

# Reliable multicast and the whiteboard

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## 1 Introduction

## 2 The whiteboard

## 3 Wb's reliable multicast

### 3.1 Repair/request algorithms for trees.

Trees, all links have distance 1, all interior nodes have fanout  $p$ . Level 0, 1, etc., relative to the failed link. Source distance  $j$  from failed link (that is, from the level 0 node).

Requests:  $[2d, 4d]$ .

Level 0: time 0, timer  $[2j, 4j]$ , expiration  $[2j, 4j]$ .

Level 1: time 1, timer  $[2(j+1), 4(j+1)]$ , expiration  $1+[2(j+1), 4(j+1)]$ .

Receives level 0 at  $1+[2j, 4j]$ .

Receives other level 1s at  $3+[2(j+1), 4(j+1)]$ .

Level  $i$ : time  $i$ , timer  $[2(j+i), 4(j+i)]$ .

expiration  $i+[2(j+i), 4(j+i)]$ .

For level  $k$  on branch through level  $h$  (for  $h \geq i$ ), receives level  $k$  at  $(i-h) + (k-h) + [2(j+k), 4(j+k)]$

Level  $i$  receives level 0's request at  $i+[2j, 4j]$ .

Level  $i$  no longer matters if  $i+4j > i+2(j+i)$ , that is, if  $j > i$ .

Prob[level 0 suppresses one at level  $i$ ] =

$\text{prob}[X < Y]$  for  $X$  uniform in  $i+[2j, 4j]$ , and  $Y$  uniform in  $i+[2(j+i), 4(j+i)]$  =

$$1 - \frac{(i-j)^2}{(2j(i+j))}.$$

Prob[level 0 suppresses all  $p^i$  at level  $i$ ], for  $i < j$ ? Distribution of first at level  $i = i + \text{first of } p^i$ , each uniform in  $[2(j+i), 4(j+i)]$ . From Feller II, p. 24, in the limit the first of  $n$  independent random variables each uniformly distributed in  $[0, 1]$  is exponentially distributed with expectation  $n^{-1}$ . (We approximate by  $1/(n+1)$ .)

So Prob[level 0 suppresses all  $p^i$  at level  $i$ ] = Prob[ $X$  uniform in  $i+[2j, 4j]$  is less than  $i + 2(j+i) + \text{first of } p^i$  uniform in interval of width  $2(j+i) = i + 2(j+i) + \text{exponential with expectation } 1/\lambda$ , for  $\lambda = (p^i + 1)/2(j+i)$ .

This is Prob[[uniform in  $[0, 2j]$  is less than  $2i + \text{exponential with expectation } 1/\lambda$ . This is

$$\int_0^{2(j-i)} \frac{y+2i}{2j} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} dy + \int_{2(j-i)}^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} dy =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{2(j-i)} \frac{y}{2j} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} dy + \int_0^{2(j-i)} \frac{2i}{2j} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} dy + e^{-\lambda 2(j-i)} = \\ & \frac{\lambda}{2j} \int_0^{2(j-i)} y e^{-\lambda y} dy + \frac{\lambda i}{j} \int_0^{2(j-i)} e^{-\lambda y} dy + e^{-\lambda 2(j-i)} = \\ & \frac{\lambda}{2j} \left( \lambda^{-2} + \frac{-1 - \lambda 2(j-i)}{\lambda^2 E^{\lambda 2(j-i)}} \right) + \frac{\lambda i}{j} \left( \lambda^{-1} - \frac{1}{\lambda E^{\lambda 2(j-i)}} \right) \\ & \quad + e^{-\lambda 2(j-i)}. \end{aligned}$$

Prob[the first one at level  $i$  suppresses all other levels]?

We use the fact that for  $X$  and  $Y$  independent continuous random variables,

$$P[X \leq Y] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_X(y) f_Y(y) dy$$

for distribution function  $F_X$  and density function  $f_Y$ .

Expected number of requests?

Prob[level 0 request is sent first].

We use the fact that, for  $X$  uniform in  $[a, c]$  and  $Y$  uniform in  $[b, d]$ , and for  $a < b < c < d$ , the probability that  $Y$  is less than  $X$  is  $1/2$  times the probability that  $Y$  is in  $[b, c]$  times the probability that  $X$  is in  $[b, c]$ . This is  $1/2(c-b)^2 / ((c-a)(d-b))$ .

## References

[Ch94] Cheriton

[J92] Jacobson

[JMF93] Jacobson

[J94] Jacobson

[M92] McCanne