

1 Modeling

We present the specification of a mutual exclusion protocol.

1.1 Rigid data types

Example 1 (Labels).

```
spec! LABEL
sort Label .
ops re wt cs : -> Label [ctor].
op _~_ : Label Label -> Bool [comm].
var L : Label .
eq (re ~ wt) = false .
eq (re ~ cs) = false .
eq (wt ~ cs) = false .
---
ceq true = false if re = wt .
ceq true = false if re = cs .
ceq true = false if wt = cs .
```

Example 2 (Process identifiers).

```
spec* PID
inc BOOL .
sort Pid .
op _~_ : Pid Pid -> Bool [comm].
vars I J : Pid .
eq I ~ I = true .
ceq I = J if I ~ J [nonexec].
```

Example 3 (lists of process identifiers).

```
spec! SEQUENCE{X :: PID}
sort Sequence .
subsorts X$Pid < Sequence .
--- constructors
op empty : -> Sequence [ctor] .
op _,_ : Sequence Sequence -> Sequence [ctor id: empty assoc].
vars Q Q' : Sequence . var I : X$Pid .
---
op top : Sequence -> X$Pid .
eq top(empty) = empty .
eq top(I,Q) = I .
---
op get : Sequence -> Sequence .
eq get(empty) = empty .
eq get(I,Q) = Q .
---
ceq true = false if Q,I,Q' := empty .
ceq [lemma-top]: top(Q,I) = top(Q) if top(Q) :: X$Pid .
```

1.2 Nominals

Example 4 (Agents).

```
spec* AGENT
sort Agent
```

Example 5 (Nominals).

```
spec! NOMINAL{Y :: AGENT}
sorts Sys.
--- actions
op init : -> Sys [ctor].
ops want try exit : Sys Y$Agent -> Sys [ctor].
```

1.3 Flexible data types

Example 6 (Mutual exclusion protocol).

```
spec* QLOCK{X :: PID, Y :: AGENT}

pr SEQUENCE{X} . pr NOMINAL{Y} . pr LABEL .

--- observers

op pid:→ X$Pid --- extract pid from agents
op sq:→ Sequence --- gives the waiting queue for each state
op pc:→ Label --- indicates the label of each agent at a given state

--- variables

vars S S1 S2 : Sys
vars I J K : X$Pid
vars A B C : Y$Agent
var Q : Sequence

--- restrictions ---

(1)  $\forall A, S_1, S_2. @_{S_1} @_A \text{pid} = @_{S_2} @_A \text{pid}$  --- pid depends only of the agent
(2)  $\forall A, B, S. @_S @_A \text{sq} = @_S @_B \text{sq}$  --- sq depends only of the current state

--- init ---

(3)  $\forall A. @_{\text{init}} @_A \text{pc} = \text{re}$ 
(4)  $@_{\text{init}} \text{sq} = \text{empty}$ 

--- want ---

(5)  $\forall S, A, B. @_{\text{want}(S,A)} @_B \text{pc} = \text{wt}$  if  $@_S @_A \text{pc} = \text{re} \wedge A = B$ 
(6)  $\forall S, A, B. @_{\text{want}(S,A)} @_B \text{pc} = @_S @_B \text{pc}$  if  $A \sim B = \text{false}$ 
(7)  $\forall S, A, B. @_{\text{want}(S,A)} @_B \text{pc} = @_S @_B \text{pc}$  if  $@_A @_S \text{pc} \sim \text{re} = \text{false}$ 
(8)  $\forall S, A. @_{\text{want}(S,A)} \text{sq} = (@_S \text{sq}), (@_A \text{pid})$  if  $@_S @_A \text{pc} = \text{re}$ 
(9)  $\forall S, A. @_{\text{want}(S,A)} \text{sq} = @_S \text{sq}$  if  $@_S @_A \text{pc} \sim \text{re} = \text{false}$ 

--- try ---

(10)  $\forall S, A, B. @_{\text{try}(S,A)} @_B \text{pc} = \text{cs}$  if  $@_S @_A \text{pc} = \text{wt} \wedge (@_A \text{pid}), Q := @_S \text{sq} \wedge A = B$ 
(11)  $\forall S, A, B. @_{\text{try}(S,A)} @_B \text{pc} = @_S @_B \text{pc}$  if  $A \sim B = \text{false}$ 
```

