

# Replicated Distributed Systems

For ~~Fun~~ and ~~Profit~~

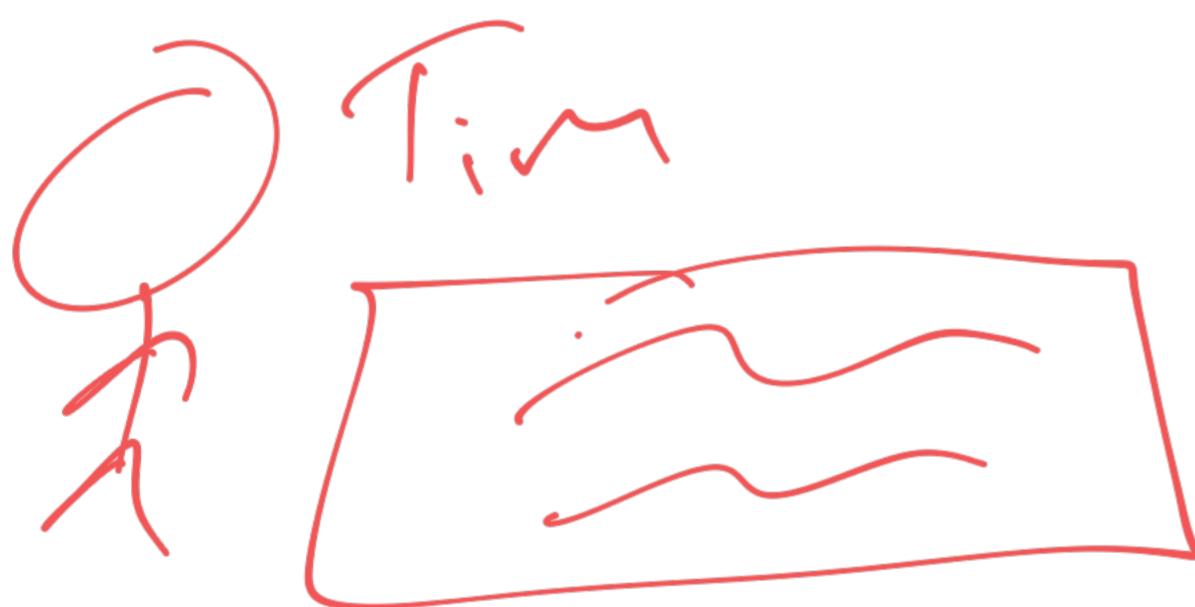
Performance

Reliability

# My new startup...

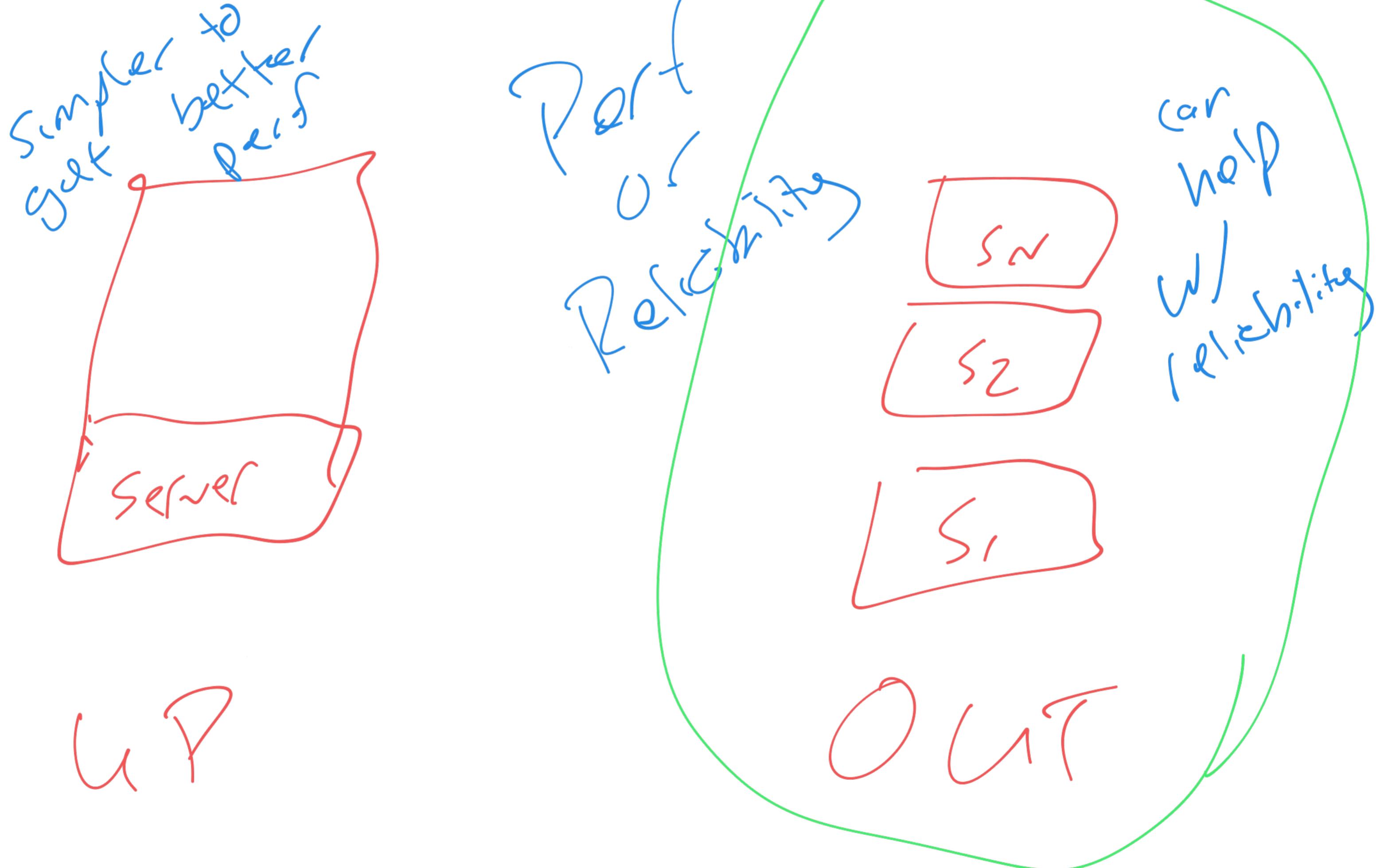
## FaceTwit

- Post a picture of yourself and a 144 character note
- No history of past pictures/posts



