

### LZSCC.311 Coursework Stage 3 Specification

Due: Monday Week 10 via Moodle

Marking: Lab session Week 10

Total mark allocation: 55%

#### Level 6: Design & Report (25%)

This element of the coursework relates to your overall design of the work that you submit in week 10, and how well-argued it is. You should include a brief introduction of the project, architecture diagram with tiering and layering, program structure with the relationship of the classes in a PDF The PDF file should be submitted along with your code. During the marking session we will ask you a set of questions about the rationale behind your design decisions.

### Level 7: Active Replication (15%)

To ensure dependability of the auctioning system, you are required to enhance availability by using replication techniques.

You should implement an <u>active replication system</u> to meet these requirements, thereby increasing dependability. Please refer to the lectures for the definition of active replication. Auction data (such as the list of available auction items, the current highest bid for each item, etc.) are held by replicas.

The server implementation should have <u>at least three replicas</u> and <u>allow the user to easily add a new replica</u>. All replicas must maintain a consistent view of the auction data. **JGroup** can be a useful tool for this purpose, and is our recommended solution for relative ease of use (we suggest the specific version we provide on Moodle). However, you are free to employ any other means to implement group communication or other forms of reliable indirect communication among replicas.

# Level 8: Fault Tolerance (15%)

Servers may crash unexpectedly due to either hardware or software faults. Your solution should be able to handle such failures. As long as one replica remains alive, the auctioning system should continue to function correctly. <u>You should be prepared to justify your choice of design for failure detection and handling.</u>

For demonstration purposes, your solution must allow the marker to kill an arbitrary replica, either via sending a command to a replica manager or by closing the console window where a particular replica process runs. Ideally, you want your system to start with 3 replicas (say A, B, and C), add another replica (D), kill all original replicas (A, B, C) and have the system continue to function properly.



# **Mark Scheme**

#### Level 6

Architecture diagram - 5 marks

Design rationale — 5 marks

Use of layering and tiering — 5 marks

Report — 10 marks

# Level 7

3 working replicas — 5 marks
Effective use of JGroup — 5 marks

Ability to add another replica — 5 marks

# Level 8

Handle single replica failure — 5 marks

Handle multiple replica failures — 5 marks

Handle complete replica turnover — 5 marks