

Currying Self-* Actions in Autonomic Systems

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Abstract. Self-* is regarded as a foundation for autonomic computing. The concepts of autonomic systems (ASs) and self-* action are considered as a basis for research on currying self-* actions. In this paper, we will specify ASs, self-* actions in ASs, product of ASs and universal properties, and then move on to consider curried self-* actions.

Keywords: Autonomic Computing · Autonomic Systems · Currying · Product · Self-*

1 Introduction

In our previous work [3], autonomic computing (AC) imitates and simulates the natural intelligence possessed by the human autonomic nervous system using generic computers. This indicates that the nature of software in AC is the simulation and embodiment of human behaviors, and the extension of human capability, reachability, persistency, memory, and information processing speed. AC was first proposed by IBM in 2001 where it is defined as

“Autonomic computing is an approach to self-managed computing systems with a minimum of human interference. The term derives from the body’s autonomic nervous system, which controls key functions without conscious awareness or involvement” [1].

AC in our recent investigations [3–8,10,11] is generally described as self-*. Formally, let self-* be the set of self-_'s. Each self-_ to be an element in self-* is called a *self-* action*. That is,

$$\text{self-*} = \{\text{self-}_- \mid \text{self-}_- \text{ is a self-* action}\} \quad (1)$$

We see that self-CHOP is composed of four self-* actions of self-configuration, self-healing, self-optimization and self-protection. Hence, self-CHOP is a subset of self-*. That is, $\text{self-CHOP} = \{\text{self-configuration, self-healing, self-optimization, self-protection}\} \subset \text{self-*}$. Every self-* action must satisfy some certain criteria, so-called *self-* properties*.

In its AC manifesto, IBM proposed eight actions setting forth an AS known as *self-awareness*, *self-configuration*, *self-optimization*, *self-maintenance*, *self-protection (security and integrity)*, *self-adaptation*, *self-resource-allocation* and *open-standard-based* [1]. In other words, consciousness (self-awareness) and non-imperative (goal-driven) behaviors are the main features of autonomic systems (ASs).

In this paper we will specify ASs and self-* and then move on to consider carried self-* actions in ASs. All of this material is taken as an investigation of our category, the category of ASs, which we call **AS**.

2 Outline

In the paper, we attempt to make the presentation as self-contained as possible, although familiarity with the notion of self-* in ASs is assumed. Acquaintance with the associated notion of algebraic language [2] is useful for recognizing the results, but is almost everywhere not strictly necessary.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: Sect. 3 presents specification of autonomic systems (ASs). In Sect. 4, self-* actions in ASs are specified. In Sect. 5, products of ASs and some universal properties are considered. Carried self-* actions are investigated in Sect. 6. Finally, a short summary is given in Sect. 7.

3 Specification of Autonomic Systems (ASs)

From our previous publications [3–8, 10, 11], we can consider an *AS* as a collection of states $x \in AS$, each of which is recognizable as being in *AS* and such that for each pair of named states $x, y \in AS$ we can tell if $x = y$ or not. The symbol \emptyset denotes the *AS* with no states.

If AS_1 and AS_2 are ASs, we say that AS_1 is a sub-system of AS_2 , and write $AS_1 \subseteq AS_2$, if every state of AS_1 is a state of AS_2 . Checking the definition, we see that for any system *AS*, we have sub-systems $\emptyset \subseteq AS$ and $AS \subseteq AS$.

We can use system-builder notation to denote sub-systems. For example the autonomic system can be written $\{x \in AS \mid x \text{ is a state of } AS\}$.

The symbol \exists means “there exists”. So we can write the autonomic system as $\{x \in AS \mid \exists y \text{ is a final state such that } self\text{-}^*action(x) = y\}$

The symbol $\exists!$ means “there exists a unique”. So the statement “ $\exists!x \in AS$ is an initial state” means that there is one and only one state to be a start one, that is, the state of the autonomic system before any self-* action is processed.

