

# Paxos/Raft 分布式一致性算法原理 剖析及其在实战中的应用

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## Consensus Problem

✓ 定义: The <u>consensus problem</u> requires agreement among a number of processes

(or agents) for a single data value.

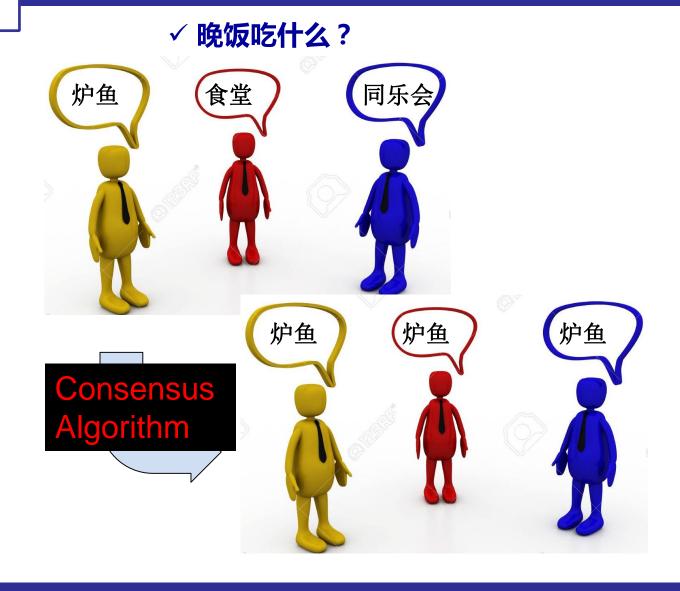




## Consensus Problem

#### **✓ 理解Consensus问题的关键**

- ✓ 绝对公平,相互独立:所有参与 者均可提案,均可参与提案的决 策
- ✓ 针对某一件事达成完全一致:一件事,一个结论
- ✓ 已经达成一致的结论,不可被推 翻
- ✓ 在整个决策的过程中,没有参与 者说谎



## Consensus Algorithm: Basic Paxos

- √ Basic Paxos
  - ✓ 一个或多个Servers可以发起提案 (Proposers)
  - ✓ 系统必须针对所有提案中的某一个提案, 达成一致
    - ✓何谓达成一致?系统中的多数派同时认可该提案
  - ✓ 最多只能针对一个确定的提案达成一致

- ✓ Liveness (只要系统中的多数派存活,并且可以相互通信)
  - ✓ 整个系统一定能够达成一致状态,选择一个确定的提案

## **Basic Paxos: Components**

#### **✓** Proposers

- ✓ Active:提案发起者(value)
- ✓ 处理用户发起的请求

#### **✓** Acceptors

- ✓ Passive:参与决策,回应 Proposers的提案
- ✓ 存储accept的提案(value), 存储决议处理的状态

# Proposer Acceptors Learner Acceptors Acceptors

#### **✓ Learners**

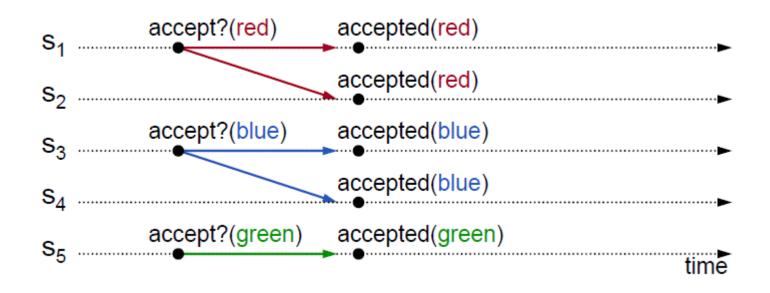
✓ Passive:不参与决策,从Proposers/Acceptors学习最新达成一致的提案(value)

✓本文接下来的部分,一个Server同时具有 Proposer和Acceptor两种角色,Learner角色逻辑简单,暂时不讨论

# Basic Paxos: Acceptors如何决策?

- ✓ Accept First
  - ✓ Acceptor仅仅接受其收到的第一个value
- **✓** Accept Last
  - ✓ Acceptor接受其收到的所有value,新的覆盖老的

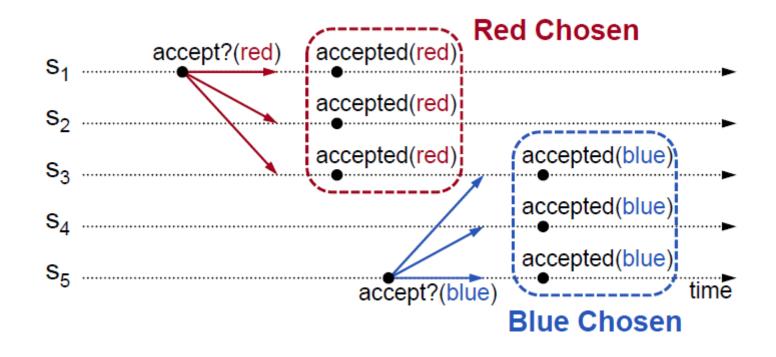
## Accept First: Split Votes



## ✓对于并发的proposals,同时accept多个value,违背原则:

- ✓ 系统中的多数派同时认可该提案
- ✓ 最多只能针对一个确定的提案达成一致

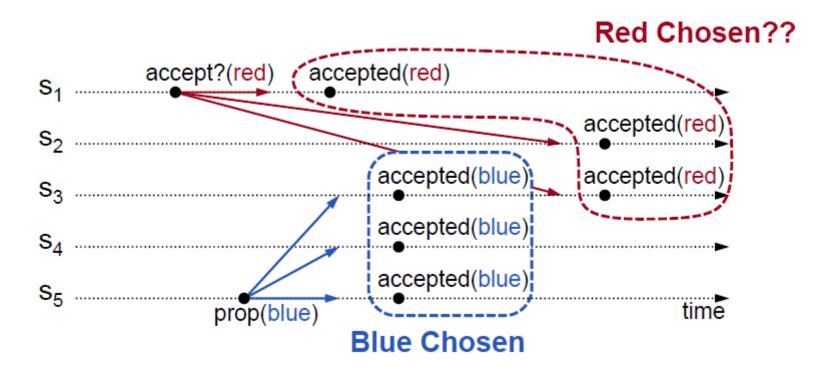
# **Accept Last: Conflicting Choices**



## ✓对于并发的proposals, 先后accept多个value, 违背原则:

✓ 最多只能针对一个确定的提案达成一致

# Accept Last: Conflicting Choices (2)



## ✓对于并发的proposals, 先后accept多个value, 违背原则:

✓ 最多只能针对一个确定的提案达成一致

# Basic Paxos: Acceptors如何决策?

- ✓ Accept First
  - ✓ Acceptor仅仅接受其收到的第一个value
- **✓** Accept Last
  - ✓ Acceptor接受其收到的所有value,新的覆盖老的
- ✓Accept First, Accept Last都有问题。那Basic Paxos如何解决这些问题?如何实现 Consensus?

## Basic Paxos:一阶段至两阶段

#### ✓ 一阶段Accept

- ✓ Accept First , Accept Last都不行
- ✓ 参考分布式事务,两阶段提交(2PC)?

