Reconfiguration of replicated systems



Leander Jehl

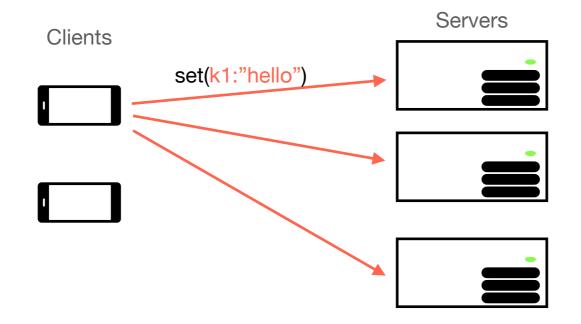
Part 1 - General approaches

- Replicated systems
- What is Reconfiguration
- How to perform a reconfiguration (1)
- How to specify a reconfiguration
- Concurrent reconfigurations
 - Totally ordered configurations
 - CRDT based reconfigurations

Part 2 - Special cases

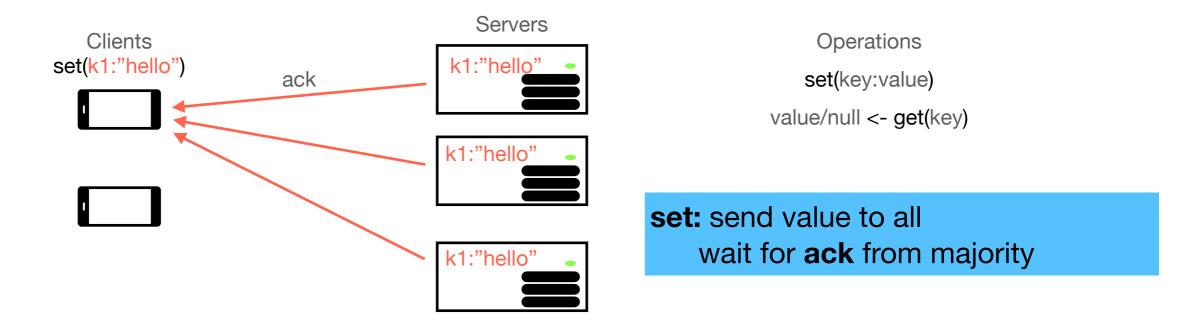
- Reconfiguration in sharded systems
- Reconfiguration in BFT
 - Directional
 - Trusted

- Nodes store the same state for fault tolerance and scalability Storage systems, Replicated state machines, Blockchains
- Running example: Majority quorum key value store.

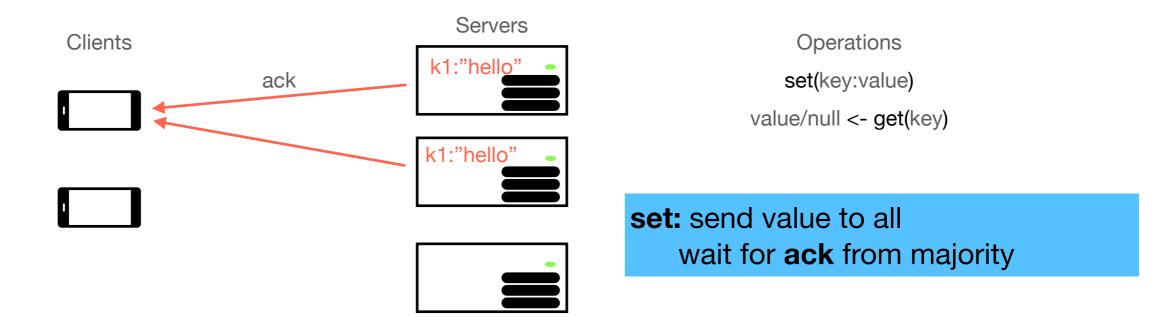


Operations
set(key:value)
value/null <- get(key)

