

OpSets: Sequential Specifications for Replicated Datatypes

Proof Document

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Abstract

We introduce OpSets, an executable framework for specifying and reasoning about the semantics of replicated datatypes that provide eventual consistency in a distributed system, and for mechanically verifying algorithms that implement these datatypes. Our approach is simple but expressive, allowing us to succinctly specify a variety of abstract datatypes, including maps, sets, lists, text, graphs, trees, and registers. Our datatypes are also composable, enabling the construction of complex data structures. To demonstrate the utility of OpSets for analysing replication algorithms, we highlight an important correctness property for collaborative text editing that has traditionally been overlooked; algorithms that do not satisfy this property can exhibit awkward interleaving of text. We use OpSets to specify this correctness property and prove that although one existing replication algorithm satisfies this property, several other published algorithms do not.

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1 Abstract OpSet

In this section, we define a general-purpose OpSet abstraction that is not specific to any one particular datatype. We develop a library of useful lemmas that we can build upon later when reasoning about a specific datatype.

```
theory OpSet
  imports Main
begin
```

1.1 OpSet definition

An OpSet is a set of (ID, operation) pairs with an associated total order on IDs (represented here with the *linorder* typeclass), and satisfying the following properties:

1. The ID is unique (that is, if any two pairs in the set have the same ID, then their operation is also the same).
2. If the operation references the IDs of any other operations, those referenced IDs are less than that of the operation itself, according to the total order on IDs. To avoid assuming anything about the structure of operations here, we use a function *deps* that returns the set of dependent IDs for a given operation. This requirement is a weak expression of causality: an operation can only depend on causally prior operations, and by making the total order on IDs a linear extension of the causal order, we can easily ensure that any referenced IDs are less than that of the operation itself.
3. The OpSet is finite (but we do not assume any particular maximum size).

```
locale opset =
  fixes opset :: ('oid::{linorder} × 'oper) set
  and deps :: 'oper ⇒ 'oid set
```

assumes *unique-oid*: $(oid, op1) \in opset \implies (oid, op2) \in opset \implies op1 = op2$
and *ref-older*: $(oid, oper) \in opset \implies ref \in deps\ oper \implies ref < oid$
and *finite-opset*: *finite opset*

We prove that any subset of an OpSet is also a valid OpSet. This is the case because, although an operation can depend on causally prior operations, the OpSet does not require those prior operations to actually exist. This weak assumption makes the OpSet model more general and simplifies reasoning about OpSets.

lemma *opset-subset*:

assumes *opset* $Y\ deps$

and $X \subseteq Y$

shows *opset* $X\ deps$

proof

fix *oid op1 op2*

assume $(oid, op1) \in X$ **and** $(oid, op2) \in X$

thus $op1 = op2$

using *assms* **by** (*meson opset.unique-oid set-mp*)

next

fix *oid oper ref*

assume $(oid, oper) \in X$ **and** $ref \in deps\ oper$

thus $ref < oid$

using *assms* **by** (*meson opset.ref-older set-rev-mp*)

next

show *finite* X

using *assms opset.finite-opset finite-subset* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *opset-insert*:

assumes *opset* (*insert* $x\ ops$) *deps*

shows *opset* $ops\ deps$

using *assms opset-subset* **by** *blast*

lemma *opset-sublist*:

assumes *opset* (*set* ($xs @ ys @ zs$)) *deps*

shows *opset* (*set* ($xs @ zs$)) *deps*

proof –

have $set\ (xs @ zs) \subseteq set\ (xs @ ys @ zs)$

by *auto*

thus *opset* (*set* ($xs @ zs$)) *deps*

using *assms opset-subset* **by** *blast*

qed

1.2 Helper lemmas about lists

Some general-purpose lemmas about lists and sets that are helpful for subsequent proofs.

lemma *distinct-rem-mid*:

assumes *distinct* ($xs @ [x] @ ys$)
shows *distinct* ($xs @ ys$)
using *assms* **by** (*induction ys rule: rev-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *distinct-fst-append*:
assumes $x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs)$
and *distinct* ($\text{map fst } (xs @ ys)$)
shows $x \notin \text{set } (\text{map fst } ys)$
using *assms* **by** (*induction ys, force+*)

lemma *distinct-set-remove-last*:
assumes *distinct* ($xs @ [x]$)
shows $\text{set } xs = \text{set } (xs @ [x]) - \{x\}$
using *assms* **by** *force*

lemma *distinct-set-remove-mid*:
assumes *distinct* ($xs @ [x] @ ys$)
shows $\text{set } (xs @ ys) = \text{set } (xs @ [x] @ ys) - \{x\}$
using *assms* **by** *force*

lemma *distinct-list-split*:
assumes *distinct xs*
and $xs = xa @ x \# ya$
and $xs = xb @ x \# yb$
shows $xa = xb \wedge ya = yb$
using *assms* **proof**(*induction xs arbitrary: xa xb x*)
fix $xa xb x$
assume $\square = xa @ x \# ya$
thus $xa = xb \wedge ya = yb$
by *auto*
next
fix $a xs xa xb x$
assume $IH: \bigwedge xa xb x. \text{distinct } xs \implies xs = xa @ x \# ya \implies xs = xb @ x \# yb$
 $\implies xa = xb \wedge ya = yb$
and *distinct* ($a \# xs$) **and** $a \# xs = xa @ x \# ya$ **and** $a \# xs = xb @ x \# yb$
thus $xa = xb \wedge ya = yb$
by(*case-tac xa; case-tac xb*) *auto*
qed

lemma *distinct-append-swap*:
assumes *distinct* ($xs @ ys$)
shows *distinct* ($ys @ xs$)
using *assms* **by** (*induction ys, auto*)

lemma *append-subset*:
assumes $\text{set } xs = \text{set } (ys @ zs)$
shows $\text{set } ys \subseteq \text{set } xs$ **and** $\text{set } zs \subseteq \text{set } xs$
by (*metis Un-iff assms set-append subsetI*)+

```

lemma append-set-rem-last:
  assumes  $\text{set } (xs @ [x]) = \text{set } (ys @ [x] @ zs)$ 
  and  $\text{distinct } (xs @ [x])$  and  $\text{distinct } (ys @ [x] @ zs)$ 
  shows  $\text{set } xs = \text{set } (ys @ zs)$ 
proof –
  have distinct xs
  using assms distinct-append by blast
  moreover from this have  $\text{set } xs = \text{set } (xs @ [x]) - \{x\}$ 
  by (meson assms distinct-set-remove-last)
  moreover have distinct (ys @ zs)
  using assms distinct-rem-mid by simp
  ultimately show  $\text{set } xs = \text{set } (ys @ zs)$ 
  using assms distinct-set-remove-mid by metis
qed

lemma distinct-map-fst-remove1:
  assumes distinct (map fst xs)
  shows distinct (map fst (remove1 x xs))
using assms proof(induction xs)
  case Nil
  then show distinct (map fst (remove1 x []))
  by simp
next
  case (Cons a xs)
  hence IH: distinct (map fst (remove1 x xs))
  by simp
  then show distinct (map fst (remove1 x (a # xs)))
  proof(cases a = x)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
  using Cons.prems by auto
  next
  case False
  moreover have  $\text{fst } a \notin \text{fst `set } (\text{remove1 } x \text{ xs})$ 
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) Cons.prems distinct.simps(2) image-iff
    list.simps(9) notin-set-remove1 set-map)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using IH by auto
qed
qed

```

1.3 The *spec-ops* predicate

The *spec-ops* predicate describes a list of (ID, operation) pairs that corresponds to the linearisation of an OpSet, and which we use for sequentially interpreting the OpSet. A list satisfies *spec-ops* iff it is sorted in ascending order of IDs, if the IDs are unique, and if every operation's dependencies have lower IDs than the operation itself. A list is implicitly finite in Isabelle/HOL.

These requirements correspond to the OpSet definition above, and indeed we prove later that every OpSet has a linearisation that satisfies *spec-ops*.

definition *spec-ops* :: ('oid::{\textit{linorder}} × 'oper) list ⇒ ('oper ⇒ 'oid set) ⇒ bool
where

spec-ops ops deps ≡ (sorted (map fst ops) ∧ distinct (map fst ops) ∧
 (∀ oid oper ref. (oid, oper) ∈ set ops ∧ ref ∈ deps oper ⟶ ref < oid))

lemma *spec-ops-empty*:

shows *spec-ops* [] *deps*

by (simp add: *spec-ops-def*)

lemma *spec-ops-distinct*:

assumes *spec-ops ops deps*

shows distinct ops

using *assms distinct-map spec-ops-def* **by** blast

lemma *spec-ops-distinct-fst*:

assumes *spec-ops ops deps*

shows distinct (map fst ops)

using *assms* **by** (simp add: *spec-ops-def*)

lemma *spec-ops-sorted*:

assumes *spec-ops ops deps*

shows sorted (map fst ops)

using *assms* **by** (simp add: *spec-ops-def*)

lemma *spec-ops-rem-cons*:

assumes *spec-ops* (x # xs) *deps*

shows *spec-ops xs deps*

proof –

have sorted (map fst (x # xs)) **and** distinct (map fst (x # xs))

using *assms spec-ops-def* **by** blast+

moreover from this have sorted (map fst xs)

by (simp add: sorted-Cons)

moreover have ∀ oid oper ref. (oid, oper) ∈ set xs ∧ ref ∈ deps oper ⟶ ref < oid

by (meson *assms set-subset-Cons spec-ops-def subsetCE*)

ultimately show *spec-ops xs deps*

by (simp add: *spec-ops-def*)

qed

lemma *spec-ops-rem-last*:

assumes *spec-ops* (xs @ [x]) *deps*

shows *spec-ops xs deps*

proof –

have sorted (map fst (xs @ [x])) **and** distinct (map fst (xs @ [x]))

using *assms spec-ops-def* **by** blast+

moreover from this have sorted (map fst xs) **and** distinct xs

by (auto simp add: sorted-append distinct-butlast distinct-map)
 moreover have $\forall oid\ oper\ ref. (oid, oper) \in set\ xs \wedge ref \in deps\ oper \longrightarrow ref < oid$
 by (metis assms butlast-snoc in-set-butlastD spec-ops-def)
 ultimately show $spec-ops\ xs\ deps$
 by (simp add: spec-ops-def)
 qed

lemma *spec-ops-remove1*:
 assumes $spec-ops\ xs\ deps$
 shows $spec-ops\ (remove1\ x\ xs)\ deps$
 using *assms distinct-map-fst-remove1 spec-ops-def*
 by (metis notin-set-remove1 sorted-map-remove1 spec-ops-def)

lemma *spec-ops-ref-less*:
 assumes $spec-ops\ xs\ deps$
 and $(oid, oper) \in set\ xs$
 and $r \in deps\ oper$
 shows $r < oid$
 using *assms spec-ops-def* by force

lemma *spec-ops-ref-less-last*:
 assumes $spec-ops\ (xs @ [(oid, oper)])\ deps$
 and $r \in deps\ oper$
 shows $r < oid$
 using *assms spec-ops-ref-less* by fastforce

lemma *spec-ops-id-inc*:
 assumes $spec-ops\ (xs @ [(oid, oper)])\ deps$
 and $x \in set\ (map\ fst\ xs)$
 shows $x < oid$
proof –
 have $sorted\ ((map\ fst\ xs) @ (map\ fst\ [(oid, oper)]))$
 using *assms(1)* by (simp add: spec-ops-def)
 hence $\forall i \in set\ (map\ fst\ xs). i \leq oid$
 by (simp add: sorted-append)
 moreover have $distinct\ ((map\ fst\ xs) @ (map\ fst\ [(oid, oper)]))$
 using *assms(1)* by (simp add: spec-ops-def)
 hence $\forall i \in set\ (map\ fst\ xs). i \neq oid$
 by auto
 ultimately show $x < oid$
 using *assms(2) le-neq-trans* by auto
 qed

lemma *spec-ops-add-last*:
 assumes $spec-ops\ xs\ deps$
 and $\forall i \in set\ (map\ fst\ xs). i < oid$
 and $\forall ref \in deps\ oper. ref < oid$
 shows $spec-ops\ (xs @ [(oid, oper)])\ deps$

```

proof –
  have sorted ((map fst xs) @ [oid])
    using assms sorted-append spec-ops-sorted by fastforce
  moreover have distinct ((map fst xs) @ [oid])
    using assms spec-ops-distinct-fst by fastforce
  moreover have  $\forall \text{oid oper ref. } (\text{oid}, \text{oper}) \in \text{set } xs \wedge \text{ref} \in \text{deps oper} \longrightarrow \text{ref} < \text{oid}$ 
    using assms(1) spec-ops-def by fastforce
  hence  $\forall i \text{ opr } r. (i, \text{opr}) \in \text{set } (xs @ [(\text{oid}, \text{oper})]) \wedge r \in \text{deps opr} \longrightarrow r < i$ 
    using assms(3) by auto
  ultimately show spec-ops (xs @ [(oid, oper)]) deps
    by (simp add: spec-ops-def)
qed

lemma spec-ops-add-any:
  assumes spec-ops (xs @ ys) deps
    and  $\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). i < \text{oid}$ 
    and  $\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } ys). \text{oid} < i$ 
    and  $\forall \text{ref} \in \text{deps oper}. \text{ref} < \text{oid}$ 
  shows spec-ops (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys) deps
using assms proof(induction ys rule: rev-induct)
  case Nil
    then show spec-ops (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ []) deps
      by (simp add: spec-ops-add-last)
  next
    case (snoc y ys)
    have IH: spec-ops (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys) deps
    proof –
      from snoc have spec-ops (xs @ ys) deps
        by (metis append-assoc spec-ops-rem-last)
      thus spec-ops (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys) deps
        using assms(2) snoc by auto
    qed
    obtain yi yo where y-pair: y = (yi, yo)
      by force
    have oid-yi: oid < yi
      by (simp add: snoc.prem(3) y-pair)
    have yi-biggest:  $\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (xs @ [(\text{oid}, \text{oper})] @ ys)). i < yi$ 
    proof –
      have  $\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). i < yi$ 
        using oid-yi assms(2) less-trans by blast
      moreover have  $\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } ys). i < yi$ 
        by (metis UnCI append-assoc map-append set-append snoc.prem(1) spec-ops-id-inc y-pair)
      ultimately show ?thesis
        using oid-yi by auto
    qed
    have sorted (map fst (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys @ [y]))
    proof –

```



```

from IH have sorted (map fst (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys))
  using spec-ops-def by blast
hence sorted (map fst (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys @ [yi])
  using yi-biggest sorted-append
by (metis (no-types, lifting) append-Nil2 order-less-imp-le set-ConsD sorted-single)
thus sorted (map fst (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys @ [y]))
  by (simp add: y-pair)
qed
moreover have distinct (map fst (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys @ [y]))
proof –
  have distinct (map fst (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys @ [yi])
    using IH yi-biggest spec-ops-def
    by (metis distinct.simps(2) distinct1-rotate order-less-irrefl rotate1.simps(2))
  thus distinct (map fst (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys @ [y]))
    by (simp add: y-pair)
qed
moreover have  $\forall i \text{ opr } r. (i, \text{opr}) \in \text{set } (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys @ [y])$ 
   $\wedge r \in \text{deps opr} \longrightarrow r < i$ 
proof –
  have  $\forall i \text{ opr } r. (i, \text{opr}) \in \text{set } (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys) \wedge r \in \text{deps opr} \longrightarrow r$ 
   $< i$ 
    by (meson IH spec-ops-def)
  moreover have  $\forall \text{ref}. \text{ref} \in \text{deps } y_o \longrightarrow \text{ref} < y_i$ 
    by (metis spec-ops-ref-less append-is-Nil-conv last-appendR last-in-set last-snoc
      list.simps(3) snoc.prem(1) y-pair)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using y-pair by auto
qed
ultimately show spec-ops (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys @ [y]) deps
  using spec-ops-def by blast
qed

lemma spec-ops-split:
  assumes spec-ops xs deps
  and oid  $\notin \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs)$ 
  shows  $\exists \text{pre suf}. xs = \text{pre} @ \text{suf} \wedge$ 
     $(\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst pre}). i < \text{oid}) \wedge$ 
     $(\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst suf}). \text{oid} < i)$ 
using assms proof(induction xs rule: rev-induct)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by force
next
  case (snoc x xs)
  obtain xi xr where y-pair:  $x = (xi, xr)$ 
  by force
  obtain pre suf where IH:  $xs = \text{pre} @ \text{suf} \wedge$ 
     $(\forall a \in \text{set } (\text{map fst pre}). a < \text{oid}) \wedge$ 
     $(\forall a \in \text{set } (\text{map fst suf}). \text{oid} < a)$ 
  by (metis UnCI map-append set-append snoc spec-ops-rem-last)

```

```

then show ?case
proof(cases  $xi < oid$ )
  case  $xi-less$ : True
    have  $\forall x \in set \ (map \ fst \ (pre \ @ \ suf)). \ x < xi$ 
      using IH spec-ops-id-inc snoc.prems(1)  $y-pair$  by metis
    hence  $\forall x \in set \ suf. \ fst \ x < xi$ 
      by simp
    hence  $\forall x \in set \ suf. \ fst \ x < oid$ 
      using  $xi-less$  by auto
    hence  $suf = []$ 
      using IH last-in-set by fastforce
    hence  $xs \ @ \ [x] = (pre \ @ \ [(xi, xr)]) \ @ \ [] \wedge$ 
       $(\forall a \in set \ (map \ fst \ ((pre \ @ \ [(xi, xr)]))). \ a < oid) \wedge$ 
       $(\forall a \in set \ (map \ fst \ []). \ oid < a)$ 
      by (simp add: IH xi-less y-pair)
    then show ?thesis by force
  next
    case False
      hence  $oid < xi$  using snoc.prems(2)  $y-pair$  by auto
      hence  $xs \ @ \ [x] = pre \ @ \ (suf \ @ \ [(xi, xr)]) \wedge$ 
         $(\forall i \in set \ (map \ fst \ pre). \ i < oid) \wedge$ 
         $(\forall i \in set \ (map \ fst \ (suf \ @ \ [(xi, xr)]))). \ oid < i$ 
        by (simp add: IH y-pair)
      then show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed

lemma spec-ops-exists-base:
  assumes finite ops
    and  $\bigwedge oid \ op1 \ op2. \ (oid, op1) \in ops \implies (oid, op2) \in ops \implies op1 = op2$ 
    and  $\bigwedge oid \ oper \ ref. \ (oid, oper) \in ops \implies ref \in deps \ oper \implies ref < oid$ 
  shows  $\exists op-list. \ set \ op-list = ops \wedge spec-ops \ op-list \ deps$ 
using assms proof(induct ops rule: Finite-Set.finite-induct-select)
  case empty
    then show  $\exists op-list. \ set \ op-list = \{\} \wedge spec-ops \ op-list \ deps$ 
      by (simp add: spec-ops-empty)
  next
    case (select subset)
    from this obtain  $op-list$  where  $set \ op-list = subset$  and  $spec-ops \ op-list \ deps$ 
      using assms by blast
    moreover obtain  $oid \ oper$  where  $select: (oid, oper) \in ops - subset$ 
      using select.hyps(1) by auto
    moreover from this have  $\bigwedge op2. \ (oid, op2) \in ops \implies op2 = oper$ 
      using assms(2) by auto
    hence  $oid \notin fst \ 'subset$ 
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) DiffD2 select image-iff prod.collapse psubsetD select.hyps(1))
    from this obtain  $pre \ suf$ 
      where  $op-list = pre \ @ \ suf$ 

```

```

    and  $\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst pre}). i < \text{oid}$ 
    and  $\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst suf}). \text{oid} < i$ 
    using spec-ops-split calculation by (metis (no-types, lifting) set-map)
    moreover have  $\text{set } (\text{pre } @ [(\text{oid}, \text{oper})] @ \text{suf}) = \text{insert } (\text{oid}, \text{oper}) \text{ subset}$ 
    using calculation by auto
    moreover have spec-ops  $(\text{pre } @ [(\text{oid}, \text{oper})] @ \text{suf}) \text{ deps}$ 
    using calculation spec-ops-add-any assms(3) by (metis DiffD1)
    ultimately show ?case by blast
qed

```

We prove that for any given OpSet, a *spec-ops* linearisation exists:

```

lemma spec-ops-exists:
  assumes opset deps
  shows  $\exists \text{op-list}. \text{set op-list} = \text{ops} \wedge \text{spec-ops op-list deps}$ 
proof -
  have finite ops
  using assms opset.finite-opset by force
  moreover have  $\bigwedge \text{oid op1 op2}. (\text{oid}, \text{op1}) \in \text{ops} \implies (\text{oid}, \text{op2}) \in \text{ops} \implies \text{op1} = \text{op2}$ 
  using assms opset.unique-oid by force
  moreover have  $\bigwedge \text{oid oper ref}. (\text{oid}, \text{oper}) \in \text{ops} \implies \text{ref} \in \text{deps oper} \implies \text{ref} < \text{oid}$ 
  using assms opset.ref-older by force
  ultimately show  $\exists \text{op-list}. \text{set op-list} = \text{ops} \wedge \text{spec-ops op-list deps}$ 
  by (simp add: spec-ops-exists-base)
qed

```

```

lemma spec-ops-oid-unique:
  assumes spec-ops op-list deps
  and  $(\text{oid}, \text{op1}) \in \text{set op-list}$ 
  and  $(\text{oid}, \text{op2}) \in \text{set op-list}$ 
  shows  $\text{op1} = \text{op2}$ 
using assms proof(induction op-list, simp)
  case (Cons x op-list)
  have distinct  $(\text{map fst } (x \# \text{op-list}))$ 
  using Cons.premis(1) spec-ops-def by blast
  hence notin:  $\text{fst } x \notin \text{set } (\text{map fst op-list})$ 
  by simp
  then show  $\text{op1} = \text{op2}$ 
  proof(cases  $\text{fst } x = \text{oid}$ )
    case True
    then show  $\text{op1} = \text{op2}$ 
    using Cons.premis notin by (metis Pair-inject in-set-zipE set-ConsD zip-map-fst-snd)
  next
    case False
    then have  $(\text{oid}, \text{op1}) \in \text{set op-list}$  and  $(\text{oid}, \text{op2}) \in \text{set op-list}$ 
    using Cons.premis by auto
    then show  $\text{op1} = \text{op2}$ 
    using Cons.IH Cons.premis(1) spec-ops-rem-cons by blast
  end
end

```

qed
qed

Conversely, for any given *spec-ops* list, the set of pairs in the list is an OpSet:

lemma *spec-ops-is-opset*:
assumes *spec-ops op-list deps*
shows *opset (set op-list) deps*
proof –
have $\bigwedge oid\ op1\ op2. (oid, op1) \in set\ op-list \implies (oid, op2) \in set\ op-list \implies op1 = op2$
using *assms spec-ops-oid-unique* **by** *fastforce*
moreover have $\bigwedge oid\ oper\ ref. (oid, oper) \in set\ op-list \implies ref \in deps\ oper \implies ref < oid$
by (*meson assms spec-ops-ref-less*)
moreover have *finite (set op-list)*
by *simp*
ultimately show *opset (set op-list) deps*
by (*simp add: opset-def*)
qed

1.4 The *crdt-ops* predicate

Like *spec-ops*, the *crdt-ops* predicate describes the linearisation of an OpSet into a list. Like *spec-ops*, it requires IDs to be unique. However, its other properties are different: *crdt-ops* does not require operations to appear in sorted order, but instead, whenever any operation references the ID of a prior operation, that prior operation must appear previously in the *crdt-ops* list. Thus, the order of operations is partially constrained: operations must appear in causal order, but concurrent operations can be ordered arbitrarily. This list describes the operation sequence in the order it is typically applied to an operation-based CRDT. Applying operations in the order they appear in *crdt-ops* requires that concurrent operations commute. For any *crdt-ops* operation sequence, there is a permutation that satisfies the *spec-ops* predicate. Thus, to check whether a CRDT satisfies its sequential specification, we can prove that interpreting any *crdt-ops* operation sequence with the commutative operation interpretation results in the same end result as interpreting the *spec-ops* permutation of that operation sequence with the sequential operation interpretation.

