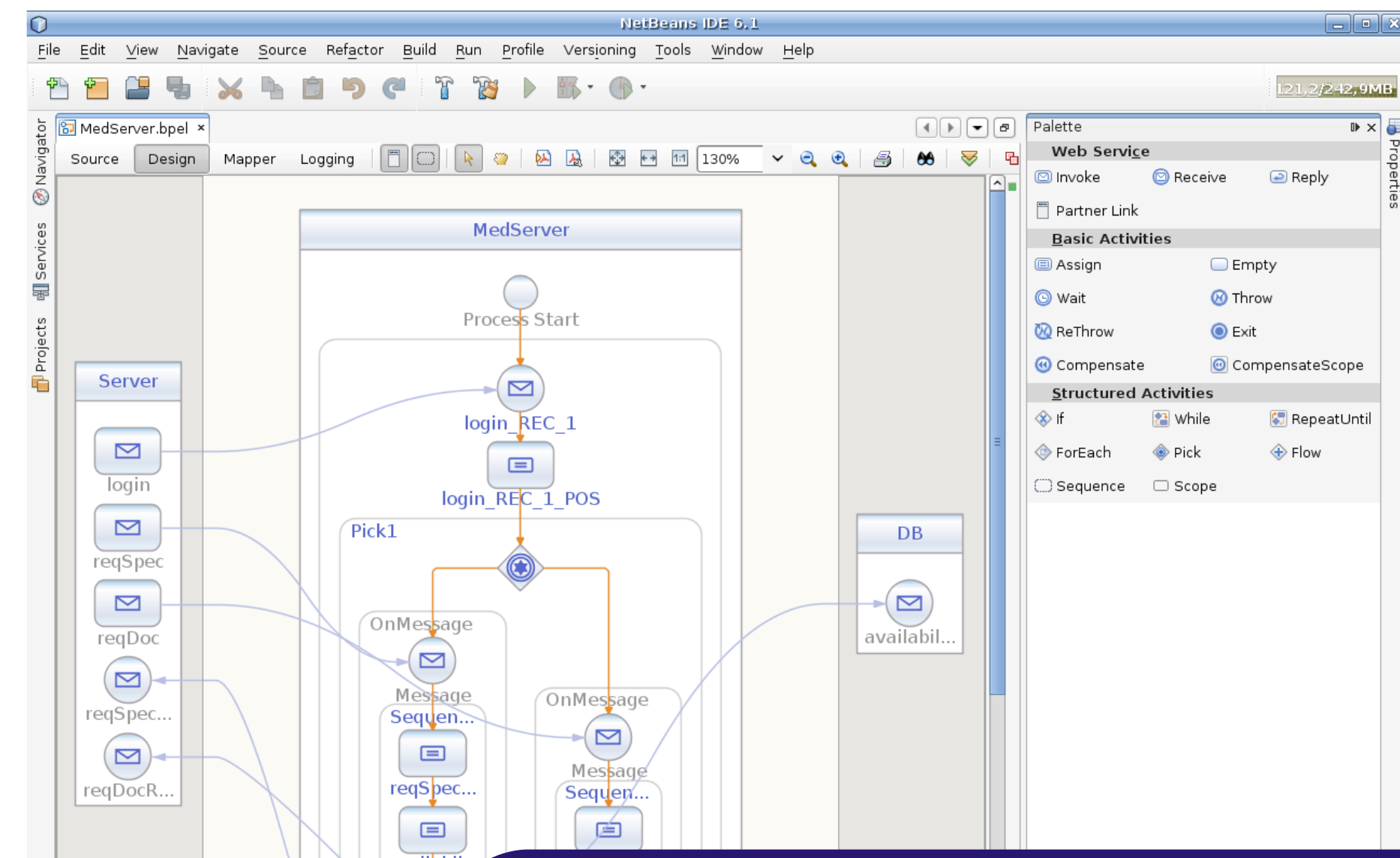


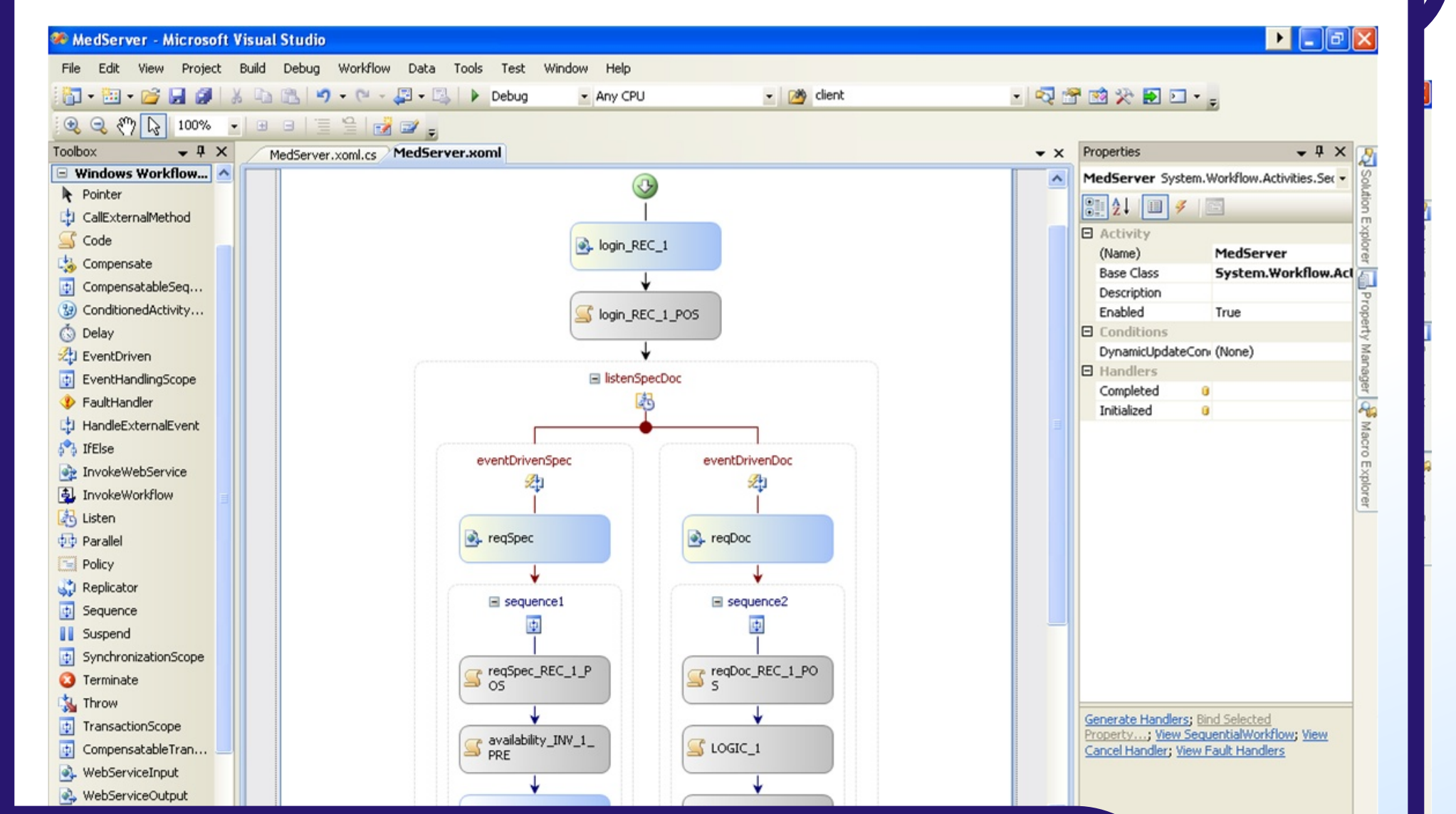
## 1. Objectives

- Automatic Web Service orchestration and choreography through contract-based adaptation.
- Both signature and behavioral incompatibilities are solved avoiding erroneous executions derived from the order of the messages and parameters exchanged.

