### Case study: Trading system



- Input: offer to buy or sell something
- No output until a suitable buyer/seller pair is found
  - The trading system never holds stock
- Output: confirmation

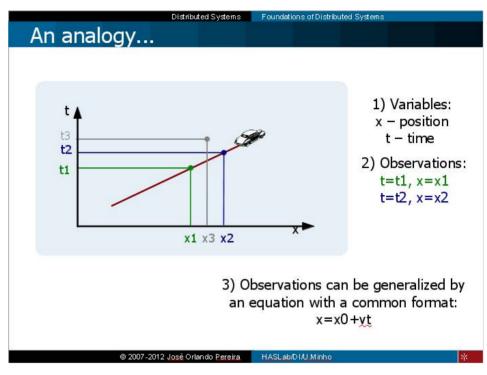
### Case study: Trading system

#### What matters:

- We don't buy/sell more than what has been offered/requested
- If there are sellers and buyers for at least k
  items, eventually k items are sold and bought
- If multiple buyers/sellers are competing, make sure no one is left behind
- What doesn't matter:
  - How the server is implemented
  - If there is a server at all...

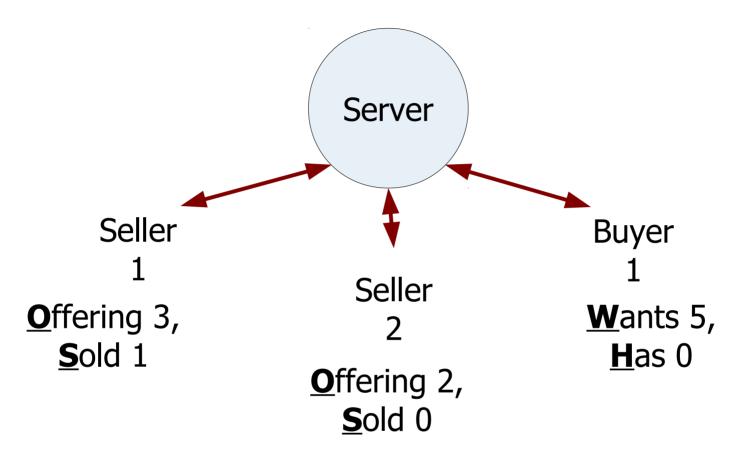
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### Step 1



- Select variables, observe and record...
- Major pitfall:
  - Programming variables vs. Model variables

### Distributed state



Variable	01	S1	02	S2	W1	H1
Value						
Value	3	1	2	0	5	0
Value						

#### Distributed trace

Sequence of states: Sequence of actions:

01	S1	02	S2	W1	H1
3	1	2	0	5	0
3	1	2	1	5	0
3	1	2	1	5	1
3	1	2	1	5	2
3	2	2	1	5	2
4	2	2	1	5	2
		•••			•••



### Distributed trace

• What actions are atomic?

01	S1	02	S2	W1	H1
3	1	2	0	5	0
3	1	2	1	5	0
4	1	2	1	5	1
4	1	2	1	5	2



### Distributed trace

How are alternative actions ordered?

01	S1	02	S2	W1	H1
3	1	2	0	5	0
3	1	2	1	5	0
3	1	2	1	5	1
3	1	2	1	5	2
3	2	2	1	5	2
4	2	2	1	5	2

01	<b>S</b> 1	02	S2	W1	H1
3	1	2	0	5	0
3	1	2	1	5	0
3	1	2	1	5	1
3	2	2	1	5	1
3	2	2	1	5	2
4	2	2	1	5	2

#### Conclusion

- Our specifications are sets of possible traces
- Assuming a distributed system means that:
  - All possible orderings of events have to be considered
  - Large sets are required even for simple specifications
- Not necessarily a problem:
  - Recall: x = x0 + vt describes infinite "traces"

### Step 2

What can be observed?

