Contracts: Practical Contribution Incentives for P2P Live Streaming

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Live streaming with PPLive

- P2P distribution
- Over 20 million active users worldwide
- Current design offers no reward for capacity contributions



How to provide contribution incentives?

Overview

I. Challenges for live streaming incentives

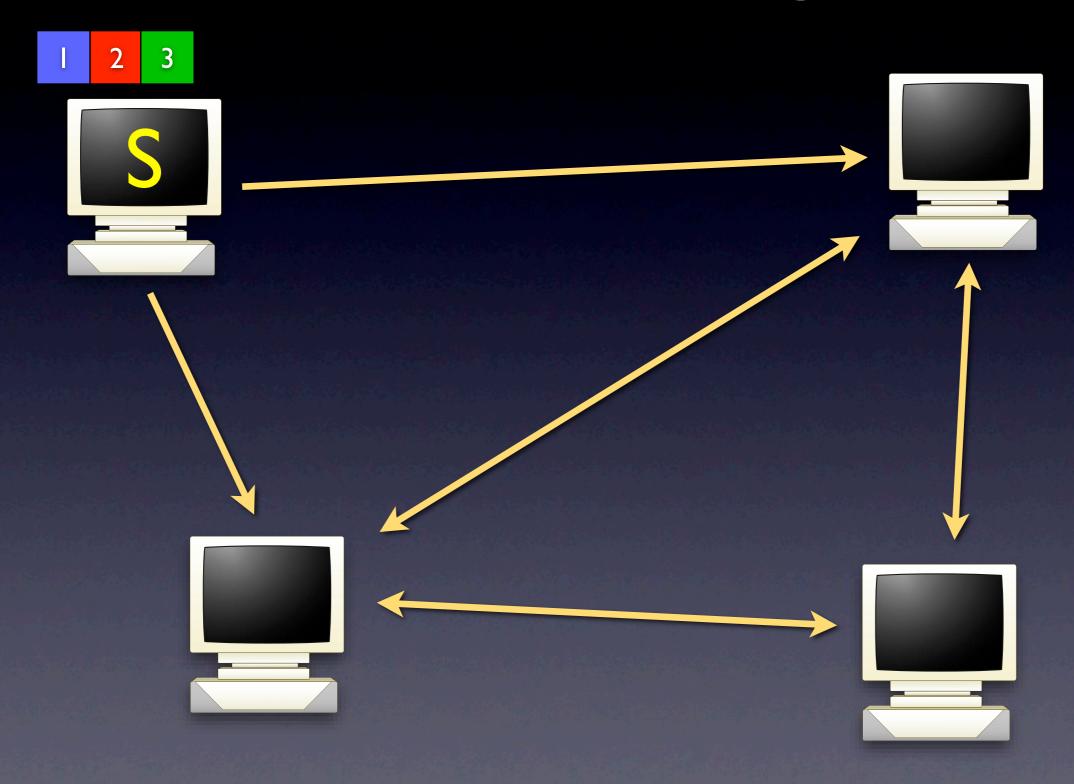
