

A Theory of Contracts for Web Services

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Web services in a nutshell

- distributed processes
- communicating through standard Web protocols (TCP, HTTP, SOAP)
- exchanging data in platform-neutral format (XML)
- dynamically linked
- with machine-understandable descriptions

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Technologies for Web services

Interface descriptions

- WSDL 1.1 (W3C note, 2001)
- WSDL 2.0 (W3C recommendation, 2007)

Behavioural descriptions

- WSCL 1.0 (W3C note, 2002)
- WSCI 1.0 (W3C note, 2002)
- WS-BPEL 2.0 (OASIS standard, 2007)

“Enabling users to describe business process activities as Web services and define how they can be connected to accomplish specific tasks”

Registries

- UDDI 3.0.2 (OASIS standard, 2004)

“Defining a standard method for enterprises to dynamically discover and invoke Web services”

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Discovering Web services

Search key

- name
- industrial classification
- location
- ...
- **behavioural type!**

Problem

We need a *semantic* notion of behavioural equivalence which

- preserves client satisfaction
- is abstract (based on the **described**, **observable** behaviour)

Plan

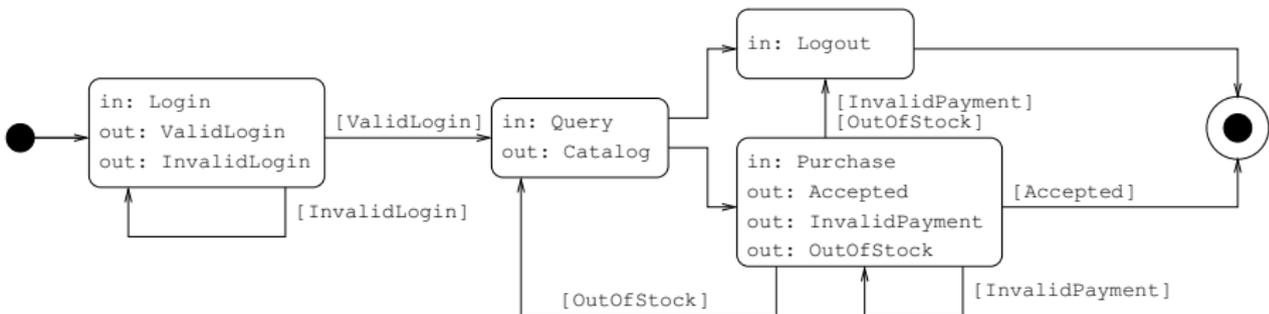
Synthesise *contracts* from Web service descriptions, give contracts a formal semantics, use contracts for searching (and possibly more...)

Summary

In this talk...

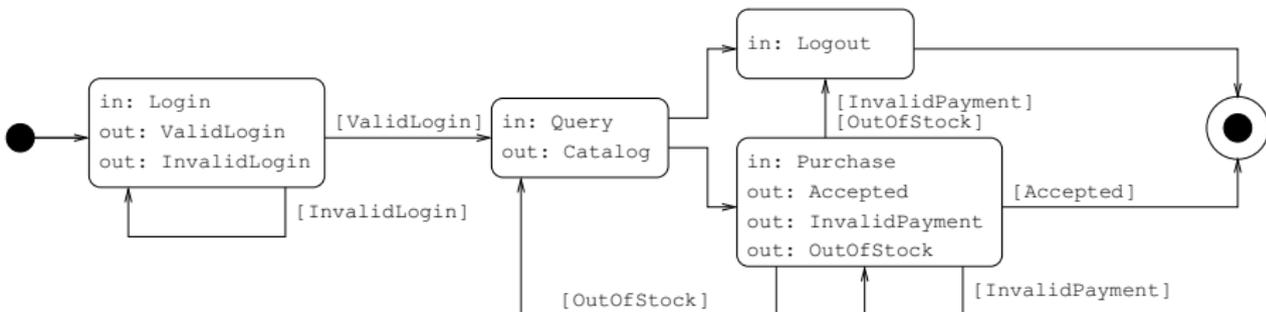
- 1 understand what contracts look like
- 2 define client satisfaction (*compliance*)
- 3 define contract equivalence (*subcontract*)
- 4 relate compliance and subcontract (*filters*)
- 5 apply to languages used to implement client/services
- 6 apply to service discovery

What is a contract?



