### Overview

Raft.Net is an implementation of Raft consensus algorithm and data exchange between TCP connected nodes for .NET / dotnet.

Raft.Net goal is to make a fault-tolerant platform by making all peers to be in one data state.

Minimal quantity of peers should be 3. Peers are connected between each other via tcp/ip (fully connected network).

All depends upon needs, Raft.Net provides very fast exchange of data between peers in transactional manner, but may be you need DHT/Blockchain or Hashgraph?

Committed data on participating peers of the cluster is always the same and is supplied in the same sequence.

If you intend to receive the same state on all peers ASAP then you need to have as less peers as possible,

Otherwise they will gossip with each other and gossip...

Raft.Net is designed to work efficiently with kind of determined quantity of peers (within the confines of fully connected network) and designed to bring in one state many entities via the same network transport.

In case of 3-peer-system, when one peer goes down, - system stays functional. For the 5-peer-system, 2 peers can go down and cluster will stay functional. When majority of peers is functional - the cluster is functional.

System must know in advance total quantity of peers in the cluster to be able to calculate their majority, hence this information must be supplied via configuration.

### Quick start

by grabbing and referencing Raft.Net from Nuget.

Implementing IWarningLog interface

```
using Raft;

static IWarningLog log = null;

public class Logger : IWarningLog
{
    public void Log(WarningLogEntry logEntry)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(logEntry.ToString());
    }
}
```

```
log = new Logger();
```

Create 3 raft nodes made from one configuration (example of configuration), supplying different DBreeze paths (database path for each node) and Different top ports (e.g. 4250,4251,4252). First parameter is version of configuration file protocol:

```
TcpRaftNode rn1 = TcpRaftNode.GetFromConfig(1, System.IO.File.ReadAllText("pathToConfig"),
                 "pathToDBreezeFolder e.g. D:\Temp\DBreeze\Node1", 4250, log,
                 (entityName, index, data) => { Console.WriteLine($"Committed {entityName}/{index}"); return true; });
TcpRaftNode rn2 = TcpRaftNode.GetFromConfig(1, System.IO.File.ReadAllText("pathToConfig"),
                 "pathToDBreezeFolder e.g. D:\Temp\DBreeze\Node2", 4251, log,
                 (entityName, index, data) => { Console.WriteLine($"Committed {entityName}/{index}"); return true; });
TcpRaftNode rn3 = TcpRaftNode.GetFromConfig(1, System.IO.File.ReadAllText("pathToConfig"),
                 "pathToDBreezeFolder e.g. D:\Temp\DBreeze\Node3", 4252, log,
                 (entityName, index, data) => { Console.WriteLine($"Committed {entityName}/{index}"); return true; });
 rn1.Start();
 rn2.Start();
 rn3.Start();
To put a command to the cluster use:
 rn1.AddLogEntry(new byte[] { 23 })
 rn2.AddLogEntry(new byte[] { 27 })
 rn3.AddLogEntry(new byte[] { 29 })
When all nodes come to the consensus about the command, this command will be thrown back into
```

the OnCommit function (we have described it here like this)

```
(entityName, index, data) => { Console.WriteLine($"Committed {entityName}/{index}"); return true; }
```

Raft.Net will throw one by one committed commands.

OnCommit function is called on all nodes and on the same sequence, so after getting it you can implement your business logic connected to this command (e.g command can contain set of insert/remove parameters or an intent to increase kind of a value by 1). When OnCommit function ends up by "return true;", the next committed command will be supplied to OnCommit function.

If node restarts before returning "true" inside of OnCommitted function (or just wakes up after long sleep), it will start to receive OnCommitted from the same Last committed place to get a chance to finalize its business logic cycle.

Size of the command is internally limited to 5MB, but that can be easily changed.

Call of **AddLogEntry doesn't give a guarantee that command will be executed** - something can happen with the spreading leader or in the middle of the sending tract. That's why if OnCommit doesn't return this command back within kind of time interval - correspondent actions should be taken.

Call of **OnCommit means a strong consistency guarantee** - you can be sure that command has reached majority of peers (afterwards all other peers will be covered) and business logic actions will be executed in the same sequence. This gives the same entity state to all configured peers.

If AddLogEntry is returned by timeout and your client has generated another AddLogEntry request (in fact, it is another command with another id, but with the same content as timed out one), your client software should handle the case if both commands will be returned correctly (business logic part), despite the timeout of one of them.

