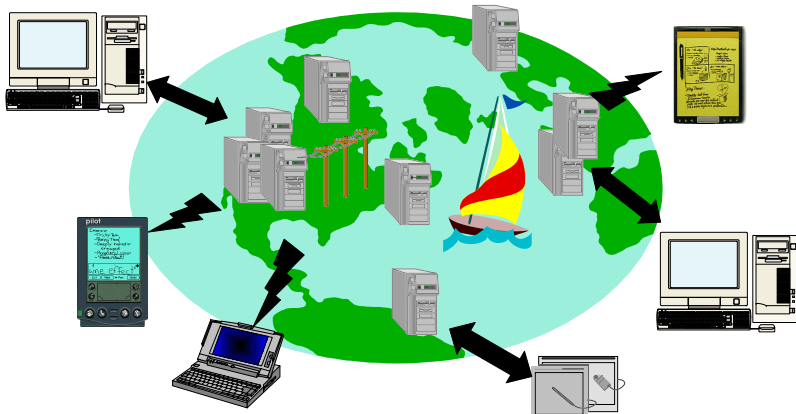


OceanStore: An Architecture for Global-Scale Persistent Storage



John Kubiawicz
University of California at Berkeley

OceanStore Context: Ubiquitous Computing

- Computing everywhere:
 - Desktop, Laptop, Palmtop
 - Cars, Cellphones
 - Shoes? Clothing? Walls?
- Connectivity everywhere:
 - Rapid growth of bandwidth in the interior of the net
 - Broadband to the home and office
 - Wireless technologies such as CMDA, Satellite, laser

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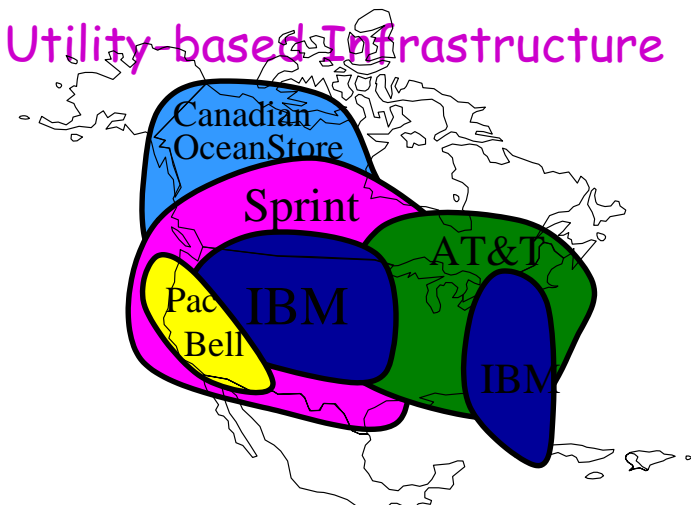
Questions about information:

- Where is persistent information stored?
 - *Want: Geographic independence for availability, durability, and freedom to adapt to circumstances*
- How is it protected?
 - *Want: Encryption for privacy, signatures for authenticity, and Byzantine commitment for integrity*
- Can we make it indestructible?
 - *Want: Redundancy with continuous repair and redistribution for long-term durability*
- Is it hard to manage?
 - *Want: automatic optimization, diagnosis and repair*
- Who owns the aggregate resouces?
 - *Want: Utility Infrastructure!*

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Utility-based Infrastructure



- Transparent data service provided by federation of companies:
 - Monthly fee paid to one service provider
 - Companies buy and sell capacity from each other

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OceanStore: Everyone's Data, One Big Utility

"The data is just out there"

- How many files in the OceanStore?
 - Assume 10^{10} people in world
 - Say 10,000 files/person (very conservative?)
 - So 10^{14} files in OceanStore!
- If 1 gig files (ok, a stretch), get 1 mole of bytes!

