

Overcoming Ubik Limitations

Marcio Barbosa 2019 OpenAFS Workshop



AGENDA

Election
Recovery
Limitations
Reads-during-sync
Transactions
Read-transaction
Write-transaction
Limitations
Reads-during-commit
Other fixes

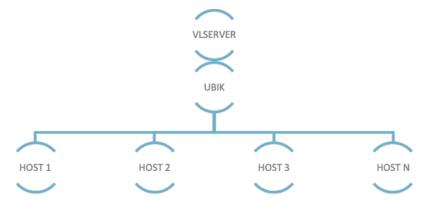


ELECTION



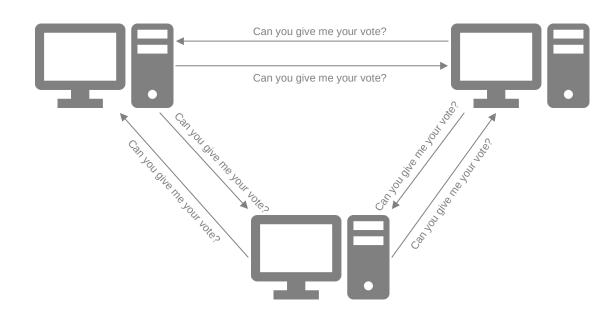
ELECTION

- A coordinator is elected by sending out beacon packets;
- A beacon implicitly asks the recipient to vote for the sender;
- Site with more votes is elected the synchronization-site;
- Coordinator will periodically attempt to extend its mandate;
- Voter that replied positively will not vote for another site before a timeframe;



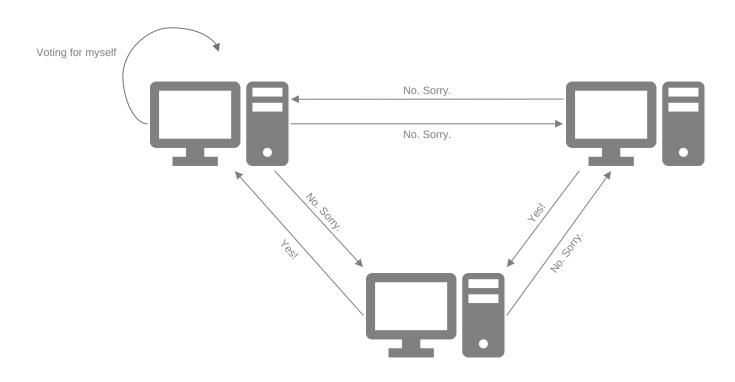


ELECTION: OVERVIEW





ELECTION: OVERVIEW





RECOVERY

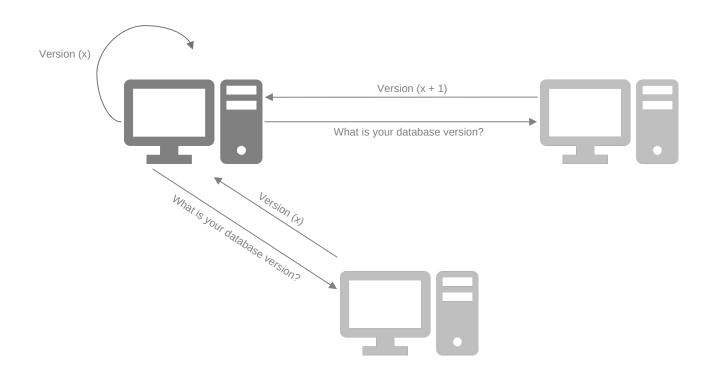


RECOVERY

- Recovery procedure is executed immediately after becoming sync-site:
 - Sync-site contacts all servers and determines the latest version;
 - Sync-site updates its local database to the latest version;
 - Coordinator relabels the database as the first version during his mandate;
 - Sync-site updates all remote databases to the latest version;

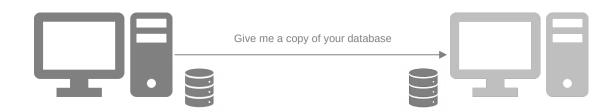


RECOVERY: OVERVIEW





RECOVERY: OVERVIEW





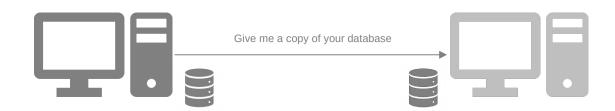


RECOVERY: LIMITATIONS

- Read-transactions not allowed;
- Write-transactions not allowed;
- In other words, sites involved are not available during this phase;
- Why? Because the live database is being replaced;
- Current version does not replace the database directly;
 - Received database is stored in a temporary file;
 - Temporary file replaces live database;



RECOVERY: OVERVIEW







READS-DURING-SYNC

- Scenario 1: site is sending a copy of the database;
 - Local database is not being modified;
 - Writes must be blocked;
 - There is no reason to block reads;
 - Allow reads but block writes;
- Scenario 2: site is receiving a copy of the database;
 - Received data is stored in a temporary file;
 - Live database will (eventually) be replaced by this temporary file;
 - Writes must be blocked;
 - Reads can be allowed until the replacement-phase;
 - Replacement-phase blocks new reads;
 - Replacement-phase aborts read-transactions;



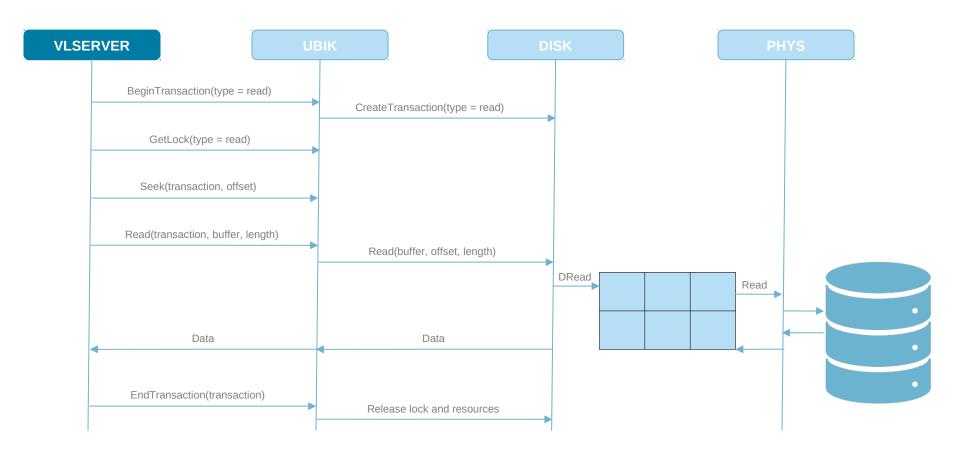
TRANSACTIONS



READ-TRANSACTIONS

- Read-transactions;
 - Designed to handle a high number of read transactions;
 - Executed by any server in the quorum;
 - Can handle multiple read-transactions at the same time;
 - Locking is done locally to the server receiving the request;
 - Reads data from a database under a transaction;
 - The parameters to read are a transaction, a buffer and a length;
 - It functions like the Unix read system call;
 - Reads length bytes from the current file position into the specified buffer;



