LAB 05: ABD QUORUMS ALGORITMOS E SISTEMAS DISTRIBUÍDOS (ASD)

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- Use your source code in Phase 1 of the project to implement a read/write register, on top of an ABD Quorum design.
- More details at https://github.com/MEI-ASD-2023/lab05-abd-quorum
- ♦ Will be useful for Phase 2 of the project

INTRODUCTION ABD QUORUM REGISTER

ABD QUORUM REGISTER

- Particular case of state-machine replication
- Only supports two functions: read(), write(v)
- write(v) returns ACK upon termination
- \diamond read() returns previously written value, or initial value v_0
- Writes and reads can happen concurrently

- Quorum-based system
- \diamond **Assumption** (Liveness): 2f+1 correct processes, for f possible failures
- ♦ Assumption: Asynchronous
- ♦ Assumption: Reliable (pp2p) links
- ♦ Generalises to multiple values

Identifiers for values, and parallel executions

ABD (ATTIYA, BAR-NOY, DOLEV) ALGORITHM 5

State for process i (st_i):

- \diamond v_i : value, initially v_0
- \diamond t_i : pair $(\mathsf{sn}_i,\mathsf{id}_i)$, initially (0,0)
- $\diamond \ t_{\textit{i}} > t_{\textit{j}} \ \text{iff} \ (\texttt{sn}_{\textit{i}} > \texttt{sn}_{\textit{j}}) \ \lor \ ((\texttt{sn}_1 = \texttt{sn}_2) \ \land \ (\texttt{id}_1 > \texttt{id}_2))$

Phase 1:

- 1. Send message read-tag() to all replicas
- 2. Wait for a quorum Q (|Q| > 2f + 1) of replies
- 3. Let $\text{sn}_{\text{max}} = \text{max}(\{\text{sn}_{\text{i}}\}_{\text{t}_{\text{i}} \in \text{Q}})$

Phase 2:

- 1. Send message write $(t_v = (sn_{max} + 1, id_j), v)$ to all
- 2. Wait for a quorum Q (|Q| > 2f + 1) of ACK
- 3. Return ACK (write considered terminated)

- \diamond Upon reception of read-tag(): return t_i
- \diamond Upon reception of write (t_v, v) :
 - \triangleright if $t_v > t_i$: $t_i = t_v$; $v_i = v$
 - ▶ Return ACK
- \diamond Upon reception of read(): Return t_i, v_i

- 1. Send read() to all replicas
- 2. Wait for a quorum Q of replies $\{(t_i, v_i)\}_{i \in Q}$
- 3. Let $(t_{max}, v_{max}) = \max(\{t_i, v_i\}_{i \in Q})$
- 4. Return v_{max}

Question: Does this ensure atomicity?

Nope



This execution can occur because t_{\max} may be derived from a non-completed write.

Solution: add a write-back() phase

- 1. Phase 1: Proceed as in naïve case
- 2. Phase 2: Send write (t_{max}, v_{max}) to all replicas
- 3. Wait for a majority quorum of ACK
- 4. Return v_{max}

Termination ($\leq f$ faults):

- ♦ Assuming well-formed messages
- ♦ Follows from properties of underlying links

- ◇ Serialisation points exist in Phase 2 of read() and write()
- ♦ Writes necessarily happen **before** reads
- Reads return most recent value by a completed write(), otherwise read() forces write() completion.
- Subsequent write() ops will not be impacted by forced previous writes
- Serialisation points for write() are defined between start and end of operation

"Sharing Memory Robustly in Message-Passing System" (JACM 1995)

- ♦ Edsger W. Dijkstra Prize in Distributed Computing: 2011
- ♦ Available here