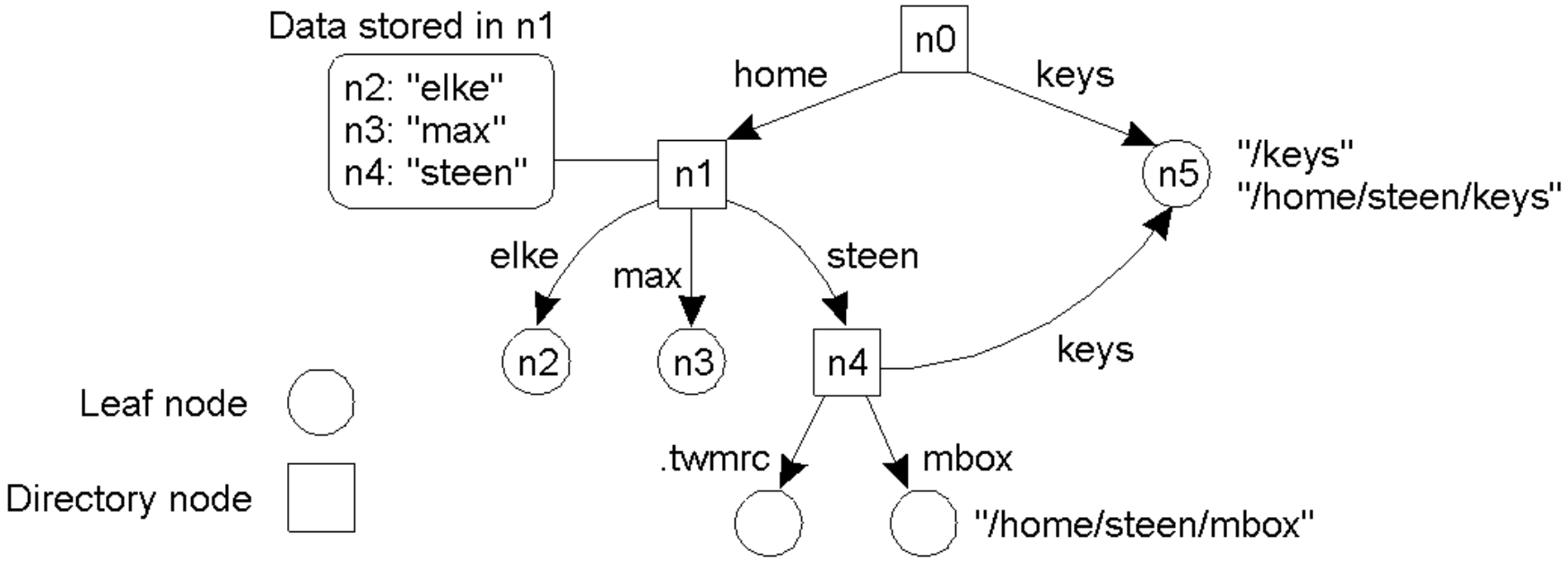
Naming

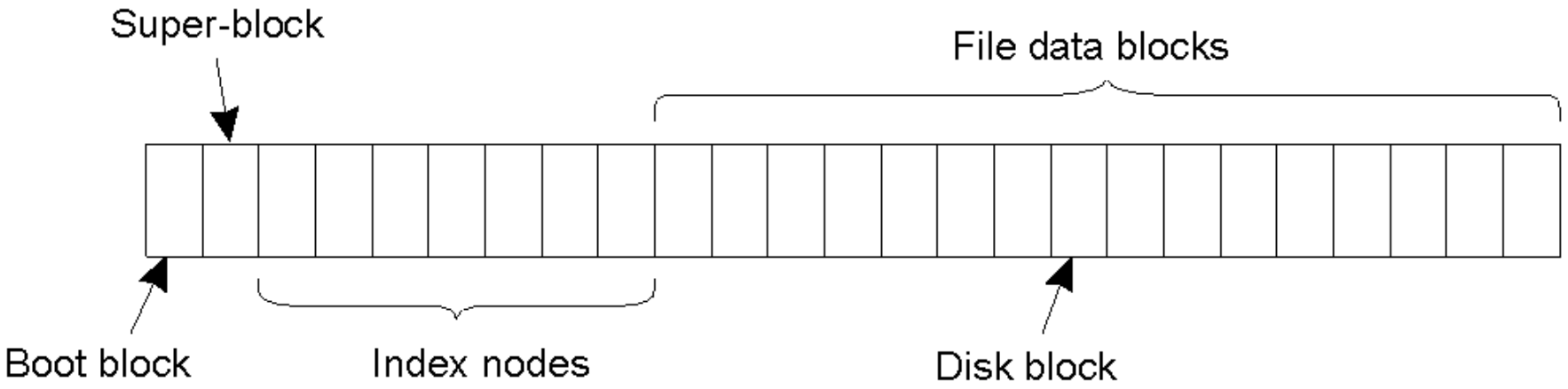
Chapter 4

Name Spaces (1)



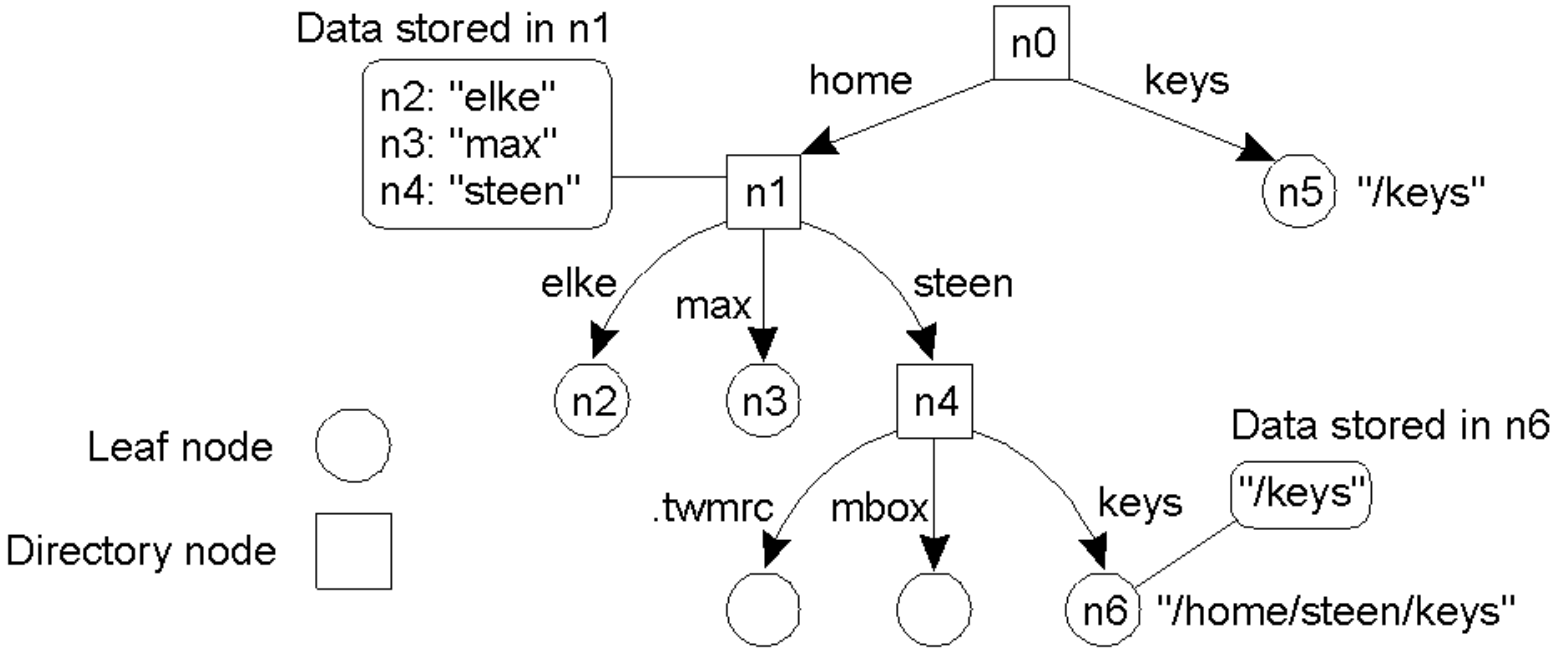
A general naming graph with a single root node.

