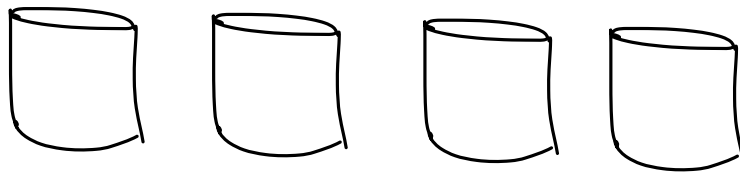


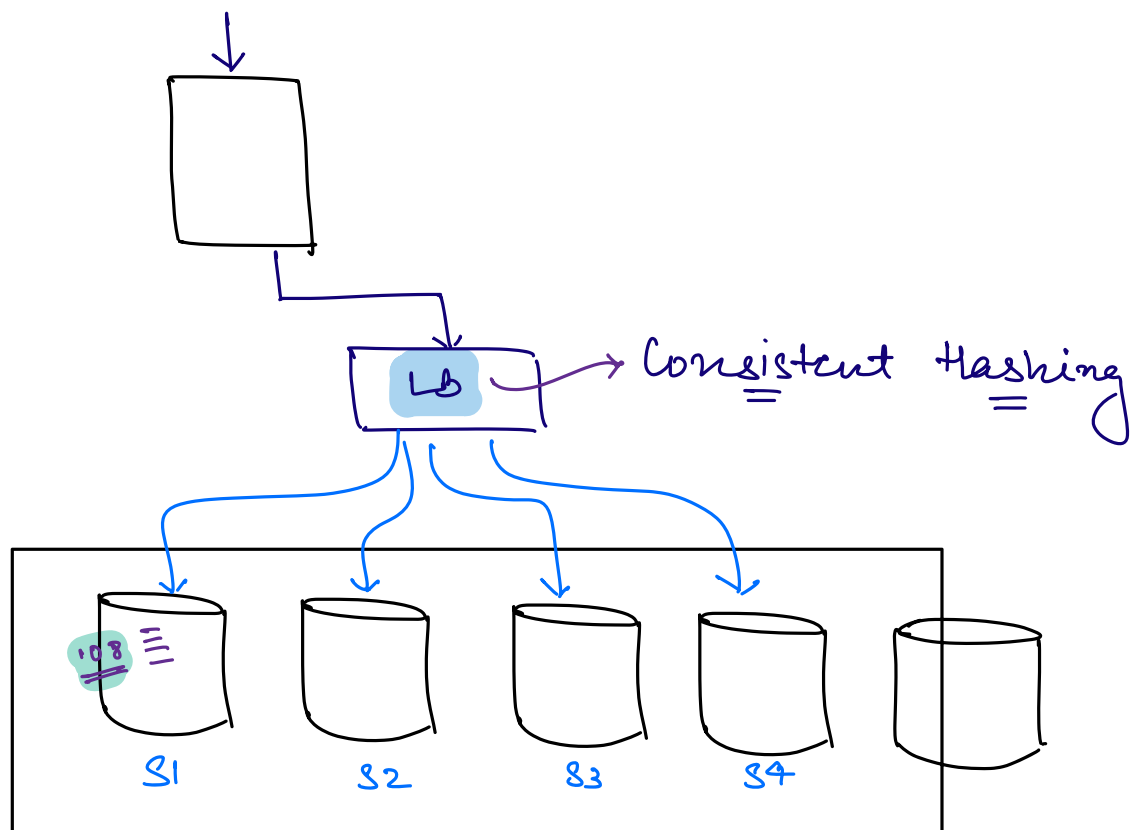
## Agenda.

- Sharding (VL) Replication.
- CAP Theorem.
- PACELC Theorem.

