Paxos Made Simple

Lamport

Thomas Marshall

Motivation

- We need a way to maintain consistency in a distributed system in the presence of failures.
- 2PC works, but can get "stuck", so a consensus algorithm is better.

Background

- Jim Gray proposes 2PC in the 1970s, but it blocks on single node failures.
- Dale Skeen proposes 3PC in the 1980s, but it produces incorrect results in some situations.
- Leslie Lamport proposes Paxos in 1998; the original paper describes the ancient Greek civilization on the Paxos island.

Example

- Leader election (eg. Mesos and Zookeeper) – important to only have one leader at a time.
- Some node(s) propose to be leader, other nodes can accept or reject.

Paxos

- We want to choose a value and have every node in the cluster agree on the value.
- Three classes of agents: proposers, acceptors, learners.
- Failures are possible, but non-Byzantine.

Safety Properties

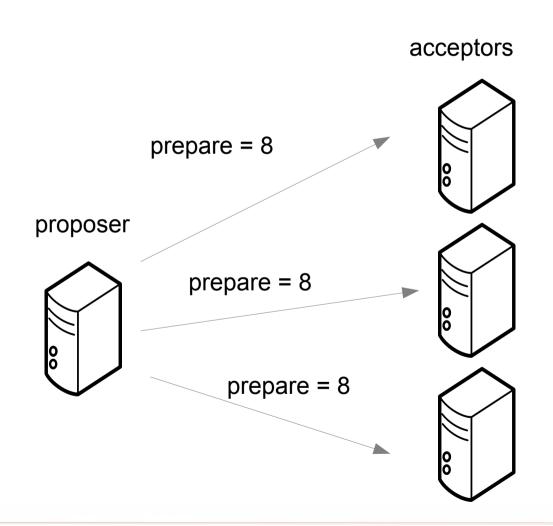
- Only a value that has been proposed may be accepted.
- Only a single value is chosen.
- An agent never learns that a value has been chosen unless it actually has been.

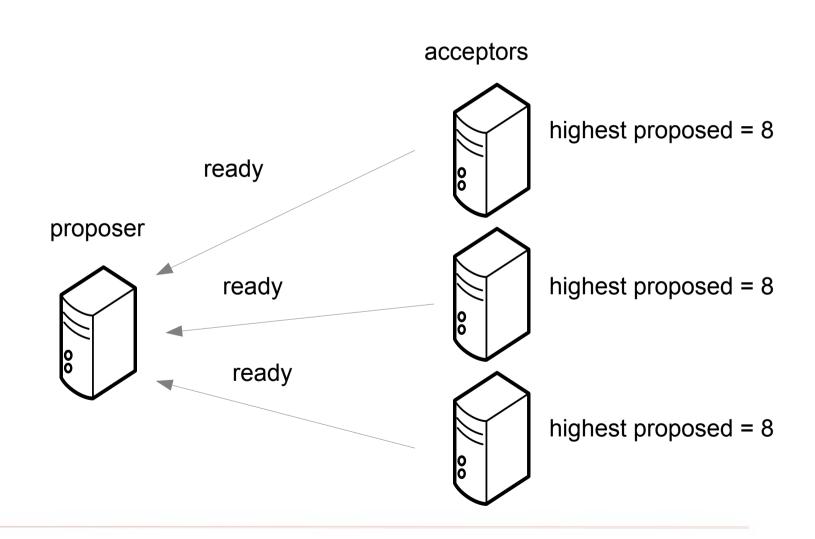
Algorithm

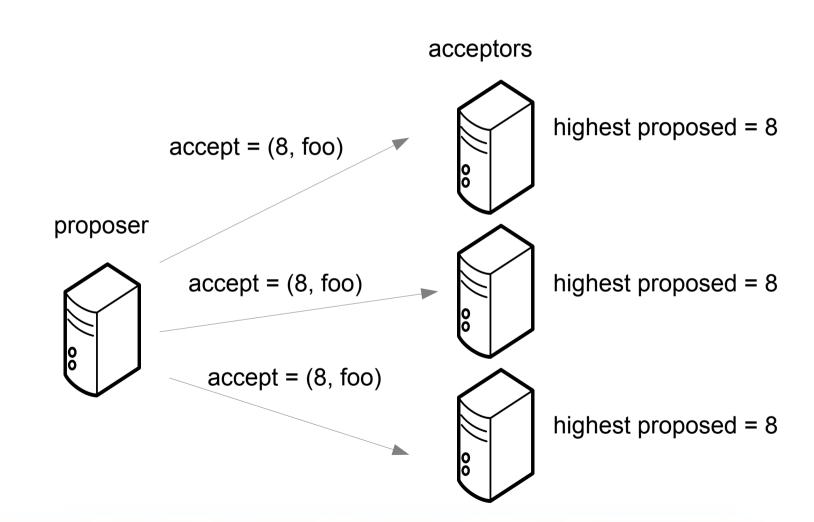
- A proposer selects a proposal number n
 and sends a request to the acceptors.
- If an acceptor has not already accepted a proposal with number greater than n, it responds that it can accept this proposal.

