# Distributed algorithms

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*Exam: Written*

*Reference: Book - Springer Verlag –*

*http://lpd.epfl.ch/site/education/da*

*- Introduction to Reliable (and Secure) Distributed Programming -*

# Algorithms (History)

- M. Al-Khawarizmi ~9th century: inventor of the zero, the decimal system, Arithmetic and Algebra
- A. Turing: all machines are equal

# What is an algorithm?

- An ordered set of elementary instructions
- All execute on the same Turing machine
- Complexity measures the number of instructions (variables)

# Distributed algorithms

- E. Dijkstra (concurrent os)~60’s
- L. Lamport: “a distributed system is one that stops your application because a machine you have never heard from crashed” ~70’s
- J. Gray (transactions) ~70’s
- N. Lynch (consensus) ~80’s
- Birman, Schneider, Toueg – Cornell – (this course) ~90’s

# In short

- We study algorithms for ***distributed*** systems
- A new way of thinking about algorithms and their complexity
- Whereas a centralized algorithm is the soul of a computer, a distributed algorithm is the soul of a ***society*** of computers

# Important

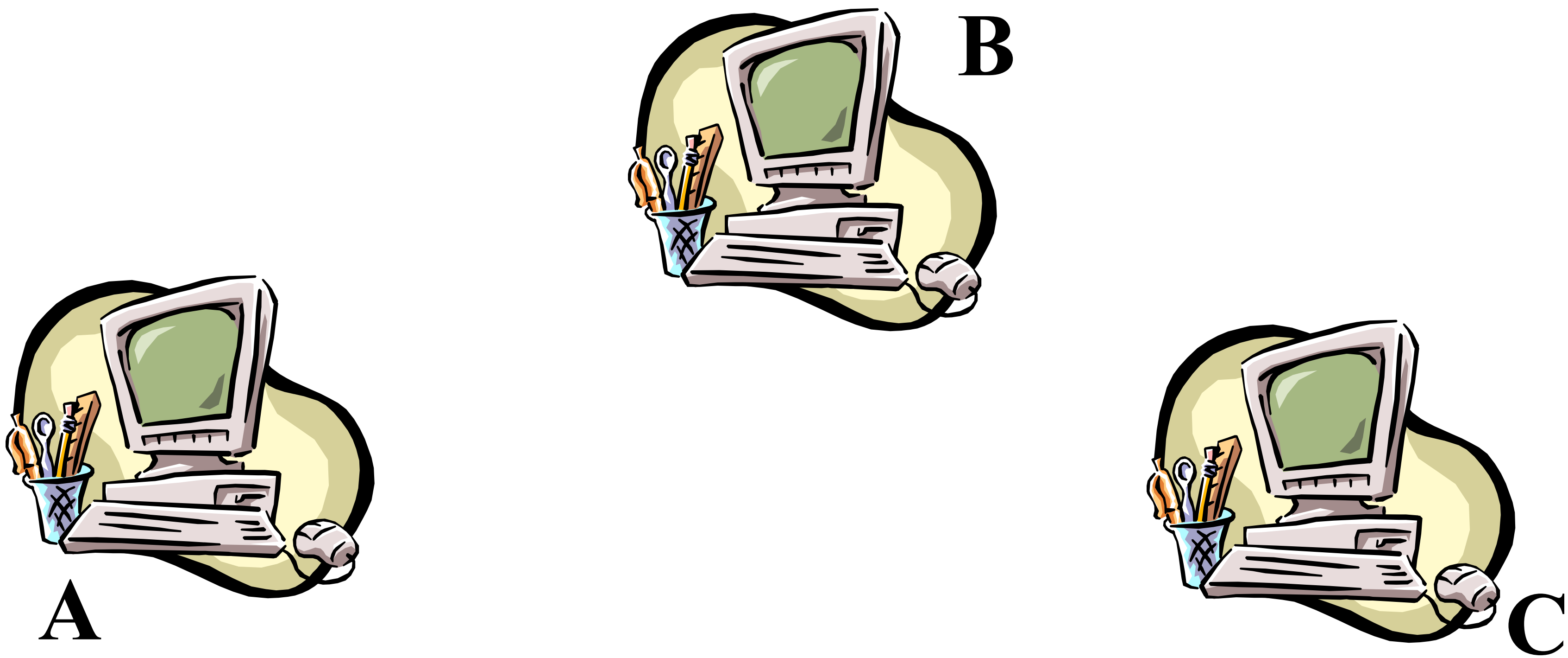
- This course is complementary to the course (concurrent algorithms)

