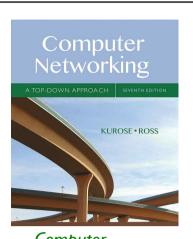
# Chapter 2 Application Layer

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Computer
Networking: A Top
Down Approach
6<sup>th</sup> edition
Jim Kurose, Keith Ross
Addison-Wesley
April 2016

Application Layer 2-1

# Chapter 2: outline

- 2.1 principles of network applications
  - app architectures
  - app requirements
- 2.2 Web and HTTP
- 2.3 electronic mail
  - SMTP, POP3, IMAP
- **2.4 DNS**

#### 2.5 P2P applications

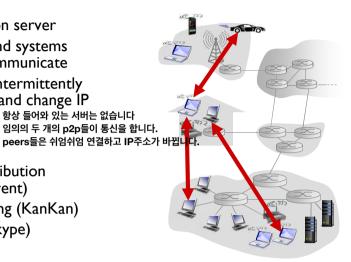
2.6 video streaming and content distribution networks (CDNs)

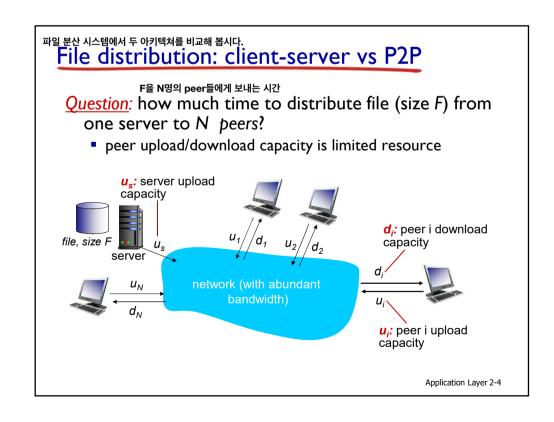
# Pure P2P architecture

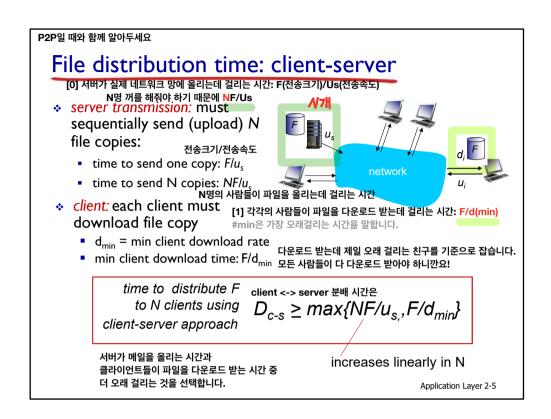
- no always-on server
- arbitrary end systems directly communicate
- · peers are intermittently connected and change IP addresses 항상 들어와 있는 서버는 없습니다 임의의 두 개의 p2p들이 통신을 합니다.

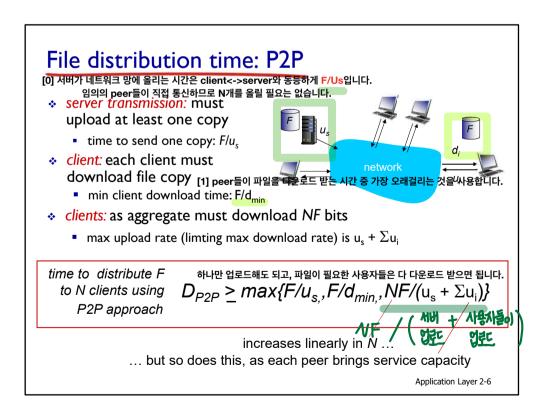
#### examples:

- file distribution (BitTorrent)
- Streaming (KanKan)
- VoIP (Skype)

