

# The OpenKnowledge project

People talk about it. What is it??

# OpenKnowledge

Decentralised, open, lightweight P2P framework

- Decentralised approach?
  - aimed at **choreography**, not orchestration
- Open?
  - peers do not have to be pre-configured at design-time
- Lightweight?
  - concrete implementation, small footprint (<15Mb)
  - no need for a system administrator to install and run it
- Peer-to-Peer?
  - the choreographies treat all peers as equal

# Choreographies

- Choreographies offer a global view of interactions
- Choreographies provide a contractual agreement between the parties

# Choreography Languages

- Majority of research has focused on orchestration (centralised) coordination languages
- Few choreography languages:
  - WS-CDL – W3C working draft (virtually abandoned)
  - BPEL4Chor (extension to BPEL)
  - Let's Dance (simulation not enactment)
- Even fewer implementations!

# LCC as choreography language

- LCC is an executable specification language
- Based on process calculus:
  - facilitates model checking etc.
  - protocols are declarative scripts written in a Prolog-like language
- It uses **roles** for agents and **constraints** on message sending to enforce social norms

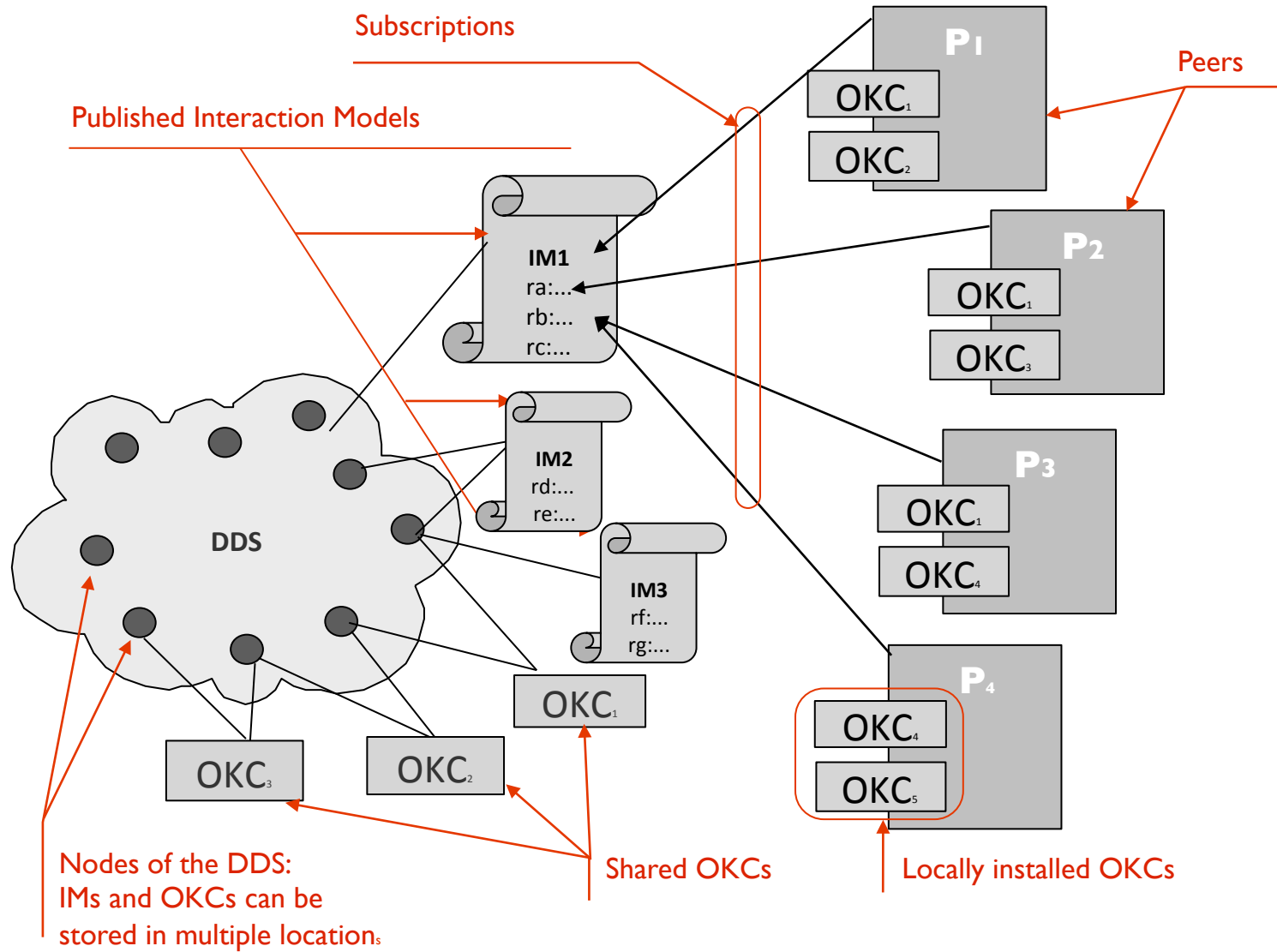
# About LCC

- The basic behaviours are:
  - $\Rightarrow$  for sending a message
  - $\Leftarrow$  for receiving a message
  - no-op
- More complex behaviours can be expressed using connectives:
  - `then` to create sequences
  - `or` to create choices

# Openk Framework structure

- The framework is composed by:
  - a distributed network of **peers** able to perform tasks through plug-in components (**OKCs**)
  - a distributed **Discovery Service (DS)**
- The tasks are specified by **Interaction Models (IMs)**, written in *Lightweight Coordination Calculus*
  - Interaction models are choreographies

# Framework architecture





# Interaction lifecycle

1. IM selection and subscription
  - a. Query to the DS
  - b. Subscribe to the IM best fitting needs and capabilities
  - c. Wait for all roles in the IM to be subscribed
2. Bootstrapping the interaction
  - a. choice of the coordinator
  - b. selection of peers
  - c. commitment to participate
3. Interaction run

# Choreography selection

- A peer selects choreographies for a task:
  - queries the DS with a task description (keywords)
  - DS matches choreography and task descriptions
  - sends back list of matching choreographies
- Peer matches constraints to its OKCs
  - uses ontological definition of arguments (wordnet)

