



HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO
HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITET
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

Replication and Consistency

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Jussi Kangasharju

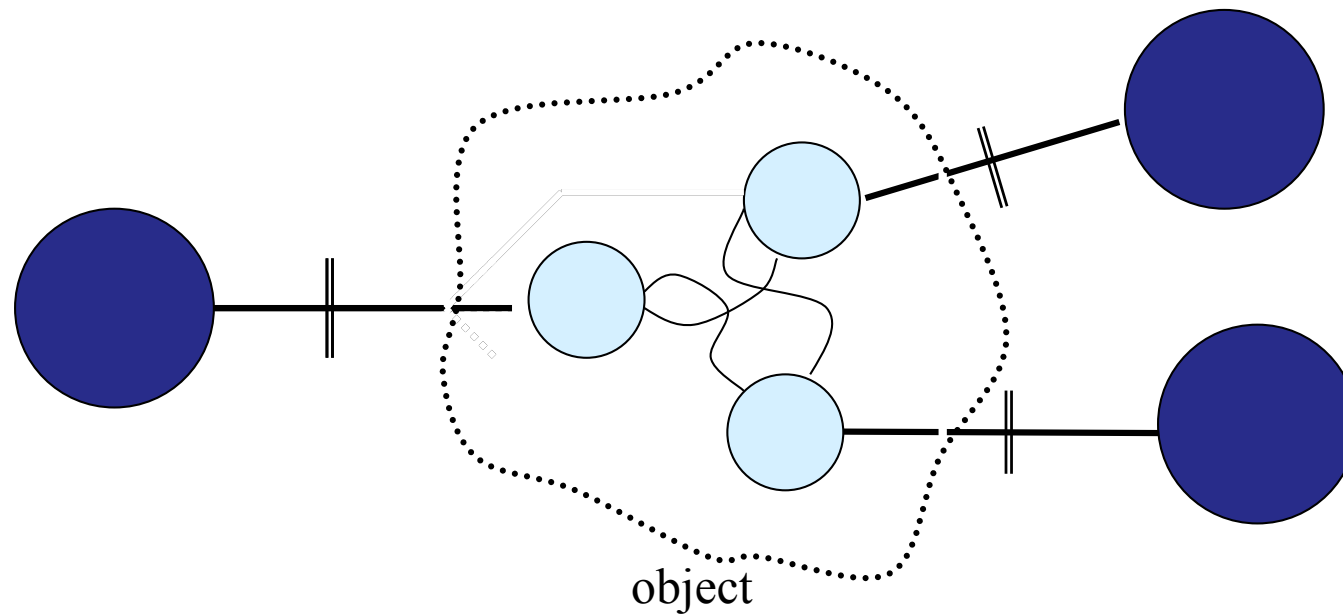
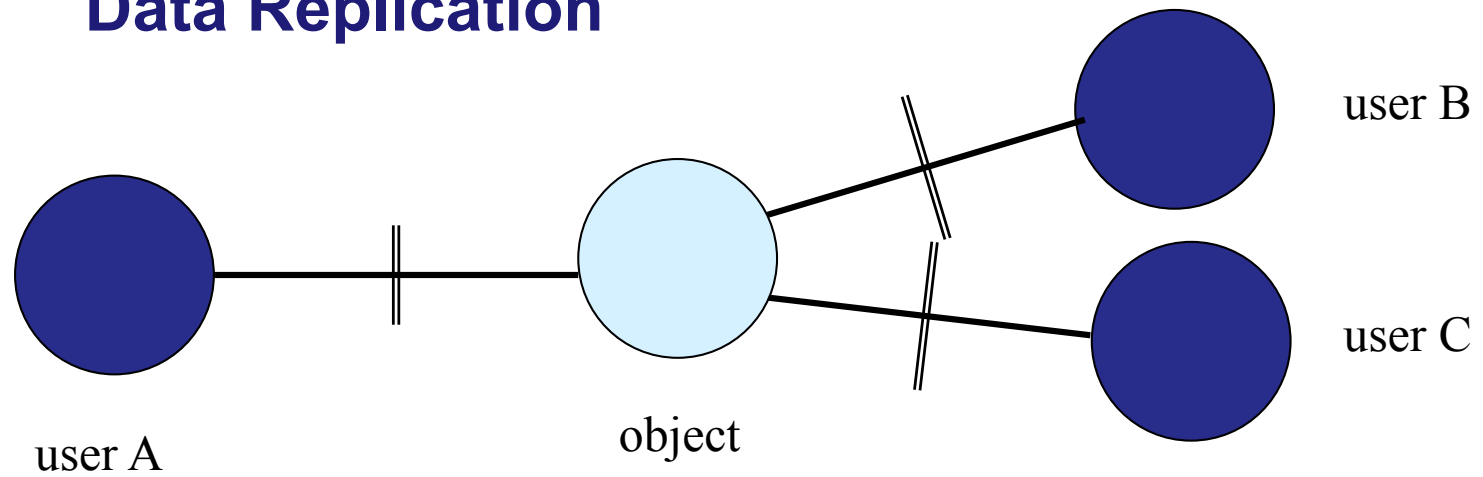


Chapter Outline

- Replication
- Consistency models
- Distribution protocols
- Consistency protocols



Data Replication





Reasons for Data Replication

■ Dependability requirements

- availability
 - at least some server somewhere
 - wireless connections => a local cache
- reliability (correctness of data)
 - fault tolerance against data corruption
 - fault tolerance against faulty operations

■ Performance

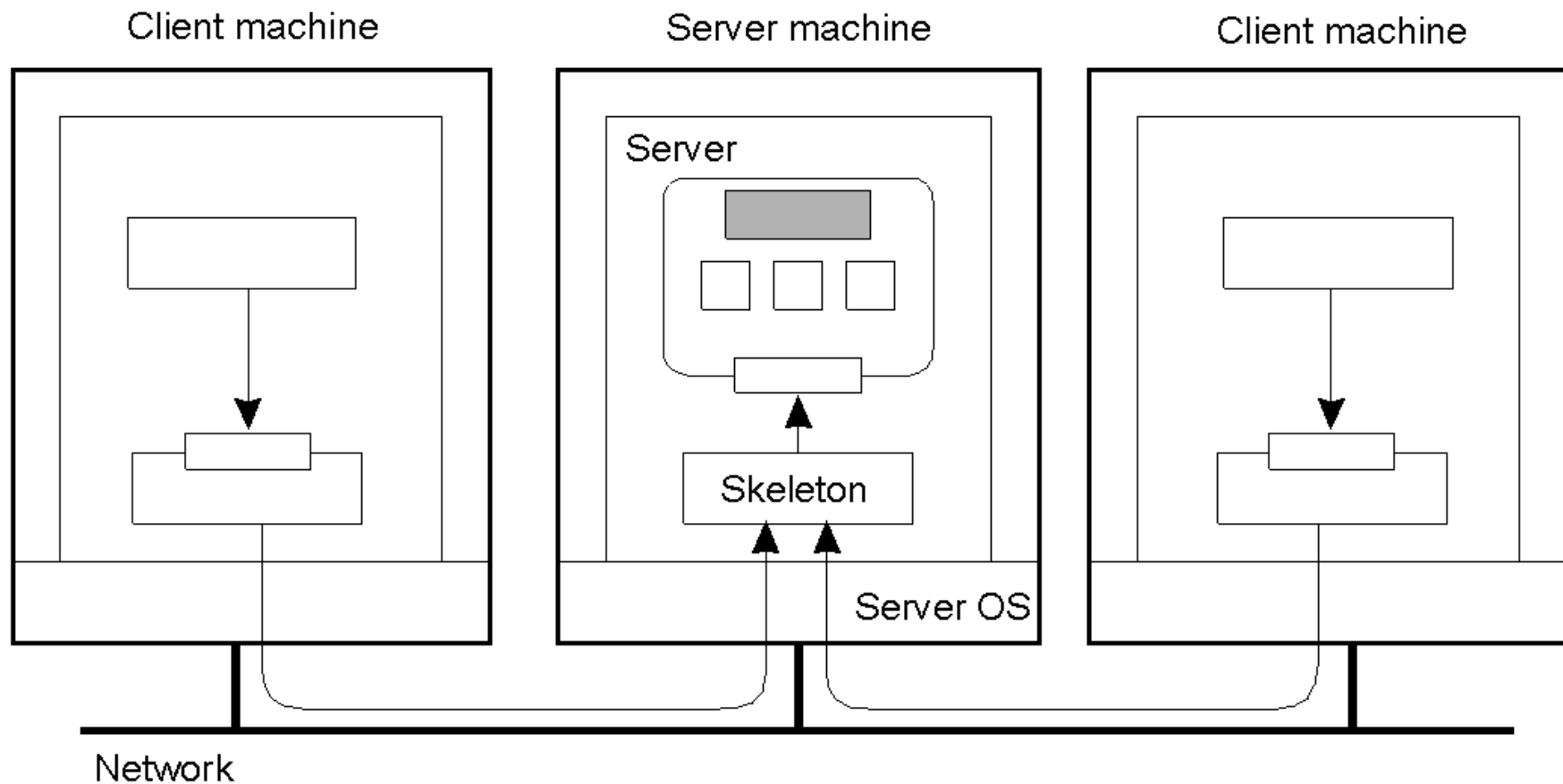
- response time, throughput
- scalability
 - increasing workload
 - geographic expansion
- mobile workstations => a local cache

■ Price to be paid: consistency maintenance

- performance vs. required level of consistency
(need not care \Leftrightarrow updates immediately visible)



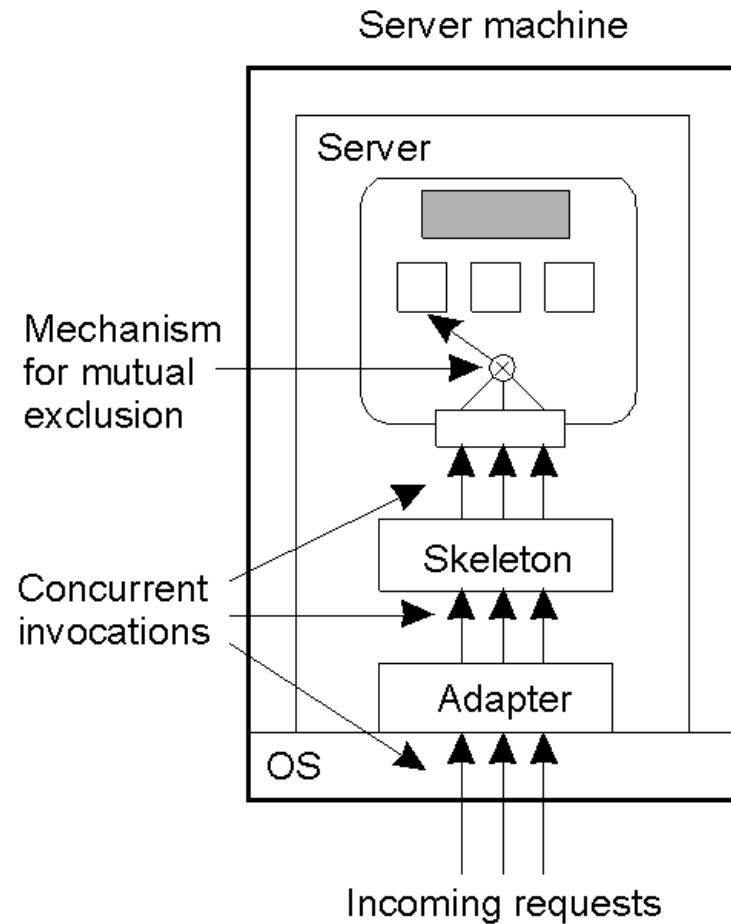
Object Replication (1)



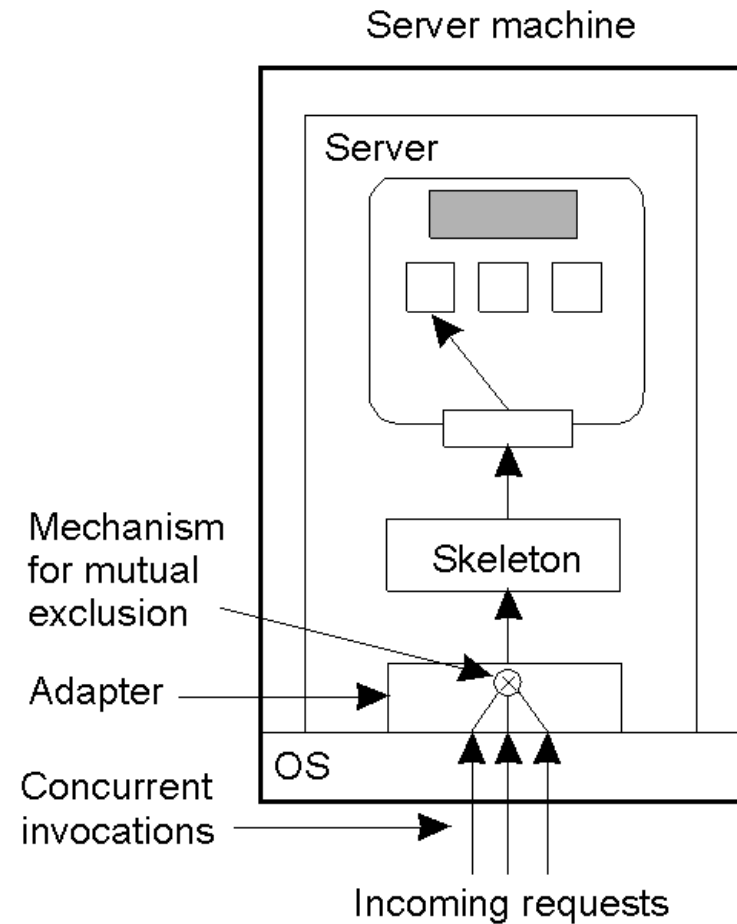
Organization of a distributed remote object shared by two different clients (consistency at the level of critical phases).



