



(Chapter 4)
& Distributed Filesystems
(Chapter 10)

To Consistency
& Consensus
(Chapter 9)

Chapter 5. Replication

Distributed Data Management Replication

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Scalability (Elasticity)

- If the data volume, processing, or access exhausts one machine, you might want to spread the load on more machines.

Availability (Fault Tolerance)

- If data availability must be guaranteed even in the presence of failures and machine crashes, you might want to keep multiple distributed copies where one can take over for another failed one.

Latency

- If data is accessed from various locations, you might want to keep the data local to where it is needed.

- These requirements demand for **replication** and **partitioning**

**Distributed Data
Management**

Replication

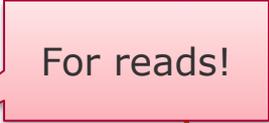
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Replication vs. Partitioning

Replication

our focus now

- Store copies of the same data on several nodes
- Introduces **redundancy**
- Improves scalability (parallel I/O; no memory scalability!)
- Improves availability (nodes can fully take the load of failed nodes)
- Improves latency (requests can be served by the closest/underutilized node)



For reads!

Partitioning

- Store the data split in subsets (partitions) on several nodes
- Also known as **sharding**
- Improves scalability (some parallel I/O; memory consumption)
- Improves availability (node failures take out only parts of the data)
- Improves latency (place partitions close to where they are accessed most)

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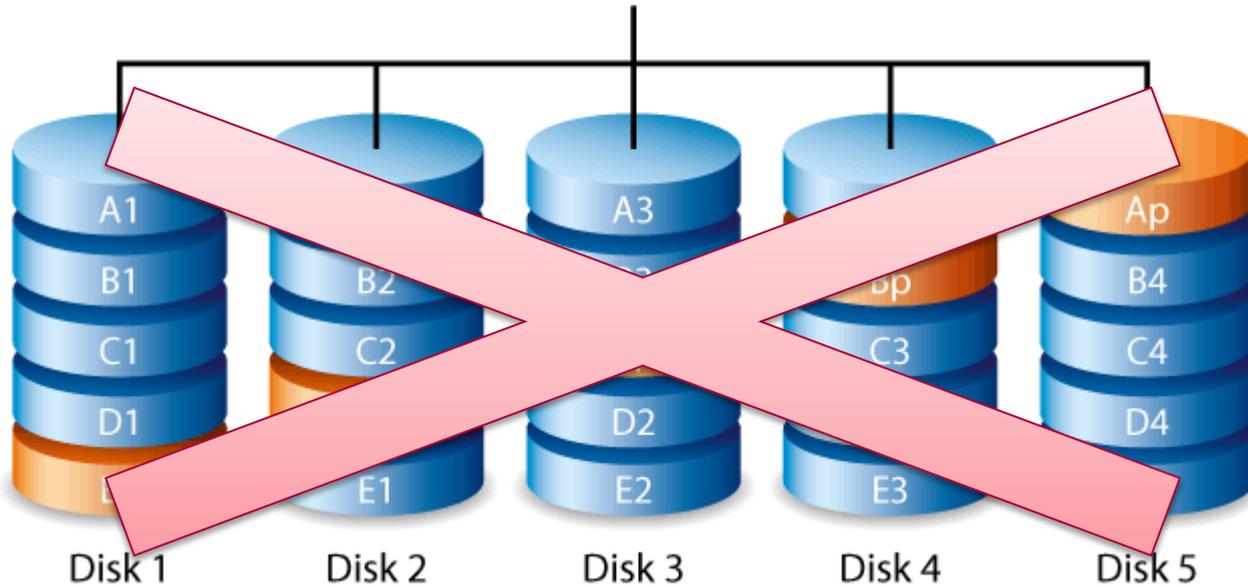
Different mechanisms but usually used together

Distributing Data RAID?

Redundant Array of Independent Disks

- Usually make use of special hardware (RAID controller)
- Run the same, centralized logic on top (only storage distribution)

RAID 5



Distributed Data Management

Replication

Challenges

1. Each node must be able to store a copy of the entire dataset.
 - Use partitioning if not possible
2. Change must be propagated to all other nodes.
 - Single-leader, multi-leader, or leaderless replication algorithms

In next chapter!

Replication Algorithm

- An algorithm that propagates changes to all replicas
- **Replica:**
 - A compute node that stores a copy of the data
- **Leader-based:**
 - A replication algorithm where (one or more) dedicated compute nodes are responsible to propagate change

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Distributing Data

Leader-based Replication

Leader

- Dedicated compute node (usually also a replica) responsible for propagating changes
- Also known as **master** or **primary**
- Accepts read and write queries
- Sends changes as **replication log** or **change stream** to followers

Follower

- General replica
- Also known as **slave**, **secondary**, or **hot standby**
- Accepts only read queries
- Receives changes from leader(s) and updates local copy accordingly:
 - Applies all writes in the same order as applied on the leader(s)



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Overview

Replication

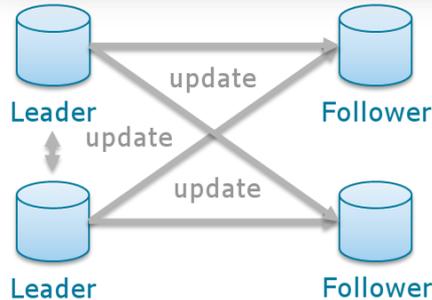
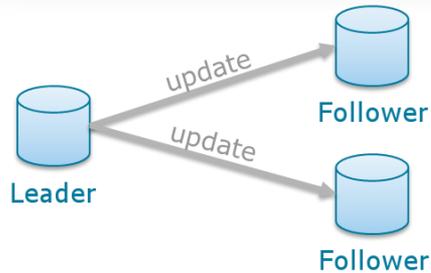
Single-Leader Replication



Multi-Leader Replication



Leaderless Replication



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Single-Leader Replication



Multi-Leader Replication



Leaderless Replication



- Most relational databases:
 - PostgreSQL, MySQL, Oracle, ...
- Non-relational databases:
 - MongoDB, RethinkDB, Espresso, ...
- Message-passing frameworks:
 - Kafka, RabbitMQ, ...

- Dynamo, Riak, Cassandra, Voldemort, ...

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Replication

Gaining popularity

Usually single-leader

Overview

Replication

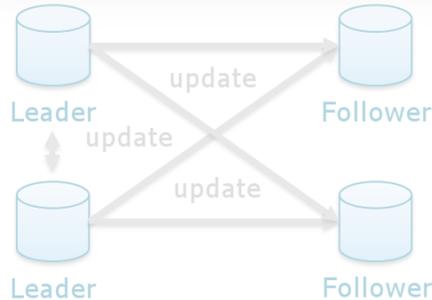
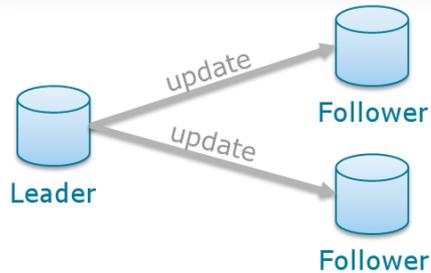
Single-Leader Replication



Multi-Leader Replication



Leaderless Replication



Distributed Data Management

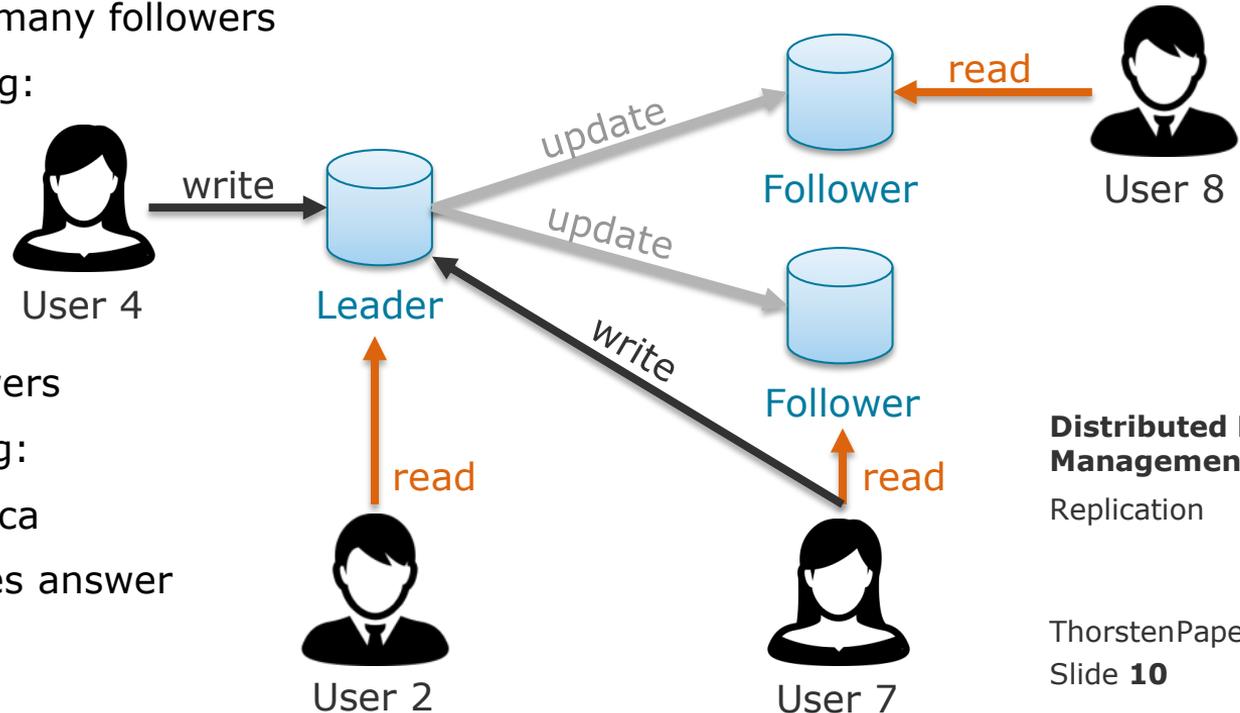
Replication

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Single-Leader Replication Concept

