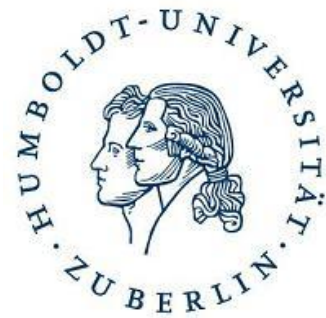


SUMMERSOC

Hersonissos, June 29, 2016. 9.30 – 10.30

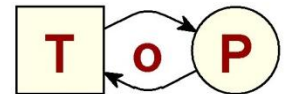


Tutorial

Foundations of SOC



Fundamentals of the SOC Paradigm



Theory of
Programming

Prof. Dr. W. Reisig

Wolfgang Reisig

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

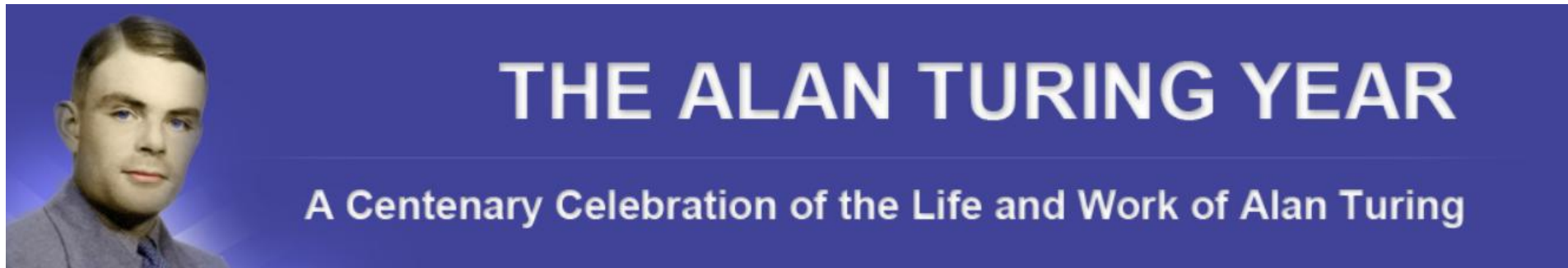
Fundamentals of the SOC Paradigm

1. Aspects that exceed classical Theoretical Informatics
2. Towards a Theory of Services
3. Composing *many* services

Fundamentals of the SOC Paradigm

1. Aspects that exceed classical Theoretical Informatics
2. Towards a Theory of Services
3. Composing *many* services

Classical Theoretical Informatics



2012

celebrated as the greatest computer scientist of the 20th century.

Basics of theoretical informatics:

Turing Machines (1936)

Theoretical Informatics in a nutshell

alphabet	Σ ;	finitely many symbols	a, b, c, ... ,z
words	Σ^* ;	countably many	ab, ca, aca, ...
functions	$f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$;	uncountably many	

Some of those functions are “*computable*” (countably many).

Each computable function can effectively be computed

- by a computer (with unbounded store)
- by an amazingly simple kind of machine, a *Turing machine*.

Yet, no computer can compute more functions.

... lots of concepts

useful, undisputed:

- equivalence,
- composition
- complexity
- logical characterizations
- deep theoretical results
- famous open problems.

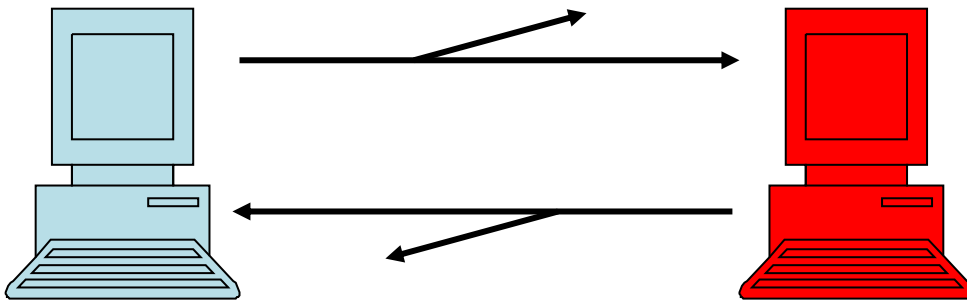
This talk: *
Informatics comprises formal
aspects
that can't be explained as
functions $f: \Sigma^* \dashrightarrow \Sigma^*$

In particular,
service oriented
software architectures

here:
three main arguments

So, the theory of computable functions
is frequently considered **THE** theory of informatics.

1. Informatics comprises *communication*



How establish reliable communication?

By sending acknowledgements, copies, etc. ,
i.e. by means of *distributed algorithms* (“protocols”).

Complexity is not in computation but in communication.

2. Informatics comprises *non-ending behavior*

SOC “always on”

cloud

elevator control

business informatics “24/7”

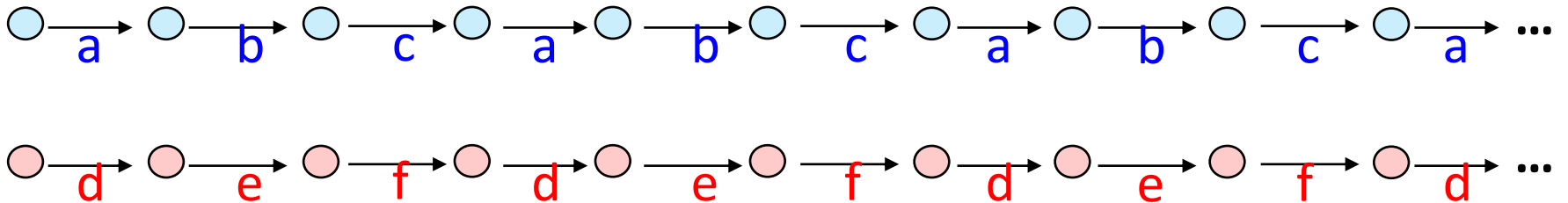
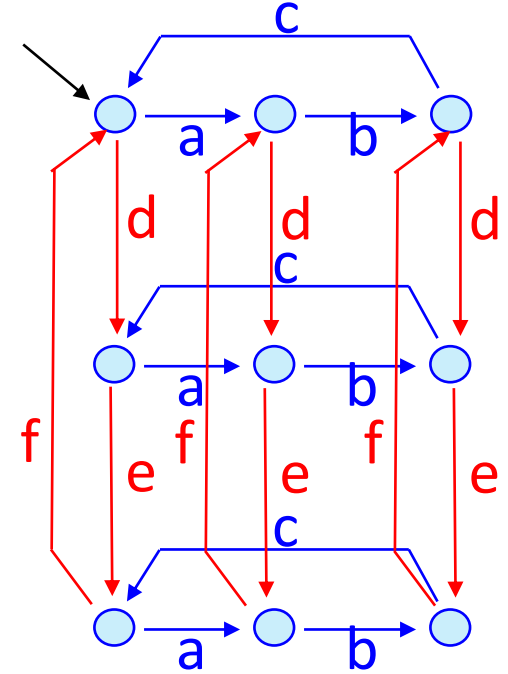
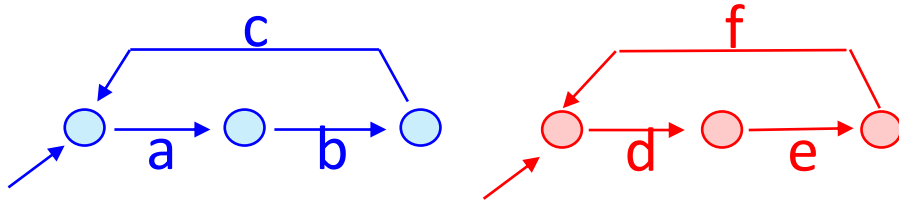
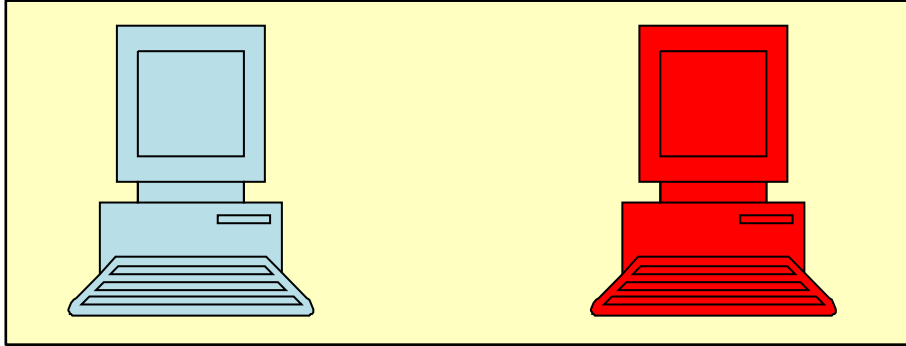
classical view:

terminating behavior is intended,
infinite behavior is mistaken.

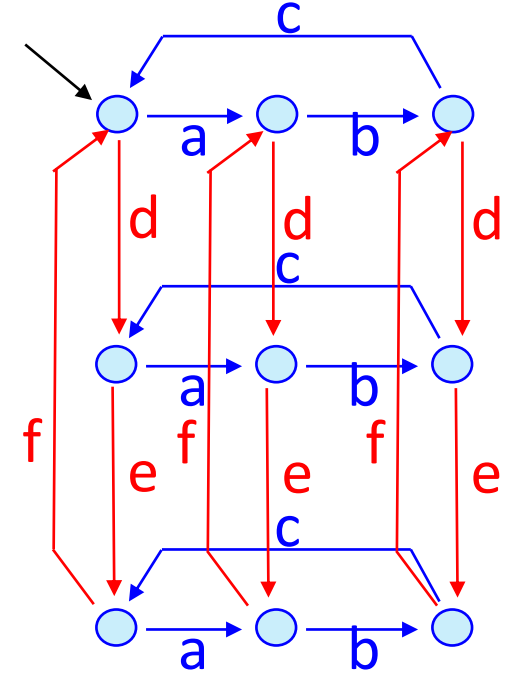
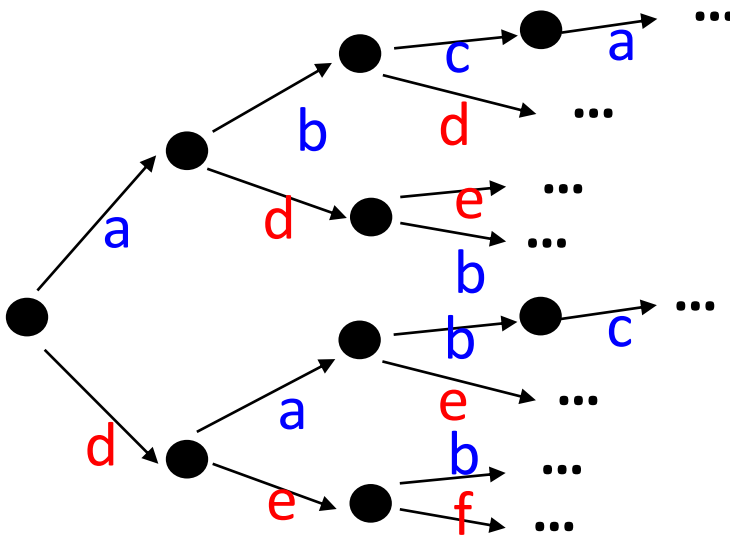
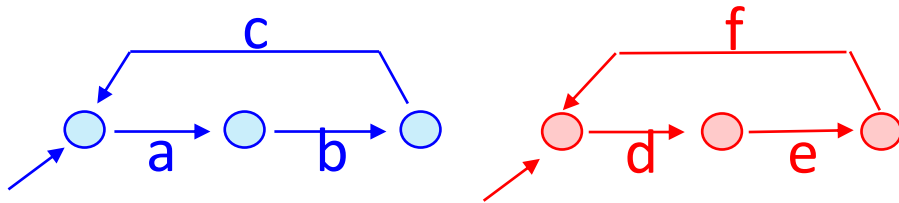
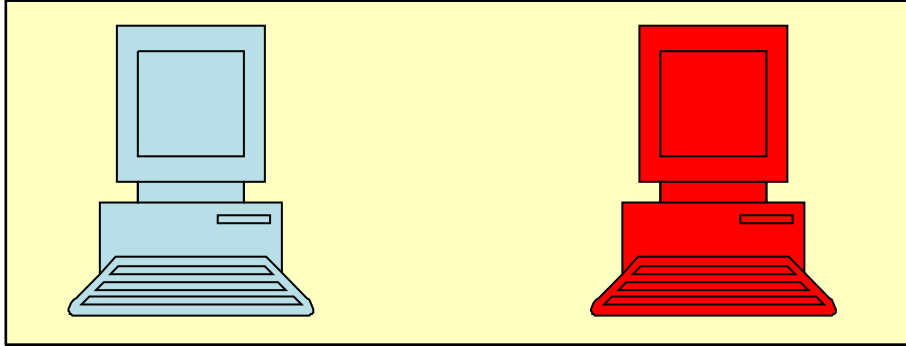
new view:

infinite behavior is intended.
terminating behavior is mistaken.

3. Informatics comprises *causal independence*



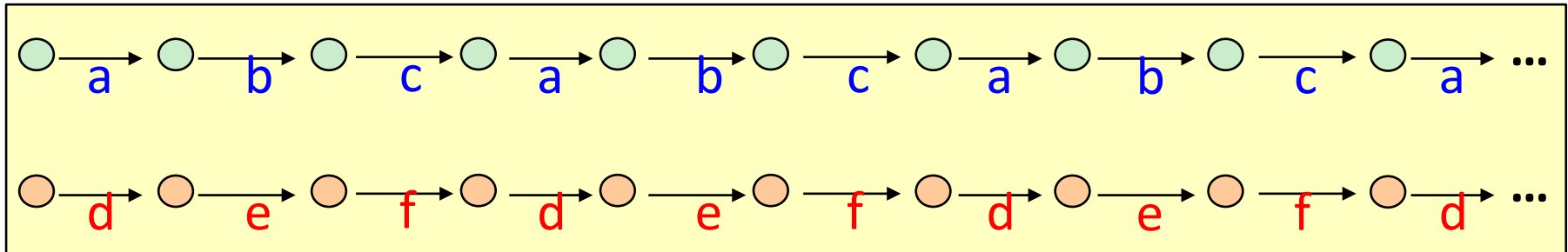
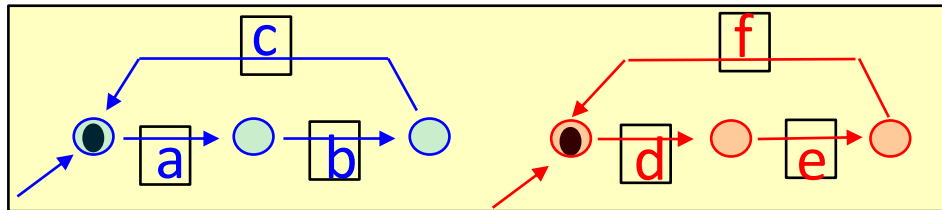
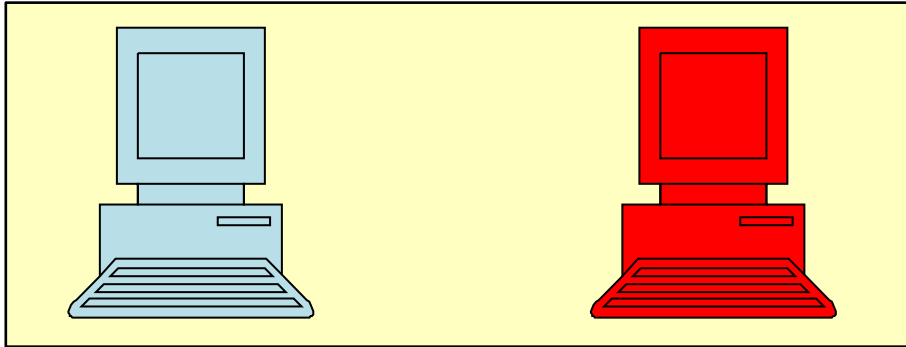
3. Informatics comprises *causal independence*



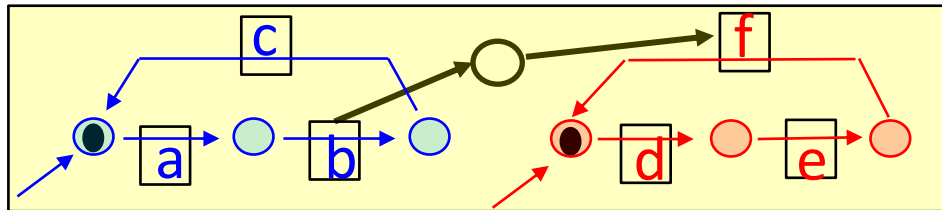
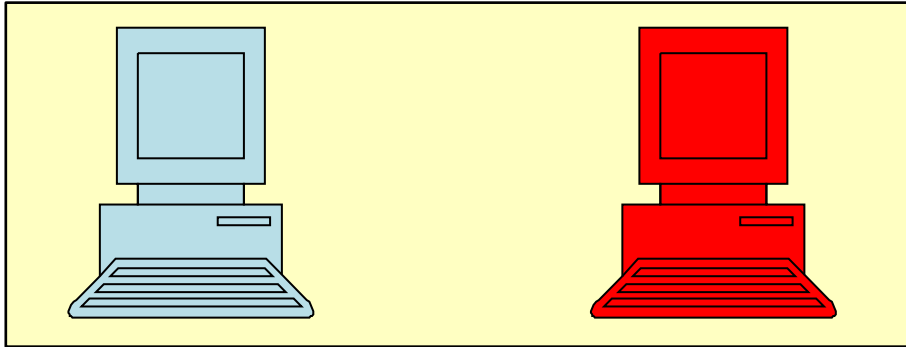
+ fairness assumption

motivated by
“observation”

