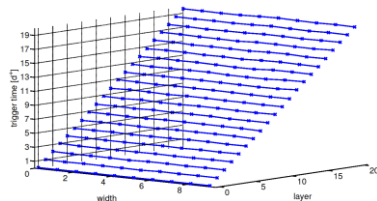
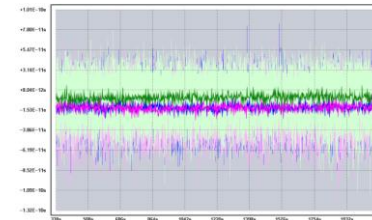
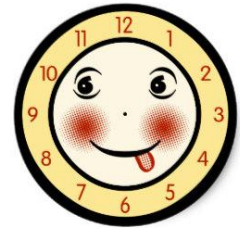
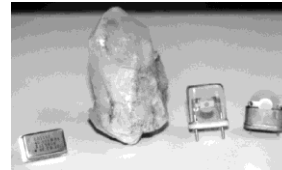
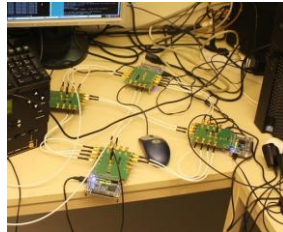


Clock Sync. and Adversarial Fault Tolerance

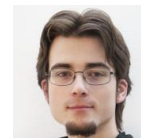


Christoph Lenzen – MPI for Informatics

Danny Dolev – Hebrew U. of Jerusalem



also starring: Ben Wiederhake



, Matthias Függer



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Chips are Distributed Systems

- very large ($> 10^{10}$ transistors)
- > **fault-tolerance mandatory**
- highly concurrent/parallel
- > **synchronous**
-
- >

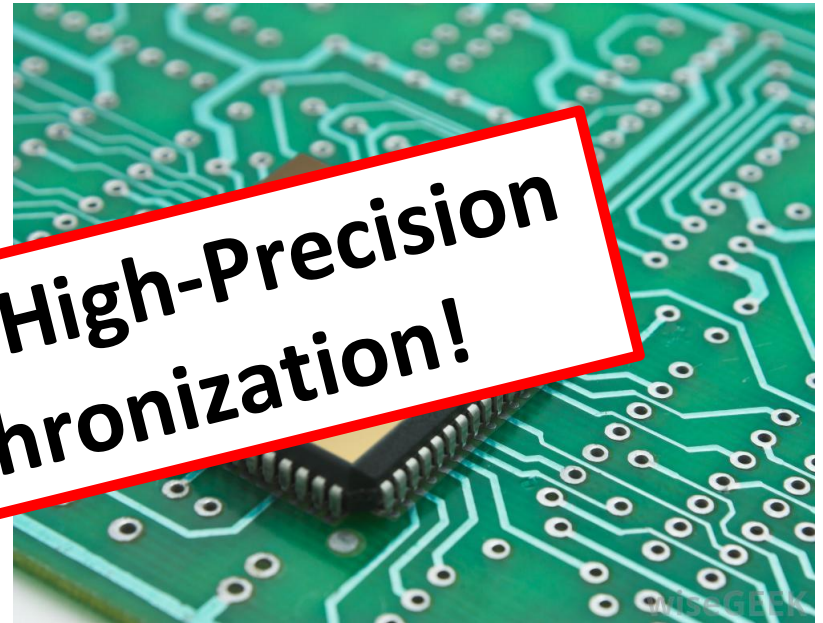
**We should treat them
as distributed systems!**