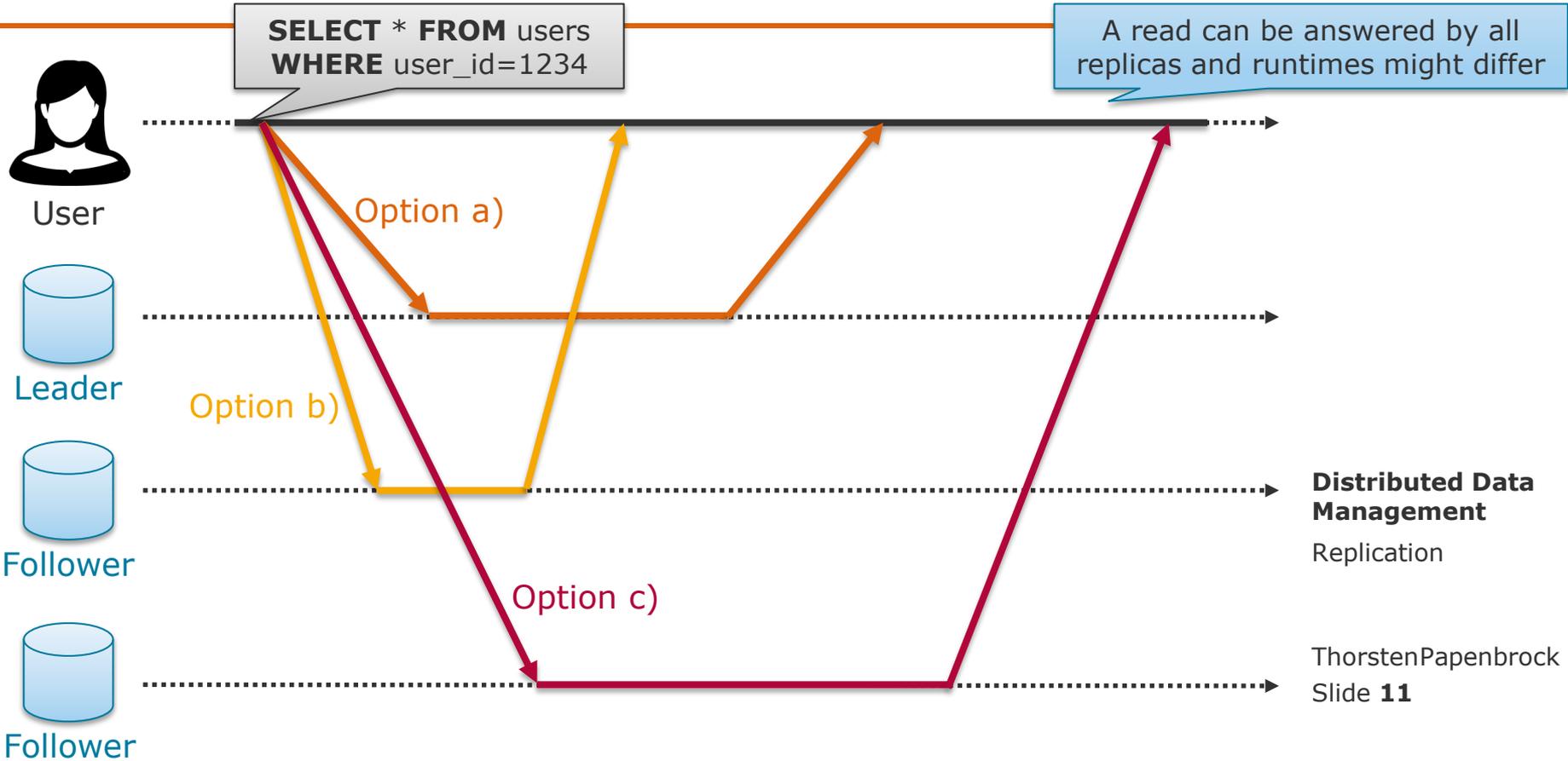
Single-Leader Replication

- One leader, arbitrary many followers
- Write-query processing:
 - Send to leader
 - Leader updates local storage
 - Leader sends changes to followers
- Read-query processing:
 - Send to any replica
 - Replica formulates answer from local data



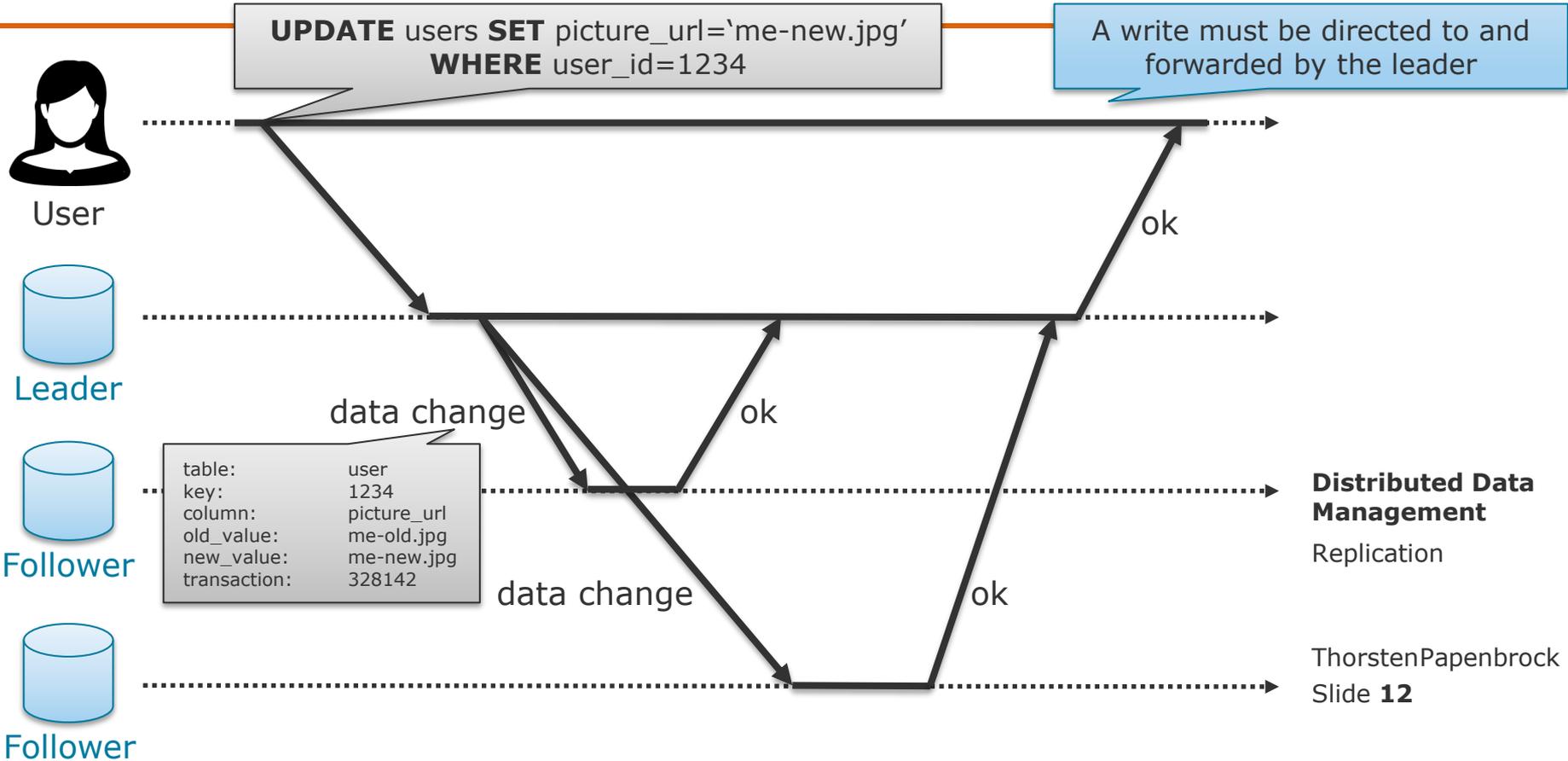
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Single-Leader Replication Read

