

Eventual Consistency & Bayou



COS 418/518: Distributed Systems
Lecture 8

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Availability versus Consistency

- Later topic: Distributed consensus algorithms
 - Strong consistency (ops in same order everywhere)
 - But, strong reachability/availability requirements

If the network fails (common case), can we provide any consistency when we replicate?

Eventual consistency

- Eventual consistency: If no new updates to the object, **eventually** all reads will return the last updated value
- Common: git, iPhone sync, Dropbox, Amazon Dynamo
- Why do people like eventual consistency?
 - Fast read/write of local copy of data
 - Disconnected operation

Issue: **Conflicting writes** to different copies
How to reconcile them when discovered?

Bayou:

A Weakly Connected Replicated Storage System

- Meeting room calendar application as case study in ordering and conflicts in a distributed system with poor connectivity
- Each calendar entry = room, time, set of participants
- Want everyone to see the same set of entries, **eventually**
 - Else users may double-book room
 - or avoid using an empty room

Paper context

- **Early '90s: Dawn of PDAs, laptops**
 - H/W clunky but showing clear potential
 - Commercial devices did not have wireless.
- **This problem has not gone away!**
 - Devices might be off, not have network access
 - Mainly outside the context of datacenters
 - Local write/reads still really fast
 - Even in datacenters when replicas are far away (geo-replicated)

Why not just a central server?

- Want my calendar on a disconnected mobile phone
 - i.e., each user wants database replicated on their device
 - Not just a single copy
- Want ad-hoc connectivity
 - e.g., Alice and Bob see each other at coffee shop and synchronize databases

How to synchronize databases?

- Suppose two users are in Bluetooth range
 - Each sends entire calendar database to other
 - Possibly expend lots of network bandwidth
- What if the calendars **conflict**, e.g., the two calendars have concurrent meetings in a room?
 - iPhone sync keeps both meetings
 - Want to do better: **automatic conflict resolution**

Automatic conflict resolution: Granularity of “conflicts”

- Can't just view the calendar database as abstract bits:
 - Too little information to resolve conflicts:
 1. “Both files have changed” can **falsely conclude** calendar conflict
 - e.g., Monday 10am meeting in room 3 and Tuesday 11am meeting in room 4
 2. “Distinct record in each db changed” can **falsely conclude** no conflict
 - e.g., Monday 10–11am meeting in room 3 Doug attending,
Monday 10–11am meeting in room 4 Doug attending, ...

Application-specific conflict resolution

- Intelligence that can identify and resolve conflicts
 - More like users' updates: read database, think, change request to eliminate conflict
 - Must ensure all nodes resolve conflicts in the same way to keep replicas consistent

Application-specific update functions

- Suppose calendar write takes form:
 - “10 AM meeting, Room=302, COS-418 staff”
 - How would this handle conflicts?
- Better: write is an update function for the app
 - “1-hour meeting at 10 AM if room is free, else 11 AM, Room=302, COS-418 staff”

Potential Problem:

Permanently inconsistent replicas

- Node A asks for meeting M1 at 10 AM, else 11 AM
- Node B asks for meeting M2 at 10 AM, else 11 AM
- Node X syncs with A, then B
- Node Y syncs with B, then A
- X will put meeting M1 at 10:00
- Y will put meeting M1 at 11:00

Can't just apply update functions when replicas sync

Totally Order the Updates!

- Maintain an ordered list of updates at each node

Write log

- Make sure every node holds same updates
 - And applies updates in the same order
- Make sure updates are a deterministic function of db contents
- If we obey above, “sync” is simple merge of two ordered lists

Agreeing on the update order

- Timestamp: $\langle \text{local timestamp } T, \text{originating node ID} \rangle$
- Ordering updates a and b :
 - $a < b$ if $a.T < b.T$ or $(a.T = b.T \text{ and } a.ID < b.ID)$

Write log example

- $\langle 701, A \rangle$: A asks for meeting M1 at 10 AM, else 11 AM
- $\langle 770, B \rangle$: B asks for meeting M2 at 10 AM, else 11 AM

Timestamp

- Pre-sync database state:
 - A has M1 at 10 AM
 - B has M2 at 10 AM
- What's the **correct eventual outcome**?
 - The result of executing update functions in timestamp order: M1 at 10 AM, M2 at 11 AM



