

Verifying Strong Eventual Consistency in Distributed Systems

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Abstract

In this work, we focus on the correctness of Conflict-free Replicated Data Types (CRDTs), a class of algorithm that provides strong eventual consistency guarantees for replicated data. We develop a modular and reusable framework for verifying the correctness of CRDT algorithms. We avoid correctness issues that have dogged previous mechanised proofs in this area by including a network model in our formalisation, and proving that our theorems hold in all possible network behaviours. Our axiomatic network model is a standard abstraction that accurately reflects the behaviour of real-world computer networks. Moreover, we identify an abstract convergence theorem, a property of order relations, which provides a formal definition of strong eventual consistency. We then obtain the first machine-checked correctness theorems for three concrete CRDTs: the Replicated Growable Array, the Observed-Remove Set, and an Increment-Decrement Counter.

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1 Introduction

Strong eventual consistency (SEC) is a model that strikes a compromise between strong and eventual consistency [12]. Informally, it guarantees that whenever two nodes have received the same set of messages—possibly in a different order—their view of the shared state is identical, and any conflicting concurrent updates must be merged automatically. Large-scale deployments of SEC algorithms include datacentre-based applications using the Riak distributed database [3], and collaborative editing applications such as Google Docs [5]. Unlike strong consistency models, it is possible to implement SEC in decentralised settings without any central server or leader, and it allows local execution at each node to proceed without waiting for communication with other nodes. However, algorithms for achieving decentralised SEC are currently poorly understood: several such algorithms, published in peer-reviewed venues, were subsequently shown to violate their supposed guarantees [6, 7, 9]. Informal reasoning has repeatedly produced plausible-looking but incorrect algorithms, and there have even been examples of mechanised formal proofs of SEC algorithm correctness later being shown to be flawed. These mechanised proofs failed because, in formalising the algorithm, they made false assumptions about the execution environment.

In this work we use the Isabelle/HOL proof assistant [13] to create a framework for reliably reasoning about the correctness of a particular class of decentralised replication algorithms. We do this by formalising not only the replication algorithms, but also the network in which they execute, allowing us to prove that the algorithm’s assumptions hold in all possible network behaviours. We model the network using the axioms of *asynchronous unreliable causal broadcast*, a well-understood abstraction that is commonly implemented by network protocols, and which can run on almost any computer network, including large-scale networks that delay, reorder, or drop messages, and in which nodes may fail.

We then use this framework to produce machine-checked proofs of correctness for three Conflict-Free Replicated Data Types (CRDTs), a class of replication algorithms that ensure strong eventual consistency [11, 12]. To our knowledge, this is the first machine-checked verification of SEC algorithms that explicitly models the network and reasons about all possible network behaviours. The framework is modular and reusable, making it easy to formulate proofs for new algorithms. We provide the first mechanised proofs of the Replicated Growable Array, the operation-based Observed-Remove Set, and the operation-based counter CRDT.

2 Technical Lemmas

This section contains a list of helper definitions and lemmas about sets, lists and the option monad.

```
theory
  Util
imports
  Main
  ~~/src/HOL/Library/Monad-Syntax
begin
```

2.1 Kleisli arrow composition

definition *kleisli* :: $('b \Rightarrow 'b \text{ option}) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b \text{ option}) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b \text{ option})$ (**infixr** \triangleright 65) **where**
 $f \triangleright g \equiv \lambda x. (f\ x \gg (\lambda y. g\ y))$

lemma *kleisli-comm-cong*:
 assumes $x \triangleright y = y \triangleright x$
 shows $z \triangleright x \triangleright y = z \triangleright y \triangleright x$
using *assms* **by**(*clarsimp simp add: kleisli-def*)

lemma *kleisli-assoc*:
 shows $(z \triangleright x) \triangleright y = z \triangleright (x \triangleright y)$
by(*auto simp add: kleisli-def*)

2.2 Lemmas about sets

lemma *distinct-set-notin* [*dest*]:
 assumes *distinct* ($x \# xs$)
 shows $x \notin \text{set } xs$
using *assms* **by**(*induction xs, auto*)

lemma *set-membership-equality-technicalD* [*dest*]:
 assumes $\{x\} \cup (\text{set } xs) = \{y\} \cup (\text{set } ys)$
 shows $x = y \vee y \in \text{set } xs$
using *assms* **by**(*induction xs, auto*)

lemma *set-equality-technical*:
 assumes $\{x\} \cup (\text{set } xs) = \{y\} \cup (\text{set } ys)$
 and $x \notin \text{set } xs$
 and $y \notin \text{set } ys$
 and $y \in \text{set } xs$
 shows $\{x\} \cup (\text{set } xs - \{y\}) = \text{set } ys$
using *assms* **by** (*induction xs*) *auto*

lemma *set-elem-nth*:
 assumes $x \in \text{set } xs$
 shows $\exists m. m < \text{length } xs \wedge xs ! m = x$
 using *assms* **by**(*induction xs, simp*) (*meson in-set-conv-nth*)

2.3 Lemmas about list

lemma *list-nil-or-snoc*:
 shows $xs = [] \vee (\exists y\ ys. xs = ys@[y])$
by (*induction xs, auto*)

lemma *suffix-eq-distinct-list*:
 assumes *distinct* xs

```

    and  $ys@suf1 = xs$ 
    and  $ys@suf2 = xs$ 
  shows  $suf1 = suf2$ 
using assms by (induction  $xs$  arbitrary:  $suf1\ suf2$  rule: rev-induct, simp) (metis append-eq-append-conv)

lemma pre-suf-eq-distinct-list:
  assumes distinct  $xs$ 
    and  $ys \neq []$ 
    and  $pre1@ys@suf1 = xs$ 
    and  $pre2@ys@suf2 = xs$ 
  shows  $pre1 = pre2 \wedge suf1 = suf2$ 
using assms
  apply (induction  $xs$  arbitrary:  $pre1\ pre2\ ys$ , simp)
  apply (case-tac  $pre1$ ; case-tac  $pre2$ ; clarify)
  apply (metis suffix-eq-distinct-list append-Nil)
  apply (metis Un-iff append-eq-Cons-conv distinct.simps(2) list.set-intros(1) set-append suffix-eq-distinct-list)
  apply (metis Un-iff append-eq-Cons-conv distinct.simps(2) list.set-intros(1) set-append suffix-eq-distinct-list)
  apply (metis distinct.simps(2) hd-append2 list.sel(1) list.sel(3) list.simps(3) tl-append2)
done

lemma list-head-unaaffected:
  assumes  $hd\ (x\ @\ [y, z]) = v$ 
  shows  $hd\ (x\ @\ [y\ ]) = v$ 
using assms by (metis hd-append list.sel(1))

lemma list-head-butlast:
  assumes  $hd\ xs = v$ 
  and  $length\ xs > 1$ 
  shows  $hd\ (butlast\ xs) = v$ 
using assms by (metis hd-conv-nth length-butlast length-greater-0-conv less-trans nth-butlast zero-less-diff zero-less-one)

lemma list-head-length-one:
  assumes  $hd\ xs = x$ 
  and  $length\ xs = 1$ 
  shows  $xs = [x]$ 
using assms by (metis One-nat-def Suc-length-conv hd-Cons-tl length-0-conv list.sel(3))

lemma list-two-at-end:
  assumes  $length\ xs > 1$ 
  shows  $\exists xs'\ x\ y. xs = xs' @ [x, y]$ 
using assms apply (induction  $xs$  rule: rev-induct, simp)
  apply (case-tac  $length\ xs = 1$ , simp)
  apply (rule-tac  $x=[]$  in  $exI$ , rule-tac  $x=hd\ xs$  in  $exI$ )
  apply (simp-all add: list-head-length-one)
  apply (rule-tac  $x=butlast\ xs$  in  $exI$ , rule-tac  $x=last\ xs$  in  $exI$ , simp)
done

lemma list-nth-split-technical:
  assumes  $m < length\ cs$ 
  and  $cs \neq []$ 
  shows  $\exists xs\ ys. cs = xs@(cs!m)\#ys$ 
using assms
  apply (induction  $m$  arbitrary:  $cs$ )
  apply (meson in-set-conv-decomp nth-mem)
  apply (metis in-set-conv-decomp length-list-update set-swap set-update-memI)
done

```

```

lemma list-nth-split:
  assumes  $m < \text{length } cs$ 
    and  $n < m$ 
    and  $1 < \text{length } cs$ 
  shows  $\exists xs \ ys \ zs. cs = xs @ (cs!n) \# ys @ (cs!m) \# zs$ 
using assms
  apply(induction n arbitrary: cs m)
  apply(rule-tac  $x=[]$  in  $exI$ , clarsimp)
  apply(case-tac cs; clarsimp)
  apply(rule list-nth-split-technical, simp, force)
  apply(case-tac cs; clarsimp)
  apply(erule-tac  $x=list$  in meta-allE, erule-tac  $x=m-1$  in meta-allE)
  apply(subgoal-tac  $m-1 < \text{length } list$ , subgoal-tac  $n < m-1$ , clarsimp)
  apply(rule-tac  $x=a \# xs$  in  $exI$ , rule-tac  $x=ys$  in  $exI$ , rule-tac  $x=zs$  in  $exI$ )
  apply force+
done

lemma list-split-two-elems:
  assumes distinct cs
    and  $x \in \text{set } cs$ 
    and  $y \in \text{set } cs$ 
    and  $x \neq y$ 
  shows  $\exists pre \ mid \ suf. cs = pre @ x \# mid @ y \# suf \vee cs = pre @ y \# mid @ x \# suf$ 
using assms
  apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists xi. xi < \text{length } cs \wedge x = cs ! xi$ )
  apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists yi. yi < \text{length } cs \wedge y = cs ! yi$ )
  apply clarsimp
  apply(subgoal-tac  $xi \neq yi$ )
  apply(case-tac  $xi < yi$ )
  apply(metis list-nth-split One-nat-def less-Suc-eq linorder-neqE-nat not-less-zero)
  apply(subgoal-tac  $yi < xi$ )
  apply(metis list-nth-split One-nat-def less-Suc-eq linorder-neqE-nat not-less-zero)
  using set-elem-nth linorder-neqE-nat apply fastforce+
done

lemma split-list-unique-prefix:
  assumes  $x \in \text{set } xs$ 
  shows  $\exists pre \ suf. xs = pre @ x \# suf \wedge (\forall y \in \text{set } pre. x \neq y)$ 
using assms
  apply(induction xs; clarsimp)
  apply(case-tac  $a = x$ )
  apply(rule-tac  $x=[]$  in  $exI$ , force)
  apply(subgoal-tac  $x \in \text{set } xs$ , clarsimp)
  apply(rule-tac  $x=a \# pre$  in  $exI$ )
  apply force+
done

lemma map-filter-append:
  shows  $List.map-filter P (xs @ ys) = List.map-filter P xs @ List.map-filter P ys$ 
by(auto simp add: List.map-filter-def)

end

```

3 Strong Eventual Consistency

In this section we formalise the notion of strong eventual consistency. We do not make any assumptions about networks or data structures; instead, we use an abstract model of operations

that may be reordered, and we reason about the properties that those operations must satisfy. We then provide concrete implementations of that abstract model in later sections.

```

theory
  Convergence
imports
  Util
begin

```

The *happens-before* relation, as introduced by [8], captures causal dependencies between operations. It can be defined in terms of sending and receiving messages on a network. However, for now, we keep it abstract, our only restriction on the happens-before relation is that it must be a *strict partial order*, that is, it must be irreflexive and transitive, which implies that it is also antisymmetric. We describe the state of a node using an abstract type variable. To model state changes, we assume the existence of an *interpretation* function *interp* which lifts an operation into a *state transformer*—a function that either maps an old state to a new state, or fails.

```

locale happens-before = preorder hb-weak hb
  for hb-weak :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\preceq$  50)
  and hb :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\prec$  50) +
  fixes interp :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\rightarrow$  'b ( $\langle \cdot \rangle$  [0] 1000)
begin

```

3.1 Concurrent operations

We say that two operations x and y are *concurrent*, written $x \parallel y$, whenever one does not happen before the other: $\neg(x \prec y)$ and $\neg(y \prec x)$.

```

definition concurrent :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\parallel$  50) where
  s1  $\parallel$  s2  $\equiv$   $\neg(s1 \prec s2) \wedge \neg(s2 \prec s1)$ 

```

```

lemma [intro!]:  $\neg(s1 \prec s2) \Longrightarrow \neg(s2 \prec s1) \Longrightarrow s1 \parallel s2$ 
by (auto simp: concurrent-def)

```

```

lemma [dest]:  $s1 \parallel s2 \Longrightarrow \neg(s1 \prec s2)$ 
by (auto simp: concurrent-def)

```

```

lemma [dest]:  $s1 \parallel s2 \Longrightarrow \neg(s2 \prec s1)$ 
by (auto simp: concurrent-def)

```

```

lemma [intro!, simp]:  $s \parallel s$ 
by (auto simp: concurrent-def)

```

```

lemma concurrent-comm:  $s1 \parallel s2 \longleftrightarrow s2 \parallel s1$ 
by (auto simp: concurrent-def)

```

```

definition concurrent-set :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  concurrent-set x xs  $\equiv$   $\forall y \in \text{set } xs. x \parallel y$ 

```

```

lemma concurrent-set-empty [simp, intro!]:
  concurrent-set x []
by (auto simp: concurrent-set-def)

```

```

lemma concurrent-set-ConsE [elim!]:
  assumes concurrent-set a (x#xs)
  and concurrent-set a xs  $\Longrightarrow$  concurrent x a  $\Longrightarrow$  G
  shows G
using assms by (auto simp: concurrent-set-def)

```

lemma *concurrent-set-ConsI* [intro!]:
 $\text{concurrent-set } a \text{ } xs \implies \text{concurrent } a \text{ } x \implies \text{concurrent-set } a \text{ } (x\#xs)$
by (auto simp: concurrent-set-def)

lemma *concurrent-set-appendI* [intro!]:
 $\text{concurrent-set } a \text{ } xs \implies \text{concurrent-set } a \text{ } ys \implies \text{concurrent-set } a \text{ } (xs@ys)$
by (auto simp: concurrent-set-def)

lemma *concurrent-set-Cons-Snoc* [simp]:
 $\text{concurrent-set } a \text{ } (xs@[x]) = \text{concurrent-set } a \text{ } (x\#xs)$
by (auto simp: concurrent-set-def)

3.2 Happens-before consistency

The purpose of the happens-before relation is to require that some operations must be applied in a particular order, while allowing concurrent operations to be reordered with respect to each other. We assume that each node applies operations in some sequential order (a standard assumption for distributed algorithms), and so we can model the execution history of a node as a list of operations.

inductive *hb-consistent* :: 'a list \Rightarrow bool **where**
 [intro!]: *hb-consistent* [] |
 [intro!]: $\llbracket \text{hb-consistent } xs; \forall x \in \text{set } xs. \neg y \prec x \rrbracket \implies \text{hb-consistent } (xs @ [y])$

As a result, whenever two operations x and y appear in a hb-consistent list, and $x \prec y$, then x must appear before y in the list. However, if $x \parallel y$, the operations can appear in the list in either order.

