

Babel: A framework for developing performant and dependable distributed protocols

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Motivation

- Distributed protocol designs are often simple (in pseudocode), however implementing them is error-prone and time consuming, with lots of low level aspects, such as:
 - Networking
 - o Concurrency
 - Multiplexing
 - Protocol interactions
 - 0 ...



Motivation

- We require a framework that simplifies the development of distributed systems:
 - Abstracting low level aspects: network, concurrency, timers, etc.
 - Without restricting generability, allowing implementing any distributed protocol.
 - Performant and allowing the implementation of production-ready systems.



Babel: Overview

- Java framework providing an event driven programming model.
- Simplifies implementation of distributed algorithms by trivially translating their specification (pseudo-code).
- Provided abstractions are sufficiently generic to support a wide variety of algorithms.
- Capable of supporting production-ready performant implementations.

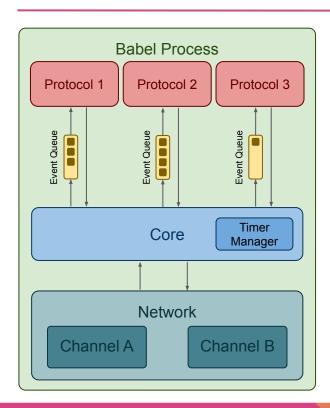


Babel: Overview

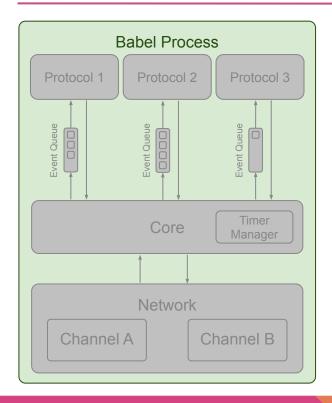
- Java framework providing an e
- Simplifies implementation of specification (pseudo-code).
- Provided abstractions are suffice
- Capable of supporting produc

```
upon init do
     Send(JOIN, contactNode, myself);
upon Receive(JOIN, newNode) do
     trigger addNodeActiveView(newNode)
    foreach n \in activeView and n \neq newNode do
         Send(FORWARDJOIN, n, newNode, ARWL, myself)
upon Receive(FORWARDJOIN, newNode, timeToLive, sender) do
     if timeToLive== 0||#activeView== 1 then
          trigger addNodeActiveView(newNode)
     else
          if timeToLive==PRWL then
              trigger addNodePassiveView(newNode)
          n \longleftarrow n \in \text{activeView and } n \neq \text{sender}
                                                                            a their
         Send(FORWARDJOIN, n, newNode, timeToLive-1, myself)
upon dropRandomElementFromActiveView do
     n \longleftarrow n \in \text{activeView}
     Send(DISCONNECT, n, myself)
                                                                              algorithms.
     activeView \leftarrow activeView \setminus \{n\}
     passiveView \leftarrow passiveView \cup \{n\}
upon addNodeActiveView(node) do
    if node \neq myself and node \notin activeView then
          if isfull(activeView) then
              trigger dropRandomElementFromActiveView
          activeView ← activeView ∪ node
upon addNodePassiveView(node) do
     if node \neq myself and node \notin activeView and node \notin passiveView then
          if isfull(passiveView) then
              n \longleftarrow n \in \text{passiveView}
              passiveView \leftarrow passiveView \setminus \{n\}
          passiveView ← passiveView ∪ node
upon Receive(DISCONNECT, peer) do
    if peer ∈ activeView then
          activeView ← activeView \ {peer}
          addNodePassiveView(peer)
```



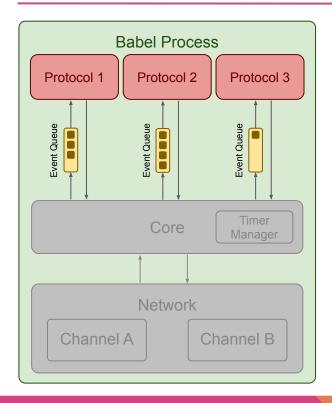






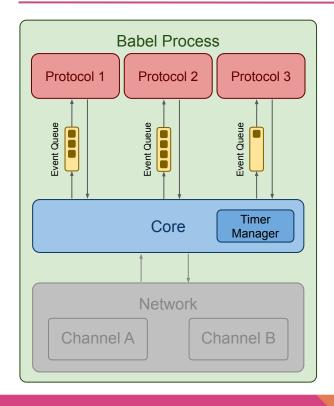
 Each Babel process represents a process of the distributed algorithm.





