### The Time-less Datacenter

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Earth Computing

The Datacenter Resilience Company

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http://ee380.stanford.edu

# Cloud Computing

### The Three Taxes:

- 1. Complexity
- 2. Fragility
- 3. Vulnerability

## Twitter Today



System tremen causes

potential

eath or

environmental factors, design errors are increasingly becoming the most serious culprit\*

\*NASA Formal Methods Program: <a href="https://shemesh.larc.nasa.gov/fm/fm-why-new.html">https://shemesh.larc.nasa.gov/fm/fm-why-new.html</a>

### Key Computer Science Problems

#### Reliable Consensus

- Generals Problem (no fixed length protocol exists to guarantee a reliable solution in an environment where messages can get lost)
- Slow Node vs. Link Failure Indistinguishability. I.e. what can one side of a failed link assume about a partner or cohort on the other side?

#### FLP Result

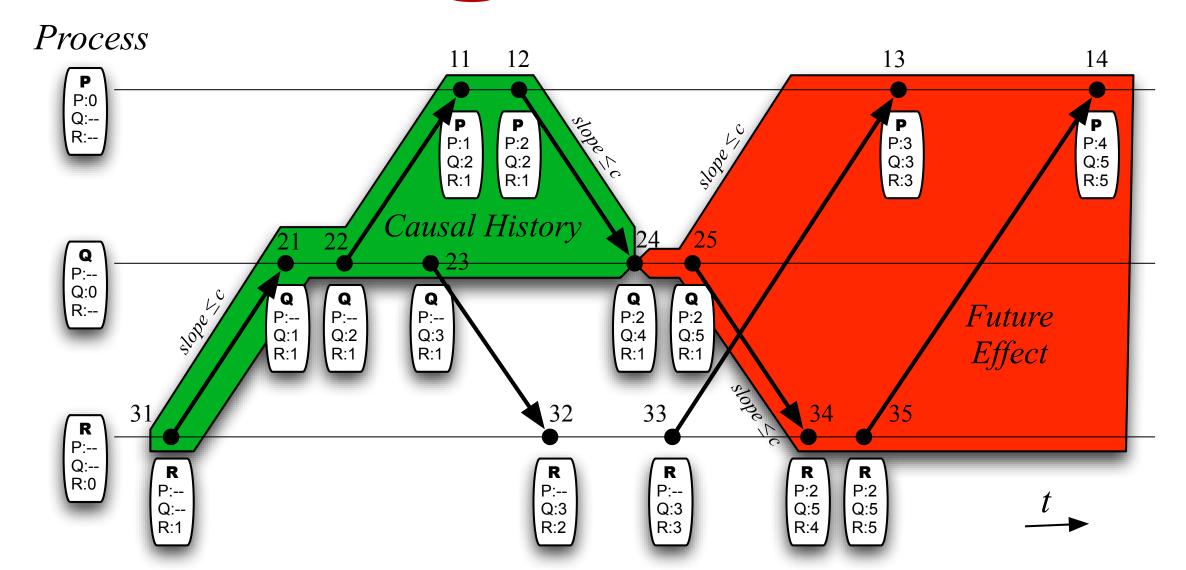
Impossibility of Distributed Consensus with One Faulty Process

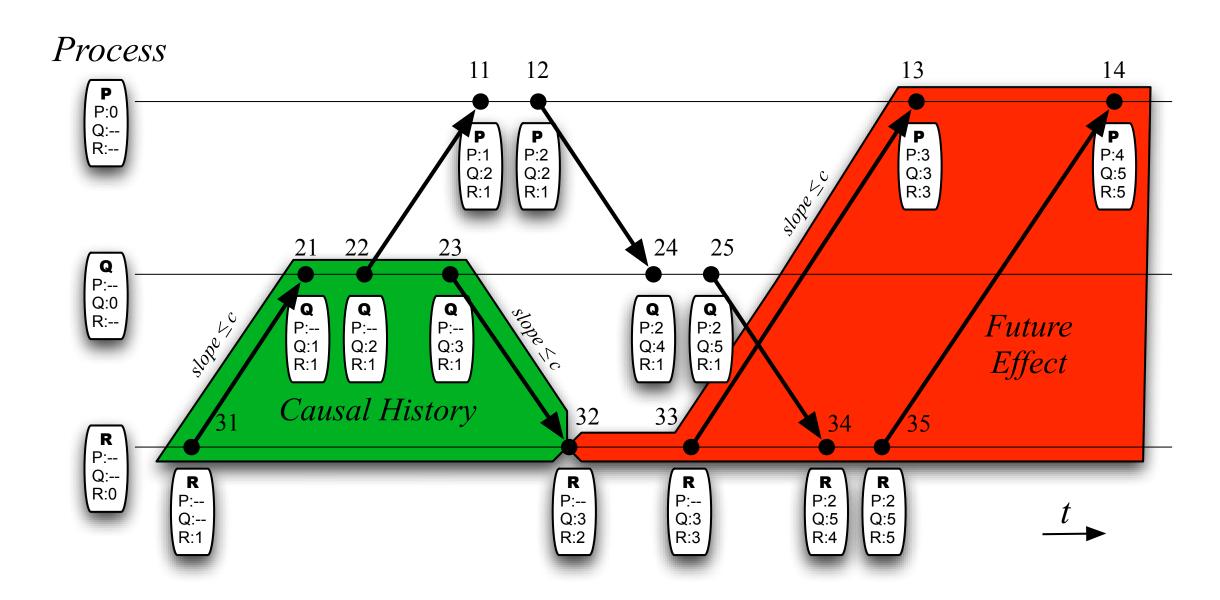
#### Key Idea:

Don't depend on processes to provide liveness, use a new kind of link

### Problem: Event Ordering is Hard

- In a distributed system over a general network we can't tell if event at process R happened before event at process Q, unless P caused R in some way
- Causal Trees provide this guarantee when they are stable
- Dynamic Causal Trees provide guarantees through failure & healing, iff you have AIT on each link
- Needs Atomic Information Transfer
  (AIT) in the Link





### Problem: Consensus is Hard

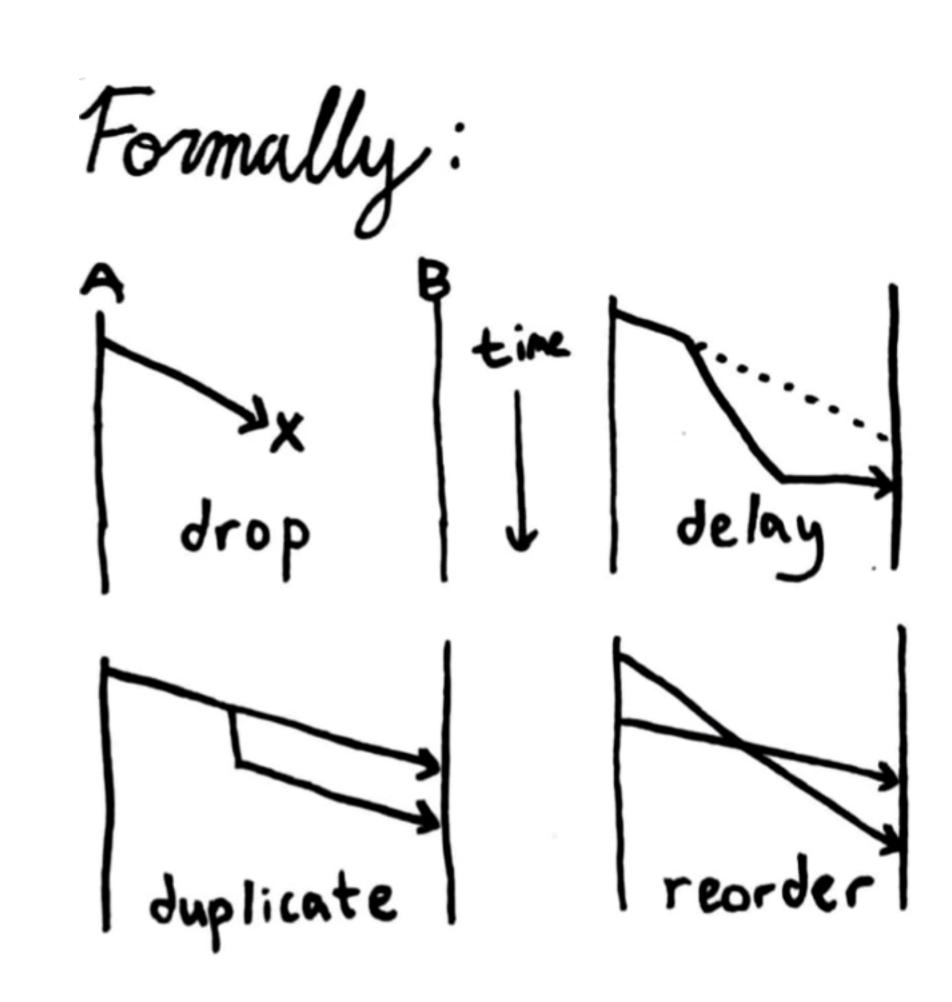
• Failure detectors have failed to solve the problem

- •2PC (Fail-Stop)
  - Vulnerable to coordinator failure (no safety proof)
  - 3PC vulnerable to network partitions (no liveness proof)

- Paxos (Fail-Recover)
  - Robust Algorithm but hard to understand & get right.
  - Causal Trees make roles robust, easier to understand & verify

### Why? Because The Network is Flaky!

- App developers believe the network is the problem
  - Networks drop, delay, duplicate & reorder packets
- Networking people believe the apps are the problem
  - The network end to end principle: Apps should retry to distinguish between delays & drops ... but ... retries\* ruin TCP's ordering guarantees
- Both are incorrect. Solution requires a simple, but fresh perspective



Peter Bailis, Kyle Kingsbury. The network is reliable

<sup>\*</sup> Application retries (i.e. opening a new socket)

