

A Reputation System for Multirole Sessions

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joint work with Viviana Bono and Sara Capecchi and Ilaria Castellani

TGC 2011 - Aachen

Scenario

communication protocols with many roles and a varying number of principals playing different roles;

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- policies for services and principals;
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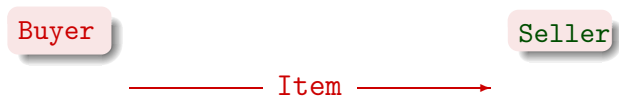
Contribution

a core calculus equipped with a type system assuring communication safety and progress.

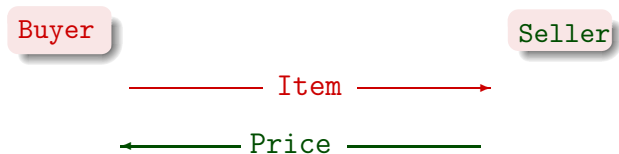
Diadic Sessions

Buyer

Seller



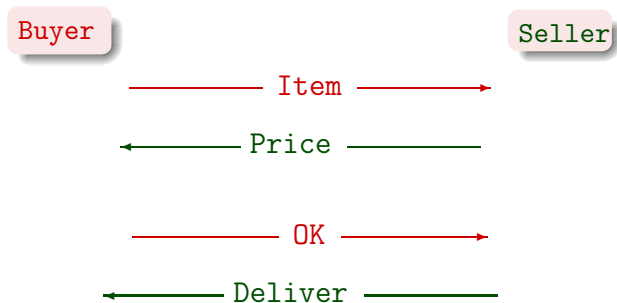
Diadic Sessions



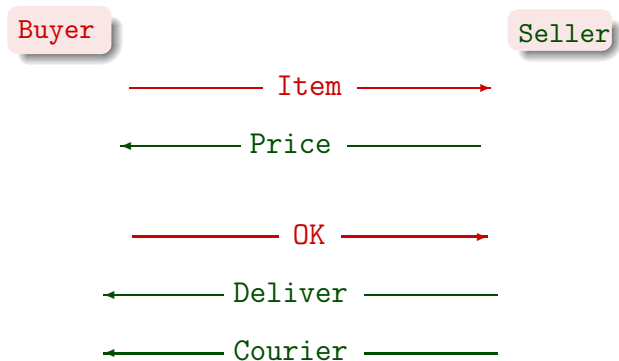
Diadic Sessions



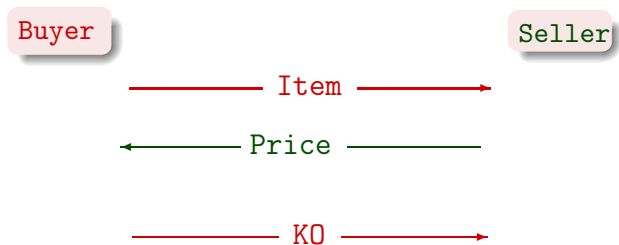
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Diadic Sessions



Kohei Honda. Types for Dyadic Interaction. In *Proc. CONCUR'93*, volume 715 of *LNCS*, pages 509–523. Springer, 1993.

Kaku Takeuchi, Kohei Honda, and Makoto Kubo. An Interaction-based Language and its Typing System. In *PARLE'94*, volume 817 of *LNCS*, pages 398–413. Springer, 1994.

Kohei Honda, Vasco Vasconcelos, and Makoto Kubo. Language Primitives and Type Disciplines for Structured Communication-based Programming. In *ESOP'98*, volume 1381 of *LNCS*, pages 22–138. Springer, 1998.

Global Type

```
Buyer → Seller ⟨Item⟩;  
Seller → Buyer ⟨Price⟩;  
Buyer → Seller {OK. Seller → Buyer ⟨Deliver⟩;  
                Seller → Buyer ⟨Courier⟩;end,  
                KO. end  
                }
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the global type associates to the two participants Buyer and Seller the types and the order of the exchanged messages

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Marco Carbone, Kohei Honda, and Nobuko Yoshida. Structured Communication-Centred Programming for Web Services. In *ESOP'07*, volume 4421 of *LNCS*, pages 2–17. Springer, 2007.

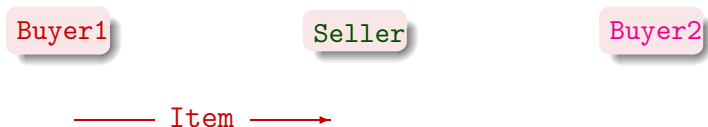
Multiparty Sessions

Buyer1

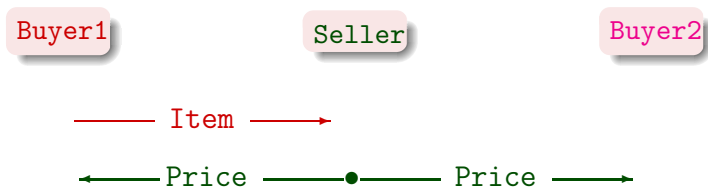
Seller

Buyer2

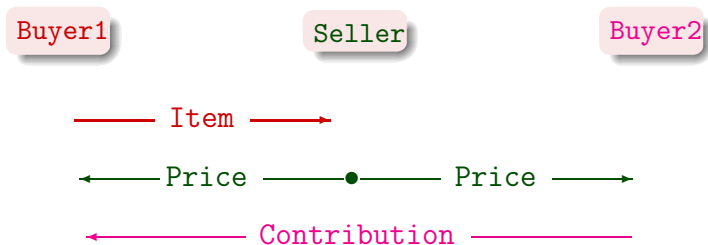
Multiparty Sessions



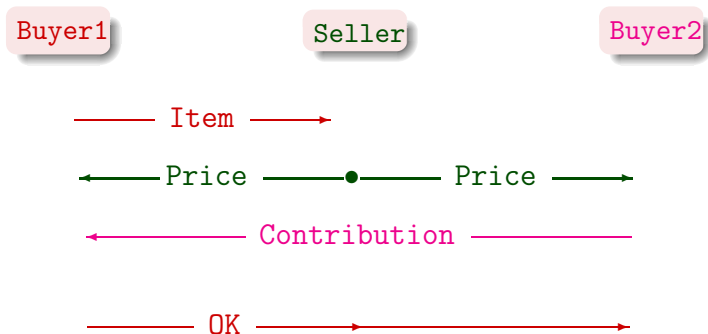
Multiparty Sessions



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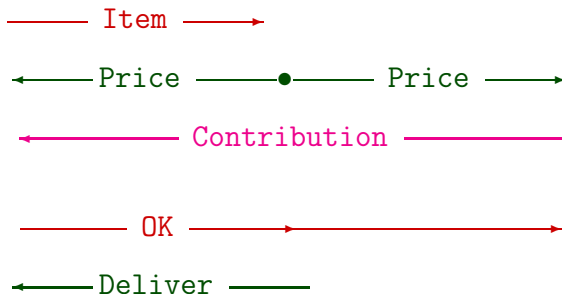


Multiparty Sessions

Buyer1

Seller

Buyer2

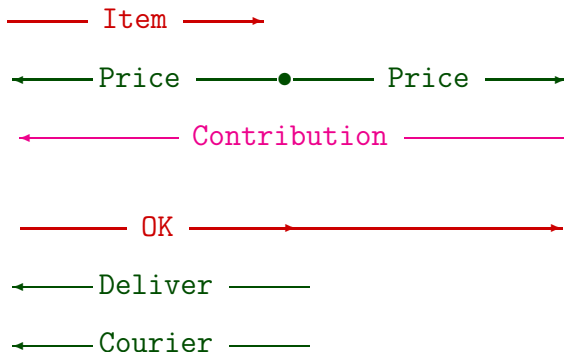


Multiparty Sessions

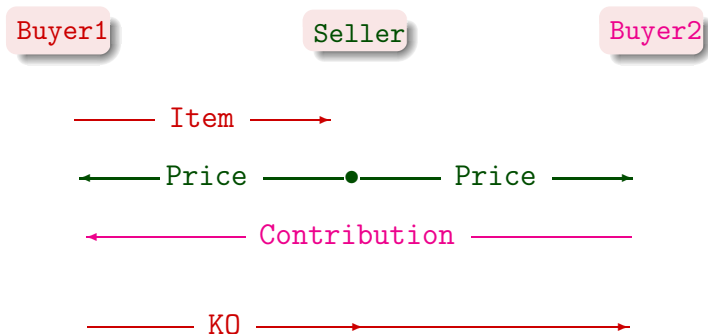
Buyer1

Seller

Buyer2



Multiparty Sessions



Global Type

