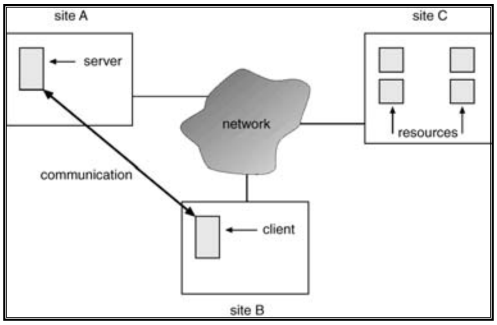
18: Distributed Systems

Last Modified:
11/26/2002 5:56:39 PM

A Distributed System



Loosely Coupled Distributed Systems

- Users are aware of multiplicity of machines. Access to resources of various machines is done explicitly by:
  - Remote logging into the appropriate remote machine.
  - Transferring data from remote machines to local machines, via the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) mechanism.

Tightly Coupled Distributed-Systems

- Users not aware of multiplicity of machines. Access to remote resources similar to access to local resources
- Examples
  - Data Migration – transfer data by transferring entire file, or transferring only those portions of the file necessary for the immediate task.
  - Computation Migration – transfer the computation, rather than the data, across the system.

Distributed-Operating Systems (Cont.)

- Process Migration – execute an entire process, or parts of it, at different sites.
  - Load balancing – distribute processes across network to even the workload.
  - Computation speedup – subprocesses can run concurrently on different sites.
  - Hardware preference – process execution may require specialized processor.
  - Software preference – required software may be available at only a particular site.
  - Data access – run process remotely, rather than transfer all data locally.

Why Distributed Systems?

- Communication
  - Dealt with this when we talked about networks
- Resource sharing
- Computational speedup
- Reliability

Resource Sharing

- Distributed Systems offer access to specialized resources of many systems
  - Example:
    - Some nodes may have special databases
    - Some nodes may have access to special hardware devices (e.g. tape drives, printers, etc.)
- DS offers benefits of locating processing near data or sharing special devices

OS Support for resource sharing

- Resource Management?
  - Distributed OS can manage diverse resources of nodes in system
  - Make resources visible on all nodes
    - Like VM, can provide functional illusion bur rarely hide the performance cost
- Scheduling?
  - Distributed OS could schedule processes to run near the needed resources
  - If need to access data in a large database may be easier to ship code there and results back than to request data be shipped to code

Design Issues

- **Transparency** – the distributed system should appear as a conventional, centralized system to the user.
- **Fault tolerance** – the distributed system should continue to function in the face of failure.
- **Scalability** – as demands increase, the system should easily accept the addition of new resources to accommodate the increased demand.
- **Clusters vs Client/Server**
  - Clusters: a collection of semi-autonomous machines that acts as a single system.

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Computation Speedup

- Some tasks too large for even the fastest single computer
  - Real time weather/climate modeling, human genome project, fluid turbulence modeling, ocean circulation modeling, etc.
  - http://www.nersc.gov/research/GC/gcnersc.html
- What to do?
  - Leave the problem unsolved?
  - Engineer a bigger/faster computer?
  - Harness resources of many smaller (commodity?) machines in a distributed system?

Breaking up the problems

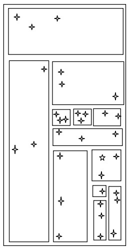
- To harness computational speedup must first break up the big problem into many smaller problems
- More art than science?
  - Sometimes break up by function
    - Pipeline?
    - Job queue?
  - Sometimes break up by data
    - Each node responsible for portion of data set?