2. Contracts design

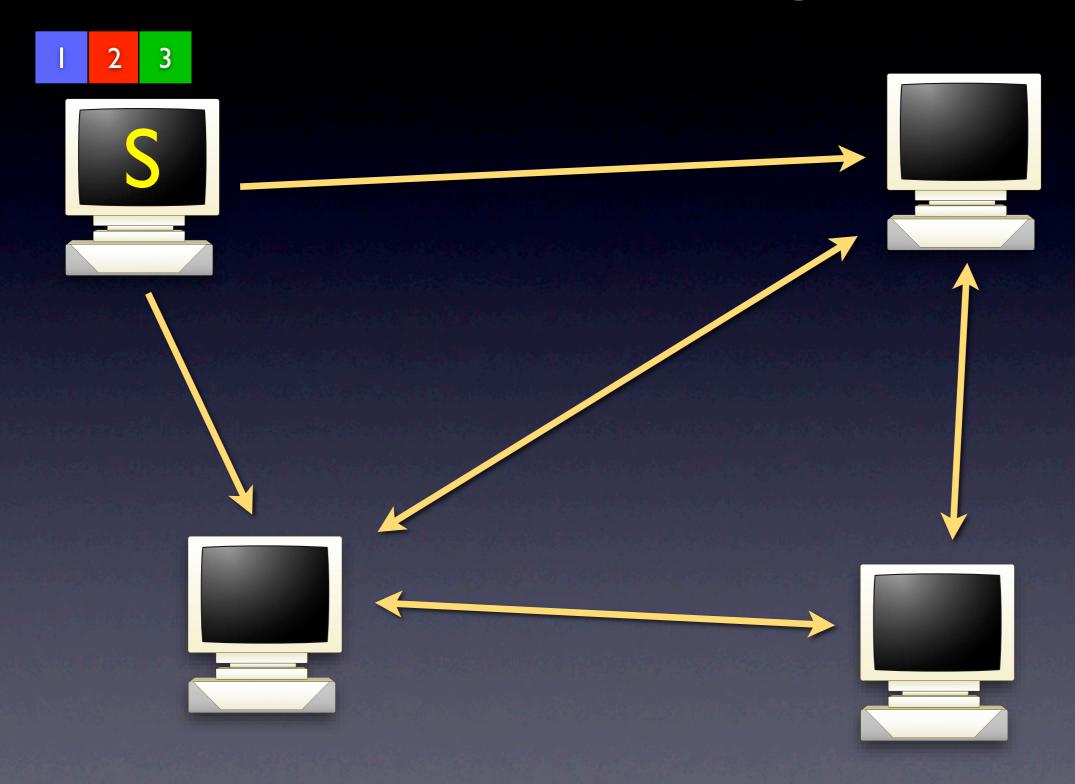
3. Evaluating PPLive with Contracts

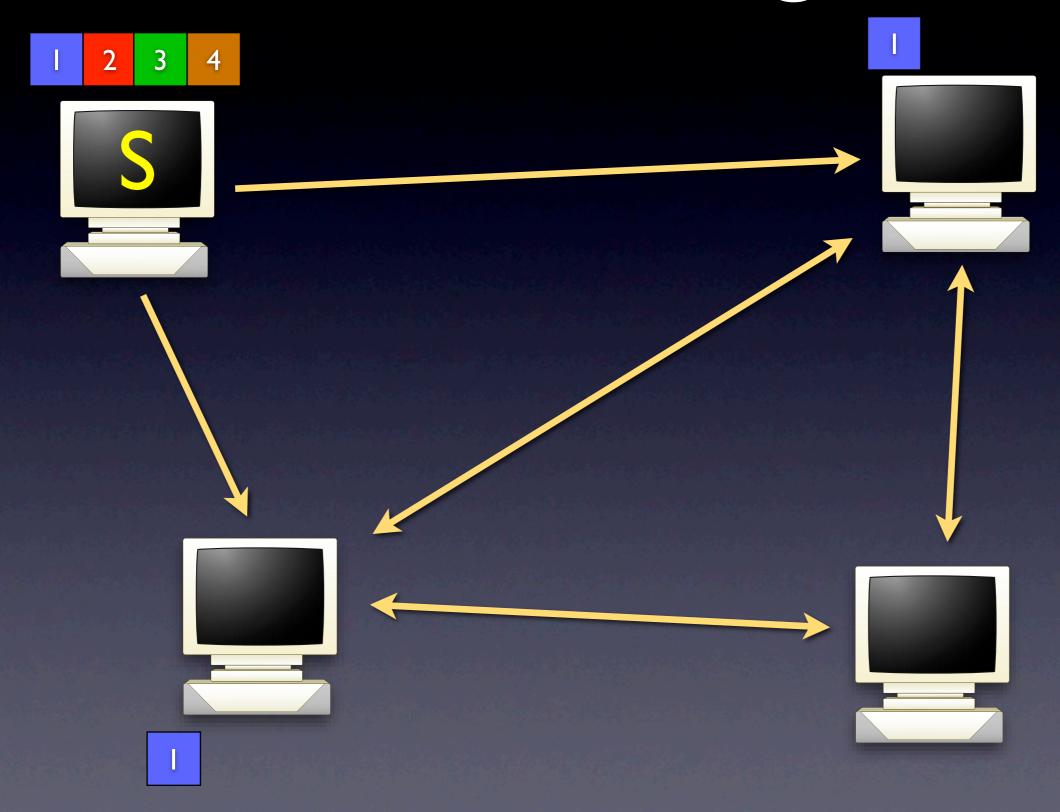


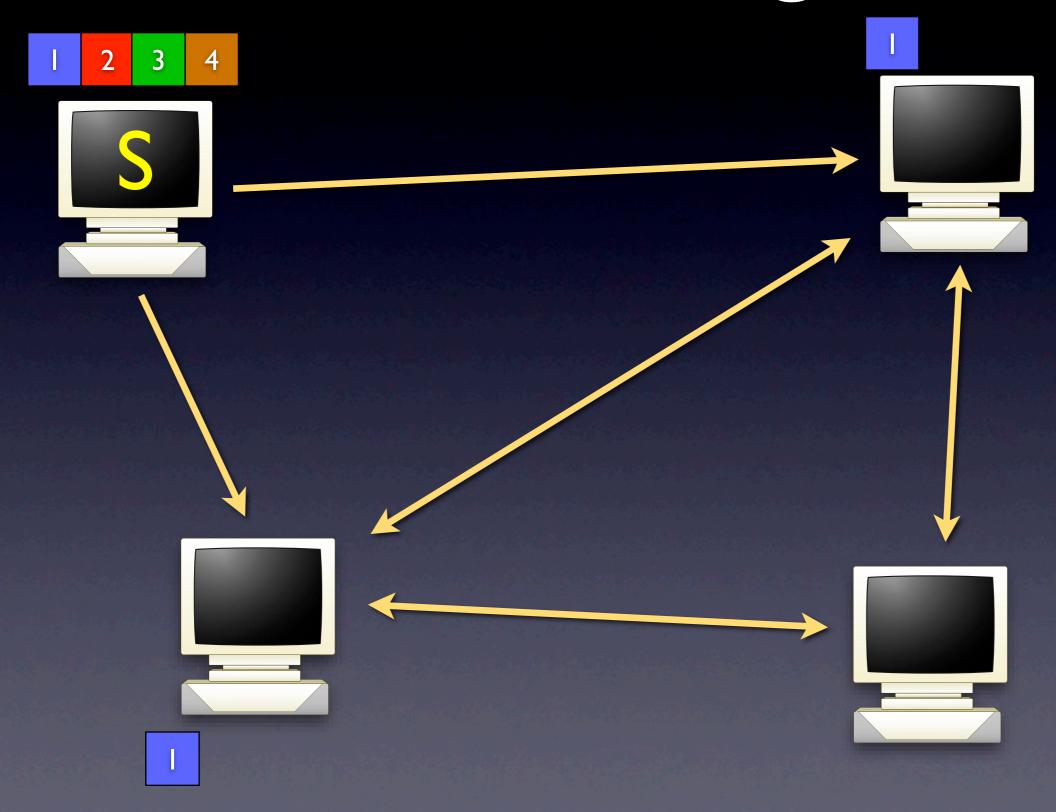


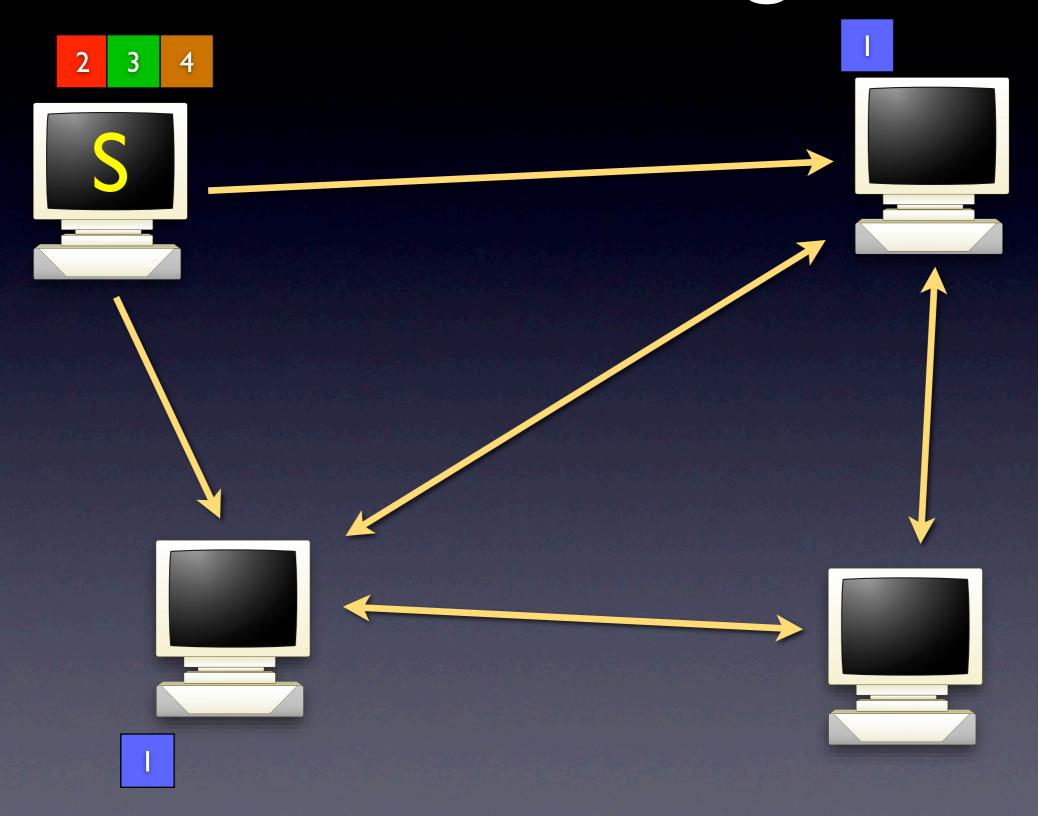


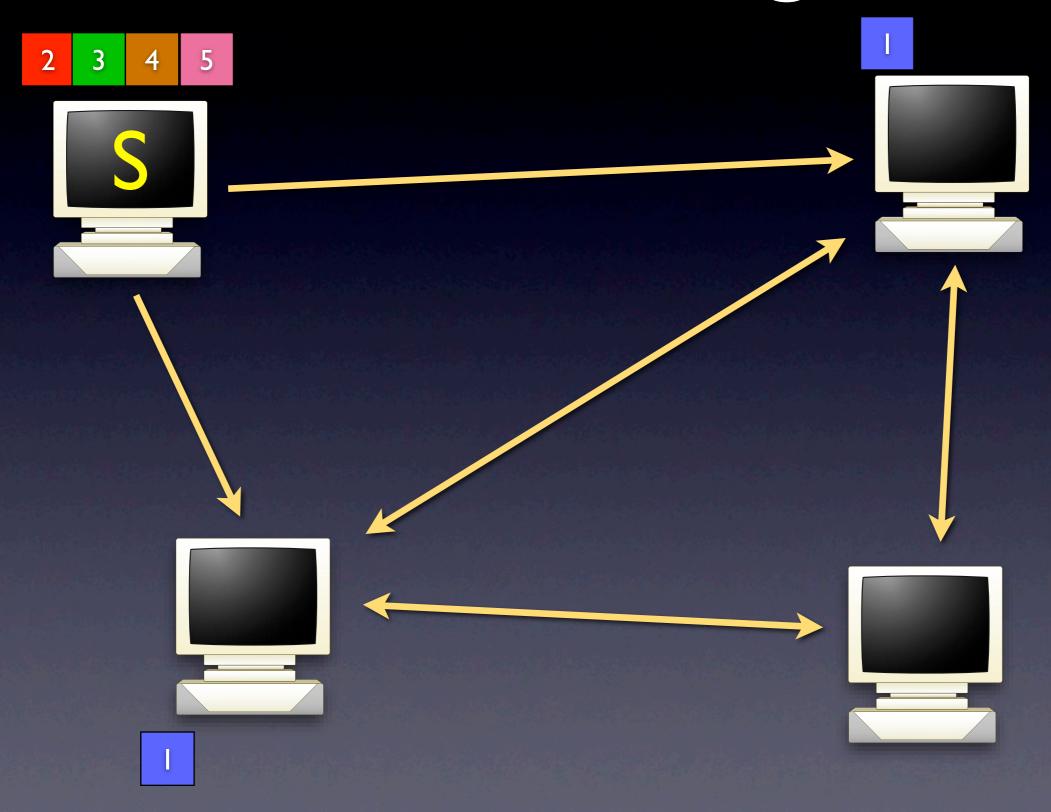


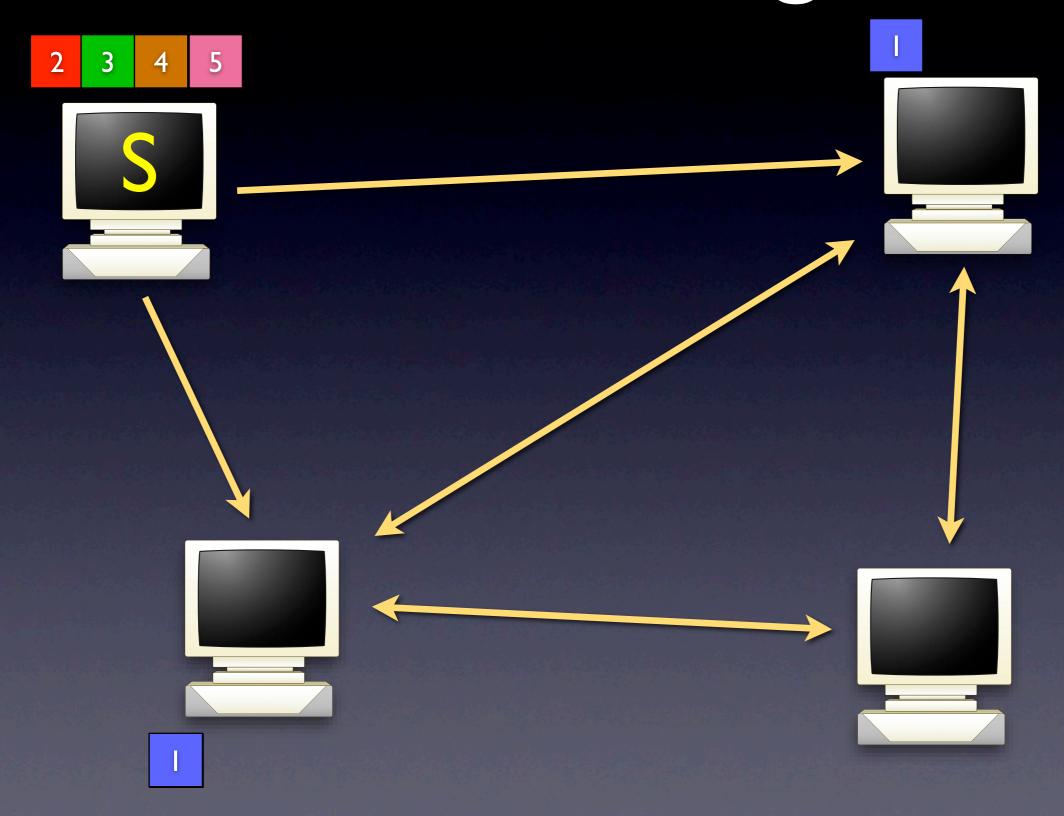


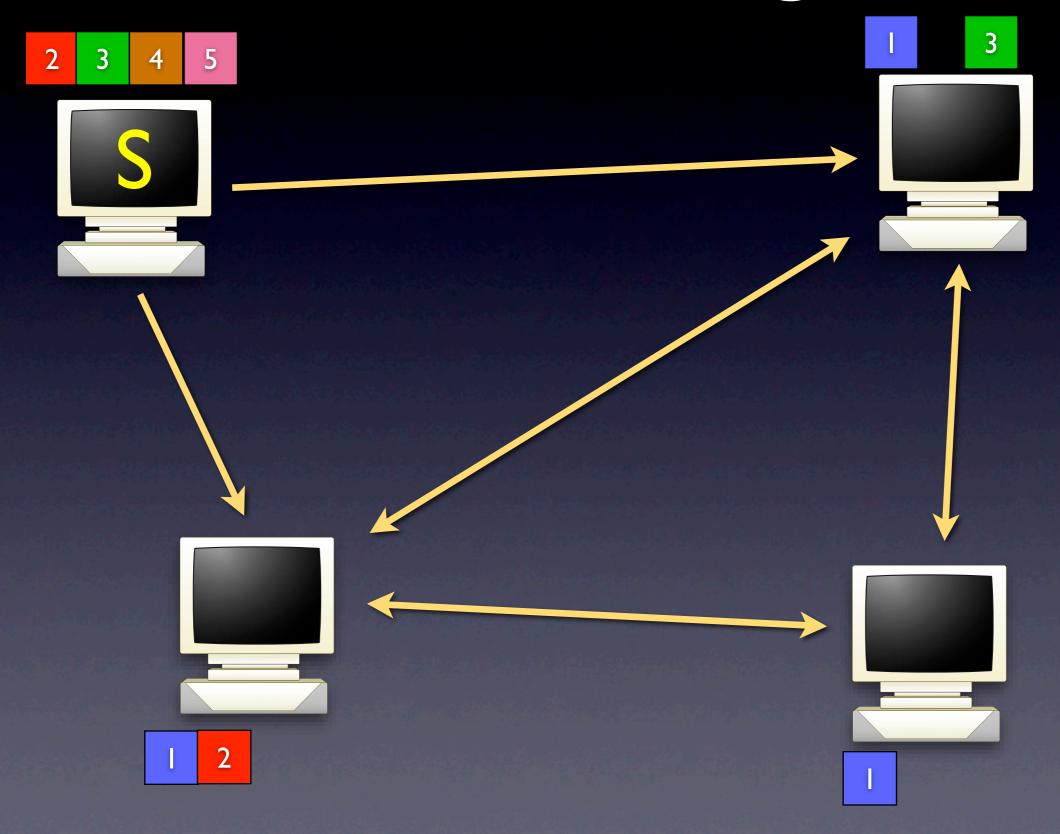


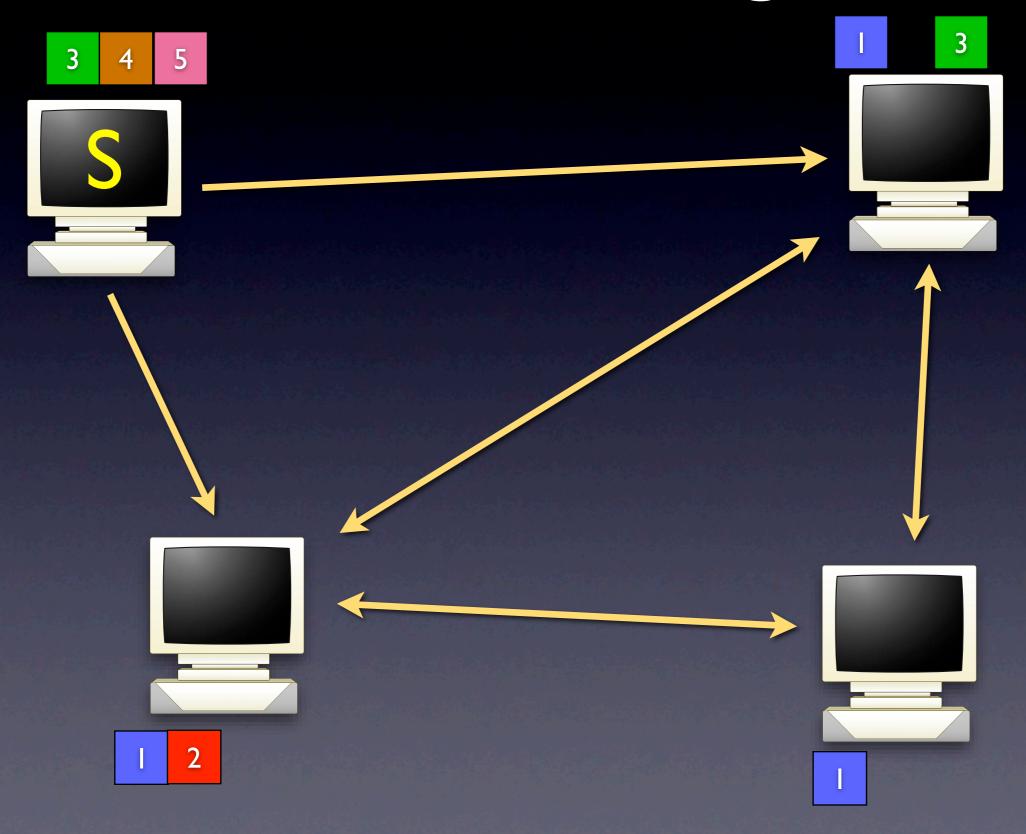


