# A framework for establishing Strong Eventual Consistency for Conflict-free Replicated Data types

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#### Abstract

In this work, we focus on the correctness of Conflict-free Replicated Data Types (CRDTs), a class of algorithm that provides strong eventual consistency guarantees for replicated data. We develop a modular and reusable framework for verifying the correctness of CRDT algorithms. We avoid correctness issues that have dogged previous mechanised proofs in this area by including a network model in our formalisation, and proving that our theorems hold in all possible network behaviours. Our axiomatic network model is a standard abstraction that accurately reflects the behaviour of real-world computer networks. Moreover, we identify an abstract convergence theorem, a property of order relations, which provides a formal definition of strong eventual consistency. We then obtain the first machine-checked correctness theorems for three concrete CRDTs: the Replicated Growable Array, the Observed-Remove Set, and an Increment-Decrement Counter.

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## 1 Introduction

Strong eventual consistency (SEC) is a model that strikes a compromise between strong and eventual consistency [12]. Informally, it guarantees that whenever two nodes have received the same set of messages—possibly in a different order—their view of the shared state is identical, and any conflicting concurrent updates must be merged automatically. Large-scale deployments of SEC algorithms include datacentre-based applications using the Riak distributed database [3], and collaborative editing applications such as Google Docs [5]. Unlike strong consistency models, it is possible to implement SEC in decentralised settings without any central server or leader, and it allows local execution at each node to proceed without waiting for communication with other nodes. However, algorithms for achieving decentralised SEC are currently poorly understood: several such algorithms, published in peer-reviewed venues, were subsequently shown to violate their supposed guarantees [6, 7, 9]. Informal reasoning has repeatedly produced plausible-looking but incorrect algorithms, and there have even been examples of mechanised formal proofs of SEC algorithm correctness later being shown to be flawed. These mechanised proofs failed because, in formalising the algorithm, they made false assumptions about the execution environment.

In this work we use the Isabelle/HOL proof assistant [13] to create a framework for reliably reasoning about the correctness of a particular class of decentralised replication algorithms. We do this by formalising not only the replication algorithms, but also the network in which they execute, allowing us to prove that the algorithm's assumptions hold in all possible network behaviours. We model the network using the axioms of *asynchronous unreliable causal broadcast*, a well-understood abstraction that is commonly implemented by network protocols, and which can run on almost any computer network, including large-scale networks that delay, reorder, or drop messages, and in which nodes may fail.

We then use this framework to produce machine-checked proofs of correctness for three Conflict-Free Replicated Data Types (CRDTs), a class of replication algorithms that ensure strong eventual consistency [11, 12]. To our knowledge, this is the first machine-checked verification of SEC algorithms that explicitly models the network and reasons about all possible network behaviours. The framework is modular and reusable, making it easy to formulate proofs for new algorithms. We provide the first mechanised proofs of the Replicated Growable Array, the operation-based Observed-Remove Set, and the operation-based counter CRDT.

## 2 Technical Lemmas

This section contains a list of helper definitions and lemmas about sets, lists and the option monad.

```
theory

Util

imports

Main

~~/src/HOL/Library/Monad-Syntax
```

begin

#### 2.1 Kleisli arrow composition

**definition** kleisli :: ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'b option)  $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'b option)  $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'b option) (infixer  $\triangleright$  65) where  $f \triangleright g \equiv \lambda x. (f x \gg (\lambda y. g y))$ 

**lemma** kleisli-comm-cong: **assumes**  $x \triangleright y = y \triangleright x$  **shows**  $z \triangleright x \triangleright y = z \triangleright y \triangleright x$ **using** assms **by**(clarsimp simp add: kleisli-def)

**lemma** kleisli-assoc: **shows**  $(z \triangleright x) \triangleright y = z \triangleright (x \triangleright y)$ **by**(auto simp add: kleisli-def)

#### 2.2 Lemmas about sets

**lemma** distinct-set-notin [dest]: **assumes** distinct (x # xs) **shows**  $x \notin set xs$ **using** assms **by**(induction xs, auto)

**lemma** set-membership-equality-technicalD [dest]: **assumes**  $\{x\} \cup (set \ xs) = \{y\} \cup (set \ ys)$  **shows**  $x = y \lor y \in set \ xs$ **using** assms **by**(induction \ xs, \ auto)

**lemma** set-equality-technical: **assumes**  $\{x\} \cup (set xs) = \{y\} \cup (set ys)$ and  $x \notin set xs$ and  $y \notin set ys$ and  $y \in set xs$  **shows**  $\{x\} \cup (set xs - \{y\}) = set ys$ **using** assms **by** (induction xs) auto

**lemma** set-elem-nth: **assumes**  $x \in set xs$  **shows**  $\exists m. m < length xs \land xs ! m = x$ **using** assms **by**(induction xs, simp) (meson in-set-conv-nth)

#### 2.3 Lemmas about list

lemma list-nil-or-snoc: shows  $xs = [] \lor (\exists y \ ys. \ xs = ys@[y])$ by (induction xs, auto) lemma suffix-eq-distinct-list: assumes distinct xsand ys@suf1 = xsand ys@suf1 = xsshows suf1 = suf2using assms by(induction xs arbitrary:  $suf1 \ suf2 \ rule: rev-induct, simp)$  (metis append-eq-append-conv)

**lemma** pre-suf-eq-distinct-list: **assumes** distinct xs **and**  $ys \neq []$ **and** pre1@ys@suf1 = xs

```
and pre2@ys@suf2 = xs
   shows pre1 = pre2 \land suf1 = suf2
using assms
 apply(induction xs arbitrary: pre1 pre2 ys, simp)
 apply(case-tac pre1; case-tac pre2; clarify)
  apply(metis suffix-eq-distinct-list append-Nil)
 apply (metis Un-iff append-eq-Cons-conv distinct.simps(2) list.set-intros(1) set-append suffix-eq-distinct-list)
 apply (metis Un-iff append-eq-Cons-conv distinct.simps(2) list.set-intros(1) set-append suffix-eq-distinct-list)
 apply(metis \ distinct.simps(2) \ hd-append2 \ list.sel(1) \ list.sel(3) \ list.simps(3) \ tl-append2)
 done
lemma list-head-unaffected:
 assumes hd (x @ [y, z]) = v
   shows hd (x @ [y ]) = v
 using assms by (metis hd-append list.sel(1))
lemma list-head-butlast:
 assumes hd xs = v
 and length xs > 1
 shows hd (butlast xs) = v
 using assms by (metis hd-conv-nth length-butlast length-greater-0-conv less-trans nth-butlast zero-less-diff
zero-less-one)
lemma list-head-length-one:
 assumes hd xs = x
   and length xs = 1
 shows xs = [x]
 using assms by (metis One-nat-def Suc-length-conv hd-Cons-tl length-0-conv list.sel(3))
lemma list-two-at-end:
 assumes length xs > 1
 shows \exists xs' x y. xs = xs' @ [x, y]
 using assms
 apply(induction xs rule: rev-induct, simp)
 apply(case-tac length xs = 1, simp)
  apply(metis append-self-conv2 length-0-conv length-Suc-conv)
 apply(rule-tac x=butlast xs in exI, rule-tac x=last xs in exI, simp)
 done
lemma list-nth-split-technical:
 assumes m < length cs
    and cs \neq []
   shows \exists xs ys. cs = xs@(cs!m) \# ys
 using assms
 apply(induction m arbitrary: cs)
  apply(meson in-set-conv-decomp nth-mem)
 apply(metis in-set-conv-decomp length-list-update set-swap set-update-memI)
 done
lemma list-nth-split:
 assumes m < length cs
    and n < m
    and 1 < length cs
   shows \exists xs \ ys \ zs. \ cs = xs@(cs!n)#ys@(cs!m)#zs
using assms proof(induction n arbitrary: cs m)
 case \theta thus ?case
   apply(case-tac cs; clarsimp)
   apply(rule-tac x=[] in exI, clarsimp)
```

```
apply(rule list-nth-split-technical, simp, force)
   done
\mathbf{next}
 case (Suc n)
 thus ?case
 proof (cases cs)
   case Nil
   then show ?thesis
     using Suc.prems by auto
 \mathbf{next}
   case (Cons a as)
   hence m-1 < length as n < m-1
     using Suc by force+
   then obtain xs ys zs where as = xs @ as ! n \# ys @ as ! (m-1) \# zs
     using Suc by force
   thus ?thesis
     apply(rule-tac \ x=a\#xs \ in \ exI)
     using Suc Cons apply force
     done
  \mathbf{qed}
qed
lemma list-split-two-elems:
 assumes distinct cs
     and x \in set \ cs
     and y \in set \ cs
     and x \neq y
   shows \exists pre \ mid \ suf. \ cs = pre \ @ x \ \# \ mid \ @ y \ \# \ suf \ \lor \ cs = pre \ @ y \ \# \ mid \ @ x \ \# \ suf
proof –
 obtain xi yi where *: xi < length cs \land x = cs ! xi yi < length cs \land y = cs ! yi xi \neq yi
   using set-elem-nth linorder-neqE-nat assms by metis
 thus ?thesis
   by (metis list-nth-split One-nat-def less-Suc-eq linorder-neqE-nat not-less-zero)
qed
lemma split-list-unique-prefix:
 assumes x \in set xs
 shows \exists pre suf. xs = pre @ x \# suf \land (\forall y \in set pre. x \neq y)
using assms proof(induction xs)
 case Nil thus ?case by clarsimp
\mathbf{next}
 case (Cons y ys)
 then show ?case
   proof (cases y=x)
     case True
     then show ?thesis by force
   \mathbf{next}
     case False
     then obtain pre suf where ys = pre @ x \# suf \land (\forall y \in set pre. x \neq y)
      using assms Cons by auto
     thus ?thesis
      using split-list-first by force
   qed
\mathbf{qed}
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)
```

5

 $\mathbf{end}$ 

### 3 Strong Eventual Consistency

In this section we formalise the notion of strong eventual consistency. We do not make any assumptions about networks or data structures; instead, we use an abstract model of operations that may be reordered, and we reason about the properties that those operations must satisfy. We then provide concrete implementations of that abstract model in later sections.

theory Convergence imports Util begin

The happens-before relation, as introduced by [8], captures causal dependencies between operations. It can be defined in terms of sending and receiving messages on a network. However, for now, we keep it abstract, our only restriction on the happens-before relation is that it must be a strict partial order, that is, it must be irreflexive and transitive, which implies that it is also antisymmetric. We describe the state of a node using an abstract type variable. To model state changes, we assume the existence of an interpretation function interp which lifts an operation into a state transformer—a function that either maps an old state to a new state, or fails.

**locale** happens-before = preorder hb-weak hb for hb-weak :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\leq 50$ ) and hb :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix < 50) + fixes interp :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\rightarrow$  'b ( $\langle - \rangle$  [0] 1000) begin

#### 3.1 Concurrent operations

We say that two operations x and y are *concurrent*, written  $x \parallel y$ , whenever one does not happen before the other:  $\neg(x \prec y)$  and  $\neg(y \prec x)$ .

**definition** concurrent ::  $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$  (infix || 50) where  $s1 \parallel s2 \equiv \neg (s1 \prec s2) \land \neg (s2 \prec s1)$ 

- **lemma** concurrentI [intro!]:  $\neg$  (s1  $\prec$  s2)  $\Longrightarrow$   $\neg$  (s2  $\prec$  s1)  $\Longrightarrow$  s1  $\parallel$  s2 by (auto simp: concurrent-def)
- **lemma** concurrentD1 [dest]:  $s1 \parallel s2 \implies \neg (s1 \prec s2)$ **by** (auto simp: concurrent-def)

**lemma** concurrentD2 [dest]:  $s1 \parallel s2 \implies \neg (s2 \prec s1)$ **by** (auto simp: concurrent-def)

**lemma** concurrent-refl [intro!, simp]: s || s **by** (auto simp: concurrent-def)

**lemma** concurrent-comm:  $s1 \parallel s2 \leftrightarrow s2 \parallel s1$ **by** (auto simp: concurrent-def)

**definition** concurrent-set ::  $a \Rightarrow a$  list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where concurrent-set  $x \ xs \equiv \forall y \in set \ xs. \ x \parallel y$ 

**lemma** concurrent-set-empty [simp, intro!]: concurrent-set x []

```
by (auto simp: concurrent-set-def)
```

```
lemma concurrent-set-ConsE [elim!]:

assumes concurrent-set a (x \# xs)

and concurrent-set a xs \implies concurrent x a \implies G

shows G

using assms by (auto simp: concurrent-set-def)
```

```
lemma concurrent-set-ConsI [intro!]:
concurrent-set a xs \implies concurrent a x \implies concurrent-set a (x\#xs)
by (auto simp: concurrent-set-def)
```

**lemma** concurrent-set-appendI [intro!]: concurrent-set a  $xs \implies$  concurrent-set a  $ys \implies$  concurrent-set a (xs@ys)**by** (auto simp: concurrent-set-def)

```
lemma concurrent-set-Cons-Snoc [simp]:
concurrent-set a (xs@[x]) = concurrent-set a (x#xs)
by (auto simp: concurrent-set-def)
```

## 3.2 Happens-before consistency

The purpose of the happens-before relation is to require that some operations must be applied in a particular order, while allowing concurrent operations to be reordered with respect to each other. We assume that each node applies operations in some sequential order (a standard assumption for distributed algorithms), and so we can model the execution history of a node as a list of operations.

```
inductive hb-consistent :: 'a list \Rightarrow bool where
[intro!]: hb-consistent [] |
[intro!]: [\![ hb-consistent xs; \forall x \in set xs. \neg y \prec x ]\!] \Longrightarrow hb-consistent (xs @ [y])
```

