# Efficient renaming in Conflict-free Replicated Data Types (CRDTs)

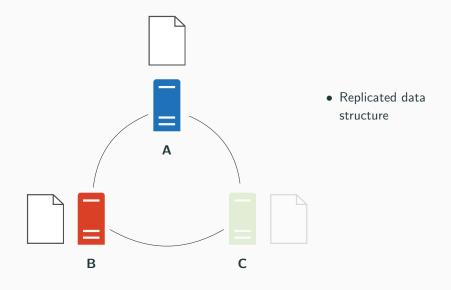
Matthieu Nicolas COAST team **Supervised by** Gérald Oster and Olivier Perrin December 4, 2018

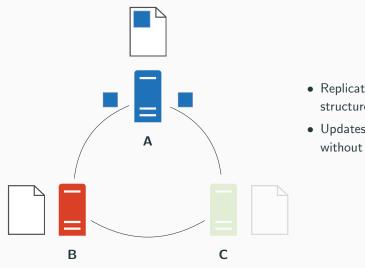




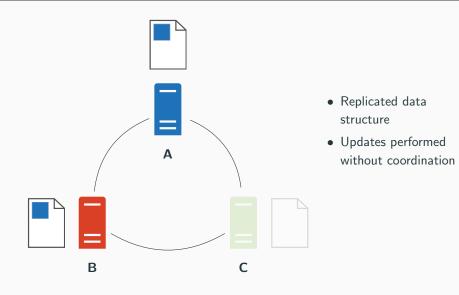


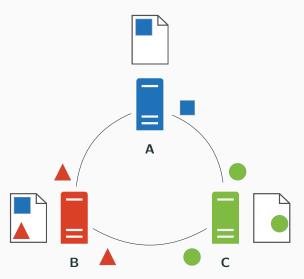




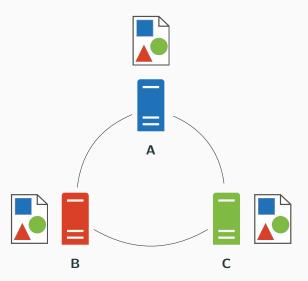


- Replicated data structure
- Updates performed without coordination





- Replicated data structure
- Updates performed without coordination



- Replicated data structure
- Updates performed without coordination
- Strong Eventual Consistency [3]

#### **Identifier-based CRDTs**

#### Main idea

Attach an identifier to each element

#### Allow to design commutative updates

- Identifying uniquely elements
- Ordering updates causally
- ...

#### Research issue

#### Limits

- Unbounded size of identifiers
- Overhead of the data structure increasing over time

How to reduce the overhead introduced by the data structure ?

#### Proposition

- Reassign shorter identifiers in a fully distributed manner
- Focus on one CRDT

# LogootSplit [1]

- State of the art of Sequence CRDTs
- Elements are ordered by their identifier, noted here as lowercase letters

# LogootSplit [1]

- State of the art of Sequence CRDTs
- Elements are ordered by their identifier, noted here as lowercase letters



**Figure 1:** State of a sequence which contains the elements "helo" and their corresponding identifiers

# LogootSplit [1]

- State of the art of Sequence CRDTs
- Elements are ordered by their identifier, noted here as lowercase letters



**Figure 1:** State of a sequence which contains the elements "helo" and their corresponding identifiers



**Figure 2:** State of a sequence which contains the block "helo"

Figure 3: Example of concurrent *insert* operations

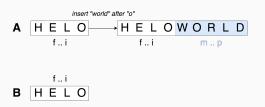


Figure 3: Example of concurrent insert operations

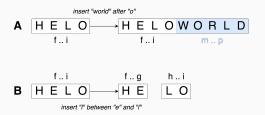


Figure 3: Example of concurrent insert operations

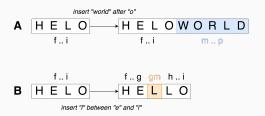


Figure 3: Example of concurrent insert operations

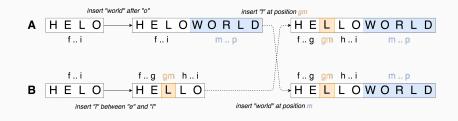


Figure 3: Example of concurrent insert operations

## **Declining performances**

Updates performed may lead to an inefficient internal representation

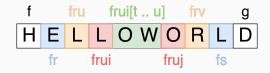


Figure 4: Example of inefficient internal representation

- The more blocks we have:
  - The more metadata we store
  - The longer it takes to browse the sequence to insert or delete an element



