Distributed Snapshots: Determining Global States of a Distributed System K. Mani Chandy and Leslie Lamport *ACM Transactions on Computer Systems* February 4, 1985

Chandy-Lamport Snapshotting



COS 418: *Distributed Systems* Precept 8

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[Content adapted from I. Gupta]

Global snapshots



But that was easy

- In our system of world leaders, we were able to capture their 'state' (i.e., likeness) easily
 - Synchronized in space
 - Synchronized in time
- How would we take a global snapshot if the leaders were all at home?
- What if Obama told Trudeau that he should really put on a shirt?
- This message is part of our system state!

Global snapshot is global state

- Each distributed application has a number of processes (leaders) running on a number of physical servers
- These processes communicate with each other via channels (text messaging)
- A snapshot captures the local states of each process (e.g., program variables) along with the state of each communication channel

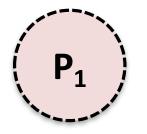
Why do we need snapshots?

- Checkpointing: restart if the application fails
- Collecting garbage: remove objects that don't have any references
- Detecting deadlocks: can examine the current application state
- Other debugging: a little easier to work with than printf...

We could just synchronize clocks

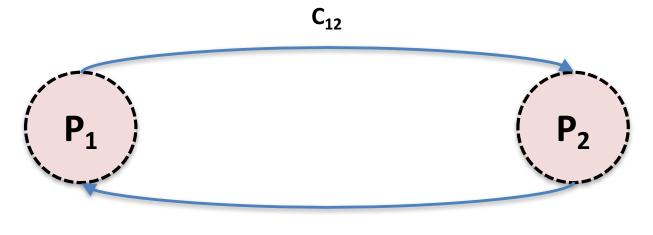
- Each process records state at time some agreed upon t
 - But clocks skew
 - And we wouldn't record messages
- Do we need synchronization?
- What did Lamport realize about ordering events?

• Two processes: P₁ and P₂

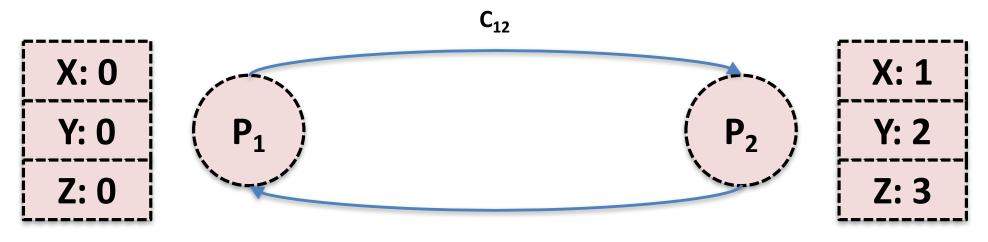




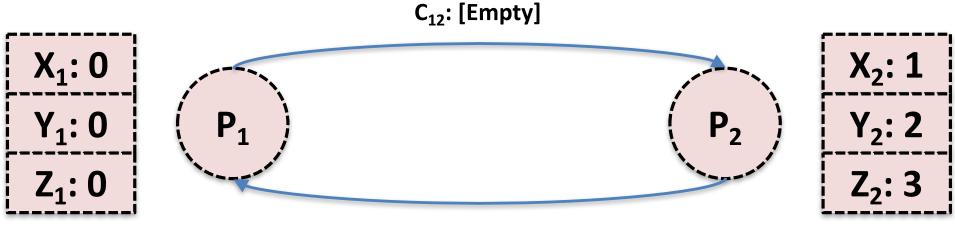
- Channel C₁₂ from P₁ to P₂
- Channel C₂₁ from P₂ to P₁



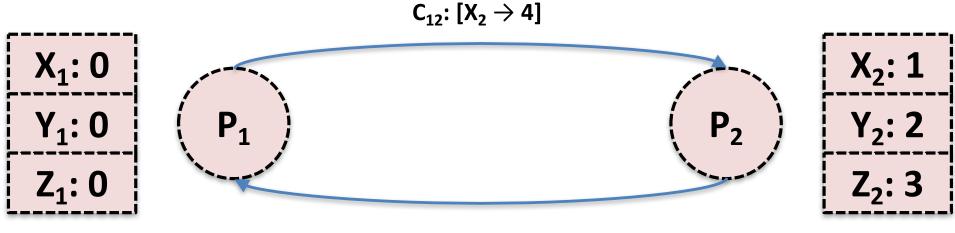
• Process states for P₁ and P₂



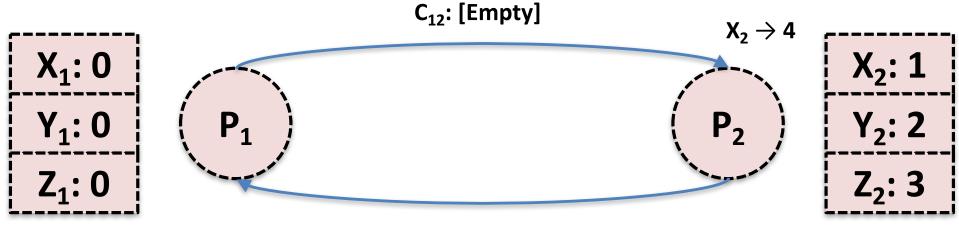
- Channel states (i.e., messages) for C₁₂ and C₂₁
- This is our initial global state
- Also a global snapshot



