End-to-End Arguments in System Design J.H Saltzer, D.P. Reed, and D.D Clark, 1984

Presented by Tedi Mitiku in CS 6410 on Sept. 22nd, 2022

Agenda

Motivation End-To-End Principle File Transfer Example Applying the End-To-End Principle Performance Considerations Discussions

Motivation

Recap: Interface/Implementation

Implementation - Hidden from Clients

Interface/Specification - What the Client sees

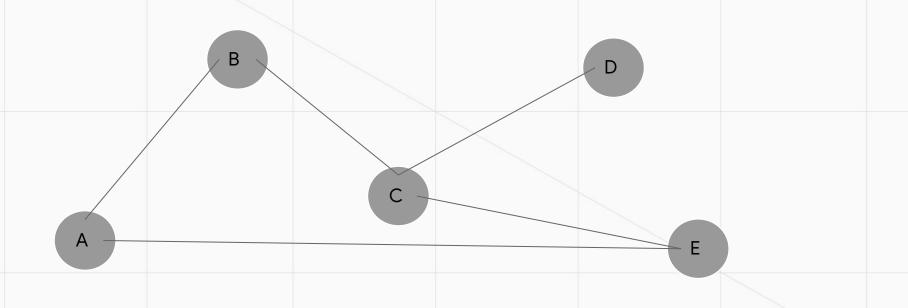
What guarantees does the interface make?

Component A

What is the clients responsibility?

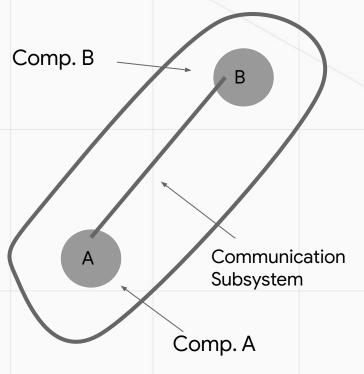
What functions does the interface provide?

Interface/Implementation for Multi-Component Systems



Motivation

Component Design Considerations



What's the responsibility of each component? (interface)

What components should be responsible for certain functions/guarantees?

Which component is being designed first?

Motivation

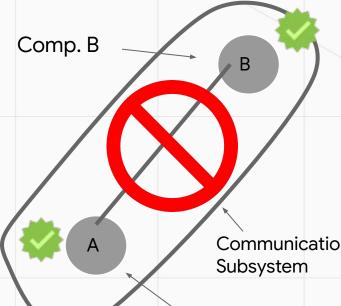
End-to-End Intuition Layers of Abstraction High Level (End) eg. Application Layer Low Level eg. Data Link Layer

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End-to-End Principle

End-to-End Principle



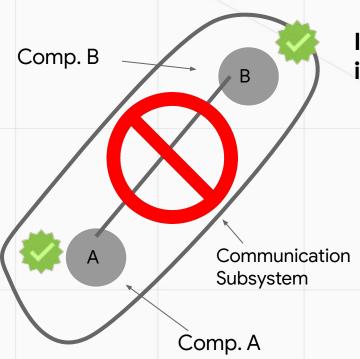
Comp. A

In this scenario, where should a function X be implemented?

"The function can completely and correctly be implemented only with the knowledge and help of the application standing at the end points of the communication system. Therefore, providing the function as a feature of the communication system itself is not possible. (Although could be useful in cases as a performance enhancement)"

End-to-End Principle

End-to-End Principle (Simpler Terms)



In this scenario, where should a function X be implemented?

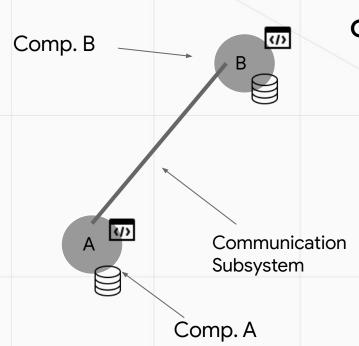
- 1. To implement function X correctly, you need knowledge of the application.
- 2. Communication system has no knowledge of application.
- 3. Therefore, not possible to implement function X in communication system.

