

Domain Specific Formal Languages

– A Calculus for Orchestration of Web Services –

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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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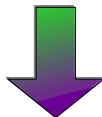
Approach: rely on Process Calculi

- 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/ π -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
e.g. $\text{web}\pi$, $\text{web}\pi_\infty$, CSP/ π -calculus + transactions, ...

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- ▶ **Sessions:** the link is determined by a private channel that is implicitly created when the first message exchange of a conversation takes place
 - ★ *dyadic:* they can be further grouped according to the inter-session communication mechanism
 - CASPIS: dataflow communication
 - SSCC: stream-based communication
 - π -calculus + sessions (in many works): session delegation
 - ★ *multiparty:*
 - Conversation Calculus, μse ,
 - π -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

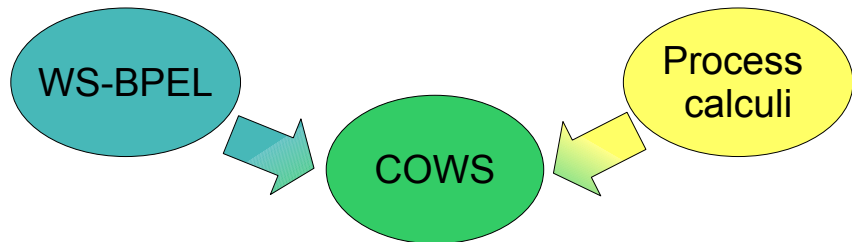
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WS-BPEL

Process
calculi

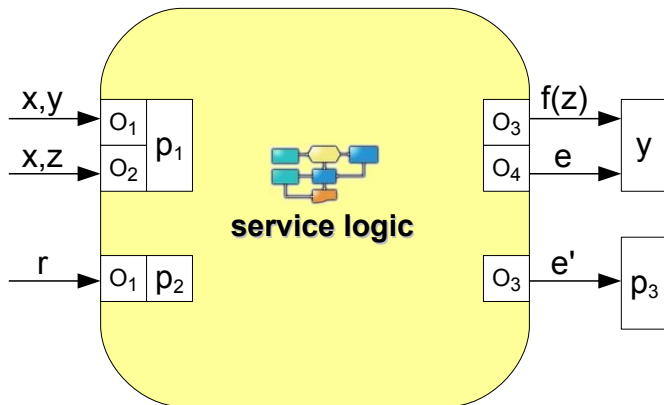
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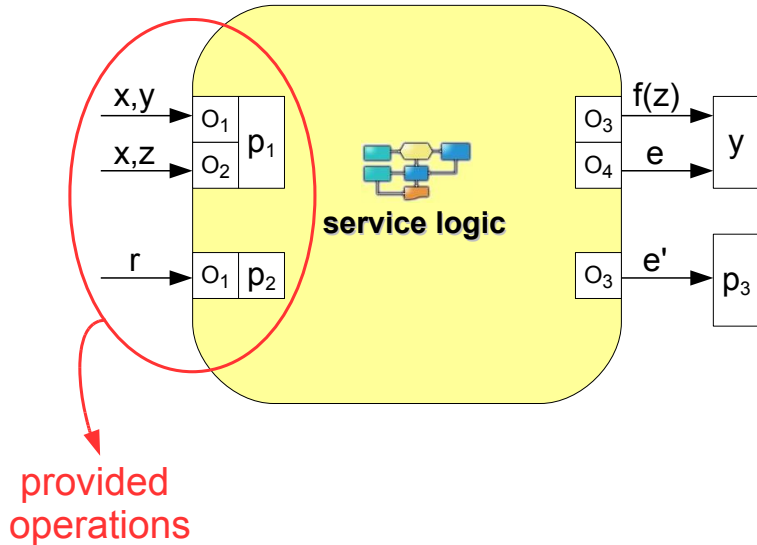


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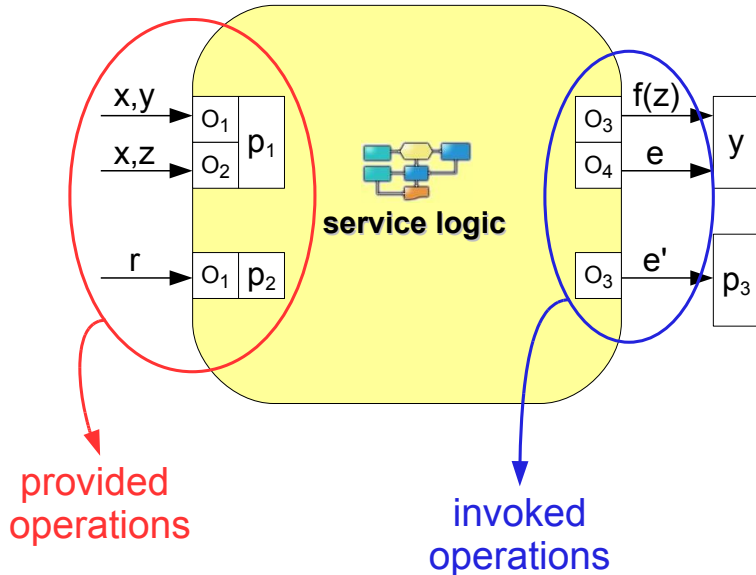
The notion of service in COWS



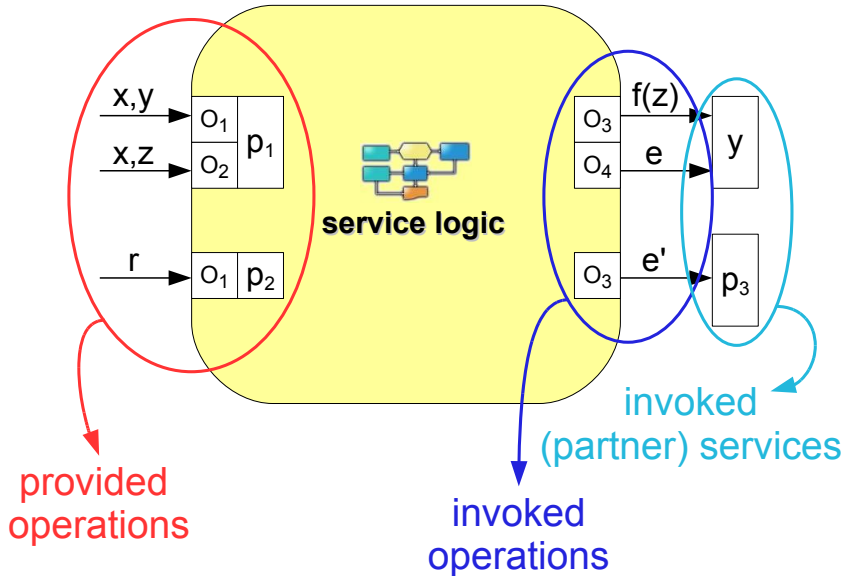
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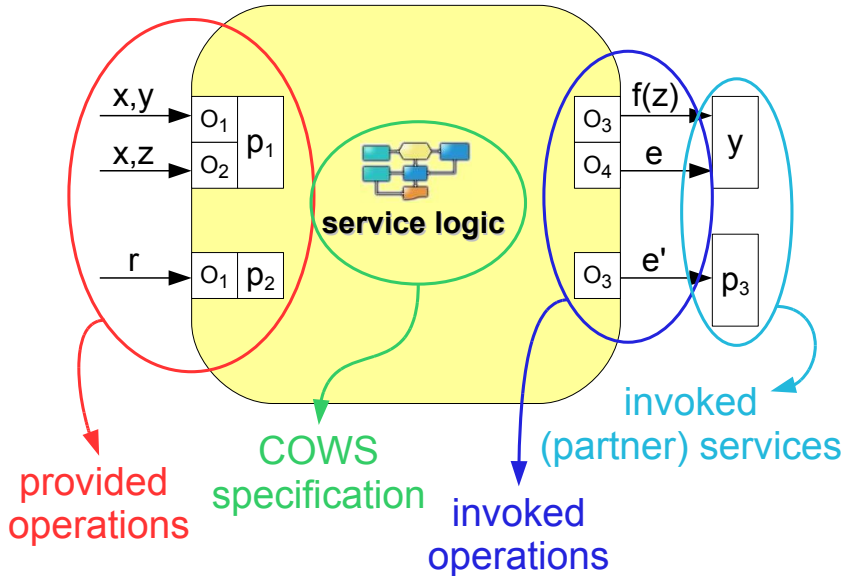
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The notion of service in COWS



COWS in three steps

μCOWS^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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Termination activities

- Kill activity
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Syntax of μCOWS^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)

- ϵ : expressions
- x : variables
- v : values
- n, p, o : names
- u : variables | names
- w : variables | values

μCOWS^m vs. π -calculus, fusion, Value-passing CCS, $D\pi$, ...

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

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Notations

- The exact syntax of expressions is deliberately omitted
- $\bar{}$ 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

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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

μCOWS^m operational semantics

Labelled transition relation $\xrightarrow{\alpha}$

Label α is generated by the following grammar:

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

where σ 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 $u \notin \text{fu}(s_1)$

$\text{fu}(s)$ denotes the set of elements occurring free in s

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μ COWS^m: 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)

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

μ COWS^m: 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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μ COWS^m: Delimitation

- $[u] s$ behaves like s , except when the transition label α 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 σ):

- functions from variables to values (written as collections of pairs $x \mapsto v$)
- $\sigma_1 \uplus \sigma_2$ denotes the union of σ_1 and σ_2 when they have disjoint domains

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

μCOWS^m operational semantics

Labelled transition rules

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

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

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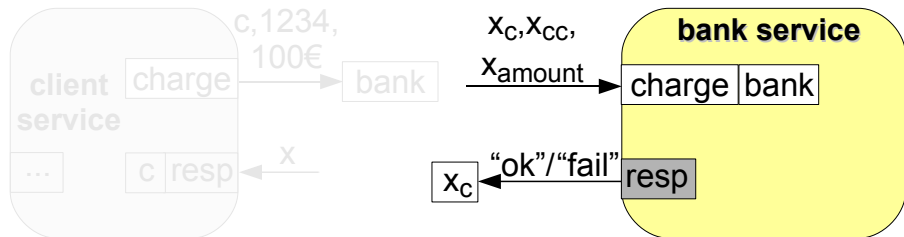
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$$\frac{s \equiv \xrightarrow{\alpha} \equiv s'}{s \xrightarrow{\alpha} s'}$$

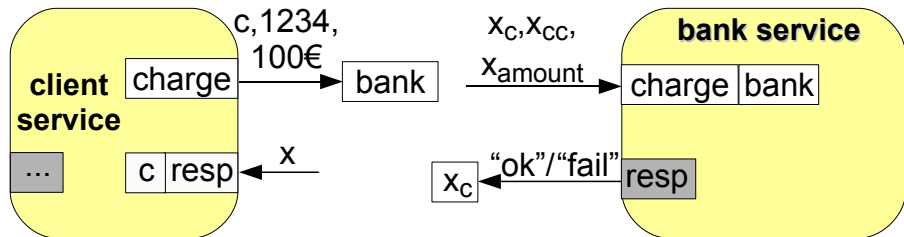
μ COWS^m: simple bank service example



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

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

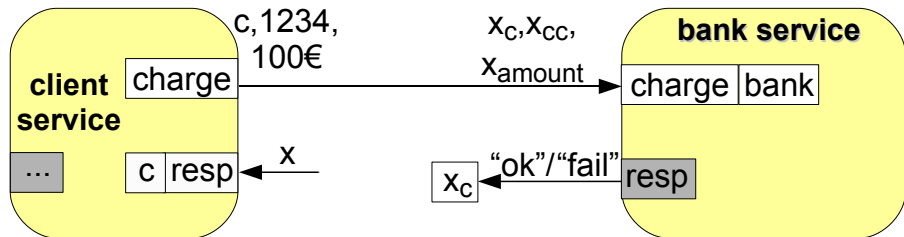
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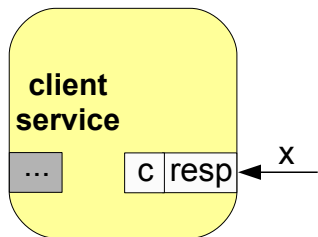
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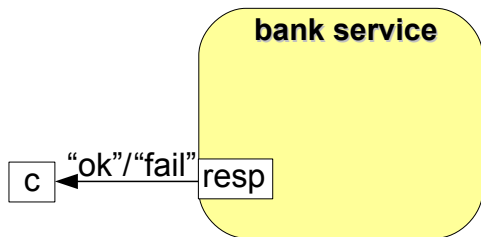
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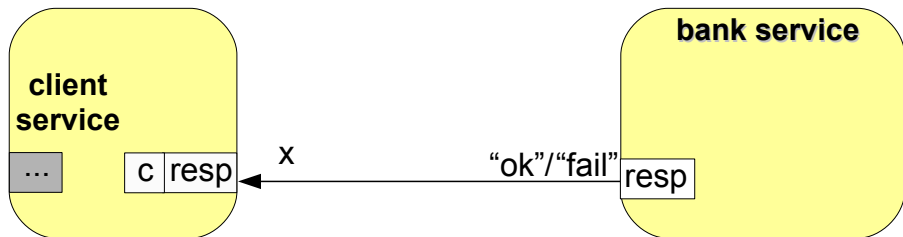


