Solutions to Exercise 3

LPD, EPFL

October 17, 2017

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The Splitter Object

- Only one operation: splitter
- Returns: stop, left or right
- If a single process executes *splitter*, then this process gets *stop*.
- If two or more processes invoke splitter, then not all get the same output.
- At most one process gets stop.

An Implementation of a Splitter

We use two registers:

- P (multi-valued), and
- *S* (binary, initialized to *false*)

```
upon splitter_i
P \leftarrow i;
if S then return "right";
;
S \leftarrow true;
if P = i then return "stop";
;
return "left";
```

An Implementation of a Splitter

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- P (multi-valued), and
- *S* (binary, initialized to *false*)

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;
S \leftarrow true;
if P = i then return "stop";
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```

Non-adaptive Snapshot

```
upon scan<sub>i</sub>
    t_1 \leftarrow collect(), t_2 \leftarrow t_1;
    while true do
         t_3 \leftarrow collect();
         if t_3 = t_2 then return \langle t_3[1].val, \ldots, t_3[N].val \rangle;
         for k \leftarrow 1 to N do
              if t_3[k].ts \ge t_1[k].ts + 2 then return t_3[k].snapshot;
procedure collect()
    for k \leftarrow 1 to N do
      x[k] \leftarrow R[k];
    return x;
```

Non-adaptive Snapshot (2)

```
procedure update_i(v)

ts \leftarrow ts + 1;

snapshot \leftarrow scan();

R[i] \leftarrow \langle ts, v, snapshot \rangle;
```

Adaptive Update

```
procedure update(v)

if myreg = \bot then

myreg \leftarrow obtain();

ts \leftarrow ts + 1;

snapshot \leftarrow scan();

R[myreg] \leftarrow \langle ts, v, snapshot \rangle;
```

Adaptive Scan

```
upon scani
    t_1 \leftarrow collect(), t_2 \leftarrow t_1;
    while true do
         t_3 \leftarrow collect();
         if t_3 = t_2 then return \langle t_3[1].val, \ldots, t_3[t_3.length].val \rangle;
         for k \leftarrow 1 to t_3.length do
              if t_3[k].ts \ge t_1[k].ts + 2 then return t_3[k].snapshot;
```

A Disallowed Solution

But we can use only registers!

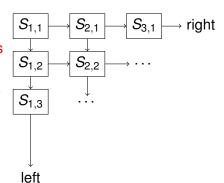


The Splitter Object

- One operation: splitter
- Returns: stop, left or right
- If a single process executes *splitter*, then *stop* is returned.
- If two or more processes invoke splitter, then not all get the same output.
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Main Idea of Adaptive Snapshot

- Matrix of registers and splitters
- To obtain a register, a process must find a splitter that returns stop.
- Process starts from left top corner and follows the output of splitters.



The Obtain Operation

```
procedure obtain()
    x \leftarrow 1, y \leftarrow 1;
    while true do
         s \leftarrow S[x, y].splitter();
         if s = "stop" then myreg \leftarrow \langle x, y \rangle;
         else if s = "left" then y \leftarrow y + 1;
         else x \leftarrow x + 1;
```

The Collect Operation

procedure collect

$$C \leftarrow \langle \ \rangle;$$

 $d \leftarrow 1;$
while diagonal d has a splitter
that has been traversed **do**
 $C \leftarrow C \cdot \langle \ \text{values of all} \ \text{non-} \bot \ \text{registers on}$
diagonal $d \ \rangle;$
 $d \leftarrow d + 1;$
return $C;$

