



Orchestration and Choreography: Standards, Tools and Technologies for Distributed Workflows

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- What are Workflow, Orchestration and Choreography?
- What is SOA?
- How do all of these fit together?
- WS-CDL and bioinformatics
- WS-CDL under the hood
- Formalisms and what they mean
- WS-CDL in practice (lets look at tools)
- What can I do with it
- Summary





What is a workflow?

The automation of business processes, in whole or in part, during which documents, information or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action according to a set of procedural rules

WFMC





What is orchestration?

orchestration [of web service] is a technique to recursively compose and orchestrate web services to provide a new composite web service

WS-BPEL





What is choreography?

A choreography is a global behavioral contract that describes (and therefore can be used to constrain) the valid ordering of messages between services that make up some flow that meets some [business] objective

WS-CDL





- Service Oriented Architecture is a way of building distributed systems.
 - A service is a computational process with a WSDL interface.
 - A service may interact with other services through any communication mechanism (HTTP is but one).
 - Services are discovered at runtime.
 - SOA encourages document centric rather/messaging passing than function-centric programming (see WSDL2.0)



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How does it fit together?

- An SOA is just a grid of services. Something has to give the grid and the services meaning.
- Meaning can be thought of as some notion of the common behavior of the services in achieving some goal. We might call this a workflow description.
- Distributed (peer to peer) workflows may be described using WS-CDL and executed at the peers using WS-BPEL. Thus orchestration is an execution idiom and choreography a description one.





How does it fit together?









Relevance to Bioinformatics

• Formalism

Agents	Communication Events
Small molecules	Electron Sharing
Proteins	Protein-protein interaction, binding, phosphorylation, methylation, etc
Cells	Material consumption, environmental sensing, etc





Agents	Communication Events
Network service	TCP/IP read/write
Email client/server	SMTP read/write
Browser server	HTTP read/write
WS-CDL service	send/receive





Relevance to Bioinformatics

· SOA

- Emergence of WSDL described services (KEGG, BLAST, FASTA, Swiss-Prot, ... etc)
- Componentization for reuse and greater availability
- Decrease in costs and complexity of data integration
- WSDL, SOAP, Java, .NET, and the rest of the stack presented in the context of a service grid.





Relevance to Bioinformatics

- Process volatility
 - In-silico experimentation as workflows across a peer to peer SOA
 - Contractual descriptions for clinical trial protocols (Vioxx) that can be proven to have been followed
 - Outsourcing and yet remaining in control
 - WS-BPEL and WS-CDL











WS-CDL under the hood



Normal Collaboration





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WS-CDL under the hood

http://www.w3.org/2004/12/ws-chor/cdl

</sequence> </choreography> </package>





WS-CDL under the hood

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· Pi-calculus

- Algebraic encoding of behavior
- Reduction rules to show progress
- Static checking for liveness (livelock and deadlock)
- · Composition
- · Channel/port passing (dynamic topologies)
- Higher order calculii
 - Includes stochastic pi-calculus used for in-silco experiments to simulate interaction between molecules





Model	Completeness	Compositionality	Parallelism	Resources
Turing Machines		×	×	
Lambda			×	×
Petri Nets		×		
CCS				×
π				





Operation	Operation Notation	
Prefix	1 P	Sequence
Action	$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{y}), \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{y})$	Comm unica tion
Summation	$\begin{array}{c} a.P + b.Q \\ \cdot \\ _{i=1n} P_i \end{array}$	Distributed Choice
Recursion	P={É }.P	Repetition
Replication	!P	Repetition
Composition	P Q	Concurrency
Restriction	(vx)P	Encap sulation
N othin g	0	Do nothing

System

- = (!Client | !IdleServer)
- $Client(\underline{o}, \underline{c}, \underline{req}, rsp) = \underline{o} \cdot \underline{req}_1 \cdot rsp1 \cdot \underline{req}_2 \cdot rsp2 \cdot \underline{c} \cdot Client(\underline{o}, \underline{c}, \underline{res}, rsp)$
- IdleServer(o,req,<u>rsp</u>,c)
- = o.BusyServer(o,req,<u>rsp</u>,close)
- BusyServer(o,req,<u>rsp</u>,c)
- = req.rep.BusyServer(o,req,<u>rsp</u>,c) + c.IdleServer(o,req,<u>rsp</u>,c)