- 1 Describes sequences of INPUT/OUTPUT actions
 Query.Catalog
- 2
 $\text{Login.}(\overline{\text{ValidLogin}} \dots \oplus \overline{\text{InvalidLogin}} \dots)$
- 3
 $\text{Query.Catalog.}(\overline{\text{Logout}} \dots + \overline{\text{Purchase}} \dots)$

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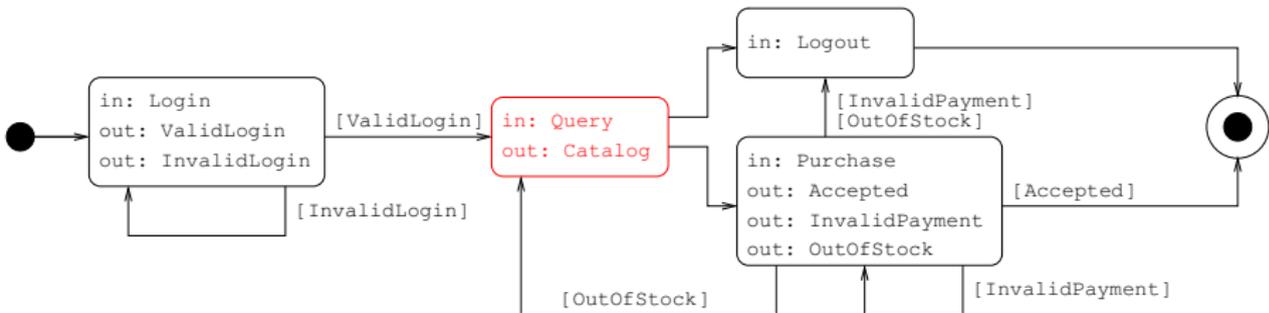