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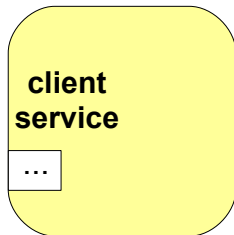
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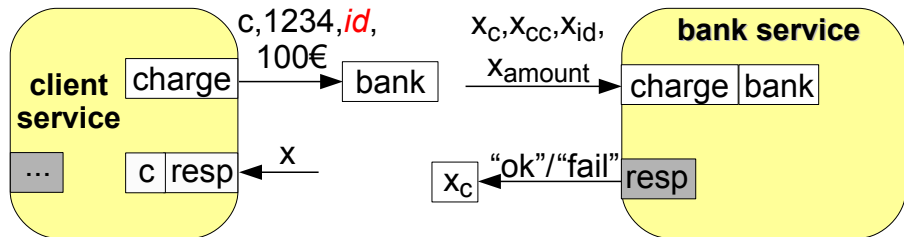
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μ COWS^m: simple bank service example



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

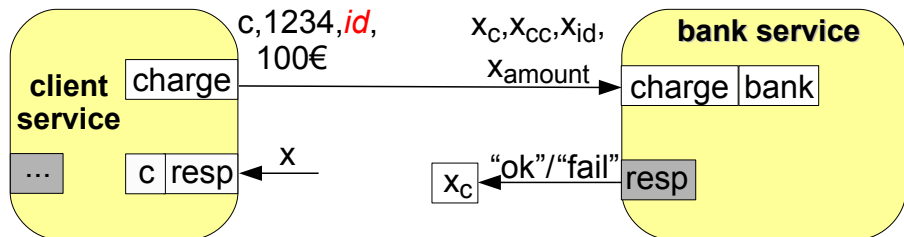
μ COWS^m: communication of private names



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

[$x_c, x_{cc}, x_{id}, x_{amount}$]
 bank • charge?⟨ $x_c, x_{cc}, x_{id}, x_{amount}$ ⟩.
 x_c • resp!⟨chk($x_{cc}, x_{id}, x_{amount}$)⟩

μ COWS^m: communication of private names



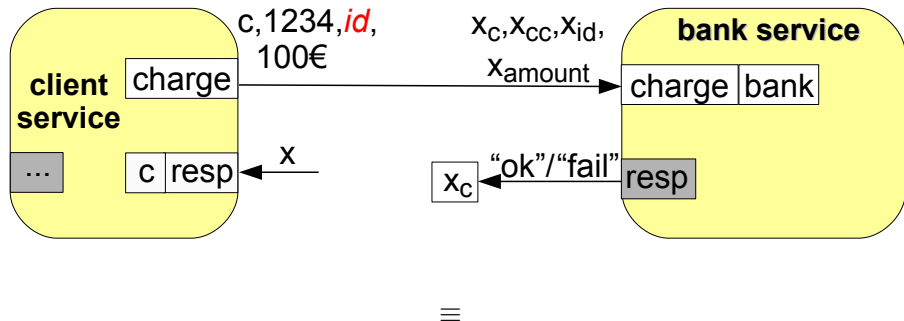
[id]

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

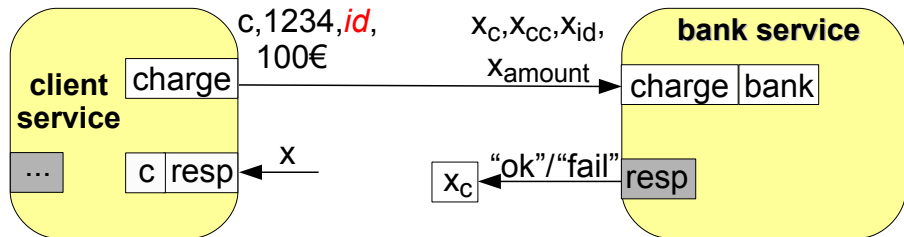
[$x_C, x_{CC}, x_{id}, x_{amount}$]

bank • charge?⟨ $x_C, x_{CC}, x_{id}, x_{amount}$ ⟩.
 x_C • resp!⟨chk($x_{CC}, x_{id}, x_{amount}$)⟩

μ COWS^m: communication of private names

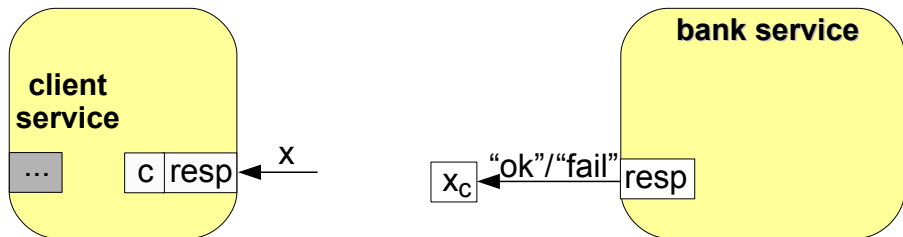


μ COWS^m: communication of private names



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

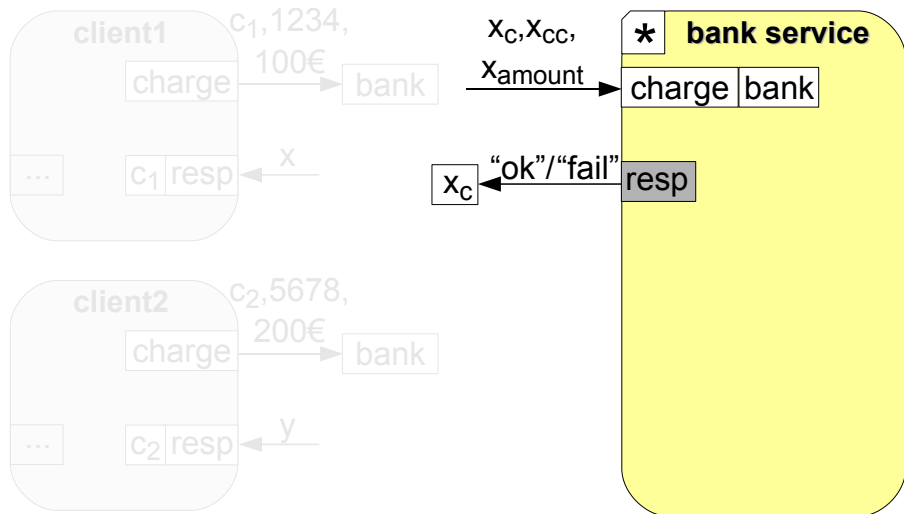
μ COWS^m: communication of private names



[id]

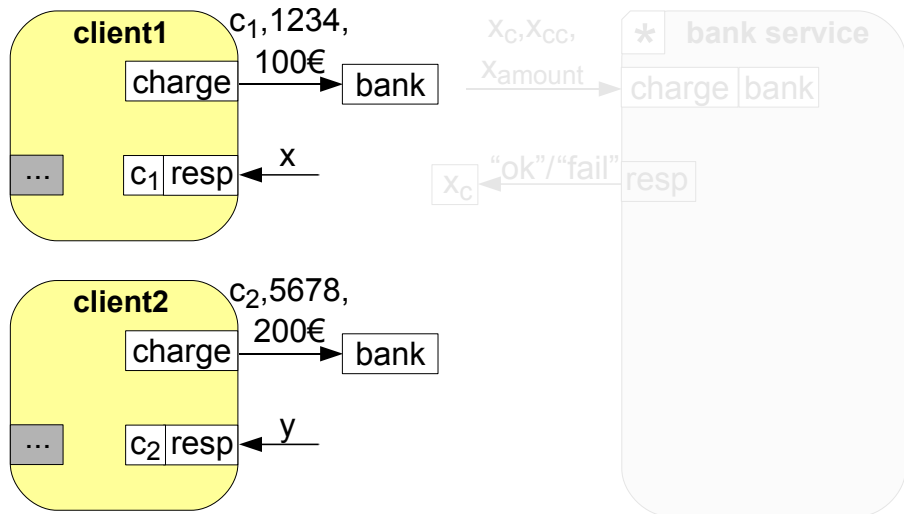
([x] (c • resp?⟨x⟩.s | s') | c • resp!⟨chk(1234, id, 100€)⟩)

μ COWS^m: persistent bank service example



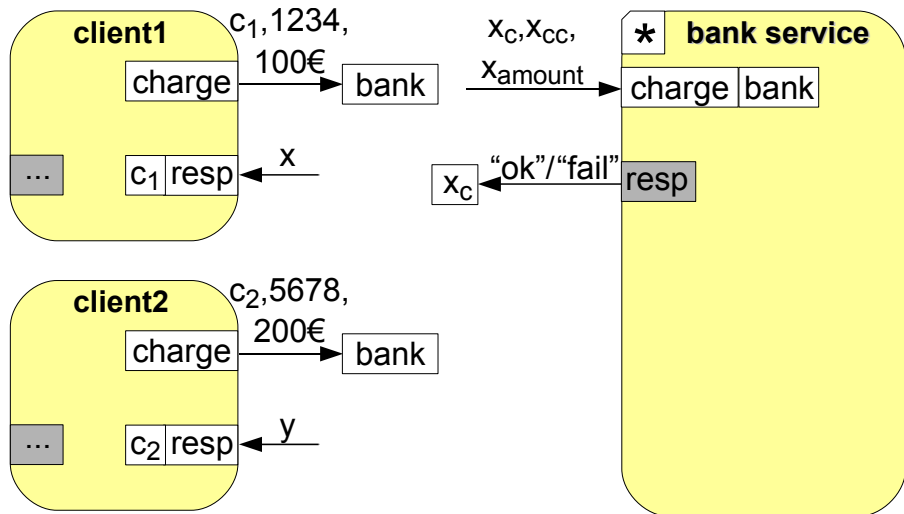
* $[x_c, x_{cc}, x_{amount}] \text{ bank} \bullet \text{charge?} \langle x_c, x_{cc}, x_{amount} \rangle \cdot x_c \bullet \text{resp!} \langle \text{chk}(x_{cc}, x_{amount}) \rangle$

μ COWS^m: persistent bank service example

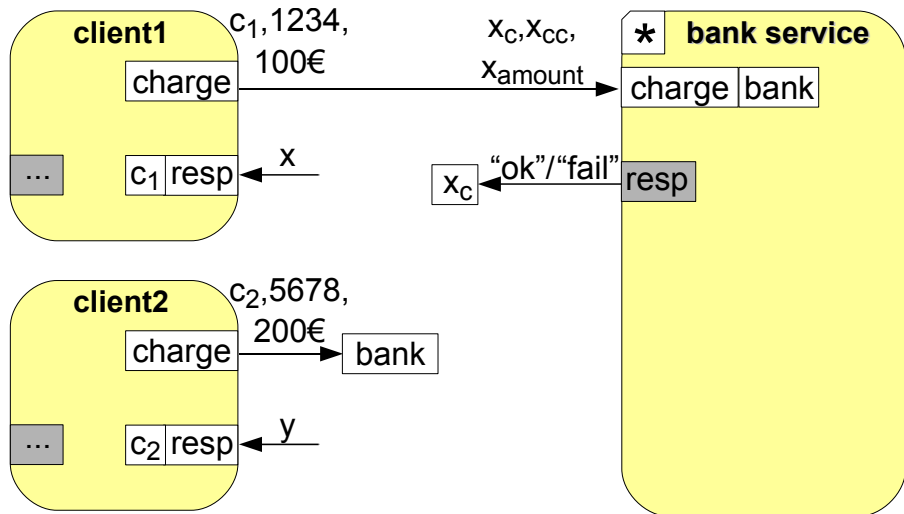


$\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge!} \langle c_1, 1234, 100\text{€} \rangle \mid [x] c_1 \cdot \text{resp?} \langle x \rangle . s_1$
 $\mid \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge!} \langle c_2, 5678, 200\text{€} \rangle \mid [y] c_2 \cdot \text{resp?} \langle y \rangle . s_2$

