

CS 425 / ECE 428

Distributed Systems

Fall 2019

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Lecture 14: Snapshots

Here's a Snapshot



Distributed Snapshot

- More often, each country's representative is sitting in their respective capital, and sending messages to each other (say emails).
- How do you calculate a “global snapshot” in that distributed system?
- What does a “global snapshot” even mean?

In the Cloud

- **In a cloud: each application or service is running on multiple servers**
- **Servers handling concurrent events and interacting with each other**
- **The ability to obtain a “global photograph” of the system is important**
- **Some uses of having a global picture of the system**
 - *Checkpointing*: can restart distributed application on failure
 - *Garbage collection* of objects: objects at servers that don't have any other objects (at any servers) with pointers to them
 - Deadlock detection: Useful in database transaction systems
 - Termination of computation: Useful in batch computing systems like Folding@Home, SETI@Home

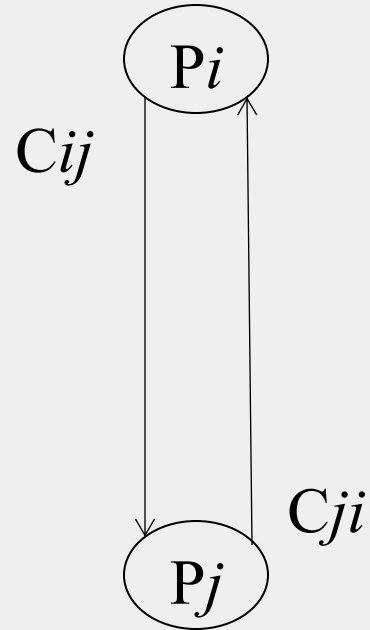
What's a Global Snapshot?

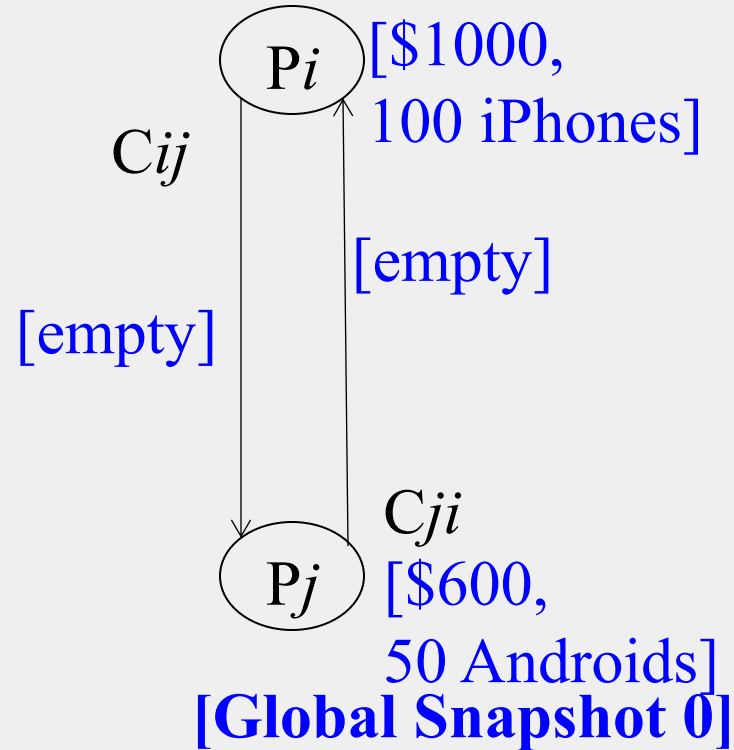
- **Global Snapshot = Global State =**
Individual state of each process in the distributed system
+
Individual state of each communication channel in the distributed system
- Capture the *instantaneous state* of each process
- And the instantaneous *state* of each communication channel, i.e., *messages* in transit on the channels

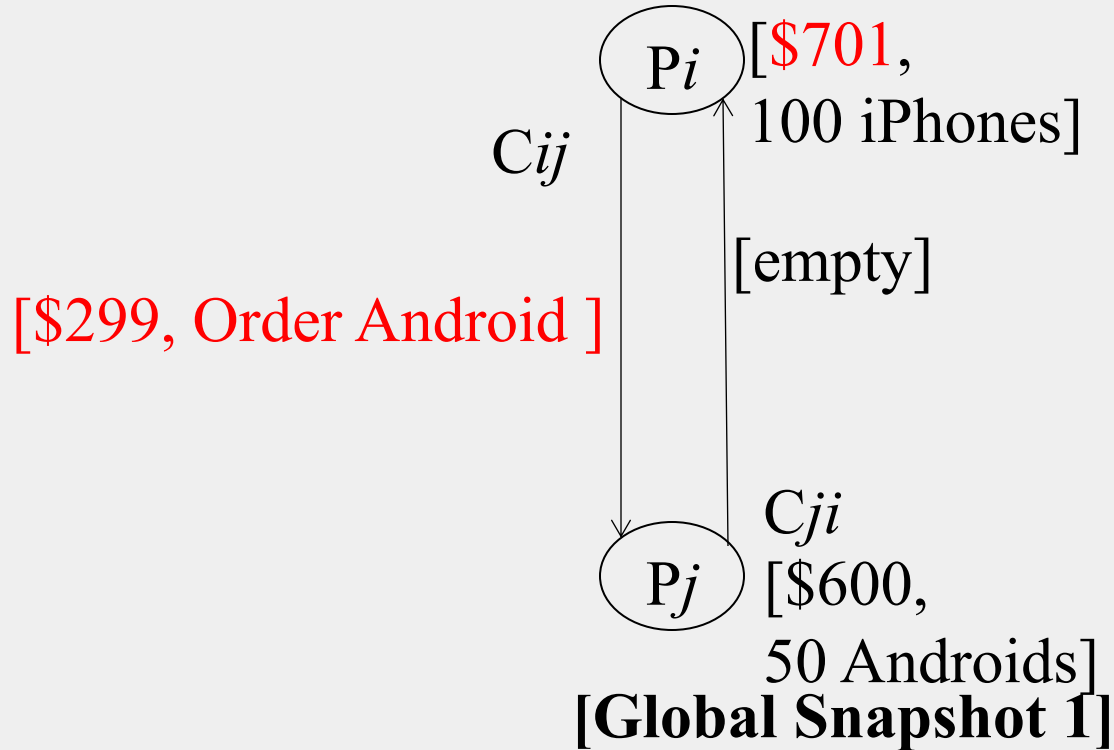
Obvious First Solution

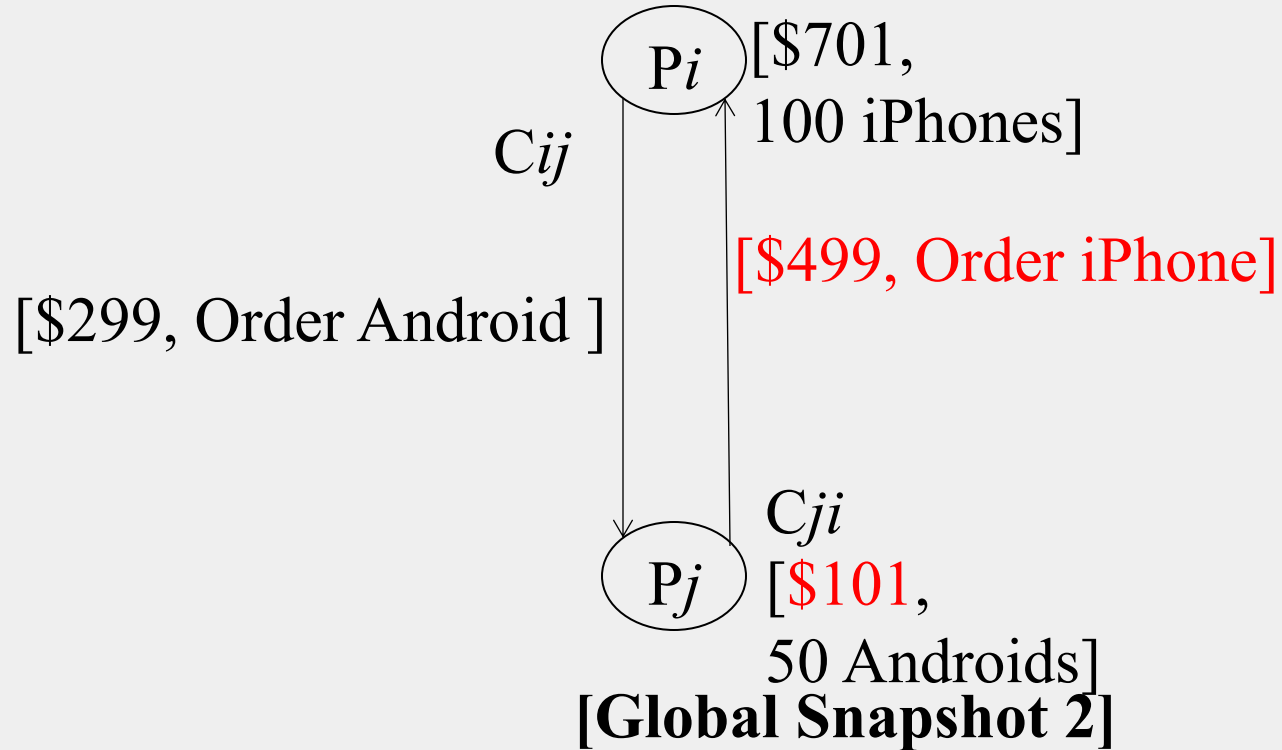
- Synchronize clocks of all processes
- Ask all processes to record their states at known time t
- Problems?
 - Time synchronization always has error
 - Your bank might inform you, “We lost the state of our distributed cluster due to a 1 ms clock skew in our snapshot algorithm.”
 - Also, does not record the state of messages in the channels
- Again: synchronization not required – causality is enough!

