## Objectives

- To discuss the different message ordering paradigms.
- To discuss Raynal-Schiper-Toueg algorithm for causal ordering.
- To discuss 3-phase distributed algorithms for total ordering.

## Message ordering paradigms

The order of delivery of messages in a distributed system is an important aspect of system executions.

- Because it determines the messaging behavior that can be expected of the distributed program.
  - 1. Async / Non-FIFO
  - 2. FIFO
  - 3. Causal Order
  - 4. Synchronous order

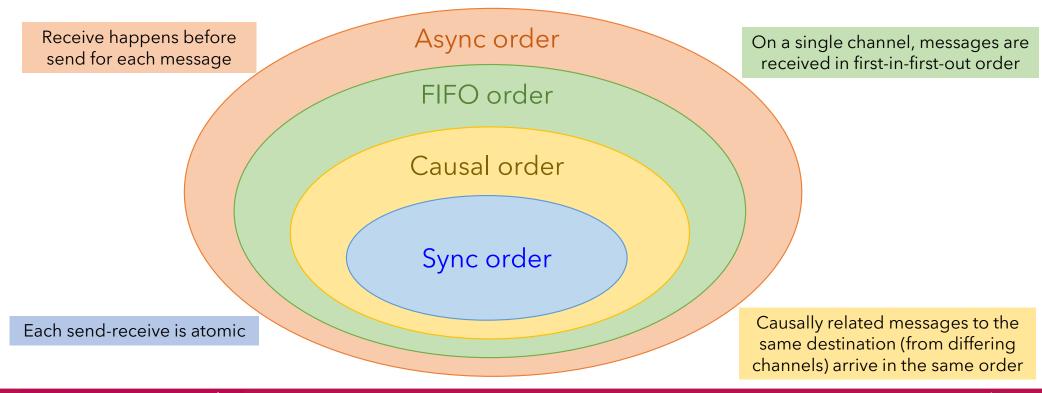
Group Communication

- 1. Causal Order
- 2. Total Order

Sync  $\subset$  CO  $\subset$  FIFO  $\subset$  Async

### In summary

• Sync  $\subset$  CO  $\subset$  FIFO  $\subset$  Async



# Implementing message ordering

 Summary of approaches to implement different message ordering paradigms.

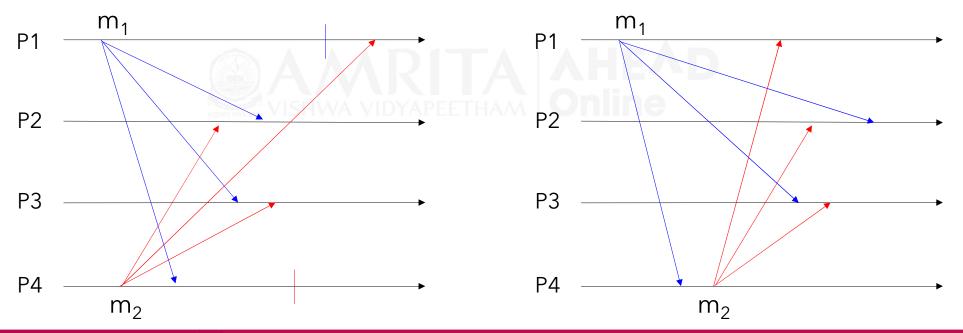
Ordering Paradigm	Implementation approach
Async order	Lamport's Scalar clock
FIFO order	Sequence numbering along each channel
Causal order	Raynal-Schiper-Toueg algorithm*
Sync order	Mutual exclusion, agreement algorithms
Total order	Three Phase Distributed algorithm*

<sup>\*</sup> Will be dealt next.



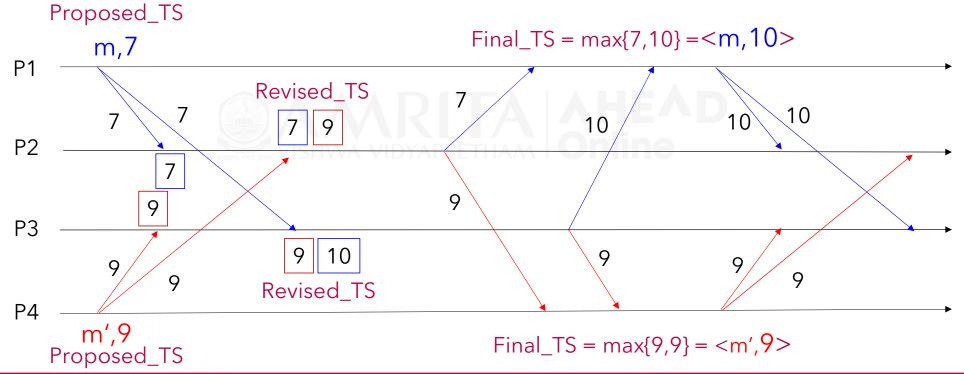
#### Recall Total order

- The order of delivery to all processes must be same.
- Below scenarios depict break in total order when m1 and m2 are (i) concurrent and (ii) causally related.



# Three Phase Distribured Algorithm

The order of delivery to all processes must be same.



### Conclusion

- We discussed different message ordering paradigms.
  - Async, FIFO, Causal, Sync
- Multicast communication
  - Causal order, Total order
- Causal ordering by Raynal-Schiper-Toueg algorithm.
- Three phase total ordering algorithm.