## A1. Services in (A)BPEL



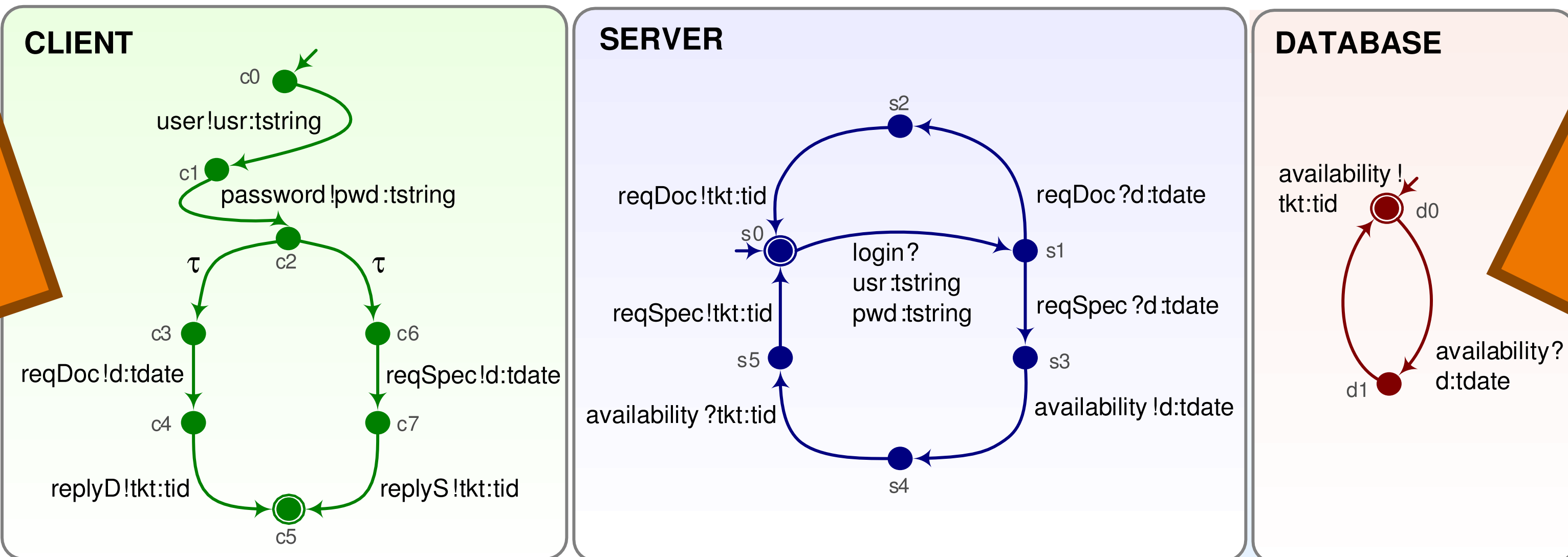
## A2. Services in Microsoft-WF



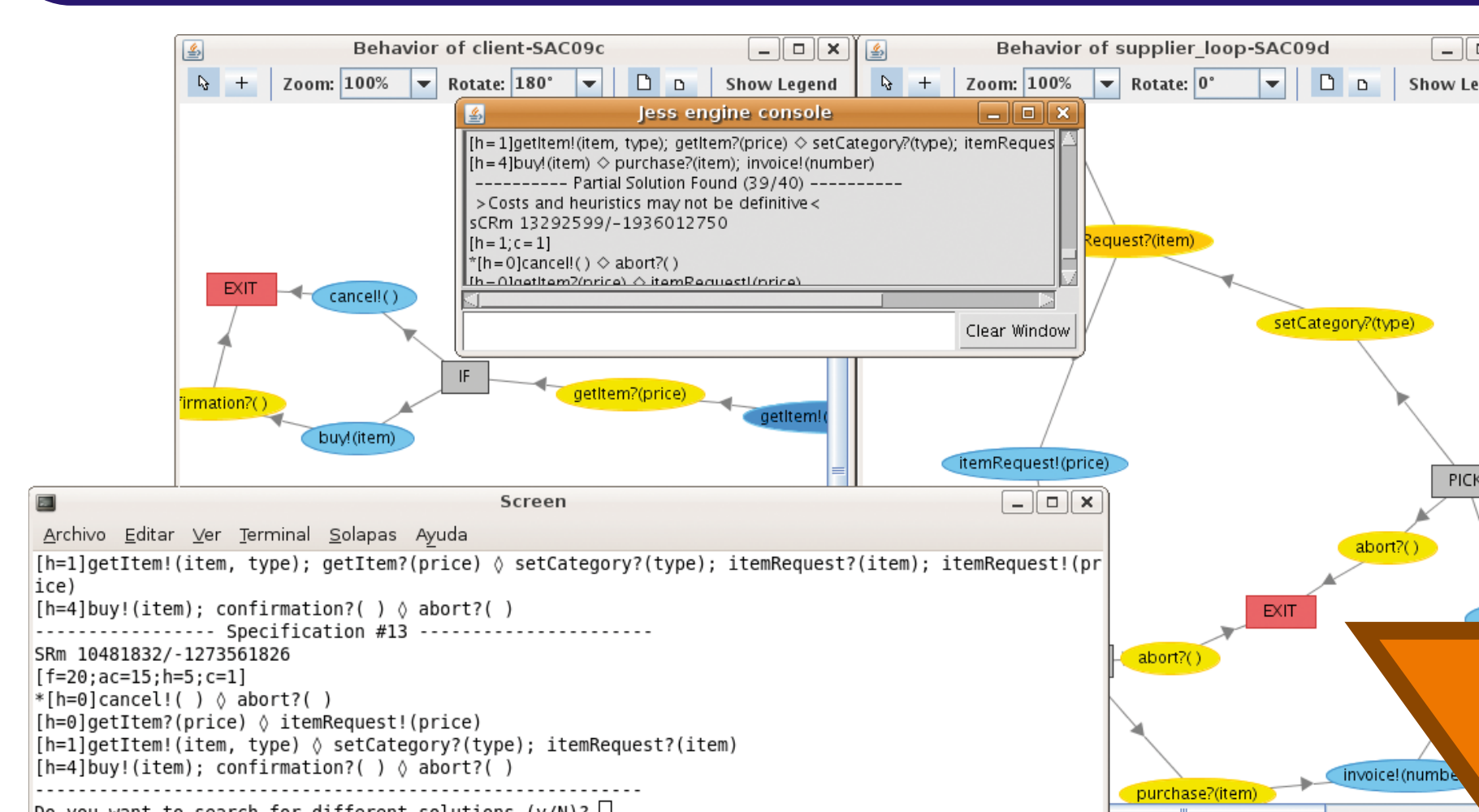
## 2. Adaptation Contracts

- Web Service interfaces are extracted from WSDL, whereas their protocols are obtained from (A)BPEL or WF code.
- Web Services are modeled as Symbolic Transition Systems (STS).
- Transitions and arguments are mapped across services using an adaptation contract which can either be designed in an interactive environment or automatically generated using similarity metrics.
- Contracts can be validated through interactive simulation and different kinds of trace checks on the choreography/orchestration.