Object Replication (2)



(a)

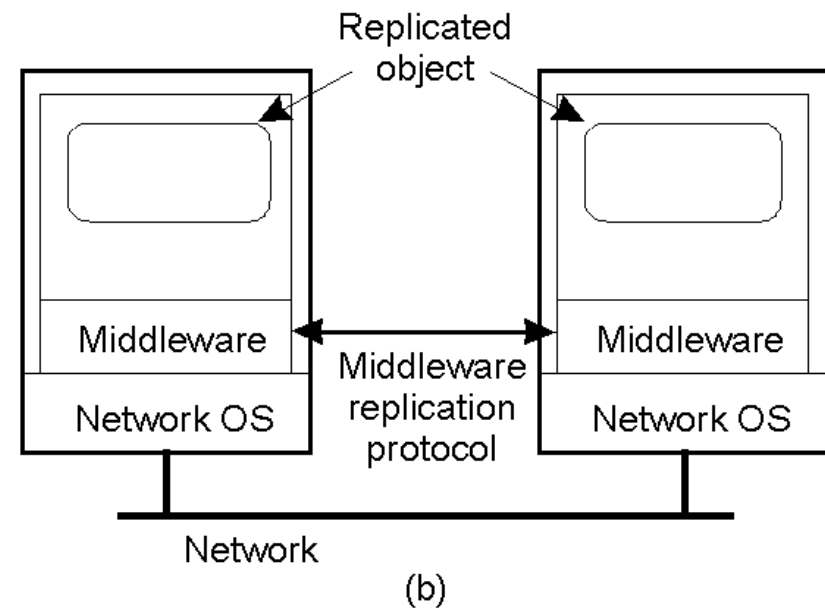
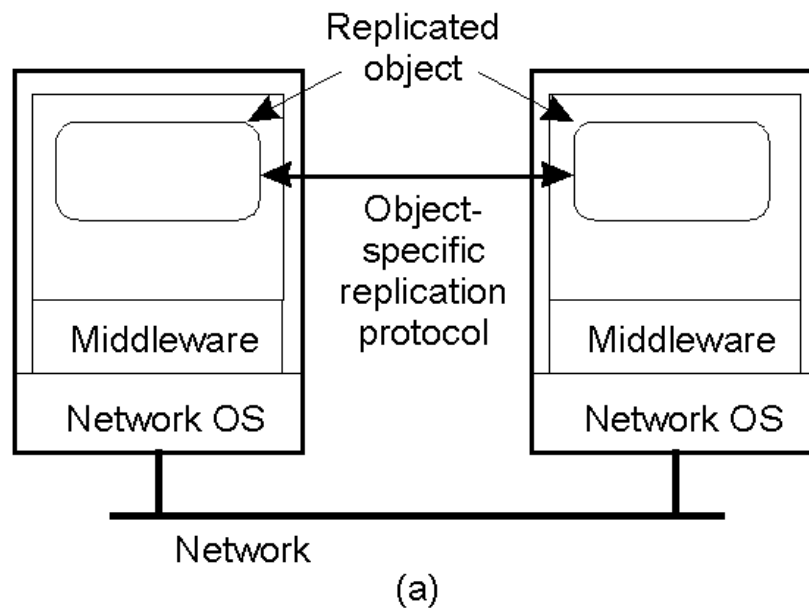


(b)

- a) A remote **object** capable of handling **concurrent invocations** on its own.
- b) A remote object for which an object **adapter** is required to handle **concurrent invocations**



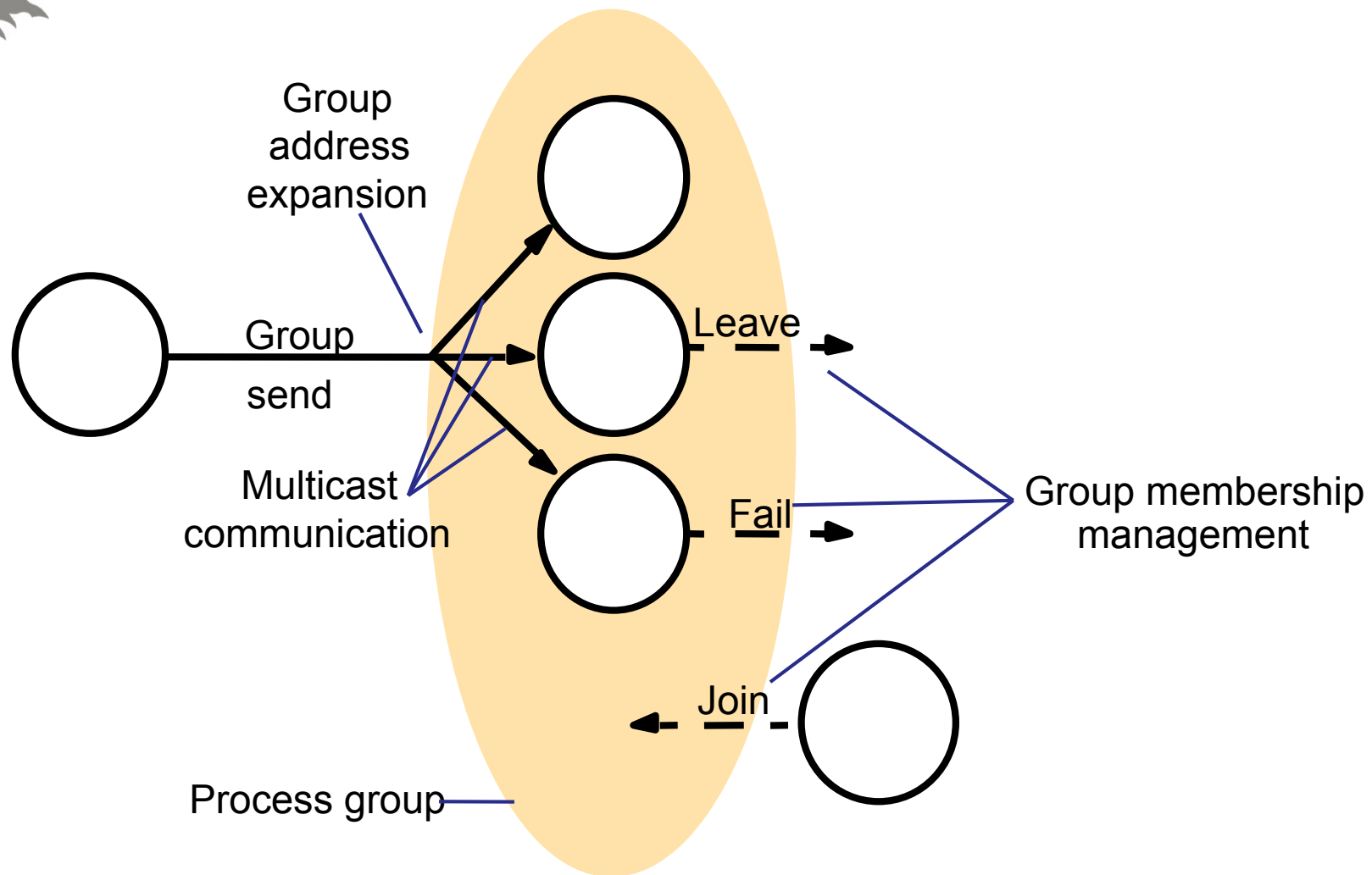
Object Replication (3)



- a) A distributed system for **replication-aware distributed objects**.
- b) A distributed **system** responsible for **replica management**