## **Entities**

When we talk about consensus we talk about the consensus of the state of one entity.

Raft.Net supports multiple entities to be synchronized via one Tcp transport. It means that Raft.Net peers of one cluster can have multiple synchronized entities. Additional entities are configured via configuration file.

They are accessible via EntityName:

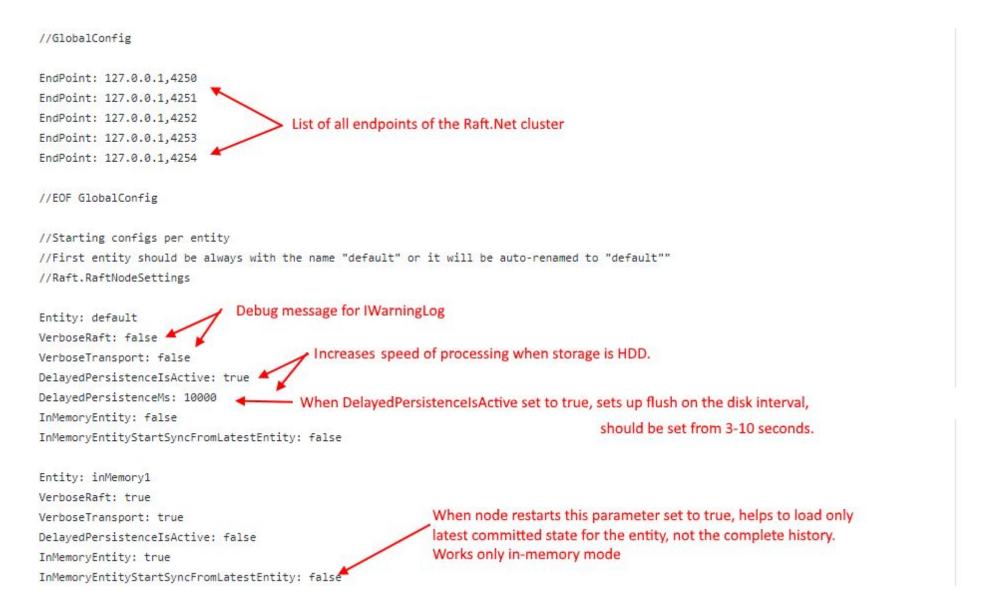
```
rn1.AddLogEntry(new byte[] { 23 }, entityName: "inMemory1")
```

#### Persistence

#### Currently supported:

- standard persistence on disk
- persistence on disk with flush interval (can be good in case if the command stream is very high and backend is HDD)
- Persistence in memory
- Persistence in memory when only latest entity state is loaded after node restarting (it will not load the whole history, but only latest state acts like high speed cache)

