

Modeling, prediction, designing for LiFTinG

Semester project presentation

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September 26, 2010

The main problems

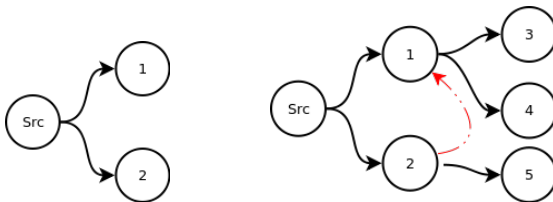
Objectives

- Modeling Gossip for outcast nodes
- Designing an efficient score management system

Outline

- 1 Modeling and predictions
- 2 Score management
- 3 Conclusion

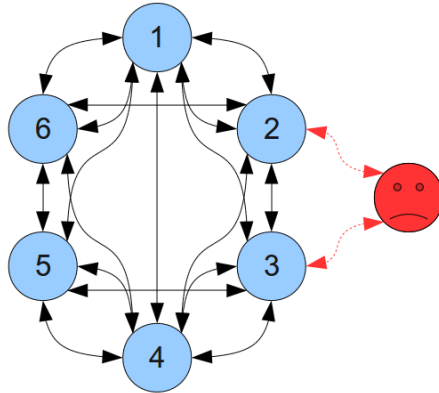
Epidemic data dissemination



Gossiping with $f = 2$

- Push-pull
- Infect-and-die
- Random
- Packet drops?

Who is an outcast?



One outcast

- Nodes *almost* no-one gossips with

The main question

- Is 100% reception necessary? **File sharing** or **Live streaming**
- What about FEC-ARQ? $x\% \implies 99\%$ reception

The problem

How many nodes should outcast a node so that it receives less than $x\%$ of data?

- Spread of revoke messages
- Better score management system?
- But why a model, why not just **simulate** it?
 - Theoretical guarantees (at least on mean values)
 - Faster
 - Insights

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Models

- **Erdős-Rényi model:** Good for connectivity study, exact numbers, show $f \approx \log_e N$ for atomic broadcasts, not ideal for behavior of one individual (outcast) with respect to a random graph
- **Macro-discrete Models:** Keep track of exact numbers in each state, intractable because of complex combinatorics
- **Epidemic model :** Good for approximations, averages, fractions

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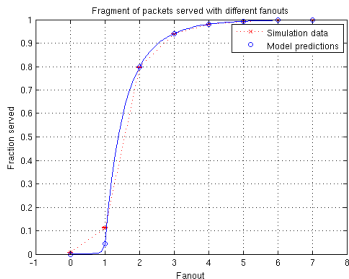
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SIR model

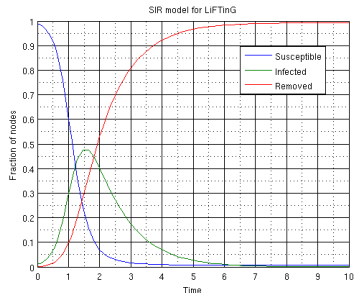
Development

- Basic model for epidemic spread
- Modeling individual outcasts using mean field theory
- Modeling a fraction of outcast by extending the basic model