Services Provided for Process Groups



CoDoKi, Figure 14.2



A Basic Architectural Model for the Management of Replicated Data

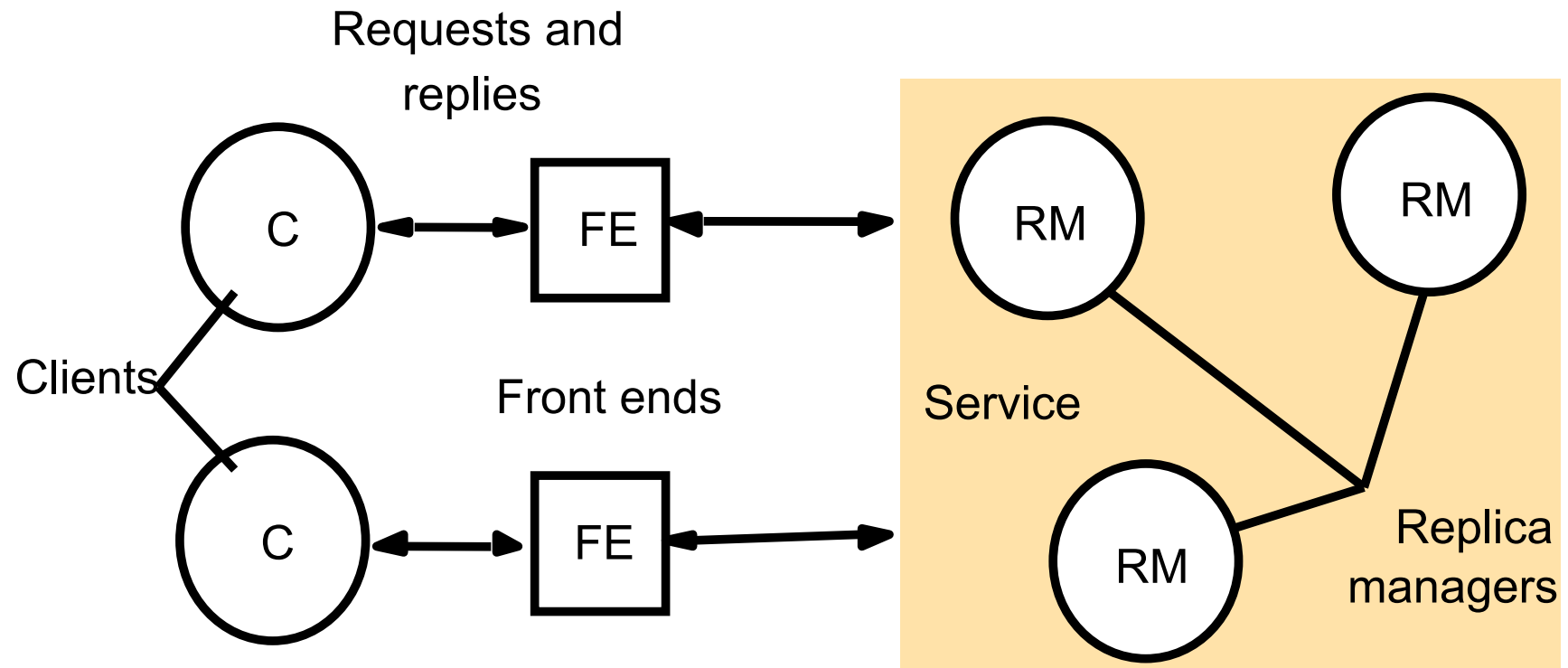


Figure 14.1



The Passive (primary-backup) Model for Fault Tolerance

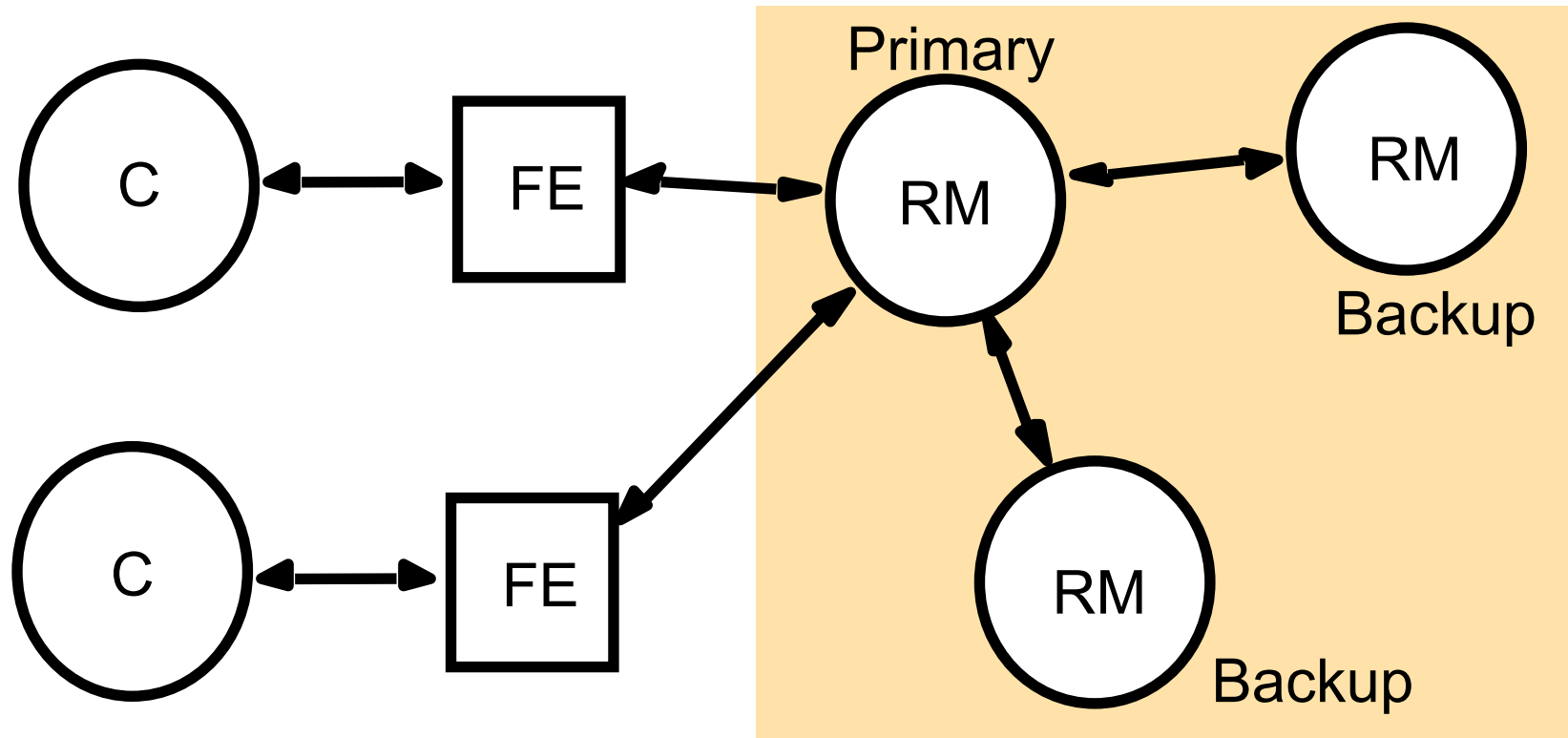


Figure 14.4



Active Replication

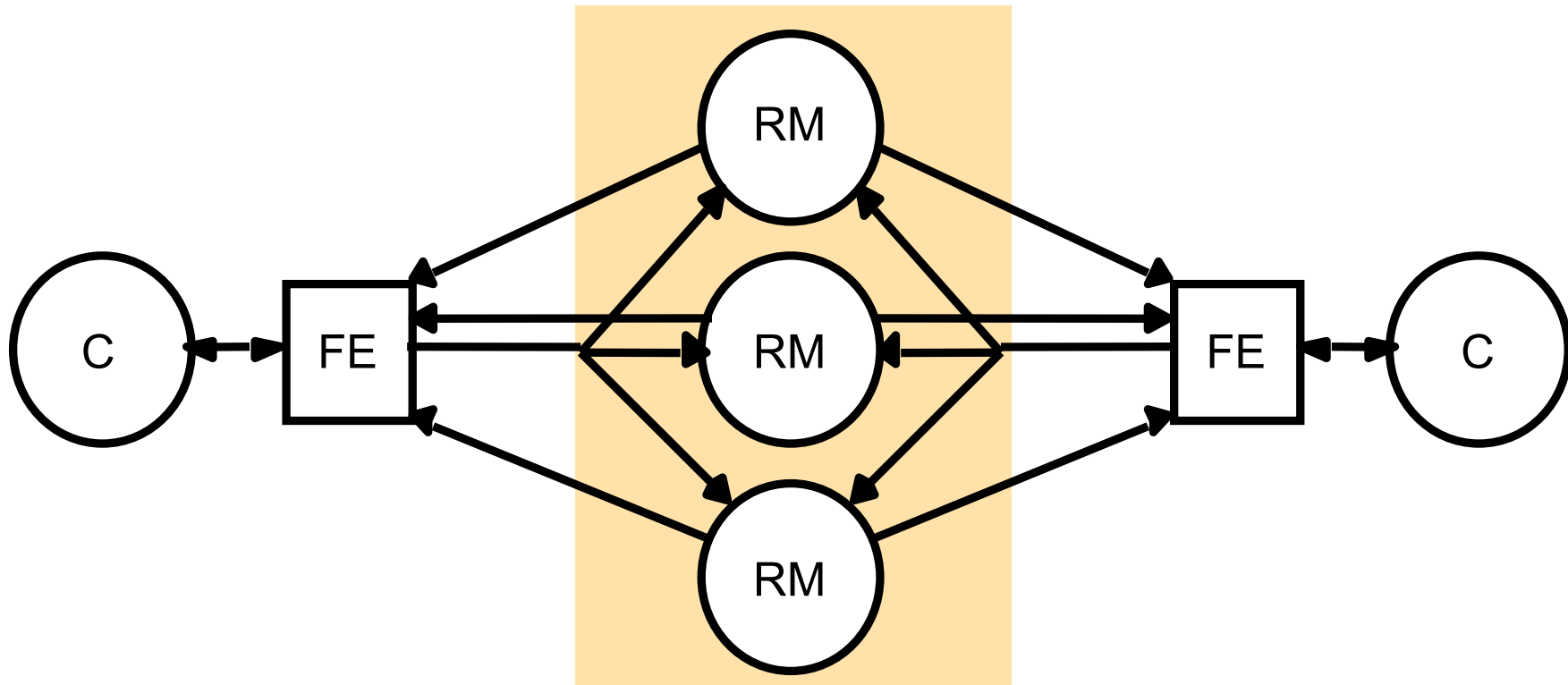


Figure 14.5

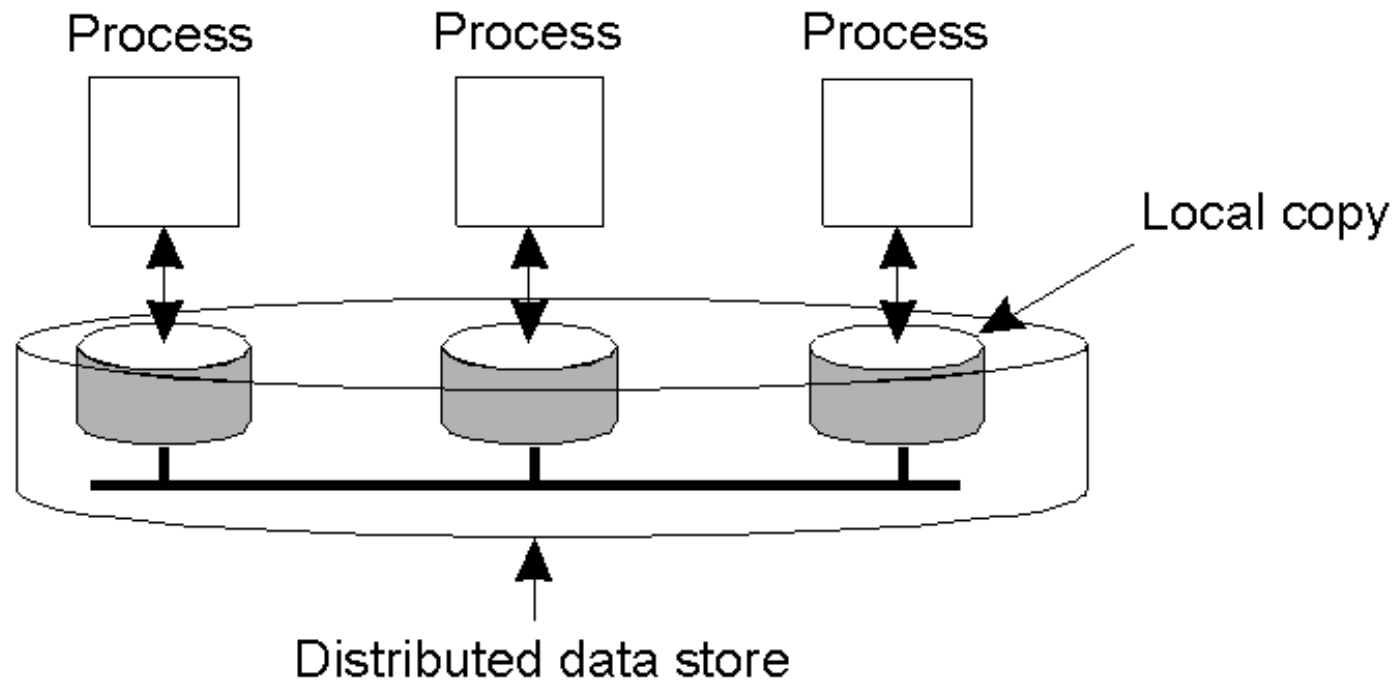


Replication and Scalability

- Requirement: "tight" consistency
(an operation at any copy => the same result)
- Difficulties
 - atomic operations (performance, fault tolerance??)
 - timing: when exactly the update is to be performed?
- Solution: consistency requirements vary
 - **always** consistent => **generally** consistent
(*when does it matter? depends on application*)
 - => improved performance
- Data-centric / client-centric consistency models



Data-Centric Consistency Models (1)

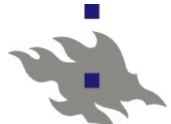


The general organization of a logical data store, physically distributed and replicated across multiple processes.



Data-Centric Consistency Models (2)

- Contract between processes and the data store:
 - processes obey the rules
 - the store works correctly
 - Normal expectation: a read returns the result of the last write
 - Problem: *which write is the last one?*
- ⇒ a range of consistency models



Strict Consistency

Any read on a data item x returns a value corresponding to the result of the most recent write on x .

P1:	W(x)a	
<hr/>		
P2:		R(x)a

(a)

P1:	W(x)a	
<hr/>		
P2:	R(x)NIL	R(x)a

(b)

Behavior of two processes, operating on the same data item.

- a) A strictly consistent store.
- b) A store that is not strictly consistent.

A problem: implementation requires **absolute global time**.

Another problem: a solution may be **physically impossible**.



Sequential Consistency

The result of any execution is the same as if the (read and write) operations by all processes on the data store were executed **in some sequential order** and the **operations of each individual process** appear in this sequence **in the order specified by its program**.

Note: nothing said about time!

P1:	W(x)a		
P2:	W(x)b		
P3:		R(x)b	R(x)a
P4:		R(x)b	R(x)a

(a)

A sequentially consistent data store.