01	S1	02	S2	W1	H1
3	1	2	0	5	0
3	1	2	1	5	0
3	1	2	1	5	1
3	1	2	0	5	1
3	2	2	1	5	2
4	2	2	1	5	2



No action can explain this step:

01	S1	02	S2	W1	H1	
3	1	2	0	5	0	
3	1	2	1	5	0	
3	1	2	1	5	1	>?
3	1	2	0	5	1	: ريد
3	2	2	1	5	2	
4	2	2	1	5	2	
	•••		•••	•••		

01	S1	02	S2	W1	H1
3	1	4	0	5	0
3	1	4	4	5	0
3	1	4	4	5	1
3	1	4	4	5	1
3	2	4	4	5	2
4	2	4	4	5	2

No previous sequence of actions can explain this state:

01	S1	02	S2	W1	H1	
3	1	4	0	5	0	
3	1	4	4	5	0	
3	1	4	4	5	1	
3	1	4	4	5	1	
3	2	4	4	5	2	<b>←</b>
4	2	4	4	5	2	

### Safety property

- "Nothing bad ever happens..."
- Can be identified on a finite prefix of the trace

01	S1	02	S2	W1	H1
1	0	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	2	1
1	1	1	0	2	1
1	1	1	0	2	1

Deadlock? Must see full trace...

01	S1	02	S2	W1	H1
1	0	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	2	1
1	1	1	0	2	1
1	1	1	0	2	1

01	S1	02	S2	W1	H1
1	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	1
2	1	1	0	1	1
2	1	1	0	2	1
2	1	1	0	2	2
2	2	1	0	2	2
3	2	1	0	2	2
3	2	1	0	3	2
3	2	1	0	3	3
3	3	1	0	3	3

- Does Seller 2 get a fair chance?
- Must see full trace..

01	S1	02	S2	W1	H1		
1	0	1	0	1	0		
1	0	1	0	1	1		
1	1	1	0	1	1		
2	1	1	0	1	1		
2	1	1	0	2	1		
2 2 2	1	1	0	2	2		
2	2	1	0	2	2		
3	2	1	0	2	2		
3	2	1	0	3	2		
3	2	1	0	3	3		
3	3	1	0	3	3		
•••							

#### Liveness

- "Something good eventually happens..."
- Cannot be identified on a finite prefix of the trace

### Specification = Safety + Liveness

- Our specifications can always be decomposed in:
  - Safety
    - +
  - Liveness
- How to write them down?
- How to derive them?

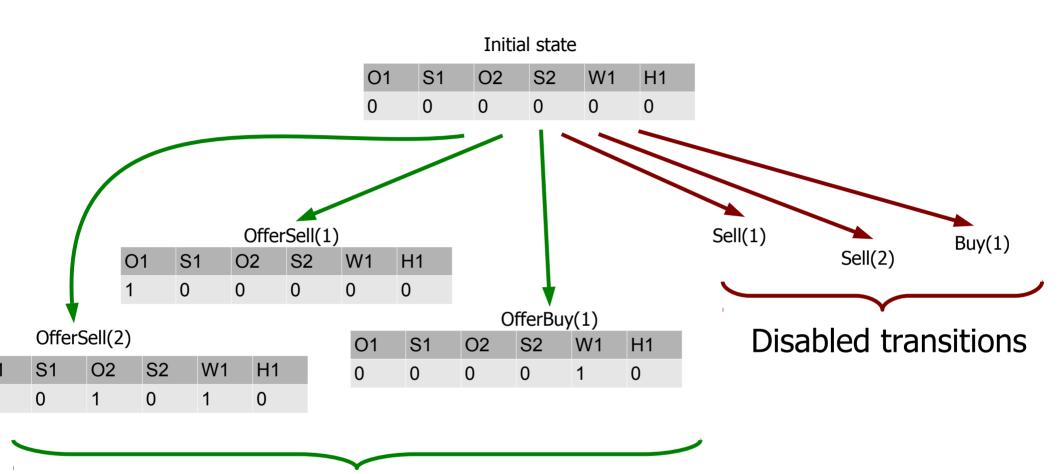
### Roadmap

- Recall:
  - A specification is a set of traces
- How to write a compact expression that generates such set?
- How to determine if such specification (in compact format) satisfies safety and liveness properties?

