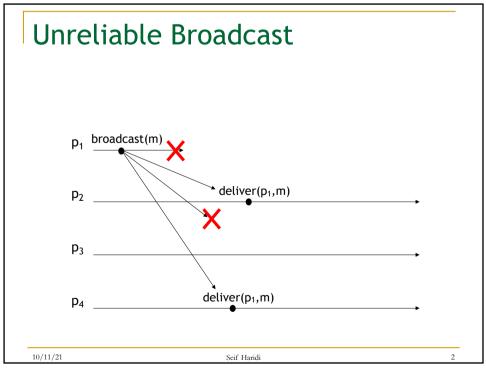
Reliable Broadcast

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Reliable Broadcast Abstractions

- Best-effort broadcast
 - Guarantees reliability only if sender is correct
- Reliable broadcast
 - Guarantees reliability independent of whether sender is correct
- Uniform reliable broadcast
 - Also considers behavior of failed nodes
- FIFO reliable broadcast
 - Reliable broadcast with FIFO delivery order
- Causal reliable broadcast
 - Reliable broadcast with causal delivery order

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Specification of Broadcast Abstractions

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Best-effort broadcast (beb)

- Events
 - □ Request: ⟨bebBroadcast | m⟩
 - □ Indication: ⟨bebDeliver | src, m⟩
- Properties: BEB1, BEB2, BEB3

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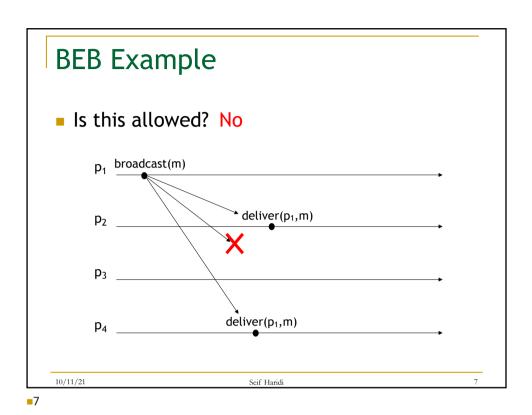
Best-effort broadcast (beb)

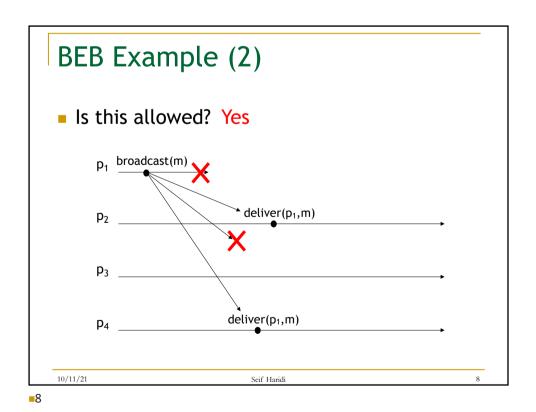
- Intuitively: everything perfect unless sender crash
- Properties
 - \square *BEB1. Best-effort-Validity*: If p_i and p_j are correct, then any broadcast by p_i is eventually delivered by p_i
 - BEB2. No duplication: No message delivered more than once
 - BEB3. No creation: No message delivered unless broadcast

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Reliable Broadcast

- BEB gives no guarantees if sender crashes
 - Strengthen to give guarantees if sender crashes
- Reliable Broadcast Intuition
 - □ Same as BEB, plus
 - If sender crashes:ensure all or none of the correct nodes get msg

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Reliable Broadcast (rb)

- Events
 - □ Request: ⟨rbBroadcast | m⟩
 - □ Indication: ⟨rbDeliver | src, m⟩
- Properties: RB1, RB2, RB3, RB4

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Reliable Broadcast Properties

- Properties
 - □ RB1 = BEB1. Validity
 - □ RB2 = BEB2. No duplication
 - □ RB3 = BEB3. No creation
 - RB4. Agreement.
 - If a correct node delivers m, then every correct node delivers m

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Refining correctness

- Can weaken RB1 without any effect
 - Old Validity
- \leftarrow equivalent with \rightarrow

