

# Software Engineering and Service-Oriented Systems

– A Calculus for Orchestration of Web Services –

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In co-operation with **SENSORIA** members, in particular Rosario Pugliese

# Motivation

## Deficiency

Current software engineering technologies for SOC

- remain at a linguistic level
- do not support analytical tools for checking that SOC applications enjoy desirable correctness properties



## Goal

Develop *formal reasoning mechanisms* and *analytical tools* for checking that services (possibly resulting from a *composition*) meet desirable properties and do not manifest unexpected behaviors

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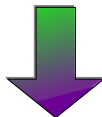
## Approach: rely on Process Calculi

- Convey in a distilled form the paradigm at the heart of SOC (being defined algebraically, they are inherently compositional)
- Provide linguistic formalisms for description of service-based applications and their composition
- Hand down a large set of reasoning mechanisms and analytical tools, e.g. typing systems and model checkers

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# Process Calculi for SOC

- To model service composition, many process calculi-like formalisms have been designed
- Most of them only consider a few specific features separately, possibly by embedding 'ad hoc' constructs within some well-studied process calculus (e.g., the variants of CSP/ $\pi$ -calculus with transactions)
- One major goal is assessing the adequacy of diverse sets of primitives w.r.t. modelling, combining and analysing service-oriented systems

# Process Calculi for SOC: an overview

Process calculi for SOC can be classified according to the approach used for maintaining the link between *caller* and *callee*

- ▶ **Sessions:** the link is determined by a private channel that is implicitly created when the first message exchange of a conversation takes place
- ▶ **Correlations:** the link is determined by correlation values included in the exchanged messages
- ▶ **No link:** some works do not take into account this aspect  
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  - ★ *dyadic:* they can be further grouped according to the inter-session communication mechanism
    - CASPIS: dataflow communication
    - SSCC: stream-based communication
    - $\pi$ -calculus + sessions (in many works): session delegation
  - ★ *multiparty:*
    - Conversation Calculus,  $\mu se$ ,
    - $\pi$ -calculus + (asynchronous/synchronous) multiparty sessions
- ▶ **Correlations:** the link is determined by correlation values included in the exchanged messages
  - ★ *stateful:* every service instance has an explicit state
    - WS-CALCULUS
    - SOCK
  - ★ *stateless:* state is not explicitly modelled
    - COWS

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## COWS [ESOP'07]


A process calculus for specifying and combining service-oriented applications, while modelling their dynamic behaviour

## An introduction to COWS

# COWS: a Calculus for Orchestration of Web Services



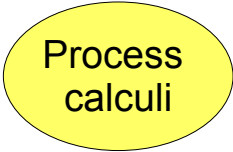
WS-BPEL

- Inspired by
  - ▶ the **OASIS**  standard WS-BPEL for WS orchestration
  - ▶ previous work on process calculi
- Indeed, COWS intends to be a foundational model not specifically tight to Web services' current technologies
- COWS combines in an original way a number of constructs and features borrowed from well-known process calculi

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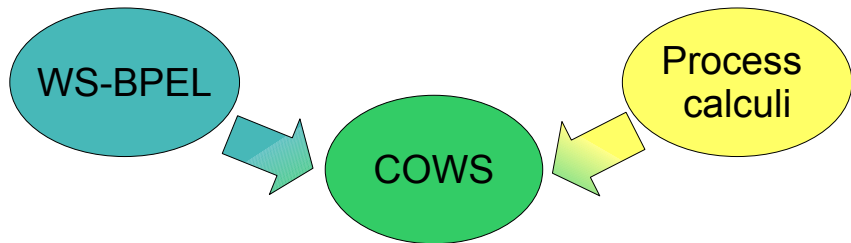
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Process  
calculi

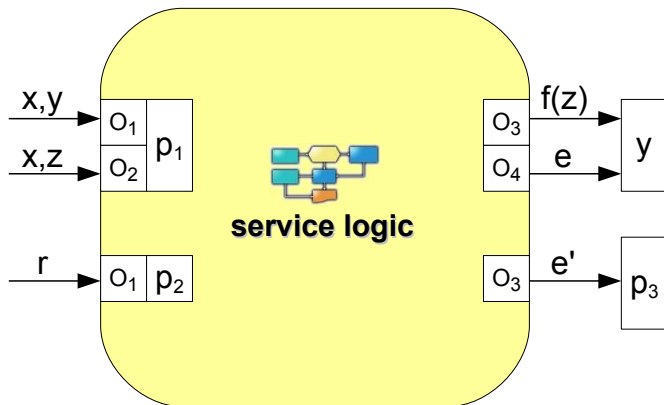
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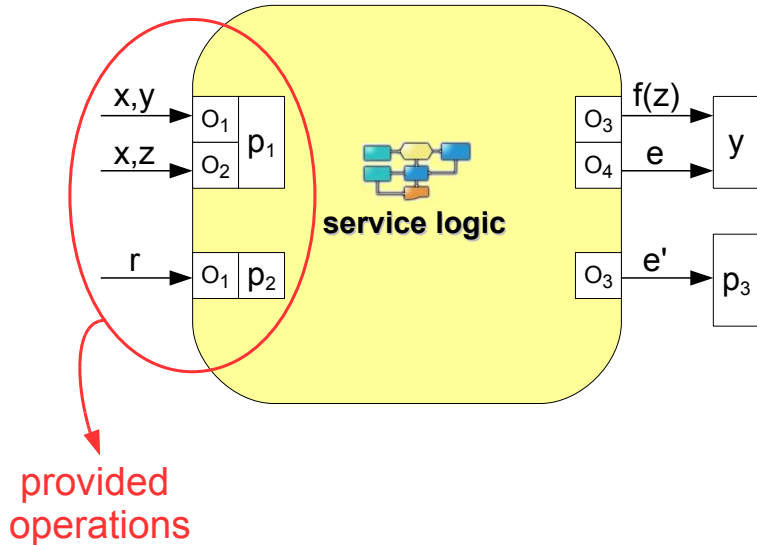
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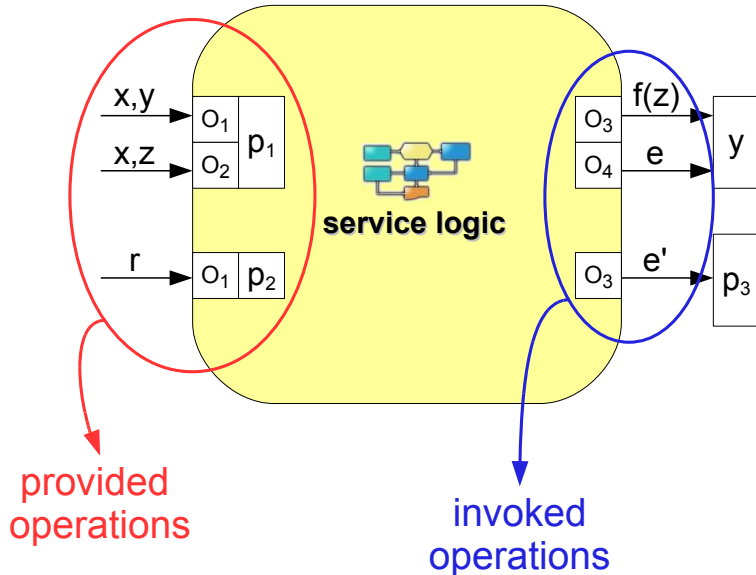




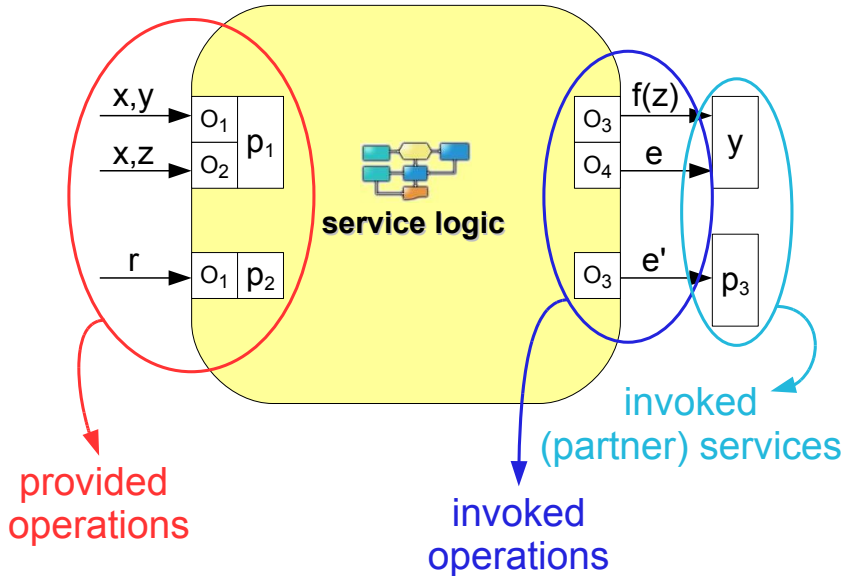
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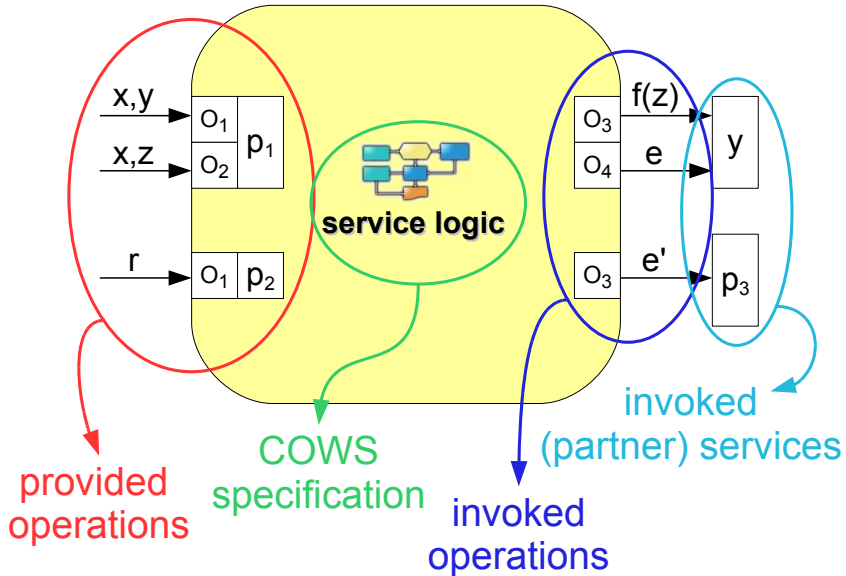
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# COWS in three steps

## $\mu\text{COWS}^m$ (micro COWS minus priority)

### Communication activities

- Invoke
- Receive

### Control flow activities

- Parallel composition
- Choice
- Replication
- Delimitation

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## Termination activities

- Kill activity
- Protection



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# Syntax of $\mu\text{COWS}^m$

$s ::=$

- $u \bullet u' ! \bar{e}$  (services)
- $u \bullet u' ! \bar{e}$  (invoke)
- $\sum_{i=0}^r g_i \cdot s_i$  (receive-guarded choice)
- $s \mid s$  (parallel composition)
- $[u] s$  (delimitation)
- $* s$  (replication)

$g ::=$

- (guards)
- $p \bullet o ? \bar{w}$  (receive)

(notations)

- $\epsilon$ : expressions
- $x$ : variables
- $v$ : values
- $n, p, o$ : names
- $u$ : variables | names
- $w$ : variables | values

## $\mu\text{COWS}^m$ vs. $\pi$ -calculus, fusion, Value-passing CCS, $D\pi$ , ...

- asynchronous and polyadic communication
  - input – guarded choice
  - polyadic synchronization
  - localised channels
- }  $\pi$ -calculus
- global scoping (and non – binding input)
- } fusion
- distinction between variables and values
- } vp CCS, App.  $\pi$ -calculus,  $D\pi$
- pattern – matching
- } Klaim

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## Notations

- The exact syntax of expressions is deliberately omitted
- $\bar{\phantom{x}}$  denotes tuples of objects, e.g.  $\bar{w}$  is a tuple of variables and/or values

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## Communication activities

- Services are provided and invoked through communication *endpoints*, written as  $p \bullet o$  (i.e. 'partner name' plus 'operation name')
- Receive activities bind neither names nor variables
- Communication is regulated by *pattern-matching*
- Partner names and operation names can be exchanged when communicating (only the 'send capability' is passed over)
- Communication is asynchronous

# Syntax of $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>

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## Choice

- + abbreviates binary choice, while empty choice will be denoted by  $\mathbf{0}$

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## Parallel composition

- Permits interleaving executions of activities

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## Delimitation

- Only one binding construct:  $[u] s$  binds  $u$  in the scope  $s$ 
  - ▶ free/bound names and variables and closed terms defined accordingly
- Delimitation is used to:
  - 1 regulate the range of application of substitutions
  - 2 generate fresh names

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## Replication

- Permits implementing persistent services and recursive behaviours



# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup> operational semantics

Labelled transition relation  $\xrightarrow{\alpha}$

Label  $\alpha$  is generated by the following grammar:

$$\alpha ::= n \triangleleft \bar{V} \mid n \triangleright \bar{W} \mid \sigma$$

where  $\sigma$  is a *substitution*

i.e. a function from variables to values (written as collections of pairs  $x \mapsto v$ )  
and  $n$  denotes endpoints (i.e.  $p \bullet o$ )

Structural congruence  $\equiv$

Standard laws for  $\sum$ ,  $|$  and  $*$ , plus:

- $[u] \mathbf{0} \equiv \mathbf{0}$
- $[u_1] [u_2] s \equiv [u_2] [u_1] s$
- $s_1 | [u] s_2 \equiv [u] (s_1 | s_2)$  if  $u \notin \text{fu}(s_1)$

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# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: Invoke/receive activities & Choice

## Invoke activities

- Can proceed only if the expressions in the argument can be evaluated
- *Evaluation function*  $\llbracket \_ \rrbracket$ : takes closed expressions and returns values

$$\frac{\llbracket \bar{\epsilon} \rrbracket = \bar{v}}{n! \bar{\epsilon} \xrightarrow{n \triangleleft \bar{v}} \mathbf{0}}$$

## Choice (among receive activities)

- Offers an alternative choice of endpoints
- It is *not* a binder for names and variables (delimitation is used to delimit their scope)

$$\sum_{i=1}^r n_i ? \bar{w}_i . s_i \xrightarrow{n_j \triangleright \bar{w}_j} s_j \quad (1 \leq j \leq r)$$

# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: Parallel composition

- Communication takes place when two parallel services perform matching receive and invoke activities

$$\frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{n \triangleright \bar{w}} s'_1 \quad s_2 \xrightarrow{n \triangleleft \bar{v}} s'_2 \quad \mathcal{M}(\bar{w}, \bar{v}) = \sigma}{s_1 \mid s_2 \xrightarrow{\sigma} s'_1 \mid s'_2}$$

- Execution of parallel services is interleaved

$$\frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} s'_1}{s_1 \mid s_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha} s'_1 \mid s_2}$$

## Matching function

$$\mathcal{M}(x, v) = \{x \mapsto v\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{M}(v, v) = \emptyset \\ \mathcal{M}(\langle \rangle, \langle \rangle) = \emptyset \end{array} \quad \frac{\mathcal{M}(w_1, v_1) = \sigma_1 \quad \mathcal{M}(\bar{w}_2, \bar{v}_2) = \sigma_2}{\mathcal{M}((w_1, \bar{w}_2), (v_1, \bar{v}_2)) = \sigma_1 \uplus \sigma_2}$$

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# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: Delimitation

- $[u] s$  behaves like  $s$ , except when the transition label  $\alpha$  contains  $u$
- When the whole scope of a variable  $x$  is determined, and a communication involving  $x$  within that scope is taking place the delimitation is removed and the substitution for  $x$  is performed

$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{\alpha} s' \quad u \notin u(\alpha)}{[u] s \xrightarrow{\alpha} [u] s'}$$

$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{\sigma \uplus \{x \mapsto v\}} s'}{[x] s \xrightarrow{\sigma} s' \cdot \{x \mapsto v\}}$$

*Substitutions* (ranged over by  $\sigma$ ):

- functions from variables to values (written as collections of pairs  $x \mapsto v$ )
- $\sigma_1 \uplus \sigma_2$  denotes the union of  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$  when they have disjoint domains

$u(\alpha)$  avoids capturing endpoints of actual communications,  
it denotes the set of elements occurring in  $\alpha$ ,

