DECADE Architecture

draft-ietf-decade-arch-00

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DECADE Architecture Objectives (Reminder)

- Architecture for accessing in-network storage
 - Entities and protocol (interfaces)
 - For enhancing P2P and similar distribution systems
 - To be implementable with existing IETF protocols
- Main architecture elements
 - Naming of resources
 - Resource management and authorization
 - Actual data transmission / distribution to servers

Changes since previous version

- Document became a WG draft
- Added more details on:
 - Data sequencing and naming
 - DECADE protocols (DRP and SDT)
 - Server-to-server protocols
 - Evaluation of candidate existing protocols
 - Started by evaluating HTTP

Open Issues (1)

- Does the WG agree on the approach for "Data Sequencing and Naming" (section 4.4)?
 - DECADE derives object names from hashes of the data object content (and the data objects are immutable)
 - Application names will be independent of the DECADE name (and mapping between names will be maintained by the application)

Open Issues (2)

- Does the WG agree on the approach for "DECADE Protocols" (section 5)?
 - DRP provides configuration of access control and resource sharing policies on DECADE servers
 - SDT provides data access interface and is used to read/write objects from a server

Open Issues (3): DRP and SDT

- DRP and SDT conceptually separate
 - Could actually be realized by one protocol
- How to delegate authorization to application clients?
 - Client must indicate authorization and resource sharing policy to a DECADE server

• Approach 1: SDT carries DRP tokens inline

- DRP defines format of a token which is carried in an extension field of SDT
- Tokens generated (by a DECADE client or other trusted entity), which may be used to access its storage at a DECADE server
- Tokens may be used itself, or given to other DECADE clients

• Approach 2: Separate protocol

- DECADE client indicates policy to DECADE server via an independent protocol (e.g., separate messages)
- Client periodically sends updates (e.g., update to resource policy) to the server
- Observations:
 - Approach 1 appears simpler in specification and implementation
 - Smaller delay for allowing a peer to first read/write from DECADE storage
 - Approach 2 may provide more room for extensibility (though it isn't clear if we need it)

Open Issues (4): Querying Server Status

- DECADE status may include more than available in SDT (e.g., resource usage by self and authorized peers)
 - This is an exercise in how DRP may be designed to evolve and be extended
- If token-based approach:
 - Option 1: Extend SDT
 - Approach responsible WG's with a proposal
 - Option 2: Allow SDT responses to include DRP metadata
 - Returned metadata includes additional DECADE status
 - May piggyback on data responses too (in addition to SDT status responses)
- If DRP is separate protocol:
 - Option 1: Extend SDT
 - Option 2: DRP defines its own status message
 - Contains status only for DRP-layer status
- Observations
 - There appear to be alternatives that still let DECADE evolve independently in either case

Next Steps for Design Team

- Address open issues as described
- Concretize naming
- Complete conceptual descriptions of DRP and SDT
- Complete HTTP example implementation

BACKUP

Draft Purpose

- DECADE intended to improve network efficiency of P2P apps
 - ... by introducing storage into the network
- Draft presents one possible architecture for DECADE
 - Satisfies requirements from draft-ietf-decade-reqs
 - Principles drawn from observations from draft-ietf-decadesurvey
- Focus on major design issues
 - Explicitly define/describe major design principles
 - Define remaining issues to be resolved
- Feedback much appreciated

Architectural Entities: Applications



- Multiple sources for content



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Architectural Entities: DECADE Servers



•no distributed coordination (within DECADE)

IETF-80, Prague

Architectural Entities

