



CLOUD COMPUTING CONCEPTS

with Indranil Gupta (Indy)

MULTICAST

Lecture B

IMPLEMENTING MULTICAST
ORDERING 1

MULTICAST ORDERING

- How do we implement each of the ordering schemes we've seen
 1. FIFO ordering (this lecture)
 2. Causal ordering (next lecture)
 3. Total ordering (this lecture)

FIFO MULTICAST: DATA STRUCTURES

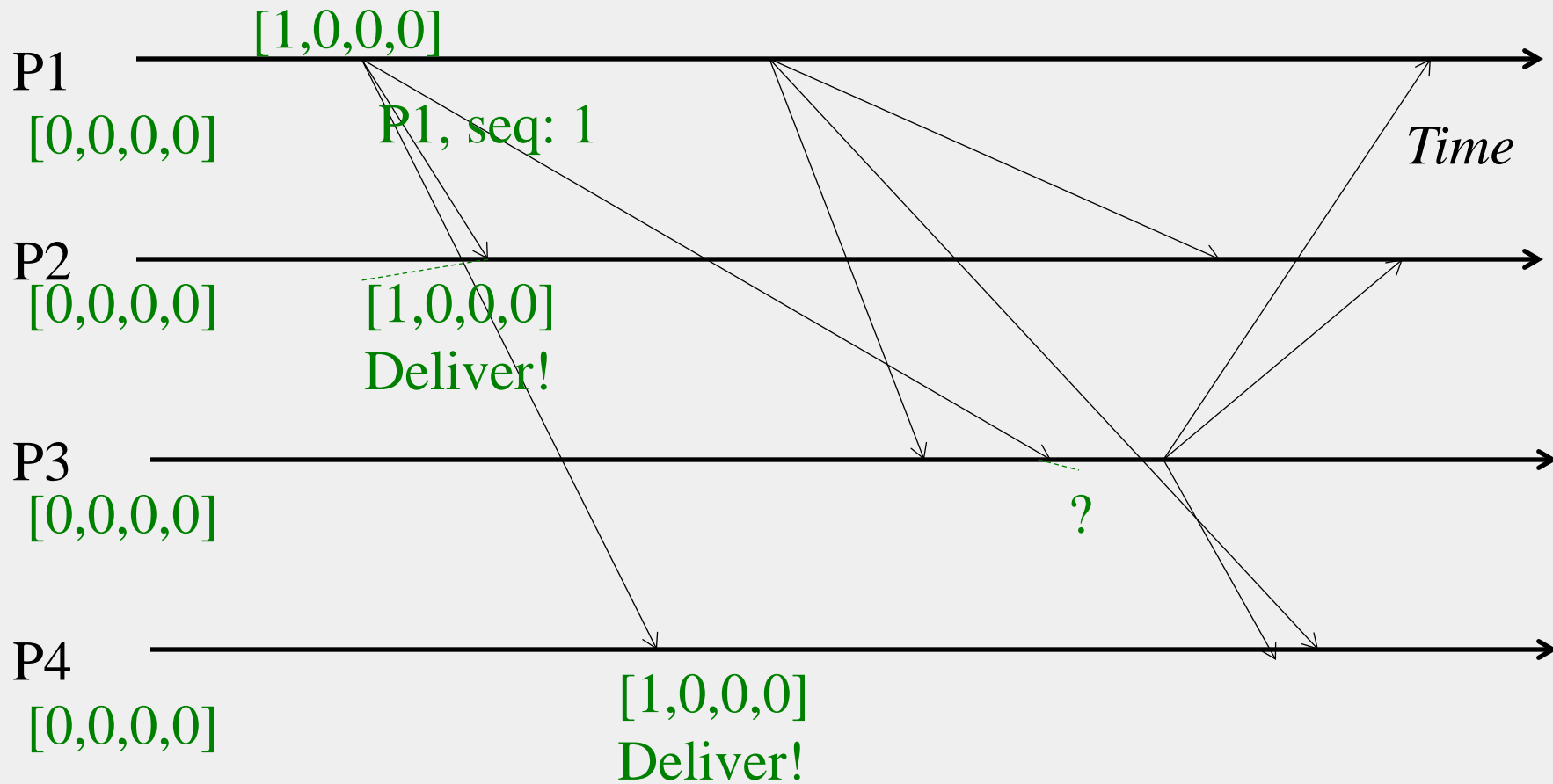
- Each receiver maintains a per-sender sequence number (integers)
 - Processes P_1 through P_N
 - P_i maintains a vector of sequence numbers $P_i[1 \dots N]$ (initially all zeroes)
 - $P_i[j]$ is the latest sequence number P_i has received from P_j