lemma $(x \prec y \vee \text{concurrent } x \text{ } y) = (\neg y \prec x)$
using less-asym **by** blast

lemma [intro!]:
assumes *hb-consistent* (xs @ ys)
and $\forall x \in \text{set } (xs @ ys). \neg z \prec x$
shows *hb-consistent* (xs @ ys @ [z])
using assms *hb-consistent.intros* append-assoc **by** metis

inductive-cases *hb-consistent-elim* [elim]:
hb-consistent []
hb-consistent (xs@[y])
hb-consistent (xs@ys)
hb-consistent (xs@ys@[z])

inductive-cases *hb-consistent-elim-gen*:
hb-consistent zs

lemma *hb-consistent-append-D1* [dest]:
assumes *hb-consistent* (xs @ ys)
shows *hb-consistent* xs
using assms **by**(induction ys arbitrary: xs rule: List.rev-induct) auto

lemma *hb-consistent-append-D2* [dest]:
assumes *hb-consistent* (xs @ ys)
shows *hb-consistent* ys
using assms
by(induction ys arbitrary: xs rule: List.rev-induct) fastforce+

lemma *hb-consistent-append-elim-ConsD* [elim]:
assumes *hb-consistent* (y#ys)

```

shows hb-consistent ys
using assms hb-consistent-append-D2 by(metis append-Cons append-Nil)

lemma hb-consistent-remove1 [intro]:
  assumes hb-consistent xs
  shows hb-consistent (remove1 x xs)
using assms by (induction rule: hb-consistent.induct) (auto simp: remove1-append)

lemma hb-consistent-singleton [intro!]:
  shows hb-consistent [x]
using hb-consistent.intros by fastforce

lemma hb-consistent-prefix-suffix-exists:
  assumes hb-consistent ys
    hb-consistent (xs @ [x])
     $\{x\} \cup \text{set } xs = \text{set } ys$ 
    distinct (x # xs)
    distinct ys
  shows  $\exists \text{prefix suffix. } ys = \text{prefix} @ x \# \text{suffix} \wedge \text{concurrent-set } x \text{ suffix}$ 
using assms proof (induction arbitrary: xs rule: hb-consistent.induct, simp)
  fix xs y ys
  assume IH: ( $\bigwedge xs. \text{hb-consistent } (xs @ [x]) \implies$ 
     $\{x\} \cup \text{set } xs = \text{set } ys \implies$ 
     $\text{distinct } (x \# xs) \implies \text{distinct } ys \implies$ 
     $\exists \text{prefix suffix. } ys = \text{prefix} @ x \# \text{suffix} \wedge \text{concurrent-set } x \text{ suffix})$ 
  assume assms: hb-consistent ys  $\forall x \in \text{set } ys. \neg \text{hb } y x$ 
    hb-consistent (xs @ [x])
     $\{x\} \cup \text{set } xs = \text{set } (ys @ [y])$ 
     $\text{distinct } (x \# xs) \text{ distinct } (ys @ [y])$ 
  hence  $x = y \vee y \in \text{set } xs$ 
  using assms by auto
  moreover {
    assume  $x = y$ 
    hence  $\exists \text{prefix suffix. } ys @ [y] = \text{prefix} @ x \# \text{suffix} \wedge \text{concurrent-set } x \text{ suffix}$ 
    by force
  }
  moreover {
    assume y-in-xs:  $y \in \text{set } xs$ 
    hence  $\{x\} \cup (\text{set } xs - \{y\}) = \text{set } ys$ 
    using assms by (auto intro: set-equality-technical)
    hence remove-y-in-xs:  $\{x\} \cup \text{set } (\text{remove1 } y \text{ } xs) = \text{set } ys$ 
    using assms by auto
    moreover have hb-consistent ((remove1 y xs) @ [x])
    using assms hb-consistent-remove1 by force
    moreover have distinct (x # (remove1 y xs))
    using assms by simp
    moreover have distinct ys
    using assms by simp
    ultimately obtain prefix suffix where ys-split:  $ys = \text{prefix} @ x \# \text{suffix} \wedge \text{concurrent-set } x \text{ suffix}$ 
    using IH by force
    moreover {
      have concurrent x y
      using assms y-in-xs remove-y-in-xs concurrent-def by blast
      hence concurrent-set x (suffix@[y])
      using ys-split by clarsimp
    }
  }
  ultimately have  $\exists \text{prefix suffix. } ys @ [y] = \text{prefix} @ x \# \text{suffix} \wedge \text{concurrent-set } x \text{ suffix}$ 
  by force

```



```

}
ultimately show  $\exists \text{ prefix suffix. } ys @ [y] = \text{prefix} @ x \# \text{suffix} \wedge \text{concurrent-set } x \text{ suffix}$ 
by auto
qed

```

```

lemma hb-consistent-append [intro!]:
  assumes hb-consistent suffix
           hb-consistent prefix
            $\bigwedge s p. s \in \text{set suffix} \implies p \in \text{set prefix} \implies \neg s \prec p$ 
  shows hb-consistent (prefix @ suffix)
using assms by (induction rule: hb-consistent.induct) force+

```

```

lemma hb-consistent-append-porder:
  assumes hb-consistent (xs @ ys)
            $x \in \text{set xs}$ 
            $y \in \text{set ys}$ 
  shows  $\neg y \prec x$ 
using assms by (induction ys arbitrary: xs rule: rev-induct) force+

```

3.3 Apply operations

We can now define a function *apply-operations* that composes an arbitrary list of operations into a state transformer. We first map *interp* across the list to obtain a state transformer for each operation, and then collectively compose them using the Kleisli arrow composition combinator.

```

definition apply-operations :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\rightarrow$  'b where
  apply-operations es  $\equiv$  foldl (op  $\triangleright$ ) Some (map interp es)

```

```

lemma apply-operations-empty [simp]: apply-operations [] s = Some s
by(auto simp: apply-operations-def)

```

```

lemma apply-operations-Snoc [simp]:
  apply-operations (xs@[x]) = (apply-operations xs)  $\triangleright$   $\langle x \rangle$ 
by(auto simp add: apply-operations-def kleisli-def)

```

3.4 Concurrent operations commute

We say that two operations x and y *commute* whenever $\langle x \rangle \triangleright \langle y \rangle = \langle y \rangle \triangleright \langle x \rangle$, i.e. when we can swap the order of the composition of their interpretations without changing the resulting state transformer. For our purposes, requiring that this property holds for *all* pairs of operations is too strong. Rather, the commutation property is only required to hold for operations that are concurrent.

```

definition concurrent-ops-commute :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  concurrent-ops-commute xs  $\equiv$ 
     $\forall x y. \{x, y\} \subseteq \text{set xs} \longrightarrow \text{concurrent } x y \longrightarrow \langle x \rangle \triangleright \langle y \rangle = \langle y \rangle \triangleright \langle x \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma concurrent-ops-commute-empty [intro!]: concurrent-ops-commute []
by(auto simp: concurrent-ops-commute-def)

```

```

lemma concurrent-ops-commute-singleton [intro!]: concurrent-ops-commute [x]
by(auto simp: concurrent-ops-commute-def)

```

```

lemma concurrent-ops-commute-appendD [dest]:
  assumes concurrent-ops-commute (xs@ys)
  shows concurrent-ops-commute xs
using assms by (auto simp: concurrent-ops-commute-def)

```

lemma *concurrent-ops-commute-rearrange:*

concurrent-ops-commute ($xs @ x \# ys$) = *concurrent-ops-commute* ($xs @ ys @ [x]$)
by (*clarsimp simp: concurrent-ops-commute-def*)

lemma *concurrent-ops-commute-concurrent-set:*

assumes *concurrent-ops-commute* ($prefix @ suffix @ [x]$)
concurrent-set x *suffix*
distinct ($prefix @ x \# suffix$)
shows *apply-operations* ($prefix @ suffix @ [x]$) = *apply-operations* ($prefix @ x \# suffix$)
using *assms proof*(*induction suffix arbitrary: rule: rev-induct, force*)
fix a xs
assume *IH: concurrent-ops-commute* ($prefix @ xs @ [x]$) \implies
concurrent-set x $xs \implies distinct$ ($prefix @ x \# xs$) \implies
apply-operations ($prefix @ xs @ [x]$) = *apply-operations* ($prefix @ x \# xs$)
assume *assms: concurrent-ops-commute* ($prefix @ (xs @ [a]) @ [x]$)
concurrent-set x ($xs @ [a]$) *distinct* ($prefix @ x \# xs @ [a]$)
hence *ac-comm*: $\langle a \rangle \triangleright \langle x \rangle = \langle x \rangle \triangleright \langle a \rangle$
by (*clarsimp simp: concurrent-ops-commute-def*) *blast*
have *copc: concurrent-ops-commute* ($prefix @ xs @ [x]$)
using *assms by* (*clarsimp simp: concurrent-ops-commute-def*) *blast*
have *apply-operations* ($(prefix @ x \# xs) @ [a]$) = (*apply-operations* ($prefix @ x \# xs$)) $\triangleright \langle a \rangle$
by (*simp del: append-assoc*)
also have ... = (*apply-operations* ($prefix @ xs @ [x]$)) $\triangleright \langle a \rangle$
using *IH assms copc by auto*
also have ... = ((*apply-operations* ($prefix @ xs$)) $\triangleright \langle x \rangle$) $\triangleright \langle a \rangle$
by (*simp add: append-assoc[symmetric] del: append-assoc*)
also have ... = (*apply-operations* ($prefix @ xs$)) $\triangleright (\langle a \rangle \triangleright \langle x \rangle)$
using *ac-comm kleisli-comm-cong kleisli-assoc by simp*
finally show *apply-operations* ($prefix @ (xs @ [a]) @ [x]$) = *apply-operations* ($prefix @ x \# xs @ [a]$)
by (*metis Cons-eq-appendI append-assoc apply-operations-Snoc kleisli-assoc*)
qed

3.5 Abstract convergence theorem

We can now state and prove our main theorem, *convergence*. This theorem states that two hb-consistent lists of distinct operations, which are permutations of each other and in which concurrent operations commute, have the same interpretation.

theorem *convergence:*

assumes *set* xs = *set* ys
concurrent-ops-commute xs
concurrent-ops-commute ys
distinct xs
distinct ys
hb-consistent xs
hb-consistent ys
shows *apply-operations* xs = *apply-operations* ys
using *assms proof*(*induction xs arbitrary: ys rule: rev-induct, simp*)
case *assms: (snoc x xs)*
then obtain $prefix$ $suffix$ **where** *ys-split*: $ys = prefix @ x \# suffix \wedge concurrent-set$ x *suffix*
using *hb-consistent-prefix-suffix-exists by fastforce*
moreover hence *: *distinct* ($prefix @ suffix$) *hb-consistent* xs
using *assms by auto*
moreover {
have *hb-consistent* $prefix$ *hb-consistent* $suffix$
using *ys-split assms hb-consistent-append-D2 hb-consistent-append-elim-ConsD by blast+*
hence *hb-consistent* ($prefix @ suffix$)
by (*metis assms(8) hb-consistent-append hb-consistent-append-porder list.set-intros(2) ys-split*)
}

```

}
moreover have **: concurrent-ops-commute (prefix @ suffix @ [x])
  using assms ys-split by (clarsimp simp: concurrent-ops-commute-def)
moreover hence concurrent-ops-commute (prefix @ suffix)
  by (force simp del: append-assoc simp add: append-assoc[symmetric])
ultimately have apply-operations xs = apply-operations (prefix@suffix)
  using assms by simp (metis Diff-insert-absorb Un-iff * concurrent-ops-commute-appendD set-append)
moreover have apply-operations (prefix@suffix @ [x]) = apply-operations (prefix@x # suffix)
  using ys-split assms ** concurrent-ops-commute-concurrent-set by force
ultimately show ?case
  using ys-split by (force simp: append-assoc[symmetric] simp del: append-assoc)
qed

```

corollary *convergence-ext:*

```

assumes set xs = set ys
          concurrent-ops-commute xs
          concurrent-ops-commute ys
          distinct xs
          distinct ys
          hb-consistent xs
          hb-consistent ys
shows apply-operations xs s = apply-operations ys s
using convergence assms by metis
end

```

3.6 Convergence and progress

Besides convergence, another required property of SEC is *progress*: if a valid operation was issued on one node, then applying that operation on other nodes must also succeed—that is, the execution must not become stuck in an error state. Although the type signature of the interpretation function allows operations to fail, we need to prove that in all *hb-consistent* network behaviours such failure never actually occurs. We capture the combined requirements in the *strong-eventual-consistency* locale, which extends *happens-before*.

```

locale strong-eventual-consistency = happens-before +
  fixes op-history :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
    and initial-state :: 'b
  assumes causality: op-history xs  $\implies$  hb-consistent xs
  assumes distinctness: op-history xs  $\implies$  distinct xs
  assumes commutativity: op-history xs  $\implies$  concurrent-ops-commute xs
  assumes no-failure: op-history(xs@[x])  $\implies$  apply-operations xs initial-state = Some state  $\implies$   $\langle x \rangle$ 
    state  $\neq$  None
  assumes trunc-history: op-history(xs@[x])  $\implies$  op-history xs
begin

```

theorem *sec-convergence:*

```

assumes set xs = set ys
          op-history xs
          op-history ys
shows apply-operations xs = apply-operations ys
by (meson assms convergence causality commutativity distinctness)

```

theorem *sec-progress:*

```

assumes op-history xs
shows apply-operations xs initial-state  $\neq$  None
using assms
apply(induction xs rule: rev-induct, simp)
apply(subgoal-tac apply-operations xs initial-state  $\neq$  None)

```

```

apply(subgoal-tac apply-operations ( $xs @ [x]$ ) = apply-operations  $xs \triangleright \langle x \rangle$ )
apply(simp add: kleisli-def bind-def)
apply(erule exE, case-tac  $\langle x \rangle y$ )
using no-failure apply blast
apply simp+
using trunc-history apply blast
done

end
end

```

4 Axiomatic network models

In this section we develop a formal definition of an *asynchronous unreliable causal broadcast network*. We choose this model because it satisfies the causal delivery requirements of many operation-based CRDTs [1, 2]. Moreover, it is suitable for use in decentralised settings, as motivated in the introduction, since it does not require waiting for communication with a central server or a quorum of nodes.

```

theory
  Network
imports
  Convergence
begin

```

4.1 Node histories

We model a distributed system as an unbounded number of communicating nodes. We assume nothing about the communication pattern of nodes—we assume only that each node is uniquely identified by a natural number, and that the flow of execution at each node consists of a finite, totally ordered sequence of execution steps (events). We call that sequence of events at node i the *history* of that node. For convenience, we assume that every event or execution step is unique within a node's history.

```

locale node-histories =
  fixes history :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'evt list
  assumes histories-distinct [intro!, simp]: distinct (history i)

```

```

lemma (in node-histories) history-finite:
  shows finite (set (history i))
by auto

```

```

definition (in node-histories) history-order :: 'evt  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'evt  $\Rightarrow$  bool (-/  $\sqsubset^i$  / - [50,1000,50]50)
where
   $x \sqsubset^i z \equiv \exists xs\ ys\ zs. xs @ x \# ys @ z \# zs = \text{history } i$ 

```

```

lemma (in node-histories) node-total-order-trans:
  assumes  $e1 \sqsubset^i e2$ 
  and  $e2 \sqsubset^i e3$ 
  shows  $e1 \sqsubset^i e3$ 
using assms unfolding history-order-def
apply clarsimp
apply(rule-tac  $x=xs$  in exI, rule-tac  $x=ys @ e2 \# ysa$  in exI, rule-tac  $x=zsa$  in exI)
apply(subgoal-tac  $xs @ e1 \# ys = xsa \wedge zs = ysa @ e3 \# zsa$ )
apply clarsimp
apply(rule-tac  $xs=\text{history } i$  and  $ys=[e2]$  in pre-suf-eq-distinct-list)
apply auto