## # SHARDING.

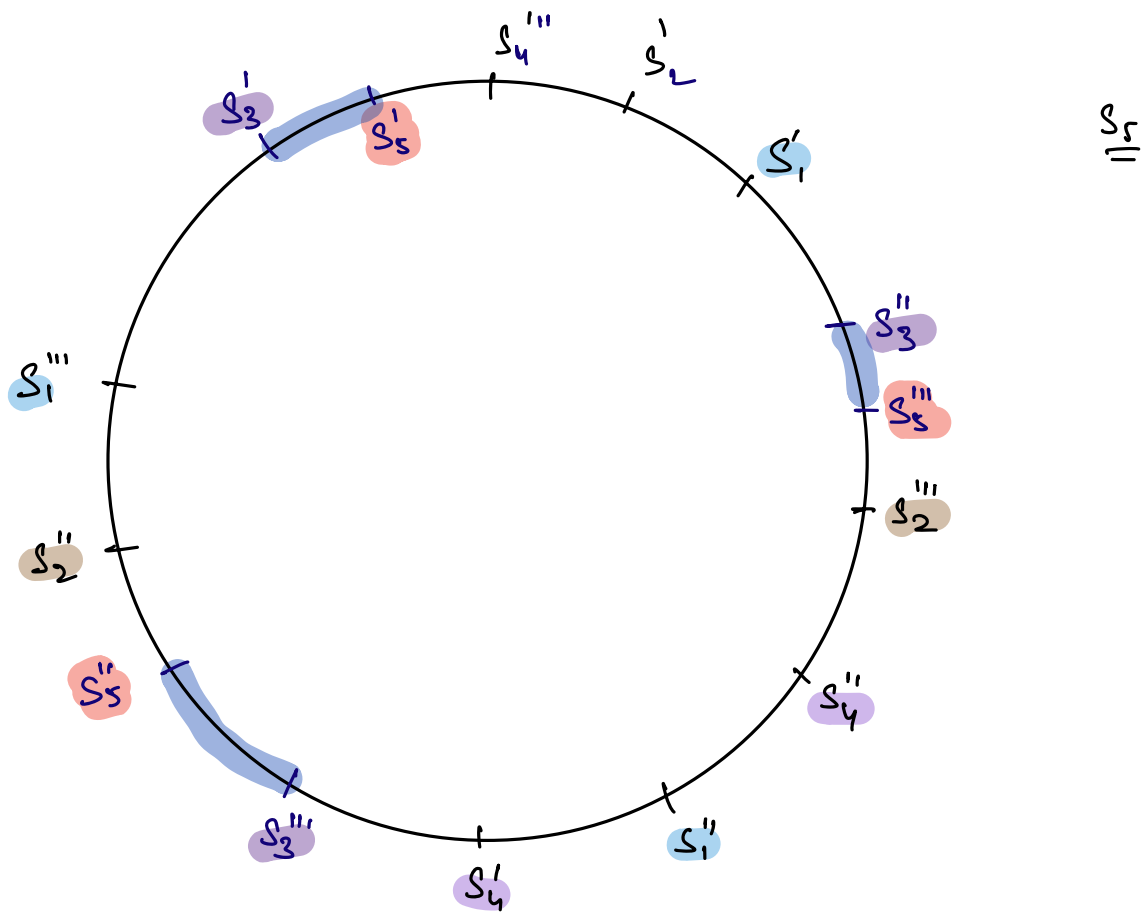


⇒ Distributing the data across multiple n/c when we have huge amount of data to store.



⇒ The key or id basis on which we distribute the data is called sharding key.

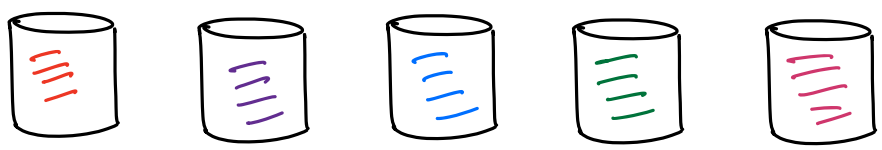
Sharding = Shards which are  
Mutually Exclusive  
+  
Collectively exhaustive.



