Computação Distribuída

Odorico Machado Mendizabal



Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina – UFSC Departamento de Informática e Estatística – INE



Breve contexto histórico



Leslie Lamport Publicou The Part-Time Parliament



Barbara Liskov e Brian M-Oki

Lamport explicou o seu artigo original, "em inglês"

1998

Viewstamped Replication: A New Primary Copy Method to Support Highly-Available Distributed Systems

The Part-Time Parliament LESLIE LAMPORT Digital Equipment Corporation Recent archaeological discoveries on the island of Paxos reveal that the parliament functioned despite the perinatetic propensity of its part-time legislators. The legislators maintained consistent Recent archaeological discoveries on the island of Paxos reveal that the parliament functioned despite the peripatetic propensity of its part-time legislators. The legislators maintained consistent conics of the nariamentary record, despite their froment frame the chamber and the forest spite the peripatetic propensity of its part-time legislators. The legislators maintained consistent copies of the parliamentary record, despite their frequent forays from the chamber and the forget-futures of their measurements. The Paxon parliament's protocol provides a new way of implementary. copies of the parliamentary record, despite their frequent forays from the chamber and the forget-fulness of their messengers. The Paxon parliament's protocol provides a new way of implementing the state-machine anorouch to the design of distributed systems. Categories and Subject Descriptors: C2.4 [Computer-Communications Networks]: Distributed

System—Nature operating systems: Reliability—Englishment tolerance. Categories and Subject Descriptors: C2.4 [Computer-Communications Networks]: Distributed Systems—Network operating systems D4.5 [Operating Systems]: Reliability—Fault-tolerance; Additional Key Words and Phrases: State machines, three-phase commit, voting

Paxos Made Simple

Leslie Lamport

01 Nov 2001

Abstract

The Paxos algorithm, when presented in plain English, is very sim

- Definição de papéis:
 - Proposer
 - Acceptor
 - Learner

- Definição de papéis:

 - Proposer Acceptor
 - Learner

Estilo apresentado no artigo original:

- The Problem
- The Island of Paxos

Early in this millennium, the Aegean island of Paxos was a thriving mercantile center. Wealth led to political sophistication, and the Paxons replaced their ancient theocracy with a parliamentary form of government. But trade came before civic duty, and no one in Paxos was willing to devote his life to Parliament. The Paxon Parliament had to function even though legislators continually wandered in and out of the parliamentary Chamber.

throughout the session to act as secretary. Instead, each Paxon legislator maintained a ledger in which he recorded the numbered sequence of decrees that were passed. For example, legislator $\Lambda i \nu \chi \partial$'s ledger had the entry

155: The olive tax is 3 drachmas per ton

if she believed that the 155th decree passed by Parliament set the tax on olives to 3 drachmas per ton. Ledgers were written with indelible ink, and their entries could not be changed.

The first requirement of the parliamentary protocol was the *consistency of ledgers*, meaning that no two ledgers could contain contradictory information. If legislator $\Phi\iota\sigma\partial\epsilon\rho$ had the entry

132: Lamps must use only olive oil

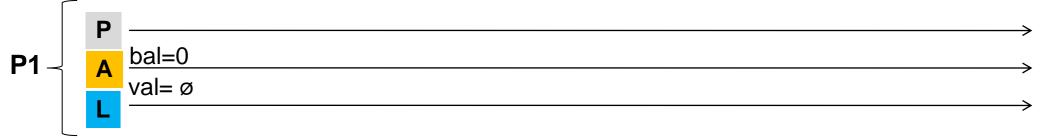
Apresentação do algoritmo no artgo "Paxos Made Simple"

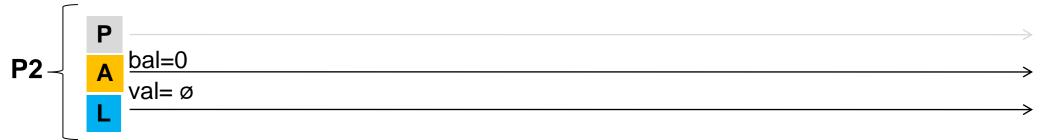
- **Phase 1.** (a) A proposer selects a proposal number n and sends a *prepare* request with number n to a majority of acceptors.
 - (b) If an acceptor receives a *prepare* request with number n greater than that of any *prepare* request to which it has already responded, then it responds to the request with a promise not to accept any more proposals numbered less than n and with the highest-numbered proposal (if any) that it has accepted.
- **Phase 2.** (a) If the proposer receives a response to its *prepare* requests (numbered n) from a majority of acceptors, then it sends an accept request to each of those acceptors for a proposal numbered n with a value v, where v is the value of the highest-numbered proposal among the responses, or is any value if the responses reported no proposals.
 - (b) If an acceptor receives an accept request for a proposal numbered n, it accepts the proposal unless it has already responded to a prepare request having a number greater than n.

Apresentação do algoritmo no artgo "Paxos Made Simple"

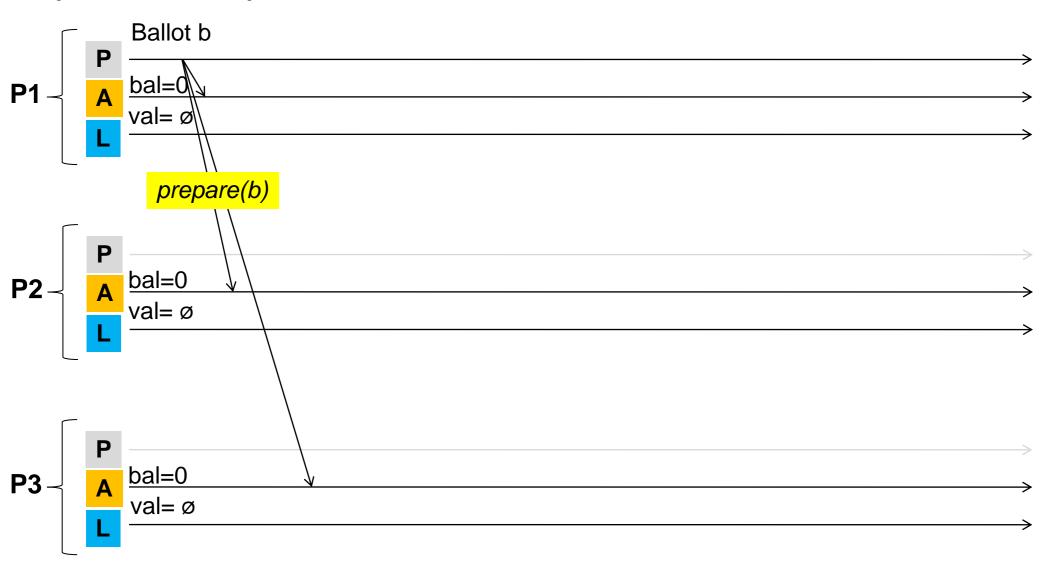
- **Phase 1.** (a) A proposer selects a proposal number n and sends a *prepare* request with number n to a majority of acceptors.
 - (b) If an acceptor receives a *prepare* request with number n greater than that of any *prepare* request to which it has already responded, then it responds to the request with a promise not to accept any more proposals numbered less than n and with the highest-numbered proposal (if any) that it has accepted.
- **Phase 2.** (a) If the proposer receives a response to its *prepare* requests (numbered n) from a majority of acceptors, then it sends an accept request to each of those acceptors for a proposal numbered n with a value v, where v is the value of the highest-numbered proposal among the responses, or is any value if the responses reported no proposals.
 - (b) If an acceptor receives an accept request for a proposal numbered n, it accepts the proposal unless it has already responded to a prepare request having a number greater than n.