# $\mu\text{COWS}^m$ operational semantics

## Labelled transition rules

$$\frac{[\bar{\epsilon}] = \bar{v}}{n!\bar{\epsilon} \xrightarrow{n \triangleleft \bar{v}} \mathbf{0}}$$

$$\frac{1 \leq j \leq r}{\sum_{i=1}^r n_i? \bar{w}_i. s_i \xrightarrow{n_j \triangleright \bar{w}_j} s_j}$$

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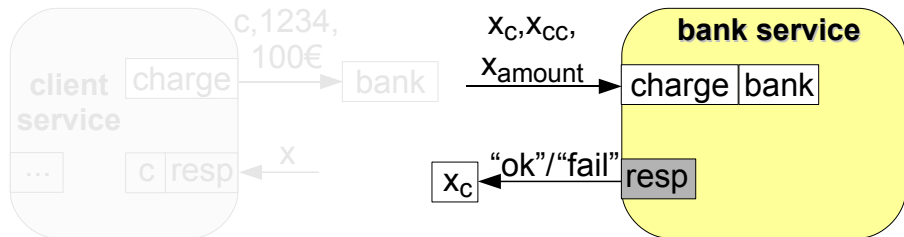
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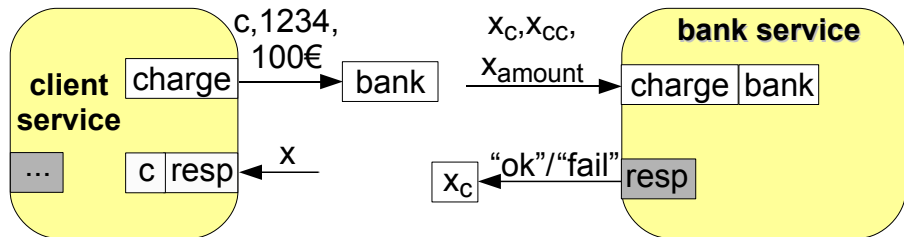
# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: simple bank service example



$bank \cdot charge! \langle c, 1234, 100\text{€} \rangle$   
 $| [x] (c \cdot resp? \langle x \rangle . s \mid s')$

$[x_C, x_{CC}, x_{amount}]$   
 $bank \cdot charge? \langle x_C, x_{CC}, x_{amount} \rangle \cdot$   
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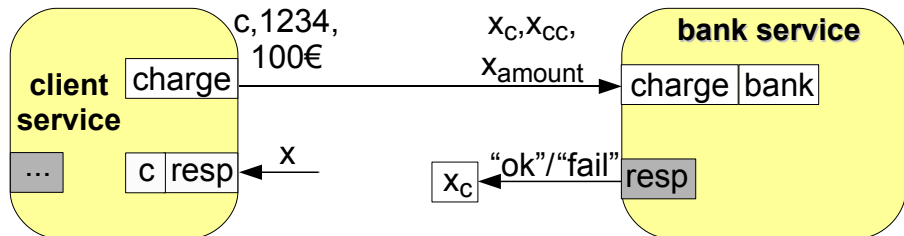
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 $x_C \cdot \text{resp}! \langle \text{chk}(x_{CC}, x_{\text{amount}}) \rangle$

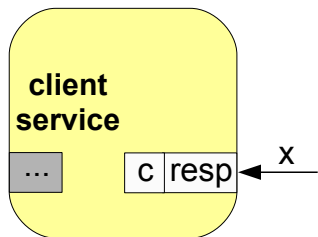
# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: simple bank service example



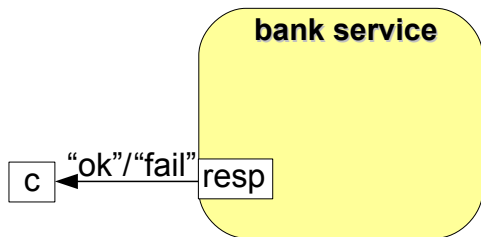
$\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge}! \langle c, 1234, 100\text{€} \rangle$   
 $| [x] (c \cdot \text{resp}? \langle x \rangle . s \mid s')$

$[x_C, x_{CC}, x_{\text{amount}}]$   
 $\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge}? \langle x_C, x_{CC}, x_{\text{amount}} \rangle \cdot$   
 $x_C \cdot \text{resp}! \langle \text{chk}(x_{CC}, x_{\text{amount}}) \rangle$

# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: simple bank service example

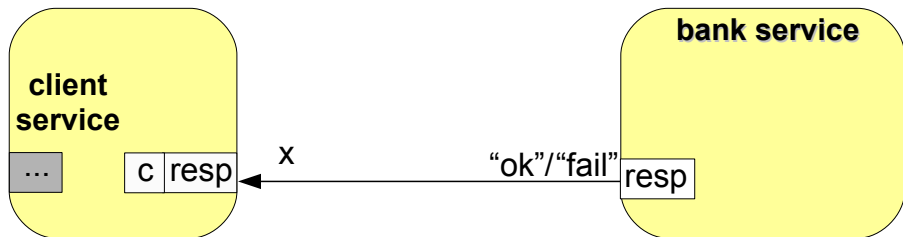


$[x] (c \bullet \text{resp}? \langle x \rangle . s \mid s')$



$c \bullet \text{resp}! \langle \text{chk}(1234, 100\text{€}) \rangle$

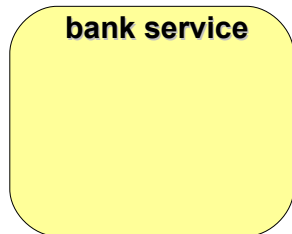
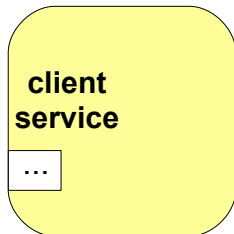
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$[x] (c \bullet \text{resp} ? \langle x \rangle . s \mid s')$

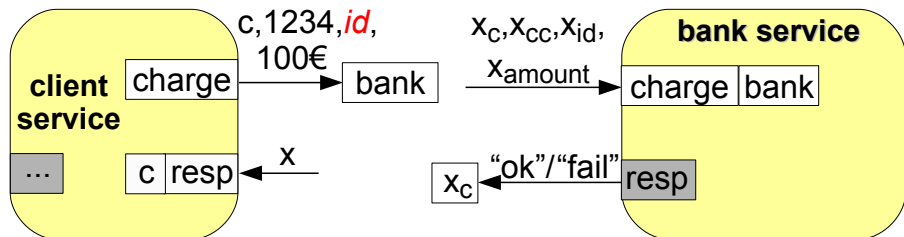
$\mid c \bullet \text{resp} ! \langle \text{chk}(1234, 100\text{€}) \rangle$

# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: simple bank service example



$(s \mid s') \cdot \{x \mapsto \text{"ok"} / \text{"fail"}\} \quad | \quad 0$

# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: communication of private names



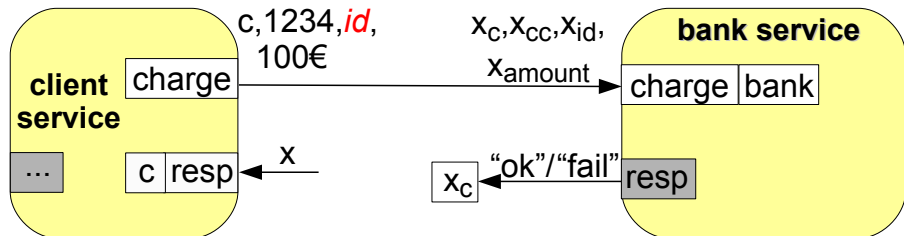
[id]

$(\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge}! \langle c, 1234, id, 100\text{€} \rangle$   
 $| [x] (c \cdot \text{resp}? \langle x \rangle . s \mid s'))$

$[x_c, x_{cc}, x_{id}, x_{amount}]$

$\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge}? \langle x_c, x_{cc}, x_{id}, x_{amount} \rangle .$   
 $x_c \cdot \text{resp}! \langle \text{chk}(x_{cc}, x_{id}, x_{amount}) \rangle$

# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: communication of private names



[id]

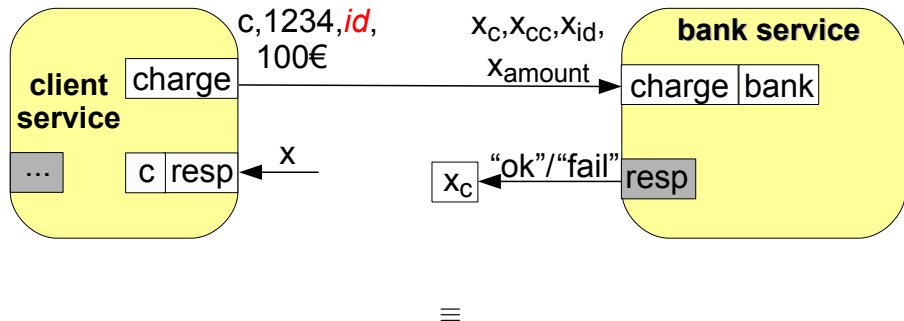
(bank • charge!⟨c, 1234, id, 100€⟩  
| [x] (c • resp?⟨x⟩.s | s'))

[x<sub>C</sub>, x<sub>CC</sub>, x<sub>id</sub>, x<sub>amount</sub>]

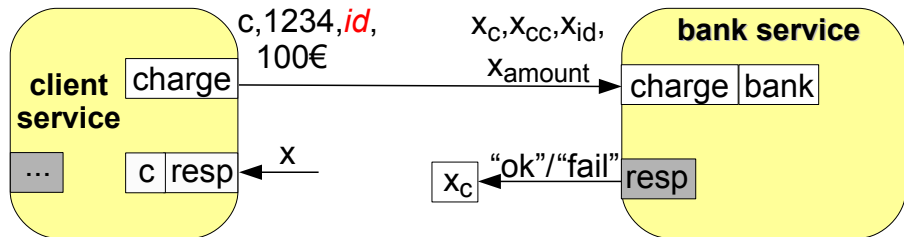
bank • charge?⟨x<sub>C</sub>, x<sub>CC</sub>, x<sub>id</sub>, x<sub>amount</sub>⟩.  
x<sub>C</sub> • resp!⟨chk(x<sub>CC</sub>, x<sub>id</sub>, x<sub>amount</sub>)⟩



# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: communication of private names

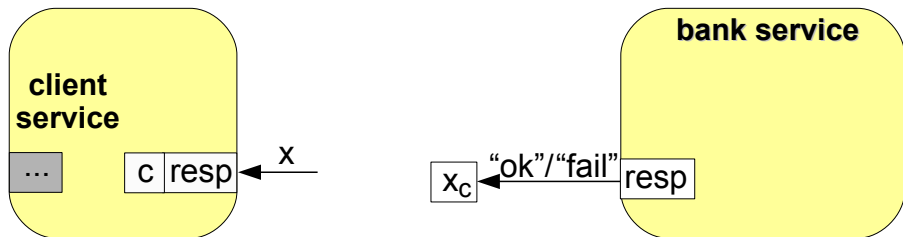


# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: communication of private names



$$[id, x_c, x_{cc}, x_{id}, x_{amount}] \left( \left( \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge}! \langle c, 1234, id, 100\text{€} \rangle \right) \mid \left( \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge}? \langle x_c, x_{cc}, x_{id}, x_{amount} \rangle \cdot \right) \right) \mid \left( [x] (c \cdot \text{resp}? \langle x \rangle \cdot s \mid s') \right) \mid \left( x_c \cdot \text{resp}! \langle \text{chk}(x_{cc}, x_{id}, x_{amount}) \rangle \right)$$

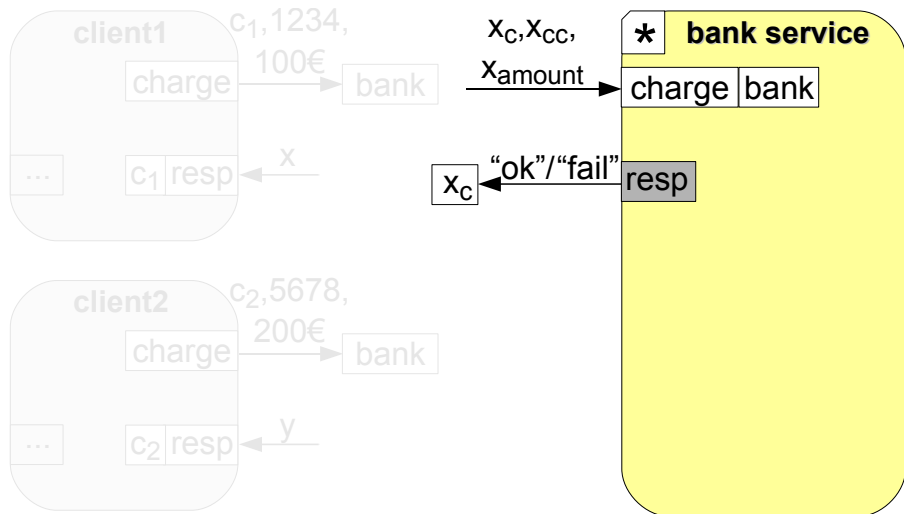
# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: communication of private names



[id]

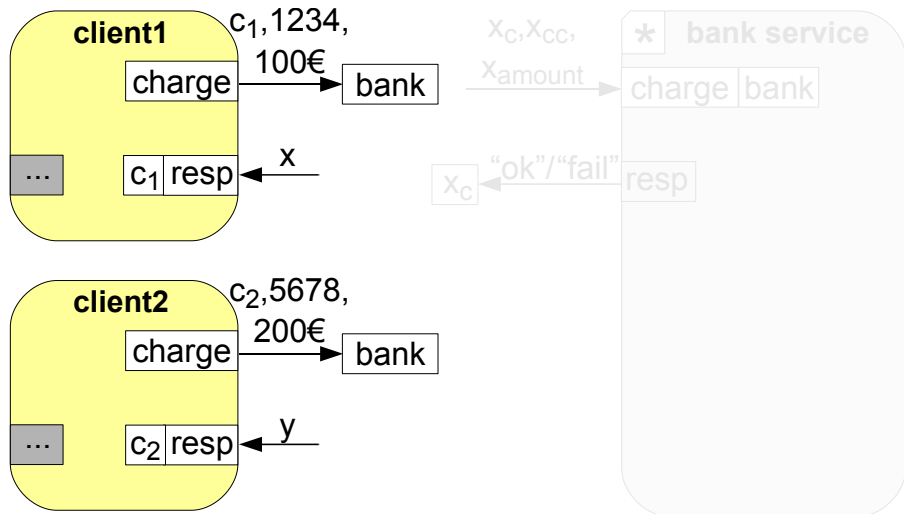
( [x] (c • resp?⟨x⟩.s | s') | c • resp!⟨chk(1234, id, 100€)⟩ )

# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: persistent bank service example



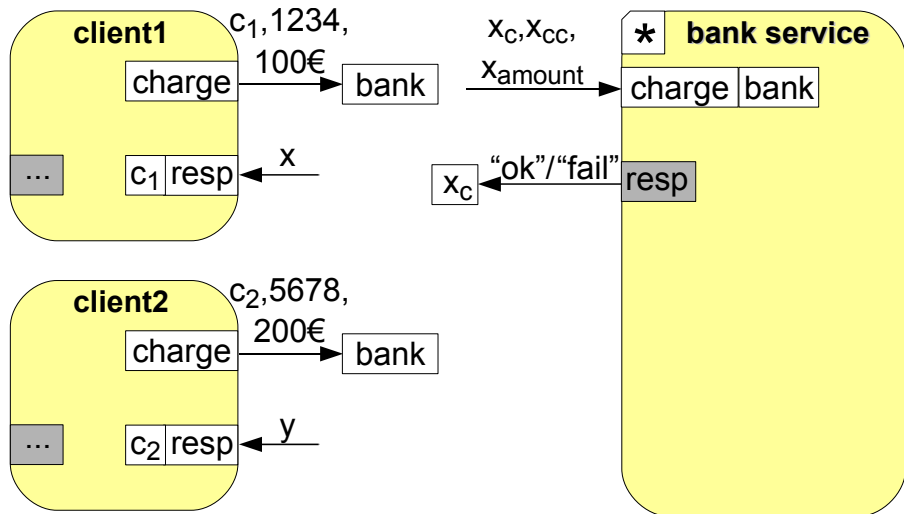
\*  $[X_C, X_{CC}, X_{amount}] \text{ bank} \cdot \text{charge} ? \langle X_C, X_{CC}, X_{amount} \rangle \cdot X_C \cdot \text{resp} ! \langle \text{chk}(X_{CC}, X_{amount}) \rangle$

# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: *persistent* bank service example

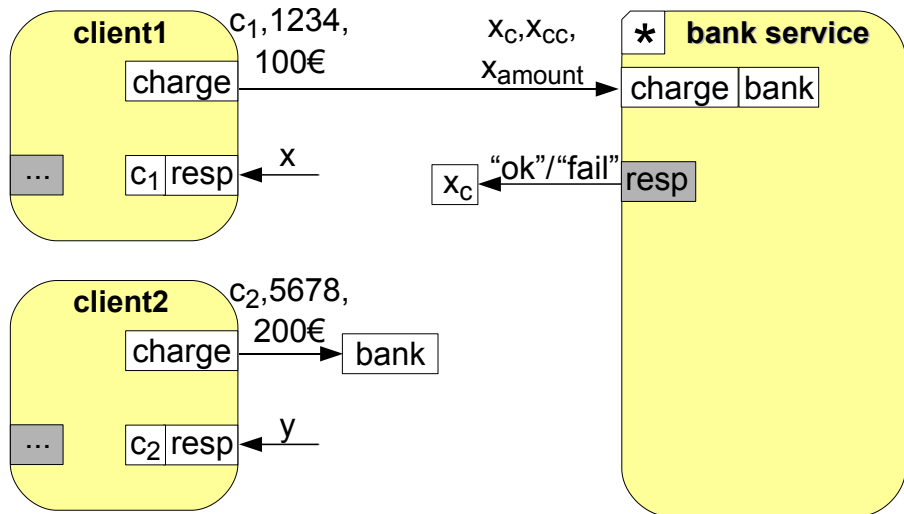


$\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge!} \langle c_1, 1234, 100\text{€} \rangle \mid [x] c_1 \cdot \text{resp?} \langle x \rangle . s_1$   
 $\mid \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge!} \langle c_2, 5678, 200\text{€} \rangle \mid [y] c_2 \cdot \text{resp?} \langle y \rangle . s_2$

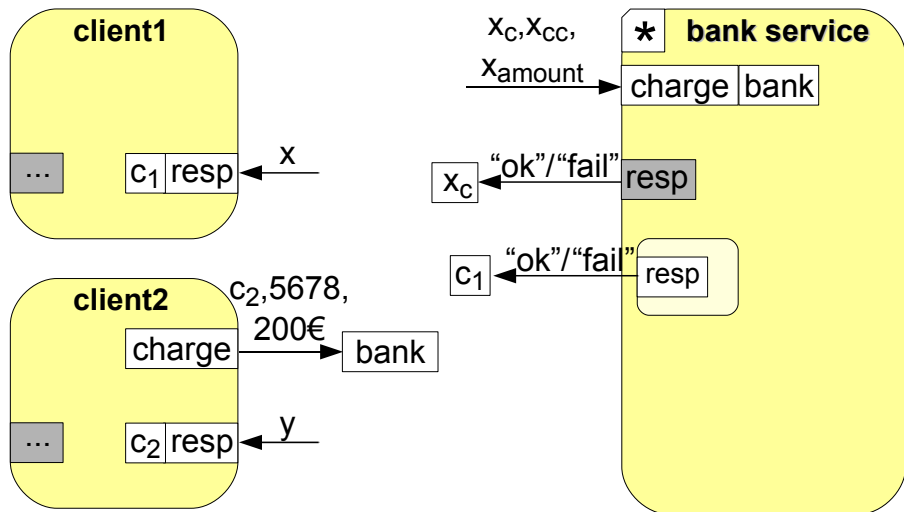
# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: persistent bank service example



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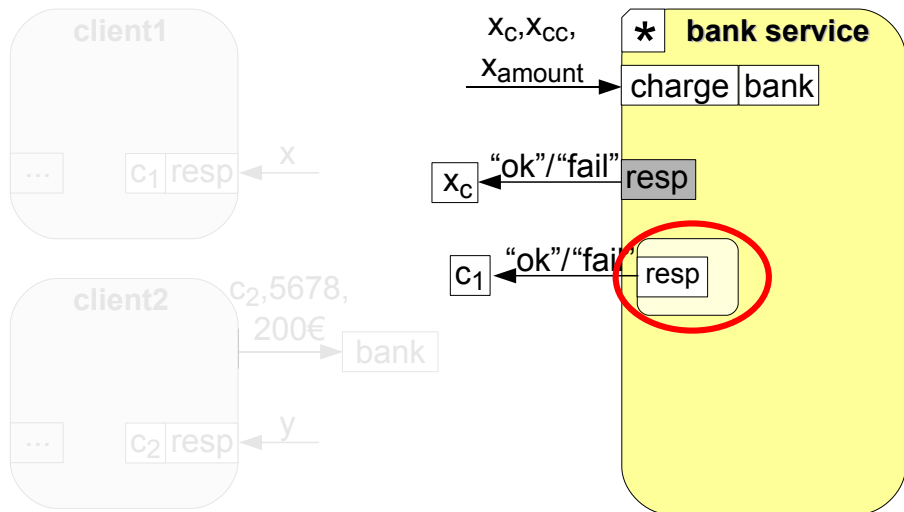


# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: persistent bank service example



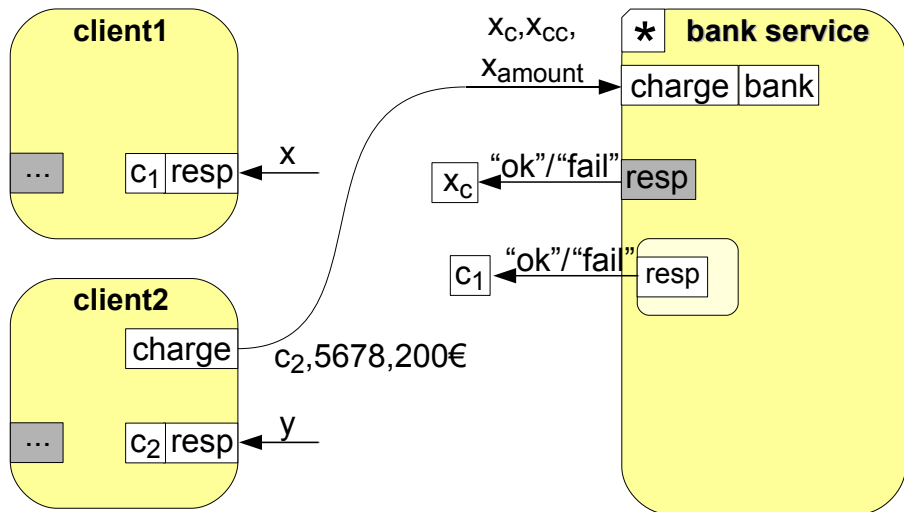


# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: persistent bank service example

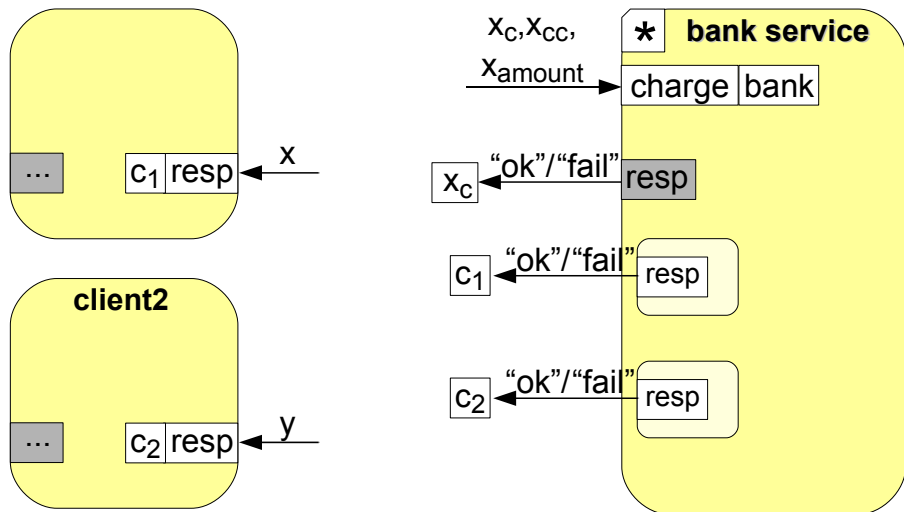


\*  $[x_C, x_{CC}, x_{amount}] \text{ bank} \cdot \text{charge?} \langle x_C, x_{CC}, x_{amount} \rangle \cdot x_C \cdot \text{resp!} \langle \text{chk}(x_{CC}, x_{amount}) \rangle$   
 |  $c_1 \cdot \text{resp!} \langle \text{chk}(1234, 100\text{€}) \rangle$

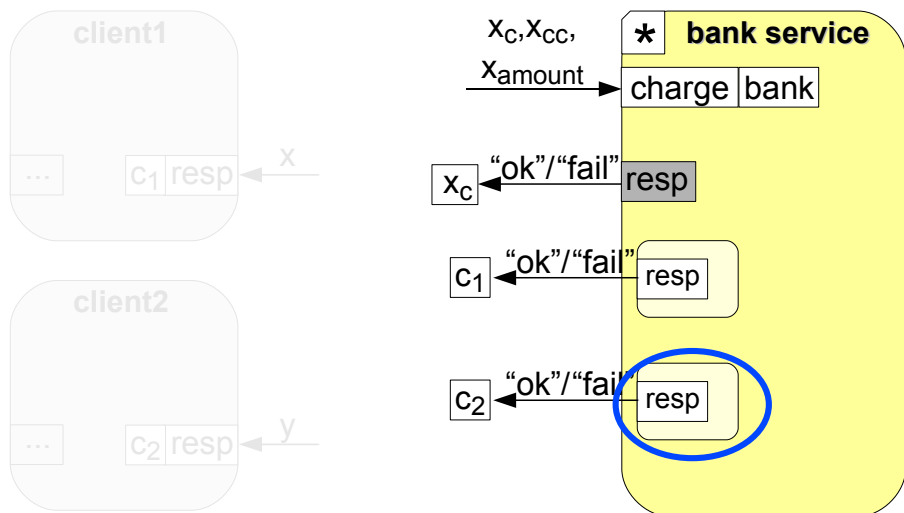
# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: persistent bank service example



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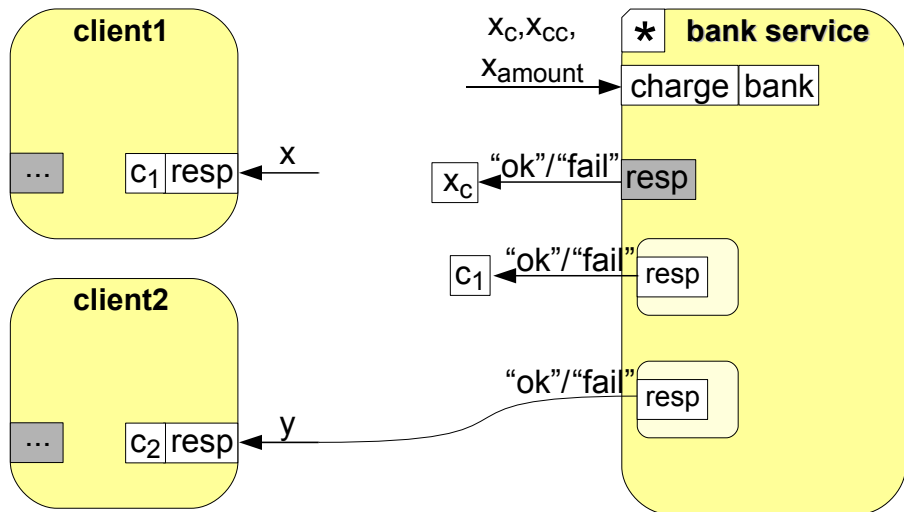


# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: persistent bank service example

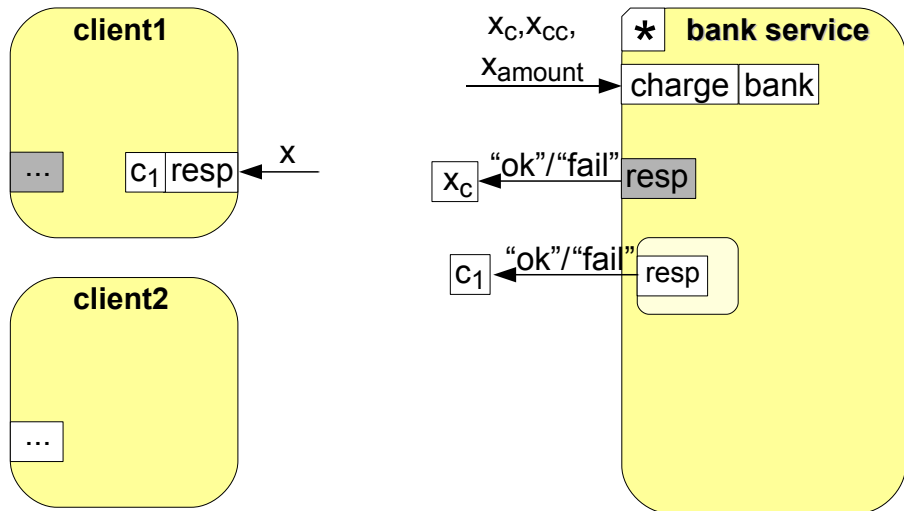


\*  $[x_c, x_{cc}, x_{amount}] \text{ bank} \cdot \text{charge?} \langle x_c, x_{cc}, x_{amount} \rangle . x_c \cdot \text{resp!} \langle \text{chk}(x_{cc}, x_{amount}) \rangle$   
 $| c_1 \cdot \text{resp!} \langle \text{chk}(1234, 100\text{€}) \rangle | c_2 \cdot \text{resp!} \langle \text{chk}(5678, 200\text{€}) \rangle$

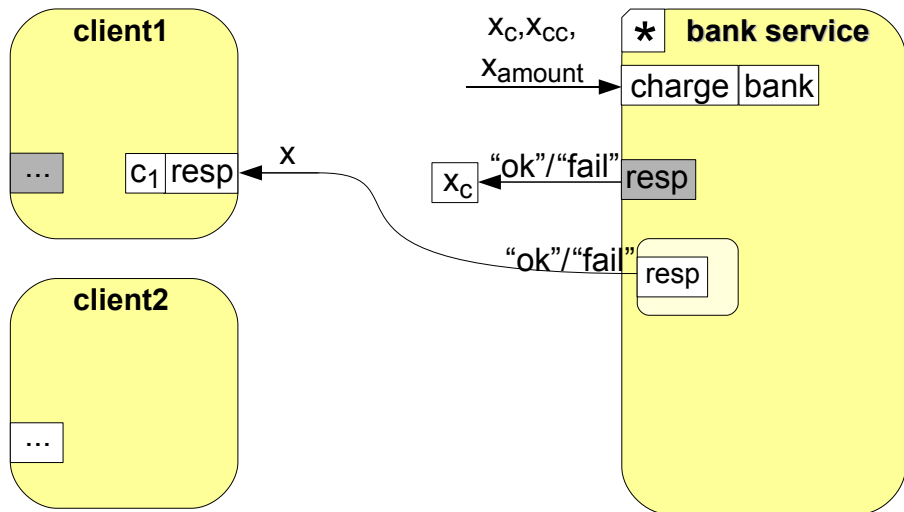
# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: persistent bank service example