## Datacenter Failures Cascade

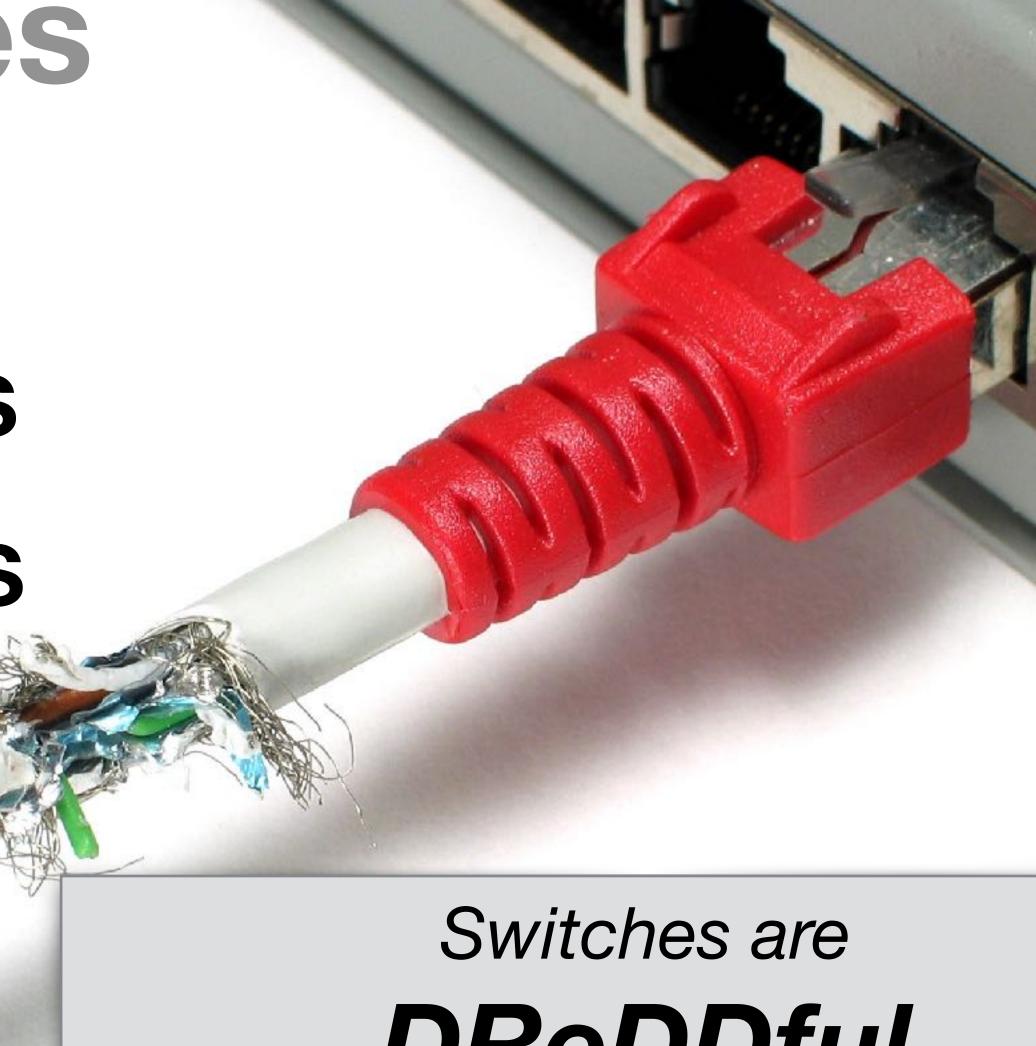
Interdependent failures

Reconstruction storms

Timeout storms

Gossip storms

Cascade failures



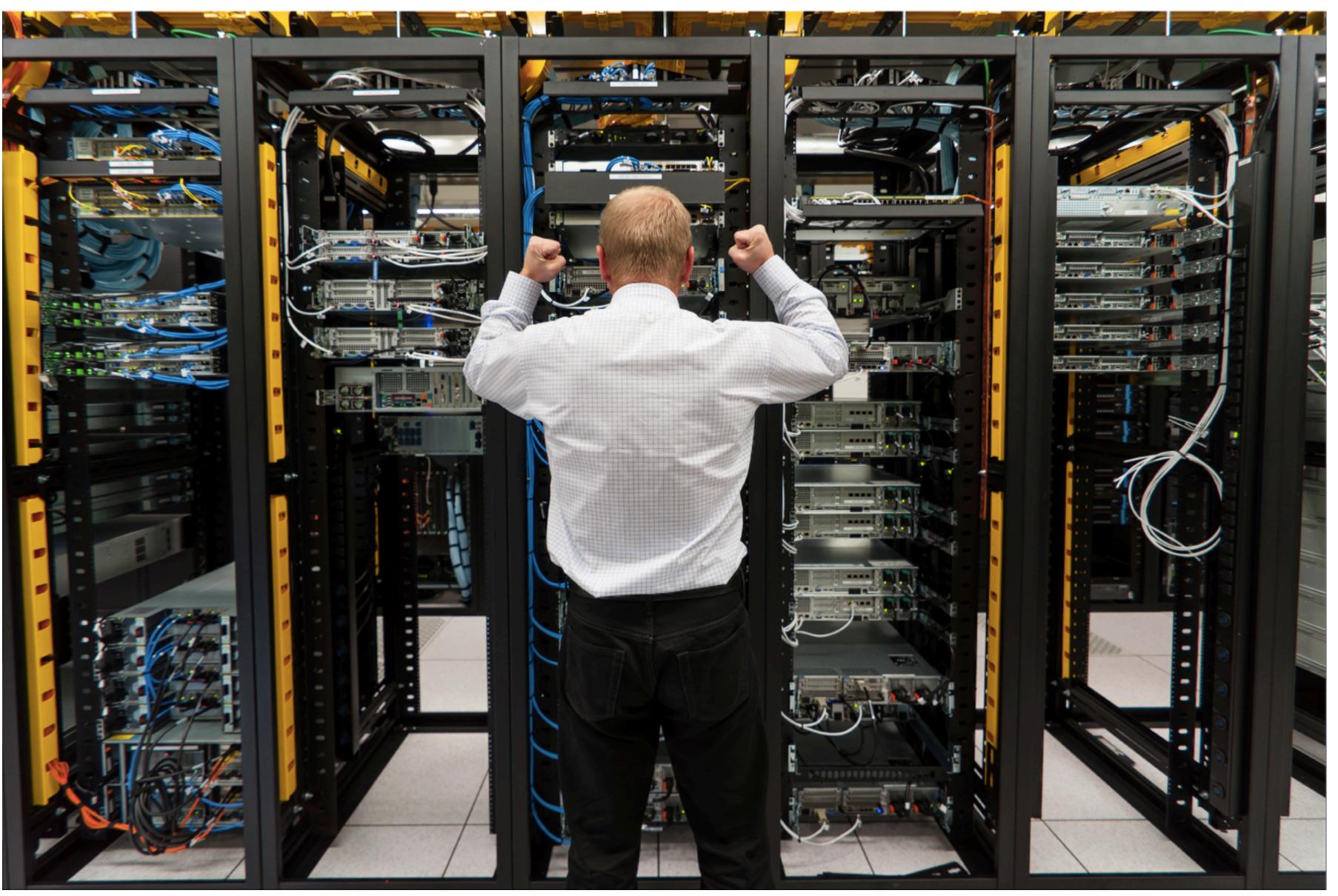
#### DReDDful

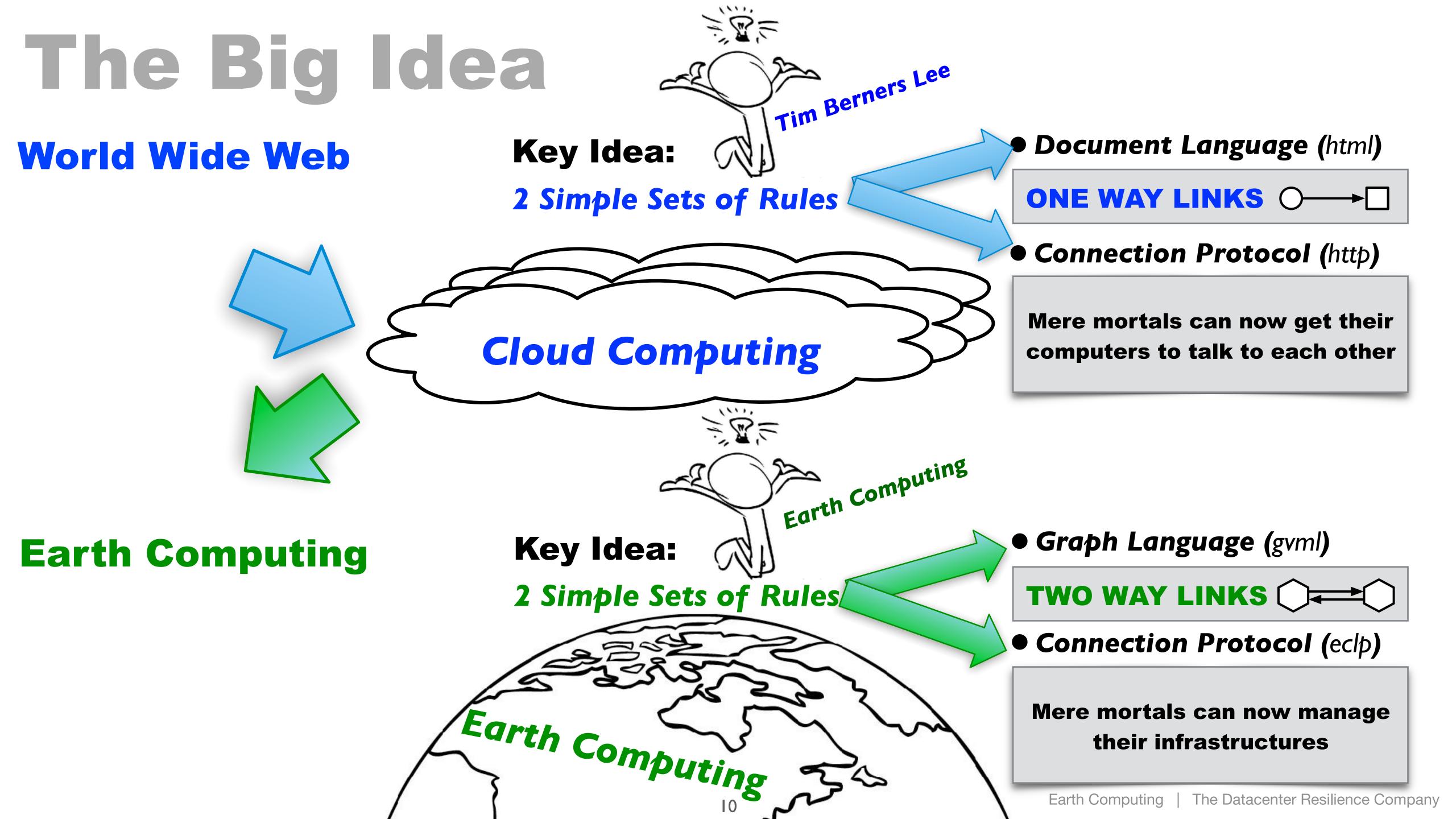
They Drop, Reorder, Delay and Duplicate Packets