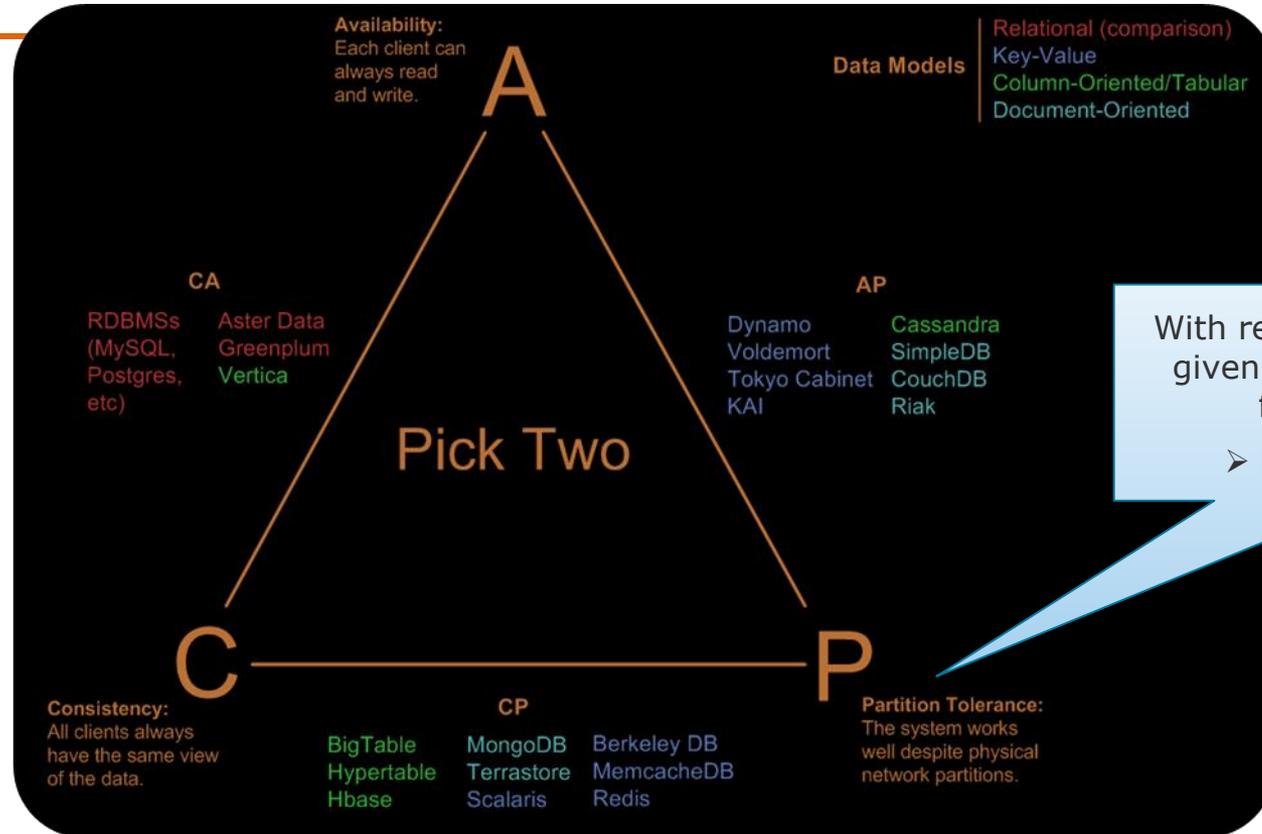


Single-Leader Replication

Write



Single-Leader Replication CAP (Repetition)



With replication, partitions are a given and we need to tolerate faults and outages!

➤ P is set; drop A or C?

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Single-Leader Replication

Write Propagation

Synchronous

- Write query returns when **all** replica updates returned
- Guarantees that write is system-wide applied when query returns
 - If leader fails, any follower can replace him
- Slow: unresponsive/crashing followers block all write queries

Drop Availability!

Semi-Synchronous

- Write query returns when **one** replica update returned
- Guarantees that the leader and at least one replica processed the write
 - If leader fails, at least one follower can restore its state (not trivial)
- Relatively fast: one response is quickly received even if some followers are slow

Drop both a bit!

Asynchronous

- Write query returns **immediately**
- No guarantees
 - If leader fails, writes might get lost; reads to different replicas may be inconsistent
- Fast: no waiting

Drop Consistency!

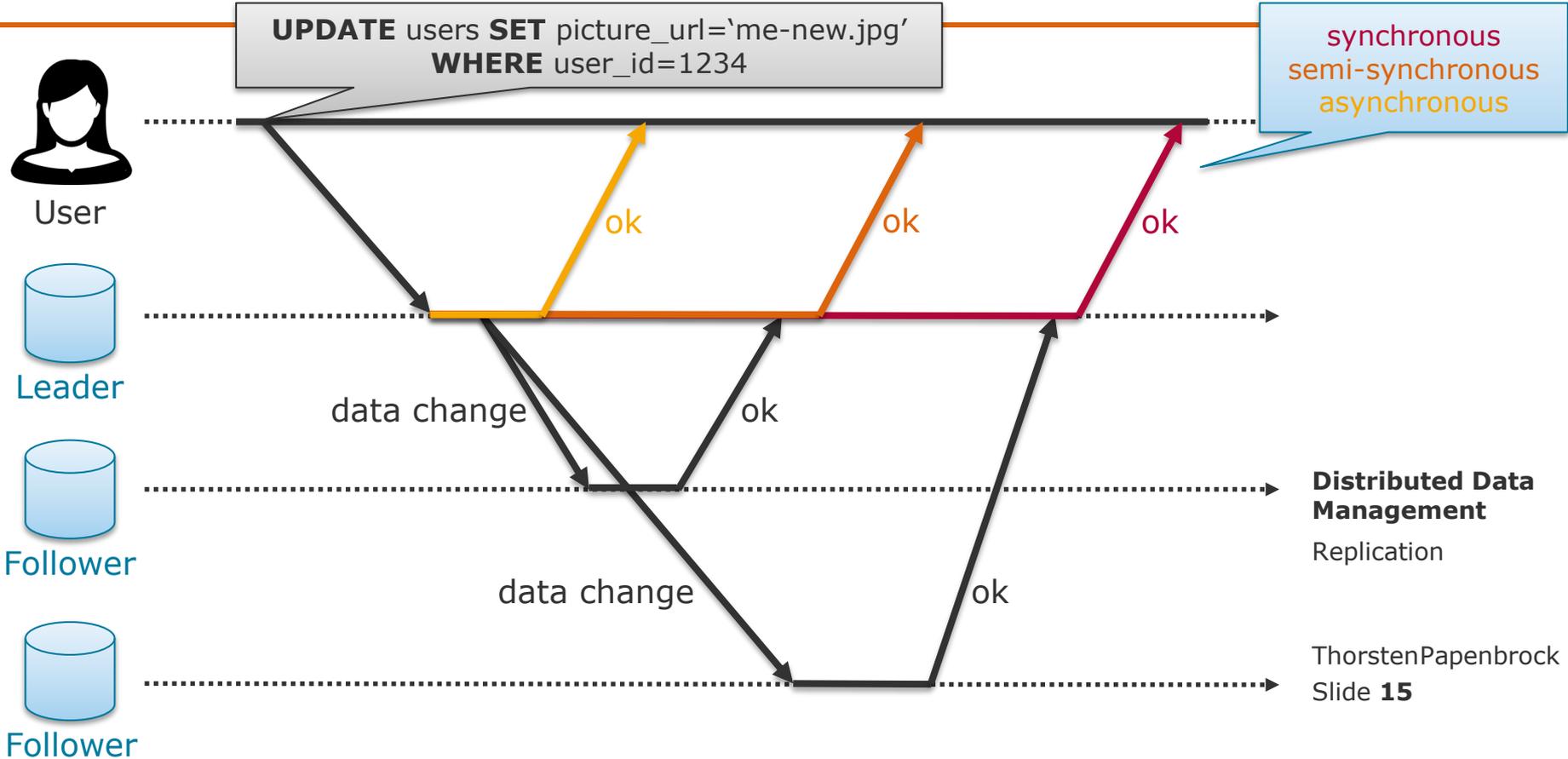
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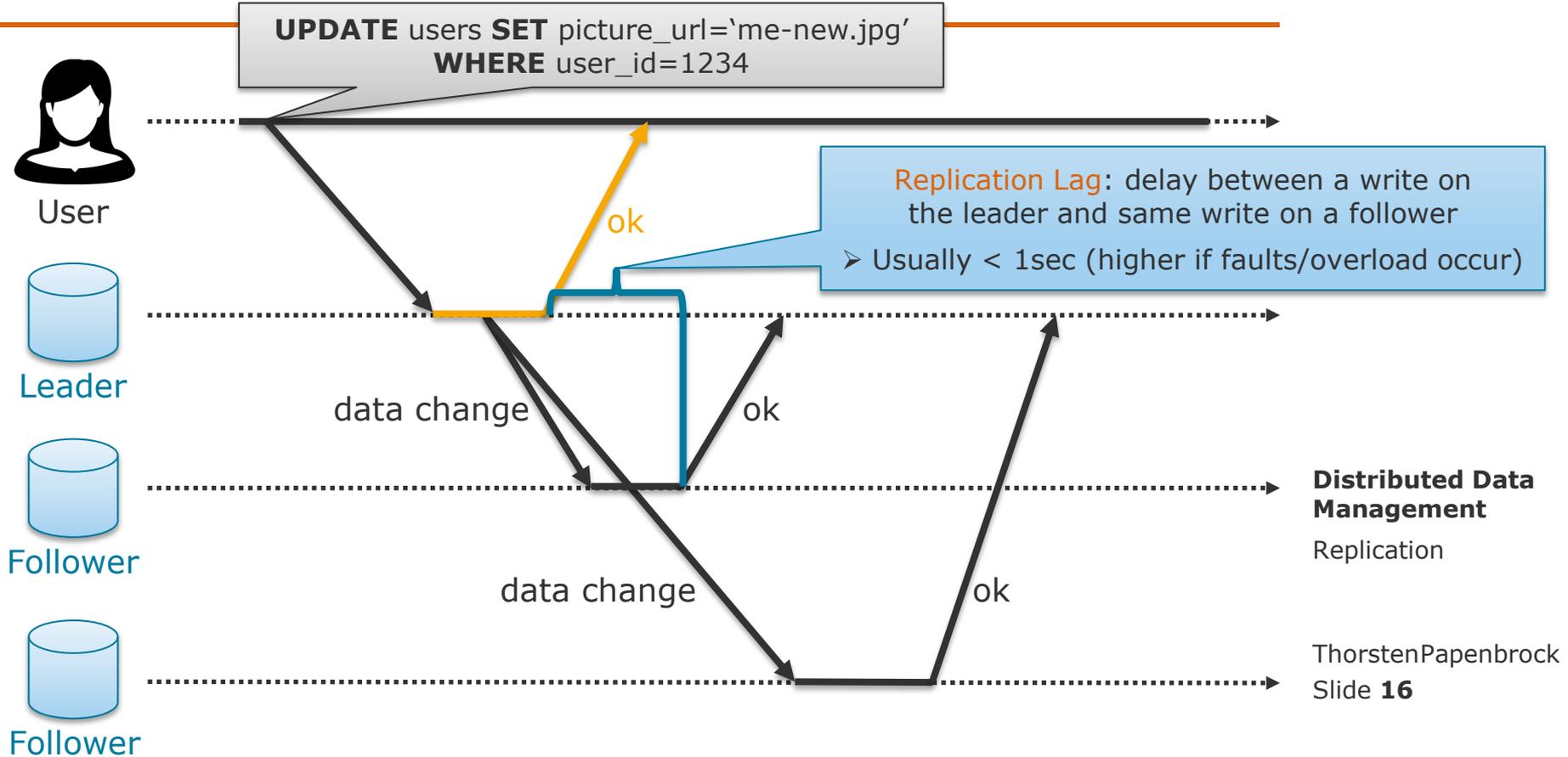
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Single-Leader Replication Write Propagation

