CGAR: Strong Consistency without Synchronous Replication

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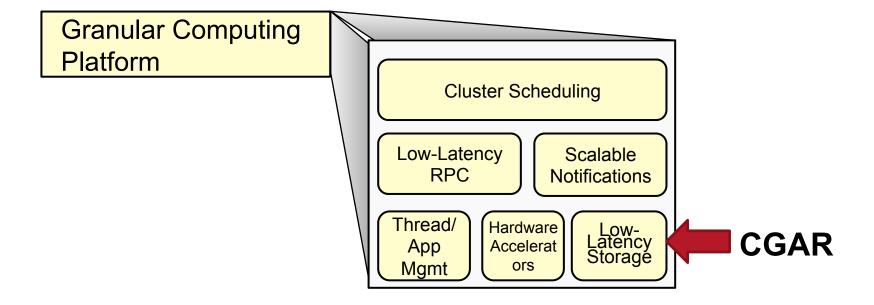
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Overview

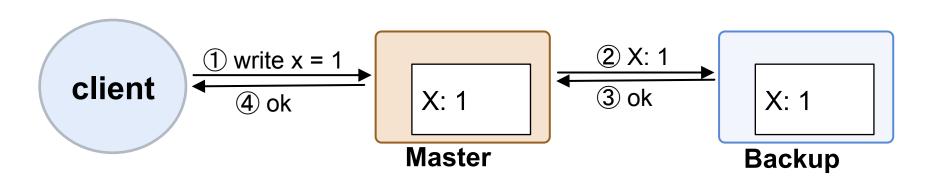
- Improved update performance of storage systems with master-back replication
 - Fast: updates complete before replication to backups
 - Safe: save RPC requests and retry if master crashes
- Two variants:
 - CGAR-C: save RPC requests in client library
 - CGAR-W: save RPC requests in a different server (Witness)
- Performance Result
 - RAMCloud: 0.5x latency, 4x throughput
 - Redis: strongly consistent (cost: 12% latency

CGAR's Role in Platform Lab



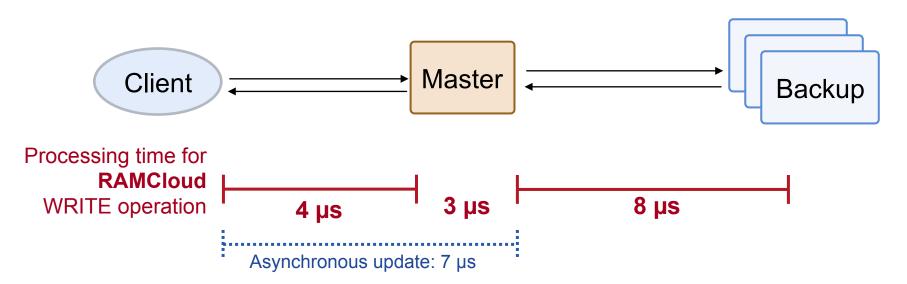
Consistency in Master-Backup

- Master-backup replication: client send updates to a master and master replicate state to backups.
- Consistency after crash
 - Responses for update operations must <u>wait</u> for backup replications (synchronous replication)
 - Must not <u>reveal</u> non-replicated value



Waiting for Replication is Not Cheap

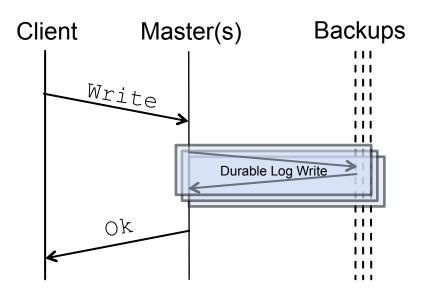
- Synchronous replication increases latency of updates
- Alternative: asynchronous replication
 - Non-replicated data can be lost
 - Sacrifice consistency if master crashes
 - Enables batched replication (more efficient)



