

# WebCloud: Recruiting social network users to assist in content distribution

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Ravi Sundaram<sup>†</sup>

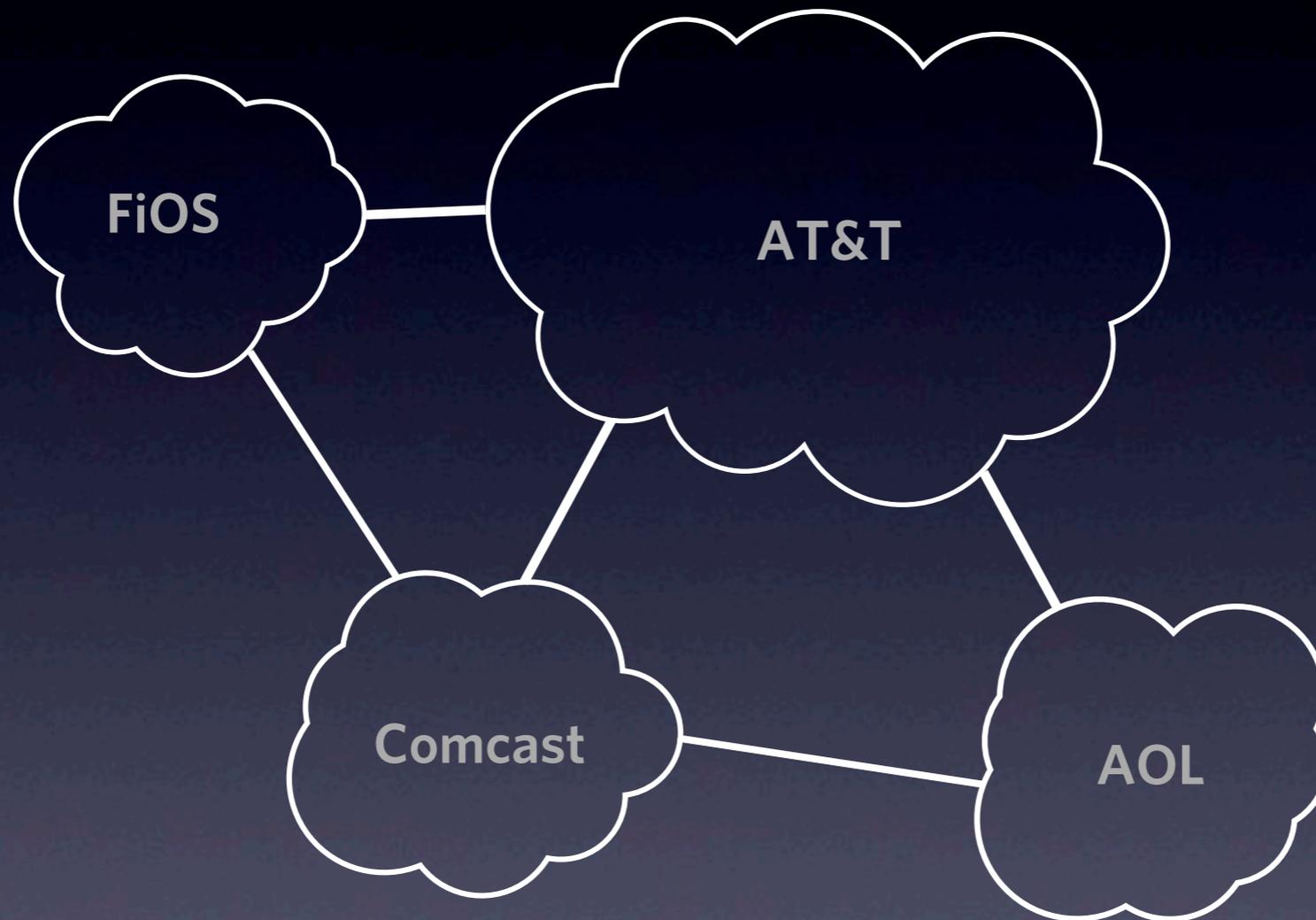
<sup>†</sup>*Northeastern University*

<sup>‡</sup>*Jandrell, Pearson & Revis Ltd.*

*August 23, 2012, NCA'12*

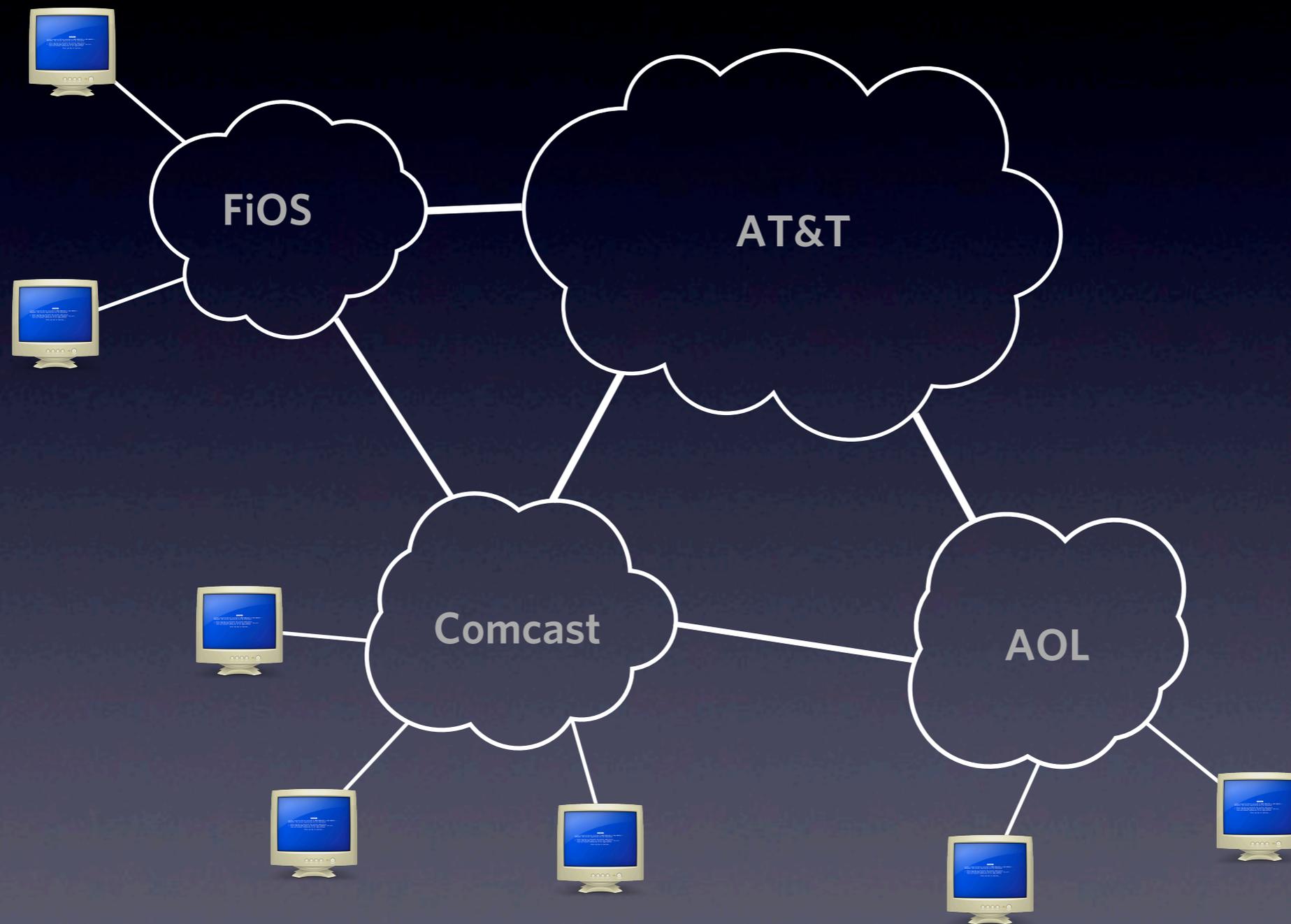
# “Classic” web content distribution

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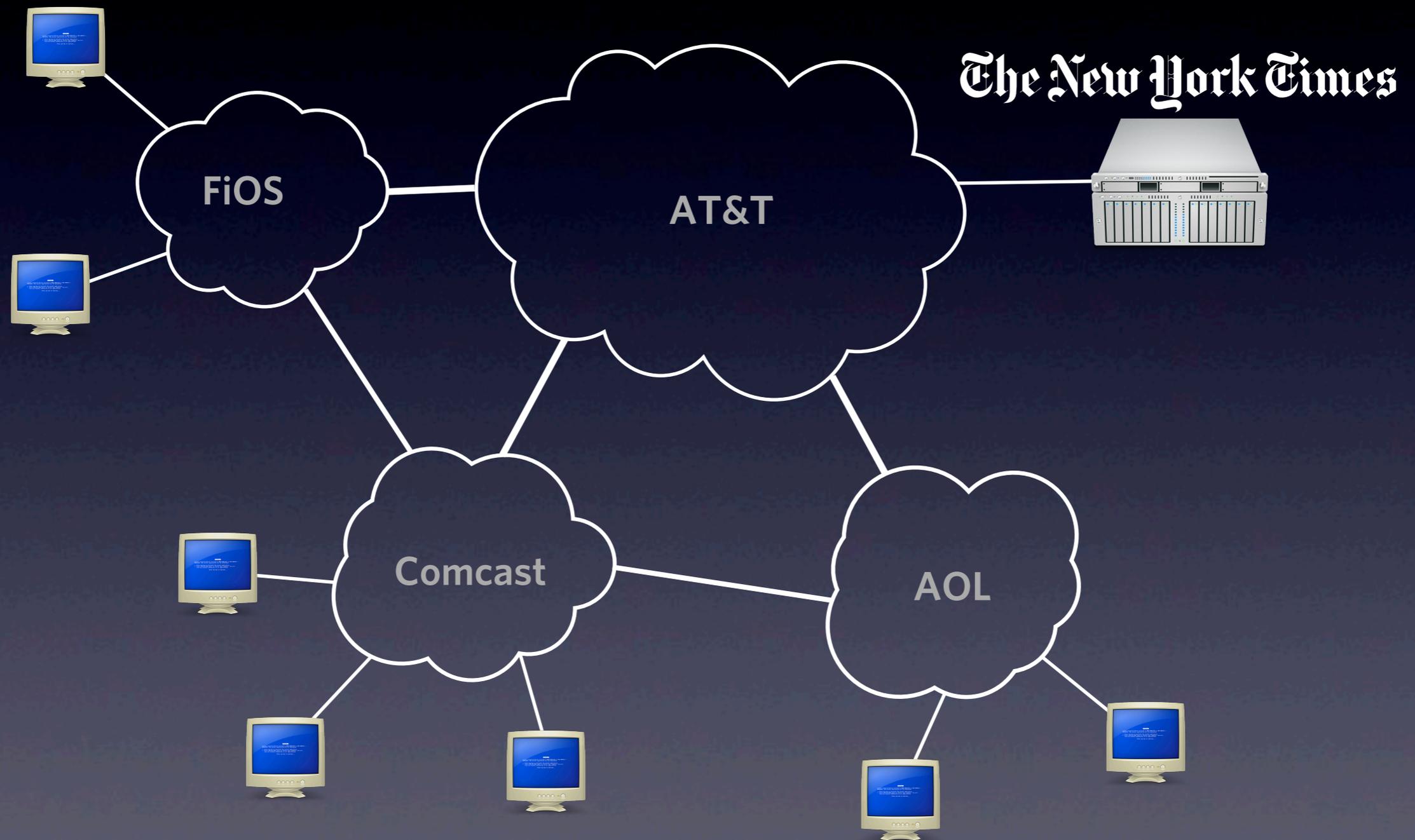


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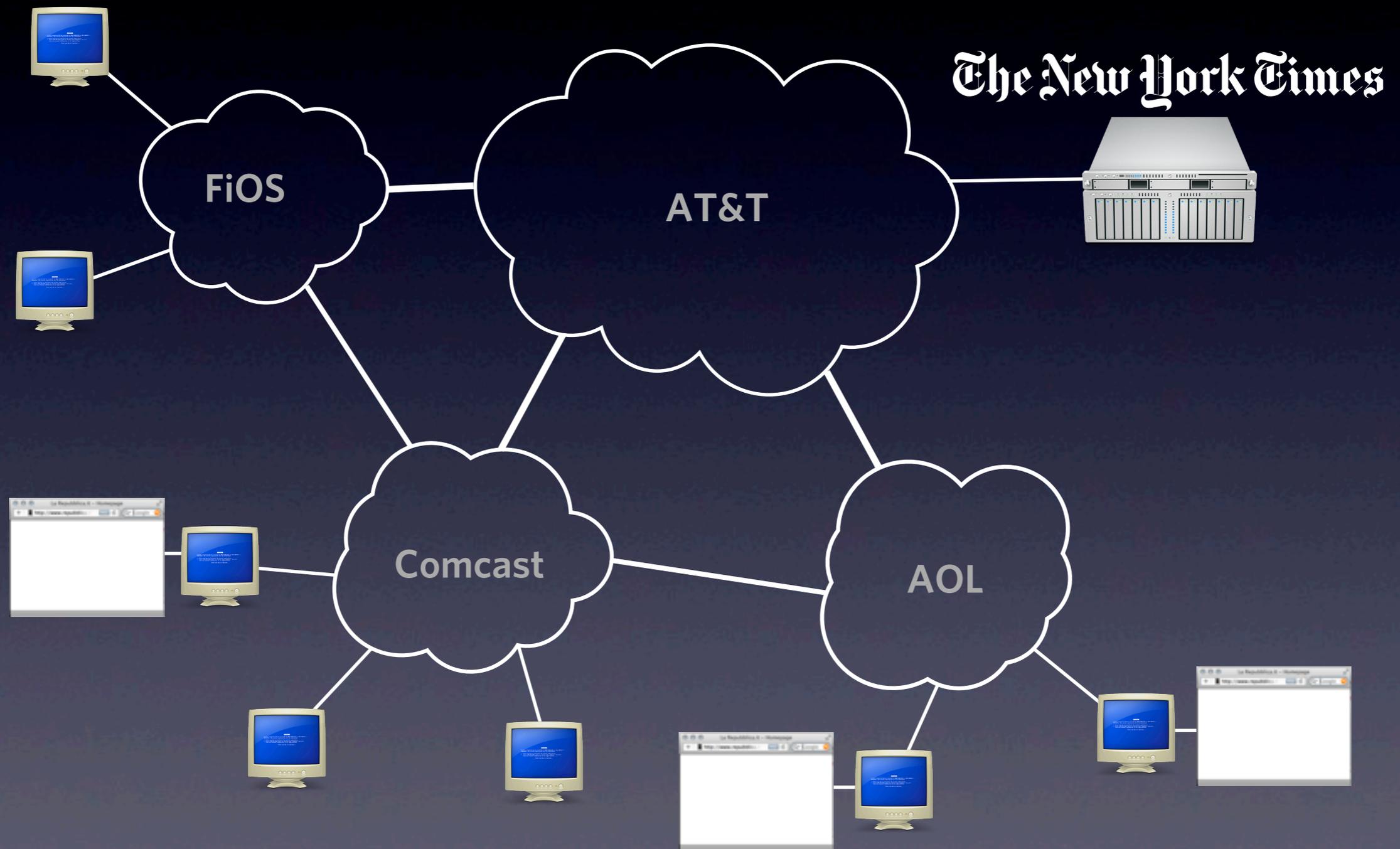
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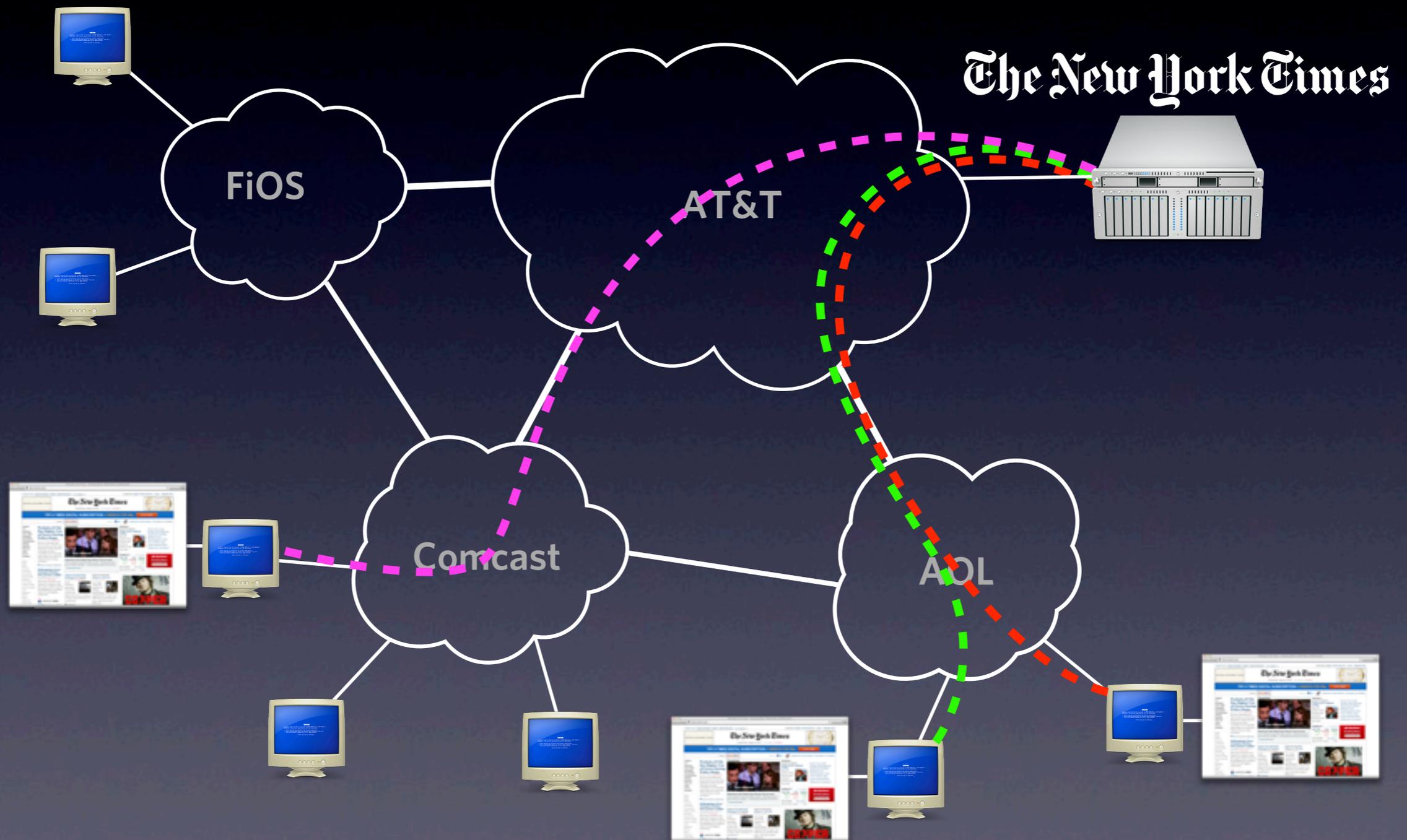
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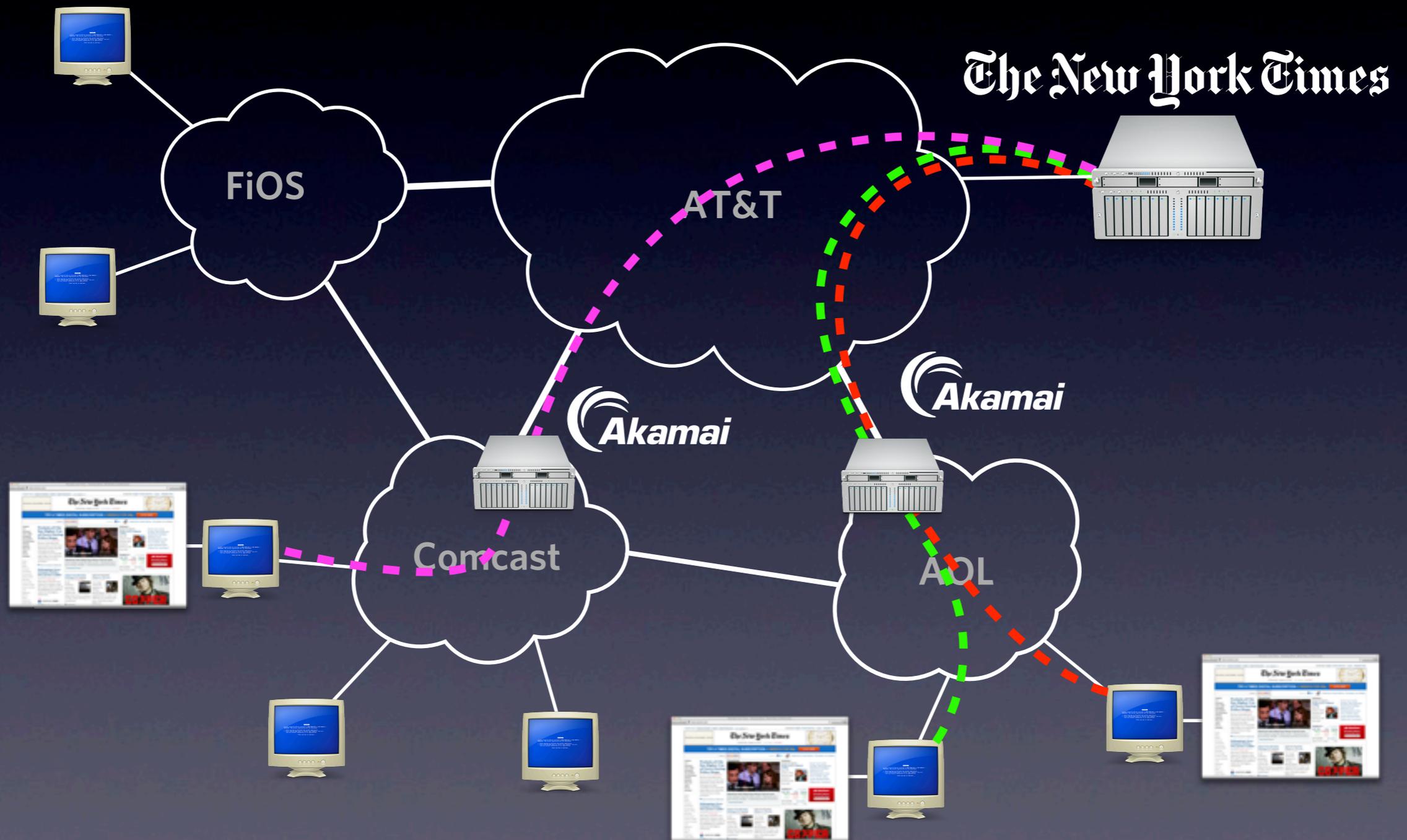
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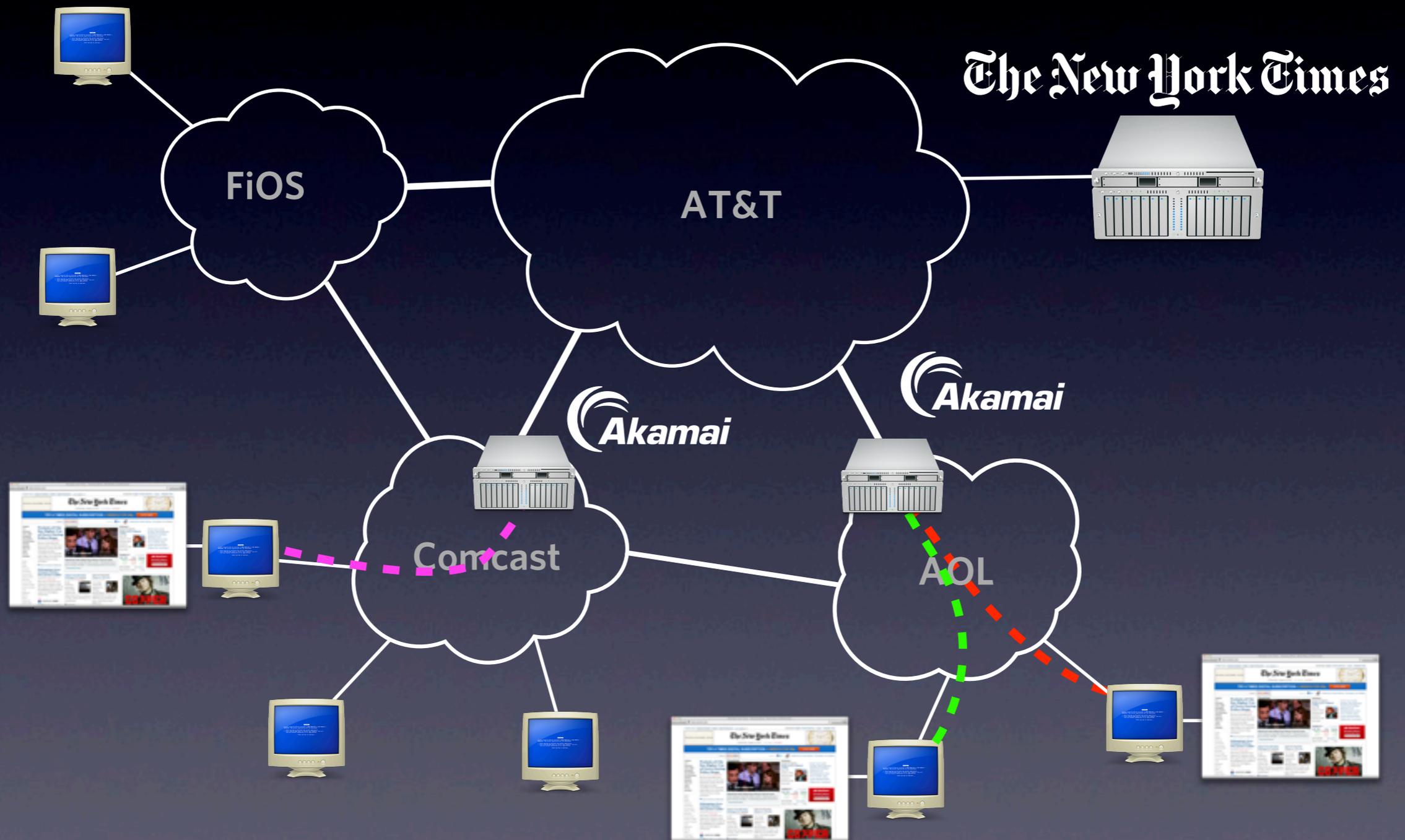
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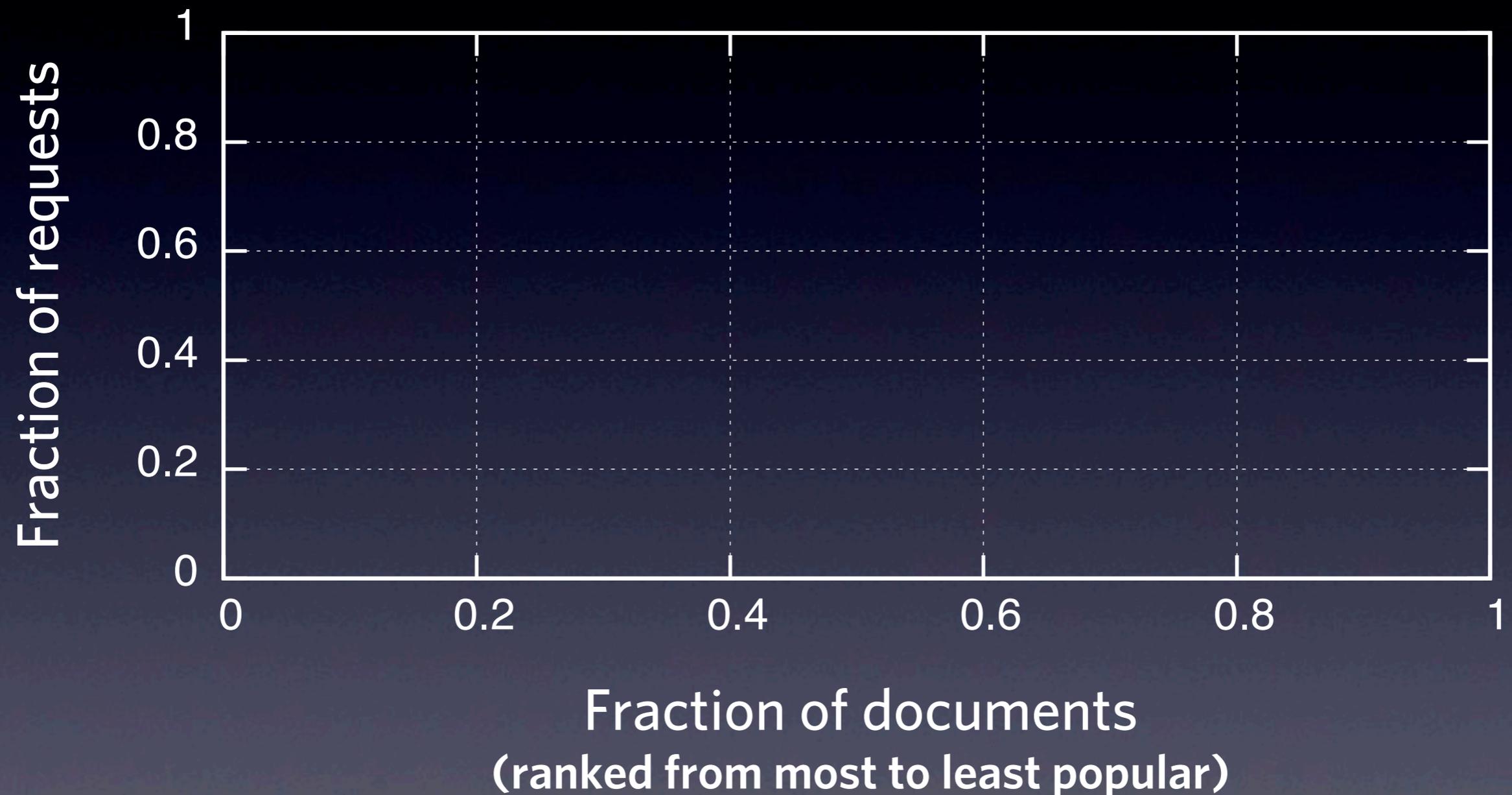
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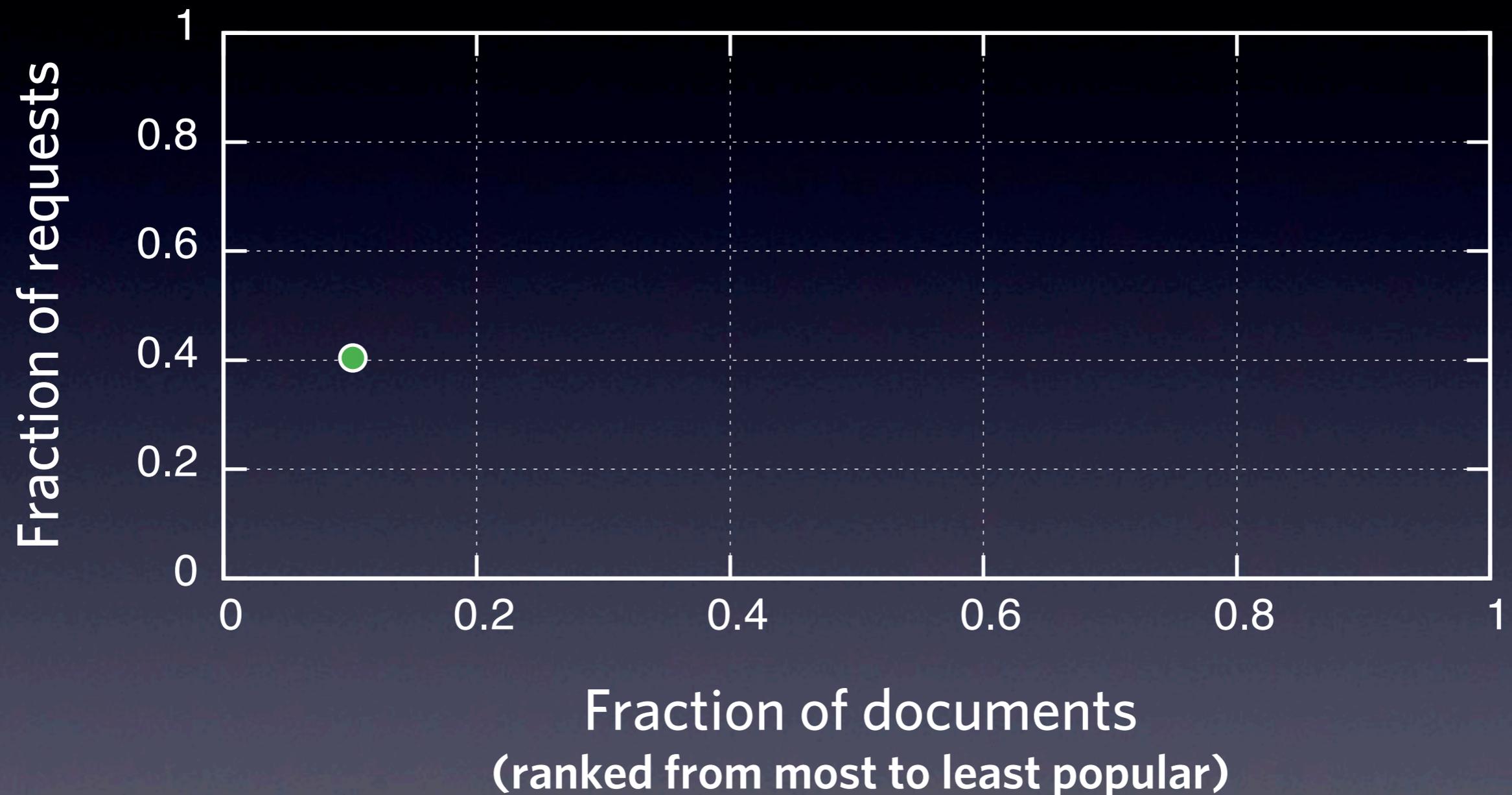


