



# CLOUD COMPUTING CONCEPTS

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## MULTICAST

Lecture B

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IMPLEMENTING MULTICAST  
ORDERING 1

# MULTICAST ORDERING

- How do we implement each of the ordering schemes we've seen
  1. FIFO ordering (this lecture)
  2. Causal ordering (next lecture)
  3. Total ordering (this lecture)

# FIFO MULTICAST: DATA STRUCTURES

- Each receiver maintains a per-sender sequence number (integers)
  - Processes  $P_1$  through  $P_N$
  - $P_i$  maintains a vector of sequence numbers  $P_i[1 \dots N]$  (initially all zeroes)
  - $P_i[j]$  is the latest sequence number  $P_i$  has received from  $P_j$

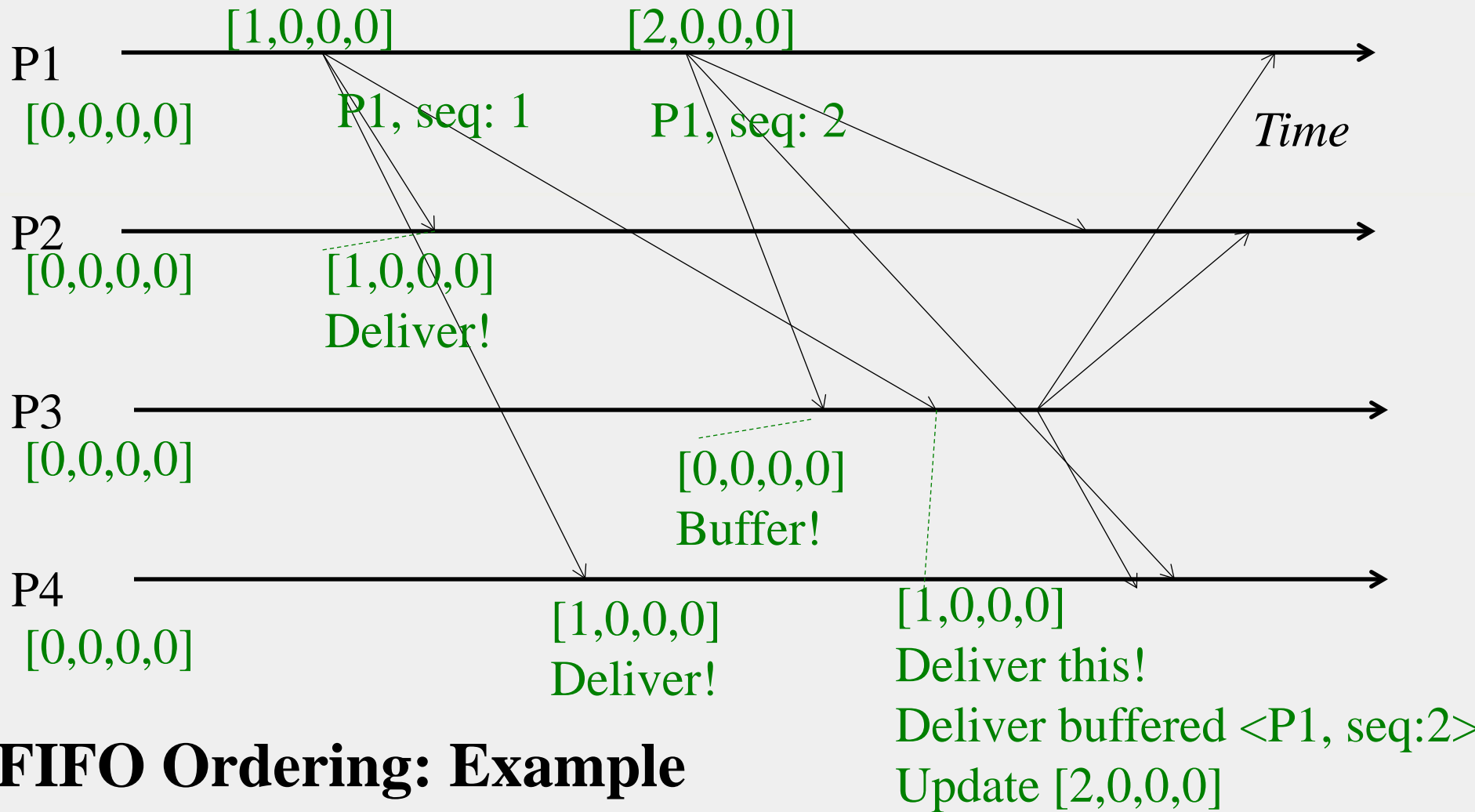
# FIFO MULTICAST: UPDATING RULES

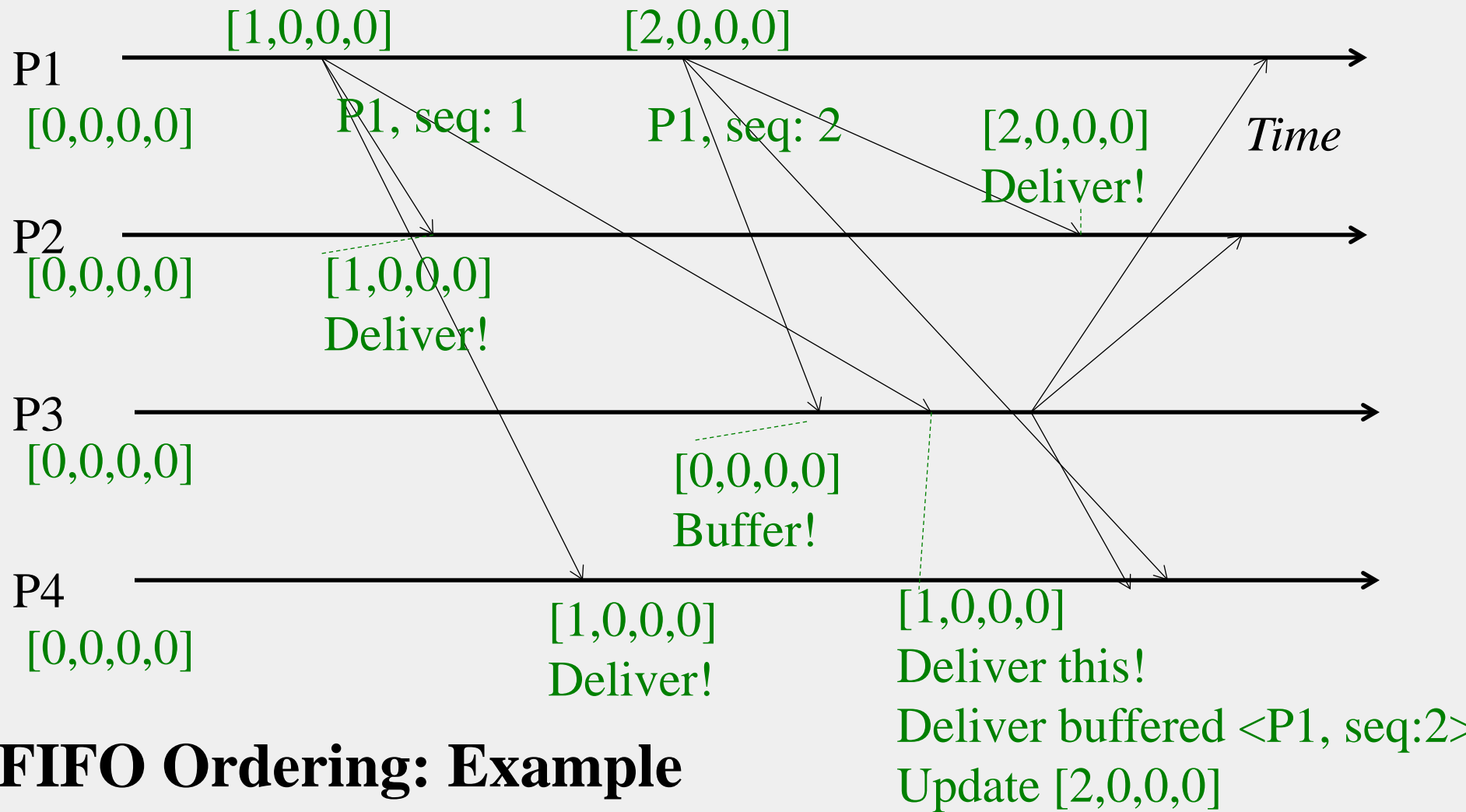
- Send multicast at process  $P_j$ :
  - Set  $P_j[j] = P_j[j] + 1$
  - Include new  $P_j[j]$  in multicast message as its sequence number
- Receive multicast: If  $P_i$  receives a multicast from  $P_j$  with sequence number  $S$  in message
  - if  $(S == P_i[j] + 1)$  then
    - deliver message to application
    - Set  $P_i[j] = P_i[j] + 1$
  - else buffer this multicast until above condition is true