inductive *crdt-ops* :: $('oid::\{linorder\} \times 'oper)\ list \Rightarrow ('oper \Rightarrow 'oid\ set) \Rightarrow bool$
where

crdt-ops [] deps |
 $\llbracket crdt-ops\ xs\ deps;$
 $oid \notin set\ (map\ fst\ xs);$
 $\forall ref \in deps\ oper. ref \in set\ (map\ fst\ xs) \wedge ref < oid$
 $\rrbracket \implies crdt-ops\ (xs\ @\ [(oid, oper)])\ deps$

inductive-cases *crdt-ops-last*: *crdt-ops* (*xs* @ [*x*]) *deps*

lemma *crdt-ops-intro*:

assumes $\bigwedge r. r \in \text{deps } \text{oper} \implies r \in \text{fst } \text{'set } xs \wedge r < \text{oid}$

and *oid* $\notin \text{fst } \text{'set } xs$

and *crdt-ops* *xs* *deps*

shows *crdt-ops* (*xs* @ [(*oid*, *oper*)]) *deps*

using *assms crdt-ops.simps* **by** *force*

lemma *crdt-ops-rem-last*:

assumes *crdt-ops* (*xs* @ [*x*]) *deps*

shows *crdt-ops* *xs* *deps*

using *assms crdt-ops.cases snoc-eq-iff-butlast* **by** *blast*

lemma *crdt-ops-ref-less*:

assumes *crdt-ops* *xs* *deps*

and (*oid*, *oper*) $\in \text{set } xs$

and *r* $\in \text{deps } \text{oper}$

shows *r* < *oid*

using *assms* **by** (*induction rule: crdt-ops.induct, auto*)

lemma *crdt-ops-ref-less-last*:

assumes *crdt-ops* (*xs* @ [(*oid*, *oper*)]) *deps*

and *r* $\in \text{deps } \text{oper}$

shows *r* < *oid*

using *assms crdt-ops-ref-less* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *crdt-ops-distinct-fst*:

assumes *crdt-ops* *xs* *deps*

shows *distinct* (*map fst xs*)

using *assms* **proof** (*induction xs rule: List.rev-induct, simp*)

case (*snoc x xs*)

hence *distinct* (*map fst xs*)

using *crdt-ops-last* **by** *blast*

moreover **have** *fst x* $\notin \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs)$

using *snoc* **by** (*metis crdt-ops-last fstI image-set*)

ultimately **show** *distinct* (*map fst (xs @ [x])*)

by *simp*

qed

lemma *crdt-ops-distinct*:

assumes *crdt-ops* *xs* *deps*

shows *distinct* *xs*

using *assms crdt-ops-distinct-fst distinct-map* **by** *blast*

lemma *crdt-ops-unique-last*:

assumes *crdt-ops* (*xs* @ [(*oid*, *oper*)]) *deps*

shows *oid* $\notin \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs)$

using *assms crdt-ops.cases* **by** *blast*

```

lemma crdt-ops-unique-mid:
  assumes crdt-ops (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys) deps
  shows oid ∉ set (map fst xs) ∧ oid ∉ set (map fst ys)
using assms proof(induction ys rule: rev-induct)
  case Nil
  then show oid ∉ set (map fst xs) ∧ oid ∉ set (map fst [])
    by (metis crdt-ops-unique-last Nil-is-map-conv append-Nil2 empty-iff empty-set)
next
  case (snoc y ys)
  obtain yi yr where y-pair: y = (yi, yr)
  by fastforce
  have IH: oid ∉ set (map fst xs) ∧ oid ∉ set (map fst ys)
  using crdt-ops-rem-last snoc by (metis append-assoc)
  have (xs @ (oid, oper) # ys) @ [(yi, yr)] = xs @ (oid, oper) # ys @ [(yi, yr)]
  by simp
  hence yi ∉ set (map fst (xs @ (oid, oper) # ys))
  using crdt-ops-unique-last by (metis append-Cons append-self-conv2 snoc.prem
y-pair)
  thus oid ∉ set (map fst xs) ∧ oid ∉ set (map fst (ys @ [y]))
  using IH y-pair by auto
qed

```

```

lemma crdt-ops-ref-exists:
  assumes crdt-ops (pre @ (oid, oper) # suf) deps
  and ref ∈ deps oper
  shows ref ∈ fst ' set pre
using assms proof(induction suf rule: List.rev-induct)
  case Nil thus ?case
  by (metis crdt-ops-last prod.sel(2))
next
  case (snoc x xs) thus ?case
  using crdt-ops.cases by force
qed

```

```

lemma crdt-ops-no-future-ref:
  assumes crdt-ops (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys) deps
  shows ∧ref. ref ∈ deps oper ⇒ ref ∉ fst ' set ys
proof -
  from assms(1) have ∧ref. ref ∈ deps oper ⇒ ref ∈ set (map fst xs)
  by (simp add: crdt-ops-ref-exists)
  moreover have distinct (map fst (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys))
  using assms crdt-ops-distinct-fst by blast
  ultimately have ∧ref. ref ∈ deps oper ⇒ ref ∉ set (map fst ([ (oid, oper) ] @
ys))
  using distinct-fst-append by metis
  thus ∧ref. ref ∈ deps oper ⇒ ref ∉ fst ' set ys
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma crdt-ops-reorder:
  assumes crdt-ops (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys) deps
    and  $\bigwedge op2 r. op2 \in snd \text{ ' set } ys \implies r \in deps \text{ } op2 \implies r \neq oid$ 
  shows crdt-ops (xs @ ys @ [(oid, oper)]) deps
using assms proof(induction ys rule: rev-induct)
  case Nil
  then show crdt-ops (xs @ [] @ [(oid, oper)]) deps
    using crdt-ops-rem-last by auto
next
  case (snoc y ys)
  then obtain yi yo where y-pair:  $y = (yi, yo)$ 
    by fastforce
  have IH: crdt-ops (xs @ ys @ [(oid, oper)]) deps
  proof -
    have crdt-ops (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys) deps
      by (metis snoc(2) append.assoc crdt-ops-rem-last)
    thus crdt-ops (xs @ ys @ [(oid, oper)]) deps
      using snoc.IH snoc.prem(2) by auto
  qed
  have crdt-ops (xs @ ys @ [y]) deps
  proof -
    have  $yi \notin fst \text{ ' set } (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys)$ 
      by (metis y-pair append-assoc crdt-ops-unique-last set-map snoc.prem(1))
    hence  $yi \notin fst \text{ ' set } (xs @ ys)$ 
      by auto
    moreover have  $\bigwedge r. r \in deps \text{ } yo \implies r \in fst \text{ ' set } (xs @ ys) \wedge r < yi$ 
    proof -
      have  $\bigwedge r. r \in deps \text{ } yo \implies r \neq oid$ 
        using snoc.prem(2) y-pair by fastforce
      moreover have  $\bigwedge r. r \in deps \text{ } yo \implies r \in fst \text{ ' set } (xs @ [(oid, oper)] @ ys)$ 
        by (metis y-pair append-assoc snoc.prem(1) crdt-ops-ref-exists)
      moreover have  $\bigwedge r. r \in deps \text{ } yo \implies r < yi$ 
        using crdt-ops-ref-less snoc.prem(1) y-pair by fastforce
      ultimately show  $\bigwedge r. r \in deps \text{ } yo \implies r \in fst \text{ ' set } (xs @ ys) \wedge r < yi$ 
        by simp
    qed
    moreover from IH have crdt-ops (xs @ ys) deps
      using crdt-ops-rem-last by force
    ultimately show crdt-ops (xs @ ys @ [y]) deps
      using y-pair crdt-ops-intro by (metis append.assoc)
  qed
  moreover have  $oid \notin fst \text{ ' set } (xs @ ys @ [y])$ 
    using crdt-ops-unique-mid by (metis (no-types, lifting) UnE image-Un
      image-set set-append snoc.prem(1))
  moreover have  $\bigwedge r. r \in deps \text{ } oper \implies r \in fst \text{ ' set } (xs @ ys @ [y])$ 
    using crdt-ops-ref-exists
    by (metis UnCI append-Cons image-Un set-append snoc.prem(1))
  moreover have  $\bigwedge r. r \in deps \text{ } oper \implies r < oid$ 

```

using *IH crdt-ops-ref-less* **by** *fastforce*
 ultimately show *crdt-ops* (*xs* @ (*ys* @ [*y*]) @ [(*oid*, *oper*)])) *deps*
 using *crdt-ops-intro* **by** (*metis append-assoc*)
 qed

lemma *crdt-ops-rem-middle*:
 assumes *crdt-ops* (*xs* @ [(*oid*, *ref*)] @ *ys*) *deps*
 and $\bigwedge op2 r. op2 \in snd \text{ ' set } ys \implies r \in deps\ op2 \implies r \neq oid$
 shows *crdt-ops* (*xs* @ *ys*) *deps*
 using *assms crdt-ops-rem-last crdt-ops-reorder append-assoc* **by** *metis*

lemma *crdt-ops-independent-suf*:
 assumes *spec-ops* (*xs* @ [(*oid*, *oper*)])) *deps*
 and *crdt-ops* (*ys* @ [(*oid*, *oper*)] @ *zs*) *deps*
 and $set\ (xs\ @\ [(oid, oper)]) = set\ (ys\ @\ [(oid, oper)])\ @\ zs$
 shows $\bigwedge op2 r. op2 \in snd \text{ ' set } zs \implies r \in deps\ op2 \implies r \neq oid$
proof –
 have $\bigwedge op2 r. op2 \in snd \text{ ' set } xs \implies r \in deps\ op2 \implies r < oid$
proof –
 from *assms(1)* have $\bigwedge i. i \in fst \text{ ' set } xs \implies i < oid$
 using *spec-ops-id-inc* **by** *fastforce*
 moreover have $\bigwedge i2 op2 r. (i2, op2) \in set\ xs \implies r \in deps\ op2 \implies r < i2$
 using *assms(1) spec-ops-ref-less spec-ops-rem-last* **by** *fastforce*
 ultimately show $\bigwedge op2 r. op2 \in snd \text{ ' set } xs \implies r \in deps\ op2 \implies r < oid$
 by *fastforce*
 qed
 moreover have $set\ zs \subseteq set\ xs$
proof –
 have *distinct* (*xs* @ [(*oid*, *oper*)])) and *distinct* (*ys* @ [(*oid*, *oper*)] @ *zs*)
 using *assms spec-ops-distinct crdt-ops-distinct* **by** *blast+*
 hence $set\ xs = set\ (ys\ @\ zs)$
 by (*meson append-set-rem-last assms(3)*)
 then show $set\ zs \subseteq set\ xs$
 using *append-subset(2)* **by** *simp*
 qed
 ultimately show $\bigwedge op2 r. op2 \in snd \text{ ' set } zs \implies r \in deps\ op2 \implies r \neq oid$
 by *fastforce*
 qed

lemma *crdt-ops-reorder-spec*:
 assumes *spec-ops* (*xs* @ [*x*]) *deps*
 and *crdt-ops* (*ys* @ [*x*] @ *zs*) *deps*
 and $set\ (xs\ @\ [x]) = set\ (ys\ @\ [x]\ @\ zs)$
 shows *crdt-ops* (*ys* @ *zs* @ [*x*]) *deps*
 using *assms* **proof** –
 obtain *oid oper* where *x-pair*: $x = (oid, oper)$ **by** *force*
 hence $\bigwedge op2 r. op2 \in snd \text{ ' set } zs \implies r \in deps\ op2 \implies r \neq oid$
 using *assms crdt-ops-independent-suf* **by** *fastforce*
 thus *crdt-ops* (*ys* @ *zs* @ [*x*]) *deps*

using *assms*(2) *crdt-ops-reorder x-pair* **by** *metis*
qed

lemma *crdt-ops-rem-spec*:
 assumes *spec-ops* (*xs* @ [*x*]) *deps*
 and *crdt-ops* (*ys* @ [*x*] @ *zs*) *deps*
 and *set* (*xs* @ [*x*]) = *set* (*ys* @ [*x*] @ *zs*)
 shows *crdt-ops* (*ys* @ *zs*) *deps*
using *assms* *crdt-ops-rem-last crdt-ops-reorder-spec append-assoc* **by** *metis*

lemma *crdt-ops-rem-penultimate*:
 assumes *crdt-ops* (*xs* @ [(*i1*, *r1*)] @ [(*i2*, *r2*)] *deps*
 and $\bigwedge r. r \in \text{deps } r2 \implies r \neq i1$
 shows *crdt-ops* (*xs* @ [(*i2*, *r2*)] *deps*
proof –
 have *crdt-ops* (*xs* @ [(*i1*, *r1*)] *deps*
 using *assms*(1) *crdt-ops-rem-last* **by** *force*
 hence *crdt-ops* *xs* *deps*
 using *crdt-ops-rem-last* **by** *force*
 moreover have *distinct* (*map fst* (*xs* @ [(*i1*, *r1*)] @ [(*i2*, *r2*)]))
 using *assms*(1) *crdt-ops-distinct-fst* **by** *blast*
 hence *i2* \notin *set* (*map fst xs*)
by *auto*
 moreover have *crdt-ops* ((*xs* @ [(*i1*, *r1*)] @ [(*i2*, *r2*)] *deps*
 using *assms*(1) **by** *auto*
 hence $\bigwedge r. r \in \text{deps } r2 \implies r \in \text{fst 'set (xs @ [(i1, r1)])}$
 using *crdt-ops-ref-exists* **by** *metis*
 hence $\bigwedge r. r \in \text{deps } r2 \implies r \in \text{set (map fst xs)}$
 using *assms*(2) **by** *auto*
 moreover have $\bigwedge r. r \in \text{deps } r2 \implies r < i2$
 using *assms*(1) *crdt-ops-ref-less* **by** *fastforce*
 ultimately show *crdt-ops* (*xs* @ [(*i2*, *r2*)] *deps*
by (*simp add: crdt-ops-intro*)
qed

lemma *crdt-ops-spec-ops-exist*:
 assumes *crdt-ops* *xs* *deps*
 shows $\exists \text{ys. set xs = set ys} \wedge \text{spec-ops ys deps}$
using *assms* **proof**(*induction xs* *rule: List.rev-induct*)
 case *Nil*
 then show $\exists \text{ys. set [] = set ys} \wedge \text{spec-ops ys deps}$
by (*simp add: spec-ops-empty*)
next
 case (*snoc x xs*)
 hence *IH*: $\exists \text{ys. set xs = set ys} \wedge \text{spec-ops ys deps}$
 using *crdt-ops-rem-last* **by** *blast*
 then obtain *ys oid ref*
 where *set xs = set ys* **and** *spec-ops ys deps* **and** *x = (oid, ref)*
by *force*

```

moreover have  $\exists pre\ suf. ys = pre @ suf \wedge$ 
                $(\forall i \in set\ (map\ fst\ pre). i < oid) \wedge$ 
                $(\forall i \in set\ (map\ fst\ suf). oid < i)$ 
proof –
  have  $oid \notin set\ (map\ fst\ xs)$ 
    using calculation(3) crdt-ops-unique-last snoc.prems by force
  hence  $oid \notin set\ (map\ fst\ ys)$ 
    by (simp add: calculation(1))
  thus ?thesis
    using spec-ops-split  $\langle spec-ops\ ys\ deps \rangle$  by blast
qed
from this obtain  $pre\ suf$  where  $ys = pre @ suf$  and
                $\forall i \in set\ (map\ fst\ pre). i < oid$  and
                $\forall i \in set\ (map\ fst\ suf). oid < i$  by force
moreover have  $set\ (xs @ [(oid, ref)]) = set\ (pre @ [(oid, ref)] @ suf)$ 
    using crdt-ops-distinct calculation snoc.prems by simp
moreover have  $spec-ops\ (pre @ [(oid, ref)] @ suf)\ deps$ 
proof –
  have  $\forall r \in deps\ ref. r < oid$ 
    using calculation(3) crdt-ops-ref-less-last snoc.prems by fastforce
  hence  $spec-ops\ (pre @ [(oid, ref)] @ suf)\ deps$ 
    using spec-ops-add-any calculation by metis
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed
ultimately show  $\exists ys. set\ (xs @ [x]) = set\ ys \wedge spec-ops\ ys\ deps$ 
  by blast
qed
end

```

2 Specifying list insertion

```

theory Insert-Spec
  imports OpSet
begin

```

In this section we consider only list insertion. We model an insertion operation as a pair (ID, ref) , where *ref* is either *None* (signifying an insertion at the head of the list) or *Some* r (an insertion immediately after a reference element with ID r). If the reference element does not exist, the operation does nothing.

We provide two different definitions of the interpretation function for list insertion: *insert-spec* and *insert-alt*. The *insert-alt* definition matches the paper, while *insert-spec* uses the Isabelle/HOL list datatype, making it more suitable for formal reasoning. In a later subsection we prove that the two definitions are in fact equivalent.

```

fun insert-spec :: 'oid list  $\Rightarrow$  ('oid  $\times$  'oid option)  $\Rightarrow$  'oid list where

```

```

insert-spec xs (oid, None) = oid#xs |
insert-spec [] (oid, -) = [] |
insert-spec (x#xs) (oid, Some ref) =
  (if x = ref then x # oid # xs
   else x # (insert-spec xs (oid, Some ref)))

```

```

fun insert-alt :: ('oid × 'oid option) set ⇒ ('oid × 'oid) ⇒ ('oid × 'oid option)
set where
  insert-alt list-rel (oid, ref) = (
    if ∃ n. (ref, n) ∈ list-rel
    then {(p, n) ∈ list-rel. p ≠ ref} ∪ {(ref, Some oid)} ∪
       {(i, n). i = oid ∧ (ref, n) ∈ list-rel}
    else list-rel)

```

interp-ins is the sequential interpretation of a set of insertion operations. It starts with an empty list as initial state, and then applies the operations from left to right.

```

definition interp-ins :: ('oid × 'oid option) list ⇒ 'oid list where
  interp-ins ops ≡ foldl insert-spec [] ops

```

2.1 The *insert-ops* predicate

We now specialise the definitions from the abstract OpSet section for list insertion. *insert-opset* is an opset consisting only of insertion operations, and *insert-ops* is the specialisation of the *spec-ops* predicate for insertion operations. We prove several useful lemmas about *insert-ops*.

```

locale insert-opset = opset opset set-option
for opset :: ('oid::linorder × 'oid option) set

```

```

definition insert-ops :: ('oid::linorder × 'oid option) list ⇒ bool where
  insert-ops list ≡ spec-ops list set-option

```

```

lemma insert-ops-NilI [intro!]:
  shows insert-ops []
by (auto simp add: insert-ops-def spec-ops-def)

```

```

lemma insert-ops-rem-last [dest]:
  assumes insert-ops (xs @ [x])
  shows insert-ops xs
using assms insert-ops-def spec-ops-rem-last by blast

```

```

lemma insert-ops-rem-cons:
  assumes insert-ops (x # xs)
  shows insert-ops xs
using assms insert-ops-def spec-ops-rem-cons by blast

```

```

lemma insert-ops-appendD:
  assumes insert-ops (xs @ ys)

```

```

  shows insert-ops xs
using assms by (induction ys rule: List.rev-induct,
  auto, metis insert-ops-rem-last append-assoc)

lemma insert-ops-rem-prefix:
  assumes insert-ops (pre @ suf)
  shows insert-ops suf
using assms proof (induction pre)
  case Nil
  then show insert-ops ([] @ suf)  $\implies$  insert-ops suf
    by auto
next
  case (Cons a pre)
  have sorted (map fst suf)
    using assms by (simp add: insert-ops-def sorted-append spec-ops-def)
  moreover have distinct (map fst suf)
    using assms by (simp add: insert-ops-def spec-ops-def)
  ultimately show insert-ops ((a # pre) @ suf)  $\implies$  insert-ops suf
    by (simp add: insert-ops-def spec-ops-def)
qed

lemma insert-ops-remove1:
  assumes insert-ops xs
  shows insert-ops (remove1 x xs)
using assms insert-ops-def spec-ops-remove1 by blast

lemma last-op-greatest:
  assumes insert-ops (op-list @ [(oid, oper)])
  and  $x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst op-list})$ 
  shows  $x < \text{oid}$ 
using assms spec-ops-id-inc insert-ops-def by metis

lemma insert-ops-ref-older:
  assumes insert-ops (pre @ [(oid, Some ref)] @ suf)
  shows  $\text{ref} < \text{oid}$ 
using assms by (auto simp add: insert-ops-def spec-ops-def)

lemma insert-ops-memb-ref-older:
  assumes insert-ops op-list
  and  $(\text{oid}, \text{Some ref}) \in \text{set op-list}$ 
  shows  $\text{ref} < \text{oid}$ 
using assms insert-ops-ref-older split-list-first by fastforce

```

2.2 Properties of the *insert-spec* function

```

lemma insert-spec-none [simp]:
  shows  $\text{set } (\text{insert-spec } xs \ (\text{oid}, \text{None})) = \text{set } xs \cup \{\text{oid}\}$ 
by (induction xs, auto simp add: insert-commute sup-commute)

```

```

lemma insert-spec-set [simp]:
  assumes  $ref \in set\ xs$ 
  shows  $set\ (insert-spec\ xs\ (oid,\ Some\ ref)) = set\ xs \cup \{oid\}$ 
using assms proof(induction xs)
  assume  $ref \in set\ []$ 
  thus  $set\ (insert-spec\ []\ (oid,\ Some\ ref)) = set\ [] \cup \{oid\}$ 
    by auto
next
  fix  $a\ xs$ 
  assume  $ref \in set\ xs \implies set\ (insert-spec\ xs\ (oid,\ Some\ ref)) = set\ xs \cup \{oid\}$ 
    and  $ref \in set\ (a\#\!xs)$ 
  thus  $set\ (insert-spec\ (a\#\!xs)\ (oid,\ Some\ ref)) = set\ (a\#\!xs) \cup \{oid\}$ 
    by(cases a = ref, auto simp add: insert-commute sup-commute)
qed

```

```

lemma insert-spec-none [simp]:
  assumes  $ref \notin set\ xs$ 
  shows  $insert-spec\ xs\ (oid,\ Some\ ref) = xs$ 
using assms proof(induction xs)
  show  $insert-spec\ []\ (oid,\ Some\ ref) = []$ 
    by simp
next
  fix  $a\ xs$ 
  assume  $ref \notin set\ xs \implies insert-spec\ xs\ (oid,\ Some\ ref) = xs$ 
    and  $ref \notin set\ (a\#\!xs)$ 
  thus  $insert-spec\ (a\#\!xs)\ (oid,\ Some\ ref) = a\#\!xs$ 
    by(cases a = ref, auto simp add: insert-commute sup-commute)
qed

```

```

lemma list-greater-non-memb:
  fixes  $oid :: 'oid::\{linorder\}$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in set\ xs \implies x < oid$ 
    and  $oid \in set\ xs$ 
  shows False
using assms by blast

```

```

lemma inserted-item-ident:
  assumes  $a \in set\ (insert-spec\ xs\ (e,\ i))$ 
    and  $a \notin set\ xs$ 
  shows  $a = e$ 
using assms proof(induction xs)
  case Nil
    then show  $a = e$  by (cases i, auto)
next
  case (Cons x xs)
    then show  $a = e$ 
  proof(cases i)
    case None
      then show  $a = e$  using assms by auto

```

```

next
  case (Some ref)
  then show  $a = e$  using Cons by (case-tac  $x = \text{ref}$ , auto)
qed
qed

lemma insert-spec-distinct [intro]:
  fixes oid :: 'oid::{linorder}
  assumes distinct xs
    and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies x < \text{oid}$ 
    and  $\text{ref} = \text{Some } r \longrightarrow r < \text{oid}$ 
  shows distinct (insert-spec xs (oid, ref))
using assms(1) assms(2) proof(induction xs)
  show distinct (insert-spec [] (oid, ref))
    by(cases ref, auto)
next
  fix a xs
  assume IH: distinct xs  $\implies (\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies x < \text{oid}) \implies \text{distinct (insert-spec xs (oid, ref))}$ 
    and D: distinct (a#xs)
    and L:  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } (a\#xs) \implies x < \text{oid}$ 
  show distinct (insert-spec (a#xs) (oid, ref))
  proof(cases ref)
    assume ref = None
    thus distinct (insert-spec (a#xs) (oid, ref))
      using D L by auto
  next
    fix id
    assume S: ref = Some id
    {
      assume EQ:  $a = \text{id}$ 
      hence  $\text{id} \neq \text{oid}$ 
        using D L by auto
      moreover have  $\text{id} \notin \text{set } xs$ 
        using D EQ by auto
      moreover have  $\text{oid} \notin \text{set } xs$ 
        using L by auto
      ultimately have  $\text{id} \neq \text{oid} \wedge \text{id} \notin \text{set } xs \wedge \text{oid} \notin \text{set } xs \wedge \text{distinct } xs$ 
        using D by auto
    }
    note T = this
    {
      assume NEQ:  $a \neq \text{id}$ 
      have 0:  $a \notin \text{set (insert-spec xs (oid, Some id))}$ 
        using D L by(metis distinct.simps(2) insert-spec.simps(1) insert-spec-none
insert-spec-none
insert-spec-set insert-iff list.set(2) not-less-iff-gr-or-eq)
      have 1: distinct xs
        using D by auto
    }
  }

```

```

    have  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies x < oid$ 
    using  $L$  by auto
    hence  $\text{distinct } (\text{insert-spec } xs \ (oid, \text{Some } id))$ 
    using  $S \ IH[OF \ 1]$  by blast
    hence  $a \notin \text{set } (\text{insert-spec } xs \ (oid, \text{Some } id)) \wedge \text{distinct } (\text{insert-spec } xs \ (oid,$ 
Some  $id))$ 
    using  $0$  by auto
  }
  from this  $S \ T$  show  $\text{distinct } (\text{insert-spec } (a \# xs) \ (oid, ref))$ 
  by clarsimp
qed
qed

lemma insert-after-ref:
  assumes  $\text{distinct } (xs \ @ \ ref \ \# \ ys)$ 
  shows  $\text{insert-spec } (xs \ @ \ ref \ \# \ ys) \ (oid, \text{Some } ref) = xs \ @ \ ref \ \# \ oid \ \# \ ys$ 
using  $assms$  by (induction  $xs$ , auto)

lemma insert-somewhere:
  assumes  $ref = \text{None} \vee (ref = \text{Some } r \wedge r \in \text{set } list)$ 
  shows  $\exists xs \ ys. list = xs \ @ \ ys \wedge \text{insert-spec } list \ (oid, ref) = xs \ @ \ oid \ \# \ ys$ 
using  $assms$  proof(induction  $list$ )
  assume  $ref = \text{None} \vee ref = \text{Some } r \wedge r \in \text{set } []$ 
  thus  $\exists xs \ ys. [] = xs \ @ \ ys \wedge \text{insert-spec } [] \ (oid, ref) = xs \ @ \ oid \ \# \ ys$ 
  proof
    assume  $ref = \text{None}$ 
    thus  $\exists xs \ ys. [] = xs \ @ \ ys \wedge \text{insert-spec } [] \ (oid, ref) = xs \ @ \ oid \ \# \ ys$ 
    by auto
  next
    assume  $ref = \text{Some } r \wedge r \in \text{set } []$ 
    thus  $\exists xs \ ys. [] = xs \ @ \ ys \wedge \text{insert-spec } [] \ (oid, ref) = xs \ @ \ oid \ \# \ ys$ 
    by auto
  qed
next
fix  $a \ list$ 
assume  $1: ref = \text{None} \vee ref = \text{Some } r \wedge r \in \text{set } (a \# list)$ 
and  $IH: ref = \text{None} \vee ref = \text{Some } r \wedge r \in \text{set } list \implies$ 
 $\exists xs \ ys. list = xs \ @ \ ys \wedge \text{insert-spec } list \ (oid, ref) = xs \ @ \ oid \ \# \ ys$ 
show  $\exists xs \ ys. a \ \# \ list = xs \ @ \ ys \wedge \text{insert-spec } (a \ \# \ list) \ (oid, ref) = xs \ @ \ oid$ 
 $\# \ ys$ 
proof(rule  $\text{disjE}[OF \ 1]$ )
  assume  $ref = \text{None}$ 
  thus  $\exists xs \ ys. a \ \# \ list = xs \ @ \ ys \wedge \text{insert-spec } (a \ \# \ list) \ (oid, ref) = xs \ @ \ oid$ 
 $\# \ ys$ 
  by force
next
  assume  $ref = \text{Some } r \wedge r \in \text{set } (a \ \# \ list)$ 
  hence  $2: r = a \vee r \in \text{set } list$  and  $3: ref = \text{Some } r$ 
  by auto

