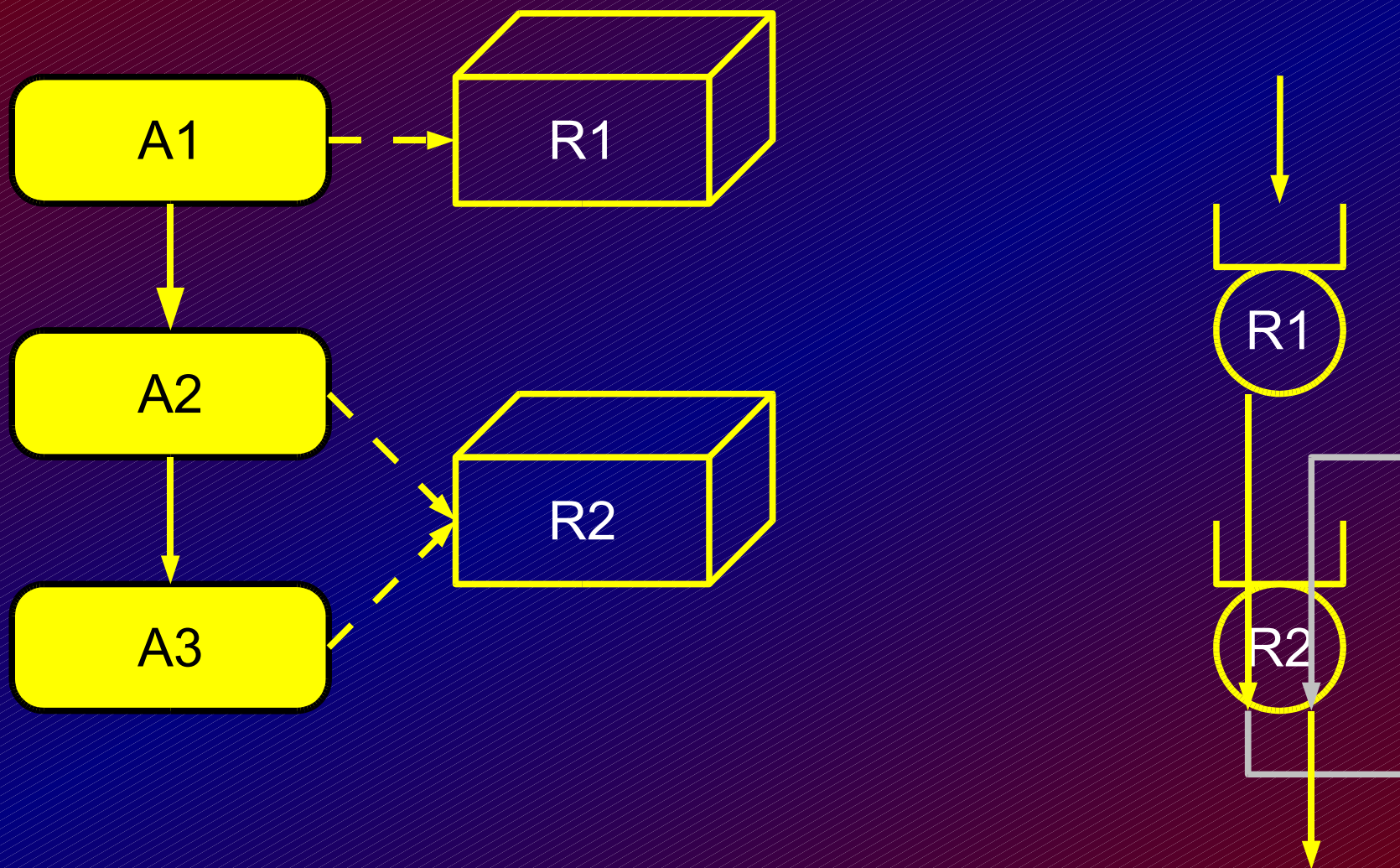
<<PAclosedLoad>>



Translating Activity diagrams the easy case



Translating Activity diagrams the difficult case



Outline of the transformation algorithm

- Translate one Activity diagram at a time
 - ◆ Each Activity diagram corresponds to a single chain
- Resources correspond to service centers
- Translate an Activity diagram as follows
 - ◆ All actions requesting service from the same resource receive a unique label in the range $[1..k]$
 - ◆ If there is a transition with probability p from an action with label r requesting service from resource i to an action with label s requesting service from resource j
 - Set $P[i,r,j,s] = p$



Example