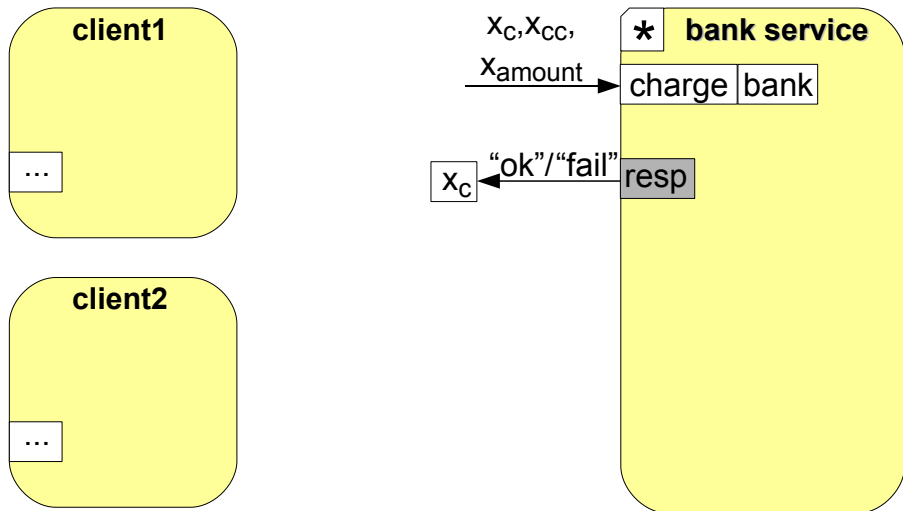
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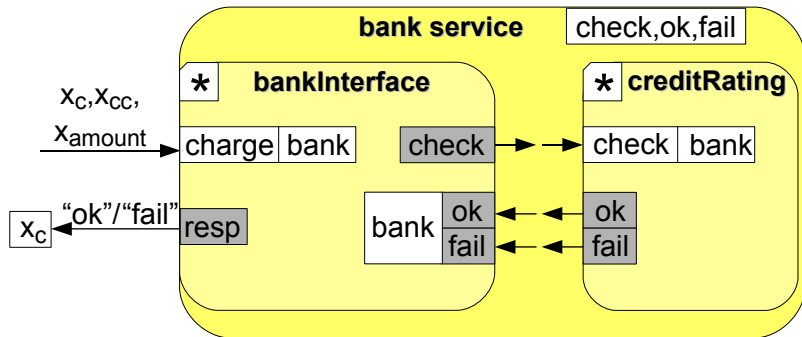


# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: persistent bank service example



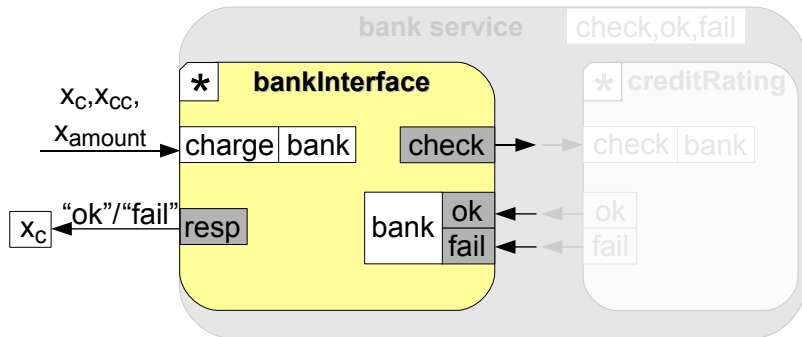


# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: compound bank service example



[check, ok, fail] ( \* bankInterface | \* creditRating )

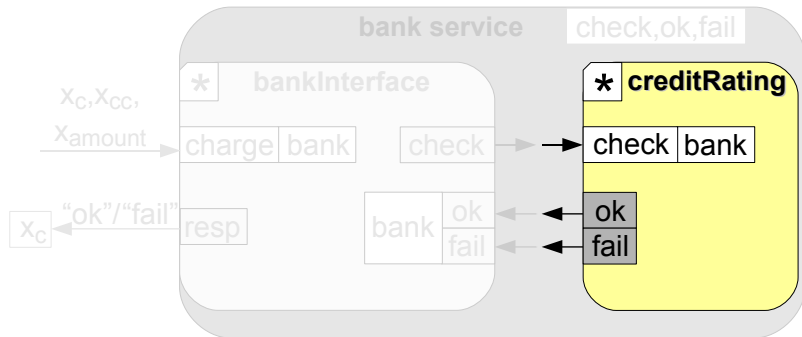
# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: compound bank service example



$[check, ok, fail] (* bankInterface \mid * creditRating)$

$bankInterface \triangleq [x_C, x_{CC}, x_{amount}]$   
 $bank \cdot charge? \langle x_C, x_{CC}, x_{amount} \rangle \cdot$   
 $( bank \cdot check! \langle x_{CC}, x_{amount} \rangle$   
 $\mid bank \cdot ok? \langle x_{CC} \rangle \cdot x_C \cdot resp! \langle "ok" \rangle$   
 $+ bank \cdot fail? \langle x_{CC} \rangle \cdot x_C \cdot resp! \langle "fail" \rangle )$

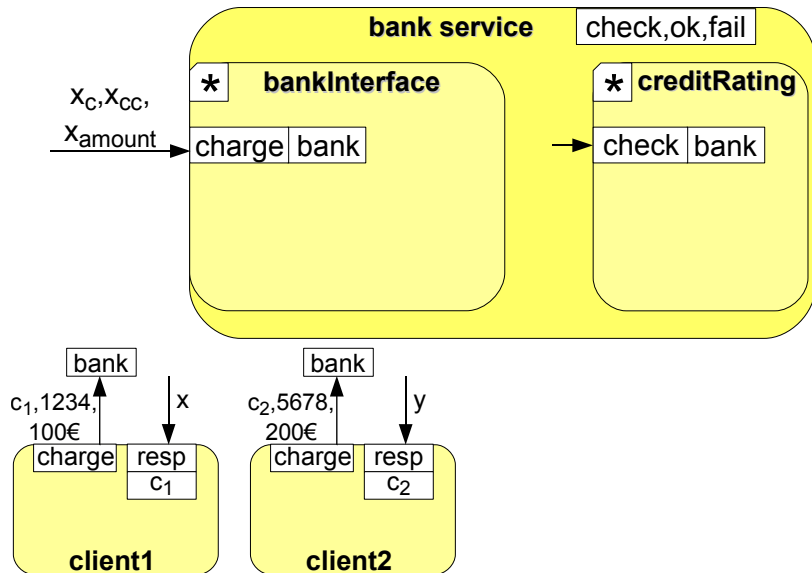
# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: *compound* bank service example



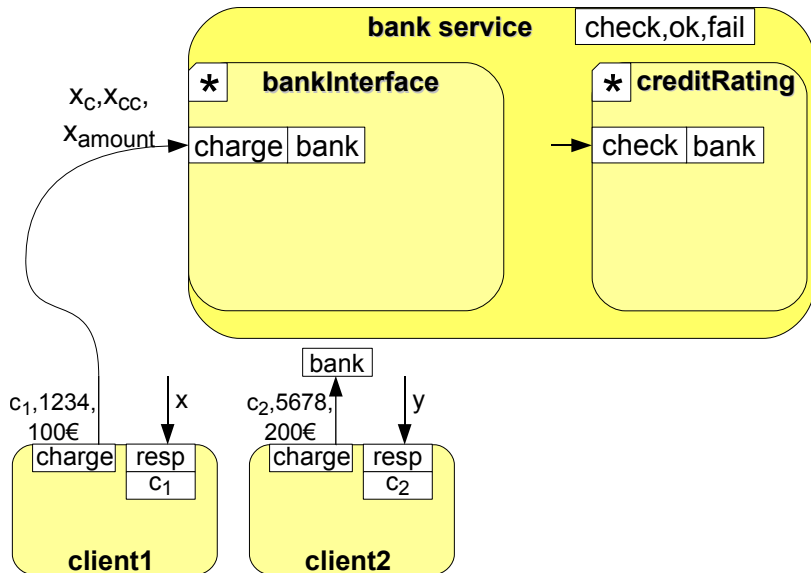
$[check, ok, fail] (* bankInterface \mid * creditRating)$

$creditRating \triangleq [x_{CC}, x_a]$   
 $bank \cdot check? \langle x_{CC}, x_a \rangle.$   
 $[p, o] (p \cdot o! \langle \rangle \mid p \cdot o? \langle \rangle . bank \cdot ok! \langle x_{CC} \rangle$   
 $\quad + p \cdot o? \langle \rangle . bank \cdot fail! \langle x_{CC} \rangle)$

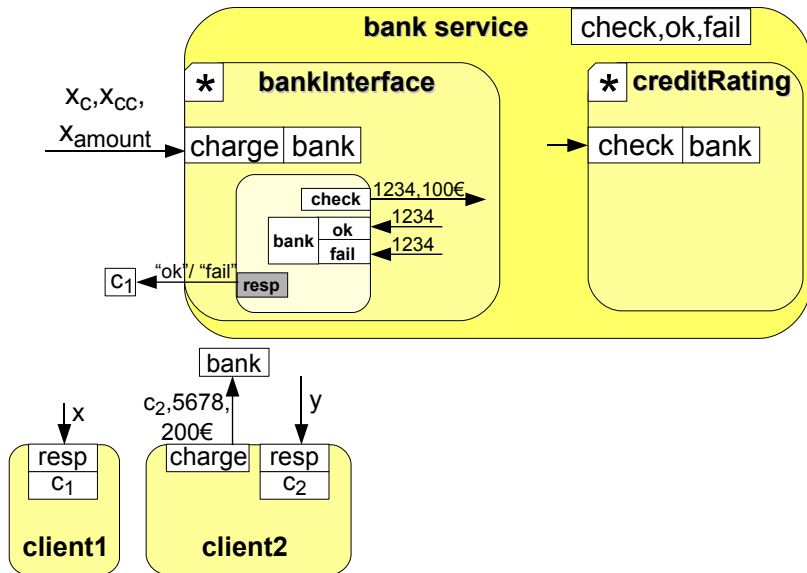
# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: compound bank service example



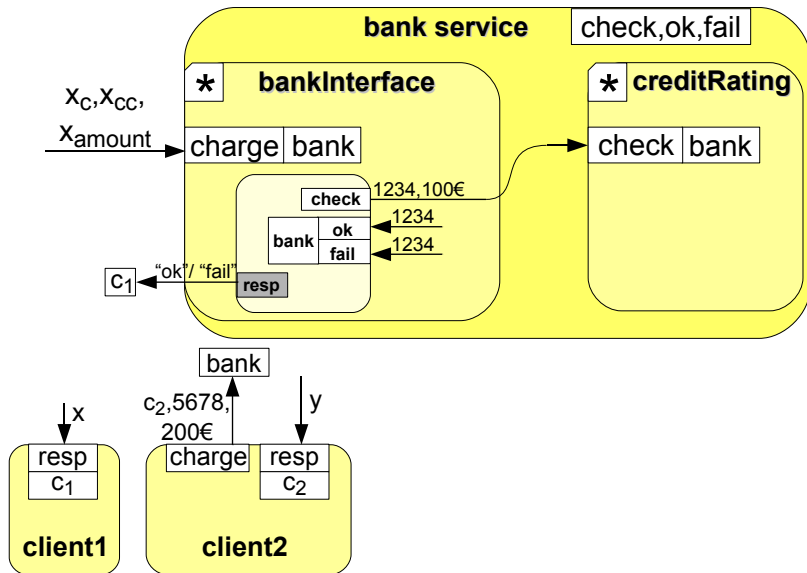
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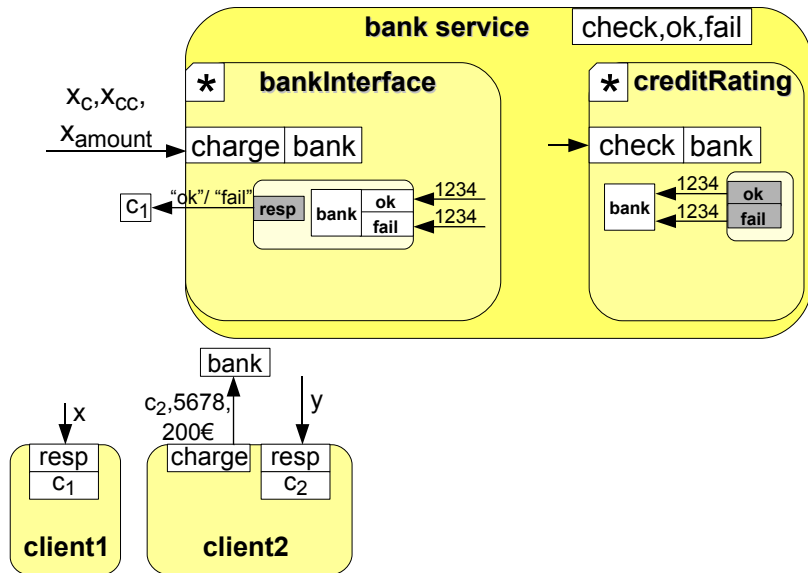
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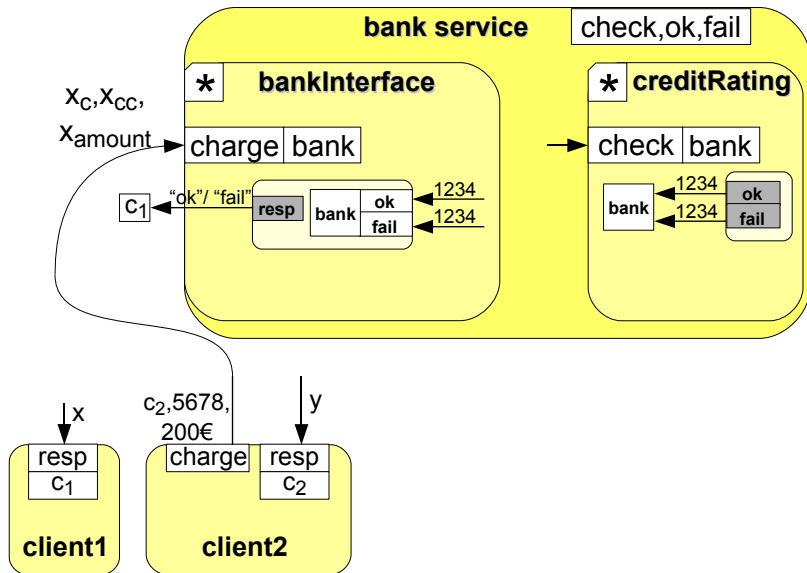


# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: compound bank service example

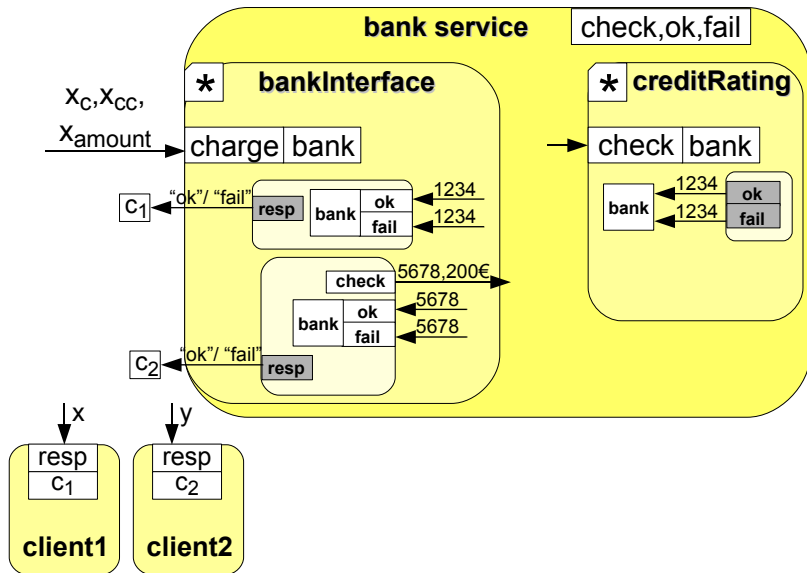




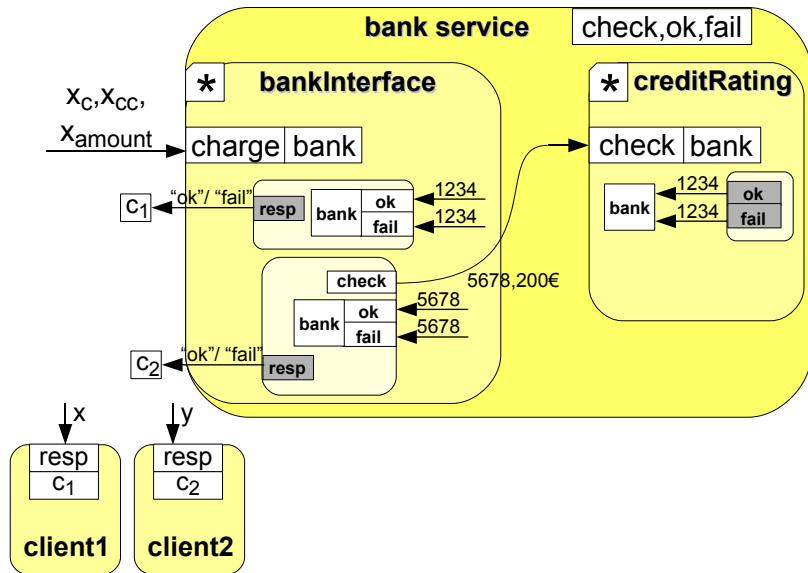
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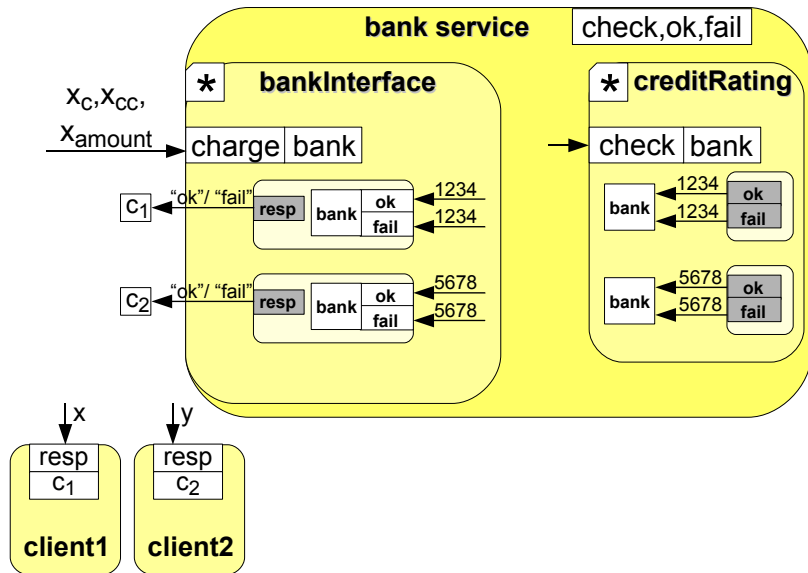
# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: compound bank service example



