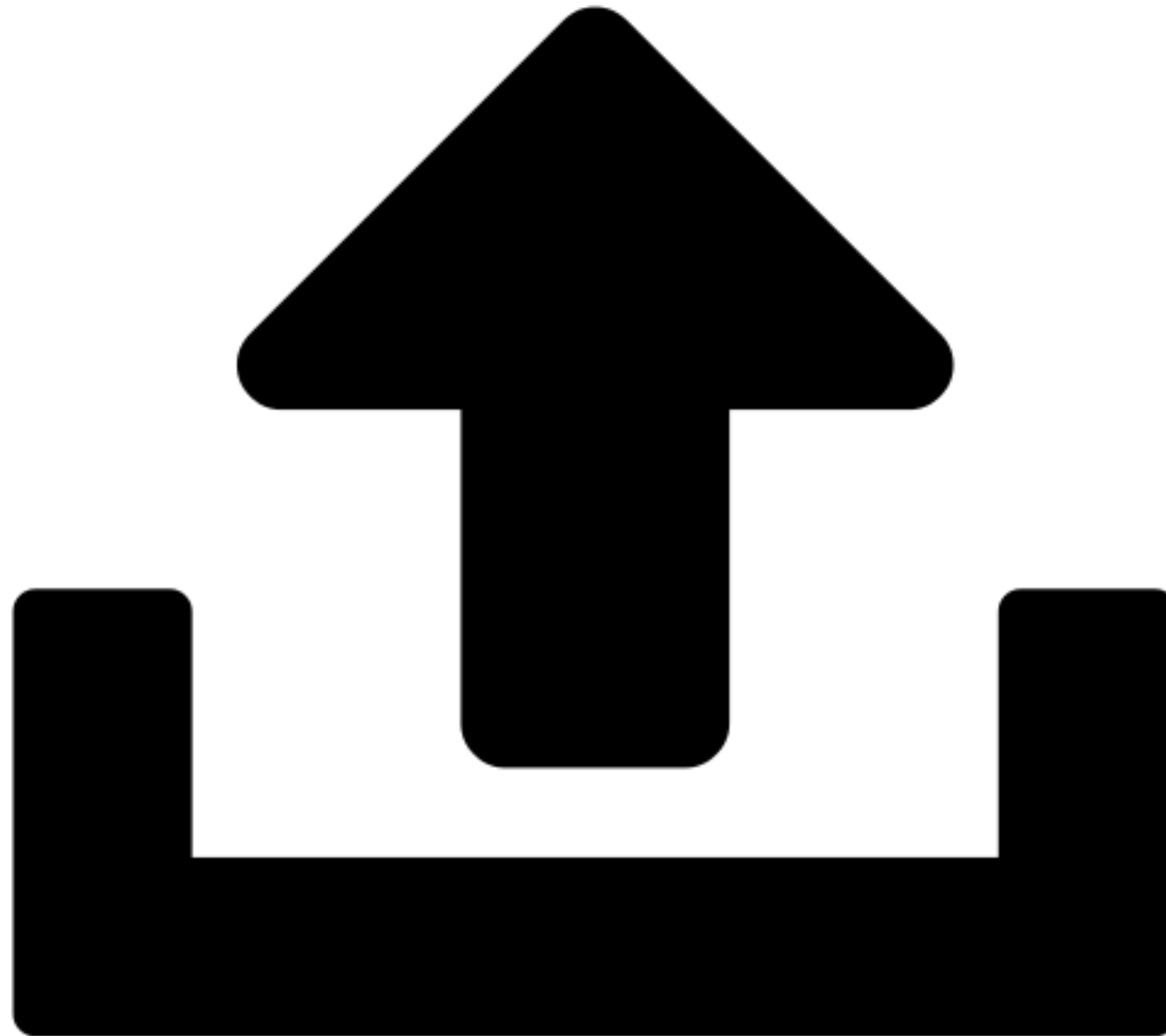
