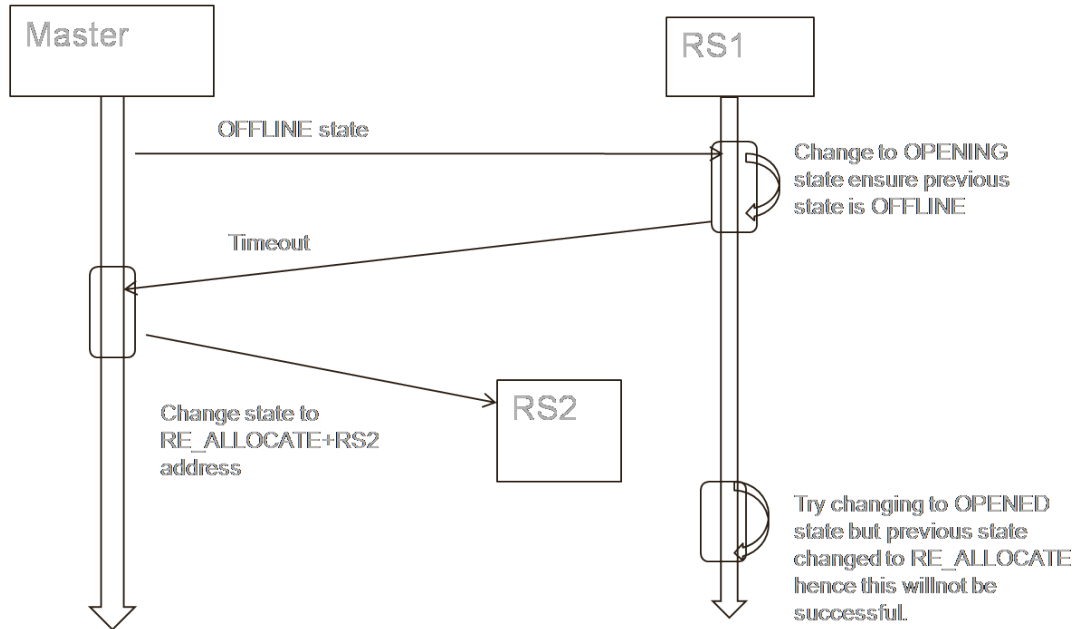
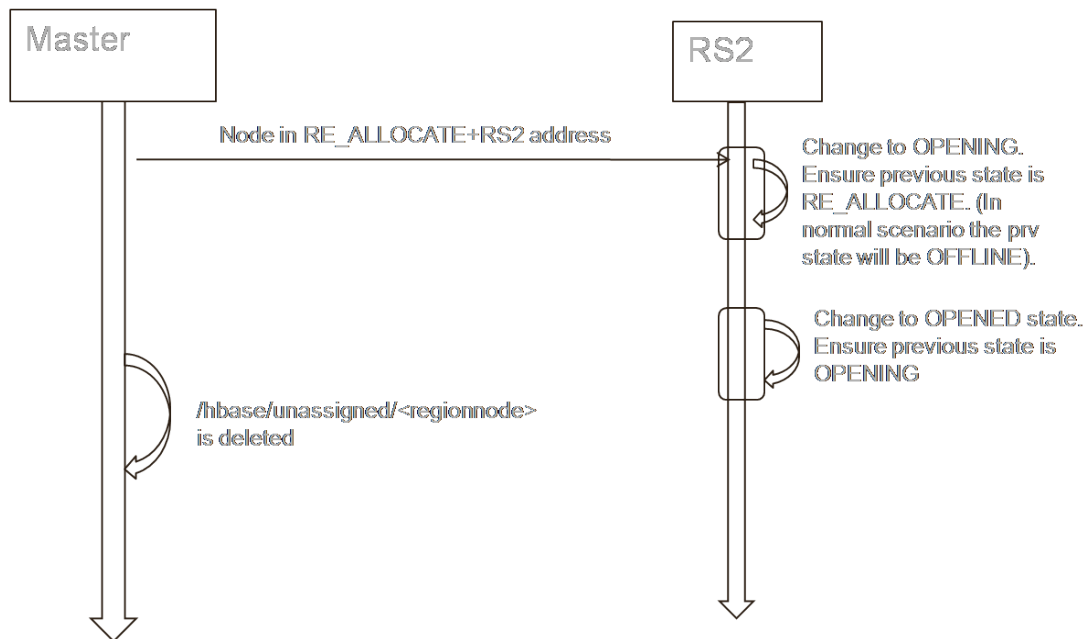


