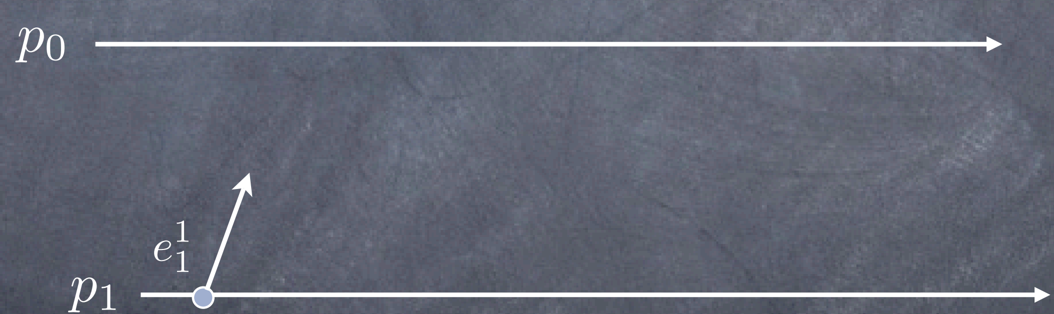
Same problem, different approach

- Monitor process does not query explicitly
- Instead, it passively collects information and uses it to build an observation.
  (reactive architectures, Harel and Pnueli [1985])

An observation is an ordering of event of the distributed computation based on the order in which the receiver is notified of the events.

Observations: a few observations

- An observation puts no constraint on the order in which the monitor receives notifications



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To obtain a run, messages must be delivered to the monitor in FIFO order

What about consistent runs?

Causal delivery

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$$send_i(m) \to send_i(m') \Rightarrow deliver_j(m) \to deliver_j(m')$$

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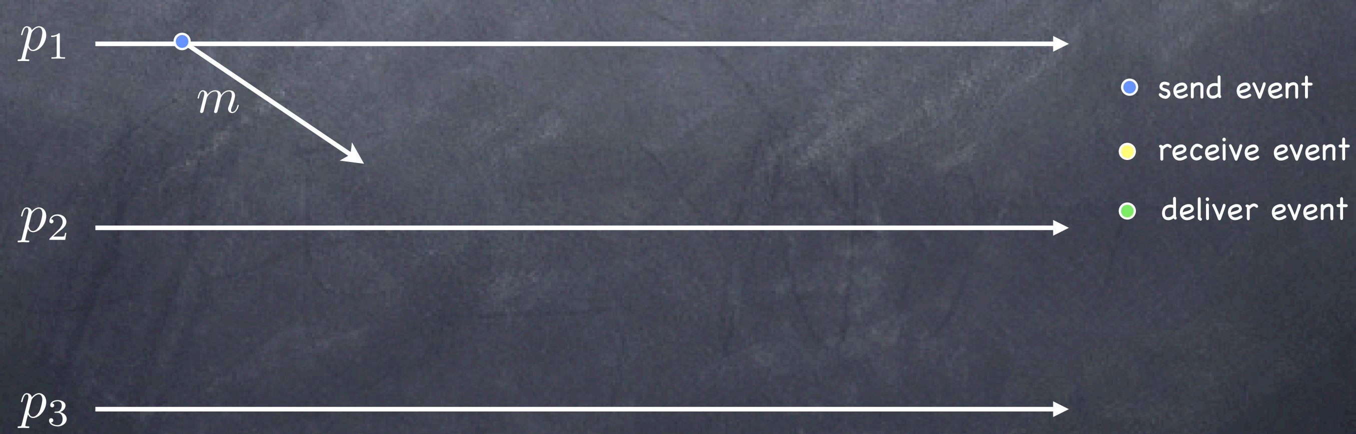

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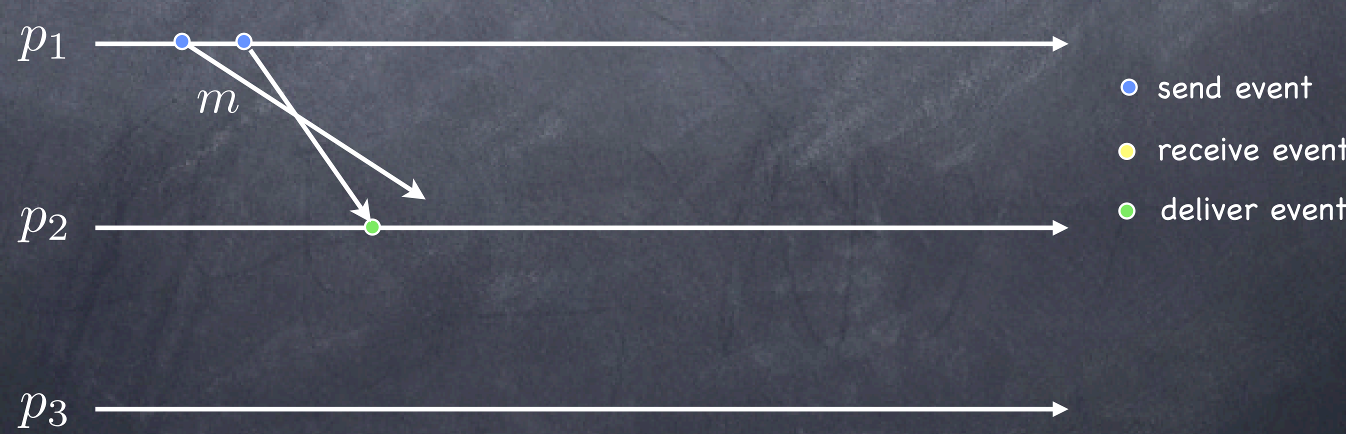