Ex.

Amazon's Product DB.

↓ product-id



Q. Get all the products of a given category.

- productId → Inter Shard
- categoryId → Intra Shard
- sellerId

Ex

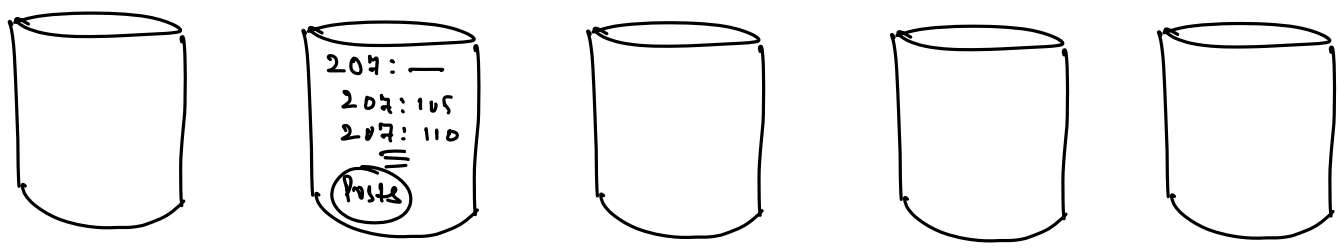
fb Newsfeed.

users

friends

user-posts.

↓ user-id ≡ Sharding Key



getProfilePage(user\_id)  $\Rightarrow$  Intra Shard

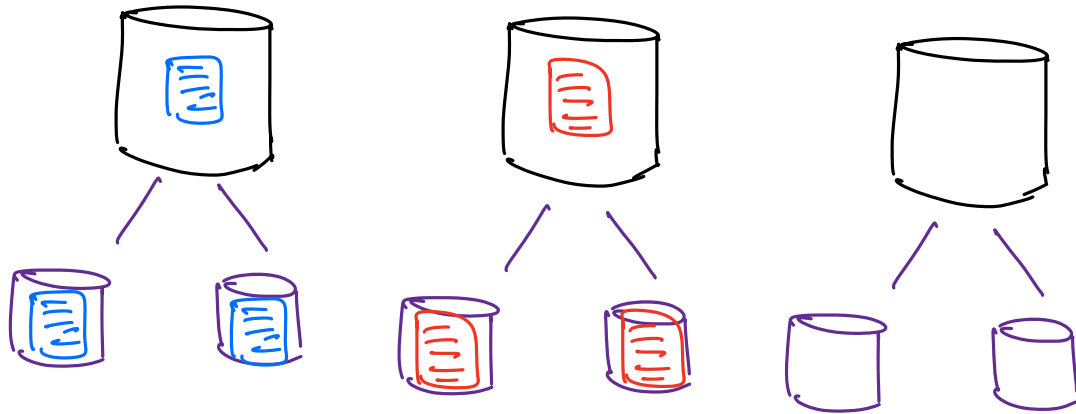
getFriendList(user\_id)  $\Rightarrow$  Intra Shard

getNewsfeed(user\_id)  $\Rightarrow$  Inter Shard

(fan Out request)