```
Buyer1 → Seller    ⟨Item⟩;  
Seller → Buyer1  
Seller → Buyer2    ⟨Price⟩;  
Buyer2 → Buyer1    ⟨Contr⟩;  
Buyer1 → Seller    {OK. Seller → Buyer1 ⟨Deliver⟩;  
                    Seller → Buyer1 ⟨Courier⟩;end  
                    KO. end  
                    }
```

Global Type

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the global type associates to the participants Buyer1, Buyer2 and Seller the types and the order of the exchanged messages

Eduardo Bonelli and Adriana Compagnoni. Multipoint Session Types for a Distributed Calculus. In *TGC'07*, volume 4912 of *LNCS*, pages 240–256. Springer, 2008.

Kohei Honda, Nobuko Yoshida, and Marco Carbone. Multiparty Asynchronous Session Types. In *POPL'08*, pages 273–284. ACM, 2008.

Multirole Sessions

Bob : *buyer*

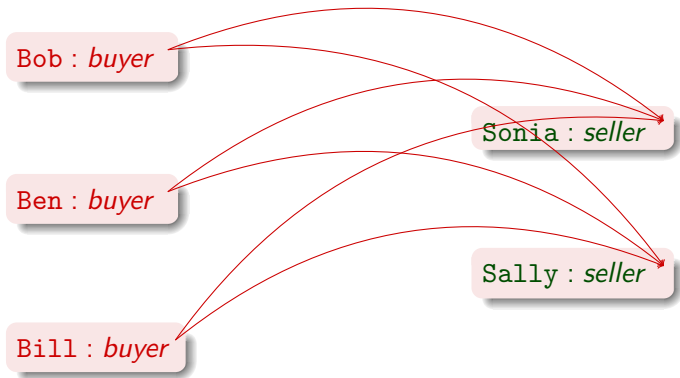
Ben : *buyer*

Bill : *buyer*

Sonia : *seller*

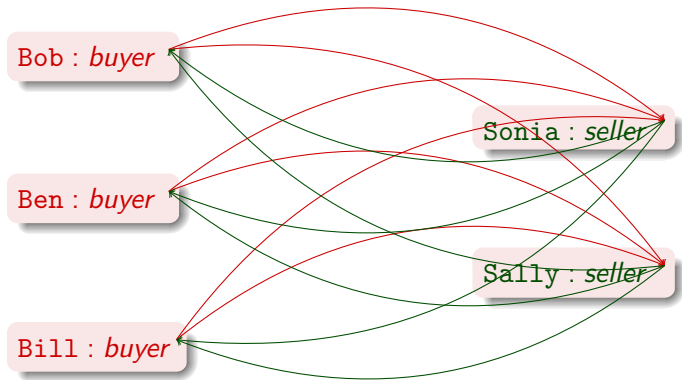
Sally : *seller*

Multirole Sessions



Item

Multirole Sessions



Item

Price

Global Type

$$\forall \iota : \text{buyer}. \forall \iota' : \text{seller}. \quad \begin{array}{l} \iota \rightarrow \iota' \langle \text{Item} \rangle; \\ \iota' \rightarrow \iota \langle \text{Price} \rangle; \\ \iota \rightarrow \iota' \{ \text{OK}. \iota' \rightarrow \iota \langle \text{Deliver} \rangle; \\ \quad \quad \quad \iota' \rightarrow \iota \langle \text{Courier} \rangle; \text{end}, \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{KO}. \text{end} \} \end{array}$$

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the global type associates to the roles *buyer* and *seller* the types and the order of the exchanged messages

Elena Giachino, Matthew Sackman, Sophia Drossopoulou, and Susan Eisenbach. Softly safely spoken: Role playing for session types. Presented at *PLACES '09*, 2009.

Pierre-Malo Deniélou and Nobuko Yoshida. Dynamic Multirole Session Types. In *Proc. POPL'11*, pages 435–446. ACM, 2011.

Multirole Sessions with Choices

Bob : *buyer*

Ben : *buyer*

Bill : *buyer*

Sonia : *seller*

Sally : *seller*

Multirole Sessions with Choices

Bob : *buyer*

Ben : *buyer*

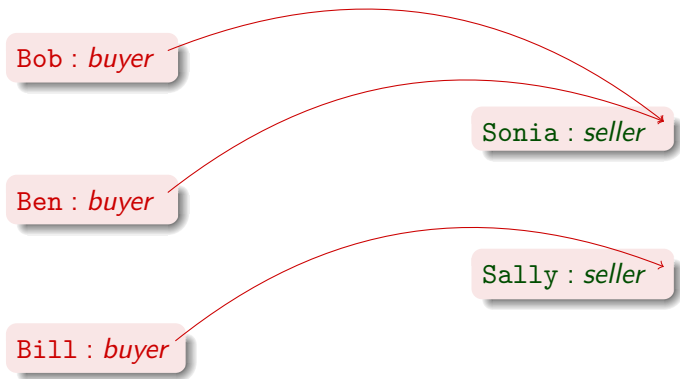
Bill : *buyer*

Sonia : *seller*

Sally : *seller*

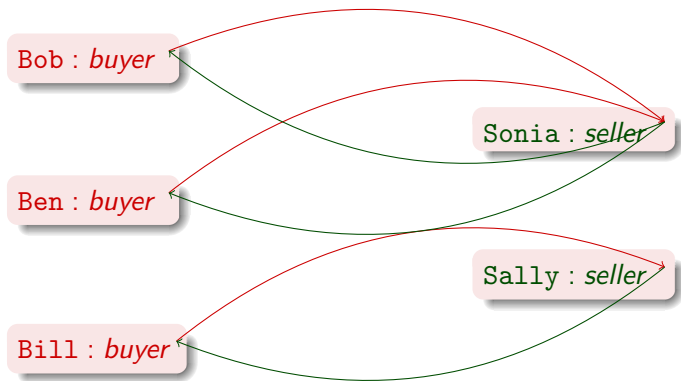
each *buyer* chooses one *seller* on the basis of *seller* reputation

Multirole Sessions with Choices



Item

Multirole Sessions with Choices



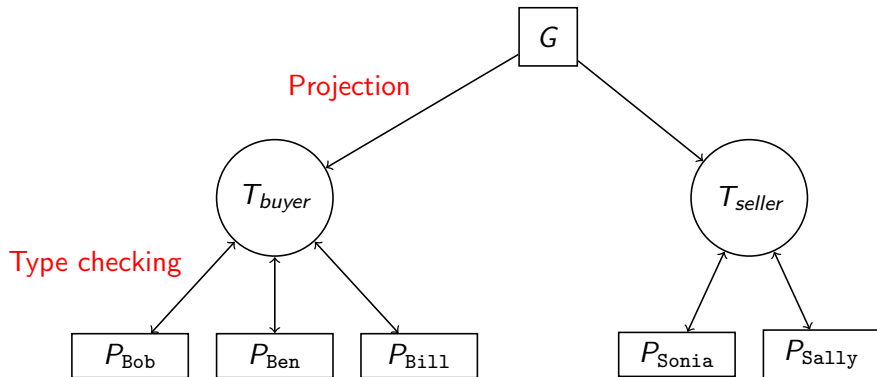
Item

Price

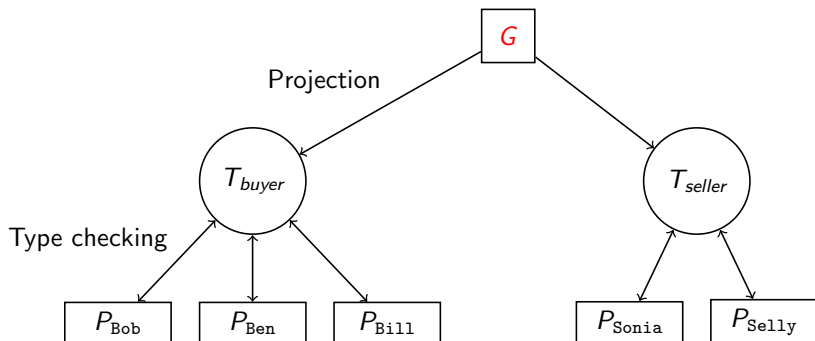
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A Three-layered Structure

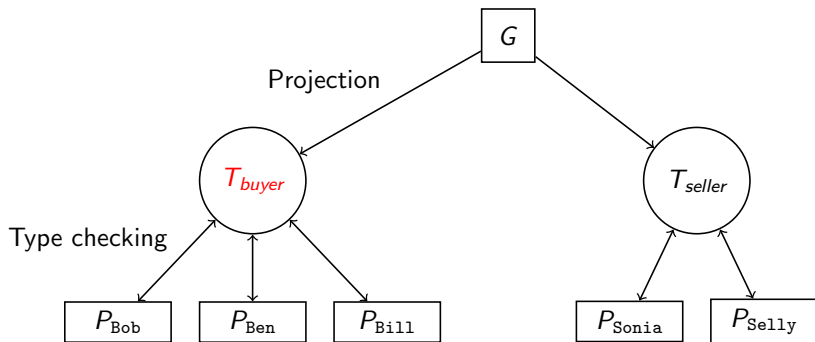


A Three-layered Structure



global type $\forall \iota : \text{buyer}. \exists \iota' : \text{seller}. \iota \rightarrow \iota' \langle \text{Item} \rangle; \dots$

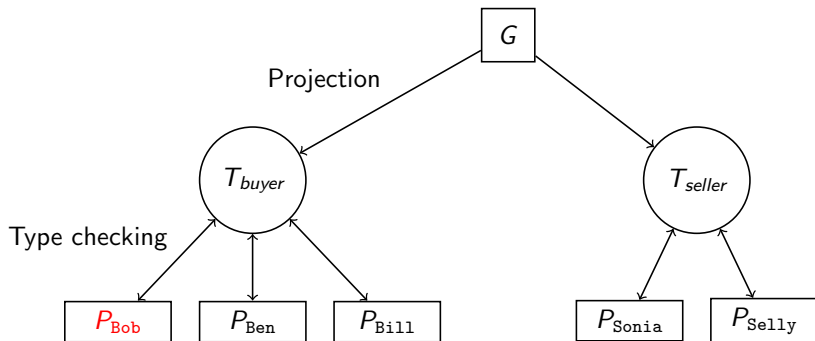
A Three-layered Structure



$\forall \iota : buyer. \exists \iota' : seller. \iota \rightarrow \iota' \langle \text{Item} \rangle ; \dots$

local types $\exists \iota' : seller. !\langle \iota', \langle \text{Item} \rangle \rangle ; \dots$

A Three-layered Structure

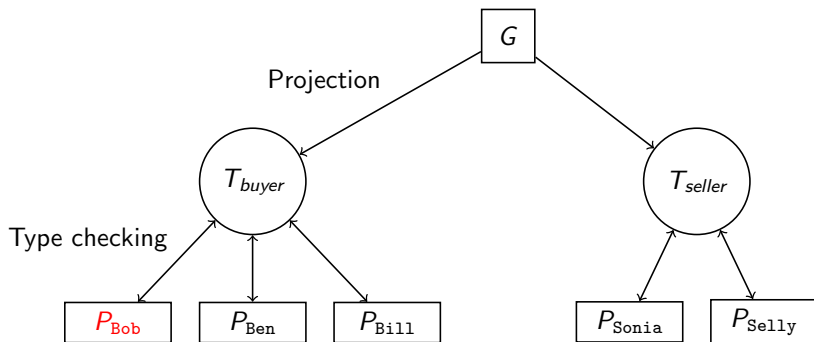


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user processes $\dots y \exists (\iota' : seller). \{y! \langle \iota', \langle \text{item} \rangle \rangle; \dots\}$

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run-time processes

$\dots s[\text{Bob} : \text{buyer}] \exists (\iota' : \text{seller}). \{s[\text{Bob} : \text{buyer}]! \langle \iota', \langle \text{item} \rangle \rangle ; \dots\}$

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the online shop will memorise:

- in the history of Bob as *buyer* the labels OK and KO;
- in the history of Sonia as *seller* the used couriers.

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Bob can join the online shop as *buyer* unless his last 50 transactions were unsuccessful;

Sonia can join the online shop as *seller* if she used reliable couriers in the majority of transactions.

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Sonia wants to join the online shop as *seller* with a stable join;

Bob wants to join the online shop as *buyer* with a one-shot join.

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Sonia can join the online shop both as *buyer* and as *seller*. In her history there will be labels OK and KO for her *buyer* role and the used couriers for her *seller* role.

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Sonia : *seller* can start transactions only with buyers who did not ask for “bad” items.

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- a participant can choose to interact with one of the “best” among the principals inhabiting a given role in a session and satisfying a given condition;

- **a participant can concurrently interact with all principals inhabiting a given role in a session and satisfying a given condition;**
 - **a participant can choose to interact with one of the “best” among the principals inhabiting a given role in a session and satisfying a given condition;**
- Bob : *buyer* can choose one seller with a better courier record between the sellers who are fast in delivery.

