Behavioural Types for Local-First Software

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joint work with

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and

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It-Matters Lucca 11-12 July, 2023

- Prelude -

An approach to

trade consistency for availability in systems of asymmetric replicated peers

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using local-first's principles to establish eventual consensus

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formally supported by behavioural types

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- swarm = (machines + local logs) * imaginary global log
- swarm protocols: systems from an abstract global viewpoint
- enforce good behaviour via behavioural typing

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trade consistency for availability in systems of asymmetric replicated peers

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- swarm = (machines + local logs) * imaginary global log
- swarm protocols: systems from an abstract global viewpoint
- enforce good behaviour via behavioural typing
- See our recent ECOOP 2023 paper (https://drops.dagstuhl.de/opus/volltexte/2023/18254/; extended version available at https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.04848)

Distributed coordination

An "old" problem

Distributed agreement

Distributed sharing

Security

Computer-assisted collaborative work

...

With some "solutions"

Centralisation points

Consensus protocols

Commutative replicated data types

...

Distributed coordination

An "old" problem

Distributed agreement Distributed sharing Security

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Availability = Money

Kohavi et al. KDD'14

- Amazon sales down 1% if 100ms delay
- Google searches down 0.2% 0.6% if 100-400ms delay
- Bing's revenue down \sim 1.5% if 250ms delay



With some "solutions"

Centralisation points
Consensus protocols
Commutative replicated data types

. .

A new (?) solution

What about using local-first principles?

Thou shall be autonomous

Thou shall collaborate

Thou shall recognise conflicts

Thou shall resolve conflicts

Thou shall be consistent

Plan of the talk

Some motivations

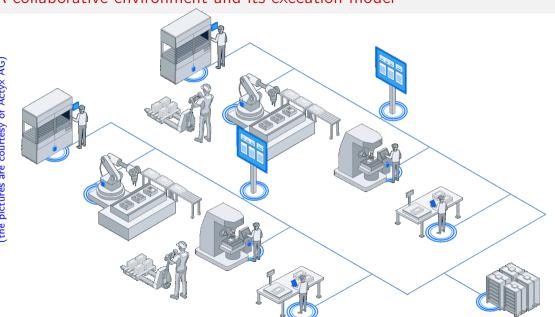
Our formalisation

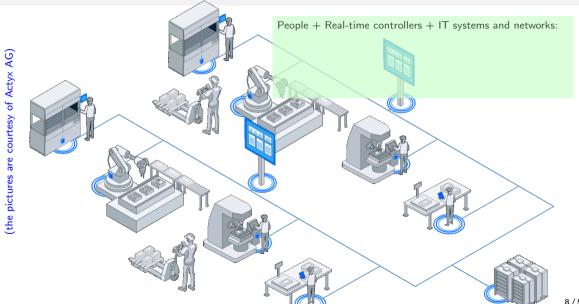
Our typing discipline

Tool support

Open issues

Motivations –

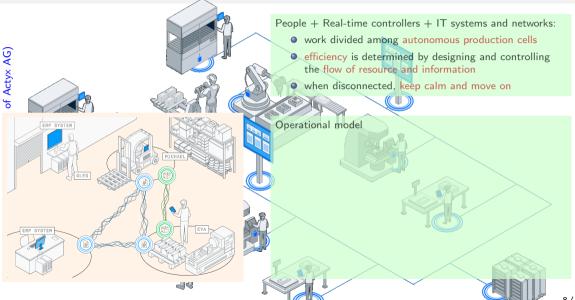


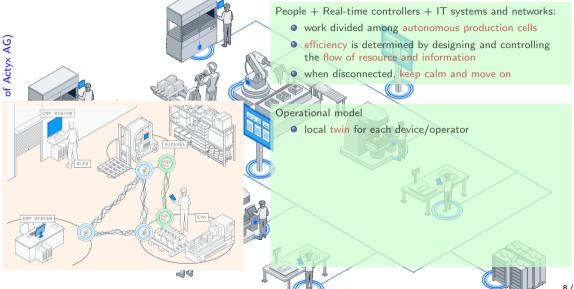


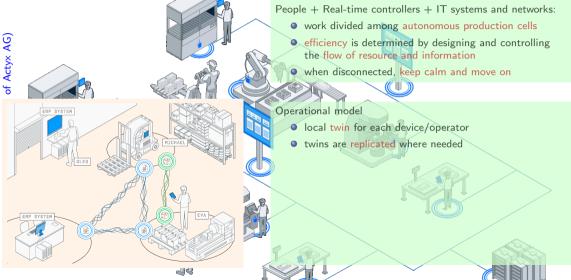
A collaborative environment and its execution model People + Real-time controllers + IT systems and networks: work divided among autonomous production cells (the pictures are courtesy of Actyx AG)

