Deadlock Avoidance in SCC

based on the AMAST 2008 paper

"Types and deadlock freedom in a calculus of services, sessions and pipelines"

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IMT Alti Studi, Lucca, Italy
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Outline

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1. Introduction & Motivation
2. SCC in a Nutshell
3. A Type System for SCC
4. Concluding Remarks

Service Oriented Computing (SOC)

Services

SOC is an emerging paradigm where services are understood as

- autonomous
- platform-independent

computational entities that can be:

- described
- published
- discovered
- dynamically assembled

for developing massively distributed, interoperable, evolvable systems.

e-Expectations

Big companies put many efforts for service delivery on a variety of computing platforms.
Tomorrow, there will be a plethora of new services for e-health, e-forensics, e-government, e-* within the rapidly evolving Information Society.

Semantic foundations?

Industrial consortia are developing orchestration and choreography languages, targeting the standardization of Web Services and XML-centric technologies for which *neat semantic foundations are necessary*.

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SENSORIA (http://www.sensoria-ist.eu)

IST-FET Integrated Project funded by the EU in the GC Initiative (6th FP).

Aim

Developing a novel, comprehensive approach to the engineering of software systems for service-oriented overlay computers.

Strategy

Integration of foundational theories, techniques, methods and tools in a pragmatic software engineering approach.

The role of process calculi

Coordinating and combining services

A crucial role in the project is played by formalisms for service description that can lay the mathematical basis for analysing and experimenting with components interactions, and for combining services.

SENSORIA Work Packages 2 and 5

We experiment with a small set of primitives, concepts and features that might serve as a basis for formalizing, programming and disciplining service oriented applications over global computers.

SENSORIA core calculi

- *Signal Calculus*: middleware level
- *SOCK, COWS*: service level, correlation-based
- *SCC-family (**SCC**, SSCC, CC, CaSPiS)*: service level, session-based
- *cc-pi, lambda-req*: SLA contract level

Main Contribution

Goal

Define a type system for SCC to guarantee sound interaction.

AMAST 2008 Proceedings

- Syntax + LTS semantics (see Section 2)
- Type system + subject reduction (see Section 3)
- **Initial processes do not deadlock**: We define a class of processes, called *initial*, for which we can guarantee that a normal form is reached with no pending session protocols unless infinitely many services are invoked provoking divergence (see Theorem 2).
- Simple examples

Talk

- Sketches of syntax and semantics
- Intuitive idea and flashes of typing rules
- Simple examples

Related Work

- Honda, Vasconcelos, Kubo + Gay, Hole + Kobayashi: starting point
- Acciai, Boreale (Ugo Montanari's Festschrift): CaSPiS^{-}, asymmetric notion of progress
- Dezani et al. (TGC'07): progress, no recursion
- Lanese et al. (SEFM'07): SSCC orchestration is via streams instead of pipelines
- Bonelli, Compagnoni + Honda, Yoshida, Carbone: multiparty asynchronous sessions
- Bruni et al. (PLACES'08, ongoing): μse, dynamic multiparty sessions
- Caires, Vieira (ongoing): conversation calculus, dynamic multiparty sessions
- ...
- given the audience, please name your own

Outline

SCC Genesis [see WS-FM 2006]

Sources of inspiration

- π (names, communication): $a(y).P$, $\overline{a}k.P$, $(\nu k)P$
- πI, structured communication (session types): $a(k).P$, $\overline{a}(k).P$ roughly, think of $\overline{a}(k).P$ as $(\nu k)\overline{a}k.P$
- Orc (pipelining and pruning of activities): $(EAPLS\langle 2008\rangle \mid EATCS\langle 2008\rangle) > x_{cfp} > Email\langle \texttt{rb@gmail.it}, x_{cfp}\rangle$ $Email\langle \texttt{rb@gmail.it}, x_{cfp}\rangle$ **where** $x_{cfp} :\in (EAPLS\langle 2008\rangle \mid EATCS\langle 2008\rangle)$

To keep in mind

We are dealing with conceptual abstractions: the syntax does not necessarily expose implementation details. For example:

- a session is a logical entity that can be implemented by an additional *sid* parameter carried by all related messaging
- all service instances (serving different requests) can be handled by one service port

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SCC: General Principles

Service definitions: $s.P$

- services expose their protocols
- (persistent) services can handle multiple requests separately