As a result, whenever two operations x and y appear in a hb-consistent list, and  $x \prec y$ , then x must appear before y in the list. However, if  $x \parallel y$ , the operations can appear in the list in either order.

```
lemma (x \prec y \lor concurrent x y) = (\neg y \prec x)
using less-asym by blast
```

```
lemma consistent I [intro!]:

assumes hb-consistent (xs @ ys)

and \forall x \in set (xs @ ys). \neg z \prec x

shows hb-consistent (xs @ ys @ [z])

using assms hb-consistent.intros append-assoc by metis
```

```
inductive-cases hb-consistent-elim [elim]:

hb-consistent []

hb-consistent (xs@[y])

hb-consistent (xs@ys)

hb-consistent (xs@ys@[z])
```

inductive-cases hb-consistent-elim-gen: hb-consistent zs

```
lemma hb-consistent-append-D1 [dest]:
   assumes hb-consistent (xs @ ys)
   shows hb-consistent xs
   using assms by(induction ys arbitrary: xs rule: List.rev-induct) auto
```

```
lemma hb-consistent-append-D2 [dest]:
 assumes hb-consistent (xs @ ys)
 shows hb-consistent ys
 using assms by (induction ys arbitrary: xs rule: List.rev-induct) fastforce+
lemma hb-consistent-append-elim-ConsD [elim]:
 assumes hb-consistent (y \# ys)
 shows hb-consistent ys
 using assms hb-consistent-append-D2 by(metis append-Cons append-Nil)
lemma hb-consistent-remove1 [intro]:
 assumes hb-consistent xs
 shows hb-consistent (remove1 x xs)
 using assms by (induction rule: hb-consistent.induct) (auto simp: remove1-append)
lemma hb-consistent-singleton [intro!]:
 shows hb-consistent [x]
 using hb-consistent intros by fastforce
lemma hb-consistent-prefix-suffix-exists:
 assumes hb-consistent ys
        hb-consistent (xs @[x])
        \{x\} \cup set \ xs = set \ ys
        distinct (x \# xs)
        distinct ys
 shows \exists prefix suffix. us = prefix @ x \# suffix \land concurrent-set x suffix
using assms proof (induction arbitrary: xs rule: hb-consistent.induct, simp)
 fix xs y ys
 assume IH: (\bigwedge xs. hb\text{-}consistent (xs @ [x]) \Longrightarrow
             \{x\} \cup set \ xs = set \ ys \Longrightarrow
             distinct (x \# xs) \Longrightarrow distinct ys \Longrightarrow
           \exists prefix suffix. ys = prefix @ x \# suffix \land concurrent-set x suffix)
 assume assms: hb-consistent ys \forall x \in set ys. \neg hb y x
             hb-consistent (xs @[x])
             \{x\} \cup set \ xs = set \ (ys \ @ \ [y])
             distinct (x \# xs) distinct (ys @ [y])
 hence x = y \lor y \in set xs
   using assms by auto
 moreover {
   assume x = y
   hence \exists prefix suffix. ys @[y] = prefix @x \# suffix \land concurrent-set x suffix
     by force
  }
  moreover {
   assume y-in-xs: y \in set xs
   hence \{x\} \cup (set xs - \{y\}) = set ys
     using assms by (auto intro: set-equality-technical)
   hence remove-y-in-xs: \{x\} \cup set (remove1 \ y \ xs) = set \ ys
     using assms by auto
   moreover have hb-consistent ((remove1 y xs) @ [x])
     using assms hb-consistent-remove1 by force
   moreover have distinct (x \# (remove1 \ y \ xs))
     using assms by simp
   moreover have distinct ys
     using assms by simp
   ultimately obtain prefix suffix where ys-split: y_s = prefix @ x \# suffix \land concurrent-set x suffix
     using IH by force
   moreover {
```

```
have concurrent x y
       using assms y-in-xs remove-y-in-xs concurrent-def by blast
     hence concurrent-set x (suffix@[y])
       using ys-split by clarsimp
   }
   ultimately have \exists prefix suffix. ys @[y] = prefix @ x \# suffix \land concurrent-set x suffix
     by force
  }
 ultimately show \exists prefix suffix. ys @[y] = prefix @ x \# suffix \land concurrent-set x suffix
   by auto
qed
lemma hb-consistent-append [intro!]:
 assumes hb-consistent suffix
        hb-consistent prefix
        \bigwedge s \ p. \ s \in set \ suffix \implies p \in set \ prefix \implies \neg \ s \prec p
 shows hb-consistent (prefix @ suffix)
using assms by (induction rule: hb-consistent.induct) force+
lemma hb-consistent-append-porder:
 assumes hb-consistent (xs @ ys)
        x \in set \ xs
        y \in set ys
 shows \neg y \prec x
```

### 3.3 Apply operations

We can now define a function *apply-operations* that composes an arbitrary list of operations into a state transformer. We first map *interp* across the list to obtain a state transformer for each operation, and then collectively compose them using the Kleisli arrow composition combinator.

```
definition apply-operations :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'b \rightharpoonup 'b where
apply-operations es \equiv fold (op \triangleright) Some (map interp es)
```

using assms by (induction ys arbitrary: xs rule: rev-induct) force+

```
lemma apply-operations-empty [simp]: apply-operations [] s = Some \ s
by(auto simp: apply-operations-def)
```

```
lemma apply-operations-Snoc [simp]:
apply-operations (xs@[x]) = (apply-operations xs) \triangleright \langle x \rangle
by(auto simp add: apply-operations-def kleisli-def)
```

### 3.4 Concurrent operations commute

We say that two operations x and y commute whenever  $\langle x \rangle \rhd \langle y \rangle = \langle y \rangle \rhd \langle x \rangle$ , i.e. when we can swap the order of the composition of their interpretations without changing the resulting state transformer. For our purposes, requiring that this property holds for *all* pairs of operations is too strong. Rather, the commutation property is only required to hold for operations that are concurrent.

**definition** concurrent-ops-commute :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where concurrent-ops-commute  $xs \equiv$  $\forall x \ y. \{x, y\} \subseteq set \ xs \longrightarrow concurrent \ x \ y \longrightarrow \langle x \rangle \triangleright \langle y \rangle = \langle y \rangle \triangleright \langle x \rangle$ 

**lemma** concurrent-ops-commute-empty [intro!]: concurrent-ops-commute [] **by**(auto simp: concurrent-ops-commute-def)

**lemma** concurrent-ops-commute-singleton [intro!]: concurrent-ops-commute [x]

```
by(auto simp: concurrent-ops-commute-def)
lemma concurrent-ops-commute-appendD [dest]:
  assumes concurrent-ops-commute (xs@ys)
   shows concurrent-ops-commute xs
using assms by (auto simp: concurrent-ops-commute-def)
lemma concurrent-ops-commute-rearrange:
  concurrent-ops-commute (xs@x#ys) = concurrent-ops-commute (xs@ys@[x])
 by (clarsimp simp: concurrent-ops-commute-def)
lemma concurrent-ops-commute-concurrent-set:
 assumes concurrent-ops-commute (prefix@suffix@[x])
         concurrent-set x suffix
         distinct (prefix @ x \# suffix)
 shows apply-operations (prefix @ suffix @ [x]) = apply-operations (prefix @ x \# suffix)
using assms proof(induction suffix arbitrary: rule: rev-induct, force)
 fix a xs
 assume IH: concurrent-ops-commute (prefix @ xs @ [x]) \Longrightarrow
            concurrent-set x xs \implies distinct (prefix @ x \# xs) \implies
            apply-operations (prefix @ xs @ [x]) = apply-operations (prefix @ x \# xs)
 assume assms: concurrent-ops-commute (prefix @ (xs @ [a]) @ [x])
              concurrent-set x (xs @ [a]) distinct (prefix @ x \# xs @ [a])
 hence ac-comm: \langle a \rangle \rhd \langle x \rangle = \langle x \rangle \rhd \langle a \rangle
   by (clarsimp simp: concurrent-ops-commute-def) blast
  have copc: concurrent-ops-commute (prefix @ xs @ [x])
   using assms by (clarsimp simp: concurrent-ops-commute-def) blast
 have apply-operations ((prefix @ x \# xs) @ [a]) = (apply-operations (prefix @ x \# xs)) \triangleright \langle a \rangle
   by (simp del: append-assoc)
 also have ... = (apply operations (prefix @ xs @ [x])) \triangleright \langle a \rangle
   using IH assms cope by auto
  also have ... = ((apply-operations (prefix @ xs)) \triangleright \langle x \rangle) \triangleright \langle a \rangle
   by (simp add: append-assoc[symmetric] del: append-assoc)
 also have ... = (apply \text{-}operations (prefix @ xs)) \triangleright (\langle a \rangle \triangleright \langle x \rangle)
   using ac-comm kleisli-comm-cong kleisli-assoc by simp
 finally show apply-operations (prefix @ (xs @ [a]) @ [x]) = apply-operations (prefix @ x \# xs @ [a])
   by (metis Cons-eq-appendI append-assoc apply-operations-Snoc kleisli-assoc)
qed
```

#### 3.5 Abstract convergence theorem

We can now state and prove our main theorem, *convergence*. This theorem states that two hb-consistent lists of distinct operations, which are permutations of each other and in which concurrent operations commute, have the same interpretation.

```
theorem convergence:

assumes set xs = set ys

concurrent-ops-commute xs

concurrent-ops-commute ys

distinct xs

distinct ys

hb-consistent xs

hb-consistent xs

hb-consistent ys

shows apply-operations xs = apply-operations ys

using assms proof (induction xs arbitrary: ys rule: rev-induct, simp)

case assms: (snoc x xs)

then obtain prefix suffix where ys-split: ys = prefix @ x \# suffix \land concurrent-set x suffix

using hb-consistent-prefix-suffix-exists by fastforce
```

```
moreover hence *: distinct (prefix @ suffix) hb-consistent xs
   using assms by auto
 moreover {
   have hb-consistent prefix hb-consistent suffix
    using ys-split assms hb-consistent-append-D2 hb-consistent-append-elim-ConsD by blast+
   hence hb-consistent (prefix @ suffix)
    by (metis assms(8) hb-consistent-append hb-consistent-append-porder list.set-intros(2) ys-split)
 }
 moreover have **: concurrent-ops-commute (prefix @ suffix @ [x])
   using assms ys-split by (clarsimp simp: concurrent-ops-commute-def)
 moreover hence concurrent-ops-commute (prefix @ suffix)
   by (force simp del: append-assoc simp add: append-assoc[symmetric])
 ultimately have apply-operations xs = apply-operations (prefix@suffix)
  using assms by simp (metis Diff-insert-absorb Un-iff * concurrent-ops-commute-appendD set-append)
 moreover have apply-operations (prefix@suffix @ [x]) = apply-operations (prefix@x # suffix)
   using ys-split assms ** concurrent-ops-commute-concurrent-set by force
 ultimately show ?case
   using ys-split by (force simp: append-assoc[symmetric] simp del: append-assoc)
qed
corollary convergence-ext:
 assumes set xs = set ys
       concurrent-ops-commute \ xs
       concurrent-ops-commute ys
       distinct xs
       distinct us
       hb-consistent xs
```

```
end
```

#### 3.6 Convergence and progress

using convergence assms by metis

**shows** apply-operations  $xs \ s = apply-operations \ ys \ s$ 

hb-consistent ys

Besides convergence, another required property of SEC is *progress*: if a valid operation was issued on one node, then applying that operation on other nodes must also succeed—that is, the execution must not become stuck in an error state. Although the type signature of the interpretation function allows operations to fail, we need to prove that in all *hb-consistent* network behaviours such failure never actually occurs. We capture the combined requirements in the *strong-eventual-consistency* locale, which extends *happens-before*.

```
locale strong-eventual-consistency = happens-before +
 fixes op-history :: 'a list \Rightarrow bool
   and initial-state :: 'b
                           op-history xs \implies hb-consistent xs
 assumes causality:
 assumes distinctness: op-history xs \implies distinct xs
 assumes commutativity: op-history xs \implies concurrent-ops-commute xs
 assumes no-failure:
                          op-history(xs@[x]) \Longrightarrow apply-operations xs initial-state = Some state \Longrightarrow \langle x \rangle
state \neq None
 assumes trunc-history: op-history(xs@[x]) \implies op-history xs
begin
theorem sec-convergence:
 assumes set xs = set ys
        op-history xs
        op-history ys
 shows apply-operations xs = apply-operations ys
 by (meson assms convergence causality commutativity distinctness)
```

```
theorem sec-progress:

assumes op-history xs

shows apply-operations xs initial-state \neq None

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

case (snoc x xs)

have apply-operations xs initial-state \neq None

using snoc.IH snoc.prems trunc-history kleisli-def bind-def by blast

moreover have apply-operations (xs @ [x]) = apply-operations xs \triangleright \langle x \rangle

by simp

ultimately show ?case

using no-failure snoc.prems by (clarsimp simp add: kleisli-def split: bind-splits)

qed
```

end end

## 4 Axiomatic network models

In this section we develop a formal definition of an *asynchronous unreliable causal broadcast network*. We choose this model because it satisfies the causal delivery requirements of many operation-based CRDTs [1, 2]. Moreover, it is suitable for use in decentralised settings, as motivated in the introduction, since it does not require waiting for communication with a central server or a quorum of nodes.

theory Network imports Convergence begin

### 4.1 Node histories

We model a distributed system as an unbounded number of communicating nodes. We assume nothing about the communication pattern of nodes—we assume only that each node is uniquely identified by a natural number, and that the flow of execution at each node consists of a finite, totally ordered sequence of execution steps (events). We call that sequence of events at node i the *history* of that node. For convenience, we assume that every event or execution step is unique within a node's history.

```
locale node-histories =
fixes history :: nat ⇒ 'evt list
assumes histories-distinct [intro!, simp]: distinct (history i)
```

```
lemma (in node-histories) history-finite:
shows finite (set (history i))
by auto
```

definition (in node-histories) history-order :: 'evt  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'evt  $\Rightarrow$  bool (-/  $\Box$  / - [50,1000,50]50) where

