More results on Regenerating Codes on Graphs

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Non-Uniform Contribution Model

Graph Repair 000000

Node repair in distributed storage



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• Different pairs of (I, β) satisfying the above with equality give rise to different points on the storage-bandwidth trade-off; important ones are the MSR and MBR points.

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Question : Is it possible to process the data to reduce communication?

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Generalised Version [Patra and Barg, 2022]

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Corollary

For MSR Codes $H(R_E^f) \ge I$.

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 - $\{y_{i_j}: j \in E \cup \{x\}\} \longrightarrow |E \cup \{x\}|\beta$ symbols.

Are further savings possible in the above Graph Repair Setting?



Definitions

Definition

Let $\mathcal{B} = \{\beta_i\}_{i=1}^d$ be a set of *d* positive integers. An $[n, k, d, l, \mathcal{B}, M]$ GRC encodes a file \mathcal{F} of size *M* symbols over *F* by storing *l* symbols in each of the *n* nodes such that

- 1. (RECONSTRUCTION) by accessing any *k* out of *n* nodes, the original file can be recovered;
- 2. (REPAIR) the contents of any node $f \in [n]$ can be recovered by contacting a set $D \subseteq [n] \setminus \{f\}, |D| = d$ of nodes and downloading β_i symbols from node $\tau^{-1}(i)$ for any bijective mapping $\tau : D \to [d]$.

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Theorem

For an $[n, k, d, I, \mathcal{B}, M]$ GRC,

$$M \leq \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \min\{l, \Delta_{d-l}(\mathcal{B})\}$$
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where $\Delta_r(\mathcal{B}) = \min_{R \subseteq [d], |R|=r} \sum_{i \in R} \beta_i$.

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Corollary

For MSR codes, we have

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⁽²⁾

Construction

- 1. Take $\mathcal{B} = \{\beta_j\}_{j=1}^d$ non-decreasing, $\mu_j = \mathbb{1}_{(\beta_j > \beta_{j-1})}, S := \{j : \mu_j = 1\}.$
- 2. For each $j \in S$ take an MSR code C_j with parameters

$$\begin{split} & [n, k, d_j = d - j + 1, \\ & l_j = (d - j - k + 2)(\beta_j - \beta_{j-1}), \\ & (\beta_j - \beta_{j-1}), M_j = k l_j]. \end{split}$$

3. $[n, k, d, I, \mathbb{B}, M]$ GRC code is formed by stacking the codes $\{\mathbb{C}_j\}_{j \in S}$, where $l = \sum_{j \in S} l_j$ and $M = \sum_{j \in S} M_j$.

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- · Meets the IP repair bound with equality at the MSR point.

Graph Repair

Non-Uniform Contribution Model

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Non-Uniform Download from layers

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• Theorem: There exists an optimal solution with uniform downloads for some repair degree d.

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with

$$d_t\delta_t+(d-k+1-d_t)\delta_{t-1}=0.$$

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· Extreme case:

$$\delta_t = \beta \implies \beta_t = 0$$

$$\implies \delta_{t-1} = -\frac{d_t \beta}{d - k + 1 - d_t}$$

$$\implies \beta_{t-1} = \beta + \frac{d_t \beta}{d - k + 1 - d_t} = \frac{l}{d' - k + 1}, \quad d' = d - d_t$$

Conclusions

• If the repair degree is fixed by design and the graph is sufficiently regular, **non-uniform download schemes based on the stacking construction** may reduce the communication complexity of repair.
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Graph Repair

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- If we are free to adjust the repair degree in different instances, use **universal**-*d* code families with uniform download.
- · In both cases, Intermediate Processing of information further reduces the communication complexity.

Graph Repair

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Questions?