Finally, the symbol \forall means “for all”. So the statement “ $\forall x \in AS \exists y \in AS$ such that $self\text{-}^*action(x) = y$ ” means that for every state of autonomic system there is the next one.

In the paper, we use the $\stackrel{def}{=}$ notation “ $AS_1 \stackrel{def}{=} AS_2$ ” to mean something like “define AS_1 to be AS_2 ”. That is, a $\stackrel{def}{=}$ declaration is not denoting a fact of nature (like $1 + 2 = 3$), but our formal notation. It just so happens that the notation

above, such as Self-CHOP $\stackrel{def}{=} \{\text{self-configuration, self-healing, self-optimization, self-protection}\}$, is a widely-held choice.

4 Specification of Self-* Actions in Autonomic Systems

From our previous investigations [3–8, 10, 11], self-* actions in autonomic systems can be specified as follows:

If AS and AS' are sets of autonomic system states, then a self-* action *self-*action* from AS to AS' , denoted $\text{self-*action}: AS \rightarrow AS'$, is a mapping that sends each state $x \in AS$ to a state of AS' , denoted $\text{self-*action}(x) \in AS'$. We call AS the domain of *self-*action* and we call AS' the codomain of *self-*action*.

Note that the symbol AS' , read “AS-prime”, has nothing to do with calculus or derivatives. It is simply notation that we use to name a symbol that is suggested as being somehow like AS . This suggestion of consanguinity between AS and AS' is meant only as an aid for human cognition, and not as part of the mathematics. For every state $x \in AS$, there is exactly one arrow emanating from x , but for a state $y \in AS'$, there can be several arrows pointing to y , or there can be no arrows pointing to y .

Suppose that $AS' \subseteq AS$ is a sub-system. Then we can consider the self-* action $AS' \rightarrow AS$ given by sending every state of AS' to “itself” as a state of AS . For example if $AS = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$ and $AS' = \{b, d, e\}$ then $AS' \subseteq AS$ and we turn that into the self-* action $AS' \rightarrow AS$ given by $b \mapsto b, d \mapsto d, e \mapsto e$. This kind of arrow, \mapsto , is read aloud as “maps to”. A self-* action $\text{self-*action}: AS \rightarrow AS'$ means a rule for assigning to each state $x \in AS$ a state $\text{self-*action}(x) \in AS'$. We say that “ x maps to $\text{self-*action}(x)$ ” and write $x \mapsto \text{self-*action}(x)$.

As a matter of notation, we can sometimes say something like the following: Let $\text{self-*action}: AS' \subseteq AS$ be a sub-system. Here we are making clear that AS' is a sub-system of AS , but that *self-*action* is the name of the associated self-* action.

Given a self-* action $\text{self-*action}: AS \rightarrow AS'$, the states of AS' that have at least one arrow pointing to them are said to be in the image of *self-*action*; that is we have $\text{im}(\text{self-*action}) \stackrel{def}{=} \{y \in AS' \mid \exists x \in AS \text{ such that } \text{self-*action}(x) = y\}$. Given $\text{self-*action}: AS \rightarrow AS'$ and $\text{self-*action}' : AS' \rightarrow AS''$, where the codomain of *self-*action* is the same set of autonomic system states as the domain of *self-*action'* (namely AS'), we say that *self-*action* and *self-*action'* are composable

$$AS \xrightarrow{\text{self-*action}} AS' \xrightarrow{\text{self-*action}'} AS''$$

The composition of *self-*action* and *self-*action'* is denoted by $\text{self-*action}' \circ \text{self-*action}: AS \rightarrow AS''$.

We write $\text{Hom}_{AS}(AS, AS')$ to denote the set of *self-*actions* $AS \rightarrow AS'$. Two self-* actions $\text{self-*action}, \text{self-*action}' : AS \rightarrow AS'$ are equal if and only if for every state $x \in AS$ we have $\text{self-*action}(x) = \text{self-*action}'(x)$.