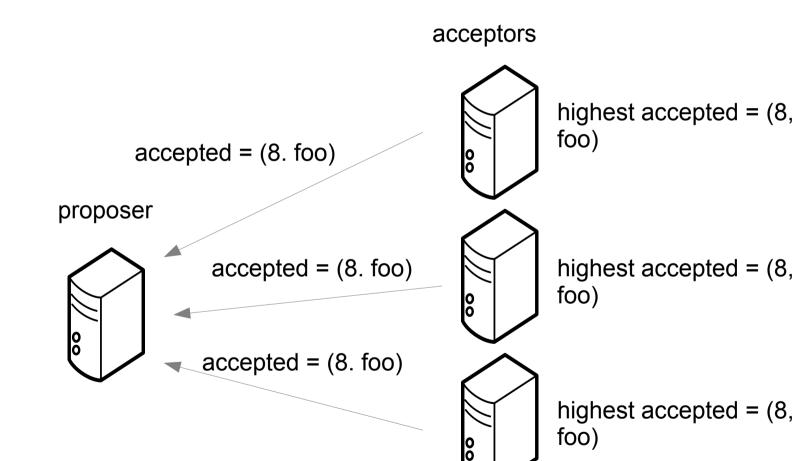
Algorithm (cont)

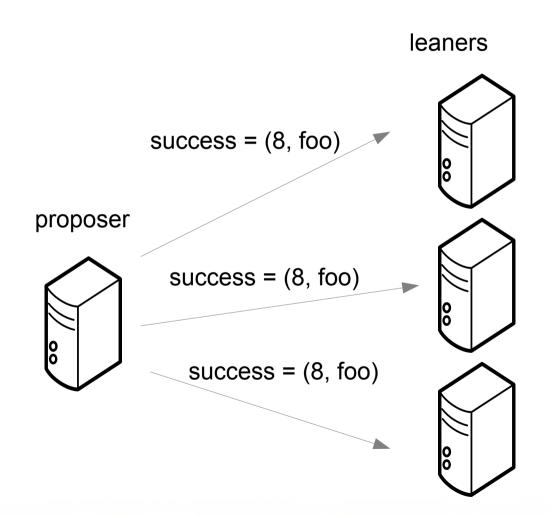
- If a proposer receives ready responses from a majority of acceptors, it sends an accept message.
- An acceptor that receives an accept
 message accepts the proposal unless it
 has responded to a prepare with a number
 greater than n.