#### ✓两阶段Accept

- ✓ 第一阶段: Propose阶段。Proposers向Acceptors发出Propose请求, Acceptors针对收到的Propose请求进行Promise承诺
- ✓ 第二阶段: Accept阶段。收到多数派Acceptors承诺的Proposer,向Acceptors发出 Accept请求, Acceptors针对收到的Accept请求进行接收处理
- ✓ 第三阶段(可优化): Commit阶段。发出Accept请求的Proposer, 在收到多数派 Acceptors的接收之后,标志着本次Accept成功。向所有Acceptors追加Commit消息

## Basic Paxos: Proposal ID

## ✓ Propose阶段

- ✓ **Proposal ID**: 唯一标识所有的Propose。包括:不同Proposers发出的Propose,同一 Proposer发出的不同Propose。
- ✓ Proposal Number (唯一性)

#### **Proposal ID**

erver Id
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- ✓ Round Number:每个节点存储本节点曾经看到过的最大值:maxRound
- ✓ Server Id:系统中每个节点的唯一标识
- ✓ Propose: 获取当前节点的maxRound,自增1,然后加上本节点的Server Id,作为本次的Proposal ID

#### ✓ Proposal ID (特性)

✓ Proposal ID全局唯一递增,大小代表了优先级。优先级的作用?

## Basic Paxos: Propose阶段(文字版)

#### ✓ Proposer 发送 Propose

✓ Proposer 生成全局唯一且递增的Proposal ID,向集群的所有机器发送 Propose,这里无需携带提案内容,只携带Proposal ID即可

#### **✓ Acceptor 应答 Propose**

✓ Acceptor 收到Propose后,做出"两个承诺,一个应答"

#### ✓ 两个承诺

- ✓第一,不再应答 Proposal ID 小于等于(注意:这里是 <= )当前请求的 Propose
- ✓第二,不再应答 Proposal ID 小于(注意:这里是 < ) 当前请求的 Accept请求

#### ✓ 一个应答

✓返回已经 Accept 过的提案中 Proposal ID 最大的那个提案的Value和accepted Proposal ID, 没有则返回空值

## Basic Paxos: Accept阶段(文字版)

#### ✓ Proposer 发送 Accept

✓ "提案生成规则": Proposer 收集到多数派的Propose应答后,从应答中选择存在提案 Value的并且同时也是Proposal ID最大的提案的Value,作为本次要发起 Accept 的提案。 如果所有应答的提案Value均为空值,则可以自己随意决定提案Value。然后携带上当前 Proposal ID,向集群的所有机器发送 Accept请求

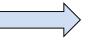
## ✓应答 Accept

✓ Acceptor 收到 Accpet 请求后,检查不违背自己之前作出的"两个承诺"情况下,持久 化当前 Proposal ID 和提案Value。最后 Proposer 收集到多数派的Accept应答后,形成 决议

## Basic Paxos:细节(算法版)

#### **Proposers**

- 1) Choose new proposal number n
- 2)Broadcast Prepare(n) to all servers



## 3)Respond to Prepare(n):

If n > minProposal then minProposal = n Return(acceptedProposal, acceptedValue)

**Acceptors** 

4) When responses received from majority:

**If any acceptedValues returned**, replace value with acceptedValue for highest acceptedProposal

5)Broadcast Accept(n, value) to all servers

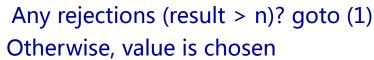


6) Respond to Accept(n, value):

If n ≥ minProposal then acceptedProposal = minProposal = n acceptedValue = value

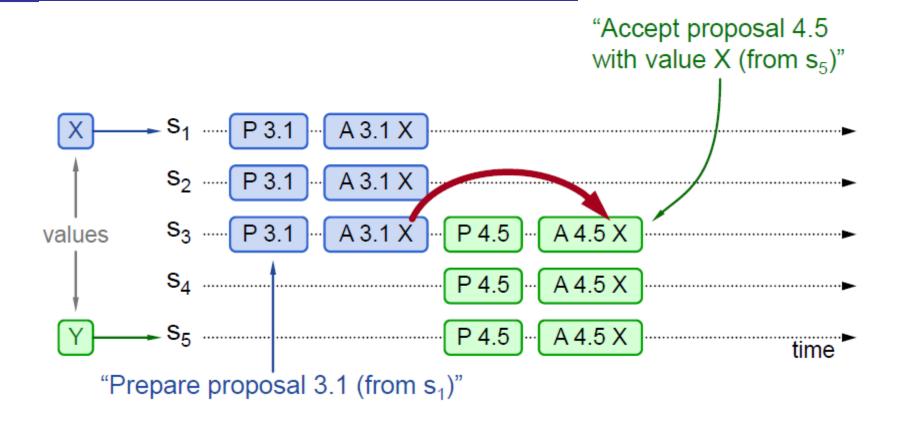
Return(minProposal)

6) When responses received from majority: `



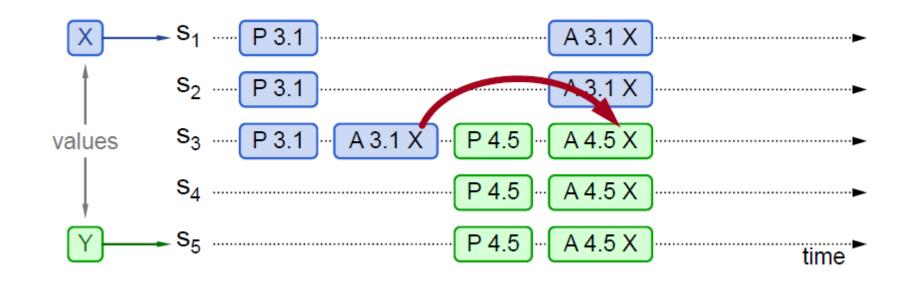
✓ Acceptors must record minProposal, acceptedProposal, and acceptedValue on

## Basic Paxos : Examples (1)



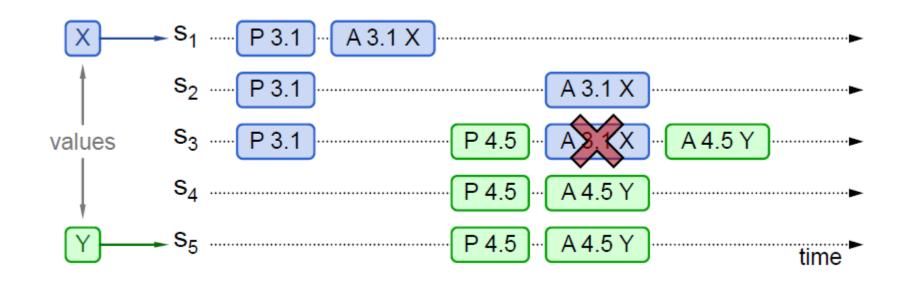
- ✓P 3.1
  - ✓ Proposal ID : round number(3), server id(1)
- ✓P 3.1达成多数派,其Value(X)被Accept,然后P 4.5学习到Value(X),并Accept