Service invocations: $\overline{s}.Q$

- service invocations expose their protocols
- sequential composition via pipelining (á la Orc)

Sessions: $r^+ \triangleright P \,|\, r^- \triangleright Q$

- to be read as run-time syntax
- service invocation spawns fresh session parties (locally to each partner)
- sessions are: two-party (service-side + client-side) + private
- interaction between session protocols: bi-directional
- nested sessions: values can be returned outside sessions (one level up)

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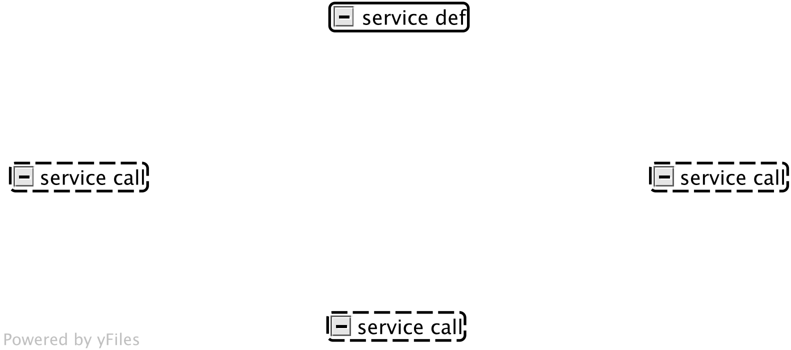
Sketch of Multiple Sessions



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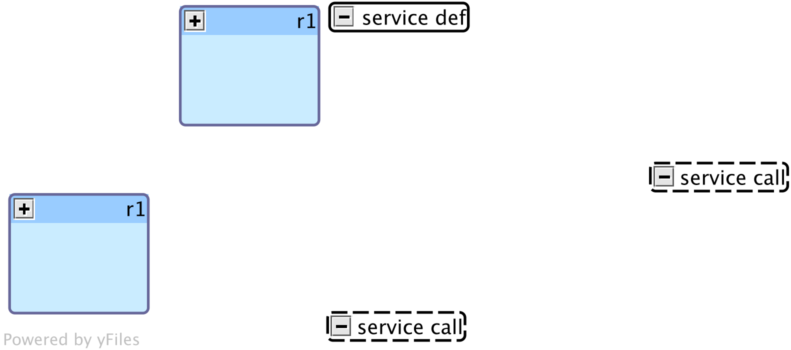

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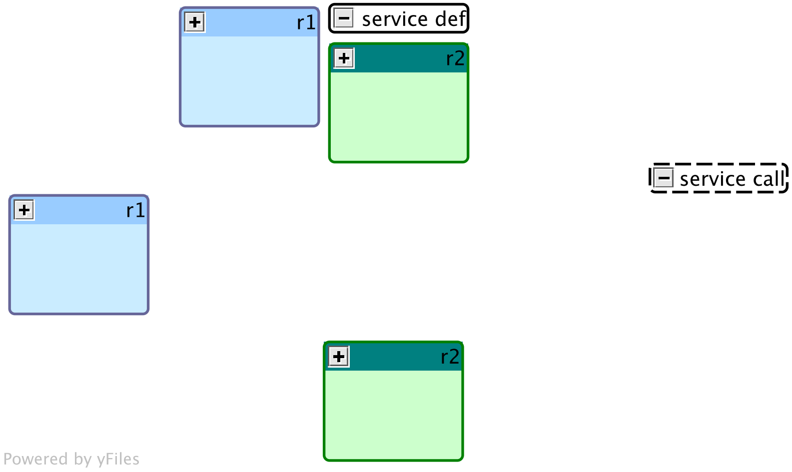

