Safety Proof of a Distributed Termination-Detection Algorithm

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begin	
1 Specification of the algorithm	
statespace 'p vars = $s :: 'p \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow nat$ $S :: 'p \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow nat$ $r :: 'p \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow nat$ $R :: 'p \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow nat$ $visited :: 'p \Rightarrow bool$ $terminated :: bool$	
context vars begin	
definition pending where — Number of messages in flight from p to q pending c p $q \equiv ((c \cdot s) p q) - ((c \cdot r) q p)$	
definition receive-step where — Process p receives a message from q and sends a few more messages in response receive-step c c' $p \equiv \exists \ q$. $p \neq q$ $\land \ pending \ c \ q \ p > 0$	se.
\land (\exists P . — We pick a set P of processes to send messages to. \exists $s - p'$. $s - p' = (\lambda q$. let $s - p - q = ((c \cdot s) p q)$ in if $q \in P$ $then$ $s - p - q + 1$ $else$ $s - p - q)$	

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— The new state:
       \land c' = c < s := (c \cdot s)(p := s - p'), r := (c \cdot r)(p := ((c \cdot r) p)(q := (c \cdot r) p q + 1)) > 0
definition daemon-step where
  daemon\text{-step } c\ c'\ p \equiv \neg\ c\text{-}terminated\ \land\ (
    if (\exists p : \neg (c \cdot visited) p) \lor (\exists p q : (c \cdot S) p q \neq (c \cdot R) q p)
    then c' = c <
      visited := (\lambda \ q \ . \ (c \cdot visited) \ q \lor p = q),
      S := (c \cdot S)(p := (c \cdot s) \ p),
      R := (c \cdot R)(p := (c \cdot r) p) >
    else\ c' = c < terminated := True > )
definition step where
  step\ c\ c' \equiv \exists\ p\ .\ receive-step\ c\ c'\ p\ \lor\ daemon-step\ c\ c'\ p
definition init where
  init \ c \equiv \forall \ p \ q.
    (c \cdot s) p q \ge 0
    \wedge (c \cdot S) p q = 0
    \wedge (c \cdot r) p q = 0
    \wedge (c \cdot R) p q = 0
    \land \neg (c \cdot visited) p
    \land \neg (c \cdot terminated)
2
      Correctness proof
definition inv1 where
   — A process can only receive what has been sent.
  inv1 \ c \equiv \forall p \ q \ . \ (c \cdot r) \ p \ q \leq (c \cdot s) \ q \ p
lemma inv1-init:
  assumes init c
 shows inv1 c
 using assms
 unfolding init-def inv1-def
 by auto
lemma inv1-step:
  assumes step \ c \ c' and inv1 \ c
 shows inv1 c'
proof -
  have inv1 c' if receive-step c c' p and inv1 c for p
    using that unfolding receive-step-def pending-def inv1-def
    by (auto; smt (verit, best) trans-le-add1)
  have inv1 c' if daemon-step c c' p and inv1 c for p
    using that unfolding daemon-step-def inv1-def
    by (auto split:if-splits)
  ultimately show ?thesis
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using assms step-def by blast
\mathbf{qed}
definition consistent where
  consistent c \ Q \equiv \forall \ p \in Q \ . \ (c \cdot visited) \ p \land (\forall \ q \in Q \ . \ (c \cdot S) \ p \ q = (c \cdot R) \ q \ p)
definition inv2 where
  inv2\ c \equiv \forall Q \ . \ consistent\ c\ Q \land (\exists\ p \in Q \ . \ \exists\ q\ . \ (c \cdot R)\ p\ q \neq (c \cdot r)\ p\ q \lor (c \cdot S)
p \ q \neq (c \cdot s) \ p \ q
    \longrightarrow (\exists p \in Q . \exists q \in -Q . (c \cdot r) p q > (c \cdot R) p q)
lemma inv2-init:
  assumes init c
  shows inv2 c
  using assms
  unfolding init-def inv2-def consistent-def
  bv auto
lemma inv2-step:
  assumes step c c' and inv1 c and inv1 c' and inv2 c
  shows inv2 c'
proof -
  define stale where stale c \ Q \equiv \exists \ p \in Q \ . \ \exists \ q \ . \ (c \cdot R) \ p \ q \neq (c \cdot r) \ p \ q \lor (c \cdot S)
p \ q \neq (c \cdot s) \ p \ q \ \mathbf{for} \ c \ Q
  have inv2 c' if receive-step c c' p for p
  proof -
    { fix Q
      assume consistent c' Q and stale c' Q
      have \exists p \in Q. \exists q \in -Q. (c' \cdot r) p q > (c' \cdot R) p q
        have consistent c \ Q using \langle consistent \ c' \ Q \rangle and \langle receive\text{-step} \ c \ c' \ p \rangle
          unfolding consistent-def receive-step-def by auto
         \{ assume state c Q \}
             — If Q is stale in c, then already in c there is a process that has received
a message from outside Q that the daemon has not seen. This remains true.
