



Reliable Software Systems

Week 1: Reliability? Systems?



January 10, 2018
Alyssa Pittman
University of Washington Allen School

Example outage: Maersk

NotPetya virus brought down all their computers

They couldn't move any shipments for 2 days

It took about two weeks for operations to normalize

They estimated \$300 million losses

Not to mention the impact on their customers



<https://pivotts.com/maersk-attack-illustrates-enormous-cost-downtime/>

reliable

adjective

re·li·able | \ri-'lī-ə-bəl \

Definition of *reliable*

(Entry 1 of 2)

1: suitable or fit to be relied on : DEPENDABLE

2: giving the same result on successive trials

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reliable>

Reliability from the user's perspective

Available

Fast

Consistent

Correct

Durable

Secure

Reliability from the developer's perspective

Resilient when faced with...

Failures

Change

Scalable when faced with...

More usage

More data

Why do companies care?

Money

Their customers' money

Customer trust

Employee morale

Why should you care?

Everything is interconnected

You may be oncall

Ownership!

Why would people *not* care?

Features!

Moving fast!

Brief history of ops

1944 - Colossus, the first programmable computer, in use for WWII.

1952 - IBM's 701, the first commercial computer, is announced.

1969 - UNIX is born, the first multi-user OS.

1980's - The role of sysadmin develops.

1993 - Windows is born.

2000's - The rise of the internet and web systems - "throw it over the wall"

2010's - DevOps, SRE, oncall software engineers.

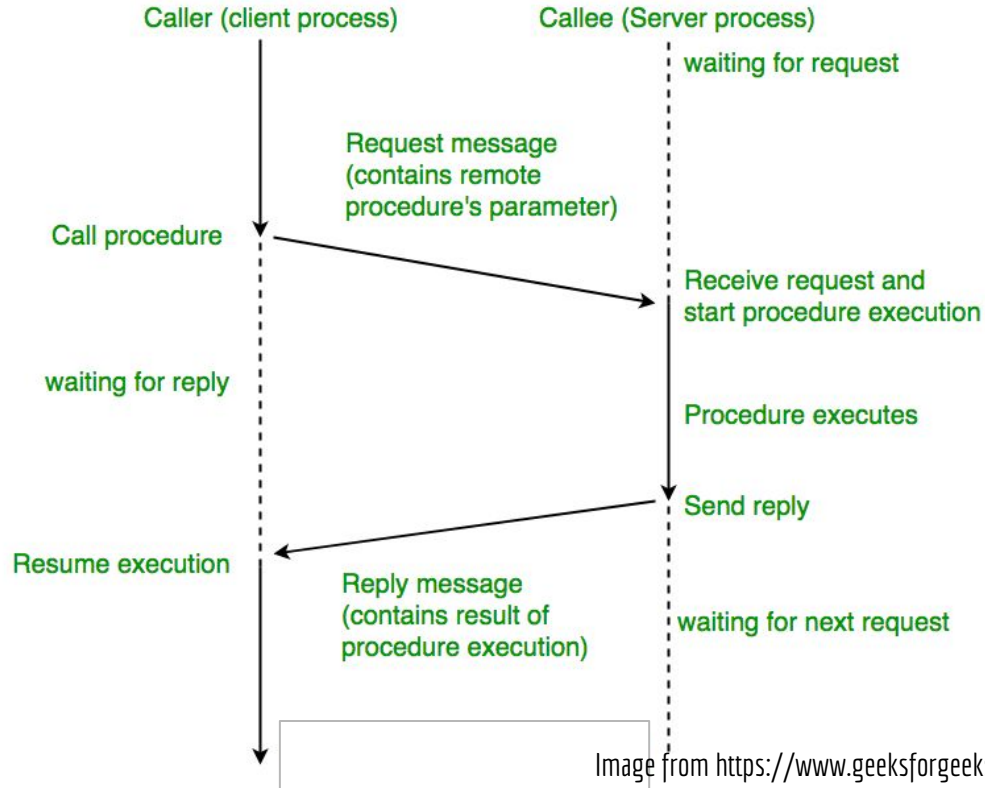
Service Oriented Architecture

A way of designing software that is oriented towards breaking the problem space into independent pieces which interact using a communication protocol over the network.