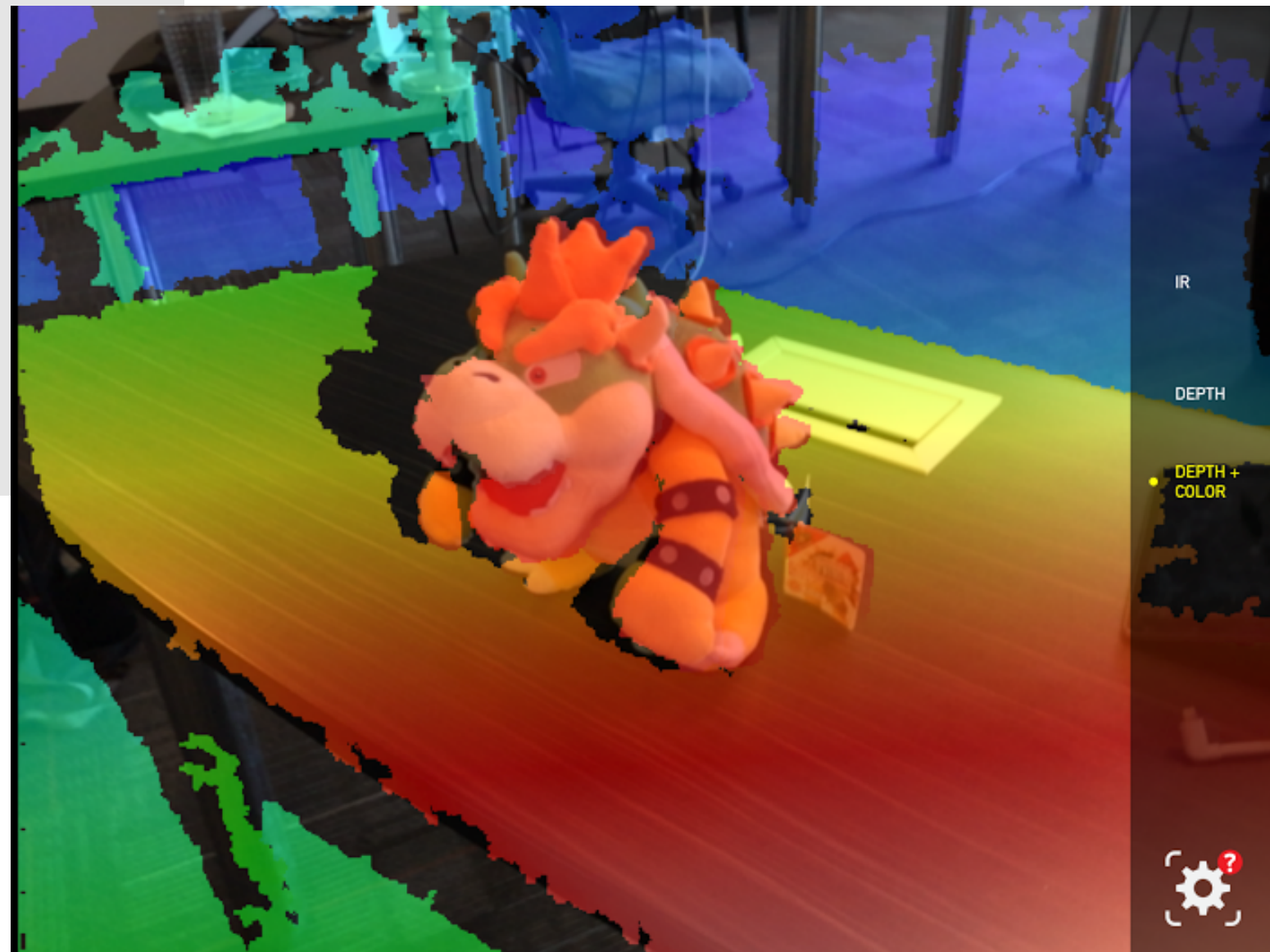
