

COMPSCI711 A1 REPORT

Introduction:

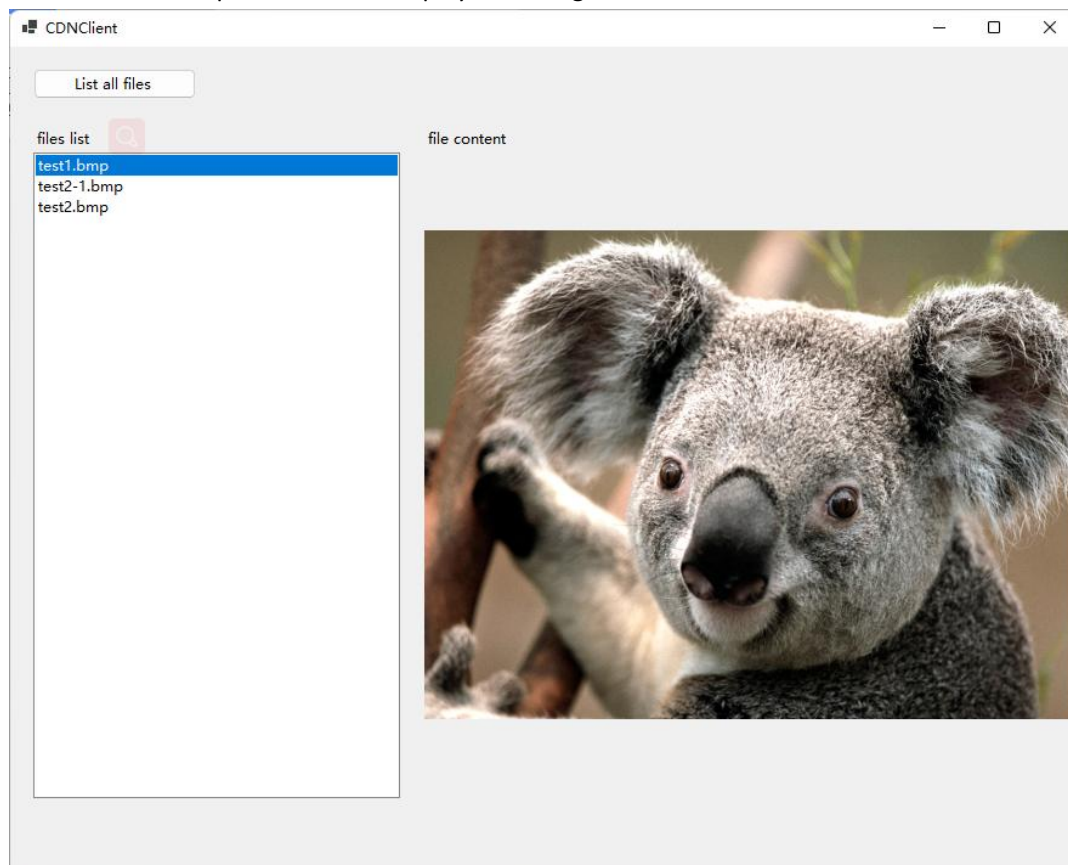
In this assignment I implemented the option2.And I have test it on a lab machine.\

Guidance for runing this program:

First you can find a batch file named strat.bat .Double click it to start the project program.
And there will display three form windows which called CDNClient,CDNCache,and CDNServer.