We define the identity *self-*action* on AS , denoted $\text{id}_{AS} : AS \rightarrow AS$, to be the self-* action such that for all $x \in AS$ we have $\text{id}_{AS}(x) = x$.

A *self-*action*: $AS \rightarrow AS'$ is called an *isomorphism*, denoted *self-*action*: $AS \xrightarrow{\cong} AS'$, if there exists a self-* action *self-*action'*: $AS' \rightarrow AS$ such that $\widehat{self-*action'} \circ self-*action = id_{AS}$ and $self-*action \circ \widehat{self-*action'} = id_{AS'}$. We also say that *self-*action* is *invertible* and we say that *self-*action'* is the *inverse* of *self-*action*. If there exists an isomorphism $AS \xrightarrow{\cong} AS'$ we say that AS and AS' are isomorphic autonomic systems and may write $AS \cong AS'$.

Proposition 1. *The following facts hold about isomorphism.*

1. Any autonomic system AS is isomorphic to itself; i.e. there exists an isomorphism $AS \xrightarrow{\cong} AS$.
2. For any autonomic systems AS and AS' , if AS is isomorphic to AS' then AS' is isomorphic to AS .
3. For any autonomic systems AS , AS' and AS'' , if AS is isomorphic to AS' and AS' is isomorphic to AS'' then AS is isomorphic to AS'' .

Proof:

1. The identity self-* action $id_{AS} : AS \rightarrow AS$ is invertible; its inverse is id_{AS} because $id_{AS} \circ id_{AS} = id_{AS}$.

2. If *self-*action*: $AS \rightarrow AS'$ is invertible with inverse *self-*action'*: $AS' \rightarrow AS$ then *self-*action'* is an isomorphism with inverse *self-*action*.

3. If *self-*action*: $AS \rightarrow AS'$ and $\widehat{self-*action} : AS' \rightarrow AS''$ are each invertible with inverses $\widehat{self-*action'} : AS' \rightarrow AS$ and $\widehat{self-*action'} : AS'' \rightarrow AS'$ then the following calculations show that $\widehat{self-*action} \circ \widehat{self-*action'}$ is invertible with inverse $\widehat{self-*action'} \circ \widehat{self-*action}$:

$$\begin{aligned} (\widehat{self-*action} \circ \widehat{self-*action'}) \circ (\widehat{self-*action'} \circ \widehat{self-*action}) &= \\ \widehat{self-*action} \circ (\widehat{self-*action'} \circ \widehat{self-*action}) \circ \widehat{self-*action'} &= \\ \widehat{self-*action} \circ id_{AS'} \circ \widehat{self-*action'} &= \\ \widehat{self-*action} \circ \widehat{self-*action'} &= id_{AS''} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} (\widehat{self-*action'} \circ \widehat{self-*action}) \circ (\widehat{self-*action} \circ \widehat{self-*action'}) &= \\ \widehat{self-*action'} \circ (\widehat{self-*action} \circ \widehat{self-*action'}) \circ \widehat{self-*action} &= \\ \widehat{self-*action'} \circ id_{AS'} \circ \widehat{self-*action} &= \\ \widehat{self-*action'} \circ \widehat{self-*action} &= id_{AS} \end{aligned}$$

Q.E.D.

For any natural number $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define a set $\underline{n} = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. So, in particular, $\underline{0} = \emptyset$. A function $f : \underline{n} \rightarrow AS$ can be written as a sequence $f = (f(1), f(2), \dots, f(n))$. We say that AS has cardinality n , denoted $|AS| = n$ if there exists an isomorphism $AS \cong \underline{n}$. If there exists some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that AS has cardinality n then we say that AS is finite. Otherwise, we say that AS is infinite and write $|AS| \geq \infty$.