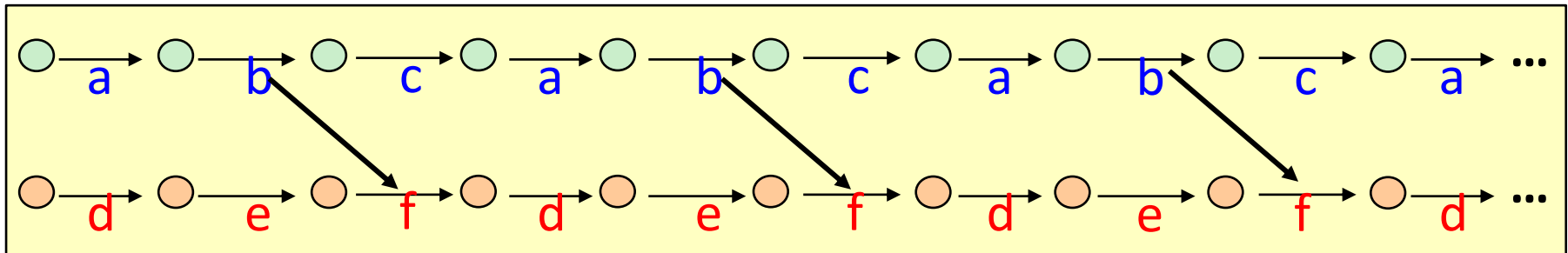
Distributed Systems and Distributed Runs



a variant: i-th **b** before i-th **f**



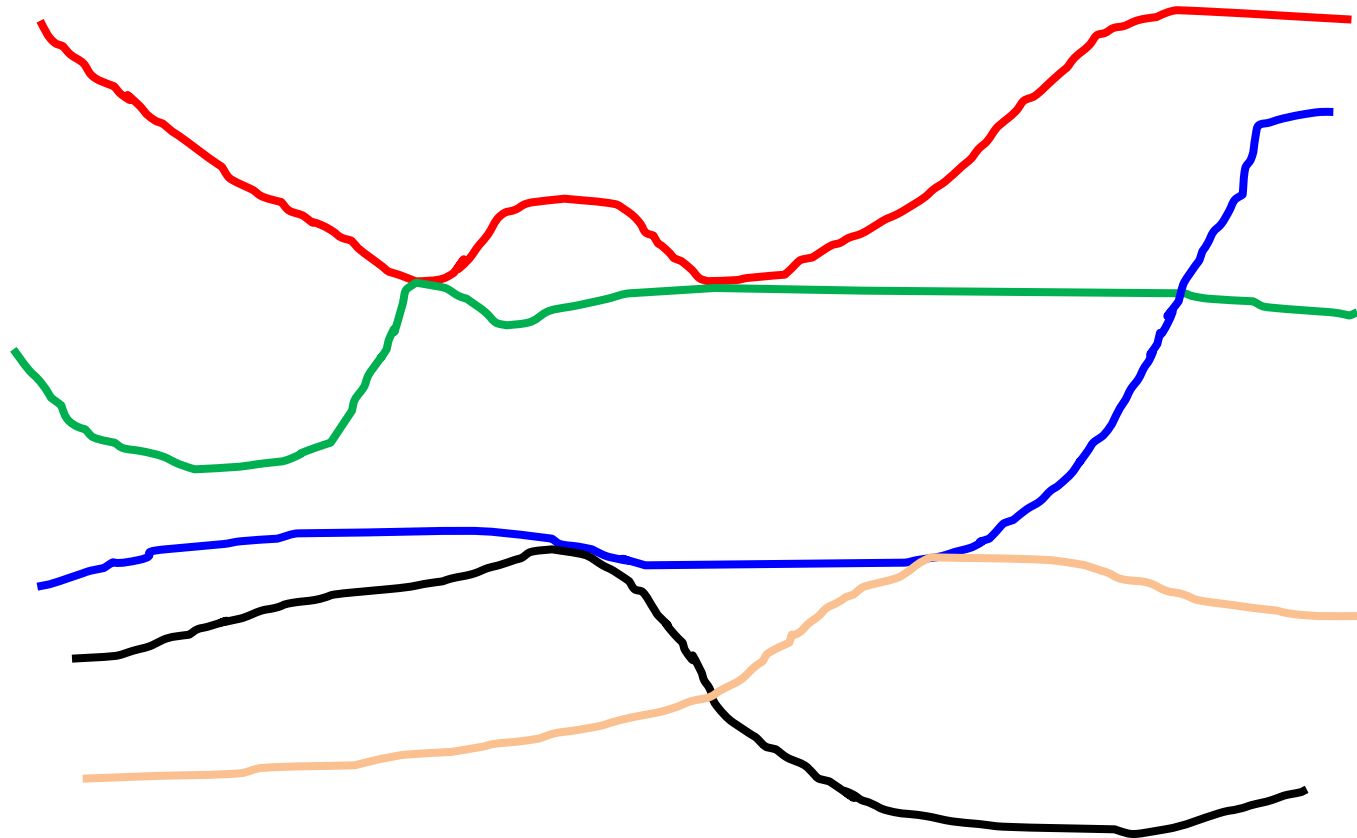
a *deterministic* system
no alternatives
one behavior (run, execution)



more general ...

the beer hall pattern:

*“... so that people are continuously criss-crossing
from one to another.” ... to click their glasses*

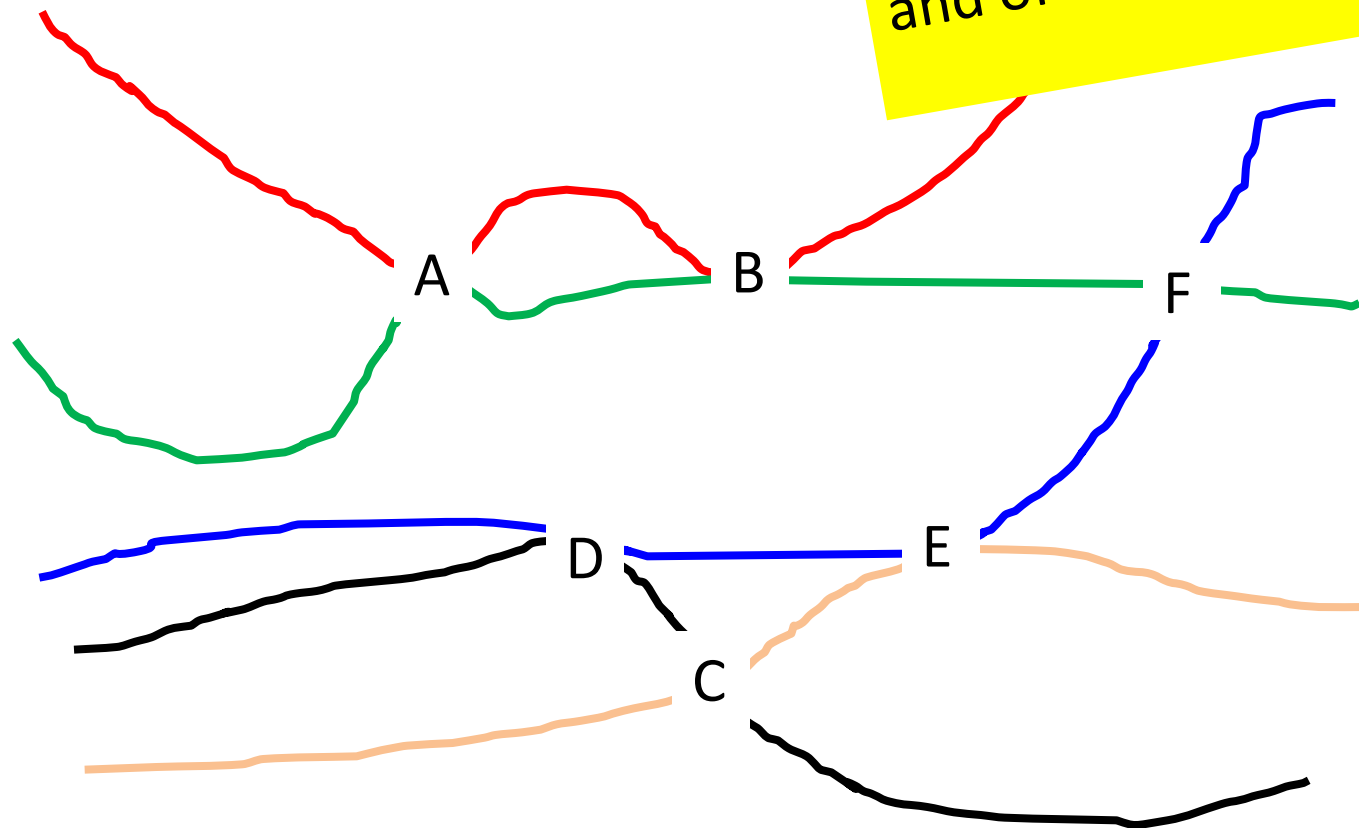


what is this formally?

... a partially ordered set of events

Causality structures the world

Avoid a naïve notion of “time”
and of “observation”.



This talk:

1. Aspects that exceed classical Theoretical Informatics
2. Towards a Theory of Services
3. Composing *many* services

The World of Software

Classical Programming:

Concepts

$f: \Sigma^* \dashrightarrow \Sigma^*$

termination is undecidable

one while-loop suffices

Algorithms

Semantics of Progr. Lang.

Verification

Languages

Java

C**

Implementations

very many

the world of SOC:

Concepts

deadlock,

lifelock,

simulation,

abstraction,

refinement,

equivalence,

instantiation

correctness

Languages

BPEL

BPNM

standards,

*“technical
neutrality”*

Implementations

bpel-g

open ESP ...

as outlined by

Jörg Lenhard

The World of Software

Classical Programming:

Concepts

$f: \Sigma^* \dashrightarrow \Sigma^*$

termination is undecidable

one while-loop suffices

Algorithms

Semantics of Progr. Lang.

Verification

Languages

Java

C**

Implementations

very many

the world of SOC:

Concepts

deadlock,

lifelock,

simulation,

abstraction,

refinement

equiv

instanc

correctness

Languages

BPEL

BPNM

state trans,

al

“correctness”

Implementations

bpel-g

open ESC

**... just informal,
plain English**

**... comparable to
classical programming
in the late 1950ies!**

Semantics should be mathematics!

Requirement:

In analogy to programming languages:

The semantics of a service is a mathematical object!

True, this is presently not the case.

BUT WE SHOULD spend effort into this!

Interaction is represented as *composition*

Requirements:

The – elementary – notion of composition of services is a (simple!) mathematical (or logical!) operation.

For services S and T ,
the composition $S \oplus T$
is a service again.

(Frequently, $S \oplus T$ does not interact any more.)

ticketing $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$
sell_ticket \oplus buy_ticket

The algebraic structure of services

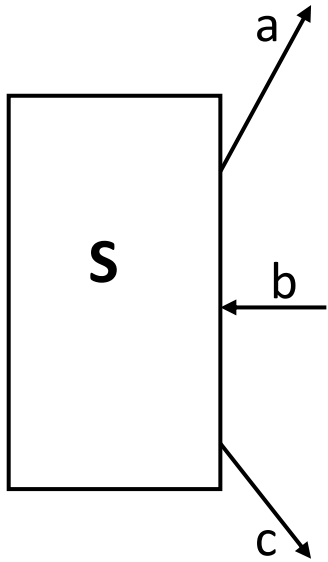
Given:

- a set \mathcal{S} of *services*,
- a *composition* operator $\oplus : \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$,

This yields the algebraic structure

(\mathcal{S}, \oplus) .

Models of services



... a transition system
with *channels*
for *asynchronous* communication
with *its environment*.

Semantics of **S**:

During a computation, each
channel funnels a stream of data.

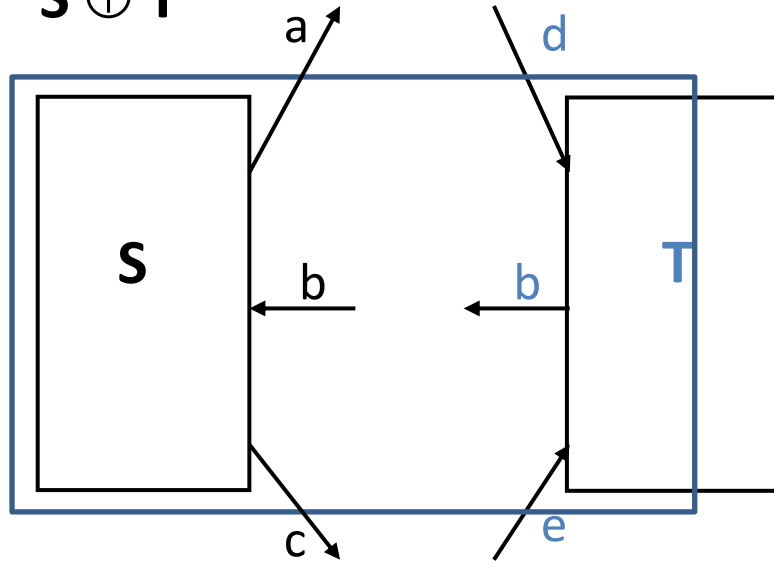
technically:

a relation on – infinite – streams

not too convincing

How to compose services?

$S \oplus T$

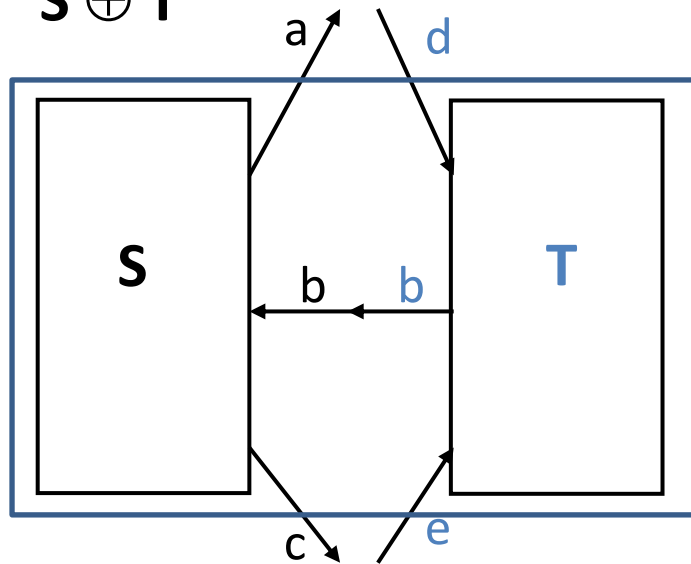


Composition $S \oplus T$
has pending channels.
... is a service again.

**The world consists of
composed services**

Requirements at composed services

$S \oplus T$



Together, services may accomplish a *requirement*, ρ .

... as CTL* formulas:

$S \oplus T \models AG \text{ } n\text{-bounded}$

$S \oplus T \models AGEF \text{ responsive}$

S and T communicate boundedly
 S and T communicate responsively

With *target* states:

$S \oplus T$ weakly terminates

$S \oplus T$ is deadlock free

$S \oplus T$ is lifelock free

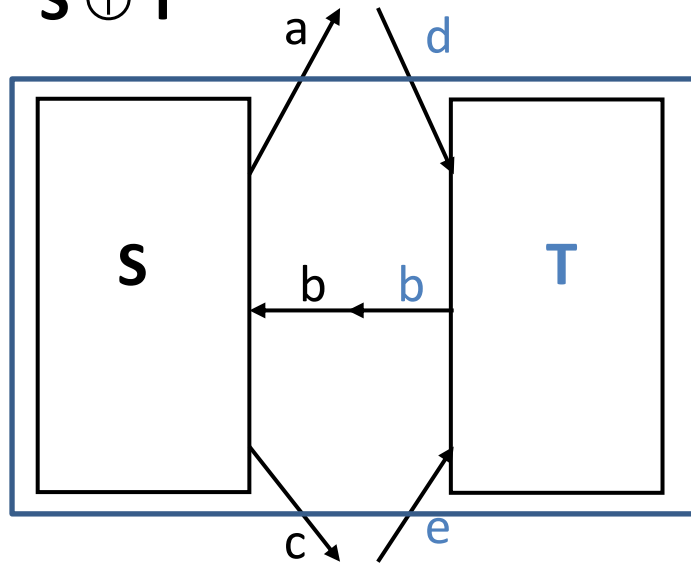
$S \oplus T \models AGEF \text{ terminal}$

$S \oplus T \models AG (\text{terminal} \sqsubseteq \text{target})$

$S \oplus T \models AGEF \text{ target}$

For a requirement ρ ...

$S \oplus T$



S and T communicate boundedly

S and T communicate responsively

With *target* states:

$S \oplus T$ weakly terminates

$S \oplus T$ is deadlock free

$S \oplus T$ is lifelock free

Def.: Let ρ be a requirement on services.

(i) S and T are ρ -partners
iff $S \oplus T \models \rho$

(ii) S is substitutable by T
iff for all U ,
 $S \oplus U \models \rho$ implies $T \oplus U \models \rho$

! on-the-fly-
substitution

(iii) U is a ρ -adapter for S and T
iff $S \oplus U \oplus T \models \rho$

properties of services

Quests at the partners of a service, S ,
w.r.t a requirement ρ :

Does S have ρ -partners at all ?

Is T a ρ -partner of S ?

How construct a *canonical* ρ -partner of S ?

How characterize *all* ρ -partners of S ?