- P₁ tells P₂ to change its state variable, X₂, from 1 to 4
- This is another global snapshot

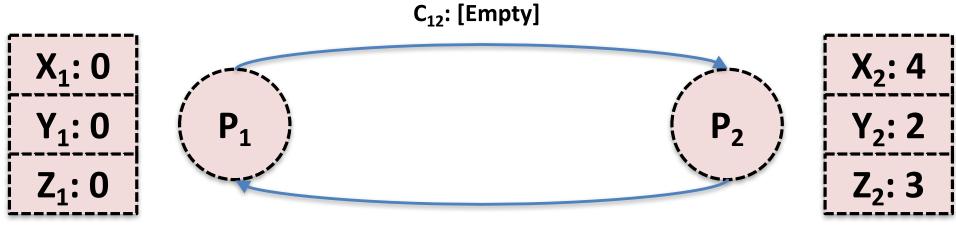


- P₂ receives the message from P₁
- Another global snapshot



C₂₁: [Empty]

- P₂ changes its state variable, X₂, from 1 to 4
- And another global snapshot



Summary

- The global state changes whenever an event happens
 - Process sends message
 - Process receives message
 - Process takes a step
- Moving from state to state obeys causality

Chandy-Lamport algorithm

System model

- Problem: record a global snapshot (state for each process and channel)
- Model
 - N processes in the system with no failures
 - There are two FIFO unidirectional channels between every process pair ($P_i \rightarrow P_j$ and $P_j \rightarrow P_i$)
 - All messages arrive, intact, not duplicated
- Future work relaxes these assumptions

System requirements

- Taking a snapshot shouldn't interfere with normal application behavior
 - Don't stop sending messages
 - Don't stop the application!
- Each process can record its own state
- Collect state in a distributed manner
- Any process can initiate a snapshot

Initiating a snapshot

- Let's say process P_i initiates the snapshot
- P_i records its own state and prepares a special marker message (distinct from application messages)
- Send the marker message to all other processes (using *N-1* outbound channels)
- Start recording all incoming messages from channels C_{ji} for j not equal to i

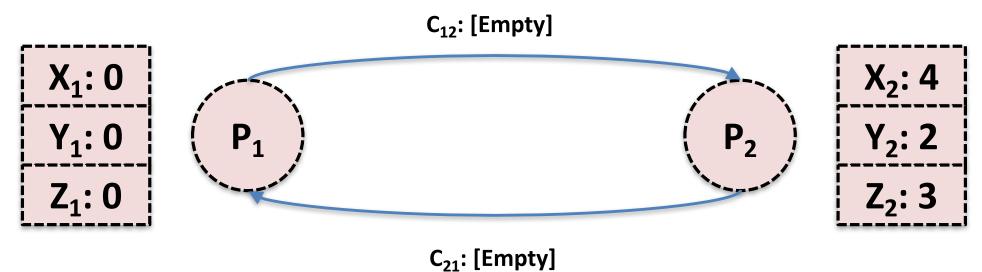
Propagating a snapshot

- For all processes P_j (including the initiator), consider a message on channel C_{kj}
- If we see marker message for the first time
 - $-P_j$ records own state and marks C_{kj} as empty
 - Send the marker message to all other processes (using N-1 outbound channels)
 - Start recording all incoming messages from channels C_{lj} for l not equal to j or k
- Else add all messages from inbound channels since we began recording to their states

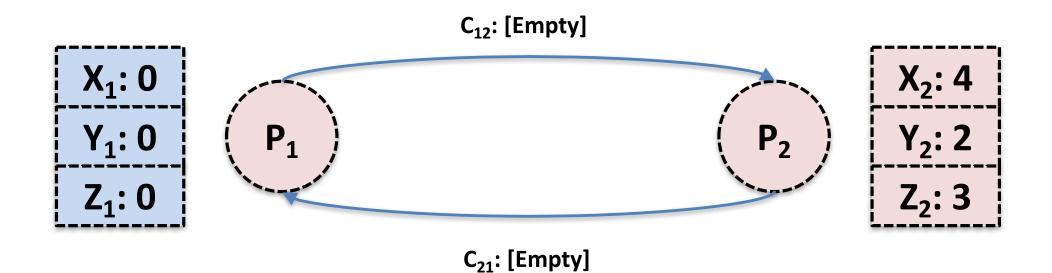
Terminating a snapshot

- All processes have received a marker (and recorded their own state)
- All processes have received a marker on all the N-1 incoming channels (and recorded their states)
- Later, a central server can gather the partial state to build a global snapshot

