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Optimal Mobile Byzantine Fault Tolerant Distributed Storage

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Abstract

We present an optimal emulation of a server based regular read/write storage in a synchronous round-free message-passing system that is subject to mobile Byzantine failures and prove that the problem is impossible to solve in asynchronous settings. In a system with n servers implementing a regular register, our construction tolerates faults (or attacks) that can be abstracted by agents that are moved (in an arbitrary and unforeseen manner) by a computationally unbounded adversary from a server to another in order to deviate the server's computation. When a server is infected by an adversarial agent, it behaves arbitrarily until the adversary decides to "move" the agent to another server. We investigate the case where the movements of the mobile Byzantine agents are decided by the adversary and are completely decoupled from the message communication delay. Our emulation spans two awareness models: servers with and without self-diagnosis mechanism. In the first case servers are aware that the mobile Byzantine agent has left and hence they can stop running the protocol until they recover a correct state while in the second case, servers are not aware of their faulty state and continue to run the protocol using an incorrect local state. Our results, proven optimal with respect to the threshold of the tolerated mobile Byzantine faults in the first model, are significantly different from the round-based synchronous models. Another interesting side result of our study is that, contrary to the round-based synchronous consensus implementation for systems prone to mobile Byzantine faults, our storage emulation does not rely on the necessity of a core of correct processes all along the computation. That is, every server in the system can be compromised by the mobile Byzantine agents at some point in the computation. This leads to another interesting conclusion: storage is easier than consensus in synchronous settings, when the system is hit by mobile Byzantine failures.

1 Introduction

Byzantine fault tolerance is at the core of Distributed Computing and a fundamental building block in any reasonably sized distributed system. Byzantine failures encompass all possible cases that can occur in practice (even unforeseen ones) as the impacted process may simply exhibit arbitrary behavior. Specifically targeted attacks to compromise processes and/or virus infections can indeed cause malicious code execution.

In classical Byzantine fault-tolerance, attacks and infections are typically abstracted as an upper bound f on the number of Byzantine processes that a given set of n processes should be able to tolerate. Such bounds permit to characterize the solvable cases for benchmarking problems in Distributed Computing (*e.g.* Agreement and Register Emulation). However, this abstraction fails the reality test of long-lived distributed services. With new exploits being publicized daily and hackers offering services at amazingly low prices, *every* process is bound to be compromised in a long lasting execution. On the light side, dedicated cure and software rejuvenation techniques increase the possibility that a compromised node *does not remain compromised forever*, and may be aware about its previously compromised status [15].

To integrate both aspects, Mobile Byzantine Failures (MBF) models have been introduced. Then, faults are represented by Byzantine agents that are managed by a powerful omniscient adversary that “moves” them from a process to another. Mobile Byzantine failures that have been investigated so far consider round-based computations, and can be classified according to Byzantine mobility constraints: *(i)* Byzantines with constrained mobility [5] may only move from one process to another when protocol messages are sent (similarly to how viruses would propagate), while *(ii)* Byzantines with unconstrained mobility [1, 3, 6, 11, 12, 13] may move independently of protocol messages.

Buhrman *et al.* [5] studied the problem of Agreement when Byzantines have constrained mobility. In the case of unconstrained mobility, several variants were investigated, still for the Agreement problem [1, 3, 6, 11, 12, 13]. Reischuk [12] considers that malicious agents are stationary for a given period of time. Ostrovsky and Yung [11] introduce the notion of mobile viruses and define the adversary as an entity that can inject and distribute faults. Garay [6], and more recently Banu *et al.* [1], and Sasaki *et al.* [13] or Bonnet *et al.* [3] consider that processes execute synchronous rounds composed of three phases: *send*, *receive*, and *compute*. Between two consecutive such synchronous rounds, Byzantine agents can move from one node to another. Hence the set of faulty processes at any given time has a bounded size, yet its membership may evolve from one round to the next. The main difference between the aforementioned four works [1, 3, 6, 13] lies in the knowledge that processes have about their previous infection by a Byzantine agent. In Garay’s model [6], a process is able to detect its own infection after the Byzantine agent left it. More precisely, during the first round following the leave of the Byzantine agent, a process enters a state, called *cured*, during which it can take preventive actions to avoid sending messages that are based on a corrupted state. Garay [6] proposed, in this model, an algorithm that solves Mobile Byzantine Agreement provided that $n > 6f$. This bound was later dropped to $n > 4f$ by Banu *et al.* [1]. Sasaki *et al.* [13] investigated the same problem in a model where processes do not have the ability to detect when Byzantine agents move, and show that the bound raises to $n > 6f$. Finally, Bonnet *et al.* [3] considers an intermediate setting where cured processes remain in *control* on the messages they send (in particular, they send the same message to all destinations, and they do not send obviously fake information, *e.g.* fake id); this subtle difference on the power of Byzantine agents has an important impact on the bounds for solving agreement: the bound becomes $n > 5f$ and is proven tight.

Traditional solutions to build a Byzantine tolerant storage service (*a.k.a.* register emulation) can be divided into two categories: *replicated state machines* [14], and *Byzantine quorum systems* [2, 8, 10, 9]. Both approaches are based on the idea that the current state of the storage is replicated among processes, and the main difference lies in the number of replicas that are simultaneously involved in the state maintenance protocol. Recently, Bonomi *et al.* [4] proposed optimal self-stabilizing atomic register implementations for round-based synchronous systems under the four

Mobile Byzantine models described in [1, 3, 6, 13].

Our Contribution. The main motivation for our work comes from realizing that the hypothesis that Byzantine agent moves are tightly synchronized with protocol rounds is not a realistic assumption, when Byzantine agents are driven by an adversary that can make use of out of band resources for coordinating them. Indeed, infection and cure are independent from the protocol that is executed on the servers, and typically result from external actions.

Our first contribution (Section 3) is to propose and formalize a general mobile Byzantine model, where Byzantine agent movements are decoupled from the protocol computation steps (in particular, movements of the Byzantine agents are no more related to messages that are exchanged through the protocol). We explore the fundamental implications of the relaxed hypothesis about Byzantine agent movements, and nevertheless retain the dimension related to process awareness about its failure state.

The second contribution of the paper is a protocol to emulate a regular register in our general mobile Byzantine model. We first explore (Section 4) the instances of the model where this problem is solvable (*e.g.* we provide impossibility results for the asynchronous setting), and in the solvable cases, we present and prove protocols (Section 5 and Section 6) whose resilience is optimal with respect to the number of Byzantine agents.

2 System Models

We consider a distributed system composed of an arbitrary large set of client processes \mathcal{C} and a set of n server processes $\mathcal{S} = \{s_1, s_2 \dots s_n\}$. Each process in the distributed system (*i.e.*, both servers and clients) is identified by a unique identifier. Servers run a distributed protocol emulating a shared memory abstraction and such protocol is totally transparent to clients (*i.e.*, clients do not know the protocol executed by servers). The passage of time is measured by a fictional global clock (*e.g.*, that spans the set of natural integers). Processes in the system do not have access at the fictional global time. At each time t , each process (either client or server) is characterized by its *internal state* *i.e.*, by the set of all its local variables and the corresponding values. We assume that an arbitrary number of clients may crash while up to f servers are affected, at any time t , by *Mobile Byzantine Failures*. The Mobile Byzantine Failure adversarial model considered in this paper (and described in details below) is stronger than any other adversary previously considered in the literature [1, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13].

No agreement abstraction is assumed to be available at each process (*i.e.* processes are not able to use consensus or total order primitives to agree upon the current values). Moreover, we assume that each process has the same role in the distributed computation (*i.e.*, there is no special process acting as a coordinator).

Communication model. Processes communicate through message passing. In particular, we assume that: *(i)* each client $c_i \in \mathcal{C}$ can communicate with every server through a `broadcast()` primitive, *(ii)* each server can communicate with every other server through a `broadcast()` primitive, and *(iii)* each server can communicate with a particular client through a `send()` unicast primitive. We assume that communications are authenticated (*i.e.*, given a message m , the identity of its sender cannot be forged) and reliable (*i.e.*, spurious messages are not created and sent messages are neither lost nor duplicated).

Timing Assumptions. We will consider two types of systems: (i) asynchronous (see Section 4.2) and (ii) round-free synchronous (see Sections 5 and 6).

The system is *asynchronous* in the sense that there not exists any upper bound on communication and computation latencies. As a consequence, messages are delivered but it is not possible to compute any upper bounds on their delivery time. The system is *round-free synchronous* if: (i) the processing time of local computations (except for wait statements) are negligible with respect to communication delays, and are assumed to be equal to 0, and (ii) messages take time to travel to their destination processes. In particular, concerning point-to-point communications, we assume that if a process sends a message m at time t then it is delivered by time $t + \delta_p$ (with $\delta_p > 0$). Similarly, let t be the time at which a process p invokes the `broadcast(m)` primitive, then there is a constant δ_b (with $\delta_b \geq \delta_p$) such that all servers have delivered m at time $t + \delta_b$. For the sake of presentation, in the following we consider a unique message delivery delay δ (equal to $\delta_b \geq \delta_p$), and assume δ is known to every process.

Computation model. Each process of the distributed system executes a distributed protocol \mathcal{P} that is composed by a set of distributed algorithms. Each algorithm in \mathcal{P} is represented by a finite state automata and it is composed of a sequence of computation and communication steps. A computation step is represented by the computation executed locally to each process while a communication step is represented by the sending and the delivering events of a message. Computation steps and communication steps are generally called *events*.

Definition 1 (Execution History) Let \mathcal{P} be a distributed protocol. Let H be the set of all the events generated by \mathcal{P} at any process p_i in the distributed system and let \rightarrow be the happened-before relation. An execution history $\hat{H} = (H, \rightarrow)$ is a partial order on H satisfying the relation \rightarrow .

Definition 2 (Valid State at time t) Let $\hat{H} = (H, \rightarrow)$ be an execution history of a generic computation and let \mathcal{P} be the corresponding protocol. Let p_i be a process and let $state_{p_i}$ be the state of p_i at some time t . $state_{p_i}$ is said to be valid at time t if it can be generated by executing \mathcal{P} on \hat{H} .

3 Adversary Model

The Mobile Byzantine Failure (MBF) models considered so far in literature [1, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13] assume that faults, represented by Byzantine agents, are controlled by a powerful external adversary that “moves” them from a server to another. Note that the term “mobile” does not necessary mean that a Byzantine agent physically moves from one process to another but it rather captures the phenomenon of a progressive infection, that alters the code executed by a process and its internal state.

3.1 Mobile Byzantine Models for round-based computations

In all the above cited works the system evolves in synchronous rounds. Every round is divided in three phases: (i) *send* where processes send all the messages for the current round, (ii) *receive* where processes receive all the messages sent at the beginning of the current round and (iii) *computation* where processes process received messages and prepare those that will be sent in the next round. Concerning the assumptions on agent movements and servers awareness on their *cured* state the Mobile Byzantine Models defined in [3, 6, 5, 13] are summarized as follows:

- *Garay’s model* [6]. In this model, agents can move arbitrarily from a server to another at the beginning of each round (i.e. before the send phase starts). When a server is in the

cured state it is aware of its condition and thus can remain silent for a round to prevent the dissemination of wrong information.

- *Bonnet et al.’s model* [3] and *Sasaki et al.’s model* [13]. As in the previous model, agents can move arbitrarily from a server to another at the beginning of each round (i.e. before the send phase starts). Differently from the Garay’s model, in both models it is assumed that servers do not know if they are correct or cured when the Byzantine agent moved. The main difference between these two models is that in the [13] model a cured process still acts as a Byzantine one extra round.
- *Buhrman’s model* [5]. Differently from the previous models, agents move together with the message (i.e., with the send or broadcast operation). However, when a server is in the *cured* state it is aware of that.

Most of the previously cited models [1, 3, 5, 6, 13] consider that the Byzantine agents mobility is related to the round-based synchronous system communication. That is, processes execute synchronous rounds composed of three phases: send, receive, compute. Only between two consecutive rounds, Byzantine agents are allowed to move from one node to another. In the sequel we formalize and generalize the MBF model. Our generalization is twofold: (i) we decouple the Byzantine agents movement from the structure of the computation making it round-free and hence suitable for any distributed application and (ii) we model the infection diffusion in relation with the detection/recovery capabilities of servers.

Informally, in the MBF model, when a Byzantine agent is hosted by a process, the adversary takes the entire control of the process making it Byzantine faulty (i.e., it can corrupt the process’s local variables, forces the process to send arbitrary messages etc...). Then, the Byzantine agent moves away and it leaves the process with a possible corrupted state (i.e., in *cured* state). Such movement abstracts, for example, a virus that has been detected and putted in quarantine or a software update/patching of the machine.

As in the case of round-based MBF models [1, 3, 5, 6, 13], we assume that any process previously infected by a mobile Byzantine agent has access to a tamper-proof memory storing the correct protocol code. However, a healed (*cured*) server may still have a corrupted internal state and cannot be considered correct. As a consequence, the notions of correct and faulty process need to be redefined when dealing with Mobile Byzantine Failures.

Definition 3 (Correct process at time t) Let $\hat{H} = (H, \rightarrow)$ be an execution history and let \mathcal{P} be the protocol generating \hat{H} . A process is said to be correct at time t if (i) it is correctly executing its protocol \mathcal{P} and (ii) its state is a valid state at time t . We will denote as $Co(t)$ the set of correct processes at time t while, given a time interval $[t, t']$, we will denote as $Co([t, t'])$ the set of all the processes that are correct during the whole interval $[t, t']$ (i.e., $Co([t, t']) = \bigcap_{\tau \in [t, t']} Co(\tau)$).

Definition 4 (Faulty process at time t) Let $\hat{H} = (H, \rightarrow)$ be an execution history and let \mathcal{P} be the protocol generating \hat{H} . A process is said to be faulty at time t if it is controlled by a mobile Byzantine agent and it is not executing correctly its protocol \mathcal{P} (i.e., it is behaving arbitrarily). We will denote as $B(t)$ the set of faulty processes at time t while, given a time interval $[t, t']$, we will denote as $B([t, t'])$ the set of all the processes that are faulty during the whole interval $[t, t']$ (i.e., $B([t, t']) = \bigcap_{\tau \in [t, t']} B(\tau)$).

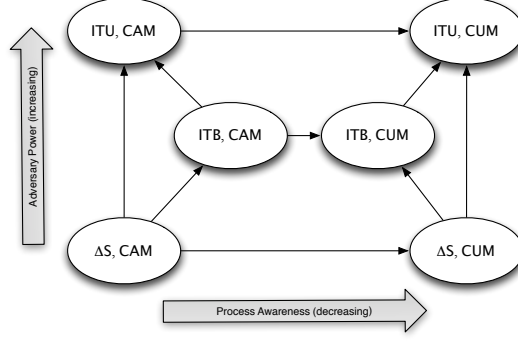


Figure 1: MBF model instances for round-free computations and their relations.

Definition 5 (Cured process at time t) Let $\hat{H} = (H, \rightarrow)$ be an execution history and let \mathcal{P} be the protocol generating \hat{H} . A process is said to be cured at time t if (i) it is correctly executing its protocol \mathcal{P} and (ii) its state is not a valid state at time t . We will denote as $Cu(t)$ the set of cured processes at time t while, given a time interval $[t, t']$, we will denote as $Cu([t, t'])$ the set of all the processes that are cured during the whole interval $[t, t']$ (i.e., $Cu([t, t']) = \bigcap_{\tau \in [t, t']} Cu(\tau)$).