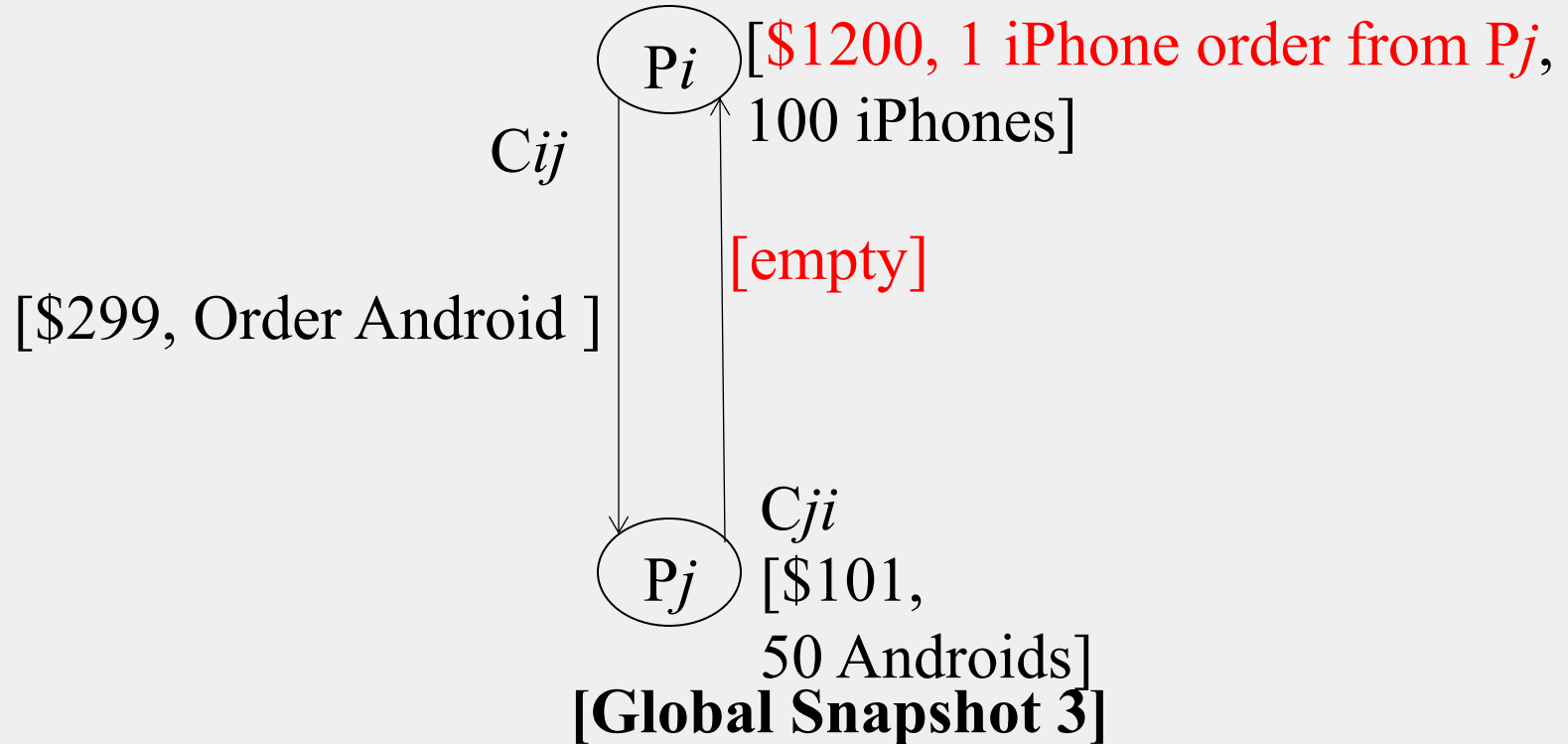
Example



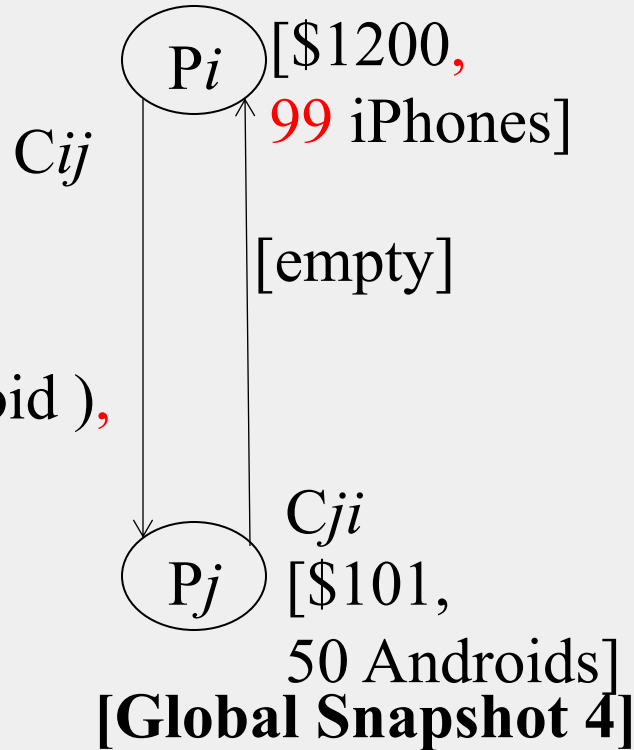




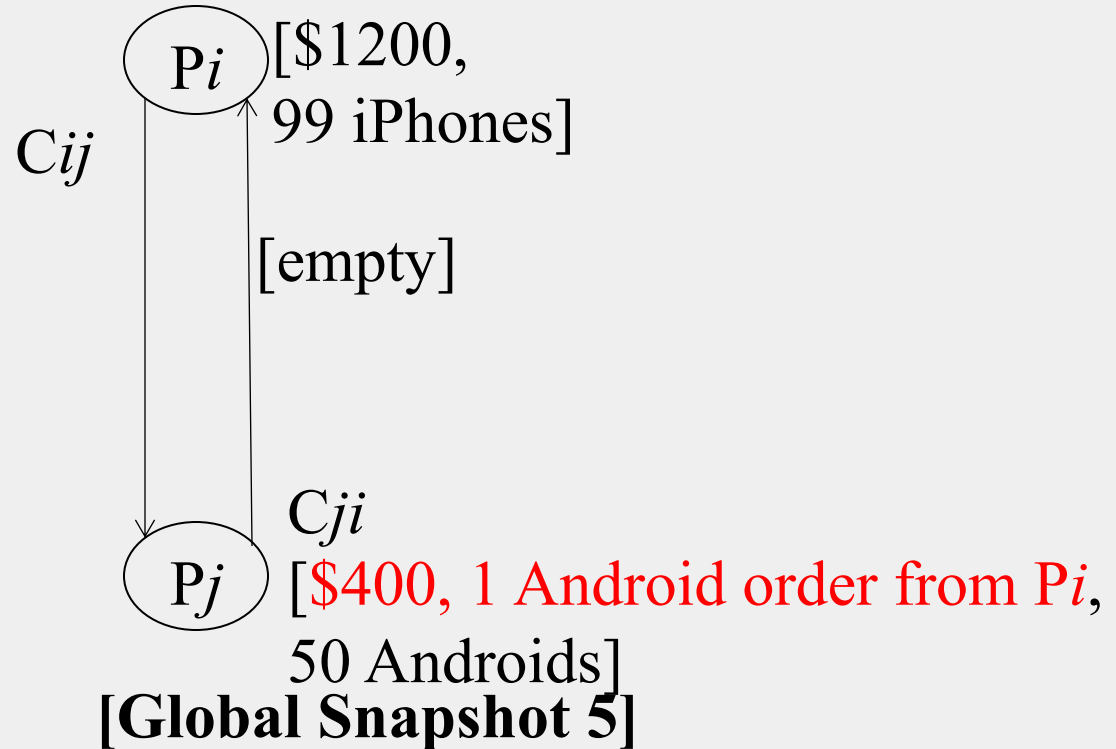


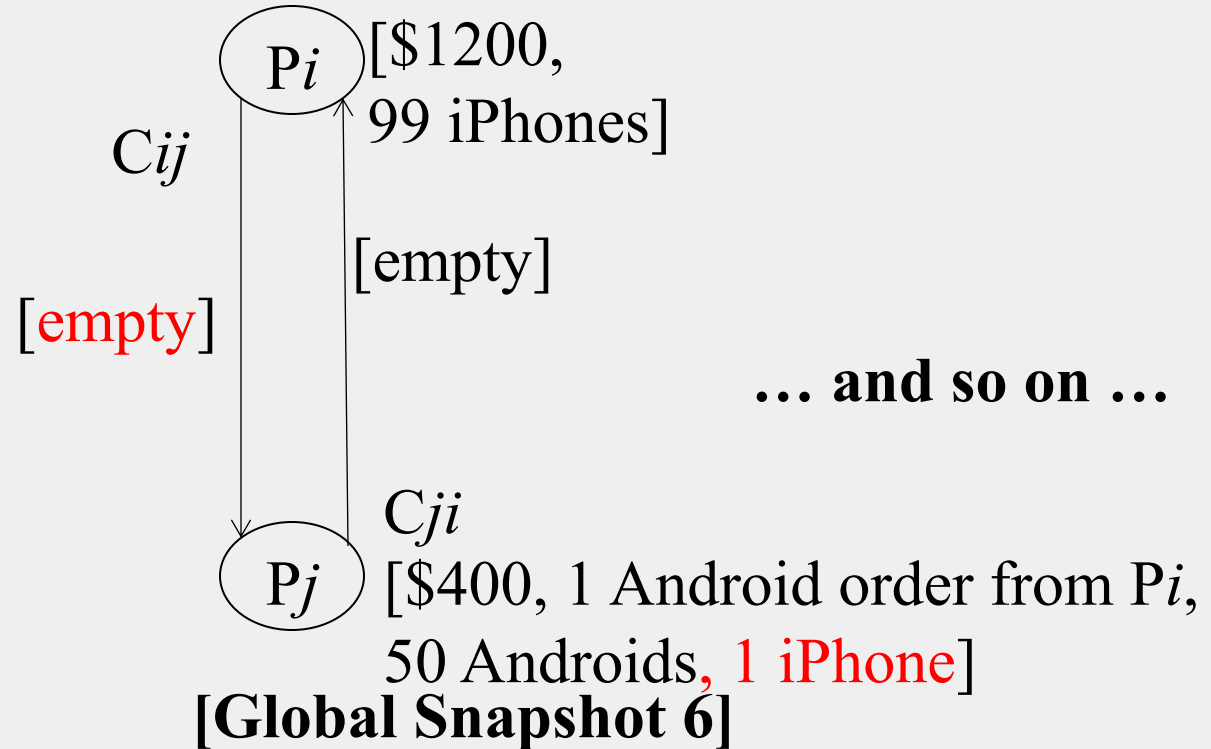


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Moving from State to State

- **Whenever an event happens anywhere in the system, the global state changes**
 - Process receives message
 - Process sends message
 - Process takes a step
- **State to state movement obeys causality**
 - Next: Causal algorithm for Global Snapshot calculation