- We study here ***message passing*** based algorithms whereas the other course focuses on ***shared memory*** based algorithms

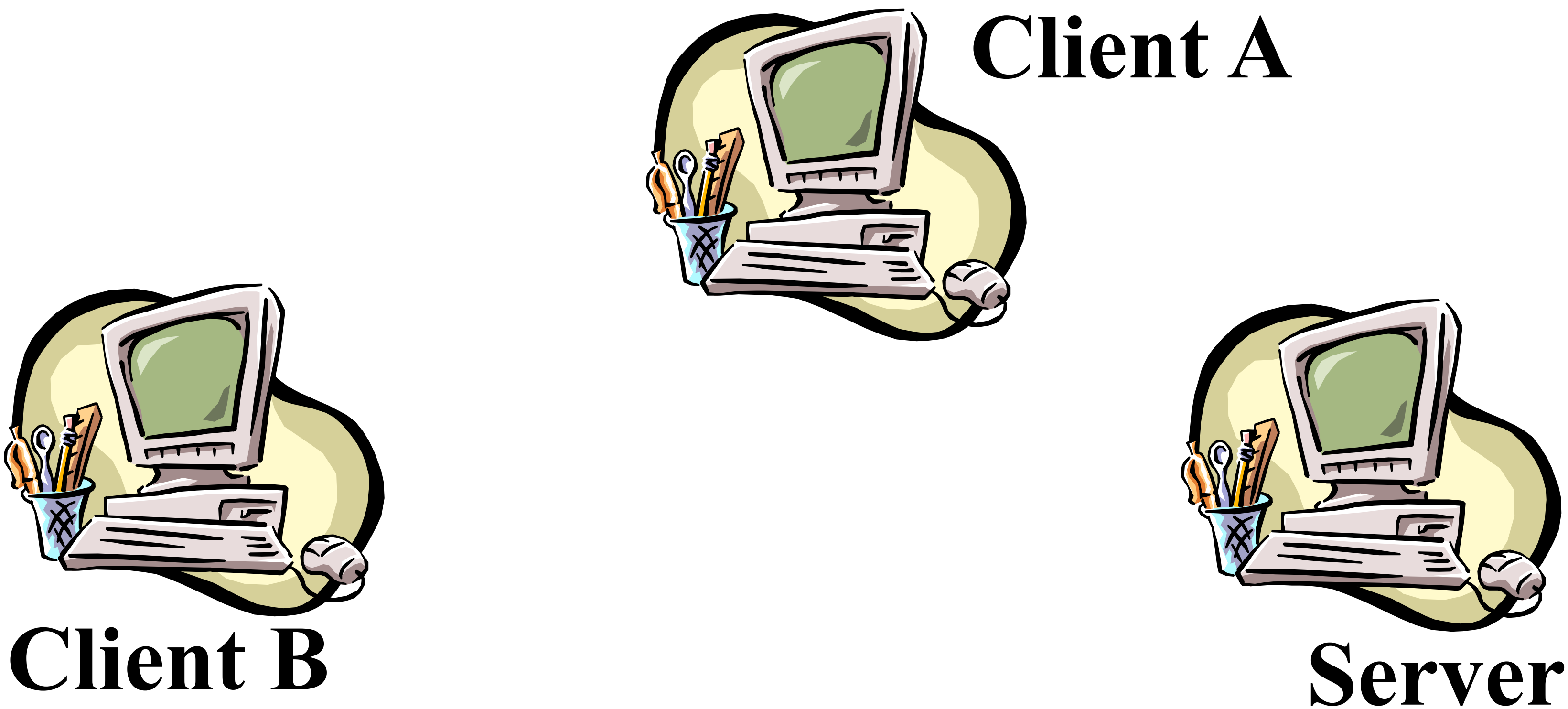
# Overview

- **(1)** ***Why?*** Motivation
- (2) ***Where?*** Between the network and the application
- (3) ***How?*** (3.1) Specifications, (3.2) assumptions, and (3.3) algorithms