# Basic Paxos : Examples (2)



**✓P 3.1没有被多数派Accept(只有S3 Accept),但是被P 4.5学习到,P 4.5将自己的Value** 由Y替换为X,Accept(X)

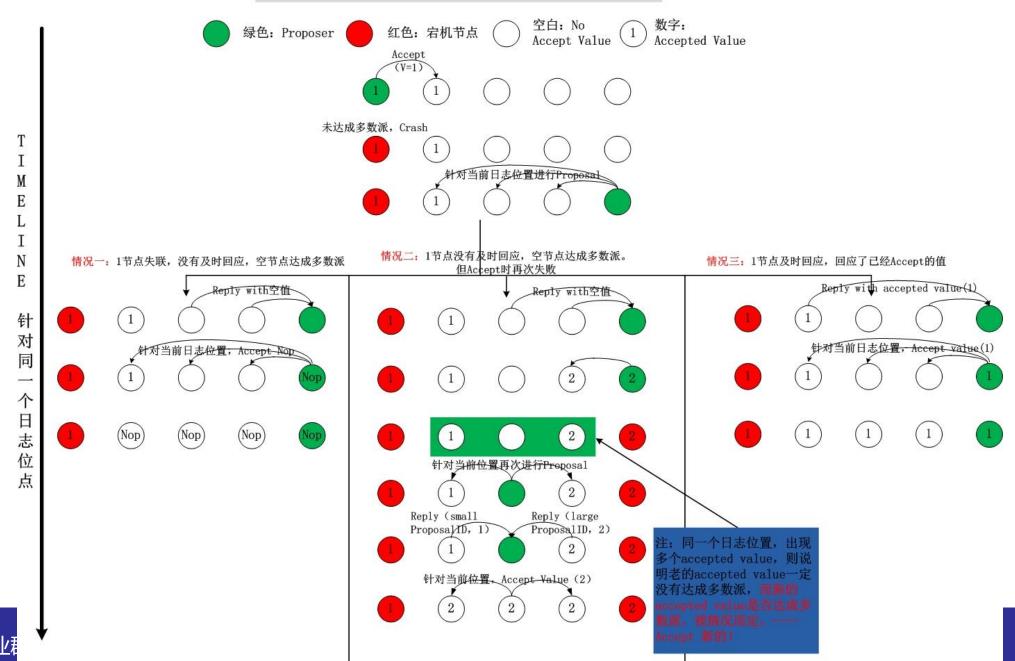
## Basic Paxos : Examples (3)



✓P 3.1没有被多数派Accept(只有S1 Accept),同时也没有被P 4.5学习到。由于P 4.5 Propose的所有应答,均未返回Value,则P 4.5可以Accept自己的Value(Y)

✓后续P 3.1的Accept (X)会失败,已经Accept的S1,会被覆盖

#### Paxos一个异常场景的分析

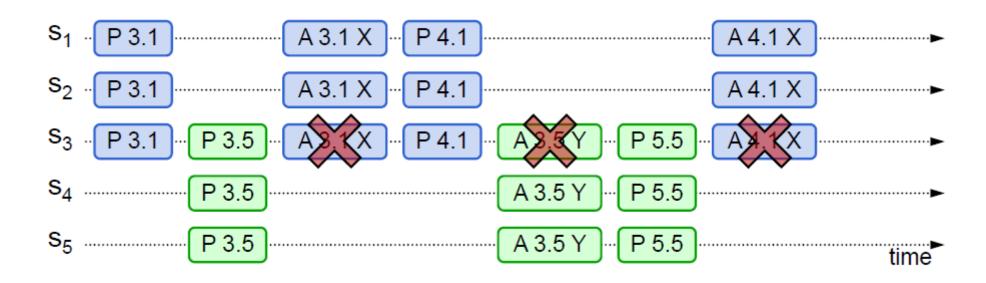


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2016.08.08

Author: 何登成

## Basic Paxos: Livelock(活锁)



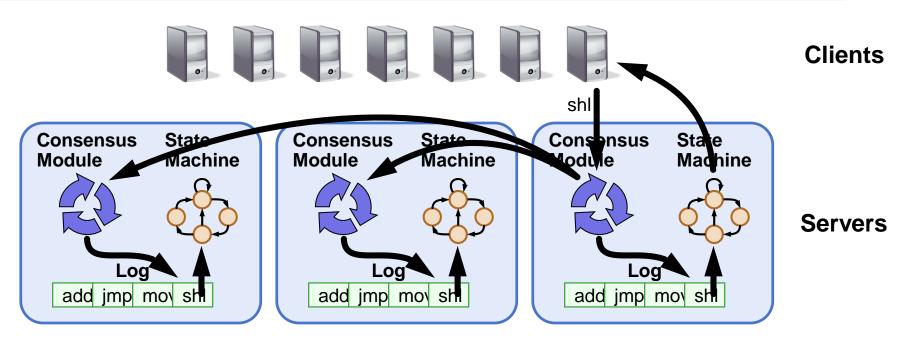
#### ✓回顾两个承诺之一

- ✓ 不再应答 Proposal ID 小于等于当前请求的 Propose。意味着:需要应答Proposal ID大于当前请求的Propose
- √两个Proposers交替Propose成功, Accept失败, 形成活锁 (Livelock)

## Basic Paxos:阶段总结

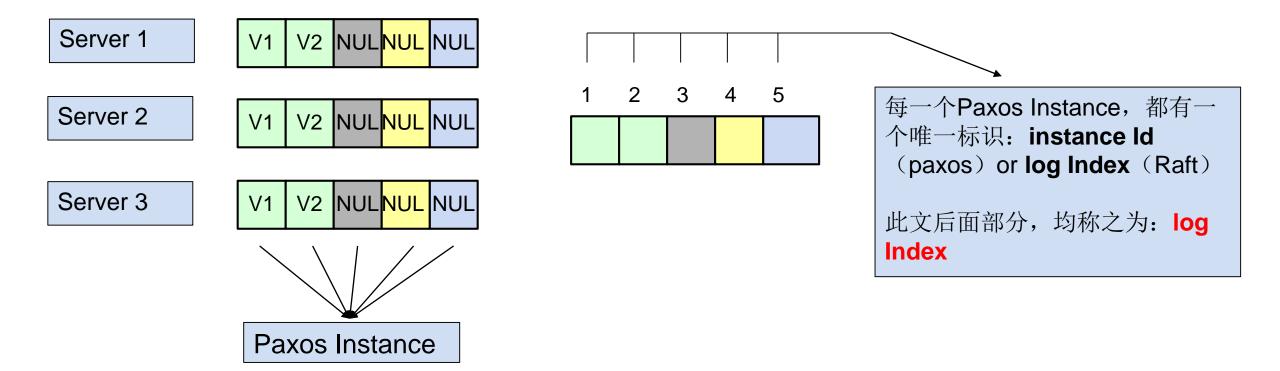
- ✓ Now , what we learn ?
  - ✓ 学会了Basic Paxos,能用Basic Paxos解决Consensus问题,确定一个提案,确定一个取值
- ✓ Now , what we can do?
  - ✓ 决定本届美国总统选谁(两个Proposers:民主党、共和党;两个Value:Hillary、 Trump;但我们好像是Learner角色...)
  - ✓ 决定今晚吃什么?
  - ✓ 一主多从架构,主宕机,决定选哪个从当新主
- ✓Now , what we can' t do?
  - ✓ 如果想确定连续多个提案,确定连续多个值,Basic Paxos搞不定了...