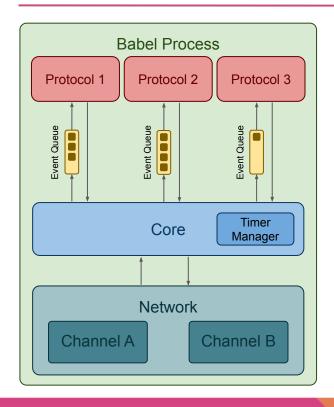
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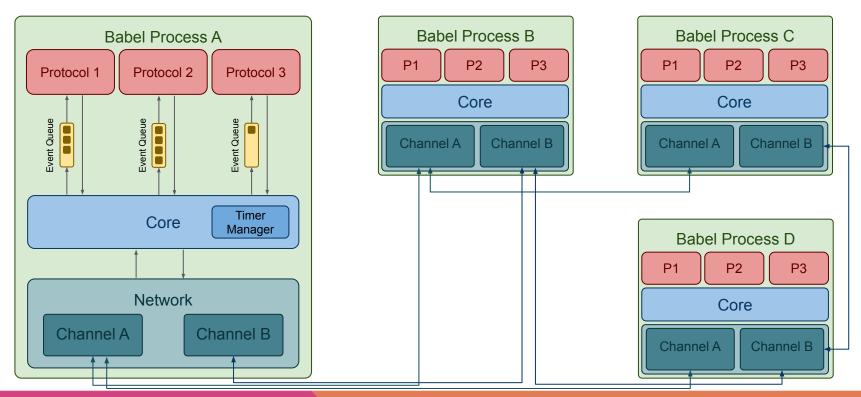
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- The Core coordinates and mediates interactions between protocols and processes.



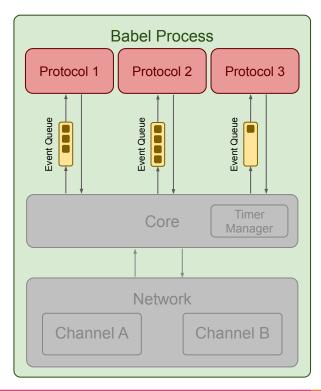


- Each Babel process represents a process of the distributed algorithm.
- Protocols are implemented by developers and encode the behavior of the algorithm.
- The Core coordinates and mediates interactions between protocols and processes.
- Network channels abstract communications between processes and provide different behaviours and guarantees.





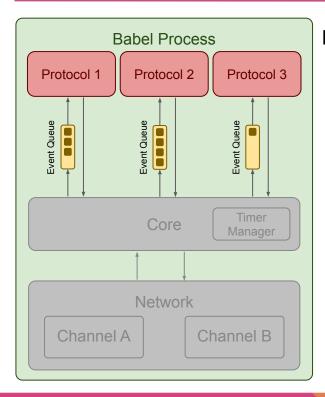




Protocols:

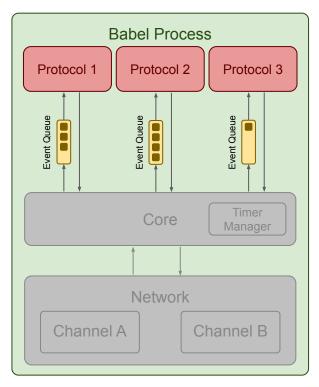
Encode the behaviour of the distributed algorithm.





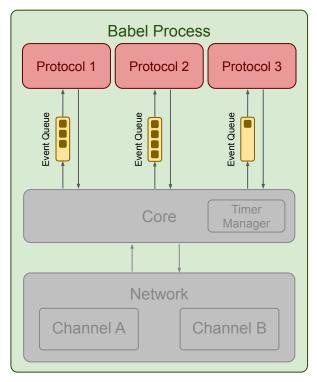
- Encode the behaviour of the distributed algorithm.
- Received events are added to the event queue.