Consistency over Performance: RAMCloud

RAMCloud uses synchronous replication

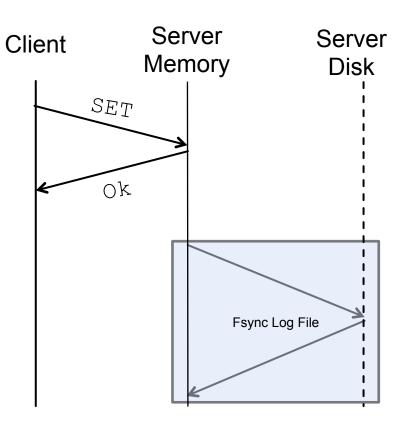
- Consistent even after crash
- Write: 14.3 μs vs. Read: 5 μs
- Focused on minimizing latency while consistent
- Polling wait for replication
 - → Write throughput is only 18% of read throughput



Performance over Consistency: Redis

Redis uses asynchronous replication

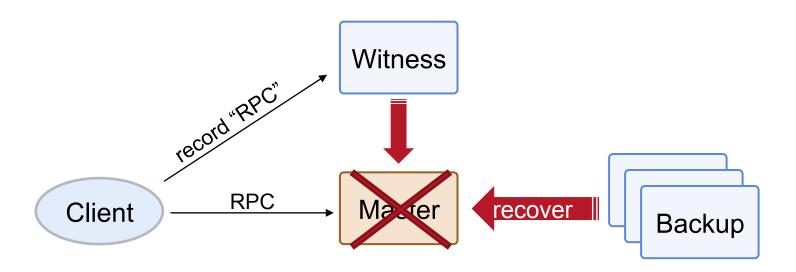
- Backup to a file in disk
- Default: fsync every second
 - Lose data if a master crashes
- Option for strong consistency: fsync-always
 - On SSDs, 1~2 ms delay
 - Without fsync, SET takes 25 µs.



Can we have both consistency and performance?

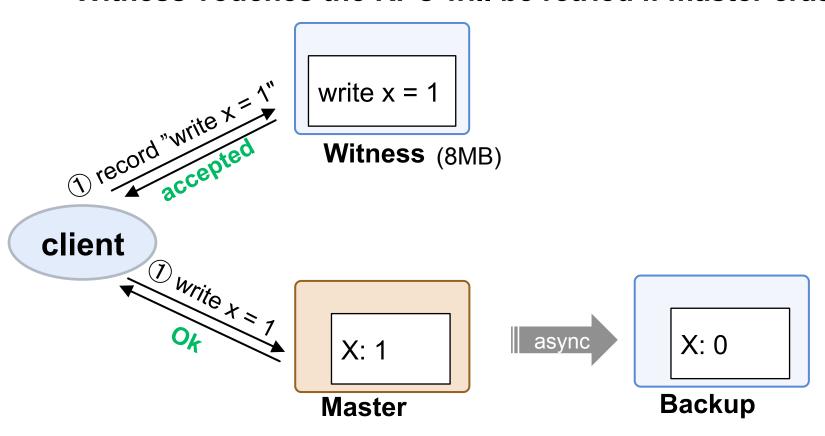
Consistency Guaranteed Asynchronous Replication

- Asynchronous Replication -> performance
- For consistency
 - Save RPC requests in 3rd-party server (Witness)
 - Replay RPCs in Witness if master crashes



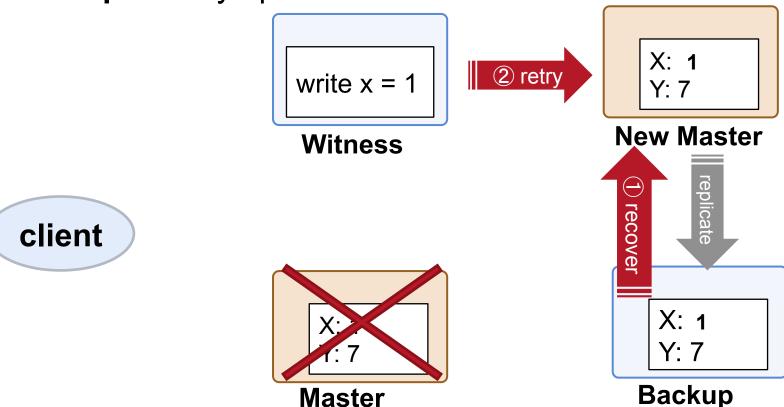
Witness Record Operation

- Client multicasts RPC request to master and witness
- Witness vouches the RPC will be retried if master crash



