

Fail-Aware Untrusted Storage[‡]

Christian Cachin*

Idit Keidar[†]Alexander Shraer[‡]

March 10, 2009

*In diesem Sinne kannst du's wagen.
 Verbinde dich; du sollst, in diesen Tagen,
 Mit Freuden meine Künste sehn,
 Ich gebe dir was noch kein Mensch gesehn.¹*

— Mephistopheles in *Faust I*, by J. W. Goethe

Abstract

We consider a set of clients collaborating through an online service provider that is subject to attacks, and hence not fully trusted by the clients. We introduce the abstraction of a *fail-aware untrusted service*, with meaningful semantics even when the provider is faulty. In the common case, when the provider is correct, such a service guarantees consistency (linearizability) and liveness (wait-freedom) of all operations. In addition, the service always provides accurate and complete consistency and failure detection.

We illustrate our new abstraction by presenting a *Fail-Aware Untrusted Storage service (FAUST)*. Existing storage protocols in this model guarantee so-called *forking* semantics. We observe, however, that none of the previously suggested protocols suffice for implementing fail-aware untrusted storage with the desired liveness and consistency properties (at least wait-freedom and linearizability when the server is correct). We present a new storage protocol, which does not suffer from this limitation, and implements a new consistency notion, called *weak fork linearizability*. We show how to extend this protocol to provide eventual consistency and failure awareness in FAUST.

1 Introduction

Nowadays, it is common for users to keep data at remote online service providers. Such services allow clients that reside in different domains to collaborate with each other through acting on shared data. Examples include distributed filesystems, versioning repositories for source code, Web 2.0 collaboration tools like Wikis and Google Docs [10], and cloud computing [1]. Clients access the provider over an asynchronous network in day-to-day operations, and occasionally communicate directly with each other. Because the provider is subject to attacks, or simply because the clients do not fully trust it, the clients are interested in a meaningful semantics of the service, even when the provider misbehaves.

The service allows clients to invoke operations and should guarantee both consistency and liveness of these operations whenever the provider is correct. More precisely, the service considered here should

*IBM Research, Zurich Research Laboratory, CH-8803 Rüschlikon, Switzerland. cca@zurich.ibm.com

[†]Department of Electrical Engineering, Technion, Haifa 32000, Israel. {idish@ee, shralex@tx}.technion.ac.il

[‡]A preliminary version of this paper will appear in the proceedings of the 39th IEEE/IFIP International Conference on Dependable Systems and Networks (DSN 2009).

¹In this mood you can dare to go my ways. / Commit yourself; you shall in these next days / Behold my arts and with great pleasure too. / What no man yet has seen, I'll give to you.