New Validity

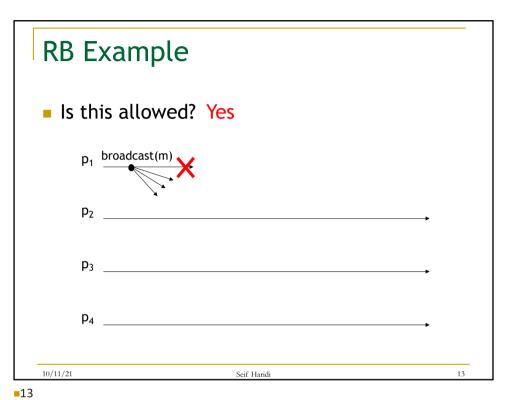
- RB1 = BEB1 Validity
 - If p_i and p_j are correct, then any broadcast by p_i is eventually delivered by p_j
- RB2 = BEB2. No duplication
- RB3 = BEB3. No creation
- RB4. Agreement.
 - If a correct node delivers m, then every correct node delivers

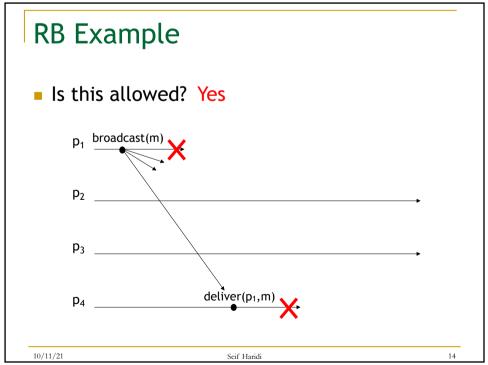
- RB1 Validity.
 - If correct p_i broadcasts m, p_i itself eventually delivers m
- RB2 = BEB2. No duplication
- RB3 = BEB3. No creation
- RB4. Agreement.
 - If a correct node delivers m, then every correct node delivers m

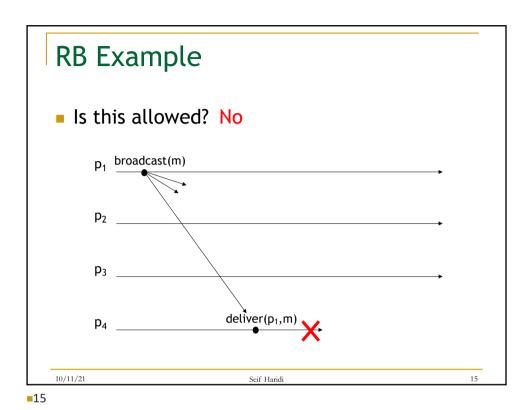
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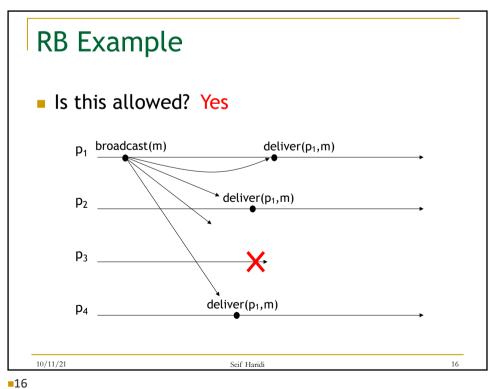
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Uniform Reliable Broadcast

- Assume the broadcast enforces some real-world action
 - Printing a message on paper
 - Withdrawing money from account in variable
 - Launching a missile
- Assume sender broadcasts message
 - Sender fails
 - No correct node delivers message
 - □ Failed nodes might or might not deliver message, is it ok?
- Uniform reliable broadcast intuition
 - If a failed node delivers, everyone must deliver...
 (At least the correct nodes, we cannot revive the dead...)

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Uniform Reliable Broadcast (urb)

- Events
 - □ Request: ⟨urbBroadcast | m⟩
 - □ Indication: ⟨urbDeliver | src, m⟩
- Properties:
 - □ *URB1*
 - □ URB2
 - □ URB3
 - □ URB4

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Uniform Broadcast Properties

- Properties
 - □ *URB1 = RB1*.
 - □ *URB2 = RB2.*
 - \Box URB3 = RB3.

Wanted: Dead AND Alive!