```

```

show  $\exists xs\ ys. a \# list = xs @ ys \wedge insert-spec\ (a \# list)\ (oid, ref) = xs @ oid$ 
# ys
proof(rule disjE[OF 2])
  assume  $r = a$ 
  thus  $\exists xs\ ys. a \# list = xs @ ys \wedge insert-spec\ (a \# list)\ (oid, ref) = xs @$ 
oid # ys
    using 3 by(metis append-Cons append-Nil insert-spec.simps(3))
  next
    assume  $r \in set\ list$ 
    from this obtain  $xs\ ys$ 
      where  $list = xs @ ys \wedge insert-spec\ list\ (oid, ref) = xs @ oid \# ys$ 
      using IH 3 by auto
    thus  $\exists xs\ ys. a \# list = xs @ ys \wedge insert-spec\ (a \# list)\ (oid, ref) = xs @$ 
oid # ys
      using 3 by clarsimp (metis append-Cons append-Nil)
    qed
  qed
qed

```

lemma *insert-first-part*:

```

assumes  $ref = None \vee (ref = Some\ r \wedge r \in set\ xs)$ 
shows  $insert-spec\ (xs @ ys)\ (oid, ref) = (insert-spec\ xs\ (oid, ref)) @ ys$ 
using assms proof(induction ys rule: rev-induct)
  assume  $ref = None \vee ref = Some\ r \wedge r \in set\ xs$ 
  thus  $insert-spec\ (xs @ [])\ (oid, ref) = insert-spec\ xs\ (oid, ref) @ []$ 
    by auto
  next
    fix  $x\ xsa$ 
    assume IH:  $ref = None \vee ref = Some\ r \wedge r \in set\ xs \implies insert-spec\ (xs @ xsa)$ 
     $(oid, ref) = insert-spec\ xs\ (oid, ref) @ xsa$ 
    and  $ref = None \vee ref = Some\ r \wedge r \in set\ xs$ 
    thus  $insert-spec\ (xs @ xsa @ [x])\ (oid, ref) = insert-spec\ xs\ (oid, ref) @ xsa @$ 
[x]
    proof(induction xs)
      assume  $ref = None \vee ref = Some\ r \wedge r \in set\ []$ 
      thus  $insert-spec\ ([] @ xsa @ [x])\ (oid, ref) = insert-spec\ []\ (oid, ref) @ xsa @$ 
[x]
        by auto
    next
      fix  $a\ xs$ 
      assume 1:  $ref = None \vee ref = Some\ r \wedge r \in set\ (a \# xs)$ 
      and 2:  $((ref = None \vee ref = Some\ r \wedge r \in set\ xs \implies insert-spec\ (xs @ xsa)$ 
 $(oid, ref) = insert-spec\ xs\ (oid, ref) @ xsa) \implies$ 
 $ref = None \vee ref = Some\ r \wedge r \in set\ xs \implies insert-spec\ (xs @ xsa @$ 
[x])  $(oid, ref) = insert-spec\ xs\ (oid, ref) @ xsa @ [x])$ 
      and 3:  $(ref = None \vee ref = Some\ r \wedge r \in set\ (a \# xs) \implies insert-spec\ ((a$ 
 $\# xs) @ xsa)\ (oid, ref) = insert-spec\ (a \# xs)\ (oid, ref) @ xsa)$ 
      show  $insert-spec\ ((a \# xs) @ xsa @ [x])\ (oid, ref) = insert-spec\ (a \# xs)\ (oid,$ 
 $ref) @ xsa @ [x]$ 

```



```

proof(rule disjE[OF 1])
  assume ref = None
  thus insert-spec ((a # xs) @ xsa @ [x]) (oid, ref) = insert-spec (a # xs) (oid,
ref) @ xsa @ [x]
    by auto
  next
    assume ref = Some r ∧ r ∈ set (a # xs)
    thus insert-spec ((a # xs) @ xsa @ [x]) (oid, ref) = insert-spec (a # xs) (oid,
ref) @ xsa @ [x]
      using 2 3 by auto
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma insert-second-part:
  assumes ref = Some r
    and r ∉ set xs
    and r ∈ set ys
  shows insert-spec (xs @ ys) (oid, ref) = xs @ (insert-spec ys (oid, ref))
using assms proof(induction xs)
  assume ref = Some r
  thus insert-spec ([] @ ys) (oid, ref) = [] @ insert-spec ys (oid, ref)
    by auto
  next
    fix a xs
    assume ref = Some r and r ∉ set (a # xs) and r ∈ set ys
    and ref = Some r ⇒ r ∉ set xs ⇒ r ∈ set ys ⇒ insert-spec (xs @ ys) (oid,
ref) = xs @ insert-spec ys (oid, ref)
    thus insert-spec ((a # xs) @ ys) (oid, ref) = (a # xs) @ insert-spec ys (oid, ref)
      by auto
    qed
qed

```

2.3 Properties of the *interp-ins* function

```

lemma interp-ins-empty [simp]:
  shows interp-ins [] = []
by (simp add: interp-ins-def)

```

```

lemma interp-ins-tail-unfold:
  shows interp-ins (xs @ [x]) = insert-spec (interp-ins xs) x
by (clarsimp simp add: interp-ins-def)

```

```

lemma interp-ins-subset [simp]:
  shows set (interp-ins op-list) ⊆ set (map fst op-list)
proof(induction op-list rule: List.rev-induct)
  case Nil
  then show set (interp-ins []) ⊆ set (map fst [])
    by (simp add: interp-ins-def)
  next

```

```

case (snoc x xs)
hence IH: set (interp-ins xs)  $\subseteq$  set (map fst xs)
  using interp-ins-def by blast
obtain oid ref where x-pair: x = (oid, ref)
  by fastforce
hence spec: interp-ins (xs @ [x]) = insert-spec (interp-ins xs) (oid, ref)
  by (simp add: interp-ins-def)
then show set (interp-ins (xs @ [x]))  $\subseteq$  set (map fst (xs @ [x]))
proof(cases ref)
case None
  then show set (interp-ins (xs @ [x]))  $\subseteq$  set (map fst (xs @ [x]))
    using IH spec x-pair by auto
next
case (Some a)
  then show set (interp-ins (xs @ [x]))  $\subseteq$  set (map fst (xs @ [x]))
    using IH spec x-pair by (cases a  $\in$  set (interp-ins xs), auto)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma interp-ins-distinct:
  assumes insert-ops op-list
  shows distinct (interp-ins op-list)
using assms proof(induction op-list rule: rev-induct)
case Nil
  then show distinct (interp-ins [])
    by (simp add: interp-ins-def)
next
case (snoc x xs)
  hence IH: distinct (interp-ins xs) by blast
  obtain oid ref where x-pair: x = (oid, ref) by force
  hence  $\forall x \in \text{set (map fst xs)}. x < \text{oid}$ 
    using last-op-greatest snoc.premis by blast
  hence  $\forall x \in \text{set (interp-ins xs)}. x < \text{oid}$ 
    using interp-ins-subset by fastforce
  hence distinct (insert-spec (interp-ins xs) (oid, ref))
    using IH insert-spec-distinct insert-spec-nonex by metis
  then show distinct (interp-ins (xs @ [x]))
    by (simp add: x-pair interp-ins-tail-unfold)
qed

```

2.4 Equivalence of the two definitions of insertion

At the beginning of this section we gave two different definitions of interpretation functions for list insertion: *insert-spec* and *insert-alt*. In this section we prove that the two are equivalent.

We first define how to derive the successor relation from an Isabelle list. This relation contains (id, None) if *id* is the last element of the list, and $(id1, id2)$ if *id1* is immediately followed by *id2* in the list.

```

fun succ-rel :: 'oid list  $\Rightarrow$  ('oid  $\times$  'oid option) set where
  succ-rel [] = {} |
  succ-rel [head] = {(head, None)} |
  succ-rel (head#x#xs) = {(head, Some x)}  $\cup$  succ-rel (x#xs)

```

interp-alt is the equivalent of *interp-ins*, but using *insert-alt* instead of *insert-spec*. To match the paper, it uses a distinct head element to refer to the beginning of the list.

```

definition interp-alt :: 'oid  $\Rightarrow$  ('oid  $\times$  'oid option) list  $\Rightarrow$  ('oid  $\times$  'oid option) set
where
  interp-alt head ops  $\equiv$  foldl insert-alt {(head, None)}
    (map ( $\lambda x$ . case x of
      (oid, None)  $\Rightarrow$  (oid, head) |
      (oid, Some ref)  $\Rightarrow$  (oid, ref))
      ops)

```

```

lemma succ-rel-set-fst:
  shows fst ' (succ-rel xs) = set xs
by (induction xs rule: succ-rel.induct, auto)

```

```

lemma succ-rel-functional:
  assumes (a, b1)  $\in$  succ-rel xs
  and (a, b2)  $\in$  succ-rel xs
  and distinct xs
  shows b1 = b2
using assms proof(induction xs rule: succ-rel.induct)
  case 1
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (2 head)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (3 head x xs)
  then show ?case
  proof(cases a = head)
    case True
    hence a  $\notin$  set (x#xs)
    using 3 by auto
    hence a  $\notin$  fst ' (succ-rel (x#xs))
    using succ-rel-set-fst by metis
    then show b1 = b2
    using 3 image-iff by fastforce
  next
  case False
  hence {(a, b1), (a, b2)}  $\subseteq$  succ-rel (x#xs)
  using 3 by auto
  moreover have distinct (x#xs)
  using 3 by auto
  ultimately show b1 = b2

```

```

    using 3.IH by auto
  qed
qed

lemma succ-rel-rem-head:
  assumes distinct (x # xs)
  shows {(p, n) ∈ succ-rel (x # xs). p ≠ x} = succ-rel xs
proof -
  have head-notin: x ∉ fst ` succ-rel xs
    using assms by (simp add: succ-rel-set-fst)
  moreover obtain y where (x, y) ∈ succ-rel (x # xs)
    by (cases xs, auto)
  moreover have succ-rel (x # xs) = {(x, y)} ∪ succ-rel xs
    using calculation head-notin image-iff by (cases xs, fastforce+)
  moreover from this have ∧n. (x, n) ∈ succ-rel (x # xs) ⟹ n = y
    by (metis Pair-inject fst-conv head-notin image-eqI insertE insert-is-Un)
  hence {(p, n) ∈ succ-rel (x # xs). p ≠ x} = succ-rel (x # xs) - {(x, y)}
    by blast
  moreover have succ-rel (x # xs) - {(x, y)} = succ-rel xs
    using image-iff calculation by fastforce
  ultimately show {(p, n) ∈ succ-rel (x # xs). p ≠ x} = succ-rel xs
    by simp
qed

lemma succ-rel-swap-head:
  assumes distinct (ref # list)
  and (ref, n) ∈ succ-rel (ref # list)
  shows succ-rel (oid # list) = {(oid, n)} ∪ succ-rel list
proof (cases list)
  case Nil
  then show ?thesis using assms by auto
next
  case (Cons a list)
  moreover from this have n = Some a
    by (metis Un-iff assms singletonI succ-rel.simps(3) succ-rel-functional)
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma succ-rel-insert-alt:
  assumes a ≠ ref
  and distinct (oid # a # b # list)
  shows insert-alt (succ-rel (a # b # list)) (oid, ref) =
    {(a, Some b)} ∪ insert-alt (succ-rel (b # list)) (oid, ref)
proof (cases ∃ n. (ref, n) ∈ succ-rel (a # b # list))
  case True
  hence insert-alt (succ-rel (a # b # list)) (oid, ref) =
    {(p, n) ∈ succ-rel (a # b # list). p ≠ ref} ∪ {(ref, Some oid)} ∪
    {(i, n). i = oid ∧ (ref, n) ∈ succ-rel (a # b # list)}
    by simp

```

```

moreover have  $\{(p, n) \in \text{succ-rel } (a \# b \# \text{list}). p \neq \text{ref}\} =$ 
 $\{(a, \text{Some } b)\} \cup \{(p, n) \in \text{succ-rel } (b \# \text{list}). p \neq \text{ref}\}$ 
using assms(1) by auto
moreover have  $\text{insert-alt } (\text{succ-rel } (b \# \text{list})) \text{ } (oid, \text{ref}) =$ 
 $\{(p, n) \in \text{succ-rel } (b \# \text{list}). p \neq \text{ref}\} \cup \{(\text{ref}, \text{Some } oid)\} \cup$ 
 $\{(i, n). i = oid \wedge (\text{ref}, n) \in \text{succ-rel } (b \# \text{list})\}$ 
proof –
  have  $\exists n. (\text{ref}, n) \in \text{succ-rel } (b \# \text{list})$ 
  using assms(1) True by auto
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed
moreover have  $\{(i, n). i = oid \wedge (\text{ref}, n) \in \text{succ-rel } (a \# b \# \text{list})\} =$ 
 $\{(i, n). i = oid \wedge (\text{ref}, n) \in \text{succ-rel } (b \# \text{list})\}$ 
using assms(1) by auto
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
next
case False
then show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma succ-rel-insert-head:
assumes distinct (ref  $\#$  list)
shows  $\text{succ-rel } (\text{insert-spec } (\text{ref} \# \text{list}) \text{ } (oid, \text{Some } \text{ref})) =$ 
 $\text{insert-alt } (\text{succ-rel } (\text{ref} \# \text{list})) \text{ } (oid, \text{ref})$ 
proof –
obtain n where ref-in-rel:  $(\text{ref}, n) \in \text{succ-rel } (\text{ref} \# \text{list})$ 
by (cases list, auto)
moreover from this have  $\{(p, n) \in \text{succ-rel } (\text{ref} \# \text{list}). p \neq \text{ref}\} = \text{succ-rel}$ 
list
using assms succ-rel-rem-head by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
moreover have  $\{(i, n). i = oid \wedge (\text{ref}, n) \in \text{succ-rel } (\text{ref} \# \text{list})\} = \{(oid, n)\}$ 
proof –
have  $\bigwedge nx. (\text{ref}, nx) \in \text{succ-rel } (\text{ref} \# \text{list}) \implies nx = n$ 
using assms by (simp add: succ-rel-functional ref-in-rel)
hence  $\{(i, n) \in \text{succ-rel } (\text{ref} \# \text{list}). i = \text{ref}\} \subseteq \{(\text{ref}, n)\}$ 
by blast
moreover have  $\{(\text{ref}, n)\} \subseteq \{(i, n) \in \text{succ-rel } (\text{ref} \# \text{list}). i = \text{ref}\}$ 
by (simp add: ref-in-rel)
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed
moreover have  $\text{insert-alt } (\text{succ-rel } (\text{ref} \# \text{list})) \text{ } (oid, \text{ref}) =$ 
 $\{(p, n) \in \text{succ-rel } (\text{ref} \# \text{list}). p \neq \text{ref}\} \cup \{(\text{ref}, \text{Some } oid)\} \cup$ 
 $\{(i, n). i = oid \wedge (\text{ref}, n) \in \text{succ-rel } (\text{ref} \# \text{list})\}$ 
proof –
have  $\exists n. (\text{ref}, n) \in \text{succ-rel } (\text{ref} \# \text{list})$ 
using ref-in-rel by blast
thus ?thesis by simp
qed
ultimately have  $\text{insert-alt } (\text{succ-rel } (\text{ref} \# \text{list})) \text{ } (oid, \text{ref}) =$ 

```

$\text{succ-rel list} \cup \{(ref, \text{Some oid})\} \cup \{(oid, n)\}$
 by *simp*
 moreover have $\text{succ-rel (oid \# list)} = \{(oid, n)\} \cup \text{succ-rel list}$
 using *assms ref-in-rel succ-rel-swap-head* by *metis*
 hence $\text{succ-rel (ref \# oid \# list)} = \{(ref, \text{Some oid}), (oid, n)\} \cup \text{succ-rel list}$
 by *auto*
 ultimately show $\text{succ-rel (insert-spec (ref \# list) (oid, \text{Some ref}))} =$
 $\text{insert-alt (succ-rel (ref \# list)) (oid, ref)}$
 by *auto*
 qed

lemma succ-rel-insert-later:
 assumes $\text{succ-rel (insert-spec (b \# list) (oid, \text{Some ref}))} =$
 $\text{insert-alt (succ-rel (b \# list)) (oid, ref)}$
 and $a \neq ref$
 and $\text{distinct (a \# b \# list)}$
 shows $\text{succ-rel (insert-spec (a \# b \# list) (oid, \text{Some ref}))} =$
 $\text{insert-alt (succ-rel (a \# b \# list)) (oid, ref)}$
proof –
 have $\text{succ-rel (a \# b \# list)} = \{(a, \text{Some b})\} \cup \text{succ-rel (b \# list)}$
 by *simp*
 moreover have $\text{insert-spec (a \# b \# list) (oid, \text{Some ref})} =$
 $a \# (\text{insert-spec (b \# list) (oid, \text{Some ref})})$
 using *assms(2)* by *simp*
 hence $\text{succ-rel (insert-spec (a \# b \# list) (oid, \text{Some ref}))} =$
 $\{(a, \text{Some b})\} \cup \text{succ-rel (insert-spec (b \# list) (oid, \text{Some ref}))}$
 by *auto*
 hence $\text{succ-rel (insert-spec (a \# b \# list) (oid, \text{Some ref}))} =$
 $\{(a, \text{Some b})\} \cup \text{insert-alt (succ-rel (b \# list)) (oid, ref)}$
 using *assms(1)* by *auto*
 moreover have $\text{insert-alt (succ-rel (a \# b \# list)) (oid, ref)} =$
 $\{(a, \text{Some b})\} \cup \text{insert-alt (succ-rel (b \# list)) (oid, ref)}$
 using *succ-rel-insert-alt assms(2)* by *auto*
 ultimately show *?thesis* by *blast*
 qed

lemma succ-rel-insert-Some:
 assumes *distinct list*
 shows $\text{succ-rel (insert-spec list (oid, \text{Some ref}))} = \text{insert-alt (succ-rel list) (oid, ref)}$
 using *assms* **proof**(*induction list*)
 case *Nil*
 then show $\text{succ-rel (insert-spec [] (oid, \text{Some ref}))} = \text{insert-alt (succ-rel []) (oid, ref)}$
 by *simp*
 next
 case (*Cons a list*)
 hence $\text{distinct (a \# list)}$
 by *simp*

```

then show succ-rel (insert-spec (a # list) (oid, Some ref)) =
    insert-alt (succ-rel (a # list)) (oid, ref)
proof(cases a = ref)
  case True
    then show ?thesis
    using succ-rel-insert-head (distinct (a # list)) by metis
  next
    case False
    hence a ≠ ref by simp
    moreover have succ-rel (insert-spec list (oid, Some ref)) =
        insert-alt (succ-rel list) (oid, ref)
    using Cons.IH Cons.prem1 by auto
    ultimately show succ-rel (insert-spec (a # list) (oid, Some ref)) =
        insert-alt (succ-rel (a # list)) (oid, ref)
    by (cases list, force, metis Cons.prem1 succ-rel-insert-later)
qed
qed

```

The main result of this section, that *insert-spec* and *insert-alt* are equivalent.

theorem *insert-alt-equivalent*:

```

assumes insert-ops ops
  and head ∉ fst 'set ops
  and  $\bigwedge r. \text{Some } r \in \text{snd 'set ops} \implies r \neq \text{head}$ 
shows succ-rel (head # interp-ins ops) = interp-alt head ops
using asms proof(induction ops rule: List.rev-induct)
  case Nil
    then show succ-rel (head # interp-ins []) = interp-alt head []
    by (simp add: interp-ins-def interp-alt-def)
  next
    case (snoc x xs)
    have IH: succ-rel (head # interp-ins xs) = interp-alt head xs
    using snoc by auto
    have distinct-list: distinct (head # interp-ins xs)
    proof –
      have distinct (interp-ins xs)
      using interp-ins-distinct snoc.prem1 by blast
    moreover have set (interp-ins xs) ⊆ fst 'set xs
    using interp-ins-subset snoc.prem1 by fastforce
    ultimately show distinct (head # interp-ins xs)
    using snoc.prem2 by auto
    qed
    obtain oid r where x-pair: x = (oid, r) by force
    then show succ-rel (head # interp-ins (xs @ [x])) = interp-alt head (xs @ [x])
    proof(cases r)
      case None
        have interp-alt head (xs @ [x]) = insert-alt (interp-alt head xs) (oid, head)
        by (simp add: interp-alt-def None x-pair)
        moreover have ... = insert-alt (succ-rel (head # interp-ins xs)) (oid, head)
        by (simp add: IH)

```

```

    moreover have ... = succ-rel (insert-spec (head # interp-ins xs) (oid, Some
head))
    using distinct-list succ-rel-insert-Some by metis
    moreover have ... = succ-rel (head # (insert-spec (interp-ins xs) (oid, None)))
    by auto
    moreover have ... = succ-rel (head # (interp-ins (xs @ [x])))
    by (simp add: interp-ins-tail-unfold None x-pair)
    ultimately show ?thesis by simp
next
case (Some ref)
have ref ≠ head
  by (simp add: Some snoc.prem3) x-pair
have interp-alt head (xs @ [x]) = insert-alt (interp-alt head xs) (oid, ref)
  by (simp add: interp-alt-def Some x-pair)
moreover have ... = insert-alt (succ-rel (head # interp-ins xs)) (oid, ref)
  by (simp add: IH)
moreover have ... = succ-rel (insert-spec (head # interp-ins xs) (oid, Some
ref))
  using distinct-list succ-rel-insert-Some by metis
moreover have ... = succ-rel (head # (insert-spec (interp-ins xs) (oid, Some
ref)))
  using (ref ≠ head) by auto
moreover have ... = succ-rel (head # (interp-ins (xs @ [x])))
  by (simp add: interp-ins-tail-unfold Some x-pair)
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed

```

2.5 The *list-order* predicate

list-order ops x y holds iff, after interpreting the list of insertion operations *ops*, the list element with ID *x* appears before the list element with ID *y* in the resulting list. We prove several lemmas about this predicate; in particular, that executing additional insertion operations does not change the relative ordering of existing list elements.

definition *list-order* :: ('oid::linorder × 'oid option) list ⇒ 'oid ⇒ 'oid ⇒ bool
where

$$\text{list-order ops } x \ y \equiv \exists xs \ ys \ zs. \text{interp-ins ops} = xs @ [x] @ ys @ [y] @ zs$$

lemma *list-orderI*:

assumes *interp-ins ops* = *xs @ [x] @ ys @ [y] @ zs*

shows *list-order ops x y*

using *assms* **by** (auto simp add: *list-order-def*)

lemma *list-orderE*:

assumes *list-order ops x y*

shows $\exists xs \ ys \ zs. \text{interp-ins ops} = xs @ [x] @ ys @ [y] @ zs$

using *assms* **by** (auto simp add: *list-order-def*)


```

lemma list-order-memb1:
  assumes list-order ops x y
  shows  $x \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
using assms by (auto simp add: list-order-def)

lemma list-order-memb2:
  assumes list-order ops x y
  shows  $y \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
using assms by (auto simp add: list-order-def)

lemma list-order-trans:
  assumes insert-ops op-list
  and list-order op-list x y
  and list-order op-list y z
  shows list-order op-list x z
proof –
  obtain xxs xys xzs where  $1: \text{interp-ins op-list} = (\text{xxs}@[x]@\text{xys})@(\text{y}\#\text{xzs})$ 
  using assms by (auto simp add: list-order-def interp-ins-def)
  obtain yxs yys yzs where  $2: \text{interp-ins op-list} = \text{yxs}@[y]\#(\text{yys}@[z]@\text{yzs})$ 
  using assms by (auto simp add: list-order-def interp-ins-def)
  have  $3: \text{distinct } (\text{interp-ins op-list})$ 
  using assms interp-ins-distinct by blast
  hence  $\text{xzs} = \text{yys}@[z]@\text{yzs}$ 
  using distinct-list-split [OF 3, OF 2, OF 1] by auto
  hence  $\text{interp-ins op-list} = \text{xxs}@[x]@\text{xys}@[y]@\text{yys}@[z]@\text{yzs}$ 
  using 1 2 3 by clarsimp
  thus list-order op-list x z
  using assms by (metis append.assoc list-orderI)
qed

lemma insert-preserves-order:
  assumes insert-ops ops and insert-ops rest
  and  $\text{rest} = \text{before } @ \text{ after}$ 
  and  $\text{ops} = \text{before } @ (\text{oid}, \text{ref}) \# \text{ after}$ 
  shows  $\exists \text{xs ys zs. } \text{interp-ins rest} = \text{xs } @ \text{ zs} \wedge \text{interp-ins ops} = \text{xs } @ \text{ ys } @ \text{ zs}$ 
using assms proof(induction after arbitrary: rest ops rule: List.rev-induct)
  case Nil
  then have  $1: \text{interp-ins ops} = \text{insert-spec } (\text{interp-ins before}) (\text{oid}, \text{ref})$ 
  by (simp add: interp-ins-tail-unfold)
  then show  $\exists \text{xs ys zs. } \text{interp-ins rest} = \text{xs } @ \text{ zs} \wedge \text{interp-ins ops} = \text{xs } @ \text{ ys } @ \text{ zs}$ 
  proof(cases ref)
  case None
  hence  $\text{interp-ins rest} = [] @ (\text{interp-ins before}) \wedge$ 
   $\text{interp-ins ops} = [] @ [\text{oid}] @ (\text{interp-ins before})$ 
  using 1 Nil.premis(3) by simp
  then show ?thesis by blast
next
  case (Some a)

