

Learning Objectives

- Reasoning about concurrency
- Reasoning about failure
- Reasoning about performance
- Building systems that correctly handle concurrency and failure
- · Knowing specific system designs and design components

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Lectures • Monday & Wednesday 3:30pm – 4:20pm • Zoom lectures until further notice

- Slides posted in advance
- Core topics, system design components, system designs...
- You should be actively thinking during the lectures

Precepts

- Wed 7:30am, Thurs 10am, Thurs 12:30pm
 Not recorded. Slides will be posted.
- · Helps with assignments and/or reinforces lecture material
- Actively work through problems together

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Grading

• Two exams (50%)

- Midterm 25%
- Final 25%
- Assignments (50%)
 - Five assignments 10% each

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Exams

· Three-hour take home exams

- · Should not have time pressure
- Open book (but if you don't study it will create time pressure)
- · No clarification on material covered in class once exam window opens

Midterm:

- · 3 hours you choose on Thurs, March 3
- · Staff will be available for clarification during a 3 hour time window

Final

- 3 hours you choose between May 6 and 14th
- · Staff will be available for clarification during two 3 hour time windows

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Exams

- · Test learning objectives mostly using designs covered in lectures
- · And tests knowledge of specific design patterns and designs

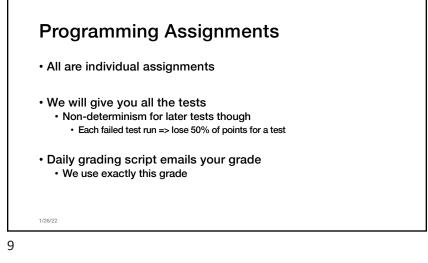
• Recipe for success:

- Attend lecture and actively think through problems
- · Ask questions during lecture and afterwards in my office hours
- Attend precept and actively work through problems
- Complete programming assignments
- Study lecture materials for specific design patterns and designs
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ Run the system designs in your mind and see what happens
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Programming Assignments

- Reinforce / demonstrate all learning objectives!
- 1: "MapReduce" in Go
- 2: Distributed Snapshots
- 3: Raft Leader Election
- 4: Raft Log Consensus
- 5: Key-Value Storage Service

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Programming Assignments- Late Policy

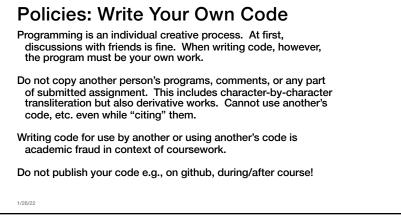
- 3 "free" late days
 - · We assign them at the end of the semester to maximize your score
 - · Used in 1 day granularity
 - · Cannot use for last assignment (Deans date)
- Late policy
 - · G = Grade you would have earned if turned in on time
 - 1 day late => 90%*G

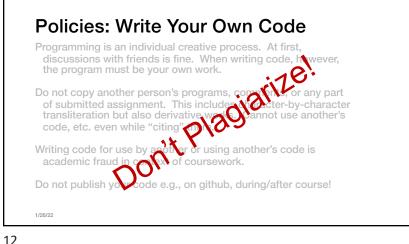


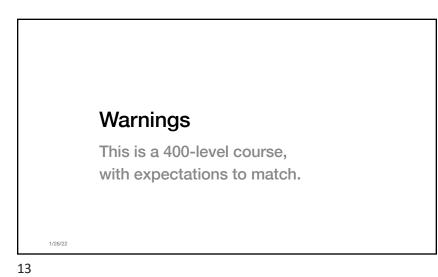
• > 5 days late => 50%*G

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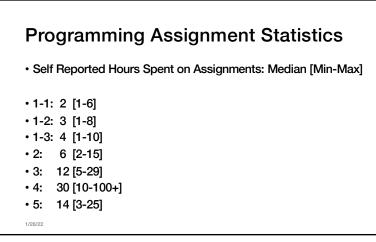


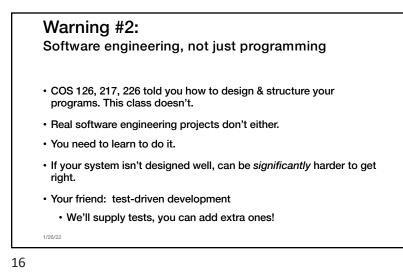
Warning #1: Assignments are a LOT of work

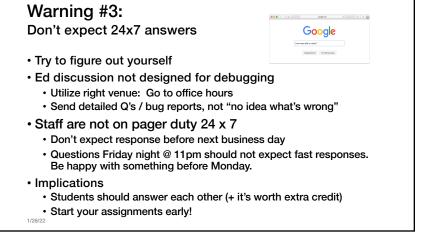
- · Assignment 1 is purposely easy to teach Go. Don't be fooled.
- Starting 3-4 days before deadline for later assignment => Disaster.
- · Distributed systems are hard
 - · Need to understand problem and protocol, carefully design
 - · Can take 5x more time to debug than "initially program"
- Assignment #4 builds on your Assignment #3 solution, i.e., you can't do #4 until your own #3 is working! (That's the real world!)