Proposition 2. *Suppose that AS and AS' are finite. If there is an isomorphism of autonomic systems $f : AS \rightarrow AS'$ then the two autonomic systems have the same cardinality, $|AS| = |AS'|$.*

Proof: Suppose that $f : AS \rightarrow AS'$ is an isomorphism. If there exists natural numbers $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ and isomorphisms $\alpha : \underline{m} \xrightarrow{\cong} AS$ and $\beta : \underline{n} \xrightarrow{\cong} AS'$ then

$$\underline{m} \xrightarrow{\alpha} AS \xrightarrow{f} AS' \xrightarrow{\beta^{-1}} \underline{n}$$

is an isomorphism. We can prove by induction that the sets \underline{m} and \underline{n} are isomorphic if and only if $m = n$. Q.E.D.

Consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} AS & \xrightarrow{\text{self-*action}} & AS' \\ & \searrow \text{self-*action}'' & \downarrow \text{self-*action}' \\ & & AS'' \end{array} \quad (2)$$

We say this is a diagram of autonomic systems if each of AS, AS', AS'' is an autonomic system and each of $\text{self-*action}, \text{self-*action}', \text{self-*action}''$ is a self-* action. We say this diagram commutes if $\text{self-*action}' \circ \text{self-*action} = \text{self-*action}''$. In this case we refer to it as a commutative triangle of autonomic systems. Diagram (2) is considered to be the same diagram as each of the following:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} AS & \xrightarrow{\text{self-*action}} & AS' \\ \downarrow \text{self-*action}'' & & \downarrow \text{self-*action}' \\ & \searrow \text{self-*action}' & AS'' \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} AS & \xrightarrow{\text{self-*action}} & AS' \xrightarrow{\text{self-*action}'} AS'' \\ \text{self-*action}'' & \searrow & \uparrow \\ & & \text{self-*action}' \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & AS' & \\ & \uparrow \text{self-*action} & \searrow \text{self-*action}' \\ AS & & AS'' \\ & \nearrow \text{self-*action}'' & \end{array}$$

Consider the following picture:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 AS & \xrightarrow{\text{self-}^*action} & AS' \\
 \downarrow \text{self-}^*action'' & & \downarrow \text{self-}^*action' \\
 AS'' & \xrightarrow{\text{self-}^*action'''} & AS'''
 \end{array} \tag{3}$$

We say this is a diagram of autonomic systems if each of AS, AS', AS'', AS''' is an autonomic system and each of $\text{self-}^*action, \text{self-}^*action', \text{self-}^*action'', \text{self-}^*action'''$ is a self-* action. We say this diagram commutes if $\text{self-}^*action' \circ \text{self-}^*action = \text{self-}^*action''' \circ \text{self-}^*action''$. In this case we refer to it as a commutative square of autonomic systems.

5 Products of Autonomic Systems and Universal Properties

In this section, products of ASs [7,8] and some universal properties in ASs [9] are considered.

5.1 Products of Autonomic Systems

As considered in [7,8], let AS and AS' be autonomic systems. The product of AS and AS' , denoted $AS \times AS'$, is defined as the autonomic system of ordered pairs (x, y) where states of $x \in AS$ and $y \in AS'$. Symbolically, $AS \times AS' = \{(x, y) | x \in AS, y \in AS'\}$. There are two natural projection actions of self-* to be $\text{self-}^*action_1 : AS \times AS' \rightarrow AS$ and $\text{self-}^*action_2 : AS \times AS' \rightarrow AS'$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & AS \times AS' & \\
 \swarrow \text{self-}^*action_1 & & \searrow \text{self-}^*action_2 \\
 AS & & AS'
 \end{array} \tag{4}$$

For illustration, suppose that $\{a, b, c\}$ are states in AS and $\{d, e\}$ in AS' , the states are happening in such autonomic systems. Thus, AS and AS' , which are running concurrently, can be specified by $AS|AS' \stackrel{def}{=} \{(a|d), (a|e), (b|d), (b|e), (c|d), (c|e)\}$. Note that the symbol “|” is used to denote concurrency of states existing at the same time. We define self-* actions as $\text{disable}(d, e)$ and $\text{disable}(a, b, c)$ to be able to drop out relevant states.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \{(a|d), (a|e), (b|d), (b|e), (c|d), (c|e)\} & \\
 \swarrow \text{disable}(d,e) & & \searrow \text{disable}(a,b,c) \\
 \{a, b, c\} & & \{d, e\}
 \end{array} \tag{5}$$

