



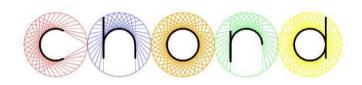
# **New Applications for P2P**

A Research Agenda
Forschungsseminar, KIT, 09.11.2010
Benjamin Schiller, Thorsten Strufe

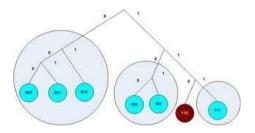
#### Peer-to-Peer















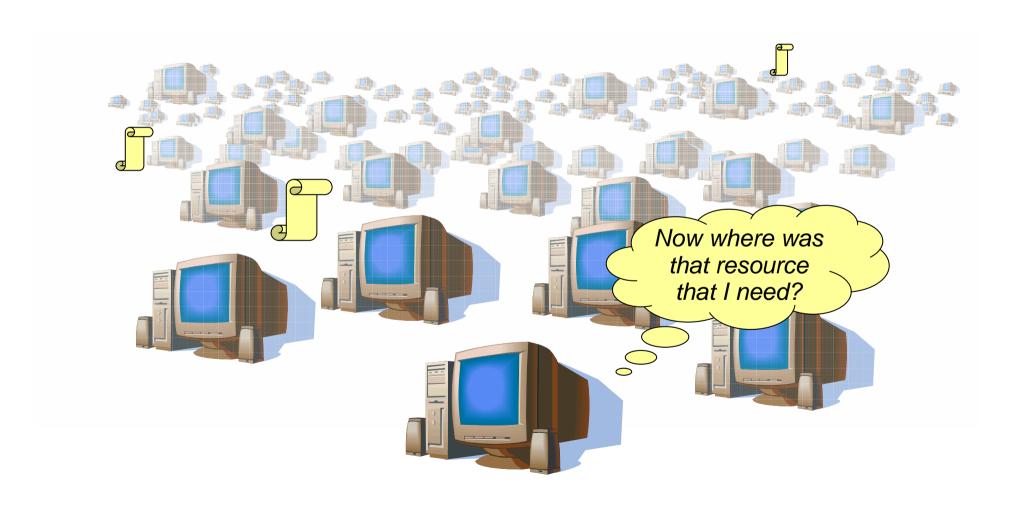




## The Peer-to-Peer Problem







### P<sub>2</sub>P in a Nutshell





#### Properties of (pure) P2P: "All peers are equal"

- no dedicated service, no central entity
- no a-priori knowledge / structure / hierarchy
- highly dynamic behavior of nodes
- → Flat system architecture, flat namespace, unreliable service providers

#### Main primary problems of P2P:

- Staying connected
- Resource lookup (name resolution, location of replica, especially selecting a good next hop for the delegation → routing)

#### Standard Solutions (p2p – the executive summary)

- Connectivity: select enough fall-back "servers"
- Name resolution: unstructured P2P (flooding) or external search engine
- Resource location: registry and lookup in structured P2P (DHT!)

# Peer-to-Peer (a Definition)





**Communication model:** asynchronous (request-response)

Role model: a single role (?)

- symmetric behavior, all peers in general (can) do the same
- **BUT**: considering an interaction there is one requesting and *n* responding peers.

**Organisational model:** completely unstructured ("it's a mess!")

 Other than bootstrapping no knowledge whatsoever about the context, no knowledge about the structure

No **Identifiers**, only names

...all this in order to do:

File sharing, content distribution (BitTorrent), session initiation/chat/voip (skype, jabber), malware distribution/spam (botnets),...





### Our first claim:

# Peer-to-Peer is well understood and there's nothing fundamentally new to learn

#### **But then:**

aren't there more interesting things to do, with all the resources!?

Can we leverage properties of this paradigm for other applications?

# Some New Challenges





- *Live* multimedia streaming
- Anonymous communications
- Resistant communication infrastructures
- Distributing services
- Social networking services
- "P2P-based Social IPTV"

### Social IPTV?

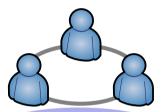




### Social TV Concept

Advanced TV service efficiently integrating the legacy IPTV service and web-based social service including personal/group broadcasting, game, advertisement, shopping, telemedicine, etc.