P1:	W(x)a		
P2:	W(x)b		
P3:		R(x)b	R(x)a
P4:		R(x)a	R(x)b

(b)

A data store that is not sequentially consistent.

Note: a process sees all writes and own reads



Linearizability

The result of any execution is the same as if the (read and write) operations by all processes on the data store were executed **in some sequential order** and the **operations of each individual process** appear in this sequence **in the order specified by its program**.

In addition,

if $TS_{OP1}(x) < TS_{OP2}(y)$, then operation **OP1(x)** should **precede OP2(y)** **in this sequence**.

Linearizability: primarily used to assist formal verification of concurrent algorithms.

Sequential consistency: widely used, comparable to serializability of transactions (performance??)



Linearizability and Sequential Consistency (1)

Three concurrently executing processes

Process P1	Process P2	Process P3
<code>x = 1;</code> <code>print (y, z);</code>	<code>y = 1;</code> <code>print (x, z);</code>	<code>z = 1;</code> <code>print (x, y);</code>

Initial values: $x = y = z = 0$

All statements are assumed to be indivisible.

Execution sequences

- 720 possible execution sequences (several of which violate program order)
- 90 valid execution sequences



Linearizability and Sequential Consistency (2)

x = 1;
print (y, z);
y = 1;
print (x, z);
z = 1;
print (x, y);

Prints: 001011

(a)

x = 1;
y = 1;
print (x,z);
print(y, z);
z = 1;
print (x, y);

Prints: 101011

(b)

y = 1;
z = 1;
print (x, y);
print (x, z);
x = 1;
print (y, z);

Prints: 010111

(c)

y = 1;
x = 1;
z = 1;
print (x, z);
print (y, z);
print (x, y);

Prints: 111111

(d)

Four valid execution sequences for the processes.

The contract:

the process **must accept all valid** results as proper answers and **work correctly** if **any** of them occurs.



Causal Consistency (1)

Necessary condition:

Writes that are potentially **causally related** must be **seen by all** processes **in the same order**.

Concurrent writes may be seen in a different order on different machines.



Causal Consistency (2)

P1:	W(x)a		W(x)c	
P2:		R(x)a	W(x)b	
P3:		R(x)a		R(x)c
P4:		R(x)a		R(x)b

This sequence is allowed with a causally-consistent store, but not with sequentially or strictly consistent store.



Causal Consistency (3)

P1:	W(x)a		
P2:		R(x)a	W(x)b
P3:			R(x)b
P4:			R(x)a

(a)

A violation of a causally-consistent store.

A correct sequence of events in a causally-consistent store.

P1:	W(x)a		
P2:		W(x)b	
P3:			R(x)b
P4:			R(x)a

(b)



FIFO Consistency (1)

Necessary Condition:

Writes done by a single process
are seen by all other processes
in the order in which they were issued,
but
writes from different processes
may be seen in a different order by different processes.



FIFO Consistency (2)

P1:	W(x)a			
P2:	R(x)a	W(x)b	W(x)c	
P3:			R(x)b	R(x)a R(x)c
P4:			R(x)a	R(x)b R(x)c

A valid sequence of events of FIFO consistency

Guarantee:

- writes from a single source must arrive in order
- no other guarantees.

Easy to implement!



FIFO Consistency (3)

```
x = 1;  
print (y, z);  
y = 1;  
print(x, z);  
z = 1;  
print (x, y);
```

Prints: **00**

(P1)

```
x = 1;  
y = 1;  
print(x, z);  
print ( y, z);  
z = 1;  
print (x, y);
```

Prints: **10**

(P2)

```
y = 1;  
print (x, z);  
z = 1;  
print (x, y);  
x = 1;  
print (y, z);
```

Prints: **01**

(P3))

Statement execution as seen by the three processes from a previous slide.

The statements in bold are the ones that generate the output shown.



FIFO Consistency (4)

Sequential consistency vs. FIFO consistency

- both: the order of execution is nondeterministic
- sequential: the processes agree what it is
- FIFO: the processes need not agree

Process P1	Process P2
$x = 1;$	$y = 1;$
if ($y == 0$) kill (P2);	if ($x == 0$) kill (P1);
assume: initially $x = y = 0$	
possible outcomes: P1 or P2 or neither is killed	
FIFO: also possible that both are killed	



Less Restrictive Consistencies

■ Needs

- FIFO too restrictive: sometimes no need to see **all** writes
- example: updates within a critical section *(the variables are locked => replicas need not be updated -- but the database does not know it)*

■ Replicated data and consistency needs

- single user: data-centric consistency needed at all?
 - in a distributed (single-user) application: yes!
 - but distributed single-user applications exploiting replicas are not very common ...
 - shared data: mutual exclusion **and** consistency obligatory
- => **combine consistency maintenance with the implementation of critical regions**



Consistency of Shared Data (1)

- Assumption: during a critical section the user has access to one replica only
- Aspects of concern
 - consistency maintenance timing, alternatives:
 - entry: update the active replica
 - exit: propagate modifications to other replicas
 - asynchronous: independent synchronization
 - control of mutual exclusion:
 - automatic, independent
 - data of concern:
 - all data, selected data



Consistency of Shared Data (2)

- Weaker consistency requirements
 - Weak consistency
 - Release consistency
 - Entry consistency
- Implementation method
 - control variable
 - synchronization / locking
 - operation
 - synchronize
 - lock/unlock and synchronize



Weak Consistency (1)

- Synchronization independent of “mutual exclusion”
- All data is synchronized
- Implementation
 - **synchronization variable S**
 - operation **synchronize**
 - synchronize(S):
 - all local writes by P are propagated to other copies
 - writes by other processes are brought into P's copy



Weak Consistency (2)

P1:	W(x)a	W(x)b	S		
P2:				R(x)a	R(x)b
P3:				R(x)b	R(x)a

(a)

A valid sequence of events for weak consistency.

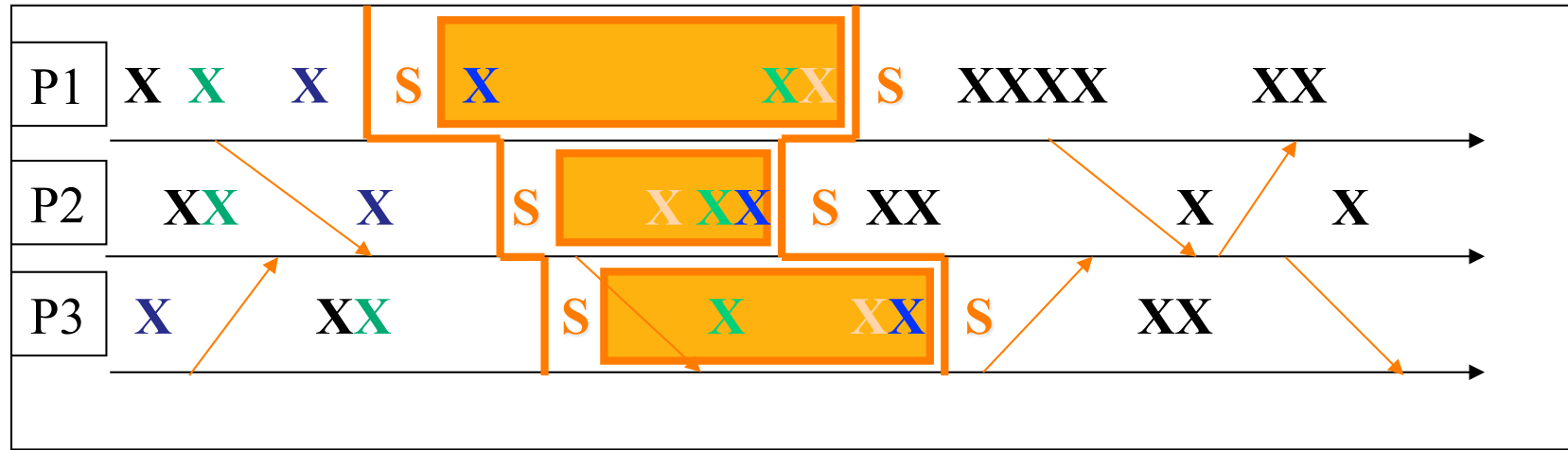
P1:	W(x)a	W(x)b	S		
P2:				S	R(x)a

(b)

An invalid sequence for weak consistency.



Weak Consistency (4)



- Weak consistency enforces consistency of a group of operations, not on individual reads and writes
- Sequential consistency is enforced between **groups** of operations
- Compare with: distributed snapshot



Weak Consistency (3)

Properties:

1. **Accesses to synchronization variables** associated with a data store are **sequentially consistent** (*synchronizations are seen in the same order*)
2. **No operation on a synchronization variable** is allowed to be performed **until all previous writes have been completed** everywhere
3. **No read or write operation** on data items are allowed to be performed **until all previous operations to synchronization variables** have been performed.



Release Consistency (1)

- Consistency synchronized with “mutual exclusion”
=> fewer consistency requirements needed
 - enter: only local data must be up-to-date
 - exit: writes need not be propagated until at exit
 - only protected data is made consistent

- Implementation
 - “lock” variables associated with data items
 - operations **acquire(Lock)** and **release(Lock)**
 - implementation of acq/rel application dependent:
lock \Leftrightarrow data associations are application specific
(this functionality could be supported by middleware)



Release Consistency (2)

Synchronization: enter or exit a critical section

- enter => bring all local copies up to date
(but even previous local changes can be sent later to others)
- exit => propagate changes to others
(but changes in other copies can be imported later)

P1:	Acq(L)	W(x)a	W(x)b	Rel(L)
P2:			Acq(L)	R(x)b
P3:				R(x)a

A valid event sequence for release consistency.



Release Consistency (3)

Rules:

- Synchronization (mutual ordering) of
 - acquire/release operations wrt.
 - read/write operations see: weak consistency
- Accesses to synchronization variables are FIFO consistent (sequential consistency is not required).

The **lazy** version

- release: nothing is sent
- acquire: get the most recent values

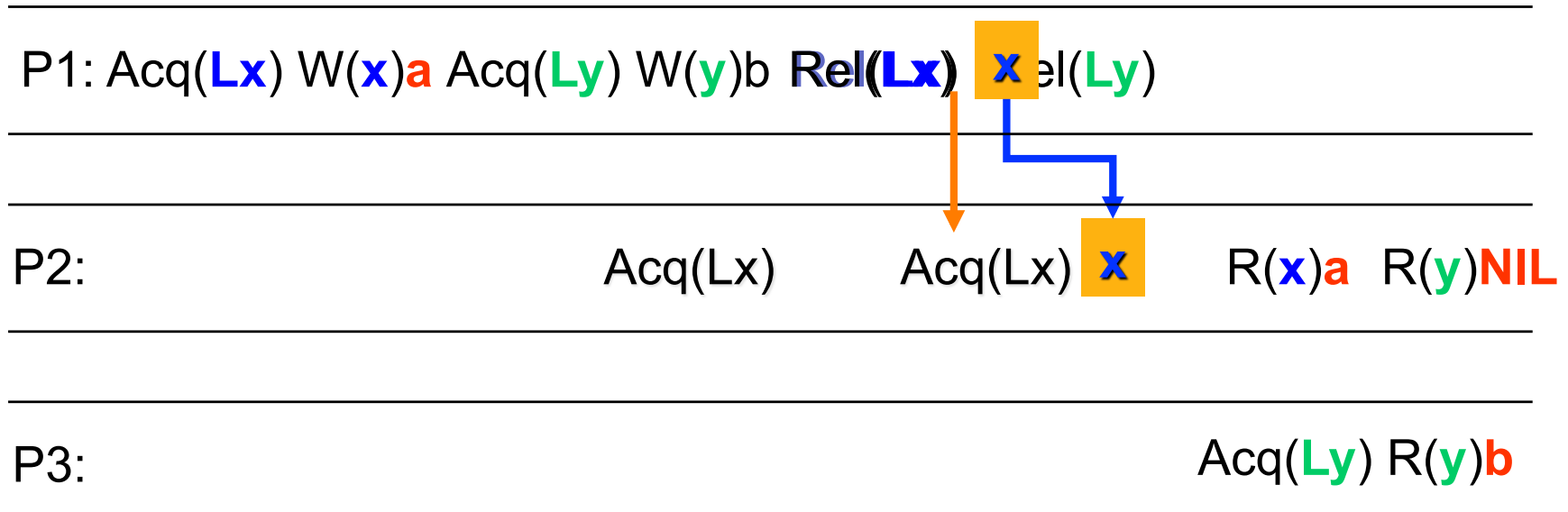


Entry Consistency (1)

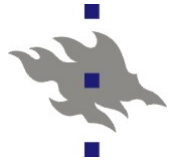
- Consistency combined with “mutual exclusion”
- **Each** shared data item is associated with a synchronization variable S
- S has a **current owner** (who has exclusive access to the associated data, which is guaranteed up-to-date)
- Process P enters a critical section: Acquire(S)
 - retrieve the ownership of S
 - the associated variables are made consistent
- Propagation of updates at the next Acquire(S) by some other process



Entry Consistency (2)



A valid event sequence for entry consistency.