System Model

- **Problem:** Record a global snapshot (state for each process, and state for each channel)
- *System Model:*
 - N processes in the system
 - There are two uni-directional communication channels between each ordered process pair : $P_j \rightarrow P_i$ and $P_i \rightarrow P_j$
 - Communication channels are FIFO-ordered
 - First in First out
 - No failure
 - All messages arrive intact, and are not duplicated
 - Other papers later relaxed some of these assumptions

Requirements

- **Snapshot should not interfere with normal application actions, and it should not require application to stop sending messages**
- **Each process is able to record its own state**
 - Process state: Application-defined state or, in the worst case:
 - its heap, registers, program counter, code, etc. (essentially the coredump)
- **Global state is collected in a distributed manner**
- **Any process may initiate the snapshot**
 - We'll assume just one snapshot run for now

Chandy-Lamport Global Snapshot Algorithm

- First, Initiator P_i **records** its own state
- Initiator process creates special messages called “**Marker**” messages
 - Not an application message, does not interfere with application messages
- **for** $j=1$ **to** N **except** i
 - P_i **sends** out a Marker message on outgoing channel C_{ij}
 - $(N-1)$ channels
 - **Starts recording** the incoming messages on each of the incoming channels at P_i : C_{ji} (for $j=1$ to N except i)

Chandy-Lamport Global Snapshot Algorithm (2)

Whenever a process P_i receives a Marker message on an incoming channel C_{ki}

- **if** (this is the first Marker P_i is seeing)
 - P_i **records** its own state first
 - **Marks the state of channel C_{ki} as “empty”**
 - for $j=1$ to N except i
 - P_i **sends** out a Marker message on outgoing channel C_{ij}
 - **Starts recording** the incoming messages on each of the incoming channels at P_i : C_{ji} (for $j=1$ to N except i and k)
- **else // already seen a Marker message**
 - **Mark** the state of channel C_{ki} as all the messages that have arrived on it **since recording was turned on for C_{ki}**

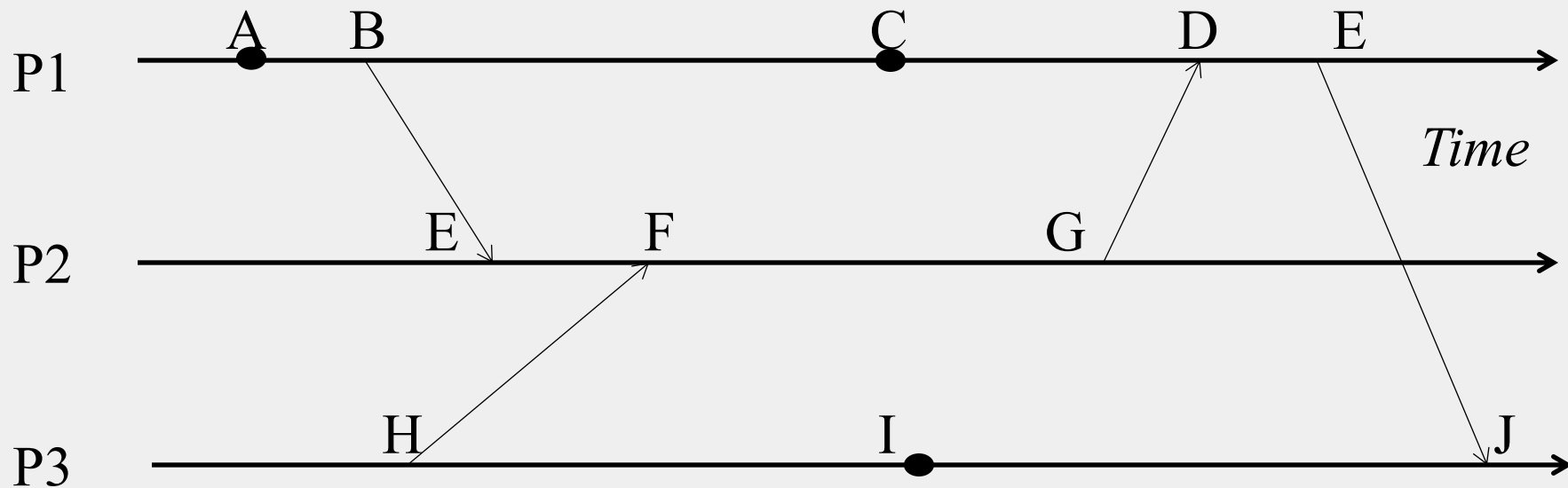
Chandy-Lamport Global Snapshot Algorithm (3)

The algorithm terminates when

- All processes have received a Marker
 - To record their own state
- All processes have received a Marker on all the ($N-1$) incoming channels at each
 - To record the state of all channels

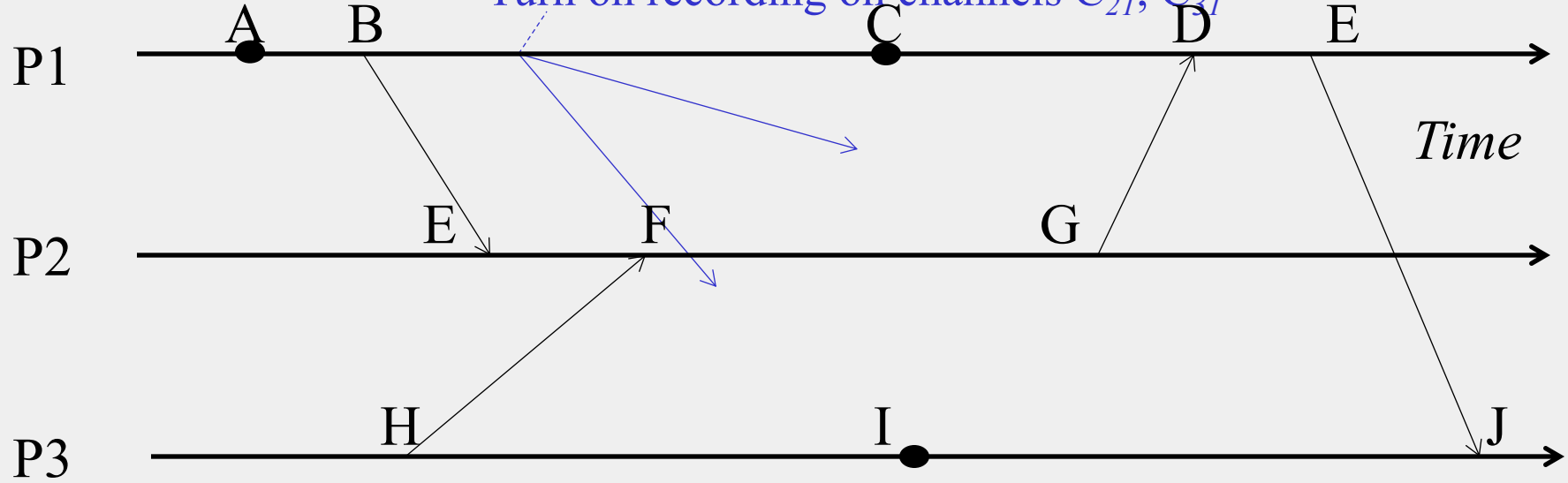
Then, (if needed), a central server collects all these partial state pieces to obtain the full global snapshot