 $x \sqsubset^i z \equiv \exists xs \ ys \ zs. \ xs@x \# ys@z \# zs = history \ i$ 

```
lemma (in node-histories) node-total-order-trans:

assumes e1 \ \Box^i \ e2

and e2 \ \Box^i \ e3

shows e1 \ \Box^i \ e3
```

proof obtain xs1 xs2 ys1 ys2 zs1 zs2 where \*: xs1 @ e1 # ys1 @ e2 # zs1 = history ixs2 @ e2 # ys2 @ e3 # zs2 = history iusing history-order-def assms by auto hence  $xs1 @ e1 # ys1 = xs2 \land zs1 = ys2 @ e3 # zs2$ by (rule-tac xs=history i and ys=[e2] in pre-suf-eq-distinct-list) auto thus ?thesis **by**(clarsimp simp: history-order-def) (metis \*(2) append.assoc append-Cons) qed **lemma** (in *node-histories*) *local-order-carrier-closed*: assumes  $e1 \sqsubset^i e2$ **shows**  $\{e1, e2\} \subseteq set$  (history i) using assms by (clarsimp simp add: history-order-def) (metis in-set-conv-decomp Un-iff Un-subset-iff insert-subset list.simps(15) set-append set-subset-Cons)+ **lemma** (in node-histories) node-total-order-irrefl: shows  $\neg (e \sqsubset^i e)$ **by**(clarsimp simp add: history-order-def) (metis Un-iff histories-distinct distinct-append distinct-set-notin *list.set-intros*(1) *set-append*) **lemma** (in *node-histories*) *node-total-order-antisym*: assumes  $e1 \sqsubset^i e2$ and  $e2 \sqsubset^i e1$ shows False using assms node-total-order-irrefl node-total-order-trans by blast **lemma** (in *node-histories*) *node-order-is-total*: assumes  $e1 \in set$  (history i) and  $e^2 \in set$  (history i) and  $e1 \neq e2$ shows  $e1 \sqsubset^i e2 \lor e2 \sqsubset^i e1$ using assms unfolding history-order-def by (metis list-split-two-elems histories-distinct) definition (in node-histories) prefix-of-node-history :: 'evt list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix prefix of 50) where xs prefix of  $i \equiv \exists ys. xs@ys = history i$ **lemma** (in *node-histories*) *carriers-head-lt*: assumes y # ys = history ishows  $\neg(x \sqsubset^i y)$ using assms **apply**(clarsimp simp add: history-order-def) apply(rename-tac xs1 ys1 zs1) apply (subgoal-tac xs1 @  $x \# ys1 = [] \land zs1 = ys)$ apply *clarsimp* apply (rule-tac xs=history i and ys=[y] in pre-suf-eq-distinct-list) apply *auto* done **lemma** (in *node-histories*) *prefix-of-ConsD* [*dest*]: **assumes** x # xs prefix of i **shows** [x] prefix of i **using** assms **by**(auto simp: prefix-of-node-history-def) **lemma** (in node-histories) prefix-of-appendD [dest]: **assumes** xs @ ys prefix of i

shows xs prefix of i**using** assms **by**(auto simp: prefix-of-node-history-def) **lemma** (in *node-histories*) *prefix-distinct*: **assumes** xs prefix of ishows distinct xs using assms by (clarsimp simp: prefix-of-node-history-def) (metis histories-distinct distinct-append) **lemma** (in *node-histories*) *prefix-to-carriers* [*intro*]: **assumes** xs prefix of i**shows** set  $xs \subset set$  (history i) using assms by (clarsimp simp: prefix-of-node-history-def) (metis Un-iff set-append) **lemma** (in node-histories) prefix-elem-to-carriers: **assumes** xs prefix of iand  $x \in set xs$ **shows**  $x \in set$  (history i) using assms by (clarsimp simp: prefix-of-node-history-def) (metis Un-iff set-append) **lemma** (in *node-histories*) *local-order-prefix-closed*: assumes  $x \sqsubset^i y$ and xs prefix of iand  $y \in set xs$ shows  $x \in set xs$ proof **obtain** *ys* where *xs* @ *ys* = *history i* using assms prefix-of-node-history-def by blast moreover obtain as bs cs where as @x # bs @y # cs = history iusing assms history-order-def by blast moreover obtain pre suf where \*: xs = pre @ y # sufusing assms split-list by fastforce **ultimately have**  $pre = as @ x \# bs \land suf @ ys = cs$ by (rule-tac xs=history i and ys=[y] in pre-suf-eq-distinct-list) auto thus ?thesis using assms \* by clarsimp qed **lemma** (in node-histories) local-order-prefix-closed-last: assumes  $x \sqsubset^i y$ and xs@[y] prefix of i shows  $x \in set xs$ proof have  $x \in set (xs @ [y])$ using assms by (force dest: local-order-prefix-closed) thus ?thesis using assms by (force simp add: node-total-order-irrefl prefix-to-carriers) qed **lemma** (in node-histories) events-before-exist: assumes  $x \in set$  (history i) **shows**  $\exists pre. pre @ [x] prefix of i$ proof – have  $\exists idx. idx < length (history i) \land (history i) ! idx = x$ using assms by (simp add: set-elem-nth) thus ?thesis **by**(*metis append-take-drop-id take-Suc-conv-app-nth prefix-of-node-history-def*) qed

```
lemma (in node-histories) events-in-local-order:

assumes pre @ [e2] prefix of i

and e1 \in set pre

shows e1 \sqsubset^{i} e2

using assms split-list unfolding history-order-def prefix-of-node-history-def by fastforce
```

#### 4.2 Asynchronous broadcast networks

We define a new locale *network* containing three axioms that define how broadcast and deliver events may interact, with these axioms defining the properties of our network model.

datatype 'msg event = Broadcast 'msg

| Deliver 'msg

**locale** network = node-histories history for history :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'msg event list + fixes msg-id :: 'msg  $\Rightarrow$  'msgid

**assumes** delivery-has-a-cause:  $[\![Deliver \ m \in set \ (history \ i) \ ]\!] \implies \exists j. Broadcast \ m \in set \ (history \ j)$  **and** deliver-locally:  $[\![Broadcast \ m \in set \ (history \ i) \ ]\!] \implies Broadcast \ m \ \Box^i \ Deliver \ m$ **and** msg-id-unique:  $[\![Broadcast \ m1 \in set \ (history \ i); Broadcast \ m2 \in set \ (history \ j); msg-id \ m1 = msg-id \ m2 \ ]\!] \implies i = j \land m1 = m2$ 

The axioms can be understood as follows:

- delivery-has-a-cause: If some message m was delivered at some node, then there exists some node on which m was broadcast. With this axiom, we assert that messages are not created "out of thin air" by the network itself, and that the only source of messages are the nodes.
- deliver-locally: If a node broadcasts some message m, then the same node must subsequently also deliver m to itself. Since m does not actually travel over the network, this local delivery is always possible, even if the network is interrupted. Local delivery may seem redundant, since the effect of the delivery could also be implemented by the broadcast event itself; however, it is standard practice in the description of broadcast protocols that the sender of a message also sends it to itself, since this property simplifies the definition of algorithms built on top of the broadcast abstraction [4].
- **msg-id-unique:** We do not assume that the message type 'msg has any particular structure; we only assume the existence of a function  $msg-id::'msg \Rightarrow 'msgid$  that maps every message to some globally unique identifier of type 'msgid. We assert this uniqueness by stating that if m1 and m2 are any two messages broadcast by any two nodes, and their msg-ids are the same, then they were in fact broadcast by the same node and the two messages are identical. In practice, these globally unique IDs can by implemented using unique node identifiers, sequence numbers or timestamps.

**lemma** (in network) broadcast-before-delivery: **assumes** Deliver  $m \in set$  (history i) **shows**  $\exists j$ . Broadcast  $m \sqsubset^{j}$  Deliver m **using** assms deliver-locally delivery-has-a-cause **by** blast

**lemma** (in network) broadcasts-unique: **assumes**  $i \neq j$  **and** Broadcast  $m \in set$  (history i) **shows** Broadcast  $m \notin set$  (history j) using assms msg-id-unique by blast

Based on the well-known definition by [8], we say that  $m1 \prec m2$  if any of the following is true:

- 1. m1 and m2 were broadcast by the same node, and m1 was broadcast before m2.
- 2. The node that broadcast m2 had delivered m1 before it broadcast m2.
- 3. There exists some operation m3 such that  $m1 \prec m3$  and  $m3 \prec m2$ .

**inductive** (in network)  $hb :: 'msg \Rightarrow 'msg \Rightarrow bool$  where hb-broadcast: [[Broadcast  $m1 \ \Box^i$  Broadcast m2]]  $\Longrightarrow hb \ m1 \ m2$  | hb-deliver: [[Deliver  $m1 \ \Box^i$  Broadcast m2]]  $\Longrightarrow hb \ m1 \ m2$  | hb-trans: [[  $hb \ m1 \ m2$ ;  $hb \ m2 \ m3$ ]]  $\Longrightarrow hb \ m1 \ m3$ 

inductive-cases (in *network*) hb-elim:  $hb \ x \ y$ 

**definition** (in *network*) weak-hb ::  $'msg \Rightarrow 'msg \Rightarrow bool$  where weak-hb m1 m2  $\equiv$  hb m1 m2  $\lor$  m1 = m2

locale causal-network = network + assumes causal-delivery: Deliver  $m2 \in set$  (history j)  $\Longrightarrow$  hb m1 m2  $\Longrightarrow$  Deliver m1  $\sqsubset^{j}$  Deliver m2

```
lemma (in causal-network) causal-broadcast:

assumes Deliver m2 \in set (history j)

and Deliver m1 \sqsubset^i Broadcast m2

shows Deliver m1 \sqsubset^j Deliver m2

using assms causal-delivery hb.intros(2) by blast
```

```
lemma (in network) hb-broadcast-exists1:
    assumes hb m1 m2
    shows ∃ i. Broadcast m1 ∈ set (history i)
    using assms
    apply(induction rule: hb.induct)
        apply(meson insert-subset node-histories.local-order-carrier-closed node-histories-axioms)
        apply(meson delivery-has-a-cause insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed)
        apply simp
        done
lemma (in network) hb-broadcast-exists2:
```

```
assumes hb m1 m2
shows ∃ i. Broadcast m2 ∈ set (history i)
using assms
apply(induction rule: hb.induct)
    apply(meson insert-subset node-histories.local-order-carrier-closed node-histories-axioms)
    apply(meson delivery-has-a-cause insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed)
    apply simp
    done
```

#### 4.3 Causal networks

lemma (in causal-network) hb-has-a-reason:
 assumes hb m1 m2
 and Broadcast m2 ∈ set (history i)
 shows Deliver m1 ∈ set (history i) ∨ Broadcast m1 ∈ set (history i)
 using assms apply (induction rule: hb.induct)
 apply(metis insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed network.broadcasts-unique network-axioms)
 apply(metis insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed network.broadcasts-unique network-axioms)
 using hb-trans causal-delivery local-order-carrier-closed apply blast

done

```
lemma (in causal-network) hb-cross-node-delivery:
 assumes hb m1 m2
   and Broadcast m1 \in set (history i)
   and Broadcast m2 \in set (history j)
   and i \neq j
 shows Deliver m1 \in set (history j)
 using assms
 apply(induction rule: hb.induct)
   apply(metis broadcasts-unique insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed)
  apply(metis insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed network.broadcasts-unique network-axioms)
 using broadcasts-unique hb.intros(3) hb-has-a-reason apply blast
 done
lemma (in causal-network) hb-irrefl:
 assumes hb m1 m2
 shows m1 \neq m2
using assms proof(induction rule: hb.induct)
 case (hb-broadcast m1 i m2) thus ?case
   using node-total-order-antisym by blast
next
 case (hb-deliver m1 i m2) thus ?case
   by (meson causal-broadcast insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed node-total-order-irrefl)
\mathbf{next}
 case (hb-trans m1 m2 m3)
 then obtain i j where Broadcast m_3 \in set (history i) Broadcast m_2 \in set (history j)
   using hb-broadcast-exists2 by blast
 then show ?case
   using assms hb-trans by (meson causal-network.causal-delivery causal-network-axioms
      deliver-locally insert-subset network.hb.intros(3) network-axioms
      node-histories.local-order-carrier-closed assms hb-trans
      node-histories-axioms node-total-order-irrefl)
qed
lemma (in causal-network) hb-broadcast-broadcast-order:
 assumes hb m1 m2
   and Broadcast m1 \in set (history i)
   and Broadcast m2 \in set (history i)
 shows Broadcast m1 \sqsubset^i Broadcast m2
using assms proof(induction rule: hb.induct)
 case (hb-broadcast m1 i m2) thus ?case
   by (metis insert I1 local-order-carrier-closed network.broadcasts-unique network-axioms subset CE)
\mathbf{next}
 case (hb-deliver m1 i m2) thus ?case
   by (metis broadcasts-unique insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed
        network.broadcast-before-delivery network-axioms node-total-order-trans)
next
 case (hb-trans m1 m2 m3)
 then show ?case
 proof (cases Broadcast m2 \in set (history i))
   case True thus ?thesis
    using hb-trans node-total-order-trans by blast
 next
   case False hence Deliver m2 \in set (history i) m1 \neq m2 m2 \neq m3
    using hb-has-a-reason hb-trans by auto
   thus ?thesis
       by (metis hb-trans event.inject(1) hb.intros(1) hb-irreft network.hb.intros(3) network-axioms
```