Summary of Consistency Models (1)

Consistency	Description
Strict	Absolute time ordering of all shared accesses matters.
Linearizability	All processes see all shared accesses in the same order. Accesses are furthermore ordered according to a (nonunique) global timestamp
Sequential	All processes see all shared accesses in the same order. Accesses are not ordered in time
Causal	All processes see causally-related shared accesses in the same order.
FIFO	All processes see writes from each other in the order they were performed. Writes from different processes may not always be seen in the same order by other processes.

Consistency models not using synchronization operations.



Summary of Consistency Models (2)

Consistency

Description

Weak

Shared data can be counted on to be consistent only after a synchronization is done

Release

All shared data are made consistent after the exit out of the critical section

Entry

Shared data associated with a synchronization variable are made consistent when a critical section is entered.

Models with synchronization operations.



Client-Centric Models

■ Environment

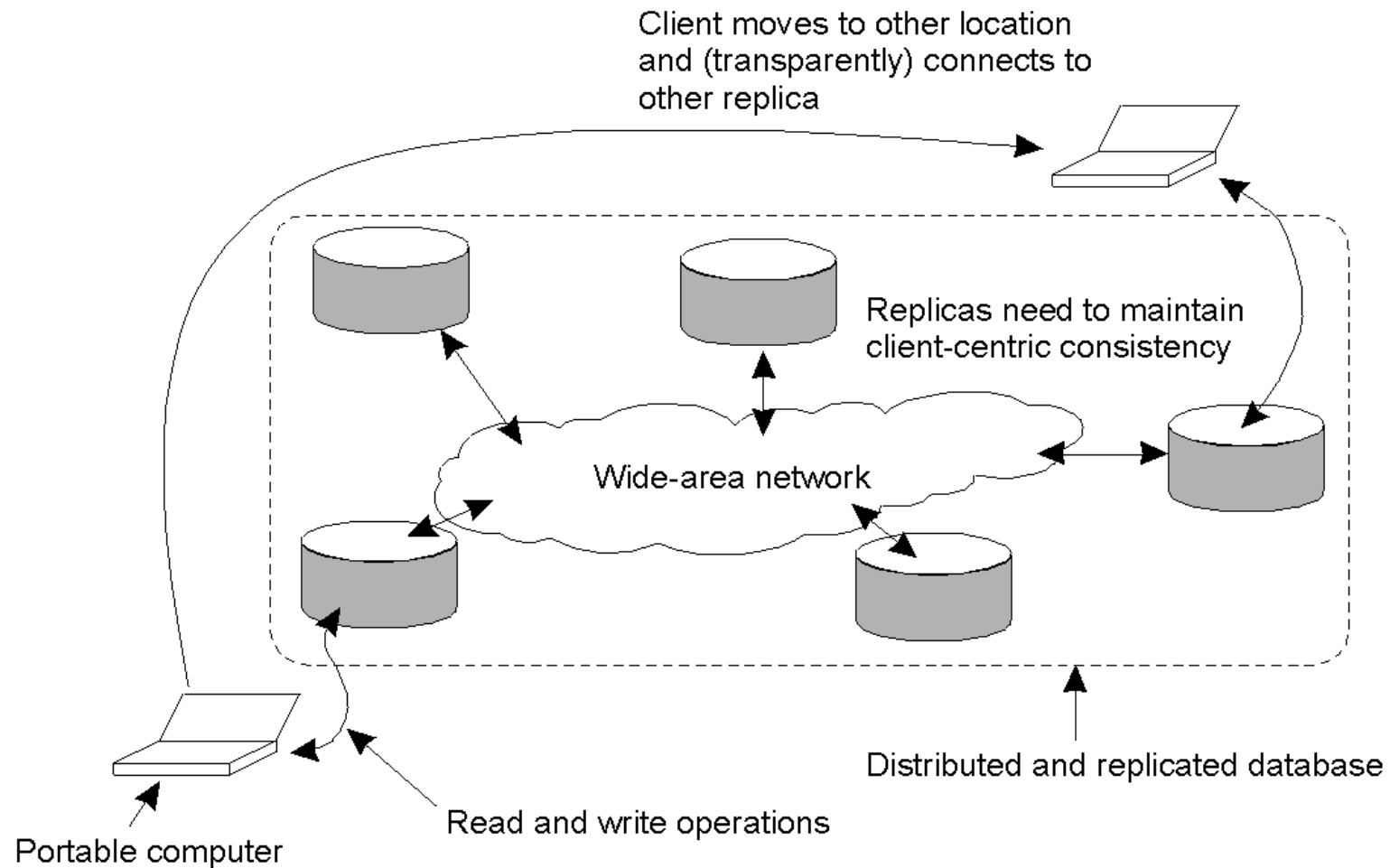
- most operations: “read”
- “no” simultaneous updates
- a relatively high degree of inconsistency tolerated
(*examples: DNS, WWW pages*)

■ Wanted

- eventual consistency
- consistency seen by one single client



Eventual Consistency





Monotonic Reads

If a process reads the value of a data item x , any successive read operation on x by that process will always return that same value or a more recent value.

(Example: e-mail)

L1:	WS(x_1)	R(x_1)
L2:	WS($x_1; x_2$)	R(x_2)

(a)

A monotonic-read consistent data store

L1:	WS(x_1)	R(x_1)
L2:	WS(x_2)	R(x_2) WS($x_1; x_2$)

(b)

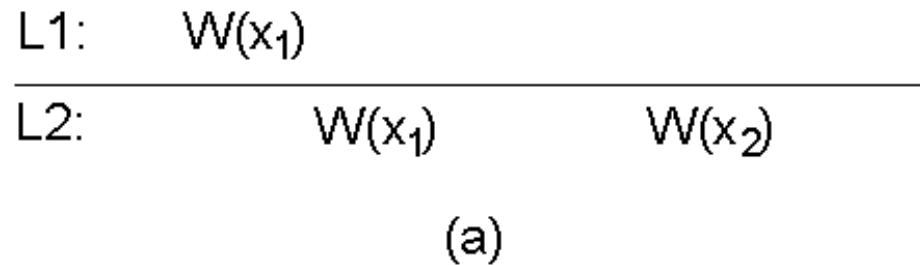
A data store that does not provide monotonic reads.

WS(x_i): write set = sequence of operations on x at node L_i

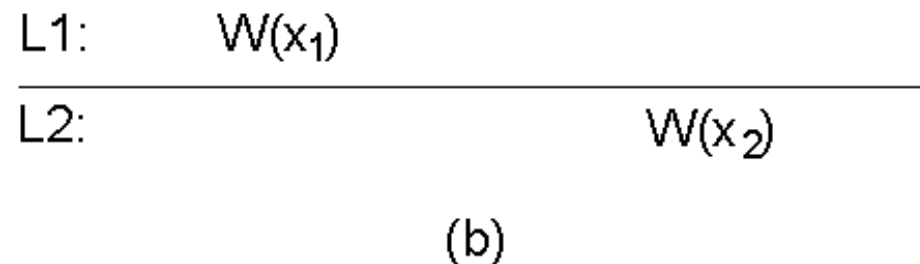


Monotonic Writes

A write operation by a process on a data item x is completed before any successive write operation on x by the same process. (Example: software updates)



A monotonic-write consistent data store.

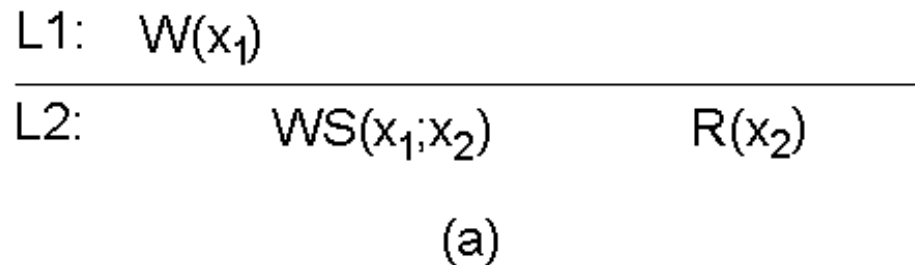


A data store that does not provide monotonic-write consistency.

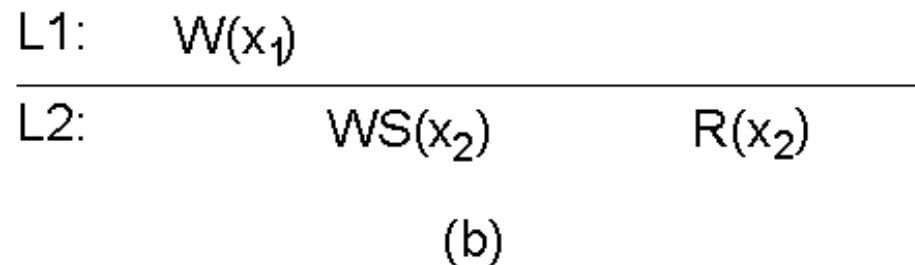


Read Your Writes

The effect of a write operation by a process on data item x will always be seen by a successive read operation on x by the same process. (Example: edit www-page)



A data store that provides read-your-writes consistency.



A data store that does not.



Writes Follow Reads

L1:	WS(x_1)	R(x_1)
<hr/>		
L2:	WS($x_1; x_2$)	W(x_2)

(a)

A writes-follow-reads
consistent data store

L1:	WS(x_1)	R(x_1)
<hr/>		
L2:	WS(x_2)	W(x_2)

(b)

A data store that does not
provide writes-follow-reads
consistency

Process P: a write operation (on x) takes place on the same or a more recent value (of x) that was read. (Example: bulletin board)

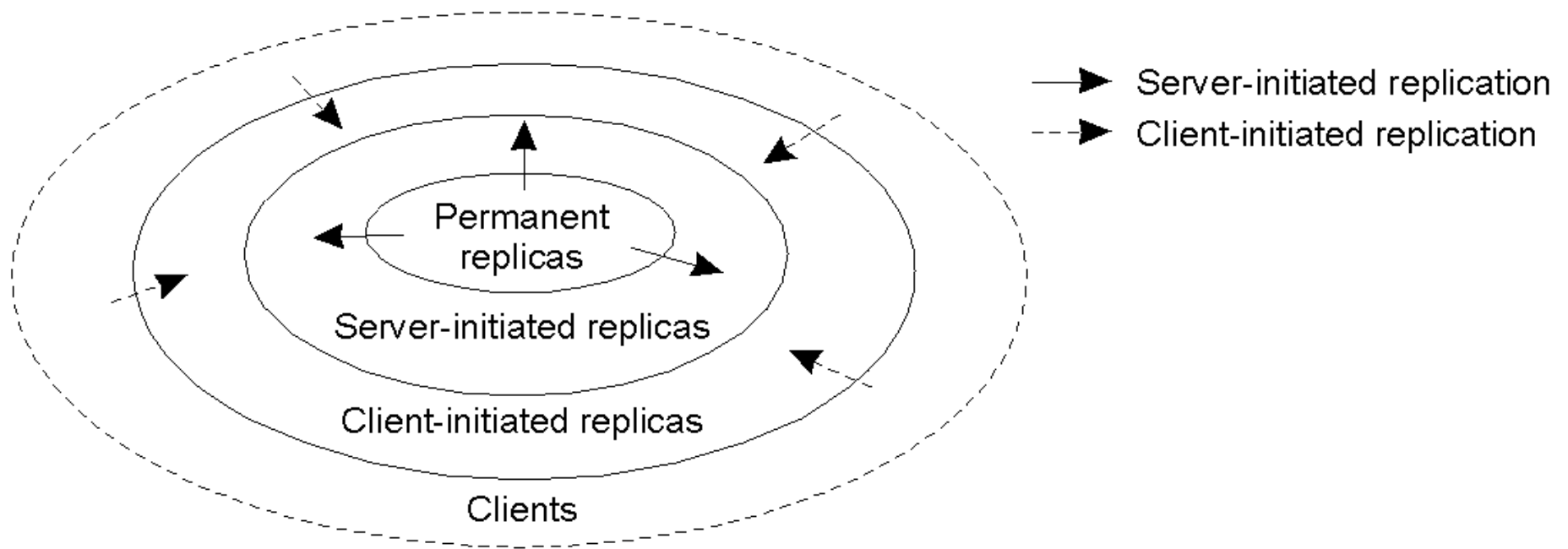


Distribution Protocols

- Replica placement
- Update propagation
- Epidemic protocols



Replica Placement (1)



The logical organization of different kinds of copies of a data store into three concentric rings.





