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A Framework for the Design Configuration of Accountable Selfish-Resilient Peer-to-Peer Systems

Guido Lena Cota*, Sonia Ben Mokhtar†, Julia Lawall‡, Gilles Muller‡, Gabriele Gianini*, Ernesto Damiani*, Lionel Brunie‡
*Università degli Studi di Milano, †LIRIS-CNRS-INSAN Lyon, ‡Inria/LIP6-Whisper

Abstract—A challenge in designing a peer-to-peer (P2P) system is to ensure that the system is able to tolerate selfish nodes that strategically deviate from their specification whenever doing so is convenient. In this paper, we propose RACOON, a framework for the design of P2P systems that are resilient to selfish behaviours. While most existing solutions target specific systems or types of selfishness, RACOON proposes a generic and semi-automatic approach that achieves robust and reusable results. Also, RACOON supports the system designer in the performance-oriented tuning of the system, by proposing a novel approach that combines Game Theory and simulations. We illustrate the benefits of using RACOON by designing two P2P systems: a live streaming and an anonymous communication system. In simulations and a real deployment of the two applications on a testbed comprising 100 nodes, the systems designed using RACOON achieve both resilience to selfish nodes and high performance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Today, peer-to-peer (P2P) systems, such as file sharing (e.g., BitTorrent, eDonkey), live streaming (e.g., PPLIVE, Popcorn Time), and instant messaging and voice over IP (e.g., Skype), are among those generating the most Internet traffic [7], [8], [9]. The success of these systems mainly resides in their high scalability and robustness to failure, without requiring costly dedicated servers. Common to all P2P systems, is the assumption that nodes are willing to share their communication and computational resources with others. However, in practice [11], [14], [20], real systems suffer from selfish nodes that decide whether to cooperate depending on the behaviour that increases their utility. For example, a selfish node may choose to receive video data without sharing their data with others, in order to save bandwidth.

A number of solutions have been proposed to deal with selfishness in P2P systems [1], [2], [3], [17], [24], [25]. Most of these solutions rely on Game Theory for modelling and reasoning about selfish behaviours. The classical process for designing selfish-resilient P2P systems first requires that the system designer exhaustively list the set of deviations that can be performed by selfish nodes. Then, the designer has to carefully provide an incentive/countermeasure for each deviation he has identified. Finally, the designer uses game theoretic arguments to prove that the resulting system is a Nash Equilibrium [27]. This proof guarantees that the best strategy for selfish nodes, with respect to a known utility function, is to conform to the system specification. However, carrying out this process is complex, time consuming, and error prone, especially for designers that are not experts in Game Theory.

An alternative solution to the above static approach, is to employ recent accountability mechanisms (e.g., FullReview [13], Lifting [17], and PeerReview [19]), with the goal of dynamically forcing nodes to be responsible for their actions. Noteworthy among these mechanisms is FullReview, which appears to be the only one specifically designed for dealing with selfish nodes. In an accountable system, each node maintains a secure log to record its interactions with other nodes. Each node is further associated with a set of monitor nodes, which periodically check whether the log entries correspond to a correct execution of the underlying protocol. If any deviation is detected, then the monitors build a proof of misbehaviour that can be verified by any correct node, and a punishment is inflicted on the misbehaving one. However, while making nodes accountable for their actions may constitute an effective incentive for selfish nodes to be cooperative, configuring accountability mechanisms for building a selfish-resilient P2P system is a challenging task.

The configuration of accountability mechanisms requires that the system designer select values for a number of parameters (e.g., number of monitors, frequency of audit, degree of punishment) that directly affect the system performance (e.g., bandwidth utilization and delay). In the literature [13], [18], [19], no indication is provided for the setting of these parameters. Indeed, the calibration of accountability mechanisms should satisfy conflicting requirements: on the one hand, it should provide the desired resilience to selfish behaviours without wrongly penalizing correct nodes, and on the other hand, it should impose minimal overhead. Resolving these constraints requires the systematic analysis of a large number of experiments/simulations, exploring the impact of the value of each parameter on the system performance. Moreover, such experiments require the ability to inject and to automatically reason about selfish deviations, which is not currently supported by existing simulators (e.g., PeerSim,1 NS-32).

In this paper, we propose RACOON, a design and simulation framework to stimulate cooperation in a P2P system with selfish nodes, while achieving desired performance objectives. Specifically, RACOON provides a semi-automatic methodology, along with a set of internal and external tools, that offers an end-to-end and easy-to-use support for system designers.