3.2 Mobile Byzantine Models for round-free computations

We will discuss further how the MBF model for round-free computations introduced informally in the previous section is able to abstract different attack scenarios mentioned in Section 1. In addition, we will classify its six possible instances (see Figure 1) according to the adversary power (from the weakest adversary model $(\Delta S, CAM)$ to the strongest one (ITU, CUM)) showing the relationships between them.

Our model takes into account two different attack dimensions: (i) how the external adversary can coordinate the movement of the Byzantine agents and (ii) the process awareness about their current failure state. The first point abstracts the capability of the external adversary to propagate the infection with respect to the detection and recovery capability of processes while the second point distinguishes between detection and proactive recovery capabilities. Thus, any instance of our MBF model is characterized by a pair (X, Y) , where X represents the coordination aspect (i.e., one among ΔS , ITB and ITU) and Y represents the process awareness (i.e., CAM vs. CUM).

The coordination dimension allows to characterize the infection spreading from a time point of view. In particular:

- $(\Delta S, *)$ allows to consider coordinated attacks where the external adversary needs to control a subset of machines. In this case, compromising new machines will take almost the same time as the time needed to detect the attack or the time necessary to rejuvenate. This may represent scenarios with low diversity where compromising time depends only on the complexity of the exploit and not on the target server. More formally, the external adversary moves all the f mobile Byzantine Agents at the same time t and movements happen periodically (i.e., movements happen at time $t_0 + \Delta$, $t_0 + 2\Delta$, \dots , $t_0 + i\Delta$, with $i \in \mathbb{N}$).
- $(ITB, *)$ slightly relaxes the assumption about the time of the infection propagation. In particular, in this case the Byzantine agents may affect different servers for different periods

of time. This abstracts in some way the possible different complexities of various attack steps (each mobile agent can do a set of exploits and each exploit may take different time to succeed and then to be detected). As a consequence, we are able to capture possible differences in the detection and the rejuvenation times that are now different from server to server. More formally, each of the f Mobile Byzantine Agent ma_i is forced to remain on a process for at least a period Δ_i . Given two mobile Byzantine Agents ma_i and ma_j , their movement periods Δ_i and Δ_j may be different.

- $(ITU, *)$ further relaxes the coordination assumption and allows to consider extremely fast infection and detection/rejuvenation processes. More formally, each Mobile Byzantine agent ma_i is free to move at any time (i.e., it may occupy a process for one time unit, corrupt its state and then leave). This case can be seen as a particular case of ITB where $\Delta_i = 1$ for each mobile agent ma_i .

Let us note that, obviously, $(\Delta S, *)$ is the more restrictive coordination case with respect to the adversary power while $(ITU, *)$ represents the maximum freedom (from the coordination point of view) for the external adversary.

Example of $(\Delta S, *)$ coordination, $(ITB, *)$ coordination and $(ITU, *)$ coordination are shown respectively in Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4 (where ma_i denotes the mobile Byzantine agents).

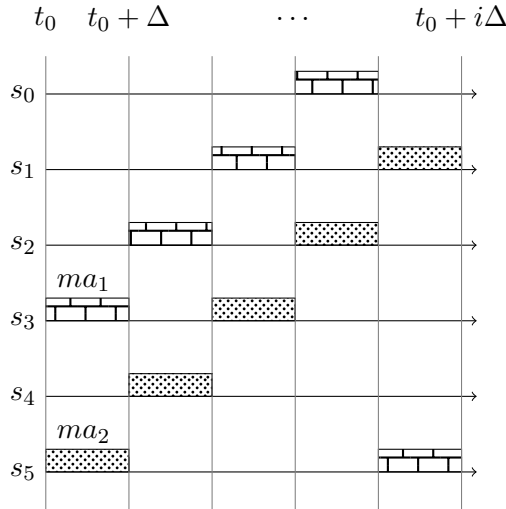


Figure 2: Example of a $(\Delta S, *)$ run with $f = 2$.

The awareness dimension allows to distinguish between servers under continuous monitoring from the non-monitored ones. Monitored systems are, in fact, characterized by detection and reaction capabilities that enable them to detect their failure state and to act accordingly. On the contrary, non-monitored servers have no self-diagnosis capabilities but they can try to prevent infections by adopting pessimistic strategies that include proactive rejuvenation. In particular:

- $(*, CAM)$ is able to capture scenarios where servers are aware of a past infection as they abstract environments characterized by the presence of monitors (e.g., antivirus, Intrusion Detection System etc...) that are able to detect the infection and notify the server when the threat is no more affecting the server.

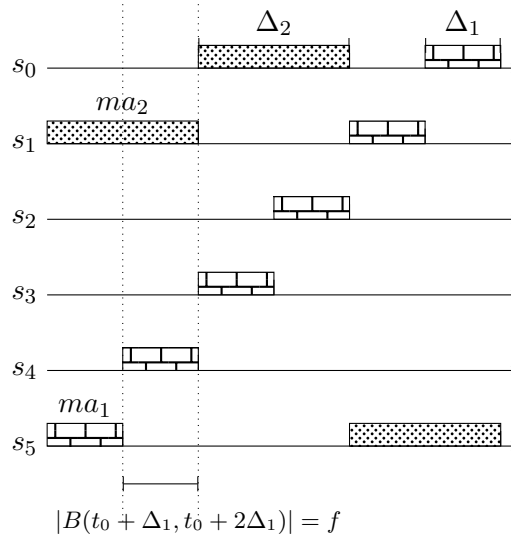


Figure 3: Example of a $(ITB, *)$ run with $f = 2$.

- $(*, CUM)$ represents situations where the server is not aware of a possible past infection. This scenario is typical of distributed systems subject to periodic maintenance and proactive rejuvenation. In this systems, there is a schedule that reboots all the servers and reloads correct versions of the code to prevent infections to be propagated in the whole network. However, this happens independently from the presence of a real infection and implies that there could be periods of time where the server execute the correct protocol however its internal state is not aligned with non compromised servers.

It is easy to prove that CAM is a stronger awareness condition with respect to CUM and thus represents a restriction over the adversary power.

Combining together a type of movement and one of the two awareness conditions, we obtain six different instances of our MBF model for round-free computations, see Figure 1. The instance $(\Delta S, CAM)$ is the strongest one as it is the more restrictive for the external adversary and it provides cured processes with the highest awareness while the instance (ITU, CUM) represents the weakest model as it considers the most powerful adversary and provides no awareness to cured processes.

As in the round-based models, we assume that the adversary can control at most f Byzantine agents at any time (i.e., Byzantine agents are not replicating themselves while moving).

In our work, only servers can be affected by the mobile Byzantine agents¹. It follows that, at any time t $|B(t)| \leq f$. However, during the system life, all servers may be affected by a Byzantine agent (i.e., none of the server is guaranteed to be correct forever). In order to abstract the knowledge a server has on its state (i.e. *cured* or *correct*), we assume the existence of a `cured_state` oracle. When invoked via `report_cured_state()` function, the oracle returns, in the CAM model, `true` to *cured* servers and `false` to others. Contrarily, the `cured_state` oracle returns always `false` in the CUM model.

¹It is trivial to prove that in our model when clients are Byzantine it is impossible to implement deterministically even a safe register. The Byzantine client will always introduce a corrupted value. A server cannot distinguish between a correct client and a Byzantine one.

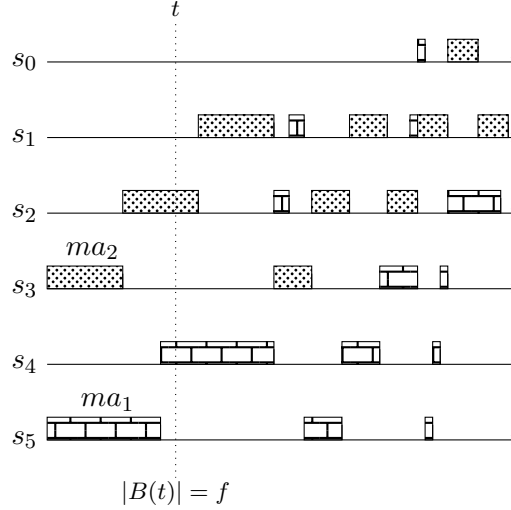


Figure 4: Example of a $(ITU, *)$ run with $f = 2$.

The implementation of the oracle is out of scope of this paper and the reader may refer to [11] for further details.

4 Registers in MBF model

4.1 Register Specification

A register is a shared variable accessed by a set of processes (i.e., clients) through two operations, namely $\text{read}()$ and $\text{write}()$. Informally, the $\text{write}()$ operation updates the value stored in the shared variable while the $\text{read}()$ obtains the value contained in the variable (i.e., the last written value). The register state is maintained by the set of servers \mathcal{S} . Every operation issued on a register is, generally, not instantaneous and it can be characterized by two events occurring at its boundaries: an *invocation* event and a *reply* event. These events occur at two time instants (i.e., invocation time and the reply time) according to the fictional global time.

An operation op is *complete* if both the invocation event and the reply event occurred (i.e., the client issuing the operation does not crash between the invocation time and the reply time). Then, an operation op is *failed* if it is invoked by a process that crashes before the reply event occurs.

Given two operations op and op' , their invocation times ($t_B(op)$ and $t_B(op')$) and reply times ($t_E(op)$ and $t_E(op')$), we say that op *precedes* op' ($op \prec op'$) if and only if $t_E(op) < t_B(op')$. If op does not precede op' and op' does not precede op , then op and op' are *concurrent* (noted $op || op'$). Given a $\text{write}(v)$ operation, the value v is said to be written when the operation is complete.

In this paper, we consider a single-writer/multi-reader (SWMR) regular register [7] specified as follows:

- **Termination:** if a correct client invokes an operation, it eventually returns from that operation (i.e., every operation issued by a correct client eventually terminates).
- **Validity:** A $\text{read}()$ operation returns the last value written before its invocation (i.e. the value written by the latest completed $\text{write}()$ preceding it), or a value written by a concurrent $\text{write}()$ operation.

Our impossibility results (reported in the next section) are proven for the case of safe register (weaker than the regular register in the Lamport’s hierarchy [7]). A read operation on a safe register concurrent with a write operation may return any value in the register domain.

We will consider in the sequel only execution histories related to the register computation. In particular, the set of relevant computation events H will be defined by the set of all the operations issued on the register and the happened-before relation will be substituted by the precedence relation \prec between operations. Thus, we will consider a *register execution history* specified as $\hat{H}_R = (H, \prec)$.

From the specification above, we can define the notion of *valid value at time t* as follow:

Definition 6 (Valid Value at time t) *Let $\hat{H}_R = (H, \prec)$ be a register execution history of a regular register \mathcal{R} . A valid value at time t is any value returned by a fictional $\text{read}()$ operation on the register \mathcal{R} executed instantaneously at time t .*

A protocol \mathcal{P}_{reg} is a collection of distributed algorithms implementing basic register operations (i.e., $\mathcal{P}_{reg} \subseteq \{\mathcal{A}_R, \mathcal{A}_W\}$ where \mathcal{A}_R is the algorithm implementing the $\text{read}()$ operation and \mathcal{A}_W is the algorithm implementing the $\text{write}()$ operation). We will say that \mathcal{P}_{reg} is *correct with respect to its specification* if it implements a register satisfying the specification.

4.2 Impossibility results

In this section we prove that, contrary to the static Byzantine tolerant implementations of registers, in the case of MBF tolerant implementations a new operation, namely $\text{maintenance}()$, must be implemented to prevent servers from losing the current register value. Then, we will show that in an asynchronous system and in the presence of single Mobile Byzantine Agent, there is no protocol \mathcal{P}_{reg} implementing a safe register and consequently a regular register.

Theorem 1 *Let n be the number of servers emulating a safe register and let f be the number of Mobile Byzantine Agents affecting servers. Let \mathcal{A}_R and \mathcal{A}_W be respectively the algorithms implementing the $\text{read}()$ and the $\text{write}()$ operation assuming no communication between servers. If $f > 0$ then there exists no protocol $\mathcal{P}_{reg} = \{\mathcal{A}_R, \mathcal{A}_W\}$ implementing a safe register in any of the MBF models for round-free computations.*

Proof Let us suppose by contradiction that $\mathcal{P}_{reg} = \{\mathcal{A}_R, \mathcal{A}_W\}$ is a correct protocol implementing a safe register. If \mathcal{P}_{reg} is correct, it means that both \mathcal{A}_R and \mathcal{A}_W implementing respectively the $\text{read}()$ and the $\text{write}()$ operation terminates i.e., they stop to execute steps when the operation is completed. Let t be the time at which the last operation op terminated and let us assume that no other operation is invoked until time $t' > t$. Let us note that during the time interval $[t, t']$ no algorithm is running as all the operations issued in the past are completed. As a consequence, no correct server and no cured server will change its state. However, considering that t' does not depend on \mathcal{P}_{reg} (i.e., it is not controlled by the register protocol but it is defined by clients) and considering the mobility of the Mobile Byzantine agents, we may easily have a run where every correct server is faulty and its state can be corrupted at some time in $[t, t']$.

Considering that $\mathcal{P}_{reg} = \{\mathcal{A}_R, \mathcal{A}_W\}$ and that \mathcal{A}_R and \mathcal{A}_W are not running in $[t, t']$ we can have that every server stores a non valid state at time t' and the register value is lost. As a consequence, \mathcal{A}_R has no way to read a valid value and the validity property is violated. It follows that \mathcal{P}_{reg} is not correct and we have a contradiction. $\square_{\text{Theorem 1}}$

From Theorem 1 it follows that, in presence of Mobile Byzantine Agents, a new operation must be defined to allow cured servers to restore a valid state and avoid the loss of the register value.

Definition 7 (maintenance() and \mathcal{A}_M) *A maintenance() operation is an operation that, when executed by a process p_i , terminates at some time t leaving p_i with a valid state at time t (i.e., it guarantees that p_i is correct at time t). A maintenance algorithm \mathcal{A}_M is an algorithm that implements the maintenance() operation.*

As a consequence, any correct protocol \mathcal{P}_{reg} must include one more algorithm implementing the maintenance() operation² so that the corollary follows:

Corollary 1 *Let n be the number of servers emulating a register and let f be the number of Mobile Byzantine Agents in the system. That is, if $f > 0$ then any correct protocol \mathcal{P}_{reg} implementing a register in the round-free Mobile Byzantine Failure model must include an algorithm \mathcal{A}_M (i.e., $\mathcal{P}_{reg} = \{\mathcal{A}_R, \mathcal{A}_W, \mathcal{A}_M\}$).*

Corollary 2 *Let $\mathcal{P}_{reg} = \{\mathcal{A}_R, \mathcal{A}_W, \mathcal{A}_M\}$ be a protocol implementing a safe register in the $(\Delta S, CAM)$ Mobile Byzantine Failure Model. Let $f > 0$ be the number of Byzantine Agents controlled by the external adversary. Any algorithm \mathcal{A}_M must involve at least one communication step.*

Proof The claim simply follows by considering that cured servers have a compromised state thus, they need to receive information from correct servers in order to be able to update their state to a valid one. \square *Lemma 2*

4.3 Impossibilities in Asynchronous System

Lemma 1 *Let $\mathcal{P}_{reg} = \{\mathcal{A}_R, \mathcal{A}_W, \mathcal{A}_M\}$ be a protocol implementing a safe register in the $(\Delta S, CAM)$ MBF model. Let $f > 0$ be the number of Byzantine Agents controlled by the external adversary. Any algorithm \mathcal{A}_W and \mathcal{A}_R must involve at least one send – reply (resp. request – reply) communication pattern (i.e., two communication steps).*

Proof Let us recall that read() and write() operations are issued by clients and that the set of clients \mathcal{C} and the set of servers \mathcal{S} maintaining the register are disjoint. As a consequence, when a client c_i wants to write a new value v in the register, it has necessarily to propagate it in the server set. The same happens when a client c_j wants to read: it has to ask servers the most up-to-date value. It follows that a send (request) communication step is necessary.