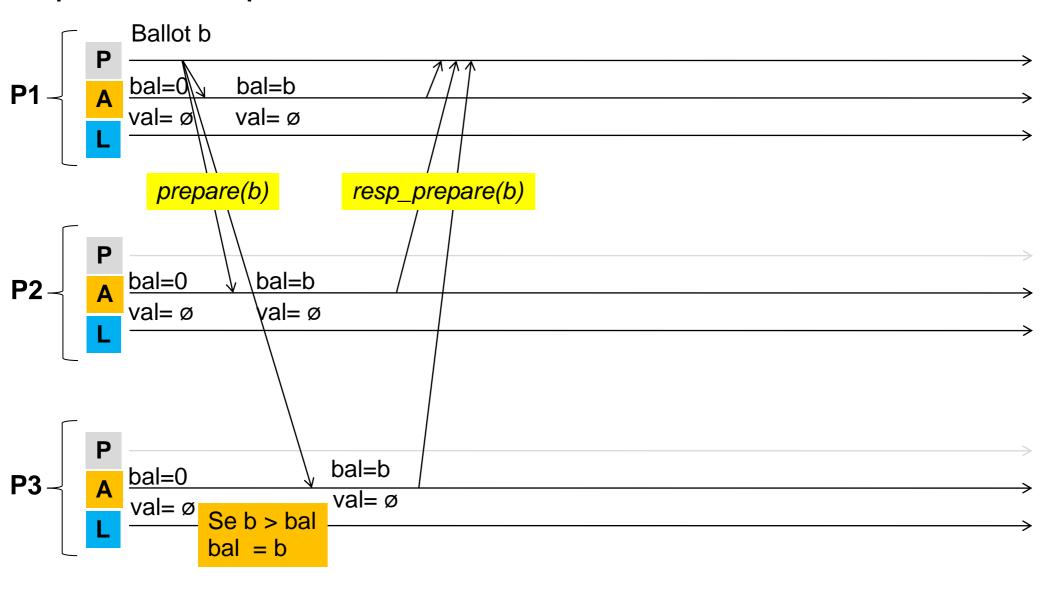
- Acceptors nunca se comprometem com instâncias antigas – eles sempre participam em decisões com instâncias mais novas;
- Acceptors nunca "mudam de ideia". Se um valor já foi aceito, eles sempre responderão solicitações de prepare com o valor já aceito
- Proposers enviam requisições accept apenas quando uma maioria de acceptors respondem a requisição prepare;
- Proposers enviam requisições accept com valor v, onde v é um valor já aceito por algum acceptor (o de maior instância entre os aceitos) ou é um valor qualquer;