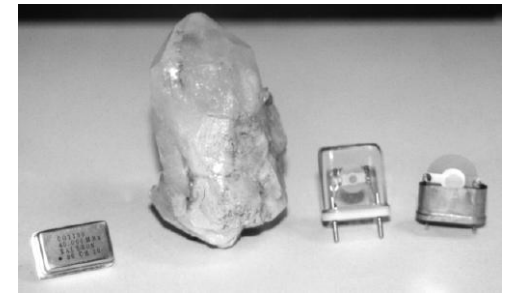
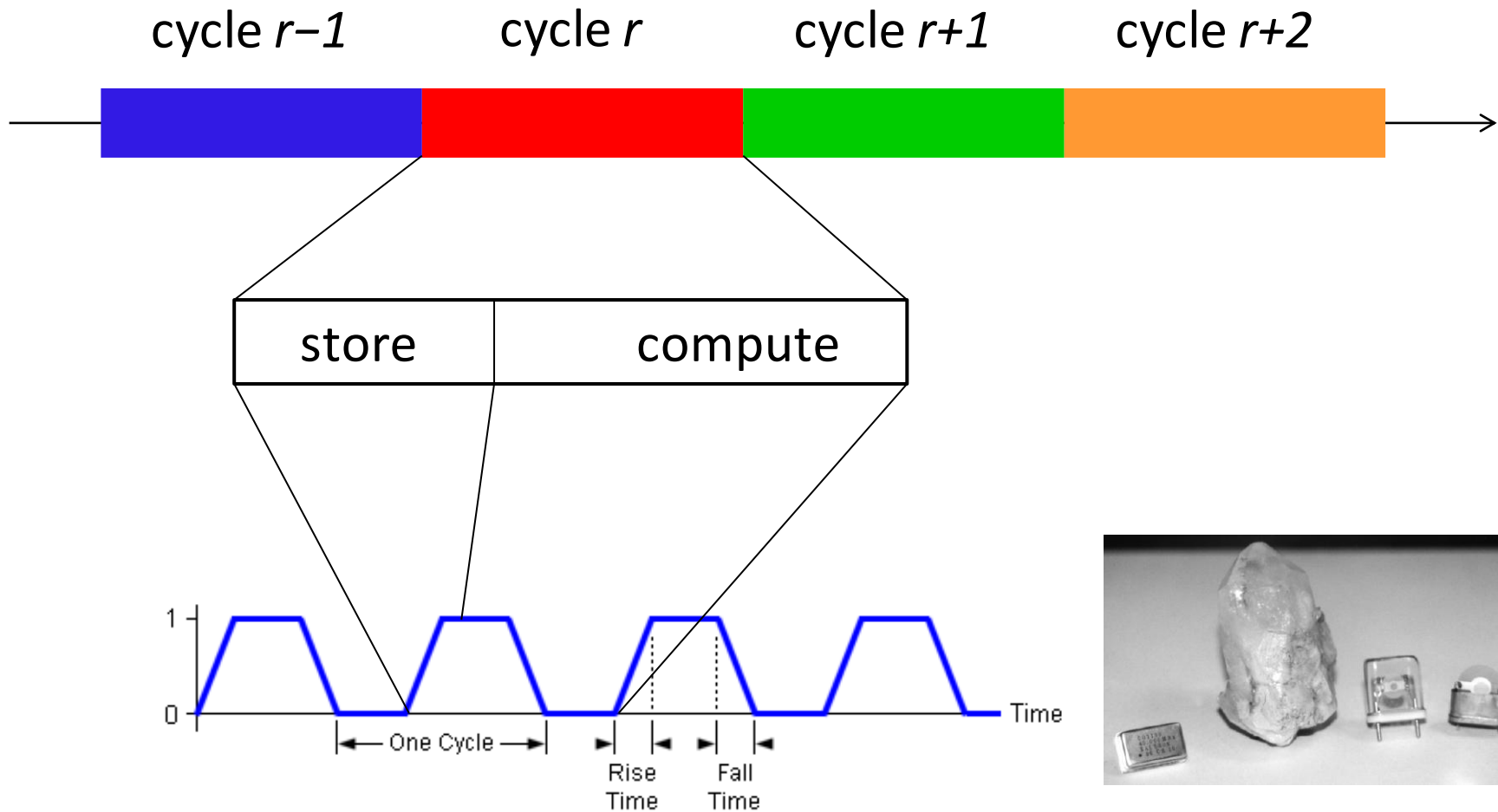
Chips are Distributed Systems

- very large ($> 10^{10}$ transistors)
- > **fault-tolerance** mandatory
- **very fast** ($> 10^9$ cycles/s)
- > communication “slow”
- highly concurrent/parallel
- > **synchronous** operation

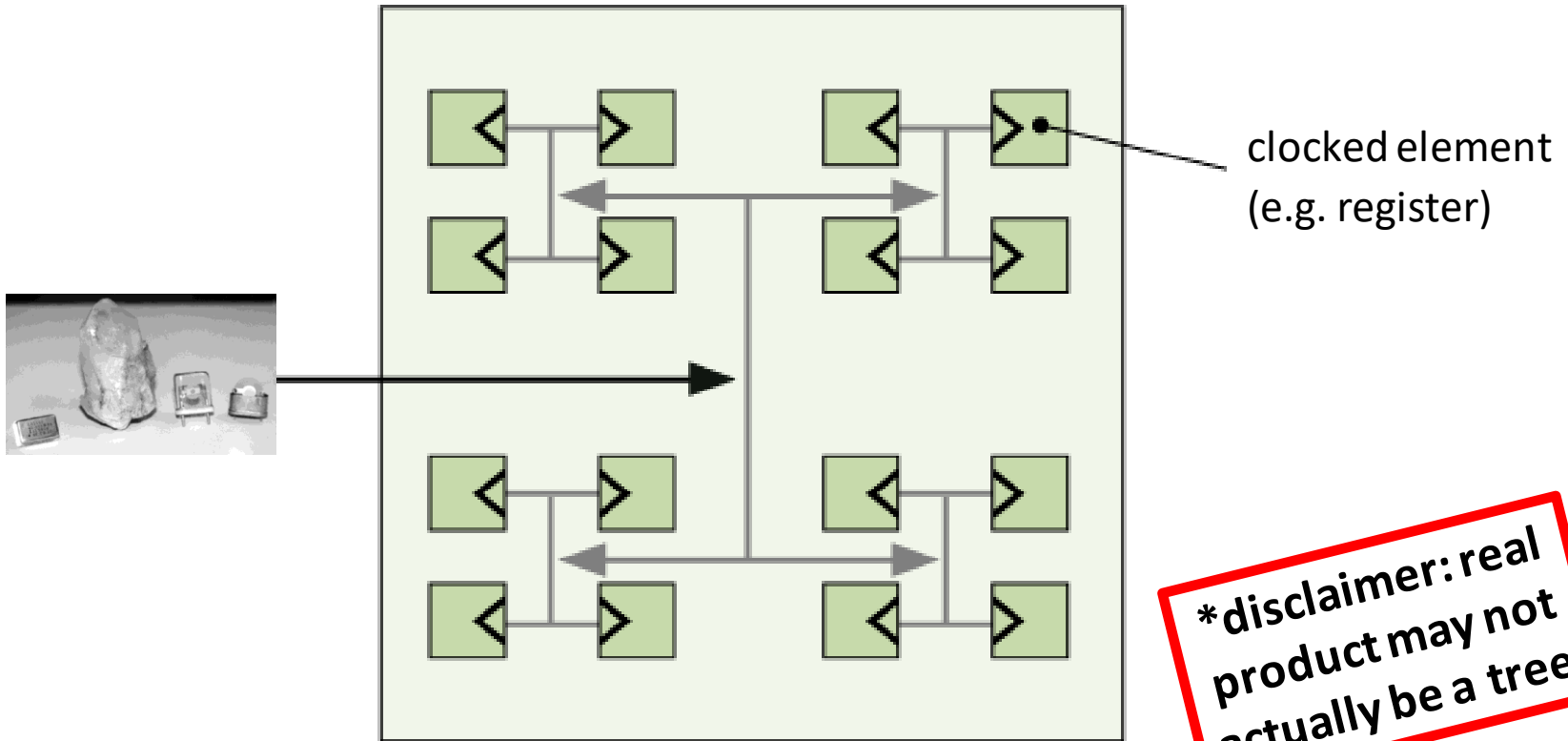
**Fault-tolerant High-Precision
Clock Synchronization!**