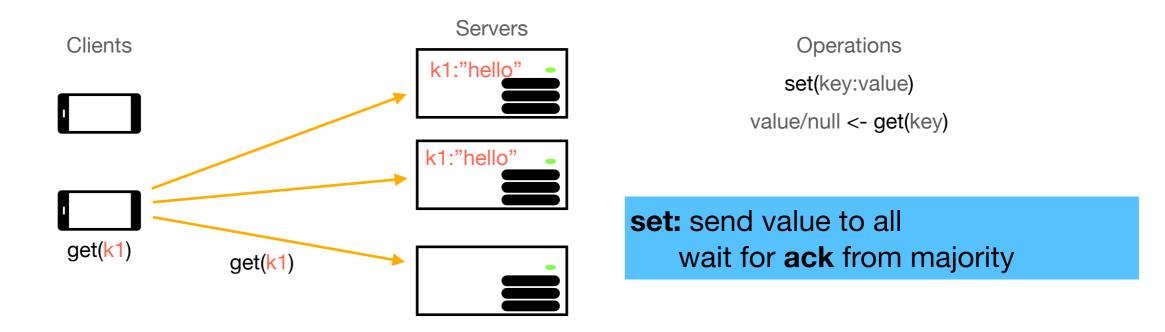
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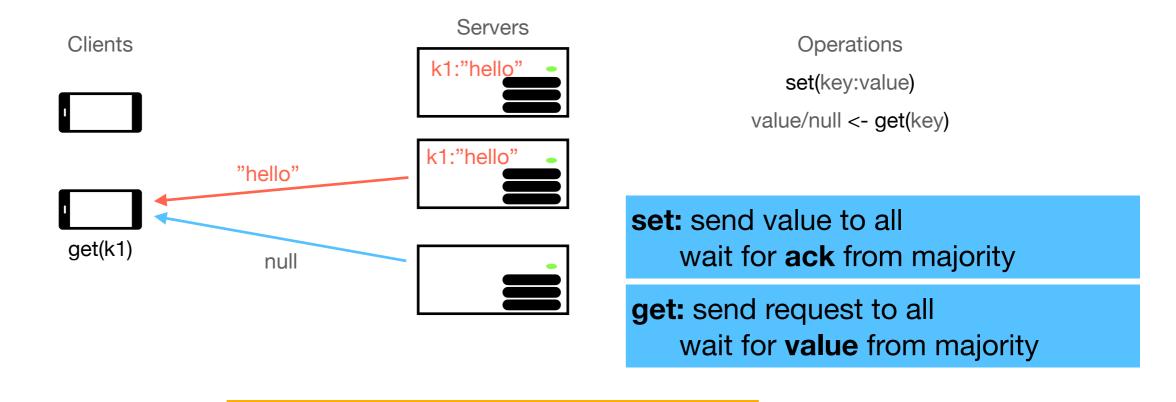
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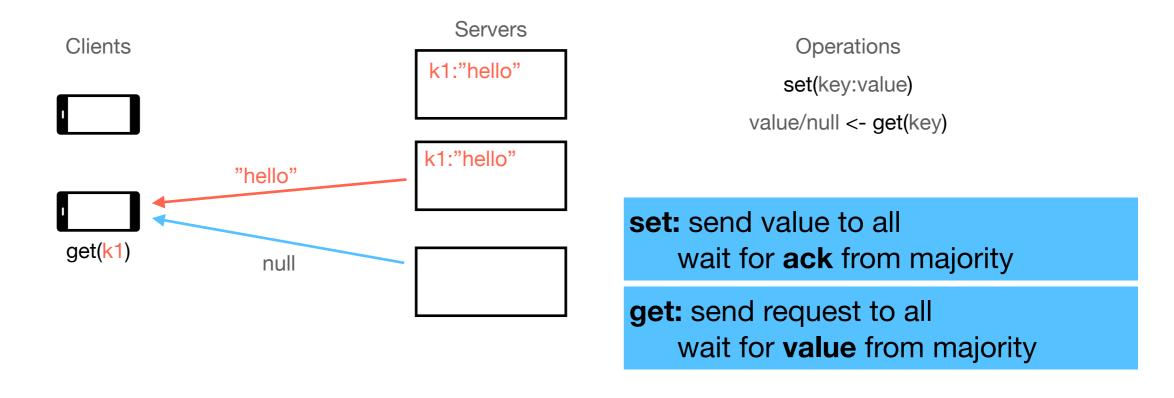


