## One step further: Paxos



- Replicated log —> replicated state machine
  - All servers execute the same commands in same order
- Consensus module ensures proper log replication
- System makes progress as long as any majority of servers are up
- Failure model: fail-stop (not Byzantine), delayed/lost messages Picture credit: Ousterhout and Ongaro, Implementing Replicated Logs with Paxos

### **Requirements for basic Paxos**

### · Safety

- Only one value that has been proposed may be chosen
- If a value is chosen by a process, then the same value must be chosen by any other process that has chosen a value
- Liveness (as long as majority of servers are up and communicating with reasonable timeliness
  - Some proposed value is eventually chosen and, if a value has been chosen, then a process can eventually learn the value

"... it is among the simplest and most obvious of distributed algorithms..." — Leslie Lamport

# The Paxos algorithm

- Contribution: Separately consider safety and liveness issues
  - Safety can be guaranteed (consensus is not violated)
  - Liveness is ensured during period of synchrony: If things go well sometime in the future (messages, failures, etc.), there is a good chance consensus will be reached (**eventually**)

## Paxos components

### • Proposers

- Active: put forth particular values to be chosen
- Handle client requests

### Acceptors

- Passive: response to messages from proposers
- Responses represent votes that form consensus
- Store chosen value, state of the decision process
- Want to know which value was chosen

### Assumption

• Each Paxos server contains both components

# Proposal numbers

- Each proposal has a unique number
  - Higher numbers take **priority** over lower numbers
  - It must be possible for a proposer to choose a new proposal number higher than anything it has seen/used before
- One simple approach

#### Proposal Number

Round number Server ID

- Each server stores maxRound: the largest Round Number it has seen so far
- To generate a new proposal number:
  - Increment maxRound
  - Concatenate with Server ID
- Proposers must persist maxRound on disk: must not reuse proposal numbers after crash/restart

## **Basic Paxos**

- Two-phase approach
  - Phase 1: Broadcast Prepare RPCs
    - Find out about any chosen values
    - Reject older proposals that have not yet completed
  - Phase 2: Broadcast Accept RPCs
    - Ask acceptors to accept a specific value



Otherwise, value is chosen

# Acceptors must record minProposal, acceptedProposal, and acceptedValue on stable storage (disk)

Picture credit: Ousterhout and Ongaro, Implementing Replicated Logs with Paxos

# Basic Paxos examples

- What if previous value is already chosen
  - New proposer will find it and use it



# **Basic Paxos examples**

- What if previous value has not been chosen but new proposer sees it
  - New proposer will use existing value
  - Both proposers can succeed



# **Basic Paxos examples**

- What if previous value has not been chosen but new proposer doesn't see it
  - New proposer chooses its own value
  - Older proposal rejected



### Liveness

Competing proposers can livelock



- One solution: randomized delay before restarting
  - Give other proposers a chance to finish choosing

Picture credit: Ousterhout and Ongaro, Implementing Replicated Logs with Paxos

## Announcements

- Next class: paper presentations and discussions
  - Raft + Zookeeper



- Make sure to fill out the paper evaluation form (Google form closes 10 min before class)
- Scribe report on Piazza due by end of next day (Thursday)