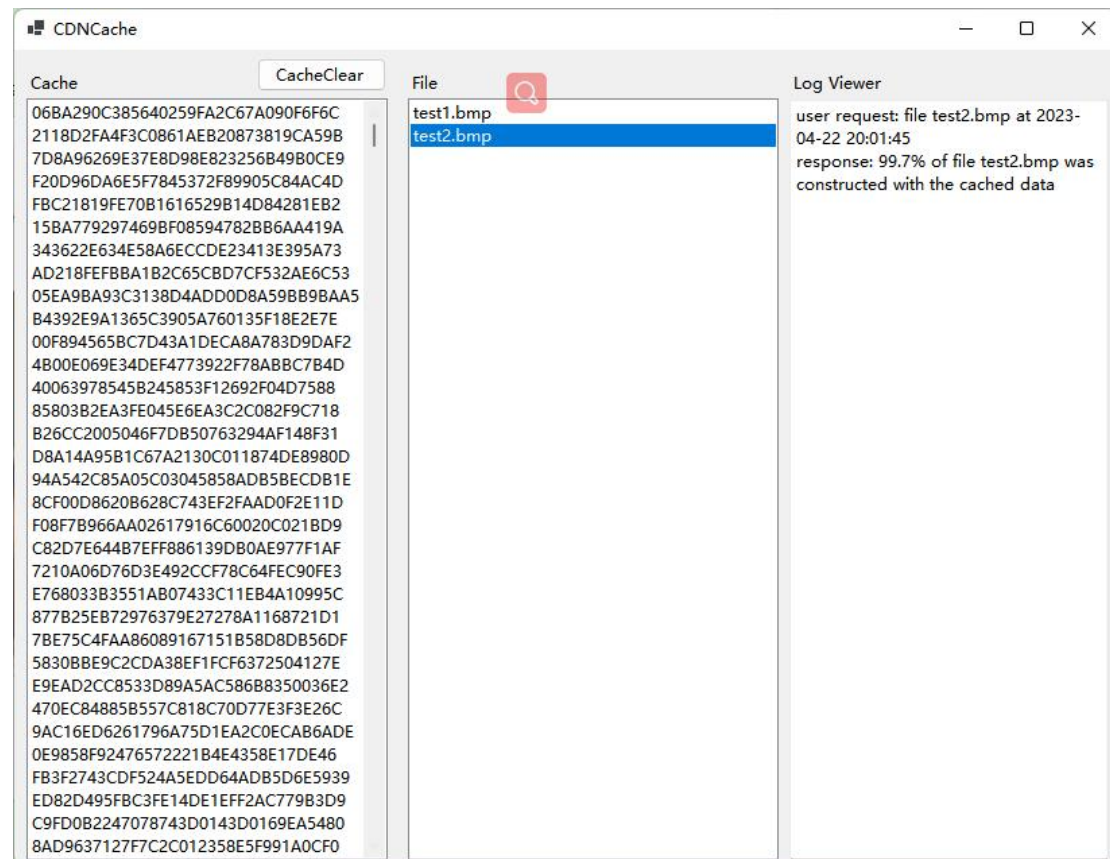
CDNClient

Click the “list all files”,the client will display all files that are available on server.And double click the file name ,the picture file will display on the right side.