```

```

then show ?thesis
proof(cases a ∈ set (interp-ins before))
  case True
  then obtain xs ys where interp-ins before = xs @ ys ∧
    insert-spec (interp-ins before) (oid, ref) = xs @ oid # ys
  using insert-somewhere Some by metis
  hence interp-ins rest = xs @ ys ∧ interp-ins ops = xs @ [oid] @ ys
  using 1 Nil.prem(3) by auto
  then show ?thesis by blast
next
  case False
  hence interp-ins ops = (interp-ins rest) @ [] @ []
  using insert-spec-nonex 1 Nil.prem(3) Some by simp
  then show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed
next
case (snoc oper op-list)
then have insert-ops ((before @ (oid, ref) # op-list) @ [oper])
  and insert-ops ((before @ op-list) @ [oper])
  by auto
then have ops1: insert-ops (before @ op-list)
  and ops2: insert-ops (before @ (oid, ref) # op-list)
  using insert-ops-appendD by blast+
then obtain xs ys zs where IH1: interp-ins (before @ op-list) = xs @ zs
  and IH2: interp-ins (before @ (oid, ref) # op-list) = xs @ ys @ zs
  using snoc.IH by blast
obtain i2 r2 where oper = (i2, r2) by force
then show ∃ xs ys zs. interp-ins rest = xs @ zs ∧ interp-ins ops = xs @ ys @ zs
proof(cases r2)
  case None
  hence interp-ins (before @ op-list @ [oper]) = (i2 # xs) @ zs
  by (metis IH1 ⟨oper = (i2, r2)⟩ append.assoc append-Cons insert-spec.simp(1)
    interp-ins-tail-unfold)
  moreover have interp-ins (before @ (oid, ref) # op-list @ [oper]) = (i2 # xs)
    @ ys @ zs
  by (metis IH2 None ⟨oper = (i2, r2)⟩ append.assoc append-Cons insert-spec.simp(1)
    interp-ins-tail-unfold)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using snoc.prem(3) snoc.prem(4) by blast
next
case (Some r)
then have 1: interp-ins (before @ (oid, ref) # op-list @ [(i2, r2)]) =
  insert-spec (xs @ ys @ zs) (i2, Some r)
  by (metis IH2 append.assoc append-Cons interp-ins-tail-unfold)
  have 2: interp-ins (before @ op-list @ [(i2, r2)]) = insert-spec (xs @ zs) (i2,
    Some r)
  by (metis IH1 append.assoc interp-ins-tail-unfold Some)
  consider (r-xs) r ∈ set xs | (r-ys) r ∈ set ys | (r-zs) r ∈ set zs |

```

```

      (r-nonex) r ∉ set (xs @ ys @ zs)
    by auto
  then show ∃ xs ys zs. interp-ins rest = xs @ zs ∧ interp-ins ops = xs @ ys @
zs
proof(cases)
  case r-xs
  from this have insert-spec (xs @ ys @ zs) (i2, Some r) =
    (insert-spec xs (i2, Some r)) @ ys @ zs
  by (meson insert-first-part)
  moreover have insert-spec (xs @ zs) (i2, Some r) = (insert-spec xs (i2, Some
r)) @ zs
  by (meson r-xs insert-first-part)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using 1 2 ⟨oper = (i2, r2)⟩ snoc.prem by auto
next
  case r-ys
  hence r ∉ set xs and r ∉ set zs
  using IH2 ops2 interp-ins-distinct by force+
  moreover from this have insert-spec (xs @ ys @ zs) (i2, Some r) =
    xs @ (insert-spec ys (i2, Some r)) @ zs
  using insert-first-part insert-second-part insert-spec-nonex
  by (metis Some UnE r-ys set-append)
  moreover have insert-spec (xs @ zs) (i2, Some r) = xs @ zs
  by (simp add: Some calculation(1) calculation(2))
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using 1 2 ⟨oper = (i2, r2)⟩ snoc.prem by auto
next
  case r-zs
  hence r ∉ set xs and r ∉ set ys
  using IH2 ops2 interp-ins-distinct by force+
  moreover from this have insert-spec (xs @ ys @ zs) (i2, Some r) =
    xs @ ys @ (insert-spec zs (i2, Some r))
  by (metis Some UnE insert-second-part insert-spec-nonex set-append)
  moreover have insert-spec (xs @ zs) (i2, Some r) = xs @ (insert-spec zs (i2,
Some r))
  by (simp add: r-zs calculation(1) insert-second-part)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using 1 2 ⟨oper = (i2, r2)⟩ snoc.prem by auto
next
  case r-nonex
  then have insert-spec (xs @ ys @ zs) (i2, Some r) = xs @ ys @ zs
  by simp
  moreover have insert-spec (xs @ zs) (i2, Some r) = xs @ zs
  using r-nonex by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using 1 2 ⟨oper = (i2, r2)⟩ snoc.prem by auto
qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma distinct-fst:
  assumes distinct (map fst A)
  shows distinct A
using assms by (induction A) auto

lemma subset-distinct-le:
  assumes set A  $\subseteq$  set B and distinct A and distinct B
  shows length A  $\leq$  length B
using assms proof(induction B arbitrary: A)
  case Nil
  then show length A  $\leq$  length [] by simp
next
  case (Cons a B)
  then show length A  $\leq$  length (a # B)
  proof(cases a  $\in$  set A)
    case True
    have set (remove1 a A)  $\subseteq$  set B
    using Cons.prem by auto
    hence length (remove1 a A)  $\leq$  length B
    using Cons.IH Cons.prem by auto
    then show length A  $\leq$  length (a # B)
    by (simp add: True length-remove1)
  next
    case False
    hence set A  $\subseteq$  set B
    using Cons.prem by auto
    hence length A  $\leq$  length B
    using Cons.IH Cons.prem by auto
    then show length A  $\leq$  length (a # B)
    by simp
  qed
qed

lemma set-subset-length-eq:
  assumes set A  $\subseteq$  set B and length B  $\leq$  length A
  and distinct A and distinct B
  shows set A = set B
proof -
  have length A  $\leq$  length B
  using assms by (simp add: subset-distinct-le)
  moreover from this have card (set A) = card (set B)
  using assms by (simp add: distinct-card le-antisym)
  ultimately show set A = set B
  using assms(1) by (simp add: card-subset-eq)
qed

lemma length-diff-Suc-exists:
  assumes length xs - length ys = Suc m

```

```

    and set ys  $\subseteq$  set xs
    and distinct ys and distinct xs
  shows  $\exists e. e \in \text{set } xs \wedge e \notin \text{set } ys$ 
using assms proof(induction xs arbitrary: ys)
  case Nil
  then show  $\exists e. e \in \text{set } [] \wedge e \notin \text{set } ys$ 
    by simp
next
  case (Cons a xs)
  then show  $\exists e. e \in \text{set } (a \# xs) \wedge e \notin \text{set } ys$ 
  proof(cases a  $\in$  set ys)
    case True
    have IH:  $\exists e. e \in \text{set } xs \wedge e \notin \text{set } (\text{remove1 } a \text{ } ys)$ 
    proof -
      have length xs - length (remove1 a ys) = Suc m
      by (metis Cons.prem1(1) One-nat-def Suc-pred True diff-Suc-Suc length-Cons
        length-pos-if-in-set length-remove1)
      moreover have set (remove1 a ys)  $\subseteq$  set xs
      using Cons.prem1 by auto
      ultimately show ?thesis
      by (meson Cons.IH Cons.prem1 distinct.simps(2) distinct-remove1)
    qed
    moreover have set ys - {a}  $\subseteq$  set xs
    using Cons.prem1(2) by auto
    ultimately show  $\exists e. e \in \text{set } (a \# xs) \wedge e \notin \text{set } ys$ 
    by (metis Cons.prem1(4) distinct.simps(2) in-set-remove1 set-subset-Cons
      subsetCE)
  next
    case False
    then show  $\exists e. e \in \text{set } (a \# xs) \wedge e \notin \text{set } ys$ 
      by auto
  qed
qed

lemma app-length-lt-exists:
  assumes xsa @ zsa = xs @ ys
  and length xsa  $\leq$  length xs
  shows xsa @ (drop (length xsa) xs) = xs
using assms by (induction xsa arbitrary: xs zsa ys, simp,
  metis append-eq-append-conv-if append-take-drop-id)

lemma list-order-monotonic:
  assumes insert-ops A and insert-ops B
  and set A  $\subseteq$  set B
  and list-order A x y
  shows list-order B x y
using assms proof(induction rule: measure-induct-rule[where f= $\lambda x. (\text{length } x - \text{length } A)$ ])
  case (less xa)

```

```

have distinct (map fst A) and distinct (map fst xa) and
  sorted (map fst A) and sorted (map fst xa)
using less.prem1 by (auto simp add: insert-ops-def spec-ops-def)
hence distinct A and distinct xa
  by (auto simp add: distinct-fst)
then show list-order xa x y
proof(cases length xa - length A)
  case 0
  hence set A = set xa
  using set-subset-length-eq less.prem1(3) <distinct A> <distinct xa> diff-is-0-eq
by blast
  hence A = xa
  using <distinct (map fst A)> <distinct (map fst xa)>
    <sorted (map fst A)> <sorted (map fst xa)> map-sorted-distinct-set-unique
  by (metis distinct-map less.prem1(3) subset-Un-eq)
  then show list-order xa x y
  using less.prem1(4) by blast
next
  case (Suc nat)
  then obtain e where e ∈ set xa and e ∉ set A
  using length-diff-Suc-exists <distinct A> <distinct xa> less.prem1(3) by blast
  hence IH: list-order (remove1 e xa) x y
  proof -
    have length (remove1 e xa) - length A < Suc nat
    using diff-Suc-1 diff-commute length-remove1 less-Suc-eq Suc <e ∈ set xa>
by metis
    moreover have insert-ops (remove1 e xa)
    by (simp add: insert-ops-remove1 less.prem1(2))
    moreover have set A ⊆ set (remove1 e xa)
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) <e ∉ set A> in-set-remove1 less.prem1(3)
set-rev-mp subsetI)
    ultimately show ?thesis
    by (simp add: Suc less.IH less.prem1(1) less.prem1(4))
qed
then obtain xs ys zs where interp-ins (remove1 e xa) = xs @ x # ys @ y #
zs
  using list-order-def by fastforce
moreover obtain oid ref where e-pair: e = (oid, ref)
  by fastforce
moreover obtain ps ss where xa-split: xa = ps @ [e] @ ss and e ∉ set ps
  using split-list-first <e ∈ set xa> by fastforce
hence remove1 e (ps @ e # ss) = ps @ ss
  by (simp add: remove1-append)
moreover from this have insert-ops (ps @ ss) and insert-ops (ps @ e # ss)
  using xa-split less.prem1(2) by (metis append-Cons append-Nil insert-ops-remove1,
auto)
then obtain xsa ysa zsa where interp-ins (ps @ ss) = xsa @ zsa
  and interp-xa: interp-ins (ps @ (oid, ref) # ss) = xsa @ ysa @ zsa
  using insert-preserves-order e-pair by metis

```

```

moreover have  $xs\text{-}zsa$ :  $xs \text{ @ } zsa = xs \text{ @ } x \# ys \text{ @ } y \# zs$ 
  using interp-ins-def remove1-append calculation xa-split by auto
then show list-order xa x y
proof(cases length xs ≤ length ys)
  case True
    then obtain  $ts$  where  $xs \text{ @ } ts = ys$ 
    using app-length-lt-exists xs-zsa by blast
    hence interp-ins xa =  $(xs \text{ @ } ys \text{ @ } ts) \text{ @ } [x] \text{ @ } ys \text{ @ } [y] \text{ @ } zs$ 
    using calculation xa-split by auto
    then show list-order xa x y
    using list-order-def by blast
  next
    case False
    then show list-order xa x y
    proof(cases length xs ≤ length (xs @ x # ys))
      case True
        have  $xs\text{-}zsa1$ :  $xs \text{ @ } zsa = (xs \text{ @ } x \# ys) \text{ @ } (y \# zs)$ 
        by (simp add: xs-zsa)
        then obtain  $us$  where  $xs \text{ @ } us = xs \text{ @ } x \# ys$ 
        using app-length-lt-exists True by blast
        moreover from this have  $xs \text{ @ } x \# (drop (Suc (length xs)) xs) = xs$ 
        using append-eq-append-conv-if id-take-nth-drop linorder-not-less
          nth-append nth-append-length False by metis
        moreover have  $us \text{ @ } y \# zs = zsa$ 
        by (metis True xs-zsa1 append-eq-append-conv-if append-eq-conv-conj
calculation(1))
        ultimately have interp-ins xa =  $xs \text{ @ } [x] \text{ @}$ 
           $((drop (Suc (length xs)) xs) \text{ @ } ys \text{ @ } us) \text{ @ } [y] \text{ @ } zs$ 
        by (simp add: e-pair interp-xa xa-split)
        then show list-order xa x y
        using list-order-def by blast
      next
        case False
        hence  $length (xs \text{ @ } x \# ys) < length xs$ 
        using not-less by blast
        hence  $length (xs \text{ @ } x \# ys \text{ @ } [y]) ≤ length xs$ 
        by simp
        moreover have  $(xs \text{ @ } x \# ys \text{ @ } [y]) \text{ @ } zs = xs \text{ @ } zsa$ 
        by (simp add: xs-zsa)
        ultimately obtain  $vs$  where  $(xs \text{ @ } x \# ys \text{ @ } [y]) \text{ @ } vs = xs$ 
        using app-length-lt-exists by blast
        hence  $xs \text{ @ } ys \text{ @ } zsa = xs \text{ @ } [x] \text{ @ } ys \text{ @ } [y] \text{ @ } vs \text{ @ } ys \text{ @ } zsa$ 
        by simp
        hence interp-ins xa =  $xs \text{ @ } [x] \text{ @ } ys \text{ @ } [y] \text{ @ } (vs \text{ @ } ys \text{ @ } zsa)$ 
        using e-pair interp-xa xa-split by auto
        then show list-order xa x y
        using list-order-def by blast
    qed
  qed

```

qed
qed

end

3 Relationship to Strong List Specification

In this section we show that our list specification is stronger than the $\mathcal{A}_{\text{strong}}$ specification of collaborative text editing by Attiya et al. [1]. We do this by showing that the OpSet interpretation of any set of insertion and deletion operations satisfies all of the consistency criteria that constitute the $\mathcal{A}_{\text{strong}}$ specification.

Attiya et al.’s specification is as follows [1]:

An abstract execution $A = (H, \text{vis})$ belongs to the *strong list specification* $\mathcal{A}_{\text{strong}}$ if and only if there is a relation $\text{lo} \subseteq \text{elems}(A) \times \text{elems}(A)$, called the *list order*, such that:

1. Each event $e = \text{do}(op, w) \in H$ returns a sequence of elements $w = a_0 \dots a_{n-1}$, where $a_i \in \text{elems}(A)$, such that
 - (a) w contains exactly the elements visible to e that have been inserted, but not deleted:

$$\forall a. a \in w \iff (\text{do}(\text{ins}(a, -), -) \leq_{\text{vis}} e) \wedge \neg(\text{do}(\text{del}(a), -) \leq_{\text{vis}} e).$$

- (b) The order of the elements is consistent with the list order:

$$\forall i, j. (i < j) \implies (a_i, a_j) \in \text{lo}.$$

- (c) Elements are inserted at the specified position: if $op = \text{ins}(a, k)$, then $a = a_{\min\{k, n-1\}}$.

2. The list order lo is transitive, irreflexive and total, and thus determines the order of all insert operations in the execution.

This specification considers only insertion and deletion operations, but no assignment. Moreover, it considers only a single list object, not a graph of composable objects like in our paper. Thus, we prove the relationship to $\mathcal{A}_{\text{strong}}$ using a simplified interpretation function that defines only insertion and deletion on a single list.

theory *List-Spec*
imports *Insert-Spec*
begin

We first define a datatype for list operations, with two constructors: *Insert ref val*, and *Delete ref*. For insertion, the *ref* argument is the ID of the

existing element after which we want to insert, or *None* to insert at the head of the list. The *val* argument is an arbitrary value to associate with the list element. For deletion, the *ref* argument is the ID of the existing list element to delete.

```
datatype ('oid, 'val) list-op =
  Insert 'oid option 'val |
  Delete 'oid
```

When interpreting operations, the result is a pair (*list*, *vals*). The *list* contains the IDs of list elements in the correct order (equivalent to the list relation in the paper), and *vals* is a mapping from list element IDs to values (equivalent to the element relation in the paper).

Insertion delegates to the previously defined *insert-spec* interpretation function. Deleting a list element removes it from *vals*.

```
fun interp-op :: ('oid list × ('oid → 'val)) ⇒ ('oid × ('oid, 'val) list-op)
  ⇒ ('oid list × ('oid → 'val)) where
  interp-op (list, vals) (oid, Insert ref val) = (insert-spec list (oid, ref), vals(oid ↦ val)) |
  interp-op (list, vals) (oid, Delete ref) = (list, vals(ref := None))
```

```
definition interp-ops :: ('oid × ('oid, 'val) list-op) list ⇒ ('oid list × ('oid → 'val)) where
  interp-ops ops ≡ foldl interp-op ([], Map.empty) ops
```

list-order ops x y holds iff, after interpreting the list of operations *ops*, the list element with ID *x* appears before the list element with ID *y* in the resulting list.

```
definition list-order :: ('oid × ('oid, 'val) list-op) list ⇒ 'oid ⇒ 'oid ⇒ bool where
  list-order ops x y ≡ ∃ xs ys zs. fst (interp-ops ops) = xs @ [x] @ ys @ [y] @ zs
```

The *make-insert* function generates a new operation for insertion into a given index in a given list. The exclamation mark is Isabelle's list subscript operator.

```
fun make-insert :: 'oid list ⇒ 'val ⇒ nat ⇒ ('oid, 'val) list-op where
  make-insert list val 0 = Insert None val |
  make-insert [] val k = Insert None val |
  make-insert list val (Suc k) = Insert (Some (list ! (min k (length list - 1)))) val
```

The *list-ops* predicate is a specialisation of *spec-ops* to the *list-op* datatype: it describes a list of (ID, operation) pairs that is sorted by ID, and can thus be used for the sequential interpretation of the OpSet.

```
fun list-op-deps :: ('oid, 'val) list-op ⇒ 'oid set where
  list-op-deps (Insert (Some ref) _) = {ref} |
  list-op-deps (Insert None _) = {} |
  list-op-deps (Delete ref) = {ref}
```

locale *list-opset* = *opset opset list-op-deps*
for *opset* :: ('oid::{\linorder} × ('oid, 'val) list-op) set

definition *list-ops* :: ('oid::{\linorder} × ('oid, 'val) list-op) list ⇒ bool **where**
list-ops ops ≡ *spec-ops ops list-op-deps*

3.1 Lemmas about insertion and deletion

definition *insertions* :: ('oid::{\linorder} × ('oid, 'val) list-op) list ⇒ ('oid × 'oid option) list **where**

insertions ops ≡ *List.map-filter* (λoper.
 case oper of (oid, Insert ref val) ⇒ Some (oid, ref) |
 (oid, Delete ref) ⇒ None) ops

definition *inserted-ids* :: ('oid::{\linorder} × ('oid, 'val) list-op) list ⇒ 'oid list **where**

inserted-ids ops ≡ *List.map-filter* (λoper.
 case oper of (oid, Insert ref val) ⇒ Some oid |
 (oid, Delete ref) ⇒ None) ops

definition *deleted-ids* :: ('oid::{\linorder} × ('oid, 'val) list-op) list ⇒ 'oid list **where**

deleted-ids ops ≡ *List.map-filter* (λoper.
 case oper of (oid, Insert ref val) ⇒ None |
 (oid, Delete ref) ⇒ Some ref) ops

lemma *interp-ops-unfold-last*:

shows *interp-ops* (xs @ [x]) = *interp-op* (*interp-ops* xs) x
by (*simp add: interp-ops-def*)

lemma *map-filter-append*:

shows *List.map-filter* P (xs @ ys) = *List.map-filter* P xs @ *List.map-filter* P ys
by (*auto simp add: List.map-filter-def*)

lemma *map-filter-Some*:

assumes P x = Some y
shows *List.map-filter* P [x] = [y]
by (*simp add: assms map-filter-simps(1) map-filter-simps(2)*)

lemma *map-filter-None*:

assumes P x = None
shows *List.map-filter* P [x] = []
by (*simp add: assms map-filter-simps(1) map-filter-simps(2)*)

lemma *insertions-last-ins*:

shows *insertions* (xs @ [(oid, Insert ref val)]) = *insertions* xs @ [(oid, ref)]
by (*simp add: insertions-def map-filter-Some map-filter-append*)

lemma *insertions-last-del*:

```

shows insertions (xs @ [(oid, Delete ref)]) = insertions xs
by (simp add: insertions-def map-filter-None map-filter-append)

lemma insertions-fst-subset:
  shows set (map fst (insertions ops))  $\subseteq$  set (map fst ops)
proof(induction ops rule: List.rev-induct)
  case Nil
  then show set (map fst (insertions []))  $\subseteq$  set (map fst [])
    by (simp add: insert-ops-def spec-ops-def insertions-def map-filter-def)
next
  case (snoc a ops)
  obtain oid oper where a-pair: a = (oid, oper)
    by fastforce
  then show set (map fst (insertions (ops @ [a])))  $\subseteq$  set (map fst (ops @ [a]))
  proof(cases oper)
    case (Insert ref val)
    hence insertions (ops @ [a]) = insertions ops @ [(oid, ref)]
      by (simp add: a-pair insertions-last-ins)
    then show ?thesis using snoc.IH a-pair by auto
  next
    case (Delete ref)
    hence insertions (ops @ [a]) = insertions ops
      by (simp add: a-pair insertions-last-del)
    then show ?thesis using snoc.IH by auto
  qed
qed

lemma insertions-subset:
  assumes list-ops A and list-ops B
  and set A  $\subseteq$  set B
  shows set (insertions A)  $\subseteq$  set (insertions B)
using assms proof(induction B arbitrary: A rule: List.rev-induct)
  case Nil
  then show set (insertions A)  $\subseteq$  set (insertions [])
    by (simp add: insertions-def map-filter-simps(2))
next
  case (snoc a ops)
  obtain oid oper where a-pair: a = (oid, oper)
    by fastforce
  have list-ops ops
    using list-ops-def spec-ops-rem-last snoc.prem(2) by blast
  then show set (insertions A)  $\subseteq$  set (insertions (ops @ [a]))
  proof(cases a  $\in$  set A)
    case True
    then obtain as bs where A-split: A = as @ a # bs  $\wedge$  a  $\notin$  set as
      by (meson split-list-first)
    hence remove1 a A = as @ bs
      by (simp add: remove1-append)
    hence as-bs: insertions (remove1 a A) = insertions as @ insertions bs

```

```

    by (simp add: insertions-def map-filter-append)
  moreover have  $A = as @ [a] @ bs$ 
    by (simp add: A-split)
  hence  $as-a-bs: insertions\ A = insertions\ as @ insertions\ [a] @ insertions\ bs$ 
    by (metis insertions-def map-filter-append)
  moreover have  $IH: set\ (insertions\ (remove1\ a\ A)) \subseteq set\ (insertions\ ops)$ 
  proof -
    have  $list-ops\ (remove1\ a\ A)$ 
      using  $snoc.premis(1)\ list-ops-def\ spec-ops-remove1$  by blast
    moreover have  $set\ (remove1\ a\ A) \subseteq set\ ops$ 
    proof -
      have  $distinct\ A$ 
        using  $snoc.premis(1)\ list-ops-def\ spec-ops-distinct$  by blast
      hence  $a \notin set\ (remove1\ a\ A)$ 
        by auto
      moreover have  $set\ (ops @ [a]) = set\ ops \cup \{a\}$ 
        by auto
      moreover have  $set\ (remove1\ a\ A) \subseteq set\ A$ 
        by (simp add: set-remove1-subset)
      ultimately show  $set\ (remove1\ a\ A) \subseteq set\ ops$ 
        using  $snoc.premis(3)$  by blast
    qed
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by (simp add:  $\langle list-ops\ ops \rangle\ snoc.IH$ )
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
  proof (cases  $oper$ )
    case (Insert  $ref\ val$ )
      hence  $insertions\ [a] = [(oid, ref)]$ 
        by (simp add: insertions-def map-filter-Some a-pair)
      hence  $set\ (insertions\ A) = set\ (insertions\ (remove1\ a\ A)) \cup \{(oid, ref)\}$ 
        using  $as-a-bs\ as-bs$  by auto
      moreover have  $set\ (insertions\ (ops @ [a])) = set\ (insertions\ ops) \cup \{(oid,$ 
 $ref)\}$ 
        by (simp add: Insert a-pair insertions-last-ins)
      ultimately show ?thesis
        using  $IH$  by auto
    next
      case (Delete  $ref$ )
      hence  $insertions\ [a] = []$ 
        by (simp add: insertions-def map-filter-None a-pair)
      hence  $set\ (insertions\ A) = set\ (insertions\ (remove1\ a\ A))$ 
        using  $as-a-bs\ as-bs$  by auto
      moreover have  $set\ (insertions\ (ops @ [a])) = set\ (insertions\ ops)$ 
        by (simp add: Delete a-pair insertions-last-del)
      ultimately show ?thesis
        using  $IH$  by auto
  qed
next