- (12) $\forall S, A, B \cdot @_{\text{try}(S,A)} @_B \text{pc} = @_S @_B \text{pc}$ if $@_S @_A \text{pc} \sim \text{wt} = \text{false}$
- (13) $\forall S, A, B \cdot @_B @_{\text{try}(S,A)} \text{pc} = @_B @_S \text{pc}$ if $\text{top}(@_S \text{sq}) \sim @_A \text{pid} = \text{false}$
- (14) $\forall S, A \cdot @_{\text{try}(S,A)} \text{sq} = @_S \text{sq}$
- exit ---
- (15) $\forall S, A, B \cdot @_{\text{exit}(S,A)} @_B \text{pc} = \text{re}$ if $@_S @_A \text{pc} = \text{cs} \wedge A = B$
- (16) $\forall S, A, B \cdot @_{\text{exit}(S,A)} @_B \text{pc} = @_A @_B \text{pc}$ if $A \sim B = \text{false}$
- (17) $\forall S, A, B \cdot @_{\text{exit}(S,A)} @_B \text{pc} = @_A @_B \text{pc}$ if $@_S @_A \text{pc} \sim \text{cs} = \text{false}$
- (18) $\forall S, A \cdot @_{\text{exit}(S,A)} \text{sq} = \text{get}(@_S \text{sq})$ if $@_S @_A \text{pc} = \text{cs}$
- (19) $\forall S, A \cdot @_{\text{exit}(S,A)} \text{sq} = @_S \text{sq}$ if $@_S @_A \text{pc} \sim \text{cs} = \text{false}$

2 Formal verification

We are interested in proving both invariant and liveness properties.

2.1 Invariant property

We will prove formally that $\text{QLOCK} \vdash \forall S, A \cdot \text{top}(@_S \text{sq}) = @_A \text{pid}$ if $@_S @_A \text{pc} = \text{cs}$.

```
=====
spec QLOCK_I
pr QLOCK .
op s : -> Sys .
```

- (20) $\forall A \cdot \text{top}(@_S \text{sq}) = @_A \text{pid}$ if $@_S @_A \text{pc} = \text{cs}$ [induction hypothesis].

```
=====
spec QLOCK_TC
pr QLOCK_I .
op a b : -> Y$Agent .
```

=====

Apply induction on S:

[init]

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | QLOCK $\vdash \forall A \cdot \text{top}(@_{\text{init}} \text{sq}) = @_A \text{pid}$ if $@_{\text{init}} @_A \text{pc} = \text{cs}$ | |
| 2 | QLOCK $\vdash \forall A \cdot \text{top}(@_{\text{init}} \text{sq}) = @_A \text{pid}$ if $\text{re} = \text{cs}$ | by sentence (3) |
| 3 | discharged | since QLOCK $\vdash \text{true} = \text{false}$ if $\text{re} = \text{cs}$ |

[want]

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | QLOCK $\vdash \forall A, B \cdot \text{top}(@_{\text{want}(S,B)} \text{sq}) = @_A \text{pid}$ if $@_{\text{want}(S,B)} @_A \text{pc} = \text{cs}$ | |
| 2 | QLOCK $\vdash \text{top}(@_{\text{want}(S,b)} \text{sq}) = @_a \text{pid}$ if $@_{\text{want}(S,b)} @_a \text{pc} = \text{cs}$ | |

[b = a, $@_S @_b \text{pc} = \text{re}$]