WS-CDL	The π -calculus
The channels	a pair of "ports" in the π- calculus
An interaction	message exchange that occurs between paired ports
message	a polyadic message
type	sorts
Guarded workunit	Process pattern





NETTAB



Modeling biological processes using Workflow and Petri Net models Mor Peleg, Iwei Yeh, Russ B. Altman Standford Medical Informations, Standford Universirt, Stanford CA 94305, USA

Figure 5. A Petri Net model of the invasion process, corresponding to the Workflow model shown in Figure 2. Places are shown as circles, and transitions as rectangles, and are labeled as t₁.t₅. The first and last places in the Petri Net are also labeled (as P₁ and P₈). Implicit XOR split and joins are marked as "XOR split" and "XOR join", respectively. AND split and joins are also marked.



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NETTAB

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Participants, Roles and Relationships | Base Types | Choreography Flows



NETTAB

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- + <variableDefinitions>
- <sequence>
 - <description type="documentation">MainSequence</description>
- + <interaction name="start" operation="start" channelVariable="p1-t1Channel">
- <choice>
 - <description type="documentation">XORSplitAndJoin</description>
 - <sequence>
 - <description type="documentation">Glycophorin B: Alt Pathway</description>
 - + <interaction name="i1checkGlycophorinB" operation="checkGlycophorinB" channelVariable="t1-t2Channel">
 - + <interaction name="i4checkGlycophorinB" operation="checkGlycophorinB" channelVariable="t2-t5Channel">
 - </sequence>
 - <sequence>
 - <description type="documentation">Glocophorin A: Init attach</description>
 - + <interaction name="i2checkGlycophorinA" operation="checkGlycophorinA" channelVariable="t1-t3Channel">
 - + <interaction name="i5checkGlycophorinA" operation="checkGlycophorinA" channelVariable="t3-t5Channel"> </sequence>
 - <sequence>
 - <description type="documentation">No sialic acid: Alt pathway</description>
 - + <interaction name="i3checkNoSialicAcid" operation="checkNoSialicAcid" channelVariable="t1-t4Channel">
 - + <interaction name="i6checkNoSialicAcid" operation="checkNoSialicAcid" channelVariable="t4-t5Channel">
 - </sequence>
 - </choice>
- <parallel>
 - <description type="documentation">ANDSplitAndJoin</description>
 - <sequence>
 - <description type="documentation">Formation of tight junction</description>
 - + <interaction name="i7checkForTightJunction" operation="checkForTightJunction" channelVariable="t5-t6Channel">
 - + <interaction name="i9checkForTightJunction" operation="checkForTightJunction" channelVariable="t6-t8Channel">
 - </sequence>
 - <sequence>
 - <description type="documentation">Processing of AMA-1</description>
 - + <interaction name="i8ProcessingAMA-1" operation="processAMA-1" channelVariable="t5-t7Channel">
 - + <interaction name="i10ProcessingAMA-1" operation="processingAMA-1" channelVariable="t7-t8Channel">
 - </sequence>
 - </parallel>
- + <interaction name="i11AttachementDone" operation="start" channelVariable="p8-p1Channel">
- </sequence>
- </choreography>
- </package>
- -/package>





What can I do with it?

- Simulation:
 - I can test it (simulate the message exchanges)
- Generation:
 - I can generate Java or BPEL code, deploy and execute or run it as a set of peer services (no single point of control)
- Documentation:
 - I can produce documentation (html) to describe it
- Execution:
 - I can monitor the threads of execution through it





What can I do with it?

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Activities													1
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- WS-CDL is the Web Services Choreography Description Language (CDL for short)
 - Common formalism (the pi-calculus) between SOA/WS-CDL and bioinformatics
 - WS-CDL to describe workflow, Orchestration to execute workflow
- WS-CDL description for compliance







- Maria Mirto (for some example and early access to papers)
- Dr Gary Brown (pi4tech)





Grazie Thank You

Q & A