Clocking VLSI Circuits



Clock Trees



Distribute clock signal from single source!

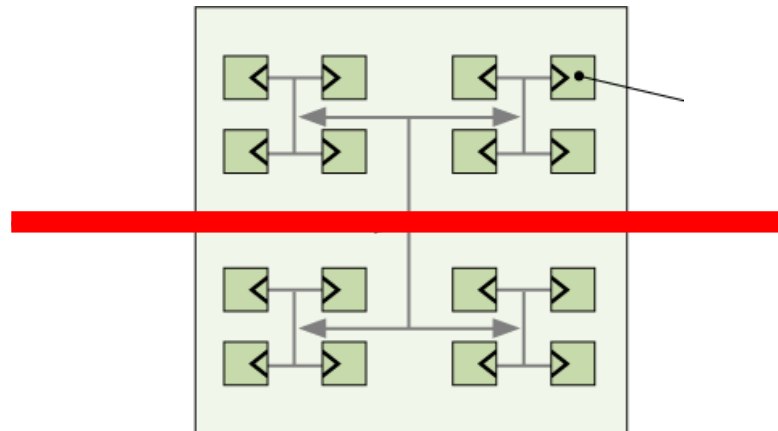
+ very simple

+ self-stabilizing: recovers from **any** transient faults

+ ca. $20\text{ ps} = 2 \cdot 10^{-11}\text{ s}$ precision (single chip)

Clock Trees: Scalability Issues

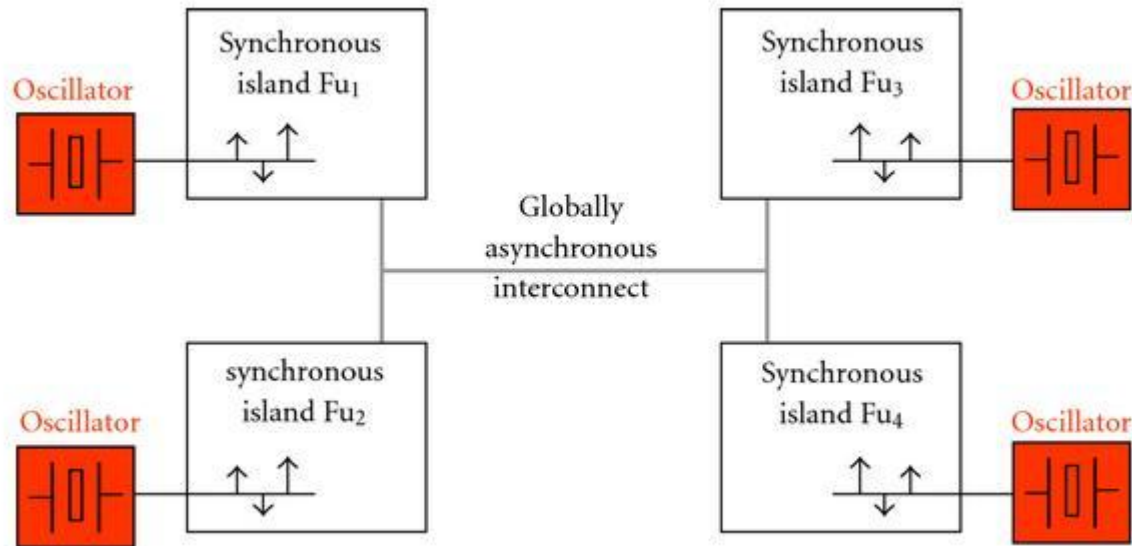
- clock tree is single point of failure
- > components **must be extremely reliable**
- tree dist./physical dist. = $\Omega(L)$ (L side length of chip)
- > max. difference of arrival times between adjacent gates grows linearly with L
- > clock **frequency goes down with chip size**



Clock Trees: Scalability Issues

- clock tree is single point of failure
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- > max. difference of arrival times between adjacent gates grows linearly with L
- > clock **frequency goes down with chip size**
- countermeasure: use higher voltage and wider wires
- > **electro-magnetic interference** causes trouble and strong currents induce large **power consumption**

GALS: Globally Sync., Locally Async.



