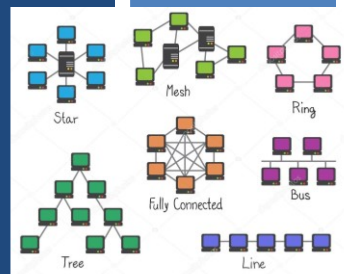
TCSS 558: APPLIED DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING



Chapter 6 – Coordination - III

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1

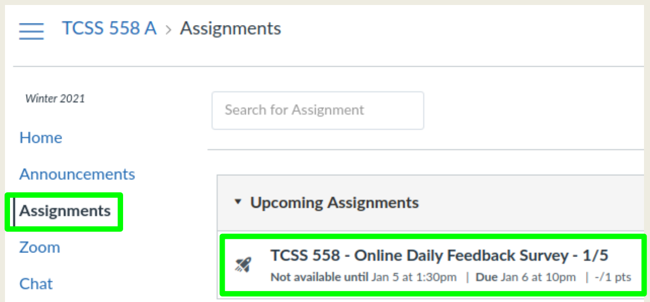
OBJECTIVES – 3/5

- Questions from 2/29
- Assignment 3: Replicated Key Value Store
- Chapter 6: Coordination
  - Chapter 6.2: Logical Clocks
    Vector Clocks
- Class Activity 4 – Total Ordered Multicasting
- Class Activity 5 – Causality and Vector Clocks
- Chapter 6: Coordination
  - Chapter 6.3: Distributed Mutual Exclusion
  - Chapter 6.4: Election Algorithms

2

ONLINE DAILY FEEDBACK SURVEY

- Daily Feedback Quiz in Canvas – Available After Each Class
- Extra credit available for completing surveys ***ON TIME***
- Tuesday surveys: due by ~ Wed @ 10p
- Thursday surveys: due ~ Mon @ 10p



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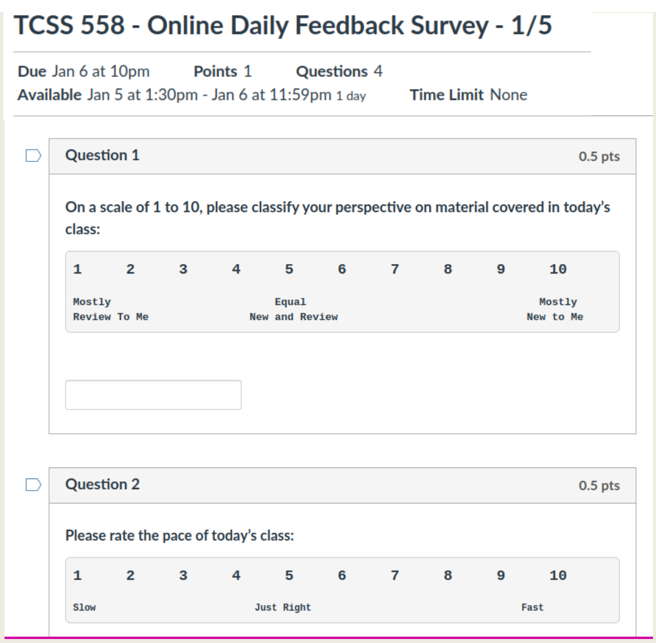
3



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4

MATERIAL / PACE

- Please classify your perspective on material covered in today's class (23 respondents):
- 1-mostly review, 5-equal new/review, 10-mostly new
- **Average – 6.87 (↑ - *previous 6.67*)**

- Please rate the pace of today's class:
- 1-slow, 5-just right, 10-fast
- **Average – 5.83 (↑ - *previous 5.52*)**

FEEDBACK FROM 2/29

- ***Clarifying question for vector clocks:***
- ***For an example with two processes, if having a vector clock for the local process 1 (a_1, a_2, …, a_n), when receiving a message from process 2 for it's vector clock (b_1, b_2, …, b_n), this event at process 1 will then have a time stamp given by ($max(a_1,b_1) + 1$, $max(a_2,b_2)$)?***
  - ***Note, if the system has more processes, we add more elements to the vector clock and take the max.. e.g. $max(a_3,b_3)$, .. $max(a_n,b_n)$***
- ***That is, take the max of the times for each position, and then for the own (local) process, it is the max plus one.***

- Yes, this is correct- we can't increment clocks for other processes, but do increment the local clock for the event of 'receiving the message from process 2'

OBJECTIVES – 3/5

- Questions from 2/29
- **Assignment 3: Replicated Key Value Store**
- Chapter 6: Coordination
  - Chapter 6.2: Logical Clocks
    Vector Clocks
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7

SHORT-HAND-CODES FOR MEMBERSHIP TRACKING APPROACHES

- Include readme.txt or doc file with instructions in submission
- Must document membership tracking method

>> please indicate which types to test <<

ID	Description
F	Static file membership tracking – file is not reread
FD	Static file membership tracking DYNAMIC - file is periodically reread to refresh membership list
T	TCP membership tracking – servers are configured to refer to central membership server
U	UDP membership tracking - automatically discovers nodes with no configuration

8

ASSIGNMENT 3

- **Sunday March 10th**
- Goal: Replicated Key Value Store
- Team signup to be posted on Canvas under 'People'
- Build off of Assignment 2 GenericNode
- Focus on TCP client/server w/ replication
- How to track membership for data replication?
  - Can implement multiple types of membership tracking for extra credit
- REQUIREMENT: 'store' command needs to output 1 key-value pair per line using ASCII text (no binary)

