Distributed Hash Tables

What is a DHT?

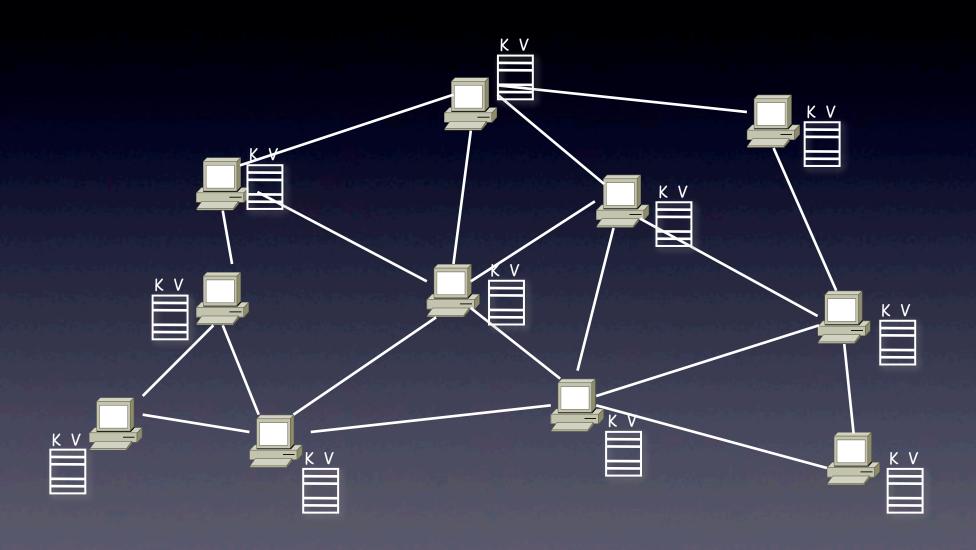
- Hash Table
 - data structure that maps "keys" to "values"
 - essential building block in software systems
- · Distributed Hash Table (DHT)
 - · similar, but spread across many hosts
- Interface
 - insert(key, value)
 - lookup(key)

How do DHTs work?

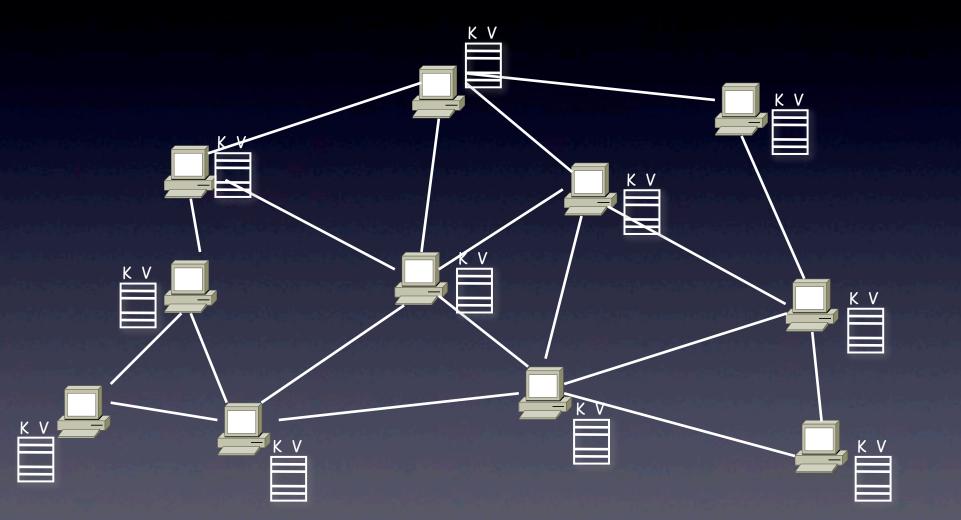
Every DHT node supports a single operation:

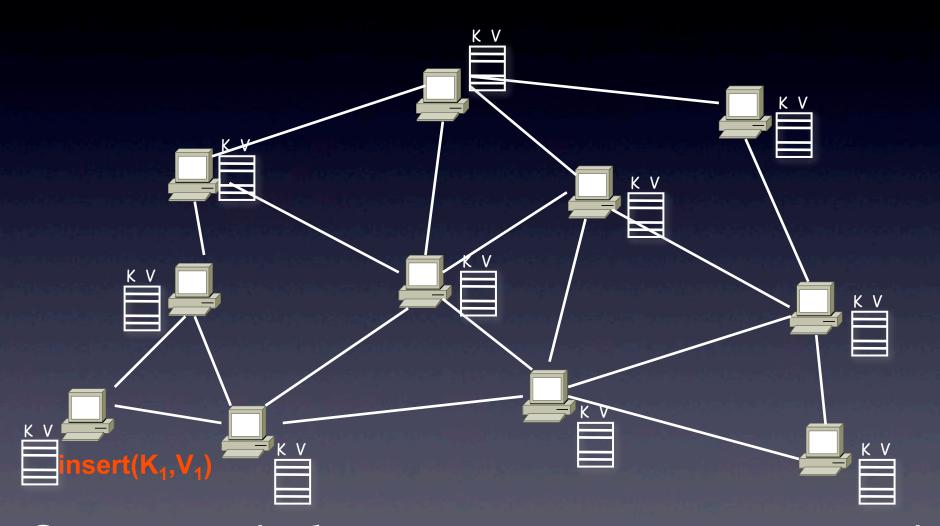
- Given key as input; route messages to node holding key
- DHTs are content-addressable