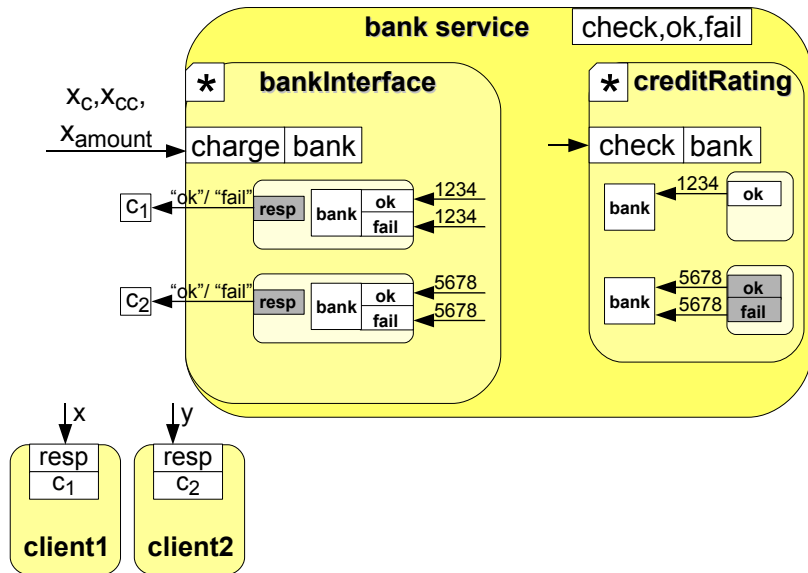
# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: compound bank service example



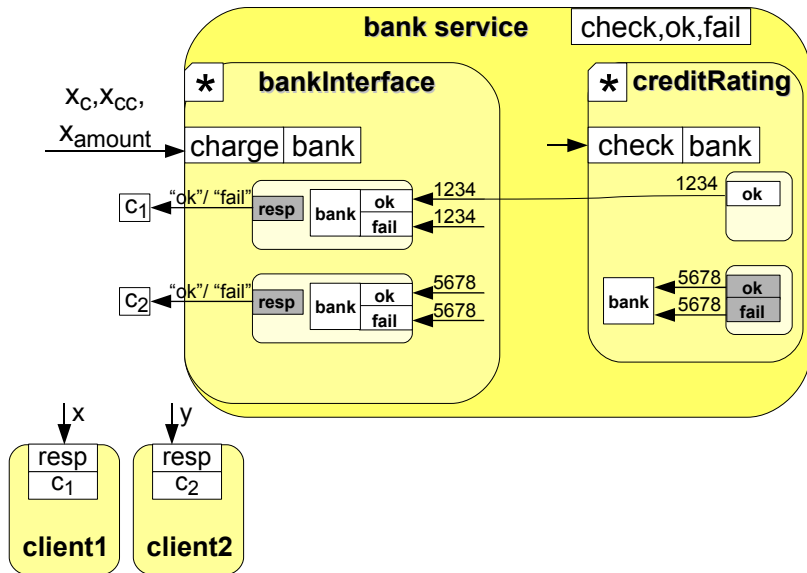
# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: compound bank service example



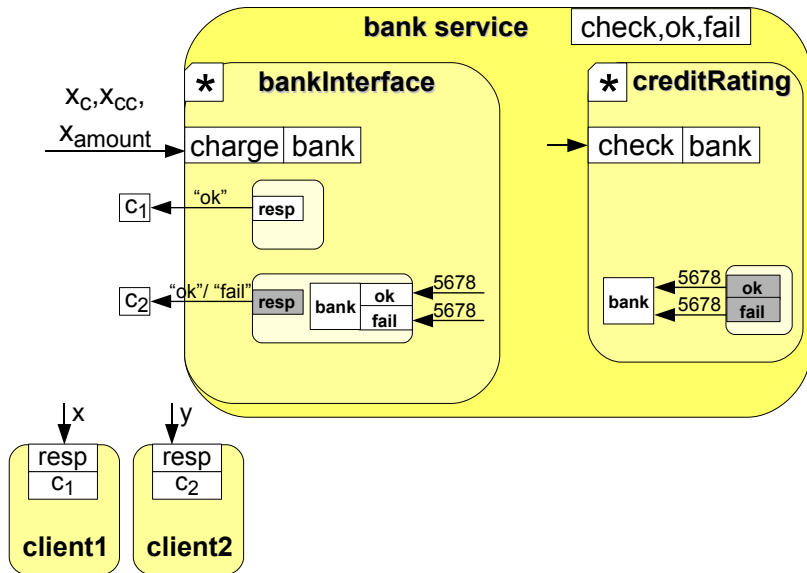
# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: compound bank service example



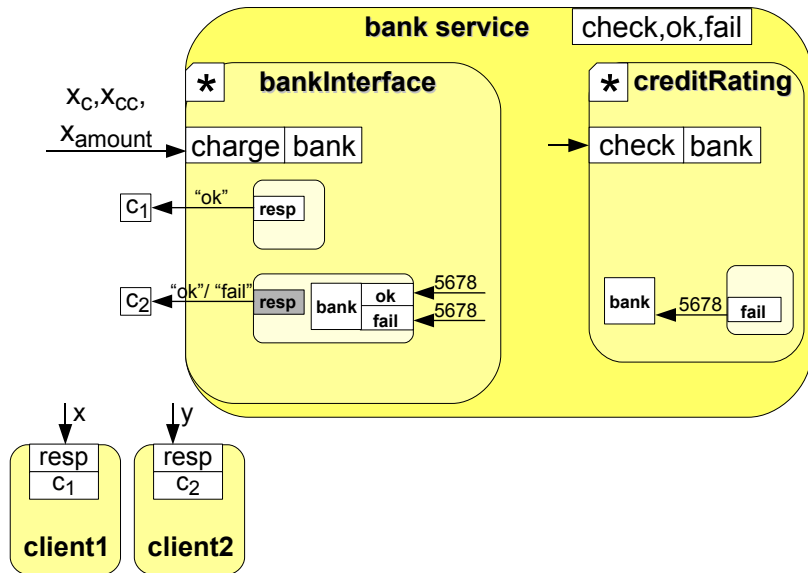
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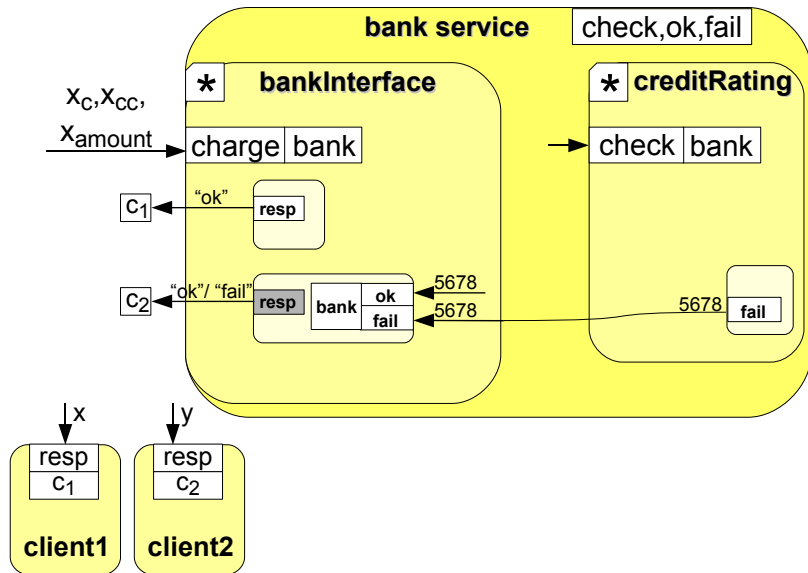


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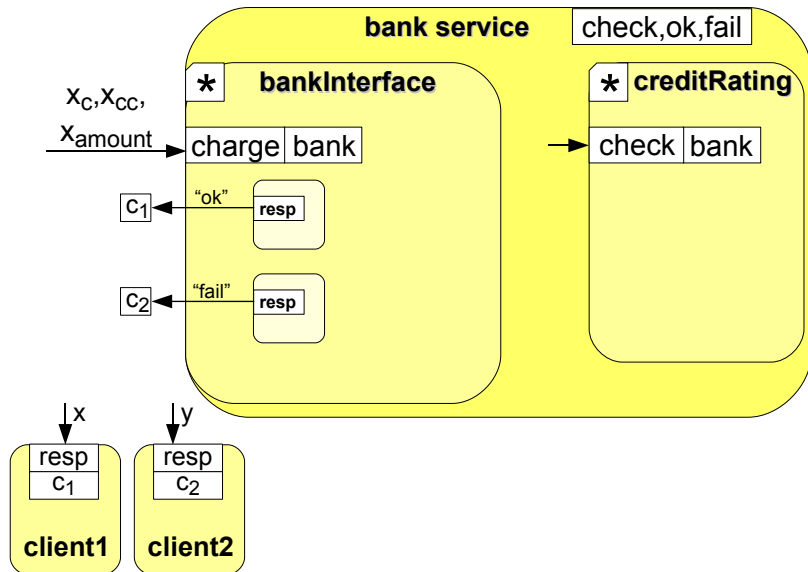




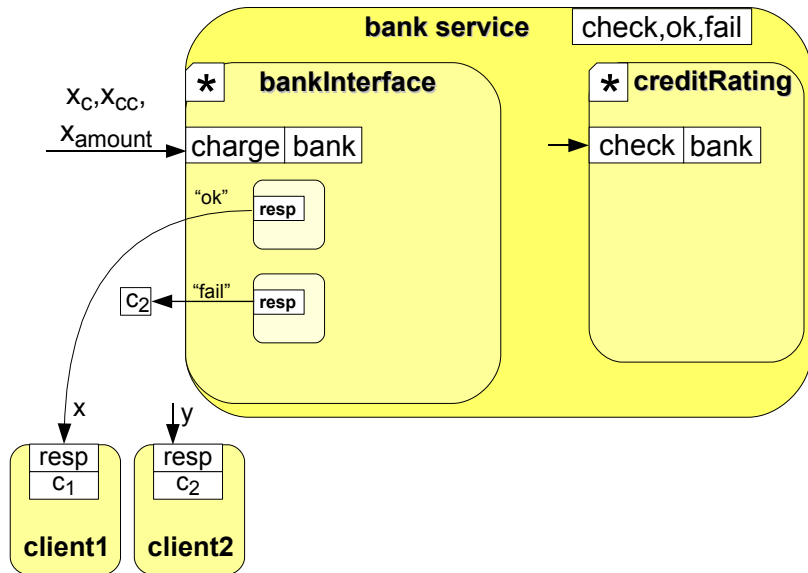
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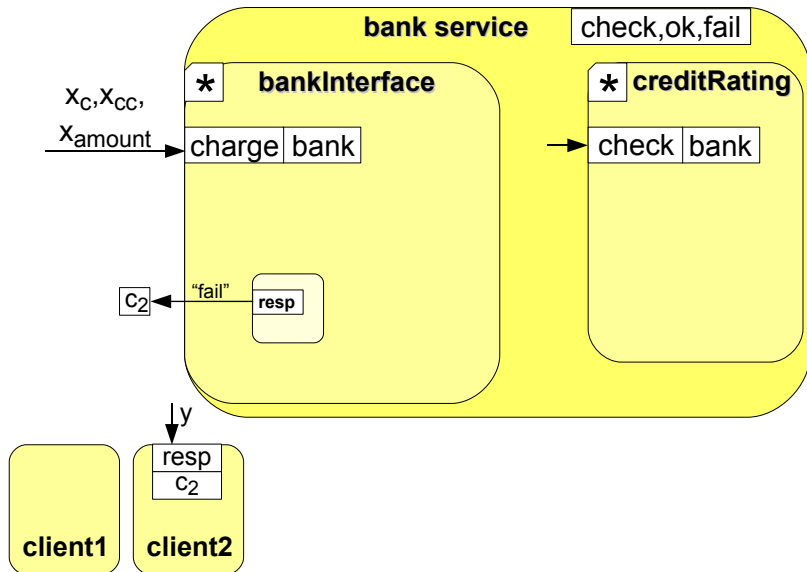
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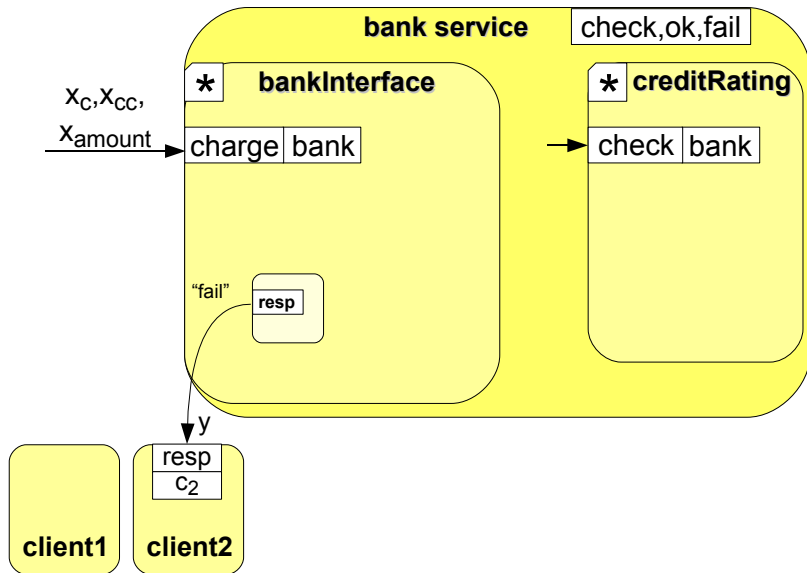
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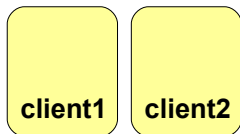
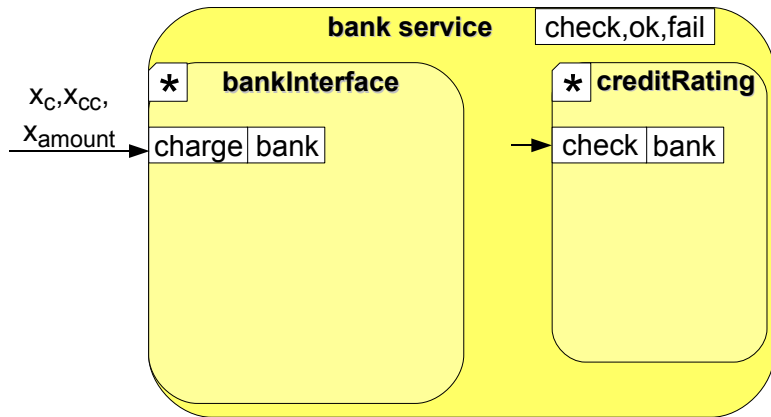
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# $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>: *compound* bank service example



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# From $\mu\text{COWS}^m$ to $\mu\text{COWS}$

$\mu\text{COWS}^m$

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$\mu\text{COWS}^m$

+

Priority in the parallel composition



# From $\mu\text{COWS}^m$ to $\mu\text{COWS}$

$\mu\text{COWS}^m$

+

Priority in the parallel composition

=

$\mu\text{COWS}$

# $\mu$ COWS: why priority in the parallel composition?

- 1 To deal with *conflicting receives*
  - ▶ e.g. in case of multiple start activities
- 2 Parallel composition with priority can be used (together with pattern-matching) as a *coordination mechanism*
  - ▶ e.g. to model default behaviours, transparent session joining, . . .

