

# *procedural choreographic programming*

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forte 2017, neuchâtel, switzerland  
june 20th, 2017

# outline

1 *choreographic programming*

2 *procedural choreographies*

3 *choreographies in practice*

4 *conclusions*

## *choreographies*

### *choreographies*

a model for distributed computation based on “common practice”

- used for modeling interactions between web services
- high-level languages, alice-and-bob notation
- good properties: message pairing, deadlock-freedom
- projectable to adequate process calculi

### *different usages*

- choreographies as specifications (types)
- choreographies as programs (our approach)

*examples (i/ii)**a simple example*

alice. "hi" → bob; bob. "hello" → alice

- all messages are correctly paired
- synthesizable process implementation

$$\underbrace{!bob. "hi"; ?bob}_{alice} \mid \underbrace{?alice; !alice. "hello"}_{bob}$$

*examples (ii/ii)**non-interfering communications can swap*

alice. "hi" → bob; carol. "bye" → dan; bob. "hello" → alice

≡

carol. "bye" → dan; alice. "hi" → bob; bob. "hello" → alice

≡

alice. "hi" → bob; bob. "hello" → alice; carol. "bye" → dan

is implemented as

$$\underbrace{!bob. "hi"; ?bob}_{alice} \mid \underbrace{?alice; !alice. "hello"}_{bob} \mid \underbrace{!dan. "bye"}_{carol} \mid \underbrace{?carol}_{dan}$$

## *the world of choreographies*

### *common features (present in most languages)*

- message passing/method selection
- conditional and (tail) recursion

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### *common features (present in most languages)*

- message passing/method selection
- conditional and (tail) recursion

### *additional features (only in particular languages)*

- channel passing
- process spawning
- asynchrony
- web services
- ...

↪ the target process calculi reflect these design choices

## *our motivation*

### *goal*

- study foundational aspects of choreographies
- identify minimal primitives required for particular constructions
  - computational completeness and universality
  - asynchronous communication

↪ “bottom-up” approach, rather than “top-down”

## *our motivation*

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### *this work*

- procedures in choreographies
- arbitrary composition and recursion
- runtime process spawning and name mobility

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## *motivation*

↪ we want to be able to write intuitive parallel algorithms

### *merge sort*

given a list  $\ell$

- 1 split  $\ell$  into  $\ell_1$  and  $\ell_2$
- 2 compute  $\text{mergesort}(\ell_1)$  and  $\text{mergesort}(\ell_2)$
- 3 merge  $\text{mergesort}(\ell_1)$  and  $\text{mergesort}(\ell_2)$

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- 3 merge  $\text{mergesort}(\ell_1)$  and  $\text{mergesort}(\ell_2)$

- step 2 should be done in two parallel computations
- it is not clear how to do this with only tail recursion...

## *procedural choreographies*

### *design options*

- typed processes
- each process holds only one value (but might be a record)
- communication allows for computation by both parties
- parameterized global procedures
- process spawning
- name mobility (three-way communication)

*syntax**procedural choreographies*

a procedural choreography is a pair  $\langle \mathcal{D}, C \rangle$

$$C ::= \eta; C \mid I; C \mid \mathbf{0} \quad \mathcal{D} ::= X(\tilde{q}) = C, \mathcal{D} \mid \emptyset$$

$$\eta ::= p.e \rightarrow q.f \mid p \rightarrow q[\ell] \mid p \text{ start } q^T \mid p : q \leftrightarrow r$$

$$I ::= \text{if } p.e \text{ then } C_1 \text{ else } C_2 \mid X \langle \tilde{p}^T \rangle \mid \mathbf{0}$$

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- $\mathcal{D}$  is a set of procedure definitions (choreographies)
- $C$  is a distinguished (“main”) choreography

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- $\eta$  are communication actions (values, label selection, spawning, name communication)
- $I$  are instructions (conditionals, procedure calls) composed sequentially

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$$I ::= \text{if } p.e \text{ then } C_1 \text{ else } C_2 \mid X \langle \tilde{p}^T \rangle \mid \mathbf{0}$$

- in  $p.e \rightarrow q.f$ ,  $p$  evaluates expression  $e$  and sends its result to  $q$
- $e$  may refer to the value stored at  $p$
- $q$  applies function  $f$  to the value received and stores the result
- $f$  may refer to the value stored at  $q$

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a procedural choreography is a pair  $\langle \mathcal{D}, C \rangle$

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$$I ::= \text{if } p.e \text{ then } C_1 \text{ else } C_2 \mid X \langle \tilde{p}^T \rangle \mid \mathbf{0}$$

- in  $p : q \leftrightarrow r$ ,  $p$  *introduces* processes  $q$  and  $r$
- afterwards,  $q$  and  $r$  can communicate directly
- these actions are required for distributed implementations

