Terna Engineering College Computer Engineering Department Program: Sem VIII

Course: Distributed Computing Lab (CSL802)

Faculty: Rohini Patil

Experiment No. 5

A.1 Aim: To Implement a Bully Algorithm.

PART B (PART B: TO BE COMPLETED BY STUDENTS)

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Grade:	

B.1 Software Code written by student:

• Bully.java

```
if (i!=f)
     a[i]=1;
  else
     a[i]=0;
System.out.println("Enter the process which starts election: ");
e=sc.nextInt();
while(e \le p)
  if(e==f)
     e=e+1;
     continue;
  for(i=0;i<=p;i++)
     if(e \le i \&\& (e! = f || e \ge f))
       System.out.println("Election message is sent from "+e+ "to" +i);
  e=e+1;
  for(i=0;i<=p;i++)
     if((e \le i) & (i! = f))
       System.out.println("OK message is sent from "+i+"to"+e);
System.out.println((e-2)+" is the coordinator");
```

}

B.2 Input and Output:

```
C:\Users\ameyt\Desktop>javac Bully.java

C:\Users\ameyt\Desktop>java Bully
Enter the number of processes(starting with 0):

Enter the process number which fails:

Enter the process which starts election:

Election message is sent from 3to4
Election message is sent from 3to5

OK message is sent from 5to4
Election message is sent from 4to5

4 is the coordinator
```

B.3 Observations and learning:

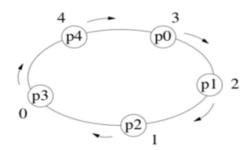
- The bully algorithm is a sort of Election algorithm that is used to select a point.
- In a distributed system, election algorithms like bully and ring are required to select a coordinator who performs duties required by other processes.
- Election algorithms choose a single process from among those that serve as coordinators.
- When the selected coordinator process fails for whatever reason, a new process is chosen.
- The election algorithms are used to identify where the new copy of the coordinator should be restarted.

B.4 Conclusion:

As a result, we've successfully constructed and understood the Bully Algorithm concept in Java.

B.5 Question of Curiosity:

Q1: Consider the following steps of the Leader Election algorithm as shown in the figure.



- 1. send value of own id to the left
- 2. when receive an id j (from the right):
- 3. if j > id then
- 4. forward j to the left (this processor has lost)
- 5. if j = id then
- 6. elect self (this processor has won)
- 7. if j < id then
- 8. do nothing

Calculate the total number of messages for such algorithm:

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 15
- D. 20

ANS: C. 15

Q2: Consider the O(nlogn) Messages Leader Election (LE) Algorithm and answer the following: k-neighbourhood of a processor includes exactly _______ processors and the number of messages initiated by a processor in phase k is at most

- A. $2k-1, 2^k$
- B. 2k, 4k
- C. $2k+1, 4*2^k$
- D. 2^k , $2*4^k$

ANS: C. 2k+1, $4*2^k$

- Q3. In distributed systems, election algorithms assumes that
 - A. a unique priority number is associated with each active process in system
 - B. there is no priority number associated with any process
 - C. priority of the processes is not required
 - D. none of the mentioned

ANS: A. a unique priority number is associated with each active process in system