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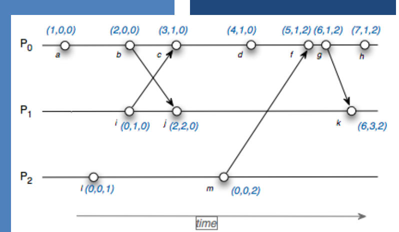
9



CH. 6.2: LOGICAL CLOCKS

L17.10

10

OBJECTIVES – 3/5

- Questions from 2/29
- Assignment 3: Replicated Key Value Store
- Chapter 6: Coordination
  - Chapter 6.2: Logical Clocks
  - **Vector Clocks**
- Class Activity 4 – Total Ordered Multicasting
- Class Activity 5 – Causality and Vector Clocks
- Chapter 6: Coordination
  - Chapter 6.3: Distributed Mutual Exclusion
  - Chapter 6.4: Election Algorithms

CHAPTER 6 - COORDINATION

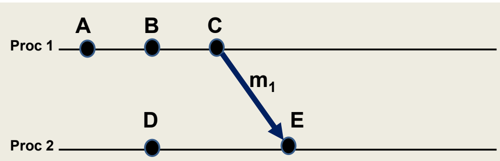
- 6.1 Clock Synchronization
  - Physical clocks
  - Clock synchronization algorithms
- 6.2 Logical clocks
  - Lamport clocks
  - Vector clocks
- 6.3 Mutual exclusion
- 6.4 Election algorithms
- 6.6 Distributed event matching *(light)*
- 6.7 Gossip-based coordination *(light)*

VECTOR CLOCKS

- Lamport clocks don't help to determine causal ordering of messages
- Vector clocks capture causal histories and can be used as an alternative
- But what is causality? …

13

WHAT IS CAUSALITY?



- Having a causal relationship between two events (A and E) indicates that event E results from the occurrence of event A.
- When one event results from another, there is a causal relationship between the two events.
- This is also referred to as cause and effect.

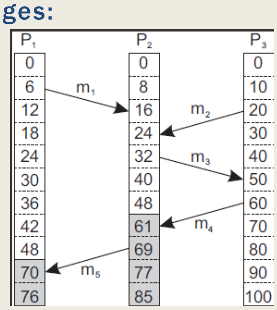
14

CAUSALITY - 2

- **Disclaimer:**
- Without knowing actual information contained in messages, it is not possible to state with certainty that there is a causal relationship or perhaps a conflict
- Lamport/Vector clocks can help us suggest possible causality
- But we never know for sure…

CAUSALITY - 3

- Consider the messages:



- P2 receives m1, and subsequently sends m3
- **Causality:** Sending m3 ***may*** depend on what's contained in m1
- P2 receives m2, receiving m2 is ***not*** related to receiving m1
- ***Is sending m3 causally dependent on receiving m2?***

VECTOR CLOCKS

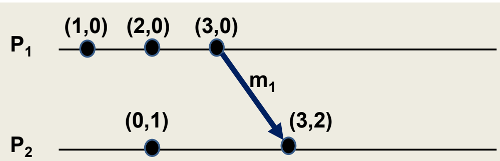
- Vector clocks help keep track of **causal history**
- If two local events happened at process P, then the causal history H(p2) of event p2 is {p1,p2}

- P sends messages to Q (*event p3*)
- Q previously performed event q1
- Q records arrival of message as q2
- Causal histories merged at Q H(q2)= {p1,p2,p3,q1,q2}

- Fortunately, can simply store history of last event, as a vector clock → H(q2) = (3,2)
- Each entry corresponds to the last event at the process

17

VECTOR CLOCKS - 2



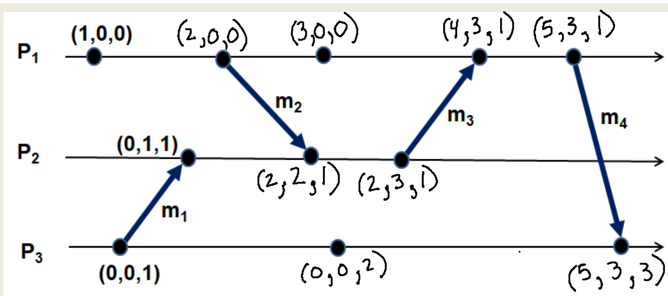
- Each process maintains a vector clock which
  - Captures number of events at the local process (e.g. logical clock)
  - Captures number of events at all other processes
- Causality is captured by:
  - For each event at Pi, the vector clock (VC_i) is incremented
  - The msg is timestamped with VC_i; and sending the msg is recorded as a new event at P_i
  - P_j adjusts its VC_j choosing the **max** of: the message timestamp –or- the local vector clock (VC_j)

18

VECTOR CLOCKS - 3

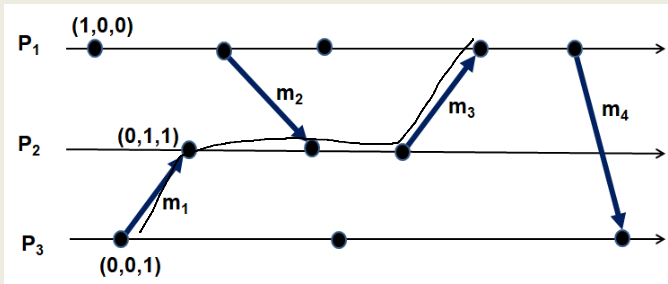
- Pj knows the # of events at Pi based on the timestamps of the received message
- Pj learns how many events have occurred at other processes based on timestamps in the vector
- These events ***"may be causally dependent"***
- **In other words:** they may have been necessary for the message(s) to be sent…

