intro

SYSTEM & COMPLEXITY

- What is a System（P12）
- Compare with the Computer Systems（P17）

14 PROPERTIES

- overview（P19）
- Property-1: Correctness（P20）
- Property-2: Latency（P24）
- Property-3: Throughput / Capacity（P25）
- Property-4: Scalability(P26)
- Conflict between these Properties(P41)

SYSTEM COMPLEXITY

- Problem Types(P43)

COPING WITH COMPLEXITY

- M.A.L.H(P65)
- Two properties of computer systems(P78)
- M.A.L.H are NOT enough(P79)

lec2: distributed system

- Step #1 for scalability: disaggregating application & data(P9)
- Step #2 Avoid the slow data accesses? Caching(P10)
- Step #3 for scalability: more servers(P12)
- Step #3 for scalability: How to do the load balance?(P13)
- Step #4 for scalability: scaling database(P14)
- Step #5 for scalability: using distributed file system(P15)
- Step #6 for scalability: using CDN(P16)
- Step #7 for scalability: separate different applications(P17)

- How different applications communicate? MQ or DB(P18)
- Use distributed computing frameworks for complex queries(P20)
- Step #7: separated applications + distributed computing(P21)
- Step #8: Fine-grained（细粒度） distributedServices（P25)
- 什么是Distributed system（P28）

Faults

- **Faults are common, especially in large distributed systems（P34）**
- **Faults and partial failures（P35）**
- A common network fault: network partition（P38）
- Availability and reliability（P42）
  - Metrics to measure reliability（MTTF and etc)
- Achieving high availability: handling failures w/ replications（P44）
  - Challenge: consistency（P48）

The CAP theorem：Consistency, Availability & Partition tolerance

- CAP: an example（P50）
- The CAP theorem: 2 out of 3（很难3个同时保证）（P51）
- Partition Tolerance（P52）
- CAP: not a Binary Decision（P53）
- Summary of the (ideal) properties of distributed systems（P54-56）