Reducing the Subscription Latency in Reliable Causal Publish-Subscribe Systems

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Publish-Subscribe





Publish-Subscribe







Subscriber

Subscription Latency



Subscription Latency



• Best-Effort Delivery

• Subscriber can miss some events

• Gapless FIFO Delivery (GFD)

 After receiving some event e from publisher p, the subscriber receives all future events from that publisher p

• Gapless Causal Delivery (GCD)

 After receiving some event e from publisher p, the subscriber receives all future events, that causally depend on e, from any publisher (and not only from p).









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- FIFO is **stronger** than best-effort.
- FIFO brings higher subscription latency than best-effort.

- CAUSAL is **stronger** than FIFO.
- Does CAUSAL bring even higher latency subscription than FIFO?

- CAUSAL is **stronger** than FIFO.
- Does CAUSAL bring even higher latency subscription than FIFO?
- To answer this question, we need to understand how we can enforce GFD and GCD in practice.





Alan ₁₉



Alan ₂₀







Enforcing GFD and GCD

- Necessary and sufficient conditions to enforce GFD and GCD.
 - A subscription is stable on path if it known by all nodes on that path.
 - 1st Result: For GFD, it is sufficient that ONE path is be stable.



Enforcing GFD and GCD

- Necessary and sufficient conditions to enforce GFD and GCD
 - A subscription is stable on path if it known by all nodes on that path.
 - 1st Result: For GFD, it is sufficient that one path is be stable.
 - 2nd Result: For GCD, it is also sufficient that one path is be stable!

Enforcing GFD and GCD

- Necessary and sufficient conditions to enforce GFD and GCD.
 - A subscription is stable on path if it known by all nodes on that path.



Leveraging Coverage

• If another subscription is already in place, can we used it to reduce the subscription latency?



Luís















Luís









Publisher, pivot broker, and pivot set

• Previous works:

- Subscription stable on one or more paths to the <u>publisher</u>
- Our work: subscription stable on
 - One path to the <u>pivot broker</u>
 - OR
 - One path to each member of the <u>pivot set</u>

Relevance of the pivot set

P1 • For fault-tolerance you want to have multiple B1 disjoint paths to the B18 B2 publisher. • No pivot-broker **B**3 **B**5 **B6 B8** pivot set! B15 S2 **S1**

Finding the pivot set

• In general graphs it may be hard to find the pivot set.



• LoCaPS: publish-subscribe implementation that leverages our findings.

• It is possible to build the broker overlay that is fault-tolerant and where it is easy to find the pivot-set.



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- Evaluation against:
 - Delta: R. Kazemzadeh and H. Jacobsen. 2011. Partition-tolerant distributed publish/subscribe systems. In SRDS. IEEE, Madrid, Spain.
 - Gryphon: Y. Zhao, D. Sturman, and S. Bhola. 2004. Subscription Propagation in Highly-Available Publish/Subscribe Middleware. In Middleware. ACM, Toronto, Canada.



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nd = 18, pd = 9, p = 100% 1600 1400 Subscription Latency 1200 · 1000 800 600 400 – Delta - LoCaPS 200 -2 3 1 4 5 Size of the pivot set

Conclusions

- We have studied the necessary and sufficient conditions that need to be met to offer different reliability semantics to subscribers, namely Gapless FIFO delivery and Gapless Causal delivery.
- We shown that Gapless Causal delivery can be implemented as efficiently as Gapless FIFO delivery.
- Unlike previous systems, LoCaPS can leverage existing subscriptions to reduce the latency of a new subscription.
- More details and more evaluation results on the paper!