

# Verifying a Distributed System with Combinatorial Topology



CodeMesh 2018

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Sr. Software Engineer  
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# whoami

- Academy & Industry: From Physics to Distributed Systems
- Software Engineer: Go & Kubernetes, Containers, Linux
- Personal preference: Elixir (BEAM)
- Before: Big Latin American systems: many constraints
- Technology as a means of social progress



# Agenda

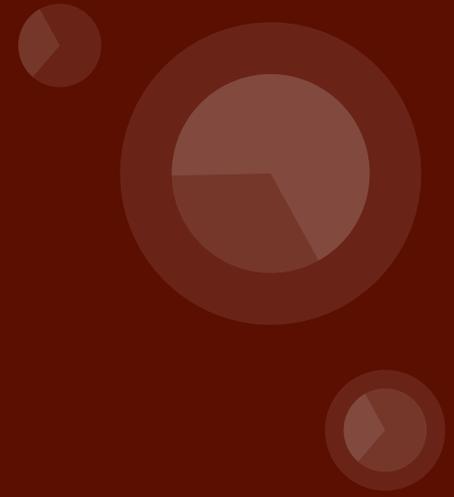
- Distributed Systems
  - Graph Theory
  - Topology
- 

**Topology: the math term, not the  
(pretentious) engineer term for  
any systems design diagram**



All these concepts have  
**connectivity** in common

# Distributed Systems



**Famous -and overused- quote  
about distsys...**

**“A distributed system is one in  
which the failure of a computer you  
didn't even know existed can  
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unusable”**

**Leslie Lamport**

# Ideal Distributed System

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- Highly available
- Recoverable
- Consistent