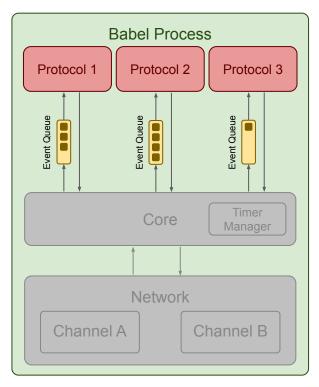
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- Dedicated thread per protocol handles events in serial fashion.





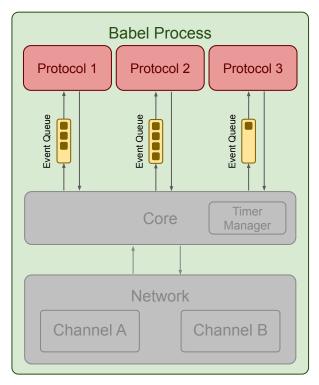
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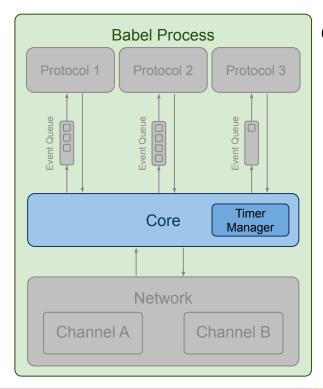
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- Encode the behaviour of the distributed algorithm.
- Received events are added to the event queue.
- Dedicated thread per protocol handles events in serial fashion.
- Developer defines and implements callbacks for each event.
- State-machine that evolves by processing events.
- Communication by message passing (no shared state).

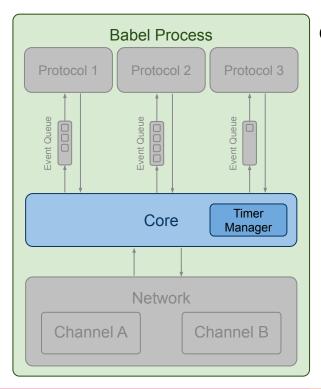




Core:

Mediates all interactions between protocols.

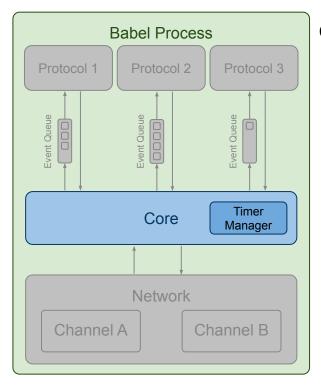




Core:

- Mediates all interactions between protocols.
 - Exchanges events between protocols in the same process.

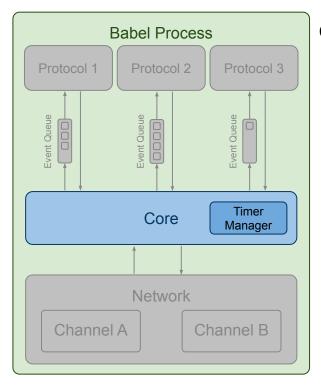




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- Mediates all interactions between protocols.
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 - Delivers outgoing network messages from protocols to the network channel and incoming ones to the correct protocol.

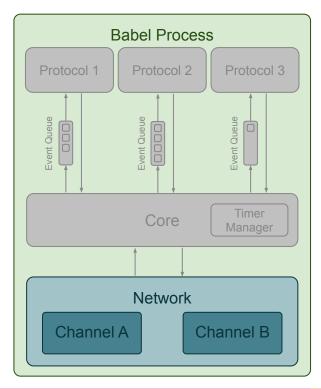




Core:

- Mediates all interactions between protocols.
 - Exchanges events between protocols in the same process.
 - Delivers outgoing network messages from protocols to the network channel and incoming ones to the correct protocol.
 - Tracks timers and delivers timer events to protocols.