Recovery Steps of CGAR-W

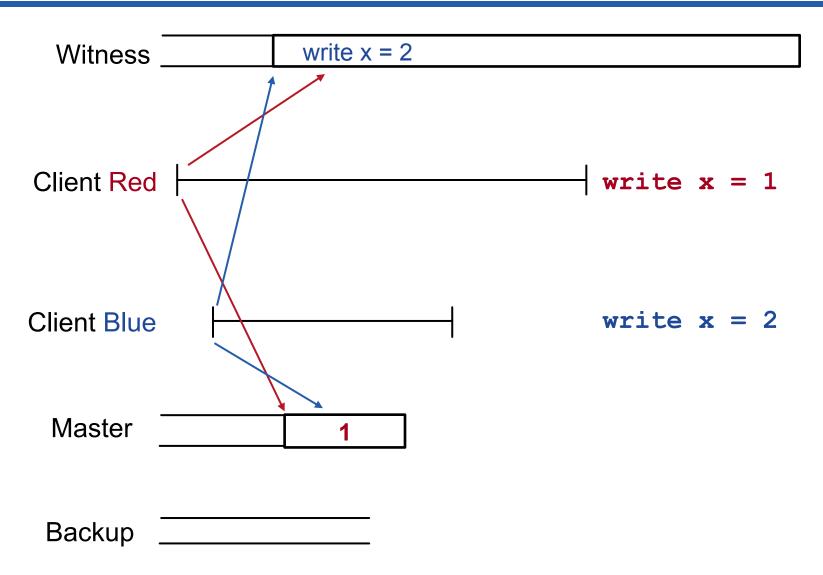
- Step 1: recover from backups
- Step 2: retry update RPCs in witness



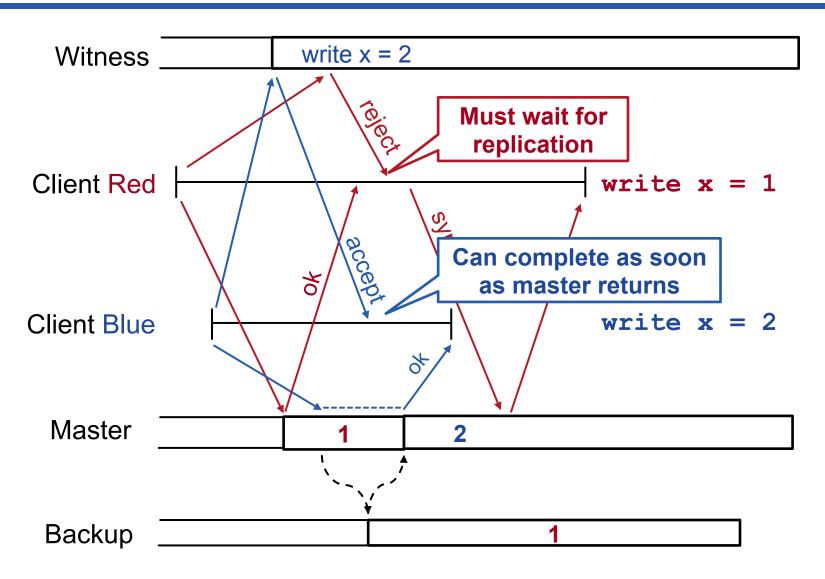
Challenges in Using Witness for Recovery

- Witness may receive RPCs in a different order than master
 - Solution: witness saves only 1 record per key
 - Concurrent operations on same key? Witness rejects all but first
- Retry may re-execute an RPC
 - Solution: use RIFL to ignore already completed RPC.
- Update may depend on unreplicated value in master
 - Master cannot assume witness saved the RPC request
 - Solution: delay update if current value is not yet replicated