## Consensus: From Basic to Multi-Paxos



- ✓ Consensus Module: 从Basic Paxos的决策单个Value, 到连续决策多个Value。
  同时确保每个Servers上的顺序完全一致
- ✓ 相同顺序执行命令,所有Servers状态一致
- ✓ 只要多数节点存活, Server能提供正常服务

## Multi-Paxos



- √ (Basic) Multi-Paxos
  - ✓ 针对每一个Paxos Instance使用完整的Paxos算法,确保系统中的每一个 Server, Server上的每一个Paxos Instance都完全一致

# (Basic) Multi-Paxos的缺点、横空出世的Raft

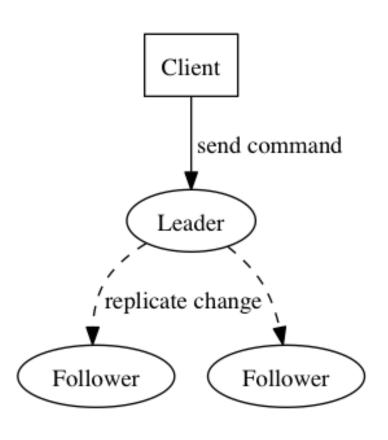
- ✓ (Basic) Multi-Paxos: 缺点
  - ✓ 难以理解、难以正确实现 (gap between theory and practice )
    - ✓ Google Paxos Made Live: Despite the existing literature on the subject, building a production system turned out to be a non-trivial task...
  - ✓ 多点可写 (Proposers), 性能较差
    - ✓ 每个写入两个RPCs; 多点可写, 写入冲突
    - ✓ Google MegaStore: Limiting that rate to a few writes per second per entity group yields insignificant conflict rates. For apps whose entities are manipulated by a small number of users at a time, this limitation is generally not a concern...

## ✓ Raft ( Leader based Consensus Algorithm )

✓ Diego Ongaro , Stanford University : In Search of an Understandable Consensus Algorithm (2014)

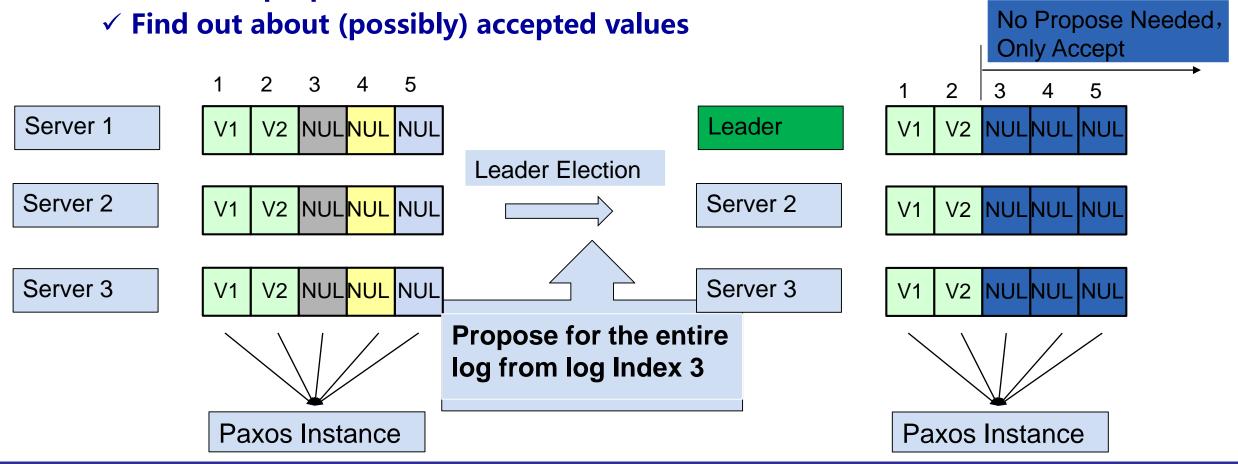
# Raft (特点)

- ✓ Raft ( Leader Based )
  - ✓ 系统存在一个Leader角色(Proposer),接受 Clients发过来的所有读写请求
  - ✓ Leader负责与所有的Followers (Acceptors)通信,将提案/Value/变更复制到所有Followers,同时收集多数派Followers的应答
  - ✓ 少数派宕机,不会影响系统整体的可用性
  - ✓ Leader日常维护与所有Followers的心跳
  - ✓ Leader宕机,会触发系统自动重新选主,选主期间 系统对外不可服务



# 关于Leader角色的解读(从Paxos的视角)

- ✓ Paxos Propose的意义
  - √ Block old proposals



## Raft基本概念

#### ✓Server状态

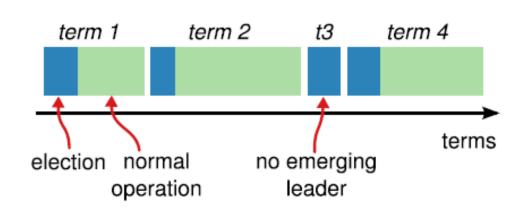
- ✓ Follower: Completely Passive。接收来自Leader或者是Candidate的message,并响应
- ✓ Leader: used to elect a new leader
- ✓ Candidate: handles all client interactions, log replication

## ✓Message类型

- ✓ RequestVote
- ✓ AppendEntries ( HeartBeat )
- ✓ InstallSnapshot

#### **✓ Terms**

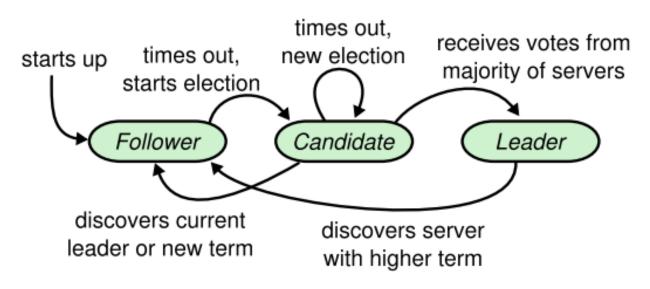
- ✓ 时间轴被划分为多个Terms
- ✓ Term ID:每个Term的唯一标识, 按时间轴递增
- ✓ 新Term随着Leader选举而开始
- ✓ 每个Term,最多只有一个Leader (可能没有Leader, split vote)



## Raft功能分解

- ✓ Leader选举 (Leader Election)
- **✓日志同步** (Log Replication)
- **✓Commit Index推进 (Advance Commit Index )**
- **√崩溃恢复 (Crash Recovery )**
- **✓成员变更 ( Membership Change )**

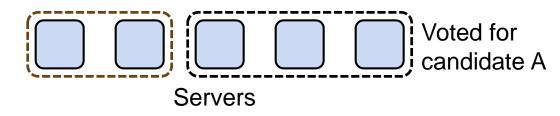
## Raft——Leader Election



#### ✓ Leader Election关键点

- ✓ 超时驱动: Heartbeat Message / Election Timeout
- ✓ **随机开始**:降低选举碰撞(Vote Split)导致的无主概率

B can't also get majority



- ✓ 选举动作: current term++, 然后发出RequestVote RPC
- ✓ Safty:同一Term,最多只会选出一个Leader,可以没有Leader

## Raft——Leader Election (注意事项)

- ✓ Raft Leader Election 注意事项
  - ✓ Leader Election与各节点的绝对时间无关,但是跟相对时间有关
    - ✓ 意味着:Servers间的绝对时间可以不相同,但是时间的流失速度需要基本一致(偏差不大)
  - ✓ 影响Raft选举成功率的几个时间相关参数
    - ✓ RTT (Round Trip Time): 网络延时
    - ✓ Heartbeat Timeout: 心跳间隔
    - ✓ Election Timeout: Leader与Followers间通信超时触发选举时间
    - ✓ MTBF (Meantime Between Failure): Servers连续常规故障时间间隔

## RTT << Heartbeat Timeout < Election Timeout (ET) << MTBF

- ✓ 随机选主触发: s<sub>et</sub> = Random (ET , 2ET ) ;
- ✓ 选举碰撞概率: P(∆s<sub>et</sub> <= RTT)</p>

