

Global State

Global state recording

local state

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Chandy-Lamport's global state (snapshot) recording algorithm

Local state

- . **local state** LS_i of a site (process) S_i is an assignment of values to variables of S_i
- sending $send(m_{ij})$ and receiving $rec(m_{ij})$ of message m_{ij} from S_i to S_j may influence LS_i
- . we denote
 - . $time(send(m_{ij}) \text{ or } rec(m_{ij}))$ the time (physical or point in the computation) the send or receive occurs
 - . $time(LS_i)$ time the local state of S_i was recorded
- . to aid the reasoning we consider the messages sent/received by the site as belonging to local state
 - $send(m_{ij}) \in LS_i$ iff $time(send(m_{ij})) < time(LS_i)$
 - $rec(m_{ij}) \in LS_j$ iff $time(rec(m_{ij})) < time(LS_j)$.

that is the message is **in transit** if it was sent but not received, the message is **inconsistent** if it was received but never sent

Global state

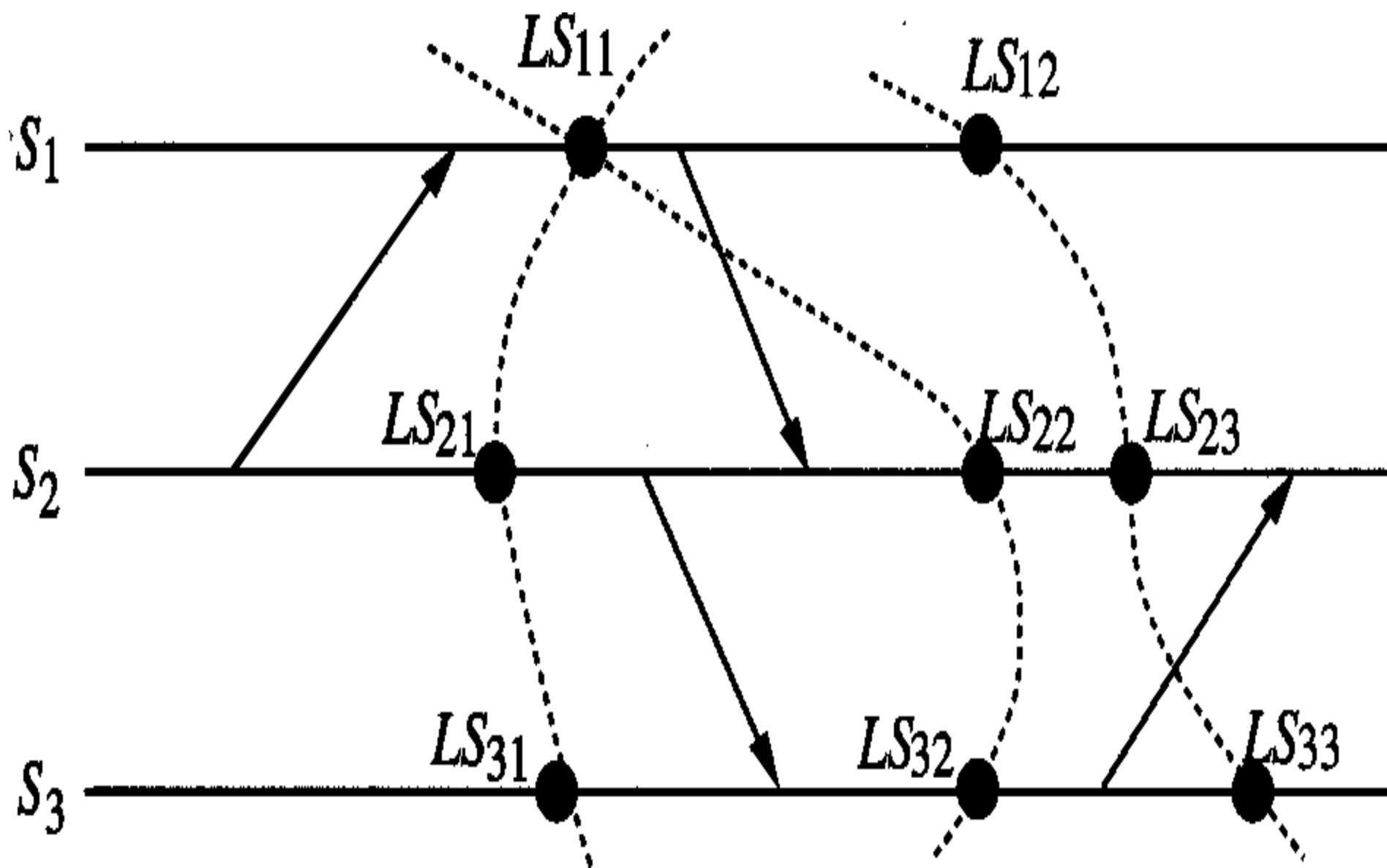
• **Global state** is a collection of local states of all sites and set of messages in the Channels

global state is **consistent** if it does not have any **inconsistent messages**, that is:

$$\forall i, \forall j : 1 \leq i, j \leq n :: inconsistent(LS_i, LS_j) = \Phi$$

global state is **transit less(Strong)** if there are no messages in transition, that is

$$\forall i, \forall j : 1 \leq i, j \leq n :: transit(LS_i, LS_j) = \Phi$$



Chandy-Lamport's global state recording algorithm (snapshot algorithm)

Marker Sending Rule for a process P

- P records its state.
- For each outgoing channel C from P on which a marker has not been already sent, P sends a marker along C before P sends further messages along C .

Marker Receiving Rule for a process Q . On receipt of a marker along a channel C :

If Q has not recorded its state
then

begin

Record the state of C as an empty sequence.

Follow the "Marker Sending Rule."

end

else

Record the state of C as the sequence of messages received along C after Q 's state was recorded and before Q received the marker along C .