



Distributed Systems I

Lab Introduction

TAs

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Labs in a nutshell

Lab overview

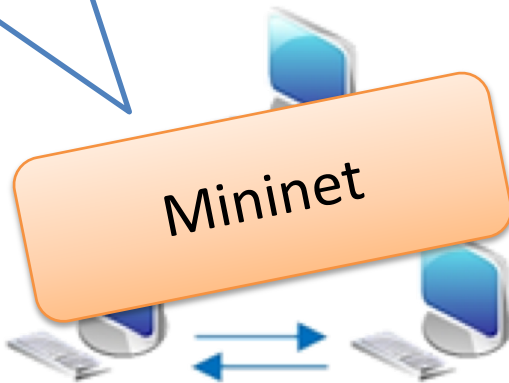
You will make this application:

- Reliable
- Consistent
- Efficient
- Fault-tolerant
- ...

You will build an message blackboard over this network

Mininet

Mininet is a simulation tool



Labs in a nutshell

- **RESTful distributed message board**
 - Restful (web) Clients send messages to any server
 - Servers are distributed systems with reliable, consistent, and fault-tolerant service

How we will do it

- Group of **at least 2 (max 3) persons (strict rule)**
- Incremental steps:
 - Lab1 – *naïve* - make it work 😊
 - Lab2 – *centralized* - strong consistency
 - Lab3 – *leaderless* - eventual consistency
 - Lab4 – *fault tolerance* – some servers fail

The tools we use here

The software we use in the labs

Virtual Machines

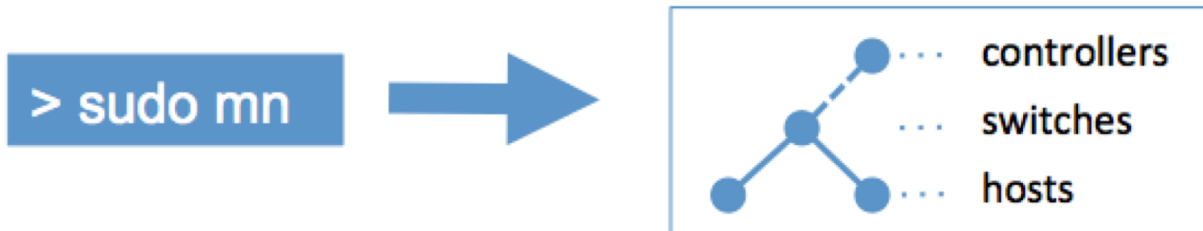
- You can download our VM
or
- You can install the software local (no support from TA)

The platform: Mininet

Mininet

An Instant Virtual Network on your Laptop (or other PC)

- Network Emulator
 - Emulate hosts (machines), switches, controllers, and links
 - On one PC
- Used in research
- Handles large scale networks



Some basic commands

- Running tests
 - `pingall`
 - `xterm node1` (terminal to node 1)
- Stopping the simulation
 - `exit`
- You network crashed / lab1.py errors?
 - `sudo mn -c`
 - Clear the mininet config files

Some useful links

- How to install mininet
<http://mininet.org/download/>
- Walkthrough from the basic commands to custom scripts <http://mininet.org/walkthrough/>
- SIGCOMM 2014 tutorial
 - https://docs.google.com/a/onlab.us/presentation/d/1Xtp05lLQTEFGICTxzV9sQl28wW_cAZz6B1q9_qZBR_8/edit
- Some code examples (advanced):
<https://github.com/mininet/mininet/tree/master/examples>

On the code side

- Python 2.7
- Any web server you like, we recommend Bottle (Flask is fine too)
- We are giving you a simple skeleton, that you can work on to create lab 1

Hand in

- Code
 - Well structured
 - Well documented
- Demo
 - Video 5-10 minutes screencast to demonstrate your solution

Lab deadlines

- **Lab 1:** November 15
- **Lab 2:** November 29
- **Lab 3:** December 13
- **Lab 4:** January 3



Distributed Systems I

Lab Introduction - part 2

API: What, Why?

- API = Application Programming Interface
- Allows you to quickly add functionality/data that others have created.
- Allows frontend developers and backend developers to agree on a common interface

Functions

- View the board
- Add a new entry
- Delete an entry

An example API

- GET /board
- POST /entries
- DELETE /entries/entryID

The Web Browser as a GUI

- Web applications need integration between client side (HTML/HTTP) and server side

loading page in: 2 seconds.
461: success

Submit to board

Sample board @ 129.16.23.84:63100. Up time: 4578

ID	Entry		
1	sample msg	<input type="button" value="Modify"/>	<input type="button" value="X"/>
2	sample msg	<input type="button" value="Modify"/>	<input type="button" value="X"/>

Group members: sample author

The (distributed) board API

- Each function has a name and parameters
- REST: HTTP method + URL

Functions	Example API	Parameters	Returns
View the board's contents	GET /board	None	The whole board start page : html
Retrieve entries only	GET /entries	None	List of available entries (not the full page) : html
Add a new entry	POST /entries	entry : text	Status
Retrieve one entry	GET /entries/entryID	None	The entry : html
Modify an entry	PUT /entries/entryID	entry : text	Status
Delete an entry	DELETE /entries/entryID	None	Status

Sending DELETE and PUT requests

- HTML forms supports only GET or POST requests (No DELETE or PUT)
 - Use JS to send the request
 - Or for the sake of this course, change the API to use GET or POST
 - Use extra parameters

Functions	API	Parameters	Returns
Add a new entry	POST /entries	entry : text	Status
Modify an entry	PUT /entries/entryID	entry : text	Status
Delete an entry	DELETE /entries/entryID	None	Status
<u>Modify</u> or <u>Delete</u> an entry	POST /entries/entryID	entry : text delete: logical	Status

Python 2.7

BOTTLE: PYTHON WEB FRAMEWORK

Bottle API

```
from bottle import Bottle, run  
app = Bottle()
```

```
@app.route('/hello')  
def hello():  
    return "Hello World!"
```

```
run(app, host='localhost', port=8080)
```

A POST example

```
@app.post('/board')  
def client_add_received():  
    new_entry = request.forms.get('entry')  
    Do_something(new_entry)
```

A GET example

```
@app.get('/board')  
    def get_board():  
        return  
    template('board.tpl',board_title='title')
```

References

- *API Crash Course*, Patrick Murphy at CWU Startup Club, <http://cwustartup.com/APICrashCourse.pptx>
- *Building Web Services the REST Way*, Roger L. Costello, <http://www.xfront.com/REST-Web-Services.html>
- *REST Architecture Model: Definition, Constraints and Benefits*, Ricardo Plansky, <http://imasters.expert/rest-architecture-model-definition-constraints-benefits/>
- *API Integration in Python - Part 1*, Aaron Maxwell, <https://realpython.com/blog/python/api-integration-in-python/>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Representational state transfer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Representational_state_transfer)
- <http://www.w3schools.com/html>