Permanent Replicas

- *Example: a WWW site*
- The initial set of replicas:
constitute a distributed data store
- Organization
 - A replicated server
(within one LAN; transparent for the clients)
 - Mirror sites (geographically spread across the Internet;
clients choose an appropriate one)



Server-Initiated Replicas (1)

- Created at the initiative of the data store (e.g., for temporary needs)
- Need: to enhance performance
- Called as **push caches**
- *Example: www hosting services*
 - *a collection of servers*
 - *provide access to www files belonging to third parties*
 - *replicate files “close to demanding clients”*



Server-Initiated Replicas (2)

■ Issues:

- improve response time
- reduce server load; reduce data communication load

⇒ bring files to servers placed in the proximity of clients

■ Where and when should replicas be created/deleted?

■ For example:

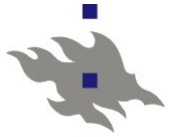
- determine two threshold values for each (server, file): **rep > del**
- $\#[req(S,F)] > rep \Rightarrow$ create a new replica
- $\#[req(S,F)] < del \Rightarrow$ delete the file (replica)
- otherwise: the replica is allowed to be migrated

■ Consistency: responsibility of the data store

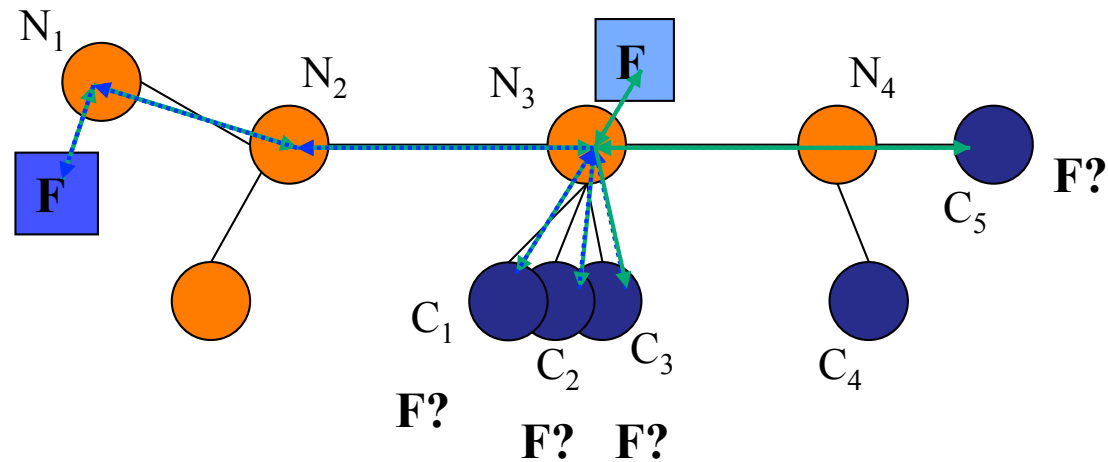


Client-Initiated Replicas

- Called as **client caches**
(local storage, temporary need of a copy)
- Managing left entirely to the client
- Placement
 - typically: the client machine
 - a machine shared by several clients
- Consistency: responsibility of client



Example: Shared Cache in Mobile Ad Hoc Networks



client



server

1. C_1 : Read $F \Rightarrow N_1$ returns F
2. N_3 : several clients need $F \Rightarrow$ Cache F
3. C_5 : Read $F \Rightarrow N_3$ returns F

Source: Cao et al, Cooperative Cache-Based Data Access ...; Computer, Febr. 2004



Update Propagation: State vs. Operations

- Update route: client => copy => {other copies}
- Responsibility: push or pull?
- Issues:
 - consistency of copies
 - cost: traffic, maintenance of state data
- What information is propagated?
 - notification of an update (**invalidation** protocols)
 - transfer of data (useful if high read-to-write ratio)
 - propagate the update operation (**active replication**)



Pull versus Push (1)

■ Push

- a server sends updates to other replica servers
- typically used between permanent and server-initiated replicas

■ Pull

- client asks for update / validation confirmation
- typically used by client caches
 - client to server: {data X, timestamp t_i , OK?}
 - server to client: OK or {data X, timestamp t_{i+k} }



Pull versus Push Protocols (2)

Issue	Push-based	Pull-based
State of server	List of client replicas and caches	None
Messages sent	Update (and possibly fetch update later)	Poll and update
Response time at client	Immediate (or fetch-update time)	Fetch-update time

A comparison between push-based and pull-based protocols in the case of multiple client, single server systems.



Pull vs. Push: Environmental Factors

- Read-to-update ratio
 - high => push (one transfer – many reads)
 - low => pull (when needed – check)
- Cost-QoS ratio
 - factors:
 - update rate, number of replicas => maintenance workload
 - need of consistency (guaranteed vs. probably_ok)
 - examples
 - (popular) web pages
 - arriving flights at the airport
- Failure prone data communication
 - lost push messages => unsuspected use of stale data
 - pull: failure of validation => known risk of usage
 - high reqs => combine push (data) and pull



Leases

- Combined push and pull
- A “server promise”: push updates for a certain time
- A lease expires
 - => the client
 - polls the server for new updates or
 - requests a new lease
- Different types of leases
 - age based: {time to last modification}
 - renewal-frequency based: long-lasting leases to active users
 - state-space overhead: increasing utilization of a server => lower expiration times for new leases

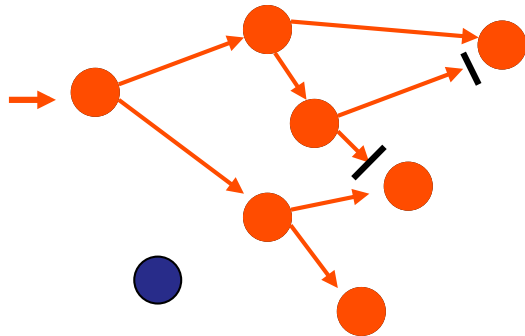


Propagation Methods

- Data communication
 - LAN: push & multicasting, pull & unicasting
 - wide-area network: unicasting
- Information propagation: epidemic protocols
 - a node **with** an update: **infective**
 - a node **not yet** updated: **susceptible**
 - a node **not willing** to spread the update: **removed**
 - **propagation: anti-entropy**
 - **P** picks randomly **Q**
 - three information exchange alternatives:
$$\mathbf{P} \Rightarrow \mathbf{Q} \text{ or } \mathbf{P} \Leftarrow \mathbf{Q} \text{ or } \mathbf{P} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{Q}$$
 - **propagation: gossiping**



Gossiping (1)



P starts a gossip round (with a fixed k)

1. P selects randomly $\{Q_1, \dots, Q_k\}$
2. P sends the update to $\{Q_i\}$
3. P becomes “removed”

Q_i receives a gossip update

If Q_i was susceptible, it starts
a gossip round

else Q_i ignores the update

The textbook variant (*for an infective P*)

P: do until removed

{select a random Q_i ; send the update to Q_i ;
if Q_i was infected then remove P with probability $1/k$ }



Gossiping (2)

- Coverage: depends on k (*fanout*)
 - a large fanout: good coverage, big overhead
 - a small fanout: the gossip (epidemic) dies out too soon
 - n : number of nodes, m : parameter (fixed value)
 $k = \log(n) + m \Rightarrow$
 $P\{\text{every node receives}\} = e^{-e^{-k}}$
(esim: $k=2 \Rightarrow P=0.87$; $k=5 \Rightarrow P=0.99$)
- Merits
 - scalability, decentralized operation
 - reliability, robustness, fault tolerance
 - no feedback implosion, no need for routing tables



Epidemic Protocols: Removing Data

The problem

1. server P deletes data D \Rightarrow all information on D is destroyed
[server Q has not yet deleted D]
2. communication $P \Leftrightarrow Q \Rightarrow$ P receives D (as new data)

A solution: deletion is a special update (*death certificate*)

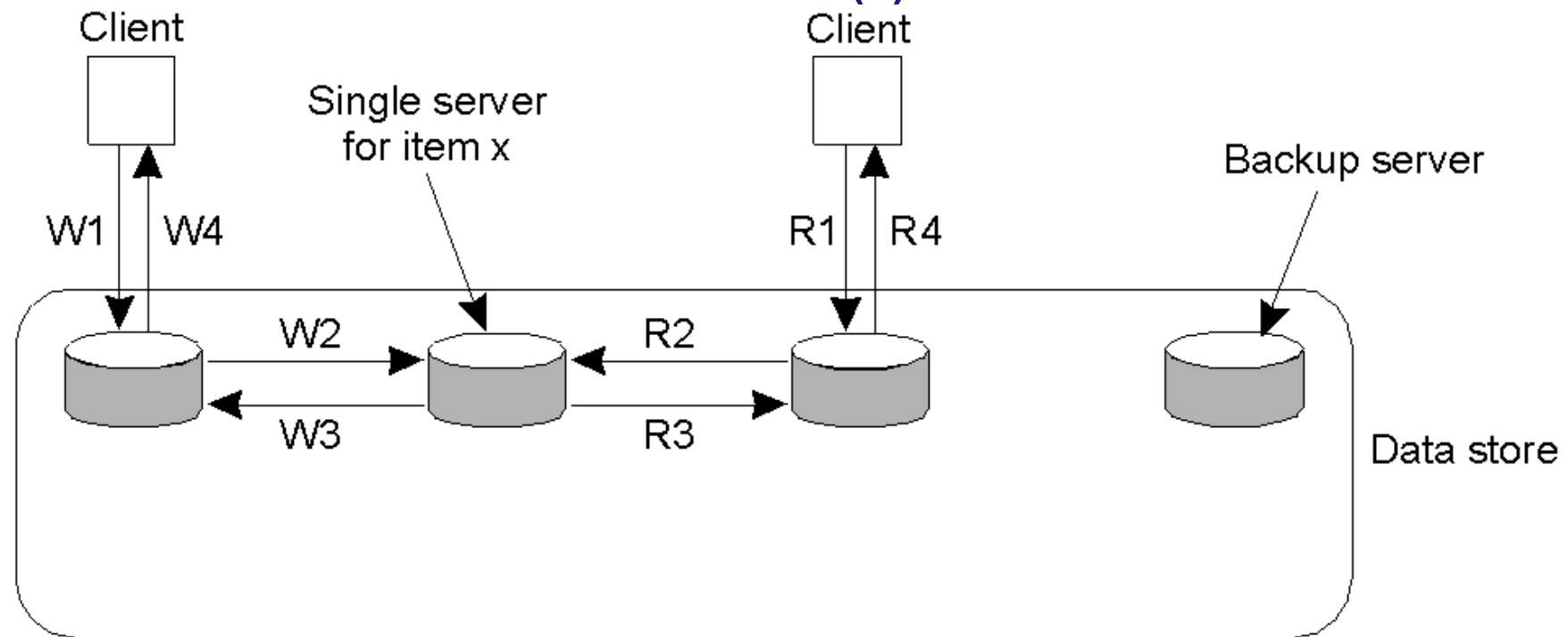
- allows normal update communication
- a new problem: cleaning up of death certificates
- solution: time-to-live for the certificate
 - after TTL elapsed: a normal server deletes the certificate
 - some special servers maintain the historical certificates forever (*for what purpose?*)