Write log example: Sync problem

- $\langle 701, A \rangle$: A asks for meeting M1 at 10 AM, else 11 AM
- $\langle 770, B \rangle$: B asks for meeting M2 at 10 AM, else 11 AM
- Now A and B sync with each other. Then:
 - Each sorts new entries into its own log
 - Ordering by timestamp
 - Both now know the full set of updates
- A can just run B's update function
- But B has **already** run B's operation, **too soon!**

Solution: Roll back and replay

- B needs to “roll back” the DB, and re-run both ops in the correct order
- Bayou User Interface: Displayed meeting room calendar entries are “Tentative” at first
 - B’s user saw M2 at 10 AM, then it moved to 11 AM

Big point: The log at each node holds the truth; the DB is just an optimization

Does update order respect causality?

- $\langle 701, A \rangle$: A asks for meeting M1 at 10 AM, else 11 AM
- $\langle 700, B \rangle$: Delete update $\langle 701, A \rangle$
 - Possible if B's clock is slow, and using real-time timestamps
- Result: delete will be ordered before add
 - (Delete never has an effect.)
- Q: How can we assign timestamp to respect causality?

Lamport clocks respect causality

- Want event timestamps so that if a node observes E1 then generates E2, then $TS(E1) < TS(E2)$
- Use lamport clocks!
 - If $E1 \rightarrow E2$ then $TS(E1) < TS(E2)$

Lamport clocks respect causality


- $\langle 701, A \rangle$: A asks for meeting M1 at 10 AM, else 11 AM
- ~~$\langle 700, B \rangle$: Delete update $\langle 701, A \rangle$~~
- $\langle 706, B \rangle$: Delete update $\langle 701, A \rangle$
- With Lamport clocks:
 - When A sends $\langle 701, A \rangle$, it includes its clock, $T (> 701)$
 - When B receives $\langle 701, A \rangle$, it updates its clock to $T' > T$
 - When B creates the delete, it timestamps it with its clock, $T'' > T'$
 - $T'' > T' > T > 701$ (e.g., T'' is 706)
- Q: What if A and B are concurrent?

Timestamps for write ordering: Limitations

- Never know whether some write from “the past” may yet reach your node...
 - So all entries in log must be **tentative forever**
 - And you must **store entire log forever**

Want to **commit** a tentative entry, so we can trim logs and have meetings

Fully decentralized commit

-  **Strawman:** Update $\langle 10, A \rangle$ committed when all nodes have seen all updates with $TS \leq 10$
- Have sync always send in log order
- If you have seen updates with $TS > 10$ from every node then you'll never again see one $< \langle 10, A \rangle$
 - So $\langle 10, A \rangle$ is committed
- Why doesn't Bayou do this?
 - A node that remains disconnected prevents committing
 - So many writes may be rolled back on re-connect

How Bayou commits writes

- Bayou uses a primary commit scheme
 - One designated node (the primary) commits updates
- Primary marks each write it receives with a permanent CSN (commit sequence number)
 - That write is committed
 - Complete timestamp = $\langle \text{CSN, local TS, node-id} \rangle$

Advantage: Can pick a primary node close to locus of update activity

How Bayou commits writes (2)

- Nodes exchange CSNs when they sync
- CSNs define a total order for committed writes
 - All nodes eventually agree on the total order
 - Tentative writes come after all committed writes

