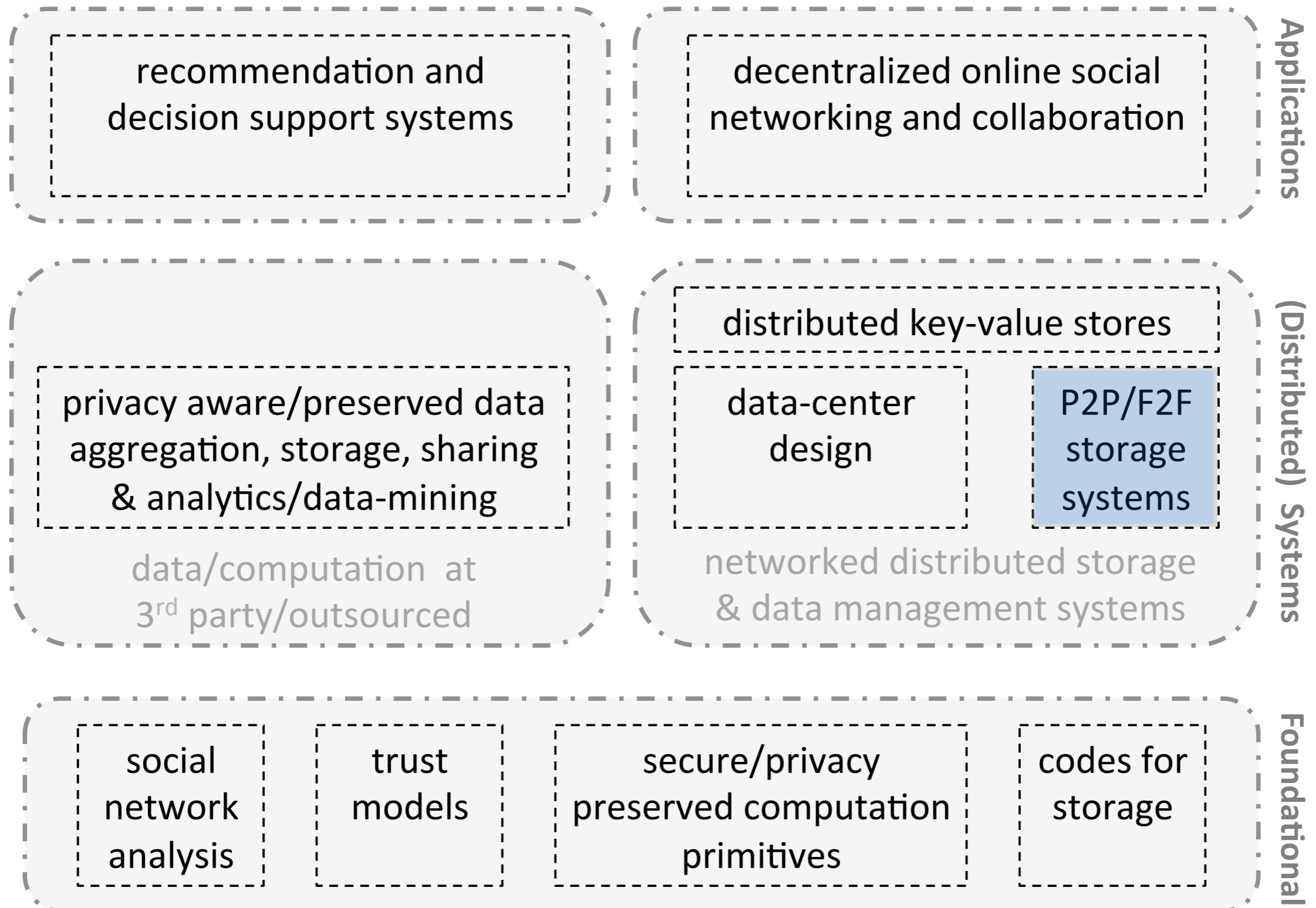


Data Storage Solutions for Decentralized Online Social Networks

— Anwitaman Datta

S* Aspects of Networked & Distributed Systems (SANDS)
School of Computer Engineering
NTU Singapore

Research @ SANDS



DOSNish research at SANDS

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- ✿ Selective information dissemination using social links
 - ◆ GoDisco

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- ✿ P2P storage

P2P Storage

- ✿ Not the same as a file-sharing system
 - ◆ Peer-to-Peer (P2P) storage systems leverage the **combined storage capacity** of a network of storage devices (**peers**) contributed typically by **autonomous** end-users as a **common pool** of storage space to store content **reliably**.

P2P Storage

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- ✱ Design space

P2P Storage

- ✿ Design space
 - ◆ Reliability: *Availability & Durability* (focus of this talk)

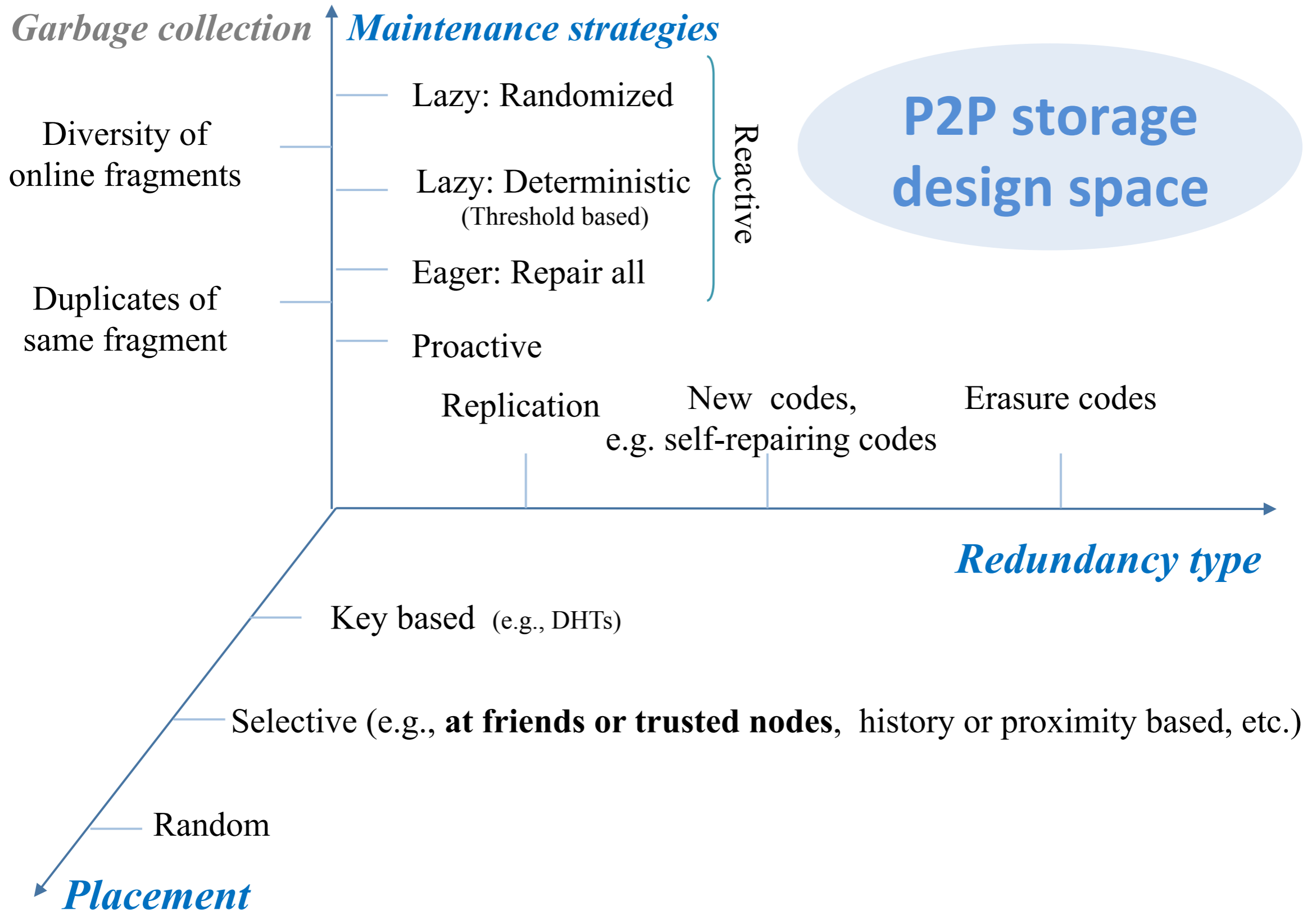
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- ✿ Design space
 - ◆ Reliability: *Availability & Durability* (focus of this talk)
 - ◆ Security & Privacy: Access control, integrity, free-riding, anonymity, privacy, ...
 - ◆ Sophisticated functionalities: Concurrency, Version Control, ...

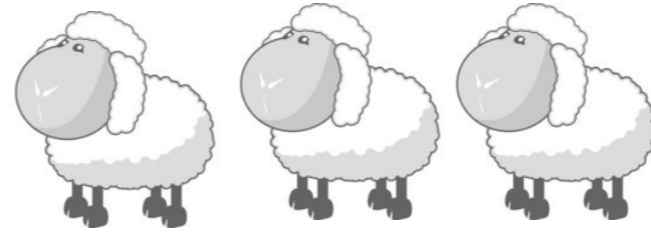
Realizing Reliability



Redundancy Type

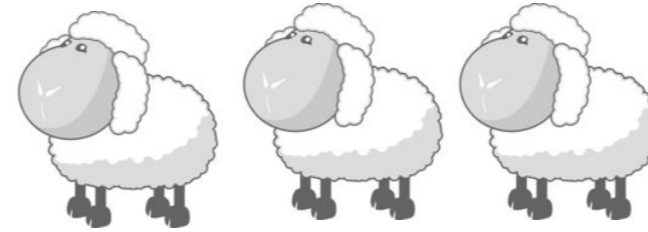
Redundancy Type

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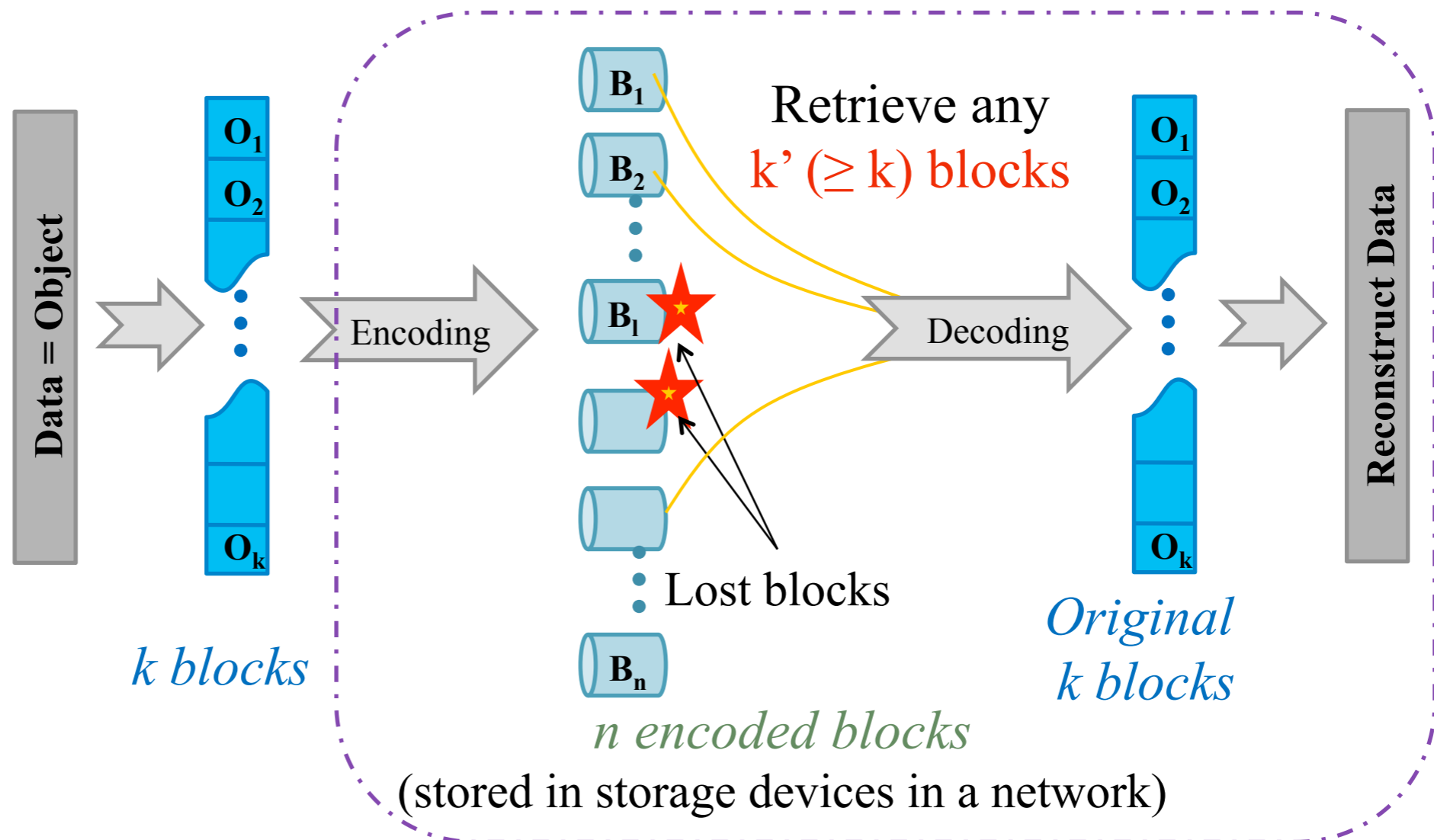


Redundancy Type

- ✱ Replication



- ✱ Erasure codes



Redundancy placement

Redundancy placement

- ✿ A rather complicated problem
 - ◆ All peers are fully cooperative and altruistic, but autonomous
 - ◆ System capacity and resource allocation ...
 - Heterogeneity, ...
 - ◆ Coverage: history/prediction/...