It is possible to take the product of more than two autonomic systems as well. For example, if AS_1 , AS_2 , and AS_3 are autonomic systems then $AS_1|AS_2|AS_3$ is the system of triples,

$$AS_1|AS_2|AS_3 \stackrel{def}{=} \{(a|b|c)|a \in AS_1, b \in AS_2, c \in AS_3\}$$

Proposition 3. *Let AS and AS' be autonomic systems. For any autonomic system AS'' and actions $self\text{-}^*action_3 : AS'' \rightarrow AS$ and $self\text{-}^*action_4 : AS'' \rightarrow AS'$, there exists a unique action $AS'' \rightarrow AS \times AS'$ such that the following diagram commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & AS \times AS' & \\
 self\text{-}^*action_1 \swarrow & \uparrow & \searrow self\text{-}^*action_2 \\
 AS & \exists! & AS' \\
 \forall self\text{-}^*action_3 \swarrow & \vdots & \searrow \forall self\text{-}^*action_4 \\
 & AS'' &
 \end{array} \tag{6}$$

We might write the unique action as

$$\langle self\text{-}^*action_3, self\text{-}^*action_4 \rangle : AS'' \rightarrow AS \times AS'$$

Proof: Suppose given $self\text{-}^*action_3$ and $self\text{-}^*action_4$ as above. To provide an action $z : AS'' \rightarrow AS \times AS'$ is equivalent to providing a state $z(a) \in AS \times AS'$ for each $a \in AS''$. We need such an action for which $self\text{-}^*action_1 \circ z = self\text{-}^*action_3$ and $self\text{-}^*action_2 \circ z = self\text{-}^*action_4$. A state of $AS \times AS'$ is an ordered pair (x, y) , and we can use $z(a) = (x, y)$ if and only if $x = self\text{-}^*action_1(x, y) = self\text{-}^*action_3(a)$ and $y = self\text{-}^*action_2(x, y) = self\text{-}^*action_4(a)$. So it is necessary and sufficient to define $\langle self\text{-}^*action_3, self\text{-}^*action_4 \rangle \stackrel{def}{=} (self\text{-}^*action_3(a), self\text{-}^*action_4(a))$ for all $a \in AS''$. Q.E.D.

Given autonomic systems AS , AS' , and AS'' , and actions $self\text{-}^*action_3 : AS'' \rightarrow AS$ and $self\text{-}^*action_4 : AS'' \rightarrow AS'$, there is a unique action $AS'' \rightarrow AS \times AS'$ that commutes with $self\text{-}^*action_3$ and $self\text{-}^*action_4$. We call it the *induced action* $AS'' \rightarrow AS \times AS'$, meaning the one that arises in light of $self\text{-}^*action_3$ and $self\text{-}^*action_4$.

For example, as mentioned above autonomic systems $AS = \{a, b, c\}$, $AS' = \{d, e\}$ and $AS|AS' \stackrel{def}{=} \{(a|d), (a|e), (b|d), (b|e), (c|d), (c|e)\}$. For an autonomic system $AS'' = \emptyset$, which stops running, we define $self\text{-}^*$ actions as $enable(d, e)$ and $enable(a, b, c)$ to be able to add further relevant states. Then there exists a unique action

$$enable((a|d), (a|e), (b|d), (b|e), (c|d), (c|e))$$

such that the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \{(a|d), (a|e), (b|d), (b|e), (c|d), (c|e)\} & \\
 \swarrow \text{disable}(d,e) & \uparrow & \searrow \text{disable}(a,b,c) \\
 \{a, b, c\} & \text{enable}((a|d), (a|e), (b|d), (b|e), (c|d), (c|e)) & \{d, e\} \\
 \swarrow \text{enable}(a,b,c) & \downarrow & \searrow \text{enable}(d,e) \\
 & \emptyset &
 \end{array} \tag{7}$$