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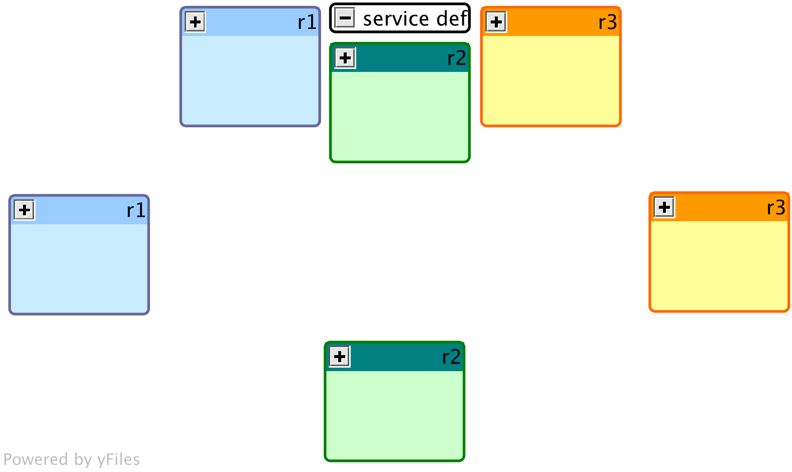
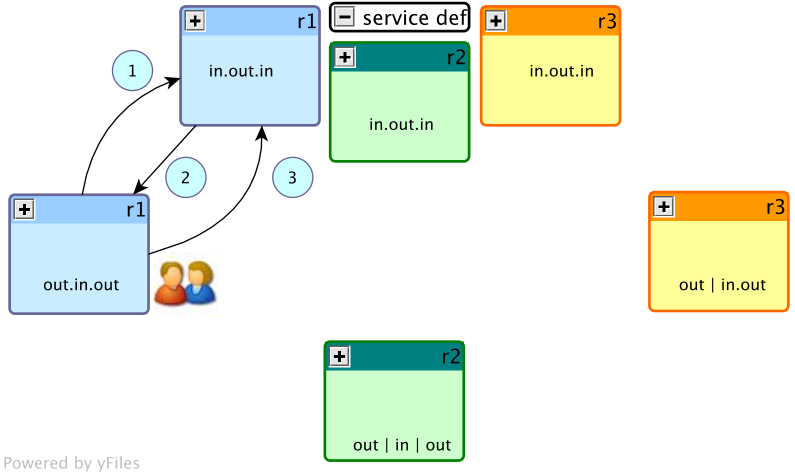


Sketch of Conversations



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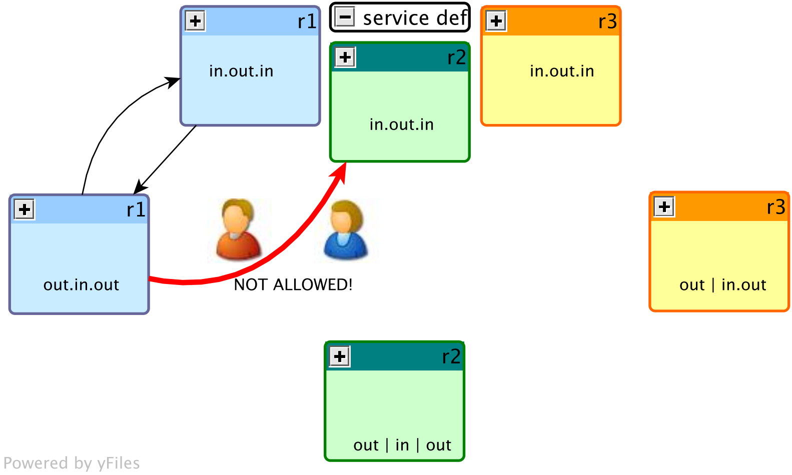
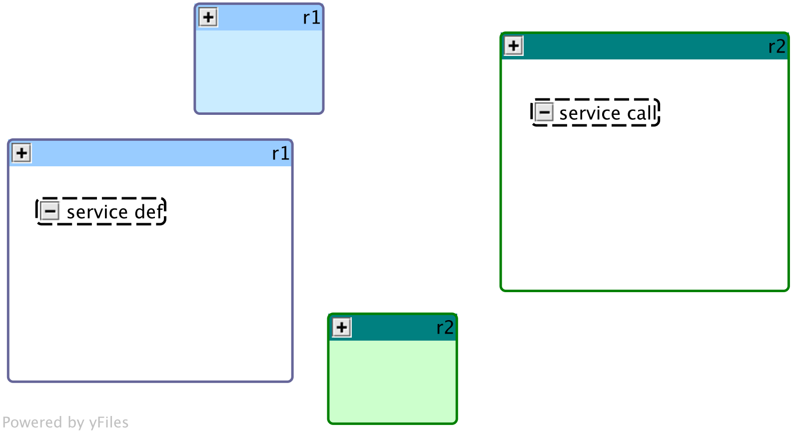


