Distributed Systems
Principles and Paradigms

Maarten van Steen

VU Amsterdam, Dept. Computer Science
steen@cs.vu.nl

Chapter 06: Synchronization

Version: November 19, 2012

vrije Universiteit amsterdam

Clock Synchronization

- Physical clocks
- Logical clocks
- Vector clocks

Physical clocks

Problem

Sometimes we simply need the exact time, not just an ordering.

Solution

Universal Coordinated Time (UTC):

- Based on the number of transitions per second of the cesium 133 atom (pretty accurate).
- At present, the real time is taken as the average of some 50 cesium-clocks around the world.
- Introduces a leap second from time to time to compensate that days are getting longer.

Note

UTC is broadcast through short wave radio and satellite. Satellites can give an accuracy of about ± 0.5 ms.

Physical clocks

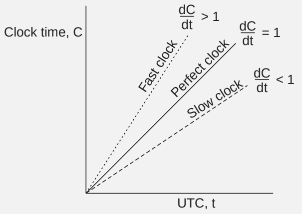
Problem

Suppose we have a distributed system with a UTC-receiver somewhere in it $\Rightarrow$ we still have to distribute its time to each machine.

Basic principle

- Every machine has a timer that generates an interrupt H times per second.
- There is a clock in machine p that ticks on each timer interrupt. Denote the value of that clock by $C_p(t)$, where t is UTC time.
- Ideally, we have that for each machine p, $C_p(t) = t$, or, in other words, $dC/dt = 1$.

Physical clocks



In practice: $1 - \rho \leq \frac{dC}{dt} \leq 1 + \rho$.

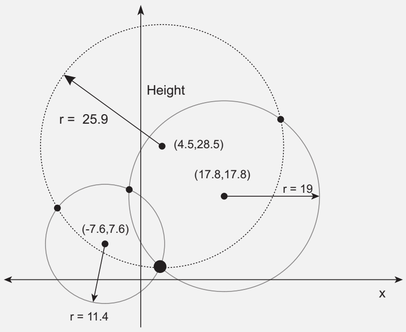
Goal

Never let two clocks in any system differ by more than δ time units $\Rightarrow$ synchronize at least every $\delta/(2\rho)$ seconds.

Global positioning system

Basic idea

You can get an accurate account of time as a side-effect of GPS.



Global positioning system

Problem

Assuming that the clocks of the satellites are accurate and synchronized:

- It takes a while before a signal reaches the receiver
- The receiver's clock is definitely out of synch with the satellite

Global positioning system

Principal operation

- Δ_r: unknown deviation of the receiver's clock.
- x_r, y_r, z_r: unknown coordinates of the receiver.
- T_i: timestamp on a message from satellite i
- $\Delta_i = (T_{now} - T_i) + \Delta_r$: measured delay of the message sent by satellite i.
- Measured distance to satellite i: $c \times \Delta_i$
  (c is speed of light)
- Real distance is

$$d_i = c\Delta_i - c\Delta_r = \sqrt{(x_i - x_r)^2 + (y_i - y_r)^2 + (z_i - z_r)^2}$$

Observation

4 satellites $\Rightarrow$ 4 equations in 4 unknowns (with Δ_r as one of them)

Clock synchronization principles

Principle I

Every machine asks a time server for the accurate time at least once every $\delta/(2\rho)$ seconds (Network Time Protocol).

Note

Okay, but you need an accurate measure of round trip delay, including interrupt handling and processing incoming messages.

Clock synchronization principles

Principle II

Let the time server scan all machines periodically, calculate an average, and inform each machine how it should adjust its time relative to its present time.

Note

Okay, you'll probably get every machine in sync. You don't even need to propagate UTC time.

Fundamental

You'll have to take into account that setting the time back is never allowed $\Rightarrow$ smooth adjustments.

Distributed Algorithms 6.1 Clock Synchronization

10 / 38

The Happened-before relationship

Problem

We first need to introduce a notion of ordering before we can order anything.