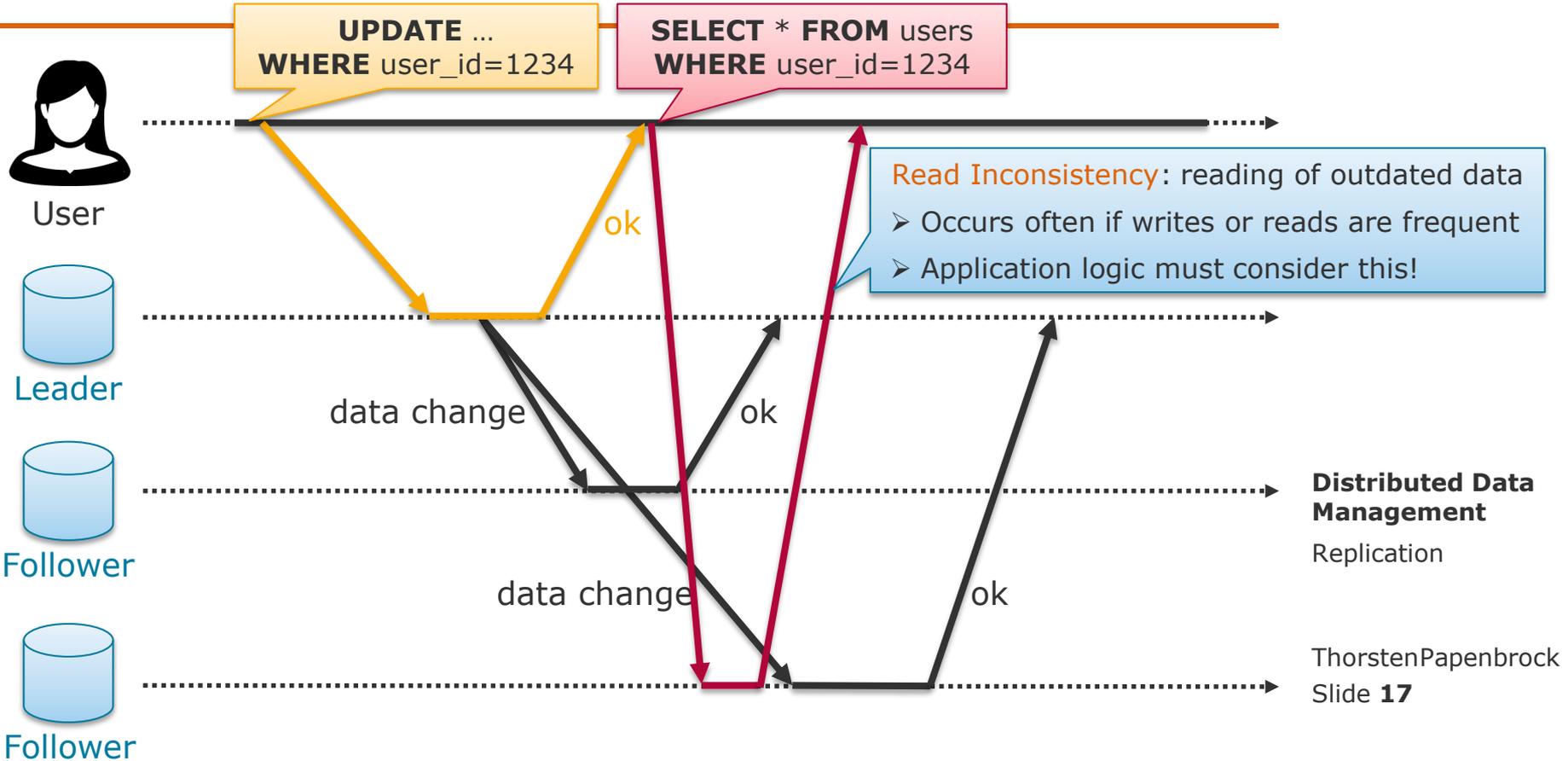


Single-Leader Replication Replication Lag



Single-Leader Replication

Replication Lag



Single-Leader Replication

BASE (Repetition)

BASE

- The BASE consistency model relaxes CAP dimensions:
 - **Basic Availability:** The database appears to work most of the time.
 - Availability might be less than 100%
 - “Most of the time” is often quantified as lower bound, e.g., 90%
 - **Soft-state:** Stores don’t have to be write-consistent, nor do different replicas have to be mutually consistent all the time.
 - Stored data might be inconsistent, but the store can derive consistent states
 - **Eventual consistency:** Stores exhibit consistency at some later point (e.g., lazily at read time).
 - Usually consistent within milliseconds
 - Does not mean “no-consistency”, which would be fatal for a store

Drop availability
by being more
synchronous

Drop consistency
by being more
asynchronous

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Single-Leader Replication

Achieving some Consistency

Read-your-writes Consistency

- Queries should at least reflect all changes made by the same user.

- Redirect all reads to user-modified data to the leader.

Update profile → Read profile

- Implementation examples:

- a) Remember what data has changed and redirect related queries.

- b) Redirect all queries to the leader for X seconds after last own update.

Monotonic Read Consistency

- A repeating query should always give the same result.

- Direct all reads to the same replica.

Multiple website refreshes

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Consistent Prefix Read Consistency

- Queries should see changes with a certain order in exactly that order.

- Always apply updates in the same order on all replica.

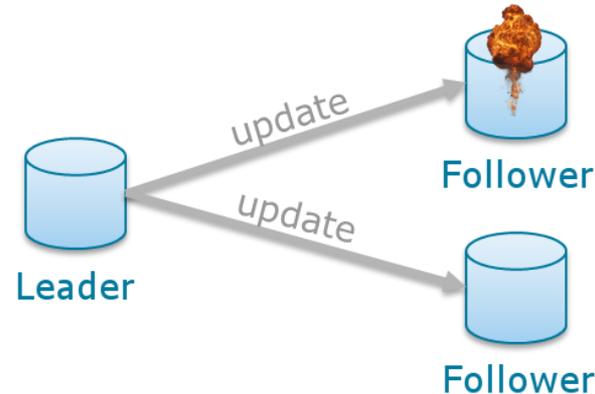
Booking → Payment → Delivery

Single-Leader Replication

Handling Node Outages

Follower failure: Catch-up recovery

- After failure handling (error handling, reconnect, restart, ...):
 1. Replay log, if necessary, and look up last update in log.
 2. Request all updates since last log entry from leader.



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Single-Leader Replication

Handling Node Outages

This procedure is also used for other distributed systems, such as **Actor Systems**

Leader failure: Failover

1. Determine leader failure

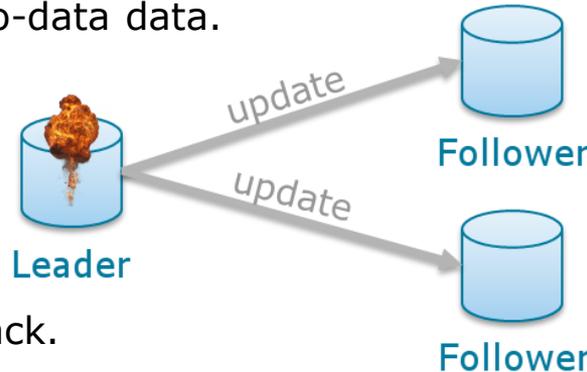
- If leader does not respond for a certain time, assume it to be dead.

2. Choose a new leader

- Either start a new leader, let all followers elect one of them as new leader, or let a controller node decide for a leader.
- Usually the follower with the most up-to-date data.

3. Reconfigure system

- Synchronize leader and follower states (e.g. by new leader or gossip).
- Redirect write queries to new leader.
- Make old leader a follower if it comes back.
- ...



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Single-Leader Replication

Handling Node Outages

Leader failure: Failover

1. Determine leader failure

- If leader does not respond for a certain time,

2. Choose a new leader

- Either start a new leader, let all followers elect one of leader, or let a controller node decide for a leader.
- Usually the follower with the most up-to-date data.

3. Reconfigure system

- Synchronize leader and follower states (e.g. by new leader or gossip).
- Redirect write queries to new leader.
- Make old leader a follower if it comes back.
- ...

