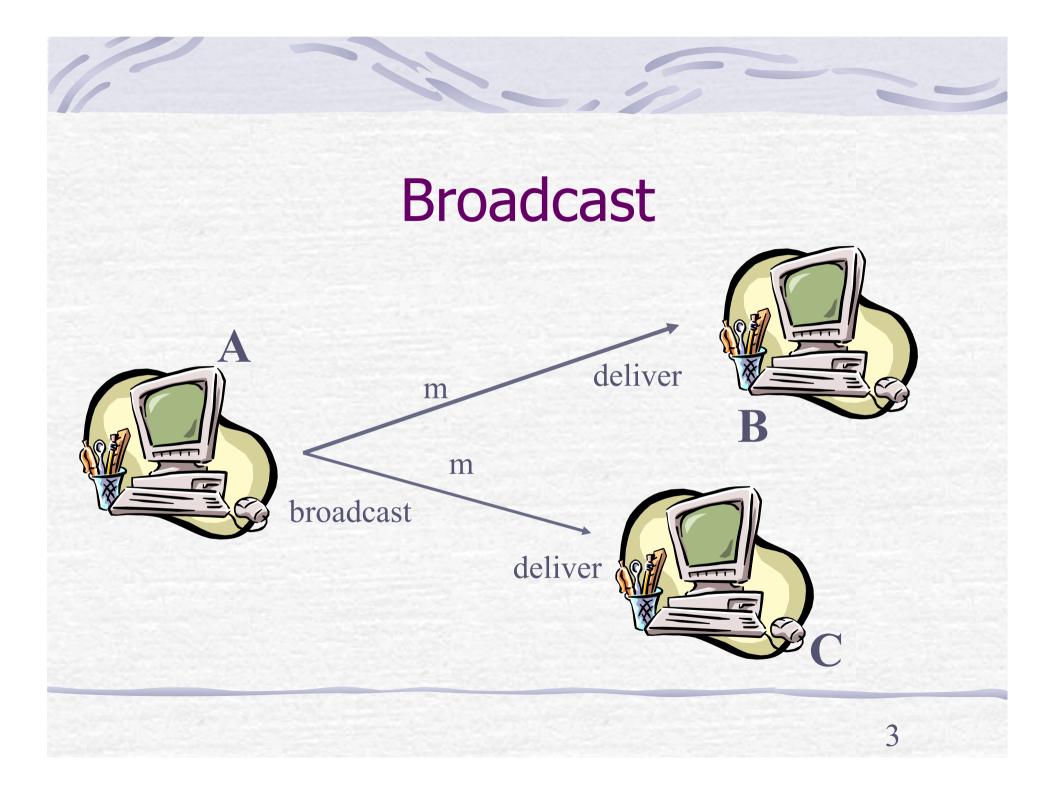
Distributed systems

Causal Broadcast

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Overview

- Intuitions: why causal broadcast?
- Specifications of causal broadcast
- Algorithms:
 - A non-blocking algorithm using the past and
 - A blocking algorithm using vector clocks



Intuition (1)

- So far, we did not consider ordering among messages; In particular, we considered messages to be independent
- Two messages from the same process might not be delivered in the order they were broadcast
- A message m1 that causes a message m2 might be delivered by some process after m2