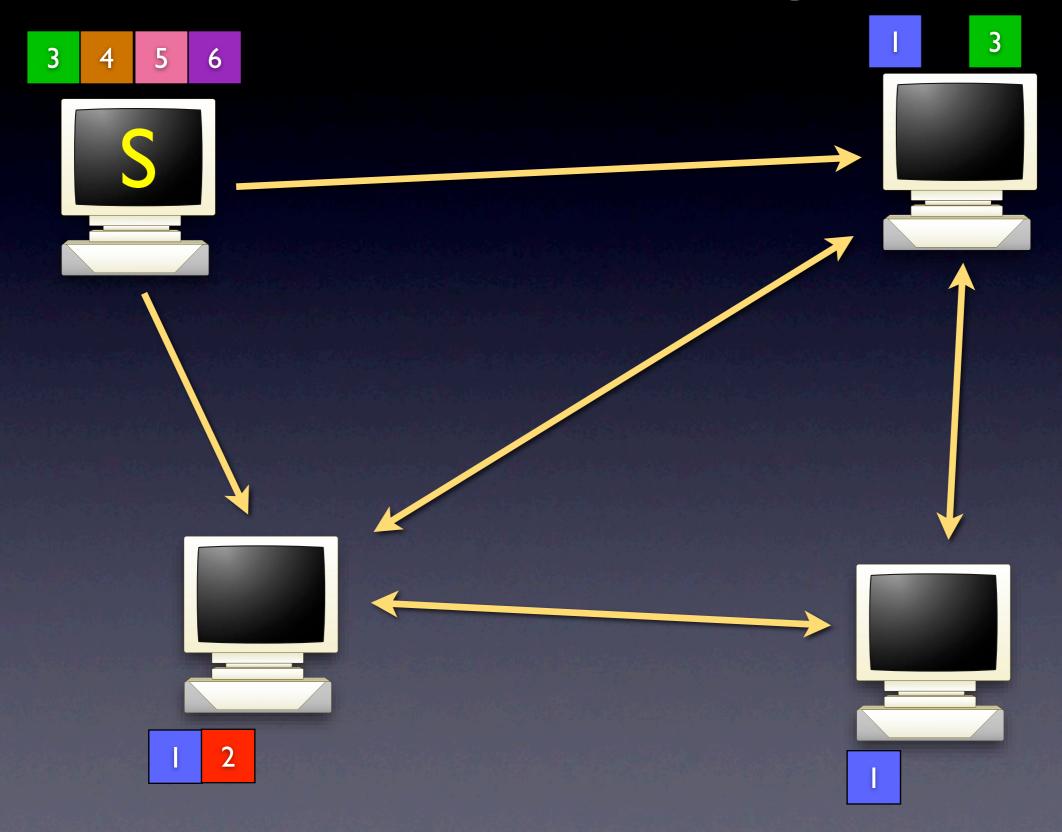


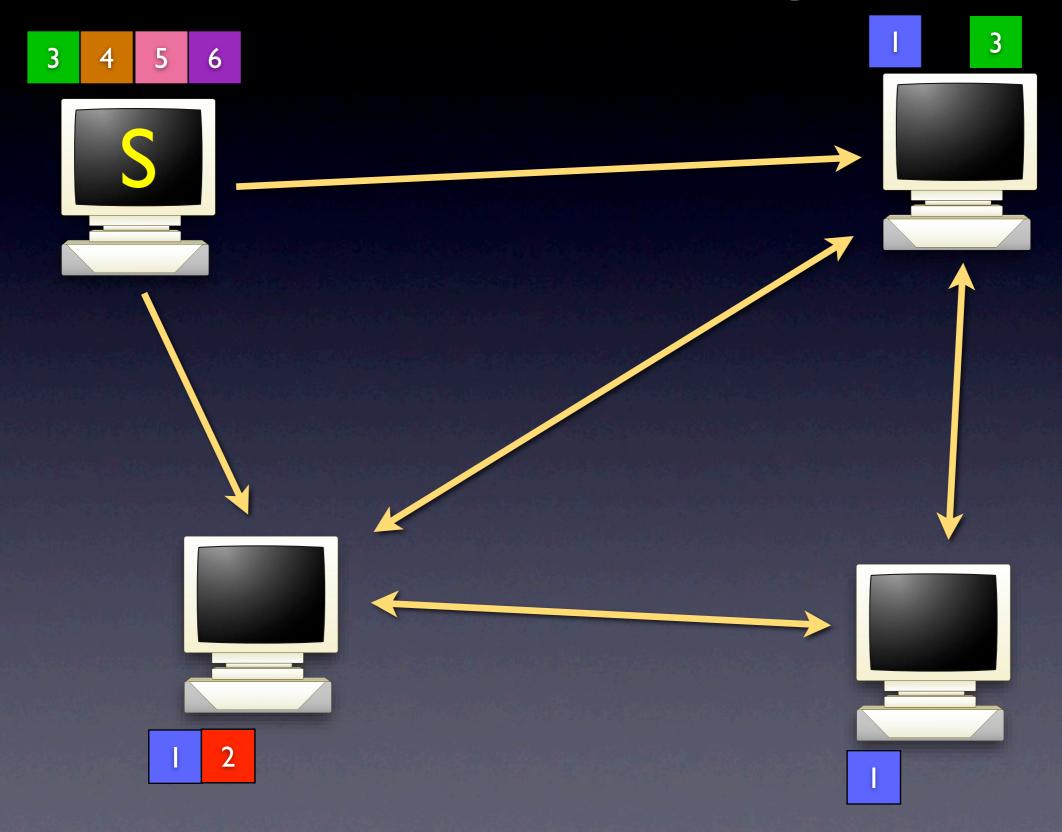


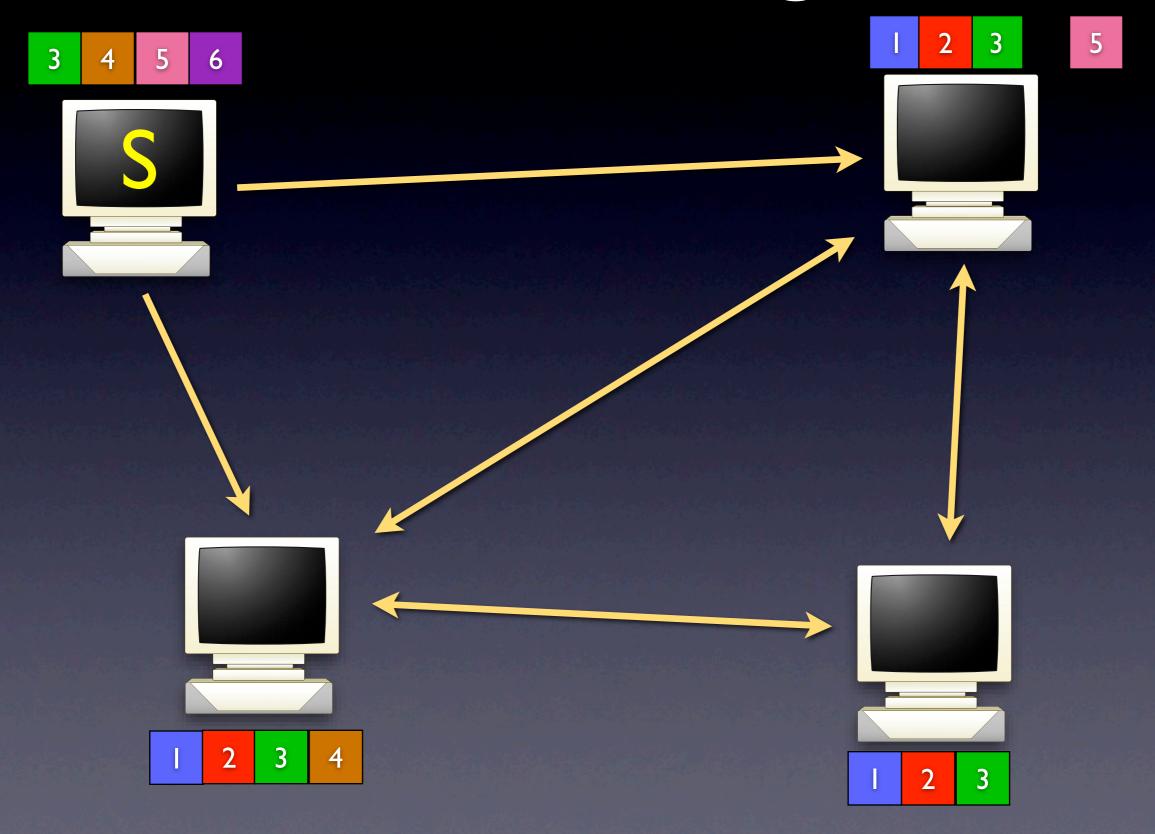














Wire-level protocol very similar to BitTorrent



Can we apply tit-for-tat?

Bilateral reciprocation:
 Contribute to peers that contributed to you

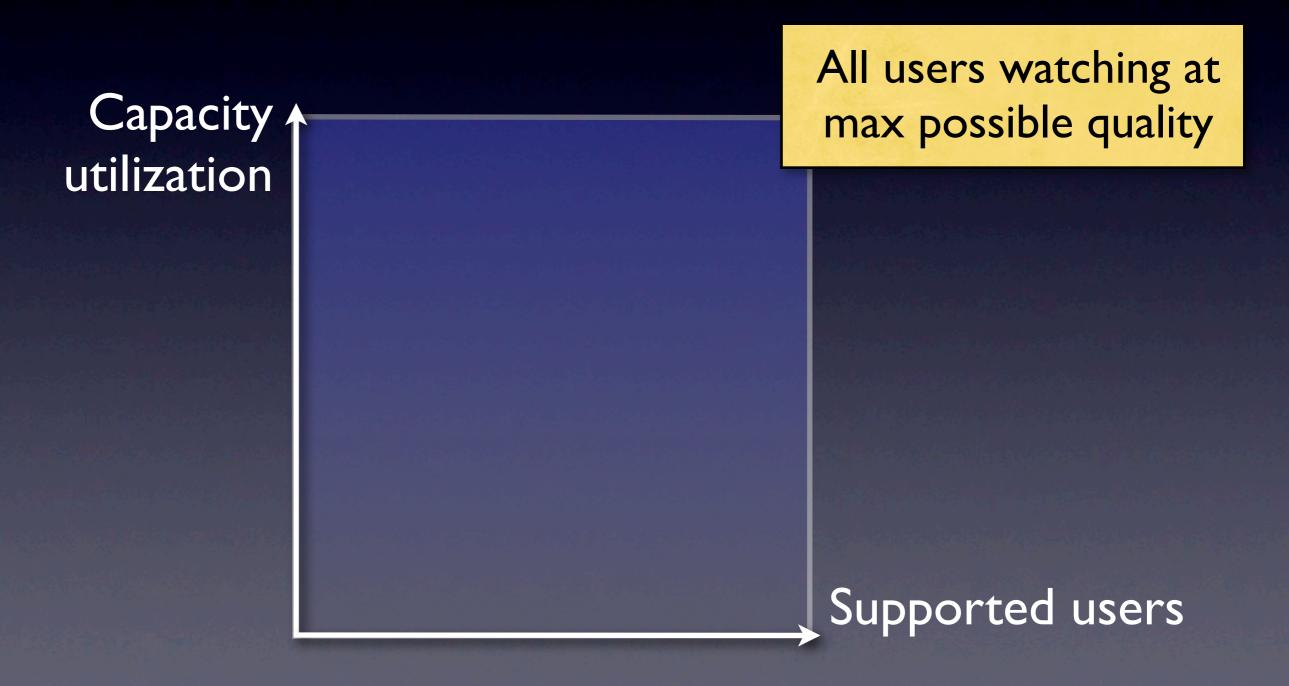
- Challenges for live streaming:
 - Capacity heterogeneity
