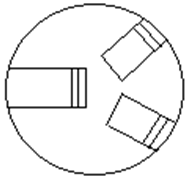
Peer to Peer Networks

Lecture notes – 1

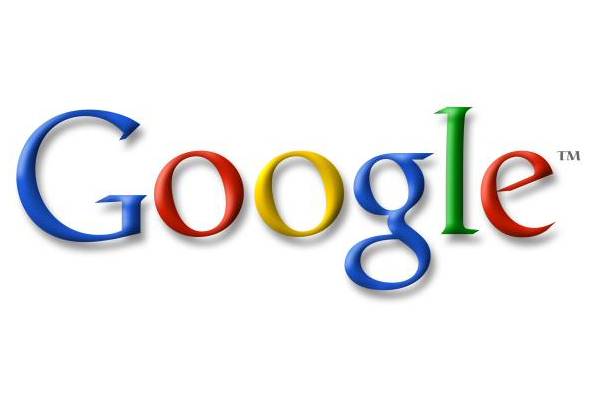
**Introduction and Motivation:**

A client who wants to receive data from a server connects to the internet network through LANs and routers. The data transfer is done using packets in a **store and forward** manner; each node becomes as a collection of **queues**.

Delays and waiting times are mentioned with respect to these queues.



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Different applications have different requirements on transfer time. For example VOIP applications need higher transfer rate as delays are more noticeable to the user. Assuming there were no queues on the path from client to server, data could’ve crossed the net at the speed of light (assuming no packet loss) - the delay is mostly in the routers’ queues.

We’ll discuss those queues as part of **Queueing Theory**- it is applicable to packets queues as well as other queues. We’ll discuss different aspects of queues such as waiting time, number of waiting items, and the mean value of both. We’ll use stochastic models and random variables during our analysis.

***Stochastic Models inputs:***

The random variable has two parameters: (a) packet size/effort/service time, and (b) arrival time. Each may have different distribution parameters.

The queue itself may have different behaviors/policies: LIFO, FIFO, Priority Queue etc.

All these are inputs to the model.

Packet size

Arrival time

***Stochastic Models outputs:***

We’re interested in understanding the overall queue performance. Particularly we’re interested in delay, utilization and queues sizes. We’ll come to see these outputs are highly correlated.

One of the tools we’ll use is **generating functions.** We’d like to transform the ‘distributed world’ to the ‘generating functions world’ since mathematical operations are easier to perform on generating functions. Then we’ll convert the result back and get the final output wanted.

*(\*) generating functions can be found at Appendix I of the course book.*

**Discrete Generating Functions:**

Giving a set of functions the generating function would be defined as:

This function is also known as Z-Transform.

Note that has to converge in order for to be defined: for some *a,*

We’ll use the term ‘match’ to describe the connection between the function and its transform and use the notation:

***Examples for Discrete functions:***

* Define (indexes are discrete).  
  Note that so when discussing distribution functions
* First we’re going to examine Un described as: it’s easy to see that the matching function would be
* Define a *selective-function* it’s easy to see that the matching function would be
* Define to beunder some constraints on Z and using the geometric series equation we get:
* Define - a function with geometric factor results:

**Selected Z transforms:**

* **Convolution:**  
  We say is a convolution of and if define the convolution operator as:

It’s interesting to see that the matching generating function is:

Concluding convolution matches multiplication on the Z plane:

* matching function:
* Derivation match:  
    
  concluding that   
  note that when Z=1 result the sum: which is very similar to the mean value when is a density function:
* Giving the last property we can easily find the fn series item by item:  
  and **…** orin general,

**Discrete Inverse:**

**Goal**: Given , how can we find ?

**Method I:** Using line 18 of table I – the derivation property – we could find the elements one by one: **.** Thismethodis less preferable due to the complexity of high order derivation.

**Method II:** Given presented as a polynomial quotient, we can present both polynomials as multiplication of simple polynomials of the form

Finally we could get the quotient to the form:

Finally we can use the match from the table:

The table actually provides solution for the quadratic case as well.

*(\*) full table of more interesting connections can be found in the course book: Table I.2*

**Example (from course book)**

Given G find .

We first want to factorize G(Z) to a sum of first and second degree polynomial.

The book gives a formula to calculate the coefficients:

And so the final result is:

Example summary:

1. factorize to polynomial
2. Use each factor as the denominator in a sum of products equation
3. Find coefficients using the formula from the book.
4. Use the known relation to form a close phrase that describes all the series elements.

We got familiar with the discrete transforms. The continuous form is called **Laplace transform.**

**Continuous Generating functions - Laplace transform**

Definition:

Back to distribution world – we won’t have negative times, so we can use a simpler definition:

**Selected Laplace transforms:**

* Once again we start with a simple case:   
  if f is a density function, this may be highly useful for self checking. Namely we can check that we: (a) transformed correctly and (b) found a true density function, by assigning s=0.
* ***Note****: while in discrete plane we used the form - in the continuous plane we will use the form*
* **Convolution:**  
  as before – we see that:
* **Mean value:**as in the discrete case, the mean value in the continuous case could be retrieved by deriving the transformed function:

Which is the expected value.

*Note: Tables 3+4 in the book show additional useful examples which are similar to tables 1+2 mentioned in the discrete case.*

**Continuous Inverse:**

Technique is going to be very similar to the discrete case:

From the last stage it is easy to inverse the function using the transform tables.