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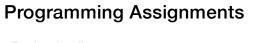
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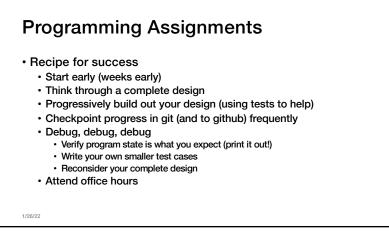
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- Recipe for disaster
 - Start day assignment is due
- Write code first, think later
- Test doesn't pass => randomly flip some bits
- Assume you know what program is doing

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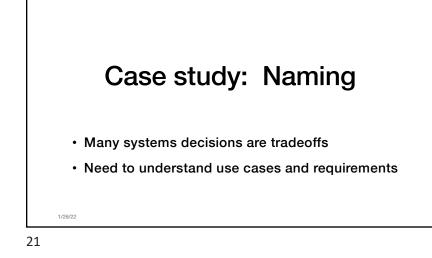
Programming Assignment Office Hours

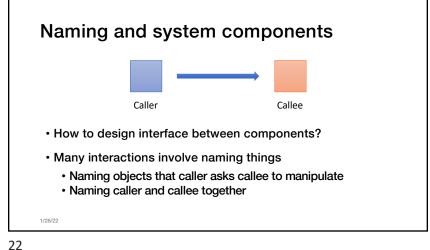
- 10+ hours of office hours per week (TAs + LAs)
- Schedule posted on Ed discussion
- Expectations
 - No: "You have a bug on line 17."
 - · Yes: Helping you think like they would think about a problem

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Properties of Naming

- Enabling sharing in applications
 - · Can name a shared object, otherwise need to always pass by value
- Retrieval
 - · Accessing same object later on, just by remembering name
- Indirection mechanism
 - Component A knows about name N
 - · Interposition: can change what N refers to without changing A
- Hiding
 - · Hides impl. details, don't know where google.com located
 - For security purposes, might only access resource if know name (e.g., dropbox or Google docs URL -> knowledge gives access)

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High-level view of naming

- Set of possible names
 - Syntax and semantics?
- · Set of possible values that names map to
- · Lookup algorithm that translates name to value
 - What is context used to resolve (if any)?
 - Who supplies context?

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Potential Name Syntax

Human readable?

- If users interact with the names

- Fixed length? - If equipment processes at high speed
- Large name space? - If many nodes need unique names
- Hierarchical names?

- If the system is very large and/or federated

- Self-certifying?
 - If preventing "spoofing" is important

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Different Kinds of Names

- · Host names: www.cs.princeton.edu
 - · Mnemonic, variable-length, appreciated by humans
 - · Hierarchical, based on organizations
- IP addresses: 128.112.7.156
 - Numerical 32-bit address appreciated by routers
 - Hierarchical, based on organizations and topology
- MAC addresses : 00-15-C5-49-04-A9
 - Numerical 48-bit address appreciated by adapters
 - Non-hierarchical, unrelated to network topology

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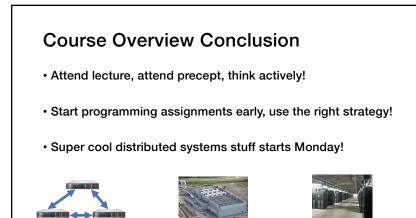
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Hierarchical Assignment Processes Host names: www.cs.princeton.edu · Domain: registrar for each top-level domain (eg, .edu) SSNs · Host name: local administrator assigns to each host IP addresses: 128.112.7.156 · Prefixes: ICANN, regional Internet registries, and ISPs · Hosts: static configuration, or dynamic using DHCP • MAC addresses: 00-15-C5-49-04-A9 · Blocks: assigned to vendors by the IEEE · Adapters: assigned by the vendor from its block 1/26/22 1/26/22

Names all around...

- · Phone numbers: 609-258-9169 vs. 258-9169 vs. x8-9179
- · Email addresses
- Bitcoin Wallet Address
- · Registers: LD R0, 0x1234
- · Full URLs vs. Relative path names
- ".." (to parent directory)
- Function names: Is

- Syntax and semantics
- Resolution context and process



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