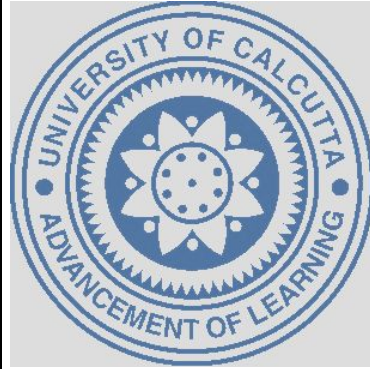
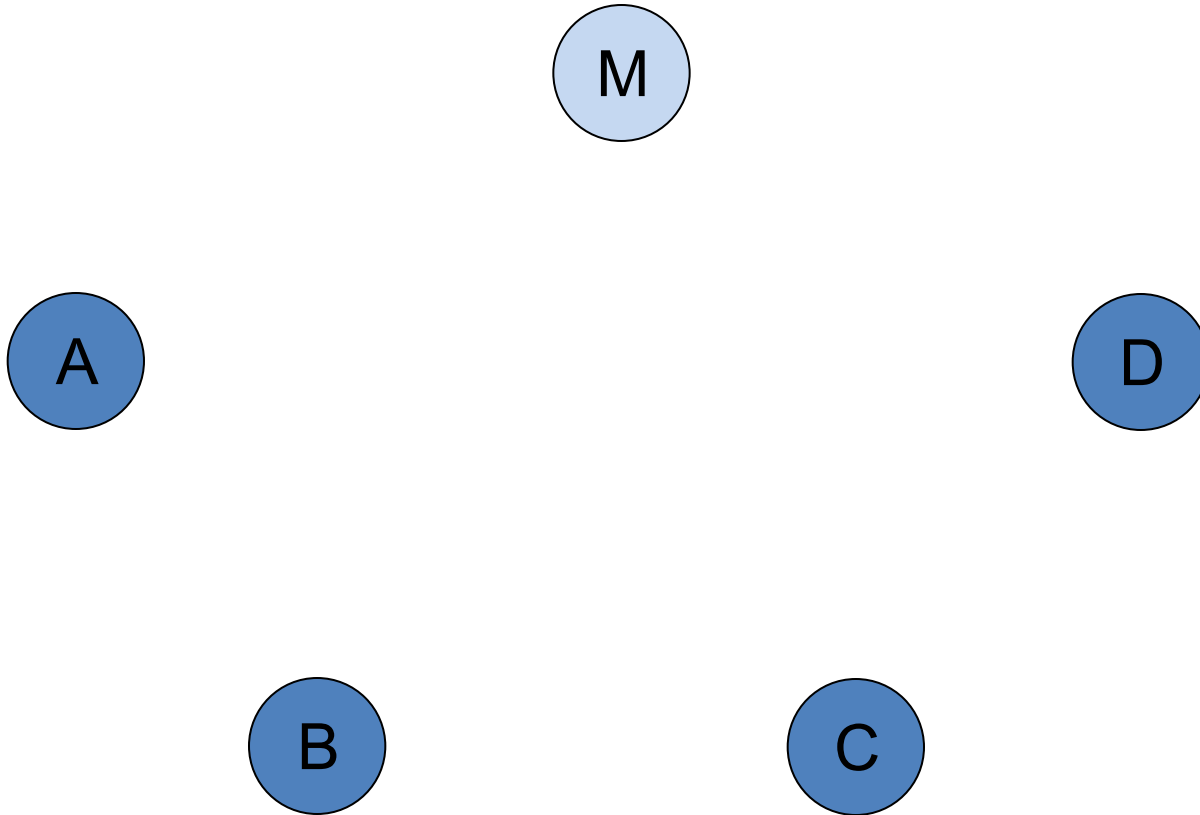
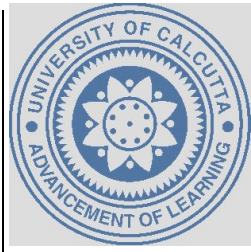


Ricart-Agrawala's Symmetric Algorithm

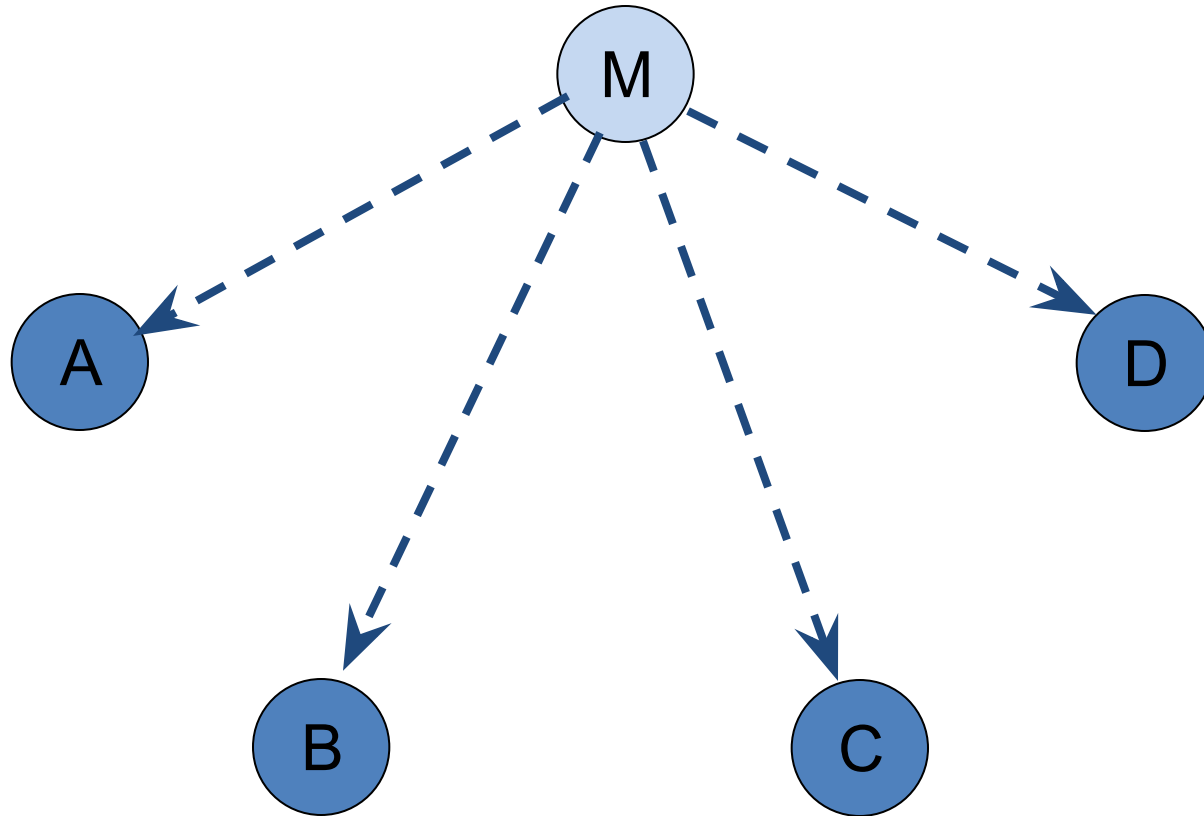
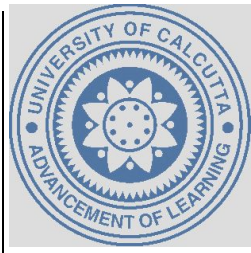
Assignment 02