```

```

    case False
    hence set A ⊆ set ops
      using DiffE snoc.prem by auto
    hence set (insertions A) ⊆ set (insertions ops)
      using snoc.IH snoc.prem(1) ⟨list-ops ops⟩ by blast
    moreover have set (insertions ops) ⊆ set (insertions (ops @ [a]))
      by (simp add: insertions-def map-filter-append)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by blast
  qed
qed

lemma list-ops-insertions:
  assumes list-ops ops
  shows insert-ops (insertions ops)
using assms proof(induction ops rule: List.rev-induct)
  case Nil
  then show insert-ops (insertions [])
    by (simp add: insert-ops-def spec-ops-def insertions-def map-filter-def)
next
  case (snoc a ops)
  hence IH: insert-ops (insertions ops)
    using list-ops-def spec-ops-rem-last by blast
  obtain oid oper where a-pair: a = (oid, oper)
    by fastforce
  then show insert-ops (insertions (ops @ [a]))
  proof(cases oper)
    case (Insert ref val)
    hence insertions (ops @ [a]) = insertions ops @ [(oid, ref)]
      by (simp add: a-pair insertions-last-ins)
    moreover have ∧i. i ∈ set (map fst ops) ⇒ i < oid
      using a-pair list-ops-def snoc.prem spec-ops-id-inc by fastforce
    hence ∧i. i ∈ set (map fst (insertions ops)) ⇒ i < oid
      using insertions-fst-subset by blast
    moreover have list-op-deps oper = set-option ref
      using Insert by (cases ref, auto)
    hence ∧r. r ∈ set-option ref ⇒ r < oid
      using list-ops-def spec-ops-ref-less
      by (metis a-pair last-in-set snoc.prem snoc-eq-iff-butlast)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      using IH insert-ops-def spec-ops-add-last by metis
  next
    case (Delete ref)
    hence insertions (ops @ [a]) = insertions ops
      by (simp add: a-pair insertions-last-del)
    then show ?thesis by (simp add: IH)
  qed
qed

```

lemma *inserted-ids-last-ins*:
shows $\text{inserted-ids } (xs @ [(oid, \text{Insert } ref \text{ val})]) = \text{inserted-ids } xs @ [oid]$
by (*simp add: inserted-ids-def map-filter-Some map-filter-append*)

lemma *inserted-ids-last-del*:
shows $\text{inserted-ids } (xs @ [(oid, \text{Delete } ref)]) = \text{inserted-ids } xs$
by (*simp add: inserted-ids-def map-filter-None map-filter-append*)

lemma *inserted-ids-exist*:
shows $oid \in \text{set } (\text{inserted-ids } ops) \longleftrightarrow (\exists ref \text{ val}. (oid, \text{Insert } ref \text{ val}) \in \text{set } ops)$
proof(*induction ops rule: List.rev-induct*)
case *Nil*
then show $oid \in \text{set } (\text{inserted-ids } []) \longleftrightarrow (\exists ref \text{ val}. (oid, \text{Insert } ref \text{ val}) \in \text{set } [])$
by (*simp add: inserted-ids-def List.map-filter-def*)
next
case (*snoc a ops*)
obtain *i oper* **where** *a-pair*: $a = (i, oper)$
by *fastforce*
then show $oid \in \text{set } (\text{inserted-ids } (ops @ [a])) \longleftrightarrow (\exists ref \text{ val}. (oid, \text{Insert } ref \text{ val}) \in \text{set } (ops @ [a]))$
proof(*cases oper*)
case (*Insert r v*)
moreover from this have $\text{inserted-ids } (ops @ [a]) = \text{inserted-ids } ops @ [i]$
by (*simp add: a-pair inserted-ids-last-ins*)
ultimately show *?thesis*
using *snoc.IH a-pair* **by** *auto*
next
case (*Delete r*)
moreover from this have $\text{inserted-ids } (ops @ [a]) = \text{inserted-ids } ops$
by (*simp add: a-pair inserted-ids-last-del*)
ultimately show *?thesis*
by (*simp add: a-pair snoc.IH*)
qed
qed

lemma *deleted-ids-last-ins*:
shows $\text{deleted-ids } (xs @ [(oid, \text{Insert } ref \text{ val})]) = \text{deleted-ids } xs$
by (*simp add: deleted-ids-def map-filter-None map-filter-append*)

lemma *deleted-ids-last-del*:
shows $\text{deleted-ids } (xs @ [(oid, \text{Delete } ref)]) = \text{deleted-ids } xs @ [ref]$
by (*simp add: deleted-ids-def map-filter-Some map-filter-append*)

lemma *deleted-ids-exist*:
shows $ref \in \text{set } (\text{deleted-ids } ops) \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. (i, \text{Delete } ref) \in \text{set } ops)$
proof(*induction ops rule: List.rev-induct*)
case *Nil*
then show $ref \in \text{set } (\text{deleted-ids } []) \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. (i, \text{Delete } ref) \in \text{set } [])$

```

    by (simp add: deleted-ids-def List.map-filter-def)
next
case (snoc a ops)
obtain oid oper where a-pair: a = (oid, oper)
  by fastforce
then show ref ∈ set (deleted-ids (ops @ [a])) ⟷ (∃ i. (i, Delete ref) ∈ set (ops
@ [a]))
proof (cases oper)
case (Insert r v)
  moreover from this have deleted-ids (ops @ [a]) = deleted-ids ops
    by (simp add: a-pair deleted-ids-last-ins)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using a-pair snoc.IH by auto
next
case (Delete r)
  moreover from this have deleted-ids (ops @ [a]) = deleted-ids ops @ [r]
    by (simp add: a-pair deleted-ids-last-del)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using a-pair snoc.IH by auto
qed
qed

lemma deleted-ids-refs-older:
  assumes list-ops (ops @ [(oid, oper)])
  shows ∧ ref. ref ∈ set (deleted-ids ops) ⟹ ref < oid
proof -
  fix ref
  assume ref ∈ set (deleted-ids ops)
  then obtain i where in-ops: (i, Delete ref) ∈ set ops
    using deleted-ids-exist by blast
  have ref < i
  proof -
    have ∧ i oper r. (i, oper) ∈ set ops ⟹ r ∈ list-op-deps oper ⟹ r < i
      by (meson assms list-ops-def spec-ops-ref-less spec-ops-rem-last)
    thus ref < i
      using in-ops by auto
  qed
  moreover have i < oid
  proof -
    have ∧ i. i ∈ set (map fst ops) ⟹ i < oid
      using assms by (simp add: list-ops-def spec-ops-id-inc)
    thus ?thesis
      by (metis in-ops in-set-zipE zip-map-fst-snd)
  qed
  ultimately show ref < oid
    using order.strict-trans by blast
qed

```

3.2 Lemmas about interpreting operations

```

lemma interp-ops-list-equiv:
  shows fst (interp-ops ops) = interp-ins (insertions ops)
proof(induction ops rule: List.rev-induct)
  case Nil
  have 1: fst (interp-ops []) = []
    by (simp add: interp-ops-def)
  have 2: interp-ins (insertions []) = []
    by (simp add: insertions-def map-filter-def interp-ins-def)
  show fst (interp-ops []) = interp-ins (insertions [])
    by (simp add: 1 2)
next
  case (snoc a ops)
  obtain oid oper where a-pair: a = (oid, oper)
    by fastforce
  then show fst (interp-ops (ops @ [a])) = interp-ins (insertions (ops @ [a]))
  proof(cases oper)
    case (Insert ref val)
    hence insertions (ops @ [a]) = insertions ops @ [(oid, ref)]
      by (simp add: a-pair insertions-last-ins)
    hence interp-ins (insertions (ops @ [a])) = insert-spec (interp-ins (insertions ops)) (oid, ref)
      by (simp add: interp-ins-tail-unfold)
    moreover have fst (interp-ops (ops @ [a])) = insert-spec (fst (interp-ops ops)) (oid, ref)
      by (metis Insert a-pair fst-conv interp-op.simps(1) interp-ops-unfold-last prod.collapse)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      using snoc.IH by auto
  next
  case (Delete ref)
  hence insertions (ops @ [a]) = insertions ops
    by (simp add: a-pair insertions-last-del)
  moreover have fst (interp-ops (ops @ [a])) = fst (interp-ops ops)
    by (metis Delete a-pair eq-fst-iff interp-op.simps(2) interp-ops-unfold-last)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using snoc.IH by auto
qed
qed

```

```

lemma interp-ops-distinct:
  assumes list-ops ops
  shows distinct (fst (interp-ops ops))
by (simp add: assms interp-ins-distinct interp-ops-list-equiv list-ops-insertions)

```

```

lemma list-order-equiv:
  shows list-order ops x y  $\longleftrightarrow$  Insert-Spec.list-order (insertions ops) x y
by (simp add: Insert-Spec.list-order-def List-Spec.list-order-def interp-ops-list-equiv)

```



```

lemma interp-ops-vals-domain:
  assumes list-ops ops
  shows dom (snd (interp-ops ops)) = set (inserted-ids ops) - set (deleted-ids ops)
using assms proof(induction ops rule: List.rev-induct)
  case Nil
  have 1: interp-ops [] = ([], Map.empty)
    by (simp add: interp-ops-def)
  moreover have 2: inserted-ids [] = [] and deleted-ids [] = []
    by (auto simp add: inserted-ids-def deleted-ids-def map-filter-simps(2))
  ultimately show dom (snd (interp-ops [])) = set (inserted-ids []) - set (deleted-ids [])
  by (simp add: 1 2)
next
  case (snoc x xs)
  hence IH: dom (snd (interp-ops xs)) = set (inserted-ids xs) - set (deleted-ids xs)
  using list-ops-def spec-ops-rem-last by blast
  obtain oid oper where x-pair: x = (oid, oper)
    by fastforce
  obtain list vals where interp-xs: interp-ops xs = (list, vals)
    by fastforce
  then show dom (snd (interp-ops (xs @ [x]))) =
    set (inserted-ids (xs @ [x])) - set (deleted-ids (xs @ [x]))
  proof(cases oper)
    case (Insert ref val)
    hence interp-ops (xs @ [x]) = (insert-spec list (oid, ref), vals(oid ↦ val))
      by (simp add: interp-ops-unfold-last interp-xs x-pair)
    hence dom (snd (interp-ops (xs @ [x]))) = (dom vals) ∪ {oid}
      by simp
    moreover have set (inserted-ids xs) - set (deleted-ids xs) = dom vals
      using IH interp-xs by auto
    moreover have inserted-ids (xs @ [x]) = inserted-ids xs @ [oid]
      by (simp add: Insert inserted-ids-last-ins x-pair)
    moreover have deleted-ids (xs @ [x]) = deleted-ids xs
      by (simp add: Insert deleted-ids-last-ins x-pair)
    hence set (inserted-ids (xs @ [x])) - set (deleted-ids (xs @ [x])) =
      {oid} ∪ set (inserted-ids xs) - set (deleted-ids xs)
      using calculation(3) by auto
    moreover have ... = {oid} ∪ (set (inserted-ids xs) - set (deleted-ids xs))
      using deleted-ids-refs-older snoc.premis x-pair by blast
    ultimately show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case (Delete ref)
    hence interp-ops (xs @ [x]) = (list, vals(ref := None))
      by (simp add: interp-ops-unfold-last interp-xs x-pair)
    hence dom (snd (interp-ops (xs @ [x]))) = (dom vals) - {ref}
      by simp
    moreover have set (inserted-ids xs) - set (deleted-ids xs) = dom vals

```

```

    using IH interp-xs by auto
  moreover have inserted-ids (xs @ [x]) = inserted-ids xs
    by (simp add: Delete inserted-ids-last-del x-pair)
  moreover have deleted-ids (xs @ [x]) = deleted-ids xs @ [ref]
    by (simp add: Delete deleted-ids-last-del x-pair)
  hence set (inserted-ids (xs @ [x])) - set (deleted-ids (xs @ [x])) =
    set (inserted-ids xs) - (set (deleted-ids xs) ∪ {ref})
    using calculation(3) by auto
  moreover have ... = set (inserted-ids xs) - set (deleted-ids xs) - {ref}
    by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed

lemma insert-spec-nth-oid:
  assumes distinct xs
    and n < length xs
  shows insert-spec xs (oid, Some (xs ! n)) ! Suc n = oid
using assms proof(induction xs arbitrary: n)
  case Nil
  then show insert-spec [] (oid, Some ([] ! n)) ! Suc n = oid
    by simp
next
  case (Cons a xs)
  have distinct (a # xs)
    using Cons.prem1 by auto
  then show insert-spec (a # xs) (oid, Some ((a # xs) ! n)) ! Suc n = oid
proof(cases a = (a # xs) ! n)
    case True
    then have n = 0
      using ⟨distinct (a # xs)⟩ Cons.prem2 gr-implies-not-zero by force
    then show insert-spec (a # xs) (oid, Some ((a # xs) ! n)) ! Suc n = oid
      by auto
  next
    case False
    then have n > 0
      using ⟨distinct (a # xs)⟩ Cons.prem2 gr-implies-not-zero by force
    then obtain m where n = Suc m
      using Suc-pred' by blast
    then show insert-spec (a # xs) (oid, Some ((a # xs) ! n)) ! Suc n = oid
      using Cons.IH Cons.prem1 by auto
  qed
qed

lemma insert-spec-inc-length:
  assumes distinct xs
    and n < length xs
  shows length (insert-spec xs (oid, Some (xs ! n))) = Suc (length xs)
using assms proof(induction xs arbitrary: n, simp)

```

```

case (Cons a xs)
have distinct (a # xs)
  using Cons.prem(1) by auto
then show length (insert-spec (a # xs) (oid, Some ((a # xs) ! n))) = Suc (length
(a # xs))
proof(cases n)
  case 0
  hence insert-spec (a # xs) (oid, Some ((a # xs) ! n)) = a # oid # xs
  by simp
  then show ?thesis
  by simp
next
case (Suc nat)
  hence nat < length xs
  using Cons.prem(2) by auto
  hence length (insert-spec xs (oid, Some (xs ! nat))) = Suc (length xs)
  using Cons.IH Cons.prem(1) by auto
  then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: Suc)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma list-split-two-elems:
  assumes distinct xs
  and x ∈ set xs and y ∈ set xs
  and x ≠ y
  shows ∃ pre mid suf. xs = pre @ x # mid @ y # suf ∨ xs = pre @ y # mid @
x # suf
proof -
  obtain as bs where as-bs: xs = as @ [x] @ bs
  using assms(2) split-list-first by fastforce
  show ?thesis
  proof(cases y ∈ set as)
    case True
    then obtain cs ds where as = cs @ [y] @ ds
    using assms(3) split-list-first by fastforce
    then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: as-bs)
  next
  case False
  then have y ∈ set bs
  using as-bs assms(3) assms(4) by auto
  then obtain cs ds where bs = cs @ [y] @ ds
  using assms(3) split-list-first by fastforce
  then show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: as-bs)
qed
qed

```

3.3 Satisfying all conditions of $\mathcal{A}_{\text{strong}}$

Part 1(a) of Attiya et al.'s specification states that whenever the list is observed, the elements of the list are exactly those that have been inserted but not deleted. $\mathcal{A}_{\text{strong}}$ uses the visibility relation \leq_{vis} to capture the operations known to a node at some arbitrary point in the execution; in the OpSet model, we can simply prove the theorem for an arbitrary OpSet, since the contents of the OpSet at a particular time on a particular node correspond exactly to the set of operations known to that node at that time.

theorem *inserted-but-not-deleted:*

assumes *list-ops ops*

and *interp-ops ops = (list, vals)*

shows $a \in \text{dom } (vals) \longleftrightarrow (\exists \text{ref val. } (a, \text{Insert ref val}) \in \text{set ops}) \wedge$
 $(\nexists i. (i, \text{Delete } a) \in \text{set ops})$

using *assms deleted-ids-exist inserted-ids-exist interp-ops-vals-domain*

by *(metis Diff-iff snd-conv)*

Part 1(b) states that whenever the list is observed, the order of list elements is consistent with the global list order. We can define the global list order simply as the list order that arises from interpreting the OpSet containing all operations in the entire execution. Then, at any point in the execution, the OpSet is some subset of the set of all operations.

We can then rephrase condition 1(b) as follows: whenever list element x appears before list element y in the interpretation of *some-ops*, then for any OpSet *all-ops* that is a superset of *some-ops*, x must also appear before y in the interpretation of *all-ops*. In other words, adding more operations to the OpSet does not change the relative order of any existing list elements.

theorem *list-order-consistent:*

assumes *list-ops some-ops and list-ops all-ops*

and *set some-ops \subseteq set all-ops*

and *list-order some-ops $x y$*

shows *list-order all-ops $x y$*

using *assms list-order-monotonic list-ops-insertions insertions-subset list-order-equiv*

by *metis*

Part 1(c) states that inserted elements appear at the specified position: that is, immediately after an insertion of *oid* at index k , the list index k does indeed contain *oid* (provided that k is less than the length of the list). We prove this property below.

theorem *correct-position-insert:*

assumes *list-ops (ops @ [(oid, ins)])*

and *ins = make-insert (fst (interp-ops ops)) val k*

and *list = fst (interp-ops (ops @ [(oid, ins)]))*

shows *list ! (min k (length list - 1)) = oid*

proof *(cases k = 0 \vee fst (interp-ops ops) = [])*

case *True*

```

moreover from this
have make-insert (fst (interp-ops ops)) val k = Insert None val
  and min-k: min k (length (fst (interp-ops ops))) = 0
  by (cases k, auto)
hence fst (interp-ops (ops @ [(oid, ins)])) = oid # fst (interp-ops ops)
  using assms(2) interp-ops-unfold-last
  by (metis fst-conv insert-spec.simps(1) interp-op.simps(1) prod.collapse)
ultimately show ?thesis
  by (simp add: min-k assms(3))
next
case False
moreover from this have k > 0 and fst (interp-ops ops) ≠ []
  using neq0-conv by blast+
from this obtain nat where k = Suc nat
  using gr0-implies-Suc by blast
hence make-insert (fst (interp-ops ops)) val k =
  Insert (Some ((fst (interp-ops ops)) ! (min nat (length (fst (interp-ops ops))
  – 1)))) val
  using False by (cases fst (interp-ops ops), auto)
hence fst (interp-ops (ops @ [(oid, ins)])) =
  insert-spec (fst (interp-ops ops)) (oid, Some ((fst (interp-ops ops)) ! (min
nat (length (fst (interp-ops ops)) – 1))))
  by (metis assms(2) fst-conv interp-op.simps(1) interp-ops-unfold-last prod.collapse)
moreover have min nat (length (fst (interp-ops ops)) – 1) < length (fst (interp-ops
ops))
  by (simp add: fst (interp-ops ops) ≠ [] min.strict-coboundedI2)
moreover have distinct (fst (interp-ops ops))
  using interp-ops-distinct list-ops-def spec-ops-rem-last assms(1) by blast
moreover have length list = Suc (length (fst (interp-ops ops)))
  using assms(3) calculation by (simp add: insert-spec-inc-length)
ultimately show ?thesis
  using assms insert-spec-nth-oid
  by (metis Suc-diff-1 k = Suc nat diff-Suc-1 length-greater-0-conv min-Suc-Suc)
qed

```

Part 2 states that the list order relation must be transitive, irreflexive, and total. These three properties are straightforward to prove, using our definition of the *list-order* predicate.

theorem *list-order-trans*:

```

assumes list-ops ops
  and list-order ops x y
  and list-order ops y z
shows list-order ops x z
using assms list-order-trans list-ops-insertions list-order-equiv by blast

```

theorem *list-order-irrefl*:

```

assumes list-ops ops
shows  $\neg$  list-order ops x x
proof –

```

```

have list-order ops x x  $\implies$  False
proof -
  assume list-order ops x x
  then obtain xs ys zs where split: fst (interp-ops ops) = xs @ [x] @ ys @ [x]
@ zs
  by (meson List-Spec.list-order-def)
  moreover have distinct (fst (interp-ops ops))
  by (simp add: assms interp-ops-distinct)
  ultimately show False
  by (simp add: split)
qed
thus  $\neg$  list-order ops x x
  by blast
qed

theorem list-order-total:
  assumes list-ops ops
  and x  $\in$  set (fst (interp-ops ops))
  and y  $\in$  set (fst (interp-ops ops))
  and x  $\neq$  y
  shows list-order ops x y  $\vee$  list-order ops y x
proof -
  have distinct (fst (interp-ops ops))
  using assms(1) by (simp add: interp-ops-distinct)
  then obtain pre mid suf
  where fst (interp-ops ops) = pre @ x # mid @ y # suf  $\vee$ 
    fst (interp-ops ops) = pre @ y # mid @ x # suf
  using list-split-two-elems assms by metis
  then show list-order ops x y  $\vee$  list-order ops y x
  by (simp add: list-order-def, blast)
qed

end

```

4 Interleaving of concurrent insertions

In this section we prove that our list specification rules out interleaving of concurrent insertion sequences starting at the same position.

```

theory Interleaving
  imports Insert-Spec
begin

```

4.1 Lemmas about *insert-ops*

```

lemma map-fst-append1:
  assumes  $\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). P i$ 
  and  $P x$ 
  shows  $\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (xs @ [(x, y)])) . P i$ 

```

```

using assms by (induction xs, auto)

lemma insert-ops-split:
  assumes insert-ops ops
    and  $(oid, ref) \in set\ ops$ 
  shows  $\exists pre\ suf. ops = pre @ [(oid, ref)] @ suf \wedge$ 
     $(\forall i \in set\ (map\ fst\ pre). i < oid) \wedge$ 
     $(\forall i \in set\ (map\ fst\ suf). oid < i)$ 
using assms proof(induction ops rule: List.rev-induct)
  case Nil
    then show ?case by auto
next
  case (snoc x xs)
    then show ?case
    proof(cases x = (oid, ref))
      case True
        moreover from this have  $\forall i \in set\ (map\ fst\ xs). i < oid$ 
          using last-op-greatest snoc.prem(1) by blast
        ultimately have  $xs @ [x] = xs @ [(oid, ref)] @ [] \wedge$ 
           $(\forall i \in set\ (map\ fst\ xs). i < oid) \wedge$ 
           $(\forall i \in set\ (map\ fst\ []). oid < i)$ 
          by auto
        then show ?thesis by force
      next
        case False
          hence  $(oid, ref) \in set\ xs$ 
          using snoc.prem(2) by auto
          from this obtain pre suf where IH:  $xs = pre @ [(oid, ref)] @ suf \wedge$ 
             $(\forall i \in set\ (map\ fst\ pre). i < oid) \wedge$ 
             $(\forall i \in set\ (map\ fst\ suf). oid < i)$ 
          using snoc.IH snoc.prem(1) by blast
          obtain xi xr where x-pair:  $x = (xi, xr)$ 
          by force
          hence distinct  $(map\ fst\ (pre @ [(oid, ref)] @ suf @ [(xi, xr)]))$ 
          by (metis IH append.assoc insert-ops-def spec-ops-def snoc.prem(1))
          hence  $xi \neq oid$ 
          by auto
          have xi-max:  $\forall x \in set\ (map\ fst\ (pre @ [(oid, ref)] @ suf)). x < xi$ 
          using IH last-op-greatest snoc.prem(1) x-pair by blast
          then show ?thesis
          proof(cases xi < oid)
            case True
              moreover from this have  $\forall x \in set\ suf. fst\ x < oid$ 
              using xi-max by auto
              hence suf = []
              using IH last-in-set by fastforce
              ultimately have  $xs @ [x] = (pre @ [(xi, xr)]) @ [] \wedge$ 
                 $(\forall i \in set\ (map\ fst\ ((pre @ [(xi, xr)]))). i < oid) \wedge$ 
                 $(\forall i \in set\ (map\ fst\ []). oid < i)$ 

```

```

    using dual-order.asym xi-max by auto
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: IH)
next
case False
hence oid < xi
  using ⟨xi ≠ oid⟩ by auto
hence ∀ i ∈ set (map fst (suf @ [(xi, xr)])) . oid < i
  using IH map-fst-append1 by auto
hence xs @ [x] = pre @ [(oid, ref)] @ (suf @ [(xi, xr)]) ∧
  (∀ i ∈ set (map fst pre) . i < oid) ∧
  (∀ i ∈ set (map fst (suf @ [(xi, xr)])) . oid < i)
  by (simp add: IH x-pair)
then show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed
qed

lemma insert-ops-split-2:
  assumes insert-ops ops
    and (xid, xr) ∈ set ops
    and (yid, yr) ∈ set ops
    and xid < yid
  shows ∃ as bs cs. ops = as @ [(xid, xr)] @ bs @ [(yid, yr)] @ cs ∧
    (∀ i ∈ set (map fst as) . i < xid) ∧
    (∀ i ∈ set (map fst bs) . xid < i ∧ i < yid) ∧
    (∀ i ∈ set (map fst cs) . yid < i)
proof -
  obtain as as1 where x-split: ops = as @ [(xid, xr)] @ as1 ∧
    (∀ i ∈ set (map fst as) . i < xid) ∧ (∀ i ∈ set (map fst as1) . xid < i)
  using assms insert-ops-split by blast
  hence insert-ops ((as @ [(xid, xr)]) @ as1)
    using assms(1) by auto
  hence insert-ops as1
    using assms(1) insert-ops-rem-prefix by blast
  have (yid, yr) ∈ set as1
    using x-split assms by auto
  from this obtain bs cs where y-split: as1 = bs @ [(yid, yr)] @ cs ∧
    (∀ i ∈ set (map fst bs) . i < yid) ∧ (∀ i ∈ set (map fst cs) . yid < i)
  using assms insert-ops-split ⟨insert-ops as1⟩ by blast
  hence ops = as @ [(xid, xr)] @ bs @ [(yid, yr)] @ cs
    using x-split by blast
  moreover have ∀ i ∈ set (map fst bs) . xid < i ∧ i < yid
    by (simp add: x-split y-split)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using x-split y-split by blast
qed

lemma insert-ops-sorted-oids:
  assumes insert-ops (xs @ [(i1, r1)] @ ys @ [(i2, r2)])

