

The Chor programming language

Fabrizio Montesi
<fmontesi@imada.sdu.dk>



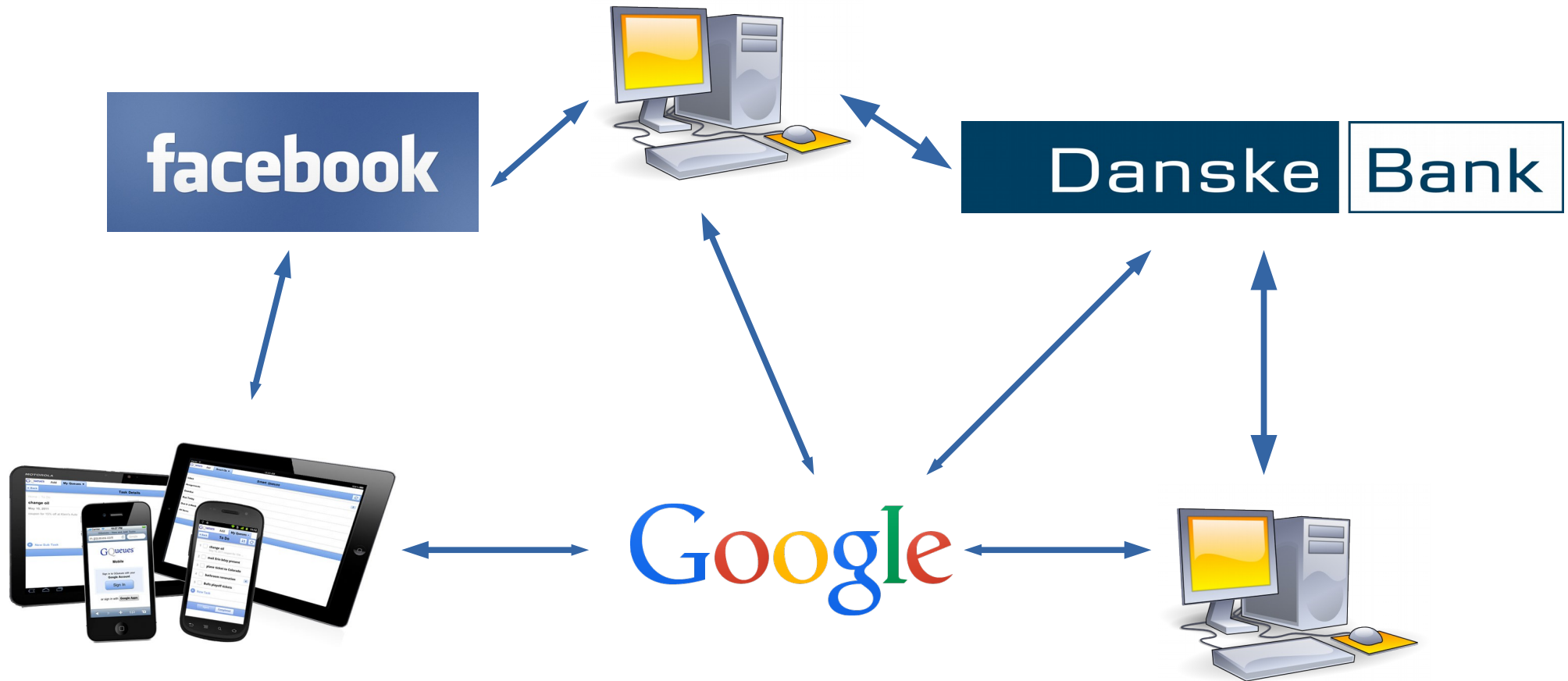
Background and Motivations

Distributed Systems

- **Distributed system:**
a network of endpoints that communicate by exchanging messages.
- Widespread! Let's see some examples...

