

Homework 2 Solution Sketch

1. K-set consensus: Consider the following algorithm:

Step 1: Send input to all processes

Step 2: Wait until values are received from at least $n-f$ processes

Step 3: Choose output to be the smallest of the values received

Proof of correctness: Consider $k = f+1$. Consider the inputs at the n processes. Let v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k denote the smallest k inputs among these n processes, such that $v_1 \leq v_2 \leq \dots \leq v_k$. Thus, the inputs at the remaining processes are no smaller than v_k .

Since each non-faulty process P waits for at least $n-f$ values at Step 2, it must receive at least one of the smallest k values (since $n-f > n-k$). Thus, the minimum obtained at Step 3 cannot exceed v_k . Since the minimum is obtained over received values, the minimum must then take a value in the set $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k\}$.

2. No, it does not. To prove this, we need to only identify one execution in which consensus is not achieved.

Consider the case of $n = 4f$ where f processes are faulty. Then $n/2+f = 3f$. The case when $n < 4f$ can be proved similarly.

Suppose that the king in the last phase of the algorithm is a faulty process. Suppose that all non-faulty processes begin the last phase with an identical preference, say 0.

Observe that since there are $3f$ non-faulty processes, only $3f$ values received in round $2k-1$ with $k=f+1$ (i.e., last round) are guaranteed to be 0. The remaining f values come from faulty processes, and maybe arbitrary. Thus, although $\text{maj} = 0$ for all non-faulty processes after round $2k-1$ with $k=f+1$, it is possible that for some non-faulty processes $\text{mult} > 3f = n/2+f$ and for others $\text{mult} = 3f = n/2+f$. Consider these two types of processes:

- Non-faulty processes for which $\text{maj} = 0$ and $\text{mult} > n/2+f$. Each such process will set pref as 0 in round k with $k=f+1$, which then becomes the output of the process, since this is the last phase.
- Non-faulty processes for which $\text{mult} = 3f = n/2+f$. Each such process will set its pref to equal the value received from the phase king – since phase king in last phase is faulty, the phase king may send value 1 as $\text{king}-\text{maj}$ in the last round to these processes, causing these processes to set their $\text{pref} = 1$, which becomes their output.

Thus, agreement is not achieved.