Let us now show that the send communication step is not sufficient to provide a correct implementation of \mathcal{A}_W and \mathcal{A}_R .

In order to be correct, \mathcal{A}_W must ensure the *termination* property. As a consequence, c_i must be able to decide when it can trigger the `write_return` event. In particular, this can be done when at least one correct server³ updated its internal state.

Let us recall that (i) processes communicate only by exchanging messages, (ii) clients (and in particular the writer) do not know the failure state of servers and (iii) the system is asynchronous.

²Let us note that such an operation can also be embedded in the other algorithm. However, for the sake of clarity, we will consider here only protocols where valid state recovery is managed by a specific operation.

³The exact number of processes is given by the implementation of \mathcal{A}_W algorithm. In any case, such number does not affect the proof and it must be at least one.

As a consequence, the only way c_i has to know that at least one server s_j updated its state is to wait for an acknowledgement from s_j . As a consequence, a second communication step, i.e., a reply step, is necessary for a correct implementation of \mathcal{A}_W .

The same reasoning applies for the termination of the $\text{read}()$ operation and the claim follows.

$\square_{\text{Lemma 1}}$

Lemma 2 *Let n be the number of servers emulating a safe register and let f be the number of Byzantine agents in the $(\Delta S, CAM)$ Mobile Byzantine Failure model. Let t be a time instant at which f servers are faulty and f other servers are cured. Let op be a $\text{maintenance}()$ operation issued at time t . There does not exist a maintenance algorithm \mathcal{A}_M able to terminate in asynchronous settings leaving cured servers with a valid state.*

Proof Consider an arbitrary cured server s in the set of cured servers that triggers a maintenance operation op . Assume that op is implemented by an algorithm \mathcal{A}_M in asynchronous settings. Two cases may happen: (i) there is no $\text{write}()$ operation concurrent with op or (ii) there is at least one concurrent $\text{write}()$ operation.

- **Case 1:** $\nexists \text{write}(v) \parallel op$. Considering that no $\text{write}()$ is concurrent with op , the only way s has to come back to be correct is to get the valid value from correct servers. As a consequence, every \mathcal{A}_M must include a communication step where correct servers send their stored value to the cured server s (see Lemma 2). Let us recall that the system is asynchronous; thus it is not possible to bound, a priori, the time needed by such messages to reach s . In addition, s is aware just about its failure state but it is not aware about other failure states (in other words, s cannot know, for any time t , the sets $Co(t)$ and $B(t)$).

As a consequence, the termination condition of \mathcal{A}_M will depend on messages delivered by s and coming from other servers. Let us recall that cured servers have a non-valid state and, in order to terminate, \mathcal{A}_M must be able to decide a valid value to update the state of the cured server.

Thus, the termination condition of \mathcal{A}_M must be able to select a valid value by considering all the information received by s .

Let us now show that due to the Byzantine agents movement and the asynchrony of the communication, we can always have an indistinguishability situation between valid values and non valid values.

The indistinguishability comes from the following observations:

1. in every time interval $[t_0 + j\Delta, t_0 + (j+1)\Delta]$ (with $j \in \mathbb{N}$) the number of correct servers sending valid values is $n - (j+1)f$. In fact, at any movement, the adversary may decide to move the Byzantine agents on a totally disjoint set of servers (corrupting each time f new servers) until everyone is corrupted. Where t_0 is the initial time where f servers and all the other servers were correct.
2. messages may take an arbitrary time to reach their destination and, in the worse case, all the messages sent in a long time period may be delivered at the same time and not following the FIFO order.

3. when a server is affected by the Byzantine agents, it can send an arbitrary number of messages with an arbitrary content. In particular, given the sequence of messages sent by a server before its compromising, such sequence can be permuted and sent again creating a symmetry condition.

As a consequence, each time that s evaluates a set of messages, it can always have a symmetric set and it will be forced to wait forever. Hence, the maintenance operation never terminates which contradicts the assumption. The same scenario may happen for every cured server starting a `maintenance()` operation and there is a time t' such that $Co(t') = \emptyset$ and none of the `maintenance()` operation will terminate.

- **Case 2:** $\exists \text{write}(v) \parallel op$. Due to the asynchrony of the system, every `write()` operation may be completed by interacting with servers always in the time period in which they are faulty. As a consequence, the resulting computation is equivalent to the one in which the `write()` never happened, we fall down in the previous case and the claim follows.

□*Lemma 2*

Theorem 2 *Let n be the number of servers emulating the register and let f be the number of Byzantine agents in the $(\Delta S, CAM)$ Mobile Byzantine Failure model. If $f > 0$, then there exists no protocol $\mathcal{P}_{reg} = \{\mathcal{A}_R, \mathcal{A}_W, \mathcal{A}_M\}$ implementing a safe register in a asynchronous system.*

Proof Let us consider the time t_0 at which the distributed computation starts. At time t_0 , we have that f servers are affected by the mobile Byzantine agents (i.e., $|B(t_0)| = f$) while all the others are correct (i.e., $|Co(t_0)| = n - f$).

At time $t_0 + \Delta$, the adversary moves mobile agents and, in the worse case, such agents affect a set of f servers completely disjoint from the previous one. Thus, in the computation we have f servers controlled by the Byzantine agents ($|B(t_0 + \Delta)| = f$), f different servers entering in the cured state ($|Cu(t_0 + \Delta)| = f$) and $n - 2f$ correct processes ($|Co(t_0 + \Delta)| = n - 2f$). Let us recall that, by assumption, cured servers know about their state (see CAM model) and thus they can start executing the maintenance operation running the maintenance algorithm \mathcal{A}_M . Each of the cured servers at time $t_0 + \Delta$, s , will start a `maintenance()` operation. Following Lemma 2 there is no \mathcal{A}_M maintenance algorithm able to terminate leaving s with a valid state under asynchronous communication model. As a consequence, the value of the register is lost and no client is able to return a valid value of the register.

□*Theorem 2*

Note that the above result extends to any register specification and to any MBF instance defined in Section 2 since $(\Delta S, CAM)$ is the weakest adversary and safe is the weakest specification.

4.4 Lower bounds

Before to begin with lower bounds let us prove the following auxiliary Lemma.

Lemma 3 *Let t be the time at which server s_i enters the cured set. There exists no maintenance algorithm \mathcal{A}_M that guarantees s_i to become correct before $t + \delta$.*

Proof The proof simply follow from the proof of Lemma 2, which commands that at least one communication step completes. Being in a synchronous system, such a step requires at most δ time to complete. $\square_{\text{Lemma 3}}$

In Sections 4.5 and 4.6, we consider the following two possibilities for Δ : (i) $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$, and (ii) $2\delta \leq \Delta < 3\delta$, both for the $(\Delta S, CAM)$ and the $(\Delta S, CUM)$ models. In the following, we consider lower bounds with respect to the number of correct servers to implement a safe register. Lower bounds for safe registers trivially extend to any stronger register, as those give the weakest set of guarantees in Lamport’s hierarchy [7]. For each of the cases we consider, we assume that a $\text{read}()$ operation with no concurrent $\text{write}()$ operation occurs. Now, each $\text{read}()$ operation consists of two phases: in the first one, a client requests the current value to all servers, and in the second one, the client collects replies from servers. The necessity for these two steps can be proved following a similar reasoning as in Lemma 1. In each scenario, we assume that each message sent to or by faulty servers is instantaneously delivered, while each message sent to or by correct servers requires δ time. Without loss of generality, let us assume that all faulty servers send the same value and send it only once, for each period where they are faulty. Moreover, we make the assumption that each cured server (in the CAM model) does not reply as long as it is cured. Yet, in the CUM model, it behaves similarly to faulty servers, with the same assumptions on message delivery time. We suppose there exists (thanks to Lemma 3) a $\text{maintenance}()$ protocol that guarantees cured servers to become correct within δ time. In the sequel, m_{s_j} denotes the message m sent by s_j .

4.5 $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$, $(\Delta S, CAM)$ and $(\Delta S, CUM)$ models.

Theorem 3 *If $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$ and $n \leq 5f$, then there exists no protocol \mathcal{P}_{reg} that implements a safe register in the $(\Delta S, CAM)$ model.*

Proof Let us suppose for the purpose of contradiction that such a protocol \mathcal{P}_{reg} exists. Suppose now that \mathcal{P}_{reg} implements a $\text{read}()$ operation whose duration is exactly 2δ . When a client c_i invokes a $\text{read}()$ operation op , c_i successfully reads the register value (*i.e.*, the valid value at $t_B(op)$), by the safe register validity property in the scenario with no concurrent $\text{write}()$ operation we consider. In such a scenario (see Figure 5), let us consider a first execution E_1 in which the register valid value is 1 and c_i invokes op . In such scenario we consider one mobile Byzantine agent. In red the time in which a server is affected, in gray the time in which such server is after in a cured state. Now, if each faulty server replies with 0, then c_i collects: $\{1_{s_0}, 0_{s_1}, 0_{s_2}, 1_{s_3}, 0_{s_3}, 1_{s_4}\}$. Since \mathcal{P}_{reg} implements a safe register and there are not concurrent $\text{write}()$ operations, then c_i reads the valid value at $t_B(op)$, that is, 1. Let us now consider a second execution E_0 in which the register stores 0, and c_i invokes op . If each faulty server replies with 1, then c_i collects: $\{0_{s_0}, 1_{s_1}, 1_{s_2}, 0_{s_3}, 1_{s_3}, 0_{s_4}\}$. Since \mathcal{P}_{reg} implements a safe register and there are not concurrent $\text{write}()$ operations, then c_i reads the valid value at $t_B(op)$, that is, 0. In both executions E_1 and E_0 , c_i collects the same set of replies, yet gives two different values, hence a contradiction.

We now extend the indistinguishability argument to longer durations for \mathcal{P}_{reg} completion. Assume \mathcal{P}_{reg} implements a $\text{read}()$ operation has duration 3δ . In such a case (see Figure 6), the previous executions E_1 and E_0 evolve in E'_1 (in which c_i collects: $\{1_{s_0}, 0_{s_1}, \mathbf{1}_{s_1}, 0_{s_2}, 1_{s_3}, 0_{s_3}, 1_{s_4}, \mathbf{0}_{s_4}\}$) and E'_0 (in which c_i collects: $\{0_{s_0}, 1_{s_1}, \mathbf{0}_{s_1}, 1_{s_2}, 0_{s_3}, 1_{s_3}, 0_{s_4}, \mathbf{1}_{s_4}\}$), respectively. Again, since there are not concurrent $\text{write}()$ operations, due to the safe register validity property, c_i return two different values in the two executions, although the replies c_i gets are the same in both cases. The case

of duration 4δ is similar. The previous executions E'_1 and E'_0 evolve in E''_1 (in which c_i collects: $\{1_{s_0}, \mathbf{0}_{s_0}, 0_{s_1}, 1_{s_1}, 0_{s_2}, \mathbf{1}_{s_2}, 1_{s_3}, 0_{s_3}, 1_{s_4}, 0_{s_4}\}$) and E''_0 (in which c_i collects: $\{0_{s_0} \mathbf{1}_{s_0}, 1_{s_1}, 0_{s_1}, 1_{s_2} \mathbf{0}_{s_2}, 0_{s_3}, 1_{s_3}, 0_{s_4}, 1_{s_4}\}$), respectively (see Figure 7). Again, with no concurrent `write()` operations, c_i returns two different values although receiving the same reply sets. A simple induction argument implies that waiting more does not bring any new way to break symmetry. \square *Theorem 3*

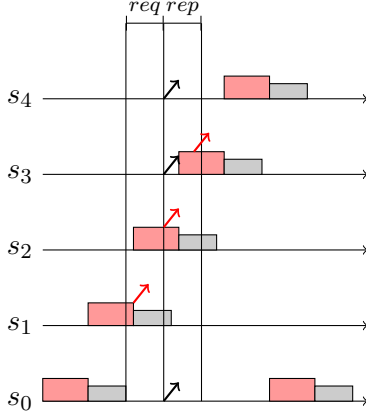


Figure 5: A 2δ `read()` operation is performed in a CAM model when $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$.

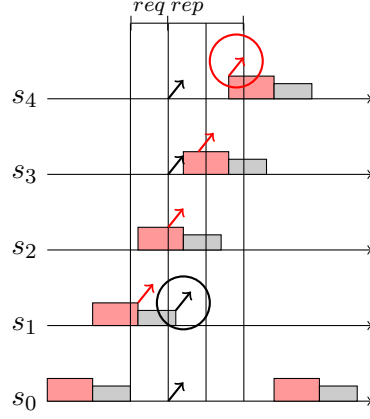


Figure 6: A 3δ `read()` operation is performed in a CAM model when $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$.

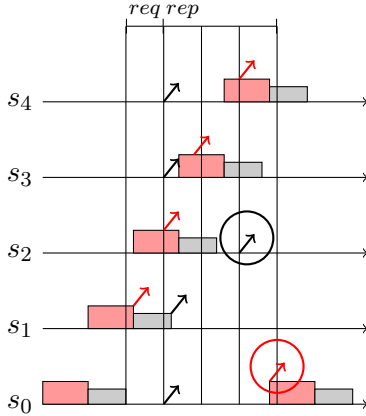


Figure 7: A 4δ `read()` operation is performed in a CAM model when $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$.

Theorem 4 *If $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$ and $n \leq 6f$, then there exists no protocol \mathcal{P}_{reg} that implements a safe register abstraction in the $(\Delta S, CUM)$ model.*

Proof Let us suppose for the purpose of contradiction that such a protocol \mathcal{P}_{reg} exists. Suppose now that \mathcal{P}_{reg} implements a `read()` operation whose duration is exactly 2δ . When a client c_i invokes a `read()` operation op , c_i successfully reads the register value (*i.e.*, the valid value at $t_B(op)$), by the safe register validity property in the scenario with no concurrent `write()` operation we consider. In such a scenario (see Figure 8), let us consider a first execution E_1 in which the register valid value is 1 and c_i invokes op . In such scenario we consider one mobile Byzantine agent. In red the time in which a server is affected, in gray the time in which such server is after in a cured state. Now, if each faulty

server replies with 0, then c_i collects: $\{0_{s_0}, 1_{s_0}, 0_{s_1}, 0_{s_2}, 1_{s_3}, 0_{s_3}, 1_{s_4}, 1_{s_5}\}$. Since \mathcal{P}_{reg} implements a safe register and there are not concurrent $\text{write}()$ operations, then c_i reads the valid value at $t_B(op)$, that is, 1. Let us now consider a second execution E_0 in which the register stores 0, and c_i invokes op . If each faulty server replies with 1, then c_i collects: $\{1_{s_0}, 0_{s_0}, 1_{s_1}, 1_{s_2}, 0_{s_3}, 1_{s_3}, 0_{s_4}, 0_{s_5}\}$. Since \mathcal{P}_{reg} implements a safe register and there are not concurrent $\text{write}()$ operations, then c_i reads the valid value at $t_B(op)$, that is, 0. In both executions E_1 and E_0 , c_i collects the same set of replies, yet gives two different values, hence a contradiction.

