

TIME AND ORDERING :-

Challenges \rightarrow Asynchronous Distributed System

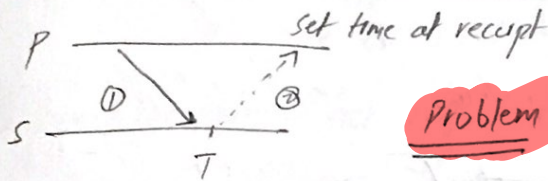
Clock skew
Clock Drift

Maximum Drift Rate \rightarrow Error $\sim 2 * MDR$

M \rightarrow Maximum Acceptable skew Synchronization $= \frac{M}{2 * MDR}$

Synchronization \rightarrow External \rightarrow with external standard
Internal \rightarrow node clocks within bound (Berkeley Algorithm)

CRISTIAN'S ALGORITHM :-



Problem: Server to Process time not taken care of
Time in path $\textcircled{2}$ not considered

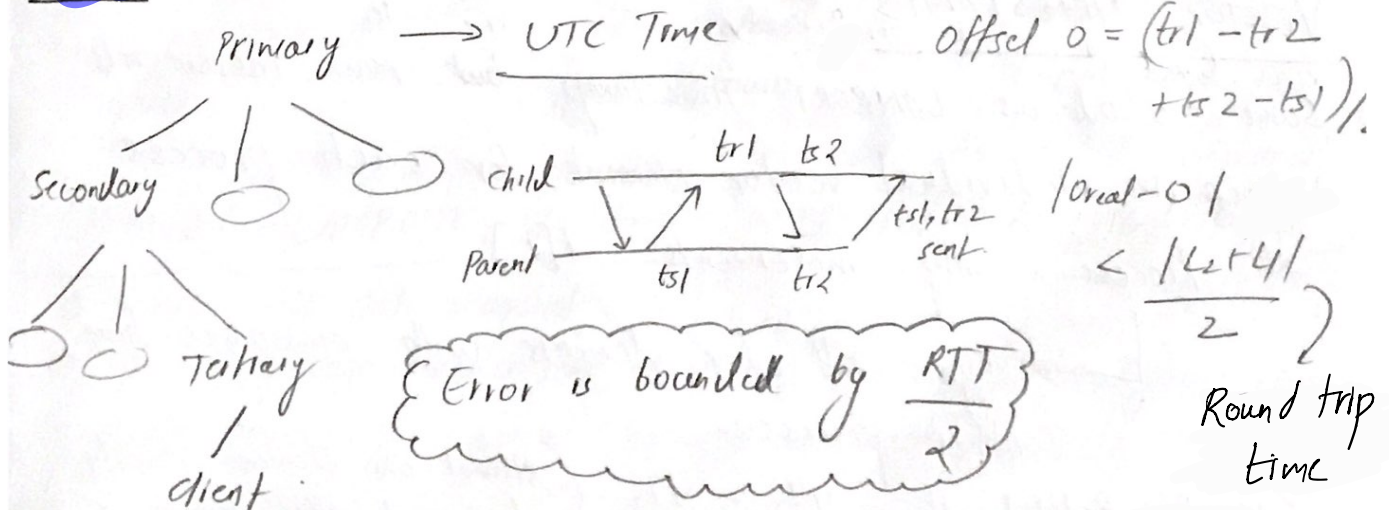
RTT \rightarrow known. $S \rightarrow P$ Latency $\rightarrow L_{sp}$ $P \rightarrow S$ Latency $\rightarrow L_{ps}$

Actual Time $\in [t + L_{sp}, t + RTT - L_{ps}]$
Depends on OS, buffer messages and

Time set = $t + \left(\frac{RTT + L_{sp} - L_{ps}}{2} \right)$ Internal processing.

Not allowed to decrease clock value \rightarrow can change drift speeds

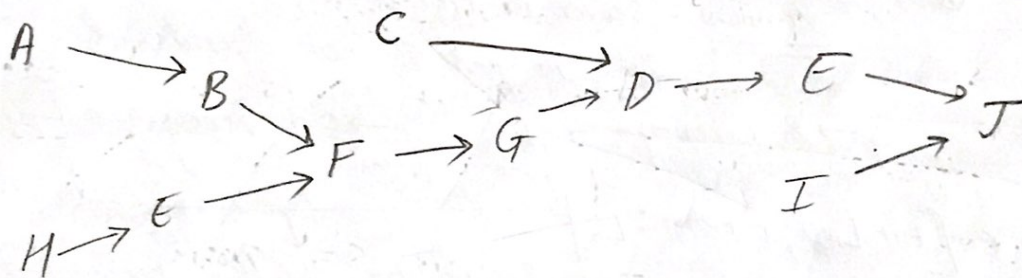
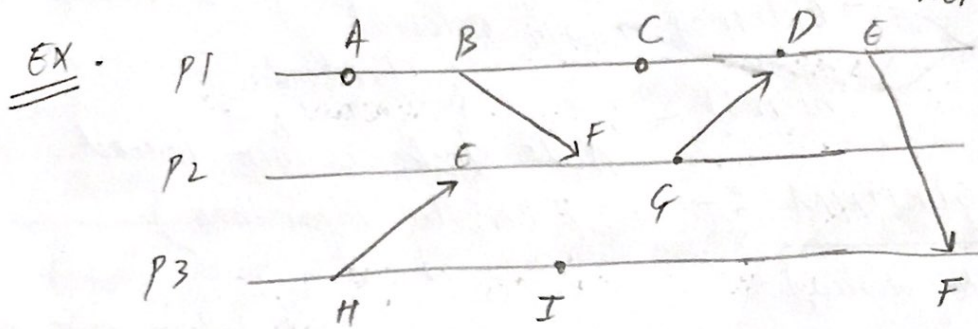
NTP (NETWORK TIME PROTOCOL) :-