VECTOR CLOCKS EXAMPLE - 3



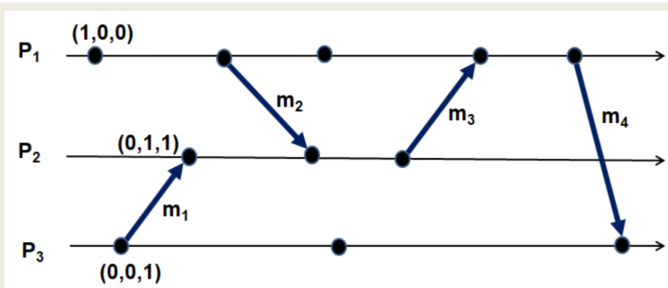
- Provide a vector clock label for unlabeled events

VECTOR CLOCKS EXAMPLE - 4



- TRUE/FALSE:
- The sending of message m_3 is causally dependent on the sending of message m_1. TRUE
- The sending of message m_2 is causally dependent on the sending of message m_1. FALSE

VECTOR CLOCKS EXAMPLE - 5



- TRUE/FALSE:
- P_1 (1,0,0) and P_3 (0,0,1) may be concurrent events. TRUE
- P_2 (0,1,1) and P_3 (0,0,1) may be concurrent events. FALSE
- P_1 (1,0,0) and P_2 (0,1,1) may be concurrent events. TRUE

WE WILL RETURN AT 5:00 PM

23

OBJECTIVES – 3/5

- Questions from 2/29
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24

OBJECTIVES – 3/5

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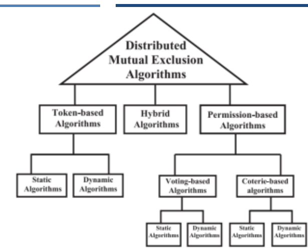
25



CH. 6.3: DISTRIBUTED MUTUAL EXCLUSION

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26

DISTRIBUTED MUTUAL EXCLUSION ALGORITHMS

- Coordinating access among distributed processes to a shared resource requires **Distributed Mutual Exclusion**
- **Algorithms in 6.3**
- Token-ring algorithm
- ***Permission-based algorithms:***
- Centralized algorithm
- Distributed algorithm (Ricart and Agrawala)
- Decentralized voting algorithm (Lin et al.)

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27

TOKEN-BASED ALGORITHMS

- Mutual exclusion by passing a “token” between nodes
- Nodes often organized in ring
- Only one token, holder has access to shared resource
- Avoids starvation: ***everyone gets a chance to obtain lock***
- Avoids deadlock: easy to avoid

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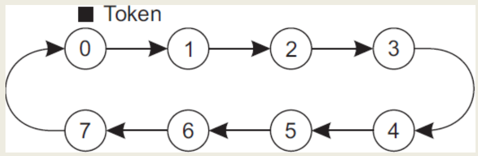
28

TOKEN-RING ALGORITHM

- Construct overlay network
- Establish logical ring among nodes



- Single token circulated around the nodes of the network
- Node having token can access shared resource
- If no node accesses resource, token is constantly circulated around ring

TOKEN-RING CHALLENGES

1. If token is lost, token must be regenerated
   - **Problem**: may accidentally circulate multiple tokens
2. Hard to determine if token is lost
   - What is the difference between token being lost and a node holding the token (***lock***) for a long time?
3. When node crashes, circular network route is broken
   - Dead nodes can be detected by adding a receipt message for when the token passes from node-to-node
   - When no receipt is received, node assumed dead
   - Dead process can be “jumped” in the ring

DISTRIBUTED MUTUAL EXCLUSION ALGORITHMS - 3

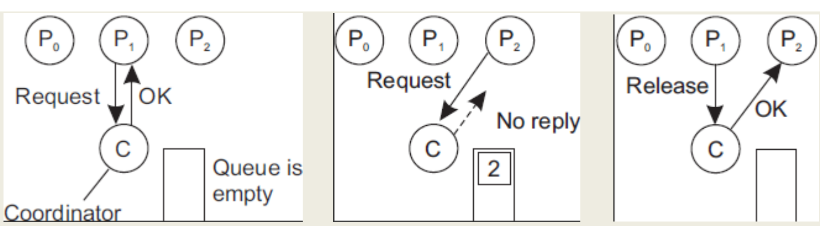
- **Permission-based algorithms**
- Processes must require permission from other processes before first acquiring access to the resource
  - CONTRAST: Token-ring did not ask nodes for permission

- **Centralized algorithm**
- Elect a single leader node to coordinate access to shared resource(s)
- Manage mutual exclusion on a distributed system similar to how mutual exclusion is managed for a single system
- Nodes must all interact with leader to obtain ***"the lock"***

31

CENTRALIZED MUTUAL EXCLUSION

Permission granted from coordinator \/ No response from coordinator



P_1 executes P_2 blocks P_1 finishes; P_2 executes

- When resource not available, coordinator can block the requesting process, or respond with a reject message
- P2 must ***poll*** the coordinator if it responds with reject otherwise can wait if simply blocked
- Requests are granted permission fairly using FIFO queue
- Just three messages: (request, grant (OK), release)

32

CENTRALIZED MUTUAL EXCLUSION - 2

- **Issues**
- Coordinator is a single point of failure
- Processes can't distinguish dead coordinator from ***"blocking"*** when resource is unavailable
  - No difference between CRASH and BLOCK (*for a long time*)
- Large systems, coordinator becomes performance bottleneck
  - Scalability: Performance does not scale

- **Benefits**
- Simplicity:
  Easy to implement compared to distributed alternatives

DISTRIBUTED ALGORITHM

- Ricart and Agrawala [1981], use total ordering of all events
  - Leverages Lamport logical clocks

- Package up resource request message (AKA Lock Request)
- Send to all nodes
- Include:
  - Name of resource
  - Process number
  - Current (logical) time