 - Limited trading opportunities
 - No compelling reward

Capacity heterogeneity

• Top 10% of users contribute 58% of total capacity

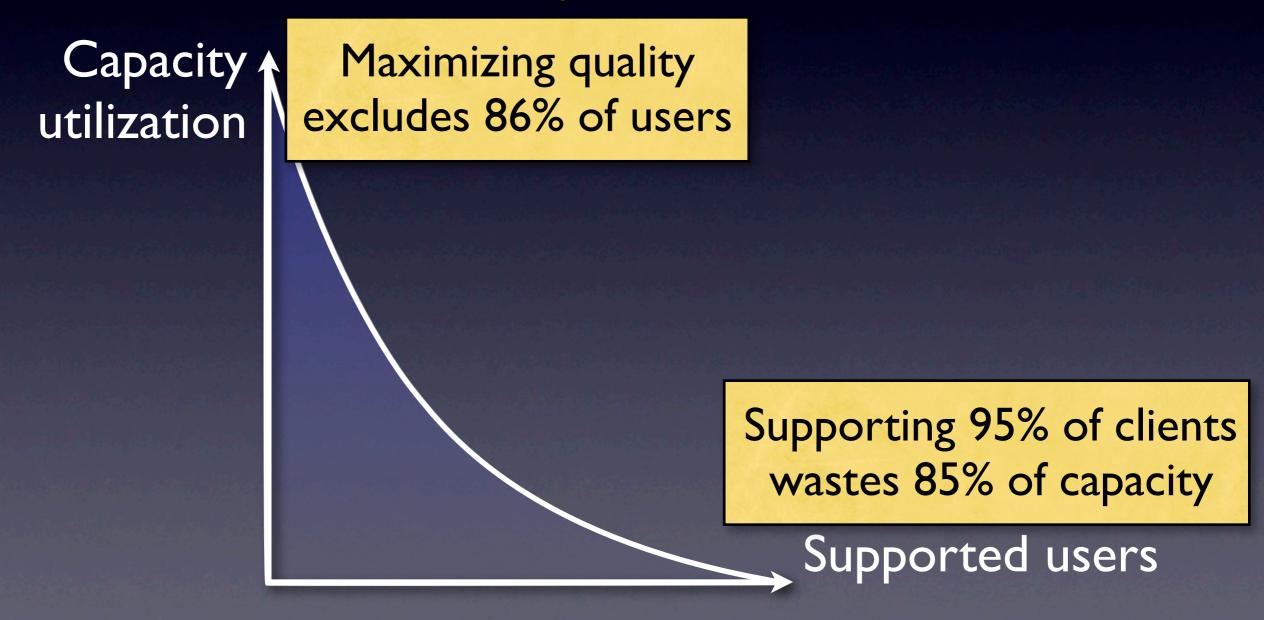
Capacity heterogeneity

Top 10% of users contribute 58% of total capacity



Capacity heterogeneity

- Top 10% of users contribute 58% of total capacity
- With balanced exchange:

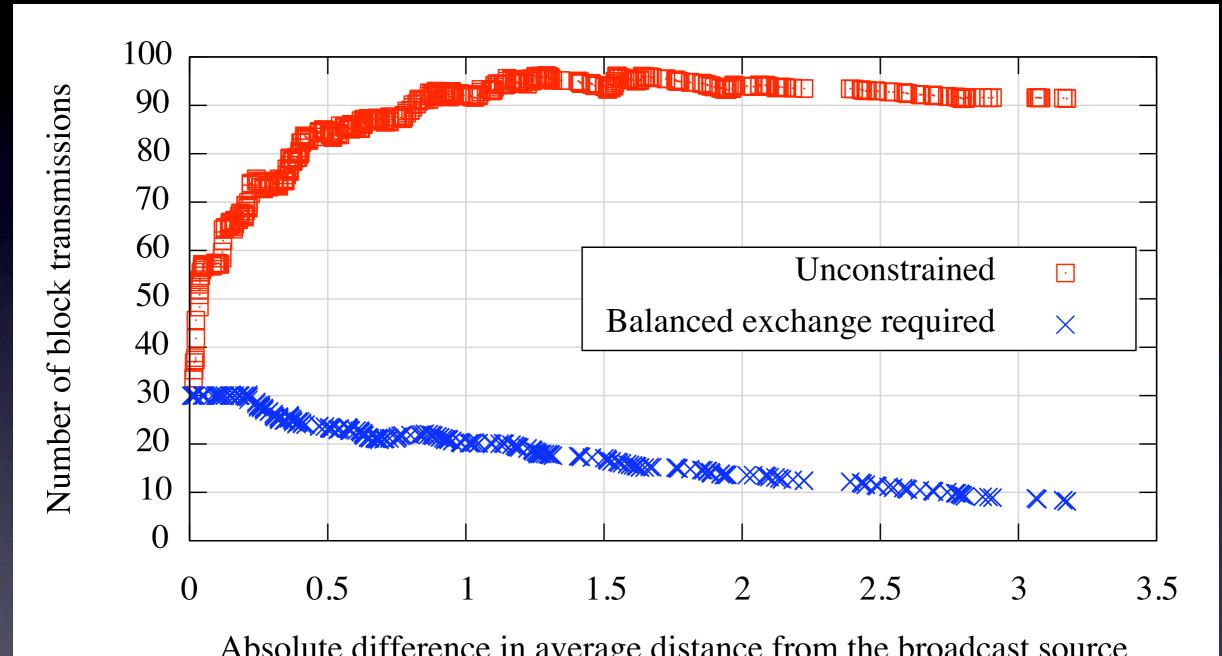


Imbalanced exchange?