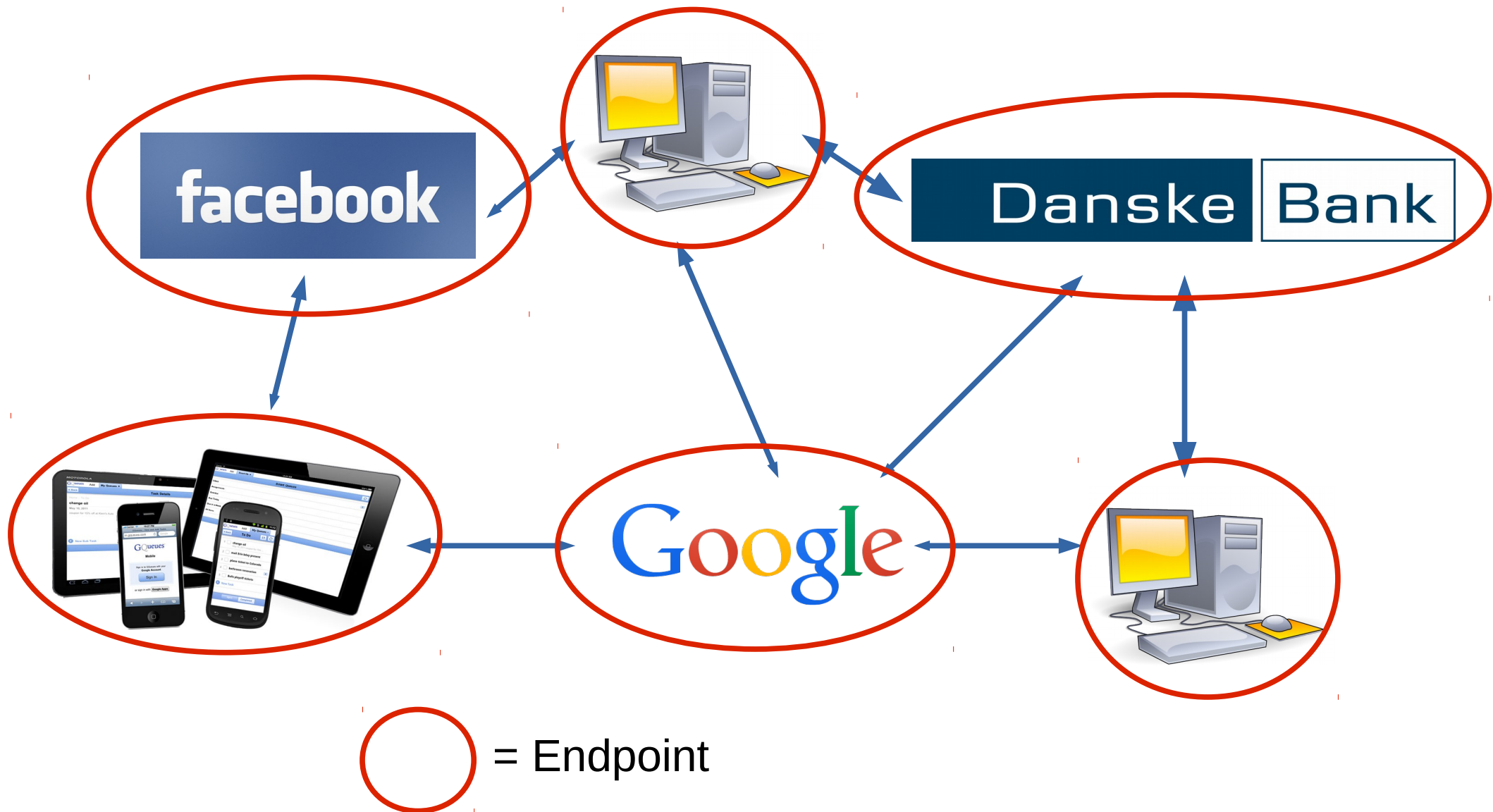
The Internet

- The Internet is a distributed system:



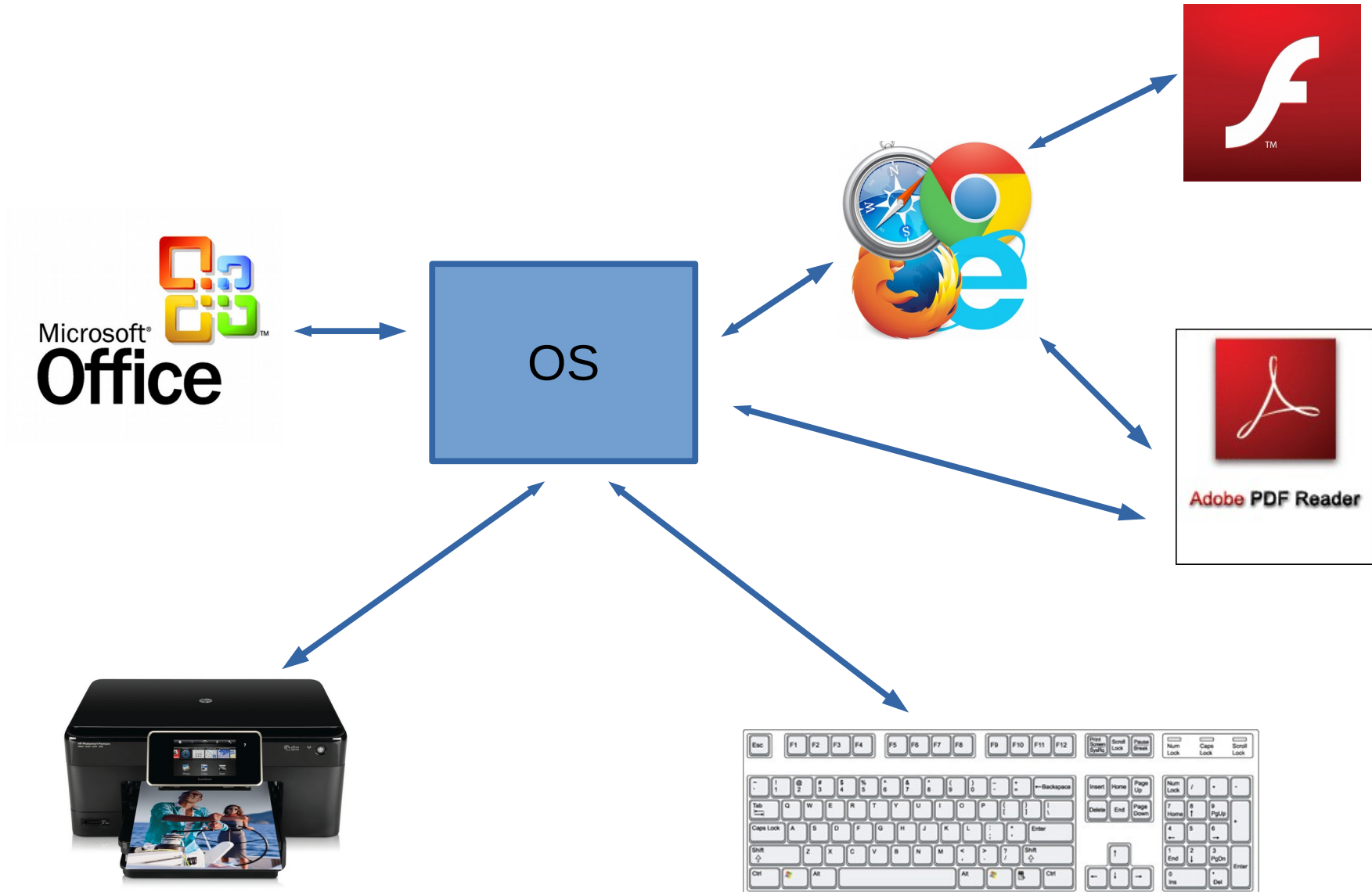
The Internet

- The Internet is a distributed system:



Your Computer

- The OS and apps in your computer (or phone):



Your browser

- Even applications can be distributed systems. Google Chrome:



Distributed systems are big!

System	Number of endpoints
My computer	160
A house	Hundreds
A company	Thousands (or millions)
The Internet	At least 20 billions

Endpoint Programming

- How do we program all these endpoints?
- We write a program for each.
- Programs interact by sending and receiving messages.

Endpoint Programming: example

- Alice wants to know the price of a book from Amazon.

Alice

send "rabbits" **to** Amazon

recv price **from** Amazon

Amazon

recv book **from** Alice

send *price*(book) **to** Alice

Deadlocks

- Endpoint programming is error-prone.