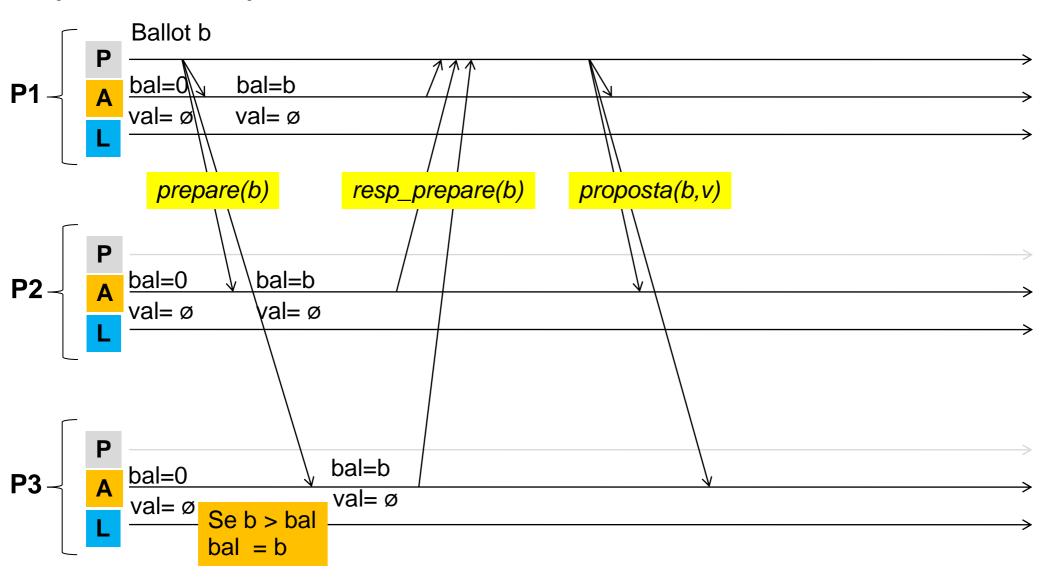


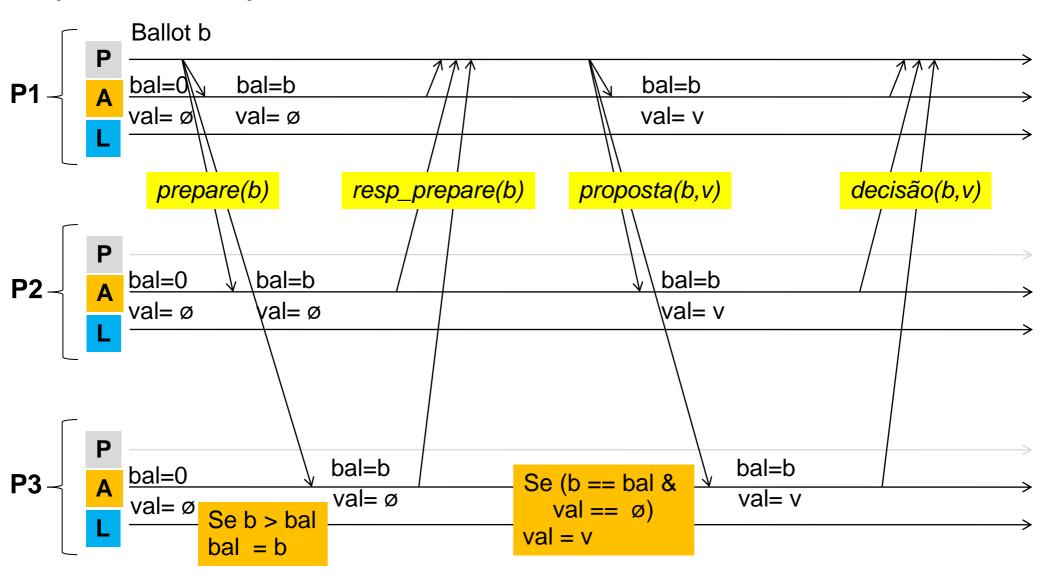


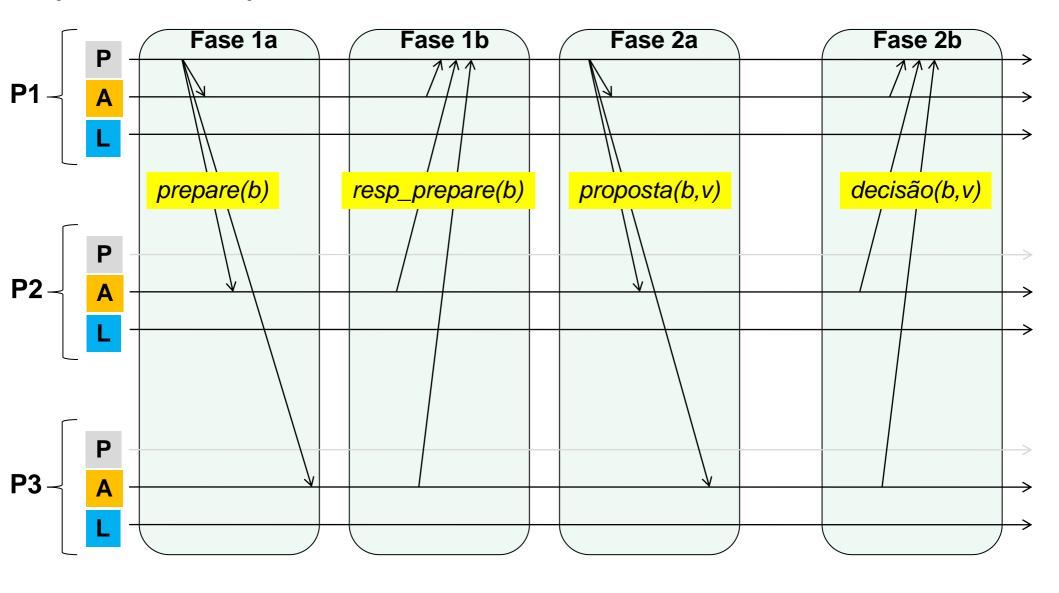






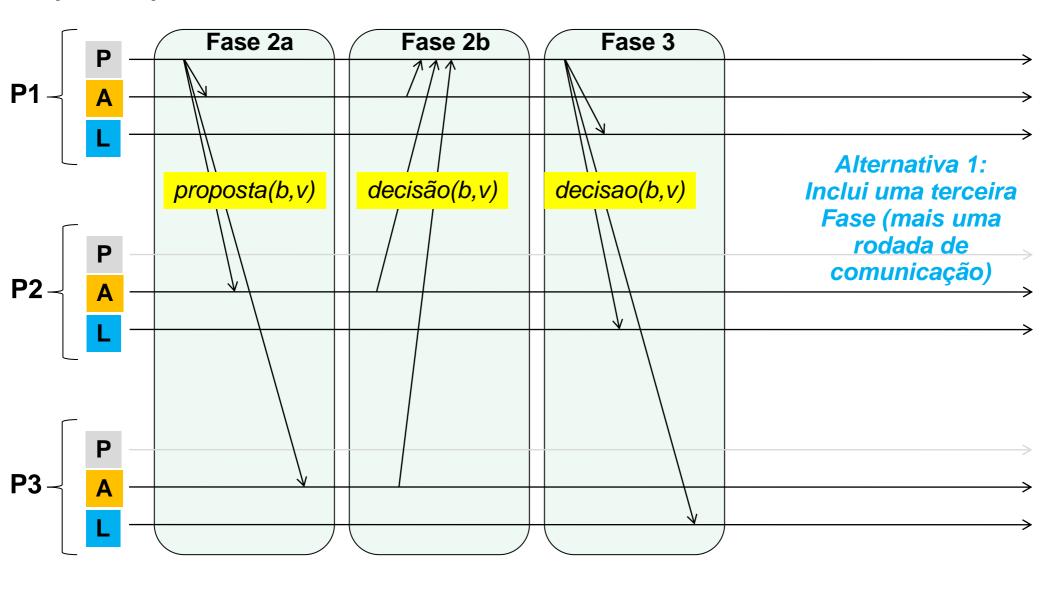




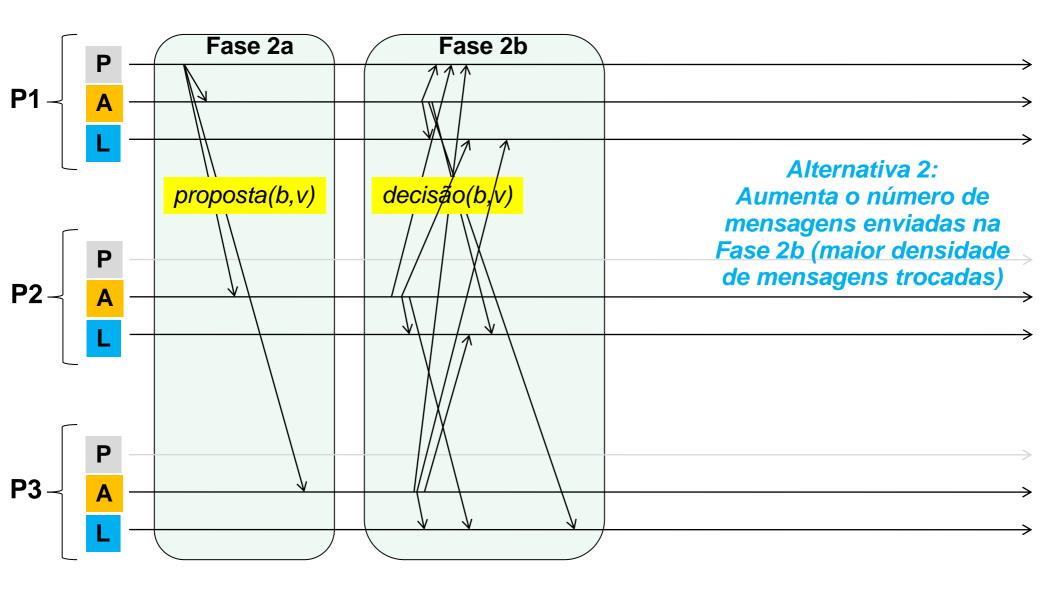


Paxos: Aprendendo um valor decidido (alternativa 1)

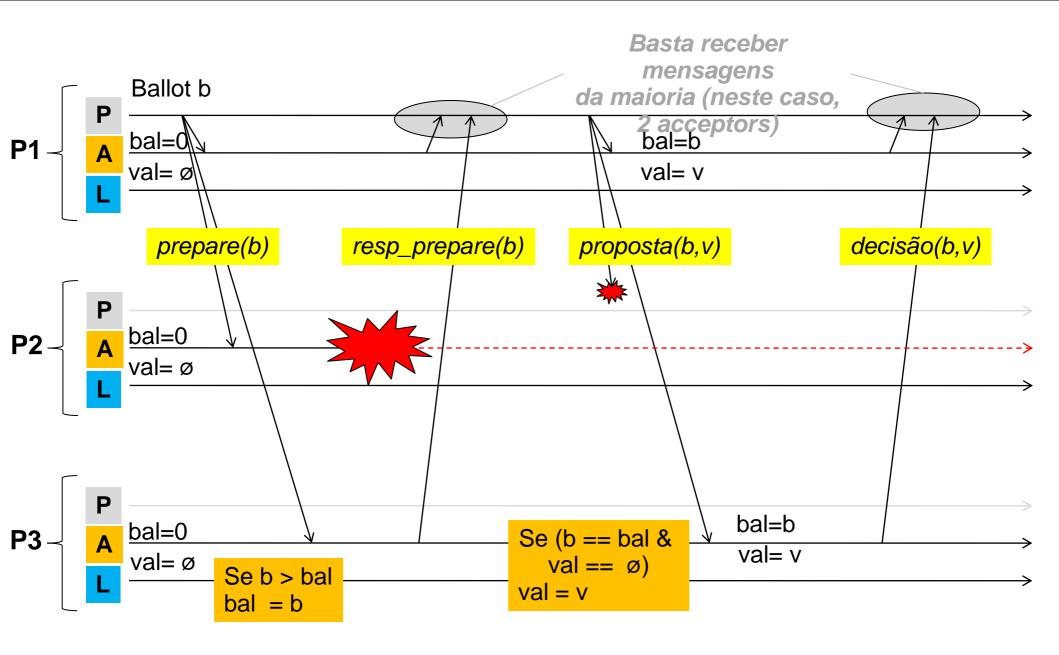
Proposer repassa valor decidido aos learners



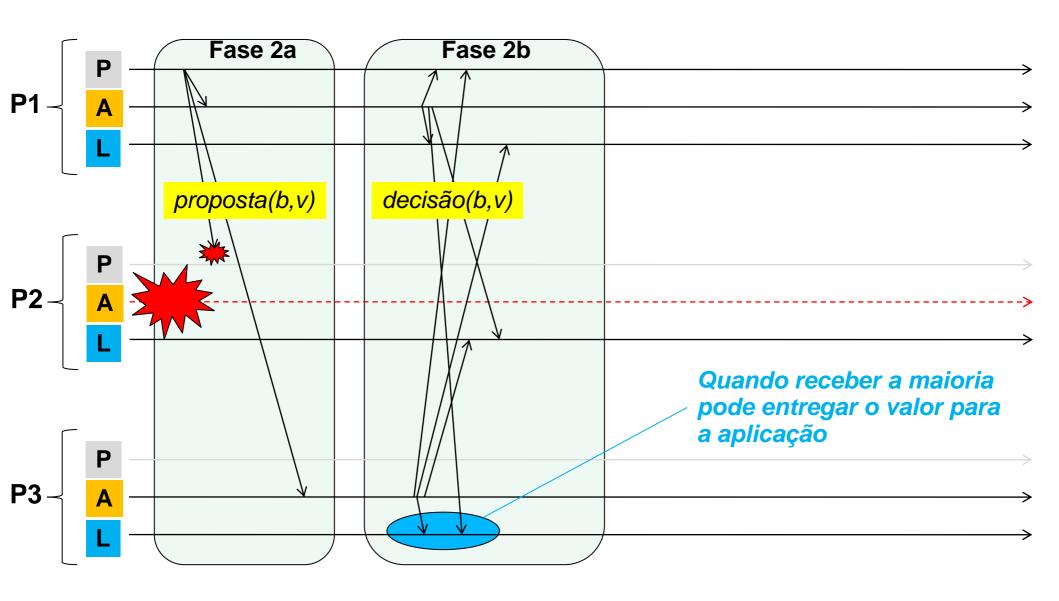
Paxos: Aprendendo um valor decidido (alternativa 2)