URB4. Uniform Agreement: For any message m, if a process delivers m, then every correct process delivers m

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Implementation of Broadcast Abstractions

Implementing BEB

- Use Perfect channel abstraction
 - Upon <bebBroadcast|m> send message to all nodes (for-loop)
- Correctness
 - If sender doesn't crash, every other correct node receives message by perfect channels
 - No creation & no duplication already guaranteed by perfect channels

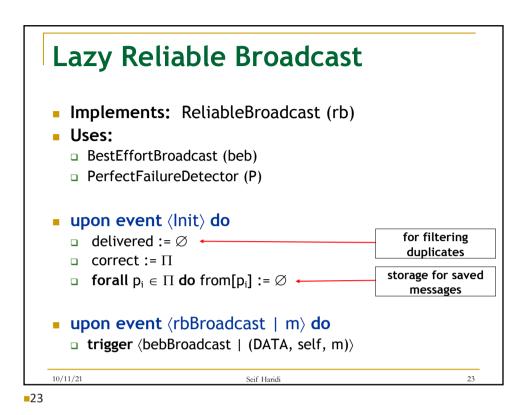
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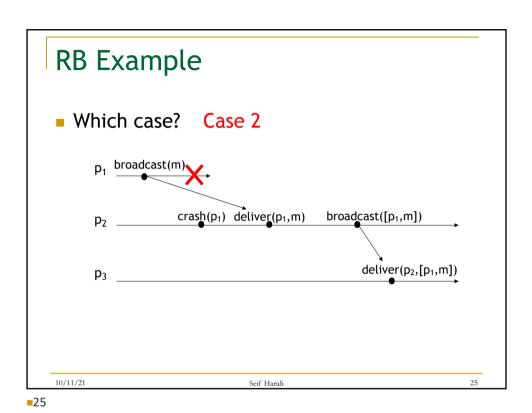
Fail-Stop: Lazy Reliable Broadcast

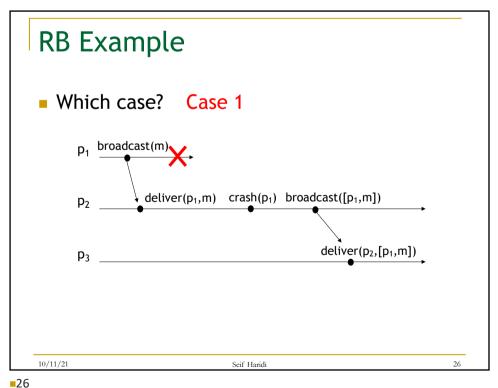
- Requires perfect failure detector (P)
- To broadcast m:
 - best-effort broadcast m
 - When get bebDeliver
 - Save message, and
 - rbDeliver message
- If sender s crashes, detect & relay msgs from s to all
 - case 1: get m from s, detect crash s, redistribute m
 - case 2: detect crash s, get m from s, redistribute m
 - Why case 2? [d]
- Filter duplicate messages

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```
Lazy Reliable Broadcast (2)
upon event (crash | p<sub>i</sub>) do
                                                            Case 1: redistribute
    □ correct := correct \ {p<sub>i</sub>}
                                                            anything we have
    □ forall (s_m, m) \in from[p_i] do
                                                             from failed node
          trigger \langle bebBroadcast \mid (DATA, s_m, m) \rangle
• upon event \langle bebDeliver \mid p_i, (DATA, s_m, m) \rangle do
    if m ∉ delivered then
          delivered := delivered \cup \{m\}
          from[p_i] := from[p_i] \cup \{ (s_m, m) \} \leftarrow
          trigger \langle rbDeliver \mid s_m, m \rangle
          if p<sub>i</sub> ∉ correct then ←
                                                          Case 2: redistribute
                trigger \langle bebBroadcast \mid (DATA, s_m, m) \rangle
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```





Correctness of Lazy RB

- RB1-RB3 satisfied by BEB
- Need to prove RB4
 - If a correct node delivers m, then every correct node delivers m
- If correct p_i delivers msg broadcast by p_i
 - □ If p_i is correct, BEB ensures correct delivery
 - If p_i crashes,
 - p_i detects this (completeness)
 - p_i uses BEB to ensure (BEB1) every correct node gets it
 - This is a proof by induction. Why? [d]

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Eager Reliable Broadcast

- What happens if we replace P with ◊P? [d]
 - Only affects performance, not correctness.
- Can we modify Lazy RB to not use P? [d]
 - Just assume all nodes failed
 - BEB Broadcast as soon as you get a msg