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Deadlocks

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```
send "rabbits" to Amazon
```

```
recv price from Amazon
```

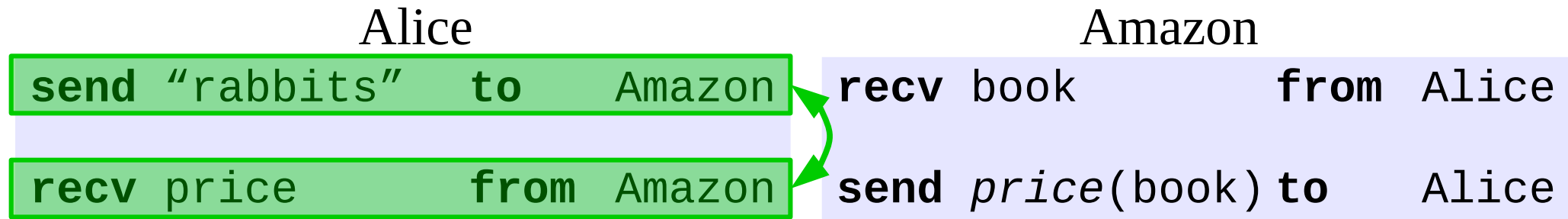
Amazon

```
recv book from Alice
```

```
send price(book) to Alice
```

Deadlocks

- Endpoint programming is error-prone.



Deadlocks

- Endpoint programming is error-prone.
- Mismatching of input/output actions leads to a deadlock.

Alice

```
recv price      from Amazon
send "rabbits"  to   Amazon
```

Amazon

```
recv book      from Alice
send price(book) to   Alice
```

Deadlocks

- Endpoint programming is error-prone.
- Mismatching of input/output actions leads to a deadlock.

Alice

```
recv price      from Amazon
send "rabbits"  to   Amazon
```

Amazon

```
recv book      from Alice
send price(book) to   Alice
```

- Creating deadlocks is easy.
- Detecting deadlocks is hard [Kobayashi, 06].

Famous bugs

- Therac-25: a machine for radiation therapy in the 80s.
- Unsafe communications caused excessive amounts of radiation (100x).
- At least 6 accidents, 3 deaths.



Famous bugs

- 2003: Blackout in Northeast America.
- Started from a communication bug in a monitoring station.
- Affected 55 million people.
- 11 deaths.
- At least 7 billion USD lost.



Safety

- In general, we would like systems to be **safe**.
- **Safe** = no bugs given by wrong sending/receiving actions.

How does it happen?

- Human error.



How does it happen?

- Human error.



- More quality control?



Checking for bugs

Alice

```
recv price      from Amazon  
send "rabbits"  to    Amazon
```

Amazon

```
recv book      from Alice  
send price(book) to  Alice
```



Checking for bugs

Alice

```
recv price      from Amazon  
send "rabbits"  to   Amazon
```

Amazon

```
recv book      from Alice  
send price(book) to Alice
```



Ah-ha! A deadlock!
That was easy!

Checking for bugs

Alice

```
send "rabbits" to Amazon
recv price from Amazon
send price to Bob
recv address from Charlie
recv text from Bob
```

Amazon

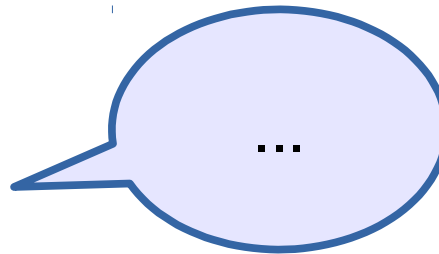
```
recv book from Alice
send price(book) to Alice
recv price(book) from Charlie
send text(book) to Charlie
```

Bob

```
recv price from Alice
recv text from Charlie
send text to Alice
```

Charlie

```
recv price from Alice
send money(price) to Amazon
recv text from Amazon
send address to Alice
```



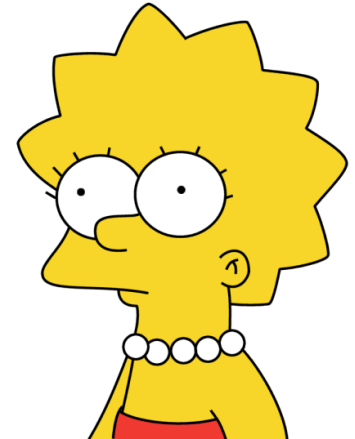
Checking for bugs

```
send "rabbits" to Amaz
recv price from Amaz
send price to Bob
recv address from Char
recv text from Bob
send "horses" to Amaz
recv price2
send "spiders"
send price3
recv address1
recv price
send money(pri
recv text
send address
recv price
send money(pri
recv text
send address
recv text2
recv price
send price
recv address
recv text

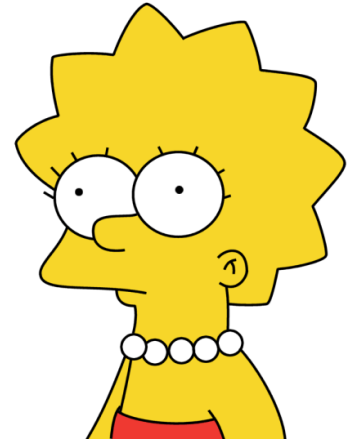
recv price
recv text
recv price
recv text
send text
send text
recv price
send money(pri
recv price
send money
recv text
send ac
recv te
send ac
recv pr
send pr
recv pr
recv te
send te
recv te
send te

recv price
recv text
recv price
send money(price)
recv text
send address
recv price
send money(price)
recv text
send address

recv book from Alice
send price(book) to Alice
recv price(book) from Charlie
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recv text from Amazon
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```



Checking for bugs

[illegible]

Distributed bugs are hard to spot!

- Avoiding distributed bugs, like deadlocks, is hard [Kobayashi, 06].
- We need **tools** to deal with this.

Problem

Developing safe distributed systems by programming endpoints separately is error-prone.

Choreographic Programming: the idea

Choreography

- A **single** program for defining the behaviour of many endpoints [W3C, 05]
- Our previous example as a choreography:

```
alice."rabbits"      → amazon.book ;  
amazon.price(book) → alice.price
```

Choreography

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Choreography

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```
alice."rabbits"      → amazon.book ;  
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```

- Defines **what** communications we want to happen, rather than **how** to implement them.

Choreographic Programming

- [Mendling and Hafner, 05] [Qiu et al., 07]
[Carbone et al., 07] [Lanese et al., 08] ...