We now extend the indistinguishably argument to longer durations for \mathcal{P}_{reg} completion. Assume \mathcal{P}_{reg} implements a $\text{read}()$ operation has duration 3δ . In such a case (see Figure 4.5), the previous executions E_1 and E_0 evolve in E'_1 (in which c_i collects: $\{0_{s_0}, 1_{s_0}, 0_{s_1}, 1_{s_1}, 0_{s_2}, 1_{s_3}, 0_{s_3}, 1_{s_4}, 0_{s_4}, 1_{s_5}\}$) and E'_0 (in which c_i collects: $\{1_{s_0}, 0_{s_0}, 1_{s_1}, 0_{s_1}, 1_{s_2}, 0_{s_3}, 1_{s_3}, 0_{s_4}, 1_{s_4}, 0_{s_5}\}$), respectively. Again, since there are not concurrent $\text{write}()$ operations, due to the safe register validity property, c_i return two different values in the two executions, although the replies c_i gets are the same in both cases. The case of duration 4δ is similar. The previous executions E'_1 and E'_0 evolve in E''_1 (in which c_i collects: $\{0_{s_0}, 1_{s_0}, 0_{s_1}, 1_{s_1}, 0_{s_2}, 1_{s_2}, 1_{s_3}, 0_{s_3}, 1_{s_4}, 0_{s_4}, 1_{s_5}, 0_{s_5}\}$) and E''_0 (in which c_i collects: $\{1_{s_0}, 0_{s_0}, 1_{s_1}, 0_{s_1}, 1_{s_2}, 0_{s_2}, 0_{s_3}, 1_{s_3}, 0_{s_4}, 1_{s_4}, 0_{s_5}, 1_{s_5}\}$), respectively (see Figure 4.5). Again, with no concurrent $\text{write}()$ operations, c_i returns two different values although receiving the same reply sets. A simple induction argument implies that waiting more does not bring any new way to break symmetry. \square Theorem 4

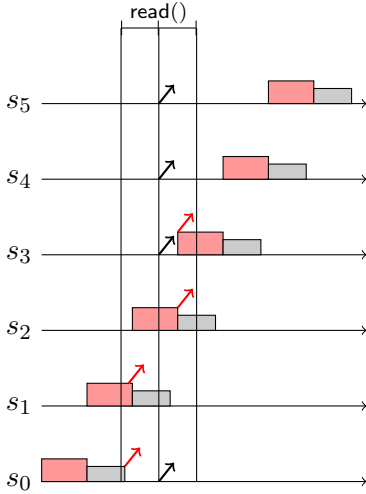


Figure 8: A 2δ $\text{read}()$ operation is performed in the CUM model when $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$.

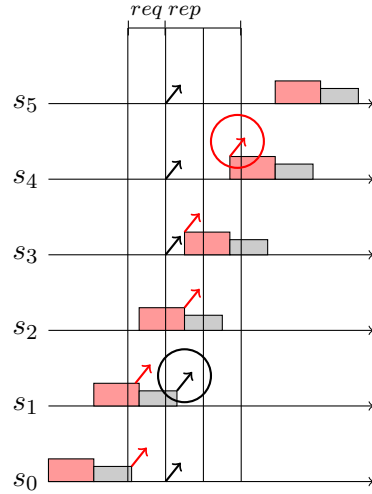


Figure 9: A 3δ $\text{read}()$ operation is performed in the CUM model when $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$.

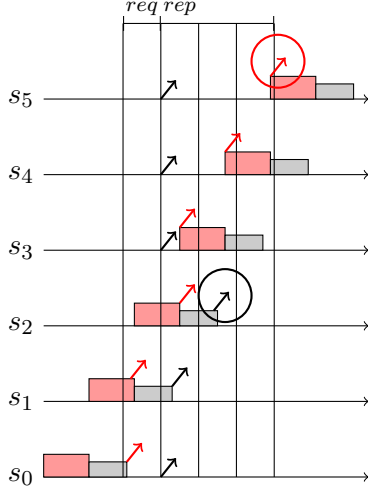


Figure 10: A 4δ `read()` operation is performed in the CUM model when $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$.

4.6 $2\delta \leq \Delta < 3\delta$, $(\Delta S, CAM)$ and $(\Delta S, CUM)$ models.

Theorem 5 *If $2\delta \leq \Delta < 3\delta$ and $n \leq 4f$, then there exists no protocol \mathcal{P}_{reg} that implements a safe register abstraction in the $(\Delta S, CAM)$ model.*

Proof Let us suppose for the purpose of contradiction that such a protocol \mathcal{P}_{reg} exists. Suppose now that \mathcal{P}_{reg} implements a `read()` operation whose duration is exactly 2δ . When a client c_i invokes a `read()` operation op , c_i successfully reads the register value (*i.e.*, the valid value at $t_B(op)$), by the safe register validity property in the scenario with no concurrent `write()` operation we consider. In such a scenario (see Figure 11), let us consider a first execution E_1 in which the register valid value is 1 and c_i invokes op . In such scenario we consider one mobile Byzantine agent. In red the time in which a server is affected, in gray the time in which such server is after in a cured state. Now, if each faulty server replies with 0, then c_i collects: $\{0_{s_0}, 1_{s_1}, 1_{s_2}, 0_{s_3}\}$. Since \mathcal{P}_{reg} implements a safe register and there are not concurrent `write()` operations, then c_i reads the valid value at $t_B(op)$, that is, 1. Let us now consider a second execution E_0 in which the register stores 0, and c_i invokes op . If each faulty server replies with 1, then c_i collects: $\{1_{s_0}, 0_{s_1}, 0_{s_2}, 1_{s_3}\}$. Since \mathcal{P}_{reg} implements a safe register and there are not concurrent `write()` operations, then c_i reads the valid value at $t_B(op)$, that is, 0. In both executions E_1 and E_0 , c_i collects the same set of replies, yet gives two different values, hence a contradiction.

We now extend the indistinguishability argument to longer durations for \mathcal{P}_{reg} completion. Assume \mathcal{P}_{reg} implements a `read()` operation has duration 3δ . In such a case (see Figure 12), the previous executions E_1 and E_0 evolve in E'_1 (in which c_i collects: $\{0_{s_0}, \mathbf{1}_{s_1}, 1_{s_1}, 1_{s_2}, \mathbf{0}_{s_2}, 0_{s_3}\}$) and E'_0 (in which c_i collects: $\{1_{s_0}, \mathbf{0}_{s_0}, 0_{s_1}, 0_{s_2}, \mathbf{1}_{s_2}, 1_{s_3}\}$), respectively. Again, since there are not concurrent `write()` operations, due to the safe register validity property, c_i return two different values in the two executions, although the replies c_i gets are the same in both cases. A duration of 4δ allows the same two executions E'_1 and E'_0 as in the 3δ case (see Figure 13), leading to an identical outcome. The case of duration 5δ is similar. The previous executions E'_1 and E'_0 evolve in E''_1 (in which c_i collects: $\{0_{s_0}, 1_{s_1}, 1_{s_1}, \mathbf{0}_{s_1}, 1_{s_2}, 0_{s_2}, 0_{s_3}, \mathbf{1}_{s_3}\}$) and E''_0 (in which c_i collects: $\{1_{s_0}, 0_{s_0}, 0_{s_1}, \mathbf{1}_{s_1}, 0_{s_2}, 1_{s_2}, 1_{s_3}, \mathbf{0}_{s_3}\}$),

respectively (see Figure 14). Again, with no concurrent `write()` operations, c_i returns two different values although receiving the same reply sets. A simple induction argument implies that waiting more does not bring any new way to break symmetry. $\square_{\text{Theorem 3}}$

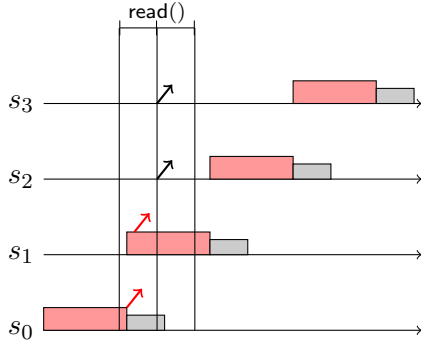


Figure 11: A 2δ `read()` operation is performed in a CAM model in which $2\delta \leq \Delta < 3\delta$.

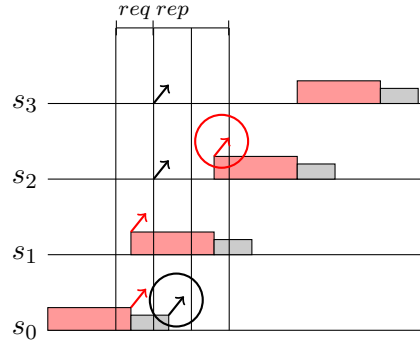


Figure 12: A 3δ `read()` operation is performed in a CAM model in which $2\delta \leq \Delta < 3\delta$.

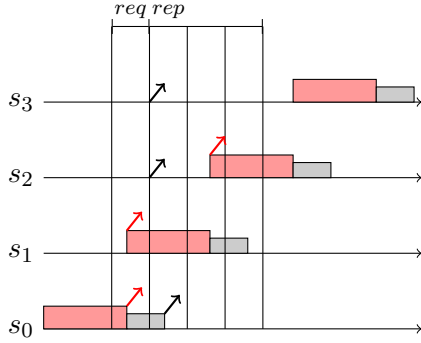


Figure 13: A 4δ `read()` operation is performed in a CAM model in which $2\delta \leq \Delta < 3\delta$.

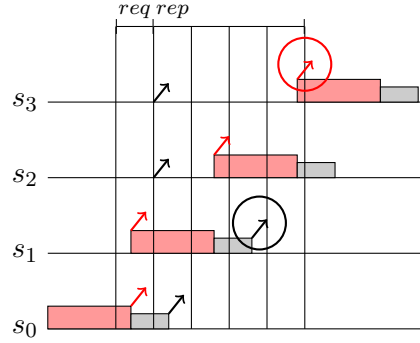


Figure 14: A 5δ `read()` operation is performed in a CAM model in which $2\delta \leq \Delta < 3\delta$.

Corollary 3 *If $2\delta \leq \Delta < 3\delta$ and $n \leq 4f$, then there exists no protocol \mathcal{P}_{reg} that implements a safe register abstractions in the $(\Delta S, CUM)$ model.*

Proof The corollary is a direct consequence of Theorem 5, as the $(\Delta S, CAM)$ model is strictly included in the $(\Delta S, CUM)$ model (see Figure 1).

$\square_{\text{Corollary 3}}$

5 Optimal Regular Register Implementation in the $(\Delta S, CAM)$ model

In this section, we present an optimal protocol \mathcal{P}_{reg} that implements a SWMR Regular Register in a round-free synchronous system for $(\Delta S, CAM)$ instance of the proposed MBF model. Our solution is based on the following three key points: (1) we implement a `maintenance()` operation

Table 1: Parameters for \mathcal{P}_{Reg} Protocol.

$k\Delta \geq 2\delta, k \in \{1, 2\}$	$n_{CAM} \geq (k+3)f+1$	$\#reply_{CAM} \geq (k+1)f+1$
$k=1$	$4f+1$	$2f+1$
$k=2$	$5f+1$	$3f+1$

that is executed periodically at each $T_i = t_0 + i\Delta$ time. In this way, the effect of a Byzantine agent on a server disappears in a bounded period of time; (2) we implement `read()` and `write()` operations following the classical quorum-based approach. The size of the quorum needed to carry on the operations, and consequently the total number of servers required by the computation, is computed by taking into account the time to terminate the `maintenance()` operation, δ and Δ ; (3) we define a forwarding mechanism to avoid that `READ()` and `WRITE()` messages are “lost” by some server s_i due to a concurrent movement of the Byzantine agent during such operations. Note that even though communication channels are reliable, we may have the following situation: a message is sent by a client at time t and the Byzantine agents move at some $t' < t + \delta$. As a consequence, some faulty servers may receive the message in the interval $[t, t']$ and then agents move leaving cured servers without any trace of the message.

Interestingly, we found that the number of replicas needed to tolerate f Byzantine agents does not depend only on f but also on the Δ and δ relationship (see Table 1).

5.1 \mathcal{P}_{reg} Detailed Description

The protocol \mathcal{P}_{reg} for the $(\Delta S, CAM)$ model is described in Figures 15 - 17, which present the `maintenance()`, `write()`, and `read()` operations, respectively.

Local variables at client c_i . Each client c_i maintains a set $reply_i$ that is used during the `read()` operation to collect the three tuples $\langle j, \langle v, sn \rangle \rangle$ sent back from servers. Additionally, c_i also maintains a local sequence number csn that is incremented each time it invokes a `write()` operation and is used to timestamp such operations.

Local variables at server s_i . Each server s_i maintains the following local variables (we assume these variables are initialized to zero, false or empty sets according their type):

- V_i : an ordered set containing tree tuples $\langle v, sn \rangle$, where v is a value and sn the corresponding sequence number. Such tuples are ordered incrementally according to their sn values. The function `insert($V_i, \langle v_k, sn_k \rangle$)` places the new value in V_i according to the incremental order and, if there are more than three values, it discards from V_i the value associated to the lowest sn .
- $cured_i$: boolean flag updated by the `cured_state` oracle. In particular, such variable is set to `true` when s_i becomes aware of its cured state and it is reset during the algorithm when s_i becomes correct.
- $echo_vals_i$ and $echo_read_i$: two sets used to collect information propagated through ECHO messages. The first one stores tuple $\langle j, \langle v, sn \rangle \rangle$ propagated by servers just after the mobile Byzantine agents moved, while the second stores the set of concurrently reading clients in order to notify cured servers and expedite termination of `read()`.

```

operation maintenance() executed every  $T_i = t_0 + \Delta_i$  :
(01)  $cured_i \leftarrow \text{report\_cured\_state}()$ ;
(02) if ( $cured_i$ ) then
(03)    $V_i \leftarrow \emptyset$ ;  $echo\_vals_i \leftarrow \emptyset$ ;  $echo\_read_i \leftarrow \emptyset$ ;
(04)   wait( $\delta$ );
(05)    $\text{insert}(V_i, \text{select\_three\_pairs\_max\_sn}(echo\_vals_i))$ ;
(06)    $cured_i \leftarrow \text{false}$ ;
(07)   for each ( $j \in (\text{pending\_read}_i \cup echo\_read_i)$ ) do
(08)     send REPLY ( $i, V_i$ ) to  $c_j$ ;
(09)   endFor
(10)  else
(11)    broadcast ECHO( $i, V_i, \text{pending\_read}_i$ );
(12)    if ( $\nexists \langle \perp, 0 \rangle \in V_i$ ) then
(13)       $fw\_vals_i \leftarrow \emptyset$ ;  $echo\_vals_i \leftarrow \emptyset$ ;
(14)    endif
(15)  endif



---


when ECHO ( $j, V_j, pr$ ) is received:
(16)  $echo\_vals_i \leftarrow echo\_vals_i \cup V_j$ ;
(17)  $echo\_read_i \leftarrow echo\_read_i \cup pr$ ;

```

Figure 15: \mathcal{A}_M algorithm implementing the maintenance() operation (code for server s_i) in the $(\Delta S, CAM)$ model.

- fw_vals_i : set variable storing a triple $\langle j, \langle v, sn \rangle \rangle$ meaning that server s_j forwarded a write message with value v and sequence number sn .
- $pending_read_i$: set variable used to collect identifiers of the clients that are currently reading.

In order to simplify the code of the algorithm, let us define the following functions:

- $\text{select_three_pairs_max_sn}(echo_vals_i)$: this function takes as input the set $echo_vals_i$ and returns, if they exist, three tuples $\langle v, sn \rangle$, such that there exist at least $2f + 1$ occurrences in $echo_vals_i$ of such tuple. If more than three of such tuple exist, the function returns the tuples with the highest sequence numbers. Otherwise if there are two tuples, the third tuple returned is $\langle \perp, 0 \rangle$.
- $\text{select_value}(reply_i)$: this function takes as input the $reply_i$ set of replies collected by client c_i and returns the pair $\langle v, sn \rangle$ occurring at least $\#reply_{CAM}$ times (see Table 1). If there are more pairs satisfying such condition, it returns the one with the highest sequence number.

