digital futures The Portals Framework **Enabling Flexible Stateful Serverless Applications**

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Project Information

- Framework for stateful serverless applications.
- Unifying stateful dataflow streaming and actor programming.
- Developed at KTH and RISE since 2022.
- Open source; Apache 2.0 License.

Key Features

- Atomic streams & exactly-once processing guarantees.
- Multi-dataflow applications, cyclic dependencies.
- Portal services: inter-dataflow services with actor-like comm.
- **Dynamic topology**, **decentralized** cloud/edge execution. •
- Data and task parallelism.



Multi-dataflow composition

- Dataflows as microservices.
- Composition using atomic streams.
- Direct communication between operators with portals.



Portal services

- A Portal exposes a service, implemented with task operators.
- Enables request/reply communication between task operators.

Powered by atomic streams

- Enforces the exactly-once processing guarantees.
- Provides interface for the atomic processing contract.

Atomic Processing Contract i) Take atom ii) Process atom until completion iv) Commit to output v) Repeat



Decentralized, dynamic topology

- Applications spanning multiple deployments, cloud and edge devices.
- Topology may change over time.
- A runtime for cloud and edge.

Shopping cart example

• Inventory exposed through a Portal; cart connects to inventory's portal to get/return items to the inventory; analytics service started dynamically.

Figure from [2]

Cart App:

Orders Carl // Ref to Inventory's Portal Service val inventory = Portal... // Cart Dataflows("cart").source(...) Inventory Analytics .taskWithRequester(inventory): case AddToCart(item) => req = GetItem(item) future = Request(inventory)(req) Await(future): future.value match case GetItemSuccess => state.update(item, state.get(item) + 1) ... // truncated

Portals Distributed Runtime

- Distributed execution, leveraging Atomic Streams, Reply Streams.
- Serverless deployment environment using Docker/Kubernetes. •
- Decentralized, support for connecting to remote deployments.

Formally Verified Fault-Tolerance

- Formalization of Portals i) high-level model and ii) implementation.
- Mechanised, machine checked, in Coq.
- **Rigorous proof of** *exactly-once processing***.**

A faultless high level program should be behaviourally





Portals Highlights

Distributed, decentralized runtime leveraging Atomic Streams and Reply Streams; edge-cloud.

indistinguishable from its implementation in a faulty low-level.

$$\frac{\Pi(p) \vdash \Sigma(p) \xrightarrow{\{x_i\}_i} \sigma \quad \overline{X} = \{p \, x_i\}_i \quad \overline{X}(B) = B'}{\Pi \vdash \langle \Sigma, B \rangle \xrightarrow{\overline{X}} \langle \Sigma[p \mapsto \sigma], B' \rangle}$$

$$\frac{B(p \, s \, \triangleleft) = \overline{m} : m}{\Pi + \langle \Sigma, B \rangle \xrightarrow{\overline{X}} \langle \Sigma, \overline{X}(B) \rangle}$$

Further Reading & References

- [1] Spenger et al., "Portals: An extension of dataflow streaming for stateful serverless.", Onward'22.
- [2] Spenger et al., "Portals: A Showcase of Multi-Dataflow Stateful Serverless", PVLDB'23.
- https://www.portals-project.org/; https://github.com/portals-project/portals

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