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- Module XJupiter -
 1 1
    Specification of the Jupiter protocol described in CSCW'2014 by Yi Xu, Chengzheng Sun, and
    Mo Li. We call it XJupiter, with 'X' for "Xu".
   EXTENDS JupiterInterface
    Direction flags for edges in 2D state spaces and OT.
    Local \stackrel{\triangle}{=} 0
    Remote \triangleq 1
13
    Cop: operation of type Op with context
   Oid \stackrel{\Delta}{=} [c:Client, seq:Nat] operation identifier
    Cop \triangleq [op : Op \cup \{Nop\}, oid : Oid, ctx : SUBSET Oid]
    OT of two operations of type Cop.
    COT(lcop, rcop) \triangleq [lcop \ EXCEPT \ !.op = Xform(lcop.op, rcop.op), \ !.ctx = @ \cup \{rcop.oid\}]
25 F
    VARIABLES
26
        For the client replicas:
         cseq,
                   cseq[c]: local sequence number at client c \in Client
30
        The 2D state spaces (ss, for short). Each client maintains one 2D state space. The server
        maintains n 2D state spaces, one for each client.
         c2ss,
                   c2ss[c]: the 2D state space at client c \in Client
36
         s2ss,
                   s2ss[c]: the 2D state space maintained by the Server for client c \in Client
37
                   cur[r]: the current node of the 2D state space at replica r \in Replica
38
         cur,
        For all replicas
                   state[r]: state (the list content) of replica r \in Replica
42
        For communication between the Server and the Clients:
                         cincoming[c]: incoming channel at the client c \in Client
         cincoming,
46
         sincoming,
                         incoming channel at the Server
47
        For model checking:
                   a set of chars to insert
51
    vars \triangleq \langle chins, cseq, cur, cincoming, sincoming, c2ss, s2ss, state \rangle
    comm \stackrel{\triangle}{=} INSTANCE \ CSComm \ WITH \ Msg \leftarrow Cop
56 F
    A 2D state space is a directed graph with labeled edges. It is represented by a record with node
    field and edge field. Each node is characterized by its context, a set of operations. Each edge is
    labeled with an operation and a direction flag indicating whether this edge is LOCAL or REMOTE.
    For clarity, we denote edges by records instead of tuples.
   IsSS(G) \triangleq
65
          \land G = [node \mapsto G.node, edge \mapsto G.edge]
66
          \land G.node \subseteq (SUBSET\ Oid)
67
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 $\land G.edge \subseteq [from: G.node, to: G.node, cop: Cop, lr: \{Local, Remote\}]$