The integrated framework is composed of two parts. The

1PeerSim: http://peersim.sourceforge.net/
2NS-3: https://www.nsnam.org/
design part first allows the system designer to specify the communication protocols of a desired P2P system, along with a set of performance and selfish-resilience objectives. Then, this part integrates into the specification two cooperation enforcement mechanisms, namely, an accountability system for detecting misbehaviours, and a reputation system to assign rewards and punishments. The design part proceeds automatically and extends the specification of the communication protocols with selfish deviations, assuming a common utility function for all nodes. Similarly to previous work [1], [25], the shape of this function accounts for the costs and benefits that a node derives from sharing resources with others. Finally, the design part includes an automatic tool to transform the extended specifications of communication protocols into a set of games (one per protocol), which provide the mathematical framework to reason about the behaviour of a selfish node.

The game models are the input of the second part of the framework, which automatically configures the cooperation enforcement mechanisms. To this end, RACOON includes a simulation module to explore the configuration space, using the game models to drive the behaviour of selfish nodes. The simulator returns a configuration file, such that, when applied, the resulting system can meet the objectives specified in the design part. Based on this result, the system designer can implement the P2P system, as well as its actual integration with the cooperation enforcement mechanisms.

We demonstrate the simplicity and effectiveness of using RACOON by designing two selfish-resilient P2P systems: a live streaming system and an anonymous communication system based on the onion routing protocol [16]. Simulations, as well as complementary performance evaluations involving 100 clients on a cluster of real machines, show that the live streaming system configuration chosen by RACOON allows correct nodes to visualize a stream of good quality in the presence of selfish nodes. Also, this configuration allows to meet a set of performance requirements set by the designer, like limiting the bandwidth overhead to a fixed threshold.

In summary, our work makes the following contributions:

- RACOON proposes an automatic method to generate selfish deviations from any communication protocol specified using the framework;
- RACOON is able to perform simulations involving game theory to reason on the dynamics of selfish behaviours;
- RACOON proposes an automatic and reasonably fast configuration method for an accountability and reputation mechanism in a P2P system. Such configuration takes less than 20 minutes to meet the selfish-resilient and performance objectives set by a designer on a P2P system;
- RACOON simulations are accurate compared to the performance of the corresponding real system, with a maximum difference confined to less than 1%.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section II presents background on accountability mechanisms and their configuration. Section III presents an overview of RACOON, followed by a detailed description of its two essential components: the design part (Section IV), and the game-based simulation part (Section V). Section VI presents a performance evaluation of RACOON. Finally, Section VII presents related work, and the paper concludes in Section VIII.

II. BACKGROUND

Recent successful solutions for enforcing accountability in distributed systems (e.g., [13], [17], [18], [19]) rely on secure logging and monitoring mechanisms. We focus on FullReview [13], which enables accountability in the presence of selfish nodes. FullReview applies to a set of protocols \( P \), defined as deterministic state machines. As part of \( P \), each node \( i \) interacts with a set of nodes referred to as \( i \)'s partners. When deploying FullReview [13], each node \( i \) maintains a secure log that is tamper-evident and append-only, in which \( i \) records all its interactions with its partners. Further, each node \( i \) is assigned a set of monitor nodes that periodically verify whether \( i \) sticks to the specification of \( P \). If any deviation is detected, \( i \)'s monitors inflict a punishment on \( i \), which could vary from the eviction of \( i \) to the reduction of its reputation value, if the system is coupled with a reputation management system.

While enforcing accountability can constitute an effective incentive for selfish nodes to behave cooperatively, configuring the accountability mechanisms in order to discourage selfish behaviours, without excessively degrading performance, is a challenging task. Among the parameters to set are:

- The number of monitors associated to each node. More monitors implies more computation and communication overhead;
- The audit period: the period between two log audits initiated by a node's monitors;
- The probability of audit: the probability that a monitor audits its monitored nodes at the end of each audit period;
- The reward/punishment function: the way in which nodes are rewarded (resp. punished) in the case of a successful (resp. unsuccessful) audit.

The last parameter is crucial as setting weak punishments may increase the number of selfish deviations while setting strong punishments may lead to the wrongful eviction of a correct node if the network is not reliable (e.g., in a mobile environment), or if the node gets suddenly disconnected (e.g., characterized by churn in P2P systems).