- Assume messages are sent reliably
  - No messages are lost

DISTRIBUTED ALGORITHM - 2

- When each node receives a request message they will:

1. Say OK (***if the node doesn't need the resource***)
2. Make **no reply**, queue request (***node is using the resource)***
3. ***If node is also waiting to access the resource:*** perform a timestamp comparison -
    1. Send OK if requester has lower logical clock value
    2. Make **no reply** if requester has higher logical clock value

- Nodes sit back and wait for all nodes to grant permission

- Requirement: every node must know the entire membership list of the distributed system

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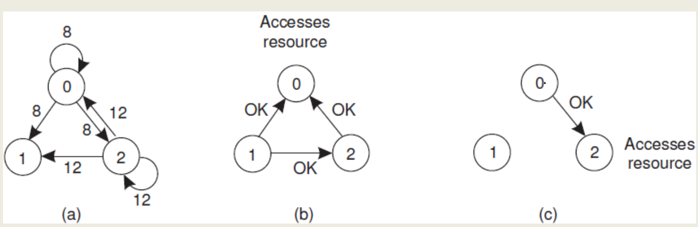
35

DISTRIBUTED ALGORITHM - 3

- Node 0 and Node 2 simultaneously request access to **resource**
- Node 0's time stamp is lower (8) than Node 2 (12)
- Node 1 and Node 2 grant Node 0 access
- Node 1 is not interested in the resource, it OKs both requests



- **In case of conflict, lowest timestamp wins!**
    - Node 2 rejects its own request (12) in favor of node 0 (8)

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36

CHALLENGES WITH DISTRIBUTED ALGORITHM

- **Problem:** Algorithm has N points of failure !
- Where N = Number of Nodes in the system
- **No Reply Problem:** When node is accessing the resource, it does not respond
  - Lack of response can be confused with **failure**
  - ***Possible Solution:*** When node receives request for resource it is accessing, always send a reply either granting or denying permission (ACK)
  - Enables requester to determine when nodes have died

CHALLENGES WITH DISTRIBUTED ALGORITHM - 2

- **Problem**: Multicast communication required –or- each node must maintain full group membership
  - Track nodes entering, leaving, crashing…
- **Problem**: Every process is involved in reaching an agreement to grant access to a shared resource
  - This approach ***may not scale*** on resource-constrained systems
- **Solution**: Can relax total agreement requirement and proceed when a **simple majority** of nodes grant permission (>50%)
  - *Presumably any one node locking the resource prevents agreement*
  - *If one node gets majority of acknowledges no other can*
  - *Requires every node to know size of system (# of nodes)*
- **Problem:** 2 concurrent transactions get 50% permission → deadlock?
- Distributed algorithm for mutual exclusion works best for:
  - Small groups of processes
  - When memberships rarely change

DECENTRALIZED ALGORITHM

- Lin et al. [2004], decentralized voting algorithm
- Resource is replicated N times
- Each replica has its own coordinator ...(N coordinators)
- Accessing resource requires majority vote:
  total votes (m) > N/2 coordinators
- **Assumption #1:** When coordinator does not give permission to access a resource (because it is busy) it will inform the requester

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39

DECENTRALIZED ALGORITHM - 2

- **Assumption #2:** When a coordinator crashes, it recovers quickly, but will have forgotten votes before the crash.
- Approach assumes coordinators reset **arbitrarily** at any time
- **Risk**: on crash, coordinator forgets it previously granted permission to the shared resource, and on recovery it errantly grants permission again
- **The Hope**: if coordinator crashes, *upon recovery*, ***the node granted access to the resource has already finished before the restored coordinator grants access again . . .***

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40

DECENTRALIZED ALGORITHM - 3

- With 99.167% coordinator availability (30 sec downtime/hour) chance of violating correctness **is so low** it can be neglected in comparison to other types of failure
- Leverages fact that a new node must obtain a majority vote to access resource, ***which requires time***

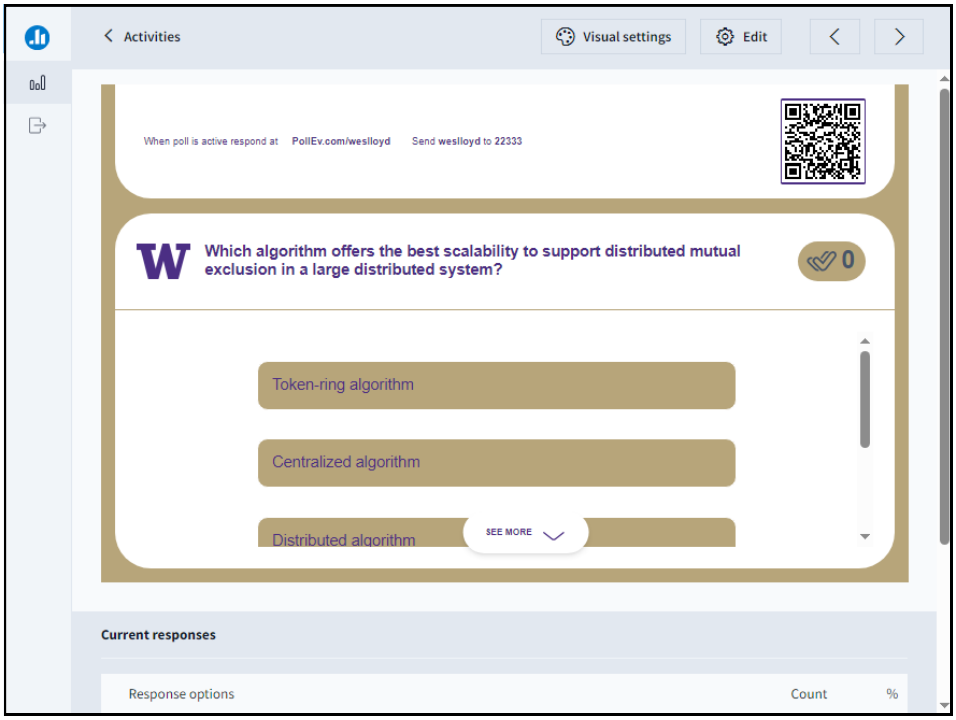
N	m	p	Violation
8	5	3 sec/hour	$< 10^{-15}$
8	6	3 sec/hour	$< 10^{-18}$
16	9	3 sec/hour	$< 10^{-27}$
16	12	3 sec/hour	$< 10^{-36}$
32	17	3 sec/hour	$< 10^{-52}$
32	24	3 sec/hour	$< 10^{-73}$

