## Paxos

余辰侃

## Basic Paxos 目标

• 在多数成员可用的情况下,在多个提案(如多主环境)中确定唯一值

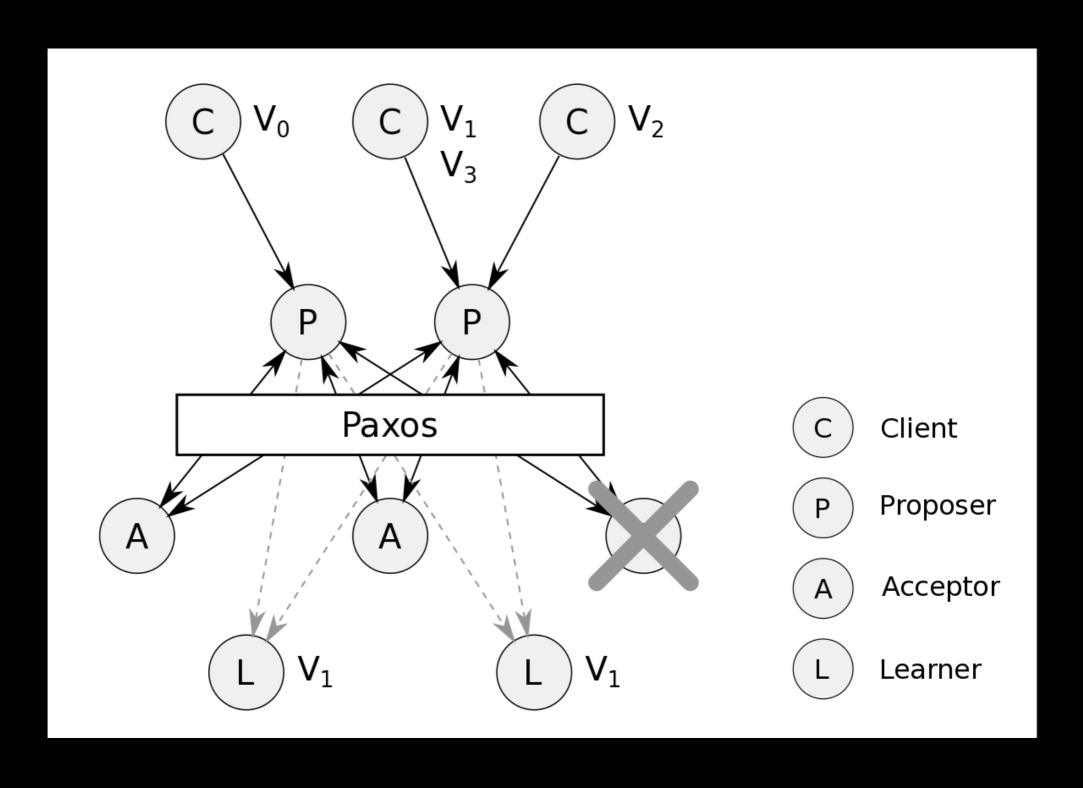
#### Basic Paxos 成员

- Proposer: 提案发起者,可同时任意发起多个不同提案
- Acceptor: 提案接受者, 超过半数(多数派)确认接受某一提案后该提案被认为为最终结果
- Learner:被确认的提案被广播给学习者学习

#### Basic Paxos 保证

- 系统在多数成员(Acceptors)存活的情况下可用
- 支持乱序, 丢包, 重复, 高延迟的网络环境(不支持错包)
- 保证提案从所有提议中选出
- 提案一旦被确定即保证不被更改