- a participant can concurrently interact with all principals inhabiting a given role in a session and satisfying a given condition;
- a participant can choose to interact with one of the “best” among the principals inhabiting a given role in a session and satisfying a given condition;

$\forall \iota : \text{good}(\text{buyer}, \iota).$

$\exists \iota' : \text{fast}(\text{seller}, \iota').$

$\iota \rightarrow^\bullet \iota' \langle \text{Item} \rangle;$

$\iota' \rightarrow \iota \langle \text{Price} \rangle;$

$\iota \rightarrow^\bullet \iota' \{ \text{OK}.\iota' \rightarrow^\bullet \iota \langle \text{Deliver} \rangle;$

$\iota' \rightarrow^\bullet \iota \langle \text{Courier} \rangle; \text{end},$

$\text{KO}; \text{end} \}$

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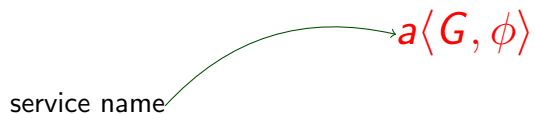
- at **service join**, to allow the service to select the one-shot principals who will take part only to the next session and to allow a principal wishing to join the service to evaluate the reputation of the current participants and proceed or not with the join accordingly;
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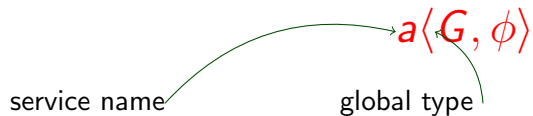
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- in a **poll** operation, to allow a participant to select a bunch of other participants to interact with, according to some criteria;
- in a **choice** operation, to allow a participant to select the best among the participants which satisfy some criterion.

$a\langle G, \phi \rangle$

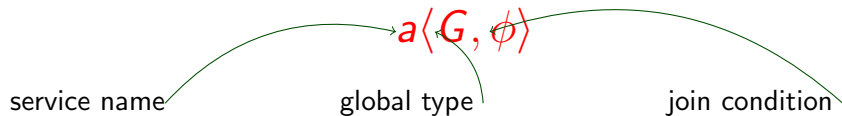
Service Initiation



Service Initiation



Service Initiation



onlineshop $\langle G, rel \rangle$

onlineshop $\langle G, \text{rel} \rangle$

$$G = \begin{array}{l} \forall \iota : \text{good}(\text{buyer}, \iota). \\ \exists \iota' : \text{fast}(\text{seller}, \iota'). \quad \begin{array}{l} \iota \rightarrow^\bullet \iota' \langle \text{Item} \rangle; \\ \iota' \rightarrow \iota \langle \text{Price} \rangle; \\ \iota \rightarrow^\bullet \iota' \{ \text{OK}.\iota' \rightarrow^\bullet \iota \langle \text{Deliver} \rangle; \\ \quad \iota' \rightarrow^\bullet \iota \langle \text{Courier} \rangle; \text{end}, \\ \text{KO}; \text{end} \} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$\text{rel}(\text{buyer}, \text{Bob})$ holds if the history of Bob does not end with 50 KO
a principal can join the online shop as *buyer* unless his last 50 transactions were unsuccessful

onlineshop⟨*G*, *rel*⟩

$\forall \iota : \text{good}(\text{buyer}, \iota).$
 $\exists \iota' : \text{fast}(\text{seller}, \iota').$

$G =$

$$\begin{aligned} & \iota \rightarrow^\bullet \iota' \langle \text{Item} \rangle; \\ & \iota' \rightarrow \iota \langle \text{Price} \rangle; \\ & \iota \rightarrow^\bullet \iota' \{ \text{OK}.\iota' \rightarrow^\bullet \iota \langle \text{Deliver} \rangle; \\ & \quad \iota' \rightarrow^\bullet \iota \langle \text{Courier} \rangle; \text{end}, \\ & \text{KO}; \text{end} \} \end{aligned}$$

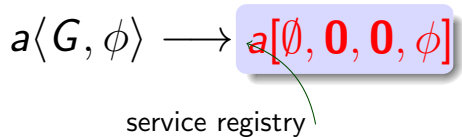
rel(*buyer*, *Bob*) holds if the history of Bob does not end with 50 KO
a principal can join the online shop as *buyer* unless his last 50 transactions were unsuccessful

rel(*seller*, *Sonia*) holds if at least half of the couriers in the history of Sonia are reliable
a principal can join the online shop as *seller* if she used reliable couriers in the majority of transactions

$$a\langle G, \phi \rangle \longrightarrow a[\emptyset, \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0}, \phi]$$

$$a\langle G, \phi \rangle \longrightarrow a[\emptyset, \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0}, \phi]$$

service registry



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service registry

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service registry

$$a[\emptyset, \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0}, \phi]$$

set of histories

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set of histories

stable participants

Service Initiation

$$a\langle G, \phi \rangle \longrightarrow a[\emptyset, \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0}, \phi]$$

service registry

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set of histories

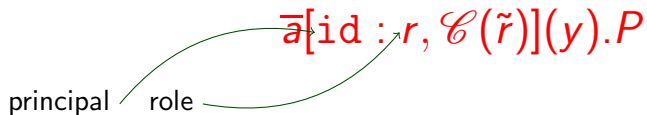
stable participants

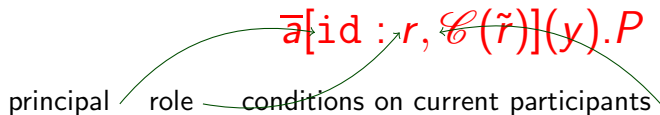
one-shot participants

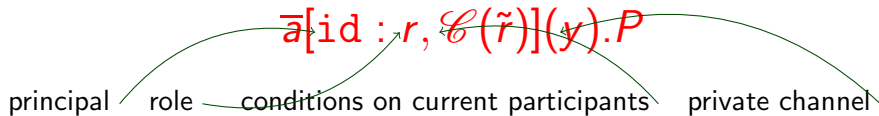
$$\textit{onlineshop}\langle G, \textit{rel} \rangle \longrightarrow \textit{onlineshop}[\emptyset, \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0}, \textit{rel}]$$

$$\bar{a}[\text{id} : r, \mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})](y).P$$

principal $\bar{a}[\text{id} : r, \mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})](y).P$







$$\bar{a}[\text{id} : r, \mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})](y).P$$
$$\overline{\text{onlineshop}}[\text{Sonia} : \text{seller}, \exists \iota. \text{good}(\text{buyer}, \iota)](y_s).P_s$$

$$\bar{a}[\text{id} : r, \mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})](y).P \mid a[\mathcal{H}, Q_1, Q_2, \phi] \longrightarrow a[\mathcal{H} \uparrow \text{id}, Q_1 \mid [\text{id} : r](y).P, Q_2, \phi]$$