Truly impressive number of elements...
... but small relative to physical constants
Aside: new results: 1.5 Exabytes/year (1.5×10^{18})

Outline

- Motivation
- Assumptions of the OceanStore
- Specific Technologies and approaches:
 - Naming
 - Routing and Data Location
 - Conflict resolution on encrypted data
 - Replication and Deep archival storage
 - Introspection for optimization and repair
- Conclusion

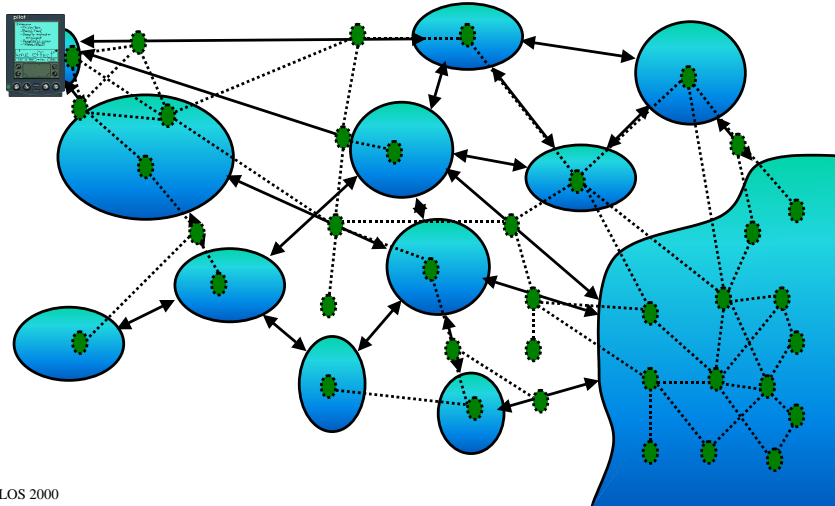
OceanStore Assumptions

- **Untrusted Infrastructure:**
 - The OceanStore is comprised of untrusted components
 - Only ciphertext within the infrastructure
- **Responsible Party:**
 - Some organization (*i.e. service provider*) guarantees that your data is consistent and durable
 - Not trusted with *content* of data, merely its *integrity*
- **Mostly Well-Connected:**
 - Data producers and consumers are connected to a high-bandwidth network most of the time
 - Exploit multicast for quicker consistency when possible
- **Promiscuous Caching:**
 - Data may be cached anywhere, anytime
- **Optimistic Concurrency via Conflict Resolution:**
 - Avoid locking in the wide area
 - Applications use object-based interface for updates

Use of Moore's law gains

- Question: Can we use Moore's law gains for something other than just raw performance?
 - Growth in computational *performance*
 - Growth in network *bandwidth*
 - Growth in *storage* capacity
- Examples:
 - Stability through Statistics
 - Use of redundancy of servers, network packets, *etc.* in order to gain more predictable behavior
 - Extreme Durability (1000-year time scale?)
 - Use of erasure coding and continuous repair
 - Security and Authentication
 - Signatures and secure hashes in many places
 - Continuous dynamic optimization

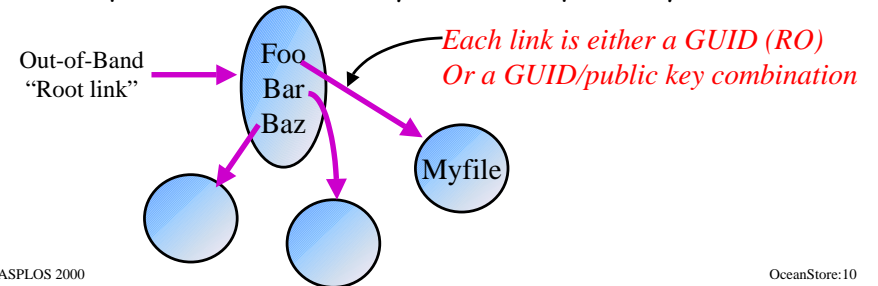
Basic Structure: Irregular Mesh of "Pools"



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Secure Naming

- Unique, location independent identifiers:
 - Every *version* of every unique entity has a permanent, **Globally Unique ID (GUID)**
 - All OceanStore operations operate on GUIDs
- Naming hierarchy:
 - Users map from names to GUIDs via hierarchy of OceanStore objects (*ala SDSI*)
 - Requires set of "root keys" to be acquired by user