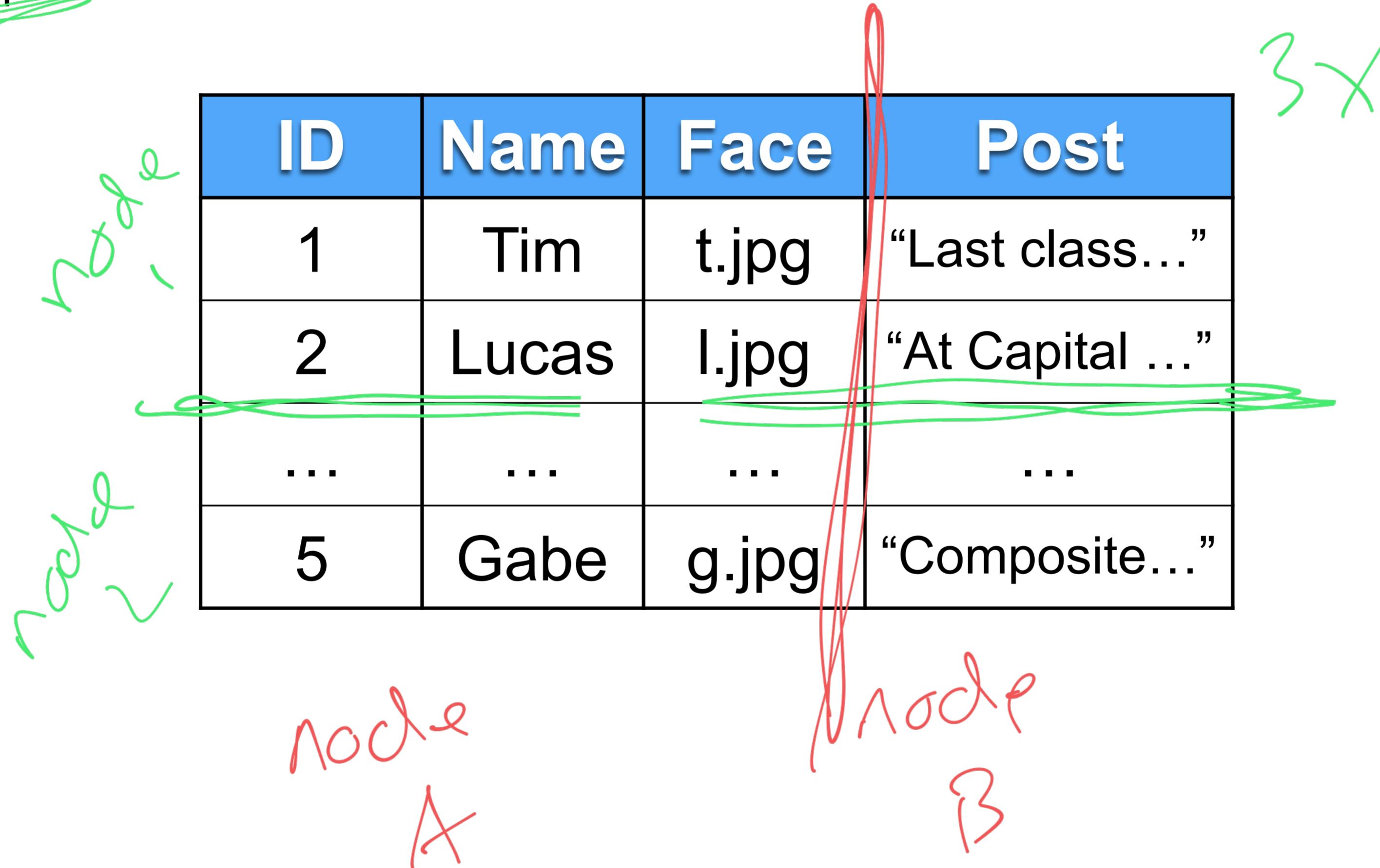
# Growing FaceTwit

## Scale Up vs Scale Out



# Growing FaceTwit

Replicated vs Partitioned



# Growing FaceTwit

## Performance vs Reliability

- Scale Up

- Scale Out

- Partitioned

- Replicated

Partition  
+  
Replicate

# FaceTwit 2.0!

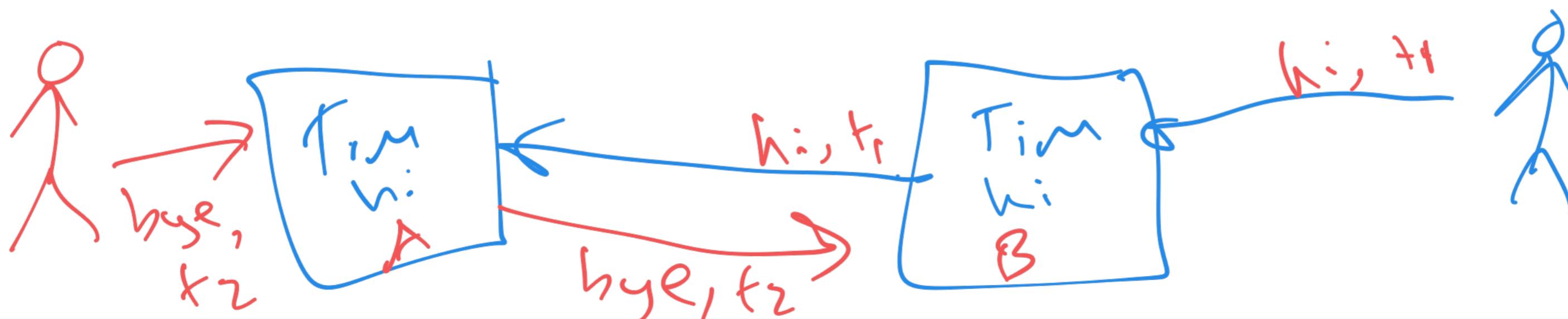
## FaceTwit

- Post a picture of yourself and a 144 character note
- No history of past pictures/posts