To illustrate some of the crucial design decisions that the system designer might deal with when setting up these parameters, we performed an experiment, involving a gossip-based live streaming protocol monitored by FullReview. In this protocol, a source node disseminates a set of video chunks to a subset of nodes over an unreliable network. Periodically each node sends the video chunks it received to a set of randomly chosen partners, and asks them for any video chunks it is missing. In our experiment, we assume that the system designer aims at designing a selfish-resilient live streaming protocol in which: (1) correct nodes do not experience more than 3% jitter despite the presence of up to 50% selfish nodes; (2) correct nodes are not wrongfully expelled from the system even if the network suffers from up to 5% of message loss and
We show in the following sections how resilience and performance objectives is a challenging task.

and running further experiments.

calibration process by testing other pairs of parameter values by the designer. The designer has thus to continue the manual a bandwidth consumption that meets the third requirement set

deviations are deterred, thereby increasing the percentage of increasing the audit period decreases the overhead, because the results show

denied, which has the lowest % of deviations, while varying the FullReview audit period, as this parameter highly impacts the communication overhead. The results, depicted in Fig. 2, show that, on the one hand, increasing the audit period decreases the overhead, because logs are requested and audits are made less often by monitors; on the other hand, the longer the audit period, the slower deviations are deterred, thereby increasing the percentage of selfish deviations. However, none of the tested values achieves a bandwidth consumption that meets the third requirement set by the designer. The designer has thus to continue the manual calibration process by testing other pairs of parameter values and running further experiments.

From this experiment, it is clear that manually calibrating accountability mechanisms in order to reach both selfish-resilience and performance objectives is a challenging task. We show in the following sections how RACOON helps the system designer automatically reach these objectives.

III. RACOON OVERVIEW

To help a system designer build a selfish-resilient P2P system, we propose the design and simulation framework RACOON. As depicted in Fig. 3, RACOON is composed of two main parts: the design part and the game-based simulation part. We give an overview of these parts here, and then provide more detail in Sections IV and V, respectively.

The input of the design part is a system specification provided by the system designer. This specification, referred to as $P$ in Fig. 3, contains a set of deterministic state machines, describing communication protocols composing the P2P system under consideration as well as a set of performance and selfish-resilience objectives. Then, RACOON integrates into the provided specification accountability and reputation mechanisms configured with a default configuration (Step (1) in the figure). These mechanisms are used to detect selfish deviations and to reward/punish nodes in case of positive/negative audits, respectively. RACOON then automatically extends the state machines with new transitions that represent selfish deviations, according to a selfishness model provided by RACOON (Step (2) in the figure). Finally, RACOON transforms the extended state machines into games (Step (3) in the figure).

The games produced by the first part of RACOON, are used as an input of the second part, i.e., the game-based simulator. The objective of this part is to produce a configuration file for both the accountability and reputation mechanisms that satisfies the performance and selfishness-resilience objectives set by the designer. This is done using game-theory driven simulations that are automatically carried out by RACOON. Specifically, each time an action of a selfish node needs to be simulated (Step (5) of the figure), RACOON refers to the game analysis (Step (4) in the figure) to identify the best strategy to adopt from the point of view of the selfish node (i.e., whether the latter should stick to a given protocol step or deviate from it). Once RACOON has found a set of configuration values for both the accountability and reputation mechanisms that meet the objectives set by the designer, the latter can proceed with the implementation of his system. This is done by invoking API calls to the accountability mechanisms employed and configuring them as prescribed by RACOON.

IV. RACOON DESIGN PART

In this section, we present the design part of RACOON. We first present the specification model, then the process by which RACOON generates selfish deviations, and finally the transformation of the specification model into a set of games.

A. RACOON Specification Model

RACOON includes a specification model to assist the system designer in correctly describing all the information required by the framework. This model allows describing the functional specification of the P2P system, the list of objectives that the system must fulfill, and the initial configuration of the
cooperation enforcement mechanisms. To illustrate our model and in the rest of this paper, we use the communication protocol R&R (Request & Response) shown in Fig. 4. In this protocol, a node \( r_0 \) sends a request message \( g_0 \) to a group of nodes collectively named \( R_1 \) (the capital letter denotes a set of unique nodes), and upon receiving \( g_0 \), each node in \( R_1 \) replies with a response message \( g_1 \).

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{\( r_0 \)} \\
\text{request}(g_0) \\
\text{response}(g_0) \\
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
1-1 \text{ message} \\
1-n \text{ message} \\
\end{array}
\]

Fig. 4: The R&R protocol between nodes \( r_0 \) and \( R_1 \).

1) Functional Specification: The functional specification \( P \) of a P2P system is provided by means of communication protocols: a set of rules of interaction that define what actions (i.e., methods) each node can take at each step. \( \text{RACOON} \) describes each communication protocol in \( P \) as a deterministic finite state machine, called a Protocol Automaton. A Protocol Automaton is a tuple \((R, S, s_0, F, T, \text{Meth}, G, C, V)\), where:

- \( R \neq \emptyset \) is the set of Roles that a node may undertake in the protocol. A role can represent either a node or a group of unique nodes. For example, in the protocol R&R, there are two roles: \( r_0 \) and \( R_1 \), where \( R_1 \) corresponds to the set of recipients of the message \( g_0 \). The cardinality of a role denotes the number of nodes that it represents. More formally, a role \( r \in R \) is a tuple \((id, \text{cardinality})\);
- \( S \neq \emptyset \), is the set of States that the system goes through when implementing the protocol. Some special states are: the start state \( s_0 \), and the non-empty set of final states \( F \subseteq S \), in which the protocol terminates.
- \( T \neq \emptyset \), is the set of state Transitions. A transition \( t \in T \) is a tuple \((id, \text{state1}, \text{state2}, \text{method})\), where \( \text{state1} \) and \( \text{state2} \in S \) are the source and target states, and \( \text{method} \in \text{Meth} \) is the method that triggers \( t \);
- \( \text{Meth} \neq \emptyset \), is the set of Methods. There are two types of methods: a communication method represents the delivery of a message from one role to another; a computation method refers to local computations. For instance, in Fig. 4, \text{request} is a communication method that sends a message \( g_0 \) to \( R_1 \). Formally, a method \( m \in \text{Meth} \) is a tuple \((id, \text{invokerRole}, \text{message})\), where \( \text{message} \) is defined only for communication methods;
- \( G \) is the finite set of Messages conveyed by communication methods. A message \( g \in G \) is a tuple \((id, \text{recipientRole}, \text{content})\), where \( \text{content} \) is the content carried by the message;
- \( C \) is the set of Contents delivered by the messages. A content \( c \in C \) is either a single data-unit (e.g., a binary file), or a collection (e.g., a list of integers). The specification model defines \( c \) as the tuple \((id, \text{c}type, \text{size}, \text{collection})\), where \( \text{c}type \) is the data type, \( \text{size} \) is the memory size of a single data-unit in \( c \) (given in bytes), and \( \text{collection} \) is a boolean value (i.e., true if \( c \) is a set of data-units);
- \( V \) is the set of content Constraints. A constraint prescribes a relationship that has to be fulfilled by two contents. A constraint \( v \in V \) is a tuple \((id, c_1, c_2, vtype)\), where the two contents \( c_1 \) and \( c_2 \in C \) are subject to the relationship defined in \( vtype \). Specifically, \( vtype \) can identify either an ordering relation (e.g., \( =, <, > \)) or a set operation (e.g., subset, equal).

A Protocol Automaton can be represented by means of a state diagram. Fig. 5 shows the state diagram of the R&R protocol. The label on a transition provides information about the method that triggers the transition, and about the message that might be sent. For example, the label between states \( s_1 \) and \( s_2 \), indicates that role \( R_1 \) invokes the communication method \text{response}, which conveys the message \( g_1 \) to role \( r_0 \).

2) System Objectives: The specification model includes the list of selfish-resilience and performance objectives that the target system must satisfy. Each objective defines a threshold value for a system metric that can be measured in the \( \text{RACOON} \) simulator (e.g., number of messages sent/received, number of audits performed). \( \text{RACOON} \) natively supports the definition of three kinds of objectives:

- Deviation rate: the frequency of the deviations performed by selfish nodes;
- Bandwidth overhead: the bandwidth consumed by the cooperative enforcement mechanisms \( M \);
- Wrongful eviction rate: the percentage of correct nodes wrongly evicted, due to false-positive accusations.

3) Cooperation Enforcement Mechanisms: \( \text{RACOON} \) automatically integrates a set of accountability and reputation mechanisms into the system specification. Specifically, in addition to the \( P \) protocols described by the designer, \( \text{RACOON} \) applies to each node the FullReview accountability protocols, and the reputation system used by \( \text{RACOON} \). We refer to the accountability and reputation protocols as the \( M \) protocol. FullReview contains a set of verification protocols including an audit protocol and an evidence-transfer protocol. These protocols are periodically executed by nodes to monitor their partners and exchange information about their partners’ status.

\footnote{Defined by the XML Schema type system.}
The reputation system, on the other hand, only contains computational methods that are triggered by monitors to update the reputation value of a node after an audit. The state machines corresponding to both kinds of protocols are described in detail in the companion technical report [23].

As introduced in Section II, FullReview and the reputation system have to be configured with respect to the audit period, the probability of audit, the number of monitors, and the reward/punishment function, respectively. At this stage of the process, these parameters are given their default value.

B. Generating Selfish Deviations

The utility that a node obtains from participating in a P2P system is given by: (1) the benefits, i.e., the positive value obtained by consuming resources; and (2) the costs, i.e., the negative value obtained due to the cost of sharing resources. The utility function is a mathematical model that evaluates the choices facing a node in terms of these quantities.

A selfish node decides whether to stick to the protocol specification or to deviate from it, depending on which option maximizes the utility function. In the context of cooperation, a selfish node can increase its utility by reducing the cost of sharing resources. In this paper, we consider only deviations that aim at saving bandwidth consumption, leaving the investigation of other types of selfishness (e.g., computational or information-related) for future work.