```

done

lemma (in *node-histories*) *local-order-carrier-closed*:
 assumes $e1 \sqsubset^i e2$
 shows $\{e1, e2\} \subseteq \text{set } (\text{history } i)$
using *assms* **by** (*clarsimp simp add: history-order-def*)
 (*metis in-set-conv-decomp Un-iff Un-subset-iff insert-subset list.simps(15) set-append set-subset-Cons*)**+**

lemma (in *node-histories*) *node-total-order-irrefl*:
 shows $\neg (e \sqsubset^i e)$
by(*clarsimp simp add: history-order-def*)
 (*metis Un-iff histories-distinct distinct-append distinct-set-notin list.set-intros(1) set-append*)

lemma (in *node-histories*) *node-total-order-antisym*:
 assumes $e1 \sqsubset^i e2$
 and $e2 \sqsubset^i e1$
 shows *False*
using *assms node-total-order-irrefl node-total-order-trans* **by** *blast*

lemma (in *node-histories*) *node-order-is-total*:
 assumes $e1 \in \text{set } (\text{history } i)$
 and $e2 \in \text{set } (\text{history } i)$
 and $e1 \neq e2$
 shows $e1 \sqsubset^i e2 \vee e2 \sqsubset^i e1$
using *assms unfolding history-order-def* **by**(*metis list-split-two-elems histories-distinct*)

definition (in *node-histories*) *prefix-of-node-history* :: '*evt list* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool* (**infix** *prefix of* 50) **where**
xs prefix of i $\equiv \exists ys. xs @ ys = \text{history } i$

lemma (in *node-histories*) *carriers-head-lt*:
 assumes $y \# ys = \text{history } i$
 shows $\neg (x \sqsubset^i y)$
using *assms*
apply(*clarsimp simp add: history-order-def*)
apply (*subgoal-tac xs @ x # ysa = [] \wedge zs = ys*)
apply *clarsimp*
apply (*rule-tac xs = history i and ys = [y] in pre-suf-eq-distinct-list*)
apply *auto*
 done

lemma (in *node-histories*) *prefix-of-ConsD* [*dest*]:
 assumes $x \# xs \text{ prefix of } i$
 shows $[x] \text{ prefix of } i$
using *assms* **by**(*auto simp: prefix-of-node-history-def*)

lemma (in *node-histories*) *prefix-of-appendD* [*dest*]:
 assumes $xs @ ys \text{ prefix of } i$
 shows $xs \text{ prefix of } i$
using *assms* **by**(*auto simp: prefix-of-node-history-def*)

lemma (in *node-histories*) *prefix-distinct*:
 assumes $xs \text{ prefix of } i$
 shows *distinct xs*
using *assms* **by**(*clarsimp simp: prefix-of-node-history-def*) (*metis histories-distinct distinct-append*)

lemma (in *node-histories*) *prefix-to-carriers* [*intro*]:
 assumes $xs \text{ prefix of } i$
 shows $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set } (\text{history } i)$

using *assms* **by**(*clarsimp simp: prefix-of-node-history-def*) (*metis Un-iff set-append*)

lemma (**in** *node-histories*) *prefix-elem-to-carriers*:

assumes *xs prefix of i*
and $x \in \text{set } xs$
shows $x \in \text{set } (\text{history } i)$

using *assms* **by**(*clarsimp simp: prefix-of-node-history-def*) (*metis Un-iff set-append*)

lemma (**in** *node-histories*) *local-order-prefix-closed*:

assumes $x \sqsubset^i y$
and *xs prefix of i*
and $y \in \text{set } xs$
shows $x \in \text{set } xs$

using *assms*

apply $-$
apply (*frule prefix-distinct*)
apply (*insert histories-distinct*[**where** $i=i$])
apply (*clarsimp simp: history-order-def prefix-of-node-history-def*)
apply (*frule split-list*)
apply *clarsimp*
apply (*subgoal-tac ysb = xsa @ x # ysa \wedge zsa @ ys = zs*)
apply *clarsimp*
apply (*rule-tac xs=history i and ys=[y] in pre-suf-eq-distinct-list*)
apply *auto*

done

lemma (**in** *node-histories*) *local-order-prefix-closed-last*:

assumes $x \sqsubset^i y$
and *xs@[y] prefix of i*
shows $x \in \text{set } xs$

using *assms*

apply $-$
apply(*frule local-order-prefix-closed, assumption, force*)
apply(*auto simp add: node-total-order-irrefl prefix-to-carriers*)

done

lemma (**in** *node-histories*) *events-before-exist*:

assumes $x \in \text{set } (\text{history } i)$
shows $\exists \text{pre. pre @ } [x] \text{ prefix of } i$
using *assms* **unfolding** *prefix-of-node-history-def* **apply** $-$
apply(*subgoal-tac $\exists \text{idx. idx} < \text{length } (\text{history } i) \wedge (\text{history } i) ! \text{idx} = x$*)
apply(*metis append-take-drop-id take-Suc-conv-app-nth*)
apply(*simp add: set-elem-nth*)

done

lemma (**in** *node-histories*) *events-in-local-order*:

assumes *pre @ [e2] prefix of i*
and $e1 \in \text{set } pre$
shows $e1 \sqsubset^i e2$

using *assms split-list* **unfolding** *history-order-def prefix-of-node-history-def* **by** *fastforce*

4.2 Asynchronous broadcast networks

We define a new locale *network* containing three axioms that define how broadcast and deliver events may interact, with these axioms defining the properties of our network model.

datatype *'msg event*
 $= \text{Broadcast } 'msg$

| *Deliver* 'msg

locale *network* = *node-histories history* **for** *history* :: nat \Rightarrow 'msg event list +
fixes *msg-id* :: 'msg \Rightarrow 'msgid

assumes *delivery-has-a-cause*: $\llbracket \text{Deliver } m \in \text{set } (\text{history } i) \rrbracket \Rightarrow$
 $\exists j. \text{Broadcast } m \in \text{set } (\text{history } j)$
and *deliver-locally*: $\llbracket \text{Broadcast } m \in \text{set } (\text{history } i) \rrbracket \Rightarrow$
 $\text{Broadcast } m \sqsubseteq^i \text{Deliver } m$
and *msg-id-unique*: $\llbracket \text{Broadcast } m1 \in \text{set } (\text{history } i);$
 $\text{Broadcast } m2 \in \text{set } (\text{history } j);$
 $\text{msg-id } m1 = \text{msg-id } m2 \rrbracket \Rightarrow i = j \wedge m1 = m2$

The axioms can be understood as follows:

delivery-has-a-cause: If some message m was delivered at some node, then there exists some node on which m was broadcast. With this axiom, we assert that messages are not created “out of thin air” by the network itself, and that the only source of messages are the nodes.

deliver-locally: If a node broadcasts some message m , then the same node must subsequently also deliver m to itself. Since m does not actually travel over the network, this local delivery is always possible, even if the network is interrupted. Local delivery may seem redundant, since the effect of the delivery could also be implemented by the broadcast event itself; however, it is standard practice in the description of broadcast protocols that the sender of a message also sends it to itself, since this property simplifies the definition of algorithms built on top of the broadcast abstraction [4].

msg-id-unique: We do not assume that the message type 'msg has any particular structure; we only assume the existence of a function $\text{msg-id} :: 'msg \Rightarrow 'msgid$ that maps every message to some globally unique identifier of type 'msgid. We assert this uniqueness by stating that if $m1$ and $m2$ are any two messages broadcast by any two nodes, and their *msg-ids* are the same, then they were in fact broadcast by the same node and the two messages are identical. In practice, these globally unique IDs can be implemented using unique node identifiers, sequence numbers or timestamps.

lemma (**in** *network*) *broadcast-before-delivery*:
assumes $\text{Deliver } m \in \text{set } (\text{history } i)$
shows $\exists j. \text{Broadcast } m \sqsubseteq^j \text{Deliver } m$
using *assms deliver-locally delivery-has-a-cause* **by** *blast*

lemma (**in** *network*) *broadcasts-unique*:
assumes $i \neq j$
and $\text{Broadcast } m \in \text{set } (\text{history } i)$
shows $\text{Broadcast } m \notin \text{set } (\text{history } j)$
using *assms msg-id-unique* **by** *blast*

Based on the well-known definition by [8], we say that $m1 \prec m2$ if any of the following is true:

1. $m1$ and $m2$ were broadcast by the same node, and $m1$ was broadcast before $m2$.
2. The node that broadcast $m2$ had delivered $m1$ before it broadcast $m2$.
3. There exists some operation $m3$ such that $m1 \prec m3$ and $m3 \prec m2$.

inductive (**in** *network*) *hb* :: 'msg \Rightarrow 'msg \Rightarrow bool **where**
 $\llbracket \text{Broadcast } m1 \sqsubseteq^i \text{Broadcast } m2 \rrbracket \Rightarrow \text{hb } m1 \ m2$ |
 $\llbracket \text{Deliver } m1 \sqsubseteq^i \text{Broadcast } m2 \rrbracket \Rightarrow \text{hb } m1 \ m2$ |

$\llbracket hb\ m1\ m2; hb\ m2\ m3 \rrbracket \implies hb\ m1\ m3$

inductive-cases (in *network*) *hb-elim*: *hb x y*

definition (in *network*) *weak-hb* :: '*msg* \Rightarrow '*msg* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
weak-hb m1 m2 $\equiv hb\ m1\ m2 \vee m1 = m2$

locale *causal-network* = *network* +
assumes *causal-delivery*: *Deliver m2* \in *set (history j)* $\implies hb\ m1\ m2 \implies Deliver\ m1 \sqsubset^j Deliver\ m2$

lemma (in *causal-network*) *causal-broadcast*:
assumes *Deliver m2* \in *set (history j)*
and *Deliver m1* $\sqsubset^i Broadcast\ m2$
shows *Deliver m1* $\sqsubset^j Deliver\ m2$
using *assms causal-delivery hb.intros(2)* **by** *blast*

lemma (in *network*) *hb-broadcast-exists1*:
assumes *hb m1 m2*
shows $\exists i. Broadcast\ m1 \in set\ (history\ i)$
using *assms*
apply(*induction rule: hb.induct*)
apply(*meson insert-subset node-histories.local-order-carrier-closed node-histories-axioms*)
apply(*meson delivery-has-a-cause insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed*)
apply *simp*
done

lemma (in *network*) *hb-broadcast-exists2*:
assumes *hb m1 m2*
shows $\exists i. Broadcast\ m2 \in set\ (history\ i)$
using *assms*
apply(*induction rule: hb.induct*)
apply(*meson insert-subset node-histories.local-order-carrier-closed node-histories-axioms*)
apply(*meson delivery-has-a-cause insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed*)
apply *simp*
done

4.3 Causal networks

lemma (in *causal-network*) *hb-has-a-reason*:
assumes *hb m1 m2*
and *Broadcast m2* \in *set (history i)*
shows *Deliver m1* \in *set (history i)* $\vee Broadcast\ m1 \in set\ (history\ i)$
using *assms*
apply(*induction rule: hb.induct*)
apply(*metis insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed network.broadcasts-unique network-axioms*)
apply(*metis insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed network.broadcasts-unique network-axioms*)
apply(*case-tac Deliver m2* \in *set (history i)*)
apply(*subgoal-tac Deliver m1* \in *set (history i)*)
apply *blast*
using *causal-delivery local-order-carrier-closed* **apply** *blast*
apply(*subgoal-tac Broadcast m2* \in *set (history i)*)
apply *blast+*
done

lemma (in *causal-network*) *hb-cross-node-delivery*:
assumes *hb m1 m2*
and *Broadcast m1* \in *set (history i)*
and *Broadcast m2* \in *set (history j)*


```

    and  $i \neq j$ 
  shows  $\text{Deliver } m1 \in \text{set } (\text{history } j)$ 
  using assms
  apply(induction rule: hb.induct)
  apply(metis broadcasts-unique insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed)
  apply(metis insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed network.broadcasts-unique network-axioms)
  apply(case-tac Deliver m2 ∈ set (history j))
  apply(subgoal-tac Deliver m1 ∈ set (history j))
  apply blast
  using broadcasts-unique hb.intros(3) hb-has-a-reason apply blast
  apply(subgoal-tac Broadcast m2 ∈ set (history j))
  apply blast
  using hb-has-a-reason apply blast
done

```

```

lemma (in causal-network) hb-irrefl:
  assumes hb m1 m2
  shows  $m1 \neq m2$ 
  using assms
  apply(induction rule: hb.induct)
  using node-total-order-antisym apply auto[1]
  apply(meson causal-broadcast insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed
    node-total-order-irrefl)
  apply(subgoal-tac ∃ i. Broadcast m3 ∈ set (history i))
  apply(subgoal-tac ∃ j. Broadcast m2 ∈ set (history j))
  apply clarsimp
  apply(subgoal-tac Deliver m2 ∈ set (history j) ∧ Deliver m3 ∈ set (history i))
  apply(meson causal-delivery hb.intros(3) insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed
    network.broadcast-before-delivery network-axioms node-total-order-irrefl)
  apply(meson deliver-locally insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed)
  apply(simp add: hb-broadcast-exists2)+
done

```

```

lemma (in causal-network) hb-broadcast-broadcast-order:
  assumes hb m1 m2
    and  $\text{Broadcast } m1 \in \text{set } (\text{history } i)$ 
    and  $\text{Broadcast } m2 \in \text{set } (\text{history } i)$ 
  shows  $\text{Broadcast } m1 \sqsubset^i \text{Broadcast } m2$ 
  using assms
  apply(induction rule: hb.induct)
  apply(metis insertI1 local-order-carrier-closed network.broadcasts-unique
    network-axioms subsetCE)
  apply(metis broadcasts-unique insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed
    network.broadcast-before-delivery network-axioms node-total-order-trans)
  apply(case-tac Broadcast m2 ∈ set (history i))
  using node-total-order-trans apply blast
  apply(subgoal-tac Deliver m2 ∈ set (history i))
  apply(subgoal-tac m1 ≠ m2 ∧ m2 ≠ m3)
  apply(metis event.inject(1) hb.intros(1) hb-irrefl network.hb.intros(3) network-axioms
    node-order-is-total hb-irrefl)
  using hb-has-a-reason apply blast+
done

```

```

lemma (in causal-network) hb-antisym:
  assumes hb x y
    and hb y x
  shows False
  using assms proof(induction rule: hb.induct)

```

```

fix m1 i m2
assume hb m2 m1 and Broadcast m1  $\sqsubset^i$  Broadcast m2
thus False
  apply - proof(erule hb-elim)
  show  $\bigwedge ia. \text{Broadcast } m1 \sqsubset^i \text{Broadcast } m2 \implies \text{Broadcast } m2 \sqsubset^i a \text{Broadcast } m1 \implies \text{False}$ 
  by (metis broadcasts-unique insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed node-total-order-irrefl node-total-order-trans)
next
  show  $\bigwedge ia. \text{Broadcast } m1 \sqsubset^i \text{Broadcast } m2 \implies \text{Deliver } m2 \sqsubset^i a \text{Broadcast } m1 \implies \text{False}$ 
  by (metis broadcast-before-delivery broadcasts-unique insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed node-total-order-irrefl
node-total-order-trans)
next
  show  $\bigwedge m2a. \text{Broadcast } m1 \sqsubset^i \text{Broadcast } m2 \implies \text{hb } m2 \ m2a \implies \text{hb } m2a \ m1 \implies \text{False}$ 
  using assms(1) assms(2) hb.intros(3) hb-irrefl by blast
qed
next
fix m1 i m2
assume hb m2 m1
  and Deliver m1  $\sqsubset^i$  Broadcast m2
thus False
  apply - proof(erule hb-elim)
  show  $\bigwedge ia. \text{Deliver } m1 \sqsubset^i \text{Broadcast } m2 \implies \text{Broadcast } m2 \sqsubset^i a \text{Broadcast } m1 \implies \text{False}$ 
  by (metis broadcast-before-delivery broadcasts-unique insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed node-total-order-irrefl
node-total-order-trans)
next
  show  $\bigwedge ia. \text{Deliver } m1 \sqsubset^i \text{Broadcast } m2 \implies \text{Deliver } m2 \sqsubset^i a \text{Broadcast } m1 \implies \text{False}$ 
  by (meson causal-network.causal-delivery causal-network-axioms hb.intros(2) hb.intros(3) insert-subset
local-order-carrier-closed node-total-order-irrefl)
next
  show  $\bigwedge m2a. \text{Deliver } m1 \sqsubset^i \text{Broadcast } m2 \implies \text{hb } m2 \ m2a \implies \text{hb } m2a \ m1 \implies \text{False}$ 
  by (meson causal-delivery hb.intros(2) insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed network.hb.intros(3)
network-axioms node-total-order-irrefl)
qed
next
fix m1 m2 m3
assume hb m1 m2 hb m2 m3 hb m3 m1
  and (hb m2 m1  $\implies$  False) (hb m3 m2  $\implies$  False)
thus False
  using hb.intros(3) by blast
qed

