CAP Twelve Years Later: How the "Rules" Have Changed

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Outline

- CAP Theorem
- ACID vs CAP
- Why 2 of 3 misleading?
- CAP confusion
- Managing Partition
- Partition Recovery

CAP

Consistency

Every read receives the most recent write or an error.

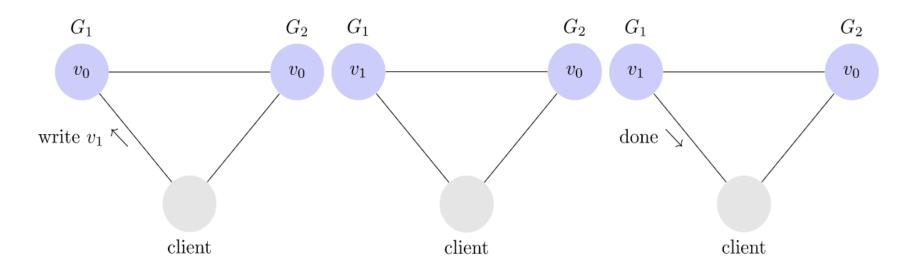
Availability

A guarantee that every request receives a response.

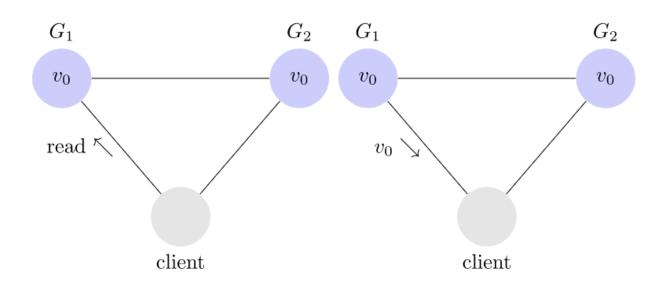
Partition Tolerance

The system continues to operate despite an arbitrary number of messages being dropped (or delayed) by the network between nodes