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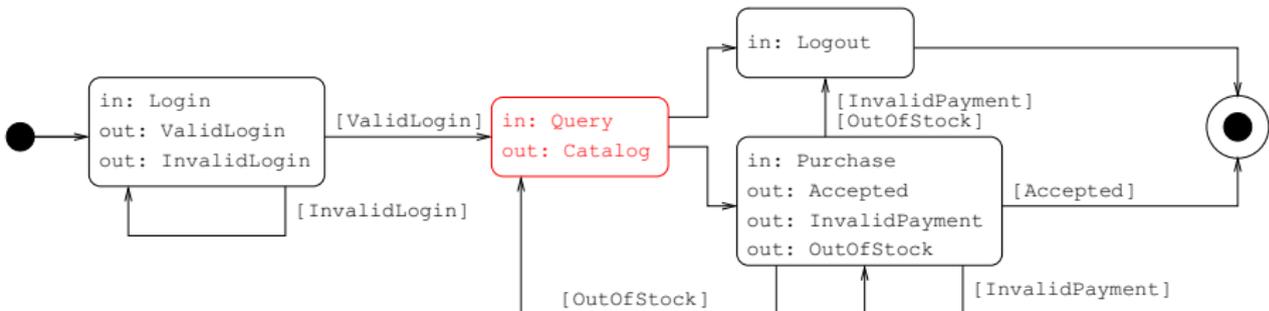
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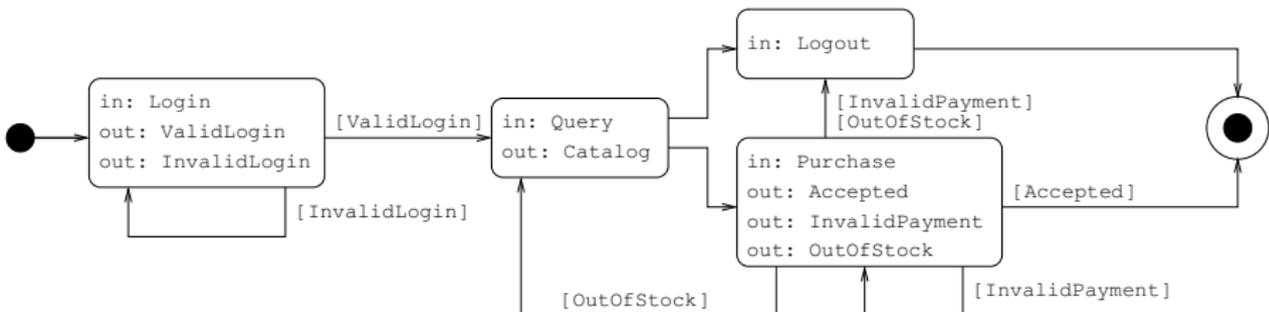
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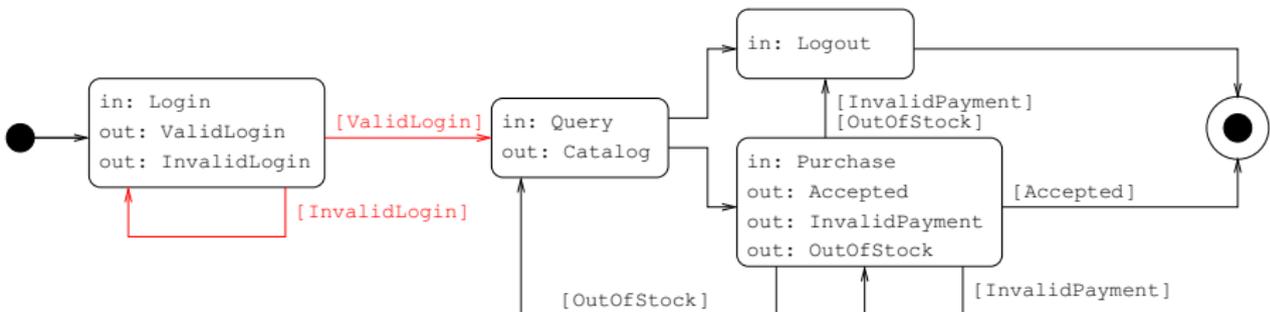
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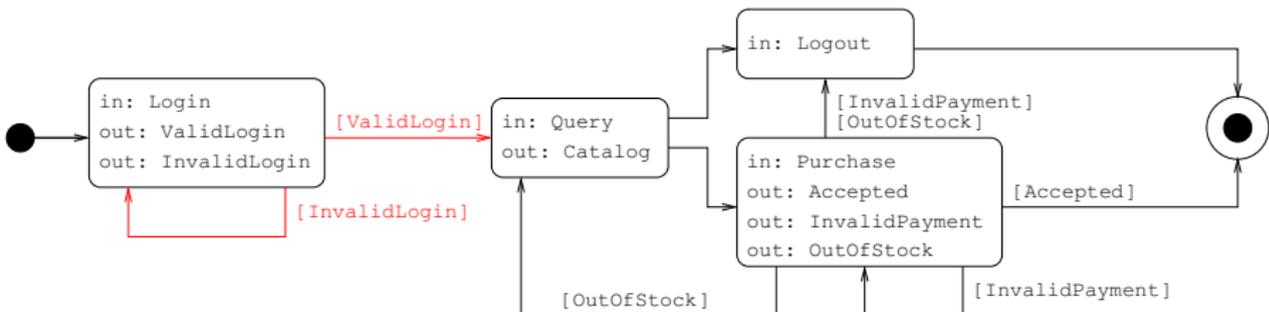
