

M.S. Ramaiah Institute of Technology
(Autonomous Institute, Affiliated to VTU)
Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Course Name: Distributed Systems

Course Code: CSE20/CSE751

Credits: 3:0:0

Term: Oct 2021-Feb 2022

Faculty:
Sini Anna Alex



DHT=DISTRIBUTED HASH TABLE

- A hash table allows you to insert, lookup and delete objects with keys
- A *distributed* hash table allows you to do the same in a distributed setting (objects=files)
- Performance Concerns:
 - Load balancing
 - Fault-tolerance
 - Efficiency of lookups and inserts
 - Locality
- Napster, Gnutella, FastTrack are all DHTs (sort of)
- So is Chord, a structured peer to peer system that we study next

CHORD

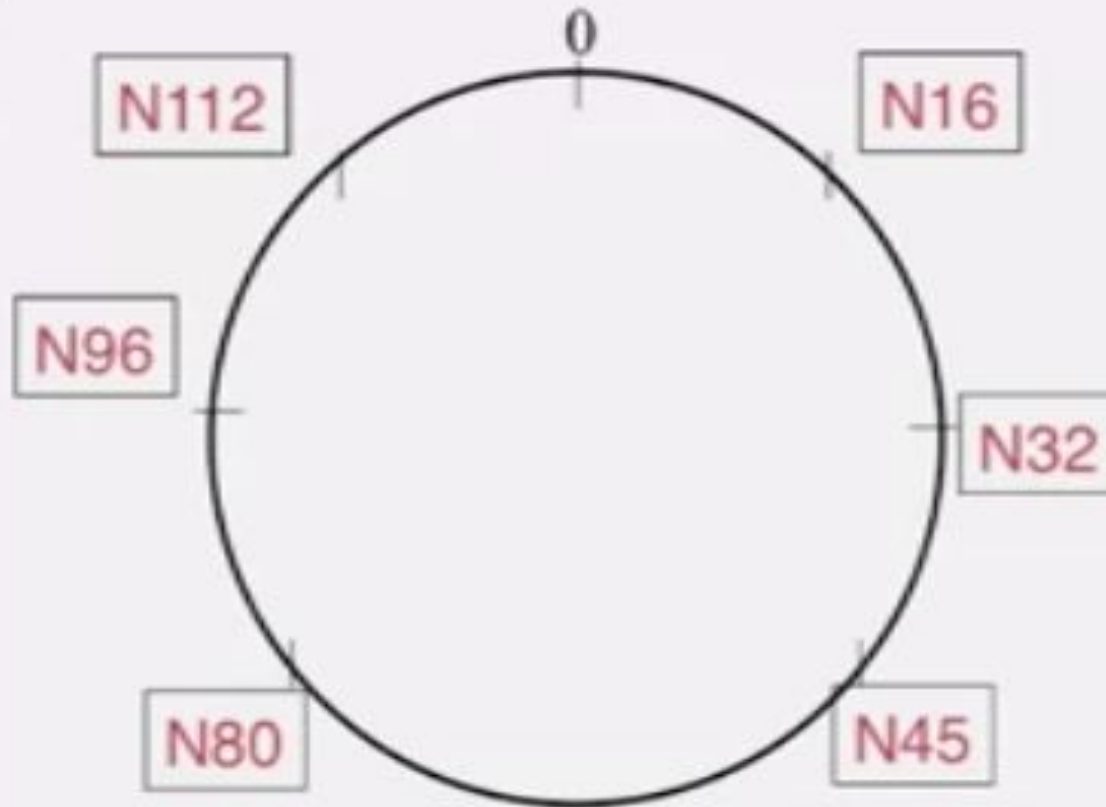
- Developers: I. Stoica, D. Karger, F. Kaashoek, H. Balakrishnan, R. Morris, Berkeley and MIT
- Intelligent choice of neighbors to reduce latency and message cost of routing (lookups/inserts)
- Uses *Consistent Hashing* on node's (peer's) address
 - **SHA-1**(ip_address,port) → 160 bit string
 - Truncated to m bits
 - Called *peer id* (number between 0 and $2^m - 1$)
 - Not unique but id conflicts very unlikely
 - Can then map peers to one of 2^m logical points on a circle