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A collaborative environment and its execution model People + Real-time controllers + IT systems and networks: work divided among autonomous production cells efficiency is determined by designing and controlling the flow of resource and information when disconnected, keep calm and move on









- work divided among autonomous production cells
- efficiency is determined by designing and controlling the flow of resource and information
- when disconnected, keep calm and move on

Operational model

- local twin for each device/operator
- twins are replicated where needed
- events have unique IDs and
 - record facts (e.g., from sensors) or
 - decisions (e.g., from an operator)
 - spread information asynchronously



of Actyx AG

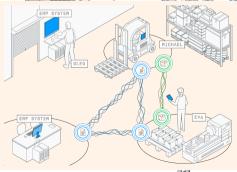
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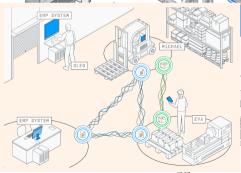
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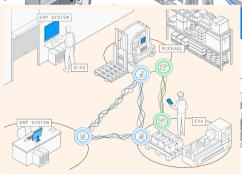
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- a log determines the computational state of its twin
- replicated logs are merged



of Actyx AG

The execution scheme

while true:

```
execute;
```

```
propagate;
```

merge

More applications

Robots (e.g., rescue missions or space applications)

Collaborative applications (https://automerge.org/)

Home automation

IoT...really?

Why your fridge and mobile should go in the cloud to talk to each other?

"Anytime, anywhere..." really?

like the AWS's outage on 25/11/2020

or almost all Google services down on 14/12/2020

DSL typical availability of 97% (& some SLA have no lower bound) checkout https://www.internetsociety.org/blog/2022/03/what-is-the-digital-divide

Also, taking decisions locally

can reduce downtime

shifts data ownership

gets rid of any centralization point...for real

Plan of the talk

A motivating case study

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Future work

- A formal model -

Ingredients (I): events & logs

Events

e

Logs

 $e_1 \cdot e_2 \dots$

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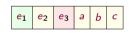
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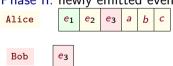


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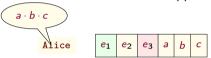


Phase II: newly emitted events are shipped to other machines

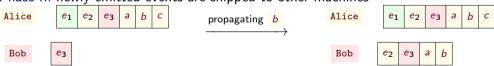


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InitialP =



 $\texttt{InitialP} \quad = \quad \mathsf{Request} \mapsto \mathsf{Requested} \cdot$



 $InitialP = Request \mapsto Requested \cdot [Requested? \underline{AuctionP}]$



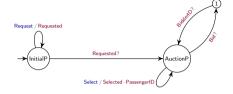
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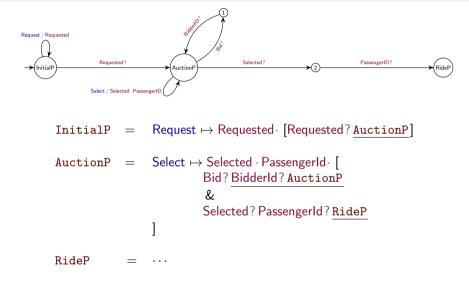


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Think of machines as emitters/consumers of events with a semantics given in terms of state transition function :

$$\begin{split} \delta(\mathtt{M}, \epsilon) &= \mathtt{M} \\ \delta(\mathtt{M}, e \cdot \ell) &= \begin{cases} \delta(\mathtt{M}', \ell) & \text{if } \vdash e : \mathsf{t}, \ \mathtt{M} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{t}?} \mathtt{M}' \\ \delta(\mathtt{M}, \ell) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{split}$$