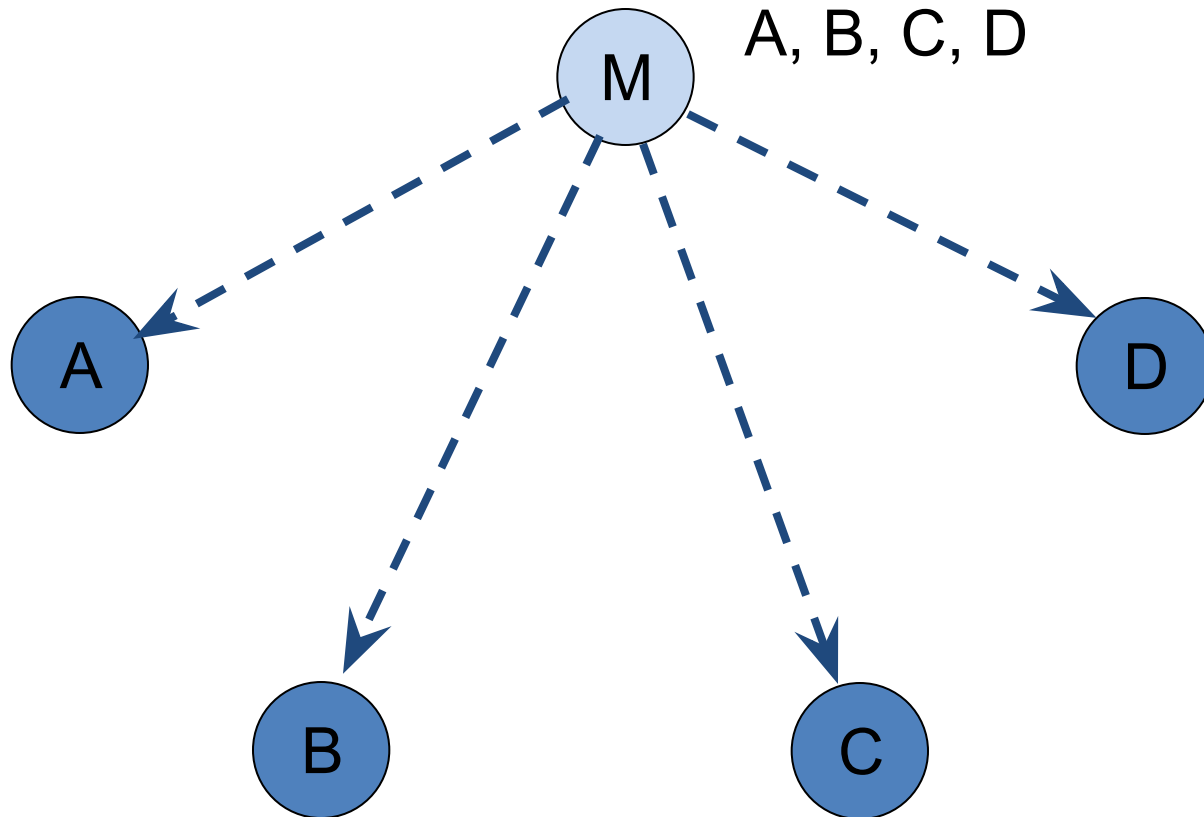
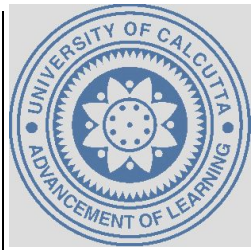
Ricart-Agrawala DME algorithm



