主要内容

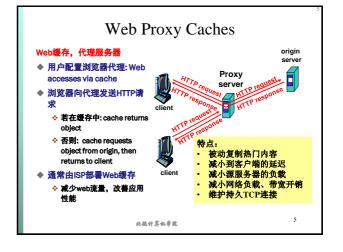
- ◆应用层网络
 - ❖ CDN内容分发网络
 - ❖ 对等网络P2P
- ◆完成小作业5

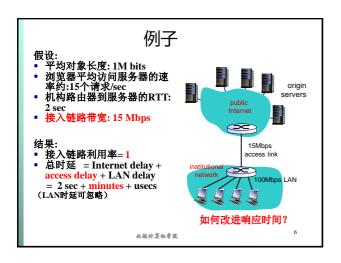
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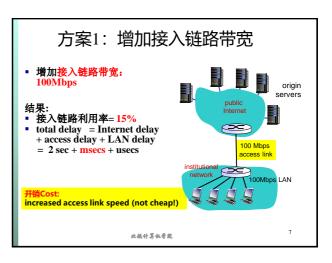
专题5"应用层网络与网络安全"

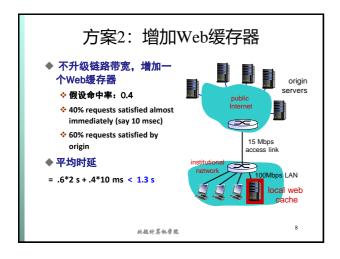
- Stoica, Ion, et al. "Chord: A scalable peer-to-peer lookup service for internet applications." ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review 31.4 (2001): 149-160..
- Platek, Michael, et al. "Do incentives build robustness in BitTorrent." Proc. of NSDI. Vol. 7. 2007.
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- Goldberg, Sharon. "Why is it taking so long to secure internet routing?." Communications of the ACM 57.10 (2014): 56-63.
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- Konte, Maria, Roberto Perdisci, and Nick Feamster. "Aswatch: An as reputation system to expose bulletproof hosting ases." Proceedings of the 2015 ACM Conference on Spanial Indusest Group on Data Communication.

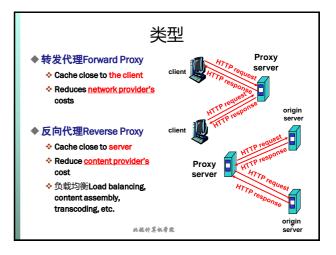
应用层:内容分发 内容分发网络 Content Distribution Networks (CDNs)