             hence \exists p \in Q . \exists q \in -Q . (c \cdot r) p q > (c \cdot R) p q using (inv2 c)
\langle consistent \ c \ Q \rangle \ inv2-def \ stale-def \ \mathbf{by} \ auto
          \mathbf{hence} \ ? the sis \ \mathbf{using} \ \langle receive\text{-}step \ c \ c' \ p \rangle \ \mathbf{unfolding} \ receive\text{-}step\text{-}def
             apply auto
            apply (metis (mono-tags, opaque-lifting) ComplI less-Suc-eq)
             done }
        moreover
         { assume \neg (stale c Q)
             — If Q is not stale in c, then no process in Q can receive a message from
another process in Q (because all counts match). So, because we assume that the
count of at least one process in Q changes, it must be by receiving a message from
outside Q.
          obtain q where p \in Q and (c' \cdot r) p q \neq (c \cdot r) p q
            using \langle stale\ c'\ Q \rangle and \langle receive\text{-}step\ c\ c'\ p \rangle and \langle \neg\ (stale\ c\ Q) \rangle
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unfolding receive-step-def stale-def pending-def
             apply auto
              apply (smt (verit, best) n-not-Suc-n)+
             done
           moreover
           have q \notin Q
           proof -
             have \forall p \in Q : \forall q \in Q : (c \cdot r) p q = (c' \cdot r) p q
             proof -
               from \langle \neg (stale\ c\ Q) \rangle have \forall\ p \in Q\ .\ \forall\ q \in Q\ .\ (c \cdot s)\ p\ q = (c \cdot r)\ q\ p
                 using \langle consistent \ c \ Q \rangle consistent-def stale-def by force
               thus ?thesis
                using \langle receive\text{-}step\ c\ c'\ p \rangle\ pending\text{-}def unfolding receive\text{-}step\text{-}def by
auto
             qed
             thus ?thesis
               using \langle (c' \cdot r) \ p \ q \neq (c \cdot r) \ p \ q \rangle \ \langle p \in Q \rangle by auto
           qed
           moreover
         have (c' \cdot r) p q > (c \cdot r) p q using \langle (c' \cdot r) p q \neq (c \cdot r) p q \rangle and \langle receive\text{-step} \rangle
c \ c' \ p
             unfolding receive-step-def by (auto split:if-splits)
           moreover
            have (c' \cdot R) p = (c \cdot r) p \in A using \langle receive\text{-step } c \mid c' \mid p \rangle and \langle \neg \mid (stale \mid c \mid c' \mid p \rangle)
Q) \rightarrow \mathbf{and} \langle p \in Q \rangle
             unfolding receive-step-def stale-def by auto
           ultimately
           have ?thesis by force }
         ultimately show ?thesis by auto
    thus ?thesis unfolding inv2-def stale-def by blast
  qed
  moreover
  have inv2 c' if daemon-step c c' p for p
  proof -
    \{  fix  Q 
      assume consistent c' Q and stale c' Q
      have \exists p \in Q . \exists q \in -Q . (c' \cdot r) p q > (c' \cdot R) p q
      proof (cases (\exists p : \neg (c \cdot visited) p) \lor (\exists p q : (c \cdot S) p q \neq (c \cdot R) q p))
        — Here we do a case analysis of the condition in the if branch of the daemon
step.
        case True
        then show ?thesis
           { assume p \notin Q — The daemon visits a process not in Q
             have \exists p \in Q : \exists q \in -Q : (c \cdot r) p q > (c \cdot R) p q
             proof -
               from \langle p \notin Q \rangle have consistent c \ Q and stale c \ Q
                 using \langle daemon\text{-}step\ c\ c'\ p \rangle and \langle consistent\ c'\ Q \rangle
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and \langle stale\ c'\ Q \rangle unfolding daemon-step-def consistent-def stale-def by (force split:if\text{-}splits)+ thus ?thesis\ using\ \langle inv2\ c \rangle unfolding inv2\text{-}def\ stale\text{-}def by auto\ qed hence ?thesis\ using\ \langle daemon\text{-}step\ c\ c'\ p \rangle and \langle p\notin Q \rangle unfolding daemon\text{-}step\text{-}def by (auto\ split:if\text{-}splits)\ \} moreover \{\ assume\ p\in Q\ -\ The\ daemon\ visits\ a\ process\ in\ Q\ define\ Q'\ where\ Q'\equiv Q\ -\ \{p\}
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First we show that Q' is consistent but stale. So, by inv2 c, the daemon missed a message from outside Q'. Then it remains to show that this message did not come from p