# Raft——Log Replication

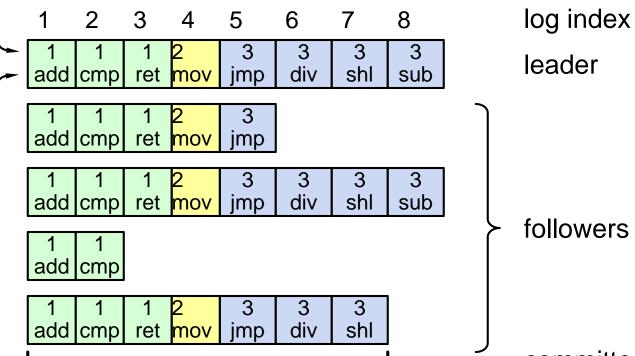
term

#### ✓Raft日志格式

- ✓ Raft Log ( TermID , LogIndex , LogValue ) command
- ✓ TermID , LogIndex用 来标识日志的唯一性

#### **✓Log Replication关键点**

- ✓ 连续性:Raft日志不能存在空洞
- ✓ 有效性:
  - ✓ 不同节点,拥有相同Term和LogIndex的日志 Value—定相同
  - ✓ Leader上的日志都是有效的
  - ✓ Followers日志是否有效,通过与Leader日志对比来判断。How?

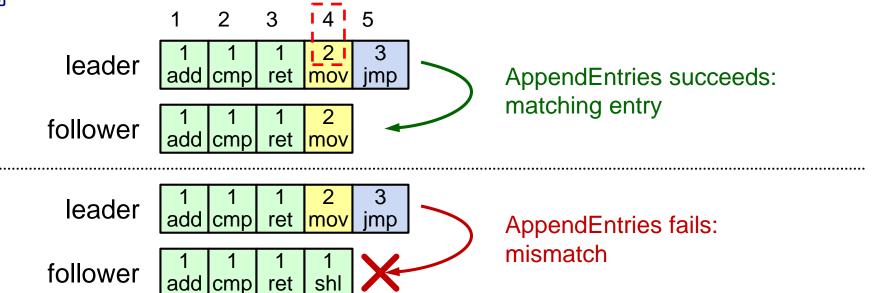


committed entries

## Raft——Folowers日志有效性检查

#### ✓Followers日志有效性检查

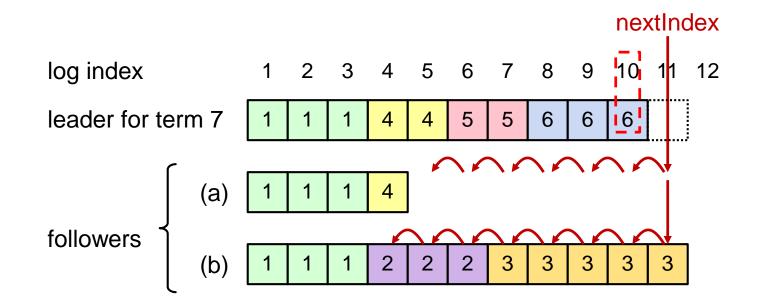
- ✓ AppendEntries RPC中,除了待复制的日志之外,还带有前一个日志的唯一标识 (prevTermID, prevLogIndex)
- ✓ Follower在收到AppendEntries RPC之后,检查(prevTermID, prevLogIndex)与本地的日志是否Match: Match则接受,不match则拒绝
- ✓ 递归推导,证明Follower上(prevTermID, prevLogIndex)之前的所有日志,与Leader均相同



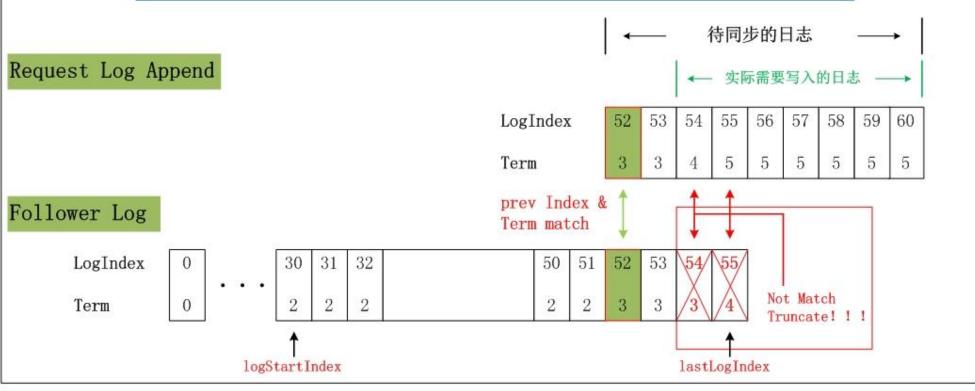
## Raft——Folowers日志修复

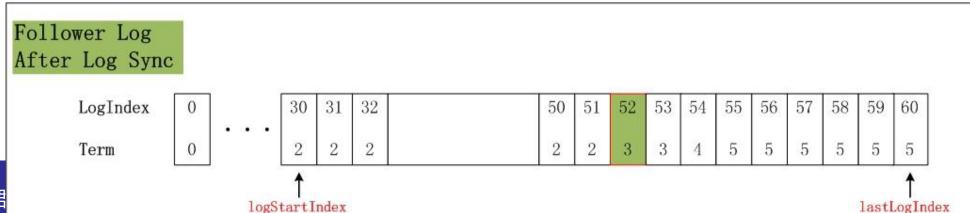
#### ✓Followers日志修复

✓ Followers上,不满足有效性检查的日志,如何修复?



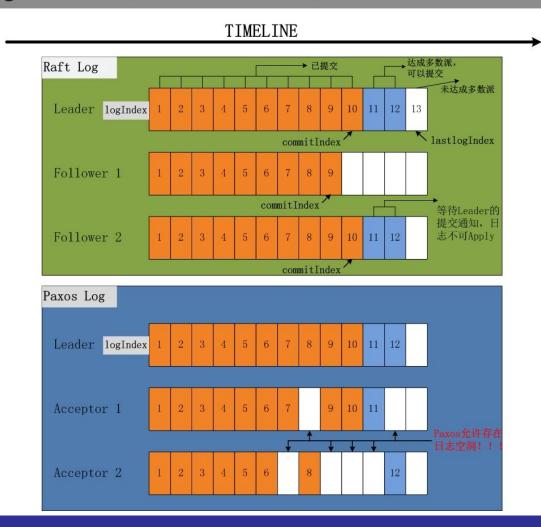
## Raft日志同步——Follower处理逻辑





# Log Replication——Raft vs Multi-Paxos

Log Different between Paxos and Raft: Normal



## ✓Multi-Paxos与Raft,在日志 同步上最大的不同

✓ Raft需要日志连续, Multi-Paxos**允许日志空洞存在** 

## Raft——Commit Index推进

#### ✓ CommitIndex ?

- ✓ 日志被复制到Followers之后,先持久化,并不能马上被应用
- ✓ 只有Leader知道日志是否达成多数派,是否可以应用(提交)
- ✓ 所谓的CommitIndex,就是已经达成多数派,可以应用的最新日志位置
- ✓ Followers记录当前的CommitIndex,所有小于等于CommitIndex的日志可以应用到状态机, 所有大于CommitIndex的日志不能应用
- ✓ CommitIndex ( TermID , LogIndex )