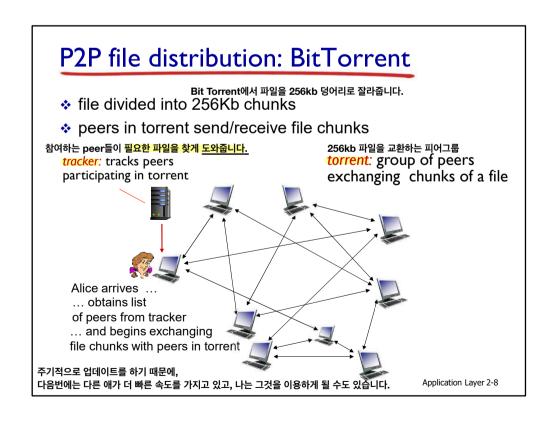








#### Client-server vs. P2P: example client upload rate = u, F/u = 1 hour, $u_s = 10u$ , $d_{min} \ge u_s$ 3.5 linear increase --- P2P Minimum Distribution Time Client-Server 2.5 1.5 0.5 0 20 25 30 35 10 client-server는 사용자가 늘수록 시간이 선형적으로 증가합니다.N P2P는 어느 정도 늘어나지만, 이후로는 늘어나지 않습니다. Application Layer 2-7 =>P2P 방식이 더 유리하다는 말입니다.



### P2P file distribution: BitTorrent

- peer joining torrent:
  - has no chunks, but will accี้นี้ทั่นlate them over time 🛮 🐺 🎜 🤻 from other peers 도착했는데 받고자 하는 파일이 없다면? 기다립니다
  - tracker에 등록이 ঘ고..

    registers with tracker to get list of peers, connects to subset of peers



- ("neighbors")
  나는 다운로드 받으면서 동시에 다른 사람을 위해 내가 가지고 있는 파일을 업로드 할 수 있음
  while downloading, peer uploads chunks to other peers
- peer may change peers with whom it exchanges chunks
- ❖ churn: peers may come and go 고객 변심의 의미지만, 피어들은 내 맘대로 나갔다 들어왔다 합니다.
- once peer has entire file, it may (selfishly) leave or (altruistically) remain in torrent 내가 영화 파일 다운로드 받았다면, 떠나거나(이기적) 남아있기(이타적)

Application Layer 2-9

### BitTorrent: requesting, sending file chunks

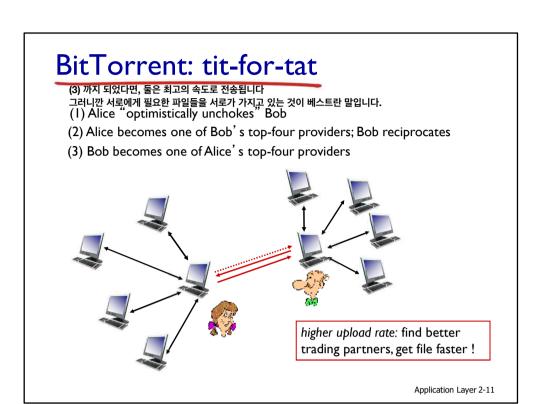
같은 시간이라도, 다른 피어들은 다른 서브셋을 가지고 있습니다. (네트워크 속도 등) [0] 때문에, 주기적으로 각 peer들이 가지고 있는 chunks의 리스트를 요청합니다. [1] 보기 어려운 파일부터 다운로드를 요청합니다. requesting chunks:

- at any given time, different peers have different subsets of file chunks 주기적으로 피어가 가지고
- 기적으로 피어가 가지고 있는 chunks들을 봅니다. periodically, Alice asks each peer for list of chunks that
- they have 두문 파일 부터 다운로드 받게 합니다. Alice requests missing chunks from peers, rarest first

#### sending chunks: tit-for-tat

- Alice sends chunks to those four peers currently sending her chunks at highest rate
  - other peers are choked by Alice (do not receive chunks from her)
  - re-evaluate top 4 every 10 secs
- every 30 secs: randomly select another peer, starts sending chunks
  - "optimistically unchoke" this peer
  - newly chosen peer may join top 4

[0] chunks를 4명의 peer들에게 파일들을 보내고 있습니다. [1] 10초마다 4명이 다른 4명에게 파일을 보내도록 합니다. [2] 30초마다 무작위로 다른 peer를 선택합니다.