Name Spaces (2)



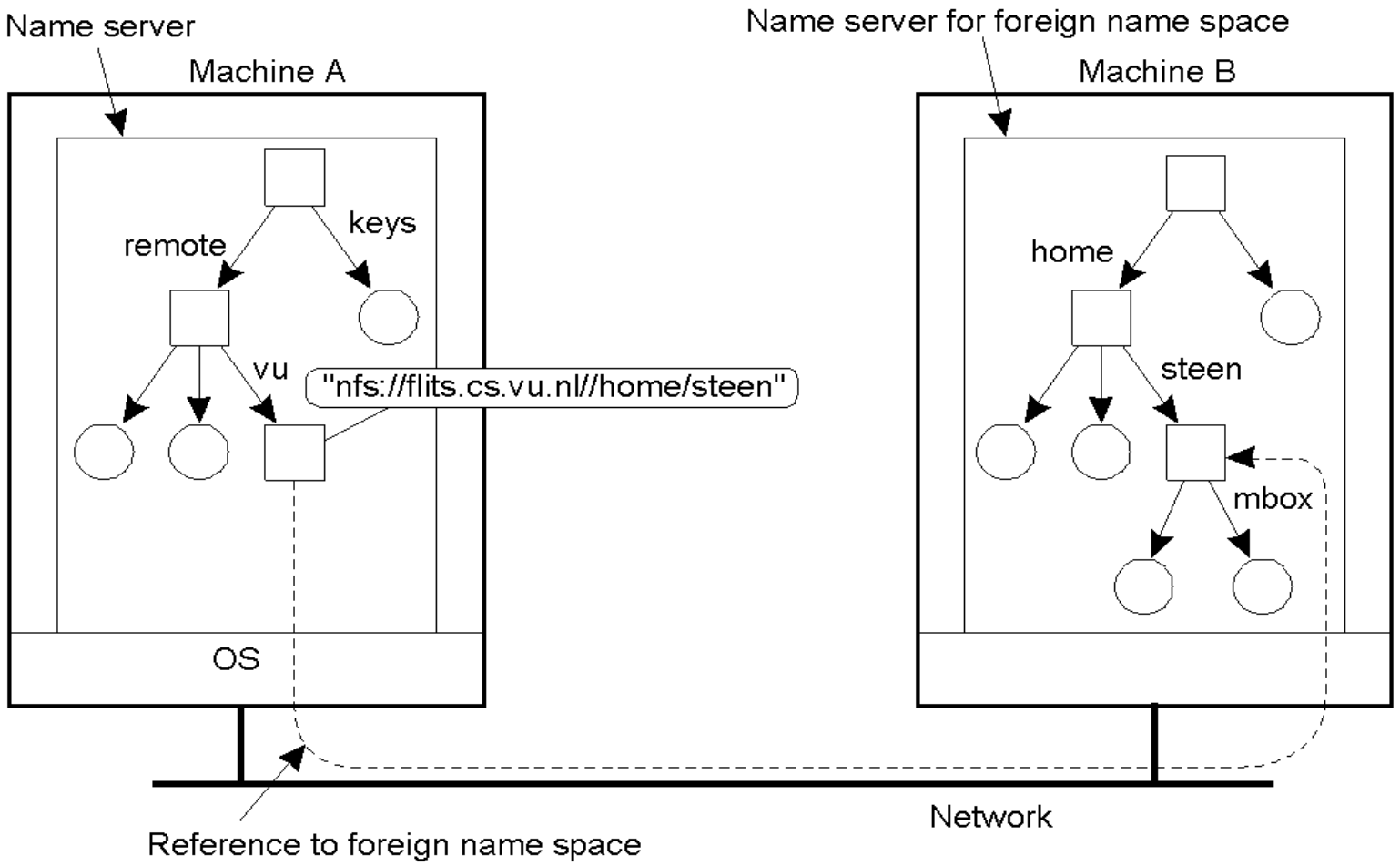
The general organization of the UNIX file system implementation on a logical disk of contiguous disk blocks.

Linking and Mounting (1)



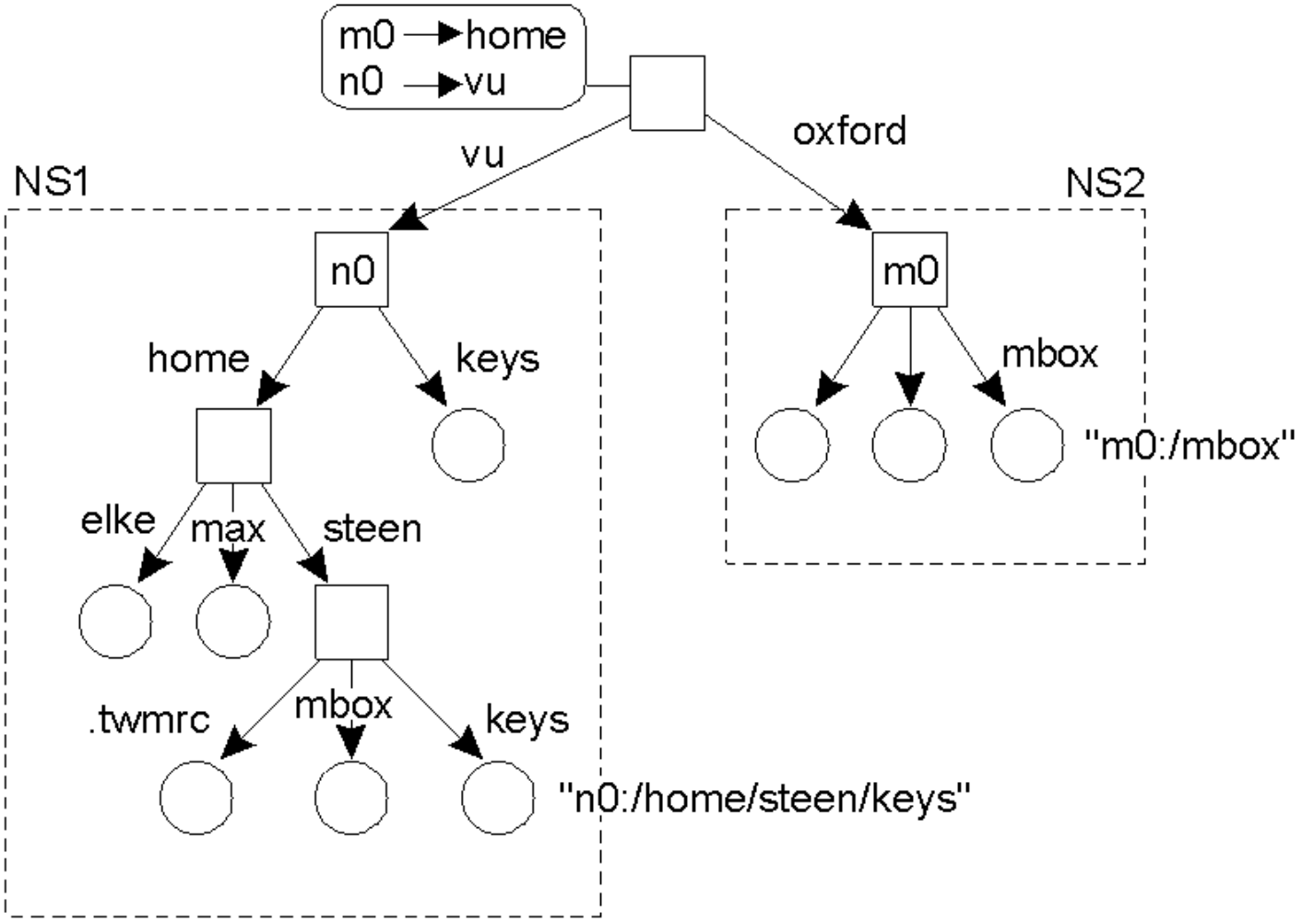
The concept of a symbolic link explained in a naming graph.