# A distributed system



# Clients-server



# Multiple servers (genuine distribution)

Server B

Server A

Server C

# Applications

- Traffic control
- Reservation systems
- Banking
- Pretty much everything on the cloud

# The optimistic view

- Concurrency => speed (load-balancing)
- Partial failures => high-availability

# The pessimistic view

- Concurrency (interleaving) => incorrectness
- Partial failures => incorrectness

# Distributed algorithms (Today: Google)

- Hundreds of thousands of machines connected
- A Google job involves 2000 machines
- 10 machines go down per day

# Satoshi Nakamoto (2008) Nick Szabo


2009: 0.001 $

2016: 600 $

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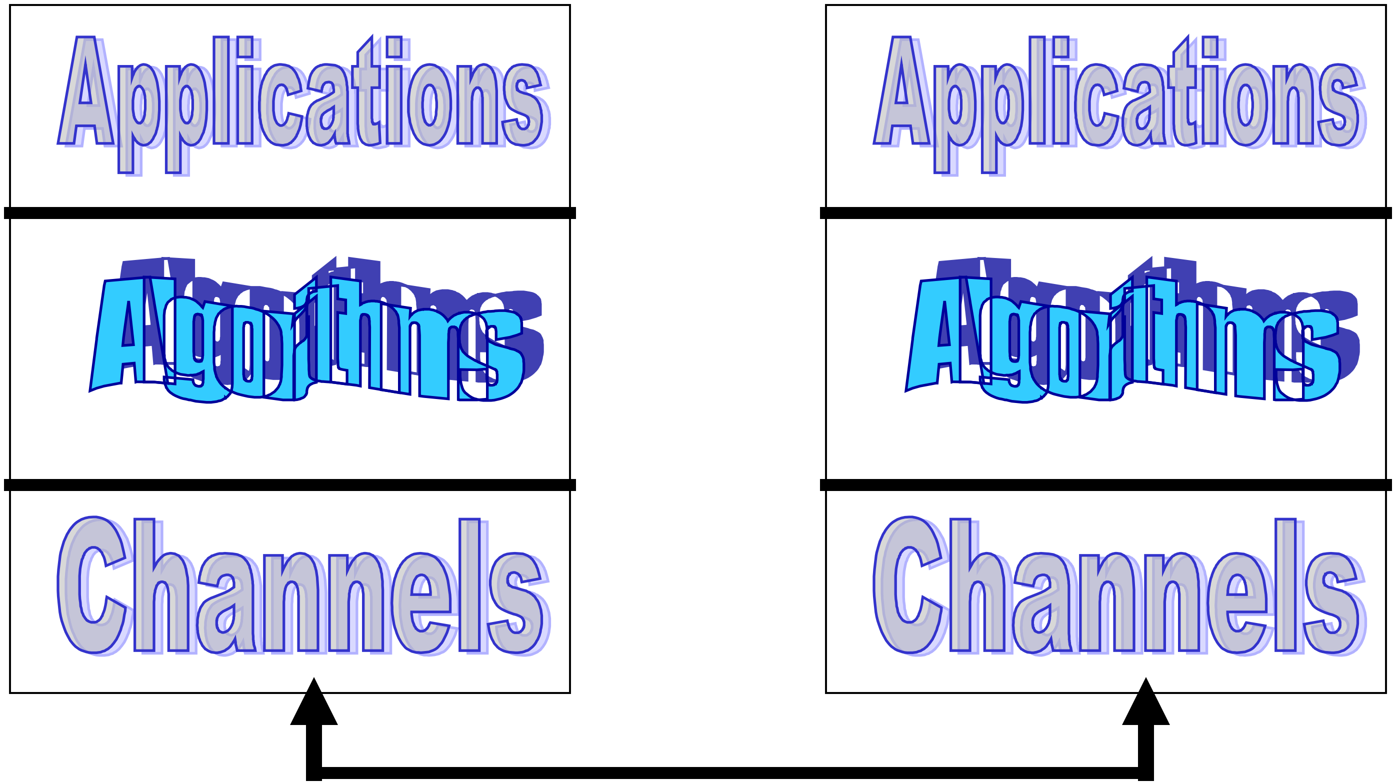
# Distributed systems



