## Snapshots

A snapshot of an execution of a distributed algorithm should return a configuration of an execution in the same computation.

Snapshots can be used for:

- Restarting after a failure.
- Debugging.
- Off-line determination of stable properties, which remain true as soon as they have become true.
  - Examples: deadlock, garbage.

Challenge: Take a snapshot without (temporarily) freezing the execution.



## Snapshots

We distinguish basic messages of the underlying distributed algorithm and control messages of the snapshot algorithm.

A snapshot of a (basic) execution consists of:

- a local snapshot of the (basic) state of each process, and
- the channel state of (basic) messages in transit for each channel.

A snapshot is meaningful if it is a configuration of an execution in the same computation as the actual execution.

## Snapshots

We need to avoid the following situations.

- 1. Process p takes a local snapshot, and then sends a message m to process q, where:
  - q takes a local snapshot after the receipt of m,
  - or *m* is included in the channel state of *pq*.
- 2. p sends m to q, and then takes a local snapshot, where:
  - q takes a local snapshot before the receipt of m,
  - and m is not included in the channel state of pq.

## Chandy-Lamport algorithm

Consider a directed network with FIFO channels.

Initiators take a local snapshot of their state, and send a control message  $\langle marker \rangle$  to their neighbors.

When a process that hasn't yet taken a snapshot receives (marker), it

- takes a local snapshot of its state, and
- sends (marker) to all its neighbors.

Process q computes as channel state of pq the messages it receives via pq after taking its local snapshot and before receiving  $\langle \mathbf{marker} \rangle$  from p.

If channels are FIFO, this produces a meaningful snapshot.

```
Message complexity: \Theta(E) (with E the number of edges)
Worst-case time complexity: O(D) (with D the diameter)
```