```

definition (in network) node-deliver-messages :: 'msg event list \Rightarrow 'msg list **where**
node-deliver-messages cs \equiv List.map-filter ($\lambda e. \text{case } e \text{ of Deliver } m \Rightarrow \text{Some } m \mid - \Rightarrow \text{None}$) cs

lemma (in network) node-deliver-messages-empty [simp]:
shows node-deliver-messages [] = []
by (auto simp add: node-deliver-messages-def List.map-filter-simps)

lemma (in network) node-deliver-messages-append:
shows node-deliver-messages (xs@ys) = (node-deliver-messages xs)@(node-deliver-messages ys)
by (auto simp add: node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def)

lemma (in network) node-deliver-messages-Broadcast [simp]:
shows node-deliver-messages [Broadcast m] = []
by (clarsimp simp: node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def)

lemma (in network) node-deliver-messages-Deliver [simp]:
shows node-deliver-messages [Deliver m] = [m]
by (clarsimp simp: node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def)

```

lemma (in network) prefix-msg-in-history:
  assumes es prefix of i
    and  $m \in \text{set } (\text{node-deliver-messages } es)$ 
    shows  $\text{Deliver } m \in \text{set } (\text{history } i)$ 
using assms
  apply (clarsimp simp: node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def split: event.split-asm)
  using prefix-to-carriers apply auto
done

lemma (in network) prefix-contains-msg:
  assumes es prefix of i
    and  $m \in \text{set } (\text{node-deliver-messages } es)$ 
    shows  $\text{Deliver } m \in \text{set } es$ 
using assms by (auto simp: node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def split: event.split-asm)

lemma (in network) node-deliver-messages-distinct:
  assumes xs prefix of i
    shows distinct (node-deliver-messages xs)
using assms
  apply (induction xs rule: rev-induct)
  apply simp
  apply (clarsimp simp add: node-deliver-messages-append)
  apply safe
  apply force
  apply (clarsimp simp: node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (frule prefix-distinct)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (subst (asm) node-deliver-messages-def) back back back
  apply (clarsimp simp add: map-filter-def)
  apply (case-tac x; clarsimp)
  apply (subst (asm) node-deliver-messages-def) back
  apply (clarsimp simp add: map-filter-def)
  apply (case-tac x; clarsimp)
done

lemma (in network) drop-last-message:
  assumes evts prefix of i
    and node-deliver-messages evts = msgs @ [last-msg]
    shows  $\exists \text{pre. pre prefix of } i \wedge \text{node-deliver-messages pre} = \text{msgs}$ 
using assms apply -
  apply (subgoal-tac  $\exists \text{pre suf. evts} = \text{pre} @ (\text{Deliver last-msg}) \# \text{suf} \wedge \text{node-deliver-messages suf} = []$ )
  apply (erule exE)+
  apply (simp)
  apply (rule-tac  $x = \text{pre}$  in exI)
  apply (rule conjI)
  using prefix-of-appendD apply blast
  apply (subgoal-tac node-deliver-messages ([Deliver last-msg] @ suf) = [last-msg])
  apply (simp add: node-deliver-messages-append)
  apply (metis append-Nil2 node-deliver-messages-append node-deliver-messages-Deliver)
  apply (subgoal-tac  $\text{Deliver last-msg} \in \text{set evts}$ )
  defer
  apply (simp add: prefix-contains-msg)
  apply (subgoal-tac  $\exists \text{idx. idx} < \text{length evts} \wedge \text{evts ! idx} = \text{Deliver last-msg}$ )
  apply (erule exE)
  apply (subgoal-tac  $\exists \text{pre suf. evts} = \text{pre} @ (\text{evts ! idx}) \# \text{suf}$ )
  defer

```

```

using list-nth-split-technical id-take-nth-drop apply blast
apply(simp add: set-elem-nth)
apply(erule exE)+
apply(rule-tac x=pre in exI, rule-tac x=suf in exI)
apply(rule conjI, simp, simp)
apply(subgoal-tac node-deliver-messages (pre @ Deliver last-msg # suf) =
  (node-deliver-messages pre) @ (node-deliver-messages (Deliver last-msg # suf)))
apply(subgoal-tac node-deliver-messages ([Deliver last-msg] @ suf) = [last-msg] @ [])
apply(metis node-deliver-messages-Deliver node-deliver-messages-append self-append-conv)
apply(auto simp add: node-deliver-messages-append)
apply(subgoal-tac node-deliver-messages ([Deliver last-msg] @ suf) = [last-msg] @ [])
apply(simp add: node-deliver-messages-append)
apply(metis append-Cons node-deliver-messages-Deliver node-deliver-messages-append
  node-deliver-messages-distinct not-Cons-self2 pre-suf-eq-distinct-list self-append-conv2)
done

locale network-with-ops = causal-network history fst
  for history :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('msgid  $\times$  'op) event list +
  fixes interp :: 'op  $\Rightarrow$  'state  $\rightarrow$  'state
  and initial-state :: 'state

context network-with-ops begin

definition interp-msg :: 'msgid  $\times$  'op  $\Rightarrow$  'state  $\rightarrow$  'state where
  interp-msg msg state  $\equiv$  interp (snd msg) state

sublocale hb: happens-before weak-hb hb interp-msg
proof
  fix x y :: 'msgid  $\times$  'op
  show hb x y = (weak-hb x y  $\wedge$   $\neg$  weak-hb y x)
    unfolding weak-hb-def using hb-antisym by blast
next
  fix x
  show weak-hb x x
    using weak-hb-def by blast
next
  fix x y z
  assume weak-hb x y weak-hb y z
  thus weak-hb x z
    using weak-hb-def by (metis network.hb.intros(3) network-axioms)
qed

end

definition (in network-with-ops) apply-operations :: ('msgid  $\times$  'op) event list  $\rightarrow$  'state where
  apply-operations es  $\equiv$  hb.apply-operations (node-deliver-messages es) initial-state

definition (in network-with-ops) node-deliver-ops :: ('msgid  $\times$  'op) event list  $\Rightarrow$  'op list where
  node-deliver-ops cs  $\equiv$  map snd (node-deliver-messages cs)

lemma (in network-with-ops) apply-operations-empty [simp]:
  shows apply-operations [] = Some initial-state
by(auto simp add: apply-operations-def)

lemma (in network-with-ops) apply-operations-Broadcast [simp]:
  shows apply-operations (xs @ [Broadcast m]) = apply-operations xs
by(auto simp add: apply-operations-def node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def)

```

lemma (in *network-with-ops*) *apply-operations-Deliver* [simp]:
 shows *apply-operations* (*xs* @ [*Deliver m*]) = (*apply-operations xs* \gg *interp-msg m*)
 by(auto simp add: *apply-operations-def node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def kleisli-def*)

lemma (in *network-with-ops*) *hb-consistent-technical*:
 assumes $\bigwedge m n. m < \text{length } cs \implies n < m \implies cs ! n \sqsubset^i cs ! m$
 shows *hb.hb-consistent* (*node-deliver-messages cs*)

using *assms*

apply –
 apply(induction *cs* rule: *rev-induct*)
 apply(unfold *node-deliver-messages-def*)
 apply(simp add: *hb.hb-consistent.intros*(1) *map-filter-simps*(2))
 apply(case-tac *x*; clarify)
 apply(simp add: *List.map-filter-def*)
 apply(subgoal-tac ($\bigwedge m n. m < \text{length } xs \implies n < m \implies xs ! n \sqsubset^i xs ! m$))
 apply clarsimp
 apply(erule-tac *x=m* in *meta-allE*, erule-tac *x=n* in *meta-allE*, clarsimp simp add: *nth-append*)
 apply(subst *map-filter-append*)
 apply(clarsimp simp add: *map-filter-def*)
 apply(rule *hb.hb-consistent.intros*)
 apply(subgoal-tac ($\bigwedge m n. m < \text{length } xs \implies n < m \implies xs ! n \sqsubset^i xs ! m$))
 apply clarsimp
 apply(erule-tac *x=m* in *meta-allE*, erule-tac *x=n* in *meta-allE*, clarsimp simp add: *nth-append*)
 apply clarsimp
 apply(case-tac *x*; clarsimp)
 apply(drule *set-elem-nth*, erule *exE*, erule *conjE*)
 apply(erule-tac *x=length xs* in *meta-allE*, erule-tac *x=m* in *meta-allE*)
 apply clarsimp
 apply(subst (*asm*) *nth-append*, *simp*)
 apply(meson *causal-network.causal-delivery causal-network-axioms insert-subset node-histories.local-order-carrier-close*
node-histories-axioms node-total-order-irrefl node-total-order-trans)
 done

corollary (in *network-with-ops*)

shows *hb.hb-consistent* (*node-deliver-messages (history i)*)
 apply(subgoal-tac *history i* = [] $\vee (\exists c. \text{history } i = [c]) \vee (\text{length } (\text{history } i) \geq 2)$)
 apply(erule *disjE*, clarsimp simp add: *node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def*)
 apply(erule *disjE*, clarsimp simp add: *node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def*)
 apply blast
 apply(cases *history i*; clarsimp; case-tac *list*; clarsimp)
 apply(rule *hb-consistent-technical*[**where** *i=i*])
 apply(subst *history-order-def*, clarsimp)
 apply(metis *list-nth-split One-nat-def Suc-le-mono cancel-comm-monoid-add-class.diff-cancel*
le-imp-less-Suc length-Cons less-Suc-eq-le less-imp-diff-less neq0-conv nth-Cons-pos)
 apply(cases *history i*; clarsimp; case-tac *list*; clarsimp)
 done

lemma (in *network-with-ops*) *hb-consistent-prefix*:

assumes *xs* prefix of *i*
 shows *hb.hb-consistent* (*node-deliver-messages xs*)
 using *assms*
 apply(clarsimp simp: *prefix-of-node-history-def*)
 apply(rule-tac *i=i* in *hb-consistent-technical*)
 apply(subst *history-order-def*)
 apply(subgoal-tac *xs* = [] $\vee (\exists c. xs = [c]) \vee (\text{length } (xs) > 1)$)
 apply(erule *disjE*)
 apply clarsimp
 apply(erule *disjE*)

```

apply clarsimp
apply(drule list-nth-split)
apply assumption
apply clarsimp
apply clarsimp
apply(rule-tac x=xsa in exI)
apply(rule-tac x=ysa in exI)
apply(rule-tac x=zs@ys in exI)
apply(metis Cons-eq-appendI append-assoc)
apply force
done

```

```

locale network-with-constrained-ops = network-with-ops +
  fixes valid-msg :: 'c  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  assumes broadcast-only-valid-msgs: pre @ [Broadcast m] prefix of i  $\implies$ 
     $\exists$  state. apply-operations pre = Some state  $\wedge$  valid-msg state m

```

```

lemma (in network-with-constrained-ops) broadcast-is-valid:
  assumes Broadcast m  $\in$  set (history i)
  shows  $\exists$  state. valid-msg state m
  using assms
  apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists$  pre. pre @ [Broadcast m] prefix of i)
  using broadcast-only-valid-msgs apply blast
  using events-before-exist apply blast
done

```

```

lemma (in network-with-constrained-ops) deliver-is-valid:
  assumes Deliver m  $\in$  set (history i)
  shows  $\exists$  j pre state. pre @ [Broadcast m] prefix of j  $\wedge$  apply-operations pre = Some state  $\wedge$  valid-msg state m
  using assms apply –
  apply(drule delivery-has-a-cause)
  apply(erule exE)
  apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists$  pre. pre @ [Broadcast m] prefix of j)
  using broadcast-only-valid-msgs apply blast
  using events-before-exist apply blast
done

```

```

lemma (in network-with-constrained-ops) deliver-in-prefix-is-valid:
  assumes xs prefix of i
  and Deliver m  $\in$  set xs
  shows  $\exists$  state. valid-msg state m
  using assms apply –
  apply(subgoal-tac Deliver m  $\in$  set (history i))
  apply(drule delivery-has-a-cause)
  apply(erule exE)
  apply(rule broadcast-is-valid, assumption)
  apply(simp add: prefix-elem-to-carriers)
done

```

4.4 Dummy network models

interpretation *trivial-node-histories*: *node-histories* λm . \square
 by *standard auto*

interpretation *trivial-network*: *network* λm . \square *id*
 by *standard auto*

interpretation *trivial-causal-network*: *causal-network* $\lambda m. [] \text{ id}$
by *standard auto*

interpretation *trivial-network-with-ops*: *network-with-ops* $\lambda m. [] (\lambda x y. \text{Some } y) 0$
by *standard auto*

interpretation *trivial-network-with-constrained-ops*: *network-with-constrained-ops* $\lambda m. [] (\lambda x y. \text{Some } y) 0 \lambda x y. \text{True}$
by *standard (simp add: trivial-node-histories.prefix-of-node-history-def)*

end

5 Replicated Growable Array

The RGA, introduced by [10], is a replicated ordered list (sequence) datatype that supports *insert* and *delete* operations.

theory
Ordered-List

imports
Util

begin

type-synonym (*'id*, *'v*) *elt* = *'id* \times *'v* \times *bool*

5.1 Insert and delete operations

Insertion operations place the new element *after* an existing list element with a given ID, or at the head of the list if no ID is given. Deletion operations refer to the ID of the list element that is to be deleted. However, it is not safe for a deletion operation to completely remove a list element, because then a concurrent insertion after the deleted element would not be able to locate the insertion position. Instead, the list retains so-called *tombstones*: a deletion operation merely sets a flag on a list element to mark it as deleted, but the element actually remains in the list. A separate garbage collection process can be used to eventually purge tombstones [10], but we do not consider tombstone removal here.

hide-const *insert*

fun *insert-body* :: (*'id*::{*linorder*}, *'v*) *elt list* \Rightarrow (*'id*, *'v*) *elt* \Rightarrow (*'id*, *'v*) *elt list* **where**

insert-body [] $e = [e]$ |
insert-body (*x#xs*) *e* =
 (if *fst x* < *fst e* then
 e#x#xs
 else *x#insert-body xs e*)

fun *insert* :: (*'id*::{*linorder*}, *'v*) *elt list* \Rightarrow (*'id*, *'v*) *elt* \Rightarrow *'id option* \Rightarrow (*'id*, *'v*) *elt list option* **where**

insert xs e None = *Some (insert-body xs e)* |
insert [] e (Some i) = *None* |
insert (x#xs) e (Some i) =
 (if *fst x* = *i* then
 Some (x#insert-body xs e)
 else
 insert xs e (Some i) \gg ($\lambda t. \text{Some } (x\#t)$))

fun *delete* :: (*'id*::{*linorder*}, *'v*) *elt list* \Rightarrow *'id* \Rightarrow (*'id*, *'v*) *elt list option* **where**

delete [] i = *None* |
delete ((i', v, flag)#xs) i =

(if $i' = i$ then
 Some $((i', v, \text{True})\#xs)$
 else
 delete $xs\ i \gg (\lambda t. \text{Some } ((i', v, \text{flag})\#t))$)