68

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70 EmptySS \stackrel{\triangle}{=} [node \mapsto \{\{\}\}, edge \mapsto \{\}]]
      Take union of two state spaces ss1 and ss2.
 74 ss1 \oplus ss2 \stackrel{\triangle}{=} [node \mapsto ss1.node \cup ss2.node, edge \mapsto ss1.edge \cup ss2.edge]
      TypeOK \triangleq
          For the client replicas:
           \land cseq \in [Client \rightarrow Nat]
 80
          For the 2D state spaces:
           \land \forall c \in Client : IsSS(c2ss[c]) \land IsSS(s2ss[c])
 84
           \land cur \in [Replica \rightarrow SUBSET\ Oid]
 85
           \land \; state \in [Replica \rightarrow List]
          For communication between the server and the clients:
           \land comm! TypeOK
 90
          For model checking:
            \land chins \subseteq Char
 94
 95 F
     Init \stackrel{\triangle}{=}
 96
          For the client replicas:
           \land \ cseq = [c \in \mathit{Client} \mapsto 0]
100
          For the 2D state spaces:
           \land c2ss = [c \in Client \mapsto EmptySS]
104
           \land s2ss = [c \in Client \mapsto EmptySS]
105
           \land cur = [r \in Replica \mapsto \{\}]
106
          For all replicas:
           \land state = [r \in Replica \mapsto InitState]
110
          For communication between the server and the clients:
           \land comm!Init
114
          For model checking:
           \wedge chins = Char
118
119
      Locate the node in the 2D state space ss which matches the context ctx of cop.
123 Locate(cop, ss) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} CHOOSE \ n \in ss.node : n = cop.ctx
      xForm: iteratively transform cop with a path through the 2D state space ss at some client,
      following the edges with the direction flag d.
      xForm(cop, ss, current, d) \stackrel{\Delta}{=}
129
          Let u \stackrel{\triangle}{=} Locate(cop, ss)
130
                 v \triangleq u \cup \{cop.oid\}
131
                 RECURSIVE xFormHelper(\_, \_, \_, \_, \_, \_)
132
133
                   'h' stands for "helper"; xss: eXtra ss created during transformation
                 xFormHelper(uh, vh, coph, xss, xcoph, xcurh) \stackrel{\Delta}{=}
134
135
                      IF uh = current
                       THEN \langle xss, xcoph, xcurh \rangle
136
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ELSE LET e \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \text{CHOOSE } e \in ss.edge : e.from = uh \land e.lr = d
137
                                      uprime \stackrel{\Delta}{=} e.to
138
                                      copprime \triangleq e.cop
139
                                      coph2copprime \stackrel{\Delta}{=} COT(coph, copprime)
140
                                      copprime2coph \triangleq COT(copprime, coph)
141
                                       vprime \stackrel{\triangle}{=} vh \cup \{copprime.oid\}
142
                                       xFormHelper(uprime, vprime, coph2copprime,
143
                                           [node \mapsto xss.node \cup \{vprime\},\]
144
                                            edge \mapsto xss.edge \cup \{[from \mapsto vh, to \mapsto vprime, cop \mapsto copprime2coph, lr \mapsto d],
145
                                                          [from \mapsto uprime, to \mapsto vprime, cop \mapsto coph2copprime, lr \mapsto 1-d]}],
146
                                                      coph2copprime, vprime)
147
                 xFormHelper(u, v, cop, [node \mapsto \{v\}, edge \mapsto \{[from \mapsto u, to \mapsto v, cop \mapsto cop, lr \mapsto 1-d]\}], cop, v)
148
149
      Client c \in Client perform operation cop guided by the direction flag d.
      ClientPerform(cop, c, d) \triangleq
153
           LET xform \stackrel{\triangle}{=} xForm(cop, c2ss[c], cur[c], d) xform: \langle xss, xcop, xcur \rangle
154
                    xss \triangleq xform[1]
155
                  xcop \triangleq xform[2]
156
                  xcur \triangleq xform[3]
157
                  \wedge c2ss' = [c2ss \text{ EXCEPT } ! [c] = @ \oplus xss]
158
                  \wedge cur' = [cur \ EXCEPT \ ![c] = xcur]
159
                  \land state' = [state \ EXCEPT \ ![c] = Apply(xcop.op, @)]
160
      Client c \in Client generates an operation op.
      DoOp(c, op) \triangleq
164
              \land cseq' = [cseq \ EXCEPT \ ![c] = @+1]
165
              \wedge LET cop \stackrel{\Delta}{=} [op \mapsto op, oid \mapsto [c \mapsto c, seq \mapsto cseq'[c]], ctx \mapsto cur[c]]
166
                         \land ClientPerform(cop, c, Remote)
167
                         \land comm! CSend(cop)
168
      DoIns(c) \stackrel{\triangle}{=}
170
           \exists ins \in \{op \in Ins : op.pos \in 1 .. (Len(state[c]) + 1) \land op.ch \in chins \land op.pr = Priority[c]\}:
171
172
               \wedge DoOp(c, ins)
               \wedge chins' = chins \setminus {ins.ch} We assume that all inserted elements are unique.
173
      DoDel(c) \triangleq
175
           \exists del \in \{op \in Del : op.pos \in 1 .. Len(state[c])\}:
176
               \wedge DoOp(c, del)
177
               \land UNCHANGED \langle chins \rangle
178
      Do(c) \triangleq
180
             \land \lor DoIns(c)
181
                 \vee DoDel(c)
182
             \land Unchanged \langle s2ss \rangle
183
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Client $c \in Client$ receives a message from the Server.

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Rev(c) \triangleq
187
             \land comm! CRev(c)
188
             \wedge LET cop \stackrel{\triangle}{=} Head(cincoming[c]) the received (transformed) operation
189
                      ClientPerform(cop, c, Local)
190
191
             \land Unchanged \langle chins, cseq, s2ss \rangle
192
      The Server performs operation cop.
      ServerPerform(cop) \stackrel{\Delta}{=}
196
           LET c \triangleq cop.oid.c
197
            scur \triangleq cur[Server]
198
           xform \stackrel{\Delta}{=} xForm(cop, s2ss[c], scur, Remote) | xform: \langle xss, xcop, xcur \rangle
199
             xss \stackrel{\triangle}{=} xform[1]
200
            xcop \triangleq xform[2]
201
            xcur \triangleq xform[3]
202
                  \wedge s2ss' = [cl \in Client \mapsto
203
                                  If cl = c
204
                                   Then s2ss[cl] \oplus xss
205
                                   ELSE s2ss[cl] \oplus [node \mapsto \{xcur\},\
206
                                                          edge \mapsto \{[from \mapsto scur, to \mapsto xcur,
207
                                                                         cop \mapsto xcop, lr \mapsto Remote]\}]
208
209
                  \wedge cur' = [cur \ \text{EXCEPT} \ ! [Server] = xcur]
                  \land state' = [state \ EXCEPT \ ! [Server] = Apply(xcop.op, @)]
211
212
                  \land comm! SSendSame(c, xcop) broadcast the transformed operation
      The Server receives a message.
      SRev \triangleq
216
            \land comm! SRev
217
            \wedge LET cop \stackrel{\triangle}{=} Head(sincoming)
218
                     ServerPerform(cop)
219
            \land UNCHANGED \langle chins, cseq, c2ss \rangle
220
221 |
      Next \triangleq
222
223
            \vee \exists c \in Client : Do(c) \vee Rev(c)
           \vee SRev
224
      Fairness \triangleq
226
           WF_{vars}(SRev \vee \exists c \in Client : Rev(c))
227
      Spec \stackrel{\triangle}{=} Init \wedge \Box [Next]_{vars} \wedge Fairness
229
230 ⊦
      In Jupiter (not limited to XJupiter), each client synchronizes with the server. In XJupiter, this
      is expressed as the following CSSync property.
      CSSync \triangleq
235
           \forall c \in Client : (cur[c] = cur[Server]) \Rightarrow c2ss[c] = s2ss[c]
236
237
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