Grid Based Pervasive Distributed Storage

Prof. Wilson Rivera – Advisor

University of Puerto Rico,

Mayagüez Campus

ALSAIP

John Sanabria – PhD Student PDC Group, ECE Department, Email: john.sanabria@ece.uprm.edu

Problem Formulation

The Wide Area Large Scale Automated Information Processing (WALS-AIP) project aims at developing an infrastructure for the treatment of signal-based information arriving from physical sensors in a wide-area, large scale environment. The proposed model accentuates a distributed space-time processing format. This approach demands efficient data and resource management techniques.

Proposed Solution

2

3

We have deployed the prototype of a grid-service based system to access and manipulate data from a sensor network: a grid portal interface provides transparent access to end-users; raw data from sensors are sent to a data server via wireless communication; GridFTP is used to improve data transport from the data server to a grid infrastructure; data exchange between server and the Grid testbed is authenticated using Grid Security Infrastructure (GSI); and finally a replication strategy based on the Information Dispersal Algorithm (IDA) is incorporate into the tool to manage the distributed storage of the data.

Theoretical Framework

Let $F=b_1,b_2,b_3,\ldots$ be a file, where $0\leq b_i\leq 65535.$ Each b_i is an element of the finite field Z_p .

In order to disperse F, a set of n vectors $a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_n \in E$, where $E = GF(2^B)$ is chosen, each of length m, and linearly independent. $A_{n \times m}$ is a matrix whose ith is a_i . The file is divided into sequences of length m $(b_1, b_2, b_3, \ldots, b_m)$. Then, Then, $\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ \end{bmatrix}$

$$A_{n \times m} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ b_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

Each resulting element Ci is stored in a separate block of file.

To recover the first m elements of F the first element from each different block is needed. The whole file is obtained mapping sequences of m elements using the inverse of $B_{m \times m}$

$$B_{m \times m}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ c_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ \vdots \\ b \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

 $A_{n\times m}$ is Vandermonde matrix, therefore any sub-matrix of it, is invertible. Finally, a non-reducible polynomial must be chosen. The polynomial of degree ~B~~ over $GF(2^B)$ when ~B=16~ is:

$$p(x) = x^{16} + x^{12} + x^3 + x^1$$







6 Conclusions

• The proposed redundancy scheme and its subsequent deployment as a grid service improves reliability.

• That work is considered as an initial proof of concept for a more complex project related to the design and implementation of adaptive resource allocation and migration.



UPR

Rabin, M. O., "Efficient dispersal of information for security, load balancing, and fault tolerance", *Journal ACM*. 36, 2 (Apr. 1989), 335-348.

Bestavros, A., "SETH: A VLSI chip for the real-time information dispersal and retrieval for security and fault tolerance", In *Proceedings of ICPP'90, The 1990International Conference on Parallel Processing,* Chicago, Illinois, August 1990.

Plank, J. S., "A tutorial on Reed-Solomon coding for fault-tolerance in RAID-like systems", *Software-Practice and Experience (SPE)*, 27(9):995.1012, Sept. 1997. Correction in James S. Plank and Ying Ding, Technical Report UT-CS-03-504, U. Tennessee, 2003.

National Climatic Data Center, "Data documentation for DSI-6500 NEXRAD Level II", National Climatic Data Center, Asheville N.C., April 11, 2005.

Supported By

www.walsaip.uprm.edu