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obtain p' q where p' \in Q' and q \in -Q' and (c' \cdot r) p' q > (c' \cdot R) p' q
             have \exists p \in Q'. \exists q \in -Q'. (c' \cdot r) p q > (c' \cdot R) p q
               have \exists p \in Q'. \exists q \in -Q'. (c \cdot r) p q > (c \cdot R) p q
               proof -
                 have consistent c Q'
                   using \langle daemon\text{-step } c \ c' \ p \rangle True \langle consistent \ c' \ Q \rangle
                   unfolding daemon-step-def consistent-def Q'-def
                   by (auto; (smt (verit)))
                  moreover
                  have stale c Q'
                   using \langle daemon\text{-}step\ c\ c'\ p \rangle True \langle stale\ c'\ Q \rangle
                   unfolding daemon-step-def Q'-def stale-def
                   by (auto split:if-splits)
                  ultimately
                 show ?thesis
                   using \langle inv2 \rangle unfolding inv2-def stale-def by auto
               thus ?thesis using \langle daemon\text{-step }c\ c'\ p \rangle unfolding daemon\text{-step-def}
Q'-def
                 by (auto split:if-splits)
             qed
             thus ?thesis using that by auto
            qed
           moreover
           have q \neq p
              — Then it remains to show that the message that the daemon missed
did not come from p.
            proof -
             have (c' \cdot R) p' p = (c' \cdot s) p p'
             proof -
               have (c' \cdot r) p = (c' \cdot R) p and (c' \cdot s) p = (c' \cdot S) p
                 using \langle daemon\text{-}step\ c\ c'\ p \rangle True unfolding daemon-step-def
                 by auto
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moreover
               have (c' \cdot R) p' p = (c' \cdot S) p p' using \langle consistent \ c' \ Q \rangle \langle p \in Q \rangle \langle p' \in Q \rangle
Q'
                 unfolding consistent-def Q'-def
                 by auto
               ultimately show ?thesis by auto
             qed
              { assume p = q
               hence (c' \cdot r) p' p > (c' \cdot R) p' p using \langle (c' \cdot r) p' q > (c' \cdot R) p' q >
                 by auto
               hence (c' \cdot r) p' p > (c' \cdot s) p p' using \langle (c' \cdot R) p' p = (c' \cdot s) p p' \rangle
                 by auto
               hence False using \langle inv1 \ c' \rangle unfolding inv1-def
                 by (simp \ add: \ leD) }
             thus ?thesis by blast
            qed
            ultimately
           have ?thesis using Q'-def by blast
         ultimately show ?thesis by blast
       qed
      next
       {\bf case}\ \mathit{False}
              — Case in which the daemon declares termination; trivial because
c-terminated is the only thing that changes
       then show ?thesis
         using \langle daemon\text{-}step\ c\ c'\ p \rangle and \langle consistent\ c'\ Q \rangle
           and \langle stale\ c'\ Q \rangle
           and \langle inv2 \rangle c \rangle
         unfolding daemon-step-def consistent-def inv2-def stale-def
         by auto
     qed }
   \mathbf{thus}~? the sis
     using inv2-def stale-def by blast
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
   using assms(1) unfolding step-def by blast
qed
definition inv3 where
  inv3\ c \equiv c \cdot terminated \longrightarrow consistent\ c\ UNIV
lemma inv3-init:
 assumes init c
 shows inv3 c
  using assms
  unfolding init-def inv3-def
  by auto
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lemma inv3-step:
   assumes step\ c\ c' and inv3\ c
   shows inv3\ c'
   using assms
   unfolding step-def\ daemon-step-def\ receive-step-def\ inv3-def\ consistent-def
   by (force\ split: if-splits)

definition safety\ where
   safety\ c\equiv c-terminated\ \longrightarrow\ (\forall\ p\ q\ .\ pending\ c\ p\ q=0)

lemma safe:
   assumes inv2\ c and inv3\ c
   shows safety\ c
   using assms\ unfolding inv2-def\ safety-def\ pending-def\ inv3-def\ consistent-def\ by (simp;\ metis\ ComplD\ iso-tuple-UNIV-I\ le-refl)

end
end
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