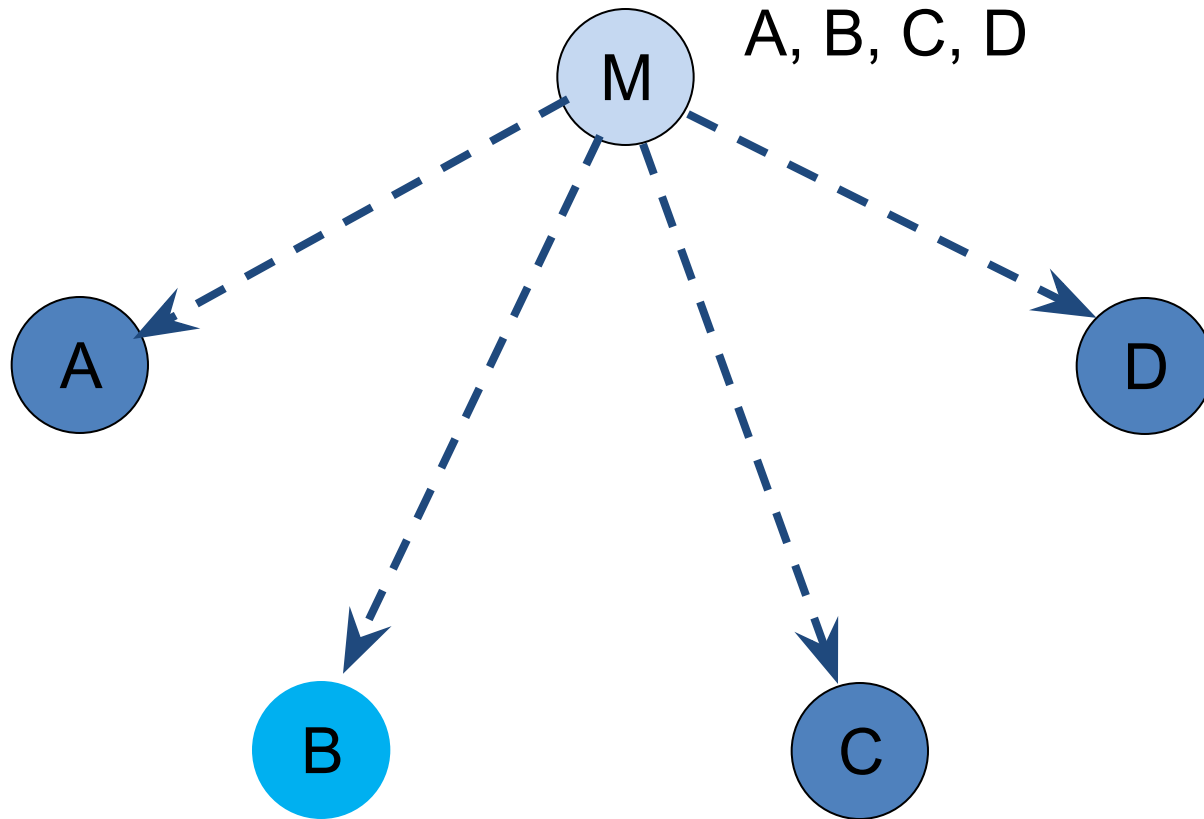
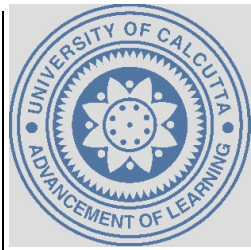
Ricart-Agrawala DME algorithm



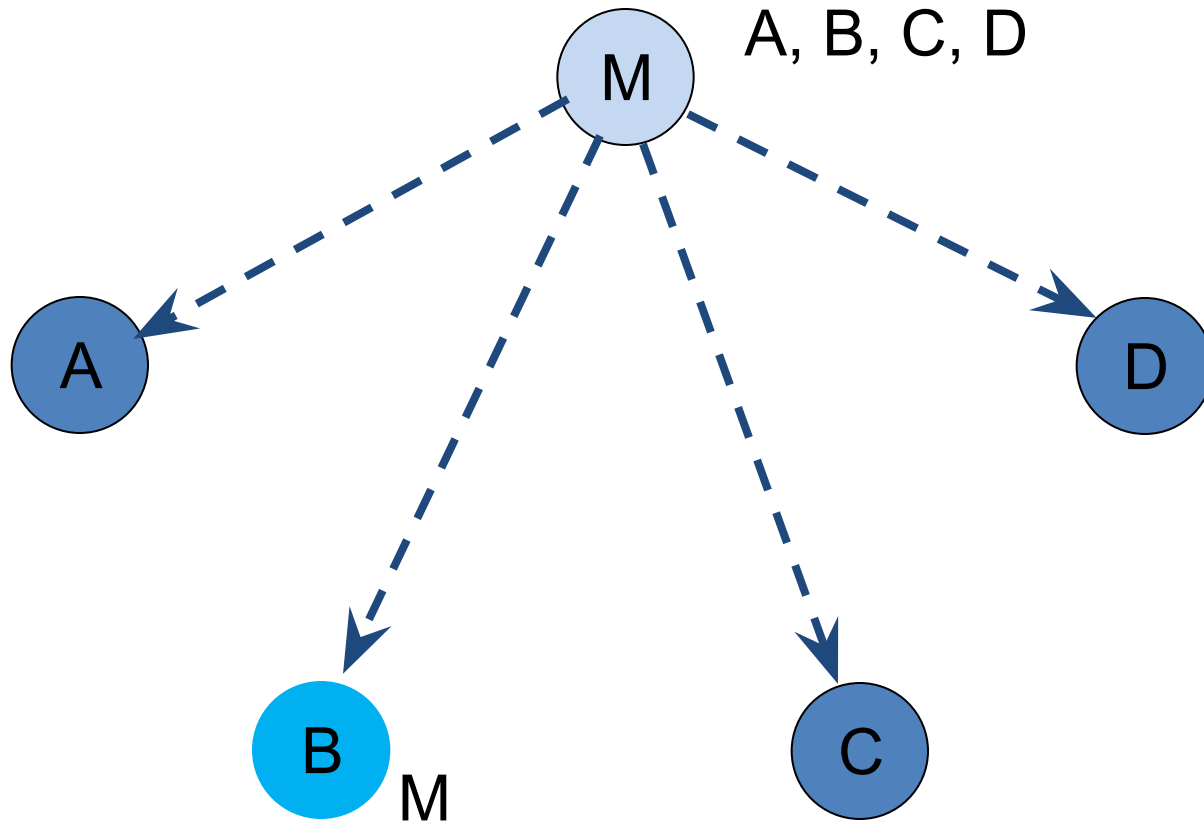
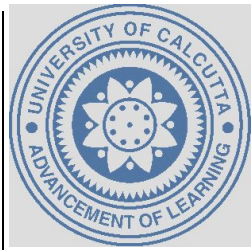
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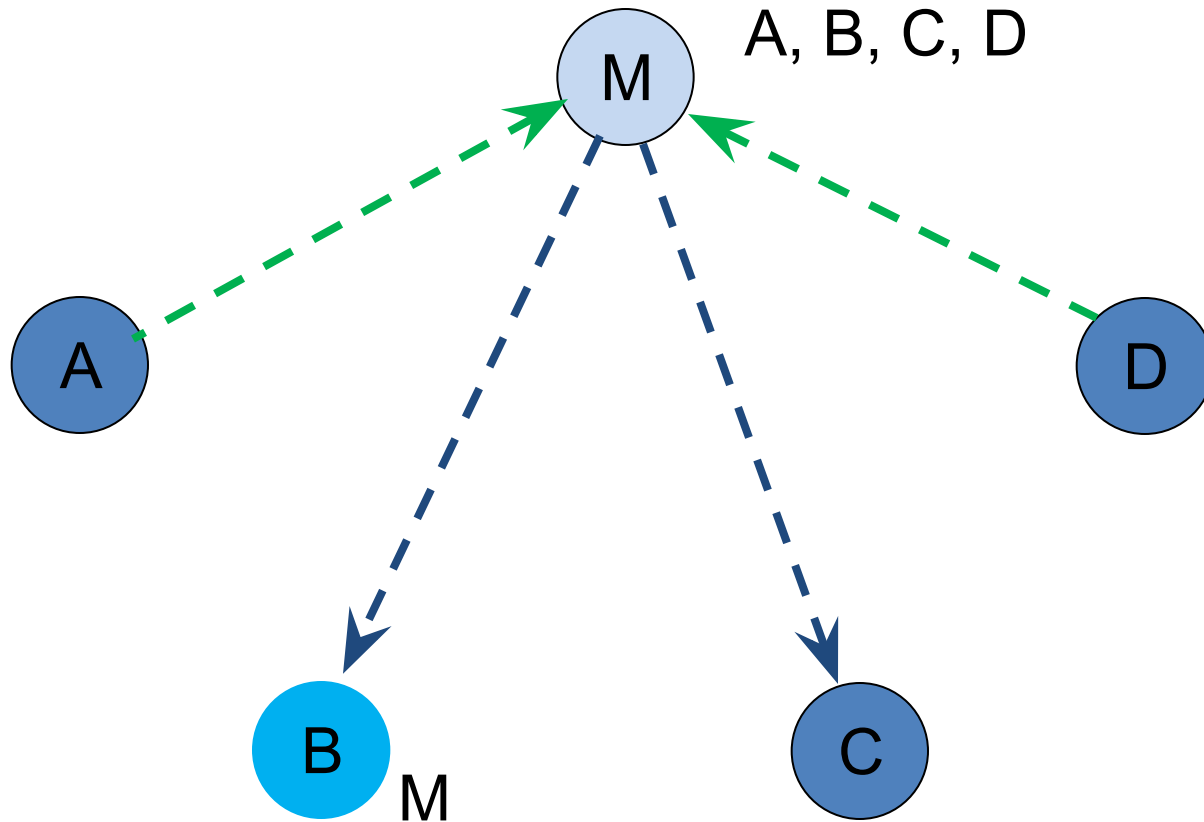
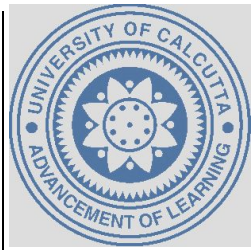
Ricart-Agrawala DME algorithm