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$$\frac{\delta(\mathtt{M},\ell) \xrightarrow{\mathtt{c/1}} \delta(\mathtt{M},\ell) \qquad \ell' \text{ fresh } \qquad \vdash \ell' : 1}{(\mathtt{M},\ell) \xrightarrow{\mathtt{c/1}} (\mathtt{M},\ell \cdot \ell')}$$

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after processing the events in ℓ , M reaches a state enabling c /1 then the command execution can emit ℓ' of type 1 and append it to the local log of M

Swarms

Swarms: $M_1[\ell_1] \mid \ldots \mid M_n[\ell_n] \mid \ell$ s.t. $\ell = \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} \ell_i$ and $\ell_i \sqsubseteq \ell$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$

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where $\ell_1 \sqsubseteq \ell_2$ is the <u>sublog</u> relation defined as

 \bullet $\ell_1 \subseteq \ell_2$ and $<_{\ell_1} \subseteq <_{\ell_2}$ and

ullet e $<_{\ell_2}$ e', src(e) = src(e') and $e' \in \ell_1 \implies e \in \ell_1$

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The propagation of newly generated events happens by merging logs:

$$\underline{\mathsf{Log\ merging:}}\ \ \ell_1 \bowtie \ell_2 = \{\ell \ \big|\ \ell \subseteq \ell_1 \cup \ell_2 \ \mathsf{and}\ \ell_1 \sqsubseteq \ell \ \mathsf{and}\ \ell_2 \sqsubseteq \ell\}$$

Semantics of swarms

By rule [Local] below, a command's execution updates both local and global logs

$$\frac{\mathtt{S}(i) = \mathtt{M}\overline{[\ell_i]} \qquad \mathtt{M}\overline{[\ell_i]} \qquad \mathsf{src}(\ell_i' \setminus \ell_i) = \{i\} \qquad \ell' \in \ell \bowtie \ell_i'}{(\mathtt{S},\ell) \xrightarrow{\mathtt{c}/1} (\mathtt{S}[i \mapsto \mathtt{M}\overline{[\ell_i']}], \ell')} [\mathsf{Local}]$$

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$$\frac{\mathtt{S}(i) = \mathtt{M}[\ell_i] \qquad \ell_i \sqsubseteq \ell' \sqsubseteq \ell \qquad \ell_i \subset \ell'}{(\mathtt{S},\ell) \stackrel{\tau}{\longrightarrow} (\mathtt{S}[i \mapsto \mathtt{M}[\ell']], \ell)} [\mathsf{Prop}]$$

By rule [Prop] above, the propagation of events happens

- by shipping a non-deterministically chosen subset of events in the global log
- to a non-deterministically chosen machine

Plan of the talk

A motivating case study

Our formalisation

Our typing discipline

Tool support

Future work

- Behavioural types for swarms -

Quoting W3C:

```
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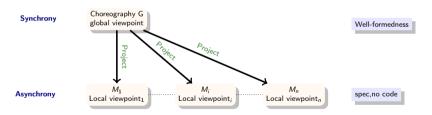
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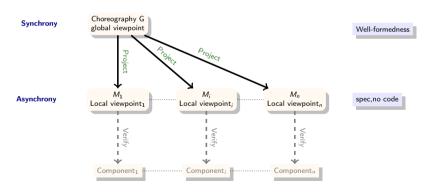


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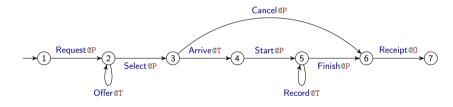
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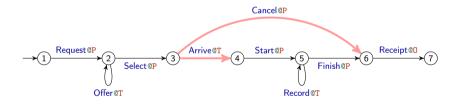
Swarm protocols by example

An intuitive auction protocol for a passenger P to get a taxi T:



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Swarm protocols: global type for local-first applications

An idealised specification relying on synchronous communication

The syntax of swarm protocols is again given co-inductively:

$$\mathsf{G} \ ::= \ \sum_{i \in I} \mathsf{c}_i @ \mathsf{R}_i \langle \mathsf{l}_i \rangle \, . \, \mathsf{G}_i \qquad \big| \qquad \mathsf{0} \qquad \mathsf{where} \ \mathit{I} \ \mathsf{is} \ \mathsf{a} \ \mathsf{finite} \ \mathsf{set} \ \mathsf{(of} \ \mathsf{indexes)}$$

An example

A swarm protocol for the taxi scenario on slide 31:

