

COSC 6360 December 11, 2019

### First question

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FAWN tries to minimize the memory footprint of in-memory hash tables because larger in-memory hash tables would require larger memories and refreshing these larger memories would increase the power consumption of FAWN nodes.

## Second question

# What happens in FAWN when a physical node fails?

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The workload of the failed physical node gets reassigned to the successors of the virtual nodes hosted by the failed physical node.

# Third question (Part A)

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The shadow page tables are page tables managed by Xen that map the virtual pages of a guest OS into actual machine pages. For that reason, they are used to resolve all TLB misses.

# Third question (part B)

How does Xen keep these tables up to date?

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Xen marks the page tables of guest OSes <u>read-only</u> so that any changes made by a guest OS to one of its page table can be immediately reflected in the corresponding shadow page.

#### Fourth question

Why does Xen reserve for itself the top 64MB region of each address space?

### Fifth question

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They first compare page hashes then do a full comparison of the pages whose hashes match.

### Sixth question

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It does it in a way that is transparent to the guest OS while letting the guest OS decide with virtual pages will be expelled from main memory

### Seventh question

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  - □ *D* stands for: **Durability**

Committed data are immediately stored by the system in some kind of crash-proof storage.

# **Eighth question**

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#### □ <u>Undistinguishability</u>

A replicated service is correct if its outcomes are undistinguishable from those of an unreplicated service

### Ninth question

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To allows services to keep processing requests while their nested requests are being transmitted and processed.