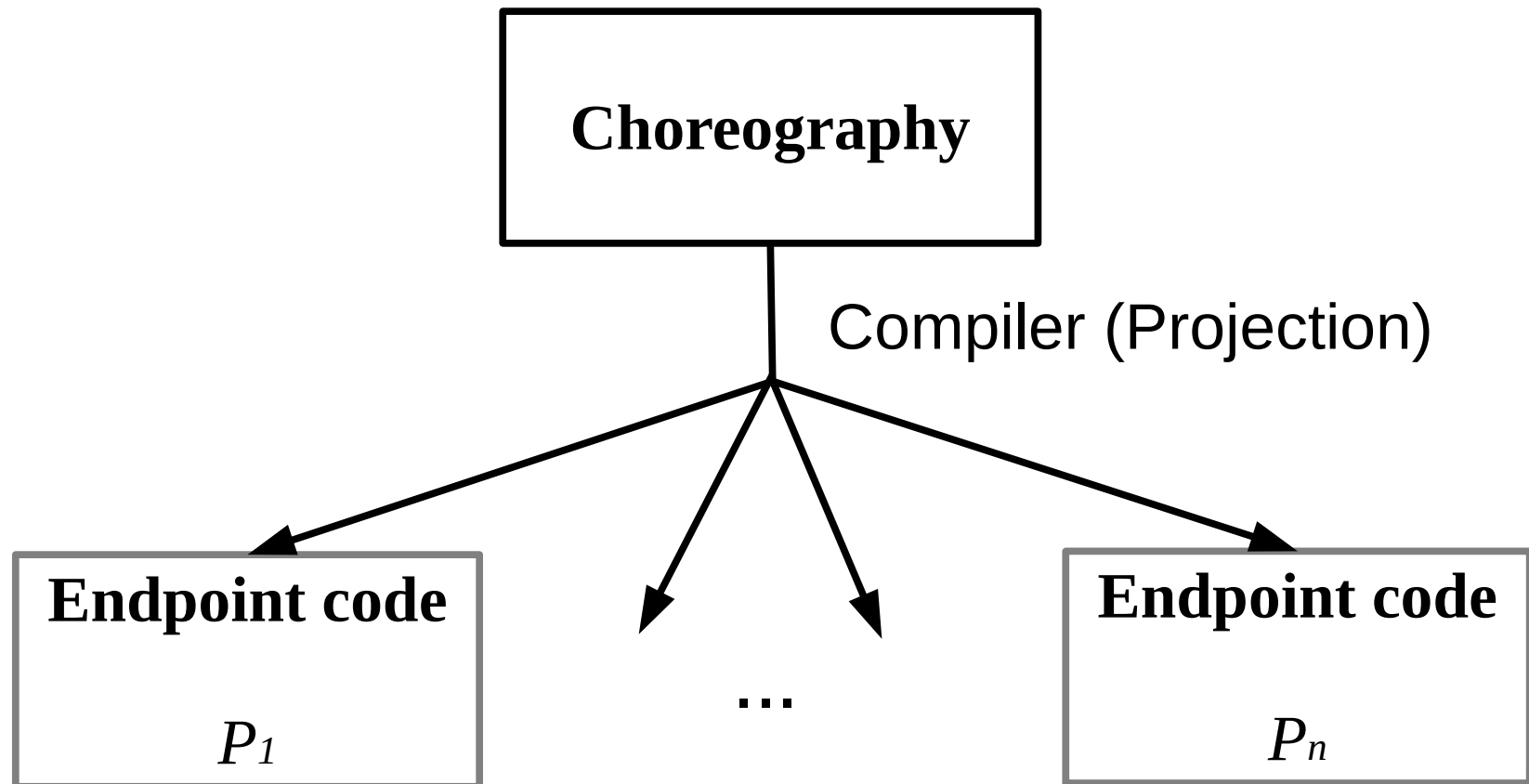
Choreographic Programming

- Write a choreography.

Choreography

Choreographic Programming

- Write a choreography.
- Compile it to an executable distributed implementation.



Example of projection

```
alice."rabbits"      →  amazon.book ;  
amazon.price(book) →  alice.price
```

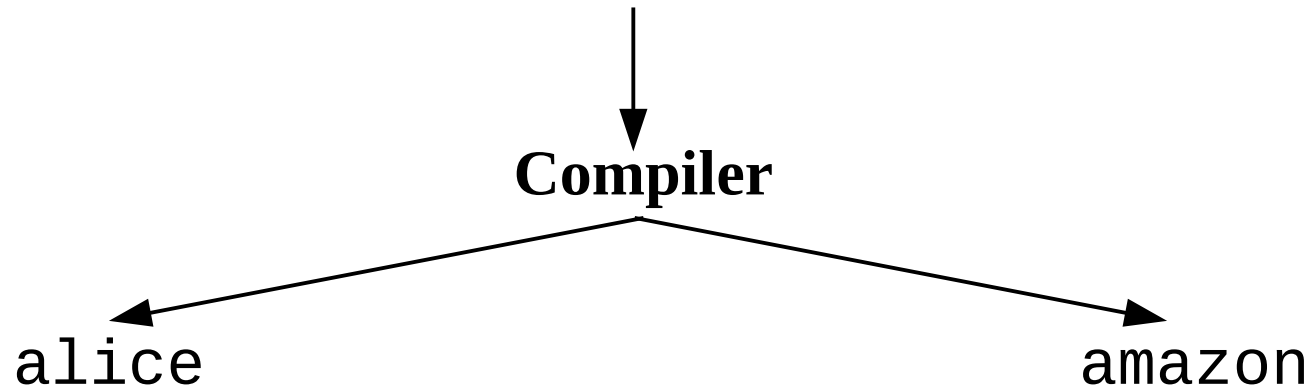
Example of projection

```
alice."rabbits" → amazon.book ;  
amazon.price(book) → alice.price
```

Compiler

alice

amazon



Example of projection

```
alice."rabbits" → amazon.book ;  
amazon.price(book) → alice.price
```

↓
Compiler

alice

```
send "rabbits" to Amazon  
recv price    from Amazon
```

amazon

```
recv book      from Alice  
send price(book) to Alice
```

Example of projection

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↓
Compiler

alice

```
send "rabbits" to Amazon  
recv price from Amazon
```

amazon

```
recv book from Alice  
send price(book) to Alice
```

Correct by construction!

- Correct pairing of I/O actions prevents deadlocks!
- Promising approach.
- Instead of detecting deadlocks after programming, prevent deadlocks from being written.