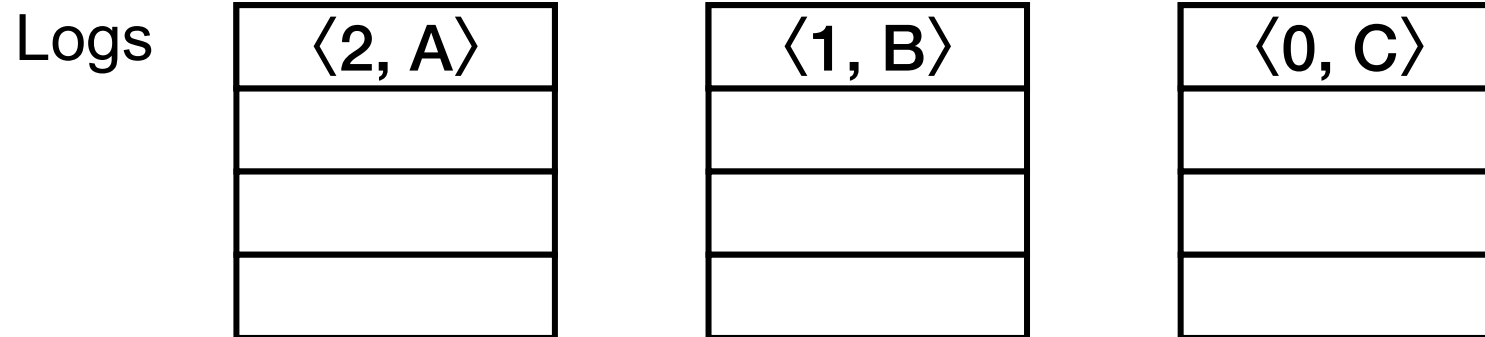
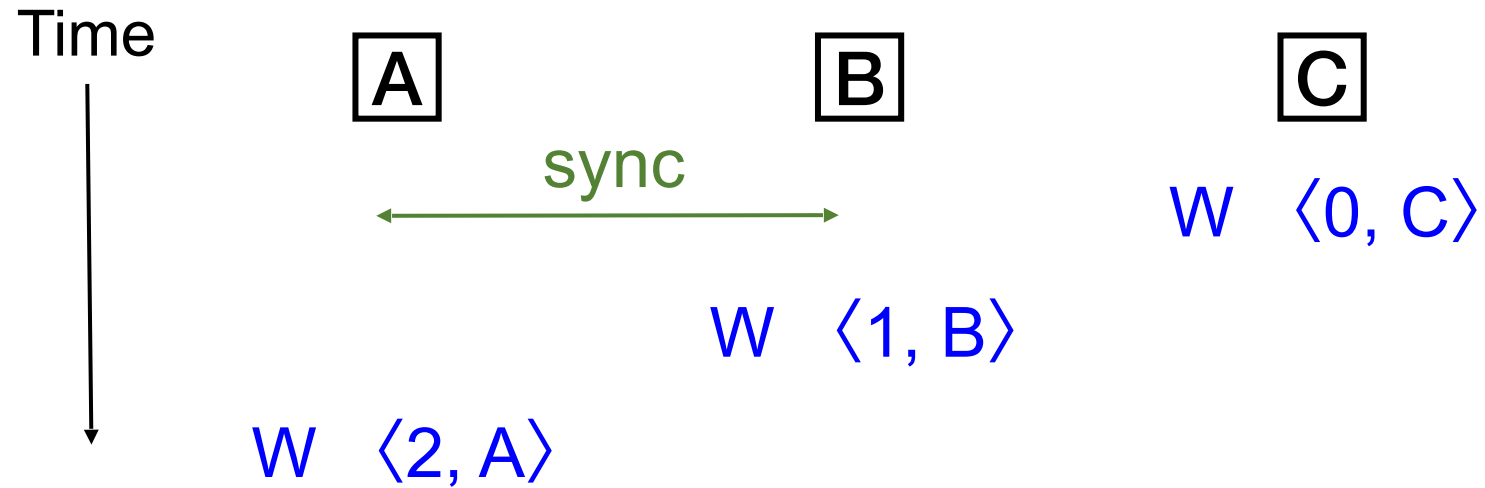
Committed vs. tentative writes

- If a node has a write with a CSN:
 - It has seen all CSNs \leq that write by the propagation protocol (exchange full logs)
 - Can then show user the write has **committed**
 - Mark calendar entry “Confirmed”
- Slow/disconnected node cannot prevent commits!
 - Primary replica allocates CSNs