In a communication protocol, the bandwidth consumption depends on the number and size of the messages that are exchanged between nodes. RACOON automatically generates three types of communication-related deviations: (1) timeout deviation: the node does not perform the prescribed method within the time limit; (2) subset deviation: the node sends a subset of the correct message content; and (3) multicast deviation: the node sends a message to a subset of the legitimate recipients. Alg. 1 shows the pseudo-code for generating the deviations listed above. The algorithm, called CDG, takes a PA as input, and extends it with new elements (states, transitions, roles, etc.) representing deviations. Hereafter, we describe the pseudo-code in more detail.

Timeout Deviations. For each non-final state \( s \in S \), the algorithm generates a timeout deviation by calling the procedure \( \text{GenerateTimeoutDev} \) (line 3 in Alg. 1). This method creates a new final state \( s' \) and a new empty transition connecting \( s \) with \( s' \).

Subset Deviations. For each outgoing transition \( t \in OT \) of every non-final state, such that \( t \) is triggered by a communication method, the algorithm checks whether the content \( c \) is a collection of data-units (line 7). If so, line 8 calls the procedure \( \text{GenerateSubsetDev} \), which creates new elements to represent the deviation. In particular, the procedure creates the new content \( c' \) (line 19), which has the same data type and size as \( c \), but has a single data-unit.

Multicast Deviations. For each outgoing transition \( t \in OT \) of every non-final state, such that \( t \) is triggered by a communication method, the algorithm checks whether the content \( c \) is a collection of data-units (line 7). If so, line 8 calls the procedure \( \text{GenerateMulticastDev} \), which creates new elements to represent the deviation. In particular, the procedure creates the new content \( c' \) (line 19), which has the same data type and size as \( c \), but has a single data-unit.

C. Game Mapping

The Protocol Automaton extended in the previous step describes possible behaviours of selfish nodes, but gives no indication of the likelihood of any particular behaviour. RACOON uses Game Theory [27] to address this issue. Specifically, the framework provides an automatic tool to translate the PA into a game, referred to as the Protocol Game \( PG \). This game provides the necessary structure to support the next step of
**Utility function and payoffs.** The utility function of a player assigns a payoff to every possible game outcome (i.e., the result obtained in correspondence to a strategy profile). The utility function implemented by *RACOON* has two terms: the cost \( k \) of sharing resources, and the incentives provided by the cooperation enforcement mechanisms.\(^4\) Because in this paper we only consider communication-related selfishness, \( k \) is calculated as the bandwidth necessary to implement a certain player’s strategy. Furthermore, we calculate incentives as a function \( \rho \) of the reputation variation \( \Delta R \) determined by an audit. Note that \( \Delta R \) also depends on the current reputation of the node, for the definition of the reputation update function.

Formally, we write the utility \( u_i \) for player \( p_i \) when implementing his strategy \( \sigma_i \) as follows:

\[
    u_i(\sigma_i) = -k(\sigma_i) + \rho(\Delta R)
\]

The definition of \( \rho(\Delta R) \) takes into account the following considerations. The selfish nature of players encourages them to deviate from the protocol as much as possible (to save resources), as long as this can be accomplished without causing their eviction from the system. Therefore, if a player’s reputation increases at a point in time \( (\Delta R > 0) \), then he is more likely to deviate in the future, as he will be further from the eviction threshold than before. In this case, the function \( \rho \) assumes a positive value, which corresponds to a payoff increment. Likewise, on the contrary, \( \rho \) assumes a negative value if a player’s reputation decreases \( (\Delta R < 0) \). A particular case is if the reputation value goes below the eviction threshold, in which case the player is evicted from the system. This negative event by itself corresponds to a cost, conventionally set at a very high nominal value.

In Fig. 7, the pairs of numbers (one for each player) below each leaf are the payoffs, which express the utility of playing the strategy that terminates in that leaf. In the following, we briefly discuss how some of the payoff values in Fig. 7 are obtained. Let us consider the following setting of the R&\( R \) protocol. The role \( r_0 \) has to send a request message \( g_0 \) to role \( R_1 \), with \( R_1 \) having cardinality 5. The request message conveys a content \( c_0 \): a list of \( n = 10 \) boolean values, each of size 1 byte. Thus, for instance, the communication cost \( k \) for player \( p_0 \) when playing the strategy \( \sigma_1 \) (i.e., sending the correct request message) is:

\[
    k(\sigma_1) = R_1,\text{cardinality} \times (c_0,\text{size} \times n) = 50
\]

Let us assume that the execution of \( M \) returns: \( \Delta R = 1 \) when \( p_0 \) chooses the correct strategy \( \sigma_1 \), and \( \Delta R = -1 \) otherwise (i.e., selfish deviations). Fig. 7 illustrates a possible payoff structure that can be obtained from the above setting, in which \( \rho(1) \) determines a payoff increment of 60, and \( \rho(-1) \) determines a payoff decrement of \(-1000\).

