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- MODULE token
EXTENDS Integers
Constants N, M
  Dijkstra's stabilizing token ring algorithm
--fair algorithm Stab TokenRing{
    variable token = [j \in 0 ... N \mapsto (j\%M)];
    { while ( TRUE )
          { either with (j \in 1...N)
               { await (token[j] \neq token[(j-1)]);
                    token[j] := token[(j-1)];
                }
            \mathbf{or}
               { await (token[0] = token[N]);
                    token[0] := (token[N] + 1)\%M;
     }
 BEGIN TRANSLATION
Variable token
vars \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \langle token \rangle
Init
           Global variables
            \land token = [j \in 0 ... N \mapsto (j\%M)]
Next \triangleq \lor \land \exists j \in 1 ... N :
                    \land (token[j] \neq token[(j-1)])
                    \land token' = [token \ EXCEPT \ ![j] = token[(j-1)]]
            \lor \land (token[0] = token[N])
               \wedge token' = [token \ EXCEPT \ ![0] = (token[N] + 1)\%M]
Spec \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \wedge Init \wedge \Box [Next]_{vars}
            \wedge \operatorname{WF}_{vars}(Next)
 END TRANSLATION
InvProp \triangleq
                 \land (\forall k \in 1 ... N : token[k] \leq token[(k-1)])
                 \land (\forall k, l \in 0 ... N : (token[k] - token[l]) \leq 1)
Stabilization \triangleq \Diamond InvProp
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\* Modification History
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 $Counter Example: \ Process States = \ (0:>1) \ (1:>1) \ (2:>0) \ (3:>1) \ (4:>0)$

In the above example we see that there exist two tokens: Process 2 contains 1 token and Process 4 contains the other. This is in violation of the invariant.

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Invariant: The invariant states that there exist a one and only token in the ring system.

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