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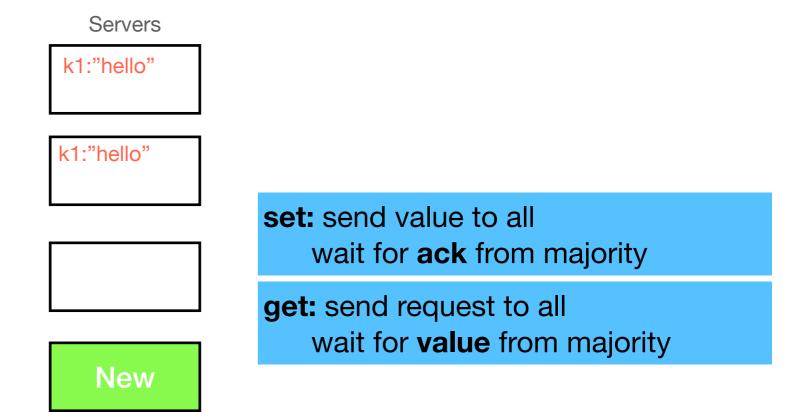


Assumption: key is only set once

- Nodes store the same state for fault tolerance and scalability Storage systems, Replicated state machines, Blockchains
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Assumption: key is only set once



Servers 1	Servers 2
k1:"hello"	
k1:"hello"	
set: send value to all wait for ack from majority	
get: send request to all wait for value from majority	

Configuration C1 k1:"hello"	Configuration C2
k1:"hello"	
set: send value to all wait for ack from majority	set: send value to all wait for ack from 3
get: send request to all wait for value from majority	get: send request to all wait for value from 2

- Adding nodes
- Removing nodes
- Replace nodes
- Change read/write configuration (quorums)

Where to store configurations?

- 1. Servers:
 - Each servers knows which configuration it is in.
 - Servers may maintain separate state in different configurations.

Abstraction: Each server is part of only one configuration!

Each request includes, which reconfiguration it is sent in.

But: Clients need to know configuration, to count quorum.

Where to store configurations?

- 1. Clients:
 - Servers reply to any request, do not care about configuration.
 - But Clients need to learn about configurations.

Idea: Distribute configurations by writing to a specific key.

May introduce special semantics for that key.

Stop the old configuration

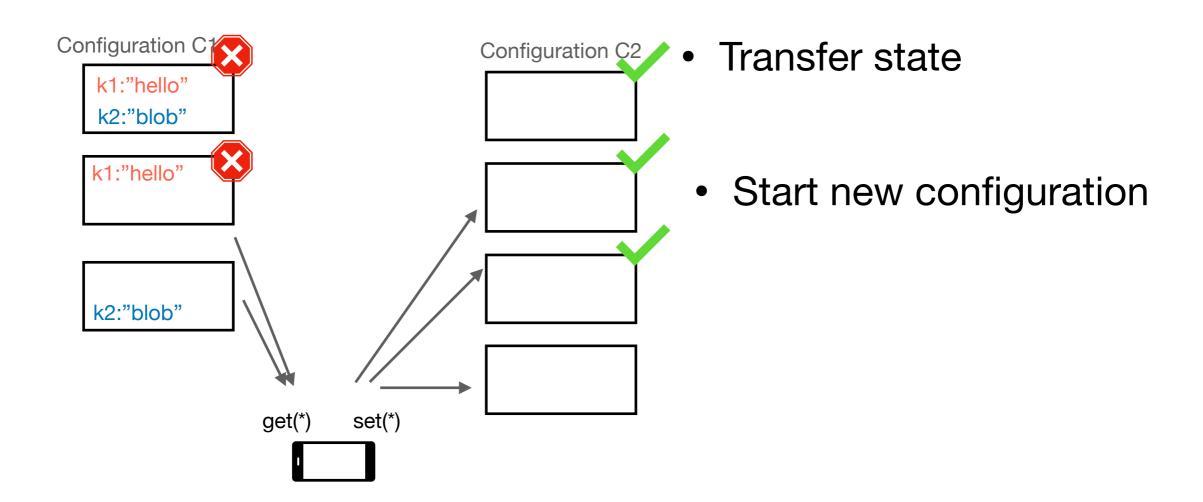
After complete reconfiguration, no get or set should be performed on old configuration