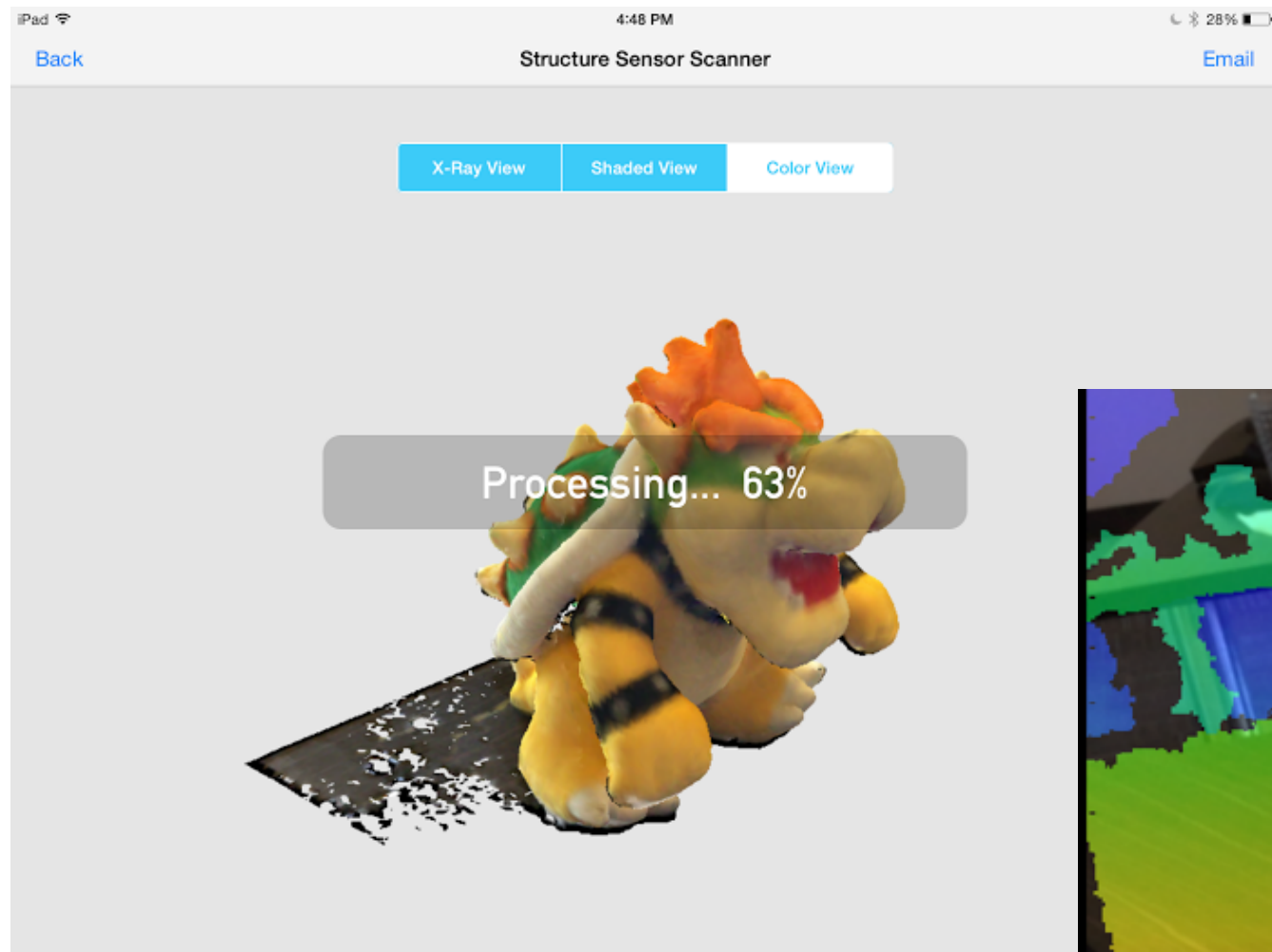


