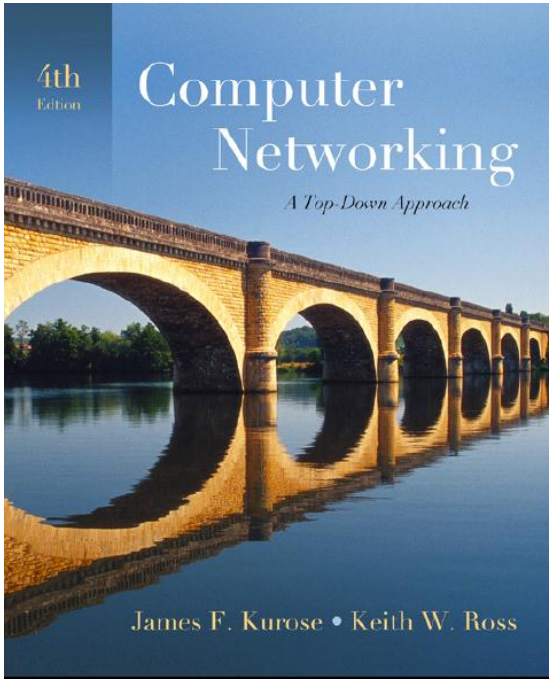
Chapter 2
Application Layer



Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach, 4th edition.
Jim Kurose, Keith Ross
Addison-Wesley, July 2007.

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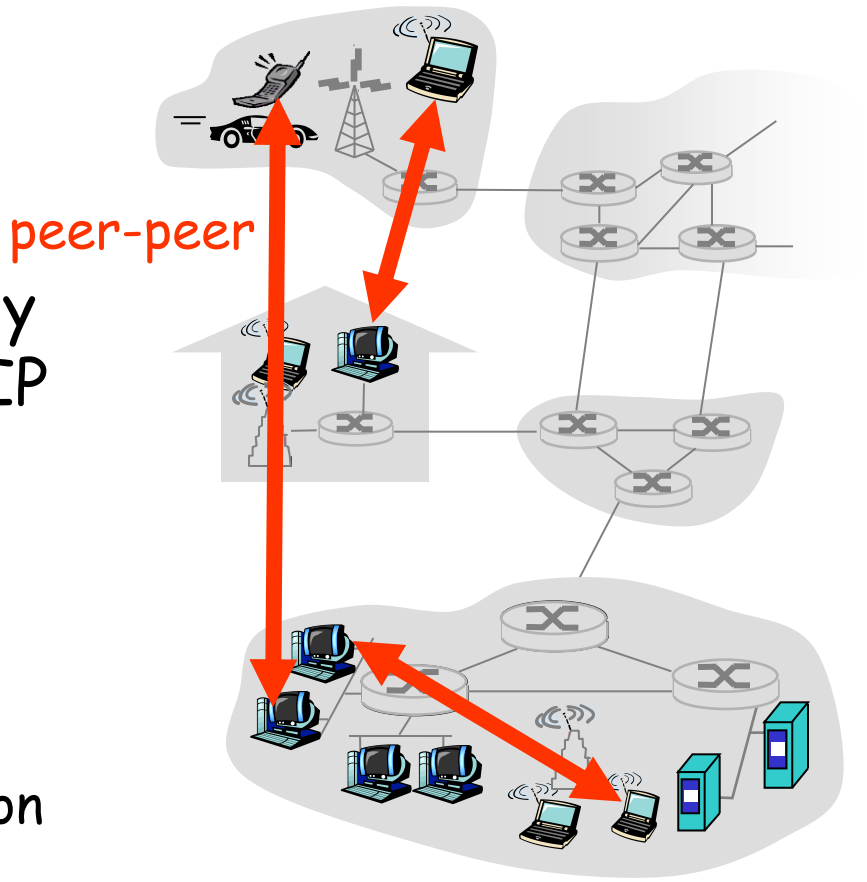
Thanks and enjoy! JFK/KWR

Chapter 2: Application layer

- 2.1 Principles of network applications
  - app architectures
  - app requirements
- 2.2 Web and HTTP
- 2.4 Electronic Mail
  - SMTP, POP3, IMAP
- 2.5 DNS
- 2.6 P2P applications
- 2.7 Socket programming with TCP
- 2.8 Socket programming with UDP