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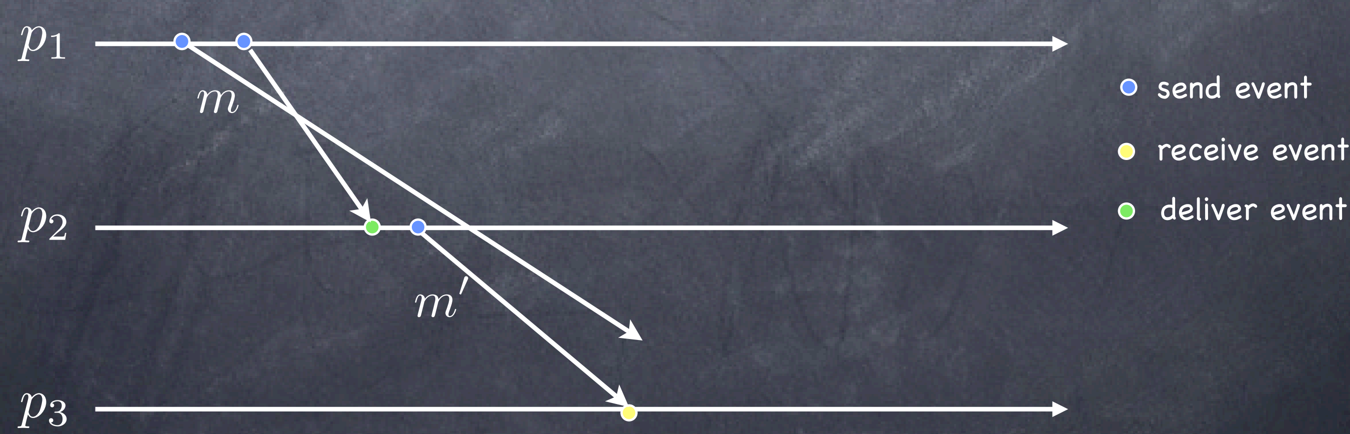

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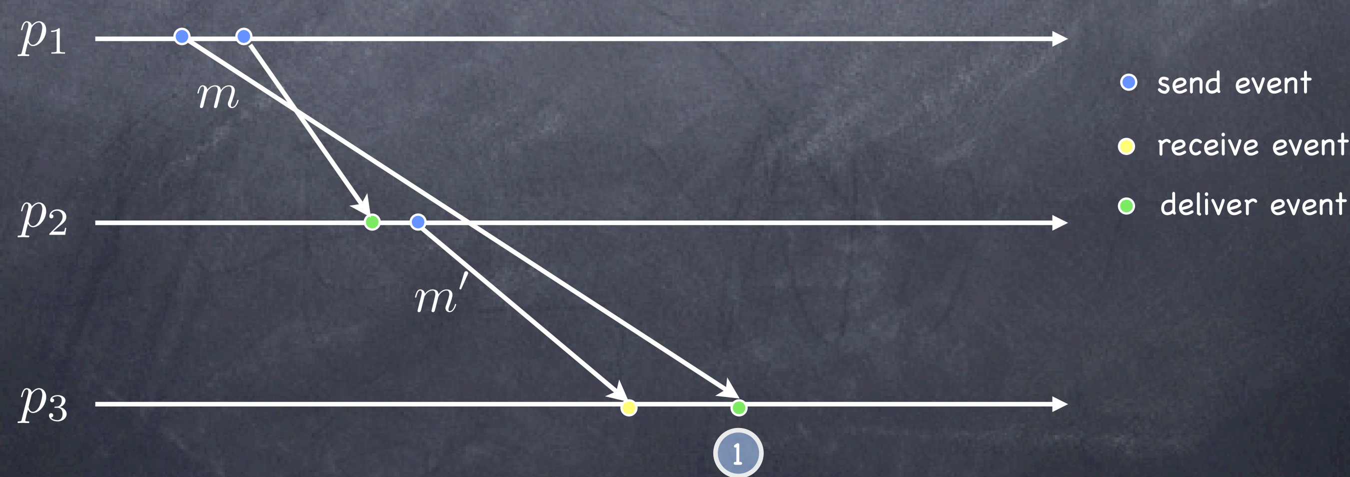