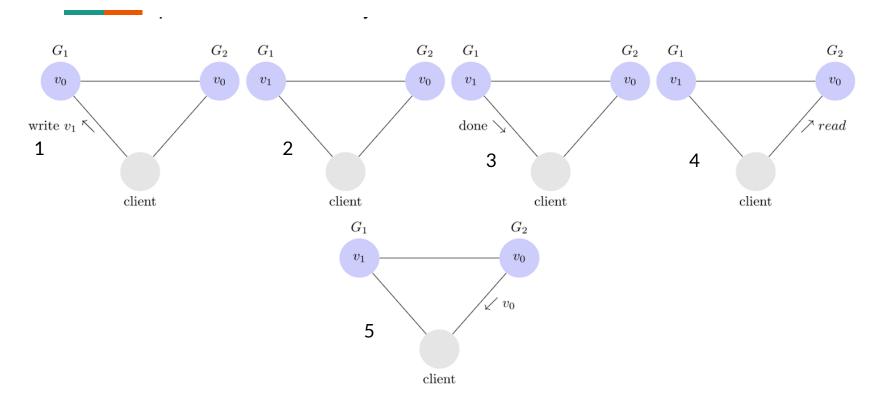
Writing to a Server



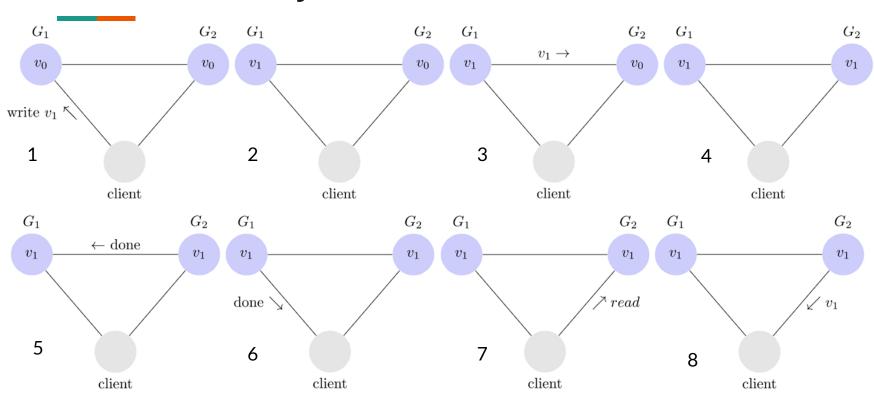
Reading from a Server



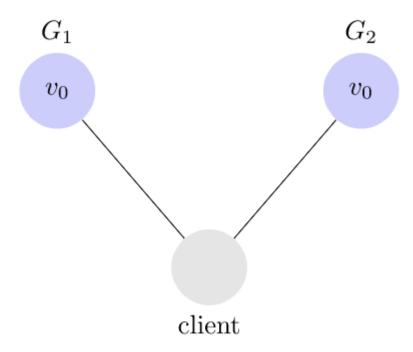
An Inconsistent System



A Consistent System

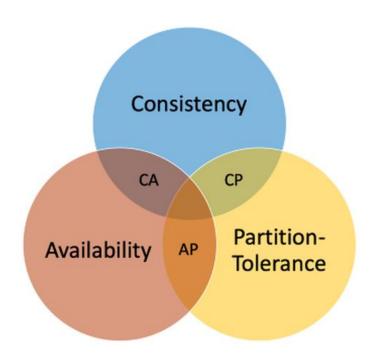


Partition

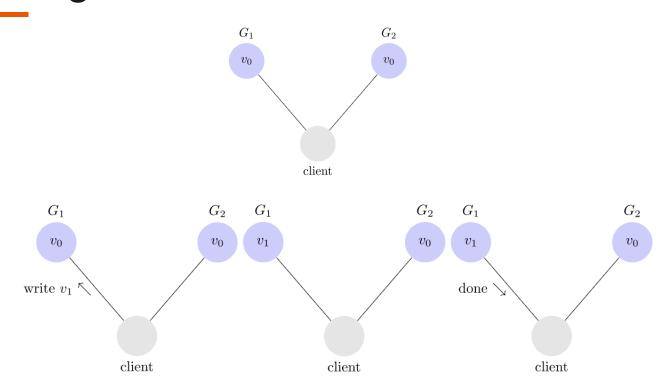


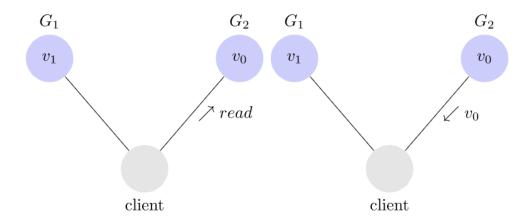
CAP THEOREM

Any networked shared-data system can have at most two of three desirable properties.



Choosing A over C





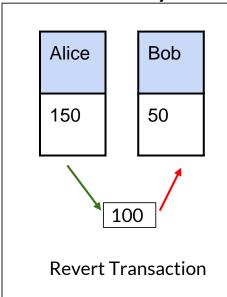
Hence proved that we cannot have both Consistency, Availability and Partition Tolerance.