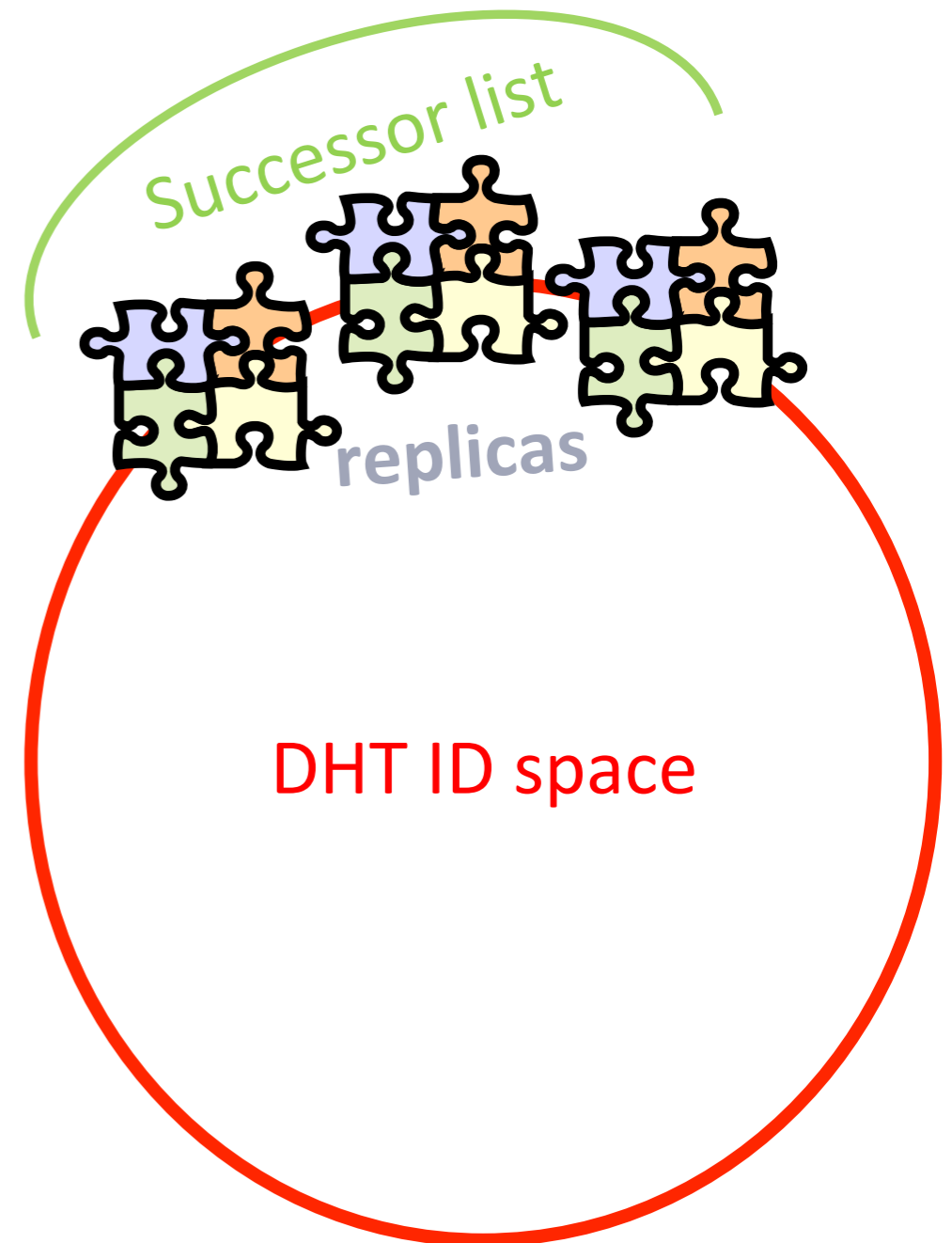
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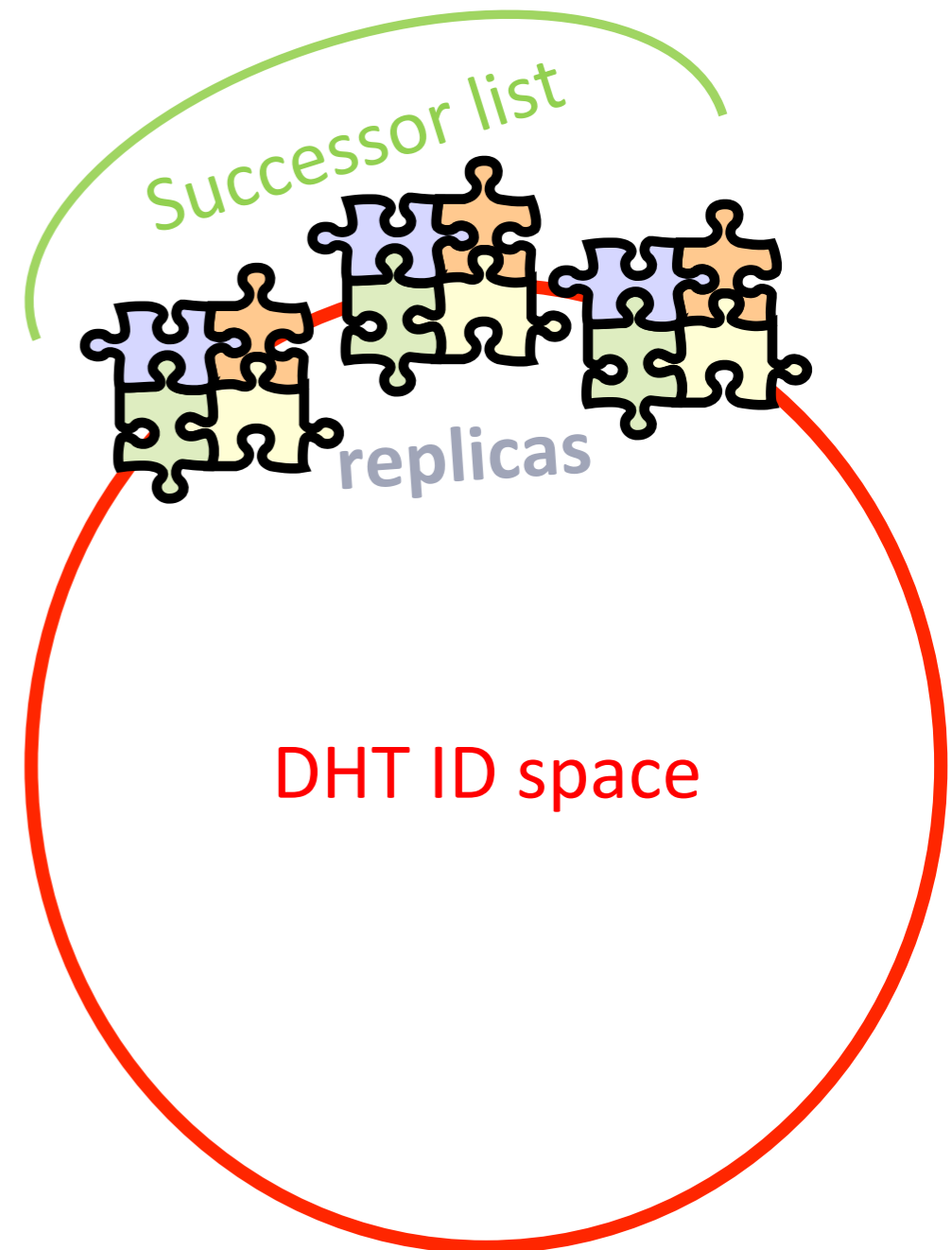
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 - ◆ Security & privacy implications of data placement ...

Classical P2P storage systems



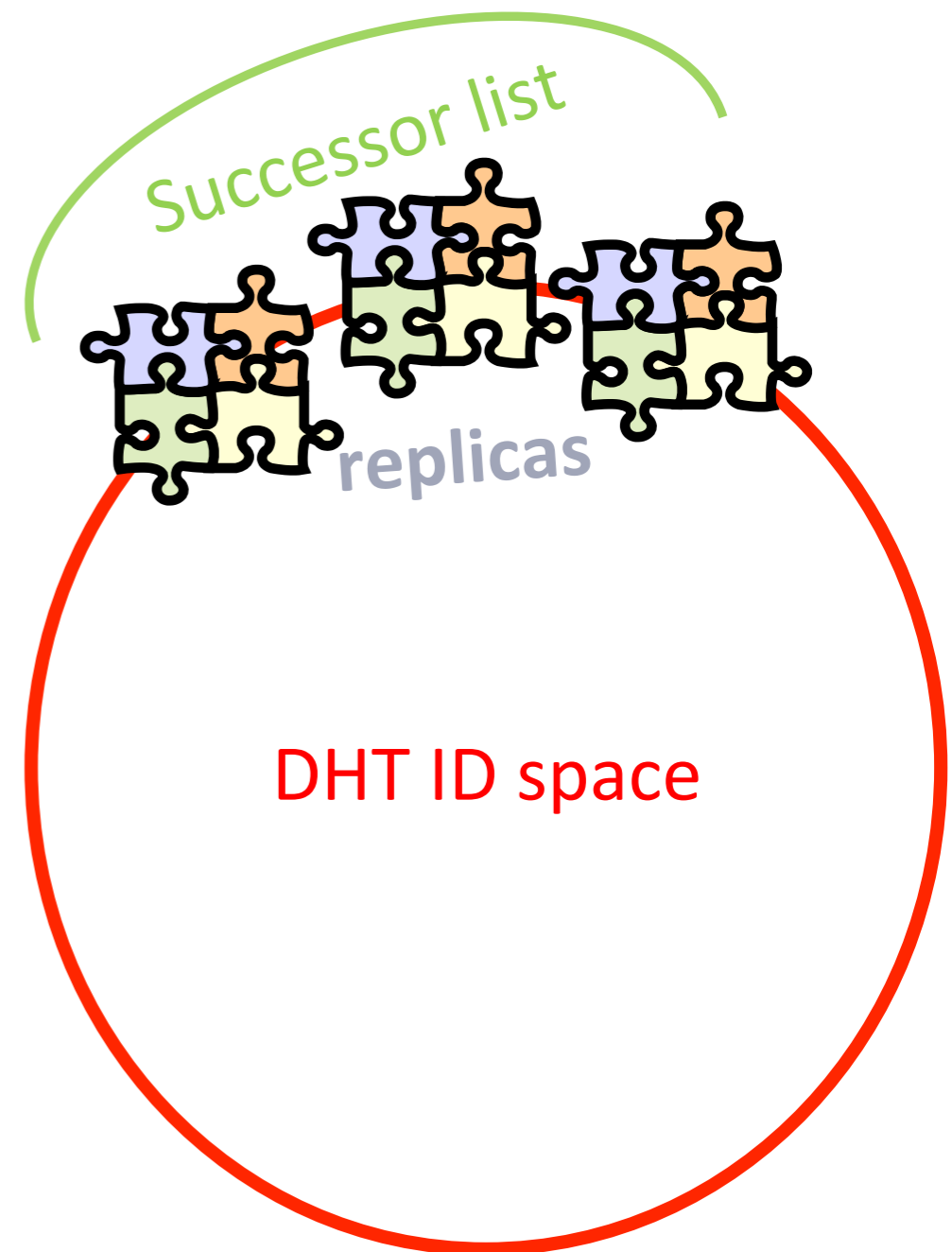
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- ✱ Distributed Hash Table (DHT) determines storage placement, e.g., CFS/
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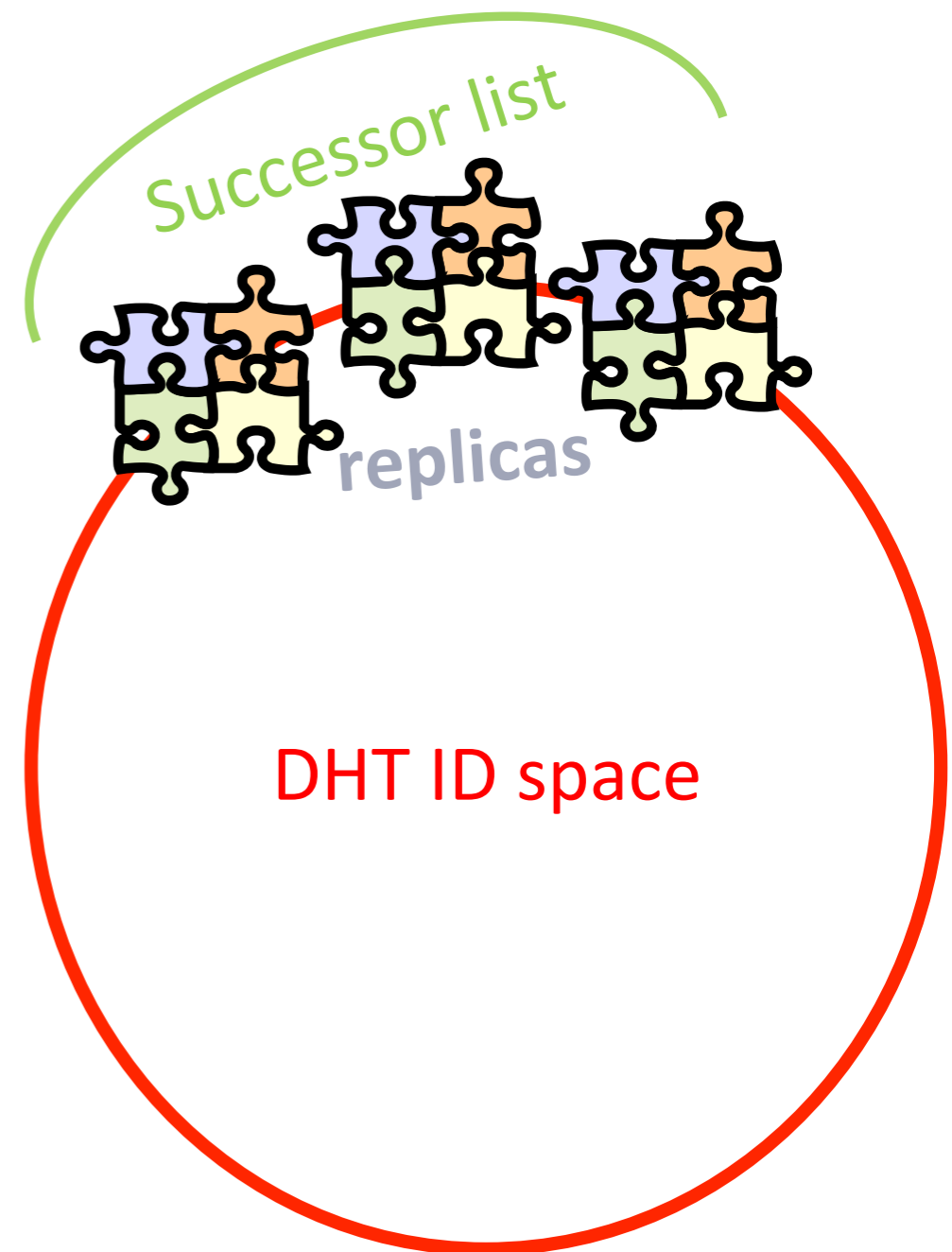
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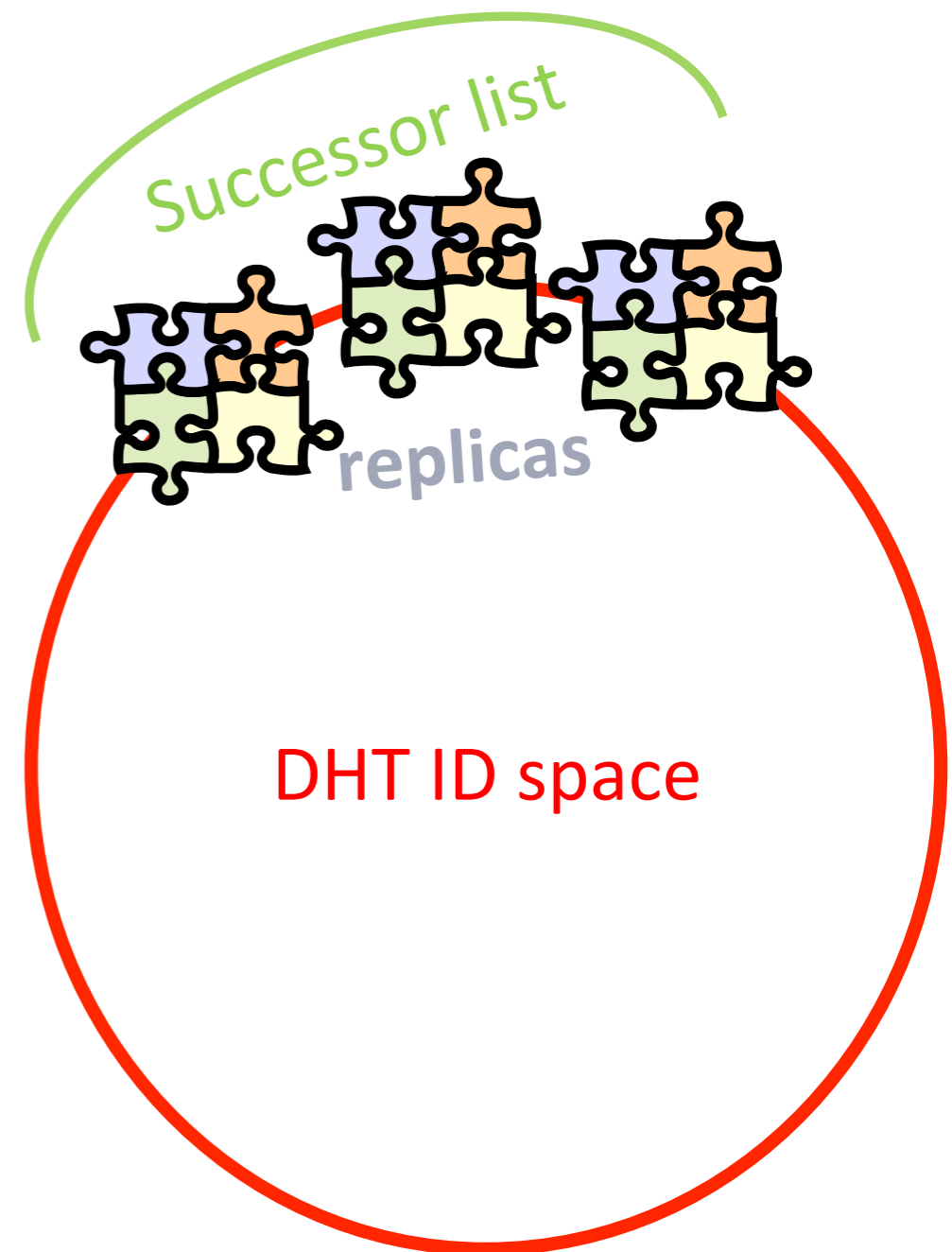
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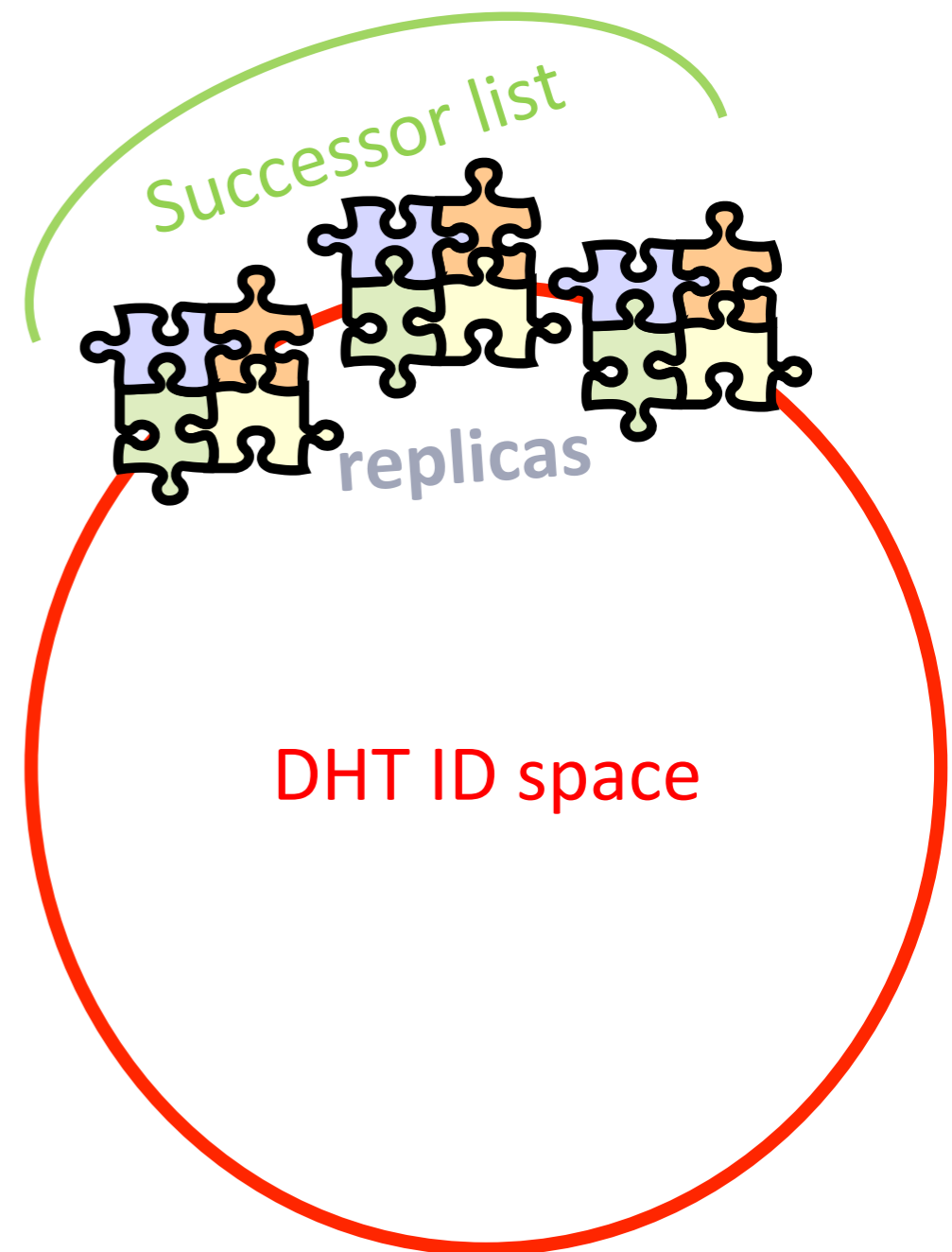
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 - e.g., locality, history, etc.