node-order-is-total hb-irrefl) qed qed **lemma** (in *causal-network*) *hb-antisym*: assumes  $hb \ x \ y$ and  $hb \ y \ x$ shows False using assms proof(induction rule: hb.induct) fix  $m1 \ i \ m2$ **assume** hb m2 m1 and Broadcast m1  $\sqsubset^i$  Broadcast m2 thus False **apply** – **proof**(*erule hb-elim*) **show**  $\bigwedge$ *ia.* Broadcast  $m1 \sqsubset^i$  Broadcast  $m2 \Longrightarrow$  Broadcast  $m2 \sqsubset^i a$  Broadcast  $m1 \Longrightarrow$  False by (metis broadcasts-unique insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed node-total-order-irrefl node-total-order-trans) next **show**  $\bigwedge$  *ia.* Broadcast  $m1 \sqsubset^i$  Broadcast  $m2 \Longrightarrow$  Deliver  $m2 \sqsubset^i a$  Broadcast  $m1 \Longrightarrow$  False by (metis broadcast-before-delivery broadcasts-unique insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed node-total-order-irrefl *node-total-order-trans*)  $\mathbf{next}$ **show**  $\bigwedge m2a$ . Broadcast  $m1 \sqsubset^i$  Broadcast  $m2 \Longrightarrow hb m2 m2a \Longrightarrow hb m2a m1 \Longrightarrow False$ using assms(1) assms(2) hb.intros(3) hb-irrefl by blastqed  $\mathbf{next}$ **fix** *m1 i m2* assume hb m2 m1 and Deliver  $m1 \sqsubset^i Broadcast m2$ thus False apply - proof(erule hb-elim)show  $\bigwedge ia. \ Deliver \ m1 \ \sqsubset^i \ Broadcast \ m2 \Longrightarrow Broadcast \ m2 \ \sqsubset^i a \ Broadcast \ m1 \Longrightarrow False$ by (metis broadcast-before-delivery broadcasts-unique insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed node-total-order-irreft node-total-order-trans)  $\mathbf{next}$ show  $\bigwedge$  ia. Deliver  $m1 \sqsubset^i Broadcast m2 \Longrightarrow Deliver m2 \sqsubset^i a Broadcast m1 \Longrightarrow False$ by (meson causal-network.causal-delivery causal-network-axioms hb.intros(2) hb.intros(3) insert-subset *local-order-carrier-closed node-total-order-irrefl*) next **show**  $\bigwedge m2a$ . Deliver  $m1 \sqsubset^i$  Broadcast  $m2 \Longrightarrow hb m2 m2a \Longrightarrow hb m2a m1 \Longrightarrow$  False by (meson causal-delivery hb.intros(2) insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed network.hb.intros(3)*network-axioms node-total-order-irrefl*) qed  $\mathbf{next}$ fix m1 m2 m3 assume hb m1 m2 hb m2 m3 hb m3 m1 and (*hb*  $m2 m1 \implies False$ ) (*hb*  $m3 m2 \implies False$ ) thus False using hb.intros(3) by blast qed **definition** (in network) node-deliver-messages :: 'msg event list  $\Rightarrow$  'msg list where node-deliver-messages  $cs \equiv List.map$ -filter ( $\lambda e. case \ e \ of \ Deliver \ m \Rightarrow Some \ m \mid - \Rightarrow None$ ) cs**lemma** (in network) node-deliver-messages-empty [simp]: shows node-deliver-messages [] = []**by**(*auto simp add: node-deliver-messages-def List.map-filter-simps*)

**lemma** (in network) node-deliver-messages-Cons: shows node-deliver-messages (x#xs) = (node-deliver-messages [x])@(node-deliver-messages xs) **by**(*auto simp add: node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def*)

```
lemma (in network) node-deliver-messages-append:
   shows node-deliver-messages (xs@ys) = (node-deliver-messages xs)@(node-deliver-messages ys)
   by(auto simp add: node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def)
lemma (in network) node-deliver-messages-Broadcast [simp]:
   shows node-deliver-messages [Broadcast m] = []
  by(clarsimp simp: node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def)
lemma (in network) node-deliver-messages-Deliver [simp]:
  shows node-deliver-messages [Deliver m] = [m]
  by(clarsimp simp: node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def)
lemma (in network) prefix-msq-in-history:
   assumes es prefix of i
        and m \in set (node-deliver-messages es)
     shows Deliver m \in set (history i)
using assms prefix-to-carriers by (fastforce simp: node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def split: event.split-asm)
lemma (in network) prefix-contains-msg:
   assumes es prefix of i
        and m \in set (node-deliver-messages es)
     shows Deliver m \in set \ es
   using assms by (auto simp: node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def split: event.split-asm)
lemma (in network) node-deliver-messages-distinct:
   assumes xs prefix of i
  shows distinct (node-deliver-messages xs)
using assms proof (induction xs rule: rev-induct)
  case Nil thus ?case by simp
next
   case (snoc \ x \ xs)
   { fix y assume *: y \in set (node-deliver-messages xs) y \in set (node-deliver-messages [x])
     moreover have distinct (xs @[x])
        using assms snoc prefix-distinct by blast
     ultimately have False
        using assms apply(case-tac x; clarsimp simp add: map-filter-def node-deliver-messages-def)
        using * prefix-contains-msg snoc.prems by blast
   } thus ?case
    using snoc by (fastforce simp add: node-deliver-messages-append node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def)
qed
lemma (in network) drop-last-message:
   assumes evts prefix of i
   and node-deliver-messages evts = msgs @ [last-msg]
   shows \exists pre. pre prefix of i \land node-deliver-messages pre = msgs
proof -
   have Deliver last-msq \in set evts
     using assms network.prefix-contains-msg network-axioms by force
   then obtain idx where *: idx < length evts evts ! idx = Deliver last-msg
     by (meson set-elem-nth)
   then obtain pre suf where evts = pre @ (evts ! idx) # suf
     using id-take-nth-drop by blast
   hence **: evts = pre @ (Deliver last-msg) # suf
     using assms * by auto
   moreover hence distinct (node-deliver-messages ([Deliver last-msg] @ suf))
    \mathbf{by} \ (metis \ assms(1) \ assms(2) \ distinct-singleton \ node-deliver-messages-Cons \ node-deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-messages-Deliver-mes
```

```
node-deliver-messages-append node-deliver-messages-distinct not-Cons-self2 pre-suf-eq-distinct-list)
ultimately have node-deliver-messages ([Deliver last-msg] @ suf) = [last-msg] @ []
```

by (metis append-self-conv assms(1) assms(2) node-deliver-messages-Cons node-deliver-messages-Deliver node-deliver-messages-append node-deliver-messages-distinct not-Cons-self2 pre-suf-eq-distinct-list) thus ?thesis

**using** assms \* \*\* **by** (metis append1-eq-conv append-Cons append-Nil node-deliver-messages-append prefix-of-appendD)

 $\mathbf{qed}$ 

**locale** network-with-ops = causal-network history fst for history ::  $nat \Rightarrow ('msgid \times 'op)$  event list + fixes interp ::  $'op \Rightarrow 'state \rightharpoonup 'state$ and initial-state :: 'state

context network-with-ops begin

**definition** interp-msg :: 'msgid  $\times$  'op  $\Rightarrow$  'state  $\rightarrow$  'state where interp-msg msg state  $\equiv$  interp (snd msg) state

```
sublocale hb: happens-before weak-hb hb interp-msg proof
```

```
fix x y :: 'msgid \times 'op

show hb x y = (weak-hb x y \land \neg weak-hb y x)

unfolding weak-hb-def using hb-antisym by blast

next

fix x

show weak-hb x x

using weak-hb-def by blast

next

fix x y z

assume weak-hb x y weak-hb y z

thus weak-hb x z

using weak-hb-def by (metis network.hb.intros(3) network-axioms)

qed
```

#### end

```
definition (in network-with-ops) apply-operations :: ('msgid \times 'op) event list \rightarrow 'state where apply-operations es \equiv hb.apply-operations (node-deliver-messages es) initial-state
```

**definition** (in network-with-ops) node-deliver-ops :: ('msgid  $\times$  'op) event list  $\Rightarrow$  'op list where node-deliver-ops cs  $\equiv$  map snd (node-deliver-messages cs)

```
lemma (in network-with-ops) apply-operations-empty [simp]:
shows apply-operations [] = Some initial-state
by(auto simp add: apply-operations-def)
```

```
lemma (in network-with-ops) apply-operations-Broadcast [simp]:

shows apply-operations (xs @ [Broadcast m]) = apply-operations xs

by(auto simp add: apply-operations-def node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def)
```

```
lemma (in network-with-ops) apply-operations-Deliver [simp]:

shows apply-operations (xs @ [Deliver m]) = (apply-operations xs \gg interp-msg m)

by(auto simp add: apply-operations-def node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def kleisli-def)
```

```
lemma (in network-with-ops) hb-consistent-technical:
assumes \bigwedge m n. m < length \ cs \implies n < m \implies cs ! n \sqsubset^i \ cs ! m
shows hb.hb-consistent (node-deliver-messages cs)
```

using assms proof (induction cs rule: rev-induct) case Nil thus ?case by(simp add: node-deliver-messages-def hb.hb-consistent.intros(1) map-filter-simps(2)) $\mathbf{next}$ **case**  $(snoc \ x \ xs)$ hence  $*: (\bigwedge m \ n. \ m < length \ xs \implies n < m \implies xs \ ! \ n \ \sqsubseteq^i \ xs \ ! \ m)$  $by(-, erule-tac \ x=m \ in \ meta-all E, \ erule-tac \ x=n \ in \ meta-all E, \ clarsimp \ add: \ nth-append)$ then show ?case **proof** (cases x) case (Broadcast x1) thus ?thesis using snoc \* by (simp add: node-deliver-messages-append) next case (Deliver x2) thus ?thesis using snoc \* apply(clarsimp simp add: node-deliver-messages-def map-filter-def map-filter-append) apply (rename-tac m m1 m2) **apply** (*case-tac* m; *clarsimp*)  $apply(drule \ set-elem-nth, \ erule \ exE, \ erule \ conjE)$  $apply(erule-tac \ x=length \ xs \ in \ meta-all E)$ **apply**(clarsimp simp add: nth-append) by (metis causal-delivery insert-subset node-histories.local-order-carrier-closed *node-histories-axioms node-total-order-antisym*) qed qed **corollary** (in *network-with-ops*) **shows** *hb.hb-consistent* (*node-deliver-messages* (*history i*)) by (metis hb-consistent-technical history-order-def less-one linorder-neqE-nat list-nth-split zero-order (3)) **lemma** (in *network-with-ops*) *hb-consistent-prefix*: **assumes** xs prefix of i**shows** *hb.hb-consistent* (*node-deliver-messages xs*) using assms proof (clarsimp simp: prefix-of-node-history-def, rule-tac i=i in hb-consistent-technical) fix m n ys assume \*: xs @ ys = history i m < length xs n < m**consider** (a)  $xs = [] \mid (b) \exists c. xs = [c] \mid (c) Suc \ 0 < length (xs)$ by (metis Suc-pred length-Suc-conv length-greater-0-conv zero-less-diff) thus  $xs \mid n \sqsubset^i xs \mid m$ **proof** (*cases*) case a thus ?thesis using \* by clarsimp next case b thus ?thesis using assms \* by clarsimp next case c thus ?thesis using assms \* apply clarsimp **apply**(*drule list-nth-split*, *assumption*, *clarsimp simp*: *c*) **apply** (*metis append.assoc append.simps*(2) *history-order-def*) done qed qed **locale** network-with-constrained-ops = network-with-ops + fixes valid-msq ::  $c \Rightarrow (a \times b) \Rightarrow bool$ assumes broadcast-only-valid-msgs: pre @ [Broadcast m] prefix of  $i \Longrightarrow$  $\exists$  state. apply-operations pre = Some state  $\land$  valid-msg state m lemma (in network-with-constrained-ops) broadcast-is-valid:

```
assumes Broadcast m \in set (history i)
```

**shows** ∃ state. valid-msg state m **using** assms broadcast-only-valid-msgs events-before-exist **by** blast

**lemma** (in network-with-constrained-ops) deliver-is-valid: **assumes** Deliver  $m \in set$  (history i) **shows**  $\exists j \text{ pre state. pre } @ [Broadcast m] \text{ prefix of } j \land apply-operations pre = Some state \land valid-msg$ state m **using** assms **apply** (clarsimp dest!: delivery-has-a-cause) **using** broadcast-only-valid-msgs events-before-exist **apply** blast done **lemma** (in network-with-constrained-ops) deliver-in-prefix-is-valid: **assumes** xs prefix of i

and Deliver  $m \in set xs$ 

**shows**  $\exists$  state. valid-msg state m

**by** (meson assms network-with-constrained-ops.deliver-is-valid network-with-constrained-ops-axioms prefix-elem-to-carriers)

### 4.4 Dummy network models

```
interpretation trivial-node-histories: node-histories \lambda m. [] by standard auto
```

interpretation trivial-network: network  $\lambda m$ . [] id by standard auto

```
interpretation trivial-causal-network: causal-network \lambda m. [] id by standard auto
```

```
interpretation trivial-network-with-ops: network-with-ops \lambda m. [] (\lambda x \ y. Some y) 0
by standard auto
```

```
interpretation trivial-network-with-constrained-ops: network-with-constrained-ops \lambda m. [] (\lambda x \ y. Some y) 0 \lambda x \ y. True
```

by standard (simp add: trivial-node-histories.prefix-of-node-history-def)

 $\mathbf{end}$ 

## 5 Replicated Growable Array

The RGA, introduced by [10], is a replicated ordered list (sequence) datatype that supports *insert* and *delete* operations.

```
theory
Ordered-List
imports
Util
begin
```

**type-synonym** ('*id*, 'v)  $elt = 'id \times 'v \times bool$ 

#### 5.1 Insert and delete operations

Insertion operations place the new element *after* an existing list element with a given ID, or at the head of the list if no ID is given. Deletion operations refer to the ID of the list element that is to be deleted. However, it is not safe for a deletion operation to completely remove a list element, because then a concurrent insertion after the deleted element would not be able to locate the insertion position. Instead, the list retains so-called *tombstones*: a deletion operation merely sets a flag on a list element to mark it as deleted, but the element actually remains in the list. A separate garbage collection process can be used to eventually purge tombstones [10], but we do not consider tombstone removal here.

