CS244b – Distributed Systems

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CA: Jim Posen

Stanford University
1. Administrivia

2. Remote procedure call

3. Consensus in asynchronous systems
Remote teaching

- This is a discussion class, must replicate “classroom feel”
- Please open the Participants & Chat tabs to raise hand, vote
- Please enable **Push to talk** to make participation easy
  - Enable in Settings > Audio, then press space while speaking
  - Sadly, linux users must manually mute/umute with Alt+A
- **Audio quality is critical for discussions**
  - Good-sounding mic is **mandatory**. Recommend USB lapel mic ($25)
- Enable your camera after today
  - Please enable virtual backgrounds
- I know zoom is terrible on linux
  - Please don’t crash my X server—you aren’t being clever
- Discuss better tools, propose projects on google group
Administrivia

- **Class web page:** [http://cs244b.scs.stanford.edu/](http://cs244b.scs.stanford.edu/)
- **All handouts and lecture notes are on line (obviously)**
- **Please join the 20sp-cs244b google group**
  - Can ask questions by noon on lecture day to influence lecture
  - Also find teammates, delve into topics with more detail, etc.
- **Each class will involve discussing papers**
  - Print, read the papers before class
  - Class and/or mailing list participation is required
  - You may get cold-called if you haven’t participated in a few lectures
  - I will post discussion notes after lecture
- **Staff mailing list:** cs244b-staff@scs.stanford.edu
  - Please email all staff rather than individual members
Assignments

- **Reading papers before class**
  - Don’t take this lightly—should spend several hours reading

- **Final project**
  - Perform a small research project in teams of 1–4 students
  - Use ideas from papers we’ve discussed in class

- **Compressed schedule because no final exams**
  - April 13: Form team (can use mailing list to find teammates)
  - April 17: Schedule meeting with me or CA to discuss project
  - Shortly after meeting: project title and one paragraph
  - May 29: Submit git repository, and revised title/paragraph
  - June 3–10: Project presentations
  - June 11: Submit paper on project (up to 6 pages)
Grading

- Projects graded on a 5-point scale
- Final grade S/NC depends on project grade:
  - 5: S (and project has serious research potential)
  - 4: Likely S
  - 3: S/NC depending on contributions and class participation
  - 2: Likely NC
  - 1: NC

- Score 4 or higher satisfies Ph.D. breadth requirement
- For 2–4, will consider class participation and git history
  - E.g., even with score 4, teammate who didn’t contribute and never participated in class could get NC
  - Could also get S even with 2 if really good lecture participation

- **No exam to counterbalance bad project**
  - Up to 1/3 of class could get NC, but NC != NP
  - Please be careful if you need this class to graduate
Why study distributed systems?

- Most real systems are actually distributed systems
- If you want fault-tolerance or scalability
  - Must replicate across multiple machines
- If you want systems that span administrative realms
  - Web sites, peer-to-peer systems, communication systems
Class topics

- Distributed programming models
- Dealing with failure, including Byzantine failure
- Scalability
- Techniques: Consensus, Replication, Consistency...
- Case studies: production systems at Google, Amazon, ...
- Byzantine-agreement-based Blockchain mechanisms
1 Administrivia

2 Remote procedure call

3 Consensus in asynchronous systems
Remote procedure call (RPC)

- Procedure calls are a well-understood mechanism
  - Transfer control and data on single computer

- RPC’s goal is to make distributed programming look like as much as possible like normal programming
  - Code libraries provide APIs to access functionality
  - RPC servers export interfaces accessible through local APIs
  - See [Birrell] for good description of one implementation

- Implement RPC through request-response protocol
  - Procedure call generates network request to server
  - Server return generates response

- Good example of how distributed systems differ...
• Consider the following ordinary procedure:
  
  ```
  bool add_user(string user, string password);
  ```

• **Possible return values**: `true`, `false`

• Now say you have an RPC version
  
  - Must somehow set up connections, bind to server, think about authentication, etc., but ignore all that for now

• **What are the possible return values of** `add_user` **RPC?**
• Consider the following ordinary procedure:
  
  ```cpp
  bool add_user(string user, string password);
  ```

• Possible return values: true, false

• Now say you have an RPC version
  - Must somehow set up connections, bind to server, think about authentication, etc., but ignore all that for now