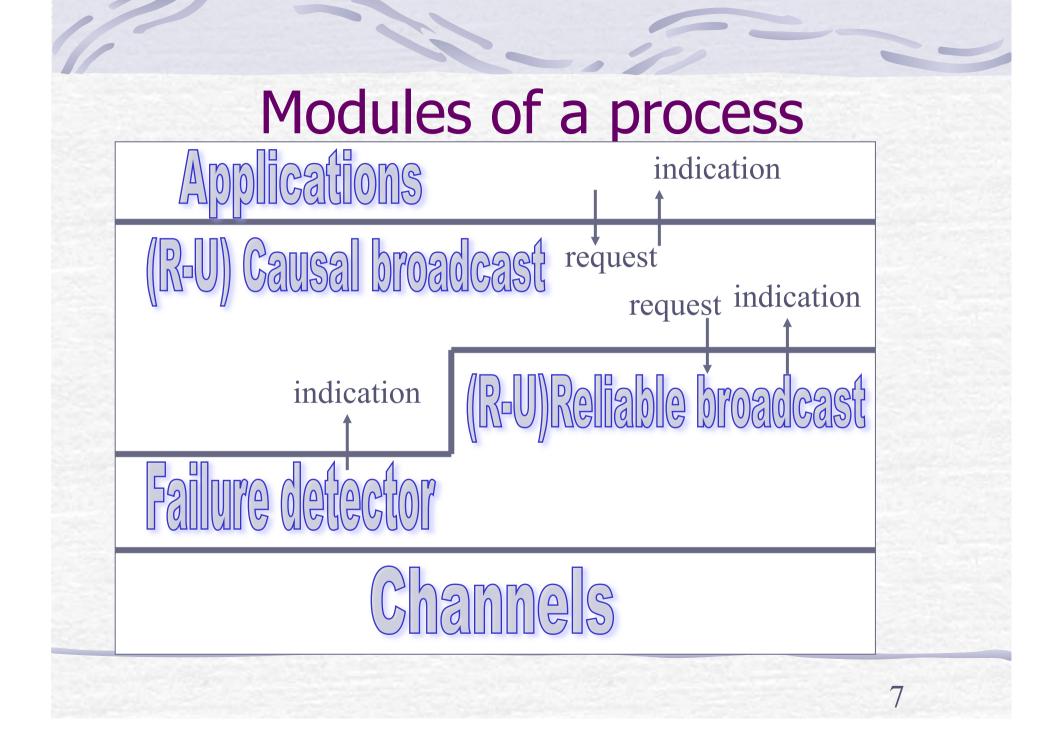
Intuition (2)

Consider a system of news where every new event that is displayed in the screen contains a reference to the event that caused it, e.g., a comment on some information includes a reference to the actual information

 Even uniform reliable broadcast does not guarantee such a dependency of delivery

Intuition

Causal broadcast alleviates the need for the application to deal with message dependencies



Overview

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 Specifications of *causal broadcast* Algorithms:

A non-blocking algorithm using the past and

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A blocking algorithm using vector clocks

Causal broadcast

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Events

r Request: <coBroadcast, m>

r Indication: <coDeliver, src, m>

• Property:

Causal Order (CO)

Causality

C Let m1 and m2 be any two messages: m1 -> m2 (m1 causally precedes m2) iff

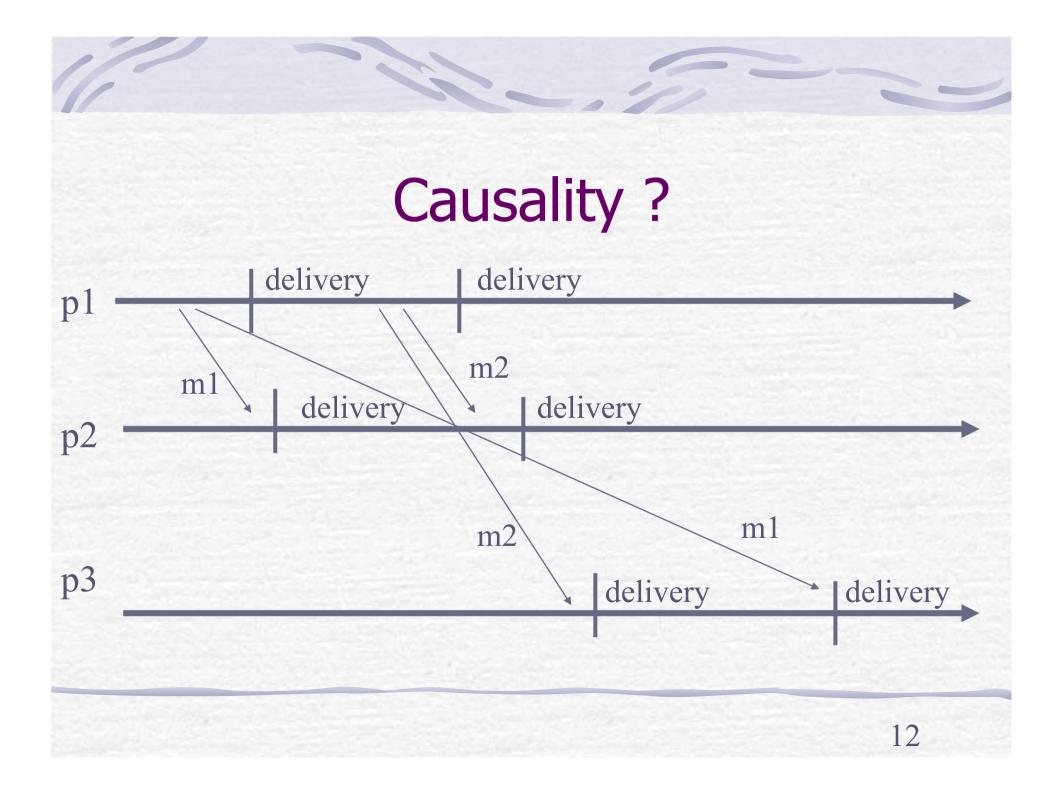
C1 (FIFO order). Some process pi broadcasts m1 before broadcasting m2