## v2.0 adds...

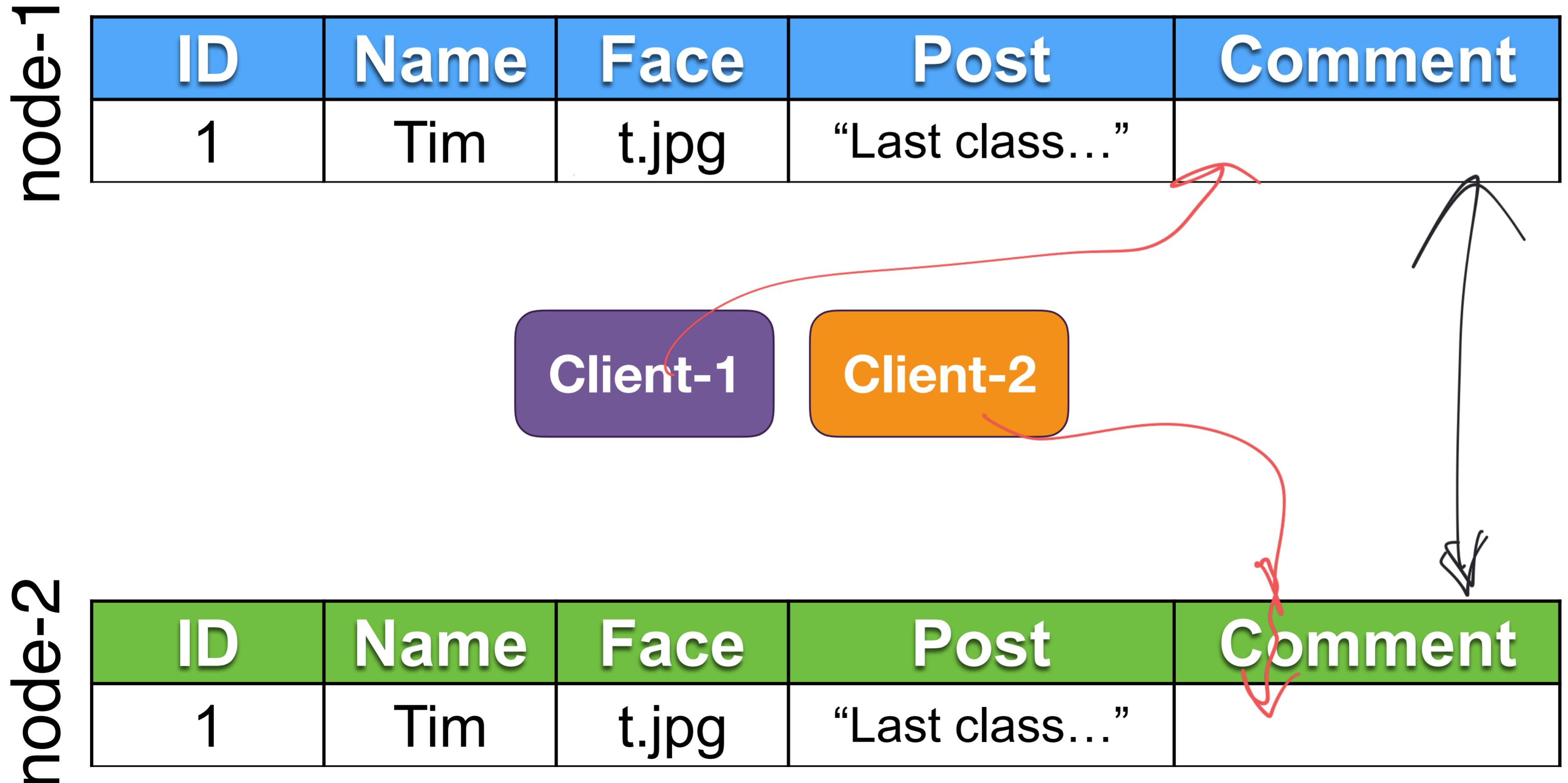
- Other users can post a comment on a profile page
- My page should show the most recent comment posted

Why will this make consistency more challenging?



# FaceTwit 2.0!

Concurrent updates to replicated state

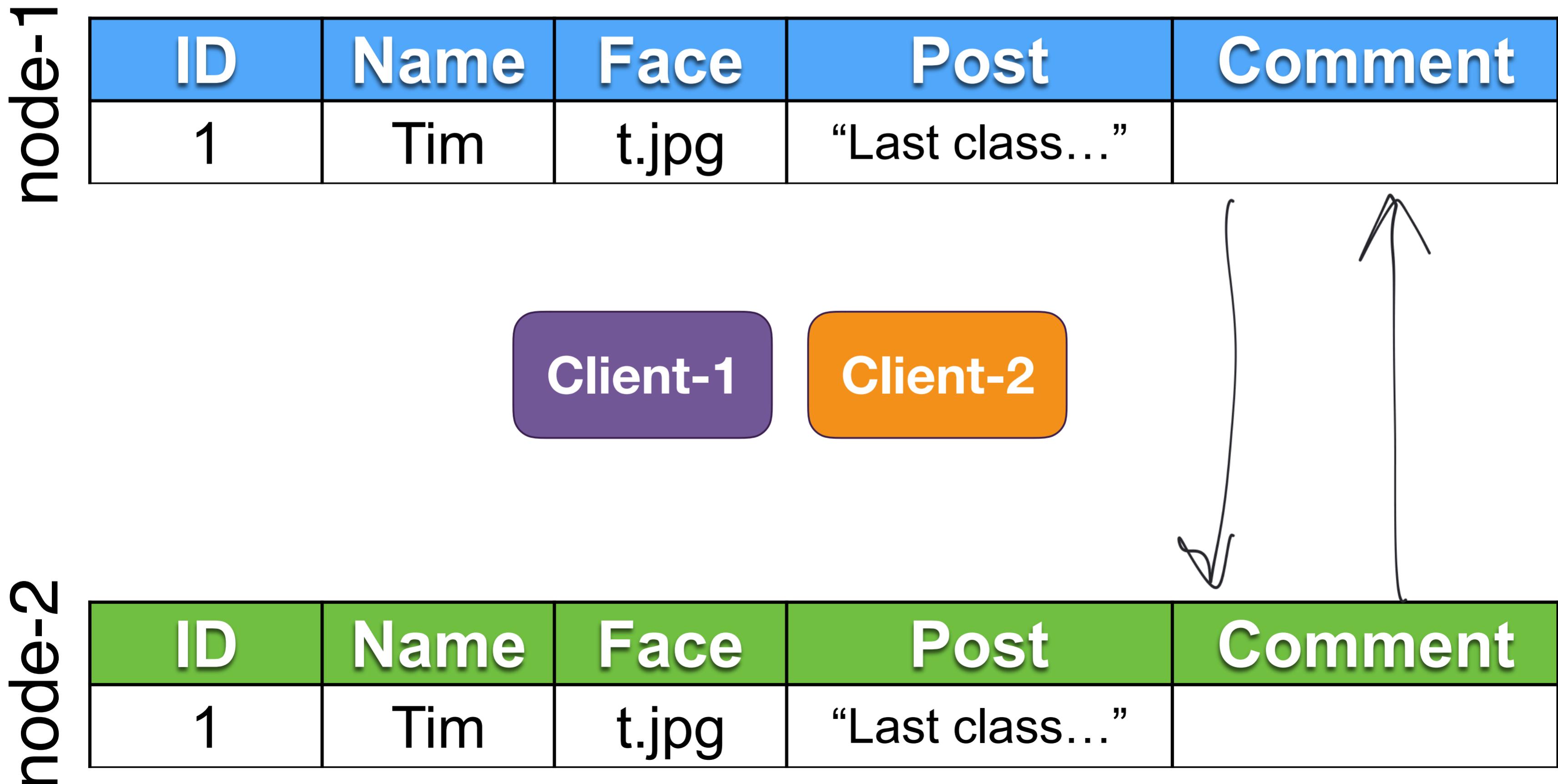


# Consistency Models

What does it mean to be consistent?