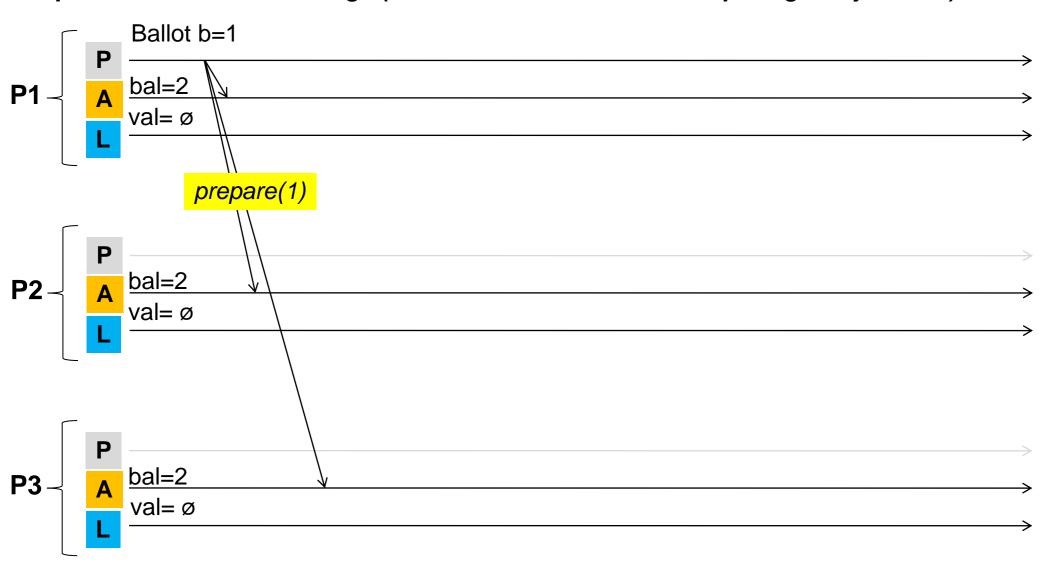


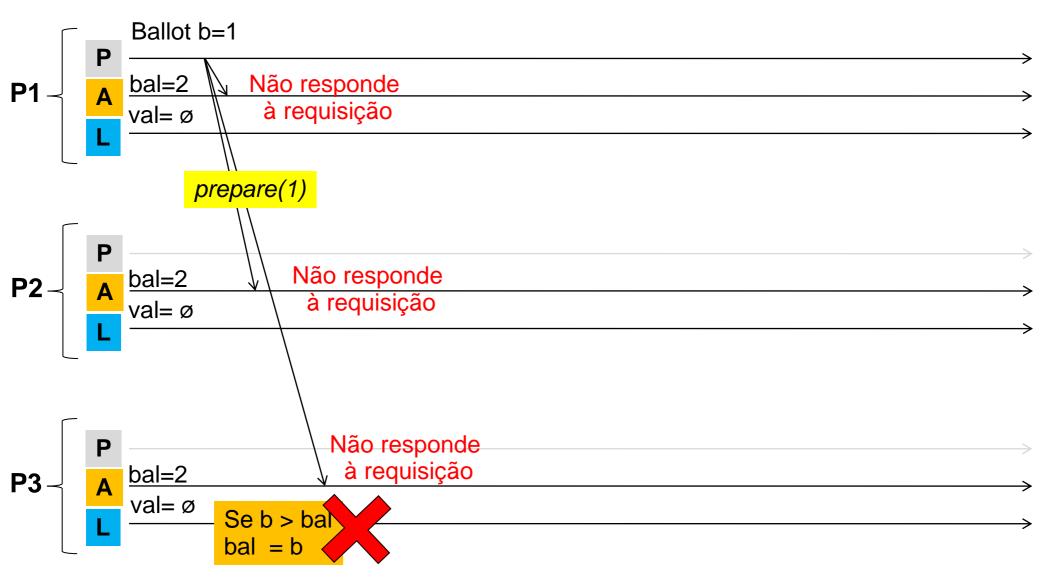
Paxos: Proposta de um valor (com falha de acceptor)

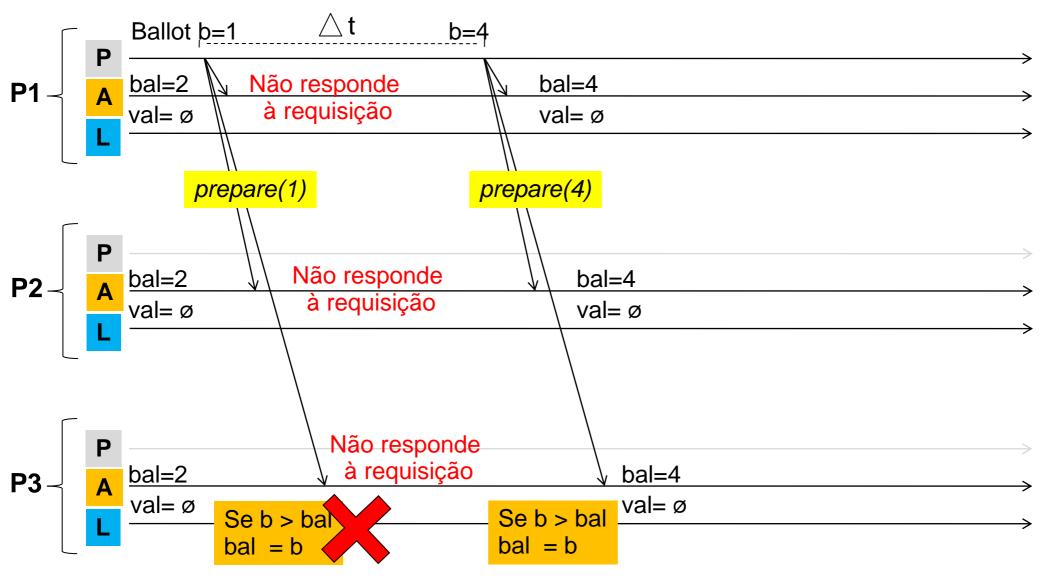


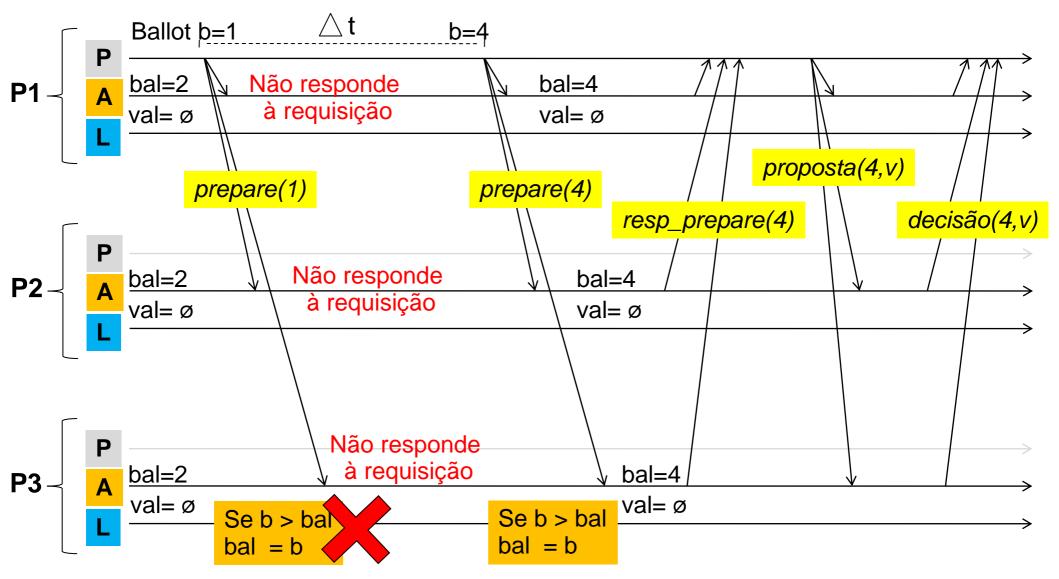
Paxos: Aprendendo um valor (com falha de acceptor)