## semantics

### components

transition semantics over triples  $\langle \mathcal{G}, C, \sigma \rangle$ , parameterized by  $\mathcal{D}$

- $\mathcal{G}$  is a graph of connections (who knows who)
- $\sigma$  is a (total) state function (what is stored at each process)

*semantics**components*

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$$\frac{p \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{G}} q \quad e \downarrow_p v \quad f(v) \downarrow_q w}{G, p.e \rightarrow q.f; C, \sigma \rightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} G, C, \sigma[q \mapsto w]} \quad [C|Com]$$

*possible errors*

- $p$  and  $q$  do not know each other
- $e$  or  $f$  is not well-typed
- $v$  does not have the type expected by  $f$

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$$\frac{}{G, p \text{ start } q^T; C, \sigma \rightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} G \cup \{p \leftrightarrow q\}, C, \sigma[q \mapsto \perp_T]} \text{ [C|Start]}$$

*semantics**components*

transition semantics over triples  $\langle \mathcal{G}, C, \sigma \rangle$ , parameterized by  $\mathcal{D}$

- $\mathcal{G}$  is a graph of connections (who knows who)
- $\sigma$  is a (total) state function (what is stored at each process)

$$\frac{p \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{G}} q \quad p \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{G}} r}{G, p : q \leftrightarrow r; C, \sigma \rightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} G \cup \{q \leftrightarrow r\}, C, \sigma} \text{ [C|Tell]}$$

*possible errors*

- p does not know q or r

*semantics**components*

transition semantics over triples  $\langle \mathcal{G}, C, \sigma \rangle$ , parameterized by  $\mathcal{D}$

- $\mathcal{G}$  is a graph of connections (who knows who)
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$$\frac{X(\widetilde{q}^T) = C_X \in \mathcal{D}}{x \langle \widetilde{p}^T \rangle; C \preceq_{\mathcal{D}} C_X[\widetilde{p}/\widetilde{q}] \circ C} \quad [C|Unfold]$$

*possible errors*

- procedure  $X$  is not defined
- the types of the  $p$ s and  $q$ s do not match

## *semantics*

### *components*

transition semantics over triples  $\langle \mathcal{G}, C, \sigma \rangle$ , parameterized by  $\mathcal{D}$

- $\mathcal{G}$  is a graph of connections (who knows who)
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### *implicit parallelism*

swapping relation extended to instructions (including procedure calls)

- examples to come

## *typing system*

### *avoiding errors*

well-typed choreographies are guaranteed never to encounter an error (deadlock-freedom by design)

- symbolic execution
- over-approximation (analyzes potentially unreachable code)
- judgements include connection “requirements” and “guarantees” for procedure calls

## typing system

### avoiding errors

well-typed choreographies are guaranteed never to encounter an error (deadlock-freedom by design)

- symbolic execution
- over-approximation (analyzes potentially unreachable code)
- judgements include connection “requirements” and “guarantees” for procedure calls

- type checking is decidable
- type inference is decidable
- typable choreographies may be unprojectable

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## merge sort revisited

### choreography

```

MS(p) = if p.is_small then 0
        else p start q1,q2; p.split1 -> q1; p.split2 -> q2;
            MS<q1>; MS<q2>; q1.* -> p; q2.* -> p.merge

```

### projection

```

MS(p) = if is_small then 0
        else start (q1 ▷ p?id; MS<q1>; p!*);
            start (q2 ▷ p?id; MS<q2>; p!*);
            q1!split1; q2!split2; q1?id; q2?merge

```

## *merge sort revisited*

### *choreography*

MS<p>

### *projection*

p ▷ MS<p>

## merge sort revisited

### choreography

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if p.is_small then 0
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### projection

```
p ▷ if is_small then 0
    else start (q1 ▷ p?id; MS<q1>; p!*);
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        q1!split1; q2!split2; q1?id; q2?merge
```

## merge sort revisited

### choreography

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p start q1,q2; p.split1 -> q1; p.split2 -> q2;  
MS<q1>; MS<q2>; q1.* -> p; q2.* -> p.merge
```

### projection

```
p ▷ start (q1 ▷ p?id; MS<q1>; p!*);  
  start (q2 ▷ p?id; MS<q2>; p!*);  
  q1!split1; q2!split2; q1?id; q2?merge
```

## *merge sort revisited*

### *choreography*

```
p.split1 -> q1; p.split2 -> q2;  
MS<q1>; MS<q2>; q1.* -> p; q2.* -> p.merge
```

### *projection*

```
p ▷ q1!split1; q2!split2; q1?id; q2?merge  
q1 ▷ p?id; MS<q1>; p!*  
q2 ▷ p?id; MS<q2>; p!*
```

## merge sort revisited

### choreography