# Classic web and OSN content popularity



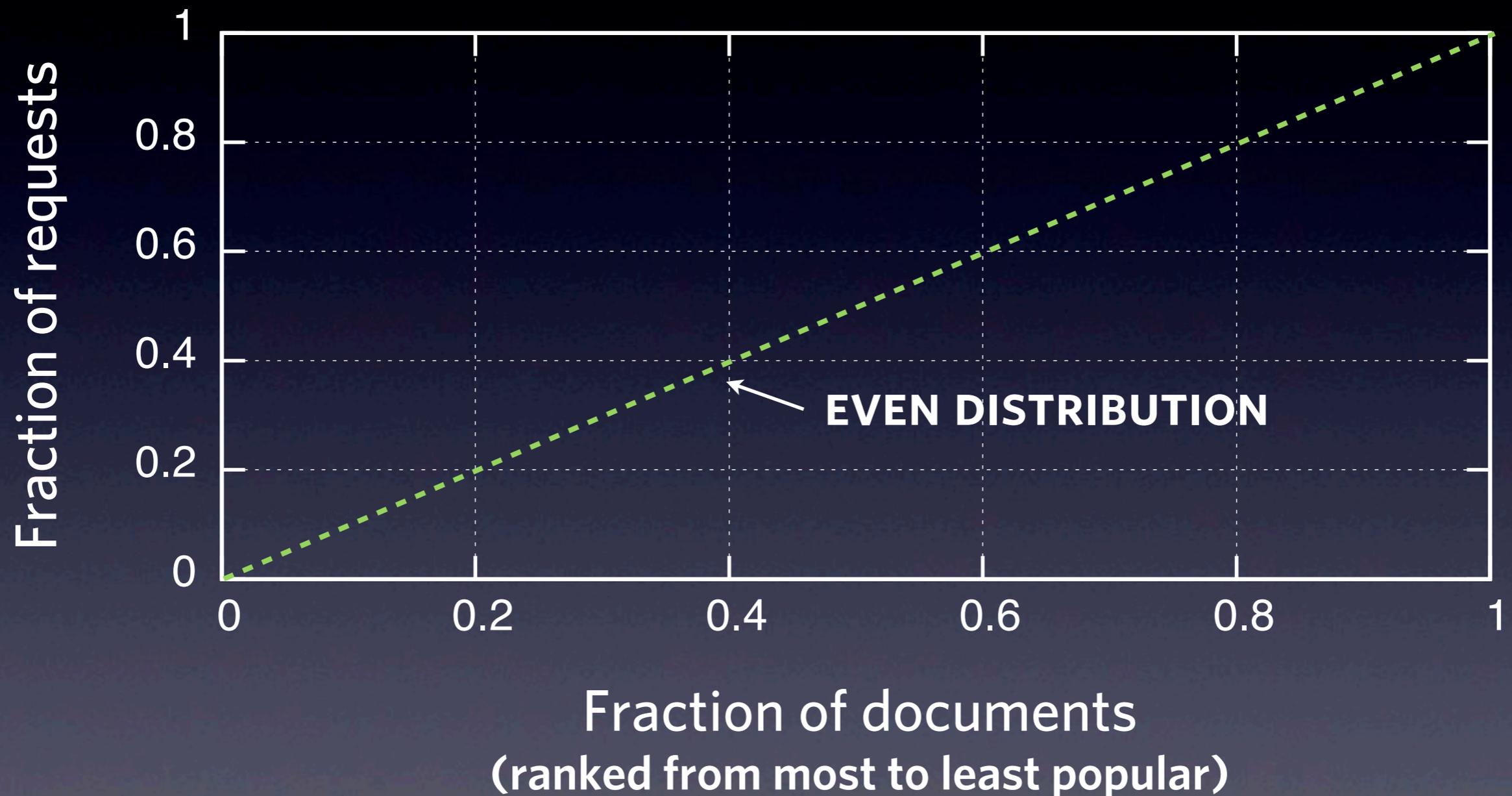
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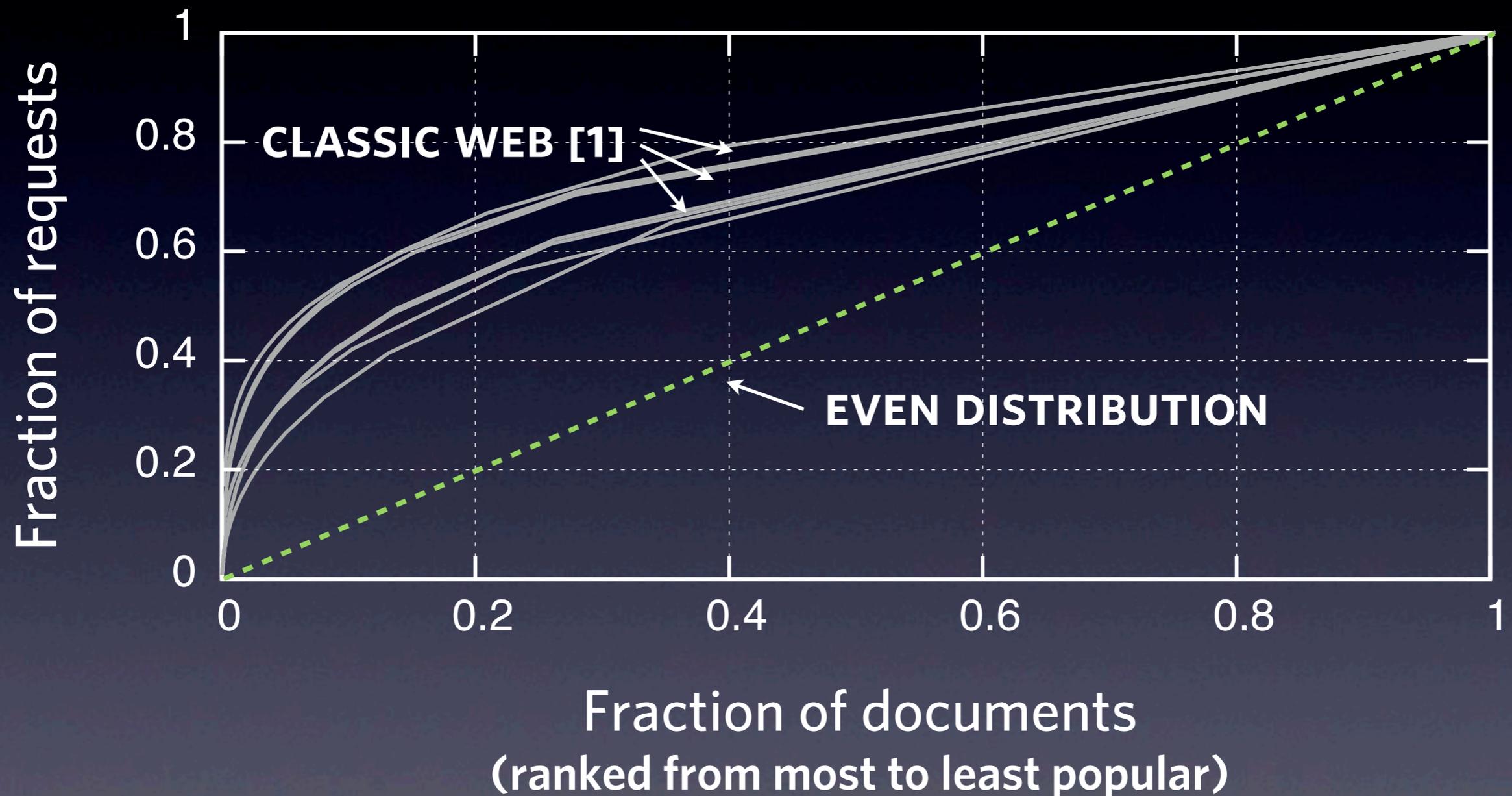
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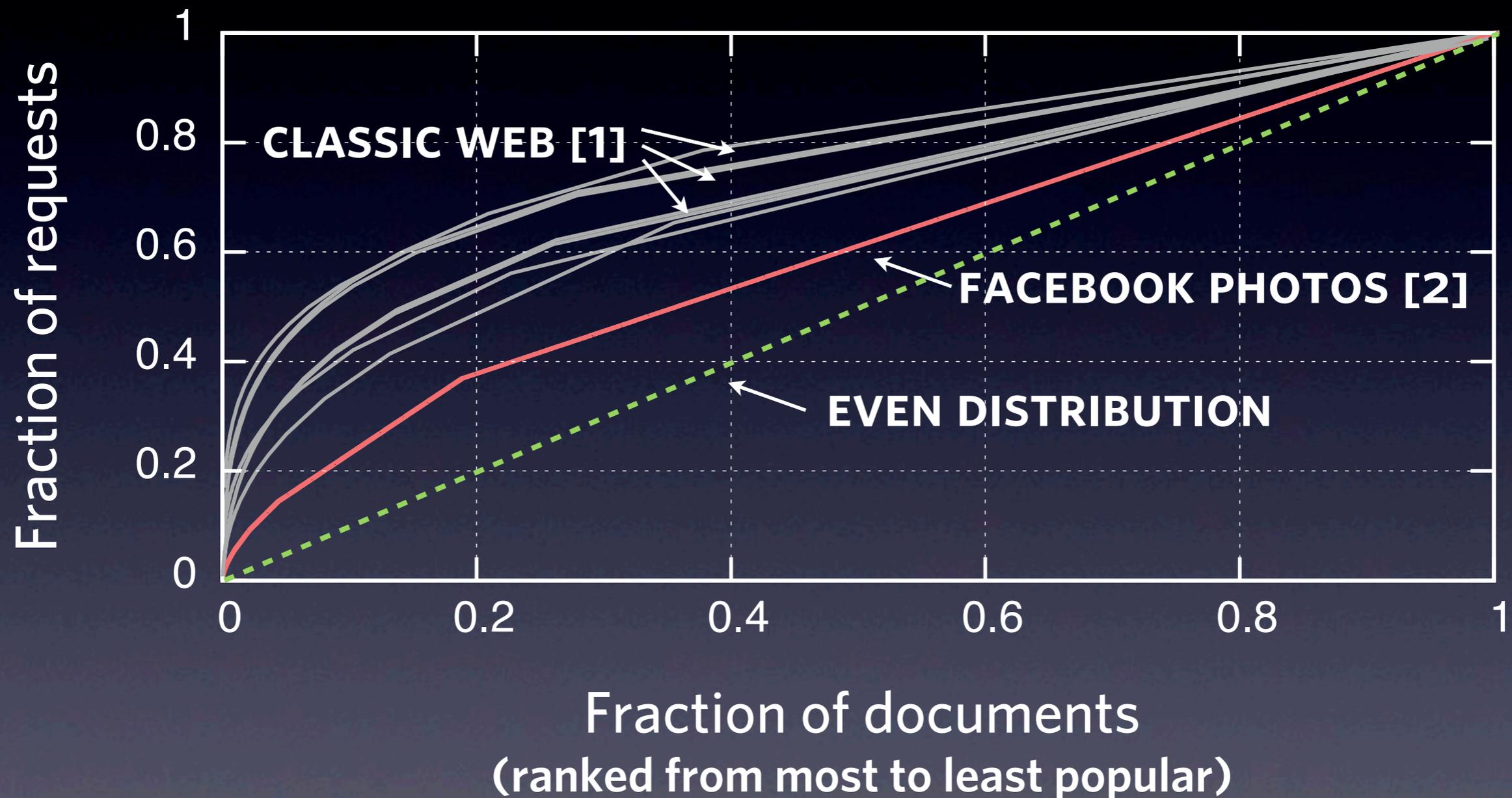
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# Classic web and OSN content popularity



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# Implication: Caches/CDNs less effective

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Popularity distribution much more even  
Objects have more narrow scope

In classic Web:

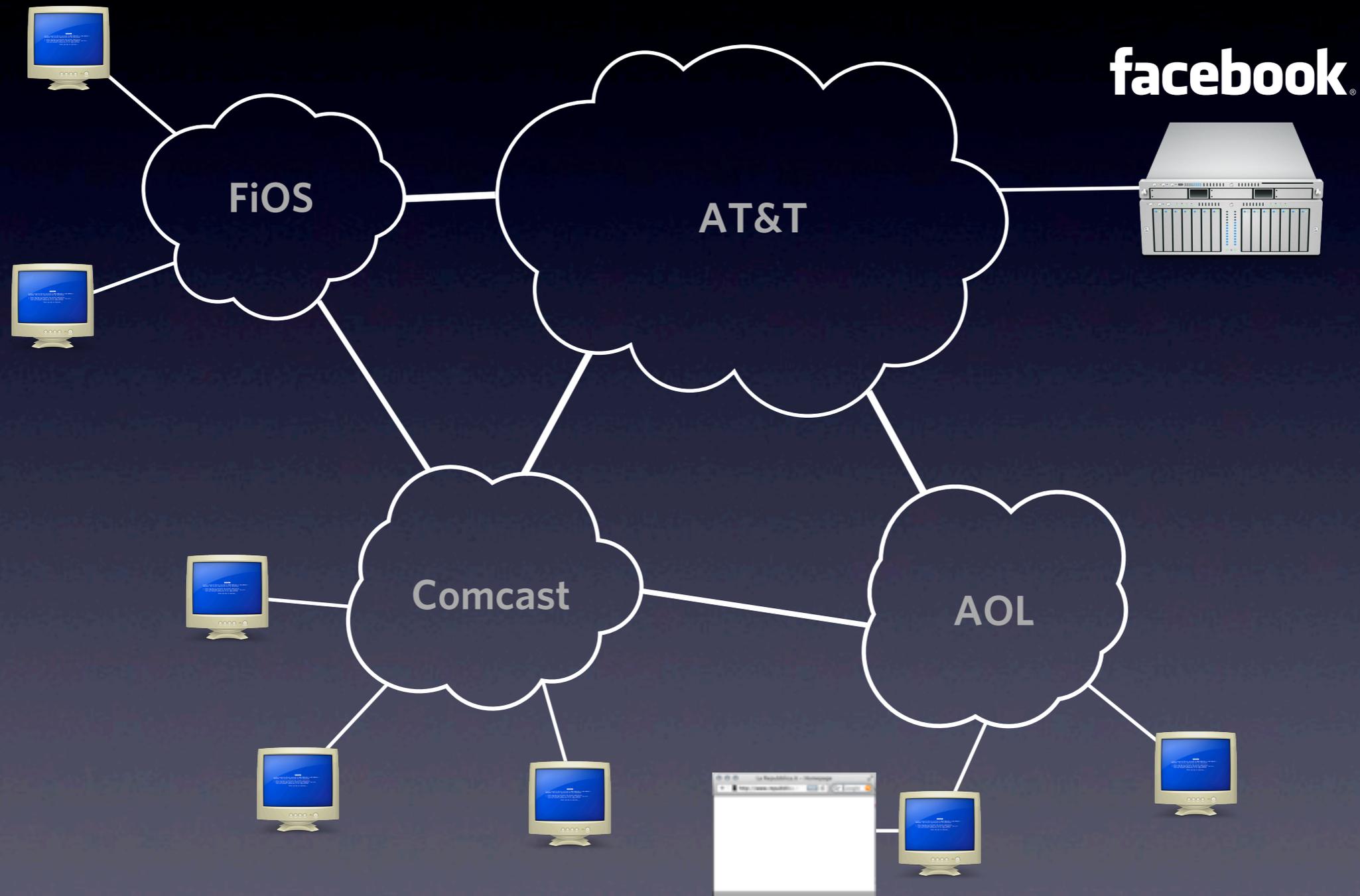
Caching top 10% serves between 55% [1] and 95% [2] of requests  
Success of CDNs, web caches, ...