# Distributed systems

- The application needs underlying services for distributed interaction
- The network is not enough
  - Reliability guarantees (e.g., TCP) are only offered for communication among pairs of processes, i.e., *one-to-one* communication (*client-server*)

# Content of this course

Reliable broadcast
Causal order broadcast
Shared memory
Consensus
Total order broadcast
Atomic commit
Leader election
Terminating reliable broadcast
……

# Reliable distributed services

- Example 1: ***reliable broadcast***
  - Ensure that a message sent to a group of processes is received (delivered) by all or none
- Example 2: ***atomic commit***
  - Ensure that the processes reach a common decision on whether to commit or abort a transaction

# Underlying services

- (1): ***processes*** (abstracting computers)
- (2): ***channels*** (abstracting networks)
- (3): ***failure detectors*** (abstracting time)

# Processes

- The distributed system is made of a finite set of processes: each process models a sequential program
- Processes are denoted by p1,..pN or p, q, r
- Processes have unique identities and know each other
- Every pair of processes is connected by a link through which the processes exchange messages

# Processes

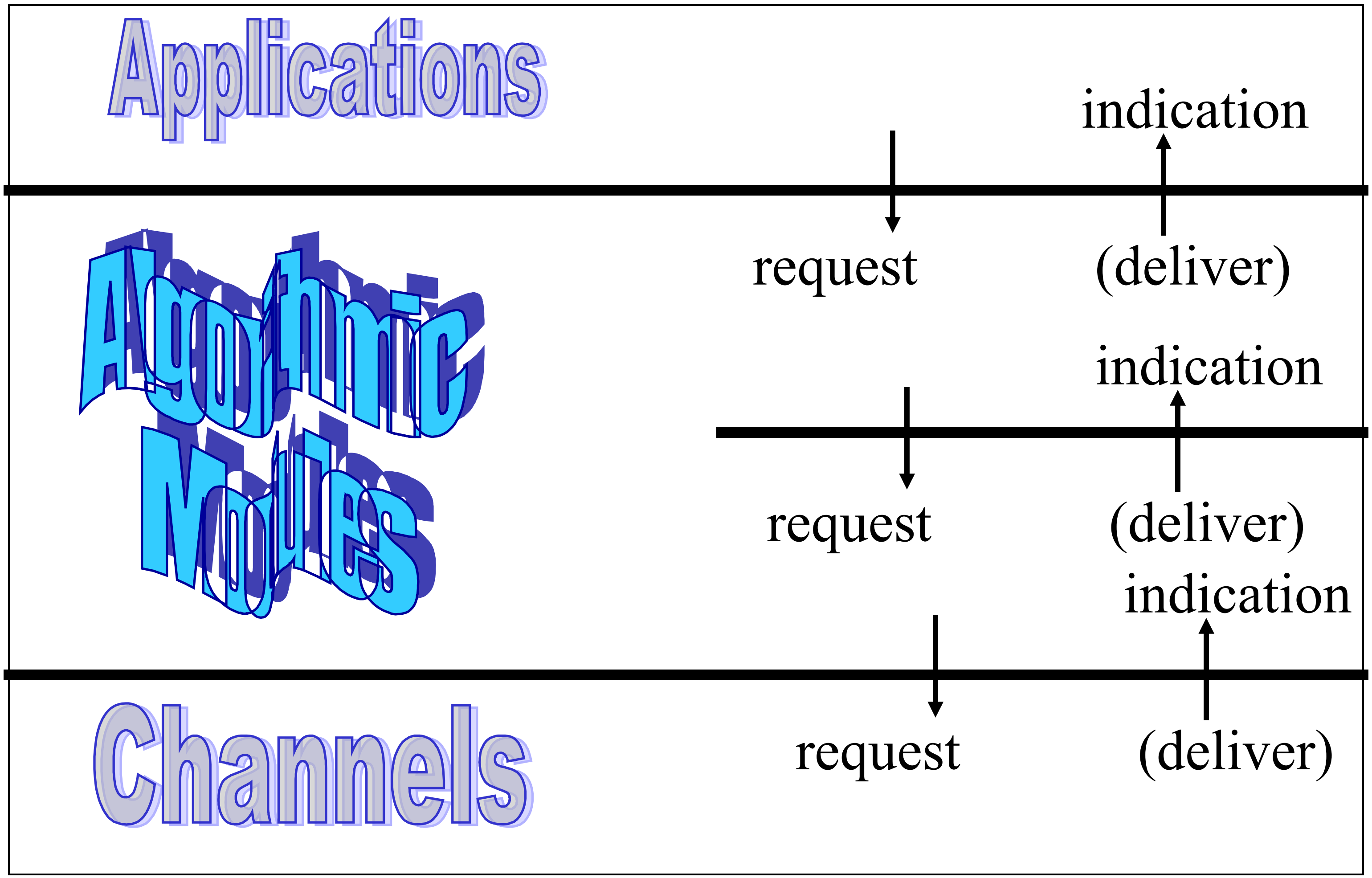
- A process executes a step at every tick of its local clock: a step consists of
  - A local computation (local event) and message exchanges with other processes (global event)

