CHORAL

Object-Oriented Choreographic Programming

choral-lang.org

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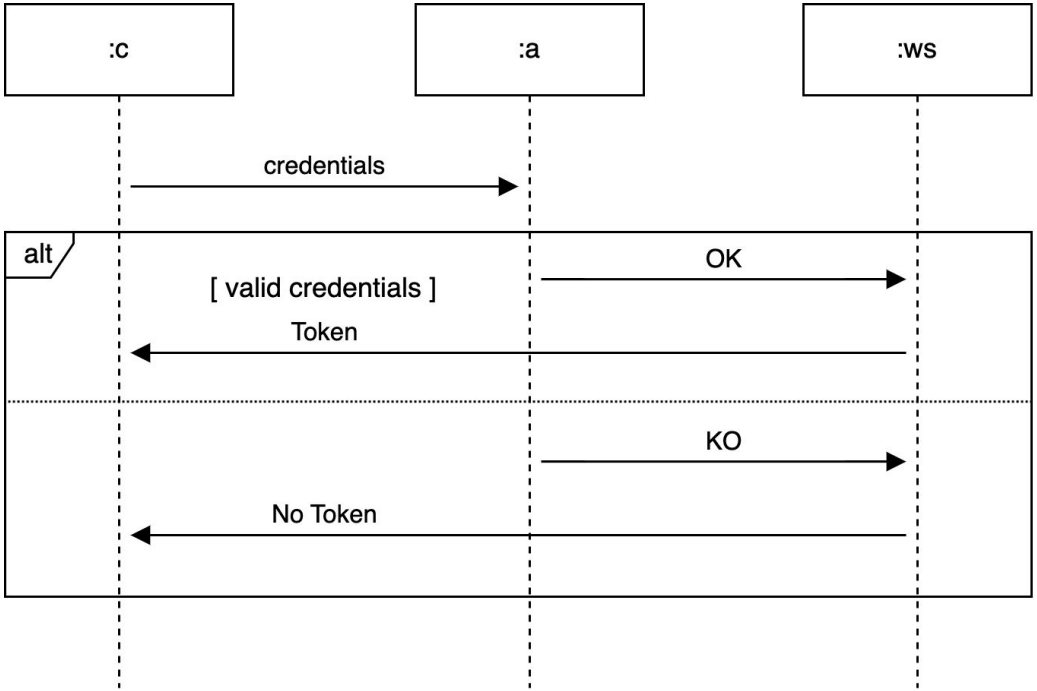
Concurrent and Distributed Systems

A simple example from Single-Sign On (SSO):



Code for c

```
send credentials to a;
recv result from ws;
```

Code for a

```
recv x from c;
if valid(x) {
      send OK to ws;
} else {
      send KO to ws;
}
```

Code for ws

```
recv decision from a;
switch(decision) {
case OK:
      send newToken() to c;
case KO:
      send NoToken to c;
}
```

Implementing Choreographies

State explosion problem

TaxDC: A Taxonomy of Non-Deterministic Concurrency Bugs in Datacenter Distributed Systems

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Learning from Mistakes — A Comprehensive Study on Real World Concurrency Bug Characteristics

Shan Lu, Soyeon Park, Eunsoo Seo and Yuanyuan Zhou
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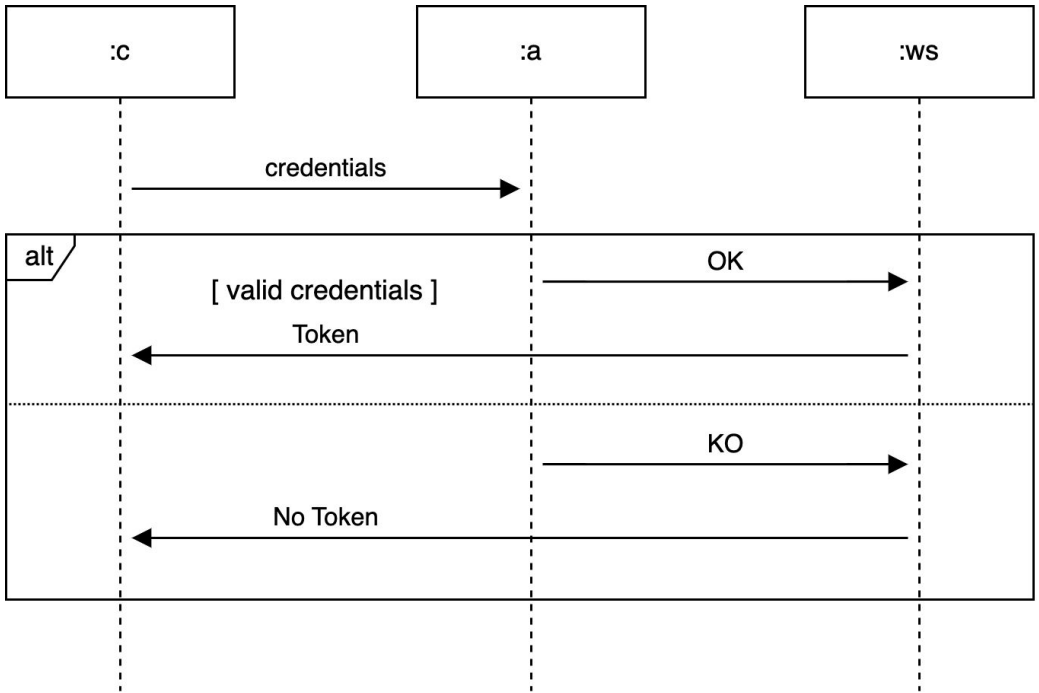
Even expert programmers easily make mistakes!

