



In this stage, you'll add support for propagating write commands from a master to a single replica.

Command propagation

After the replication handshake is complete and the master has sent the RDB file to the replica, the master starts propagating commands to the replica.

When a master receives a "write" command from a client, it propagates the command to the replica. The replica processes the command and updates its state. More on how this propagation works in the "Replication connection" section below.

Commands like PING, ECHO etc. are not considered "write" commands, so they aren't propagated. Commands like SET, DEL etc. are considered "write" commands, so they are propagated.

Replication connection

Command propagation happens over the replication connection. This is the same connection that was used for the handshake.

Propagated commands are sent as RESP arrays. For example, if the master receives SET foo bar as a command from a client, it'll send

*2\ n\ n(2\ n\ nCET\ n\ n(2\ n\ nfoo\ n\ n(2\ n\ nban\ n\ n to all connected replicas over

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