5.2 Well-definedness of insert and delete

lemma *insert-no-failure*:

assumes $i = \text{None} \vee (\exists i'. i = \text{Some } i' \wedge i' \in \text{fst } \text{'set } xs)$

shows $\exists xs'. \text{insert } xs\ e\ i = \text{Some } xs'$

using *assms* **by**(*induction rule: insert.induct; force*)

lemma *insert-None-index-neq-None* [*dest*]:

assumes $\text{insert } xs\ e\ i = \text{None}$

shows $i \neq \text{None}$

using *assms* **by**(*cases i, auto*)

lemma *insert-Some-None-index-not-in* [*dest*]:

assumes $\text{insert } xs\ e\ (\text{Some } i) = \text{None}$

shows $i \notin \text{fst } \text{'set } xs$

using *assms* **by**(*induction xs, auto split: if-split-asm bind-splits*)

lemma *index-not-in-insert-Some-None* [*simp*]:

assumes $i \notin \text{fst } \text{'set } xs$

shows $\text{insert } xs\ e\ (\text{Some } i) = \text{None}$

using *assms* **by**(*induction xs, auto*)

lemma *delete-no-failure*:

assumes $i \in \text{fst } \text{'set } xs$

shows $\exists xs'. \text{delete } xs\ i = \text{Some } xs'$

using *assms* **by**(*induction xs; force*)

lemma *delete-None-index-not-in* [*dest*]:

assumes $\text{delete } xs\ i = \text{None}$

shows $i \notin \text{fst } \text{'set } xs$

using *assms* **by**(*induction xs, auto split: if-split-asm bind-splits simp add: fst-eq-Domain*)

lemma *index-not-in-delete-None* [*simp*]:

assumes $i \notin \text{fst } \text{'set } xs$

shows $\text{delete } xs\ i = \text{None}$

using *assms* **by**(*induction xs, auto*)

5.3 Preservation of element indices

lemma *insert-body-preserve-indices* [*simp*]:

shows $\text{fst } \text{'set } (\text{insert-body } xs\ e) = \text{fst } \text{'set } xs \cup \{\text{fst } e\}$

by(*induction xs, auto simp add: insert-commute*)

lemma *insert-preserve-indices*:

assumes $\exists ys. \text{insert } xs\ e\ i = \text{Some } ys$

shows $\text{fst } \text{'set } (\text{the } (\text{insert } xs\ e\ i)) = \text{fst } \text{'set } xs \cup \{\text{fst } e\}$

using *assms* **by**(*induction xs; cases i; auto simp add: insert-commute split: bind-splits*)

corollary *insert-preserve-indices'*:

assumes $\text{insert } xs\ e\ i = \text{Some } ys$

shows $\text{fst } \text{'set } (\text{the } (\text{insert } xs\ e\ i)) = \text{fst } \text{'set } xs \cup \{\text{fst } e\}$

using *assms insert-preserve-indices* **by** *blast*

lemma *delete-preserve-indices*:
assumes *delete xs i = Some ys*
shows $\text{fst } ' \text{ set } xs = \text{fst } ' \text{ set } ys$
using *assms* **by**(*induction xs arbitrary: ys, simp*) (*case-tac a; auto split: if-split-asm bind-splits*)

5.4 Commutativity of concurrent operations

lemma *insert-body-commutes*:
assumes $\text{fst } e1 \neq \text{fst } e2$
shows $\text{insert-body } (\text{insert-body } xs \ e1) \ e2 = \text{insert-body } (\text{insert-body } xs \ e2) \ e1$
using *assms* **by**(*induction xs, auto*)

lemma *insert-insert-body*:
assumes $\text{fst } e1 \neq \text{fst } e2$
and $i2 \neq \text{Some } (\text{fst } e1)$
shows $\text{insert } (\text{insert-body } xs \ e1) \ e2 \ i2 = \text{insert } xs \ e2 \ i2 \ggg (\lambda ys. \text{Some } (\text{insert-body } ys \ e1))$
using *assms* **by** (*induction xs; cases i2*) (*auto split: if-split-asm simp add: insert-body-commutes*)

lemma *insert-Nil-None*:
assumes $\text{fst } e1 \neq \text{fst } e2$
and $i \neq \text{fst } e2$
and $i2 \neq \text{Some } (\text{fst } e1)$
shows $\text{insert } [] \ e2 \ i2 \ggg (\lambda ys. \text{insert } ys \ e1 \ (\text{Some } i)) = \text{None}$
using *assms* **by** (*cases i2*) *clarsimp+*

lemma *insert-insert-body-commute*:
assumes $i \neq \text{fst } e1$
and $\text{fst } e1 \neq \text{fst } e2$
shows $\text{insert } (\text{insert-body } xs \ e1) \ e2 \ (\text{Some } i) =$
 $\text{insert } xs \ e2 \ (\text{Some } i) \ggg (\lambda y. \text{Some } (\text{insert-body } y \ e1))$
using *assms* **by**(*induction xs, auto simp add: insert-body-commutes*)

lemma *insert-commutes*:
assumes $\text{fst } e1 \neq \text{fst } e2$
 $i1 = \text{None} \vee i1 \neq \text{Some } (\text{fst } e2)$
 $i2 = \text{None} \vee i2 \neq \text{Some } (\text{fst } e1)$
shows $\text{insert } xs \ e1 \ i1 \ggg (\lambda ys. \text{insert } ys \ e2 \ i2) =$
 $\text{insert } xs \ e2 \ i2 \ggg (\lambda ys. \text{insert } ys \ e1 \ i1)$
using *assms* **proof**(*induction rule: insert.induct*)
fix *xs* **and** $e :: ('a, 'b) \text{elt}$
assume $i2 = \text{None} \vee i2 \neq \text{Some } (\text{fst } e) \text{ and } \text{fst } e \neq \text{fst } e2$
thus $\text{insert } xs \ e \ \text{None} \ggg (\lambda ys. \text{insert } ys \ e2 \ i2) = \text{insert } xs \ e2 \ i2 \ggg (\lambda ys. \text{insert } ys \ e \ \text{None})$
by(*auto simp add: insert-body-commutes intro: insert-insert-body*)
next
fix *i* **and** $e :: ('a, 'b) \text{elt}$
assume $\text{fst } e \neq \text{fst } e2 \text{ and } i2 = \text{None} \vee i2 \neq \text{Some } (\text{fst } e) \text{ and } \text{Some } i = \text{None} \vee \text{Some } i \neq \text{Some } (\text{fst } e2)$
thus $\text{insert } [] \ e \ (\text{Some } i) \ggg (\lambda ys. \text{insert } ys \ e2 \ i2) = \text{insert } [] \ e2 \ i2 \ggg (\lambda ys. \text{insert } ys \ e \ (\text{Some } i))$
by (*auto intro: insert-Nil-None[symmetric]*)
next
fix *xs i* **and** $x \ e :: ('a, 'b) \text{elt}$
assume *IH*: $(\text{fst } x \neq i \implies$
 $\text{fst } e \neq \text{fst } e2 \implies$
 $\text{Some } i = \text{None} \vee \text{Some } i \neq \text{Some } (\text{fst } e2) \implies$
 $i2 = \text{None} \vee i2 \neq \text{Some } (\text{fst } e) \implies$
 $\text{insert } xs \ e \ (\text{Some } i) \ggg (\lambda ys. \text{insert } ys \ e2 \ i2) = \text{insert } xs \ e2 \ i2 \ggg (\lambda ys. \text{insert } ys \ e \ (\text{Some } i)))$
and $\text{fst } e \neq \text{fst } e2$

```

    and Some i = None  $\vee$  Some i  $\neq$  Some (fst e2)
    and i2 = None  $\vee$  i2  $\neq$  Some (fst e)
  thus insert (x # xs) e (Some i)  $\ggg$  ( $\lambda$ ys. insert ys e2 i2) = insert (x # xs) e2 i2  $\ggg$  ( $\lambda$ ys. insert
ys e (Some i))
  apply -
  apply (erule disjE)
  apply clarsimp
  apply clarsimp
  apply (case-tac fst x = i)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (case-tac i2)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (force simp add: insert-body-commutes)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (case-tac fst x = a)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (force simp add: insert-body-commutes)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (force simp add: insert-insert-body-commute)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (case-tac i2)
  apply (force cong: Option.bind-cong simp add: insert-insert-body)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (case-tac a = i)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (metis bind-assoc)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (case-tac fst x = a)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (force cong: Option.bind-cong simp add: insert-insert-body)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (metis bind-assoc)
done
qed

```

lemma delete-commutes:

shows delete xs i1 \ggg (λ ys. delete ys i2) = delete xs i2 \ggg (λ ys. delete ys i1)
by (induction xs, auto split: bind-splits if-split-asm)

lemma insert-body-delete-commute:

assumes i2 \neq fst e
shows delete (insert-body xs e) i2 \ggg (λ t. Some (x#t)) =
delete xs i2 \ggg (λ y. Some (x#insert-body y e))
using assms **by** (induction xs arbitrary: x; cases e, auto split: bind-splits if-split-asm)

lemma insert-delete-commute:

assumes i2 \neq fst e
shows insert xs e i1 \ggg (λ ys. delete ys i2) = delete xs i2 \ggg (λ ys. insert ys e i1)
using assms **by** (induction xs; cases e; cases i1, auto split: bind-splits if-split-asm simp add: insert-body-delete-commute)

5.5 Alternative definition of insert

fun insert' :: ('id::linorder, 'v) elt list \Rightarrow ('id, 'v) elt \Rightarrow 'id option \rightarrow ('id::linorder, 'v) elt list
where

```

insert' [] e    None    = Some [e] |
insert' [] e    (Some i) = None   |
insert' (x#xs) e None    =
  (if fst x < fst e then

```

```

    Some (e#x#xs)
  else
    case insert' xs e None of
      None    ⇒ None
    | Some t ⇒ Some (x#t) |
insert' (x#xs) e (Some i) =
  (if fst x = i then
    case insert' xs e None of
      None    ⇒ None
    | Some t ⇒ Some (x#t)
  else
    case insert' xs e (Some i) of
      None    ⇒ None
    | Some t ⇒ Some (x#t))

```

lemma [elim!, dest]:
assumes insert' xs e None = None
shows False
using assms **by**(induction xs, auto split: if-split-asm option.split-asm)

lemma insert-body-insert':
shows insert' xs e None = Some (insert-body xs e)
by(induction xs, auto)

lemma insert-insert':
shows insert xs e i = insert' xs e i
by(induction xs; cases e; cases i, auto split: option.split simp add: insert-body-insert')

lemma insert-body-stop-iteration:
assumes fst e > fst x
shows insert-body (x#xs) e = e#x#xs
using assms **by** simp

lemma insert-body-contains-new-elem:
shows $\exists p s. xs = p @ s \wedge \text{insert-body } xs \ e = p @ e \# s$
apply (induction xs)
apply force
apply clarsimp
apply (rule conjI)
apply clarsimp
apply (rule-tac x=[] in exI)
apply (rule-tac x=(a, aa, b) # p @ s in exI)
apply clarsimp
apply clarsimp
apply (rule-tac x=(a, aa, b) # p in exI)
apply (rule-tac x=s in exI)
apply clarsimp
done

lemma insert-between-elements:
assumes xs = pre@ref#suf
and distinct (map fst xs)
and $\bigwedge i'. i' \in \text{fst } \text{'set } xs \implies i' < \text{fst } e$
shows insert xs e (Some (fst ref)) = Some (pre @ ref # e # suf)
using assms
apply(induction xs arbitrary: pre ref suf)
apply force
apply(clarsimp)

```

apply(case-tac pre)
apply(clarsimp)
apply(case-tac suf)
apply force
apply force
apply clarsimp
done

```

lemma *insert-position-element-technical:*

```

assumes  $\forall x \in \text{set } as. a \neq \text{fst } x$ 
and insert-body (cs @ ds)  $e = cs @ e \# ds$ 
shows insert (as @ (a, aa, b) # cs @ ds)  $e$  (Some a) = Some (as @ (a, aa, b) # cs @ e # ds)
using assms
apply(induction as arbitrary: cs ds)
apply simp
apply clarsimp
done

```

lemma *split-tuple-list-by-id:*

```

assumes  $(a,b,c) \in \text{set } xs$ 
and distinct (map fst xs)
shows  $\exists \text{pre suf. } xs = \text{pre} @ (a,b,c) \# \text{suf} \wedge (\forall y \in \text{set pre. } \text{fst } y \neq a)$ 
using assms
apply(induction xs)
apply clarsimp
apply(case-tac aa = (a,b,c))
apply(rule-tac x=[] in exI)
apply(rule-tac x=xs in exI)
apply force
apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists \text{pre suf. } xs = \text{pre} @ (a, b, c) \# \text{suf} \wedge (\forall y \in \text{set pre. } \text{fst } y \neq a)$ )
apply(erule exE)+
apply(rule-tac x=aa#pre in exI)
apply(rule-tac x=suf in exI)
apply(rule conjI)
apply auto+
done

```

lemma *insert-preserves-order:*

```

assumes  $i = \text{None} \vee (\exists i'. i = \text{Some } i' \wedge i' \in \text{fst 'set } xs)$ 
and distinct (map fst xs)
shows  $\exists \text{pre suf. } xs = \text{pre} @ \text{suf} \wedge \text{insert } xs \ e \ i = \text{Some } (\text{pre} @ e \# \text{suf})$ 
using assms
apply –
apply(erule disjE)
apply clarsimp
using insert-body-contains-new-elem apply metis
apply(erule exE, clarsimp)
apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists as bs. xs = as @ (a,aa,b) \# bs \wedge (\forall x \in \text{set } as. \text{fst } x \neq a)$ )
apply clarsimp
apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists cs ds. \text{insert-body } bs \ e = cs @ e \# ds \wedge cs @ ds = bs$ )
apply clarsimp
apply(rule-tac x=as@(a,aa,b)#cs in exI)
apply(rule-tac x=ds in exI)
apply clarsimp
apply(metis insert-position-element-technical)
apply(metis insert-body-contains-new-elem)
using split-tuple-list-by-id apply fastforce
done

```

end

5.6 Network

theory

RGA

imports

Network

Ordered-List

begin

datatype ('id, 'v) operation =

Insert ('id, 'v) elt 'id option |

Delete 'id

fun interpret-ops :: ('id::linorder, 'v) operation \Rightarrow ('id, 'v) elt list \rightarrow ('id, 'v) elt list ($\langle - \rangle$ [0] 1000)

where

interpret-ops (*Insert* e n) xs = insert xs e n |

interpret-ops (*Delete* n) xs = delete xs n

export-code *Insert* interpret-ops **in** OCaml file rga.ml

definition element-ids :: ('id, 'v) elt list \Rightarrow 'id set **where**

element-ids list \equiv set (map fst list)

definition valid-rga-msg :: ('id, 'v) elt list \Rightarrow 'id \times ('id::linorder, 'v) operation \Rightarrow bool **where**

valid-rga-msg list msg \equiv case msg of

(i, *Insert* e None) \Rightarrow fst e = i |

(i, *Insert* e (Some pos)) \Rightarrow fst e = i \wedge pos \in element-ids list |