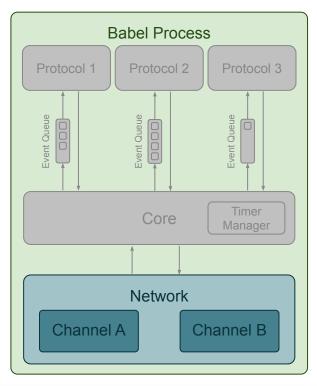




Network channels:

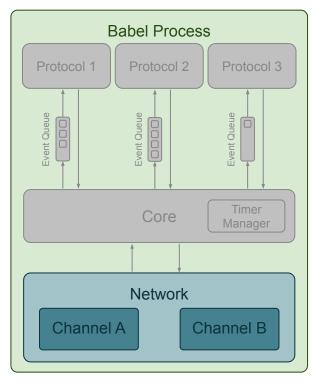
Abstract complexity of dealing with networking.





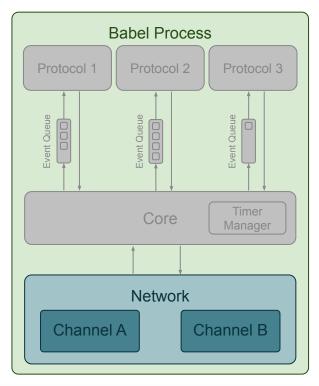
- Abstract complexity of dealing with networking.
- Each provides different guarantees and behaviour.





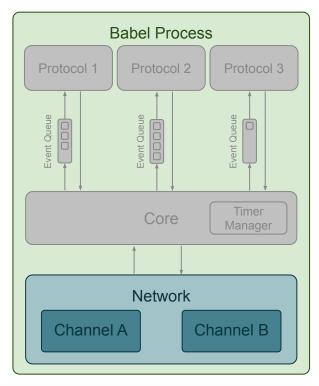
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- Developers can create additional channels that provides specific abstractions for their protocols.





- Abstract complexity of dealing with networking.
- Each provides different guarantees and behaviour.
 - e.g.: explicit and automatic acknowledgement of messages; transparent creation of multiple TCP connections; failure detectors.
- Developers can create additional channels that provides specific abstractions for their protocols.
- Protocols can use multiple channels, channels can be shared by multiple protocols.



```
public class HelloProtocol extends GenericProtocol {
    super("Hello", 100);
  public void init (Properties props) {
    sendMessage(new HelloMsg(), contactNode);
  private void uponHelloMsg(HelloMsg msg, Host from) {
```

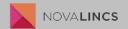
Protocols extend an abstract Java class



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Unique identifier for each protocol

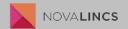


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Protocols extend an abstract Java class

Unique identifier for each protocol

Init function initializes the protocol



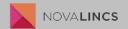
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Unique identifier for each protocol

Init function initializes the protocol

Event handlers control protocol flow



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public class HelloProtocol extends GenericProtocol {
  public HelloProtocol() {
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  public void init (Properties props) {
    registerMessageHandler(HelloMsg.ID, this::uponHelloMsg);
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Protocols extend an abstract Java class

Unique identifier for each protocol

Init function initializes the protocol

Event handlers control protocol flow (must be registered)



```
public class HelloProtocol extends GenericProtocol {
  public HelloProtocol() {
    super("Hello", 100);
  public void init (Properties props) {
    registerMessageHandler(HelloMsq.ID, this::uponHelloMsg);
    sendMessage(new HelloMsg(), contactNode);
  private void uponHelloMsq(HelloMsq msq, Host from) {
                Implementing protocols consists
                (mostly) in creating and registering
                       handlers for events
```

Protocols extend an abstract Java class

Unique identifier for each protocol

Init function initializes the protocol

Event handlers control protocol flow (must be registered)



- Protocols handle 3 types of Events:
 - Timers

Inter-Protocol Communication

Networking



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 - Periodic/Timed actions are a common part of distributed applications.
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Babel: API - Timers

```
public class CounterTimer extends ProtoTimer {
  public static final short ID = 101;
  int counter;

  public CounterTimer(int initValue) {
    super(ID);
    counter = initValue;
  }

  public void decCounter() {
    return --counter;
  }
}
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Extends an abstract
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Can have any internal logic

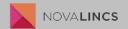