N	m	p	Violation
8	5	30 sec/hour	$< 10^{-10}$
8	6	30 sec/hour	$< 10^{-11}$
16	9	30 sec/hour	$< 10^{-18}$
16	12	30 sec/hour	$< 10^{-24}$
32	17	30 sec/hour	$< 10^{-35}$
32	24	30 sec/hour	$< 10^{-49}$

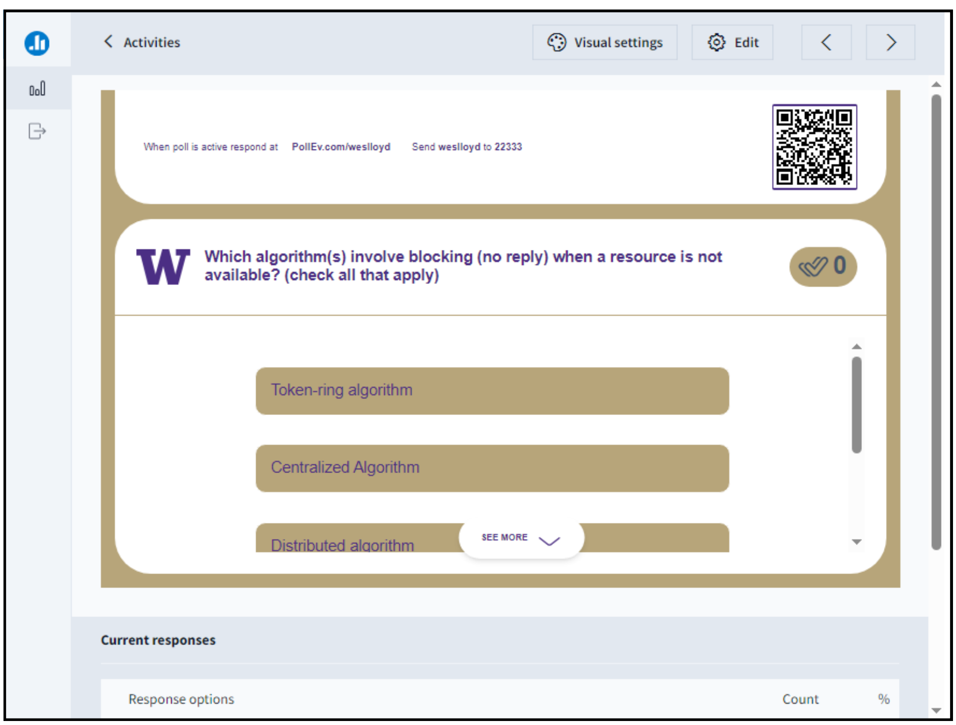
N = number of resource replicas, m = required "majority" vote
p=seconds per hour coordinator is offline

DECENTRALIZED ALGORITHM - 4

- **Back-off Polling Approach for *permission-denied:***
- If permission to access a resource is denied via majority vote, process can poll to gain access again with a ***random*** delay (***known as back-off***)
- Node waits for a random amount, retries…
- If too many nodes compete to gain access to a resource, majority vote can lead to low resource utilization
  - ***No one can achieve majority vote to obtain access to the shared resource***
  - *Mimics elections where with too many candidates, where no one candidate can get >50% of the total vote*
- Problem Solution detailed in [Lin et al. 2014]


Activities
Visual settings
Edit
When poll is active respond at PollEv.com/weslloyd
Send weslloyd to 22333
Which algorithm offers the best scalability to support distributed mutual exclusion in a large distributed system?
0
Token-ring algorithm
Centralized algorithm
Distributed algorithm
SEE MORE
Current responses
Response options
Count
%