We use a novel combination of *dynamic* priority with *local* pre-emption

*dynamic priority*: priority values of activities can change  
as systems evolve

*local pre-emption*: priorities have a local scope,  
i.e. prioritised activities can only pre-empt  
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## Syntax & structural congruence

$\mu$ COWS syntax and the set of laws defining its structural congruence coincide with that of  $\mu$ COWS<sup>m</sup>

Labelled transition relation  $\xrightarrow{\alpha}$

Label  $\alpha$  is now generated by the following grammar:

$$\alpha ::= n \triangleleft \bar{V} \mid n \triangleright \bar{W} \mid n \sigma \ell \bar{V}$$

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# $\mu$ COWS: Parallel composition with priority

- Communication takes place when two parallel services perform matching receive and invoke activities
- If more than one matching is possible the receive that needs fewer substitutions is selected to progress

$$\frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{n \triangleright \bar{w}} s'_1 \quad s_2 \xrightarrow{n \triangleleft \bar{v}} s'_2 \quad \mathcal{M}(\bar{w}, \bar{v}) = \sigma \quad \text{noConf}(s_1 \mid s_2, n, \bar{v}, |\sigma|)}{s_1 \mid s_2 \xrightarrow{n \sigma \mid \bar{v}} s'_1 \mid s'_2}$$

## Conflicting receives predicate

$\text{noConf}(s, n, \bar{v}, \ell)$  checks existence of potential communication conflicts, i.e. the ability of  $s$  of performing a receive activity matching  $\bar{v}$  over the endpoint  $n$  that generates a substitution with fewer pairs than  $\ell$

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## Conflicting receives predicate (inductive definition, part 1/2)

$$\text{noConf}(\text{kill}(k), n, \bar{v}, \ell) = \text{noConf}(u! \bar{e}, n, \bar{v}, \ell) = \mathbf{true}$$

$$\text{noConf}\left(\sum_{i=1}^r n_i ? \bar{w}_i . s_i, n, \bar{v}, \ell\right) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{false} & \text{if } \exists i . n_i = n \wedge |\mathcal{M}(\bar{w}_i, \bar{v})| < \ell \\ \mathbf{true} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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- Communication takes place when two parallel services perform matching receive and invoke activities
- If more than one matching is possible the receive that needs fewer substitutions is selected to progress

$$\frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{n \triangleright \bar{w}} s'_1 \quad s_2 \xrightarrow{n \triangleleft \bar{v}} s'_2 \quad \mathcal{M}(\bar{w}, \bar{v}) = \sigma \quad \text{noConf}(s_1 \mid s_2, n, \bar{v}, |\sigma|)}{s_1 \mid s_2 \xrightarrow{n \sigma \mid \sigma \bar{v}} s'_1 \mid s'_2}$$

## Conflicting receives predicate (inductive definition, part 2/2)

$$\text{noConf}(s \mid s', n, \bar{v}, \ell) = \text{noConf}(s, n, \bar{v}, \ell) \wedge \text{noConf}(s', n, \bar{v}, \ell)$$

$$\text{noConf}([u] s, n, \bar{v}, \ell) = \begin{cases} \text{noConf}(s, n, \bar{v}, \ell) & \text{if } u \notin n \\ \mathbf{true} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{noConf}(\{s\}, n, \bar{v}, \ell) = \text{noConf}(* s, n, \bar{v}, \ell) = \text{noConf}(s, n, \bar{v}, \ell)$$

# $\mu$ COWS: Parallel composition with priority

- Execution of parallel services is interleaved, when no communication is involved:

$$\frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} s'_1 \quad \alpha \neq n\sigma\ell\bar{v}}{s_1 \mid s_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha} s'_1 \mid s_2}$$

- In case of communications, the receive activity with greater priority progresses:

$$\frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{n\sigma\ell\bar{v}} s'_1 \quad \text{noConf}(s_2, n, \bar{v}, \ell)}{s_1 \mid s_2 \xrightarrow{n\sigma\ell\bar{v}} s'_1 \mid s_2}$$

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# $\mu$ COWS: Delimitation

- Rules for delimitation are tailored to deal with labels  $n \sigma \ell \bar{v}$

$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{n \sigma \uplus \{x \mapsto v\} \ell \bar{v}} s'}{[x] s \xrightarrow{n \sigma \ell \bar{v}} s' \cdot \{x \mapsto v\}} \qquad \frac{s \xrightarrow{\alpha} s' \quad u \notin u(\alpha)}{[u] s \xrightarrow{\alpha} [u] s'}$$

where

- $u(\alpha)$  is extended with  $u(n \sigma \ell \bar{v}) = u(\sigma)$

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where

- $\mathbf{u}(\alpha)$  is extended with  $\mathbf{u}(n \sigma \ell \bar{v}) = \mathbf{u}(\sigma)$

# $\mu$ COWS operational semantics

## Labelled transition rules

$$\frac{[[\bar{\epsilon}]] = \bar{v}}{n! \bar{\epsilon} \xrightarrow{n \triangleleft \bar{v}} \mathbf{0}} \quad \frac{1 \leq j \leq r}{\sum_{i=1}^r n_i ? \bar{w}_i . s_i \xrightarrow{n_j \triangleright \bar{w}_j} s_j} \quad \frac{s \xrightarrow{\alpha} s' \quad u \notin u(\alpha)}{[u] s \xrightarrow{\alpha} [u] s'} \quad \frac{s \equiv \xrightarrow{\alpha} \equiv s'}{s \xrightarrow{\alpha} s'}$$

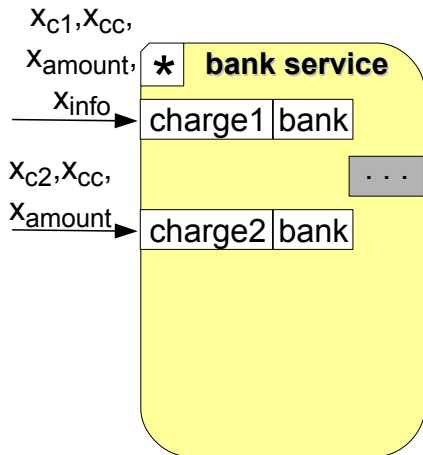
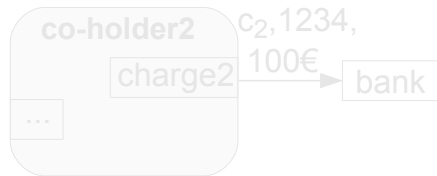
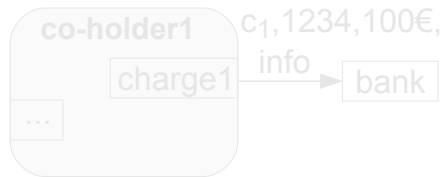
$$\frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{n \triangleright \bar{w}} s'_1 \quad s_2 \xrightarrow{n \triangleleft \bar{v}} s'_2 \quad \mathcal{M}(\bar{w}, \bar{v}) = \sigma \quad \text{noConf}(s_1 \mid s_2, n, \bar{v}, |\sigma|)}{s_1 \mid s_2 \xrightarrow{n \sigma \mid \sigma \mid \bar{v}} s'_1 \mid s'_2}$$

$$\frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} s'_1 \quad \alpha \neq n \sigma \ell \bar{v}}{s_1 \mid s_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha} s'_1 \mid s_2} \quad \frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{n \sigma \ell \bar{v}} s'_1 \quad \text{noConf}(s_2, n, \bar{v}, \ell)}{s_1 \mid s_2 \xrightarrow{n \sigma \ell \bar{v}} s'_1 \mid s_2}$$

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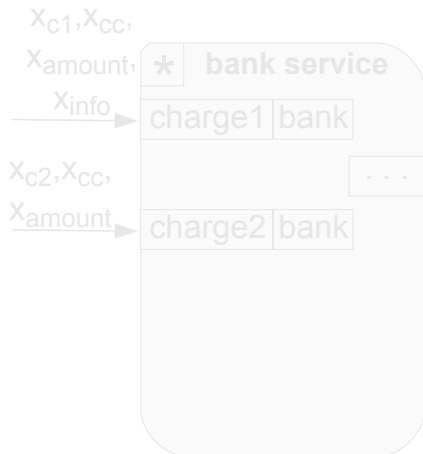
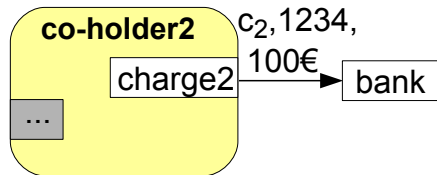
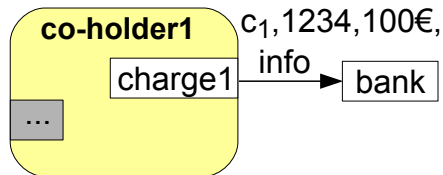


# $\mu$ COWS: joint account service example



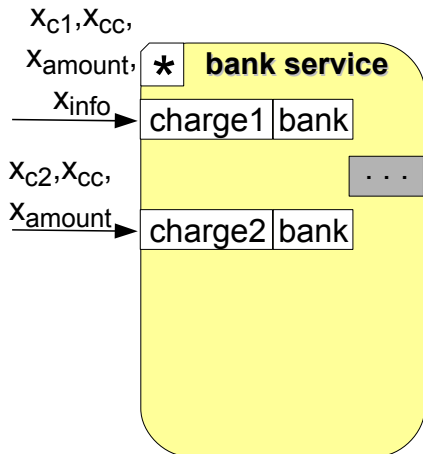
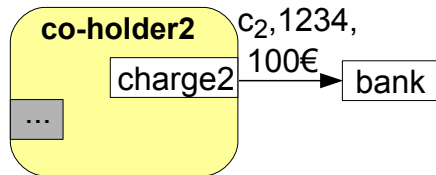
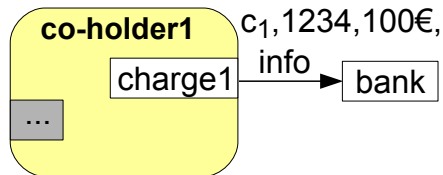
$$\begin{aligned}
 & * [X_{c1}, X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info}] ( \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1}? \langle X_{c1}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info} \rangle \cdot S_1 \\
 & \quad | \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge2}? \langle X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount} \rangle \cdot S_2 ) \\
 & | ( \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1}! \langle c_1, 1234, 100\text{€}, \text{info} \rangle | s'_1 ) \\
 & | ( \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge2}! \langle c_2, 1234, 100\text{€} \rangle | s'_2 )
 \end{aligned}$$

# $\mu$ COWS: *joint account* service example



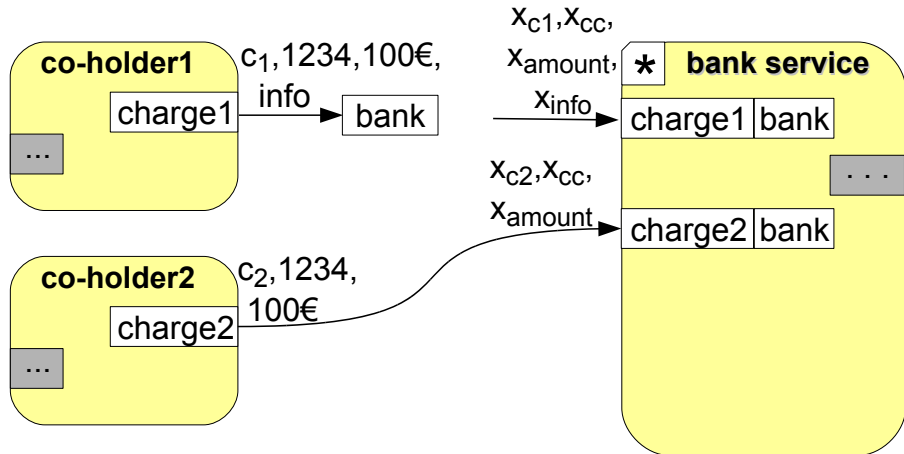
$$\begin{aligned}
 & * [X_{c1}, X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info}] ( \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1}? \langle X_{c1}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info} \rangle \cdot S_1 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad | \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge2}? \langle X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount} \rangle \cdot S_2 ) \\
 & | ( \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1}! \langle c_1, 1234, 100\text{€}, \text{info} \rangle \mid s'_1 ) \\
 & | ( \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge2}! \langle c_2, 1234, 100\text{€} \rangle \mid s'_2 )
 \end{aligned}$$

# $\mu$ COWS: joint account service example



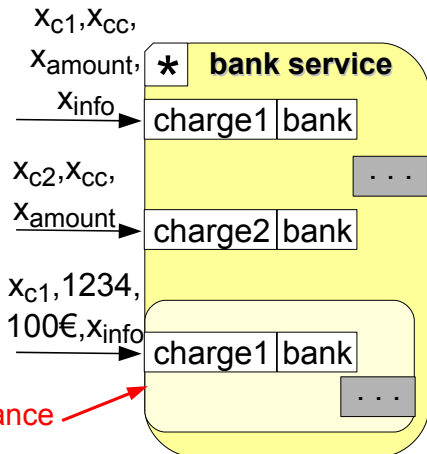
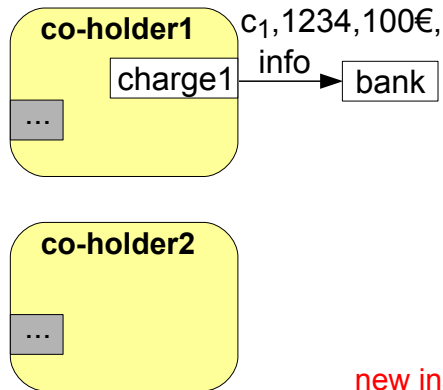
$$\begin{aligned}
 & * [X_{c1}, X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info}] ( \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1} ? \langle X_{c1}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info} \rangle . S_1 \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

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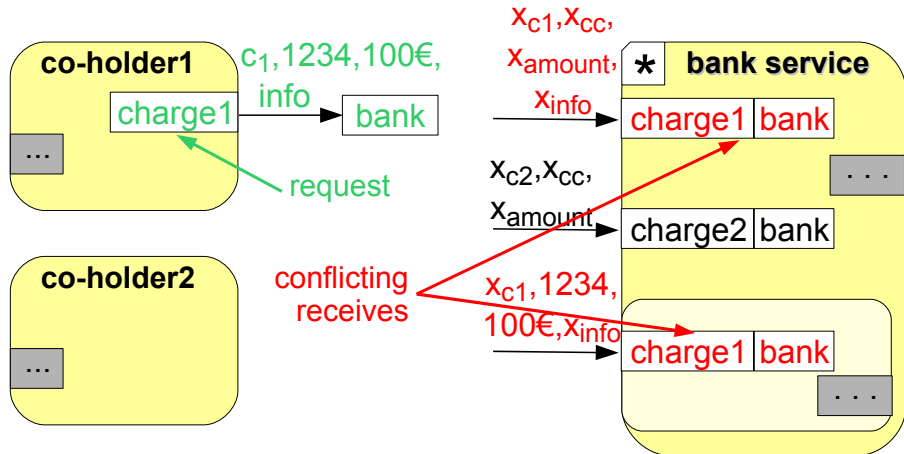
$$\begin{aligned}
 & * [X_{c1}, X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info}] ( \text{bank} \bullet \text{charge1} ? \langle X_{c1}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info} \rangle . S_1 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad | \text{bank} \bullet \text{charge2} ? \langle X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount} \rangle . S_2 ) \\
 & | ( \text{bank} \bullet \text{charge1} ! \langle c_1, 1234, 100\text{€}, \text{info} \rangle \mid s'_1 ) \\
 & | ( \text{bank} \bullet \text{charge2} ! \langle c_2, 1234, 100\text{€} \rangle \mid s'_2 )
 \end{aligned}$$