#### hide-const insert

```
fun insert-body ::: ('id::\{linorder\}, 'v) elt list \Rightarrow ('id, 'v) elt \Rightarrow ('id, 'v) elt list where
  insert-body []
                   e = [e]
  insert-body (x \# xs) e =
    (if fst x < fst e then
       e \# x \# xs
     else x \# insert{-}body xs e)
fun insert :: ('id::{linorder}, 'v) elt list \Rightarrow ('id, 'v) elt \Rightarrow 'id option \Rightarrow ('id, 'v) elt list option where
  insert xs
                e None = Some (insert-body xs e)
  insert []
                e (Some i) = None
  insert (x \# xs) e (Some i) =
    (if fst x = i then
       Some (x \# insert\text{-}body xs e)
     else
       insert xs e (Some i) \gg (\lambda t. Some (x \# t)))
fun delete :: ('id::{linorder}, 'v) elt list \Rightarrow 'id \Rightarrow ('id, 'v) elt list option where
  delete []
                            i = None
  delete ((i', v, flag) \# xs) i =
    (if i' = i then
       Some ((i', v, True) \# xs)
     else
       delete xs i \gg (\lambda t. Some ((i', v, flag) \# t)))
```

#### 5.2 Well-definedness of insert and delete

```
lemma insert-no-failure:

assumes i = None \lor (\exists i'. i = Some i' \land i' \in fst ` set xs)

shows \exists xs'. insert xs \ e \ i = Some xs'

using assms by(induction rule: insert.induct; force)
```

```
lemma insert-None-index-neq-None [dest]:

assumes insert xs \ e \ i = None

shows i \neq None

using assms by(cases i, auto)

lemma insert-Some-None-index-not-in [dest]:

assumes insert xs \ e \ (Some \ i) = None

shows i \notin fst ' set xs

using assms by(induction xs, auto split: if-split-asm bind-splits)

lemma index-not-in-insert-Some-None [simp]:

assumes i \notin fst ' set xs

shows insert xs \ e \ (Some \ i) = None

using assms by(induction xs, auto)
```

```
lemma delete-no-failure:

assumes i \in fst ' set xs

shows \exists xs'. delete xs \ i = Some \ xs'

using assms by(induction \ xs; force)
```

**lemma** delete-None-index-not-in [dest]: **assumes** delete  $xs \ i = None$  **shows**  $i \notin fst$  ' set xs**using** assms **by**(induction xs, auto split: if-split-asm bind-splits simp add: fst-eq-Domain)

**lemma** index-not-in-delete-None [simp]: **assumes**  $i \notin fst$  ' set xs **shows** delete xs i = None**using** assms **by**(induction xs, auto)

#### 5.3 Preservation of element indices

**lemma** insert-body-preserve-indices [simp]: **shows** fst ' set (insert-body xs e) = fst ' set  $xs \cup \{fst e\}$ **by**(induction xs, auto simp add: insert-commute)

**lemma** insert-preserve-indices: **assumes**  $\exists ys.$  insert  $xs \ e \ i = Some \ ys$  **shows**  $fst \ i \ set \ (the \ (insert \ xs \ e \ i)) = fst \ i \ set \ xs \cup \{fst \ e\}$ **using** assms **by** $(induction \ xs; \ cases \ i; \ auto \ simp \ add: \ insert-commute \ split: \ bind-splits)$ 

**corollary** insert-preserve-indices': **assumes** insert  $xs \ e \ i = Some \ ys$  **shows**  $fst \ i \ set \ (the \ (insert \ xs \ e \ i)) = fst \ i \ set \ xs \ \cup \ \{fst \ e\}$ **using** assms insert-preserve-indices **by** blast

lemma delete-preserve-indices:
 assumes delete xs i = Some ys
 shows fst ' set xs = fst ' set ys
using assms by(induction xs arbitrary: ys, simp) (case-tac a; auto split: if-split-asm bind-splits)

### 5.4 Commutativity of concurrent operations

**lemma** insert-body-commutes: **assumes** fst  $e1 \neq fst \ e2$  **shows** insert-body (insert-body xs e1) e2 = insert-body (insert-body xs e2) e1 **using** assms **by**(induction xs, auto)

**lemma** insert-insert-body: **assumes** fst  $e1 \neq fst e2$  **and**  $i2 \neq Some$  (fst e1) **shows** insert (insert-body xs e1) e2 i2 = insert xs e2  $i2 \gg (\lambda ys. Some$  (insert-body ys e1)) **using** assms **by** (induction xs; cases i2) (auto split: if-split-asm simp add: insert-body-commutes)

**lemma** insert-Nil-None: **assumes** fst  $e1 \neq fst \ e2$  **and**  $i \neq fst \ e2$  **and**  $i2 \neq Some \ (fst \ e1)$  **shows** insert []  $e2 \ i2 \gg (\lambda ys. insert ys \ e1 \ (Some \ i)) = None$  **using** assms **by** (cases i2) clarsimp+ **lemma** insert-insert-body-commute:

assumes  $i \neq fst \ e1$ and  $fst \ e1 \neq fst \ e2$ shows  $insert \ (insert-body \ xs \ e1) \ e2 \ (Some \ i) =$   $insert \ xs \ e2 \ (Some \ i) \gg (\lambda y. \ Some \ (insert-body \ y \ e1))$ using assms by  $(induction \ xs, \ auto \ simp \ add: \ insert-body-commutes)$  **lemma** *insert-commutes*: assumes  $fst \ e1 \neq fst \ e2$  $i1 = None \lor i1 \neq Some (fst \ e2)$  $i2 = None \lor i2 \neq Some (fst \ e1)$ **shows** insert xs e1 i1  $\gg$  ( $\lambda ys$ . insert ys e2 i2) = insert xs e2 i2  $\gg$  ( $\lambda ys$ . insert ys e1 i1) using assms proof(induction rule: insert.induct) fix xs and e :: ('a, 'b) elt assume  $i2 = None \lor i2 \neq Some (fst e)$  and  $fst e \neq fst e2$ **thus** insert xs e None  $\gg (\lambda ys.$  insert ys  $e^2 i^2 = insert xs e^2 i^2 \gg (\lambda ys.$  insert ys e None) **by**(*auto simp add: insert-body-commutes intro: insert-insert-body*)  $\mathbf{next}$ fix i and e :: ('a, 'b) elt assume fst  $e \neq fst \ e2$  and  $i2 = None \lor i2 \neq Some \ (fst \ e)$  and  $Some \ i = None \lor Some \ i \neq Some$  $(fst \ e2)$ thus insert [] e (Some i)  $\gg$  ( $\lambda ys$ . insert  $ys \ e^2 \ i^2$ ) = insert []  $e^2 \ i^2 \gg$  ( $\lambda ys$ . insert  $ys \ e$  (Some i)) **by** (*auto intro: insert-Nil-None*[*symmetric*]) next fix xs i and x e :: ('a, 'b) eltassume IH: (fst  $x \neq i \Longrightarrow$  $fst \ e \neq fst \ e2 \Longrightarrow$ Some  $i = None \lor Some \ i \neq Some \ (fst \ e2) \Longrightarrow$  $i2 = None \lor i2 \neq Some (fst \ e) \Longrightarrow$ insert xs e (Some i)  $\gg$  ( $\lambda ys$ . insert ys e2 i2) = insert xs e2 i2  $\gg$  ( $\lambda ys$ . insert ys e (Some *i*))) and fst  $e \neq fst \ e2$ and Some  $i = None \lor Some \ i \neq Some \ (fst \ e2)$ and  $i2 = None \lor i2 \neq Some (fst e)$ thus insert  $(x \# xs) \in (Some i) \gg (\lambda ys. insert ys e2 i2) = insert (x \# xs) e2 i2 \gg (\lambda ys. insert$  $ys \ e \ (Some \ i))$ apply  $apply(erule \ disjE, \ clarsimp, \ simp, \ rule \ conjI)$ **apply**(case-tac i2; force simp add: insert-body-commutes insert-insert-body-commute) **apply**(case-tac i2; clarsimp cong: Option.bind-cong simp add: insert-insert-body split: bind-splits) apply force done qed **lemma** delete-commutes: shows delete xs i1  $\gg$  ( $\lambda ys$ . delete ys i2) = delete xs i2  $\gg$  ( $\lambda ys$ . delete ys i1) **by**(*induction xs*, *auto split: bind-splits if-split-asm*) **lemma** *insert-body-delete-commute*: assumes  $i2 \neq fst \ e$ delete (insert-body xs e)  $i2 \gg (\lambda t. Some (x \# t)) =$ shows delete xs i2  $\gg$  ( $\lambda y$ . Some (x # insert-body y e))

using assms by (induction xs arbitrary: x; cases e, auto split: bind-splits if-split-asm)

**lemma** *insert-delete-commute*:

**assumes**  $i2 \neq fst \ e$ 

shows insert xs e i1  $\gg$  ( $\lambda ys$ . delete ys i2) = delete xs i2  $\gg$  ( $\lambda ys$ . insert ys e i1) using assms by(induction xs; cases e; cases i1, auto split: bind-splits if-split-asm simp add: insert-body-delete-commute)

#### 5.5 Alternative definition of insert

fun insert' :: ('id::{linorder}, 'v) elt list  $\Rightarrow$  ('id, 'v) elt  $\Rightarrow$  'id option  $\rightarrow$  ('id::{linorder}, 'v) elt list where

 $insert' [] e \quad None = Some [e] |$ 

insert' [] e  $(Some \ i) = None \mid$ insert'(x # xs) e None= (if fst x < fst e then Some (e # x # xs)elsecase insert' xs e None of *None*  $\Rightarrow$  *None* | Some  $t \Rightarrow$  Some (x # t)) | $insert'(x \# xs) \ e \ (Some \ i) =$ (if fst x = i then case insert' xs e None of *None*  $\Rightarrow$  *None* | Some  $t \Rightarrow$  Some (x # t)elsecase insert'  $xs \in (Some \ i)$  of  $None \quad \Rightarrow None$ | Some  $t \Rightarrow$  Some (x # t)) **lemma** [*elim*!, *dest*]: **assumes** insert'  $xs \in None = None$ shows False **using** assms **by**(*induction xs*, *auto split: if-split-asm option.split-asm*) **lemma** *insert-body-insert'*: **shows** insert'  $xs \in None = Some$  (insert-body  $xs \in e$ ) **by**(*induction xs. auto*) **lemma** *insert-insert'*: shows insert  $xs \ e \ i = insert' \ xs \ e \ i$ by (induction xs; cases e; cases i, auto split: option.split simp add: insert-body-insert') **lemma** *insert-body-stop-iteration*: **assumes**  $fst \ e > fst \ x$ shows insert-body (x # xs) e = e # x # xsusing assms by simp **lemma** *insert-body-contains-new-elem*: **shows**  $\exists p \ s. \ xs = p \ @ \ s \land insert-body \ xs \ e = p \ @ \ e \ \# \ s$ **proof** (*induction xs*) case Nil thus ?case by force  $\mathbf{next}$ **case** (Cons a xs) then obtain  $p \ s$  where  $xs = p \ @ \ s \land insert-body \ xs \ e = p \ @ \ e \ \# \ s \ by \ force$ thus ?case apply clarsimp **apply** (*rule conjI*; *clarsimp*) apply force apply (rule-tac x=a # p in exI, force) done qed **lemma** insert-between-elements: assumes xs = pre@ref #sufand distinct (map fst xs) and  $\bigwedge i'$ .  $i' \in fst$  ' set  $xs \implies i' < fst e$ shows insert xs e (Some (fst ref)) = Some (pre @ ref # e # suf) using assms by (induction xs arbitrary: pre ref suf, force) (case-tac pre; case-tac suf; force) **lemma** *insert-position-element-technical*: **assumes**  $\forall x \in set as. a \neq fst x$ and insert-body (cs @ ds) e = cs @ e # ds shows insert (as @ (a, aa, b) # cs @ ds) e (Some a) = Some (as @ (a, aa, b) # cs @ e # ds) using assms by (induction as arbitrary: cs ds; clarsimp) **lemma** *split-tuple-list-by-id*: assumes  $(a,b,c) \in set xs$ and distinct (map fst xs) **shows**  $\exists$  pre suf.  $xs = pre @ (a,b,c) # suf \land (\forall y \in set pre. fst y \neq a)$ using assms proof(induction xs, clarsimp) **case** (Cons x xs) { assume  $x \neq (a, b, c)$ hence  $(a, b, c) \in set xs distinct (map fst xs)$ using Cons.prems by force+ then obtain pre suf where  $xs = pre @ (a, b, c) # suf \land (\forall y \in set pre. fst y \neq a)$ using Cons.IH by force hence ?case  $apply(rule-tac \ x=x \# pre \ in \ exI)$ using Cons.prems(2) by auto } thus ?case by force qed **lemma** *insert-preserves-order*: assumes  $i = None \lor (\exists i'. i = Some \ i' \land i' \in fst \ `set \ xs)$ and distinct (map fst xs) **shows**  $\exists$  pre suf.  $xs = pre@suf \land insert xs \ e \ i = Some \ (pre \ @ \ e \ \# \ suf)$ using assms proof –  $\{ assume \ i = None \}$ hence ?thesis by clarsimp (metis insert-body-contains-new-elem) } moreover { **assume**  $\exists i'. i = Some \ i' \land i' \in fst$  'set xs then obtain j v b where  $i = Some j (j, v, b) \in set xs$  by force **moreover then obtain** as bs where  $xs = as@(j,v,b)#bs \forall x \in set as. fst x \neq j$ using assms by (metis split-tuple-list-by-id) moreover then obtain cs ds where insert-body bs e = cs@e#ds cs@ds = bs**by**(*metis insert-body-contains-new-elem*) ultimately have *?thesis* by (rule-tac x=as@(j,v,b)#cs in exI; clarsimp) (metis insert-position-element-technical) } ultimately show ?thesis using assms by force qed end 5.6 Network theory RGAimports Network Ordered-List begin datatype ('id, 'v) operation = Insert ('id, 'v) elt 'id option | Delete 'id

