

**Parallel and Distributed Systems****Tutorial 1 - Mon Jan 22, 2007 14:15**

Note: To get started, this tutorial is a demonstration round. The next exercises can also contain a mixture of demos and regular tutorial exercises.

1. Dekker's mutual exclusion algorithm (1962) tries to ensure that at most one of two processes is in a critical section at any time. The algorithm is described by the following pseudo-code:

```
// Dekker's mutex algorithm, two parallel processes 0 and 1

var flag: array[0..1] of boolean;
var turn: 0;

// flag is initialized to all false,
// and turn has the initial value 0
// The algorithm for process i then becomes:

// Infinite loop
while true do
    // [noncritical section]

    // i is my index, j is the other process
    i := mypid(); j=1-mypid();
    flag[i] := true;
    // [trying section]
    while flag[j] do
        if turn = j then
            begin
                flag[i] := false;
                while turn = j do idle enddo;
                flag[i] := true;
            end;
        endif;
    enddo;

    // [critical section]
    turn := j;
    flag[i] := false;
enddo;
```

- a) Model Dekker's algorithm in Promela, the input language of the model checker Spin (<http://www.spinroot.com/>).

- b) Add an assertion mechanism into the code which triggers when both processes are in the critical section at the same time.
- c) Check with Spin whether Dekker's algorithm guarantees mutual exclusion for two processes.
- d) In the book "M. Raynal. Algorithms for mutual exclusion. North Oxford Academic Publishers Ltd., 1986." the following simpler variant of the inner loop is suggested:

```

    if flag[j] then begin
        if turn = j then
            begin
                flag[i] := false;
                while turn = j do idle enddo;
                flag[i] := true;
            end;
        endif;
    end;
endif;

```

Does the modified algorithm work? (Hint: Use Spin.)

- e) Does Peterson's algorithm (below) guarantee mutual exclusion?

```

// Peterson's mutex algorithm, two parallel processes 0 and 1
var flag: array[0..1] of boolean;
var turn: 0;
// flag is initialized to all false,
// and turn has the initial value 0
// The algorithm for process i then becomes:

// Infinite loop
while true do
    // [noncritical section]

    // i is my index, j is the other process
    i := mypid(); j=1-mypid();
    flag[i] := true;
    // [trying section]
    turn := i;
    while (flag[j] = true and turn = i) do idle enddo;

    // [critical section]

    flag[i] := false;
enddo;

```