```
public class CountdownProtocol extends GenericProtocol {
  public CountdownProtocol() {
    super("Countdown", 100);
  @Override
  public void init (Properties props) {
    registerTimerHandler(CounterTimer.ID, this::handleCounter);
    setupPeriodicTimer(new CounterTimer(10), 1000, 300);
  private void handleCounter(CounterTimer timer, long tId) {
    doImportantStuff();
    if(timer.decCounter() == 0) cancelTimer(tId);
```



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Setup periodic or "one-shot" timers



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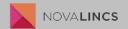
Setup and register handlers for timers



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Setup periodic or "one-shot" timers

Setup and register handlers for timers

Cancel timers



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 - Distributed applications require multiple different protocols to coordinate.
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 - One-to-many notifications
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```
public class ViewChange extends ProtoNotification {
  public static final short ID = 101;
  Peer peer;

  public ViewChange(Peer p) {
    super(ID);
    peer = p;
  }
}
```

Extends an abstract

Java class



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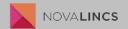


Example:

- Membership Protocol
 - Keeps a view with the current membership
- Dissemination Protocol
 - Requests current membership and subscribes to changes

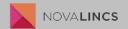


```
public class DisseminationProtocol extends GenericProtocol {
  public DisseminationProtocol() { super("Disseminator", 200); }
  public void init (Properties props) {
    subscribeNotification(ViewChange.ID, this::onViewChange);
    registerReplyHandler(ViewReply.ID, this::onViewReply);
    sendRequest(new ViewRequest(), MembershipProtocol.ID);
  }
  private void onViewReply(ViewReply reply, short from) {...}
  private void onViewChange(ViewChange not, short emitter){...}
}
```



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Setup and register handlers

Sending requests/replies

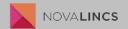


```
public class MembershipProtocol extends GenericProtocol {
  public static final short ID = 300
  public MembershipProtocol() { super("Membership", ID); }
  public void init (Properties props) {
    registerRequestHandler(ViewRequest.ID, this::onViewRequest);
  private void onViewRequest(ViewRequest request, short from) {
    sendReply(new ViewReply(currentView), from);
  private void onConnectionEstablished(Peer peer) {
    triggerNotification(new ViewChange(peer));
```



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public class MembershipProtocol extends GenericProtocol {
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Replies to received requests



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Replies to received requests

Notifies all subscribers



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  private void onConnectionEstablished(Peer peer) {
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Replies to received requests

Notifies all subscribers

No destination protocol required



Babel: API

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Networking

Distributed application need networking to be distributed.



```
public class PingMsg extends ProtoMessage {
  public final static short MSG ID = 401;
  private final long timestamp;
  public PingMsg(long timestamp) {
    super(MSG ID);
    this.timestamp = timestamp;
  public static ISerializer<PingMsg> serializer = new ISerializer<>() {
    public void serialize(PingMsq msq, ByteBuf out) {
      out.writeLong(msg.timestamp);
      return new PingMsg(in.readLong());
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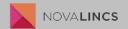
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Network messages extend generic class

Can have any internal logic

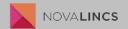


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Require a serializer to encode and decode

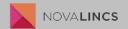


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Example:

- Ping Pong Protocol
 - Chooses a random peer to send a Ping message
 - Peer responds with Pong message
 - Repeat

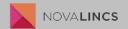




public class PingPongProto extends GenericProtocol {

openConnection(random(peers));

Create channel



Create channel

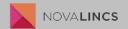
Register serializer for each message



Create channel

Register serializer for each message

Register handler for each message

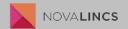


Create channel

Register serializer for each message

Register handler for each message

Register other channel events



Create channel

Register serializer for each message

Register handler for each message

Register other channel events

Create connections

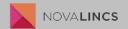


```
public class PingPongProto extends GenericProtocol {
  private void uponOutConnUp(OutConnectionUp ev, ...){
    sendMessage(new PingMsg(currTime), ev.getPeer());
  private void uponPing(PingMsg msg, Host from, ...){
    sendMessage(new PongMsg(msg.getValue()), from);
  private void uponPong(PongMsg msg, Host from, ...) {
    closeConnection(from);
    openConnection(random(peers));
```



```
public class PingPongProto extends GenericProtocol {
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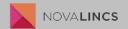
Handle channel events