- Is relaxing balance sufficient?
- Reciprocation depends on trading opportunities

- But, live streams swarm over few blocks
 - Clients near the source: block monopoly
 - Distant clients: perpetual trade imbalance
- Outcome: few trading opportunities

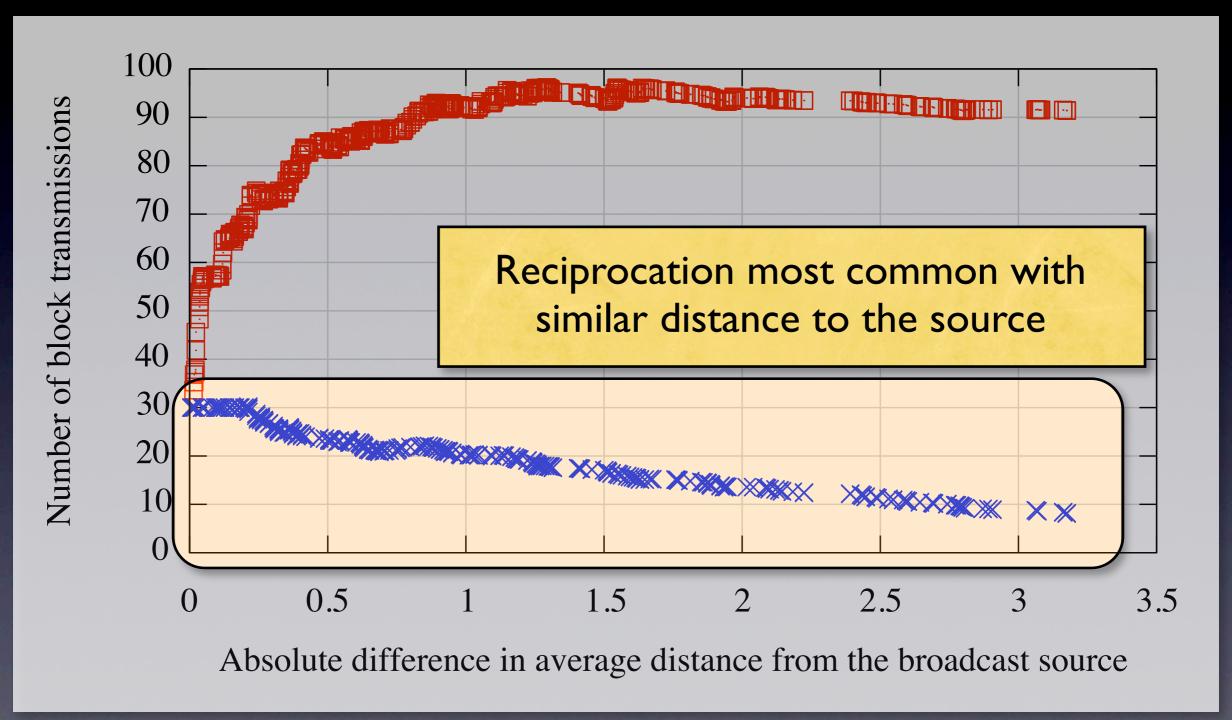
Iransfer opportunities



Absolute difference in average distance from the broadcast source

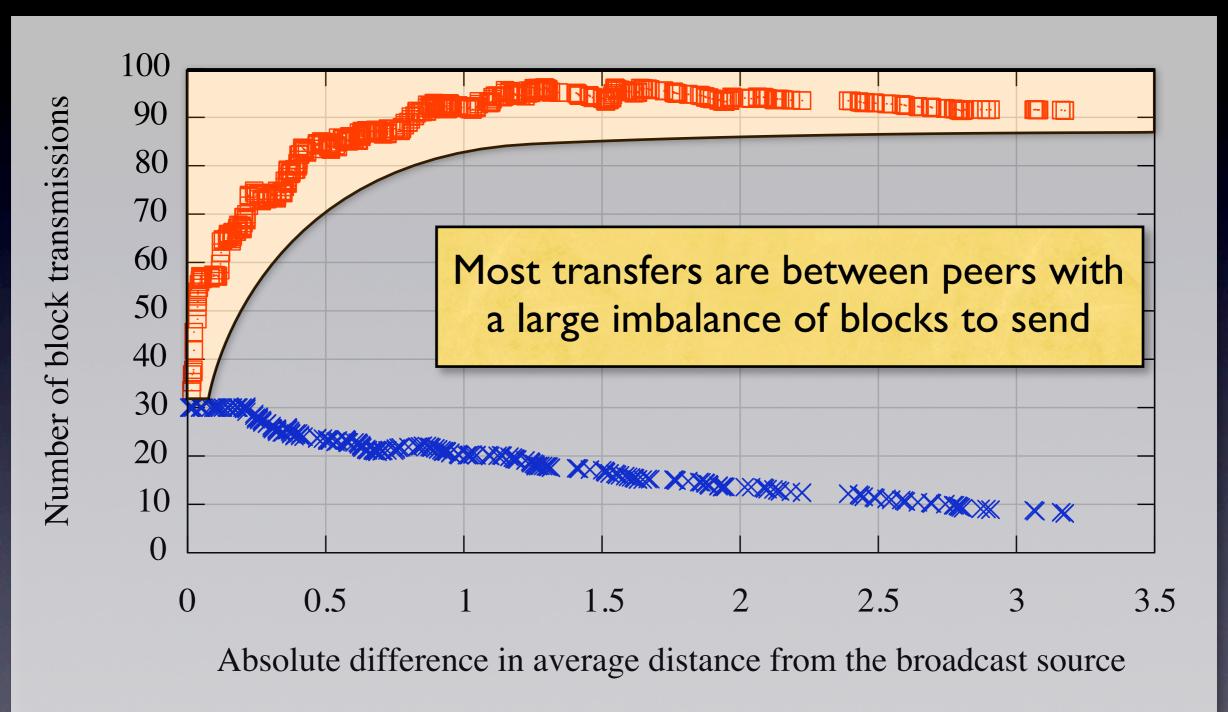
Data availability from a snapshot of client buffer states

Transfer opportunities



Data availability from a snapshot of client buffer states

Transfer opportunities



Data availability from a snapshot of client buffer states

Rewarding contribution

For bulk data:

Increase contribution rate → increase download rate

Live streaming: inelastic
 All users download at the stream rate

How to create a compelling reward?

Overview

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2. Contracts design

3. Evaluating PPLive with Contracts

Contracts design overview

Global evaluation contract rather than bilateral reciprocation

Recognizes globally effective contributions

Reward contributions with robustness by optimizing the overlay topology

 If the system becomes capacity constrained, contributors fail last

Evaluating contributions

Goals:

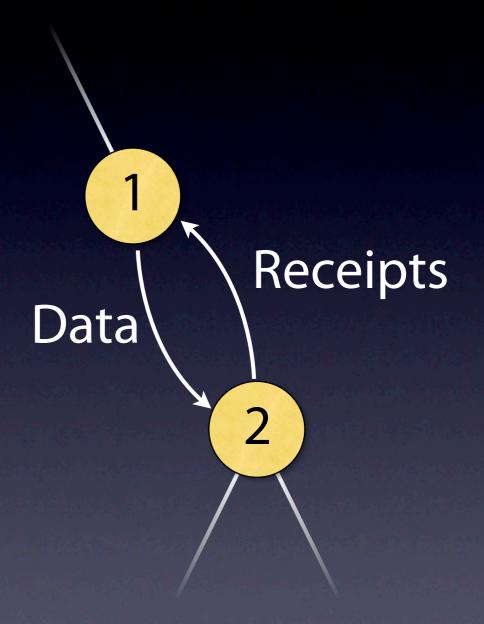
- 1. Contribute capacity
 - As in any P2P system, contributions required

- 2. Choose effective peers
 - Live streaming has playback deadlines
 - Prioritize peers that replicate data quickly

Tracking contributions

 Cryptographic receipts attest to the contributions of peers

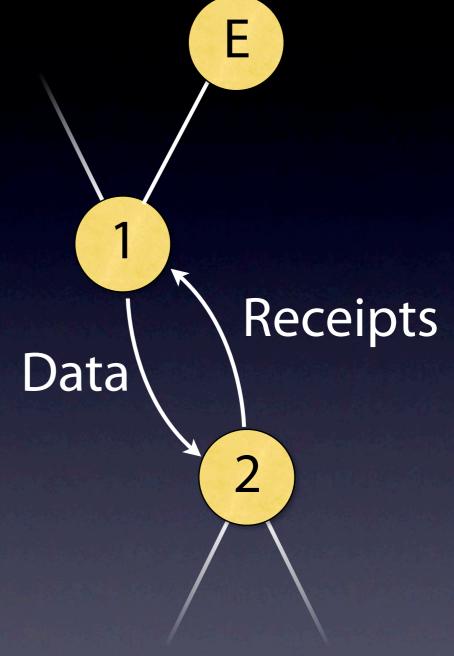
 Presented to other peers to demonstrate contributions



Tracking contributions

 Cryptographic receipts attest to the contributions of peers

Presented to other peers to demonstrate contributions
 (From 1) to E, for example)

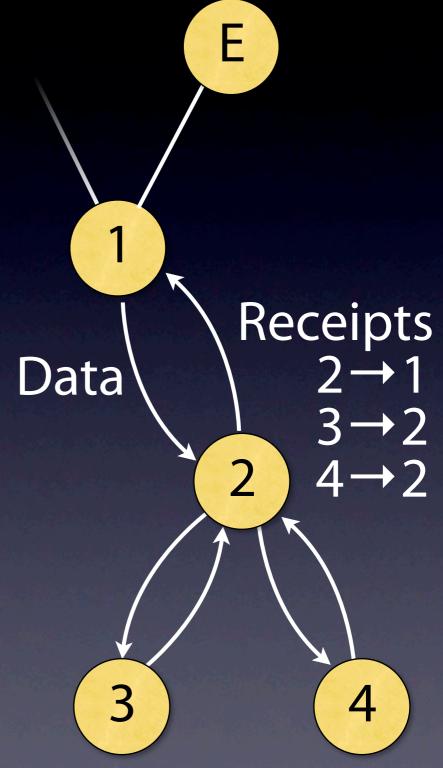


Tracking effectiveness

Gossip receipts in a one hop neighborhood

- Allows **E** to compute:
 - Effectiveness of peers (1)
 - Contributions of peers of peers (2)

Clients prioritize effective peers



Evolving the topology

- Compute contributions of distant peers using forwarded receipts
- Preferentially connect to highest capacity peers
 Prune unproductive peers

- High capacity peers: percolate towards the source
- Low capacity peers: pushed to mesh periphery

Evolving the topology

 Compute contributions of distant peers using forwarded receipts

Because failures cascade, proximity to the source improves quality of service

- High capacity peers: percolate towards the source
- Low capacity peers: pushed to mesh periphery