**V. RACOON GAME-BASED SIMULATION**

We now describe how *RACOON* computes a configuration for the accountability and reputation mechanisms that ensures the enforcement of the system objectives set by the system designer. This is realized in two interleaving phases: simulation and game analysis.

The simulation phase explores the space of the parameters presented in Section II, searching for a setting that reaches the objectives defined by the system designer. The automatic approach adopted by *RACOON* is to simulate the target system in different regions of the parameter space, using game-theoretic analysis to drive the behaviour of selfish nodes. The exploration ends when a configuration satisfying the system designer’s objectives is found.

The *RACOON* framework includes a discrete-event simulator for P2P overlay networks, which uses as input the specifi-
cation $P$ of the system (extended with selfish deviations), and the objective requirements to achieve. This simulator supports a cycle-based simulation model. Specifically, at each cycle, every node executes $P$ in turn. Correct nodes will never deviate from the correct implementation of $P$, while the behavior of selfish nodes can change from one cycle to another according to the action that maximizes their utility.

To simulate the behavior of selfish nodes, the RACOON simulator ($R$-$sim$) interacts with the game-theoretic tool ($GT$-$tool$) included in the framework. At each simulation cycle, and for each Protocol Automaton $PA \in P$, $R$-$sim$ and $GT$-$tool$ interact as follows: (1) $GT$-$tool$ translates $PA$ into a Protocol Game $PG$, and configures it with the current reputation of the interacting nodes (provided by $R$-$sim$); (2) $GT$-$tool$ conducts a game analysis to identify the best strategy of each node; (3) $GT$-$tool$ returns the obtained strategies to $R$-$sim$, so that they can be executed in the simulation.

The game-theoretic analysis performed at step (2) determines the possible steady states of $PG$, which are the equilibrium points. RACOON uses the Sequential Equilibrium (SE) solution [27], a refinement of the Nash Equilibrium for sequential game with imperfect information. To find the SE of $PG$, $GT$-$tool$ uses Gambit,\(^5\) an open-source library of tools for solving non-cooperative games. Specifically, Gambit implements the algorithm by Koller, Megiddo and von Stengel [22], using linear programming. In the Protocol Game of Fig. 7, the SE found by Gambit is the strategy profile $(request, response)$, which indicates that the expected behaviour of players $p_0$ and $p_1$ is to execute the methods named request and response, respectively. The RACOON simulator uses this information to simulate the players’ behaviour accordingly. For example, if at a given turn the equilibrium strategy of a selfish node is to perform a timeout deviation, then the simulator will skip any execution of the communication protocol of that node in that turn.

A single simulation allows verifying the selfish-resilience and performance guarantees offered by a given configuration of the accountability and reputation mechanisms. To find a configuration that meets all the objectives set by the designer, RACOON explores the space of configuration parameters using a greedy algorithm optimized with a set of heuristics. For instance, if when simulating a given configuration the overhead is already above the threshold fixed by the designer, RACOON will not increase the number of monitors, the probability of audit or the audit period in the next configuration to be explored as this would further increase the overhead. We show in the following section that thanks to our heuristics, RACOON manages to converge in a reasonable time (18 minutes on average). We plan to investigate more optimized exploration algorithms (e.g., simulated annealing) in future work.

The outcome of the simulator is a configuration of the cooperation enforcement mechanisms that reaches all the objectives of the system designer. If no configuration is found (which may happen if the specified objectives are contradictory), the simulator asks the designer to relax some of his objectives. Once a configuration is found, the system designer proceeds with the implementation of the P2P system, in which he integrates the FullReview API calls configured using the configuration file provided by RACOON. In our future work, we further aim at automatizing the implementation step, by extending RACOON with a new module for the generation of executable code. There already exists good solutions for generating code (e.g., MACE [21]), which we plan to integrate in the future version of our framework.

VI. EVALUATION

In this section, we demonstrate the benefits of using the RACOON framework to design selfish-resilient P2P systems. First, we assess the design effort required by the system designer to specify the P2P live streaming protocol of Section II, along with a set of objectives he wants to achieve. Second, we assess the effectiveness of RACOON by comparing the quality of a configuration it finds with a set of FullReview configurations. Third, we assess the accuracy of the simulations performed by RACOON compared to a real implementation of the accountable live streaming system. Further, we evaluate the performance of RACOON by measuring the average time necessary to find satisfactory configurations in 30 different use cases. Finally, we show the degree of re-usability of the RACOON specification and simulation code by evaluating the effort required by the system designer to specify and simulate an anonymous communication protocol starting from the live streaming protocol.