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Handle channel events

Send messages



Babel: API - Networking

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Handle channel events

Send messages

Handle received messages



Babel: API - Networking

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  private void uponPing(PingMsg msg, Host from, ...){
    sendMessage(new PongMsg(msg.getValue()), from);
 private void uponPong(PongMsg msg, Host from, ...) {
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    openConnection(random(peers));
```

Handle channel events

Send messages

Handle received messages

Open/close connections



Babel: Summary

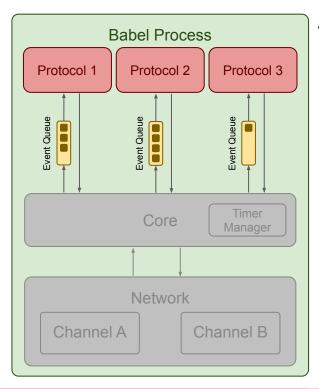
- **Developers** only implement **handlers for events**, and register them.
- Implementation closely matches typical algorithm specification (pseudo-code).
- Shields developers from the complexities of concurrency, multiplexing and networking
- Abstractions are sufficiently generic to support a wide variety of algorithms.
- Capable of supporting production-ready performant implementations.



Babel: Summary

- **Developers** only implement **handlers for events**, and register them.
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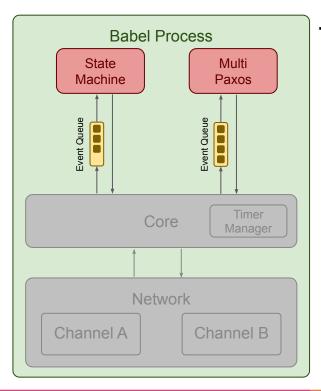




Two Protocols

- State Machine
- MultiPaxos

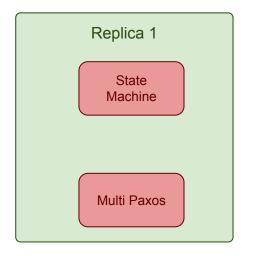


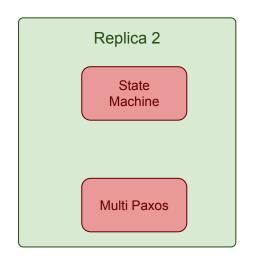


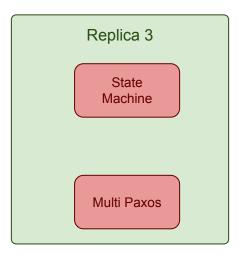
Two Protocols

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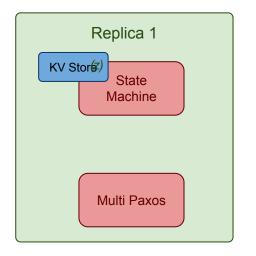


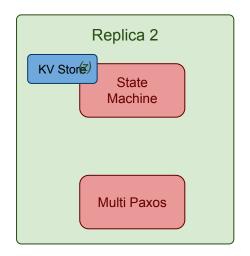


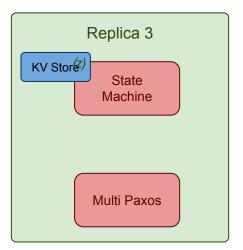




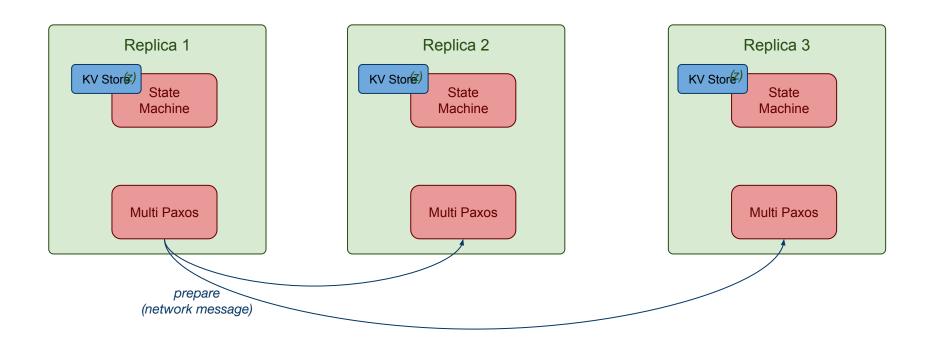




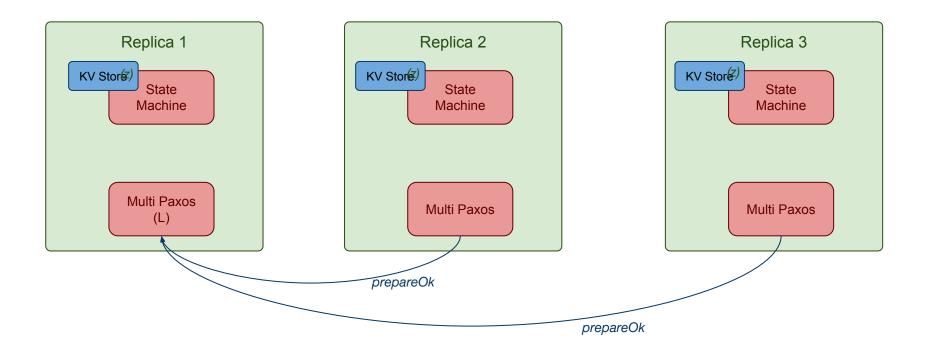




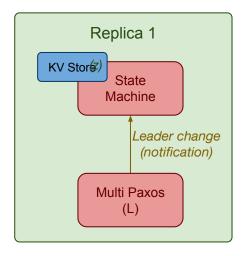


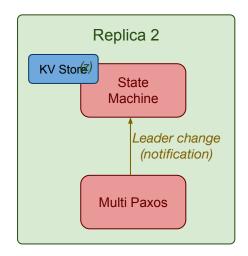


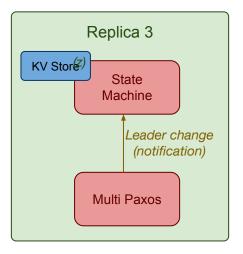




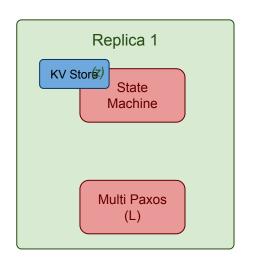


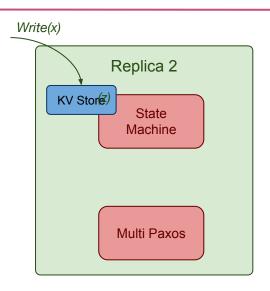


