

Dist-AI in TLA⁺*

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ABSTRACT

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Xiaosong Gu, Jiacheng Zhao, Wenjun Cai, Hengfeng Wei*, Yu Huang, ..., and Dist-AI in TLA⁺. PVLDB, 14(1): XXX-XXX, 2020.
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PVLDB Artifact Availability:

The source code, data, and/or other artifacts have been made available at
URL_TO_YOUR_ARTIFACTS.

1 INTRODUCTION

TLA⁺, TLC, and TLAPS.

Automatic invariant inference.

Overview.

- TLA⁺ traces sampling
 - Counter-example Guided
 - Coverage (e.g., minimal spanning)
- invariants space enumeration (exploration)
 - using Apalache: VARIABLES to relations (in Ivy), which are used as items in invariants
 - convert invariants in terms of relations back to those in terms of TLA⁺ variables
- Validation (utilizing Apalache)
 - on finite models; for any steps
- Refinement
 - Counter-example Guided
- Generalization to any models (for any steps)
 - How to validate it? (find some SMT???)

Table 1: Details of the TPCCommit Variables

Name	Type
rmState	(Str -> Str)
tmState	Str
tmPrepared	Set(Str)
msgs	Set([rm: Str, type: Str])

Our Contributions.

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2 OVERVIEW

2.1 Sampling TLA⁺ Traces

2.2 Enumerating Invariants

- directed by syntax of TLA⁺
- restricting terms, operations, ...

2.3 Validating Inductive Invariants

- using Apalache (modified for validating fols with quantifiers)
- using [?]

3 CASE STUDY

3.1 Lock Server

3.2 Two-Phase Commit

We use Two-Phase Commit as an example. First, we need to extract the main variables of this protocol. Their types are listed as follows. They are marked on the top of the TLA⁺ code, so when the type check work is done, they can easily be extracted.

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The next step is to calculate the possible values of these variables, and to generate relations for them. Variable `rmState`, `tmState` and `tmPrepared` have clear value ranges, which have been listed in the `TPTypeOK` section. Some of these relations are listed below.

`tmState(x) : tmState = x`, in which `x` can be either "init", "committed" or "aborted"

`rmState(x,y) : rmState(x) = y`, in which `x` can be all RMs, `y` can be the four strings specified by `TPTypeOK` section.

`tmPrepared(x) : x ∈ tmPrepared`, in which `x` can be all RMs.

Relation generated from `msgs` is relatively difficult. First we need to calculate the maximum number of elements in `msgs`, which is 3. (The way to calculate this number is still unknown.) Each possible element (or record) in `msgs` contains two properties, which are `type` and `rm`. Thus we need to define three relations as below.

`msgs(x) : x ∈ msgs`
`msgs.type(x,y) : x.type = y`
`msgs.rm(x,y) : x.rm = y`

It's worth noting that all the `x` occurred in these relations are unnamed variables. In practice they are given random names without repetition, such as `msgsv1`, to indicate that

it is the first element of the set `msgs`. Using `msgsv1` here doesn't mean that we are sorting elements in a set, instead it is only a way to maintain the consistency among all these three relations. We are able to depict the states of `msgs` with these three relations.

6 relations are defined above, and 31 predicates will be generated assuming that `RM` is a 2-element set. `DistAI` will use these predicates to handle further processes.

3.3 Paxos

4 RELATED WORK

`DistAI`

`SWISS`

`Ivy`

`I4`: inductive invariants for finite models (utilizing `Averroes`), and then generalize them to general models

`Apalache`

5 CONCLUSION

@inproceedingsProofAutomation:PhDThesis2014, title=Proof automation and type synthesis for set theory in the context of TLA+, author=Hernán Vanzetto, year=2014