Distributed systems

Causal Broadcast

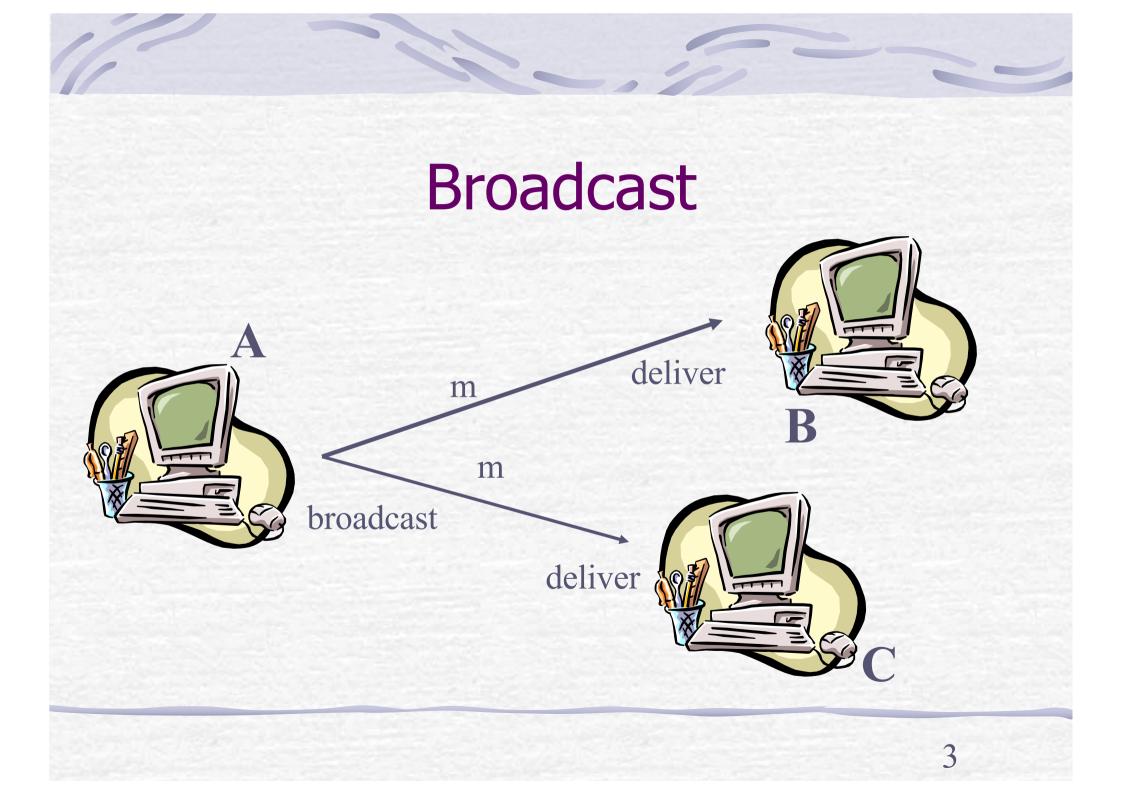
Prof R. Guerraoui Distributed Programming Laboratory

