

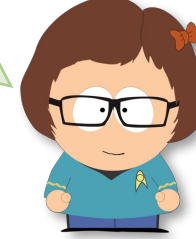
Non-functional requirements - Consistency



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Do all these terms refer to the
same notion of consistency?

Nope.



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ACID

C stands for
consistency

refers to database transactions
(database constraints are not violated
when transaction is executed)

BASE

E stands for
eventual consistency

tunable consistency

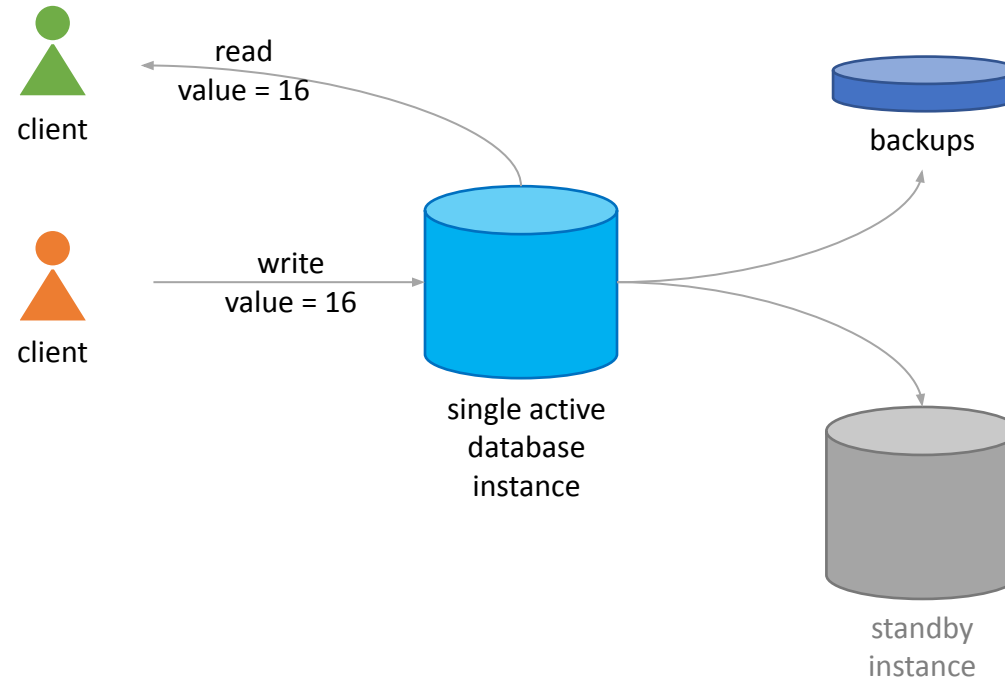
refers to data replication
(whether a value is the same on all replicas
and when the value becomes the same)