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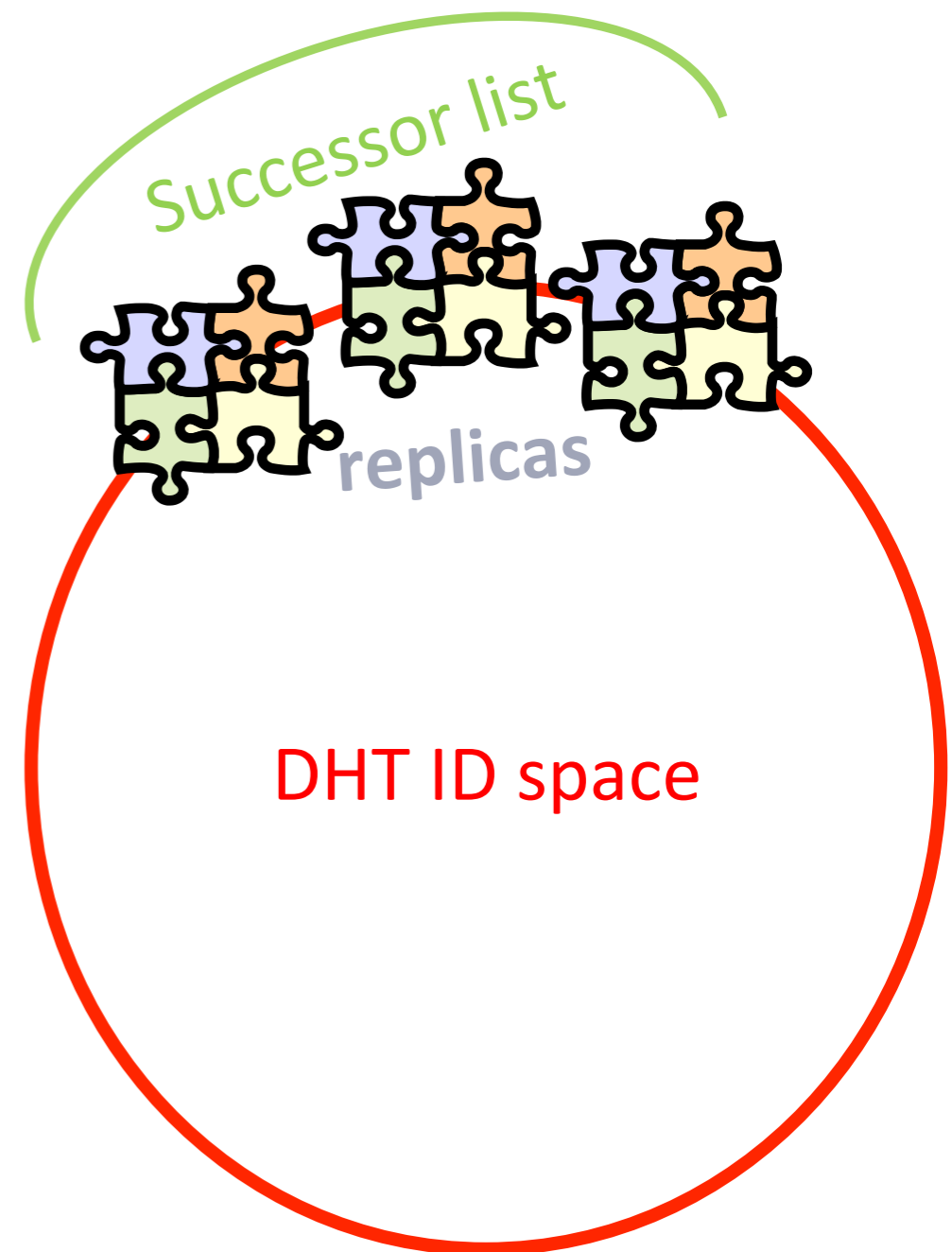
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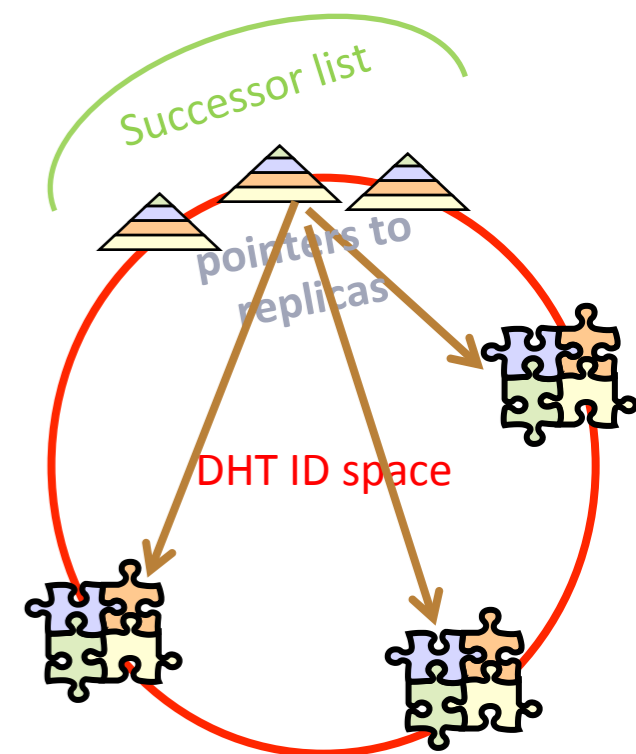
- e.g., locality, history, etc.

◆ may lead to poor performance

- access latency, repair cost, ...

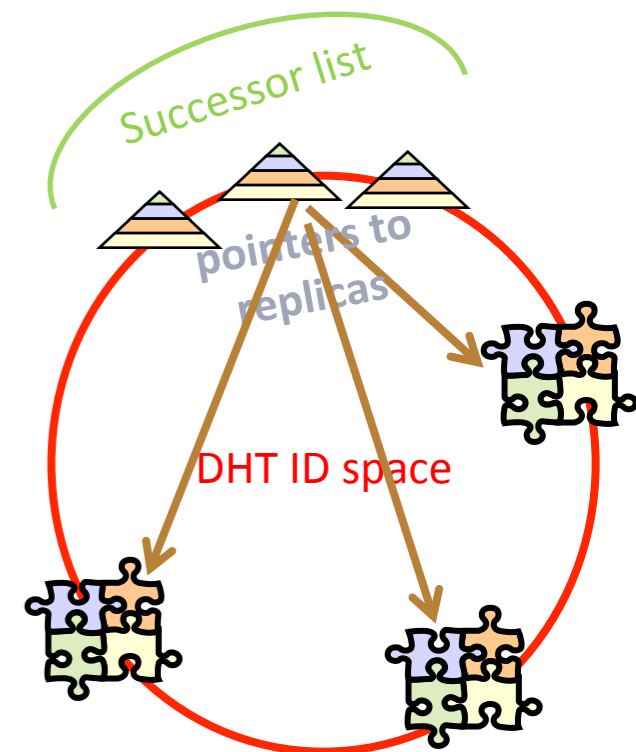


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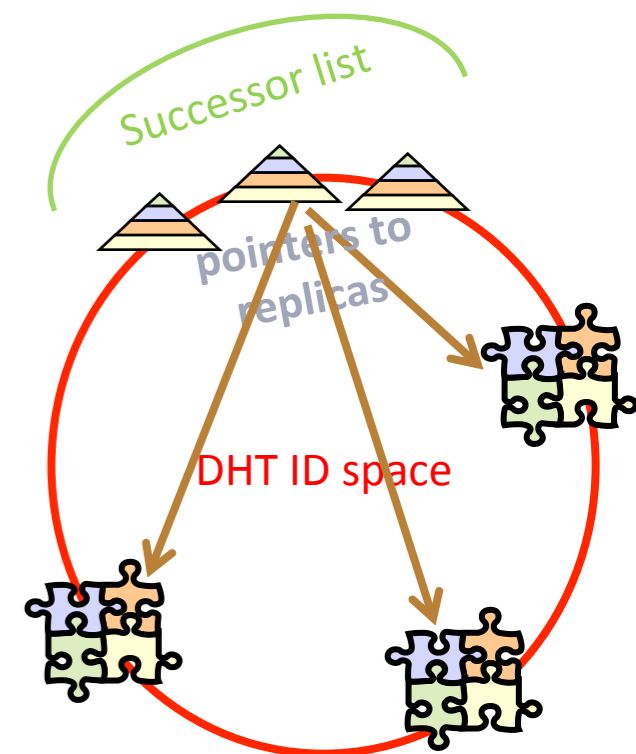
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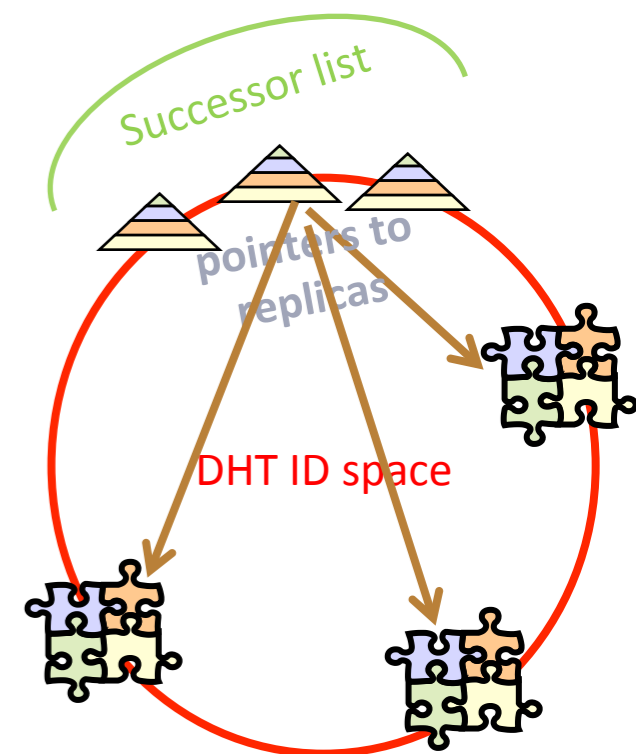
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Classical P2P storage systems

- ✿ Distributed Hash Table (DHT) as a directory, e.g., TotalRecall
 - ◆ **Pros:** Flexible placement policy
 - ◆ **Cons** of TotalRecall, which placed at random:
 - ◆ ???



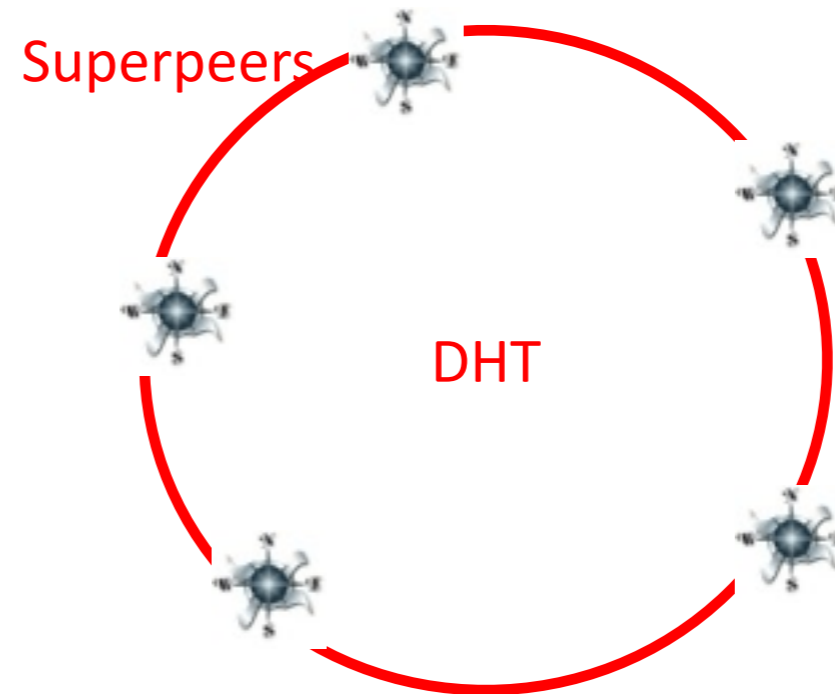
Cloud assisted storage system

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- ✿ Hybrid architecture (used previously in [Wuala](#))