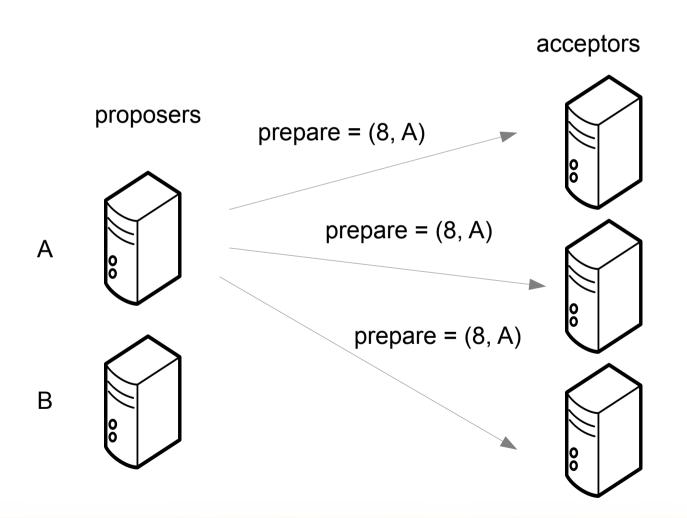


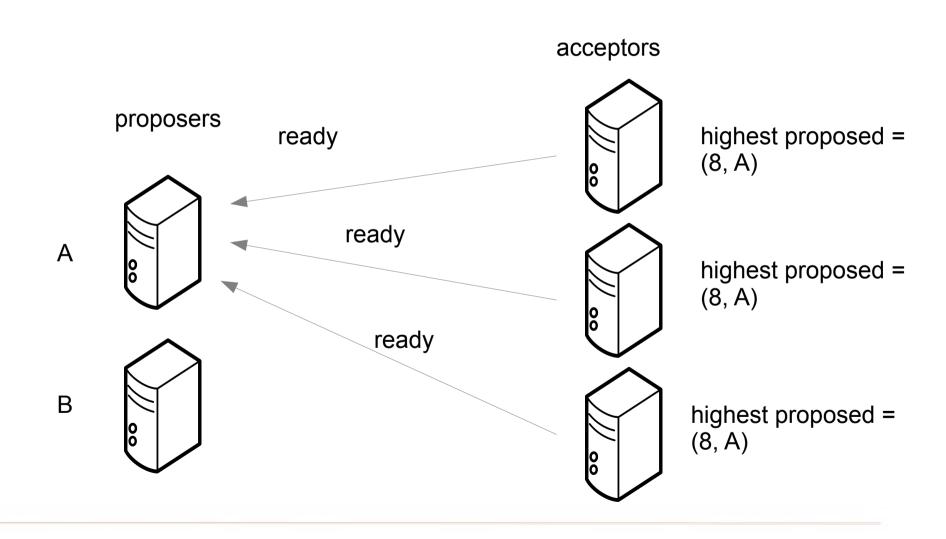


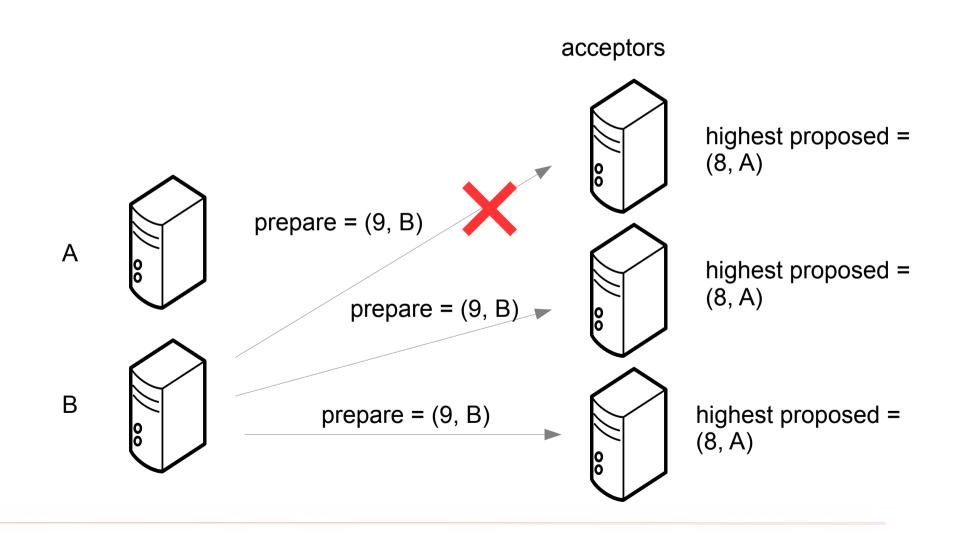


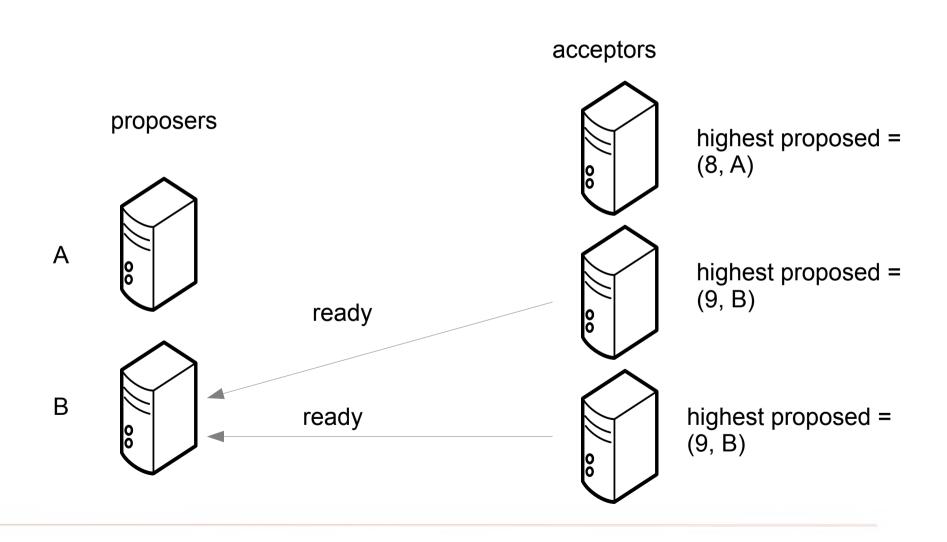


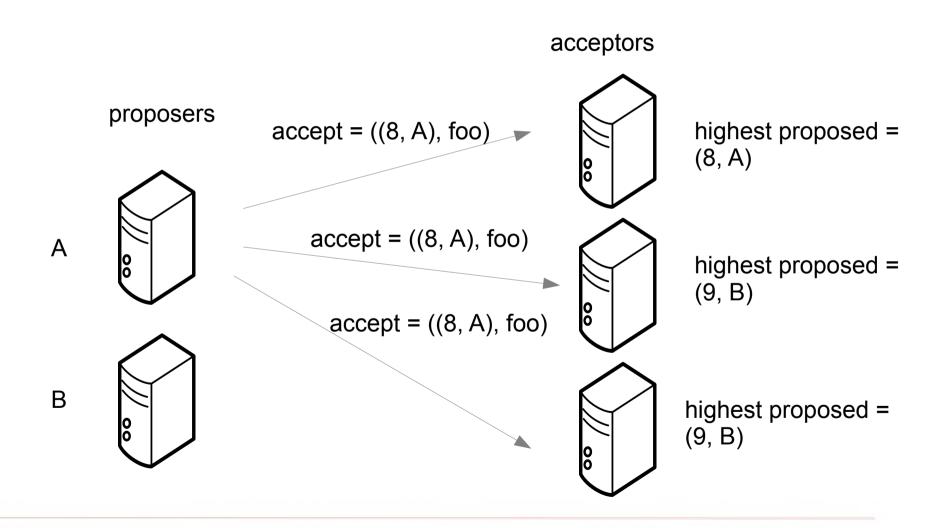


