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	Nota di contenuto	Autonomic and Organic Computing -- Self-organizing Computer Vision for Robust Object Tracking in Smart Cameras -- A Formal Framework for Compositional Verification of Organic Computing Systems -- On-Line Adaptive Algorithms in Autonomic Restart Control -- Designing Self-healing in Automotive Systems -- Trustworthy Organic Computing

Systems: Challenges and Perspectives -- AC/OC Network and Protocol -- Adaptive Control of Sensor Networks -- Design of Location-Based Hierarchical Overlay Network Supporting P2PSIP Conferencing Service -- Trust Models and Application -- Effects of Displaying Trust Information on Mobile Application Usage -- Context Based Trust Normalization in Service-Oriented Environments -- A Framework for Trust Enabled Software Asset Retrieval -- Opportunistic Trust Based P2P Services Framework for Disconnected MANETs -- A Risk-Aware Resource Service Decision Strategy for Global Computing -- Trustworthy Computing -- Message Race Detection for Web Services by an SMT-Based Analysis -- A User-Oriented Approach to Assessing Web Service Trustworthiness -- Improving the Trustworthiness of Service QoS Information in Service-Based Systems -- Using ELECTRE TRI Outranking Method to Evaluate Trustworthy Software -- The Testing Method for Interface Customized Component -- Trust-Related Security -- A New Monitor Model for Enhancing Trust-Based Systems -- Design and Analysis of "Flexible" k-out-of-n Signatures -- A Formal Framework for Trust Policy Negotiation in Autonomic Systems: Abduction with Soft Constraints -- Invited Session -- Towards Autonomic Mode Control of a Scalable Intrusion Tolerant Architecture -- Agent-Augmented Co-Space: Toward Merging of Real World and Cyberspace -- On Alleviating Reader Collisions Towards High Efficient RFID Systems.

Sommario/riassunto	Computing systems including hardware, software, communication, and networks are becoming increasingly large and heterogeneous. In short, they have become - creasingly complex. Such complexity is getting even more critical with the ubiquitous permeation of embedded devices and other pervasive systems. To cope with the growing and ubiquitous complexity, autonomic computing (AC) focuses on self-manageable computing and communication systems that exhibit self-awareness, self-configuration, self-optimization, self-healing, self-protection and other self-* properties to the maximum extent possible without human intervention or guidance. Organic computing (OC) additionally addresses adaptability, robustness, and c- trolled emergence as well as nature-inspired concepts for self-organization. Any autonomic or organic system must be trustworthy to avoid the risk of losing control and retain confidence that the system will not fail. Trust and/or distrust relationships in the Internet and in pervasive infrastructures are key factors to enable dynamic interaction and cooperation of various users, systems, and services. Trusted/ trustworthy computing (TC) aims at making computing and communication systems—as well as services—available, predictable, traceable, controllable, asse- able, sustainable, dependable, persistent, security/privacy protectable, etc. A series of grand challenges exists to achieve practical autonomic or organic s-tems with truly trustworthy services. Started in 2005, ATC conferences have been held at Nagasaki (Japan), Vienna (Austria), Three Gorges (China), Hong Kong (China), Oslo (Norway) and Brisbane (Australia). The 2010 proceedings contain the papers presented at the 7th International Conference on Autonomic and Trusted Computing (ATC 2010), held in Xi'an, China, October 26–29, 2010.