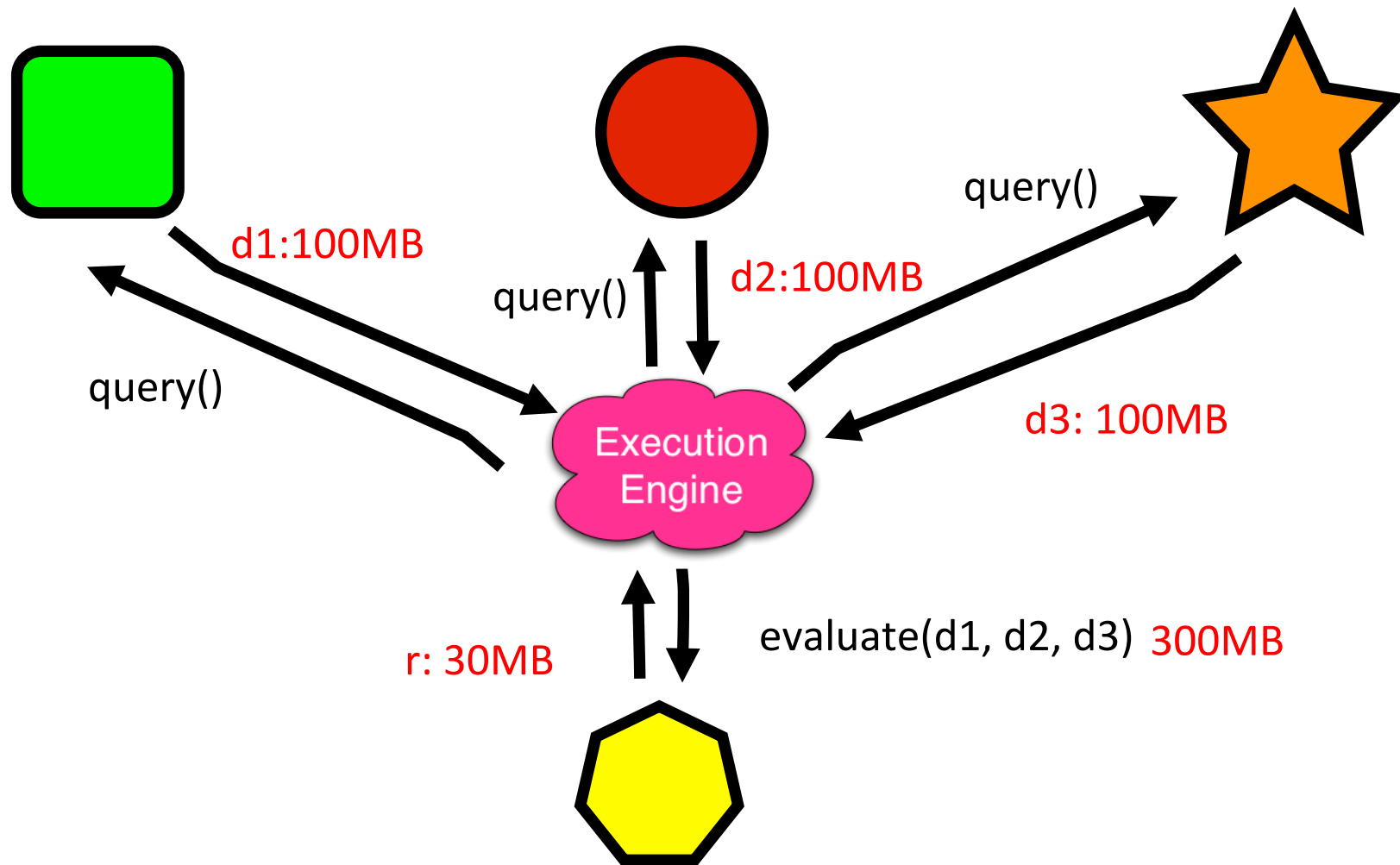
# Link to e-science/DIR

- Peers own, control and process the data locally:
  - Processing elements (the OKC plug-ins) can be shared, downloaded by the peers and executed locally
  - IM describe their interactions, and what should be done on the data.
  - Data transfer can be minimised