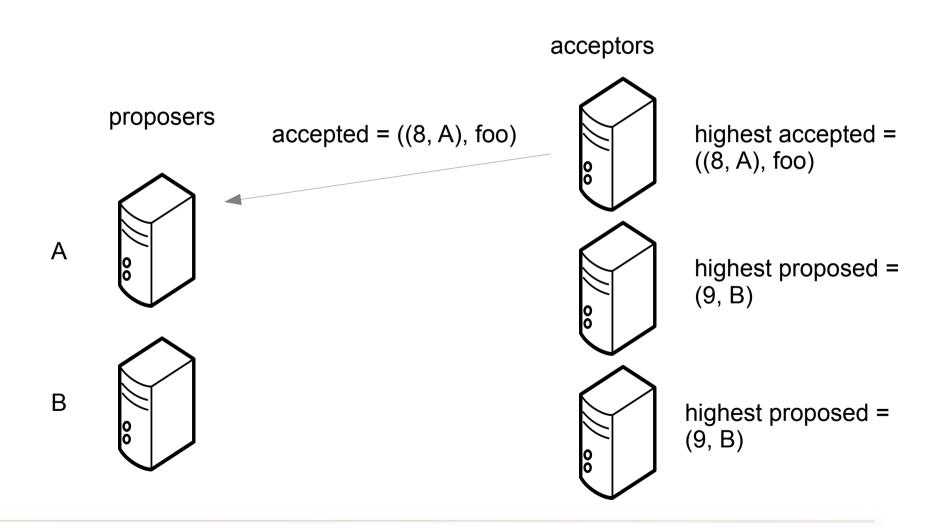


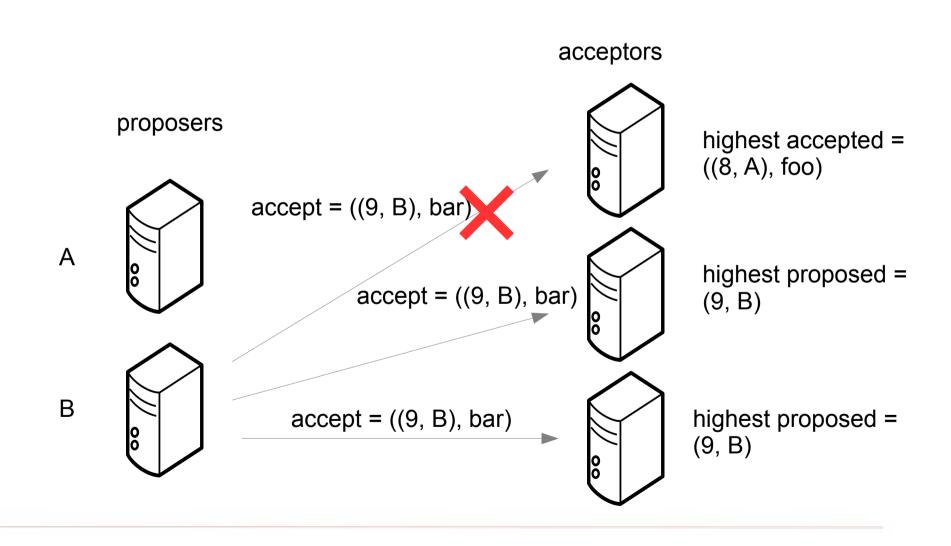


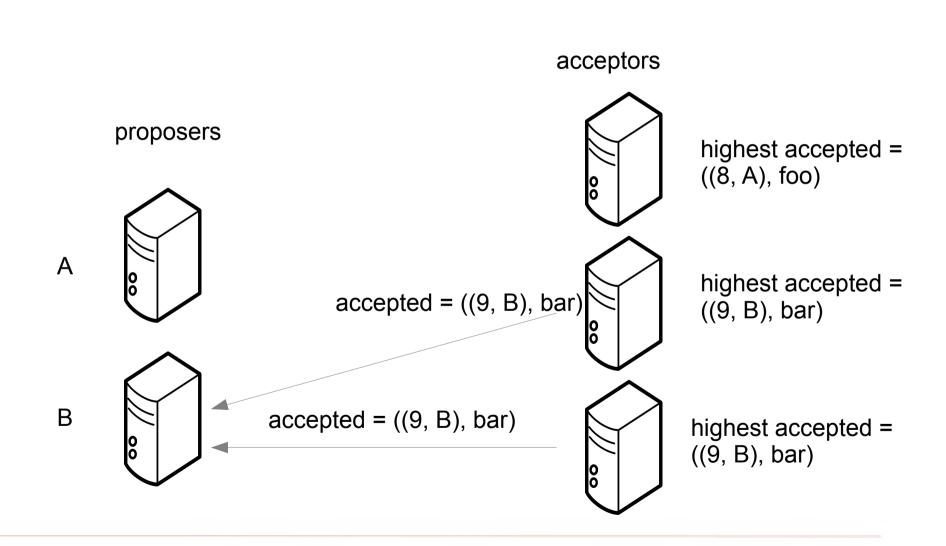


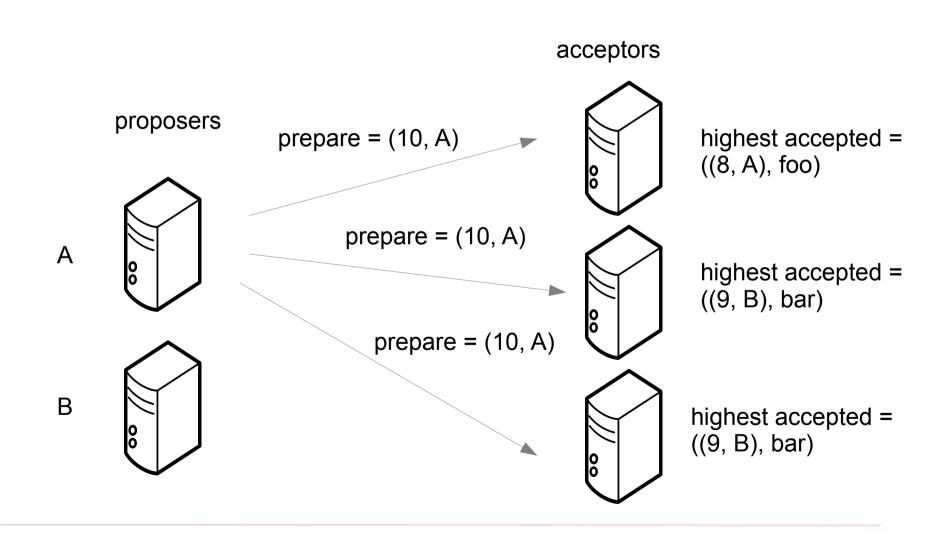


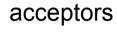












proposers

ready =
$$((10, A), ((8, A), foo)$$

Α





highest accepted = ((8, A), foo)

highest proposed =

(10, A)

highest accepted =

((9, B), bar) highest proposed =

(10, A)