```
G = Reguest@P(Reguested) \cdot G_{auction}
G_{auction} = Offer@T\langle Bid \cdot BidderID \rangle \cdot G_{auction}
          + Select@P(Selected · PassengerID) . Gchoose
G_{choose} = Arrive@T\langle Arrived \rangle. Start@P\langle Started \rangle. G_{ride}
          + Cancel@P(Cancelled). Receipt@O(Receipt). 0
   G_{ride} = Record@T(Path) . G_{ride}
          + Finish@P(Finished · Rating) . Receipt@O(Receipt) . 0
```

An example

A swarm protocol for the taxi scenario on slide 31:

$$\begin{split} G &= \mathsf{Request@P} \big\langle \mathsf{Requested} \big\rangle \cdot \mathsf{G}_{\mathsf{auction}} \\ \\ G_{\mathsf{auction}} &= \mathsf{Offer@T} \big\langle \mathsf{Bid} \cdot \mathsf{BidderID} \big\rangle \cdot \mathsf{G}_{\mathsf{auction}} \\ &\quad + \mathsf{Select@P} \big\langle \mathsf{Selected} \cdot \mathsf{PassengerID} \big\rangle \cdot \mathsf{G}_{\mathsf{choose}} \\ \\ G_{\mathsf{choose}} &= \mathsf{Arrive@T} \big\langle \mathsf{Arrived} \big\rangle \cdot \mathsf{Start@P} \big\langle \mathsf{Started} \big\rangle \cdot \mathsf{G}_{\mathsf{ride}} \\ &\quad + \mathsf{Cancel@P} \big\langle \mathsf{Cancelled} \big\rangle \cdot \mathsf{Receipt@O} \big\langle \mathsf{Receipt} \big\rangle \cdot \mathsf{O} \\ \\ G_{\mathsf{ride}} &= \mathsf{Record@T} \big\langle \mathsf{Path} \big\rangle \cdot \mathsf{G}_{\mathsf{ride}} \\ &\quad + \mathsf{Finish@P} \big\langle \mathsf{Finished} \cdot \mathsf{Rating} \big\rangle \cdot \mathsf{Receipt@O} \big\langle \mathsf{Receipt} \big\rangle \cdot \mathsf{O} \end{split}$$

Swarm protocols as FSA

Like for machines, a swarm protocols $G = \sum_{i \in I} c_i \mathbb{Q} \mathbb{R}_i \langle 1_i \rangle$. G_i has an associated FSA:

- the set of states consists of G plus the states in G_i for each $i \in \{1 \dots, n\}$
- G is the initial state
- for each $i \in I$, G has a transition to state G_i labelled with $c_i @ R_i \langle 1_i \rangle$, written $G \xrightarrow{c_i/1_i} G_i$

Semantics of swarm protocols

One rule only!

$$(\mathsf{G},\ell) \xrightarrow{\mathsf{c}\,/\,\mathsf{1}} (\mathsf{G},\ell \quad)$$

Semantics of swarm protocols

One rule only!

$$\frac{\delta(\mathsf{G},\ell) \xrightarrow{\mathsf{c}/1} \mathsf{G}'}{(\mathsf{G},\ell) \xrightarrow{\mathsf{c}/1} (\mathsf{G},\ell)}$$
 [G-Cmd]

where

$$\delta(\mathsf{G},\ell) = \begin{cases} \mathsf{G} & \text{if } \ell = \epsilon & \textit{Logs to be consumed "atomically",} \\ \delta(\mathsf{G}',\ell'') & \text{if } \mathsf{G} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{C}/1} \mathsf{G}' \text{ and } \vdash \ell' : 1 \text{ and } \ell = \ell' \cdot \ell'' \\ \bot & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Semantics of swarm protocols

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$$\frac{\delta(\mathsf{G},\ell) \xrightarrow{\mathsf{c}/\mathsf{1}} \mathsf{G}' \qquad \vdash \ell' : \mathsf{1} \qquad \ell' \text{ log of fresh events}}{(\mathsf{G},\ell) \xrightarrow{\mathsf{c}/\mathsf{1}} (\mathsf{G},\ell \cdot \ell')} [\mathsf{G}\text{-}\mathsf{Cmd}]$$

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$$\delta(\mathsf{G},\ell) = \begin{cases} \mathsf{G} & \text{if } \ell = \epsilon & \text{$\it Logs to be consumed "atomically", hence $\delta(\mathsf{G},\ell)$ may be undefined} \\ \delta(\mathsf{G}',\ell'') & \text{if } \mathsf{G} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{C}/1} \mathsf{G}' \text{ and } \vdash \ell' : 1 \text{ and } \ell = \ell' \cdot \ell'' \\ \bot & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