Overview

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

and

A blocking algorithm using vector clocks



Intuitions (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

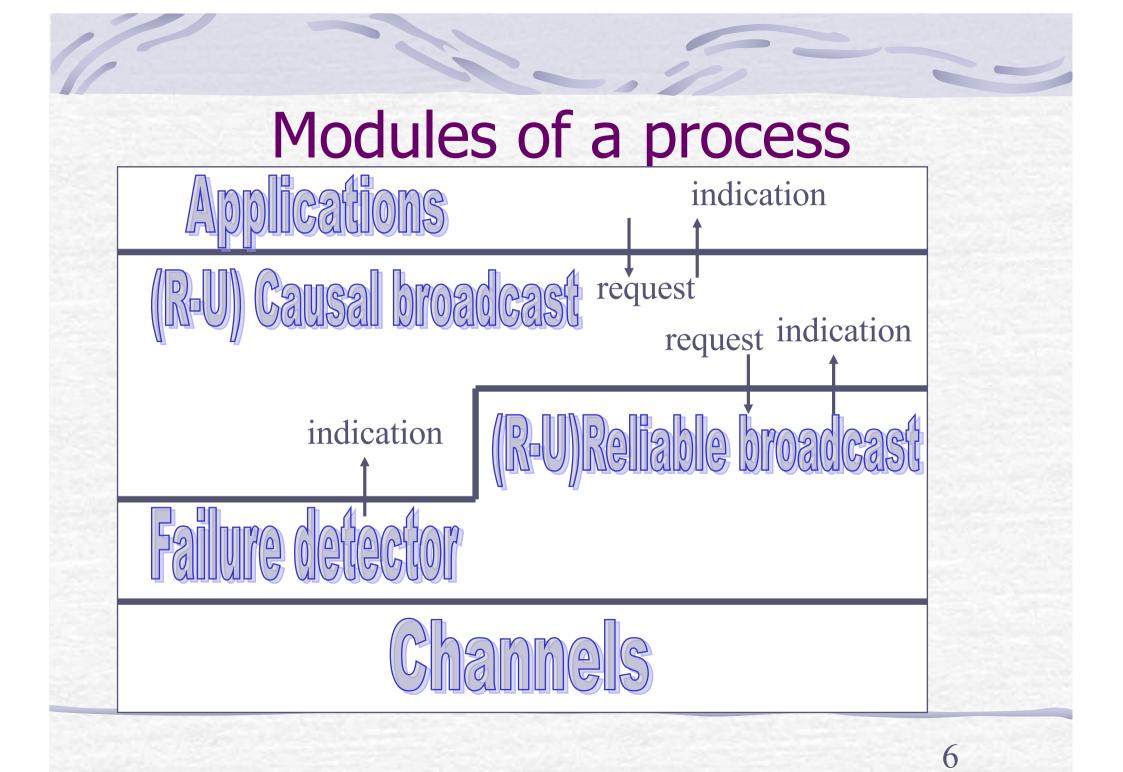
A message m1 that causes a message m2 might be delivered by some process after m2

Intuitions (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

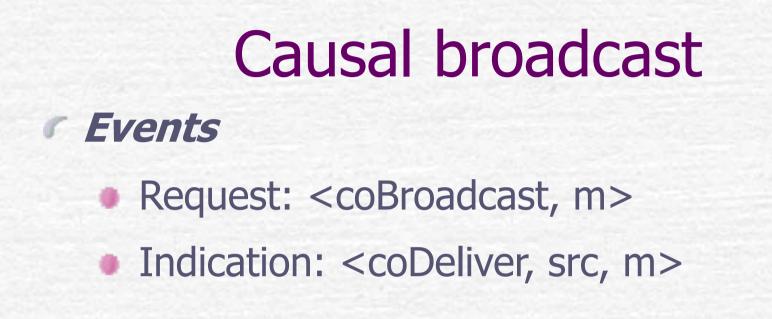
Causal broadcast alleviates the need for the application to deal with such dependencies



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- Property:
 - Causal Order (CO)