**fun** interpret-opers :: ('id::linorder, 'v) operation  $\Rightarrow$  ('id, 'v) elt list  $\rightarrow$  ('id, 'v) elt list ( $\langle -\rangle$  [0] 1000) **where** interpret-opers (Insert e n) xs = insert xs e n | interpret-opers (Delete n) xs = delete xs n

**definition** element-ids :: ('id, 'v) elt list  $\Rightarrow$  'id set where element-ids list  $\equiv$  set (map fst list)

**definition** valid-rga-msg :: ('id, 'v) elt list  $\Rightarrow$  'id  $\times$  ('id::linorder, 'v) operation  $\Rightarrow$  bool where valid-rga-msg list msg  $\equiv$  case msg of

 $(i, Insert \ e \ None ) \Rightarrow fst \ e = i |$ 

 $(i, \textit{Insert } e (\textit{Some pos})) \Rightarrow \textit{fst } e = i \land \textit{pos} \in \textit{element-ids list} \mid$ 

 $(i, Delete \quad pos ) \Rightarrow pos \in element-ids \ list$ 

**locale** rga = network-with-constrained-ops - interpret-opers [] valid-rga-msg

**definition** indices :: ('id × ('id, 'v) operation) event list  $\Rightarrow$  'id list where indices  $xs \equiv$ List.map-filter ( $\lambda x$ . case x of Deliver (i, Insert e n)  $\Rightarrow$  Some (fst e) | -  $\Rightarrow$  None) xs

lemma indices-Nil [simp]:
 shows indices [] = []
 by(auto simp: indices-def map-filter-def)

**lemma** indices-append [simp]: **shows** indices (xs@ys) = indices xs@ indices ys**by**(auto simp: indices-def map-filter-def)

lemma indices-Broadcast-singleton [simp]:
 shows indices [Broadcast b] = []
 by(auto simp: indices-def map-filter-def)

**lemma** indices-Deliver-Insert [simp]: **shows** indices [Deliver (i, Insert e n)] = [fst e] **by**(auto simp: indices-def map-filter-def)

lemma indices-Deliver-Delete [simp]:
 shows indices [Deliver (i, Delete n)] = []
 by(auto simp: indices-def map-filter-def)

**lemma** (in rga) idx-in-elem-inserted [intro]: **assumes** Deliver (i, Insert e n)  $\in$  set xs **shows** fst  $e \in$  set (indices xs) **using** assms **by**(induction xs, auto simp add: indices-def map-filter-def)

lemma (in rga) apply-opers-idx-elems: assumes es prefix of i and apply-operations es = Some xs shows element-ids xs = set (indices es) using assms unfolding element-ids-def proof(induction es arbitrary: xs rule: rev-induct, clarsimp) case (snoc x xs) thus ?case proof (cases x, clarsimp, blast) case (Deliver e) moreover obtain a b where e = (a, b) by force ultimately show ?thesis

```
using snoc assms apply (cases b; clarsimp split: bind-splits simp add: interp-msg-def)
     apply (metis Un-insert-right append.right-neutral insert-preserve-indices' list.set(1)
           option.sel prefix-of-appendD prod.sel(1) set-append)
    by (metis delete-preserve-indices prefix-of-appendD)
 qed
qed
lemma (in rga) delete-does-not-change-element-ids:
 assumes es @ [Deliver (i, Delete n)] prefix of j
 and apply-operations es = Some \ xs1
 and apply-operations (es @ [Deliver (i, Delete n)]) = Some xs2
 shows element-ids xs1 = element-ids xs2
proof –
 have indices es = indices (es @ [Deliver (i, Delete n)])
   by simp
 then show ?thesis
   by (metis (no-types) assms prefix-of-appendD rga.apply-opers-idx-elems rga-axioms)
qed
lemma (in rga) someone-inserted-id:
 assumes es @ [Deliver (i, Insert (k, v, f) n)] prefix of j
 and apply-operations es = Some \ xs1
 and apply-operations (es @ [Deliver (i, Insert (k, v, f) n)]) = Some xs2
 and a \in element-ids \ xs2
 and a \neq k
 shows a \in element-ids xs1
using assms apply-opers-idx-elems by auto
lemma (in rga) deliver-insert-exists:
 assumes es prefix of j
    and apply-operations es = Some xs
    and a \in element-ids xs
   shows \exists i v f n. Deliver (i, Insert (a, v, f) n) \in set es
using assms unfolding element-ids-def
proof(induction es arbitrary: xs rule: rev-induct, clarsimp)
 case (snoc \ x \ xs \ ys) thus ?case
 proof (cases x)
   case (Broadcast e) thus ?thesis
    using snoc by(clarsimp, metis image-eqI prefix-of-appendD prod.sel(1))
 next
   case (Deliver e)
   moreover then obtain xs' where *: apply-operations xs = Some xs'
      using snoc by fastforce
   moreover obtain k v where **: e = (k, v) by force
   ultimately show ?thesis
    using assms snoc proof (cases v)
    case (Insert el -) thus ?thesis
      using snoc Deliver * **
      apply (cases el; cases fst el = a; clarsimp)
      apply (blast, metis (no-types, lifting) element-ids-def prefix-of-appendD set-map snoc.prems(2)
                 snoc.prems(3) someone-inserted-id)
      done
    next
    case (Delete -) thus ?thesis
      using snoc Deliver ** apply clarsimp
      apply(drule prefix-of-appendD, clarsimp simp add: bind-eq-Some-conv interp-msg-def)
      apply(metis delete-preserve-indices image-eqI prod.sel(1))
      done
```

qed qed qed **lemma** (in rga) insert-in-apply-set: assumes es @ [Deliver (i, Insert e (Some a))] prefix of j and Deliver  $(i', Insert e' n) \in set es$ and apply-operations  $es = Some \ s$ shows fst  $e' \in element-ids s$ using assms apply-opers-idx-elems idx-in-elem-inserted prefix-of-appendD by blast **lemma** (in *rga*) *insert-msg-id*: **assumes** Broadcast  $(i, Insert \ e \ n) \in set \ (history \ j)$ shows fst e = iproof **obtain** state where 1: valid-rga-msg state  $(i, Insert \ e \ n)$ using assms broadcast-is-valid by blast thus fst e = i**by**(clarsimp simp add: valid-rga-msg-def split: option.split-asm) qed **lemma** (in rga) allowed-insert: assumes Broadcast  $(i, Insert \ e \ n) \in set \ (history \ j)$ shows  $n = None \lor (\exists i' e' n'. n = Some (fst e') \land Deliver (i', Insert e' n') \sqsubset^{j} Broadcast (i, Insert)$ e n))proof **obtain** pre where 1: pre @ [Broadcast (i, Insert e n)] prefix of j using assms events-before-exist by blast from this obtain state where 2: apply-operations pre = Some state and 3: valid-rga-msg state (i, j)Insert e n) using broadcast-only-valid-msgs by blast show  $n = None \lor (\exists i'e'n')$ .  $n = Some (fst e') \land Deliver (i', Insert e'n') \sqsubset^{j} Broadcast (i, Insert e'n')$ n))proof(cases n)fix aassume 4: n = Some ahence  $a \in element$ -ids state and 5: fst e = iusing 3 by(clarsimp simp add: valid-rga-msg-def)+ from this have  $\exists i' v' f' n'$ . Deliver  $(i', Insert (a, v', f') n') \in set pre$ using deliver-insert-exists 2 1 by blast **thus**  $n = None \lor (\exists i' e' n'. n = Some (fst e') \land Deliver (i', Insert e' n') \sqsubset^{j} Broadcast (i, Insert)$ e n))using events-in-local-order 1 4 5 by(metis fst-conv) qed simp qed lemma (in rqa) allowed-delete: assumes Broadcast  $(i, Delete x) \in set (history j)$ **shows**  $\exists i' n' v b$ . Deliver  $(i', Insert (x, v, b) n') \sqsubset^j Broadcast (i, Delete x)$ proof – **obtain** pre where 1: pre @ [Broadcast (i, Delete x)] prefix of j using assms events-before-exist by blast from this obtain state where 2: apply-operations  $pre = Some \ state$ and valid-rga-msg state (i, Delete x)using broadcast-only-valid-msgs by blast hence  $x \in element-ids \ state$ using apply-opers-idx-elems by (simp add: valid-rga-msq-def) hence  $\exists i' v' f' n'$ . Deliver  $(i', Insert (x, v', f') n') \in set pre$ 

using deliver-insert-exists 1 2 by blast **thus**  $\exists i' n' v b$ . Deliver  $(i', Insert (x, v, b) n') \sqsubset^{j} Broadcast (i, Delete x)$ using events-in-local-order 1 by blast qed **lemma** (in rga) insert-id-unique: assumes  $fst \ e1 = fst \ e2$ and Broadcast (i1, Insert e1 n1)  $\in$  set (history i) and Broadcast (i2, Insert e2 n2)  $\in$  set (history j) shows Insert e1 n1 = Insert e2 n2using assms insert-msg-id msg-id-unique Pair-inject fst-conv by metis **lemma** (in rga) allowed-delete-deliver: **assumes** Deliver  $(i, Delete x) \in set (history j)$ shows  $\exists i' n' v b$ . Deliver  $(i', Insert (x, v, b) n') \sqsubset^{j}$  Deliver (i, Delete x)using assms by (meson allowed-delete bot-least causal-broadcast delivery-has-a-cause insert-subset) **lemma** (in rga) allowed-delete-deliver-in-set: **assumes** (es@[Deliver (i, Delete m)]) prefix of j **shows**  $\exists i' n v b.$  Deliver  $(i', Insert (m, v, b) n) \in set es$ by (metis (no-types, lifting) Un-insert-right insert-iff list.simps(15) assms local-order-prefix-closed-last rga.allowed-delete-deliver rga-axioms set-append subsetCE prefix-to-carriers) **lemma** (in rga) allowed-insert-deliver: assumes Deliver  $(i, Insert \ e \ n) \in set \ (history \ j)$ shows  $n = None \lor (\exists i' n' n'' v b, n = Some n' \land Deliver (i', Insert (n', v, b) n'') \sqsubset^{j} Deliver (i, i', i')$ Insert e n)) proof **obtain** *ja* where 1: Broadcast (i, Insert e n)  $\in$  set (history ja) using assms delivery-has-a-cause by blast **show**  $n = None \lor (\exists i' n' n'' v b. n = Some n' \land Deliver (i', Insert (n', v, b) n'') \sqsubset^{j} Deliver (i, v, b) \land (i') \vdash^{j} Deliver (i') (i') \vdash$ Insert e n) proof(cases n)fix aassume 3: n = Some afrom this obtain i' e' n' where 4: Some a = Some (fst e') and 2: Deliver (i', Insert e' n')  $\sqsubset^{j} a Broadcast$  (i, Insert e (Some a)) using allowed-insert 1 by blast **hence** Deliver  $(i', Insert e' n') \in set$  (history ja) and Broadcast  $(i, Insert e (Some a)) \in set$  (history ja) using local-order-carrier-closed by simp+ from this obtain jaa where Broadcast (i, Insert e (Some a))  $\in$  set (history jaa) using delivery-has-a-cause by simp have  $\exists i' n' n'' v b. n = Some n' \land Deliver (i', Insert (n', v, b) n'') \sqsubset^j Deliver (i, Insert e n)$ using 2 3 4 by(metis assms causal-broadcast prod.collapse) **thus**  $n = None \lor (\exists i' n' n'' v b. n = Some n' \land Deliver (i', Insert (n', v, b) n'') \sqsubset^{j} Deliver (i, v, b) \land a'')$ Insert e n))by *auto* qed simp qed **lemma** (in rga) allowed-insert-deliver-in-set: **assumes** (es@[Deliver (i, Insert e m)]) prefix of j **shows**  $m = None \lor (\exists i' m' n v b. m = Some m' \land Deliver (i', Insert (m', v, b) n) \in set es)$ by (metis assms Un-insert-right insert-subset list.simps(15) set-append prefix-to-carriers

allowed-insert-deliver local-order-prefix-closed-last)