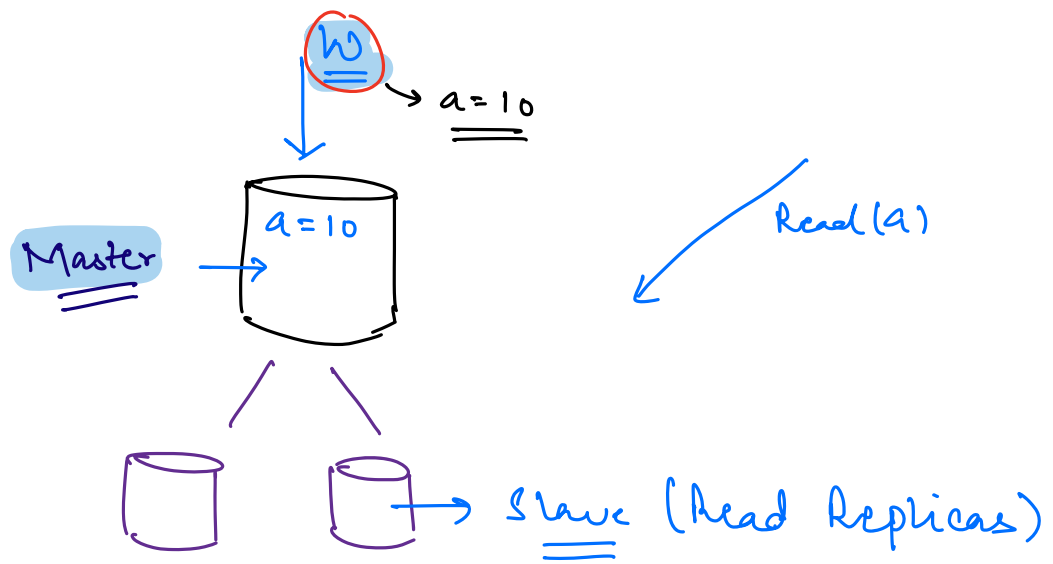
$\Rightarrow$  Caching

# Replication.



$\Rightarrow$  Master Slave Architecture.

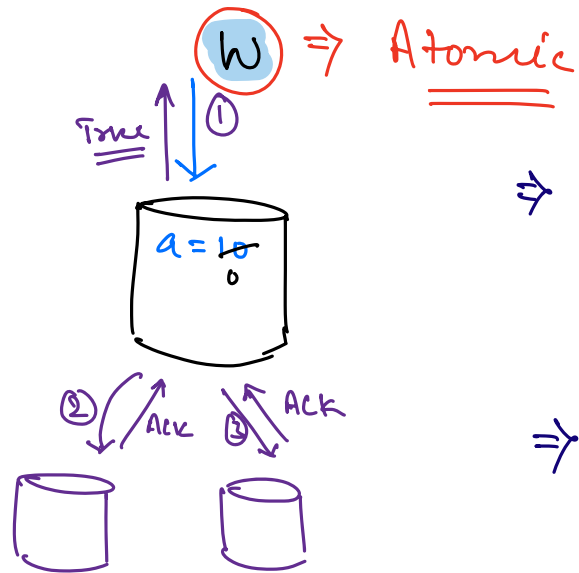
$\rightarrow$  Solves SPOF  
 $\rightarrow$  Read Replicas.



$\Rightarrow$  Consistency Issue.

$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \# \text{ of reads } \gg \gg \gg \\ \# \text{ of writes} \end{array} \right]$

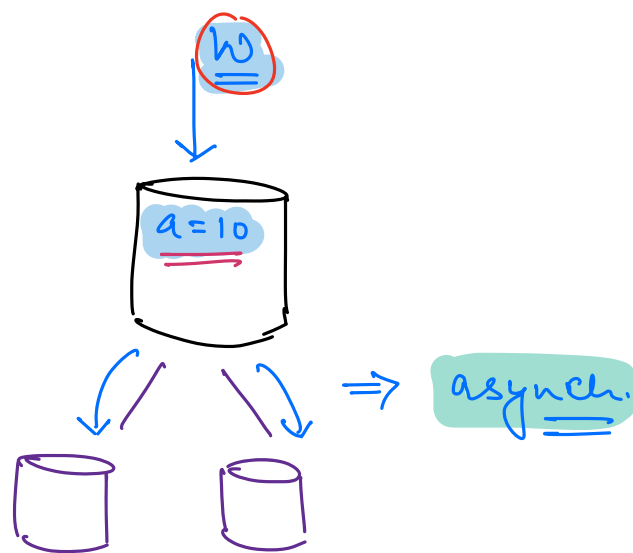
1) Synchronous.