Social Media
Social Game
Social Ad
Social Shopping
Social Learning

Advanced TV Service to Create a New Business Model using SNS-based Participation, Relationship, and Personalization over IPTV Infrastructure

Social Network Service

History, Relationship, Behavior, Habit, ...





Social TV

PC

Set-top Box

Mobile

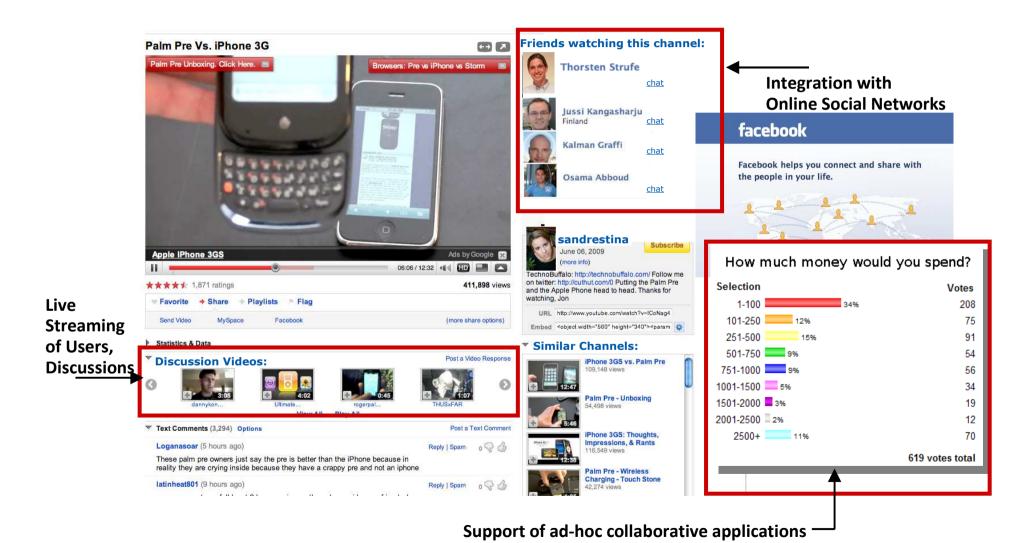
Device

Console

# Collaborative IPTV with OSN Integration



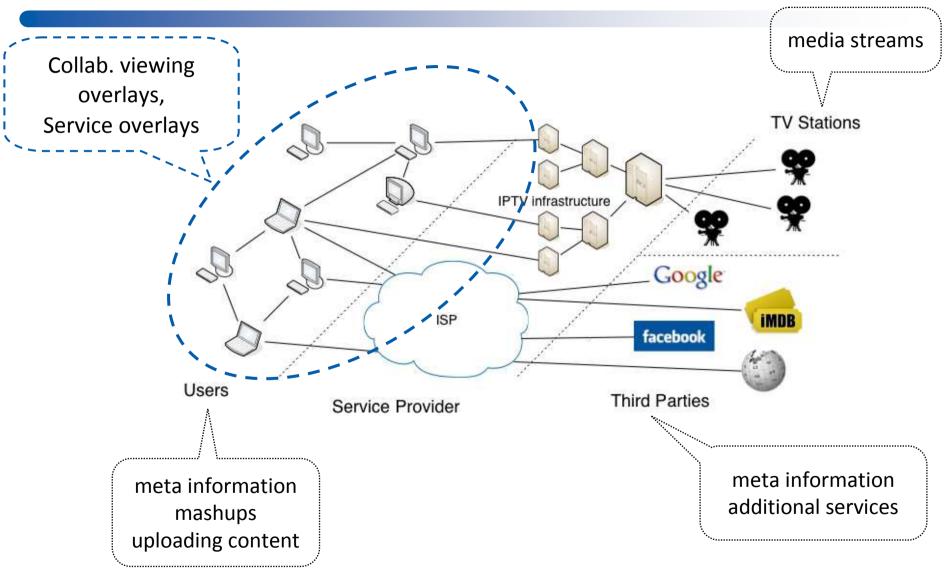




## "Social IPTV" - Content Providers



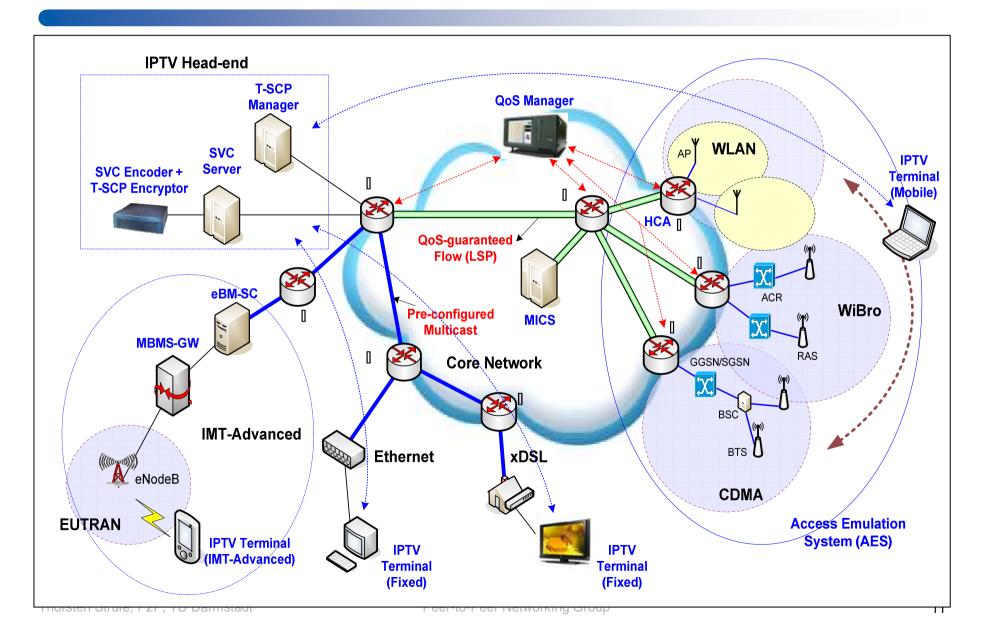




### **Social IPTV Testbed in Darmstadt**







# **Social IPTV Testbed in Darmstadt**







# **Summarizing P2P Social IPTV**





Leverage the P2P paradigm for multiple "new" applications

- ALM / live streaming (decrease load of infrastructure)
- Collaborative interaction (the teleconf scenario...)
- Creating, deploying, running "apps" (P2P service distribution)

#### A case for

- Resistant / resilient networking (commercialization)
- Privacy protection (direct identification of participants)

# **Decentralized Social Networking Services**





### Simplified, walled-garden version of "the Web":

- Easy to set-up pages ("profiles") of individuals (... and companies...)
- Links reflecting real-world relations between individuals
- Possibility to share user generated content

### ...including messaging

- "Guest book" / "Wall" (asynchronous broadcast
- Email (asynchronous unicast)
- Chat (~ synchronous unicast)