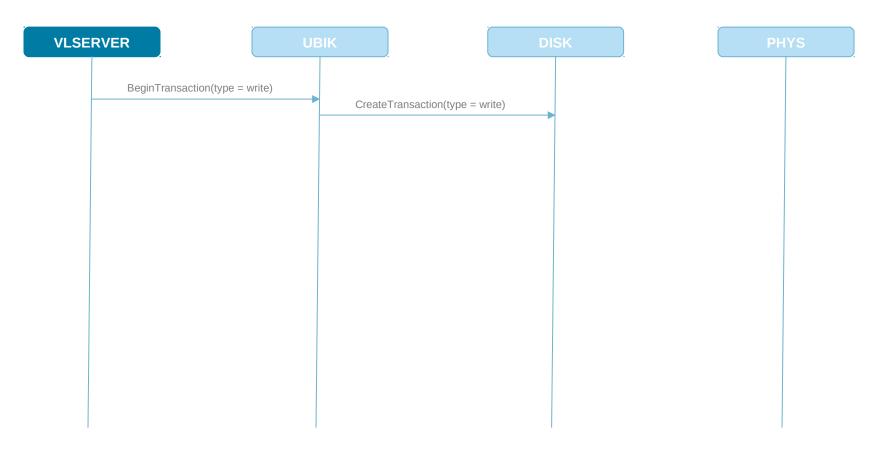




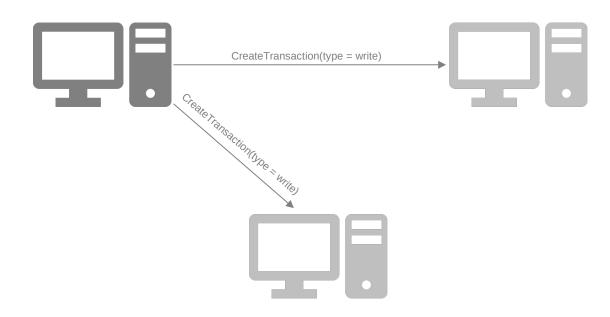
WRITE-TRANSACTIONS

- Write-transactions;
 - Not designed to handle a high number of write transactions;
 - Executed by every server in the quorum;
 - Can only handle one write-transaction at a specific time;
 - Locking is done globally;
 - Writes data to a database under a transaction;
 - The parameters to write are a transaction, a buffer and a length;
 - It functions like the Unix read system call;
 - Writes length bytes at the current file position from the specified buffer;