In online social media:

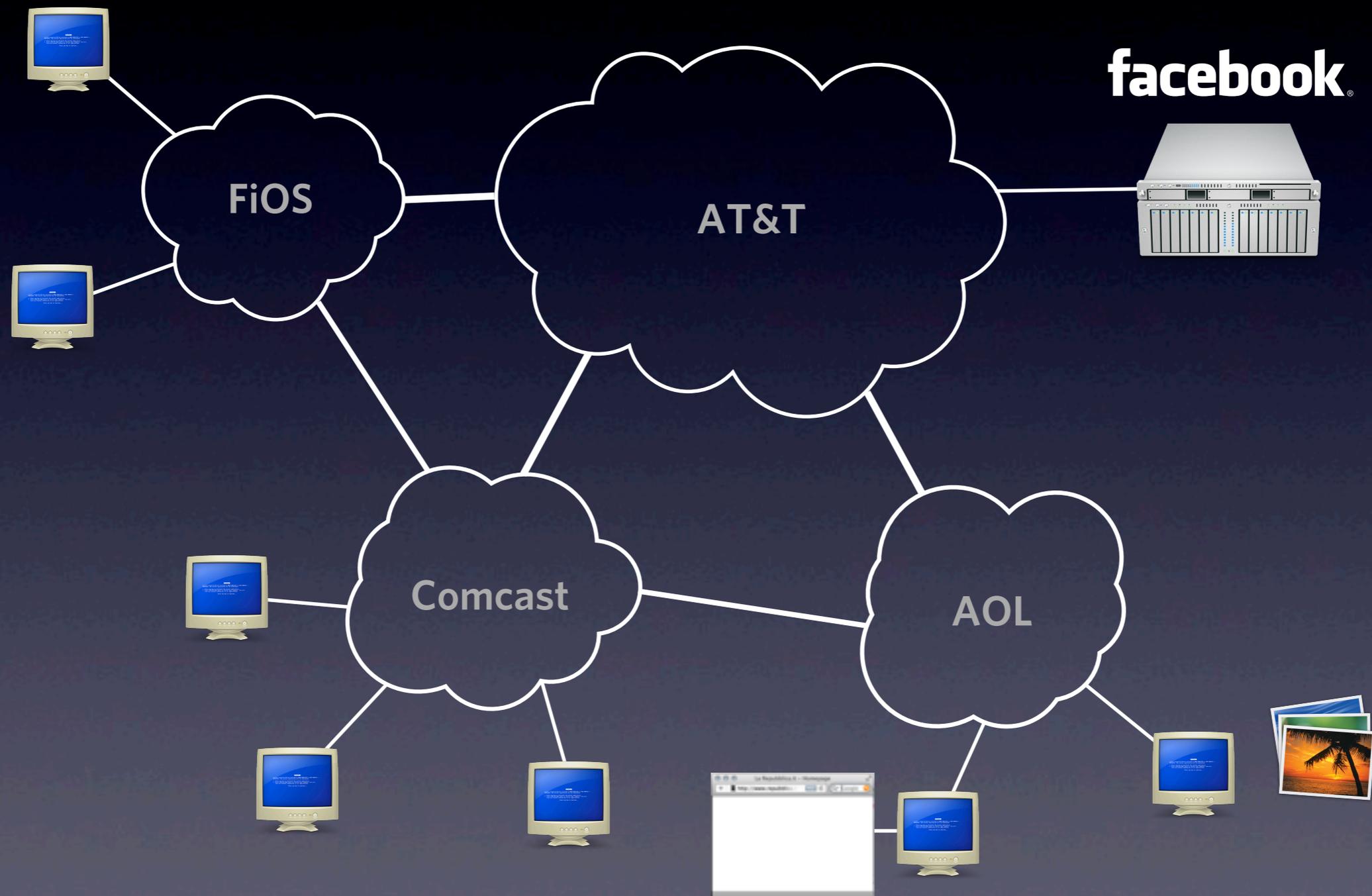
Caching top 10% would only serve 27% [3] of requests

[1] Breslau et al., INFOCOM, 1999, [2] Arlitt et al. IEEE Network, 2000, [3] Mislove et al., WSDM, 2010

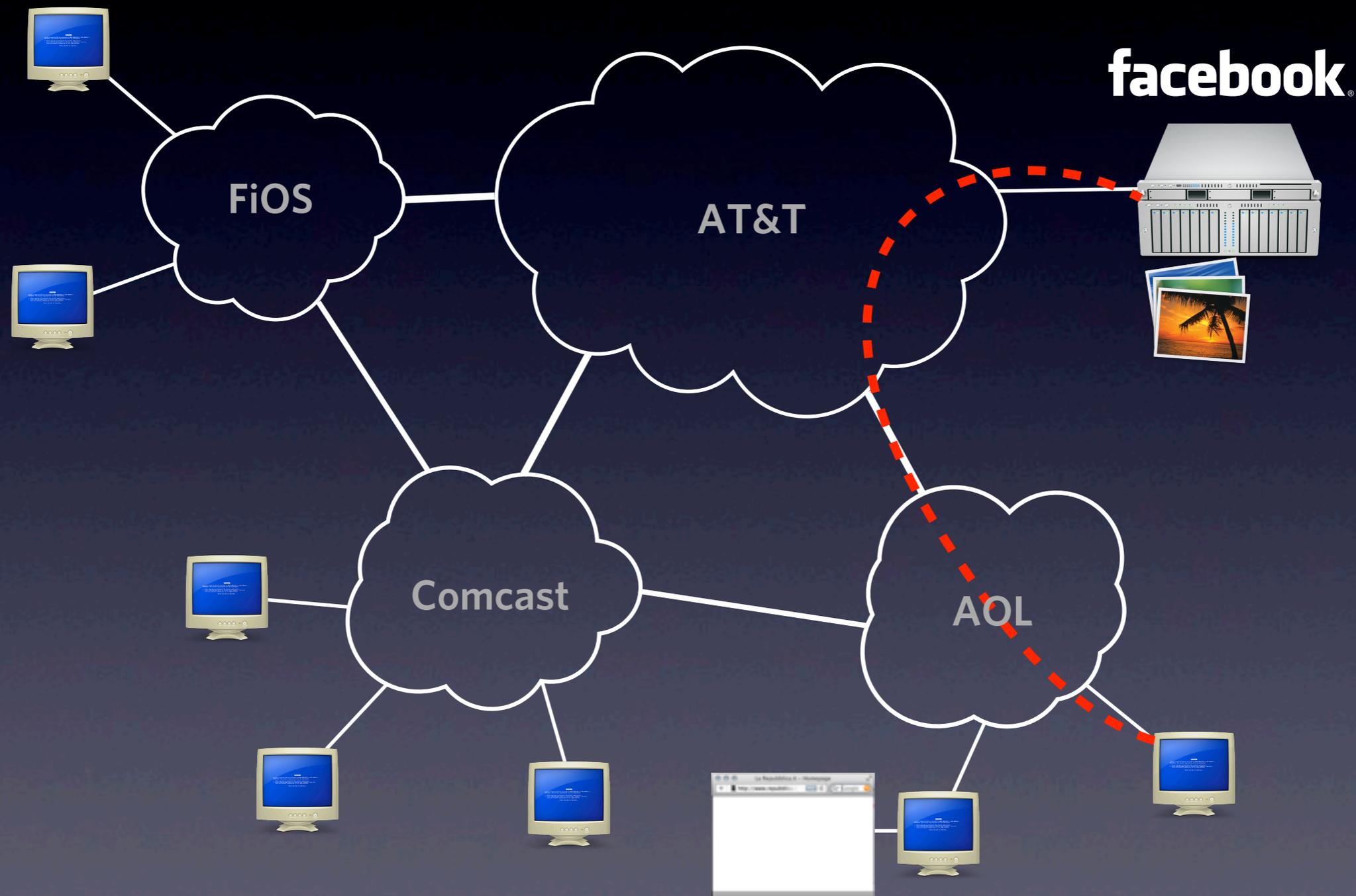
# OSN content creation/exchange



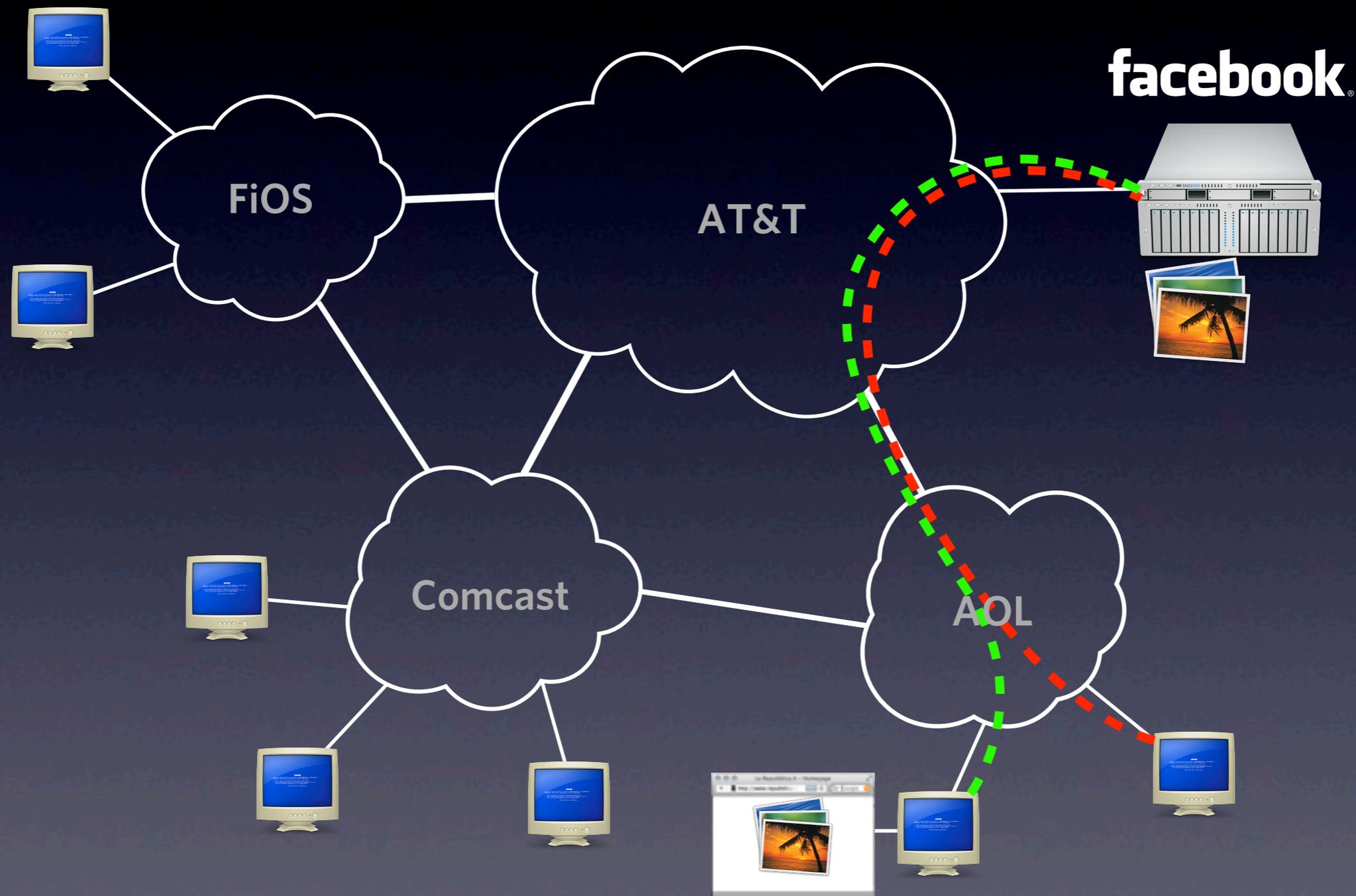
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# Implication: Workload change

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## Significant content creation at network's edge

Ease of digital content creation (photos, video)

Ubiquity of Internet access (cell phone, iPad)

## In Classic Web:

Workload was “center-to-edge”

Caching, CDNs take load off origin server

## In Social Media:

Workload is “edge-to-edge”

Significant geographic locality

# Implication: Workload change

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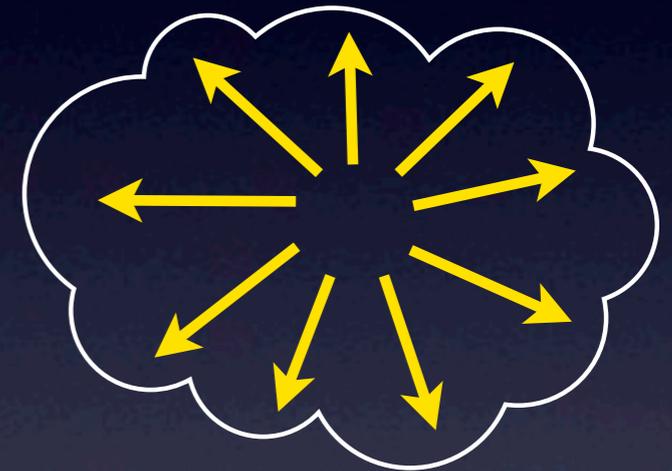
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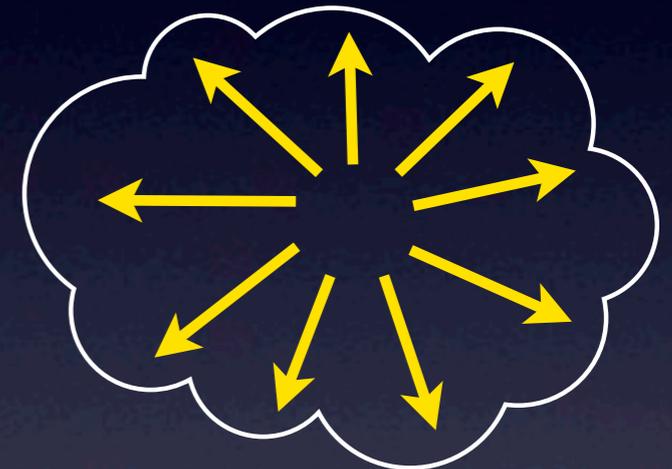
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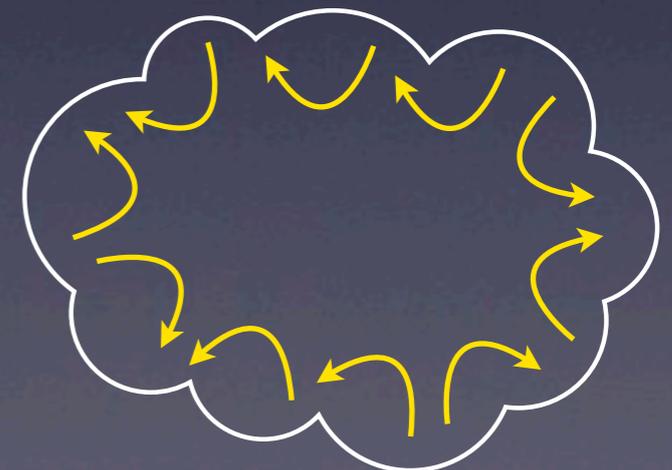
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# How is OSN content being delivered?

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Web 1.0 “centralized” architectures dominate

Akamai, Limelight, Clearway, ...

Facebook serves much of its own content



Mismatch between infrastructure, workload



What are the current solutions?



# Alternate Approaches

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## Current Solutions

Decentralized CDN

Coral

Not self-sustaining in the long run



User participating in CDNs

Akamai's NetSession, FireCoral

Require additional software



Decentralized social network systems

PeerSoN, Diaspora

Small user base



# This talk

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Goal: Build content distribution system for OSNs  
Keep content exchange at the edge

## Requirements

Works with today's web sites  
No client side changes



facebook

WebCloud 

Recruit user browsers to serve content



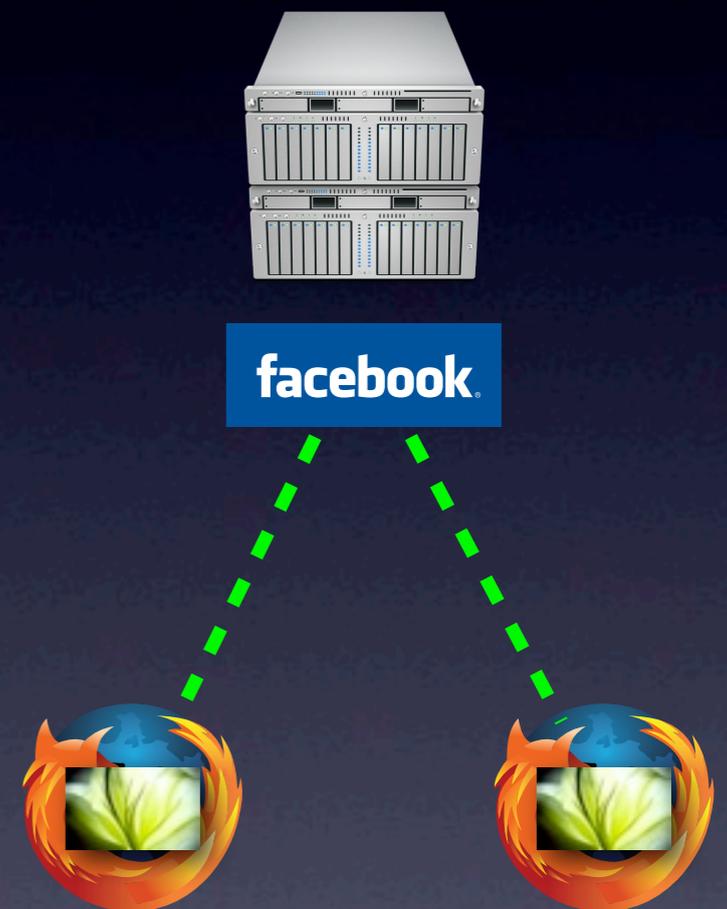
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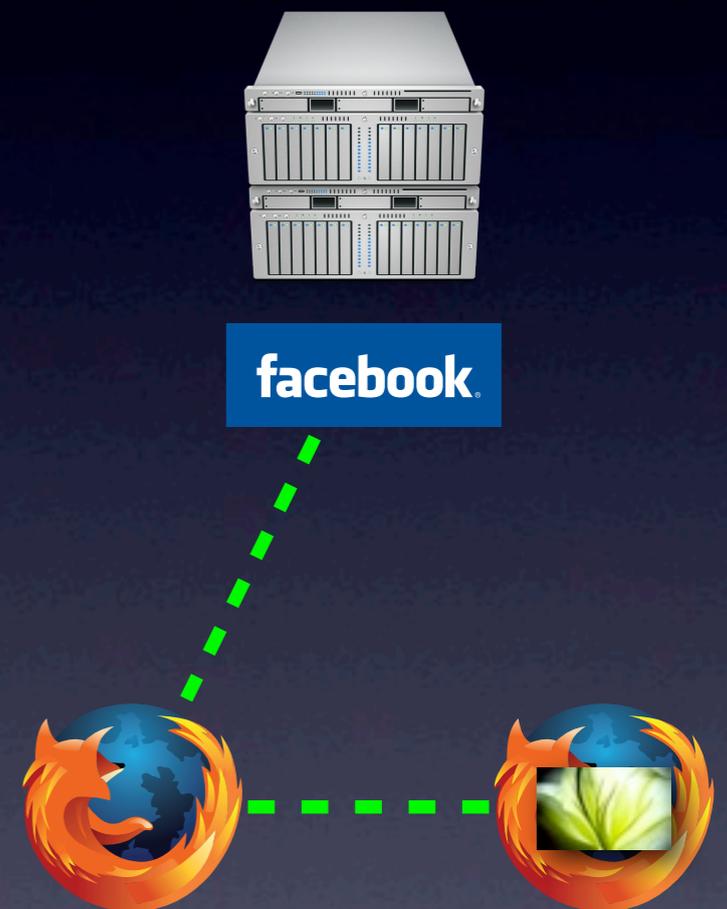
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# Outline

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~~1. Motivation~~

2. WebCloud design

3. Evaluation

# WebCloud design challenges

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WebCloud 

WebCloud: Drop-in content distribution system for OSNs

Serves as a distributed cache

Assume content always available from OSN

Want to make WebCloud work with **today's sites, browsers**

Reason: Users unlikely install software

Key challenge: Browsers not designed to communicate directly

Browsers distinct from Web servers

Use novel techniques to **allow browser to serve content**

# Redirector proxy: the middlebox

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Introduce a redirector proxy

Allow browsers to “talk” to other browsers

Place *redirector proxies* in each ISP/region

Like Akamai server, but doesn't store any content

Maintain open connections to online web visitors

Run by OSN provider

Keeps track of content in each user's browser

Serves as a directory for content

What do we need in browsers?