*Except in certain cases for performance improvements

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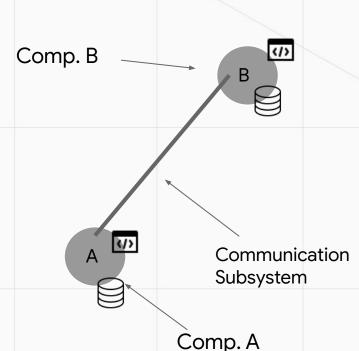
Setup



Components:

- Component's A and B: Host Machines with
 - File Transfer App
 - File System
 - Datastore
- Communication Subsystem: Data communication network

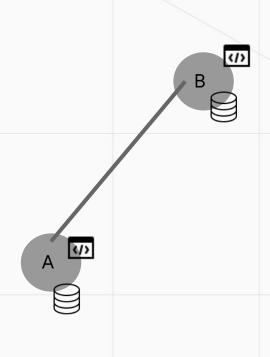
Steps



- 1. File transfer app A reads files from file system
- 2. File transfer app **A** uses **data comm network** to send packets with data
- Data comm network moves packets from A to B
- 4. **Data comm network** retrieves packets for file transfer app **B**
- 5. File transfer app **B** asks file system to write data



Concerns

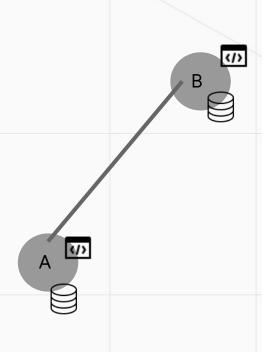


Concern 1:

File sent to B contains incorrect data due to hardware fault in disk



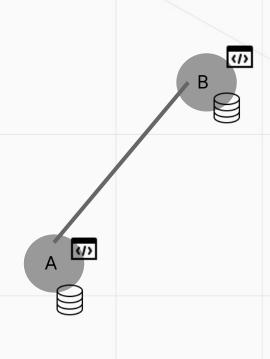
Concerns



Concern 2:

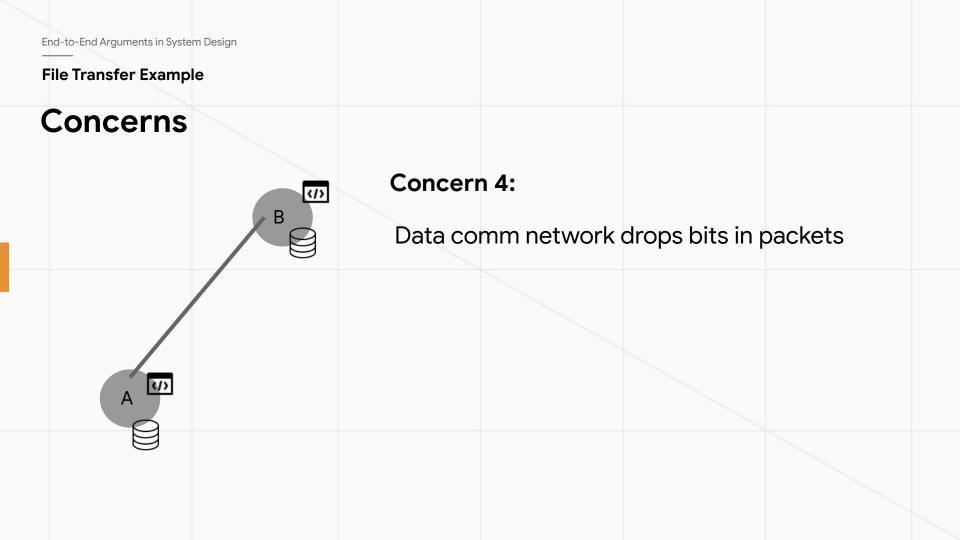
Bug in file transfer app causes data to be processed wrong