Consistency Protocols

- Consistency protocol: implementation of a consistency model
- The most widely applied models
 - sequential consistency
 - weak consistency with synchronization variables
 - atomic transactions
- The main approaches
 - primary-based protocols (remote write, local write)
 - replicated-write protocols (active replication, quorum based)
 - (cache-coherence protocols)

Remote-Write Protocols (1)



W1. Write request

W2. Forward request to server for x

W3. Acknowledge write completed

W4. Acknowledge write completed

R1. Read request

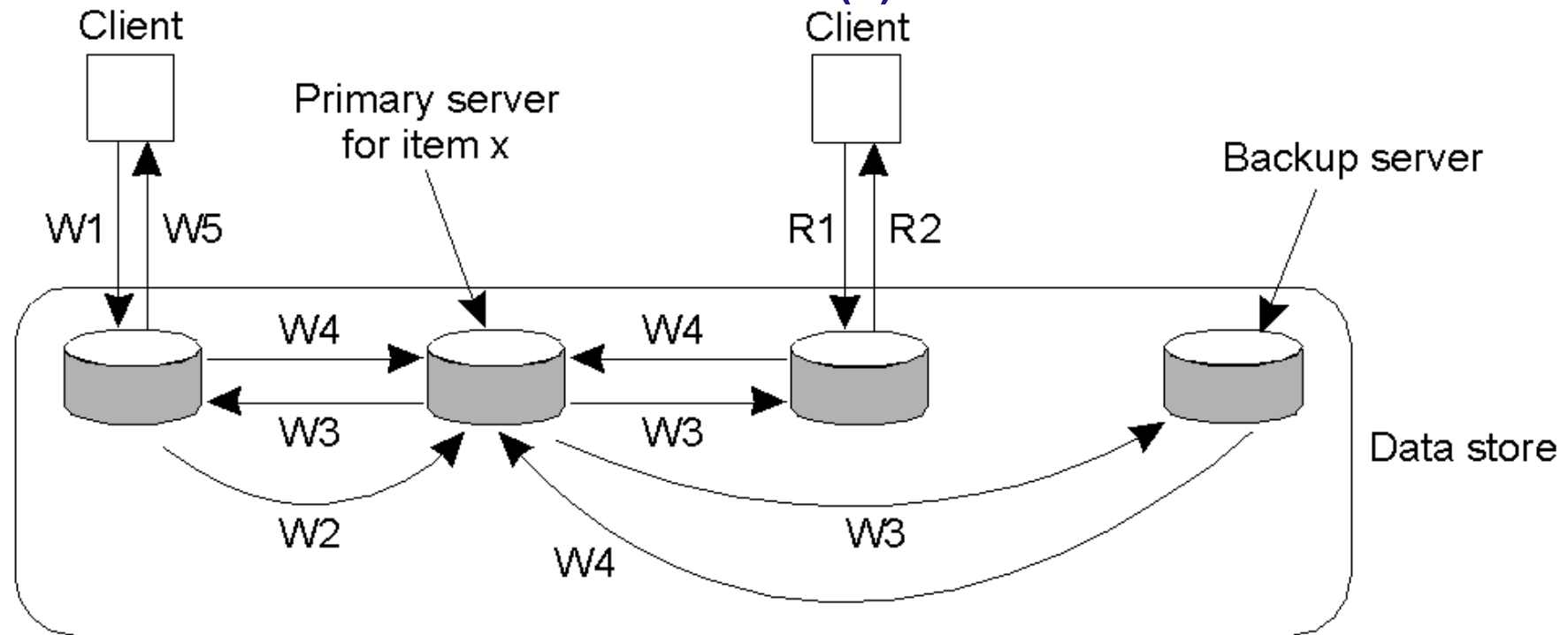
R2. Forward request to server for x

R3. Return response

R4. Return response

Primary-based remote-write protocol with a fixed server to which **all** read and write operations are forwarded.

Remote-Write Protocols (2)



W1. Write request
W2. Forward request to primary
W3. Tell backups to update
W4. Acknowledge update
W5. Acknowledge write completed

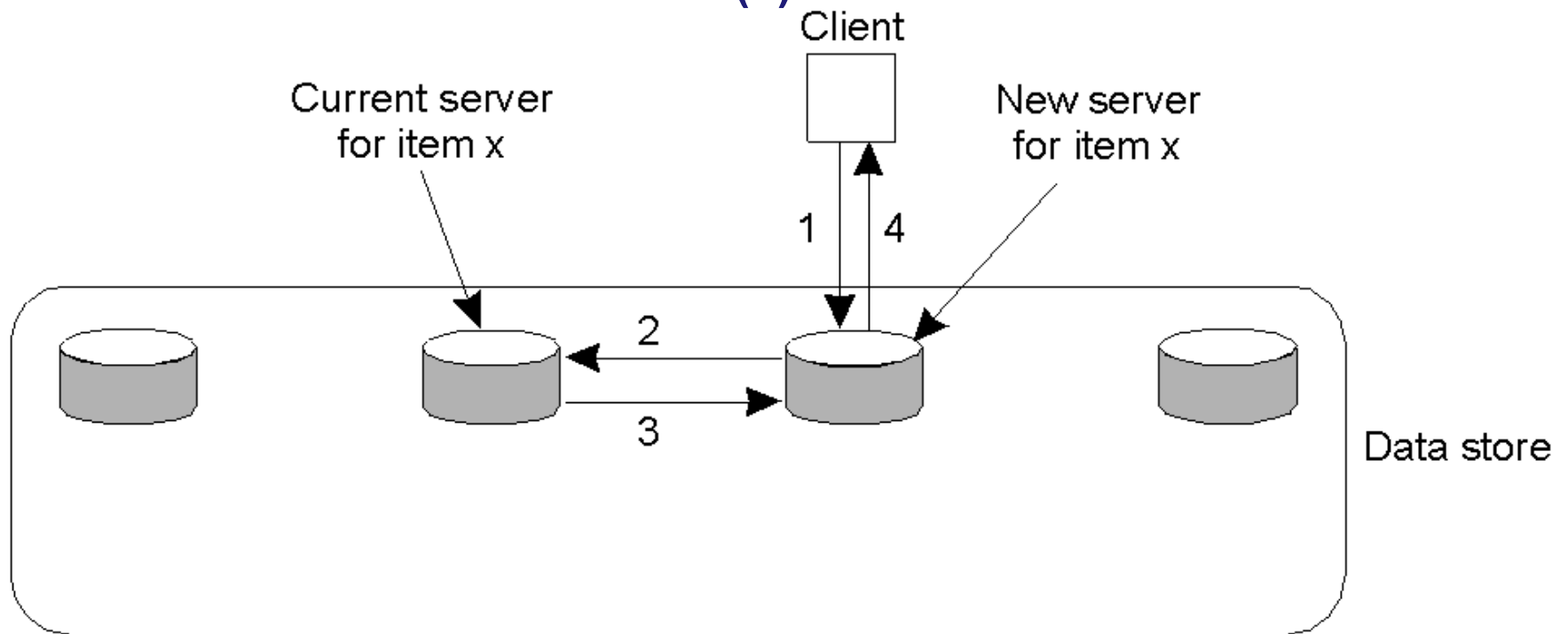
R1. Read request
R2. Response to read

Sequential consistency
Read Your Writes

The principle of primary-backup protocol.



Local-Write Protocols (1)

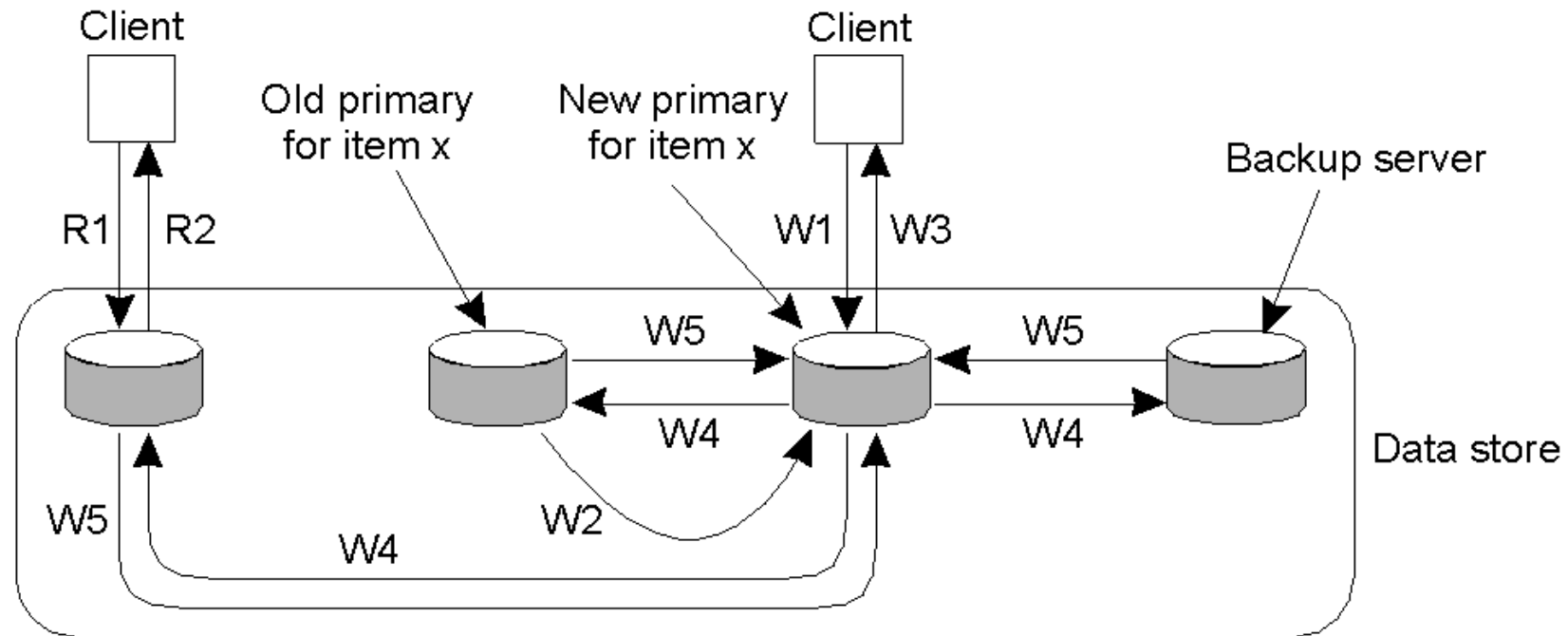


1. Read or write request
2. Forward request to current server for x
3. Move item x to client's server
4. Return result of operation on client's server

Mobile workstations!

Name service overhead!

Primary-based local-write protocol in which a single copy is migrated between processes.



W1. Write request
W2. Move item x to new primary
W3. Acknowledge write completed
W4. Tell backups to update
W5. Acknowledge update

R1. Read request
R2. Response to read

Example: Mobile PC \Leftarrow primary
server for items to be needed

Primary-backup protocol in which the primary migrates to the process
wanting to perform an update.