Figure 5: Example of renaming

• Introduce a *rename* operation



Figure 5: Example of renaming

 Generates a new identifier to the first element, based on its previous identifier



Figure 5: Example of renaming

- Generates a new identifier to the first element, based on its previous identifier
- Then generates contiguous identifiers for all following elements



Figure 5: Example of renaming

- Generates a new identifier to the first element, based on its previous identifier
- Then generates contiguous identifiers for all following elements

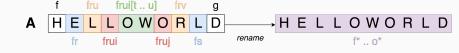


Figure 5: Example of renaming

- Generates a new identifier to the first element, based on its previous identifier
- Then generates contiguous identifiers for all following elements

• Others may perform updates concurrently to a rename operation

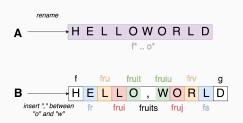


Figure 6: Example of concurrent insert

• Others may perform updates concurrently to a rename operation

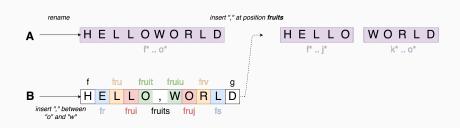


Figure 6: Example of concurrent insert

• Others may perform updates concurrently to a rename operation

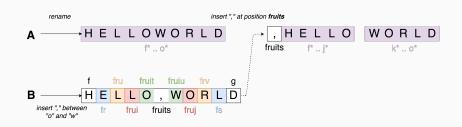


Figure 6: Example of concurrent insert

- Others may perform updates concurrently to a rename operation
- May lead to inconsistencies

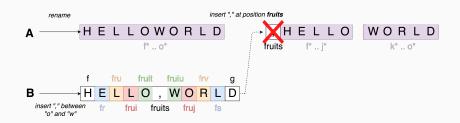


Figure 6: Example of concurrent insert

- Others may perform updates concurrently to a rename operation
- May lead to inconsistencies

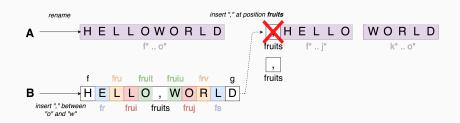


Figure 6: Example of concurrent insert

 Define rewriting rules to transform identifiers from one epoch to another

- Others may perform updates concurrently to a rename operation
- May lead to inconsistencies

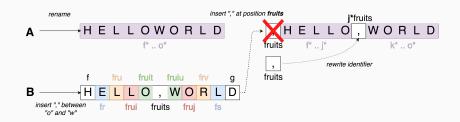


Figure 6: Example of concurrent insert

 Define rewriting rules to transform identifiers from one epoch to another

#### Handling concurrent rename

- Define a total order between rename operations
- Pick a "winner" operation between concurrent renames
- Define additional rewriting rules to *undo* the effect of "losing" ones

#### To wrap up

#### Done

- Designed a rename operation for LogootSplit
- Defined rewriting rules to deal with concurrent updates

#### Work in progress

- Implementation in MUTE [2], our P2P collaborative text editor
- Design the strategy to trigger the renaming

#### To do

- Prove formally the correctness of the mechanism
- Benchmark its performances

#### **Next steps**

#### Generalize the approach

- To other Sequence CRDTs
- To other types
  - Counter
  - Set
  - ...

Thanks for your attention, any questions?



#### References i

L. André, S. Martin, G. Oster, and C.-L. Ignat.
 Supporting adaptable granularity of changes for massive-scale collaborative editing.

In International Conference on Collaborative Computing: Networking, Applications and Worksharing - CollaborateCom 2013, pages 50–59, Austin, TX, USA, Oct. 2013. IEEE Computer Society.

[2] M. Nicolas, V. Elvinger, G. Oster, C.-L. Ignat, and F. Charoy.

MUTE: A Peer-to-Peer Web-based Real-time Collaborative
Editor.

In ECSCW 2017 - 15th European Conference on Computer-Supported Cooperative Work, volume 1 of Proceedings of 15th European Conference on Computer-Supported Cooperative Work - Panels, Posters and Demos, pages 1–4, Sheffield, United Kingdom, Aug. 2017. EUSSET.

#### References ii

[3] M. Shapiro, N. M. Preguiça, C. Baquero, and M. Zawirski. Conflict-free replicated data types.

In Proceedings of the 13th International Symposium on Stabilization, Safety, and Security of Distributed Systems, SSS 2011, pages 386–400, 2011.