Distributed Algorithms

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Reliable & Causal Broadcast
2nd exercise session

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Reliable broadcast

Specification:

- **Validity**: If a *correct* process broadcasts *m*, then it eventually delivers *m*.
- **Integrity**: m is delivered by a process at most once, and only if it was previously broadcast.
- **Agreement**: If a correct process delivers *m*, then all correct processes eventually deliver *m*.

Algorithm: Lazy Reliable Broadcast

Implements:
  ReliableBroadcast, **instance** *rb*.

Uses:
  BestEffortBroadcast, **instance** *beb*;
  PerfectFailureDetector, **instance** $\mathcal{P}$.

upon event $\langle$ *rb*, *Init* $\rangle$ **do**
  $correct := \Pi$;
  $from[p] := [\emptyset]^N$;

upon event $\langle$ *rb*, *Broadcast* $\mid m$ $\rangle$ **do**
  trigger $\langle$ *beb*, *Broadcast* $\mid$ [DATA, *self*, m] $\rangle$;

upon event $\langle$ *beb*, *Deliver* $\mid p$, [DATA, s, m] $\rangle$ **do**
  if $m \notin from[s]$ **then**
    trigger $\langle$ *rb*, *Deliver* $\mid s, m$ $\rangle$;
    $from[s] := from[s] \cup \{m\}$;
    if $s \notin correct$ **then**
      trigger $\langle$ *beb*, *Broadcast* $\mid$ [DATA, s, m] $\rangle$;

upon event $\langle$ $\mathcal{P}$, *Crash* $\mid p$ $\rangle$ **do**
  $correct := correct \setminus \{p\}$;
  forall $m \in from[p]$ **do**
    trigger $\langle$ *beb*, *Broadcast* $\mid$ [DATA, p, m] $\rangle$;

Strong accuracy:
No correct process is ever suspected:

$$\forall F, \forall H, \forall t \in \mathcal{T}, \forall p \in correct(F), \forall q : p \notin H(q,t)$$

Strong completeness:
Eventually, every faulty process is permanently suspected by every correct process:

$$\forall F, \forall H, \exists t \in \mathcal{T}, \forall p \in crashed(F), \forall q \in correct(F), \forall t' \geq t : p \in H(q,t')$$

Where:

- crashed(F) is the set of crashed processes.
- correct(F) is the set of correct processes.
- H(p, t) is the output of the failure detector of process p at time t.

Exercise 1

Implement a reliable broadcast algorithm without using any failure detector, i.e., using only *BestEffort-Broadcast(BEB)*.

Exercise 2

The reliable broadcast algorithm presented in class has the processes continuously fill their different buffers without emptying them.

```
Implements: ReliableBroadcast (rb).
Uses:
    BestEffortBroadcast (beb).
    PerfectFailureDetector (P).
upon event < Init > do
    delivered := ∅;
    correct := S;
    forall pi ∈ S do from[pi] := ∅;
```

```
upon event < rbBroadcast, m> do
    delivered := delivered U {m};
    trigger < rbDeliver, self, m>;
    trigger < bebBroadcast, [Data,self,m]>;

upon event < crash, pi > do
    correct := correct \ {pi};
    forall [pj,m] ∈ from[pi] do
        trigger < bebBroadcast,[Data,pj,m]>;
```

```
upon event < bebDeliver, pi, [Data,pj,m]> do
    if m ∉ delivered then
        delivered := delivered U {m};
        trigger < rbDeliver, pj, m>;
        if pi ∉ correct then
            trigger < bebBroadcast,[Data,pj,m]>;
        else
            from[pi] := from[pi] U {[pj,m]};
```

Modify it to remove (i.e. garbage collect) unnecessary messages from the buffers:

A. *from*, and
B. *delivered*

Uniform reliable broadcast

Specification:

- **Validity**: If a *correct* process broadcasts *m*, then it eventually delivers *m*.
- **Integrity**: m is delivered by a process at most once, and only if it was previously broadcast.
- **Uniform Agreement**: If a ~~correct~~ process delivers *m*, then all correct processes eventually deliver *m*.

Algorithm: All-Ack Uniform Reliable Broadcast

Implements:
    UniformReliableBroadcast, **instance** *urb*.

Uses:
    BestEffortBroadcast, **instance** *beb*.
    PerfectFailureDetector, **instance** $\mathcal{P}$.

upon event ⟨ *urb*, *Init* ⟩ **do**
    delivered := $\emptyset$;
    pending := $\emptyset$;
    correct := Π;
    forall m **do** *ack*[m] := $\emptyset$;

upon event ⟨ *urb*, Broadcast | m ⟩ **do**
    pending := *pending* $\cup$ {(*self*, m)};
    trigger ⟨ *beb*, Broadcast | [DATA, *self*, m] ⟩;

upon event ⟨ *beb*, Deliver | p, [DATA, s, m] ⟩ **do**
    ack[m] := *ack*[m] $\cup$ {p};
    if $(s, m) \notin$ *pending* **then**
        pending := *pending* $\cup$ {(s, m)};
        trigger ⟨ *beb*, Broadcast | [DATA, s, m] ⟩;

upon event ⟨ $\mathcal{P}$, *Crash* | p ⟩ **do**
    correct := *correct* \ {p};

function *candeliver*(m) **returns** Boolean **is**
    return (*correct* $\subseteq$ *ack*[m]);

upon exists $(s, m) \in$ *pending* such that *candeliver*(m) $\wedge\ m \notin$ *delivered* **do**
    delivered := *delivered* $\cup$ {m};
    trigger ⟨ *urb*, Deliver | s, m ⟩;

Exercise 3

What happens in the reliable broadcast and uniform reliable broadcast algorithms if the:

A. accuracy, or
B. completeness

property of the failure detector is violated?