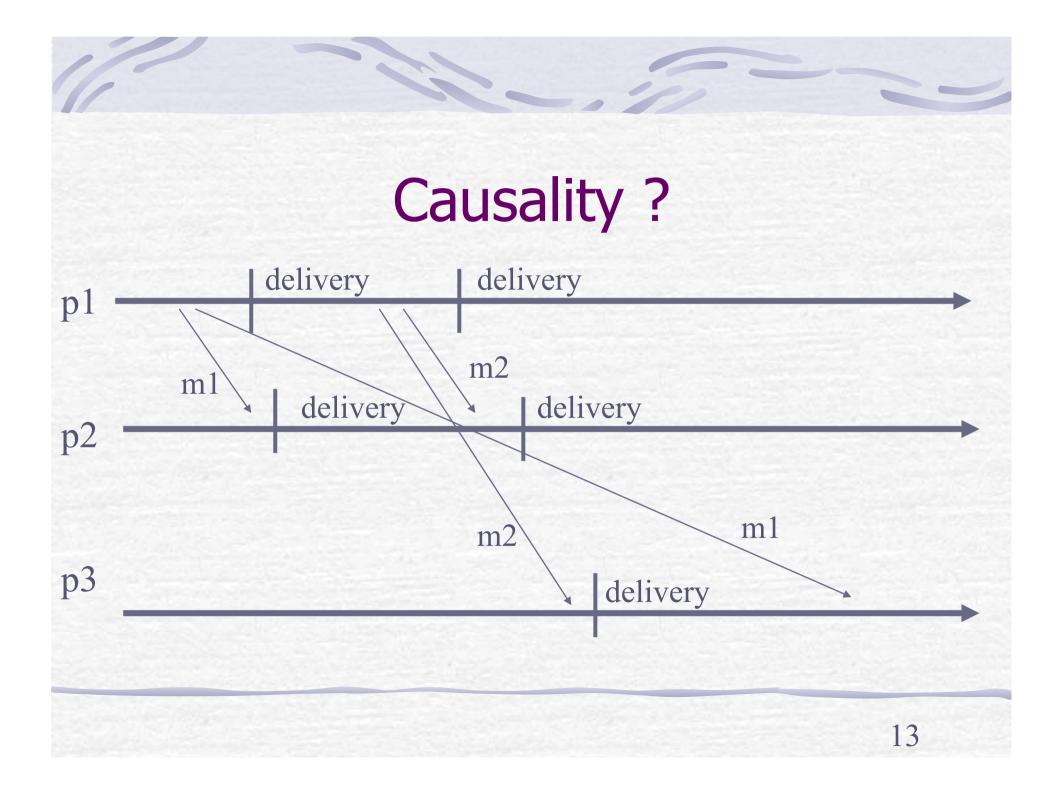
C2 (Local order). Some process pi delivers m1 and then broadcasts m2