Transfer state

get from old and set to new

Start new configuration

Stop the old configuration

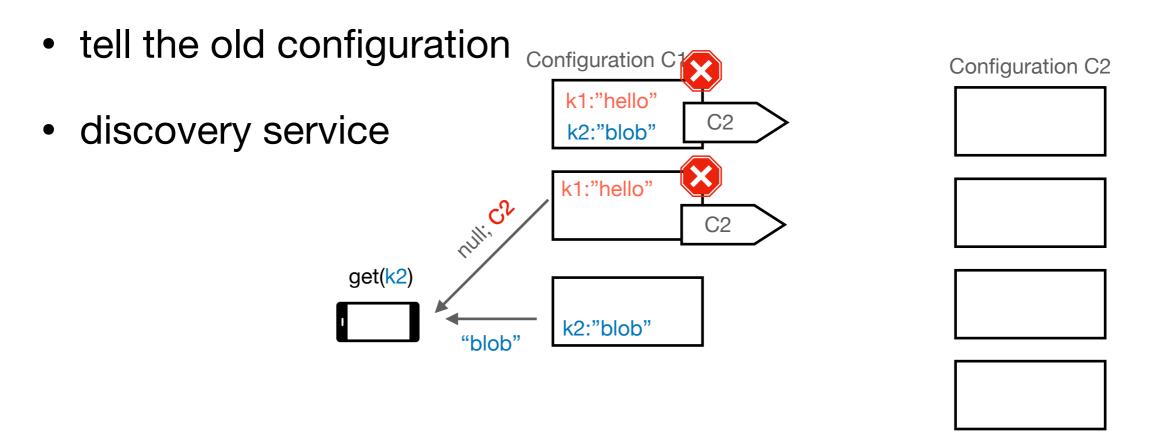


Problems

- How to find the new configuration?
- How to start all new servers?
- How to not stop get and set?
- How to optimize state transfer?
- How to deal with multiple new configurations?

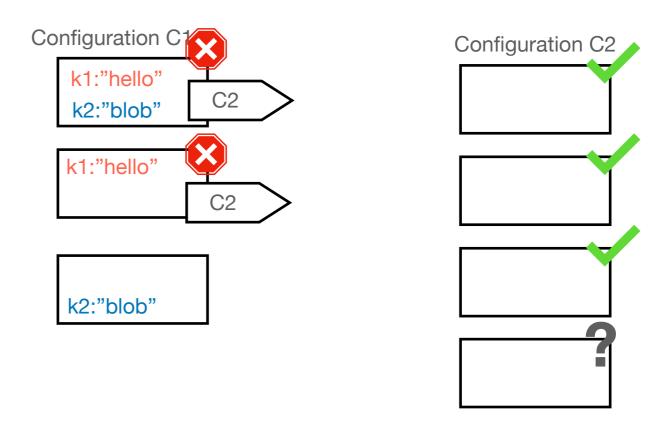
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How to find the new configuration?



