PROGRAMMING FAULT-TOLERANT DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS IN Ada

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PROJECT GOALS

• Examine Use And Implementation Of Ada On Distributed Systems

• Programming Of Systems With "Fail-Stop" Components

• Analyze Tolerance To Loss Of Processors

• Propose Solutions To Language Inadequacies

• Implement These Solutions

• Perform Validation Experiments

• Suggest Long-Term Changes To Ada
WHY Ada ON DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS?

- Ada Will Be Used Extensively In Embedded Systems
- Embedded Systems Will Be Distributed
- Many Applications Will Be Crucial
  - Spacecraft Systems
  - Aircraft Systems
  - Industrial Process Control
- Distributed Systems Should Support Graceful Degradation
  - Partial Power Failure
  - Physical Damage
  - Component Failure
- Ada Permits Distributed Targets Explicitly
Ada RENDEZVOUS

- Task A Suspended If Processor 2 Fails During ACCEPT
Ada DIFFICULTIES

- Language Elements That Cause Difficulty:
  - All Forms Of Rendezvous
  - Shared Variables
  - Task Elaboration And Termination
  - Loss Of Context
  - Distribution Control
  - Processor Loss - Detection And Signaling

- Complete Lack Of Distribution Semantics

- Complete Lack Of Failure Semantics
SOLUTIONS

• Short Term:
  — Define Simple Distribution Semantics
    • What Can Be Distributed
    • Where It Can Be Distributed
    • Control Of This Distribution
    • Necessary Restrictions On Program Structure
  — Define Failure Semantics As Equivalent To “ABORT”

• Long Term:
  — Complete Redefinition Of Tasking Semantics
  — Partial Replacement Of Tasking Syntax
  — Language Support For Distributed Systems Using Fail-Stop Components
STATUS OF SOLUTIONS

- Language Review Complete

- Short Term Solution:
  - Distribution Semantics Complete
  - Failure Semantics Complete
  - Implementation Design Complete
  - Implementation Complete And Under Test
  - Realistic NASA Application Required For Evaluation Of All The Ideas

- Long Term:
  - Several Proposals Being Examined
  - Radical Changes To Ada Required
  - U.Va's Ada-2 Design Expected Soon
OTHER ISSUES IN DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS

• Concurrency Implies Nondeterminism

• Difficulties With “What If” Questions Of Language Semantics

• Difficulties With “What If” Questions Of Fault-Tolerance Strategy

• Require “Complete” Demonstration Of Fault Tolerance

• Systematic, Repeatable Experiments
TESTBED REQUIREMENTS

- Model Arbitrary Physical Architectures
- Represent Any Logical Organization
- Provide Parallel Execution (The Illusion At Least)
- Control Interprocessor Communication
- Control Process Execution
- Fail And Restart Processors At Well-Defined Points
- Maintain Time Correctly
- Provide Monitoring Facilities
VIRTUAL PROCESSORS

- Key Component Of The Testbed

- Literally Ada "Virtual Machines"

- One Virtual Processor For Each Ada Task In A Program

- Designed To "Implement" Ada Tasking And Exception Handling

- Several Different "Memories" - Whatever Is Convenient

- "Hardware" Implemented Entry Queues

- "Rendezvous" And Similar Instructions

- Implemented By Simulation
ABSTRACT PROCESSORS

- Correspond To "Real" Equipment Required By Experimenter

- Each Abstract Processor Implements Any Number Of Virtual Processors

- Abstract Processors Are "Ideal" Also - E.G. Suspended, Failed, Etc

- Abstract Processors Communicate Via An Abstract Communications System

- Testbed Supports An Arbitrary Number Of Abstract Processors
EXPERIMENTAL STRUCTURE

- View Seen By Experimenter
- AP's Represent Ultimate Target He Has In Mind
PHYSICAL PROCESSORS

• Correspond to "Actual" equipment available to experimenter

• Each physical processor implements any number of abstract processors

• Physical processors are "real"

• Physical processors communicate via a "real" communications system

• Single abstract processor can run on each physical processor
TESTBED STRUCTURE

Physical Processor

AP
VP ... VP

Abstract Net.

AP
VP ... VP

Physical Comm. Net.

Physical Processor

AP
VP ... VP

Abstract Net.

AP
VP ... VP
CONTROLLER

- Start, Stop, Single-Step Ada Tasks
- Control Communication At The Message Level
- Manage Breakpoints On A Per-Task Basis
- Arrange Failure Of Abstract Processors
- Collect And Display Information For Experimenter
IMPLEMENTATION

Translator
On VAX

Testbed

Single VAX
Using
UNIX Processes
And Pipes

Apollo Workstations

Terminals
CONCLUSIONS

• ANSI Ada Does Not Support Processor Failures Well

• ANSI Ada Can Cope Given:
  — Minor Semantic Enhancements
  — No Syntax Changes
  — Major Additions To Execution-Time System

• Demonstration Implementation Being Developed At The University Of Virginia
  — A Feasibility Study
  — Not Suitable For Production Use

• Realistic Application Needed For Evaluation Purposes

• Ideal Solution Requires Extensive Language Changes