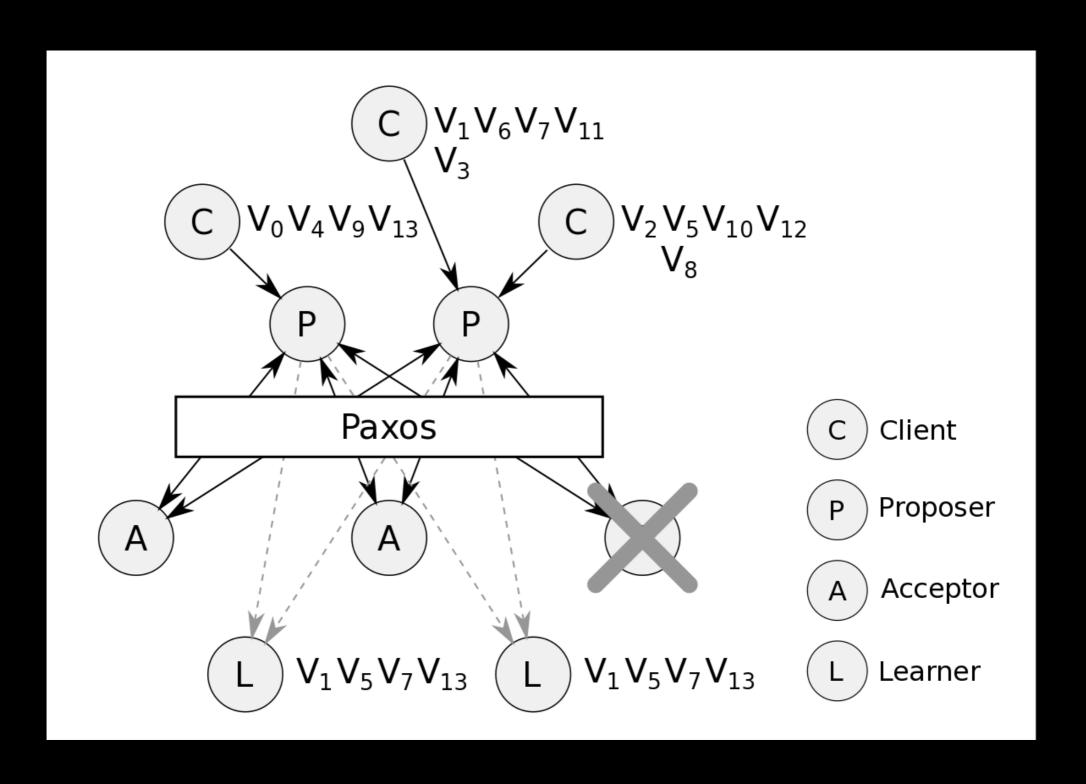
## Basic Paxos 示例



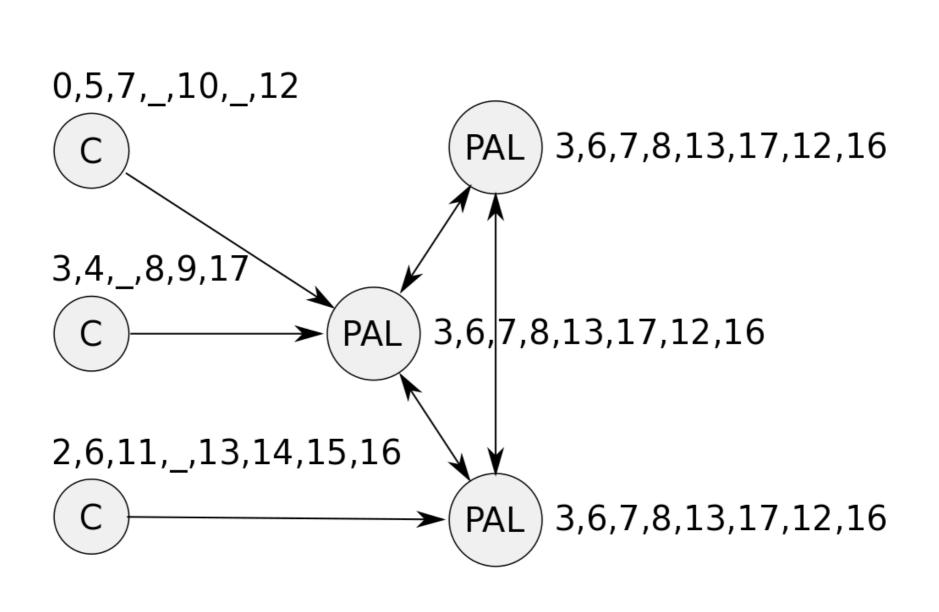
#### Multi Paxos 目标

- 在多数成员(Acceptors)可用的情况下,可持续 从连续提议中确定一组值序列
  - 操作序列(读写) => 状态机(存储)

## Multi Paxos 示例



### Multi Paxos 示例



#### Basic Paxos 实现

#### Prepare

- Proposer: 向所有 acceptor 发起含唯一递增 proposal id *n* 的 prepare 请求
- Acceptor: 如果没有响应过 proposal id 大于 n 的 prepare 请求,返回最近接受 (最大 proposal id)的值及其 proposal id,空若无