#### State machine

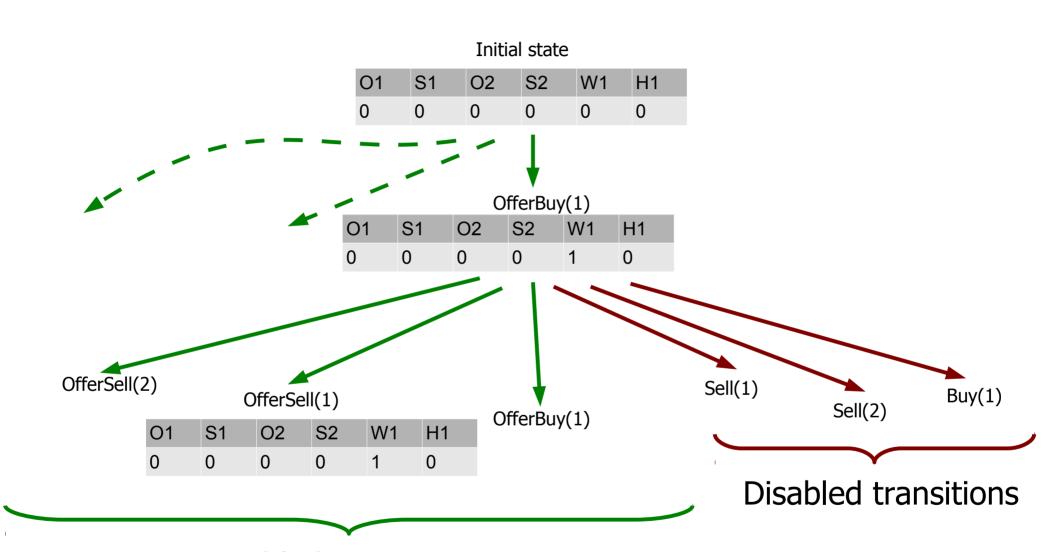
- BuyOffer(i):
  - Pre-condition:
    - True
  - Effect:
    - O<sub>i</sub> := O<sub>i</sub>+1
- Buy(i):
  - Pre-condition:
    - $\Sigma H < min(\Sigma O, \Sigma W)$
    - H<sub>.</sub><W<sub>.</sub>
  - Effect:
    - H<sub>i</sub> := H<sub>i</sub>+1

- SellOffer(i):
  - Pre-condition:
    - True
  - Effect:
    - W<sub>i</sub> := W<sub>i</sub>+1
- Sell(i):
  - Pre-condition:
    - $\Sigma S < min(\Sigma O, \Sigma W)$
    - S<sub>i</sub><O<sub>i</sub>
  - Effect:
    - S<sub>i</sub> := S<sub>i</sub>+1