The happened-before relation

- If a and b are two events in the same process, and a comes before b, then $a \rightarrow b$.
- If a is the sending of a message, and b is the receipt of that message, then $a \rightarrow b$
- If $a \rightarrow b$ and $b \rightarrow c$, then $a \rightarrow c$

Note

This introduces a partial ordering of events in a system with concurrently operating processes.

Distributed Algorithms 6.2 Logical Clocks

11 / 38

Logical clocks

Problem

How do we maintain a global view on the system's behavior that is consistent with the happened-before relation?

Solution

Attach a timestamp $C(e)$ to each event e, satisfying the following properties:

P1 If a and b are two events in the same process, and $a \rightarrow b$, then we demand that $C(a) < C(b)$.

P2 If a corresponds to sending a message m, and b to the receipt of that message, then also $C(a) < C(b)$.

Problem

How to attach a timestamp to an event when there's no global clock $\Rightarrow$ maintain a consistent set of logical clocks, one per process.

Distributed Algorithms 6.2 Logical Clocks

12 / 38

Logical clocks

Solution

Each process P_i maintains a local counter C_i and adjusts this counter according to the following rules:

1: For any two successive events that take place within P_i, C_i is incremented by 1.

2: Each time a message m is sent by process P_i, the message receives a timestamp $ts(m) = C_i$.

3: Whenever a message m is received by a process P_j, P_j adjusts its local counter C_j to $\max\{C_j, ts(m)\}$; then executes step 1 before passing m to the application.

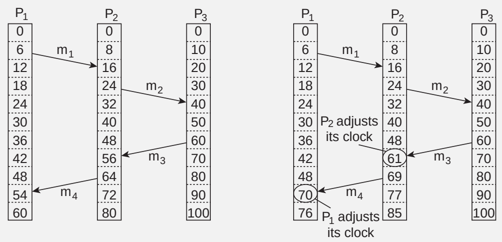
Notes

- Property P1 is satisfied by (1); Property P2 by (2) and (3).
- It can still occur that two events happen at the same time. Avoid this by breaking ties through process IDs.

Distributed Algorithms 6.2 Logical Clocks

13 / 38

Logical clocks – example



(a) (b)

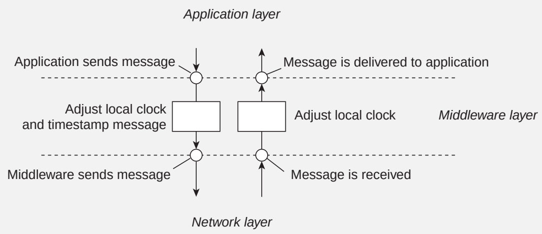
Distributed Algorithms 6.2 Logical Clocks

14 / 38

Logical clocks – example

Note

Adjustments take place in the middleware layer



Distributed Algorithms 6.2 Logical Clocks

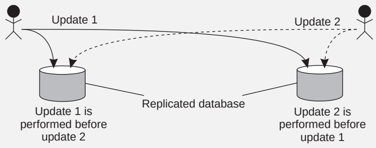
15 / 38

Example: Totally ordered multicast

Problem

We sometimes need to guarantee that concurrent updates on a replicated database are seen in the same order everywhere:

- P_1 adds \$100 to an account (initial value: \$1000)
- P_2 increments account by 1%
- There are two replicas



Result

In absence of proper synchronization:
replica #1 $\leftarrow$ \$1111, while replica #2 $\leftarrow$ \$1110.

Distributed Algorithms 6.2 Logical Clocks

16 / 38

Example: Totally ordered multicast

Solution

- Process P_i sends timestamped message msg_i to all others. The message itself is put in a local queue $queue_i$.
- Any incoming message at P_j is queued in $queue_j$, according to its timestamp, and acknowledged to every other process.