$$\bar{a}[\text{id} : r, \mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})](y).P \mid a[\mathcal{H}, Q_1, Q_2, \phi] \longrightarrow a[\mathcal{H} \upharpoonright \text{id}, Q_1 \mid [\text{id} : r](y).P, Q_2, \phi]$$

id is added with the empty history to \mathcal{H} only if she does not already have an history in \mathcal{H}

$$\bar{a}[\text{id} : r, \mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})](y).P \mid a[\mathcal{H}, Q_1, Q_2, \phi] \longrightarrow a[\mathcal{H} \upharpoonright \text{id}, Q_1 \mid [\text{id} : r](y).P, Q_2, \phi]$$

$[\text{id} : r](y).P$ is put in parallel to Q_1

$$\bar{a}[\text{id} : r, \mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})](y).P \mid a[\mathcal{H}, Q_1, Q_2, \phi] \longrightarrow a[\mathcal{H} \upharpoonright \text{id}, Q_1 \mid [\text{id} : r](y).P, Q_2, \phi]$$

if $(\text{id} : r) \notin Q_1 \mid Q_2$ and $\mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})\mathcal{H}$

$$\bar{a}[\text{id} : r, \mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})](y).P \mid a[\mathcal{H}, Q_1, Q_2, \phi] \longrightarrow a[\mathcal{H} \upharpoonright \text{id}, Q_1 \mid [\text{id} : r](y).P, Q_2, \phi]$$

if $(\text{id} : r) \notin Q_1 \mid Q_2$ and $\mathcal{C}(\tilde{r}) \mathcal{H}$

the participant is not already present

$$\bar{a}[\text{id} : r, \mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})](y).P \mid a[\mathcal{H}, Q_1, Q_2, \phi] \longrightarrow a[\mathcal{H} \upharpoonright \text{id}, Q_1 \mid [\text{id} : r](y).P, Q_2, \phi]$$

if $(\text{id} : r) \notin Q_1 \mid Q_2$ and $\mathcal{C}(\tilde{r}) \mathcal{H}$

the current participants satisfy the conditions $\mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})$

$$\frac{\text{onlineshop}[\mathcal{H}, \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0}, \text{rel}] \mid}{\text{onlineshop}[\text{Sonia} : \text{seller}, \exists \iota. \text{good}(\text{buyer}, \iota)](y_s).P_s} \longrightarrow$$
$$\text{onlineshop}[\mathcal{H} \cup \{(\text{Sonia}, \circ)\}, [\text{Sonia} : \text{seller}](y_s).P_s, \mathbf{0}, \text{rel}]$$

$$a[\text{id} : r, \mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})](y).P$$

$$a[\text{id} : r, \mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})](y).P$$
$$\text{onlineshop}[\text{Bob} : \text{buyer}, \exists \iota. \text{fast}(\text{seller}, \iota)](y_b).P_b$$

$$a[\text{id} : r, \mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})](y).P \mid a[\mathcal{H}, Q_1, Q_2, \phi] \longrightarrow a[\mathcal{H} \upharpoonright \text{id}, Q_1, Q_2 \mid [\text{id} : r](y).P, \phi]$$

$$a[\text{id} : r, \mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})](y).P \mid a[\mathcal{H}, Q_1, Q_2, \phi] \longrightarrow a[\mathcal{H} \upharpoonright \text{id}, Q_1, Q_2 \mid [\text{id} : r](y).P, \phi]$$

if $\phi(\mathcal{H} \upharpoonright \text{id}, r)$ and $(\text{id} : r) \notin Q_1 \mid Q_2$ and $\mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})\mathcal{H}$

$$a[\text{id} : r, \mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})](y).P \mid a[\mathcal{H}, Q_1, Q_2, \phi] \longrightarrow a[\mathcal{H} \upharpoonright \text{id}, Q_1, Q_2 \mid [\text{id} : r](y).P, \phi]$$

if $\phi(\mathcal{H} \upharpoonright \text{id}, r)$ and $(\text{id} : r) \notin Q_1 \mid Q_2$ and $\mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})\mathcal{H}$

the history of `id` satisfies ϕ for role r

$$\text{onlineshop}[\{(Sonia, \circ)\}, [Sonia : seller](y_s).P_s, \mathbf{0}, \text{rel}] \mid \longrightarrow \text{onlineshop}[\text{Bob} : buyer, \exists \iota. \text{fast}(\text{seller}, \iota)](y_b).P_b$$
$$\text{onlineshop}[\{(\text{Bob}, \circ), (Sonia, \circ)\}, [Sonia : seller](y_s).P_s, [\text{Bob} : buyer](y_b).P_b, \text{rel}]$$

$$a[\mathcal{H}, \prod_{i \in I} [\text{id}_i : r_i](y_i).P_i \mid Q, \prod_{j \in J} [\text{id}_j : r_j](y_j).P_j, \phi]$$

$\forall i \in I. \phi(\mathcal{H} \upharpoonright \text{id}_i, r_i)$ and $\forall (\text{id} : r) \in Q. \neg \phi(\mathcal{H} \upharpoonright \text{id}, r)$:

in the service register we distinguish the stable participants according to those who satisfy or not the join condition ϕ

$$a[\mathcal{H}, \prod_{i \in I} [\text{id}_i : r_i](y_i).P_i \mid Q, \prod_{j \in J} [\text{id}_j : r_j](y_j).P_j, \phi] \longrightarrow$$

$$a[\mathcal{H}, \prod_{i \in I} [\text{id}_i : r_i](y_i).P_i \mid Q, \prod_{j \in J} [\text{id}_j : r_j](y_j).P_j, \phi] \longrightarrow$$
$$(\nu s)(a\langle s, \{\text{id}_i : r_i \mid i \in I \cup J\} \rangle \mid$$

$$a[\mathcal{H}, \Pi_{i \in I}[\text{id}_i : r_i](y_i).P_i \mid Q, \Pi_{j \in J}[\text{id}_j : r_j](y_j).P_j, \phi] \longrightarrow (\nu s(a\langle s, \{\text{id}_i : r_i \mid i \in I \cup J\} \rangle) \mid$$

fresh and private session name s

$$a[\mathcal{H}, \prod_{i \in I} [\text{id}_i : r_i](y_i).P_i \mid Q, \prod_{j \in J} [\text{id}_j : r_j](y_j).P_j, \phi] \longrightarrow$$
$$(\nu s)(a\langle s, \{\text{id}_i : r_i \mid i \in I \cup J\} \rangle \mid$$

session registry with the set of participants

$$\begin{aligned} a[\mathcal{H}, \prod_{i \in I} [\text{id}_i : r_i](y_i).P_i \mid Q, \prod_{j \in J} [\text{id}_j : r_j](y_j).P_j, \phi] \longrightarrow \\ (\nu s)(a\langle s, \{\text{id}_i : r_i \mid i \in I \cup J\} \rangle \mid \\ \prod_{i \in I \cup J} P_i\{s[\text{id}_i : r_i]/y_i\} \mid s : []) \end{aligned}$$