The momentum of choreographies

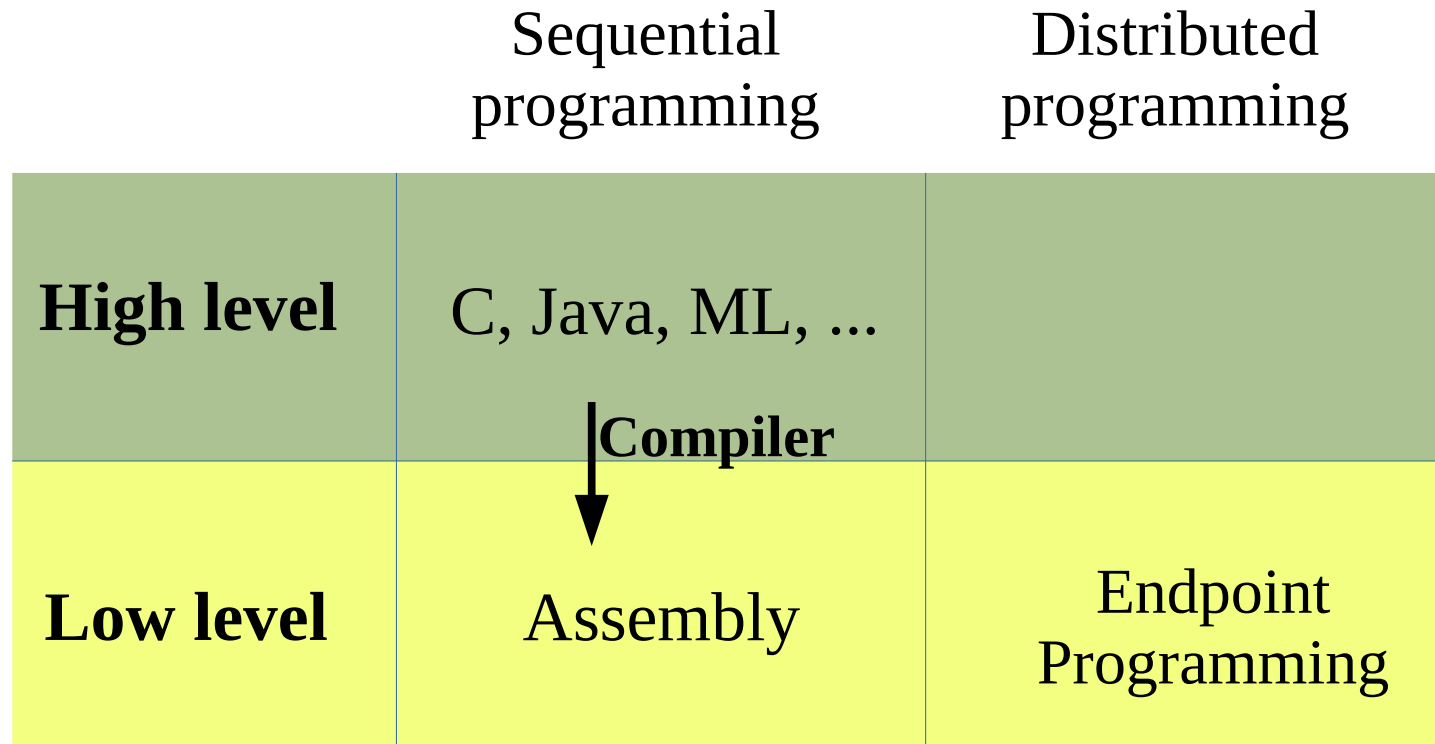
- Great momentum: there are lots of choreography models out there.

[Busi et al., 05] [Busi et al., 06] [Qiu et al., 07] [Bravetti and Zavattaro, 07]
[Carbone et al., 07] [Lanese et al., 08] [Basu et al., 11] [Dalla Preda et al., 14]
...

- Bisimulation, session types, web services, adaptability, ...

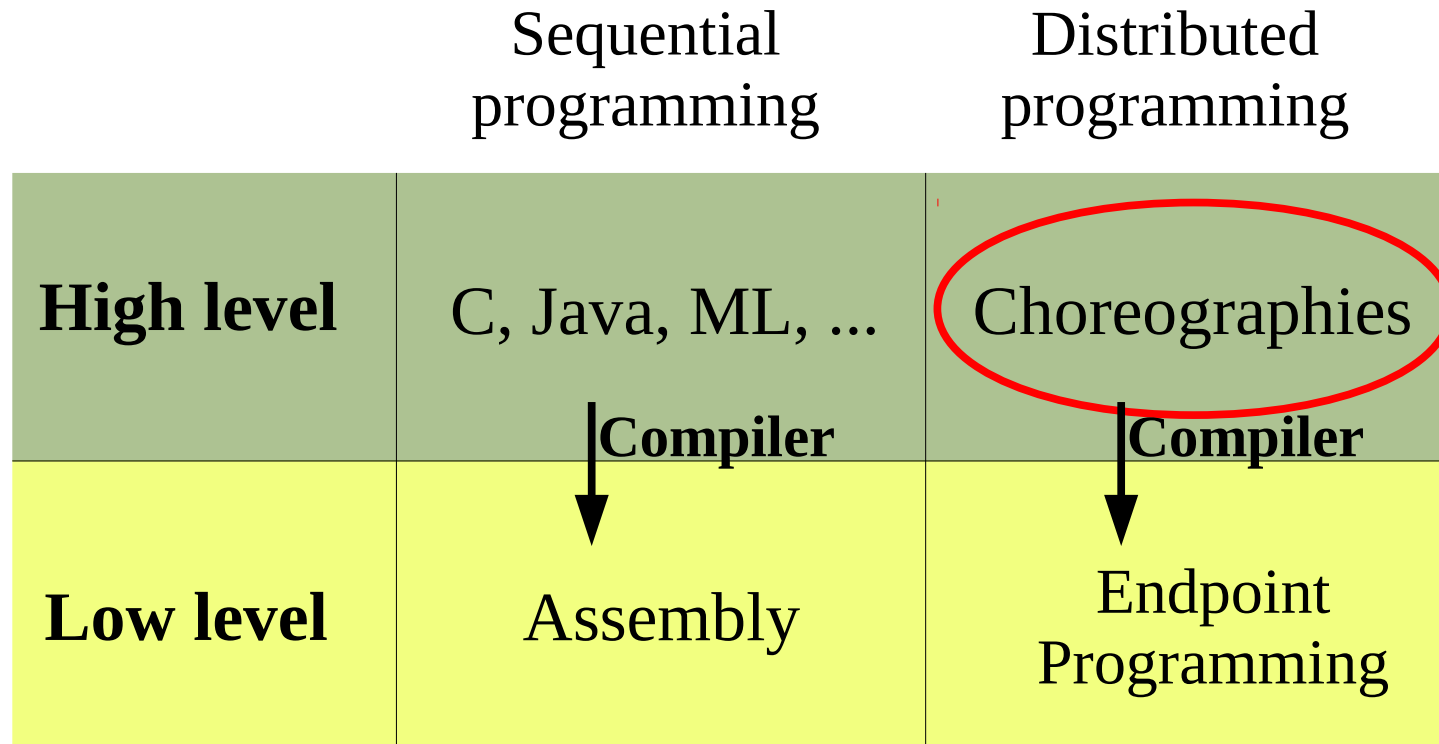
The momentum of choreographies

- Dawn of a new paradigm?