P_j passes a message msg_i to its application if:

(1) msg_i is at the head of $queue_j$
(2) for each process P_k, there is a message msg_k in $queue_j$ with a larger timestamp.

Note

We are assuming that communication is reliable and FIFO ordered.

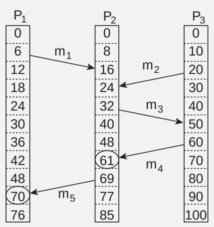
Distributed Algorithms 6.2 Logical Clocks

17 / 38

Vector clocks

Observation

Lamport's clocks do not guarantee that if $C(a) < C(b)$ that a causally preceded b



Observation

Event a: m_1 is received at $T = 16$;
Event b: m_2 is sent at $T = 20$.

Note

We cannot conclude that a causally precedes b.

Distributed Algorithms 6.2 Logical Clocks

18 / 38

Vector clocks

Solution

- Each process P_i has an array $VC_i[1..n]$, where $VC_i[j]$ denotes the number of events that process P_i knows have taken place at process P_j.
- When P_i sends a message m, it adds 1 to $VC_i[i]$, and sends VC_i along with m as vector timestamp $vt(m)$. Result: upon arrival, recipient knows P_i's timestamp.
- When a process P_j delivers a message m that it received from P_i with vector timestamp $ts(m)$, it

  (1) updates each $VC_j[k]$ to $\max\{VC_j[k], ts(m)[k]\}$
  (2) increments $VC_j[j]$ by 1.

Question

What does $VC_i[j] = k$ mean in terms of messages sent and received?

Distributed Algorithms 6.2 Logical Clocks

19 / 38

Causally ordered multicasting

Observation

We can now ensure that a message is delivered only if all causally preceding messages have already been delivered.

Adjustment

P_i increments $VC_i[i]$ only when sending a message, and P_j "adjusts" VC_j when receiving a message (i.e., effectively does not change $VC_j[j]$).

P_j postpones delivery of m until:

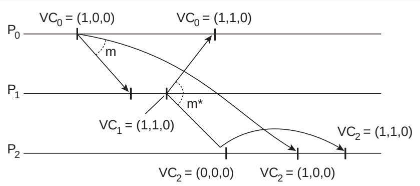
- $ts(m)[i] = VC_j[i] + 1$.
- $ts(m)[k] \leq VC_j[k]$ for $k \neq i$.

Distributed Algorithms 6.2 Logical Clocks

20 / 38

Causally ordered multicasting

Example



Example

Take $VC_2 = [0,2,2]$, $ts(m) = [1,3,0]$ from P_0. What information does P_2 have, and what will it do when receiving m (from P_0)?

Distributed Algorithms 6.2 Logical Clocks

21 / 38

Mutual exclusion

Problem

A number of processes in a distributed system want exclusive access to some resource.

Basic solutions

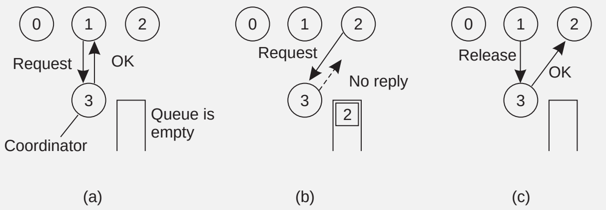
- Via a centralized server.
- Completely decentralized, using a peer-to-peer system.
- Completely distributed, with no topology imposed.
- Completely distributed along a (logical) ring.

Distributed Algorithms 6.3 Mutual Exclusion

22 / 38

Distributed Algorithms 6.3 Mutual Exclusion

Mutual exclusion: centralized



Distributed Algorithms 6.3 Mutual Exclusion

23 / 38

Distributed Algorithms 6.3 Mutual Exclusion

Decentralized mutual exclusion

Principle

Assume every resource is replicated n times, with each replica having its own coordinator $\Rightarrow$ access requires a majority vote from $m > n/2$ coordinators. A coordinator always responds immediately to a request.