FIFO MULTICAST: UPDATING RULES

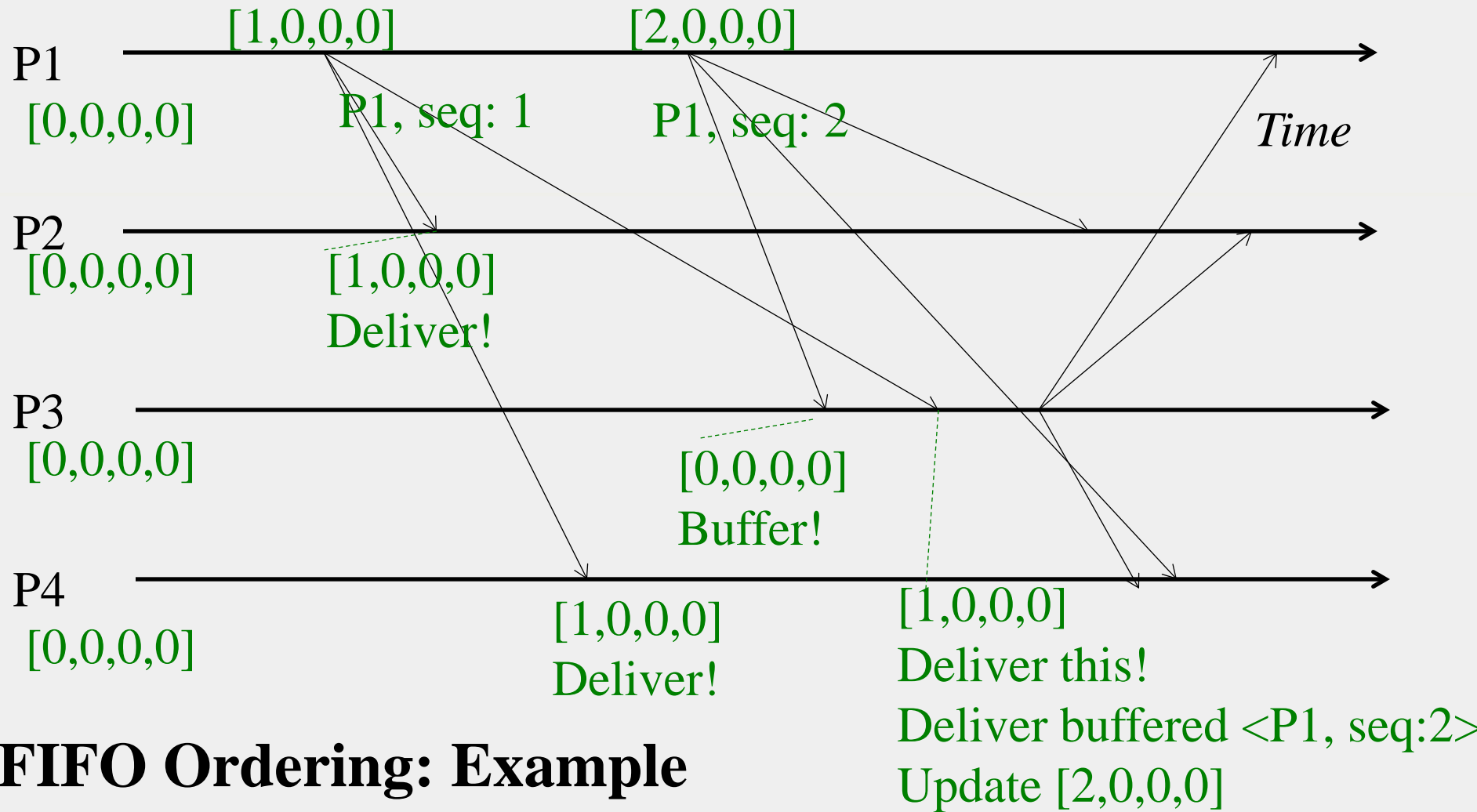
- Send multicast at process P_j :
 - Set $P_j[j] = P_j[j] + 1$
 - Include new $P_j[j]$ in multicast message as its sequence number
- Receive multicast: If P_i receives a multicast from P_j with sequence number S in message
 - if $(S == P_i[j] + 1)$ then
 - deliver message to application
 - Set $P_i[j] = P_i[j] + 1$
 - else buffer this multicast until above condition is true