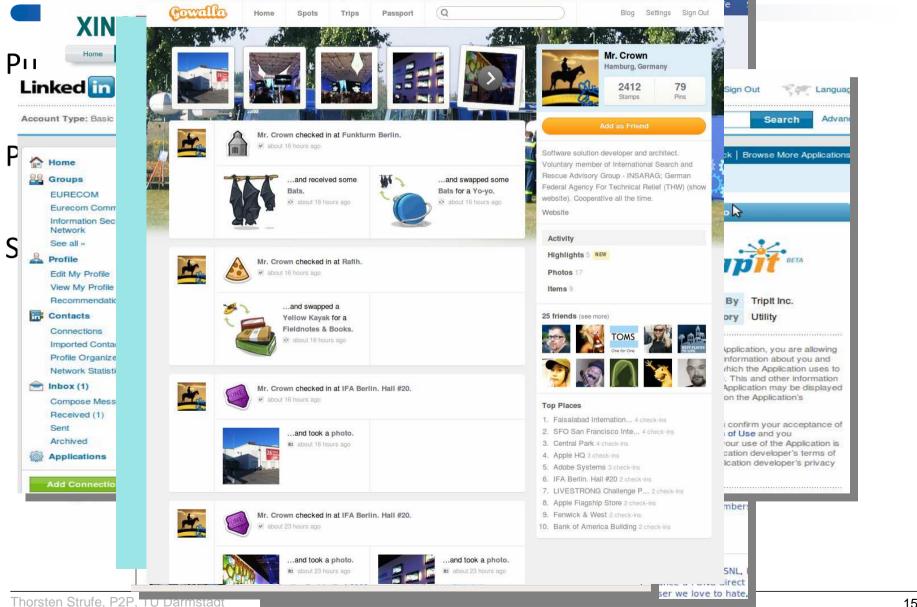




# **Target Audience / Application Domain**







# Why Bother?







Symbol

Get Quo

### Top 10 Web Brands for January 2010 (U.S., Home and Work)

RANK	Brand	Unique Audience (000)	Time Per Person (hh:mm:ss)	MOM UA % Change	MOM Time % Change
1	Google	152,708	1:23:54	4.10%	-16.90%
2	Yahoo!	134,561	2.02.44	4.30%	-26.80%
3	Facebook	116,329	7:01:41	5.80%	9.70%
4	MSN/WindowsLive/Bing	109,425	1-25-92	1.20%	-18.10%
5	YouTube	99,525	1:02:27	7.60%	-10.30%
6	AOL Media Network	82,306	1:01:14	-6.80%	-57.80%
7	Wikipedia	64,917	0:15:59	10.70%	-2.70%
8	Fox Interactive Media	62,112	1:23:28	1.00%	-9.10%
9	Amazon	60,772	0:22:34	-8.60%	-32.90%
10	Ask Search Network	57,776	0:12:35	10.70%	-11.40%

Source: The Nielsen Company

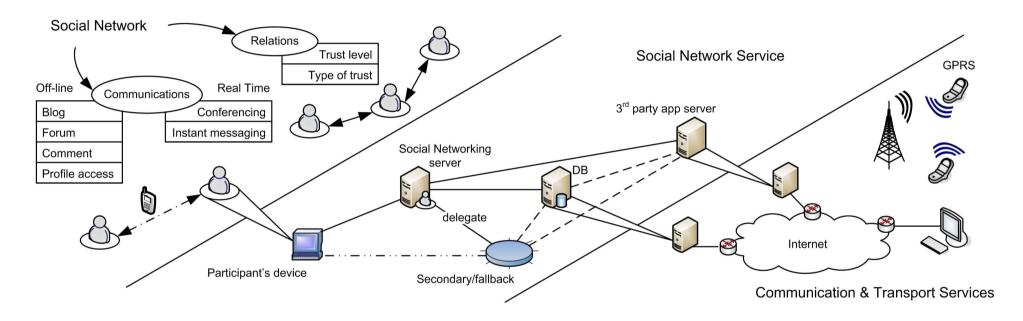
Google-owned sites like Gmail.com.

### **Generalized Architectural Model of SNS**





#### **Distributed Environment**



# Main SNS centralized Additional 3rd party application servers

### Quest to Decentralize





#### Issues of centralized architectures

- Centralized control
- Centralized data storage
- Full, centralized access to data...
- Single Point of failure

### "Taking back the web"

- Breaking out of the walled gardens (again, cf. AOL)
- Re-democratizing the web
- Distribute the services!



### **Quest to Decentralize**







# Plethora P2P / Decentralized Social Services





#### **FOSS**

 BuddyPress, CrabGrass, Cobs, DaisyChain, Diki, Elgg, FETHR, GNUNet, Gossple, Jappix, Lorea, Mycella, Movim, PeerScape, Pinax, StatusNet

#### **Commercial Approaches**

diaspora, wuala, LifeSocial

#### Academia

 Friend-of-a-Friend, FriendStore, HelloWorld, LifeSocial, LotusNet (Likir), PeerSon, Safebook, SocialCircle, Tribler, Vis-a-Vis