Pure P2P architecture

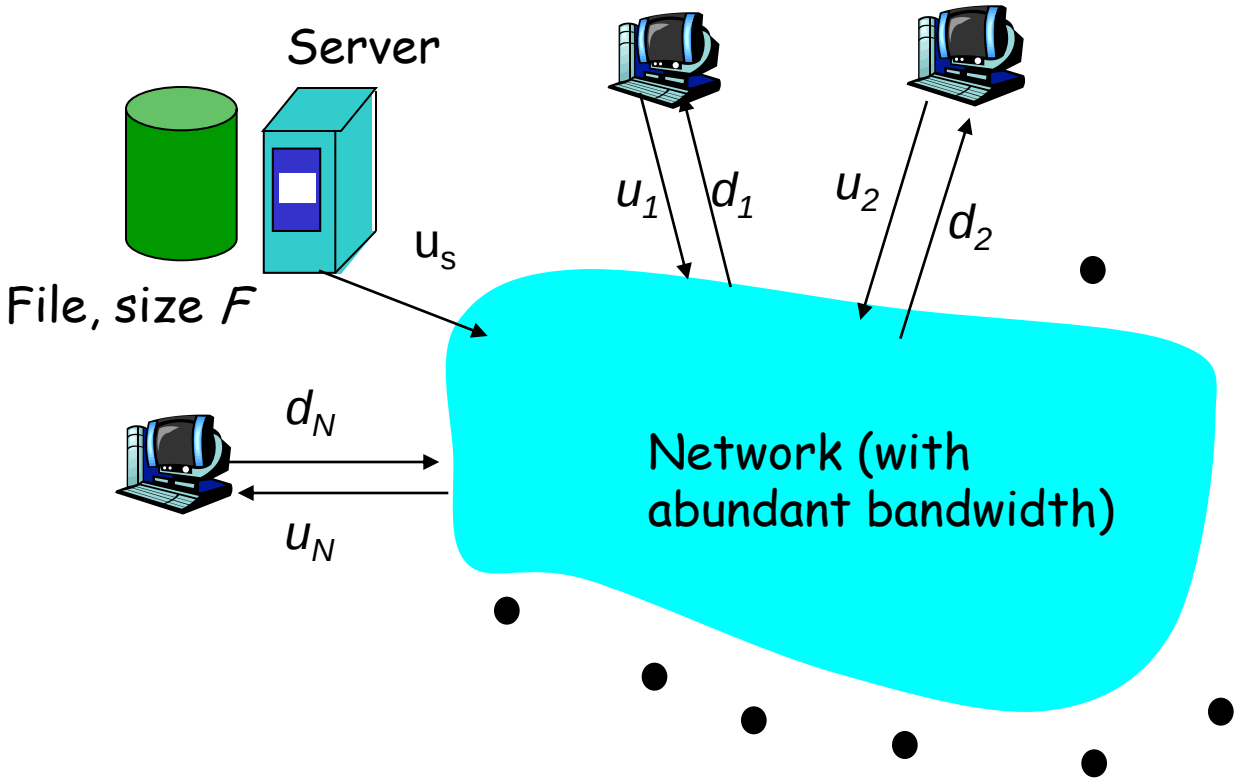
- *no* always-on server
- arbitrary end systems directly communicate
- peers are intermittently connected and change IP addresses



- Three topics:
  - File distribution
  - Searching for information
  - Case Study: Skype

File Distribution: Server-Client vs P2P

Question : How much time to distribute file from one server to *N peers*?



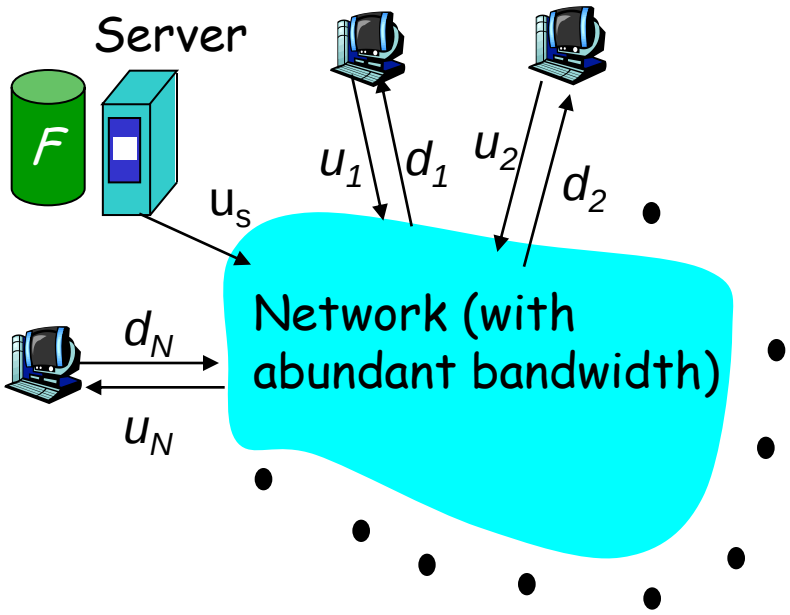
u_s: server upload bandwidth

u_i: peer i upload bandwidth

d_i: peer i download bandwidth

File distribution time: server-client

- server sequentially sends N copies:
  - NF/u_s time
- client i takes F/d_i time to download