Choreographic Programming



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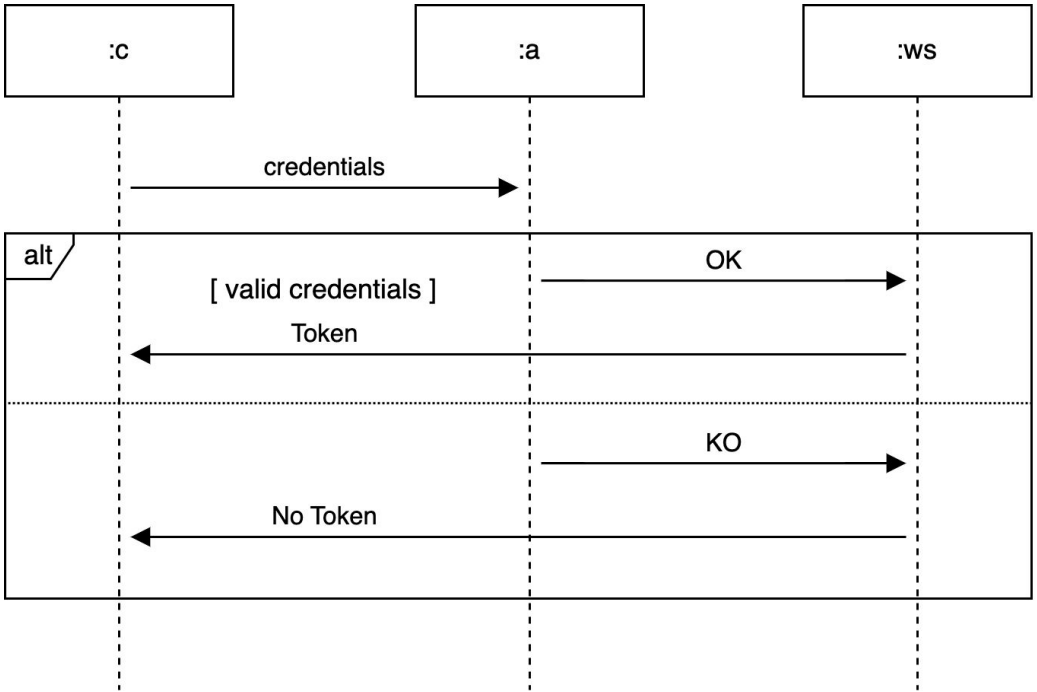

Choreography

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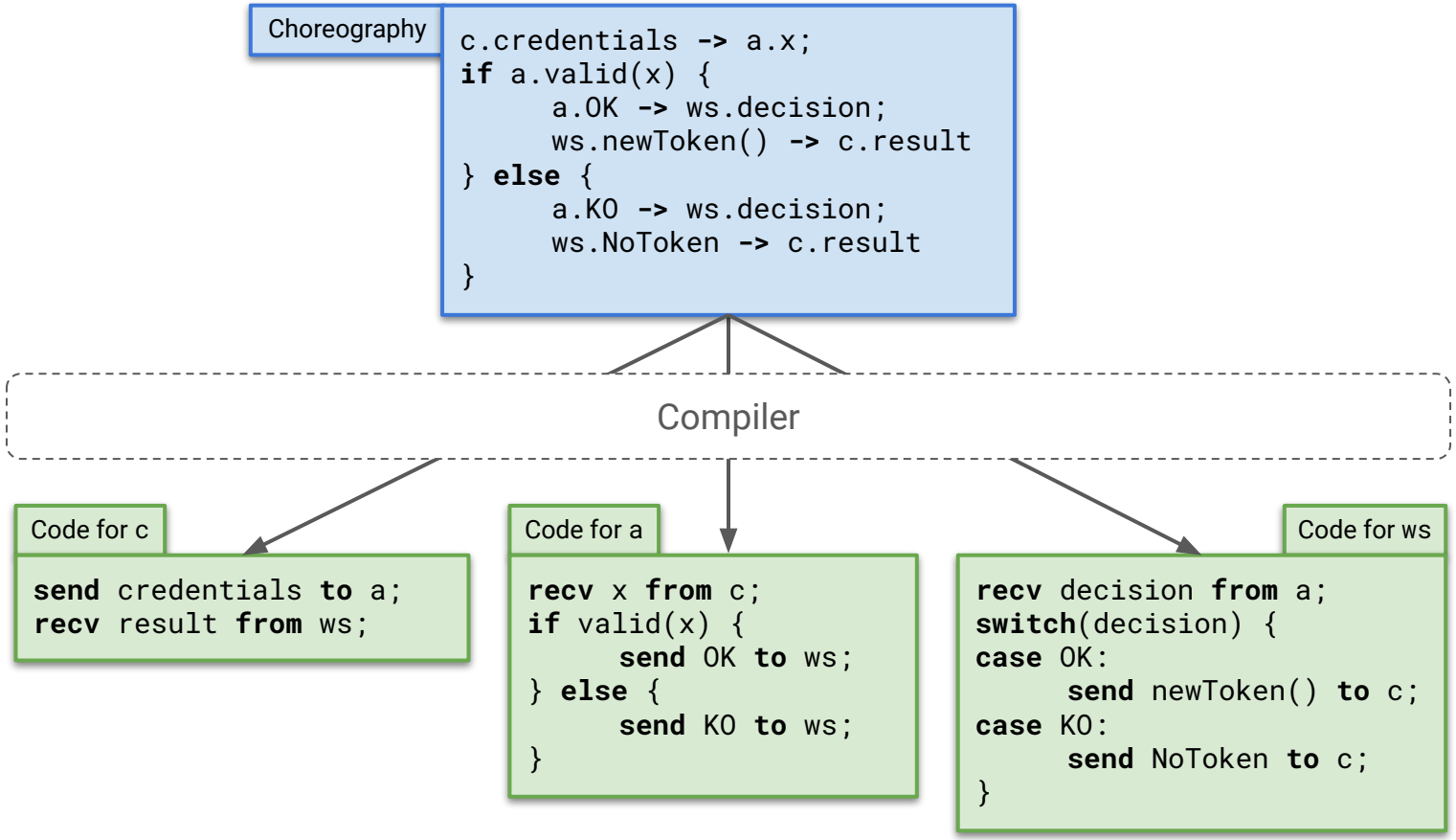
Choreographic Programming