Problems

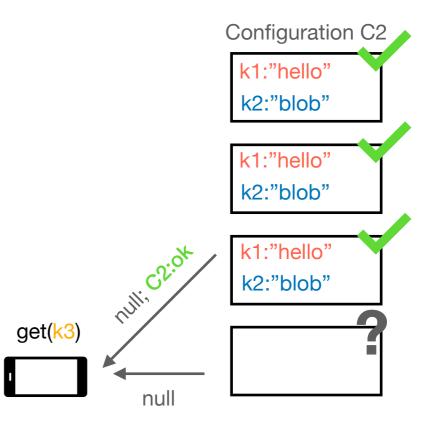
How to start all new servers?



Problems

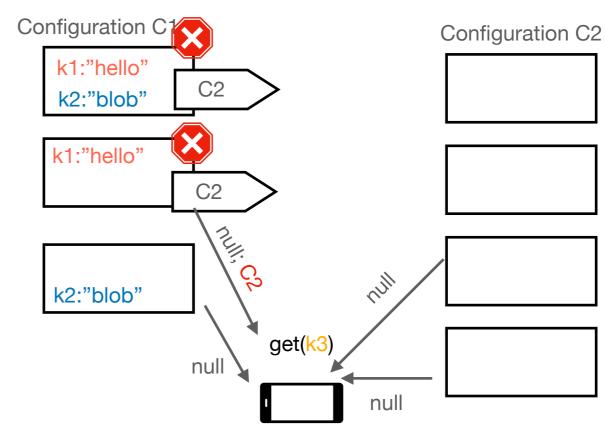
- How to start all new servers?
 - Can answer clients before started.

May result in polling



Problems

- How to not stop get and set?
 - Contact old and new configuration.
 - Some servers may be in old and new



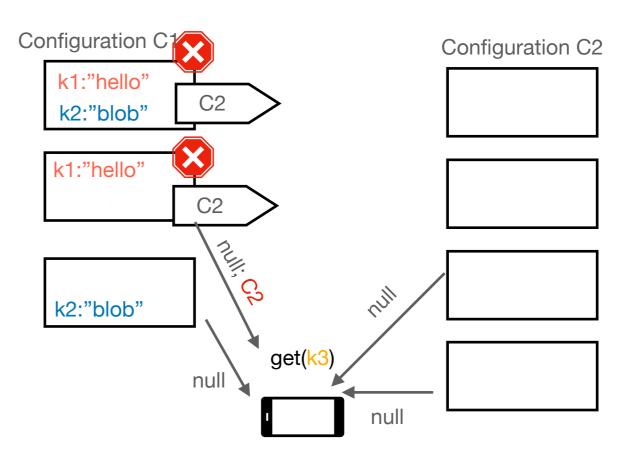
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Optimization for:

- Adding/removing one server
- Majority quorums

Contact old or new config.



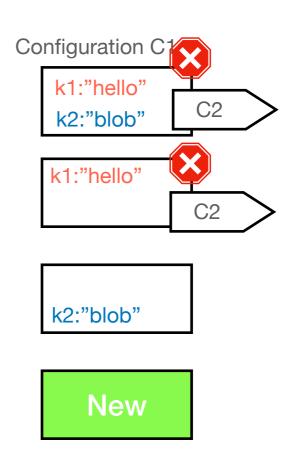
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Optimization for:

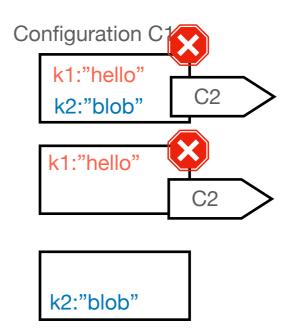
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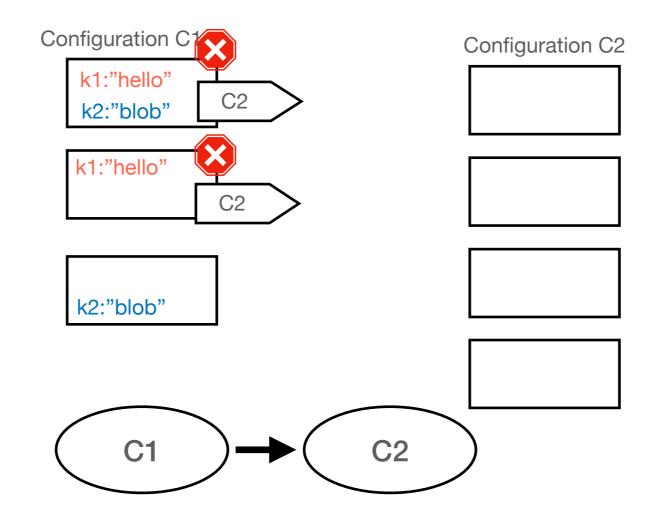
Problems

- How to optimize state transfer
 - Shedule reconfiguration in advance
 - Initialize new configuration and transfer old state
 - On reconfiguration, transfer Δ



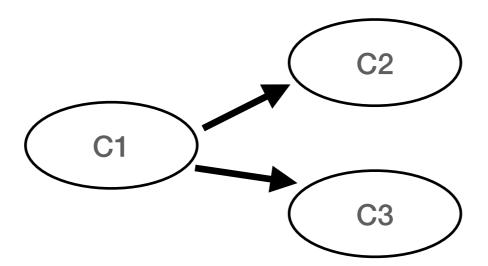
Problems

How to deal with multiple new configurations?



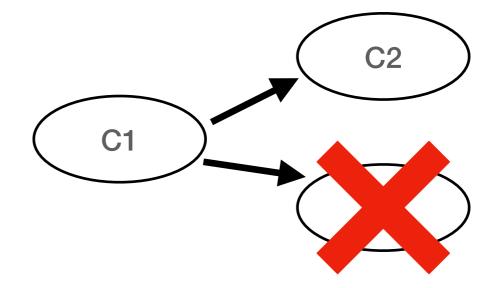
Problems

How to deal with multiple new configurations?



Problems

- How to deal with multiple new configurations?
 - Prevent through:
 - single (unfailable) sys-admin
 - each configuration choose its successor (consensus)

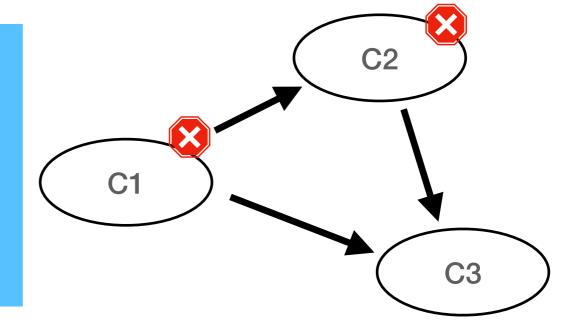


Problems

How to deal with multiple new configurations?

Reconfiguration

- Stop the old config and mark next
- Transfer state get from old and set to new
- Start new configuration



Can configure from multiple to one new configuration.

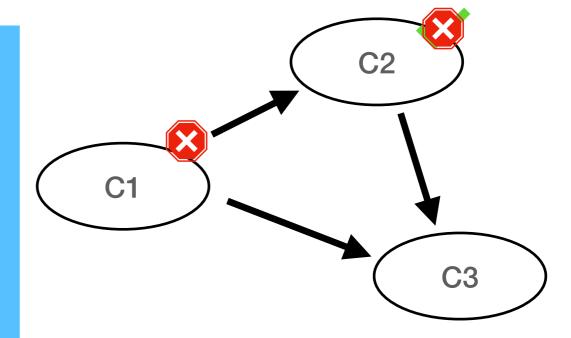
But we need a priority.

Problems

How to deal with multiple new configurations?