# $\mu$ COWS: joint account service example



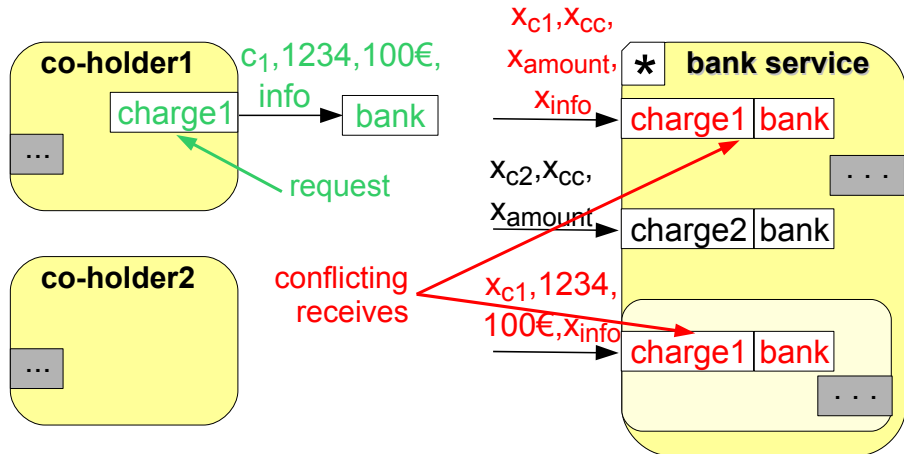
$$\begin{aligned}
 & * [X_{c1}, X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info}] ( \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1} ? \langle X_{c1}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info} \rangle . s_1 \\
 & \quad | \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge2} ? \langle X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount} \rangle . s_2 ) \\
 & | ( \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1} ? \langle X_{c1}, 1234, 100€, X_{info} \rangle . s_1 \quad | \quad s_2 ) \cdot \{ \dots \mapsto \dots \} \\
 & | ( \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1} ! \langle c_1, 1234, 100€, \text{info} \rangle \quad | \quad s'_1 ) \quad | \quad ( s'_2 )
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & * [X_{c1}, X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info}] ( \text{bank} \bullet \text{charge1} ? \langle X_{c1}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info} \rangle \cdot s_1 \\
 & \quad | \text{bank} \bullet \text{charge2} ? \langle X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount} \rangle \cdot s_2 ) \\
 & | ( \text{bank} \bullet \text{charge1} ? \langle x_{c1}, 1234, 100\text{€}, x_{info} \rangle \cdot s_1 \mid s_2 ) \cdot \{ \dots \mapsto \dots \} \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

# $\mu$ COWS: joint account service example

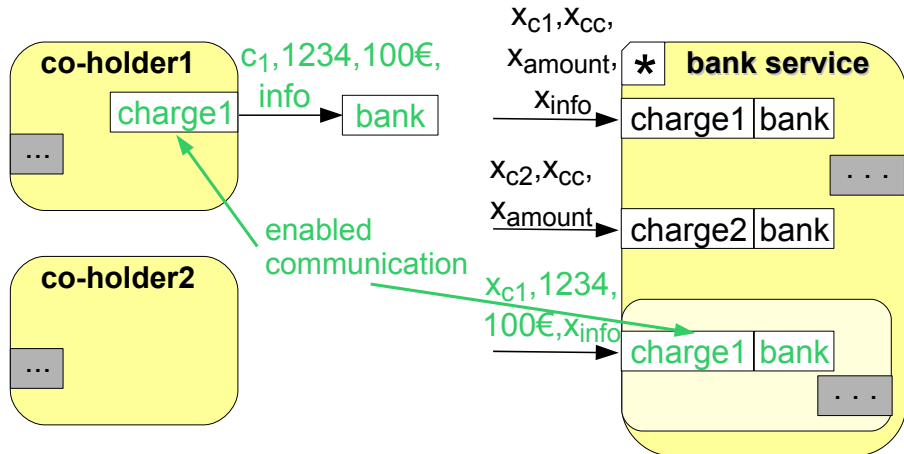


## Multiple start activities

The service can receive multiple messages in a statically unpredictable order s.t.

- the first incoming message triggers creation of a service instance
- subsequent messages are delivered to the created instance

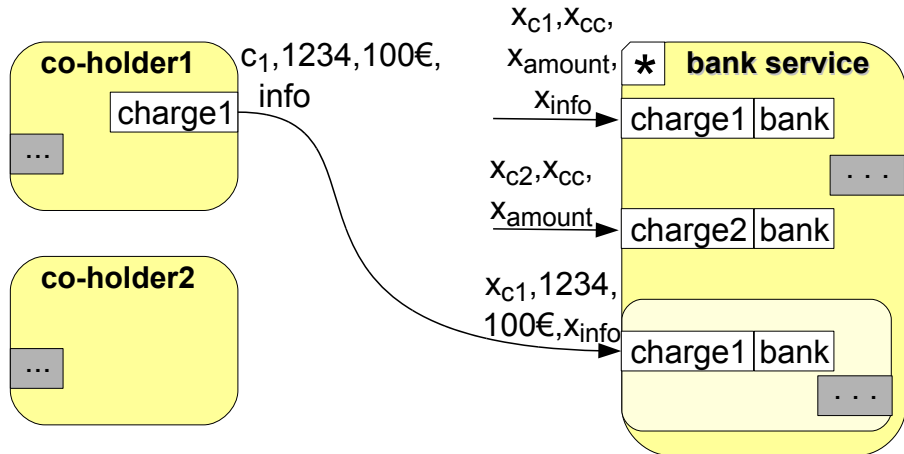
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$$\begin{aligned}
 & * [X_{c1}, X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info}] ( \text{bank} \bullet \text{charge1} ? \langle X_{c1}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info} \rangle \cdot s_1 \\
 & \quad | \text{bank} \bullet \text{charge2} ? \langle X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount} \rangle \cdot s_2 ) \\
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 & | ( \text{bank} \bullet \text{charge1} ! \langle c_1, 1234, 100\text{€}, \text{info} \rangle \quad | \quad s'_1 ) \quad | \quad ( s'_2 )
 \end{aligned}$$

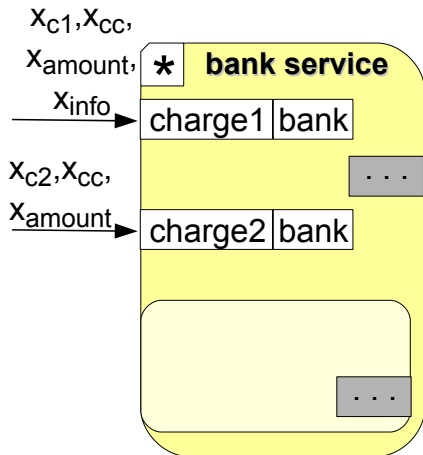
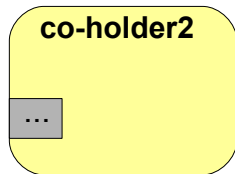
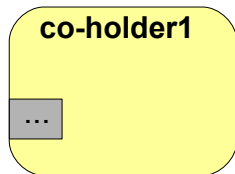


# $\mu$ COWS: joint account service example



$$\begin{aligned}
 & * [X_{c1}, X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{\text{amount}}, X_{\text{info}}] ( \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1} ? \langle X_{c1}, X_{cc}, X_{\text{amount}}, X_{\text{info}} \rangle \cdot s_1 \\
 & \quad | \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge2} ? \langle X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{\text{amount}} \rangle \cdot s_2 ) \\
 & | ( \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1} ? \langle X_{c1}, 1234, 100\text{€}, X_{\text{info}} \rangle \cdot s_1 \mid s_2 ) \cdot \{ \dots \mapsto \dots \} \\
 & | ( \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1} ! \langle c_1, 1234, 100\text{€}, \text{info} \rangle \mid s'_1 ) \mid ( s'_2 )
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & * [X_{c1}, X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info}] ( \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1}? \langle X_{c1}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info} \rangle \cdot S_1 \\
 & \quad | \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge2}? \langle X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount} \rangle \cdot S_2 ) \\
 & | (S_1 | S_2) \cdot \{ \dots \mapsto \dots \} \\
 & | (S'_1) | (S'_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

# Parallel with priority as a coordination mechanism

## Default behaviour

Consider a service providing mathematical functionalities  
e.g. sum of two integers between 0 and 5

$$\begin{aligned} * [x, y, z] ( & \mathit{math} \bullet \mathit{sum}? \langle x, y, z \rangle . x \bullet \mathit{resp}! \langle \mathit{error} \rangle \\ & + \mathit{math} \bullet \mathit{sum}? \langle x, 0, 0 \rangle . x \bullet \mathit{resp}! \langle 0 \rangle \\ & + \mathit{math} \bullet \mathit{sum}? \langle x, 0, 1 \rangle . x \bullet \mathit{resp}! \langle 1 \rangle \\ & + \dots + \mathit{math} \bullet \mathit{sum}? \langle x, 5, 5 \rangle . x \bullet \mathit{resp}! \langle 10 \rangle ) \end{aligned}$$

In case the two values are not admissible, i.e. they are not integers between 0 and 5, the service replies with the string *error*

# Parallel with priority as a coordination mechanism

## 'Only the first time' behaviour

Consider a service that has a certain behaviour at the first correct invocation and a different behaviour at any incorrect or further invocation (useful, e.g., for compensation handling à la WS-BPEL)

$$p \bullet \text{comp?} \langle \text{scopeName} \rangle. \langle \text{compensation of } \text{scopeName} \rangle \\ | * [x] p \bullet \text{comp?} \langle x \rangle. \langle \text{do nothing} \rangle$$

# Parallel with priority as a coordination mechanism

## 'Blind date' session joining

Consider a service capable of arranging matches of 4-players online games

$$\begin{aligned} \text{masterServ} &\triangleq * [X_{\text{game}}, X_{\text{player1}}, X_{\text{player2}}, X_{\text{player3}}, X_{\text{player4}}] \\ &\quad \text{master} \bullet \text{join?} \langle X_{\text{game}}, X_{\text{player1}} \rangle. \\ &\quad \text{master} \bullet \text{join?} \langle X_{\text{game}}, X_{\text{player2}} \rangle. \\ &\quad \text{master} \bullet \text{join?} \langle X_{\text{game}}, X_{\text{player3}} \rangle. \\ &\quad \text{master} \bullet \text{join?} \langle X_{\text{game}}, X_{\text{player4}} \rangle. \\ &\quad [\text{matchId}] ( X_{\text{player1}} \bullet \text{start!} \langle \text{matchId} \rangle \\ &\quad \quad | X_{\text{player2}} \bullet \text{start!} \langle \text{matchId} \rangle \\ &\quad \quad | X_{\text{player3}} \bullet \text{start!} \langle \text{matchId} \rangle \\ &\quad \quad | X_{\text{player4}} \bullet \text{start!} \langle \text{matchId} \rangle ) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Player}_i \triangleq \text{master} \bullet \text{join!} \langle \text{poker}, p_i \rangle \mid [x_{id}] p_i \bullet \text{start?} \langle x_{id} \rangle. \langle \text{rest of } \text{Player}_i \rangle$$

$$\text{Player}_j \triangleq \text{master} \bullet \text{join!} \langle \text{bridge}, p_j \rangle \mid [x_{id}] p_j \bullet \text{start?} \langle x_{id} \rangle. \langle \text{rest of } \text{Player}_j \rangle$$

It could be hard to render this behaviour with other process calculi

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$$\text{Player}_i \triangleq \text{master} \bullet \text{join!} \langle \text{poker}, p_i \rangle \mid [x_{id}] p_i \bullet \text{start?} \langle x_{id} \rangle . \langle \text{rest of } \text{Player}_i \rangle$$

$$\text{Player}_j \triangleq \text{master} \bullet \text{join!} \langle \text{bridge}, p_j \rangle \mid [x_{id}] p_j \bullet \text{start?} \langle x_{id} \rangle . \langle \text{rest of } \text{Player}_j \rangle$$

It could be hard to render this behaviour with other process calculi

# From $\mu$ COWS to COWS

$\mu$ COWS

# From $\mu$ COWS to COWS

$\mu$ COWS

+

Termination activities



# From $\mu$ COWS to COWS

$\mu$ COWS

+

Termination activities

=

COWS

# COWS: why termination activities?

- 1 To handle *faults* and enable *compensation*
- 2 Termination activities can be used as *orchestration mechanisms*
  - ▶ E.g. to model the asymmetric parallel composition of Orc (i.e. the *pruning* construct, that prunes threads selectively)

# Syntax of COWS

$s ::=$  (services)

- $\mathbf{kill}(k)$  (kill)
- $| u \cdot u' ! \bar{e}$  (invoke)
- $| \sum_{i=0}^r g_i \cdot s_i$  (receive-guarded choice)
- $| s \mid s$  (parallel composition)
- $| \{s\}$  (protection)
- $| [e] s$  (delimitation)
- $| * s$  (replication)

$g ::=$  (guards)

- $p \cdot o ? \bar{w}$  (receive)

(notations)

$k$ : (killer) labels

$\epsilon$ : expressions

$x$ : variables

$v$ : values

$n, p, o$ : names

$u$ : variables | names

$w$ : variables | values

$e$ : labels | variables | names

- Killer labels cannot occur within expressions  
 $\Rightarrow$  they are not (communicable) values
- Only one binding construct:  $[e] s$  binds  $e$  in the scope  $s$ 
  - ▶ free/bound *elements* (i.e. names/variables/labels) defined accordingly

# COWS operational semantics

## Additional structural congruence laws

- $\{\mathbf{0}\} \equiv \mathbf{0}$      $\{\{s\}\} \equiv \{s\}$      $\{[e]s\} \equiv [e]\{s\}$
- $s_1 \mid [e]s_2 \equiv [e](s_1 \mid s_2)$  if  $e \notin \text{fe}(s_1) \cup \text{fk}(s_2)$ 
  - ▶  $\text{fe}(s)$  denotes the set of **elements** occurring free in  $s$
  - ▶  $\text{fk}(s)$  denotes the set of **free killer labels** in  $s$
  - ▶ thus, differently from names/variables, the scope of killer labels cannot be extended

## Labelled transition relation $\xrightarrow{\alpha}$

Label  $\alpha$  is now generated by the following grammar:

$$\alpha ::= n \triangleleft \bar{v} \mid n \triangleright \bar{w} \mid n \sigma \ell \bar{v} \mid k \mid \dagger$$

## COWS: Kill activity

- Activity **kill**( $k$ ) forces termination of all unprotected parallel activities inside an enclosing  $[k]$ , that stops the killing effect

$$\mathbf{kill}(k) \xrightarrow{k} \mathbf{0}$$
$$\frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{k} s'_1}{s_1 \mid s_2 \xrightarrow{k} s'_1 \mid \mathbf{halt}(s_2)}$$
$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{k} s'}{[k] s \xrightarrow{\dagger} [k] s'}$$

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$$\mathbf{kill}(k) \xrightarrow{k} \mathbf{0} \qquad \frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{k} s'_1}{s_1 \mid s_2 \xrightarrow{k} s'_1 \mid \mathbf{halt}(s_2)} \qquad \frac{s \xrightarrow{k} s'}{[k] s \xrightarrow{\dagger} [k] s'}$$

## Function $\mathbf{halt}(s)$

returns the service obtained by only retaining the protected activities inside  $s$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{halt}(\mathbf{kill}(k)) &= \mathbf{halt}(u!\bar{e}) = \mathbf{halt}(\sum_{i=0}^r n_i? \bar{w}_i.s_i) = \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{halt}(s_1 \mid s_2) &= \mathbf{halt}(s_1) \mid \mathbf{halt}(s_2) & \mathbf{halt}(\{s\}) &= \{s\} \\ \mathbf{halt}([e] s) &= [e] \mathbf{halt}(s) & \mathbf{halt}(* s) &= * \mathbf{halt}(s) \end{aligned}$$

# COWS: Kill activity

- Activity **kill**( $k$ ) forces termination of all unprotected parallel activities inside an enclosing  $[k]$ , that stops the killing effect

$$\text{kill}(k) \xrightarrow{k} \mathbf{0} \qquad \frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{k} s'_1}{s_1 \mid s_2 \xrightarrow{k} s'_1 \mid \text{halt}(s_2)} \qquad \frac{s \xrightarrow{k} s'}{[k] s \xrightarrow{\dagger} [k] s'}$$

- Kill activities are executed *eagerly*

$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{k} s' \quad k \neq e}{[e] s \xrightarrow{k} [e] s'} \qquad \frac{s \xrightarrow{\dagger} s'}{[e] s \xrightarrow{\dagger} [e] s'}$$