Properties of Choreographic Programming

Choreography Compliance

The system behaves as prescribed by the choreography.

Communication Safety

Components do not perform incompatible actions.

Message Deadlock-Freedom

The system can always progress as a whole.

State of the Art

2012 Chor → Jolie

2014 AIOCJ → Jolie

First implemented choreographic programming language

- foundations from and language inspired by process calculi
- compilation to Jolie microservices

→ ‘compiles to’

State of the Art

2012 Chor → Jolie

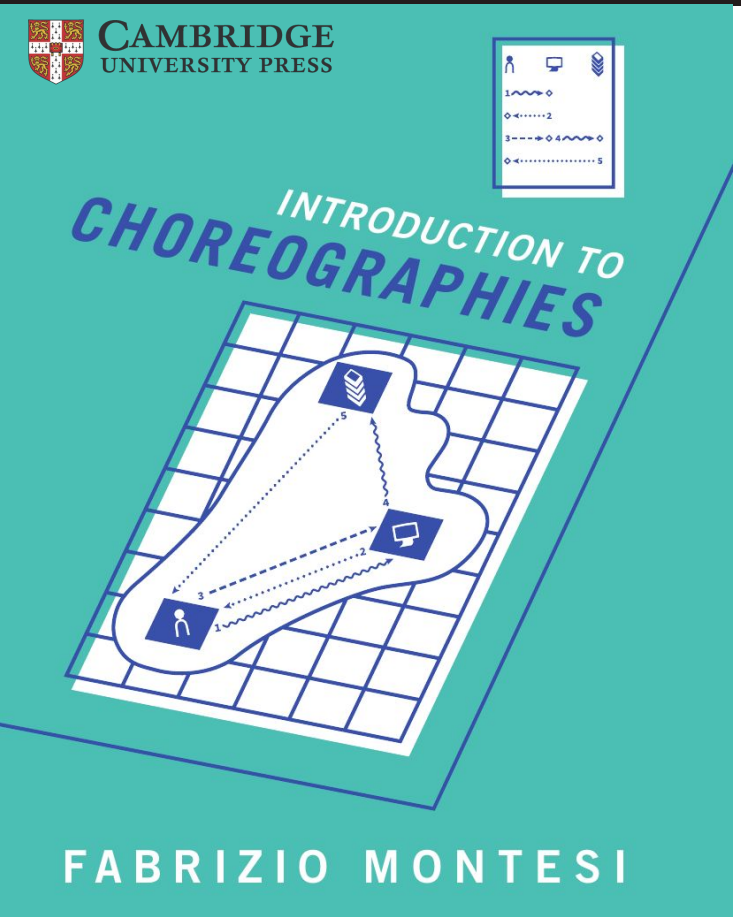
2014 AIOCJ → Jolie

First implemented choreographic programming language for dynamic adaptation (~modularity)

- foundations from and language inspired by process calculi
- compilation to Jolie framework for adaptation of microservice architectures

→ ‘compiles to’

State of the Art



- ★ Well understood foundations.
- ★ How do we integrate choreographic programming with mainstream programming paradigms?
- ★ We need to tackle mainstream modular software development.

State of the Art

2012 Chor → Jolie

2014 AIOCJ → Jolie

?