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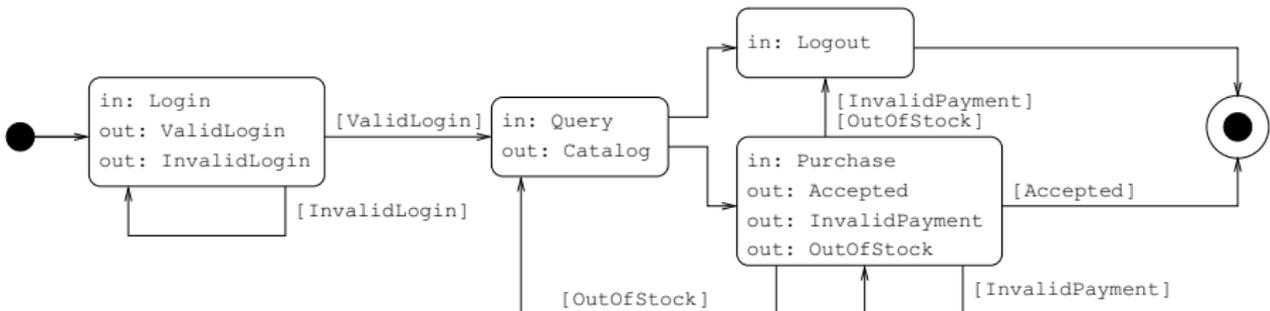
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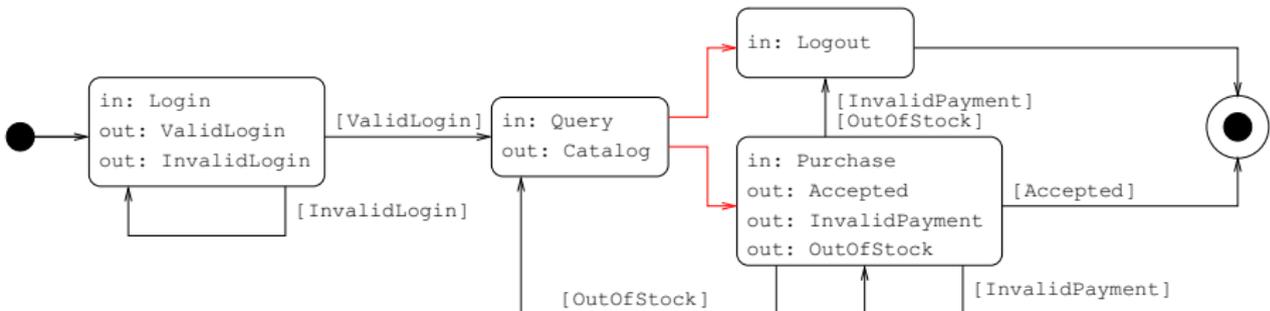
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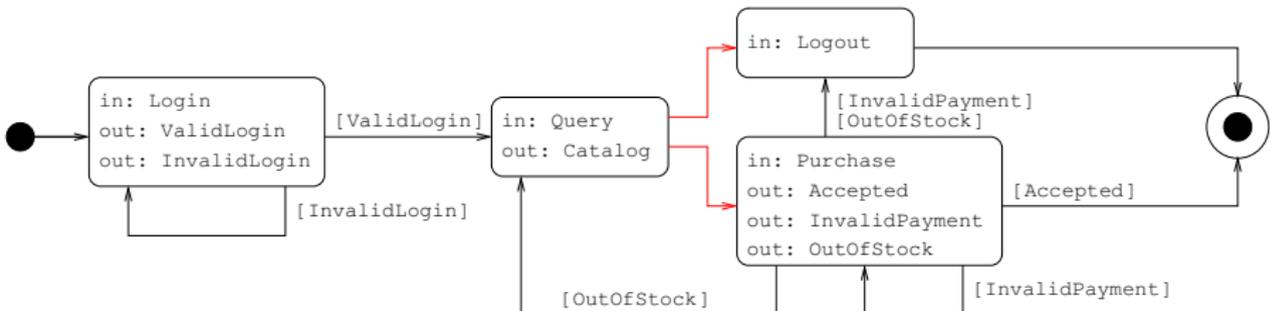