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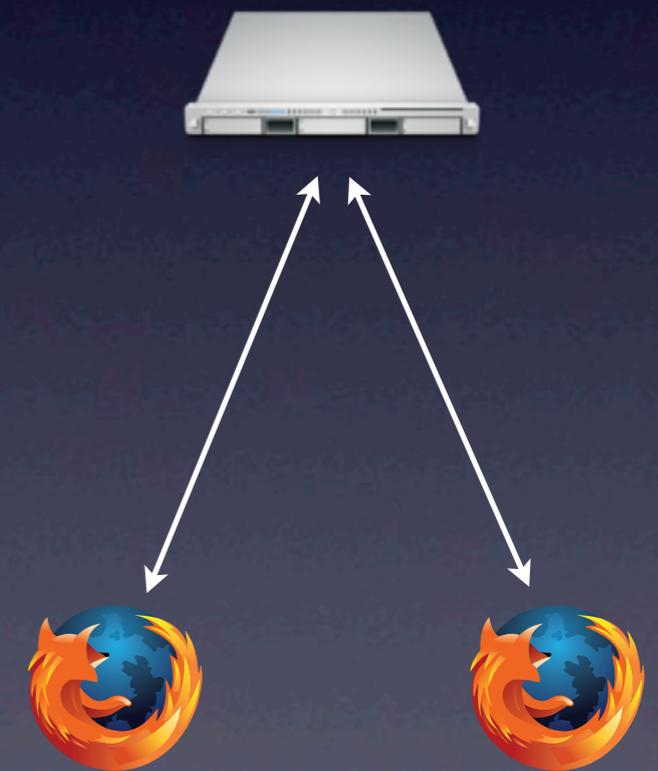
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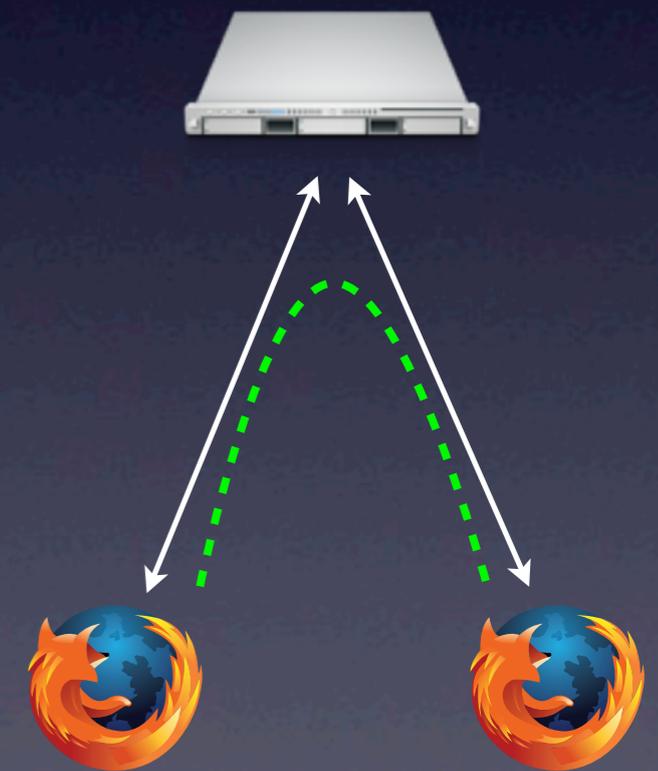
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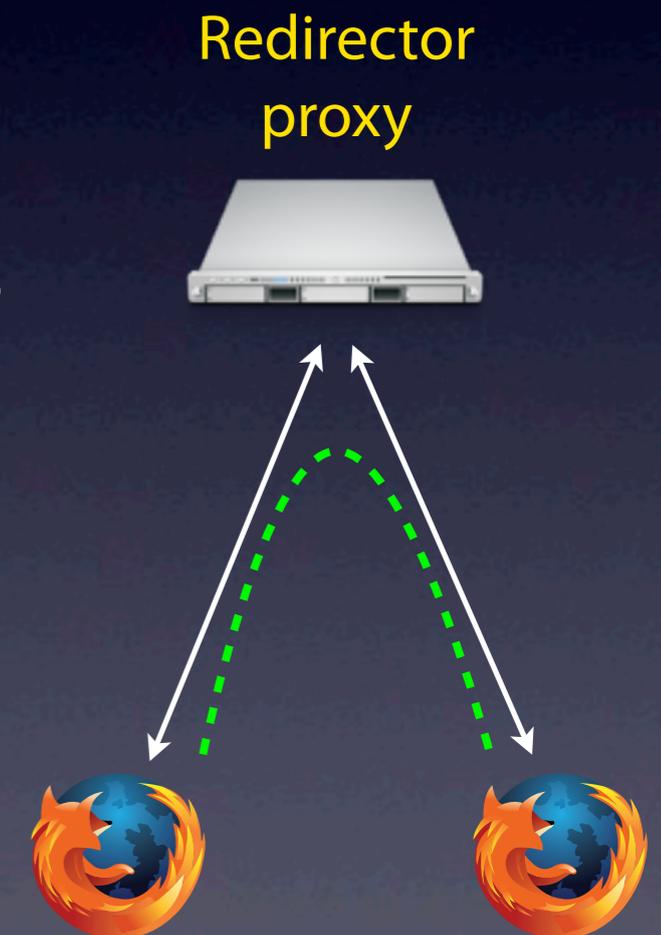
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# Client side changes

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Implement WebCloud in Javascript

Add it to the site's pages

Browsers use WebSockets/XHR to communicate with middlebox

Allows bi-directional communication

Online client is always connected to redirect proxy

Use LocalStorage to storage browsed content

Persistent cache, up to 5MB/site

Easily programmatically accessed

Insert downloaded objects in LocalStorage

Treated like LRU cache



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# Using WebCloud

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Provide JavaScript library for sites to use WebCloud

## 1. Include WebCloud Javascript

```
<script src="webcloud.js">
```

## 2. Change mechanism for loading content

WebCloud content referred to by content-hash

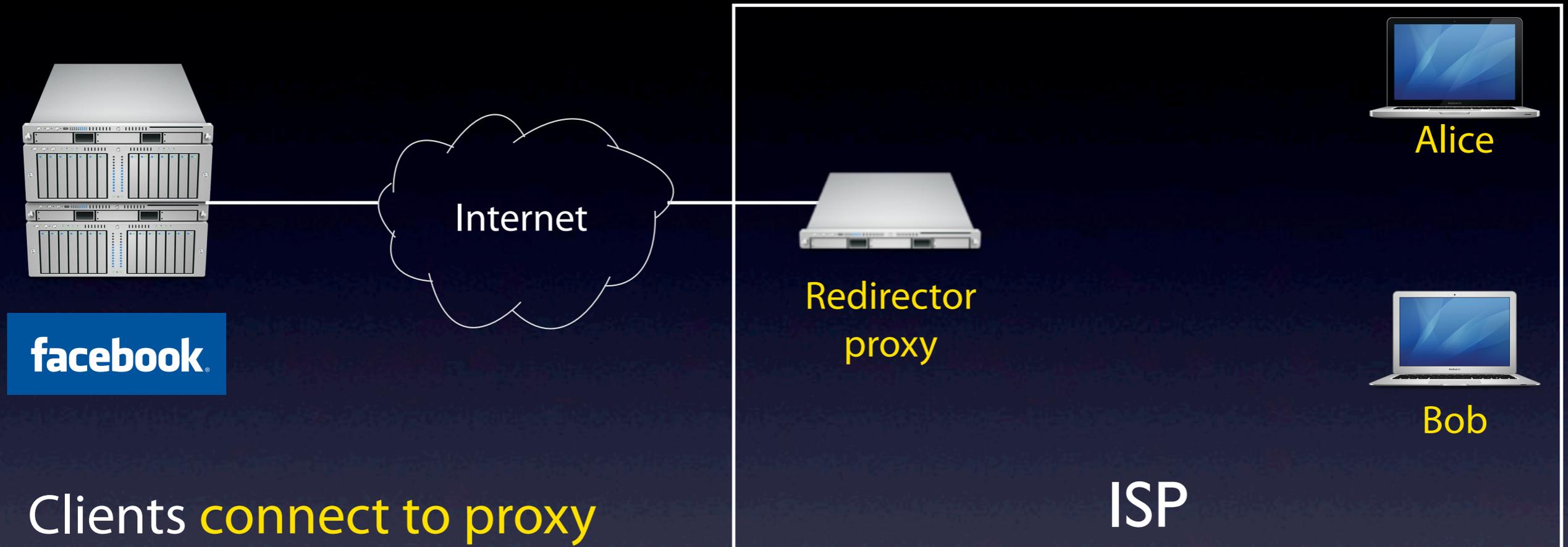
```

```

replaced with

```
<img id="pic-id" />  
<script>  
  webcloud.load("pic-hash", "pic-id");  
</script>
```

# Putting it all together



Clients **connect to proxy**

Inform proxy of locally stored content

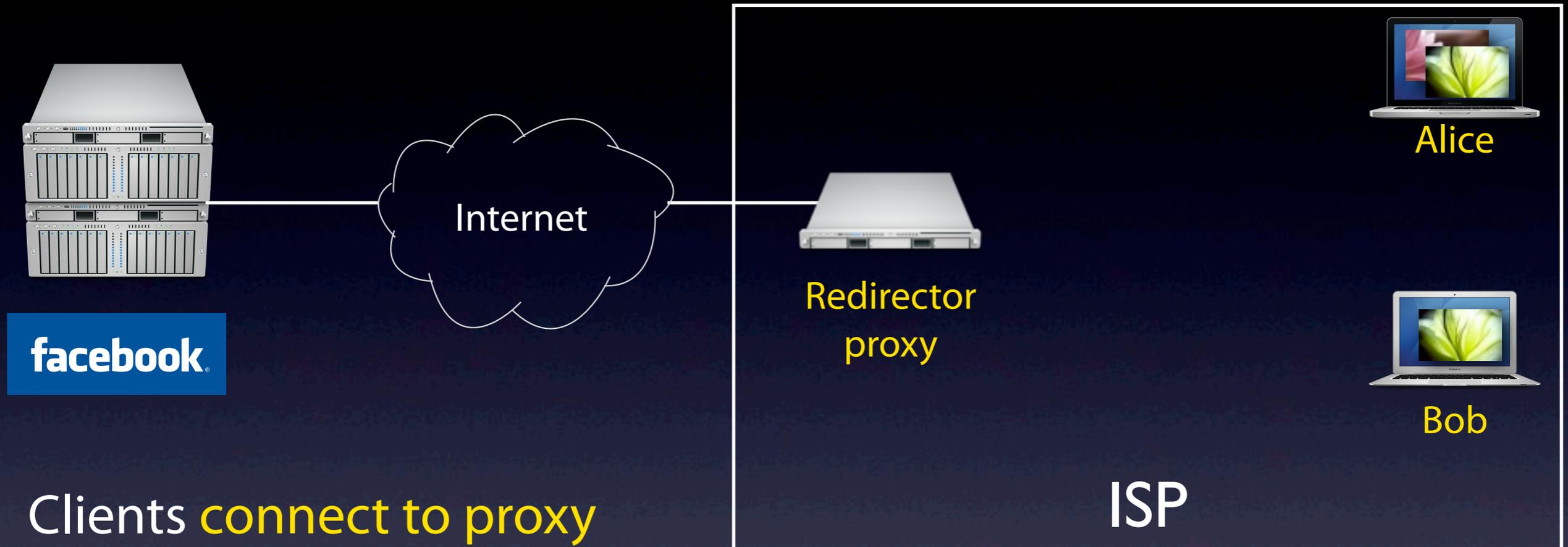
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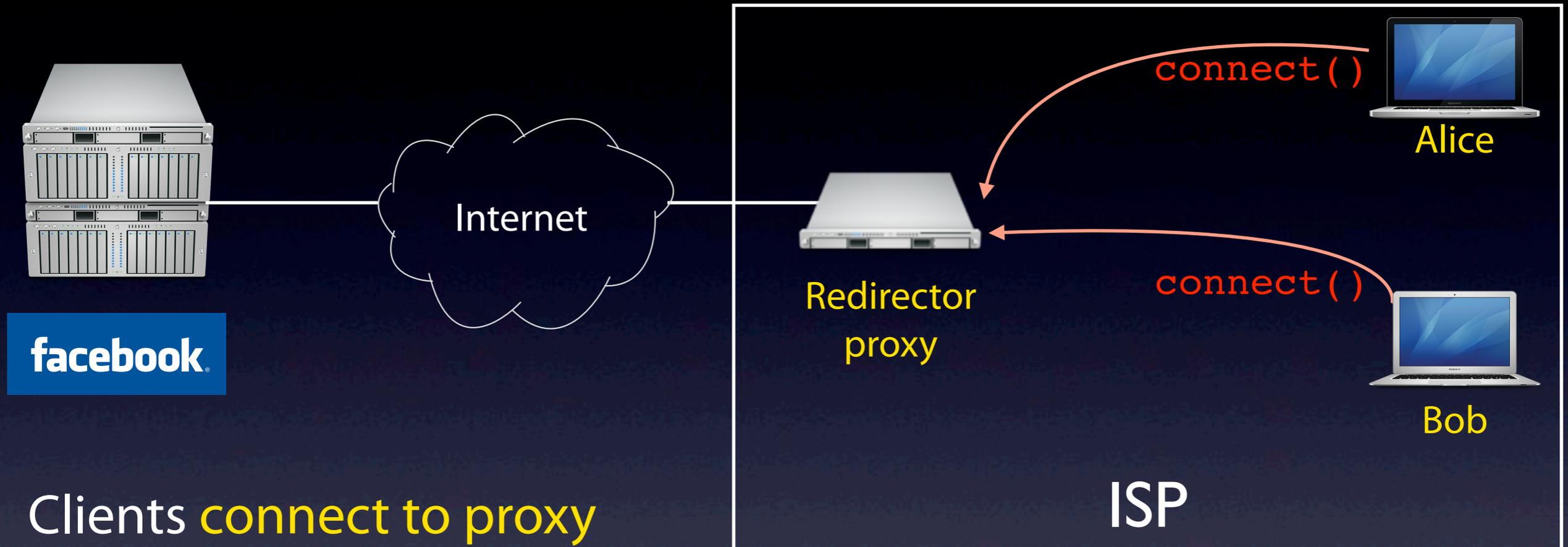
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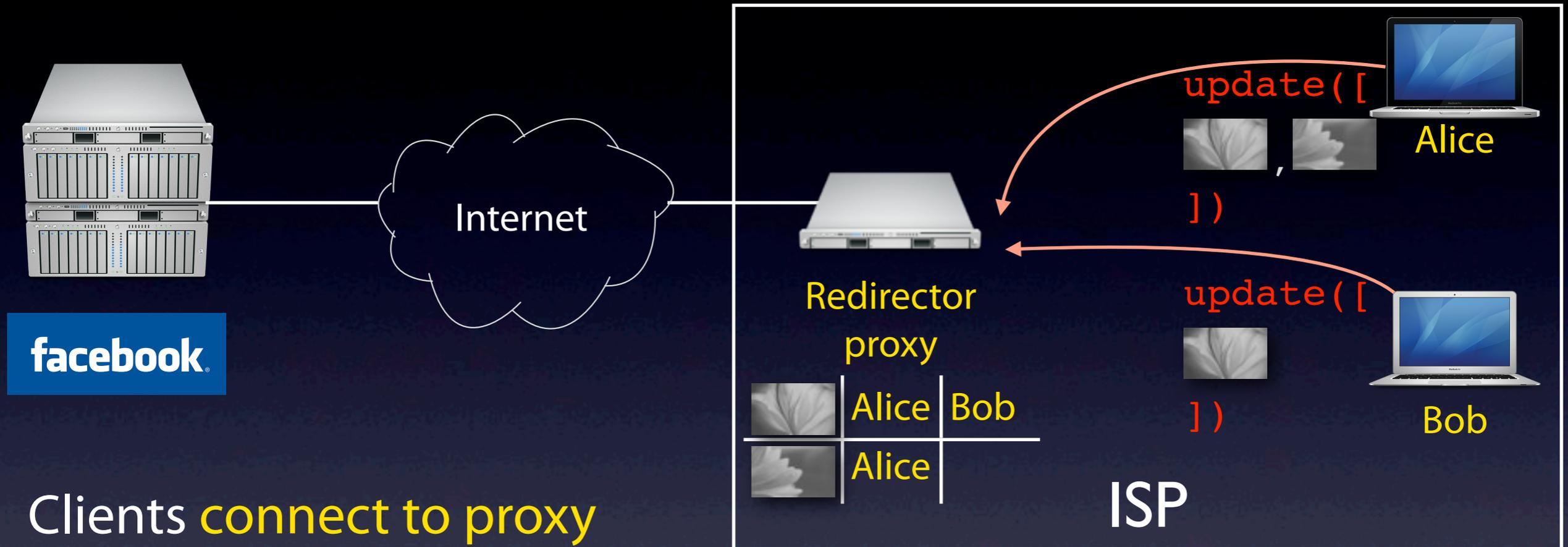
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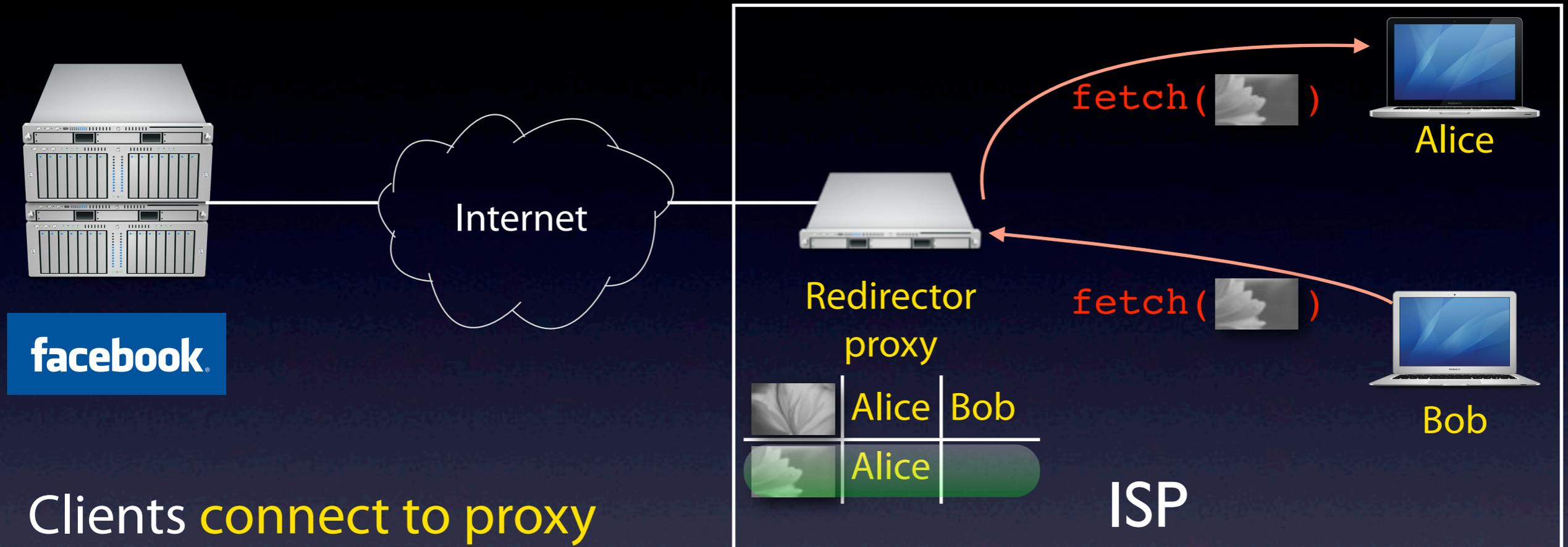
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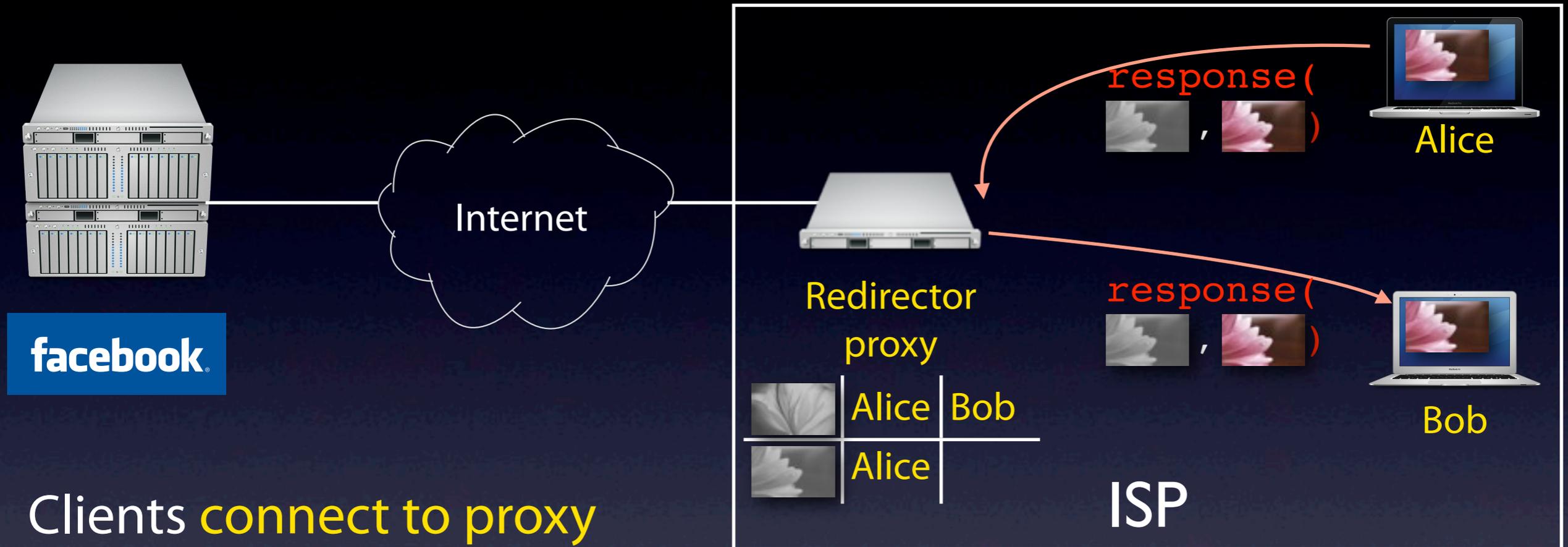
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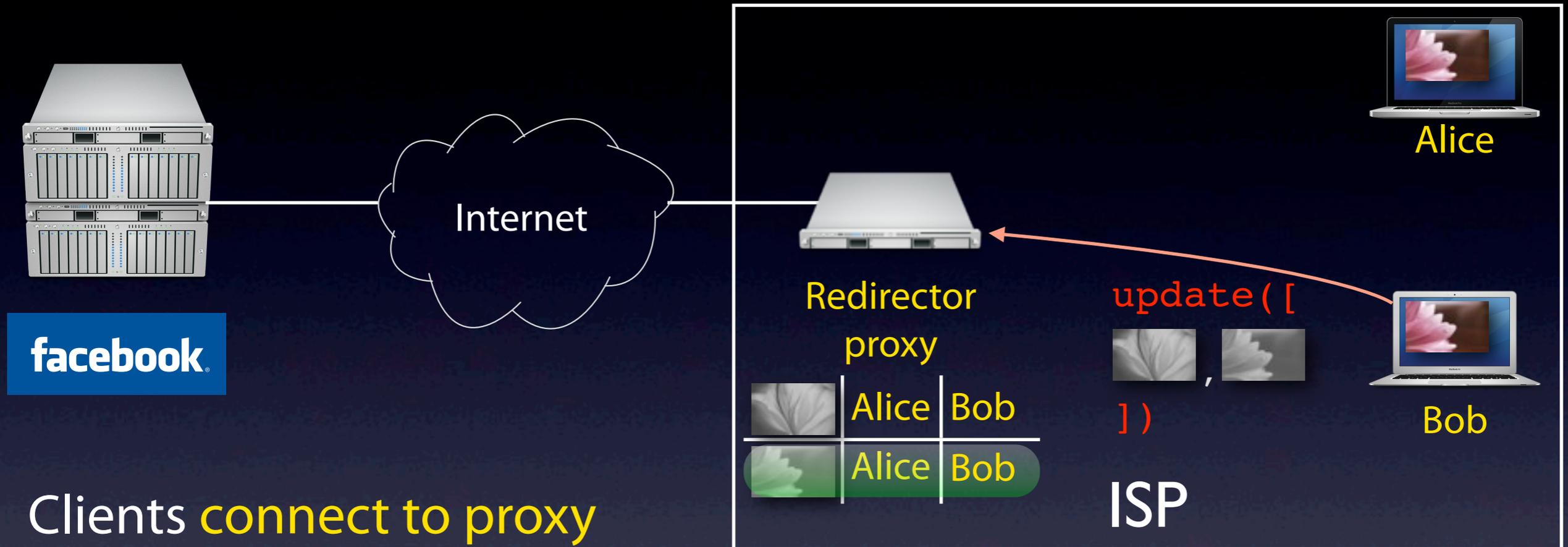
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# Security and Privacy

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Can users serve forged content?

Detected forged content using content hash

Can users view content they are not allowed to?

Content secure by its hash

\* Same semantics as Facebook and other sites today

Can users figure out what others have browsed?

*k-anonymity*,  $k$  is the number of online users

connected to the same proxy who are able to view the photo

Content viewable to a small set of users

Disable loading via WebCloud

Cover traffic

# Outline

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~~1. Motivation~~

~~2. WebCloud Design~~

3. Evaluation

# Evaluation overview

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## Focus on **serving Facebook photos**

Most popular application on Facebook

Easy to get data, users

## Implemented WebCloud proxy and client-side Javascript

Client: 1,226 lines of Javascript

Proxy: 1,283 lines of Python

## Want to answer these questions

**Is there extra latency/overhead?** -- Micro benchmark

**What WebCloud hit rate can we expect?** -- Simulation

**Does it work with today's browsers/sites?** -- Real deployment

# Is there additional latency?

Accessed from	Facebook (today)	Served from	
		WebCloud 	
		LAN	Cable
LAN	668 ms	63 ms	398 ms
Cable	690 ms	153 ms	532 ms

No, in fact, always faster than getting from Facebook

All simulations ran in Boston, like deployment

Loading 62KB photos

Approximate 60 ms latency for fetching from browser

# What WebCloud hit rate can we expect?

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Simulate large-scale deployment using crawled Facebook data

New Orleans network, 63K users, 1.8M links

1.07M comments on 816K photos

Why synthetic data?

