Using multiple *sites* to solve a problem

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Network filesystem

Using multiple *sites* to solve a problem

Network filesystem

Cloud computing

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Network filesystem Multi-player game **Cloud computing**

Using multiple *sites* to solve a problem

Network filesystemCloud computingMulti-player gameCollaborative spreadsheet

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Network filesystemCloud computingMulti-player gameCollaborative spreadsheetE-commerce site

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Using multiple *sites* to solve a problem

Network filesystemCloud computingMulti-player gameCollaborative spreadsheetE-commerce siteScientific simulationMonitoring a volcanoVolcano

Using multiple *sites* to solve a problem

Network filesystem	Cloud computing
Multi-player game	Collaborative spreadsheet
E-commerce site	Scientific simulation
Monitoring a volcano	Searching for aliens

Different applications \Rightarrow different levels of transparency:

- Hardware as a service: use of multiple computer is automatic for each application
- Volcano-monitoring sensors: distribution and communication explicit in the application

Different applications \Rightarrow same core problems:

- Synchronization
- Possibility of failure (site or communication)

Happens Before









breathing fire



mumbling @ 0

sleeping @ 0

muttering @ 1

sheilding @ 2

breathing fire @ 1



mumbling @ 0

sleeping @ 0

muttering @ 1

sheilding @ 2

breathing fire @ 3

Mutual Exclusion and Locks



Centralized Lock

One site manages a given lock

Advantages:

- Simple to implement
- Easy to make fair

Disadvantages:

• Lock manager might fail

Distributed Lock

Ask everyone else's permission for lock

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

- Lots of communication
- One failure prevents use of lock

Majority Lock

Ask permission from more than 50% for lock

Advantages:

- Handles failure of sites well
- Less communication than asking everyone

Disadvantages:

• Still lots of communication

Token Ring

Wait for permission, then pass it on afterward

Advantages:

- Relatively little communication
- Clearly fair
- Makes sense when permission is needed often

Disadvantages:

- Have to set up ring
- Single failure breaks the ring
- Extra work when permission is needed rarely

Elections

In case sites need to pick a new *coordinator* (e.g., for a lock)

- Bully algorithm
- Ring algorithm

Rank all sites

- If a process *i* doesn't hear back from a coordinator:
 - \circ Send an elect message to every j > i
 - No responses? Then *i* considers itself elected and notifies everyone
 - Got response? Wait for notify from new coodinator...
- If a process *i* receives an elect message, treat it like not hearing from the coordinator









wait on 4



elect 2!











elect 1!



elect 1? elect 2!



elect 1? elect 2? elect 3!






elect 4!



inaug 4



When communication is always to the next live site

- If a process *i* doesn't hear back from a coordinator:
 - Send an elect message to neighbor
 - Accumulate elect messages to learn about live sites
 - \circ Get own elect \Rightarrow all sites known









wait on 4



[2,...] elect(2)











Multi-Site Atomicity

Multi-Site Atomicity

buyer image>

<seller image>

<bank image>



































T₁: transfer money <ready>




Things You Can't Do

• Two-way common knowledge

e.g., buyers commit only if they know that the bank received the message to finalize the transaction

• Handle too many *byzantine* failures

Can use voting to detect when up to 1/3 of the sites are faulty, but not when more are faulty