

Common definitions for DAG-based consensus protocols

EXTENDS *FiniteSets*, *Integers*

CONSTANTS

N The set of nodes
 B Byzantine nodes
 R set of rounds
 $Quorum$ The set of quorums
 $Leader(-)$ operator mapping each round to its leader

ASSUME $\exists n \in R : R = 0 \dots n$

DAG vertices are just pairs consisting of a node and a round:

$V \triangleq N \times R$

$Node(v) \triangleq v[1]$

$Round(v) \triangleq v[2]$

A *digraph* is just a set of edges:

$IsDigraph(digraph) \triangleq \forall e \in digraph :$

$\wedge e = \langle e[1], e[2] \rangle$

$\wedge \{e[1], e[2]\} \subseteq V$

$Vertices(digraph) \triangleq \text{UNION } \{\{e[1], e[2]\} : e \in digraph\}$

$Children(v, digraph) \triangleq$

$\{c \in V : \langle v, c \rangle \in digraph\}$

RECURSIVE $Reachable(-, -, -)$

$Reachable(v1, v2, dag) \triangleq$

$\vee v1 = v2$

$\vee \exists c \in Children(v1, dag) : Reachable(c, v2, dag)$

$Parents(v, digraph) \triangleq$

$\{e[1] : e \in \{e \in digraph : e[2] = v\}\}$

An arbitrary ordering of the nodes:

$NodeSeq \triangleq \text{CHOOSE } s \in [1 \dots Cardinality(N) \rightarrow N] :$

$\forall i, j \in 1 \dots Cardinality(N) : i \neq j \Rightarrow s[i] \neq s[j]$

$NodeIndex(n) \triangleq \text{CHOOSE } i \in 1 \dots Cardinality(N) : NodeSeq[i] = n$