





Brief Announcement: Algorithmic Mechanisms for Internet-based Computing under Unreliable Communication

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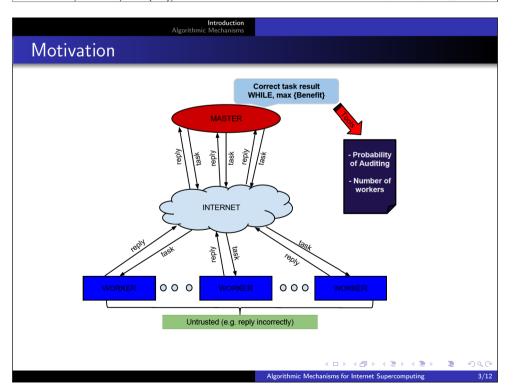
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Motivation

- Internet emerges as a viable platform for supercomputing
 - Chome systems, volunteering computing (e.g., SETI@home [Korpela et al 01])
 - P2P and Grid computing [Foster, lamnitchi 03]
- **Problem:** Great potentials of Internet-based computing limited by untrustworthy platforms components



Prior Work

In Fernandez, Georgiou and Mosteiro 10 an Internet-based master-worker framework was considered

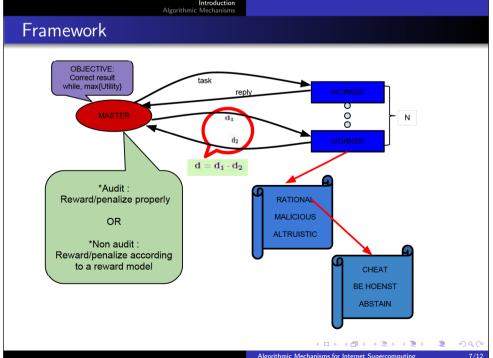
- Types of workers:
 - malicious: always report incorrect result
 - altruistic: always compute and report correct result
 - rational: selfishly (in a game-theoretic sense) choose to be honest or cheat
- Game-theoretic approach
 - Enforce a desired unique NE between rational workers
 - Design the game that provides the appropriate incentives i.e. reward/punish
- A reliable network was considered

Introduction

Problem Statement

- Communication uncertainty
 - Messages exchanged may get lost or arrive late
- Possibility of workers not replying
 - Around 5% of the workers are available more than 80% of the time Half of the workers are available less than 40% of the time [Heien, Anderson and Hagihara 09]
 - Long computational length is incur by a task [Kondo et al. 07]
- Master's challenges
 - Provide incentives for workers to reply and reply truthfully
 - Ensure the above in the presence of low network reliability





Introduction

Contributions

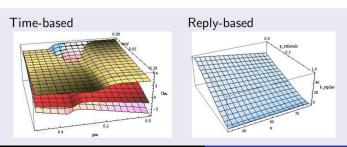
- Develop and analyze two realistic game-theoretic mechanisms
 - Time-based mechanism
 - Reply-based mechanism
- Mechanisms provide the necessary incentives for rational workers to truthfully compute and return the task result, despite:
 - Malicious workers actions
 - Network unreliability
- Apply the mechanisms to two realistic settings:
 - SETI-like volunteer computing applications
 - Contractor-based applications (e.g. Amazons mechanical turk)



Introduction
Algorithmic Mechanisms

Algorithms

- Time-based protocol
 - Master fixes a time T, once it is reached gathers all received replies
 - Ties are broken at random
- Reply-based protocol
 - Master fixes k, minimum estimated number of replies, by choosing n
 - If at least k replies are received, audit with p_A
 - Else it does nothing, and incurs penalty $MC_{\mathcal{S}}$



Algorithmic Mechanisms for Internet Supercomputing

Algorithmic Mechanisms

Mechanism Design Master protocol to chose $p_{\mathcal{A}}$

• Free rationals (master does not rely on rational workers)

• Case 1: probability of malicious workers p_{μ} very large, high $p_{\mathcal{A}}$

$$p_{\mathcal{A}} \leftarrow 1 - \varepsilon / \sum_{i=k}^{n} r_i c_i$$

• Case 2: probability of altruistic workers p_{α} big

$$p_{\mathcal{A}} \leftarrow 0$$

• Case 3: rationals probability of being honest $p_{\mathcal{H}}$ is 1, even if $p_{\mathcal{A}}=0$

$$p_{\mathcal{A}} \leftarrow 0$$

- Guided rationals(force the behavior of rational workers)
 - Rationals enforced to reply correctly ($p_{\mathcal{C}} = 0$ and $p_{\mathcal{N}} = 0$)
 - $p_{\mathcal{A}}$ is set according to worker's equilibria conditions depending on the reward model



Algorithmic Mechanisms for Internet Supercomput

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Thank you

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Introduction

Conclusions and Future Work

- We present mechanisms for reliable computation
- Different types of workers
- Unreliable network
- Future work : We plan to explore systems with a continuous flow of tasks

Presentation available at: http://www.cs.ucy.ac.cy/ric/dissemination.html

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