EXTENDS Naturals

CONSTANTS

KEYS The full set of keys in the database

VARIABLES

database, database[key] = DataVersioncache cache[key] = CacheValue

 $vars \triangleq \langle database, cache \rangle$

A cache can hold a hit or a miss for any given key $CacheValue \stackrel{\Delta}{=} CacheMiss \cup CacheHit$

$TypeOk \triangleq$

database is a mapping of keys to a data version $\land database \in [KEYS \rightarrow DataVersion]$ cache is a mapping of kets to a cache value $\land cache \in [KEYS \rightarrow CacheValue]$

$Init \stackrel{\triangle}{=}$

All keys in the database are initialized to their first version $\land database = [k \in KEYS \mapsto 0]$

All keys in the cache are initialized to a miss, *i.e.* no data in cache $\land cache = [k \in KEYS \mapsto [type \mapsto "miss"]]$

$DatabaseUpdate(k) \triangleq$

The version of that key is incremented, representing a write

 $\wedge database' = [database \ EXCEPT]$

![k] = database[k] + 1]

 \land UNCHANGED cache

$CacheRead(k) \stackrel{\triangle}{=}$

The data is already in the cache

 $\land cache[k] \in CacheHit$

So the cache remains the same

 \land UNCHANGED cache

 \land UNCHANGED database

$CacheReadThrough(k) \stackrel{\triangle}{=}$

The data is not in the cache

Fairness: Normally no operation is guaranteed to happen; it just may. However, that means that the cache could just stop reading forever. And so it would never update. Now that doesn't seem reasonable

Specification

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Next \triangleq \\ \exists \ k \in KEYS: \\ \text{Database states} \\ \lor \ Database \ Update(k) \\ \text{Cache states} \\ \lor \ Cache \ Read(k) \\ \lor \ Cache \ Read \ Through(k) \\ \lor \ Cache \ Evict(k) \\ \end{cases} Cache fairness is included as part of the specification of system behavior. This is just how the system works. Spec \ \triangleq \ Init \land \Box [Next]_{vars} \land \text{WF}_{vars}(Cache Fairness)
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