GALS: multiple separately clocked subsystems communicate asynchronously

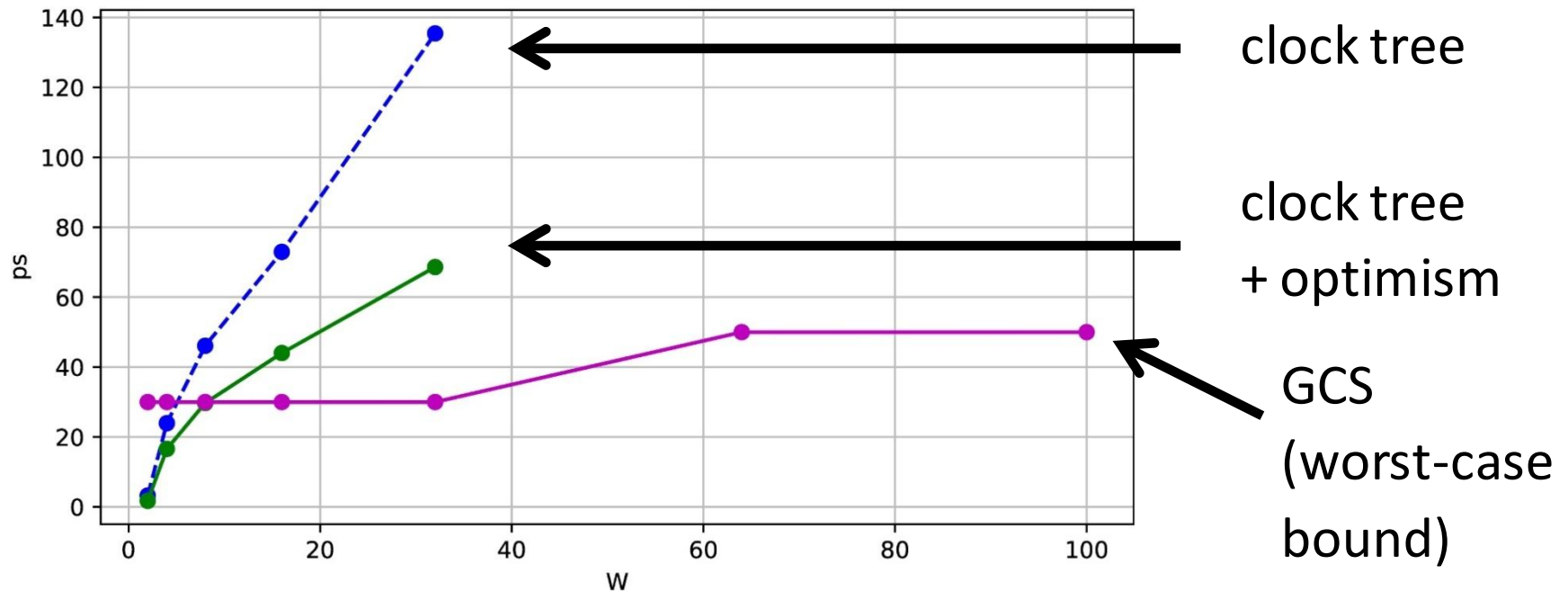
- + removes *some* clock tree scalability issues
- asynchronous communication risks **metastability**
- > use of synchronizers, several clock cycles latency

What happens if we do

Computer Science

to it?