How do we integrate choreographic programming with mainstream programming paradigms?

We need **modularity** (many ways to implement it) and **interoperability** with mainstream languages

→ ‘compiles to’

This work

2012 Chor → Jolie

2014 AIOCJ → Jolie

2020 CHORAL → Java

→ ‘compiles to’

Choreographic programming for the real world.

★ **Modular and object-oriented**: we can now express protocols with abstraction, encapsulation, polymorphism, etc.

★ Fully **interoperable** with a mainstream language (Java).

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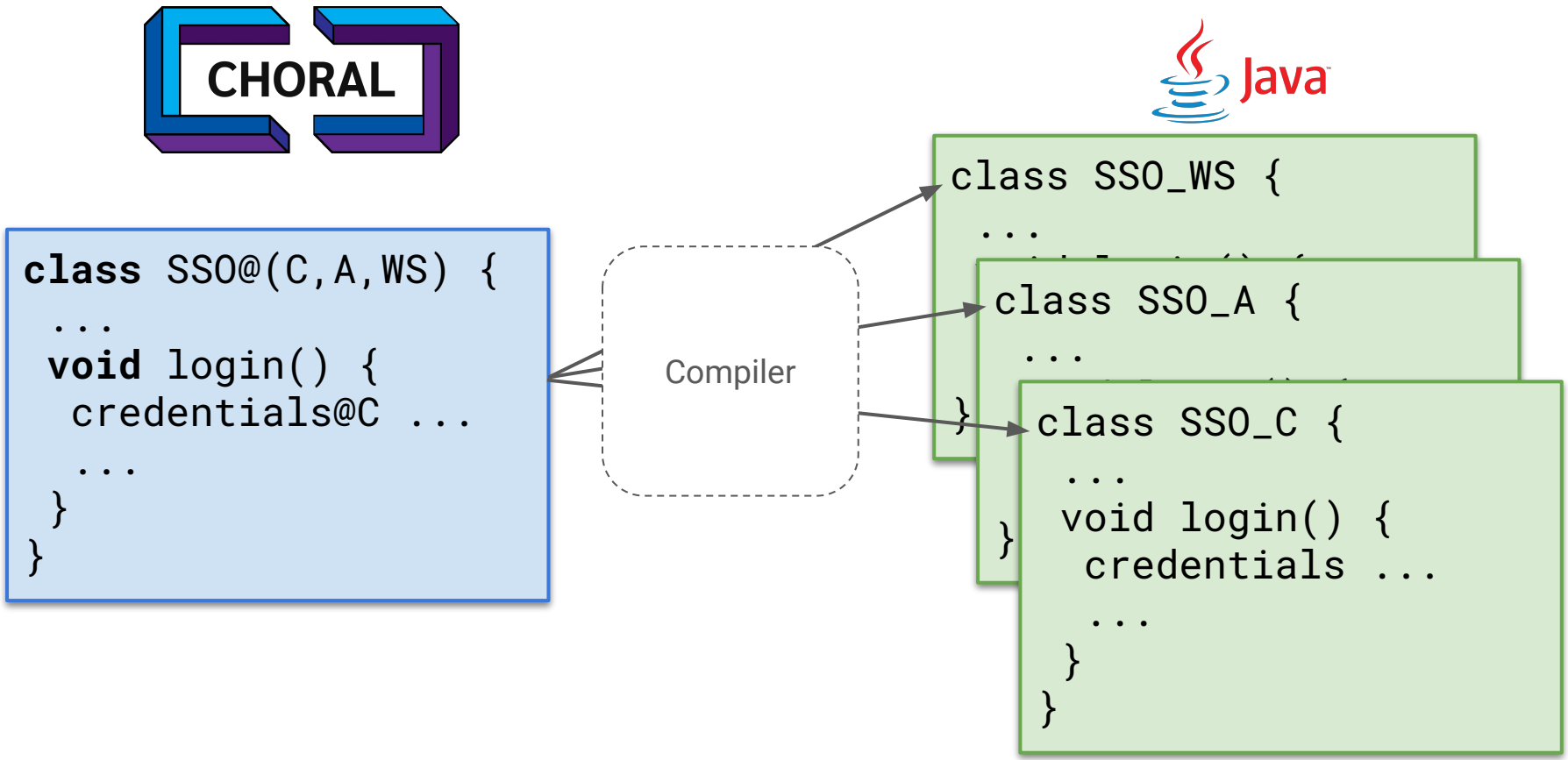
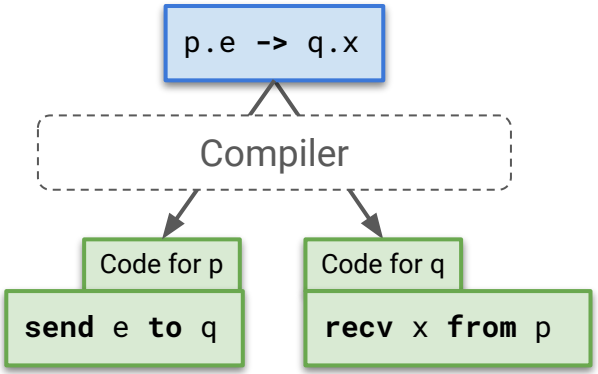
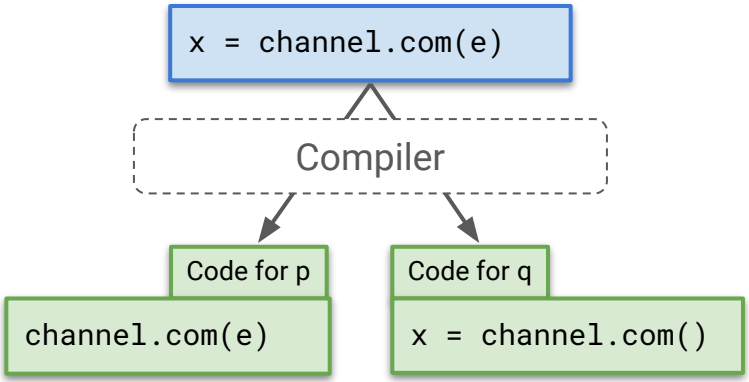