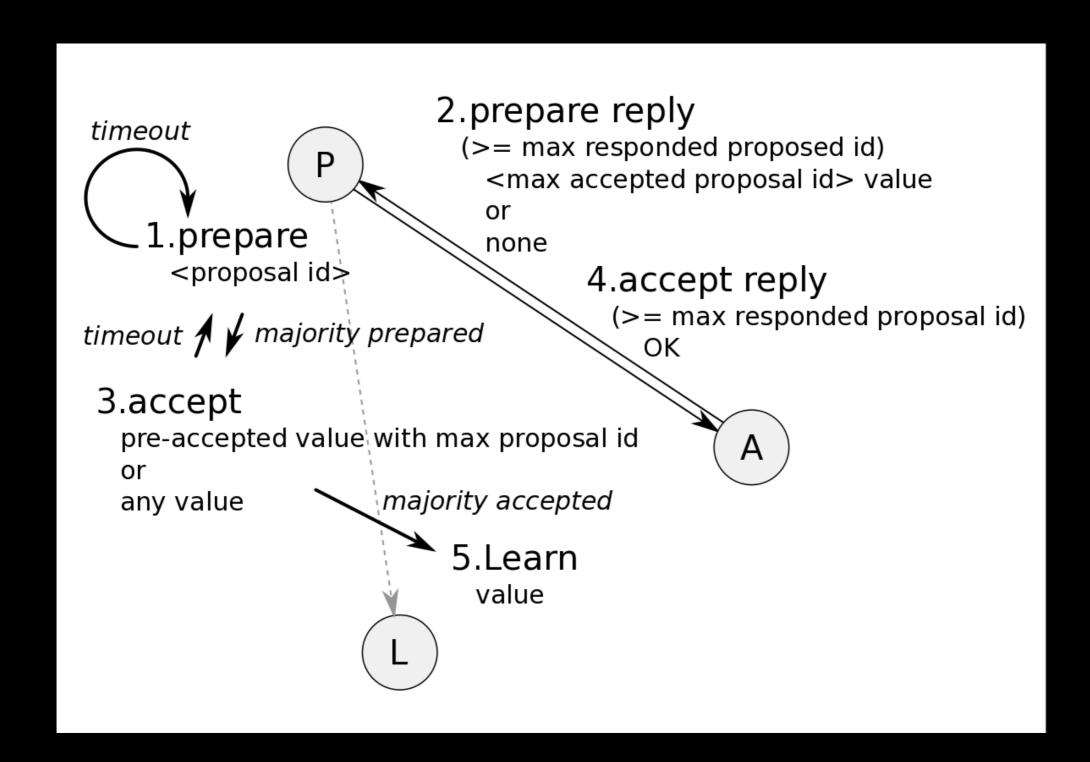
#### Accept

- Proposer: 如果多数 acceptor 响应 prepare 请求,从返回值中选择 proposal id 最大的值向所有 acceptor 发起含 proposal id *n* 的 accept 请求,空则任意
- Acceptor: 如果没有响应过 proposal id 大于 n 的 prepare 请求,接受值并返回