$\Rightarrow$  Strongly consistent System

$\Rightarrow$  Write latency  $\uparrow \uparrow$

2) Asynchronous.

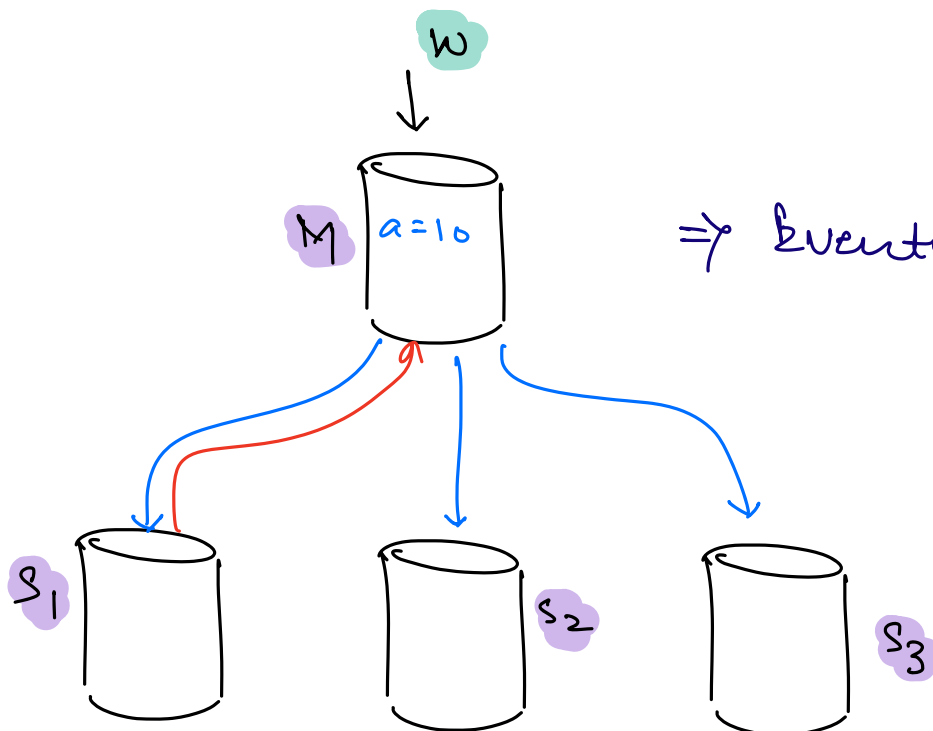


Every 10 mins

$\Rightarrow$  Eventual Consistency.

$\Rightarrow$  Write latency  $\downarrow\downarrow$

3) Quorum based Approach.



$\Rightarrow$  Eventual Consistency.

leader Election Algo.