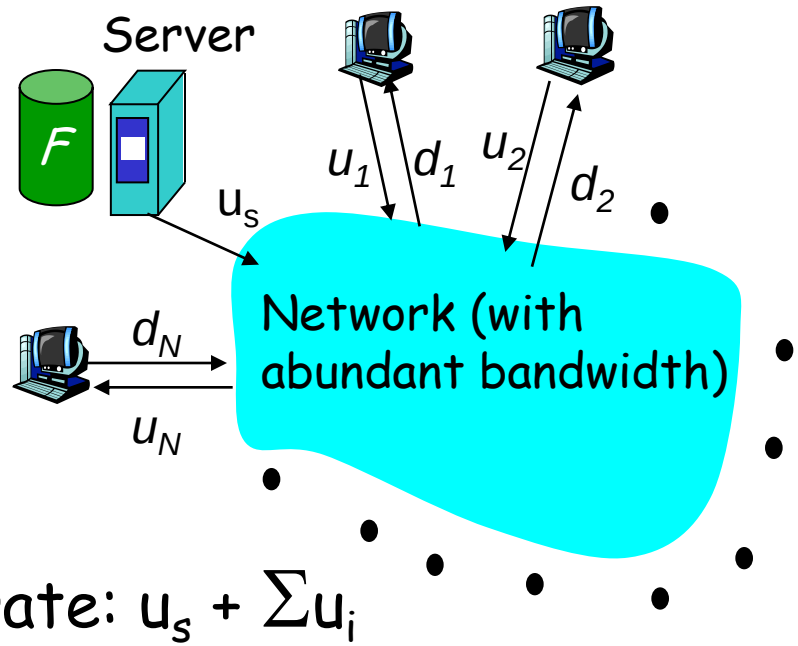


Time to distribute F to N clients using client/server approach $= d_{cs} = \max\{ NF/u_s, F/\min_i(d_i) \}$

increases linearly in N (for large N)

File distribution time: P2P

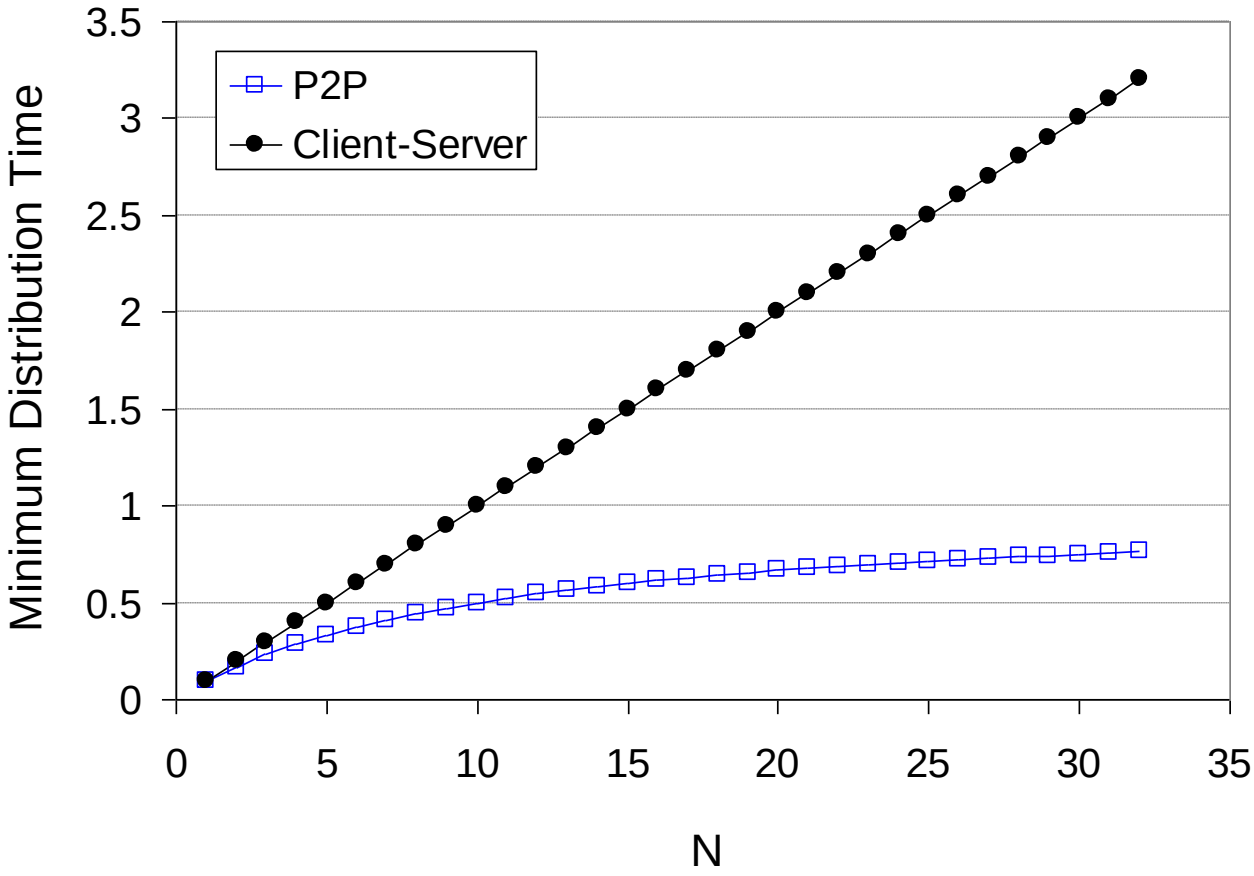
- server must send one copy: F/u_s time
- client i takes F/d_i time to download
- NF bits must be downloaded (aggregate)
  - fastest possible upload rate: $u_s + \Sigma u_i$