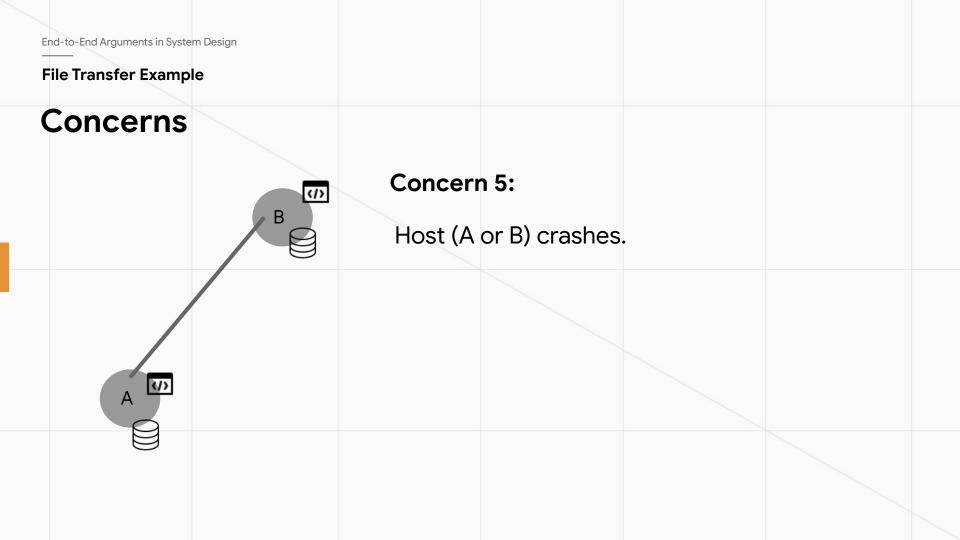
Concerns



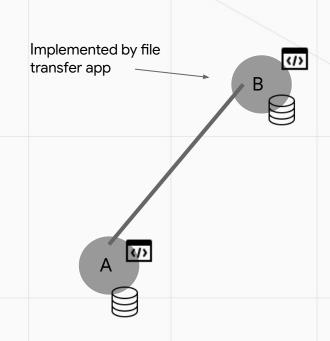
Concern 3:

Hardware processor or local memory error causes data to be corrupted





Potential Solutions



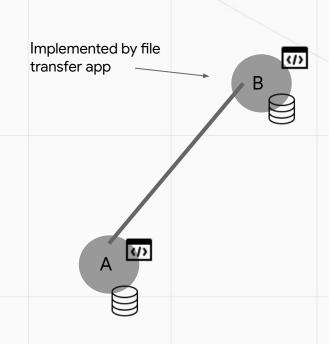
Triple check everything

eg. duplicate copies, timeout, retry, redundant error checking

But...

Inefficient.

Potential Solutions



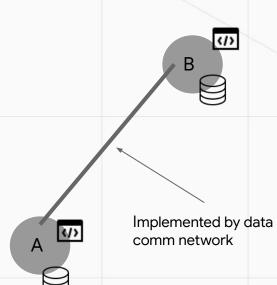
End-to-end check and retry

eg. add a checksum step

But...

How many retries do you do?

Potential Solutions

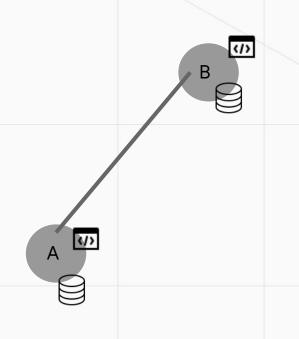


Guarantee of reliable data transmission eg. selective redundancy

But...

Does this really help that much?