The maintenance() operation. Such operation is executed by servers periodically at any time $T_i = t_0 + i\Delta$.

If a server s_i is not in a cured state then it broadcasts an ECHO message carrying the set V_i and the set $pending_read_i$ (it contains identifiers of clients that are currently running a read() operation). Moreover if in V_i there are no $\langle \perp, 0 \rangle$ values then it empties the fw_vals_i and $echo_vals_i$ sets, meaning that it is not trying to retrieve a value lost because s_i was affected by a Byzantine agent while such value has been written.

Otherwise, if a server s_i is in a cured state it first cleans its local variables and then, after δ time units, tries to update its state by checking the number of occurrences of each pair $\langle v, sn \rangle$ received with ECHO messages. In particular, it updates V_i invoking the $\text{select_three_pairs_max_sn}(echo_vals_i)$

```

operation write( $v$ ):
(01)  $csn \leftarrow csn + 1$ ;
(02) broadcast WRITE( $v, csn$ );
(03) wait ( $\delta$ );
(04) return write_confirmation;

```

(a) Client code (code for client c_i).

```

when WRITE( $v, csn$ ) is received:
(01) insert( $V_i, \langle v, csn \rangle$ );
(02) for each  $j \in (pending\_read_i \cup echo\_read_i)$  do
(03)   send REPLY ( $i, \{v, csn\}$ );
(04) endFor
(05) broadcast WRITE_FW( $i, \langle v, csn \rangle$ );



---


when WRITE_FW( $j, \langle v, csn \rangle$ ) is received:
(06)  $fw\_vals_i \leftarrow fw\_vals_i \cup \{j, \langle v, csn \rangle\}$ ;



---


when  $\exists j, \langle v, sn \rangle \in (fw\_vals_i \cup echo\_vals_i)$  occurring at least  $\#reply_{CAM}$  times:
(07) insert( $V_i, \langle v, sn \rangle$ );
(08)  $\forall j : fw\_vals_i \leftarrow fw\_vals_i \setminus \{j, \langle v, ts \rangle\}$ ;
(09)  $\forall j : echo\_vals_i \leftarrow echo\_vals_i \setminus \{j, \langle v, ts \rangle\}$ ;
(10) for each ( $j \in (pending\_read_i \cup echo\_read_i)$ ) do
(11)   send REPLY ( $i, \{v, sn\}$ ) to  $c_j$ ;
(12) endFor

```

(b) Server code (code for server s_i).

Figure 16: \mathcal{A}_W algorithm implementing the write(v) operation in the $(\Delta S, CAM)$ model.

function that populates V_i with three or at least two tuples $\langle v, sn \rangle$. If there are only two tuple $\langle v, sn \rangle$, it means that there exists a concurrent write() operation that is updating the register value concurrently with the maintenance() operation. Thus, s_i considers $\langle \perp, 0 \rangle$ as the pair associated to the value that is concurrently written. Finally, it assigns false to $cured_i$, meaning that it is now correct and starts replying to clients that are currently reading.

The write() operation. When the writer wants to write a value v , it increments its sequence number csn and propagates v and csn to all servers. Then it waits for δ time units (the maximum message transfer delay) before returning.

When a server s_i delivers a WRITE, it updates its local variables and forwards the message, through a WRITE_FW($i, \langle v, csn \rangle$), to others servers. This prevents the message loss in case servers deliver such message while they are affected by mobile Byzantine agents. In addition, it also sends a REPLY() message to all clients that are currently reading (clients in $pending_read_i$) to allow them to terminate their read() operation.

When s_i delivers a WRITE_FW($j, \langle v, csn \rangle$) message, it stores such message in fw_vals_i set. Such set is constantly monitored together with $echo_vals_i$ set to find a couple $\langle v, sn \rangle$ occurring at least $\#reply_{CAM}$ times. This continuous check enables servers in a cured state to store the new value and reply to a reading client as soon as possible even in case they delivered such value when affected by mobile Byzantine agents.

The read() operation. When a client wants to read, it broadcasts a READ() request to all servers and waits 2δ time (i.e., one round trip delay) to collect replies. When it is unblocked from the wait statement, it selects a value v invoking the select_value function on $reply_i$ set, sends an acknowl-

edgement message to servers to inform that its operation is now terminated and returns v as result of the operation.

When a server s_i delivers a $\text{READ}(j)$ message from client c_j it first puts its identifier in the set pending_read_i to remember that c_j is reading and needs to receive possible concurrent updates, then s_i checks if it is in a cured state and if not, it sends a reply back to c_j . Note that, the $\text{REPLY}()$ message carries the set V_i , which contains three tuples $\langle \text{value}, ts \rangle$ or two tuples $\langle \text{value}, ts \rangle$ and one $\langle \perp, 0 \rangle$.

The last case occurs if s_i was affected by a Byzantine agent when the last $\text{write}()$ operation occurred so that s_i is still retrieving such value. As soon as s_i retrieve such value through the fw_vals_i and echo_vals_i sets, such value is sent back to c_j .

In any case, s_i forwards a READ_FW message to inform other servers about c_j read request. This is useful in case some server missed the $\text{READ}(j)$ message as it was affected by mobile Byzantine agent when such message has been delivered.

When a $\text{READ_FW}(j)$ message is delivered, c_j identifier is added to pending_read_i set, as when the read request is just received from the client.

When a $\text{READ_ACK}(j)$ message is delivered, c_j identifier is removed from both pending_read_i and echo_read_i sets as it does not need anymore to receive updates for the current $\text{read}()$ operation.

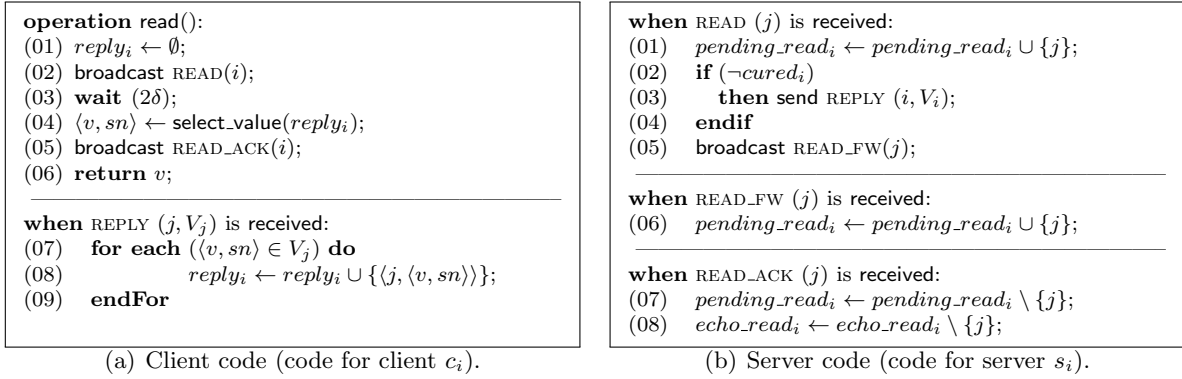


Figure 17: \mathcal{A}_R algorithm implementing the $\text{read}()$ operation in the $(\Delta S, CAM)$ model.

5.2 Correctness proofs

To prove the correctness of \mathcal{P}_{reg} , we first demonstrate that the termination property is satisfied i.e, that $\text{read}()$ and $\text{write}()$ operations terminates. Due to the algorithm implementation, such property is independent from the specific instance of the MBF model considered.

Lemma 4 *If a correct client c_i invokes $\text{write}(v)$ operation at time t then this operation terminates at time $t + \delta$.*

Proof The claim simply follows by considering that a $\text{write_confirmation}$ event is returned to the writer client c_i after δ time, independently of the behavior of the servers (see lines 03-04, Figure 16(a)). \square Lemma 4

Lemma 5 *If a correct client c_i invokes $\text{read}()$ operation at time t then this operation terminates at time $t + 2\delta$.*

Proof The claim simply follows by considering that a $\text{read}()$ returns a value to the client after 2δ time, independently of the behaviour of the servers (see lines 03-06, Figure 17(a)). $\square_{\text{Lemma 5}}$

Theorem 6 (Termination) *If a correct client c_i invokes an operation, c_i returns from that operation in finite time.*

Proof The proof simply follows from Lemma 4 and Lemma 5. $\square_{\text{Theorem 6}}$

Definition 8 (Faulty servers in the interval I) *Let us define as $\tilde{B}[t, t + T]$ the set of servers that are affected by a Byzantine agent for at least one time unit in the time interval $[t, t + T]$. More formally $\tilde{B}[t, t + T] = \bigcup_{\tau \in [t, t + T]} B(\tau)$.*

Definition 9 ($\text{Max}\tilde{B}(t, t + T)$) *Let $[t, t + T]$ be a time interval. The cardinality of $\tilde{B}(t, t + T)$ is maximum if for any $t', t' > 0$, is it true that $|\tilde{B}(t, t + T)| \geq |\tilde{B}(t', t' + T)|$. Let $\text{Max}\tilde{B}(t, t + T)$ be such cardinality.*

Lemma 6 *If $\delta \leq \Delta < 3\delta$ and $T \geq \delta$ then $\text{Max}\tilde{B}(t, t + T) = (\lceil \frac{T}{\Delta} \rceil + 1)f$.*

Proof For simplicity let us consider a single agent ma_1 , then we extend the reasoning to all the f agents. In the $[t, t + T]$ time interval, with $T \geq \delta$, ma_1 can affect a different server each Δ time. It follows that the number of times it may “jump” from a server to another is $\frac{T}{\Delta}$. Thus the affected servers are at most $\lceil \frac{T}{\Delta} \rceil$ plus the server on which ma_1 is at t . Finally, extending the reasoning to f agents, $\text{Max}\tilde{B}(t, t + T) = (\lceil \frac{T}{\Delta} \rceil + 1)f$, concluding the proof. $\square_{\text{Lemma 6}}$

Table 2: Table summing up the value that we get substituting δ and Δ in the formulas.

	$(\text{Max}\tilde{B}(t, t + 2\delta))$	$(\text{Max}\tilde{B}(t, t + \delta))$	$\lceil \frac{2\delta}{\Delta} \rceil$	$\lceil \frac{\delta}{\Delta} \rceil$
$k = 1$	$2f$	$2f$	1	1
$k = 2$	$3f$	$2f$	2	1

Definition 10 ($\text{min}\tilde{C}o(t, t + T)$) *Let $[t, t + T]$ be a time interval. The cardinality of $\tilde{C}o(t, t + T)$ is minimum if for any $t', t' > 0$, is it true that $|\tilde{C}o(t, t + T)| \leq |\tilde{C}o(t', t' + T)|$. Let $\text{min}\tilde{C}o(t, t + T)$ be such cardinality.*

Any $\text{read}()$ operation op_R lasts from $t_B(op_{op_R})$ to $t_E(op_{op_R})$ for 2δ time. The previous definition gives us the number of servers that are correct from the beginning to the end of the operation. What is really useful is the number of servers that can correctly reply during such time. Servers that are correct from $t_B(op_{op_R}) + \delta$ to $t_E(op_{op_R}) - \delta$. Being correct from $t_B(op_{op_R}) + \delta$ means that in the time interval $[t, t_B(op_{op_R}) + \delta]$ servers were no Byzantine, at most they could have been in a cured state, so able to deliver the $\text{READ}()$ message and since are correct at $t_B(op_{op_R}) + \delta$ their replies are also delivered by the reader by time $t_B(op_{op_R}) + 2\delta = t_E(op_{op_R})$. For $t_E(op_{op_R}) - \delta$ the reasoning is the similar. So let us define the minimum number of servers able to reply to a $\text{read}()$ operation.

Definition 11 ($\min\tilde{CoR}(t, t+T)$) Let $[t, t+T]$ be a time interval. then $\tilde{CoR}(t, t+T)$ denotes the minimum number of never affected servers during a time interval $[t, t+T-\delta]$ ⁴ The cardinality of $\tilde{CoR}(t, t+T)$ is minimum if for any $t', t' > 0$, is it true that $|\tilde{Co}(t, t+T)| \leq |\tilde{Co}(t, t'+T)|$. Let $\min\tilde{CoR}(t, t+T)$ be such cardinality.

Now we can compute the minimum number of servers that correctly reply during the read() operation as if each message to/from them requires δ time to be delivered. So that we consider $\min\tilde{CoR}(t_B(op_R), t_E(op_R))$. Concerning Byzantine servers that can reply we consider $\max\tilde{B}(t_B(op_R), t_E(op_R))$ as if each message to/from them is delivered instantaneously.

Lemma 7 Let op be a read() operation issued at time t and terminating at time $t+2\delta$. If (i) $k\Delta \geq 2\delta$ (with $k \in \{1, 2\}$) and (ii) $n_{CAM} \geq (k+3)f+1$, then $\min\tilde{CoR}(t, t+2\delta) > \max\tilde{B}(t, t+2\delta)$ and $\min\tilde{CoR}(t, t+2\delta) \geq \#reply_{CAM}$.

Proof

Let us consider the two cases separately, $k=2$ so that $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$ and $k=1$ so that $2\delta \leq \Delta$

- **Case 1 - $(\Delta S, CAM)$ with $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$.**

From Lemma 6, $\max\tilde{B}(t, t+2\delta) = (\lceil \frac{2\delta}{\Delta} \rceil + 1) \times f$. Considering that $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$, we obtain $\max\bar{B}(t, t+2\delta) = 3f$.

The number of correct servers at time $t+\delta$ is given by the number of serves that are non-faulty in the whole interval ($n_{CAM} - \max\bar{B}(t, t+2\delta)$) plus the number of server that were not correct at time t but that had “enough” time to terminate the maintenance operation before time $t+\delta$ (i.e., $\max\bar{B}(t, t+2\delta) - \max\bar{B}(t+\delta, t+2\delta)$).

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \min\tilde{CoR}(t, t+2\delta) &= n_{CAM} - \max\bar{B}(t, t+2\delta) + \max\bar{B}(t, t+2\delta) - \max\bar{B}(t+\delta, t+2\delta) \\ \min\tilde{CoR}(t, t+2\delta) &= n_{CAM} - \max\bar{B}(t+\delta, t+2\delta) \\ \min\tilde{CoR}(t, t+2\delta) &= n_{CAM} - (\lceil \frac{2\delta}{\Delta} \rceil + 1) \times f \\ \min\tilde{CoR}(t, t+2\delta) &= 5f + 1 - 2f = 3f + 1 = \#reply_{CAM} \end{aligned}$$

- **Case 2 - $(\Delta S, CAM)$ with $2\delta \leq \Delta$.** Following the consideration done in Case 1, we obtain that $\max\bar{B}(t, t+2\delta) = 2f$ for $2\delta \leq \Delta$ and that

$$\begin{aligned} \min\tilde{CoR}(t, t+T) &= n_{CAM} - \max\bar{B}(t, t+2\delta) + \max\bar{B}(t, t+2\delta) - \max\bar{B}(t+\delta, t+2\delta) \\ \min\tilde{CoR}(t, t+2\delta) &= n_{CAM} - \max\bar{B}(t+\delta, t+2\delta) \\ \min\tilde{CoR}(t, t+2\delta) &= n_{CAM} - (\lceil \frac{2\delta}{\Delta} \rceil + 1) \times f \\ \min\tilde{CoR}(t, t+2\delta) &= 4f + 1 - 2f = 2f + 1 = \#reply_{CAM} \end{aligned}$$

⁴We are interested in correct servers that surely can reply, so that a read() message sent by a client is for sure delivered by servers by $t+\delta$ and a reply sent by $t+T-\delta$ is for sure delivered by client.