The momentum of choreographies

- Dawn of a new paradigm?



Towards a new paradigm

- Lots of promising formal models.
- We need tools to evaluate the paradigm.

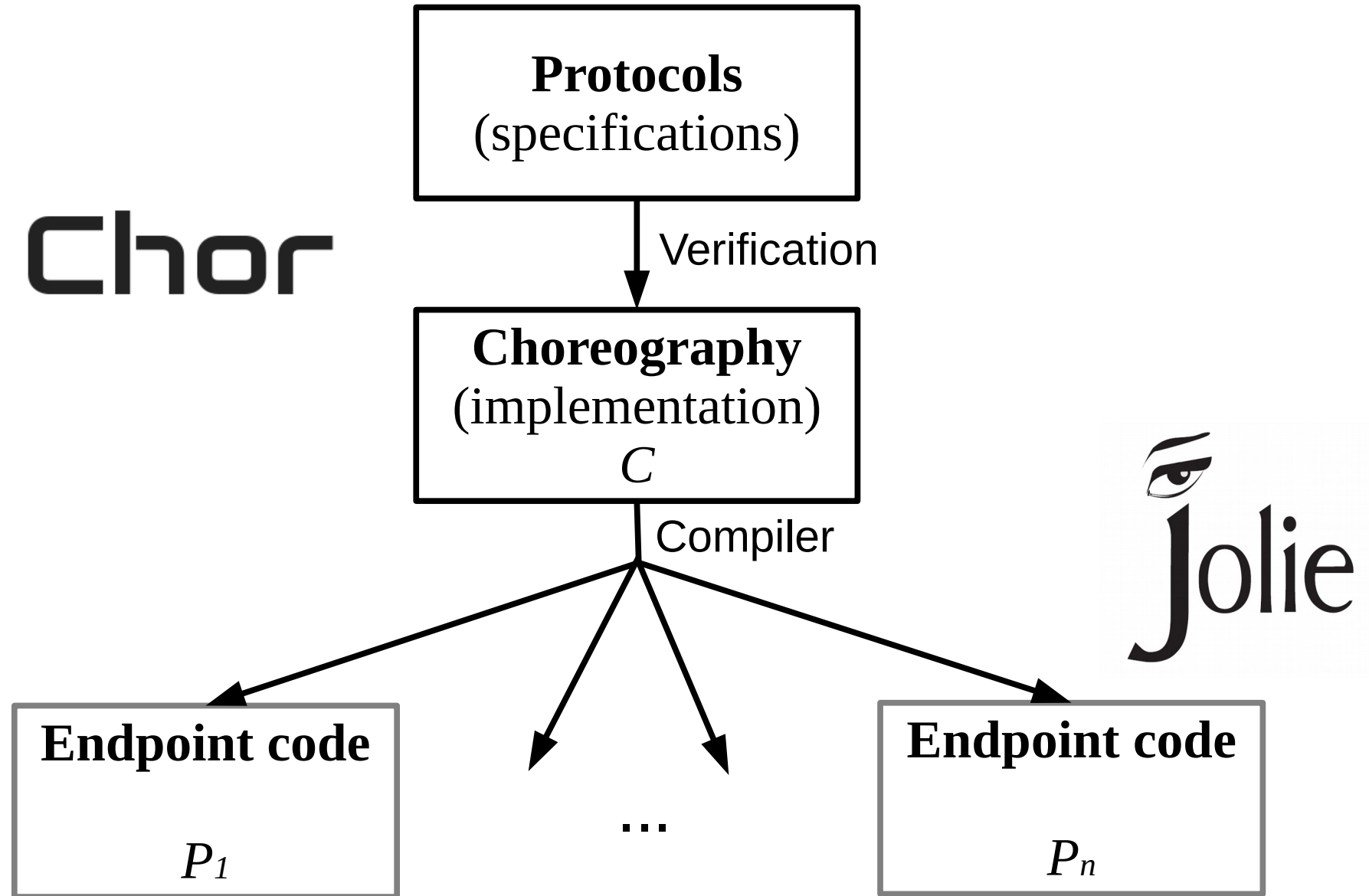
Methodology

In this work

- We present the Chor language: **Chor**
- A programming language based on choreographies.
- Eclipse-based IDE with on-the-fly deadlock verification.
- A compiler for generating executable Jolie code.
- An initial evaluation of the choreographic programming paradigm.

Development methodology

Chor



 **Jolie**

Main design ideas

- We describe the behaviour of **processes** in a system.
- Each process has a local state.
- Processes take part to multiparty conversations, tracked as **sessions**.
- Sessions are **started** through **public channels** (e.g., URLs).
- Both sessions and processes can be dynamically created.

An example

- Alice and Bob buy together a book on Amazon.

An example

Protocol

Choreography

Buyer-Helper-Seller protocol

- A protocol for buying a book.

[illegible]

Buyer-Helper-Seller protocol

- A protocol for buying a book.

```
Buyer → Seller : string; // Ask the price
Seller → Buyer : int; // Get the price
Buyer → Helper : int; // Contribution
Helper → Seller : { // Choice
    ok: Seller → Helper: string;
    end,
    ko: end
}
```

Buyer-Helper-Seller protocol

- A protocol for buying a book.