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Unique Identifiers

- Secure Hashing is key!
 - Use of 160-bit SHA-1 hashes over information provides uniqueness, unforgeability, and verifiability:
 - **Read-only data:** GUID is hash over actual information
 - Uniqueness and Unforgeability: the data is what it is!
 - Verification: check hash over data
 - **Changeable data:** GUID is combined hash over a human-readable name + public key
 - Uniqueness: GUID space selected by public key
 - Unforgeability: public key is indelibly bound to GUID
 - Verification: check signatures with public key
- Is 160 bits enough?
 - Birthday paradox requires over 2^{80} unique objects before collisions worrisome
 - Good enough for now

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Routing and Data Location

- Requirements:
 - Find data quickly, wherever it might reside
 - Locate nearby data without global communication
 - Permit rapid data migration
 - Insensitive to faults and denial of service attacks
 - Provide multiple routes to each piece of data
 - Route around bad servers and ignore bad data
 - Repairable infrastructure
 - Easy to reconstruct routing and location information
- Technique: Combined Routing and Data Location
 - Packets are addressed to GUIDs, not locations
 - Infrastructure gets the packets to their destinations and verifies that servers are behaving

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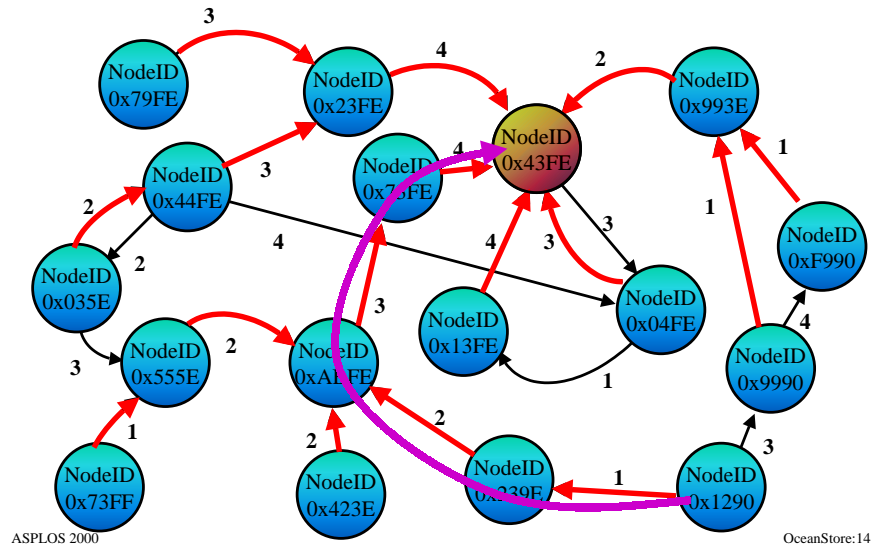
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Two-levels of Routing

- Fast, probabilistic search for "routing cache":
 - Built from *attenuated* bloom filters
 - Approximation to gradient search
 - *Not going to say more about this today*
- Redundant *Plaxton Mesh* used for underlying routing infrastructure:
 - Randomized data structure with locality properties
 - Redundant, insensitive to faults, and repairable
 - Amenable to continuous adaptation to adjust for:
 - Changing network behavior
 - Faulty servers
 - Denial of service attacks