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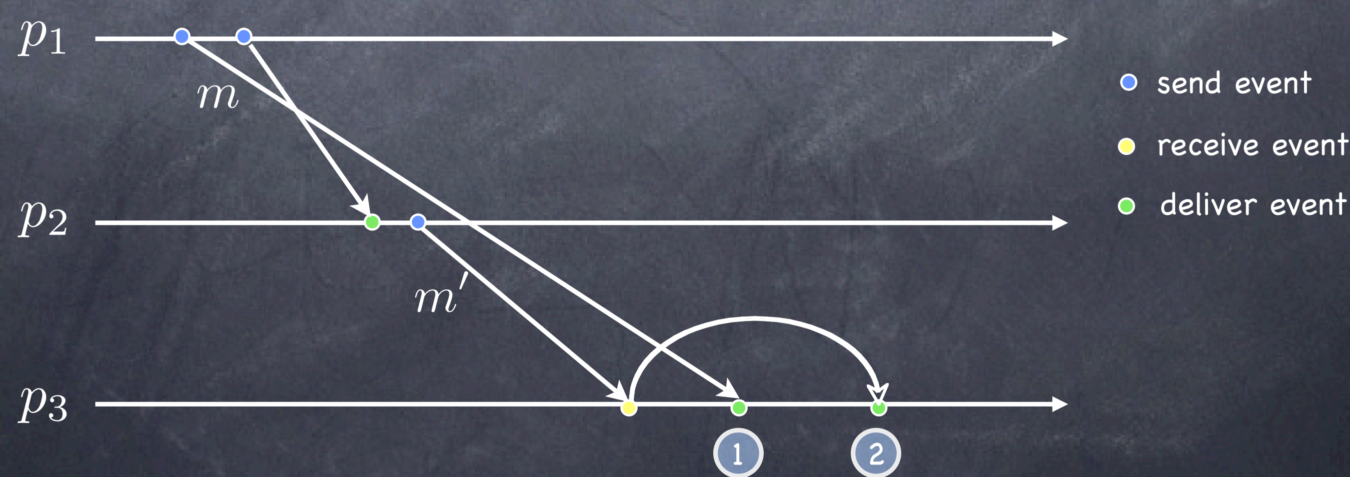

Causal Delivery in Synchronous Systems

We use the upper bound Δ on message delivery time

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We use the upper bound Δ on message delivery time

DR1: At time t, p_0 delivers all messages it received with timestamp up to $t - \Delta$ in increasing timestamp order

Causal Delivery with Lamport Clocks

DR1.1: Deliver all received messages in increasing (logical clock) timestamp order.

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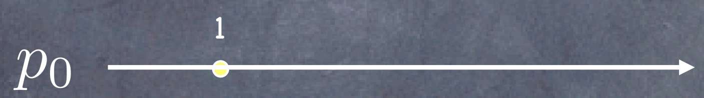

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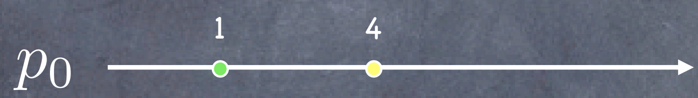

Should p_0 deliver?

Causal Delivery with Lamport Clocks

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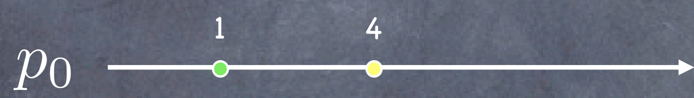

Should p_0 deliver?

Problem: Lamport Clocks don't provide gap detection

Given two events e and e' and their clock values $LC(e)$ and $LC(e')$—where $LC(e) < LC(e')$ determine whether some event e'' exists s.t.

$$LC(e) < LC(e'') < LC(e')$$

Stability

DR2: Deliver all received stable messages in increasing (logical clock) timestamp order.

A message m received by p is stable at p if p will never receive a future message m' s.t.

$$TS(m') < TS(m)$$

Implementing Stability

- Real-time clocks
  - wait for Δ time units

Implementing Stability

- Real-time clocks
  - wait for Δ time units
- Lamport clocks
  - wait on each channel for m s.t. $TS(m) > LC(e)$
- Design better clocks!