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Buyer    → Seller      : string;           // Ask the price  
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```

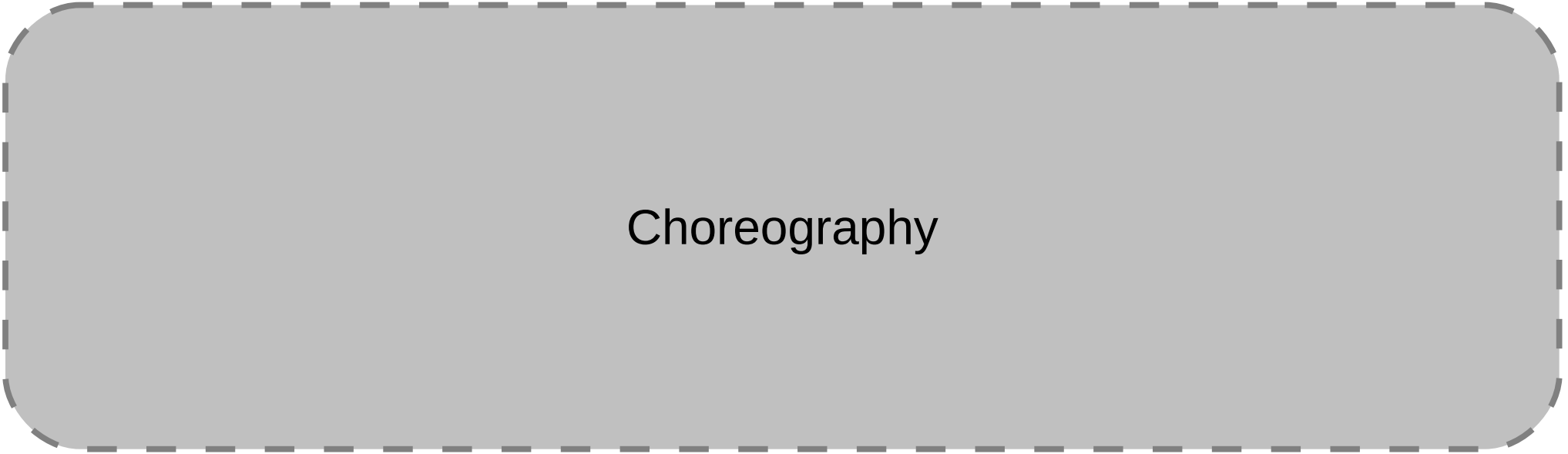
Buyer-Helper-Seller protocol

- A protocol for buying a book.

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                                }
}
```



Protocol



Choreography


```

Buyer   → Seller   : string;      // Ask the price
Seller  → Buyer    : int;          // Get the price
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                        end,
                        ko: end
                    }

```

- Let a be a public URL (e.g., www.amazon.com) with the protocol above.

`alice[Buyer], bob[Helper] start amazon[Seller] : a(k)`

Active
Process

Created
Processes

Public
name

Created
Session

```
Buyer → Seller : string; // Ask the price
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                    end,
                    ko: end
                  }
```

```
alice[Buyer], bob[Helper] start amazon[Seller] : a(k) ;
alice."rabbits" → amazon.book : k
```

Sender

Receiver

Session

```

Buyer    → Seller    : string;      // Ask the price
Seller   → Buyer     : int;         // Get the price
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```

```

alice[Buyer], bob[Helper] start amazon[Seller] : a(k) ;
alice."rabbits"           → amazon.book         : k      ;
amazon.price(book)        → alice.price         : k

```

Sender

Receiver

Session


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alice[Buyer], bob[Helper] start amazon[Seller] : a(k) ;
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amazon.price(book)        → alice.price          : k      ;
alice.(price/2)           → bob.contrib          : k

```

Sender

Receiver

Session

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Buyer   → Seller   : string;      // Ask the price
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alice."rabbits"           → amazon.book           : k ;
amazon.price(book)        → alice.price           : k ;
alice.(price/2)           → bob.contrib          : k ;
if (contrib < 100$)@bob

```

Condition

Evaluator

```

Buyer   → Seller   : string;      // Ask the price
Seller  → Buyer    : int;         // Get the price
Buyer   → Helper   : int;         // Contribution
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amazon.price(book)        → alice.price         : k      ;
alice.(price/2)           → bob.contrib         : k      ;
if (contrib < 100$)@bob
  bob                     → amazon               : k[ok]

```

Sender

Receiver

Session

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amazon.price(book)        → alice.price           : k           ;
alice.(price/2)           → bob.contrib            : k           ;
if (contrib < 100$)@bob
  bob                     → amazon                 : k[ok]        ;
amazon.text(book) → bob.text : k

```

Sender

Receiver

Session

```

Buyer   → Seller   : string;      // Ask the price
Seller  → Buyer    : int;          // Get the price
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amazon.price(book)         → alice.price           : k           ;
alice.(price/2)           → bob.contrib           : k           ;
if (contrib < 100$)@bob
    bob                   → amazon                   : k[ok]        ;
    amazon.text(book)     → bob.text                 : k

```

else