Tentative writes

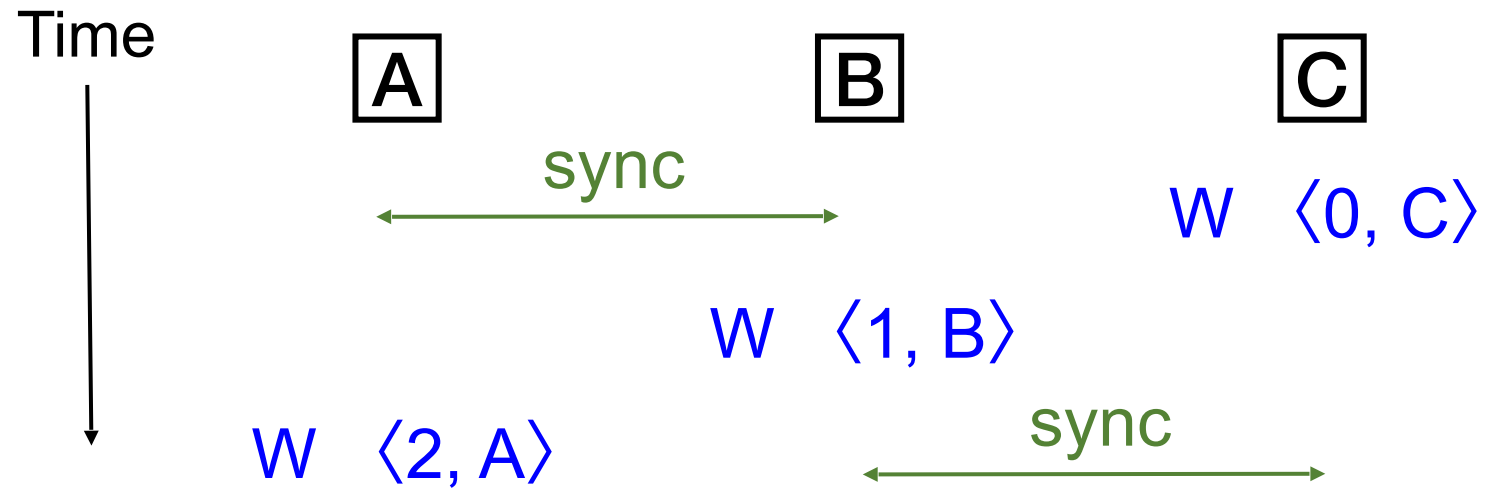
- What about tentative writes, though? How do they behave, as seen by users?
- Two nodes may disagree on meaning of tentative writes
 - Even if those two nodes have synced with each other!
 - Only CSNs from primary replica can resolve disagreements permanently

Ex: Disagreement on tentative writes



$\langle \text{local TS, node-id} \rangle$

Ex: Disagreement on tentative writes

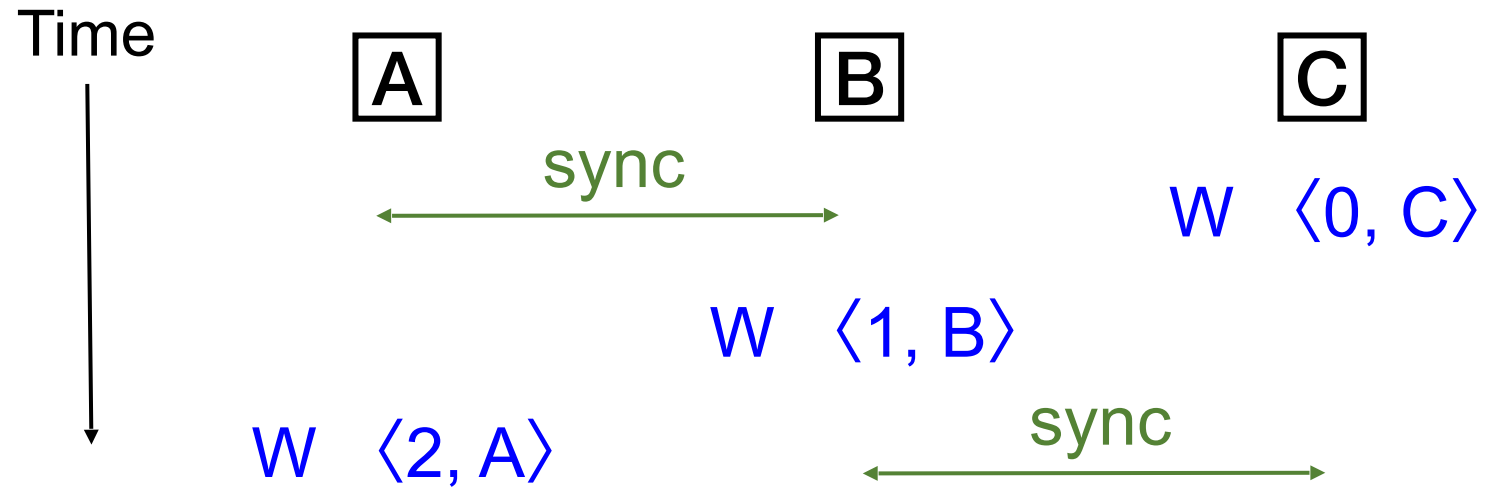


Logs

$\langle 1, B \rangle$	$\langle 1, B \rangle$	$\langle 0, C \rangle$
$\langle 2, A \rangle$	$\langle 2, A \rangle$	