$$a[\mathcal{H}, \prod_{i \in I} [\text{id}_i : r_i](y_i).P_i \mid Q, \prod_{j \in J} [\text{id}_j : r_j](y_j).P_j, \phi] \longrightarrow$$
$$(\nu s)(a\langle s, \{\text{id}_i : r_i \mid i \in I \cup J\} \rangle \mid$$
$$\prod_{i \in I \cup J} P_i \{s[\text{id}_i : r_i] / y_i\} \mid s : [])$$

session participants where the private channels have been replaced by **run time channels** (session name [principal identity: role])

$$\begin{aligned} a[\mathcal{H}, \prod_{i \in I} [\text{id}_i : r_i](y_i).P_i \mid Q, \prod_{j \in J} [\text{id}_j : r_j](y_j).P_j, \phi] \longrightarrow \\ (\nu s)(a\langle s, \{\text{id}_i : r_i \mid i \in I \cup J\} \rangle \mid \\ \prod_{i \in I \cup J} P_i\{s[\text{id}_i : r_i]/y_i\} \mid \mathbf{s} : []) \mid \end{aligned}$$

empty message buffer

$$a[\mathcal{H}, \prod_{i \in I} [\text{id}_i : r_i](y_i).P_i \mid Q, \prod_{j \in J} [\text{id}_j : r_j](y_j).P_j, \phi] \longrightarrow$$
$$(\nu s)(a\langle s, \{\text{id}_i : r_i \mid i \in I \cup J\} \rangle \mid$$
$$\prod_{i \in I \cup J} P_i\{s[\text{id}_i : r_i]/y_i\} \mid s : [])$$

$$\begin{aligned} a[\mathcal{H}, \prod_{i \in I} [\text{id}_i : r_i](y_i).P_i \mid Q, \prod_{j \in J} [\text{id}_j : r_j](y_j).P_j, \phi] &\longrightarrow \\ (\nu s)(a\langle s, \{\text{id}_i : r_i \mid i \in I \cup J\} \rangle \mid & \\ \prod_{i \in I \cup J} P_i\{s[\text{id}_i : r_i]/y_i\} \mid s : []) \mid & \\ a[\mathcal{H}, \prod_{i \in I} [\text{id}_i : r_i](y_i).P_i \mid Q, \mathbf{0}, \phi] & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a[\mathcal{H}, \Pi_{i \in I}[\text{id}_i : r_i](y_i).P_i \mid Q, \Pi_{j \in J}[\text{id}_j : r_j](y_j).P_j, \phi] \longrightarrow \\ (\nu s)(a\langle s, \{\text{id}_i : r_i \mid i \in I \cup J\} \rangle \mid \\ \Pi_{i \in I \cup J} P_i \{s[\text{id}_i : r_i] / y_i\} \mid s : []) \mid \\ a[\mathcal{H}, \Pi_{i \in I}[\text{id}_i : r_i](y_i).P_i \mid Q, \mathbf{0}, \phi] \end{aligned}$$

the same stable participants and no one-shot participant

$$\begin{aligned} a[\mathcal{H}, \prod_{i \in I} [\text{id}_i : r_i](y_i).P_i \mid Q, \prod_{j \in J} [\text{id}_j : r_j](y_j).P_j, \phi] &\longrightarrow \\ (\nu s)(a\langle s, \{\text{id}_i : r_i \mid i \in I \cup J\} \rangle \mid & \\ \prod_{i \in I \cup J} P_i\{s[\text{id}_i : r_i]/y_i\} \mid s : []) \mid & \\ a[\mathcal{H}, \prod_{i \in I} [\text{id}_i : r_i](y_i).P_i \mid Q, \mathbf{0}, \phi] & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{onlineshop}[-, [\text{Sonia} : \text{seller}](y_s).P_s, [\text{Bob} : \text{buyer}](y_b).P_b, -] \longrightarrow \\ & (\nu s)(\text{onlineshop}\langle s, \{\text{Sonia} : \text{seller}, \text{Bob} : \text{buyer}\}\rangle \mid \\ & P_s\{s[\text{Sonia} : \text{seller}]/y_s\} \mid P_b\{s[\text{Bob} : \text{buyer}]/y_b\} \mid s:[\] \mid \\ & \text{onlineshop}[-, [\text{Sonia} : \text{seller}](y_s).P_s, \mathbf{0}, -] \end{aligned}$$

in session s

$$s[id : r]!\langle id' : r', l\langle v \rangle \rangle$$

participant $id:r$ sends label l and value v to participant $id' : r'$

in session s

participant $id:r$ sends label l and value v to participant $id' : r'$

$$s[id : r]!\langle id' : r', l\langle v \rangle \rangle \mid s : \mathcal{B} \longrightarrow s : \mathcal{B} \cdot (id : r, id' : r', l\langle v \rangle)$$

the message $(id : r, id' : r', l\langle v \rangle)$ is created and added to the buffer

in session s

$$s[\text{id} : r]?\langle \text{id}' : r', \{l_i(\alpha_i).P_i\}_{i \in I} \rangle$$

participant $\text{id} : r$ waits for a label l_i with $i \in I$ and value to replace α_i from participant $\text{id}' : r'$

in session s

participant $\text{id}:r$ waits for a label l_i with $i \in I$ and value to replace α_i from participant $\text{id}' : r'$

$$s[\text{id} : r]?\langle \text{id}' : r', \{l_i(\alpha_i).P_i\}_{i \in I} \rangle \mid s : (\text{id}' : r', \text{id} : r, l_k\langle v \rangle) \cdot \mathcal{B} \longrightarrow P_k\{v/\alpha_k\} \mid s : \mathcal{B}$$

where $k \in I$

the message $(\text{id} : r, \text{id}' : r', l\langle v \rangle)$ is taken from the buffer

Histories are built by recording some of the labels and values that are sent by principals together with the roles in which the principals are

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in session s

$$s[id : r]! \bullet \langle id' : r', l \langle v \rangle \rangle$$

participant $id:r$ sends label l and a value v to participant $id' : r'$
the message content $l \langle v \rangle$ and the role r are recorded in the history of principal id

Histories are built by recording some of the labels and values that are sent by principals together with the roles in which the principals are

in session s

participant $\text{id}:r$ sends label l and a value v to participant $\text{id}' : r'$
the message content $l\langle v \rangle$ and the role r are recorded in the history of principal id

$$s[\text{id} : r]! \bullet \langle \text{id}' : r', l\langle v \rangle \rangle \mid a[\mathcal{H} \cup (\text{id}, \text{h}), Q_1, Q_2, \phi] \mid s : \mathcal{B} \longrightarrow a[\mathcal{H} \cup (\text{id}, \text{h}) \cdot (l\langle v \rangle, r), Q_1, Q_2, \phi] \mid s : \mathcal{B} \cdot (\text{id} : r, \text{id}' : r', l\langle v \rangle)$$