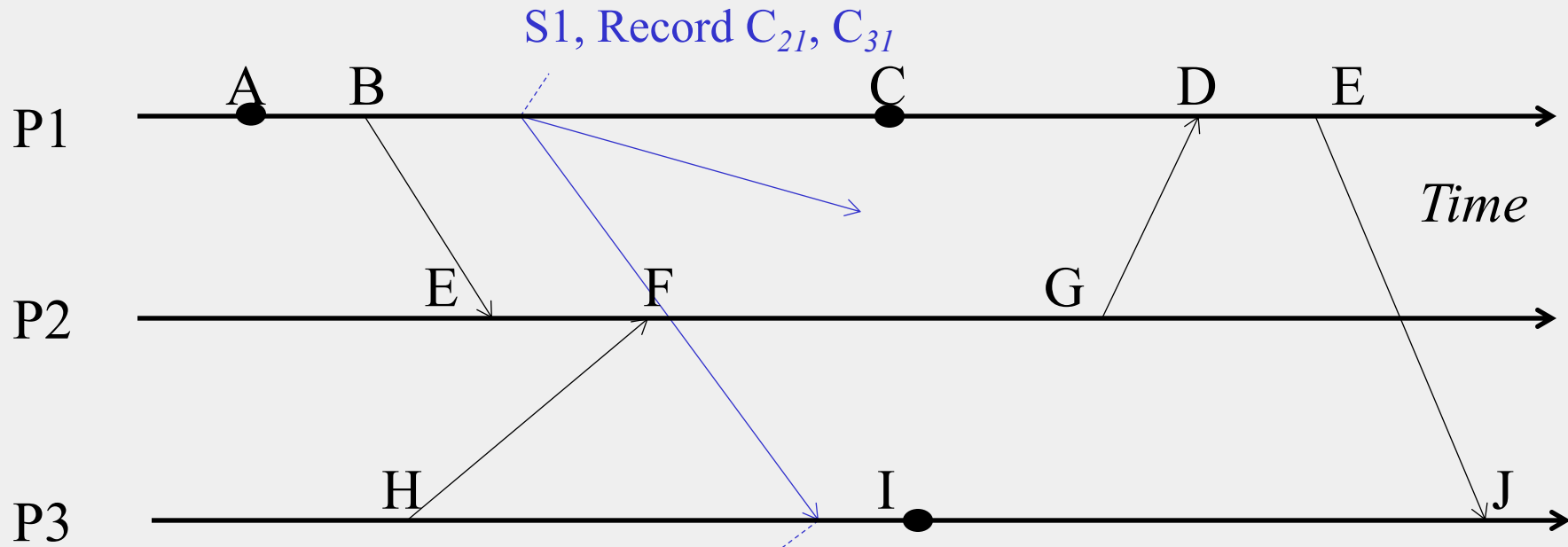
Example



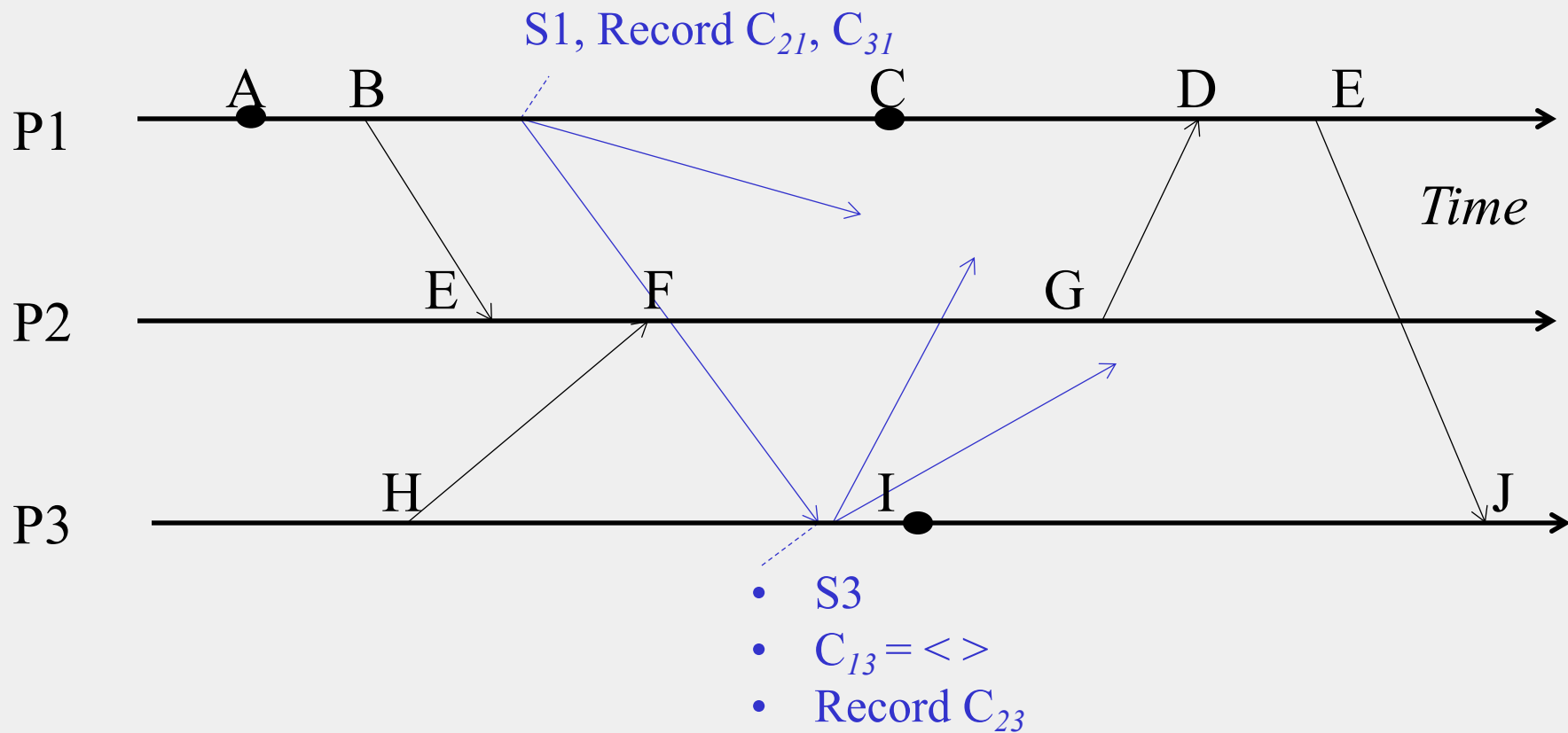
P1 is Initiator:

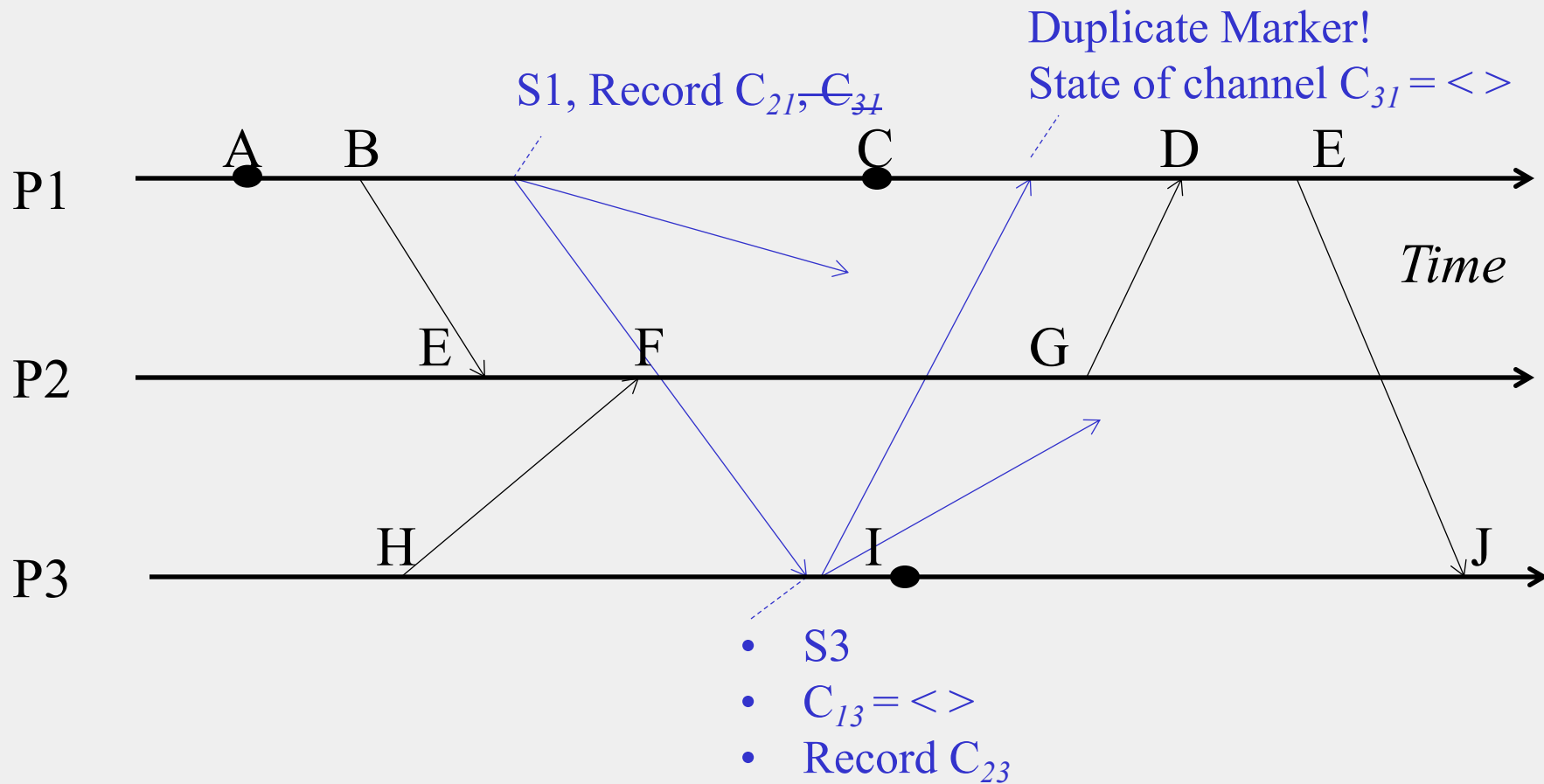
- Record local state S1,
- Send out markers
- Turn on recording on channels C_{21} , C_{31}