• What are the possible return values of `add_user` RPC?
  1. true
  2. false
  3. “I don’t know”
RPC Failure

- Normal procedure call has fate sharing
  - Single process: if callee fails, caller fails, too
- RPC introduces more failure modes
  - Machine failures at only one end (caller/callee)
  - Communication failures
- Result: RPCs can return “failure” instead of results
- What are the possible outcomes after failure?
  - Procedure did not execute
  - Procedure executed once
  - Procedure executed multiple times
  - Procedure partially executed
- Many systems aspire to “at most once semantics”
Implementing at most once semantics

- **Danger: Request message lost**
  - Client must retransmit requests when it gets no reply

- **Danger: Reply message may be lost**
  - Client may retransmit previously executed request
  - Okay if operations are idempotent, but many are not (e.g., process order, charge customer, …)
  - Server must keep “replay cache” to reply to already executed requests

- **Danger: Server takes too long to execute procedure**
  - Client will retransmit request already in progress
  - Server must recognize duplicate—can reply “in progress”
Server crashes

- **Danger: Server crashes and reply lost**
  - Can make replay cache persistent—slow
  - Can hope reboot takes long enough for all clients to fail

- **Danger: Server crashes during execution**
  - Can log enough to restart partial execution—slow and hard
  - Can hope reboot takes long enough for all clients to fail

- **Can use “cookies” to inform clients of crashes**
  - Server gives client cookie which is time of boot
  - Client includes cookie with RPC
  - After server crash, server will reject invalid cookie
Parameter passing

- Trivial for normal procedure calls
- RPC must worry about different data representations
  - Big/little endian
  - Size of data types
- RPC has no shared memory
  - No global variables
  - How to pass pointers
  - How to garbage-collect distributed objects
- How to pass unions over RPC?
Interface Definition Languages

• Idea: Specify RPC call and return types in IDL

• Compile interface description with IDL compiler. Output:
  - Native language types (e.g., C/C++/Java/go/etc. structs)
  - Code to *marshal* (serialize) native types into byte streams
  - *Stub* routines on client to forward requests to server

• *Stub* routines handle communication details
  - Helps maintain RPC transparency, but…
  - Still have to bind client to a particular server
  - Still need to worry about failures
C++ RPC-related systems in use today

- XML or JSON over HTTP – no IDL, hard to parse
- **Cereal** – C++11 structure serializer
- Google **protobufs** + **gRPC**, Apache **Thrift**
  - Compact encoding, defensively coded (protobufs)
  - Good support for incrementally evolving messages
  - Complex encoding, no canonical representation
- Apache **Avro** – self-describing messages contain schema
- **Cap’n Proto**, Google **FlatBuffers**
  - Same representation in memory and on wire, very fast
  - Less mature, non-deterministic wire format, bigger attack surface
- **XDR (+ RPC)** – used by Internet standards such as **NFS**
  - Simple, good features (unions, fixed- and variable-size arrays, …)
  - Big endian, binary but rounds everything to multiple of 4 bytes
enum MyEnum { NO, YES, MAYBE };

struct MyMessage {
    string name<16>;    /* up to 16 characters */
    string desc<>;      /* up to 2^32-1 characters */
    opaque cookie[8];   /* 8 bytes (fixed) */
    opaque sig<16>;     /* 0-16 bytes (variable-length) */
    unsigned int u;     /* Unsigned 32-bit integer */
    hyper ii;           /* Signed 64-bit integer */
    MyEnum me;          /* Another user-defined type */
    int ia[5];          /* Fixed-length array */
    int iv<>;           /* Variable length array */
    int iv1<5>;         /* Up to 5 ints */
    MyMessage *mep;     /* optional MyMessage (or NULL) */
};

typedef MyMessage *OptionalMyStruct;
XDR base types

- All numeric values encoded in big-endian order
  - \texttt{int}, \texttt{unsigned [int]}, \texttt{all enums}: 4 bytes
  - \texttt{bool}: equivalent to \texttt{“enum bool \{ FALSE, TRUE \}”}
- \texttt{hyper}, \texttt{unsigned hyper}: 8 bytes
- \texttt{float}, \texttt{double}, \texttt{quadruple}: 4-, 8-, or 16-byte floating point
- \texttt{opaque bytes[Len]} (fixed-size)
  - Encoded as content + 0–3 bytes padding to make size multiple of 4
- \texttt{string s<MaxLen>, opaque a<MaxLen}} (variable-size)
  - 4-byte length + content + (0–3 bytes) padding
XDR containers and structs