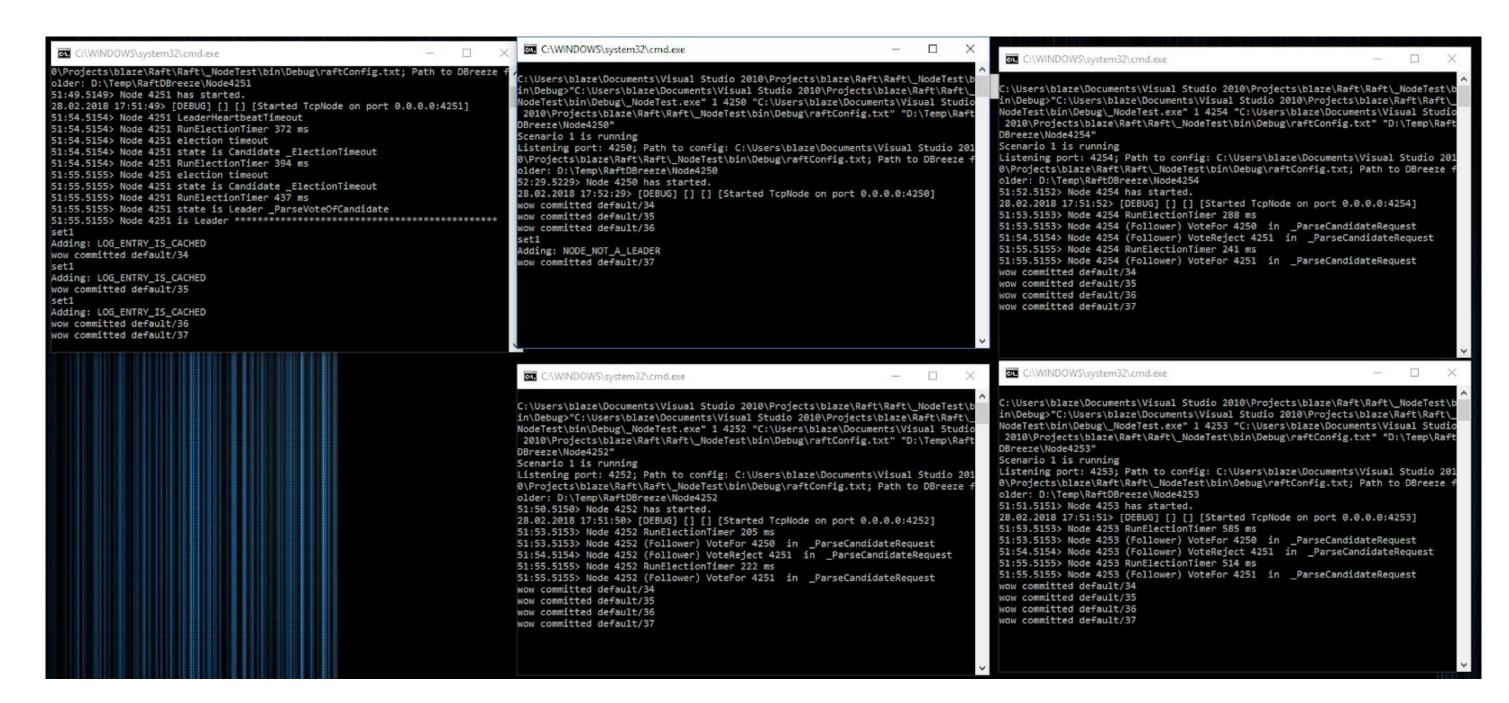
# Configuration



# Examples

Raft\Raft\\_NodeTest\bin\Debug contains configurations for 5 nodes. Path to DBreeze can be changed. Started all these files

_NodeTest.exe	28.02.2018 16:39	Приложение	8 KE
_NodeTest.exe.config	05.02.2018 11:30	XML Configuratio	1 KB
_NodeTest.pdb	28.02.2018 16:39	Program Debug D	16 KB
	20.02.2018 12:06	Расширение при	370 KB
Breeze.xml	20,02,2018 12:06	Файл "XML"	336 KB
Raft.dll	28.02.2018 16:39	Расширение при	83 KB
Raft.pdb	28.02.2018 16:39	Program Debug D	212 KB
	28.02,2018 17:35	Файл "ТХТ"	1 KE
start4250.bat	28.02.2018 13:39	Пакетный файл	1 KB
start4251.bat	28.02,2018 13:39	Пакетный файл	1 KB
start4252.bat	28.02.2018 11:21	Пакетный файл	1 KB
start4253.bat	28.02.2018 11:21	Пакетный файл	1 KB
start4254.bat	28.02.2018 11:21	Пакетный файл	1 KB



And there several commands described in <a href="Program.cs">Program.cs</a>

```
AddLogEntryResult addRes = null;
while(true)
    var cmd = Console.ReadLine();
    switch(cmd)
        case "set1":
           addRes = rn.AddLogEntry(new byte[] { 23 });
           Console.WriteLine($"Adding: {addRes.AddResult.ToString()}");
           break;
       case "set1a":
           addRes = rn.AddLogEntry(new byte[] { 27 },entityName: "inMemory1");
           Console.WriteLine($"Adding: {addRes.AddResult.ToString()}");
       case "set10":
            for (int k = 0; k < 10; k++)
               addRes = rn.AddLogEntry(new byte[] { 23 });
               Console.WriteLine($"Adding: {addRes.AddResult.ToString()}");
            break;
        case "set10a":
            for (int k = 0; k < 10; k++)
               addRes = rn.AddLogEntry(new byte[] { 23 }, entityName: "inMemory1");
               Console.WriteLine($"Adding: {addRes.AddResult.ToString()}");
           break;
```

## Satellite assemblies

<u>DBreeze</u> and integrated <u>Biser.Net</u> are used to make Raft.Net possible and can be reused in your project also.

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