Clocks and STRONG Clocks

- Lamport clocks implement the clock condition:

$$e \rightarrow e' \Rightarrow LC(e) < LC(e')$$

- We want new clocks that implement the strong clock condition:

$$e \rightarrow e' \equiv SC(e) < SC(e')$$

Causal Histories

- The causal history of an event e in $(H, \rightarrow)$ is the set
$$\theta(e) = \{e' \in H \mid e' \rightarrow e\} \cup \{e\}$$

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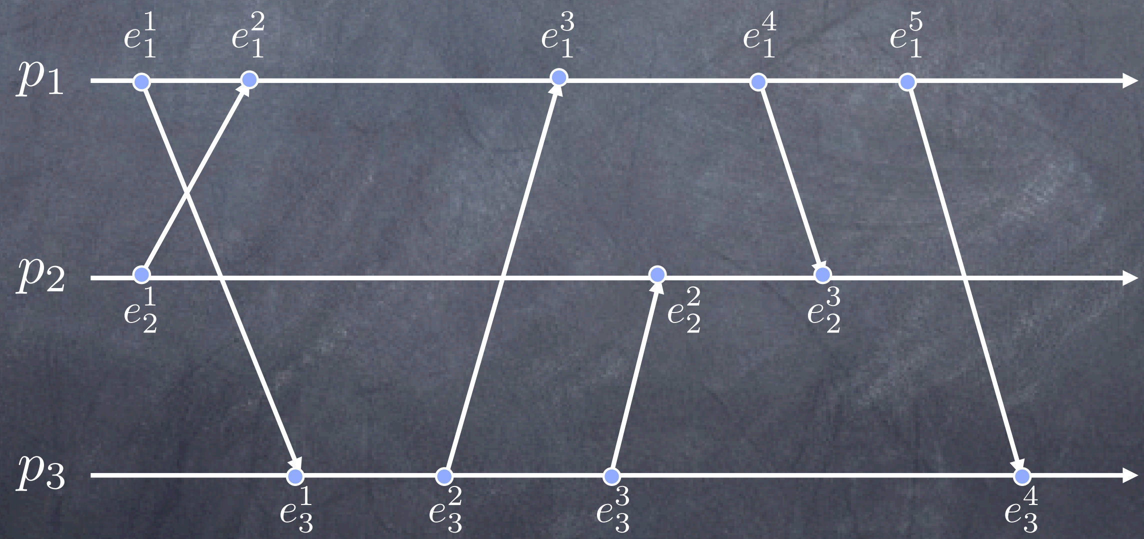

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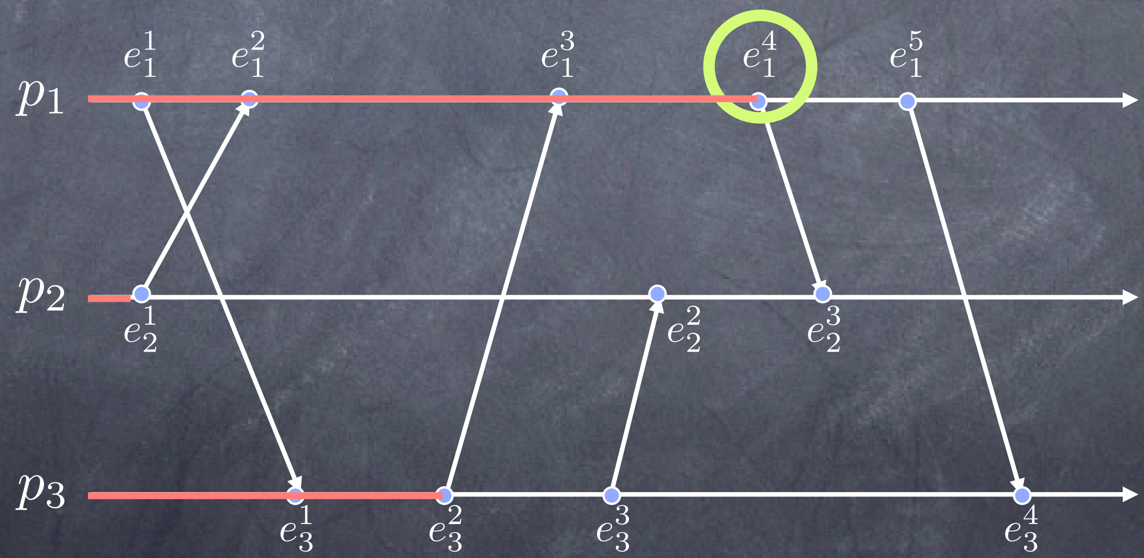


$$e \rightarrow e' \equiv \theta(e) \subset \theta(e')$$

How to build $\theta(e)$

Each process p_i :

- initializes θ : $\theta := \emptyset$
- if e_i^k is an internal or send event, then

$$\theta(e_i^k) := \{e_i^k\} \cup \theta(e_i^{k-1})$$

- if e_i^k is a receive event for message m, then

$$\theta(e_i^k) := \{e_i^k\} \cup \theta(e_i^{k-1}) \cup \theta(send(m))$$

Pruning causal histories

- Prune segments of history that are known to all processes (Peterson, Bucholz and Schlichting)
- Use a more clever way to encode $\theta(e)$