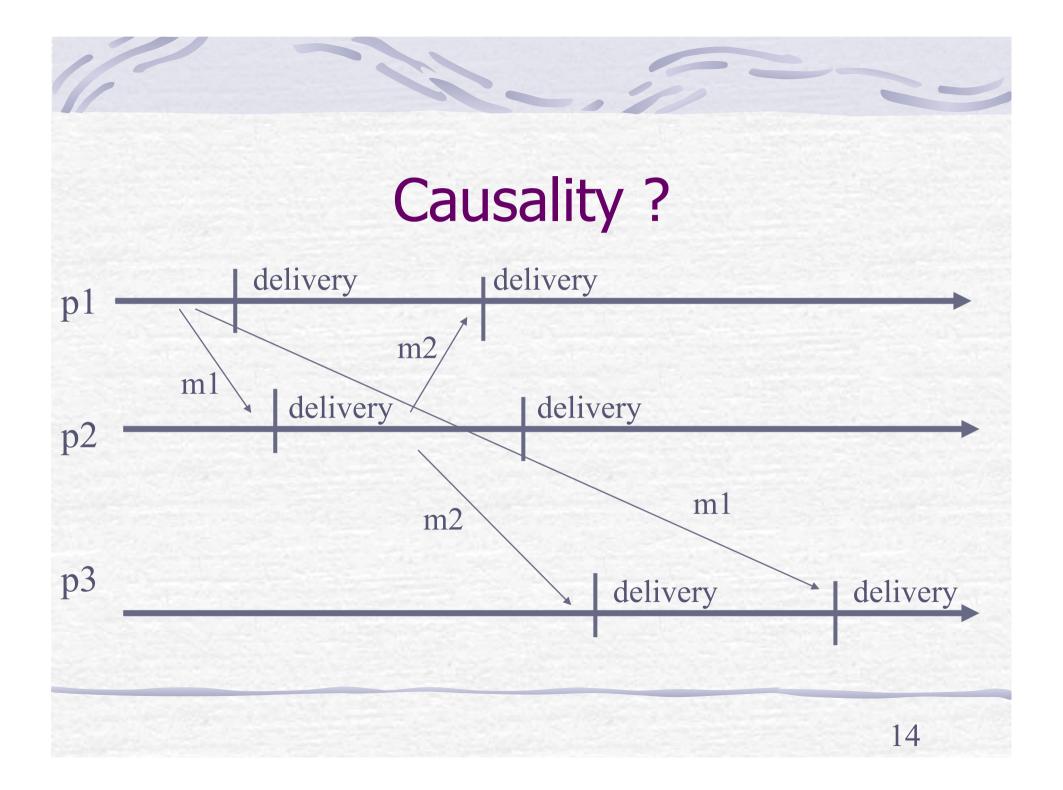
C3 (Transitivity). There is a message m3 such that m1 -> m3 and m3 - > m2

Causal broadcast

- Events
 - r Request: <coBroadcast, m>
 - r Indication: <coDeliver, src, m>
- Property:
 - CO: If any process pi delivers a message m2, then pi must have delivered every message m1 such that m1 -> m2







Reliable causal broadcast (rcb)

- r Request: <rcoBroadcast, m>
- r Indication: <rcoDeliver, src, m>
- Properties:
 - RB1, RB2, RB3, RB4 +
 - CO

Uniform causal broadcast (ucb) • Events

- r Request: <ucoBroadcast, m>
- r Indication: <ucoDeliver, src, m>
- Properties:
 - URB1, URB2, URB3, URB4 +
 - CO

Overview

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 We present reliable causal broadcast algorithms using reliable broadcast

 We obtain uniform causal broadcast algorithms by using instead an underlying uniform reliable broadcast

- Implements: ReliableCausalOrderBroadcast (rco).
- Uses: ReliableBroadcast (rb).
- r upon event < Init > do

 \checkmark delivered := past := \varnothing ;

- r upon event < rcoBroadcast, m> do
 - r trigger < rbBroadcast, [Data,past,m]>;
 - r past := past U {[self,m]};

Algorithm 1 (cont'd)

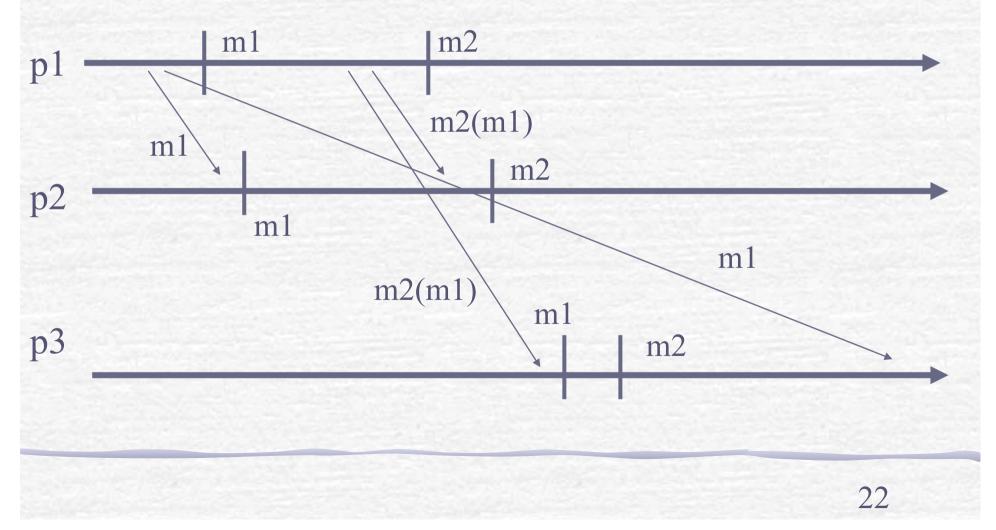
- upon event <rbDeliver,pi,[Data,pastm,m]> do
 - \checkmark if m \notin delivered then
 - - if n ∉ delivered then
 - trigger < rcoDeliver,sn,n>;
 - delivered := delivered U {n};
 - past := past U {[sn, n]};