CHORAL
Java
class SSO@(C,A,WS) {
...
void login() {
credentials@C ...
...
}
}
Compiler
class SSO_WS {
...
}
class SSO_A {
...
}
class SSO_C {
...
void login() {
credentials ...
...
}
}

A Taste of Choral

Reinterpreting `A -> B` in OO





Traditionally:

- primitive statement
- syntactically combine send/recv

Choral

- method invocation
- implementation is not fixed by the language
- data placement is tracked by types

Reinterpreting `A -> B` in OO

- Types track data placement
  - int@A for “an integer at A”
- A channel from A to B can be any object that offers a method with a signature like

```
int@B com(int@A msg)
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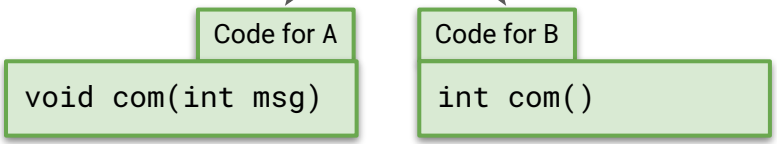

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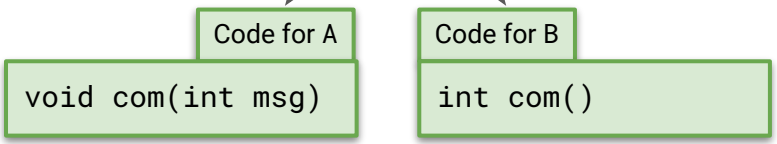
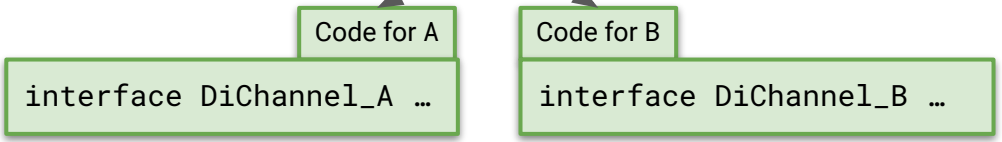


- Any such object must be distributed across A and B

