Distributed AlgorithmsLectures

1 Introduction - February 19, 2020

1.1 Defining Dependable Systems

QUOTES:

A distributed system is a system where a computer of which you did not know it exists can prevent you from getting your job done. - Leslie LAMPORT

There is perhaps a market for maybe five computers in the world. - TJ WATSON

 $FAULT \rightarrow ERROR \rightarrow FAILURE$

- Train delayed because of tree has fallen on the tracks
- Travelers reach destination too late
- Alice misses her exam

	FAULT	Error	FAILURE
Train:	Tree fallen	no train	delay for passengers
Journey:	Train delay	delay	reached destination 2h after intention
Exam:	arrival 2h late	missed time-slot	repeat exam

FAULT: cause of failure

ERROR: internal state of system, not according to specification

FAILURE: observable deviation of specification

FAULT examples:

- timing
- cables
- power supply
- messages lost
- data loss (solved with RAIDs)

1.1.1 How to make systems tolerate faults

- PREVENTION
- TOLERANCE
 - Replication/Redundancy
 - Recovery
- REMOVAL
- FORECASTING/PREDICTION

 $SAFETY \neq SECURITY$

SAFETY is connected to loss of live/material due to accidents

SECURITY is connected to malicious intent

1.1.2 Defining distributed computation

Processes
$$\Pi = \{p, q, r, s \dots\}$$

 $\mid \Pi \mid = N$

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```
ightharpoons
      COMPONENTS
        Compand AB
      EVENTS for Component c:
                                     \langle c, event \mid param_1, param_2 \dots \rangle
      upon \langle c, ev_1 | param_1 \rangle \underline{do}
         do something
         trigger \langle b, domore \mid p \rangle
      upon \langle b, domore \mid p \rangle do
1.1.3 Layered modules
       layelr kindikk-1
     Events either travel:
      - upwards (red): indication
      - downwards (blue): request
     Events on a given layer may be:
      - input events (IN)
      - output events (OUT)
1.1.4 Module Jobhandler
         Request: \langle jh, handle \mid job \rangle
         Indication: \langle jh, confirm \mid job \rangle
      Properties:
        Every job submitted for handling is eventually confirmed.
      Implementation (synchronized) JOBHANDLER
      State
      upon \langle jh, handle \mid job \rangle do
         "process job"
         trigger \langle jh, confirm \mid job \rangle
      upon ...
      upon ...
      Implementation (asynchronized) JOBHANDLER
      State
         buf \leftarrow \emptyset
```

upon $\langle jh, handle \mid job \rangle$ do

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```
buf \leftarrow buf \cup \{job\}
\underline{\text{trigger}} \ \langle jh, \, confirm \mid job \rangle
\underline{upon} \ buf \neq \emptyset \ \underline{do}
\underline{job} \leftarrow \text{some element of } buf
"process job"
buf \leftarrow buf \setminus \{job\}
```

1.2 Concurrency and Replication in Distributed Systems



2 2nd Lecture - February 19, 2020