43


Activities
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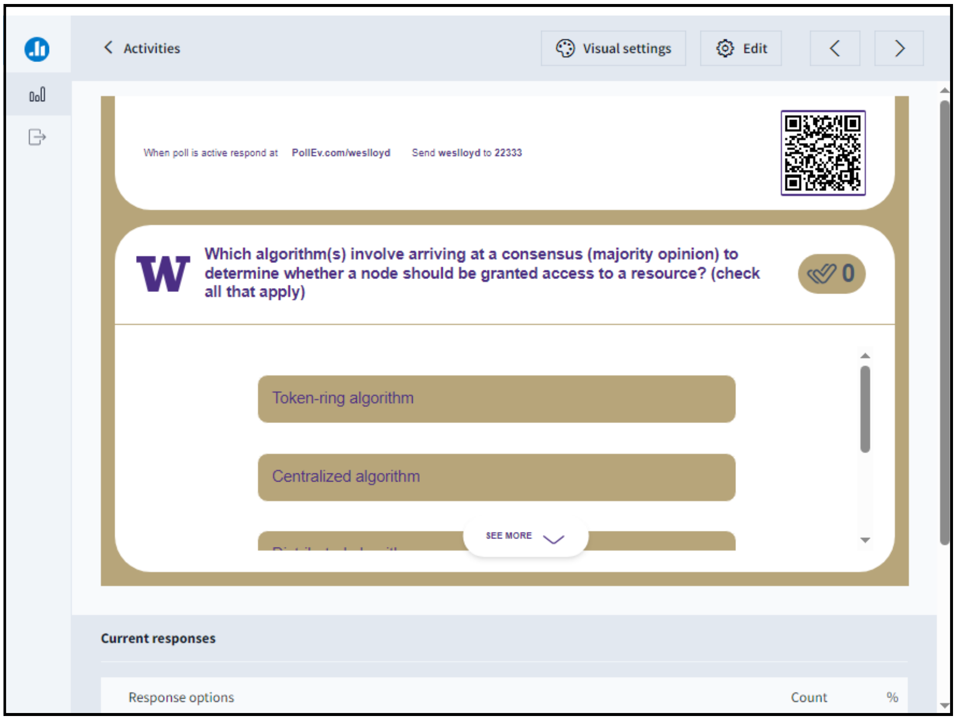
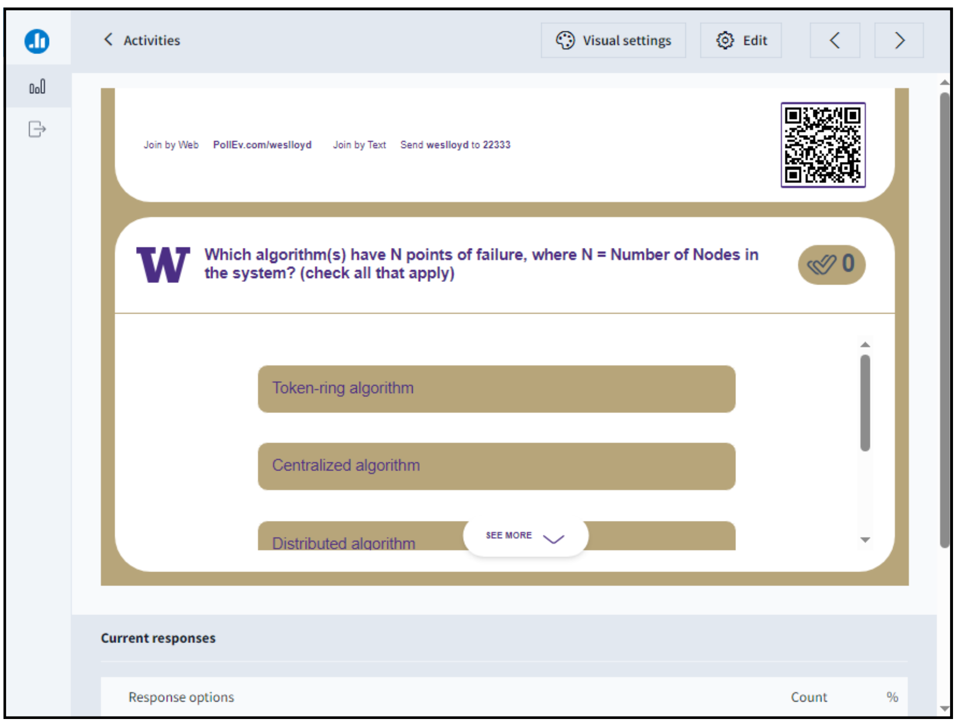
Which algorithm(s) involve blocking (no reply) when a resource is not available? (check all that apply)
0
Token-ring algorithm
Centralized Algorithm
Distributed algorithm
SEE MORE
Current responses
Response options
Count
%

44


Activities
Visual settings
Edit
When poll is active respond at PollEv.com/weslloyd Send weslloyd to 22333
Which algorithm(s) involve arriving at a consensus (majority opinion) to determine whether a node should be granted access to a resource? (check all that apply)
0
Token-ring algorithm
Centralized algorithm
SEE MORE
Current responses
Response options
Count
%

45


Activities
Visual settings
Edit
Join by Web PollEv.com/weslloyd Join by Text Send weslloyd to 22333
Which algorithm(s) have N points of failure, where N = Number of Nodes in the system? (check all that apply)
0
Token-ring algorithm
Centralized algorithm
Distributed algorithm
SEE MORE
Current responses
Response options
Count
%

46

DISTRIBUTED MUTUAL EXCLUSION ALGORITHMS REVIEW

- Which algorithm offers the best scalability to support distributed mutual exclusion in a large distributed system?
- (A) Token-ring algorithm
- (B) Centralized algorithm
- (C) Distributed algorithm
- (D) Decentralized voting algorithm

47

DISTRIBUTED MUTUAL EXCLUSION ALGORITHMS REVIEW - 2

- Which algorithm(s) involve blocking (no reply) when a resource is not available?
- (A) Token-ring algorithm
- (B) Centralized algorithm
- (C) Distributed algorithm
- (D) Decentralized voting algorithm

48

DISTRIBUTED MUTUAL EXCLUSION ALGORITHMS REVIEW - 3

- Which algorithm(s) involve arriving at a consensus (majority opinion) to determine whether a node should be granted access to a resource?
- (A) Token-ring algorithm
- (B) Centralized algorithm
- (C) Distributed algorithm
- (D) Decentralized voting algorithm

DISTRIBUTED MUTUAL EXCLUSION ALGORITHMS REVIEW - 4

- Which algorithm(s) have N points of failure, where N = Number of Nodes in the system?
- (A) Token-ring algorithm
- (B) Centralized algorithm
- (C) Distributed algorithm
- (D) Decentralized voting algorithm