LAMPORT TIMESTAMPS :-

* If Causality is satisfied by some metric, synchronisation is not required. Happens-Before denoted by \rightarrow

$a \rightarrow b$ and $b \rightarrow c \Rightarrow a \rightarrow c$. (Partial ordering.
Not all events related)



ASSIGNING TIMESTAMP :-

Receive event = $\max(\text{local clock, message timestamp}) + 1$ (New counter)

① May not imply causality for events. (are unrelated in partial order)

Called Concurrent events

VECTOR TIMESTAMPS :-

Same method as LAMPORT Timestamp but now increments happen in individual vector elements for each process.

Process i only increments $V[i]$

↳ syncs all other elements with messages from other processes.

Causally Related if $VT_1 < VT_2$ (Atleast one element strictly less and other elements \leq)

GLOBAL SNAPSHOT :-

- For having a checkpoint
- Garbage collection
- Deadlock detection.
- Termination of computation

① Capture instantaneous state of each process and also point to point channels

FIRST APPROACH → ① Synchronise clocks
② Record states at known time t

PROBLEM → Time synchronisation has error.
→ state of messages in channels missing.

① Synchronisation not required (Causality sufficient)

REASON : ② State can move from one to another with same sequence of events (causal paths cause changes)

SYSTEM MODEL :-

- N processes
- 2 uni-directional communication channels (FIFO)
- No failure
- All messages arrive intact

Note that these constraints bring determinism to the system

① Algorithm must not interfere with applications.

Each process records own state

Global state is collected in distributed manner

CHANDY - LAMPORT GLOBAL SNAPSHOT ALGORITHM :-

- ① Initiate self state snapshot.
- ② Special message marker sent to other processes (outgoing channels)
- ③ Starts recording incoming messages on each channel

On receiving a Marker message on C_{ki}

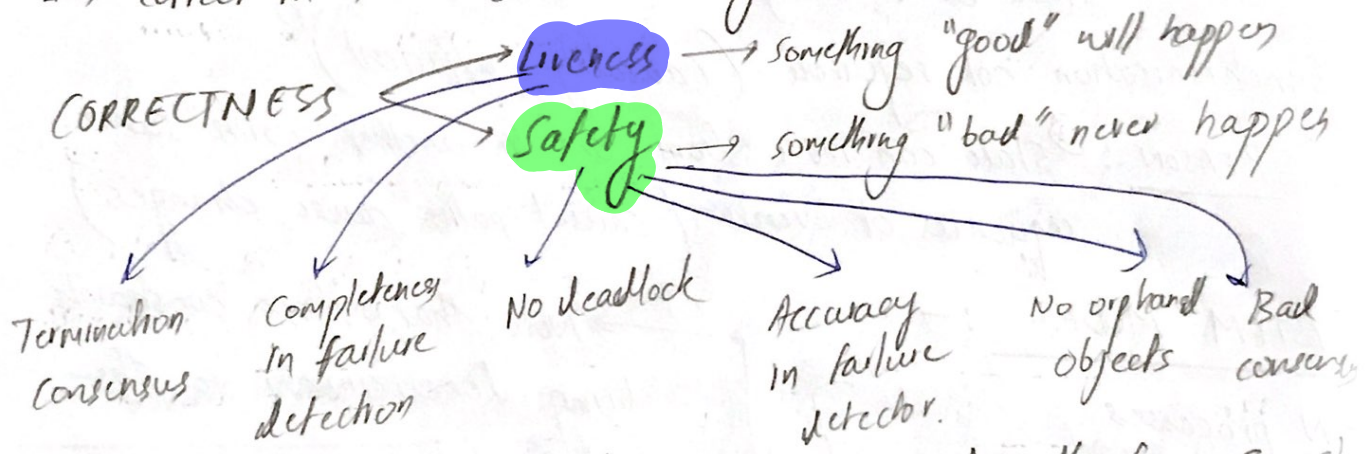
- P_i records own state
- Marks C_{ki} as "empty"
- Sends marker messages
- Starts recording messages

Just do this step.

⇒ If already seen a Marker

① Later the snapshots may be collected by a central server to calculate global snapshot.

⇒ Correct in terms of causality. → Concept of consistent cuts.



FOR GLOBAL STATES

- Liveness** → causal path from $S \rightarrow S'$ exist for that given property
- Safety** → S satisfies P_r and all global states reachable from S satisfies P_r .

CHANDY - LAMPORT ALGORITHM
(due to causal correctness)

Used to detect stable properties

Once true, always true.

Liveness → Termination
Safety → Deadlocks, Orphaned objects