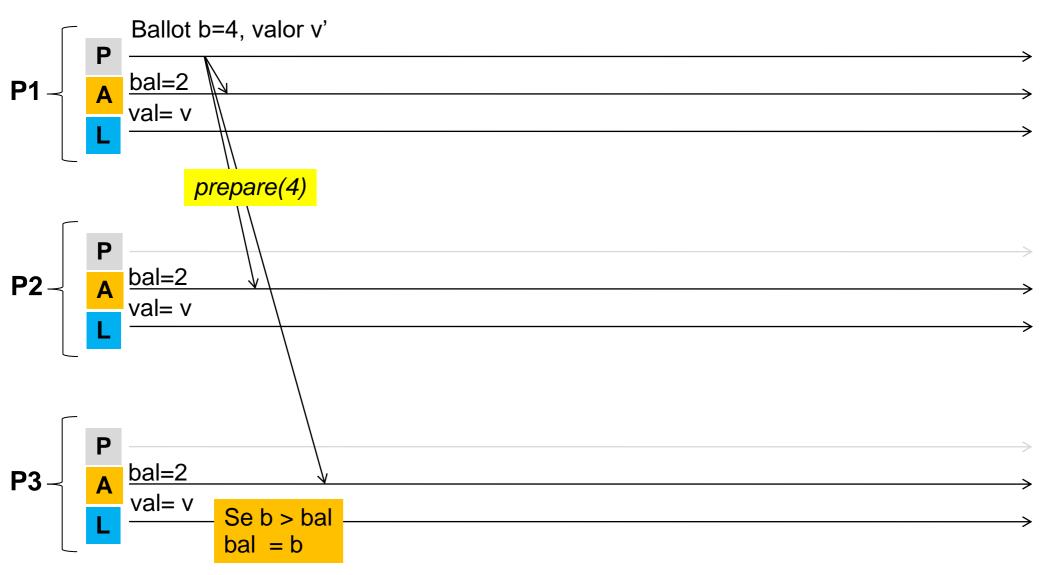


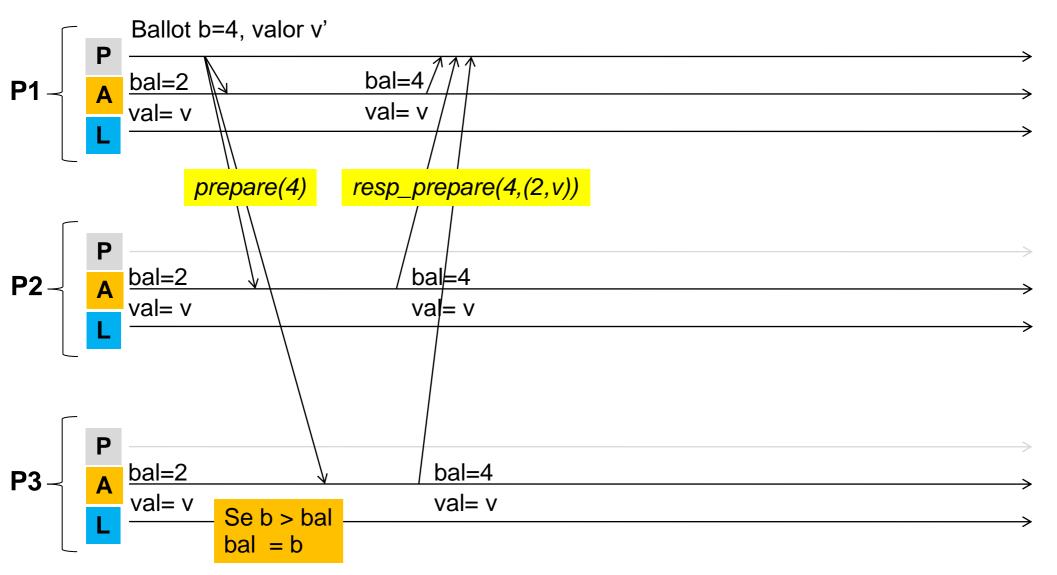


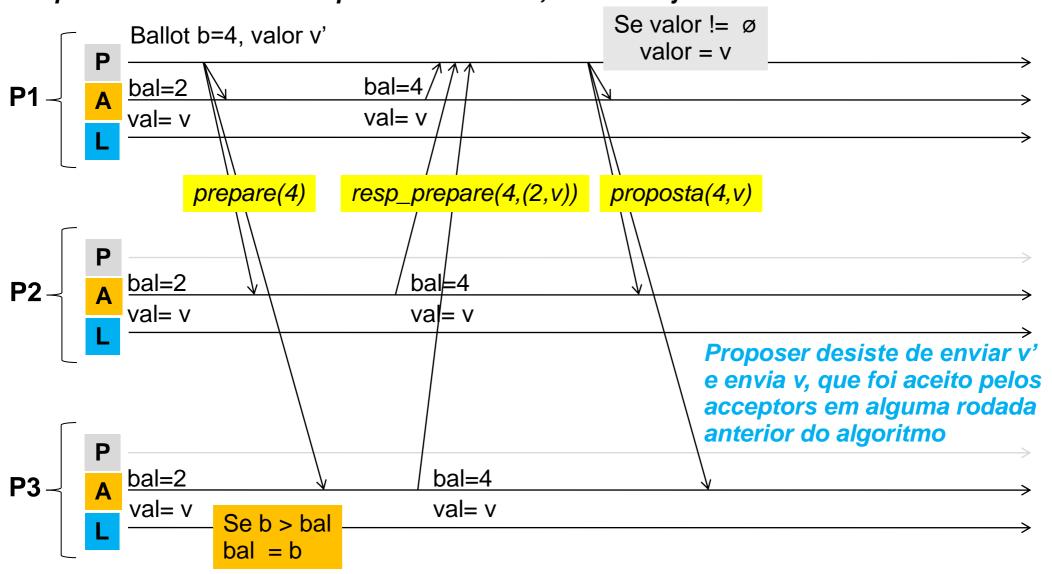


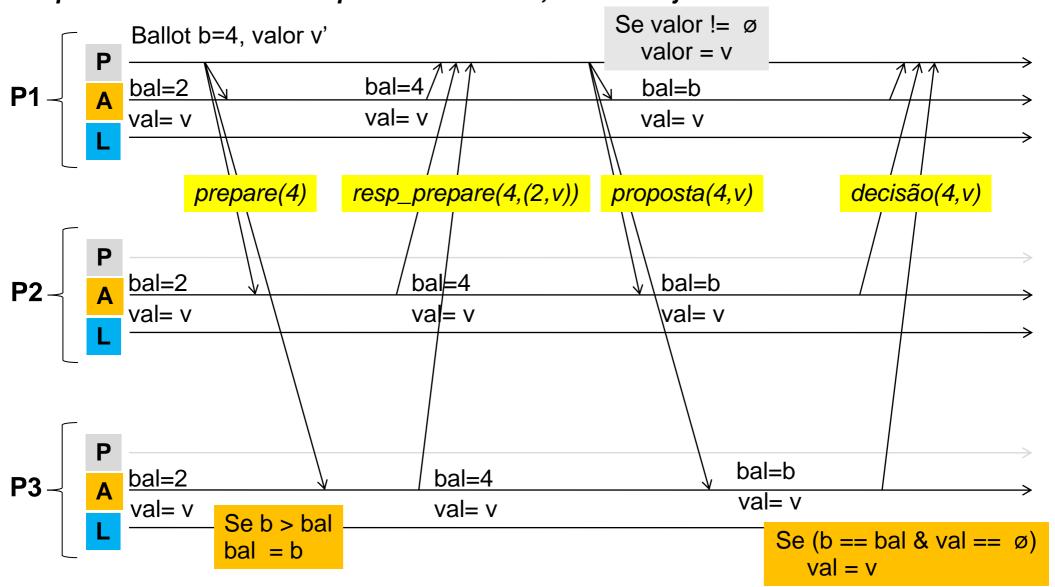




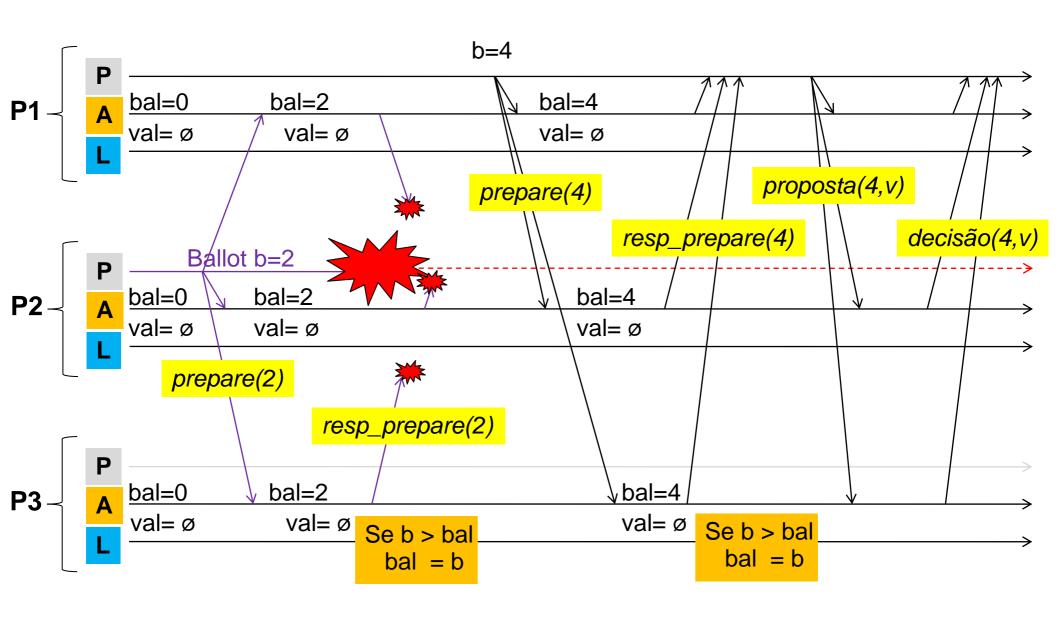


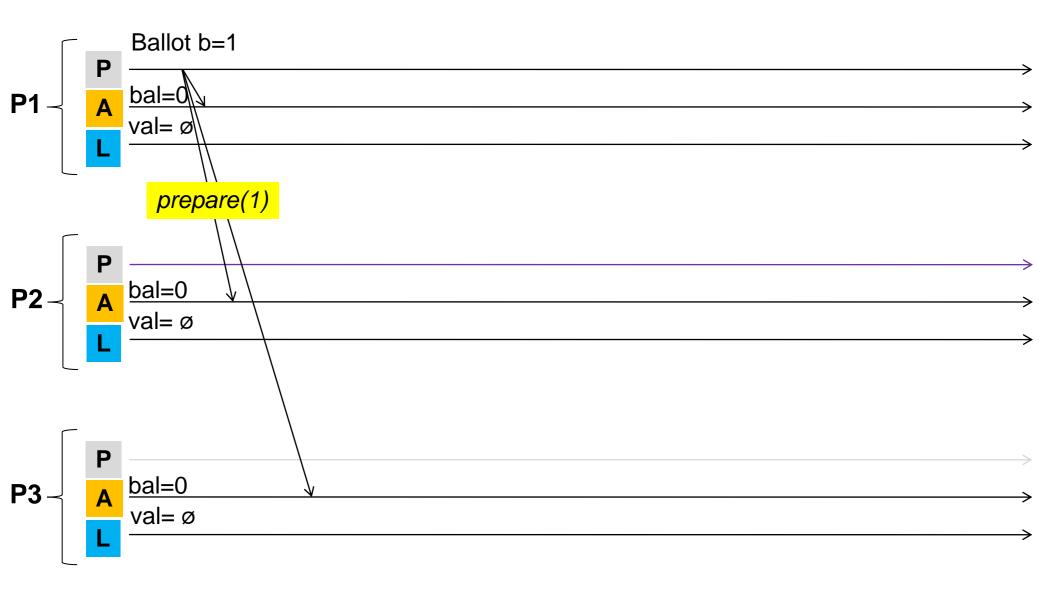


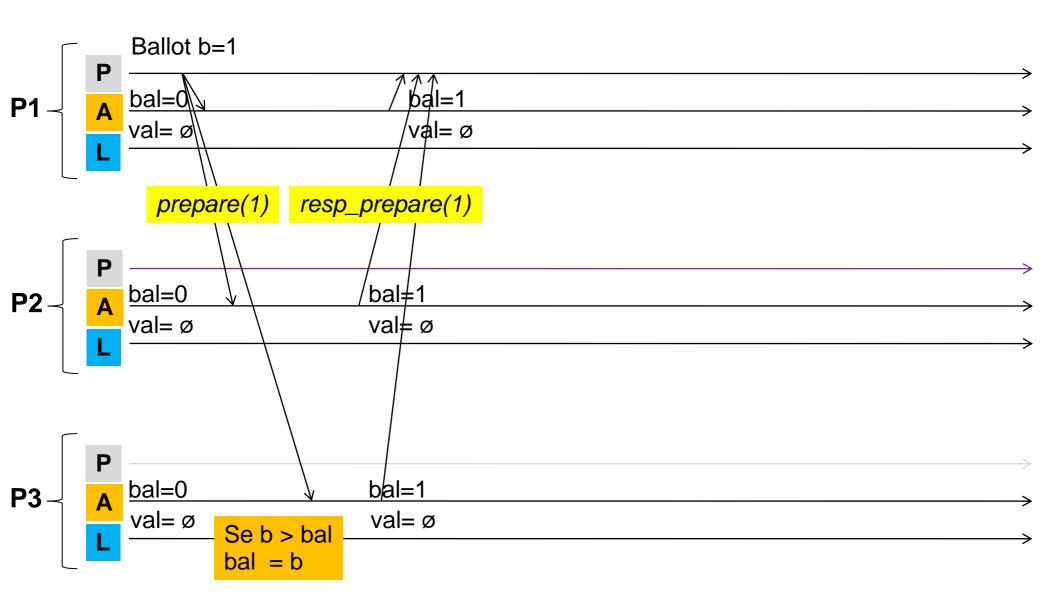