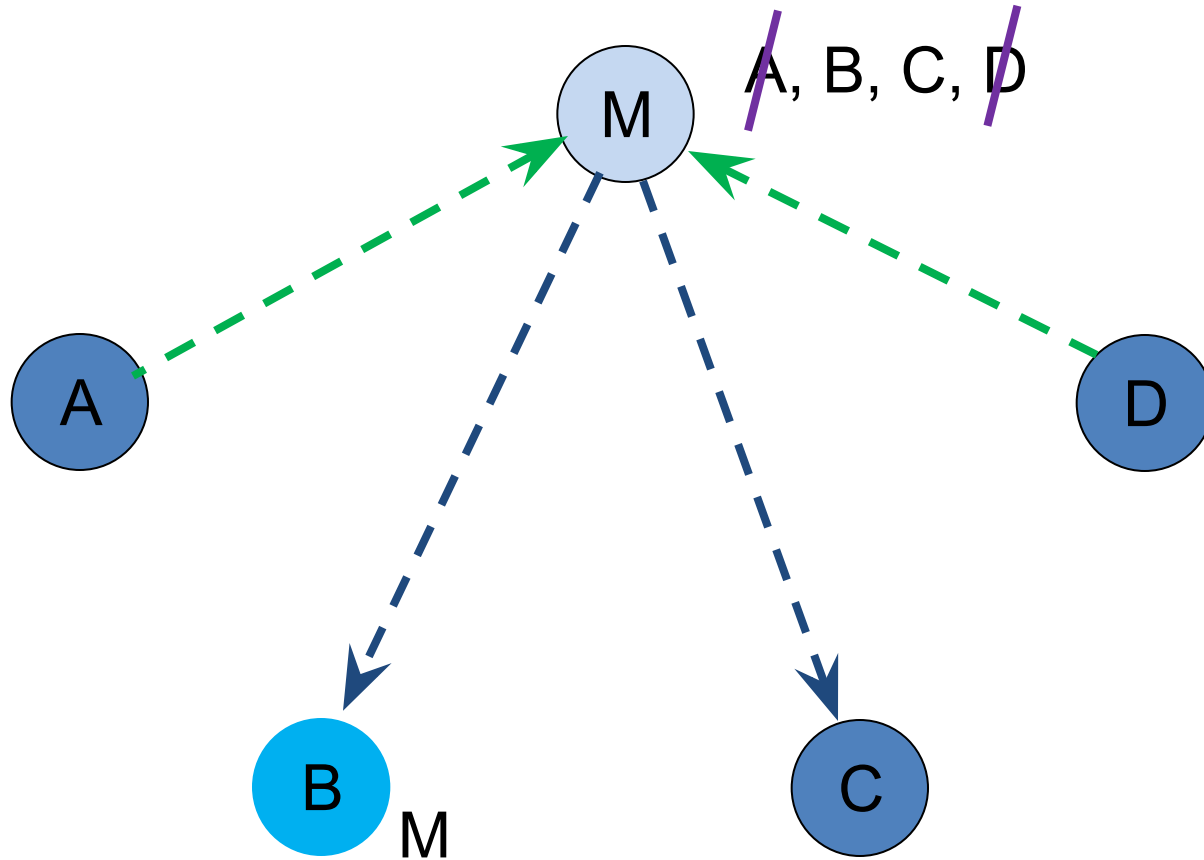
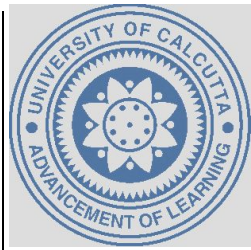
Ricart-Agrawala DME algorithm