### It's Time to Simplify

Delta Amazon Google Apple Netflix Paypal

- - -

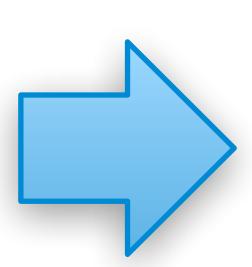




### Distributed Systems Primitives

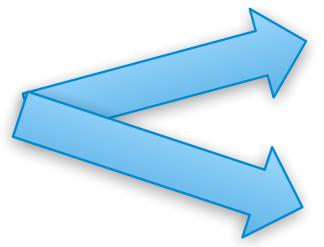
#### CAS

Atomic Instruction



**Key Idea:** 

Lock-Free data structures



New Concurrency Libraries

**Shared Memory** ○ → □ ← ○

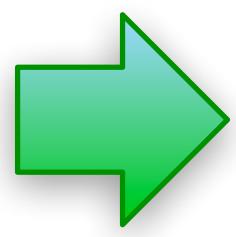
Atomic RMW

**Concurrent Safety Non-Blocking** 

{While (CAS(oldvalue, newvalue, ) != new value}

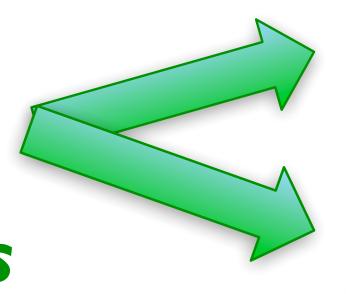
#### AIT

Atomic Information



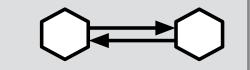
**Key Idea:** 

Recoverable **Atomic Tokens** 



Deterministic, In-Order

Reversible Token 🔾



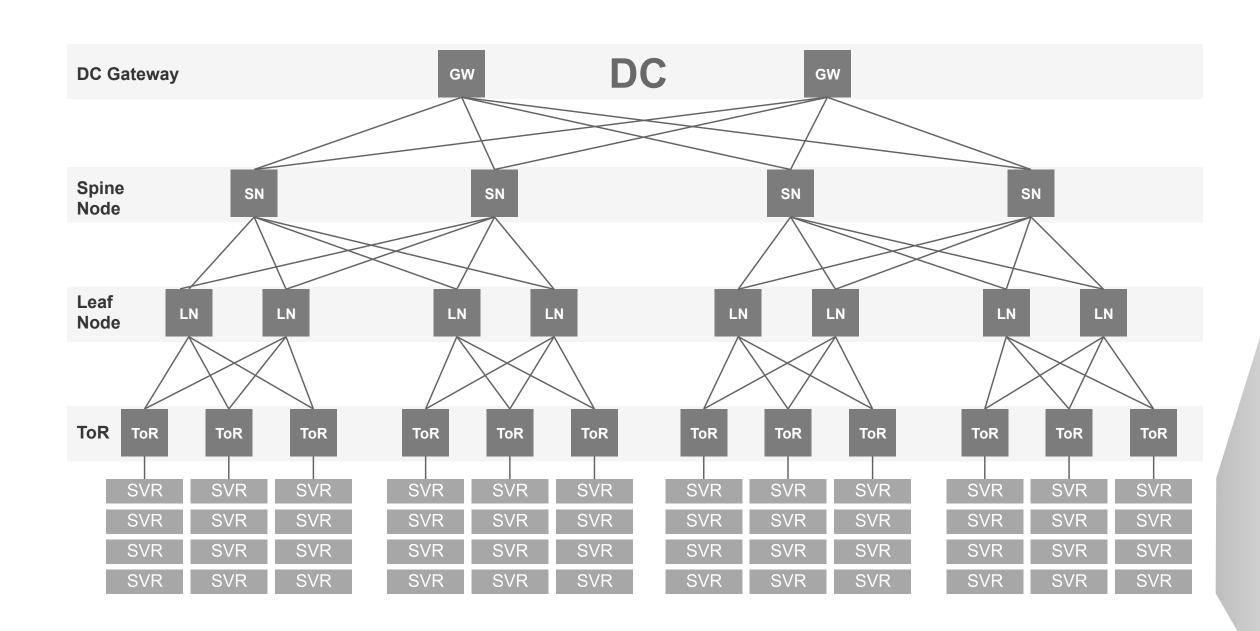
• Reversible Atomic Message

