COL 830 August 13, 2018 Homework 2

Due: August 23, 23:55 hrs

Problem 1: Formal Modeling of Distributed Systems

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1. The operator $||_H$ defines the handshaking between two transition systems. Show that handshaking is commutative, but not associative in general. That is, for $H \neq H'$

$$TS_1|_H(TS_2|_H'TS_3) \neq (TS_1|_HTS_2)|_H'TS_3$$

2. Consider the following mutual exclusion algorithm that uses the shared variables y1 and y2 (initially both 0).

- (a) Give the program graph representations of both processes. (A pictorial representation suffices.)
- (b) Give the reachable part of the transition system of P1||P2| where $y1 \le 2$ and $y2 \le 2$.
- (c) Check whether the algorithm indeed ensures mutual exclusion.
- (d) Check whether the algorithm never reaches a state in which both processes are mutually waiting for each other.
- (e) Is it possible that a process that wants to enter the critical section has to wait ad infinitum?
- 3. You have to model the elevator system of your building in Promel and verify in SPIN. The system consists of an elevator that services 3 floors of the building and a controller that communicates with the elevator (using message passing) and schedules its moves. Each floor has a request button that a user presses to get the elevator to come to that floor and open its door. Inside the elevator, there is one request button for each of the 3 floors; passengers press these buttons to get the elevator to go to a particular floor and open its doors. To go from floor i to floor k, the elevator must visit floors i+1 through k-1, although it does not have to open doors there. If there are no requests to service, an elevator stays put with its doors open. Check for the following properties:
 - The elevator never moves with its doors open.
 - The elevator visits every floor infinitely often.
 - Requests to use the elevator are eventually serviced.
 - Requests to be delivered to a particular floor are eventually serviced.

(This question will take time; so start early!)

Problem 2: Logical Time and Clocks

- 1. Assume you have implemented the vector clock algorithm, however, your application needs Lamport's clock. Write a function convert that takes as input a vector timestamp and outputs a logical clock timestamp.
- 2. Give a proof of strong clock consistency in Vector clocks using induction. That is, show $\forall e_i, e_j \in H, i \neq j : e_i \rightarrow e_j \iff VC_{e_i} < VC_{e_j}$.