Histories are built by recording some of the labels and values that are sent by principals together with the roles in which the principals are

in session s

$$\begin{aligned} & s[\text{Bob} : \textit{buyer}]! \bullet \langle \text{Sonia} : \textit{seller}, \text{OK} \rangle \mid \\ & \textit{onlineshop}[(\text{Bob}, \circ), (\text{Sonia}, \circ), -, -, -] \mid s : [] \longrightarrow \\ & \textit{onlineshop}[(\text{Bob}, (\text{OK}, \textit{buyer})), (\text{Sonia}, \circ), -, -, -] \mid \\ & s : (\text{Bob} : \textit{buyer}, \text{Sonia} : \textit{seller}, \text{OK}) \end{aligned}$$

in session s

$$s[\text{id} : r] \forall (\iota : C(r', \iota)). \{P\}$$

participant $\text{id} : r$ want to interact (following P) with all other principals playing role r' in session s whose histories satisfy $C(r', \iota)$

in session s

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$$s[\text{id} : r] \forall (\iota : C(r', \iota)). \{P\} \longrightarrow$$

$$\prod_{i \in I} s[\text{id} : r] ! \langle \text{id}_i : r', \text{YES} \rangle ; s[\text{id} : r] ? \langle \text{id}_i : r', \{\text{YES}.P\{\text{id}_i/\iota\}, \text{NO}.\mathbf{0}\} \rangle$$

participant $\text{id}:r$ sends YES to all the participants she want to interact with and waits for their answers

in session s

participant $\text{id}:r$ want to interact (following P) with all other principals playing role r' in session s whose histories satisfy $C(r', \iota)$

$$s[\text{id} : r] \forall (\iota : C(r', \iota)). \{P\} \longrightarrow$$

$$\prod_{i \in I} s[\text{id} : r] ! \langle \text{id}_i : r', \text{YES} \rangle ; s[\text{id} : r] ? \langle \text{id}_i : r', \{\text{YES}.P\{\text{id}_i/\iota\}, \text{NO}.\mathbf{0}\} \rangle \mid \\ \prod_{j \in J} s[\text{id} : r] ! \langle \text{id}_j : r', \text{NO} \rangle ; s[\text{id} : r] ? \langle \text{id}_j : r', \{\text{YES}.\mathbf{0}, \text{NO}.\mathbf{0}\} \rangle$$

participant $\text{id}:r$ sends also NO to all the participants she does not want to interact with and waits for their answers

in session s

participant $\text{id}:r$ want to interact (following P) with all other principals playing role r' in session s whose histories satisfy $C(r', \iota)$

$$s[\text{id} : r] \forall (\iota : C(r', \iota)). \{P\} \longrightarrow$$

$$\prod_{i \in I} s[\text{id} : r] ! \langle \text{id}_i : r', \text{YES} \rangle ; s[\text{id} : r] ? \langle \text{id}_i : r', \{\text{YES}.P\{\text{id}_i/\iota\}, \text{NO}.\mathbf{0}\} \rangle \mid \\ \prod_{j \in J} s[\text{id} : r] ! \langle \text{id}_j : r', \text{NO} \rangle ; s[\text{id} : r] ? \langle \text{id}_j : r', \{\text{YES}.\mathbf{0}, \text{NO}.\mathbf{0}\} \rangle$$

where I and J are computed using the set \mathcal{P} of participants to session s and the history \mathcal{H} memorised in the current service:

$$\{\text{id}_i \mid i \in I\} = \{\text{id}' \neq \text{id} \mid (\text{id}' : r') \in \mathcal{P} \ \& \ C(r', \text{id}') \mathcal{H}\} \\ \{\text{id}_j \mid j \in J\} = \{\text{id}' \neq \text{id} \mid (\text{id}' : r') \in \mathcal{P} \ \& \ \neg C(r', \text{id}') \mathcal{H}\}$$

in session s

$$s[\text{Sonia} : \text{seller}] \forall (\iota : \text{good}(\text{buyer}, \iota)). \quad \longrightarrow \\ \{s[\text{Sonia} : \text{seller}]? \langle \iota, (x) \dots \rangle\}$$

$s[\text{Sonia} : \text{seller}]! \langle \text{Bob} : \text{buyer}, \text{YES} \rangle;$
 $s[\text{Sonia} : \text{seller}]? \langle \text{Bob} : \text{buyer}, \{ \text{YES}.s[\text{Sonia} : \text{seller}]? \langle \text{Bob} : \text{buyer}, (x) \dots \rangle,$
 $\text{NO}.0 \} \mid$
 $s[\text{Sonia} : \text{seller}]! \langle \text{Ben} : \text{buyer}, \text{YES} \rangle;$
 $s[\text{Sonia} : \text{seller}]? \langle \text{Ben} : \text{buyer}, \{ \text{YES}.s[\text{Sonia} : \text{seller}]? \langle \text{Ben} : \text{buyer}, (x) \dots \rangle,$
 $\text{NO}.0 \} \mid$
 $s[\text{Sonia} : \text{seller}]! \langle \text{Bill} : \text{buyer}, \text{NO} \rangle;$
 $s[\text{Sonia} : \text{seller}]? \langle \text{Bill} : \text{buyer}, \{ \text{YES}.0$
 $\text{NO}.0 \}$

in session s

$$s[id : r] \exists (\iota : C(r', \iota)). \{P\}$$

participant $id:r$ want to interact (following P) with one of the best principals playing role r' in session s whose histories satisfy $C(r', \iota)$

in session s

participant $\text{id}:r$ want to interact (following P) with one of the best principals playing role r' in session s whose histories satisfy $C(r', \iota)$

$$s[\text{id} : r] \exists (\iota : C(r', \iota)). \{P\} \longrightarrow$$

$$s[\text{id} : r] ! \langle \text{id}' : r', \text{YES} \rangle ; s[\text{id} : r] ? \langle \text{id}' : r', \{\text{YES}.P\{\text{id}'/\iota\}, \text{NO}.\mathbf{0}\} \rangle$$

participant $\text{id}:r$ sends YES to the choosed participant and waits for her answer

in session s

participant $\text{id}:r$ want to interact (following P) with one of the best principals playing role r' in session s whose histories satisfy $C(r', \iota)$

$$s[\text{id} : r] \exists (\iota : C(r', \iota)). \{P\} \longrightarrow$$