# Eventual Consistency

If there are no new updates, **eventually** all replicas will have the most recent value



# Eventual Consistency

- Nodes exchange updates with a sequence number
- Eventually clients will see latest value

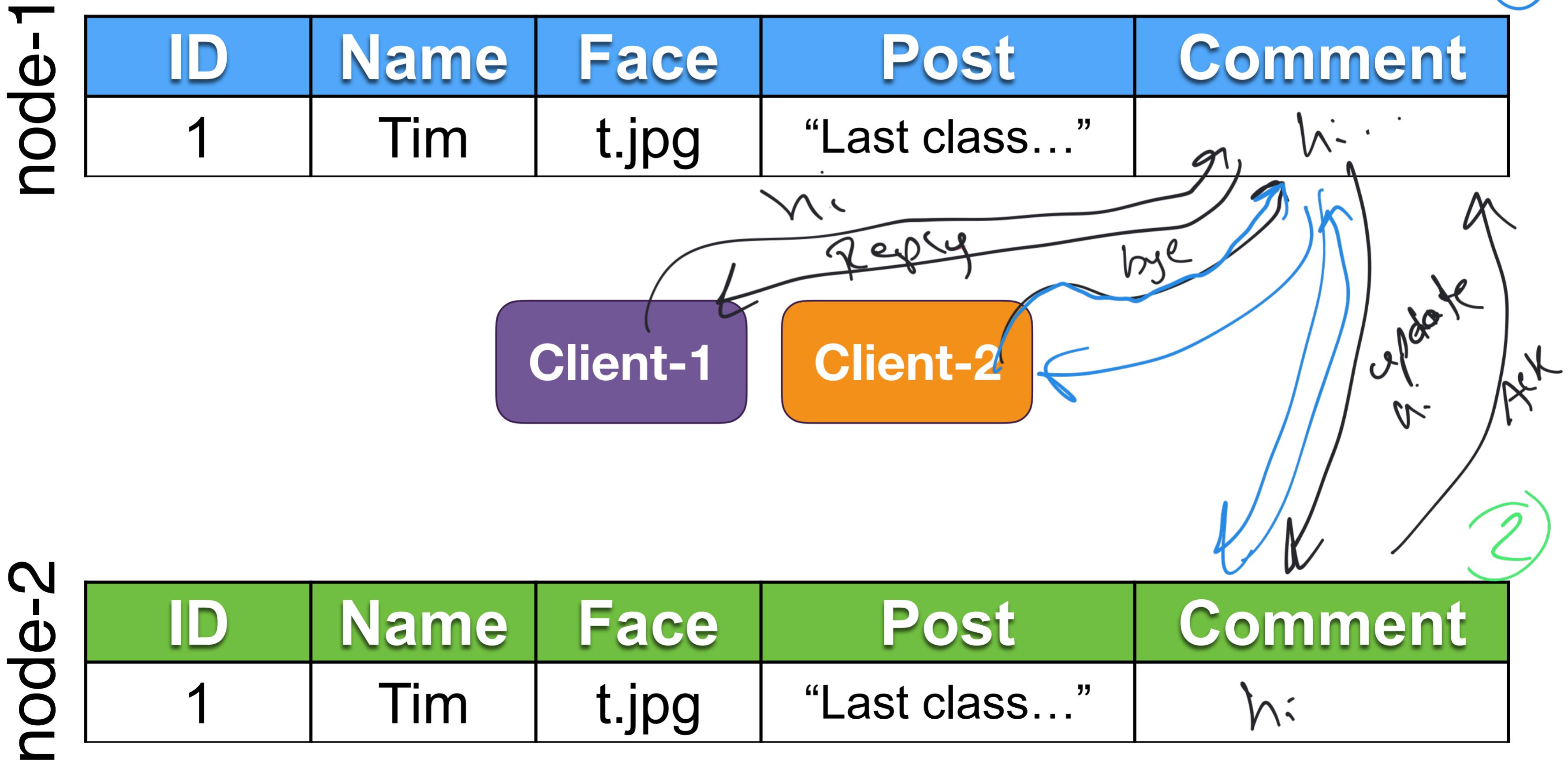
Problem

How to sync seq number?

Positive? Efficient way to keep nodes synchronized

# Strong Consistency

After each update, all replicas will **immediately** have the most recent value



# Strong Consistency

- Guaranteed that if a client gets a reply, all other replicas have the updated value
- Primary will order incoming write requests
- Reads can be sent to any replica
  - Higher latency for writes compared to consistency

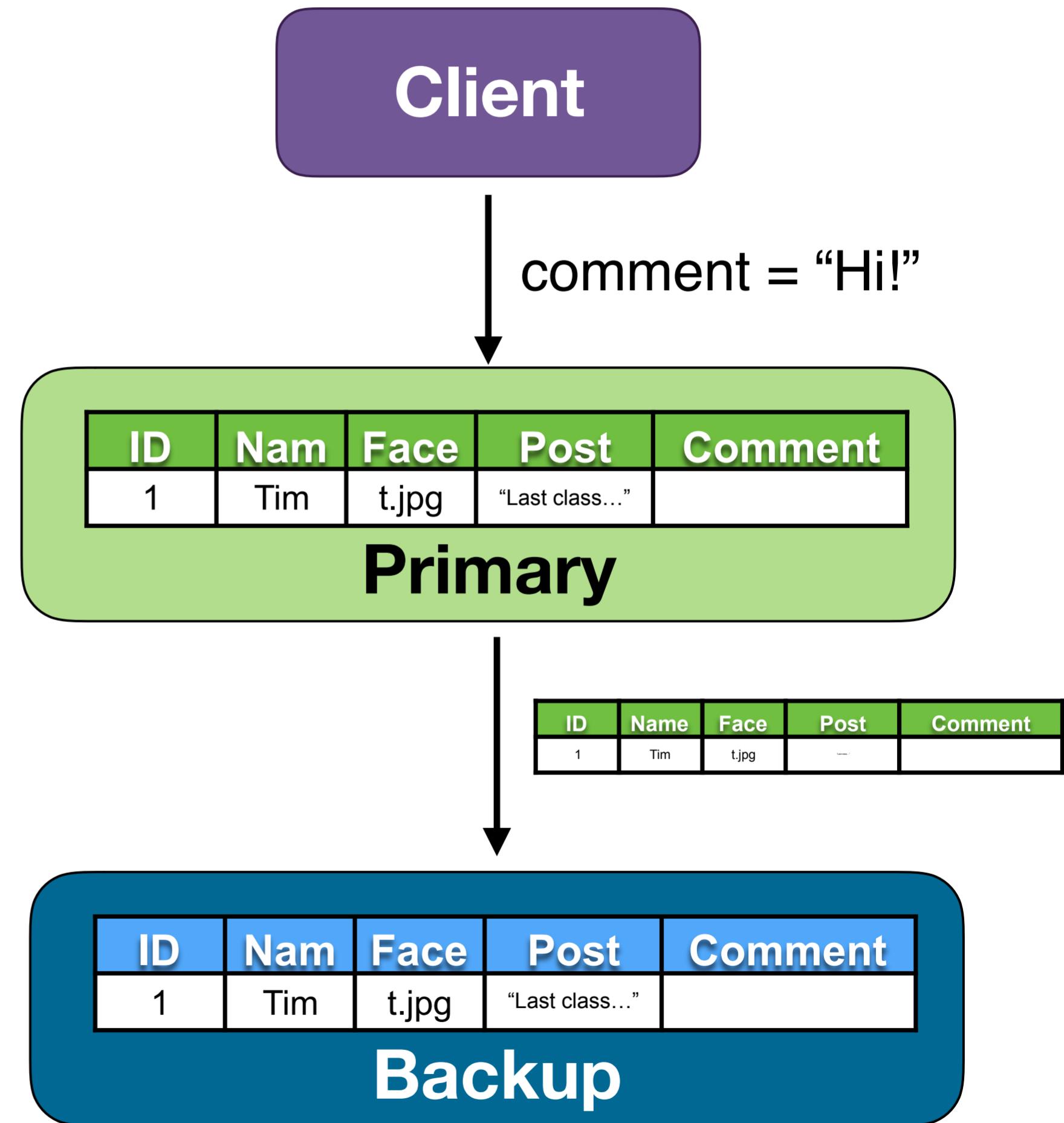
# Implementing Strong Consistency

With State Machine Replication

# Primary-Backup Replication

Client contacts Primary

Primary replicates to  
backup(s)



Where do reads go?