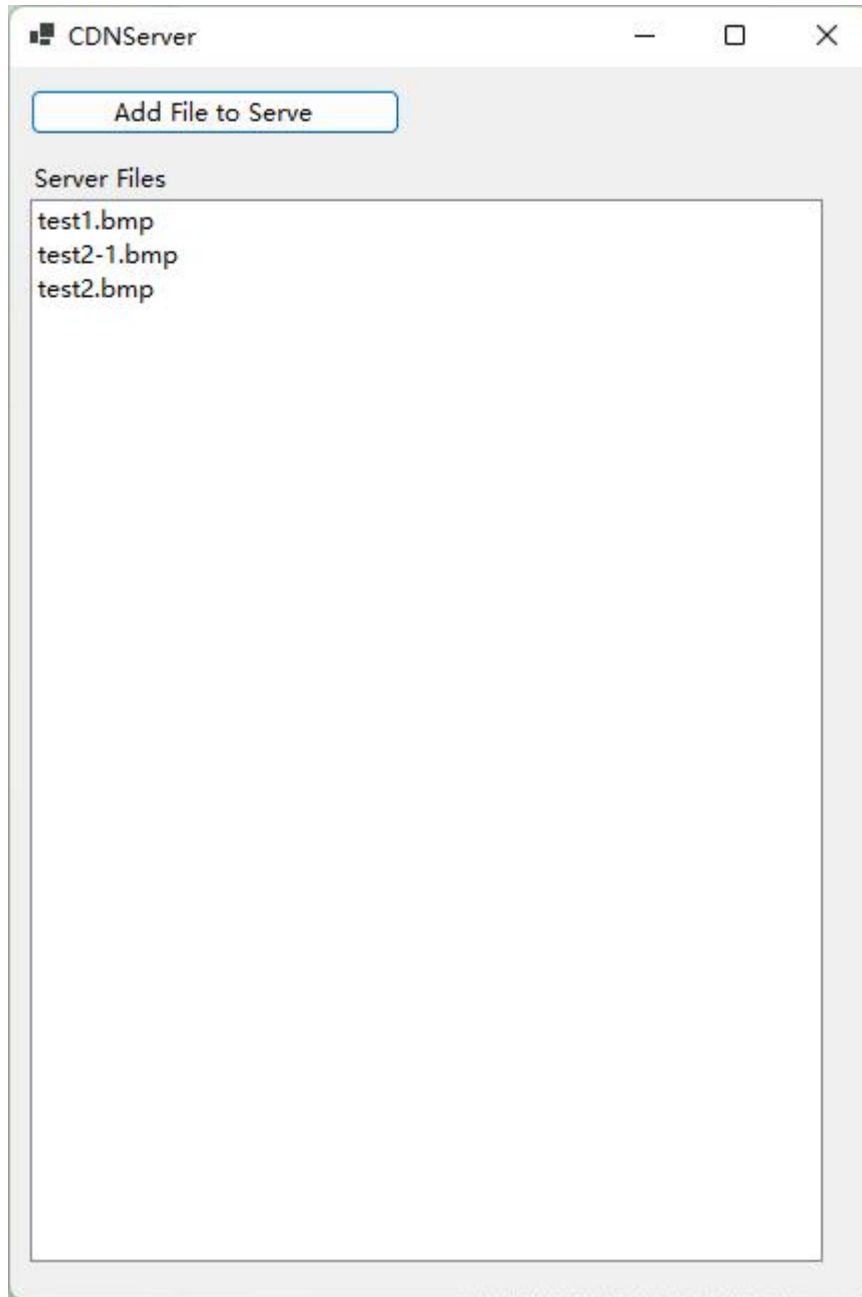
CDNCache

The Cache side has three parts, Cache part shows the contents of the selected data fragment cached on the cache server. The file part shows the file list that requested by the client side. And couple click the file name to display the cache log. The log viewer shows the requested file name, the request time and the percent of the file that constructed by data fragments that stored on cache server.



CDNServer

The server side displays all files that is available for user when the the server initialize.And the button “Add File to server” allows administrator to add file to server.



Case test:

Case 1: Download files with different names but similar contents.

The image displays two screenshots of the CDNCache application interface, which is used for managing a content delivery network cache. The interface is divided into three main sections: Cache, File, and Log Viewer.

Cache Section: This section shows a list of cached files, each represented by a long hexadecimal hash. The first screenshot shows the cache after a request for 'test1.bmp'. The second screenshot shows the cache after a request for 'test2.bmp', which has a similar hash to 'test1.bmp'.

File Section: This section shows the files currently in the cache. In the first screenshot, 'test1.bmp' is selected. In the second screenshot, 'test2.bmp' is selected.

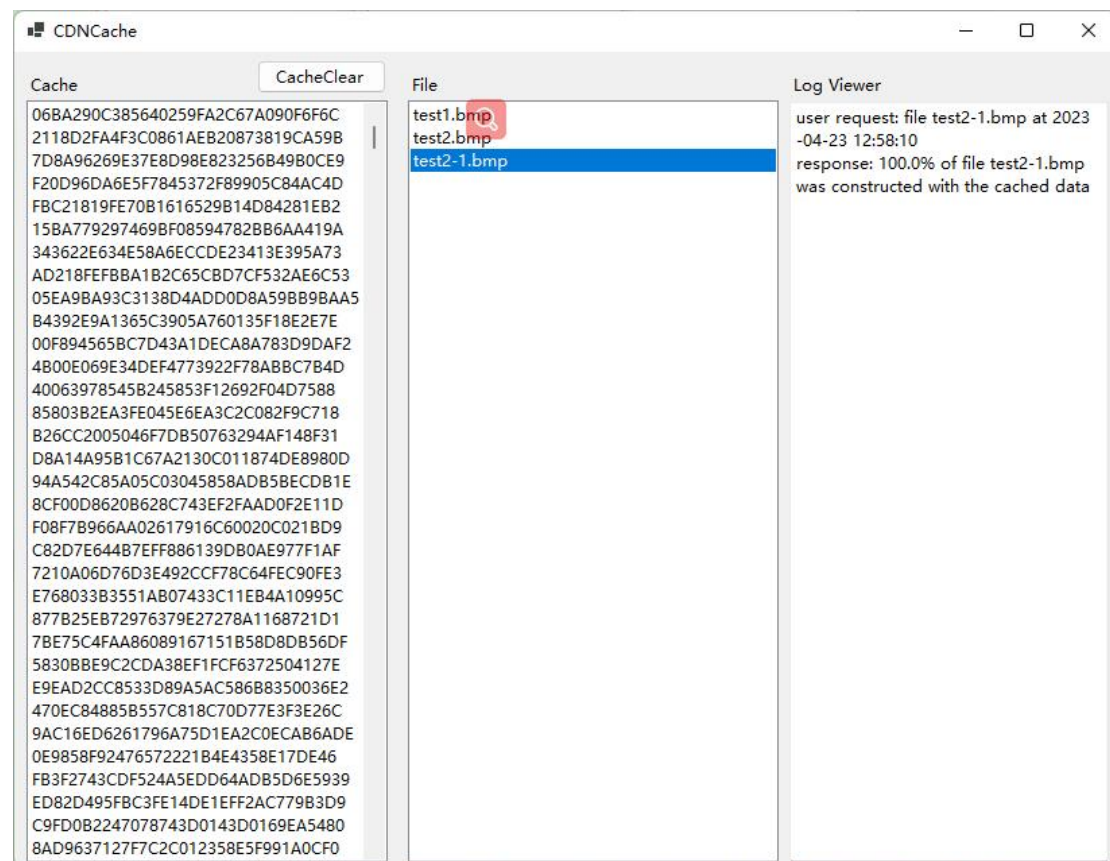
Log Viewer Section: This section displays the details of the request that triggered the cache lookup. In the first screenshot, it shows a request for 'test1.bmp' at 2023-04-23 12:57:56, with a response of 0.0% of the file being constructed from cached data. In the second screenshot, it shows a request for 'test2.bmp' at 2023-04-23 12:58:04, with a response of 99.7% of the file being constructed from cached data.