$$d_{P2P} = \max \{ F/u_s, F/\min(d_i)_i, NF/(u_s + \Sigma u_i) \}$$

Server-client vs. P2P: example

Client upload rate = u, F/u = 1 hour, u_s = 10u, $d_{min} \geq u_s$

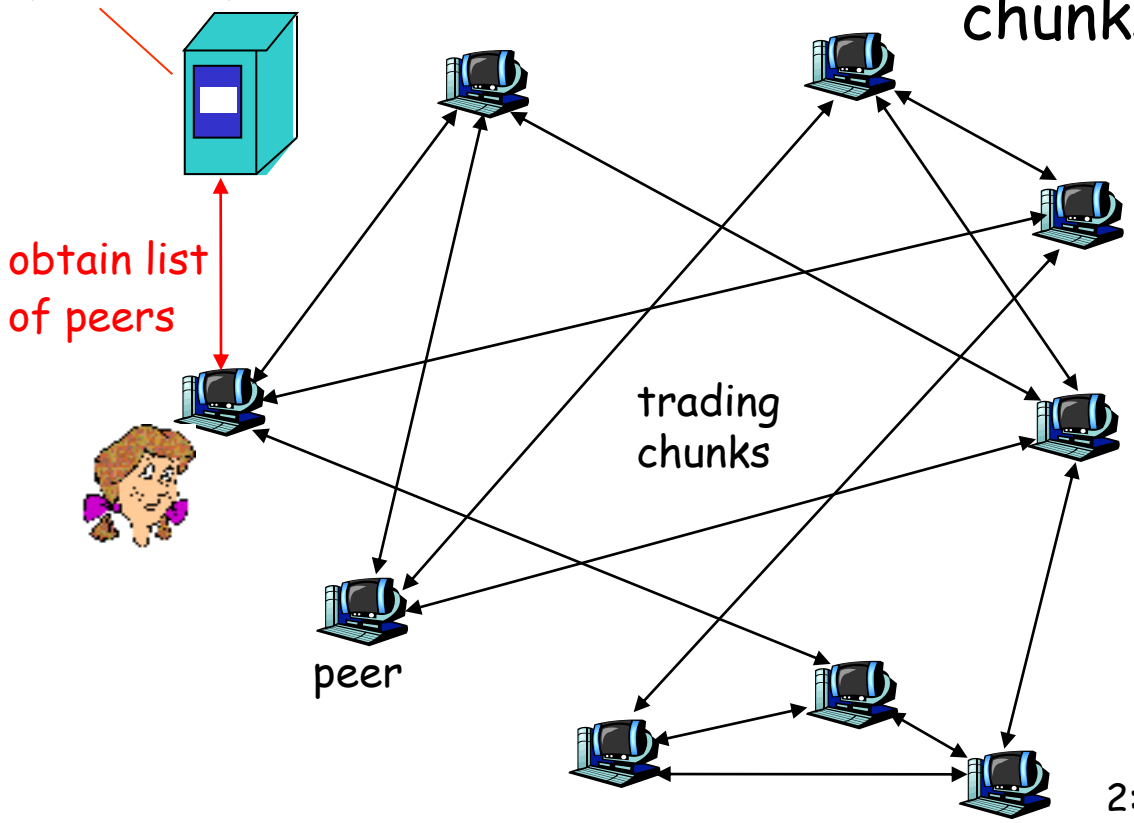


File distribution: BitTorrent

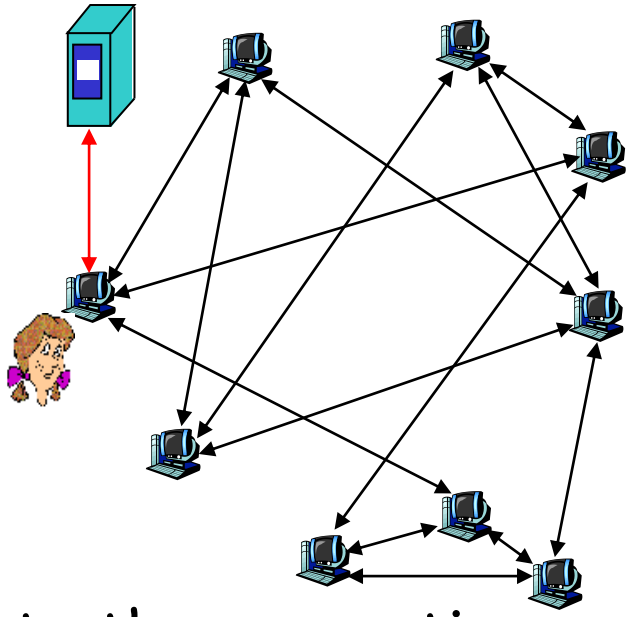
- P2P file distribution

tracker: tracks peers participating in torrent

torrent: group of peers exchanging chunks of a file



BitTorrent (1)



