

Hints and Principles for Computer System Design



Butler Lampson
Microsoft Research
Heidelberg Laureate Forum
August 27, 2015

Overview

- A 32-year update of my 1983 *Hints for Computer Systems*
- These are mostly hints, often not consistent or precise
 - Hints *suggest*—no nitpicking allowed
- **STEADY** by **AID**
 - **What:** Simple, Timely, Efficient, Adaptable, Dependable, Yummy
 - **How:** Approximate, Incremental, Divide & conquer, ...
- The future: Engagement with the physical world

There are three rules for writing a novel. Unfortunately, no one knows what they are.

—Somerset Maugham

You got to be careful if you don't know where you're going, because you might not get there.

—Yogi Berra

The quest for precision, in words or concepts or meanings, is a wild goose chase.

—Karl Popper

What: Goals

- Simple
- **Timely (to market)***
- Efficient
- **Adaptable***
- Dependable
- **Yummy***

STEADY

*More important today

First ↔ Fast ↔ Frugal ↔ Flexible ↔ Faithful ↔ Fancy ↔ Fun
TTM ↔ speed ↔ cost ↔ change ↔ trust ↔ features ↔ coolness

[Data is not information,] Information is not knowledge, Knowledge is not wisdom, Wisdom is not truth, Truth is not beauty, Beauty is not love, Love is not music and Music is THE BEST” —Frank Zappa

How: Methods



- **A**pproximate
 - **G**ood enough
 - Loose specs
 - Lazy/speculative
- **I**ncremental
 - **I**ndirect
 - **I**terate
 - **E**xtend

- **D**ivide & conquer
 - **I**nterfaces to abstractions
 - Recursive
 - Atomic
 - Concurrent
 - Replicated

AID

Kinds of Software

- **Precise vs. approximate software**
 - Precise: Get it **right**
 - avionics, banks, Office
 - Approximate: Get it **soon**, make it **cool**
 - search, shopping, Twitter
- Which kind is yours?
 - One isn't better or worse than the other,
 - but they are *different*.

Unless in communicating with it [a computer] one says exactly what one means, trouble is bound to result. —Turing

There's no sense being exact about something if you don't even know what you're talking about.—von Neumann

Coordinate Systems and Notation

- Choose the right coordinate system
 - Like center of mass for dynamics, or eigenvectors for matrices
 - Ex: State as being *vs.* becoming, function as code *vs.* table *vs.* overlay
- Choose a good notation
 - This is why domain specific languages succeed
 - Relations cover most needs for design
 - subsuming sets, functions, graphs, programs
 - with composition, transitive closure, union, intersection as primitives

A point of view is worth 80 points of IQ. —Alan Kay

*Science is not there to tell us about the Universe,
but to tell us how to talk about the Universe.* —Niels Bohr

A good notation has a subtlety and suggestiveness which at times make it seem almost like a live teacher... and a perfect notation would be a substitute for thought. —Russell

Coordinates: State

- State as *being* vs. *becoming*
 - *Being*: map from names \rightarrow values
 - *Becoming*: initial state + log of updates
- Being is the usual form
- Becoming is good for undo, versions and recovery

Example	Being	Becoming
Image	bitmap	display list
Document	sequence of characters	sequence of inserts / deletes
Database	table + buffer cache	redo-undo log
Eventual consistency	names \rightarrow values read	<i>any</i> subset of updates that are commutative and associative

Don't ask what it means, but rather how it is used. —Wittgenstein

No matter how far down the wrong road you have gone, turn back now. —Turkish Proverb

Coordinates: Functions

- Function as code *vs.* table *vs.* overlay
 - Code: execute $f(x)$ to get the result
 - Table: lookup x in a set of (argument, result) pairs
 - Overlay: try $f_1(x)$, if undefined try $f_2(x)$, ...