```



```

  shows  $i1 < i2$ 
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (xs @ [(i1, r1)] @ ys)) \implies i < i2$ 
    by (metis append.assoc assms last-op-greatest)
  moreover have  $i1 \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (xs @ [(i1, r1)] @ ys))$ 
    by auto
  ultimately show  $i1 < i2$ 
    by blast
qed

lemma insert-ops-subset-last:
  assumes insert-ops (xs @ [x])
    and insert-ops ys
    and  $\text{set } ys \subseteq \text{set } (xs @ [x])$ 
    and  $x \in \text{set } ys$ 
  shows  $x = \text{last } ys$ 
using assms proof(induction ys, simp)
  case (Cons y ys)
  then show  $x = \text{last } (y \# ys)$ 
  proof(cases ys = [])
    case True
    then show  $x = \text{last } (y \# ys)$ 
      using Cons.prem(4) by auto
  next
    case ys-nonempty: False
    have  $x \neq y$ 
    proof -
      obtain mid l where  $ys = \text{mid} @ [l]$ 
        using append-butlast-last-id ys-nonempty by metis
      moreover obtain li lr where  $l = (li, lr)$ 
        by force
      moreover have  $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (y \# \text{mid})) \implies i < li$ 
        by (metis last-op-greatest Cons.prem(2) calculation append-Cons)
      hence  $\text{fst } y < li$ 
        by simp
      moreover have  $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs) \implies i < \text{fst } x$ 
        using assms(1) last-op-greatest by (metis prod.collapse)
      hence  $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (y \# ys)) \implies i \leq \text{fst } x$ 
        using Cons.prem(3) by fastforce
      ultimately show  $x \neq y$ 
        by fastforce
    qed
  then show  $x = \text{last } (y \# ys)$ 
    using Cons.IH Cons.prem insert-ops-rem-cons ys-nonempty
    by (metis dual-order.trans last-ConsR set-ConsD set-subset-Cons)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma subset-butlast:

```

```

assumes  $set\ xs \subseteq set\ (ys\ @\ [y])$ 
and  $last\ xs = y$ 
and  $distinct\ xs$ 
shows  $set\ (butlast\ xs) \subseteq set\ ys$ 
using assms by (induction xs, auto)

lemma distinct-append-butlast1:
assumes  $distinct\ (map\ fst\ xs\ @\ map\ fst\ ys)$ 
shows  $distinct\ (map\ fst\ (butlast\ xs)\ @\ map\ fst\ ys)$ 
using assms proof(induction xs, simp)
case (Cons a xs)
have  $fst\ a \notin set\ (map\ fst\ xs\ @\ map\ fst\ ys)$ 
using Cons.prems by auto
moreover have  $set\ (map\ fst\ (butlast\ xs)) \subseteq set\ (map\ fst\ xs)$ 
by (metis in-set-butlastD map-butlast subsetI)
hence  $set\ (map\ fst\ (butlast\ xs)\ @\ map\ fst\ ys) \subseteq set\ (map\ fst\ xs\ @\ map\ fst\ ys)$ 
by auto
ultimately have  $fst\ a \notin set\ (map\ fst\ (butlast\ xs)\ @\ map\ fst\ ys)$ 
by blast
then show  $distinct\ (map\ fst\ (butlast\ (a\ \#\ xs))\ @\ map\ fst\ ys)$ 
using Cons.IH Cons.prems by auto
qed

```

```

lemma distinct-append-butlast2:
assumes  $distinct\ (map\ fst\ xs\ @\ map\ fst\ ys)$ 
shows  $distinct\ (map\ fst\ xs\ @\ map\ fst\ (butlast\ ys))$ 
using assms proof(induction xs)
case Nil
then show  $distinct\ (map\ fst\ []\ @\ map\ fst\ (butlast\ ys))$ 
by (simp add: distinct-butlast map-butlast)
next
case (Cons a xs)
have  $fst\ a \notin set\ (map\ fst\ xs\ @\ map\ fst\ ys)$ 
using Cons.prems by auto
moreover have  $set\ (map\ fst\ (butlast\ ys)) \subseteq set\ (map\ fst\ ys)$ 
by (metis in-set-butlastD map-butlast subsetI)
hence  $set\ (map\ fst\ xs\ @\ map\ fst\ (butlast\ ys)) \subseteq set\ (map\ fst\ xs\ @\ map\ fst\ ys)$ 
by auto
ultimately have  $fst\ a \notin set\ (map\ fst\ xs\ @\ map\ fst\ (butlast\ ys))$ 
by blast
then show ?case
using Cons.IH Cons.prems by auto
qed

```

4.2 Lemmas about *interp-ins*

```

lemma interp-ins-maybe-grow:
assumes  $insert\ ops\ (xs\ @\ [(oid,\ ref)])$ 
shows  $set\ (interp\ ins\ (xs\ @\ [(oid,\ ref)])) = set\ (interp\ ins\ xs) \vee$ 

```

$set (interp-ins (xs @ [(oid, ref)])) = (set (interp-ins xs) \cup \{oid\})$
by (cases ref, simp add: interp-ins-tail-unfold,
metis insert-spec-nonex insert-spec-set interp-ins-tail-unfold)

lemma *interp-ins-maybe-grow2*:
assumes insert-ops (xs @ [x])
shows $set (interp-ins (xs @ [x])) = set (interp-ins xs) \vee$
 $set (interp-ins (xs @ [x])) = (set (interp-ins xs) \cup \{fst x\})$
using assms *interp-ins-maybe-grow* **by** (cases x, auto)

lemma *interp-ins-maybe-grow3*:
assumes insert-ops (xs @ ys)
shows $\exists A. A \subseteq set (map fst ys) \wedge set (interp-ins (xs @ ys)) = set (interp-ins$
 $xs) \cup A$
using assms **proof**(induction ys rule: List.rev-induct)
case Nil
then show ?case **by** simp
next
case (snoc x ys)
then have insert-ops (xs @ ys)
by (metis append-assoc insert-ops-rem-last)
then obtain A **where** IH: $A \subseteq set (map fst ys) \wedge$
 $set (interp-ins (xs @ ys)) = set (interp-ins xs) \cup A$
using snoc.IH **by** blast
then show ?case
proof(cases set (interp-ins (xs @ ys @ [x])) = set (interp-ins (xs @ ys)))
case True
moreover have $A \subseteq set (map fst (ys @ [x]))$
using IH **by** auto
ultimately show ?thesis
using IH **by** auto
next
case False
then have $set (interp-ins (xs @ ys @ [x])) = set (interp-ins (xs @ ys)) \cup \{fst$
 $x\}$
by (metis append-assoc interp-ins-maybe-grow2 snoc.prem1)
moreover have $A \cup \{fst x\} \subseteq set (map fst (ys @ [x]))$
using IH **by** auto
ultimately show ?thesis
using IH Un-assoc **by** metis
qed
qed

lemma *interp-ins-ref-nonex*:
assumes insert-ops ops
and ops = xs @ [(oid, Some ref)] @ ys
and ref $\notin set (interp-ins xs)$
shows oid $\notin set (interp-ins ops)$
using assms **proof**(induction ys arbitrary: ops rule: List.rev-induct)

```

case Nil
then have interp-ins ops = insert-spec (interp-ins xs) (oid, Some ref)
  by (simp add: interp-ins-tail-unfold)
moreover have  $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs) \implies i < \text{oid}$ 
  using Nil.premis last-op-greatest by fastforce
hence  $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins } xs) \implies i < \text{oid}$ 
  by (meson interp-ins-subset subsetCE)
ultimately show oid  $\notin \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
  using assms(3) by auto
next
case (snoc x ys)
then have insert-ops (xs @ (oid, Some ref) # ys)
  by (metis append.assoc append.simps(1) append-Cons insert-ops-appendD)
hence IH: oid  $\notin \text{set } (\text{interp-ins } (xs @ (oid, Some ref) \# ys))$ 
  by (simp add: snoc.IH snoc.premis(3))
moreover have distinct (map fst (xs @ (oid, Some ref) \# ys @ [x]))
  using snoc.premis by (metis append-Cons append-self-conv2 insert-ops-def spec-ops-def)
hence fst x  $\neq \text{oid}$ 
  using empty-iff by auto
moreover have insert-ops ((xs @ (oid, Some ref) \# ys) @ [x])
  using snoc.premis by auto
hence set (interp-ins ((xs @ (oid, Some ref) \# ys) @ [x])) =
  set (interp-ins (xs @ (oid, Some ref) \# ys))  $\vee$ 
  set (interp-ins ((xs @ (oid, Some ref) \# ys) @ [x])) =
  set (interp-ins (xs @ (oid, Some ref) \# ys))  $\cup \{\text{fst } x\}$ 
  using interp-ins-maybe-grow2 by blast
ultimately show oid  $\notin \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
  using snoc.premis(2) by auto
qed

lemma interp-ins-last-None:
  shows oid  $\in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins } (\text{ops} @ [(oid, None)]))$ 
by (simp add: interp-ins-tail-unfold)

lemma interp-ins-monotonic:
  assumes insert-ops (pre @ suf)
  and oid  $\in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins } pre)$ 
  shows oid  $\in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins } (pre @ suf))$ 
using assms interp-ins-maybe-grow3 by auto

lemma interp-ins-append-non-memb:
  assumes insert-ops (pre @ [(oid, Some ref)] @ suf)
  and ref  $\notin \text{set } (\text{interp-ins } pre)$ 
  shows ref  $\notin \text{set } (\text{interp-ins } (pre @ [(oid, Some ref)] @ suf))$ 
using assms proof(induction suf rule: List.rev-induct)
case Nil
  then show ref  $\notin \text{set } (\text{interp-ins } (pre @ [(oid, Some ref)] @ []))$ 
  by (metis append-Nil2 insert-spec-nonex interp-ins-tail-unfold)
next

```

```

case (snoc x xs)
hence IH: ref  $\notin$  set (interp-ins (pre @ [(oid, Some ref)] @ xs))
  by (metis append-assoc insert-ops-rem-last)
moreover have ref < oid
  using insert-ops-ref-older snoc.premis(1) by auto
moreover have oid < fst x
  using insert-ops-sorted-oids by (metis prod.collapse snoc.premis(1))
have set (interp-ins ((pre @ [(oid, Some ref)] @ xs) @ [x])) =
  set (interp-ins (pre @ [(oid, Some ref)] @ xs))  $\vee$ 
  set (interp-ins ((pre @ [(oid, Some ref)] @ xs) @ [x])) =
  set (interp-ins (pre @ [(oid, Some ref)] @ xs)  $\cup$  {fst x})
  by (metis (full-types) append.assoc interp-ins-maybe-grow2 snoc.premis(1))
ultimately show ref  $\notin$  set (interp-ins (pre @ [(oid, Some ref)] @ xs @ [x]))
  using (oid < fst x) by auto
qed

```

```

lemma interp-ins-append-memb:
  assumes insert-ops (pre @ [(oid, Some ref)] @ suf)
  and ref  $\in$  set (interp-ins pre)
  shows oid  $\in$  set (interp-ins (pre @ [(oid, Some ref)] @ suf))
using assms by (metis UnCI append-assoc insert-spec-set interp-ins-monotonic
  interp-ins-tail-unfold singletonI)

```

```

lemma interp-ins-append-forward:
  assumes insert-ops (xs @ ys)
  and oid  $\in$  set (interp-ins (xs @ ys))
  and oid  $\in$  set (map fst xs)
  shows oid  $\in$  set (interp-ins xs)
using assms proof(induction ys rule: List.rev-induct, simp)
  case (snoc y ys)
  obtain cs ds ref where xs = cs @ (oid, ref)  $\#$  ds
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) imageE prod.collapse set-map snoc.premis(3) split-list-last)
  hence insert-ops (cs @ [(oid, ref)] @ (ds @ ys) @ [y])
  using snoc.premis(1) by auto
  hence oid < fst y
  using insert-ops-sorted-oids by (metis prod.collapse)
  hence oid  $\neq$  fst y
  by blast
  then show ?case
  using snoc.IH snoc.premis(1) snoc.premis(2) assms(3) inserted-item-ident
  by (metis append-assoc insert-ops-appendD interp-ins-tail-unfold prod.collapse)
qed

```

```

lemma interp-ins-find-ref:
  assumes insert-ops (xs @ [(oid, Some ref)] @ ys)
  and ref  $\in$  set (interp-ins (xs @ [(oid, Some ref)] @ ys))
  shows  $\exists r. (ref, r) \in$  set xs
proof -
  have ref < oid

```

```

    using assms(1) insert-ops-ref-older by blast
  have  $ref \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } (xs @ [(oid, \text{Some } ref)]) @ ys)$ 
    by (meson assms(2) interp-ins-subset subsetCE)
  then obtain  $x$  where  $x\text{-prop}: x \in \text{set } (xs @ [(oid, \text{Some } ref)]) @ ys \wedge \text{fst } x =$ 
 $ref$ 
    by fastforce
  obtain  $xr$  where  $x\text{-pair}: x = (ref, xr)$ 
    using prod.exhaust-sel  $x\text{-prop}$  by blast
  show  $\exists r. (ref, r) \in \text{set } xs$ 
  proof (cases  $x \in \text{set } xs$ )
    case True
    then show  $\exists r. (ref, r) \in \text{set } xs$ 
      by (metis  $x\text{-prop}$  prod.collapse)
  next
    case False
    hence  $(ref, xr) \in \text{set } ([ (oid, \text{Some } ref) ] @ ys)$ 
      using  $x\text{-prop}$   $x\text{-pair}$  by auto
    hence  $(ref, xr) \in \text{set } ys$ 
      using  $\langle ref < oid \rangle$   $x\text{-prop}$ 
    by (metis append-Cons append-self-conv2 fst-conv min.strict-order-iff set-ConsD)
    then obtain  $as$   $bs$  where  $ys = as @ (ref, xr) \# bs$ 
      by (meson split-list)
    hence  $\text{insert-ops } ((xs @ [(oid, \text{Some } ref)]) @ as @ [(ref, xr)]) @ bs$ 
      using assms(1) by auto
    hence  $\text{insert-ops } (xs @ [(oid, \text{Some } ref)]) @ as @ [(ref, xr)]$ 
      using insert-ops-appendD by blast
    hence  $oid < ref$ 
      using insert-ops-sorted-oids by auto
    then show ?thesis
      using  $\langle ref < oid \rangle$  by force
  qed
qed

```

4.3 Lemmas about *list-order*

```

lemma list-order-append:
  assumes insert-ops (pre @ suf)
  and list-order pre  $x$   $y$ 
  shows list-order (pre @ suf)  $x$   $y$ 
by (metis Un-iff assms list-order-monotonic insert-ops-appendD set-append subset-code(1))

```

```

lemma list-order-insert-ref:
  assumes insert-ops (ops @ [(oid, \text{Some } ref)])
  and  $ref \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins } ops)$ 
  shows list-order (ops @ [(oid, \text{Some } ref)])  $ref$   $oid$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{interp-ins } (ops @ [(oid, \text{Some } ref)]) = \text{insert-spec } (\text{interp-ins } ops) (oid,$ 
 $\text{Some } ref)$ 
    by (simp add: interp-ins-tail-unfold)

```

moreover obtain $xs\ ys$ **where** $interp-ins\ ops = xs\ @\ [ref]\ @\ ys$
using $assms(2)\ split-list-first$ **by** $fastforce$
hence $insert-spec\ (interp-ins\ ops)\ (oid,\ Some\ ref) = xs\ @\ [ref]\ @\ []\ @\ [oid]\ @\ ys$
using $assms(1)\ insert-after-ref\ interp-ins-distinct$ **by** $fastforce$
ultimately show $list-order\ (ops\ @\ [(oid,\ Some\ ref)])\ ref\ oid$
using $assms(1)\ list-orderI$ **by** $metis$
qed

lemma $list-order-insert-none$:
assumes $insert-ops\ (ops\ @\ [(oid,\ None)])$
and $x \in set\ (interp-ins\ ops)$
shows $list-order\ (ops\ @\ [(oid,\ None)])\ oid\ x$
proof –
have $interp-ins\ (ops\ @\ [(oid,\ None)]) = insert-spec\ (interp-ins\ ops)\ (oid,\ None)$
by $(simp\ add:\ interp-ins-tail-unfold)$
moreover obtain $xs\ ys$ **where** $interp-ins\ ops = xs\ @\ [x]\ @\ ys$
using $assms(2)\ split-list-first$ **by** $fastforce$
hence $insert-spec\ (interp-ins\ ops)\ (oid,\ None) = []\ @\ [oid]\ @\ xs\ @\ [x]\ @\ ys$
by $simp$
ultimately show $list-order\ (ops\ @\ [(oid,\ None)])\ oid\ x$
using $assms(1)\ list-orderI$ **by** $metis$
qed

lemma $list-order-insert-between$:
assumes $insert-ops\ (ops\ @\ [(oid,\ Some\ ref)])$
and $list-order\ ops\ ref\ x$
shows $list-order\ (ops\ @\ [(oid,\ Some\ ref)])\ oid\ x$
proof –
have $interp-ins\ (ops\ @\ [(oid,\ Some\ ref)]) = insert-spec\ (interp-ins\ ops)\ (oid,\ Some\ ref)$
by $(simp\ add:\ interp-ins-tail-unfold)$
moreover obtain $xs\ ys\ zs$ **where** $interp-ins\ ops = xs\ @\ [ref]\ @\ ys\ @\ [x]\ @\ zs$
using $assms\ list-orderE$ **by** $blast$
moreover have $\dots = xs\ @\ ref\ \# (ys\ @\ [x]\ @\ zs)$
by $simp$
moreover have $distinct\ (xs\ @\ ref\ \# (ys\ @\ [x]\ @\ zs))$
using $assms(1)\ calculation$ **by** $(metis\ interp-ins-distinct\ insert-ops-rem-last)$
hence $insert-spec\ (xs\ @\ ref\ \# (ys\ @\ [x]\ @\ zs))\ (oid,\ Some\ ref) = xs\ @\ ref\ \#$
 $oid\ \# (ys\ @\ [x]\ @\ zs)$
using $assms(1)\ calculation$ **by** $(simp\ add:\ insert-after-ref)$
moreover have $\dots = (xs\ @\ [ref])\ @\ [oid]\ @\ ys\ @\ [x]\ @\ zs$
by $simp$
ultimately show $list-order\ (ops\ @\ [(oid,\ Some\ ref)])\ oid\ x$
using $assms(1)\ list-orderI$ **by** $metis$
qed

4.4 The *insert-seq* predicate

The predicate *insert-seq start ops* is true iff *ops* is a list of insertion operations that begins by inserting after *start*, and then continues by placing each subsequent insertion directly after its predecessor. This definition models the sequential insertion of text at a particular place in a text document.

inductive *insert-seq* :: 'oid option \Rightarrow ('oid \times 'oid option) list \Rightarrow bool **where**
 insert-seq start [(oid, start)] |
 [[*insert-seq start* (list @ [(prev, ref)])]]
 \implies *insert-seq start* (list @ [(prev, ref), (oid, Some prev)])

lemma *insert-seq-nonempty*:
 assumes *insert-seq start xs*
 shows $xs \neq []$
using *assms* **by** (induction rule: *insert-seq.induct*, *auto*)

lemma *insert-seq-hd*:
 assumes *insert-seq start xs*
 shows \exists oid. $hd\ xs = (oid, start)$
using *assms* **by** (induction rule: *insert-seq.induct*, *simp*,
 metis append-self-conv2 hd-append2 list.sel(1))

lemma *insert-seq-rem-last*:
 assumes *insert-seq start (xs @ [x])*
 and $xs \neq []$
 shows *insert-seq start xs*
using *assms insert-seq.cases* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *insert-seq-butlast*:
 assumes *insert-seq start xs*
 and $xs \neq []$ **and** $xs \neq [last\ xs]$
 shows *insert-seq start (butlast xs)*
proof –
 have $length\ xs > 1$
 by (*metis One-nat-def Suc-lessI add-0-left append-butlast-last-id append-eq-append-conv*
 append-self-conv2 assms(2) assms(3) length-greater-0-conv list.size(3) list.size(4))
 hence $butlast\ xs \neq []$
 by (*metis length-butlast less-numeral-extra(3) list.size(3) zero-less-diff*)
 then show *insert-seq start (butlast xs)*
 using *assms* **by** (*metis append-butlast-last-id insert-seq-rem-last*)
qed

lemma *insert-seq-last-ref*:
 assumes *insert-seq start (xs @ [(xi, xr), (yi, yr)])*
 shows $yr = Some\ xi$
using *assms insert-seq.cases* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *insert-seq-start-none*:


```

assumes insert-ops ops
  and insert-seq None xs and insert-ops xs
  and set xs  $\subseteq$  set ops
shows  $\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). i \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
using assms proof(induction xs rule: List.rev-induct, simp)
case (snoc x xs)
then have IH:  $\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). i \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
  by (metis Nil-is-map-conv append-is-Nil-conv insert-ops-appendD insert-seq-rem-last
    le-supE list.simps(3) set-append split-list)
then show  $\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (xs @ [x])). i \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
proof(cases xs = [])
  case True
    then obtain oid where xs @ [x] = [(oid, None)]
      using insert-seq-hd snoc.prem(2) by fastforce
    hence  $(oid, None) \in \text{set ops}$ 
      using snoc.prem(4) by auto
    then obtain as bs where ops = as @ (oid, None) # bs
      by (meson split-list)
    hence  $ops = (as @ [(oid, None)]) @ bs$ 
      by (simp add:  $\langle ops = as @ (oid, None) \# bs \rangle$ )
    moreover have  $oid \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins } (as @ [(oid, None)]))$ 
      by (simp add: interp-ins-last-None)
    ultimately have  $oid \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
      using interp-ins-monotonic snoc.prem(1) by blast
    then show  $\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (xs @ [x])). i \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
      using  $\langle xs @ [x] = [(oid, None)] \rangle$  by auto
  next
    case False
    then obtain rest y where snoc-y: xs = rest @ [y]
      using append-butlast-last-id by metis
    obtain yi yr xi xr where yx-pairs: y = (yi, yr)  $\wedge$  x = (xi, xr)
      by force
    then have  $xr = \text{Some } yi$ 
      using insert-seq-last-ref snoc.prem(2) snoc-y by fastforce
    have  $yi < xi$ 
      using insert-ops-sorted-oids snoc-y yx-pairs snoc.prem(3)
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) append-eq-append-conv2)
    have  $(yi, yr) \in \text{set ops}$  and  $(xi, \text{Some } yi) \in \text{set ops}$ 
      using snoc.prem(4) snoc-y yx-pairs  $\langle xr = \text{Some } yi \rangle$  by auto
    then obtain as bs cs where ops-split: ops = as @ [(yi, yr)] @ bs @ [(xi, Some
      yi)] @ cs
      using insert-ops-split-2  $\langle yi < xi \rangle$  snoc.prem(1) by blast
    hence  $yi \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins } (as @ [(yi, yr)] @ bs))$ 
    proof –
      have  $yi \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
        by (simp add: IH snoc-y yx-pairs)
      moreover have  $ops = (as @ [(yi, yr)] @ bs) @ [(xi, \text{Some } yi)] @ cs$ 
        using ops-split by simp
      moreover have  $yi \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (as @ [(yi, yr)] @ bs))$ 

```

```

    by simp
    ultimately show ?thesis
    using snoc.prem1 interp-ins-append-forward by blast
qed
hence xi ∈ set (interp-ins ((as @ [(yi, yr)] @ bs) @ [(xi, Some yi)] @ cs))
    using snoc.prem1 interp-ins-append-memb ops-split by force
hence xi ∈ set (interp-ins ops)
    by (simp add: ops-split)
then show ∀ i ∈ set (map fst (xs @ [x])). i ∈ set (interp-ins ops)
    using IH yx-pairs by auto
qed
qed

lemma insert-seq-after-start:
  assumes insert-ops ops
    and insert-seq (Some ref) xs and insert-ops xs
    and set xs ⊆ set ops
    and ref ∈ set (interp-ins ops)
  shows ∀ i ∈ set (map fst xs). list-order ops ref i
using assms proof(induction xs rule: List.rev-induct, simp)
  case (snoc x xs)
  have IH: ∀ i ∈ set (map fst xs). list-order ops ref i
    using snoc.IH snoc.prem1 insert-seq-rem-last insert-ops-appendD
    by (metis Nil-is-map-conv Un-subset-iff empty-set equals0D set-append)
  moreover have list-order ops ref (fst x)
  proof(cases xs = [])
    case True
    hence snd x = Some ref
    using insert-seq-hd snoc.prem2 by fastforce
    moreover have x ∈ set ops
    using snoc.prem4 by auto
    then obtain cs ds where x-split: ops = cs @ x # ds
    by (meson split-list)
    have list-order (cs @ [(fst x, Some ref)]) ref (fst x)
  proof -
    have insert-ops (cs @ [(fst x, Some ref)] @ ds)
    using x-split ⟨snd x = Some ref⟩
    by (metis append-Cons append-self-conv2 prod.collapse snoc.prem1)
    moreover from this obtain rr where (ref, rr) ∈ set cs
    using interp-ins-find-ref x-split ⟨snd x = Some ref⟩ assms(5)
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) append-Cons append-self-conv2 prod.collapse)
    hence ref ∈ set (interp-ins cs)
  proof -
    have ops = cs @ [(fst x, Some ref)] @ ds
    by (metis x-split ⟨snd x = Some ref⟩ append-Cons append-self-conv2
prod.collapse)
    thus ref ∈ set (interp-ins cs)
    using assms(5) calculation interp-ins-append-forward interp-ins-append-non-memb
  by blast

