Distributed System Architectures

Module 1: Architectural Styles

- Important styles of architecture for distributed systems
  - Layered architectures
  - Object-based architectures
  - Data-centered architectures
  - Event-based architectures
  - Resource-based architectures
Layered Design

- Each layer uses previous layer to implement new functionality that is exported to the layer above
- Example: Multi-tier web apps

Object-based Architecture

- Each object corresponds to a components
- Components interact via remote procedure calls
  - Popular in client-server systems
Event-based architecture

- Communicate via a common repository
  - Use a publish-subscribe paradigm
  - Consumers subscribe to types of events
  - Events are delivered once published by any publisher

Shared data-space

- "Bulletin-board" architecture
  - Decoupled in space and time
  - Post items to shared space; consumers pick up at a later time
Resource-oriented Architecture

- Example of ROA: Representational State Transfer (REST) - Basis for RESTful web services
  - Resources identified through a single naming scheme
  - All services offer same interface (e.g., 4 HTTP operations)
  - Messages are fully described
  - No state of the caller is kept (stateless execution)
  - Example: use HTTP for API
    - http://bucketname.s3.aws.com/objName
    - Get / Put / Delete / Post HTTP operations
  - Return JSON objects
    ```json
    {
      "name": "test.com",
      "messages": ["msg 1", "msg 2", "msg 3"],
      "age": 100
    }
    ```
- **Discuss**: Service-oriented (SOA) vs. Resource-oriented (ROA)

OOA vs. ROA vs. SOA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Object-oriented</th>
<th>Resource-oriented</th>
<th>Service-oriented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Granularity</td>
<td>Object instances</td>
<td>Resource instances</td>
<td>Service instances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Focus</td>
<td>Marshalling parameter values</td>
<td>Request addressing (usually URLs)</td>
<td>Creation of request payloads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing / Request routing</td>
<td>Routed to unique object instance</td>
<td>Unique address per resource</td>
<td>One endpoint address per service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are replies cacheable?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application interface</td>
<td>Specific to this object / class – description is middleware specific (e.g. IDL)</td>
<td>Generic to the request mechanism (e.g. HTTP verbs)</td>
<td>Specific to this service – description is protocol specific (e.g. WSDL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payload / data format description</td>
<td>Yes – usually middleware specific (e.g. IDL)</td>
<td>No – nothing directly linked to address / URL</td>
<td>Yes – part of service description (e.g. XML Schema in WSDL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

End of Module 1

• Reminder: No laptop or phone use during class. Masks welcome.

Module 2: Client-Server Architectures

• Most common style: client-server architecture

• Application layering
  • User-interface level
  • Processing level
  • Data level
**Search Engine Example**

- Search engine architecture with 3 layers

**Multitiered Architectures**

- The simplest organization is to have only two types of machines:
  - A client machine containing only the programs implementing (part of) the user-interface level
  - A server machine containing the rest,
    - the programs implementing the processing and data level
A Spectrum of Choices

- From browser-based to phone-based to desktop apps

Three-tier Web Applications

- Server itself uses a “client-server” architecture
- 3 tiers: HTTP, J2EE and database
  - Very common in most web-based applications
Edge-Server Systems

- Edge servers: from client-server to client-proxy-server
- Content distribution networks: proxies cache web content near the edge
- Evolved into edge computing model

Module 3: Decentralized Architectures

- Peer-to-peer systems
  - Removes distinction between a client and a server
  - Overlay network of nodes
- Chord: structured peer-to-peer system
  - Use a distributed hash table to locate objects
    - Data item with key $k$ -> smallest node with id >= $k$
- P2P concepts with broader applicability:
  - Distributed hash tables (DHTs)
    - Distributed key-value stores, memcached, Apache Cassandra
  - Consistent Hashing
Content Addressable Network (CAN)

- CAN: d-dimensional coordinate system (also a DHT)
  - Partitioned among all nodes in the system
  - Example: $[0,1] \times [0,1]$ space across 6 nodes
    - Every data item maps to a point
    - Join: pick a random point, split with node for that point
    - Leave: harder, since a merge may not give symmetric partitions

- Beyond P2P: CAN => Information-centric networking (ICN), Named data networking (NDN)

Unstructured P2P Systems

- Topology based on randomized algorithms
  - Each node pick a random set of nodes and becomes their neighbors
    - Gnutella
  - Choice of degree impacts network dynamics
**SuperPeers**

- Some nodes become “distinguished”
  - Take on more responsibilities (need to have or be willing to donate more resources)
  - Example: Skype super-peer in early Skype

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**Collaborative Distributed Systems**

- BitTorrent: Collaborative P2P downloads
  - Download chunks of a file from multiple peers
  - Reassemble file after downloading
  - Use a global directory (web-site) and download a .torrent
- .torrent contains info about the file
  - Tracker: server that maintains active nodes that have requested chunks
  - Force altruism:
    » If $P$ sees $Q$ downloads more than uploads, reduce rate of sending to $Q
Autonomic Distributed Systems

- System is adaptive - self-managing systems
  - Monitors itself and takes action autonomously when needed
    - Autonomic computing, self-managing systems
- Self-*: self-managing, self-healing
- Example: automatic capacity provisioning
  - Vary capacity of a web server based on demand

Feedback Control Model

- Use feedback and control theory to design a self-managing controller
  - Can also use machine learning or reinforcement learning