```
interface DiChannel@(A,B) {
    int@B com(int@A msg);
}
```



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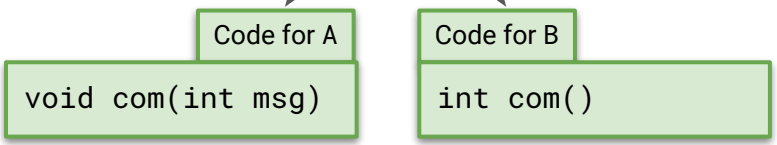

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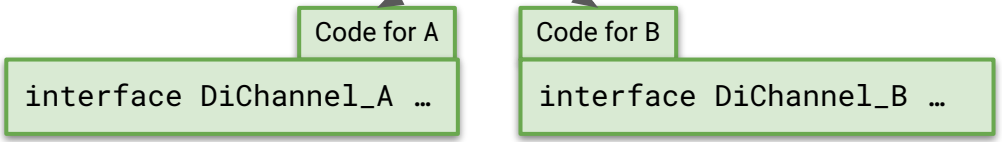
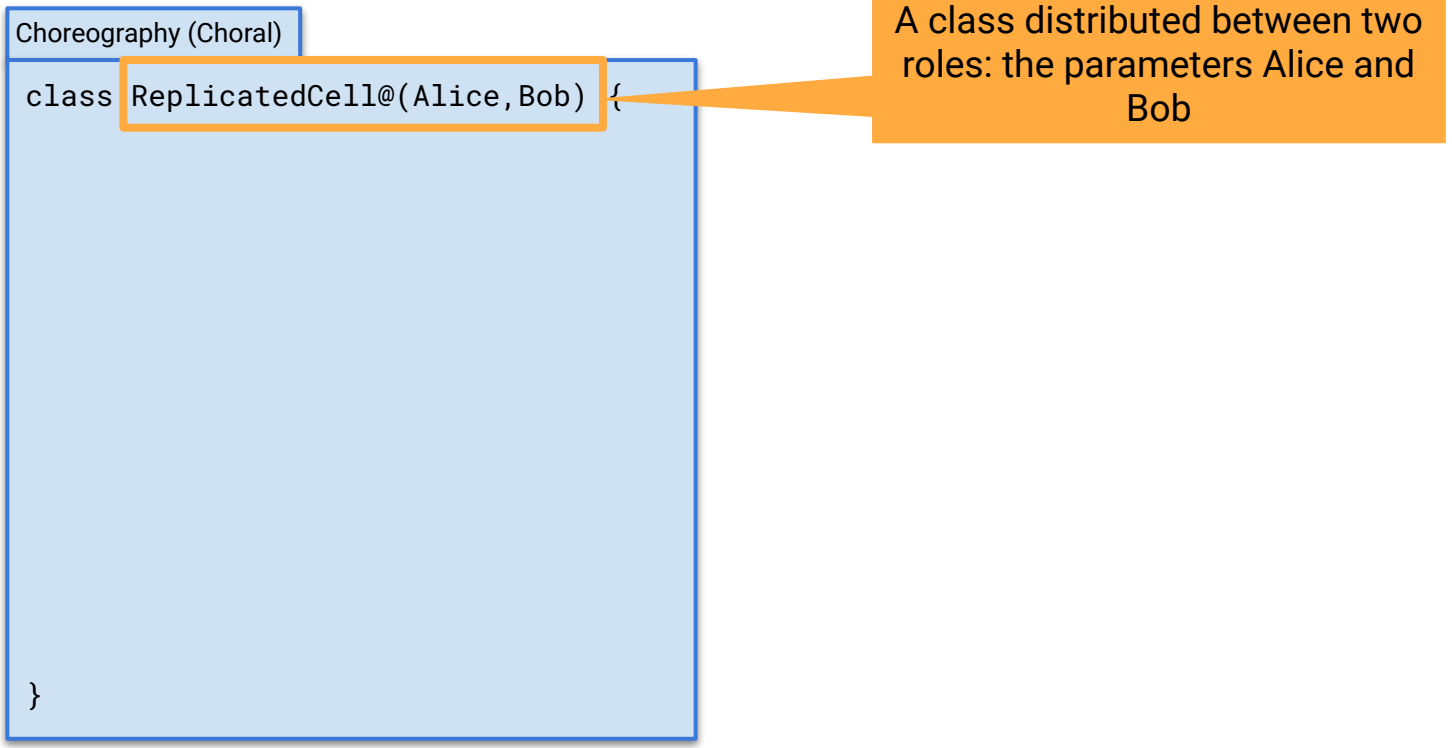


- Just an ordinary interface in Choral:
  - no commitment to specific impl.
  - leverage OO principles

Distributed Data Structures



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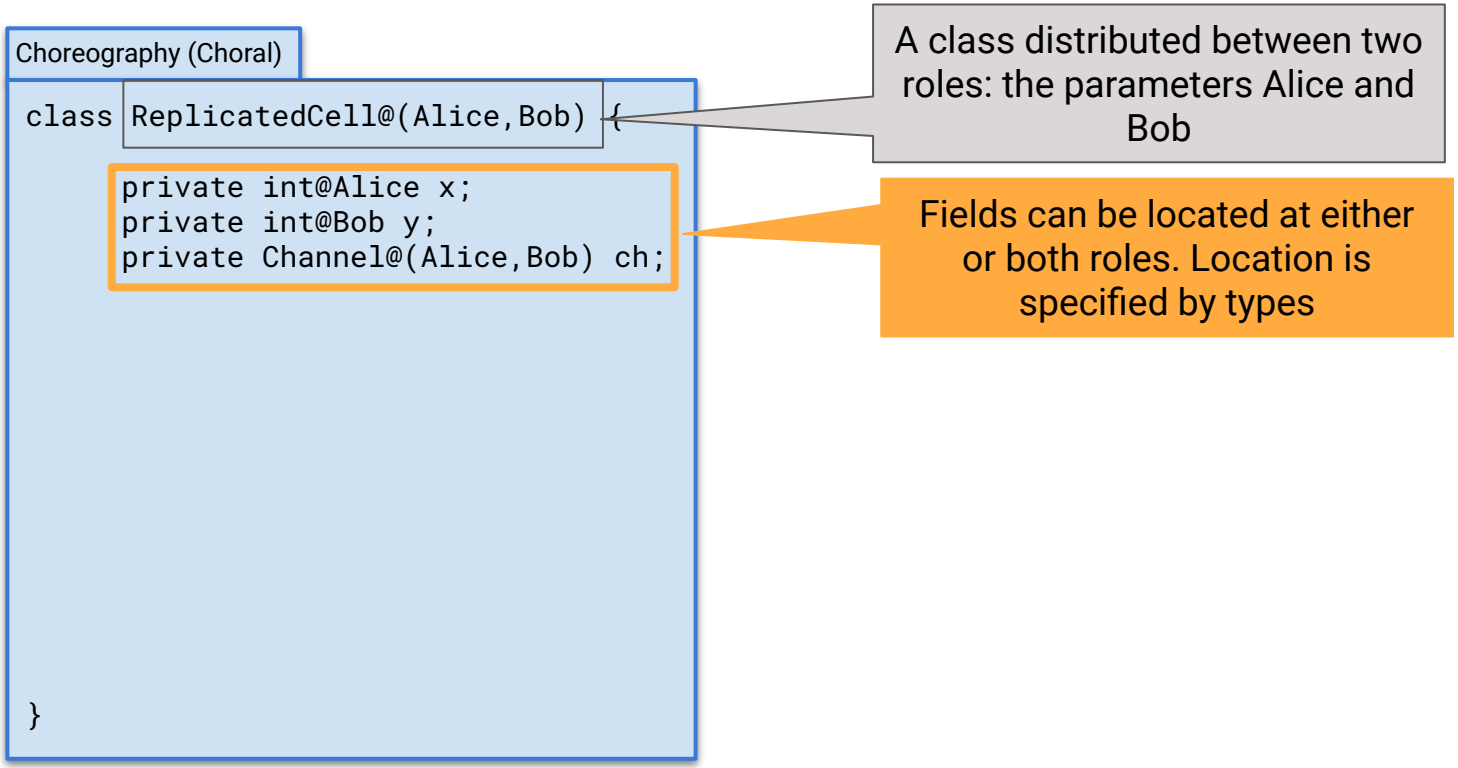