What to replicate?

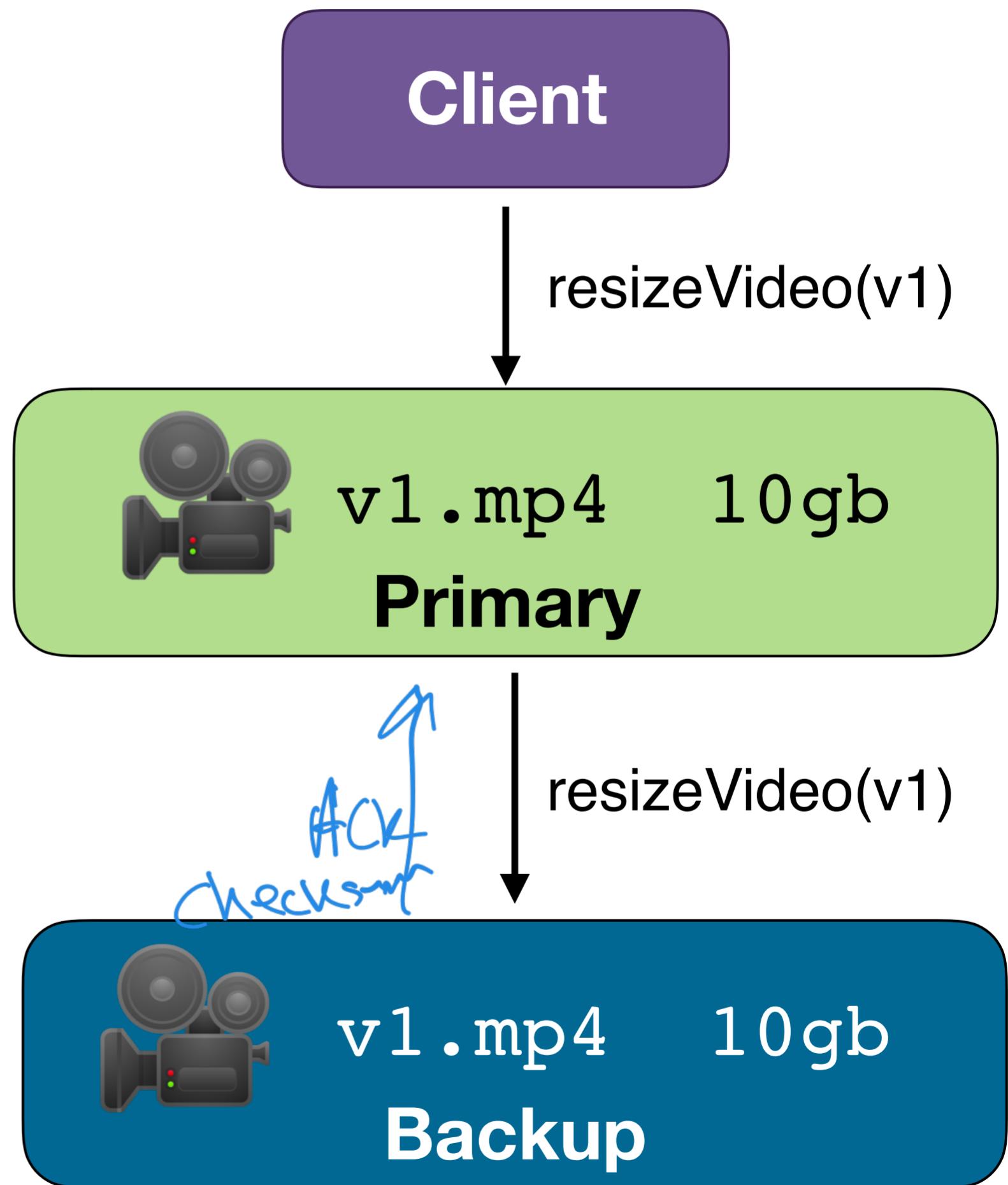
# State Machine Replication

Sometimes data is big!

Replicate the **operation** to be performed, not the data!

Treat like a state machine

- Incoming requests just perform some operation on that data
- If all replicas perform same operations, state is consistent



