

# CSCI 251: Concepts of Parallel and Distributed Systems

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November 1st, 2017

## Coordination and Agreement

Topics:

- Election Algorithm
- Multicast
- Agreement

### Bully Algorithm

A process is elected as the leader/coordinator based on its number/label. Any process can start the election process.

### Multicast

The message  $m$  is sent to a group  $g$  of processes. The basic multicast involves a process performing a multicast to all connected processes. Those processes will propagate the message to all of its connected processes. This is inefficient since a network of processes can send and acknowledge duplicate messages. Reliable multicast is a variation that ensures some other basic properties are satisfied.

- Integrity: A correct process delivers  $m$  exactly once.
- Validity: If a correct process multicasts  $m$ , then it will eventually deliver  $m$ .
- Agreement: If a correct process delivers  $m$ , then every correct process in the group  $g$  will also deliver  $m$ .

## Piggyback Acknowledgements

Along with  $(m, g)$ , a process lets other processes know the sequence number of the multicast message for a process  $\langle(m, g), S_p^p\rangle$ . A message  $\langle q, R_g^q\rangle$  is sent to each process such that  $q \in g, q \neq p$ .  $R_g^q$  is nothing more than the sequence number of the last multicast message from  $q$  that was delivered at  $p$ . For a receiving process  $r$ ,  $R_g^p$  is the last multicast message from  $p$  that  $r$  has delivered, and  $R_g^q$  is the last multicast message from  $q$  that  $r$  has delivered.

- $S = R_g^p + 1$ , deliver  $m$
- $S \leq R_g^p$ , ignore  $m$  since it already has been delivered
- $S > R_g^p + 1$ , process  $r$  has missed a previous message, so the current message is placed in a holdback queue and negative acknowledgement is sent to  $p$

## Ordering of Multicast Message

FIFO: if a process sends  $(m, g)$  before  $(m', g)$ , then  $d(m)$  happens before  $d(m')$ .

Causal Ordering: multicast message  $(m, g)$  is the cause of another multicast message  $(m', g)$  and therefore  $d(m)$  happens before  $d(m')$ .

## Reminders

Check MyCourses for details on Project 2.

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