#### **✓CommitIndex推进?**

- ✓ 在当前日志达成多数派之后, Leader在下一个AppendEntries RPC中,将当前CommitIndex 信息发送到所有的Followers
- ✓ Followers日志有效性检查,接受AppendEntries RPC,则同时更新本地的CommitIndex。若检查不通过,拒绝AppendEntries RPC,则同样不更新本地CommitIndex

## paxos raft commitIndex推进算法

Ra

TIMELINE



#### ✓ Raft vs Multi-Paxos

- ✓ Raft:日志连续的特性,确保 CommitIndex推进逻辑非常简单
- Paxos:日志空洞, ComitIndex 处理逻辑较复杂

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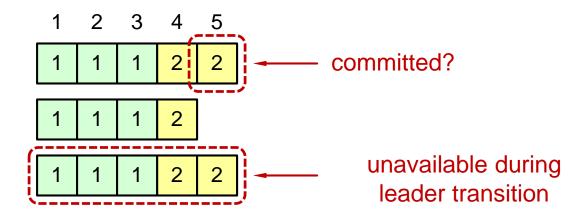
# Raft——AppendEntries RPC小结

## **✓AppendEntries RPC**

- ✓ 完整信息: (currentTerm, logEntries, prevTerm, prevLogIndex, commitTerm, commitLogIndex, currentTimeStamp)
- ✓ currentTerm , logEntries : 需要同步的日志
- ✓ prevTerm , prevLogIndex : Follower日志有效性检查
- ✓ commitTerm, commitLogIndex: 当前日志的最新提交位点
- ✓ currentTimeStamp: 心跳时间

## Raft——Leader Crash

**✓ Leader Crash** 



- ✓ New Leader选取原则
  - ✓ 最大提交原则: During elections, choose candidate with log most likely to contain all committed entries
  - ✓ Voting server V denies vote if its log is "more complete" : (lastTerm<sub>V</sub> > lastTerm<sub>C</sub>) || (lastTerm<sub>V</sub> == lastTerm<sub>C</sub>) && (lastIndex<sub>V</sub> > lastIndex<sub>C</sub>)

# Raft——Leader Crash(一个特殊场景)

- **✓ Committing Entry from Earlier Term** 1
  - ✓ Term 1 Leader : s₁
  - ✓ Term 2 Leader: s<sub>2</sub>
  - ✓ Term 3 Leader : s<sub>5</sub>
  - ✓ Term 4 Leader: s<sub>1</sub>

CommitIndex:  $2 \rightarrow 3$   $s_1 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 4 \quad Leader for term 4$   $s_2 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad AppendEntries just succeeded$   $s_4 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad 3 \quad 3$ 

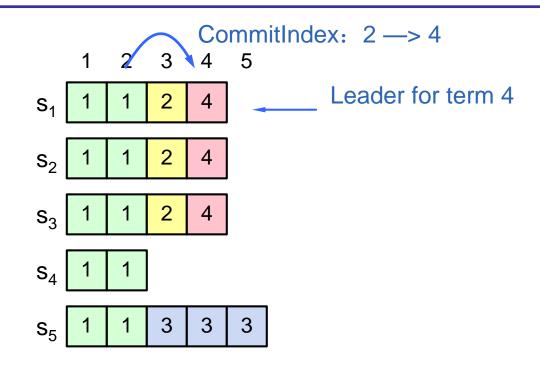
#### **✓New Leader提交原则**

- ✓ New Leader只能提交属于自己Term的日志,不能主动帮之前的Term提交(Advance CommitIndex)
- ✓ Why?
- ✓考虑如下场景: Term 4提交了LogIndex 3(Term 2),此时S1再次Crash, S5被重新选为主。S5重新提交LogIndex 3(Term 3), Term 2被覆盖,违背Consensus协议原则

# Raft——Leader Crash (一个特殊场景:修复)

## **✓New Leader提交原则**

✓ New Leader只能提交属于自己Term的日志,不能主动帮之前的Term提交



## ✓不能主动提交,被动提交如何?

- ✓ New Leader在写入新日志之后,直接将CommitIndex从LogIndex 2推进到LogIndex 4, 隐式提交了LogIndex 3
- ✓ 此时,若S1再次Crash,S5不会被选为新主,因为其Term(3)小于已经达成多数派的Term(4)

## Raft——Leader Stic

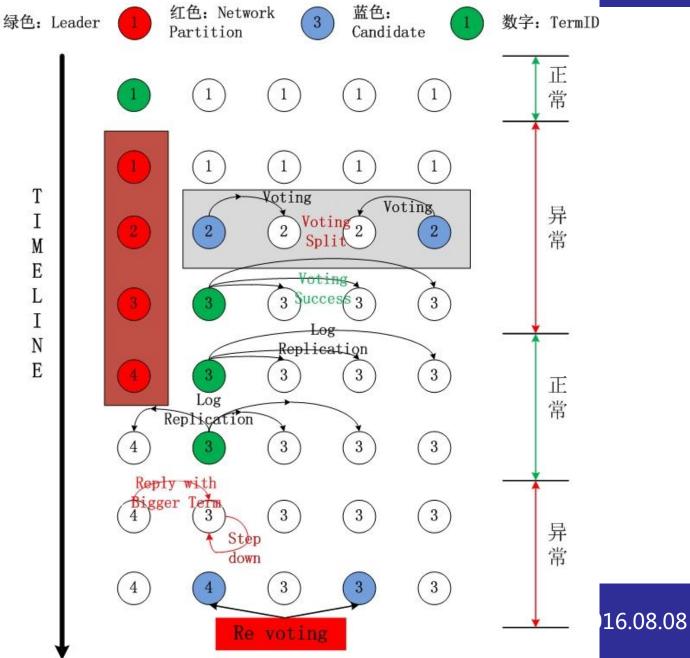
#### Raft一个异常场景的分析

## √右图所示

- ✓ 第一阶段:5节点系统正常工作
- ✓ 第二阶段, Leader Network Partition, 系统进入重新选主
- ✓ 第三阶段,节点2选主成功,系 统恢复正常运行
- ✓ 第四阶段,节点1 Network Partition消除,重新加入。由 于其TermID大于当前系统 TermID,新主Stepdown,系 统需要重新选主

#### **✓ Leader Stickiness**

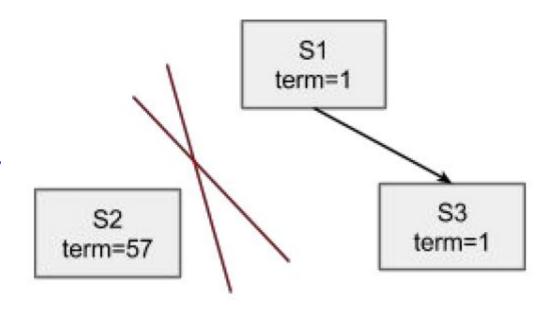
✓ 消除节点加入正常服务集群后, 正常服务集群Leader被抢占



## Raft——Leader Stickiness

#### **✓ Term Inflation**

- ✓ Network Partition节点,由于跟集群失联,不断地试图选择自己为Leader,增加本地的Term ID
- ✓ 待Network Partition消除,节点重新加入集群, 其Term已经远远大于正常集群的Term,导致集 群无法正常服务, Leader Stepdown