**lemma** (in rga) Insert-no-failure:

**assumes** es @ [Deliver  $(i, Insert \ e \ n)$ ] prefix of j and apply-operations es = Some s**shows**  $\exists ys. insert s \in n = Some ys$ by (metis (no-types, lifting) element-ids-def allowed-insert-deliver-in-set assms fst-conv insert-in-apply-set insert-no-failure set-map) **lemma** (in rga) delete-no-failure: **assumes** es @ [Deliver (i, Delete n)] prefix of j and apply-operations es = Some s**shows**  $\exists ys. delete \ s \ n = Some \ ys$ proof – **obtain** i' na v b where 1: Deliver  $(i', Insert (n, v, b) na) \in set es$ using assms allowed-delete-deliver-in-set by blast also have fst  $(n, v, b) \in set$  (indices es) using assms idx-in-elem-inserted calculation by blast from this assess and 1 show  $\exists ys$ . delete s n = Some ysapply **apply**(*rule delete-no-failure*) **apply**(metis apply-opers-idx-elems element-ids-def prefix-of-appendD prod.sel(1) set-map) done qed **lemma** (in rga) Insert-equal: assumes  $fst \ e1 = fst \ e2$ and Broadcast (i1, Insert e1 n1)  $\in$  set (history i) and Broadcast (i2, Insert e2 n2)  $\in$  set (history j) shows Insert e1 n1 = Insert e2 n2using insert-id-unique assms by simp **lemma** (in rga) same-insert: **assumes**  $fst \ e1 = fst \ e2$ and xs prefix of iand (i1, Insert e1 n1)  $\in$  set (node-deliver-messages xs) and  $(i2, Insert \ e2 \ n2) \in set \ (node-deliver-messages \ xs)$ shows Insert e1 n1 = Insert e2 n2proof – have Deliver (i1, Insert e1 n1)  $\in$  set (history i) using assms by (auto simp add: node-deliver-messages-def prefix-msg-in-history) from this obtain j where 1: Broadcast (i1, Insert e1 n1)  $\in$  set (history j) using delivery-has-a-cause by blast have Deliver (i2, Insert e2 n2)  $\in$  set (history i) using assms by (auto simp add: node-deliver-messages-def prefix-msq-in-history) from this obtain k where 2: Broadcast (i2, Insert e2 n2)  $\in$  set (history k) using delivery-has-a-cause by blast show Insert e1 n1 = Insert e2 n2**by**(*rule Insert-equal*; *force simp add: assms intro: 1 2*) qed **lemma** (in rga) insert-commute-assms: assumes {Deliver (i, Insert e n), Deliver (i', Insert e' n')}  $\subseteq$  set (history j) and hb.concurrent (i, Insert e n) (i', Insert e' n') shows  $n = None \lor n \neq Some (fst e')$ using assms **apply**(clarsimp simp: hb.concurrent-def) apply(cases e') apply clarsimp **apply**(*frule delivery-has-a-cause*) **apply**(*frule delivery-has-a-cause*, *clarsimp*)

apply(frule allowed-insert) apply clarsimp **apply**(metis Insert-equal delivery-has-a-cause fst-conv hb.intros(2) insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed insert-msg-id) done lemma subset-reorder: assumes  $\{a, b\} \subseteq c$ shows  $\{b, a\} \subseteq c$ using assms by simp **lemma** (in rga) Insert-Insert-concurrent: **assumes** {Deliver  $(i, Insert \ e \ k), Deliver \ (i', Insert \ e' \ (Some \ m))$ }  $\subseteq$  set  $(history \ j)$ and hb.concurrent (i, Insert e k) (i', Insert e' (Some m)) shows fst  $e \neq m$ by (metis assms subset-reorder hb.concurrent-comm insert-commute-assms option.simps(3)) **lemma** (in rqa) insert-valid-assms: **assumes** Deliver  $(i, Insert \ e \ n) \in set$  (history j) **shows**  $n = None \lor n \neq Some (fst e)$ using assms by (meson allowed-insert-deliver hb.concurrent-def hb.less-asym insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed rga.insert-commute-assms rga-axioms) **lemma** (in rga) Insert-Delete-concurrent: **assumes** {Deliver (i, Insert e n), Deliver (i', Delete n')}  $\subseteq$  set (history j) and hb.concurrent (i, Insert e n) (i', Delete n') shows  $n' \neq fst e$ by (metis assms Insert-equal allowed-delete delivery-has-a-cause fst-conv hb.concurrent-def hb.intros(2) insert-subset local-order-carrier-closed rga.insert-msg-id rga-axioms) **lemma** (in rga) concurrent-operations-commute: **assumes** xs prefix of i**shows** *hb.concurrent-ops-commute* (*node-deliver-messages xs*) proof have  $\bigwedge x \ y$ .  $\{x, y\} \subseteq$  set (node-deliver-messages xs)  $\implies$  hb.concurrent  $x \ y \implies$  interp-msg  $x \triangleright$ interp-msg y = interp-msg  $y \triangleright interp$ -msg xproof fix x y ii**assume**  $\{x, y\} \subseteq set (node-deliver-messages xs)$ and C: hb.concurrent x yhence X:  $x \in set$  (node-deliver-messages xs) and Y:  $y \in set$  (node-deliver-messages xs) **by** *auto* obtain x1 x2 y1 y2 where 1: x = (x1, x2) and 2: y = (y1, y2)by *fastforce* have (interp-msg  $(x1, x2) \triangleright$  interp-msg (y1, y2)) ii = (interp-msg  $(y1, y2) \triangleright$  interp-msg (x1, x2)) iiproof(cases x2; cases y2) fix ix1 ix2 iy1 iy2**assume** X2: x2 = Insert ix1 ix2 and Y2: y2 = Insert iy1 iy2show (interp-msg  $(x1, x2) \triangleright$  interp-msg (y1, y2)) ii = (interp-msg  $(y1, y2) \triangleright$  interp-msg  $(x1, y2) \triangleright$  interp-msg  $(y1, y2) \rho$  interp-msg (y1, yx2)) ii  $\mathbf{proof}(cases \ fst \ ix1 = fst \ iy1)$ **assume** fst ix1 = fst iy1hence Insert ix1 ix2 = Insert iy1 iy2 **apply**(*rule same-insert*) using 1 2 X Y X2 Y2 assms apply auto done hence ix1 = iy1 and ix2 = iy2

by auto

```
from this and X2 Y2 show (interp-msg (x1, x2) \triangleright interp-msg (y1, y2)) ii = (interp-msg (y1, y2))
y2) \triangleright interp-msg(x1, x2)) ii
                  by(clarsimp simp add: kleisli-def interp-msq-def)
           next
              assume NEQ: fst ix1 \neq fst iy1
              have ix^2 = None \lor ix^2 \neq Some (fst iy_1)
                  apply(rule insert-commute-assms)
                  using prefix-msg-in-history[OF assms] X Y X2 Y2 1 2
                   apply(clarsimp, blast)
                  using C 1 2 X2 Y2 apply blast
                  done
              also have iy_2 = None \lor iy_2 \neq Some (fst ix_1)
                  apply(rule insert-commute-assms)
                  using prefix-msq-in-history[OF assms] X Y X2 Y2 1 2
                   apply(clarsimp, blast)
                  using 1 2 C X2 Y2 apply blast
                  done
              ultimately have insert ii ix1 ix2 \gg (\lambda x. insert x iy1 iy2) = insert ii iy1 iy2 \gg (\lambda x. insert x)
ix1 ix2
                  using NEQ insert-commutes by blast
               thus (interp-msg (x1, x2) 
ightarrow interp-msg (y1, y2)) ii = (interp-msg (y1, y2) 
ightarrow interp-msg (x1, y2)
x2)) ii
                  by(clarsimp simp add: interp-msg-def X2 Y2 kleisli-def)
           qed
       next
           fix ix1 ix2 yd
           assume X2: x2 = Insert ix1 ix2 and Y2: y2 = Delete yd
                             thm insert-delete-commute
                             thm Insert-Delete-concurrent
           have hb.concurrent (x1, Insert ix1 ix2) (y1, Delete yd)
              using C X2 Y2 1 2 by simp
           also have {Deliver (x1, Insert ix1 ix2), Deliver (y1, Delete yd)} \subseteq set (history i)
              using prefix-msg-in-history assms X2 Y2 X Y 1 2 by blast
           ultimately have yd \neq fst ix1
              apply -
              apply(rule Insert-Delete-concurrent; force)
              done
           hence insert ii ix1 ix2 \gg (\lambda x. delete x yd) = delete ii yd \gg (\lambda x. insert x ix1 ix2)
              by(rule insert-delete-commute)
            thus (interp-msq (x1, x2) \triangleright interp-msq (y1, y2)) ii = (interp-msq (y1, y2) \triangleright interp-msq (x1, y2) \triangleright
x2)) ii
              by(clarsimp simp add: interp-msg-def kleisli-def X2 Y2)
       \mathbf{next}
           fix xd iy1 iy2
           assume X2: x2 = Delete xd and Y2: y2 = Insert iy1 iy2
           have hb.concurrent (x1, Delete xd) (y1, Insert iy1 iy2)
              using C X2 Y2 1 2 by simp
           also have {Deliver(x1, Delete xd), Deliver(y1, Insert iy1 iy2)} \subseteq set (history i)
              using prefix-msq-in-history assms X2 Y2 X Y 1 2 by blast
           ultimately have xd \neq fst \ iy1
              apply -
              apply(rule Insert-Delete-concurrent; force)
              done
           hence delete ii xd \gg (\lambda x. insert x iy1 iy2) = insert ii iy1 iy2 \gg (\lambda x. delete x xd)
              by(rule insert-delete-commute[symmetric])
            thus (interp-msg (x1, x2) \triangleright interp-msg (y1, y2)) ii = (interp-msg (y1, y2) \triangleright interp-msg (x1, y2) \triangleright interp-msg (y1, y2) \rho interp-msg (y1, y
x2)) ii
```

```
by(clarsimp simp add: interp-msg-def kleisli-def X2 Y2)
        \mathbf{next}
            fix xd yd
            assume X2: x2 = Delete xd and Y2: y2 = Delete yd
            have delete ii xd \gg (\lambda x. delete x yd) = delete ii yd \gg (\lambda x. delete x xd)
               by(rule delete-commutes)
             thus (interp-msq (x1, x2) \triangleright interp-msq (y1, y2)) ii = (interp-msq (y1, y2) \triangleright interp-msq (x1, y2) \triangleright interp-msq (y1, y2) \rho interp-msq (y1, y
x2)) ii
                by(clarsimp simp add: interp-msg-def kleisli-def X2 Y2)
       qed
        thus (interp-msg x \triangleright interp-msg y) ii = (interp-msg y \triangleright interp-msg x) ii
            using 1 2 by auto
    qed
    thus hb.concurrent-ops-commute (node-deliver-messages xs)
        by(auto simp add: hb.concurrent-ops-commute-def)
qed
corollary (in rga) concurrent-operations-commute':
    shows hb.concurrent-ops-commute (node-deliver-messages (history i))
\mathbf{by} \ (meson \ concurrent \text{-} operations \text{-} commute \ append.right \text{-} neutral \ prefix \text{-} of \text{-} node \text{-} history \text{-} def)
lemma (in rga) apply-operations-never-fails:
    assumes xs prefix of i
    shows apply-operations xs \neq None
using assms proof(induction xs rule: rev-induct)
    show apply-operations [] \neq None
        by clarsimp
next
    fix x xs
    assume 1: xs prefix of i \implies apply-operations xs \neq None
        and 2: xs @ [x] prefix of i
    hence 3: xs prefix of i
        by auto
    show apply-operations (xs @ [x]) \neq None
    proof(cases x)
        fix b
        assume x = Broadcast b
        thus apply-operations (xs @ [x]) \neq None
            using 1 3 by clarsimp
    next
        fix d
        assume 4: x = Deliver d
        thus apply-operations (xs @ [x]) \neq None
        proof(cases d; clarify)
            fix a b
            assume 5: x = Deliver(a, b)
            show \exists y. apply-operations (xs @ [Deliver (a, b)]) = Some y
            proof(cases b; clarify)
               fix aa aaa ba x12
               assume 6: b = Insert (aa, aaa, ba) x12
               show \exists y. apply-operations (xs @ [Deliver (a, Insert (aa, aaa, ba) x12)]) = Some y
                    apply(clarsimp simp add: 1 interp-msg-def split!: bind-splits)
                     apply(simp add: 1 3)
                    apply(rule rga.Insert-no-failure, rule rga-axioms)
                    using 4 5 6 2 apply force+
                    done
            \mathbf{next}
                fix x2
```

```
assume b: b = Delete x2
      show \exists y. apply-operations (xs @ [Deliver (a, Delete x2)]) = Some y
        apply(clarsimp simp add: interp-msg-def split!: bind-splits)
        apply(simp add: 1 3)
        apply(rule delete-no-failure)
        using 4 5 6 2 apply force+
        done
    \mathbf{qed}
   qed
 qed
qed
lemma (in rga) apply-operations-never-fails':
 shows apply-operations (history i) \neq None
by (meson apply-operations-never-fails append.right-neutral prefix-of-node-history-def)
corollary (in rga) rga-convergence:
 assumes set (node-deliver-messages xs) = set (node-deliver-messages ys)
    and xs prefix of i
    and ys prefix of j
   shows apply-operations xs = apply-operations ys
 using assms by (auto simp add: apply-operations-def intro: hb.convergence-ext
    concurrent-operations-commute node-deliver-messages-distinct hb-consistent-prefix)
```

#### 5.7 Strong eventual consistency

### context rga begin

```
sublocale sec: strong-eventual-consistency weak-hb hb interp-msq
 \lambda ops. \exists xs \ i. \ xs \ prefix \ of \ i \ \land \ node-deliver-messages \ xs = \ ops \ []
proof(standard; clarsimp)
 fix xsa i
 assume xsa prefix of i
 thus hb.hb-consistent (node-deliver-messages xsa)
   by(auto simp add: hb-consistent-prefix)
\mathbf{next}
 fix xsa i
 assume xsa prefix of i
 thus distinct (node-deliver-messages xsa)
   by(auto simp add: node-deliver-messages-distinct)
\mathbf{next}
 fix xsa i
 assume xsa \ prefix \ of \ i
 thus hb.concurrent-ops-commute (node-deliver-messages xsa)
   by(auto simp add: concurrent-operations-commute)
\mathbf{next}
 fix xs \ a \ b \ state \ xsa \ x
 assume hb.apply-operations xs [] = Some state
   and node-deliver-messages xsa = xs @ [(a, b)]
   and xsa \ prefix \ of \ x
  thus \exists y. interp-msq (a, b) state = Some y
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) apply-operations-def bind.bind-lunit not-None-eq
      hb.apply-operations-Snoc kleisli-def apply-operations-never-fails interp-msg-def)
\mathbf{next}
 fix xs \ a \ b \ xsa \ x
 assume node-deliver-messages xsa = xs @ [(a, b)]
   and xsa \ prefix \ of \ x
  thus \exists xsa. Ex (op prefix of xsa) \land node-deliver-messages xsa = xs
```

using drop-last-message by blast d

qed

 $\mathbf{end}$ 

```
interpretation trivial-rga-implementation: rga \lambda x. []
by(standard, auto simp add: trivial-node-histories.history-order-def trivial-node-histories.prefix-of-node-history-def)
```