We restrict ourselves to <u>deterministic</u> swarm protocols that is, on different transitions from a same state

- log types start differently
- pairs (command,role) differ

log determinism

command determinism

Transitions of a swarm protocol G are labelled with a role that may invoke the command

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Obtain machines by projecting G on each role

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Obtain machines by projecting G on each role

First attempt

$$\left(\sum_{i\in I} c_i @ \mathbf{R}_i \langle \mathbf{1}_i \rangle \cdot \mathsf{G}_i\right) \downarrow_{\mathbf{R}} = \kappa \cdot [\&_{i\in I} \, \mathbf{1}_i? \, \mathsf{G}_i \, \downarrow_{\mathbf{R}}]$$

where
$$\kappa = \{(c_i/1_i) \mid R_i = R \text{ and } i \in I\}$$

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Obtain machines by projecting G on each role

First attempt

$$\left(\sum_{i\in I} c_i @R_i \langle 1_i \rangle . G_i\right) \downarrow_{\mathbb{R}} = \kappa \cdot [\&_{i\in I} 1_i? G_i \downarrow_{\mathbb{R}}]$$

where
$$\kappa = \{(c_i/1_i) \mid R_i = R \text{ and } i \in I\}$$

simple, but

- projected machines are large in all but the most trivial cases
- processing all events is undesirable: security and efficiency

Another attempt



Let's subscribe to subscriptions: maps from roles to sets of event types

In pub-sub, processes subscribe to "topics"

Another attempt



Let's subscribe to <u>subscriptions</u>: maps from roles to sets of event types

In pub-sub, processes subscribe to "topics"

Given
$$G = \sum_{i \in I} c_i @R_i \langle 1_i \rangle$$
. G_i , the projection of G on a role R with respect to subscription σ is

$$\mathsf{G}\downarrow^{\sigma}_{\mathtt{R}} = \kappa \cdot [\&_{j \in J} \, \mathsf{filter}(\mathsf{l}_{\mathsf{j}}, \sigma(\mathtt{R}))? \, \mathsf{G}_{\mathsf{j}} \downarrow^{\sigma}_{\mathtt{R}}]$$

where

Another attempt



Let's subscribe to <u>subscriptions</u>: maps from roles to sets of event types

In pub-sub. processes subscribe to "topics"

Given $G = \sum_{i \in I} c_i @R_i \langle 1_i \rangle . G_i$, the projection of G on a role R with respect to subscription σ is

$$\mathsf{G}\downarrow^{\sigma}_{\mathtt{R}} = \kappa \cdot [\&_{j \in J} \, \mathsf{filter}(1_{\mathtt{j}}, \sigma(\mathtt{R}))? \, \mathsf{G}_{\mathtt{j}} \downarrow^{\sigma}_{\mathtt{R}}]$$

where

$$\kappa = \{c_i / 1_i \mid \mathbf{R}_i = \mathbf{R} \text{ and } i \in I\}$$

$$J = \{i \in I \mid \text{filter}(1_i, \sigma(\mathbf{R})) \neq \epsilon\}$$

$$filter(1, E) = \begin{cases} \epsilon, & \text{if } \mathbf{t} = \epsilon \\ \mathbf{t} \cdot \text{filter}(1', E) & \text{if } \mathbf{t} \in E \text{ and } \mathbf{1} = \mathbf{t} \cdot \mathbf{1}' \\ \text{filter}(1, E) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathsf{ilter}(\mathsf{1}, E) = egin{cases} \epsilon, & \mathsf{if} \ \mathsf{t} = \epsilon \ \mathsf{t} \cdot \mathsf{filter}(\mathsf{1}', E) & \mathsf{if} \ \mathsf{t} \in E \ \mathsf{and} \ \mathsf{1} = \mathsf{t} \cdot \mathsf{1}' \ \mathsf{filter}(\mathsf{1}, E) & \mathsf{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Well-formedness

Trading consistency for availability has implications:

Well-formedness = Causality

Trading consistency for availability has implications:

Propagation of events is non-atomic (cf. rule [Prop])

⇒ differences in how machines perceive the (state of the) computation

Causality