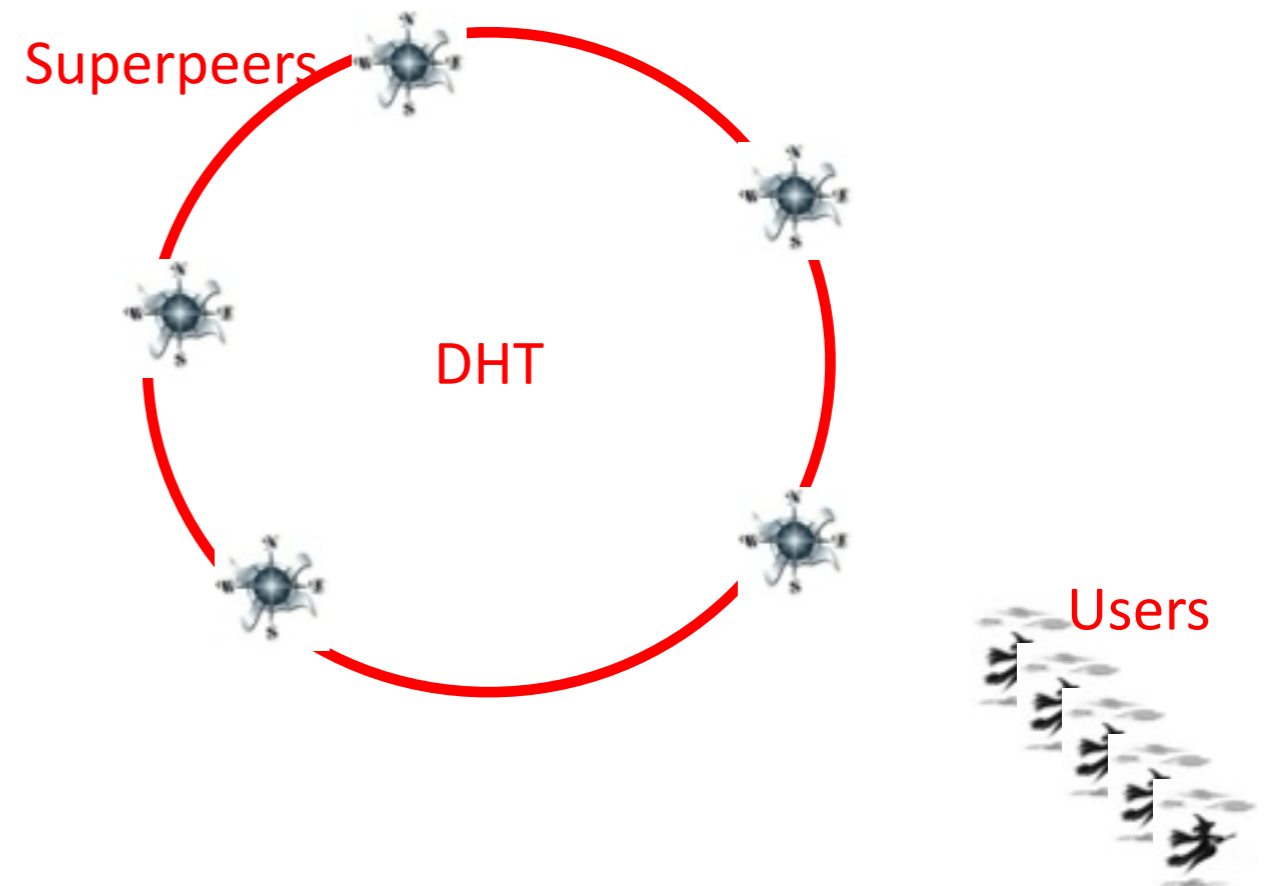
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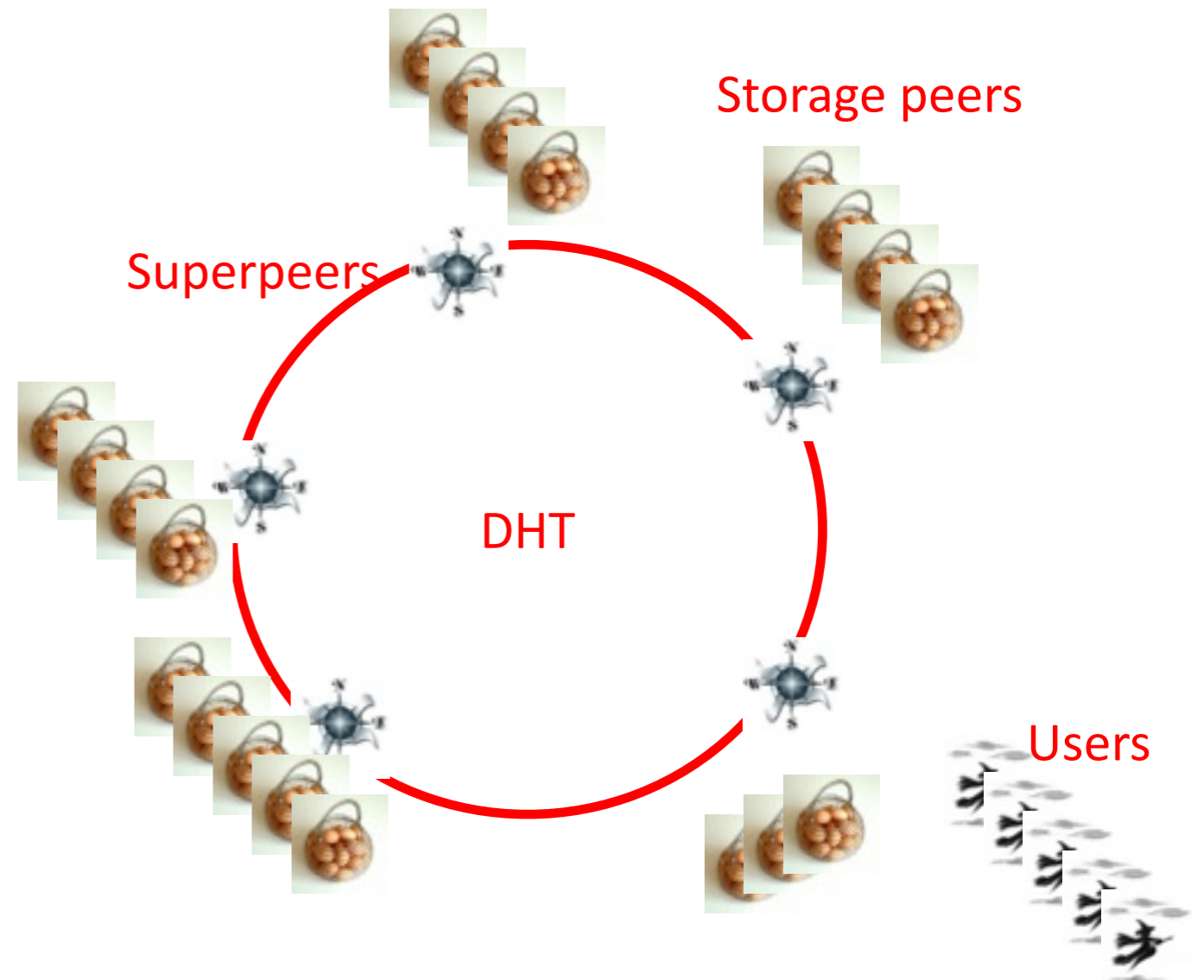
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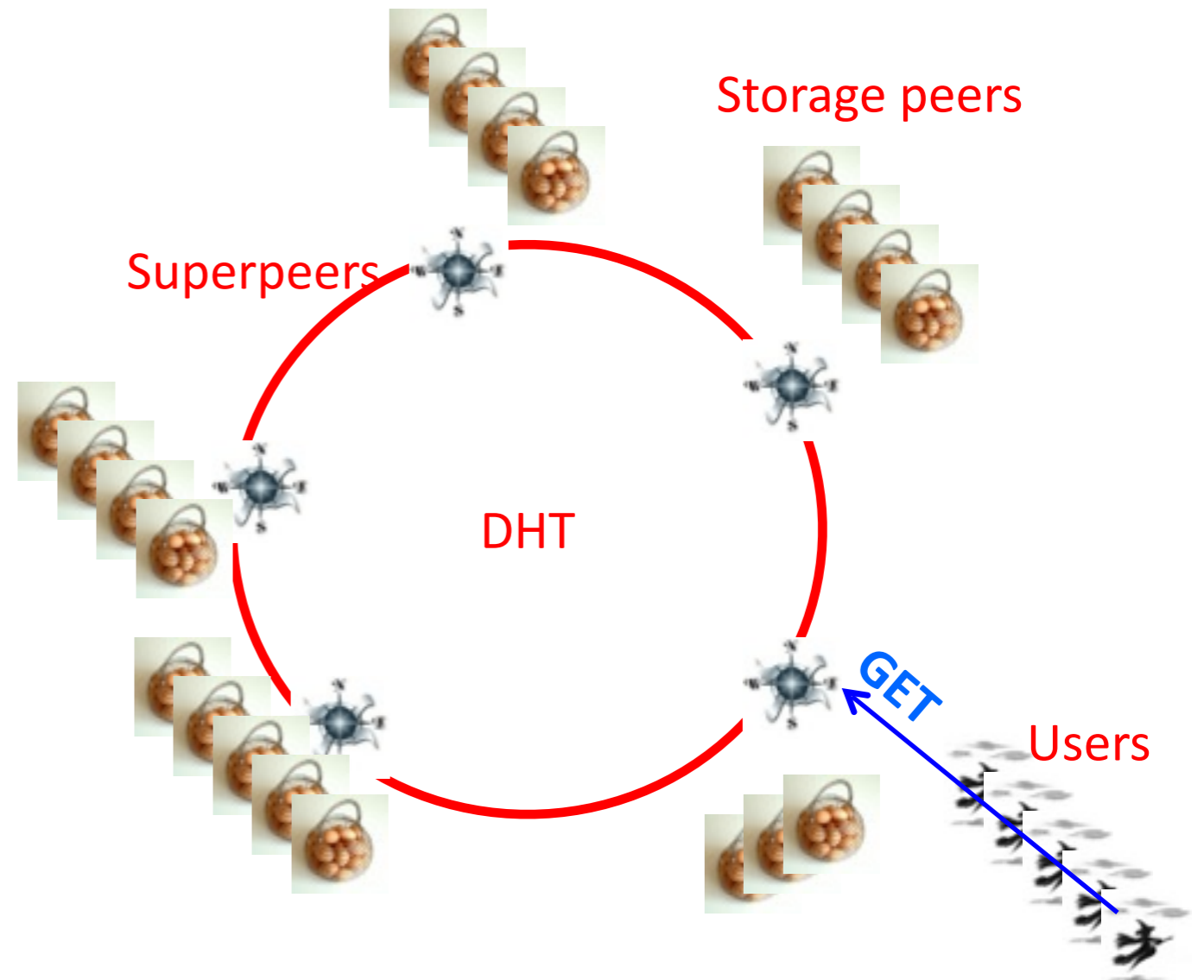
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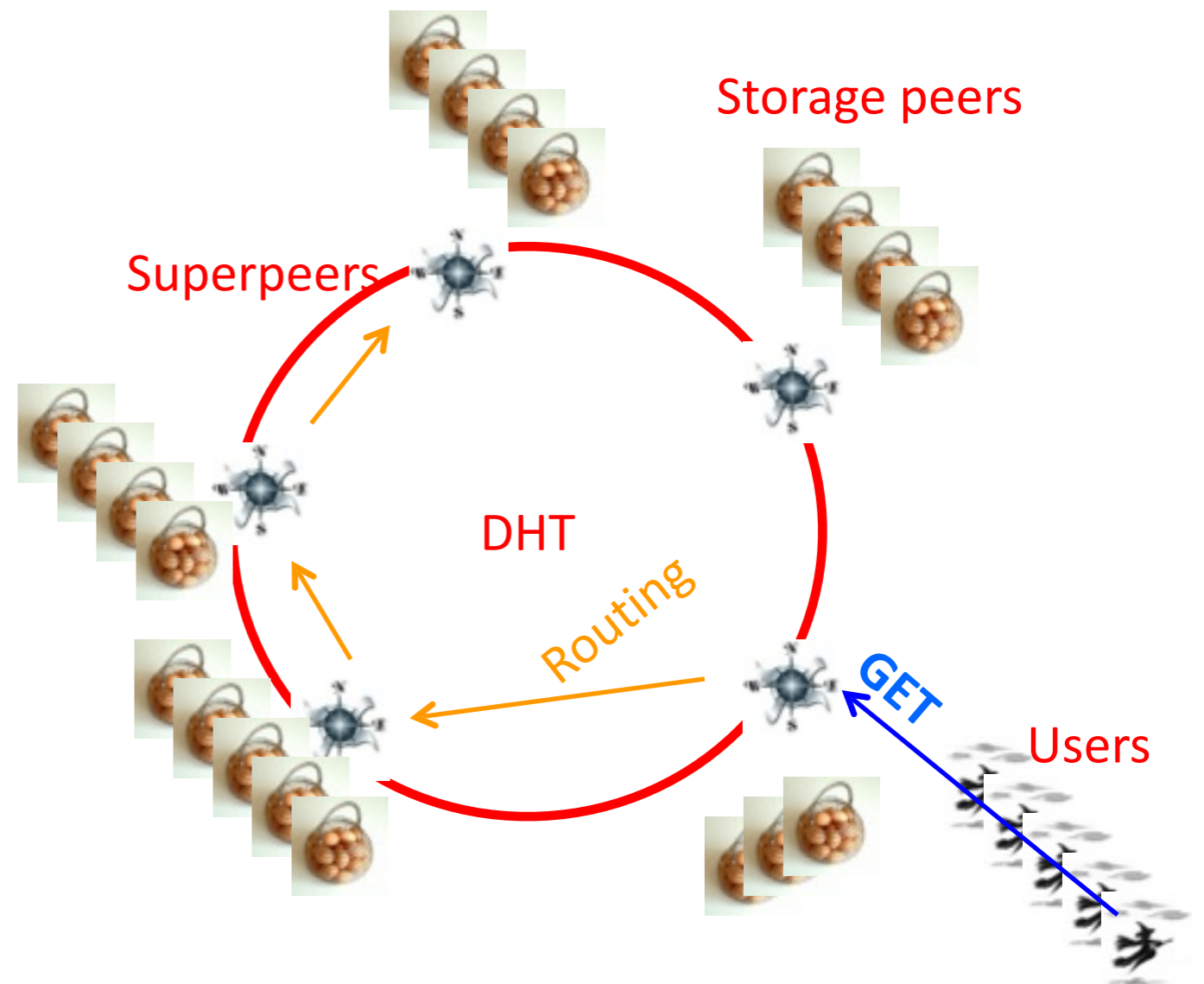