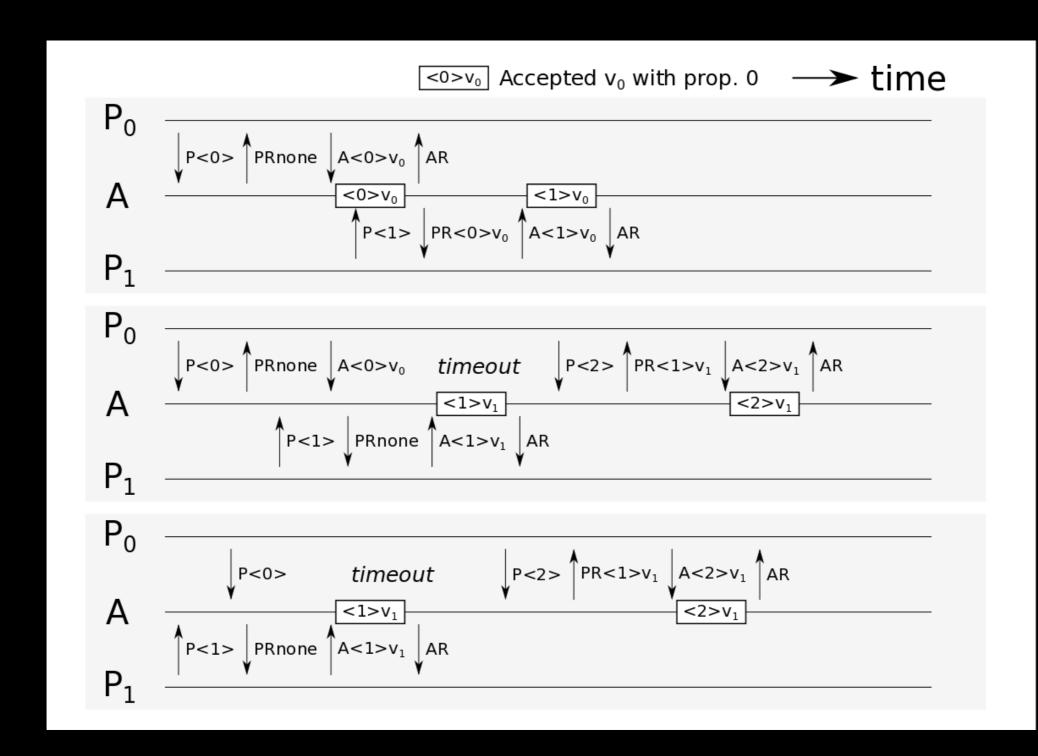
#### Learn

• Proposer: 如果多数 acceptor 响应 accept 请求,确认该值,广播给所有 learner

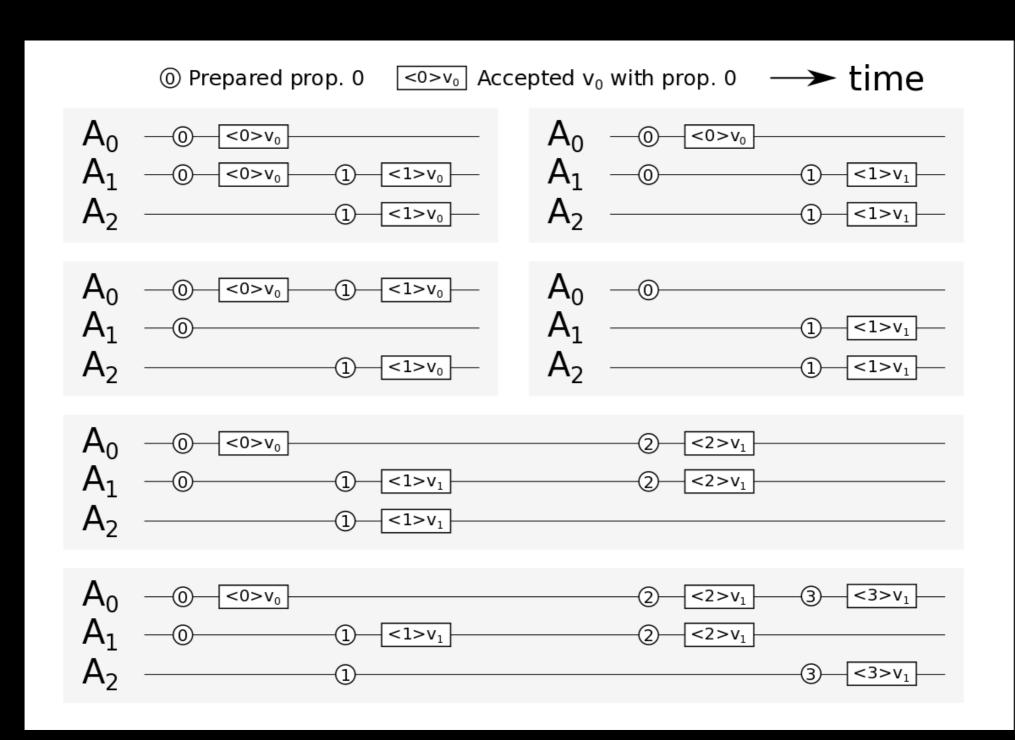
### Basic Paxos 实现



### Basic Paxos 示例



## Basic Paxos 元例



#### Basic Paxos 证明

```
For a system with n_{\text{acceptors}} = 2q or 2q + 1 and n_{\text{majority}} = q + 1, to proof: if \langle p_i \rangle v_i is accepted by n_{\text{majority}} acceptors A during time t_s to t_e, no \langle p_j \rangle v_j where v_j != v_i can be accepted by maj. after t_e.
```

- => max resp. prop. id of  $a_i$  in  $A >= p_i$  at  $t_e$ => no  $p_j < p_i$  can be accepted by maj. after  $t_e$
- => no  $p_j > p_i$  can be accepted by  $a_i$  in A before  $a_i$  accepted  $< p_i > v_i$ =>  $< p_i > v_i$  is in the set of pre-accepted values P for  $p_j > p_i$

to show for  $\langle p_k \rangle v_k$  in P where  $p_k \rangle p_i$  and  $p_k == \max$  prop. id. in P,  $v_k == v_i$ 

