# HP OpenView University Association (HP-OVUA) 11th Workshop Announcement

hosted by
University of Evry (LSC laboratory)
in conjunction with the
University of Paris 6 (LIP6 Laboratory)

June 20 - 23, 2004

## 2004 Workshop Set-Up

The HP-OVUA workshop will be held in 2004 as a traditional annual plenary workshop in downtown Paris from Sunday, June 20 to Wednesday June 23, 2004. The workshop will be an occasion for the members of the HP OpenView University Association to get together and discuss and share ideas, information and concepts of the latest developments in your research domain and strengthen our international academic collaboration.

For the 2004 workshop HP-OVUA is actively approaching leading universities and research institutes from both Europe and North America and invites them for their active participation.

The domain of research that will form the focus of our discussions at the 2004 Workshop is outlined in the **Call for Papers** below. In response to the call please submit abstracts of your proposed papers that will be reviewed by the **Program Committee**. The authors of accepted papers will be invited to participate in the workshop.

As in the years before, the workshop is fully funded by HP. Based on the HP funding, HP-OVUA will cover accommodation and travel costs for academic participants: this will cover accommodation cost for 3 nights and travel cost refunding after the event according to our expense refund policy. Participants who want to arrive earlier or stay longer in Paris may take advantage of the HP-OVUA registration process, however expenses will not be covered.

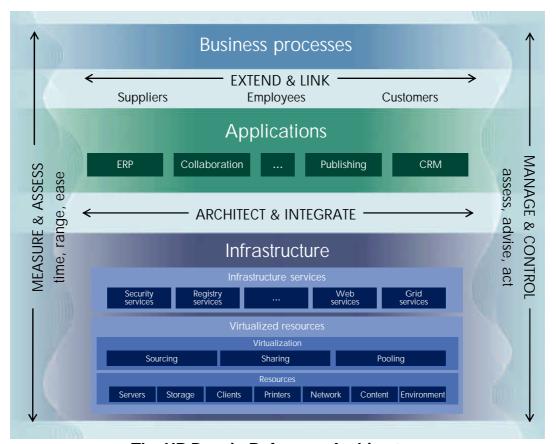
The 2004 workshop is made possible by the continued sponsorship of HP. In particular in this economically challenging time, I would like to thank HP for the ongoing support and commitment to HP-OVUA.

## **Call For Papers**

On behalf of Hewlett-Packard 's Software Global Business Organization and of HP Labs, I am pleased to invite all OVUA members to actively participate at the 11th annual workshop.

As organizations increasingly digitize processes and content, and use IT to integrate with their customers, partners, suppliers, and employees, IT is becoming ever more business-critical. At the same time, competitive pressures are increasing and the outside world is changing quickly, requiring organizations to be able to adapt to these continuous changes. Organizations need to build an adaptive enterprise, one that can quickly respond to and capitalize on change for business advantage.

The HP Darwin Reference architecture is a framework to demonstrate the relationships among business strategy, business processes, and the IT environment required for an adaptive enterprise. It is named after a well-known insight of the famous biologist Charles Darwin who said: "It is not the strongest of the species that survive, nor the most intelligent, but those most adaptive to change."



The HP Darwin Reference Architecture

The Darwin Reference Architecture highlights that Management and Control are key enablers for building an adaptive enterprise: they are key to building adaptive infrastructures and applications that are reliable, robust and flexible, as well as cost effective. One way of achieving better cost efficiency is the virtualization of resources which enables higher utilization rates and at the same time increases flexibility. The trend towards virtualization and the trend towards better integration of business processes drives an increase in size, complexity, and interdependence of IT environments, requiring those environments to become better at "looking after themselves".

We welcome submissions on a broad range of topics related to building, managing, and controlling adaptive enterprises:

#### Topics:

#### 1. Addressing the challenges posed by virtualization and adaptive environments

- 1.1. Pushing the virtualization paradigm "higher up the stack", using it as a unifying paradigm on all layers of the stack: not only virtualize (HW) resources like servers, storage, networks, but also virtualize "resources" such infrastructure or application services. Web Services can be viewed as one approach towards virtualization of services. As a result, the resources needed to deliver a certain service can be picked and chosen at every layer of the IT stack, and need to adapt.
- 1.2. The relationship between Service Management and Virtualization:
  Virtualized resources / services need to expose which SLA's they are ready to adhere to.
  On the other hand, Service management is a meaningful paradigm for real-time management and historic reporting in a dynamic, virtualized environment.
- 1.3. Application Management in virtualized, adaptive environments
- 1.4. Managing grids
- 1.5. Managing convergent infrastructures (IP telephony, unified communication services)
- 1.6. Mobility management
- 1.7. Traffic management and QoS

#### 2. Better linking Business and IT

- 2.1 linking management and business processes (Business Activity Monitoring, Business Impact Management)
- 2.2 dynamic resource allocation based on business priorities
- 2.3 management of distributed business processes
- 2.4 service management in environments that integrate external partners, such as customers or suppliers (e.g. in extranets, remote service management, management of services spanning multiple businesses or Service Providers)
- 2.5 end-to-end Web Services management
- 2.6 management of the end-user experience
- 2.7 integration of personal applications and intelligent environments
- 2.8 management of nomadic and mobile clients

# 3. New approaches for addressing the management challenges posed by large, complex, interdependent environments

- 3.1 Security management
- 3.2 cross-organizational integration and collaboration of management tools from multiple vendors
- 3.3 new usability approaches for dealing with unprecedented amounts, complexity, and dynamics of management information
- 3.4 improved maintenance of complex integrated management solutions in rapidly changing environments
- 3.5 improving management automation: automatic discovery and instrumentation, automatic baselining, smart problem diagnosis, auto-correction of problems ("self-healing")
- 3.6 principles of Artificial Intelligence, such as self-organization and emergence, applied to IT management

#### **Schedule**

Please submit your proposals for papers by sending an **abstract of 1-2 pages** to <a href="mailto:thomas.nebe@infonomics-consulting.com">thomas.nebe@infonomics-consulting.com</a> by February 20, 2004. In order to make the proper arrangements for the organization of the workshop, we would like to receive the following information for each proposal:

- Name of the presenter of the paper
- o Names of additional co-authors who intend to participate
- $\circ$  Please position your submission regarding the given list of topics (1.1 3.6)

The Program Committee will review the papers, and authors will be notified of acceptance or rejection by April 2, 2004.

Counting on your collaboration for putting together a very attractive agenda with your innovative and comprehensive submissions. This will be the prerequisite for building the success of the 2004 HP-OVUA event. Looking forward to meeting you in Paris.

Thank you very much and best regards

Nazim Agoulmine LSC, University of Evry

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