- Scalable
- (Predictable)
- Performance
- Secure

# Design for Failure



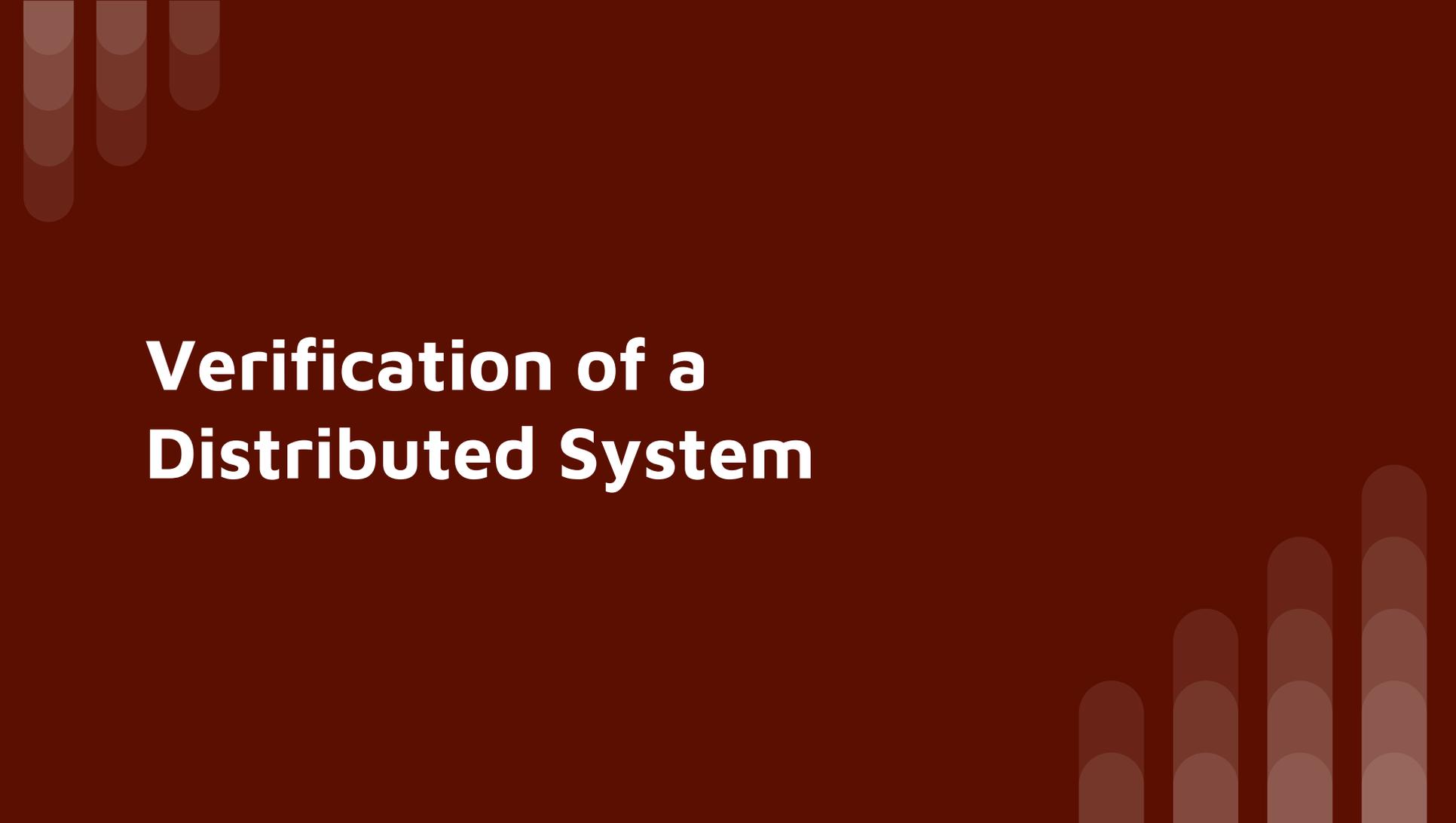
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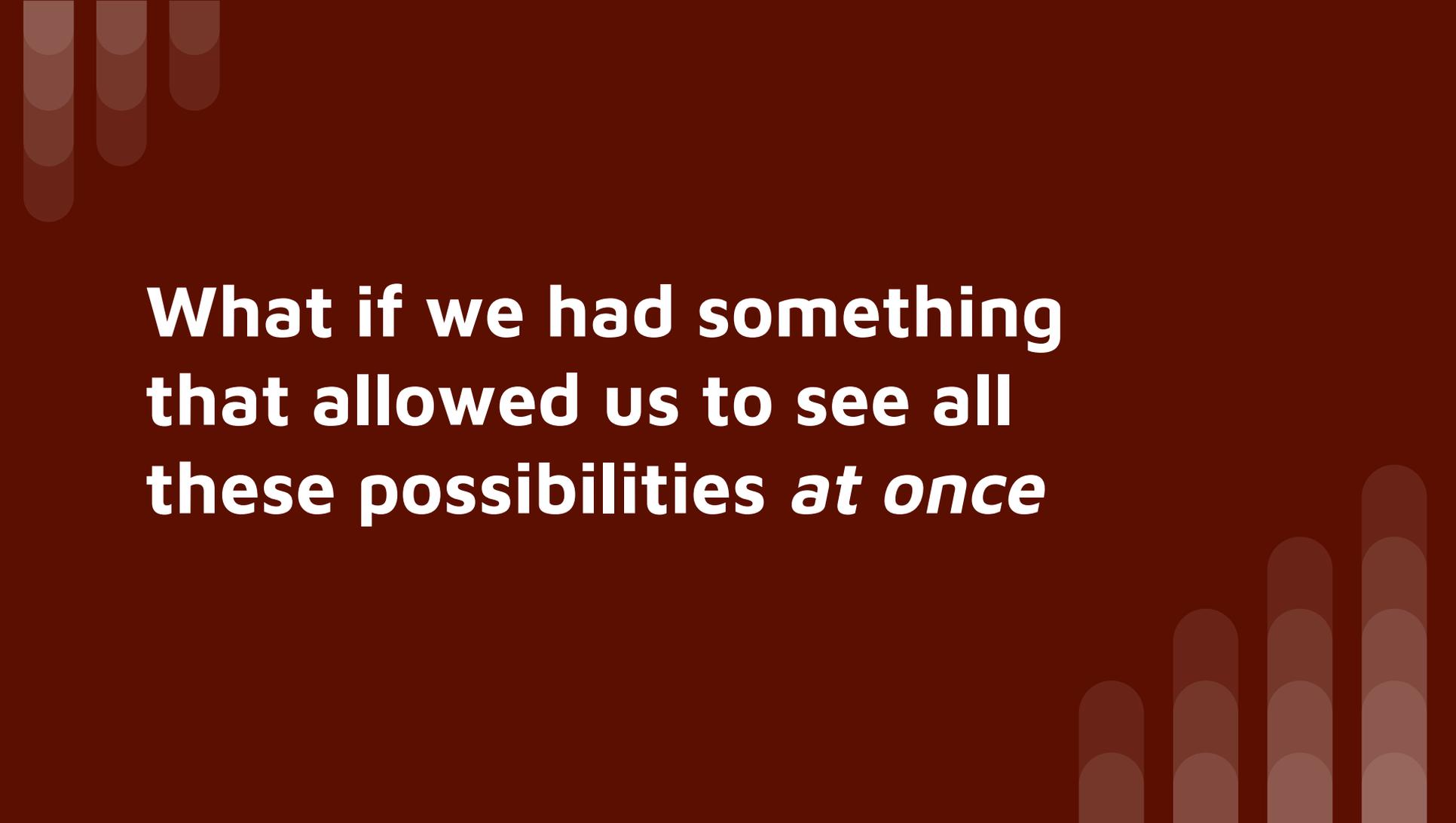
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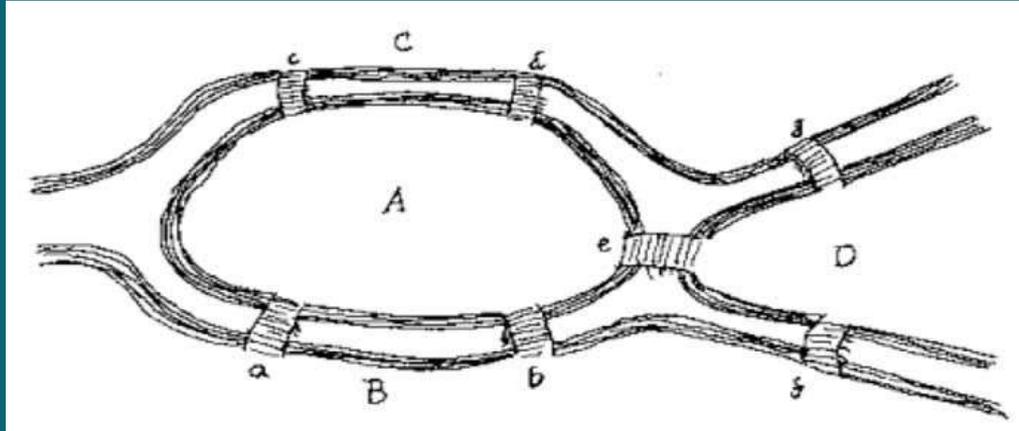
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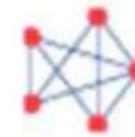
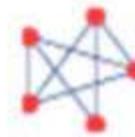
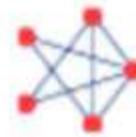
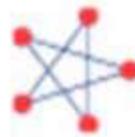
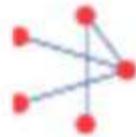
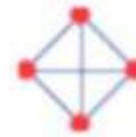
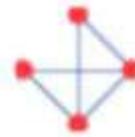
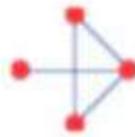
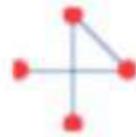
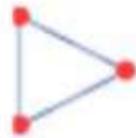
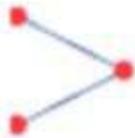
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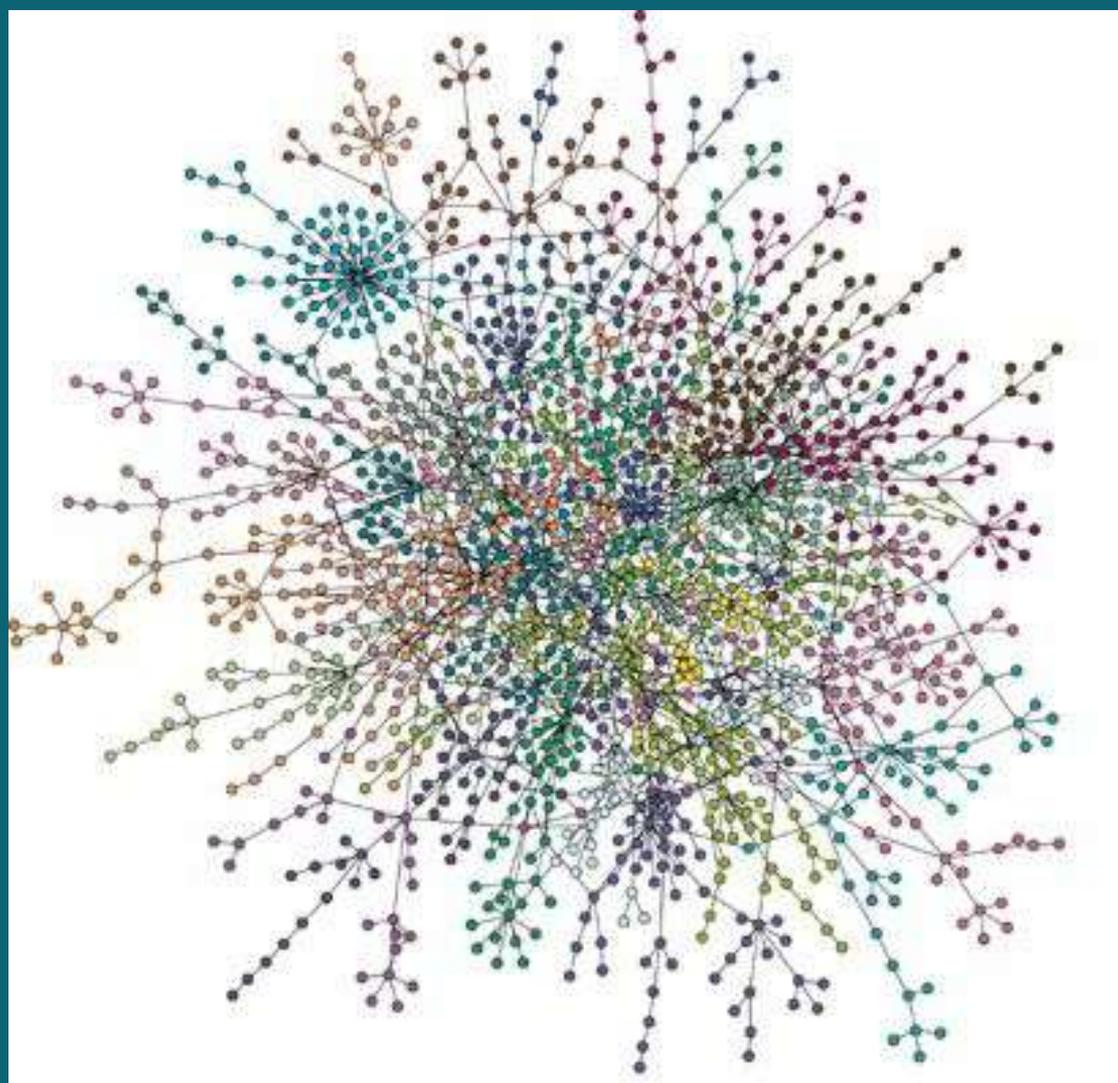
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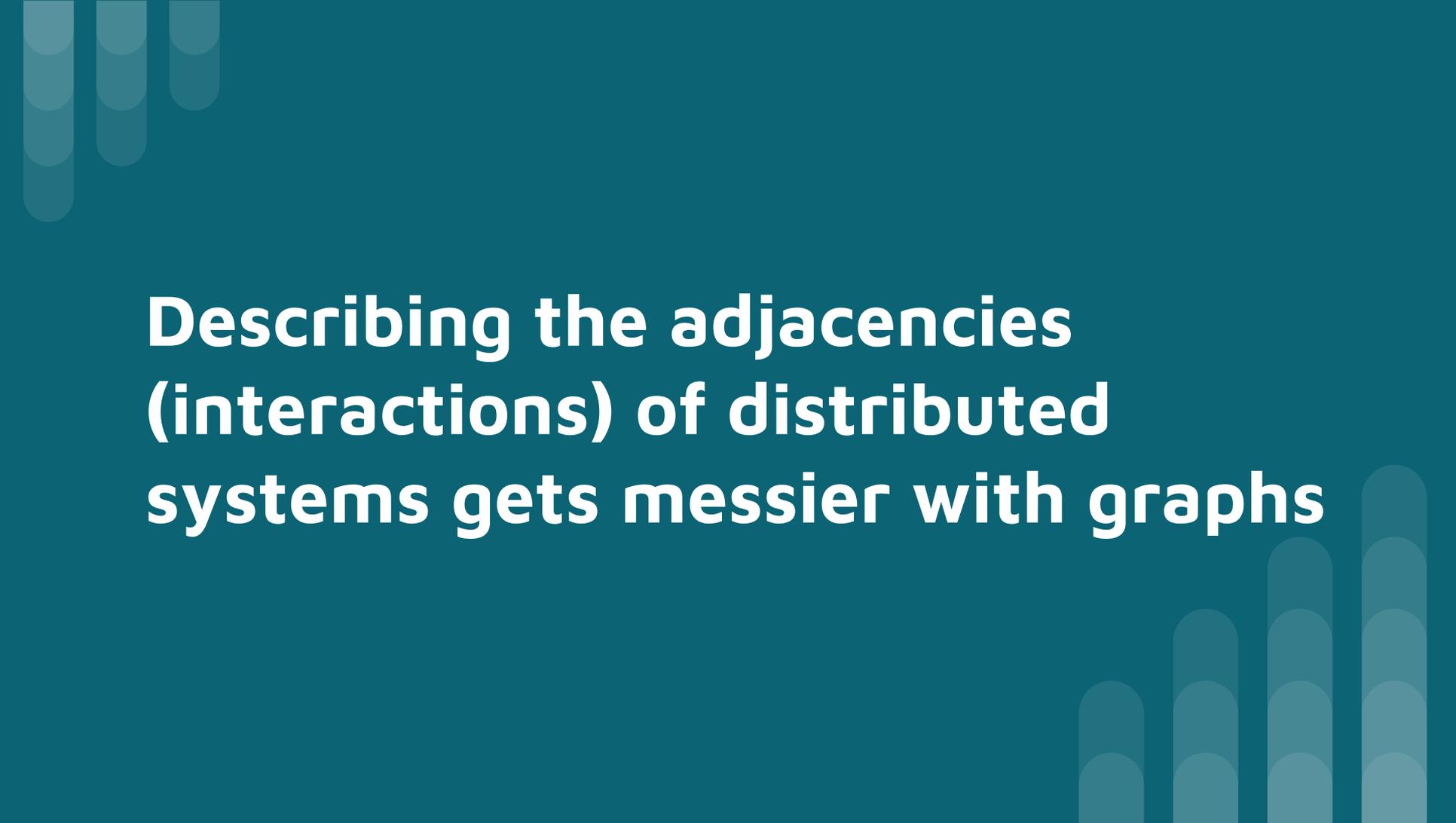
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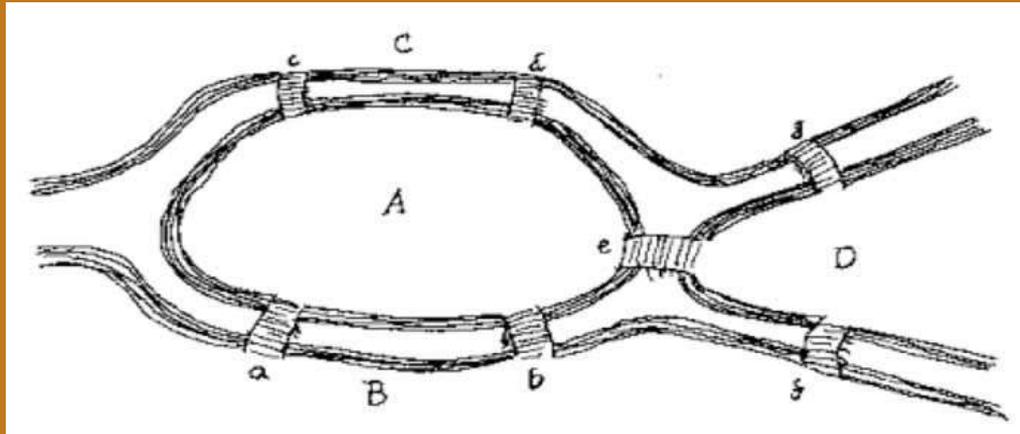