Assumption

When a coordinator crashes, it will recover quickly, but will have forgotten about permissions it had granted.

Distributed Algorithms 6.3 Mutual Exclusion

24 / 38

Decentralized mutual exclusion

Issue

How robust is this system? Let $p = \Delta t / T$ denote the probability that a coordinator crashes and recovers in a period Δt while having an average lifetime $T \Rightarrow$ probability that k out m coordinators reset:

$$P[\text{violation}] = p_v = \sum_{k=2m-n}^{n} \binom{m}{k} p^k (1-p)^{m-k}$$

With $p = 0.001$, $n = 32$, $m = 0.75n$, $p_v < 10^{-40}$

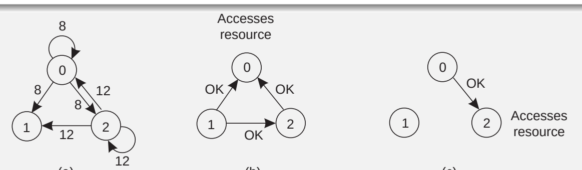
Distributed Algorithms 6.3 Mutual Exclusion

Mutual exclusion Ricart & Agrawala

Principle

The same as Lamport except that acknowledgments aren't sent. Instead, replies (i.e. grants) are sent only when

- The receiving process has no interest in the shared resource; or
- The receiving process is waiting for the resource, but has lower priority (known through comparison of timestamps).
- In all other cases, reply is deferred, implying some more local administration.



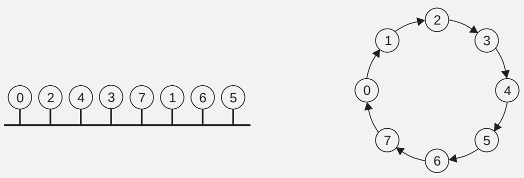
(a) (b) (c)

Distributed Algorithms 6.3 Mutual Exclusion

Mutual exclusion: Token ring algorithm

Essence

Organize processes in a *logical* ring, and let a token be passed between them. The one that holds the token is allowed to enter the critical region (if it wants to).



(a) (b)

Distributed Algorithms 6.3 Mutual Exclusion

Mutual exclusion: comparison

Algorithm	# msgs per entry/exit	Delay before entry (in msg times)	Problems
Centralized	3	2	Coordinator crash
Decentralized	2mk + m, k = 1,2,...	2mk	Starvation, low eff.
Distributed	2 (n – 1)	2 (n – 1)	Crash of any process
Token ring	1 to ∞	0 to n – 1	Lost token, proc. crash

Distributed Algorithms 6.3 Mutual Exclusion

28 / 38

Global positioning of nodes

Problem

How can a single node efficiently estimate the latency between any two other nodes in a distributed system?

Solution

Construct a geometric overlay network, in which the distance $d(P,Q)$ reflects the actual latency between P and Q.

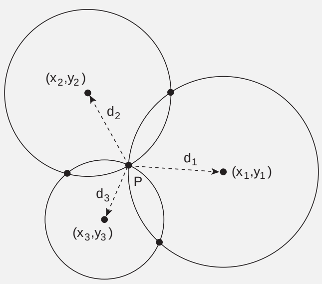
Distributed Algorithms 6.4 Node Positioning

29 / 38

Computing position

Observation

A node P needs $k+1$ landmarks to compute its own position in a d-dimensional space. Consider two-dimensional case.



Solution

P needs to solve three equations in two unknowns (x_P,y_P):

$$d_i = \sqrt{(x_i - x_P)^2 + (y_i - y_P)^2}$$

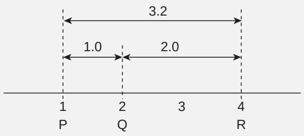
Distributed Algorithms 6.4 Node Positioning

30 / 38

Computing position

Problems

- measured latencies to landmarks fluctuate
- computed distances will not even be consistent:



Solution

Let the L landmarks measure their pairwise latencies $d(b_i, b_j)$ and let each node P minimize

$$\sum_{i=1}^{L}\left[\frac{d(b_i,P)-\hat{d}(b_i,P)}{d(b_i,P)}\right]^2$$

where $\hat{d}(b_i, P)$ denotes the distance to landmark b_i given a computed coordinate for P.