No public available data on Facebook user

online/offline trace

photo viewing behavior

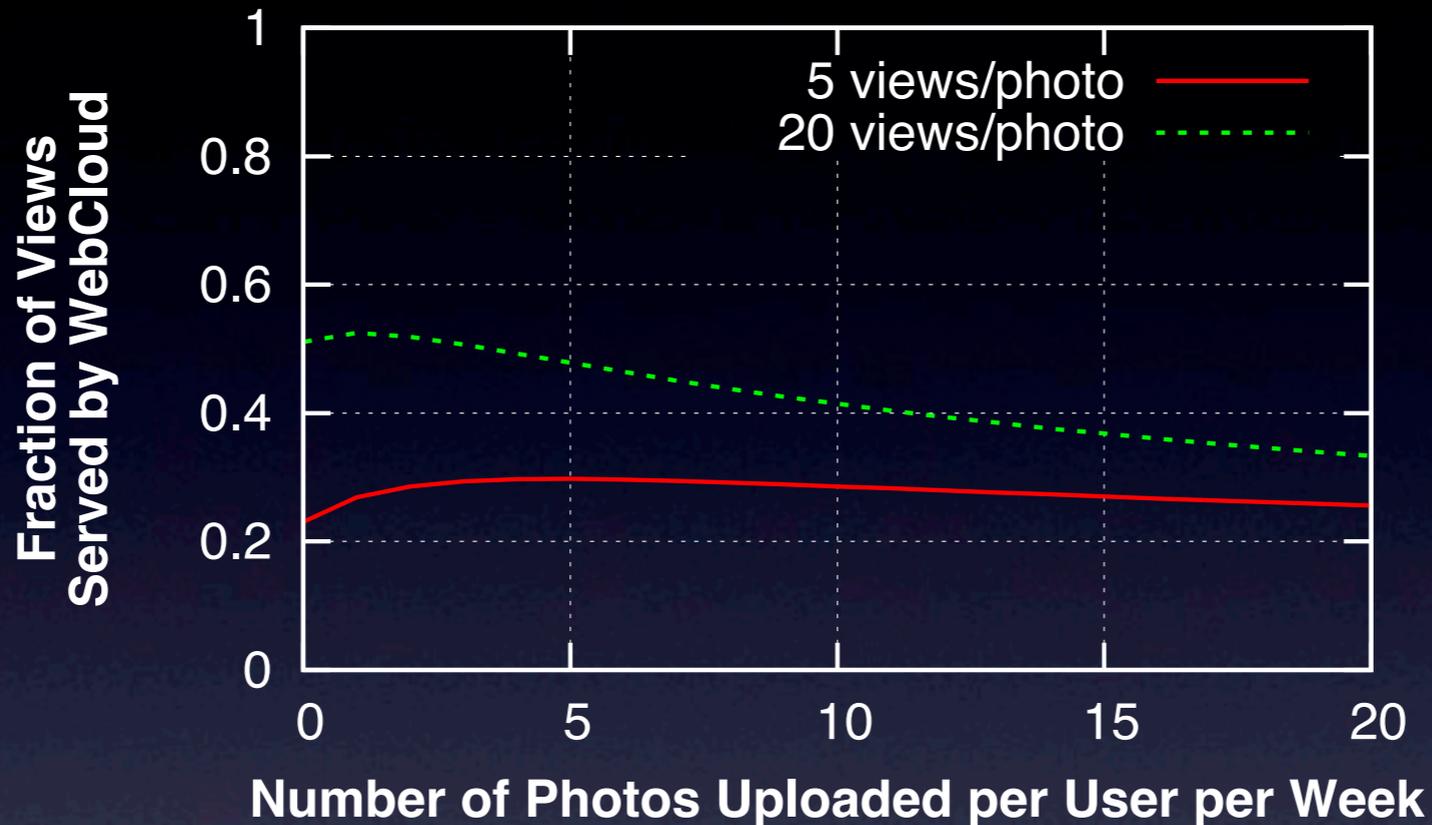
The Facebook logo, consisting of the word "facebook" in white lowercase letters on a blue rectangular background.

new orleans

Simulate 1-week WebCloud deployment

Many different configurations; more in paper

# What WebCloud hit rate can we expect?



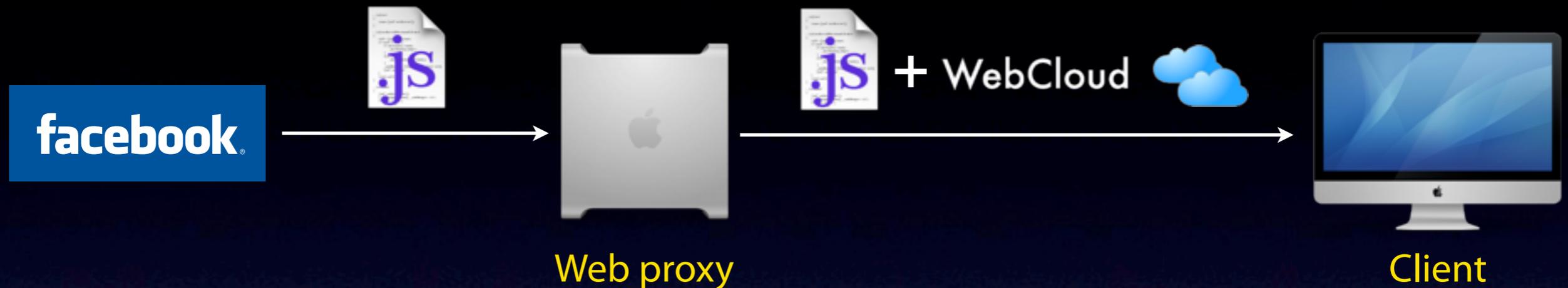
Varying the number of uploaded photos

Average number of views per photo is 5 or 20

Hit-rate increases then drops off, due to fixed cache size

Overall hit-rate range between 23% and 57%

# Real-world deployment



Set up local web proxy

**Injects WebCloud Javascript** into Facebook's pages  
Emulates Facebook deploying WebCloud for photos

Deployed WebCloud to real users

17 users for 10 days

Total of 2,069 photos viewed, 26% served from WebCloud

**Works with Firefox, Safari, Chrome**

Average browser could store 56 photos

# Summary

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Compared OSN and classic web traffic

**OSN workload substantially different**

But, **still using centralized delivery architectures**

Affecting ability to serve new, rich content

WebCloud: First step towards decentralized Web content delivery

Users help serve content they create

Implemented using existing browser features

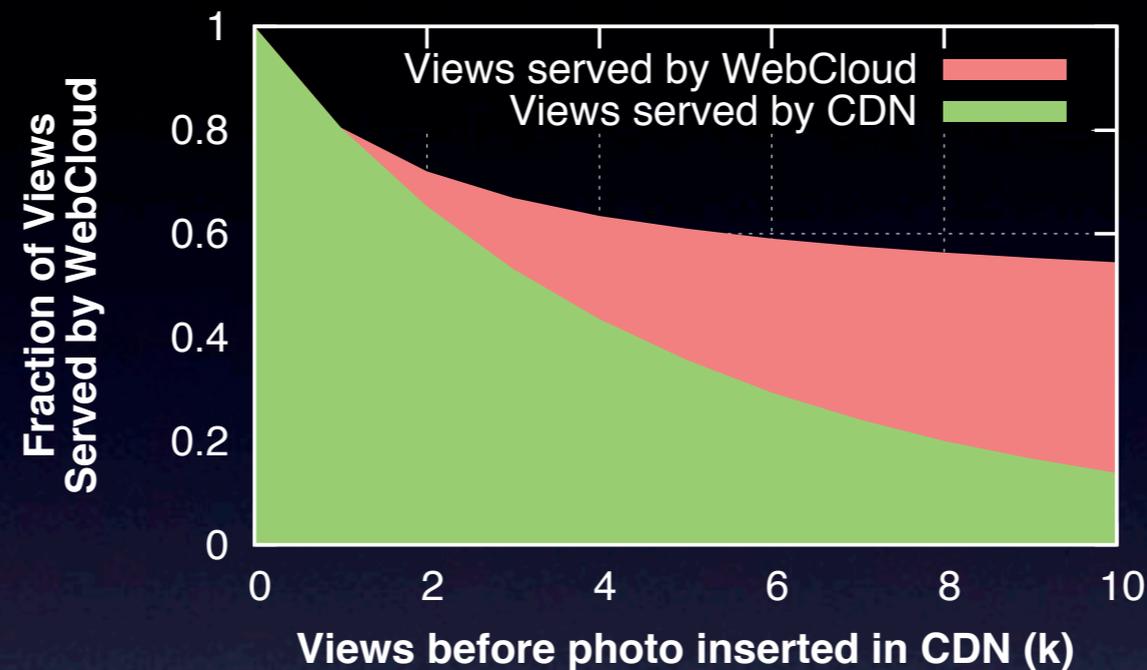
Evaluation demonstrated practicality, efficacy

Thank you

Questions?



# How does WebCloud compare to CDN?



## CDN configuration

- Store content that has been requested  $k$  times
- Unlimited storage

## WebCloud benefits

- Serves over 25% when  $k = 5$
- Serves over 40% when  $k = 10$

# Mobile Devices

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Works on Mobile browsers in Android and iOS devices

Short session time

Only work when active

Site-specific Apps (e.g. Facebook for iOS)

Background service, keep connection with redirector proxy

Evaluation of mobile WebCloud

iOS 4.2 background VOIP app

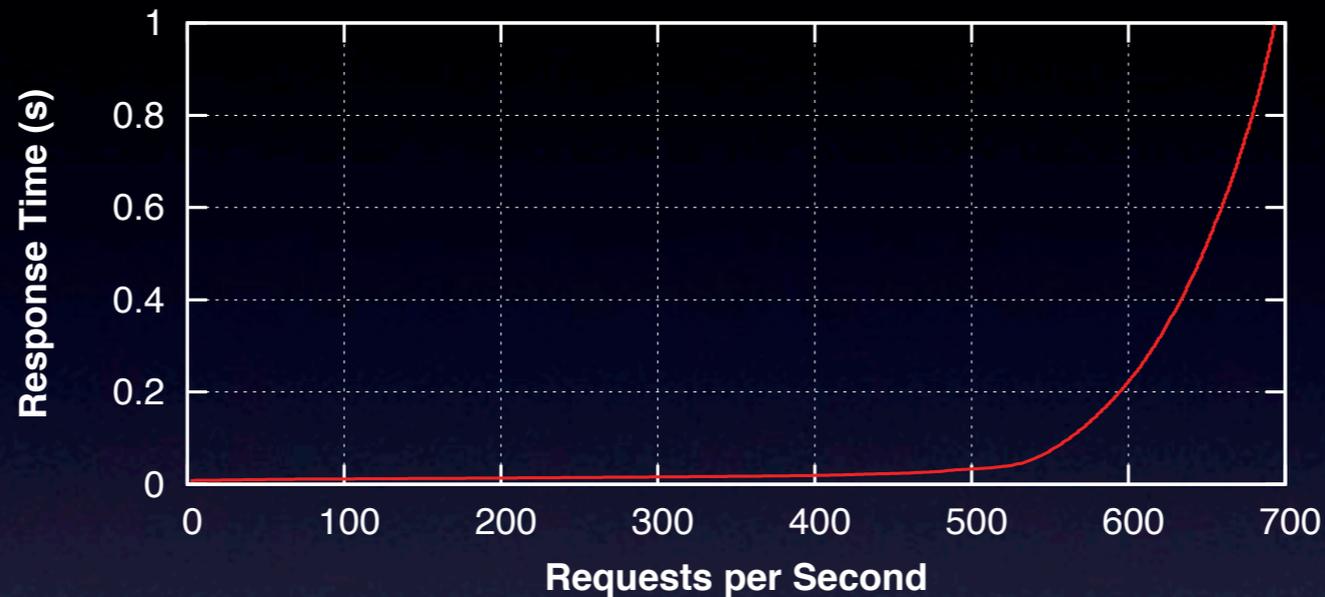
Serve a 60 KB photo every 5 sec

5031 requests over 8.26 hours via 3G

24700 requests over 34.9 hours via 3G

Bandwidth usage, 72 MB max, 2 MB average

# Is the server scalable?



## Server configuration

4-core 2.83 GHz machine

16 GB of RAM

500 fetch requests per second

Under 10 ms of latency

Support over 30,000 online users







# Resources Slides

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# Content is created at the edge

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In traditional Web:

Workload was “center-to-edge”

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## In traditional Web:

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## In online social media:

Significant **content creation at network's edge**

Ease of digital content creation (photos, video)

Ubiquity of Internet access (cell phone, iPad)

Workload is “**edge-to-edge**”

**Significant geographic locality** [1]

So, what's the problem?

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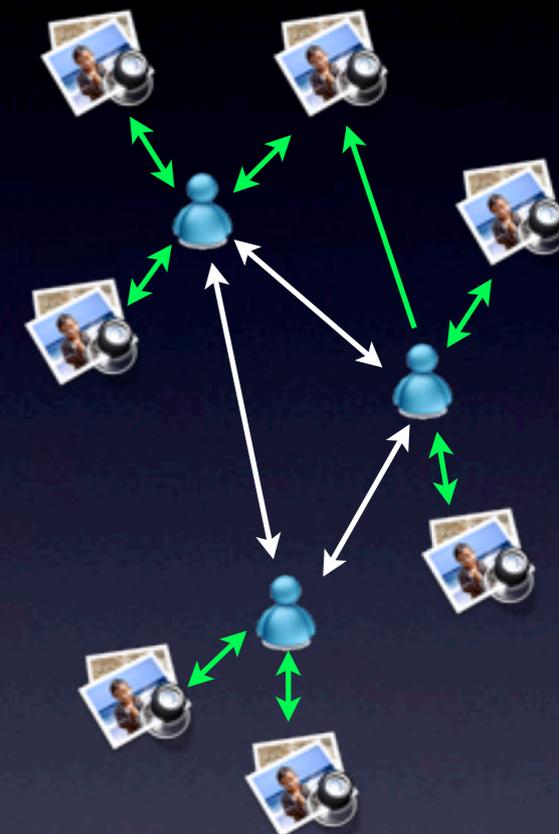
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facebook

# This talk

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Goal: Move towards more decentralized content exchange  
Keep content exchange at the edge

Requirement

Works with today's web sites



facebook

Idea

Serves content from user browsers



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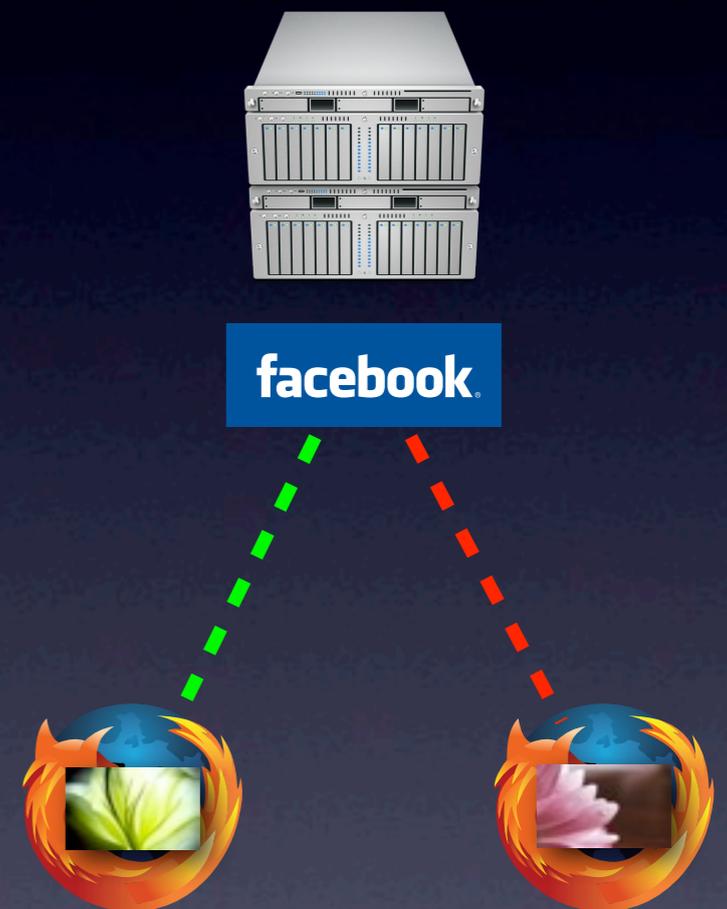
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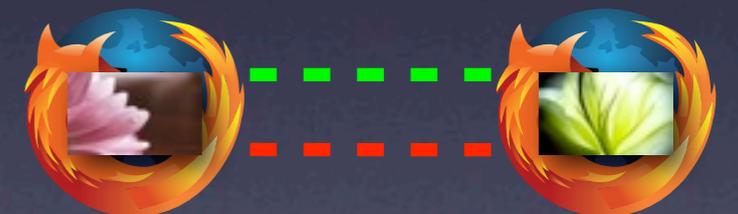
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# Security and Privacy

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Content secure by its hash

\* Same semantics as Facebook and other sites today

Perform a denial-of-service (DOS) attack on the redirector proxy

Block accounts, IP addresses, or subnets

# Privacy

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Only allows users to fetch content that they could access

Cannot view content they could not

**Forbid disclosing content** to unauthorized third party

Can users figure out what others have browsed?

*k*-anonymity, *k* is the number of online users

connected to the same proxy who are able to view the photo

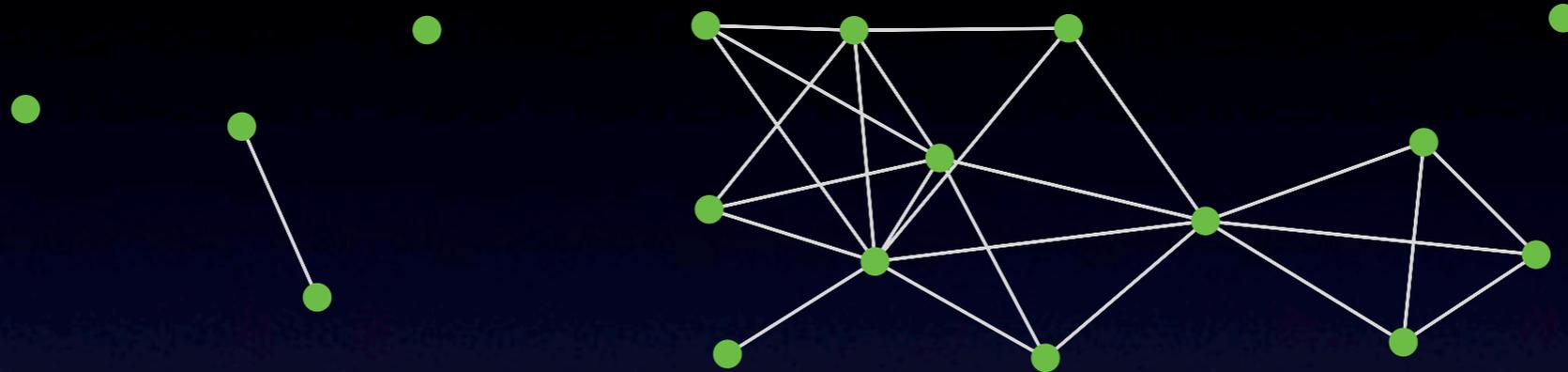
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# Does it work with today's browsers?

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Deployed WebCloud within Northeastern CS College

