

ACID

C stands for consistency

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

E stands for eventual consistency

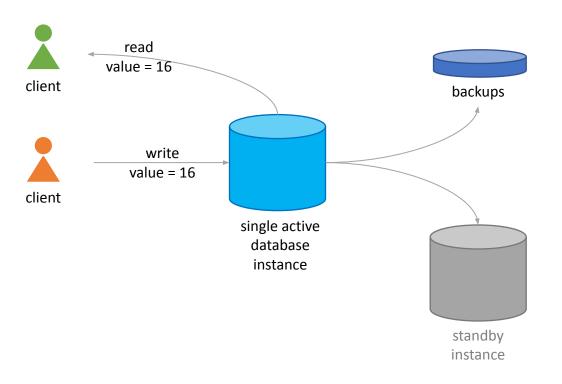
tunable consistency

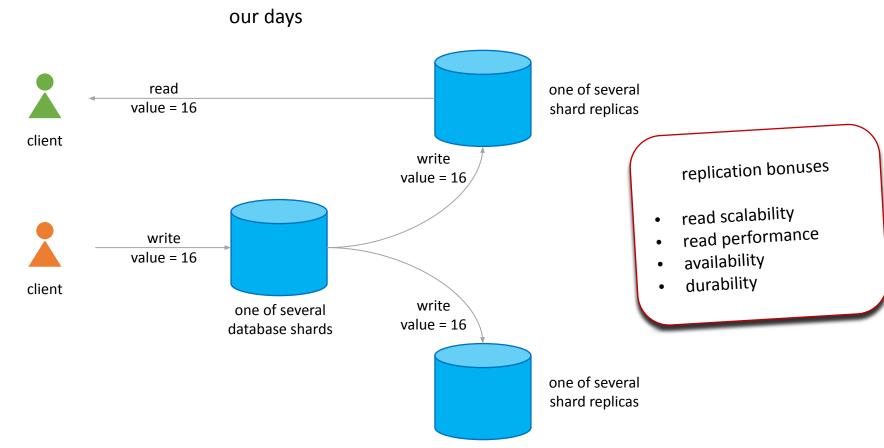
CAP

C stands for consistency

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

back in old days...





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.



Let's give a name to each consistency type.

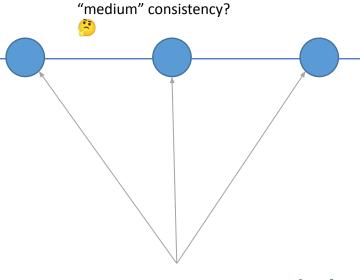
Totally! And let's define a set of rules for each type.



software engineer

weak consistency

system may return several different values (old and new)



consistency model

rules that define the order of updates in the system and when these updates become visible to users

strong consistency

system returns a single value (most recent)

eventual consistency

linearizability strict consistency

strong consistency

weak consistency

if there are no additional updates made to the object, eventually all reads will return the latest written value of that object after the update completes, all clients when they read data, get back the updated value

some facts about eventual consistency

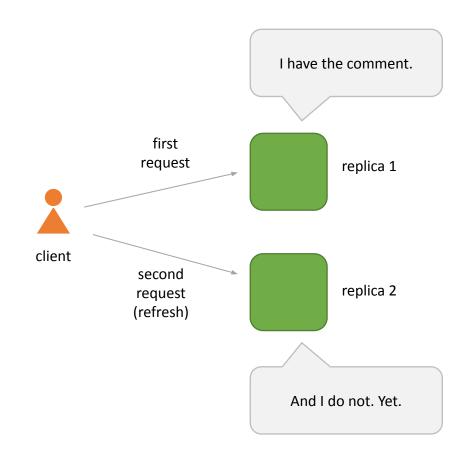
- inconsistency window is typically small (sub-second)
- can be much faster than linearizability
- no need to sacrifice availability
- DNS is the most popular example

some facts about linearizability

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

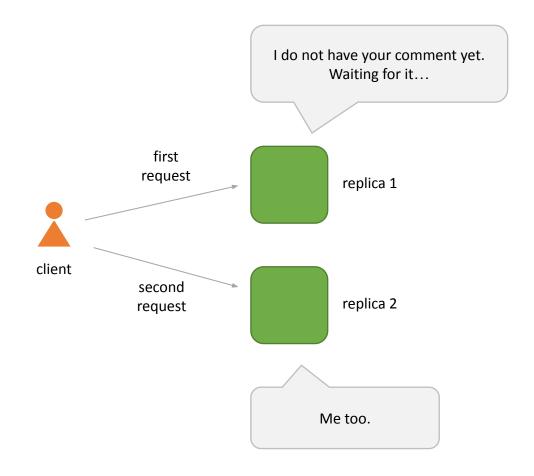
problem 1

disappearing comments



problem 2

do not see my own comment



problem 3

out-of-order comments

