

Course Summary: Putting it All Together

CS675: Distributed Systems (Spring 2020)
Lecture 12

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Some material taken/derived from:

- Princeton COS-418 materials created by Michael Freedman and Wyatt Lloyd.
- MIT 6.824 by Robert Morris, Frans Kaashoek, and Nickolai Zeldovich.

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Announcements

• This is my last lecture of the semester

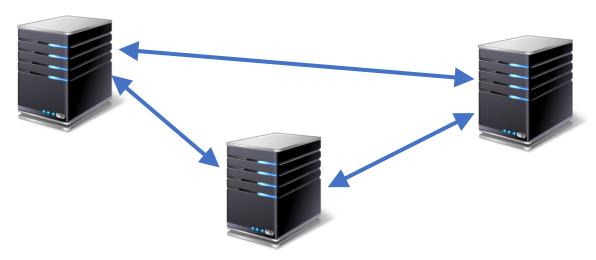
- Next class, it's your turn:
 - Project presentation: 05/13

• Project report + src due: 05/15

Final take-home exam: 05/16

Back in Lecture 1...

Distributed systems: What?



- Multiple cooperating computers
 - Connected by a network
 - Doing something together
- Storage for big websites, MapReduce, etc.
- Lots of critical infrastructure is distributed

Distributed systems: Why?

• Or, why not 1 computer to rule them all?

Failure

Limited computation/storage

Physical location

Distributed systems: Why?

• Or, why not 1 computer to rule them all?

Failure

> Fault tolerance

• Limited computation/storage

>Scalability

Physical location

➤ Availability, low latency

Goals of "distributed systems"

- Service with higher-level abstractions/interface
 - E.g., key-value store, programming model, ...

- High complexity
 - Scalable (scale-out)
 - Reliable (fault-tolerant)
 - Well-defined semantics (consistent)
- Do "heavy lifting" so app developer doesn't need to

Applications

Web apps

Data processing

Data storage

Emerging apps?

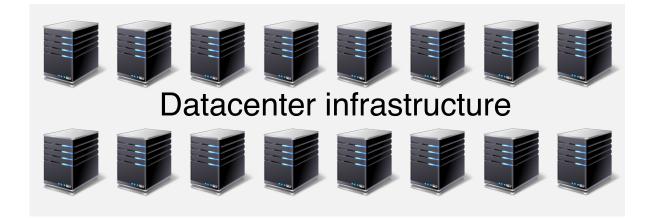
Resource management

Compute resources

Memory resources

Storage resources

Network resources



Theme

Fundamental building blocks

Abstractions and programming models

Distributed systems: Looking forward

Theme

Fundamental building blocks

Abstractions and programming models

Distributed systems: Looking forward

• Remote procedure calls (RPCs)

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Time & clocks

- Remote procedure calls (RPCs)
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- Distributed consensus algorithms

- Remote procedure calls (RPCs)
- Time & clocks
- Distributed consensus algorithms
- Sharding, consistent hashing

Theme

Fundamental building blocks

Abstractions and programming models

Distributed systems: Looking forward

How to program many computers?

Q: How would you implement a distributed framework to scale out the above computations?

MapReduce abstraction

MapReduce Word Count:

- 1. In parallel, send to worker:
 - Compute word counts from individual files
 - Collect results, wait until all finished
- 2. Then merge intermediate output
- 3. Compute word count on merged intermediates

MapReduce abstracts away distributed system management tasks including scheduling, load balancing, fault tolerance, etc.

Programming models

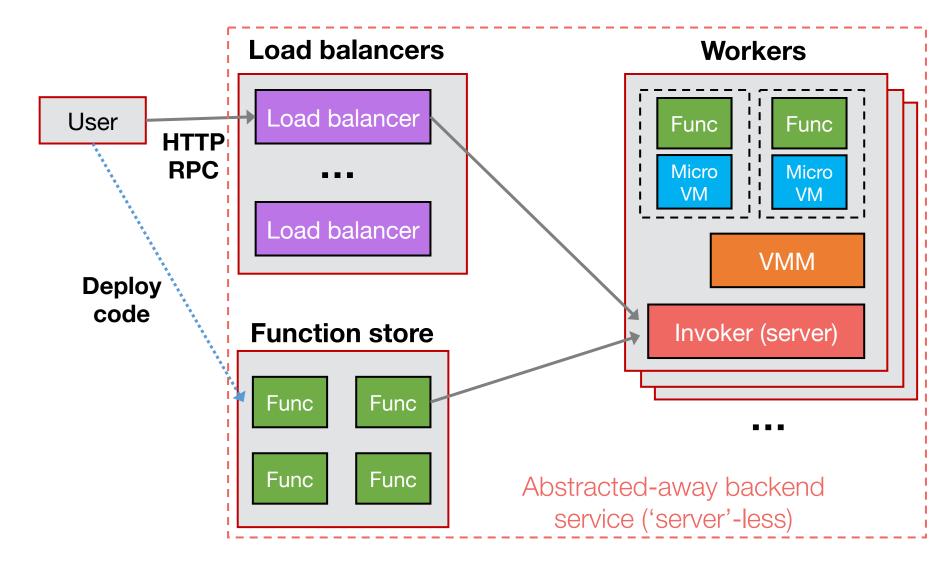
MapReduce

Spark

Serverless computing abstraction

Serverless computing is a programming abstraction that enables users to upload programs, run them at (virtually) any scale, and pay only for the resources used

Serverless computing abstraction



Serverless computing abstraction

- The abstraction is powerful
 - To express a wide variety of stateless applications such as image processing, ETL
- Yet, the abstraction needs to be augmented
 - For supporting more interesting (complicated) applications such as
 - MapReduce batch processing
 - Distributed machine learning
 - Massive-parallel scientific computing
 - ...

Theme

Fundamental building blocks

Abstractions and programming models

Distributed systems: Looking forward

Next-generation distributed systems?

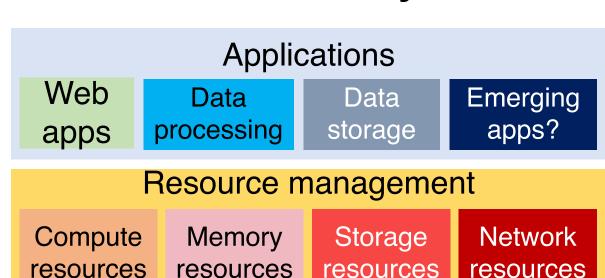
Workload?

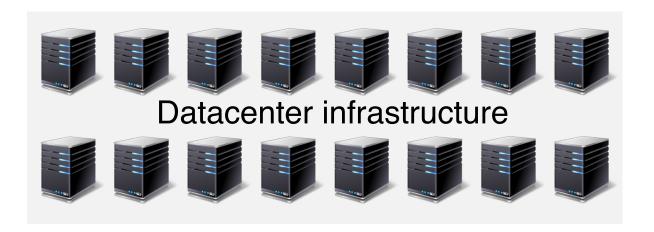
Distributed Systems?

Hardware

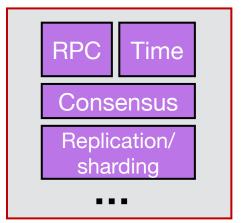
RIP client-server era?

Course summary





Fundamentals



Abstractions