**Deterministic Recoverability Durable Indivisible Property** 

{Transfer (AIT(tokenID, Notify=NO, ) != Continue}

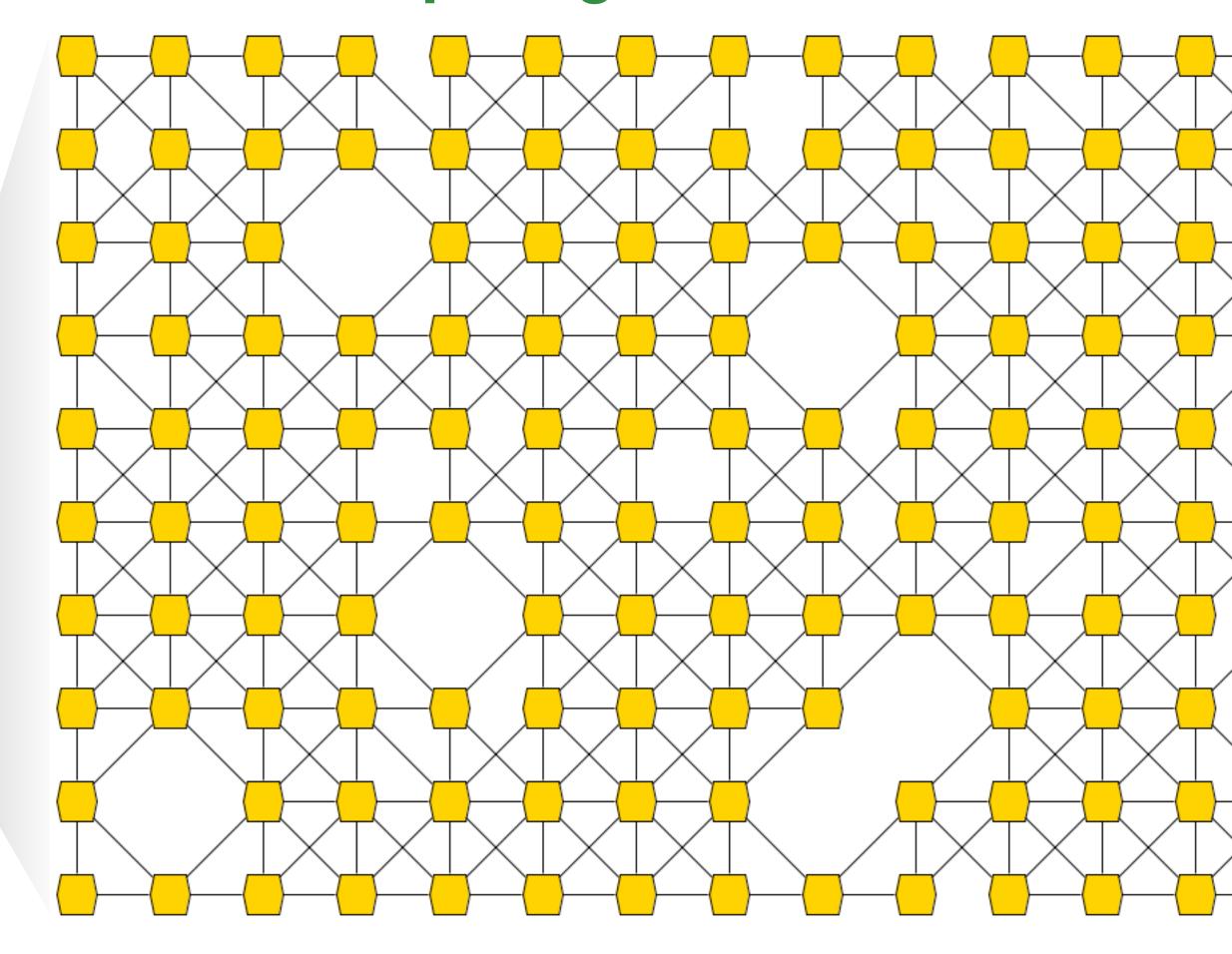
## Simpler Wiring: N2N, Switchless

#### Today's Networking: Servers & Switches



Servers, Any to Any (IP) addressing

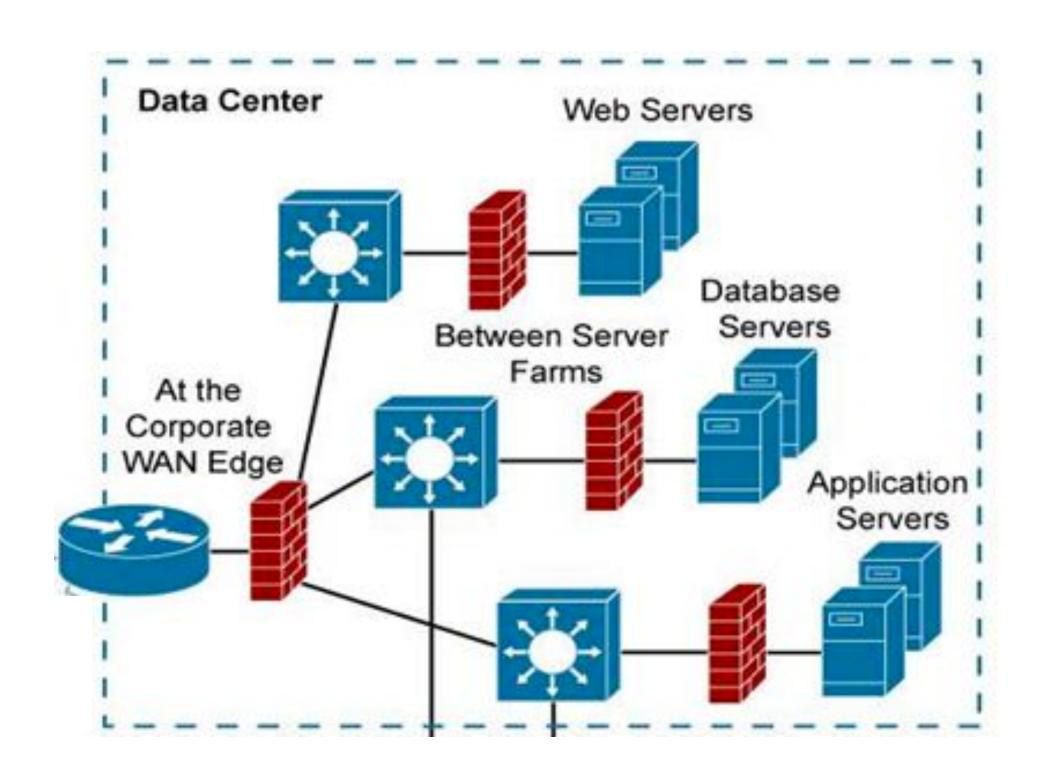
#### **EARTH Computing: Cells & Links**

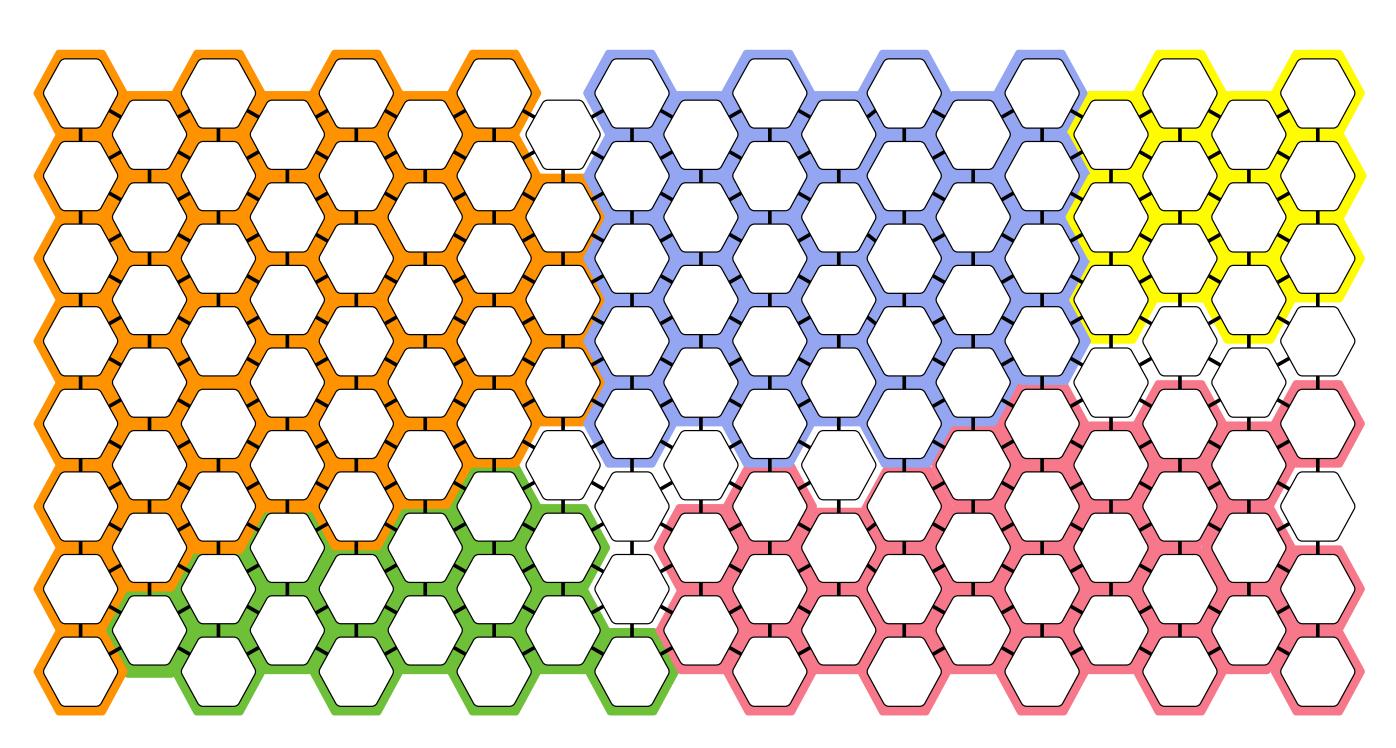


C2C Lattice of Cells & Links

## Fundamentally Simpler

Today: Internal Segregation Firewalls EARTH: Dynamic Confinement Domains





The Datacenter Today

The Datacenter Simplified

## Earth Computing Network Fabric

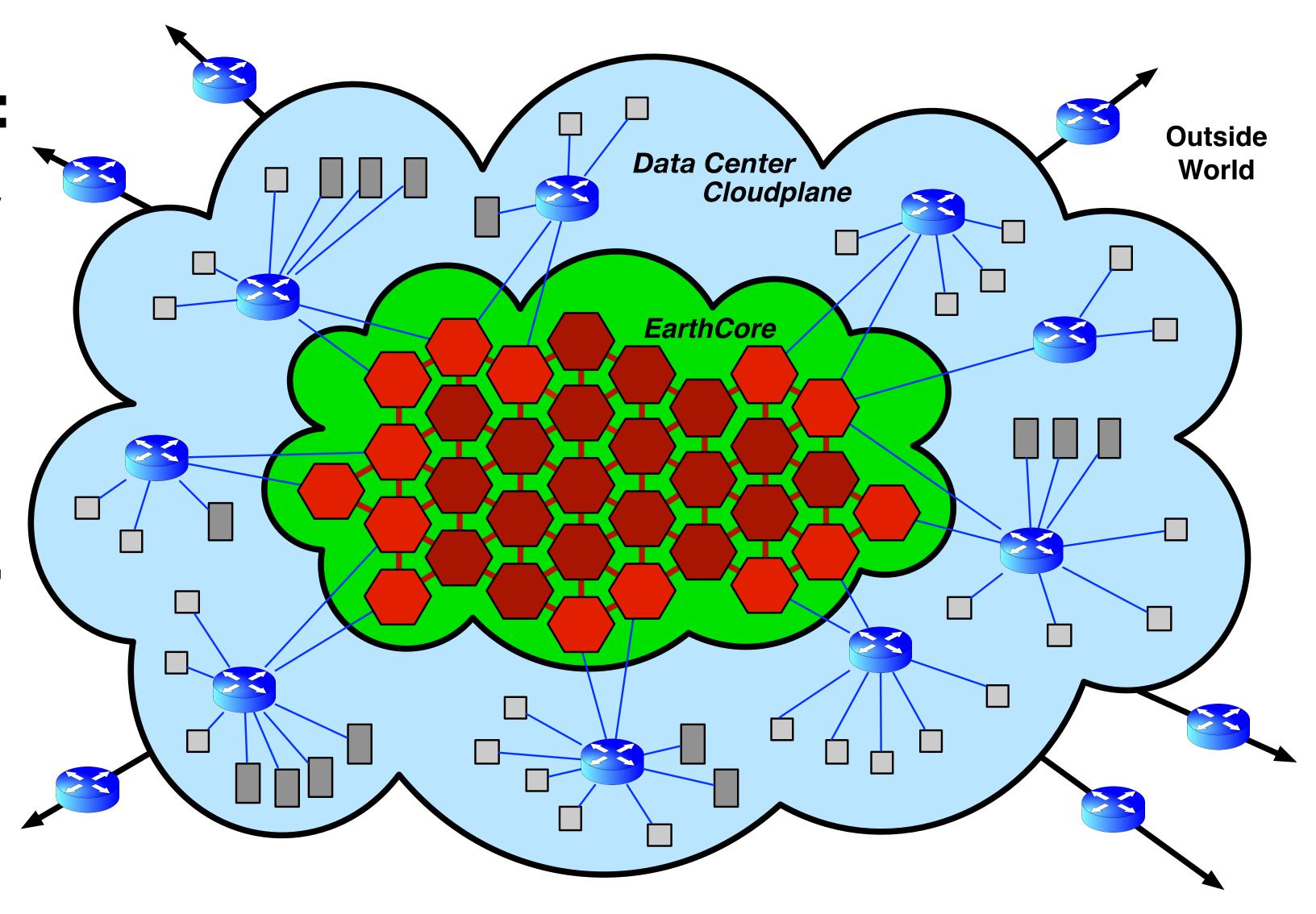
#### Split infrastructure into:

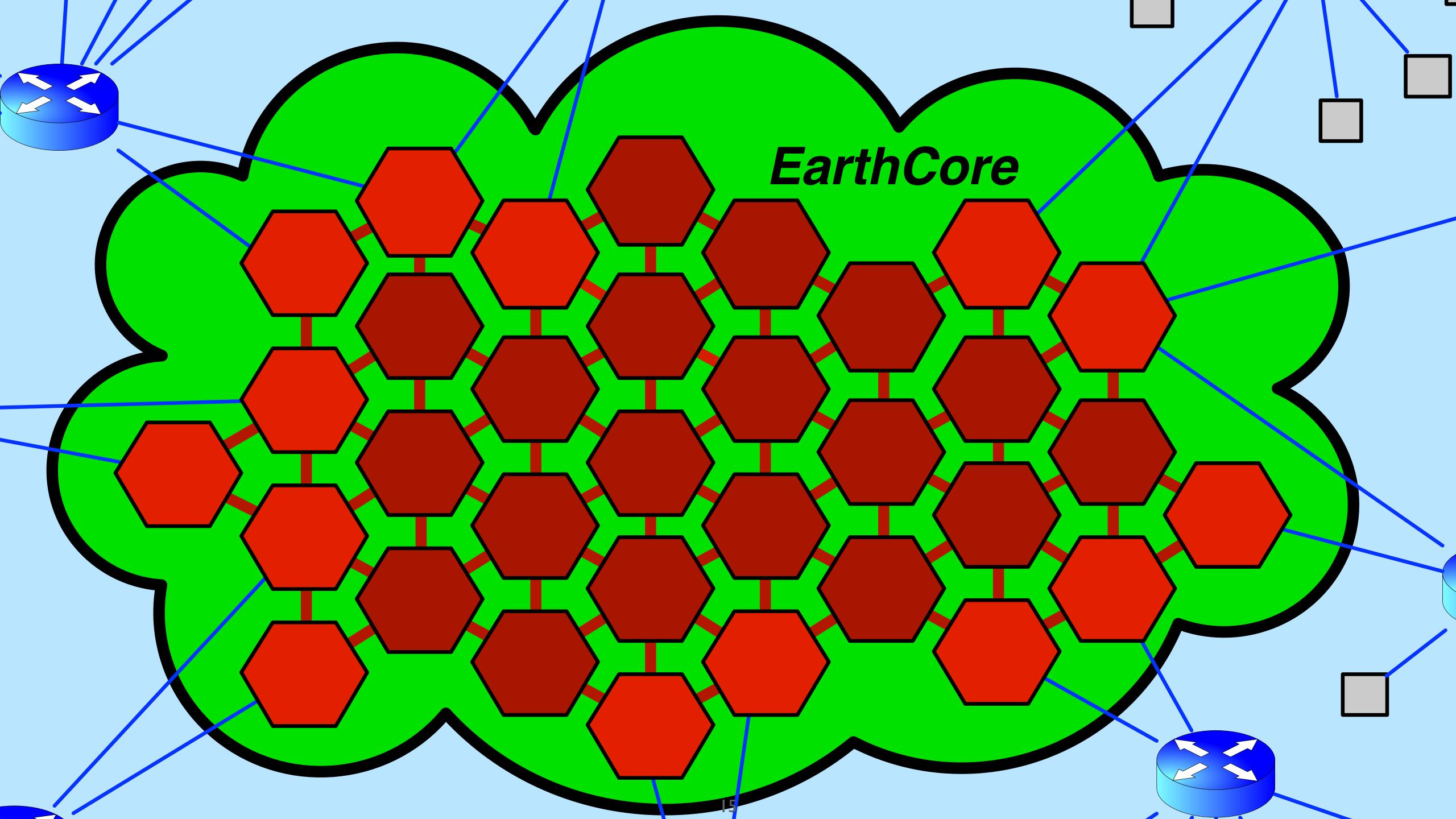
Cloud datacenter accessed by untrusted legacy protocols

