MODULE *SpanTreeRandom*

The specification in this module is a modified version of the one in module *SpanTree* obtained by replacing the declared constant *Edges* with a defined constant that equals a randomly chosen set of edges joining the nodes in *Nodes*. Thus it can be used to test the algorithm of *SpanTree* on a randomly chosen node, making it easy to check the algorithm on a sequence of different graphs.

EXTENDS *Integers; FiniteSets; TLC*

CONSTANTS *Nodes; Root; MaxCardinality*

$$Edges \triangleq \text{UNION } \{\{\{n;\ m\} : m \in RandomElement(\text{SUBSET } (Nodes \setminus \{n\}))\} : n \in Nodes\}$$

To understand this definition let's look at its subformulas, from the inside out.

- SUBSET $(Nodes \setminus \{n\})$ is the set of all subsets of the set $Nodes \setminus \{n\}$ , which is the set of all nodes other than $n$.
- *RandomElement*( ... ) is a hack introduced in the *TLC* module. *TLC* computes its value to be a randomly chosen element in the set ... . This is hack because, in math, an expression has the same value whenever it's computed. The value of 2^{1/2} is the same next *Thursday* as it is today. Every mathematical expression *exp* satisfies $exp = exp$. However, *TLC* may evaluate

  $$RandomElement(S) = RandomElement(S)$$

  to equal FALSE if $S$ is a set with more than 1 element, This is one of the few cases in which *TLC* does not obey the rules of math.
- $\{\{n,\ m\} : m \in RandomElement(\ldots)\}$ is the set of elements that equal the set $\{n,\ m\}$ for $m$ some element of *RandomElement*( ... ) .
- UNION $\{\ldots : n \in Nodes\}$ is the union of all sets ... for $n$ an element of *Nodes*. This expression makes sense if the expression equals a set that depends on the value of $n$.

ASSUME $\land\ Root \in Nodes$
$\land\ MaxCardinality \in Nat$
$\land\ MaxCardinality \geq Cardinality(Nodes)$

VARIABLES *mom; dist*

$vars \triangleq \langle mom;\ dist \rangle$

$Nbrs(n) \triangleq \{m \in Nodes : \{m;\ n\} \in Edges\}$

$$\begin{aligned} TypeOK \triangleq\ & \land\ mom \in [Nodes \to Nodes] \\ & \land\ dist \in [Nodes \to Nat] \\ & \land \forall\, e \in Edges : (e \subseteq Nodes) \land (Cardinality(e) = 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Init \triangleq\ & \land\ mom = [n \in Nodes \mapsto n] \\ & \land\ dist = [n \in Nodes \mapsto \text{IF } n = Root \text{ THEN } 0 \text{ ELSE } MaxCardinality] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Next \triangleq\ & \exists\, n \in Nodes : \\ & \quad \exists\, m \in Nbrs(n) : \\ & \qquad \land\ dist[m] < 1 + dist[n] \\ & \qquad \land \exists\, d \in (dist[m] + 1) :: (dist[n] - 1) : \end{aligned}$$

$$\land\ dist' = [dist \text{ EXCEPT } ![n] = d]$$
$$\land\ mom' = [mom \text{ EXCEPT } ![n] = m]$$

$Spec \triangleq Init \land \Box[Next]_{vars} \land \mathrm{WF}_{vars}(Next)$

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$PostCondition \triangleq$
$\forall\, n \in Nodes :$
$\lor\ \land\ n = Root$
$\quad\ \land\ dist[n] = 0$
$\quad\ \land\ mom[n] = n$
$\lor\ \land\ dist[n] = MaxCardinality$
$\quad\ \land\ mom[n] = n$
$\quad\ \land \forall\, m \in Nbrs(n) : dist[m] = MaxCardinality$
$\lor\ \land\ dist[n] \in 1 \mathinner{..} (MaxCardinality - 1)$
$\quad\ \land\ mom[n] \in Nbrs(n)$
$\quad\ \land\ dist[n] = dist[mom[n]] + 1$

$Safety \triangleq \Box((\neg \text{ENABLED } Next) \Rightarrow PostCondition)$

$Liveness \triangleq \Diamond PostCondition$

Model *Model_1* has *TLC* check these correctness condition for a (randomly chosen) graph with six nodes. On a few tries, it took *TLC* an average of a little more than 30 seconds to do it.

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* Modification History
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