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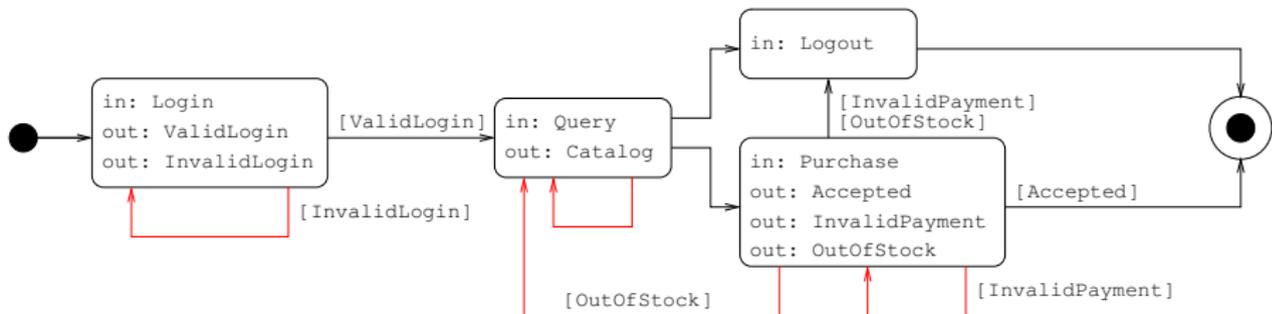
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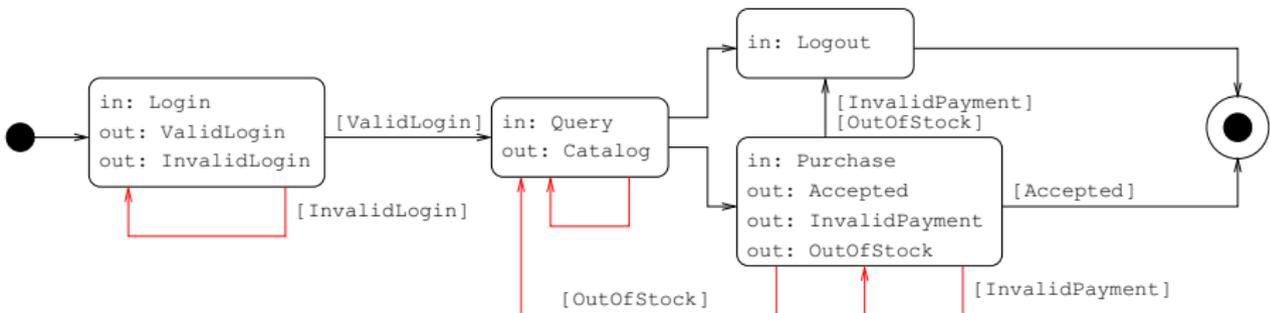
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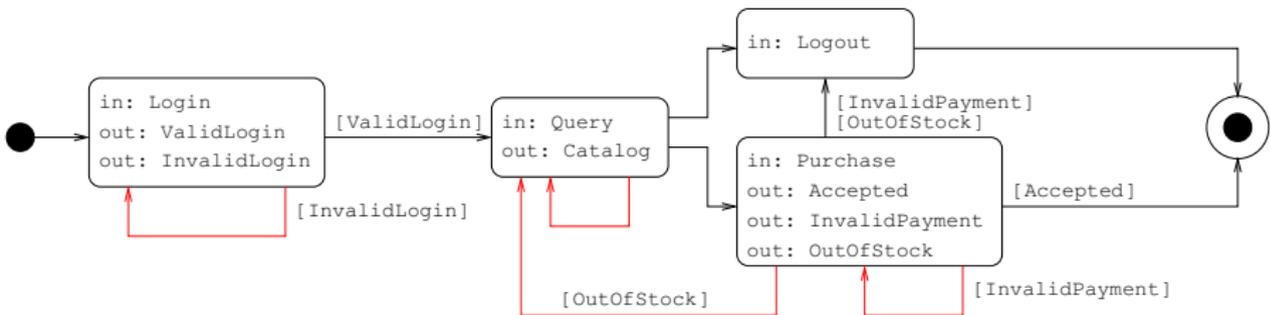
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We do not consider recursion in this talk