Scalable Clocking: Gradient Clock Sync

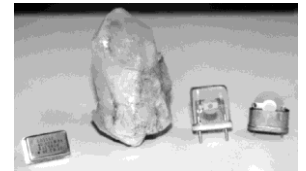
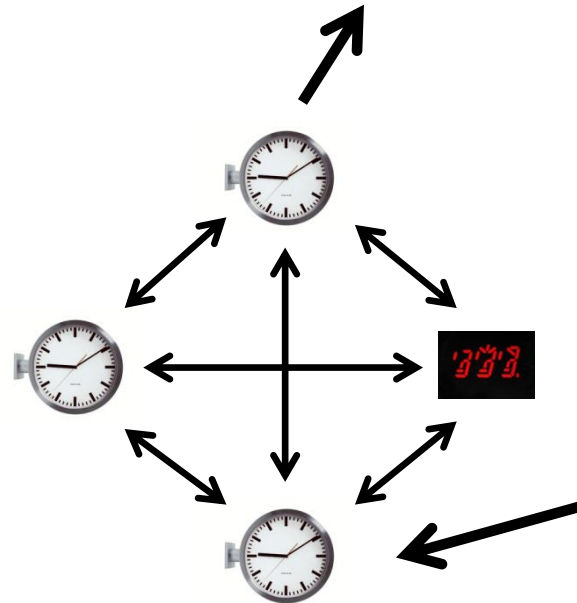
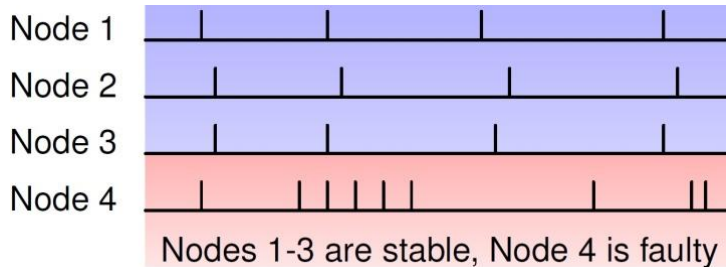
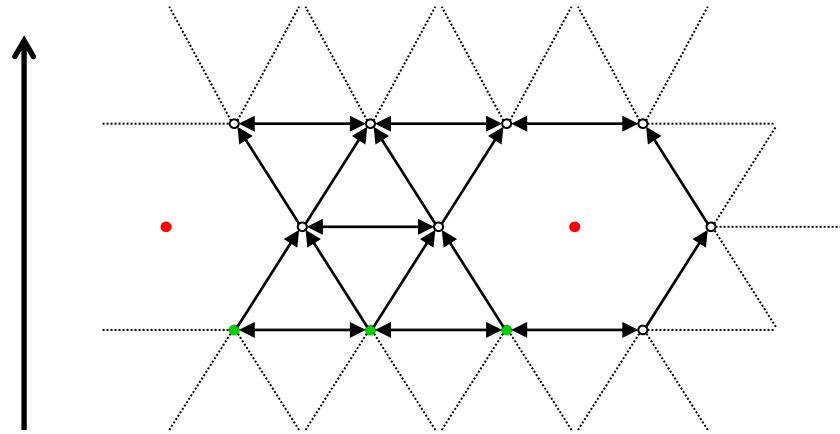


Synchronize along data flow!

