#### P2P File Sharing Technology

C.H.Lin Mnet Lab Dec.17,2004

# Outline

- Introduction
- KaZaA
- eDonkey
- BitTorrent

## Introduction

- First Generation P2P : Centralized P2P
  - Centralized server(ex : Napster)



## Introduction

- Second Generation P2P : Decentralized P2P
  - All Peers are equal(ex : Gnutella)



## Introduction

- Third Generation P2P : Hybrid P2P
  - 1<sup>st</sup>+2<sup>nd</sup> generation P2P(ex : KaZaA 、 eDonkey)



- KazaA uses peer-to-peer technology
- In 2001, KaZaA created by Dutch company Kazaa BV
- Based on FastTrack network
- Averaged 2.48 million users a day

- Two-tier hierarchical P2P file sharing system
- Two classes of peers
  - Ordinary Nodes(ONs)
  - Super Nodes (SNs)



- Super Nodes
  - Powerful Nodes
  - Track the content of its children (ONs)
  - Act as a proxy of its children (ONs)

- Join
  - on startup, client contacts a SN of list to join the network
  - send list of files to SN

- ONs keep a list of up 200 SNs whereas SNs appear to maintain lists of thousand of SNs
- When a peer A (ON or SN) receives a supernode list from another peer B, peer A will typically purge some of the entries from its local list and add entries sent by peer B
- SN to ON ratio
  - About 1:100-200
- SN to SN ratio
  - About 1:40-60

- Search
  - ON sends the query to SN
  - SN forwards the query to other SNs



- Sept. 2000: eDonkey2000 is born
- It Uses multiple servers
- averaged 2.54 million users a day

- The main features of eDonkey
  - It doesn't rely on a single central server
  - A file can be downloaded from several different peers at once
  - A file can be shared by a peer before it is completely obtained

- eDonkey Server
  - Anyone can become a server (simply need the server application)
  - The eDonkey server operates as an index server for file locations and distributes addresses of other servers (server list) to clients
  - In the eDonkey network no files are transmitted through the server

- Joining
  - Choose a server from the list
  - Each server set a limit on the # of users.
  - The client connects to the chosen server
- Leaving
  - Simply disconnect. The server will notice client is not responding and remove the client and client's shared files from its database

- Search
  - The client sends the query to its server
  - The server returns a list of matched files and their locations
  - It can also query the other servers of server list to find more results



- In 2002, B. Cohen debuted BitTorrent
- Focused on Efficient *Fetching*, not *Searching*:
  - Distribute the same file to all peers
  - Single publisher, multiple downloaders
- Based on tit-for-tat
  - I'll share with you if you share with me
- Basic elements
  - Peers
    - Seed , downloader
  - Tracker
  - .torrent

- Peers
  - Seed
    - Complete file
  - Downloader
    - Part of the file

- Tracker
  - Trackers are responsible for helping peers find each other
- .torrent
  - The .torrent contains information about the file
    - Length
    - Name
    - Hashing information
    - URL of a tracker
  - .torrent is put on an web server

- To start a BitTorrent deployment, a static file with the extension .torrent is put on an ordinary web server
- Peers use the information inside .torrent to locate the tracker
- Tracker will tell the client who is downloading the file



Global Traffic Analysis - June 2004







#### Global Peer-to-Peer Traffic Analysis - June 2004

#### Mix of Peer-to-Peer Traffic: January2004



#### References

- KaZaA, http://www.kazaa.com/
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- eDonkey, <u>http://www.edonkey2000.com/</u>
- The eMule/eDonkey protocol, <u>http://www.cs.huji.ac.il/labs/danss/presentations/</u> <u>emule.pdf</u>
- The True Picture of Peer-to-Peer File sharing, http://www.cachelogic.com/research/slide1.php