Collusion defenses

Limit identity creation at PPLive coordinator

 Weight contributions by diversity of network addresses

Flow integrity check –
 Incoming data rate cannot exceed stream rate
 Outgoing data rate cannot exceed capacity

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Evaluation overview

This talk

- Contracts improves performance
- Contracts strengthens contribution incentives

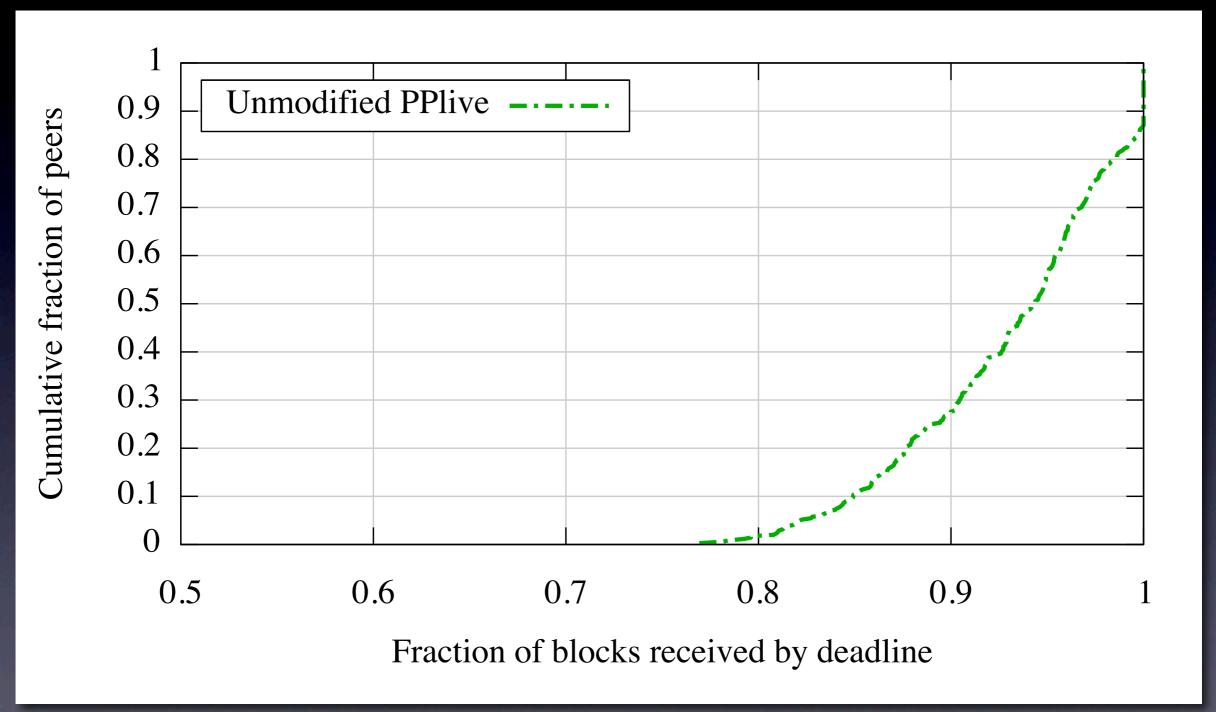
Paper

- Computational and network overhead
- Comparison with FlightPath [OSDI'08]
- Topology convergence
- Over-provisioning and loss-rate

Experimental setup

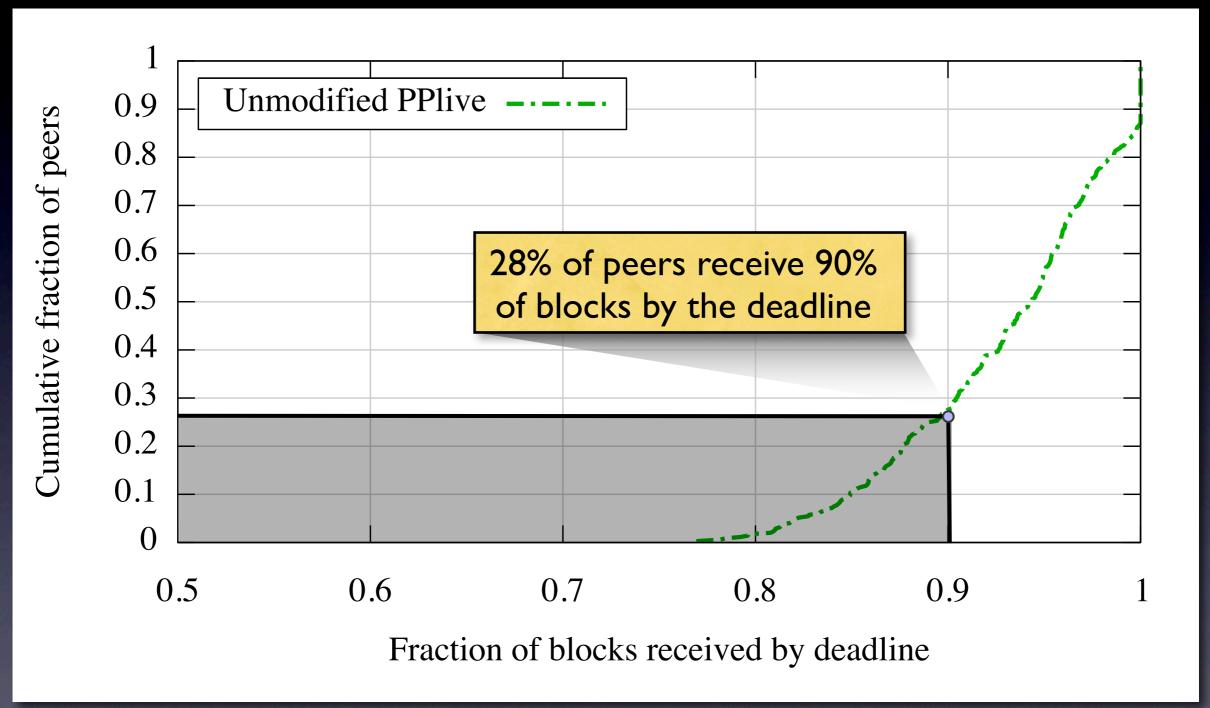
- Modified PPLive to support Contracts and rate-based tit-for-tat
- Synthetic broadcast on 100 Emulab machines
- Churn from clients joining at 10 second intervals, remaining for 20 minutes, repeating for 2 hours
- Capacities from measured distribution of over 90,000 PPLive users

PPLive performance



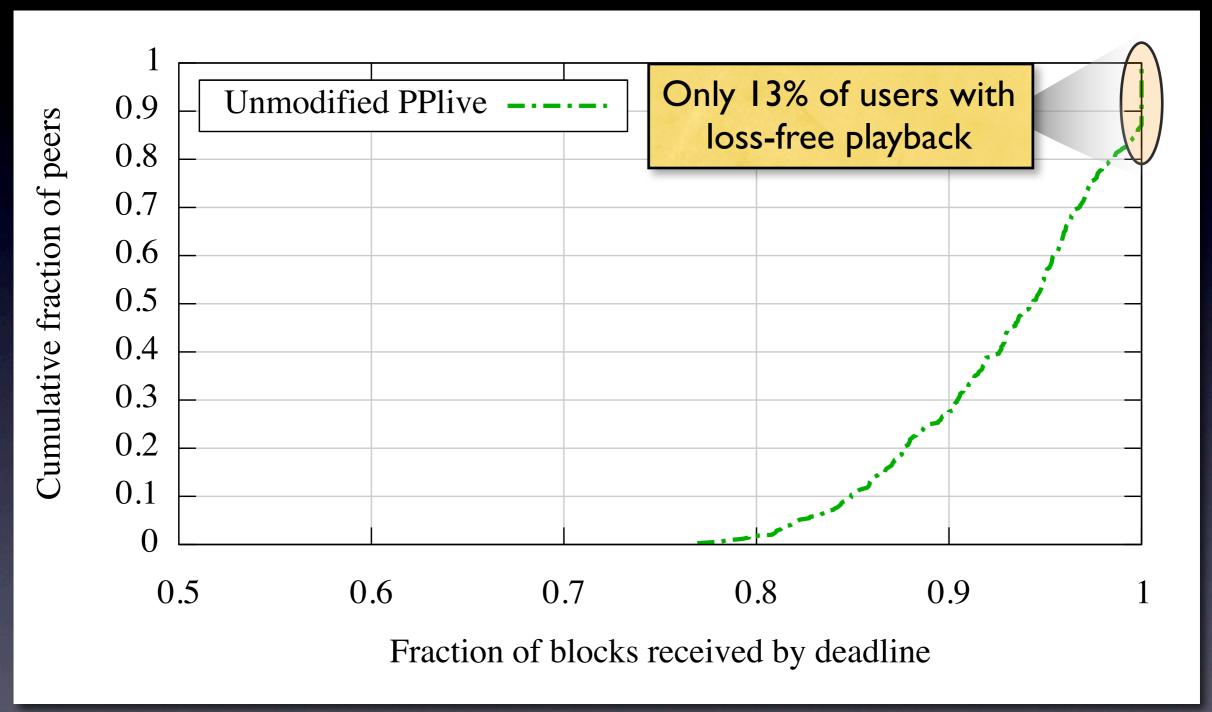
Stream rate chosen to induce capacity constraints