A. RACOON Design Effort

We show in this section, the effort necessary for the system designer to describe a live streaming system using RACOON. The functional specification of this system, briefly introduced in Section II, defines the three-phase ($3P$) gossip-based protocol studied in [17] and depicted in Fig. 8. This protocol involves two roles: the supplier $S$ proposes the set of chunks it has received to a set of consumers $C$, which in turn request any chunks they need. The protocol ends when $S$ sends to $C$ the requested chunks. This protocol is executed periodically by the set of nodes participating in a live streaming session. Each chunk is associated with an expiration time (i.e., the play-out delay). A node can only playback the chunks that have not yet expired. Fig. 9 illustrates the Protocol Automaton of the 3P gossip protocol. The full RACOON specification of this protocol is found in the companion technical report [23].

In our experiment, we assume that the system designer wants to set the objectives introduced in Section II:

\[ \text{Obj.1 A deviation rate lower than 10%;} \]

\[^{5}\text{Gambit: http://sourceforge.net/projects/gambit/}\]
all the design objectives, which are depicted as horizontal dotted lines in the figure. Furthermore, this configuration provides up to 33% fewer deviations, 42% fewer wrongful evictions and 17% lower overhead than the others.

C. Simulation Compared to Real System Deployment

To demonstrate the accuracy of RACOON simulations, we implemented a prototype of the live streaming protocol described above. We configured the accountability and reputation mechanisms using the parameters depicted in the last column of Table II. Then, we deployed the prototype on a cluster of real machines. Specifically, we run 100 clients on 10 eight-core physical machines. Each machine is clocked at 2.5GHz with 32GB of RAM, and is interconnected with the others via a Gigabit switch. We performed our experiment in this environment in order to measure the impact of selfish nodes on the observed jitter without the risk of fluctuating networking conditions. Otherwise, it would be difficult to assess whether a deteriorated stream quality comes from selfish nodes or from the transient network.

The third column of Table I describes our experimental settings. Note that the only difference with the simulation settings is the number of nodes in the network. In this experiment, we measure the jitter experienced by correct nodes as a function of the fraction of selfish nodes in the system.

Fig. 11 presents the results of our evaluation. This figure contains a curve showing the impact of selfish nodes on traditional Gossip (i.e., without any accountability mechanisms) as well as the two curves for the system designed using RACOON. The "SIM - RACOON" curve is obtained using RACOON simulations, whereas the "G5K - RACOON" curve is obtained using the real deployment. From this figure, we observe that without accountability mechanisms, correct nodes experience 10% jitter with only 10% of nodes behaving selfishly, which prevents them from watching the video stream. Further this figure shows that the simulated curve and the real one, overlap up to the inclusion of 50% of selfish nodes in the system. Above this value the curves still exhibit a comparable shape. Finally, this figure shows that despite 90% of nodes becoming selfish, the configuration found by RACOON allows

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correct nodes to watch the video stream with a jitter lower than 3%, which reflects the effectiveness of RACOON.

![Graph showing simulation vs real deployment (logarithmic scale).]

Fig. 11: Simulation vs real deployment (logarithmic scale).

D. RACOON Execution Time

To evaluate the time necessary for RACOON to find a satisfactory configuration, we performed the following experiment. First, we defined a set of 30 different scenarios in the live streaming application. Each scenario is a unique combination of the following elements: system objectives, simulation settings (e.g., number of nodes, bandwidth capacity, play-out delay), percentage of selfish nodes in the system, and message loss rate. Second, we measured the number of configurations that RACOON explores in each case before finding a satisfactory solution. Finally, we average these numbers over the total number of scenarios that have been considered.

The results show that, for each scenario, an average of 26 configurations are explored by RACOON before finding a satisfactory one. Considering that each configuration corresponds to one executed simulation, and that each simulation lasts approximately 42 seconds,7 the exploration algorithm takes on average about 18 minutes to complete. This duration appears to be reasonable as all the activities performed by RACOON are done offline at design time.

E. RACOON Expressiveness

We conclude this section by illustrating the generality of our framework. To this end, we use RACOON to design an anonymous communication protocol based on the Onion Routing protocol [16]. In Onion Routing, when a source node wants to send a message to a destination node, it builds a circuit of relay nodes. The source node changes the circuit periodically, and relays can support many circuits simultaneously. To achieve anonymity, the source uses the public key of each relay along the circuit to successively encrypt the message, which constitutes an onion. Fig. 12a illustrates the protocol enabling the forwarding of onions. In this protocol, each relay R: (i) receives onion messages from their predecessor in the circuit (PR); (ii) decrypts the external layer of each onion; (iii) forwards the resulting onions to their respective successor NR.