Reconfiguration

- For all old configs:
 - Stop the old config and mark next
 - Add lower priority configs to old
 - On higher priority config abort
- Transfer state
 get from all old and set to new
- Start new configuration



Problems

How to deal with multiple new configurations?

Reconfiguration

- For all old configs:
 - Stop the old config and mark next
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Priority

- e.g. Timestamps or sequence numbers
- Process IDs for tie breaking

Totally ordered configurations

How to specify a reconfiguration

1. Specify configuration:

$$\langle servers: \{s_1, s_2, \ldots\}, quorums: \ldots, priority \rangle$$

2. As CRDT: conflict resultion data types

e.g. 2P-SET:
$$\langle added: \{s_1, s_2, s_3, ...\}, removed: \{s_1, s_2, ...\} \rangle$$

• Two configs. can be combined, e.g. union added and removed

How to specify a reconfiguration

1. Specify configuration:

```
\langle \text{servers}: \{s_1, s_2, \dots\}, \text{quorums}: \dots, priority \rangle
```

- Easy to do complex functionality (quorums, ...
- Only complete specified configurations
- 2. As CRDT: conflict resultion data types

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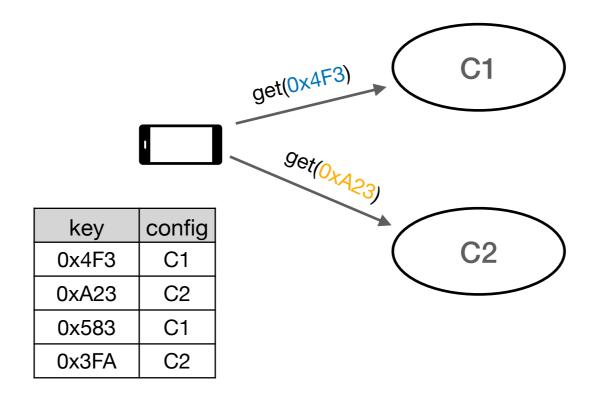
- Two configs. can be combined, e.g. union added and removed
- No reconfigurations lost due to priority

Part 2 - Special cases

- Reconfiguration in sharded systems
- Reconfiguration in BFT
 - For performance
 - For resilience

Sharded systems

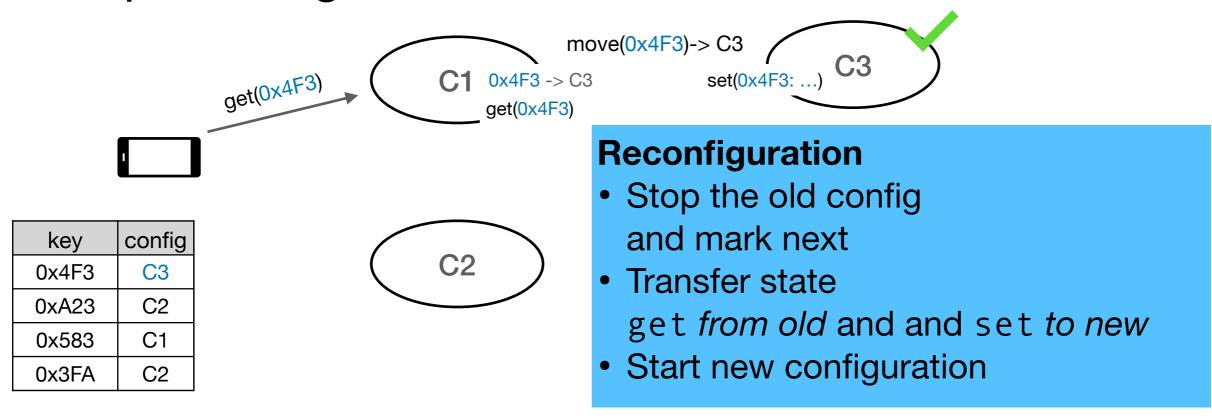
Multiple configurations store different data:



Sharded systems

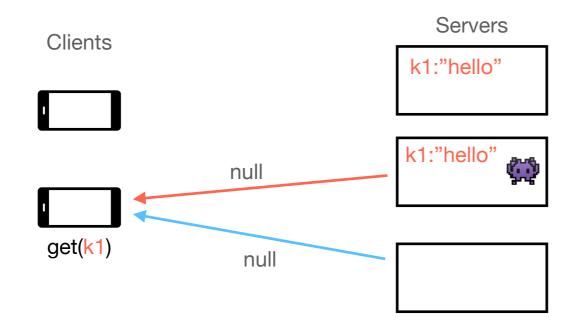
Reconfiguration

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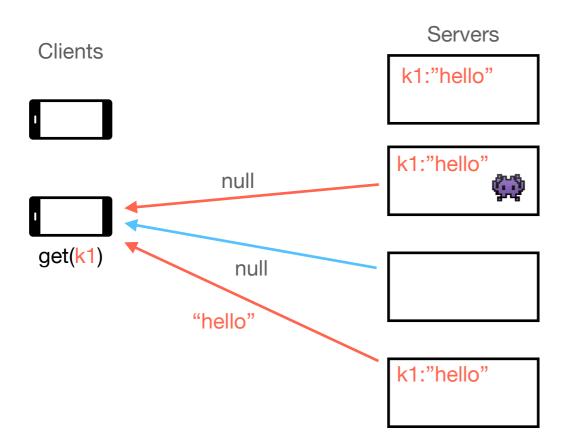


Reconfiguration: move(key) to new config

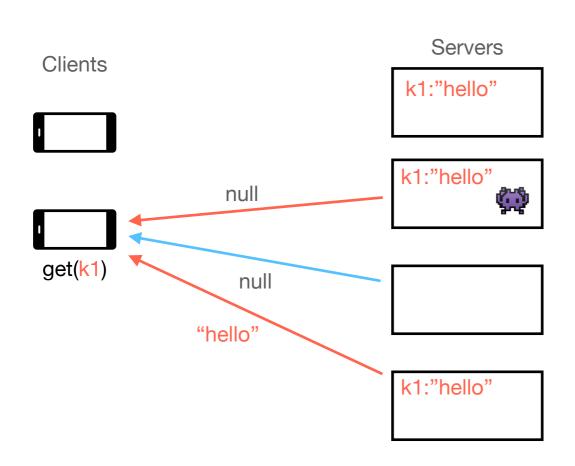
 In BFT systems servers may fail arbitrarily may reply wrong



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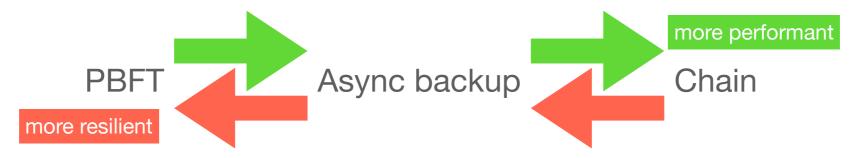


Reconfiguration

- Stop the old config and mark next
- Transfer state
 get from old and set to new
- Start new configuration

When to configure?

Resiliance backup:



Anyone can trigger more resilience

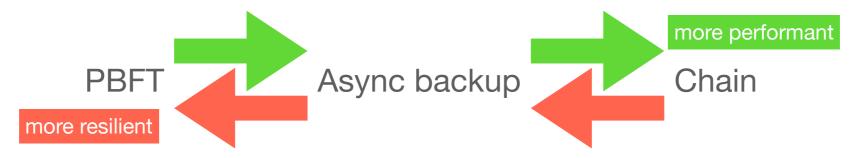


Only periodically allow more performance

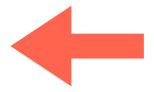


When to configure?

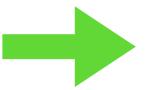
Resiliance backup:



Anyone can trigger more resilience



Only periodically allow more performance



Trusted

Trusted subsystem decides on reconfiguration