# # CAP Theorem.

## Consistency

→ No stale reads

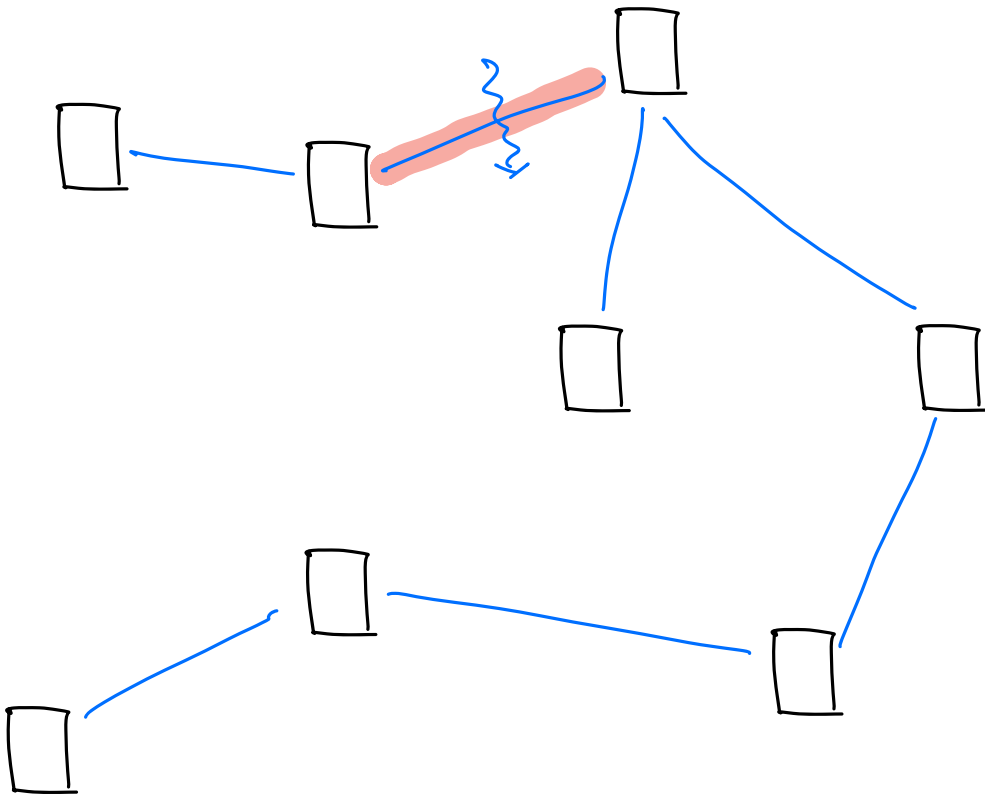
→ All machines should have latest information at any point of time.

## Availability

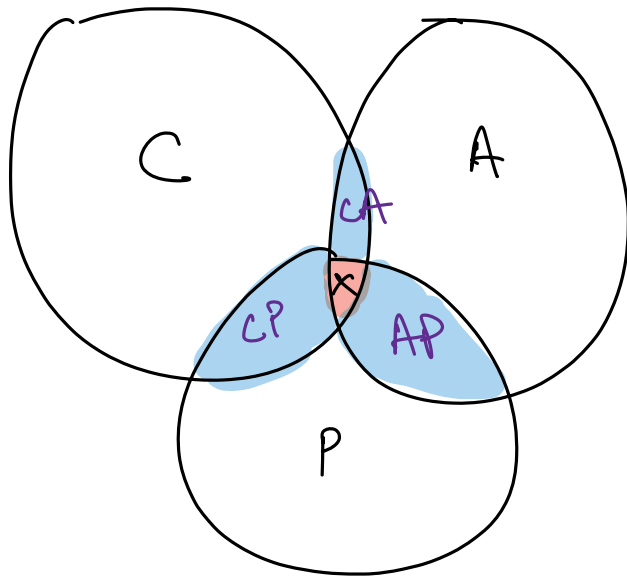
→ If we make a valid query and the system is available to send a response back.

## Partition Tolerance

↪ N/w partition.



A system which is able to handle the network partition.  
      



In a distributed system, we can only get 2 of the 3 properties.

In a distributed system, PT is always Given.

A P

C P

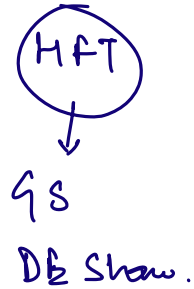
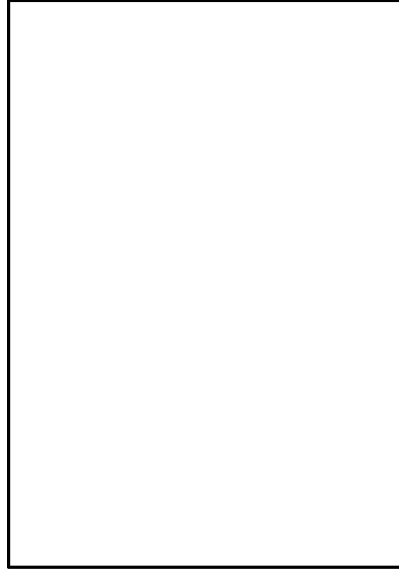
Consistency (vs) Availability.