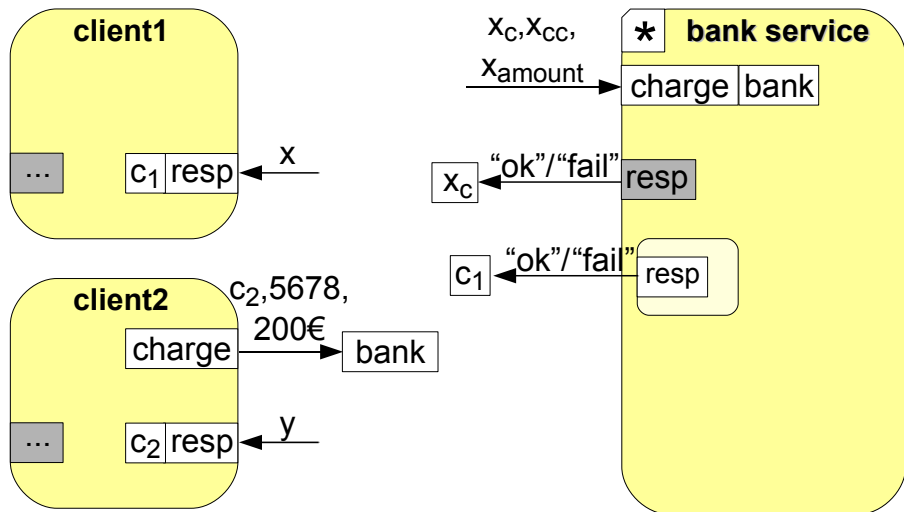
μ COWS^m: persistent bank service example



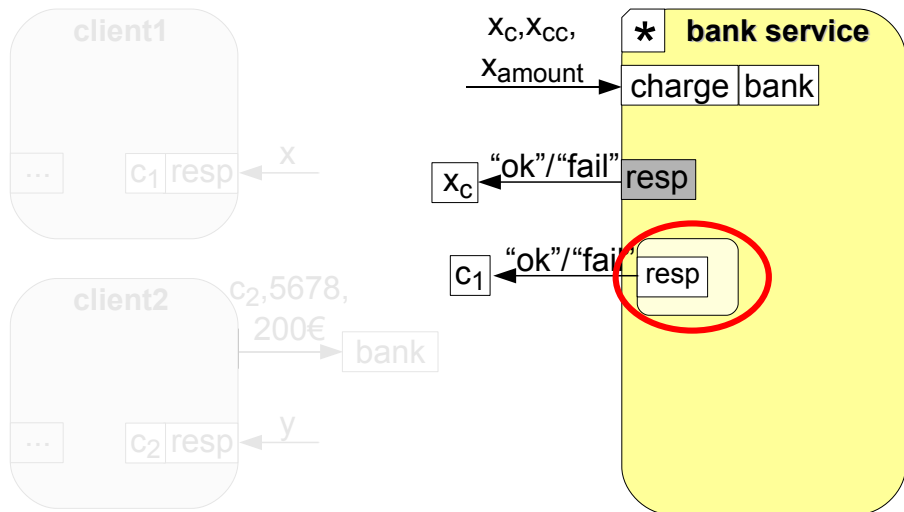
μ COWS^m: persistent bank service example



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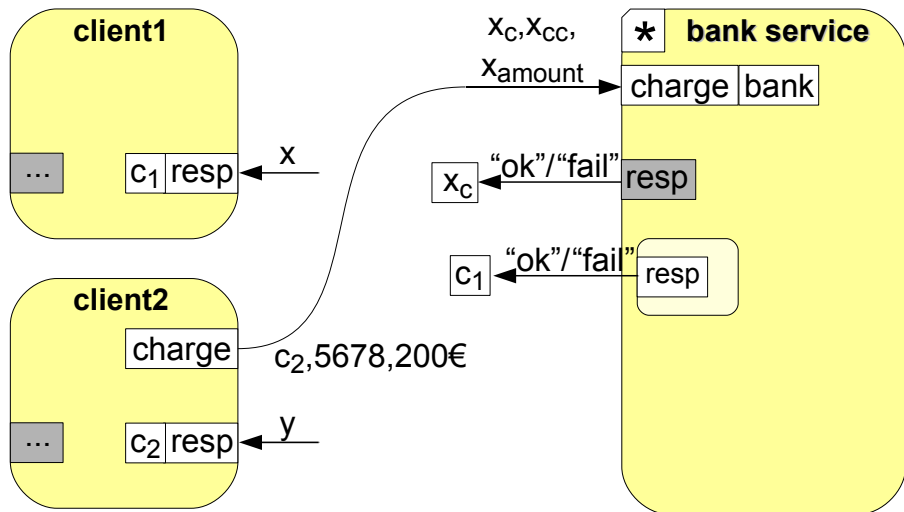


μ COWS^m: persistent bank service example

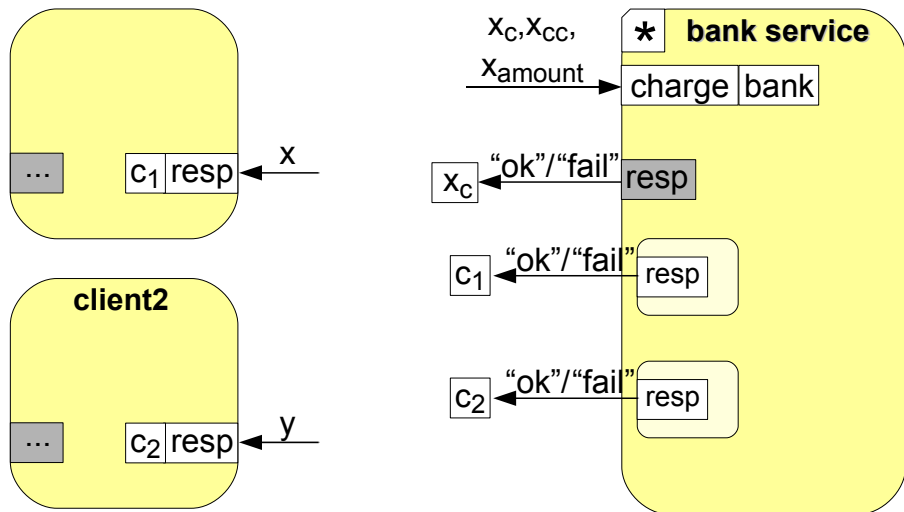


* $[X_C, X_{CC}, X_{amount}] \text{ bank} \cdot \text{charge?} \langle X_C, X_{CC}, X_{amount} \rangle \cdot X_C \cdot \text{resp!} \langle \text{chk}(X_{CC}, X_{amount}) \rangle$
 | $c_1 \cdot \text{resp!} \langle \text{chk}(1234, 100\text{€}) \rangle$

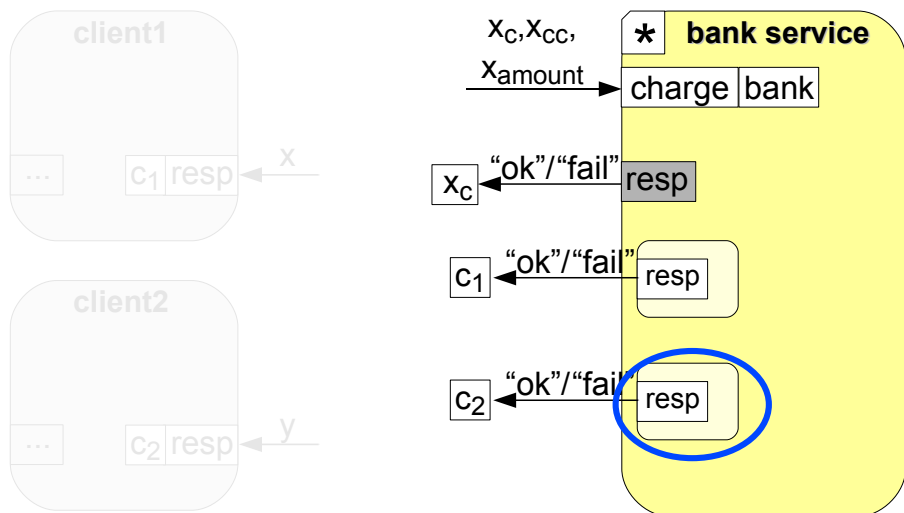
μ COWS^m: persistent bank service example



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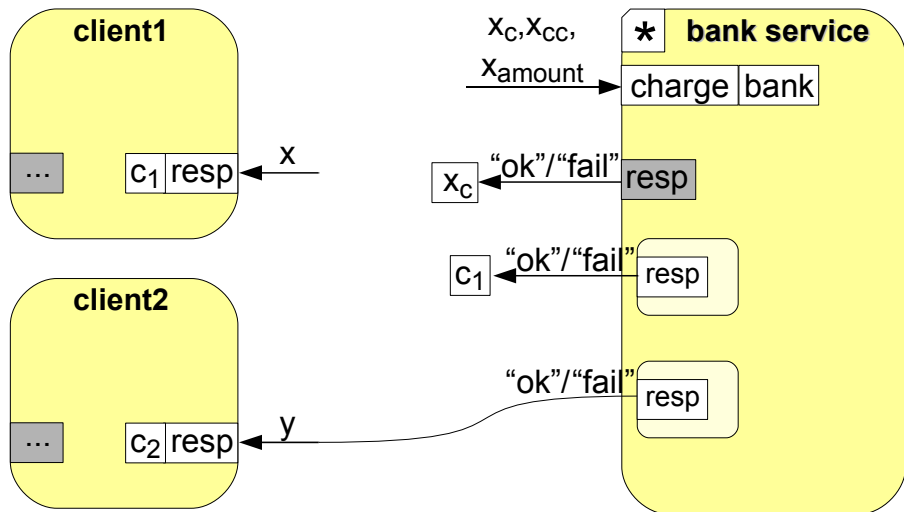


μ COWS^m: persistent bank service example

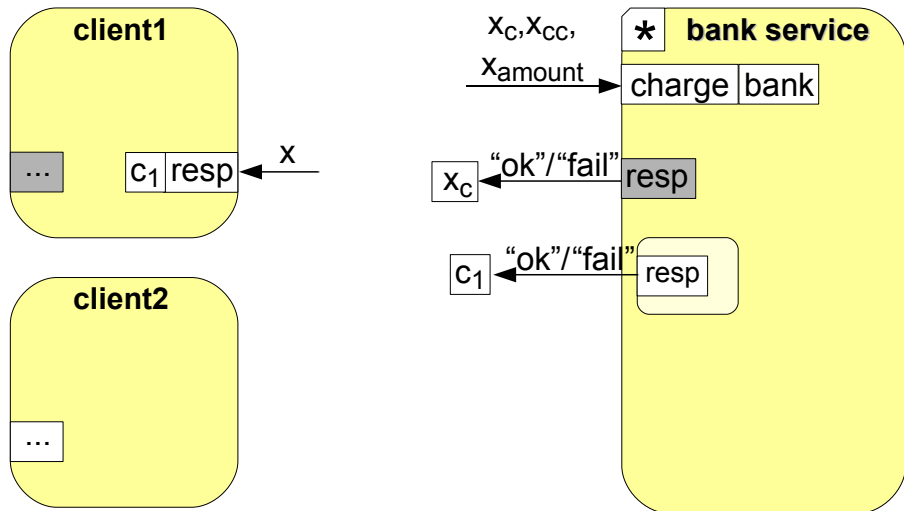


* $[x_C, x_{CC}, x_{amount}] \text{ bank} \cdot \text{charge?} \langle x_C, x_{CC}, x_{amount} \rangle . x_C \cdot \text{resp!} \langle \text{chk}(x_{CC}, x_{amount}) \rangle$
 $| c_1 \cdot \text{resp!} \langle \text{chk}(1234, 100\text{€}) \rangle \mid c_2 \cdot \text{resp!} \langle \text{chk}(5678,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