```

```

    qed
    ultimately show list-order (cs @ [(fst x, Some ref)]) ref (fst x)
      using list-order-insert-ref by (metis append.assoc insert-ops-appendD)
  qed
  moreover have ops = (cs @ [(fst x, Some ref)]) @ ds
    using calculation x-split
      by (metis append-eq-Cons-conv append-eq-append-conv2 append-self-conv2
prod.collapse)
    ultimately show list-order ops ref (fst x)
      using list-order-append snoc.premis(1) by blast
  next
  case False
  then obtain rest y where snoc-y: xs = rest @ [y]
    using append-butlast-last-id by metis
  obtain yi yr xi xr where yx-pairs: y = (yi, yr) ∧ x = (xi, xr)
    by force
  then have xr = Some yi
    using insert-seq-last-ref snoc.premis(2) snoc-y by fastforce
  have yi < xi
    using insert-ops-sorted-oids snoc-y yx-pairs snoc.premis(3)
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) append-eq-append-conv2)
  have (yi, yr) ∈ set ops and (xi, Some yi) ∈ set ops
    using snoc.premis(4) snoc-y yx-pairs ⟨xr = Some yi⟩ by auto
  then obtain as bs cs where ops-split: ops = as @ [(yi, yr)] @ bs @ [(xi, Some
yi)] @ cs
    using insert-ops-split-2 ⟨yi < xi⟩ snoc.premis(1) by blast
  have list-order ops ref yi
    by (simp add: IH snoc-y yx-pairs)
  moreover have list-order (as @ [(yi, yr)] @ bs @ [(xi, Some yi)]) yi xi
  proof -
    have insert-ops ((as @ [(yi, yr)] @ bs @ [(xi, Some yi)]) @ cs)
      using ops-split snoc.premis(1) by auto
    hence insert-ops ((as @ [(yi, yr)] @ bs) @ [(xi, Some yi)])
      using insert-ops-appendD by fastforce
    moreover have yi ∈ set (interp-ins ops)
      using ⟨list-order ops ref yi⟩ list-order-memb2 by auto
    hence yi ∈ set (interp-ins (as @ [(yi, yr)] @ bs))
      using interp-ins-append-non-memb ops-split snoc.premis(1) by force
    ultimately show ?thesis
      using list-order-insert-ref by force
  qed
  hence list-order ops yi xi
    by (metis append-assoc list-order-append ops-split snoc.premis(1))
  ultimately show list-order ops ref (fst x)
    using list-order-trans snoc.premis(1) yx-pairs by auto
  qed
  ultimately show ∀ i ∈ set (map fst (xs @ [x])). list-order ops ref i
    by auto
  qed

```

```

lemma insert-seq-no-start:
  assumes insert-ops ops
    and insert-seq (Some ref) xs and insert-ops xs
    and set xs  $\subseteq$  set ops
    and ref  $\notin$  set (interp-ins ops)
  shows  $\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). i \notin \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
using assms proof(induction xs rule: List.rev-induct, simp)
  case (snoc x xs)
  have IH:  $\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). i \notin \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
    using snoc.IH snoc.prem1 insert-seq-rem-last insert-ops-appendD
    by (metis append-is-Nil-conv le-sup-iff list.map-disc-iff set-append split-list-first)
  obtain as bs where ops = as @ x # bs
    using snoc.prem1(4) by (metis split-list last-in-set snoc-eq-iff-butlast subset-code(1))
  have fst x  $\notin$  set (interp-ins ops)
  proof(cases xs = [])
    case True
    then obtain xi where x = (xi, Some ref)
      using insert-seq-hd snoc.prem1(2) by force
    moreover have ref  $\notin$  set (interp-ins ops)
      using interp-ins-monotonic snoc.prem1(1) snoc.prem1(5)  $\langle \text{ops} = \text{as} @ x \#$ 
bs  $\rangle$  by blast
    ultimately have xi  $\notin$  set (interp-ins (as @ [x] @ bs))
      using snoc.prem1(1) by (simp add: interp-ins-ref-nonex  $\langle \text{ops} = \text{as} @ x \# \text{bs} \rangle$ )
    then show fst x  $\notin$  set (interp-ins ops)
      by (simp add:  $\langle \text{ops} = \text{as} @ x \# \text{bs} \rangle$   $\langle x = (xi, \text{Some ref}) \rangle$ )
  next
    case xs-nonempty: False
    then obtain y where xs = (butlast xs) @ [y]
      by (metis append-butlast-last-id)
    moreover from this obtain yi yr xi xr where y = (yi, yr)  $\wedge$  x = (xi, xr)
      by fastforce
    moreover from this have xr = Some yi
      using insert-seq.cases snoc.prem1(2) calculation by fastforce
    moreover have yi  $\notin$  set (interp-ins ops)
      using IH calculation
      by (metis Nil-is-map-conv fst-conv last-in-set last-map snoc-eq-iff-butlast)
    hence yi  $\notin$  set (interp-ins as)
      using  $\langle \text{ops} = \text{as} @ x \# \text{bs} \rangle$  interp-ins-monotonic snoc.prem1(1) by blast
    ultimately have xi  $\notin$  set (interp-ins (as @ [x] @ bs))
      using interp-ins-ref-nonex snoc.prem1(1)  $\langle \text{ops} = \text{as} @ x \# \text{bs} \rangle$  by fastforce
    then show fst x  $\notin$  set (interp-ins ops)
      by (simp add:  $\langle \text{ops} = \text{as} @ x \# \text{bs} \rangle$   $\langle y = (yi, yr) \wedge x = (xi, xr) \rangle$ )
  qed
  then show  $\forall i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (xs @ [x])). i \notin \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
    using IH by auto
qed

```

4.5 The proof of no interleaving

lemma *no-interleaving-ordered*:

assumes *insert-ops ops*
and *insert-seq start xs and insert-ops xs*
and *insert-seq start ys and insert-ops ys*
and *set xs \subseteq set ops and set ys \subseteq set ops*
and *distinct (map fst xs @ map fst ys)*
and *fst (hd xs) < fst (hd ys)*
and $\bigwedge r. \text{start} = \text{Some } r \implies r \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$
shows $(\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst xs}). \forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst ys}). \text{list-order ops } y \ x) \wedge$
 $(\forall r. \text{start} = \text{Some } r \longrightarrow (\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst xs}). \text{list-order ops } r \ x) \wedge$
 $(\forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst ys}). \text{list-order ops } r \ y))$
using *assms proof(induction ops arbitrary: xs ys rule: List.rev-induct, simp)*
case *(snoc a ops)*
then have *insert-ops ops*
using *insert-ops-rem-last by auto*
consider $(a\text{-in-}xs) \ a \in \text{set } xs \mid (a\text{-in-}ys) \ a \in \text{set } ys \mid (\text{neither}) \ a \notin \text{set } xs \wedge a \notin$
 $\text{set } ys$
by *blast*
then show *?case*
proof(*cases*)
case *a-in-xs*
then have $a \notin \text{set } ys$
using *snoc.premis(8) by auto*
hence $\text{set } ys \subseteq \text{set ops}$
using *snoc.premis(7) DiffE by auto*
from *a-in-xs have* $a = \text{last } xs$
using *insert-ops-subset-last snoc.premis by blast*
have *IH*: $(\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (\text{butlast } xs)). \forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } ys). \text{list-order}$
 $\text{ops } y \ x) \wedge$
 $(\forall r. \text{start} = \text{Some } r \longrightarrow (\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (\text{butlast } xs)). \text{list-order ops}$
 $r \ x) \wedge$
 $(\forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } \quad \quad \quad ys). \text{list-order ops } r \ y))$
proof(*cases xs = [a]*)
case *True*
moreover have $\forall r. \text{start} = \text{Some } r \longrightarrow (\forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } ys). \text{list-order}$
 $\text{ops } r \ y)$
using *insert-seq-after-start (insert-ops ops) (set ys \subseteq set ops) snoc.premis*
by (*metis append-Nil2 calculation insert-seq-hd interp-ins-append-non-memb*
 $\text{list.sel}(1))$
ultimately show *?thesis by auto*
next
case *xs-longer: False*
from $\langle a = \text{last } xs \rangle$ **have** $\text{set } (\text{butlast } xs) \subseteq \text{set ops}$
using *snoc.premis by (simp add: distinct-fst subset-butlast)*
moreover have *insert-seq start (butlast xs)*
using *insert-seq-butlast insert-seq-nonempty xs-longer (a = last xs) snoc.premis(2)*
by *blast*

```

moreover have insert-ops (butlast xs)
  using snoc.premis(2) snoc.premis(3) insert-ops-appendD
  by (metis append-butlast-last-id insert-seq-nonempty)
moreover have distinct (map fst (butlast xs) @ map fst ys)
  using distinct-append-butlast1 snoc.premis(8) by blast
moreover have set ys  $\subseteq$  set ops
  using  $\langle a \notin \text{set } ys \rangle \langle \text{set } ys \subseteq \text{set } ops \rangle$  by blast
moreover have hd (butlast xs) = hd xs
by (metis append-butlast-last-id calculation(2) hd-append2 insert-seq-nonempty
snoc.premis(2))
hence fst (hd (butlast xs)) < fst (hd ys)
  by (simp add: snoc.premis(9))
moreover have  $\bigwedge r. \text{start} = \text{Some } r \implies r \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
proof -
  fix r
  assume start = Some r
  then obtain xid where hd xs = (xid, Some r)
    using insert-seq-hd snoc.premis(2) by auto
  hence r < xid
  by (metis hd-in-set insert-ops-memb-ref-older insert-seq-nonempty snoc.premis(2)
snoc.premis(3))
  moreover have xid < fst a
  proof -
    have xs = (butlast xs) @ [a]
      using snoc.premis(2) insert-seq-nonempty  $\langle a = \text{last } xs \rangle$  by fastforce
    moreover have (xid, Some r)  $\in \text{set } (\text{butlast } xs)$ 
      using  $\langle \text{hd } xs = (xid, \text{Some } r) \rangle$  insert-seq-nonempty list.set-sel(1)
snoc.premis(2)
    by (metis  $\langle \text{hd } (\text{butlast } xs) = \text{hd } xs \rangle \langle \text{insert-seq start } (\text{butlast } xs) \rangle$ )
    hence xid  $\in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (\text{butlast } xs))$ 
    by (metis in-set-zipE zip-map-fst-snd)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      using snoc.premis(3) last-op-greatest by (metis prod.collapse)
  qed
  ultimately have r  $\neq$  fst a
    using dual-order.asym by blast
  thus r  $\in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
  using snoc.premis(1) snoc.premis(10) interp-ins-maybe-grow2  $\langle \text{start} = \text{Some}$ 
r  $\rangle$  by blast
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using  $\langle \text{insert-ops ops} \rangle$  snoc.IH snoc.premis(4) snoc.premis(5) by blast
  qed
moreover have x-exists:  $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (\text{butlast } xs)). x \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins}$ 
ops)
proof(cases start)
  case None
  moreover have set (butlast xs)  $\subseteq$  set ops
    using  $\langle a = \text{last } xs \rangle$  distinct-map snoc.premis(6) snoc.premis(8) subset-butlast

```

```

by fastforce
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using insert-seq-start-none ⟨insert-ops ops⟩ snoc.premis
    by (metis append-butlast-last-id butlast.simps(2) empty-iff empty-set
        insert-ops-rem-last insert-seq-butlast insert-seq-nonempty list.simps(8))
next
  case (Some a)
  then show ?thesis
    using IH list-order-memb2 by blast
qed
moreover have  $\forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } ys). \text{list-order } (\text{ops } @ [a]) y (\text{fst } a)$ 
proof(cases  $xs = [a]$ )
  case xs-a: True
  have  $ys \neq [] \implies \text{False}$ 
  proof -
    assume  $ys \neq []$ 
    then obtain  $yi$  where  $yi\text{-def}: ys = (yi, \text{start}) \# (\text{tl } ys)$ 
    by (metis hd-Cons-tl insert-seq-hd snoc.premis(4))
    hence  $(yi, \text{start}) \in \text{set ops}$ 
    by (metis ⟨set  $ys \subseteq \text{set ops} \rangle \text{list.set-intros}(1) \text{subsetCE}$ )
    hence  $yi \in \text{set } (\text{map fst ops})$ 
    by force
    hence  $yi < \text{fst } a$ 
    using snoc.premis(1) last-op-greatest by (metis prod.collapse)
    moreover have  $\text{fst } a < yi$ 
    by (metis  $yi\text{-def } xs\text{-a } \text{fst-conv } \text{list.sel}(1) \text{snoc.premis}(9)$ )
    ultimately show False
    using less-not-sym by blast
  qed
  then show  $\forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } ys). \text{list-order } (\text{ops } @ [a]) y (\text{fst } a)$ 
  using insert-seq-nonempty snoc.premis(4) by blast
next
  case xs-longer: False
  hence butlast-split:  $\text{butlast } xs = (\text{butlast } (\text{butlast } xs)) @ [\text{last } (\text{butlast } xs)]$ 
  using  $\langle a = \text{last } xs \rangle \text{insert-seq-butlast insert-seq-nonempty snoc.premis}(2)$  by
fastforce
  hence ref-exists:  $\text{fst } (\text{last } (\text{butlast } xs)) \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
  using x-exists by (metis last-in-set last-map map-is-Nil-conv snoc-eq-iff-butlast)
  moreover from butlast-split have  $xs = (\text{butlast } (\text{butlast } xs)) @ [\text{last } (\text{butlast } xs), a]$ 
  by (metis  $\langle a = \text{last } xs \rangle \text{append.assoc append-butlast-last-id butlast.simps}(2)$ 
    insert-seq-nonempty last-ConsL last-ConsR list.simps(3) snoc.premis(2))
  hence  $\text{snd } a = \text{Some } (\text{fst } (\text{last } (\text{butlast } xs)))$ 
  using snoc.premis(2) insert-seq-last-ref by (metis prod.collapse)
  hence list-order  $(\text{ops } @ [a]) (\text{fst } (\text{last } (\text{butlast } xs))) (\text{fst } a)$ 
  using list-order-insert-ref ref-exists snoc.premis(1) by (metis prod.collapse)
  moreover have  $\forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } ys). \text{list-order ops } y (\text{fst } (\text{last } (\text{butlast } xs)))$ 
  by (metis IH butlast-split last-in-set last-map map-is-Nil-conv snoc-eq-iff-butlast)
  hence  $\forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } ys). \text{list-order } (\text{ops } @ [a]) y (\text{fst } (\text{last } (\text{butlast } xs)))$ 

```

```

    using list-order-append snoc.premis(1) by blast
    ultimately show  $\forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } ys). \text{list-order } (\text{ops } @ [a]) y (\text{fst } a)$ 
    using list-order-trans snoc.premis(1) by blast
qed
moreover have map-fst-xs:  $\text{map fst } xs = \text{map fst } (\text{butlast } xs) @ \text{map fst } [\text{last } xs]$ 
by (metis append-butlast-last-id insert-seq-nonempty map-append snoc.premis(2))
hence  $\text{set } (\text{map fst } xs) = \text{set } (\text{map fst } (\text{butlast } xs)) \cup \{\text{fst } a\}$ 
by (simp add:  $\langle a = \text{last } xs \rangle$ )
moreover have  $\forall r. \text{start} = \text{Some } r \longrightarrow \text{list-order } (\text{ops } @ [a]) r (\text{fst } a)$ 
using snoc.premis by (cases start, auto simp add: insert-seq-after-start  $\langle a = \text{last } xs \rangle$  map-fst-xs)
ultimately show  $(\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). \forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } ys). \text{list-order } (\text{ops } @ [a]) y x) \wedge$ 
 $(\forall r. \text{start} = \text{Some } r \longrightarrow (\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). \text{list-order } (\text{ops } @ [a]) r x) \wedge$ 
 $(\forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } ys). \text{list-order } (\text{ops } @ [a]) r y))$ 
using snoc.premis(1) by (simp add: list-order-append)
next
case a-in-ys
then have  $a \notin \text{set } xs$ 
using snoc.premis(8) by auto
hence  $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set ops}$ 
using snoc.premis(6) DiffE by auto
from a-in-ys have  $a = \text{last } ys$ 
using insert-ops-subset-last snoc.premis by blast
have IH:  $(\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). \forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (\text{butlast } ys)). \text{list-order ops } y x) \wedge$ 
 $(\forall r. \text{start} = \text{Some } r \longrightarrow (\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). \text{list-order ops } r x) \wedge$ 
 $(\forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (\text{butlast } ys)). \text{list-order ops } r y))$ 
proof(cases  $ys = [a]$ )
case True
moreover have  $\forall r. \text{start} = \text{Some } r \longrightarrow (\forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). \text{list-order ops } r y)$ 
using insert-seq-after-start  $\langle \text{insert-ops ops } \rangle \langle \text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set ops } \rangle$  snoc.premis
by (metis append-Nil2 calculation insert-seq-hd interp-ins-append-non-memb list.sel(1))
ultimately show ?thesis by auto
next
case ys-longer: False
from  $\langle a = \text{last } ys \rangle$  have  $\text{set } (\text{butlast } ys) \subseteq \text{set ops}$ 
using snoc.premis by (simp add: distinct-fst subset-butlast)
moreover have insert-seq start (butlast ys)
using insert-seq-butlast insert-seq-nonempty ys-longer  $\langle a = \text{last } ys \rangle$  snoc.premis(4)
by blast
moreover have insert-ops (butlast ys)
using snoc.premis(4) snoc.premis(5) insert-ops-appendD
by (metis append-butlast-last-id insert-seq-nonempty)

```



```

moreover have distinct (map fst xs @ map fst (butlast ys))
  using distinct-append-butlast2 snoc.premis(8) by blast
moreover have set xs  $\subseteq$  set ops
  using  $\langle a \notin \text{set } xs \rangle \langle \text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set } ops \rangle$  by blast
moreover have hd (butlast ys) = hd ys
by (metis append-butlast-last-id calculation(2) hd-append2 insert-seq-nonempty
  snoc.premis(4))
hence fst (hd xs) < fst (hd (butlast ys))
  by (simp add: snoc.premis(9))
moreover have  $\bigwedge r. \text{start} = \text{Some } r \implies r \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins } ops)$ 
proof –
  fix r
  assume start = Some r
  then obtain yid where hd ys = (yid, Some r)
    using insert-seq-hd snoc.premis(4) by auto
  hence r < yid
  by (metis hd-in-set insert-ops-memb-ref-older insert-seq-nonempty snoc.premis(4)
    snoc.premis(5))
  moreover have yid < fst a
  proof –
    have ys = (butlast ys) @ [a]
      using snoc.premis(4) insert-seq-nonempty  $\langle a = \text{last } ys \rangle$  by fastforce
    moreover have (yid, Some r)  $\in \text{set } (\text{butlast } ys)$ 
      using  $\langle \text{hd } ys = (yid, \text{Some } r) \rangle$  insert-seq-nonempty list.set-sel(1)
    snoc.premis(2)
    by (metis  $\langle \text{hd } (\text{butlast } ys) = \text{hd } ys \rangle \langle \text{insert-seq start } (\text{butlast } ys) \rangle$ )
    hence yid  $\in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (\text{butlast } ys))$ 
    by (metis in-set-zipE zip-map-fst-snd)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      using snoc.premis(5) last-op-greatest by (metis prod.collapse)
  qed
  ultimately have r  $\neq \text{fst } a$ 
    using dual-order.asym by blast
  thus r  $\in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins } ops)$ 
  using snoc.premis(1) snoc.premis(10) interp-ins-maybe-grow2  $\langle \text{start} = \text{Some } r \rangle$  by blast
qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using  $\langle \text{insert-ops } ops \rangle$  snoc.IH snoc.premis(2) snoc.premis(3) by blast
qed
moreover have  $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). \text{list-order } (ops @ [a]) (\text{fst } a) x$ 
proof(cases ys = [a])
  case ys-a: True
  then show  $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). \text{list-order } (ops @ [a]) (\text{fst } a) x$ 
  proof(cases start)
  case None
  then show ?thesis
    using insert-seq-start-none list-order-insert-none snoc.premis
  by (metis  $\langle \text{insert-ops } ops \rangle \langle \text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set } ops \rangle$  fst-conv insert-seq-hd list.sel(1))

```

```

ys-a)
next
  case (Some r)
  moreover from this have  $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). \text{list-order ops } r \ x$ 
  using IH by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using snoc.premis(1) snoc.premis(4) list-order-insert-between
  by (metis fst-conv insert-seq-hd list.sel(1) ys-a)
qed
next
  case ys-longer: False
  hence butlast-split:  $\text{butlast } ys = (\text{butlast } (\text{butlast } ys)) @ [\text{last } (\text{butlast } ys)]$ 
  using  $\langle a = \text{last } ys \rangle$  insert-seq-butlast insert-seq-nonempty snoc.premis(4) by
fastforce
  moreover from this have  $ys = (\text{butlast } (\text{butlast } ys)) @ [\text{last } (\text{butlast } ys), a]$ 
  by (metis  $\langle a = \text{last } ys \rangle$  append.assoc append-butlast-last-id butlast.simps(2)
  insert-seq-nonempty last-ConsL last-ConsR list.simps(3) snoc.premis(4))
  hence  $\text{snd } a = \text{Some } (\text{fst } (\text{last } (\text{butlast } ys)))$ 
  using snoc.premis(4) insert-seq-last-ref by (metis prod.collapse)
  moreover have  $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). \text{list-order ops } (\text{fst } (\text{last } (\text{butlast } ys))) \ x$ 
  by (metis IH butlast-split last-in-set last-map map-is-Nil-conv snoc-eq-iff-butlast)
  ultimately show  $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). \text{list-order } (\text{ops } @ [a]) (\text{fst } a) \ x$ 
  using list-order-insert-between snoc.premis(1) by (metis prod.collapse)
qed
moreover have  $\text{map-fst-}xs: \text{map fst } ys = \text{map fst } (\text{butlast } ys) @ \text{map fst } [\text{last } ys]$ 
by (metis append-butlast-last-id insert-seq-nonempty map-append snoc.premis(4))
hence  $\text{set } (\text{map fst } ys) = \text{set } (\text{map fst } (\text{butlast } ys)) \cup \{\text{fst } a\}$ 
by (simp add:  $\langle a = \text{last } ys \rangle$ )
moreover have  $\forall r. \text{start} = \text{Some } r \longrightarrow \text{list-order } (\text{ops } @ [a]) \ r \ (\text{fst } a)$ 
using snoc.premis by (cases start, auto simp add: insert-seq-after-start  $\langle a = \text{last } ys \rangle$  map-fst- $xs$ )
ultimately show  $(\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). \forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } ys). \text{list-order } (\text{ops } @ [a]) \ y \ x) \wedge$ 
 $(\forall r. \text{start} = \text{Some } r \longrightarrow (\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs). \text{list-order } (\text{ops } @ [a]) \ r \ x) \wedge$ 
 $(\forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } ys). \text{list-order } (\text{ops } @ [a]) \ r \ y))$ 
using snoc.premis(1) by (simp add: list-order-append)
next
  case neither
  hence  $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set ops}$  and  $\text{set } ys \subseteq \text{set ops}$ 
  using snoc.premis(6) snoc.premis(7) DiffE by auto
  have  $(\forall r. \text{start} = \text{Some } r \longrightarrow r \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})) \vee (xs = [] \wedge ys = [])$ 
  proof(cases xs)
    case Nil
    then show ?thesis using insert-seq-nonempty snoc.premis(2) by blast
  next
    case xs-nonempty: (Cons x xsa)
    have  $\bigwedge r. \text{start} = \text{Some } r \implies r \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 

```

```

proof –
  fix  $r$ 
  assume  $start = Some\ r$ 
  then obtain  $xi$  where  $x = (xi, Some\ r)$ 
    using  $insert\text{-}seq\text{-}hd\ xs\text{-}nonempty\ snoc.prem\{2\}$  by  $fastforce$ 
  hence  $(xi, Some\ r) \in set\ ops$ 
    using  $\langle set\ xs \subseteq set\ ops \rangle xs\text{-}nonempty$  by  $auto$ 
  hence  $r < xi$ 
    using  $\langle insert\text{-}ops\ ops \rangle insert\text{-}ops\text{-}memb\text{-}ref\text{-}older$  by  $blast$ 
  moreover have  $xi \in set\ (map\ fst\ ops)$ 
    using  $\langle (xi, Some\ r) \in set\ ops \rangle$  by  $force$ 
  hence  $xi < fst\ a$ 
    using  $last\text{-}op\text{-}greatest\ snoc.prem\{1\}$  by  $(metis\ prod.collapse)$ 
  ultimately have  $fst\ a \neq r$ 
    using  $order.asym$  by  $blast$ 
  then show  $r \in set\ (interp\text{-}ins\ ops)$ 
    using  $snoc.prem\{1\}\ snoc.prem\{10\}\ interp\text{-}ins\text{-}maybe\text{-}grow2\ (start = Some\ r)$  by  $blast$ 
  qed
  then show  $?thesis$  by  $blast$ 
qed
hence  $(\forall x \in set\ (map\ fst\ xs). \forall y \in set\ (map\ fst\ ys). list\text{-}order\ ops\ y\ x) \wedge$ 
   $(\forall r. start = Some\ r \longrightarrow (\forall x \in set\ (map\ fst\ xs). list\text{-}order\ ops\ r\ x) \wedge$ 
   $(\forall y \in set\ (map\ fst\ ys). list\text{-}order\ ops\ r\ y))$ 
    using  $snoc.prem\{1\}\ snoc.prem\{10\}\ IH\ \langle set\ xs \subseteq set\ ops \rangle \langle set\ ys \subseteq set\ ops \rangle$  by  $blast$ 
  then show  $(\forall x \in set\ (map\ fst\ xs). \forall y \in set\ (map\ fst\ ys). list\text{-}order\ (ops\ @\ [a])\ y\ x) \wedge$ 
   $(\forall r. start = Some\ r \longrightarrow (\forall x \in set\ (map\ fst\ xs). list\text{-}order\ (ops\ @\ [a])\ r\ x) \wedge$ 
   $(\forall y \in set\ (map\ fst\ ys). list\text{-}order\ (ops\ @\ [a])\ r\ y))$ 
    using  $snoc.prem\{1\}$  by  $(simp\ add:\ list\text{-}order\text{-}append)$ 
qed
qed

```

Consider an execution that contains two distinct insertion sequences, xs and ys , that both begin at the same initial position $start$. We prove that, provided the starting element exists, the two insertion sequences are not interleaved. That is, in the final list order, either all insertions by xs appear before all insertions by ys , or vice versa.

theorem *no-interleaving*:

```

assumes  $insert\text{-}ops\ ops$ 
  and  $insert\text{-}seq\ start\ xs$  and  $insert\text{-}ops\ xs$ 
  and  $insert\text{-}seq\ start\ ys$  and  $insert\text{-}ops\ ys$ 
  and  $set\ xs \subseteq set\ ops$  and  $set\ ys \subseteq set\ ops$ 
  and  $distinct\ (map\ fst\ xs\ @\ map\ fst\ ys)$ 
  and  $start = None \vee (\exists r. start = Some\ r \wedge r \in set\ (interp\text{-}ins\ ops))$ 
shows  $(\forall x \in set\ (map\ fst\ xs). \forall y \in set\ (map\ fst\ ys). list\text{-}order\ ops\ x\ y) \vee$ 
   $(\forall x \in set\ (map\ fst\ xs). \forall y \in set\ (map\ fst\ ys). list\text{-}order\ ops\ y\ x)$ 

```

```

proof(cases fst (hd xs) < fst (hd ys))
  case True
    moreover have  $\bigwedge r. \text{start} = \text{Some } r \implies r \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
    using assms(9) by blast
    ultimately have  $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst xs}). \forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst ys}). \text{list-order ops } y \ x$ 
    using assms no-interleaving-ordered by blast
    then show ?thesis by blast
  next
    case False
    hence fst (hd ys) < fst (hd xs)
    using assms(2) assms(4) assms(8) insert-seq-nonempty distinct-fst-append
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) hd-in-set hd-map list.map-disc-iff map-append neqE)
    moreover have distinct (map fst ys @ map fst xs)
    using assms(8) distinct-append-swap by blast
    moreover have  $\bigwedge r. \text{start} = \text{Some } r \implies r \in \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
    using assms(9) by blast
    ultimately have  $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst ys}). \forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map fst xs}). \text{list-order ops } y \ x$ 
    using assms no-interleaving-ordered by blast
    then show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

For completeness, we also prove what happens if there are two insertion sequences, *xs* and *ys*, but their initial position *start* does not exist. In that case, none of the insertions in *xs* or *ys* take effect.

theorem *missing-start-no-insertion*:

```

assumes insert-ops ops
  and insert-seq (Some start) xs and insert-ops xs
  and insert-seq (Some start) ys and insert-ops ys
  and set xs  $\subseteq$  set ops and set ys  $\subseteq$  set ops
  and start  $\notin$  set (interp-ins ops)
shows  $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs) \cup \text{set } (\text{map fst } ys). x \notin \text{set } (\text{interp-ins ops})$ 
using assms insert-seq-no-start by (metis UnE)

```

end

5 The Replicated Growable Array (RGA)

The RGA algorithm [4] is a replicated list (or collaborative text-editing) algorithm. In this section we prove that RGA satisfies our list specification. The Isabelle/HOL definition of RGA in this section is based on our prior work on formally verifying CRDTs [3, 2].