5.2 Universal Properties

As considered in [8], the following isomorphisms exist for any autonomic systems AS , AS' , and AS''

$$\begin{aligned}
 AS \times \underline{0} &\cong \underline{0} \\
 AS \times \underline{1} &\cong AS \\
 AS \times AS' &\cong AS' \times AS \\
 (AS \times AS') \times AS'' &\cong AS \times (AS' \times AS'') \\
 AS^{\underline{0}} &\cong \underline{1} \\
 AS^{\underline{1}} &\cong AS \\
 \underline{0}^{AS} &\cong \underline{0} \\
 \underline{1}^{AS} &\cong \underline{1} \\
 (AS^{AS'})^{AS''} &\cong AS^{AS' \times AS''}
 \end{aligned}$$

If $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is a natural number and $\underline{n} = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, then AS^n is an abbreviation for $\prod_n AS$ and AS^n is an abbreviation for $AS^{\underline{n}}$. Thus, we have $AS^{\underline{n}} \cong \prod_n AS$

In the case of $\underline{0}^{\underline{0}}$, we get conflicting answers, because for any autonomic system AS , including $AS = \emptyset = \underline{0}$, we have claimed both that $AS^{\underline{0}} \cong \underline{1}$ and that $\underline{0}^{AS} \cong \underline{0}$. Based on the definitions of $\underline{0}$, $\underline{1}$ and $AS^{AS'}$ given in Sect. 4, the correct answer for $\underline{0}^{\underline{0}}$ is $\underline{0}^{\underline{0}} \cong \underline{1}$. The universal properties, which are considered in this section, are in some sense about isomorphisms. It says that understanding isomorphisms of autonomic systems reduces to understanding natural numbers. But note that there is much more going on in the category of **AS** than isomorphisms; in particular there are self-* actions that are not invertible.

6 Curryng Self-* Actions

Currying is the idea that when a self-* takes action on many ASs, we can let the self-* take action on one at a time or all at once. For example, consider self-* that takes action on AS and AS' and returns AS'' . This is a self-* action *self-*action*: $AS \times AS' \rightarrow AS''$. This self-* takes action on two ASs at once, but it is convenient to curry the second AS. Currying transforms *self-*action* into a self-* action

$$\text{curry}(\text{self-*action}) : AS \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{AS}}(AS', AS'')$$

This is a good way to represent the same information in another fashion. For any AS' , we can represent the self-* that takes action on AS and returns AS'' . This is a self-* action

$$\text{curry}(\text{self-*action})': AS' \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{AS}}(AS, AS'')$$

Note that sometimes we denote the set of self-* actions from AS to AS' by

$$AS'AS \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{AS}}(AS, AS')$$

If AS and AS' are both finite (so one or both are empty), then $|AS'AS| = |AS'|^{|AS|}$. For any AS and AS' , there is an isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{AS}}(AS \times AS', AS'') \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{AS}}(AS, AS''^{AS'})$$

Let $AS = \{a, b\}$, $AS' = \{c, d\}$ and $AS'' = \{1, 0\}$. Suppose that we have the following self-* action $\text{self-*action}: AS \times AS' \rightarrow AS''$

$$\text{self-*action} : \begin{pmatrix} (a, c) \mapsto 1 \\ (a, d) \mapsto 0 \\ (b, c) \mapsto 0 \\ (b, d) \mapsto 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Currying transforms self-*action mentioned above into another self-* action with the same semantics

$$\text{curry}(\text{self-*action}) : \begin{pmatrix} a \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} c \mapsto 1 \\ d \mapsto 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ b \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} c \mapsto 0 \\ d \mapsto 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

7 Conclusions

The paper considers curried self-* actions using algebraic language. Currying is the idea that when a self-* takes action on many ASs, we can let the self-* take action on one at a time or all at once. Algebraic specification is presented in a simple way by a detailed discussion of the components required and only a brief mention to the more advanced components.

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