

Exercises: The Bully Algorithm

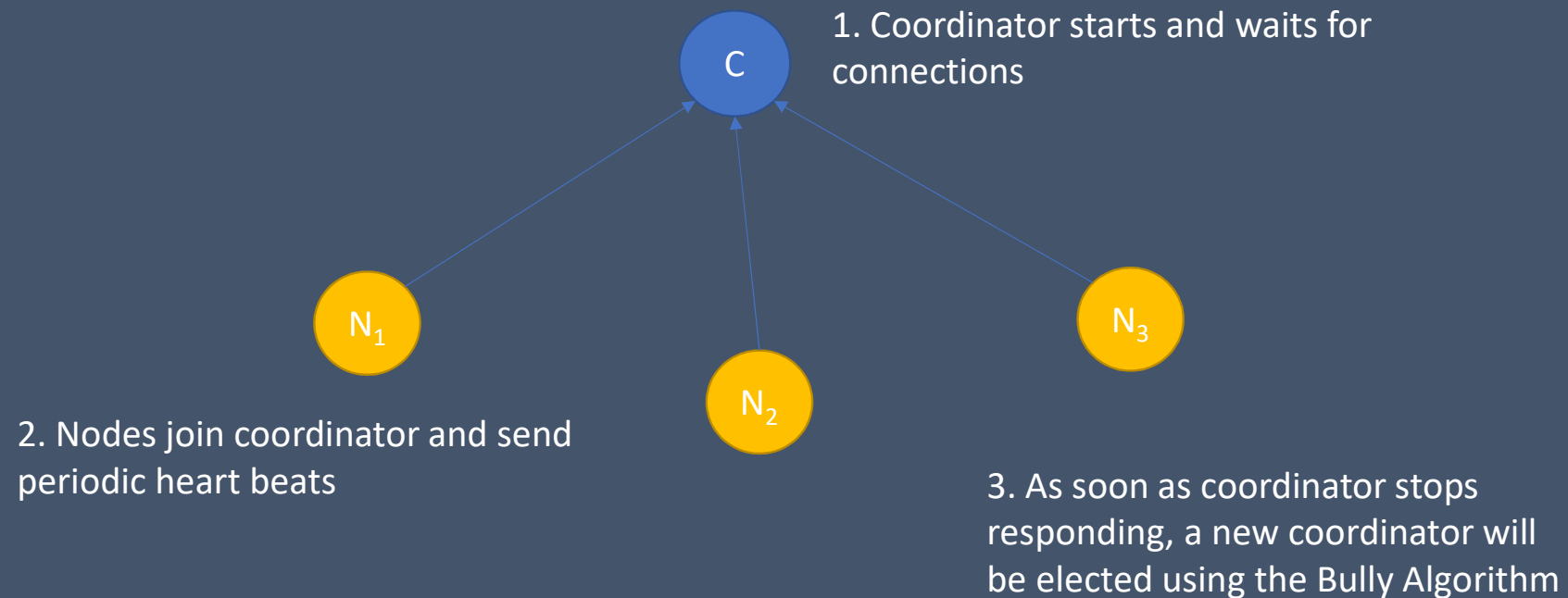
- Today's goal: A working implementation of the Bully Algorithm

Bully algorithm

- A group of processes $\{P_1, P_2, \dots, P_N\}$ needs to elect a coordinator. We assume that processes are ordered in ascending order by their IDs $\text{id}(P_k) = k$
- A process k announces that it will hold an election by means of a ELECTION message and sends it to all processes above it P_{k+1}, \dots, P_N
- If some process $j > k$ answers, then it takes over and P_k waits for the result
- If no process replies, then P_k has won. It will be the new coordinator and announces it by means of a COORDINATOR message to all other processes

Exercises: The Bully Algorithm

- `DS_Examples/election/bully_exercise.py`



Exercises: The Bully Algorithm

- `DS_Examples/election/bully_exercise.py`

1. Implement the `check_coordinator` function. It will send a heartbeat message to the current coordinator and start an election if the coordinator is considered to be down (after 5 sec. inactivity)

The coordinator returns a copy of its list of current processes, which will be stored by the process, too

Hint : Use `socket.setsockopt(zmq.RCVTIMEO, timeout)` to set a timeout upon receive. When timeout is exceeded, an exception `ZMQError.Again` will be raised

Exercises: The Bully Algorithm

- `DS_Examples/election/bully_exercise.py`
2. Implement the `start_election` function. This function will send a request to all processes with higher ID. If the request is acknowledged, the process waits until the end of the election
 - First step: go through the local process list
 - If reply is received: election will be held by someone else
 - If no reply is received: process becomes coordinator

Exercises: The Bully Algorithm

- `DS_Examples/election/bully_exercise.py`
3. Implement the `notify_new_coordinator` function. This function will send a notification to all processes that a new coordinator was elected.
Send the new coordinator ID along with the message