Vector Clocks

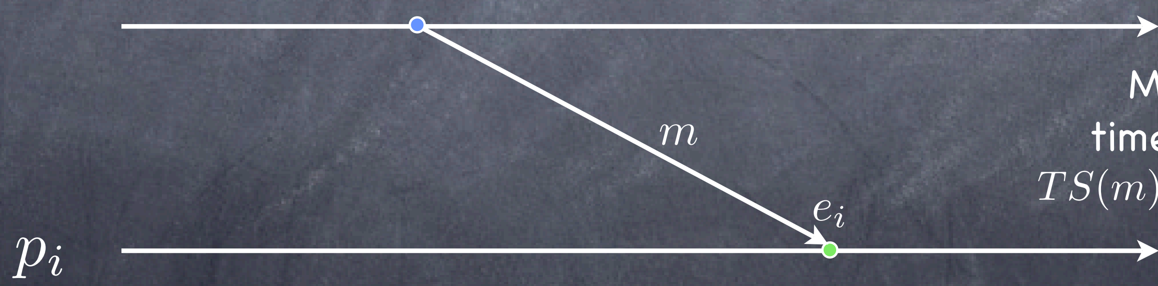
- Consider $\theta_i(e)$, the projection of $\theta(e)$ on p_i
- $\theta_i(e)$ is a prefix of h^i: $\theta_i(e) = h_i^{k_i}$ – it can be encoded using k_i
- $\theta(e) = \theta_1(e) \cup \theta_2(e) \cup \ldots \cup \theta_n(e)$ can be encoded using $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_n$