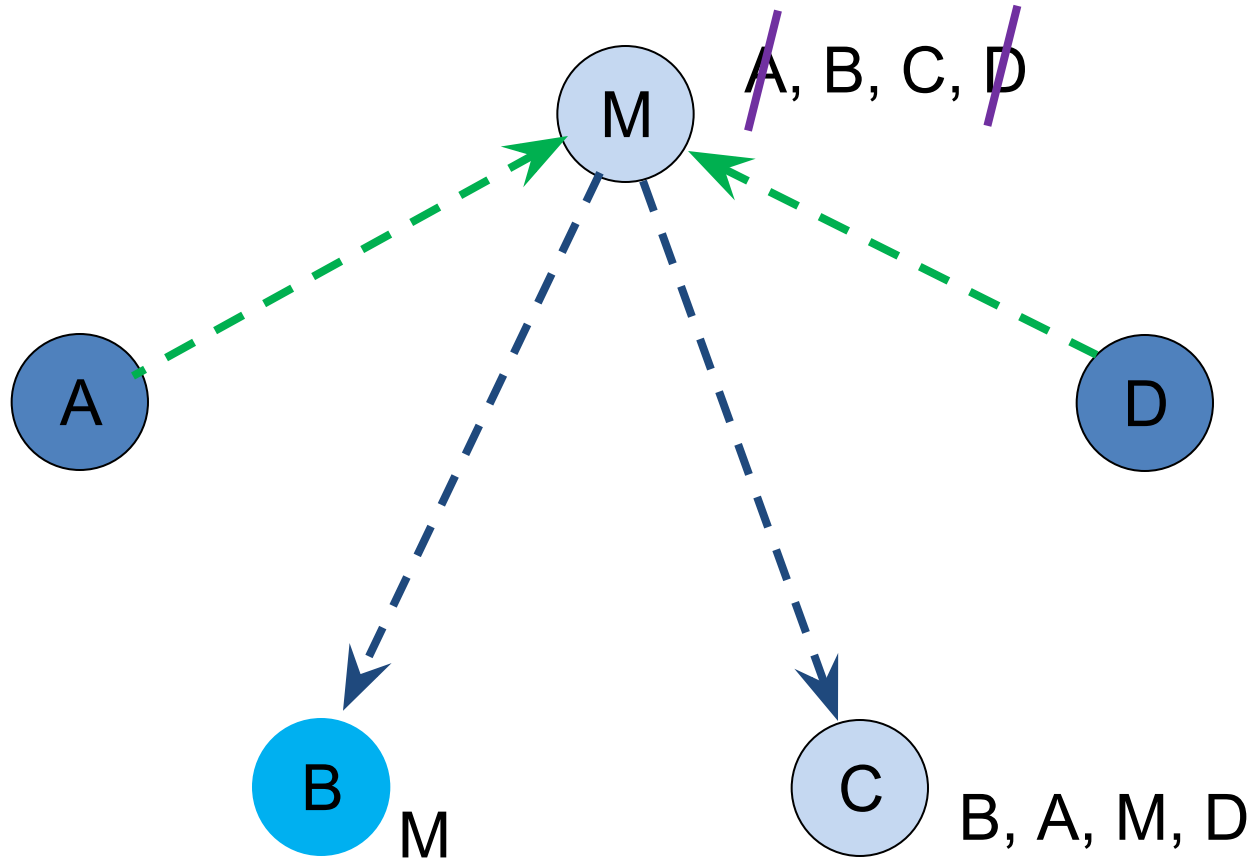
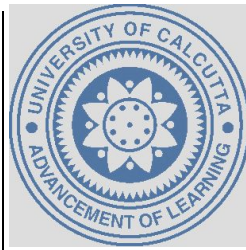
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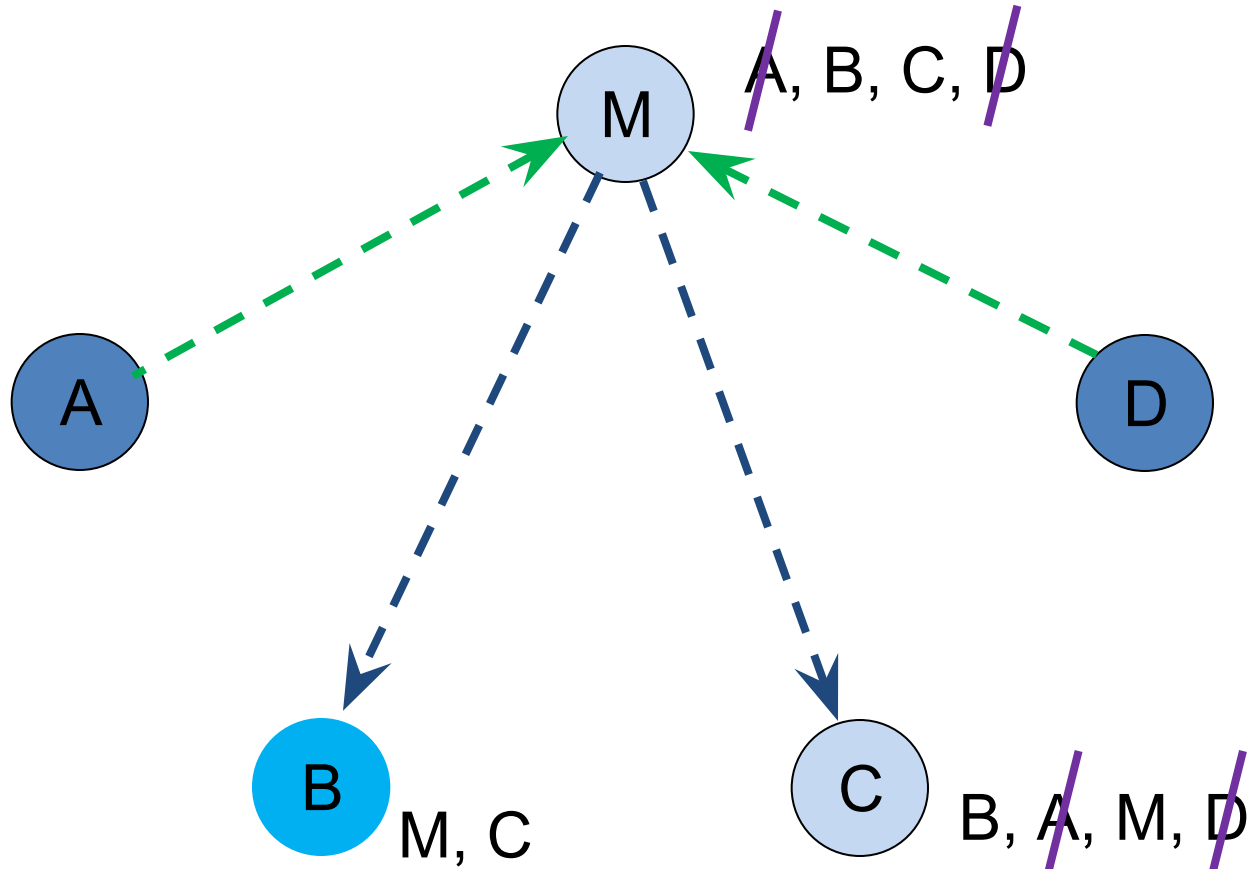
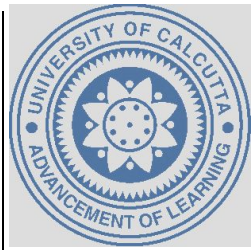
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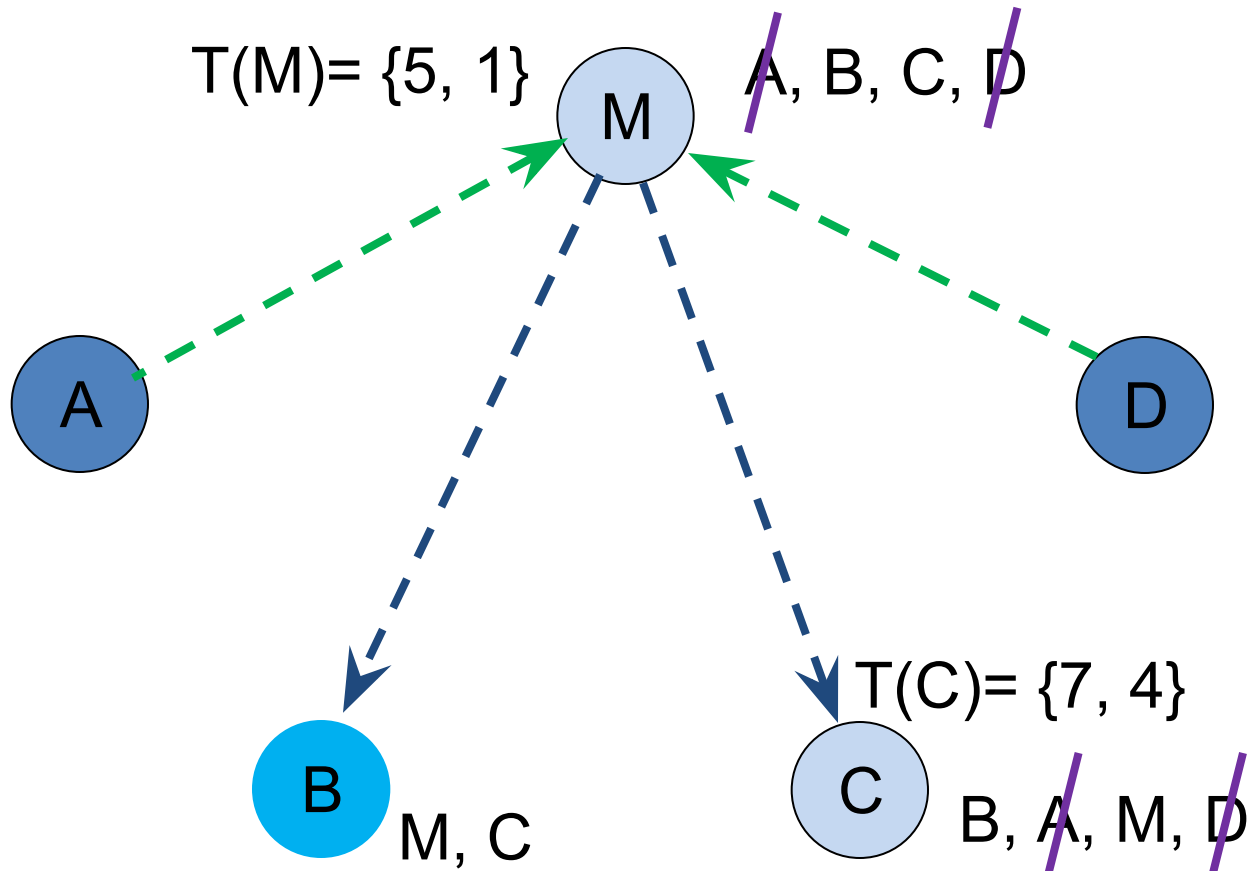
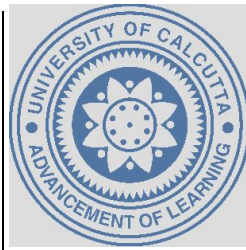
Ricart-Agrawala DME algorithm



