

IBM T.J. Watson Research Center

Self-Managing Systems: Desirable Goal Or Fool's Errand?

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What is Self-Management?

- **Working definition**
 - Automation of management

Goals

- **Reduce cost**
- **Improve QoS**
 - Performance, availability, security, installability, ...
- **Improve responsiveness to business needs**

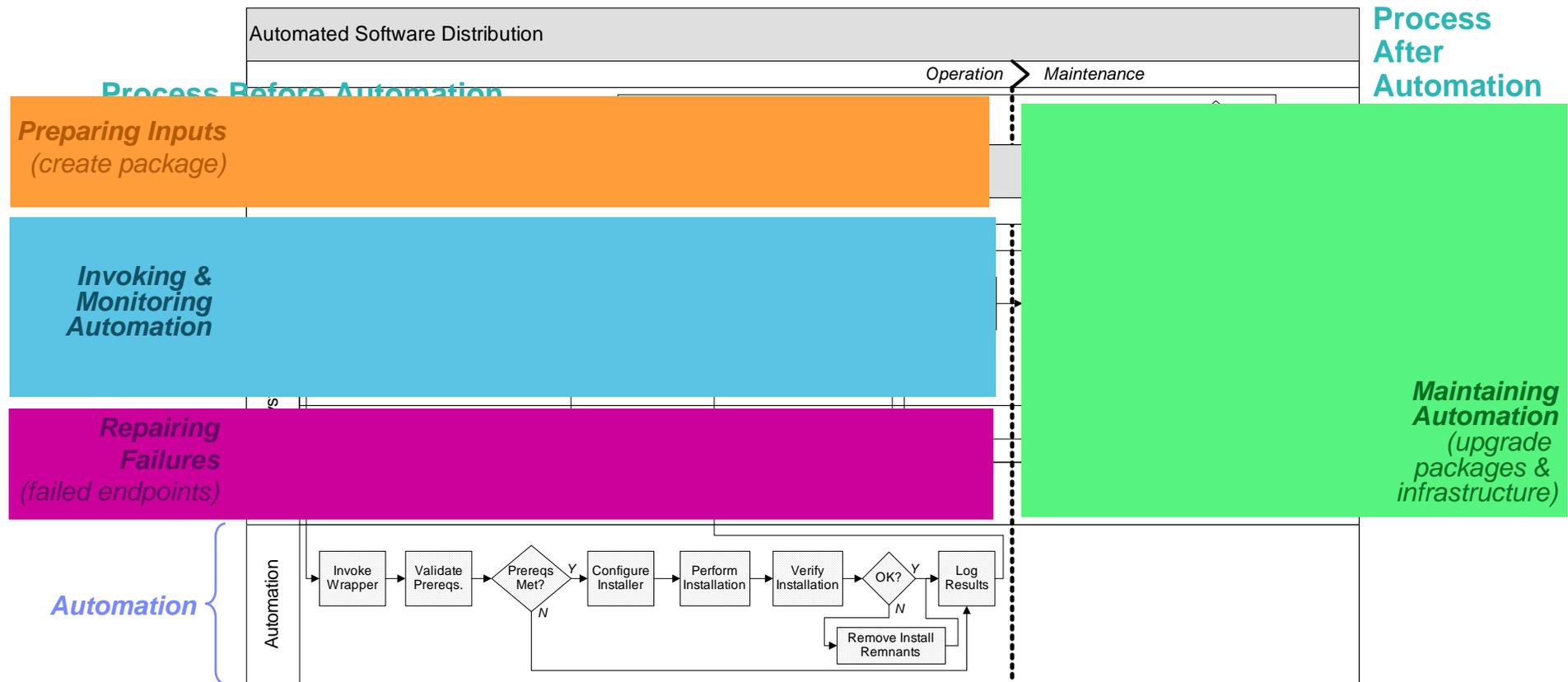
Assumptions

Self-management reduces human intervention

Human intervention causes

high cost, poor QoS, and long time to value.