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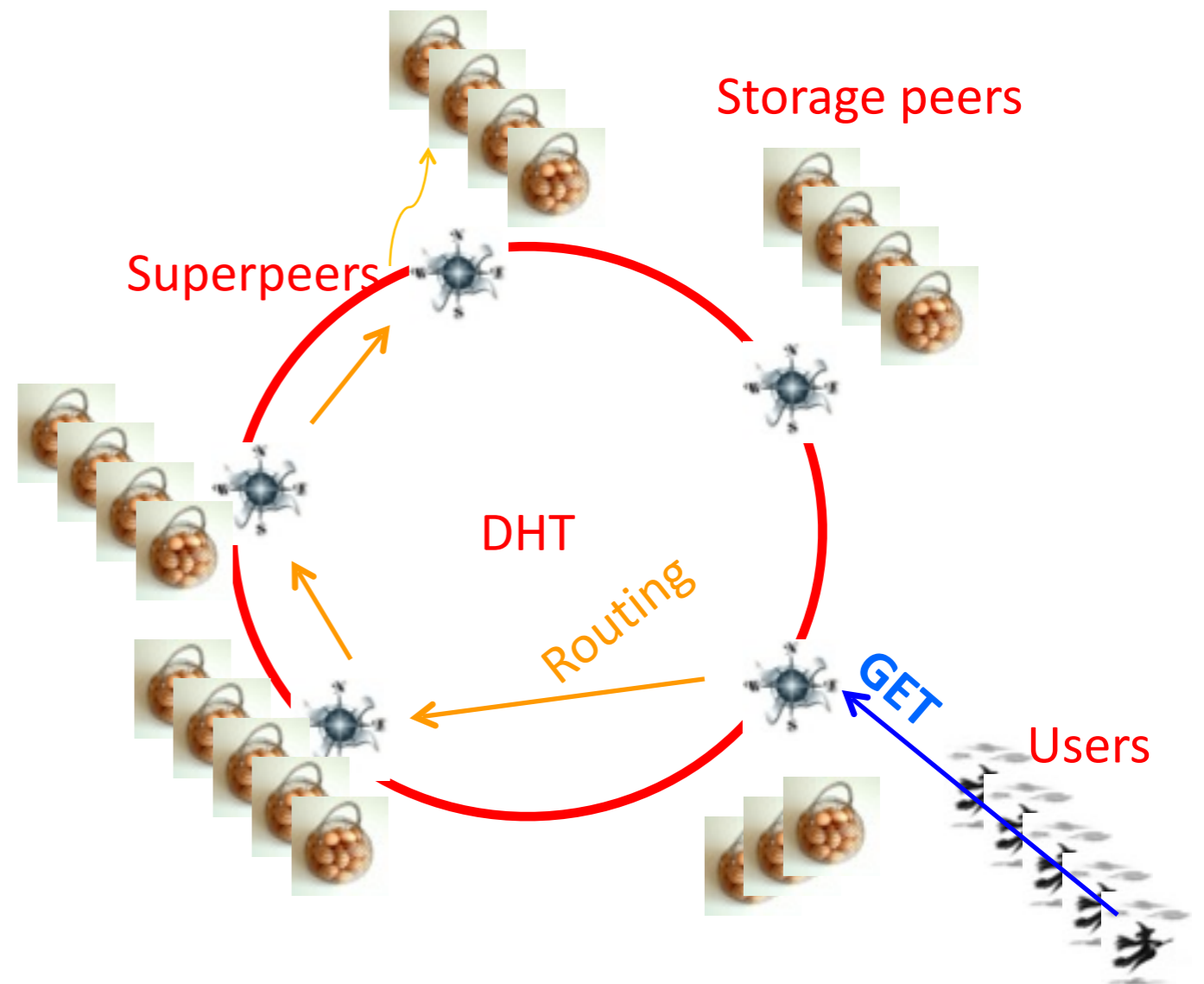
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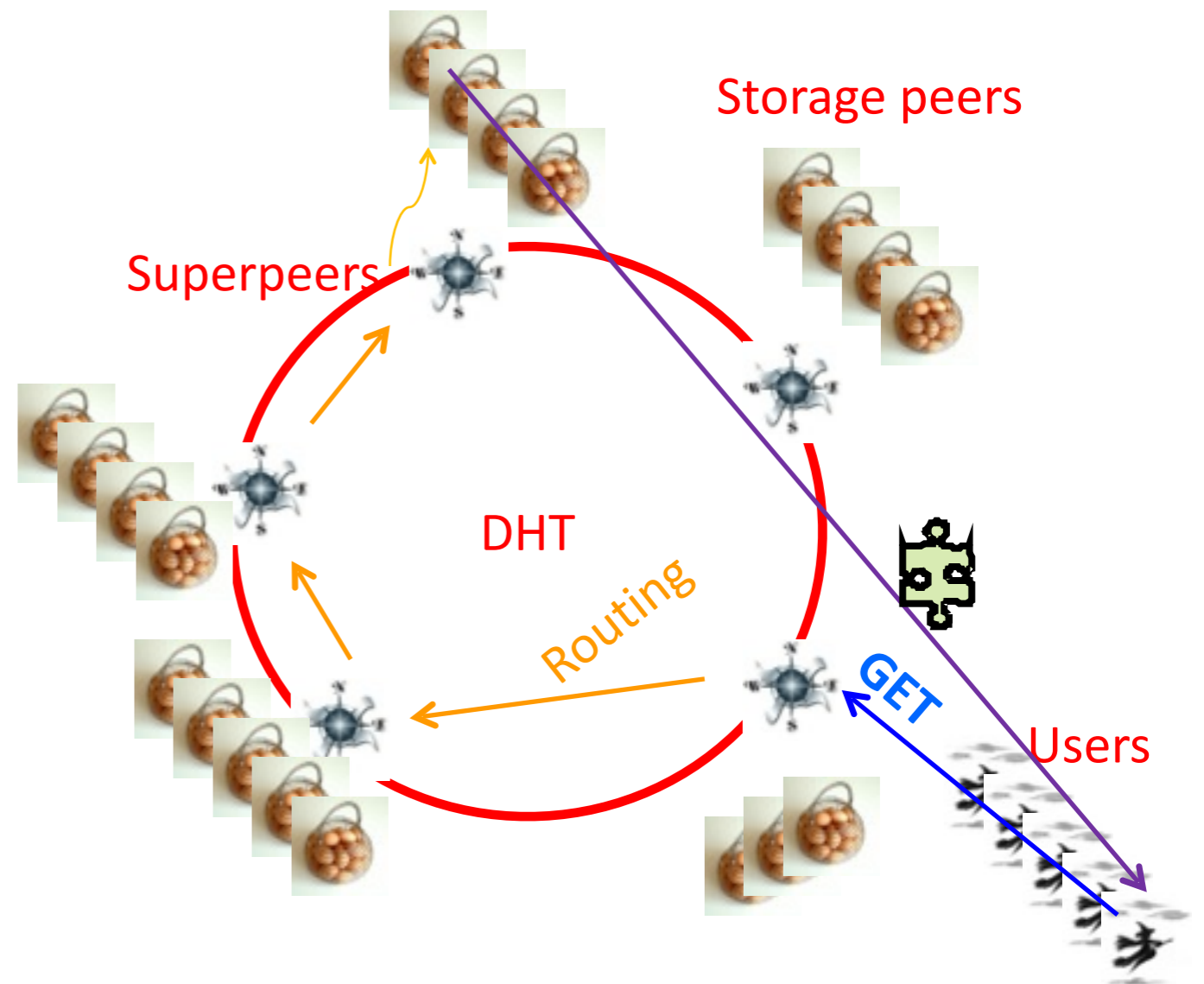
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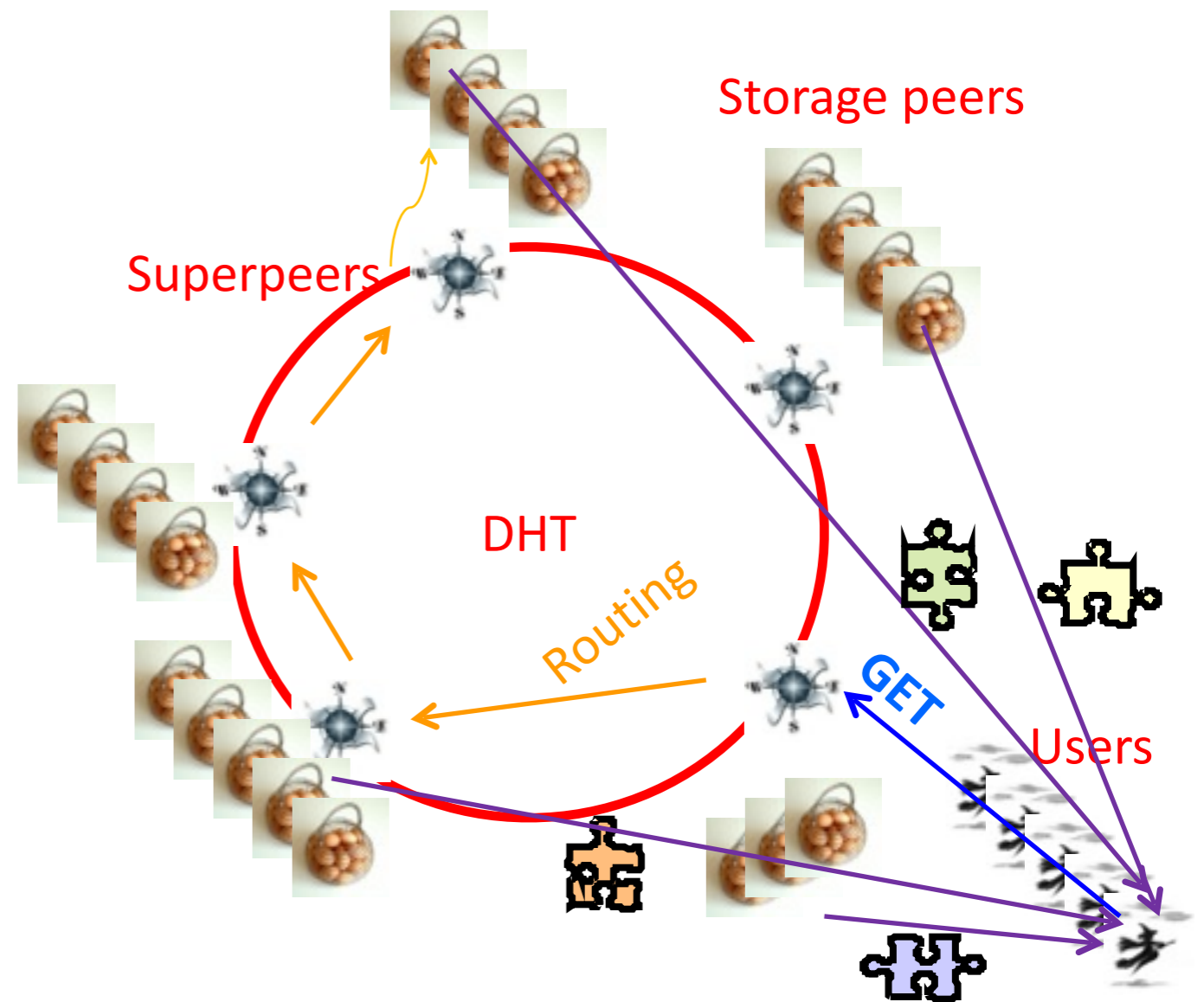
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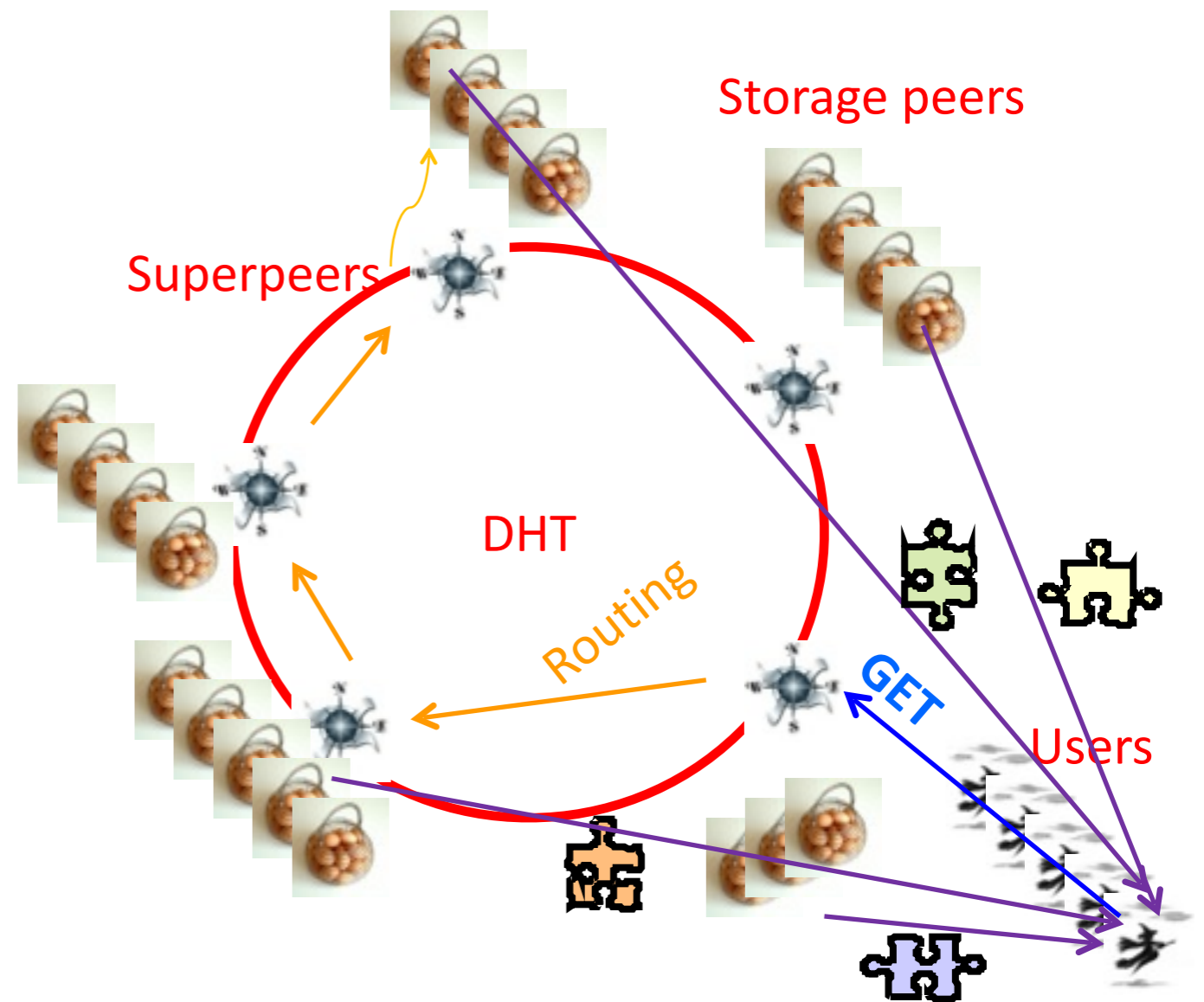


