#### - MODULE VoucherRedeem

The description is based on the "Redeem" operation mentioned in RFC 3506. This specification describes the redemption of Voucher between a Holder and Collector. It is implemented over the Two-Phase Commit protocol, in which a Voucher Transaction Provider (VTP) coordinates the Voucher Holders (Hs) to redeem vouchers (Vs) to Voucher Collectors (Cs) described in the VoucherLifeCycle specification module. In this specification, Hs and Cs spontaneously issue Prepared messages. We ignore the Prepare messages that the VTP can send to the Hs and Cs.

For simplicity, we also eliminate Abort messages sent by an Hs / Cs when it decides to abort. Such a message would cause the VTP to abort the transaction, an event represented here by the VTP spontaneously deciding to abort.

#### CONSTANT

V,	The set of Vouchers
H,	The set of Voucher Holders
C	The set of Voucher Collectors

#### VARIABLES

vState, vState[v] is the state of voucher v.

vlcState[v] is the state of the voucher life cycle

machine.

hState, hState[h] is the state of voucher holder h. cState, cState[c] is the state of voucher collector c. vtpState, The state of the voucher transaction provider.

vtpRPrepared, The set of Hs and Cs from which the VTP has received

"Prepared for Voucher Redeem" messages.

#### msgs

In the protocol, processes communicate with one another by sending messages. For simplicity, we represent message passing with the variable msgs whose value is the set of all messages that have been sent. A message is sent by adding it to the set msgs. An action that, in an implementation, would be enabled by the receipt of a certain message is here enabled by the presence of that message in msgs. For simplicity, messages are never removed from msgs. This allows a single message to be received by multiple receivers. Receipt of the same message twice is therefore allowed; but in this particular protocol, that's not a problem.

### $Messages \triangleq$

The set of all possible messages. Messages of type "Prepared" are sent from the H indicated by the message's vh field to the VTP. Similar "Prepared" is also sent from C indicated by message's vc field to the VTP. Messages of type "Redeem" and "Abort" are broadcast by the VTPs, to be received by all Hs and Cs. The set msgs contains just a single copy of such a message.

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 \begin{aligned} [type: \{\text{``Prepared''}\}, \ vh: H] \cup \\ [type: \{\text{``Prepared''}\}, \ vc: C] \cup \\ [type: \{\text{``Redeem''}, \text{``Abort''}\}] \end{aligned}
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# $VTPTypeOK \triangleq$

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The type-correctness invariant
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## $VTPInit \triangleq$

The initial predicate.

We now define the actions that may be performed by the processes, first the VTP's actions, the Hs' actions, then the Cs' actions.

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VTPRcvPrepared(h, c) \triangleq
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The VTP receives a "Prepared" message from Voucher Holder h and the Voucher Collector c. We could add the additional enabling condition  $h,c\notin vtpRPrepared$ , which disables the action if the VTP has already received this message. But there is no need, because in that case the action has no effect; it leaves the state unchanged.

## $VTPRedeem(v) \triangleq$

The VTP Redeems the voucher; enabled iff the VTP is in its initial state and every H and C has sent a "Prepared" message.