Decomposition Examples

- Decrypting a message
  - Easily parallelizable, give each node a set of keys to try
  - Job queue – when tried all your keys go back for more?
- Modeling ocean circulation
  - Give each node a portion of the ocean to model (N square ft region?)
  - Model flows within region locally
  - Communicate with nodes managing neighboring regions to model flows into other regions

Decomposition Examples (con't)

- Barnes Hut – calculating effect of bodies in space on each other
  - Could divide space into NxN regions?
  - Some regions have many more bodies
- Instead divide up so have roughly same number of bodies
- Within a region, bodies have lots of effect on each other (close together)
- Abstract other regions as a single body to minimize communication



Linear Speedup

- Linear speedup is often the goal.
  - Allocate N nodes to the job goes N times as fast
- Once you've broken up the problem into N pieces, can you expect it to go N times as fast?
  - Are the pieces equal?
  - Is there a piece of the work that cannot be broken up (inherently sequential?)
  - Synchronization and communication overhead between pieces?

Super-linear Speedup

- Sometimes can actually do better than linear speedup!
- Especially if divide up a big data set so that the piece needed at each node fits into main memory on that machine
- Savings from avoiding disk I/O can outweigh the communication/ synchronization costs
- When split up a problem, tension between duplicating processing at all nodes for reliability and simplicity and allowing nodes to specialize

OS Support for Parallel Jobs

- Process Management?
  - OS could manage all pieces of a parallel job as one unit
  - Allow all pieces to be created, managed, destroyed at a single command line
  - Fork (process,machine)?
- Scheduling?
  - Programmer could specify where pieces should run and or OS could decide
    - Process Migration? Load Balancing?
  - Try to schedule piece together so can communicate effectively

OS Support for Parallel Jobs (con't)

- Group Communication?
  - OS could provide facilities for pieces of a single job to communicate easily
  - Location independent addressing?
  - Shared memory?
  - Distributed file system?
- Synchronization?
  - Support for mutually exclusive access to data across multiple machines
  - Can't rely on HW atomic operations any more
  - Deadlock management?
  - We'll talk about clock synchronization and two-phase commit later

Why Distributed Systems?

- ❒ Resource sharing
- ❒ Computational speedup
- ❒ Reliability

Reliability

- ❒ Distributed system offers potential for increased reliability
  - ❍ If one part of system fails, rest could take over
  - ❍ Redundancy, fail-over
- ❒ !BUT! Often reality is that distributed systems offer less reliability
  - ❍ "A distributed system is one in which some machine I've never heard of fails and I can't do work!"
  - ❍ Hard to get rid of all hidden dependencies
  - ❍ No clean failure model
    - Nodes don't just fail they can continue in a broken state
    - Partition network = many many nodes fail at once! (Determine who you can still talk to; Are you cut off or are they?)
    - Network goes down and up and down again!

Robustness

- ❒ Detect and recover from site failure, function transfer, reintegrate failed site
  - ❍ Failure detection
  - ❍ Reconfiguration

Failure Detection

- ❒ Detecting hardware failure is difficult.
- ❒ To detect a link failure, a handshaking protocol can be used.
- ❒ Assume Site A and Site B have established a link. At fixed intervals, each site will exchange an *I-am-up* message indicating that they are up and running.
- ❒ If Site A does not receive a message within the fixed interval, it assumes either (a) the other site is not up or (b) the message was lost.
- ❒ Site A can now send an *Are-you-up?* message to Site B.
- ❒ If Site A does not receive a reply, it can repeat the message or try an alternate route to Site B.

Failure Detection (cont)

- ❒ If Site A does not ultimately receive a reply from Site B, it concludes some type of failure has occurred.

- ❒ Types of failures:
  - Site B is down
  - The direct link between A and B is down
  - The alternate link from A to B is down
  - The message has been lost

- ❒ However, Site A cannot determine exactly **why** the failure has occurred.
- ❒ B may be assuming A is down at the same time
- ❒ Can either assume it can make decisions alone?

Reconfiguration

- ❒ When Site A determines a failure has occurred, it must reconfigure the system:

  1. If the link from A to B has failed, this must be broadcast to every site in the system.

  2. If a site has failed, every other site must also be notified indicating that the services offered by the failed site are no longer available.

- ❒ When the link or the site becomes available again, this information must again be broadcast to all other sites.