Because of these and further problems, many operations teams do failovers only manually.

Timeout dilemma: If the timeout occurred because of load spikes, failover handling can make it worse!



Split Brain: If two replica think they are leaders in single-leader setups, they can corrupt the data!



a) Statement-based replication

- The leader logs the **INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE statements** that it gets and sends these also as data changes to the followers
- Disadvantage: Non-deterministic functions (e.g., NOW() or RAND()), auto-increment columns, and side effects (e.g., trigger or stored procedures) are forbidden, because they might **evaluate differently on each replica**.

b) Write-ahead log (WAL) shipping

- The leader logs all **physical data changes** (re-writes of disk blocks, appends to segment files, etc.) to a WAL, writes them to disk and sends them to the followers
- Disadvantage: All nodes need to use the exactly same technology, because data changes specify which bytes were changed in which block and are, therefore, **specific to a certain technology and version**.

Single-Leader Replication

Implementation of Replication Logs

c) Logical (row-based) log replication

- The leader logs all **logical changes** and sends these to the followers.
 - INSERT: new values
 - DELETE: row, old values
 - UPDATE: row, field, old values, new values
 - For transactions: id, start, end
- Disadvantage: When used together with a (physical) WAL, logical logs takes **additional memory and time**.

	T1	T2	T3	UNDO/REDO
1			start	<START T3>
2			read(B, t)	
3			t' = t+1	
4	start			<START T1>
5	read(A, u)			
6			write(B, t')	<T3,B,t,t'>
7			commit	<COMMIT T3>
8		start		<START T2>
9		read(B, v)		
10		read(A, w)		
11		v' = v+w		
12		write(B, v')		<T2,B,v,v'>
13		commit		<COMMIT T2>
14	read(B, x)			
15	x' = x+1			
16	write(B, x')			<T1,B,x,x'>
17	u' = u+1			<START CKPT (T1)>
18	write(A, x)			<T1,A,u,x>
19	commit			<COMMIT T1>
				<END CKPT>

Single-Leader Replication

Implementation of Replication Logs

c) Logical (row-based) log replication

- **UNDO logging**
 - Log entry: old value
 - Write order: (1) Log (2) Data (3) Commit
 - Restore: Read log backwards and restore any uncommitted/aborted value.
- **REDO logging**
 - Log entry: new value
 - Write order: (1) Log (2) Commit (3) Data
 - Restore: Read log forwards and re-write any committed value.
- **UNDO/REDO logging**
 - Log entry: old & new value
 - Write order: (1) Log (2) Data & Commit
 - Restore: Redo all committed changes in chronological order and undo all uncommitted changes in inverse chronological order.

See lecture "Database systems II" by Prof. Naumann

Checkpointing
Allows to ignore successfully committed/aborted changes before that entry.

Overview

Replication

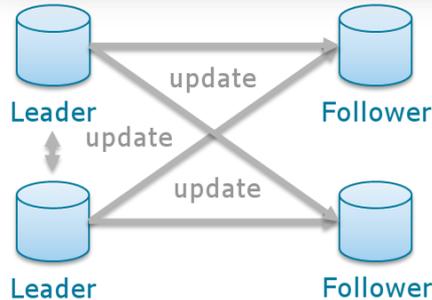
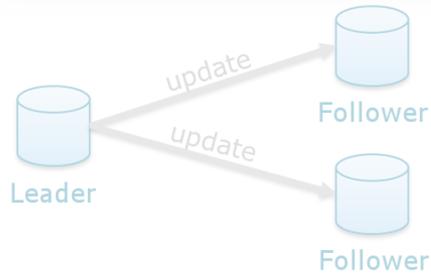
Single-Leader Replication



Multi-Leader Replication



Leaderless Replication



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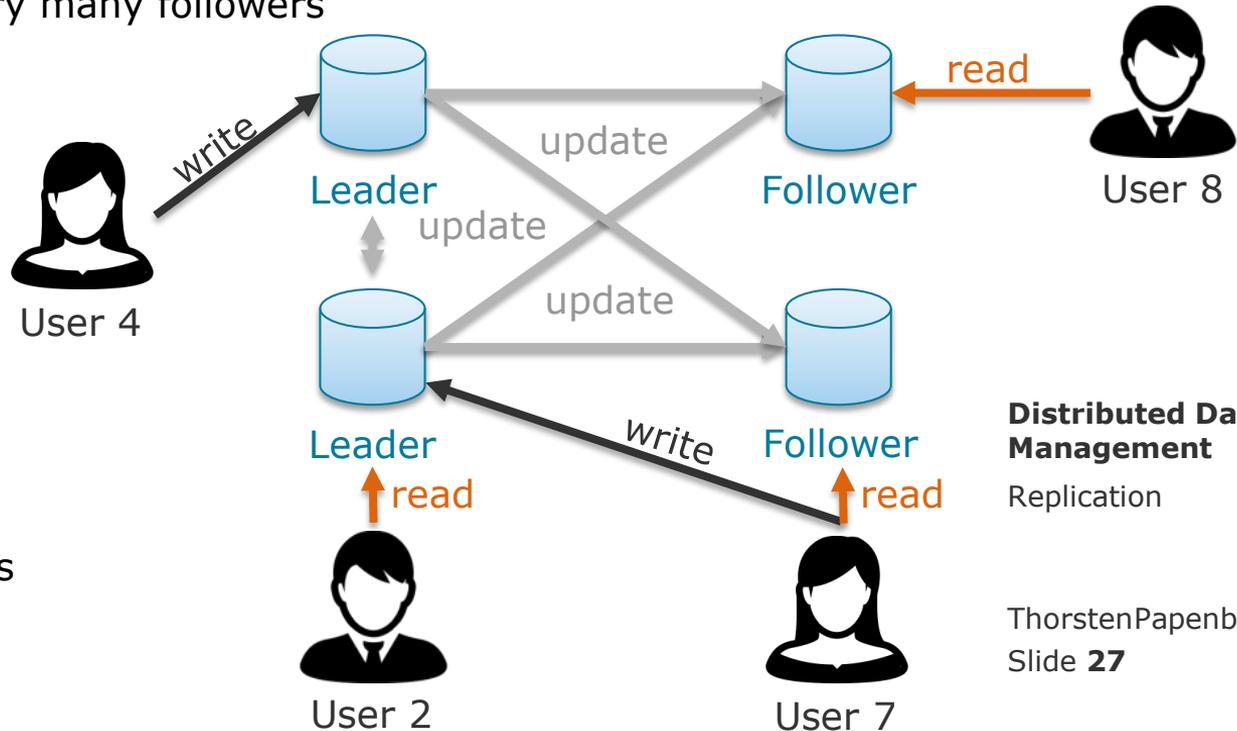
Replication

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Multi-Leader Replication Concept

Multi-Leader Replication

- Multiple leaders, arbitrary many followers
- Query processing like in single-leader setups
- Difference:
 - Write conflicts are possible
- Advantages:
 - Parallel writes
 - Leaders might die
 - Multiple datacenters



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Multi-Leader Replication

Conflict Resolution

Conflict

- Different leaders change the same item in different ways

Conflict Detection

- A change carries both new and old value.
- A conflict occurred if the old value differs.

```
table:      user
key:        1234
column:     picture_url
old_value: me-old.jpg
new_value: me-new.jpg
transaction: 328142
```

Conflict Resolution

- Inherently asynchronous, because both writes already succeeded
 - No chance to reject a conflicting write
- a) **Last write wins**: Always accept the write with the highest leaderID/timestamp/...
- b) **Merge**: Order the values (e.g. alphabetically) and store both concatenated.
- c) **Application managed**: Write a conflict data structure and report it.

See SVN, GIT, ...

Overview

Replication

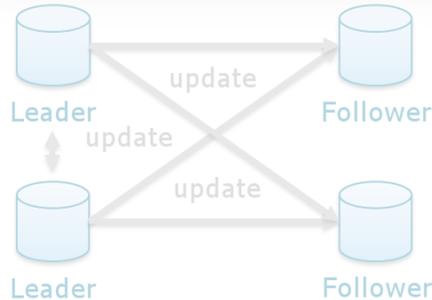
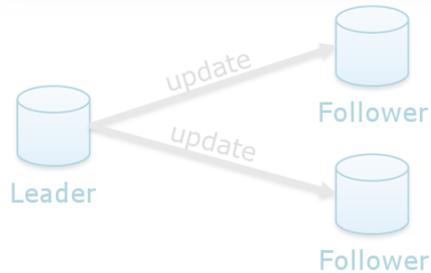
Single-Leader Replication



Multi-Leader Replication



Leaderless Replication



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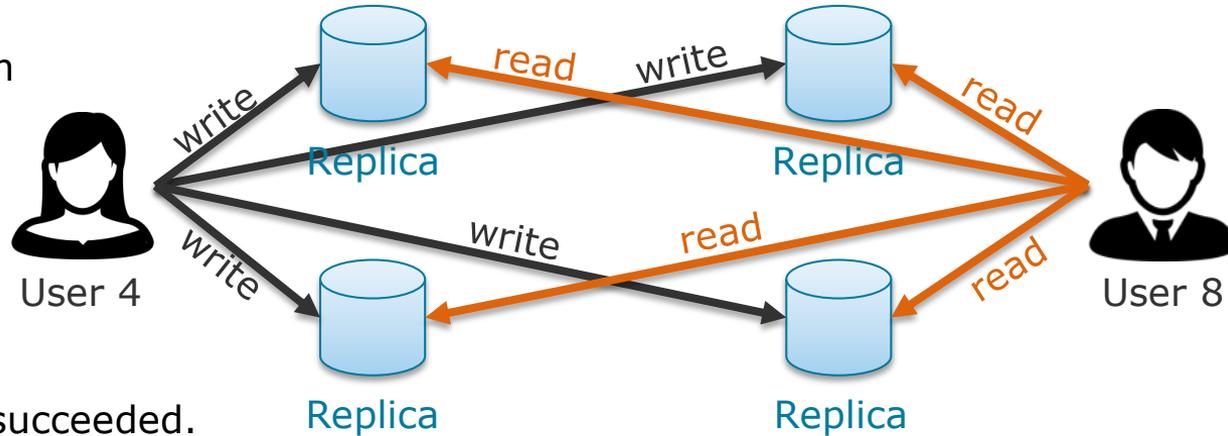
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Leaderless Replication Concept

Leaderless Replication

- No leader-follower distinction
 - All replica take writes.
- Read and write queries are send to all replica:
 - If a certain number of queries succeeded, then the overall query succeeded.
 - Tolerates some failing or slow replicas
 - No blocking change propagation by replica
- Advantages:
 - Parallel writes
 - No special roles for replica



**Distributed Data
Management**

Replication

Leaderless Replication

Write

Only very simple writes:
no non-deterministic functions,
auto-increments, site effects, ...