From which the claim follows.

□_{Lemma 7}

Definition 12 (Valid Value Set at time t) *The valid value set at time t , denoted by $VVS(t)$, is the set of valid values at time t . More in details it may contain: (i) value v written by the last $\text{write}()$ operation terminated before t , and (ii) any values v' written by a $\text{write}()$ operation running at time t . As we assume a single writer model, there can be at most one such v' . If no $\text{write}()$ has started before time t , $VVS(t)$ contains only \perp .*

Considering the worst case scenario where each message sent to and by non correct servers is instantaneously delivered, while each message sent to and by correct servers needs δ time, from Lemma 7 the next corollary follows

Corollary 4 *Let op be a $\text{read}()$ operation issued at time t and terminating at time $t + 2\delta$. The number of replies carrying valid values at some time $\tau \in [t, t + 2\delta]$ is always greater than the number of replies carrying non valid values.*

Definition 13 (write() completion time t_{wE}) *Let $\text{write}()$ be an operation op_W writing v on the register and let S the set of servers in $B(t_B(op_W))$ that missed the $\text{WRITE}(v)$ message. Then t_{wE} is the time at which every server $s_k \in S$ retrieve such value v , so that, by this time v is stored by $\#reply_{CAM} + f$ correct servers.*

Lemma 8 *Let op be a $\text{write}(v)$ operation invoked by a client c_k at time $t_B(op) = t$, then (i) any $s_j \notin B(t, t + \delta)$ has $v \in V_j$ at time $t + \delta$ and (ii) the write completion time $t_{wE} \leq t + 2\delta$.*

Proof The first part of the proof simply follows considering that: due to the communication channel synchrony, the WRITE messages from c_k are delivered by servers within the time interval $[t, t + \delta]$; any correct server s_j during the whole time interval $[t, t + \delta]$ executes the correct algorithm code. Thus, when s_j delivers the WRITE message it executes line 01 in Figure 16(b) storing v in V . Concerning the second part, let us call $S \subseteq B(t)$ the set of servers whose missed the $\text{WRITE}()$ message sent by c_k because affected by a Byzantine agent at the beginning of op . Let T_i the time at which servers in S became cured, so that $t < T_i < t + \delta$. Any server $s_i \in S$ does execute line 07 in Figure 16(b) (i.e., it stores v in V) when there are at least $\#reply_{CAM} = (k + 1)f + 1$ occurrences of v in the set $fw_vals_i \cup echo_vals_i$. Considering that during the $\text{write}()$ operation at most $2f$ servers may be affected by Byzantine agents (cf. Lemma 6 for a δ time interval), then there are $\min\tilde{C}o(t, t + \delta) = n - 2f = 3(k + 1)f + 1 - 2f = (k + 1)f + 1$ non faulty servers. In other words, there are at least $(k + 1)f + 1$ non faulty servers executing line 05. Servers in $\tilde{C}o(t, t + \delta)$ may deliver the $\text{WRITE}()$ message from c_k before of after T_i . Consequently they can send the $\text{WRITE_FW}()$ message before of after T_i . In the first case the $\text{WRITE_FW}()$ message can be missed as well (i.e. delivered by servers in S before T_i , when still Byzantine). When those servers deliver the $\text{WRITE}()$ message, v is inserted in the V set (Figure 16 line 01) such that at the next $\text{maintenance}()$ operation, at T_i , v is in the $\text{ECHO}()$ message (Figure 15 line 08). This means that servers in S deliver the written value v at most at $T_i + \delta$. In the second case, when the $\text{WRITE}()$ message from c_k is delivered by servers in $\tilde{C}o(t, t + \delta)$ after T_i , the $\text{WRITE_FW}()$ message is sent by servers in the time interval $[T_i, t_E(op)]$ (Figure 16 line 05). Since a message is delivered by δ time, then by $t_E(op) + \delta = t + 2\delta$ any servers in S , that missed the $\text{write}()$ message, has enough occurrences

of v in the $fw_vals_i \cup echo_vals_i$ set so that line 07 is executed and v is stored in V . Thus at the write completion time there are $\#reply_{CAM} + f$ servers storing v . To conclude, let us consider that, each server in V can store up to three values. So that even if there are subsequent `write()` operations, such that the completion time of the first overlap the second `write()`, the new value does not overwrite the previous one before the `write()` is effective. $\square_{Lemma\ 8}$

Lemma 9 *If (i) $k\Delta \geq 2\delta$ (with $k \in \{1, 2\}$), (ii) $n_{CAM} \geq (k + 3)f + 1$, (iii) there are no `write()` operations during $[T_i, T_i + \delta]$. Then $\forall s \in Cu(T_i), s \in Co(T_i, T_i + \delta)$.*

Proof Let us assume that at T_i there are $2f + 1$ correct servers storing $V = \{\langle v_0, 0 \rangle, \langle v_1, 1 \rangle, \langle v_2, 2 \rangle\}$ and running the code in Figure 15. In particular each server $s_j \notin Cu(T_1)$ broadcasts a `ECHO()` message with attached the content of V (line 11) while each server $s_i \in Cu(T_1)$ waits δ time units (line 04) to gather all the `ECHO()` messages. Let us note that, by hypothesis there are no `write()` operations during $[T_i, T_i + \delta]$. This means the $2f + 1$ broadcast the same set of values V . So that cured servers set their state to correct and $V = \{\langle v_0, 0 \rangle, \langle v_1, 1 \rangle, \langle v_2, 2 \rangle\}$. This is always true if we consider that at the beginning, at T_0 , there are f servers affected by mobile Byzantine agent and $n - f > 2f + 1$ correct servers. So that what we proved always holds. At the end of the `maintenance()` there are the same number of correct servers (there have no been cured servers yet) so that at T_1 there are $n - 2f \geq 2f + 1$ correct servers running the `maintenance()` and at the end of it there are $n - f$ correct servers, whose became $n - 2f \geq 2f + 1$ at T_2 and so on. $\square_{Lemma\ 9}$

Lemma 10 *If (i) $k\Delta \geq 2\delta$ (with $k \in \{1, 2\}$), (ii) $n_{CAM} \geq (k + 3)f + 1$. Then $\forall s \in Cu(T_i), s \in Co(T_i, T_i + \delta)$ and every server in $Co(T_i, T_i + \delta)$ is storing at least one common value, in particular such value is the last written value before T_i .*

Proof Let us assume that at T_i there are $2f + 1$ correct servers storing $V = \{\langle v_0, 0 \rangle, \langle v_1, 1 \rangle, \langle v_2, 2 \rangle\}$ and running the code in Figure 15. In particular each server $s_j \notin Cu(T_1)$ broadcasts a `ECHO()` message with attached the content of V (line 11) while each server $s_i \in Cu(T_1)$ waits δ time units (line 04) to gather all the `ECHO()` messages. If there is a `write()` operation op_{W1} writing $\langle v_3, 3 \rangle$, such that $T_i \in [t_B(op_{W1}), t_E(op_{W1})]$, then the $2f + 1$ servers in $Co(T_i)$ may broadcast different sets of values V , $\{\langle v_0, 0 \rangle, \langle v_1, 1 \rangle, \langle v_2, 2 \rangle\}$ or $\{\langle v_1, 1 \rangle, \langle v_2, 2 \rangle, \langle v_3, 3 \rangle\}$. At the end of the `maintenance()`, servers in $Cu(T_i)$ select values occurring at least $2f + 1$ times, thus they set at least $V = \{\langle v_1, 1 \rangle, \langle v_2, 2 \rangle, \langle \perp, \perp \rangle\}$. At $T_i + \delta$ it may also happen that another `write()` operation, op_{W2} writing $\langle v_4, 4 \rangle$ subsequent to op_{W1} , occurs, such that $T_i + \delta \in [t_B(op_{W2}), t_B(op_{W2})]$. In that case it may happen that all servers that were in $Co(t)$ and are now in $Co(t + \delta)$ delivers the `WRITE()` message and no yet the servers that were in $Cu(T_i)$. So that the first group of servers is storing $\langle v_2, 2 \rangle, \langle v_3, 3 \rangle, \langle v_4, 4 \rangle$ and the second group is storing $\{\langle v_2, 2 \rangle, \langle v_3, 3 \rangle, \langle \perp, \perp \rangle\}$. All of those servers are storing $\langle v_2, 2 \rangle$ in common, which is the last written value respecting to T_i , concluding the proof. $\square_{Lemma\ 10}$

From Lemmas 9 and 10 the next Corollary follows.

Corollary 5 *The `maintenance()` operation guarantees that $\forall T_i, i \in \mathbb{N}, \forall s \in Cu(T_i)$, then $s \in Co(T_i, T_i + \delta)$.*

Lemma 11 *Let op_W be a write() operation and let v be the written value. Let t_{EW} be its completion time and let T_i the time of the first Byzantine agent movement after t_{EW} . Then if there are no other write() operations after op_W , the value written by op_W is stored by $\#reply_{CAM}$ servers forever.*

Proof Let us consider the case $k = 2$. Let us first consider how many Byzantine servers there may be in the time interval $[t_B(op_W), T_i]$. The time from $t_B(op_W)$ and t_{EW} is at most 2δ (cf. Lemma 8) and the time from t_{EW} to T_i is at most δ since we are considering $k = 2$. Thus the time interval $[t_B(op_W), T_i]$ is at most 3δ . In such period, being the agent movement aligned to T_i and being $k = 2$, there may be at most $3f$ Byzantine servers. Moreover, $n \geq 5f + 1$, then at T_i there are at least $f + 1$ servers never affected in the considered time interval and thus, for Lemma 8, such servers are storing v by time $t_B(op_W) + \delta$. For the same Lemma, by time t_{EW} , the f servers that were in $B(t_B(op_W))$ are storing v . Thus, at time T_i there are at least $2f + 1$ correct servers storing v , so for Lemma 9 at the end of the maintenance(), servers that were cured at T_i are now storing the same values as servers in $Co(T_i)$. Thus at T_i there are $n - f \geq 4f + 1$ correct servers storing v . At T_{i+1} the new maintenance() operation run with $n - 2f$ servers storing v , which at the end of the maintenance() operation is $n - f$ again and so on. Thus if there are no more write() operation v is stored forever. Case $k = 1$ is similar concluding the proof. \square *Lemma 11*

Lemma 12 *Let $op_{W_0}, op_{W_1}, \dots, op_{W_{k-1}}, op_{W_k}, op_{W_{k+1}}, \dots$ be the sequence of write() operations issued on the regular register. Let us consider a particular op_{W_k} , let v be the value written by op_{W_k} and let t_{EW_k} be its completion time. Then the register stores v (there are at least $\#reply_{CAM}$ correct servers storing it) up to time at least $t_B W_{k+3}$.*

Proof The proof simply follows considering that:

- for Lemma 11 if there are no more write() operation then v , after t_{EW} , is in the register forever.
- any new written value is store in an ordered set V (cf. Figure 16 line 01) whose dimension is 3.
- write() operations occur sequentially.

From that is it clear that after the beginning of 3 write() operations, $op_{W_{k+1}}, op_{W_{k+2}}, op_{W_{k+3}}$, v it may be no more stored in the regular register. \square *Lemma 12*

Theorem 7 *If (i) $k\Delta \geq 2\delta$ (with $k \in \{1, 2\}$) (ii) $n_{CAM} \geq (k + 3)f + 1$ then any read() operation returns the last value written before its invocation, or a value written by a write() operation concurrent with it.*

Proof Let us consider a read() operation op_R . We are interested in the time interval $[t_B(op_R), t_B(op_R) + \delta]$. Since such operation lasts 2δ , the reply messages sent by correct servers within $t_B(op_R) + \delta$ are delivered by the reading client. For Lemma 7, in such period there are $\#reply_{CAM}$ correct servers that sent back a reply message to the reading client. There are two cases, op_R is concurrent with some write() operations or not.

op_R is not concurrent with any write() operation. Let op_W be the last write() operation such that $t_E(op_W) \leq t_B(op_R)$ and let v be the last written value. From Lemma 8 and Lemma 11 after

the write completion time there are $\#reply_{CAM}$ correct servers storing v . Since $t_B(op_R) + \delta \geq t_{EW}$, then there are $\#reply_{CAM}$ correct servers replying with v . So the last written value is returned. op_R is concurrent with some write() operation. Let us consider the time interval $[t_B(op_R), t_B(op_R) + \delta]$. In such time there can be at most two write() operations. Thus for Lemma 12 the last written value before $t_B(op_R)$ is still present in $\#reply_{CAM}$ correct servers. Thus at least the last written value is returned. Note that the concurrently written values may be returned if the WRITE() and REPLY() messages are fast enough to be delivered before the end of the read() operation. Note that Byzantine servers may not force the reader to read another or older value since for Lemma 4 the number of correct replies is greater than the number of incorrect ones and because even if an older values has $\#reply$ occurrences the one with the highest sequence number is chosen. $\square_{Theorem 7}$

Basically we can say that thanks to the maintenance() operation and the forwarding mechanism, when a read() operation op_R begins at time $t_B(op_R)$, at time $t_B(op_R) + \delta$ there are $\#reply_{CAM}$ correct servers that reply with a value $v \in VVS(t_B(op_R))$.

Theorem 8 *Let n be the number of servers emulating the register and let f be the number of Byzantine agents in the $(\Delta S, CAM)$ round-free Mobile Byzantine Failure model. Let δ be the upper bound on the communication latencies in the synchronous system. If (i) $k\Delta \geq 2\delta$ (with $k \in \{1, 2\}$) and (ii) $n \geq (k + 3)f + 1$, then \mathcal{P}_{reg} implements a SWMR Regular Register in the $(\Delta S, CAM)$ round-free Mobile Byzantine Failure model.*

Proof The proof simply follows from Theorem 6 and Theorem 7. $\square_{Theorem 8}$

6 Optimal Regular Register Implementation in the $(\Delta S, CUM)$ model

In this section, we present an optimal protocol \mathcal{P}_{reg} that implements a SWMR Regular Register in a round-free synchronous system for $(\Delta S, CUM)$ instance of the proposed MBF model.

Our solution is based on the following three key points: (1) we implement a maintenance() operation that is executed periodically at each $T_i = t_0 + i\Delta$ time. In this way, the effect of a Byzantine agent on a server disappears in a bounded period of time; (2) we implement read() and write() operations following the classical quorum-based approach. The size of the quorum needed to carry on the operations, and consequently the total number of servers required by the computation, is computed by taking into account the time to terminate the maintenance() operation, δ and Δ ; (3) we define a forwarding mechanism to avoid that READ() and WRITE() messages are “lost” by some server s_i due to a concurrent movement of the Byzantine agent during such operations. Note that even though communication channels are reliable, we may have the following situation: a message is sent by a client at time t and the Byzantine agents move at some $t' < t + \delta$. As a consequence, some faulty servers may receive the message in the interval $[t, t']$ and then agents move leaving cured servers without any trace of the message.

Moreover, contrarily to the $(\Delta S, CAM)$ case, the values that populate auxiliary variables (i.e., not the register stored value) have a fixed life time. This is necessary since servers are never aware to be in a cured state and thus Byzantine processes may force them to take wrong decisions.

Interestingly, we found that the number of replicas needed to tolerate f Byzantine agents does not depend only on f but also on the Δ and δ relationship (see Table 3).

Table 3: Parameters for \mathcal{P}_{Rreg} Protocol.