Active replication (1)

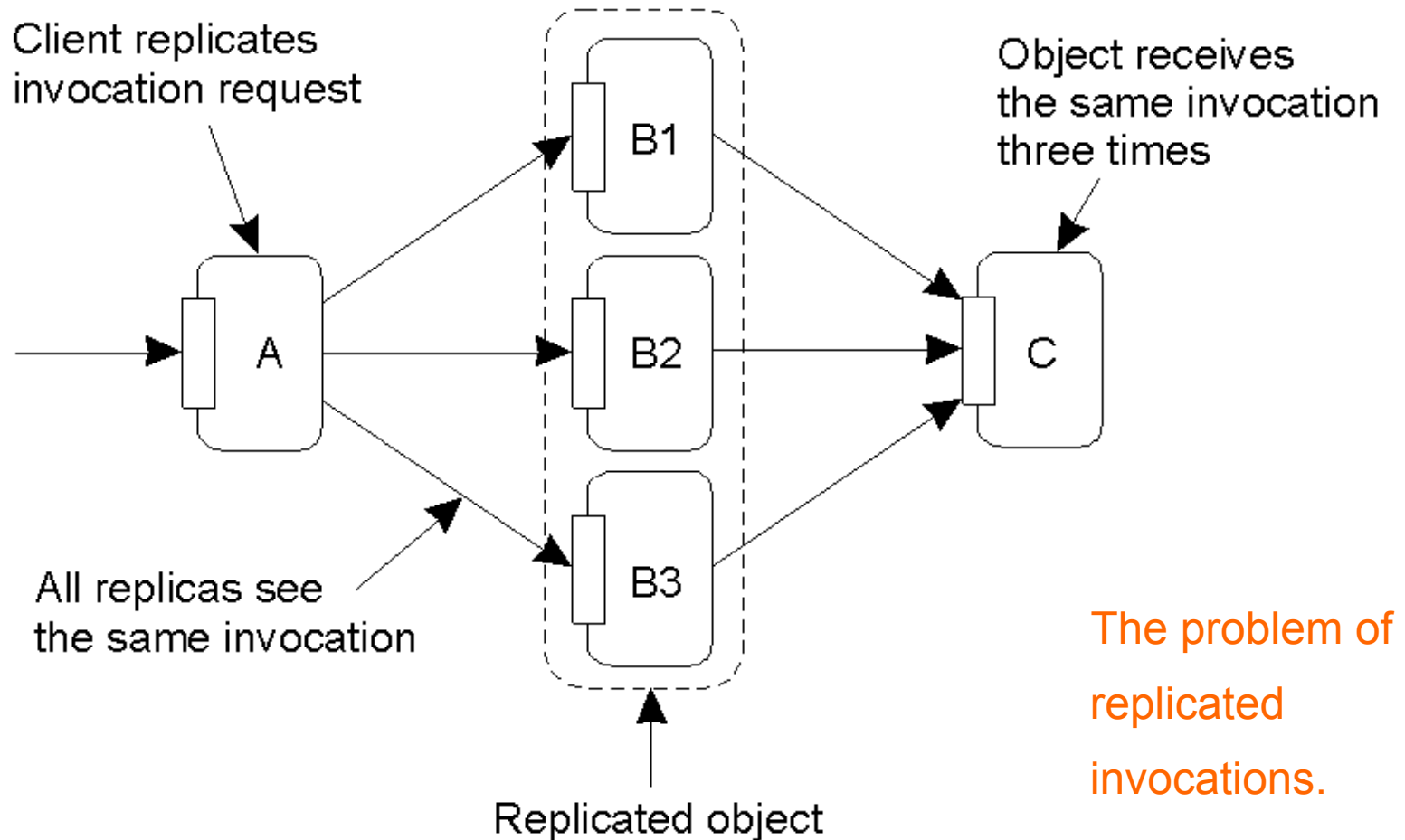
- Each replica:
 - an associated process carries out update operations

- Problems
 - replicated updates: total order required
 - replicated invocations

- Total order:
 - sequencer service
 - distributed algorithms

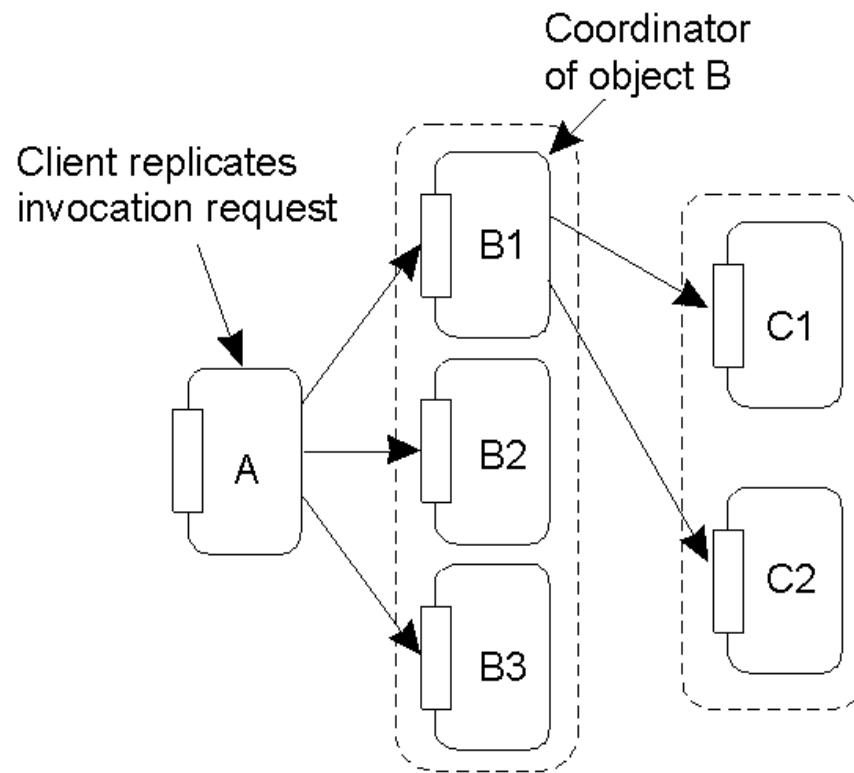


Active Replication (2)

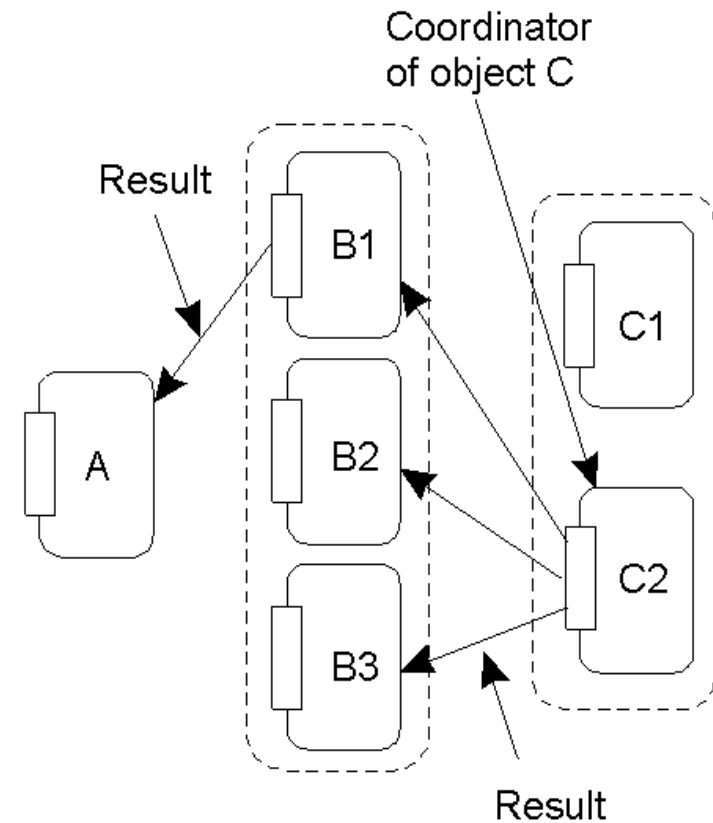




Active Replication (3)



Forwarding an invocation request from a replicated object

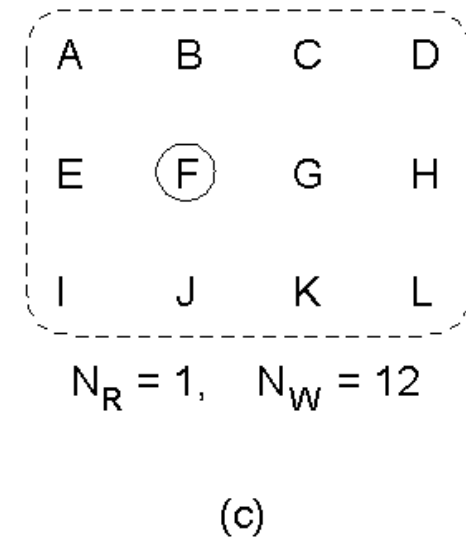
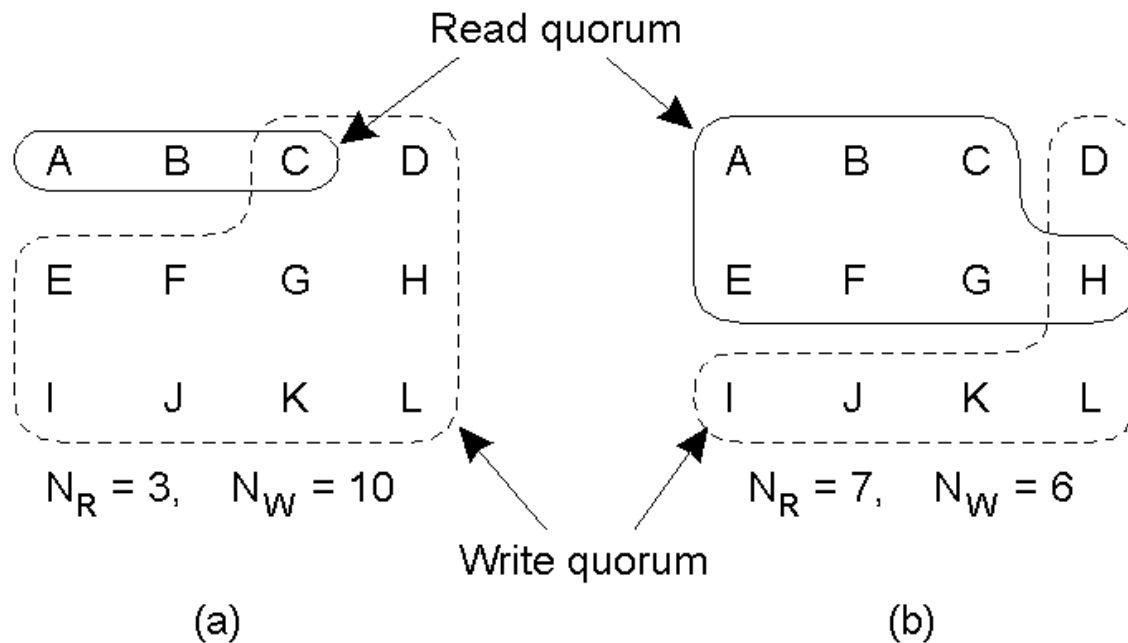


Returning a reply to a replicated object.



Quorum-Based Protocols

- Consistency-guaranteeing update of replicas:
an update is carried out as a transaction
- Problems
 - Performance?
 - Sensitivity for availability (all or *nothing*) ?
- Solution:
 - a **subgroup of available** replicas **is allowed** to update data
- Problem in a partitioned network:
 - the groups cannot communicate =>
each group must decide **independently** whether it is allowed to carry out operations.
- A **quorum** is a group which is large enough for the operation.



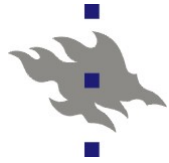
Three voting-case examples:

- a) A correct choice of read and write set
- b) A choice that may lead to write-write conflicts
- c) A correct choice, known as ROWA (read one, write all)

The constraints:

1. $N_R + N_W > N$
2. $N_W > N/2$

Quorum Consensus: Examples



		<i>Example 1</i>	<i>Example 2</i>	<i>Example 3</i>
<i>Latency</i> (msec)	Replica 1	75	75	75
	Replica 2	65	100	750
	Replica 3	65	750	750
<i>Voting configuration</i>	Replica 1	1	2	1
	Replica 2	0	1	1
	Replica 3	0	1	1
<i>Quorum sizes</i>	R	1	2	1
	W	1	3	3
Derived performance of file suite:				
<i>Read</i>	Latency	65	75	75
	Blocking probability	0.01	0.0002	0.000001
<i>Write</i>	Latency	75	100	750
	Blocking probability	0.01	0.0101	0.03

CoDoKi,
p. 650



Quorum-Based Voting

Read

- Collect a read quorum
- Read from any up-to-date replica (the newest timestamp)

Write

- Collect a write quorum
- If there are insufficient up-to-date replicas, replace non-current replicas with current replicas (*WHY?*)
- Update all replicas belonging to the write quorum.

Notice: each replica may have a different number of votes assigned to it.



Quorum Methods Applied

- Possibilities for various levels of “reliability”
 - Guaranteed up-to-date: collect a full quorum
 - Limited guarantee: insufficient quora allowed for reads
 - Best effort
 - read without a quorum
 - write without a quorum - if consistency checks available
- Transactions involving replicated data
 - Collect a quorum of locks
 - Problem: a voting processes meets another ongoing voting
 - alternative decisions: abort wait continue without a vote
 - problem: a case of distributed decision making
(figure out a solution)



Chapter Summary

- Replication
- Consistency models
- Distribution protocols
- Consistency protocols