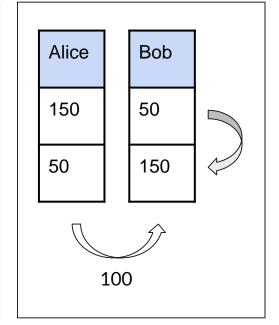




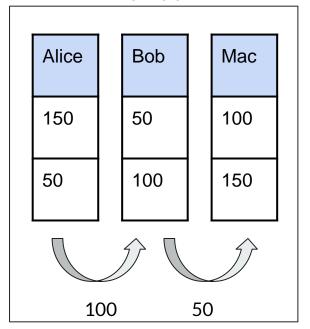




Consistent

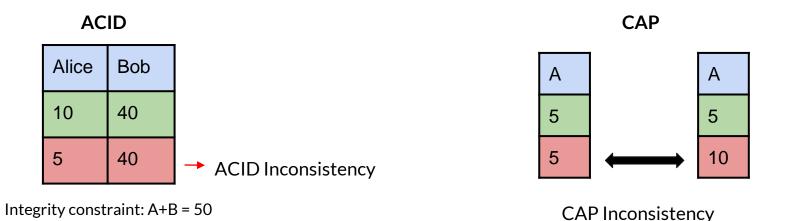


Isolation



ACID VS CAP

- Consistency in CAP refers to Single copy consistency and Consistency in ACID means the transaction preserves all the database rules
- A stands for Atomicity in ACID and Availability in CAP.



Why is 2 of 3 misleading?

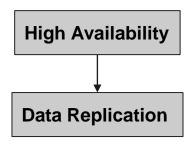
- Partition are Rare
- Granularity in making choice between C and A based on:
 - Applications
 - Users Involved
 - □ Data
- All three properties are more continuous than binary

CAP Confusion

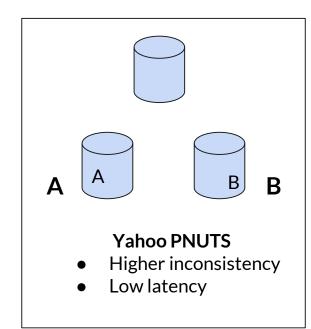
- Hidden cost of forfeiting consistency.
- Can a designer choose not to have partitions?
- When User cannot reach the service at all there is no choice between C and A except when part of the service runs on the client.

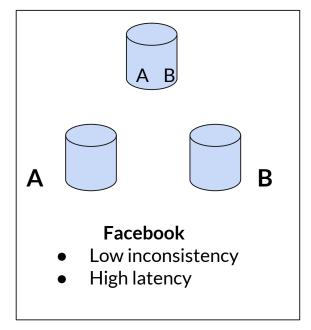
CAP-LATENCY CONNECTION

Latency: The delay from input into the system to desired outcome

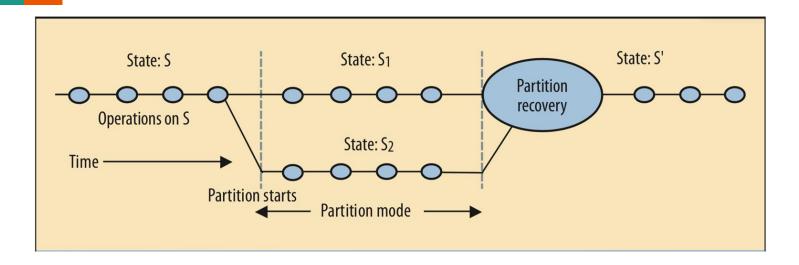


Consistency vs Latency





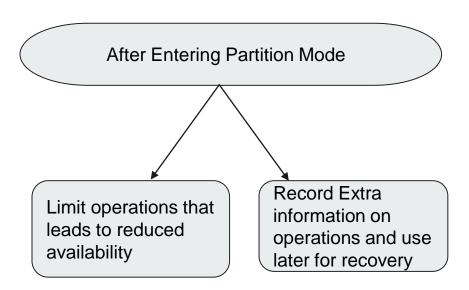
PARTITION MODE



- Detect Partition
- Enter partition Mode, and decide between Consistency and Availability
- Recover process to restore consistency and compensate for mistake

THE PARTITION DECISION

- Decision made based on the invariants.
- For invariants that needs to be maintained, the system prohibits or modifies the operation. Eg: Credit Card transaction.
- Suggests to build a Crosstable of operations and invariants.