Management Automation Can Increase Costs: A Software Distribution Example



Observations

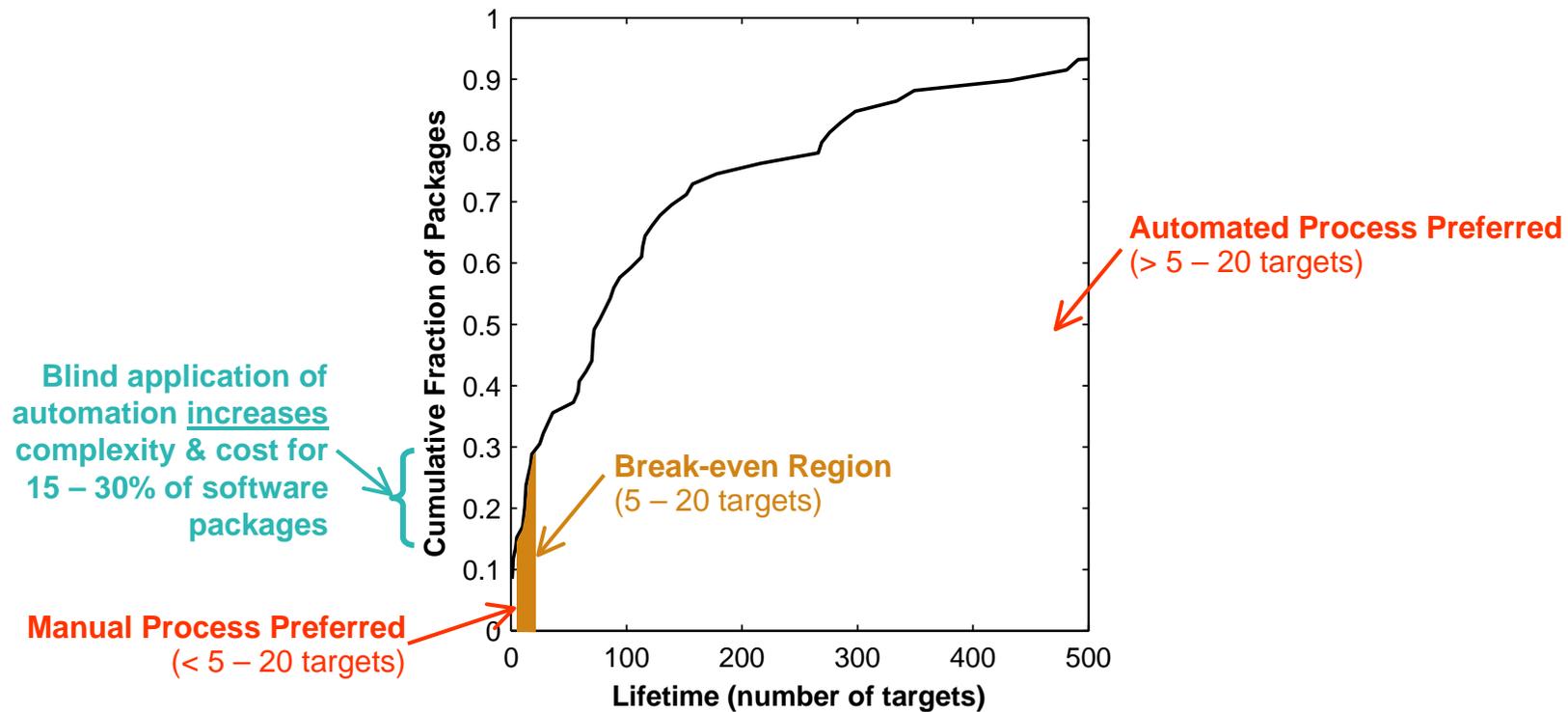
- Process-based viewpoint reveals full impact of automation on complexity
- If automation is short-lived, net complexity may actually increase

Shaded boxes are per-target activities

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Example Cont'd: Impact of Automation Lifetime

- For software distribution, lifetime is number of targets a software package is distributed to
- Lifetime determines whether increased complexity of automation pays off



Conclusions

- **Self-management (automation of management)**
 - Eliminates some manual processes
 - Adds new manual processes that often require different skills
- **Self-management is desirable if**
 - Sufficient net reduction in manual effort
 - Number of iterations completed in each invocation of the automation
 - Difficulty of preparing the inputs for the automation
 - Frequency of exceptions in the automation
 - Have the skills needed to do the new manual processes
- **Need an adoption model for self-management**
 - Defines readiness of customers for self-management based on the state of
 - People skills, processes, tools
 - Specifies a sequence of steps that transition customers from current state to desired state