(i, *Delete* pos) \Rightarrow pos \in element-ids list

locale rga = network-with-constrained-ops - interpret-ops [] valid-rga-msg

locale id-consistent-rga-network = rga +

assumes ids-consistent: hb (id1, op1) (id2, op2) \Longrightarrow id1 < id2

definition indices :: ('id \times ('id, 'v) operation) event list \Rightarrow 'id list **where**

indices xs \equiv

List.map-filter (λx . case x of *Deliver* (i, *Insert* e n) \Rightarrow Some (fst e) | - \Rightarrow None) xs

lemma indices-Nil [simp]:

shows indices [] = []

by(auto simp: indices-def map-filter-def)

lemma indices-append [simp]:

shows indices (xs@ys) = indices xs @ indices ys

by(auto simp: indices-def map-filter-def)

lemma indices-Broadcast-singleton [simp]:

shows indices [Broadcast b] = []

by(auto simp: indices-def map-filter-def)

lemma indices-Deliver-Insert [simp]:

shows indices [Deliver (i, *Insert* e n)] = [fst e]

by(auto simp: indices-def map-filter-def)

```

lemma indices-Deliver-Delete [simp]:
  shows indices [Deliver (i, Delete n)] = []
by(auto simp: indices-def map-filter-def)

lemma (in rga) idx-in-elem-inserted [intro]:
  assumes Deliver (i, Insert e n) ∈ set xs
  shows fst e ∈ set (indices xs)
using assms by(induction xs, auto simp add: indices-def map-filter-def)

lemma (in rga) apply-opers-idx-elems:
  assumes es prefix of i
    and apply-operations es = Some xs
  shows element-ids xs = set (indices es)
using assms unfolding element-ids-def
  apply(induction es arbitrary: xs rule: rev-induct; clarsimp)
  apply(case-tac x; clarsimp)
  apply blast
  apply(case-tac b; clarsimp)
  apply(auto split: bind-splits simp add: interp-msg-def)
  apply(metis (no-types, hide-lams) Un-insert-right image-eqI insert-iff insert-preserve-indices
    option.sel prefix-of-appendD prod.sel(1) sup-bot.comm-neutral)
  apply(metis Un-insert-right fst-conv insert-iff insert-preserve-indices option.sel)
  apply(metis (no-types, hide-lams) Un-insert-right insert-iff insert-preserve-indices' option.sel
    prefix-of-appendD sup-bot.comm-neutral)
  apply(metis delete-preserve-indices fst-conv image-eqI prefix-of-appendD)
  using delete-preserve-indices apply blast
done

lemma (in rga) delete-does-not-change-element-ids:
  assumes es @ [Deliver (i, Delete n)] prefix of j
  and apply-operations es = Some xs1
  and apply-operations (es @ [Deliver (i, Delete n)]) = Some xs2
  shows element-ids xs1 = element-ids xs2
proof –
  have indices es = indices (es @ [Deliver (i, Delete n)])
  by simp
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis (no-types) assms prefix-of-appendD rga.apply-opers-idx-elems rga-axioms)
qed

lemma (in rga) someone-inserted-id:
  assumes es @ [Deliver (i, Insert (k, v, f) n)] prefix of j
  and apply-operations es = Some xs1
  and apply-operations (es @ [Deliver (i, Insert (k, v, f) n)]) = Some xs2
  and a ∈ element-ids xs2
  and a ≠ k
  shows a ∈ element-ids xs1
using assms apply-opers-idx-elems by auto

lemma (in rga) deliver-insert-exists:
  assumes es prefix of j
    and apply-operations es = Some xs
    and a ∈ element-ids xs
  shows ∃ i v f n. Deliver (i, Insert (a, v, f) n) ∈ set es
using assms unfolding element-ids-def
  apply(induction es arbitrary: xs rule: rev-induct; clarsimp)
  apply(case-tac x; clarsimp)
  apply(metis image-eqI prefix-of-appendD prod.sel(1))

```

```

apply(case-tac bb; clarsimp)
defer
apply(drule prefix-of-appendD, clarsimp simp add: bind-eq-Some-conv interp-msg-def)
apply(metis delete-preserve-indices image-eqI prod.sel(1))
apply(case-tac aba=a)
apply blast
apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists xs'. \text{apply-operations } xsa = \text{Some } xs'$ )
defer
apply(meson bind-eq-Some-conv)
apply(erule exE)
apply(metis (no-types, lifting) someone-inserted-id apply-operations-Deliver element-ids-def
  image-eqI prefix-of-appendD prod.sel(1) set-map)
done

```

```

lemma (in rga) insert-in-apply-set:
  assumes es @ [Deliver (i, Insert e (Some a))] prefix of j
    and Deliver (i', Insert e' n)  $\in$  set es
    and apply-operations es = Some s
  shows fst e'  $\in$  element-ids s
using assms apply-ops-idx-elems idx-in-elem-inserted prefix-of-appendD by blast

```

```

lemma (in rga) insert-msg-id:
  assumes Broadcast (i, Insert e n)  $\in$  set (history j)
  shows fst e = i
  apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists \text{state. valid-rga-msg state } (i, \text{Insert } e \ n)$ )
  defer
  using assms broadcast-is-valid apply blast
  apply(erule exE)
  apply(unfold valid-rga-msg-def)
  apply(clarsimp)
  apply(case-tac n)
  apply(simp, simp)
done

```

```

lemma (in rga) allowed-insert:
  assumes Broadcast (i, Insert e n)  $\in$  set (history j)
  shows n = None  $\vee$  ( $\exists i' e' n'. n = \text{Some } (\text{fst } e') \wedge \text{Deliver } (i', \text{Insert } e' \ n') \sqsubset^j \text{Broadcast } (i, \text{Insert } e \ n)$ )
  apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists \text{pre. pre} @ [\text{Broadcast } (i, \text{Insert } e \ n)] \text{ prefix of } j$ )
  defer
  apply(simp add: assms events-before-exist)
  apply(erule exE)
  apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists \text{state. apply-operations pre} = \text{Some state} \wedge \text{valid-rga-msg state } (i, \text{Insert } e \ n)$ )
  defer
  apply(simp add: broadcast-only-valid-msgs)
  apply(erule exE, erule conjE)
  apply(unfold valid-rga-msg-def)
  apply(case-tac n)
  apply simp+
  apply(subgoal-tac a  $\in$  element-ids state)
  defer
  using apply-ops-idx-elems apply blast
  apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists i' v' f' n'. \text{Deliver } (i', \text{Insert } (a, v', f') \ n') \in \text{set pre}$ )
  defer
  using deliver-insert-exists apply auto[1]
  using events-in-local-order apply blast
done

```

```

lemma (in rga) allowed-delete:
  assumes Broadcast (i, Delete x) ∈ set (history j)
  shows ∃ i' n' v b. Deliver (i', Insert (x, v, b) n') ⊆j Broadcast (i, Delete x)
  apply (subgoal-tac ∃ pre. pre @ [Broadcast (i, Delete x)] prefix of j)
  defer
  apply (simp add: assms events-before-exist)
  apply (erule exE)
  apply (subgoal-tac ∃ state. apply-operations pre = Some state ∧ valid-rga-msg state (i, Delete x))
  defer
  apply (simp add: broadcast-only-valid-msgs)
  apply (erule exE, erule conjE)
  apply (unfold valid-rga-msg-def)
  apply (subgoal-tac x ∈ element-ids state)
  defer
  using apply-ops-idx-elems apply simp
  apply (subgoal-tac ∃ i' v' f' n'. Deliver (i', Insert (x, v', f') n') ∈ set pre)
  defer
  using deliver-insert-exists apply auto[1]
  using events-in-local-order apply blast
done

```

```

lemma (in rga) insert-id-unique:
  assumes fst e1 = fst e2
  and Broadcast (i1, Insert e1 n1) ∈ set (history i)
  and Broadcast (i2, Insert e2 n2) ∈ set (history j)
  shows Insert e1 n1 = Insert e2 n2
using assms insert-msg-id msg-id-unique Pair-inject fst-conv by metis

```

```

lemma (in rga) allowed-delete-deliver:
  assumes Deliver (i, Delete x) ∈ set (history j)
  shows ∃ i' n' v b. Deliver (i', Insert (x, v, b) n') ⊆j Deliver (i, Delete x)
  using assms by (meson allowed-delete bot-least causal-broadcast delivery-has-a-cause insert-subset)

```

```

lemma (in rga) allowed-delete-deliver-in-set:
  assumes (es@[Deliver (i, Delete m)]) prefix of j
  shows ∃ i' n v b. Deliver (i', Insert (m, v, b) n) ∈ set es
by (metis (no-types, lifting) Un-insert-right insert-iff list.simps(15) assms
    local-order-prefix-closed-last rga.allowed-delete-deliver rga-axioms set-append subsetCE prefix-to-carriers)

```

```

lemma (in rga) allowed-insert-deliver:
  assumes Deliver (i, Insert e n) ∈ set (history j)
  shows n = None ∨ (∃ i' n' n'' v b. n = Some n' ∧ Deliver (i', Insert (n', v, b) n'') ⊆j Deliver (i, Insert e n))
using assms
  apply -
  apply (frule delivery-has-a-cause)
  apply (erule exE)
  apply (cases n; clarsimp)
  apply (frule allowed-insert)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (frule local-order-carrier-closed)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (frule delivery-has-a-cause) back
  apply clarsimp
  apply (drule causal-broadcast[rotated, where j=j])
  apply auto
done

```


lemma (in rga) *allowed-insert-deliver-in-set*:
 assumes (es@[*Deliver* (*i*, *Insert e m*)]) *prefix of j*
 shows $m = \text{None} \vee (\exists i' m' n v b. m = \text{Some } m' \wedge \text{Deliver } (i', \text{Insert } (m', v, b) n) \in \text{set } es)$
by(metis assms *Un-insert-right insert-subset list.simps(15) set-append prefix-to-carriers*
allowed-insert-deliver local-order-prefix-closed-last)

lemma (in rga) *Insert-no-failure*:
 assumes es @ [*Deliver* (*i*, *Insert e n*)] *prefix of j*
 and *apply-operations es = Some s*
 shows $\exists ys. \text{insert } s e n = \text{Some } ys$
by(metis (no-types, lifting) *element-ids-def allowed-insert-deliver-in-set assms fst-conv*
insert-in-apply-set insert-no-failure set-map)

lemma (in rga) *delete-no-failure*:
 assumes es @ [*Deliver* (*i*, *Delete n*)] *prefix of j*
 and *apply-operations es = Some s*
 shows $\exists ys. \text{delete } s n = \text{Some } ys$
using assms
apply –
apply(frule *allowed-delete-deliver-in-set*)
apply *clarsimp*
apply(rule *delete-no-failure*)
apply(drule *idx-in-elem-inserted*)
apply(metis *apply-ops-idx-elems element-ids-def prefix-of-appendD prod.sel(1) set-map*)
done

lemma (in rga) *Insert-equal*:
 assumes *fst e1 = fst e2*
 and *Broadcast (i1, Insert e1 n1) ∈ set (history i)*
 and *Broadcast (i2, Insert e2 n2) ∈ set (history j)*
 shows *Insert e1 n1 = Insert e2 n2*
using assms
apply(subgoal-tac *e1 = e2*)
apply(metis *insert-id-unique*)
apply(cases *e1*, cases *e2*; *clarsimp*)
using *insert-id-unique* **by** *force*

lemma (in rga) *same-insert*:
 assumes *fst e1 = fst e2*
 and *xs prefix of i*
 and *(i1, Insert e1 n1) ∈ set (node-deliver-messages xs)*
 and *(i2, Insert e2 n2) ∈ set (node-deliver-messages xs)*
 shows *Insert e1 n1 = Insert e2 n2*
using assms
apply –
apply(subgoal-tac *Deliver (i1, Insert e1 n1) ∈ set (history i)*)
apply(subgoal-tac *Deliver (i2, Insert e2 n2) ∈ set (history i)*)
apply(subgoal-tac $\exists j. \text{Broadcast } (i1, \text{Insert } e1 n1) \in \text{set } (\text{history } j)$)
apply(subgoal-tac $\exists j. \text{Broadcast } (i2, \text{Insert } e2 n2) \in \text{set } (\text{history } j)$)
apply(erule *exE*)
apply(rule *Insert-equal*, *force*, *force*, *force*)
apply(simp add: *delivery-has-a-cause*)
apply(simp add: *delivery-has-a-cause*)
apply(auto simp add: *node-deliver-messages-def prefix-msg-in-history*)
done

lemma (in rga) *insert-commute-assms*:
 assumes $\{\text{Deliver } (i, \text{Insert } e n), \text{Deliver } (i', \text{Insert } e' n')\} \subseteq \text{set } (\text{history } j)$

```

    and hb.concurrent (i, Insert e n) (i', Insert e' n')
    shows n = None  $\vee$  n  $\neq$  Some (fst e')
using assms
apply (clarsimp simp: hb.concurrent-def)
apply (case-tac e')
apply clarsimp
apply (frule delivery-has-a-cause)
apply (frule delivery-has-a-cause) back
apply clarsimp
apply (frule allowed-insert)
apply clarsimp
apply (metis Insert-equal delivery-has-a-cause fst-conv hb.intros(2) insert-subset
    local-order-carrier-closed insert-msg-id)
done

lemma subset-reorder:
  assumes {a, b}  $\subseteq$  c
  shows {b, a}  $\subseteq$  c
using assms by simp

lemma (in rga) Insert-Insert-concurrent:
  assumes {Deliver (i, Insert e k), Deliver (i', Insert e' (Some m))}  $\subseteq$  set (history j)
  and hb.concurrent (i, Insert e k) (i', Insert e' (Some m))
  shows fst e  $\neq$  m
by (metis assms subset-reorder hb.concurrent-comm insert-commute-assms option.simps(3))

lemma (in rga) insert-valid-assms:
  assumes Deliver (i, Insert e n)  $\in$  set (history j)
  shows n = None  $\vee$  n  $\neq$  Some (fst e)
using assms by (meson allowed-insert-deliver hb.concurrent-def hb.less-asm insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed
    rga.insert-commute-assms rga-axioms)

lemma (in rga) Insert-Delete-concurrent:
  assumes {Deliver (i, Insert e n), Deliver (i', Delete n')}  $\subseteq$  set (history j)
  and hb.concurrent (i, Insert e n) (i', Delete n')
  shows n'  $\neq$  fst e
by (metis assms Insert-equal allowed-delete delivery-has-a-cause fst-conv hb.concurrent-def
    hb.intros(2) insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed rga.insert-msg-id rga-axioms)

lemma (in rga) apply-operations-distinct:
  assumes xs prefix of i
  and apply-operations xs = Some ys
  shows distinct (map fst ys)
oops

lemma (in rga) concurrent-operations-commute:
  assumes xs prefix of i
  shows hb.concurrent-ops-commute (node-deliver-messages xs)
using assms
apply (clarsimp simp: hb.concurrent-ops-commute-def)
apply (rule ext)
apply (simp add: kleisli-def interp-msg-def)
apply (case-tac b; case-tac ba)
apply clarsimp
apply (case-tac ab = ad)
apply (subgoal-tac (ab, ac, bb) = (ad, ae, bc)  $\wedge$  x12a = x12)
apply force
defer

```

```

  apply(subgoal-tac Ordered-List.insert x (ab, ac, bb) x12 >=> (λx. Ordered-List.insert x (ad, ae, bc)
x12a) = Ordered-List.insert x (ad, ae, bc) x12a >=> (λx. Ordered-List.insert x (ab, ac, bb) x12))
  apply(metis (no-types, lifting) Option.bind-cong interpret-ops.simps(1))
  apply(rule insert-commutes)
  apply simp
  prefer 2
  apply(subst (asm) hb.concurrent-comm)
  apply(rule insert-commute-assms)
  prefer 2
  apply assumption
  apply clarsimp
  apply(rule conjI)
  apply(rule prefix-msg-in-history, assumption, force)
  apply(rule prefix-msg-in-history, assumption, force)
  apply(rule insert-commute-assms)
  prefer 2
  apply assumption
  apply clarsimp
  apply(rule conjI)
  apply(rule prefix-msg-in-history, assumption, force)
  apply(rule prefix-msg-in-history, assumption, force)
  apply(clarsimp simp del: delete.simps)
  apply(subgoal-tac Ordered-List.insert x (ab, ac, bb) x12 >=> (λx. Ordered-List.delete x x2) = delete
x x2 >=> (λx. Ordered-List.insert x (ab, ac, bb) x12))
  apply(metis (no-types, lifting) Option.bind-cong interpret-ops.simps)
  apply(rule insert-delete-commute)
  apply(rule Insert-Delete-concurrent)
  apply clarsimp
  using prefix-msg-in-history apply blast
  apply(clarsimp)
  apply(clarsimp simp del: delete.simps)
  apply(subgoal-tac delete x x2 >=> (λx. insert x (ab, ac, bb) x12) = Ordered-List.insert x (ab, ac, bb)
x12 >=> (λx. delete x x2))
  apply(metis (no-types, lifting) Option.bind-cong interpret-ops.simps)
  apply(rule insert-delete-commute[symmetric])
  apply(rule Insert-Delete-concurrent)
  using prefix-msg-in-history apply blast
  apply(subst (asm) hb.concurrent-comm)
  apply assumption
  apply(clarsimp simp del: delete.simps)
  apply(subgoal-tac delete x x2 >=> (λx. delete x x2a) = delete x x2a >=> (λx. delete x x2))
  apply(metis (mono-tags, lifting) Option.bind-cong interpret-ops.simps(2))
  apply(rule delete-commutes)
  using same-insert apply force
done