PPLive performance



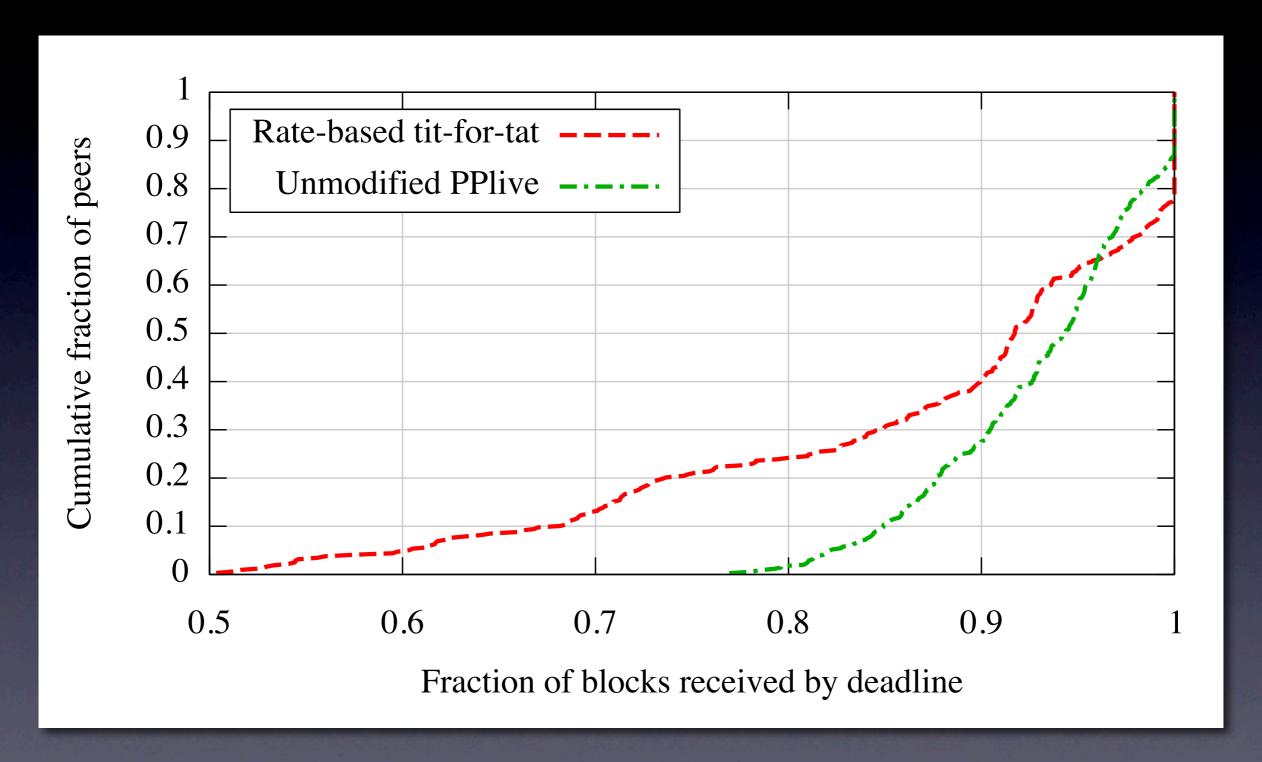
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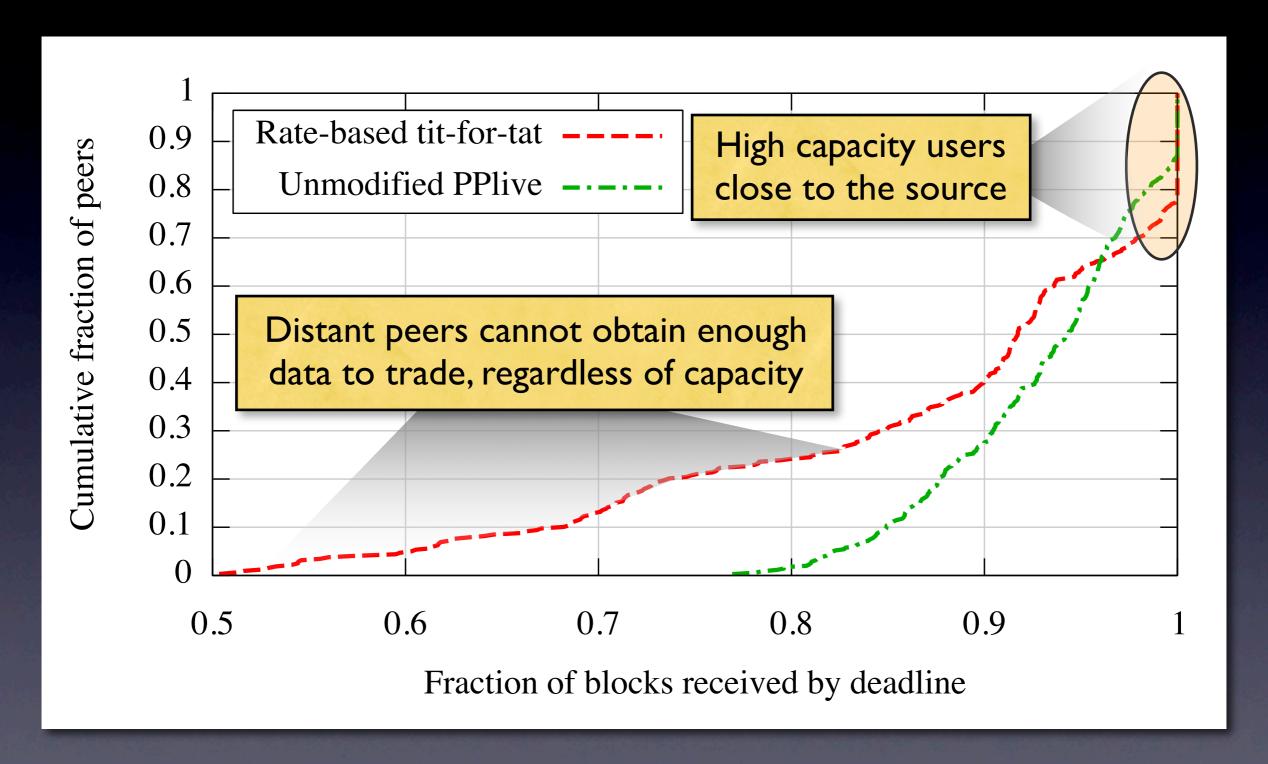
Stream rate chosen to induce capacity constraints

PPLive + tit-for-tat



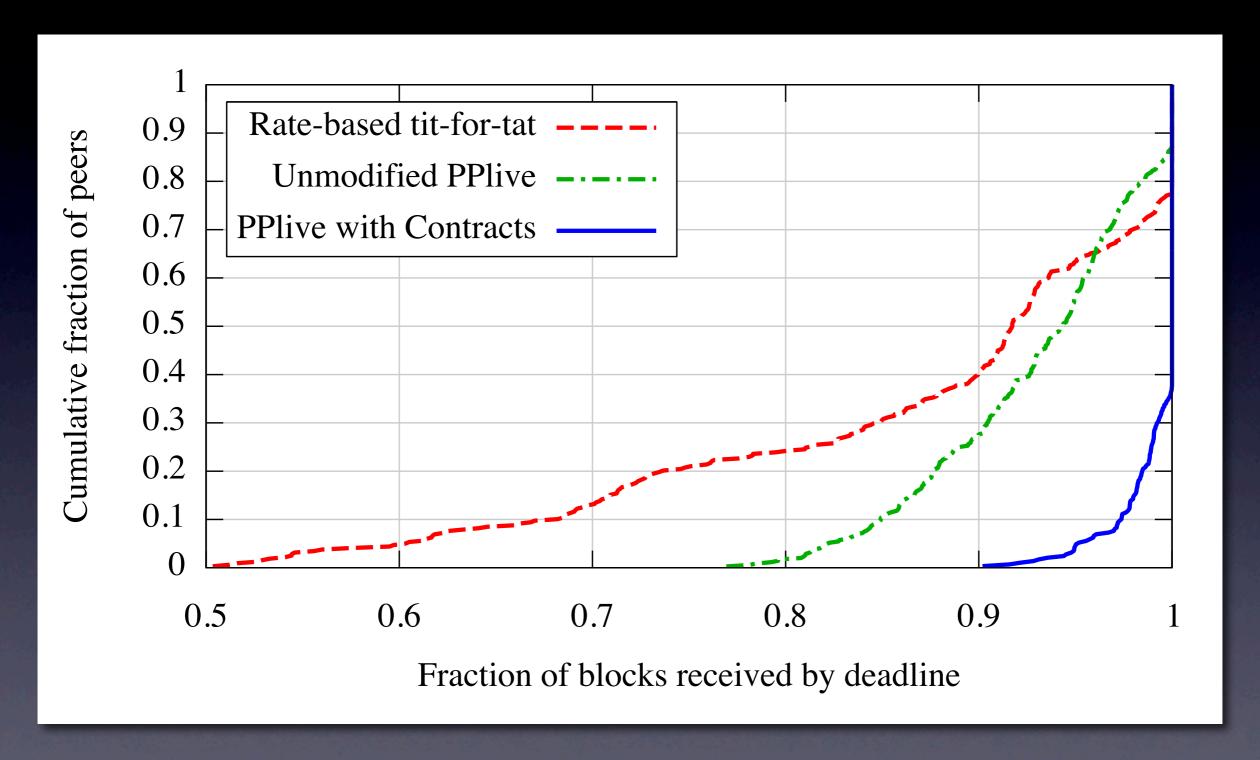
Tit-for-tat reduces performance for live streaming

PPLive + tit-for-tat



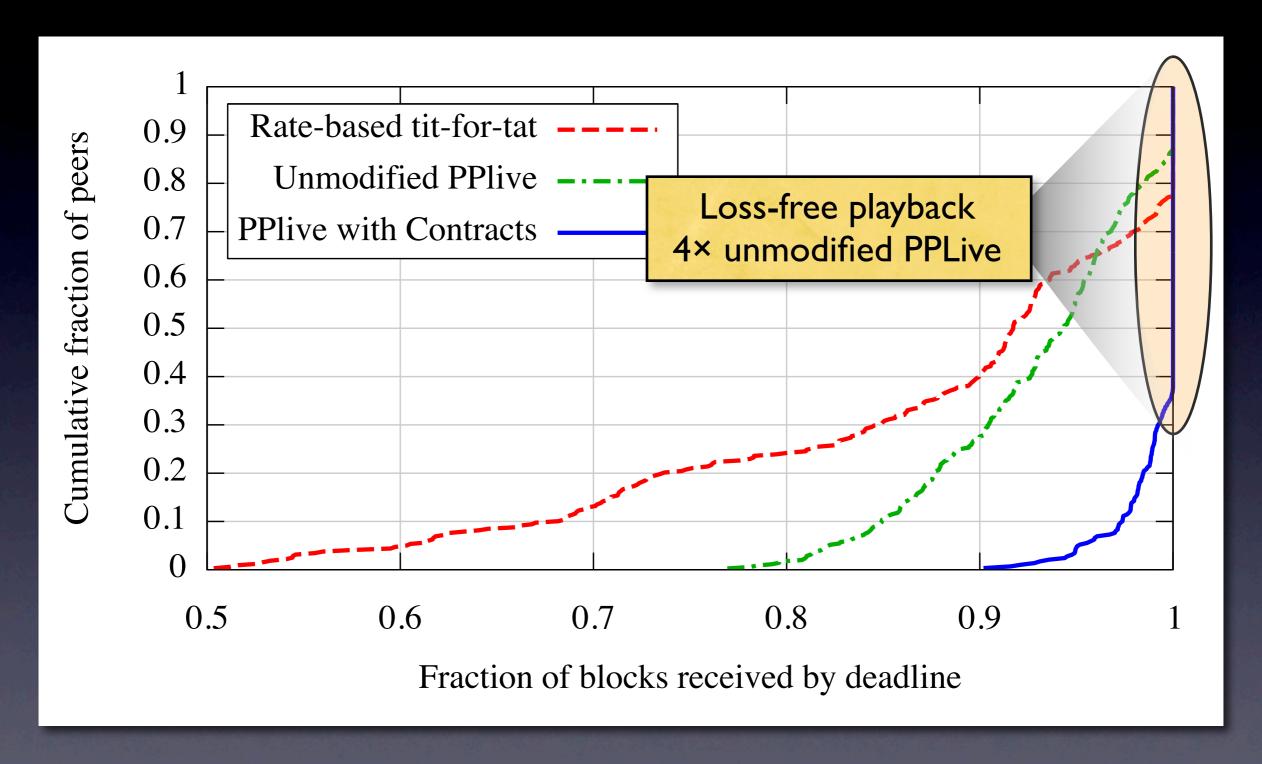
Tit-for-tat reduces performance for live streaming

