connectors meet choreographies

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(with farhad arbab, sung-shik jongmans and fabrizio montesi)

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a motivating example

two-buyer protocol

alice wants to buy a book from a seller

- alice sends the title to the seller
- the seller replies to alice and her bank with the price
- alice tells her bank how much she wants to pay
- the bank checks whether alice has enough funds
 - in the affirmative case, the bank confirms and the seller sends the book to alice

otherwise, the bank rejects the transaction

outline

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three paradigms for concurrency

> cho-reographies

conclusions

process calculi

π -*calculus* the canonical model

- low-level model of communication
- local implementations of concurrent processes

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many interesting fragments are undecidable

process calculi

 π -calculus the canonical model

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many interesting fragments are undecidable

communication

- based on channels and/or sessions
- synchronous/asynchronous
- one-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-one
- ... but typically homogeneous

 $choreographic\ programming$

- origin theory follows practice
 - inspired by common practice
 - global, high-level views of systems
 - formally similar to types for π -calculus

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choreographies

a different programming paradigm

directed communication (from alice to bob)

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- deadlock-freedom by design
- correct compilation to process calculi

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a different programming paradigm

- directed communication (from alice to bob)
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communication

abstract formulation, implemented as beforesame variants, same considerations

exogenous coordination

focus separation of concerns

- focus on communication structures
- processes communicate only through ports
- message flow is defined by a communication medium

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exogenous coordination

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communication media

the focus of the paradigm: how do messages flow between ports?

- a common language: Reo
 - 30+ different semantics
 - in this work: communication automata

our goal

→ combine choreographies with connectors

our goal

combine choreographies with connectors

- keep separation of concerns
 - choreographies interact with connectors

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our goal

→ combine choreographies with connectors

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- choreographies interact with connectors

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- ... but they are independent
- notion of compatibility
- two-flavored semantics

outline

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three paradigms for concurrency

> cho-reographies

conclusions

a minimalist model

- proof of principle
- turing completeness
- good decidability properties
- allows us to understand the typical problems

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syntax

the calculus

$$C ::= \mathbf{0}$$
 (termination)
 $| \tilde{\eta} \text{ thru } \gamma; C$ (communication)
 $| \text{ if } (p.e) \text{ then } C_1 \text{ else } C_2$ (choice)
 $| \text{ def } X = C_2 \text{ in } C_1$ (recursion)
 $| X$ (call)

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$$\eta ::= p.e \rightarrow q$$
 (value)
 $| p \rightarrow q[\ell]$ (label)

 $\ell \in \mathsf{a}$ non-singleton finite set

 $e \in a$ suitable language

processes standard choreography semantics

- state assigns a value to each process
- transition semantics
- communications ruled by external parameter
- runtime terms for incomplete communications

swapping of independent actions

processes standard choreography semantics

- state assigns a value to each process
- transition semantics
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- runtime terms for incomplete communications
- swapping of independent actions

connectors constraint automata define possible communications

- one automaton per communication medium
- internal state partially replicated in runtime choreographies

→ the communication rule

$$\begin{split} \emptyset \neq P \subseteq \mathsf{ports}(\tilde{\eta}) \quad \mathcal{A}(\gamma)_1 \xrightarrow{P, \phi}_{\gamma} s' \\ \mathcal{A}(\gamma)_2 \xrightarrow{\sigma, \phi}_{\gamma} \mu' \qquad \phi *^{\mu} \tilde{\eta} \\ \overline{\tilde{\eta} \operatorname{thru} \gamma; C, \sigma, \mathcal{A} \rightsquigarrow_{\mathcal{G}} P(\tilde{\eta}) \operatorname{thru} \gamma; C, \phi(\sigma), \mathcal{A}[\gamma \mapsto \langle s', \mu' \rangle]} \end{split}$$

- ports($\tilde{\eta}$) is the set of ports derived from $\tilde{\eta}$
- $\phi(\sigma)$ denotes the result of updating σ according to the interactions that were completed
- $P(\tilde{\eta})$ contains the unfinished/unexecuted communications in $\tilde{\eta}$
- $\phi *^{\mu} \tilde{\eta}$ expresses that ϕ and $\tilde{\eta}$ agree on the messages in transit

an example

 $\mathcal{G}(\gamma)$ allows p and r to send simultaneously to q and s, who then can receive the messages in any order

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an example

possible reduction path $\mathcal{G}(\gamma)$ allows p and r to send simultaneously to q and s, who then can receive the messages in any order

	$\begin{array}{c} p.1 \rightarrow q \\ r.2 \rightarrow s \\ q \mapsto 0 \\ s \mapsto 0 \end{array}$	
s :	<i>s</i> 0	
μ :	μ_0	

an example

possible reduction path $\mathcal{G}(\gamma)$ allows p and r to send simultaneously to q and s, who then can receive the messages in any order

η : σ :	$\begin{array}{c} p.1 \rightarrow q \\ r.2 \rightarrow s \\ q \mapsto 0 \\ s \mapsto 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \rightarrow q \\ 2 \rightarrow s \\ q \mapsto 0 \\ s \mapsto 0 \end{array}$
s :	<i>s</i> 0	<i>s</i> ₁
μ :	μ_0	$egin{array}{c} m_{\sf pq}\mapsto 1\ m_{\sf rs}\mapsto 2 \end{array}$

an example

possible reduction path $\mathcal{G}(\gamma)$ allows p and r to send simultaneously to q and s, who then can receive the messages in any order