Example	Code	Table	Overlay
Main memory	—	RAM	write buffer
Database	—	data on disk	buffer cache
bin for shell cmd	—	/bin directory	search path
Function of simple argument	run the code	precomputed results	saved old results
Database view	run the query	materialized view	incremental updates

If all you have is a hammer, everything looks like a nail. —A. Maslow

Write a Spec: State

- At least, write down the abstract state
 - Abstract state is *real*
 - Example: File system state is `PathName`→`ByteArray`

*The purpose of abstracting is not to be vague,
but to create a new semantic level in which one can be absolutely precise. —Dijkstra*

Beware of bugs in the above code; I have only proved it correct, not tried it. —Knuth

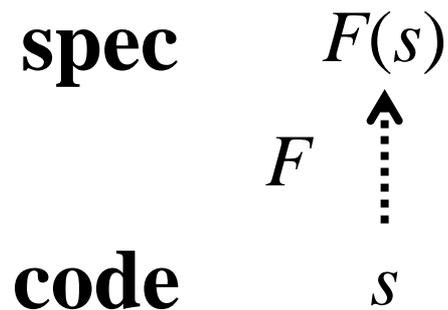
Write a Spec: Actions

- At least, write down the state—Abstract state is *real*
 - Example: File system state is `PathName`→`ByteArray`
- Then, write down the interface actions (APIs),
 - which ones are external, and what each action π does
 - Example: For failures, volatile vs. persistent state
 - On crash, volatile := persistent
 - On sync, persistent := volatile

*The purpose of abstracting is not to be vague,
but to create a new semantic level in which one can be absolutely precise. —Dijkstra*

Write a Spec: Abstraction Function

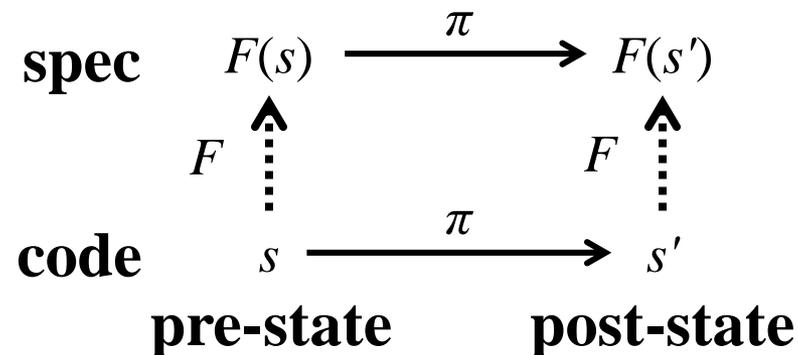
- At least, write down the state—Abstract state is *real*
 - Example: File system state is `PathName`→`ByteArray`
- Then, write down the interface actions (APIs),
 - which ones are external, and what each action π does
- Next, write the *abstraction function* F from code to spec



*The purpose of abstracting is not to be vague,
but to create a new semantic level in which one can be absolutely precise. —Dijkstra*

Write a Spec: Proof

- At least, write down the state—Abstract state is *real*
 - Example: File system state is `PathName`→`ByteArray`
- Then, write down the interface actions (APIs),
 - which ones are external, and what each action π does
- Next, write the *abstraction function* F from code to spec
- Finally, show that each action π preserves F :



Newcombe et al, How Amazon Web Services uses formal methods, *Comm ACM* **58**, 4 (March 2015), pp 66-73

How: Methods

■ Approximate

- **Good enough**
- Lazy/speculative
- Loose specs

■ Incremental

- **Compose** (indirect, virtualize)
- **Iterate**
- **Extend**

■ Divide & conquer

- **Interfaces** to abstractions
- Recursive
- Replicated
- Concurrent

AID

AID: Divide & Conquer

- Interfaces to abstractions: Divide by **difference**
 - Limit complexity, liberate parts. **TCP/IP, file system, HTML**
 - Platform/layers. **OS, browser, DB. X86, internet. Math library**
 - Need this to ship
 - Declarative. **HTML/XML, SQL queries, schemas**
 - The program you think about takes only a few steps
 - Synthesize a program from a partial spec. **Excel Flashfill**
 - Signal + Search → Program