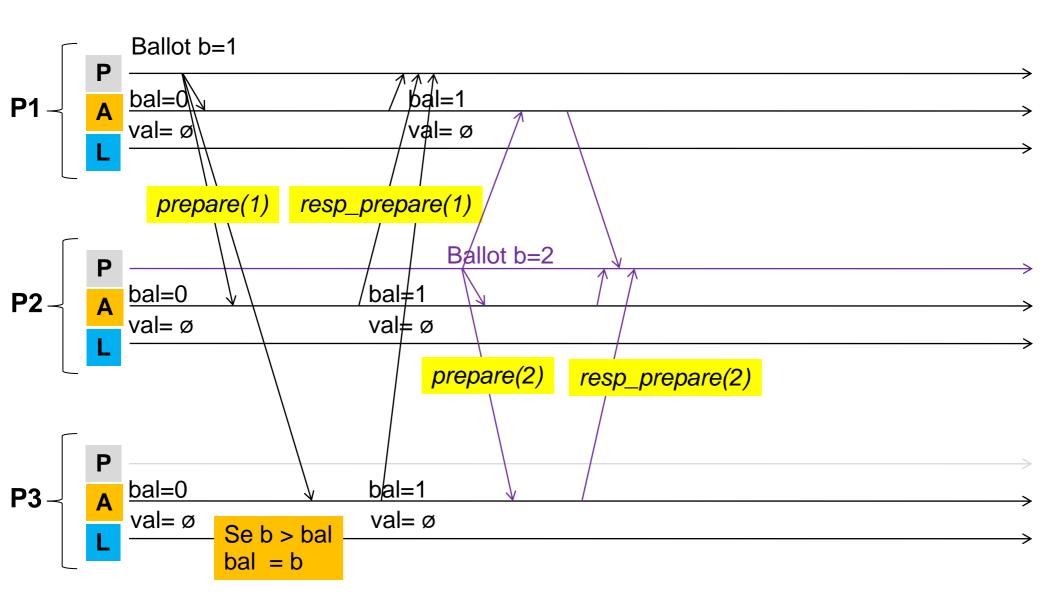


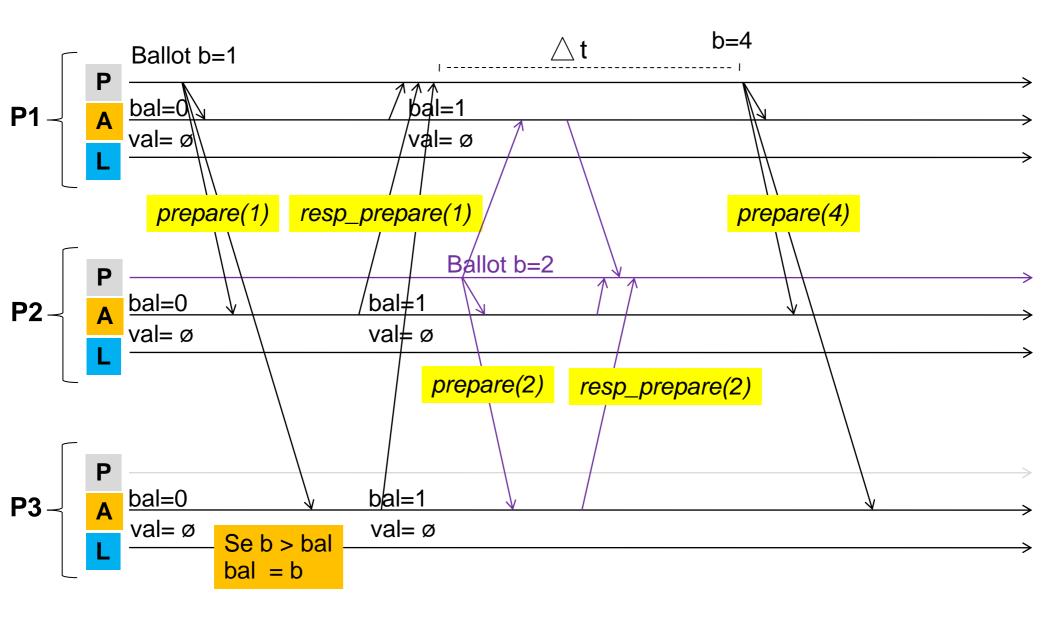
Paxos: proposta de um valor (com falha do proposer)

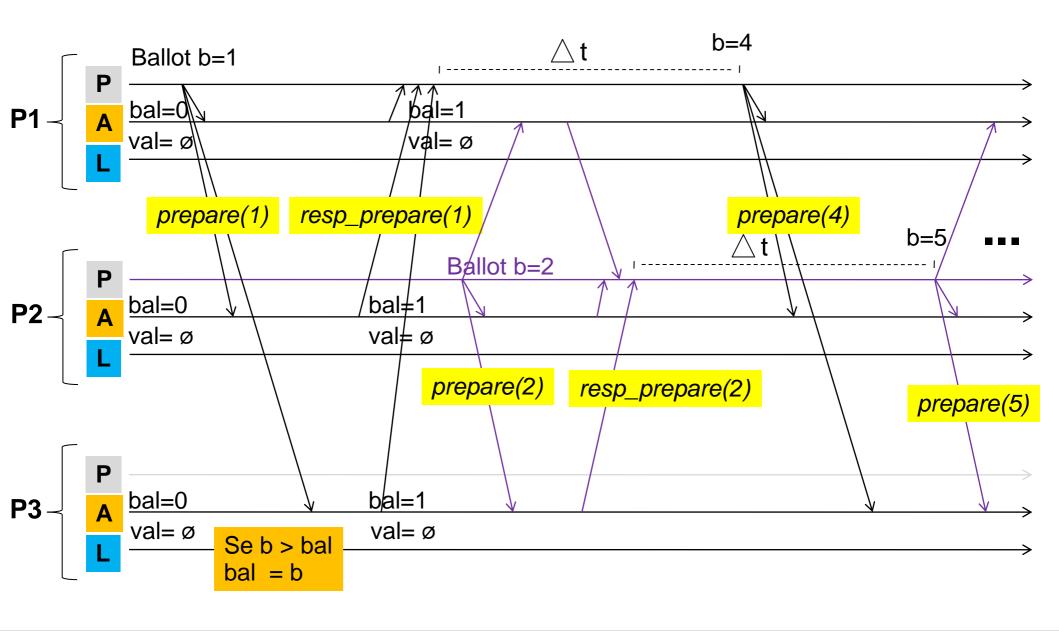












Então o consenso pode nunca ser alcançado?

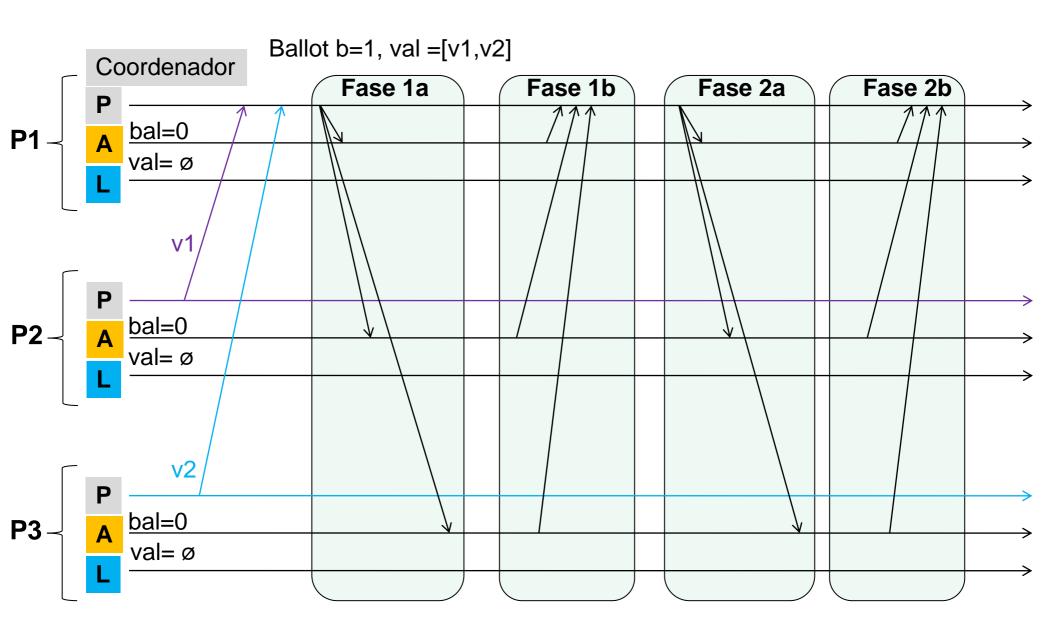
Não em sistemas assíncronos.