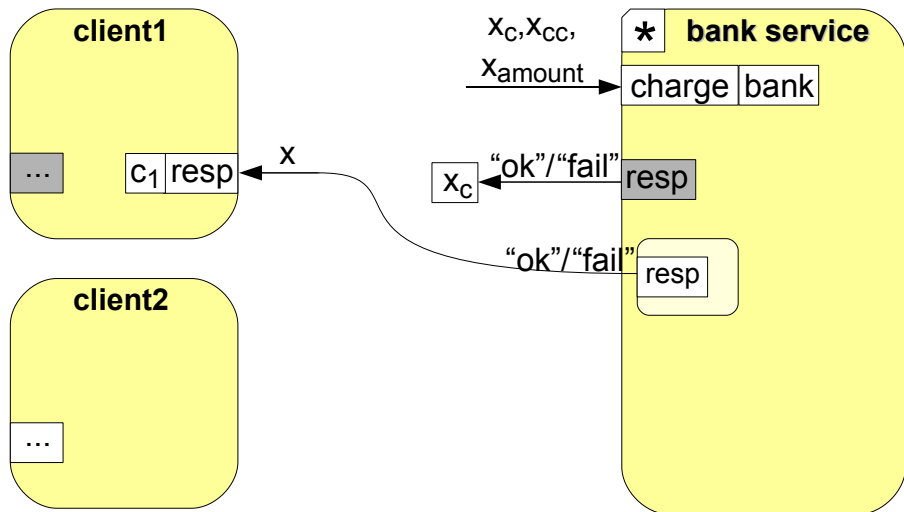
μ COWS^m: persistent bank service example



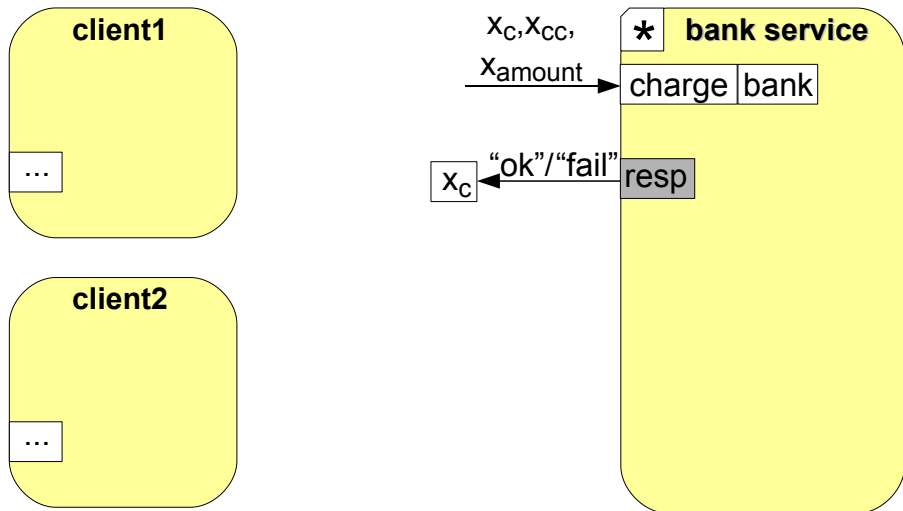
μ COWS^m: persistent bank service example



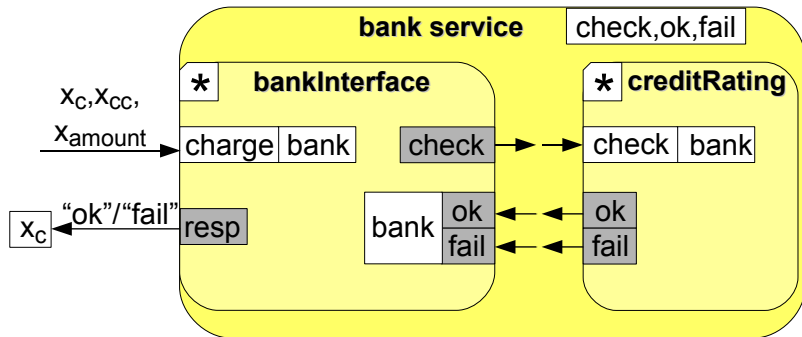
μ COWS^m: persistent bank service example



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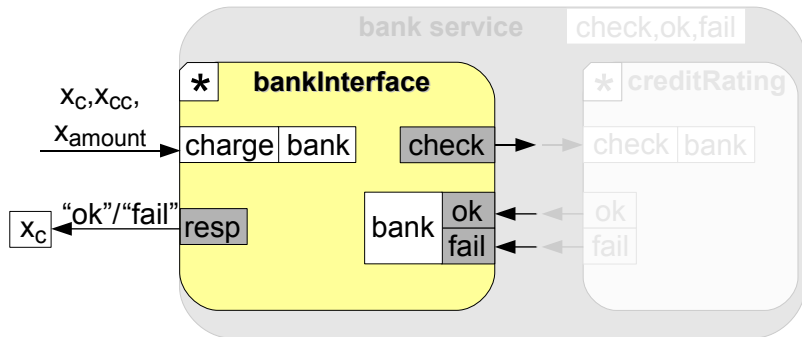


μ COWS^m: *compound* bank service example



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

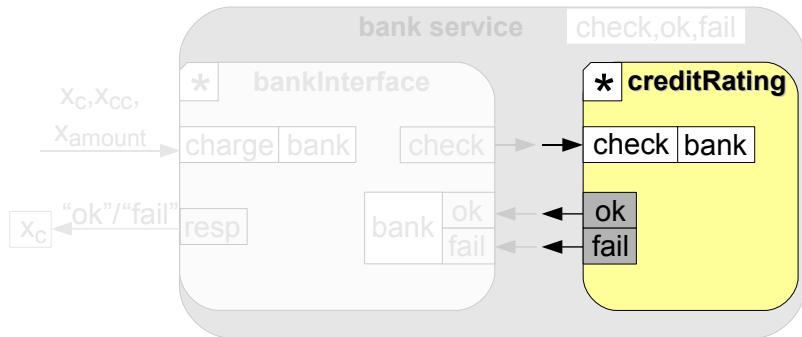
μ COWS^m: compound bank service example



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

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

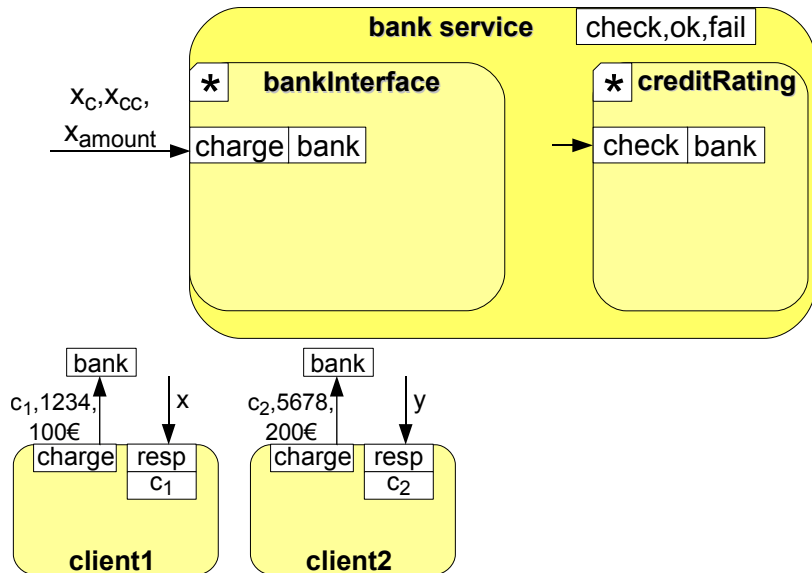
μ COWS^m: *compound* bank service example



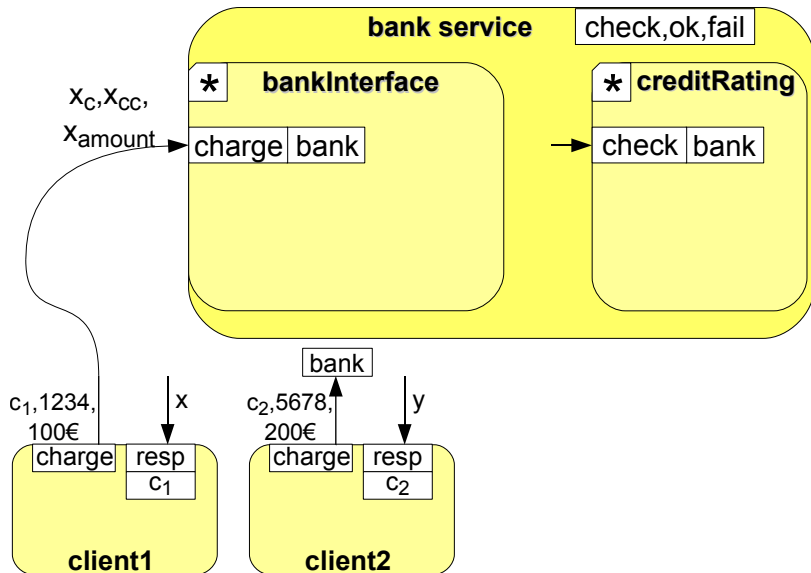
$[check, ok, fail] (* bankInterface \mid * creditRating)$