- NB. One message is delivered from/sent to a process per step

# Processes

- The program of a process is made of a finite set of modules (or components) organized as a software stack
- Modules within the same process interact by exchanging events
- **upon event** < Event1, att1, att2,..> do
  - // something
  - **trigger** < Event2, att1, att2,..>

# Modules of a process



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# Approach

- ***Specifications***: What is the service? i.e., the problem ~ liveness + safety
- ***Assumptions***: What is the model, i.e., the power of the adversary?
- ***Algorithms***: How do we implement the service? Where are the bugs (proof)? What cost?

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# Liveness and safety

- ***Safety*** is a property which states that nothing bad should happen
- ***Liveness*** is a property which states that something good should happen
  - Any specification can be expressed in terms of liveness and safety properties (Lamport and Schneider)

# Liveness and safety

- Example: *Tell the truth*
  - Having to say something is *liveness*
  - Not lying is *safety*

# Specifications

- Example 1: ***reliable broadcast***
  - Ensure that a message sent to a group of processes is received by all or none
- Example 2: ***atomic commit***
  - Ensure that the processes reach a common decision on whether to commit or abort a transaction

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  - **3.2.1** Assumptions on processes and channels
  - 3.2.2 Failure detection

# Processes

- A process either executes the algorithm assigned to it (steps) or fails
- Two kinds of failures are mainly considered:

  ✓ ***Omissions****:* the process omits to send messages it is supposed to send (distracted)

  ✓ ***Arbitrary****:* the process sends messages it is not supposed to send (malicious or Byzantine)

  Many models are in between

# Processes

- ***Crash-stop:*** a more specific case of omissions
  - A process that omits a message to a process, omits all subsequent messages to all processes (permanent distraction): it crashes

# Processes

- By default, we shall assume a ***crash-stop*** model throughout this course; that is, unless specified otherwise: processes fail only by crashing (no recovery)

- A ***correct*** process is a process that does not fail (that does not crash)

# Processes/Channels

Processes communicate by message passing through communication channels

Messages are uniquely identified and the message identifier includes the sender's identifier

# Fair-loss links

- ***FL1. Fair-loss***: If a message is sent infinitely often by pi to pj , and neither pi or pj crashes, then m is delivered infinitely often by pj
- ***FL2. Finite duplication:*** If a message m is sent a finite number of times by pi to pj, m is delivered a finite number of times by pj
- ***FL3. No creation:*** No message is delivered unless it was sent

# Stubborn links

- ***SL1. Stubborn delivery***: if a process pi sends a message m to a correct process pj, and pi does not crash, then pj delivers m an infinite number of times
- ***SL2. No creation:*** No message is delivered unless it was sent

# Algorithm (sl)

- **Implements:** StubbornLinks (sp2p).
- **Uses:** FairLossLinks (flp2p).
- **upon event** < sp2pSend, dest, m> **do**
  - **while** (true) **do**
    - **trigger** < flp2pSend, dest, m>;
- **upon event** < flp2pDeliver, src, m> **do**
  - **trigger** < sp2pDeliver, src, m>;