OBJECTIVES – 3/5

- Questions from 2/29
- Assignment 3: Replicated Key Value Store
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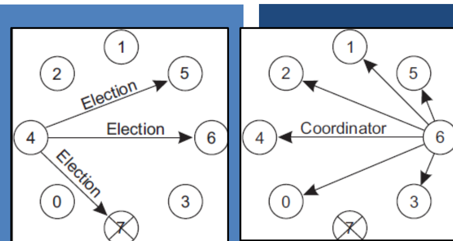
51



CH. 6.4: ELECTION ALGORITHMS

L17.52

52

ELECTION ALGORITHMS

- Many distributed systems require one process to act as a coordinator, initiator, or provide some special role
- Generally any node (or process) can take on the role
  - In some situations there are special requirements
  - Resource requirements: compute power, network capacity
  - Data: access to certain data/information
- Assumption:
  - Every node has access to a “node directory”
  - Process/node ID, IP address, port, etc.
  - Node directory may not know “current” node availability
- Goal of election: at conclusion all nodes agree on a coordinator or “leader”

ELECTION ALGORITHMS

- Consider a distributed system with N processes (*or nodes*)
- Every process has an identifier id(P)
- Election algorithms attempt to locate the highest numbered process to designate as coordinator
- **Algorithms:**
- Bully algorithm
- Ring algorithm
- Elections in wireless environments
- Elections in large-scale systems

BULLY ALGORITHM

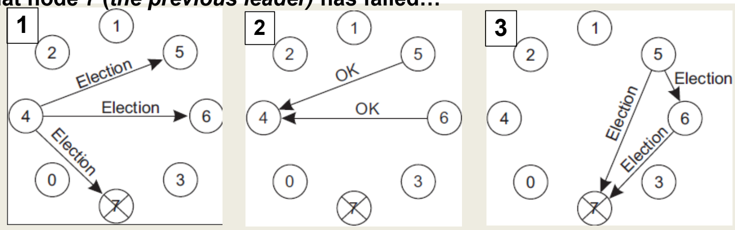
- When ***any*** process notices the coordinator is no longer responding to requests, it initiates an election
- Process P_k initiates an election as follows:
  1. P_k sends an ELECTION message to all processes with higher process IDs (P_{k+1}, P_{k+2}, … P_{N-1})
  2. If no one responds, P_k wins the election and becomes coordinator
  3. If a "higher-up" process answers (P_{k+n}), it will take over and run the election. P_k will quit sending ELECTION messages.
- When the higher numbered process receives an ELECTION message from a lower-numbered colleague, it responds with "OK", indicating it's alive, and it takes over the election.

BULLY ALGORITHM - 2

- The higher numbered process then holds an election with ***only*** higher numbered processes (nodes).
- Eventually ***all*** processes give up except one, and the remaining process becomes the new coordinator.
- The coordinator announces victory by sending all processes a message stating it is starting as the coordinator.
- If a higher numbered node that was previously down comes back up, it holds an election, and ultimately takes over the coordinator role.
- The process with the *"biggest"* ID in town always wins.
- Hence the name, **bully algorithm**

BULLY ALGORITHM - 3

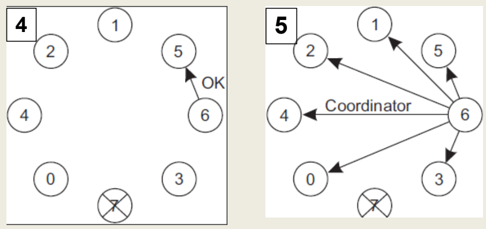
Note that node 7 (*the previous leader*) has failed…



[1] Process 4 starts an election

[2] Process 5 and 6 respond

[3] Process 5 and 6 each hold an election



[4] Process 6 tells Process 5 to stop

[5] Process 6 wins and tells everyone

BULLY ALGORITHM - 4

- **Requirement:** Every node knows who is participating in the distributed system
  - Each node has a group membership directory
- First process to notice the leader is offline launches a new election
- GOAL: Find the highest number node that is running
  - Loop over the nodes until the highest numbered node is found
  - May require multiple election rounds
- Highest numbered node is always the ***"BULLY"***

RING ALGORITHM

- Election algorithm based on a network of nodes in logical ring
- *Does not use a token*
- Any process (P_k) starts the election by noticing the coordinator is not functioning

1. P_k builds an **election message**, and sends to its successor in the ring
   - If successor is down, successor is skipped
   - Skips continue until a running process is found
2. When the **election message** is passed around, each node adds its ID to a *separate* **active node list**
3. When **election message** returns to P_k, P_k recognizes its own identifier in the **active node list**. Message is changed to COORDINATOR and "**elected(P_k)**" message is circulated.
   - Second message announces P_k is the NEW coordinator

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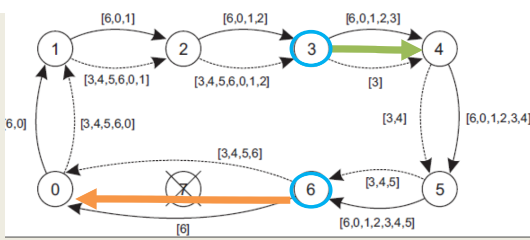
59

RING: MULTIPLE ELECTION EXAMPLE



- **PROBLEM:** Two nodes start election at the same time: P_3 and P_6
- P_3 sends **ELECT(P_3)** message, P_6 sends **ELECT(P_6)** message
  - P_3 and P_6 both circulate ELECTION messages at the same time
- Also circulated with ELECT message is an **active node list**
- Each node adds itself to the **active node list**
- Each node votes for the highest numbered candidate
- P_6 wins the election because it's the candidate with the **highest ID**