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

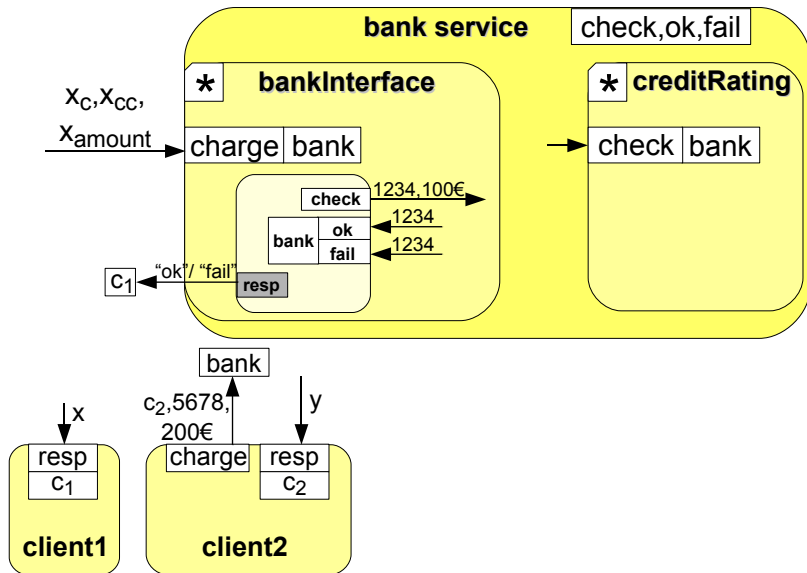
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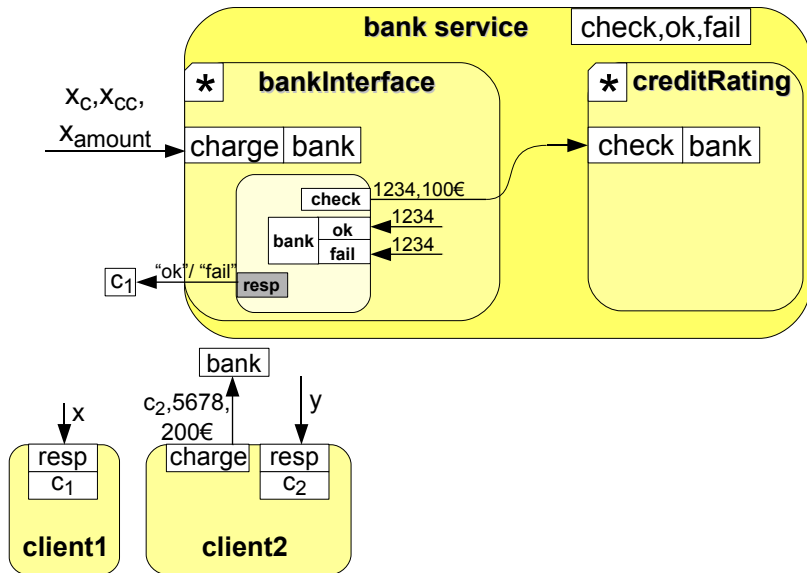
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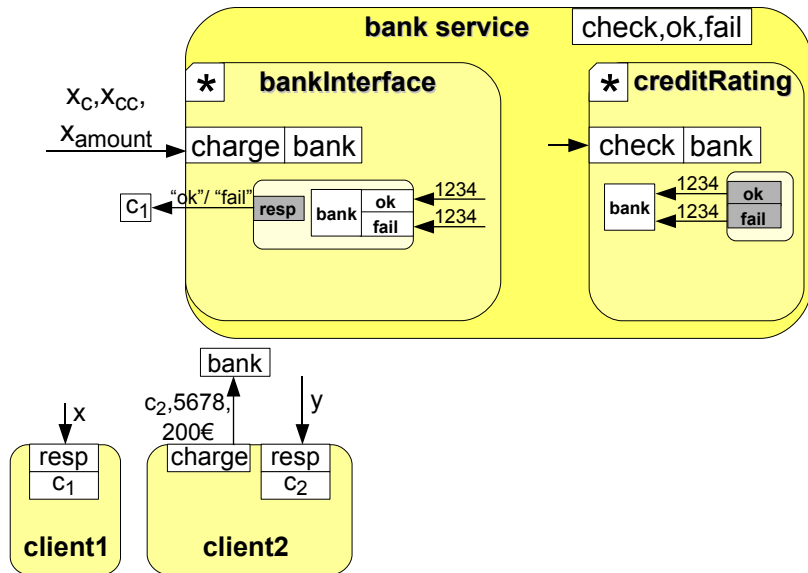
μ COWS^m: *compound* bank service example



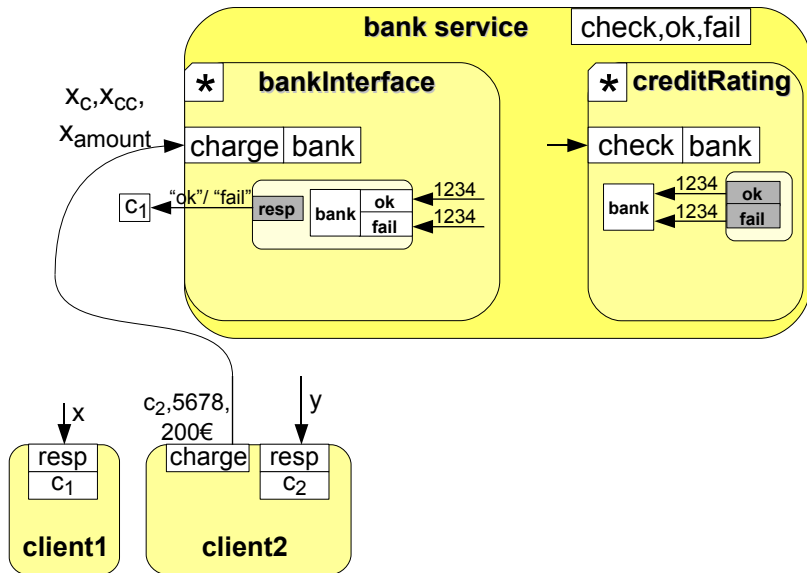
μ COWS^m: compound bank service example



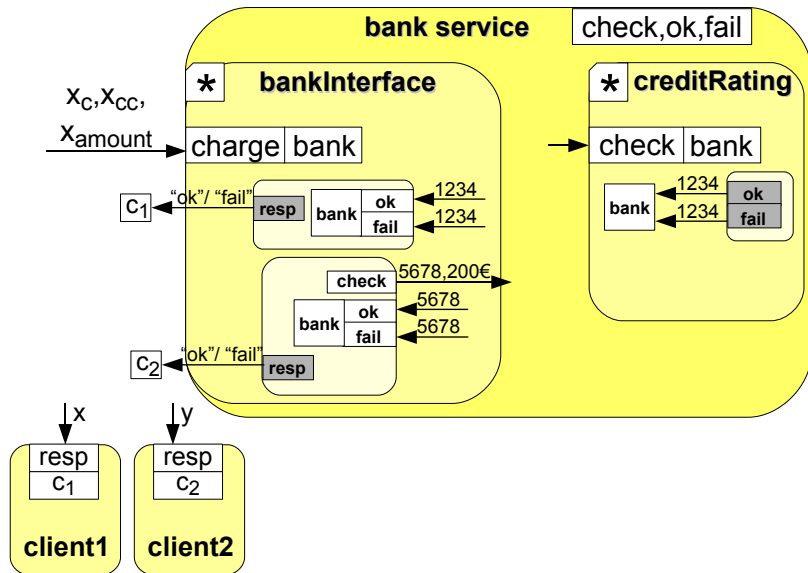
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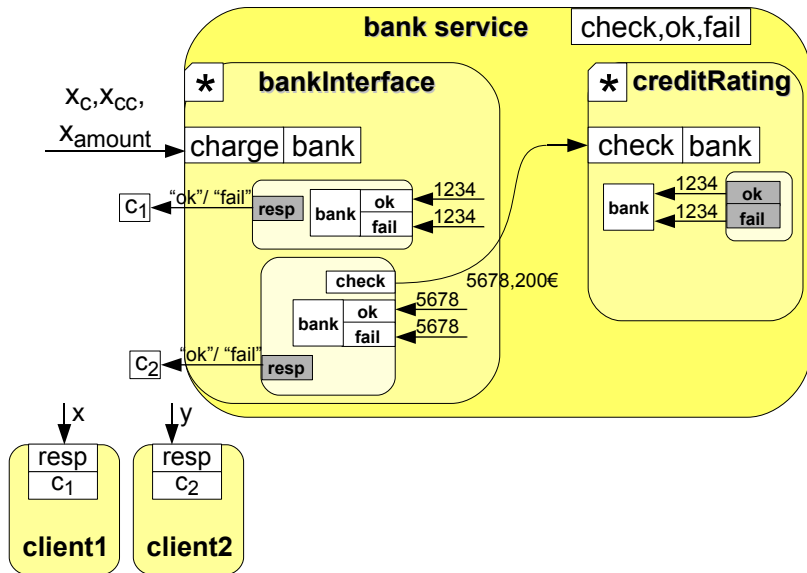
μ COWS^m: compound bank service example