Proof by contridication:

Suppose  $\langle p_k \rangle v_k$  is the value accepted by any acceptor where  $v_k != v_i$  and  $p_k \rangle p_i$  and  $p_k == \min \text{ prop.id. in } \langle p_x \rangle v_x$  satisfies  $v_x != v_i$  and  $p_x \rangle p_i$ 

=> exists  $< p_1 > v_1$  where  $v_1 != v_i$  and  $p_1 > p_i$  and  $p_1 < p_k$  accepted by some acceptors

## 多数派

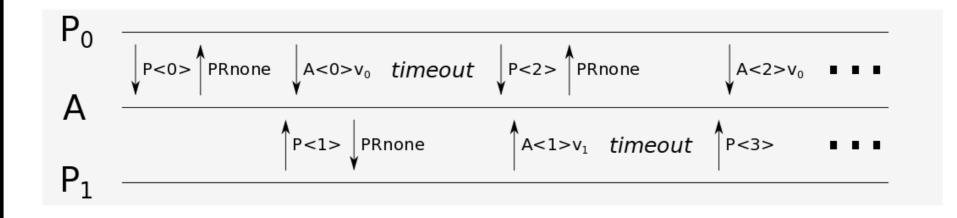
- 对含 2q + 1 acceptors 的系统,多数派为 q + 1
  - Prepared by q + 1 acceptors
  - Accepted by q + 1 acceptors
  - # prepared + # accepted = 2q + 2 > 2q + 1
- 对含 *n* acceptors 的系统
  - Prepared by m acceptors
  - Accepted by n m + 1 acceptors
  - # prepared + # accepted = n + 1 > n

## 多数派

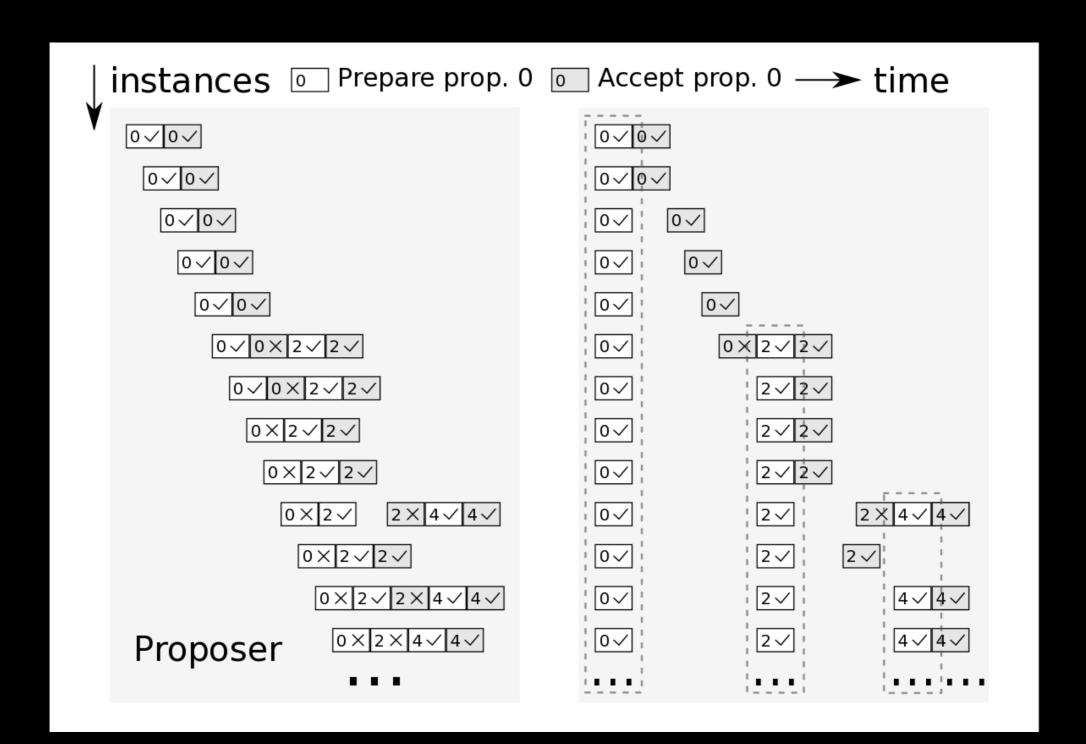
- For *n* acceptors, prepared by *m*, accepted by *n m* + 1
- 1 <= m <= n
- m = 1 (强同步数据)
- m = n (强同步选主)
- 可用性
  - prepare 需 *m* 台存活, accept 需 *n m* + 1 台存活