# Distributed Hash Table (DHT)

- Hash table
- DHT paradigm
- Circular DHT and overlay networks
- Peer churn

# Simple Database

Simple database with (key, value) pairs:

key: human name; value: social security #

Key	Value
John Washington	132-54-3570
Diana Louise Jones	761-55-3791
Xiaoming Liu	385-41-0902
Rakesh Gopal	441-89-1956
Linda Cohen	217-66-5609
Lisa Kobayashi	177-23-0199

• key: movie title; value: IP address

# Hash Table

- More convenient to store and search on numerical representation of key
- key = hash(original key)

Original Key	Key	Value
John Washington	8962458	132-54-3570
Diana Louise Jones	7800356	761-55-3791
Xiaoming Liu	1567109	385-41-0902
Rakesh Gopal	2360012	441-89-1956
Linda Cohen	5430938	217-66-5609
Lisa Kobayashi	9290124	177-23-0199

Hash Table을 통해 개념적으로 key value 값을 빨리 찾아갈 수 있게 한다는 말입니다.

# Distributed Hash Table (DHT)

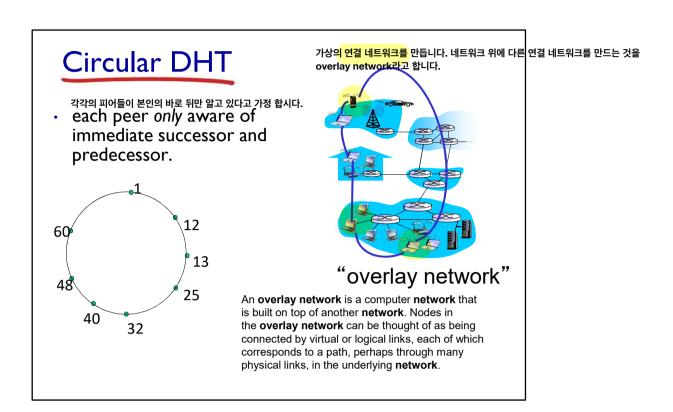
- Distribute (key, value) pairs over millions of peers
  - pairs are evenly distributed over peers
- Any peer can query database with a key
  - database returns value for the key
  - To resolve query, small number of messages exchanged among peers
- Each peer only knows about a small number of other peers
- Robust to peers coming and going (churn)

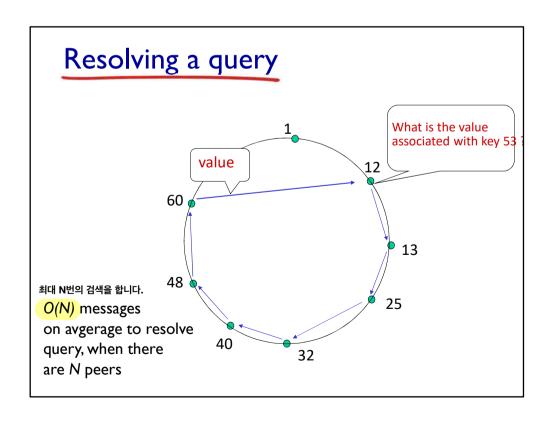
[0] 분산시킨 (key, value) 쌍을 peer들에게 줍니다. [1] peer들은 key를 통해 database에 접근할 수 있습니다.

# Assign key-value pairs to peers

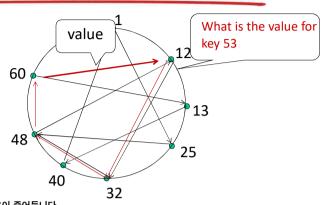
--> 가장 가까운 아이디를 가지고 있는 아이를 고르게 합니다.

- rule: assign key-value pair to the peer that has the closest ID.
- convention: closest is the immediate successor of the key.
- e.g., ID space {0,1,2,3,...,63}
- suppose 8 peers: 1,12,13,25,32,40,48,60
  - If key = 51, then assigned to peer 60
  - If key = 60, then assigned to peer 60
  - If key = 61, then assigned to peer 1 끝까지 가면 다시 앞으로 간답니다.