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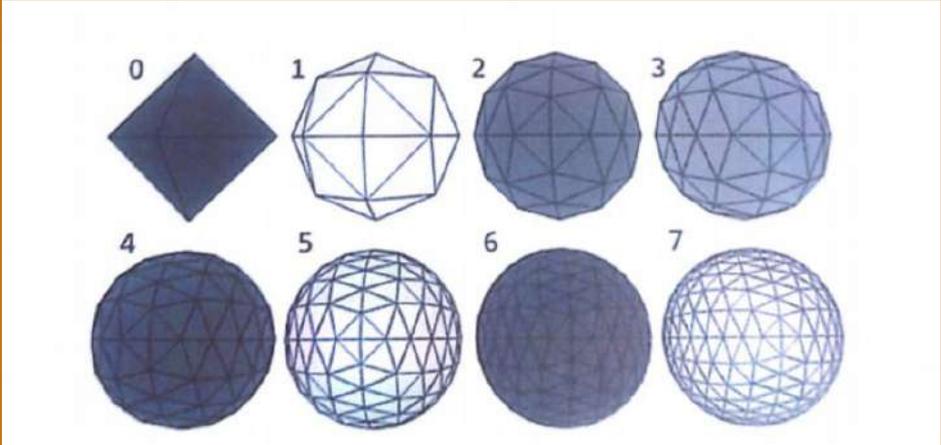
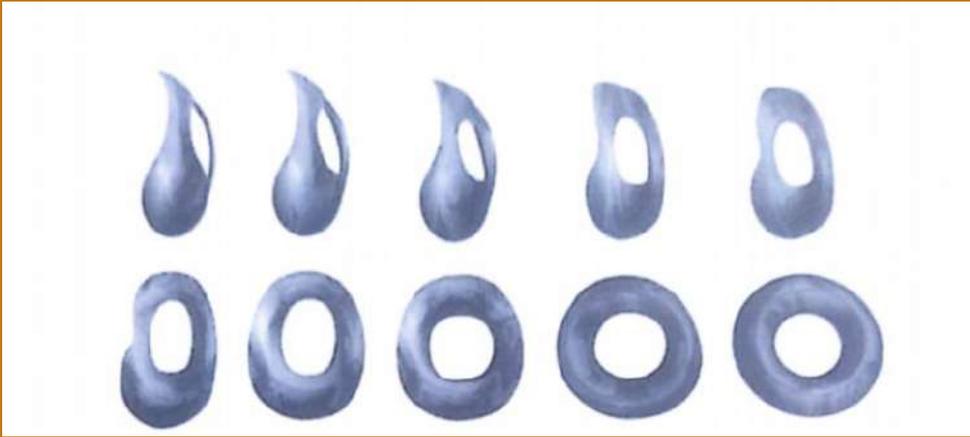


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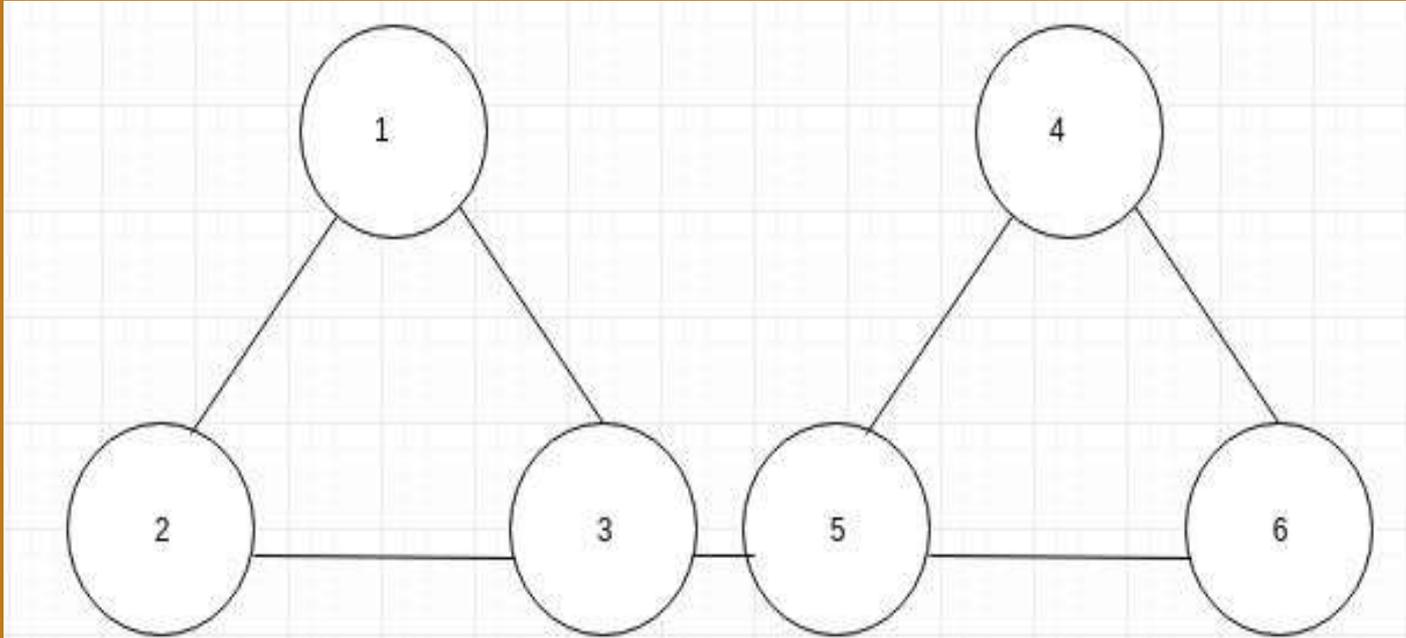