CAP

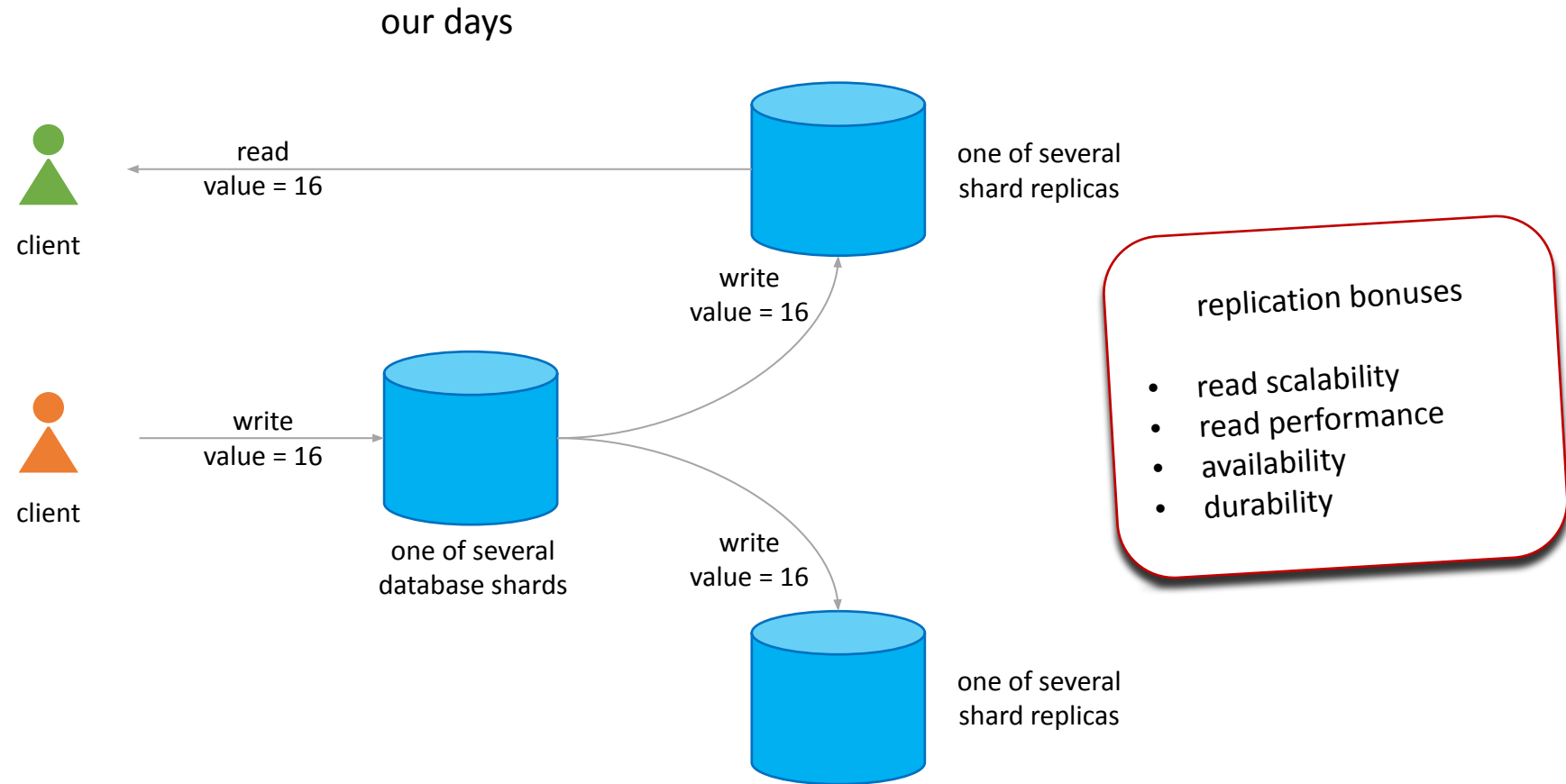
C stands for
consistency

Non-functional requirements - Consistency

back in old
days...



Non-functional requirements - Consistency



In the presence of multiple copies, we have two choices:

1. The system always returns a **single** (most recent) **value** to clients.
2. The system may return **several different values** (old and new) to clients.

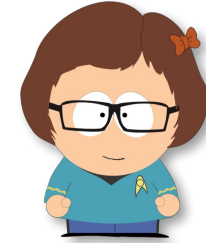
Non-functional requirements - Consistency



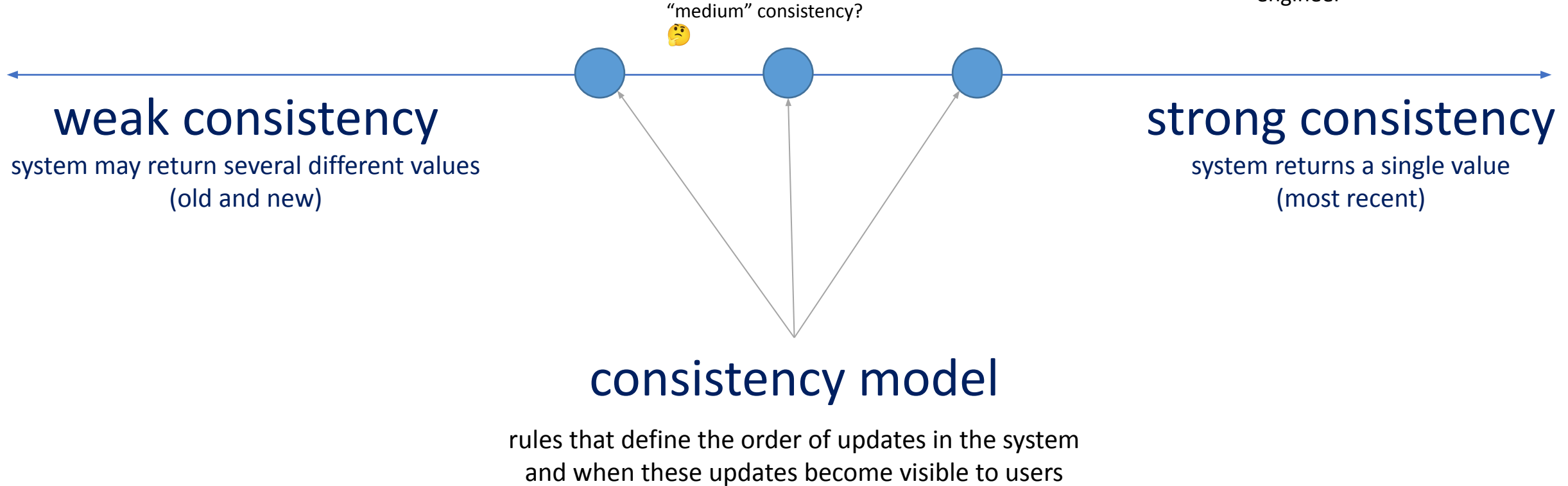
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Let's give a name to
each consistency type.