$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{\alpha} s' \quad e \notin e(\alpha) \quad \alpha \neq k, \dagger \quad \text{noKill}(s, e)}{[e] s \xrightarrow{\alpha} [e] s'}$$

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## Predicate $\text{noKill}(s, e)$ (part 1/2)

checks the ability of  $s$  of immediately performing a kill activity

$$\text{noKill}(s, e) = \mathbf{true} \quad \text{if } \text{fk}(e) = \emptyset \qquad \text{noKill}(\mathbf{kill}(k'), k) = \mathbf{true} \quad \text{if } k \neq k'$$

$$\text{noKill}(\mathbf{kill}(k), k) = \mathbf{false} \qquad \text{noKill}(u! \bar{e}, k) = \text{noKill}(\sum_{i=0}^r n_i ? \bar{w}_i . s_i, k) = \mathbf{true}$$



# COWS: Kill activity

- Activity **kill**( $k$ ) forces termination of all unprotected parallel activities inside an enclosing  $[k]$ , that stops the killing effect
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$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{\alpha} s' \quad e \notin e(\alpha) \quad \alpha \neq k, \dagger \quad \text{noKill}(s, e)}{[e] s \xrightarrow{\alpha} [e] s'}$$

$$[e] s \xrightarrow{\alpha} [e] s'$$

## Predicate $\text{noKill}(s, e)$ (part 2/2)

checks the ability of  $s$  of immediately performing a kill activity

$$\text{noKill}(s \mid s', k) = \text{noKill}(s, k) \wedge \text{noKill}(s', k) \quad \text{noKill}([e] s, k) = \text{noKill}(s, k) \text{ if } e \neq k$$

$$\text{noKill}([k] s, k) = \mathbf{true}$$

$$\text{noKill}(\{s\}, k) = \text{noKill}(* s, k) = \text{noKill}(s, k)$$

## COWS: Kill activity

- Activity **kill**( $k$ ) forces termination of all unprotected parallel activities inside an enclosing  $[k]$ , that stops the killing effect
- Kill activities are executed *eagerly*
- $\{ \cdot \}$  protects activities from the effect of a forced termination

$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{\alpha} s'}{\{s\} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \{s'\}}$$

# COWS operational semantics: labelled transition rules

$$\frac{[\bar{e}] = \bar{v}}{n! \bar{e} \xrightarrow{n \triangleleft \bar{v}} \mathbf{0}}$$

$$\frac{1 \leq j \leq r}{\sum_{i=1}^r n_i ? \bar{w}_i . s_i \xrightarrow{n_j \triangleright \bar{w}_j} s_j}$$

$$\frac{s \equiv \overset{\alpha}{\rightarrow} \equiv s'}{s \xrightarrow{\alpha} s'}$$

$$\frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{n \triangleright \bar{w}} s'_1 \quad s_2 \xrightarrow{n \triangleleft \bar{v}} s'_2 \quad \mathcal{M}(\bar{w}, \bar{v}) = \sigma \quad \text{noConf}(s_1 \mid s_2, n, \bar{v}, |\sigma|)}{s_1 \mid s_2 \xrightarrow{n \sigma \mid \sigma \mid \bar{v}} s'_1 \mid s'_2}$$

$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{n \sigma \uplus \{x \mapsto v\} \ell \bar{v}} s'}{[x] s \xrightarrow{n \sigma \ell \bar{v}} s' . \{x \mapsto v\}}$$

$$\frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{n \sigma \ell \bar{v}} s'_1 \quad \text{noConf}(s_2, n, \bar{v}, \ell)}{s_1 \mid s_2 \xrightarrow{n \sigma \ell \bar{v}} s'_1 \mid s_2}$$

$$\text{kill}(k) \xrightarrow{k} \mathbf{0}$$

$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{\alpha} s'}{\{s\} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \{s'\}}$$

$$\frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} s'_1 \quad \alpha \neq k, n \sigma \ell \bar{v}}{s_1 \mid s_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha} s'_1 \mid s_2}$$

$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{k} s'}{[k] s \xrightarrow{\dagger} [k] s'}$$

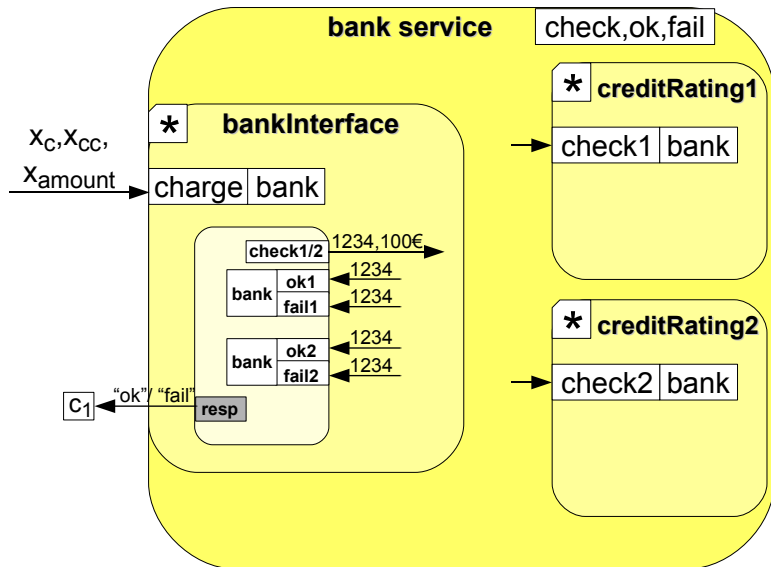
$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{k} s' \quad k \neq e}{[e] s \xrightarrow{k} [e] s'}$$

$$\frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{k} s'_1}{s_1 \mid s_2 \xrightarrow{k} s'_1 \mid \text{halt}(s_2)}$$

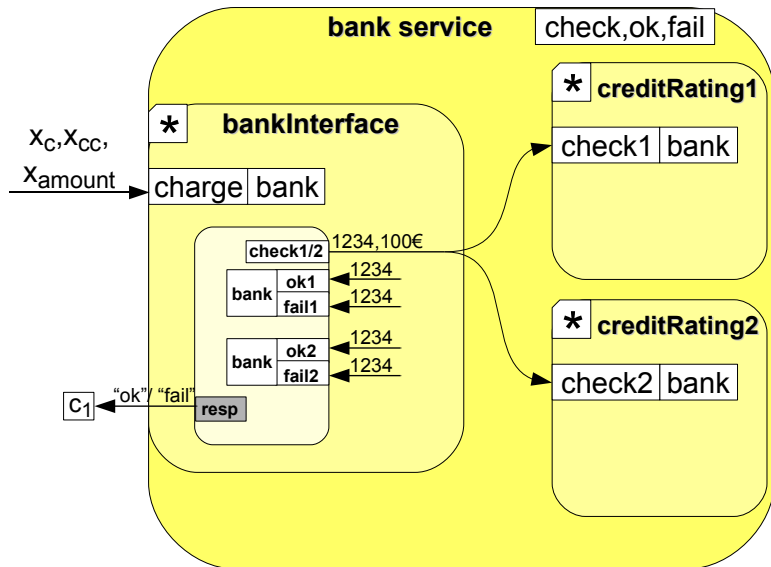
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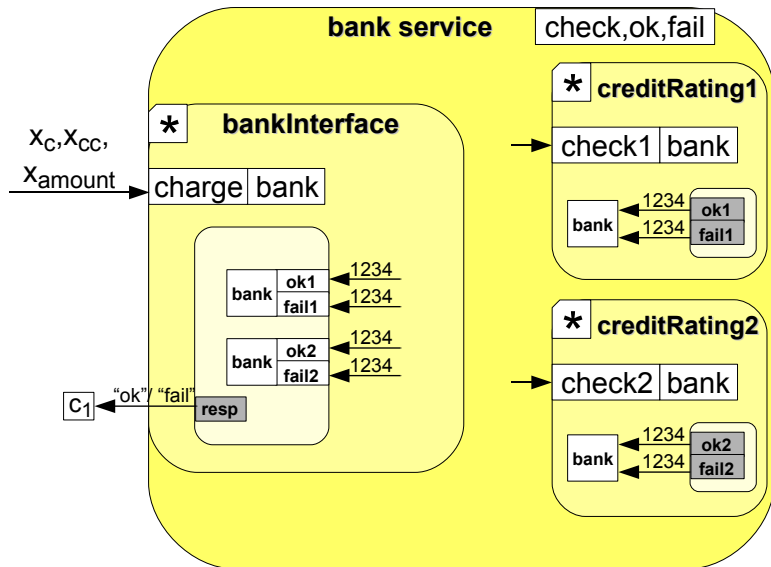
# COWS: *multi rating* bank service example



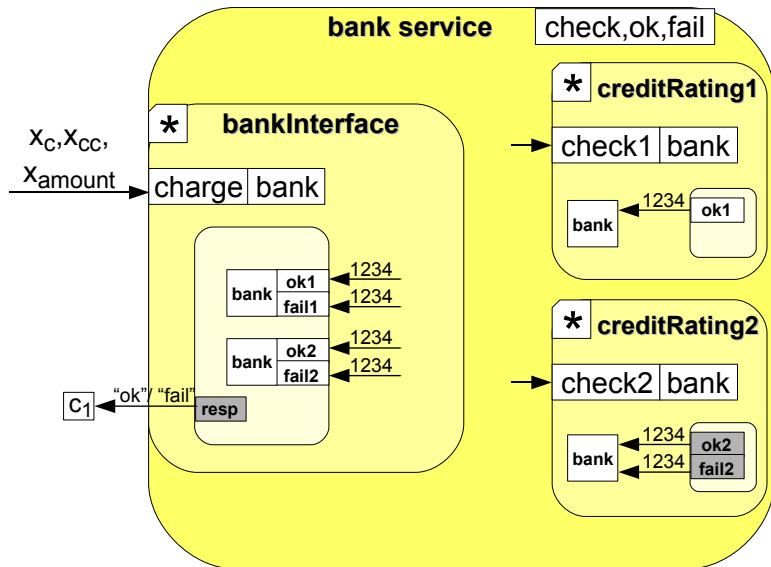
# COWS: *multi rating* bank service example



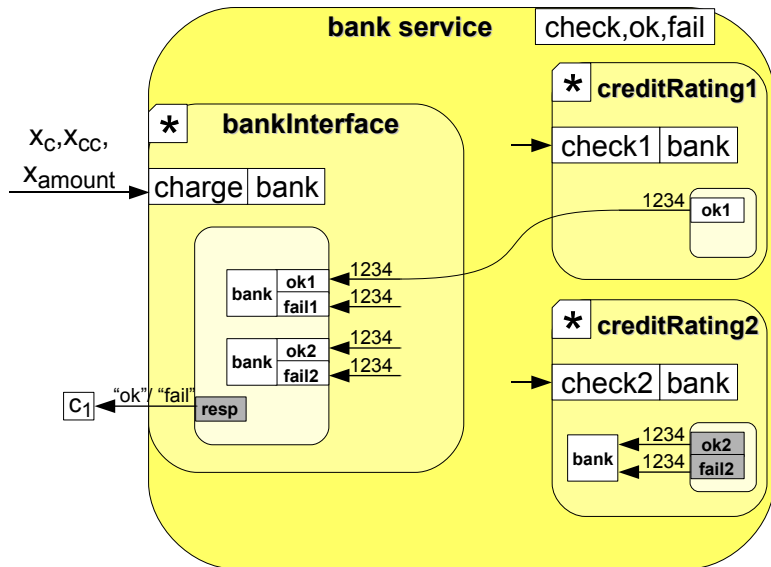
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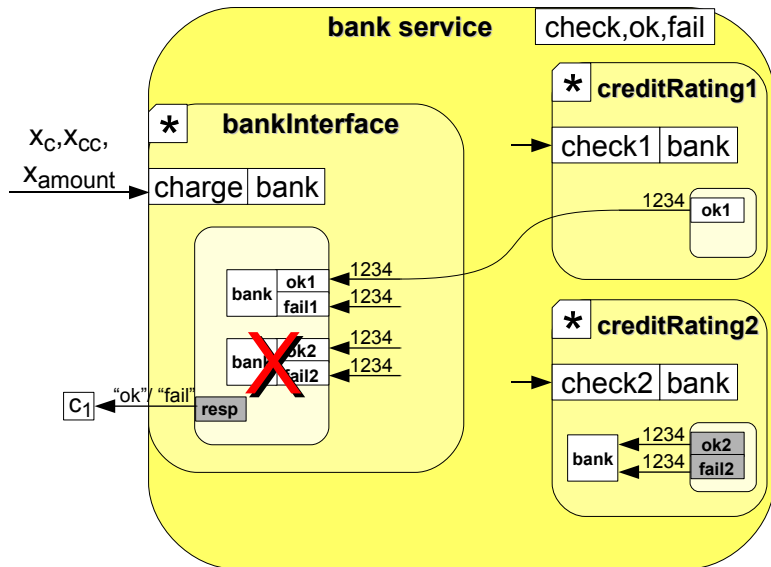


# COWS: multi rating bank service example





# COWS: *multi rating* bank service example



# COWS: *multi rating* bank service example

[check1, check2, ok1, ok2, fail1, fail2]

(\* bankInterface | \* creditRating1 | \* creditRating2)

bankInterface  $\triangleq$

[ $x_c, x_{cc}, x_{amount}$ ]

bank • charge?  $\langle x_c, x_{cc}, x_{amount} \rangle$  .

( bank • check1!  $\langle x_{cc}, x_{amount} \rangle$  | bank • check2!  $\langle x_{cc}, x_{amount} \rangle$  )

| [k] ( bank • ok1?  $\langle x_{cc} \rangle$  . ( kill(k) | {  $x_c$  • resp!  $\langle$  "ok"  $\rangle$  } ) )

+ bank • fail1?  $\langle x_{cc} \rangle$  .  $s_1$

| bank • ok2?  $\langle x_{cc} \rangle$  . ( kill(k) | {  $x_c$  • resp!  $\langle$  "ok"  $\rangle$  } )

+ bank • fail2?  $\langle x_{cc} \rangle$  .  $s_2$  ) )

# COWS: peculiar examples

## Protected kill activity

- Execution of a kill activity within a protection block

$$[k] (\{s_1 \mid \{s_2\} \mid \mathbf{kill}(k)\} \mid s_3) \mid s_4 \xrightarrow{\dagger} [k] \{s_2\} \mid s_4$$

For simplicity, assume that  $\text{halt}(s_1) = \text{halt}(s_3) = \mathbf{0}$

- $\mathbf{kill}(k)$  terminates all parallel services inside delimitation  $[k]$  (i.e.  $s_1$  and  $s_3$ ), except those that are protected at the same nesting level of the kill activity (i.e.  $s_2$ )

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# COWS: peculiar examples

## Interplay between communication and kill activity

$$p \bullet o! \langle n \rangle \mid [k] ([x] p \bullet o? \langle x \rangle . s \mid \mathbf{kill}(k)) \xrightarrow{\dagger} p \bullet o! \langle n \rangle \mid [k] [x] \mathbf{0}$$

- Kill activities can break communication
- This is the only possible evolution (kills are executed *eagerly*)
- Communication can be guaranteed by protecting the receive

$$\begin{aligned} p \bullet o! \langle n \rangle \mid [k] ([x] \{ p \bullet o? \langle x \rangle . s \} \mid \mathbf{kill}(k)) &\xrightarrow{\dagger} \\ p \bullet o! \langle n \rangle \mid [k] ([x] \{ p \bullet o? \langle x \rangle . s \}) &\xrightarrow{p \bullet o \emptyset 1 \langle n \rangle} [k] \{ s \cdot \{ x \mapsto n \} \} \end{aligned}$$

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COWS expressiveness



# Considerations on COWS expressiveness

- Encoding other calculi
  - ▶  $\pi$ -calculus, Localized  $\pi$ -calculus ( $L\pi$ ), . . .
  - ▶ SCC (Session Centered Calculus)
  - ▶ Orc
  - ▶ WS-CALCULUS
  - ▶ *Blite* (a lightweight version of WS-BPEL)
- COWS (like other calculi equipped with priority) is not encodable into mainstream calculi (e.g. CCS and  $\pi$ -calculus) [EXPRESS'10]
- Modelling imperative and orchestration constructs
  - ▶ Assignment, conditional choice, sequential composition, . . .
  - ▶ WS-BPEL flow graphs, fault and compensation handlers
  - ▶ QoS requirement specifications and SLA negotiations [WWV'07]
  - ▶ Timed orchestration constructs [ICTAC'07]

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