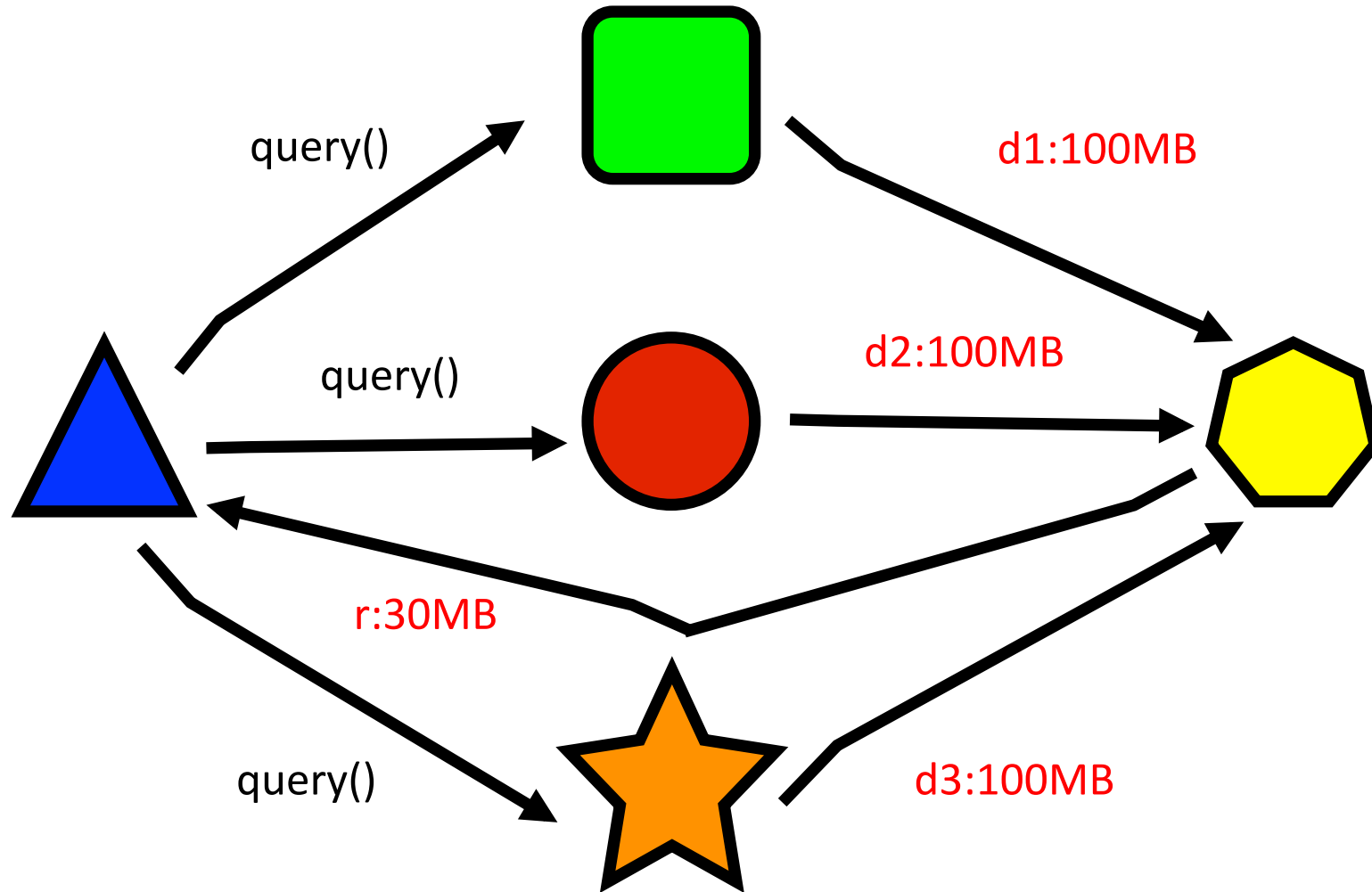
# Data flow efficiency

- Choreography improves efficiency of data flow:
  - no need of central engine as in orchestration
- Direct flow between processing nodes
- Involved participants and processing not embedded in the nodes, but flexible