Sketch of Nested Sessions



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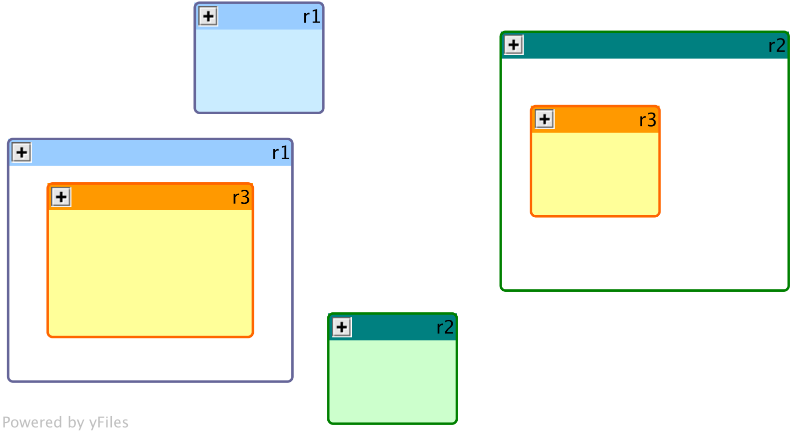

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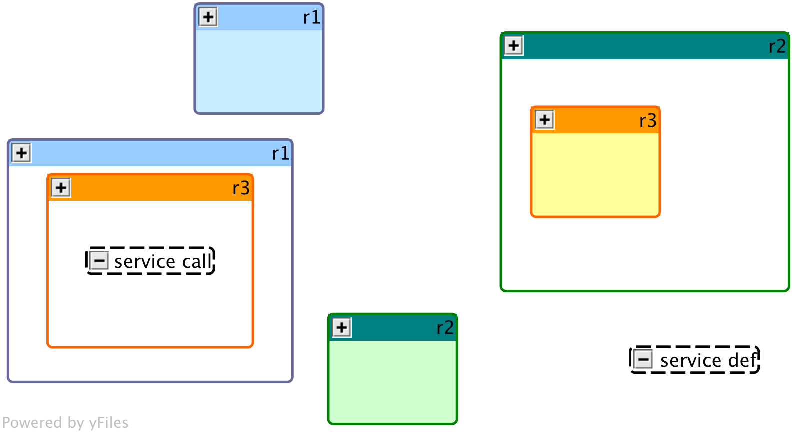

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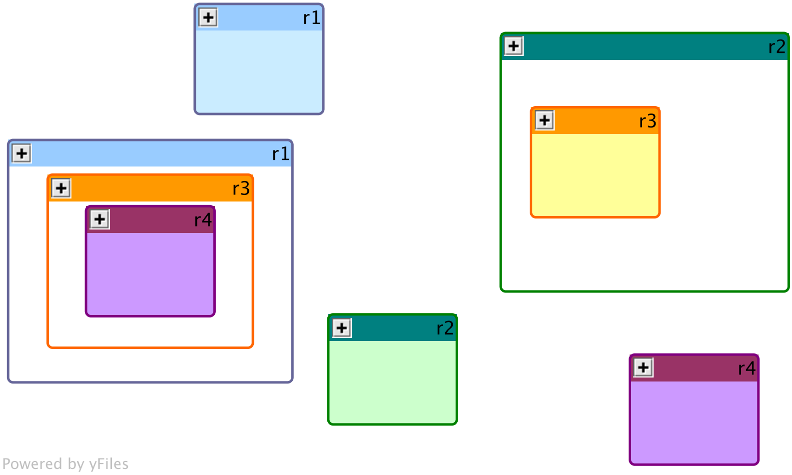
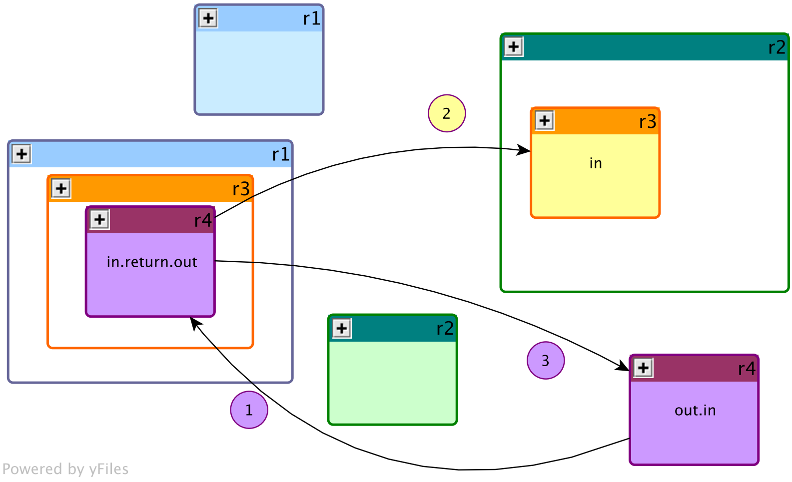