Linking and Mounting (2)



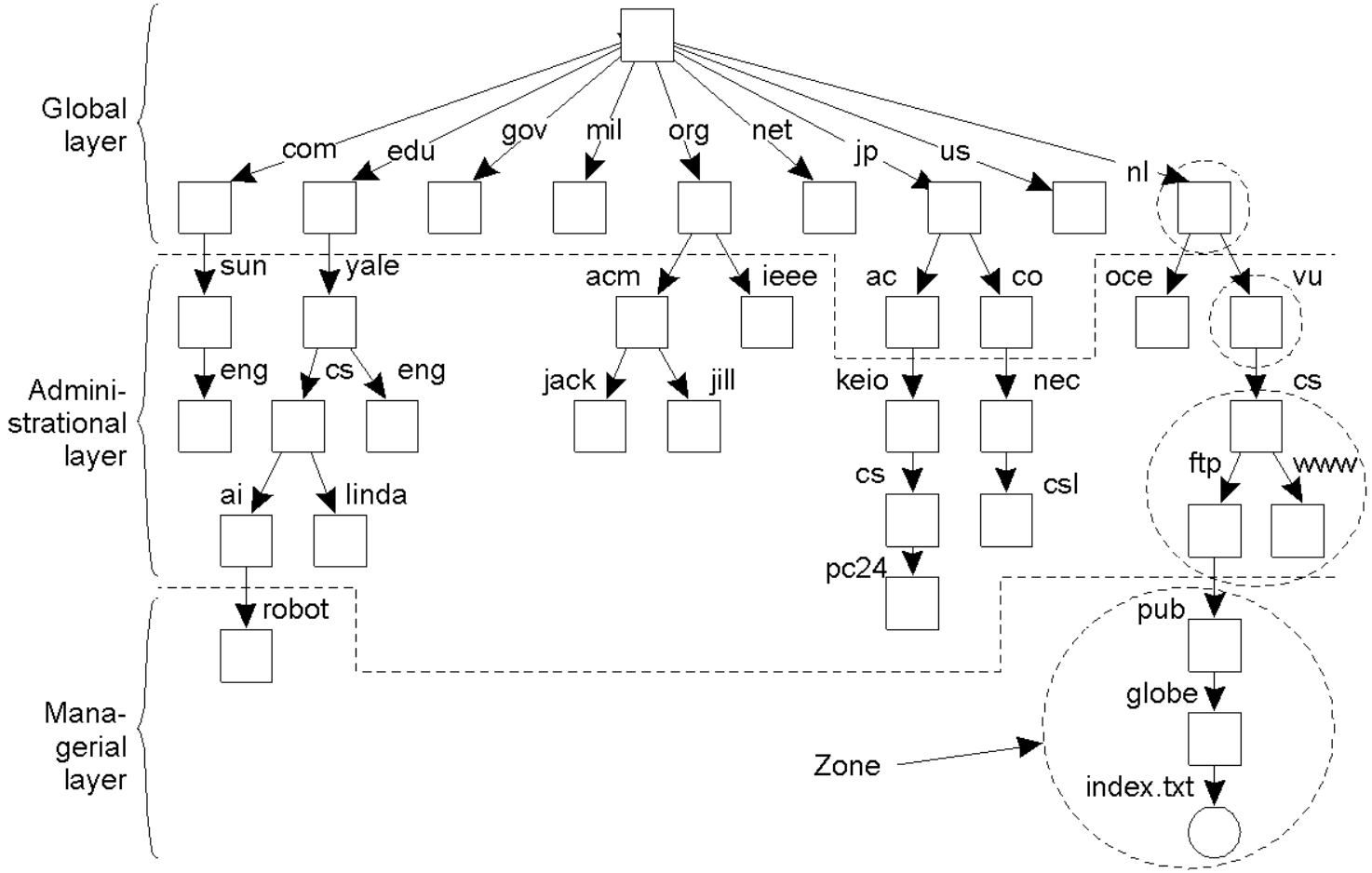
Mounting remote name spaces through a specific process protocol.

Linking and Mounting (3)



Organization of the DEC Global Name Service

Name Space Distribution (1)