17 users for 10 days

Total of 2,069 photos viewed

26% served from WebCloud

Works with Firefox, Safari, Chrome

Average browser could store 56 photos

# WebCloud design overview

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WebCloud 

First step towards decentralized Web content delivery

Challenge: Web doesn't support decentralization

Browsers distinct from Web servers

Use novel techniques to **allow browser to serve content**

No client-side changes

Users help serve content they upload

Result: Scalable, **workload-matching architecture**

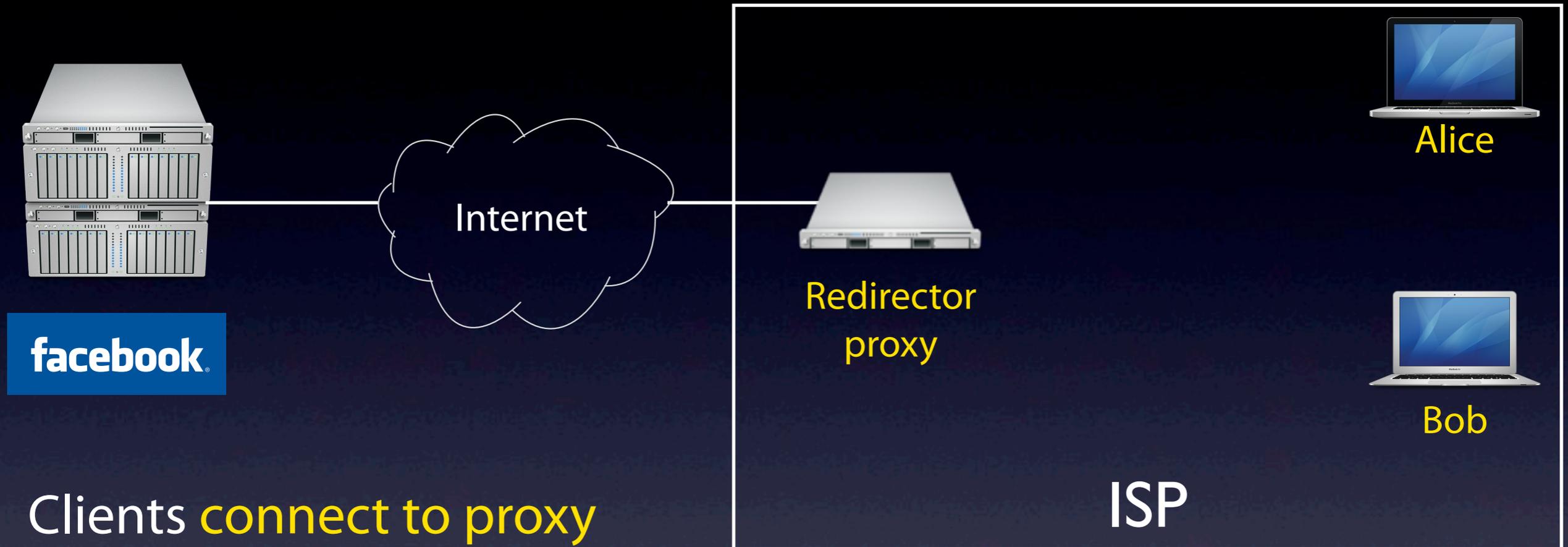
WebCloud is designed to

be deployed by a web site, e.g. Facebook

be compatible with today's web browsers

serve as a cache for content shared between users

# Distributed cache



Inform proxy of locally stored content

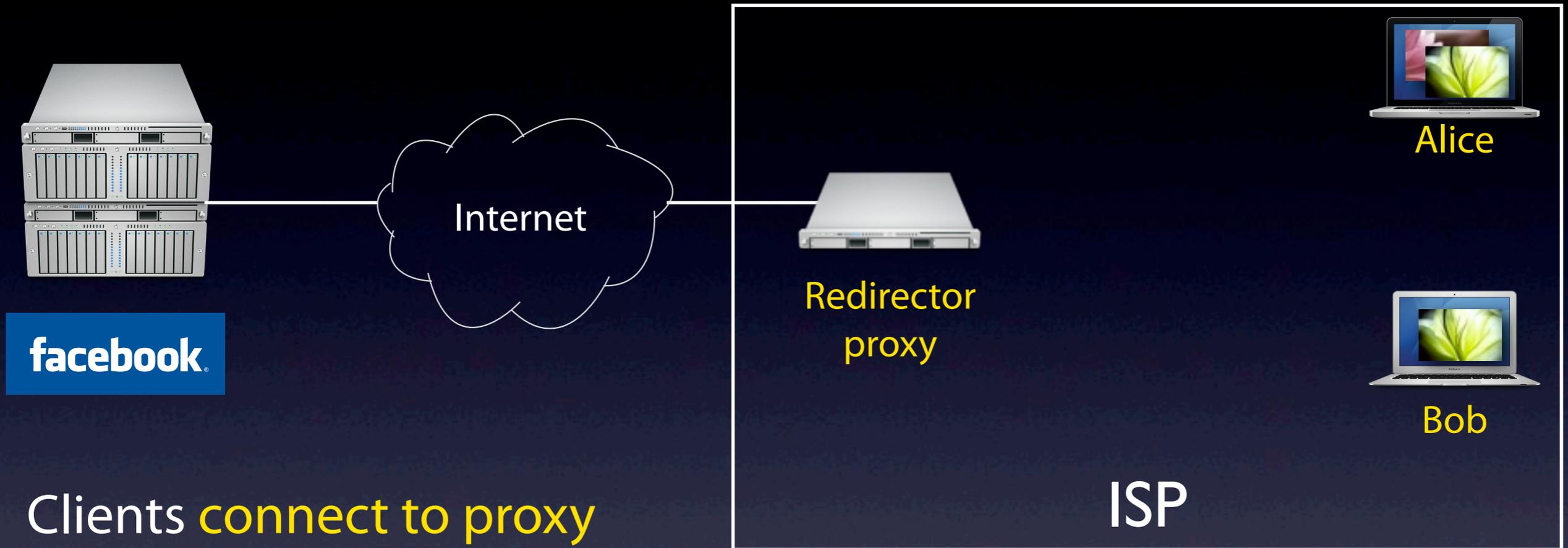
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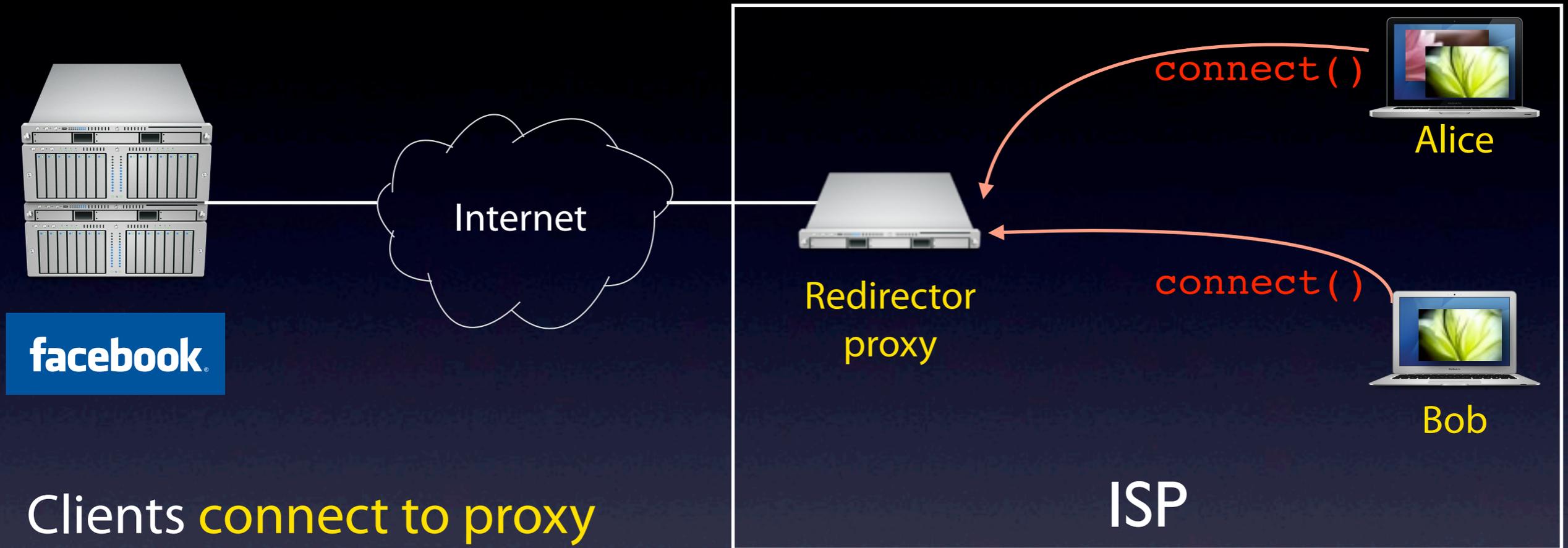
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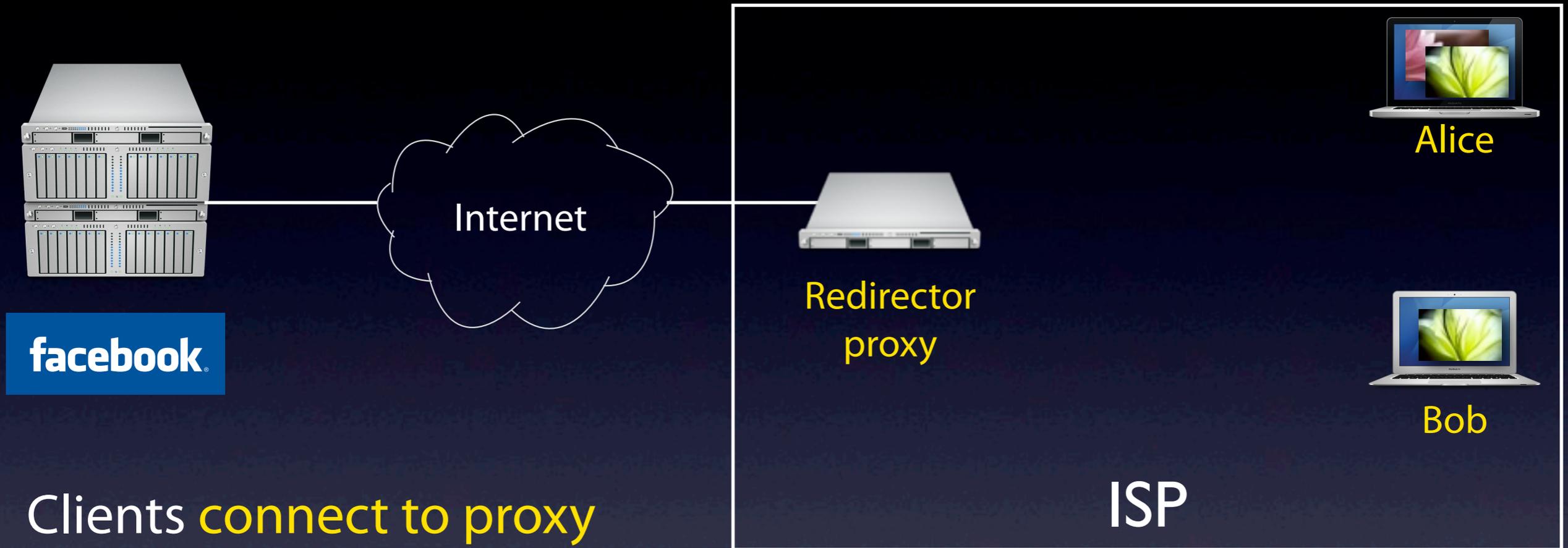
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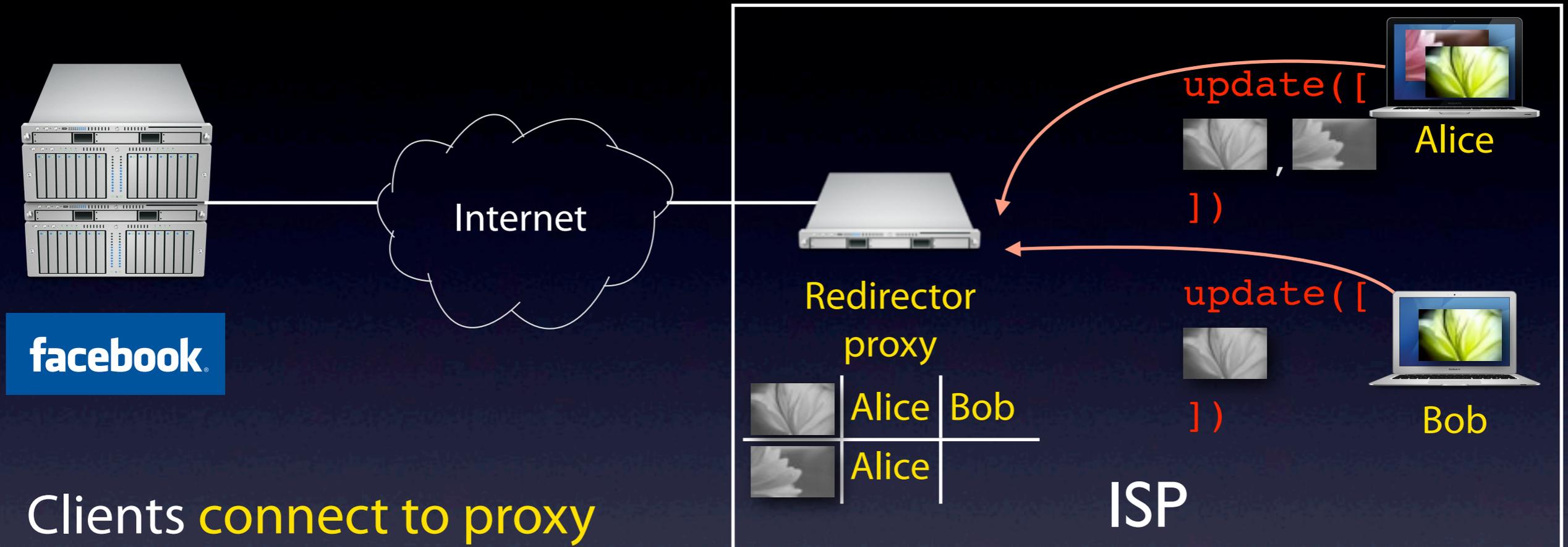
Clients **request content from proxy**

Proxy checks for other local clients

Found: fetches content, forwards to requestor

Not found: fetches content from origin site

# Distributed cache



Clients **connect to proxy**

Inform proxy of locally stored content

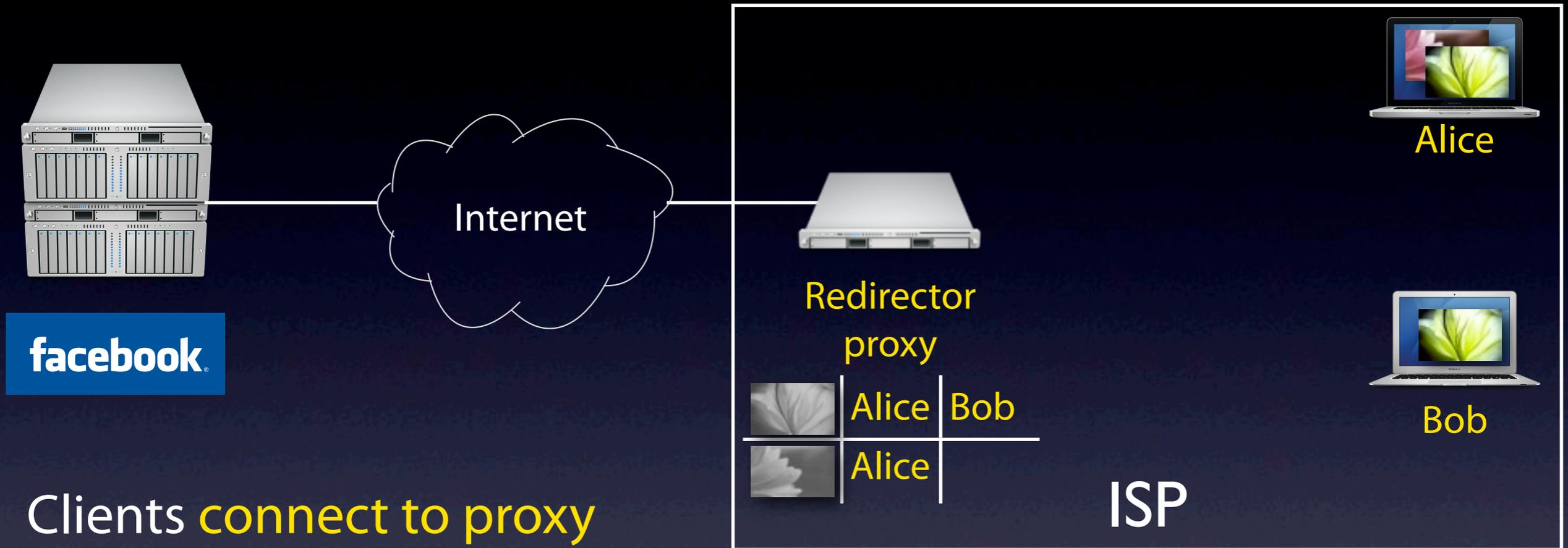
Clients **request content from proxy**

Proxy checks for other local clients

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# Distributed cache



Clients **connect to proxy**

Inform proxy of locally stored content

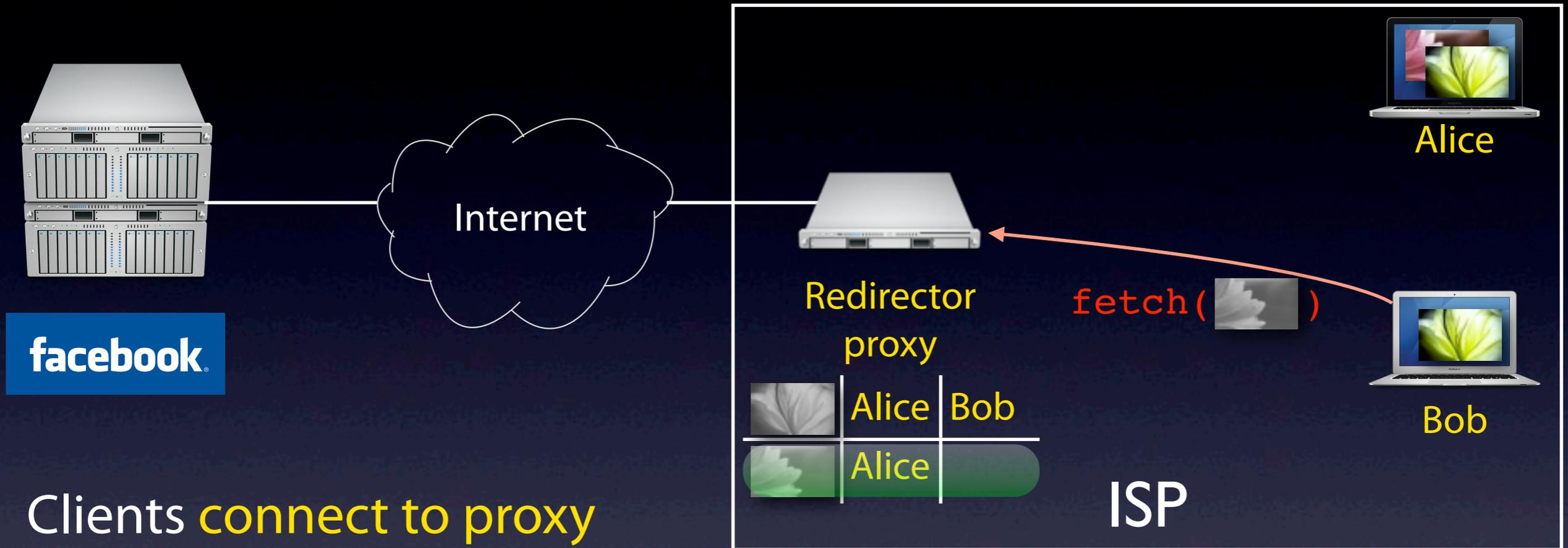
Clients **request content from proxy**

Proxy checks for other local clients

Found: fetches content, forwards to requestor

Not found: fetches content from origin site

# Distributed cache



Clients **connect to proxy**

Inform proxy of locally stored content

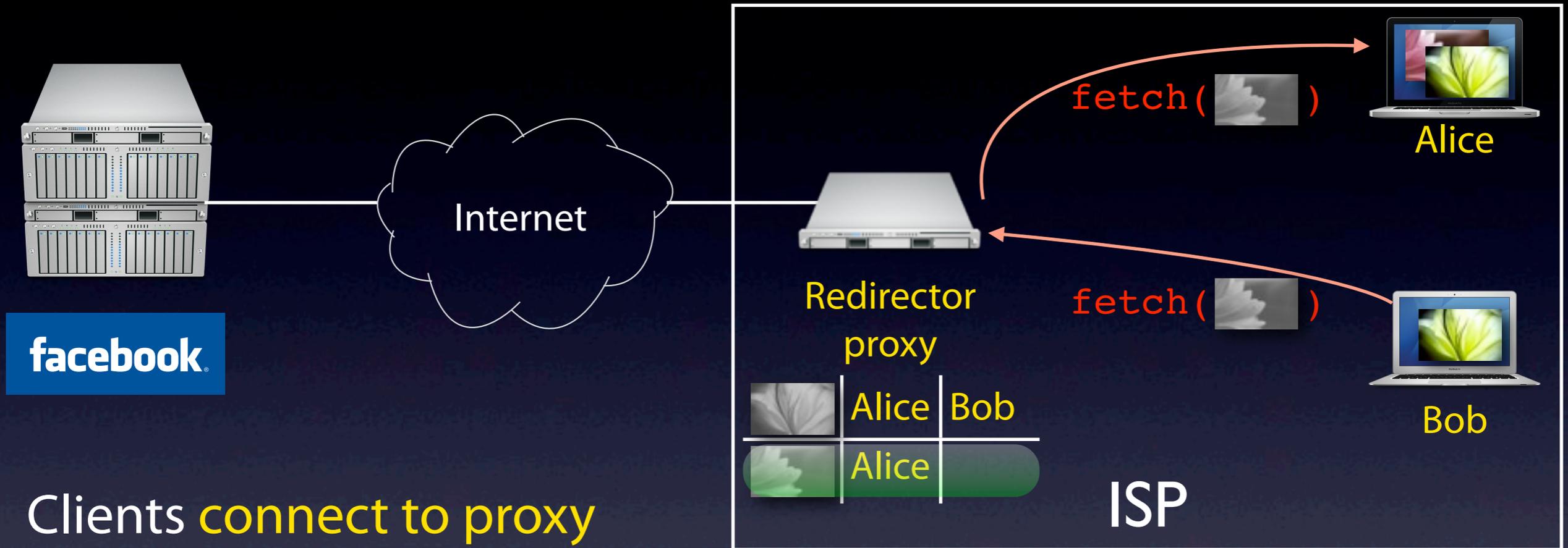
Clients **request content from proxy**

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# Distributed cache



Clients **connect to proxy**

Inform proxy of locally stored content

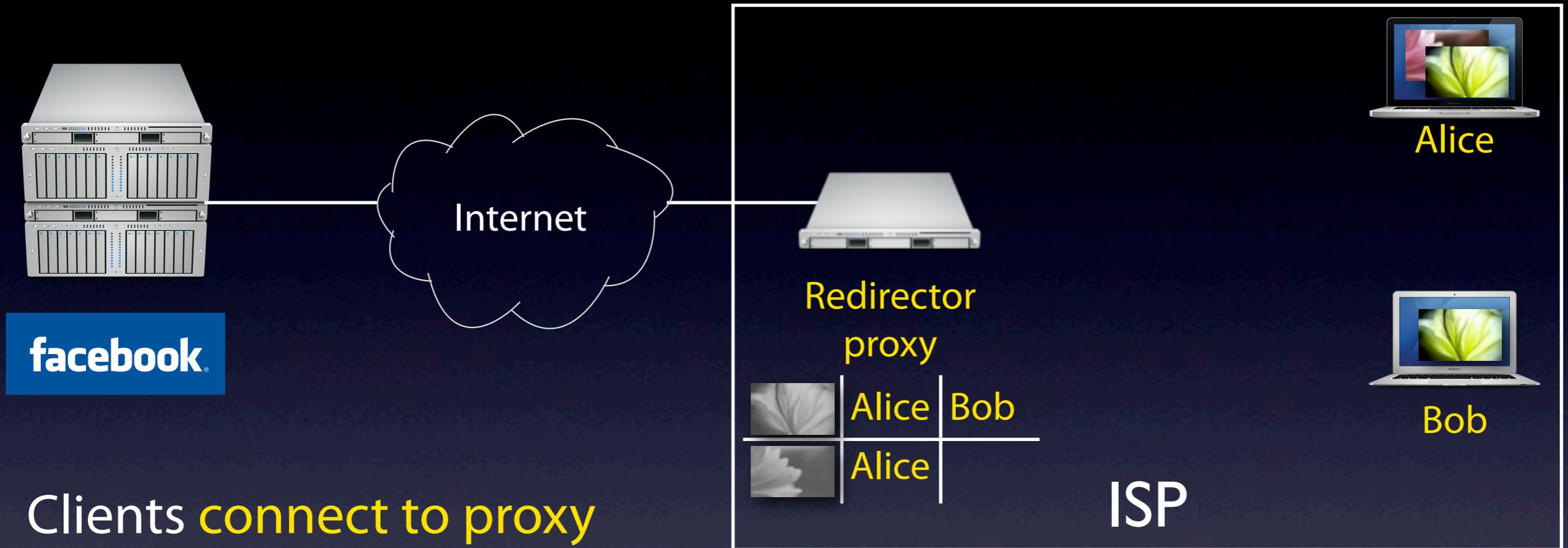
Clients **request content from proxy**

Proxy checks for other local clients

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Not found: fetches content from origin site

# Distributed cache



Clients **connect to proxy**

Inform proxy of locally stored content

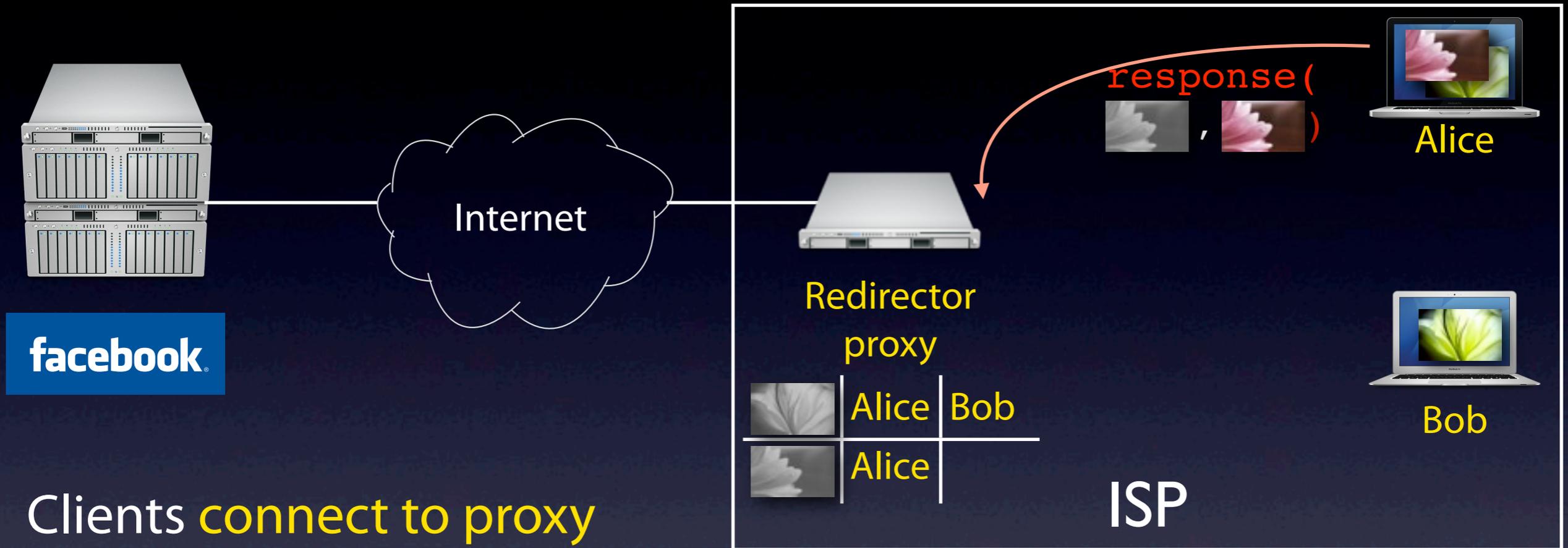
Clients **request content from proxy**

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Not found: fetches content from origin site

# Distributed cache



Clients **connect to proxy**

Inform proxy of locally stored content

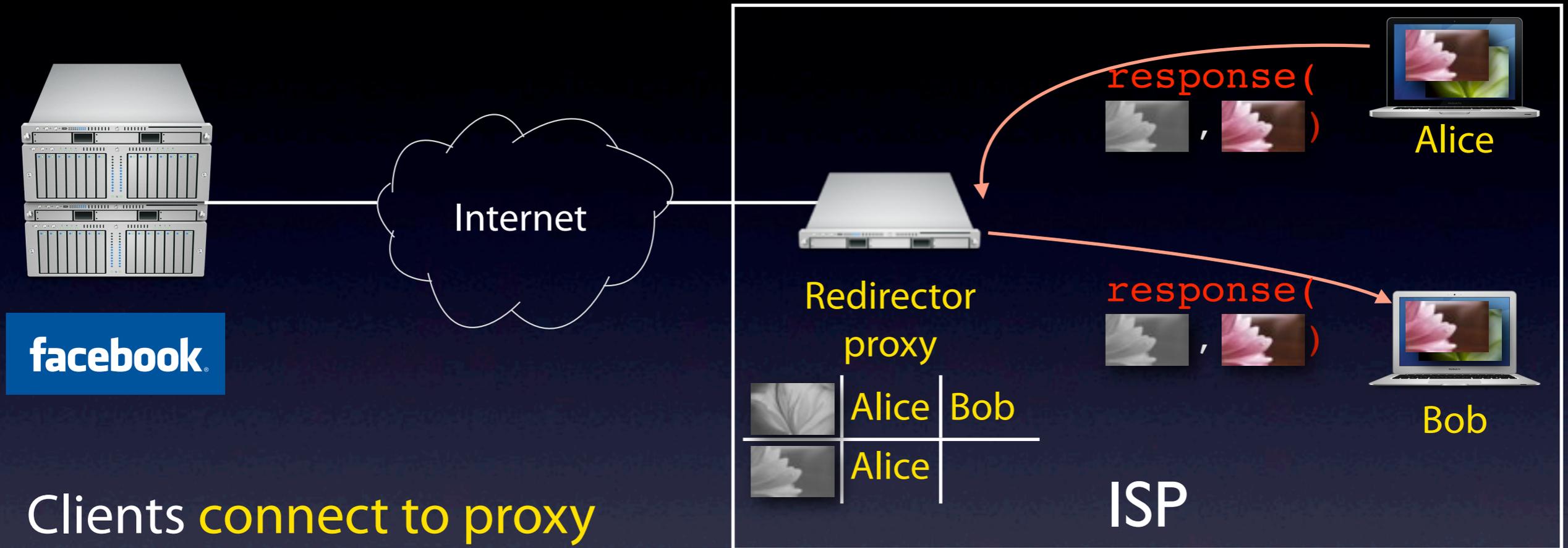
Clients **request content from proxy**

Proxy checks for other local clients

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Not found: fetches content from origin site