 $\mathbf{end}$ 

## 6 Increment-Decrement Counter

The Increment-Decrement Counter is perhaps the simplest CRDT, and a paradigmatic example of a replicated data structure with commutative operations.

theory Counter imports Network begin

 $\mathbf{datatype} \ \textit{operation} = \textit{Increment} \ | \ \textit{Decrement}$ 

**fun** counter-op :: operation  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\rightarrow$  int where counter-op Increment  $x = Some (x + 1) \mid$ counter-op Decrement x = Some (x - 1)

**locale** counter = network-with-ops - counter-op 0

**lemma** (in counter) counter-op  $x \triangleright$  counter-op y = counter-op  $y \triangleright$  counter-op xby(case-tac x; case-tac y; auto simp add: kleisli-def)

lemma (in counter) concurrent-operations-commute: assumes xs prefix of i shows hb.concurrent-ops-commute (node-deliver-messages xs) using assms apply(clarsimp simp: hb.concurrent-ops-commute-def) apply(rename-tac a b x y) apply(case-tac b; case-tac y; force simp add: interp-msg-def kleisli-def) done

corollary (in counter) counter-convergence: assumes set (node-deliver-messages xs) = set (node-deliver-messages ys) and xs prefix of i and ys prefix of j shows apply-operations xs = apply-operations ys using assms by(auto simp add: apply-operations-def intro: hb.convergence-ext concurrent-operations-commute node-deliver-messages-distinct hb-consistent-prefix)

context counter begin

**sublocale** sec: strong-eventual-consistency weak-hb hb interp-msg  $\lambda ops. \exists xs \ i. xs \ prefix \ of \ i \land node-deliver-messages \ xs = ops \ 0$  **apply**(standard; clarsimp simp add: hb-consistent-prefix drop-last-message node-deliver-messages-distinct concurrent-operations-commute) **apply**(metis (full-types) interp-msg-def counter-op.elims) **using** drop-last-message **apply** blast done

end end

## 7 Observed-Remove Set

The ORSet is a well-known CRDT for implementing replicated sets, supporting two operations: the *insertion* and *deletion* of an arbitrary element in the shared set.

theory ORSet imports Network begin

datatype ('id, 'a) operation = Add 'id 'a | Rem 'id set 'a

type-synonym ('id, 'a) state = 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'id set

**definition** op-elem :: ('id, 'a) operation  $\Rightarrow$  'a where op-elem oper  $\equiv$  case oper of Add i  $e \Rightarrow e \mid Rem$  is  $e \Rightarrow e$ 

**definition** interpret-op :: ('id, 'a) operation  $\Rightarrow$  ('id, 'a) state  $\rightharpoonup$  ('id, 'a) state ( $\langle - \rangle$  [0] 1000) where interpret-op oper state  $\equiv$  let before = state (op-elem oper);

after = case oper of Add i  $e \Rightarrow$  before  $\cup \{i\} \mid Rem is e \Rightarrow$  before - isin Some (state ((op-elem oper) := after))

**definition** valid-behaviours :: ('id, 'a) state  $\Rightarrow$  'id  $\times$  ('id, 'a) operation  $\Rightarrow$  bool where

valid-behaviours state  $msg \equiv$ 

case msg of

 $(i, Add j e) \Rightarrow i = j |$  $(i, Rem is e) \Rightarrow is = state e$ 

**locale** orset = network-with-constrained-ops - interpret-op  $\lambda x$ . {} valid-behaviours

```
lemma (in orset) add-add-commute:

shows \langle Add \ i1 \ e1 \rangle \triangleright \langle Add \ i2 \ e2 \rangle = \langle Add \ i2 \ e2 \rangle \triangleright \langle Add \ i1 \ e1 \rangle

by(auto simp add: interpret-op-def op-elem-def kleisli-def, fastforce)
```

**lemma** (in orset) add-rem-commute: **assumes**  $i \notin is$  **shows**  $\langle Add \ i \ e1 \rangle \triangleright \langle Rem \ is \ e2 \rangle = \langle Rem \ is \ e2 \rangle \triangleright \langle Add \ i \ e1 \rangle$ **using** assms **by**(auto simp add: interpret-op-def kleisli-def op-elem-def, fastforce)

```
lemma (in orset) apply-operations-never-fails:
    assumes xs prefix of i
    shows apply-operations xs ≠ None
using assms proof(induction xs rule: rev-induct, clarsimp)
    case (snoc x xs) thus ?case
    proof (cases x)
    case (Broadcast e) thus ?thesis
    using snoc by force
    next
    case (Deliver e) thus ?thesis
    using snoc by (clarsimp, metis interpret-op-def interp-msg-def bind.bind-lunit prefix-of-appendD)
    qed
```

qed

lemma (in orset) add-id-valid: **assumes** xs prefix of jand Deliver (i1, Add i2 e)  $\in$  set xs shows i1 = i2proof – have  $\exists s. valid-behaviours s (i1, Add i2 e)$ using assms deliver-in-prefix-is-valid by blast thus ?thesis **by**(*simp add: valid-behaviours-def*) qed definition (in orset) added-ids :: ('id  $\times$  ('id, 'b) operation) event list  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'id list where added-ids es  $p \equiv List.map$ -filter ( $\lambda x$ . case x of Deliver (i, Add j e)  $\Rightarrow$  if e = p then Some j else None  $| \rightarrow None ) es$ **lemma** (in orset) [simp]: shows added-ids [] e = []**by** (*auto simp: added-ids-def map-filter-def*) **lemma** (in orset) [simp]: **shows** added-ids (xs @ ys) e = added-ids xs e @ added-ids ys e**by** (*auto simp: added-ids-def map-filter-append*) **lemma** (in orset) added-ids-Broadcast-collapse [simp]: **shows** added-ids ([Broadcast e]) e' = []by (auto simp: added-ids-def map-filter-append map-filter-def) **lemma** (in orset) added-ids-Deliver-Rem-collapse [simp]: shows added-ids ([Deliver (i, Rem is e)]) e' = []by (auto simp: added-ids-def map-filter-append map-filter-def) **lemma** (in orset) added-ids-Deliver-Add-diff-collapse [simp]: shows  $e \neq e' \implies added\text{-}ids ([Deliver (i, Add j e)]) e' = []$ by (auto simp: added-ids-def map-filter-append map-filter-def) **lemma** (in orset) added-ids-Deliver-Add-same-collapse [simp]: **shows** added-ids ([Deliver (i, Add j e)]) e = [j]**by** (*auto simp: added-ids-def map-filter-append map-filter-def*) **lemma** (in orset) added-id-not-in-set: assumes  $i1 \notin set (added - ids [Deliver (i, Add i2 e)] e)$ shows  $i1 \neq i2$ using assms by simp **lemma** (in orset) apply-operations-added-ids: **assumes** es prefix of jand apply-operations es = Some fshows  $f x \subseteq set$  (added-ids es x) using assms proof (induct es arbitrary: f rule: rev-induct, force) case (snoc x xs) thus ?case **proof** (cases x, force) **case** (Deliver e) moreover obtain  $a \ b$  where e = (a, b) by force ultimately show ?thesis using snoc by(case-tac b; clarsimp simp: interp-msg-def split: bind-splits, force split: if-split-asm simp add: op-elem-def interpret-op-def)

 $\mathbf{qed}$ qed **lemma** (in orset) Deliver-added-ids: **assumes** *xs* prefix of jand  $i \in set (added-ids \ xs \ e)$ **shows** Deliver  $(i, Add \ i \ e) \in set \ xs$ using assms proof (induct xs rule: rev-induct, clarsimp) case (snoc x xs) thus ?case **proof** (cases x, force) **case** (Deliver e') moreover obtain  $a \ b$  where e' = (a, b) by force ultimately show ?thesis using snoc apply (case-tac b; clarsimp) **apply** (metis added-ids-Deliver-Add-diff-collapse added-ids-Deliver-Add-same-collapse empty-iff list.set(1) set-ConsD add-id-valid in-set-conv-decomp prefix-of-appendD) apply force done ged qed **lemma** (in orset) Broadcast-Deliver-prefix-closed: **assumes** xs @ [Broadcast (r, Rem ix e)] prefix of jand  $i \in ix$ shows Deliver  $(i, Add \ i \ e) \in set \ xs$ proof **obtain** y where apply-operations xs = Some y $\mathbf{using} \ assms \ broadcast\text{-}only\text{-}valid\text{-}msgs \ \mathbf{by} \ blast$ moreover hence ix = y eby (metis (mono-tags, lifting) assms(1) broadcast-only-valid-msgs operation. case(2) option. simps(1)valid-behaviours-def case-prodD) ultimately show *?thesis* using assms Deliver-added-ids apply-operations-added-ids by blast qed **lemma** (in orset) Broadcast-Deliver-prefix-closed2: **assumes** *xs* prefix of jand Broadcast  $(r, Rem ix e) \in set xs$ and  $i \in ix$ shows Deliver  $(i, Add \ i \ e) \in set \ xs$ using assms Broadcast-Deliver-prefix-closed by (induction xs rule: rev-induct; force) **lemma** (in orset) concurrent-add-remove-independent-technical: assumes  $i \in is$ and xs prefix of jand  $(i, Add \ i \ e) \in set \ (node-deliver-messages \ xs)$  and  $(ir, Rem \ is \ e) \in set \ (node-deliver-messages \ xs)$ xs)shows hb (*i*, Add *i e*) (*ir*, Rem *is e*) proof **obtain** pre k where pre@[Broadcast (ir, Rem is e)] prefix of k using assms delivery-has-a-cause events-before-exist prefix-msg-in-history by blast **moreover hence** Deliver  $(i, Add \ i \ e) \in set \ pre$ using Broadcast-Deliver-prefix-closed assms(1) by auto ultimately show ?thesis using hb.intros(2) events-in-local-order by blast qed

**lemma** (**in** orset) Deliver-Add-same-id-same-message:

```
assumes Deliver (i, Add \ i \ e1) \in set (history \ j) and Deliver (i, Add \ i \ e2) \in set (history \ j)
 shows e1 = e2
proof -
 obtain pre1 pre2 k1 k2 where *: pre1@[Broadcast (i, Add i e1)] prefix of k1 pre2@[Broadcast (i, Add
i e2] prefix of k2
   using assms delivery-has-a-cause events-before-exist by meson
  moreover hence Broadcast (i, Add \ i \ e1) \in set (history k1) Broadcast (i, Add \ i \ e2) \in set (history
k2)
   using node-histories.prefix-to-carriers node-histories-axioms by force+
 ultimately show ?thesis
   using msg-id-unique by fastforce
qed
lemma (in orset) ids-imply-messages-same:
 assumes i \in is
   and xs prefix of j
   and (i, Add \ i \ e1) \in set \ (node-deliver-messages \ xs) and (ir, Rem \ is \ e2) \in set \ (node-deliver-messages \ xs)
xs)
 shows e1 = e2
proof -
 obtain pre k where pre@[Broadcast (ir, Rem is e2)] prefix of k
   using assms delivery-has-a-cause events-before-exist prefix-msg-in-history by blast
 moreover hence Deliver (i, Add \ i \ e2) \in set \ pre
   using Broadcast-Deliver-prefix-closed assms(1) by blast
 moreover have Deliver (i, Add \ i \ e1) \in set (history j)
   using assms(2) assms(3) prefix-msg-in-history by blast
 ultimately show ?thesis
   by (metis fst-conv msg-id-unique network. delivery-has-a-cause network-axioms operation. inject(1)
      prefix-elem-to-carriers prefix-of-appendD prod.inject)
qed
corollary (in orset) concurrent-add-remove-independent:
 assumes \neg hb (i, Add i e1) (ir, Rem is e2) and \neg hb (ir, Rem is e2) (i, Add i e1)
   and xs prefix of j
  and (i, Add \ i \ e1) \in set \ (node-deliver-messages \ xs) and (ir, Rem \ is \ e2) \in set \ (node-deliver-messages \ xs)
xs)
  shows i \notin is
 using assms ids-imply-messages-same concurrent-add-remove-independent-technical by fastforce
lemma (in orset) rem-rem-commute:
 shows \langle Rem \ i1 \ e1 \rangle \triangleright \langle Rem \ i2 \ e2 \rangle = \langle Rem \ i2 \ e2 \rangle \triangleright \langle Rem \ i1 \ e1 \rangle
 by(unfold interpret-op-def op-elem-def kleisli-def, fastforce)
lemma (in orset) concurrent-operations-commute:
 assumes xs prefix of i
 shows hb.concurrent-ops-commute (node-deliver-messages xs)
proof -
  { fix a b x y
   assume (a, b) \in set (node-deliver-messages xs)
         (x, y) \in set (node-deliver-messages xs)
         hb.concurrent(a, b)(x, y)
   hence interp-msg (a, b) \triangleright interp-msg (x, y) = interp-msg (x, y) \triangleright interp-msg (a, b)
    apply(unfold interp-msg-def, case-tac b; case-tac y; simp add: add-add-commute rem-rem-commute
hb.concurrent-def)
    apply (metis add-id-valid add-rem-commute assms concurrent-add-remove-independent hb.concurrentD1
hb.concurrentD2 \ prefix-contains-msg)+
     done
```

} thus ?thesis

**by**(*fastforce simp: hb.concurrent-ops-commute-def*) **qed** 

context orset begin

sublocale sec: strong-eventual-consistency weak-hb hb interp-msg λops.∃xs i. xs prefix of i ∧ node-deliver-messages xs = ops λx.{} apply(standard; clarsimp simp add: hb-consistent-prefix node-deliver-messages-distinct concurrent-operations-commute) apply(metis (no-types, lifting) apply-operations-def bind.bind-lunit not-None-eq hb.apply-operations-Snoc kleisli-def apply-operations-never-fails interp-msg-def) using drop-last-message apply blast done

end end

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