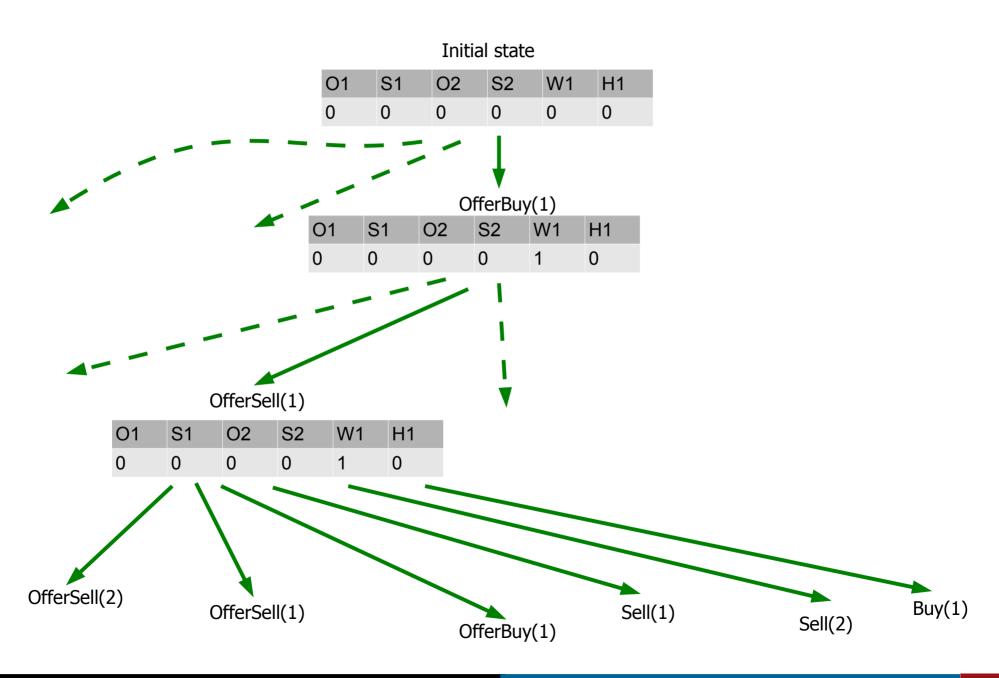


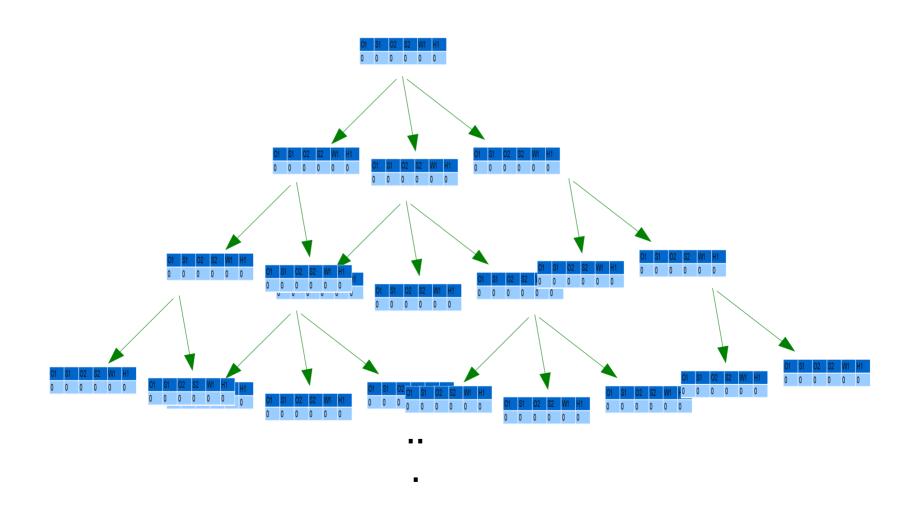
Enabled transitions (pre-condition true in starting state)

Three new safe traces found!



**Enabled transitions** 



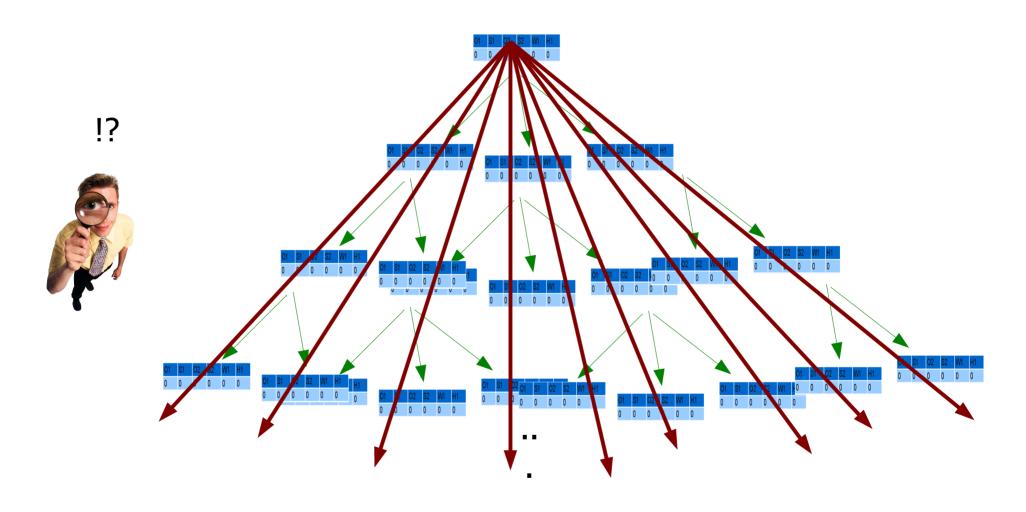


- Start with one trace for each initial state
- Repeat:
  - For any known safe trace
  - For any enabled transition
  - Append resulting state
  - Add new trace to set
- Most likely an infinite set...

