

## STiDC'07: Exercise 5

November 26, 2007

Write an algorithm that implements a *fetch-and-increment* object using atomic registers and compare-and-swap objects.

**Reminder:** Fetch-and-increment is a shared object that maintains a single variable  $c$ , initialized to 0, and provides a single operation *fetch&inc* with the following sequential specification:

```
operation fetch&inc()
  c' := c
  c := c + 1
  return c'
end
```

A compare-and-swap object is a shared object that maintains a single variable  $v$ , initialized to  $\perp$ , and provides a single operation *CAS* with the following sequential specification:

```
operation CAS(oldVal, newVal)
  v' := v
  if v = oldVal then v := newVal
  return v'
end
```

**Solution.** Here is an example algorithm that implements a fetch-and-increment object using: (1) a single compare-and-swap object  $C$  (initialized to  $\langle -1, \dots, -1 \rangle$ ), and (2) array  $R$  of  $N$  atomic registers (each initialized to  $-2$ ). The local variable (array)  $last_i$  is initialized to  $\langle -1, \dots, -1 \rangle$  at every process  $p_i$ .

```

upon fetch&inc()i do
   $R[i] \leftarrow last_i[i]$ 
  repeat
    for  $k \leftarrow 1$  to  $N$  do  $r[k] \leftarrow R[k]$ 
     $m \leftarrow \max_k(r[k]) + 1$ 
     $new \leftarrow last_i$ 
    for  $k \leftarrow 1$  to  $N$  do
      if  $r[k] = last_i[k]$  then  $new[k] \leftarrow m$ 
       $m \leftarrow m + 1$ 
     $v \leftarrow C.CAS(last_i, new)$ 
    if  $v = last_i$  then  $last_i \leftarrow new$ 
    else  $last_i \leftarrow v$ 
  until  $last_i[i] > R[i]$ 
  return  $last_i[i]$ 

```