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Wuala's dedicated storage data center as fallback

wuala

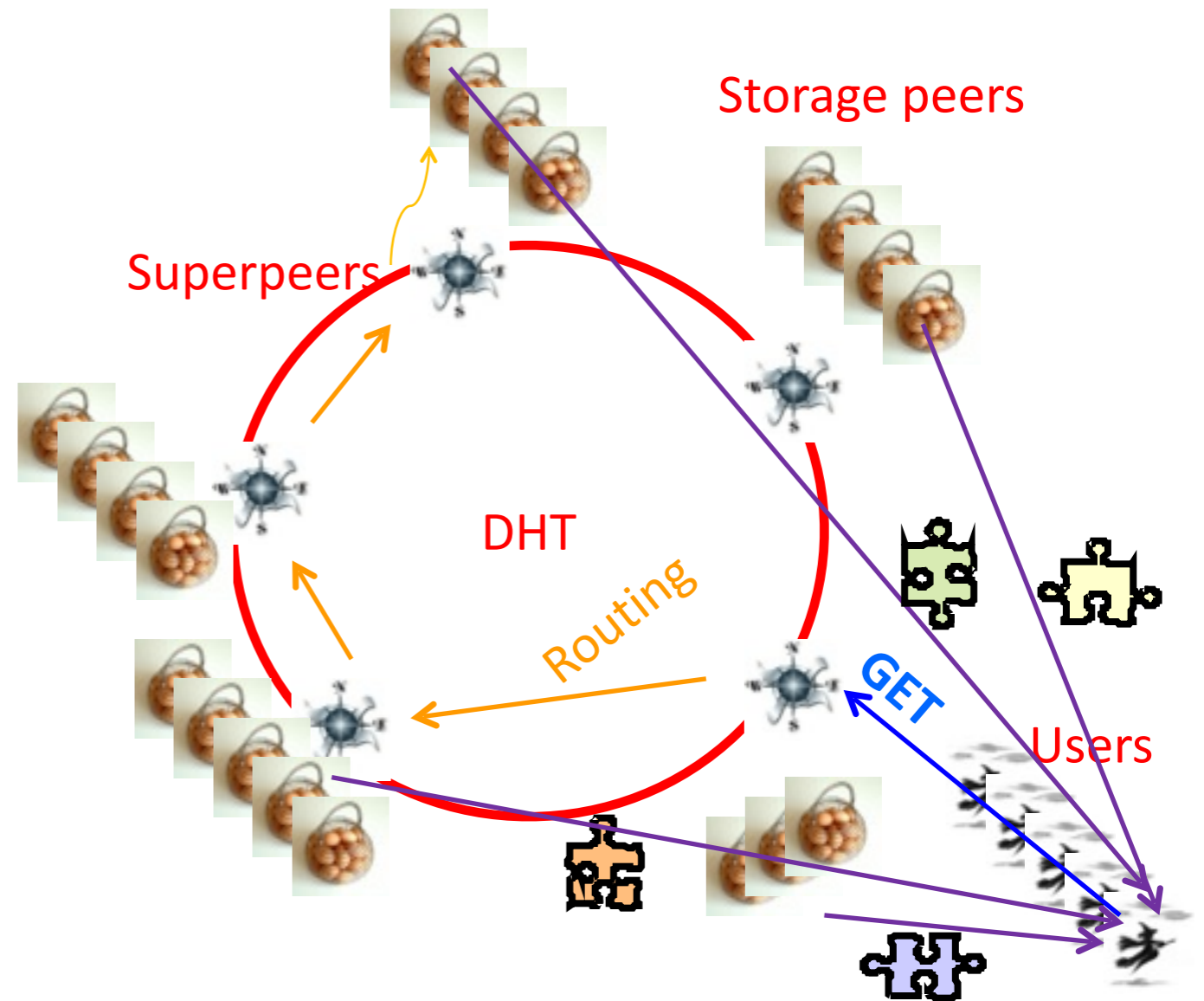


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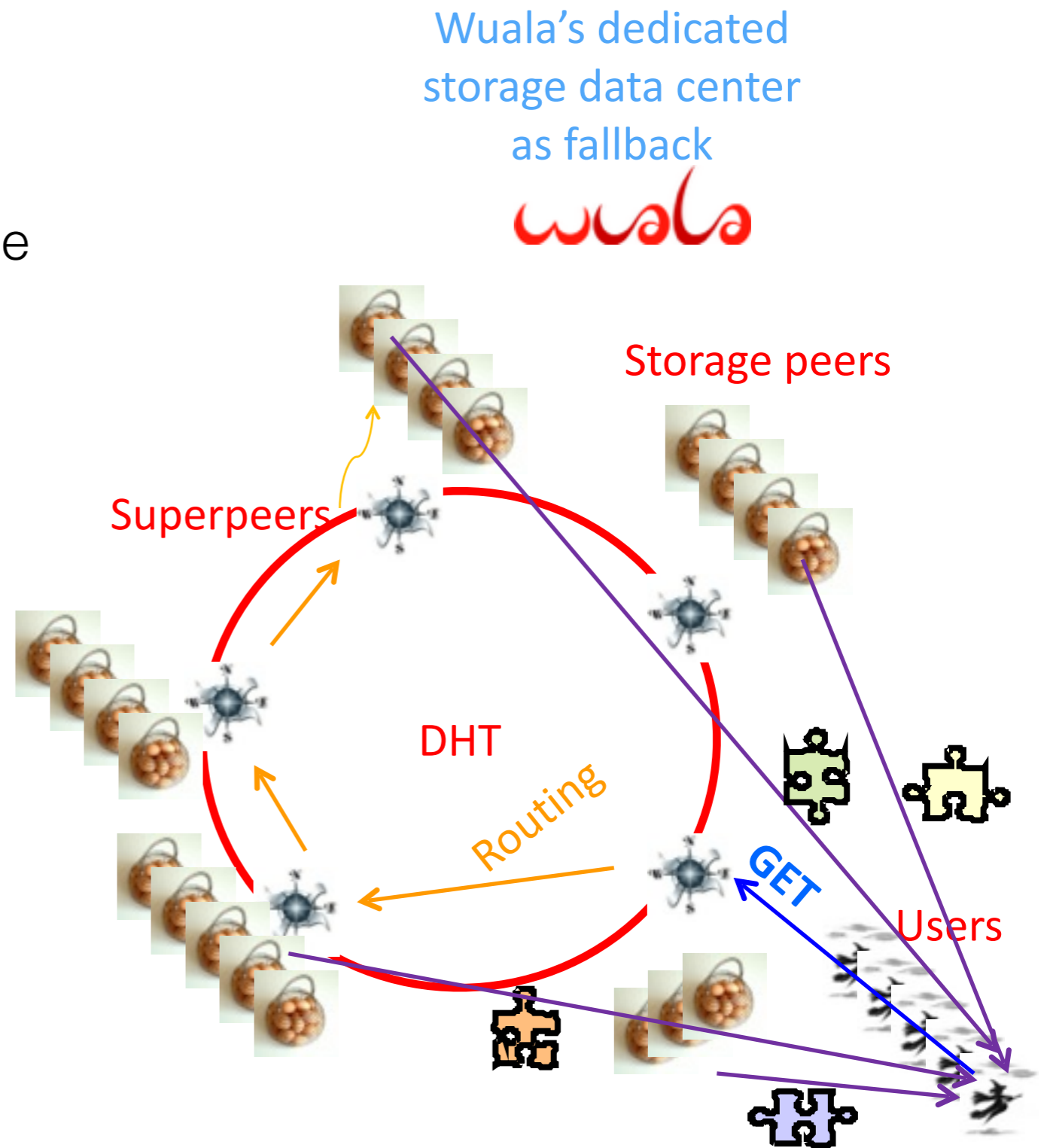
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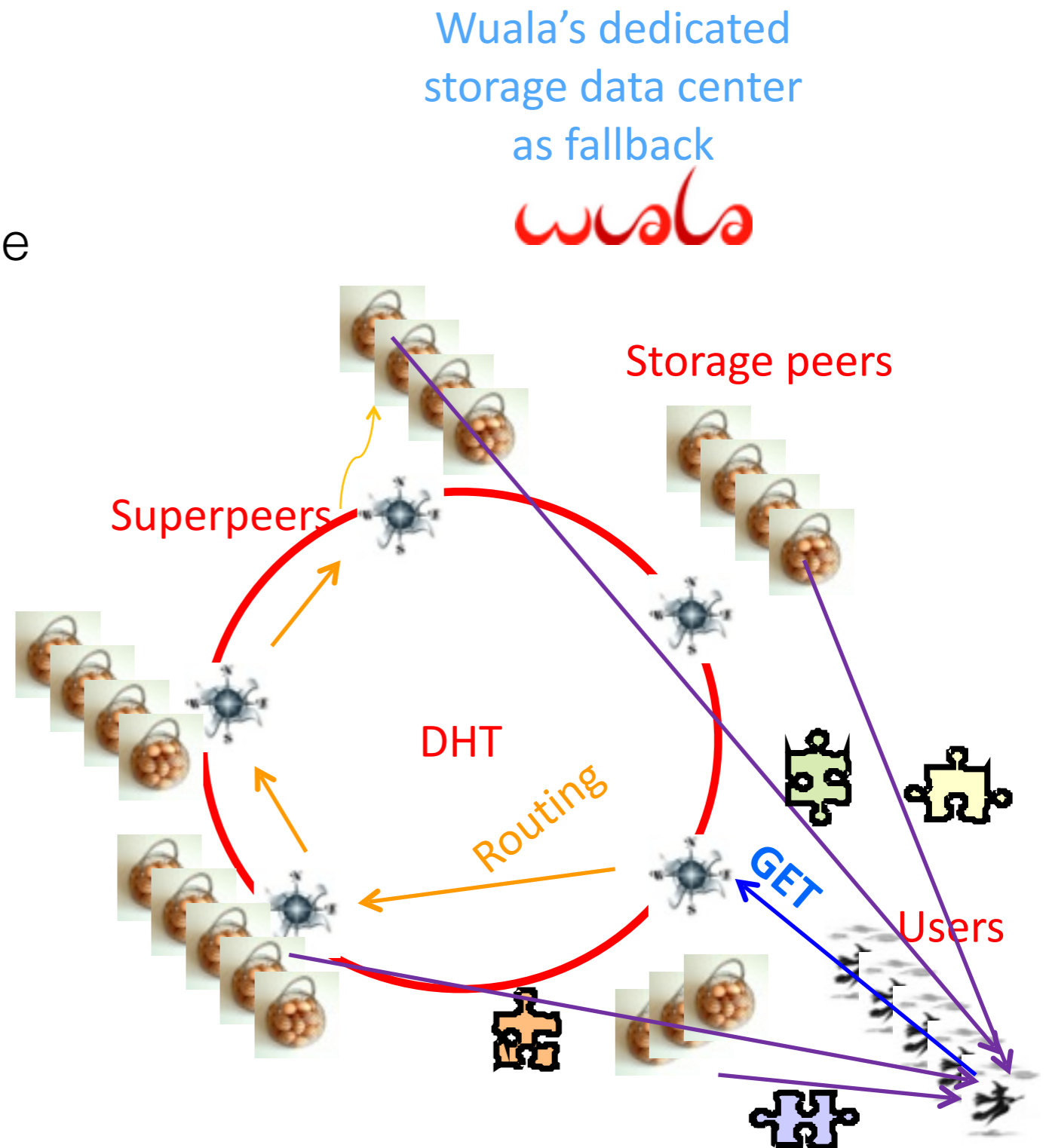
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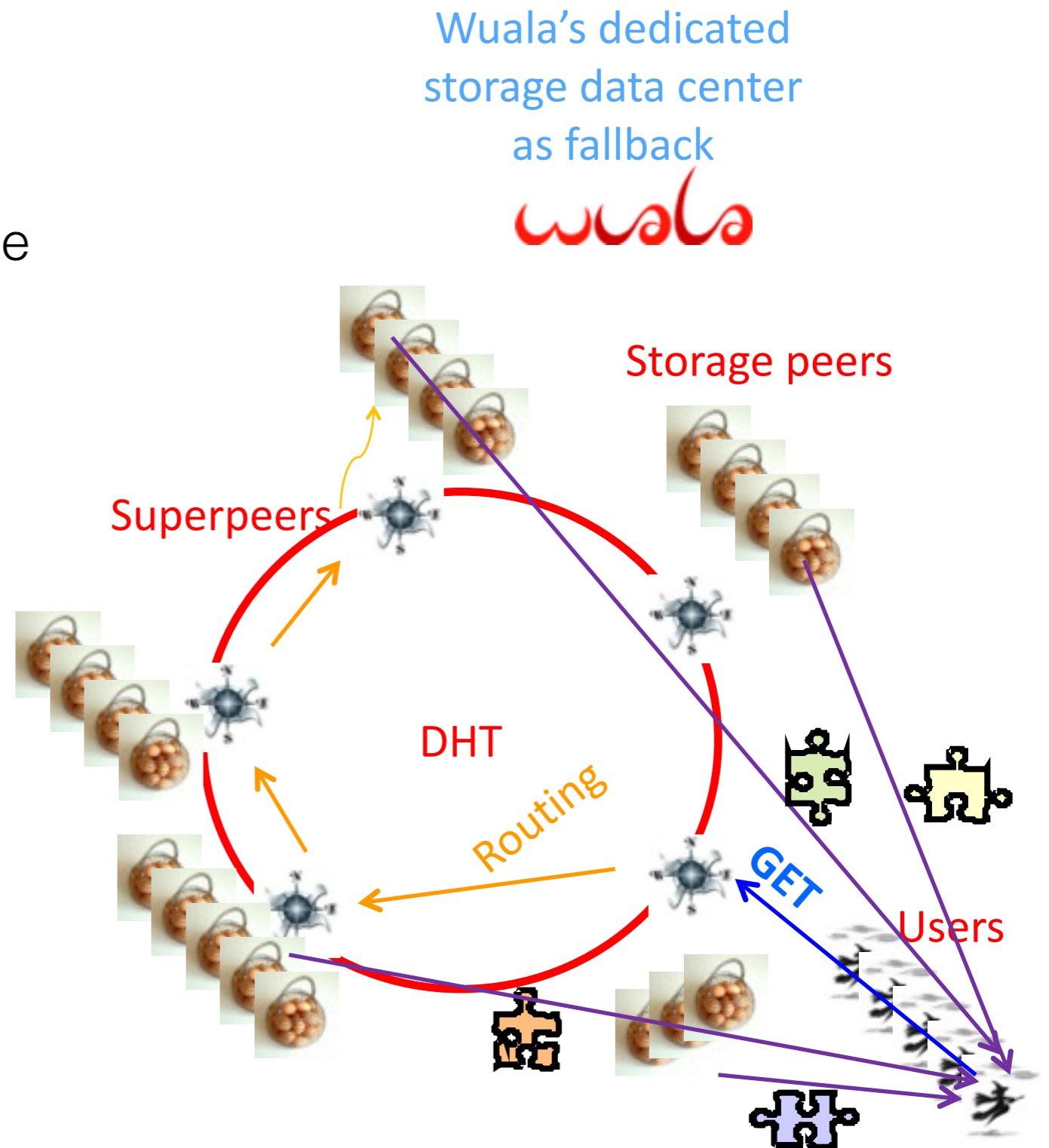
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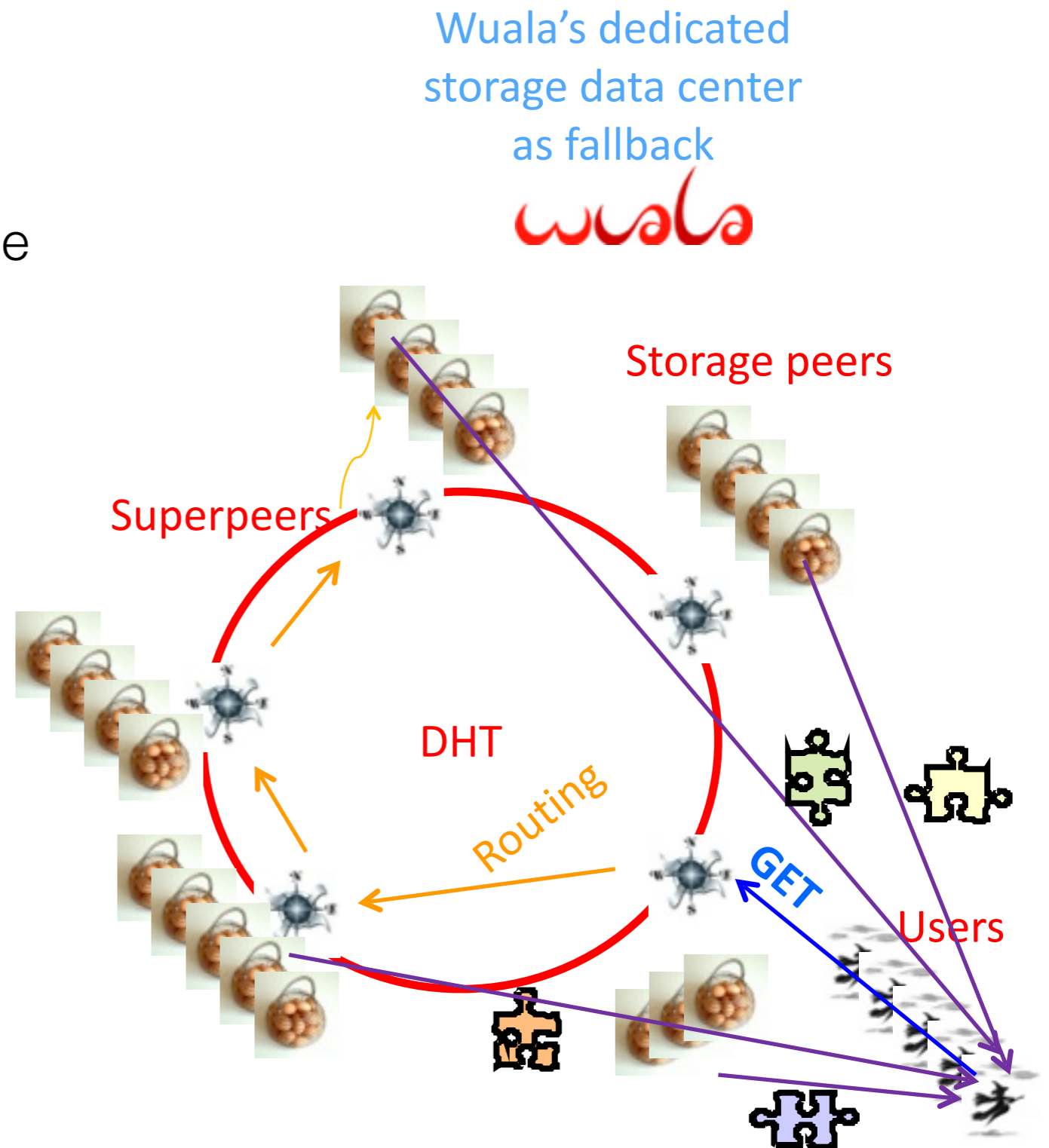
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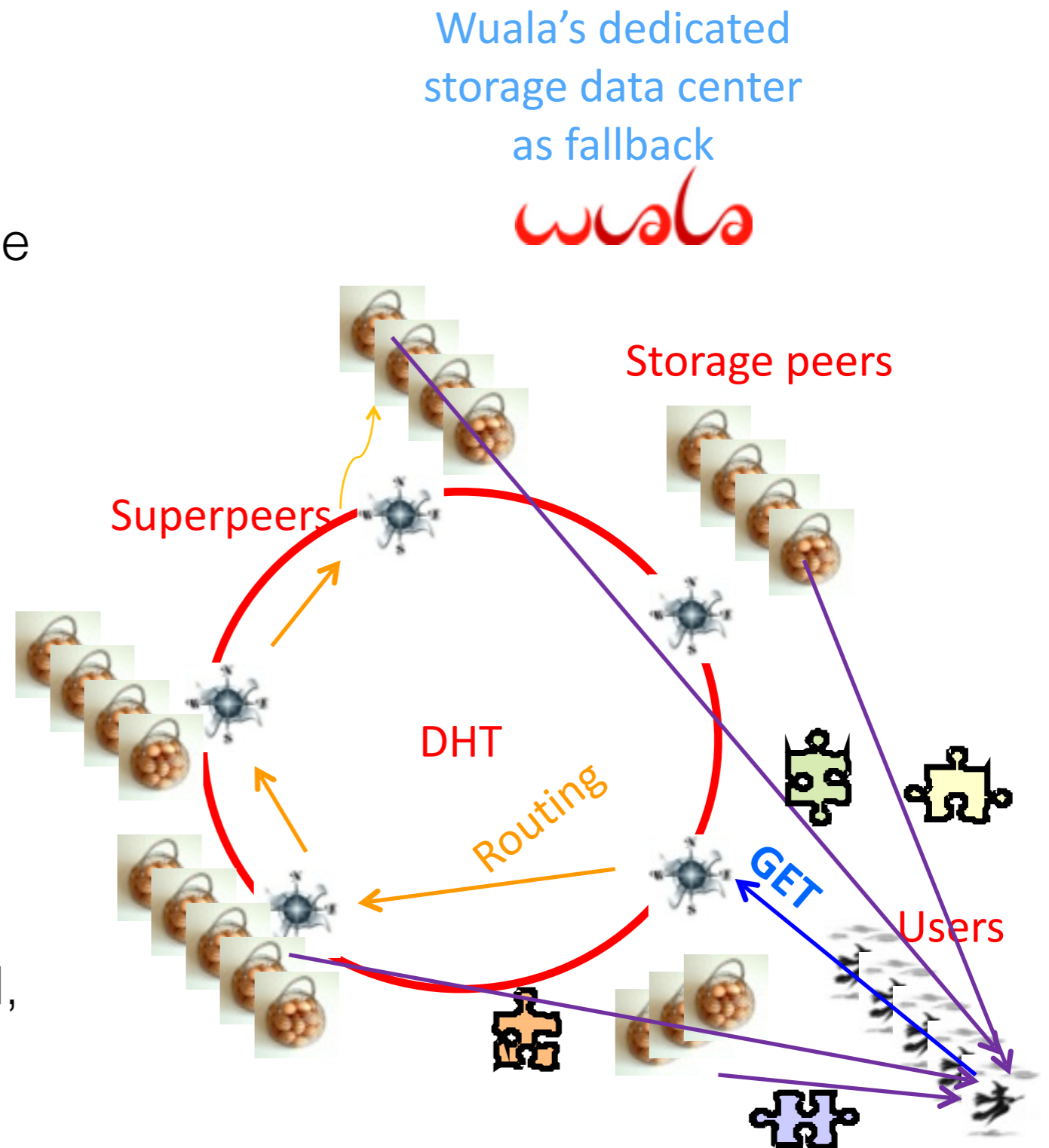
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 - ◆ So very few hops needed, gives high through-put



