Register implementations out of faulty base registers

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Failure modes

- Responsive: once $\perp$, forever $\perp$
- Non-responsive: no reply

t denotes the number of base objects that can fail

NB. In the asynchronous model, it is impossible to distinguish a non-responsive from a slow object

Algorithms

- (1) Implements a SWMR ***register*** out of t+1 SWMR base responsive failure-prone ***registers***
- (2) Implements a SWSR ***register*** out of 2t+1 SWSR base non-responsive failure-prone ***registers***

Responsive model

- Write(v)
  - For j = 1 to (t+1) do
  - Reg[j].write(v);
  - return(ok)

- Read()
  - For j = t+1 to 1 do
  - v := Reg[j].read();
  - if v ≠ ⊥ then return(v)

Non-responsive model

- Init: seq := 1

- Write(v)
  - w_seq := w_seq + 1;
  - For j = 1 to (2t+1) do **||**:
  - Reg[j].write(w_seq, v);
  - « wait until a majority of oks are returned »
  - return(ok)

Non-responsive model

- Init: (sn,val) := (-1,⊥);

- Read()
  - For j = 1 to (2t+1) do **||**:
  - (s,v) := Reg[j].read();
  - (sn,val) := (s,v) with the highest s from majority, including (sn,val)
  - return (val)