```

corollary (in rga) concurrent-operations-commute':

shows hb.concurrent-ops-commute (node-deliver-messages (history i))

by (meson concurrent-operations-commute append.right-neutral prefix-of-node-history-def)

lemma (in rga) apply-operations-never-fails:

assumes xs prefix of i

shows apply-operations xs ≠ None

using assms

apply(induction xs rule: rev-induct)

apply clarsimp

apply(case-tac x; clarsimp)

apply force

```

apply(case-tac b; clarsimp)
apply(metis bind.bind-lunit interpret-ops.simps(1) prefix-of-appendD rga.Insert-no-failure
  rga-axioms interp-msg-def prod.sel(2))
apply(metis bind.bind-lunit interpret-ops.simps(2) local.delete-no-failure prefix-of-appendD
  interp-msg-def prod.sel(2))
done

lemma (in rga) apply-operations-never-fails':
  shows apply-operations (history i) ≠ None
by (meson apply-operations-never-fails append.right-neutral prefix-of-node-history-def)

corollary (in rga) rga-convergence:
  assumes set (node-deliver-messages xs) = set (node-deliver-messages ys)
    and xs prefix of i
    and ys prefix of j
  shows apply-operations xs = apply-operations ys
using assms by(auto simp add: apply-operations-def intro: hb.convergence-ext concurrent-operations-commute
  node-deliver-messages-distinct hb-consistent-prefix)

```

5.7 Strong eventual consistency

context *rga* **begin**

```

sublocale sec: strong-eventual-consistency weak-hb hb interp-msg
  lops.∃ xs i. xs prefix of i ∧ node-deliver-messages xs = ops []
apply(standard; clarsimp)
  apply(auto simp add: hb-consistent-prefix node-deliver-messages-distinct
    concurrent-operations-commute apply-operations-def)
  apply(metis (no-types, lifting) apply-operations-def bind.bind-lunit not-None-eq
    hb.apply-operations-Snoc kleisli-def apply-operations-never-fails interp-msg-def)
using drop-last-message apply blast
done

end

interpretation trivial-rga-implementation: rga λx. []
  by (standard, auto simp add: trivial-node-histories.history-order-def trivial-node-histories.prefix-of-node-history-def)

interpretation non-trivial-rga-implementation: rga λm. if m = 0 then [Broadcast (0, Insert (0, 0, False) None), Deliver (0, Insert (0, 0, False) None)] else []
oops

end

```

6 Implementation of integer numbers by target-language integers

```

theory Code-Target-Int
imports ../GCD
begin

code-datatype int-of-integer

declare [[code drop: integer-of-int]]

context
includes integer.lifting

```

```

begin

lemma [code]:
  integer-of-int (int-of-integer k) = k
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  Int.Pos = int-of-integer ∘ integer-of-num
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma [code]:
  Int.Neg = int-of-integer ∘ uminus ∘ integer-of-num
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma [code-abbrev]:
  int-of-integer (numeral k) = Int.Pos k
  by transfer simp

lemma [code-abbrev]:
  int-of-integer (− numeral k) = Int.Neg k
  by transfer simp

lemma [code, symmetric, code-post]:
  0 = int-of-integer 0
  by transfer simp

lemma [code, symmetric, code-post]:
  1 = int-of-integer 1
  by transfer simp

lemma [code-post]:
  int-of-integer (− 1) = − 1
  by simp

lemma [code]:
  k + l = int-of-integer (of-int k + of-int l)
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  − k = int-of-integer (− of-int k)
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  k − l = int-of-integer (of-int k − of-int l)
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  Int.dup k = int-of-integer (Code-Numeral.dup (of-int k))
  by transfer simp

declare [[code drop: Int.sub]]

lemma [code]:
  k * l = int-of-integer (of-int k * of-int l)
  by simp

lemma [code]:
  k div l = int-of-integer (of-int k div of-int l)

```

```

by simp

lemma [code]:
  k mod l = int-of-integer (of-int k mod of-int l)
by simp

lemma [code]:
  divmod m n = map-prod int-of-integer int-of-integer (divmod m n)
  unfolding prod-eq-iff divmod-def map-prod-def case-prod-beta fst-conv snd-conv
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  HOL.equal k l = HOL.equal (of-int k :: integer) (of-int l)
  by transfer (simp add: equal)

lemma [code]:
  k ≤ l ↔ (of-int k :: integer) ≤ of-int l
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  k < l ↔ (of-int k :: integer) < of-int l
  by transfer rule

declare [[code drop: gcd :: int ⇒ - lcm :: int ⇒ -]]

lemma gcd-int-of-integer [code]:
  gcd (int-of-integer x) (int-of-integer y) = int-of-integer (gcd x y)
by transfer rule

lemma lcm-int-of-integer [code]:
  lcm (int-of-integer x) (int-of-integer y) = int-of-integer (lcm x y)
by transfer rule

end

lemma (in ring-1) of-int-code-if:
  of-int k = (if k = 0 then 0
    else if k < 0 then - of-int (- k)
    else let
      l = 2 * of-int (k div 2);
      j = k mod 2
    in if j = 0 then l else l + 1)
proof -
  from div-mult-mod-eq have *: of-int k = of-int (k div 2 * 2 + k mod 2) by simp
  show ?thesis
  by (simp add: Let-def of-int-add [symmetric]) (simp add: * mult.commute)
qed

declare of-int-code-if [code]

lemma [code]:
  nat = nat-of-integer ∘ of-int
  including integer.lifting by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

code-identifier
code-module Code-Target-Int ↦
  (SML) Arith and (OCaml) Arith and (Haskell) Arith

```

end

7 Avoidance of pattern matching on natural numbers

```
theory Code-Abstract-Nat
imports Main
begin
```

When natural numbers are implemented in another than the conventional inductive $0/Suc$ representation, it is necessary to avoid all pattern matching on natural numbers altogether. This is accomplished by this theory (up to a certain extent).

7.1 Case analysis

Case analysis on natural numbers is rephrased using a conditional expression:

```
lemma [code, code-unfold]:
  case-nat = ( $\lambda f g n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } f \text{ else } g (n - 1)$ )
  by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff dest!: gr0-implies-Suc)
```

7.2 Preprocessors

The term $Suc\ n$ is no longer a valid pattern. Therefore, all occurrences of this term in a position where a pattern is expected (i.e. on the left-hand side of a code equation) must be eliminated. This can be accomplished – as far as possible – by applying the following transformation rule:

```
lemma Suc-if-eq:
  assumes  $\bigwedge n. f (Suc\ n) \equiv h\ n$ 
  assumes  $f\ 0 \equiv g$ 
  shows  $f\ n \equiv \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } g \text{ else } h (n - 1)$ 
  by (rule eq-reflection) (cases n, insert assms, simp-all)
```

The rule above is built into a preprocessor that is plugged into the code generator.

```
setup (
let
  val Suc-if-eq = Thm.incr-indexes 1 @ {thm Suc-if-eq};

  fun remove-suc ctxt thms =
    let
      val vname = singleton (Name.variant-list (map fst
        (fold (Term.add-var-names o Thm.full-prop-of) thms []))) n;
      val cv = Thm.cterm-of ctxt (Var ((vname, 0), HOLogic.natT));
      val lhs-of = snd o Thm.dest-comb o fst o Thm.dest-comb o Thm.cprop-of;
      val rhs-of = snd o Thm.dest-comb o Thm.cprop-of;
      fun find-vars ct = (case Thm.term-of ct of
        (Const (@{const-name Suc}, -) $ Var -) => [(cv, snd (Thm.dest-comb ct))]
      | - $ - =>
        let val (ct1, ct2) = Thm.dest-comb ct
        in
          map (apfst (fn ct => Thm.apply ct ct2)) (find-vars ct1) @
          map (apfst (Thm.apply ct1)) (find-vars ct2)
        end
      | - => []);
      val eqs = maps
        (fn thm => map (pair thm) (find-vars (lhs-of thm))) thms;
      fun mk-thms (thm, (ct, cv')) =
```

```

let
  val thm' =
    Thm.implies-elim
      (Conv.fconv-rule (Thm.beta-conversion true)
        (Thm.instantiate'
          [SOME (Thm.ctyp-of-cterm ct)] [SOME (Thm.lambda cv ct),
            SOME (Thm.lambda cv' (rhs-of thm)), NONE, SOME cv]
          Suc-if-eq)) (Thm.forall-intr cv' thm)
in
  case map-filter (fn thm'' =>
    SOME (thm'', singleton
      (Variable.trade (K (fn [thm'''] => [thm''' RS thm'])))
      (Variable.declare-thm thm'' ctxt)) thm'')
  handle THM - => NONE) thms of
  [] => NONE
  | thmps =>
    let val (thms1, thms2) = split-list thmps
    in SOME (subtract Thm.eq-thm (thm :: thms1) thms @ thms2) end
end
in get-first mk-thms eqs end;

fun eqn-suc-base-preproc ctxt thms =
  let
    val dest = fst o Logic.dest-equals o Thm.prop-of;
    val contains-suc = exists-Const (fn (c, -) => c = @{const-name Suc});
  in
    if forall (can dest) thms andalso exists (contains-suc o dest) thms
    then thms |> perhaps-loop (remove-suc ctxt) |> (Option.map o map) Drule.zero-var-indexes
    else NONE
  end;

val eqn-suc-preproc = Code-Preproc.simple-functrans eqn-suc-base-preproc;

in
  Code-Preproc.add-functrans (eqn-Suc, eqn-suc-preproc)

end;
)

end

```

8 Implementation of natural numbers by target-language integers

```

theory Code-Target-Nat
imports Code-Abstract-Nat
begin

```

8.1 Implementation for *nat*

```

context
includes natural.lifting integer.lifting
begin

```

```

lift-definition Nat :: integer  $\Rightarrow$  nat
is nat

```


.

lemma [code-post]:
 $Nat\ 0 = 0$
 $Nat\ 1 = 1$
 $Nat\ (numeral\ k) = numeral\ k$
by (transfer, simp)+

lemma [code-abbrev]:
 $integer-of-nat = of-nat$
by transfer rule

lemma [code-unfold]:
 $Int.nat\ (int-of-integer\ k) = nat-of-integer\ k$
by transfer rule

lemma [code abstype]:
 $Code-Target-Nat.Nat\ (integer-of-nat\ n) = n$
by transfer simp

lemma [code abstract]:
 $integer-of-nat\ (nat-of-integer\ k) = max\ 0\ k$
by transfer auto

lemma [code-abbrev]:
 $nat-of-integer\ (numeral\ k) = nat-of-num\ k$
by transfer (simp add: nat-of-num-numeral)

lemma [code abstract]:
 $integer-of-nat\ (nat-of-num\ n) = integer-of-num\ n$
by transfer (simp add: nat-of-num-numeral)

lemma [code abstract]:
 $integer-of-nat\ 0 = 0$
by transfer simp

lemma [code abstract]:
 $integer-of-nat\ 1 = 1$
by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
 $Suc\ n = n + 1$
by simp

lemma [code abstract]:
 $integer-of-nat\ (m + n) = of-nat\ m + of-nat\ n$
by transfer simp

lemma [code abstract]:
 $integer-of-nat\ (m - n) = max\ 0\ (of-nat\ m - of-nat\ n)$
by transfer simp

lemma [code abstract]:
 $integer-of-nat\ (m * n) = of-nat\ m * of-nat\ n$
by transfer (simp add: of-nat-mult)

lemma [code abstract]:
 $integer-of-nat\ (m \div n) = of-nat\ m \div of-nat\ n$

```

by transfer (simp add: zdiv-int)

lemma [code abstract]:
  integer-of-nat (m mod n) = of-nat m mod of-nat n
by transfer (simp add: zmod-int)

lemma [code]:
  Divides.divmod-nat m n = (m div n, m mod n)
by (fact divmod-nat-div-mod)

lemma [code]:
  divmod m n = map-prod nat-of-integer nat-of-integer (divmod m n)
by (simp only: prod-eq-iff divmod-def map-prod-def case-prod-beta fst-conv snd-conv)
   (transfer, simp-all only: nat-div-distrib nat-mod-distrib
    zero-le-numeral nat-numeral)

lemma [code]:
  HOL.equal m n = HOL.equal (of-nat m :: integer) (of-nat n)
by transfer (simp add: equal)

lemma [code]:
  m ≤ n ↔ (of-nat m :: integer) ≤ of-nat n
by simp

lemma [code]:
  m < n ↔ (of-nat m :: integer) < of-nat n
by simp

lemma num-of-nat-code [code]:
  num-of-nat = num-of-integer ∘ of-nat
by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

end

lemma (in semiring-1) of-nat-code-if:
  of-nat n = (if n = 0 then 0
    else let
      (m, q) = Divides.divmod-nat n 2;
      m' = 2 * of-nat m
    in if q = 0 then m' else m' + 1)
proof -
  from div-mult-mod-eq have *: of-nat n = of-nat (n div 2 * 2 + n mod 2) by simp
  show ?thesis
  by (simp add: Let-def divmod-nat-div-mod of-nat-add [symmetric])
   (simp add: * mult.commute of-nat-mult add.commute)
qed

declare of-nat-code-if [code]

definition int-of-nat :: nat ⇒ int where
  [code-abbrev]: int-of-nat = of-nat

lemma [code]:
  int-of-nat n = int-of-integer (of-nat n)
by (simp add: int-of-nat-def)

lemma [code abstract]:
  integer-of-nat (nat k) = max 0 (integer-of-int k)

```

including *integer.lifting* **by** *transfer auto*

lemma *term-of-nat-code* [*code*]:

— Use *nat-of-integer* in term reconstruction instead of *Code-Target-Nat.Nat* such that reconstructed terms can be fed back to the code generator

```
term-of-class.term-of n =
  Code-Evaluation.App
    (Code-Evaluation.Const (STR "Code-Numeral.nat-of-integer")
      (typerep.Typerep (STR "fun")
        [typerep.Typerep (STR "Code-Numeral.integer") [],
          typerep.Typerep (STR "Nat.nat") []]))
    (term-of-class.term-of (integer-of-nat n))
by (simp add: term-of-anything)
```

lemma *nat-of-integer-code-post* [*code-post*]:

```
nat-of-integer 0 = 0
nat-of-integer 1 = 1
nat-of-integer (numeral k) = numeral k
including integer.lifting by (transfer, simp)+
```

code-identifier

```
code-module Code-Target-Nat  $\hookrightarrow$ 
  (SML) Arith and (OCaml) Arith and (Haskell) Arith
```

end

9 Implementation of natural and integer numbers by target-language integers

theory *Code-Target-Numeral*

imports *Code-Target-Int* *Code-Target-Nat*

begin

end

10 Increment-Decrement Counter

The Increment-Decrement Counter is perhaps the simplest CRDT, and a paradigmatic example of a replicated data structure with commutative operations.

theory

Counter

imports

Network

~~/src/HOL/Library/Code-Target-Numeral

begin

datatype *operation* = *Increment* | *Decrement*

fun *counter-op* :: *operation* \Rightarrow *int* \rightarrow *int* **where**

counter-op *Increment* *x* = *Some* (*x* + 1) |

counter-op *Decrement* *x* = *Some* (*x* - 1)

export-code *Increment counter-op* **in** OCaml **file** *counter.ml*

locale *counter* = *network-with-ops* - *counter-op* 0

```

lemma (in counter) counter-op  $x \triangleright$  counter-op  $y =$  counter-op  $y \triangleright$  counter-op  $x$ 
  by(case-tac  $x$ ; case-tac  $y$ ; auto simp add: kleisli-def)

