

Declarative Networking

Boon Thau Loo, Tyson Condie, Mimos Garofalakis, David E. Gay, Joseph M. Hellerstein, Petros Maniatis, Raghu Ramakrishnan, Timothy Roscoe, and Ion Stoica. "Declarative Networking." *CACM* 2009.



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A different kind of language ... a
different kind of class.

JEOPARDY!

- Choose a category.
- Given the answer, provide the correct question.
- Jun pays the winning team.

Some slide contents from Boon Thau Loo's presentation Declarative Networking: Extensible Networks with Declarative Queries
Jeopardy! Template from <http://teach.kps.net/vt10/PowerPoint.htm>

Datalog	Big Picture	Not So Social Networking	Making It Happen	Pot Pouri	Review Points
<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	

**Datalog is a
restriction of this
paradigm for which
Prolog is considered
the standard.**

**What is Logic
Programming?**

**Also called
predicates, these
can appear in
both the body and
the head of
Datalog Rules.**

What are relation symbols?

Datalog rule syntax:

$\langle \text{result} \rangle \leftarrow \langle \text{condition1} \rangle, \langle \text{condition2} \rangle, \dots, \langle \text{conditionN} \rangle.$

Head

Body

- ◊ Types of conditions in body:
 - Input tables: *link(src,dst)* predicate
 - Arithmetic and list operations
- ◊ Head is an output table
 - Recursive rules: result of head in rule body

The q in this Datalog rule.

$T(x) \text{ :- } q(x,y)$

What is a conjunction of relational atoms?

Datalog fixpoint semantics rules define the immediate consequence operator, which can be expressed in relational algebra, and does this.

What is mapping one idb (predicate at head of a rule) to another? Applies rules to existing facts.

$$F(T) = G \bowtie T \cup G$$

Naïve evaluation, the simplest bottom-up evaluation strategy based on fixpoint semantics, does this.

**What is apply the
immediate
consequence operator
on all previous steps
until a step yields
nothing new?**

**Declarative
networking has the
potential to reduce this
by orders of
magnitude relative to
traditional approaches.**

**What is program
size?**

**Network protocols deal
at their core with
computing and
maintaining this basic
declarative networking
observation.**

**What is
distributed state?**

**This language approach
opens opportunities for
automatic protocol
optimization and
hybridization, program
checking, and
debugging.**

**What is
declarative?**

**Ndlog is explicitly
missing these, often
expressed as “send”
or “receive”.**

**What are
communication
primitives?**

**NDlog builds on
Datalog with
location specifiers,
which do this.**

**What is provide
explicit control over
tuple storage
location?**

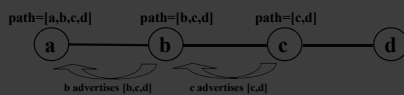
**NDlog must be able
to enforce these
constraints, locally.**

What are routing policies?

This distributed network protocol computes the shortest paths to all other nodes for each node.

What is path vector?

Nodes advertise entire path to a destination.
Node receives ad, adds self, and forwards to neighbors.



This network protocol of which BGP is an example, is a **DAILY DOUBLE** distance vector.

What is path vector?

```

sp1 path(src, Dest, Path, Cost) :- link(src, Dest, Cost),
    Path=f_init(src, Dest).
sp2 path(src, Dest, Path, Cost) :- link(src, Hnt, Cost1),
    path(Hnt, Dest, Path2, Cost2), Cost=Cost1+Cost2,
    Path=f_concatPath(src, Path2).
sp3 spCost(src, Dest, minCost) :- path(src, Dest, Path, Cost).
sp4 shortestPath(src, Dest, Path, Cost) :-
    spCost(src, Dest, Cost), path(src, Dest, Path, Cost).
Query shortestPath(src, Dest, Path, Cost).
  
```

NDlog example program
implementing path-vector protocol.

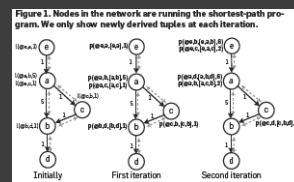
Dynamic source routing, used in wireless mesh networks, requires these in its packets.

What are the addresses of each device in the source-chosen path?

Link state protocol implies that each router builds one of these.

What is a network map?

Each iteration updates and propagates these of increasing hop count in the below depiction of a shortest-path NDlog program.



What are paths?

Semi-naïve fixpoint Datalog evaluation uses only these tuples from previous recursive iterations.

What are new tuples?

Centralized plan generation uses semi-naïve fixpoint evaluation in order to prevent this.

What is redundant evaluation?

Distributed plan generation requires a rule localization rewrite step because of this situation.

What happens when nonlocal rules have location specifiers that require joining tuples from different nodes?

Pipelined semi-naïve iteration addresses this problem in distributed plan generation.

What happens when completion of an iteration is difficult to determine in a distributed environment?

Overlog, an extension of Ndlog, includes a materialized keyword that allows TTL definition useful for this network approach to storing distributed state.

What is soft-state?

Link-restricted rules limit NDlog in order to capture these.

What are physical network constraints?

```
p(@Dest,...) :- link(@Src, Dest...), p1(@Src,...),
               p2(@Src,...), ..., pn(@Src,...).
```

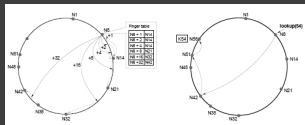
Body predicates all have same location specifier
(@Src)

Declarative networking uses an optimization technique called Magic Sets, which does this.

What is limiting computation to relevant paths?

Overlog was able to describe a practical implementation of this overlay network based on a distributed hash table in two orders of magnitude less code.

What is Chord DHT?



This plan generation mode supports continuous rule updates for a changing network topology and strives toward *eventual consistency*.

What is incremental maintenance?

The authors made it clear that NDlog can reduce code size, but at least six reviews mentioned that the paper was missing this.

**What is a
performance
comparison to a
traditional
implementation?**

**Two reviewers thought
that while NDlog saves
development time,
users will pay at least
some of that time back
here.**

**What is the
compiler?**

**NDlog support for
continuous rule execution
assumes a network
eventually quiesces for a
time, which implies that
some nodes will be in this
state at some point.**

**What is
inconsistent /
unsynchronized /
invalid?**

**Magic sets rewriting and
predicate reordering can
do this to
implementations of
distance-vector and
dynamic source routing.**

**What is make
them
indistinguishable?**

**FINAL
JEOPARDY!**



<http://images.blogspot.com/2008/04/these-are-the-best-jeopardy.html>

Make your wager

**The paper mentions
many times that
declarative networking
(NDlog) is a natural fit
for this method of query
evaluation.**

What is recursive?