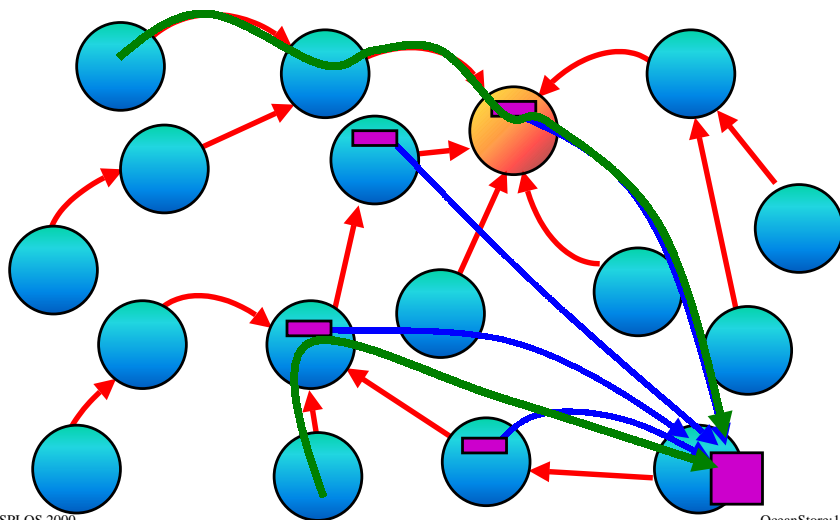
Basic Plaxton Mesh

Incremental suffix-based routing



Use of Plaxton Mesh

Randomization and Locality



Use of the Plaxton Mesh

(the Tapestry infrastructure)

- As in original Plaxton scheme:
 - Scheme to directly map GUIDs to root node IDs
 - Replicas publish toward a document root
 - Search walks toward root until pointer located \Rightarrow *locality!*
- OceanStore enhancements for reliability:
 - Documents have multiple roots (Salted hash of GUID)
 - Each node has multiple neighbor links
 - Searches proceed along multiple paths
 - Tradeoff between reliability and bandwidth?
 - Routing-level validation of query results
- Dynamic node insertion and deletion algorithms
 - Continuous repair and incremental optimization of links

OceanStore Consistency via Conflict Resolution

- Consistency is form of optimistic concurrency
 - An update packet contains a series of *predicate-action* pairs which operate on encrypted data
 - Each predicate tried in turn:
 - If none match, the update is *aborted*
 - Otherwise, action of first true predicate is *applied*
- Role of Responsible Party
 - All updates submitted to Responsible Party which chooses a final total order
 - Byzantine agreement with threshold signatures
- This is powerful enough to synthesize:
 - ACID database semantics
 - release consistency (build and use MCS-style locks)
 - Extremely loose (weak) consistency

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Oblivious Updates on Encrypted Data?

- Tentative Scheme:
 - Divide data into small blocks
 - Updates on a per-block basis
 - Predicates derived from techniques for searching on encrypted data
- Still exploring other options

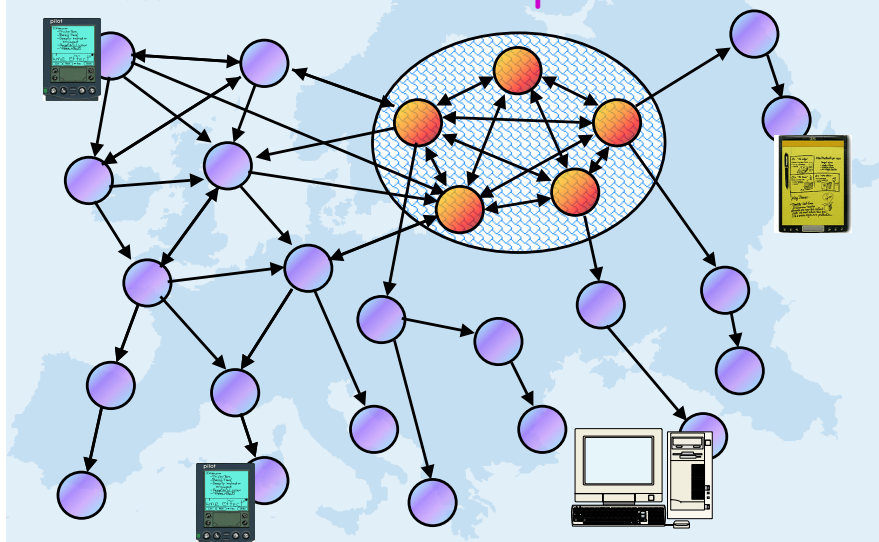
TimeStamp
Client ID
{Pred1, Update1}
{Pred2, Update2}
{Pred3, Update3}
Client Signature

Unique Update ID is hash over packet

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The Path of an OceanStore Update