Sketch of Return



SCC Raw Syntax

Names, Values, Polarities

$$
\begin{array}{rcll}
m & ::= & s \mid r & \text{(name)} \\
v & ::= & b \mid s \mid x \mid f(\tilde{v}) & \text{(value)} \\
p, q & ::= & - \mid + & \text{(polarity)}
\end{array}
$$

Processes

$$
\begin{array}{rlll}
P, Q ::= & & \mathbf{0} & \text{(nil)} \\
\mid & s.P & \mid \ \overline{v}.Q & \text{(service definition / invoke)} \\
\mid & \langle \tilde{v} \rangle.P & \mid \ (\tilde{x}).Q & \text{(values output / tuple input)} \\
\mid & \langle l \rangle.P & \mid \ \Sigma_{i=1}^{n}(l_i).P_i & \text{(label selection / branching)} \\
& & \mid \ \texttt{return } \tilde{v}.P & \text{(return)} \\
& & \mid \ \texttt{if } v = v' \texttt{ then } P \texttt{ else } Q & \text{(if-then-else)} \\
& & \mid \ (\nu m)P & \text{(restriction)} \\
& & \mid \ r^p \triangleright P & \text{(polarized session)} \\
& & \mid \ P > \tilde{x} > Q & \text{(pipe)} \\
& & \mid \ P|Q & \text{(parallel)}
\end{array}
$$

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		$\mid\; P \mid Q$	(parallel)

SCC Structural Congruence

Axioms

- alpha-conversion
- parallel composition
- name restriction
- garbage collection of terminated sessions

SCC Structural Congruence

Standard axioms (assume $m, y \notin \mathrm{fn}(Q)$ and $r \neq m$)

$$(\nu m')Q \equiv (\nu m)(Q[^{m}/_{m'}]) \qquad (\tilde{x}).Q \equiv\equiv (\tilde{y}).Q[^{y}/_{x}]$$
$$P > \tilde{x} > Q \equiv P > \tilde{y} > (Q[^{y}/_{x}])$$

$$P|\mathbf{0} \equiv P \qquad P|Q \equiv Q|P \qquad (P|Q)|R \equiv P|(Q|R)$$

$$Q|((\nu m)P) \equiv (\nu m)(Q|P) \qquad (\nu m)(\nu m')P \equiv (\nu m')(\nu m)P$$
$$r^{p} \triangleright (\nu m)P \equiv (\nu m)(r^{p} \triangleright P) \qquad ((\nu m)P) > \tilde{x} > Q \equiv (\nu m)(P > \tilde{x} > Q)$$

Axioms for garbage collection of terminated sessions

$$\mathbf{0} > \tilde{x} > P \equiv \mathbf{0} \qquad (P|Q) > \tilde{x} > R \equiv (P > \tilde{x} > R)|(Q > \tilde{x} > R)$$

$$(r^{p} \triangleright \mathbf{0}) > \tilde{x} > R \equiv r^{p} \triangleright \mathbf{0} \qquad r_1^{p} \triangleright (Q|r_2^{q} \triangleright \mathbf{0}) \equiv r_1^{p} \triangleright Q|r_2^{q} \triangleright \mathbf{0}$$

$$(\nu r)(r^{+} \triangleright \mathbf{0}|r^{-} \triangleright \mathbf{0}) \equiv \mathbf{0}$$

SCC Fragment

Main assumptions

Services are

- **persistent** (not consumed after invocations)
- **top-level** (not nested, not dynamically installed)
- **stateless** (no top-level return on service side)

Sessions are

- not interruptable (**close-free** fragment)
- with **non recursive** communication protocols

