

Lecture 4: PA1 Walk-through

Lab2 and PA1: P2P Search

Lab2: implement a peer node

- the first one listens for connection
- subsequent ones try to join the network by connecting to a known peer
- return 1 known peer to joining peer
- if peer table (= 2) is full, decline (redirect) joining peer
- if join declined, try other peers (manually)

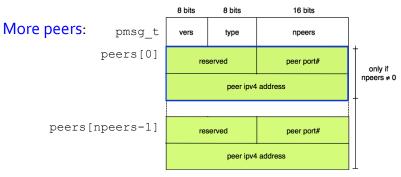
PA1: extend Lab2, integrate with Lab1

- make peer table size a user-defined run-time variable, default to NETIMG_MAXPEERS (6)
- return up to NETIMG_MAXPEERS peers
- automate peer join on receiving peer list
- search for an image on the p2p network
- remote display image if found

PA1: More Peers

Larger peer table: linear insert/search is ok, may use STL, e.g., hashmap allows for O(1) insert/search

Assume no peer departure, except not to crash a peer when network is being taken down



PA1: Automatic Join

Continue to attempt joining until peer table full or known peers exhausted

Four cases to watch out for:

- 1. peer already in peer table
- peer "recently" rejected join request (peer declined table), remember only the last NETIMG_MAXPEERS rejections
- 3. pending peer upon successful connect () before receiving acknowledgement
- 4. simultaneous join (connect () returns -1 with errno set to EADDRNOTAVAIL; peer not added to peer table if connect () fails, peer will be added by the successful accept () instead; peering relationship is bidirectional)

PA1: Image Search

A node on the p2p network includes both peer (Lab2) and imgdb (Lab1) objects

It listens on 2 sockets: peer socket for p2p network management, image socket for image query and reply

Client connects to the image socket and sends an iqry t message to query for an image

Node simply calls
imgdb::readimg()
to "search" for an image
locally

	8 bits	8 bits	16 bits			
vers type		type	reserved			
	ima	image name[NETIMG_MAXFNAME]				

PA1: P2P Search

Each search is given a searchID by its originating peer (can be a simple monotonically increasing number)

8 bits	8 bits 16 bits				
vers	type	search ID			
res	erved	originating peer's image socket port#			
	originating peer's ipv4 address				
	image name				

Prevent loop by storing NETIMG_MAXPEERS number of search packets in a circular buffer

Don't forward a search packet if:

- search packet recently seen and forwarded already
- peer is incoming peer

PA1: P2P Search

If image not found locally, node sends out a search packet on the p2p network

- node maintains only one outstanding search at any one time
- if there's already an outstanding search, node returns NETIMG_EBUSY to clientreturns NETIMG_NFOUND to client if times out waiting for search reply

If image not found locally, node floods a search packet: • search packet sent out to all peers, except incoming peer

P2P search packet is sent to another peer's peer socket

PA1: P2P Search

If a peer has the queried image, it connects directly to the originating peer (not client) at the originating peer's image socket

The returned image must be preceded by an imsg_t packet, with type field set to NETIMG_FOUND

8 bits	8 bits	16 bits	
vers	type	depth	format
width		height	

To test, run your p2pdb (or refp2pdb) on a folder with only one image file so that each peer has only one, unique local image file

PA1: Demultiplexing

On an image socket, a peer may receive a NETIMG_QUERY or a NETIMG_FOUND packet

8 bits	8 bits	16 bits		8 bits	
vers	type	reserved		vers	
ima	image name[NETIMG_MAXFNAME]			w	idth

o Dits	o Dits	TO Dits		
vers	type	depth	format	
width		height		

16 hite

Demultiplexing by the packet's ${\tt type}$ field may use:

• ${\tt MSG_PEEK}$ the first two bytes of packet

Check version number:

 \bullet use <code>socks_clear()</code> to clear "pipe" of unrecognized bits

PA1: P2P Search

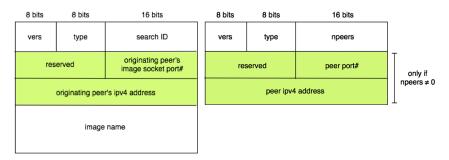
May "purchase" solutions to the labs: • each lab costs 20 points

You DON'T have to build off the support code • you may build your own from scratch BUT must interoperate with refp2pdb and the netimg client and NOT RECOMMENDED

Turn in your implementation of both p2pdb and netimg

PA1: Demultiplexing

On a peer socket, a peer may receive a PM_WLCM, PM_RDRT, or PM_SRCH packet



Hygiene

Keep a back up of all your submitted files (as individual files) on a private third party repository • local file modification dates can be easily modified	/ —10pts			
Don't turn in support code you haven't modified	-4pts			
Don't turn in binary (exe, obj, dll, image) files	-4pts			
Don't use library or compiler option not used in the provided Makefile -10pt				
Please do NOT share support code with others not taking the course				
NEVER share access to your accounts				