=> bound skew between **communicating** components

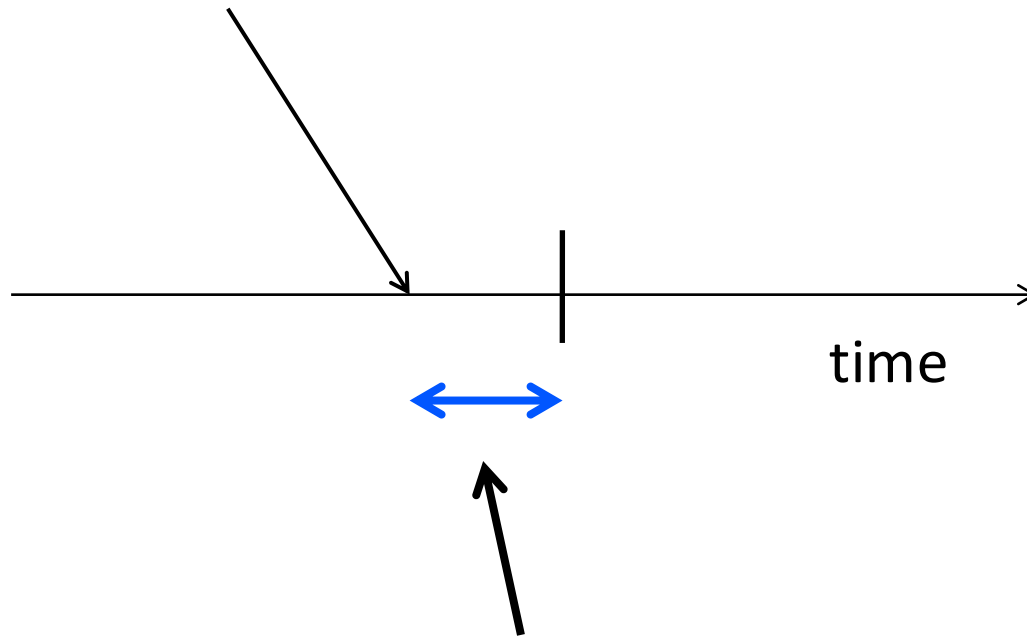
Fault-Tolerance

direction of
propagation



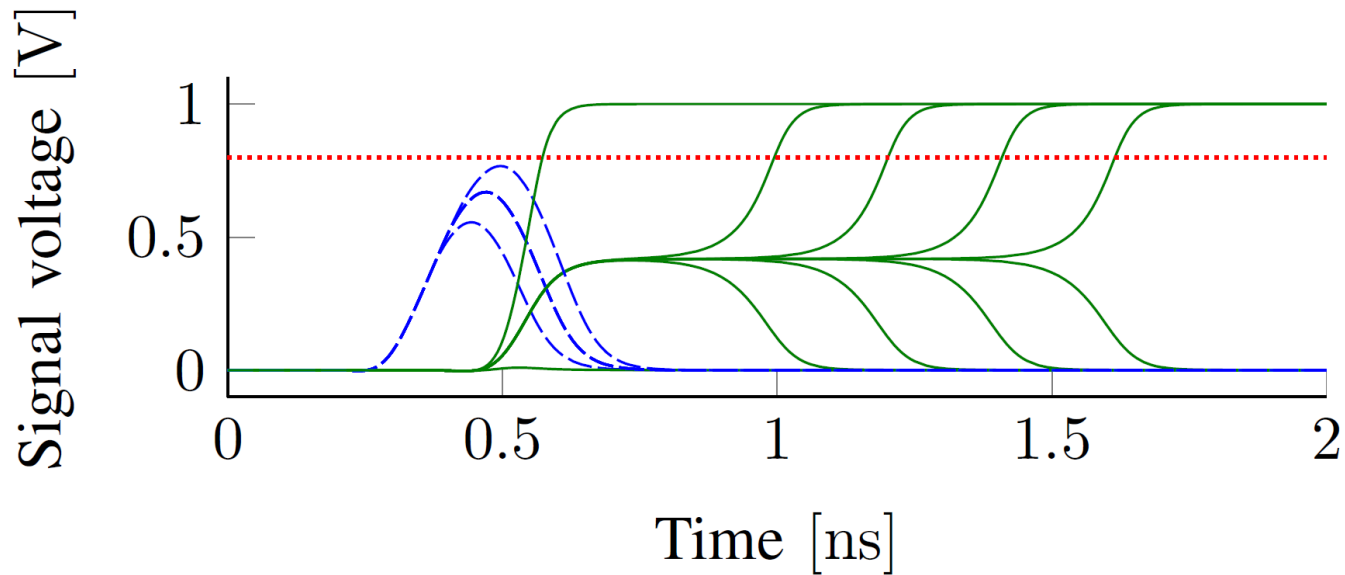
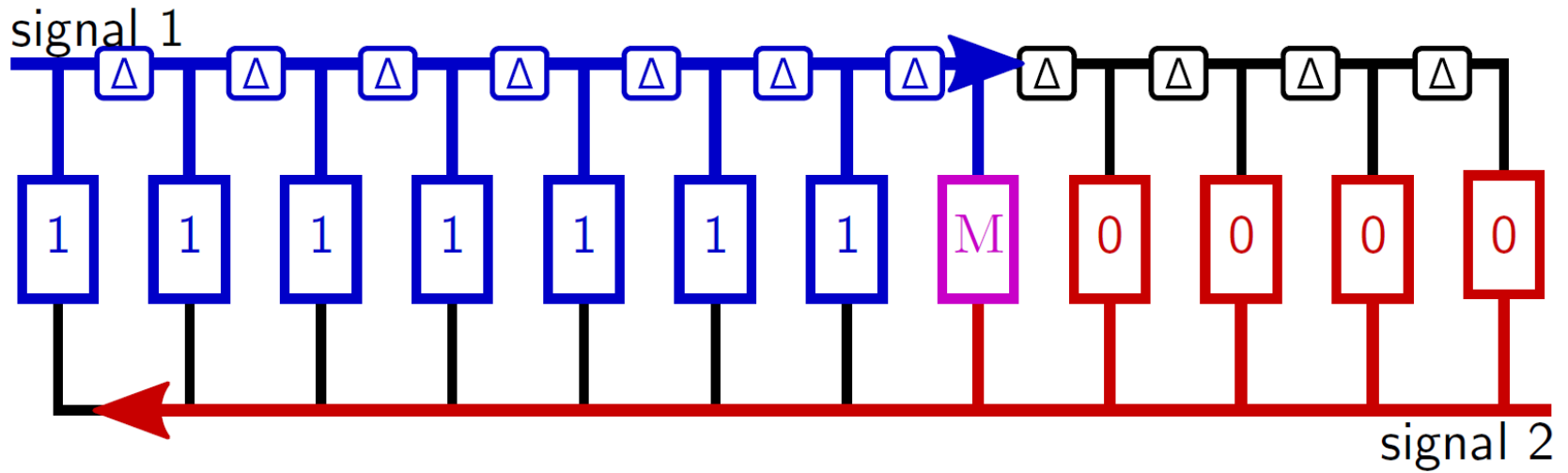
- redundancy enables tolerating (worst-case!) faults
- low-degree distribution networks needed