Distributed Algorithms 6.4 Node Positioning

31 / 38

Election algorithms

Principle

An algorithm requires that some process acts as a coordinator. The question is how to select this special process dynamically.

Note

In many systems the coordinator is chosen by hand (e.g. file servers). This leads to centralized solutions ⇒ single point of failure.

Question

If a coordinator is chosen dynamically, to what extent can we speak about a centralized or distributed solution?

Question

Is a fully distributed solution, i.e. one without a coordinator, always more robust than any centralized/coordinated solution?

Distributed Algorithms 6.5 Election Algorithms

32 / 38

Election by bullying

Principle

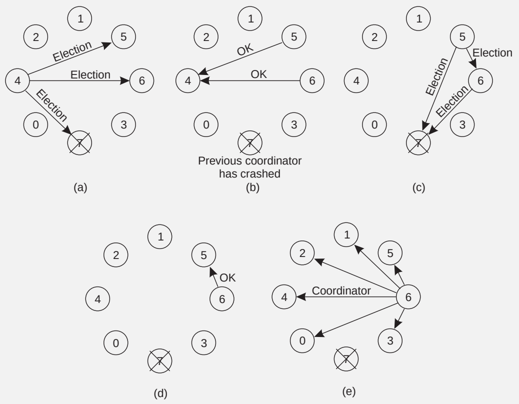
Each process has an associated priority (weight). The process with the highest priority should always be elected as the coordinator. Issue How do we find the heaviest process?

- Any process can just start an election by sending an election message to all other processes (assuming you don't know the weights of the others).
- If a process P_{heavy} receives an election message from a lighter process P_{light}, it sends a take-over message to P_{light}. P_{light} is out of the race.
- If a process doesn't get a take-over message back, it wins, and sends a victory message to all other processes.

Distributed Algorithms 6.5 Election Algorithms

33 / 38

Election by bullying



Distributed Algorithms 6.5 Election Algorithms

34 / 38

Election in a ring

Principle

Process priority is obtained by organizing processes into a (logical) ring. Process with the highest priority should be elected as coordinator.

- Any process can start an election by sending an election message to its successor. If a successor is down, the message is passed on to the next successor.
- If a message is passed on, the sender adds itself to the list. When it gets back to the initiator, everyone had a chance to make its presence known.
- The initiator sends a coordinator message around the ring containing a list of all living processes. The one with the highest priority is elected as coordinator.

Distributed Algorithms 6.5 Election Algorithms

35 / 38

Election in a ring

Question

Does it matter if two processes initiate an election?

Question

What happens if a process crashes *during* the election?

Distributed Algorithms 6.5 Election Algorithms

36 / 38

Superpeer election

Issue

How can we select superpeers such that:

- Normal nodes have low-latency access to superpeers
- Superpeers are evenly distributed across the overlay network
- There is be a predefined fraction of superpeers
- Each superpeer should not need to serve more than a fixed number of normal nodes

Distributed Algorithms 6.5 Election Algorithms

37 / 38

Superpeer election

DHTs

Reserve a fixed part of the ID space for superpeers. Example: if S superpeers are needed for a system that uses m-bit identifiers, simply reserve the $k = \lceil \log_2 S \rceil$ leftmost bits for superpeers. With N nodes, we'll have, on average, $2^{k-m}N$ superpeers.

Routing to superpeer

Send message for key p to node responsible for p AND $\underbrace{11\cdots11}_{k}\underbrace{00\cdots00}_{m-k}$

Distributed Algorithms 6.5 Election Algorithms

38 / 38