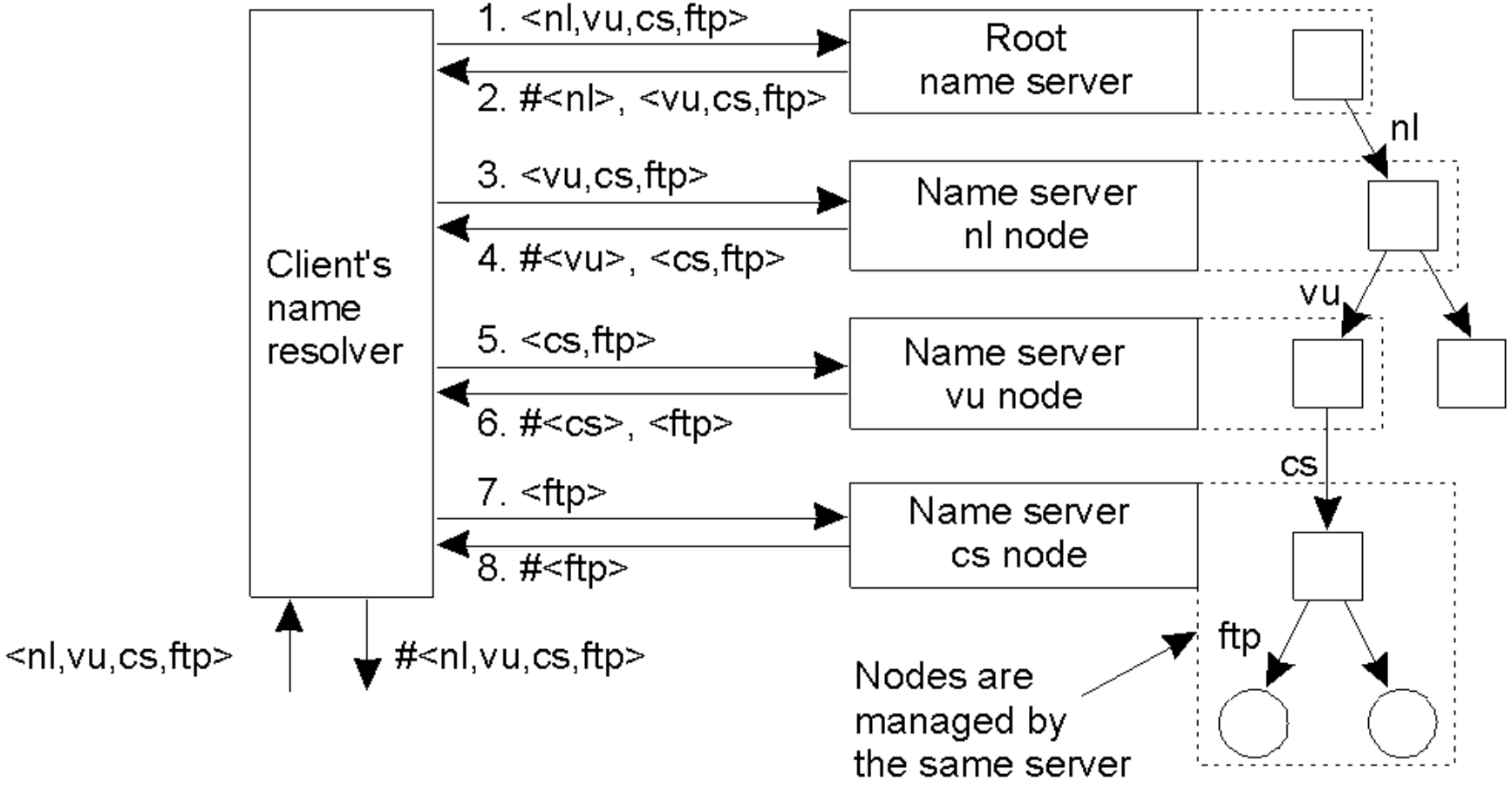
An example partitioning of the DNS name space, including Internet-accessible files, into three layers.

Name Space Distribution (2)

Item	Global	Administrational	Managerial
Geographical scale of network	Worldwide	Organization	Department
Total number of nodes	Few	Many	Vast numbers
Responsiveness to lookups	Seconds	Milliseconds	Immediate
Update propagation	Lazy	Immediate	Immediate
Number of replicas	Many	None or few	None
Is client-side caching applied?	Yes	Yes	Sometimes

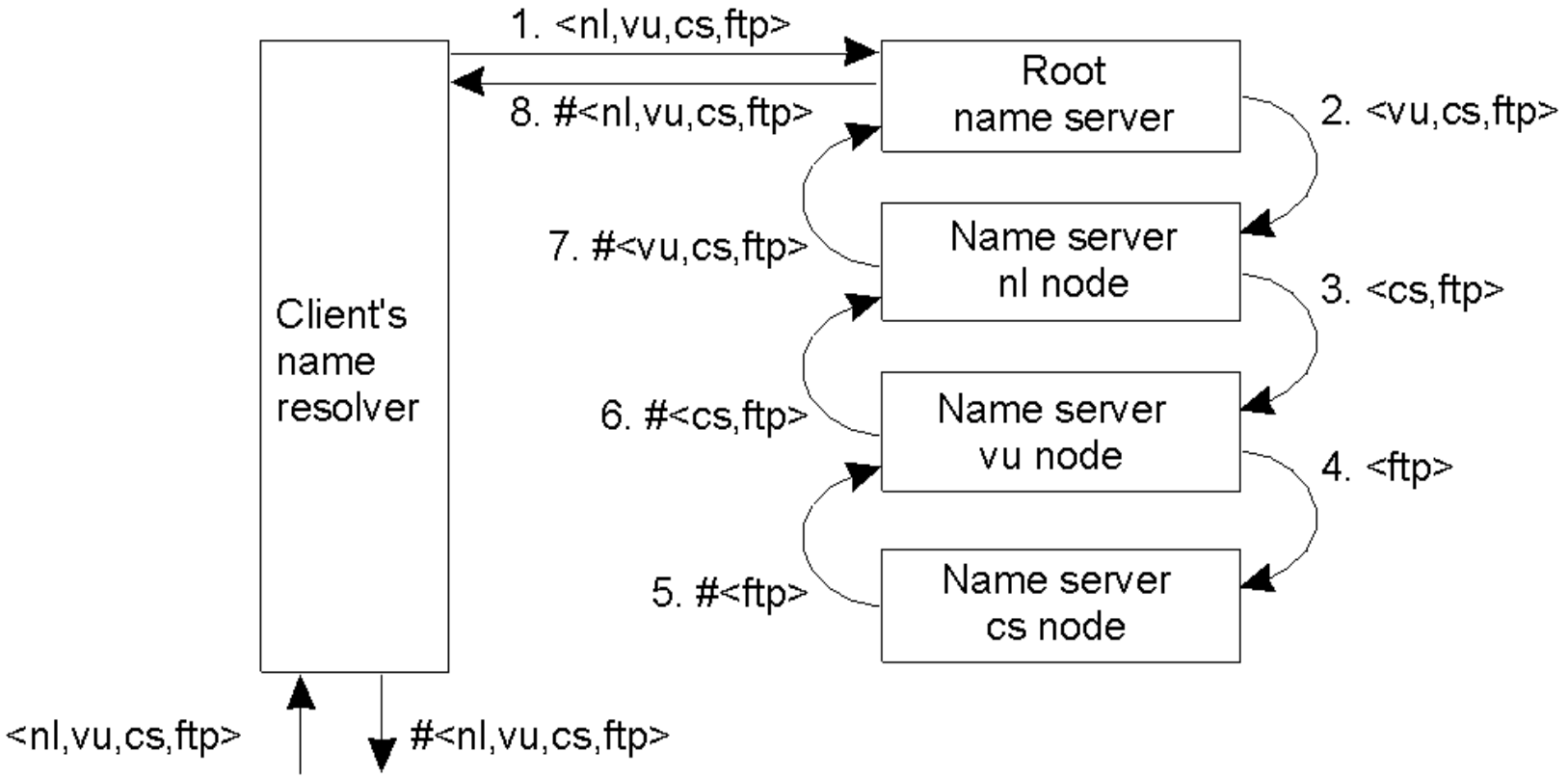
A comparison between name servers for implementing nodes from a large-scale name space partitioned into a global layer, as an administrational layer, and a managerial layer.