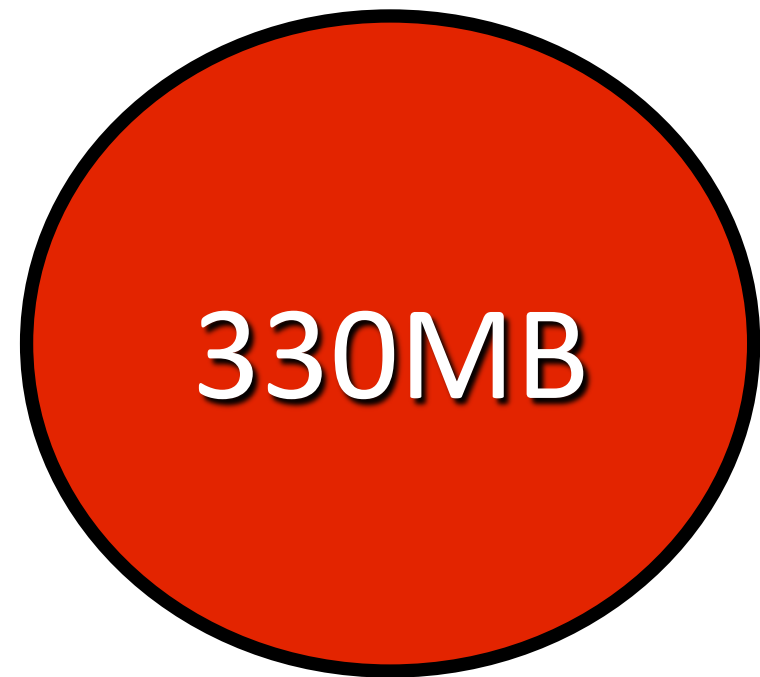
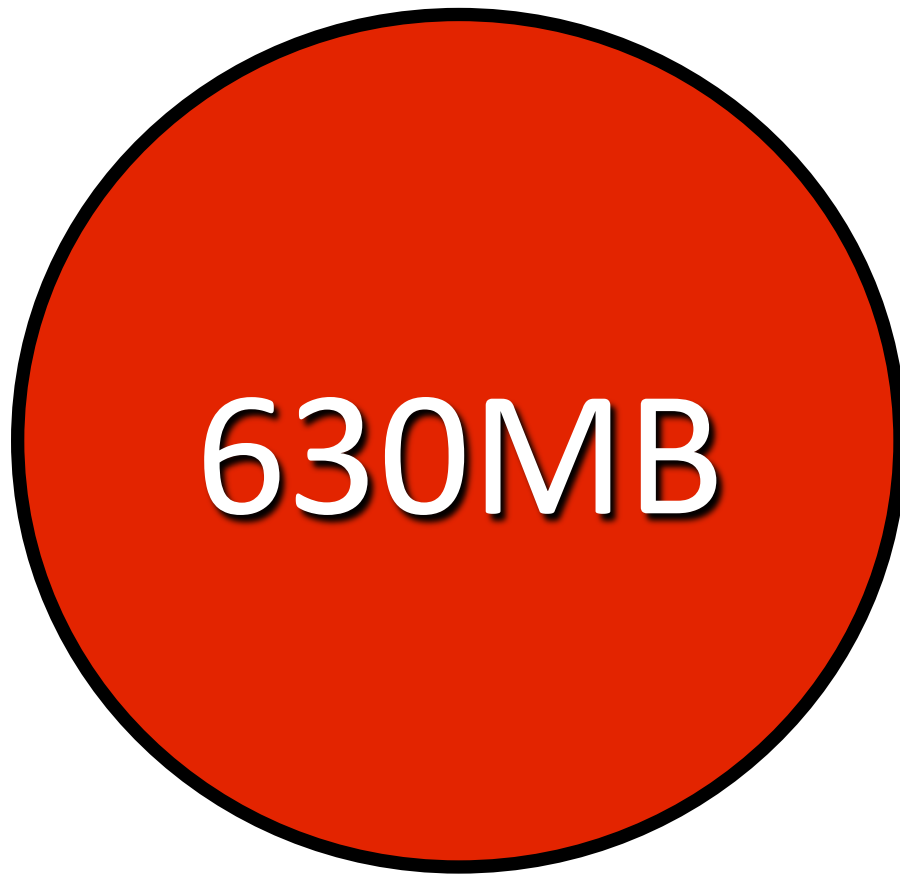
# Orchestration