Example 1: Factorial

Service definition

$$\begin{aligned} fatt.(n).\texttt{if}\ (n = 0) \\ \texttt{then}\ \langle 1 \rangle \\ \texttt{else}\ (\overline{fatt}.\langle n-1 \rangle.(x).\texttt{return}\ x) > x > \langle n \cdot x \rangle \end{aligned}$$

A *fatt* instance waits for a natural number n: if equal to zero then sends back 1 to the client, otherwise issues a (nested) invocation to a fresh instance of *fatt* with argument $n-1$, waits for the response and passes the result x to a pipe that sends back $n \cdot x$ to the client

Service invocation

$$\overline{fatt}.\langle 3 \rangle.(x) \quad | \quad \overline{fatt}.\langle 5 \rangle.(x).\texttt{return}\ x$$

The first client passes the argument 3 to the service instance, then waits for the response; the second client passes a different argument and returns the computed result to the parent session. The protocols of the two clients will run in fresh, separated sessions and will not interfere.

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Example 2: Room reservation

Service definition (with branching)

$$reserve.\Big(\ (\text{single}).(x).\langle \text{code}(x, \text{""})\rangle \\ + (\text{double}).(x,y).\langle \text{code}(x,y)\rangle \ \Big)$$

(where code : $str \times str \rightarrow int$ is a function only available on service side)

Service invocations (with selection)

$$\overline{reserve}.\langle\text{single}\rangle.\langle\text{"Bob"}\rangle.(x).\texttt{return}\ x$$

$$\overline{reserve}.\langle\text{double}\rangle.\langle\text{"Bob"},\text{"Leo"}\rangle.(y).\texttt{return}\ y$$

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Example 3: Proxy service for load balancing

Service definition (with name passing and extrusion)

$$
\begin{aligned}
(\nu a, b)\Big(\; & a.P \\
\mid\; & b.P \\
\mid\; & \mathit{loadbalance}.\texttt{if}\ (\mathrm{choose}(a,b) = 1)\ \texttt{then}\ \langle a \rangle\ \texttt{else}\ \langle b \rangle\ \Big)
\end{aligned}
$$

Service invocation

$$(\overline{\mathit{loadbalance}}.(z).\texttt{return}\ z) > x > \overline{z}.Q$$

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Service invocation

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Outline

Type judgements

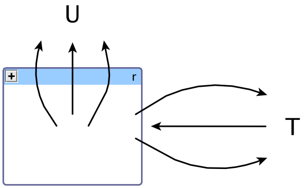
Overall idea

- Type values: $\Gamma \vdash v : S$
- Type a process as if part of a current session:

$$\Gamma \vdash P : U[T]$$

  separating intra-session interaction T from upward interaction U
- The type T of the protocol on one side of a session should be dual w.r.t. the type T' of its partner's protocol ($\overline{T} = T'$)
- In case of nested sessions, the U typed upward interaction will contribute to the type of its "father" session

Sketch of Typing



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Some issues and limitations

- Some flexibility required w.r.t. branching and selection
- Some care needed in parallel composition of protocols
- Some care needed in dealing with the replication due to pipelines
- Recursive invocation of services is possible
- No form of delegation allowed
- Mobility of service names

Type system basics

Syntax of types

$$
\begin{array}{lcll}
S & ::= & [T] & \text{(session)} \\
 & \mid & \mathcal{B} & \text{(basic data types)} \\
T & ::= & \mathtt{end} & \text{(no action)} \\
 & \mid & ?(S_1, \ldots, S_n).T & \text{(input of a tuple)} \\
 & \mid & !(S_1, \ldots, S_n).T & \text{(output of a tuple)} \\
 & \mid & \&\{l_1 : T_1, \ldots, l_n : T_n\} & \text{(external choice)} \\
 & \mid & \oplus\{l_1 : T_1, \ldots, l_n : T_n\} & \text{(internal choice)} \\
U & ::= & !(\tilde{S})^k.\mathtt{end} & \text{(upward interaction)}
\end{array}
$$

Dual types

$$
\overline{\mathtt{end}} = \mathtt{end} \qquad
\begin{array}{lcl}
\overline{?(\tilde{S}).T} & = & !(\tilde{S}).\overline{T} \\
\overline{!(\tilde{S}).T'} & = & ?(\tilde{S}).\overline{T'}
\end{array} \qquad
\begin{array}{lcl}
\overline{\&\{l_i : T_i\}_i} & = & \oplus\{l_i : \overline{T_i}\}_i \\
\overline{\oplus\{l_i : T_i\}_i} & = & \&\{l_i : \overline{T_i}\}_i
\end{array}
$$

