

## Distributed “Peer-to-Peer” Systems

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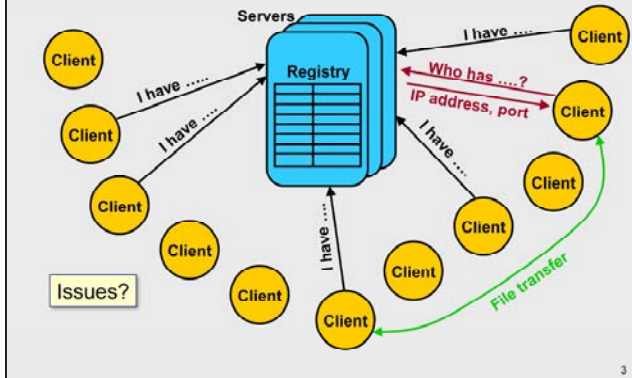
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## Object Discovery Protocols

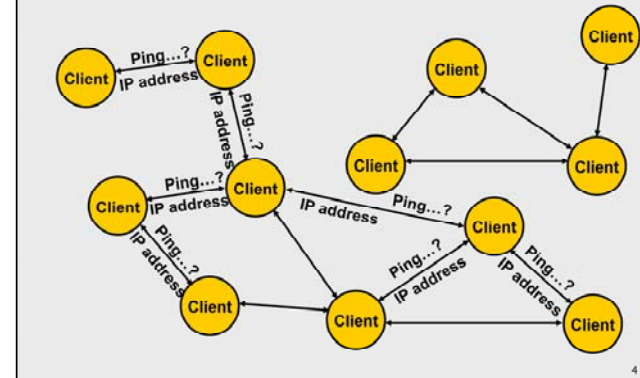
- ◆ How to design a distributed system that helps members share objects (by exchanging copies of objects between peers)?
  - » Objects could be files, music, video, ...
    - ◆ e.g., distributed file systems, usenet, naming service, etc.
  - » Object could be available at one, many, or none of the peers
  
- ◆ How to quickly find (and retrieve) the object?
  - » Data is important (location isn't)
    - ◆ Query refers to data (and not location)
    - ◆ Data placement unrelated to overlay topology

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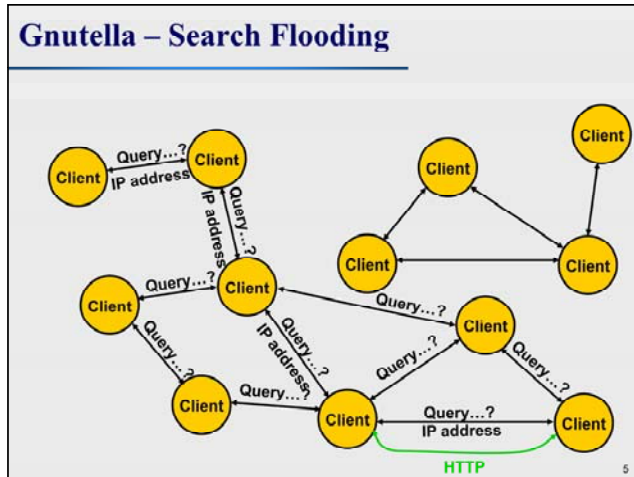
## In the Beginning ....Napster



## Gnutella – Discovery & Join Flooding Self-organizing Overlay Network



## Gnutella – Search Flooding

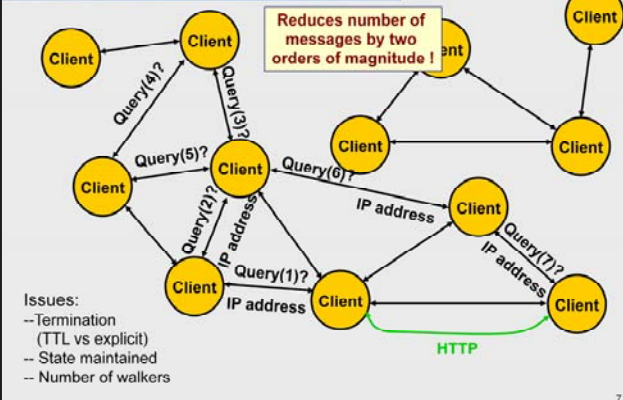


## Gnutella – Rules for Flooding

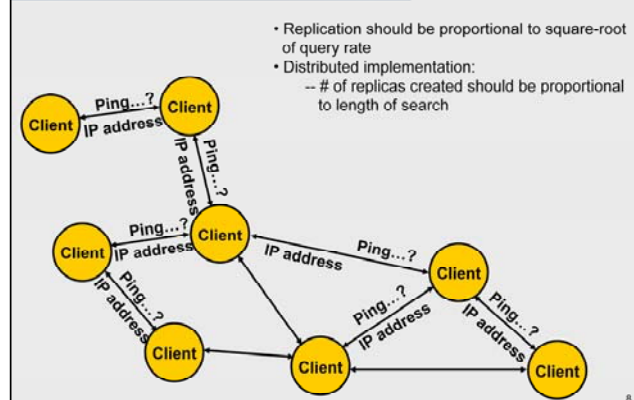
- ◆ Hop-count in messages limits horizon for forwarding
  - » May cause search to fail even if target exists
- ◆ Incoming Ping or Query messages are forwarded on all connections except the one that sent it
- ◆ Incoming Ping or Query messages that are duplicates should be discarded
- ◆ Response messages should be forwarded only on the connection sending the original Ping or Query
- ◆ Response messages should be discarded if the node has not received the matching Ping or Query

**Alternatives to flooding?**

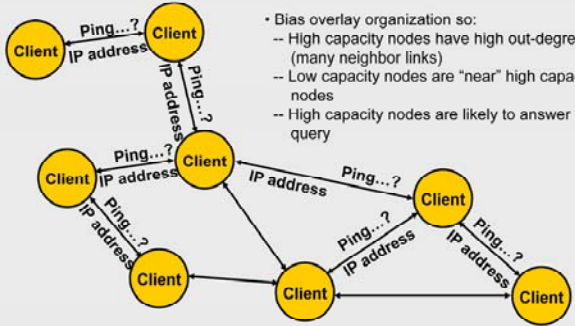
## Can Gnutella Be Made Scalable? Random Walk vs Flooding



## Can Gnutella Be Made Scalable? Degree of Replication



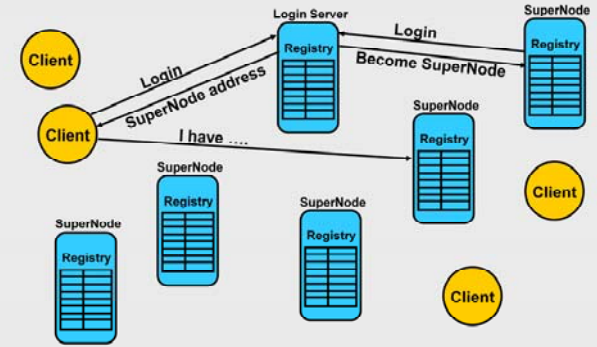
## Can Gnutella Be Made Scalable? Topology Adaptation



- High degree nodes observe high query loads
- Random walks that seek out high-degree nodes lead to superior scaling to large systems
- Bias overlay organization so:
  - High capacity nodes have high out-degree (many neighbor links)
  - Low capacity nodes are “near” high capacity nodes
  - High capacity nodes are likely to answer query

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## KaZaA (Fasttrack)



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# KaZaA