```

theory RGA
  imports Insert-Spec
begin

```

```

fun insert-body :: 'oid::{linorder} list  $\Rightarrow$  'oid  $\Rightarrow$  'oid list where
  insert-body [] e = [e] |

```

```

insert-body (x # xs) e =
  (if x < e then e # x # xs
   else x # insert-body xs e)

```

```

fun insert-rga :: 'oid::{linorder} list  $\Rightarrow$  ('oid  $\times$  'oid option)  $\Rightarrow$  'oid list where
  insert-rga xs (e, None) = insert-body xs e |
  insert-rga [] (e, Some i) = [] |
  insert-rga (x # xs) (e, Some i) =
    (if x = i then
      x # insert-body xs e
    else
      x # insert-rga xs (e, Some i))

```

```

definition interp-rga :: ('oid::{linorder}  $\times$  'oid option) list  $\Rightarrow$  'oid list where
  interp-rga ops  $\equiv$  foldl insert-rga [] ops

```

5.1 Commutativity of *insert-rga*

```

lemma insert-body-set-ins [simp]:
  shows set (insert-body xs e) = insert e (set xs)
by (induction xs, auto)

```

```

lemma insert-rga-set-ins:
  assumes i  $\in$  set xs
  shows set (insert-rga xs (oid, Some i)) = insert oid (set xs)
using assms by (induction xs, auto)

```

```

lemma insert-body-commutes:
  shows insert-body (insert-body xs e1) e2 = insert-body (insert-body xs e2) e1
by (induction xs, auto)

```

```

lemma insert-rga-insert-body-commute:
  assumes i2  $\neq$  Some e1
  shows insert-rga (insert-body xs e1) (e2, i2) = insert-body (insert-rga xs (e2,
i2)) e1
using assms by (induction xs; cases i2) (auto simp add: insert-body-commutes)

```

```

lemma insert-rga-None-commutes:
  assumes i2  $\neq$  Some e1
  shows insert-rga (insert-rga xs (e1, None)) (e2, i2) =
    insert-rga (insert-rga xs (e2, i2)) (e1, None)
using assms by (induction xs; cases i2) (auto simp add: insert-body-commutes)

```

```

lemma insert-rga-nonexistent:
  assumes i  $\notin$  set xs
  shows insert-rga xs (e, Some i) = xs
using assms by (induction xs, auto)

```

```

lemma insert-rga-Some-commutes:

```

```

assumes  $i1 \in \text{set } xs$  and  $i2 \in \text{set } xs$ 
and  $e1 \neq i2$  and  $e2 \neq i1$ 
shows  $\text{insert-rga } (\text{insert-rga } xs \ (e1, \text{Some } i1)) \ (e2, \text{Some } i2) =$ 
 $\text{insert-rga } (\text{insert-rga } xs \ (e2, \text{Some } i2)) \ (e1, \text{Some } i1)$ 
using assms proof (induction xs, simp)
case (Cons a xs)
then show ?case
by (cases a = i1; cases a = i2;
 $\text{auto simp add: insert-body-commutes insert-rga-insert-body-commute}$ )
qed

lemma insert-rga-commutes:
assumes  $i2 \neq \text{Some } e1$  and  $i1 \neq \text{Some } e2$ 
shows  $\text{insert-rga } (\text{insert-rga } xs \ (e1, i1)) \ (e2, i2) =$ 
 $\text{insert-rga } (\text{insert-rga } xs \ (e2, i2)) \ (e1, i1)$ 
proof(cases i1)
case None
then show ?thesis
using assms(1) insert-rga-None-commutes by (cases i2, fastforce, blast)
next
case some-r1: (Some r1)
then show ?thesis
proof(cases i2)
case None
then show ?thesis
using assms(2) insert-rga-None-commutes by fastforce
next
case some-r2: (Some r2)
then show ?thesis
proof(cases r1  $\in$  set xs  $\wedge$  r2  $\in$  set xs)
case True
then show ?thesis
using assms some-r1 some-r2 by (simp add: insert-rga-Some-commutes)
next
case False
then show ?thesis
using assms some-r1 some-r2
by (metis insert-iff insert-rga-nonexistent insert-rga-set-ins)
qed
qed
qed

lemma insert-body-split:
shows  $\exists p \ s. xs = p @ s \wedge \text{insert-body } xs \ e = p @ e \# s$ 
proof(induction xs, force)
case (Cons a xs)
then obtain  $p \ s$  where IH:  $xs = p @ s \wedge \text{insert-body } xs \ e = p @ e \# s$ 
by blast
then show  $\exists p \ s. a \# xs = p @ s \wedge \text{insert-body } (a \# xs) \ e = p @ e \# s$ 

```

```

proof(cases a < e)
  case True
    then have a # xs = [] @ (a # p @ s) ∧ insert-body (a # xs) e = [] @ e # (a
# p @ s)
    by (simp add: IH)
    then show ?thesis by blast
  next
    case False
    then have a # xs = (a # p) @ s ∧ insert-body (a # xs) e = (a # p) @ e # s
    using IH by auto
    then show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed

```

```

lemma insert-between-elements:
  assumes xs = pre @ ref # suf
  and distinct xs
  and  $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{set } xs \implies i < e$ 
  shows insert-rga xs (e, Some ref) = pre @ ref # e # suf
using assms proof(induction xs arbitrary: pre, force)
  case (Cons a xs)
  then show insert-rga (a # xs) (e, Some ref) = pre @ ref # e # suf
  proof(cases pre)
    case pre-nil: Nil
    then have a = ref
    using Cons.prem1 by auto
    then show ?thesis
    using Cons.prem1 pre-nil by (cases suf, auto)
  next
    case (Cons b pre')
    then have insert-rga xs (e, Some ref) = pre' @ ref # e # suf
    using Cons.IH Cons.prem1 by auto
    then show ?thesis
    using Cons.prem1(1) Cons.prem2(2) local.Cons by auto
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma insert-rga-after-ref:
  assumes  $\forall x \in \text{set } as. a \neq x$ 
  and insert-body (cs @ ds) e = cs @ e # ds
  shows insert-rga (as @ a # cs @ ds) (e, Some a) = as @ a # cs @ e # ds
using assms by (induction as; auto)

```

```

lemma insert-rga-preserves-order:
  assumes i = None  $\vee (\exists i'. i = \text{Some } i' \wedge i' \in \text{set } xs)$ 
  and distinct xs
  shows  $\exists \text{pre suf}. xs = \text{pre} @ \text{suf} \wedge \text{insert-rga } xs (e, i) = \text{pre} @ e \# \text{suf}$ 
proof(cases i)
  case None

```

```

then show  $\exists pre\ suf. xs = pre @ suf \wedge insert\text{-}rga\ xs\ (e, i) = pre @ e \# suf$ 
using insert-body-split by auto
next
  case (Some r)
    moreover from this obtain as bs where  $xs = as @ r \# bs \wedge (\forall x \in set\ as. x \neq r)$ 
    using assms(1) split-list-first by fastforce
    moreover have  $\exists cs\ ds. bs = cs @ ds \wedge insert\text{-}body\ bs\ e = cs @ e \# ds$ 
    by (simp add: insert-body-split)
    then obtain cs ds where  $bs = cs @ ds \wedge insert\text{-}body\ bs\ e = cs @ e \# ds$ 
    by blast
    ultimately have  $xs = (as @ r \# cs) @ ds \wedge insert\text{-}rga\ xs\ (e, i) = (as @ r \# cs) @ e \# ds$ 
    using insert-rga-after-ref by fastforce
    then show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

5.2 Lemmas about the *rga-ops* predicate

definition *rga-ops* :: (*'oid*::{*linorder*} \times *'oid option*) *list* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
rga-ops list \equiv *crdt-ops list set-option*

lemma *rga-ops-rem-last*:
assumes *rga-ops* (*xs* @ [*x*])
shows *rga-ops xs*
using *assms crdt-ops-rem-last rga-ops-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *rga-ops-rem-penultimate*:
assumes *rga-ops* (*xs* @ [(*i1*, *r1*), (*i2*, *r2*)])
and $\bigwedge r. r2 = \text{Some } r \implies r \neq i1$
shows *rga-ops* (*xs* @ [(*i2*, *r2*)])
using *assms* **proof** –
have *crdt-ops* (*xs* @ [(*i2*, *r2*)]) *set-option*
using *assms crdt-ops-rem-penultimate rga-ops-def* **by** *fastforce*
thus *rga-ops* (*xs* @ [(*i2*, *r2*)])
by (*simp add: rga-ops-def*)
qed

lemma *rga-ops-ref-exists*:
assumes *rga-ops* (*pre* @ (*oid*, *Some ref*) # *suf*)
shows *ref* \in *fst* ‘ *set pre*
proof –
from *assms* **have** *crdt-ops* (*pre* @ (*oid*, *Some ref*) # *suf*) *set-option*
by (*simp add: rga-ops-def*)
moreover have *set-option* (*Some ref*) = {*ref*}
by *simp*
ultimately show *ref* \in *fst* ‘ *set pre*
using *crdt-ops-ref-exists* **by** *fastforce*
qed

5.3 Lemmas about the *interp-rga* function

lemma *interp-rga-tail-unfold*:

shows *interp-rga* (*xs*@[*x*]) = *insert-rga* (*interp-rga* (*xs*)) *x*
by (*clarsimp simp add: interp-rga-def*)

lemma *interp-rga-ids*:

assumes *rga-ops xs*
shows *set* (*interp-rga xs*) = *set* (*map fst xs*)
using *assms* **proof**(*induction xs* *rule: List.rev-induct*)
case *Nil*
then show *set* (*interp-rga []*) = *set* (*map fst []*)
by (*simp add: interp-rga-def*)
next
case (*snoc x xs*)
hence *IH*: *set* (*interp-rga xs*) = *set* (*map fst xs*)
using *rga-ops-rem-last* **by** *blast*
obtain *xi xr* **where** *x-pair*: *x* = (*xi*, *xr*) **by** *force*
then show *set* (*interp-rga* (*xs @ [x]*)) = *set* (*map fst* (*xs @ [x]*))
proof(*cases xr*)
case *None*
then show *?thesis*
using *IH x-pair* **by** (*clarsimp simp add: interp-rga-def*)
next
case (*Some r*)
moreover from this have *r* ∈ *set* (*interp-rga xs*)
using *IH rga-ops-ref-exists* **by** (*metis x-pair list.set-map snoc.prem*s)
ultimately have *set* (*interp-rga* (*xs @ [(xi, xr)]*)) = *insert xi* (*set* (*interp-rga xs*))
by (*simp add: insert-rga-set-ins interp-rga-tail-unfold*)
then show *set* (*interp-rga* (*xs @ [x]*)) = *set* (*map fst* (*xs @ [x]*))
using *IH x-pair* **by** *auto*
qed
qed

lemma *interp-rga-distinct*:

assumes *rga-ops xs*
shows *distinct* (*interp-rga xs*)
using *assms* **proof**(*induction xs* *rule: List.rev-induct*)
case *Nil*
then show *distinct* (*interp-rga []*) **by** (*simp add: interp-rga-def*)
next
case (*snoc x xs*)
hence *IH*: *distinct* (*interp-rga xs*)
using *rga-ops-rem-last* **by** *blast*
moreover obtain *xi xr* **where** *x-pair*: *x* = (*xi*, *xr*)
by *force*
moreover from this have *xi* ∉ *set* (*interp-rga xs*)
using *interp-rga-ids crdt-ops-unique-last rga-ops-rem-last*

```

    by (metis rga-ops-def snoc.prem)
  moreover have  $\exists pre\ suf. \text{interp-rga } xs = pre @ suf \wedge$ 
    insert-rga (interp-rga xs) (xi, xr) = pre @ xi # suf
  proof -
    have  $\bigwedge r. r \in \text{set-option } xr \implies r \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs)$ 
      using crdt-ops-ref-exists rga-ops-def snoc.prem x-pair by fastforce
    hence  $xr = \text{None} \vee (\exists r. xr = \text{Some } r \wedge r \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs))$ 
      using option.set-sel by blast
    hence  $xr = \text{None} \vee (\exists r. xr = \text{Some } r \wedge r \in \text{set } (\text{interp-rga } xs))$ 
      using interp-rga-ids rga-ops-rem-last snoc.prem by blast
    thus ?thesis
      using IH insert-rga-preserves-order by blast
  qed
  ultimately show  $\text{distinct } (\text{interp-rga } (xs @ [x]))$ 
    by (metis Un-iff disjoint-insert(1) distinct.simps(2) distinct-append
      interp-rga-tail-unfold list.simps(15) set-append)
  qed

```

5.4 Proof that RGA satisfies the list specification

lemma final-insert:

```

  assumes  $\text{set } (xs @ [x]) = \text{set } (ys @ [x])$ 
    and  $\text{rga-ops } (xs @ [x])$ 
    and  $\text{insert-ops } (ys @ [x])$ 
    and  $\text{interp-rga } xs = \text{interp-ins } ys$ 
  shows  $\text{interp-rga } (xs @ [x]) = \text{interp-ins } (ys @ [x])$ 
  proof -
    obtain oid ref where x-pair:  $x = (\text{oid}, \text{ref})$  by force
    have  $\text{distinct } (xs @ [x])$  and  $\text{distinct } (ys @ [x])$ 
      using assms crdt-ops-distinct spec-ops-distinct rga-ops-def insert-ops-def by
    blast+
    then have  $\text{set } xs = \text{set } ys$ 
      using assms(1) by force
    have oid-greatest:  $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{set } (\text{interp-rga } xs) \implies i < \text{oid}$ 
    proof -
      have  $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } ys) \implies i < \text{oid}$ 
        using assms(3) by (simp add: spec-ops-id-inc x-pair insert-ops-def)
      hence  $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs) \implies i < \text{oid}$ 
        using  $\langle \text{set } xs = \text{set } ys \rangle$  by auto
      thus  $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{set } (\text{interp-rga } xs) \implies i < \text{oid}$ 
        using assms(2) interp-rga-ids rga-ops-rem-last by blast
    qed
    thus  $\text{interp-rga } (xs @ [x]) = \text{interp-ins } (ys @ [x])$ 
  proof(cases ref)
    case None
      moreover from this have  $\text{insert-rga } (\text{interp-rga } xs) (\text{oid}, \text{ref}) = \text{oid} \#$ 
        interp-rga xs
      using oid-greatest hd-in-set insert-body.elims insert-body.simps(1)
        insert-rga.simps(1) list.sel(1) by metis
  qed

```

```

ultimately show interp-rga (xs @ [x]) = interp-ins (ys @ [x])
  using assms(4) by (simp add: interp-ins-tail-unfold interp-rga-tail-unfold
x-pair)
next
case (Some r)
have  $\exists as\ bs. \text{interp-rga } xs = as @ r \# bs$ 
proof -
  have  $r \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } xs)$ 
  using assms(2) Some by (simp add: rga-ops-ref-exists x-pair)
  hence  $r \in \text{set } (\text{interp-rga } xs)$ 
  using assms(2) interp-rga-ids rga-ops-rem-last by blast
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: split-list)
qed
from this obtain as bs where as-bs:  $\text{interp-rga } xs = as @ r \# bs$  by force
hence  $\text{distinct } (as @ r \# bs)$ 
  by (metis assms(2) interp-rga-distinct rga-ops-rem-last)
hence  $\text{insert-rga } (as @ r \# bs) (oid, \text{Some } r) = as @ r \# oid \# bs$ 
  by (metis as-bs insert-between-elements oid-greatest)
moreover have  $\text{insert-spec } (as @ r \# bs) (oid, \text{Some } r) = as @ r \# oid \# bs$ 
  by (meson  $\langle \text{distinct } (as @ r \# bs) \rangle \text{insert-after-ref}$ )
ultimately show  $\text{interp-rga } (xs @ [x]) = \text{interp-ins } (ys @ [x])$ 
  by (metis assms(4) Some as-bs interp-ins-tail-unfold interp-rga-tail-unfold
x-pair)
qed
qed

```

lemma *interp-rga-reorder*:

```

assumes rga-ops (pre @ suf @ [(oid, ref)])
and  $\bigwedge i\ r. (i, \text{Some } r) \in \text{set suf} \implies r \neq oid$ 
and  $\bigwedge r. \text{ref} = \text{Some } r \implies r \notin \text{fst 'set suf}$ 
shows  $\text{interp-rga } (pre @ (oid, ref) \# suf) = \text{interp-rga } (pre @ suf @ [(oid, ref)])$ 
using assms proof(induction suf rule: List.rev-induct)
case Nil
then show ?case by simp
next
case (snoc x xs)
have ref-not-x:  $\bigwedge r. \text{ref} = \text{Some } r \implies r \neq \text{fst } x$  using snoc.prem(3) by auto
have IH:  $\text{interp-rga } (pre @ (oid, ref) \# xs) = \text{interp-rga } (pre @ xs @ [(oid, ref)])$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{rga-ops } ((pre @ xs) @ [x] @ [(oid, ref)])$ 
  using snoc.prem(1) by auto
  moreover have  $\bigwedge r. \text{ref} = \text{Some } r \implies r \neq \text{fst } x$ 
  by (simp add: ref-not-x)
  ultimately have  $\text{rga-ops } ((pre @ xs) @ [(oid, ref)])$ 
  using rga-ops-rem-penultimate
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) Cons-eq-append-conv prod.collapse)
  thus ?thesis using snoc by force
qed
obtain xi xr where x-pair:  $x = (xi, xr)$  by force

```

```

have interp-rga (pre @ (oid, ref) # xs @ [(xi, xr)]) =
  insert-rga (interp-rga (pre @ xs @ [(oid, ref)])) (xi, xr)
  using IH interp-rga-tail-unfold by (metis append.assoc append-Cons)
moreover have ... = insert-rga (insert-rga (interp-rga (pre @ xs)) (oid, ref))
(xi, xr)
  using interp-rga-tail-unfold by (metis append-assoc)
moreover have ... = insert-rga (insert-rga (interp-rga (pre @ xs)) (xi, xr)) (oid,
ref)
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge xrr. xr = \text{Some } xrr \implies xrr \neq \text{oid}$ 
  using x-pair snoc.premis(2) by auto
  thus ?thesis
  using insert-rga-commutes ref-not-x by (metis fst-conv x-pair)
qed
moreover have ... = interp-rga (pre @ xs @ [x] @ [(oid, ref)])
  by (metis append-assoc interp-rga-tail-unfold x-pair)
ultimately show interp-rga (pre @ (oid, ref) # xs @ [x]) =
  interp-rga (pre @ (xs @ [x]) @ [(oid, ref)])
  by (simp add: x-pair)
qed

lemma rga-spec-equal:
  assumes set xs = set ys
  and insert-ops xs
  and rga-ops ys
  shows interp-ins xs = interp-rga ys
using assms proof(induction xs arbitrary: ys rule: rev-induct)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by (simp add: interp-rga-def interp-ins-def)
next
  case (snoc x xs)
  hence x  $\in$  set ys
  by (metis last-in-set snoc-eq-iff-butlast)
  from this obtain pre suf where ys-split: ys = pre @ [x] @ suf
  using split-list-first by fastforce
  have IH: interp-ins xs = interp-rga (pre @ suf)
  proof -
    have crdt-ops (pre @ suf) set-option
    proof -
      have crdt-ops (pre @ [x] @ suf) set-option
      using rga-ops-def snoc.premis(3) ys-split by blast
      thus crdt-ops (pre @ suf) set-option
      using crdt-ops-rem-spec snoc.premis ys-split insert-ops-def by blast
    qed
    hence rga-ops (pre @ suf)
    using rga-ops-def by blast
    moreover have set xs = set (pre @ suf)
    by (metis append-set-rem-last crdt-ops-distinct insert-ops-def rga-ops-def
      snoc.premis spec-ops-distinct ys-split)

```

```

ultimately show ?thesis
  using insert-ops-rem-last ys-split snoc by metis
qed
have valid-rga: rga-ops (pre @ suf @ [x])
proof -
  have crdt-ops (pre @ suf @ [x]) set-option
  using snoc.premys ys-split
  by (simp add: crdt-ops-reorder-spec insert-ops-def rga-ops-def)
  thus rga-ops (pre @ suf @ [x])
  by (simp add: rga-ops-def)
qed
have interp-ins (xs @ [x]) = interp-rga (pre @ suf @ [x])
proof -
  have set (xs @ [x]) = set (pre @ suf @ [x])
  using snoc.premys(1) ys-split by auto
  thus ?thesis
  using IH snoc.premys(2) valid-rga final-insert append-assoc by metis
qed
moreover have ... = interp-rga (pre @ [x] @ suf)
proof -
  obtain oid ref where x-pair: x = (oid, ref)
  by force
  have  $\bigwedge op2 r. op2 \in snd \text{ ' set suf } \implies r \in set-option op2 \implies r \neq oid$ 
  using snoc.premys
  by (simp add: crdt-ops-independent-suf insert-ops-def rga-ops-def x-pair ys-split)
  hence  $\bigwedge i r. (i, Some r) \in set suf \implies r \neq oid$ 
  by fastforce
  moreover have  $\bigwedge r. ref = Some r \implies r \notin fst \text{ ' set suf}$ 
  using crdt-ops-no-future-ref snoc.premys(3) x-pair ys-split
  by (metis option.set-intros rga-ops-def)
  ultimately show interp-rga (pre @ suf @ [x]) = interp-rga (pre @ [x] @ suf)
  using interp-rga-reorder valid-rga x-pair by force
qed
ultimately show interp-ins (xs @ [x]) = interp-rga ys
  by (simp add: ys-split)
qed

lemma insert-ops-exist:
  assumes rga-ops xs
  shows  $\exists ys. set xs = set ys \wedge insert-ops ys$ 
using assms by (simp add: crdt-ops-spec-ops-exist insert-ops-def rga-ops-def)

theorem rga-meets-spec:
  assumes rga-ops xs
  shows  $\exists ys. set ys = set xs \wedge insert-ops ys \wedge interp-ins ys = interp-rga xs$ 
  using assms rga-spec-equal insert-ops-exist by metis

end

```

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