- **(Fixed) arrays** – `MyType var[n]`
  - Encoded as `n` copies of `MyType`

- **Vectors** – `MyType var<>` or `MyType var<n>`
  - Can hold variable number (0–`n`) `MyType`s
  - Encoded as 4-byte length followed by that many
  - Empty maximum length means maximum length $2^{32} - 1$ `MyType`s

- **Optional data** – `MyType *var`
  - Encoded exactly as `MyType var<1>`
  - Note this means single “present” bit consumes 4 bytes

- **struct** – each field encoded in turn
union type switch (simple_type which) {
    case value_A:
        type_A varA;
    case value_B:
        type_B varB;
    /* ... */
    default:
        void;
};

- Must be discriminated, unlike C/C++
- simple_type must be [unsigned] int, bool, or enum
- Wire representation:
  - 4-bytes for which + encoding of selected case
  - Special void type encoded as 0 bytes
1. Administrivia

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3. Consensus in asynchronous systems
One of the simplest functions is the identity function

E.g., in Haskell: \texttt{id} \ x = \ x

In C++11:

```cpp
template<typename T> inline T &&
id(T &&t)
{
    return static_cast<T &&>(t);
}
```

The distributed equivalent turns out to be much harder
- Problem: agents might not start with the same input
- So to agree on output, must somehow pick one of the inputs
Asynchronous systems

- A theoretical model for distributed systems
  - Consists of a set of agents exchanging messages
  - No bound on message delays
  - No bound on the relative execution speed of agents
  - For convenience, model internal events such as timeouts as special messages, so the “network” controls all timing

- Can’t distinguish failed agent from slow network

- Idea of model is to be conservative
  - Want robustness under any possible timing conditions
  - E.g., say backhoe tears fiber, takes a day to repair
  - Could see messages delays a billion times more than usual

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Unrelated to “asynchronous IO” as used in event-driven systems.
The consensus problem

- Goal: For multiple agents to agree on an output value
- Each agent starts with an input value
  - Agents’ inputs may differ; any agent’s input is okay to output
- Agents communicate following some consensus protocol
  - Use protocol to agree on one of the agent’s input values
- Once decided, agents output the chosen value
  - Output is write-once (an agent cannot change its value)
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Properties of a consensus protocol

• A consensus protocol provides **safety** if...
  - Agreement – All outputs produced have the same value, and
  - Validity – The output value equals one of the agents’ inputs

• A consensus protocol provides **liveness** if...
  - Termination – Eventually non-failed agents output a value

• A consensus protocol provides **fault tolerance** if...
  - It can survive the failure of an agent at any point
  - **Fail-stop** protocols handle agent crashes
  - **Byzantine-fault-tolerant** protocols handle arbitrary agent behavior

**Theorem (FLP impossibility result)**

No deterministic consensus protocol provides all three of safety, liveness, and fault tolerance in an asynchronous system.
Recall agents chose value 9 in last example

- But a network outage could look like agent 2 failing
- If fault-tolerant, Agents 1 & 3 might decide to output 7
- Once network back, Agent 2 must also output 7

**Definition (Bivalent)**

An execution of a consensus protocol is in a *bivalent* state when the network can affect which value agents choose.
Bivalent states

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Definition (Bivalent)
An execution of a consensus protocol is in a **bivalent** state when the network can affect which value agents choose.
Univalent and stuck states

**Definition (Univalent, Valent)**
An execution of a consensus protocol is in a **univalent** state when only one output value is possible. If that value is \( i \), call the state \( i \)-valent.

**Definition (Stuck)**
An execution of a [broken] consensus protocol is in a **stuck** state when one or more non-faulty nodes can never output a value.