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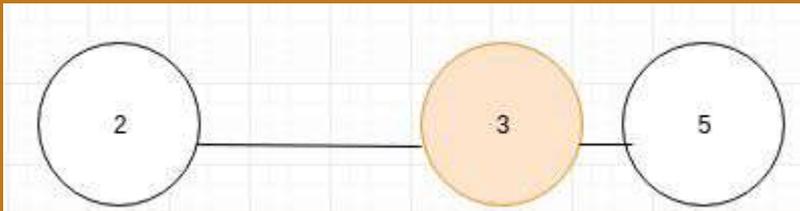
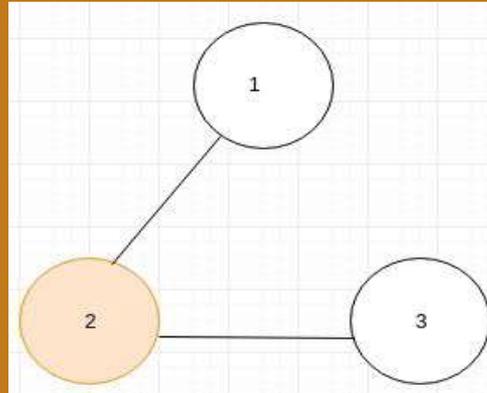
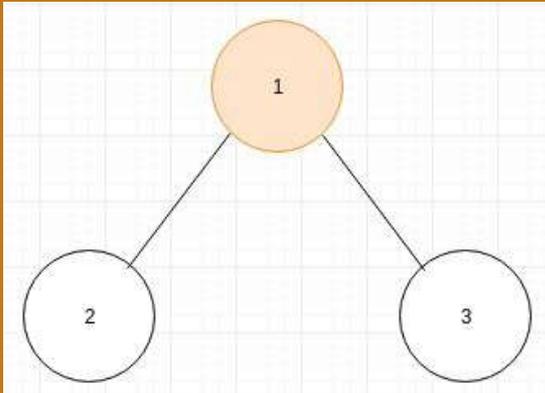
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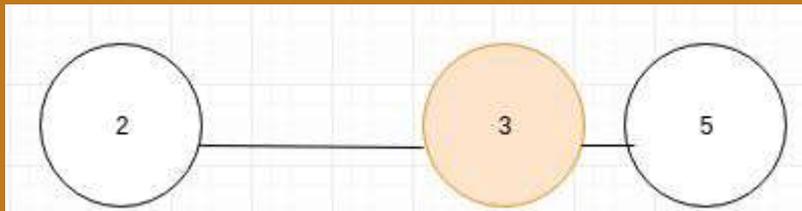
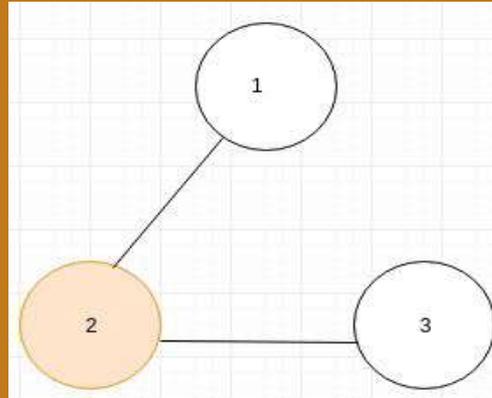
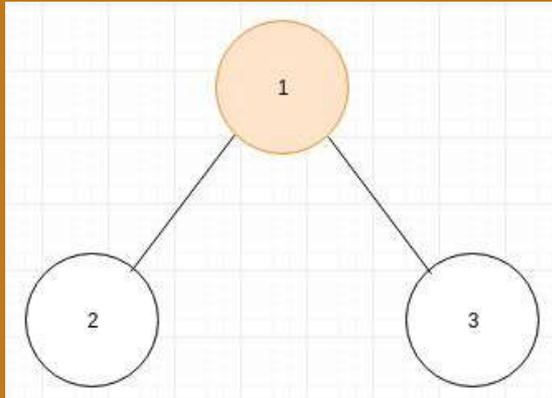
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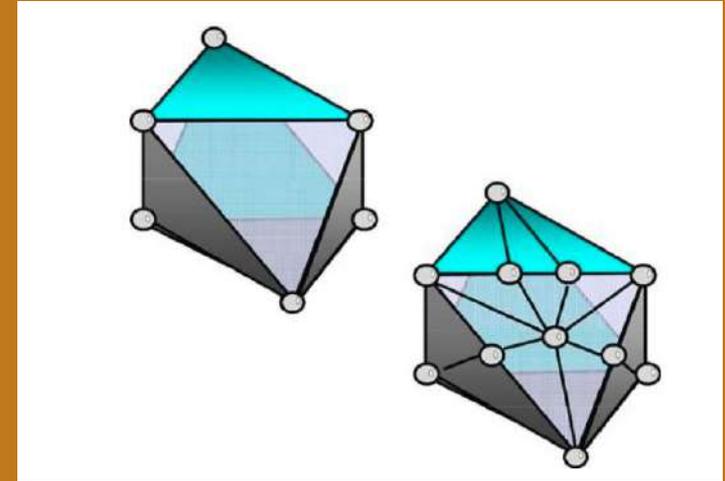
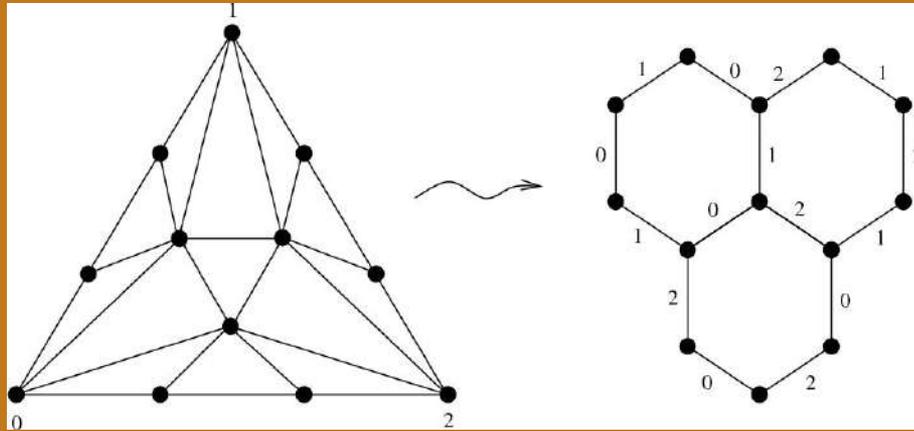
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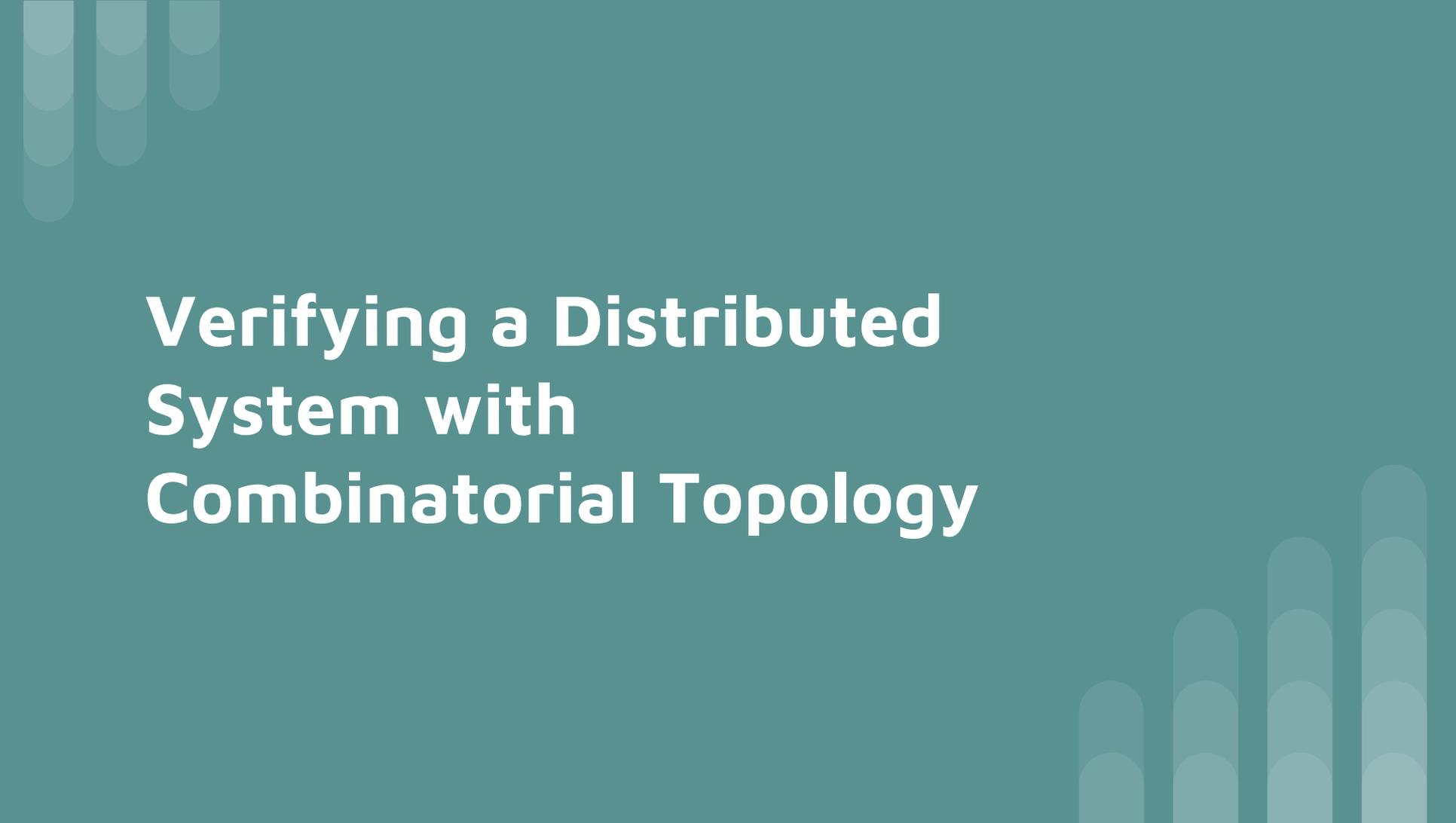
Perspective	Node	Connected to
P1	1	2,3
P2	2	1,3
P3	3	2,5

# Subdivisions



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**Not every continuous map  $A \rightarrow B$  has a simplicial approximation.**



# Verifying a Distributed System with Combinatorial Topology



# Thesis

Distributed systems can be formally verified by treating them as (a set of) topological entities that are subject to (valid) subdivisions, analysis of the persistence and consistency of their interconnections (paths), offering a comprehensive set of states of the world



## Step 1

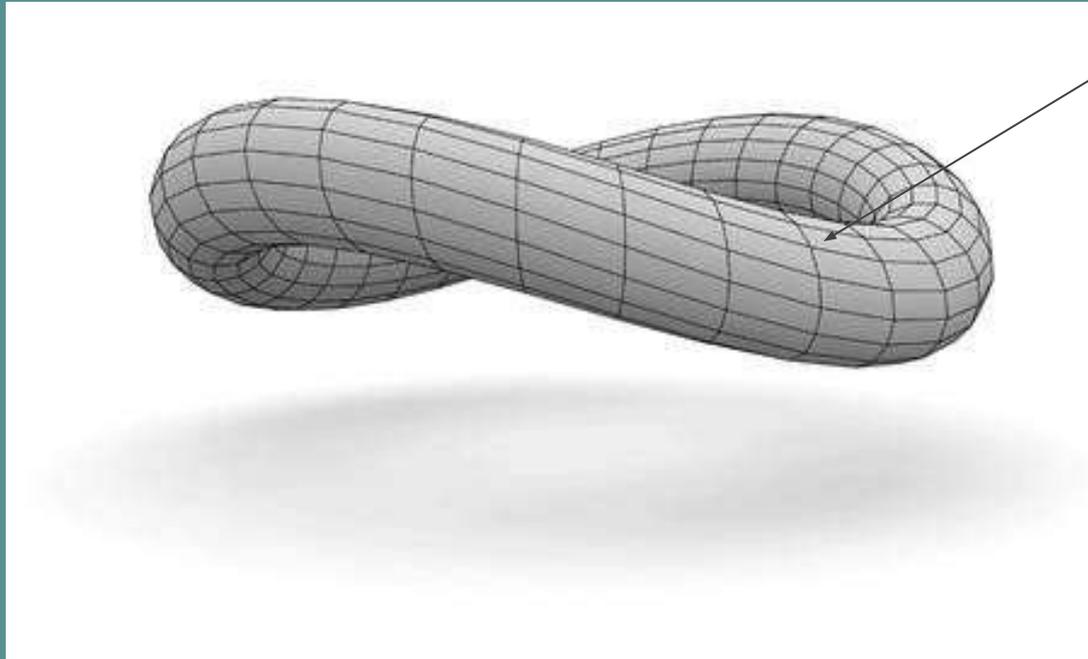
If your system can be described as a graph, it can also be described as a topological object (if the connections are preserved)

### Theorem:

A topology on  $V$  is compatible with a graph  $G(V,E)$  if every induced subgraph of  $G$  is connected if and only if its vertex set is topologically connected (too).

## Step 2

Describe our systems as a topological object:



Every node is an element  
of our system: computer,  
server, cluster, etc.



## Step 3

### Prove connectivity -> Verifying the system

Analyze the connections and interactions (in terms of formal Connectivity)

Get all the possible states of the world (use cases; paths)

Once all the connections are topologically correct, we can say that the system is verified.