To design a selfish-resilient onion forwarding protocol using RACOON, the system designer follows the same steps we have seen to design the live streaming system. First, he provides the RACOON specification of the system. Due to space limitations, we provide the full specification in the companion technical report [23]. This specification describes three roles, which are the relay R, and its previous (PR) and next (NR) hops. Note that PR and NR have cardinality n ≥ 1, because they represent a set of relay nodes. The Protocol Automaton of the forwarding protocol can be modelled as in Fig. 12b. The protocol has a communication method and a computation method. The communication method relay sends messages that carry the single onion to forward. The second method, called unwrap, is a decryption operation (i.e., local computation). A selfish relay R that aims at saving bandwidth, strategically drops onions that are not intended for it.

Designing this system using RACOON only required writing 44 lines of XML specification and 350 LOC for the implementation of the simulation module. Notice that the system designer can reuse more than 42% of the implementation code written for the P2P live streaming protocol, and only requires to implement the methods of the Protocol Automaton depicted in Fig. 12. The overall simulation code further uses the same 3200 LOC used in the P2P live streaming protocol and provided by RACOON libraries. Simulations of this use case realized using RACOON can be found in [23].

VII. RELATED WORK

Game Theoretic approaches: Much work on the potential of Game Theory as tool for system designers has been carried out in the context of content-disseminating applications [12], [24], [25], wireless networking [10], [28], exchange protocols [5], and anonymity and privacy mechanisms [2], [15]. The objective of these approaches is to make cooperation the best choice for all nodes, i.e. a Nash Equilibrium. Although promising results have been achieved, most of the reported solutions are tailored to a specific system or are too difficult to adapt to a changing environment. A notable example is the BAR Model of Aiyer et al. [1], which is a general architecture for building cooperative distributed systems that are robust to selfish and Byzantine nodes. However, the design of a BAR-tolerant protocol is a complex task that has to be performed manually [1], [3], [25]. Moreover, this approach suffers from poor maintainability and reusability: every change in the system parameters requires a full revision of the solution.

7 Average value over 1000 simulations, run on a 2.8 GHz machine with 8 GB of RAM.
Non-Game theoretic approaches: Incentive-based mechanisms discourage selfish behaviors by making cooperation more attractive for selfish nodes. For example, in credit-based systems [6], [30], cooperating nodes gain credits, which are the virtual currency to spend for using the system. These approaches require a trusted central authority, which may not be consistent with the system under design (e.g., in ad hoc mobile networks). On the contrary, the RACOON framework adopts a generic distributed solution, i.e., the cooperation enforcement mechanisms are deployed on each node. Another popular form of incentive mechanism is reputation [26], which is, in the context of our work, a measure of a node’s cooperation. However, a selfish node can cheat the system by misreporting reputation information. In the reputation system included in RACOON such cheating become detectable and punishable, because the reputation value depends on the (provable) auditing results of an accountability mechanism.

Accountability approaches such as [13], [17], [18], [19] provide another strategy for dealing with selfish nodes. An accountability system discourses deviations by exposing a misbehaving node to the risk of punishment. Despite the high generality and the proven effectiveness of these approaches, their application incurs a non-negligible cost to the system (e.g., message overhead, intensive use of cryptography). Moreover, they often rely on strong assumptions (e.g., the presence of a quorum of correct nodes, no message loss [13], [19]). RACOON proposes a semi-automatic approach to configure an accountability mechanism (i.e., FullReview [13]) in such a way as to achieve good performance and selfish-resilience.

Finally, several frameworks [29] and Domain-Specific Languages [4], [21] have been proposed to ease the task of designing and maintaining secure distributed system. Although these solutions yield good results in terms of system performance and designer effort, none of them address the specific threat of selfish deviations in cooperative distributed systems.

VIII. CONCLUSION

In this paper we presented RACOON, a novel framework for designing and configuring cooperative P2P systems that are resilient to selfish nodes. RACOON relies on accountability and reputation mechanisms to enforce cooperation among selfish nodes. Using a combination of simulation and Game Theory, RACOON automatically configures these mechanisms in a way that meets a set of selfish-resilience and performance objectives specified by the system designer. We illustrated the benefits of using RACOON by designing a P2P live streaming system and an anonymous communication system. The evaluation of the P2P live streaming system performed using both simulations and a real deployment shows that this system achieves selfish-resilience and high performance.

Our future work include the integration of a domain specific language (e.g., MACE [21]) into RACOON to automatically generate executable code. This could be done by defining transformation rules between the RACOON specification model and the MACE language.

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