Methods for File Uploading



Greg Schafer
2015/05/26

Motivation



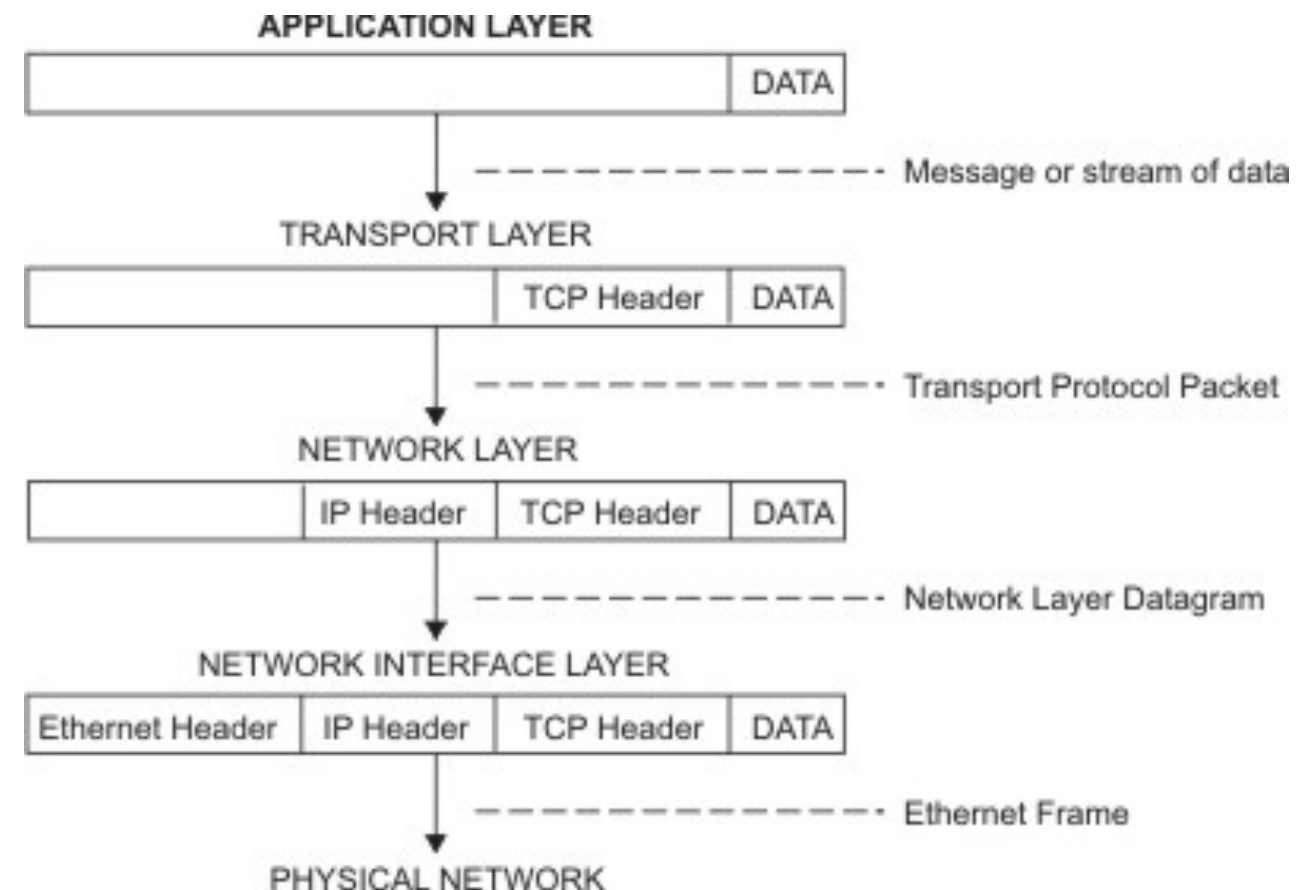
Roadmap

- Low level
 - Bytes and Packets / Networking
 - Request Structure (Multipart, RFCs)
- Basic uploader
- Chunk uploader (a la S3)

TCP

- Used for WWW, smtp, ftp, ssh, etc.