Causality

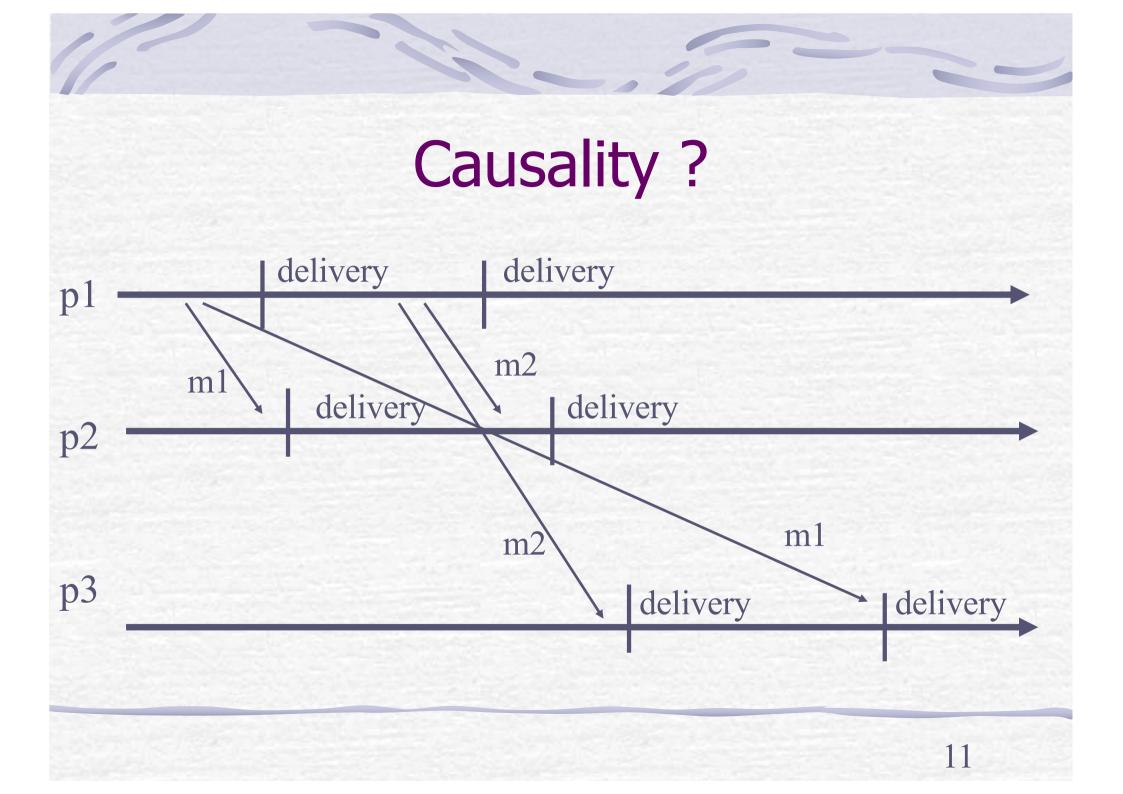
• Let m1 and m2 be any two messages: m1 -> m2 (m1 causally precedes m2) iff