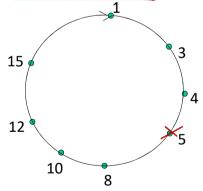






- 아까보다 걸음이 줄어듭니다.
  each peer keeps track of IP addresses of predecessor, successor, short cuts.
- reduced from 6 to 3 messages.
- possible to design shortcuts with O(log N) neighbors, O(log N)
  messages in query

### Peer churn



example: peer 5 abruptly leaves

이때까지는 내 바로 뒤에 누가 있는지만 알고 있었습니다. 바로 뒤와 그 뒤까지 누가 있는지 알고 있습니다.

#### handling peer churn:

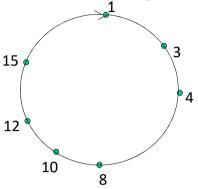
- \*peers may come and go (churn)
- each peer knows address of its two successors
- \*each peer periodically pings its two successors to check aliveness
- \*if immediate successor leaves, choose next successor as new immediate successor

5번이 없어졌습니다.

4번을 바로 뒤에 8번이 오니깐 5번이 없어진 걸 압니다.

4번은 8번을 바로 뒤에 오는 애로 정합니다. 8번에게 "너 뒤에는 누구니?" 라고 물어봅니다. 그리고 이 정보를 3번에게 알려줍니다.

# Peer churn



#### handling peer churn:

- peers may come and go (churn)
- each peer knows address of its two successors
- \*each peer periodically pings its two successors to check aliveness
- \*if immediate successor leaves, choose next successor as new immediate successor

#### example: peer 5 abruptly leaves

- \*peer 4 detects peer 5's departure; makes 8 its immediate successor
- \* 4 asks 8 who its immediate successor is; makes 8's immediate successor its second successor.

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- **2.4 DNS**

- 2.5 P2P applications
- 2.6 video streaming and content distribution networks (CDNs)

# Video Streaming and CDNs: context

- video traffic: major consumer of Internet bandwidth
  - Netflix, YouTube: 37%, 16% of downstream residential ISP traffic
  - ~1B YouTube users, ~75M Netflix users

challenge: scale - how to reach ~1B users? <sub>하나의 서버가 전 세계를 처리한다는 건 말이 안 됩니다.</sub>
• single mega-video server won't work (why?)



- challenge: heterogeneity 다 다른 처리량을 가지고 있는데 어떻게 효율적으로 사용할 수 있을까요?
  - different users have different capabilities (e.g., wired versus mobile; bandwidth rich versus bandwidth poor) 유선/무선 환경 등 사용자들이 갖고 있는 환경은 다 다릅니다.
- solution: distributed, application-level infrastructure

분산된, application-level infrastructure을 제공하는 것입니다. 인터넷이 느리다면? 화질을 낮게 해주는 서비스가 있습니다. Q2 2019 – # of subscriber of Netflix is 151M Apr 2019 - # of subscriber of YouTube is 1.9B



Application Layer 2-23

비디오는 일련의 이미지를 일정한 속도로 뿌려줍니다.
❖ VIdeo: sequence of images displayed at constant rate

- e.g., 24 images/sec
- digital image: array of pixels
  - each pixel represented

by bits 이미지 사이에 중복이 있구나!! -> 데이터 중복은 좋지 않아요!! ❖ coding: use redundancy

within and between images

to decrease # bits used to encode image

연속적인 이미지들 중 많은 부분은 같은 부분이니깐 <u>바뀌는 부분만 redundancy(전송) 사용 합니다.</u>

frame i

- spatial (within image)
- temporal (from one image to next)

temporal coding example instead of sending complete frame at i+1, send only differences from frame i