SET key = users.1234.picture_url
value = 'me-new.jpg'



User



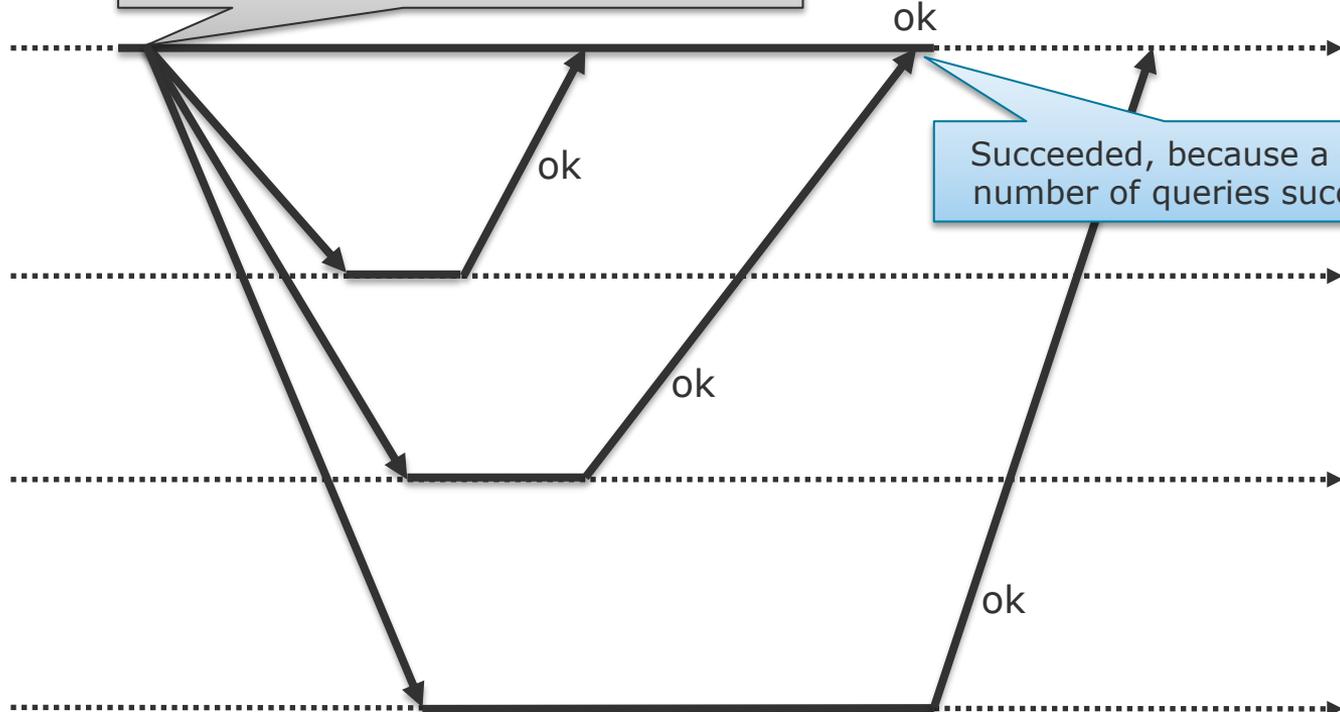
Replica



Replica



Replica



Succeeded, because a certain number of queries succeeded

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Replication

Leaderless Replication

Write



User



Replica



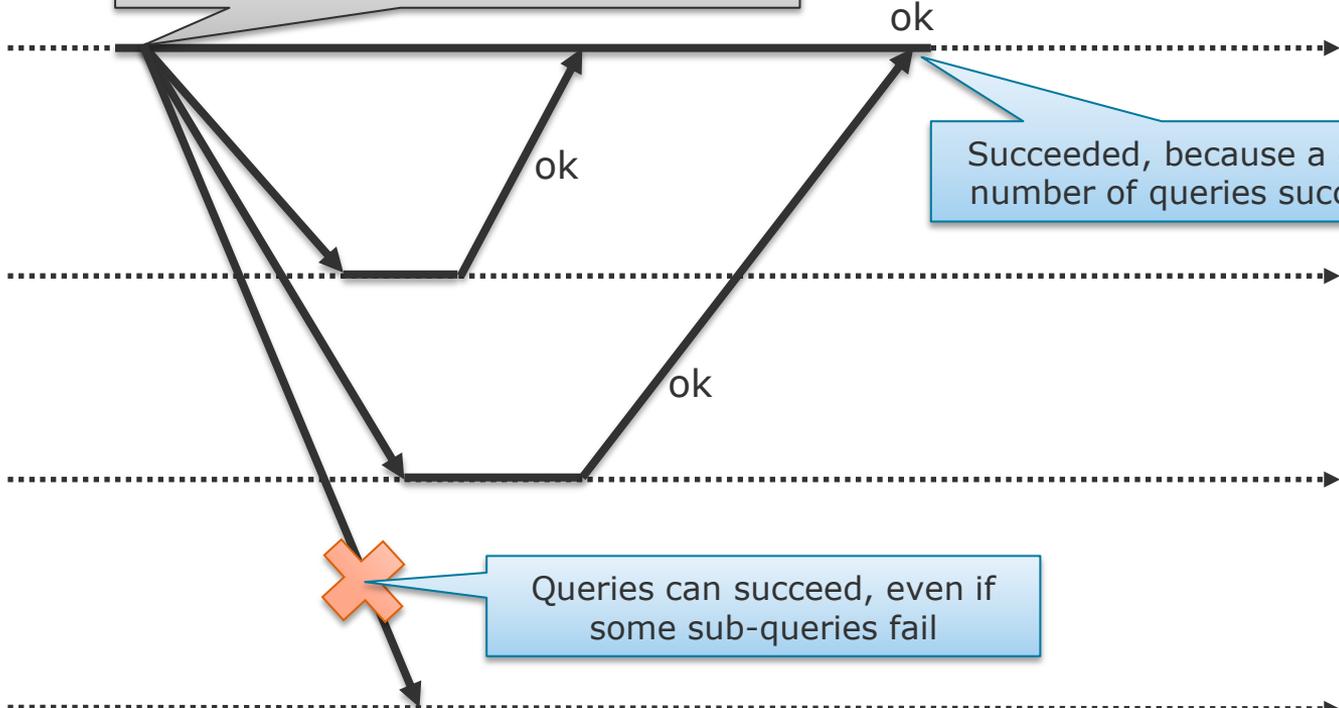
Replica



Replica

SET key = users.1234.picture_url
value = 'me-new.jpg'

Only very simple writes:
no non-deterministic functions,
auto-increments, site effects, ...