# Distributed cache



Clients **connect to proxy**

Inform proxy of locally stored content

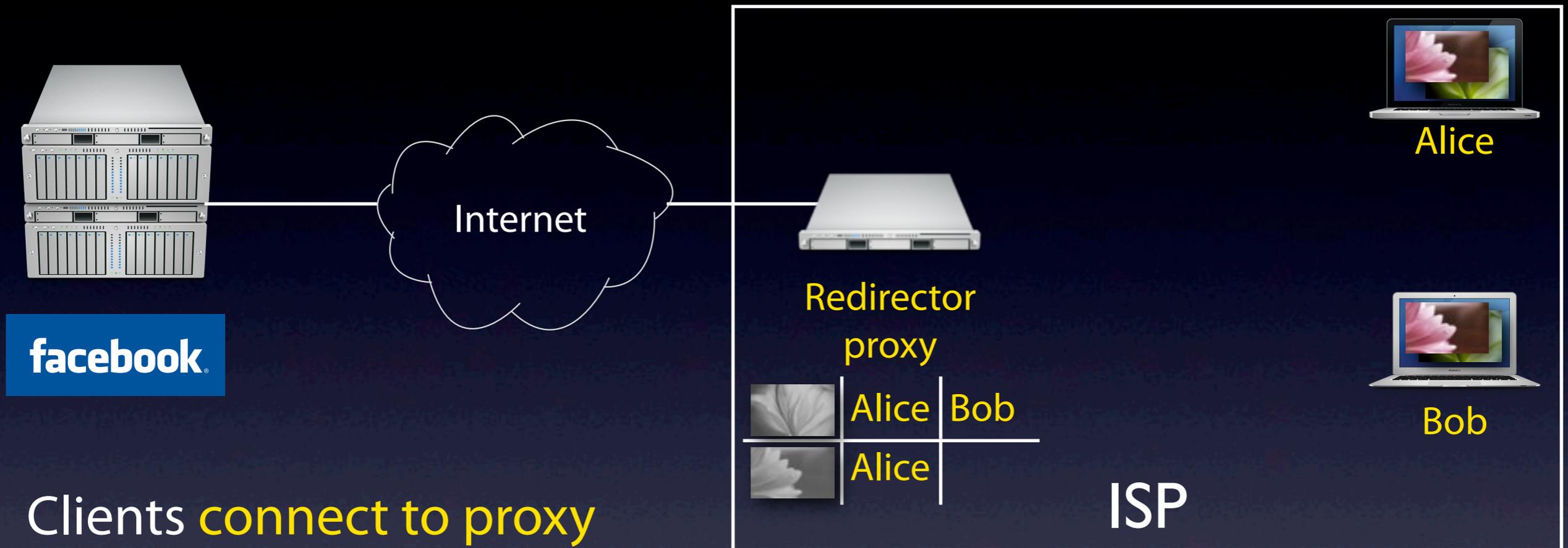
Clients **request content from proxy**

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Not found: fetches content from origin site

# Distributed cache



Clients **connect to proxy**

Inform proxy of locally stored content

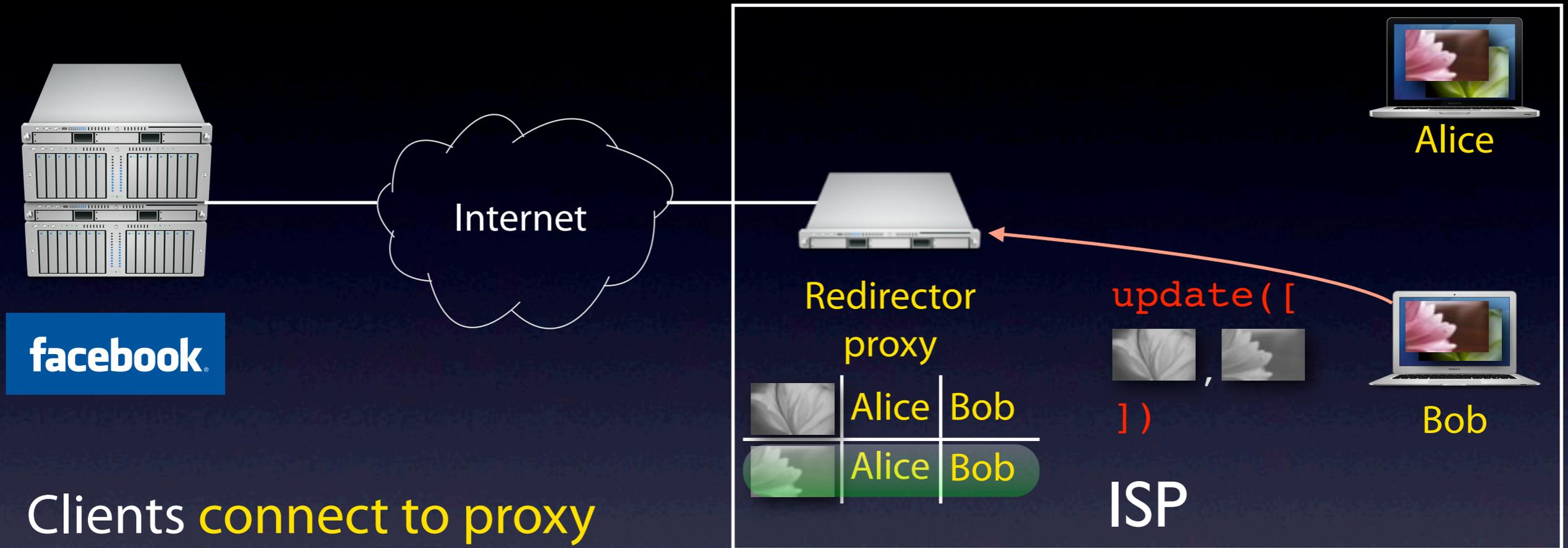
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Not found: fetches content from origin site

# Distributed cache



Clients **connect to proxy**

Inform proxy of locally stored content

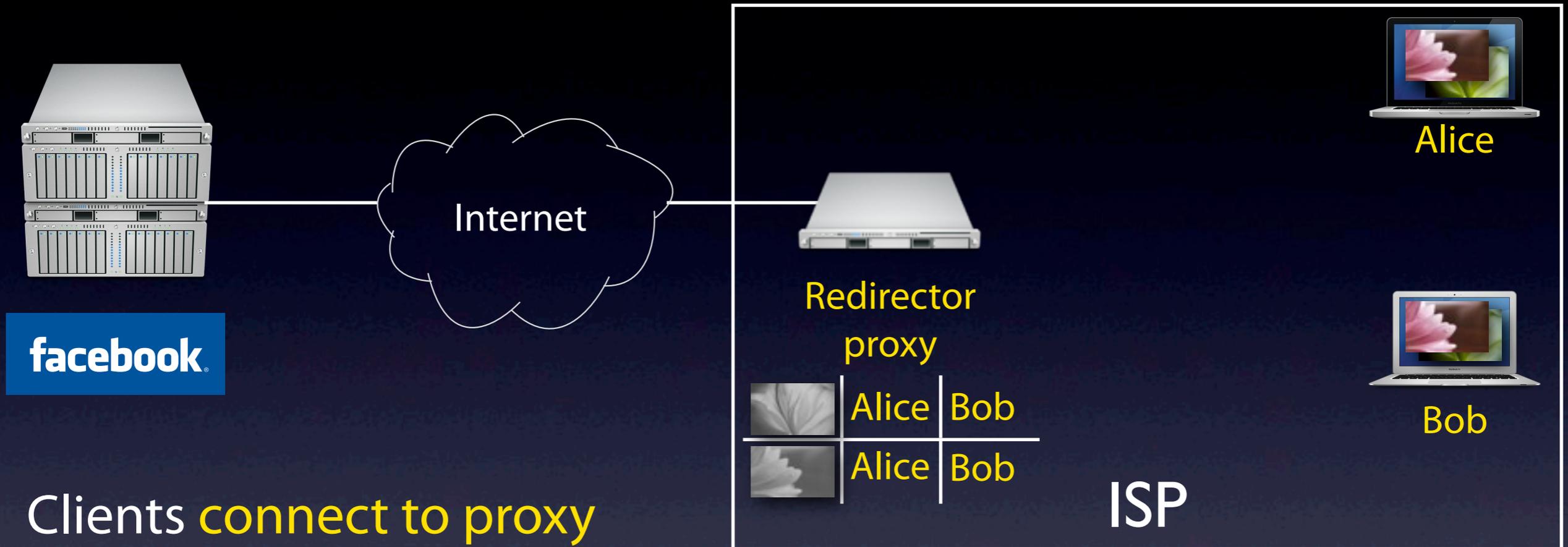
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# Distributed cache



Clients **connect to proxy**

Inform proxy of locally stored content

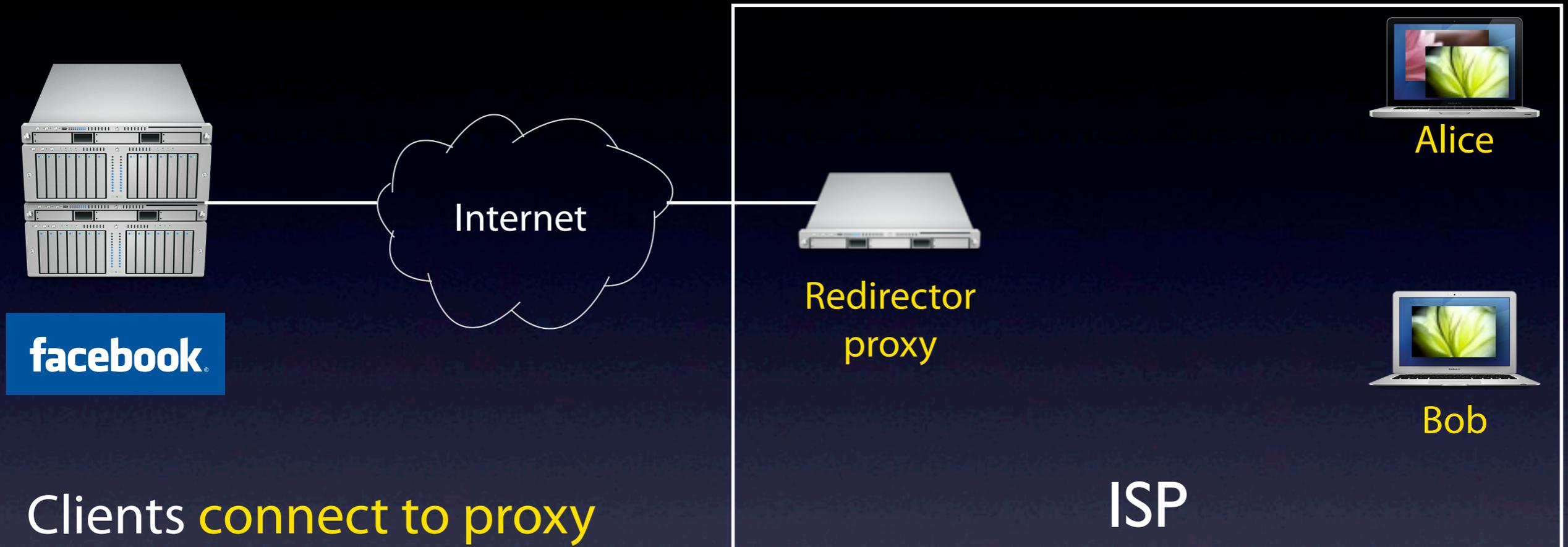
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# Distributed cache



Clients **connect to proxy**

Inform proxy of locally stored content

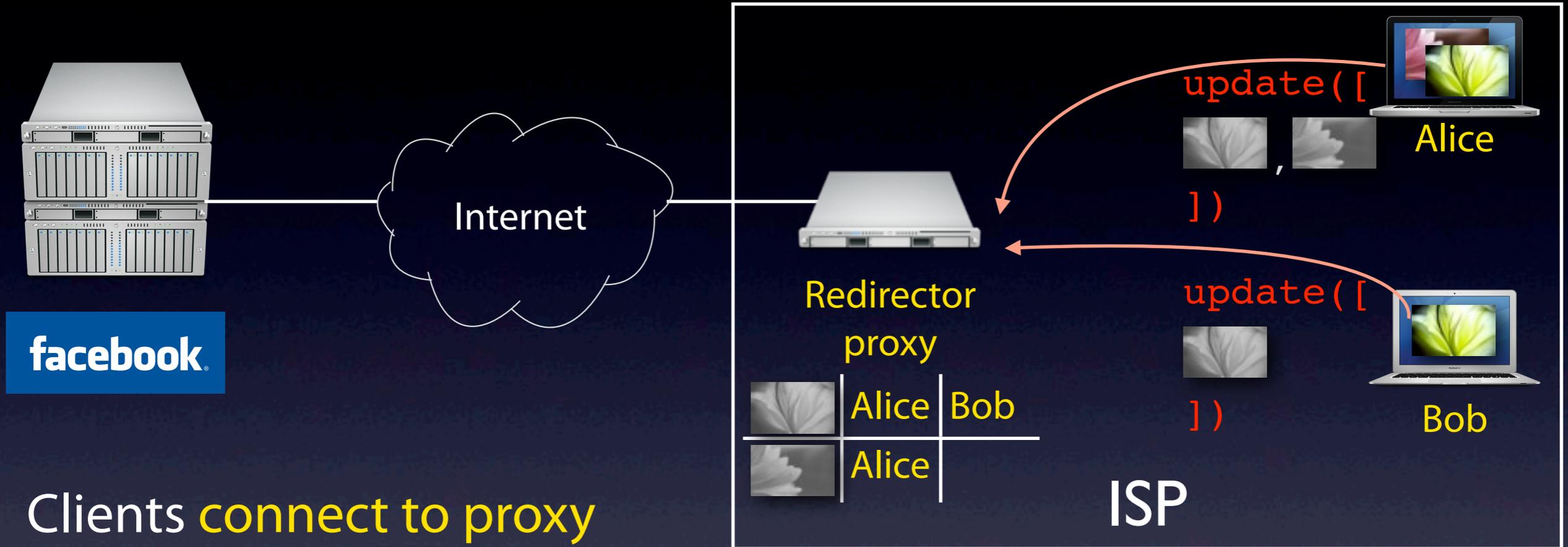
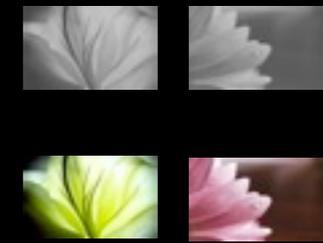
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# Distributed cache



Clients **connect to proxy**

Inform proxy of locally stored content

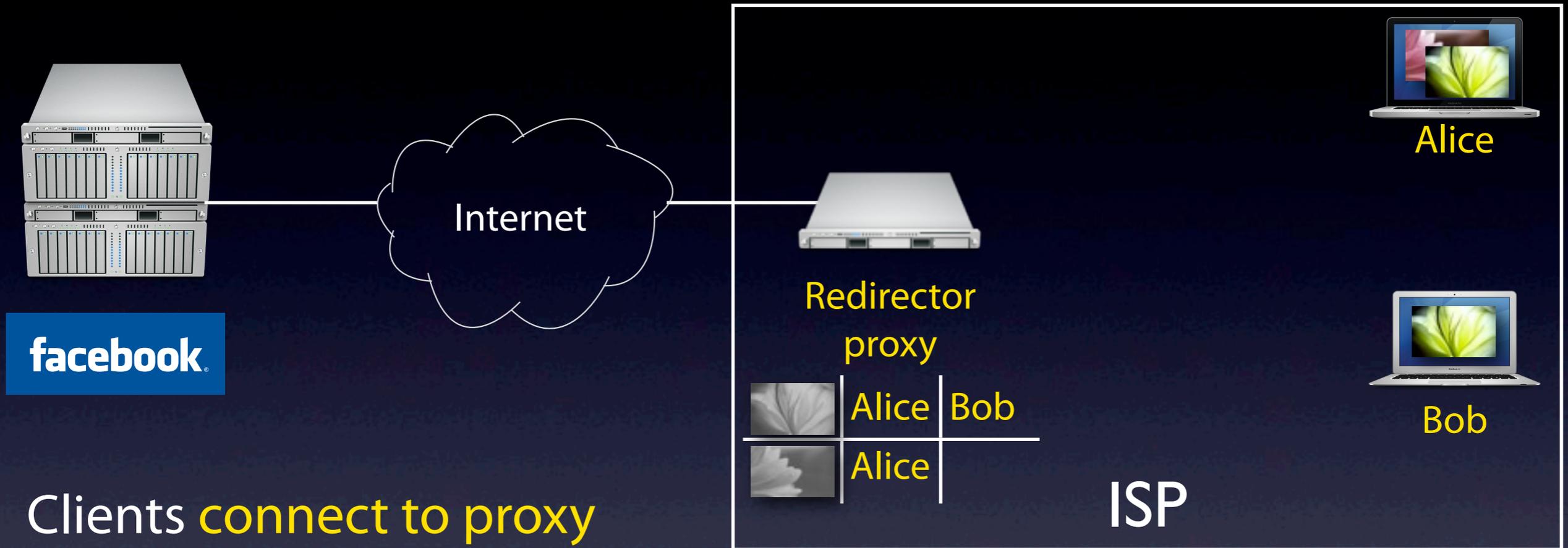
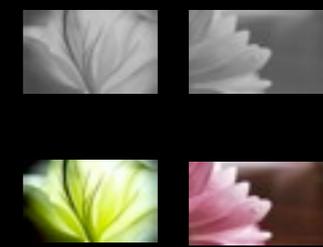
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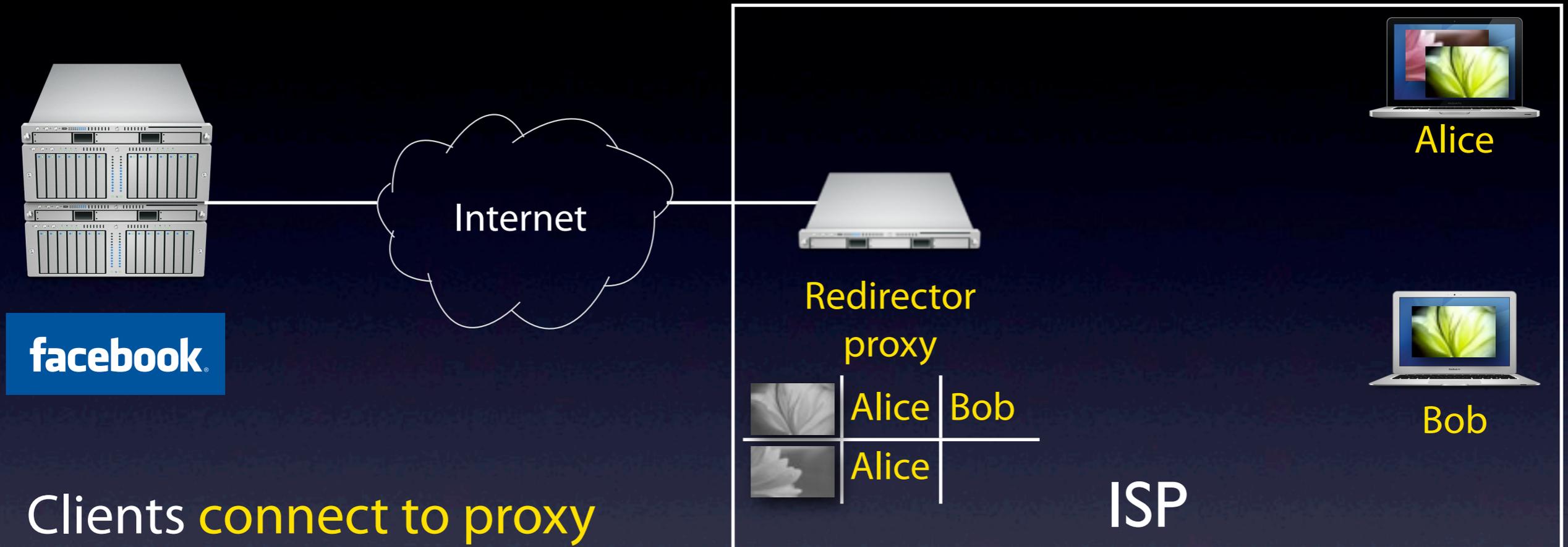
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Inform proxy of locally stored content

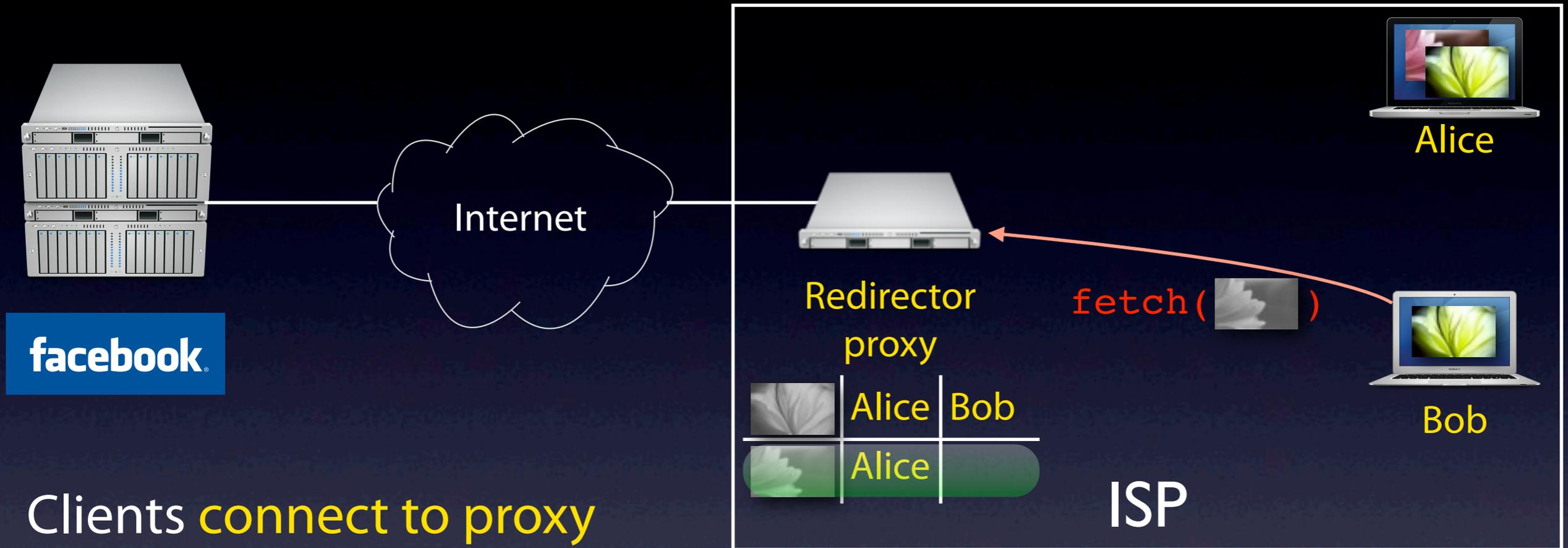
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Inform proxy of locally stored content