$\langle \text{local TS, node-id} \rangle$

Ex: Disagreement on tentative writes

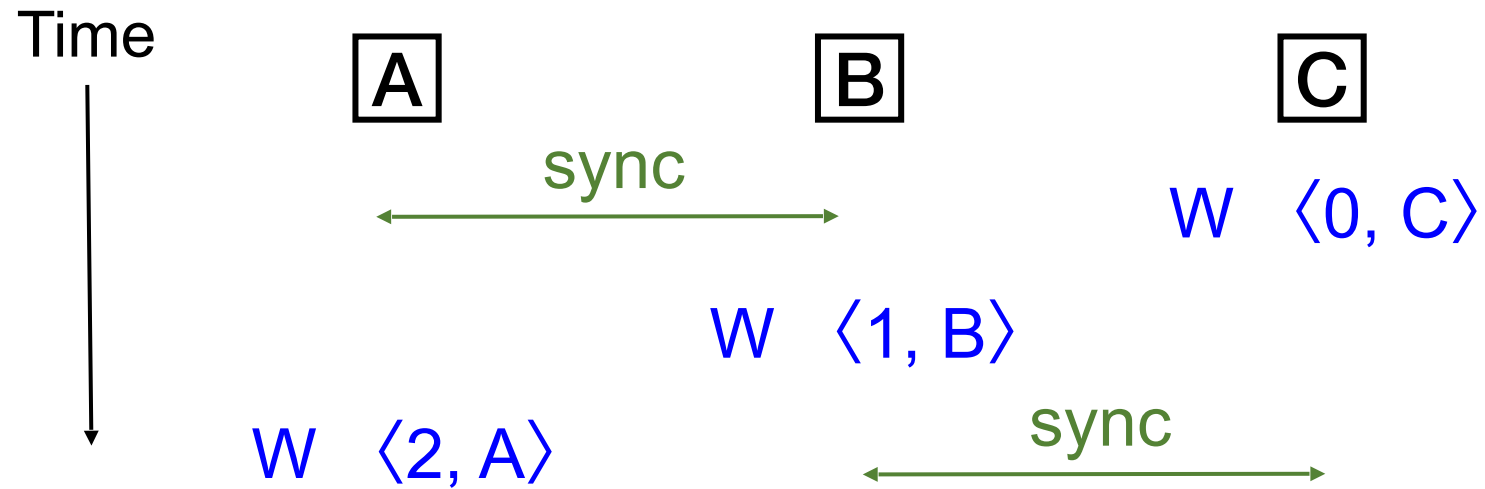


Logs

$\langle 1, B \rangle$	$\langle 0, C \rangle$	$\langle 0, C \rangle$
$\langle 2, A \rangle$	$\langle 1, B \rangle$	$\langle 1, B \rangle$
	$\langle 2, A \rangle$	$\langle 2, A \rangle$