Exercise 4

Implement a **uniform** reliable broadcast algorithm without using any failure detector, i.e., using only *BestEffort-Broadcast(BEB)*.

Causal Broadcast

Definition (Happens-before):

We say that an event *e* happens-before an event *e'*, and we write *e* → *e'*, if one of the following three cases holds (is true):

$$\exists p_i \in \Pi \; s.t. \; e = e_i^r, \; e' = e_i^s, \; r < s$$

(*e* and *e'* are executed by the same process)

$$e = send(m, *) \wedge e' = receive(m)$$

(*e* and *e'* are send/receive events of a message respectively)

$$\exists e'' \; s.t. \; e \rightarrow e'' \rightarrow e'$$

(i.e. → is transitive)

Causal Broadcast

Specification:

It has the same specification of reliable broadcast, with the additional ordering constraint of causal order.

More precisely (causal order):

$$broadcast_p(m) \rightarrow broadcast_q(m') \Rightarrow deliver_r(m) \rightarrow deliver_r(m')$$

Which means that:
If the broadcast of a message *m happens-before* the broadcast of a message *m'*, then no process delivers *m'* unless it has previously delivered *m*.

Exercise 5

Can we devise a broadcast algorithm that does **not** ensure the causal delivery property **but only** (in) its non-uniform variant:

No correct process p_i delivers a message m_2 unless p_i has already delivered every message m_1 such that $m_1 \rightarrow m_2$?

Exercise 6

Suggest a memory optimization of the garbage collection scheme of the following algorithm:

No-Waiting Causal Broadcast

Implements:
CausalOrderReliableBroadcast, **instance** *crb*.

Uses:
ReliableBroadcast, **instance** *rb*.

upon event $\langle$ *crb*, *Init* $\rangle$ **do**
delivered := $\emptyset$;
past := [];

upon event $\langle$ *crb*, *Broadcast* | m $\rangle$ **do**
trigger $\langle$ *rb*, *Broadcast* | [DATA, *past*, m] $\rangle$;
append(*past*, (*self*, m));

upon event $\langle$ *rb*, *Deliver* | p, [DATA, *mpast*, m] $\rangle$ **do**
if $m \notin$ *delivered* **then**
forall $(s, n) \in$ *mpast* **do** // by the order in the list
if $n \notin$ *delivered* **then**
trigger $\langle$ *crb*, *Deliver* | s, n $\rangle$;
delivered := *delivered* $\cup \{n\}$;
if $(s, n) \notin$ *past* **then**
append(*past*, (s, n));
trigger $\langle$ *crb*, *Deliver* | p, m $\rangle$;
delivered := *delivered* $\cup \{m\}$;
if $(p, m) \notin$ *past* **then**
append(*past*, (p, m));

Garbage-Collection of Causal Past in the "No-Waiting Causal Broadcast"

Implements:
CausalOrderReliableBroadcast, **instance** *crb*.

Uses:
ReliableBroadcast, **instance** *rb*;
PerfectFailureDetector, **instance** $\mathcal{P}$.

// Except for its $\langle$ *Init* $\rangle$ event handler, the pseudo code on the left is
// part of this algorithm.

upon event $\langle$ *crb*, *Init* $\rangle$ **do**
delivered := $\emptyset$;
past := [];
correct := Π;
forall m **do** *ack*$[m]$:= $\emptyset$;

upon event $\langle$ $\mathcal{P}$, *Crash* | p $\rangle$ **do**
correct := *correct* $\setminus \{p\}$;

upon exists $m \in$ *delivered* such that *self* $\notin$ *ack*$[m]$ **do**
ack$[m]$:= *ack*$[m] \cup \{$*self*$\}$;
trigger $\langle$ *rb*, *Broadcast* | [ACK, m] $\rangle$;

upon event $\langle$ *rb*, *Deliver* | p, [ACK, m] $\rangle$ **do**
ack$[m]$:= *ack*$[m] \cup \{p\}$;

upon *correct* $\subseteq$ *ack*$[m]$ **do**
forall $(s', m') \in$ *past* such that $m' = m$ **do**
remove(*past*, (s', m));

Exercise 7

Can we devise a Best-effort Broadcast algorithm that satisfies the causal delivery property, *without* being a causal broadcast algorithm, i.e., without satisfying the *agreement* property of a reliable broadcast?

Exercise 8

In the "Waiting Causal Broadcast", we say that V ≤ W if, for every i = 1, …, N, it holds that V[i] ≤ W[i].

Question: Why do we not use "<" instead of "≤"?

Algorithm 3.15: Waiting Causal Broadcast

Implements:
    CausalOrderReliableBroadcast, **instance** *crb*.

Uses:
    ReliableBroadcast, **instance** *rb*.

upon event $\langle$ *crb*, *Init* $\rangle$ **do**
    $V := [0]^N$;
    lsn := 0;
    pending := $\emptyset$;

upon event $\langle$ *crb*, *Broadcast* | m $\rangle$ **do**
    $W := V$;
    $W[\text{rank}(self)] := lsn$;
    $lsn := lsn + 1$;
    trigger $\langle$ *rb*, *Broadcast* | [DATA, W, m] $\rangle$;

upon event $\langle$ *rb*, *Deliver* | p, [DATA, W, m] $\rangle$ **do**
    $pending := pending \cup \{(p, W, m)\}$;
    while exists $(p', W', m') \in pending$ such that $W' \leq V$ **do**
        $pending := pending \setminus \{(p', W', m')\}$;
        $V[\text{rank}(p')] := V[\text{rank}(p')] + 1$;
        trigger $\langle$ *crb*, *Deliver* | p', m' $\rangle$;