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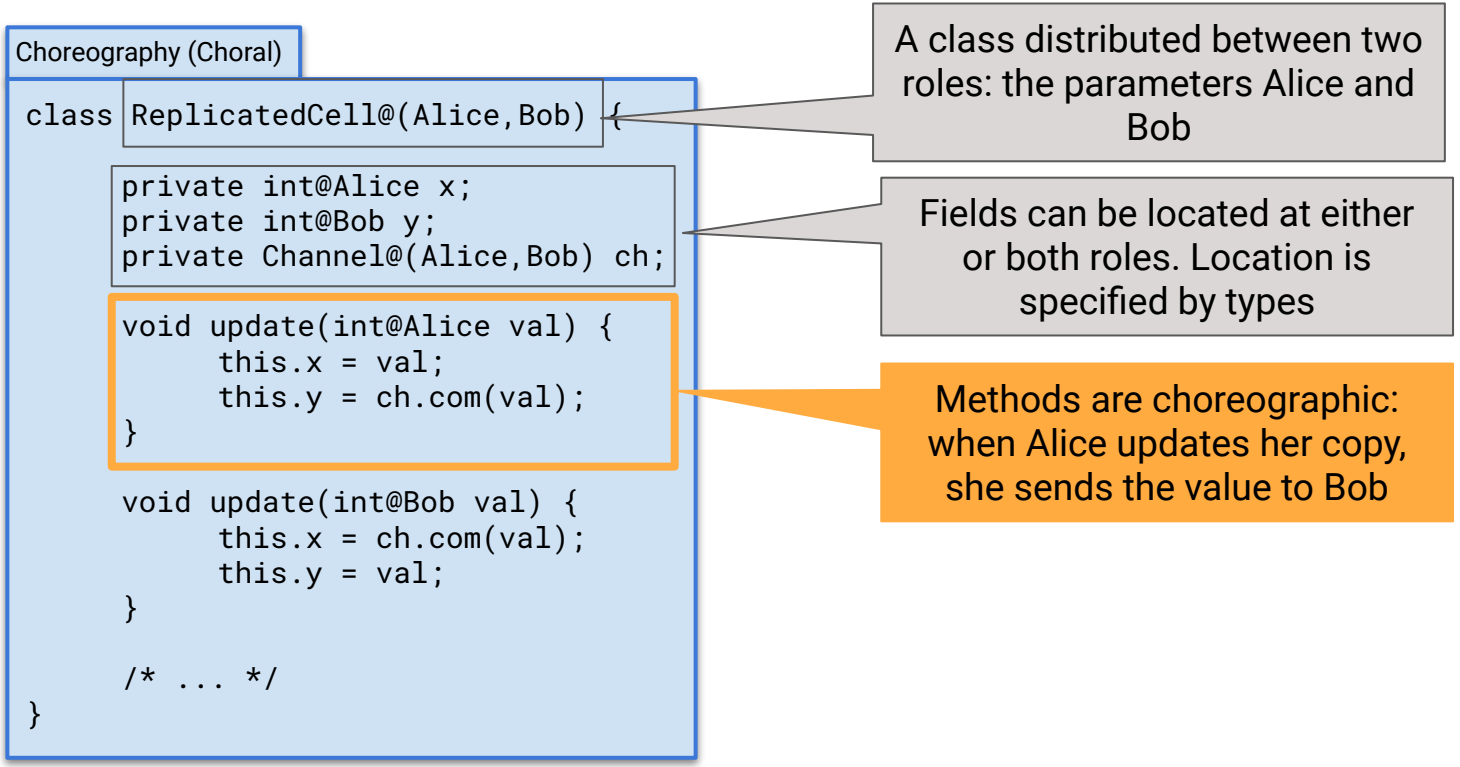

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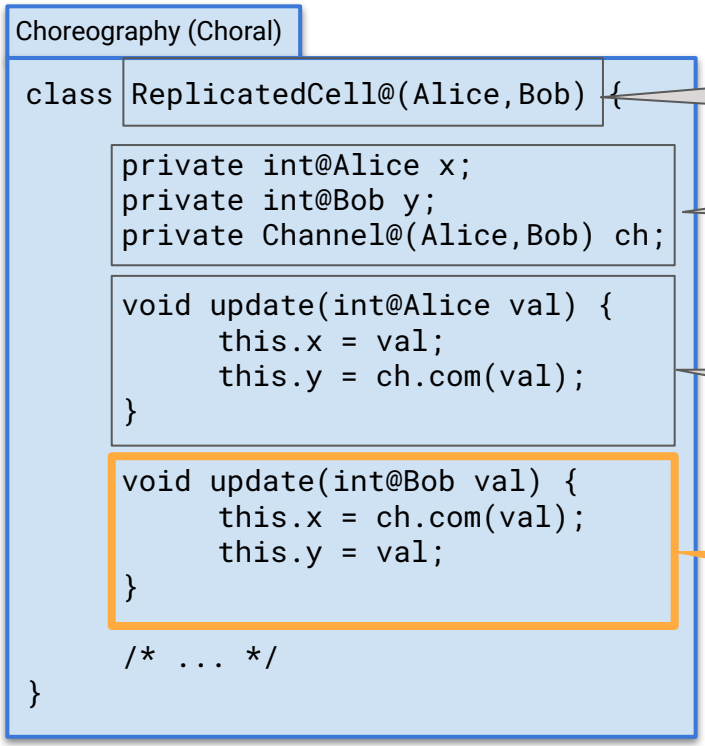

A class distributed between two roles: the parameters Alice and Bob

Fields can be located at either or both roles. Location is specified by types

Methods are choreographic: when Alice updates her copy, she sends the value to Bob

Likewise, when Bib updates his copy, he sends the value to Alice

Distributed Data Structures

Choreography (Choral)