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1 | $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} + \{b = a, @_s @_b pc = re\} \vdash$ $\text{top}(@_{\text{want}(s,b)} sq) = @_a pid \text{ if } @_{\text{want}(s,b)} @_a pc = cs$ | by case analysis |
| 2 | $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} + \{b = a, @_s @_b pc = re\} \vdash$ $\text{top}(@_s sq, @_b pid) = @_a pid \text{ if } wt = cs$ | by rew |
| 3 | discharged | since $\text{QLOCK} \vdash \text{true} = \text{false} \text{ if } wt = cs$ |
| [$b \sim a = \text{false}$] | | |
| 1 | $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} + \{b \sim a = \text{false}\} \vdash$ $\text{top}(@_{\text{want}(s,b)} sq) = @_a pid \text{ if } @_{\text{want}(s,b)} @_a pc = cs$ | by case analysis |
| 2 | $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} + \{a \sim b = \text{false}\} \vdash$ $\text{top}(@_s sq) = @_a pid \text{ if } @_s @_a pc = cs$ | by rew |
| 3 | discharged | by the induction hypothesis |
| [$@_s @_b pc \sim re = \text{false}$] | | |
| 1 | $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} + \{@_s @_b pc \sim re = \text{false}\} \vdash$ $\text{top}(@_{\text{want}(s,b)} sq) = @_a pid \text{ if } @_{\text{want}(s,b)} @_a pc = cs$ | by case analysis |
| 2 | $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} + \{@_s @_b pc \sim re = \text{false}\} \vdash$ $\text{top}(@_s sq) = @_a pid \text{ if } @_s @_a pc = cs$ | by rew |
| 3 | discharged | by the induction hypothesis |
| [try] | | |
| 1 | $\text{QLOCK}_I \vdash \forall A, B. \text{top}(@_{\text{try}(s,B)} sq) = @_A pid \text{ if } @_{\text{try}(s,B)} @_A pc = cs$ | |
| 2 | $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} \vdash \text{top}(@_{\text{try}(s,b)} sq) = @_a pid \text{ if } @_{\text{try}(s,b)} @_a pc = cs$ | |
| [$b = a, @_s @_b pc = wt, @_s sq = (@_b pid, q)$] | | |
| 1 | $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} + \{q : \rightarrow \text{Sequence}, b = a, @_s sq = (@_b pid, q)\} \vdash$ $\text{top}(@_{\text{try}(s,b)} sq) = @_a pid \text{ if } @_{\text{try}(s,b)} @_a pc = cs$ | by case analysis |
| 2 | $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} + \{q : \rightarrow \text{Sequence}, b = a, @_s sq = (@_b pid, q)\} \vdash$ $@_a pid = @_a pid \text{ if } cs = cs$ | by rew, $\text{top}(@_{\text{try}(s,b)} sq) = \text{top}(@_s sq) = \text{top}(@_b pid, q) = @_b pid = @_a pid$ and $@_{\text{try}(s,b)} @_a pc = cs$ |
| 3 | $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} + \{q : \rightarrow \text{Sequence}, b = a, @_s sq = (@_b pid, q)\} \vdash$ $@_a pid = @_a pid$ | by implication |
| 4 | discharged | by reflexivity |
| [$b \sim a = \text{false}$] | | |
| 1 | $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} + \{b \sim a = \text{false}\} \vdash$ $\text{top}(@_{\text{try}(s,b)} sq) = @_a pid \text{ if } @_{\text{try}(s,b)} @_a pc = cs$ | by case analysis |
| 2 | $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} + \{a \sim b = \text{false}\} \vdash$ $\text{top}(@_s sq) = @_a pid \text{ if } @_s @_a pc = cs$ | by rew |
| 3 | discharged | by the induction hypothesis |
| [$@_s @_b pc \sim wt = \text{false}$] | | |
| 1 | $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} + \{@_s @_b pc \sim wt = \text{false}\} \vdash$ $\text{top}(@_{\text{try}(s,b)} sq) = @_a pid \text{ if } @_{\text{try}(s,b)} @_a pc = cs$ | by case analysis |
| 2 | $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} + \{@_s @_b pc \sim wt = \text{false}\} \vdash$ $\text{top}(@_s sq) = @_a pid \text{ if } @_s @_a pc = cs$ | by rew |
| 3 | discharged | by the induction hypothesis |
| [$\text{top}(@_s sq) \sim @_b pid = \text{false}$] | | |
| 1 | $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} + \{\text{top}(@_s sq) \sim @_b pid = \text{false}\} \vdash$ $\text{top}(@_{\text{try}(s,b)} sq) = @_a pid \text{ if } @_{\text{try}(s,b)} @_a pc = cs$ | by case analysis |
| 2 | $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} + \{\text{top}(@_s sq) \sim @_b pid = \text{false}\} \vdash$ $\text{top}(@_s sq) = @_a pid \text{ if } @_s @_a pc = cs$ | by rew |