Example: RPCs in a Different Order

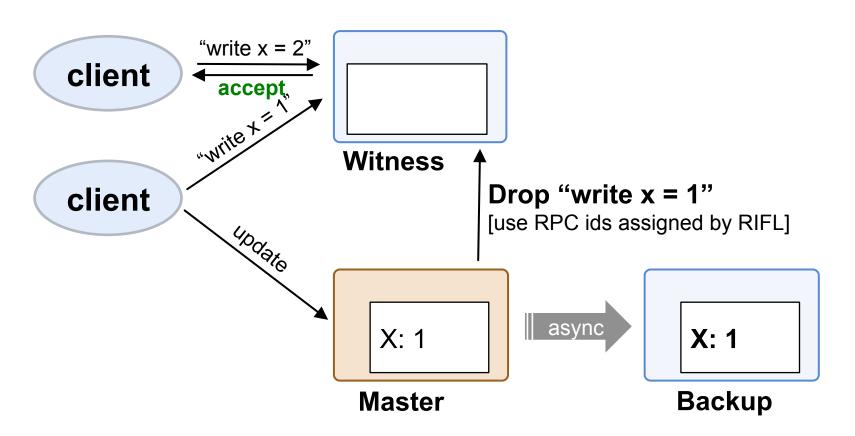


Example: RPCs in a Different Order



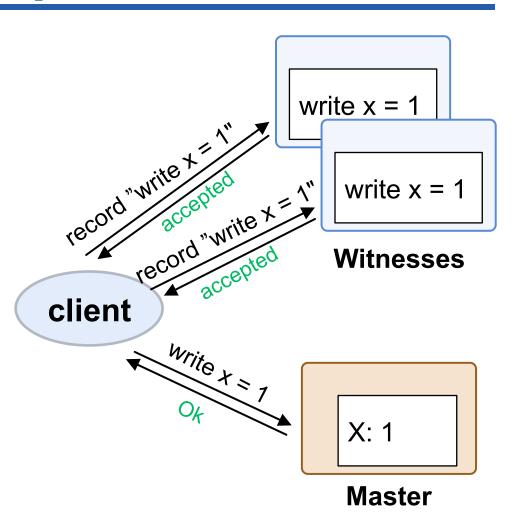
Garbage Collection

 Witness must drop a record before accepting new one with same key



Using Multiple Witnesses

- A system can use multiple witnesses per each master
 - Higher availability (recovery can use any witnesses)
 - To use async update, all witnesses must accept

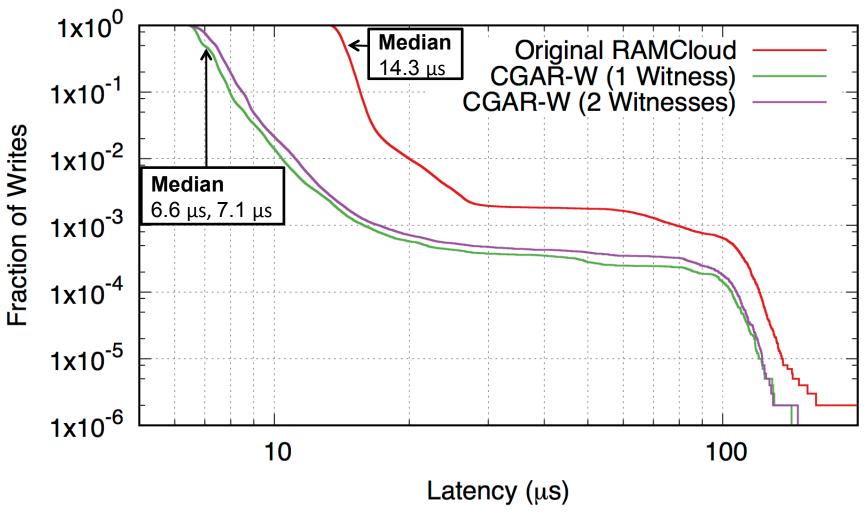


Evaluation of CGAR

- RAMCloud implementation
 - Performance improvement
 - Latency reduction
- Redis implementation
 - Supports wide range of operations

