Specification of the Sailfish consensus algorithm at a high level of abstraction.

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EXTENDS DomainModel, TLC
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CONSTANT
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GST the first synchronous round (all later rounds are synchronous)

```
--algorithm Sailfish {
    variables
         vs = \{\}, the vertices of the DAG
         es = \{\}, the edges of the DAG
         no\_vote = [n \in N \mapsto \{\}]; \quad no\_vote \text{ messages sent by each node}
         LeaderVertice(r) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \langle Leader(r), r \rangle
          VerticeQuorums(r) \triangleq
              \{VQ \in \text{SUBSET } vs:
                     \land \ \forall \ v \in \ VQ : Round(v) = r
                    \land \{Node(v) : v \in VQ\} \in Quorum\}
    process ( correctNode \in N \setminus F )
         variables round = 0; current round
l0:
         while (TRUE)
         either with ( v = \langle self, round \rangle ) {
               add a new vertex to the DAG and go to the next round
              vs := vs \cup \{v\};
              if (round > 0)
              with ( vq \in VerticeQuorums(round - 1) ) {
                    from GST onwards, each node receives all correct vertices of the previous round:
                  when round \ge GST \Rightarrow (N \setminus F) \subseteq \{Node(v2) : v2 \in vq\};
                  if ( Leader(round) = self ) {
                         we must either include the previous leader vertice,
                         or a quorum of no\_vote messages.
                        when
                             \lor LeaderVertice(round-1) \in \mathit{vq}
                             \forall \ \exists \ Q \in \textit{Quorum} : \forall \ n \qquad \  \  \in \ \bar{Q} \setminus \{\textit{self}\} : \textit{LeaderVertice}(\textit{round}-1) \in \textit{no\_vote}[n] \ ;
                   };
                   es := es \cup \{\langle v, pv \rangle : pv \in vq\}; add the edges
                  if ( LeaderVertice(round-1) \notin vq ) send no\_vote if previous leader vertice not included
                        no\_vote[self] := no\_vote[self] \cup \{LeaderVertice(round - 1)\}
               };
              round := round + 1
         or with (r \in \{r \in R : r > round\})
```

Next comes our model of *Byzantine* nodes. Because the real protocol disseminates *DAG* vertices using reliable broadcast, *Byzantine* nodes cannot equivocate and cannot deviate much from the protocol (lest their messages be ignored).

```
process ( byzantineNode \in F )
        variables round_{-} = 0;
l0:
        while (TRUE) {
              maybe add a vertices to the DAG:
            either with ( v = \langle self, round_- \rangle ) {
                 vs := vs \cup \{v\};
                 if (round_- > 0)
                 with ( vq \in VerticeQuorums(round_- - 1) ) {
                     es := es \cup \{\langle v, pv \rangle : pv \in vq\}
                  }
             } or skip;
              maybe send a no\_vote messages:
            if (round_- > 0)
            either
                 no\_vote[self] := no\_vote[self] \cup \{LeaderVertice(round\_-1)\}
            or skip;
              go to the next round:
            round\_ := round\_ + 1
         }
     }
 }
Next we define the safety and liveness properties
Committed(v) \triangleq
     \land v \in vs
     \land \ \ Node(v) = Leader(Round(v))
     \land \exists Q \in Quorum : Q \subseteq \{Node(pv) : pv \in Parents(v, es)\}
     \wedge \vee Round(v) = 0
         \lor LeaderVertice(Round(v) - 1) \in Children(v, es)
         \lor \exists Q \in Quorum : \forall n \in Q :
               LeaderVertice(Round(v) - 1) \in no\_vote[n]
Safety \triangleq \forall v1, v2 \in vs:
     \land Committed(v1)
     \land Committed(v2)
     \land Round(v1) \le Round(v2)
     \Rightarrow Reachable(v2, v1, es)
```

```
Liveness \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \forall r \in R:
     \land r \geq GST
      \land Leader(r) \notin F
      all correct round - (r + 1) vertices are created:
      \land \forall n \in N \setminus F : round[n] > r + 1
      \Rightarrow Committed(LeaderVertice(r))
Finally we make a few auxiliary definitions used for model-checking with TLC
Quorum1 \triangleq \{Q \in \text{SUBSET } N : Cardinality(Q) \geq Cardinality(N) - Cardinality(F)\}
Blocking1 \triangleq \{Q \in SUBSET \ N : Cardinality(Q) > Cardinality(F)\}
 The round of a node, whether Byzantine or not
Round_{-}(n) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \text{ if } n \in F \text{ THEN } round_{-}[n] \text{ ELSE } round[n]
 Basic typing invariant:
TypeOK \triangleq
     \land \forall v \in vs : Node(v) \in N \land Round(v) \in Nat
     \land \forall e \in es:
             \wedge e = \langle e[1], e[2] \rangle
              \land \ \{e[1], \ e[2]\} \subseteq vs
              \land Round(e[1]) > Round(e[2])
     \land \forall n \in N:
          \land Round_{-}(n) \in Nat
```

Sequentialization constraints, which enforce a particular ordering of the actions. Because of how actions commute, the set of reachable states remains unchanged. This speeds up model-checking a lot.

 $\land no_vote[n] \subseteq \{\langle Leader(r), r \rangle : r \in R\}$

Compared to the Sailfish1 specification, we must always schedule the leader last because, due to its use of no_vote messages of other nodes, its action does not commute to the left of the actions of other nodes.

```
SeqConstraints(n) \triangleq \\ \text{wait for all nodes to finish previous rounds:} \\ \land (Round_{-}(n) > 0 \Rightarrow \forall \ n2 \in N : Round_{-}(n2) \geq Round_{-}(n)) \\ \text{wait for all nodes with lower index to leave the round (leader index is always last):} \\ \land \forall \ n2 \in N : NodeIndexLeaderLast(n2, Round_{-}(n)) < NodeIndexLeaderLast(n, Round_{-}(n)) \Rightarrow Round \\ SeqNext \triangleq (\exists \ self \in N \setminus F : SeqConstraints(self) \land \ correctNode(self)) \\ \lor (\exists \ self \in F : SeqConstraints(self) \land \ byzantineNode(self)) \\ SeqSpec \triangleq Init \land \Box[SeqNext]_{vars} \\ \text{Example assignment of leaders to rounds:} \\ ModLeader(r) \triangleq NodeSeq[(r\%Cardinality(N)) + 1] \\ \text{Constraint to stop the model checker:} \\ StateConstraint \triangleq \\ \end{aligned}
```

```
LET Max(S) \triangleq \text{CHOOSE } x \in S : \forall y \in S : y \leq x \text{IN} \\ \forall n \in N : Round\_(n) \in 0 ... (Max(R) + 1)

Some properties we expect to be violated:

Falsy1 \triangleq \neg(\\ \land Committed(\langle Leader(1), 1 \rangle))
)

Falsy2 \triangleq \neg(\\ \land Committed(\langle Leader(0), 0 \rangle)\\ \land \neg Committed(\langle Leader(1), 1 \rangle)\\ \land \neg Committed(\langle Leader(2), 2 \rangle)\\ \land Committed(\langle Leader(2), 2 \rangle)\\ \land Committed(\langle Leader(3), 3 \rangle))
)

Falsy3 \triangleq \neg(\\ \land Committed(LeaderVertice(0))\\ \land \exists Q \in Quorum : \forall n \in Q : LeaderVertice(0) \in no\_vote[n]\\ \land round[Leader(1)] > 1\\ \land \langle LeaderVertice(1), LeaderVertice(0) \rangle \notin es
)
```