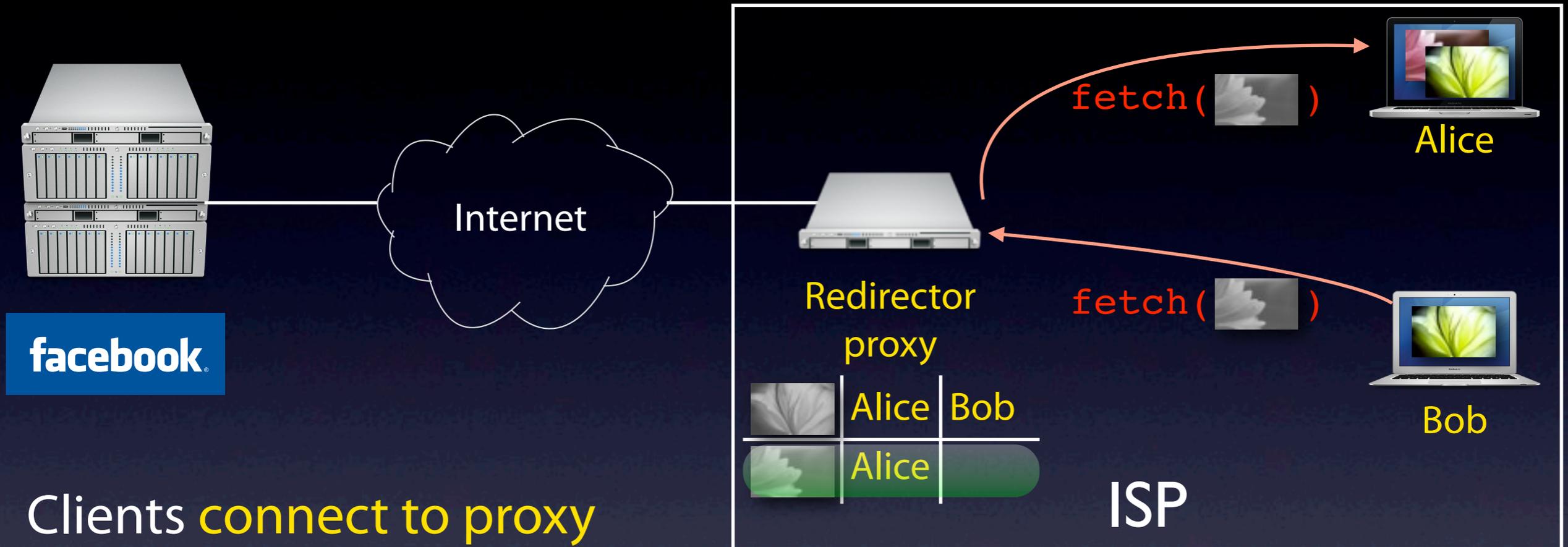
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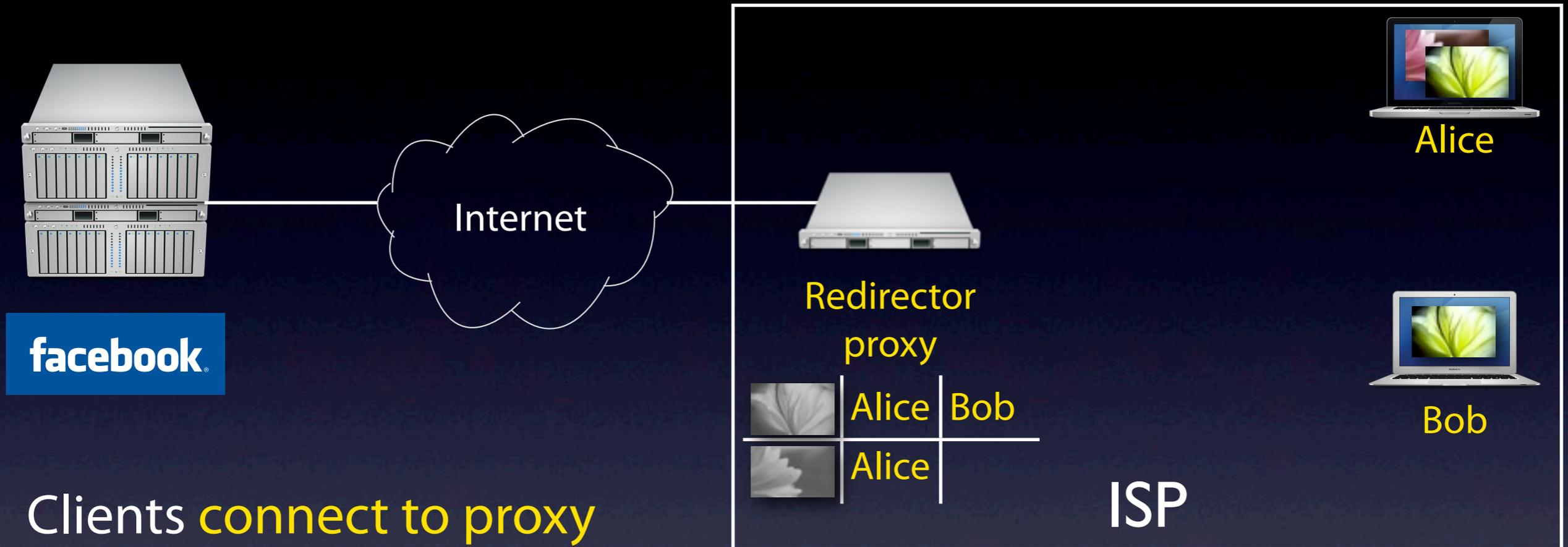
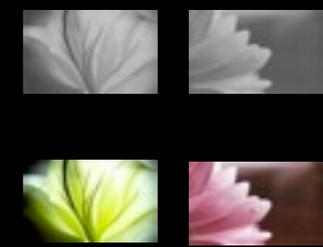
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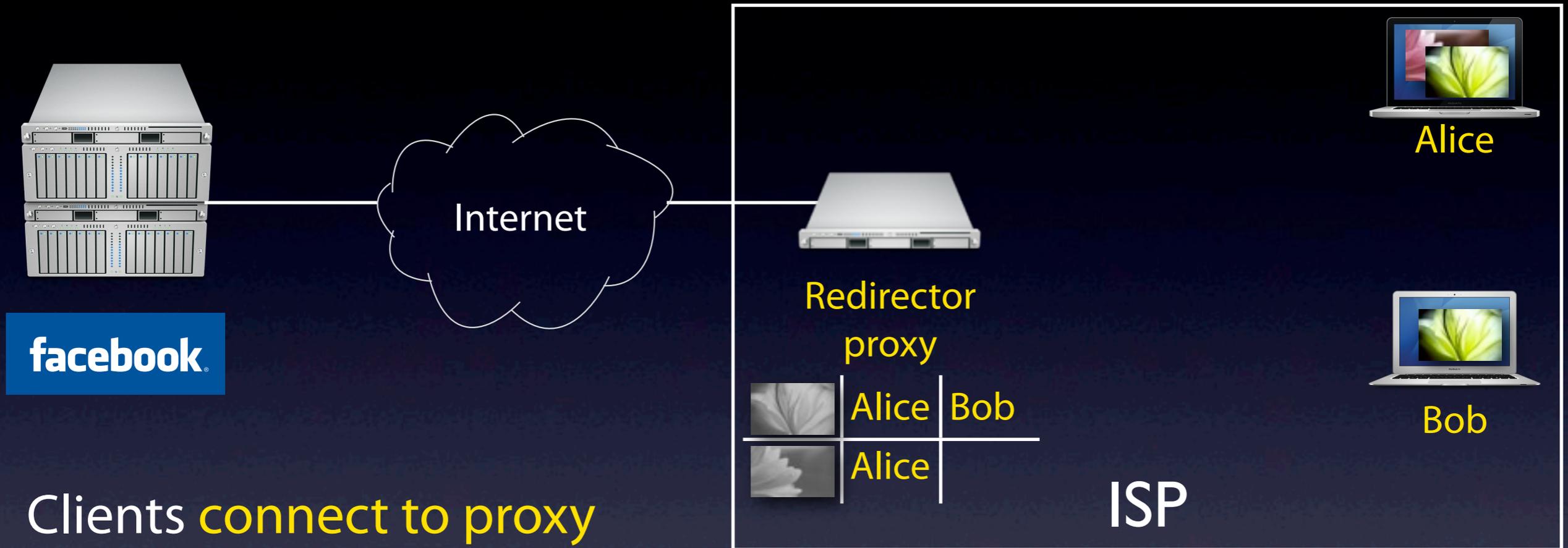
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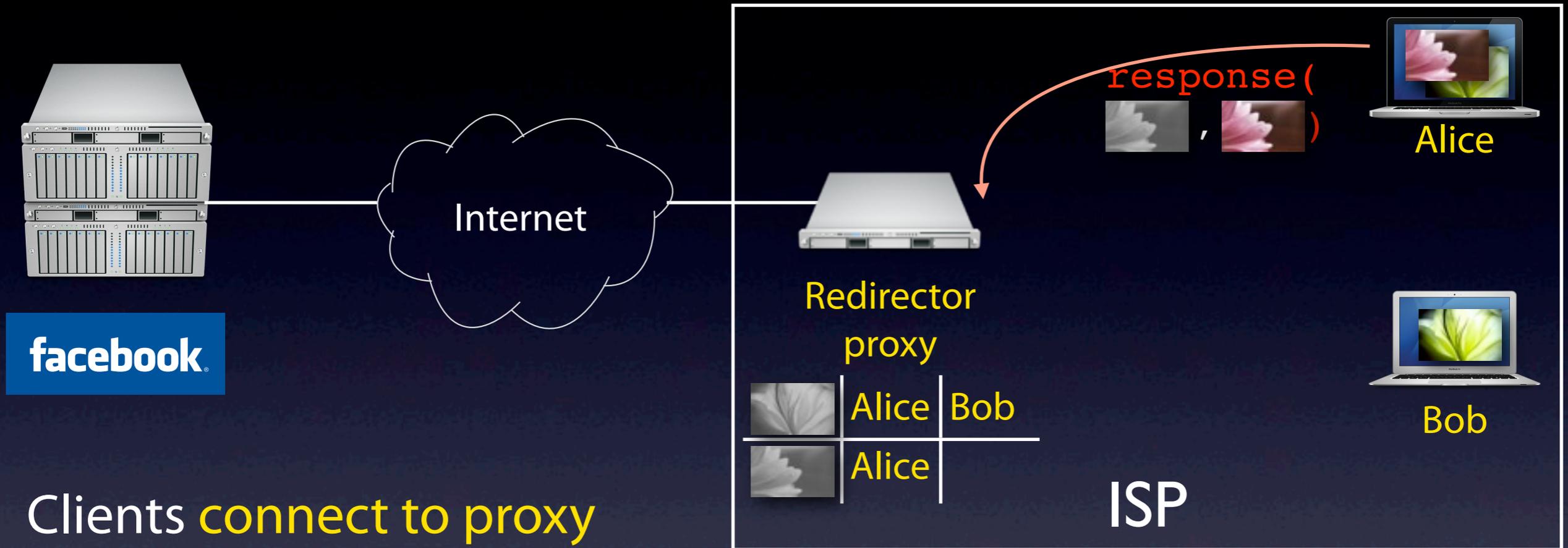
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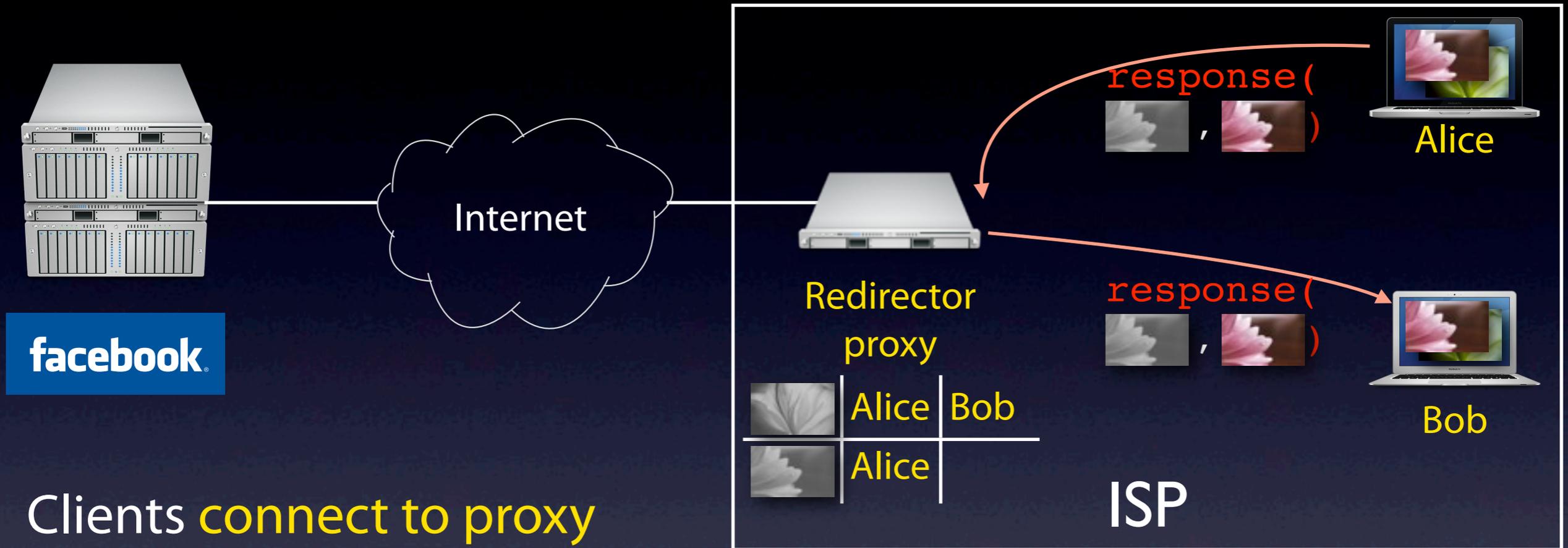
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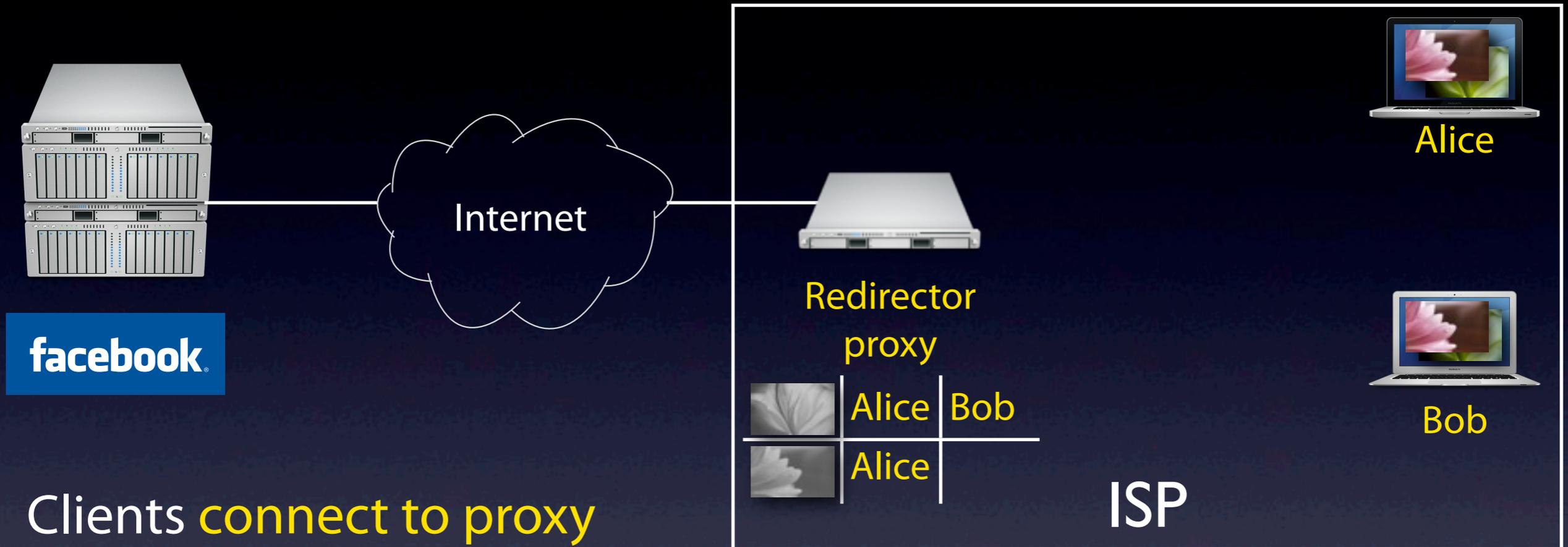
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Inform proxy of locally stored content

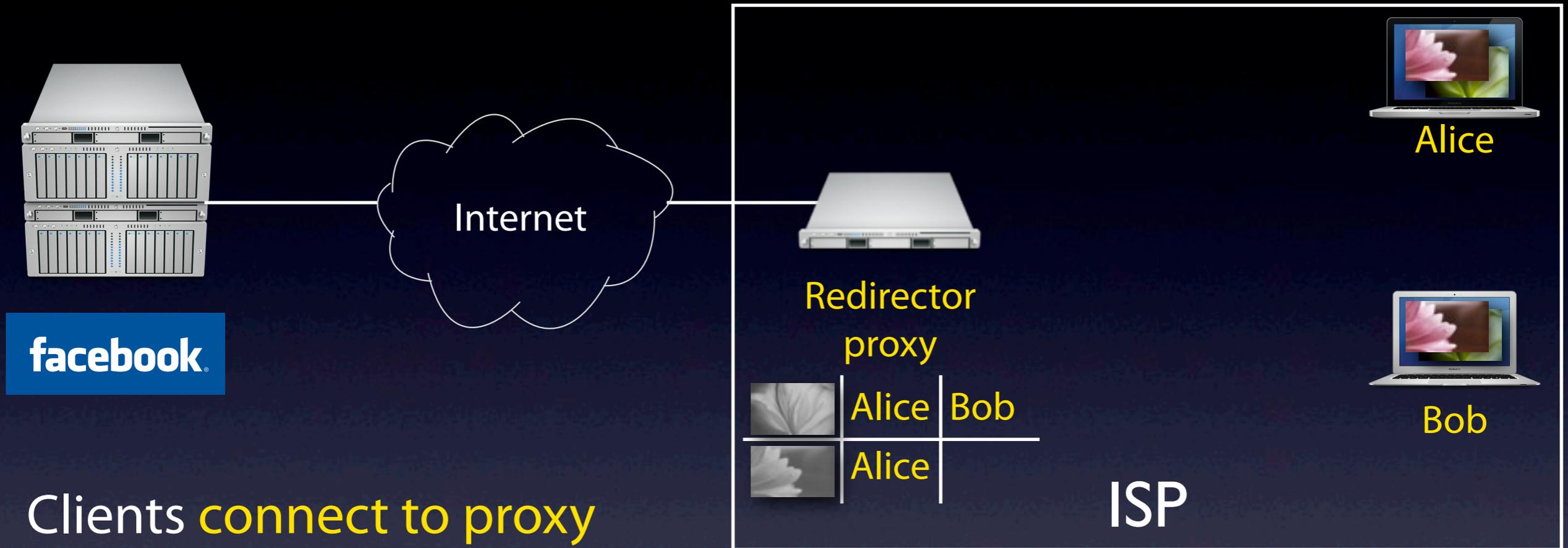
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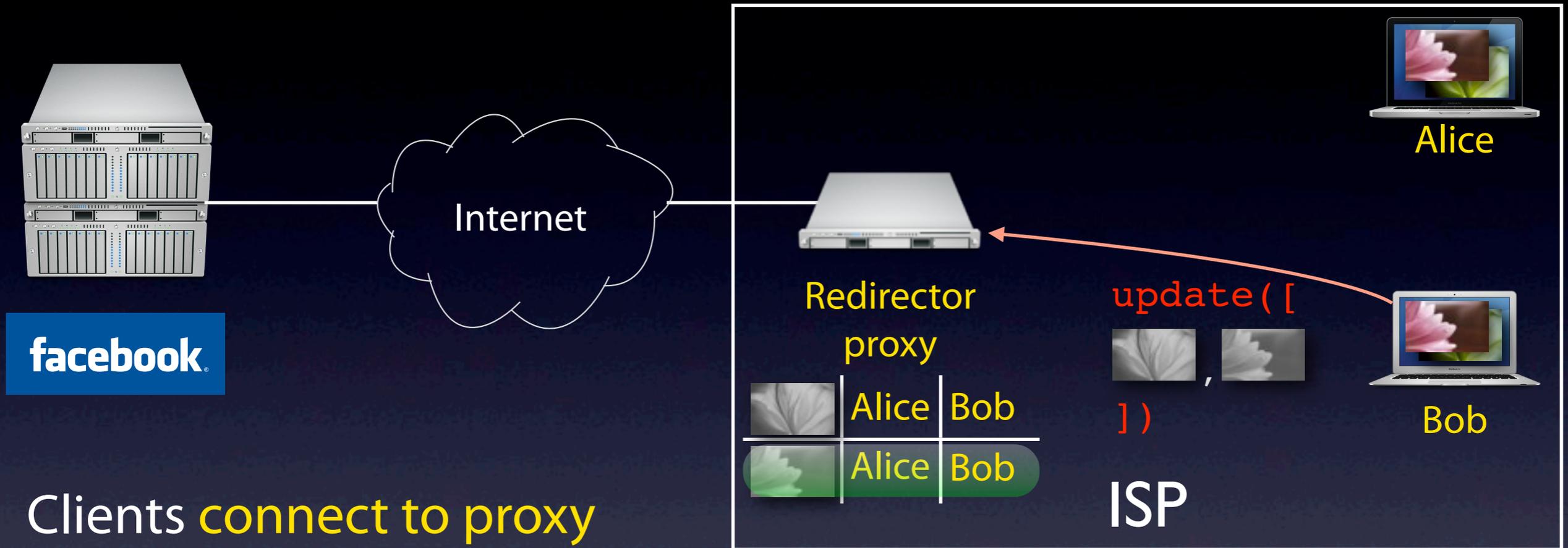
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Inform proxy of locally stored content

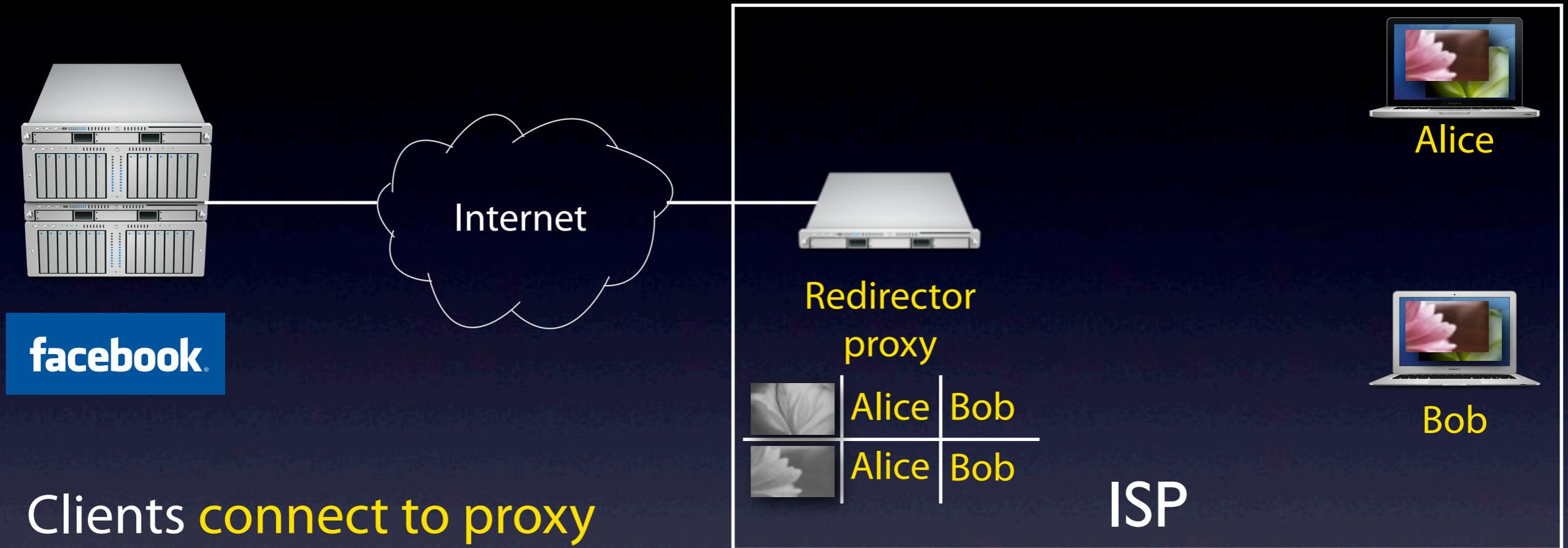
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