A service:

- Is a representation of a repeatable business activity that has a specified outcome
- Is self-contained
- May be composed of other services
- Is a “black box” to consumers of the service

Remote Procedure Calls (RPC)



Remote Procedure Calls (RPC)

Client requests to execute a function on the server

- Client invokes a “stub”

- Client needs to know how to connect to the server

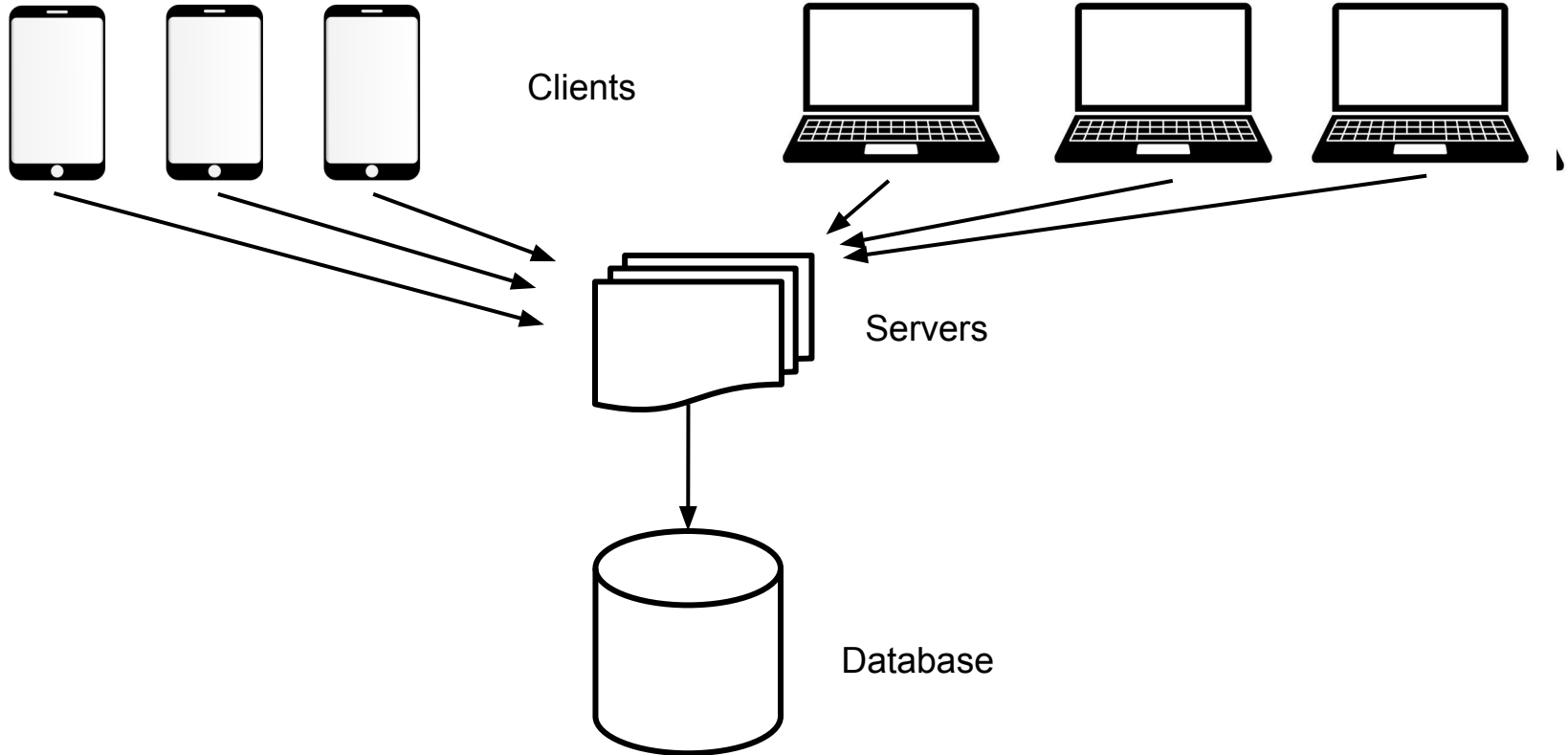
- Data gets marshalled to the underlying transport protocol

- Packets get sent to the server

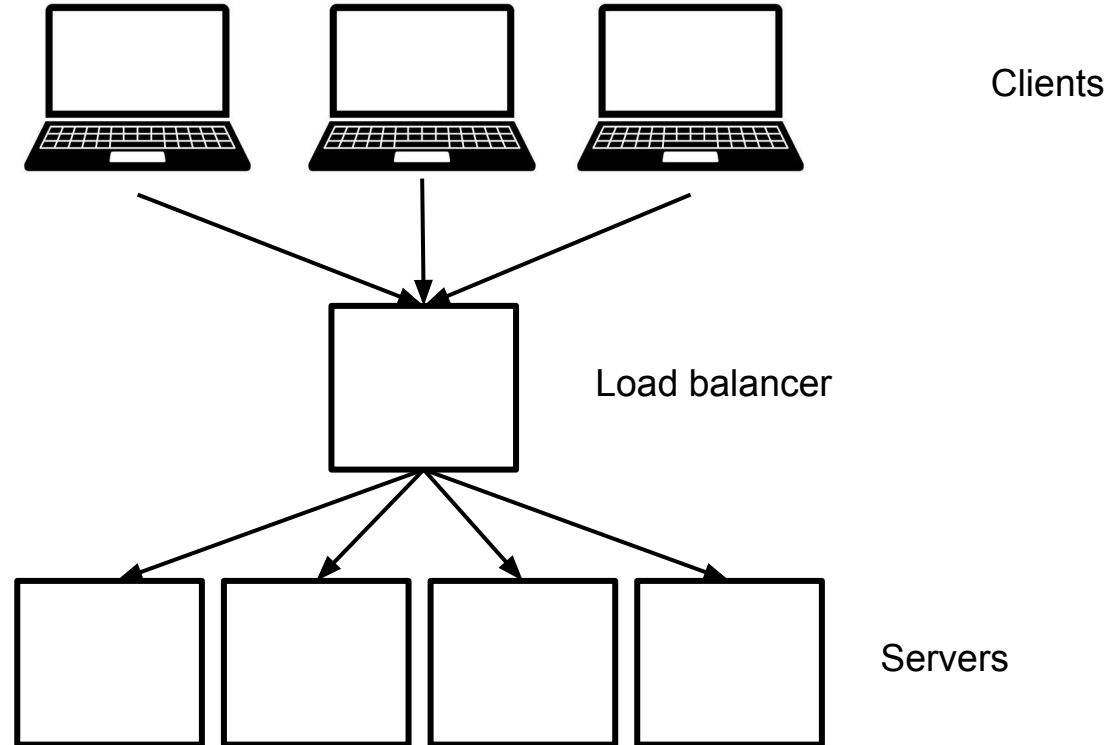
- Server unmarshalls data and processes request