# Resources

**1. Algebraic topology and distributed computing a primer**

<https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2FBFb0015245>

**2. The Topology of shared-memory adversaries**

<https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=1835698.1835724>

**3. Distributed Computing Through Combinatorial Topology**

<https://www.elsevier.com/books/distributed-computing-through-combinatorial-topology/herlihy/978-0-12-404578-1>

**Thank you!**



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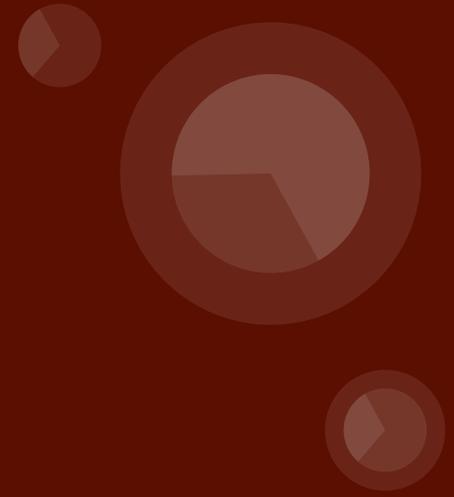
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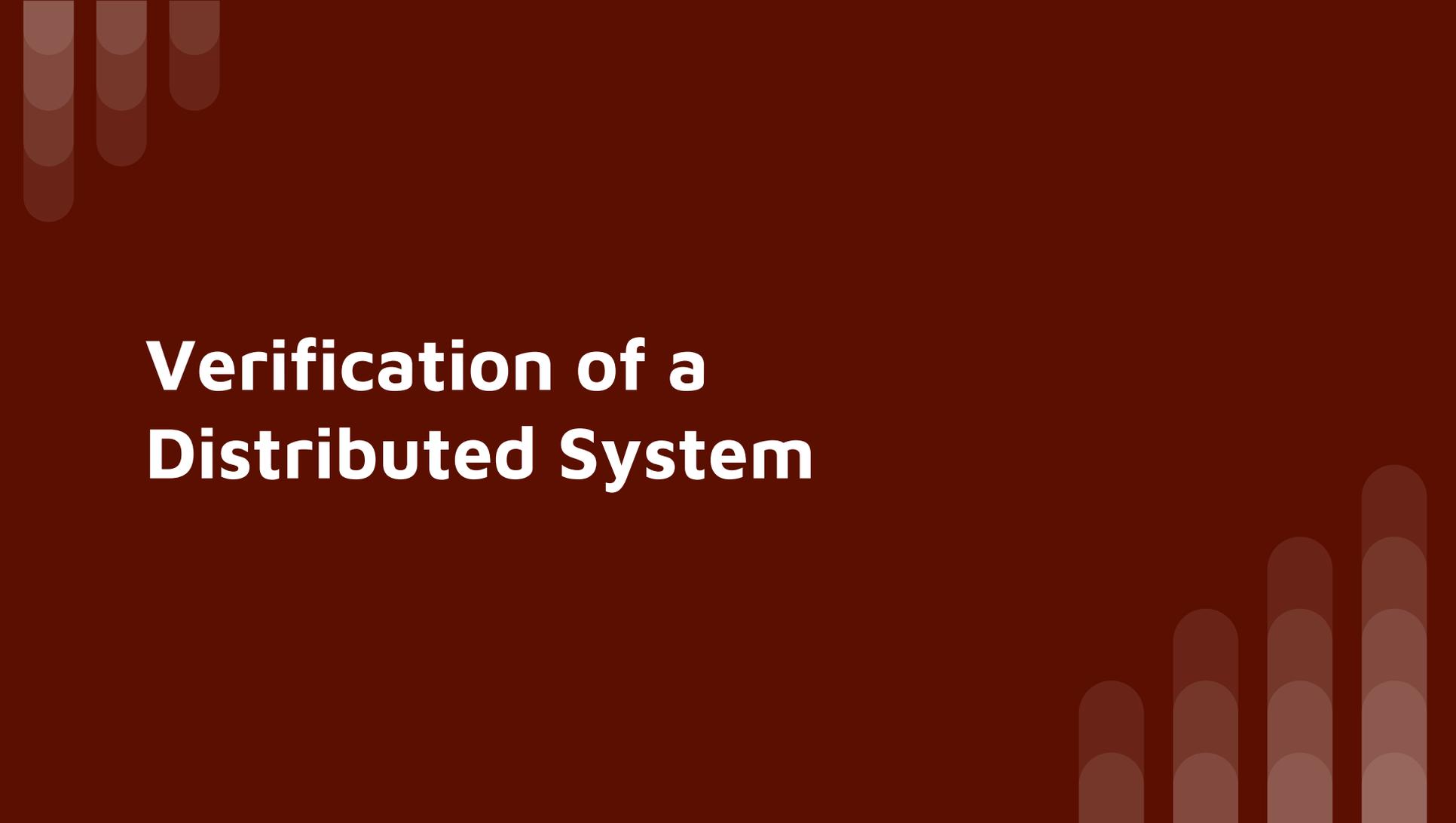
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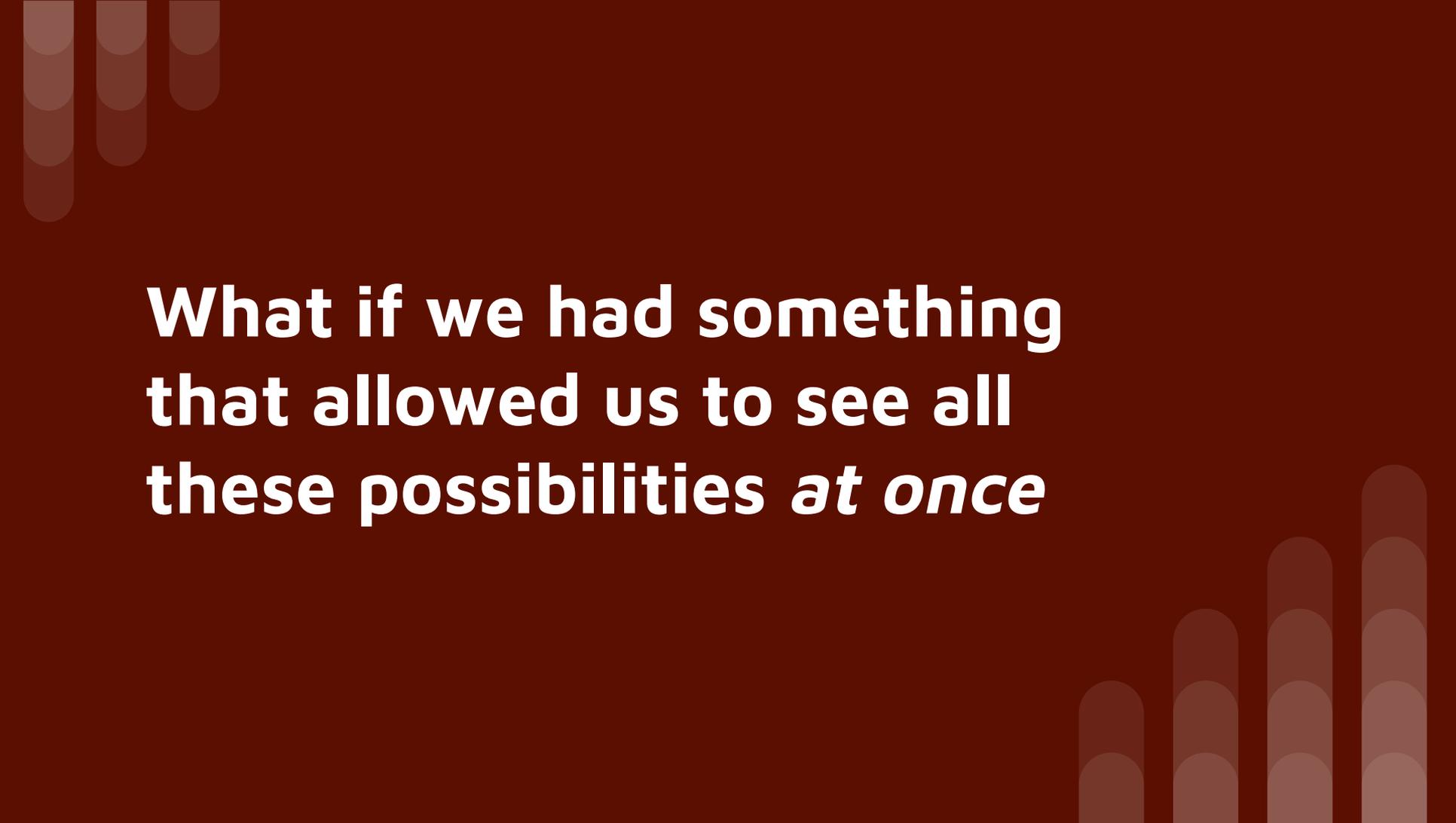
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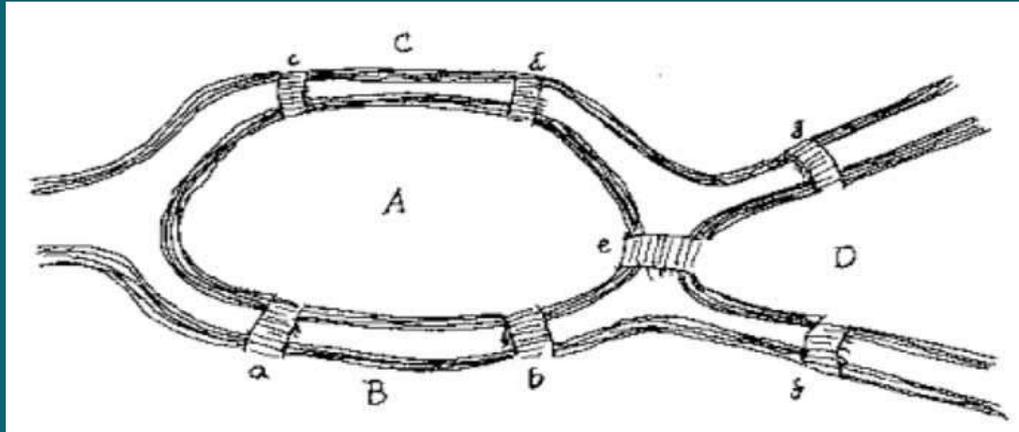