$k\Delta \geq 2\delta, k \in \{1, 2\}$	$n_{CUM} \geq 2(k+1)f + 1$	$\#reply_{CUM} \geq 2kf + 1$	$\#echo_{CUM} \geq (k+1)f + 1$
$k = 1$	$4f + 1$	$2f + 1$	$2f + 1$
$k = 2$	$6f + 1$	$4f + 1$	$3f + 1$

6.1 \mathcal{P}_{reg} Detailed Description

The protocol \mathcal{P}_{reg} for the $(\Delta S, CUM)$ model is described in Figures 18 - 20.

Local variables at client c_i . Each client c_i maintains a set $reply_i$ that is used during the $read()$ operation to collect the three tuples $\langle j, \langle v, sn \rangle \rangle$ sent back from servers. Additionally, c_i also maintains a local sequence number csn that is incremented each time it invokes a $write()$ operation and is used to timestamp such operations.

Local variables at server s_i . Each server s_i maintains the following local variables (we assume these variables are initialized to zero, false or empty sets according their type):

- V : an ordered set containing three tuples $\langle v, sn \rangle$, where v is a value and sn the corresponding sequence number. Such tuples are ordered incrementally according to their sn values. The function $insert(V, \langle v_k, sn_k \rangle)$ places the new value in V according to the incremental order and discards from V the value associated to the lowest sn .
- FW : is the set where servers store written values forwarded by enough servers. Such set is emptied at the end of the next $maintenance()$.
- W : is the set where servers store values coming from the writer. Values from such set are deleted when the same value appear in the FW set or after a fixed amount of time.
- $echo_vals_i$ and $echo_read_i$: two sets used to collect information propagated trough ECHO messages. The first one stores tuple $\langle j, \langle v, sn \rangle \rangle$ propagated by servers just after the mobile Byzantine agents moved, while the second stores the set of concurrently reading clients in order to notify cured servers and expedite termination of $read()$.
- fw_vals_i : set variable storing a triple $\langle j, \langle v, sn \rangle \rangle$ meaning that server s_j forwarded a write message with value v and sequence number sn .
- $pending_read_i$: set variable used to collect identifiers of the clients that are currently reading.

In order to simplify the code of the algorithm, let us define the following functions:

- $select_three_pairs_max_sn(echo_vals_i)$: this function takes as input the set $echo_vals_i$ and returns, if they exist, three tuples $\langle v, sn \rangle$, such that there exist at least $\#echo_{CUM}$ occurrences in $echo_vals_i$ of such tuple. If more than three of such tuples exist, the function returns the tuples with the highest sequence numbers. Otherwise if there are only two tuples, the third tuple returned is $\langle \perp, 0 \rangle$.
- $select_value(reply_i)$: this function takes as input the $reply_i$ set of replies collected by client c_i and returns the pair $\langle v, sn \rangle$ occurring most. If there are more pairs with the same occurrence, it returns the one with the highest sequence number.

```

function timeout(Set):
(01) for each ( $\langle v, sn, timer \rangle_j \in Set$ ) do
(02)     if ( $timer \notin \{0, 1\}$ )
(03)          $Set \leftarrow Set \setminus \langle v, sn, timer \rangle_j$ ;
(04)         else  $timer \leftarrow timer - 1$ ;
(05)     endif
(06) endFor



---


operation maintenance() executed every  $T_i = t_0 + \Delta_i$  :
(07) timeout( $W_i$ ); timeout( $echo\_vals_i$ ); timeout( $fw\_vals_i$ );
(08) broadcast ECHO( $i, V \cup W, pending\_read_i$ );
(09) wait( $\delta$ );
(10)  $V \leftarrow \emptyset$ ;
(11) insert( $V, select\_three\_pairs\_max\_sn(echo\_vals_i)$ );
(12) if ( $FW \neq \perp$ ):
(13)     for each ( $\langle v, sn \rangle \in FW$ ) do
(14)         insert( $V, \langle v, sn \rangle$ );
(15)     endFor
(16)      $FW \leftarrow \emptyset$ ;
(17) endif
(18) for each ( $j \in (pending\_read_i \cup echo\_read_i)$ ) do
(19)     send REPLY ( $i, V \cup W$ ) to  $c_j$ ;
(20) endFor



---


when ECHO ( $j, V, pr$ ) is received:
(21) for each ( $\langle v, sn \rangle_j \vee \langle v, sn, t \rangle_j \in V$ )
(22)      $echo\_vals_i \leftarrow echo\_vals_i \cup \langle v, sn, 1 \rangle_j$ ;
(23) endFor
(24)  $echo\_read_i \leftarrow echo\_read_i \cup pr$ ;

```

Figure 18: \mathcal{A}_M algorithm implementing the `maintenance()` operation (code for server s_i) in the $(\Delta S, CUM)$ model.

The maintenance() operation. Such operation is executed by servers periodically at any time $T_i = t_0 + i\Delta$. Each server first check the state of values in W , it checks if there are expired values or values set to last more than two `maintenance()` operations. In both case such values are deleted. Otherwise their timer is decreased. Then each server broadcast an ECHO message with the set V and W and the set $pending_read_i$ (it contains identifiers of clients that are currently running a `read()` operation). After δ time units, servers try to update their state by checking the number of occurrences of each pair $\langle v, sn \rangle$ received with ECHO messages. In particular, the first empty the V set and then they try to update such set by invoking `select_two_pairs_max_sn(echo_vals_i)` function which populates V with two or at least one tuple $\langle v, sn \rangle$. If there are only one tuple $\langle v, sn \rangle$, s_i can deduce that there exists a concurrent `write()` operation that is updating the register value concurrently with the `maintenance()` operation. Thus, s_i considers $\langle \perp, 0 \rangle$ as the pair associated to the value that is concurrently written. After that it checks if there are values in FW , in that case such values are inserted in V and FW is emptied. Finally server starts replying to clients that are currently reading.

The write() operation. When the writer wants to write a value v , it increments its sequence number csn and propagates v and csn to all servers. Then it waits for δ time units (the maximum message transfer delay) before returning.

When a server s_i delivers a WRITE, first checks if such value is already present in V , if not, it is stored in W . Then server sends a reply carrying such value to each reading client and forwards

```

operation write( $v$ ):
(01)  $csn \leftarrow csn + 1$ ;
(02) broadcast WRITE( $v, csn$ );
(03) wait ( $\delta$ );
(04) return write_confirmation;

```

(a) Client code (code for client c_i).

```

when WRITE( $v, csn$ ) is received:
(01) if ( $\langle v, csn \rangle \notin V$ ) then
(02)    $W \leftarrow W \cup \langle v, csn \rangle$ ;
(03)   for each  $j \in (pending\_read_i \cup echo\_read_i)$  do
(04)     send REPLY ( $i, \{v, csn\}$ );
(05)   endFor
(06) endif
(07) broadcast WRITE_FW( $i, \langle v, csn \rangle$ );



---


when WRITE_FW( $j, \langle v, csn \rangle$ ) is received:
(08)    $fw\_vals_i \leftarrow fw\_vals_i \cup \{v, csn, 1\}_j$ ;



---


when  $\exists \langle j, \langle v, sn \rangle \rangle \in (fw\_vals_i \cup echo\_vals_i)$  occurring at least  $\#reply_{CUM}$  times:
(09)    $FW \leftarrow FW \cup \langle v, sn \rangle$ ;
(10)    $\forall j : fw\_vals_i \leftarrow fw\_vals_i \setminus \{v, ts, -\}_j$ ;
(11)    $\forall j : echo\_vals_i \leftarrow echo\_vals_i \setminus \{v, ts, -\}_j$ ;
(12)   for each ( $j \in (pending\_read_i \cup echo\_read_i)$ ) do
(13)     send REPLY ( $i, \{v, sn\}$ ) to  $c_j$ ;
(14)   endFor

```

(b) Server code (code for server s_i).

Figure 19: \mathcal{A}_W algorithm implementing the write(v) operation in the $(\Delta S, CUM)$ model.

the message, through a WRITE_FW($i, \langle v, csn \rangle$), to others servers. This prevents the message loss in case servers deliver such message while they are affected by mobile Byzantine agents.

When s_i delivers a WRITE_FW($j, \langle v, csn \rangle$) message, it stores such message in fw_vals_i set. Such set is constantly monitored together with $echo_vals_i$ set to find a couple $\langle v, sn \rangle$ occurring at least $\#reply_{CUM}$ times. This continuous check enables servers in a cured state to store the new value and reply as soon as possible even in case they delivered such value when affected by mobile Byzantine agents.

The read() operation. When a client wants to read, it broadcasts a READ() request to all servers and waits 2δ time (i.e., one round trip delay) to collect replies. When it is unblocked from the wait statement, it selects a value v occurring enough number of times (see Table 3) from the $reply_i$ set, sends an acknowledgement message to servers to inform that its operation is now terminated and returns v as result of the operation.

When a server s_i delivers a READ(j) message from client c_j it first puts its identifier in the set $pending_read_i$ to remember that c_j is reading and needs to receive possible concurrent updates, then s_i sends a reply back to c_j . Note that, in the REPLY() message is carried the set V which contains the two tuples pairs $\langle value, ts \rangle$ plus the W set. Finally, s_i forwards a READ_FW message to inform other servers about c_j read request. This is useful in case some server missed the READ(j) message as it was affected by mobile Byzantine agent when such message has been delivered.

When a READ_FW(j) message is delivered, c_j identifier is added to $pending_read_i$ set, as when the read request is just received from the client.

When a `READ_ACK(j)` message is delivered, c_j identifier is removed from both $pending_read_i$ and $echo_read_i$ sets as it does not need anymore to receive updates for the current `read()` operation.

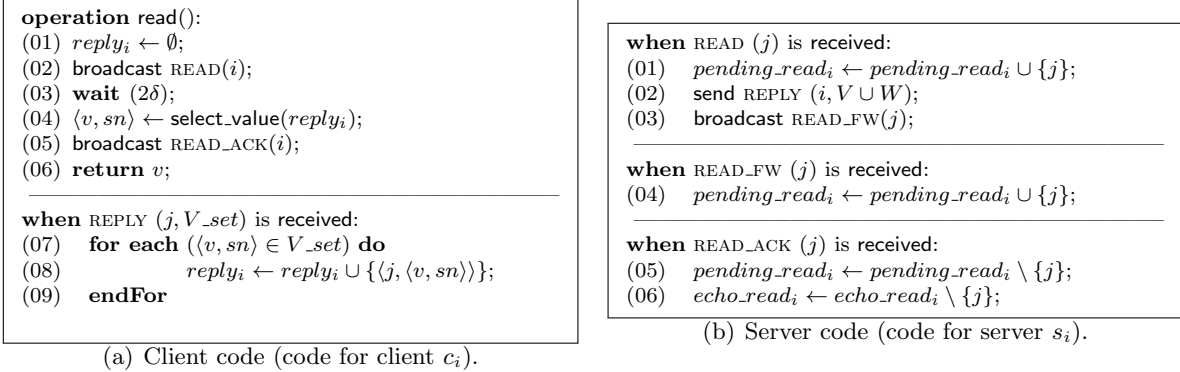


Figure 20: \mathcal{A}_R algorithm implementing the `read()` operation in the $(\Delta S, CUM)$ model.

6.2 Correctness proofs

To prove the correctness of \mathcal{P}_{reg} , we first demonstrate that the termination property is satisfied i.e., that `read()` and `write()` operations terminates. Let us note that the termination property is independent from the specific instance of the MBF model considered.

Lemma 13 *If a correct client c_i invokes `write(v)` operation at time t then this operation terminates at time $t + \delta$.*

Proof The claim simply follows by considering that a `write_confirmation` event is returned to the writer client c_i after δ time, independently of the behavior of the servers (see lines 03-04, Figure 16(a)). \square Lemma 13

Lemma 14 *If a correct client c_i invokes `read()` operation at time t then this operation terminates at time $t + 2\delta$.*

Proof The claim simply follows by considering that a `read()` returns a value to the client after 2δ time, independently of the behaviour of the servers (see lines 03-06, Figure 17(a)). \square Lemma 14

Theorem 9 (Termination) *If a correct client c_i invokes an operation, c_i returns from that operation in finite time.*

Proof The proof simply follows from Lemma 13 and Lemma 14. \square Theorem 6

Lemma 15 *If (i) $k\Delta \geq 2\delta$ (with $k \in \{1, 2\}$), (ii) $n_{CUM} \geq 2(k+1)f + 1$, (iii) there are no `write()` operations during $[T_i, T_i + \delta]$. Then $\forall s \in Cu(T_i), s \in Co(T_i, T_i + \delta)$.*

Proof Let us assume that at T_i there are $\#echo_{CUM}$ correct servers storing $V = \{\langle v_0, 0 \rangle, \langle v_1, 1 \rangle\}$ and running the code in Figure 18. In particular each server broadcasts a ECHO() message with attached the content of V (line 08). Let us note that, by hypothesis there are no write() operations during $[T_i, T_i + \delta]$. This means the $\#echo_{CUM}$ servers broadcast the same set of values V . So that cured servers became correct and $V = \{\langle v_0, 0 \rangle, \langle v_1, 1 \rangle\}$. This is always true if we consider that at the beginning, at T_0 , there are f servers affected by mobile Byzantine agent and $n - f > 2f + 1$ correct servers. So that what we proved always holds. At the end of the maintenance() there are the same number of correct servers (there have no been cured servers yet) so that at T_1 there are $n - 2f \geq \#echo_{CUM}$ correct servers running the maintenance() and at the end of it there are $n - f$ correct servers, whose became $n - 2f \geq \#echo_{CUM}$ at T_2 and so on.

□ Lemma 15

Lemma 16 *If (i) $k\Delta \geq 2\delta$ (with $k \in \{1, 2\}$), (ii) $n_{CAM} \geq (k + 3)f + 1$. Then $\forall s \in Cu(T_i)$, $s \in Co(T_i, T_i + \delta)$ and every server in $Co(T_i, T_i + \delta)$ is storing at least one common value, in particular such value is the last written value before T_i .*

Proof Let us assume that at T_i there are $\#echo_{CUM}$ correct servers storing $V = \{\langle v_0, 0 \rangle, \langle v_1, 1 \rangle\}$ and running the code in Figure 18. In particular each server broadcasts a ECHO() message with attached the content of V (line 08). Let us now consider that there is a write() operation op_{W1} writing $\langle v_2, 2 \rangle$, such that $T_i \in [t_B(op_{W1}), t_E(op_{W1})]$. When a server delivers a WRITE() message the carried value is stored in the W variable (Figure 19 line 02). Thus, the $\#echo_{CUM}$ servers in $Co(T_i)$ may broadcast different sets of values $V \cup W$, $\{\langle v_0, 0 \rangle, \langle v_1, 1 \rangle\}$ or $\{\langle v_0, 0 \rangle, \langle v_1, 1 \rangle, \langle v_2, 2 \rangle\}$. At the end of the maintenance(), servers select values occurring at least $\#echo_{CUM}$ times, thus they set at least $\{\langle v_0, 0 \rangle, \langle v_1, 1 \rangle\}$. At $T_i + \delta$ it may also happen that another write() operation, op_{W2} writing $\langle v_3, 3 \rangle$ subsequent to op_{W1} , occurs, such that $T_i + \delta \in [t_B(op_{W2}), t_B(op_{W2})]$. In that case it may happen that all servers that were in $Co(t)$ and are now in $Co(t + \delta)$ delivers the WRITE($\langle v_3, 3 \rangle$) message and no yet the servers that were in $Cu(T_i)$. So that the first group of servers is storing in $V \cup W$, $\{\langle v_0, 0 \rangle, \langle v_1, 1 \rangle, \langle v_2, 2 \rangle, \langle v_3, 3 \rangle\}$ and the second group is storing $\{\langle v_0, 0 \rangle, \langle v_1, 1 \rangle\}$. All of those servers are storing $\langle v_1, 1 \rangle$ in common, which is the last written value respecting to T_i , concluding the proof.