- Reliable transport
 - Provides ordering
 - Provides retransmissions (acks)
 - Accurate delivery instead of timely delivery

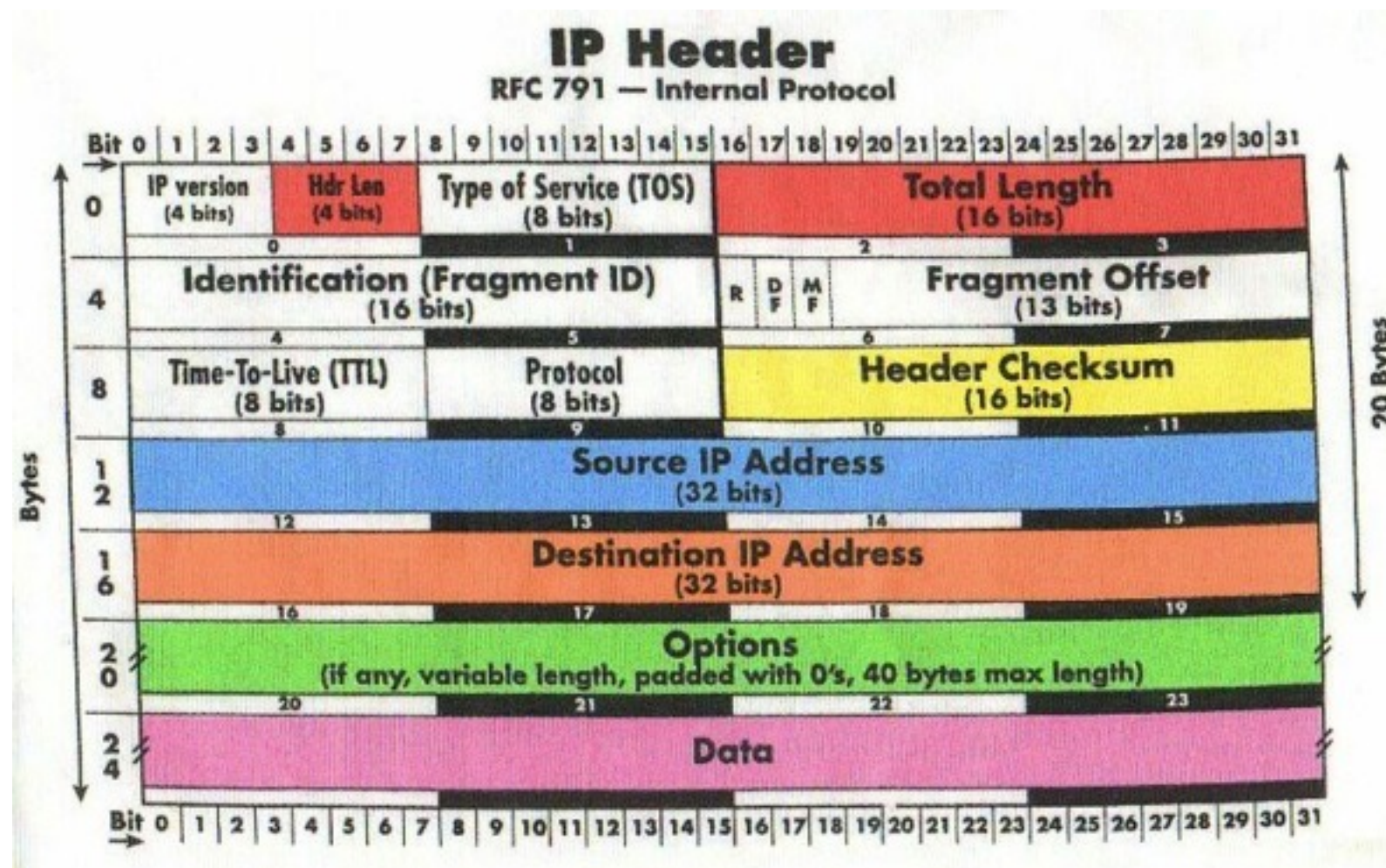
Application	WWW	FTP	E-mail	NFS	VoIP	DNS
Transport	TCP			UDP		
Network	IP					
Physical	Ethernet		AAL-5		HDLC	