Controllability

Composability

“most liberal”

Operating Guideline

a general goal

Description of
semantics and (in particular) composition of services:

- on a high level of business logic.
- not on a low level of implementation details.

Describe system *properties* !

The algebraic structure of services

Given:

- a set \mathcal{S} of *services*,
- a *composition* operator $\oplus : \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{S} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{S}$,
- a set Q of *requirements* $\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n \subseteq \mathcal{S}$.

This yields the algebraic structure

$$(\mathcal{S}; \oplus, Q).$$

For $S, T \in \mathcal{S}$, $\rho \in Q$,

T is a ρ -*partner* of S ,

iff $S \oplus T \models \rho$.

Let $\text{sem}_\rho(S) =_{\text{def}}$ the set of
all ρ -partners of S .

the “classical” requirement
 ρ : weak termination

derived notions
(w.r.t some ρ):

S may be *substituted* by S' :
 $\text{sem}_\rho(S) \subseteq \text{sem}_\rho(S')$

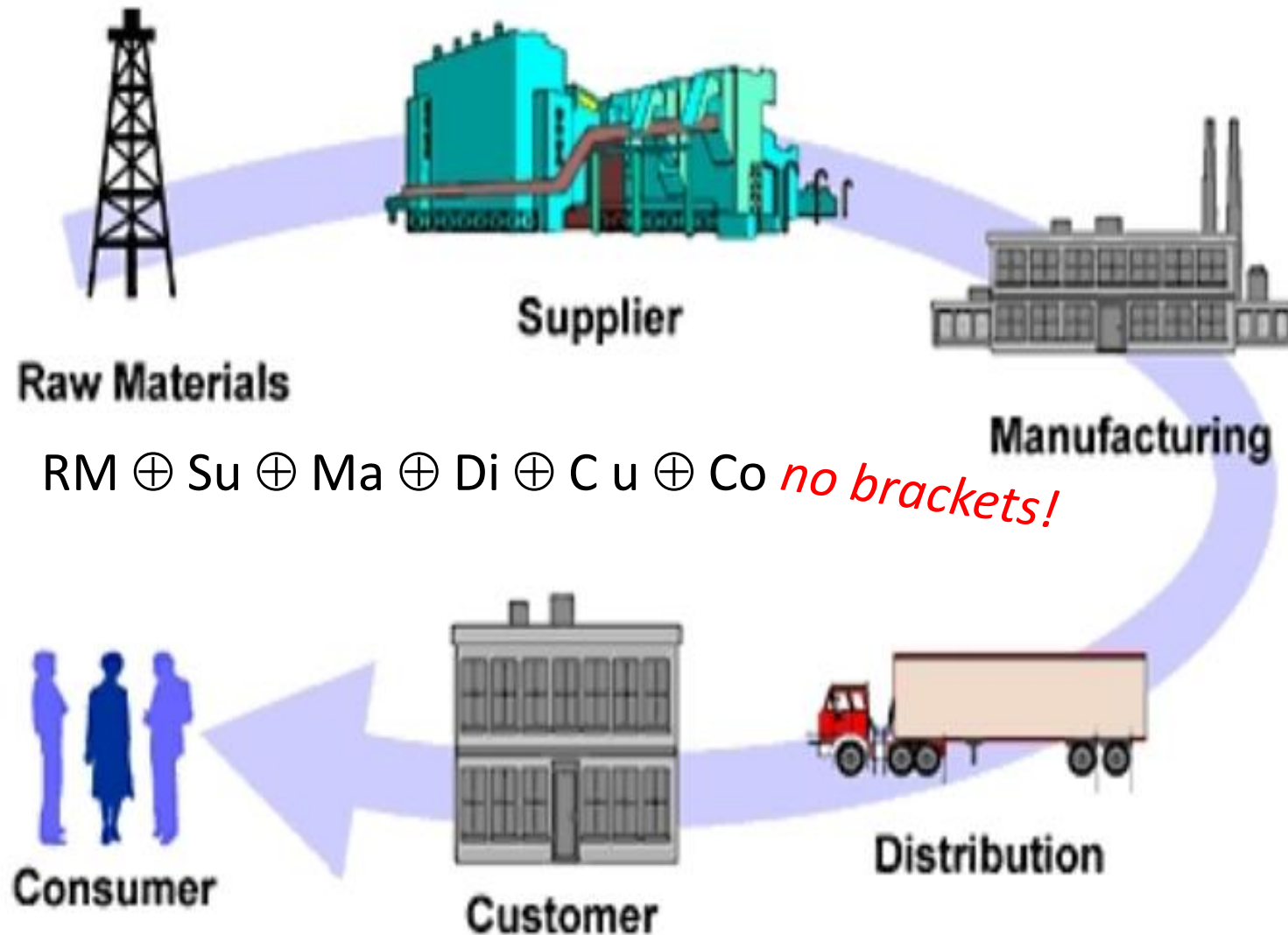
S and T are *equivalent*:
 $\text{sem}_\rho(S) = \text{sem}_\rho(T)$

U *adapts* S and T :
 $S \oplus U \oplus T \models \rho$

This talk:

1. Aspects that exceed classical Theoretical Informatics
2. Towards a Theory of Services
3. Composing *many* services

Example: a supply chain



Example: an adapter



socket \oplus adapter \oplus plug *no brackets!*

The algebraic structure of services

Given:

- a set \mathcal{S} of *services*,
- an ~~associative~~ **associative** operator $\oplus : \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$,
- a set Q of *requirements* $\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n \subseteq \mathcal{S}$.

This yields the algebraic structure

$$(\mathcal{S}, \oplus, Q).$$

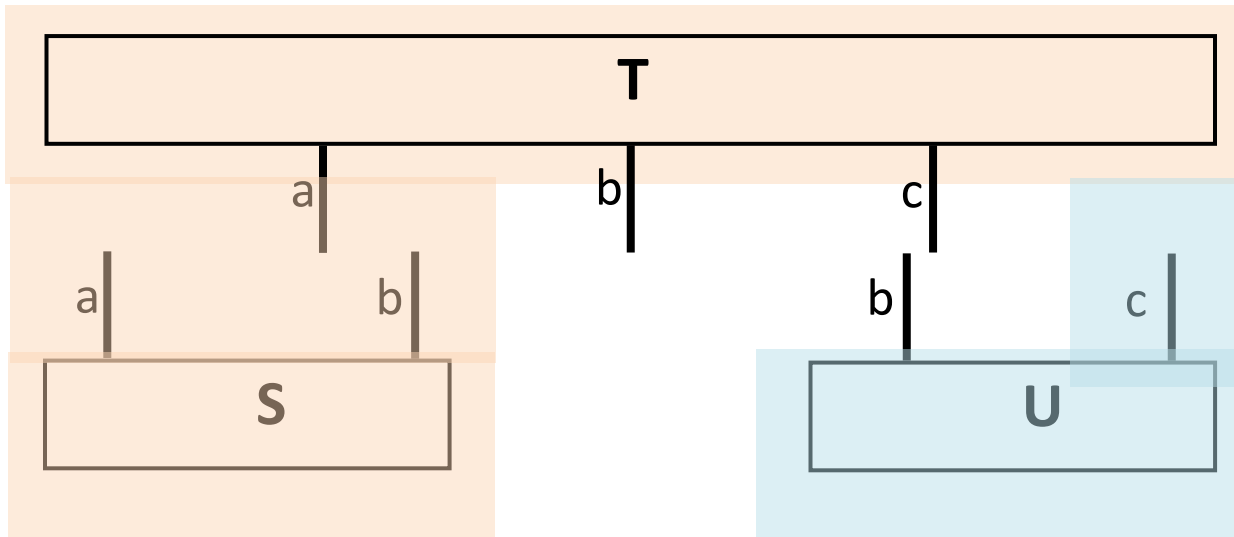
Wanted

A generic notion of “Service” (component) such that:

- A service S has an *interface* and an *inner part*.
- Two services S and T may be composed along their interfaces, yielding a service $S \oplus T$.
- The interfaces of S and T have fitting elements.
- Fitting elements of the interfaces of S and T turn into inner elements of $S \oplus T$.

Problem: a minimal set of requirements at such services and their composition \oplus such that \oplus is total and associative.

a naïve composition

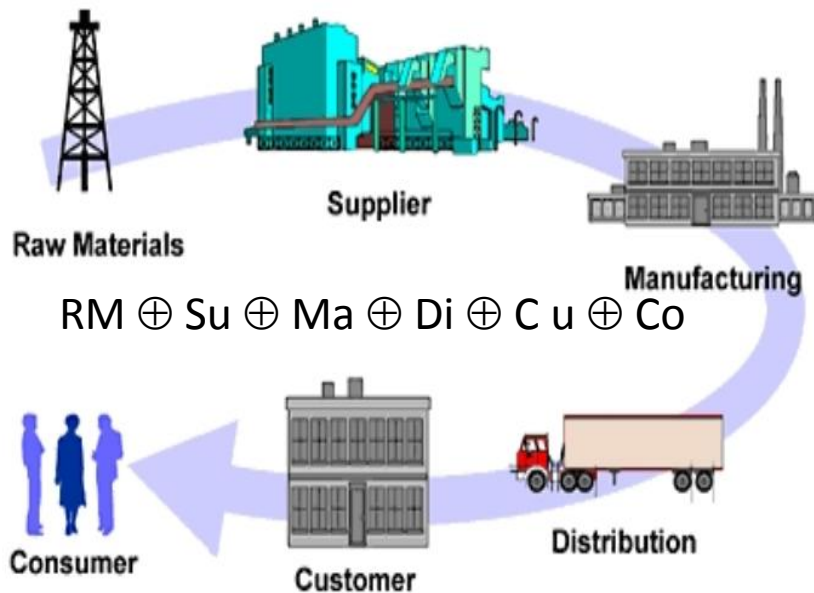


$$(S \oplus T) \oplus U$$

\neq

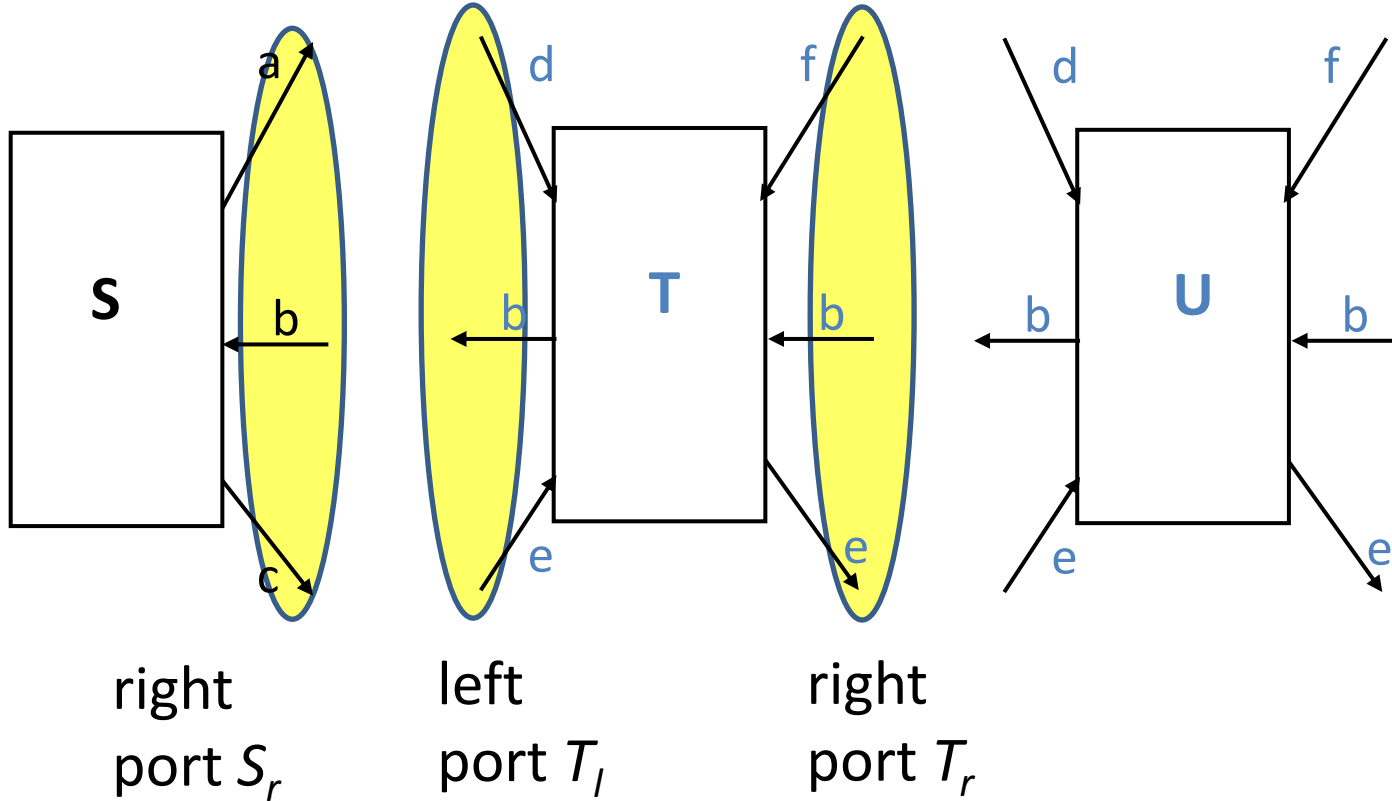
A fundamental idea:

A services' S interface is partitioned into a *left* and a *right* port S_l and S_r !



<i>input</i>	and	<i>output</i>
<i>customer</i>	and	<i>supplier</i>
<i>provider</i>	and	<i>requester</i>
<i>producer</i>	and	<i>consumer</i>
<i>buy side</i>	and	<i>sell side</i>

two Ports

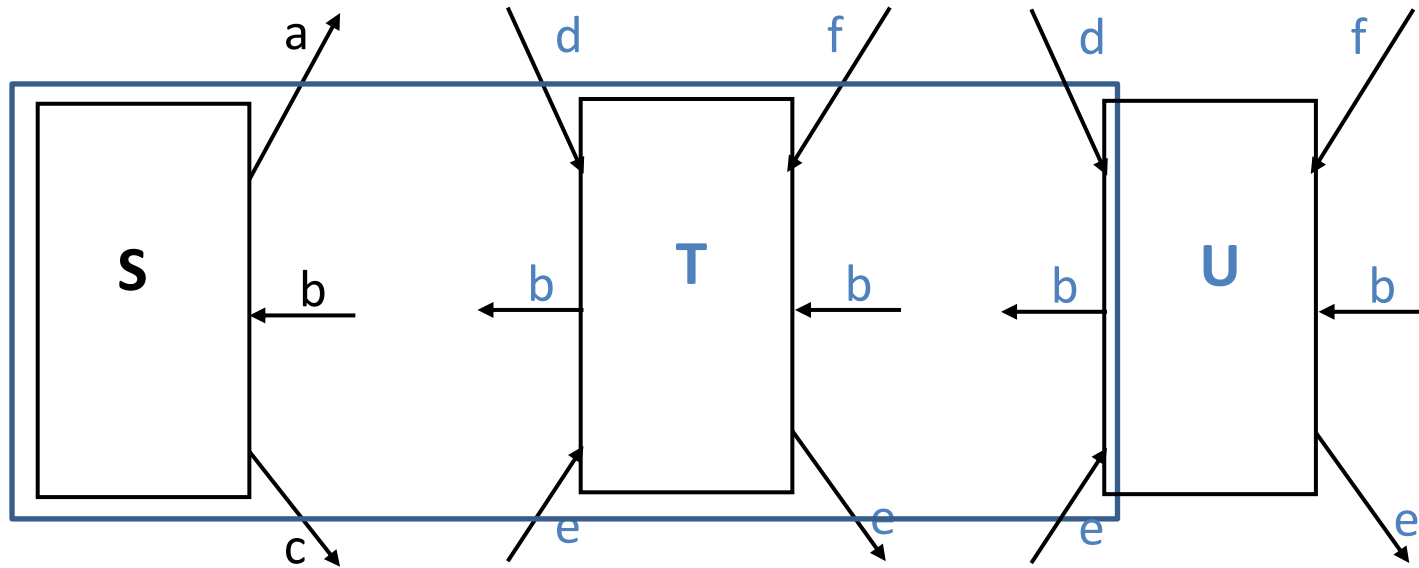


Idea:

A services' S interface is partitioned into a *left* and a *right* port S_l and S_r !