Civilization advances by extending the number of important operations which we can perform without thinking about them. Operations of thought are like cavalry charges in a battle — they are strictly limited in number, they require fresh horses, and must only be made at decisive moments. —Whitehead

Don't tie the hands of the implementer. —Martin Rinard

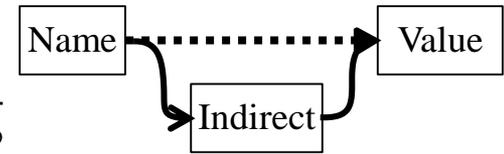
AID: Divide & Conquer

- Interfaces: Divide by **difference**
- Recursive: Divide by **structure**. Part ~ whole
 - Quicksort, DHTs, path names. **IPV6, file systems**
- Replicated: Divide for **redundancy**, in time or space
 - Retry: **End to end (TCP)**. Replicated state machines.
- Concurrent: Divide for **performance**
 - Stripe, stream, or struggle: **BitTorrent, MapReduce**

If you come to a fork in the road, take it. —Yogi Berra
To iterate is human, to recurse divine. —Peter Deutsch

AID: Incremental

□ Indirect: Control name→value mapping



- Virtualize/shim: VMs, NAT, USB, app compat, format versions
- Network: Source route→IP addr→DNS name→service→query
- Symbolic links, register rename, virtual methods, copy on write

■ Iterate design, actions, components

- Redo: Log, replicated state machines (state as becoming)
- Undo. File system snapshots, transaction abort
- Scale. Internet, clusters, I/O devices

■ Extend. HTML, Ethernet

Any problem in computing can be solved by another level of indirection. —David Wheeler
Compatible, adj. Different. —The Devil's Dictionary of Computing

AID: Approximate

- **Good enough.** Web, search engines, IP packets
 - Eventual consistency. DNS, Dynamo, file/email sync
- **Loose coupling:** springy flaky parts. Email, Fedwire
- **Brute force.** Overprovision, broadcast, scan, crash fast
 - Strengthen (do more than is needed). Redo log, coarse locks
- **Relax:** small steps converge to desired result
 - Routing protocols, daily builds, exponential backoff
- **Hints:** Trust, but verify

I may be inconsistent. But not all the time.—Anonymous

What: Goals



- Simple
 - Timely (to market)*
 - Efficient
 - Adaptable*
 - Dependable
 - Yummy*
- STEADY**
- First↔Fast↔Frugal↔Flexible↔Faithful↔Fancy↔Fun
 - Need tradeoffs—You can't get *all* these good things

STEADY: Simple, Timely

- **Simple** is important because we can't do much
 - Simple enough? I can still understand it
 - But when it evolves, only abstraction and interfaces can save me
 - Simple is hard, often not rewarded—“That’s obvious.”
 - Why didn’t computer scientists invent the web?
- **Timely**: Good enough is good enough
 - The web is successful because it doesn’t have to work.
 - Learn what customers really want—Iterative development

Less is more. —Browning

Everything should be as simple as possible, but no simpler. —Einstein

I’m sorry I wrote you such a long letter; I didn’t have time to write a short one. —Pascal

The best is the enemy of the good. —Voltaire

If you don’t think too good, don’t think too much. —Ted Williams

And the users exclaimed with a laugh and a taunt,

“It’s just what we asked for but not what we want.” —Anonymous

STEADY: Efficient, Adaptable

- **Efficient** has two faces: for the implementer, for the client
 - Not unrelated: the client wants it fast and cheap enough
 - Efficient *enough*, not optimal
- **Adaptable**—Plan for success
 - Evolution/scaling: Successful systems live a long time
 - 2015 PC = 100,000 × Xerox Alto, Web grew from 100 users to 10⁹
 - Incremental update: Big things change a little at a time

An efficient program is an exercise in logical brinkmanship. —Dijkstra

I see how it [the phone] works. It rings, and you have to get up. —Degas

That, Sir, is the good of counting. It brings everything to a certainty, which before floated in the mind indefinitely.—Samuel Johnson

Success is never final. —Churchill (attributed)