- ...and reverse to get the response back to the client

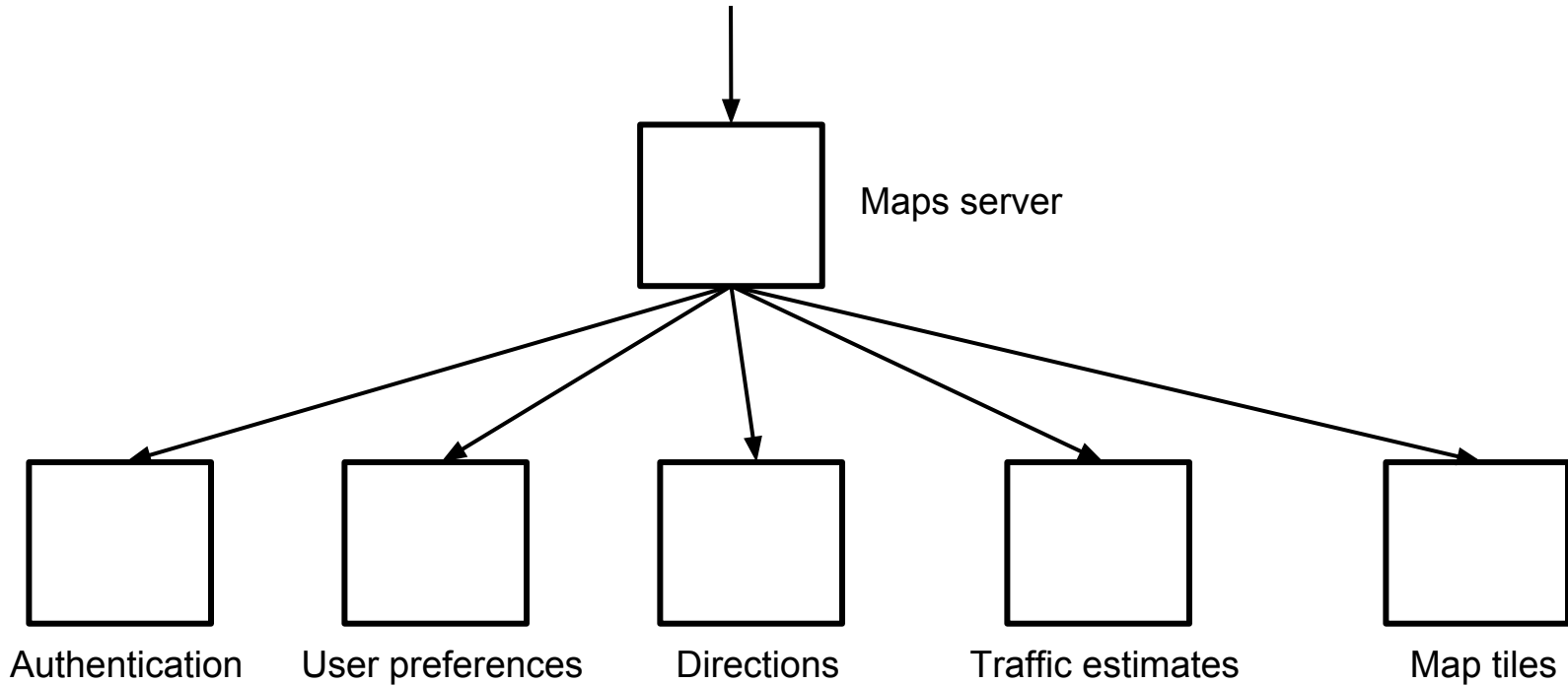
Systems today



Systems today



Systems today



Systems today



END