- file divided into 256KB *chunks*.
- peer joining torrent:
  - has no chunks, but will accumulate them over time
  - registers with tracker to get list of peers, connects to subset of peers ("neighbors")
- while downloading, peer uploads chunks to other peers.
- peers may come and go
- once peer has entire file, it may (selfishly) leave or (altruistically) remain

BitTorrent (2)

Pulling Chunks

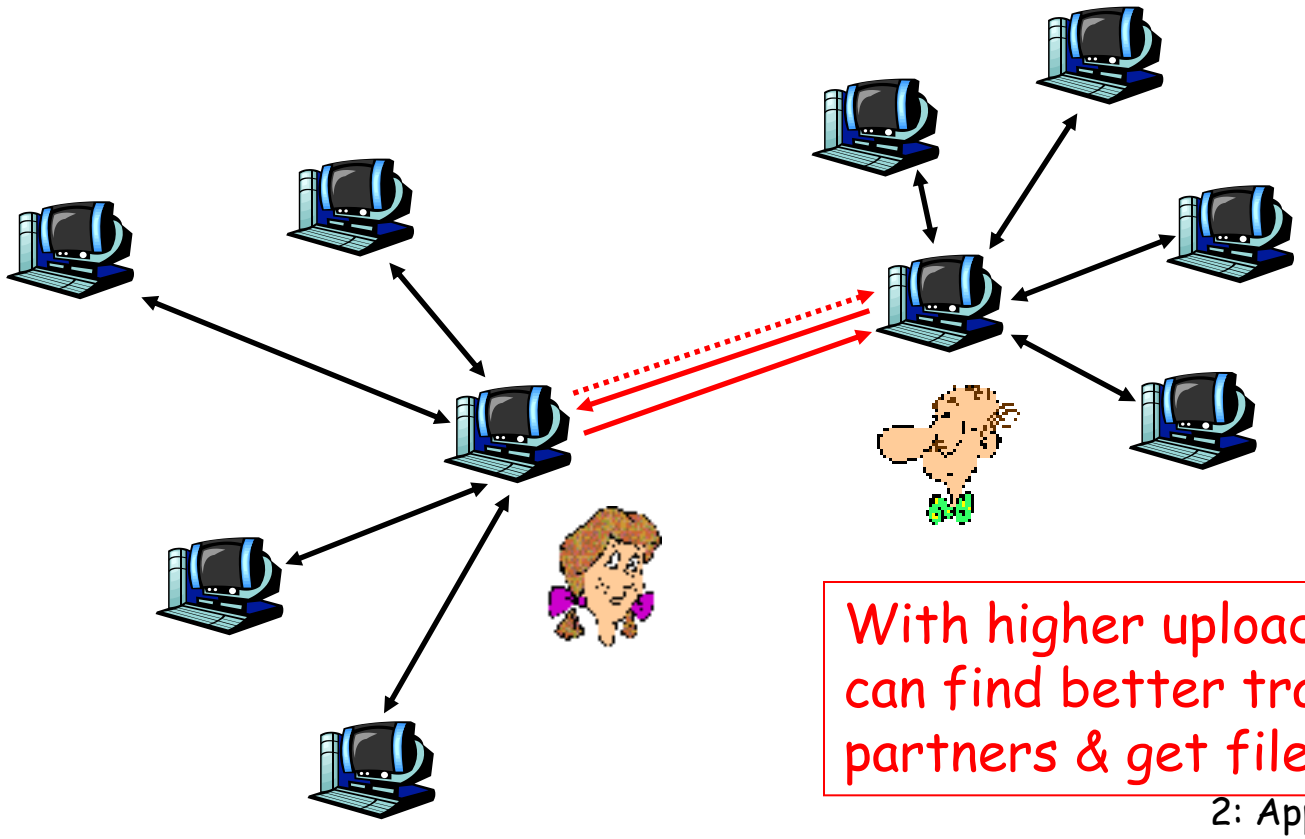
- at any given time, different peers have different subsets of file chunks
- periodically, a peer (Alice) asks each neighbor for list of chunks that they have.
- Alice sends requests for her missing chunks
  - rarest first

Sending Chunks: tit-for-tat

- Alice sends chunks to four neighbors currently sending her chunks *at the highest rate*
  - re-evaluate top 4 every 10 secs
- every 30 secs: randomly select another peer, starts sending chunks
  - newly chosen peer may join top 4
  - "optimistically unchoke"

BitTorrent: Tit-for-tat

(1) Alice "optimistically unchokes" Bob
(2) Alice becomes one of Bob's top-four providers; Bob reciprocates
(3) Bob becomes one of Alice's top-four providers



With higher upload rate, can find better trading partners & get file faster!