# Reliable (Perfect) links

- ***Properties***
  - ***PL1. Validity***: If pi and pj are correct, then every message sent by pi to pj is eventually delivered by pj
  - ***PL2. No duplication:*** No message is delivered (to a process) more than once
  - ***PL3. No creation:*** No message is delivered unless it was sent

# Algorithm (pl)

- **Implements:** PerfectLinks (pp2p).
- **Uses:** StubbornLinks (sp2p).
- **upon event** < Init> **do** delivered := ∅;
- **upon event** < pp2pSend, dest, m> **do**
  - **trigger** < sp2pSend, dest, m>;
- **upon event** < sp2pDeliver, src, m> **do**
  - **if** m ∉ delivered **then**
    - **trigger** < pp2pDeliver, src, m>;
    - add m **to** delivered;

# Reliable links

- We shall assume reliable links (also called perfect) throughout this course (unless specified otherwise)

r Roughly speaking, reliable links ensure that messages exchanged between correct processes are not lost

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  - 3.2.1 Processes and links
  - **3.2.2** Failure Detection

# Failure Detection

- A ***failure detector*** is a distributed oracle that provides processes with suspicions about crashed processes
- It is implemented using (i.e., it encapsulates) ***timing assumptions***
- According to the timing assumptions, the suspicions can be accurate or not

# Failure Detection

- A failure detector module is defined by events and properties
- ***Events***
  - Indication: <crash, p>
- ***Properties:***
  - Completeness
  - Accuracy

# Failure Detection

***Perfect:***

- *Strong Completeness:* Eventually, every process that crashes is permanently suspected by every correct process
- *Strong Accuracy:* No process is suspected before it crashes

***Eventually Perfect:***

- *Strong Completeness*
- *Eventual Strong Accuracy:* Eventually, no correct process is ever suspected

# Failure detection

Implementation:

- (1) Processes periodically send heartbeat messages
- (2) A process sets a timeout based on worst case round trip of a message exchange
- (3) A process suspects another process if it timeouts that process
- (4) A process that delivers a message from a suspected process revises its suspicion and doubles its time-out

# Timing assumptions

***Synchronous:***

- *Processing:* the time it takes for a process to execute a step is bounded and known
- *Delays:* there is a known upper bound limit on the time it takes for a message to be received
- *Clocks:* the drift between a local clock and the global real time clock is bounded and known