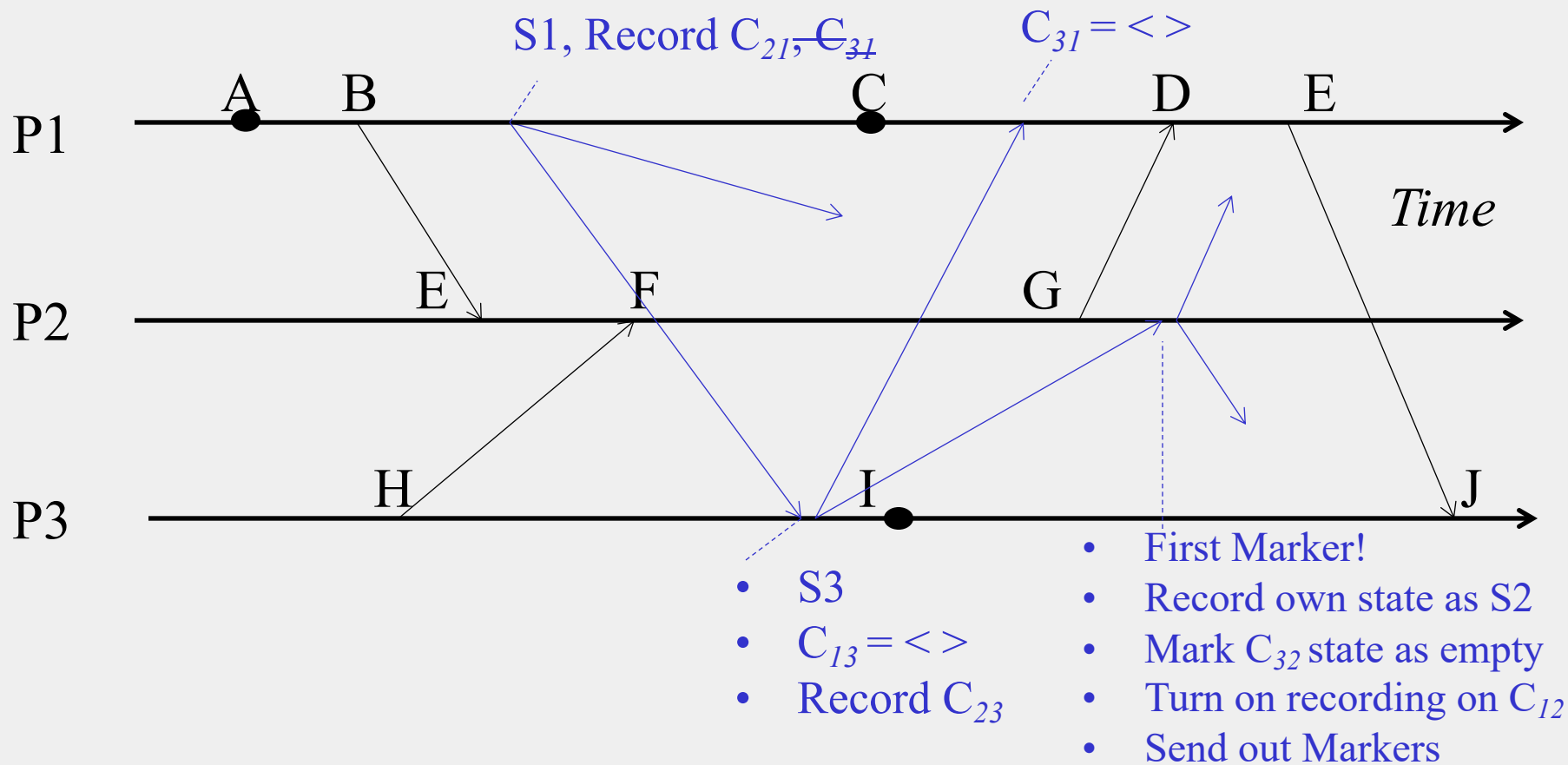


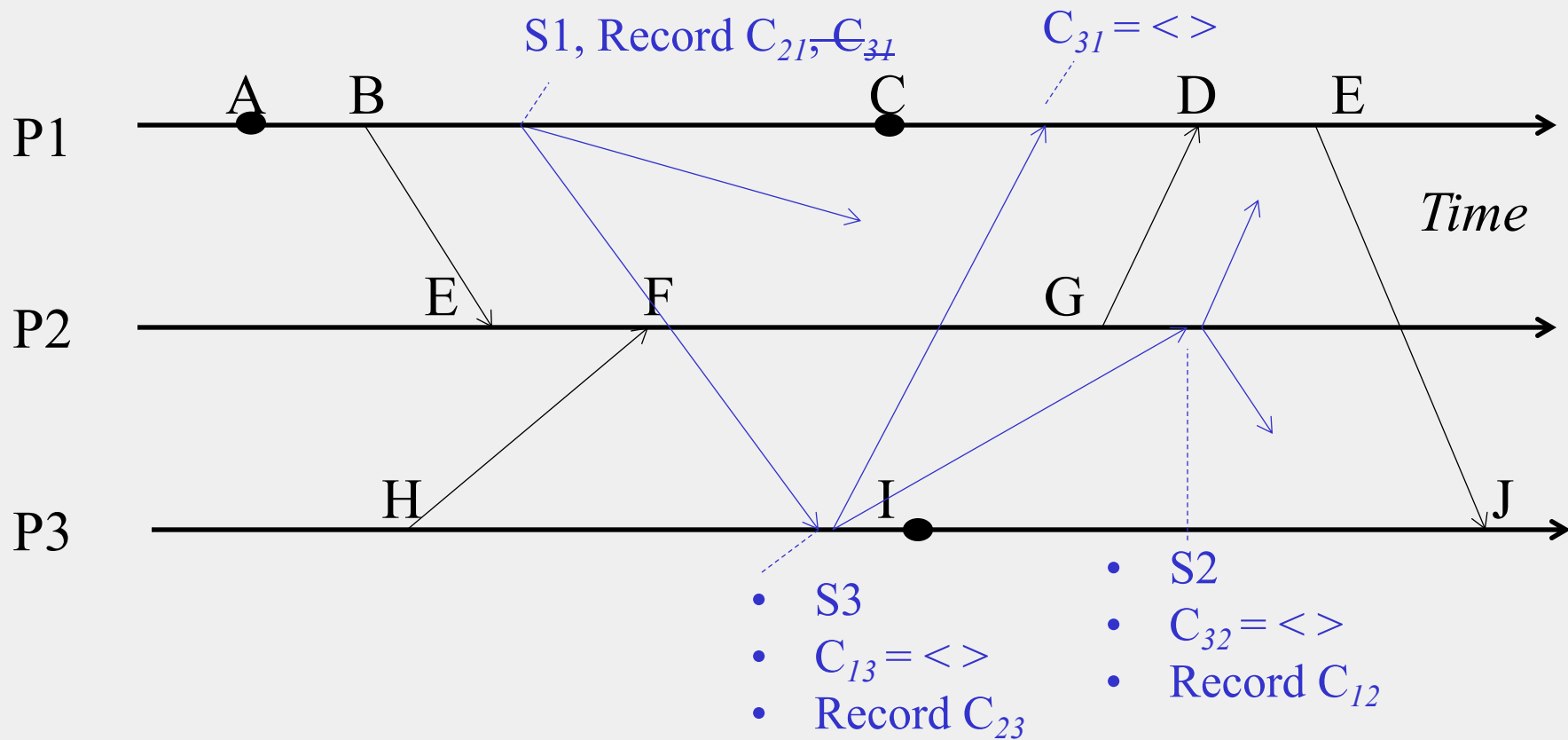


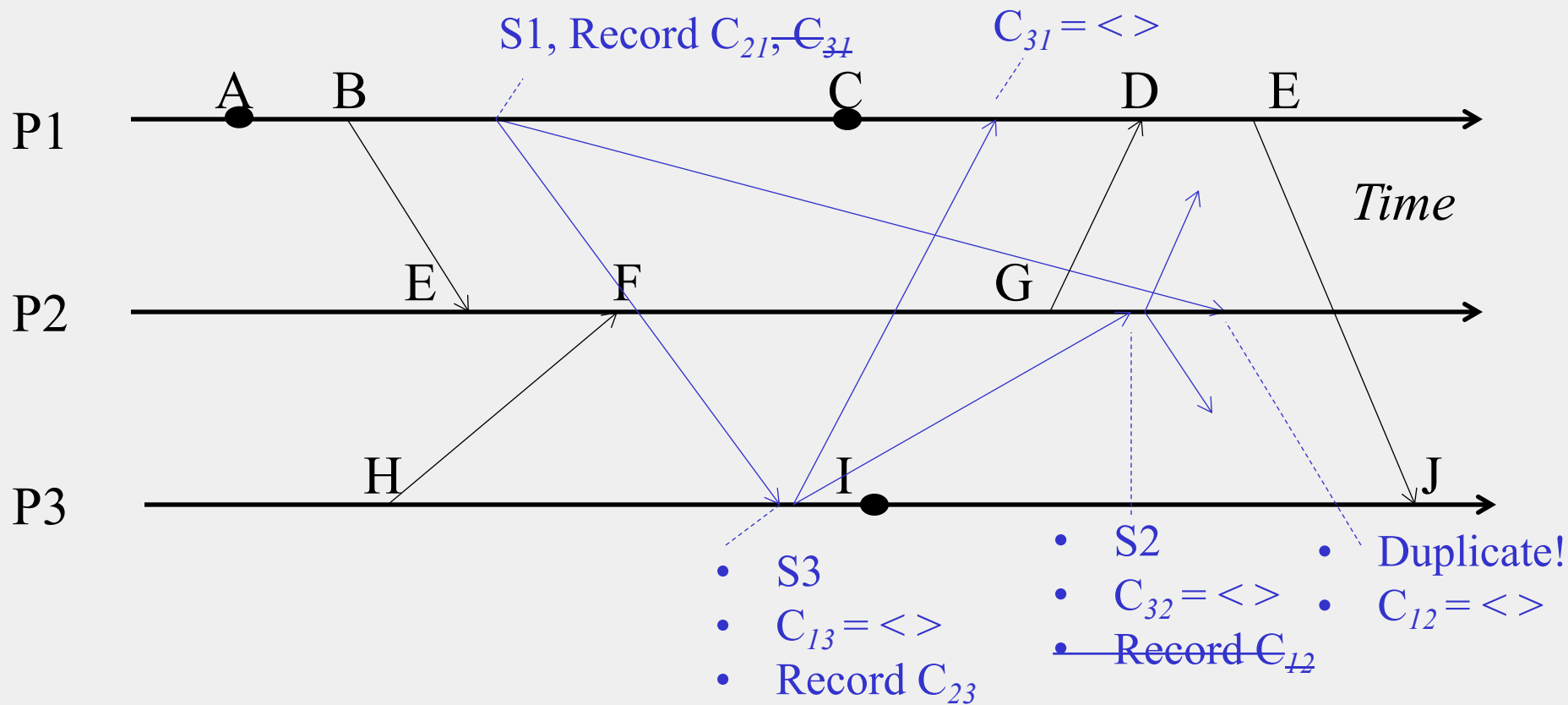
- First Marker!
- Record own state as S3
- Mark C_{13} state as empty
- Turn on recording on other incoming C_{23}
- Send out Markers