P2P: searching for information

Index in P2P system: maps information to peer location (location = IP address & port number)

File sharing (eg e-mule)

- Index dynamically tracks the locations of files that peers share.
- Peers need to tell index what they have.
- Peers search index to determine where files can be found

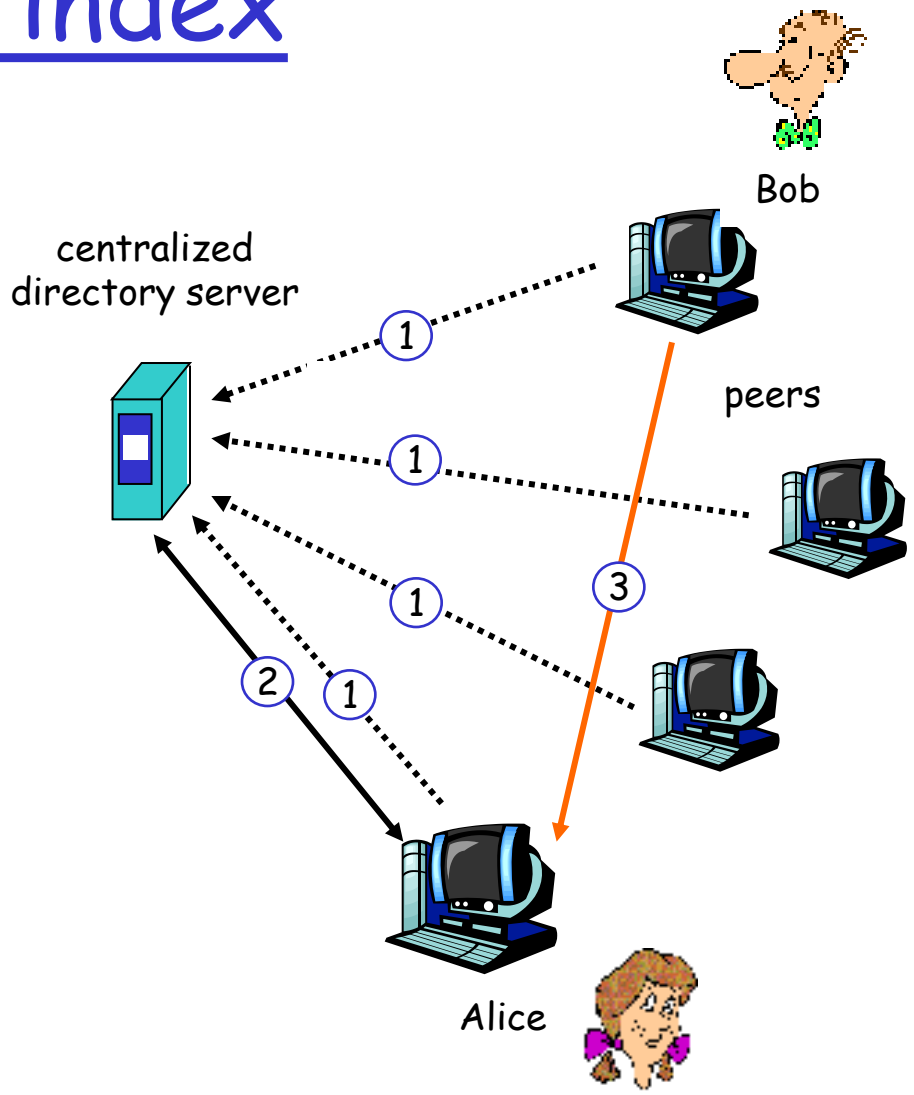
Instant messaging

- Index maps user names to locations.
- When user starts IM application, it needs to inform index of its location
- Peers search index to determine IP address of user.

P2P: centralized index

original "Napster" design

1) when peer connects, it informs central server:
   - IP address
   - content
2) Alice queries for "Hey Jude"
3) Alice requests file from Bob



P2P: problems with centralized directory

- single point of failure
- performance bottleneck
- copyright infringement: "target" of lawsuit is obvious

