



SASO 2007

First International Conference on

Self-Adaptive and Self-Organizing Systems

Boston, Mass., USA, July 9-11, 2007
<http://projects.csail.mit.edu/saso2007/>

Sponsored by IEEE Computer Society,
 Task Force on Autonomous and Autonomic Systems

Technical co-sponsors: ACM SIGOPS, ACM SIGART,
 and IEEE Systems, Man, and Cybernetics Society

General Co-Chairs

Ozalp Babaoglu
 University of Bologna, Italy

Howard E. Shrobe
 MIT, USA

Program Committee Chairs

Giovanna Di Marzo
 Serugendo
 Birkbeck, University of
 London, UK

J.P. Martin-Flatin
 NetExpert, Switzerland

Mark Jelasity
 Hungarian Academy of
 Sciences & University of
 Szeged, Hungary

Finance Chair

Paul Robertson
 MIT, USA

Work-in-Progress and Applications Tracks Chair

Franco Zambonelli
 University of Modena and
 Reggio Emilia, Italy

Industry Chair

Fabrice Saffre
 BT, UK

Tutorial Chair

David Hales
 University of Bologna, Italy

Panel Chair

Robert Laddaga
 BBN Technologies, USA

Publicity Chair

Hermann De Meer
 University of Passau,
 Germany

Sponsor Chair

J.P. Martin-Flatin
 NetExpert, Switzerland

Local Arrangements Chair

Thomas J. Green
 MIT, USA

The complexity of current computer systems has led the software engineering, distributed systems and integrated management communities to look for inspiration in diverse fields (e.g., robotics, artificial intelligence or biology) to find new ways of designing and managing networks, systems and services. In this endeavor, self-organization and self-adaptation have emerged as two promising facets of a paradigm shift.

Self-adaptive systems work in a top-down manner. They evaluate their own global behavior and change it when the evaluation indicates that they are not accomplishing what they were intended to do, or when better functionality or performance is possible. Such systems typically operate with an explicit internal representation of themselves and their global goals.

Self-organizing systems work bottom-up. They are composed of a large number of components that interact locally according to simple and local rules. The global behavior of the system emerges from these local interactions, and it is difficult to deduce properties of the global system by studying only the local properties of its parts. Such systems do not use internal representations of global properties or goals; they are often inspired by biological or sociological phenomena.

The aim of this conference series is to provide a forum for laying the foundations of a new principled approach to engineering systems, networks and services based on self-adaptation and self-organization. Achieving this requires the development of theories, frameworks, methodologies, tools, middleware, testbeds, best practices, etc. SASO will gather participants with different backgrounds to foster cross-pollination between different research fields and encourage technology transfers.

Keynote 1

Michael G. Hinchey, NASA, USA
99% (Biological) Inspiration

Keynote 2

Gerald Jay Sussman, MIT, USA
Designing for Applications Unanticipated by the Designer

July 9, 2007

Research Track

Session 1: Design
 Methodology, Foundations

Session 2: Provocative Ideas

Session 3: Synchronization,
 Desynchronization

Panel 1: An Industrial
 Perspective on Self-Adaptive
 and self-Organizing Systems

July 10, 2007

Research Track

Session 4: P2P Systems

Session 5: Data Collection and
 Aggregation

Panel 2: Engineering
 Emergence

Session 6: Combinatorial
 Optimization

Session 7: Management and
 Control

July 11, 2007

Research Track

Session 8: Security

Panel 3: Self-Organizing and
 Self-Adaptive Networks

Work-in-Progress Track

Session 1: Software
 Engineering and Multiagent
 Systems

Session 2: Self-Adaptation

Session 3: Self-Organization

Applications Track

The proceedings of this conference are published by the IEEE Computer Society Press.