$$s[\text{id} : r] ! \langle \text{id}' : r', \text{YES} \rangle ; s[\text{id} : r] ? \langle \text{id}' : r', \{\text{YES}.P\{\text{id}'/\iota\}, \text{NO}.\mathbf{0}\} \rangle \mid \\ \prod_{j \in J} s[\text{id} : r] ! \langle \text{id}_j : r', \text{NO} \rangle ; s[\text{id} : r] ? \langle \text{id}_j : r', \{\text{YES}.\mathbf{0}, \text{NO}.\mathbf{0}\} \rangle$$

participant $\text{id}:r$ sends also NO to all the other participant in role r' and waits for their answers

in session s

participant $\text{id}:r$ want to interact (following P) with one of the best principals playing role r' in session s whose histories satisfy $C(r', \iota)$

$$s[\text{id} : r] \exists (\iota : C(r', \iota)). \{P\} \longrightarrow$$

$$s[\text{id} : r] ! \langle \text{id}' : r', \text{YES} \rangle ; s[\text{id} : r] ? \langle \text{id}' : r', \{\text{YES}.P\{\text{id}'/\iota\}, \text{NO}.\mathbf{0}\} \rangle \mid \\ \prod_{j \in J} s[\text{id} : r] ! \langle \text{id}_j : r', \text{NO} \rangle ; s[\text{id} : r] ? \langle \text{id}_j : r', \{\text{YES}.\mathbf{0}, \text{NO}.\mathbf{0}\} \rangle$$

where id' and J are computed using the set \mathcal{P} of participants to session s , the history \mathcal{H} memorised in the current service and a partial order between reputations for role r' ($\sqsubseteq_{r'}$):

$(\text{id}' : r') \in \mathcal{P}$ and $C(r', \text{id}') \mathcal{H}$ and

$$\nexists \text{id}'' \neq \text{id}. (\text{id}'' : r') \in \mathcal{P} \ \& \ C(r', \text{id}'') \mathcal{H} \Rightarrow \mathcal{H} \upharpoonright \text{id}' \sqsubseteq_{r'} \mathcal{H} \upharpoonright \text{id}''$$

$$\{\text{id}_j \mid j \in J\} = \{\text{id}'' \neq \text{id} \mid (\text{id}'' : r') \in \mathcal{P} \ \& \ \text{id}'' \neq \text{id}'\}$$

in session s

$$s[\text{Bob} : \textit{buyer}] \exists (\iota : \textit{fast}(\textit{seller}, \iota)). \longrightarrow \\ \{s[\text{Bob} : \textit{buyer}]! \langle \iota, \langle \textit{item} \rangle \rangle; \dots\}$$
$$s[\text{Bob} : \textit{buyer}]! \langle \textit{Sonia} : \textit{seller}, \textit{YES} \rangle;$$
$$s[\text{Bob} : \textit{buyer}]? \langle \textit{Sonia} : \textit{seller}, \{\textit{YES}.$$
$$s[\text{Bob} : \textit{buyer}]? \langle \textit{Sonia} : \textit{seller}, \langle \textit{item} \rangle \rangle; \dots$$
$$\text{NO.}\mathbf{0}\} \mid$$
$$s[\text{Bob} : \textit{buyer}]! \langle \textit{Sally} : \textit{seller}, \textit{NO} \rangle;$$
$$s[\text{Bob} : \textit{buyer}]? \langle \textit{Sally} : \textit{seller}, \{\textit{YES.}\mathbf{0}$$
$$\text{NO.}\mathbf{0}\}$$

$\Gamma \vdash P \triangleright \Delta$

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session environment associates local types with channel variables

$$\Delta ::= \emptyset \mid c : T$$

$$\Gamma \vdash P \triangleright \Delta$$

standard environment associates sorts with value variables, global sorts with service names, roles with principal variables, and session environments with process variables

$$\Gamma ::= \emptyset \mid \Gamma, x : S \mid a : \langle G \rangle \mid \Gamma, \iota : r \mid \Gamma, X : \Delta$$

the actions of different principals can only be sequentialised
via some communication

$$\Gamma \vdash_{\text{id}} P \triangleright \Delta$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash u : \langle G \rangle \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\text{id}} P \triangleright \Delta, y : G \upharpoonright (\text{id} : r)}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{id}} \bar{u}[\text{id} : r, \mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})](y).P \triangleright \Delta}$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash u : \langle G \rangle \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\text{id}} P \triangleright \Delta, y : G \upharpoonright (\text{id} : r)}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{id}} u[\text{id} : r, \mathcal{C}(\tilde{r})](y).P \triangleright \Delta}$$

the actions of different principals can only be sequentialised
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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{id}} P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\text{id}} P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{id}} P_1; P_2 \triangleright \Delta_1; \Delta_2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \forall \iota : \text{good}(\text{buyer}, \iota). \\ \exists \iota : \text{fast}(\text{seller}, \iota). G \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \forall \iota : \text{goldBuyer}. \\ \exists (\iota' : \text{fast}(\text{goldSeller}, \iota')). \\ \quad \iota \rightarrow^\bullet \iota' \{ \text{BUY}.G, \\ \quad \quad \text{AST}.\iota \rightarrow \iota' \langle \text{Help} \rangle; \\ \quad \quad \quad \iota' \rightarrow \iota \langle \text{Solution} \rangle; \text{end} \} \end{array} \right.$$

$$G = \begin{array}{l} \iota \rightarrow^\bullet \iota' \langle \text{Item} \rangle; \\ \iota' \rightarrow \iota \langle \text{Price} \rangle; \\ \iota \rightarrow^\bullet \iota' \{ \text{OK}.\iota' \rightarrow^\bullet \iota \langle \text{Deliver} \rangle; \\ \quad \quad \quad \iota' \rightarrow^\bullet \iota \langle \text{Courier} \rangle; \text{end}, \\ \text{KO}; \text{end} \} \end{array}$$