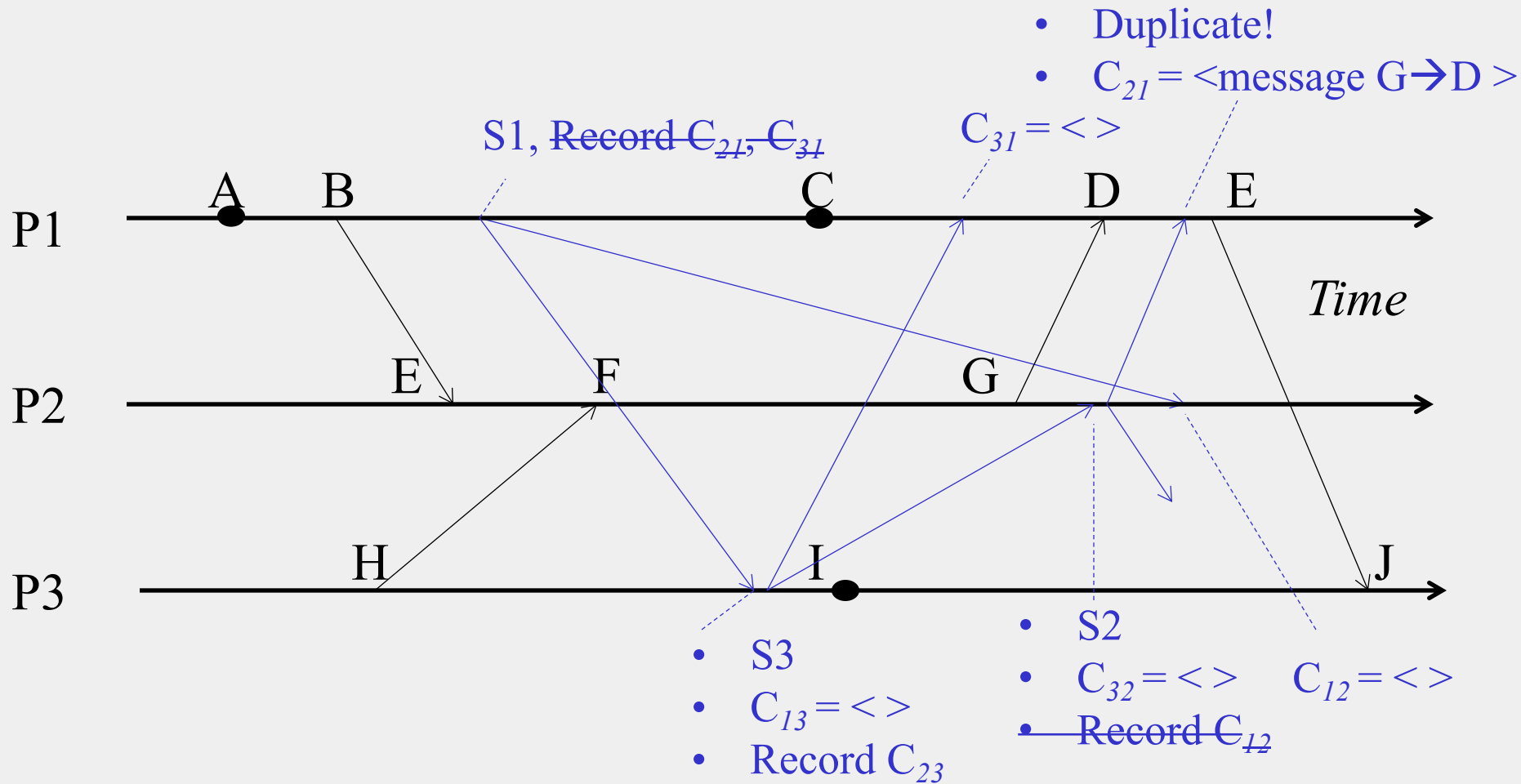


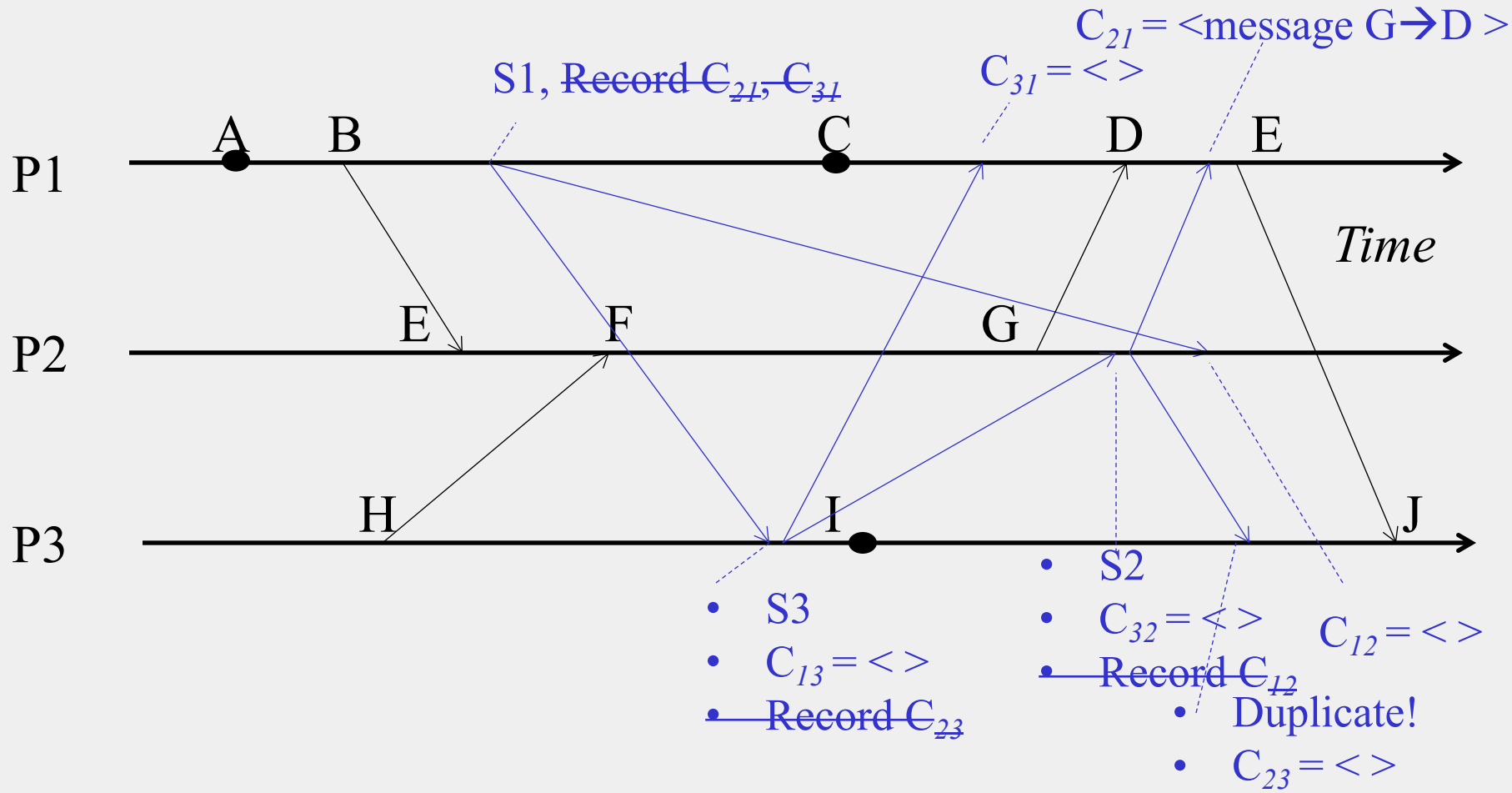




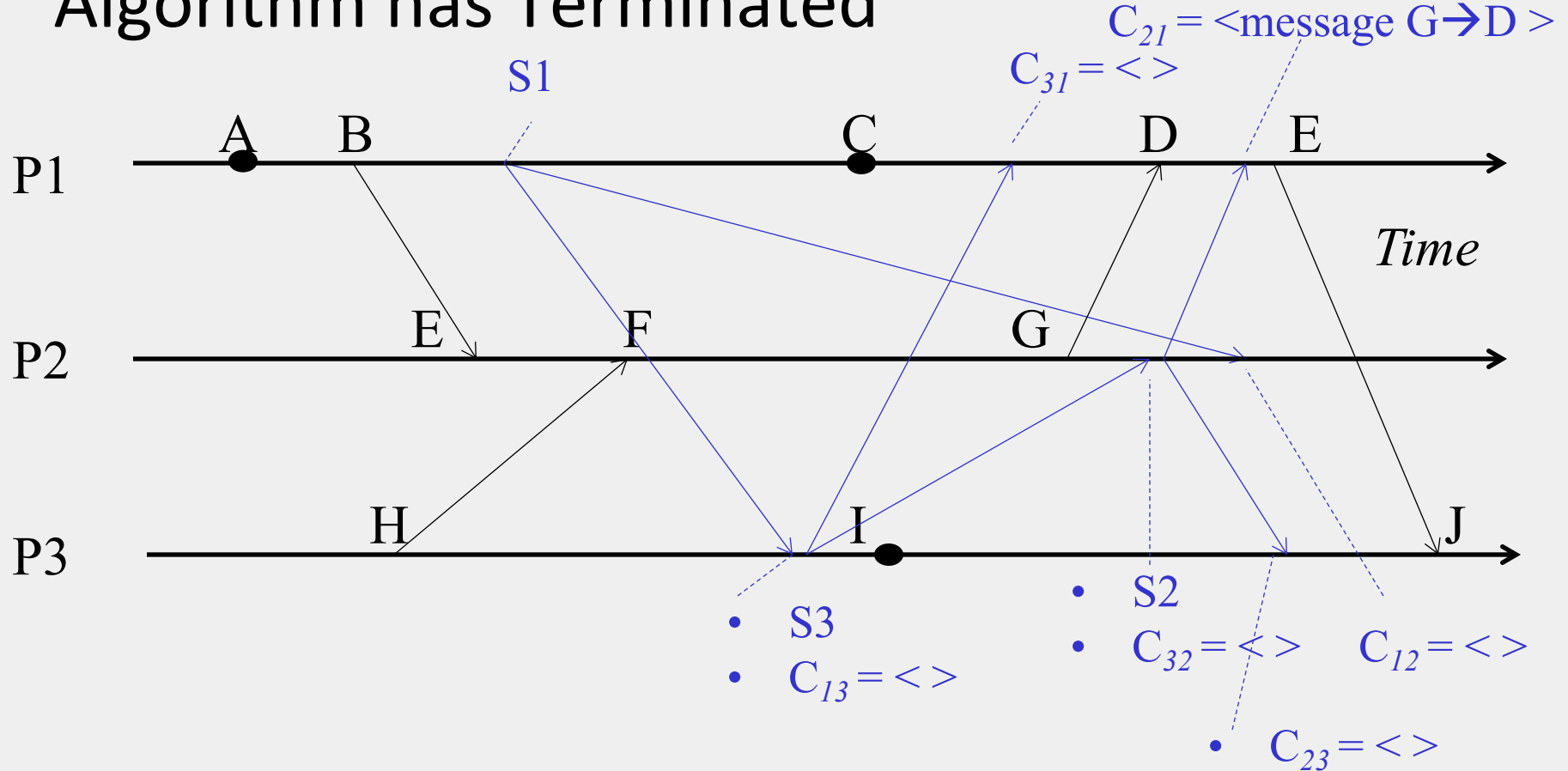




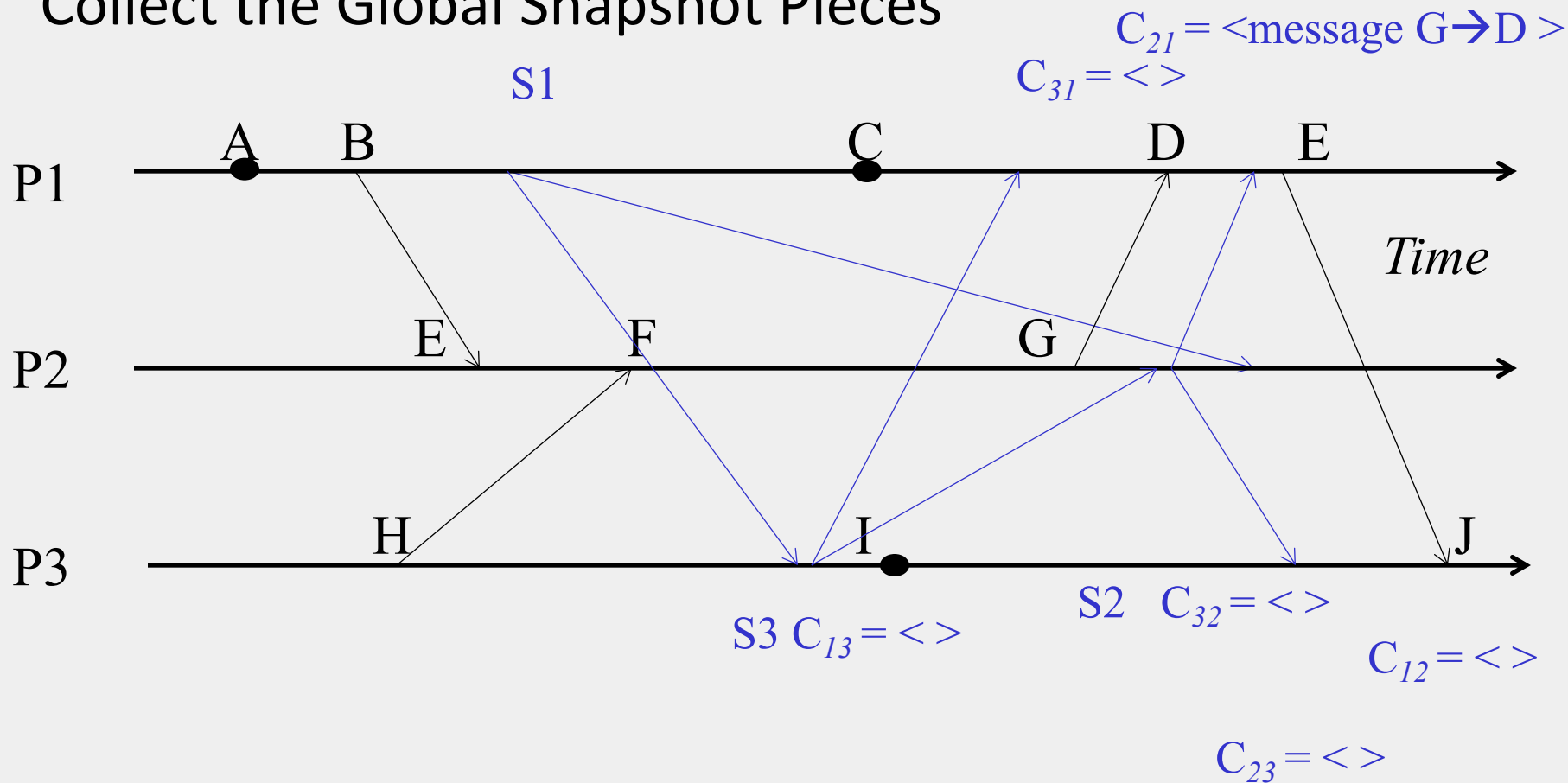




Algorithm has Terminated



Collect the Global Snapshot Pieces



Next

- **Global Snapshot calculated by Chandy-Lamport algorithm is causally correct**
 - What?

Cuts

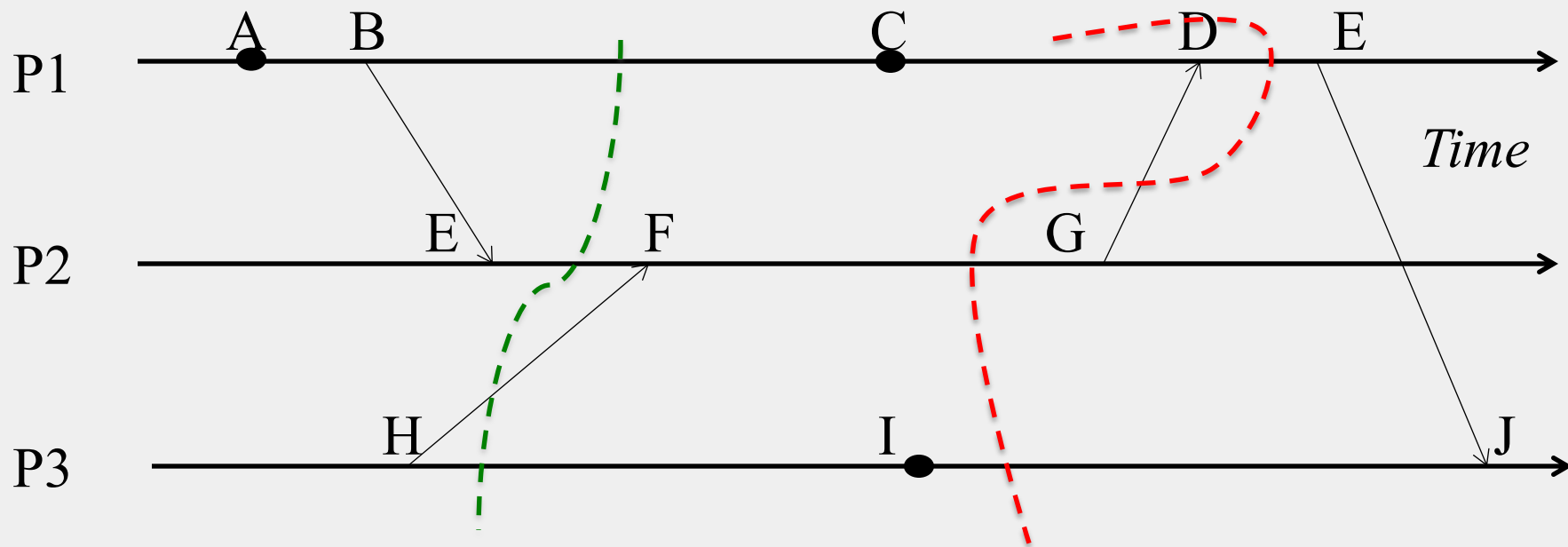
- **Cut** = time frontier at each process and at each channel
- **Events at the process/channel that happen before the cut are “in the cut”**
 - And happening after the cut are “out of the cut”

Consistent Cuts

Consistent Cut: a cut that obeys causality

- A cut C is a consistent cut if and only if:
 - for (each pair of events e, f in the system)
 - Such that event e is in the cut C , and if $f \rightarrow e$ (f happens-before e)
 - Then: Event f is also in the cut C