***Eventually Synchronous:*** the timing assumptions hold eventually

***Asynchronous:*** no assumption

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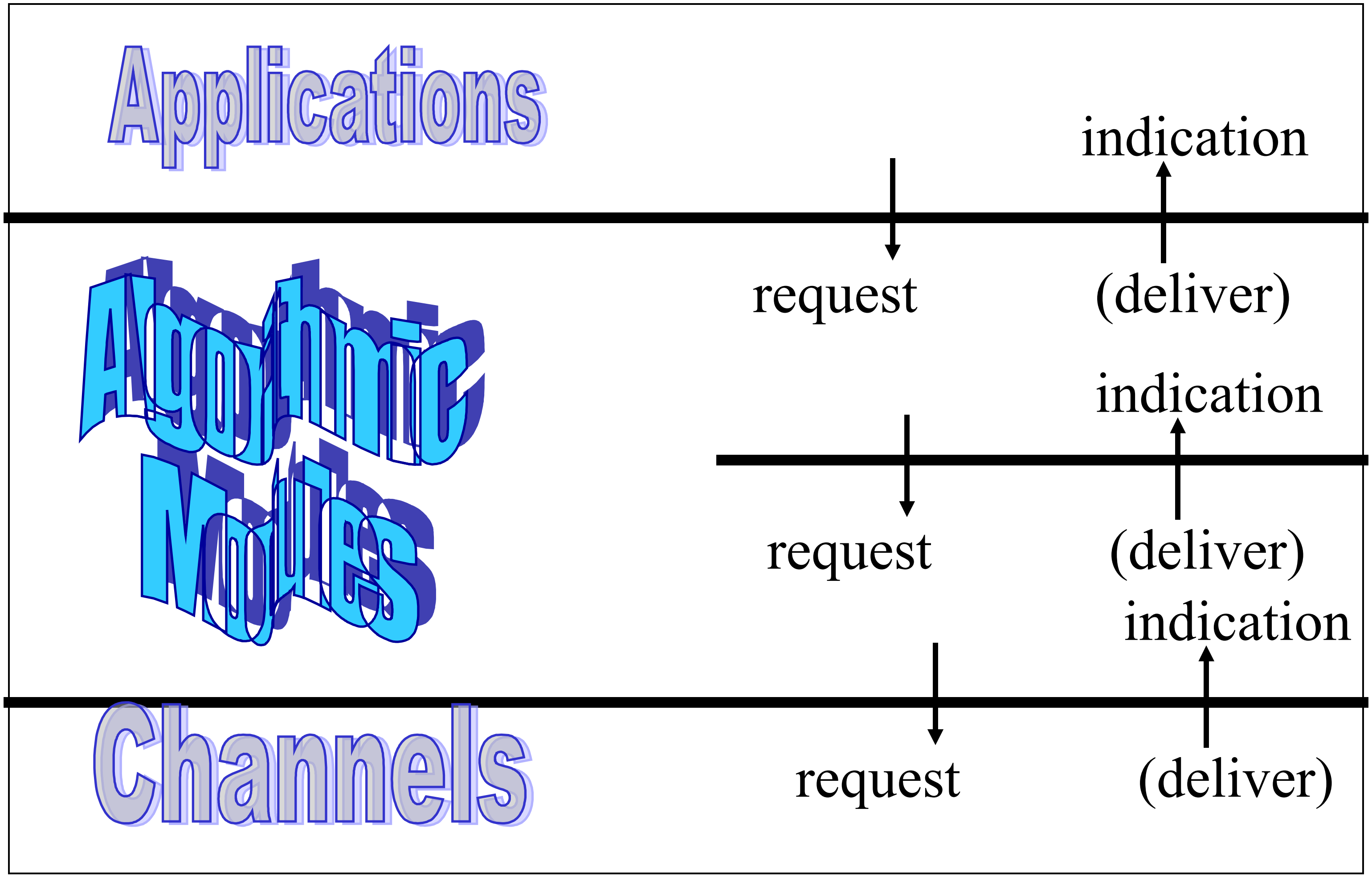
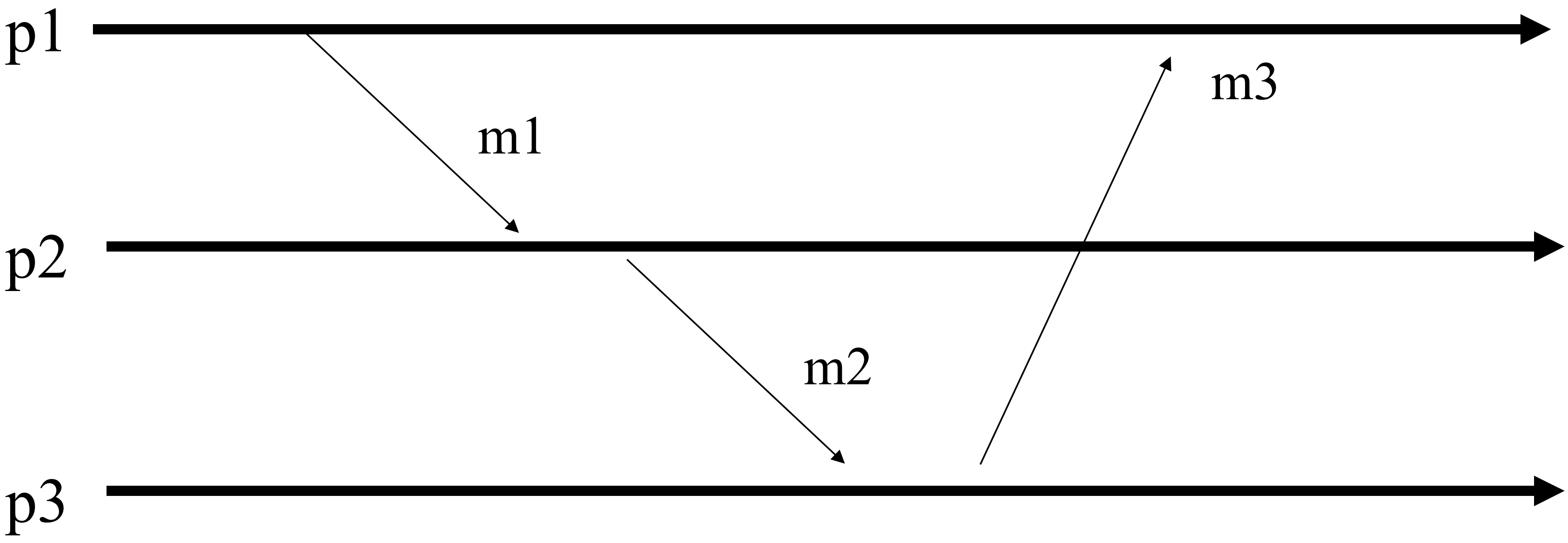
# Algorithms modules of a process