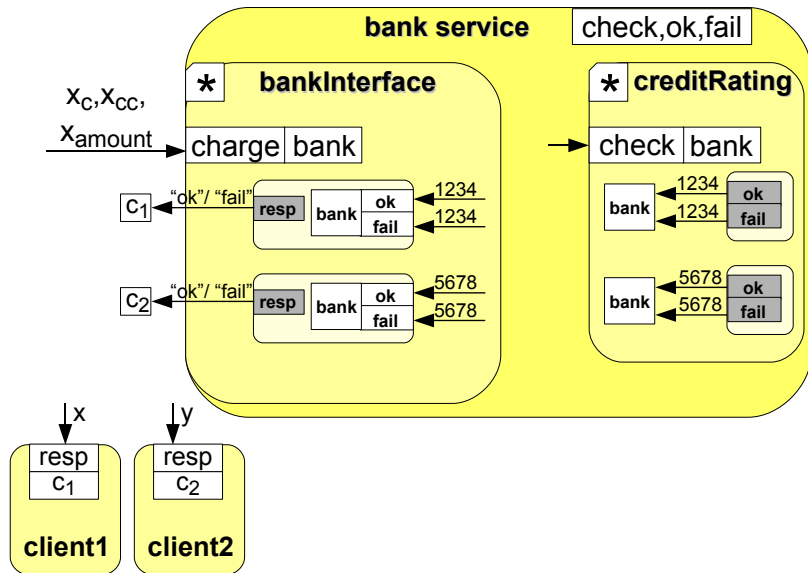
μ COWS^m: compound bank service example



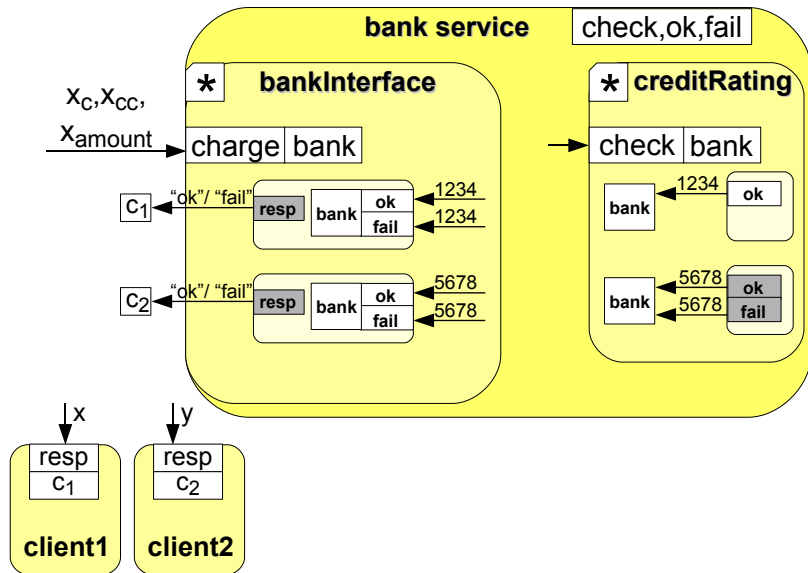
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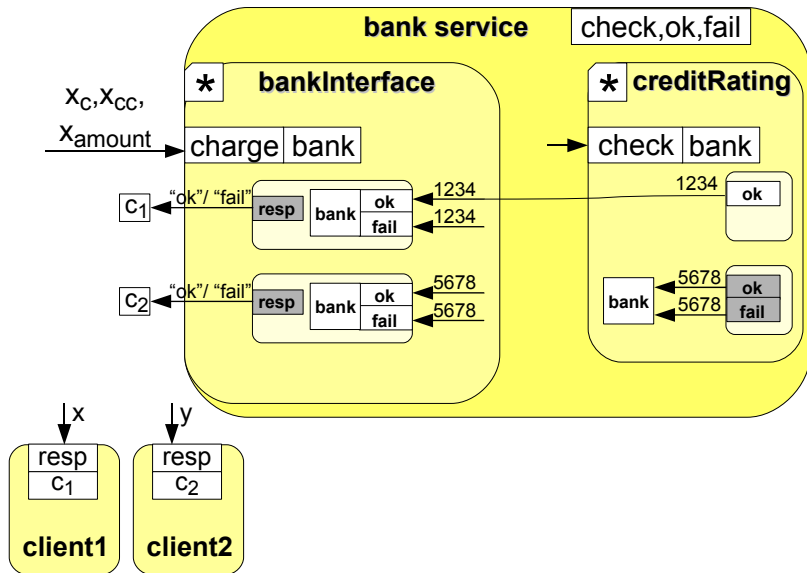
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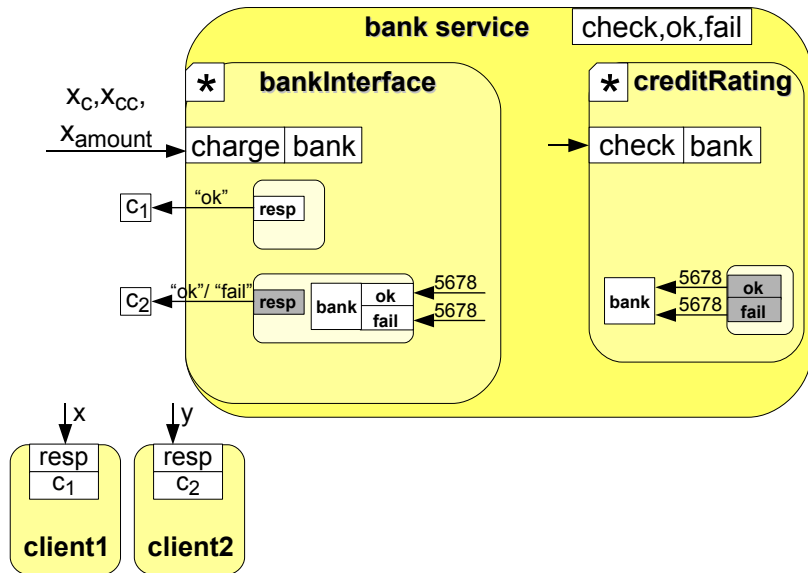
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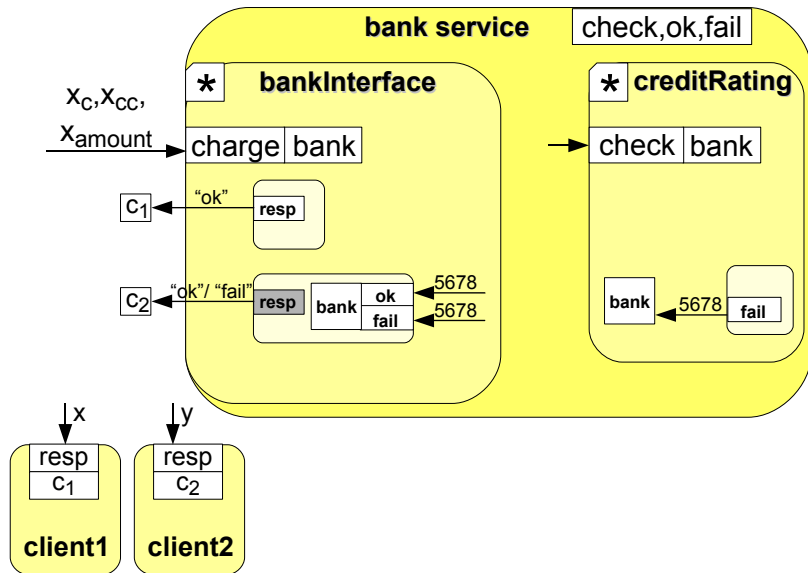
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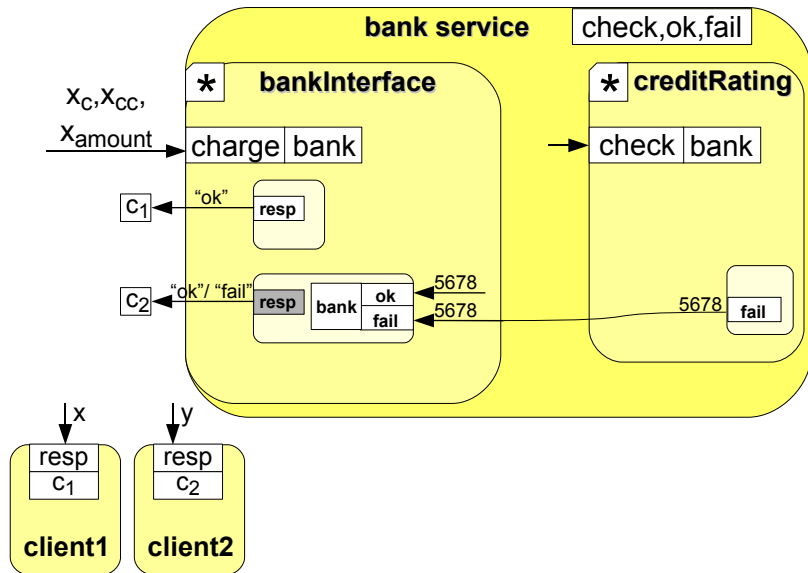
μ COWS^m: compound bank service example



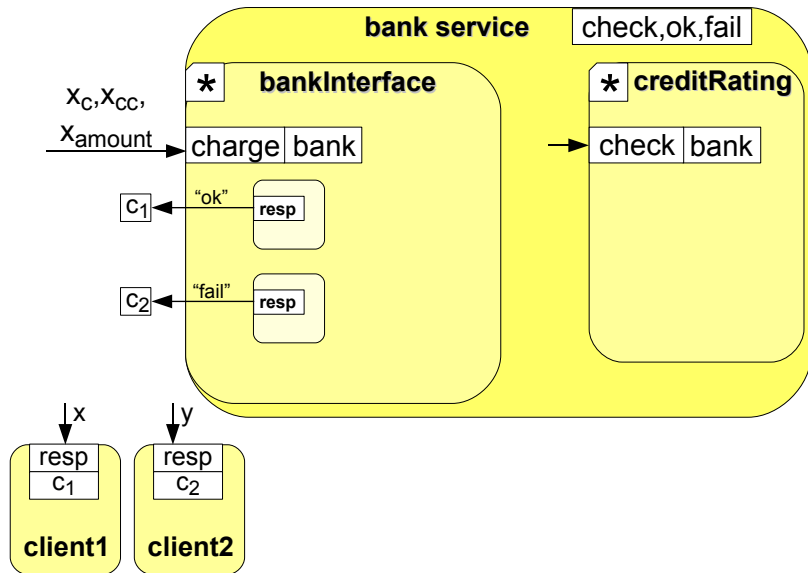
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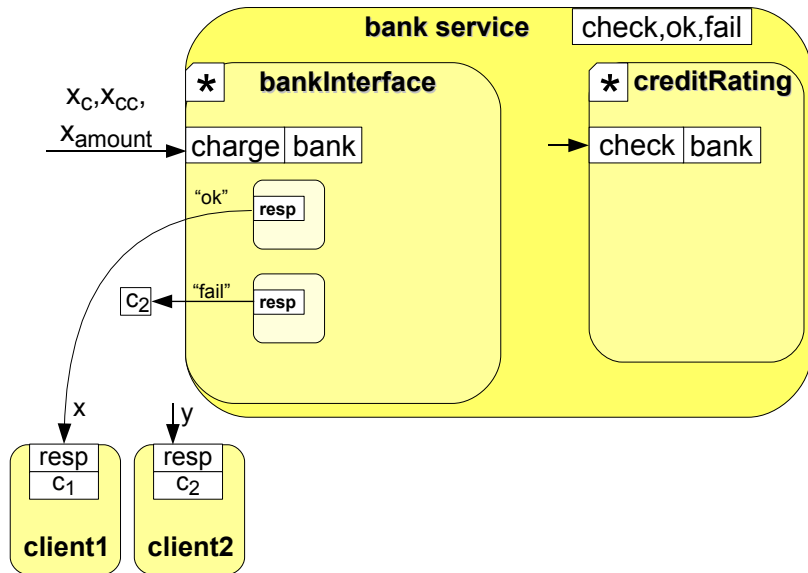
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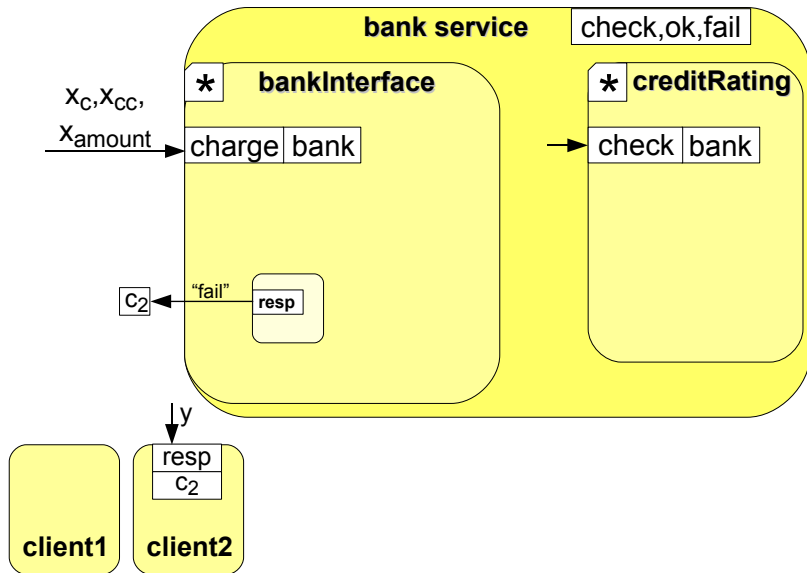
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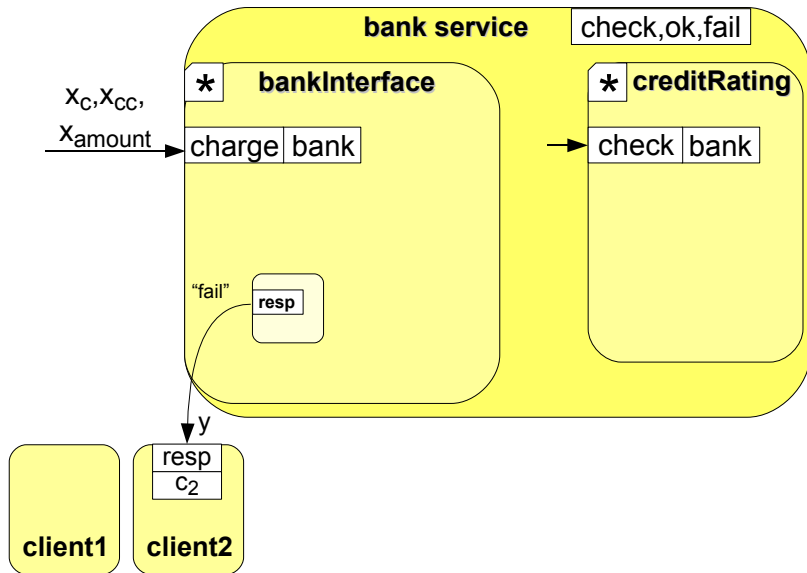
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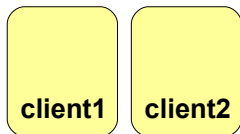
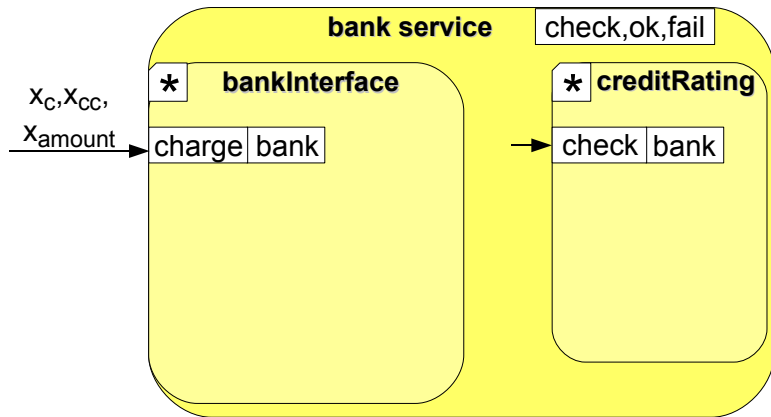
μ COWS^m: compound bank service example



μ COWS^m: *compound* bank service example



μ COWS^m: *compound* bank service example



From μCOWS^m to μCOWS

μCOWS^m

From μCOWS^m to μCOWS

μCOWS^m

+

Priority in the parallel composition

From μCOWS^m to μCOWS

μCOWS^m

+

Priority in the parallel composition

=

μCOWS

μ 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
activities in the same scope

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Syntax & structural congruence

μ COWS syntax and the set of laws defining its structural congruence coincide with that of μ COWS^m

Labelled transition relation $\xrightarrow{\alpha}$

Label α is now generated by the following grammar:

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

where ℓ is a natural number

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μ 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 ℓ

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

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

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

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

μ 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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μ 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

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μ COWS operational semantics