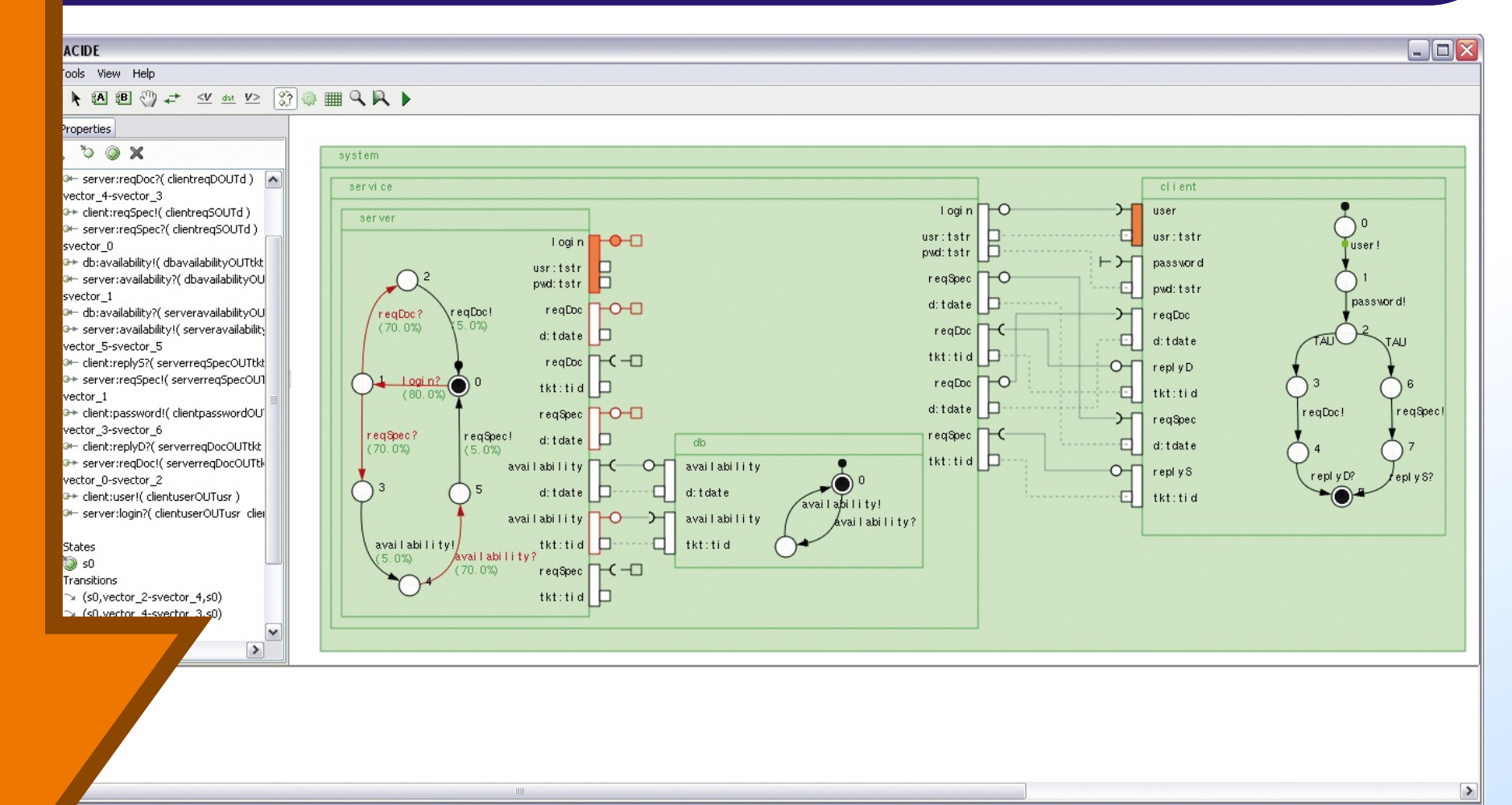
## B. Abstract Model in STS



## C1. Automatic Contract



## C2. Interactive Contract



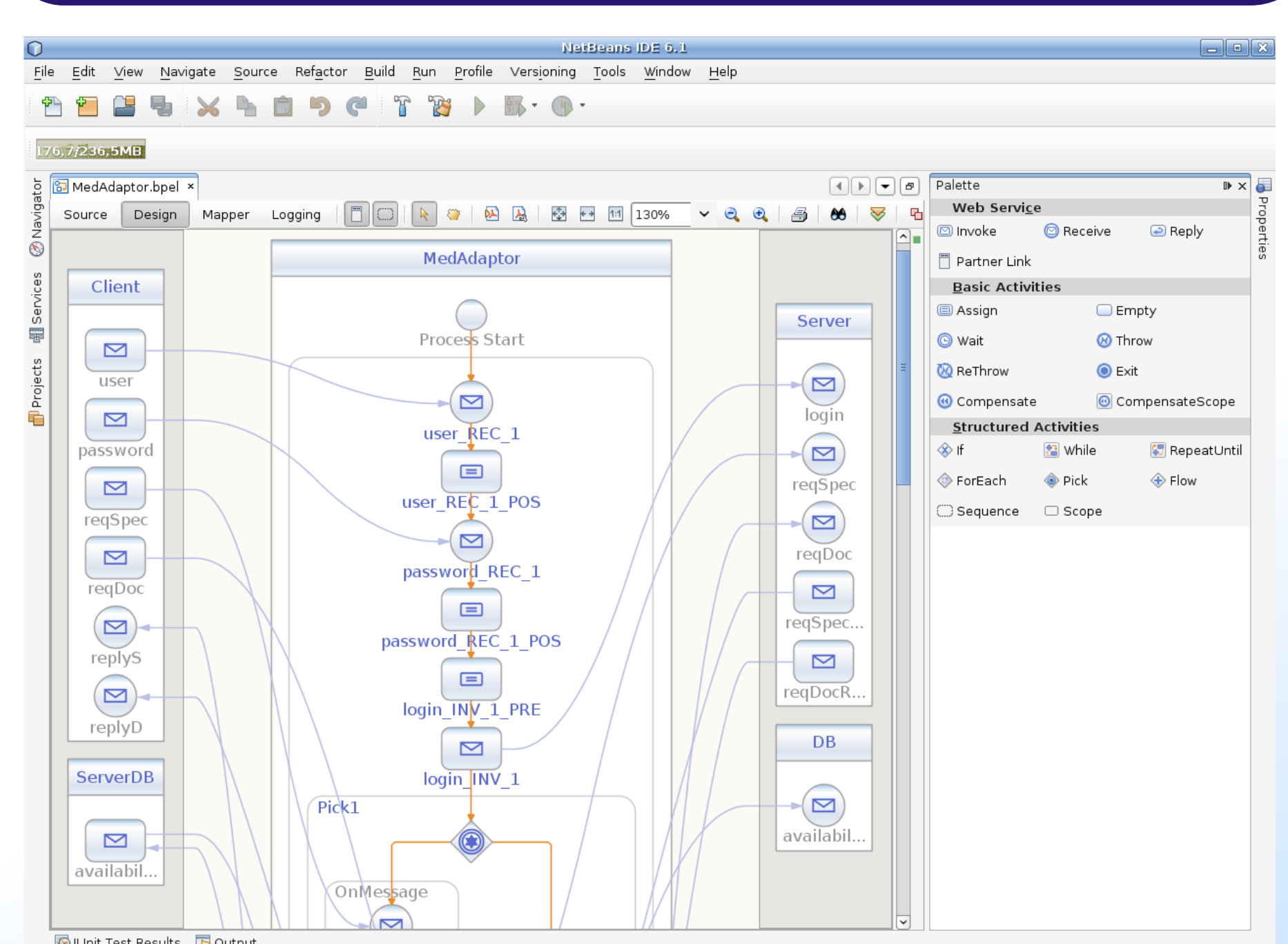
## 3. Adaptor and Wrapper Generation

- Protocols and contracts are encoded in LOTOS where, using CADP and state-of-the-art algorithms, an adaptor protocol is generated.
- The adaptor protocol can be used as monolithic adaptor or be automatically distributed into service wrappers.
- Unfeasible interleavings are pruned in the protocol and the adaptor/wrappers are finally implemented in BPEL.

## 4. Final Remarks

- ITACA is a toolbox that fully supports generative adaptation from beginning to end.
- About 51,000 lines of Python and Java code.
- We plan to extend it with goal-oriented adaptation, system monitoring and self-reconfiguration.

## E. Adaptor Implementation



## D. Adaptor Protocol

