1 Nebenläufige Transaktionen

- Rückwärtsvalidation: T wird vor U validiert.
 - T wird validiert, es gibt vorher keine Transaktion. Die Validierung wird passiert.
 - U wird validiert, nachdem T geschrieben hat. U hat kein Read-Set und passiert die Validierung.
 - x = 0; i = 55; j = 66;
- Rückwärtsvalidation: U wird vor T validiert.
 - U wird validiert, es gibt vorher keine Transaktion. Die Validierung wird passiert.
 - T wird validiert, nachdem U geschrieben hat. Das Read-Set umfasst i, das von U geschrieben wurde. Daher wird T abgebrochen.
 - -x=0; i=55; j=66;
- Vorwärtsvalidation: T wird vor U validiert.
 - T wird gegen U validiert, U hat kein Read-Set. Die Validierung passiert
 - Wenn U validiert wird, ist keine andere Transaktion mehr aktiv, auch hier wird die Validierung passiert.
 - -x = 0; i = 55; j = 66;
- Vorwärtsvalidation: U wird vor T validiert.
 - U wird validiert, w\u00e4hrend T noch in der Arbeitsphase ist. Der Konflikt zu read(i) in T wird erkannt.
 - Fall 1: T wird abgebrochen. Ergebnis: x = 0; i = 55; j = 66;
 - Fall 2: Die Validierung von U wird verzögert. T wird beendet und validiert, U wird erneut validiert und passiert die Validierung, da keine Transaktion mehr aktiv ist. **Ergebnis: x** = **0**; **i** = **55**; **j** = **66**; (Verhält sich wie "'T wird vor U validiert"')
 - -x = 0; i = 55; j = 66;

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2 Chang-Roberts-Algorithmus

2.1 Code

```
-module('chang-roberts').
 1
    -\mathbf{export}([init/1, loop/1, messageCounter/1, tester/1]).
 4
    6
    \%\% For testing please send a message to the tester
 7
    10
11
    %% Call this function to start with NumProcs processes
    init (NumProcs) ->
12
13
         io:format("Spawning_processes~n"),
         PIDs = init (NumProcs, []),
14
         3% we only register once so that we can execute multiple times
15
         case whereis (messageCounter) of
16
              undefined ->
17
                   register(messageCounter, spawn('chang-roberts', messageCounter, [0])),
register(tester, spawn('chang-roberts', tester, [PIDs]));
18
20
              _ ->
21
         end.
23
^{24}
    %% Spawning of processes
    init (NumProcs, PIDs) when NumProcs > 0 ->
25
         InitState = { _Participant = false, _Leader = no, _Successor = undefined},
PID = spawn('chang-roberts', loop, [InitState]),
io:format("Spawned_process_~p~n", [PID]),
26
27
28
29
          init (NumProcs-1, PIDs ++ [PID]);
30
    %% Spawning of processes done
31
32
    init (0, PIDs) ->
          establish Circle (PIDs, 0).
33
34
    7% Used to establish the circle
    establish Circle (PIDs, Shift Pos) ->
36
37
         case ShiftPos of
             N when N >= length(PIDs) ->
38
                   io:format("established_circle.~n");
39
40
                   Cur = ShiftPos+1,
41
                   Suc \ = \ (\,S\,h\,ift\,P\,o\,s \ + \ 1\,) \ \ \textbf{rem} \ \ \textbf{length}\,(\,P\,I\,D\,s\,) \ + \ 1\,,
42
43
                   lists:nth(Cur, PIDs) ! {setSuccessor, lists:nth(Suc, PIDs)},
                   establish Circle \, (\, PIDs \, , \quad Shift \, Pos \, + 1)
44
45
         end.
46
         PIDs.
47
48
    77 Tester to control tests
    tester (PIDs) ->
49
50
         receive
              test1 ->
                   messageCounter ! reset,
52
53
                   test1 (PIDs);
54
              t e s t 2 \rightarrow
                   messageCounter! reset,
55
56
                   test2 (PIDs);
              true ->
57
58
                   done
59
         tester (PIDs).
60
61
62
    7% Testing with random starting node
    test1 (PIDs) ->
63
64
         random : seed (now()),
65
          \{ Start\,K\,noten\;,\;\; \_X \} \;=\; random \colon uniform\,\_\,s\,(\,length\,(\,P\,IDs\,)\,, random \colon seed\,(now\,(\,)\,)\,)\;,
         StartPID \ = \ lists:nth\left(StartKnoten \ , \ PIDs\right),
66
         io: format ("Starting\_election\_with\_~p~n" \,, \ [StartPID]) \,,
67
68
         StartPID ! startElection.
69
```

```
70
      \%\% Testing with three random starting nods
 71
      test2 (PIDs) ->
 72
           test1 (PIDs),
            test1 (PIDs),
 73
 74
            test1 (PIDs).
 75
 76
      7% global message counter
 77
      messageCounter (Messages) ->
 78
           receive
 79
                 count ->
 80
                       io:format("Number_of_messages:_~p~n",[Messages]),
 81
                       messageCounter(Messages+1);
                 reset ->
                       {\tt messageCounter(0);}
 83
 84
                 true ->
 85
                       Messages
           end.
 86
 87
      %% main loop for the processes
 88
      \begin{array}{c} loop\left(\left\{\text{Participant , Leader , Successor}\right\}\right) \rightarrow \\ \%io:format("\ ^p: State \ ^p\ ^n", [self(), State]), \end{array}
 89
 90
 91
            NewState =
 92
                 receive
                        \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathtt{set} \, \mathtt{Successor} \;,\;\; \mathtt{PID} \right\} \to \\ \mathtt{io:format} \left( \, \texttt{"} \, \texttt{"} \, \mathtt{p:JMy\_successor\_is\_now\_} \, \mathtt{p} \, \mathtt{n} \, \texttt{"} \;, [\, \mathbf{self} \, (\,) \;, \mathtt{PID} \, ] \, \right), 
 93
94
 95
                            {Participant, Leader, Successor = PID};
 96
                       start Election ->
                            Successor ! \{election, self()\},
97
 98
                            { Participant = true, Leader, Successor};
99
                       \{election, PID\} \rightarrow
100
                            i f
                                  PID > self() \rightarrow
101
                                       Successor ! {election, PID},
102
103
                                        messageCounter ! count,
                                        \{\_Participant = true, Leader, Successor\};
104
                                  PID < self() ->
105
106
                                        i f
                                             Participant =:= false ->
107
                                                   Successor ! \{election, self()\},\
108
109
                                                   messageCounter ! count;
110
                                             true ->
111
                                                   ok
112
                                       end,
                                        {Participant , Leader , Successor};
113
114
                                  PID == self() \rightarrow
                                        Successor ! {elected, self()},
115
116
                                        messageCounter! count,
                                        { Participant = false, Leader, Successor}
117
                            end:
118
119
                       {elected, PID} ->
120
                            i f
                                  PID = /= self() \rightarrow
121
                                        Successor ! {elected, PID},
122
                                        messageCounter ! count,
123
                                       io:format("~p:_Leader_found_(~p)~n", [self(), PID]);
124
125
                                  true ->
126
                                       ok
127
128
                            \{\_Participant = false, \_Leader = PID, Successor\}
129
                 end.
130
           loop (NewState).
```

