Replication and Eventual Consistency

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REPLICATION

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Types of reliability

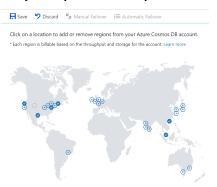
- Recoverability
 - Restart in a sensible state
- High availability
 - Operational during failure
 - Replicate critical data

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Uses of replication

- High availability
- Share loads for scalability
- Lower latency, improve responsiveness



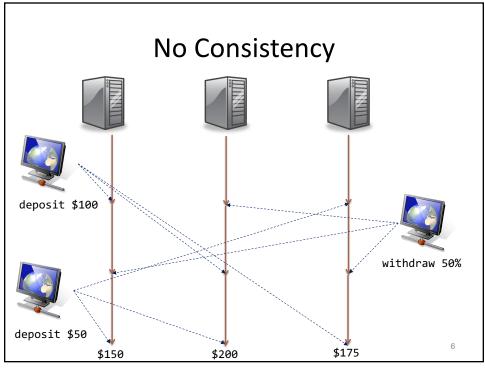
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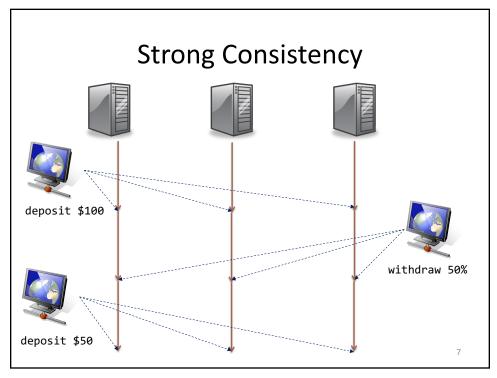
Replication for High Availability

- Active replication (State machine)
 - Peer-to-peer replicas
 - Each replica is **deterministic** state machine
 - **Operations** executed in same order on all replicas
 - All updates are totally ordered

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 How to maintain a single order in the face of concurrent client requests?

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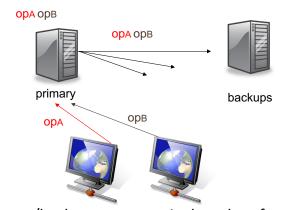
Replication for High Availability

- Passive replication (Primary-backup)
 - Primary replica with pool of backups
 - Operation executed on the primary
 - Updates performed in same order on all replicas
- Hybrid
 - Ex: Primary-backup where operation executed on all replicas

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Primary-Backup Replication

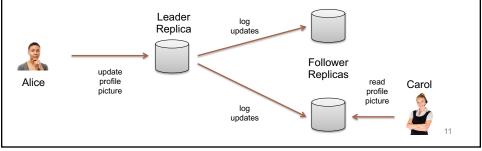


- Primary/backup: ensure a single order of ops:
 - Primary orders operations
 - Backups execute operations in order

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Master-Slave Replication

- Leader sends log to backup
- Follower replays the log
 - applies committed transactions to its state
- If primary crashes, follower can take over



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Challenges with Failover Recovery

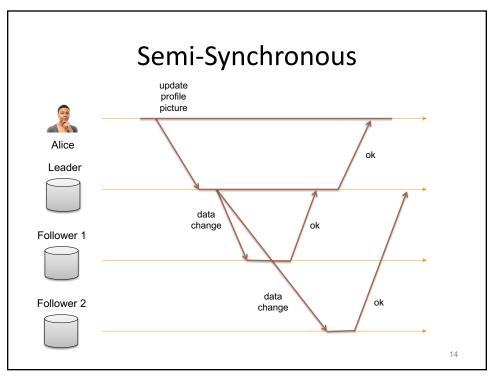
- · Detect leader has failed
 - Possible "split brain"
- Choose new leader
- Reconfigure for new leader

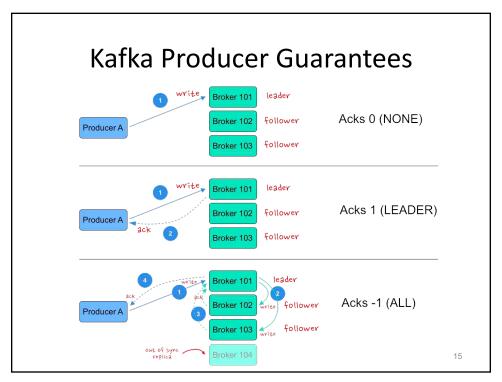
Real systems

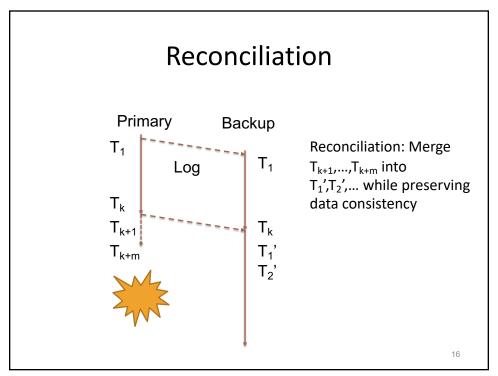
- Primary-backup with logging to backup
- Synchronous: Wait for replicas to ACK
 - Problem: Latency
- Asynchronous: Don't wait for ACK
 - Backup may lag state of primary
- Semi-synchronous

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Reconciliation

- Fix transactions impacted by loss of tail of log
 - Apply the missing updates
 - Cascaded rollback
 - Worst case: human intervention
- Similar to compensations in long-lived transactions

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Transactional Replication

- One-Copy Serializability (1SR)
 - Effect of transactions on *replicated* data items are same as if performed serially on *single* data items
 - Key: Failures and recoveries must be serialized with respect to transactions
 - Reason: Updates only performed on available copies