Type System Highlights: Services and Sessions

Services

(SERVICE)

$$\Gamma, s : S \vdash s : S$$

(TDEF)

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P : \mathtt{end}[T] \quad \Gamma \vdash s : [T]}{\Gamma \vdash s.P : \mathtt{end}[\mathtt{end}]}$$

(TINV)

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash Q : U[\overline{T}] \quad \Gamma \vdash s : [T]}{\Gamma \vdash \overline{s}.Q : \mathtt{end}[U]}$$

Sessions

(TSES)

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P : U[T]}{\Gamma, r : [T] \vdash r^{+} \triangleright P : \mathtt{end}[U]}$$

(TSESI)

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash Q : U[\overline{T}]}{\Gamma, r : [T] \vdash r^{-} \triangleright Q : \mathtt{end}[U]}$$

Type System Highlights: Services and Sessions

Services

(Service)
$$\Gamma, s : S \vdash s : S$$

(Tdef)
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P : \mathtt{end}[T] \quad \Gamma \vdash s : [T]}{\Gamma \vdash s.P : \mathtt{end}[\mathtt{end}]}$$

(Tinv)
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash Q : U[\overline{T}] \quad \Gamma \vdash s : [T]}{\Gamma \vdash \overline{s}.Q : \mathtt{end}[U]}$$

Sessions

(Tses)
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P : U[T]}{\Gamma, r : [T] \vdash r^{+} \rhd P : \mathtt{end}[U]}$$

(TsesI)
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash Q : U[\overline{T}]}{\Gamma, r : [T] \vdash r^{-} \rhd Q : \mathtt{end}[U]}$$

Type System Highlights: Protocols

Input, output, and return

(TIN)
$$\frac{\Gamma, \tilde{x} : \tilde{S} \vdash P : U[T]}{\Gamma \vdash (\tilde{x}).P : U[?(\tilde{S}).T]}$$

(TOUT)
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P : U[T] \quad \Gamma \vdash \tilde{v} : \tilde{S}}{\Gamma \vdash \langle \tilde{v} \rangle.P : U[!(\tilde{S}).T]}$$

(TRET)
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P : U[T] \quad \Gamma \vdash \tilde{v} : \tilde{S}}{\Gamma \vdash \mathtt{return}\ \tilde{v}.P : !(\tilde{S}).U[T]}$$

Branching and Selection

(TBRANCH)
$$\frac{I \subseteq \{1, \ldots, n\} \ \forall i \in I. \Gamma \vdash P_i : U[T_i]}{\Gamma \vdash \Sigma_{i=0}^{n} (l_i).P_i : U[\&\{l_i : T_i\}]_{i \in I}}$$

(TCHOICE)
$$\frac{k \in I \quad \Gamma \vdash P : U[T_k]}{\Gamma \vdash \langle l_k \rangle.P : U[\oplus\{l_i : T_i\}_{i \in I}]}$$

Type System Highlights: Protocols

Input, output, and return

(TIN)
$$\frac{\Gamma, \tilde{x} : \tilde{S} \vdash P : U[T]}{\Gamma \vdash (\tilde{x}).P : U[?(\tilde{S}).T]}$$

(TOUT)
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P : U[T] \quad \Gamma \vdash \tilde{v} : \tilde{S}}{\Gamma \vdash \langle \tilde{v} \rangle.P : U[!(\tilde{S}).T]}$$

(TRET)
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P : U[T] \quad \Gamma \vdash \tilde{v} : \tilde{S}}{\Gamma \vdash \texttt{return}\ \tilde{v}.P : !(\tilde{S}).U[T]}$$

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Type System Highlights: Protocols

Parallel

(TparL)

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P :!(\tilde{S})^{n}.\mathtt{end}[T] \quad \Gamma \vdash Q :!(\tilde{S})^{m}.\mathtt{end}[\mathtt{end}]}{\Gamma \vdash P|Q :!(\tilde{S})^{n+m}.\mathtt{end}[T]}$$

Conditional

(Tif)

