

Manual

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1. Setup

1.1 Windows 10

Windows 10 was the operating system used to build and test the peer and index server.

1.2 Python 3.7

The peer and index server were both built and tested using python 3.7 on Windows 10.

1.2.1 Downloading

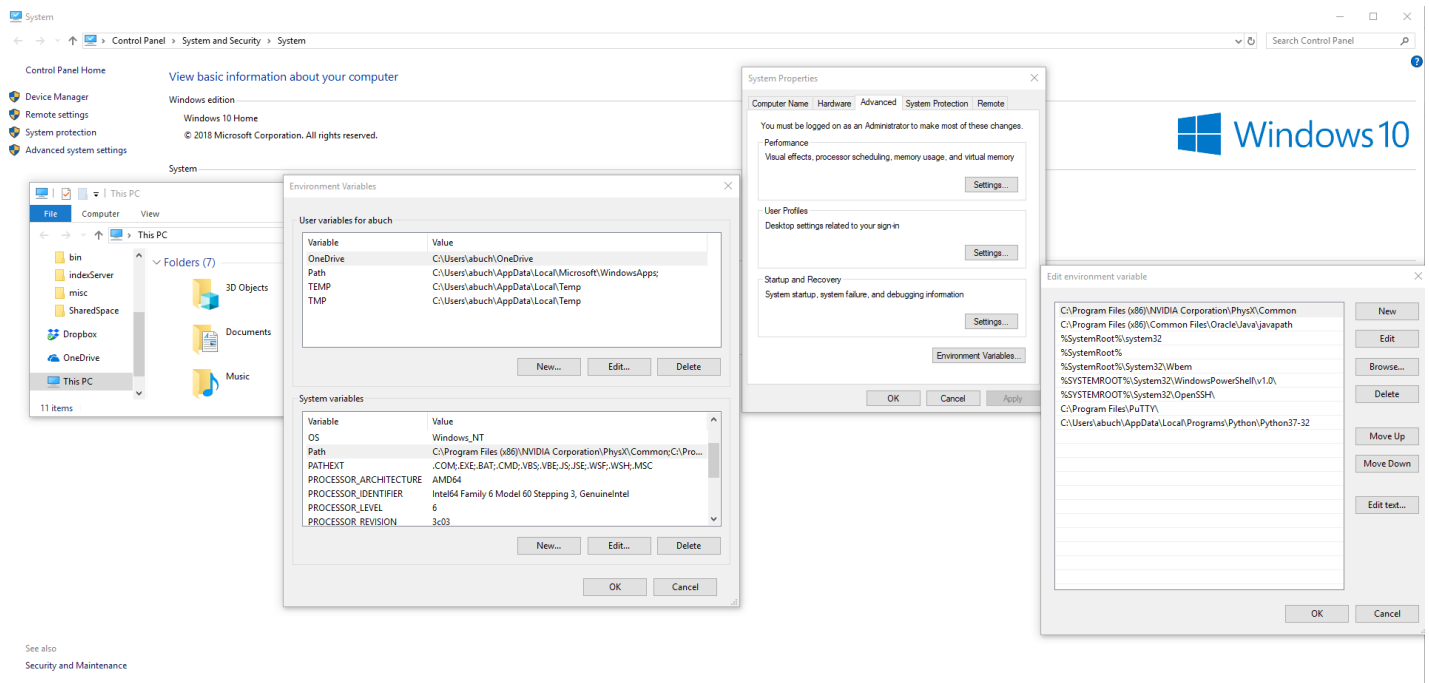
Python 3.7 can be downloaded from their website at: <https://www.python.org/downloads/>
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1.2.2 Configuration and Installation

1. Run the python 3.7 installer and follow the on screen instructions
2. record the directory that the python.exe was saved in
3. Add the python directory to the global PATH variable

Note: How to add to PATH variable

1. open file explorer
2. right click *This PC*
3. *properties*
4. *Advanced system settings*
5. *Environment Variables*
6. *System variables*
7. click *path*
8. click edit
9. add python.exe directory to PATH



1.3 Peer

1.3.1 Installation

1. Download peer
2. unzip peer if compressed

1.3.2 Configuration

The configuration file is *todo.conf* located in *ltodo\conf*. The order of which variables go on which lines is important:

1. PEER_SERVER_PORT = Port for the peer server to listen on
2. P2P_PORT = The port that the peer server registers the peer on
3. INDEX_SERVER_IP = IP address of the index server
4. INDEX_SERVER_PORT = Port of the index server
5. LOCAL_SHARED_FILE_SPACE = Directory of shared file space

```

1 PEER_SERVER_PORT = 4000
2 P2P_PORT = 4000
3 INDEX_SERVER_IP = 198.37.25.70
4 INDEX_SERVER_PORT = 5000
5 LOCAL_SHARED_FILE_SPACE = C:\Users\abuch\Documents\classes\CS5550\bin\LeafNode\SharedSpace\SharedSpace0

```

1.4 Index Server

1.4.1 Installation

1. Download index server
2. unzip index server if compressed

1.4.2 Configuration

The configuration file is *todo.conf* located in *ltodo\conf*. The order of which variables are placed on which lines are important:

- 1 LOCAL_PORT = The port to listen for linear topology queries on
- 2 NEIGHBOR_IP = The neighbor ip address for linear topologies
- 3 NEIGHBOR_PORT = The neighbor super peer port for linear topology
- 4 SUPER_PEER_PORT_BROADCAST = Super peer
- 5 SUPER_PEER_ID = Super peer id
- 6 LEAF_NODE_PORT = Port to listen for leaf nodes on

```
1 LOCAL_PORT = 8000
2 NEIGHBOR_IP = 198.37.25.70
3 NEIGHBOR_PORT = 8001
4 SUPER_PEER_PORT_BROADCAST = 7000
5 SUPER_PEER_ID = 0
6 LEAF_NODE_PORT = 5000
```

2. Execution

2.1 Peer

1. make sure peer is properly configured
2. `python <bin directory>\main.py ..\conf\peer0.conf`
3. Enter data as prompted

Special Commands:

search: retrieves list of registered files on the local index server

exit: exits the program

linear: changes the topology to be linear

broadcast: changes the topology to be broadcast

topology: returns the current topology

Notice: The super peer needs to know what topology to use. Using the commands above tells the super peer what topology to use.

```
PS C:\Users\abuch\Documents\classes\CS550\bin\LeafNode> python ..\main.py ..\conf\peer0.conf
Starting Peer
Starting Peer Server
* Peer Server: connecting to index server...
* Peer Server: Connected to index server
+ Peer Server: Change to file: eightKB.txt
+ Peer Server: Change to file: sevenKB.txt
+ Peer Server: Change to file: sixKB.txt
+ Peer Server: Change to file: tenKB.txt
+ Peer Server: Change to file: threeKB.txt
+ Peer Server: Now listening for other peers
+ Peer Client: Client starting...
+ Peer Client: Client started

----- Special Commands -----
search: retrieves list of registered files
exit: exits the program
linear: changes the topology to be linear
broadcast: changes the topology to be broadcast
topology: returns the current topology
-----
What file do you want?
```

2.2 Super Peer

```
python <super-peer-bin>\main.py ..\conf\superPeer0.conf
```

The server will start and wait for connections. Any configuration will be done through the conf file.

```
PS C:\Users\abuch\Documents\classes\CS550\bin\SuperPeer> python ..\main.py ..\conf\superPeer0.conf
Starting Super Peer
[info] Super Peer: Now listening for other super peers
Socket for Super Peers is now active
Socket for Leaf Nodes is now active
```

3. Test Case

3.1 Test 1

This test is used to show that files can be found using linear topology and broadcast topology.

Steps

1. Verify the topology is set to Broadcast
2. Peer request file that is registered under a different super peer and print a message acknowledging the download and all queryhits
3. Switch topologies to linear topology
4. Peer request file that is registered under a different super peer and print a message acknowledging the download and all query hits

The image displays four screenshots of a Python application window titled 'C:\WINDOWS\python.exe'. The application is a Super Peer system. The first screenshot shows the initial state where the topology is set to Broadcast. It lists files: eightKB.txt, fiveKB.txt, fourKB.txt, nineKB.txt, oneKB.txt, sevenKB.txt, sixKB.txt, tenKB.txt, threeKB.txt, and eightKB.txt. It shows a search for 'eightKB.txt' and a response from a Super Peer at 198.37.24.124 : 56650. The second screenshot shows the topology switching from Broadcast to Linear. It shows a search for 'hello.txt' and a response from a Super Peer at 198.37.24.124 : 56681. The third screenshot shows the topology switching from Linear to Broadcast. It shows a search for 'hello.txt' and a response from a Super Peer at 198.37.24.124 : 56703. The fourth screenshot shows the topology switching from Broadcast to Linear. It shows a search for 'hello.txt' and a response from a Super Peer at 198.37.24.124 : 56703. The application also shows a list of registered files and a search for 'eightKB.txt'.

3.2 More Tests

Check test.pdf for more information on testing