Computer Science 425 Distributed Systems

CS 425 / CSE 424 / ECE 428

Fall 2012

Indranil Gupta (Indy)
August 27-December 11, 2012

Lecture 1-29

Website: http://courses.engr.illinois.edu/cs425/fa2012/

Our First Aim in this Course was... (first lecture)....

(First lecture slide)

To Define the Term Distributed System

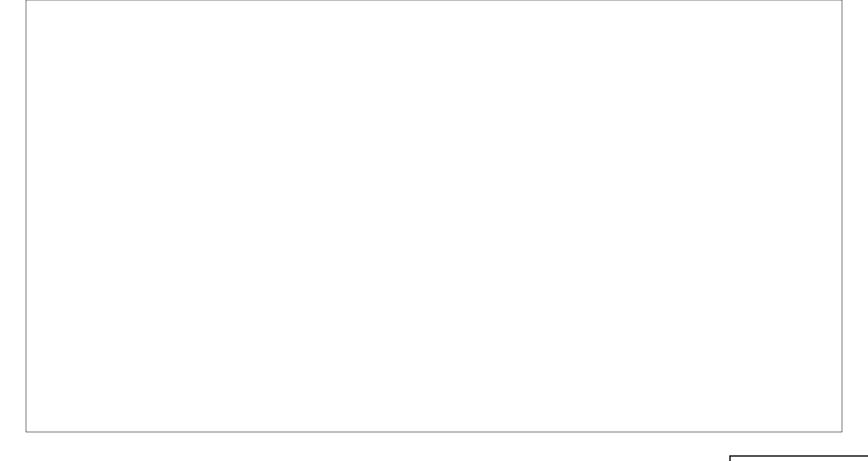
Can you name some examples of Distributed Systems?

(First lecture slide)

- Client-Server (NFS)
- The Web
- The Internet
- A wireless network
- DNS
- Gnutella or BitTorrent (peer to peer overlays)
- A "cloud", e.g., Amazon EC2/S3, Microsoft Azure
- A datacenter, e.g., NCSA, a Google datacenter, The Planet
- (Society?)

What is a Distributed System?

(First lecture slide)



FOLDOC definition

(First lecture slide)

A collection of (probably heterogeneous) automata whose distribution is transparent to the user so that the system appears as one local machine. This is in contrast to a network, where the user is aware that there are several machines, and their location, storage replication, load balancing and functionality is not transparent. Distributed systems usually use some kind of client-server organization.

Textbook definitions

(First lecture slide)

- A distributed system is a collection of independent computers that appear to the users of the system as a single computer [Andrew Tanenbaum]
- A distributed system is several computers doing something together. Thus, a distributed system has three primary characteristics: multiple computers, interconnections, and shared state
 [Michael Schroeder]

A working definition for us

(First lecture slide)

A distributed system is a collection of entities, each of which is autonomous, programmable, asynchronous and failure-prone, and which communicate through an unreliable communication medium.

- Entity=a process on a device (PC, PDA)
- Communication Medium=Wired or wireless network
- Our interest in distributed systems involves
 - design and implementation, maintenance, algorithmics
- What Evidence/Examples have we seen?

Problems we have Seen and Solved Since Then

- Failure Detectors
- Time and Synchronization
- Global States and Snapshots
- Multicast Communications
- Mutual Exclusion
- Leader Election
- Impossibility of Consensus
- Peer to peer systems Napster, Gnutella Chord
- Cloud Computing
- Networking and Routing
- Sensor Networks
- Measurements from real systems
- Datacenter Disaster Case Studies

Problems we have Seen and Solved in this Class

- Failure Detectors
- Time and Synchronization
- Global States and Snapshots
- Multicast Communications
- Mutual Exclusion
- Leader Election
- Impossibility of Consensus
- Peer to peer systems Napster, Gnutella Chord
- Cloud Computing
- Networking and Routing
- Sensor Networks
- Measurements from real systems
- Datacenter Disaster Case Studies

Basic Theoretical Concepts

Bridge to Systems

What Lies
Beneath

Problems we have Seen and Solved in this Class (2)

RPCs & Distributed Objects ← Basic Building Blocks Concurrency Control Distributed Services 2PC and Paxos (e.g., storage) Replication Control Gossiping **Key-value and NoSQL stores** Cloud Computing **Distributed Graph Processing Self-stabilization** Miscellaneous **Distributed File Systems Distributed Shared Memory**

Security and Byzantine Fault-tolerance ← Important

Problems we have Seen and Solved in this Class (3)

- Midterm
- · HW's and MP's

How to get good grades (and regrades, and jobs in some cases)

– You've built a new cloud computing system from scratch!