```
Fix a subscription \sigma. For each branch i \in I of G = \sum_{i \in I} c_i \mathbb{Q} \mathbb{R}_i \langle 1_i \rangle. G_i
```

```
Explicit re-enabling \sigma(\mathbf{R}_i) \cap \mathbf{1}_i \neq \emptyset
```

If R should have c enabled after c' then $\sigma(R)$ contains some event type emitted by c'

```
Command causality if \mathbb{R} executes a command in G_i then \sigma(\mathbb{R}) \cap \mathbb{1}_i \neq \emptyset and \sigma(\mathbb{R}) \cap \mathbb{1}_i \supseteq \bigcup_{\mathbb{R}' \in \sigma G_i} \sigma(\mathbb{R}') \cap \mathbb{1}_i
```

Well-formedness = Causality + Determinacy

Trading consistency for availability has implications:

Propagation of events is non-atomic (cf. rule [Prop])

 \implies different roles may take inconsistent decisions

Causality & Determinacy

```
Fix a subscription \sigma. For each branch i \in I of G = \sum_{i \in I} c_i \mathfrak{QR}_i \langle 1_i \rangle. G_i
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Explicit re-enabling \sigma(\mathbf{R}_i) \cap \mathbf{1}_i \neq \emptyset
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Command causality if R executes a command in G_i

then
$$\sigma(\mathbf{R}) \cap \mathbf{1}_i \neq \emptyset$$
 and $\sigma(\mathbf{R}) \cap \mathbf{1}_i \supseteq \bigcup_{\mathbf{R}' \in \sigma G_i} \sigma(\mathbf{R}') \cap \mathbf{1}_i$

Determinacy
$$R \in_{\sigma} G_i \implies 1_i[0] \in \sigma(R)$$

Well-formedness = Causality + Determinacy - Confusion

Trading consistency for availability has implications:

Propagation of events is non-atomic (cf. rule [Prop])

 \implies branches unambiguously identified and events emitted on eventually discharged branches ignored

Causality & Determinacy & Confusion freeness

Fix a subscription σ . For each branch $i \in I$ of $G = \sum_{i \in I} c_i \mathbb{Q} \mathbb{R}_i \langle \mathbb{1}_i \rangle$. G_i

Explicit re-enabling $\sigma(\mathbf{R}_i) \cap \mathbf{1}_i \neq \emptyset$

Command causality if R executes a command in G_i

then $\sigma(\mathbf{R}) \cap \mathbf{1}_i \neq \emptyset$ and $\sigma(\mathbf{R}) \cap \mathbf{1}_i \supseteq \bigcup_{\mathbf{R}' \in \sigma \mathbf{G}_i} \sigma(\mathbf{R}') \cap \mathbf{1}_i$

Determinacy $R \in_{\sigma} G_i \implies 1_i[0] \in \sigma(R)$

Confusion freeness for each t starting a log emitted by a command in G there is a unique state G' reachable from G which emits t

Implementations

Write $\ell \equiv_{\mathsf{G},\sigma} \ell'$ when ℓ and ℓ' have the same <u>effective type</u> wrt G and σ A swarm (S,ϵ) is eventually faithful to G and σ if $(\mathsf{S},\epsilon)\Longrightarrow (\mathsf{S},\ell)$ then there is $(\mathsf{G},\epsilon)\Longrightarrow (\mathsf{G},\ell')$ with $\ell \equiv_{\mathsf{G},\sigma} \ell'$

Implementations

Write $\ell \equiv_{G,\sigma} \ell'$ when ℓ and ℓ' have the same <u>effective type</u> wrt G and σ

