MYE017 Distributed Systems

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Transmission control protocol (TCP)

- Connection oriented
- Point-to-point
- Byte stream
- Reliable
- In-order

Conventional Procedure Call



(a)

(b)

 (a) Parameter passing in a local procedure call: the stack before the call to read. (b) The stack while the called procedure is active.

Client and Server Stubs



Principle of RPC between a client and server program.

Passing Value Parameters (1)



3. Message is sent across the network

The steps involved in a doing a remote computation through RPC.



(b)

(a) A procedure. (b) The corresponding message.

Failure Models

Type of failure	Description
Crash failure	A server halts, but is working correctly until it halts
Omission failure Receive omission Send omission	A server fails to respond to incoming requests A server fails to receive incoming messages A server fails to send messages
Timing failure	A server's response lies outside the specified time interval
Response failure Value failure State transition failure	The server's response is incorrect The value of the response is wrong The server deviates from the correct flow of control
Arbitrary failure	A server may produce arbitrary responses at arbitrary times

Different types of failures.

RPC behavior under failures



Message / packet omission failures handled by TCP

Server Crashes



RPC semantics

- At least once
 - Retry after an exception until successful
 - Good choice with idempotent operations
- At most once
 - Do not retry after an exception
- Exactly once
 - Return error if not possible

Towards exactly once



Client crashes after sending request

- Problem: Creates orphan server-side work
 - Wastes CPU, ties-up locks or other resources
- Possible solutions
 - Log request, clean up during client recovery
 - Client epochs: Servers discard orphans after receiving *new-epoch* broadcast
 - Discard only if owner cannot be located
 - Give each RPC time *T* to do the job; if not done by that time, ask for extension *T* or die