Em sistemas parcialmente síncronos, eventualmente as fases 1 e 2 ocorrerão em um intervalo no qual o sistema comporta-se de forma síncrona

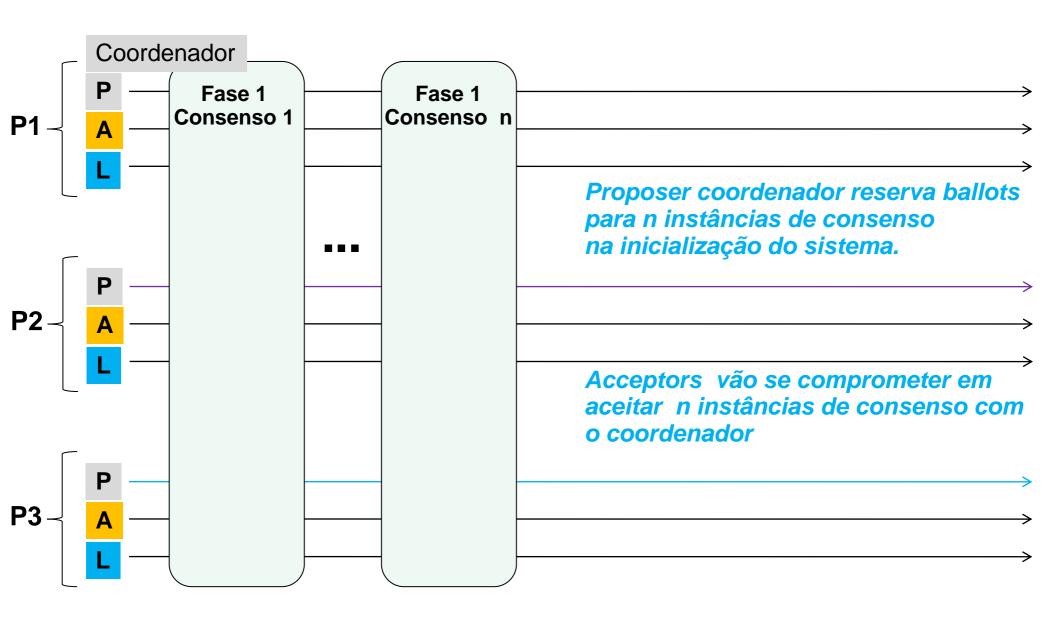
Paxos pode comprometer *liveness* enquanto o sistema compartase de modo assíncrono, mas nunca compromete *safety*