Labelled transition rules

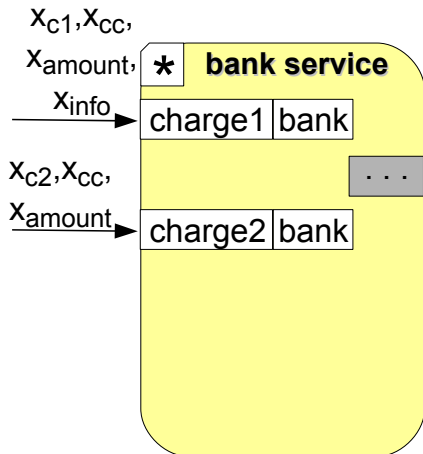
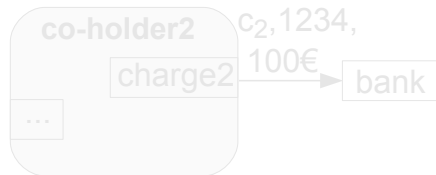
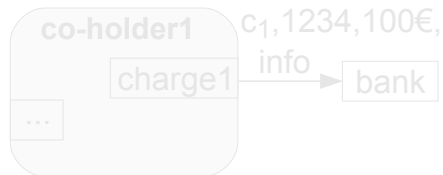
$$\frac{[[\bar{\epsilon}]] = \bar{v}}{n! \bar{\epsilon} \xrightarrow{n \triangleleft \bar{v}} \mathbf{0}} \quad \frac{1 \leq j \leq r}{\sum_{i=1}^r n_i ? \bar{w}_i . s_i \xrightarrow{n_j \triangleright \bar{w}_j} s_j} \quad \frac{s \xrightarrow{\alpha} s' \quad u \notin u(\alpha)}{[u] s \xrightarrow{\alpha}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

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

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

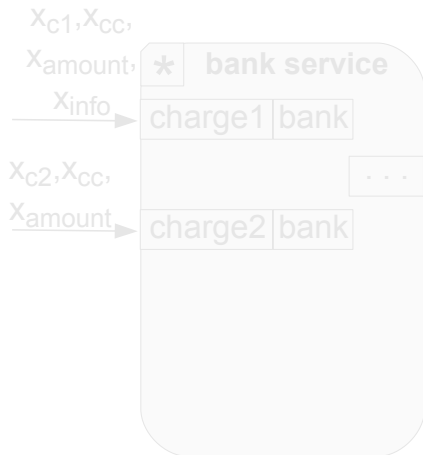
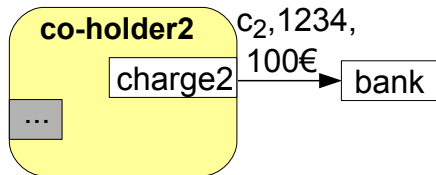
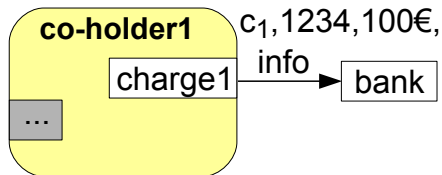
$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{n \sigma \uplus \{x \mapsto v\} \ell \bar{v}} s'}{[x] s \xrightarrow{n \sigma \ell \bar{v}} s' \cdot \{x \mapsto v\}}$$

μ COWS: joint account service example



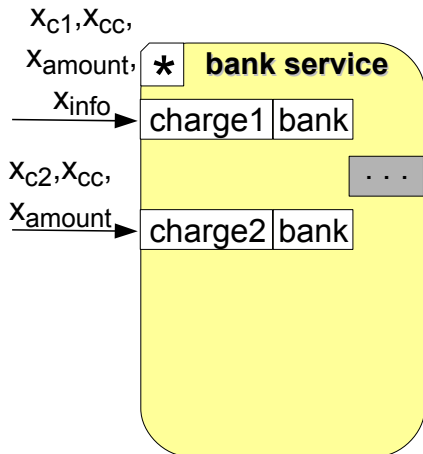
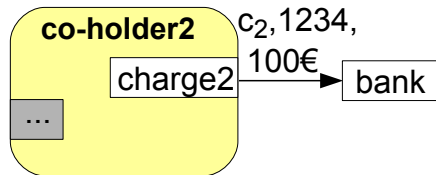
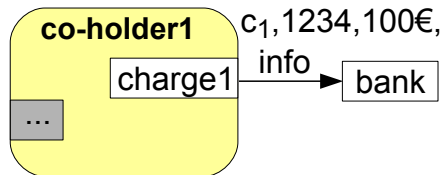
$$\begin{aligned}
 & * [X_{c1}, X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info}] (\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1}? \langle X_{c1}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info} \rangle \cdot S_1 \\
 & \quad | \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge2}? \langle X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount} \rangle \cdot S_2) \\
 & | (\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1}!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

μ COWS: *joint account* service example



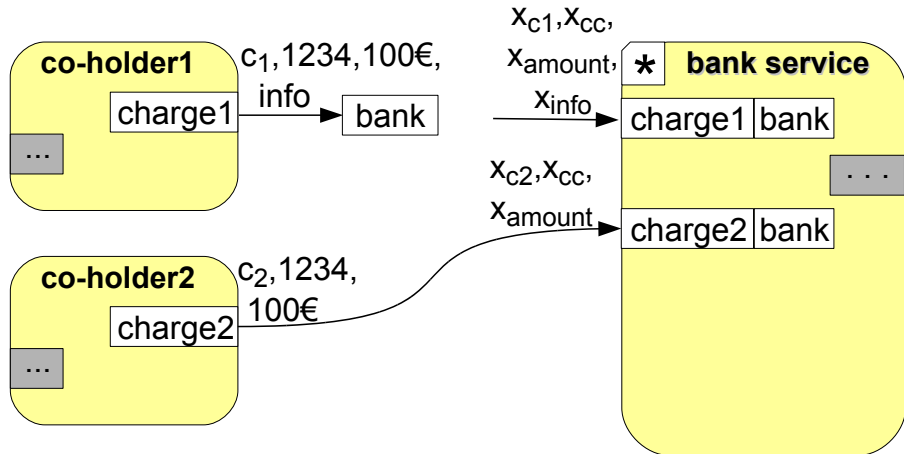
$$\begin{aligned}
 & * [X_{c1}, X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info}] (\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1?} \langle X_{c1}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info} \rangle \cdot S_1 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad | \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge2?} \langle X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount} \rangle \cdot S_2) \\
 & | (\text{bank}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

μ COWS: joint account service example



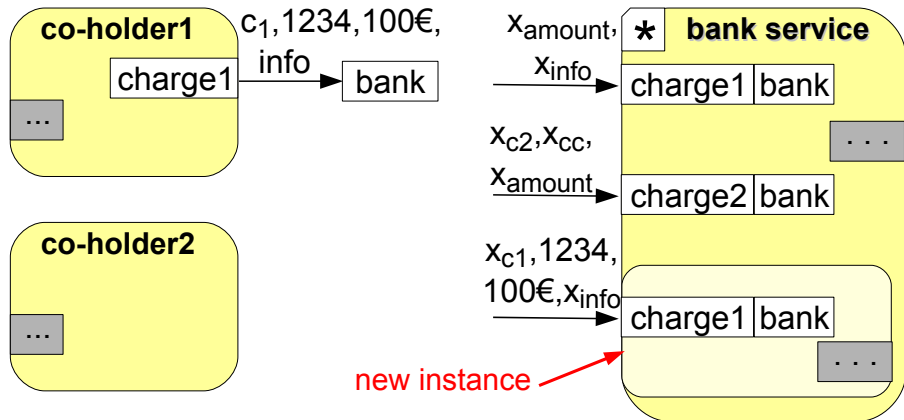
$$\begin{aligned}
 & * [X_{c1}, X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info}] (\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1} ? \langle X_{c1}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info} \rangle \cdot S_1 \\
 & \quad | \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge2} ? \langle X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount} \rangle \cdot S_2) \\
 & | (\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1}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

μ COWS: joint account service example



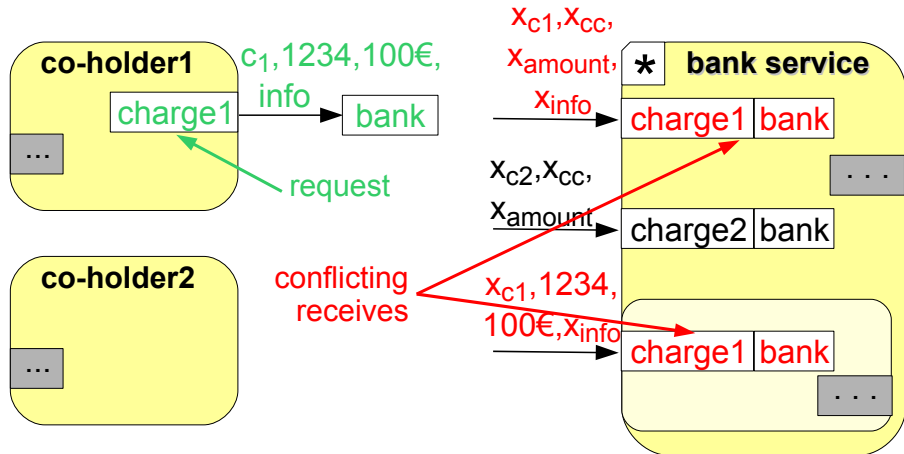
$$\begin{aligned}
 & * [X_{c1}, X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info}] (\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1} ? \langle X_{c1}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info} \rangle . S_1 \\
 & \quad | \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge2} ? \langle X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount} \rangle . S_2) \\
 & | (\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1}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

μ COWS: joint account service example



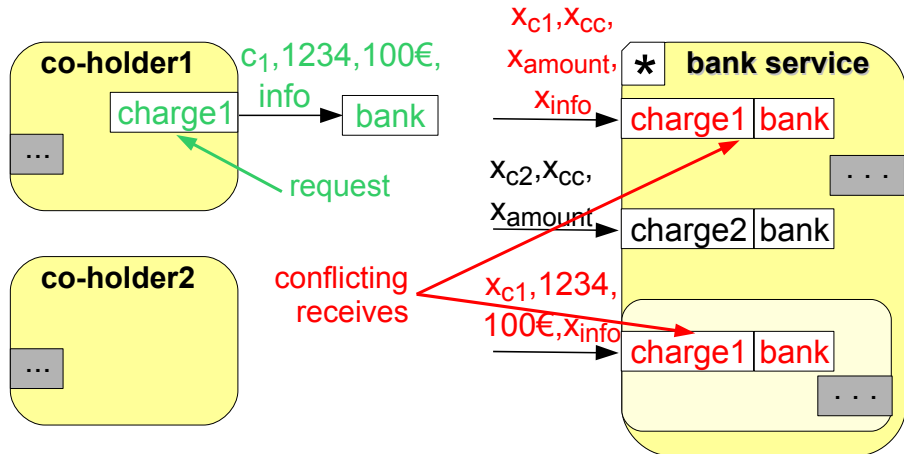
$$\begin{aligned}
 & * [X_{c_1}, X_{c_2}, X_{cc}, X_{\text{amount}}, X_{\text{info}}] (\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1} ? \langle X_{c_1}, X_{cc}, X_{\text{amount}}, X_{\text{info}} \rangle \cdot s_1 \\
 & \quad | \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge2} ? \langle X_{c_2}, X_{cc}, X_{\text{amount}} \rangle \cdot s_2) \\
 & | (\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1} ? \langle X_{c_1}, 1234, 100\text{€}, X_{\text{info}} \rangle \cdot s_1 \quad | \quad s_2) \cdot \{ \dots \mapsto \dots \} \\
 & | (\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1} ! \langle c_1, 1234, 100\text{€}, \text{info} \rangle \quad | \quad s'_1) \quad | \quad (s'_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