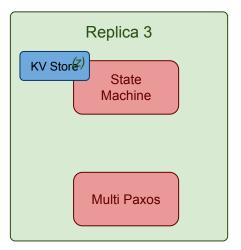




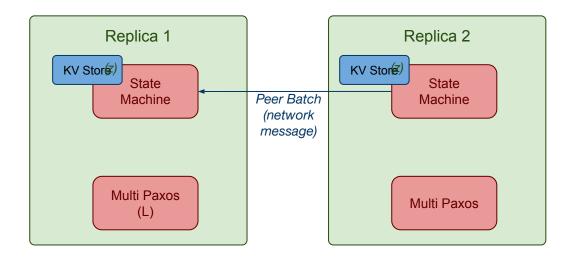


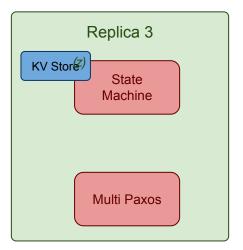




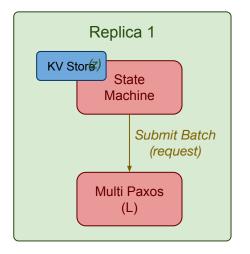


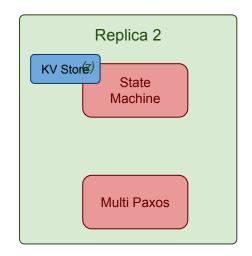


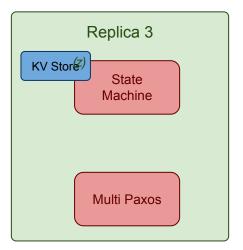




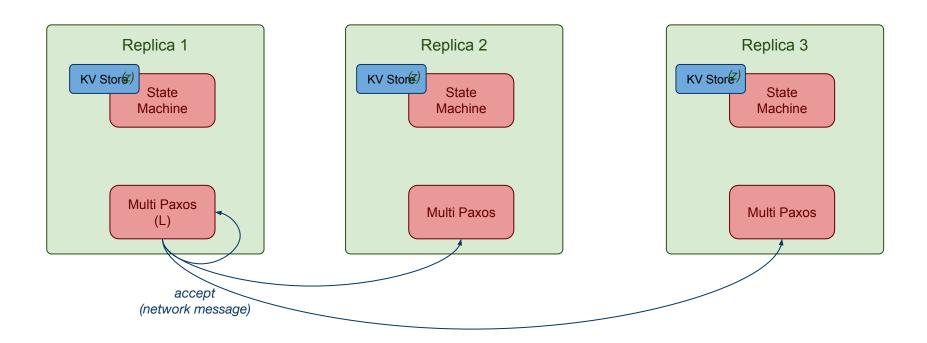




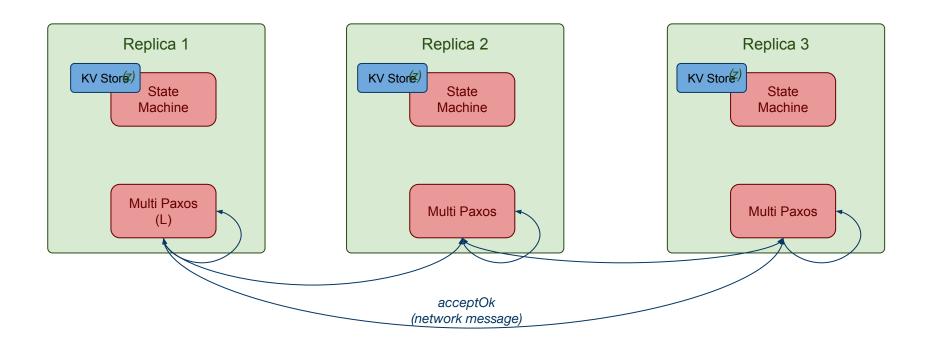




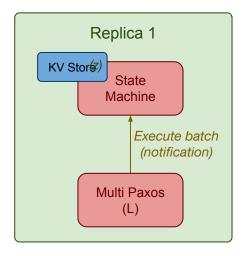


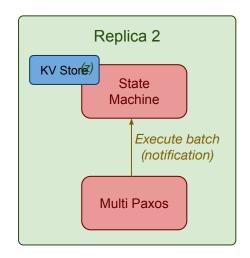


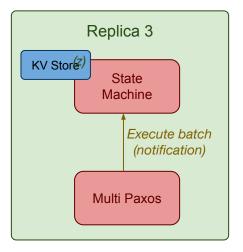




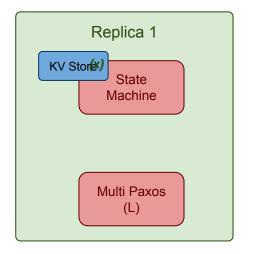


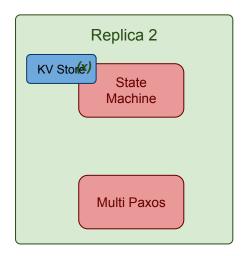


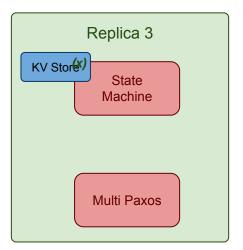




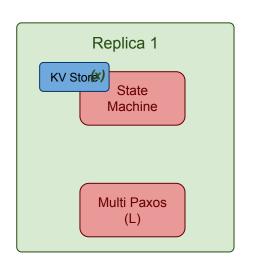


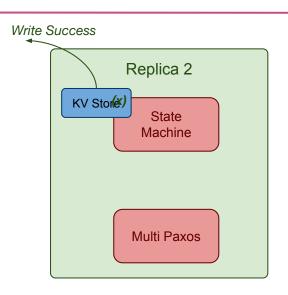


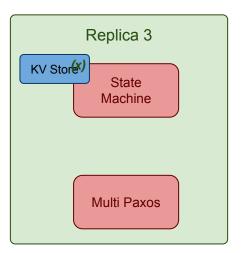














Babel: A framework for developing performant and dependable distributed protocols

Pedro Fouto, Pedro Ákos Costa, Nuno Preguiça, João Leitão

SRDS 2022

https://github.com/pfouto/babel-core https://github.com/pedroAkos/babel-case-studies