Totally! And let's define a
set of rules for each type.



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Non-functional requirements - Consistency



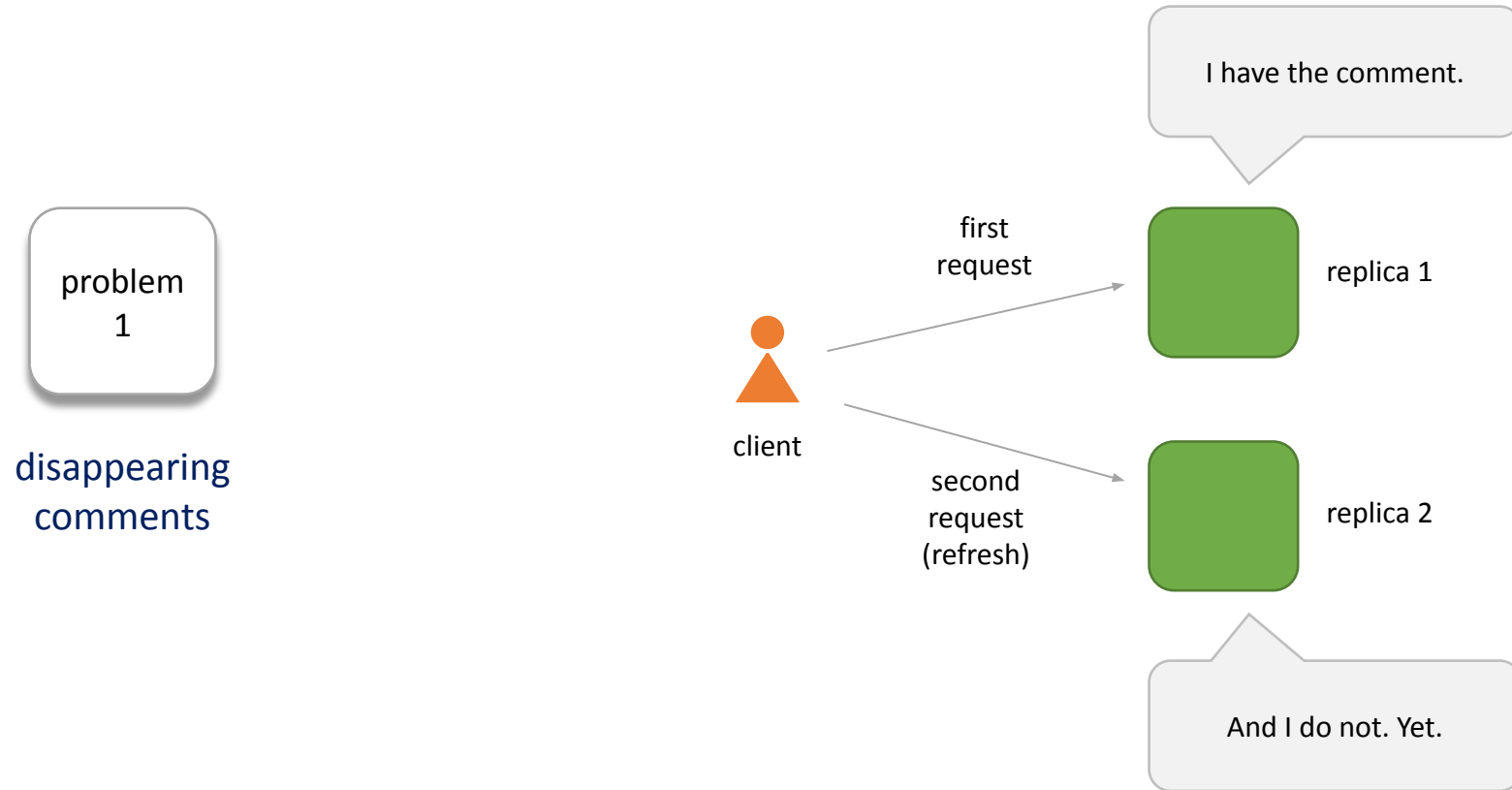
some facts about **eventual consistency**