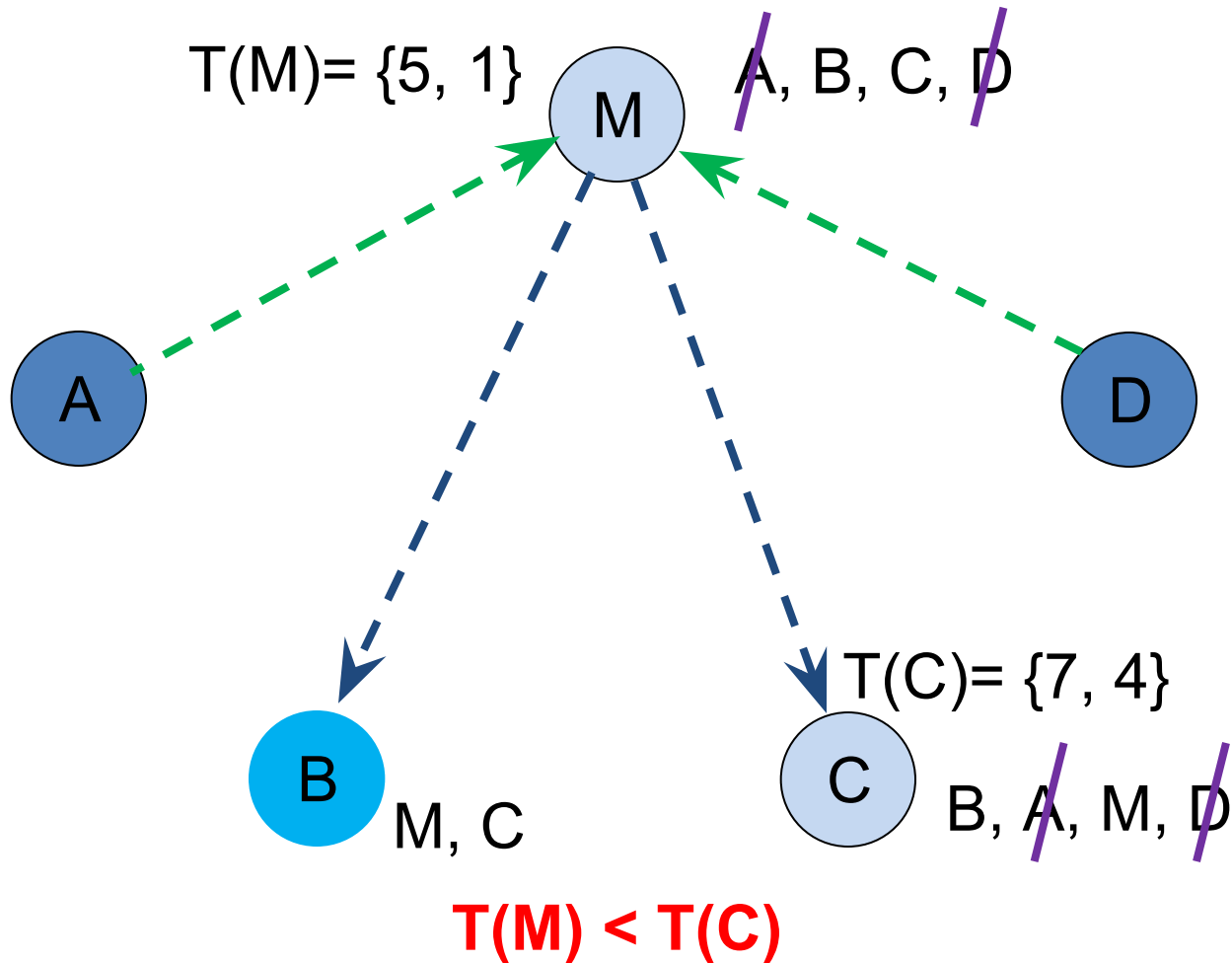
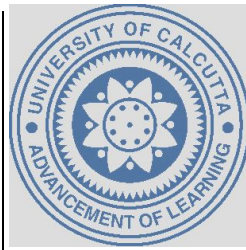
Ricart-Agrawala DME algorithm