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```
Eager Reliable Broadcast
       Uses: BestEffortBroadcast (beb)
        upon event (Init) do
        □ delivered := Ø
        upon event \langle rbBroadcast | m \rangle do
        □ delivered := delivered ∪ {m}
        □ trigger ⟨rbDeliver | self , m⟩
                                                                 Immediately deliver
        □ trigger ⟨bebBroadcast | (DATA, self, m)⟩ ←
                                                                  Immediately BEB
                                                                      broadcast
        upon event \langle bebDeliver \mid p_i, (DATA, s_m, m) \rangle do
        if m ∉ delivered then
              delivered := delivered \cup {m}
             \textbf{trigger} \; \langle \text{rbDeliver} \; | \; s_m \; , \; m \rangle
                                                                 Immediately deliver
              trigger \langle bebBroadcast \mid (DATA, s_m, m) \rangle
                                                                  Immediately BEB
                                                                      broadcast
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```

Correctness of Eager RB

- RB1-RB3 satisfied by BEB
- Need to prove RB4
 - If a correct node delivers m, then every correct node delivers m
- If correct p_i delivers message bcast by p_i

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Uniformity

- Is the proposed algorithm also uniform? [d]
- No.
 - Sender p immediately RB delivers and crashes
 - Only p delivers message
- Uniformity necessitates
 - If a failed node delivers a message m then every correct node delivers m

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Uniform Eager RB

- Necessary condition for URB delivery
 - All correct nodes will get the msg
 - How do we know the correct nodes got msg? [d]
- Messages are pending until all correct nodes get it
 - Collect acks from nodes that got msg -

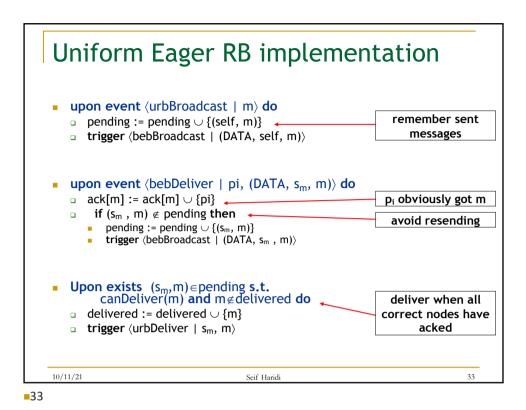
Use vector **ack[m]** at p_i: Set of nodes who acked m

- Deliver when all correct nodes acked
 - Use perfect FD
 - function canDeliver(m):
 - return correct⊆ack[m]

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Correctness of Uniform RB

- No creation from BEB
- No duplication by using delivered set
- Lemma
 - If a correct node p_i bebDelivers m, then p_i eventually urbDelivers m
- Proof
 - Correct node p_i bebBroadcasts m as soon as it gets m
 - By BEB1 every correct node gets m and bebBroadcasts m
 - p_i gets bebDeliver(m) from every correct node by BEB1

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By completeness of P, it will not wait for dead nodes forever
 canDeliver(m) becomes true and p_i delivers m

= canserver (m) secomes and and placervers in

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Correctness of Uniform RB

Validity

- □ If sender s is correct, it'll by validity (BEB1) bebDeliver m
- □ By the lemma, it will eventually urbDeliver(m)

Uniform agreement

- □ Assume some node (possibly failed) URB delivers m
 - Then canDeliver(m) was true,
 by accuracy of P every correct node has BEB delivered m
- By lemma each of the nodes that BEB delivered m will URB deliver m

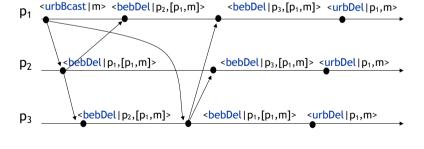
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URB Eager Algorithm Example



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How difficult is URB?

- Strong failure detectors necessary for URB?
 - □ No, we'll provide URB for fail-silent model
- Assume a majority of correct nodes
 - \square Majority = $\lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1$, i.e. 6 of 11, 7 of 12...
- Every node eagerly BEB broadcast m
 - URB deliver m when received m from a majority

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Majority-ACK Uniform RB

- Same algorithm as uniform eager RB
 - Replace one function
 - function canDeliver(m)
 - return | ack[m]|>n/2

majority has acknowledged m

- Agreement (main idea)
 - □ If a node URB delivers, it got ack from majority
 - In that majority, one node, p, must be correct
 - p will ensure all correct nodes BEB deliver m
 - The correct nodes (majority) will ack and URB deliver

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Majority-ACK Uniform RB

- Validity
 - □ If correct sender sends m
 - All correct nodes BEB deliver m
 - All correct nodes BEB broadcast
 - Sender receives a majority of acks
 - Sender URB delivers m

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