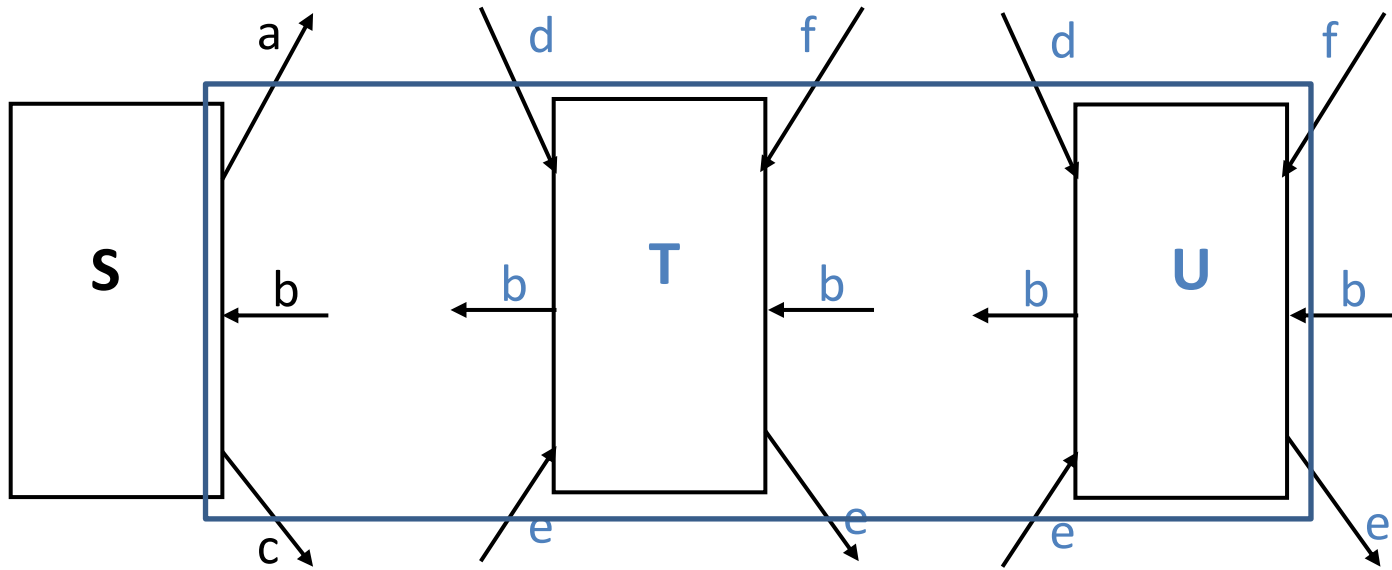
For $S \oplus T$,
compose
 S_r with T_l .

composition along ports



$$(S \oplus T) \oplus U$$

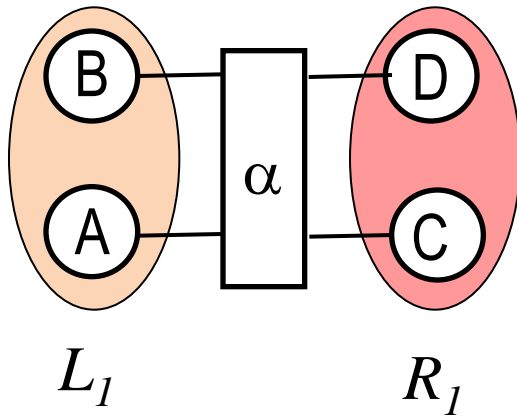
... is associative!



$$(S \oplus T) \oplus U = S \oplus (T \oplus U)$$

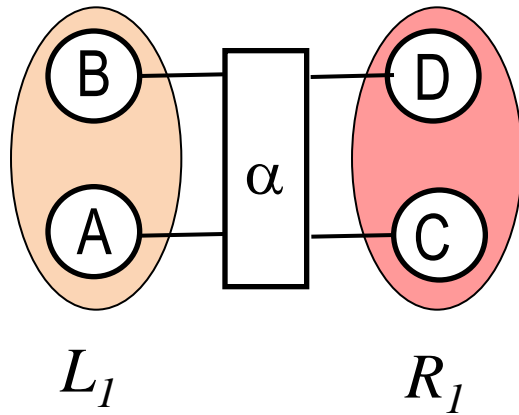
... more detailed

C_I

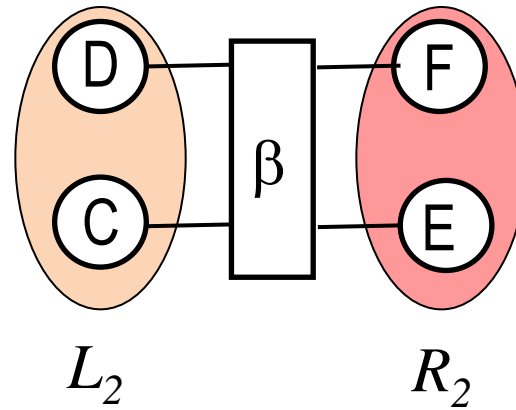


R_1 and L_2 fit perfectly

C_1

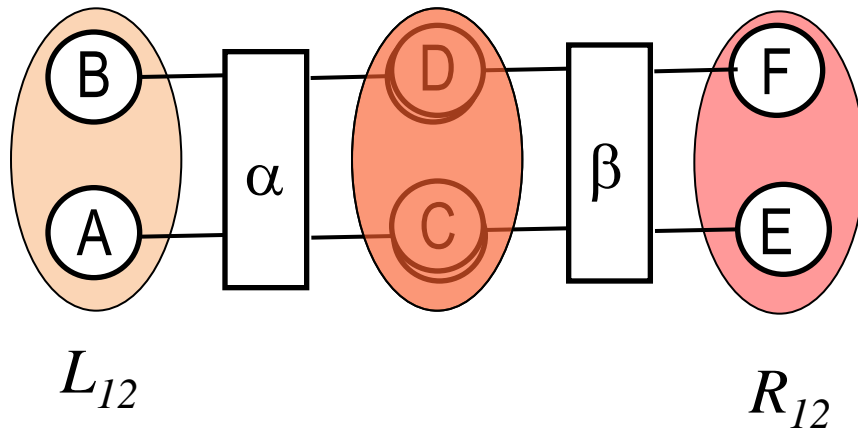


C_2

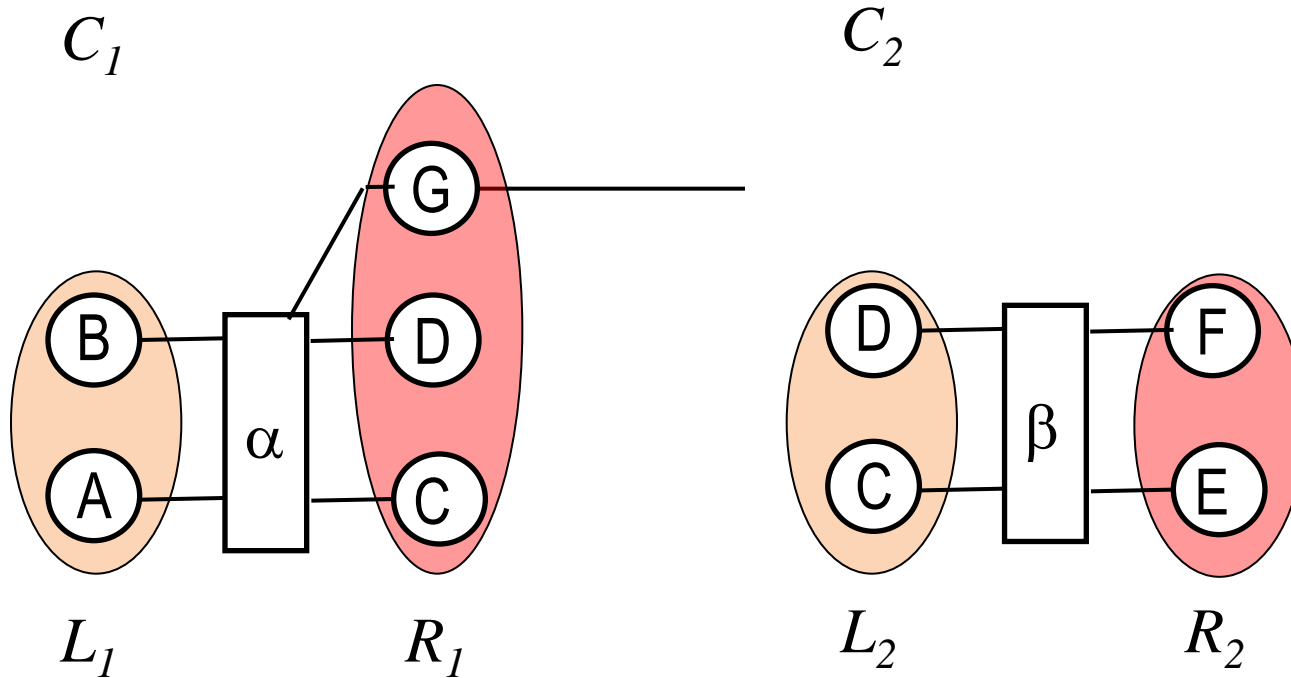


Composition $C_1 \rightsquigarrow C_2$

C_{12}

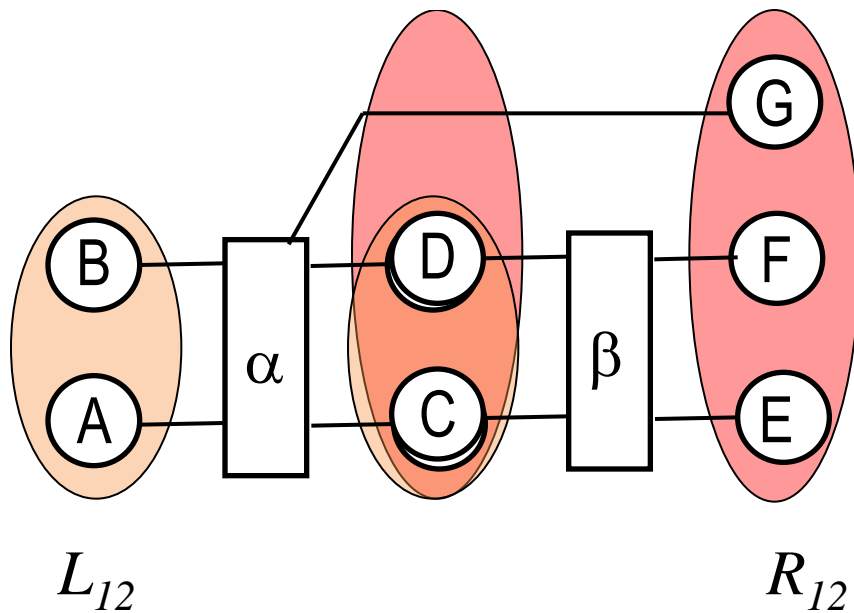


... it is not always that simple

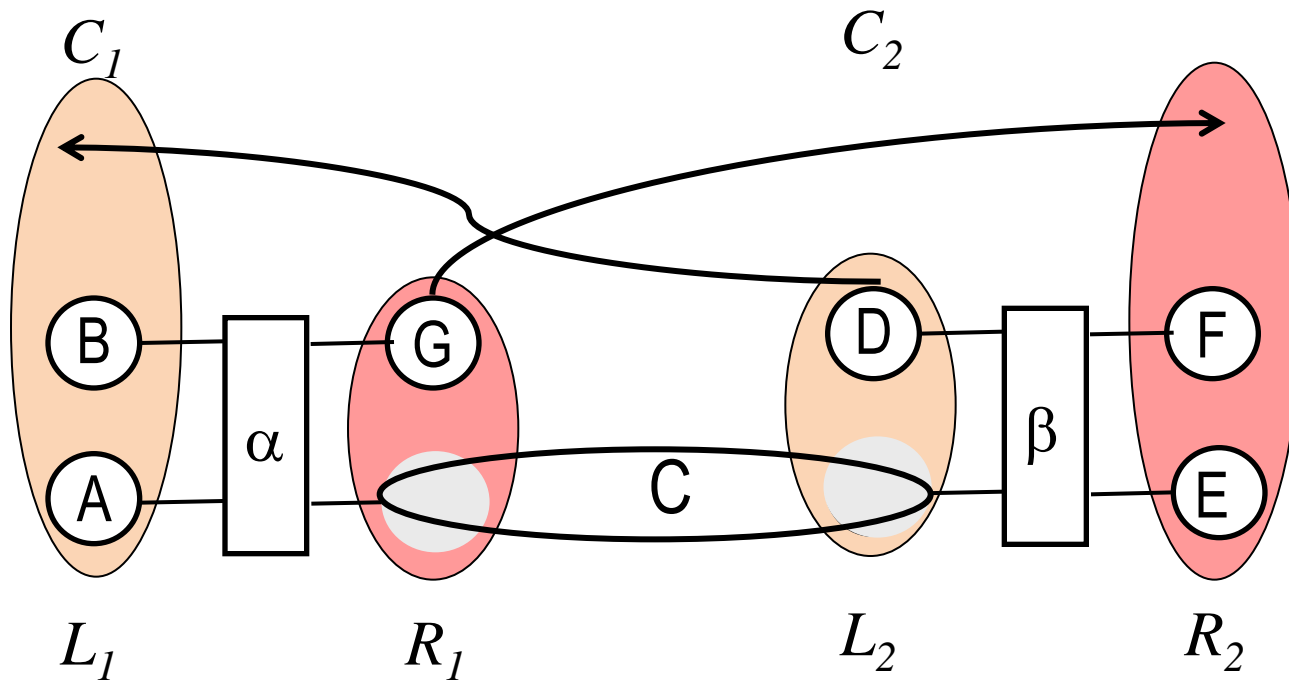


Composition $C_1 \rightsquigarrow C_2$

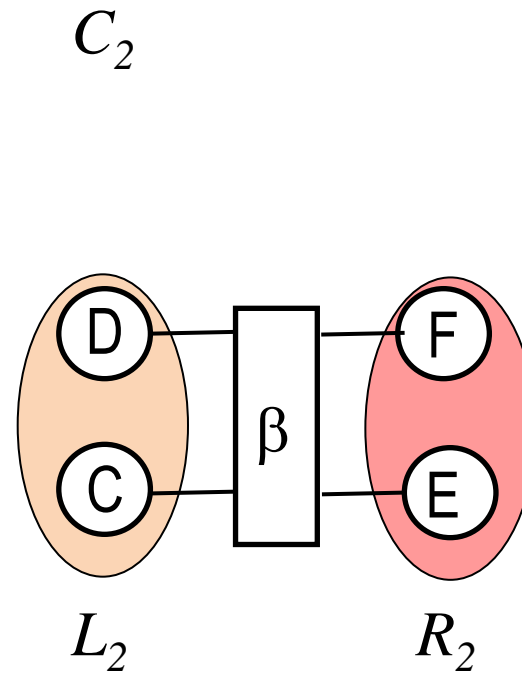
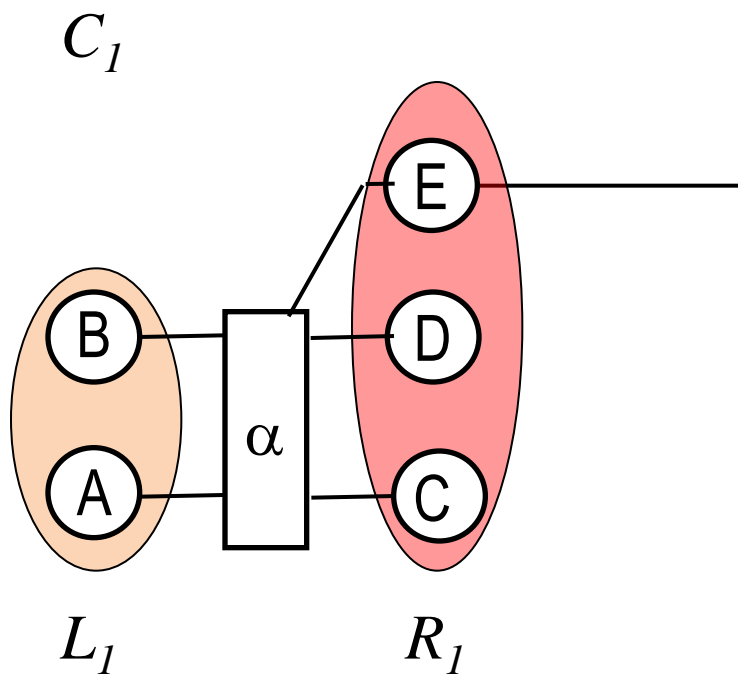
C_{12}



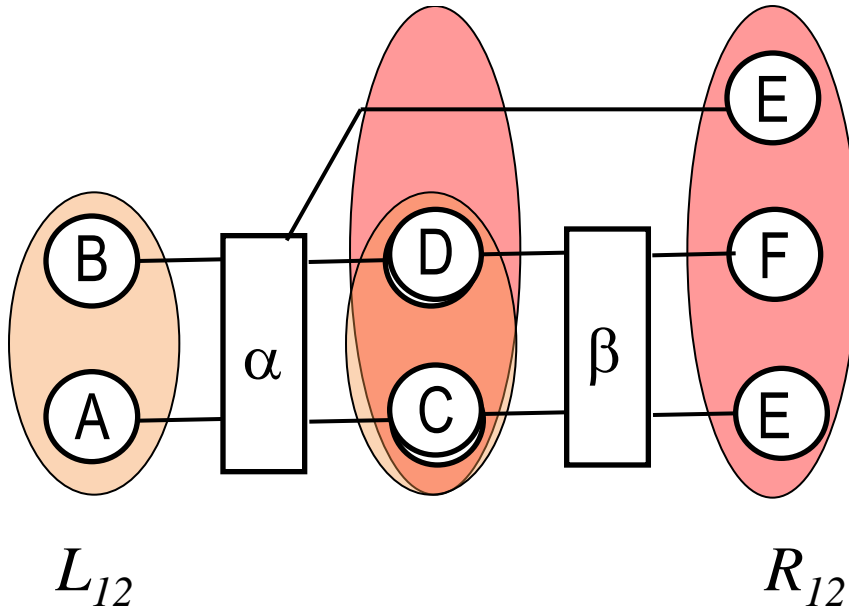
This works nicely:



... unfortunately



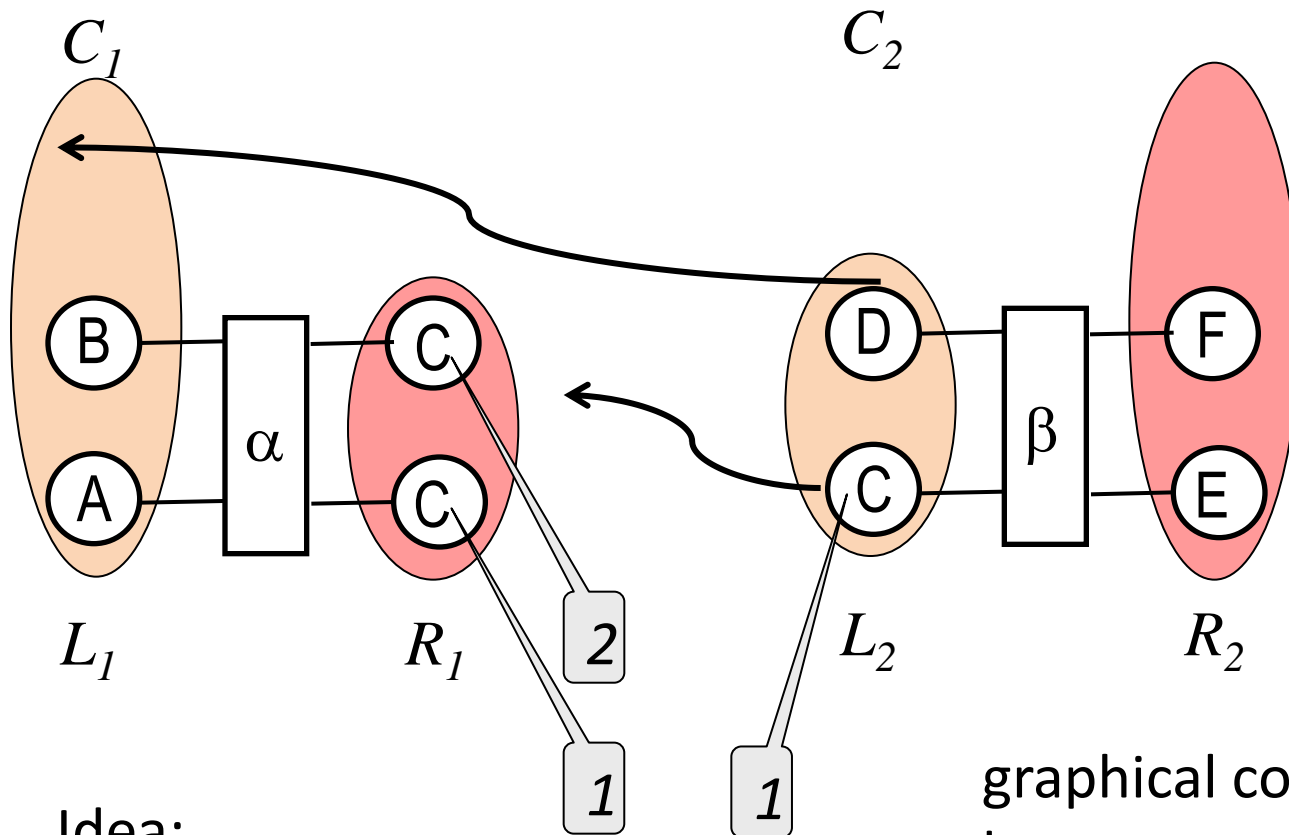
Port with multiple label

$$C_{12}$$


Two nodes of R_{12}
are labelled alike!

You can not avoid this!

... what to do *here* ???



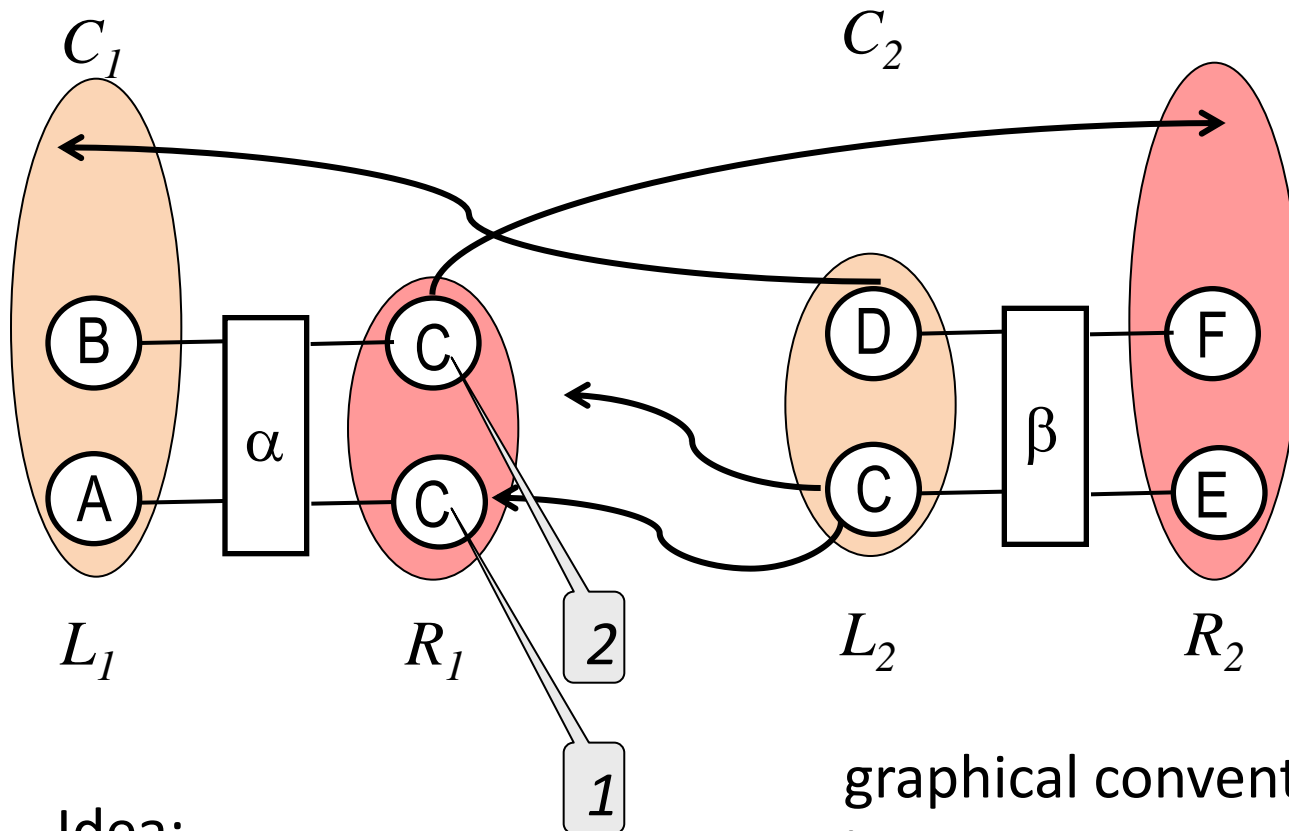
Idea:

n equally labelled nodes in one port are *indexed* $1, \dots, n$.

graphical convention:
lower $<$ upper.

Glue
equally labelled and
equally indexed nodes.

... what to do *here* ???



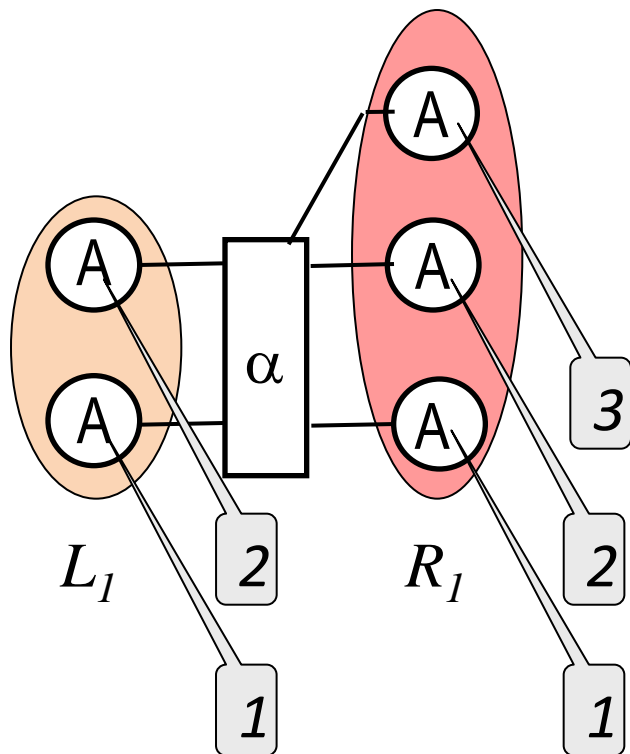
Idea:
Equally labelled nodes
in one port
are *ordered*.

graphical convention:
lower < upper.

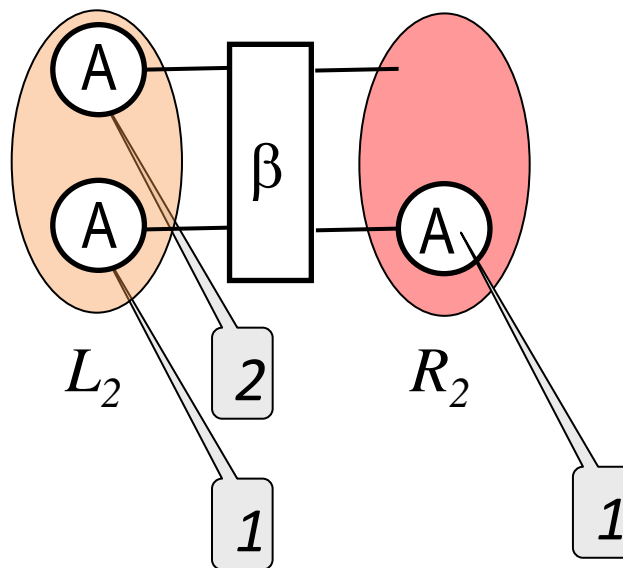
Glue
equally labelled nodes
both n -th in their order.

An extreme case

C_1

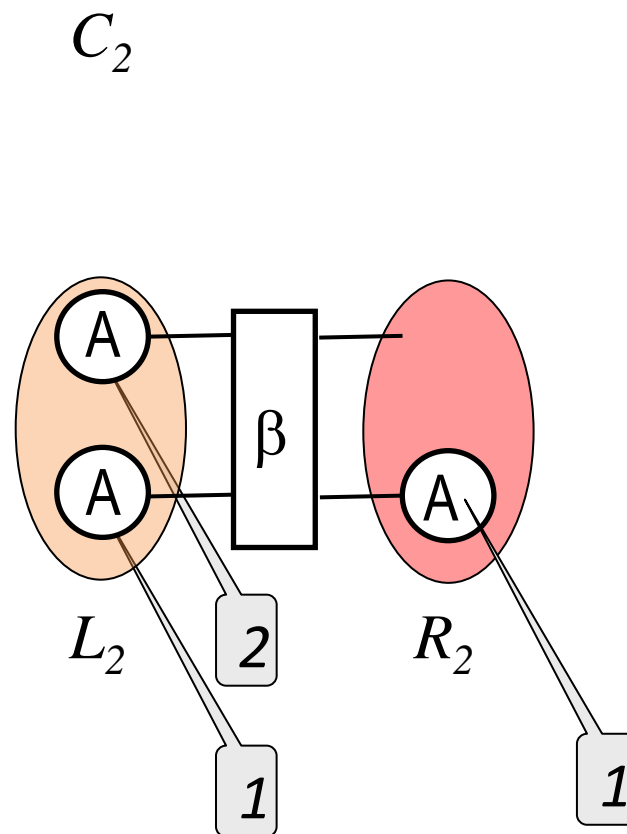
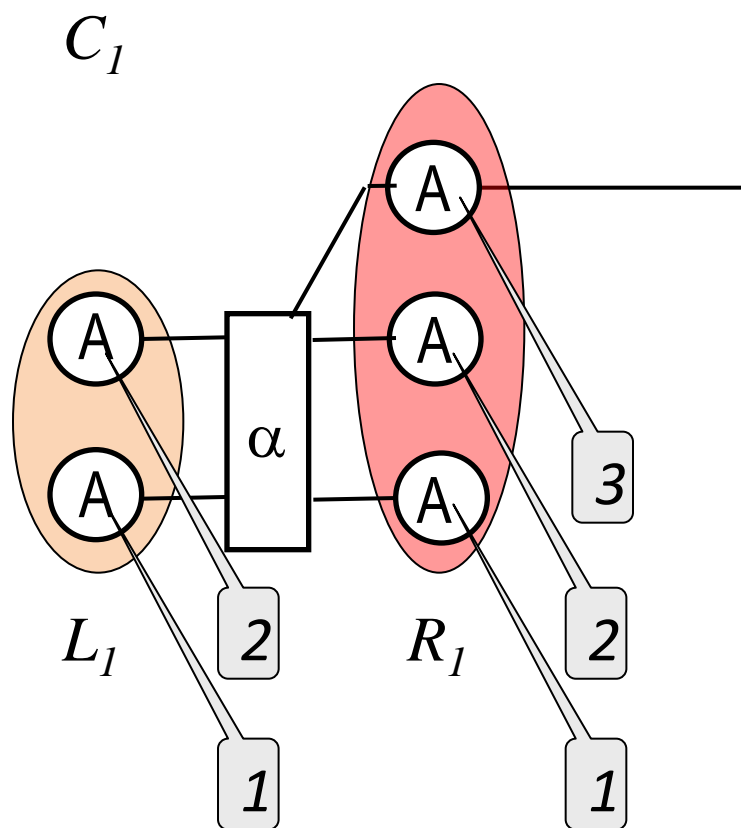


C_2



all labels alike.

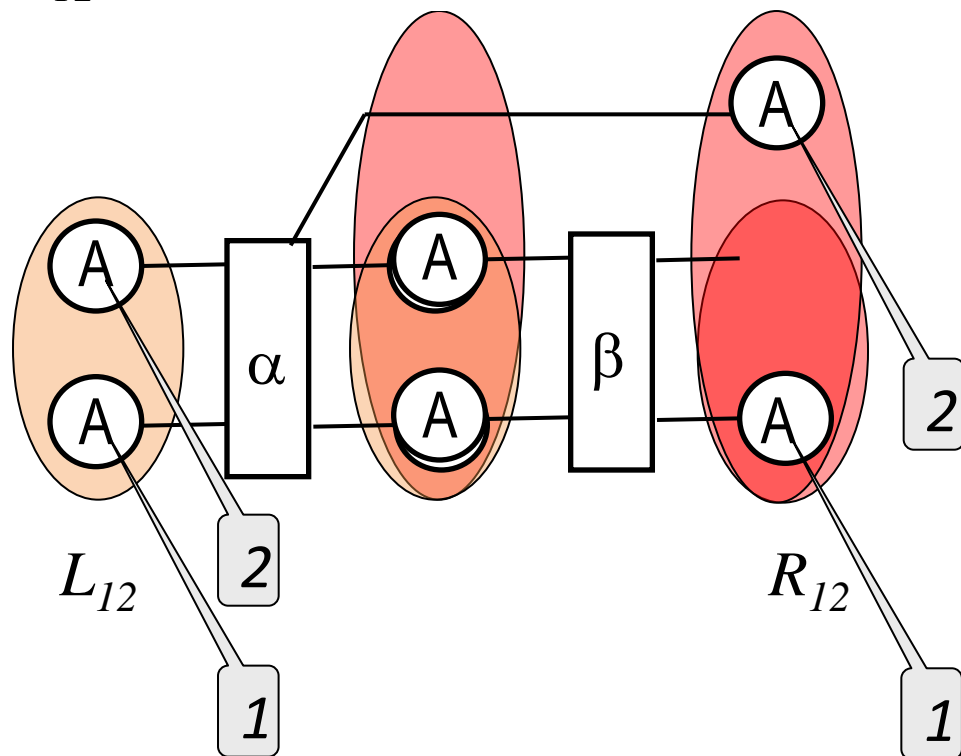
An extreme case



all labels alike.

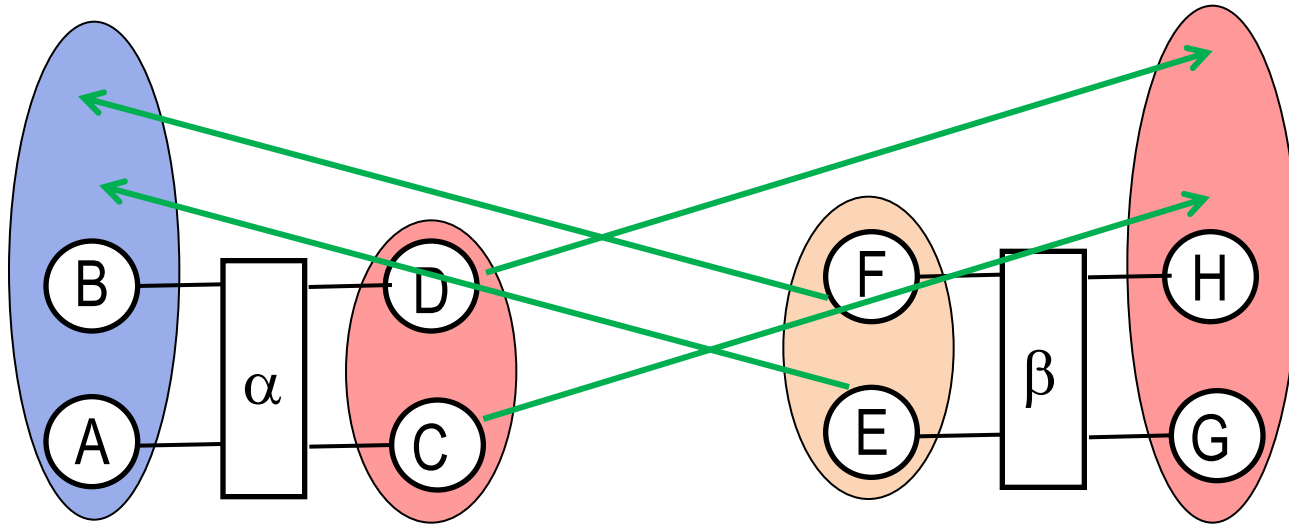
An extreme case

C_{12}



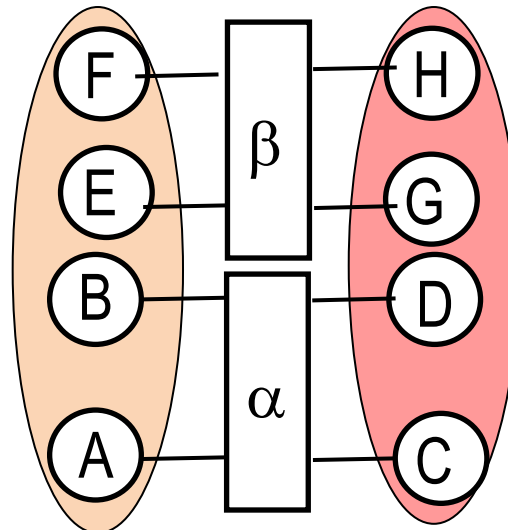
all labels alike.