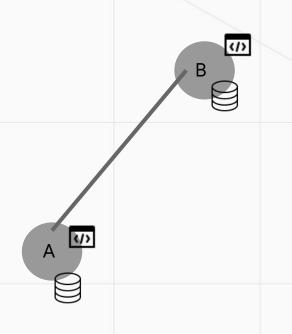
Applying End-to-End Principle



1. To implement **careful file transfer** correctly, you need knowledge of the application.

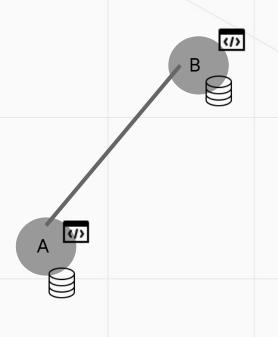
Addressing concerns 1, 2, 3, and 5 requires knowledge of application.

Applying End-to-End Principle



- 1. To implement **careful file transfer** correctly, you need knowledge of the application.
- 2. Communication system has no knowledge of application.
- 3. Therefore, need not implement function in communication system for correctness.

So what? Why not do it anyways?



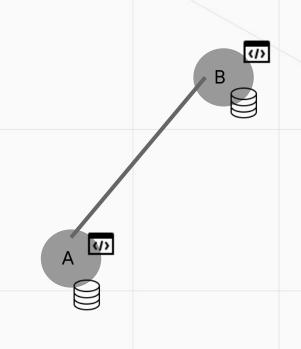
 Other applications that utilize comm system now locked into all functions of comm system

 More functions in comm system -> redundant checks -> decreased performance

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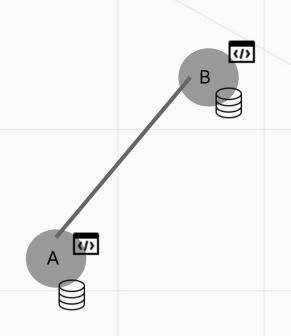
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Delivery Guarantees



Function X: Acknowledgement of Delivery

Delivery Guarantees

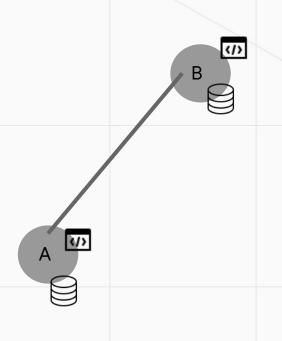


Function X: Acknowledgement of Delivery

1. To implement **function X** correctly, you need knowledge of the application.

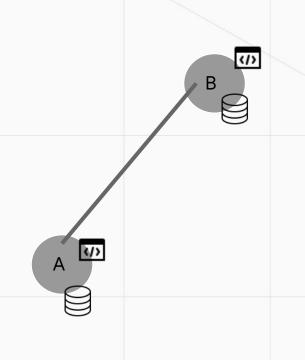
Yes. Application wants to know if target host ACTED on message (not just received it).

Delivery Guarantees



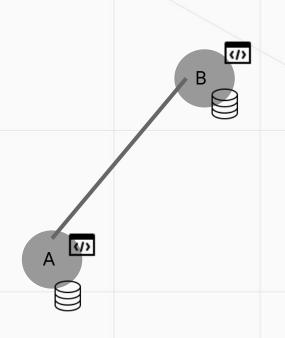
- 1. To implement acknowledgement of delivery correctly, you need knowledge of the application.
- 2. Communication system has no knowledge of application.
- 3. Therefore, need not implement acknowledgement of delivery in communication system for correctness.

Secure Transmission of Data



Function X: Data Encryption

Secure Transmission of Data



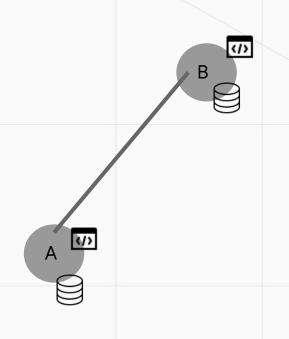
Function X: Data Encryption

1. To implement **function X** correctly, you need knowledge of the application.

Yes. Application needs to check authenticity of message anyways.