Basic model



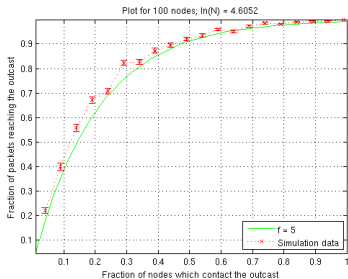
(a) Coverage with different f



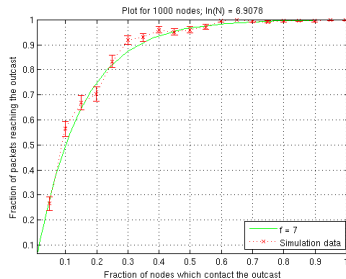
(b) Temporal Evolution

Predictions of the basic SIR model

One outcast



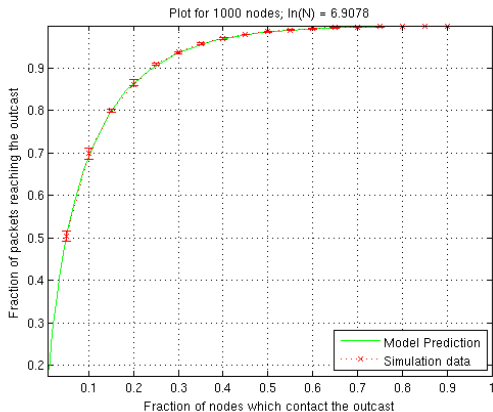
(a) 100 nodes, 1 outcast



(b) 1000 nodes, 1 outcast

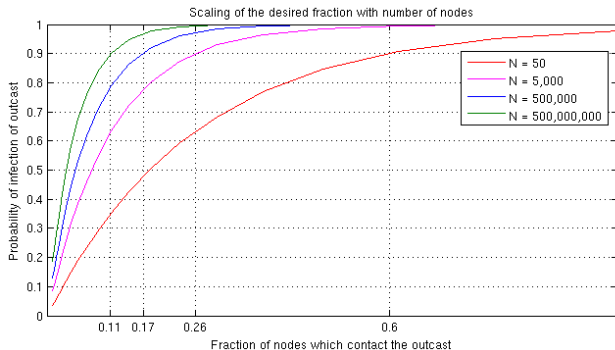
Verification of model predictions

More than one outcast



10% nodes are outcasts

Does this scale?

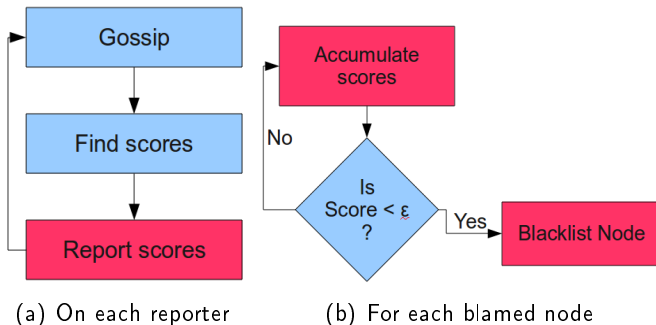


With 1 outcast and different N

Outline

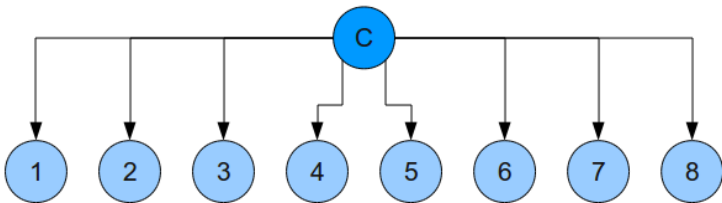
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What is score management?



LiFTinG protocol

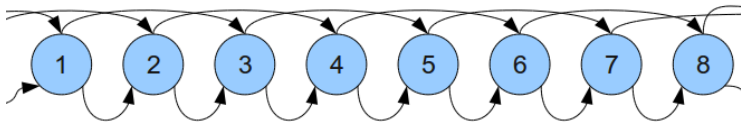
Central blaming entity



Central server managing all nodes in the system

- Scalability!

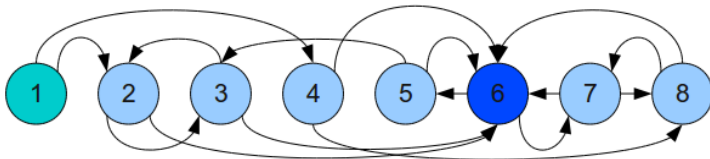
AVMON or AVCast



Hash based manager selection

- Structure!
- Complicated to implement

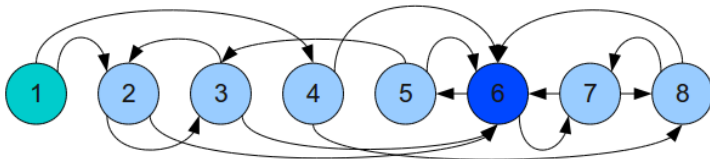
Random managers



Choose two nodes to manage at random

- Will each node be covered? $k = \log_e n + m \cdot c$
- How to report scores? Gossiping blames does not scale!