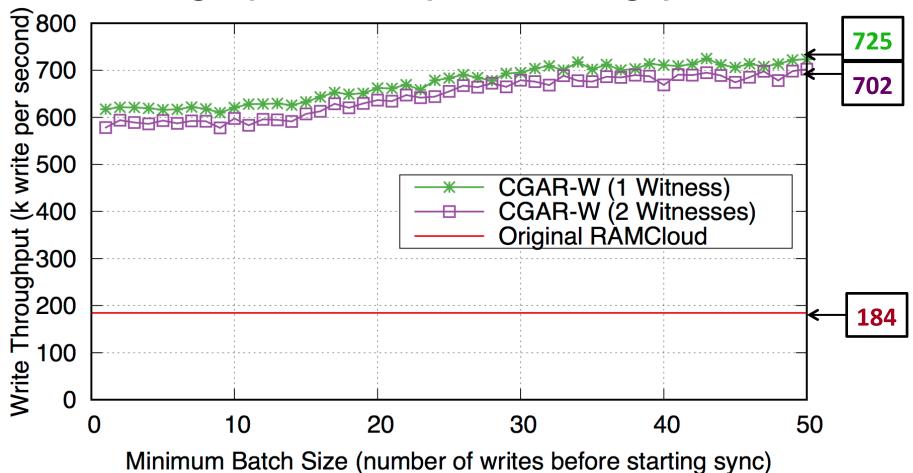
RAMCloud's Latency after CGAR

Writes are issued sequentially by a client to a master



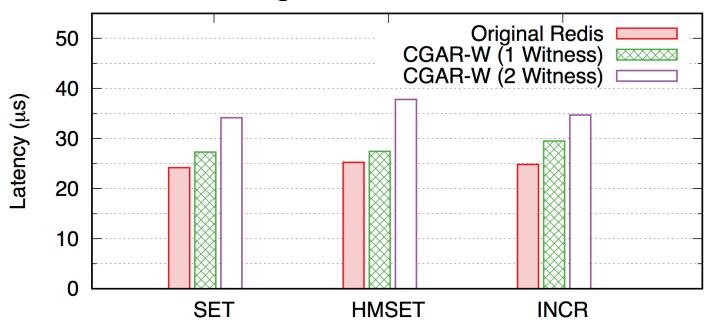
RAMCloud's Throughput after CGAR

Batching replication improved throughput



Making Redis Consistent with Small Cost

- SET: write to key-value store
- HMSET: write to a member of hashmap
- INCR: increment an integer counter



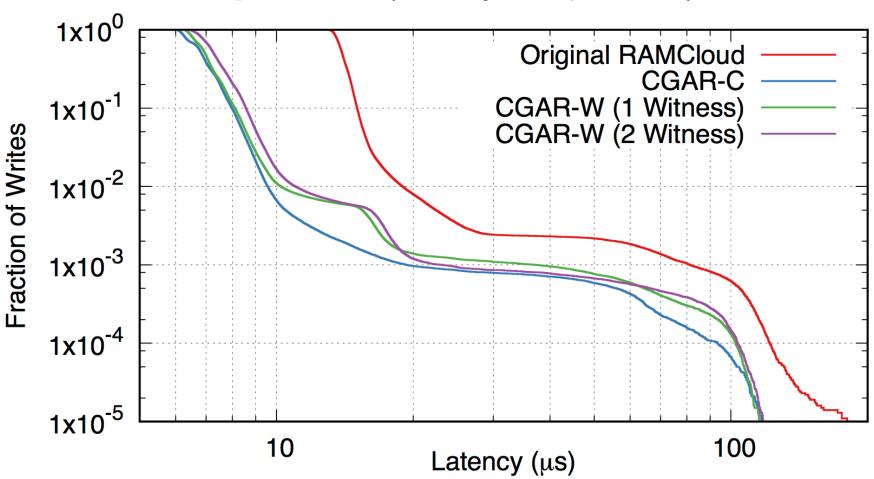
Conclusion

- Fast: updates don't wait for replication
- Consistent: CGAR saves RPC requests in witness; If server crashes, retry the saved RPCs to recover
- High throughput: replication can be batched

Questions

Latency under Skewed Workloads

• YCSB-A: Zipfian dist (1M objects, p = 0.99)



CGAR Decoupled Replication from Update

Delay replication RPC's completion time