#### Focus on systems that

- implement social networking and publication functions
- Provide running software or a comprehensive protocol / system description
- Actually are decentralized

# **Selected Systems and Proposals**





diaspora

diaspora\*

Friend-of-a-Friend

LifeSocial

LotusNet / Likir

PeerSon

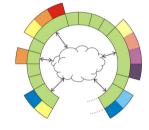
Safebook

Vis-A-Vis











# **Classifying Decentralized OSN**





#### Type of storage / service provision

- Infrastructure-based
  - Dedicated Web-Servers
  - Deployed in the cloud
- Peer-to-Peer-based
- Hybrid

#### Granularity of service provision

- Replicating whole service
- Distributed storage of attributes

#### Level of integration

- Stand alone system
- Extension of existing systems

#### Resource sharing incentives

- None
- Social cooperation
- Payed premium services





Approach	Type of Service	Service Granulariy	Integration	Incentives
diaspora	web-based	complete	external	Premium
FoaF	web-based	complete	external	
vis-à-vis	Cloud	complete	external	
LotusNet	P2P	split	stand alone	
PeerSon	P2P	split	external	
Safebook	P2P	complete	stand alone	Social Coop
LifeSocial	hybrid	split	stand alone	Premium

# Our current approach...







**Safebook**: Privacy-Preserving Online Social Networking

http://www.safebook.us

L. A. Cutillo, R. Molva, T. Strufe

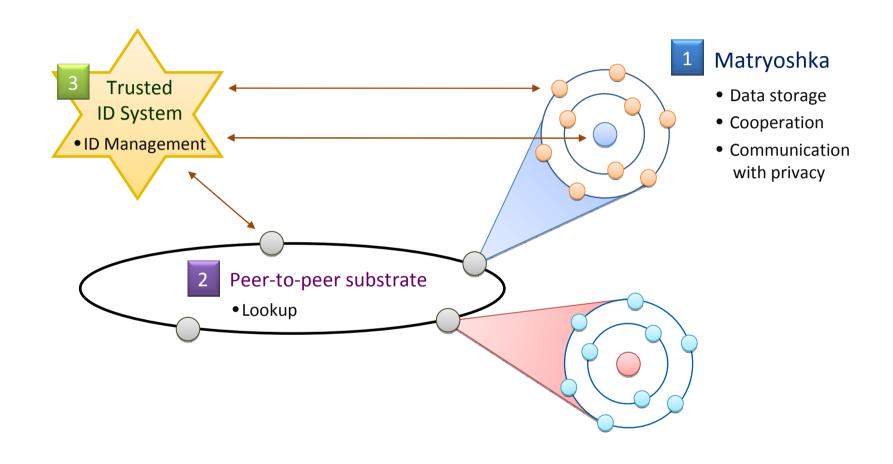
...and plenty of students :-)