Earth dynamic, resilient, programmable topologies

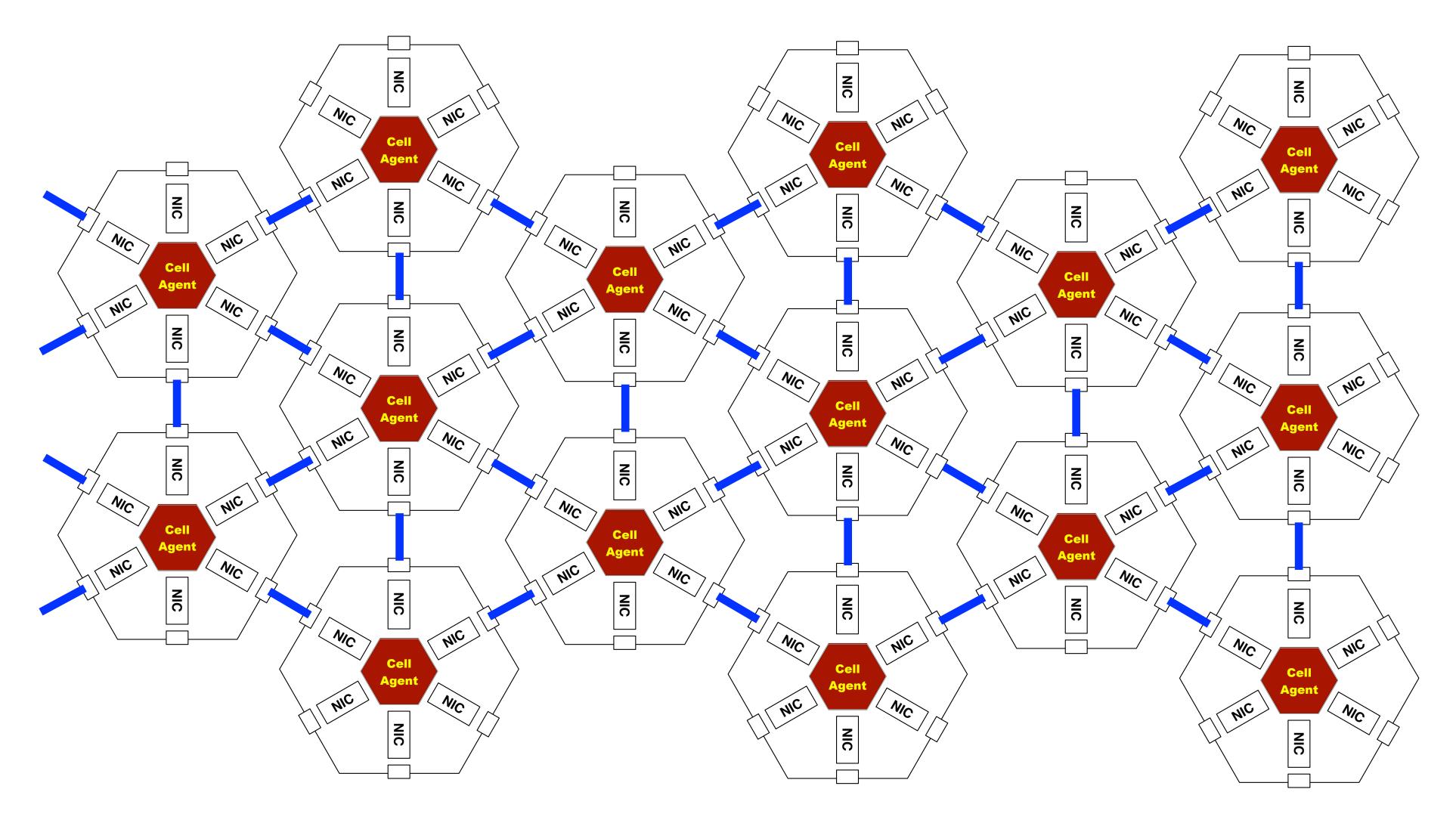
Core where data is immutable, secure, protected, & resilient to perturbations

(failures, disasters, attacks)





## Logical Foundation for Resilience

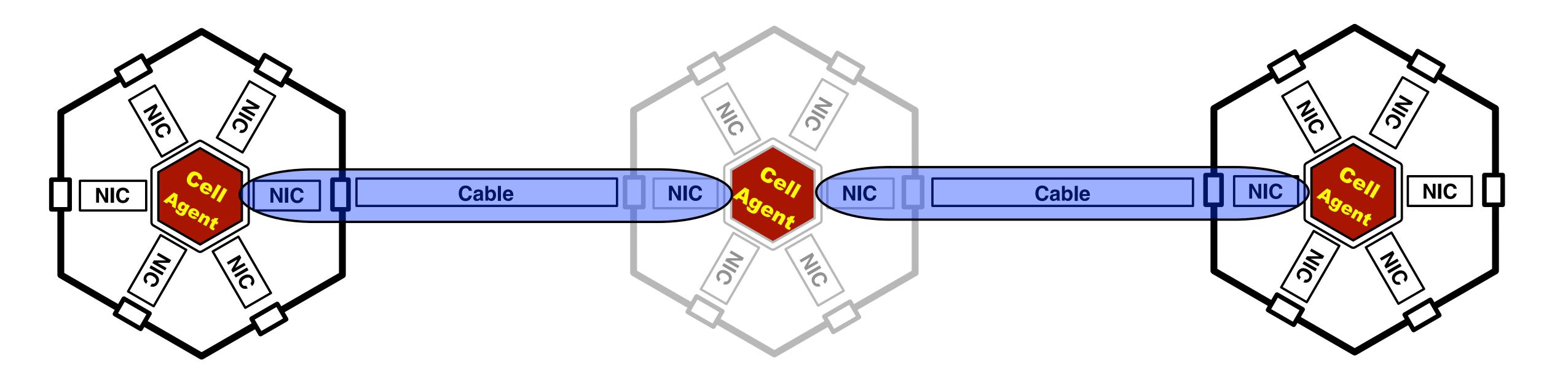


**Fabric** 

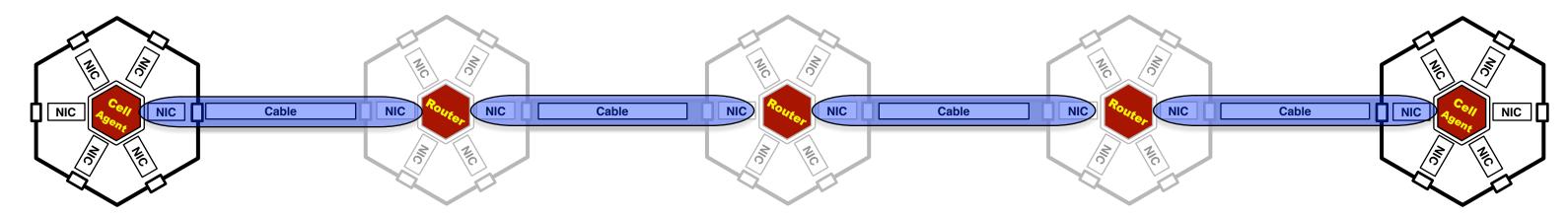
## New Distributed Systems Foundation

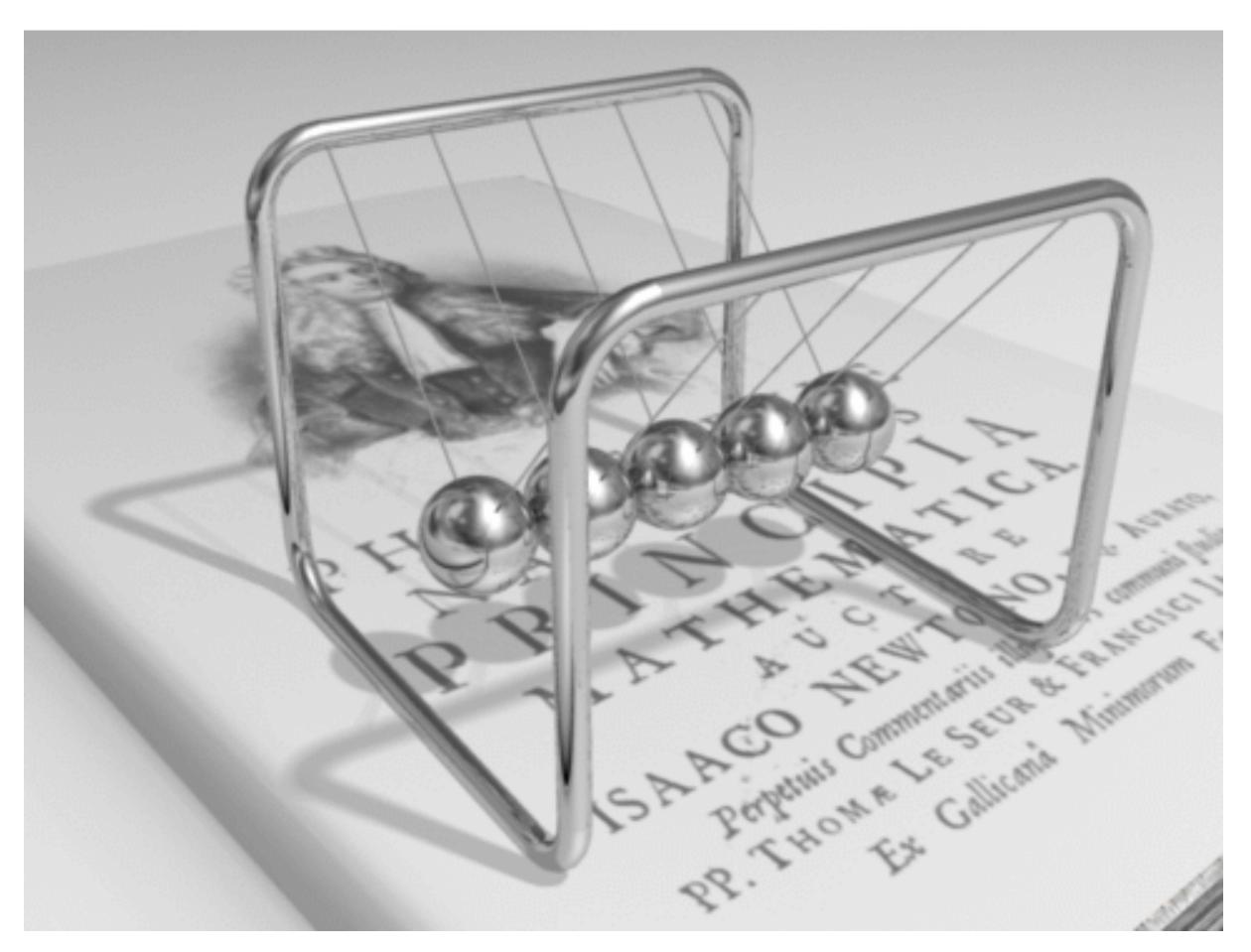
#### **EARTH Computing Link Protocol (ECLP)**

- Events: Replaces Heartbeats, Timeouts
- Addresses the Common Knowledge\* Problem