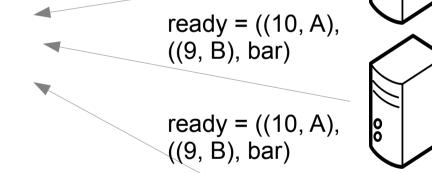
highest accepted =

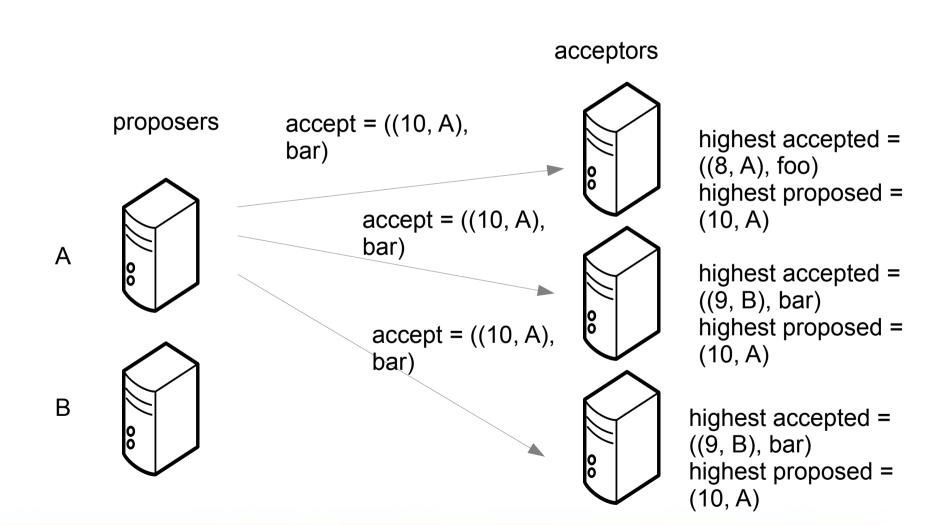
((9, B), bar)

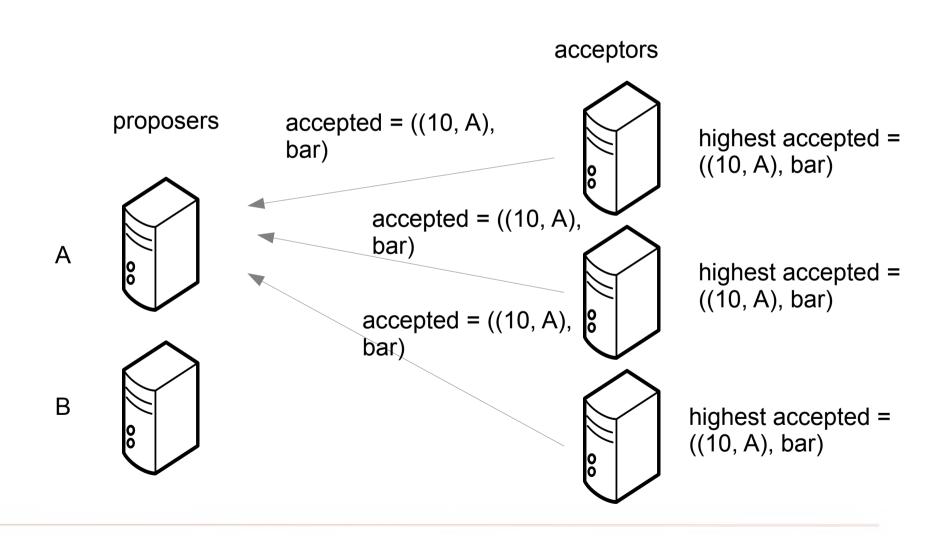
highest proposed =

(10, A)









Progress

- You can imagine "dueling" proposers that continually propose higher and higher proposal numbers without any ever being accepted.
- Solution: distinguished proposer.