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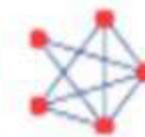
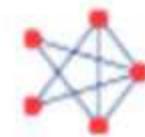
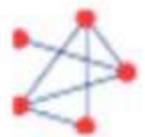
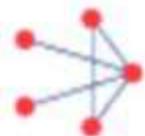
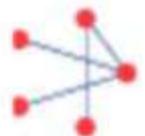
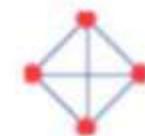
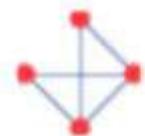
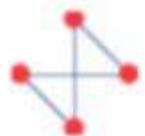
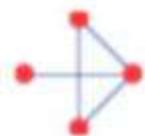
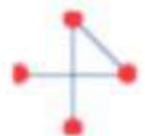
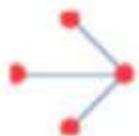
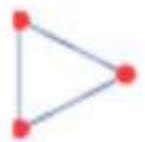
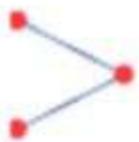
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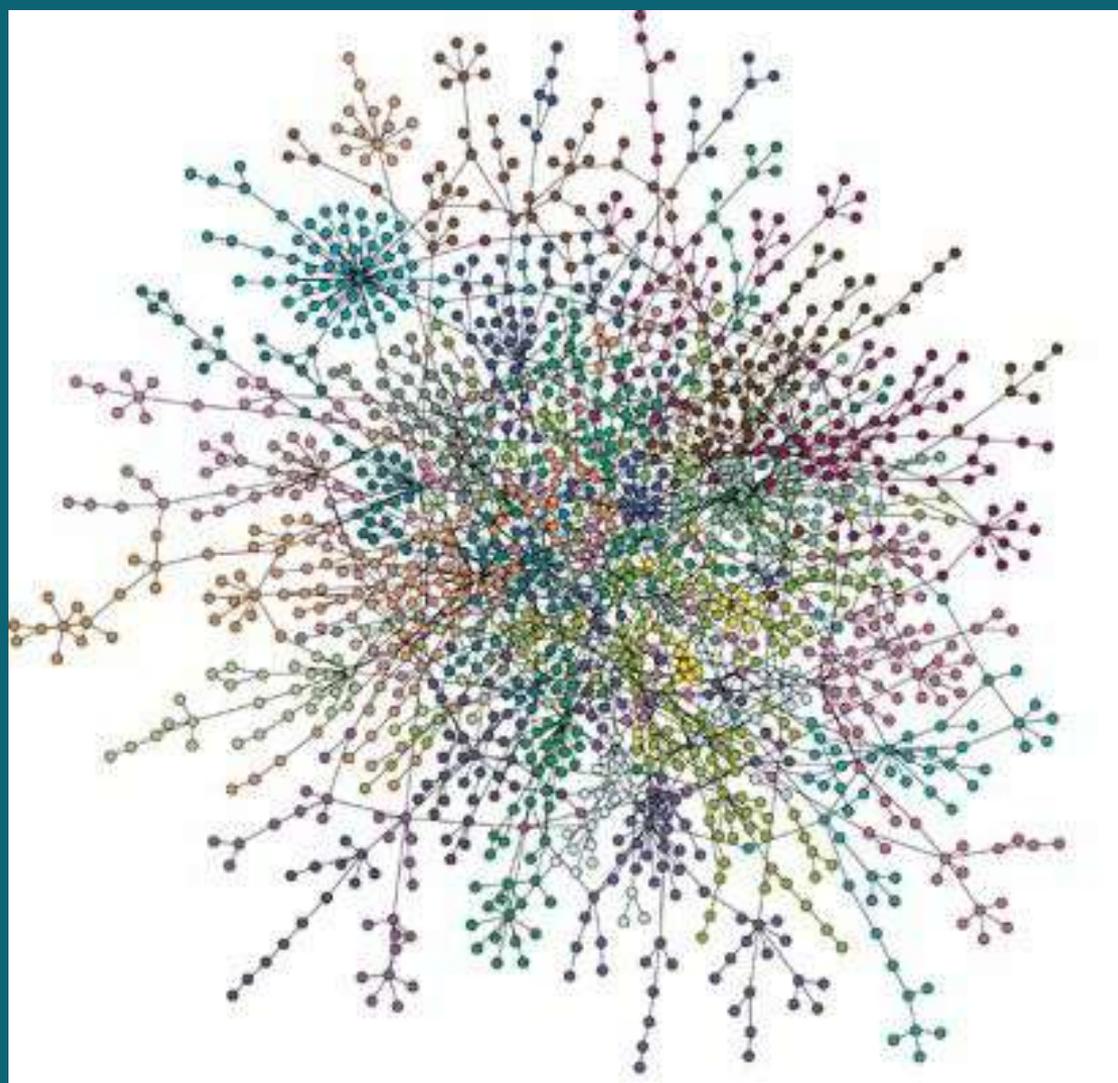
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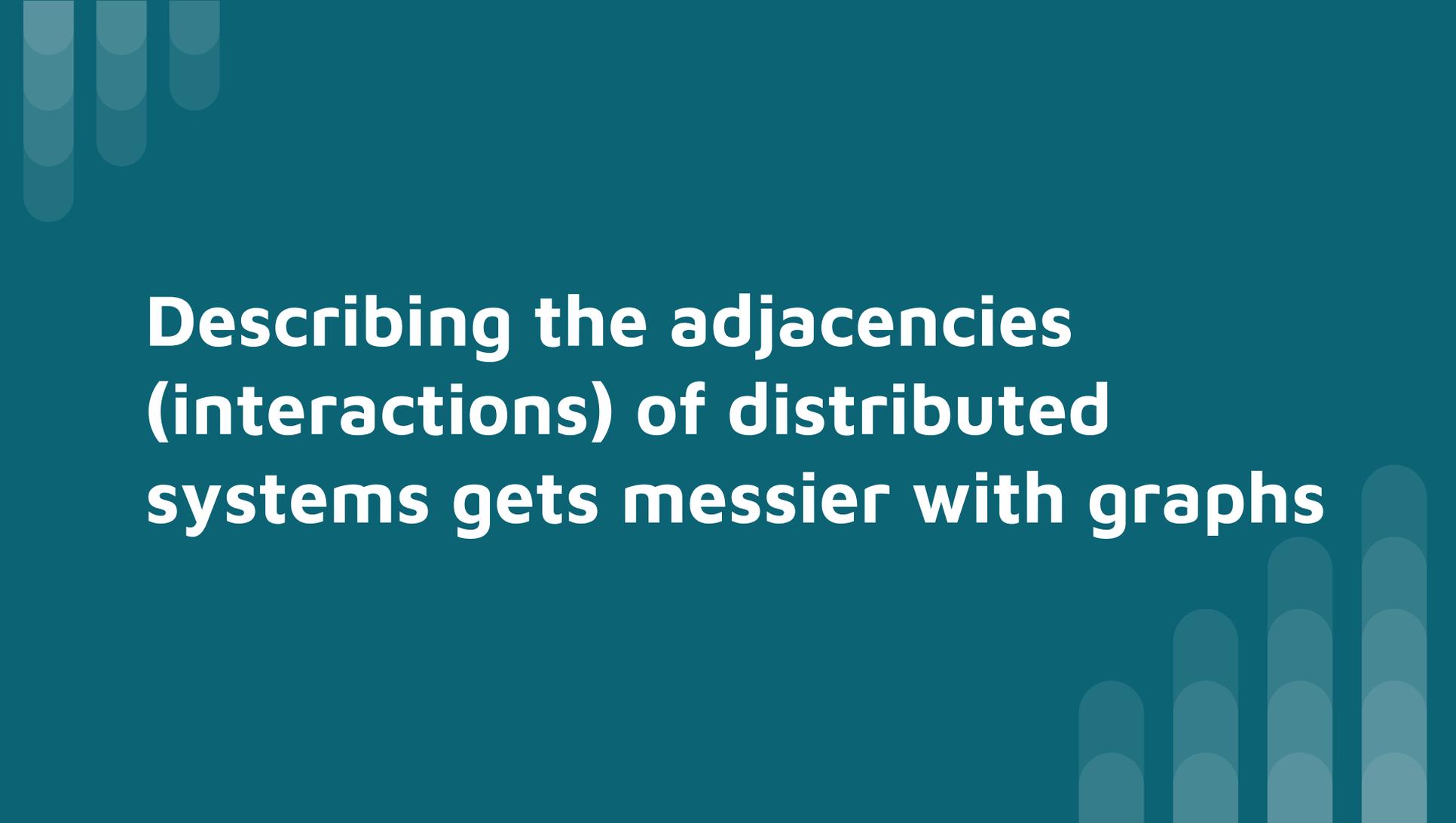
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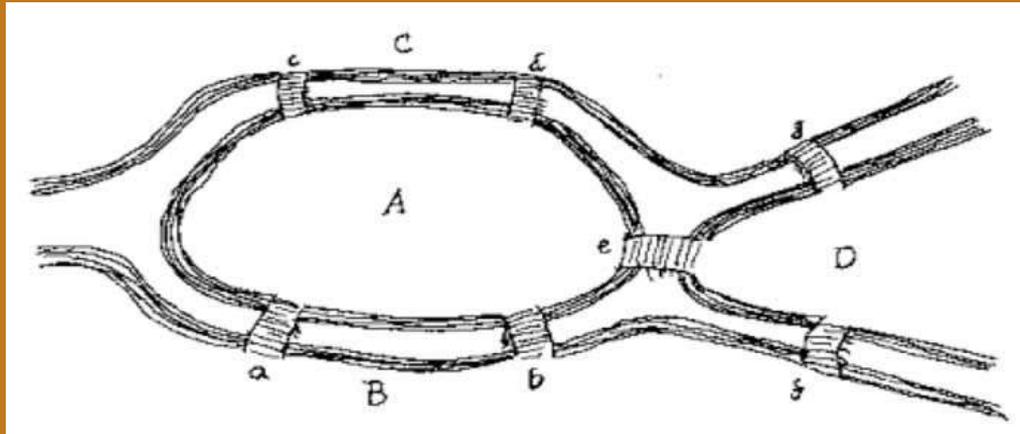