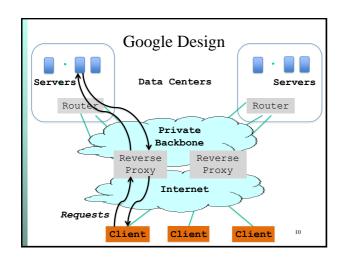




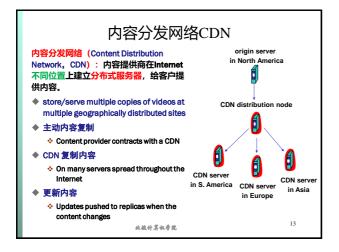




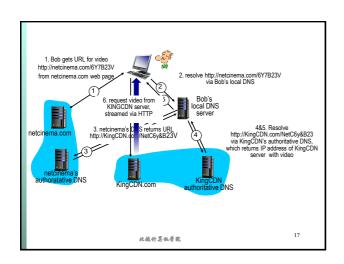


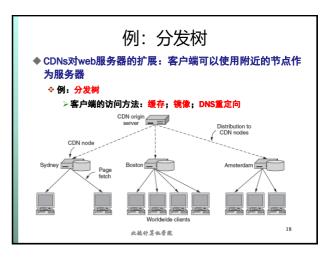


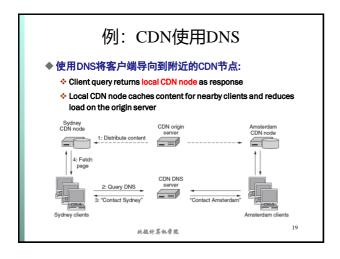




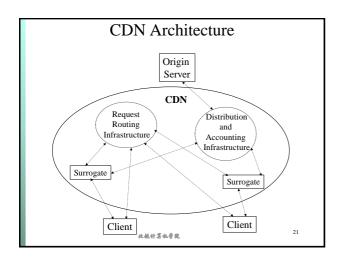












CDN 系统组成

- ◆内容投递Content Delivery Infrastructure
 - Delivering content to clients from surrogates
- ◆请求路由Request Routing Infrastructure
 - Steering or directing content request from a client to a suitable surrogate
- ◆内容分发Distribution Infrastructure
 - Moving or replicating content from content source (origin server, content provider) to surrogates
- ◆ 记账 Accounting Infrastructure
 - Logging and reporting of distribution and delivery activities

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挑战

- ◆ How to replicate content
- ◆Where to replicate content
- ◆ How to find replicated content
- How to choose among know replicas
- ◆ How to direct clients towards replica

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小结

- ◆内容分发的挑战
 - Many, diverse, changing objects
 - Clients distributed all over the world
 - ❖ Reducing latency is king
- ◆ 解决方法

❖被动: Reactive caching

❖主动: Proactive content distribution networks

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案例学习: Akamai Distributed servers 60,000~ servers 1,000~ networks 70~ countries Client requests 10^8~ requests per day 20% web, majority video Major customers BBC, FOX, Apple, NBC, Facebook, Vevo, NFL, etc

应用层:内容分发 对等网络

内容

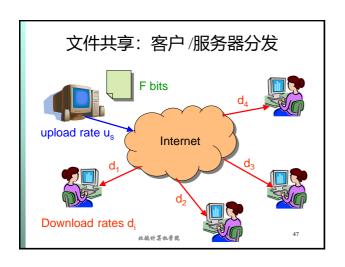
- ◆ 文件共享的需求
- ◆ P2P网络的类型
 - ❖ 非结构化P2P
 - ❖ 结构化P2P
- ◆典型的P2P应用
- ◆DHT原理

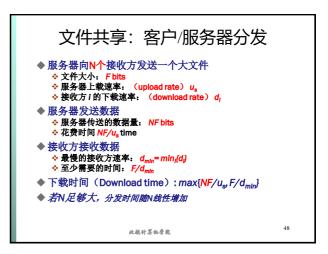
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对等网络P2P

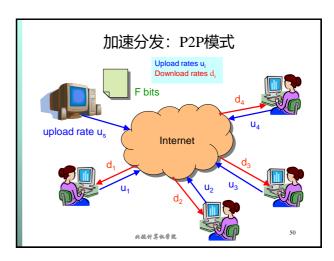
- ◆内容分发的需求
 - P2P (Peer-to-Peer) is an alternative CDN architecture with no dedicated infrastructure (i.e., servers)
 - ❖ Clients serve content to each other as peers
- ◆没有专门的服务器,存在的挑战:
 - 1.发现: How do peers find each other?
 - 2.下载: How do peers support rapid content downloads?
 - 3.激励: How do peers encourage each other to upload?

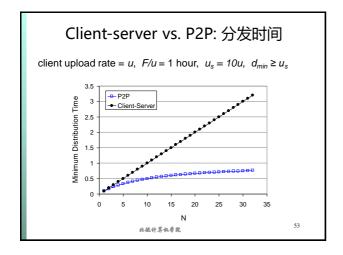
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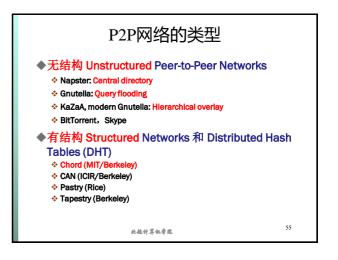