3 discharged

by the induction hypothesis

[exit]

- 1 $\text{QLOCK}_I \vdash \forall A, B. \text{top}(@_{\text{exit}(s,B)} \text{sq}) = @_A \text{pid}$ if $@_{\text{exit}(s,B)} @_A \text{pc} = \text{cs}$
- 2 $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} \vdash \text{top}(@_{\text{exit}(s,b)} \text{sq}) = @_a \text{pid}$ if $@_{\text{exit}(s,b)} @_a \text{pc} = \text{cs}$

[$b = a, @_s @_b \text{pc} = \text{cs}$]

- 1 $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} + \{b = a, @_s @_b \text{pc} = \text{cs}\} \vdash$
 $\text{top}(@_{\text{exit}(s,b)} \text{sq}) = @_a \text{pid}$ if $@_{\text{exit}(s,b)} @_a \text{pc} = \text{cs}$ by case analysis
- 2 $\text{QLOCK}_{TC} + \{b = a, @_s @_b \text{pc} = \text{cs}\} \vdash$
 $\text{top}(\text{get}(@_s \text{sq})) = @_a \text{pid}$ if $\text{re} = \text{cs}$ by rew
- 3 discharged since $\text{QLOCK} \vdash \text{true} = \text{false}$ if $\text{re} = \text{cs}$

[$b \sim a = \text{false}$]

⋮

[$@_s @_b \text{pc} \sim \text{cs} = \text{false}$]

⋮

2.2 Liveness property

In this section, we will prove formally that $\text{QLOCK} \vdash \forall S, A. \exists S'. @_{S'} @_A \text{pc} = \text{cs}$. There are several choices for the definition of witnesses. The first definition of θ is as follows:

$$\theta(S, A) = \begin{cases} \theta(\text{want}(S, A), A) & \text{if } @_S @_A \text{pc} = \text{re} \\ \theta(\text{try}(\text{exit}(S, B), C), A) & \text{if } @_S @_A \text{pc} = \text{wt} \wedge C := \text{top}(@_{\text{exit}(s,B)} \text{sq}) \wedge B := \text{top}(@_s \text{sq}) \\ S & \text{if } @_S @_A \text{pc} = \text{cs} \end{cases}$$

The second definition of θ is by induction on S .

[init] $\forall A. \theta(\text{init}, A) = \text{try}(\text{want}(\text{init}, A), A)$

[want]

- $\forall S, A, B. \theta(\text{want}(S, A), B) = \theta(\text{try}(\text{exit}(\text{want}(S, A), C), D))$
 if $A = B \wedge @_S @_A \text{pc} = \text{re} \wedge D := \text{top}(@_{\text{exit}(\text{want}(S, A), C)} \text{sq}) \wedge @_C \text{pid}, Q := @_S \text{sq}$
- $\forall S, A, B. \theta(\text{want}(S, A), B) = \theta(S, B)$ if $(A \sim B) = \text{false}$
- $\forall S, A, B. \theta(\text{want}(S, A), B) = \theta(S, B)$ if $@_S @_A \text{pc} \sim \text{re} = \text{false}$

[try]

[exit]

It suffices to prove that $\text{QLOCK} \vdash \forall S, A. \text{top}(@_{\theta(S,A)} \text{sq}) = @_A \text{pid}$. We apply induction on S .

[init]

[want]

[try]

[exit]