RING OF PEERS

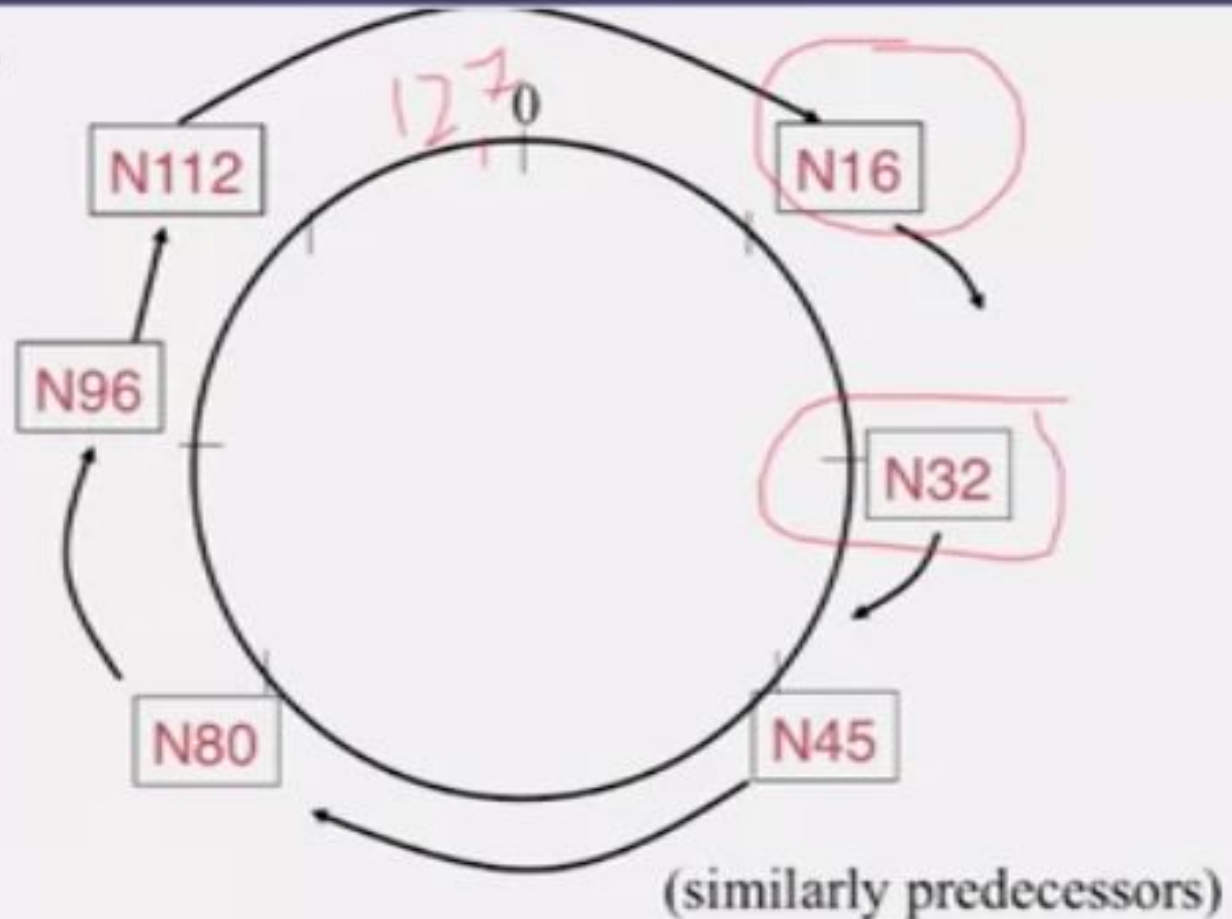
Say $m=7$

6 nodes



PEER POINTERS (1): SUCCESSORS

Say $m=7$

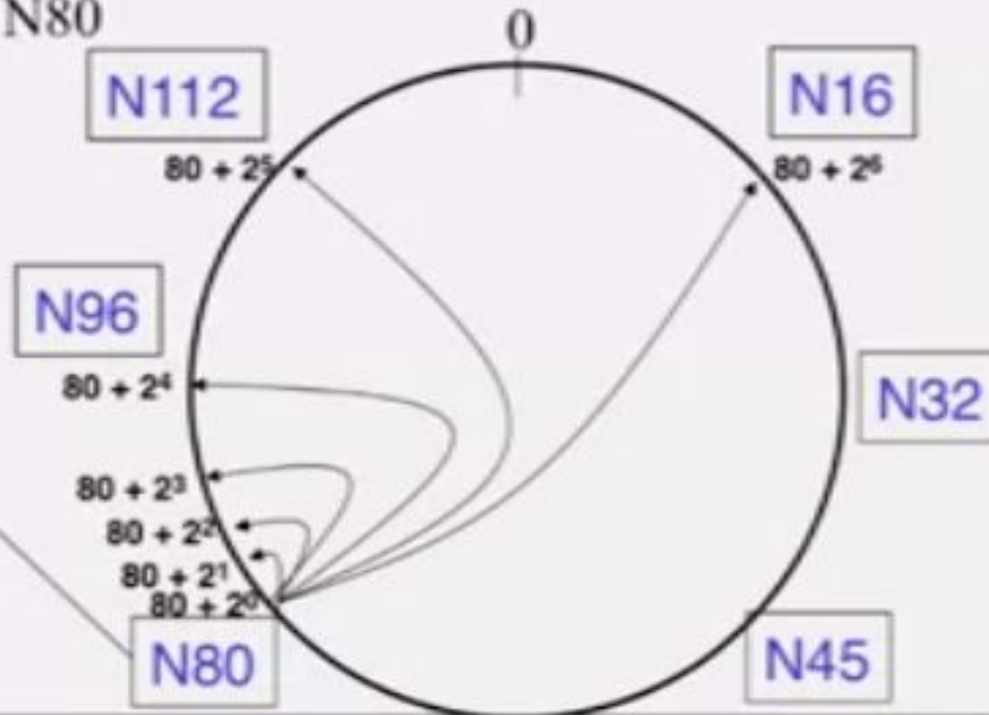


PEER POINTERS (2): FINGER TABLES

Finger Table at N80

Say $m=7$

i	$ft[i]$
0	96
1	96
2	96
3	96
4	96
5	112
6	16



$$80 + 2^6 = 144 \pmod{128}$$

Notes

<https://wiki.zhen-zhang.com/tech/notes/books/Distributed/Distributed%20-%20Intro/>

Thank you