PPLive + Contracts



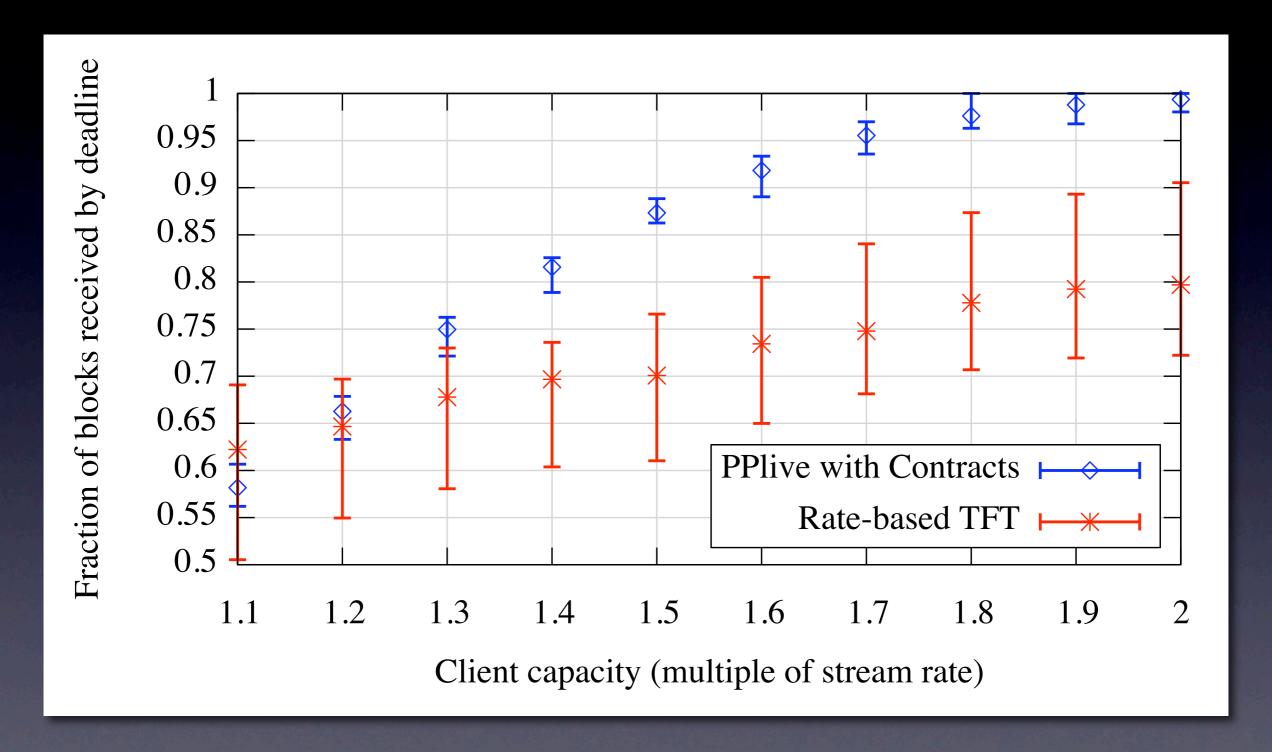
Contracts substantially improves performance

PPLive + Contracts



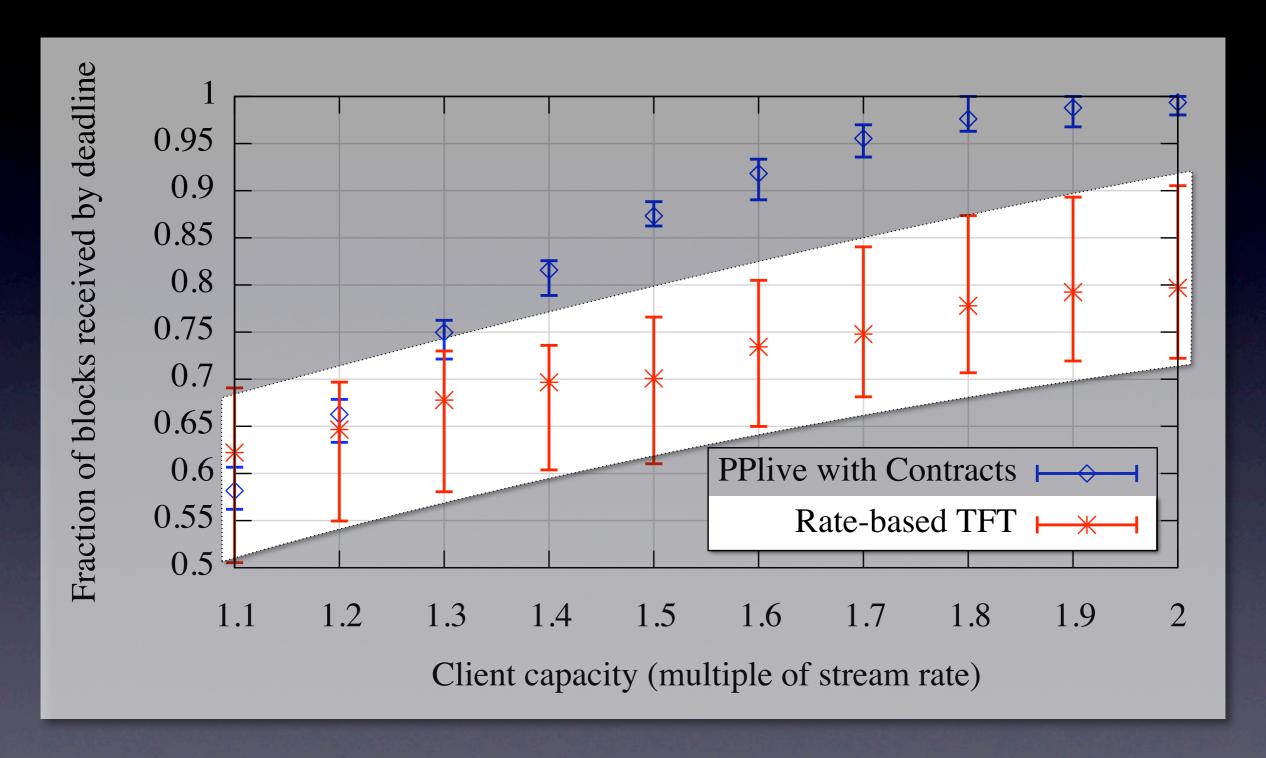
Contracts substantially improves performance

Incentives



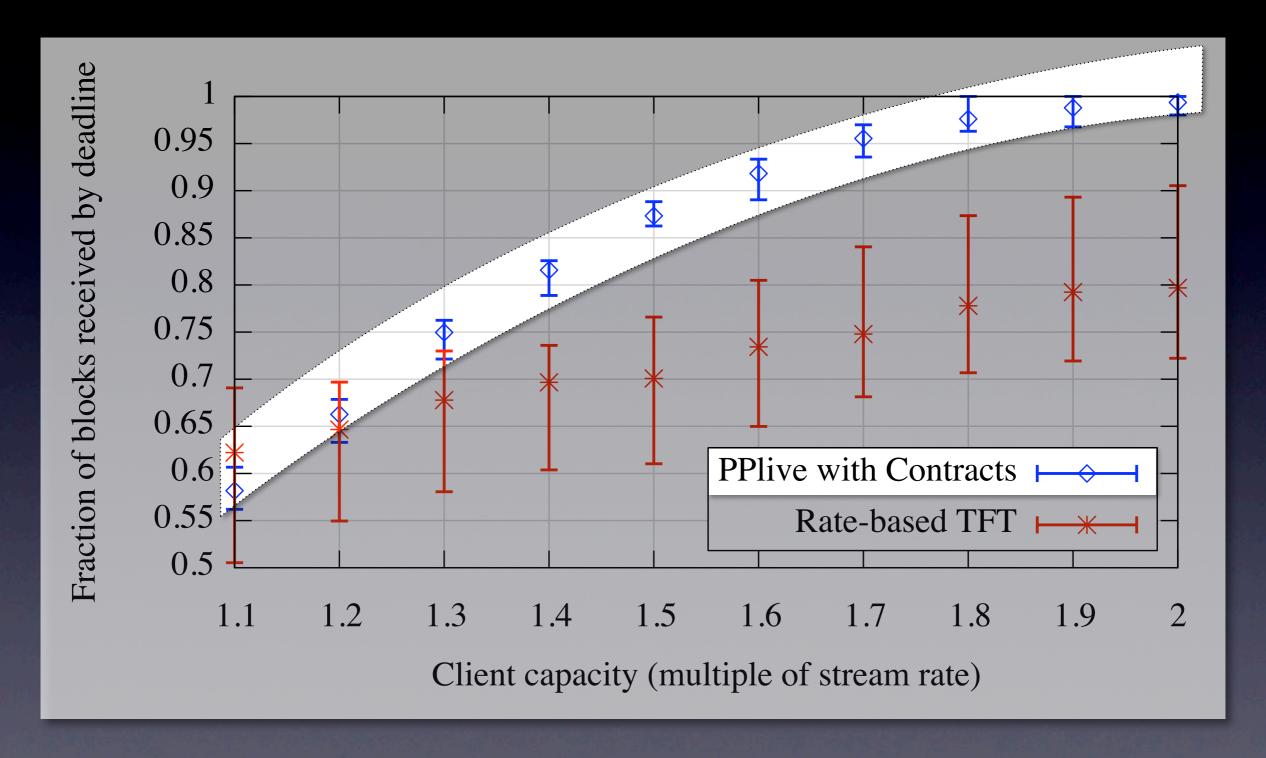
Contracts strengthens contribution incentives

Incentives



Tit-for-tat reward increases slowly, varies widely

<u>Incentives</u>



Contracts strengthens contribution incentives

Conclusions

 Live streaming exhibits new challenges for fostering P2P contribution incentives

- Contracts improves performance and incentives
 - Evaluation contract rather than bilateral exchange
 - Restructure topology to reward contributions with quality of service