

Data Structures Programming Project #1

Data Center

- A data center consists of multiple servers
- The servers are connected by switches in a local area network



Servers in Data Centers

- Rack servers and blade server
- Pros and cons



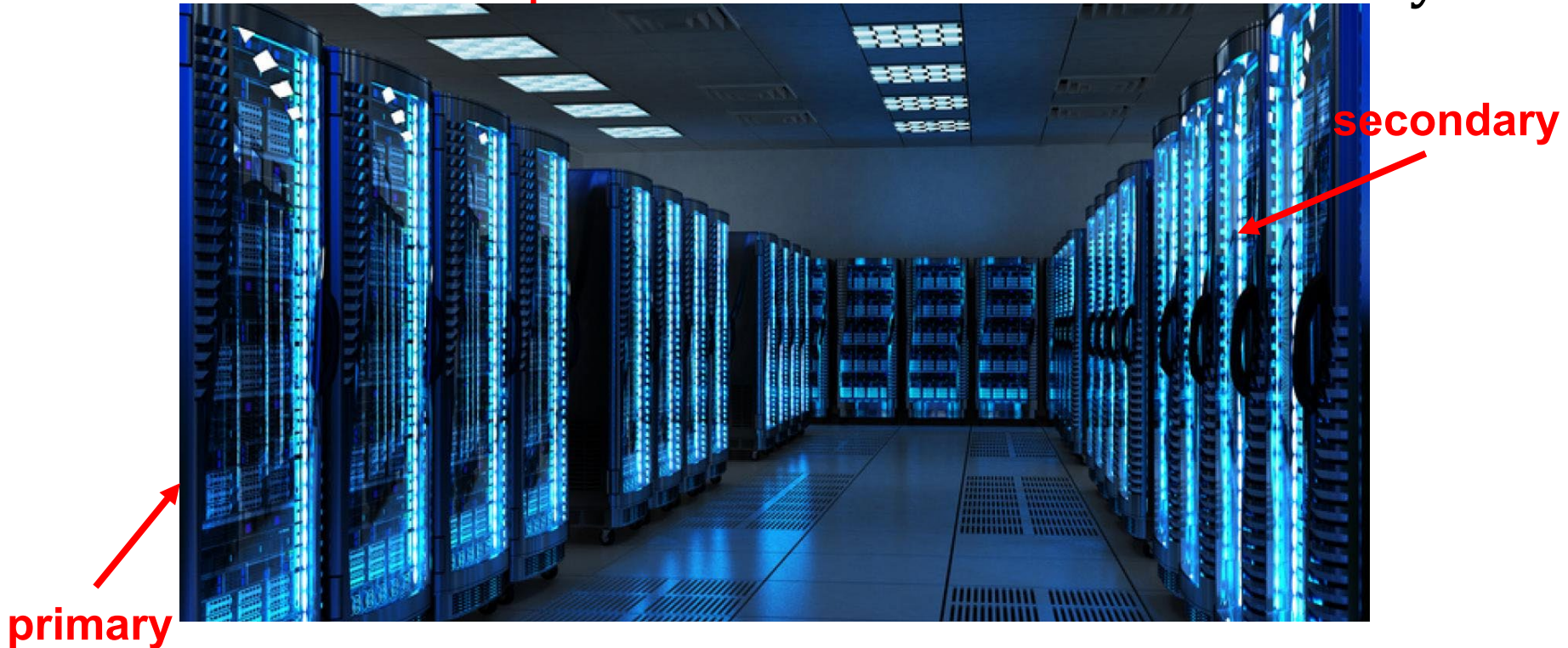
<http://techgenix.com/tower-vs-rack-vs-blade-servers/>



<https://www.racksolutions.com/news/data-center-optimization/blade-server-vs-rack-server/>

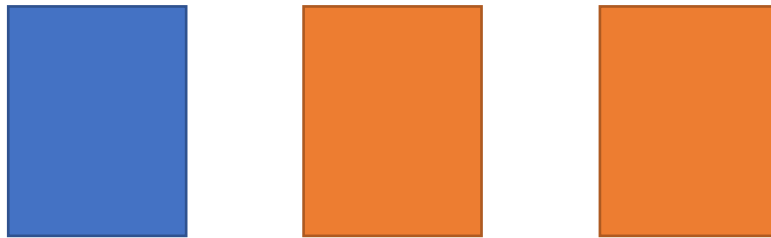
Data Availability

- System upgrade, power failure, system crash,...
- Data cannot be stored in one server only
- We need **backup** schemes to maintain availability



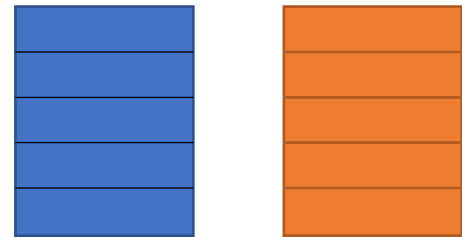
Data Availability

- Backup is necessary to prevent data loss
- A simple way is to **make copies (mirroring)**
- Availability rate = 90%
- Make 3 copies $\rightarrow 1 - (1 - 0.9)^3 = 99.9\%$
- Redundancy rate = $2/1 = 200\%$