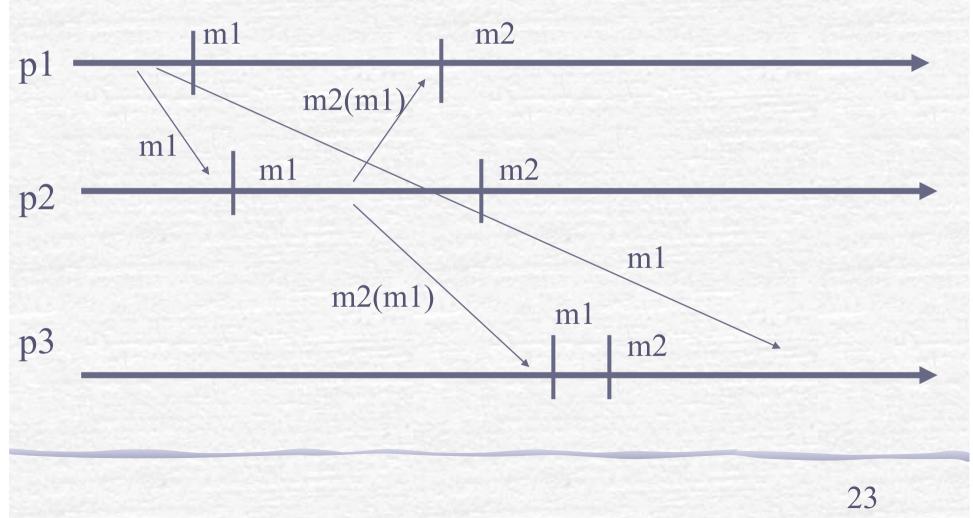
Algorithm 1 (cont'd)

- r trigger <rcoDeliver,pi,m>;
- delivered := delivered U {m};
- r past := past U {[pi,m]};

(*)

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Uniformity

Algorithm 1 ensures causal reliable broadcast

If we replace reliable broadcast with uniform reliable broadcast, Algorithm 1 would ensure uniform causal broadcast

Algorithm 1' (gc)

Implements: GarbageCollection (+ Algo 1).

Uses:

- ReliableBroadcast (rb).
 PerfectFailureDetector(P).
 upon event < Init > do
 delivered := past := empty;
 correct := S;
 - \checkmark ackm := \varnothing (for all m);

Algorithm 1' (gc – cont'd)

r upon event < crash, pi > do
r correct := correct \ {pi}

- **upon** for some $m \in$ delivered: self \notin ackm **do**
 - ackm := ackm U {self};
 - trigger < rbBroadcast, [ACK,m]>;

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Algorithm 1' (gc – cont'd)

upon event <rbDeliver,pi,[ACK,m]> do
 ackm := ackm U {pi};

upon event correct \subseteq ackm do
past := past \ {[sm, m]};

- **Implements:** ReliableCausalOrderBroadcast (rco). **Uses:** ReliableBroadcast (rb).
 - upon event < Init > do
 - for all $pi \in S$: VC[pi] := 0;
 - \checkmark pending := \varnothing



Algorithm 2 (cont'd)

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upon event < rcoBroadcast, m> do
 trigger < rcoDeliver, self, m>;
 trigger < rbBroadcast, [Data,VC,m]>;
 VC[self] := VC[self] + 1;

Algorithm 2 (cont'd)

- r upon event <rbDeliver, pj, [Data,VCm,m]> do
 r if pj ≠ self then
 - ✓ pending := pending ∪ (pj, [Data,VCm,m]);
 - Deliver-pending.

Algorithm 2 (cont'd)

- procedure deliver-pending is
 - ✓ While (s, [Data,VCm,m]) ∈ pending s.t.
 - for all pk: (VC[pk] ≥ VCm[pk]) do
 - pending := pending (s, [Data,VCm,m]);
 - r trigger < rcoDeliver, self, m>;
 - VC[s] := VC[s] + 1.