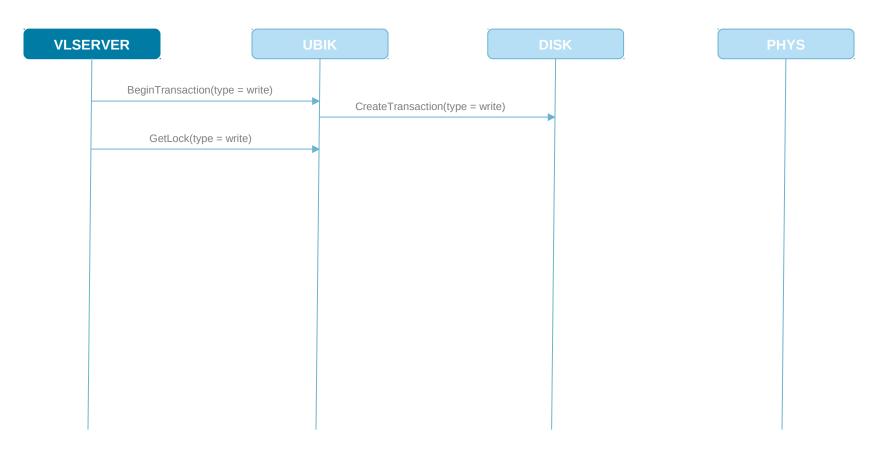




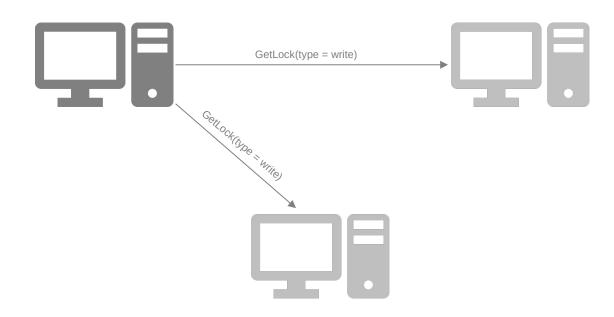




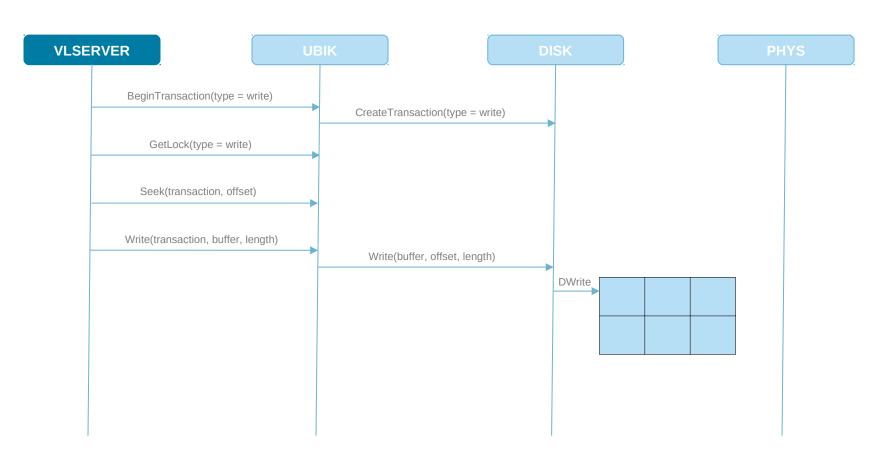




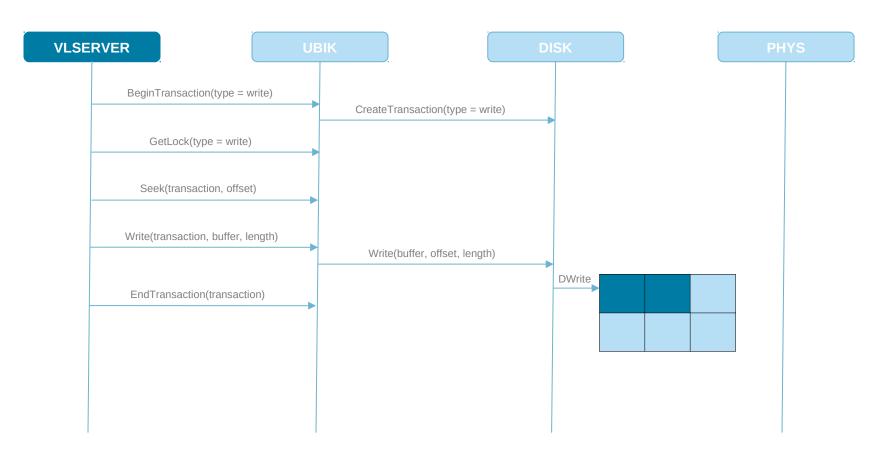




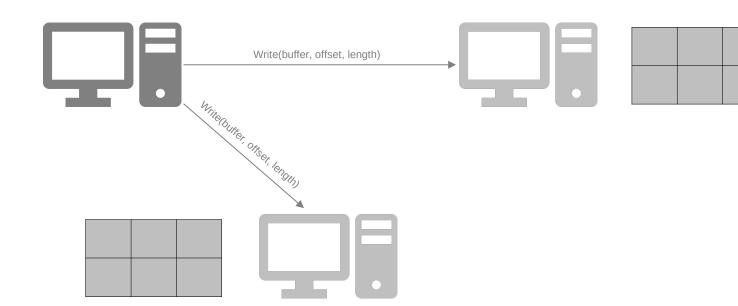




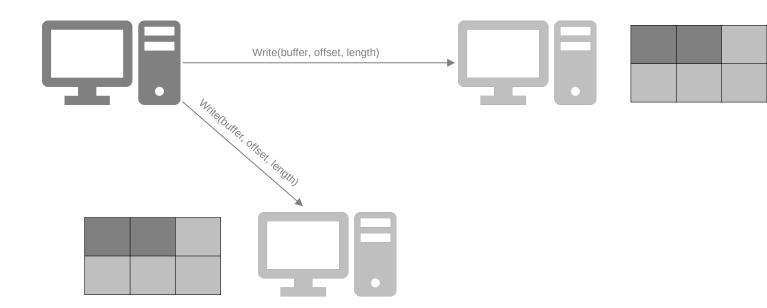




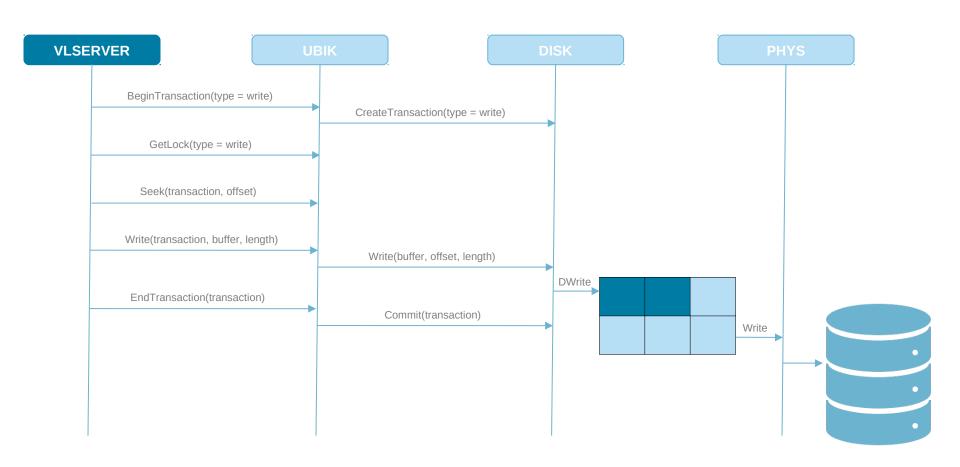




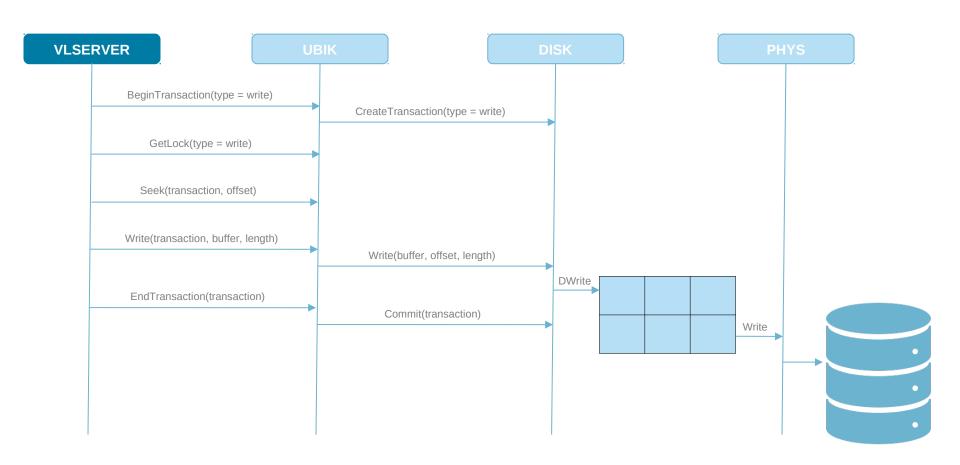




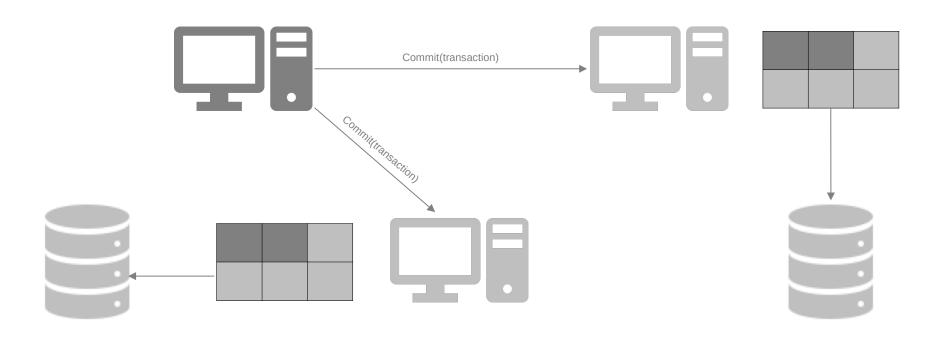




