Lecture 1

2020年4月24日 星期五 上午2:46

## Reasons for using distributed system:

- 1. Performance: parallelism
- 2. Fault Tolerance
- 3. Physical reason 4. Security

#### Challenges:

- 1. Concurrency
- Partial failure
- 3. Performance

### Infrastructure:

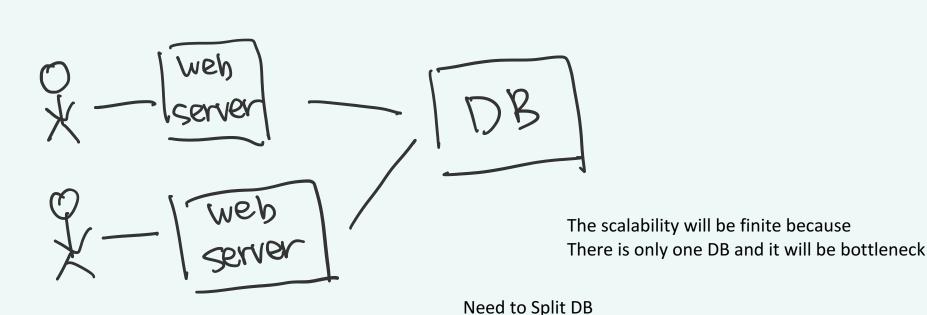
- 1. Storage
- 2. Communication
- 3. Computation (Mapreduce)

Implementation: RPC, threads, concurrency

Structure concurrent programming

#### Performance:

Scalability (if I have a computer, and I have another new computer, whether the performance can also be doubled)



#### **Fault Tolerance:**

1. Availability (when part of the system crash) Recoverability: if something goes wrong, it may stop for a while and when someone requires it, the system can continue working. May need to store information before crashes.

# Solution:

1. Non-valetile storage

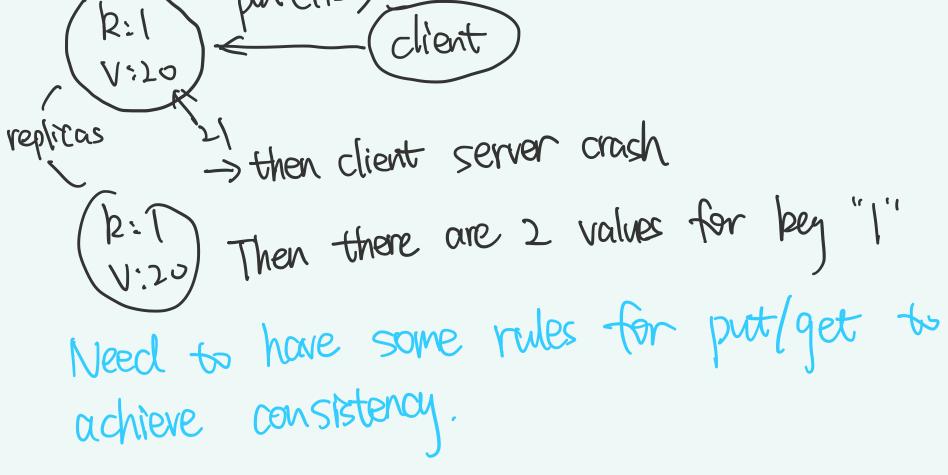
2. Replication

## Consistency:

2. Get(k) -> v

1. Put(k,v)

In distributed system, due to replication/code, there may be different mapping of k/v:



doesn't quarantee that always expensive return salve, can avoid communication as much as possible.

People tend to store the replicas of same file in difference locations. So this makes strong consistency extremely expensive.

Mapreduce:

Run Map Function on each input file, output is a list of key/value pairs ex. "a", "b" -> [(a,1), Input (-> Map () Input 2 -> (Nap () " a", "c" -> [(a,1) (c,1)] Imput 3 -> Mays ()  $\rightarrow$  recluce  $\rightarrow$  (0,2)calls reduce function for  $\supset$  reduce  $\rightarrow$  (b, 2)-reduce -> (C1) SUCH

for each word w: emit (w, "1")

How is the clata stored and called?

recluce function can reach.

There is a master server, which will allocate each server which file it will be working on. When each map function emits something, the output will be stored on that server, When all may functions complete, the output files will be moved to a location where