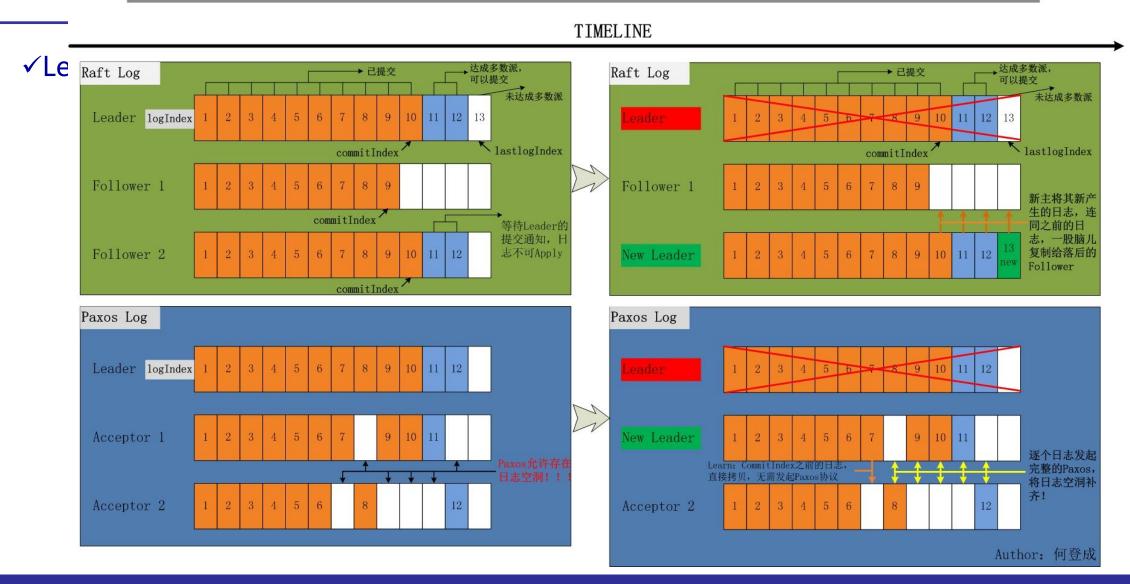


#### **✓ Pre-Vote**

- ✓ 新增Pre-Vote RPC ( currentTerm+1 , lastLogIndex , lastLogTerm )
- ✓ 不修改Server的任何状态
- ✓ Pre-Vote RPC多数派返回成功,增加本地Term,将节点状态转换为Candidate,发出真正的 Vote RPC
- ✓ 分区后的节点, Pre-Vote不会成功, Term不会增加。新加入也就不会导致集群无法正常服务

Ra

## Log Different between Paxos and Raft: Normal & Crash Recovery



## Raft vs Multi-Paxos : Leader Crash

#### **√**Raft

- ✓ 必须选择拥有最多最新日志的Follower, 作为新Leader
- ✓ 新Leader上任之后,自己的日志是最全的准确的(根据Leader选取原则),直接覆盖 Follower的即可

#### **✓ Multi-Paxos**

- ✓ 可选择任意节点作为新Leader
- ✓ 新Leader上任之后
  - ✓ 获取当前节点的CommitIndex
  - ✓ 获取整个系统中所有节点的MaxIndex
  - ✓ 本节点CommitIndex之前的日志,可直接复制给Acceptors
  - ✓ [CommitIndex, MaxIndex]之间的每一条日志,需要逐个应用Basic Paxos,确定该选择哪一个 LogEntries
  - ✓ MaxIndex之后的所有日志,在Leader选举阶段就完成了一次Prepare,后续直接Accept即可

# Raft——Membership Change

## ✓ Membership Change

- ✓ 包括: 系统中, 节点增加、删除、替换
- ✓ **不包括**: 节点Crash、Crash节点重启加入
  - ✓ Raft设计,就是允许少数派节点Crash,不影响系统的可用性

## **✓ Membership Change设计目标**

✓ Online Membership Change, 过程不影响系统的持续可用

## Raft——Men

#### Raft系统状态转移

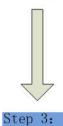




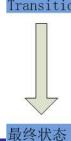
Step 1: Add 2 Nodes

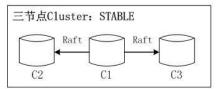


Step 2: Catch Up

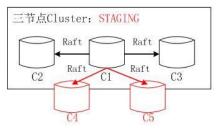


Step 3: Transition

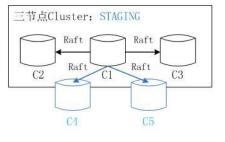




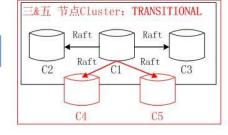
Conf (C1、C2、C3)



Conf (C1, C2, C3) C4, C5: Uncatch up



Conf(C1, C2, C3) C4, C5: Catch up



Conf\_old(C1, C2, C3) C\_new(C1, C2, C3, C4, C5)

# 五节点Cluster: STABLE Raft C2 Raft C1 Raft C3 C4 C5

Conf (C1, C2, C3, C4, C5)

## ✓Online Membership Change ( 关键词 )

- ✓ 系统状态变化同样通过日志同步
- ✓ 新老配置共存平滑过度
- ✓ 一次可变更多个Member( Add/Remove )

基础架构事业群-数据库技术-数据库内核

√ Step 3 : Transitional Stage

✓ Conf\_old、Conf\_new两个

要同时达成多数派, Log

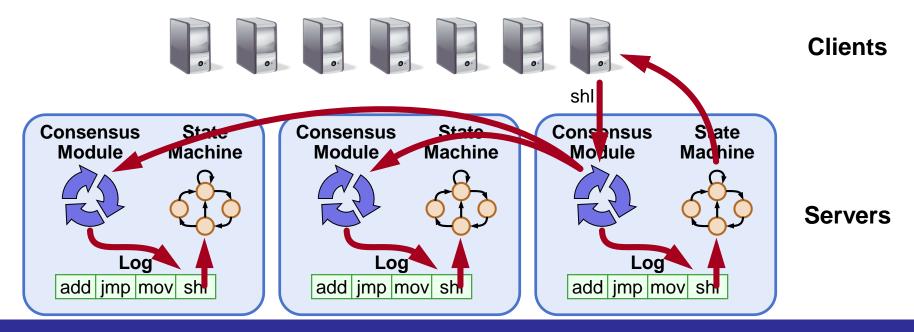
Replication才算是成功

Configuration Group , 需

## Raft/Multi-Paxos:阶段总结

#### ✓ Now , what we learn ?

- ✓ 学会了Raft/Multi-Paxos,能用来解决连续Consensus问题,确定连续多个提案,确保系统各节点 状态完全一致
- ✓ 学会了自动化的Leader Election,保证系统在少数派宕机下的持续可用
- ✓ 学会了日志强同步,保证系统在Leader宕机后的零数据丢失
- ✓ 实现所有上面这些功能,都是自封闭的,零外部系统依赖

