

# WSBen: A Web Services Discovery and Composition Benchmark

---

Seog-Chan Oh

September 22, 2006

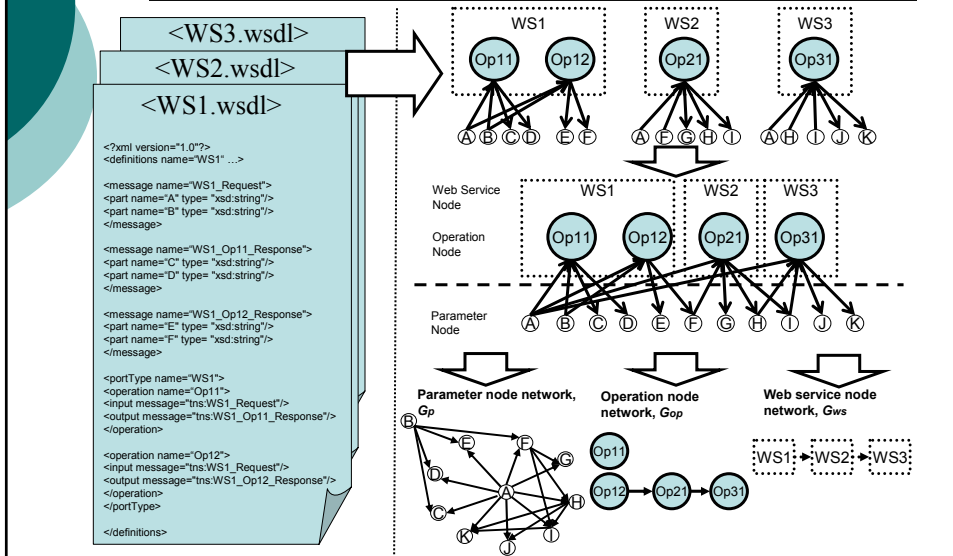


## Outline

---

- Web Services Network
- Snapshots of Real Web Services
  - The public web services
  - ICEBE05 test sets
- WSBen: Web Services Discovery and Composition Benchmark Tool
- Use cases
- Summary

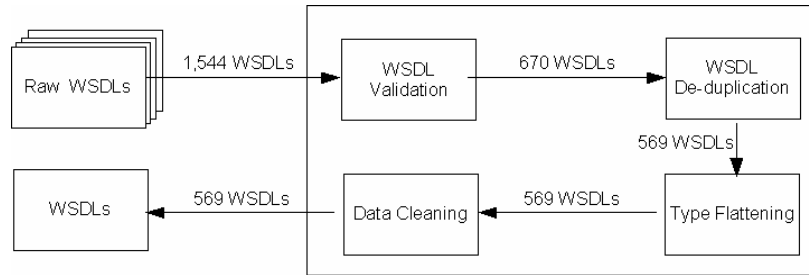
# Web Service Networks



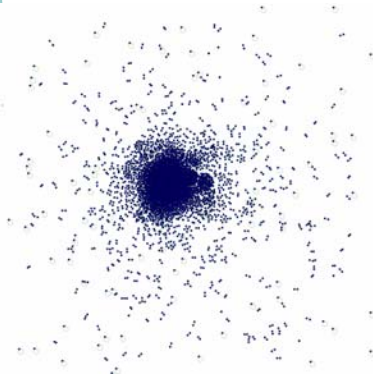
# Complex networks

- Small-world
  - Random graph: shortest average distance.
    - Average short distance,  $L$
  - Regular graph: highly clustered structure.
    - Clustering coefficient,  $C$
  - Small-world has both characteristics of random and regular.
  - Newman & Watts model can generate the networks with small-world properties.
- Scale-free
  - Connectivity distribution of nodes follows the power-law distribution.
  - Power function:  $p_w(v) \propto (1/v)^\gamma$
  - Barabasi & Albert model can generate the networks with scale-free properties.