APL is like a diamond; Lisp is like a ball of mud. —Joel Moses

STEADY: Dependable, Yummy

- **Dependable:** Reliable, Available, Secure
 - Reliable: Gives the right answer (safe)
 - Available: Gives the answer promptly (live)
 - Secure: Works in spite of bad guys
- Often dependable **undo** is the most important thing
- **Yummy:** Users really want it
 - Function: Spreadsheets, the web, smartphones
 - Design: Apple's forté

But who will watch the watchers? She'll just begin with them and buy their silence. —Juvenal

The unavoidable price of reliability is simplicity. It is a price which the very rich find most hard to pay. —Tony Hoare

The Future: What Do Computers Do?

Simulate	1950-ongoing	nuclear weapons, payroll, protein folding, games, virtual reality
Connect (and store)	1980-ongoing	email, airline tickets, books, movies, Bing, Virtual Earth
Engage (with physical world)	2010-...	factories, cars, robots, smart dust: <i>Embodiment</i>

The future ain't what it used to be.—Yogi Berra

Reality is that which, when you stop believing in it, doesn't go away.—Philip K. Dick

Big Trends

- Connectivity—cloud and data everywhere
- Ubiquity, invisibility: systems everywhere
- Scaling—billions of users, billions of gigabytes
- Approximation—good enough is good enough

- AI and systems are converging
- Reusable components are finally catching on

- **Uncertainty**—fundamental to engagement
- **Dependability**—critical systems have to work

They always say time changes things, but you actually have to change them yourself.

—Andy Warhol

You see things; and you say, 'Why?' But I dream of things that never were; and I say 'Why not?'

—Shaw

Grand Challenge: Zero Traffic Deaths

- Cars have to drive themselves
 - A pure computer science problem
- Needs
 - Computer vision
 - World models for roads and vehicles
 - *Dealing with uncertainty* about sensor inputs, vehicle performance, changing environment
 - *Dependability*
- DARPA Challenges, Google cars a start
- Huge economic impact
- Safety trumps liability



Problems worthy of attack prove their worth by hitting back.—Piet Hein

Dealing with Uncertainty

- Unavoidable in the physical world
 - Need good models of what's possible, and their limits
- Unavoidable for “natural” user interfaces: speech, writing, language
 - The machine must guess; what if it guesses wrong?
- Paradigm?: Probability distributions
 - Distributions as a standard data type?
 - Parameterized over the domain (like lists). What are the operations?
 - A start: Microsoft Infer.Net, probabilistic programming

Logic, like whiskey, loses its beneficial effect when taken in too large quantities.—Lord Dunsany
Do I contradict myself? Very well then I contradict myself. (I am large, I contain multitudes.)
—Whitman

Dependable \Rightarrow No Catastrophes

- A realistic way to reduce aspirations
 - Focus on what's *really* important
- What's a catastrophe? It has to be *very* serious
 - USS Yorktown: database failure \rightarrow can't run engines
 - Terac 25 and other medical equipment: Patients die
- Architecture: Normal vs. catastrophe mode
 - Catastrophe mode \Rightarrow high assurance CCB
- Catastrophe mode requires limited goals = limited function
 - And strict bounds on complexity
 - Less than 50k lines of code? Can verify? Examples: Ironclad, FSCQ

If you can't make it fast and correct, make it fast.—Luca Cardelli

As a rule, software systems do not work well until they have been used, and have failed repeatedly, in real applications.—David Parnas

Summary



■ **STEADY** by **AID**

- What: **S**imple, **T**imely, **E**fficient, **A**daptable, **D**ependable, **Y**ummy
- How: **A**pproximate, **I**ncremental, **D**ivide & conquer

■ If you only remember three things:

- Keep it simple
- Interfaces to abstractions
- Write a spec

■ The future: Engagement with the physical world

If I have seen further than others, it is because I have stood on the shoulders of giants.

—Schoolmen of Chartres, via Newton

The only thing new in the world is the history you don't know. —Harry Truman

History doesn't repeat, but it rhymes. —Mark Twain