```

```

lemma (in counter) concurrent-operations-commute:
  assumes  $xs$  prefix of  $i$ 
  shows hb.concurrent-ops-commute (node-deliver-messages  $xs$ )
  using  $assms$ 
  apply(clarsimp simp: hb.concurrent-ops-commute-def)
  apply(unfold interp-msg-def, simp)
  apply(case-tac  $b$ ; case-tac  $ba$ )
  apply(auto simp add: kleisli-def)
done

```

```

corollary (in counter) counter-convergence:
  assumes set (node-deliver-messages  $xs$ ) = set (node-deliver-messages  $ys$ )
    and  $xs$  prefix of  $i$ 
    and  $ys$  prefix of  $j$ 
  shows apply-operations  $xs =$  apply-operations  $ys$ 
using  $assms$  by(auto simp add: apply-operations-def intro: hb.convergence-ext concurrent-operations-commute
  node-deliver-messages-distinct hb-consistent-prefix)

```

```

context counter begin

```

```

sublocale sec: strong-eventual-consistency weak-hb hb interp-msg
   $\lambda ops. \exists xs i. xs$  prefix of  $i \wedge$  node-deliver-messages  $xs = ops$  0
  apply(standard; clarsimp)
  apply(auto simp add: hb-consistent-prefix drop-last-message node-deliver-messages-distinct concurrent-operations-commute)
  apply(metis (full-types) interp-msg-def counter-op.elims)
  using drop-last-message apply blast
done

```

```

end
end

```

11 Observed-Remove Set

The ORSet is a well-known CRDT for implementing replicated sets, supporting two operations: the *insertion* and *deletion* of an arbitrary element in the shared set.

```

theory
  ORSet
imports
  Network
begin

```

```

datatype ('id, 'a) operation = Add 'id 'a | Rem 'id set 'a

```

```

type-synonym ('id, 'a) state = 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'id set

```

```

definition op-elem :: ('id, 'a) operation  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  op-elem oper  $\equiv$  case oper of Add  $i$   $e \Rightarrow e$  | Rem  $is$   $e \Rightarrow e$ 

```

```

definition interpret-op :: ('id, 'a) operation  $\Rightarrow$  ('id, 'a) state  $\rightarrow$  ('id, 'a) state ( $\langle - \rangle$  [0] 1000) where
  interpret-op oper state  $\equiv$ 
    let before = state (op-elem oper);
    after = case oper of Add  $i$   $e \Rightarrow$  before  $\cup \{i\}$  | Rem  $is$   $e \Rightarrow$  before -  $is$ 
    in Some (state ((op-elem oper) := after))

```

definition *valid-behaviours* :: ('id, 'a) state \Rightarrow 'id \times ('id, 'a) operation \Rightarrow bool **where**
valid-behaviours state msg \equiv
 case msg of
 (i, Add j e) \Rightarrow i = j |
 (i, Rem is e) \Rightarrow is = state e

locale orset = network-with-constrained-ops - interpret-op $\lambda x. \{\}$ *valid-behaviours*

lemma (in orset) add-add-commute:
shows $\langle \text{Add } i1 \ e1 \rangle \triangleright \langle \text{Add } i2 \ e2 \rangle = \langle \text{Add } i2 \ e2 \rangle \triangleright \langle \text{Add } i1 \ e1 \rangle$
by (auto simp add: interpret-op-def op-elem-def kleisli-def, fastforce)

lemma (in orset) add-rem-commute:
assumes $i \notin is$
shows $\langle \text{Add } i \ e1 \rangle \triangleright \langle \text{Rem } is \ e2 \rangle = \langle \text{Rem } is \ e2 \rangle \triangleright \langle \text{Add } i \ e1 \rangle$
using assms **by** (auto simp add: interpret-op-def kleisli-def op-elem-def, fastforce)

lemma (in orset) apply-operations-never-fails:
assumes xs prefix of i
shows apply-operations xs \neq None
using assms
apply (induction xs rule: rev-induct)
apply clarsimp
apply (case-tac x; clarsimp)
apply force
apply (metis interpret-op-def interp-msg-def bind.bind-lunit prefix-of-appendD)
done

lemma (in orset) add-id-valid:
assumes xs prefix of j
and Deliver (i1, Add i2 e) \in set xs
shows i1 = i2
apply (subgoal-tac \exists state. *valid-behaviours* state (i1, Add i2 e))
apply (simp add: *valid-behaviours*-def)
using assms deliver-in-prefix-is-valid **apply** blast
done

definition (in orset) added-ids :: ('id \times ('id, 'b) operation) event list \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'id list **where**
added-ids es p \equiv List.map-filter ($\lambda x. \text{case } x \text{ of Deliver } (i, \text{Add } j \ e) \Rightarrow \text{if } e = p \text{ then Some } j \text{ else None}$
 | - \Rightarrow None) es

lemma (in orset) [simp]:
shows *added-ids* [] e = []
by (auto simp: *added-ids*-def map-filter-def)

lemma (in orset) [simp]:
shows *added-ids* (xs @ ys) e = *added-ids* xs e @ *added-ids* ys e
by (auto simp: *added-ids*-def map-filter-append)

lemma (in orset) *added-ids-Broadcast-collapse* [simp]:
shows *added-ids* ([Broadcast e]) e' = []
by (auto simp: *added-ids*-def map-filter-append map-filter-def)

lemma (in orset) *added-ids-Deliver-Rem-collapse* [simp]:
shows *added-ids* ([Deliver (i, Rem is e)]) e' = []
by (auto simp: *added-ids*-def map-filter-append map-filter-def)

lemma (in orset) *added-ids-Deliver-Add-diff-collapse* [simp]:

shows $e \neq e' \implies \text{added-ids } ([\text{Deliver } (i, \text{Add } j \ e)]) \ e' = []$
 by (auto simp: added-ids-def map-filter-append map-filter-def)

lemma (in orset) added-ids-Deliver-Add-same-collapse [simp]:
 shows added-ids $([\text{Deliver } (i, \text{Add } j \ e)]) \ e = [j]$
 by (auto simp: added-ids-def map-filter-append map-filter-def)

lemma (in orset) added-id-not-in-set:
 assumes $i1 \notin \text{set } (\text{added-ids } [\text{Deliver } (i, \text{Add } i2 \ e)]) \ e)$
 shows $i1 \neq i2$
 using assms by simp

lemma (in orset) apply-operations-added-ids:
 assumes $es \text{ prefix of } j$
 and $\text{apply-operations } es = \text{Some } f$
 shows $f \ x \subseteq \text{set } (\text{added-ids } es \ x)$
 using assms
 apply (induct es arbitrary: f rule: rev-induct)
 apply force
 apply (case-tac xa)
 apply clarsimp
 apply force
 apply clarsimp
 apply (case-tac b)
 apply (subgoal-tac xs prefix of j, clarsimp split: bind-splits)
 apply (clarsimp simp add: interp-msg-def)
 apply (erule-tac $x=xb$ in meta-allE, clarsimp simp add: interpret-op-def)
 apply (clarsimp split: if-split-asm simp add: op-elem-def added-id-not-in-set)
 apply force
 apply force
 apply force
 apply (subgoal-tac xs prefix of j, clarsimp split: bind-splits)
 apply (erule-tac $x=xb$ in meta-allE, clarsimp simp add: interpret-op-def interp-msg-def)
 apply (clarsimp split: if-split-asm simp add: op-elem-def)
 apply force
 apply force
 apply force
 done

lemma (in orset) Deliver-added-ids:
 assumes $xs \text{ prefix of } j$
 and $i \in \text{set } (\text{added-ids } xs \ e)$
 shows $\text{Deliver } (i, \text{Add } i \ e) \in \text{set } xs$
 using assms
 apply (induct xs rule: rev-induct)
 apply clarsimp
 apply (case-tac x)
 apply (simp add: prefix-of-appendD)
 apply clarsimp
 apply (case-tac b)
 apply clarsimp
 apply (metis added-ids-Deliver-Add-diff-collapse added-ids-Deliver-Add-same-collapse
 empty-iff list.set(1) set-ConsD add-id-valid in-set-conv-decomp prefix-of-appendD)
 apply (metis added-ids-Deliver-Rem-collapse empty-iff list.set(1) prefix-of-appendD)
 done

lemma (in orset) Broadcast-Deliver-prefix-closed:
 assumes $xs @ [\text{Broadcast } (r, \text{Rem } ix \ e)] \text{ prefix of } j$

```

    and  $i \in ix$ 
  shows  $\text{Deliver } (i, \text{Add } i \ e) \in \text{set } xs$ 
  using assms
  apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists y. \text{apply-operations } xs = \text{Some } y$ )
  apply clarsimp
  apply(subgoal-tac  $ix = y \ e$ )
  apply clarsimp
  apply(frul-tac  $x=e$  in apply-operations-added-ids)
  apply force
  apply(clarsimp)
  using Deliver-added-ids apply blast
  apply (metis (mono-tags, lifting) broadcast-only-valid-msgs operation.case(2) option.simps(1)
    valid-behaviours-def case-prodD)
  using broadcast-only-valid-msgs apply blast
done

```

lemma (in *orset*) *Broadcast-Deliver-prefix-closed2*:

```

  assumes  $xs$  prefix of  $j$ 
    and  $\text{Broadcast } (r, \text{Rem } ix \ e) \in \text{set } xs$ 
    and  $i \in ix$ 
  shows  $\text{Deliver } (i, \text{Add } i \ e) \in \text{set } xs$ 
  using assms
  apply(induction  $xs$  rule: rev-induct)
  apply clarsimp
  apply(erule meta-impE, force)
  apply clarsimp
  apply(erule disjE)
  defer
  apply force
  apply clarsimp
  using Broadcast-Deliver-prefix-closed apply metis
done

```

lemma (in *orset*) *concurrent-add-remove-independent-technical*:

```

  assumes  $i \in is$ 
    and  $xs$  prefix of  $j$ 
    and  $(i, \text{Add } i \ e) \in \text{set } (\text{node-deliver-messages } xs)$  and  $(ir, \text{Rem } is \ e) \in \text{set } (\text{node-deliver-messages } xs)$ 
  shows  $hb \ (i, \text{Add } i \ e) \ (ir, \text{Rem } is \ e)$ 
  using assms
  apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists pre \ k. pre@[Broadcast \ (ir, \text{Rem } is \ e)]$  prefix of  $k$ )
  apply clarsimp
  apply(frul broadcast-only-valid-msgs, clarsimp simp add: valid-behaviours-def)
  apply(subgoal-tac  $\text{Deliver } (i, \text{Add } i \ e) \in \text{set } pre$ )
  apply(rule-tac  $i=k$  in hb.intros(2))
  using events-in-local-order apply blast
  apply(insert Broadcast-Deliver-prefix-closed2)
  apply(erule-tac  $x=pre \ @ \ [Broadcast \ (ir, \text{Rem } (state \ e) \ e)]$  in meta-allE)
  apply(erule-tac  $x=k$  in meta-allE, erule-tac  $x=ir$  in meta-allE, erule-tac  $x=is$  in meta-allE)
  apply(erule-tac  $x=e$  in meta-allE, erule-tac  $x=i$  in meta-allE)
  apply clarsimp
  using delivery-has-a-cause events-before-exist prefix-msg-in-history apply blast
done

```

lemma (in *orset*) *Deliver-Add-same-id-same-message*:

```

  assumes  $\text{Deliver } (i, \text{Add } i \ e1) \in \text{set } (\text{history } j)$  and  $\text{Deliver } (i, \text{Add } i \ e2) \in \text{set } (\text{history } j)$ 
  shows  $e1 = e2$ 
  apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists pre \ k. pre@[Broadcast \ (i, \text{Add } i \ e1)]$  prefix of  $k$ )

```

```

apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists$  pre k. pre@[Broadcast (i, Add i e2)] prefix of k)
apply clarsimp
apply(subgoal-tac Broadcast (i, Add i e1)  $\in$  set (history k))
apply(subgoal-tac Broadcast (i, Add i e2)  $\in$  set (history ka))
apply(drule msg-id-unique, assumption)
  apply(drule broadcast-only-valid-msgs)+
  apply(clarsimp simp add: valid-behaviours-def)
apply force
using prefix-of-node-history-def apply(metis Un-insert-right insert-subset list.simps(15) prefix-to-carriers
set-append)
using prefix-of-node-history-def apply(metis Un-insert-right insert-subset list.simps(15) prefix-to-carriers
set-append)
using assms(2) delivery-has-a-cause events-before-exist apply blast
using assms(1) delivery-has-a-cause events-before-exist apply blast
done

```

lemma (in orset) *ids-imply-messages-same*:

```

assumes i  $\in$  is
  and xs prefix of j
  and (i, Add i e1)  $\in$  set (node-deliver-messages xs) and (ir, Rem is e2)  $\in$  set (node-deliver-messages
xs)
shows e1 = e2
using assms
  apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists$  pre k. pre@[Broadcast (ir, Rem is e2)] prefix of k)
apply clarsimp
  apply(frule broadcast-only-valid-msgs, clarsimp simp add: valid-behaviours-def)
apply(subgoal-tac Deliver (i, Add i e2)  $\in$  set pre)
  apply(rule-tac j=j and i=i in Deliver-Add-same-id-same-message)
using prefix-msg-in-history apply blast
using causal-broadcast events-in-local-order local-order-prefix-closed prefix-contains-msg prefix-to-carriers
apply blast
apply(rule Broadcast-Deliver-prefix-closed, assumption, assumption)
using delivery-has-a-cause events-before-exist prefix-msg-in-history apply blast
done

```

corollary (in orset) *concurrent-add-remove-independent*:

```

assumes  $\neg$  hb (i, Add i e1) (ir, Rem is e2) and  $\neg$  hb (ir, Rem is e2) (i, Add i e1)
  and xs prefix of j
  and (i, Add i e1)  $\in$  set (node-deliver-messages xs) and (ir, Rem is e2)  $\in$  set (node-deliver-messages
xs)
shows i  $\notin$  is
using assms ids-imply-messages-same concurrent-add-remove-independent-technical by fastforce

```

lemma (in orset) *rem-rem-commute*:

```

shows  $\langle$ Rem i1 e1 $\rangle \triangleright \langle$ Rem i2 e2 $\rangle = \langle$ Rem i2 e2 $\rangle \triangleright \langle$ Rem i1 e1 $\rangle$ 
by(unfold interpret-op-def op-elem-def kleisli-def, fastforce)

```

lemma (in orset) *concurrent-operations-commute*:

```

assumes xs prefix of i
shows hb.concurrent-ops-commute (node-deliver-messages xs)
using assms
apply(clarsimp simp: hb.concurrent-ops-commute-def)
apply(unfold interp-msg-def, simp)
apply(case-tac b; case-tac ba)
apply(simp add: add-add-commute hb.concurrent-def)
apply(metis add-rem-commute concurrent-add-remove-independent hb.concurrent-def add-id-valid prefix-contains-msg)
apply(metis add-rem-commute concurrent-add-remove-independent hb.concurrent-def add-id-valid prefix-contains-msg)
apply(simp add: rem-rem-commute hb.concurrent-def)

```



```

done

theorem (in orset) convergence:
  assumes set (node-deliver-messages xs) = set (node-deliver-messages ys)
    and xs prefix of i and ys prefix of j
  shows apply-operations xs = apply-operations ys
using assms by (auto simp add: apply-operations-def intro: hb.convergence-ext concurrent-operations-commute
  node-deliver-messages-distinct hb-consistent-prefix)

context orset begin

sublocale sec: strong-eventual-consistency weak-hb hb interp-msg
  λops. ∃ xs i. xs prefix of i ∧ node-deliver-messages xs = ops λx. {}
  apply (standard; clarsimp)
    apply (auto simp add: hb-consistent-prefix node-deliver-messages-distinct
      concurrent-operations-commute)
    apply (metis (no-types, lifting) apply-operations-def bind.bind-lunit not-None-eq
      hb.apply-operations-Snoc kleisli-def apply-operations-never-fails interp-msg-def)
  using drop-last-message apply blast
done

end
end

```

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