Succeeded, because a certain number of queries succeeded

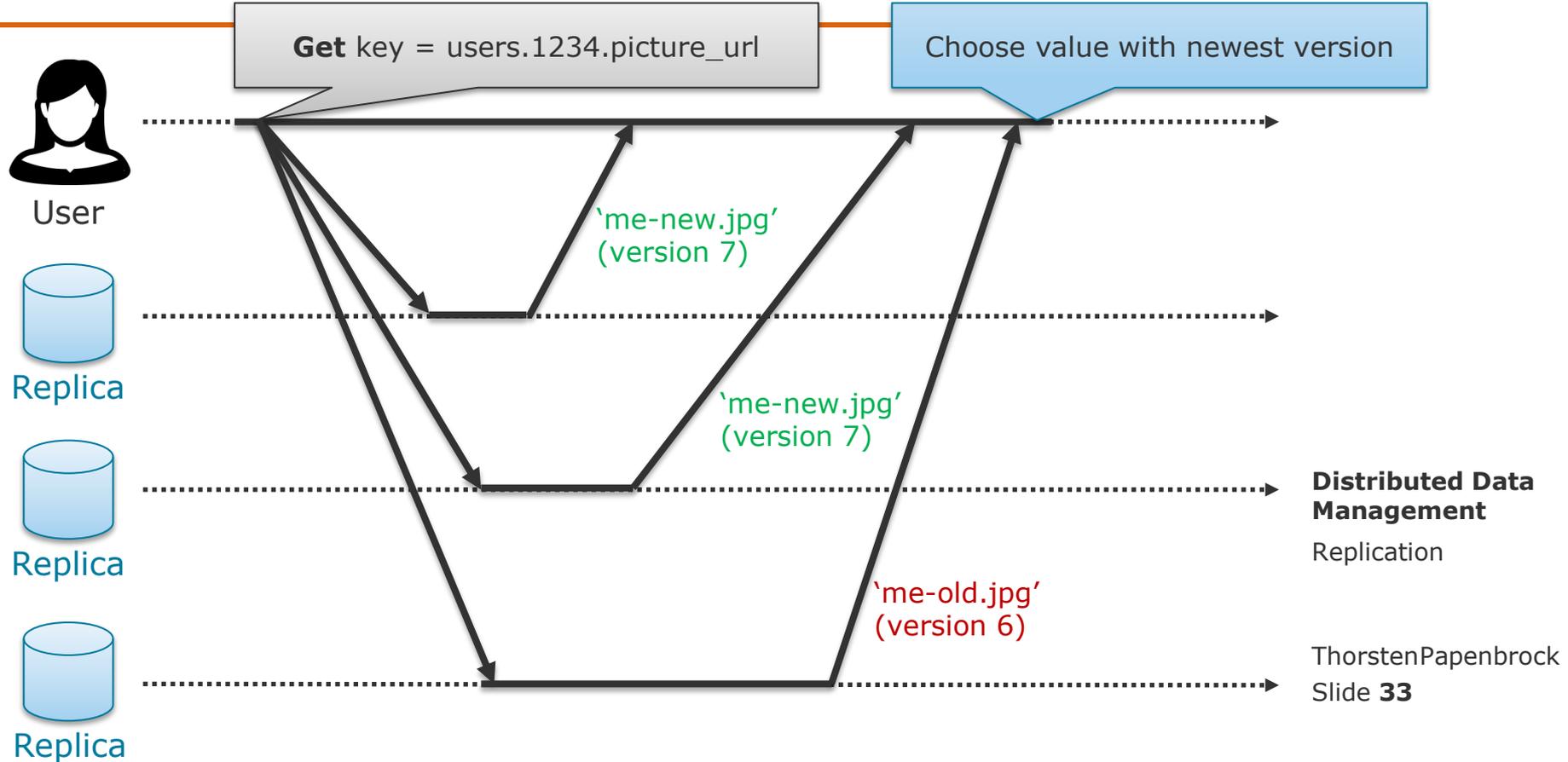
Queries can succeed, even if some sub-queries fail

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Leaderless Replication Read



Leaderless Replication

Quorum Consistency

Quorum

- Given n nodes, the **quorum** (w,r) specifies ...
 - the number of nodes w that must acknowledge a write and
 - the number of nodes r that must answer a query.

Quorum Consistency

- If $w + r > n$, then each query will contain the newest version of a value.
 - Identify the newest value by its version (not by majority!).
- The quorum variables are usually configurable:
 - Smaller r (faster reads) causes larger w (slower writes) and vice versa.
- The quorum tolerates ...
 - $n - w$ unavailable nodes for writes.
 - $n - r$ unavailable nodes for reads.

Quorum Changes

- Given a quorum (w,r) , can we change it at runtime?
 - Increase w :
 - Yes, new values are written in a more reliable way.
 - Increase r :
 - Yes, existing values are read in a more reliable way.
 - Decrease w :
 - Yes, if $w + r > n$ still holds so that new values are read reliably.
 - Decrease r :
 - Yes, if $w + r > n$ still holds with **the smallest w** used to write any value in the database.

Quorum Changes

- Given a quorum (w,r) and $n-x$ nodes (x nodes have left the cluster):
 - Does the quorum (w,r) still work?
 - Yes, if $n-x \geq r$: Reads still work and no updates are lost.
 - Yes, if $n-x \geq w$: Writes still work.
 - What is the largest number of leaving nodes x that still prevents data loss?
 - $n-x \geq r \Leftrightarrow x \leq n-r$

Quorum Changes

- Given a quorum (w,r) and $n-1$ nodes (one has left the cluster), can we change the quorum?
 - Increase w :
 - Yes, new values are written in a more reliable way.
 - Increase r :
 - Yes, existing values are read in a more reliable way.
 - Decrease w :
 - Yes, if $w + r > n - 1$ still holds.
 - Decrease r :
 - Yes, if $w + r > n$ still holds with n being all the nodes including the left node and **the smallest w** used to write any value in the database.

We need to consider n here, because some data was written to w nodes including the one left node.

Leaderless Replication Pitfalls

Don't rely on time! (see later lecture)

Concurrent writes

- If write conflicts are resolved using timestamps, **clock skew** can cause older values to overwrite newer values (user clocks usually not in sync!).

Concurrent write and read

Don't expect strict consistency!

- If a read process interferes with a write process, the **new values might be underrepresented.**

Apparently failed write

- If a write fails, it might still have **silently succeeded** on some nodes (only responses lost).

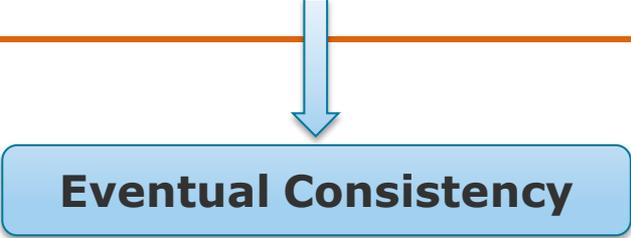
Failing node

- If a node with a new value **recovers an old value** after a crash, the quorum might be violated.

Overall problem:
Loss of quorums and, hence, violation of consistency

Leaderless Replication

What about BASE?



Eventual Consistency

Change Propagation Protocols

a) Read-Repair:

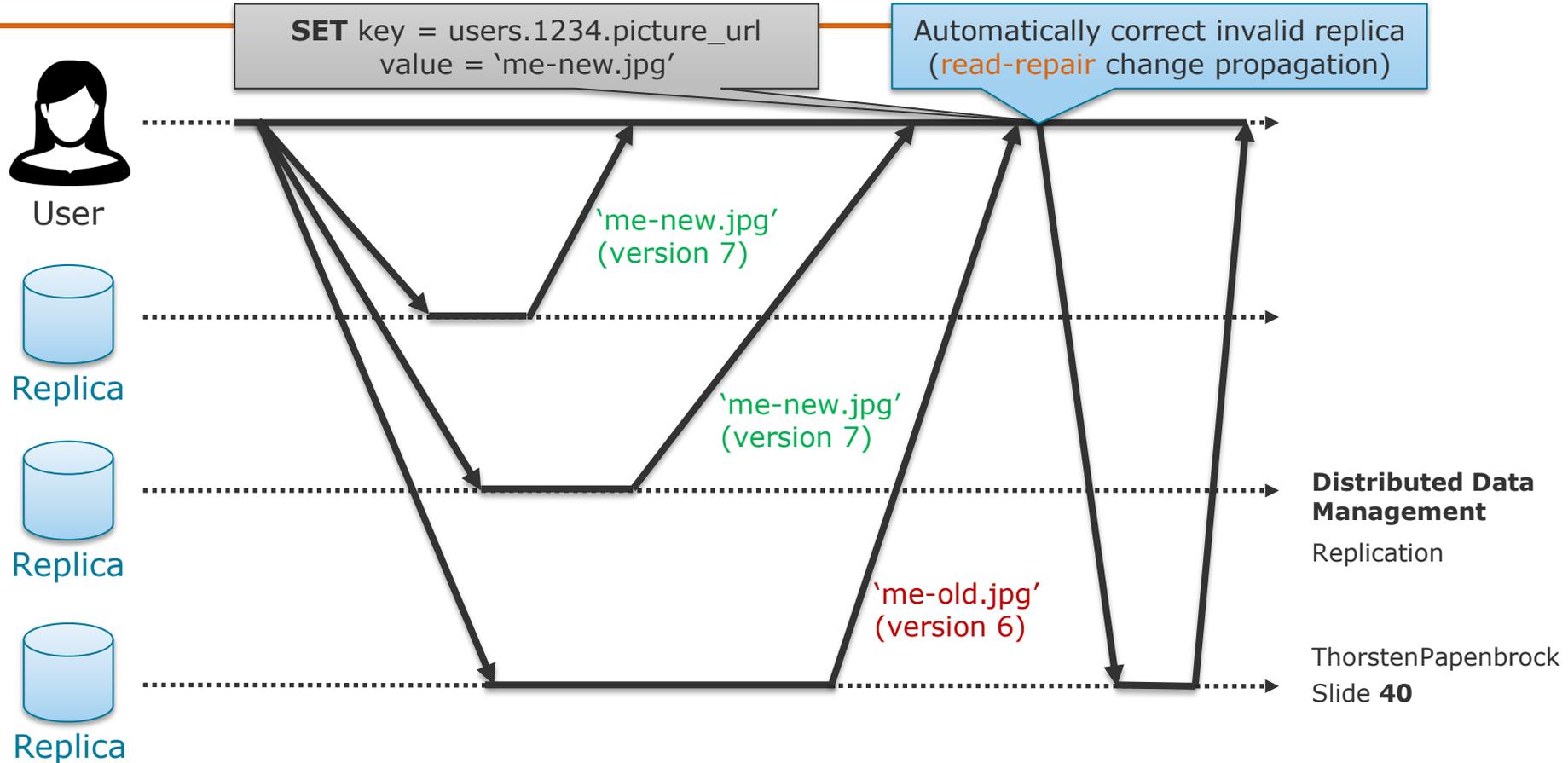
- Upon reading outdated values, **users** initiate value updates.
- Passive change propagation

b) Gossip:

- All **replicas** run local agents that periodically match their states.
- Active change propagation

Leaderless Replication

Read-Repair



Leaderless Replication

Gossip

Also known as
epidemic propagation

Gossip Protocol

- All replicas run local agents that periodically match replica states.
- Agent algorithm:

- With a given (typically low) frequency:
 - Select a remote agent at random.
 - Share any new changes since last contact.

