

# GreenFaaS: Description Language

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# Seb's Workflow model



Figure 1 – Seb's workflow model is based on top of workflow nets with data (WFD-nets)

WFD-nets is a **Petri Net extension** define by the tuple  $\langle P, T, F, D, r, w, d, grd \rangle$  where :

- 👉  $\langle P, T, F \rangle$  is a Petri Net with  $P$  : places (conditions),  $T$  : transitions (actions),  $F$  : arcs connecting places and transitions
- 👉  $D$  is a set of data manipulated by the workflow.
- 👉  $\langle r, w, d \rangle$  set of operations that can be applied to  $D$ , respectively, read, write, and destroy.
- 👉  $grd$  is a logical condition that must be met to activate a transition

# Workflow syntax definition

- ➡ To enable developers to define a workflows in Seb's-Flow conforming model, the authors proposed a **uniform JSON syntax** wich can be transcribed to specific platform syntax.
- ➡ Each platform have **specific generators (parser)** that transcribe workflows to the respective proprietary definition
- ➡ The solution currently support three major cloud providers : AWS, Google Cloud, and Azure.
- ➡ Any platform service can be adding by implementing a single interface transcribing Seb's model to the cloud-specific interface.

# Workflow syntax definition : exemple

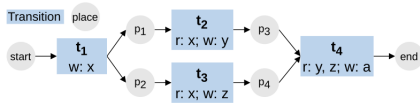


Figure 2 – suppose we have to deploy this workflow.

```
{
  "root": "t1_phase",
  "states": {
    "t1_phase": {
      "type": "task",
      "func_name": "t1",
      "next": "t23_phase",
    },
  },
}
```

Figure 3 – Seb's syntax definition.

```
"t23_phase":{
  "type": "parallel",
  "parallel_functions": [
    {
      "root": "t2_phase",
      "states": {
        "t2_phase": {
          "type": "task",
          "func_name": "t2"
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "root": "t3_phase",
      "states": {
        "t3_phase": {
          "type": "task",
          "func_name": "t3"
        }
      }
    }
  ],
  "next": "t4_phase"
}
```

# Extended workflow syntax

- Create a new state type (**alternative**) to describe alternatives.
- Provide more fields to describe more informations like influence factor, preference ... etc.

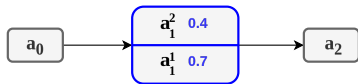


Figure 4 – suppose we have to deploy this little workflow, where after having executed the function  $a_0$ , we can execute either  $a_1^1$  or  $a_1^2$

```
"root": "a0_phase",
"states": {
  "a0_phase": {
    "type": "task",
    "func_name": "a0",
    "next": "a1_phase",
  },
```

```
"a1_phase":{
  "type": "alternative",
  "alternative_functions": [
    {
      "pref": "0.7",
      "states": {
        "a11_phase": {
          "type": "task",
          "func_name": "a11"
        }
      },
    },
    {
      "pref": "0.4",
      "states": {
        "a12_phase": {
          "type": "task",
          "func_name": "a12"
        }
      },
    },
  ],
  "next": "a2_phase"
}
```

Figure 5 – Seb's extended syntax for GreenFaaS.

# Extended workflow syntax

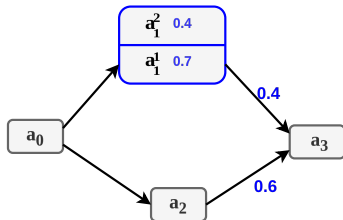


Figure 6 – suppose we need to deploy this workflow.

```
"root": "a0_phase",
"states": {
  "a0_phase": {
    "type": "task",
    "func_name": "a0",
    "next": "ai_phase",
  },
```

Figure 7 – Seb's extended syntax for GreenFaaS.

```
"ai_phase":{
  "type": "parallel",
  "parallel_functions": [
    {
      "root": "a1_phase",
      "inf": 0.4,
      "states": {
        "a1_phase":{
          "type": "alternative",
          "alternative_functions": [
            {
              "pref": "0.7",
              "states": {
                "a1_phase": {
                  "type": "task",
                  "func_name": "a11"
                }
              }
            },
            .
            .
          ],
        }
      },
      .
      .
    ],
    .
    .
  ],
  "next": "a3_phase"
}
```