$\langle \text{local TS, node-id} \rangle$

Ex: Disagreement on tentative writes



Logs

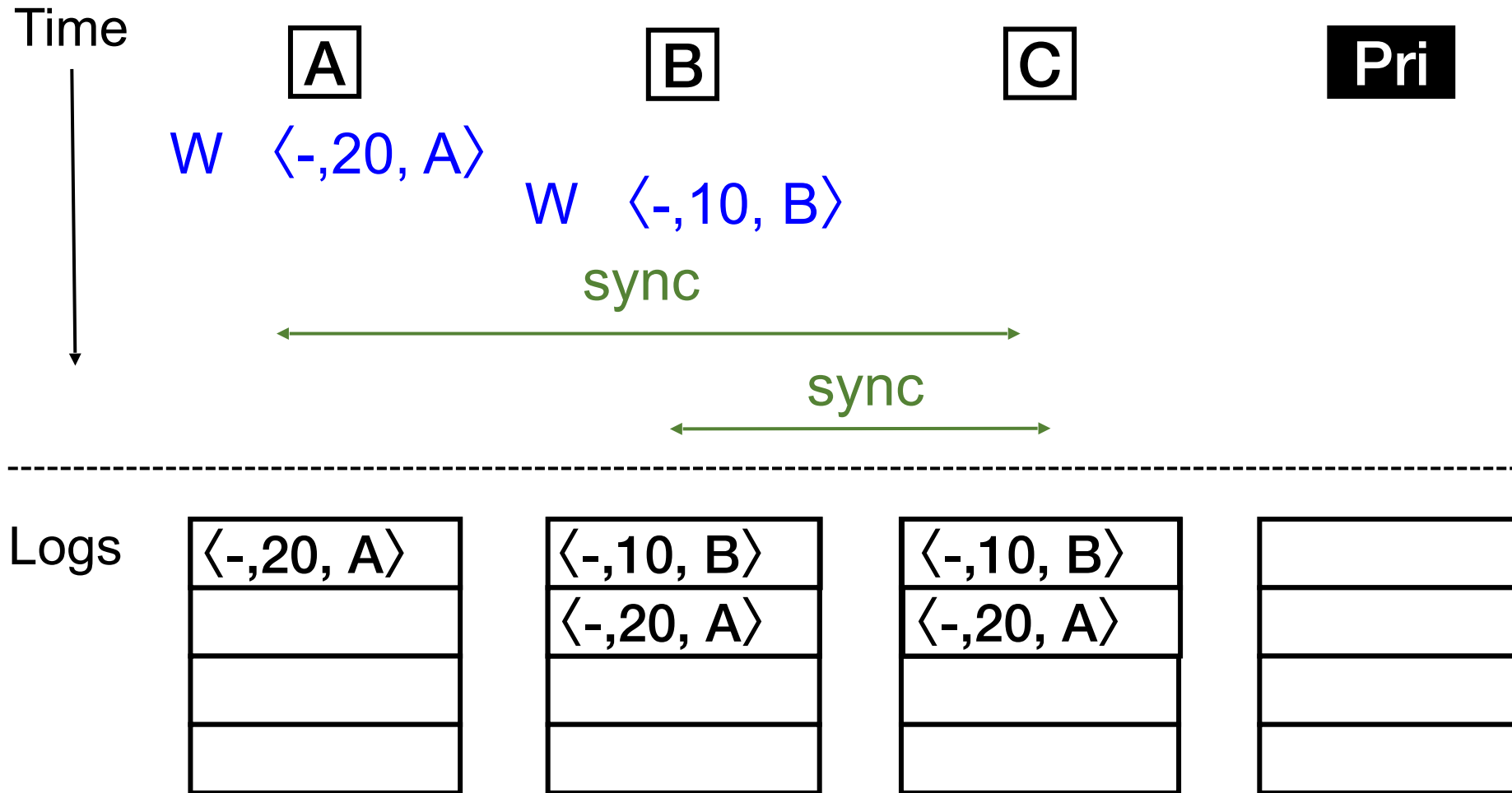
$\langle 1, B \rangle$
$\langle 2, A \rangle$