- inconsistency window is typically small (sub-second)
- can be much faster than linearizability
- no need to sacrifice availability
- DNS is the most popular example

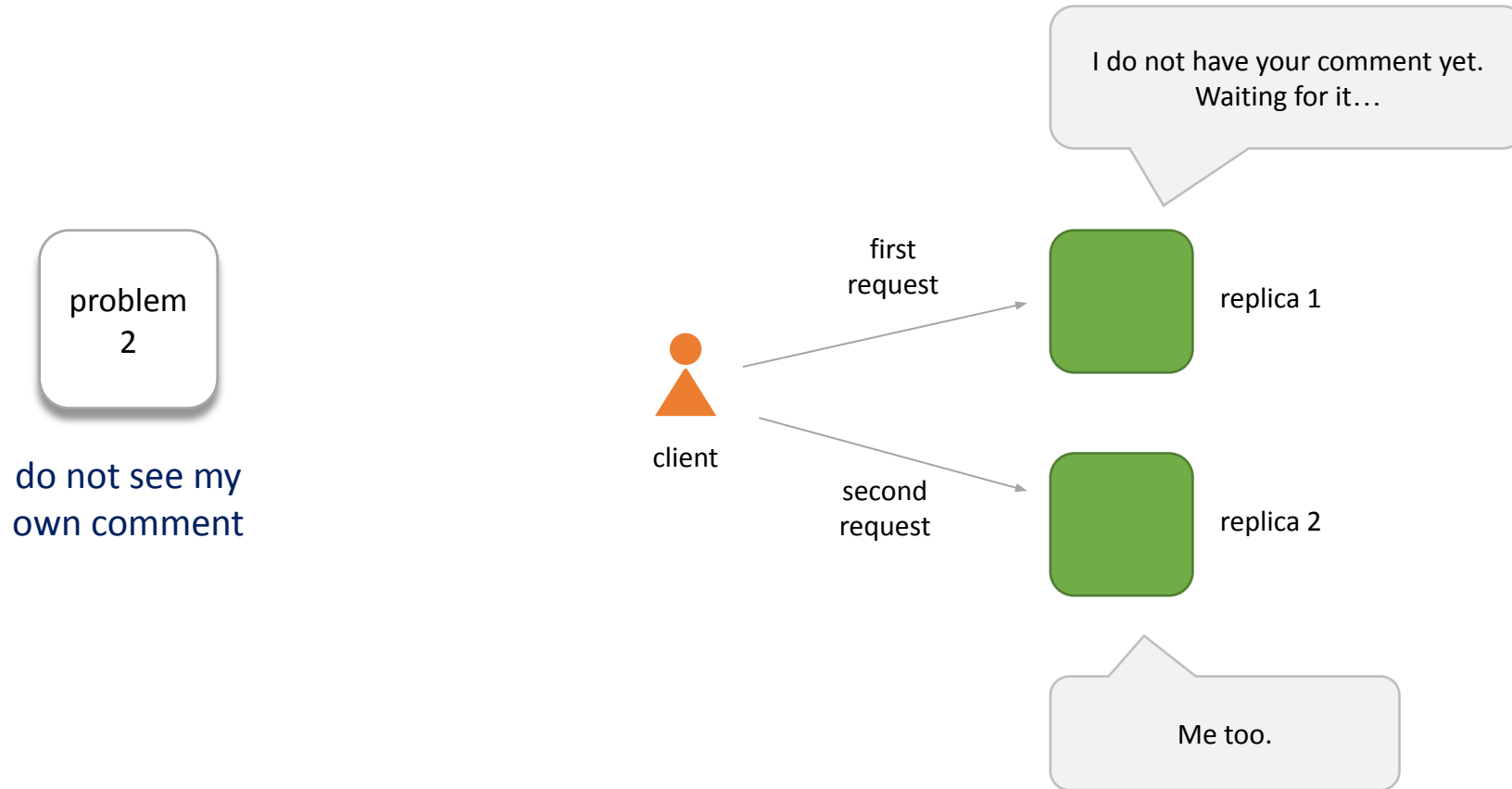
some facts about **linearizability**

- typical usage: banking, e-commerce, booking systems, distributed locks
- linearizability is slow
- C in CAP stands for linearizability