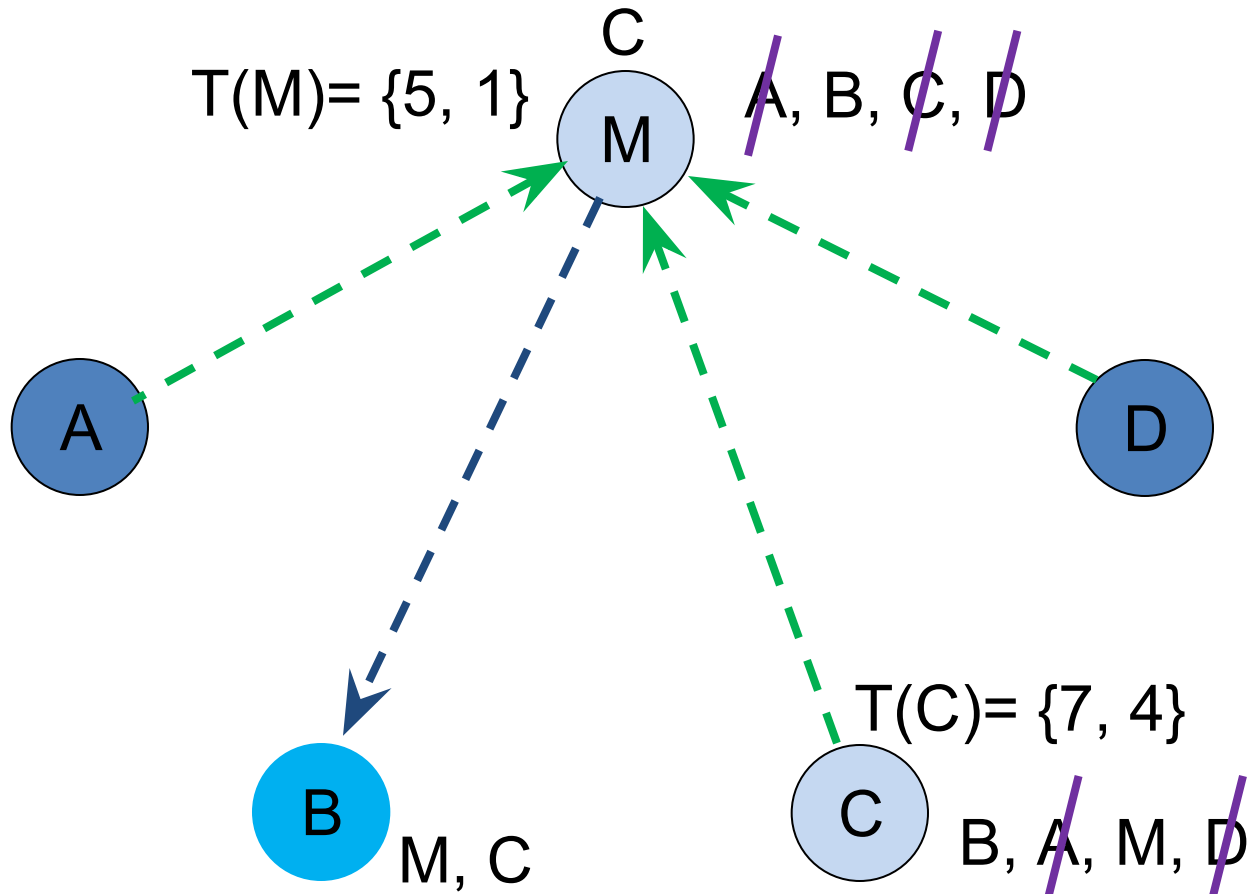
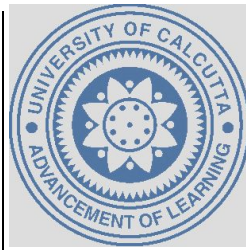
Ricart-Agrawala DME algorithm