Application Layer 2-24

## Multimedia: video

of sending N values of same color (all purple), send only two values: color value (purple) and number of repeated values (N)

spatial coding example: instead

# Multimedia: video

- CBR: (constant bit rate): video encoding rate fixed
- VBR: (variable bit rate): video encoding rate changes as amount of spatial, temporal coding changes
- examples:
  - MPEG I (CD-ROM) 1.5 Mbps
  - MPEG2 (DVD) 3-6 Mbps
  - MPEG4 (often used in Internet, < I Mbps)</li>

spatial coding example: instead of sending N values of same color (all purple), send only two values: color value (purple) and number of repeated values (N)



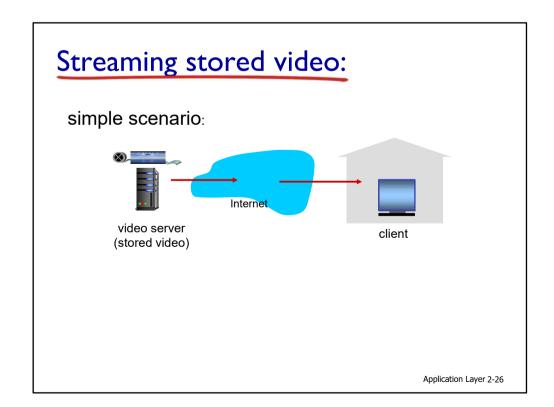
frame i

temporal coding example: instead of sending complete frame at i+1, send only differences from

frame i



frame i+



서버

[0] 서버는 비디오 파일을 다양한 chunks로 나눕니다.

[1] 각각의 chunk는 다른 속도로 저장되고, encoded 됩니다.

[2] manifest file이 다른 chunks에 대한 URL를 보여줍니다.

클라이어트

[0] 주기적으로 bandwidth를 측정합니다.

- -[1] manifest의 상담을 걸쳐 하나의 chunk를 다운 받습니다.

# Streaming multimedia: DASH

- DASH: Dynamic, Adaptive Streaming over HTTP
- server:
  - divides video file into multiple chunks
  - each chunk stored, encoded at different rates 최고화질~저화질로 보냅니다.
  - manifest file: provides URLs for different chunks
- ❖ Client: 각각 다른 조각들에대한 URL이 정의되어 있습니다.
  - periodically measures server-to-client bandwidth
  - consulting manifest, requests one chunk at a time
- chooses maximum coding rate sustainable given 가능하면 현재 속도(bandwidth)에서 제공할 수 있는 가장 좋은화질을 보냅니다. --> 당연한 말을 함 Current bandwidth
  - can choose different coding rates at different points in time (depending on available bandwidth at time)

시간에 따라 당연히 처리량이 바뀌고 그에따라 화질도 바뀝니다.

Application Layer 2-27

# Streaming multimedia: DASH

- DASH: Dynamic, Adaptive Streaming over HTTP
- "intelligence" at client: client determines
  - when to request chunk (so that buffer starvation, or overflow does not occur)
  - what encoding rate to request (higher quality when more bandwidth available)
  - where to request chunk (can request from URL server that is "close" to client or has high available bandwidth)

클라이언트가 결정할 수 있다고 합니다. 어디로, 언제 보내는지 클라이언트 쪽에서 detect가 됩니다.

### Content distribution networks

동시에 사용하는 많은 사용자들에게 어떻게 stream 할 것인가요?

- \* challenge: how to stream content (selected from millions of videos) to hundreds of thousands of simultaneous users?
- ♦ option 1: single, large "mega-server"
  - single point of failure
  - point of network congestion
  - long path to distant clients
  - multiple copies of video sent over outgoing link
- ....quite simply: this solution doesn't scale