Innocent “Theory” Assumption

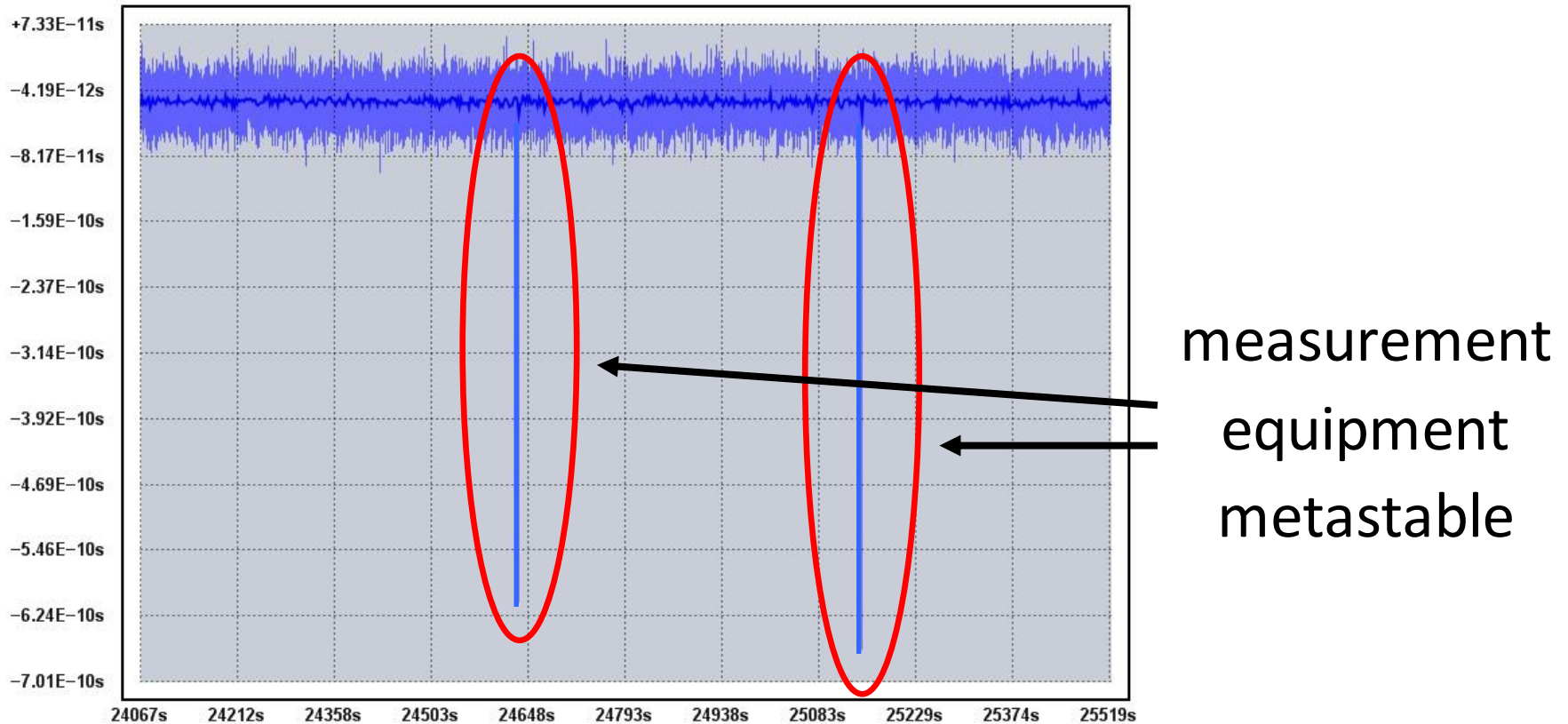


time difference can be
turned into a **discrete number**

Metastability



Metastability is Rare...



...unless your system runs at **GHz speeds!**

A “CS” Approach to Metastability

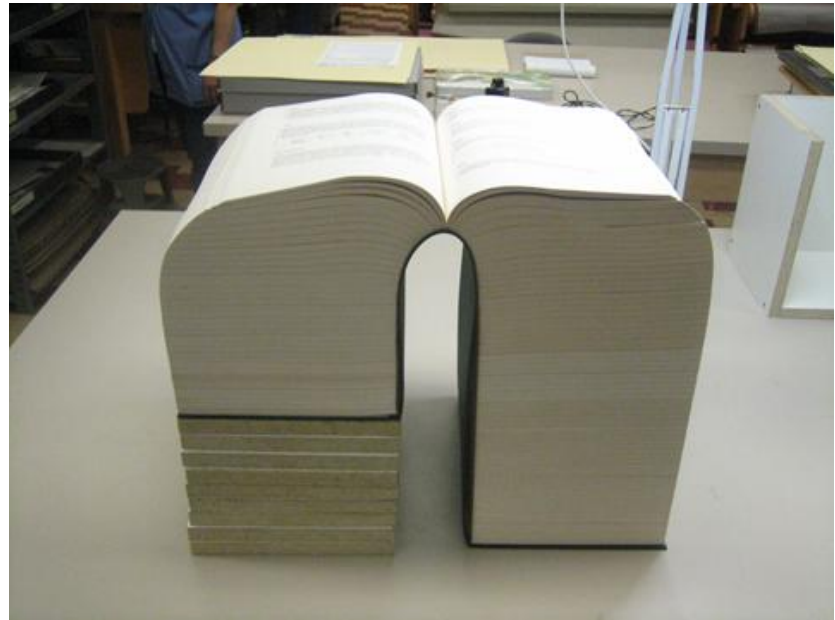
AND	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1