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash v_1 : S \quad \Gamma \vdash v_2 : S \quad \Gamma \vdash P : U[T] \quad \Gamma \vdash Q : U[T]}{\Gamma \vdash \mathtt{if}\ v_1 = v_2\ \mathtt{then}\ P\ \mathtt{else}\ Q : U[T]}$$

Type System Highlights: Protocols

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(TParL)

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P :!(\tilde{S})^{n}.\mathtt{end}[T] \quad \Gamma \vdash Q :!(\tilde{S})^{m}.\mathtt{end}[\mathtt{end}]}{\Gamma \vdash P|Q :!(\tilde{S})^{n+m}.\mathtt{end}[T]}$$

Conditional

(TIf)

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Main properties

Subject Congruence

If $\Gamma \vdash P : U[T]$ and $P \equiv Q$ then $\Gamma \vdash Q : U[T]$

Subject reduction

- If $\Gamma, r : S \vdash P : U[T]$ and $P \xrightarrow{r\tau} Q$ then $\Gamma, r : S' \vdash Q : U[T]$
- If $\Gamma \vdash P : U[T]$ and $P \xrightarrow{\tau} Q$ then $\Gamma \vdash Q : U[T]$

- $P \xrightarrow{r\tau} Q$ means that Q is reached by P after a communication or a selection within session r, with r a free name in P
- $P \xrightarrow{\tau} Q$ means that Q is reached by P after interaction in a restricted session or after a service invocation

Main result

Initial processes

- $\emptyset \vdash P : \texttt{end}[\texttt{end}]$
- P does not contain session constructs
- all service definitions are at the top level

Normal form

$P \equiv (\nu s_1) \ldots (\nu s_n)(s_1.Q_1 | \ldots | s_n.Q_n)$

Deadlock free processes

P such that whenever $P \xrightarrow{\omega}{}^* Q$ either $Q \xrightarrow{\tau}$ or Q is in normal form.

As a technicality, we modify the LTS so to remove all (νr) produced by service invocations, introduce the label $r\iota$ to observe that a service invocation takes place inside session r and let ω be any sequence of τ, $r\tau$ and $r\iota$ steps.

Deadlock avoidance

If P is an initial process, then it is deadlock free.

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Example: Factorial

Processes

$$F \equiv \quad \mathit{fatt}.(n).\texttt{if } (n = 0) \; \texttt{then } \langle 1 \rangle \; \texttt{else } (\overline{\mathit{fatt}}.\langle n-1 \rangle.(x).\texttt{return } x) > x > \langle n \cdot x \rangle$$

$$P \equiv \quad \overline{\mathit{fatt}}.\langle 3 \rangle.(x) \quad | \quad \overline{\mathit{fatt}}.\langle 5 \rangle.(x).\texttt{return } x$$

$$Q \equiv \quad P > z > \overline{\mathit{fatt}}.\langle z \rangle.(x)$$

Types

$\Gamma = \mathit{fatt} : [?(\mathit{int}).!(\mathit{int})], - : \mathit{int} \times \mathit{int} \rightarrow \mathit{int}, \cdot : \mathit{int} \times \mathit{int} \rightarrow \mathit{int}$

$\Gamma \vdash F : \mathrm{end}[\mathrm{end}]$

$\Gamma \vdash P : \mathrm{end}[!(\mathit{int}).\mathrm{end}]$

$\Gamma \vdash Q : \mathrm{end}[\mathrm{end}]$

$\emptyset \vdash (\nu \mathit{fatt})(F|Q) : \mathrm{end}[\mathrm{end}]$

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Types

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$$\Gamma \vdash F : \mathsf{end}[\mathsf{end}]$$
$$\Gamma \vdash P : \mathsf{end}[!(\mathit{int}).\mathsf{end}]$$
$$\Gamma \vdash Q : \mathsf{end}[\mathsf{end}]$$
$$\emptyset \vdash (\nu \mathit{fatt})(F|Q) : \mathsf{end}[\mathsf{end}]$$

Outline

Conclusion and Future Work

SCC

- Original mix of several ingredients
- Flexible and expressive

Type system

- Strong result over a (reasonable) fragment of SCC
- Difficult to obtain by encoding SCC in other typed calculi

Ongoing work (submitted 2008)

- Subtyping
- Recursive protocols and regular session types
- Type inference (don't miss Leonardo Mezzina's talk)

THANKS FOR THE ATTENTION!

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