More sophisticated heuristics

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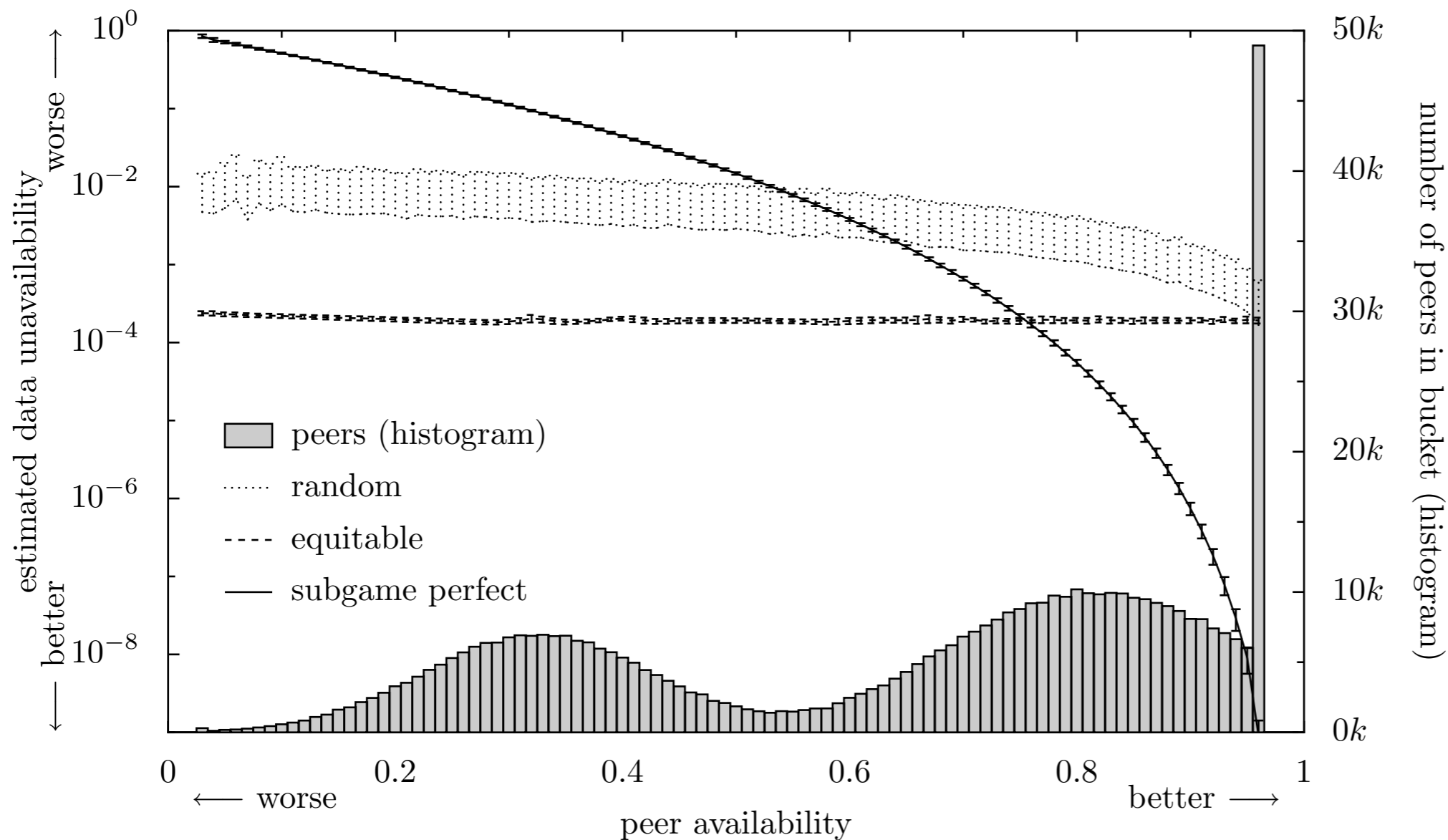
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- ✿ Control
 - ◆ De/centralized, local/global knowledge

Replica Placement in P2P Storage:
Complexity and Game Theoretic Analyses
Rzadca et al, ICDCS 2010

- ✿ Replication model: A **clique of replicas** storing each other's data (reciprocity)
 - ◆ Explores both centralized and decentralized settings for clique formation
 - ◆ Challenge
 - ◆ Centralized matching - right set of peers to optimize storage capacity utilization (proven NP-hard)
 - ◆ Decentralized matching - uses an underlying gossip algorithm (T-man) to explore partners

Representative result

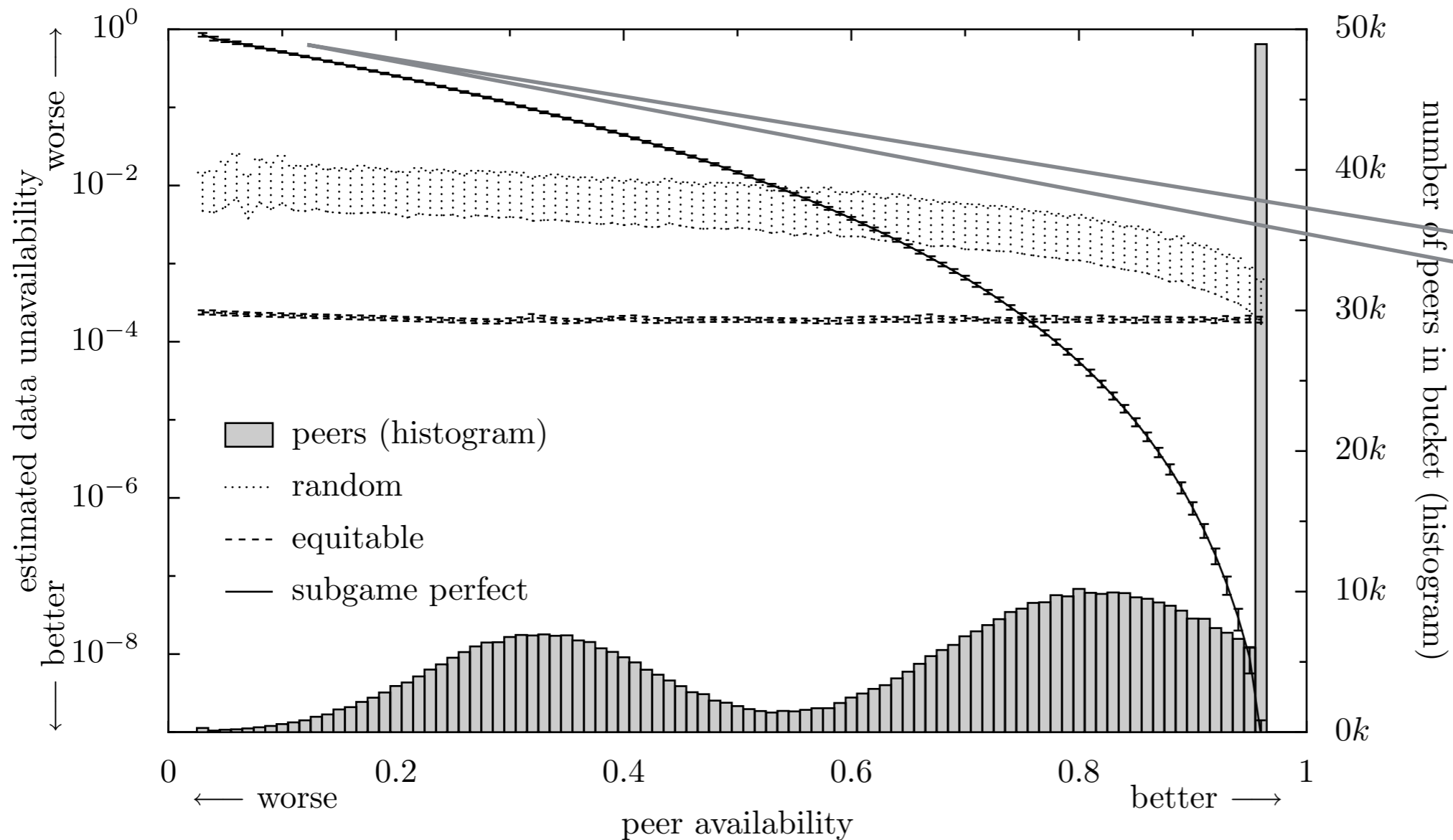
(simulations with artificial data)



Peers' expected data unavailability as a function of their availability in random, equitable and subgame perfect assignment. Histogram shows the number of peers in each availability bucket.

Representative result

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Good or bad?

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- ◆ Maps naturally to the overlying social application
 - ◆ Anecdotal note: SafeBook used Friend-of-Friends for access control also

Place data at friends: That's it?

- ✿ Store at all friends (naïve/baseline)
 - ◆ Best one can do in terms of achieving highest possible availability
 - ◆ Very high overheads!
 - ◆ Storage
 - ◆ Maintenance

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Find instead a
“reasonable” subset of
friends to store at!

An empirical study of availability in friend-to-friend storage systems

Sharma et al, P2P 2011

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An empirical study of availability in friend-to-friend storage systems

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- ✿ Look at the temporal online/offline behavior of friends
 - ◆ Achievable coverage
 - ◆ What best availability can be achieved?
 - ◆ Criticality of friends
 - ◆ Which friends are indispensable?

Evaluation

- ☼ Data set

- ◆ Italian instant messenger service

- ◆ Pros

- Social+Temporal characteristics
- “May” reasonably reflect the online/offline behavior

- ◆ Cons:

- Not a p2p storage system trace
- “small”, “incomplete” and “geographically localized”

Evaluation

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■ 3436 nodes

○ 848 nodes in the largest component

➤ Note that many nodes had “neighbors” in other servers, for whom we did not have info.