TCP

- `sudo tcpdump -X -i eth0 'dst host 10.1.10.242 and dst port 8000'`

```
17:59:10.338780 IP 10.1.10.15.57345 > 10.1.10.242.8000: Flags [.], ack 4127002078,  
 0x0000: 4500 0034 bb37 4000 4006 568a 0a01 0a0f E..4.7@.@.V.....  
 0x0010: 0a01 0af2 e001 1f40 8a9c ca03 f5fd 0dde .....@.....  
 0x0020: 8010 1015 f679 0000 0101 080a 1b3d 57f4 .....y.....=W.  
 0x0030: 009a 7ba2 ..{.
```



TCP

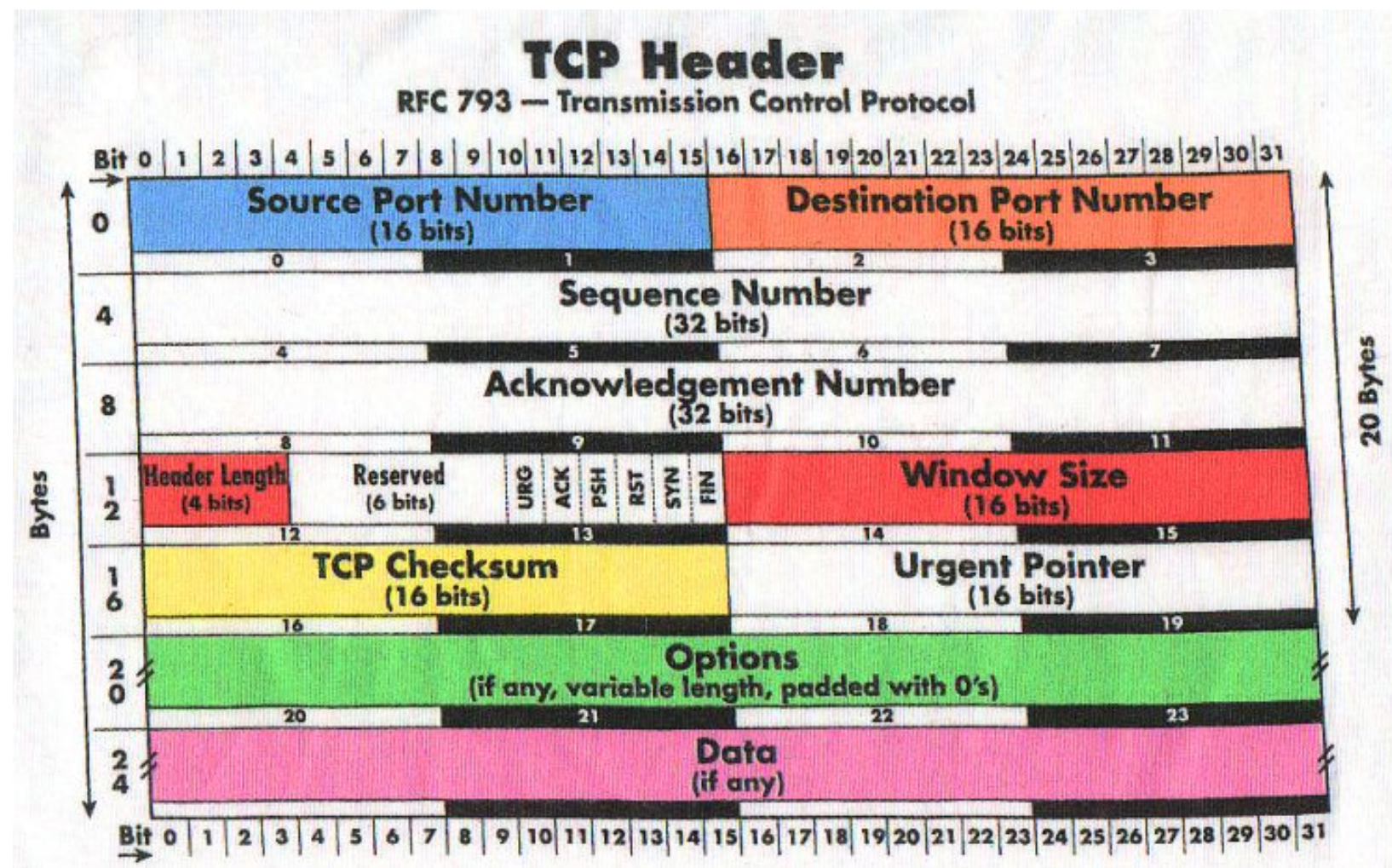
- `sudo tcpdump -X -i eth0 'dst host 10.1.10.242 and dst port 8000'`

17:59:10.338780 IP 10.1.10.15.57345 > 10.1.10.242.8000: Flags [..], ack 4127002078, E..4.7@.@ V.....

IP Header 4500 0034 bb37 4000 4006 568a 0a01 0a0f 0a01 0af2 e001 1f40 8a9c ca03 f5fd 0dde@.....

0x0010: 8010 1015 f679 0000 0101 080a 1b3d 57f4y.....=W.

0x0020: 009a 7ba2 ..{.



Request Structure of an Upload

- Browser Inspector
 - Chrome
 - Firefox

▼ Request Payload

```
-----WebKitFormBoundaryHgF2HhP0d9YHTxHM
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="csrfmiddlewaretoken"

wVPC0SlSChpjJTQXV42AhBDWAo4eYaY4
-----WebKitFormBoundaryHgF2HhP0d9YHTxHM
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file"; filename="_uploadme.txt"
Content-Type: text/plain

-----WebKitFormBoundaryHgF2HhP0d9YHTxHM
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file2"; filename="_uploadme"
Content-Type: application/octet-stream

-----WebKitFormBoundaryHgF2HhP0d9YHTxHM--
```

▼ Request payload	
1	Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----16744925174225392842036809206
2	Content-Length: 595
3	
4	-----16744925174225392842036809206
5	Content-Disposition: form-data; name="csrfmiddlewaretoken"
6	
7	fsDZiLdlbwtwLLT8fQeM04x0PhpGAxyy
8	-----16744925174225392842036809206
9	Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file"; filename="_uploadme.txt"
10	Content-Type: text/plain
11	
12	Hello World
13	
14	-----16744925174225392842036809206
15	Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file2"; filename="_uploadme"
16	Content-Type: application/octet-stream
17	
18	qfxy!\$"023'µ¶·,10AAA&ÇEEE
19	-----16744925174225392842036809206--
20	

Request Structure of an Upload

- Uploading via a form
 - Content-Types
 - multipart/form-data RFC
- Uploading via API
 - You can do whatever you want as long as both sides speak same language

4.5 Charset of text in form data

Each part of a multipart/form-data is supposed to have a content-type. In the case where a field element is text, the charset parameter for the text indicates the character encoding used.

