The Synchronization engine: The case study of Jamaican health records

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- Tryton 3.0

Universal Unique Identifier (UUID)

Definition

The intent of UUIDs is to enable distributed systems to uniquely identify information without significant central coordination. In this context the word unique should be taken to mean "practically unique" rather than "guaranteed unique". — Wikipedia

We are using UUID Version 4 (random). The probability of collision $\approx 1 - e^{-\frac{n^2}{2x}}$ with $x = 2^{122}$.

Probability of collision reach 50% if we generate 1 billion UUIDs per second for 100 years.

But we need good entropy sources to guarantee those results.

Unique Record Identification

SyncMixin.unique_id_column

- use UUID field type
- Column name of cross-instance unique key

Tryton Instance Identification

synchronisation_id in the configuration file

- Integer between 0 and 127
- Must be unique across the whole system

Timestamp - ETag

SyncMixin.last_synchronisation

- Timestamp of the last synchronisation to the central instance
- Use create / write timestamp
- Cleared if record modified on satellite

All instances must be synchronized. Use NTP!

Who knows the record

SyncMixin.synchronized_instances & SyncMixin.synchronised

- BitString (also a new type of field)
- VARBIT in PostgreSQL
- Use BAND (binary AND) search
- The index of the bit is stored in the context

Tasks

3 main tasks on celery using celery_tryton working by batch of 1000 records. synchronise_push_all push modified records since the last synchronisation synchronise_pull_all pull changes on the central server synchonise_new fetch new instances

What is Celery?

- Celery is an asynchronous task queue based on distributed message passing.
- Task queues are used to distribute work across threads or machines.
- In our case, a cron job will distribute amongst all workers.

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- Set timestamp to last_synchronisation of succeeded records

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- Write new values

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- Create new local records