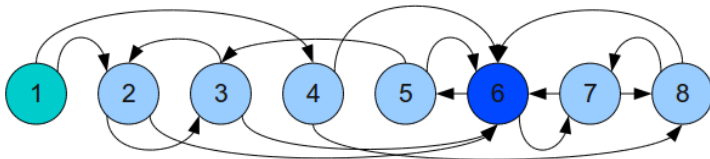
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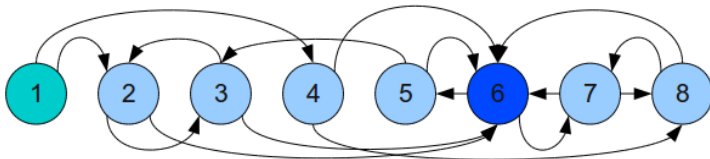
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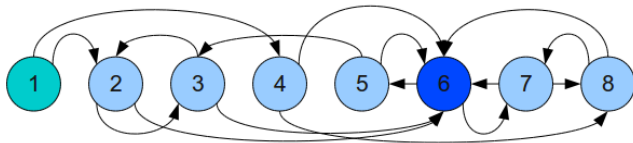
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Caching addresses



Choose two nodes to manage at random

(a) For Node 3

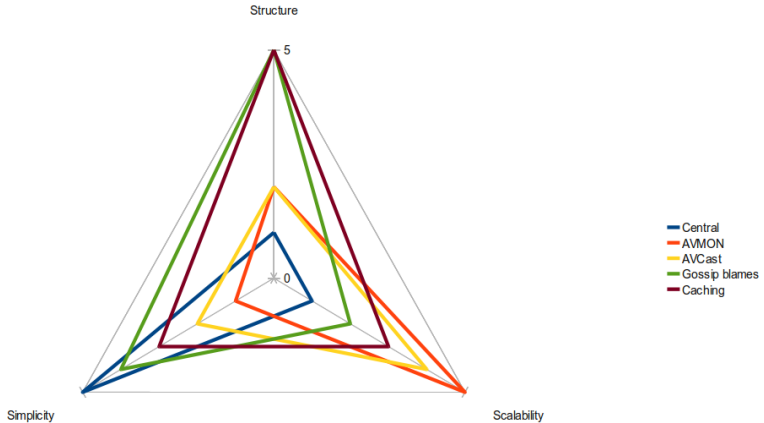
Of:	List
1	-
4	{1}
8	{4, 7}

(b) For Node 4

Of:	List
2	{1,3}
8	{4,7}
6	{2,3,4,5,7,8}

$O(\sqrt{N})$ managers stored

Deciding the metric



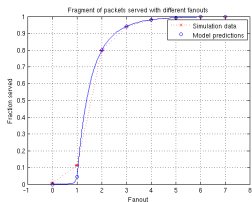
Comparison of different management systems

Outline

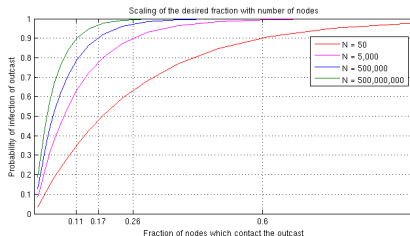
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Take home message: Modeling Gossip

- Revoke message with fanout of 3 will reach 95% nodes: works for more than 500,000,000 nodes



(a) Frac. reached



(b) Needed revoking fraction

Putting together the results

Take home message: Modeling Gossip

- Turning perspective around: A new-coming node will need to contact a small fraction of nodes to get 90% data:
 - Useful for probing sensor networks?
 - Hierarchical gossiping?
- Very general model, can model:
 - Heterogeneous gossiping behaviors
 - Mean value of jitter, temporal evolution?
 - Variance, second order analysis?

Take home messages: Score management

- AVMON is too strong and structured
- Properties of LiFTinG which should be used:
 - Knowledge of own managers is not necessary
 - No positive scores, no false negative feedback
- **STRUCTURE** v/s **SCALABILITY**: can do better?

Thank you

Questions?

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