Data Availability – Erasure Code

- Erasure code can mitigate the storage cost
- Availability rate = 90%
- Divide data into n chunks
- Make $(n + m)$ chunks
- Any n chunks can reconstruct the data
- Make $(5 + 5)$ chunks
- $1 - \sum_{i=6}^{10} C_i^{10} (0.1)^i (1 - 0.9)^{10-i}$
 $\approx 1 - 0.00015 = 99.9985\%$
- Redundancy rate = $5/5 = 100\%$



Programming Project #1:

Design an erasure-code backup scheme

- Input:
 - Data, n , m
- Procedure:
 - Divide data into n chunks
 - Generate m chunks for recovery
- Output:
 - $(n + m)$ chunks
 - Ensure any n chunks can reconstruct the data
- The grade is inversely proportional to **the redundancy rate**

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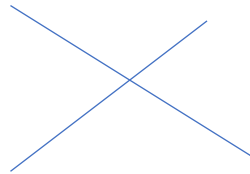
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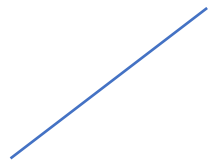
The Idea from System of Linear Equations

- n linear equations with n variables
- If the equations are **linear independent**, the variables can be **solved uniquely**

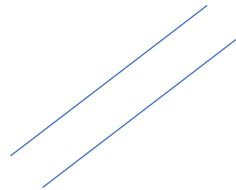
- $$\begin{cases} x + y = 4 \\ x + 2y = 6 \end{cases}$$



- $$\begin{cases} x + y = 4 \\ 2x + 2y = 8 \end{cases}$$



- $$\begin{cases} x + y = 4 \\ 2x + 2y = 9 \end{cases}$$





A Simple Erasure-Code Backup Scheme

Encode

- Data is divided into n chunks (i.e., variables)
- Data = 22, $n = 2$
 - $\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$
- Generate m chunks (i.e., use additional equations)
- $m = 2$
 - $\begin{cases} 2x + y = 6 \\ x + y = 4 \end{cases}$



How to Generate the m Equations

- Generate m chunks (i.e., use additional equations)
- Use the Vandermonde matrix to generate

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_1^2 & \dots & \alpha_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_2^2 & \dots & \alpha_2^{n-1} \\ 1 & \alpha_3 & \alpha_3^2 & \dots & \alpha_3^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \alpha_m & \alpha_m^2 & \dots & \alpha_m^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$



How to Generate the m Equations

- Generate m chunks (i.e., use additional equations)
- Use the Vandermonde matrix to generate

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1^2 & \dots & 1^{n-1} \\ 1 & 2 & 2^2 & \dots & 2^{n-1} \\ 1 & 3 & 3^2 & \dots & 3^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & m & m^2 & \dots & m^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

- $n = 2, m = 2$
- ??



How to Generate the m Equations

- Generate m chunks (i.e., use additional equations)
- Use the Vandermonde matrix to generate

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} & 1^2 & \dots & 1^{n-1} \\ \boxed{1} & \boxed{2} & 2^2 & \dots & 2^{n-1} \\ 1 & 3 & 3^2 & \dots & 3^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & m & m^2 & \dots & m^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

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- $n = 2, m = 2$

- $$\begin{cases} x + y = 4 \\ x + 2y = 6 \end{cases}$$



A Simple Erasure-Code Backup Scheme

Decode

- Get n chunks from $(n + m)$ chunks
- $n = 2$
- $$\begin{cases} x + y = 4 \\ x + 2y = 6 \end{cases}$$
- Reconstruct the data
- Use Gauss-Jordan Elimination or Inverse Matrix
- $$\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$
- The data = 22

Programming Project #1:

Implement a well-known erasure-code backup scheme

- Input:
 - Mode: 0 = Encode
 - Encode: data, n , m
 - Encode procedure:
 - Divide data into n chunks
 - Generate m chunks for recovery
 - Output:
 - $(n + m)$ chunks
- Input:
 - Mode: 1 = Decode
 - Decode: n equations
 - Encode procedure:
 - Solve the n equations to reconstruct the data
 - Output:
 - The reconstructed data

Input Sample: use scanf

Format:

Mode n m

InputString

Format:

Mode n

n_Equations

Exampe:

0 2 2

22

Exampe:

1 2

1 1 4

1 2 6

Output Sample: use printf

Format:

Format:

$(n + m)$ _Equations

Data

Example:

Example:

1	0	2
0	1	2
1	1	4
1	2	6

22

Note

- Superb deadline: 10/19 Tue
- Deadline: 10/26 Tue
- Pass the test of our online judge platform
- Submit your code to E-course2
- Demonstrate your code remotely with TA
- C Source code (i.e., only .c)
- Show a good programming style

Further Reading

- An ensemble of replication and erasure codes for cloud file systems, IEEE INFOCOM 2013
- Fast Erasure Coding for Data Storage: A Comprehensive Study of the Acceleration Techniques, ACM FAST 2019
- ...