Example

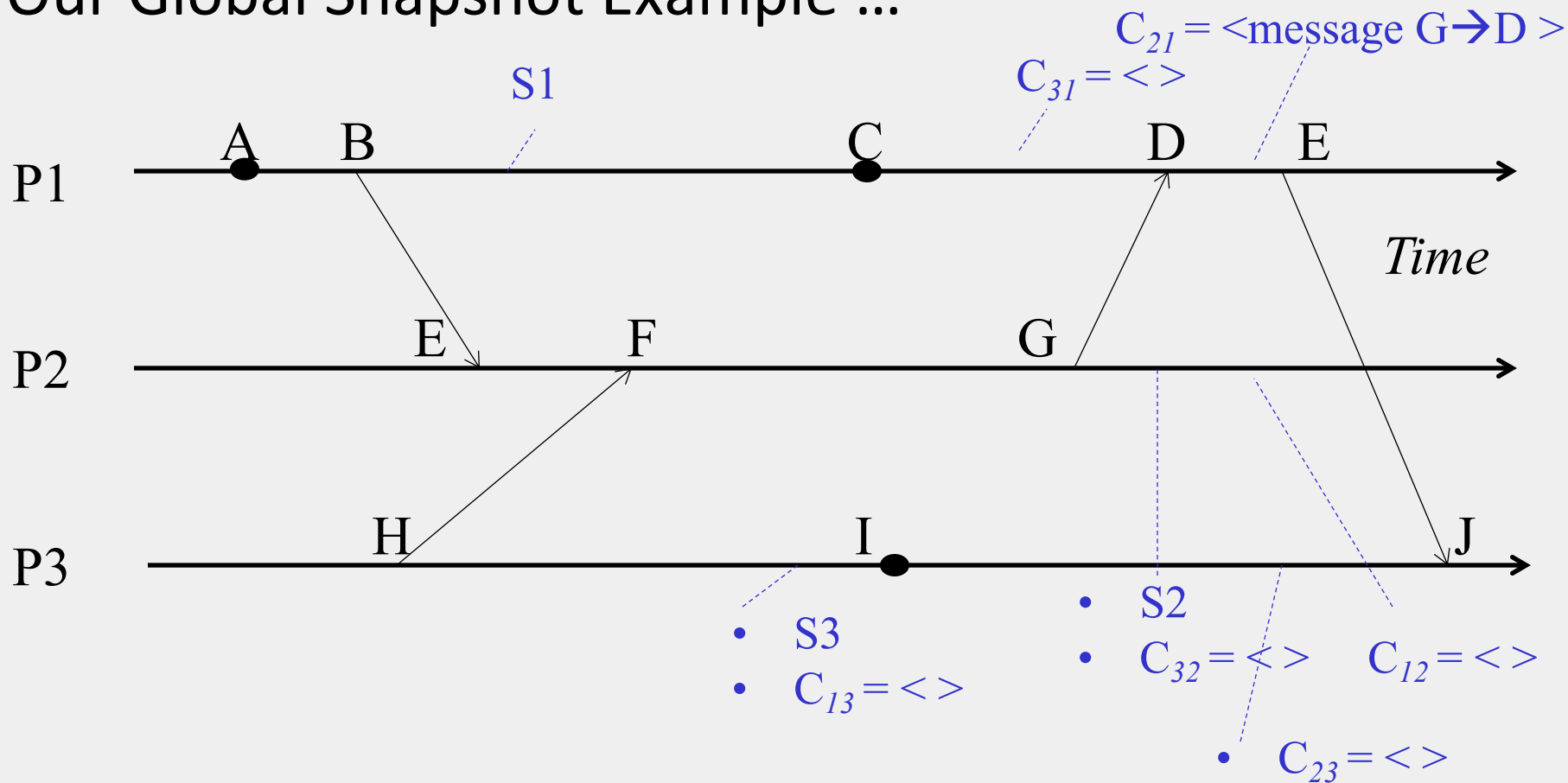


Consistent Cut

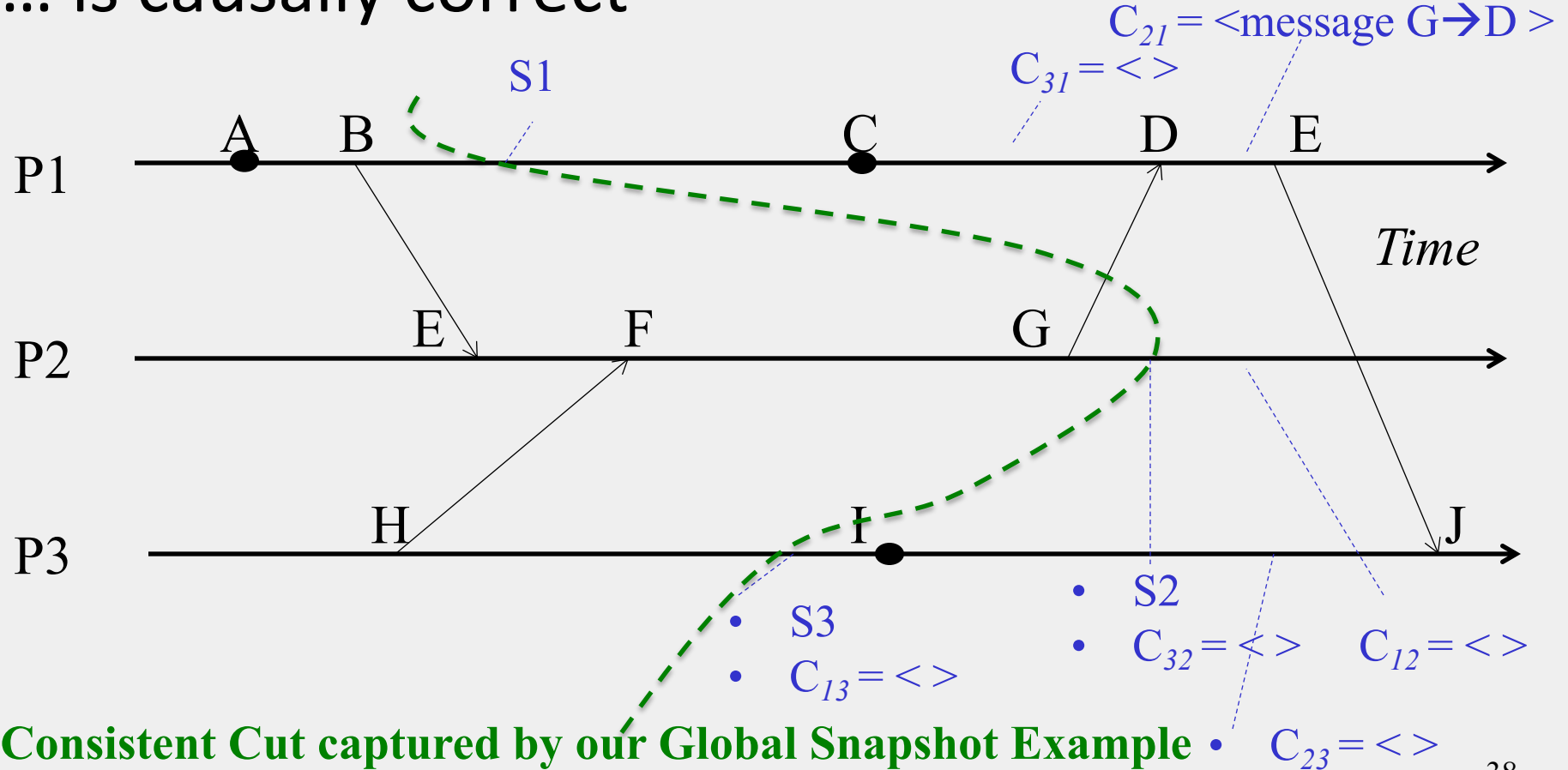
Inconsistent Cut

$G \rightarrow D$, but only D is in cut

Our Global Snapshot Example ...



... is causally correct



In fact...

- Any run of the Chandy-Lamport Global Snapshot algorithm creates a consistent cut

Chandy-Lamport Global Snapshot algorithm creates a consistent cut

Let's quickly look at the proof

- Let e_i and e_j be events occurring at P_i and P_j , respectively such that
 - $e_i \rightarrow e_j$ (e_i happens before e_j)
- The snapshot algorithm ensures that
 - if e_j is in the cut then e_i is also in the cut.
- That is: if $e_j \rightarrow \langle P_j \text{ records its state} \rangle$, then
 - it must be true that $e_i \rightarrow \langle P_i \text{ records its state} \rangle$.

Chandy-Lamport Global Snapshot algorithm creates a consistent cut

- if $e_j \rightarrow \langle P_j \text{ records its state} \rangle$, then it must be true that $e_i \rightarrow \langle P_i \text{ records its state} \rangle$.
 - By contradiction, suppose $e_j \rightarrow \langle P_j \text{ records its state} \rangle$ and $\langle P_i \text{ records its state} \rangle \rightarrow e_i$
 - Consider the path of app messages (through other processes) that go from $e_i \rightarrow e_j$
 - Due to FIFO ordering, markers on each link in above path will precede regular app messages
 - Thus, since $\langle P_i \text{ records its state} \rangle \rightarrow e_i$, it must be true that P_j received a marker before e_j
 - Thus e_j is not in the cut \Rightarrow contradiction

Next

- What is the Chandy-Lamport algorithm used for?

“Correctness” in Distributed Systems

- Can be seen in two ways
- Liveness and Safety
- Often confused – it’s important to distinguish from each other

Liveness

- **Liveness** = guarantee that something **good** will happen, **eventually**
 - Eventually == does not imply a time bound, but if you let the system run long enough, then ...

Liveness: Examples

- **Liveness** = guarantee that something **good** will happen, **eventually**
 - Eventually == does not imply a time bound, but if you let the system run long enough, then ...
- **Examples in Real World**
 - Guarantee that “at least one of the athletes in the 100m final will win gold” is liveness
 - A criminal will eventually be jailed
- **Examples in a Distributed System**
 - Distributed computation: Guarantee that it will terminate
 - “Completeness” in failure detectors: every failure is eventually detected by some non-faulty process
 - In Consensus: All processes eventually decide on a value

Safety

- **Safety** = guarantee that something **bad** will **never** happen

Safety: Examples

- **Safety** = guarantee that something **bad** will **never** happen
- **Examples in Real World**
 - A peace treaty between two nations provides safety
 - War will never happen
 - An innocent person will never be jailed
- **Examples in a Distributed System**
 - There is no deadlock in a distributed transaction system
 - No object is orphaned in a distributed object system
 - “Accuracy” in failure detectors
 - In Consensus: No two processes decide on different values

Can't we Guarantee both?

- **Can be difficult to satisfy both liveness and safety in an asynchronous distributed system!**
 - Failure Detector: Completeness (Liveness) and Accuracy (Safety) cannot both be guaranteed by a failure detector in an asynchronous distributed system
 - Consensus: Decisions (Liveness) and correct decisions (Safety) cannot both be guaranteed by any consensus protocol in an asynchronous distributed system
 - Very difficult for legal systems (anywhere in the world) to guarantee that all criminals are jailed (Liveness) and no innocents are jailed (Safety)

In the language of Global States

- **Recall that a distributed system moves from one global state to another global state, via causal steps**
- **Liveness w.r.t. a property Pr in a given state S means**
 - S satisfies Pr , or there is **some** causal path of global states from S to S' where S' satisfies Pr
- **Safety w.r.t. a property Pr in a given state S means**
 - S satisfies Pr , and **all** global states S' reachable from S also satisfy Pr

Using Global Snapshot Algorithm

- **Chandy-Lamport algorithm can be used to detect global properties that are *stable***
 - Stable = once true, stays true forever afterwards
- **Stable Liveness examples**
 - Computation has terminated
- **Stable Non-Safety examples**
 - There is a deadlock
 - An object is orphaned (no pointers point to it)
- **All stable global properties can be detected using the Chandy-Lamport algorithm**
 - Due to its causal correctness

Summary

- The ability to calculate global snapshots in a distributed system is very important
- But don't want to interrupt running distributed application
- Chandy-Lamport algorithm calculates global snapshot
- Obeys causality (creates a consistent cut)
- Can be used to detect stable global properties
- Safety vs. Liveness

Announcements

- Midterm next Tuesday (10/15)
- Locations:
 - DCL 1320: if your last name starts with A-L
 - 1DKH-114: if your last name starts with M-Z
 - 114 David Kinley Hall (1DKH-114), 1407 W. Gregory Drive, Urbana
- Material: Lecture 1-11, 13
- Practice Midterm Released

Announcements (2)

- No lecture this Thursday 10/11
- BUT
 - View Four lecture videos on website (included in syllabus, though not midterm)
 - Solve rest of Practice Midterm