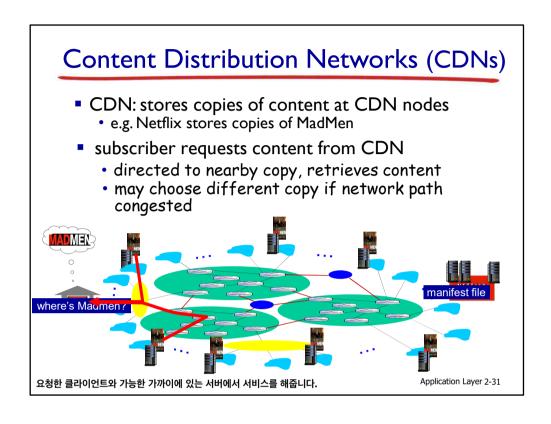
별로 좋지 않음 사용자가 많아지면 감당 불가

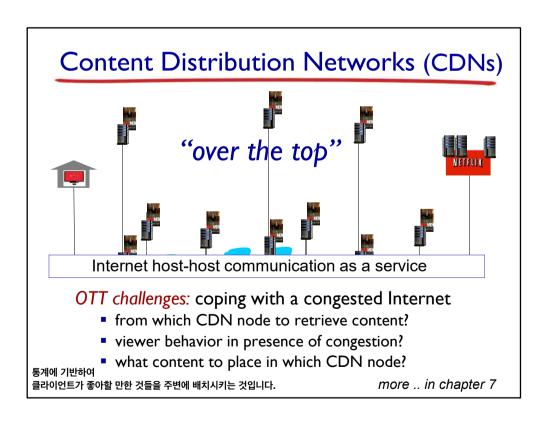
Application Layer 2-29

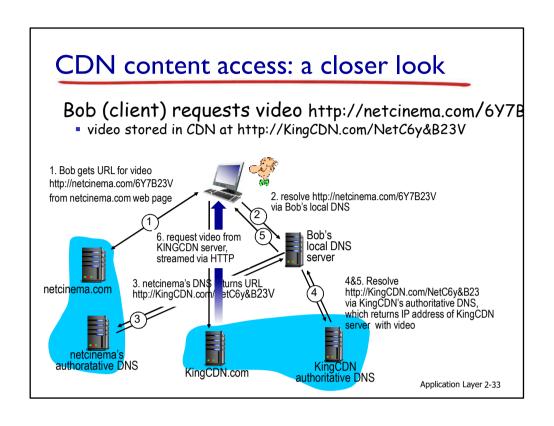
### Content distribution networks

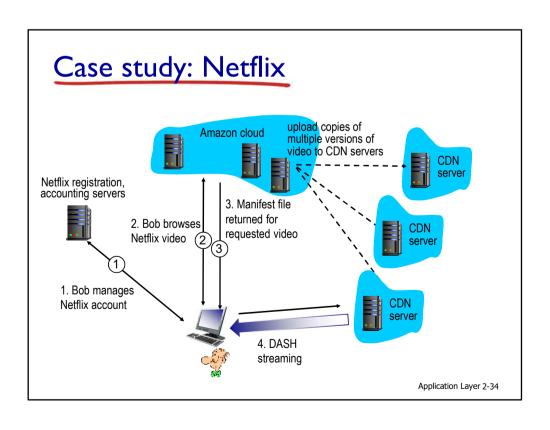
- challenge: how to stream content (selected from millions of videos) to hundreds of thousands of simultaneous users?
- \* option 2: store/serve multiple copies of videos at multiple geographically distributed sites (CDN)
  - enter deep: push CDN servers deep into many access networks 사용자와 가까이 놓습니다.
    - close to users
    - used by Akamai, 1700 locations
  - bring home: smaller number (10's) of larger clusters in POPs near (but not within) access networks
    - access network 근처에 큰 cluster를 둡니다. · used by Limelight 비용이 많이 들겠습니다. :)

    - · lower maintenance and management overhead









# Chapter 2: summary

#### our study of network apps now complete!

- application architectures
  - client-server
  - P2P
- application service requirements:
  - reliability, bandwidth, delay
- Internet transport service model
  - connection-oriented, reliable: TCP
  - unreliable, datagrams: UDP

- specific protocols:
  - HTTP
  - FTP
  - SMTP, POP, IMAP
  - DNS
  - P2P: BitTorrent, DHT

Application Layer 2-35

# Marc Andreessen

- Co-creator of Mosaic (web browser), 1993
- Co-founder of Netscape, 1994
- Developed SSL protocol
- Currently, co-founder and general partner of venture capital firm Andreessen Horowitz
- BS in Computer Science from UIUC