- Recall output is write once and all outputs must agree
  - Hence, no output is possible in bivalent state
- If an execution starts in a bivalent state and terminates, it must at some point reach a univalent state
FLP intuition

- Consider a terminating execution of a bivalent system
- Let $m$ be last message received in a bivalent state
  - Call $m$ the execution’s deciding message
  - Any terminating execution requires a deciding message
- Suppose the network had delayed $m$
  - Other messages could cause transitions to other bivalent states
  - Then, receiving $m$ might no longer lead to a univalent state
  - In this case, we say $m$ has been neutralized

Overview of FLP proof.
1. There are bivalent starting configurations
2. The network can neutralize any deciding message
3. Hence, the system can remain bivalent in perpetuity
There exists a bivalent state

Scenario A

messages

Agent 1
in: 0
out: 0

Agent 2
in: 0
out: 0

Agent 3
in: 0
out: 0

• Assume you could have liveness with an agent failure
  → If all inputs 0, correct agents must eventually output 0
    - Similarly, if all inputs 1, correct agents must eventually output 1
• Now say we start flipping one input bit at a time
• Find 0- and 1-valent states differing at only one input
  - Suppose node with this differing input fails
  - By assumption, the system nonetheless reaches consensus
  - Hence output depends on network; at least one state was bivalent
There exists a bivalent state

Scenario A

Agent /one.pnum
in: /zero.pnum
out: /zero.pnum

Agent /two.pnum
in: /zero.pnum
out: /zero.pnum

Agent /three.pnum
in: /zero.pnum
out: /zero.pnum

Messages

Scenario B

Agent /one.pnum
in: /one.pnum
out: /one.pnum

Agent /two.pnum
in: /one.pnum
out: /one.pnum

Agent /three.pnum
in: /one.pnum
out: /one.pnum

Messages

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**Scenario A**

- Agent /one.pnum
  - in: /one.pnum
  - out: /zero.pnum
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  - in: /zero.pnum
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- Agent /three.pnum
  - in: /zero.pnum
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**Scenario B**

- Agent /one.pnum
  - in: /one.pnum
  - out: /one.pnum
- Agent /two.pnum
  - in: /one.pnum
  - out: /one.pnum
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  - in: /zero.pnum
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Scenario A

- Assume you could have liveness with an agent failure
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- Find 0- and 1-valent states differing at only one input
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    - By assumption, the system nonetheless reaches consensus
    - Hence output depends on network; at least one state was bivalent
Let $m$ be a deciding message for value 0 from state $b$

- Consider a message schedule from $b$ to a 1-valent state
  - If $m$ is on the path, it leads to a bi-valent state
  - If $m$ is not on the path, append it to the (1-valent) path

- Apply $m$ to each node on the path
  - Either $m$ will lead to a bi-valent state, or it will produce differing univalent states on adjacent nodes $c_0$ and $c_1
Any message can be neutralized

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→ Apply $m$ to each node on the path
  - Either $m$ will lead to a bi-valent state, or it will produce differing univalent states on adjacent nodes $c_0$ and $c_1
Let $m'$ be the message that transitions between $c_0$ and $c_1$

- If $m$, $m'$ received by different agents, order won’t matter
  - But if delivering both messages yields a 1-valent state, delivering just $m$ can’t yield a 0-valent state

- Hence, either $m$ is neutralized at $c_1$, or same agent $A$ received $m$ and $m'$, making order significant

- Yet if $A$ slow after $c_0$, system must terminate without it
Any message can be neutralized

- Let \( m' \) be the message that transitions between \( c_0 \) and \( c_1 \)

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  - But if delivering *both* messages yields a 1-valent state, delivering just \( m \) can’t yield a 0-valent state

- Hence, either \( m \) is neutralized at \( c_1 \), or same agent \( A \) received \( m \) and \( m' \), making order significant

- Yet if \( A \) slow after \( c_0 \), system must terminate without it
Consider a run that terminates without $A$
- Let $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ be the messages received (by nodes other than $A$)
- Let $e$ be a univalent state reached during the run

- **Deliver** $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ to terminating states after $m$
  - Since $ms$ and $xs$ received by different nodes, can re-order
  - Means $e$ not univalent (leads to both 0- and 1-valent states)!

- **Contradiction means** $m$ must be neutralized somewhere
Any message can be neutralized

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Coping with FLP

• This class will cover
  - Many systems that require consensus
  - Many techniques for consensus

• Safety is generally pretty important

• But can reasonably weaken liveness requirement
  - Termination not guaranteed doesn’t mean it won’t happen
  - If your algorithm prevents completely stuck states
    …can often make it terminate “in practice”

• Can weaken asynchronous system assumption

• Can make agents non-deterministic
  - Have all nodes flip a coin to pick value—might all pick same value
  - Make it intractable for network to “guess” pathological delivery
    100% accurately in perpetuity