Represent θ using an n-vector VC such that

$$VC(e)[i] = k \Leftrightarrow \theta_i(e) = h_i^{k_i}$$

Update rules

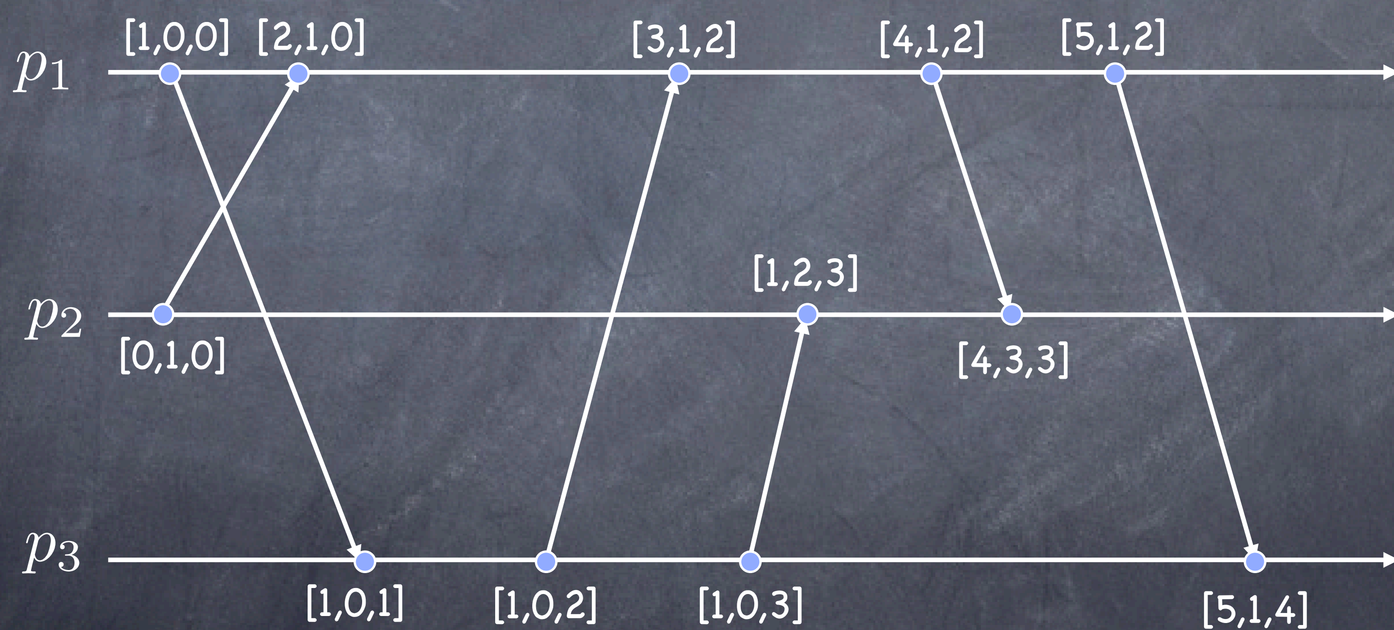
$$VC(e_i)[i] := VC[i] + 1$$



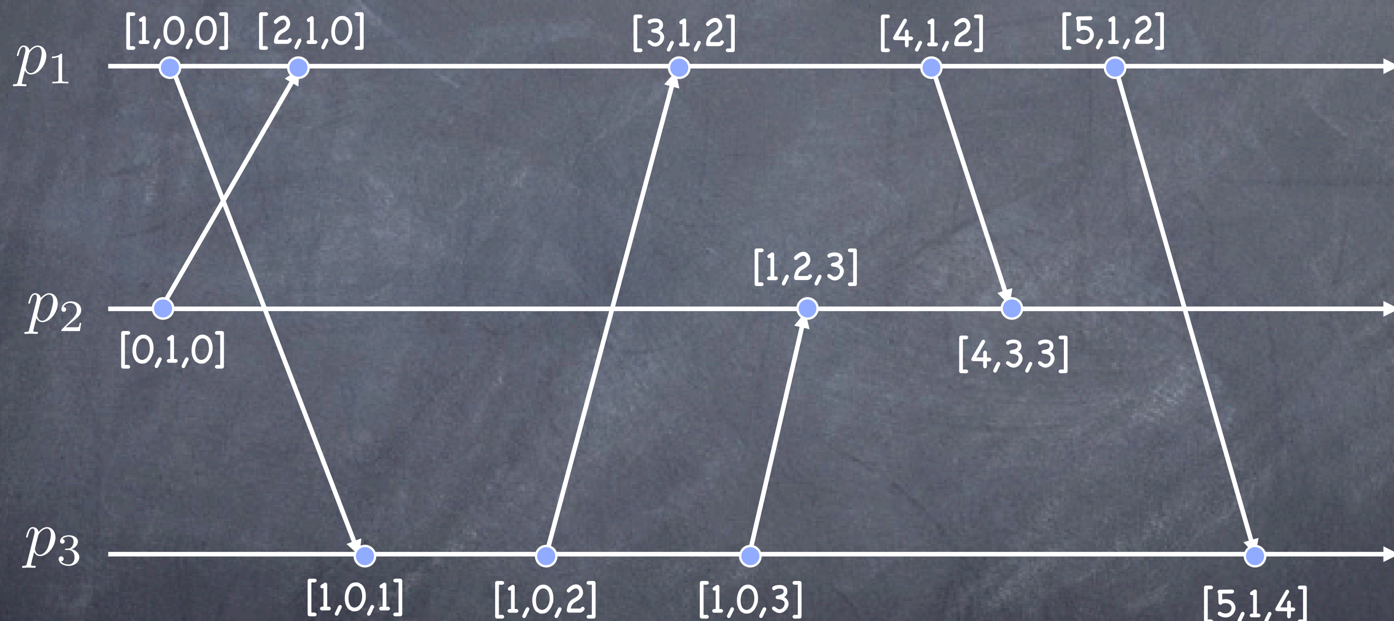
Message m is timestamped with $TS(m) = VC(send(m))$

$$VC(e_i) := max(VC, TS(m))$$
$$VC(e_i)[i] := VC[i] + 1$$

Example



Operational interpretation



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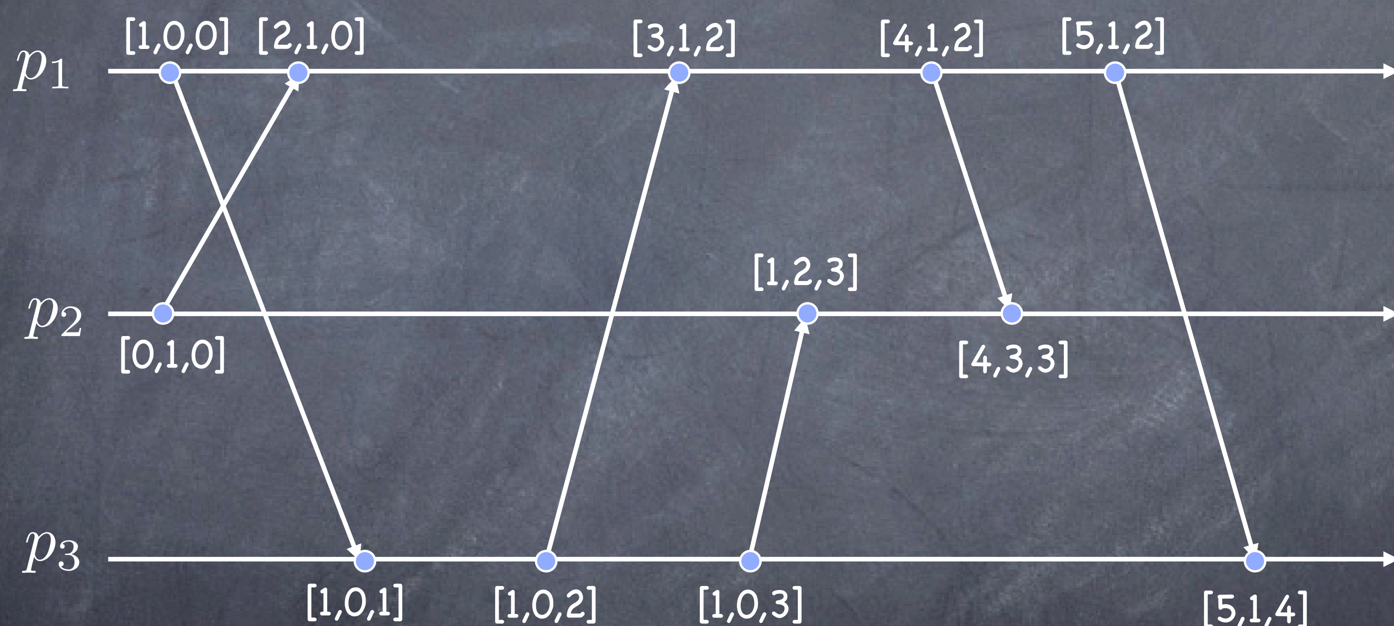