- 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

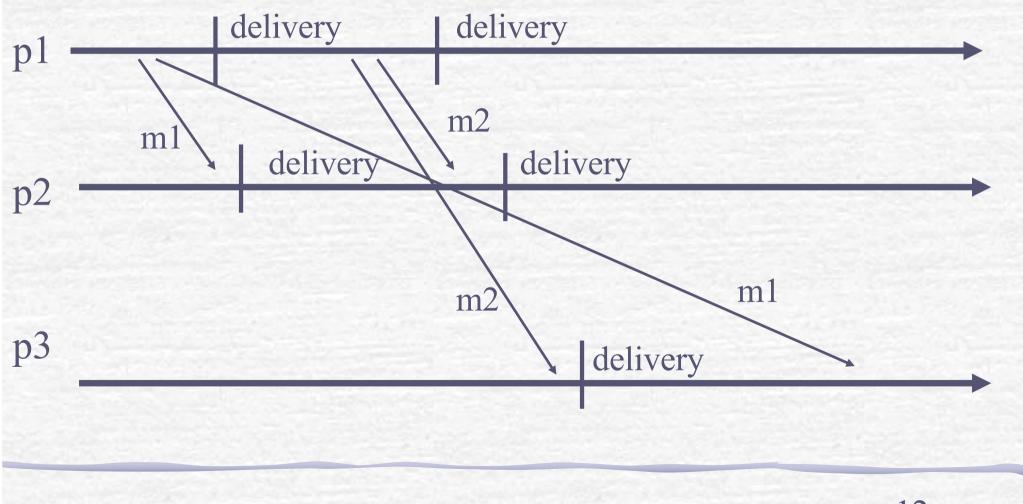
Causal broadcast

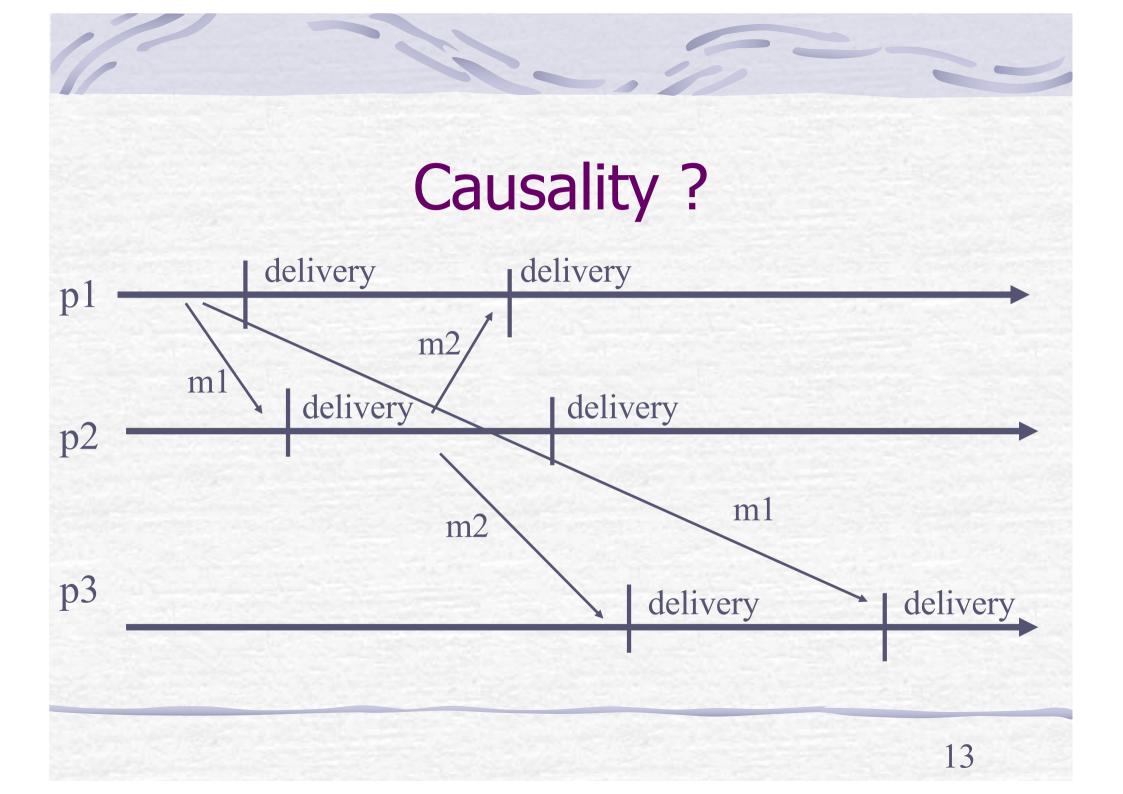
For Events

- Request: <coBroadcast, m>
- 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



Causality ?





Reliable causal broadcast (rcb)

Filter For Events

Request: <rcoBroadcast, m>

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

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Uniform causal broadcast (ucb)

Filter For Events

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

Overview

- Intuitions: why causal broadcast?
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 - A non-blocking algorithm using the past and
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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).
 upon event < Init > do

