

Reasoning with MAD distributed systems

Lorenzo Alvisi
The University of Texas at Austin



Tolerating arbitrary faults

Bad things do happen to good systems ...

Gmail Disaster: Reports Of Mass Email Deletions

Google's servers for Gmail issue as users complain of missing emails

July 21, 2008

Amazon S3 Availability Event: July 2008

We asked to provide some additional detail about the problem and experience on this using S3 to perform integrity checks. After some investigation, Amazon S3 has been able to determine the cause of the problem.

Amazon S3 has been able to correlate the issue with data corruption on the storage system that stores the data for S3. This was caused by a bug in the software that handles data corruption detection and repair. The bug was introduced in late June 2008 and was fixed on July 12, 2008.

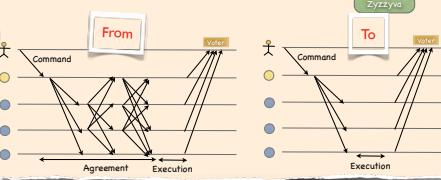
What happened to the data? What happened to the data when it was stored?

Amazon S3 total requests in the US, intermittently, spike to 100% of the capacity of the data stream ... Based on our investigation with both internal

Zyzyva

Speculative Byzantine Fault Tolerance

- Simplifies the design of BFT replication
 - One protocol to rule them all
 - latency
 - throughput
 - cost of replication



UpRight

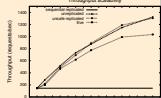
Practical and configurable BFT replication

- Applying BFT replication to real services
 - BFT HDFS
 - BFT ZooKeeper
- Refining the architecture and APIs
 - Introduce Request Quorum stage before agreement
 - Clean application API for:
 - processing requests
 - taking application state snapshots
- Configurable replication
 - u: services are Up (live) despite u failures
 - r: services are Right (safe) despite r commission failures
 - Replication costs expressed as a function of u and r

EVE

Replicating multithreaded servers

- Replication state-of-the-art
 - Agree on order of requests, then execute them
 - Requires deterministic execution
 - Practically this means single-threaded execution
- Eve
 - First execute requests nondeterministically, without agreeing on order
 - Then verify if state and responses match among replicas
 - Efficient rollback on divergence
- Benefits
 - Allows multithreaded execution
 - Up to 12x speedup on a 16-core machine
 - 25% slower than an unreplicated server



What is a MAD system?

Any system that spans Multiple Administrative Domains (e.g. peer-to-peer services, cloud/outsourced storage, Internet routing, and wireless mesh routing)

What is so special about MAD systems?

Traditional threshold FT does not apply!

- Nodes can be selfish: cooperation requires incentives
- Sybil attacks can overwhelm any threshold mechanism

If this were not enough, each domain is a black box to its peers: what basis is there for trust?

The BAR Model

Three classes of MAD nodes:

- Byzantine: deviate arbitrarily, for any reason
- Acquiescent: follow the assigned protocol obediently
- Rational: deviate iff doing so increases their utility

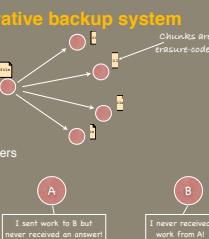
BAR Tolerant Systems

- No more than $n/3$ Byzantine nodes
- No bound on number of rational nodes

BAR-B

A BAR-tolerant cooperative backup system

- Peers assign each other chunks to store on their behalf
 - Assignment need not be symmetric
 - Deterministic retrieval guarantee despite Byzantine and Rational peers
- When assigning work, challenge is handling "he said / she said"
- Problem could be solved by interposing an acquiescent witness W between A and B



But, just in FT distributed computing it is not prudent to assume that any particular node will be correct, we don't want to assume that any W that we may use will not either fail or turn selfish.

Solution: use BAR-tolerant State Machine Replication to build the abstraction of an acquiescent W out of node each of which may be Byzantine or selfish

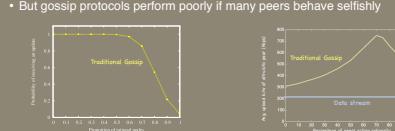


MAD Systems

BAR-Gossip

BAR-tolerant Nash for P2P live streaming

- Gossip is attractive infrastructure for P2P live streaming
- But gossip protocols perform poorly if many peers behave selfishly



• BAR Gossip relies on Balance Exchange, a provably incentive compatible protocol: no selfish node has unilateral incentives to deviate from it

• Reliability with BAR Gossip is way up...



Flightpath

Approximate equilibria for practical live streaming

- The price for proving BAR Gossip a Nash equilibrium is lack of flexibility:
 - peers cannot join streaming mid-way
 - communication patterns are inflexible
 - extra overhead
- Flightpath balances obedience with choice through approximate equilibria
 - not Nash, but ε -Nash: selfish node deviate only if doing so increases their utility by more than a factor of ε
- Flightpath supports dynamic membership; provides stable performance despite flash crowds; minimizes jitter; and lowers peak bandwidth below home-use threshold



Just in! Local social defenses against Sybil attacks

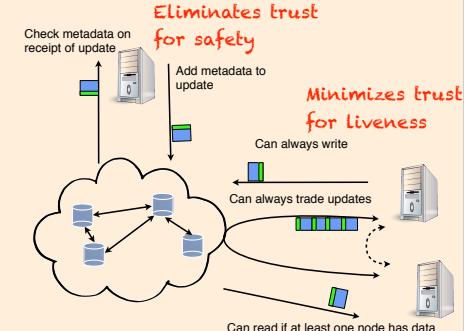
- Current sybil defenses can distinguish honest from forged identities in social graphs that are fast mixing (equivalently, have constant conductance)
- Alas, many social graphs are not fast mixing!
- We are developing a new approach that provides better protection without relying on global graph properties, such as constant conductance, but rather leverages the social graph's community structure.

Dependable Storage

Depot

Cloud storage with minimal trust

- Removes trust from providers
- Not the same thing as making providers more trustworthy!



Teapot

Minimal trust for today's cloud

- Same guarantees of Depot, but using unmodified Amazon S3 servers

(In progress!)



Lorenzo Alvisi is a Professor in the Department of Computer Science at UT Austin, where he is a co-director of the Laboratory for Advanced Systems Software (LASR). He holds a Ph.D. and M.S. in Computer Science from Cornell University, and a Laurea summa cum laude in Physics from the University of Bologna, Italy. He is a Fellow of the ACM and the recipient of an Alfred P. Sloan Fellowship and of the NSF CAREER Award.

Collaborators on the efforts noted here include my UT Austin colleagues Mike Dahlin and Mike Walfish; Allen Clement (MPI-SWS); Rama Kota (MSR Silicon Valley); Alessandro Panconesi (Sapienza University Rome); Silvio Lattanzi (Google); and Edmund Wong, Manos Karpitsos, and Yang Wang, all Ph.D. students at UT.