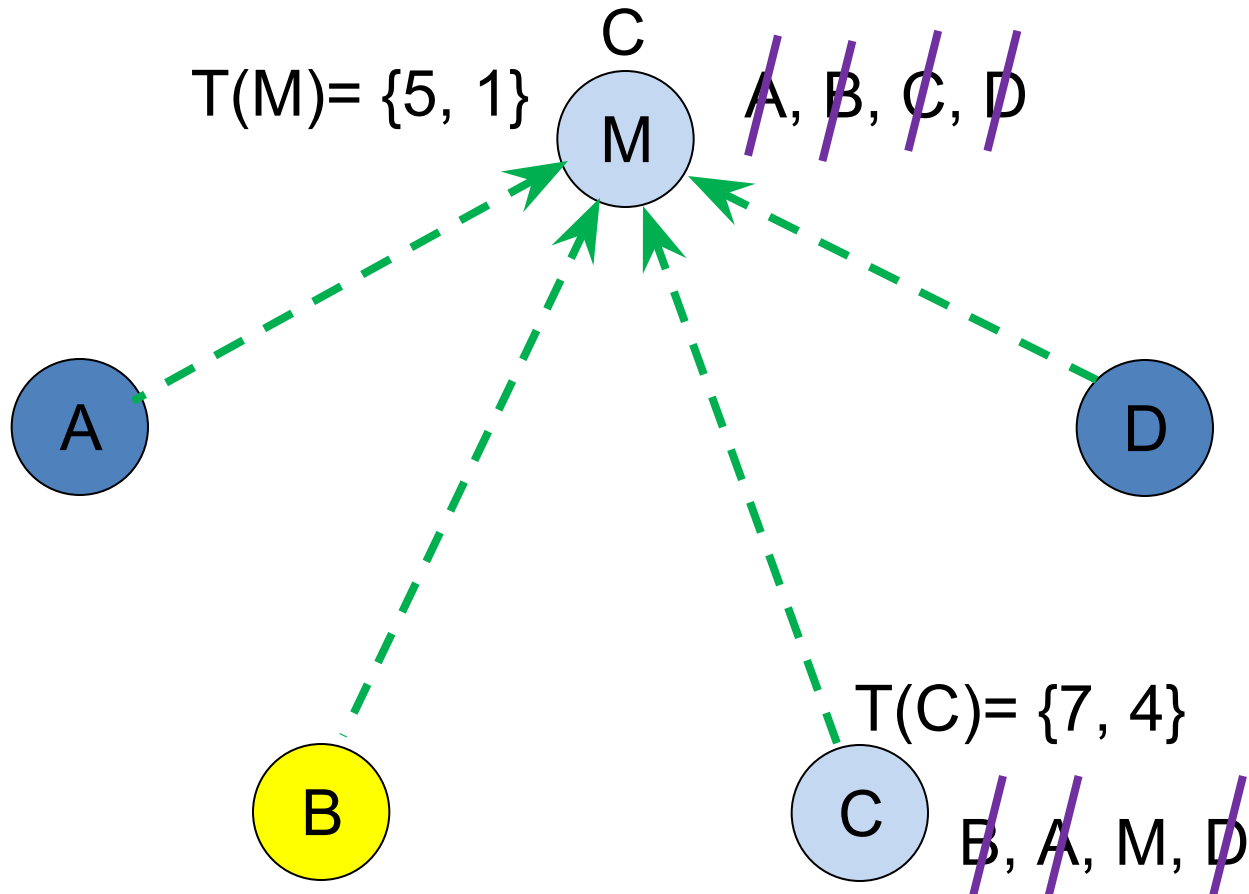
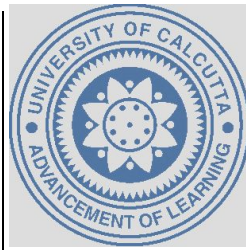
Ricart-Agrawala DME algorithm



Ricart-Agrawala DME algorithm



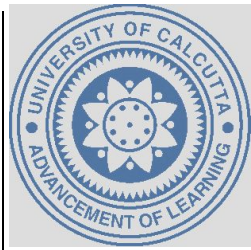
Ricart-Agrawala DME algorithm





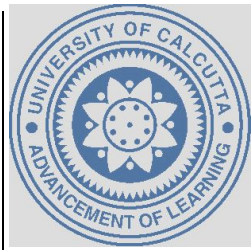
Develop a program to implement Ricart Agrawala algorithm. Consider the following hints.

Hints



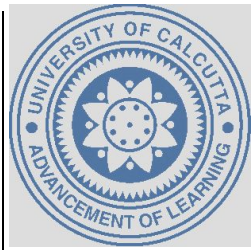
- To start with, consider a network with N nodes and say, M requests. Assign time stamp for each request
- Each requesting node, say C , stores a list for other $N-1$ nodes
- Initially, this list will have status 0 for each entry as none of the requested nodes have sent Go-Ahead response

Hints



- Change the status against a node A in the list of C to 1, when Go-Ahead comes from node A to node C.
- Node C enters CS when all $N-1$ entries in its list have status 1 - SUCCESS
- Two candidates C1 and C2 compare time stamps for their requests and one of them sends Go-Ahead only

Hints



- A node that cannot send Go-Ahead immediately saves id of requesting node in a second local list
- Run till all M requests get SUCCESS
- Print status of lists after every time after a node is allowed to enter its CS (SUCCESS)