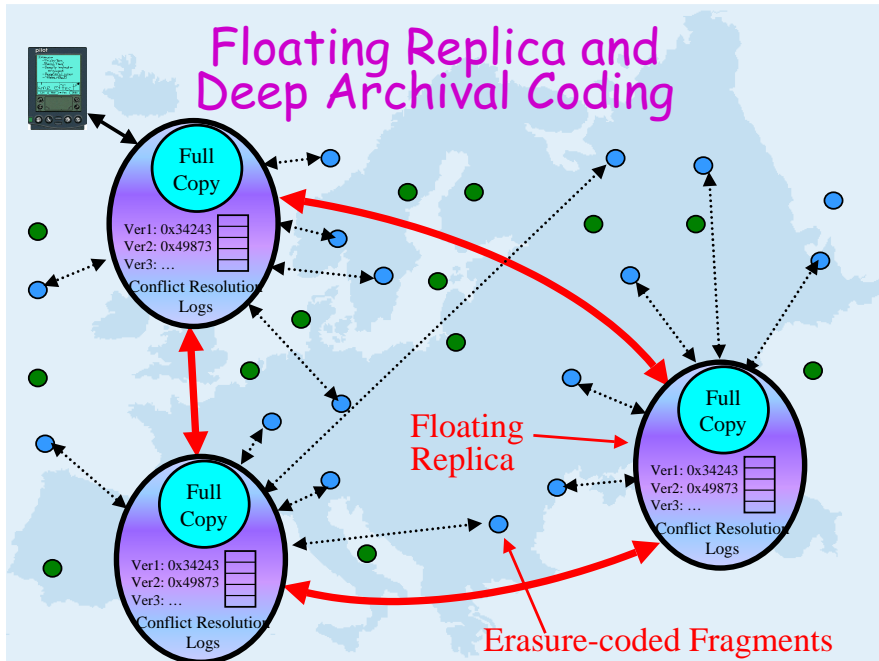


Data Coding Model

- Two distinct forms of data: active and archival
- *Active Data* in Floating Replicas
 - Per object virtual server
 - Logging for updates/conflict resolution
 - Interaction with other replicas to keep data consistent
 - May appear and disappear like bubbles
- *Archival Data* in Erasure Coded Fragments
 - OceanStore equivalent of stable store
 - During commit, previous version coded with erasure-code and spread over 100s or 1000s of nodes
 - Fragments are self-verifying
 - Advantage: *any* 1/2 or 1/4 of fragments regenerates data

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Introspective Optimization

- Monitoring and adaptation of routing substrate
 - Optimization of Plaxton Mesh
 - Adaptation of second-tier multicast tree
- Continuous monitoring of access patterns:
 - Clustering algorithms to discover object relationships
 - Clustered prefetching: demand-fetching related objects
 - Proactive-prefetching: get data there *before* needed
 - Time series-analysis of user and data motion
- Continuous testing and repair of information
 - Slow sweep through all information to make sure there are sufficient erasure-coded fragments
 - Continuously reevaluate risk and redistribute data
 - Diagnosis and repair of routing and location infrastructure
 - *Provide for 1000-year durability of information?*

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First Implementation [Java]:

- Event-driven state-machine model
- Included Components
 - ✓ Initial floating replica design
 - Conflict resolution and Byzantine agreement
 - ✓ Routing facility (Tapestry)
 - Bloom Filter location algorithm
 - Plaxton-based locate and route data structures
 - ✓ Introspective gathering of tacit info and adaptation
 - Language for introspective handler construction
 - Clustering, prefetching, adaptation of network routing
 - ✓ Initial archival facilities
 - Interleaved Reed-Solomon codes for fragmentation
 - Methods for signing and validating fragments
- Target Applications
 - ✓ Unix file-system interface under Linux ("legacy apps")
 - Email application, proxy for web caches, streaming multimedia applications

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OceanStore Conclusions

- OceanStore: everyone's data, one big utility
 - Global Utility model for persistent data storage
- OceanStore assumptions:
 - Untrusted infrastructure with a responsible party
 - Mostly connected with conflict resolution
 - Continuous on-line optimization
- OceanStore properties:
 - Local storage is a cache on global storage
 - Provides security, privacy, and integrity
 - Provides extreme durability
 - Lower maintenance cost through continuous adaptation, self-diagnosis and repair
 - Large scale system has good statistical properties
- <http://oceanstore.cs.berkeley.edu/>

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