- Properties:

- **Robust spread** of information tolerating node- and network-faults
- Information converges **with probability of 1**
- Information converges **in logarithmic time in the number of agents**
 - In each “round”, the number of agents with a particular change approximately doubles (ignoring redundant matches).



Exponentially rapid
convergence!

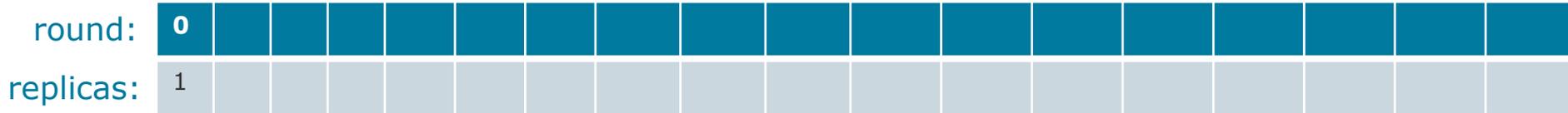
Replication

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Gossip

Gossip Protocol

- Example:
 - 100,000 replicas (= agents)
 - 3 sec gossip frequency
- What is the expected time for one change being known to all replicas?



Leaderless Replication

Gossip

Gossip Protocol

- Example:
 - 100,000 replicas (= agents)
 - 3 sec gossip frequency
- What is the expected time for one change being known to all replicas?

round:	0	1	2														
replicas:	1	2	4														

Gossip Protocol

- Example:
 - 100,000 replicas (= agents)
 - 3 sec gossip frequency
- What is the expected time for one change being known to all replicas?

round:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
replicas:	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1k	2k	4k	8k	16k	32k	65k	131k

Rounds of gossip:

$$2^{\text{round}} > \text{replicas} \Leftrightarrow \text{round} > \log_2(\text{replicas})$$

Gossip Protocol

- Example:
 - 100,000 replicas (= agents)
 - 3 sec gossip frequency
- What is the expected time for one change being known to all replicas?

round:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
replicas:	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1k	2k	4k	8k	16k	32k	65k	131k

Rounds of gossip:

$$2^{\text{round}^d} > \text{repli}^c \Leftrightarrow \text{round}^d > \log_2^g(\text{repli}^c) \Rightarrow \text{round}^d > \log_2^g(10^0,00^0) \approx 16.61$$

Expected time to convergence:

$$\text{time}^e = \text{round}^d * \text{frequ}^e \Rightarrow \text{time}^e = 17 * 3 \text{ se}^c = 51 \text{ se}^c$$

Gossip Protocol

- General conditions:
 - Interactions happen **periodically** and **pair-wise** between **random** agents.
 - To ultimately reach all agents!
 - Interactions **change the state** of at least one agent to reflect the state of the other.
 - Change to the most recent version!
 - Interaction **frequency is low** compared to typical message latencies.
 - Protocol costs are negligible!
 - Information exchange leads to redundancy due to the replication.
 - Some updates are communicated to one agent multiple times!
 - Information exchanged during interactions is of **bounded size**.
 - Not entire database!

How to quickly **find only the changed areas?**

Distributed Data Management

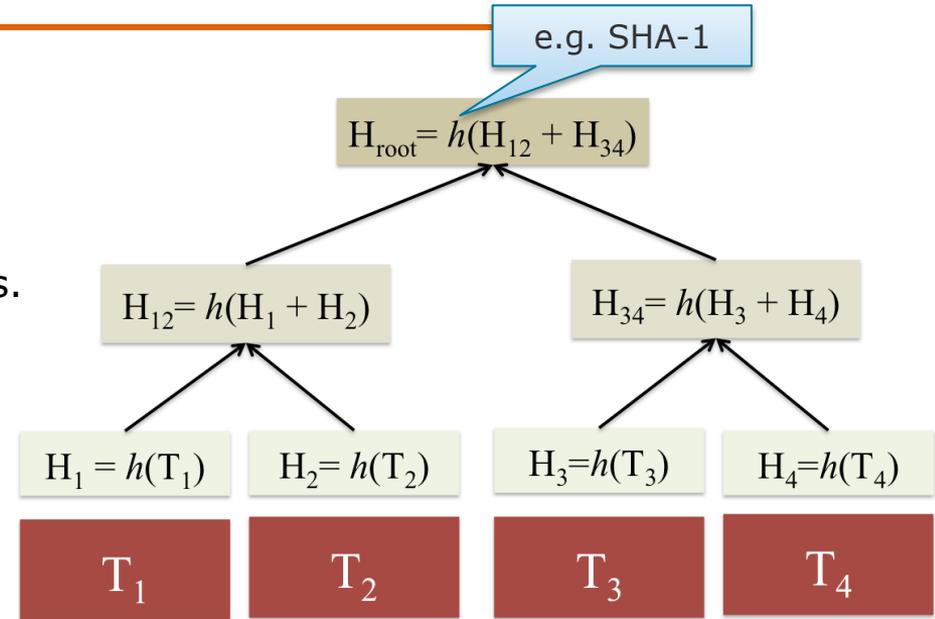
Replication

Thorsten Papenbrock

Slide **46**

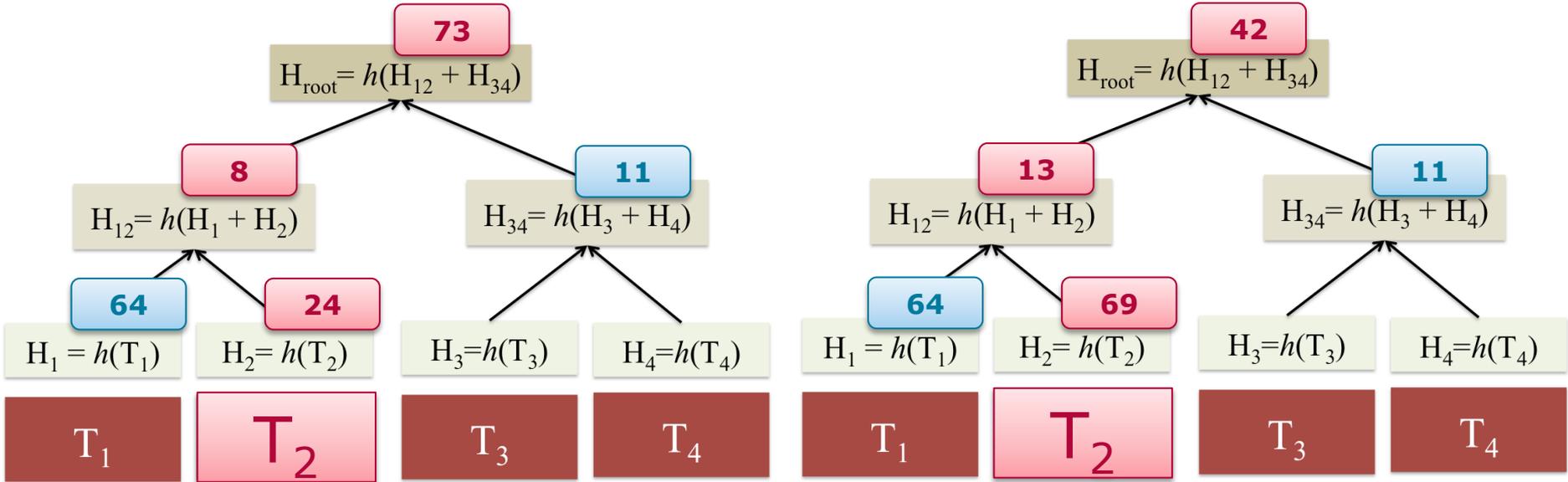
Merkle Trees

- **Hash trees:**
 - Leaves are hashes of the data.
 - Inner nodes are hashes of child nodes.
- Usually **binary search trees**, but higher degrees are possible
- Hashes identify same data, i.e., if two nodes in two trees have the same hash, then their underlying data is the same.
 - Change identification algorithm:
 - Match Merkle Trees level-wise for differing hashes.
 - Exchange data with differing hash paths.
- Uses: Amazon Dynamo, Cassandra, and Riak



Exchanged data
small and bound
by tree height

Leaderless Replication Gossip



Overview

Replication

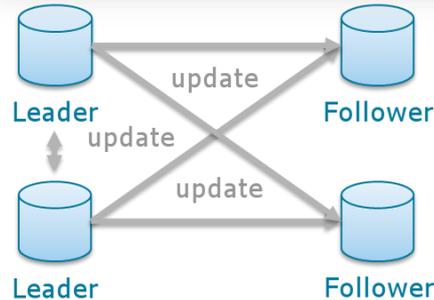
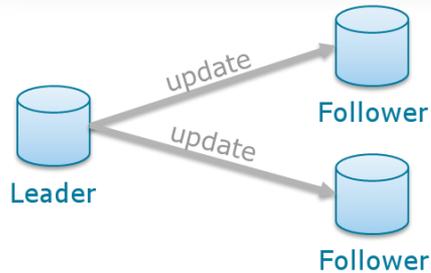
Single-Leader Replication



Multi-Leader Replication



Leaderless Replication



Distributed Data Management

Replication

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Slide 49

Replication

Check yourself

Consider a replication scenario with 3 replicas using quorum-consistency (as specified on slide 30). The last accepted write to a particular data item succeeded on 2 out of 3 nodes:

Replica 1	Replica 2	Replica 3
✓	✓	X

1. Which quorum configurations are possible if the quorum shall guarantee that queries read the newest version?
2. For each of those configurations list all combinations of unavailable nodes such that the next read query would still succeed.