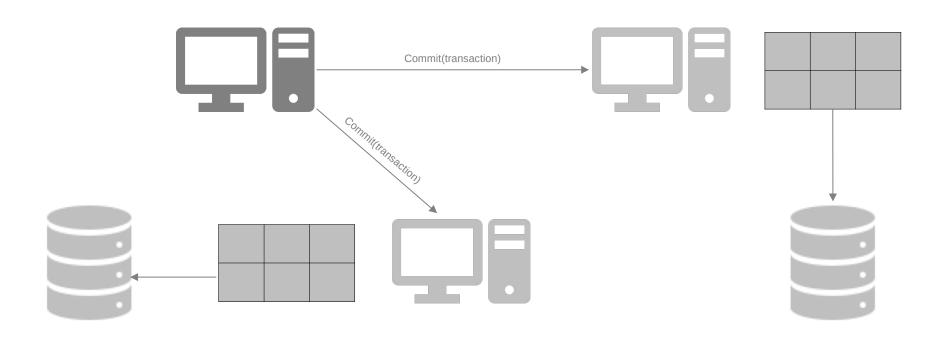




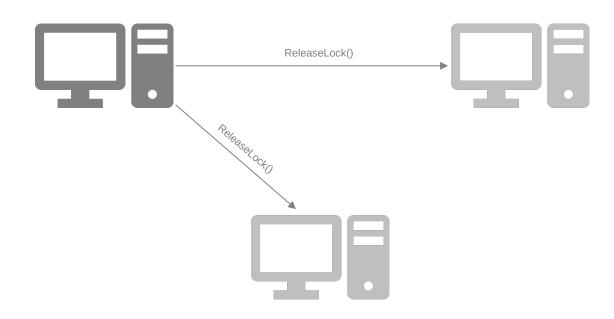




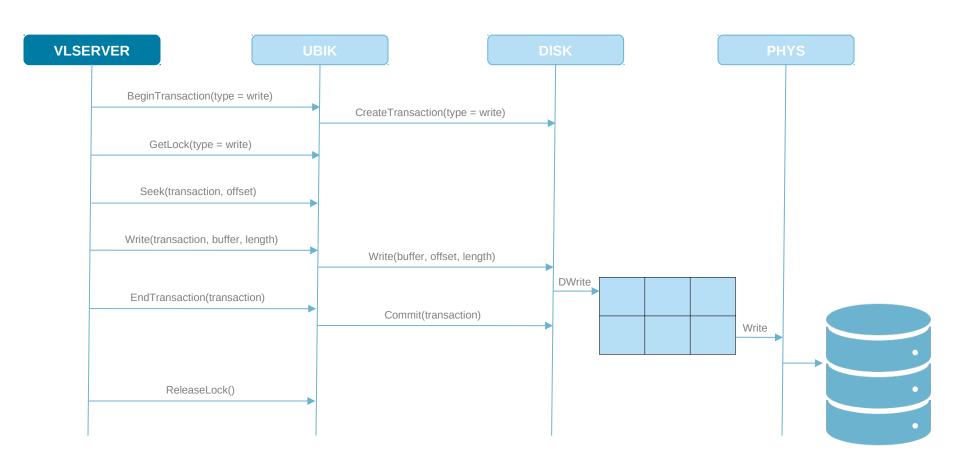










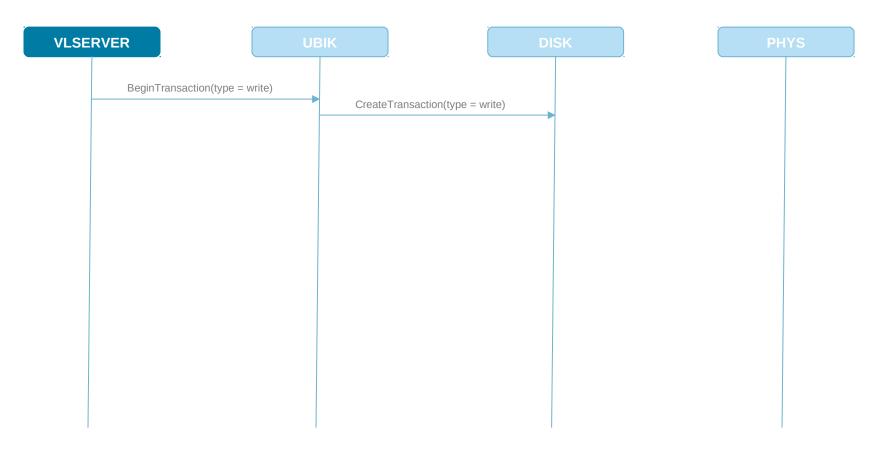




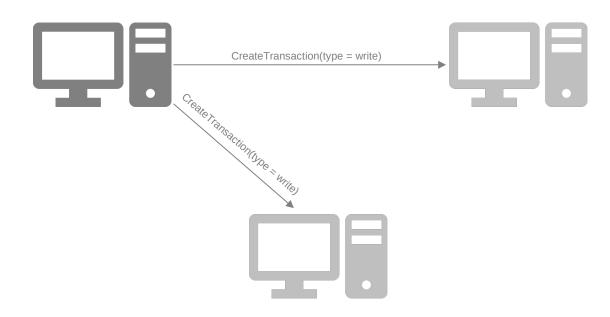
WRITE-TRANSACTIONS

- Can be slow (communication cost);
- Read-transactions not allowed during this process;
- Whole cell is blocked;
- How can we alleviate this problem?
 - Allowing reads-during-write;