Implementation of Name Resolution (1)



The principle of iterative name resolution.

Implementation of Name Resolution (2)



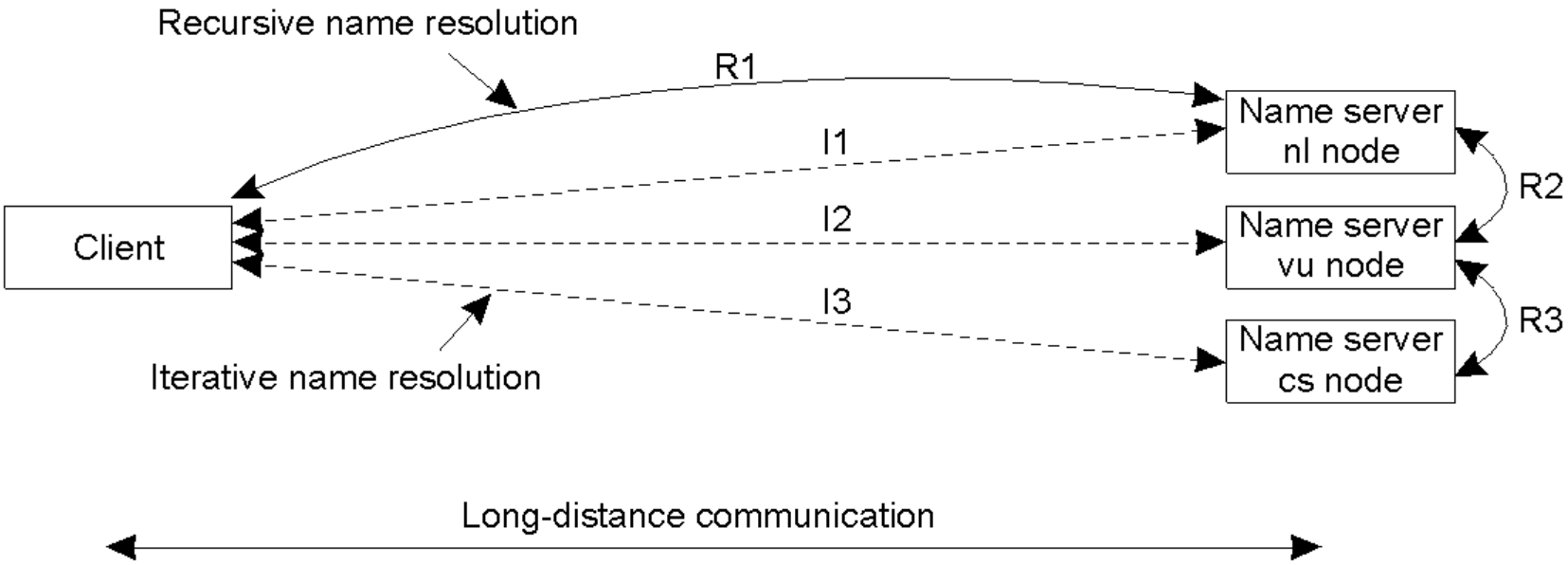
The principle of recursive name resolution.

Implementation of Name Resolution (3)

Server for node	Should resolve	Looks up	Passes to child	Receives and caches	Returns to requester
cs	<ftp>	#<ftp>	--	--	#<ftp>
vu	<cs,ftp>	#<cs>	<ftp>	#<ftp>	#<cs> #<cs, ftp>
ni	<vu,cs,ftp>	#<vu>	<cs,ftp>	#<cs> #<cs,ftp>	#<vu> #<vu,cs> #<vu,cs,ftp>
root	<ni,vu,cs,ftp>	#<nl>	<vu,cs,ftp>	#<vu> #<vu,cs> #<vu,cs,ftp>	#<nl> #<nl,vu> #<nl,vu,cs> #<nl,vu,cs,ftp>

Recursive name resolution of <*nl*, *vu*, *cs*, *ftp*>. Name servers cache intermediate results for subsequent lookups.

Implementation of Name Resolution (4)



The comparison between recursive and iterative name resolution with respect to communication costs.

The DNS Name Space

Type of record	Associated entity	Description
SOA	Zone	Holds information on the represented zone
A	Host	Contains an IP address of the host this node represents
MX	Domain	Refers to a mail server to handle mail addressed to this node
SRV	Domain	Refers to a server handling a specific service
NS	Zone	Refers to a name server that implements the represented zone
CNAME	Node	Symbolic link with the primary name of the represented node
PTR	Host	Contains the canonical name of a host
HINFO	Host	Holds information on the host this node represents
TXT	Any kind	Contains any entity-specific information considered useful

The most important types of resource records forming the contents of nodes in the DNS name space.

DNS Implementation (1)

An excerpt from the DNS database for the zone *cs.vu.nl*.

Name	Record type	Record value
cs.vu.nl	SOA	star (1999121502,7200,3600,2419200,86400)
cs.vu.nl	NS	star.cs.vu.nl
cs.vu.nl	NS	top.cs.vu.nl
cs.vu.nl	NS	solo.cs.vu.nl
cs.vu.nl	TXT	"Vrije Universiteit - Math. & Comp. Sc."
cs.vu.nl	MX	1 zephyr.cs.vu.nl
cs.vu.nl	MX	2 tornado.cs.vu.nl
cs.vu.nl	MX	3 star.cs.vu.nl
star.cs.vu.nl	HINFO	Sun Unix
star.cs.vu.nl	MX	1 star.cs.vu.nl
star.cs.vu.nl	MX	10 zephyr.cs.vu.nl
star.cs.vu.nl	A	130.37.24.6
star.cs.vu.nl	A	192.31.231.42
zephyr.cs.vu.nl	HINFO	Sun Unix
zephyr.cs.vu.nl	MX	1 zephyr.cs.vu.nl
zephyr.cs.vu.nl	MX	2 tornado.cs.vu.nl
zephyr.cs.vu.nl	A	192.31.231.66
www.cs.vu.nl	CNAME	soling.cs.vu.nl
ftp.cs.vu.nl	CNAME	soling.cs.vu.nl
soling.cs.vu.nl	HINFO	Sun Unix
soling.cs.vu.nl	MX	1 soling.cs.vu.nl
soling.cs.vu.nl	MX	10 zephyr.cs.vu.nl
soling.cs.vu.nl	A	130.37.24.11
laser.cs.vu.nl	HINFO	PC MS-DOS
laser.cs.vu.nl	A	130.37.30.32
vucs-das.cs.vu.nl	PTR	0.26.37.130.in-addr.arpa
vucs-das.cs.vu.nl	A	130.37.26.0

DNS Implementation (2)

Name	Record type	Record value
cs.vu.nl	NIS	solo.cs.vu.nl
solo.cs.vu.nl	A	130.37.21.1

Part of the description for the *vu.nl* domain which contains the *cs.vu.nl* domain.