Something to boast about to your friends (and in interviews!)

Typical Distributed Systems Design Goals

(First lecture slide)

Common Goals:

- Heterogeneity
- Robustness
- Availability
- Transparency
- Concurrency
- Efficiency
- Scalability
- Security
- Openness



Typical Distributed Systems Design Goals

Common Goals:

- Heterogeneity: different types of servers, of networks, of applications, of services, of consistency guarantees
- Robustness: fault-tolerance to a variety of failures
- Availability: of data, of operations, in spite of failures and network partitions
- Transparency: provide an abstraction of one property while allowing sufficient flexibility at run-time, e.g., clouds, transactions, virtual synchrony, sequential consistency, etc
- Concurrency: support many clients (millions)
- Efficiency: fast operations, e.g., reads and writes in NoSQL
- Scalability: many operations per second in spite of thousands of servers, millions of clients
- Security: system should be protected from attackers and bugs, e.g., encryption and signatures
- Openness: each service/protocol can build on other services/protocols, e.g., layered or stacked architecture

Problems we have Seen and Solved in this Class

(and relation to other courses)

- Failure Detectors
- Time and Synchronization
- Global States and Snapshots
- Multicast Communications
- Mutual Exclusion
- Leader Election
- Impossibility of Consensus
- Peer to peer systems Napster, Gnutella Chord
- Cloud Computing
- Sensor Networks
- Measurements from real systems
- Datacenter Disaster Case Studies
- Networking and Routing

Core Material of this course

Related to CS 525 (Advanced Distributed Systems

Offered Spring 2013)

Related to CS 438/538

Problems we have Seen and Solved in this Class

(and relation to other courses)

Core Material of this course
Related to CS 411/CS 511
Related to CS 525
Related to CS 421/CS 433
Related to CS 423/523
lerance

CS525: Advanced Distributed Systems (taught by Indy)

CS 525, Spring 2013

- Looks at hot topics of research in distributed systems: clouds, p2p, sensor networks, distributed algorithms and and other distributed systems
- We read many papers and webpages for cutting-edge systems (research and production)
- If you liked CS425's material, it's likely you'll enjoy CS525
- Project: Both Research and Entrepreneurial projects
 - » Your project will build a cutting edge research distributed system, and write and publish a paper on it
 - » Your project will build a distributed system for a new startup company idea (your own!) and perform associated research with it
- Both graduates and undergraduates welcome! (let me know if you need my consent).
- Class size is around 45

Questions?

A working definition for us

A distributed system is a collection of entities, each of which is autonomous, programmable, asynchronous and failure-prone, and which communicate through an unreliable communication medium.

- Entity=a process on a device (PC, PDA)
- Communication Medium=Wired or wireless network
- Our interest in distributed systems involves
 - design and implementation, maintenance, algorithmics

[Is this definition still ok, or would you want to change it?]

Final Exam

 Regular Indy + TA (Imranul and Abhishek) office hours the rest of this week (as per usual schedule)

Final Exam

- Friday Dec 14th 7:00-10:00pm 1RAL 116 (Roger Adams Laboratory).
 - » Goodwin/Oregon intersection
- Syllabus: Includes all material since the start of the course.
 More emphasis on material since midterm
- Cheat sheet: Allowed to bring a cheat sheet to the exam (A4 size, two sides only, at least 1 pt font)
- Structure: Final will be similar in structure to Midterm, only longer
- Preparing: Revising homework problems, and midterm problems, and textbook problems

Course Evaluation

- Main purpose: to give us feedback on how useful this course was to you (and to improve future versions of the course)
- I won't see these evaluations until after you see your grades
- Use pencil only
- Answer questions 1 and 2 (you can skip #5)
- Please write your detailed feedback on the back this is valuable for future versions of the course!

- Need a volunteer:
 - 1. Please collect all reviews, and drop envelope in <u>campus mail box</u>
 - 2. Return the box of pencils to me (3112 SC)

Thank You