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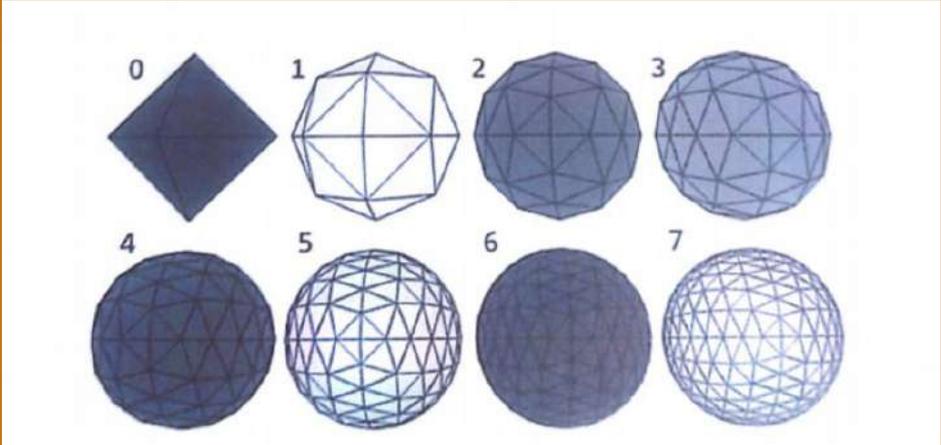
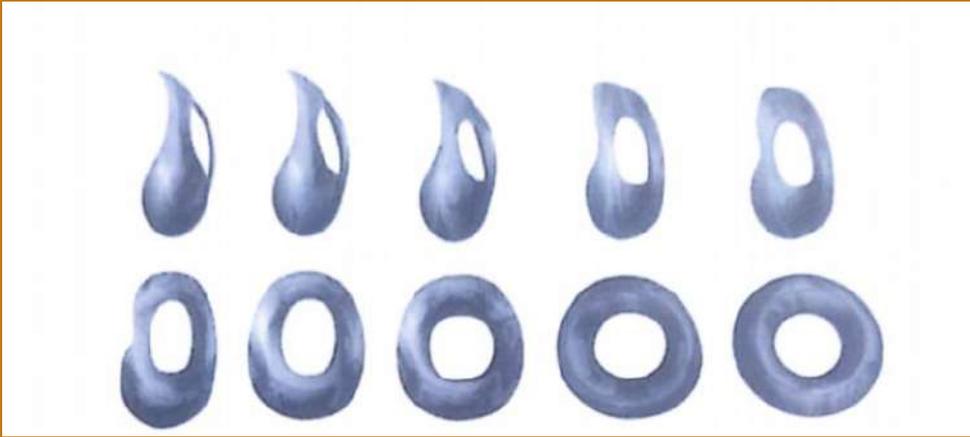


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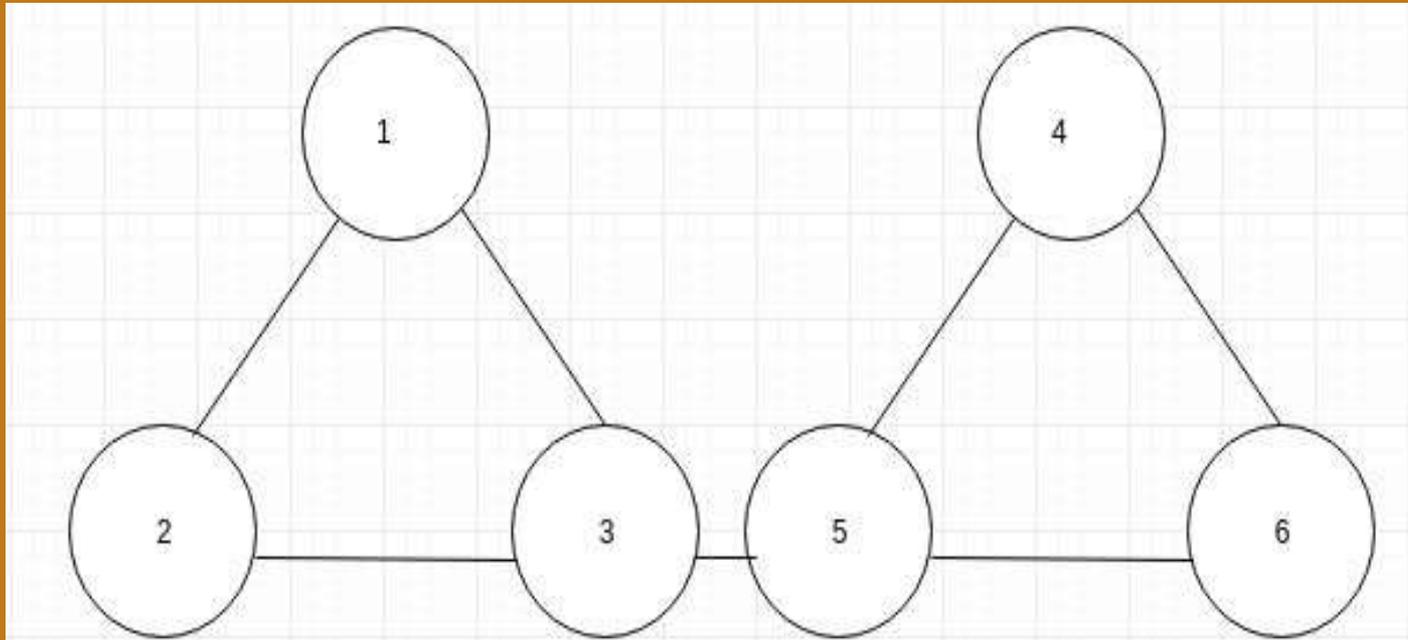


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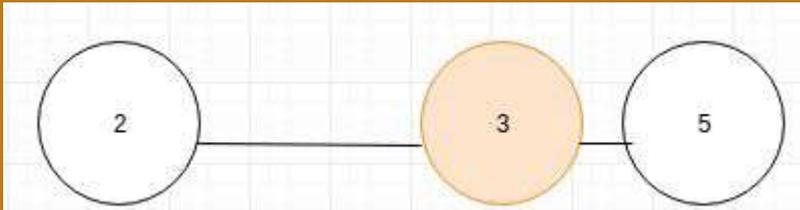
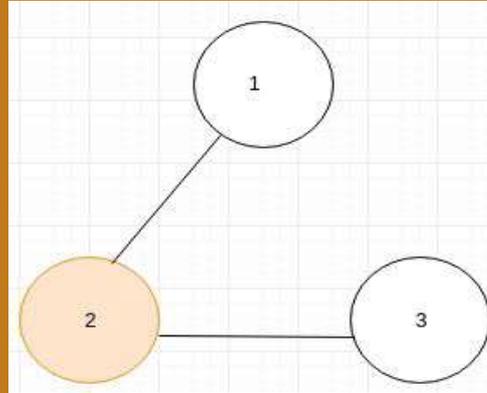
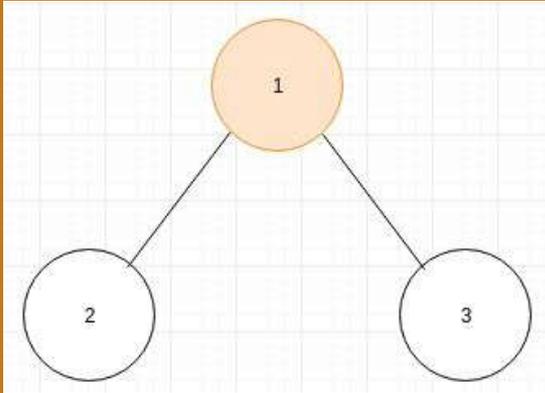
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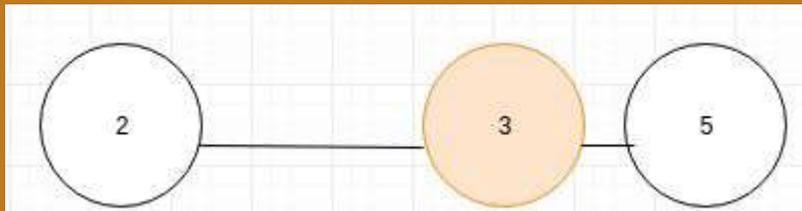
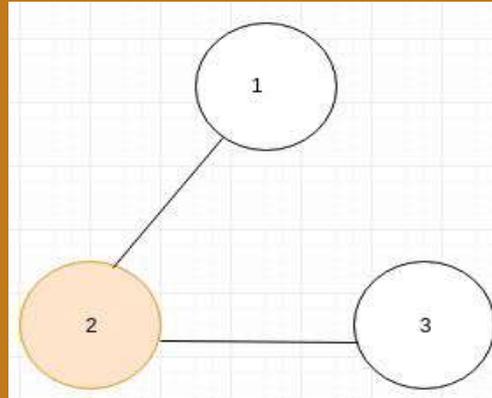
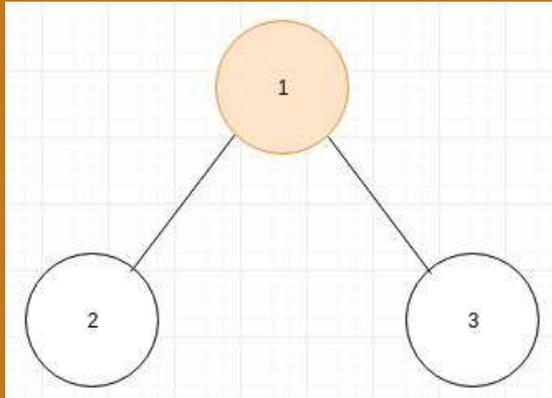
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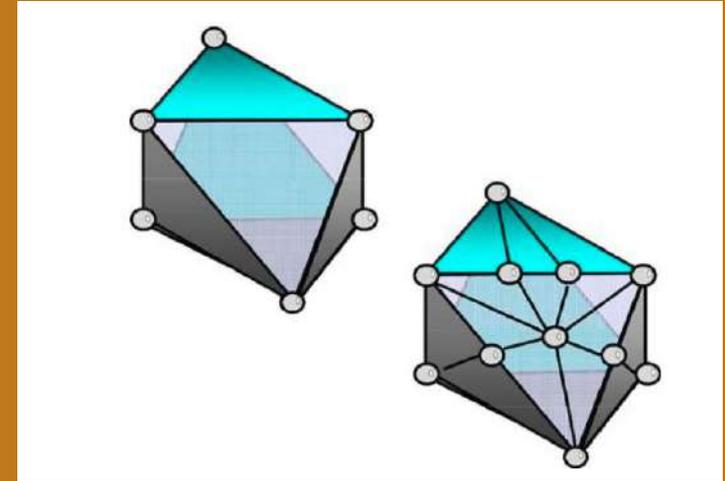
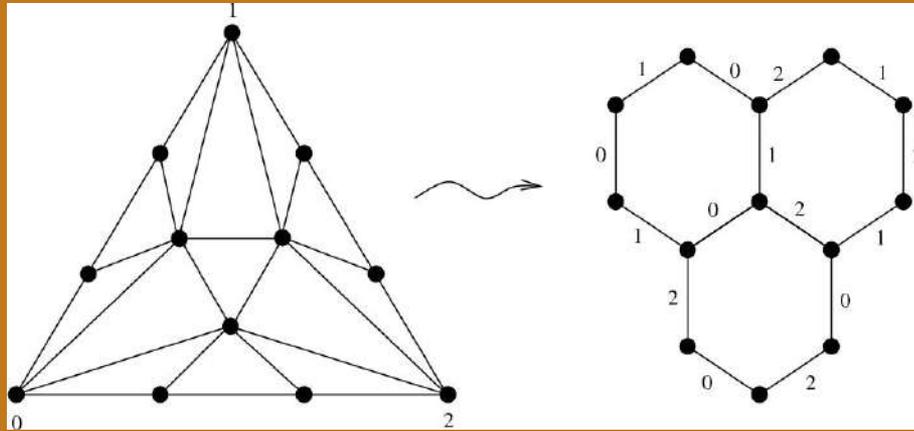
**Views: each set of interactions has its own perspective of the system.**