A formal contract language

contracts $\sigma ::=$

$\mathbf{0}$ (*void*)
 $\alpha.\sigma$ (*action prefix*)
 $\sigma + \sigma$ (*external choice*)
 $\sigma \oplus \sigma$ (*internal choice*)

actions $\alpha ::=$

a (*receive*)
 \bar{a} (*send*)

Names represent
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- ② When is a contract more general than another? **(subcontracting)**
 When all the clients of the other comply with it

Semantics

The contract of a process describes

- 1 WHICH actions the process offers

$$\alpha.\sigma \xrightarrow{\alpha} \sigma$$

$\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} \sigma'_1 \quad \sigma_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha} \sigma'_2$	$\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} \sigma'_1 \quad \sigma_2 \not\xrightarrow{\alpha}$
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- 2 HOW actions are offered

$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset &\Downarrow \emptyset \\ \alpha.\sigma &\Downarrow \{\alpha\} \\ (\sigma + \sigma') &\Downarrow R \cup R' && \text{if } \sigma \Downarrow R \text{ and } \sigma' \Downarrow R' \\ (\sigma \oplus \sigma') &\Downarrow R && \text{if either } \sigma \Downarrow R \text{ or } \sigma' \Downarrow R \end{aligned}$$

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Semantics

For instance

$$a \oplus b \xrightarrow{a} \mathbf{0}$$

$$a \oplus b \xrightarrow{b} \mathbf{0}$$

$$a + b \xrightarrow{a} \mathbf{0}$$

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but

$$a \oplus b \Downarrow \{a\}$$

$$a \oplus b \Downarrow \{b\}$$

$$a + b \Downarrow \{a, b\}$$

Relating clients and services: **compliance**

A client ρ complies with a service σ ($\rho \dashv \sigma$) if it successfully achieves every possible interaction with the service

- $a.\wp + b.\wp \dashv \bar{a} \oplus \bar{b}$
- $a.\wp + b.\wp \dashv \bar{a}$
- $a.\wp \oplus b.\wp \dashv \bar{a}.c + \bar{b}.d$
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(\wp indicates client's satisfaction).

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(✌ indicates client's satisfaction).

Formally $\rho \dashv \sigma$ iff

- ① $\rho \Downarrow R$, $\sigma \Downarrow S$, and $\bar{R} \cap S = \emptyset$ imply $\text{✌} \in R$
- ② $\rho \xrightarrow{\bar{\alpha}} \rho'$ and $\sigma \xrightarrow{\alpha} \sigma'$ imply $\rho' \dashv \sigma'$

Relating different services: **subcontract**

Intuition

A client that works with a server σ will also work with a server τ that “does more”: $\sigma \preceq \tau$

- 1 Is more deterministic:

$$\bar{a} \oplus \bar{b}.c \preceq \bar{a}$$

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- 2 Offers more choices:

$$\bar{a} \preceq \bar{a} + \bar{b}.d$$

$$\overline{\text{Logout}} + \overline{\text{Purchase}} \preceq \overline{\text{Logout}} + \overline{\text{Purchase}} + \overline{\text{SaveForLater}} \quad [\text{width extension}]$$

- 3 Offers longer interaction patterns:

$$\bar{a} \preceq \bar{a}.\bar{b}.d$$

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$$\bar{a} \preceq \bar{a}.\bar{b}.d$$

$$\text{Purchase}.\overline{\text{Accepted}} \preceq \text{Purchase}.\overline{\text{Accepted}}.\overline{\text{Invoice}} \quad [\text{depth extension}]$$

Relating different services: **subcontract**

Intuition

A client that works with a server σ will also work with a server τ that “does more”: $\sigma \preceq \tau$

- ① **Is more deterministic:**

$$\bar{a} \oplus \bar{b}.c \preceq \bar{a}$$

$$\overline{\text{InvalidLogin}} \oplus \overline{\text{ValidLogin}} \preceq \overline{\text{ValidLogin}}$$

- ② **Offers more choices:**

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Is “ \preceq ” an (inverse) subtyping relation? Apparent mismatch in ① and ②

Compliance and Subcontract mismatch

- Note:

$$\bar{a} \oplus \bar{b}.c \stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{\preceq} \bar{a} \stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{\preceq} \bar{a} + \bar{b}.d$$

- but for a client $a.\bar{b} + b.\bar{c}.\bar{d}$:

$$a.\bar{b} + b.\bar{c}.\bar{d} \not\vdash \bar{a} \oplus \bar{b}.c \quad a.\bar{b} + b.\bar{c}.\bar{d} \not\vdash \bar{a} + \bar{b}.d$$

- Can we replace a server $\bar{a} \oplus \bar{b}.c$ for a $\bar{a} + \bar{b}.d$ one (i.e. $\bar{a} \oplus \bar{b}.c \text{ :> } \bar{a} + \bar{b}.d$)?
- YES if “:>” uses explicit coercions (rather than implicit ones)

Filter-out foreign actions
(e.g. \bar{b} and d for \ominus)