... another extreme case



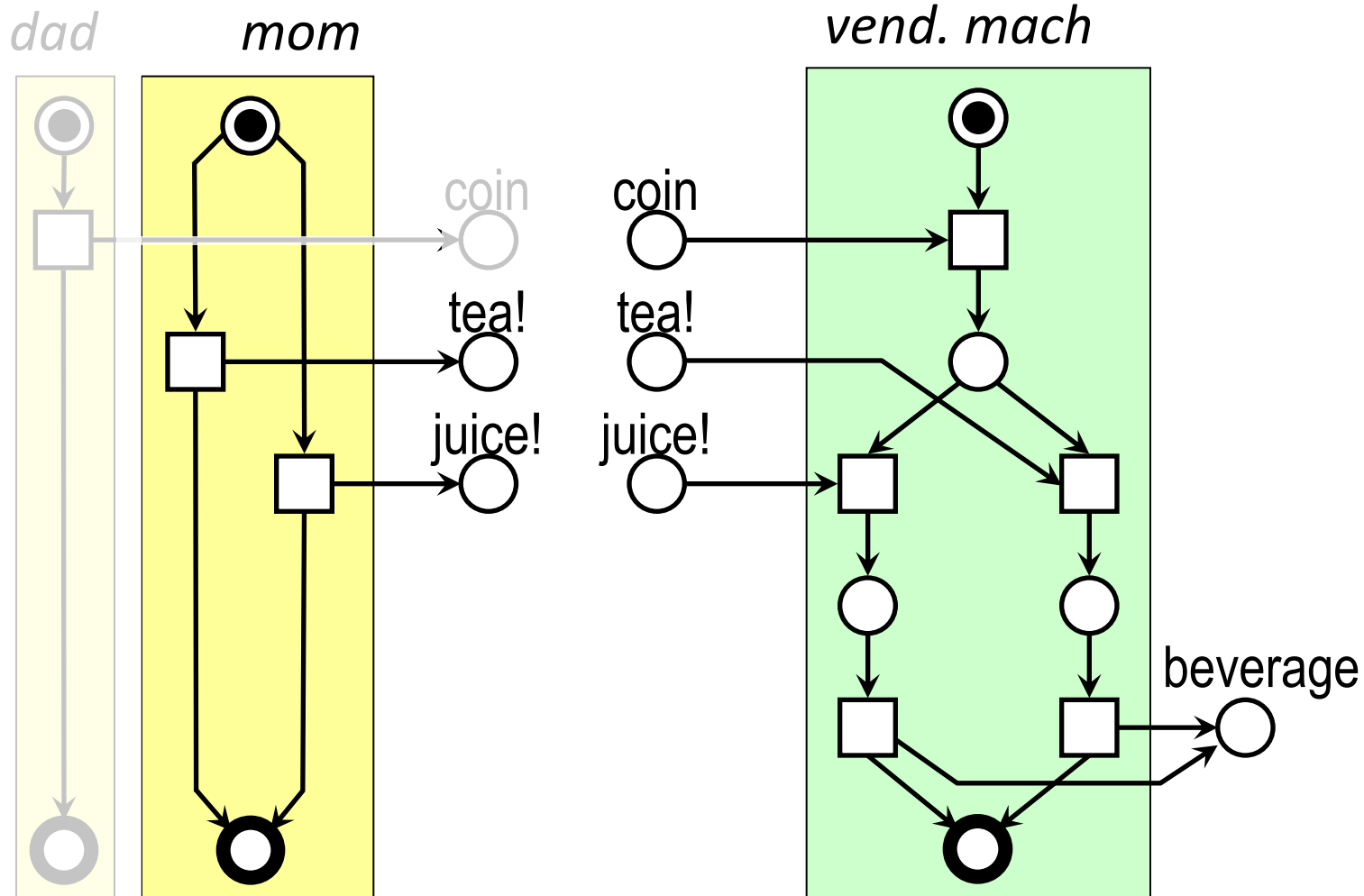
all labels different.

results in



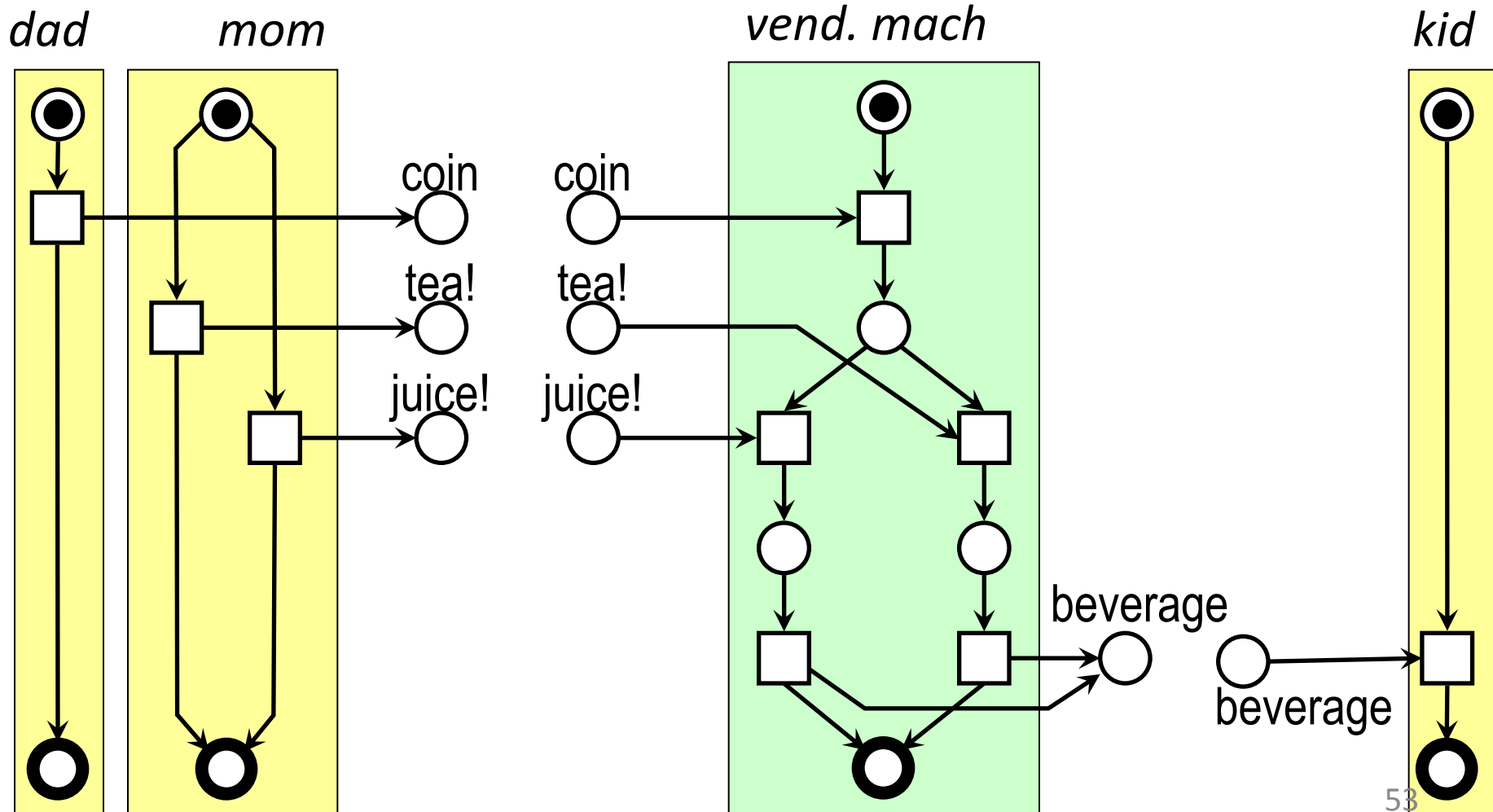
... a tricky property

dad pays, *mom* selects,



... a tricky property

dad pays, *mom* selects, *kid* drinks.



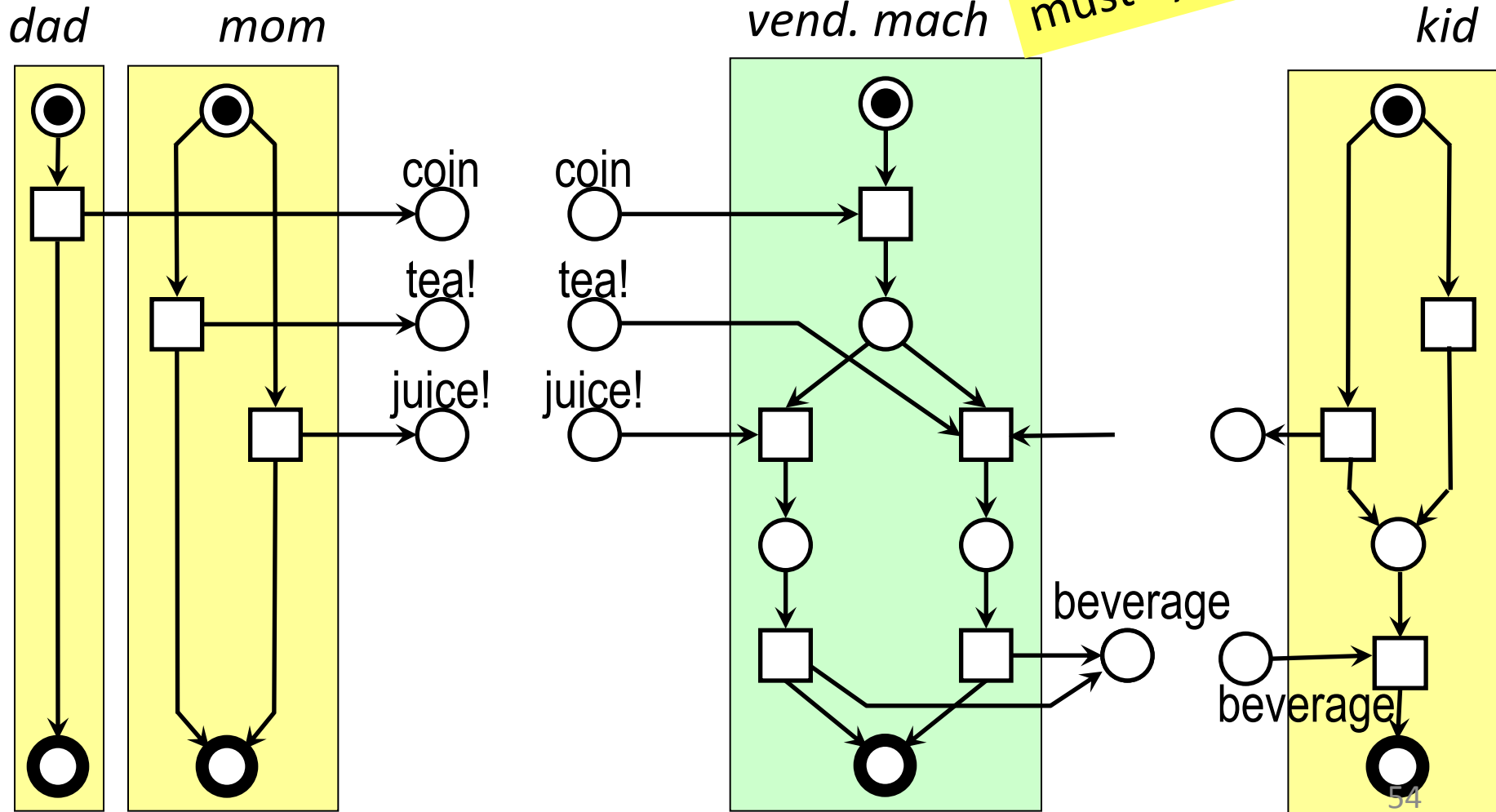
A variant of the vending machine

dad pays,

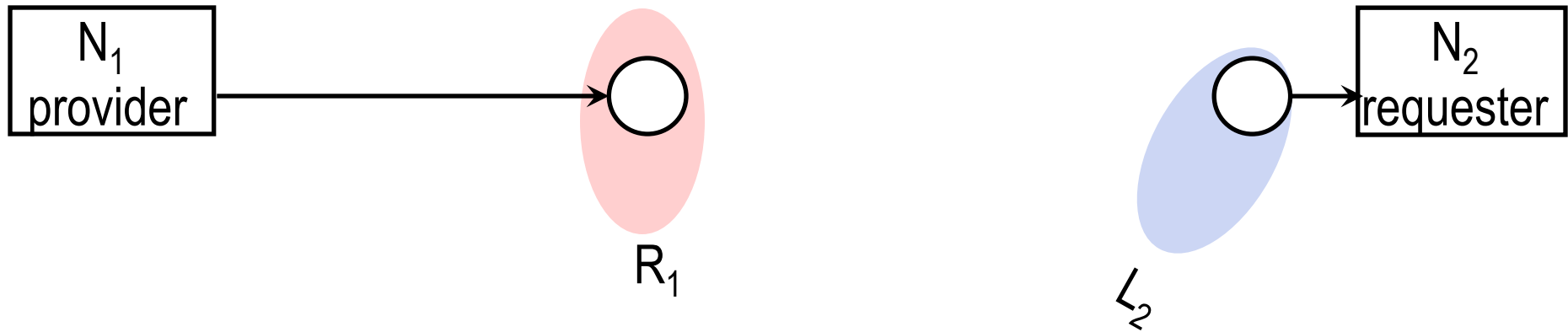
mom selects,

kid drinks.

mom and kid
must synchronize!

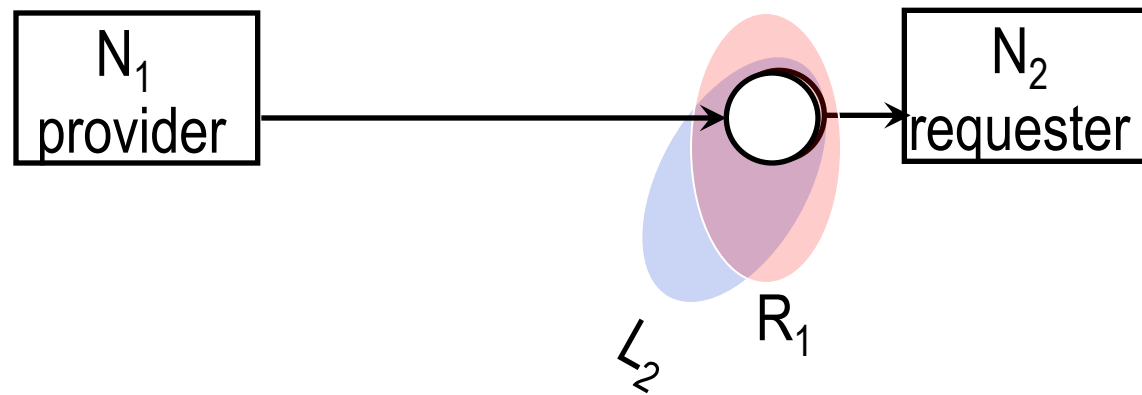


Ports may overlap!