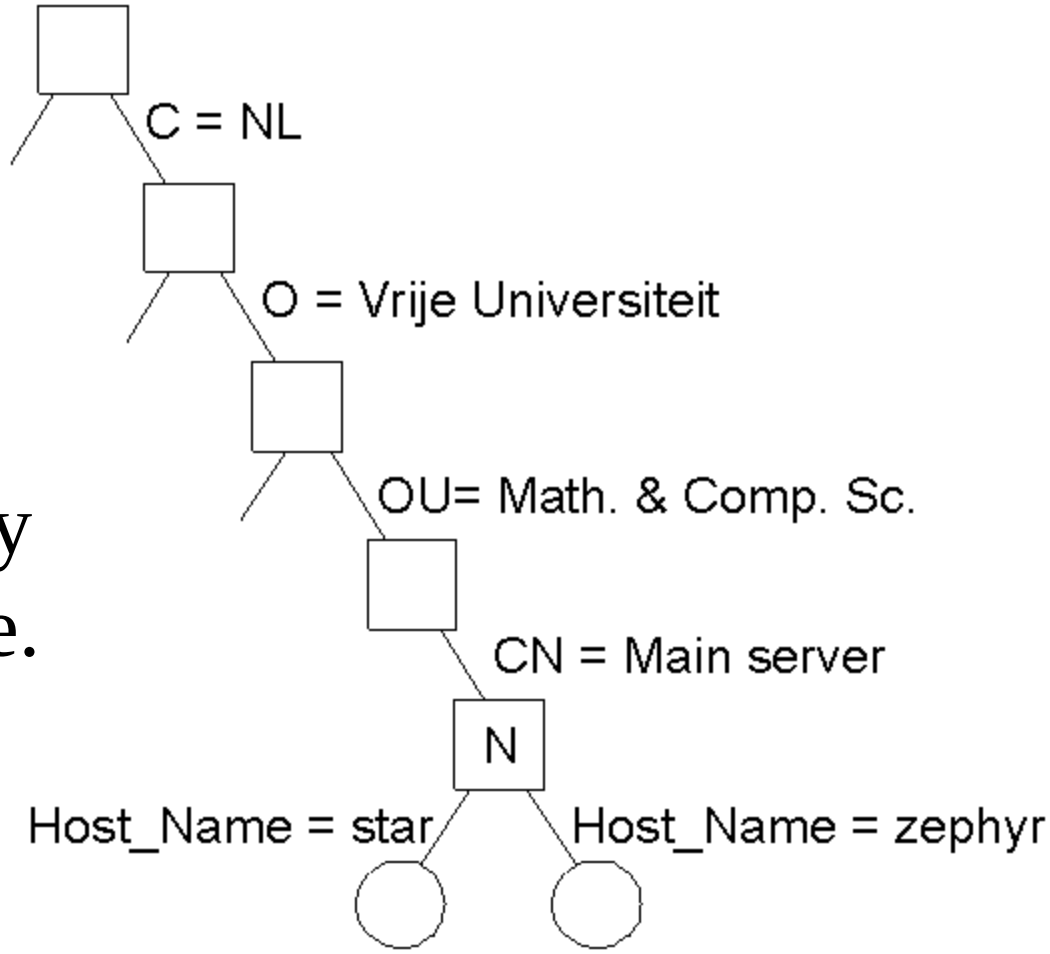
The X.500 Name Space (1)

Attribute	Abbr.	Value
Country	C	NL
Locality	L	Amsterdam
Organization	L	Vrije Universiteit
OrganizationalUnit	OU	Math. & Comp. Sc.
CommonName	CN	Main server
Mail_Servers	--	130.37.24.6, 192.31.231,192.31.231.66
FTP_Server	--	130.37.21.11
WWW_Server	--	130.37.21.11

A simple example of a X.500 directory entry using X.500 naming conventions.

The X.500 Name Space (2)

Part of the directory information tree.



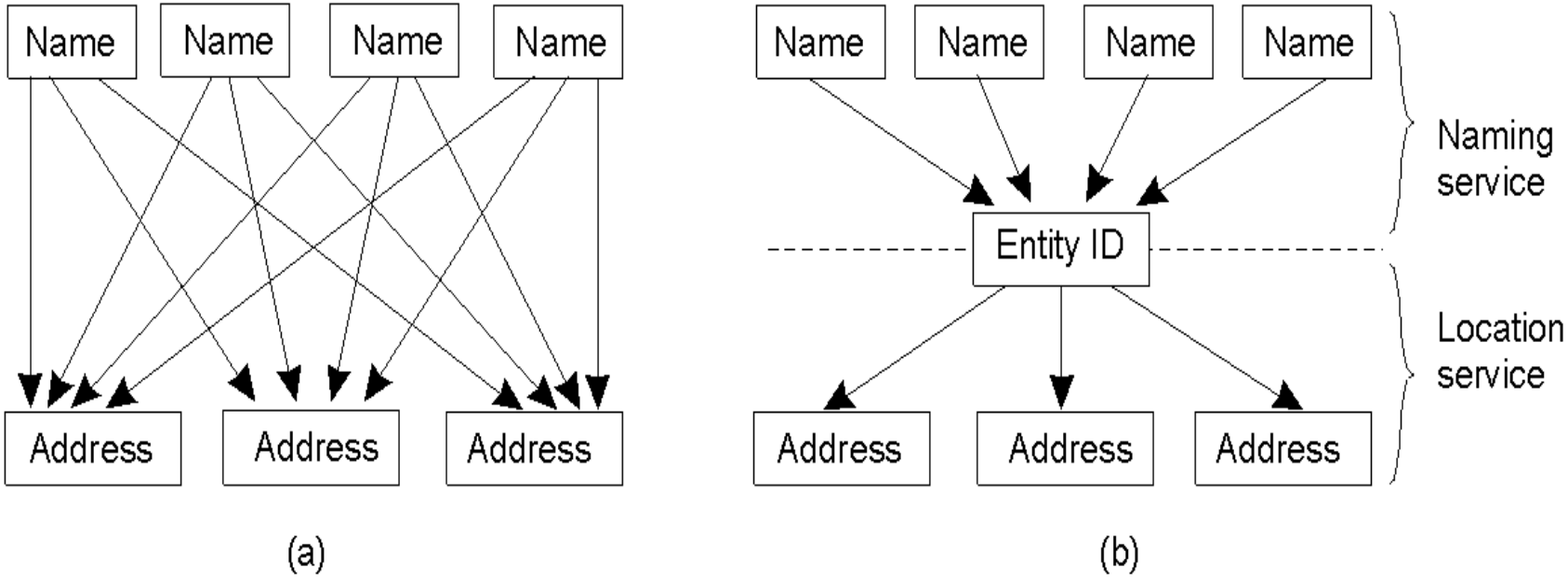
The X.500 Name Space (3)

Attribute	Value
Country	NL
Locality	Amsterdam
Organization	Vrije Universiteit
OrganizationalUnit	Math. & Comp. Sc.
CommonName	Main server
Host_Name	star
Host_Address	192.31.231.42

Attribute	Value
Country	NL
Locality	Amsterdam
Organization	Vrije Universiteit
OrganizationalUnit	Math. & Comp. Sc.
CommonName	Main server
Host_Name	zephyr
Host_Address	192.31.231.66

Two directory entries having *Host_Name* as RDN.