file transfer is decentralized, but locating content is highly centralized

Query flooding

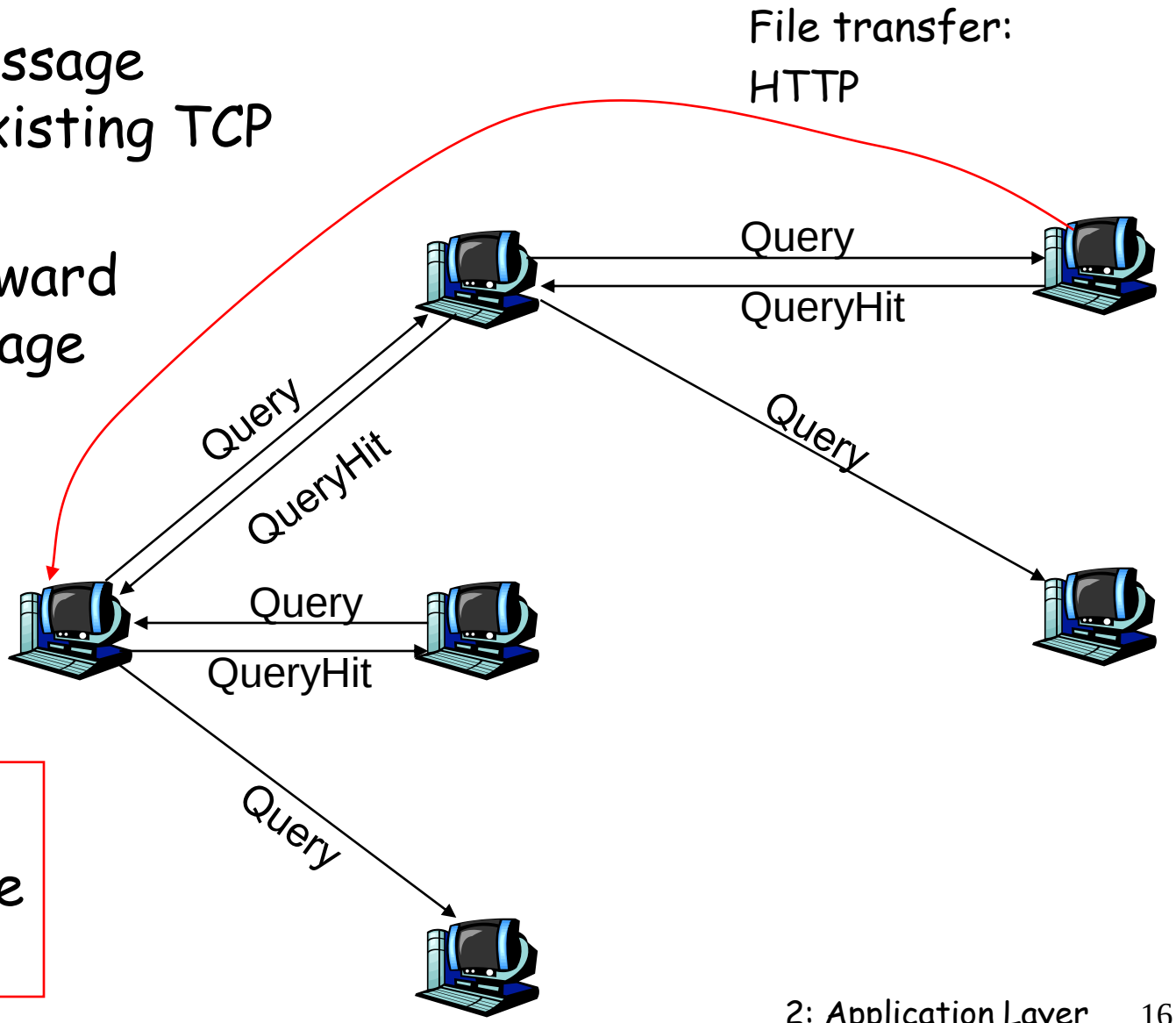
- fully distributed
  - no central server
- used by Gnutella
- Each peer indexes the files it makes available for sharing (and no other files)

overlay network: graph

- edge between peer X and Y if there's a TCP connection
- all active peers and edges form overlay net
- edge: virtual (*not* physical) link
- given peer typically connected with < 10 overlay neighbors

Query flooding

- Query message sent over existing TCP connections
- peers forward Query message
- QueryHit sent over reverse path



Scalability:

limited scope flooding

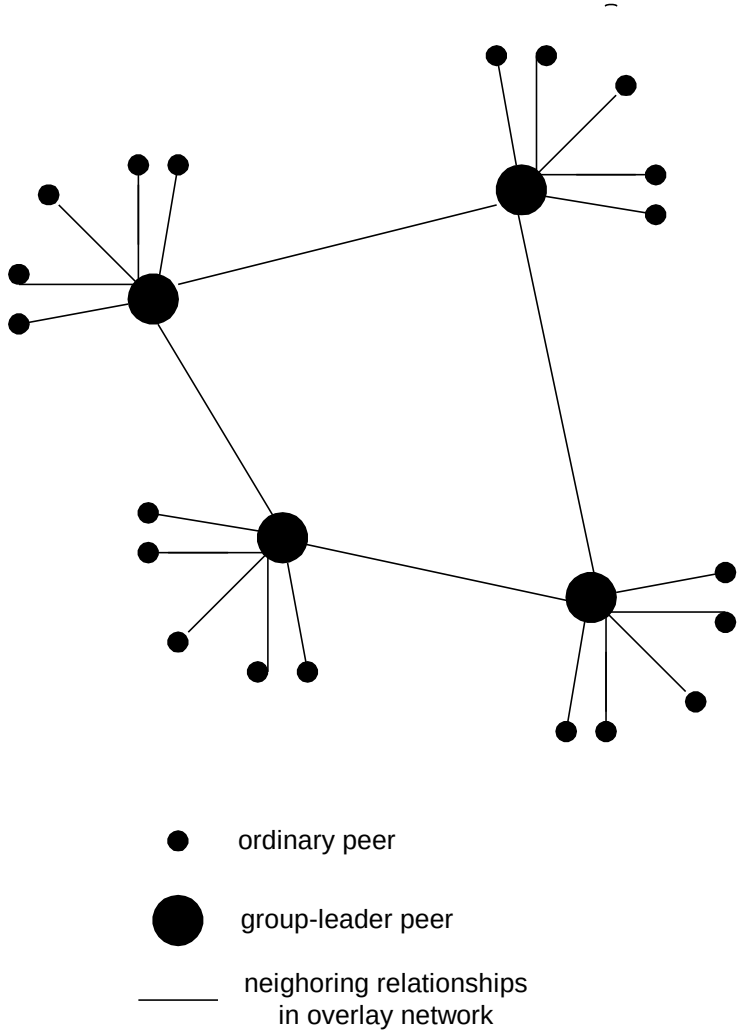
Gnutella: Peer joining

1. joining peer Alice must find another peer in Gnutella network: use list of candidate peers
2. Alice sequentially attempts TCP connections with candidate peers until connection setup with Bob
3. *Flooding:* Alice sends Ping message to Bob; Bob forwards Ping message to his overlay neighbors (who then forward to their neighbors….)
   - peers receiving Ping message respond to Alice with Pong message
4. Alice receives many Pong messages, and can then setup additional TCP connections

Peer leaving: see homework problem!

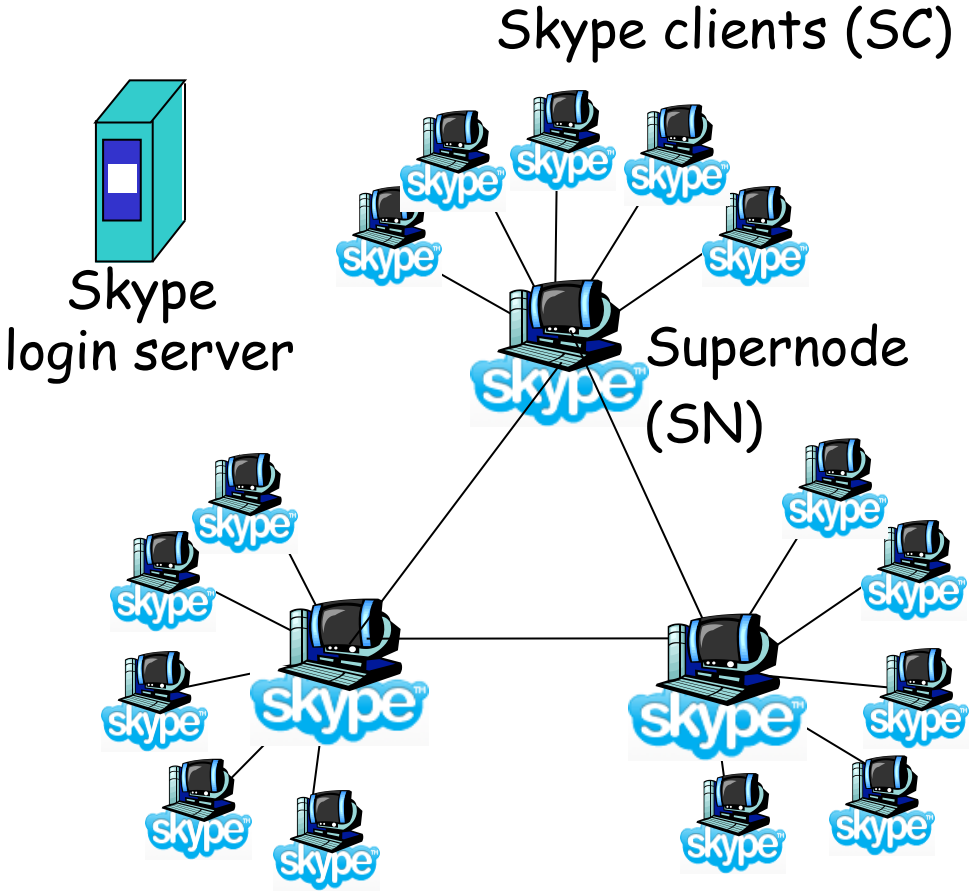
Hierarchical Overlay

- between centralized index, query flooding approaches
- each peer is either a *super node* or assigned to a super node
  - TCP connection between peer and its super node.
  - TCP connections between some pairs of super nodes.
- Super node tracks content in its children



P2P Case study: Skype

- inherently P2P: pairs of users communicate.
- proprietary application-layer protocol (inferred via reverse engineering)
- hierarchical overlay with SNs
- Index maps usernames to IP addresses; distributed over SNs



Peers as relays

- Problem when both Alice and Bob are behind "NATs".
  - NAT prevents an outside peer from initiating a call to insider peer
- Solution:
  - Using Alice's and Bob's SNs, Relay is chosen
  - Each peer initiates session with relay.
  - Peers can now communicate through NATs via relay