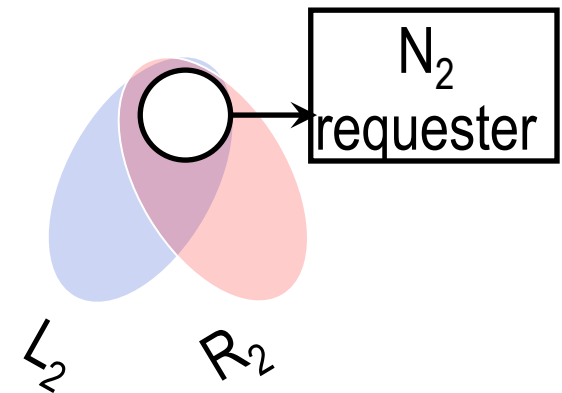
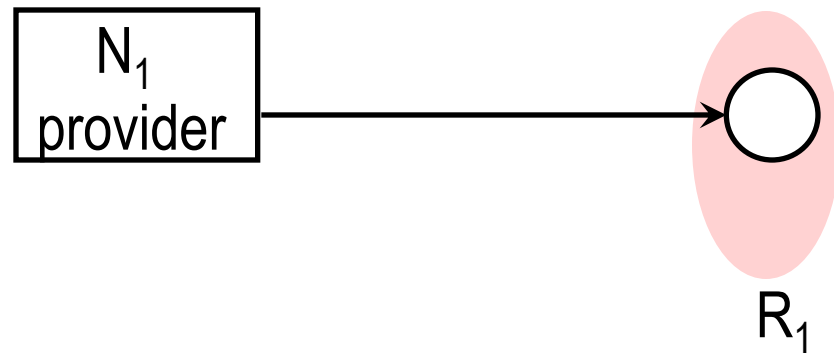
exclusive requester

a variant:

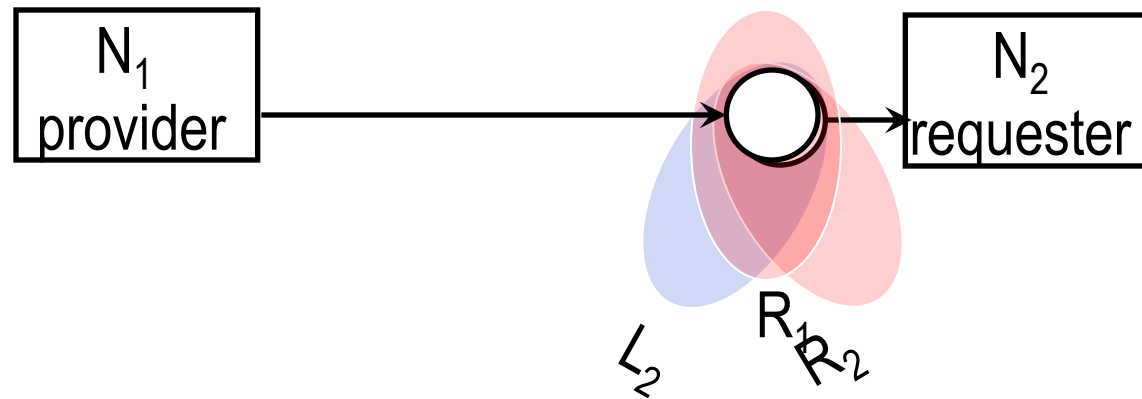


sharing requester

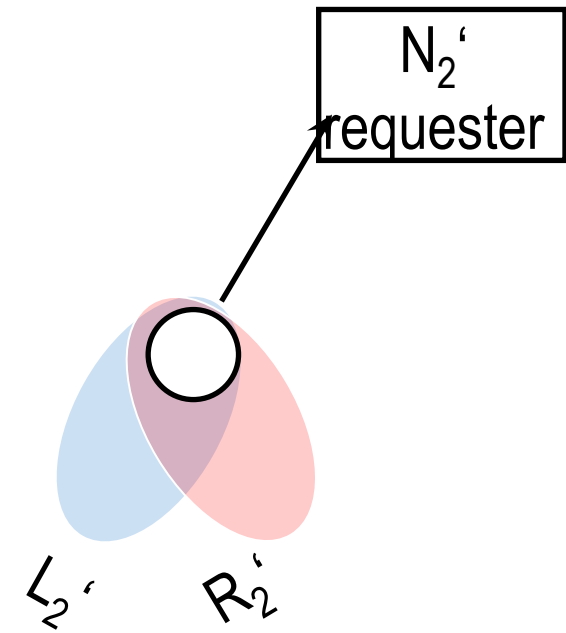
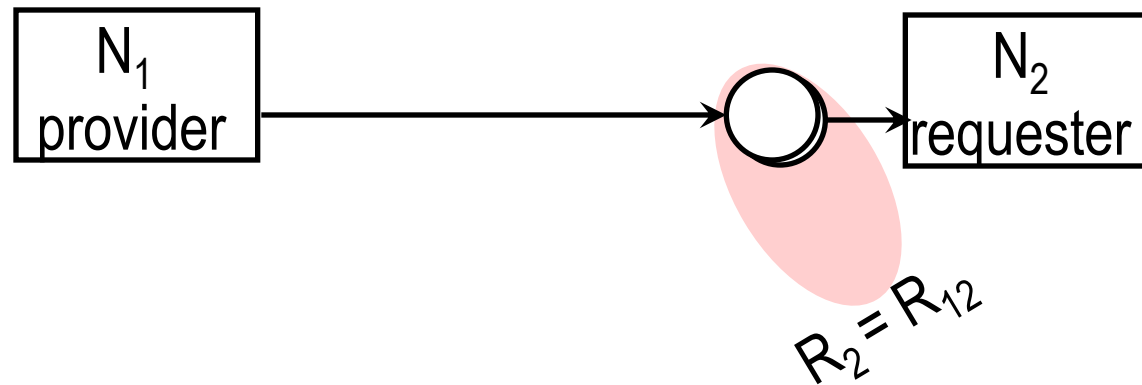
a variant:



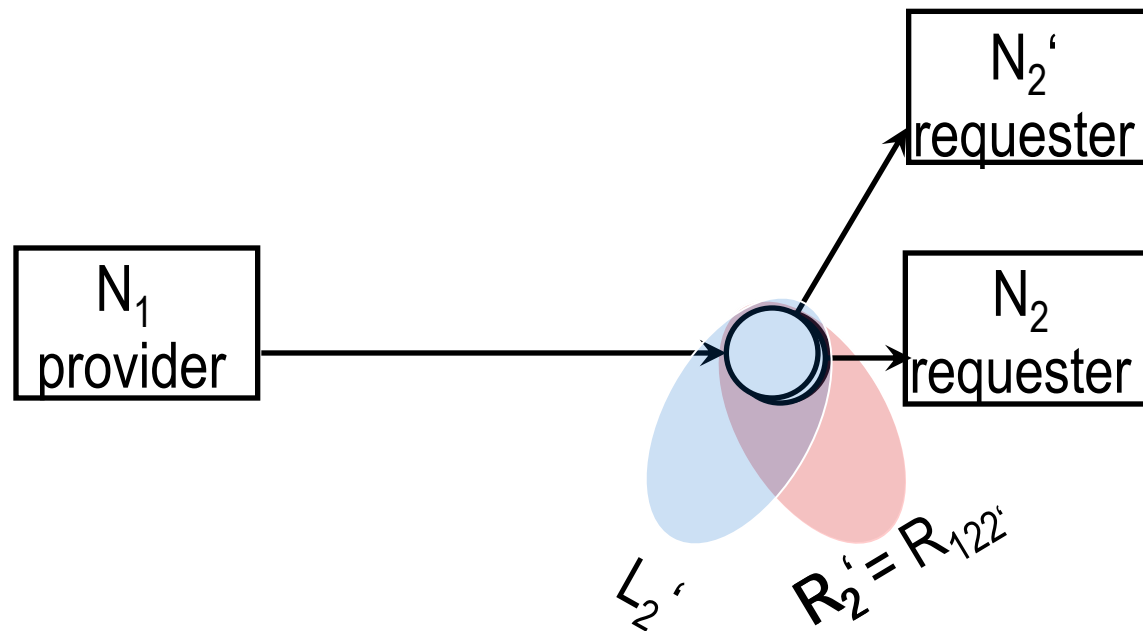
sharing requester



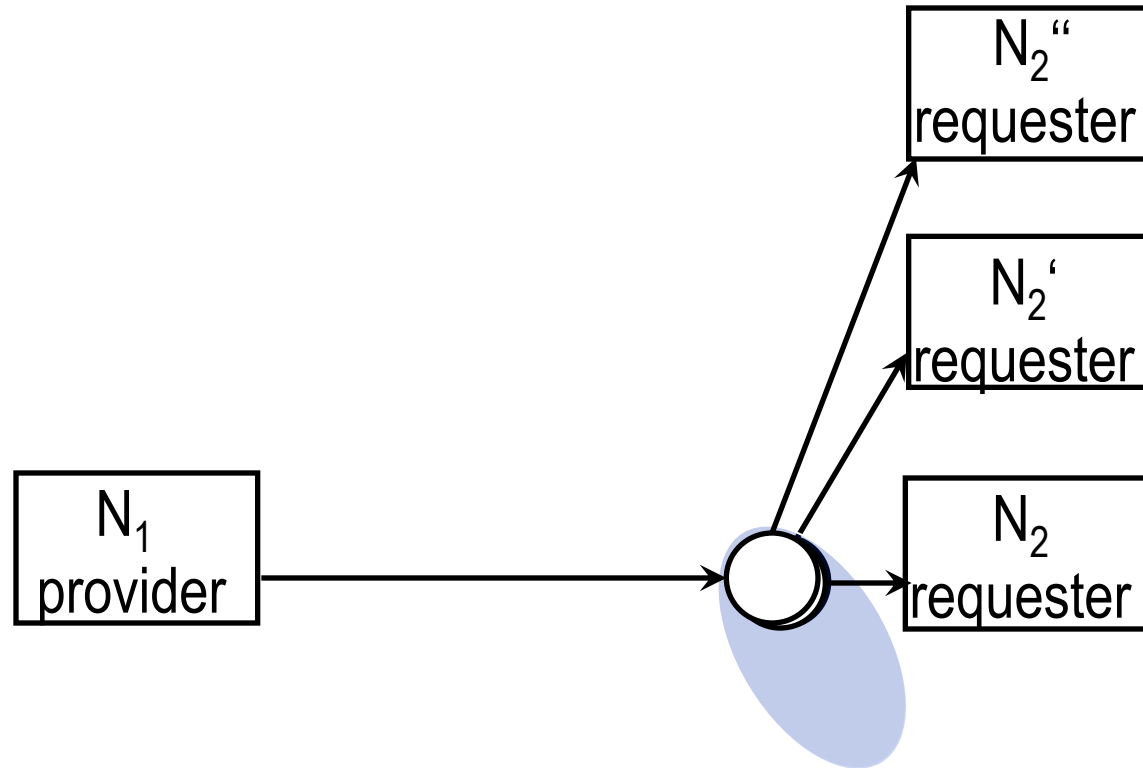
second sharing requester



second sharing requester



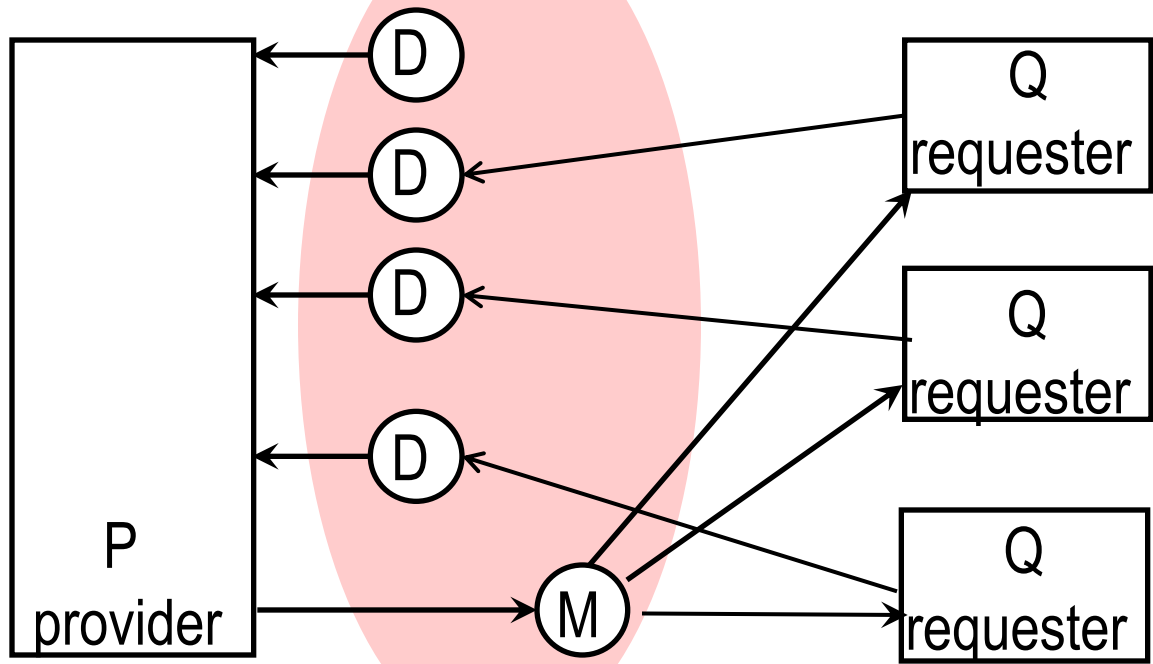
third sharing requester



skip the primes:

N_1 N_2 N_2
 N_2

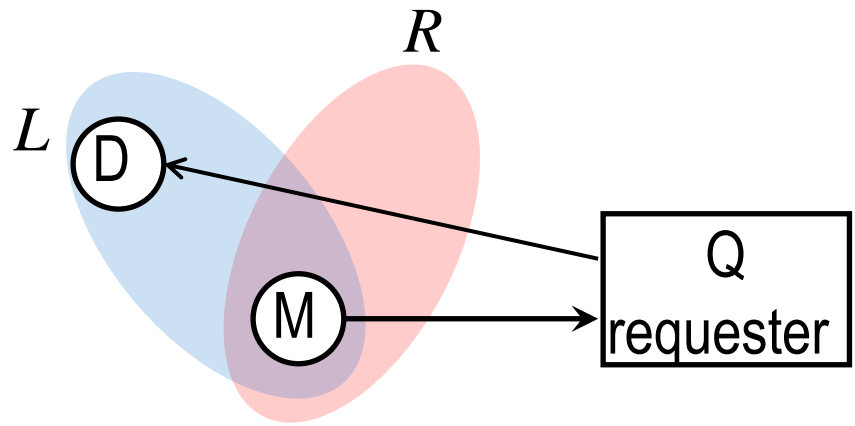
generic sharing requesters



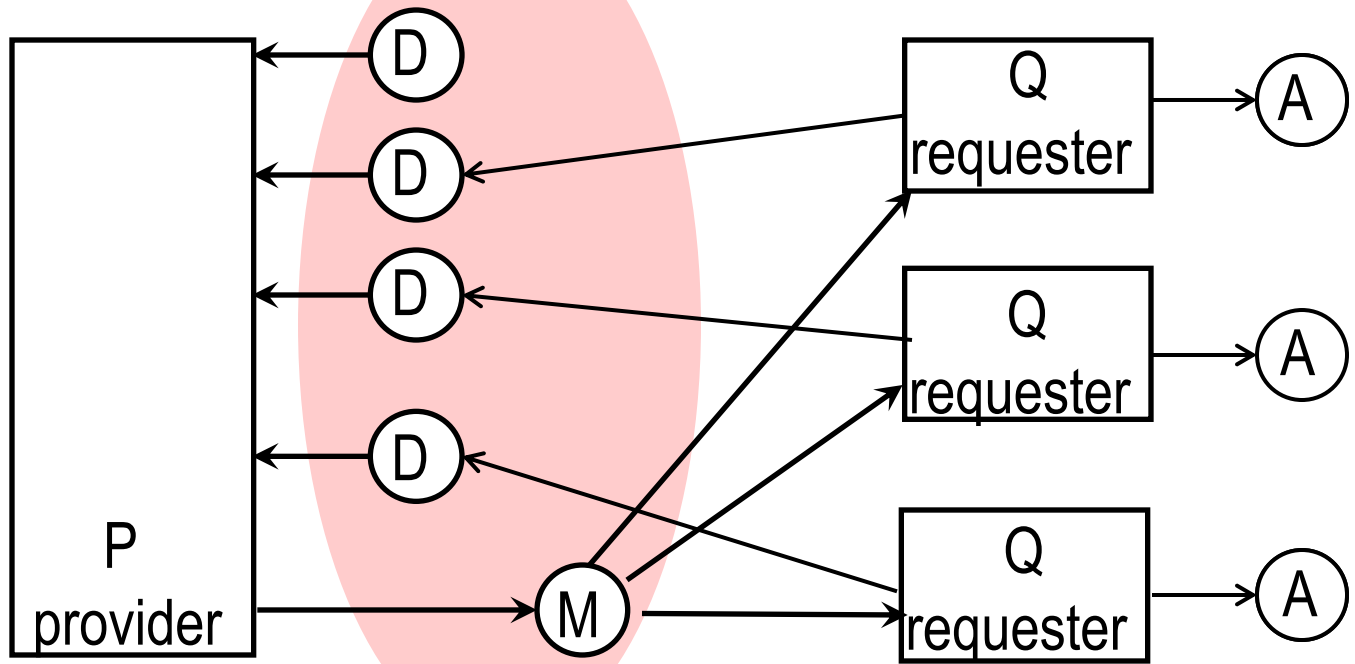
$P \rightsquigarrow Q$
 $\rightsquigarrow Q \rightsquigarrow$
 Q
 $P \rightsquigarrow Q$
 $\rightsquigarrow Q$

 $P \rightsquigarrow Q$

generic requester Q :



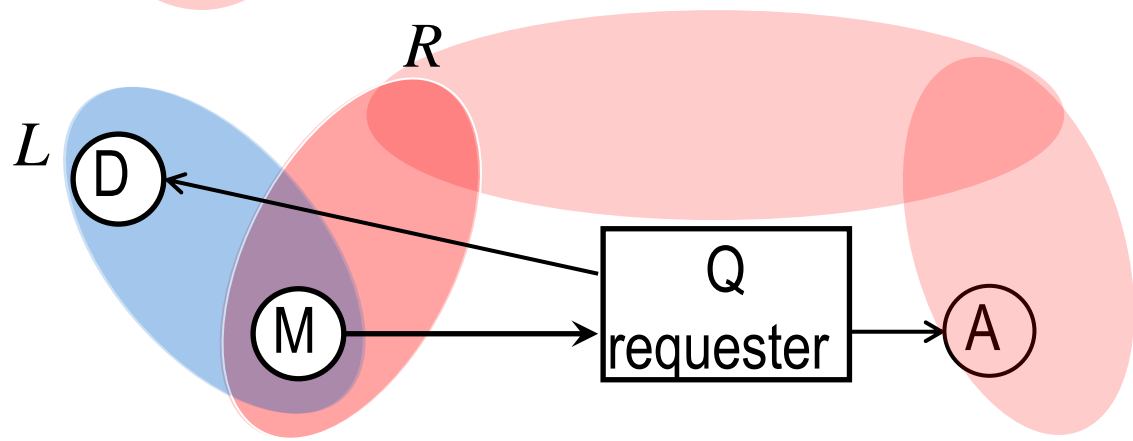
prefer *this* variant?