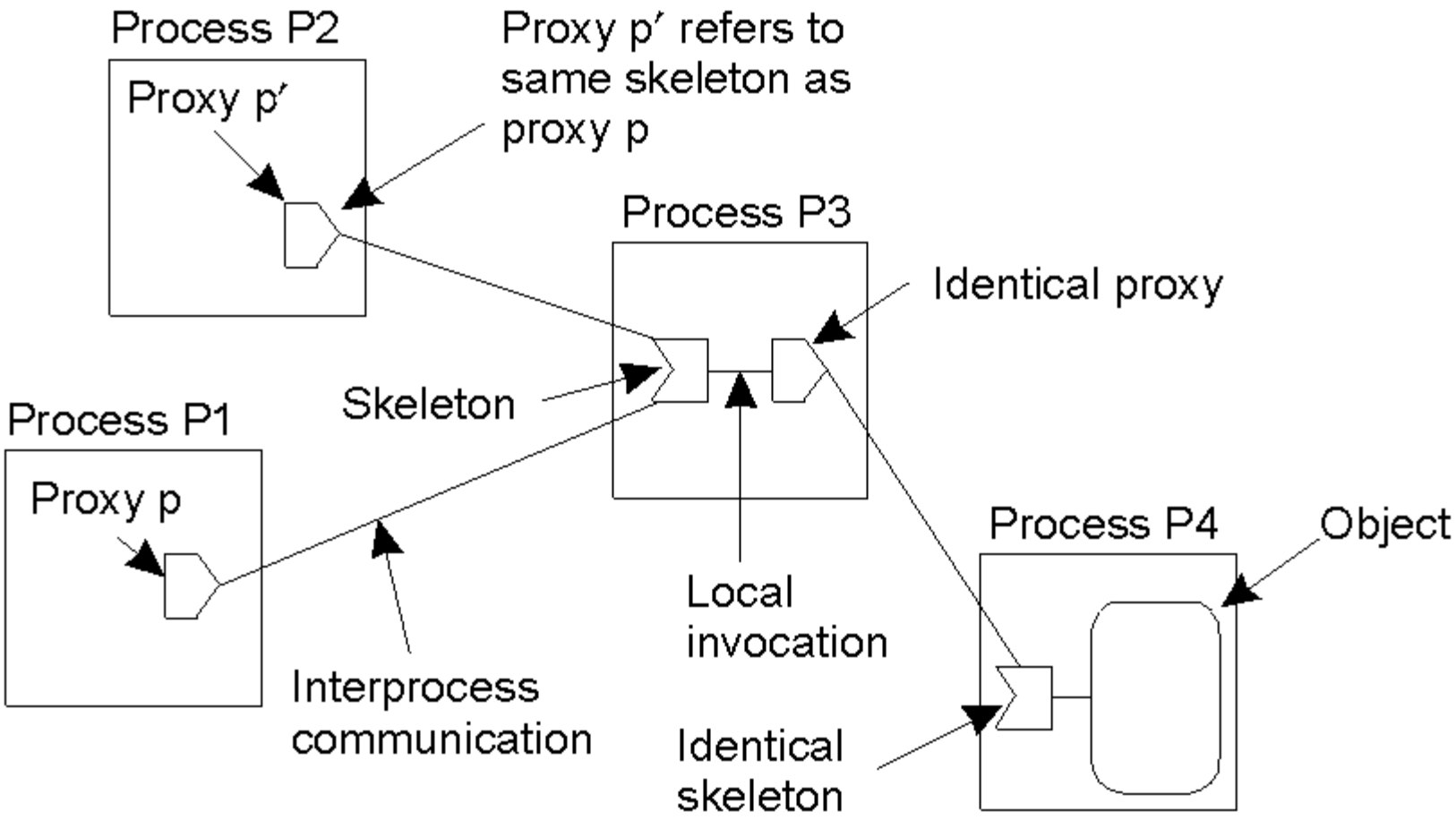
Naming versus Locating Entities



a) Direct, single level mapping between names and addresses.

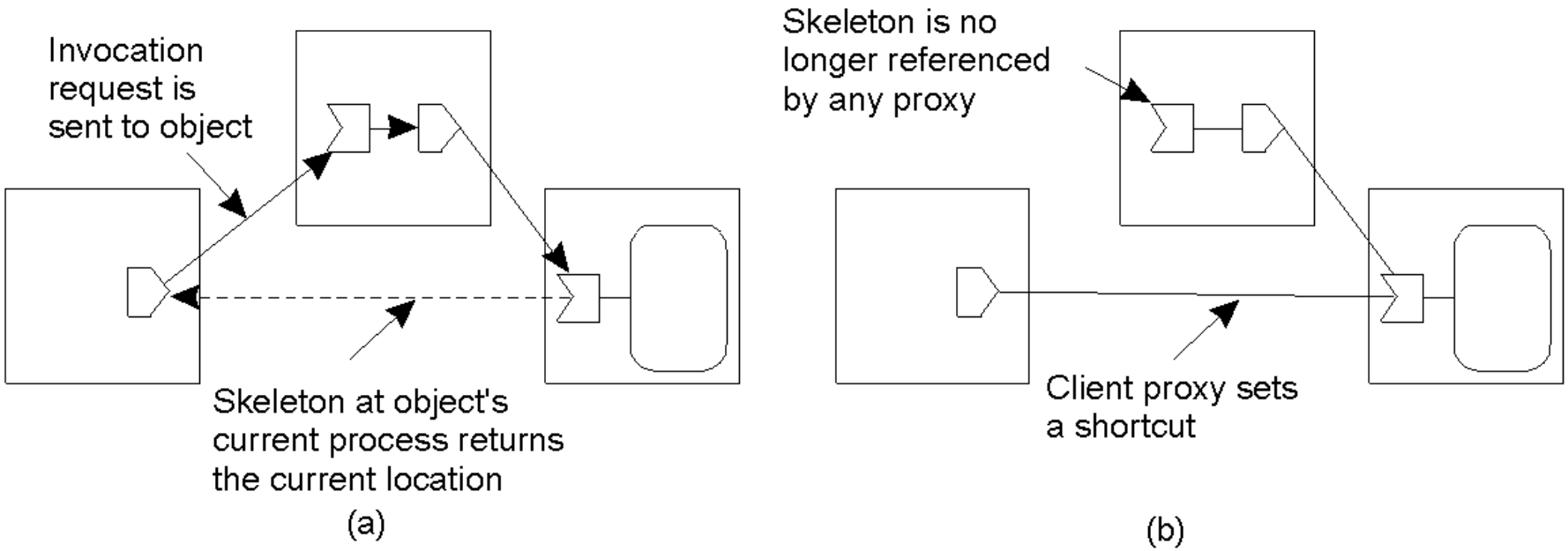
b) T-level mapping using identities.