```
class ReplicatedCell@(Alice,Bob) {

      private int@Alice x;
      private int@Bob y;
      private Channel@(Alice,Bob) ch;

      void update(int@Alice val) {
            this.x = val;
            this.y = ch.com(val);
      }

      void update(int@Bob val) {
            this.x = ch.com(val);
            this.y = val;
      }

      /* ... */
}
```

Implementation for Alice (Java)

Distributed Data Structures

Choreography (Choral)

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      }

      /* ... */
}
```

Implementation for Alice (Java)

```
class ReplicatedCell_Alice {

}
```

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Implementation for Alice (Java)

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class ReplicatedCell_Alice {

      private int x;

      private Channel_A ch;









}
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Implementation for Alice (Java)

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      void update(int val) {


      }









}
```

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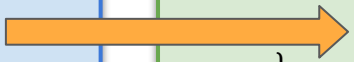

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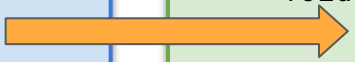

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```

Evaluation: compiler performance

Program	Choral (LOC)	# Roles	# Conditionals	Java (LOC)	Size Increase (%)	Type Checking (ms)	Proj. Checking (ms)	Projection (ms)
HelloRoles	9	2	0	14	55%	5.915	0.334	0.187
ConsumeItems	16	2	1	49	206%	9.572	0.861	0.607
BuyerSellerShipper	40	3	2	126	215%	8.204	1.274	1.015
DistAuth	56	3	1	137	144%	11.463	9.097	0.986
VitalsStreaming	47	2	1	78	65%	7.864	1.384	0.417
DiffieHellman	26	2	0	36	38%	5.911	0.232	0.152
MergeSort	63	3	4	239	279%	8.517	7.891	3.723
QuickSort	74	3	3	200	170%	7.213	6.204	2.806
Karatsuba	31	3	1	92	196%	6.491	2.566	1.078
DistAuth5	66	5	1	226	242%	10.581	5.573	1.036
DistAuth10	91	10	1	438	381%	10.576	5.643	3.011

Table 2. Performance results for the Choral compiler.

Evaluation: Architecture Refactoring

- Considered an existing application
  - A reference implementation of an open source microblogging platform (Retwis)
  - Monolith implementation (JSP + Redis)

- Created a distributed version (monolith -> microservices)
  - Choral for programming interactions among distributed components
  - Reused the original logic and data structures
  - Drop-in replacement (same clients, same database)

- Modular and object-oriented
- Fully interoperable with a mainstream language (Java).
- Compilation is formally specified (*)
- Evaluation
  - Realistic algorithms and architectures
  - Comparison with Akka and Java (*)
- Development methodology (*)
- Testing framework (*)

(*) not in this talk, see paper

Thank you for listening!

Q&A