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EXTENDS LearnerGraph, FiniteSets
CONSTANTS
    LG, the learner graph
    B, the set of malicious acceptors
    W, the set of well-behaved acceptors, i.e. honest and available
     V the set of values that can be broadcast
Assume B \cap W = \{\}
Assume IsValidLearnerGraph(LG)
ASSUME Condensed(LG)
Learner \triangleq LG.learners
Acceptor \triangleq LG.acceptors
HonestAcceptor \triangleq Acceptor \setminus B
 Note that HonestAcceptor is not necessary equal to W
  --algorithm ReliableBroadcast{
      Global variables:
    variables
         bcast \in (SUBSET\ V) \setminus \{\{\}\}\}; the value(s) broadcast; multiple values model a malicious sender
         echo = [a \in Acceptor \mapsto \{\}]; echo messages sent by the acceptors
          ready messages sent by the acceptors; note that acceptors get ready per learner:
         ready = [a \in Acceptor \mapsto [l \in Learner \mapsto \{\}]];
        fd = [a \in Acceptor \mapsto \{\}]; failure-detector output
    define {
         KnowsNotEntangled(self, l1, l2) \stackrel{\Delta}{=}
              acceptor self knows that learners l1 and l2 are not entangled when both:
              \land l1 \neq l2 a learner is always entangled with itself
              l1 and l2 don t have to agree if none of their safe sets are completely well-behaved:
              \land \forall S \in LG.safeSets[\langle l1, l2 \rangle]:
                    \exists a \in S : a \in fd[self]
     }
    Each process get outputs from a failure-detector that eventually identifies all malicious pro-
    cesses (we enforce this eventuality by making the failure-detector process below a fair process):
    fair process ( fd \in \{\text{"failure-detector"}\} )
        while ( \exists a \in HonestAcceptor : \exists b \in B : b \notin fd[a] )
l0:
        with ( a \in HonestAcceptor, b \in B ) { NOTE notation idea: while some () {}
             when b \notin fd[a];
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 $fd[a] := fd[a] \cup \{b\};$

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}
     }
    fair process ( learner \in Learner )
        variables
             output = \langle \rangle;
    {
          a learner outputs when one of its quorums is ready:
l0:
        with (v \in V)
             when \exists Q \in LG.quorums[self]:
                 \forall a \in Q : v \in ready[a][self];
             output := v;
     }
    process ( acceptor \in Acceptor ) \{
        while (TRUE)
        either echo a unique value (unless malicious)
            with ( v \in V ) {
                 when v \in bcast;
                 when self \notin B \Rightarrow echo[self] = \{\}; malicious nodes can echo different values
                 echo[self] := echo[self] \cup \{v\};
             }
        {f or} send ready when witnessing a quorum of echoes
             with (v \in V)
             with (l \in Learner)
             with ( Q \in LG.quorums[l] ) {
                 when ready[self][l] = \{\};
                 when \forall a \in Q : v \in echo[a];
                   check for conflicts (NOTE needed for safety):
                 when \forall l2 \in Learner : \forall v2 \in V \setminus \{v\} :
                      v2 \in ready[self][l2] \Rightarrow KnowsNotEntangled(self, l, l2);
                 ready[self][l] := ready[self][l] \cup \{v\};
              }
        or send ready when blocked by ready acceptors
             with ( v \in V )
             with ( l1 \in Learner, l2 \in Learner ) {
                 when v \in bcast;
                 when ready[self][l1] = \{\}; no good... but no good without it either (liveness fails in both cases)
                 when \forall Q \in LG.quorums[l1]:
                      \exists a2
                              \in Q: v \in ready[a2][l2];
                   check for conflicts:
                 when \forall l3 \in Learner \setminus \{l1\} : \forall v2 \in V \setminus \{v\} :
                      v2 \in ready[self][l3] \Rightarrow KnowsNotEntangled(self, l1, l3);
                 ready[self][l1] := ready[self][l1] \cup \{v\};
              }
         }
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}
TypeOK \triangleq
      \land \ bcast \in (\texttt{SUBSET} \ V) \setminus \{\{\}\}
      \land echo \in [Acceptor \rightarrow (SUBSET V)]
      \land ready \in [Acceptor \rightarrow [Learner \rightarrow (SUBSET V)]]
      \land \quad output \in [Learner \to V \cup \{\langle \rangle \}]
Two learners must agree if one of their safe sets is fully well-behaved: Entangled(l1,\ l2)\ \stackrel{\triangle}{=}\ \exists\ S\in LG.safeSets[\langle l1,\ l2\rangle]:
     S \cap B = \{\}
LiveLearner \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \{l \in Learner : 
     \exists Q \in LG.quorums[l] : Q \subseteq W\}
Safety \triangleq
      \land \ \forall \, l \in Learner:
            \land pc[l] = "Done"
            \land \exists Q \in LG.quorums[l] : Q \cap B = \{\} SafeLearner
            \Rightarrow output[l] \in bcast
      \land \forall l1, l2 \in Learner:
            \land Entangled(l1, l2)
            \wedge pc[l1] = "Done"
            \land pc[l2] = "Done"
            \Rightarrow output[l1] = output[l2]
Liveness \triangleq
      \land Cardinality(bcast) = 1 \Rightarrow
                \forall l \in LiveLearner : \Diamond(pc[l] = \text{``Done''} \land bcast = \{output[l]\})
       This one is interesting (I think this is the best we can guarantee):
       \land \forall l1 \in Learner : \forall l2 \in LiveLearner : Entangled(l1, l2) \Rightarrow
               \Box(pc[l1] = \text{"Done"} \Rightarrow \Diamond(pc[l2] = \text{"Done"}))
FairSpec \triangleq
      \land Spec
      \land \forall a \in W : WF_{vars}(acceptor(a))
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