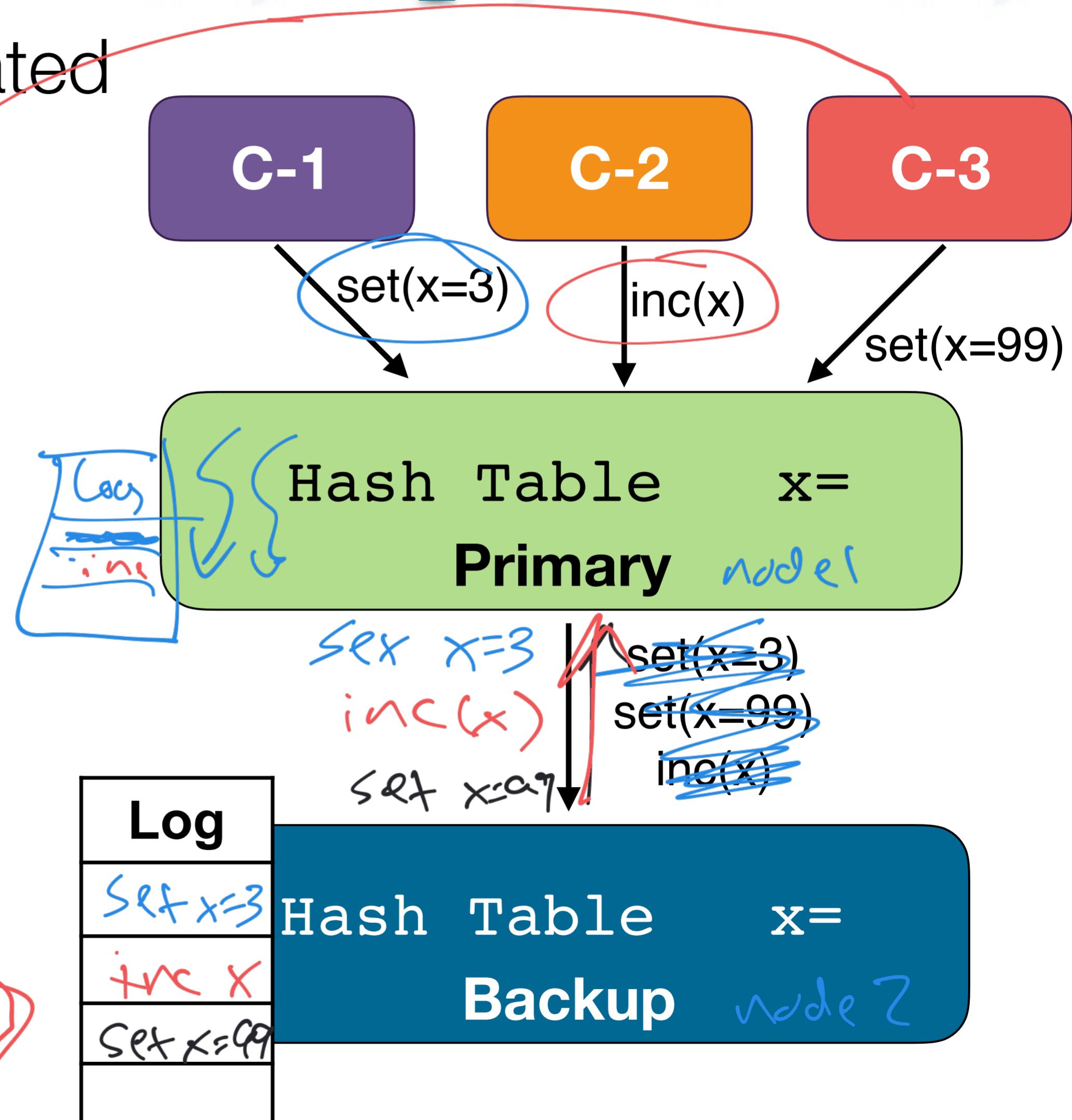
# State Machine Replication

SMR creates a replicated log of actions to be performed

Primary orders log

Actions must be deterministic

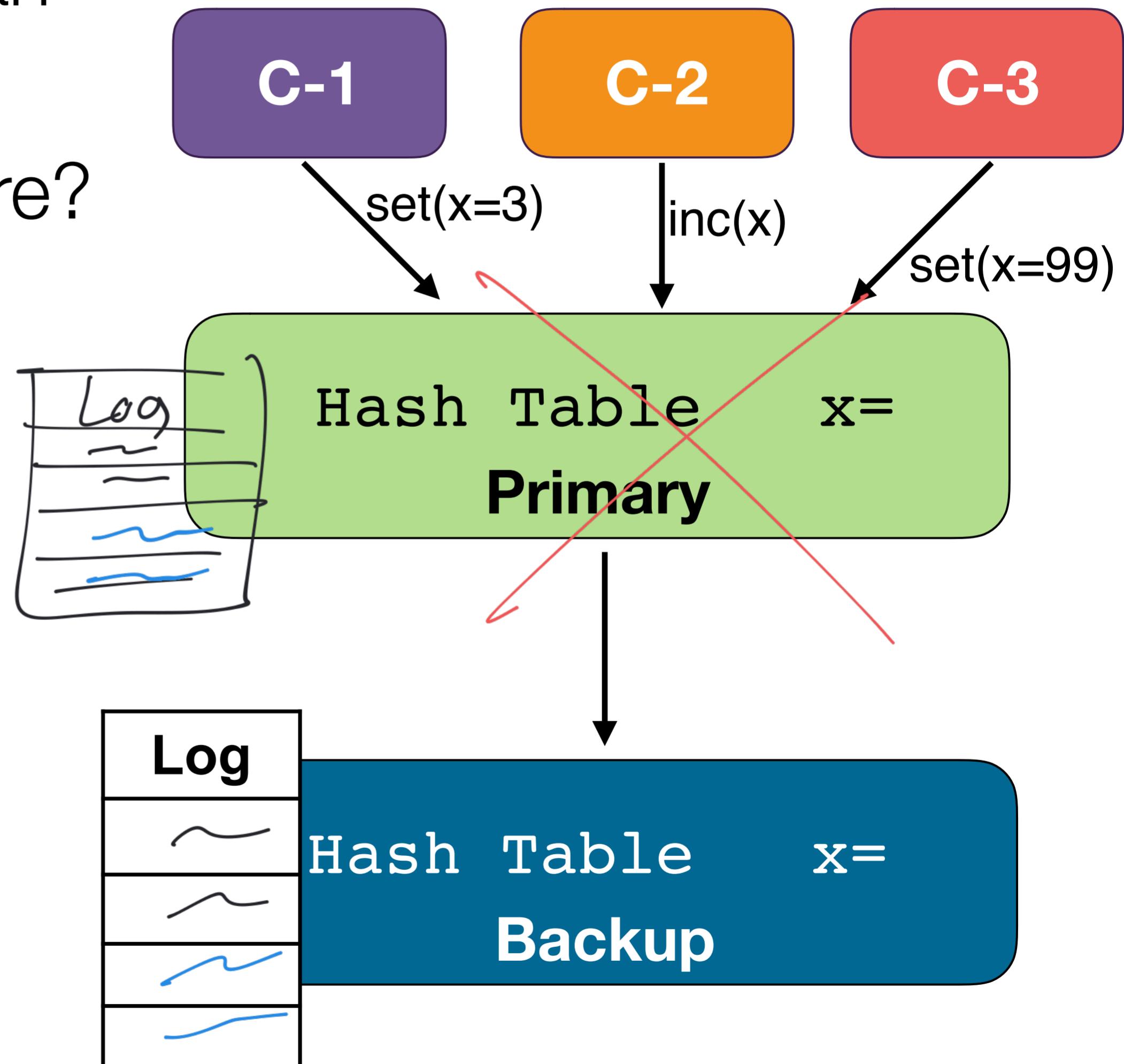
We can keep adding more backup replicas



# SMR Failures

How many failures can we handle?