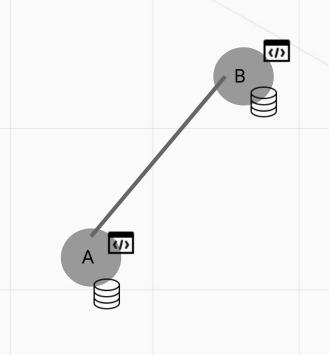
Also, providing e2e encryption prevents data being exposed to public.

Secure Transmission of Data



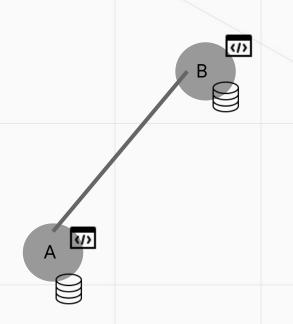
- 1. To implement **data encryption** correctly, you need knowledge of the application.
- 2. Communication system has no knowledge of application.
- 3. Therefore, need not implement **data encryption** in communication system for correctness.

Duplicate Message Suppression



Function X: Duplicate Message Suppression

Duplicate Message Suppression

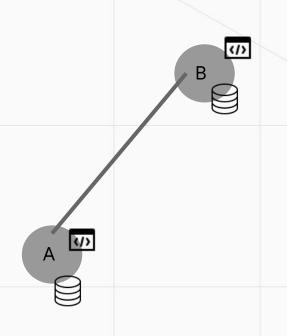


Function X: Duplicate Message Suppression

1. To implement **function X** correctly, you need knowledge of the application.

Yes. Only application knows how to detect and handle application level duplications.

Duplicate Message Suppression



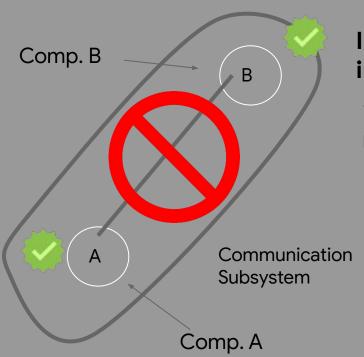
- 1. To implement duplicate message suppression correctly, you need knowledge of the application.
- 2. Communication system has no knowledge of application.
- 3. Therefore, need not implement **duplicate message suppression** in communication system for correctness.

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^{*}Except in certain cases for performance improvements

Trade Offs (File Transfer Example)

Guaranteed Reliability

No Reliability

- Performance decreases as size of checksum or distance increases
- Higher possibility of packet loss

Trade Offs (File Transfer Example)

No Reliability

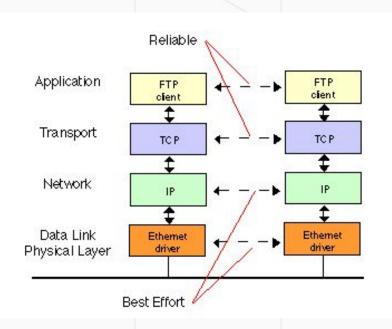
Guaranteed Reliability

- Lots of redundant checks -> decreases performance
 - Other applications locked into functions they don't need
 - Low level == less knowledge

Insights

- 1. End-to-end principle is a guideline not a rule.
- 2. Provide "low-level" functionality as a **performance improvement**, not a correctness requirement.

Example: Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)



Offers:

- Ordered data transfer
- Retransmission of lost packets
- Error-free data transfer
- Flow control
- Congestion control
- Insight: Can provide some guarantees for performance, even if not enough.

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Discussions

Discussions

- 1. How do we identify the "ends"?
- 2. What are examples of applications where functionality in communication system provides performance enhancements?
- 3. What are examples of applications where functionality in communication system is required for correctness?
- 4. Practice: Apply End-to-End Principle to
 - a. Guaranteed FIFO message delivery
 - b. Transaction management