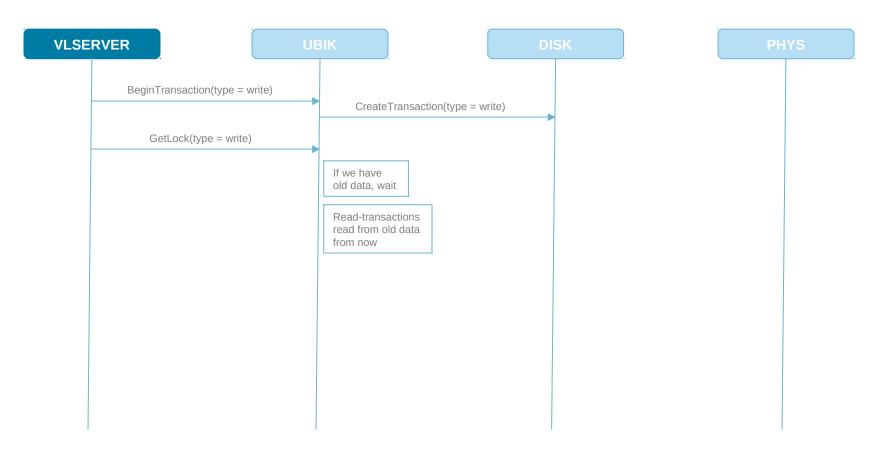




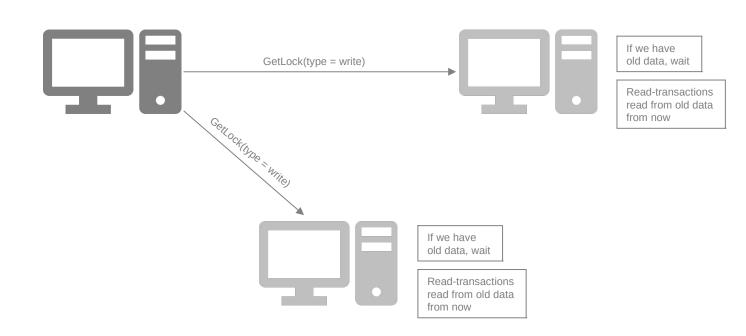




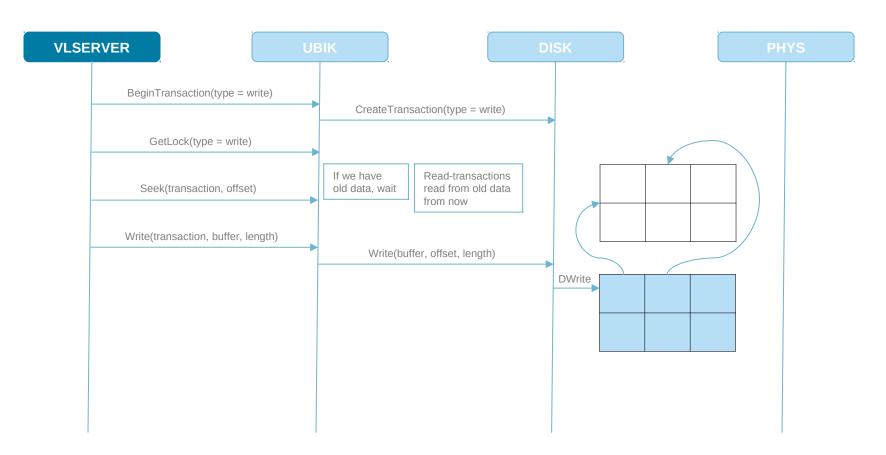




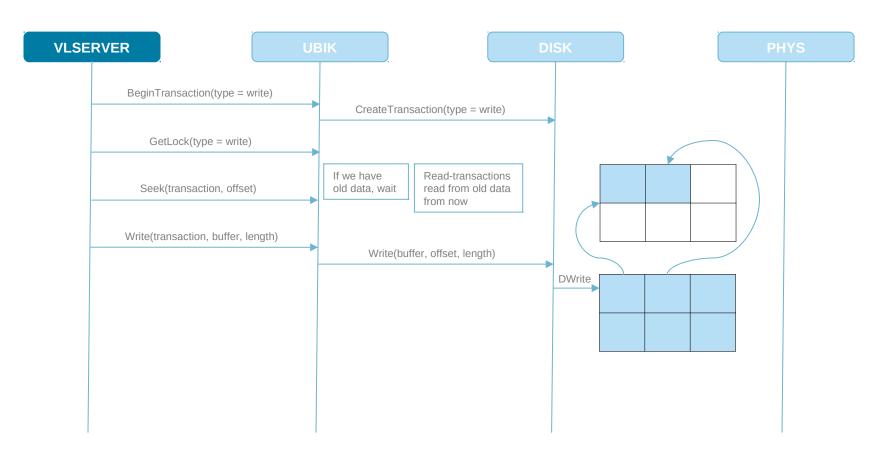




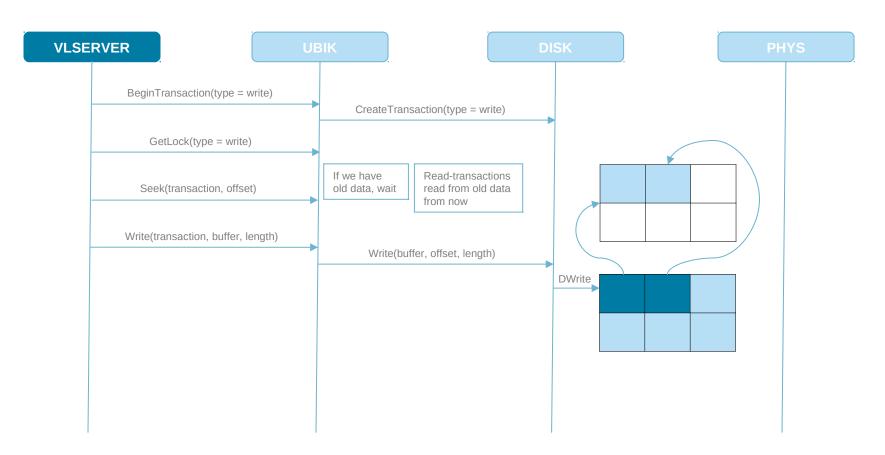




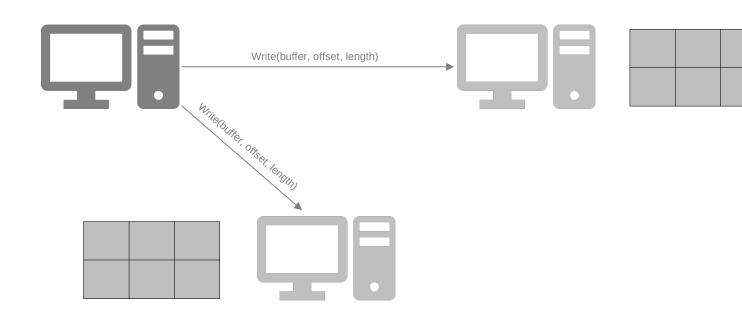




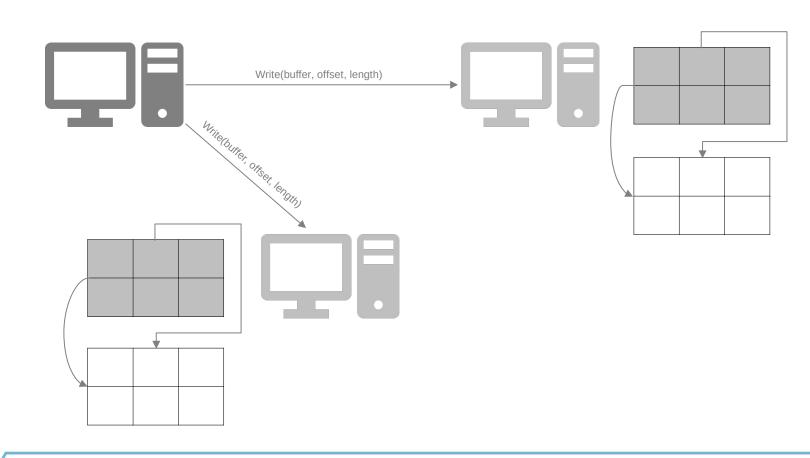




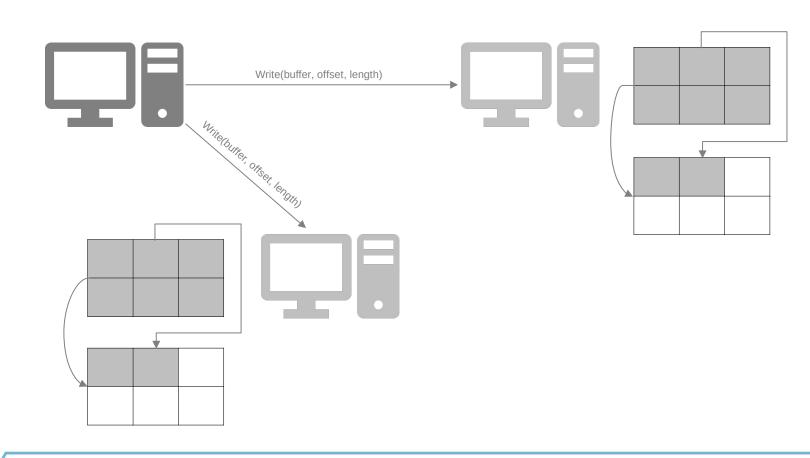




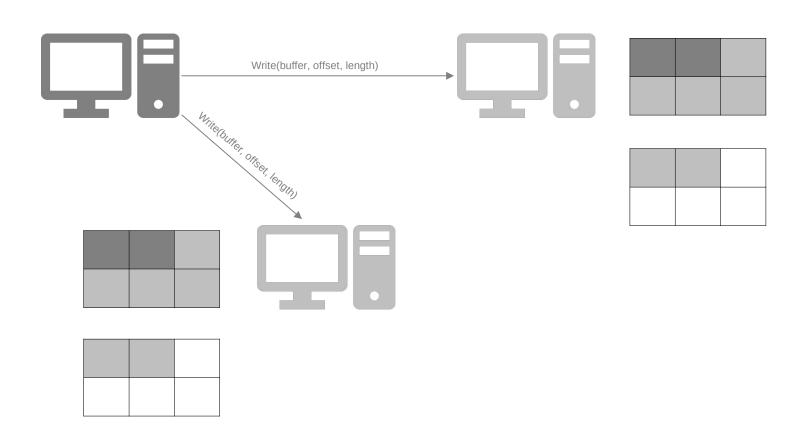




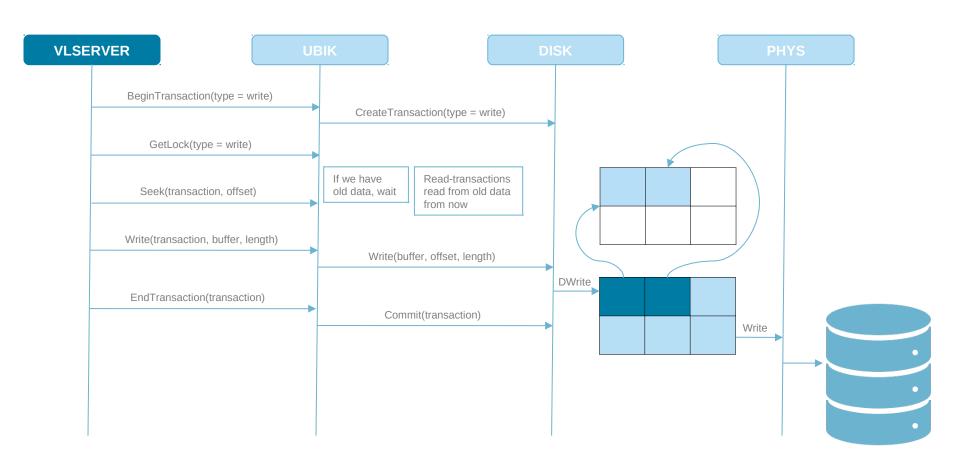




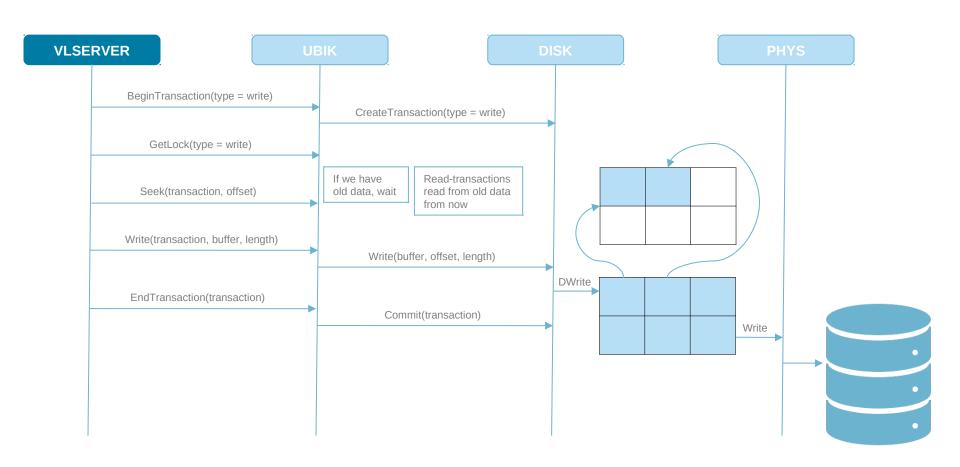




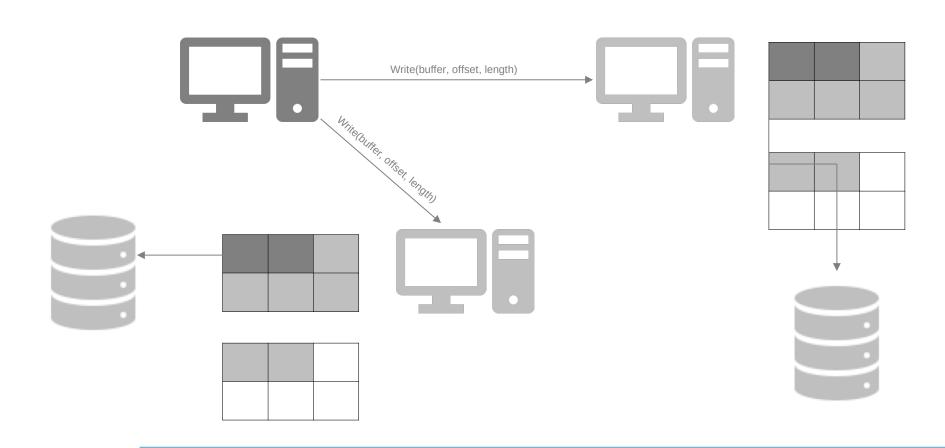