⇒ If there's No partition tolerance:

↪ Single server.

↪ Consistent  
+  
Available.



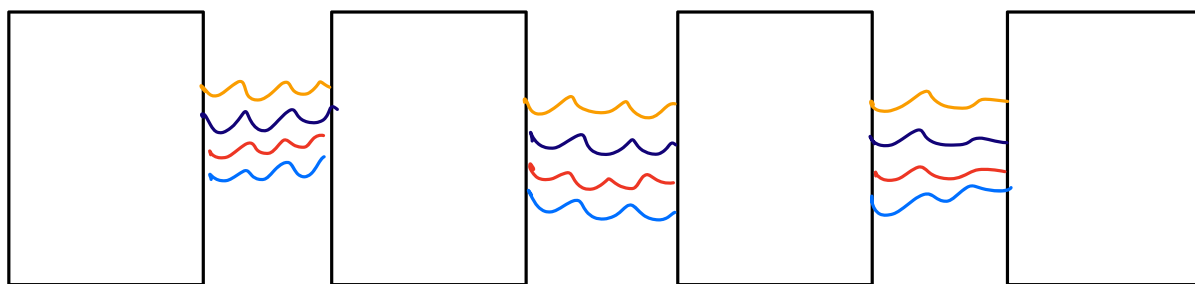
Stock Exchanges.

↪ BSE | NSE.



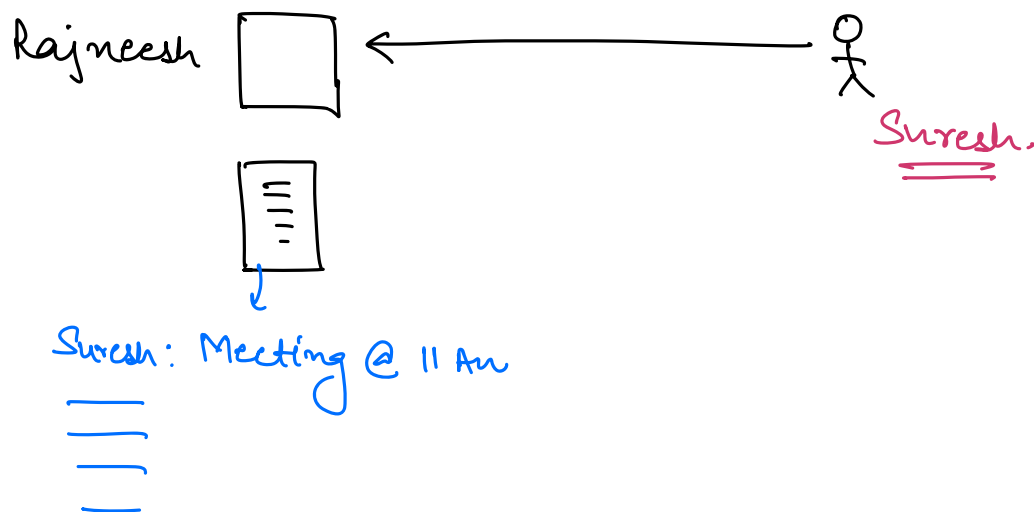
→ High Consistency

→ High Availability.