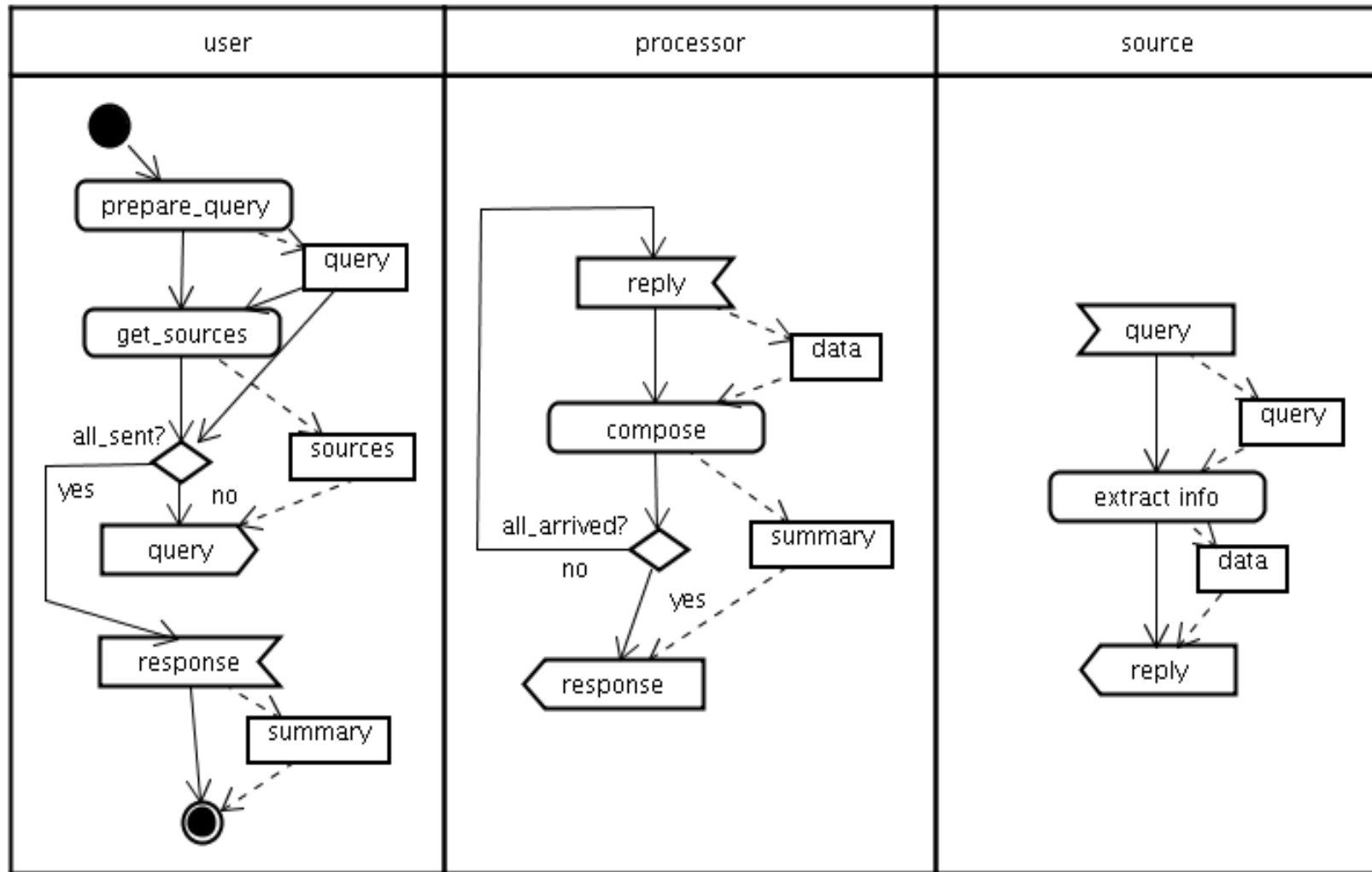
# Choreography



# A quick calculation



# Distributed fan-in





# LCC fan-in

Message reception

Message sending

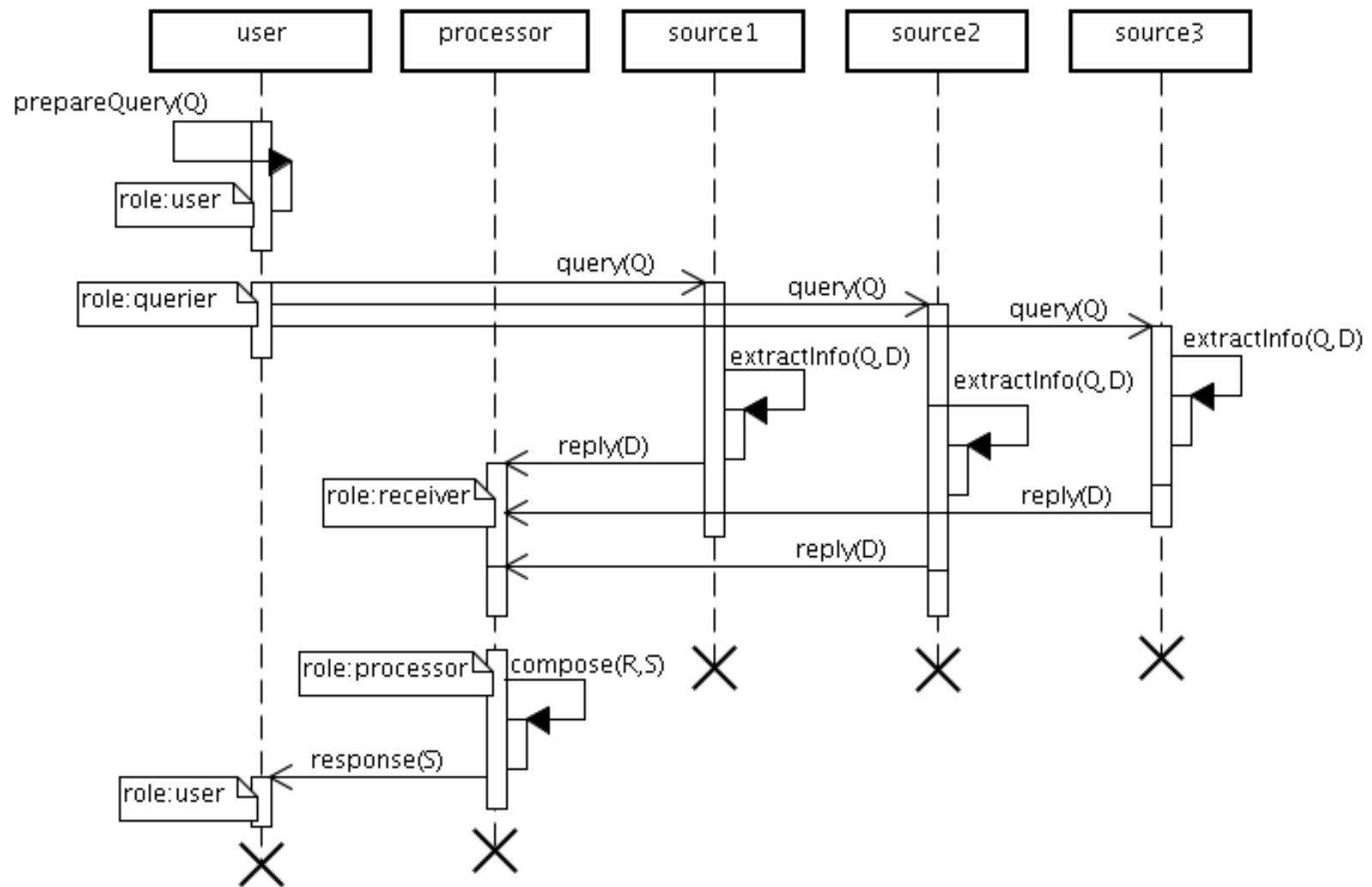
constraint

```
a(user,U)::  
  null←prepare_query(Q)and getPeers("source",Ps)  
  then a(querier(Q,Ps),U)  
  then response(S)←a(processor,P)
```

```
a(querier(Q,Ps),U)::  
  null←Ps=[]  
  or  
  query(Q)⇒a(source,P)←Ps=[P|Pt]  
  then a(querier(Q,Pt),U)
```

```
a(source,S)::  
  query(Q)←a(querier,U)  
  then  
  reply(D)⇒a(processor,P)←extract_info(Q,D)
```

# Run example



# Some concluding remarks

- Service choreography
  - Global view, contractual agreement, optimal data transfer
  - Important in data-centric workflows
- Robustness
  - No single point of failure
- OpenKnowledge and LCC
  - Compact, executable choreography language
  - Corresponding enactment framework