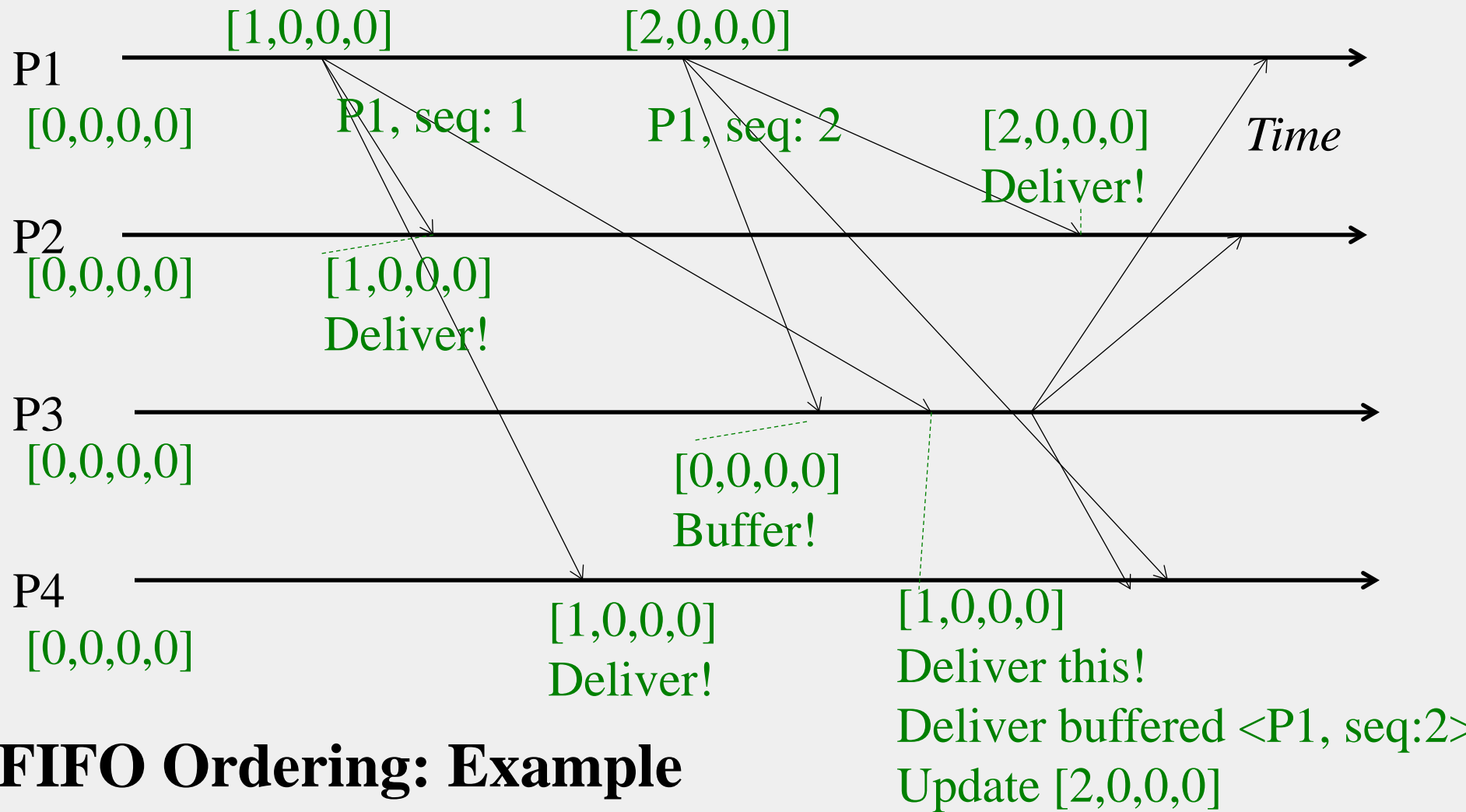
FIFO Ordering: Example

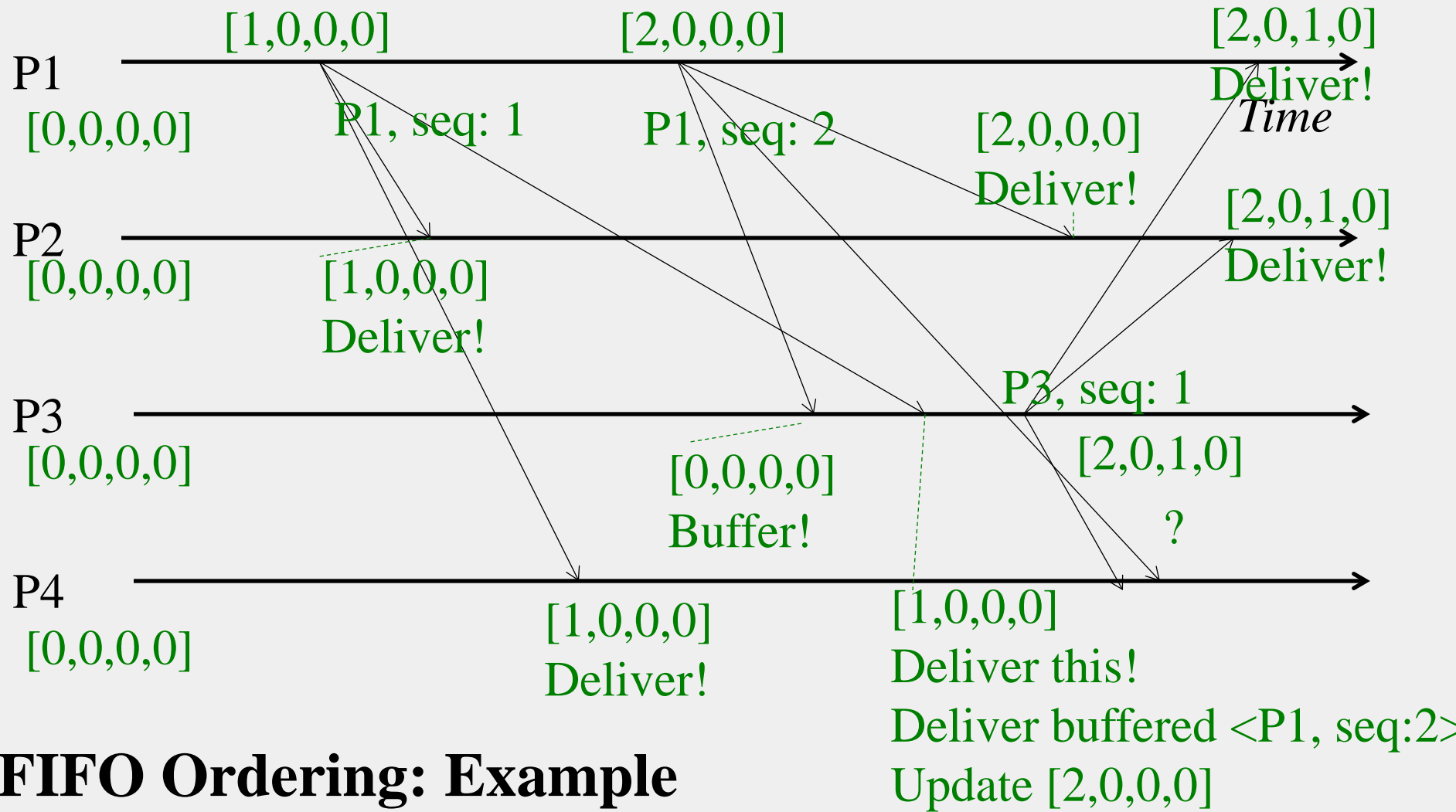


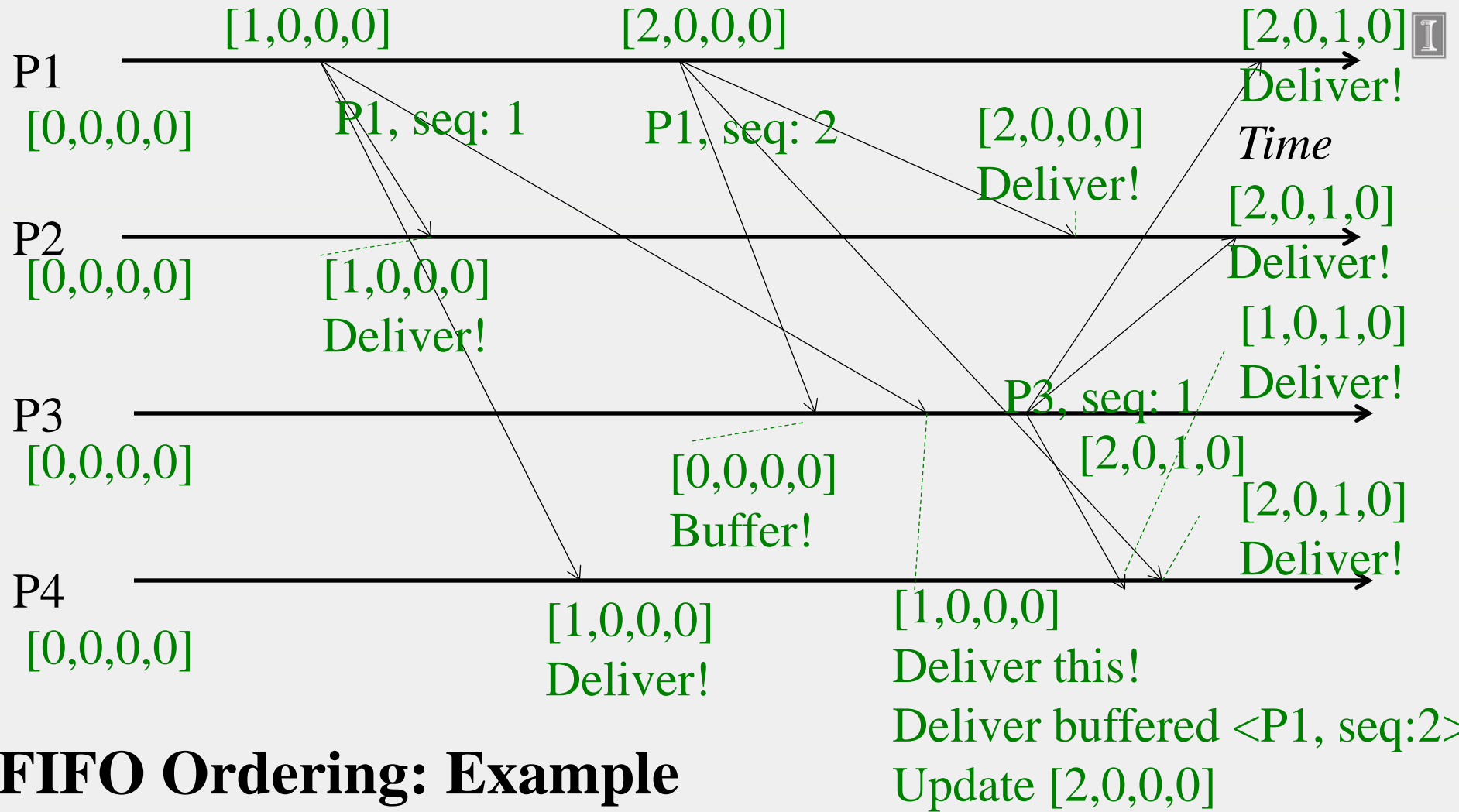


FIFO Ordering: Example









TOTAL ORDERING

- Ensures all receivers receive all multicasts in the same order
- Formally
 - *If a correct process P delivers message m before m' (independent of the senders), then any other correct process P' that delivers m' would already have delivered m .*

SEQUENCER-BASED APPROACH

- Special process elected as leader or sequencer
- Send multicast at process P_i :
 - Send multicast message M to group and sequencer
- Sequencer:
 - Maintains a global sequence number S (initially 0)
 - When it receives a multicast message M , it sets $S = S + 1$, and multicasts $\langle M, S \rangle$
- Receive multicast at process P_i :
 - P_i maintains a local received global sequence number S_i (initially 0)
 - If P_i receives a multicast M from P_j , it buffers it until it both
 1. P_i receives $\langle M, S(M) \rangle$ from sequencer, and
 2. $S_i + 1 = S(M)$
 - Then deliver it message to application and set $S_i = S_i + 1$

NEXT

- Implementing causal ordering