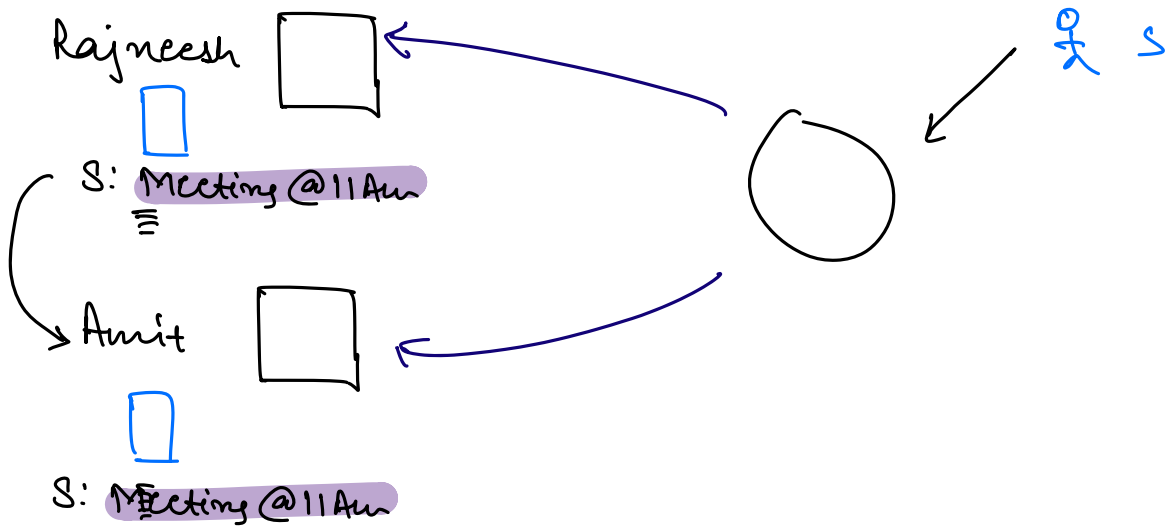


⇒ Multiple redundant connections.

#

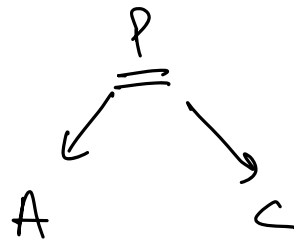
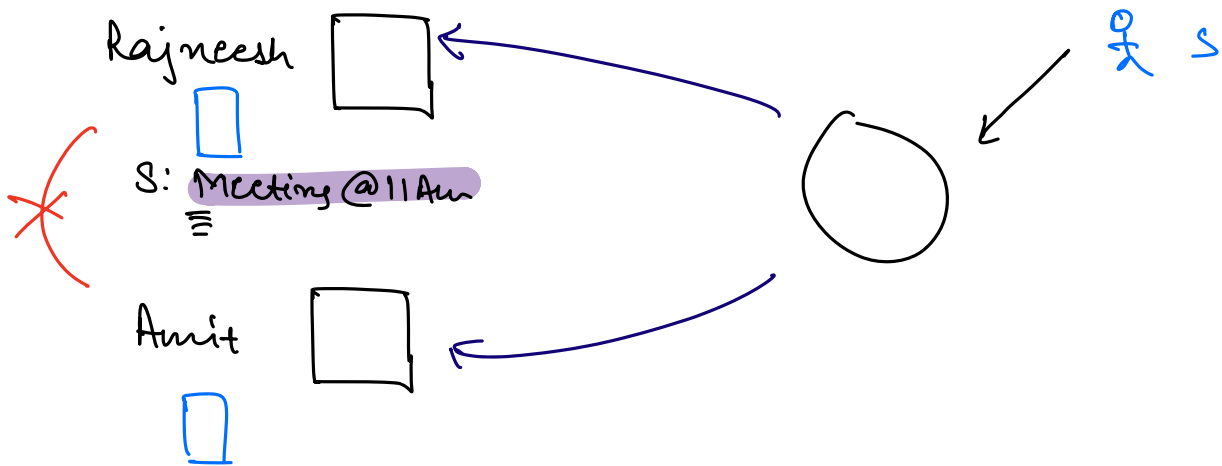


⇒ No Sync issue.



$\Rightarrow$  Sync Issue.

High consistency  $\Rightarrow$  high latency.



⇒ PACELC : Extension of CAP

Consistency  
Availability  
PT

Even otherwise  
in distributed  
system

Latency  
Consistency.

If we want a highly  
consistent system, latency  
will get compromised.

————— \* —————