η :	${ m p.1} ightarrow { m q}$ r.2 $ ightarrow$ s	$egin{array}{c} 1 ightarrow {\sf q} \ 2 ightarrow {\sf s} \end{array}$	$1 ightarrow {\sf q}$
σ :	$\begin{array}{l} q\mapsto 0\\ s\mapsto 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} q\mapsto 0 \\ s\mapsto 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} q\mapsto 0\\ s\mapsto 2 \end{array}$
s :	<i>s</i> ₀	<i>s</i> ₁	<i>s</i> ₂
μ :	μ_0	$egin{array}{c} m_{\sf pq} \mapsto 1 \ m_{\sf rs} \mapsto 2 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{l} m_{\sf pq} \mapsto 1 \ m_{\sf rs} \mapsto 2 \end{array}$

reduction path

possible

an example $\mathcal{G}(\gamma)$ allows p and r to send simultaneously to q and s, who then can receive the messages in any order

 $\begin{array}{c|c|c} \eta: \begin{array}{c} p.1 \rightarrow q \\ r.2 \rightarrow s \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 1 \rightarrow q \\ 2 \rightarrow s \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 1 \rightarrow q \\ 2 \rightarrow s \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \sigma: \\ q \mapsto 0 \\ s \mapsto 0 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} q \mapsto 0 \\ s \mapsto 0 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} q \mapsto 0 \\ s \mapsto 2 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} q \mapsto 1 \\ s \mapsto 2 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} s \mapsto 2 \\ s \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} s \mapsto 2 \\ pq \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \sigma: \\ s \mapsto 2 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} s \mapsto 2 \\ s \mapsto 2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} s \mapsto 2 \\ s \mapsto 2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} s \mapsto 2 \\ pq \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \sigma: \\ r \mapsto 2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} r \mapsto 2 \\ r \mapsto 2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} r \mapsto 2 \\ r \mapsto 2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} r \mapsto 2 \\ r \mapsto 2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} r \mapsto 2 \\ r \mapsto 2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} r \mapsto 2 \\ r \mapsto 2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} r \mapsto 2 \\ r \mapsto 2 \end{array}$

the swap relation

we can permute independent communications: on different connectors and different processes

$$\frac{\mathsf{pn}(\widetilde{\eta}) \cap \mathsf{pn}(\widetilde{\eta'}) = \emptyset \quad \gamma \neq \gamma'}{\left(\widetilde{\eta} \operatorname{thru} \gamma; \widetilde{\eta'} \operatorname{thru} \gamma'\right) \equiv \left(\widetilde{\eta'} \operatorname{thru} \gamma'; \widetilde{\eta} \operatorname{thru} \gamma\right)} \ \lfloor \mathsf{C} |\mathsf{Eta}\mathsf{-}\mathsf{Eta} \rceil$$

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on the same connector $\frac{\operatorname{pn}(\widetilde{\eta_1}) \cap \operatorname{pn}(\widetilde{\eta_2}) = \emptyset}{(\widetilde{\eta_1} \operatorname{thru} \gamma; \widetilde{\eta_2} \operatorname{thru} \gamma) \equiv (\widetilde{\eta_1} \cup \widetilde{\eta_2}) \operatorname{thru} \gamma} \, \lfloor \mathsf{C} | \mathsf{Eta-Split} \rceil$

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combining these, we obtain interleaving

$deadlock\ freedom$

possible problem

communication rule can fail to be applicable with reasonable assumptions, detecting this is undecidable

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• with reasonable assumptions, detecting this is undecidable

solution more restrictive compatibility relation

- ignore swap
- symbolic execution
- always consider both branches in choices

require recursive calls to be uniform

$deadlock\ freedom$

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 $\sim \rightarrow$

decidable, reasonable assumptions in practice

incomplete

 $\mathsf{def}\, X = \mathsf{p}.e \to \mathsf{q}\,\mathsf{thru}\,\gamma;\mathsf{r}.e \to \mathsf{s}\,\mathsf{thru}\,\gamma;X\,\mathsf{in}\,X$

where $\mathcal{G}(\gamma)$ allows (only) alternating one communication from p to q with two communications from r to s

projection

as usual in choreography languages, we can project our choreographies to process implementations

- *target language* a variant of π -calculus
 - primitives "input from port p" and "output to port p" (rather than e.g. channels)
 - semantics uses a set of connectors over the actual ports

similar rule for communication

projection

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 - semantics uses a set of connectors over the actual ports
 - similar rule for communication
 - built as standard in choreography calculi projection actions are split in their local components
 - properties operational correspondence (up-to bisimulation) between choreographies and their projections \rightsquigarrow deadlock-freedom by construction

outline

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three paradigms for concurrency

> cho-reographies

conclusions

$conclusions \ {\it \ensuremath{\mathcal E}} \ future \ work$

results

- a unifying model integrating choreographic programming and exogenous coordination
- inherits the good properties of both paradigms

what's next?

- relaxing the requirements on the constraint automata to obtain non-determinism
- allow choreographies to underspecify communications to model open-ended systems

similar combination with multiparty session types

thank you!