$VC(e_i)[i]$ = no. of events executed by p_i up to and including e_i

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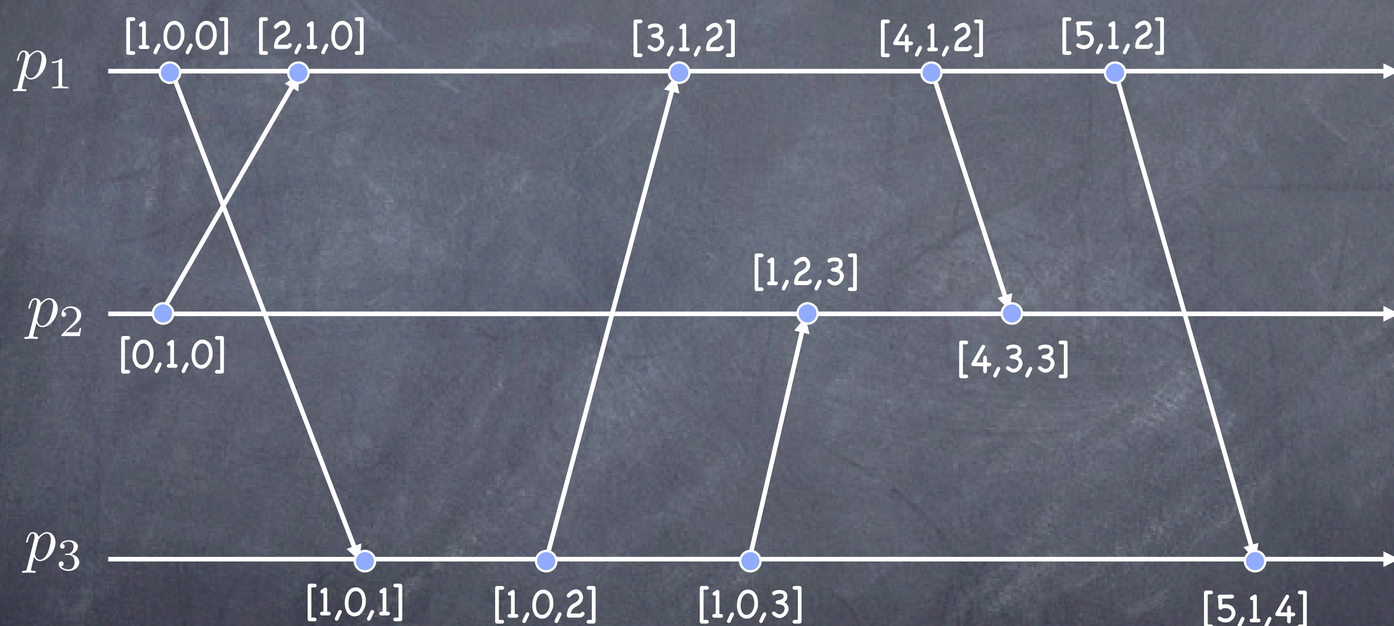


$VC(e_i)[i]$ = no. of events executed by p_i up to and including e_i

$VC(e_i)[j]$ = no. of events executed by p_j that happen before e_i of p_i

VC properties: event ordering

Given two vectors V and V', less than is defined as:

$$V < V' \equiv (V \neq V') \wedge (\forall k : 1 \leq k \leq n : V[k] \leq V'[k])$$

- Strong Clock Condition: $e \rightarrow e' \equiv VC(e) \leq VC(e')$
- Simple Strong Clock Condition:

  Given e_i of p_i and e_j of p_j, where $i \neq j$

  $$e_i \rightarrow e_j \equiv VC(e_i)[i] \leq VC(e_j)[i]$$

- Concurrency

  Given e_i of p_i and e_j of p_j, where $i \neq j$

$$e_i \parallel e_j \equiv (VC(e_i)[i] > VC(e_j)[i]) \wedge (VC(e_j)[j] > VC(e_i)[j])$$