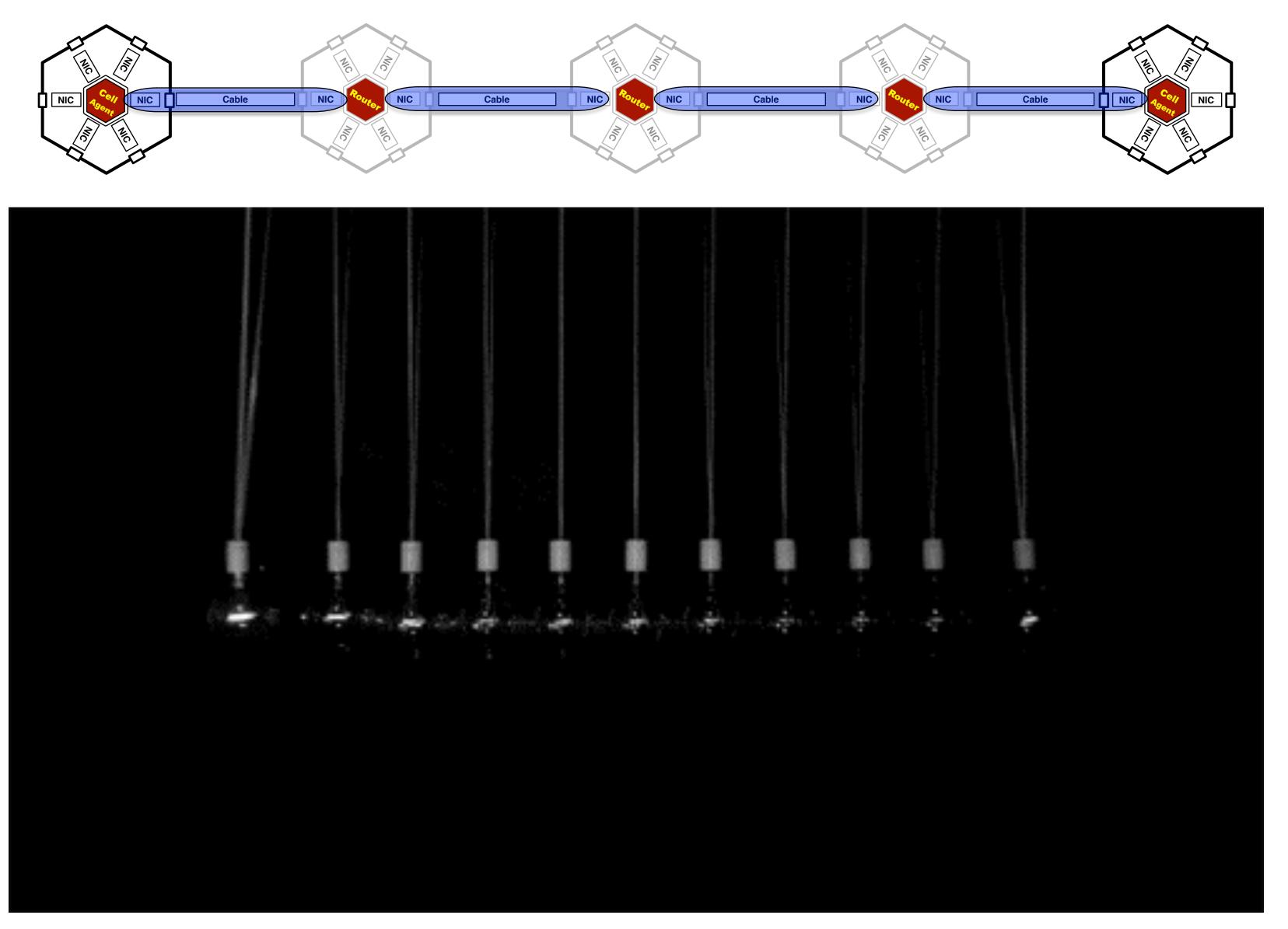


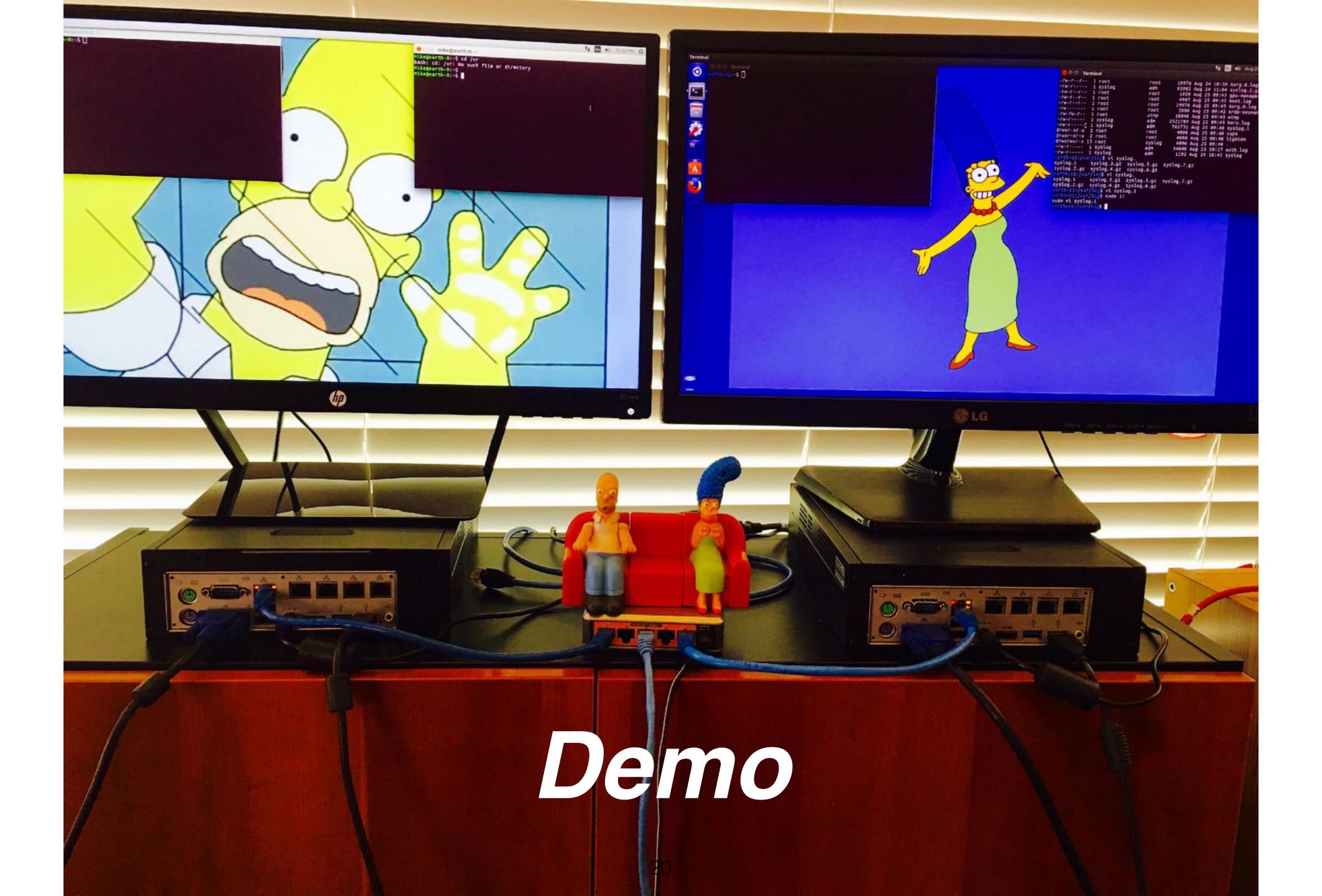
## Composable Presence Management

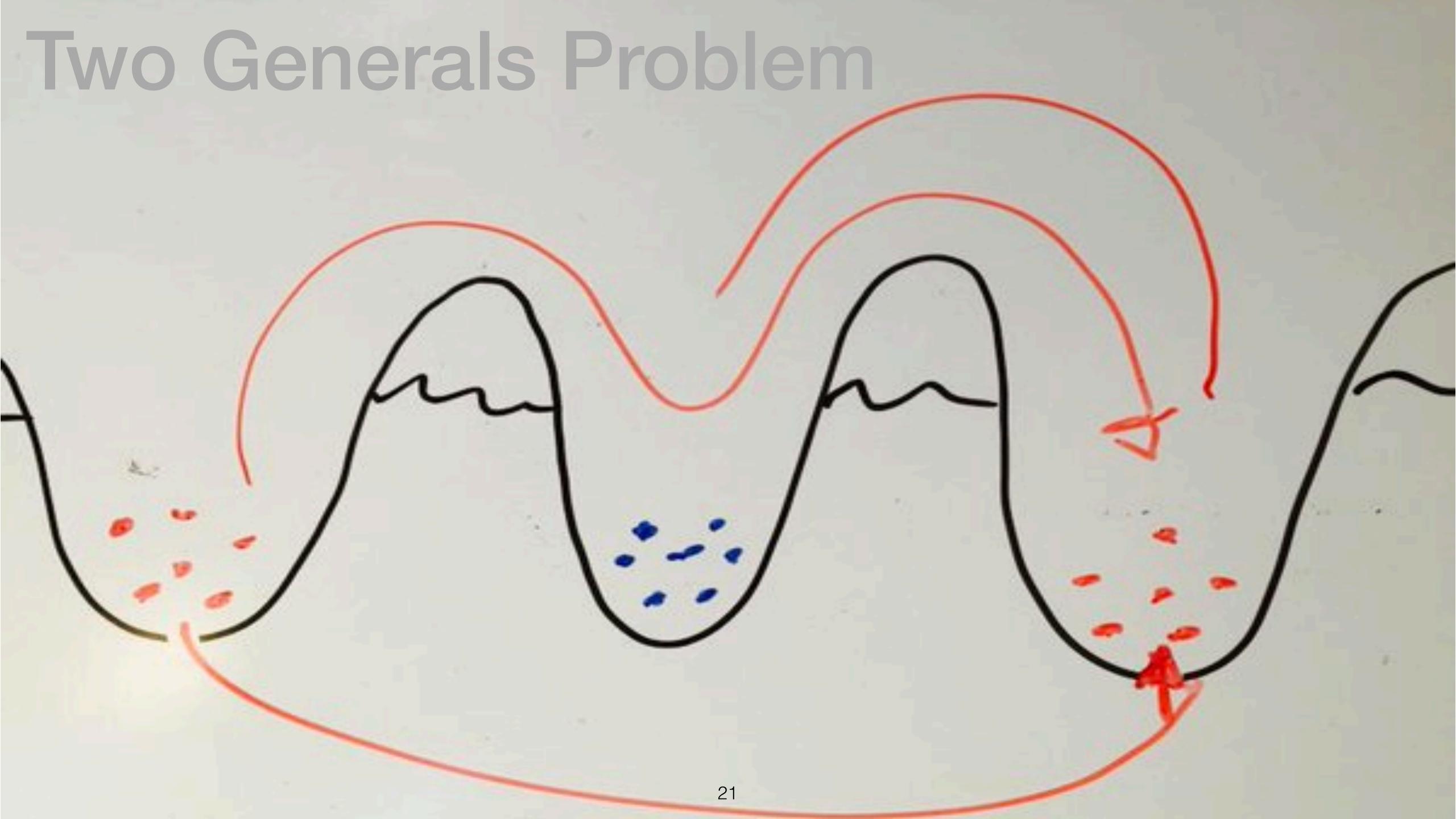




## Composable Presence Management







## Example Use Cases

#### Two Phase Commit

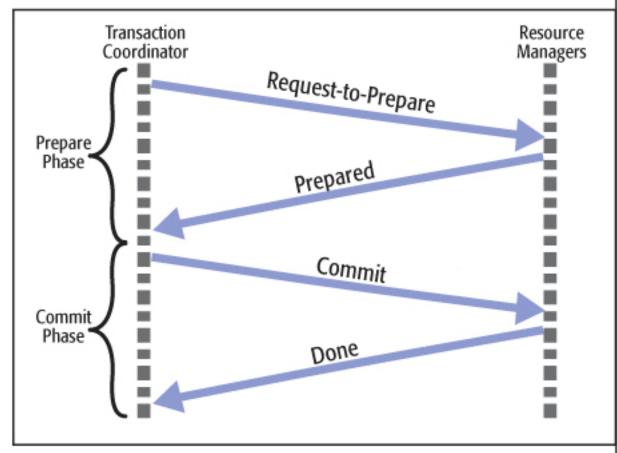
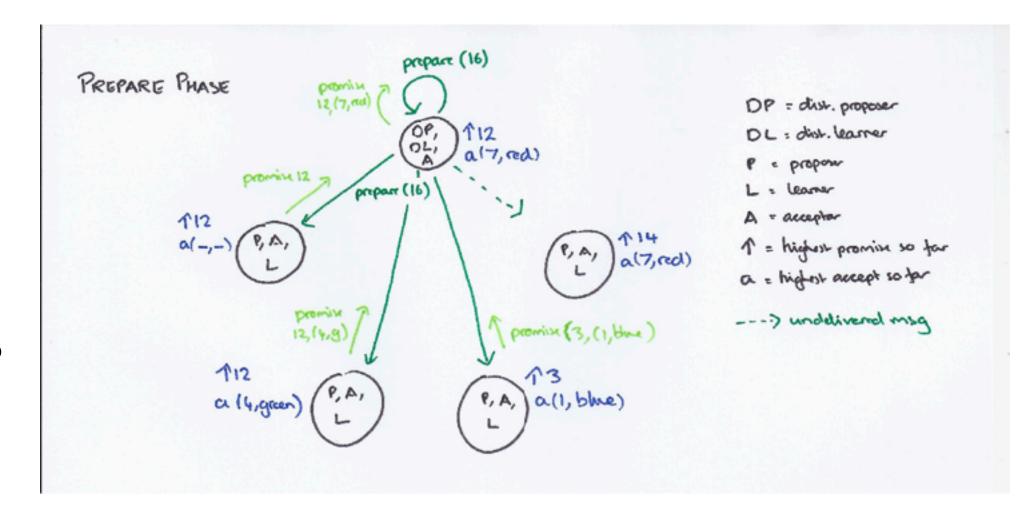
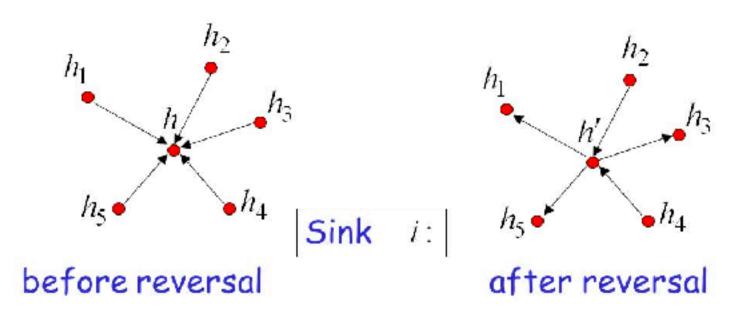


Figure 1 • The two-phase commit protocol





#### **Deterministic** Link Reversal Algorithms



$$h' = g(h, h_1, h_2, ..., h_k)$$

Deterministic function

#### Link Reversal

## Example Use Cases

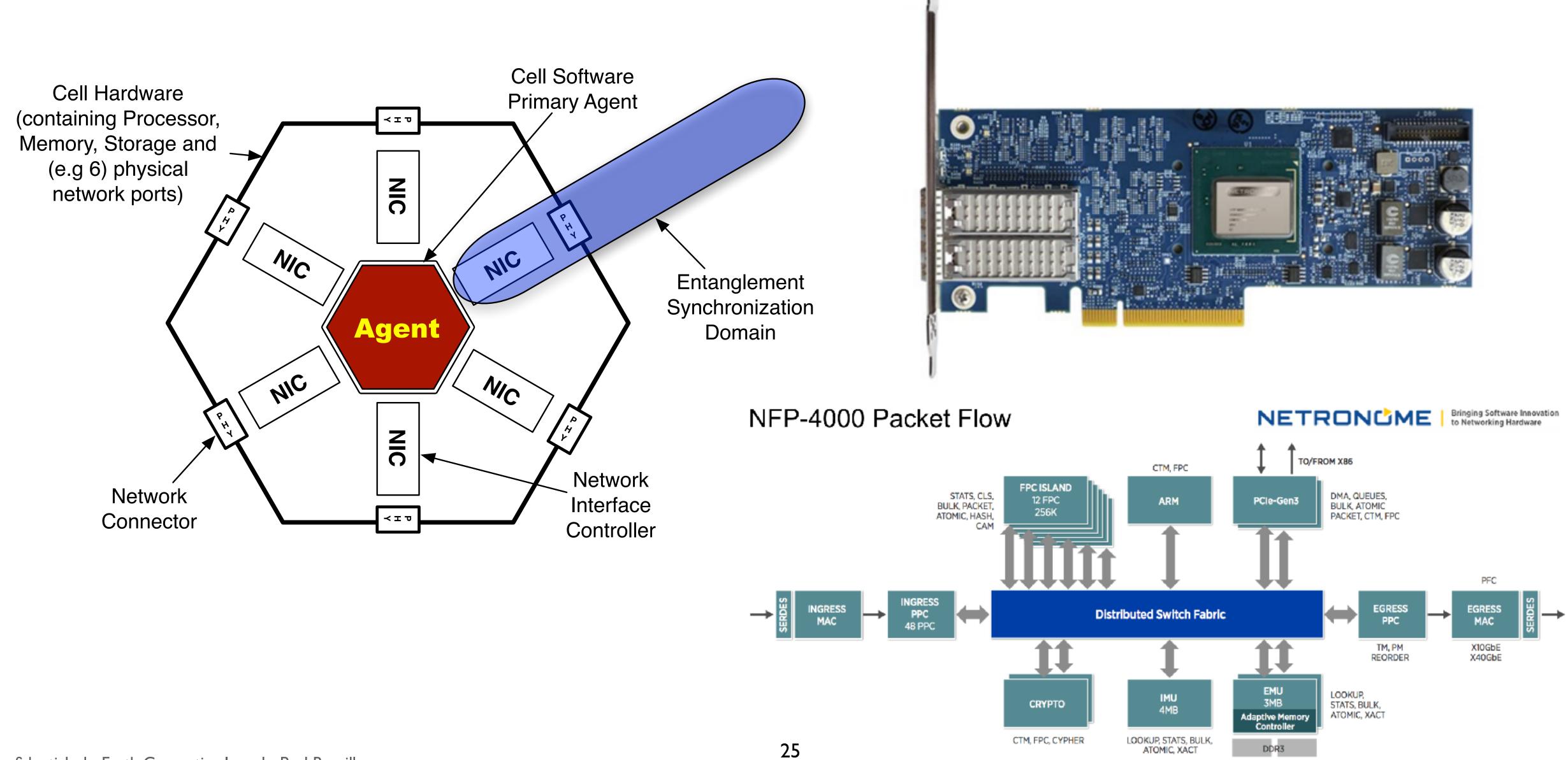
- **Two-phase commit** The prepare phase is asking if the receiving agent is ready to accept the token. This serves two purposes: communication liveness and agent readiness. Links provide the communication liveness test, and we can avoid blocking on agent ready, by having the link store the token on the receiving half of the link. If there is a failure, both sides know; and both sides know what to do next.
- Paxos "Agents may fail by stopping, and may restart. Since all agents may fail after a value is chosen and then restart, a solution is impossible unless some information can be remembered by an agent that has failed and restarted". The assumption is when a node has failed and restarted, it can't remember the state it needs to recover. With AIT, the other half of the link can tell it the state to recover from.
- Reliable tree generation Binary link reversal algorithms work by reversing the directions of some edges. Transforming an arbitrary directed acyclic input graph into an output graph with at least one route from each node to a special destination node. The resulting graph can thus be used to route messages in a loop-free manner. Links store the direction of the arrow (head and tail); AIT facilitates the atomic swap of the arrow's tail and head to maintain loop-free routes during failure and recovery.

Common Knowledge

COMMON KNOWLEDGE: for all k7/1, E' & everyone has full sumationed knowledge EVERYONE KNOWS : EG & everyone knows that Everyone knows that (everyone knows that I'm THE HIERARCHY OF KNOWLEDGE EVERYONE: Egp all members of G knows : Egp all members of G SOMBONE: SGY Some member of the group G MNOWLEDGE: DOP by combining all the knowledge UNKNOWN: P is a fact, but the group cannot deduce it.

Courtesy: Adrian Coyler, The Morning Paper. https://blog.acolyer.org/2015/02/16/knowledge-andcommon-knowledge-in-a-distributed-environment/

