Distributed Key-Value Storage Algorithm CS181E — Distributed Systems Assignment 5

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Algorithm Description

Table 1: Caption

Message	\mathbf{D}	escription
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Erlang Pattern

Store Request. Sent by either OW or a storage_processto a storage_processto store value for key. These are only ever received by storage processes in the network. When an storage_processreceives such a message, it first checks if the hashed key is equal to its own ID. If it is, then it stores the value for the specified key, and sends a backup_store message to its store_handler. If not, it forwards it to the closest storage process to the destination (closest here meaning nearest process before the destination, since processes can only send messages forward in the ring).

 $\begin{aligned} & \{ \text{Pid}, & \text{Ref}, & \text{store}, & \text{Key}, \\ & \text{Value} \} \end{aligned}$

Stored Confirmation. Sent by an store_handlerto OW after the corresponding request has been stored in the proper storage process and the data has been backed up in the store_handlersending the message.

{Ref, stored, Old_Value}

Table 1: Caption

Erlang Pattern

Retrieve Request. Sent by OW and storage processes; received by storage processes. When a storage processes receives such a message, it checks if the hash of the key is equal to its own process ID. If it is, the storage process has the value for that key, and replies with a retrieve response. If not, it forwards it to the closest storage process to the destination (closest as defined above).

{Pid, Ref, retrieve, Key}

Retrieve Response. Sent by storage processes to the OW. After a storage process receives a retrieve request meant for it, it looks up the relevant value and reports it to the requesting process in the OW.

{Ref, retrieved, Value}

First Key Request. Sent by the OW to storage processes, and by storage processes to storage handlers. When a storage process receives this, it will forward the message up to its storage handler. When such a message is received by a storage handler, it will start a first key computation by adding the ref to its list of ongoing computations and sending a First Key Computation message to the next node in the ring.

{Pid, Ref, first_key}

Last Key Request. Sent by the OW to storage processes, and by storage processes to storage handlers. When a storage process receives this, it will forward the message up to its storage handler. When such a message is received by a storage handler, it will start a last key computation by adding the ref to its list of ongoing computations and sending a Last Key Computation message to the next node in the ring.

{Pid, Ref, last_key}

Num Keys Request. Sent by the OW to storage processes, and by storage processes to storage handlers. When a storage process receives this, it will forward the message up to its storage handler. When such a message is received by a storage handler, it will start a num keys computation by adding the ref to its list of ongoing computations and sending a Num Keys Computation message to the next node in the ring.

{Pid, Ref, num_keys}

Table 1: Caption

Erlang Pattern

Node List Request. Sent by the OW to storage processes, and by storage processes to storage handlers. When a storage_processreceieves this, it will forward the message up to its store_handlerWhen such a message is received by a store_handler, it will query the global registry for the list of nodes and report that data to the requester.

{Pid, Ref, node_list}

Request Result. Sent to the OW by a storage handler. This reports the result of a First Key, Last Key, Num Keys, or Node List Request to the original requester after the storage handlers have finished computing the result.

{Ref, result, Result}

Failure Notification. Sent to the OW by storage handlers or storage processes to notify the OW that a particular computation has failed.

{Ref, failure}

Leave Request. Sent by the OW to storage processes and by storage processes to storage handlers. When received by a storage_process, it forwards the message to its store_handler. When received by an store_handler, it immediately kills all storage processes on the node it is running on, and kills itself.

{Pid, Ref, leave}

Backup Store Request. Sent by store_handlerand storage_process, and received by store_handler. If a store_handlerreceives this message from a storage_process, it forwards the message to the next store_handler. If an store_handlerreceives this message from another store_handler, it will back up the data in the message, then notify the OW of the store's success and the old value.

{Pid, Ref, backup_store, Key, Value, ProcessID}

Messages About Keys. Sent and received by store_handler. If Ref is in the list of the receiver's in-progress computations, the computation is over, and send the result ComputationSoFar back to the OW. Otherwise, perform a step of the computation and forward the message to the next node's store_handler.

{Pid, Ref, *_key, ComputationSoFar}

Table 1: Caption

Erlang Pattern

Joining behind. Received and sent by store_handler. When received, send all stored backup data to Pid, then delete all backup data for processes numbered less than NodeID. Is sent by a new node with ID NodeID to the pre-existing node that is sequentially after it.

{Pid, joining_behind, NodeID}

Joining in front. Received and sent by store_handler. When receiving such a message: if your ID is equal to DestID, kill the data storage processes that the new node is now running (i.e. the ones numbered from NodeID to the ID of the node after the new one.

$$\label{eq:cont_post_in_sol} \begin{split} & \{ \text{joining_front}, & & \text{NodeID}, \\ & \text{DestID} \} \end{split}$$

Node with NodeID died. Received by store_handler, sent by a gen_server listener started by that particular store_handler. When such a message is received, the store_handler changes the node's ID to NodeID, then uses all of the backup data it's holding to start up new data storage processes. Then it deletes the backup data, and sends a backup_request message around the ring.

{died, NodeID}

Backup node data. Received and sent by store_handler. When received, add all the data to existing backup data. Sent to a node A's successor when A's predecessor died and A is taking over for its predecessor.

{backup_node, Data}

Backup request. Received and sent by store_handler. If it is received on the node with DestID, send each of this node's storage_processes an all_data message. After compiling all of the results from those requests, send all of this node's stored data to this node's successor node in a backup_node message. If this node is not DestID, just forward the request message. Initially sent by a node which stepped into the void left by a node that died.

{backup_request, DestID}

Table 1: Caption

Erlang Pattern

All data request message. Received by storage_process and sent by store_handler. When received by a storage_process, respond with an all_data_send message containing all this storage_process's data.

{all_data, Pid}

All data send message. Received by store_handler and sent by storage_process. The store_handler adds the received data to a backup_request message that's in progress; if it's the last response that was being waited for, send the backup_request.

{all_data, Data, Pid}

Correctness