









### choose-any/correct I

```

define : shuffle items
  sort items : λ (x y) {(random:uniform) < 0.5}

define : choose-any/internal guards
  let loop : : guards : shuffle guards
  when : not : null? guards
  let : : guard : car guards
  if ((car guard) ;; gets and calls the lambda
    : cdr guard ;; gets and calls the lambda
    loop : cdr guards

```

### choose-any/correct II

```

define-syntax-rule : choose-any guarded ...
  choose-any/internal
  wrap-all-in-lambda guarded ...

```

### while-any/correct

```

define : while-any/internal guards
  while #t
  let loop : : guards : shuffle guards
  when : null? guards
  break
  let : : guard : car guards
  if : (car guard) ;; gets and calls the lambda
    : cdr guard ;; gets and calls the lambda
    loop : cdr guards

define-syntax-rule : while-any guarded ...
  while-any/internal
  wrap-all-in-lambda guarded ...

```

### channel tools I

```

define-record-type <channel>
  channel message-count
  . channel?
  message-count
  . channel-message-count
  . channel-message-count-set!

```

### channel tools II

```

define : send-message-to chan
  channel-message-count-set! chan
  + 1 : channel-message-count chan

define : receive-message-from chan
  channel-message-count-set! chan
  + -1 : channel-message-count chan

define : empty? chan
  equal? 0 : channel-message-count chan

```

### Phase helpers

```

define (phase i) : list-ref phases i
define (i+1%3 i) : modulo {(phase i) + 1} 3
define (i+2%3 i) : modulo {(phase i) + 2} 3
define : neighbors i
  take : drop phases (max 0 {i - 1})
  min 3 {N - {i - 1}} {i + 2}
define : random-phase i
  inexact->exact : floor : * 3 : random:uniform .

```

### Zustands-Broadcast all-to-all I

```

define : broadcast init out in
  define V init
  define W '()
  define inqueue '()
  pretty-print V
  while-any
  : not : equal? V W ;; Schritt 1
  send-to-all out : lset-difference equal? V W
  set! W V
  pretty-print W
  : check-in-has-input!? inqueue in ;; Schritt 2
  set! V : apply lset-union equal? V inqueue
  set! inqueue '()

```

### Zustands-Broadcast all-to-all II

```

pretty-print V
pretty-print V
. V

define : send-to-all channels value
  for-each : cut fibers:put-message <> value
  . channels

define : receive-from-all channels
  map fibers:get-message channels

define-syntax-rule : check-in-has-input!? inqueue in
  begin
  set! inqueue : receive-from-all in
  : λ _ : not : every empty? inqueue
  define : make-buffered-channel

```

### Zustands-Broadcast all-to-all III

```

define chan-in : fibers:make-channel
define chan-out : fibers:make-channel
fibers:

define N 3
define init-values : map list : iota N
;; connect every channel to every other channel
define out-channels
  map (λ _ '()) : iota N
define in-channels
  map (λ _ '()) : iota N
let loop : (N N)
  when : not : zero? N
  for-each

```

### Zustands-Broadcast all-to-all IV

```

λ (n)
  let-values : ((chan-in chan-out) (fibers:make-chan
  list-set! out-channels {N - 1}
  cons chan : list-ref out-channels {N - 1}
  list-set! in-channels n
  cons chan : list-ref in-channels n
  let : (chan (fibers:make-channel))
  list-set! in-channels {N - 1}
  cons chan : list-ref in-channels {N - 1}
  list-set! out-channels n
  cons chan : list-ref out-channels n
  iota {N - 1}
  loop {N - 1}

```

### Zustands-Broadcast all-to-all V

```

fibers:run-fibers
λ _
  map
  λ (init out in)
  fibers:spawn-fiber
  λ _
  broadcast init out in
  . init-values out-channels in-channels
  . #:drain? #t

```

Auf strongly connected graph: Jeder Knoten in Richtung der Kanten („in Pfeilrichtung“) erreichbar.

### Zustands-Broadcast terminiert

Wertungsfunktion:

$$Y = (V_0, V_1, \dots, V_{N-1}, c_0, c_1, \dots, c_{m-1}) \quad (8)$$

c Kanalinhalt

V Zustand

In Schritt 1 wächst c.

In Schritt 2 wächst V.

Terminiert, weiß aber nicht, wann.

### Logikprogrammierung

Automatisierte Beweise durch Rückführung auf bewiesene Axiome.

- Trivial
  - {P} skip {P}
- Variablensubstitution
  - {Q[x ← E]} x := E {Q}
- Minimalableitung:
  - {?} x:=1 {x=1} ;
  - ? = (1 = 1) = true
  - {true} x:= 1 {x = 1}
- Ebenso:
  - {?} x:= 100 {x=0}
  - ? = (100 = 0) = false
  - {false} x:= 1 {x = 1}

Kein Beweis der Terminierung ⇒ Safety, nicht Liveness. Äquivalent zu „Wenn alle Guards false sind, ist der Zustand richtig“.

### Prädikatumformung (predicate transformers)

$$wp(S, false) = false \quad (9)$$

- S: Programm
- wp(S, Zielzustand) = Bedingung
- Kein Programm kann false erfüllen

$$wp(\text{while-any}, Q) = \exists k \geq 0 : H_k(Q) \quad (10)$$

- k: Schritte
- $H_k(Q)$ : Alle Zustände, die nach k Schritten terminieren.

### Beispiel für Prädikatumformung

```

define : toss
  define x 'egal
  choose-any
  #t : set! x 0
  #t : set! x 1

```

$$wp(\text{toss}, x = 0) = false \quad (11)$$

$$wp(\text{toss}, x = 1) = false \quad (12)$$

$$wp(\text{toss}, x = 0 \vee x = 1) = true \quad (13)$$

### Verweise I

Friedman, D. P. und Eastlund, C. (2015). *The Little Prover*. MIT Press, ISBN: 978-0262527958.

Ghosh, S. (2015). *Distributed Systems - An Algorithmic Approach*. Computer & Information Science. Chapman & Hall/CRC, 2 edition, ISBN: 978-1466552975.

Hellerstein, J. M. und Alvaro, P. (2019). Keeping CALM: when distributed consistency is easy. *CoRR*, abs/1901.01930, <http://arxiv.org/abs/1901.01930>.