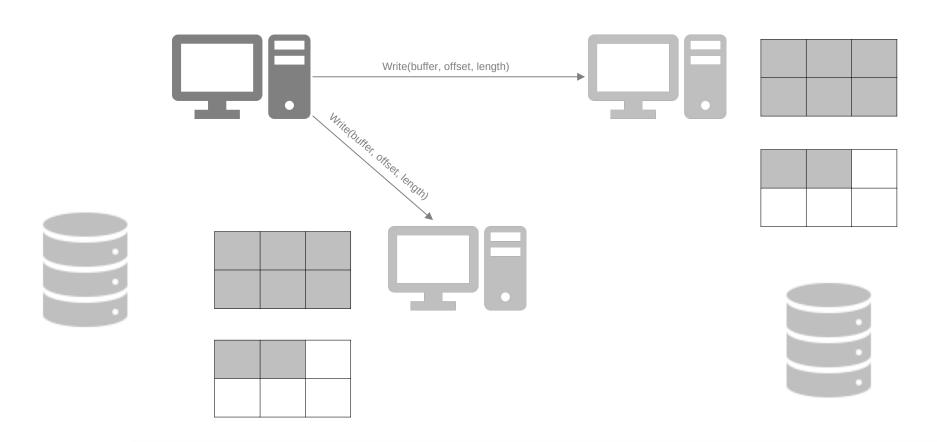




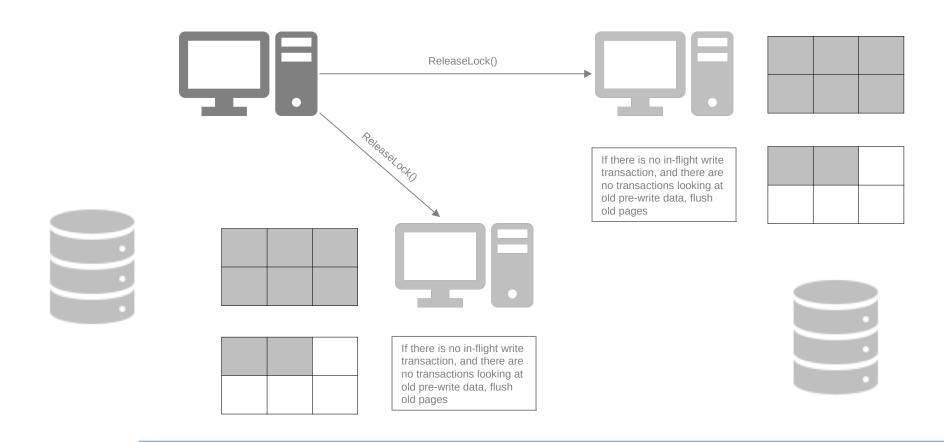




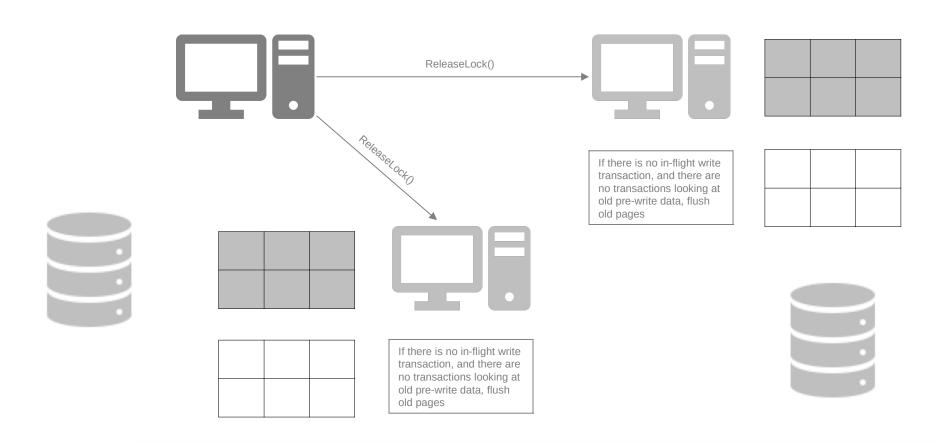




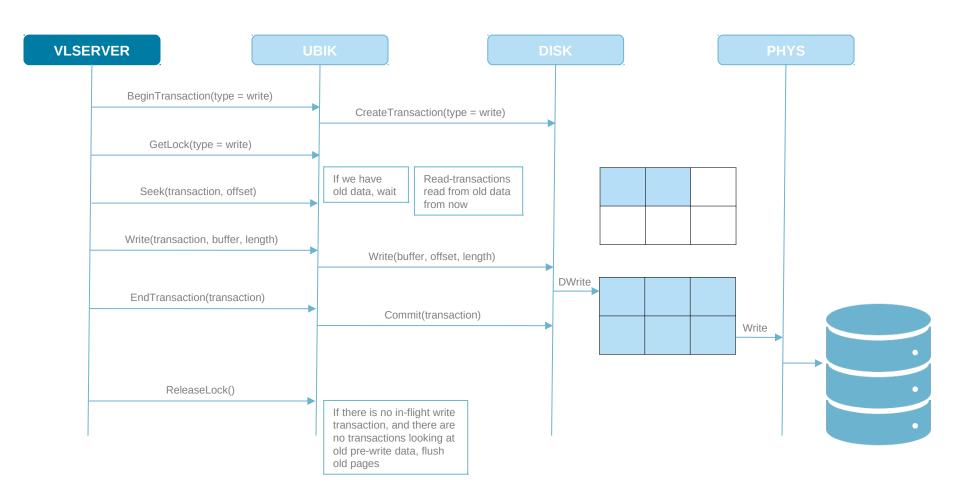




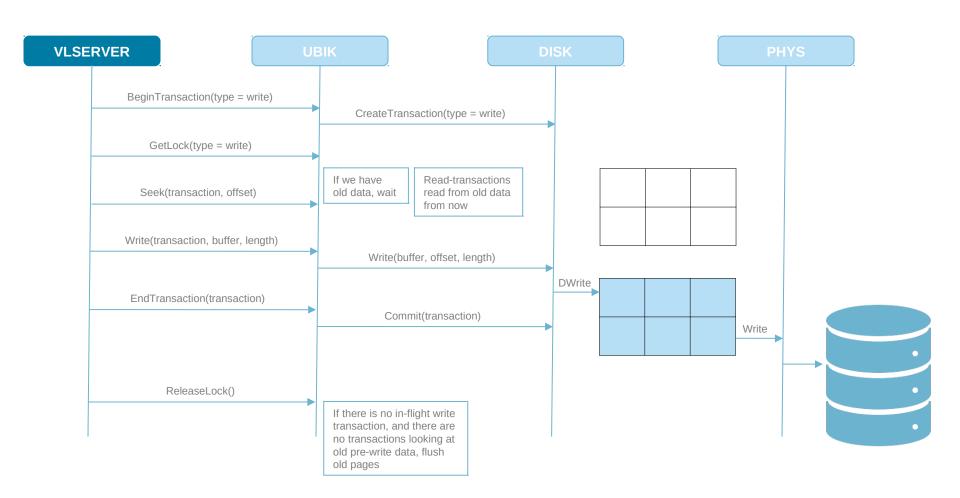




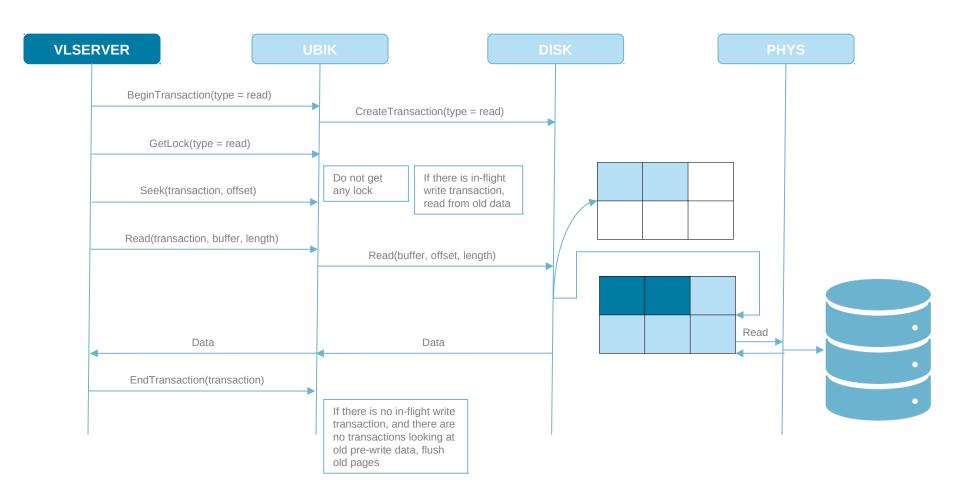




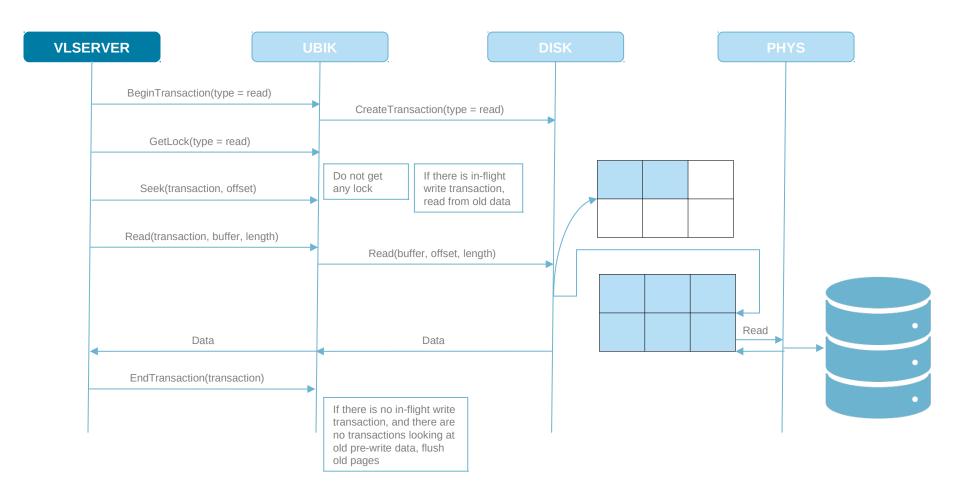




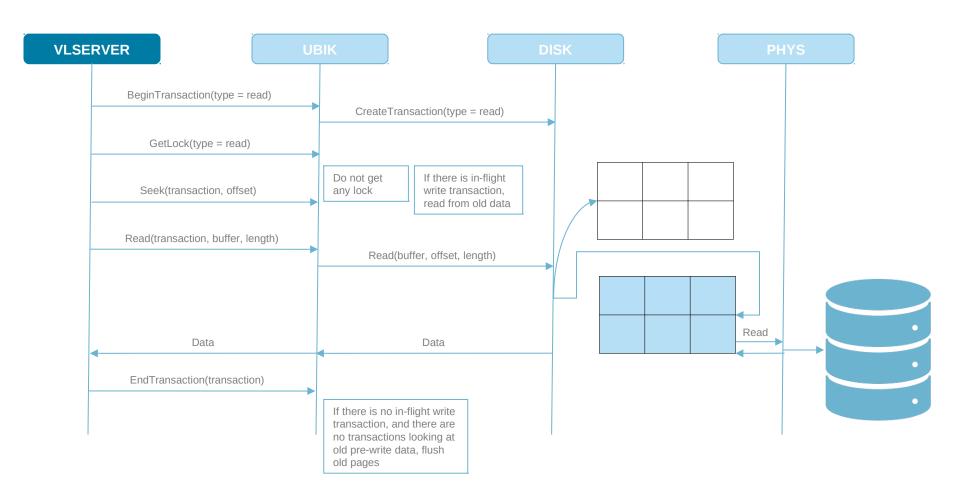














READS-DURING-COMMIT

- Write-transactions do not block read-transactions;
- Read-transactions do not block write-transactions;
- Limitations
 - Can not have multiple write-transactions running at the same time;
 - New write-transactions are blocked if we still have any read-transaction looking at old data;



PATCHES

- Patches can be found on gerrit;
- Reads-during-recovery;
 - Topic: ubik-reads-during-recovery;
- Reads-during-commit;
 - Topic: ubik/read-during-commit;



OTHER FIXES





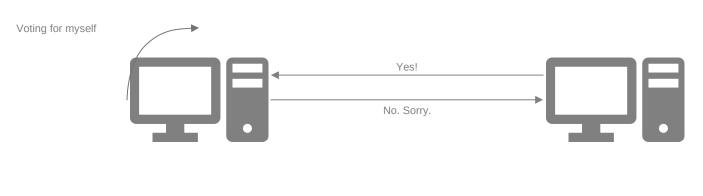
- Remote-sites do not create write-transactions if it didn't vote for the sync-site;
- What happens when the request for a new transaction is refused?
 - Sync-site assumes that the remote-site is not "available";













