```
EXTENDS Integers, Sequences, TLC, Naturals
CONSTANT
  Names,
                             The set of the participants
  Possible Allocations,
                             The set of possible allocations
            The state channel participants (ie. the Names set), in order
  A
            The desired allocations of each participant (ie. the PossibleAllocations set), in order
ASSUME
  \wedge Len(P) = Len(A)
VARIABLES
  pState,
                    pState[p] is the state of participant p
  msgs
    In the protocol, processes communicate with one another by sending messages. For simplicity,
    we represent message passing with the variable msgs whose value is the set of all messages
    that have been sent. A message is sent by adding it to the set msgs. An action that, in an
    implementation, would be enabled by the receipt of a certain message is here enabled by the
    presence of that message in msgs. When an action is enabled, the message is deleted from
NumParticipants \stackrel{\triangle}{=} Len(P)
Participants \stackrel{\triangle}{=} DOMAIN P
Messages \stackrel{\triangle}{=}
    turnNumber: Nat,
    votesRequired : (DOMAIN P) \cup \{0\},\
    to: DOMAIN P,
    allocation: Possible Allocations \\
States \triangleq \{\}
  ∪ [allocation : PossibleAllocations, turnNumber : Nat, type : { "Waiting" }]
      [allocation: PossibleAllocations, turnNumber: Nat, type: { "Sent" }, status: { "Voted", "Rejected" }]
TypeOK \triangleq
  The type-correctness invariant
  \land PrintT(\langle msgs, pState \rangle) Debugging statement
   The following two conditions specify the format of each message and
   participant state
   \land pState \in [DOMAIN \ P \rightarrow States]
   \land msgs \subseteq Messages
Init \triangleq
   \land pState = [p \in \text{DOMAIN } P \mapsto [
      allocation \mapsto A[p],
      turnNumber \mapsto 1, At this point, assume everyone starts at the same turn number.
```

- MODULE ConsensusProtocol

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type \mapsto \text{``Waiting''} \\ ]] \\ \land msgs = \{\} \\ \\ NextParticipant(p) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} 1 + ((p+1)\%NumParticipants) \\ isParticipantsTurn(state, p) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} p = 1 + (state[p].turnNumber\%NumParticipants) \\ VoteMsg(p, a, n) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} [ \\ to \qquad \mapsto NextParticipant(p), \\ allocation \qquad \mapsto a, \\ turnNumber \mapsto n \\ ] \\ RejectMsg(p) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \text{``RejectMessage''}
```

We now define the actions that may be performed by the participants

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When it's the participant's turn, they are allowed to vote. When they are the first person to vote, they kick off a voting round for their allocation. Otherwise, they decrement further Vottes Required Vote(p) \stackrel{\triangle}{=}
```

Reading a message updates the destination participant's state if and only if it increases their turnNumber

```
 \begin{array}{l} \textit{UpdatedPState}(\textit{msg}, \textit{p}) \triangleq \textit{Let state} \triangleq \textit{pState}[\textit{p}] \\ \textit{IN} \\ \textit{IF } \textit{msg.turnNumber} \leq \textit{state.turnNumber} \\ \textit{THEN state} \\ \textit{ELSE } \textit{state} \\ \textit{TODO:} \textit{Actually update the state} \\ \\ \textit{ReadMsg}(\textit{m}) \triangleq \\ \land \textit{msgs'} = \textit{msgs} \setminus \{\textit{m}\} \\ \land \textit{pState'} = [\textit{pState } \textit{except } ! [\textit{m.to}] = \textit{UpdatedPState}(\textit{m}, \textit{m.to})] \\ \\ \textit{Next} \triangleq \\ \end{array}
```

```
 \begin{tabular}{ll} \lor \ \exists \ p \ \in \ {\tt DOMAIN} \ P : Vote(p) \lor Reject(p) \\ \lor \ \exists \ m \in msgs \ & : ReadMsg(m) \end{tabular}
```

$$Spec \stackrel{\Delta}{=} Init \land \qquad \Box[Next]_{\langle pState, \, msgs \rangle}$$

Theorem $Spec \Rightarrow \Box TypeOK$

This theorem asserts that the type-correctness predicate TypeOK is an invariant of the specification.

 $[\]backslash * \ {\it Modification History}$

^{*} Last modified Tue Aug 06 14:31:25 MDT 2019 by andrewstewart

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