□ Lemma 16

Corollary 6 *The maintenance() operation guarantees that $\forall T_i, i \in \mathbb{N}$, $\forall s \in Cu(T_i)$, then $s \in Co(T_i, T_i + \delta)$.*

Lemma 17 *Let op be a read() operation issued at time t and terminating at time $t + 2\delta$. Let $Max\tilde{B}(t, t + 2\delta)$ be the maximum number of servers that can be faulty for at least one time unit in the interval $[t, t + 2\delta]$. If (i) $k\Delta \geq 2\delta$ (with $k \in \{1, 2\}$) and (ii) $n_{CUM} \geq 2(k + 1)f + 1$, then $|Co(t, t + \delta)| > |Max\tilde{B}([t, t + 2\delta])| + |Cu(t)|$.*

Proof

- **Case 1 - $(\Delta S, CUM)$ with $2\delta \leq \Delta$.**

Let us note that the maximum number of faulty servers in any interval $[t, t + 2\delta]$ is strictly related to the Δ value. From Lemma 6, $Max\tilde{B}(t, t + 2\delta) = (\lceil \frac{2\delta}{\Delta} \rceil + 1) \times f$. Considering that

$\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$, we obtain $Max\bar{B}(t, t + 2\delta) = 3f$.

In addition to Byzantine servers, in the $(\Delta S, CUM)$ model also cured servers may send a reply. Let us consider that the `maintenance()` operation code run in δ time. At any T_i servers sends their value and after δ time the collected values are analyzed. Thus we can consider that δ time is enough to terminate the `maintenance()` operation). It follows that for each Byzantine server there can be only one server that is in the cured state (the one that was previously affected by the same agent) whose become correct before the agent affect another server. Thus there are, in the worst case, f more non correct servers that may reply. It follows that $|Cu(t)| \leq f$.

The number of correct servers at time $t + \delta$ is given by the number of serves that are non-faulty in the whole interval ($n_{CUM} - Max\bar{B}(t, t + 2\delta) - |Cu(t)| = f$) plus the number of server that were not correct at time t but that had “enough” time to terminate the `maintenance` operation before time $t + \delta$ (i.e., $Max\bar{B}(t, t + 2\delta) - Max\bar{B}(t + \delta, t + 2\delta)$). On the other side, if a sever s_i begins a `read()` operation in a cured state, then the agent left s_i at most $t - \delta + 1$. Thus, it can not move again before $t + \delta$. Thus the server that will be affected after $t + \delta$ is correct at $t + \delta$. So, there are as many servers being correct at t and faulty after as much as the servers in $|Cu(t)| = f$.

Finally each servers in $|Cu(t)|$ has the time to became correct at time $t + \delta$ (for Corollary 6).

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} |Co(t, t + \delta)| &= n_{CUM} - (Max\bar{B}(t, t + 2\delta) + |Cu(t)|) + Max\bar{B}(t, t + 2\delta) - Max\bar{B}(t + \delta, t + 2\delta) + 2 \times |Cu(t)| \\ |Co(t, t + \delta)| &= n_{CUM} - |Cu(t)| - Max\bar{B}(t + \delta, t + 2\delta) + 2 \times |Cu(t)| \\ |Co(t, t + \delta)| &= n_{CUM} - Max\bar{B}(t + \delta, t + 2\delta) + |Cu(t)| \\ |Co(t, t + \delta)| &= 4f + 1 - 2f + f = 3f + 1 \end{aligned}$$

- **Case 2 - $(\Delta S, CAM)$ with $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$.** Following the consideration done in Case 1, we obtain that $Max\bar{B}(t, t + 2\delta) = 3f$ for $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$ and also $|Cu(t) = f|$. Note that in this case, the presence of $|Cu(t)|$ does not implies an extra presence of the same amount of server that are correct at $t + \delta$ and then became faulty. Thus we have that:

$$\begin{aligned} |Co(t, t + \delta)| &= n_{CUM} - (Max\bar{B}(t, t + 2\delta) + |Cu(t)|) + Max\bar{B}(t, t + 2\delta) - Max\bar{B}(t + \delta, t + 2\delta) + |Cu(t)| \\ |Co(t, t + \delta)| &= n_{CUM} - |Cu(t)| - Max\bar{B}(t + \delta, t + 2\delta) + |Cu(t)| \\ |Co(t, t + \delta)| &= n_{CUM} - Max\bar{B}(t + \delta, t + 2\delta) \\ |Co(t, t + \delta)| &= 6f + 1 - 2f = 4f + 1 \end{aligned}$$

From which the claim follows.

□*Lemma 17*

Considering the worst case scenario where each message sent to and by non correct servers is instantaneously delivered, while each message sent to and by correct servers needs δ time, from Lemma 17 the next corollary follows

Corollary 7 *Let op be a $\text{read}()$ operation issued at time t and terminating at time $t + 2\delta$. The number of replies carrying valid values at some time $\tau \in [t, t + 2\delta]$ is always greater than the number of replies carrying non valid values.*

Definition 14 (**write() completion time t_{wE}**) *Let $\text{write}()$ be an operation op_W writing v on the register and let S the set of servers in $B(t_B(op_W))$ that missed the $\text{WRITE}(v)$ message. Then t_{wE} is the time at which any server $s_k \in S$ retrieve such value v , so that, by this time v is stored in $V \cup W$ by $\#reply_{CUM} + f$ correct servers.*

Lemma 18 *Let op be a $\text{write}(v)$ operation invoked by a correct client at time $t_B(op) = t$, then (i) any $s_j \notin B([t, t + \delta])$ has $v \in V_j \cup W \cup FW$ at time $t + \delta$ and (ii) the write completion time $t_{wE} \leq t + 2\delta$.*

Proof The first part of the proof simply follows considering that: due to the communication channel synchrony, the WRITE messages are delivered by servers within the time interval $[t, t + \delta]$; any servers s_j correct during the whole time interval $[t, t + \delta]$ does executed the correct algorithm code. Thus, when s_j delivers WRITE message it checks if the value is already stored (01, Figure 19(b)), otherwise it executes line 02 storing the value in W and setting the associated timer to 1. If $k = 1$ then at $t_E(op_W)$ there are $n - \text{Max}\tilde{B}(t_B(op), t_E(op)) = 4f + 1 - 2f = 2f + 1 = \#reply_{CUM}$ correct servers storing v , so that $t_{wE} = t_E(op)$, and for $k = 1$ the proof is concluded. If $k = 2$ then $n - \text{Max}\tilde{B}(t_B(op), t_E(op)) = 6f + 1 - 2f = 4f + 1 < \#reply_{CUM}$. Let $S \subseteq B(t)$ be the set of servers whose missed the $\text{WRITE}()$ message and let T_i the time at which they became cured, so that $t < T_i < t + \delta$. At T_i any server executes the $\text{maintenance}()$ operation depicted in Figure 18. During the $\text{write}()$ operation there are at least $4f + 1$ servers always correct. Some of those servers may deliver the $\text{WRITE}()$ message before of after T_i , and thus send the $\text{WRITE_FW}()$ message before of after T_i . In the first case the $\text{WRITE_FW}()$ message can be lost as well, but v is also inserted in V set (Figure 19 line 02) (if not already present) and sent at T_i in the $\text{ECHO}()$ message (Figure 18 line 09) so that servers in S deliver it at most at $T_i + \delta$. In the second case, the $\text{WRITE_FW}()$ message is sent by servers in the time interval $[T_i, t_E(op)]$ (Figure 19 line 07). Since a message is delivered at most after δ time, is it true that at most at $t_E(op) + \delta = t + 2\delta$ any servers that missed the $\text{write}()$ message has now enough occurrence of it in the $fw_vals_i \cup echo_vals_i$ set so that line 09 in Figure 19 by time $t + 2\delta$ is executed storing v in FW . \square *Lemma 18*

Lemma 19 *Let op_W be a $\text{write}()$ operation and let v be the written value. Let t_{EW} be its time completion and let T_i the time of the next Byzantine agent movement just after t_{EW} . Then if there are no other $\text{write}()$ operation, the value written by op_W is stored by $\#reply_{CUM}$ servers forever.*

Proof Let us consider the code in Figure 19 and for simplicity let us consider the scenario depicted in Figure 21 where the case $k = 2$ is considered. For Lemma 18 at $t_E(op_W)$ correct servers are storing v . Since the $\text{write}()$ operation lasts δ time then during such time interval there are at most $2f$ Byzantine servers (cf. Lemma 6). So that if $k = 2$ there are at least $6f + 1 - 2f = 4f + 1$ correct servers at $t_E(op_W)$ storing $v \in W$ (line 02) and forwarding v with the $\text{WRITE_FW}()$ message (line 07). At T_i Byzantine agents move, so that there are now $3f + 1$ servers echoing v in the $\text{ECHO}()$ message (line 08 Figure 18). For Lemma 15, those servers are enough so that at T_{i+1} all correct servers are storing v in V (line 11) which is true since there are enough occurrences of v and being it the last written value, its associated sequence number is higher respect the others in V . Thus at

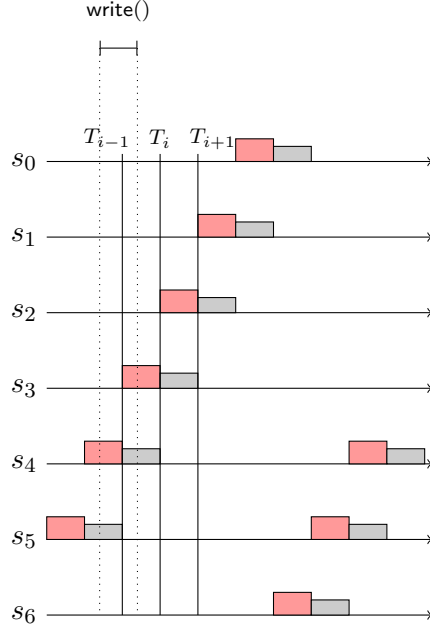


Figure 21: $\text{write}()$ operation in a scenario where $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$.

T_{i+1} there are $n - f \geq 5f + 1$ correct servers storing v . At T_{i+2} the new $\text{maintenance}()$ operation run with $n - 2f$ servers storing v , which at the end of the $\text{maintenance}()$ operation is $n - f$ again and so on. Thus if there are no more $\text{write}()$ operation v is stored forever. Case $k = 1$ is similar concluding the proof. $\square_{\text{Lemma 19}}$

From the previous Lemma we can say that given a $\text{write}()$ operation op_W and v the value to be written, then such value can be stored in V not before T_i such that T_i is the Byzantine movement just after $t_E(op_W)$.

Lemma 20 *Let $op_{W_0}, op_{W_1}, \dots, op_{W_{k-1}}, op_{W_k}, op_{W_{k+1}}, \dots$ be the sequence of $\text{write}()$ operation issued on the regular register. Let us consider a generic op_{W_k} , let v be the written value by such operation and let t_{Ew_k} be its completion time. Then v is in the register (there are $\#reply_{CAM}$ correct servers storing it) up to time at least $t_{BW_{k+3}}$.*

Proof The proof simply follows considering that:

- for Lemma 19 if there are no more $\text{write}()$ operation then v , after t_{Ew} , is in the register forever.
- any new written value eventually is stored in an ordered set V (cf. Figure 18 line 11 or line 14) whose dimension is three.
- $\text{write}()$ operation occur sequentially.

From that is it clear that after three $\text{write}()$ operations, $op_{W_{k+1}}, op_{W_{k+2}}, op_{W_{k+3}}$, v is no more stored in the regular register. $\square_{\text{Lemma 20}}$

Theorem 10 *If (i) $k\Delta \geq 2\delta$ (with $k \in \{1, 2\}$) (ii) $n_{CAM} \geq (k + 3)f + 1$ then any $\text{read}()$ operation returns the last value written before its invocation, or a value written by a $\text{write}()$ operation concurrent with it.*

Proof Let us consider a $\text{read}()$ operation op_R . We are interested in the time interval $[t_B(op_R), t_B(op_R) + \delta]$. Since such operation lasts 2δ , the reply messages sent within such period by correct servers are delivered by the reading client. For Lemma 7, in such period there are $\#reply_{CUM}$ correct servers that sent back a reply message to the reading client. There are two cases, op_R is concurrent with some $\text{write}()$ operations or not.

op_R is not concurrent with any $\text{write}()$ operation. Let op_W be the last $\text{write}()$ operation such that $t_E(op_W) \leq t_B(op_R)$ and let v be the last written value. From Lemma 18 and Lemma 19 after the write completion time there are $\#reply_{CUM}$ correct servers storing v in $V \cup W$. Since $t_B(op_R) + \delta \geq t_Ew$, then there are $\#reply_{CUM}$ correct servers replying with v . So the last written value is returned.

op_R is concurrent with some $\text{write}()$ operation. Let us consider the time interval $[t_B(op_R), t_B(op_R) + \delta]$. In such time there can be at most two $\text{write}()$ operations. Thus for Lemma 20 the last written value before $t_B(op_R)$ is still present in $\#reply_{CUM}$ correct servers. Thus at least the last written value is returned. Note that the concurrently written values may be returned if the $\text{WRITE}()$ and $\text{REPLY}()$ messages are fast enough to be delivered before the end of the $\text{read}()$ operation. Note that Byzantine servers may not force the reader to read another or older value since for Lemma 7 the number of correct replies is greater than the number of incorrect ones and because even if an older values has $\#reply$ occurrences the one with the highest sequence number is chosen.

□*Theorem 10*

Basically we can say that thanks to the $\text{maintenance}()$ operation and the forwarding mechanism, when a $\text{read}()$ operation op_R begins at time $t_B(op_R)$, at time $t_B(op_R) + \delta$ there are $\#reply_{CUM}$ correct servers that reply with a value $v \in VVS(t_B(op_R))$.

Theorem 11 *Let n be the number of servers emulating the register and let f be the number of Byzantine agents in the $(\Delta S, CUM)$ round-free Mobile Byzantine Failure model. Let δ be the upper bound on the communication latencies in the synchronous system. If (i) $k\Delta \geq 2\delta$ (with $k \in \{1, 2\}$) and (ii) $n \geq 2(k + 1)f + 1$, then \mathcal{P}_{reg} implements a SWMR Regular Register in the $(\Delta S, CUM)$ round-free Mobile Byzantine Failure model.*

Proof The proof simply follows from Theorem 9 and Theorem 10.

□*Theorem 11*

7 Conclusion

This paper addressed the problem of emulating multi-reader regular registers under the MBF adversarial model for round-free computations. We first formalized MBF adversarial model in order to capture dynamic failures in generic (round-free) distributed computations and then we studied solvability issues raised by this powerful adversary. In particular, we proved that in the presence of mobile Byzantine agents a new operation, namely $\text{maintenance}()$ must be defined. Then, we proved that in asynchronous distributed systems it is not possible to emulate a safe or regular register even in the presence of one Byzantine agent governed by the weakest $(\Delta S, CAM)$ adversary. We then considered the case of round-free synchronous systems and we proved that an

emulation of an optimal regular register is possible against $(\Delta S, CAM)$ adversary provided that, $n_{CAM} \geq 4f + 1$ if $2\delta \leq \Delta < 3\delta$ and $n_{CAM} \geq 5f + 1$ if $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$. While an emulation of an optimal regular register is possible against $(\Delta S, CUM)$ adversary provided that, $n_{CUM} \geq 4f + 1$ if $2\delta \leq \Delta < 3\delta$ and $n_{CUM} \geq 6f + 1$ if $\delta \leq \Delta < 2\delta$. We currently are investigating the solvability of other distributed building blocks under the proposed models.

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