# Algorithms



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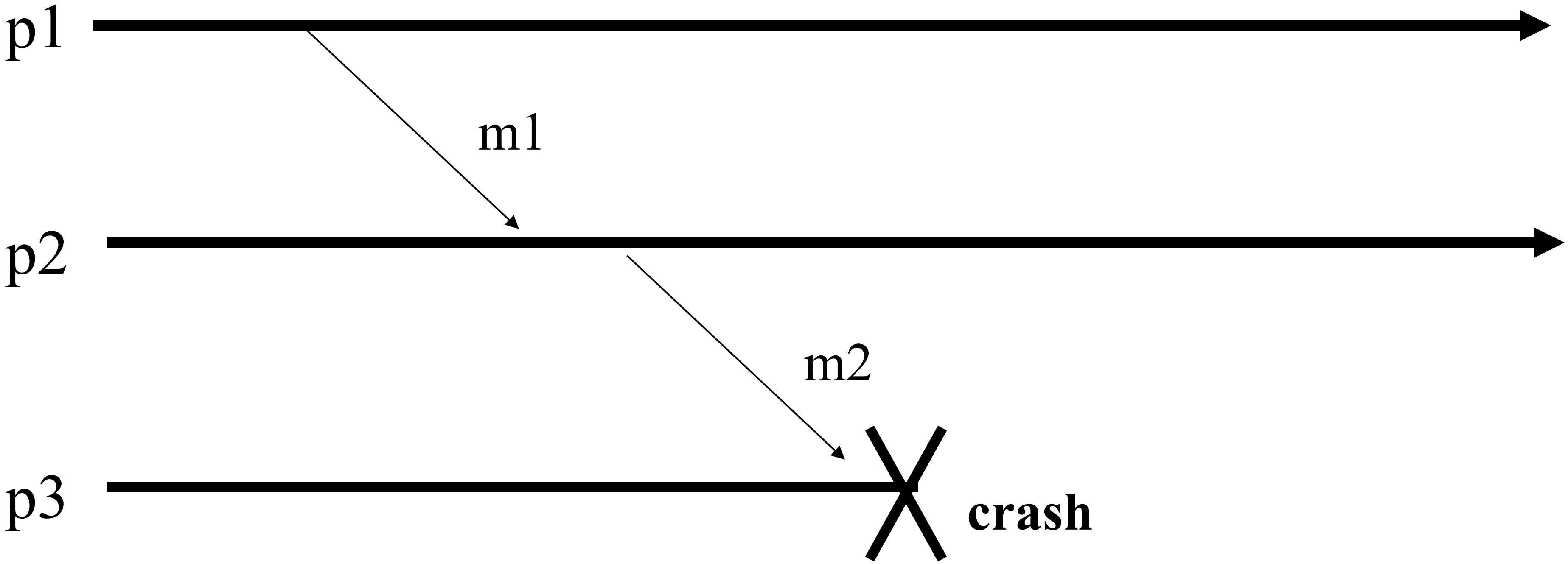

# For every abstraction

- (A) We assume a crash-stop system with a perfect failure detector (fail-stop)
  - We give algorithms

- (B) We try to make a weaker assumption
  - We revisit the algorithms

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