# FIFO Ordering: Example

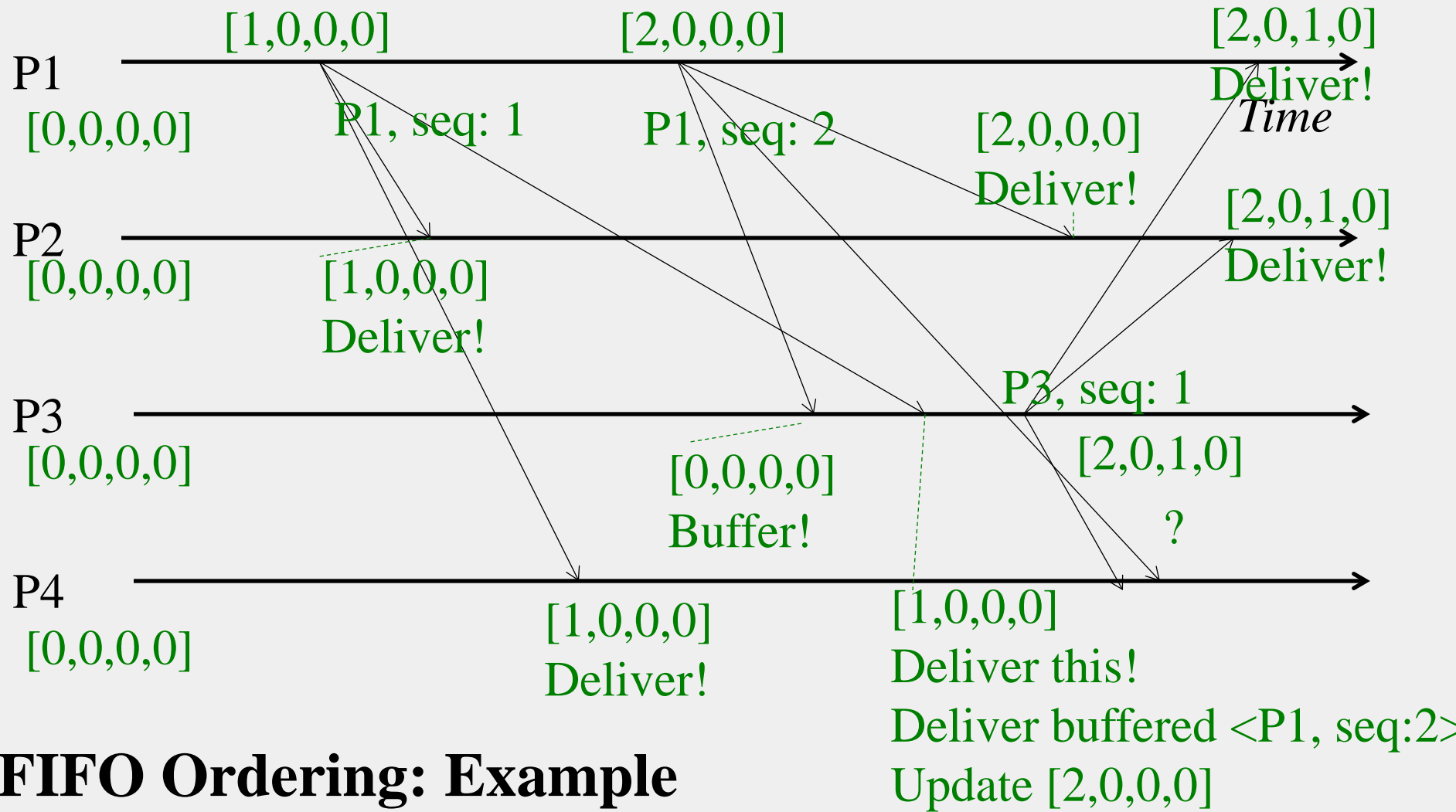


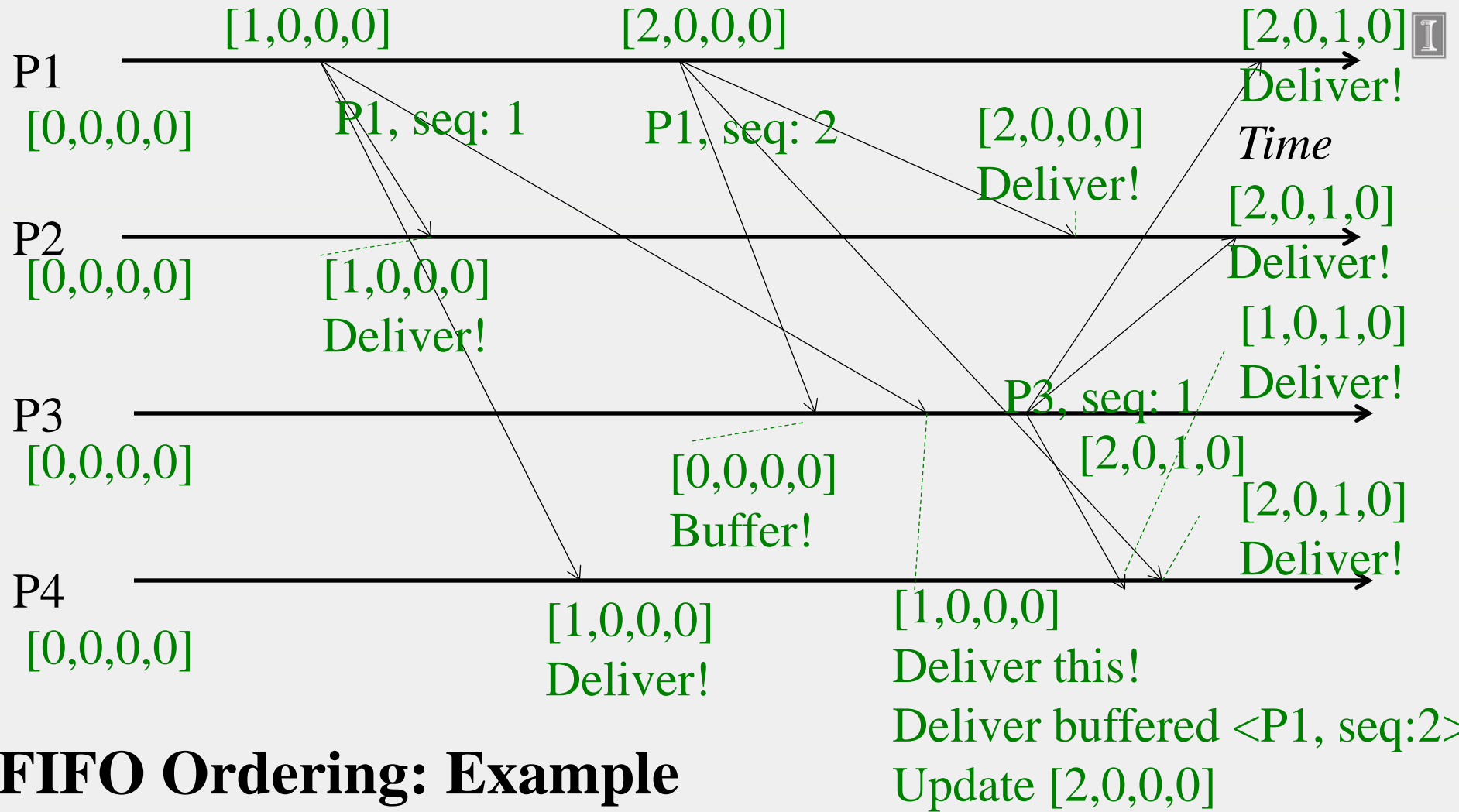












# TOTAL ORDERING

- Ensures all receivers receive all multicasts in the same order
- Formally
  - *If a correct process  $P$  delivers message  $m$  before  $m'$  (independent of the senders), then any other correct process  $P'$  that delivers  $m'$  would already have delivered  $m$ .*

# SEQUENCER-BASED APPROACH

- Special process elected as leader or sequencer
- Send multicast at process  $P_i$ :
  - Send multicast message  $M$  to group and sequencer
- Sequencer:
  - Maintains a global sequence number  $S$  (initially 0)
  - When it receives a multicast message  $M$ , it sets  $S = S + 1$ , and multicasts  $\langle M, S \rangle$
- Receive multicast at process  $P_i$ :
  - $P_i$  maintains a local received global sequence number  $S_i$  (initially 0)
  - If  $P_i$  receives a multicast  $M$  from  $P_j$ , it buffers it until it both
    1.  $P_i$  receives  $\langle M, S(M) \rangle$  from sequencer, and
    2.  $S_i + 1 = S(M)$
    - Then deliver it message to application and set  $S_i = S_i + 1$

# NEXT

- Implementing causal ordering