Bare Demo of IEEEtran.cls for IEEE Conferences

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***Abstract*—The abstract goes here.**

I. Introduction

This demo file is intended to serve as a "starter file" for IEEE conference papers produced under LaTeX using IEEEtran.cls version 1.8b and later. I wish you the best of success.

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August 26, 2015

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II. Related works

In order to increase system availability, some BitTorrent protocol extensions have been proposed and deployed. These approaches consider different mechanisms for peers to discover other peers including: multi-tracker, Distributed Hash Table (DHT) protocol and Peer Exchange (PEX) protocol.

The first approach is multi-tracker. To avoid overloading trackers and have backup trackers against failures, it allows two or more trackers to track one same torrent instead only one tracker. Every peer that participates in sharing a file can be tracked by one tracker and is member of one swarm. Multiple swarms tracked by multiple trackers which are associated with one file can coexist in parallel. Multiple trackers improve availability, but the improvement largely comes from a single highly available tracker. The performance of small swarms is sensitive to fluctuations in peer participation. Measurements and analysis have shown that peers in small (less popular) swarms achieve lower throughput on average[2]. In [3], the authors studied the availability of multi-tracker observe the correlated failures of different trackers can reduce the potential improvement from multi-tracker. Besides, the use of multiple trackers can significantly reduce the connectivity of BitTorrent overlay.

DHT

The PEX approach makes use of the communication among peers to share the contact information they have with each other periodically. Though Multiple versions of PEX have been implemented, their main idea is that peers keep their neighbors informed about their current contact list. With its decentralized nature, PEX can help the swarm survive much longer in case of tracker failures, thus increasing the fault tolerance of the system. Unfortunately, using PEX does not eliminate the need for a tracker because the peer need to request the tracker to know at least one other peer. According to the experiments study in [4], PEX could improve the download performance - the average reduction of the download time was measured to be around 7%. As the peer needs to send messages containing contact lists to every other neighbor, a trade-off on the frequency of messages sent must be considered. [4] shows that over 80% of PEX messages have a freshness ratio greater than 0.5, but there exists a large degree of redundancy in PEX messages.

III. Design and implementation

The BitTorrent protocol generally requires the components including tracker, metainfo file containing information about the torrent, original seeder that has the whole content and end user downloaders. Figure 1 illustrates the architecture of our system. The system consists of two main components: metadata server and client.

In our design, we use Apache ZooKeeper to act as a metadata server which provides the information of peer lists of each swarm and metainfo of each file. The top level directories in ZooKeeper consist of /peer and /file nodes. The /peer node is used to hold the hostname and port number information of each peer. The /file nodes maintains the files and swarms. Each file is associated with a descendant node under /file, we store the torrent content in the file nodes data. All peers within one file swarm are registered under that specific file node.

A client can be started either as a seeder or as a leecher with a unique peer ID. If the user has a file to share, he can start the client as a seeder. The client will create a metafile and advertise the file to the ZooKeeper. A node with filename as nodes name is created under /file and the contents of the torrent information include filename, file size, pieces length will be stored in the node. Meanwhile, the peer is registered under both the /peer node and /file/filename node with the peer ID as the nodes name and hostname and port number as the nodes data. If the user wants to download a file, he needs to initiate the client as a leecher with the files name. The client will retrieve the metafile and peer lists associated with the file

from the ZooKeeper. The peer is also added to the lists. Then the client can connect to those peers in the returning list to start exchange file pieces. Downloading or uploading multiple files simply involves running multiple client instances.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank...

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