μ COWS: joint account service example



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

μ COWS: joint account service example

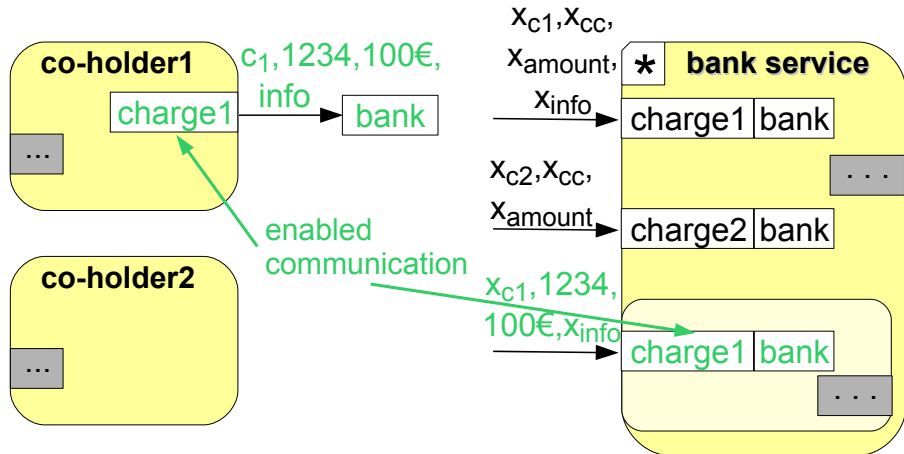


Multiple start activities

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

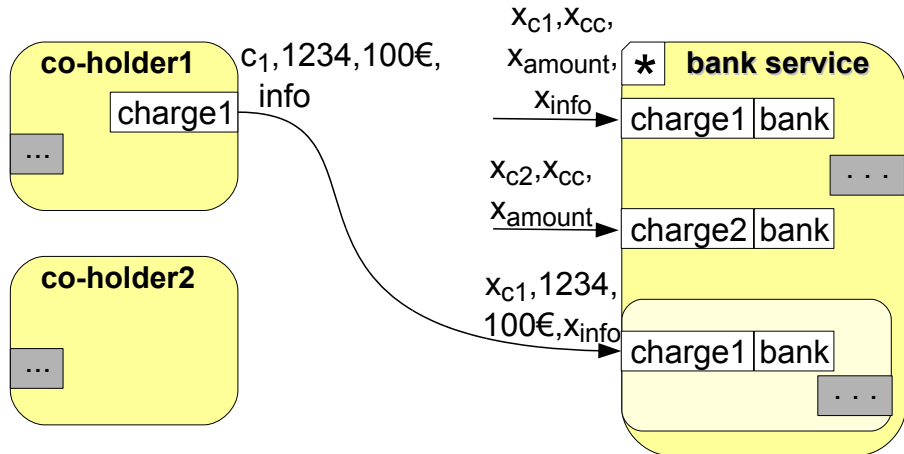
- the first incoming message triggers creation of a service instance
- subsequent messages are delivered to the created instance

μ COWS: joint account service example



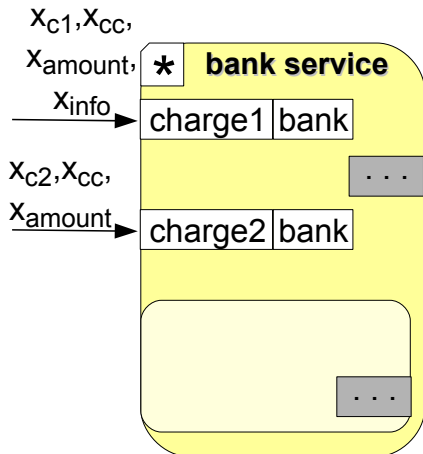
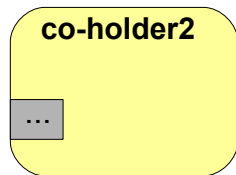
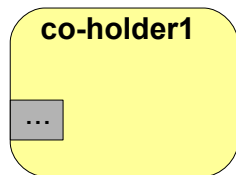
$$\begin{aligned}
 & * [X_{c1}, X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info}] (\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1} ? \langle X_{c1}, X_{cc}, X_{amount}, X_{info} \rangle \cdot s_1 \\
 & \quad | \text{bank} \cdot \text{charge2} ? \langle X_{c2}, X_{cc}, X_{amount} \rangle \cdot s_2) \\
 & | (\text{bank} \cdot \text{charge1}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

μ COWS: joint account service example



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

μ COWS: joint account service example



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

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

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

From μ COWS to COWS

μ COWS

From μ COWS to COWS

μ COWS

+

Termination activities

From μ COWS to COWS

μ 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

ϵ : 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 α 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

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

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

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

COWS: Kill activity

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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

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

- Kill activities are executed *eagerly*

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

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

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*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

checks the ability of s of immediately performing a kill activity

$$\text{noKill}(s, e) = \mathbf{true} \quad \text{if } \text{fk}(e) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{noKill}(\mathbf{kill}(k'), k) = \mathbf{true} \quad \text{if } k \neq k'$$

$$\text{noKill}(\mathbf{kill}(k), k) = \mathbf{false}$$

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

COWS: Kill activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

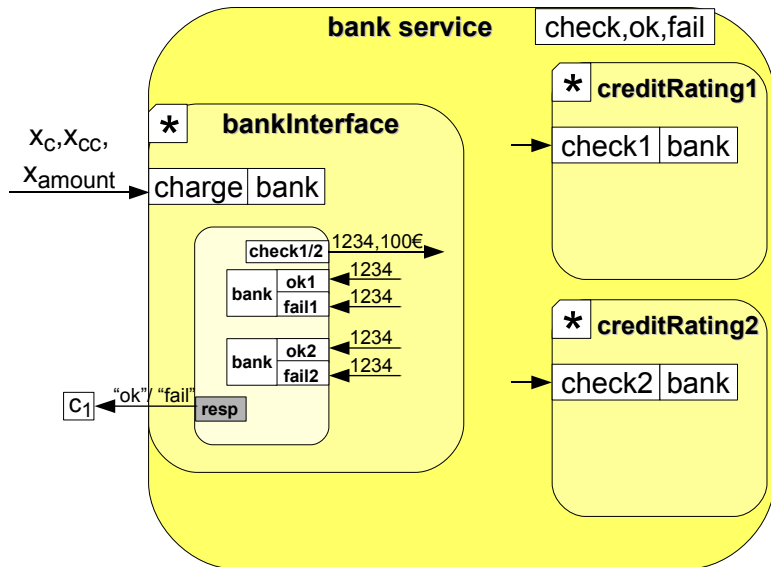
$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{k} s' \quad k \neq e}{[e] s \xrightarrow{k} [e] s'}$$

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

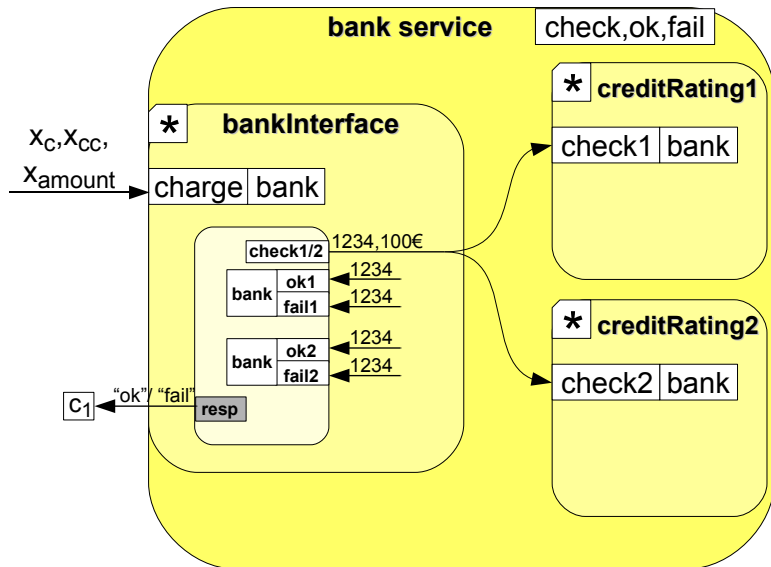
$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{\dagger} s'}{[e] s \xrightarrow{\dagger} [e] s'}$$

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

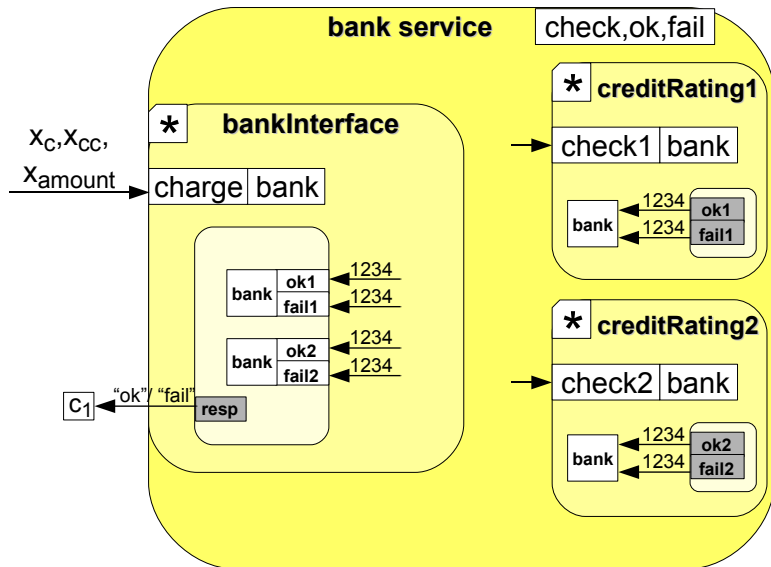
COWS: *multi rating* bank service example



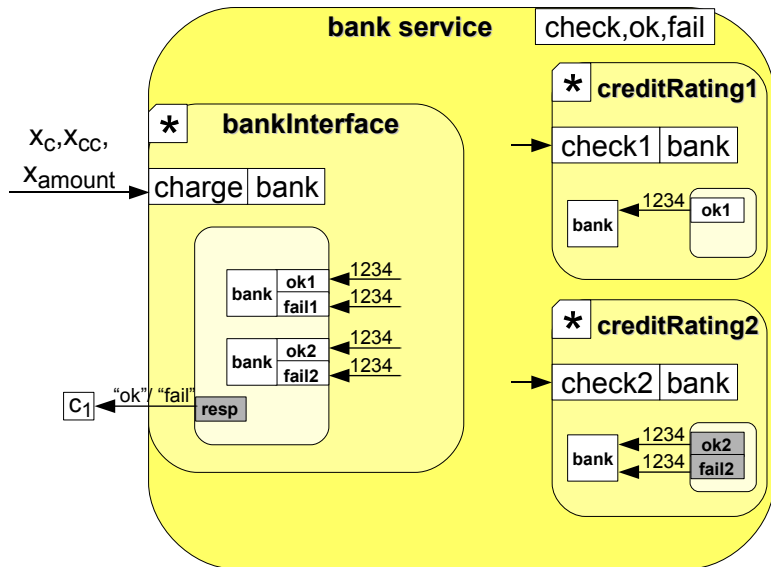
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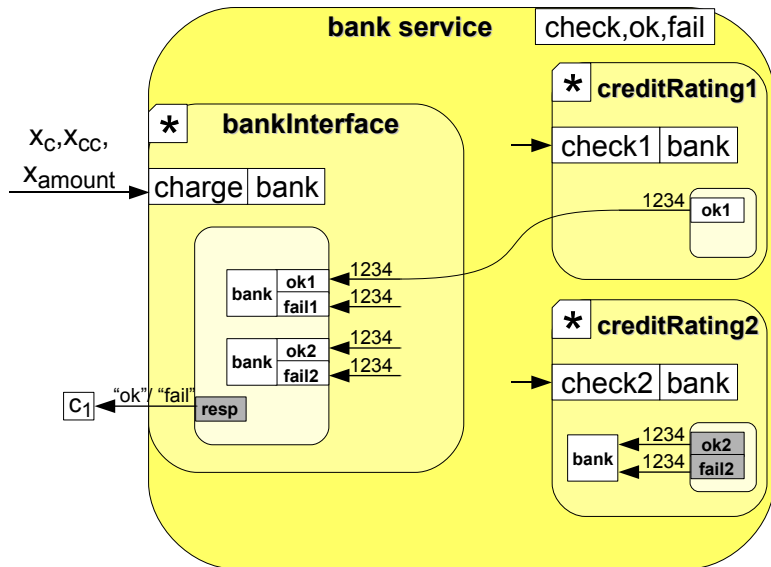
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COWS: *multi rating* bank service example

[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

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

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COWS expressiveness

Considerations on COWS expressiveness

- Encoding other calculi
 - ▶ π -calculus, Localized π -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 π -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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