➤ Between 1-18 neighbors

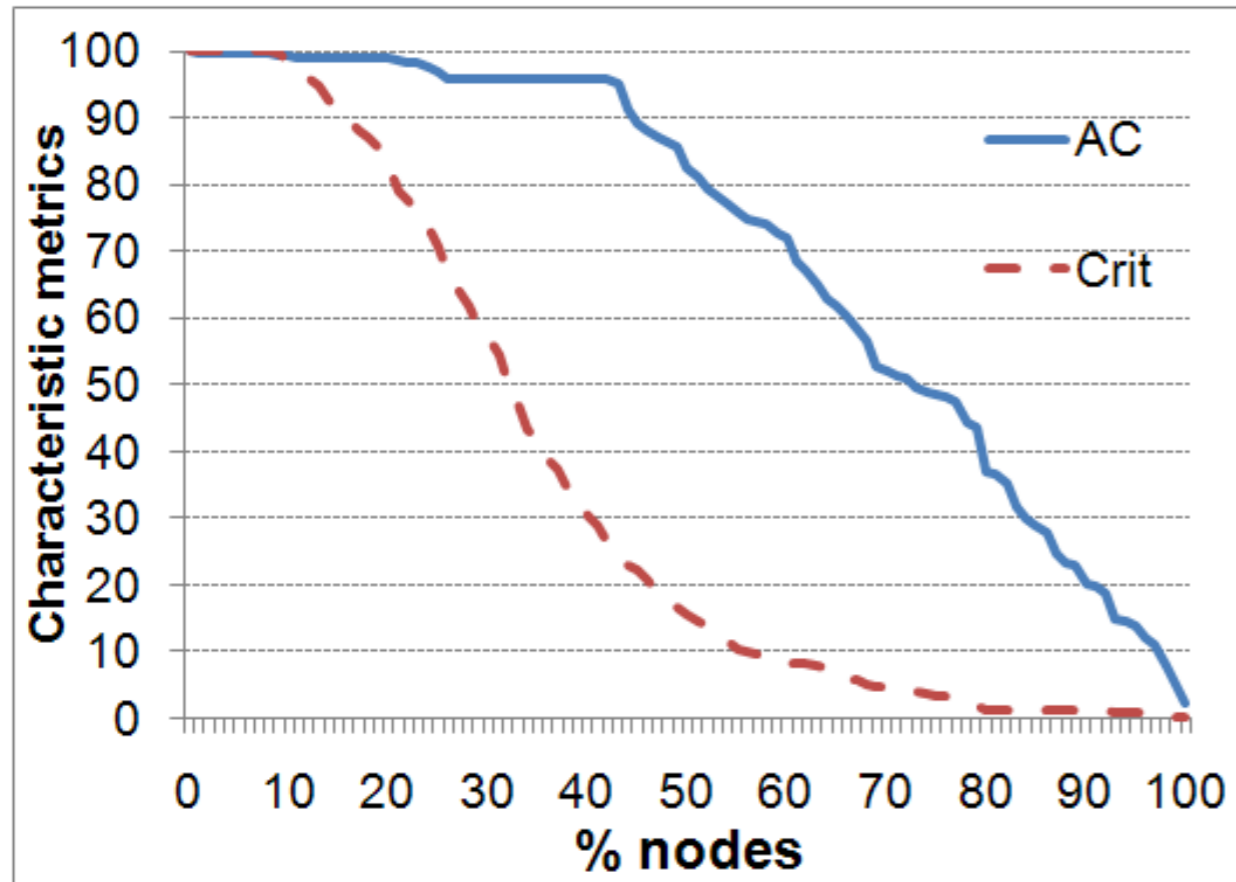
■ Use two weeks of data

○ One for “learning”, one for evaluation

➤ Time of day, day of week effects

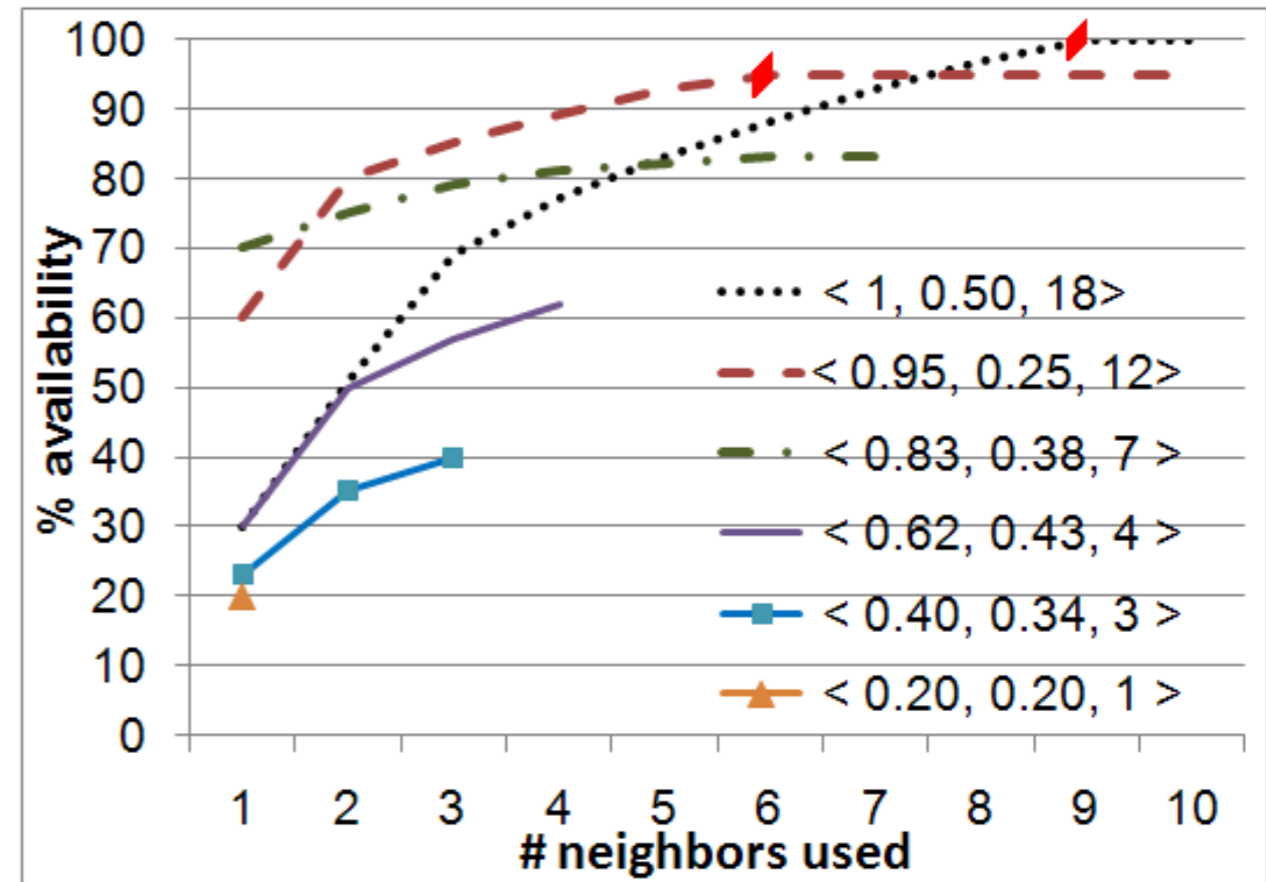
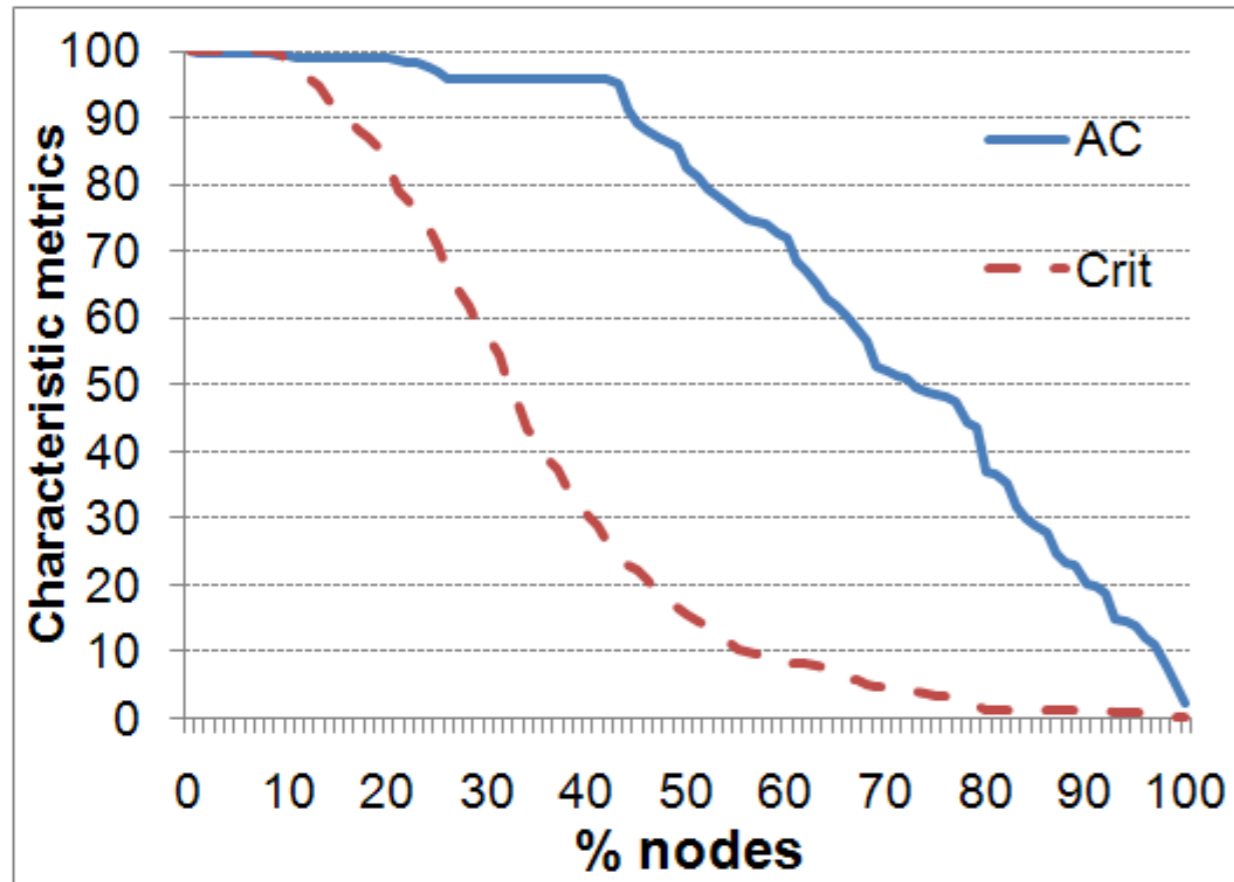
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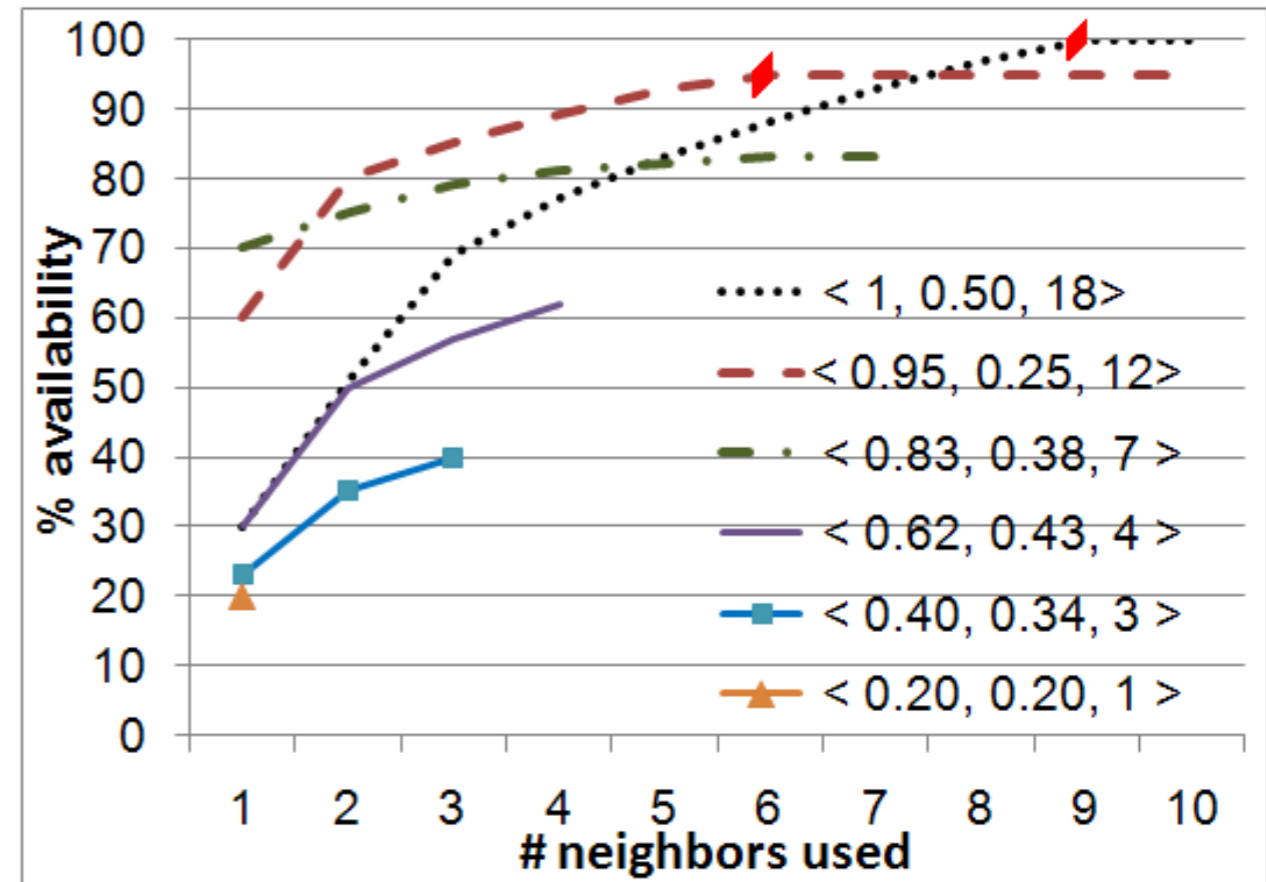
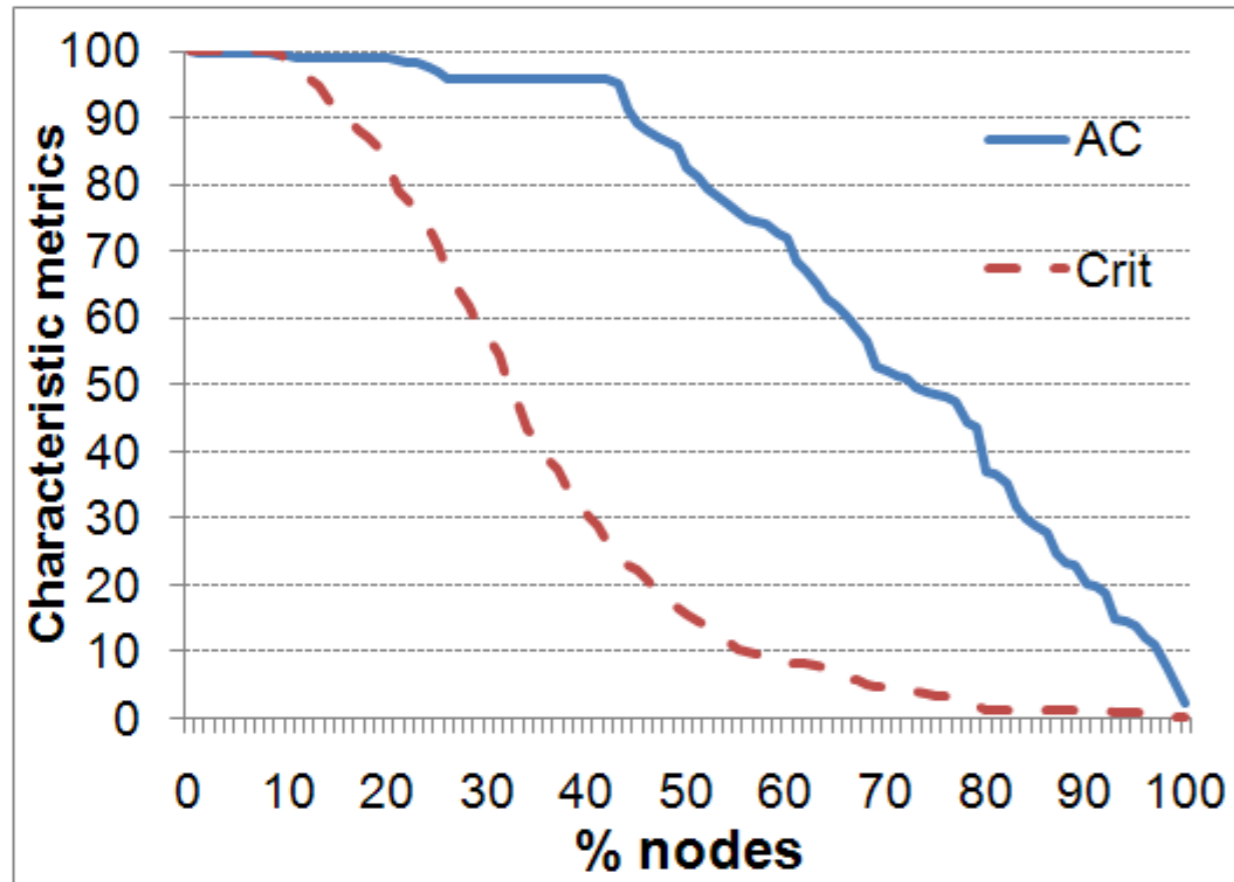
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- <Achievable coverage, Degree of Criticality, # of Friends>

If there are “enough” friends, (>10), ought to be okay! (assuming storage capacity is not an issue)

Bootstrapping pangs!

- ✿ New peers with few friends in the system, or no reputation of being highly available, will find it difficult to get started!
- ◆ Game-theoretic study on reciprocity based P2P cliques
- ◆ Analysis of ego-centric networks for F2F storage

SuperNova: Super-peers Based Architecture for Decentralized Online Social Networks

Sharma et al, Comsnets 2012

SuperNova: Super-peers Based Architecture for Decentralized Online Social Networks

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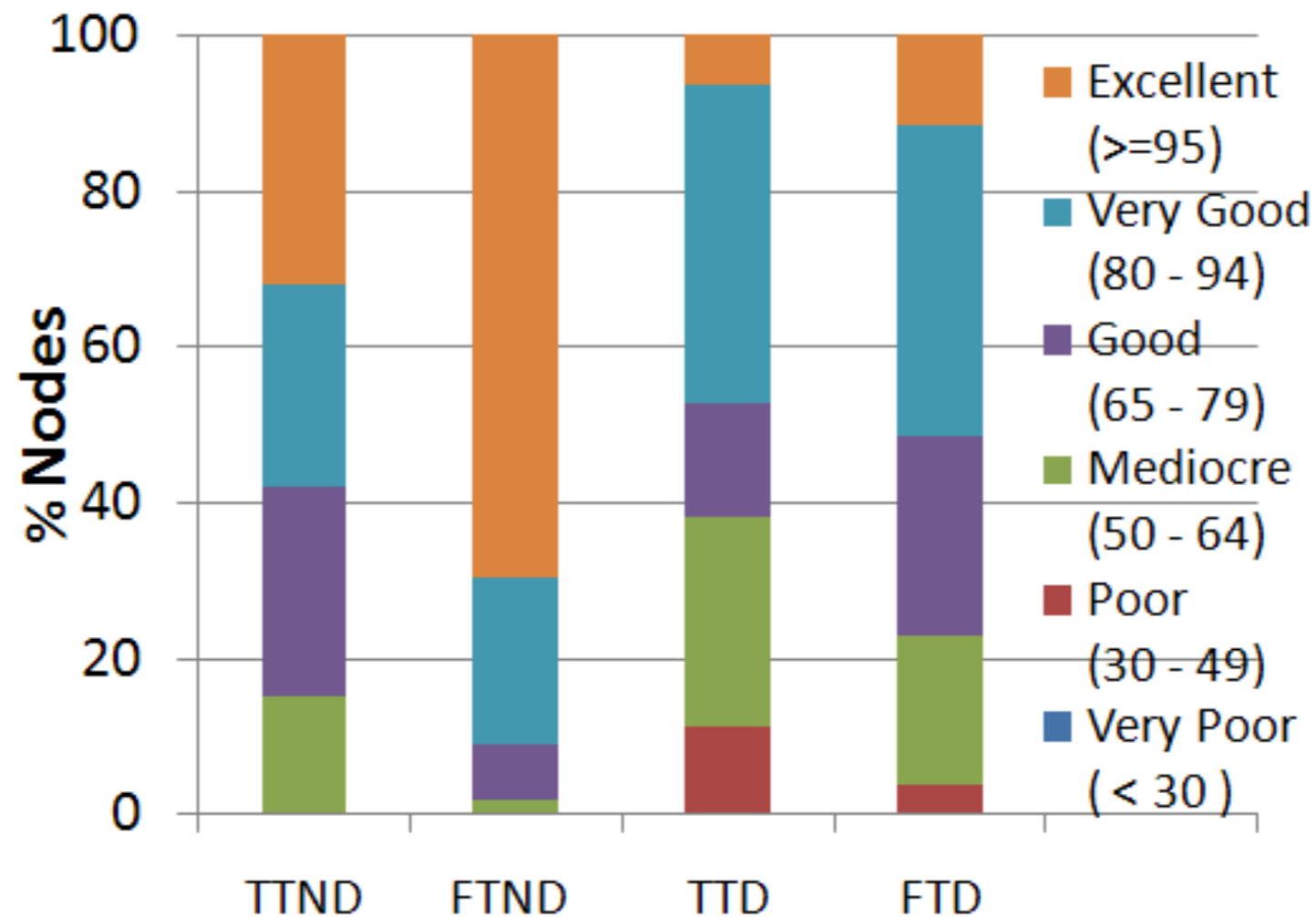
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 - ◆ New nodes use superpeers for storage, until they get established in the system
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 - ◆ Superpeers help coordinating, finding storage partners, etc.

Representative result

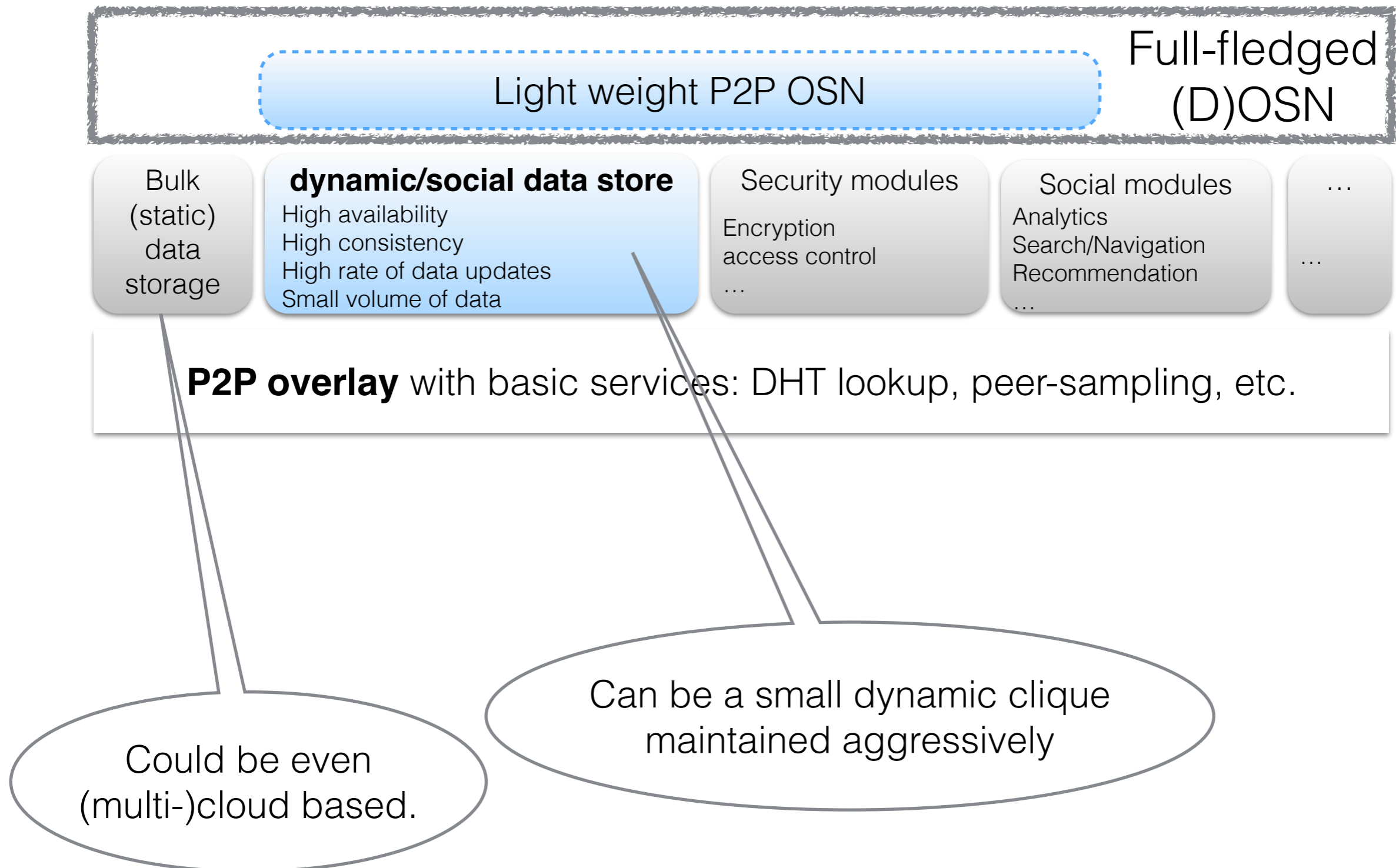
Take with a huge pinch of salt: artificial data to drive simulations, with too many parameters ...



(c) System Performance

Comparison for Friend's Time (FT) and Total Time (TT) for Deviation (D) and NonDeviation (ND)

Moving forward



Tack så mycket!