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A (σ, G) -realisation is a swarm (S, ϵ) such that, for each $i \in \text{dom } S$, there exists a role $R \in \text{roles}(G, \sigma)$ such that $S(i) = G \downarrow_R^{\sigma} [$

Implementations & projections

Write $\ell \equiv_{\mathsf{G},\sigma} \ell'$ when ℓ and ℓ' have the same <u>effective type</u> wrt G and σ

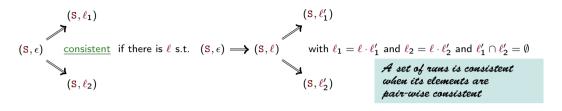
A swarm (S, ϵ) is eventually faithful to G and σ if $(S, \epsilon) \Longrightarrow (S, \ell)$ then there is $(G, \epsilon) \Longrightarrow (G, \ell')$ with $\ell \equiv_{G, \sigma} \ell'$

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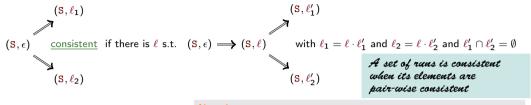
Lemma (Projections of well-formed protocols are eventually faithful)

If G is a σ -WF protocol and $\left(\delta(G\downarrow_R^\sigma,\ell)\right)\downarrow_{c/1}$ then there exists $\ell'\equiv_{G,\sigma}\ell$ such that $(G,\epsilon)\Longrightarrow(G,\ell')$ and $\delta(G,\ell')\stackrel{c/1}{\longrightarrow}G'$

On correct realisations



On correct realisations



$$\begin{array}{c} \mathsf{Notation} \\ \mathsf{For} \; (\mathsf{G}, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{c_1} \, / \, \mathbf{1_1}} \; (\mathsf{G}, \ell_1) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{c_2} \, / \, \mathbf{1_2}} \cdots \xrightarrow{\mathbf{c_n} \, / \, \mathbf{1_n}} \; (\mathsf{G}, \overbrace{\ell_1 \cdot \ell_2 \cdot \cdots \ell_n}) \\ \mathsf{let} \; \ell^{(j)} = \ell_1 \cdot \cdots \cdot \ell_j \end{array}$$

On correct realisations

$$(S,\ell_1) \qquad (S,\ell_1')$$

$$(S,\epsilon) \qquad \underbrace{\text{consistent}} \qquad \text{if there is } \ell \text{ s.t.} \qquad (S,\epsilon) \Longrightarrow (S,\ell) \qquad \text{with } \ell_1 = \ell \cdot \ell_1' \text{ and } \ell_2 = \ell \cdot \ell_2' \text{ and } \ell_1' \cap \ell_2' = \emptyset$$

$$(S,\ell_2) \qquad (S,\ell_2') \qquad \qquad A \text{ set of runs is consistent} \qquad \text{when its elements are pair-wise consistent}$$

$$Notation \qquad = \ell$$

$$For $(G,\epsilon) \stackrel{c_1/1_1}{\longrightarrow} (G,\ell_1) \stackrel{c_2/1_2}{\longrightarrow} \cdots \stackrel{c_n/1_n}{\longrightarrow} (G,\ell_1 \cdot \ell_2 \cdots \ell_n)$$$

let $\ell^{(j)} = \ell_1 \cdot \cdots \cdot \ell_i$

Admissibility

A log ℓ is <u>admissible</u> for a σ -WF protocol G if there are consistent runs $\{(G, \epsilon) \Longrightarrow (G, \ell_i)\}_{1 \leq i \leq k}$ and a log $\ell' \in (\bowtie_{1 \leq i \leq k} \ell_i)$ such that

$$\ell = \bigcup_{1 \le i \le k} \ell_i, \quad \ell' \equiv_{\mathsf{G}, \sigma} \ell, \quad \mathsf{and} \quad \ell_i^{(j)} \sqsubseteq \ell \; \mathsf{for \; all} \; 1 \le i \le k$$

Results

Let G be well-formed; a realisation is a swarm whose components are projections of G

Lemma (Well-formedness generates any admissible log)