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

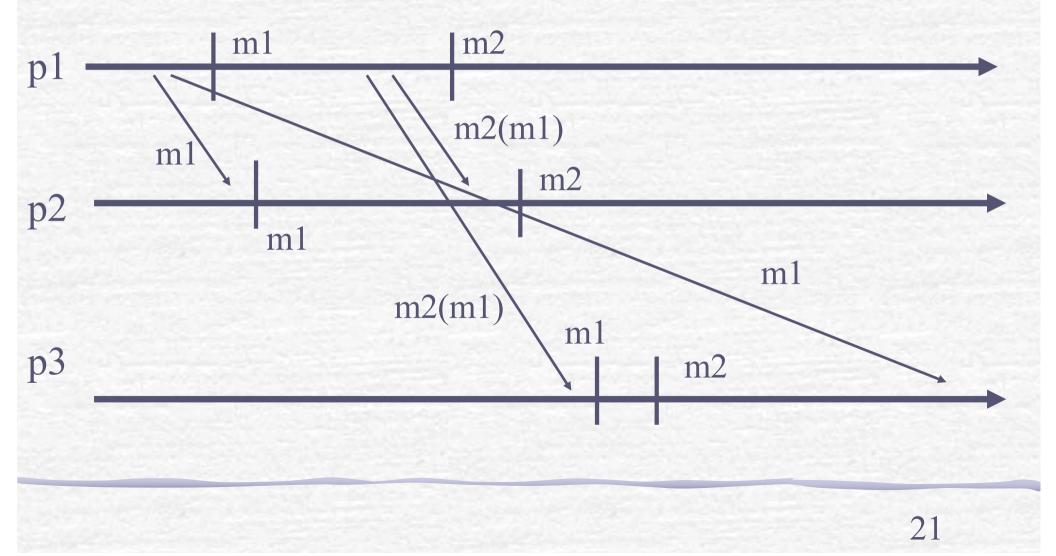
Algorithm 1 (cont'd) upon event <rbDeliver,pi,[Data,pastm,m]> do ✓ if m ∉ delivered then (*) forall [sn, n] in pastm do if n ∉ delivered then rcoDeliver,sn,n>; delivered := delivered U {n}; \checkmark past := past U {[sn, n]};

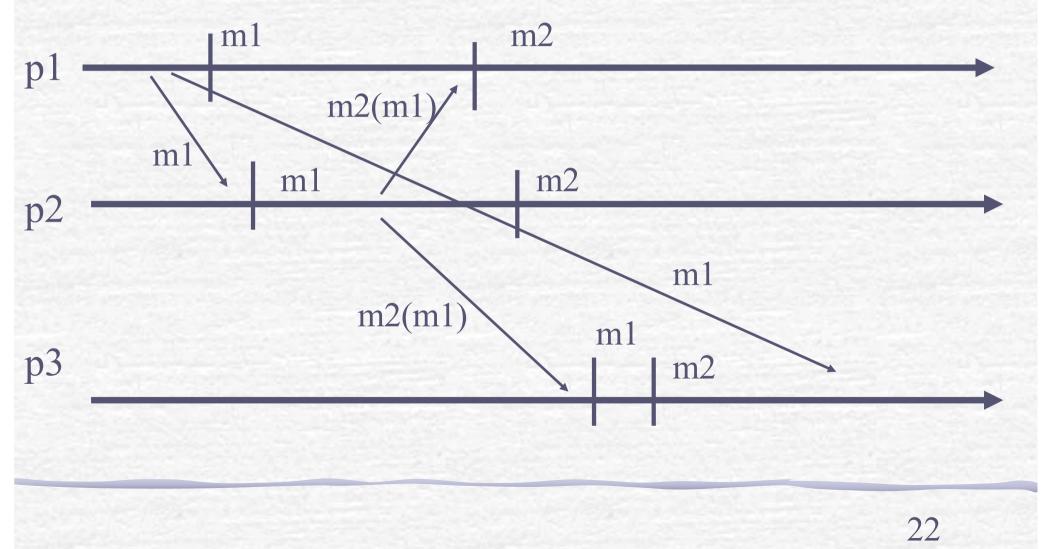
Algorithm 1 (cont'd)

- (*)

- rcoDeliver,pi,m>;
- delivered := delivered U {m};
- 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). r upon event < Init > do \checkmark delivered := past := \varnothing ; correct := S; \checkmark ackm := \varnothing (for all m);

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Algorithm 1' (gc – cont'd)

upon event < crash, pi > do
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};

if forall pj ∈ correct: pj ∈ ackm do
past := past \ {[sm, m]};

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

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Algorithm 2 (cont'd)

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

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Algorithm 2 (cont'd)

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

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Algorithm 2 (cont'd) procedure deliver-pending is ✓ While $(s, [Data, VCm, m]) \in pending s.t.$ for all pk: $(VC[pk] \ge VCm[pk])$ do pending := pending - (s, [Data,VCm,m]); **trigger** < rcoDeliver, self, m>; VC[s] := VC[s] + 1.