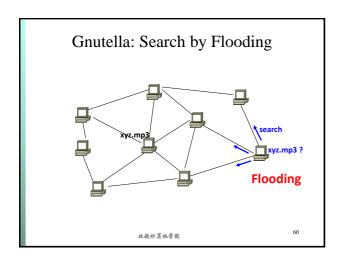


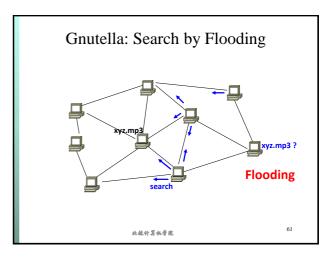
Napster的历史: the rise → January 1999: Napster 版本 1.0 → May 1999: 公司建立 → December 1999: 第一个法律诉讼 → 2000: 8千万用户 ◆ Napster 的历史: the fall → Mid 2001: 由于法律诉讼关闭网站 → 2003: 付费业务开始发展(如 ITunes) ◆ Napster 的历史: the resurrection → 2003: Napster 转变为付费服务

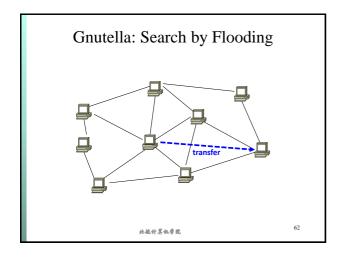


Napster 的特点 M务器目录不断更新 当前最新的、有效的音乐文件 单点问题:法律 Peer-to-peer文件传输 没有专门的服务器 版权问题:可控? * 带宽 分级:带宽和响应时间 改进:更加分布式的 P2P 系统 Gnutella went to the other extreme...











KaAzA

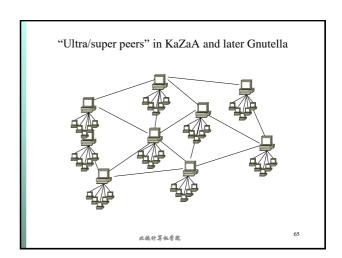


- ♦ In 2001, KaZaA created by Dutch company Kazaa BV
- ◆ 两级层次结构
 - ❖ Gnutella技术和Napster的综合
- ◆超级节点 Supernodes
 - ❖Join: on start, the client contacts a super-node
 - ❖ Publish: client sends list of files to its super-node
 - ❖Search: queries flooded among super-nodes
 - ❖ Fetch: get file directly from one or more peers

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BitTorrent BitTorrent

- ◆ 2002: B. Cohen 发布 BitTorrent
- ◆ 开放标准
- ◆ 动机: 共享流行的内容资源
 - ❖ 流行的东西是暂时的
- ◆ 关注于有效的下载, 而非搜索
 - ❖ 参与一个文件分发的所有对等方的集合为一个流(或种子文件)(torrent)
 - ❖ 彼此下载相同长度的文件块64KB~512KB(典型 256KB)
 - ❖ 基础设施点: 追踪器 (tracker)
- ◆避免搭便车 free-loading
 - ❖ 激励每个peer做贡献

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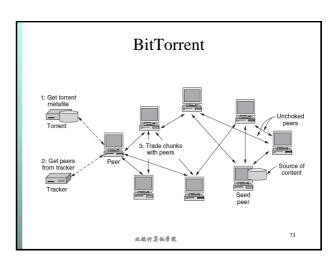
BitTorrent: Overview

◆过程:

- ❖ Join: 连接到中心的 "tracker" 服务器, 获得 一组对等点的列表
- ❖Publish: 运行 tracker 服务器
- ❖Search: 带外. 例如, 使用 搜索引擎 来寻找 文件的 tracker
- ❖Fetch: 从对等点下载文件块,或上载文件块

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BitTorrent: 并发下载

- ◆将文件分成很多块(e.g., 256 KB)
 - Replicate different chunks on different peers
 - Peers can trade chunks with other peers
 - ❖ Peer can (hopefully) assemble the entire file
- ◆允许并发下载
 - Retrieving different chunks from different peers
 - And uploading chunks to peers
 - Important for very large files