$\langle 0, C \rangle$
$\langle 1, B \rangle$
$\langle 2, A \rangle$

$\langle 0, C \rangle$
$\langle 1, B \rangle$
$\langle 2, A \rangle$

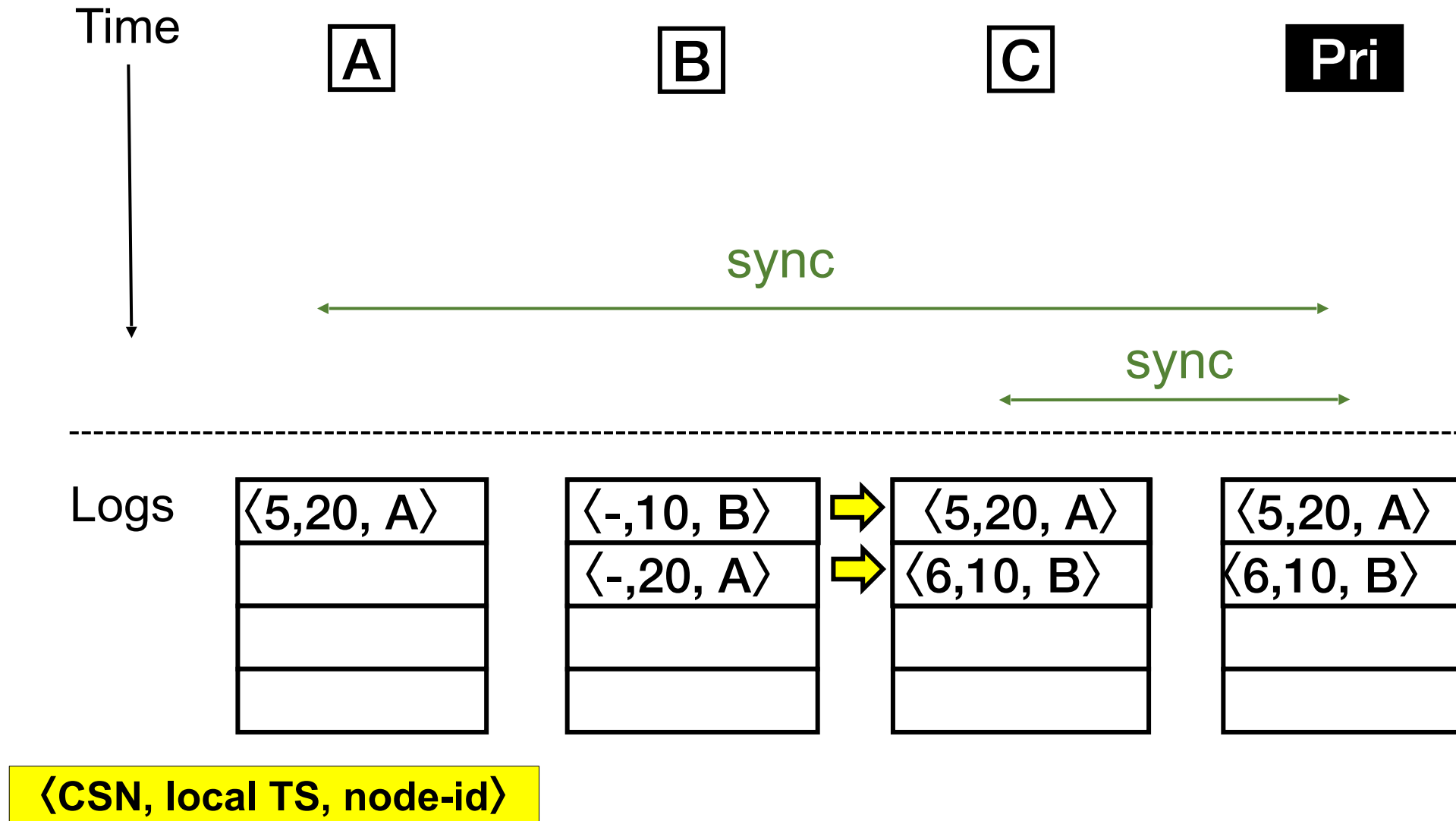
$\langle \text{local TS, node-id} \rangle$

Tentative order \neq commit order



$\langle \text{CSN, local TS, node-id} \rangle$

Tentative order \neq commit order



Primary commit order constraint

- Suppose user **creates meeting**, then **deletes or changes it**
 - What CSN order must these ops have?
 - Create first, then delete or modify
 - Must be true in every node's view of tentative log entries, too
- Rule: Primary's total write order **must preserve causal order** of writes. (But how?)

Primary preserves causal order

- Rule: Primary's total write order **must preserve causal order** of writes
- How?
 - Nodes sync **full** logs
 - If $A \rightarrow B$ then A is in all logs before B
 - Primary orders newly synced writes in **tentative order**
 - Primary will commit A and then commit B

Trimming the log

- When nodes receive new CSNs, can discard all committed log entries seen up to that point
 - Sync protocol → CSNs received in order
- Keep copy of whole database as of highest CSN
- Result: No need to keep years of log data

Let's step back

- *Is eventual consistency a useful idea?*
- Yes: we want fast writes to local copies iPhone sync, Dropbox, Dynamo, ...
- *Are update conflicts a real problem?*
- Yes—all systems have some more or less awkward solution

Is Bayou's complexity warranted?

- Update functions, tentative ops, ...
- Only critical if you want peer-to-peer sync
 - i.e., disconnected operation AND ad-hoc connectivity

What are Bayou's take-away ideas?

1. **Eventual consistency**: if updates stop, all replicas eventually the same
2. **Update functions** for automatic app-driven conflict resolution
3. **Ordered update log** is the real truth, not the DB
4. Use **Lamport clocks**: eventual consistency that respects causality