Partially funded by EU SOCIALNETS

## **Architecture**



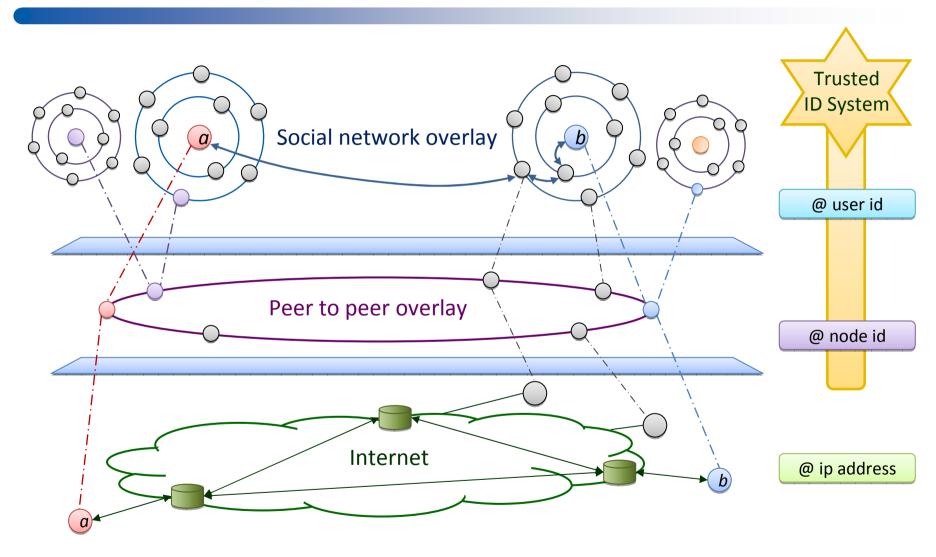




## **Network view**



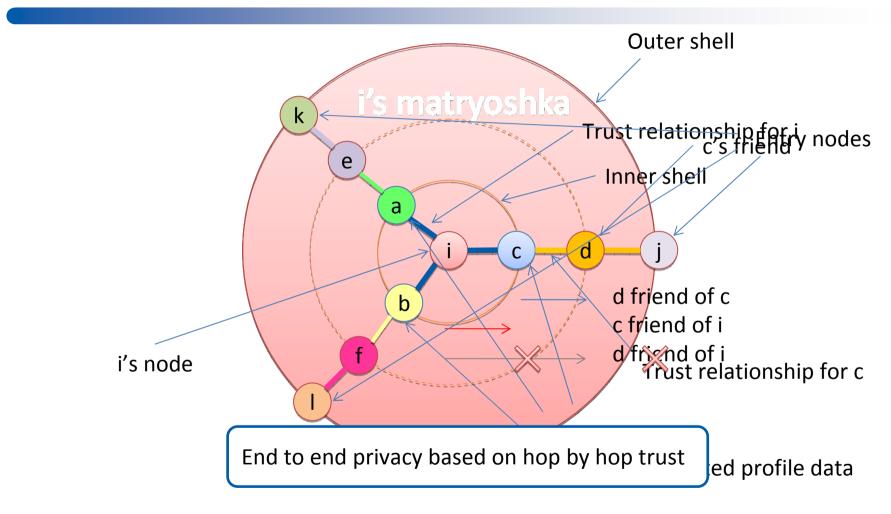




# User i's Matryoshka



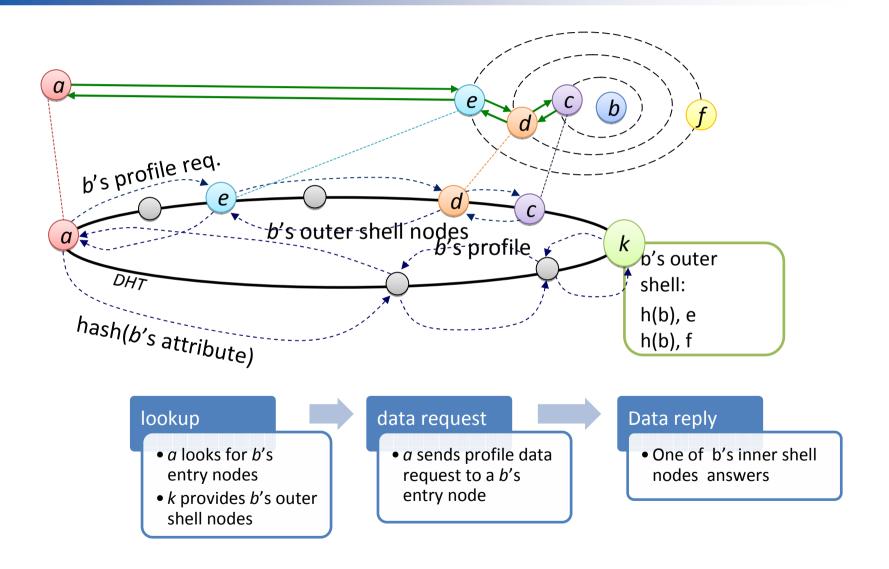




# Finding it, using P2P: $\alpha$ looks for b







## Summary





P2P itself is boring

Using P2P for new applications is not ;-)

Some of our current activities include

- Live multimedia streaming
- Anonymous communications
- Resistant communication infrastructures
- Distributing services
- Social networking services

Which we integrate in our "P2P-based Social IPTV platform"