For example, a form with a text field in which a user typed 'Joe owes <eu>100' where <eu> is the Euro symbol might have form data returned as:

```
--AaB03x
content-disposition: form-data; name="field1"
content-type: text/plain;charset=windows-1250
content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable
```

Masinter

Standards Track

[Page 3]

RFC 2388

multipart/form-data

August 1998

Basic Uploader

- With and without FileField

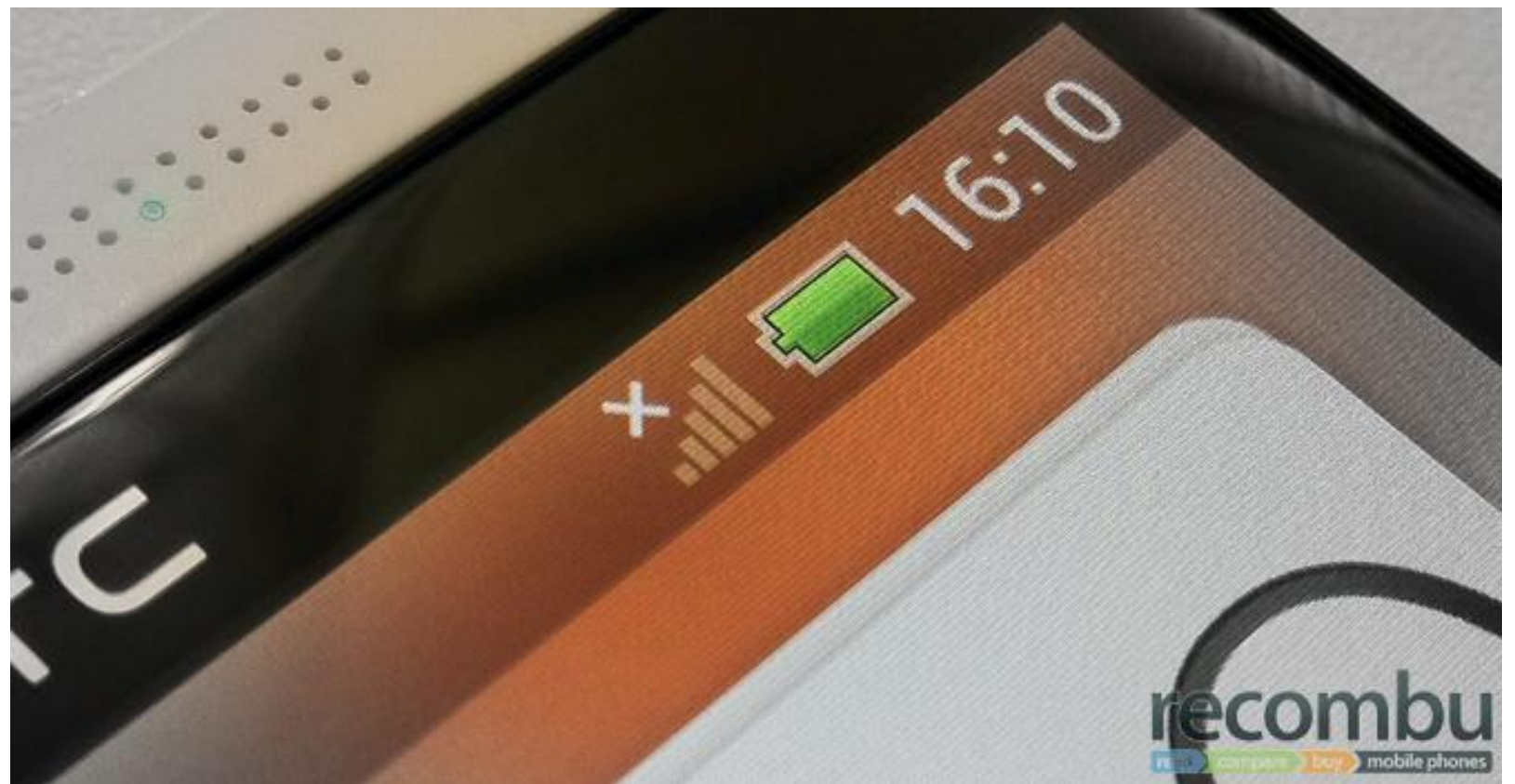


Basic Uploader

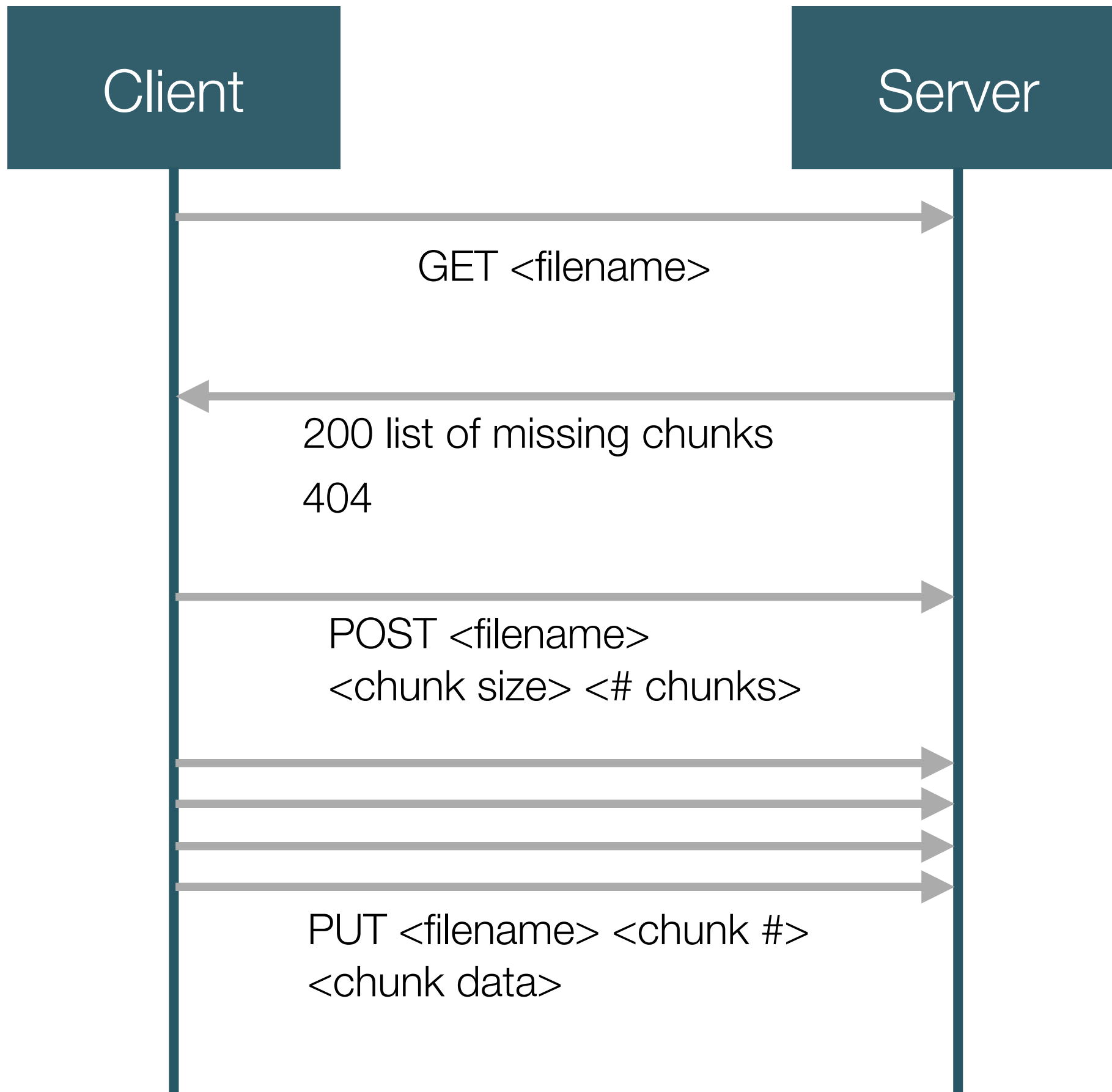
- Two Django upload handlers:
 - `MemoryFileUploadHandler`
 - used by default for files < 2.5 MB
 - `TemporaryFileUploadHandler`
 - use `file.chunks()` for inline processing
- Django upload settings

Chunk Uploader

- Why use chunked uploader?
 - Resumable uploads for intermittent/lossy connections (e.g. mobile data plan) and relatively large upload
- Google Drive API
- AWS S3 API
- Browser-side Javascript APIs



Chunk uploader



Consideration

- Basic uploader better for
 - Reliable internet connection
 - Code simplicity
 - Small files (less overhead)
 - Statelessness (don't need sticky load-balancer)
- Chunk uploader better for
 - Lossy connections (mobile, data plans)
 - High latency connections
 - Large files

Next Steps

- Measure performance, throughput
 - How to measure in isolation? (disk i/o)
 - The effect of:
 - File size
 - Chunk size
 - Channel lossy-ness
 - Channel latency
- on:
 - Throughput/time taken
 - Extra data sent

Thanks!