**Views can be later put together to describe the system.**



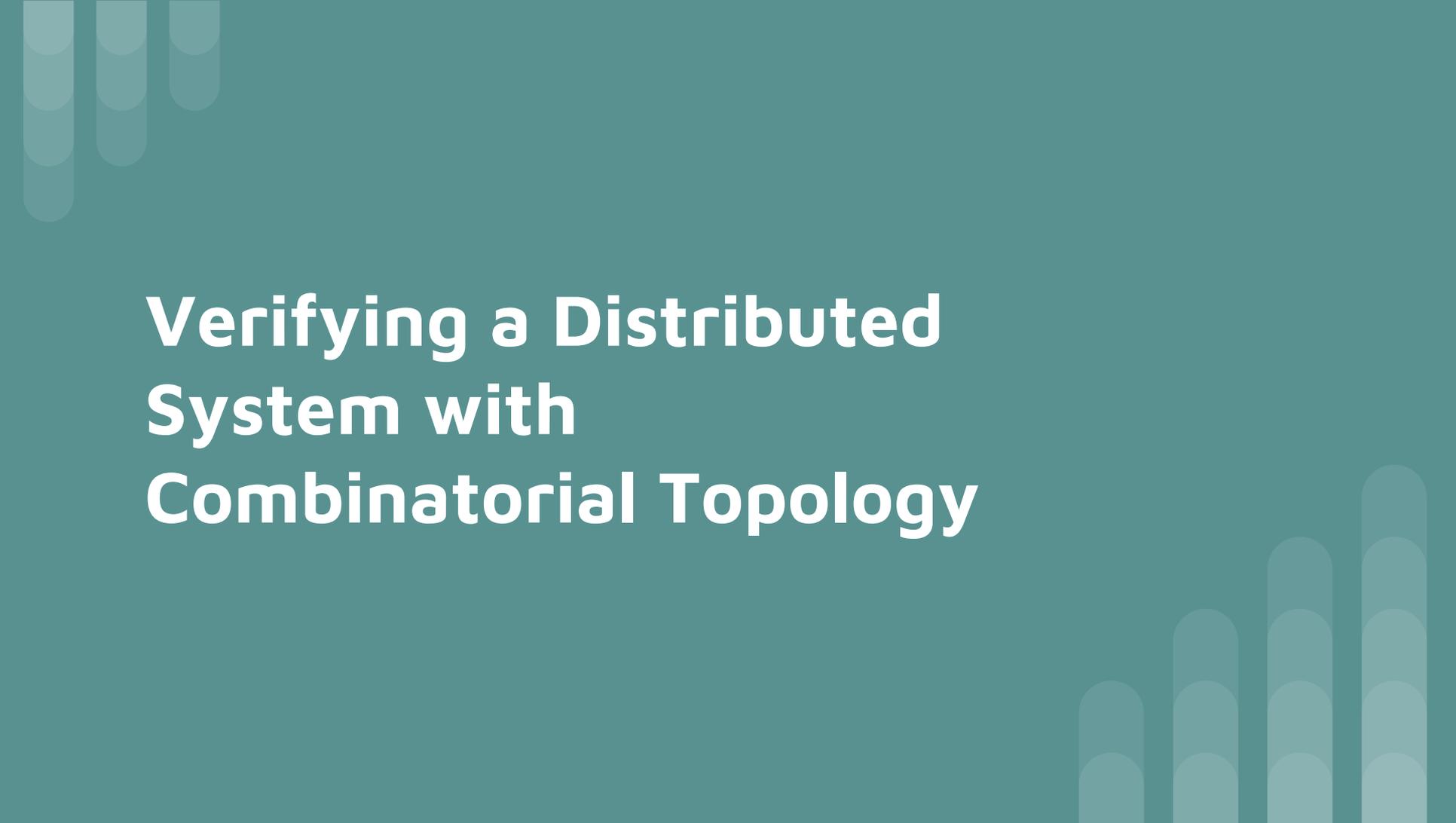
Perspective	Node	Connected to
P1	1	2,3
P2	2	1,3
P3	3	2,5

# Subdivisions



Herlihy, Maurice, et al. *Distributed Computing through Combinatorial Topology*. Morgan Kaufmann, 2014.

**Not every continuous map  $A \rightarrow B$  has a simplicial approximation.**



# Verifying a Distributed System with Combinatorial Topology



# Thesis

Distributed systems can be formally verified by treating them as (a set of) topological entities that are subject to (valid) subdivisions, analysis of the persistence and consistency of their interconnections (paths), offering a comprehensive set of states of the world



## Step 1

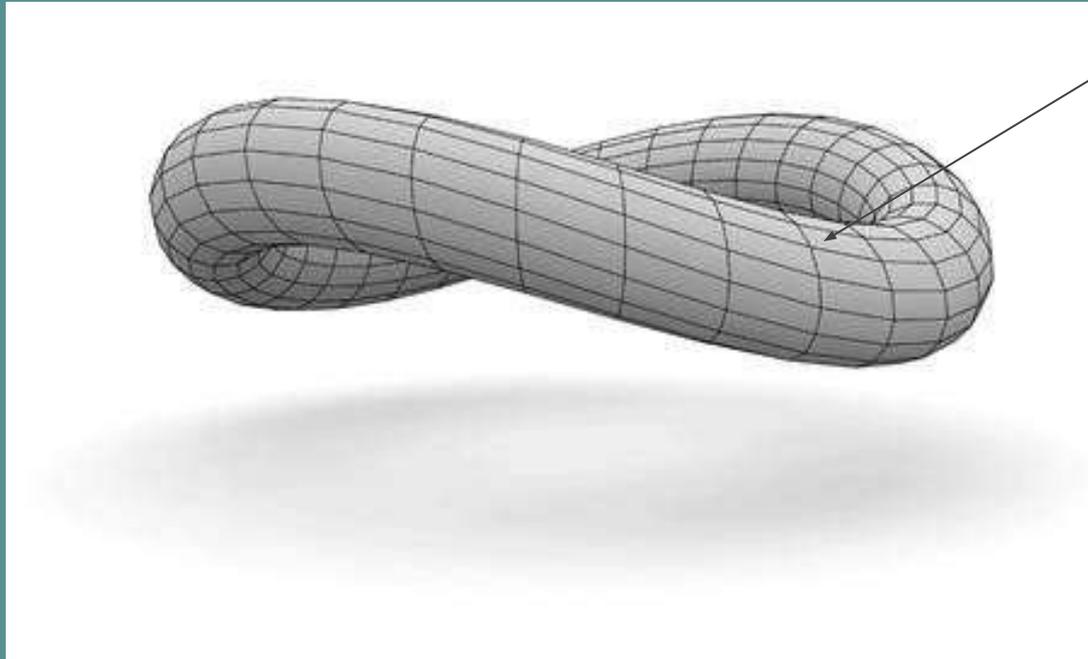
If your system can be described as a graph, it can also be described as a topological object (if the connections are preserved)

### Theorem:

A topology on  $V$  is compatible with a graph  $G(V,E)$  if every induced subgraph of  $G$  is connected if and only if its vertex set is topologically connected (too).

## Step 2

Describe our systems as a topological object:



Every node is an element  
of our system: computer,  
server, cluster, etc.



## Step 3

### Prove connectivity -> Verifying the system

Analyze the connections and interactions (in terms of formal Connectivity)

Get all the possible states of the world (use cases; paths)

Once all the connections are topologically correct, we can say that the system is verified.



# Resources

## 1. Algebraic topology and distributed computing a primer

<https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2FBFb0015245>

## 2. The Topology of shared-memory adversaries

<https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=1835698.1835724>

## 3. Distributed Computing Through Combinatorial Topology

<https://www.elsevier.com/books/distributed-computing-through-combinatorial-topology/herlihy/978-0-12-404578-1>

**Thank you!**