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BitTorrent: 跟踪器Tracker

- ◆基础设施节点
 - $\ \, {\ \, \stackrel{\bullet}{\bullet} \,} \, \, \text{Keeps track of peers participating in the torrent$
 - Peers registers with the tracker when it arrives
- ◆选择peers进行下载
 - Returns a random set of peer IP addresses
 - ❖So the new peer knows who to contact for data
- ◆无跟踪器的系统 "trackerless"
 - ❖ Using distributed hash tables (DHTs)

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BitTorrent: 块请求顺序

- ◆请求下载哪个块?
 - ❖Could download in order
 - ❖ Like an HTTP client does
- ◆问题1: many peers have the early chunks
 - ❖ Peers have little to share with each other
 - Limiting the scalability of the system
- ◆问题2: eventually nobody has rare chunks
 - .E.g., the chunks need the end of the file
 - Limiting the ability to complete a download
- ◆解决方法: random selection and rarest first

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Free-Riding in P2P Networks

- ◆大多数的用户希望免费搭车free riding
 - ❖大多数不共享文件或回应查询
 - ❖其它的限制连接数和下载的速度
- ◆少量的对等点作为服务器
 - ❖少量的对等点为公众服务
 - ❖作为服务器汇集所有节点
- ◆BitTorrent 防止免费搭车
 - ❖并不能完全避免
 - ❖快速的对等点优先下载,偶尔允许一些free loader下载
 - ◆**针锋相对 tit-for-tat**

存在问题

- ◆ 中心化的结构
 - ❖ Tracker服务器作为整个系统的核心,一旦出故障,对应的种子文件都 将失效。
- ◆去中心化
 - ❖ 从网络中去寻找对等节点
 - > 广播方式发现某个种子文件的活跃用户。这种方法极易引发"广播风暴"
 - ❖ DHT (Distributed Hash Table) 方法
- ◆ 不完全下载问题
 - ❖ 对等点随机离开系统
 - ❖ 很多文件的下载没有完成
 - ❖ 对于不流行的内容
- ◆ 存在法律上的问题

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思考: Network Resilience Partial Topology Random 30% die Targeted 4% die 78 此航计算机学院

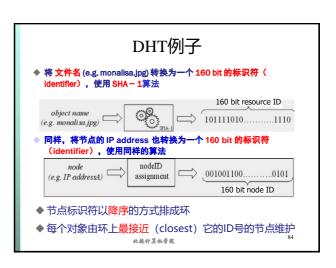




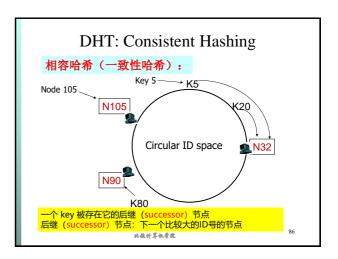
Routing: Structured Approaches \$ 2000-2001年,学术研究 \$ 目标: 在有限查询步内确保找到一个文件ID \$ 等确保在系统中查询成功率 \$ 可证明的查询时间 \$ 可证明的节点扩展性 \$ 协议实现 \$ Chord (MIT/Berkeley) \$ CAN (ICIR/Berkeley) \$ Pastry (Rice) \$ Tapestry (Berkeley) \$...

Distributed Hash Table (DHT) 分布式哈希表 ◆抽象: 分布式的哈希表结构 ◇分布式哈希数据结构 (DHT) ◇put(key,item), ※item = get(key) 注意: item可以是: a data object, document, file, pointer to a file... ◆两个主要设计问题 ※如何将名字 (关键字) 映射到节点 (值) ? ※如何将请求路由到节点?









相容哈希的特点 Temperature 中漢Balanced 中在不同节点上负载均衡 中滑Smoothness 中点加入和退出对节点存储的内容影响小 分散Spread 中分散Spread 中分量节点存储一个对象object 分载Load 中分式上存储的对象较少