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Filter-out foreign actions
(e.g. \bar{b} and d for $\textcircled{2}$)

Gluing compliance and subcontracting: **Filters**

$$\text{filters} \quad f ::= \coprod_{\alpha \in A} \alpha.f_{\alpha}$$

Transition relation of filters

$$\coprod_{\alpha \in A} \alpha.f_{\alpha} \xrightarrow{\beta} f_{\beta} \quad \text{if } \beta \in A$$

Contract coercion through a filter

$$\begin{aligned} f(\mathbf{0}) &= \mathbf{0} \\ f(\alpha.\sigma) &= \mathbf{0} && \text{if } f \not\xrightarrow{\alpha} \\ f(\alpha.\sigma) &= \alpha.f'(\sigma) && \text{if } f \xrightarrow{\alpha} f' \\ f(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2) &= f(\sigma_1) + f(\sigma_2) \\ f(\sigma_1 \oplus \sigma_2) &= f(\sigma_1) \oplus f(\sigma_2) \end{aligned}$$

Property

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Results

Filters are “proofs” of subcontracting

$$f : \sigma \preceq \tau$$

- deduction system for subcontracting: $f : \sigma \preceq \tau$,
- algebraic theory for filters
- existence and effectiveness of a most general filter
(via cut-elimination, yields subcontracting coherence)
- subcontracting decidability

Compliance characterises *must testing*

$$\sigma \sqsubseteq_{\text{must}} \tau \iff \rho \dashv \sigma \text{ implies } \rho \dashv \tau$$

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Some details

- Identity:

$$I_\sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \coprod_{\sigma' \rightarrow \sigma} \alpha. I_{\sigma'}$$

- Intersection: composes two filters

$$f \wedge g \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \coprod_{\alpha \in A \cap B} \alpha. (f_\alpha \wedge g_\alpha)$$

- Union: merges two filters

$$f \vee g \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \coprod_{\alpha \in A \cup B} \alpha. \begin{cases} f_\alpha \vee g_\alpha, & \alpha \in A \cap B \\ f_\alpha, & \alpha \in A \setminus B \\ g_\alpha, & \alpha \in B \setminus A \end{cases}$$

$$(\sigma = \tau \stackrel{\text{def}}{\equiv} l_\sigma : \sigma \leq \tau \text{ and } l_\tau : \tau \leq \sigma)$$

$$\sigma + \sigma = \sigma \quad \sigma \oplus \sigma = \sigma$$

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$$\sigma + (\sigma' + \sigma'') = (\sigma + \sigma') + \sigma'' \quad \sigma \oplus (\sigma' \oplus \sigma'') = (\sigma \oplus \sigma') \oplus \sigma''$$

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$$\sigma + \mathbf{0} = \sigma \quad \alpha.\sigma + \alpha.\tau = \alpha.(\sigma \oplus \tau) \quad \alpha.\sigma \oplus \alpha.\tau = \alpha.(\sigma \oplus \tau)$$

(MUST)

$$l_\sigma : \sigma \oplus \tau \leq \sigma$$

(DEPTH EXT)

$$\mathbf{0} : \mathbf{0} \leq \sigma$$

(WEAKENING)

$$\frac{f : \sigma \leq \tau \quad g \wedge l_\tau \leq f}{f \vee g : \sigma \leq \tau}$$

(TRANSITIVITY)

$$\frac{f : \sigma \leq \sigma' \quad g : \sigma' \leq \sigma''}{f \wedge g : \sigma \leq \sigma''}$$

(PREFIX)

$$\frac{f : \sigma \leq \tau}{\alpha.f : \alpha.\sigma \leq \alpha.\tau}$$

(INTCHOICE)

$$\frac{f : \sigma \leq \sigma' \quad f : \tau \leq \tau'}{f : \sigma \oplus \tau \leq \sigma' \oplus \tau'}$$

(EXTCHOICE)

$$\frac{f : \sigma \leq \sigma' \quad f : \tau \leq \tau'}{f : \sigma + \tau \leq \sigma' + \tau'}$$