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\land vState[v] = "valid"
   \land vlcState[v] = "working"
   \wedge vtpState = "init"
   \land vtpRPrepared = H \cup C
   \wedge vtpState' = "done"
   \land vState' = [vState \ EXCEPT \ ![v] = "redeemed"]
  \land vlcState' = [vlcState \ EXCEPT \ ![v] = "done"]
   \land msgs' = msgs \cup \{[type \mapsto "Redeem"]\}
   \land UNCHANGED \langle hState, cState, vtpRPrepared \rangle
VTPAbort(v) \stackrel{\triangle}{=}
  The VTP spontaneously aborts the transaction.
   \land \mathit{vState}[\mathit{v}] = \mathit{``valid''}
  \land vlcState[v] = "working"
  \land vtpState = "init"
   \land vtpState' = "done"
   \land msgs' = msgs \cup \{[type \mapsto \text{``Abort''}]\}
   \land UNCHANGED \langle vState, vlcState, hState, cState, vtpRPrepared <math>\rangle
HPrepare(h) \triangleq
  Voucher holder h prepares.
  \land vState = [v \in V \mapsto "valid"]
  \land vlcState = [v \in V \mapsto "working"]
   \wedge hState[h] = "holding"
   \land hState' = [hState \ \texttt{EXCEPT} \ ![h] = "prepared"]
   \land \mathit{msgs'} = \mathit{msgs} \cup \{[\mathit{type} \mapsto \text{"Prepared"}, \mathit{vh} \mapsto \mathit{h}]\}
   \land UNCHANGED \langle vState, vlcState, vtpState, cState, vtpRPrepared <math>\rangle
HChooseToAbort(h) \triangleq
  Voucher holder h spontaneously decides to abort. As noted above, h does not send any message
  in our simplified spec.
  \land vState = [v \in V \mapsto \text{``valid''}]
   \land vlcState = [v \in V \mapsto "working"]
  \wedge hState[h] = "holding"
   \land hState' = [hState \ EXCEPT \ ![h] = "aborted"]
   \land UNCHANGED \langle vState, vlcState, vtpState, cState, vtpRPrepared, msgs <math>\rangle
HRcvRedeemMsg(h) \triangleq
  Voucher holder h is told by the VTP to Redeem.
  \land vState \in [V \rightarrow \{\text{"valid"}, \text{"redeemed"}\}]
   \land vlcState \in [V \rightarrow \{\text{"working"}, \text{"done"}\}]
   \wedge hState[h] = \text{"holding"}
   \land [type \mapsto "Redeem"] \in msgs
   \wedge hState' = [hState \ EXCEPT \ ![h] = "redeemed"]
   \land UNCHANGED \langle vtpState, vState, vlcState, cState, vtpRPrepared, msgs <math>\rangle
```

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HRcvAbortMsg(h) \triangleq
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Voucher holder h is told by the VTP to abort.
  \land vState = [v \in V \mapsto "valid"]
  \land vlcState = [v \in V \mapsto "working"]
  \land hState[h] = "holding"
  \land [type \mapsto \text{``Abort''}] \in msgs
  \land \ hState' = [hState \ \texttt{EXCEPT} \ ![h] = \texttt{"aborted"}]
  \land UNCHANGED \langle vState, vlcState, vtpState, cState, vtpRPrepared, msgs <math>\rangle
CPrepare(c) \triangleq
 Voucher collector c prepares.
  \land vState = [v \in V \mapsto \text{``valid''}]
  \land vlcState = [v \in V \mapsto "working"]
  \land cState[c] = "waiting"
  \land cState' = [cState \ \texttt{EXCEPT} \ ![c] = "prepared"]
  \land msgs' = msgs \cup \{[type \mapsto "Prepared", vc \mapsto c]\}
  \land UNCHANGED \langle vState, vlcState, vtpState, hState, vtpRPrepared <math>\rangle
CChooseToAbort(c) \triangleq
  Voucher collector c spontaneously decides to abort. As noted above, c does not send any
  message in our simplified spec.
  \land vState = [v \in V \mapsto \text{``valid''}]
  \land vlcState = [v \in V \mapsto "working"]
  \land cState[c] = "waiting"
  \land cState' = [cState \ EXCEPT \ ![c] = "aborted"]
  \land UNCHANGED \langle vState, vlcState, vtpState, hState, vtpRPrepared, msgs <math>\rangle
CRcvRedeemMsg(c) \triangleq
  Voucher collector c is told by the VTP to Redeem.
  \land vState \in [V \rightarrow \{\text{"valid"}, \text{"redeemed"}\}]
  \land vlcState \in [V \rightarrow \{\text{"working"}, \text{"done"}\}]
  \wedge cState[c] = "waiting"
  \land [type \mapsto "Redeem"] \in msgs
  \land cState' = [cState \ EXCEPT \ ![c] = "redeemed"]
  \land UNCHANGED \langle vtpState, vState, vlcState, hState, vtpRPrepared, msgs <math>\rangle
CRcvAbortMsg(c) \triangleq
  Voucher collector c is told by the VTP to abort.
  \land vState = [v \in V \mapsto \text{``valid''}]
  \land vlcState = [v \in V \mapsto "working"]
  \wedge cState[c] = "waiting"
  \land [\mathit{type} \mapsto \text{``Abort"}] \in \mathit{msgs}
  \land cState' = [cState \ EXCEPT \ ![c] = "aborted"]
```

 $\land$  UNCHANGED  $\langle vState, vlcState, vtpState, hState, vtpRPrepared, msgs <math>\rangle$ 

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VTPNext \triangleq \\ \forall \exists v \in V : \\ VTPRedeem(v) \lor VTPAbort(v) \\ \forall \exists h, c \in H \cup C : \\ VTPRcvPrepared(h, c) \\ \forall \exists h \in H : \\ HPrepare(h) \lor HChooseToAbort(h) \\ \forall HRcvAbortMsg(h) \lor HRcvRedeemMsg(h) \\ \forall \exists c \in C : \\ CPrepare(c) \lor CChooseToAbort(c) \\ \forall CRcvAbortMsg(c) \lor CRcvRedeemMsg(c) \\ \end{aligned}
```

### $VTPConsistent \triangleq$

A state predicate asserting that a H and an C have not reached conflicting decisions. It is an invariant of the specification.

 $VTPVars \triangleq \langle hState, \, cState, \, vState, \, vlcState, \, vtpState, \, vtpRPrepared, \, msgs \rangle$ 

 $VTPSpec \triangleq VTPInit \land \Box [VTPNext]_{VTPVars}$ 

The complete spec of the a Voucher Redeem using Two-Phase Commit protocol.

### THEOREM $VTPSpec \Rightarrow \Box(VTPTypeOK \land VTPConsistent)$

This theorem asserts the truth of the temporal formula whose meaning is that the state predicate  $VTPTypeOK \wedge VTPConsistent$  is an invariant of the specification VTPSpec. Invariance of this conjunction is equivalent to invariance of both of the formulas VTPTypeOK and VTPConsistent.

We now assert that the Voucher Redeem specification implements the Voucher Life Cycle specification of a voucher mentioned in module VoucherLifeCycle. The following statement imports all the definitions from module VoucherLifeCycle into the current module.

INSTANCE VoucherLifeCycle

### THEOREM $VTPSpec \Rightarrow VSpec$

This theorem asserts that the specification VTPSpec of the Two-Phase Commit protocol implements the specification VSpec of the Voucher life cycle specification.

- **\\*** Modification History
- \\* Last modified Tue Jun 12 13:35:49 IST 2018 by Fox
- \\* Created Fri Mar 16 17:45:37 SGT 2018 by Fox