Non-functional requirements - Consistency



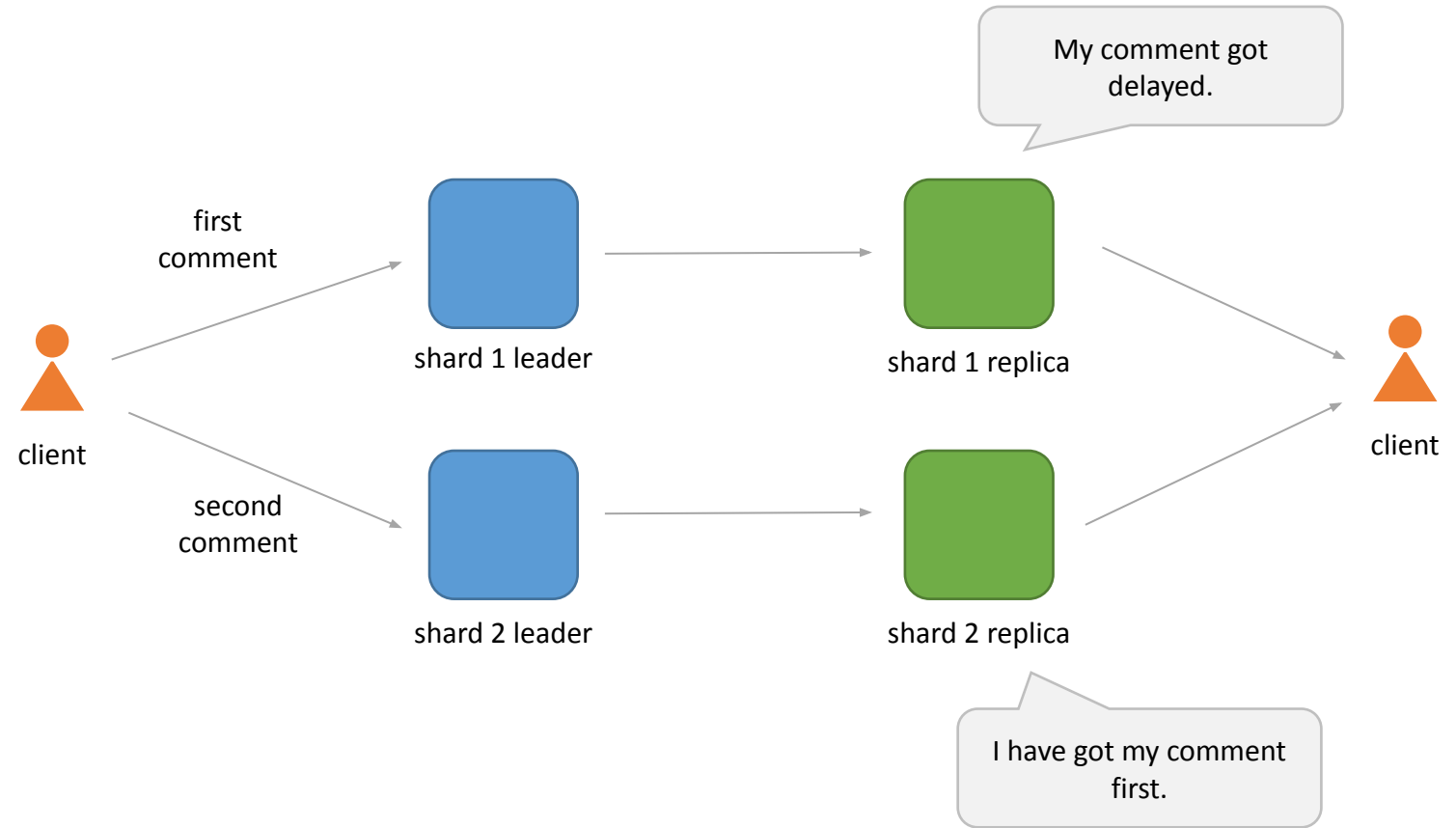
Non-functional requirements - Consistency



Non-functional requirements - Consistency

problem
3

out-of-order
comments



Non-functional requirements - Consistency