Some properties

- The sought subtyping relations

(MUST)

$$I_\sigma : \sigma \oplus \tau \leq \sigma$$

(DEPEXT+PREFIX)

$$\alpha.\mathbf{0} : \alpha.\mathbf{0} \leq \alpha.\sigma$$

(DEPEXT+EXTCH+WEAK)

$$\frac{I_\sigma \wedge I_\tau \leq \mathbf{0}}{I_\sigma : \sigma \leq \sigma + \tau}$$

- Canonical filter for $\sigma \leq \tau$ (algorithmic)

$$\bigvee \{f \mid f : \sigma \leq \tau \text{ and } f \leq I_\tau\} \quad f$$

- Characterisation of must testing for canonical filters

$$\sigma \sqsubseteq_{\text{must}} \tau \iff I_\tau : \sigma \leq \tau$$

Application to languages

Our contracts work for any language as long as they come equipped with:

1 An LTS

$$P \xrightarrow{\mu} P'$$

μ is either a visible action or an invisible τ action

2 A type system

$$\vdash P : \sigma$$

σ is a contract

3 The latter abstracts the former:

- 1 If $\vdash P : \sigma$ and $\sigma \xrightarrow{\alpha}$, then $P \xrightarrow{\alpha}$
- 2 If $\vdash P : \sigma$ and $P \xrightarrow{\mu} P'$ then $\vdash P' : \sigma'$ and
 - if $\mu = \tau$, then $\sigma \sqsubseteq_{\text{must}} \sigma'$
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$\sqsubseteq_{\text{must}}$ measures non-determinism

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Process compliance

By the LTS we define sessions and compliance *for processes*

- If $P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P'$ and $Q \xrightarrow{\bar{\alpha}} Q'$ then $P \parallel Q \longrightarrow P' \parallel Q'$ (plus τ -moves)
- Client P complies with server Q (noted $P \dashv Q$) if
 - if $P \xrightarrow{\mu}$, then $\mu = \bar{\nu}$ or
 - $P \parallel Q \longrightarrow P' \parallel Q'$ and $P' \dashv Q'$

If $\vdash P : \rho$ and $\vdash Q : \sigma$ and $\rho \dashv \sigma$, then $P \dashv Q$

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Theorem (Process compliance)

If $\vdash P : \rho$ and $\vdash Q : \sigma$ and $\rho \dashv \sigma$, then $P \dashv Q$

Process Filtering

Add filters to the language: $f[P]$

Transition rules for filters

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{(FILTER1)} \\
 \frac{P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P' \quad f \vdash \alpha \rightarrow f'}{f[P] \xrightarrow{\alpha} f'[P']}
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{c}
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Typing rules for filters

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“Subject reduction” still holds

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Application to service discovery

Search for services compliant with a client ρ :

$$\text{discover}(\rho) = \{(\sigma, f) \mid \rho \dashv f(\sigma)\}$$

Call one of the services in the result by using the associated filter.

More efficient using subcontracts and caching

- ① Compute ρ^\perp the “canonical server” of ρ
- ② Return all compatible servers:

$$\text{discover}(\rho) = \{(\sigma, f) \mid f : \rho^\perp \preceq \sigma\} \quad (\text{cached})$$

Finer-grained searches

Define some minimal behaviour that must not be filtered out:

$$\text{discover}(\rho, g) = \{(\sigma, f) \mid f : \rho^\perp \preceq \sigma \wedge g \leq f\}$$

E.g.: provide at least Login.ValidLogin.Query.Catalog.Purchase.Accepted
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$$\text{discover}(\rho) = \{(\sigma, f) \mid \rho \dashv f(\sigma)\}$$

Call one of the services in the result by using the associated filter.

More efficient using subcontracts and caching

① Compute ρ^\perp the “canonical server” of ρ

② Return all compatible servers:

$$\text{discover}(\rho) = \{(\sigma, f) \mid f : \rho^\perp \preceq \sigma\} \quad (\text{cached})$$

Finer-grained searches

Define some minimal behaviour that must not be filtered out:

$$\text{discover}(\rho, g) = \{(\sigma, f) \mid f : \rho^\perp \preceq \sigma \wedge g \leq f\}$$

E.g.: provide at least Login.ValidLogin.Query.Catalog.Purchase.Accepted
so as to avoid, say, Login.InvalidLogin.

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