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2.2 Testläufe

```
> c('chang-roberts').
> 'chang-roberts':init(8).
Spawning processes
Spawned process <0.58.0>
Spawned process <0.59.0>
Spawned process <0.60.0>
Spawned process <0.61.0>
Spawned process <0.62.0>
Spawned process <0.63.0>
Spawned process <0.64.0>
Spawned process <0.65.0>
<0.61.0>: My successor is now <0.62.0>
established circle.
<0.58.0>: My successor is now <0.59.0>
<0.59.0>: My successor is now <0.60.0>
<0.60.0>: My successor is now <0.61.0>
<0.62.0>: My successor is now <0.63.0>
<0.63.0>: My successor is now <0.64.0>
<0.64.0>: My successor is now <0.65.0>
<0.65.0>: My successor is now <0.58.0>
ok
Testen Sie den Wahlalgorithmus mit verschiedenen Startknoten
und zahlen Sie die Anzahl der benotigten Nachrichten:
> tester ! test1.
Starting election with <0.43.0>
<0.39.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.40.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.41.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.42.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
Number of messages: 8
> tester ! test1.
Starting election with <0.41.0>
<0.39.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.40.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.41.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.42.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
Number of messages: 10
> tester ! test1.
Starting election with <0.42.0>
<0.39.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.40.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.41.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
```

Testen Sie den Wahlalgorithmus mit mehreren nebenlaufigen Starts in verschiedenen Prozessen und zahlen Sie die Anzahl der benotigten Nachrichten.

```
> tester ! test2.
```

Number of messages: 9

<0.42.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)

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```
Starting election with <0.40.0>
Starting election with <0.40.0>
Starting election with <0.40.0>
<0.40.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.41.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.42.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.42.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.40.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.40.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.41.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.42.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.42.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.42.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.40.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.40.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.40.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.41.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.41.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
<0.42.0>: Leader found (<0.43.0>)
```