# EECS SUMMER EXAM... OD SUBMISSION PAGE 2021/22

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**QUESTION 5**                                         Answer saved   Marked out of 10.00

Consider a Chord network. Considering the case of a node called A that wants to join: put the events in the right chronological order, where the number 1, is the first to appear.

1. A computes its own ID
2. A replies to PREV
3. SUCC notifies to A the acceptance as peer
4. SUCC notifies to PREV the presence of A
5. A computes its own finger table
6. A notifies to SUCC of its presence
7. A now knows its succeeding peer (let's call it SUCC) and its previous peer (let's call it PREV)
8. A lookup in the network to check who has the ownership on its ID
9. PREV pings A
10. A is now part of the Chord network

Consider a small Chord DHT network with 64 IDs, from 0 to 63, and 7 peers that participate in the network.
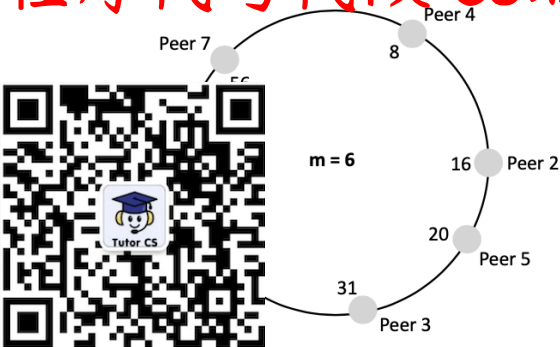
Fill the finger table of **Peer 6**.

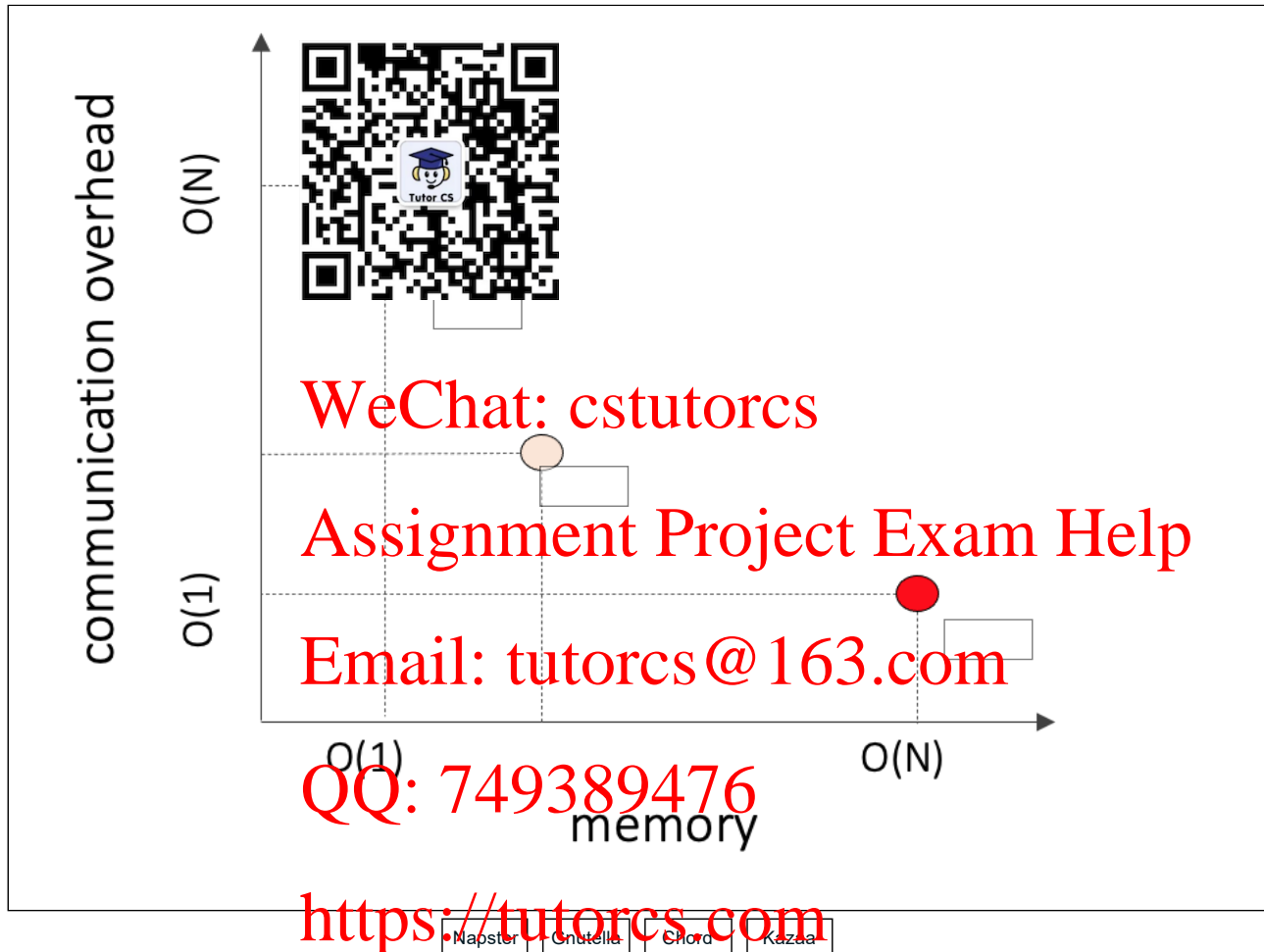| $i$ | Key ID | Successor |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | | peer |
| 1 | | peer |
| 2 | | peer |
| 3 | | peer |
| 4 | | peer |
| 5 | | peer |

Here you can see the lookup complexity graph for peer-to-peer (P2P) systems, where memory and communication overheads are compared with respect the number of peers (N).

Drag and drop the P2P system in the most appropriate position in the graph.



Napster   Gnutella   Chord   Kazaa

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