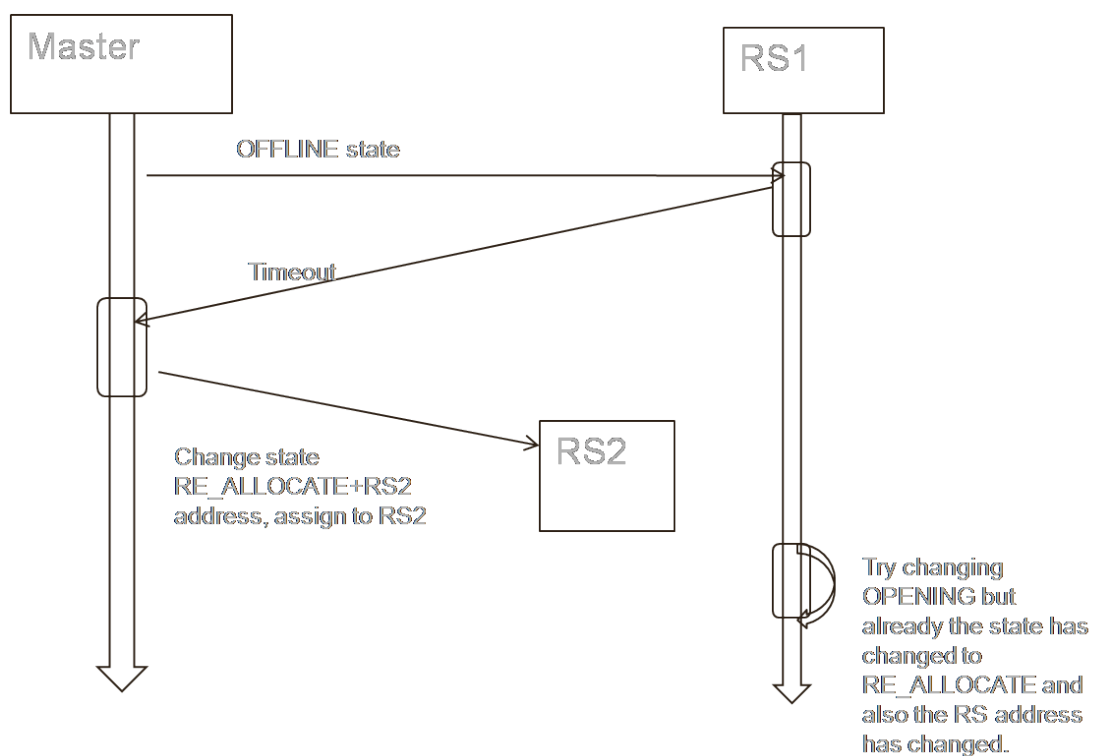
Fig(i)- Normal flow



Fig(ii)-If timeout deducted in opening state



Fig(iii)-Reallocation happening to RS2



Fig(iv)-Timeout deducted in OFFLINE state.

- Here the points to be noted are:
- ✓ We also add the RS address along with the RE_ALLOCATE state so that the RS to which

the assignment is reallocated is for sure aware he is the owner.

- ✓ Also if the RS1 which was not able to process OFFLINE to OPENING finds that its state has changed to RE_ALLOCATE will never try to move it from RE_ALLOCATE to OPENING as the RS address doesnot match from its address.
- ✓ We have also changed the behaviour when the timeout happens in OFFLINE state. Current implementation doesnot force a new plan but we try to change and force it to a new plan.
- ✓ Once the Timeoutmonitor deducts a timeout the new assignement will be done then and there using a future task.
- ✓ If the RE_ALLOCATE state gets timeout we will again call RE_ALLOCATE with new RS address. Here the state in master's memory will be PENDING_OPEN(for open region) .
- ✓ No state changes in the master's in memory states. This helps in handling multiple timeouts.