## Safety properties

- Does this specification meet the desired properties?
- Safety property:
  - We don't buy more that what has been offered (i.e. ΣH≤ΣO)
- Observation:
  - This is a state invariant

# Safety properties



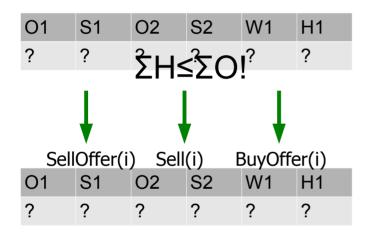
Cannot evaluate all possible traces, but...

### Base step

01	S1	O2	S2	W1	H1
0	0	0	0	0	0

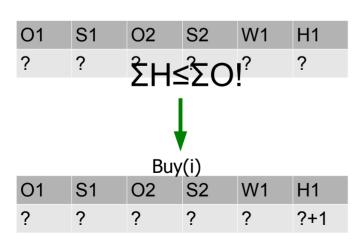
ΣH≤ΣO? Yes!

### Induction step



ΣH≤ΣO? Yes! (all H unchanged, O never decreases)

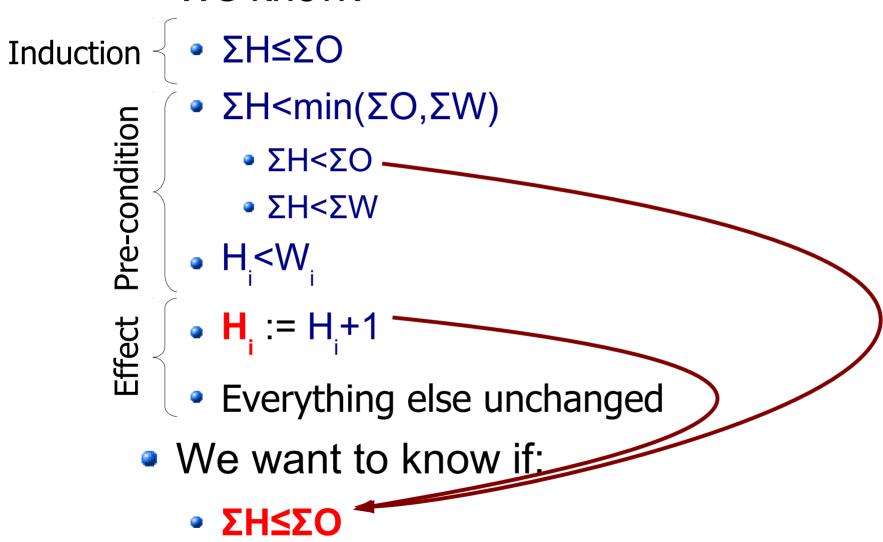
### Induction step



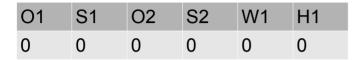
ΣΗ≤ΣΟ?

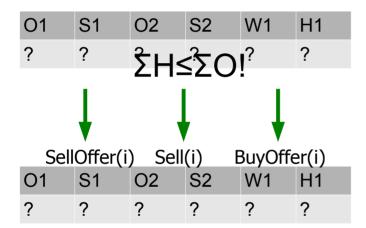
### Induction step

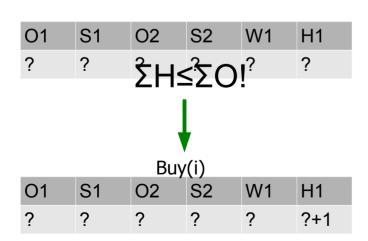
We know:



## Safety properties









- Can easily inspect:
  - All initial states
  - All transitions (many are trivial)

## Safety properties

- A state invariant can proved by induction
- Other safety properties can be translated into state invariants by:
  - Strengthening the property
  - Recording past trace as state