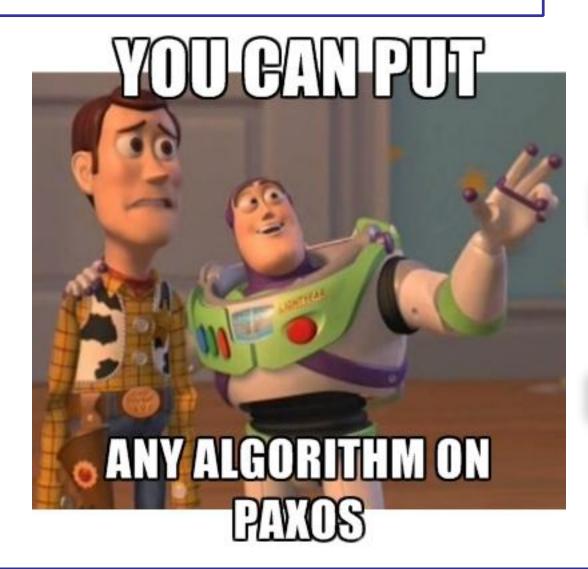


## Raft vs Multi-Paxos 小结

- ✓ Paxos的核心,在Basic Paxos,关于Multi-Paxos缺乏太多的理论论证。
- ✓Raft则将Multi-Paxos的功能做了模块划分,并对每个模块做了详细的阐述和理论证明
  - ✓ Leader Election、Log Replication、Commit Index Advance、Crash Recovery、 Membership Change 等
- ✓ Multi-Paxos和Raft,最本质的区别,在于是否允许日志空洞。Raft必须连续,不允许空洞。Multi-Paxos允许日志空洞存在
  - ✓ 允许空洞: Paxos应对复杂网络环境,更为鲁棒(以三副本为例)
    - ✓ 三节点两两不连通:Raft、Paxos均无法工作
    - ✓ 两个Followers与Leader间的网络,短时间内轮询连接震荡: Paxos不受影响, Raft会受部分影响
    - ✓ 除此之外,Raft、Paxos的表现无差别,均可持续正常服务
  - ✓ **不允许空洞**: Raft在Log Replication、Crash Recovery、CommitIndex Advance等模块的算法实现上,更为简单

# Paxos/Multi-Paxos/Raft能干什么?







# Paxos/Multi-Paxos/Raft能干什么?

#### ✓Multi-Paxos/Raft功能回顾

- ✓ 系统各节点状态强一致
- ✓ 系统少数派宕机,不影响可用性(持续可用)
- ✓ 系统本身功能自封闭,零外部系统依赖

## ✓作为大型系统的Build Block

✓ MegaStore、Spanner、CockRoachDB、TiDB ...

## ✓作为基础系统对外提供服务

- ✓ 服务种类:服务发现、分布式锁服务、配置中心(元数据管理)、集群管理(Leader Election ) ...
- ✓ 服务产品: Zookeeper、ETCD ...
- ✓ 所有服务的本质,就是Server状态机中的一个状态变更,通过Paxos/Raft来保证状态变更全局 一致和高可用

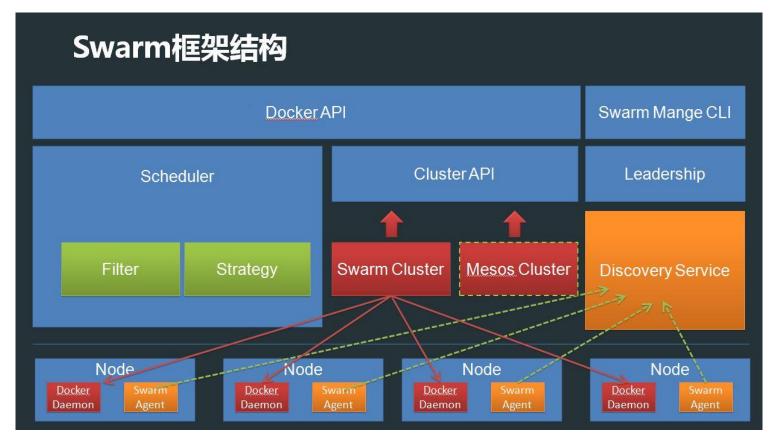
# Example: ETCD

✓基于Raft协议实现的,提供服务发现和配置管理的高可用键值系统



## ✓功能接口

- ✓ Write a key、Read keys
- √ Watch key changes
- ✓ Grant leases
- **√** ..
- ✓使用场景



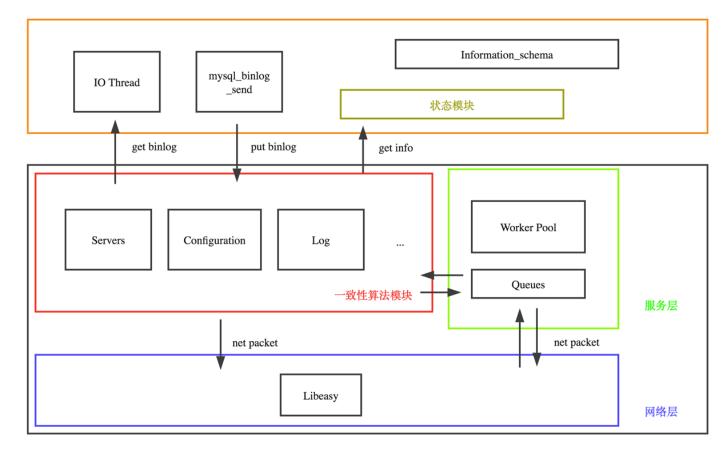
# 广告时间

## ✓Ali Consensus (目标)

- ✓ 全功能的Consensus 算法实现
  - ✓ 各节点状态强一致
  - ✓ 持续可用
  - ✓ 零外部系统依赖
- ✓ 高性能
  - ✓ 全异步
  - ✓ 批处理
- ✓ 模块化
  - ✓ Ali Consensus可 以模块化输出

**MySQL** 

Ali Consensus



## 广告时间

## √数据库内核产品

- ✓ 8月初, Ali Consensus模块 一期开发完毕
- ✓ 9月中旬,基于RocksDB的三 副本强同步交付 ✓ 支持put/get接口
- ✓ 11月初,基于AliSQL的三副本强同步交付 ✓ 支持复杂的SQL语句

```
$./test_main 2
Index: 2 .
TS:1470899242. 19328 Server 2 : isVote: 1, requestServer: 2, term: 1 lli:0, llt:0
TS:1470899243. 20208 Server 2 : revice logs from leader(1), msg.term(1)
TS:1470899244. 20144 Server 2 : revice logs from leader(1), msg.term(1)
TS:1470899245. 20200 Server 2 : revice logs from leader(1), msg.term(1)
TS:1470899246. 20190 Server 2 : revice logs from leader(1), msg.term(1)
TS:1470899247. 20201 Server 2 : revice logs from leader(1), msg.term(1)
TS:1470899248. 20195 Server 2 : revice logs from leader(1), msg.term(1)
TS:1470899249. 20153    Server 2 : revice logs from leader(1), msg.term(1)
TS:1470899250. 20195    Server 2 : revice logs from leader(1), msg.term(1)
TS:1470899251. 20185 Server 2 : revice logs from leader(1), msg.term(1)
TS:1470899252. 20189    Server 2 : revice logs from leader(1), msg.term(1)
TS:1470899253. 20186    Server 2 : revice logs from leader(1), msg.term(1)
TS:1470899254. 20154 Server 2 : revice logs from leader(1), msg.term(1)
TS:1470899255. 20139    Server 2 : revice logs from leader(1), msg.term(1)
TS:1470899262.626284 Server 2 : become Leader (currentTerm 2)!!
$./test_main 2
Index: 2 .
TS:1470899294.373406    Server 2 : revice logs from leader(3), msg.term(3)
TS:1470899297.373233    Server 2 : revice logs from leader(3), msg.term(3)
TS:1470899298.373220    Server 2 : revice logs from leader(3), msg.term(3)
```

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# 致谢