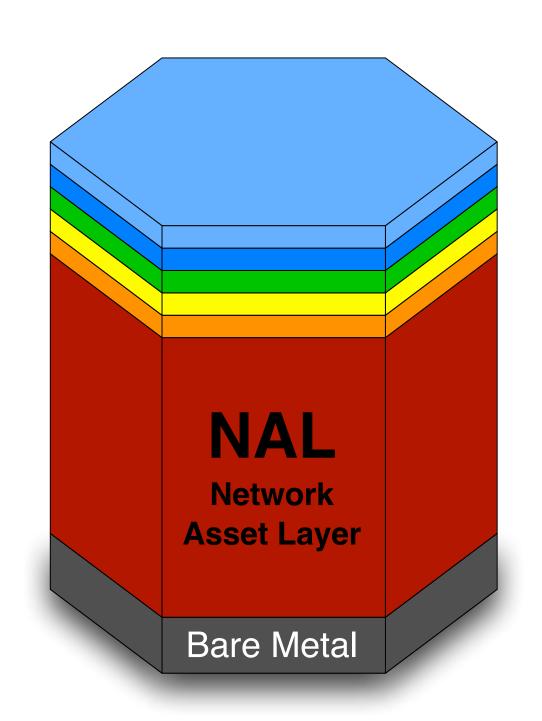
## Implementation On Smart NIC's

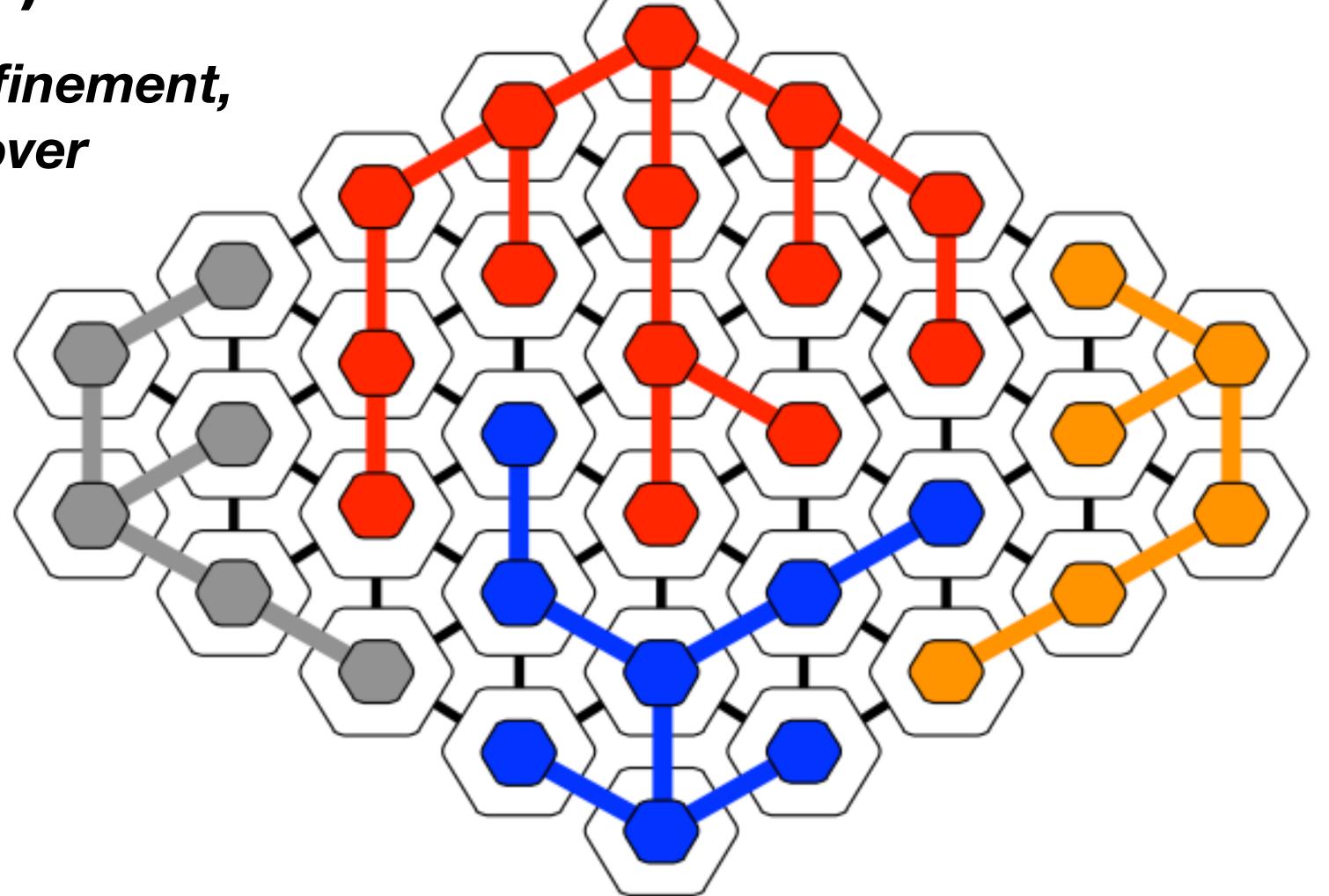


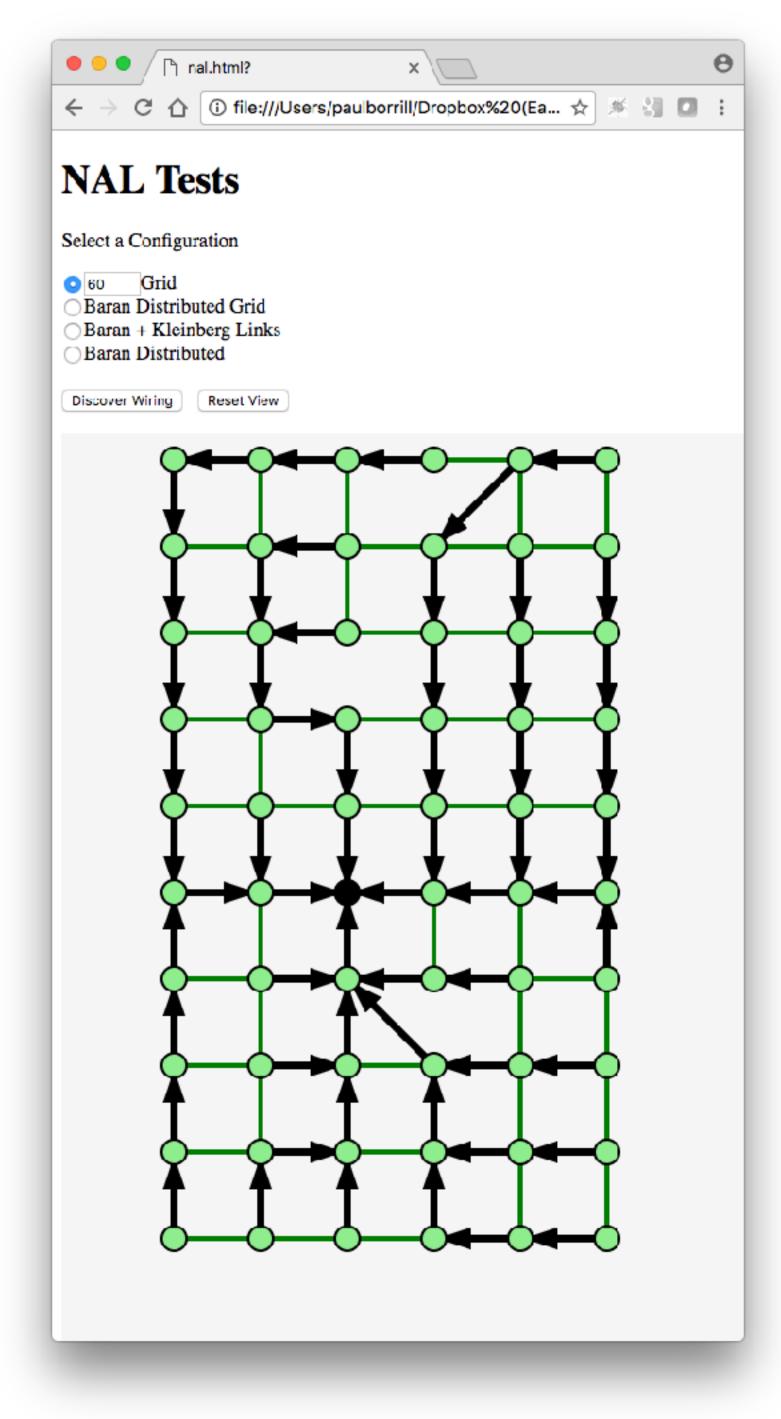
#### New Distributed Systems Foundation

#### TRAPHs (Tree-gRAPHs)

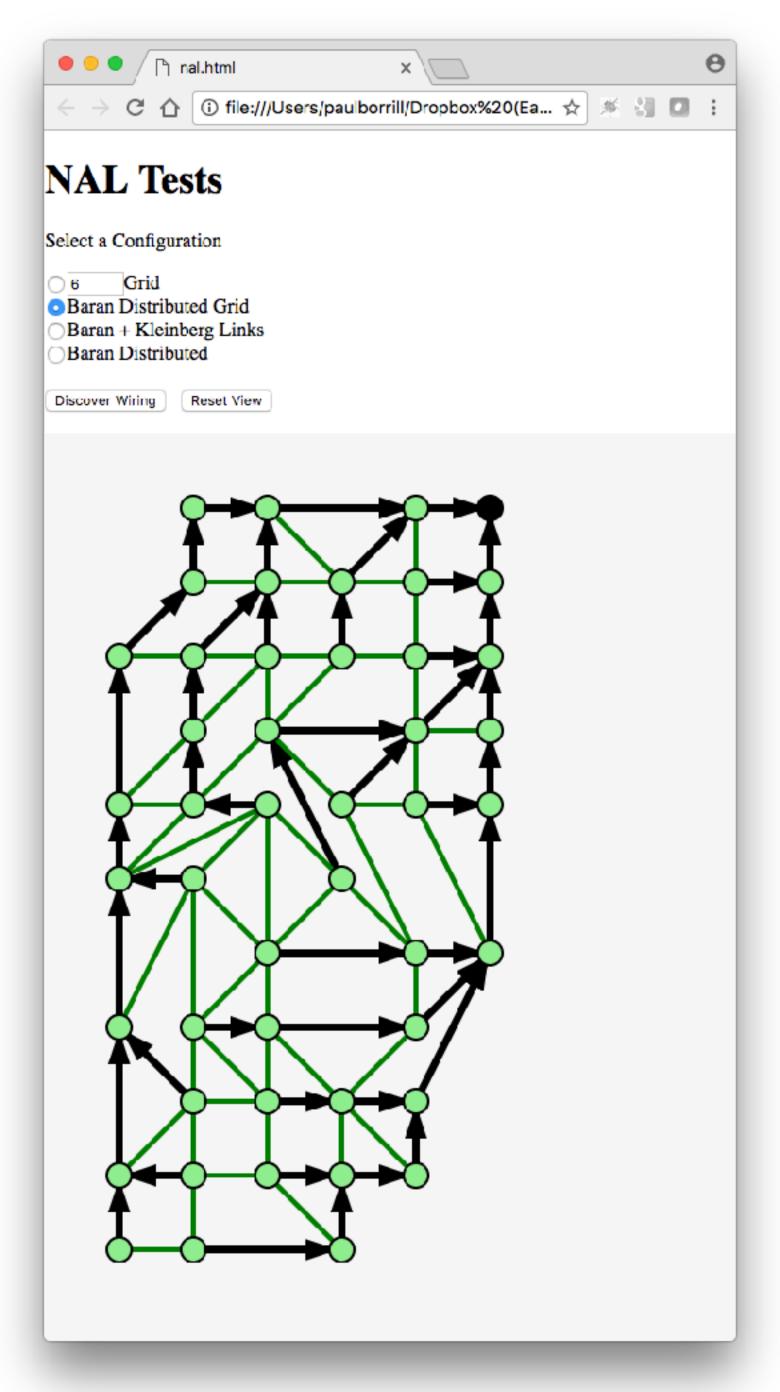
• Simple Provisioning, Confinement, Elasticity, Migration, Failover







Demo Simulator



### Questions?

#### Don't Make Datacenter Look Like the Internet

- Simpler to Configure/Reconfigure
- More Resilient to all perturbations
- Easier to Secure

#### Key Ideas

- RAFE: Reliable Address-Free Ethernet
- Replace switches with cell to cell links
- Don't rely on blueprints, discover wiring
- Event driven => No network timeouts
- Keep state in links for recovery
- No VLANs, no network-layer encryption
- Scalable design local only view
- NO IP; service addressing
- Self recovering from link & server failures
- RAFE is a discovery process rather than a configuration process