Cache List (from both screenshots):

```
06BA290C385640259FA2C67A090F6F6C
2118D2FA4F3C0861AEB20873819CA59B
7D8A96269E37E8D98E823256B49B0CE9
F20D96DA6E5F7845372F89905C84AC4D
FBC21819FE70B1616529B14D84281EB2
15BA779297469BF08594782BB6AA419A
343622E634E58A6ECCDE23413E395A73
AD218FEF8BA1B2C65CBD7CF532AE6C53
05EA9BA93C3138D4ADD0D8A59B89BAA5
B4392E9A1365C3905A760135F18E2E7E
00F894565BC7D43A1DECA8A783D9DAF2
4B00E069E34DEF4773922F78ABBC7B4D
40063978545B245853F12692F04D7588
85803B2EA3FE045E6EA3C2C082F9C718
B26CC2005046F7DB50763294AF148F31
D8A14A95B1C67A2130C011874DE8980D
94A542C85A05C03045858AD85BECDB1E
8CF00D8620B628C743EF2FAAD0F2E11D
F08F7B966AA02617916C60020C021BD9
C82D7E644B7EFF886139DB0AE977F1AF
7210A06D76D3E492CCF78C64FEC90FE3
E768033B3551AB07433C11EB4A10995C
877B25EB72976379E27278A1168721D1
7BE75C4FAA86089167151B58D8B56DF
5830BBE9C2CDA38EF1FCF6372504127E
E9EAD2CC8533D89A5AC586B8350036E2
470EC84885B557C818C70D77E3F3E26C
9AC16ED6261796A75D1EA2C0ECAB6ADE
0E9858F92476572221B4E4358E17DE46
FB3F2743CDF524A5EDD64AD85D6E5939
ED82D495FBC3FE14DE1EFF2AC779B3D9
C9FD0B2247078743D0143D0169EA5480
8AD9637127F7C2C012358E5F991A0CF0
```

We can see when we download the test2.bmp which has similar contents with test1.bmp. There is 99.7% content is reused in cache.

Case 2: Download files with the same name but slightly different contents.



For this case, I rename a copy file of test2.bmp as test2-1.bmp to simulate this situation. And we can see that there is 100% content is reused in cache.

The techniques I use to determine the fragment need to be download from the server:

I created two dictionaries on cache side and server side as following code:

```
Dictionary<string, List<string>> FileCache = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>();  
Dictionary<string, byte[]> FragmentCache = new Dictionary<string, byte[]>();
```

Create a new dictionary named FileCache :

The key is the filename, and the value is a list of md5 values for each block of the file. Used to store the md5 value of the corresponding file to facilitate the file content query for the following file block dictionary.

Create a new dictionary FragmentCache :

The key is the MD5 value corresponding to the block, and the value is the file contents (stored as a byte array). The downside is that the contents of the file are stored together, which works but is

not a good solution.

For the server side, when the server is initialized and a new file is uploaded to the server, the file is split into fragments by rabin function and stored in FileCache. And during splitting the file into fragment by rabin function, the server side will store the fragment into FragmentCache for future request.

For the cache side. When a download request is processed, the cache checks to see if the requested file exists in FileCache. If not, an ST request is sent to the server to get a list of MD5 values for the file requested. And store it in FileCache on the cache side. And then the cache iterates over the file's MD5 list in FileCache. Check whether the corresponding MD5 fingerprint of each fragment has a corresponding key/value pair in FragmentCache. If there is a fragment, it is stored directly in the buffer; if not, it sends an FR request to the server to download the corresponding fragment.

Comparison with option 1:

1. Response time perceived by user:

For the brand new files, the option2 need more time than option 1. Because it needs extra time to split the file. For the old file, it takes the same time as option1. And for a brand new file which is similar to a old file, it takes shorter time.

2. Network bandwidth:

For the brand new file, the bandwidth will increase because cache needs to download the md5 list for every file. For the old file, it takes the same bandwidth with option1. And for a brand new file which is similar to a old file, it takes fewer bandwidth because it only needs to download the fragment that isn't stored on the cache side.

3. Server-side and cache-side computation

Since the server side is responsible for segmenting the file and calculating the md5 digest, the amount of computation on the server side is significantly increased.