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60

RING ALGORITHM - DIFFERENCES

- Assumes nodes are organized in a ring, where each node has a known successor node
- Any node in the ring, *not necessarily the one with the highest ID*, can become the leader
- The membership list (**active node list**) is generated when circulating the ELECT message around the ring
  - Nodes do not have to maintain the membership list
  - ELECT message is simply circulated to the next node in the ring
- When multiple nodes conduct an election at the same time, the node with the higher ID wins

ELECTIONS WITH WIRELESS NETWORKS

- Assumptions made by traditional election algorithms not realistic for wireless environments:
  - >>> Message passing is reliable
  - >>> Topology of the network does not change
- A few protocols have been developed for elections in ad hoc wireless networks
- Vasudevan et al. [2004] solution handles failing nodes and partitioning networks.
  - Best leader can be elected, rather than just a random one

VASUDEVAN ET AL. WIRELESS ELECTION

1. Any node (***source***) (P) starts the **election** by sending an ELECTION message to immediate neighbors (any nodes in range)
2. Receiving node (Q) designates sender (P) as parent
3. (Q) Spreads election message to neighbors, ***but not to parent***
4. Node (R), receives message, designates (Q) as parent, and spreads ELECTION message to neighbors, ***but not to parent***
5. Neighbors that have already selected a parent immediately respond to R.
   - If ***all*** neighbors already have a parent, R is a leaf-node and will report back to Q quickly.
   - When reporting back to Q, R includes metadata regarding battery life and resource capacity
6. Q eventually acknowledges the ELECTION message sent by P, and also indicates the most eligible node (based on battery & resource capacity)

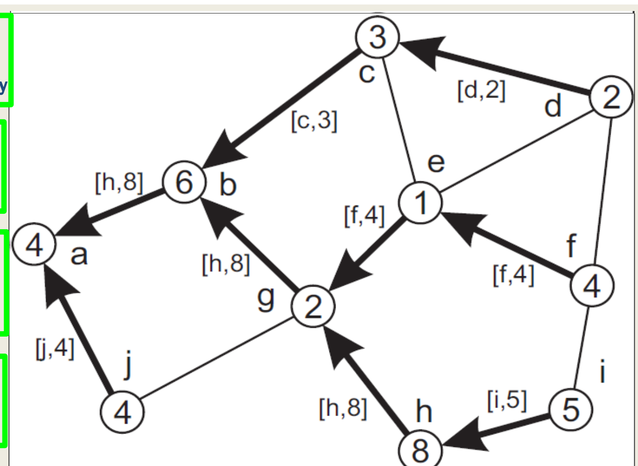
WIRELESS ELECTION - 2
SOURCE NODE: [A]

Node [A] initiates election: find the highest capacity

Election messages propagated to all nodes

Each node reports to its parent node with best capacity

Node A then facilitates Node H becoming leader



WIRELESS ELECTION - 3

- When multiple elections are initiated, nodes only join one
- Source node tags its ELECTION message with unique identifier, to uniquely identify the election.
- With minor adjustments protocol can operate when the network partitions, and when nodes join and leave

ELECTIONS FOR LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS

- Large systems often require several nodes to serve as coordinators/leaders
- These nodes are considered ***"super peers"***
- ***Super peers*** must meet operational requirements:

1. Network latency from normal nodes to ***super peers*** must be low
2. ***Super peers*** should be evenly distributed across the overlay network (ensures proper load balancing, availability)
3. Must maintain set ratio of ***super peers*** to normal nodes
4. ***Super peers*** must not serve ***too many*** *normal nodes*

ELECTIONS FOR DHT BASED SYSTEMS

- DHT-based systems use a bit-string to identify nodes
- **Basic Idea**: Reserve fraction of ID space for super peers
- Reserve first k = **$\log_2$(N)** bits for super-peer IDs
- Assume m=8 bit ID to identify nodes, with N=256 possible nodes
- m=number of bits to identify every node (m=8)
- Reserve left-most k-bits of ID to identify super peers (k=3)
- **Example:** For a system with m=8 bit identifier (256 nodes), and k=3 keys per node
- Required number of super peers is $2^{(k - m)} \cdot N$, where N is the number of nodes, with N=256:
  - **8 total super peers required for 256 nodes**
  - ID (8-bits): 000|00000
    - left most bits identify super peers
    - right most bits identify local nodes

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67

SUPER PEERS IN AN M-DIMENSIONAL SPACE

- Given an overlay network, the idea is to position superpeers throughout the network so they are evenly disbursed
- **Use tokens:**
- Give N tokens to N randomly chosen nodes
- No node can hold more than (1) token
- Tokens are "repelling force". Other tokens move away
- All tokens exert the same repelling force
- This automates token distribution across an overlay network

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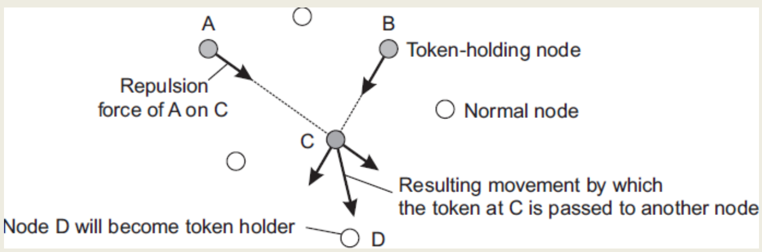
68

OVERLAY TOKEN DISTRIBUTION

- Gossping protocol is used to disseminate token location and force information across the network
- If forces acting on a node with a token exceed a **threshold**, token is moved away (sent to nodes farther away)
- Once nodes hold token for awhile they become superpeers



69

QUESTIONS

70