- Para minimizar as colisões nas propostas por valores
 - Uso de proposer coordenador
 - O coordenador é o único que faz propostas
 - Caso o coordenador falhe, um novo coordenador é eleito

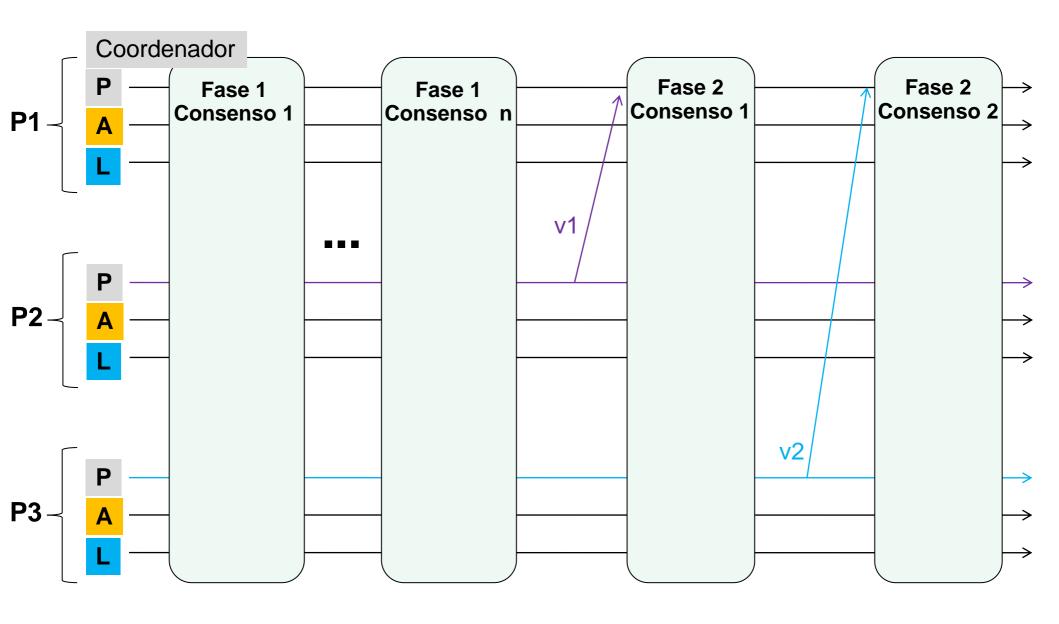
Paxos: Proposer coordenador



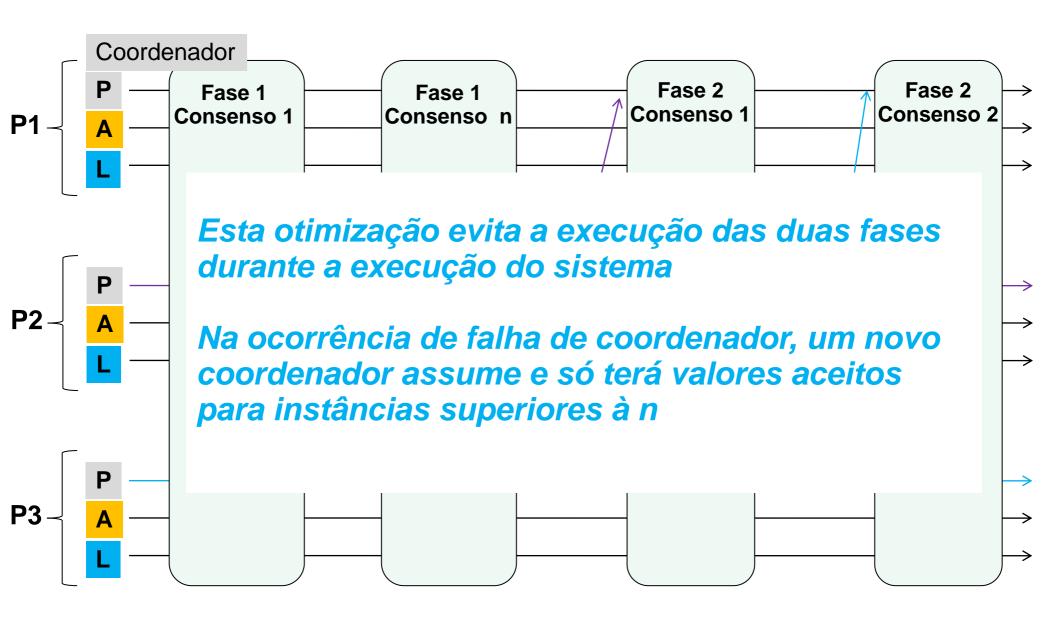
Paxos: Otimização com reserva de ballots



Paxos: Otimização com reserva de ballots



Paxos: Otimização com reserva de ballots

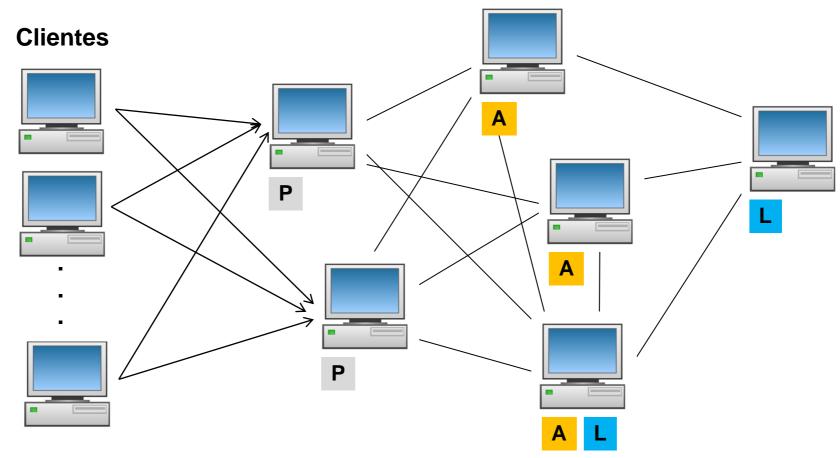


Paxos: Algumas considerações

Embora os exemplos mostrem cada processo executando os papéis de *proposer*, *acceptor* e *learner*, outras configurações podem ser adotadas

Porém, deve-se cuidar para as premissas sobre o número de falhas toleradas esteja de acordo com a configuração escolhida

Paxos: Algumas considerações



Para manter o serviço disponível com esta configuração:

Proposers (np = f+1): no máximo 1 falha **Acceptors** (na = 2f+1): no máximo 1 falha

Learners (nl = f+1): no máximo 1 falha

Paxos: Algumas considerações

Paxos ainda é o protocolo de consenso distribuído mais utilizado, dando origem para inúmeras variações e otimizações

Fast Paxos

Disk Paxos

Cheao Paxos

S-Paxos

Ring Paxos, Multi-Ring Paxos

Generalized Paxos

Egalitarian Paxos

P4xos (Net Paxos)

Kernel Paxos

Byzantine Paxos

. . .

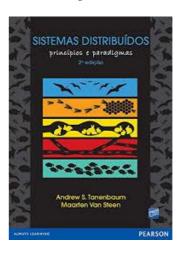
Outros protocolos surgem como alternativa ao Paxos, como o Raft e Zab

Referências

Parte destes slides são baseadas em material de aula dos livros:

- Coulouris, George; Dollimore, Jean; Kindberg, Tim; Blair, Gordon. Sistemas Distribuídos: Conceitos e Projetos. Bookman; 5ª edição. 2013. ISBN: 8582600534
- Tanenbaum, Andrew S.; Van Steen, Maarten. Sistemas Distribuídos: Princípios e Paradigmas. 2007. Pearson Universidades; 2ª edição. ISBN: 8576051427





 Imagens e clip arts diversos: https://free-icon-rainbow.com/

https://www.gratispng.com/