VC properties: consistency

- Pairwise inconsistency

Events e_i of p_i and e_j of p_j $(i \neq j)$ are pairwise inconsistent (i.e. can't be on the frontier of the same consistent cut) if and only if

$(VC(e_i)[i] < VC(e_j)[i]) \vee (VC(e_j)[j] < VC(e_i)[j])$

- Consistent Cut

A cut defined by $(c_1, \ldots, c_n)$ is consistent if and only if

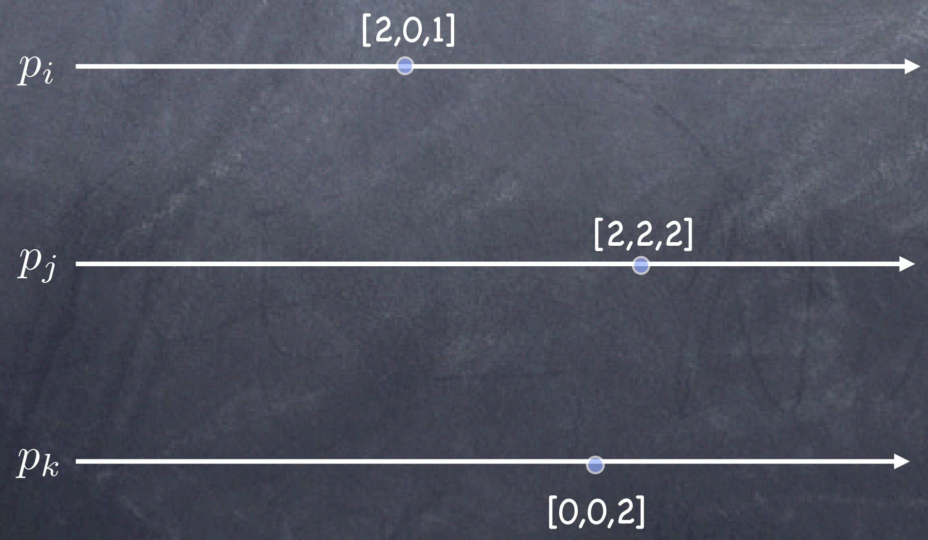
$\forall i, j : 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq n : (VC(e_i^{c_i})[i] \geq VC(e_j^{c_j})[i])$

VC properties: weak gap detection

- Weak gap detection

Given e_i of p_i and e_j of p_j, if $VC(e_i)[k] < VC(e_j)[k]$ for some $k \neq j$, then there exists e_k s.t

$$\neg(e_k \rightarrow e_i) \wedge (e_k \rightarrow e_j)$$



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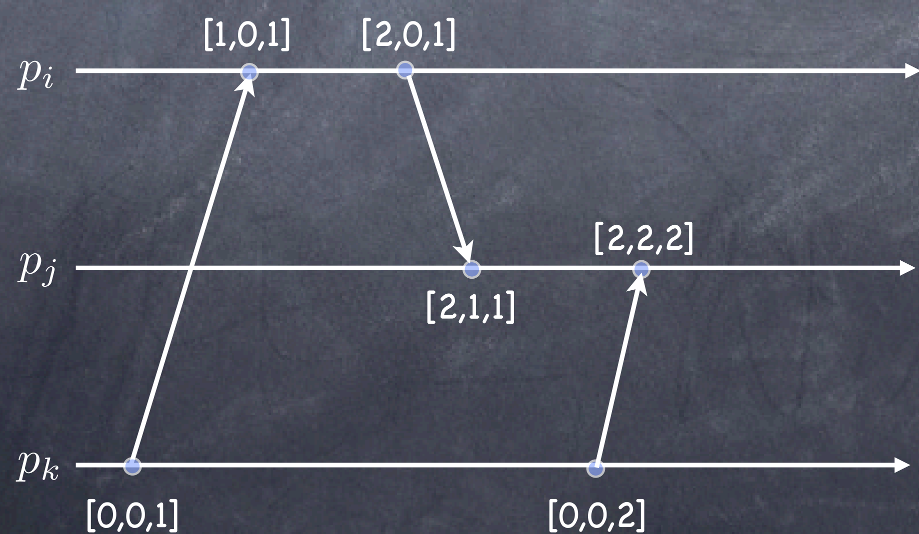

VC properties: strong gap detection

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- Strong gap detection

Given e_i of p_i and e_j of p_j, if $VC(e_i)[i] < VC(e_j)[i]$ then there exists e'_i s.t.

$$(e_i \rightarrow e'_i) \wedge (e'_i \rightarrow e_j)$$

VCs for Causal Delivery

- Each process increments the local component of its VC only for events that are notified to the monitor
- Each message notifying event e is timestamped with $VC(e)$
- The monitor keeps all notification messages in a set M