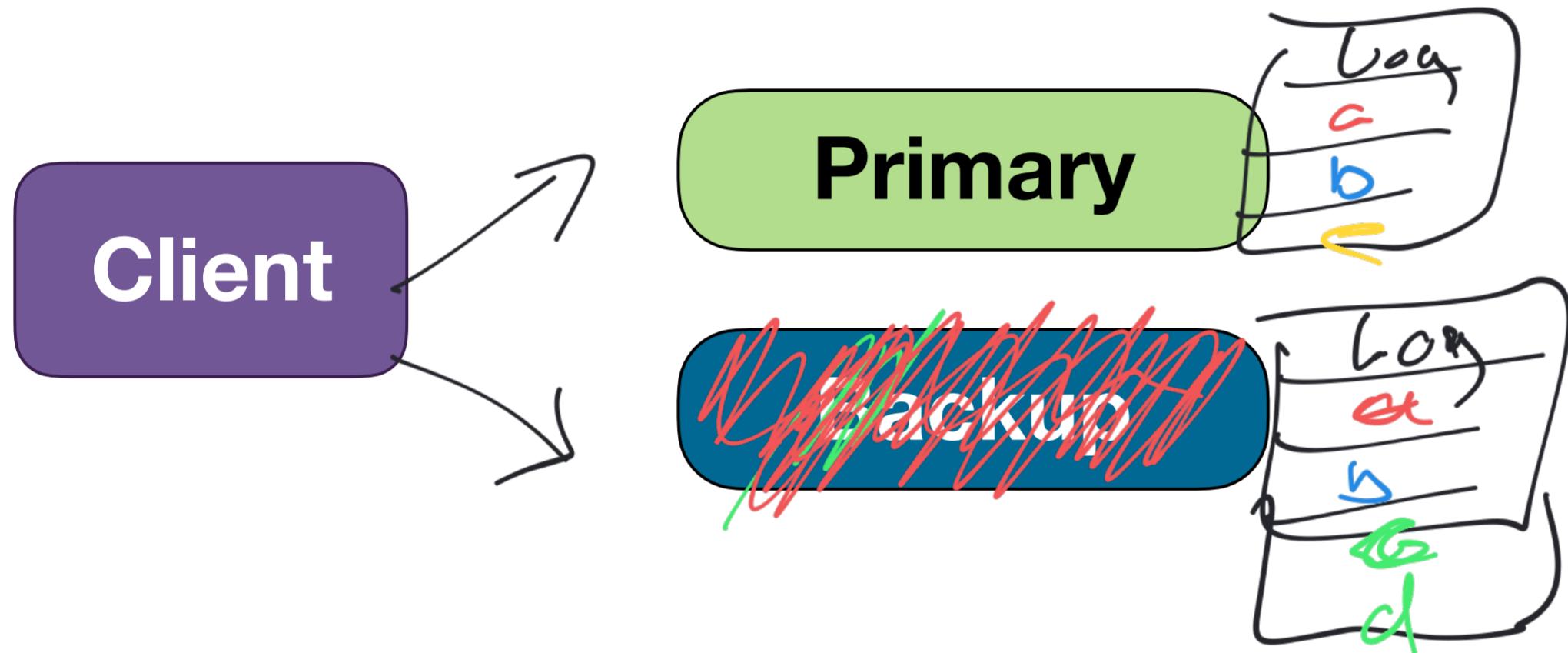
What to do on a failure?



