

**TDA596 / DIT240 (2<sup>nd</sup> academic period 2018/2019)**

# Exam: Distributed Systems

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**Examiner:** Philippas Tsigas, philippas.tsigas@chalmers.se, phone: 772 54 09

**Contact:** Beshr Al Nahas, beshr@chalmers.se, office phone: 772 61 46

**Means allowed:** Nothing except paper, pencil, pen and English - xx dictionary.

**Please answer all questions (1 to 6).**

**General information:** All questions should be answered in English. Each question answer should be started on a new sheet of paper. Write clearly and use the pages in a structured way so your answers are easy to read. All answers should be motivated, explained, elaborated, detailed, precise and accurate.

**Important suggestion:** Read all questions before answering. Plan your time so that you can (at least) write a brief answer to all questions (and sub-questions). Please notice the weight that is given to each question (and sub-question).

**Grading:** GU: G 24p, VG 48p; CTH: 3:a 24p, 4:a 36p, 5:a 48p of maximum 60 points.

**Review:** Please keep your exam code. Information about individual exam review will be published on the course website.

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**Department of Computer Science and Engineering  
Chalmers University of Technology**



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## 2. Leader Election and Mutual Exclusion (10 points)

2 a) (5 points) Leader Election and Bully Algorithm.

- In general, what properties should a leader election algorithm in distributed systems have?
- Please describe how the Bully algorithm works.
- How does the algorithm deal with nodes failing during election?
- What message complexity does the algorithm have (best case, worst case and on average), and why?
- How does the algorithm ensure safety and liveness?
- Compared to the Ring algorithm for Leader Election, what key advantage and disadvantage do you see?

2 b) (5 points) Mutual Exclusion in Distributed Systems

- What is mutual exclusion and its goal in Distributed Systems?
- In the course, we discussed the Ricart & Agrawala algorithm for Mutual Exclusion. Please explain this algorithm.
- What is the message complexity of a single access operation of this algorithm (please explain)?
- Any algorithm for mutual exclusion must fulfill two goals: safety and liveness. Explain how the algorithm achieves these.
- Is Ricart & Agrawala a centralized, decentralized, or a distributed algorithm (please explain)?

#### 4. Consistency and Replication (10 points)

4 a) (3 points) Data-Centric vs. Client-Centric Consistency Models

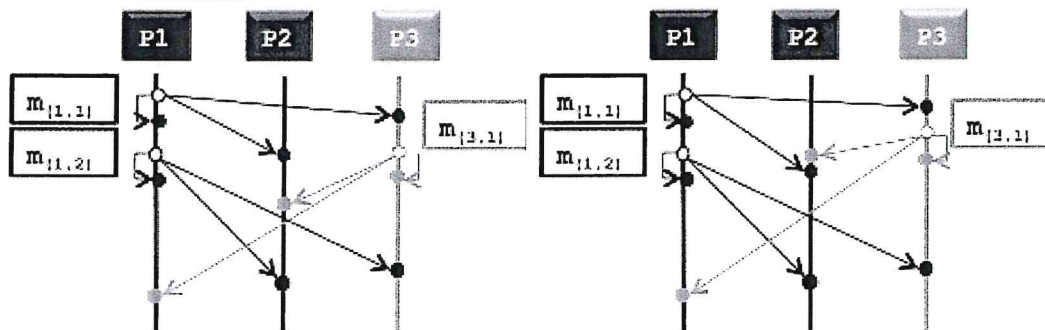
- Please explain the key difference between Data-Centric and Client-Centric Consistency Models
- Please define Eventual Consistency (within one short sentence).
- Is Eventual Consistency a Data-Centric or Client-Centric Consistency Model?

4 b) (3 points) We discussed the Bayou System, that provides a distributed calendar.

- What consistency model does Bayou use? And Why? How are activities ordered in Bayou?
- How are conflicts resolved in Bayou? Is this transparent, i.e., not visible, to the user?
- When are conflicts resolved? Does Bayou give a guaranteed upper bound for this?

4 c) (4 points) We discussed the concepts of Total Ordering, Sequential Ordering, and Causal Ordering

- Briefly explain and formally define each concept.
- Below you see two figures. For each figure, please note whether it describes Total Ordering, Sequential Ordering, and Causal Ordering. Briefly describe your decisions.



## 6. Fault Tolerance and Applications (10 points)

- 6 a) (3 points) Orphans: A client might crash while the server is performing a corresponding computation requested by the client. Such an unwanted computation is called an *orphan* (as there is no parent waiting for it after done).
- What problems do orphans cause?
  - In the course, we discussed four strategies to deal with orphans. Please explain each of them.
- 6 b) (3 points) Failure Models: In the lecture we discussed different failure models. Please note four of them and describe each briefly.
- 6 c) (2 points) We discussed TOR, which enables, for example, anonymous Internet browsing.
- Briefly explain how TOR provides anonymous Internet browsing. You can draw a figure to illustrate your argumentation.
- 6 d) (2 points) We discussed the BitTorrent protocol, which enables, for example, peer-to-peer data exchange
- Briefly explain how a downloader joins a swarm and explain the role of the tracker.
  - What are the contents of a “torrent” file?