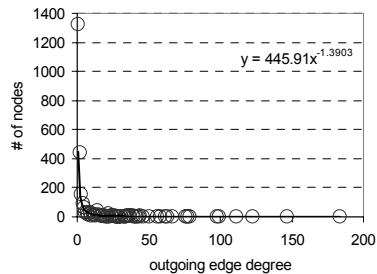
## Preprocessing for public web services



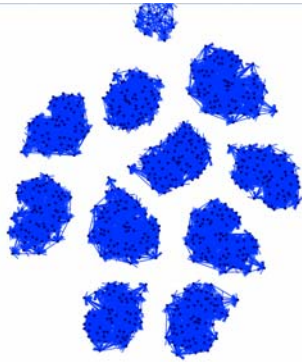
## Parameter node network (Internet)



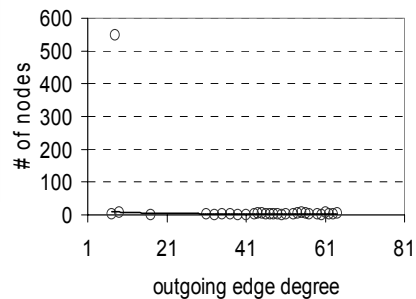
Total Nodes: 4,456  
Total Edges: 10,728  
Network Diameter: 8  
 $L(\text{actual}) = 5.6144$ ,  $L(\text{random}) = 4.6928$   
 $C(\text{actual}) = 0.0451$ ,  $C(\text{random}) = 0.0009$   
 $L(\text{actual}) \approx L(\text{random})$   
 $C(\text{actual}) \gg C(\text{random})$   
 $\eta = 1.3903$



## Parameter node network (ICEBE05)



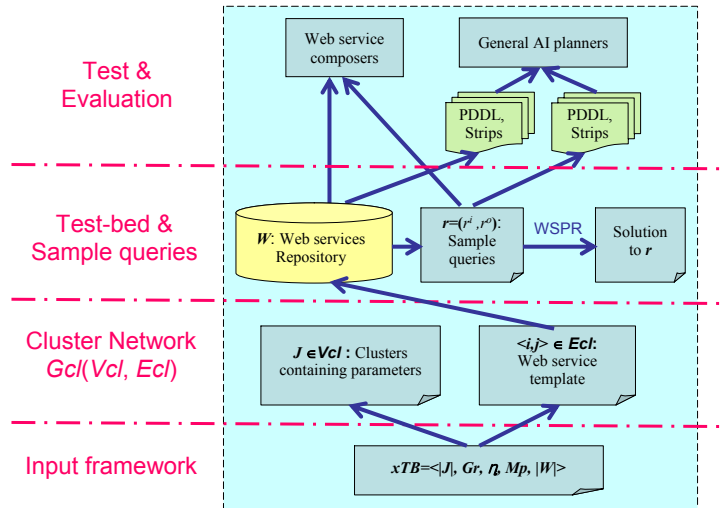
Total Nodes: 736  
Total Edges: 8,569  
Network Diameter: 7  
 $L(\text{actual})=1.7689$ ,  $L(\text{random})=1.6905$   
 $C(\text{actual})=0.3188$ ,  $C(\text{random})=0.3055$   
 $L(\text{actual}) \approx L(\text{random})$   
 $C(\text{actual}) \approx C(\text{random})$



## Observations

- Service composition problem can arise in diverse scenarios.
- The diverse scenarios can be captured by investigating the underlying network topology.
- The public web services are in the formative stage.
- An novel web service benchmark tool is required.
- Understanding the structural properties of service networks often help gain better insights and develop more effective algorithms.

## WSBen Overview



## WSBen xTB framework

$xTB = \langle |J|, Gr, \eta, Mp, |W| \rangle$

- $J$ : the set of parameter clusters
  - $Gr$ : a parameter cluster network
    - Erdos-Renyi( $|J|, p$ )
    - Newman-Watts-Strogatz( $|J|, k, p$ )
    - Barabasi-Albert( $|J|, m$ )
  - $\eta$ : the parameter condense rate
  - $Mp$ : the minimum number of parameters in a cluster
  - $|W|$ : the total **number of web services**
- 3 test frameworks
    - baTS =  $\langle 100, \text{Barabasi-Albert}(100,6), 0.8, 5, |W| \rangle$
    - newTS =  $\langle 100, \text{Newman-Watts-Strogatz}(100,6,0.1), 0.8, 5, |W| \rangle$
    - erTS =  $\langle 100, \text{Erdos-Renyi}(100,0.06), 0.8, 5, |W| \rangle$



## Summary

---

- We have discussed
  - Web service network
  - Snapshots of real web service network
  - WSBen
  - Use cases
- Future research
  - Semantic issues