AND _M	0	1	M
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	M
M	0	M	M

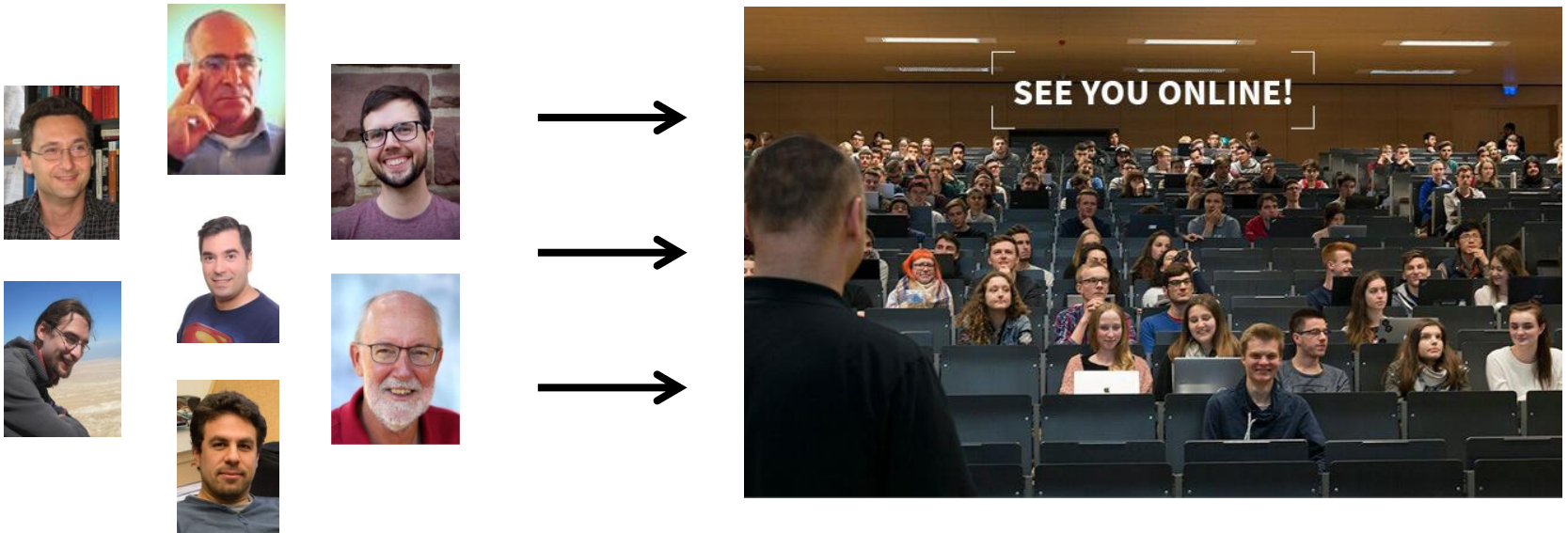
- What can be computed “with” metastable inputs?
- What is the complexity of such circuits?
- Can we avoid synchronizers (and their latency)?

This, and more...



...is to become a book!

Treats



We intend to treat you to the
second $\approx 33.33\%$ of its contents!

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Outlook

winter 2020/21: clocking in the past &
future from 40's to 40's

this course: fault-tolerant clocking
Byzantine faults & self-stabilization

winter 2021/22: handling metastability
going beyond synchronizers

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Warning: Contents May Advance Quickly

lectures	content
2	model & getting our feet wet
3-5	limits on Byzantine fault-tolerance
6-8	optimal skew under Byzantine faults
9-11	low-degree clock distribution networks
12-13	self-stabilization and recovery
14-16	opt. skew with Byzantines & self-stabilization
17-19	consensus
20-22	pulse synchronization from consensus
23-24	synchronous counting
25-27	low-degree gradient clock distribution
28	summary & feeling good about ourselves

Today's Menu

1. Why does this course exist?
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- 3. Who are you and what do you want?**
 - introduce yourself**
 - what you are attending this course for**
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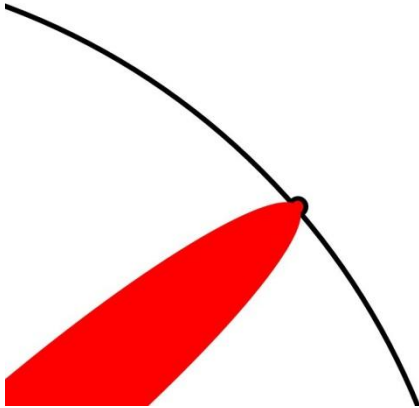
Now

- ~15 min. in breakout room (no recording):
 - + implicit soundcheck for everyone
 - + introductions
 - + what would you like to take away from this course
 - + questions

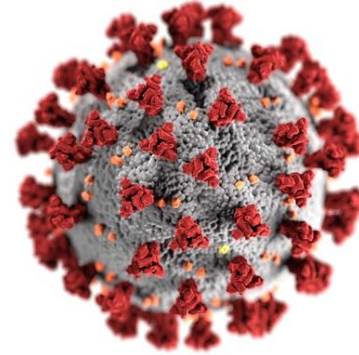
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Our Expectations



+



matt.might.net/articles/phd-school-in-pictures/

+



=



Our Expectations of You

1. For each topic (i.e., 2-3 lectures), study the reading assignment.
2. Write a **short summary of the topic**, including your thoughts and questions. **25% grade contribution**
3. Attend* the sessions:
 - + brief intro/overview by the lecturer
 - + discuss and/or exercise in breakout room
 - + **25% grade contribution from participation**
4. After the lecture period is over, write a **report on handcrafted questions one of the topics.**
50% grade contribution

***Recordings!** Contact us in case of privacy concerns!

Questions?



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Schedule for the next 7 Days

1. Read the 3-page summary of motivation and model **by tomorrow**.
2. Write an email to the mailing list. Any **questions** on the summary are **highly encouraged!**
3. I'll present the model and setting in depth on Monday (second opportunity for questions).
4. Study and summarize the reading assignment, handing it in **before the lecture** on Wednesday!
5. On Wednesday, **Danny takes over** for the first chapter.

See You on Monday!



Bring a Question!