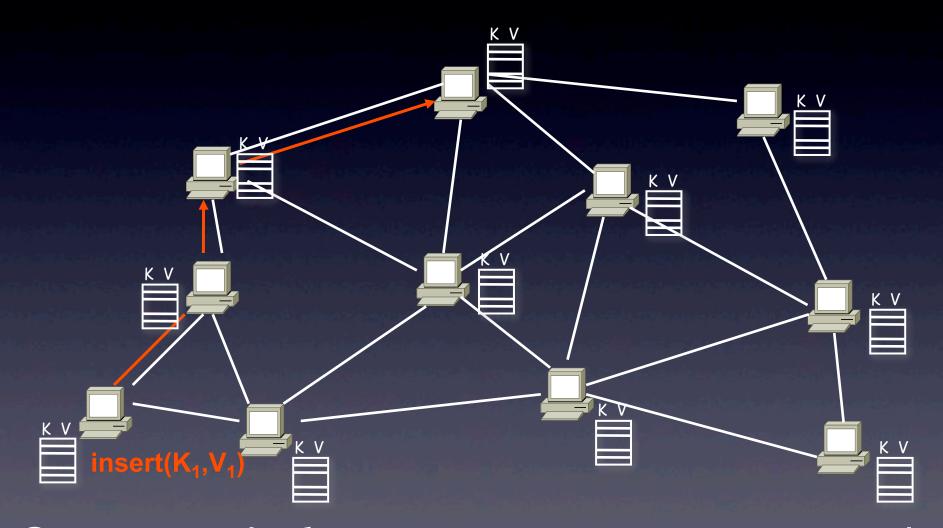


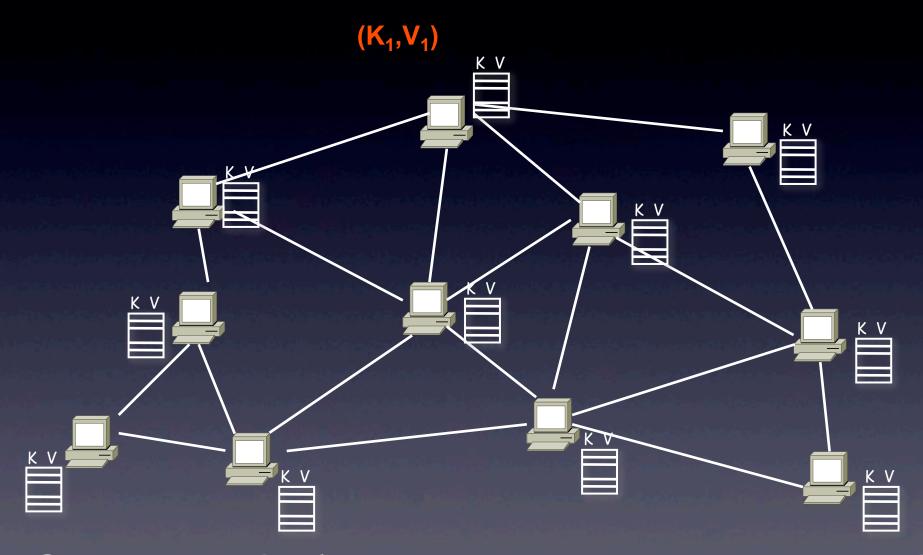


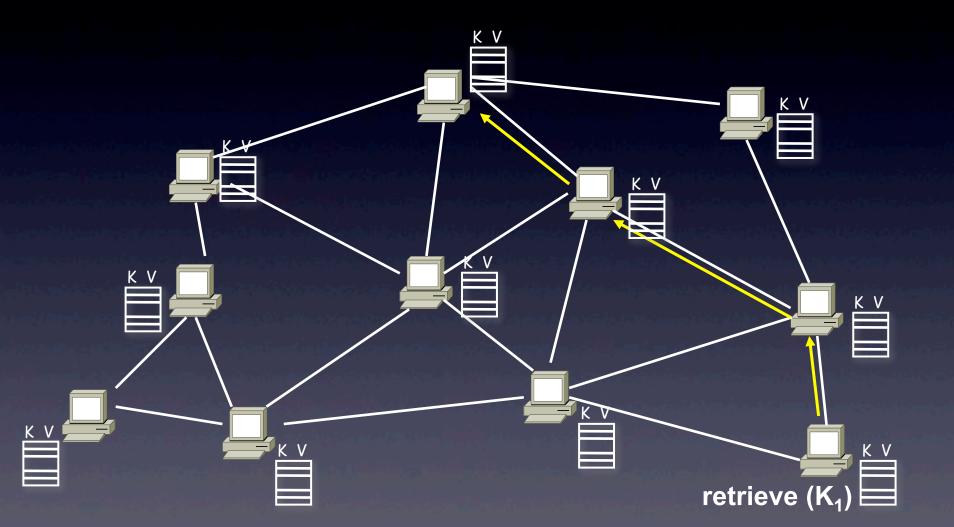
Neighboring nodes are "connected" at the application-level







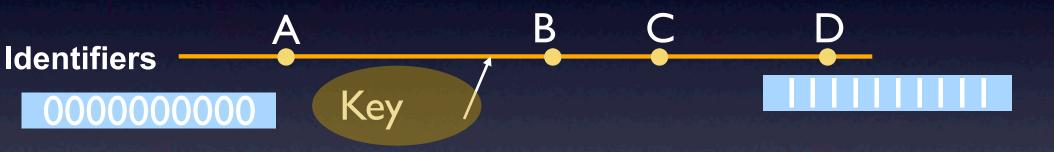




Operation: take *key* as input; route messages to node holding *key*

Fundamental Design Idea I

- Consistent Hashing
 - Map keys and nodes to an identifier space; implicit assignment of responsibility