# Handling Failures

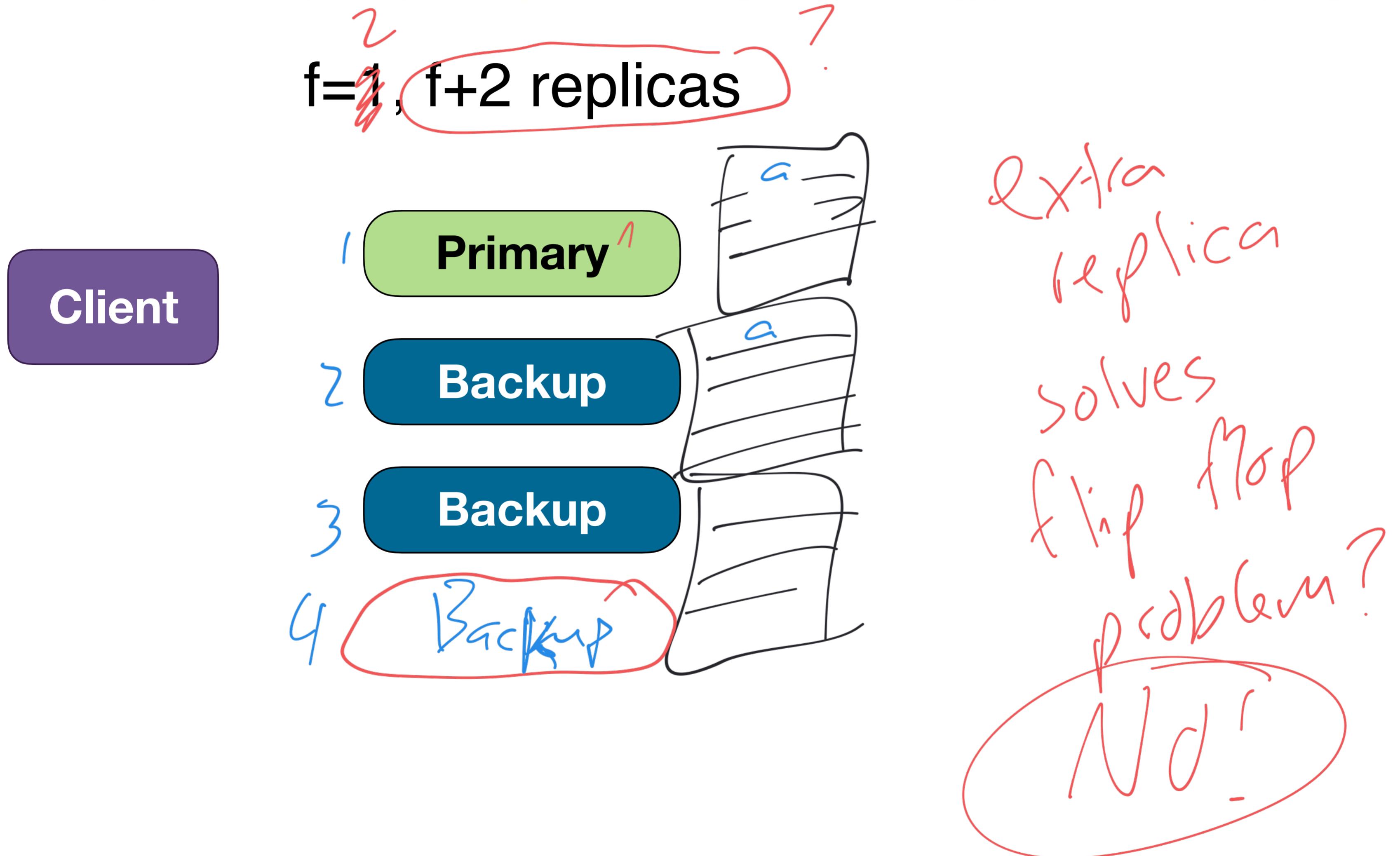
Max # of failures at one time

$f=1, f+1$  replicas



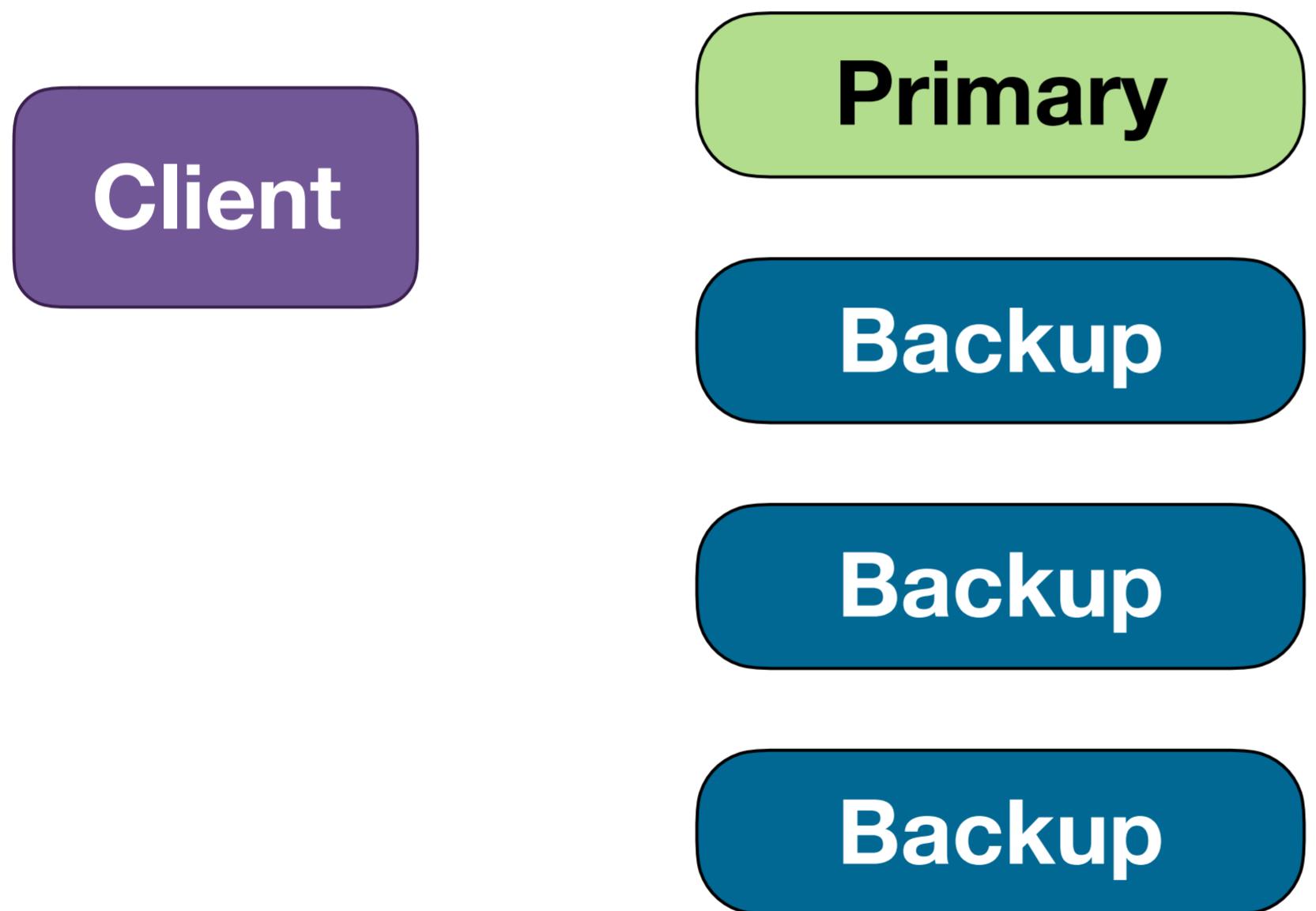
We can't  
handle  
flip-flop  
failure

# Handling Failures



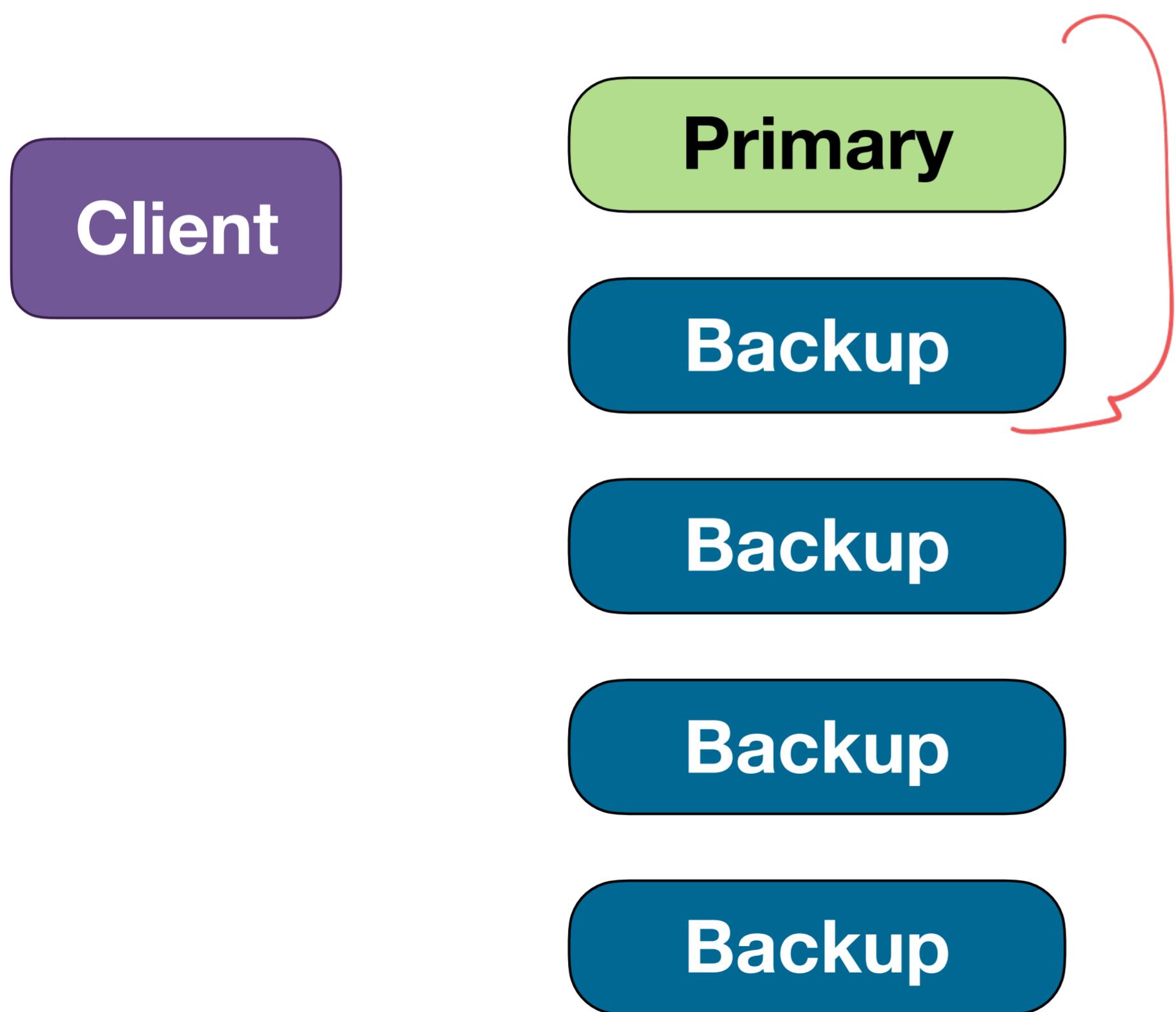
# Handling Failures

$f=2, f+2$  replicas



# Handling Failures

$f=2, 2f+1$  <sup>*S*</sup> replicas



# State Machine Replication

Provides a generic **fault tolerance** mechanism

- Application just needs to have well defined operations and a way to avoid non-determinism

Primary orders requests into log

Backups execute log in order

Log allows out of date replicas to recover

Need **2f+1** replicas to tolerate **f** failures

But how do we pick who should be primary...?

- Tune in next time!