```
p.split1 -> q1 ; p.split2 -> q2;  
MS<q1>; MS<q2>; q1.* -> p; q2.* -> p.merge
```

### projection

```
p ▷ q1!split1 ; q2!split2; q1?id; q2?merge  
q1 ▷ p?id ; MS<q1>; p!*  
q2 ▷ p?id; MS<q2>; p!*
```

## *merge sort revisited*

### *choreography*

```
p.split2 -> q2;  
MS<q1>; MS<q2>; q1.* -> p; q2.* -> p.merge
```

### *projection*

```
p ▷ q2!split2; q1?id; q2?merge  
q1 ▷ MS<q1>; p!*  
q2 ▷ p?id; MS<q2>; p!*
```

## *merge sort revisited*

### *choreography*

```
p.split2 -> q2 ;  
MS<q1>; MS<q2>; q1.* -> p; q2.* -> p.merge
```

### *projection*

```
p ▷ q2!split2 ; q1?id; q2?merge  
q1 ▷ MS<q1>; p!*  
q2 ▷ p?id ; MS<q2>; p!*
```

# merge sort revisited

## choreography

```
p.split2 -> q2 ;
```

```
MS<q1> ; MS<q2>; q1.* -> p; q2.* -> p.merge
```

## projection

```
p ▷ q2!split2 ; q1?id; q2?merge
```

```
q1 ▷ MS<q1> ; p!*
```

```
q2 ▷ p?id ; MS<q2>; p!*
```

*merge sort revisited**choreography*

```

p.split2 -> q2 ; if q1.is_small then 0
else q1 start q11,q12; q1.split1 -> q11; q1.split2 -> q12;
    MS<q11>; MS<q12>; q11.* -> q1; q12.* -> q1.merge
MS<q2>; q1.* -> p; q2.* -> p.merge

```

*projection*

```

p ▷ q2!split2 ; q1?id; q2?merge
q1 ▷ if is_small then 0
    else start (q11 ▷ ...); start (q12 ▷ ...); ...
    p!*
q2 ▷ p?id ; MS<q2>; p!*

```

*merge sort revisited**choreography*

```

p.split2 -> q2 ;
q1 start q11 , q12 ; q1.split1 -> q11; q1.split2 -> q12;
MS<q11>; MS<q12>; q11.* -> q1; q12.* -> q1.merge
MS<q2>; q1.* -> p; q2.* -> p.merge

```

*projection*

```

p ▷ q2!split2 ; q1?id; q2?merge
q1 ▷ start (q11 ▷ ...) ; start (q12 ▷ ...) ;
    q11!split1; q12!split2; q11?id; q12?merge; p!*
q2 ▷ p?id ; MS<q2>; p!*

```

*merge sort revisited**choreography*

```

p.split2 -> q2 ;
q1.split1 -> q11 ; q1.split2 -> q12 ;
MS<q11>; MS<q12>; q11.* -> q1; q12.* -> q1.merge
MS<q2>; q1.* -> p; q2.* -> p.merge

```

*projection*

```

p ▷ q2!split2 ; q1?id; q2?merge
q1 ▷ q11!split1 ; q12!split2
q11 ▷ q1?id ; MS<q11>; q1!*
q12 ▷ q1?id ; MS<q12>; q1!*
q2 ▷ p?id ; MS<q2>; p!*

```

## merge sort revisited

### choreography

```
MS<q11>; MS<q12>; q11.* -> q1; q12.* -> q1.merge  
MS<q2>; q1.* -> p; q2.* -> p.merge
```

### projection

```
p ▷ q1?id; q2?merge  
q1 ▷ q11?id; q12?merge; p!*  
q11 ▷ MS<q11>; q1!*  
q12 ▷ MS<q12>; q1!*  
q2 ▷ MS<q2>; p!*
```

*merge sort revisited**choreography*

```

MS<q11> ; MS<q12> ; q11.* -> q1; q12.* -> q1.merge
MS<q2> ; q1.* -> p; q2.* -> p.merge

```

*projection*

```

p ▷ q1?id; q2?merge
q1 ▷ q11?id; q12?merge; p!*
q11 ▷ MS<q11> ; q1!*
q12 ▷ MS<q12> ; q1!*
q2 ▷ MS<q2> ; p!*

```

## *other examples*

*see our forte'16 paper*

- gaussian elimination
  - naive implementation gives pipelined communication and computation
- fast fourier transform
  - naive implementation using an orchestrator

↪ these examples use simple language extensions

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## *conclusions*

- a minimalist choreography language including key primitives
  - procedure definition
  - runtime process spawning
  - name mobility
- type system (also) keeping track of connections between processes
  - decidable type checking
  - decidable type inference
- easy to extend for practical applications
- not included: asynchronous semantics (see our ice'17 paper)

thank you!