```

Buyer    → Seller    : string;      // Ask the price
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Buyer    → Helper    : int;         // Contribution
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    amazon.text(book)     → bob.text              : k
else
    bob                   → amazon                : k[ko]

```

Sender

Receiver

Session

Compiler



- We provide a compiler to executable code in Jolie.
- The code is guaranteed to be deadlock-free by construction.
- Jolie allows us to reuse executables in different deployments (HTTP, etc.).
- Demo.

Evaluation

- We used Chor for evaluating our approach with representative use cases:
 - authentication protocols (OpenID);
 - E-Commerce;
 - data streaming;
 - service discovery.
- Industrial collaborators:



Limitations

- No support for external services yet (e.g., cannot invoke Google search).
- No support for round-trip programming.
- No support for some algorithm structures (e.g., graph algorithms).

Conclusions

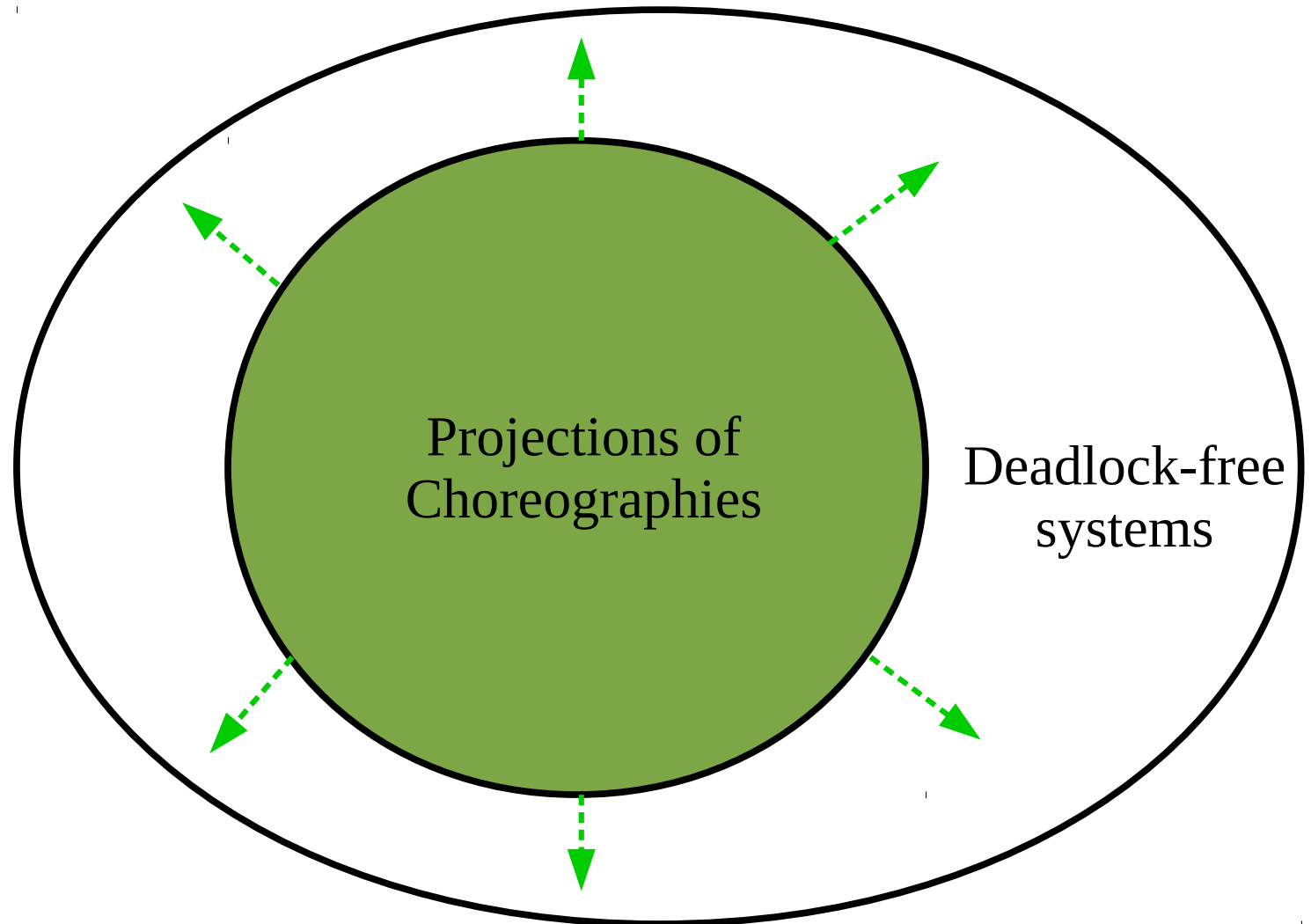
Conclusions

- A new language for a new paradigm.
- Guarantees deadlock-freedom: suitable for critical systems.
- Fast prototyping of systems.
- A lot of future work to do!

Future Directions

Future directions

- How far can we go? Need for more systematic studies.



Future directions

- Exploiting the global view of choreographies in:
 - Fault handling.
 - Reversible computing.
 - Security.
 - Model checking.

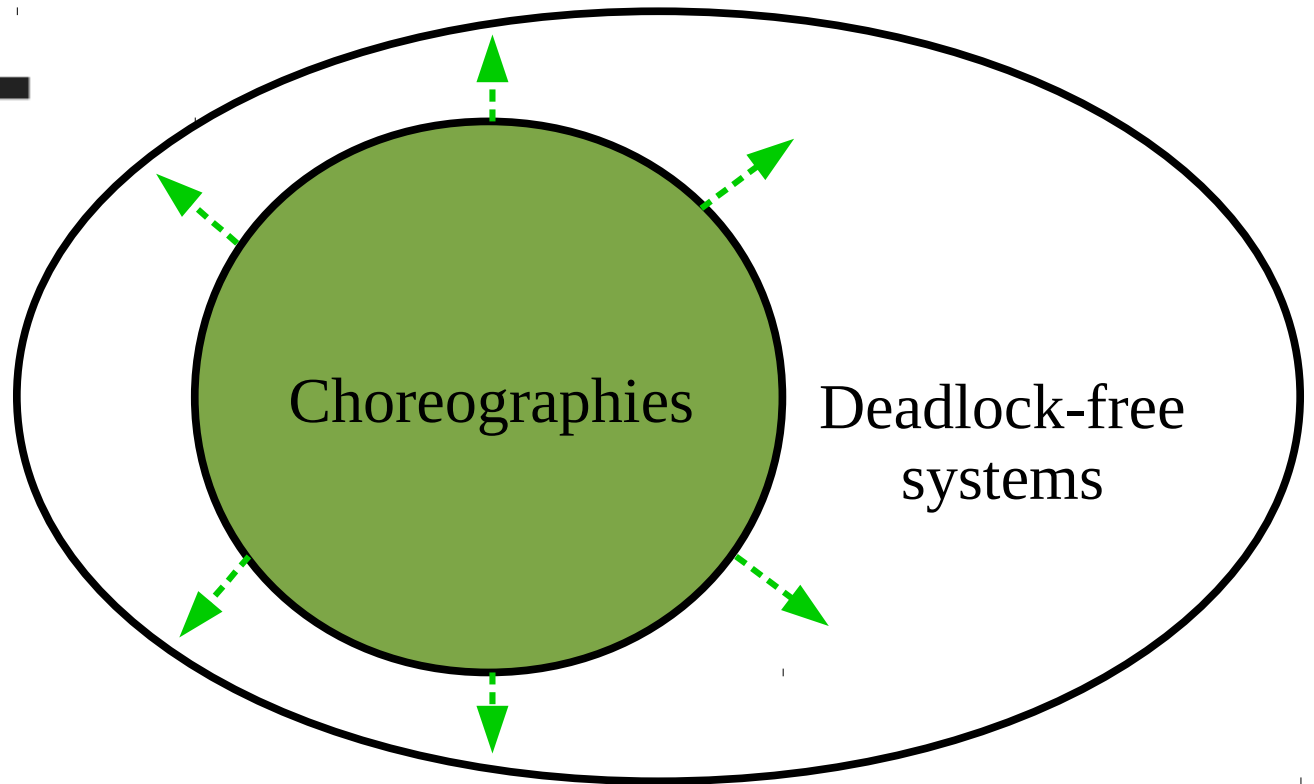
Fabrizio → audience : **Thank you!**

- More information at:
 - Chor Website: <http://www.chor-lang.org/>
 - Jolie Website: <http://www.jolie-lang.org/>
 - My web page: <http://www.fabriziomontesi.com/>

Questions?

Chor

Jolie



italianaSoftware