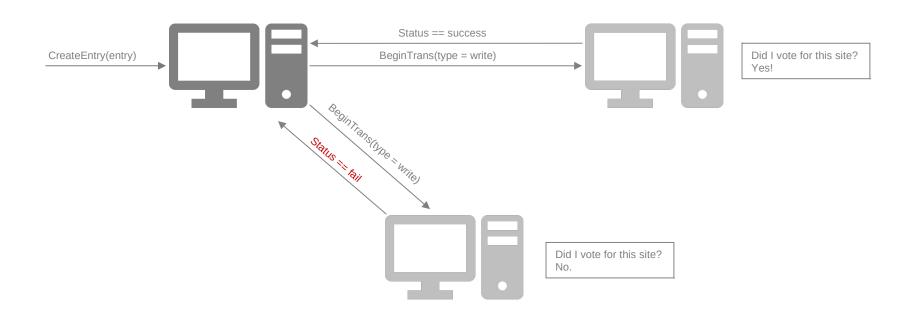




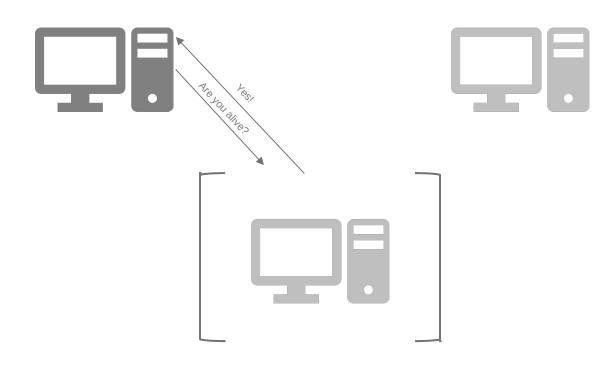




















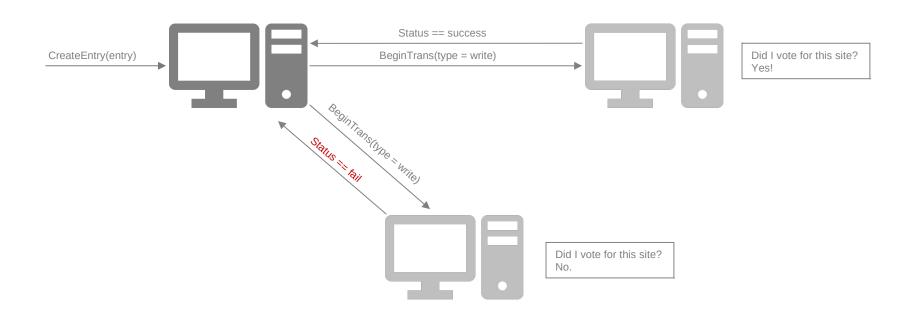










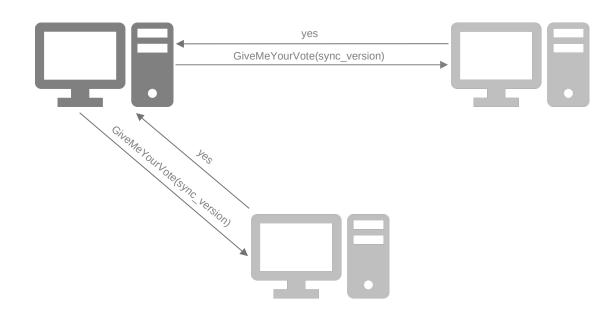












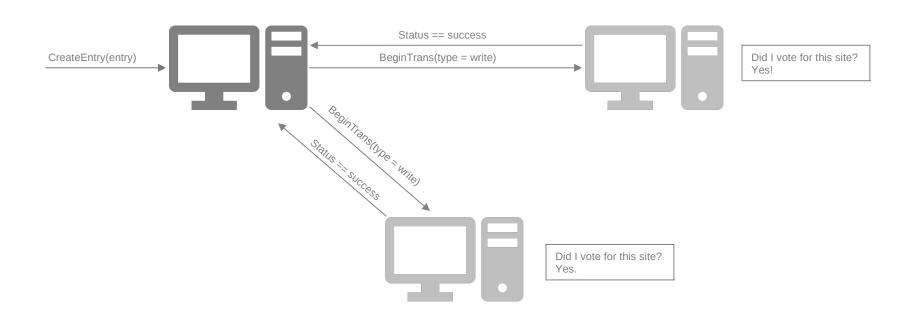










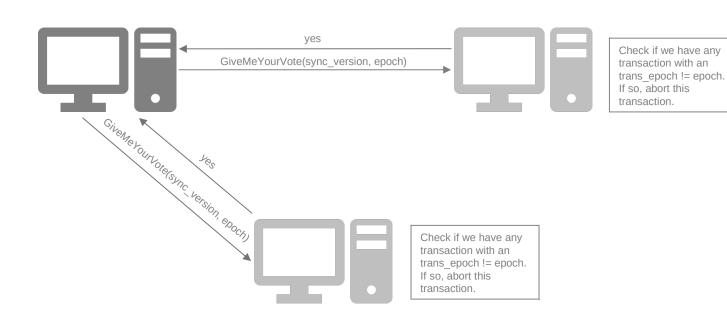




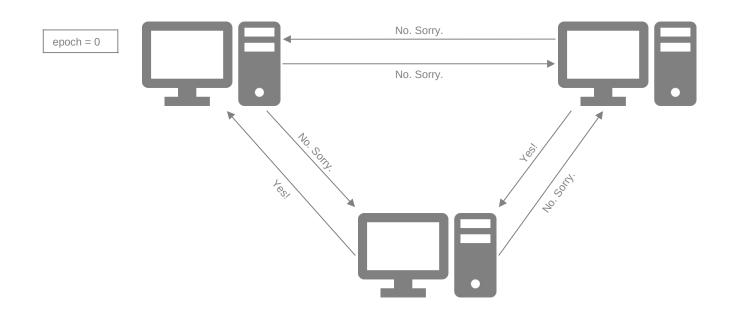


- Epoch is global that represents the time in which the sync-site was elected;
- We use this global to differentiate transactions from different mandates;
 - Every transaction has an epoch;
 - If this epoch is not equal to the epoch advertised by the current sync-site, this transaction should be aborted;

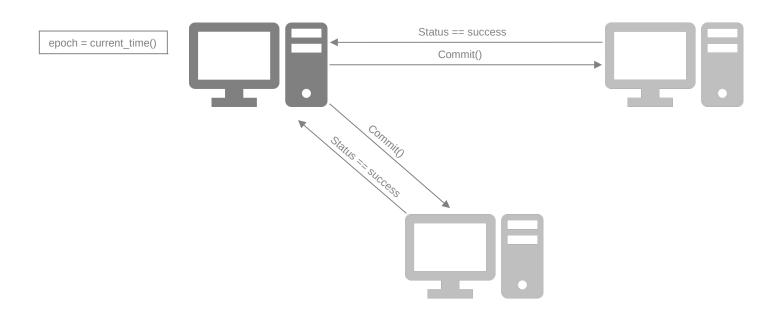




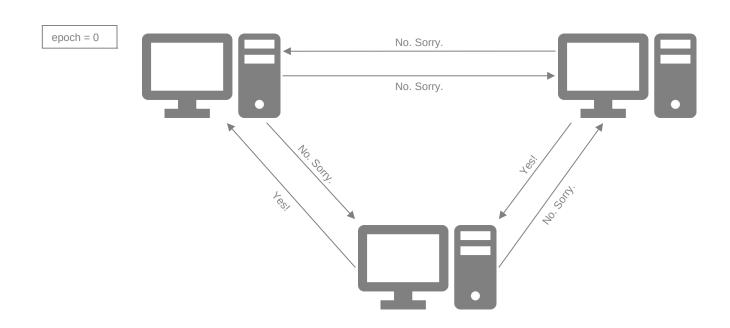




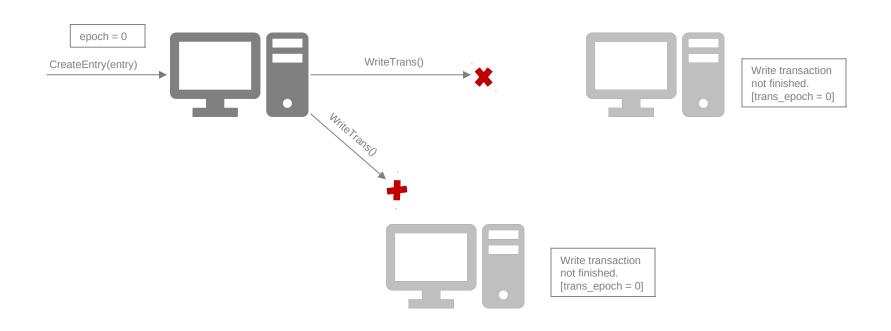




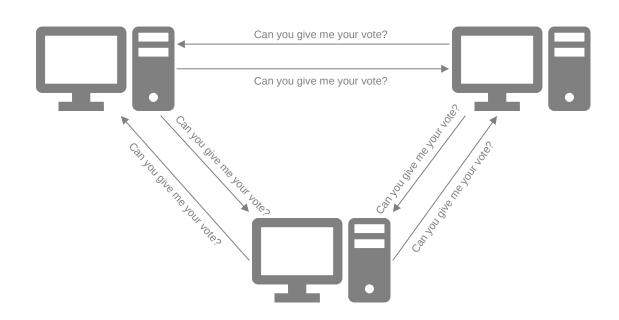




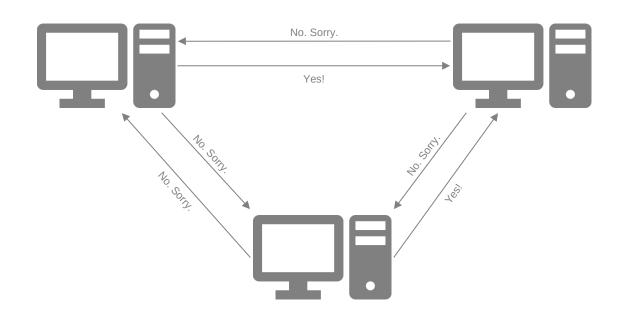






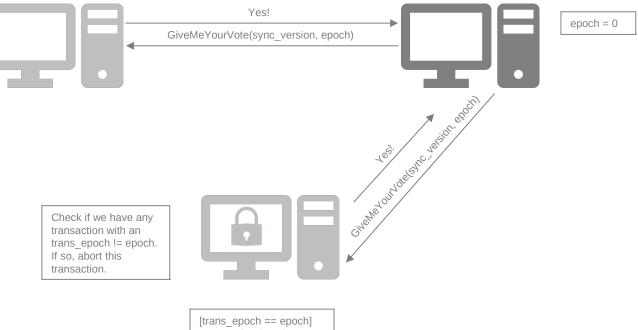






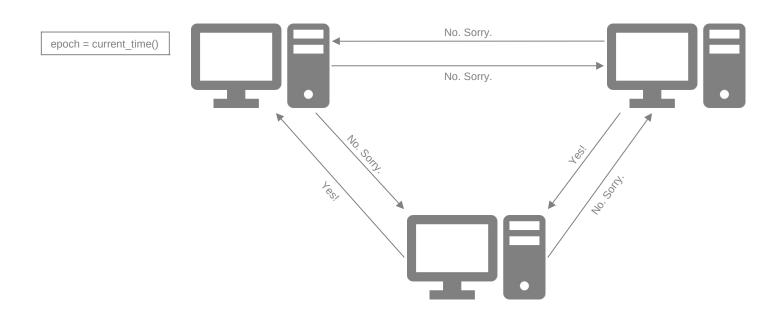


Check if we have any transaction with an trans_epoch!= epoch. If so, abort this transaction.



[trans_epoch == epoch]
Transaction from last
mandate will not be
aborted!







Thank you!