If ℓ is admissible for G then there is a log ℓ' such that $(G, \epsilon) \Longrightarrow (G, \ell')$ and $\ell \equiv_{G, \sigma} \ell'$

Theorem (Well-formed protocols generate only admissible logs)

If $(S, \epsilon) \Longrightarrow (S', \ell)$ for (S, ϵ) realisation of G then ℓ is admissible for G

Corollary

Every realisation of G is eventually faithful wrt G and σ

Theorem (Full realisations are complete)

If S is a <u>full realisation</u> of G and $(G, \epsilon) \Longrightarrow (G, \ell')$ then there is S' s.t. $(S, \epsilon) \Longrightarrow (S', \ell)$

Plan of the talk

A motivating case study

Our formalisation

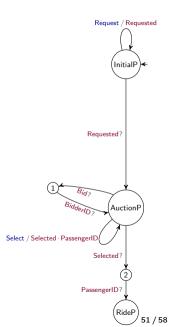
Our typing discipline

Tool support

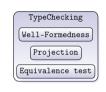
Future work

Tooling –

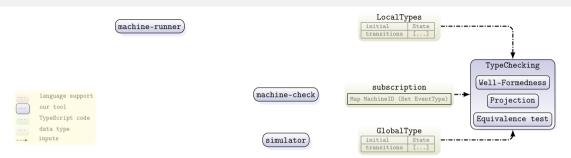
```
// analogous for other events: "tupe" property matches tupe name (checked by tool)
type Requested = { type: 'Requested': pickup: string: dest: string }
type Events = Requested | Bid | BidderID | Selected | ...
/** Initial state for role P */
(proto('taxiRide') // decorator injects inferred protocol into runtime
export class InitialP extends State<Events> {
 constructor(public id: string) { super() }
 execRequest(pickup: string, dest: string) {
    return this.events({ type: 'Requested', pickup, dest })
 onRequested(ev: Requested) {
    return new AuctionP(this.id, ev.pickup, ev.dest, [])
Oproto('taxiRide')
export class AuctionP extends State<Events> {
 constructor(public id: string, public pickup: string, public dest: string,
    public bids: BidData[]) { super() }
 onBid(ev1: Bid, ev2: BidderID) {
    const [ price, time ] = ev1
    this.bids.push({ price, time, bidderID: ev2.id })
   return this
 execSelect(taxiId: string) {
    return this.events({ type: 'Selected', taxiID }.
                       { type: 'PassengerID', id: this.id })
 onSelected(ev: Selected, id: PassengerID) {
   return new RideP(this.id, ev.taxiID)
Oproto('taxiRide')
export class RideP extends State<Events> { ... }
```



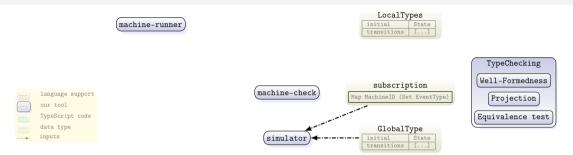




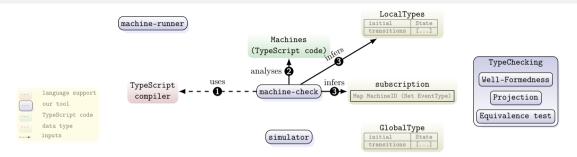
- TypeChecking implements the functionalities of our typing discipline
- simulator simulates the semantics of swarm realisations
- machine-check and machine-runner integrate our framework in the Actyx platform



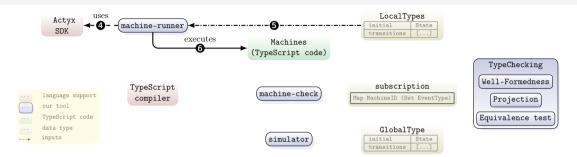
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If you want to play with our prototype?

Have a look at

- our ECOOP artifact paper (not online yet; extended version at https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.04848)
- code at https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7737188
- An ISSTA tool paper from Actyx (https://arxiv.org/abs/2306.09068)

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Epilogue –

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An interesting paradigm grounded on principles for local-first principles: temporary inconsistency are tolerated provided that they can be (and are) resolved at some point

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A formal semantics that faithfully captures Actyx's platform

and behavioural types to specify and verify eventual consensus

Thank you!