EEL-4736/5737 Principles of Computer System Design

Final exam review slides

Announcement

- Evaluation please make sure you enter yours (use today's time)
 - Canvas course menu under GatorEvals, or via https://ufl.bluera.com/ufl/

Final information

- Dec 11th 7:30-9:30am, this room
- Closed book, closed notes
 - You may bring a calculator
- Focus on material discussed in class
- Comprehensive
- Example kinds of questions similar to midterm
 - Work-out question based on a setup that uses a design principle or system discussed in class
 - Cross-cutting issues;
 - Multiple-choice conceptual questions, similar to quizzes
 - No specific questions about the project

Preparing for the exam

- Review major topics
- Chapter 9 one question will drill down on more details
- Remaining material review with emphasis on understanding core concepts and connections/layering among topics
 - E.g. networking, client-server, faulttolerance and atomicity; naming, memory/storage, virtualization, performance

Preparing for the exam

- One work-out multi-part question on chapter 9
- One work-out multi-part question on cross-cutting issues in storage abstraction, file systems, networking, client-server, performance
- One conceptual multi-part question on various topics covered throughout class
- One set of Multiple-choice questions

- General principles to cope with complexity
 - Modularity
 - Abstraction
 - Layering
 - Hierarchy

- Fundamental abstractions
 - Memory
 - READ/WRITE interface
 - Naming
 - Interpreter
 - Main interpreter loop
 - Its many instances
 - Communication links
 - SEND/RECEIVE
 - Contrast with the memory abstraction

Naming

- Need for modularity
- Name spaces
- Name-mapping algorithms; resolver
- Context and references
- Recursive resolution
- Naming networks
- Multiple lookup

- Names and layers
 - O/S layers, and their roles
 - System calls
 - Hardware layer bus
 - Software layer files

- Case study UNIX file system
 - Hierarchical organization
 - Objects
 - Naming layers: block, file, i-node, ...
 - Core API
 - Resolving names
 - Links
 - Implied contexts
 - Search paths

- Enforcing modularity with client/service
 - Procedures, stack convention
 - Soft vs. enforced modularity
 - Client/service organization
 - Trusted intermediaries
 - Marshalling
 - RPC
 - Differences w.r.t. procedures
 - Timeouts and semantics

- Case study: NFS
 - Client/server organization
 - Relationship to system calls
 - Virtual node layer
 - File handles and object lookup

- Virtualization abstractions
 - Role in enforcing modularity
 - Multiplexing, emulation, aggregation
 - Threads
 - Virtual memory
 - SEND/RECEIVE with bounded buffers

- Virtual links
 - SEND/RECEIVE primitives
 - Shared buffer and sequence coordination
 - Challenges: multiple writers, multiple-step operations, coherence, ordering
 - Race conditions
 - Locking
 - Read-set-memory and lock implementation; architecture implications

- Memory modularity and virtual memory
 - Domains and role of domain register and memory manager
 - Progressively tackling shortcomings
 - Multiple domains
 - Memory sharing
 - Permissions
 - Kernel/user modes and gates
 - Bootstrapping
 - Virtual addresses
 - Page maps, page tables
 - Supporting thread virtual address spaces
 - Translation lookaside buffer

- Processor virtualization threads
 - YIELD
 - Processor/thread layers
 - Stack, control flow
 - Enforcing modularity with pre-emptive scheduling and virtual address spaces

- Designing for performance
 - Key metrics: utilization, latency, throughput
 - Identifying bottlenecks
 - Reducing latency
 - Optimize for common case; average latency
 - Concurrency: parallelism, pipelining
 - Basics of queuing
 - Queuing model based on memoryless interarrival and service times: Tqueue = μ*[ρ/(1- ρ)]
 - Batching, dallying, speculation

- Scheduling
 - First-come, first-serve
 - Shortest job first
 - Round-robin with pre-emption
 - Real-time schedulers
 - Soft real-time, hard real-time
 - Earliest deadline first
 - Rate monotonic
 - Elevator scheduler

- Network properties
 - Isochronous vs. asynchronous
 - Packet switching/forwarding
 - Guaranteed vs. best effort delivery
 - Dealing with lost messages
 - Dealing with duplicates
 - Dealing with message errors
 - Reordered delivery

- Network design
 - Layered protocols
 - Data link layer
 - Frames
 - Network layer
 - Packets
 - End-to-end layer
 - Messages, streams; segments
 - Header, trailer; encapsulation
 - Recursive composition
 - End-to-end principle

- Networking case studies
 - Ethernet: broadcast, switching
 - Mapping Ethernet layer to Internet IP
 - Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
 - Network Address Translation (NAT)

- Fault tolerance
 - Modularity: detection, containment, masking
 - Faults, errors, failures
 - Reliability R(t), unconditional failure rate
 f(t), conditional failure rate h(t)
 - Basic properties of exponential distribution for R(t)
 - MTTF, MTTR
 - Availability

- Fault tolerance
 - Responding to active faults
 - Do nothing; fail fast; fail safe; fail soft; mask
 - Coding incremental redundancy
 - Hamming distance basics
 - Simple parity and single bit correction
 - Forward vs backward correction
 - Dealing with erasures
 - Replication massive redundancy
 - N-modular logic
 - Redundancy and NMR
 - Repair

- Fault tolerance
 - Fault-tolerant software
 - Separating state: volatile, non-volatile
 - Durability
 - Durable storage systems and layers
 - RAW, fail-fast, careful, durable
 - RAID basics

- Atomicity
 - All-or-nothing write for single sector
 - Journal
 - Atomicity log
 - Before-or-after mark-point discipline
 - Locks, 2-phase locking