Partition Recovery

Two goals

- State on both sides must become consistent
- Handle the mistakes done during partition mode
 - Undo the mistakes
 - Compensate for mistakes

Version Vectors

- Best way to track history on both sides of partitions.
- Captures causal dependencies among operations

Vector A	Vector B	Vector A	Vector B
(1,12)	(1,12)	(1,12)	(1,12)
(2,14)	(2,14)	(2,14)	(2,14)
(3,16)	(3,15)	(3,15)	(3,15)

Vector A is newer than Vector B

Cannot determine order, updates concurrent, possibly inconsistent

Partition Recovery

Concurrent Version System (CVS) - uses version vector

- Merge conflicts
 - Manual merging offline wiki system
 - Automatic merging Google Docs

- Commutative Replicated Data types (CRDTs)
 - Merge concurrent modifications, always, in any order.
 - Rearrange operations into a preferred consistent global order

Partition Recovery - AMAZON Carts

Before Partition



During Partition

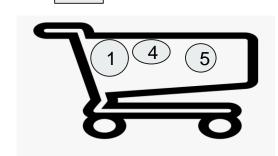




After Partition Recovery



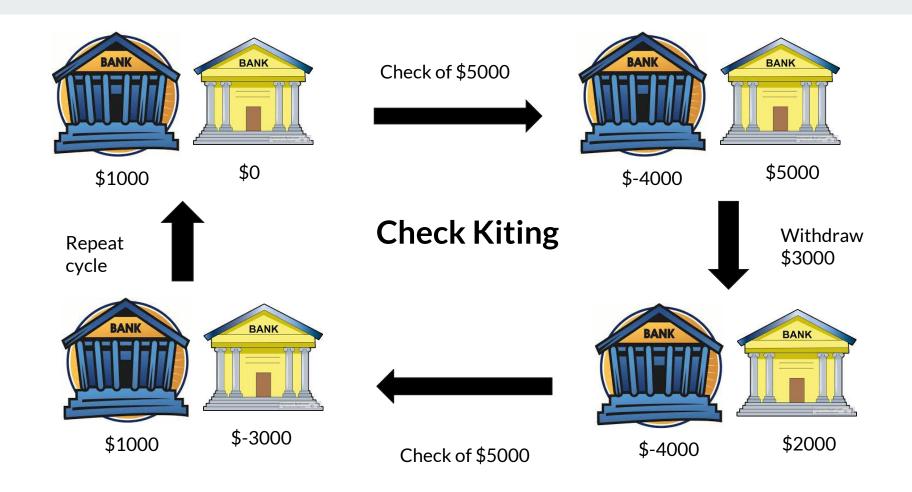
3,2

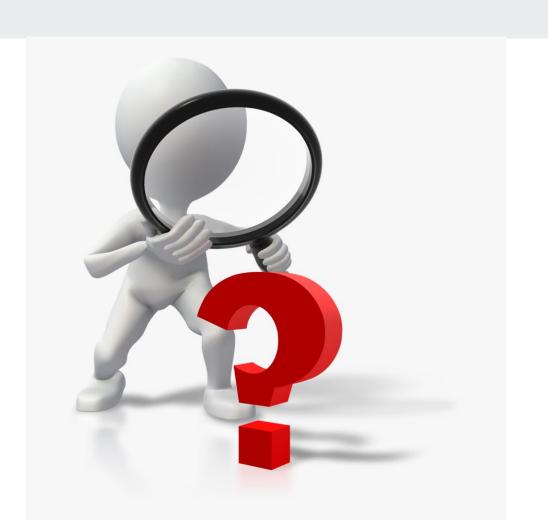


Compensation in an ATM

- Key invariant: Balance should be zero or higher
- **Essential operations:** Deposit, Withdraw (violate invariant) and Check balance
- Availability preferred over Consistency
 - Withdraw limit bounds risk
 - Compensation Extra fee and repayment of money
- Check Kiting







THANK YOU!!