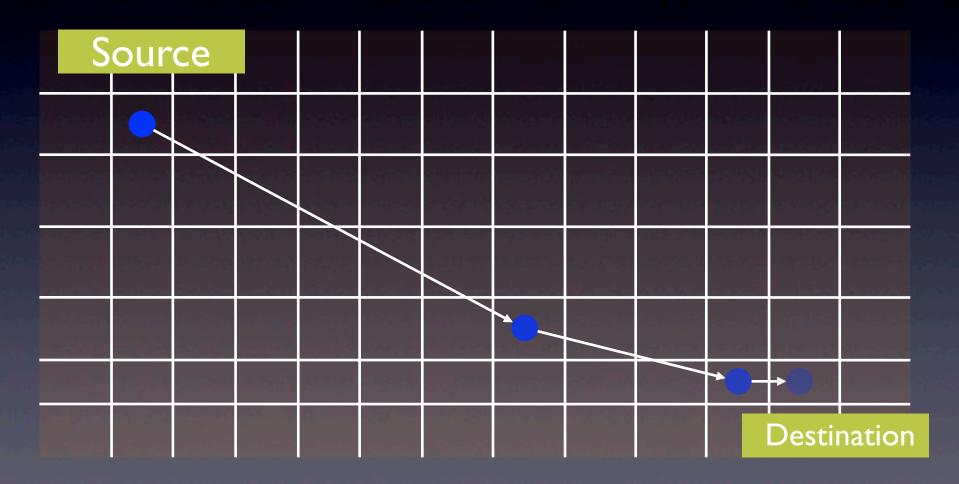


Mapping performed using hash functions (e.g., SHA-I)

What is the advantage of consistent hashing?

Fundamental Design Idea II

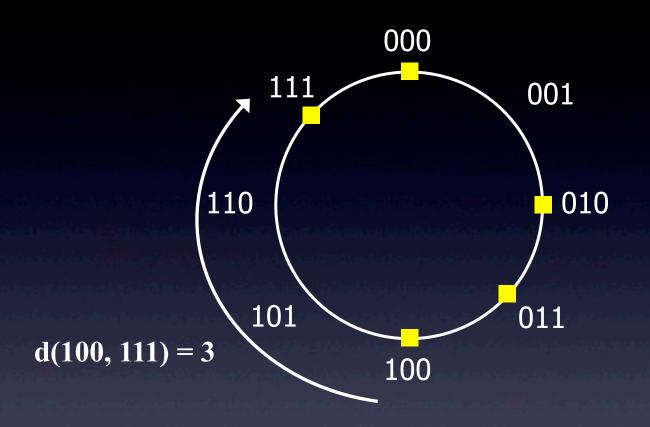
Prefix / Hypercube routing



How to design a DHT?

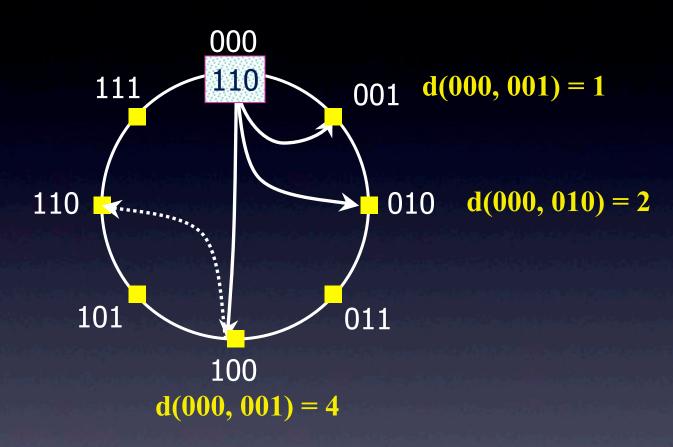
- State Assignment:
 - what "(key, value) tables" does a node store?
- Network Topology:
 - how does a node select its neighbors?
- Routing Algorithm:
 - which neighbor to pick while routing to a destination?
- Various DHT algorithms make different choices
 - CAN, Chord, Pastry, Tapestry, Plaxton, Viceroy, Kademlia,
 Skipnet, Symphony, Koorde, Apocrypha, Land, ORDI ...

State Assignment in Chord



- Nodes are randomly chosen points on a clock-wise Ring of values
- Each node stores the id space (values) between itself and its predecessor

Chord Topology and Route Selection



- · Neighbor selection: ith neighbor at 2i distance
- Route selection: pick neighbor closest to destination

 How do you characterize the performance of DHTs?

 What are the fault tolerance/correctness issues?

• What are the security issues?

• What are the load balance issues?