• P₁ initiates a snapshot

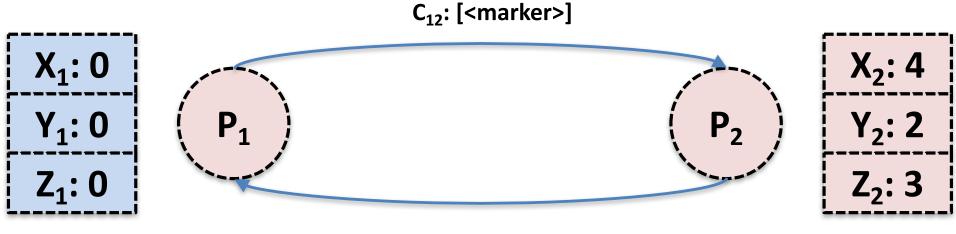


• First, P₁ records its state

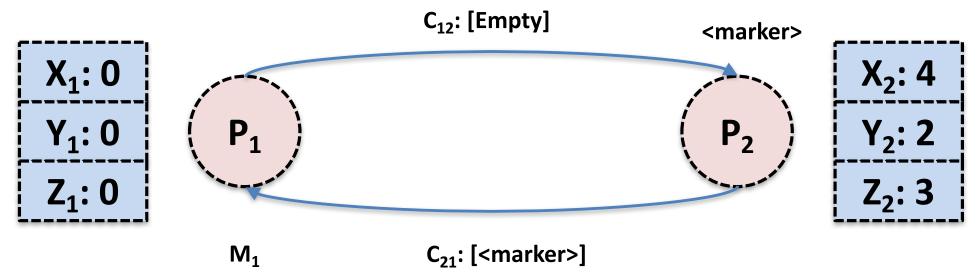


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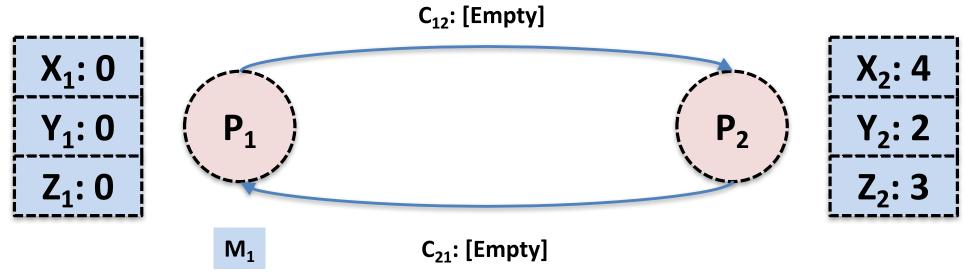
- Then, P₁ sends a marker message to P₂ and begins recording all messages on inbound channels
- Meanwhile, P₂ sent a message to P₁



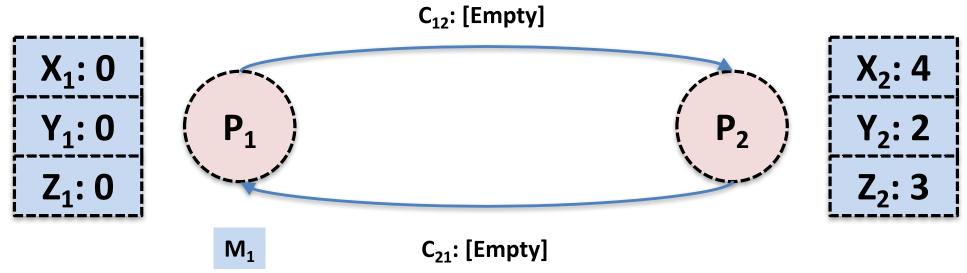
- P₂ receives a marker message for the first time, so records its state
- P₂ then sends a marker message to P₁



 P₁ has already sent a marker message, so it records all messages it received on inbound channels to the appropriate channel's state



- Both processes have recorded their state and all the state of all incoming channels
- Our snapshotted state is highlighted in blue



Causal consistency

- Related to the Lamport clock partial ordering
- An event is presnapshot if it occurs before the local snapshot on a process
- Postsnapshot if afterwards
- If event A happens causally before event B, and B is presnapshot, then A is too