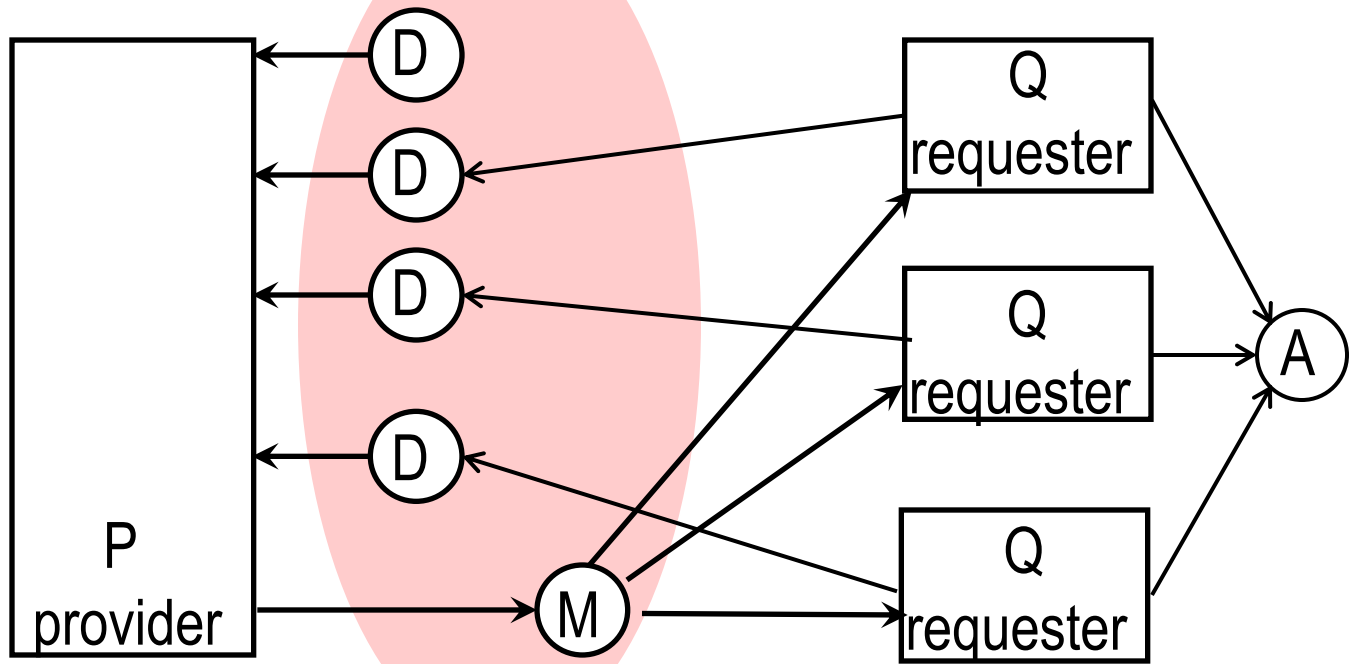
$P \rightsquigarrow Q$
 $\rightsquigarrow Q \rightsquigarrow$
 Q
 $P \rightsquigarrow Q$
 $\rightsquigarrow Q$

 $P \rightsquigarrow Q$

generic
requester Q :



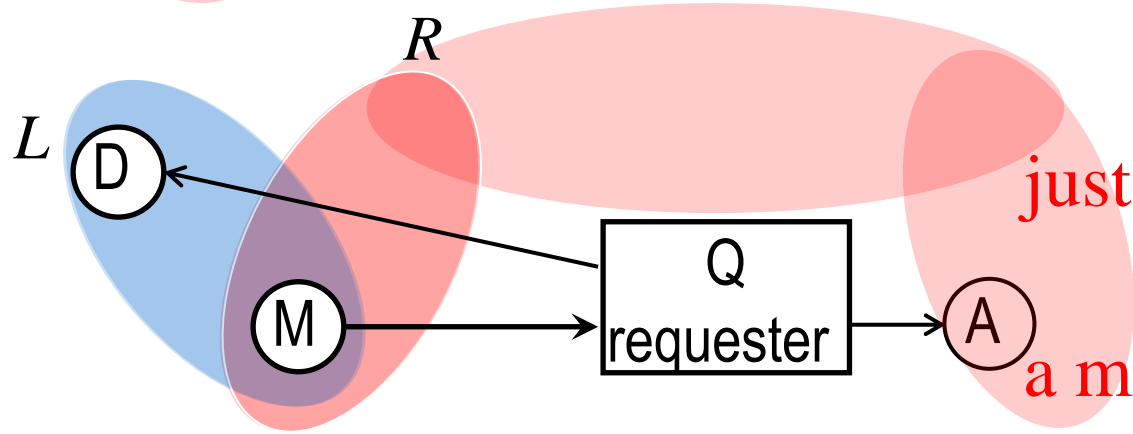
prefer *this* variant?



$P \rightsquigarrow Q$
 $\rightsquigarrow Q \rightsquigarrow$
 Q
 $P \rightsquigarrow Q$
 $\rightsquigarrow Q$

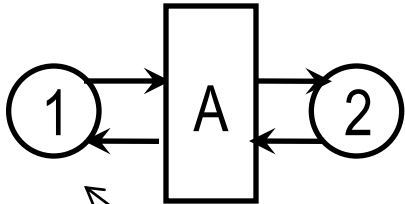
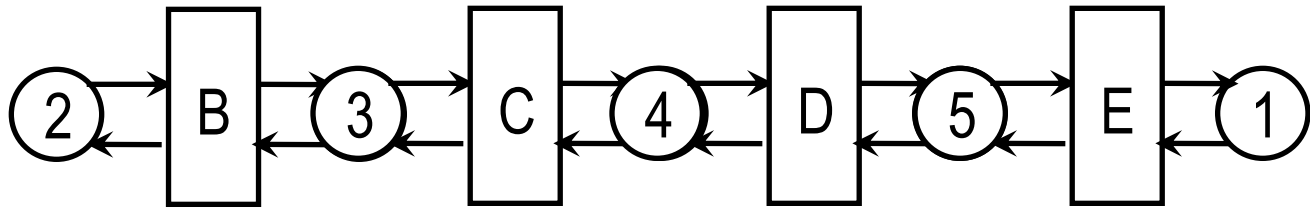
 $P \rightsquigarrow Q$

generic requester Q :



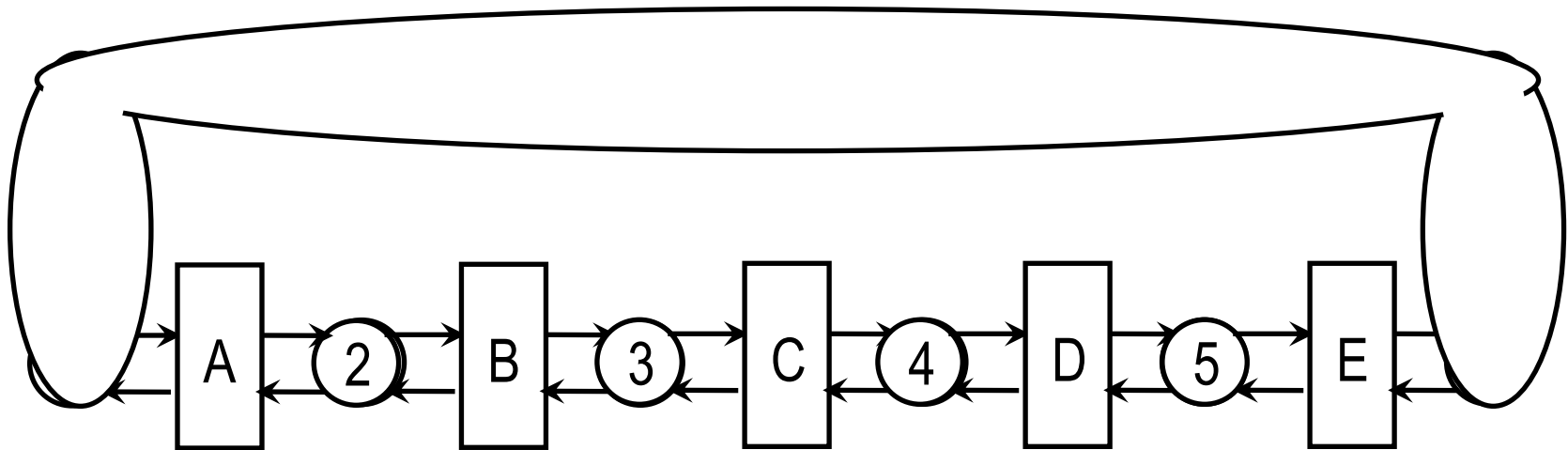
just make
 ←
 a member of L

Cyclic composition: The philosophers



This is $A \wr B \wr C \wr D \wr E$
The problem: How glue ?
Construct the *closure* $(A \wr B \wr C \wr D \wr E)^*$

Cyclic composition: The philosophers

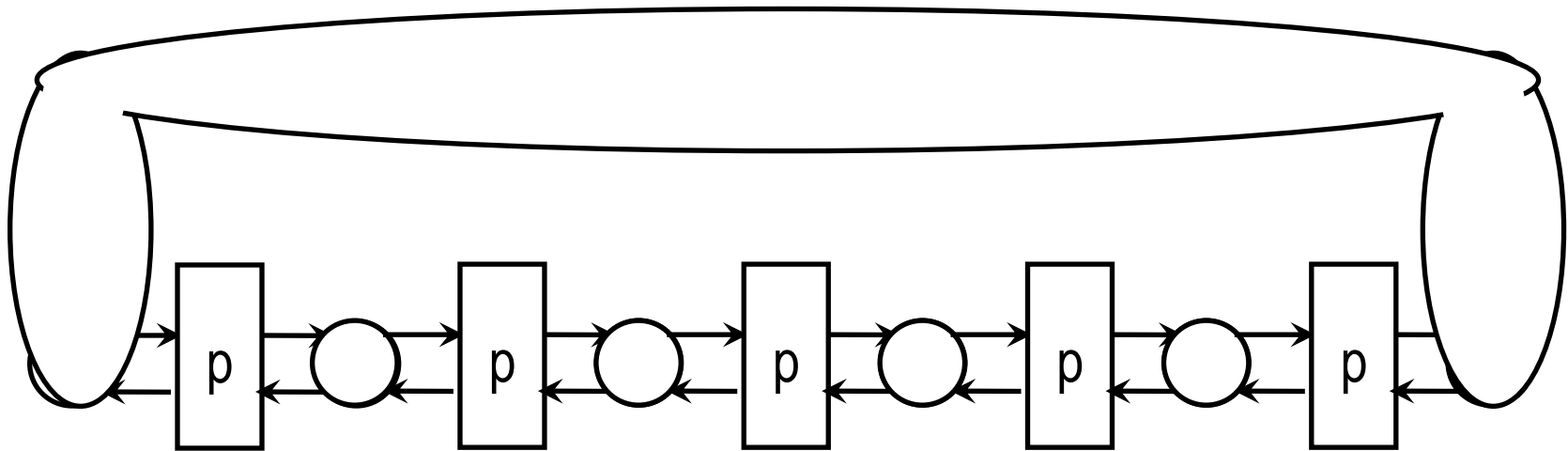


This is $A \rightsquigarrow B \rightsquigarrow C \rightsquigarrow D \rightsquigarrow E$

The problem: How glue ?

Construct the *closure* $(A \rightsquigarrow B \rightsquigarrow C \rightsquigarrow D \rightsquigarrow E)^*$

... with a generic philosopher



algebraic form: $(p \rightsquigarrow p \rightsquigarrow p \rightsquigarrow p \rightsquigarrow p)^c$

The algebraic structure of services

Given:

- a set \mathcal{S} of *services*,
- an associative *composition* operator $\oplus : \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$,
- a unary closure operator, $()^c$
- a set Q of *requirements* $\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n \subseteq \mathcal{S}$.

This yields the algebraic structure

$(\mathcal{S}; \oplus, ()^c, Q)$.

- *neutral element(s)*
- $(()^c)^c = ()^c$

Study its algebraic laws!

Extend/refine the structure conservatively!

Build your systems accordingly!

Squeeze it all into tools!

... on your request

Don't like labels at all?

Do with ordered ports.

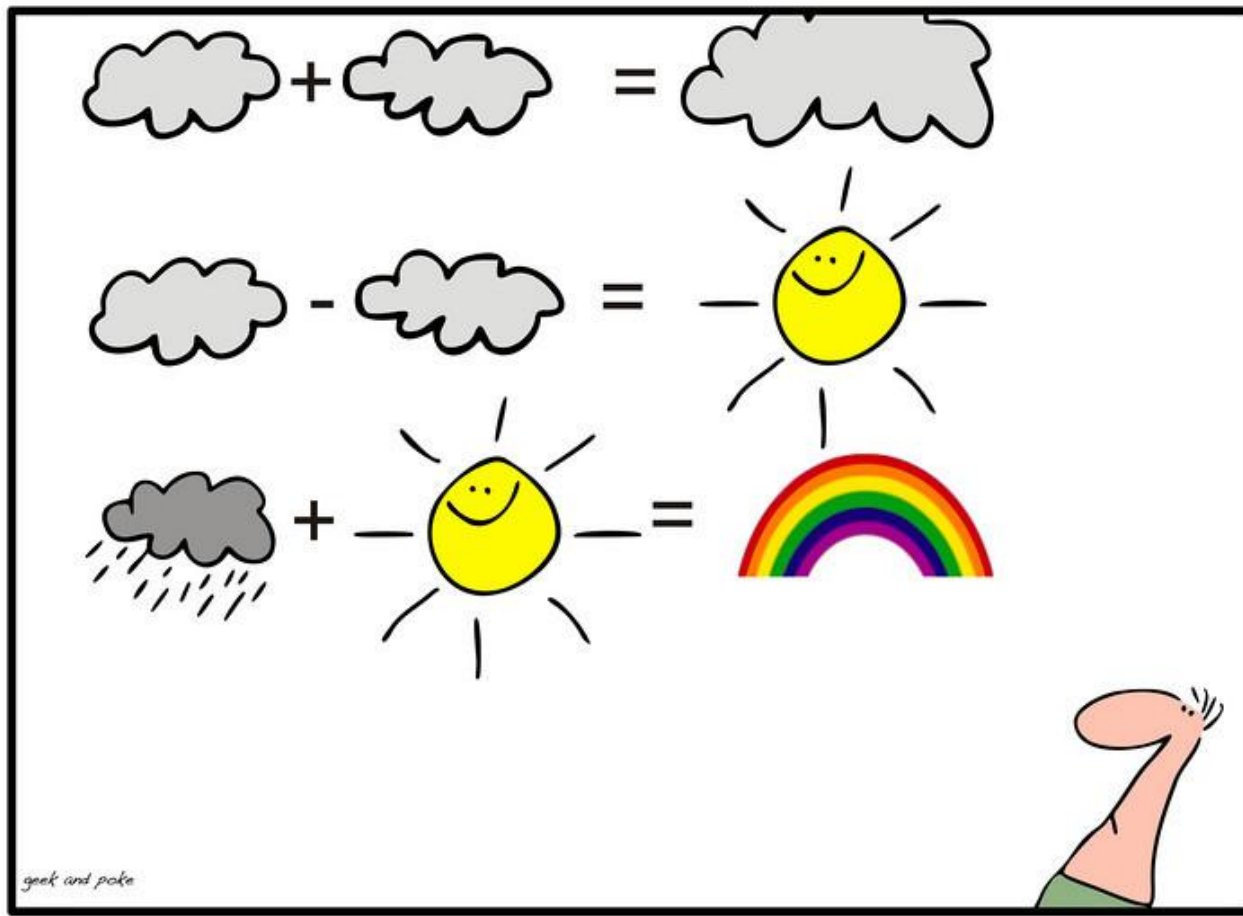
Prefer *one interface* instead of *two ports*?

Take $L = R$.

However:

Order without labeling,
interface without two ports:
both not too expressive!

The algebraic structure of clouds



CLOUD COMPLITING

ICTERI
Kiev, June 24, 2016

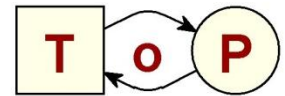
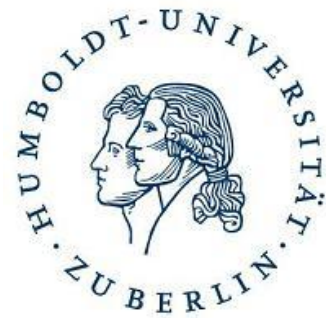
the end

Service Orientation as a paradigm of computing

Wolfgang Reisig

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

1. Aspects that exceed classical Theoretical Informatics
2. Towards a Theory of Services
3. Composing *many* services



Theory of
Programming

Prof. Dr. W. Reisig