```
onlineshop[Bob : buyer, true](y).  
  y∃(ι : fast(seller, ι)). {y!•ι, ⟨item⟩};  
  y?ι, (x).  
  if OK(x) then y!•ι, OK;y?ι, (x1).y?ι, (x2).0⟩  
    else y!•ι, KO;0}
```

```
onlineshop[Sonia : seller, true](y).  
  y∀(ι : good(buyer, ι)).{y?ι, (x).y!ι, price};  
  y?ι, {OK.y!•ι, deliver;y!•ι, courier};0,  
    KO.0}}}}}
```

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{onlineshop}[\text{Ben} : \text{goldBuyer}, \exists \iota. \text{fast}(\text{seller}, \iota)](y). \\
 & \quad y \exists (\iota : \text{fast}(\text{goldSeller})). \\
 & \quad \{ \text{if buy then } y! \bullet \langle \iota, \text{BUY} \rangle; y! \bullet \langle \iota, \text{item} \rangle; y? \langle \iota, (x) . \\
 & \quad \quad \text{if OK}(x) \text{ then } y! \bullet \langle \iota, \text{OK} \rangle; y? \langle \iota, (x_1) . y? \langle \iota, (x_2) . \mathbf{0} \rangle \rangle \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \text{else } y! \bullet \langle \iota, \text{KO} \rangle; \mathbf{0} \\
 & \quad \quad \text{else } y! \bullet \langle \iota, \text{AST} \rangle; y! \langle \iota, \text{help} \rangle; y? \langle \iota, (x') . \mathbf{0} \rangle \}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \overline{\text{onlineshop}}[\text{Sonia} : \text{goldSeller}, \exists \iota. \text{good}(\text{buyer}, \iota)](y). \\
 & \quad y \forall (\iota : \text{goldBuyer}). \\
 & \quad \{ y? \langle \iota, \{ \text{BUY} . y? \langle \iota, (x) . y! \langle \iota, \text{price} \rangle; \\
 & \quad \quad y? \langle \iota, \{ \text{OK} . y! \bullet \langle \iota, \text{deliver} \rangle; y! \bullet \langle \iota, \text{courier} \rangle; \mathbf{0}, \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \text{KO} . \mathbf{0} \} \rangle \rangle \\
 & \quad \quad \text{AST} . y? \langle \iota, (x') . y! \bullet \langle \iota, \text{solution} \rangle; \mathbf{0} \} \rangle \}
 \end{aligned}$$

reduction of session environments:

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$$\{s[\text{id} : r] : \forall \iota : \mathbb{C}(r', \iota). T\} \Rightarrow \\ \{s[\text{id} : r] : \prod_{i \in I} !\langle \text{id}_i : r', \text{YES} \rangle ; ?\langle \text{id}_i : r', \{\text{YES}. T\{\text{id}_i / \iota\}, \text{NO}.\epsilon\} \rangle \mid \\ \prod_{j \in J} !\langle \text{id}_j : r', \text{NO} \rangle ; ?\langle \text{id}_j : r', \{\text{YES}.\epsilon, \text{NO}.\epsilon\} \rangle\}$$

reduction of session environments:

$$\{s[id : r] : \forall \iota : C(r', \iota). T\} \Rightarrow \\ \{s[id : r] : \prod_{i \in I} !\langle id_i : r', YES \rangle; ?\langle id_i : r', \{YES. T\{id_i / \iota\}, NO. \epsilon\} \rangle \mid \\ \prod_{j \in J} !\langle id_j : r', NO \rangle; ?\langle id_j : r', \{YES. \epsilon, NO. \epsilon\} \rangle\}$$

$$\{s[id : r] : \exists \iota : C(r', \iota). T\} \Rightarrow \\ \{s[id : r] : !\langle id' : r', YES \rangle; ?\langle id' : r', \{YES. T\{id' / \iota\}, NO. \epsilon\} \rangle \mid \\ \prod_{j \in J} !\langle id_j : r', NO \rangle; ?\langle id_j : r', \{YES. \epsilon, NO. \epsilon\} \rangle\}$$

a process is **initial** if it does not contain free variables and runtime syntax

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a process P is **reachable** if there is a well-typed initial process P_0 such that $P_0 \longrightarrow^* P'$ and P is a subprocess of P'

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a process P is *reachable* if there is a well-typed initial process P_0 such that $P_0 \longrightarrow^* P'$ and P is a subprocess of P'

If P is a reachable process and $\Gamma \vdash P \triangleright \Delta$ and $P \longrightarrow^* P'$, then $\Gamma \vdash P' \triangleright \Delta'$ for some Δ' such that $\Delta \Rightarrow^* \Delta'$

evaluation contexts

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E} ::= & [-] \mid \mathcal{E} \mid P \mid \mathcal{E}; P \mid (\nu a)\mathcal{E} \mid (\nu s)\mathcal{E} \mid s[\text{id} : r]!*\langle \text{id}' : r', l\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle \rangle \\ & \mid \text{if } \mathcal{E} \text{ then } P \text{ else } P \mid \mathcal{E} \wedge e \mid \nu \wedge \mathcal{E} \mid \dots \end{aligned}$$

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A process P is **communication safe** if:

- $P \equiv \mathcal{E}[s[\text{id} : r]? \langle \text{id}' : r', \{l_i(\alpha_i).P_i\}_{i \in I} \rangle]$ implies that $\mathcal{E}[\mathbf{0}] \longrightarrow^* \mathcal{E}'[s : (\text{id}' : r', \text{id} : r, l_k \langle \nu \rangle) \cdot \mathcal{B}]$ with $k \in I$;
- $P \equiv \mathcal{E}[s : (\text{id}' : r', \text{id} : r, l_k \langle \nu \rangle) \cdot \mathcal{B}]$ implies that $\mathcal{E}[\mathbf{0}] \longrightarrow^* \mathcal{E}'[s[\text{id} : r]? \langle \text{id}' : r', \{l_i(\alpha_i).P_i\}_{i \in I} \rangle]$ with $k \in I$

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we write $\Gamma \vdash^* P \triangleright \Delta$ if this judgment can be obtained with a derivation where all session environments which appear in premises or conclusions of the system \vdash_{id} contain at most an association between a local type and a channel and joins can only be typed in the system \vdash

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Let P be an initial process not containing restrictions.
If $a : \langle G \rangle \vdash^* P \triangleright \emptyset$ and $P \longrightarrow^* P'$, then P' is communication safe.

service registries are **permanent**

service registries are permanent and **can always be reduced** to produce sessions

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service joins **can require conditions which are not satisfied**

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A process P has the **progress property** if either P is a parallel composition of service registries and service joins, or there is P' such that $P \longrightarrow P'$ with a rule different from session initiation.

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Let $P \equiv a\langle G, \phi \rangle \mid P_0$ be an initial process not containing restrictions. If $a : \langle G \rangle \vdash^* P \triangleright \emptyset$, then P has the progress property.

Restricting to reductions which activate at most one session for each service we can take advantage from local types for predicting possible future reputations of principals

Local Types for Reputations

Restricting to reductions which activate at most one session for each service we can take advantage from local types for predicting possible future reputations of principals

if n_r is the number of principals playing role r in the session, then the number of occurrences of label l (non occurring under recursion) in the histories of a role with local type T is bounded by $\#(T, l)$:

$$\#(!\bullet\langle p, \{l_i\langle U_i \rangle.T_i\}_{i \in I}\rangle, l) = \begin{cases} \max\{\#(T_{i_0}, l) + 1, \#(T_i, l) \mid i \in I \setminus \{i_0\}\} & \text{if } l = l_{i_0} \ \& \ i_0 \in I, \\ \max\{\#(T_i, l) \mid i \in I\} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{llll} \#(!\langle p, \{l_i\langle U_i \rangle.T_i\}_{i \in I}\rangle, l) & = & \max\{\#(T_i, l) \mid i \in I\} & \#(\mu x. T, l) & = & 0 \\ \#(?\langle p, \{l_i\langle U_i \rangle.T_i\}_{i \in I}\rangle, l) & = & \max\{\#(T_i, l) \mid i \in I\} & \#(x, l) & = & 0 \\ \#(\forall \iota : \mathbf{c}(r, \iota). T, l) & = & \#(T, l) \times n_r & \#(\epsilon, l) & = & 0 \\ \#(\exists \iota : \mathbf{c}(r, \iota). T, l) & = & \#(T, l) & \#(\text{end}, l) & = & 0 \\ \#(T_1 \mid T_2, l) & = & \#(T_1, l) + \#(T_2, l) & \#(T_1 ; T_2, l) & = & \#(T_1, l) + \#(T_2, l) \end{array}$$

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we can bound the number of occurrences of label l in (part of) the histories to M by setting

$$\phi(\textcircled{h}, r) \text{ equal to } m + \#(T, l) \leq M$$

where m is the number of occurrences of l in the considered part of \textcircled{h} and type T is the local type of current role

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if we want to limit to 3 the number of rejections in the last 90 transitions, the joining condition for the *buyer* can hold true only if in the last 89 transitions the number of $K0$ is less than or equal to 2.

Pierre-Malo Deniélou and Nobuko Yoshida. Dynamic Multirole Session Types. In *Proc. POPL'11*, pages 435–446. ACM, 2011.

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- 4 we offer a primitive for choosing one of the best principals (according to some specified policy) among those playing a given role, if any.

Marco Carbone, Mogens Nielsen, and Vladimiro Sassone. A Calculus of Trust Management. In *FSTTCS'04*, volume 3328 of *LNCS*, pages 161–173. Springer, 2004.

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The focus is on barbed equivalence among principals

Conclusions

We presented a role-based multiparty session calculus that takes into account the history of principals, in order to measure their reputation and regulate accordingly their participation in future conversations.

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 - extend histories;
 - subjective reputations.

We presented a role-based multiparty session calculus that takes into account the history of principals, in order to measure their reputation and regulate accordingly their participation in future conversations.

Future work:

- use reputation in order to deal with security;
- refine the notions of reputation and policies:
 - extend histories;
 - subjective reputations.

Thank you!