Bit Torrent Summary

George Varghese

Context

- History: User upload speeds rise (dial-up → e.g. DSL): Client Server → P2P.
- Model: Publisher upload rate P; N clients with upload rate C; hope to get upload rate of P + f. N C instead of just P. Faster for all.
- P2P History: Napster (centralized) → Kazaa (distributed) → DHTs → BitTorrent
- Challenges: Freeloaders, incentives; churn, illegal content shutdown, firewalls, flash crowds.

Bit Torrent Terminology

- File → broken into pieces → subpieces
- Seeders (upload only) and leechers (still downloading but willing to upload some)
- Tracker: tracks all nodes in a swarm
- Neighbors: the random subset of all current nodes, a node connects to
- Torrent: file name, swarm (set of nodes)

Timeline

- · Arranges for a seeder (s) and tracker
- Nodes find tracker from say Google
- Nodes contact tracker to get a random subset of other nodes to be neighbors
- Nodes request blocks from seeder and leecher neighbors till done, then continue uploading

Request Protocol: Main Ideas

- Rarest First: 20-40 neighbors: who to ask? Ask for pieces that fewest neighbors have.
- Tit-for-tat: 5 concurrent uploads to nodes that have highest download rate
- Optimistic unchoking: Every 30 seconds, upload to N regardless of N's download rate
- Pipelining: Make 5 concurrent subpiece requests on separate connections to saturate uplink
- Priority: Always finish piece before other pieces

Rarest First Motivations

- Limited Seed Bandwidth: System gains if peers get unique seed blocks and others from peers.
- Seed failure: increases probability that all blocks are transferred to swarm before this
- Churn: leaves common blocks till later so more likely despite churn
- Local pairwise decision: would it be more globally optimal for seed to send unique blocks it has never sent?

Tit for Tat Motivation

- Tit for tat found to be surprisingly effective in iterated prisoners dilemma.
- Example: Both Cooperate (3,3), One Defects (5, 0), Both defect (1,1)
- Example run: 2 Tit-for-Tat, 2 Defectors, 6 games. Tit for tat: 28, Defectors: 26. Why?
- · Assume benevolence but learn
- Problems: Local, assumes symmetric and immediate payoff, needs altruism in seeder.
- · Bit Thief etc: Software to cheat

Robust Incentives Summary

Beyond Tit for Tat

- · Huge populations with churn:
- · Asymmetric payoff
- Wishes to handle whitewashing: scamming followed by a new identity.
- Uses a simple model of asymmetry (7,-1) else (0,0), and round-based simulation Claims to apply to more general form of PD.

Story Line

- Ch 1: Normalized generosity: Beyond Tit for Tat: service provided to consumed. Normalize peers generosity to mine → 3 times more generous
- Conclusion: Normalized generosity works with private history works badly beyond some size.
- Reason: Random peers, less likely to get repeats, no history → lead to mass defections

Story Line

- Ch 2: Server Selection: Choose to interact with people you have provided service to.
- Conclusion: Better than with only private history but not so great with high turnover
- Reason: More turnover → less likely for people we have served to stay around

Story Line

- Ch 3: Shared History: Keep global history of everyone's service and consumption
- Conclusion: Works well with turnover of even 10% but is vulnerable to collusion.
- Reason: A group of colluders could pretend they get great service from each other.

Story Line

- Ch 4: Max Flow Algorithm: Weigh player B's opinion on C based on my trust of B. Sort of like Page-Rank but Max Flow not Eigen Value.
- Conclusion: O(V^3) generally, approximate O(V)
- · Further issues: Moles and other liars

Story Line

- Ch 4: Max Flow Algorithm: Weigh player B's opinion on C based on my trust of B. Sort of like Page-Rank but Max Flow not Eigen Value.
- Conclusion: O(V³) generally, approximate O(V)
- Further issues: Moles and other liars

Story Line

- Ch 5: Dealing with Strangers, Traitors: Need to deal with strangers and whitewashers
- Conclusion: Check recent history for strangers to give service; use only limited global history to deal with traitors

Questions

- · Why do you think BitTorrent succeeded.
- · What ideas did it add to the conversation?
- Do you think Tit-for-Tat really is the reason that there is little freeloading.
- Better mechanisms: few peers finish rather than forcing people to hang around.
- Robustness versus incentives: Azareus client
- BitTorrent paper poorly evaluated. Is that needed for a successful system. Consider TCP
- · What is its future

Questions

- What do you think of the simulation framework?
 How convincing is it?
- · What ideas did it add to the conversation?
- What is the relation between Page Rank and Max Flow for reputation.
- Isn't the mole problem more than the authors state?
- Are rationality and game theoretic notions really the crux of the matter?