#### 活锁

→ time



#### Basic => Multi Paxos



#### Multi Paxos 时序

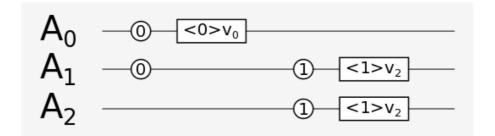
如果提议A被确认后提议B才被提出,保证B 在A之后被执行

- 空洞
- 空操作

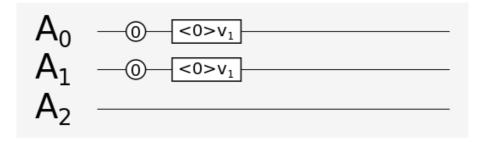
### Multi Paxos 时序

① Prepared prop. 0  $< 0 > v_0$  Accepted  $v_0$  with prop. 0  $\longrightarrow$  time

#### Instance 0



#### Instance 1



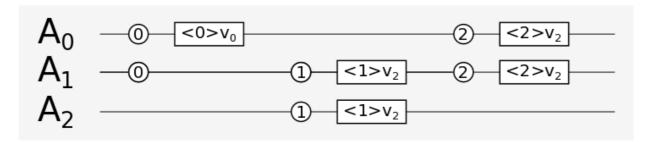
## 更严格的时序

- 请求顺序 vs 执行顺序
  - 超时(不确定的未来状态)
- 单 Proposer Instance ID 分配和冲突(先发先至)
- 多 Proposer 乱序
  - 编码序号 (严格增序执行)
  - 客户端 vs 服务端(多节点间后发先至网络)

## 更严格的时序

0 Prepared prop. 0  $\textcircled{<0>v_0}$  Accepted  $v_0$  with prop. 0  $\longrightarrow$  time

#### Instance 0



#### Instance 1



## 成员变更

- 一阶成员(Acceptor)变更
  - 每次只变更一个 Acceptor, 任意新旧多数派交集 不为空
  - # acceptors 2q <=> 2q + 1
  - # old/new majority = q + 1
  - # old/new prepared + # old/new accepted = 2q + 2 > 2q + 1 > 2q

## 成员变更的多数派

- 一阶成员(Acceptor)变更
  - # acceptors n => n + 1
  - Let prepared by m
    - # new prepared = m
    - # old accepted = n m + 1
    - # new prepared + # old accepted = n + 1 == # new acceptors
  - For n = 2q, prepared, accepted by m, n m + 2

## 连续成员变更

- 不能同时存在 *n*, *n* + 1, *n* + 2 的 acceptor 组
- n + 1 => n + 2 前提
  - 多数派接收 # acceptors = n + 1
  - 多数派不响应 # acceptors = n (版本)

## 连续成员变更

- n 下确定的值在 n + 2 下有效
  - 成员变更并入其它数据(操作)队列
  - 对已执行(已确定)的数据不执行 Paxos

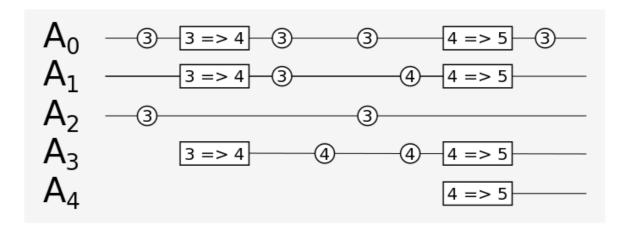
## 连续成员变更示例

③ Accepted with version 3

→ instances

3 => 4 Version 3 => 4

Version = # acceptors



#### Failover

- 多数派存活
- 删除一个成员,添加一个成员

## 选主

- 在系统稳定情况下,有唯一主
- 性能优化
- 耦合

## 检查点

- 无限长操作序列
- 状态机一致,检查点一致

## 参考

- The part-time parliament
- Paxos made simple
- https://github.com/tencent-wechat/phxpaxos
- http://oceanbase.org.cn/?p=90
- http://oceanbase.org.cn/?p=111
- http://oceanbase.org.cn/?p=160

# Q&A

• 谢谢!