Forwarding Pointers (1)



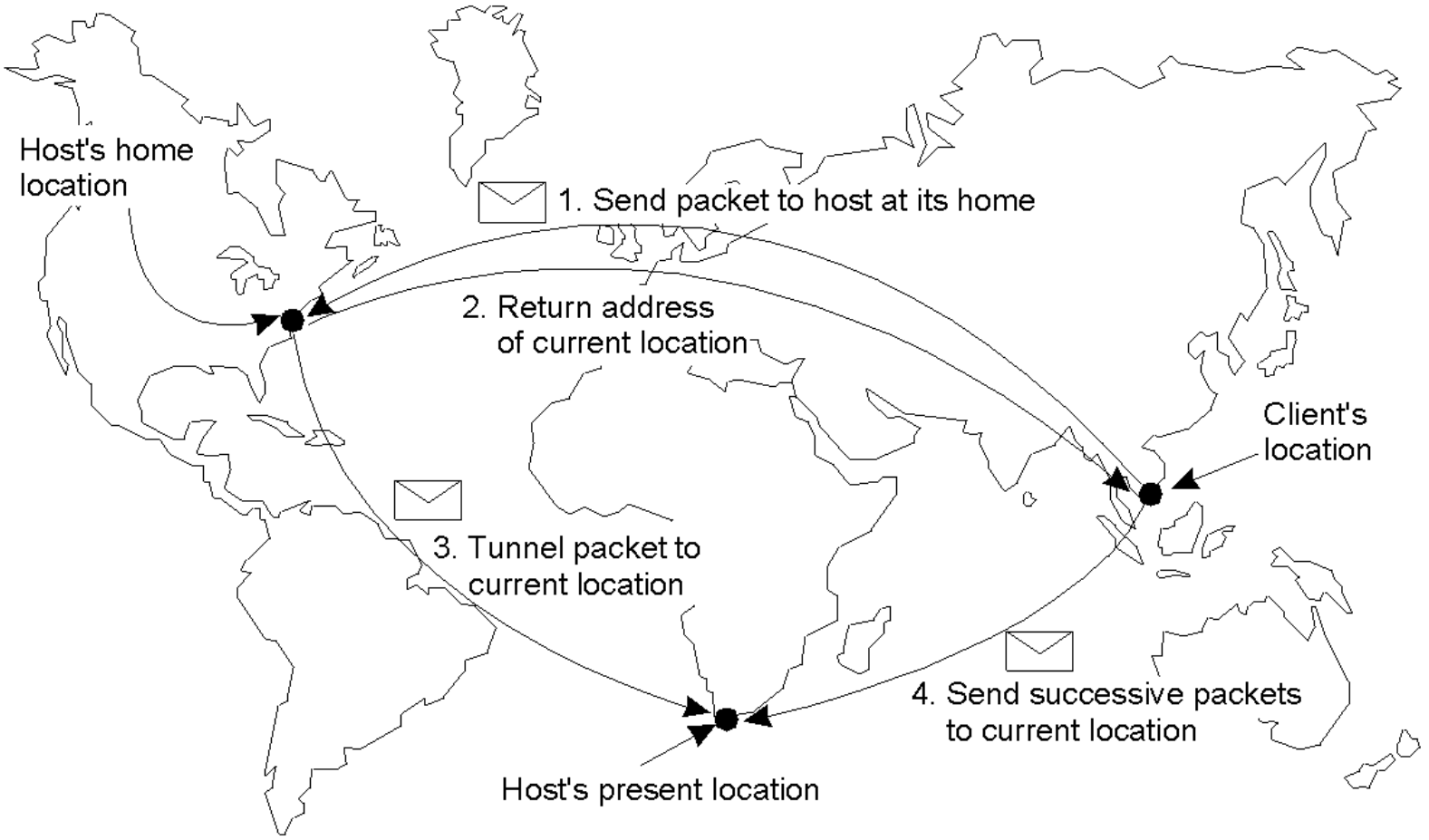
The principle of forwarding pointers using (*proxy*, *skeleton*) pairs.

Forwarding Pointers (2)



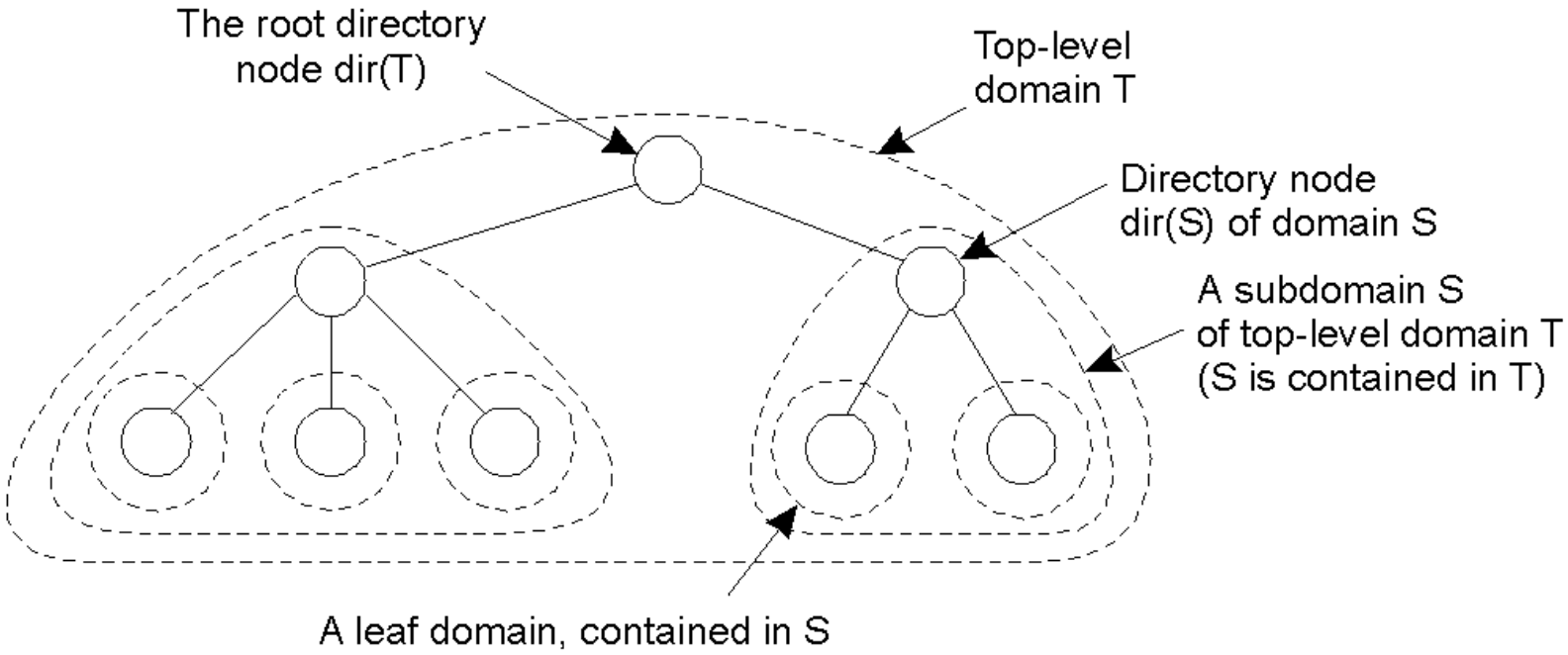
Redirecting a forwarding pointer, by storing a shortcut in a proxy.

Home-Based Approaches



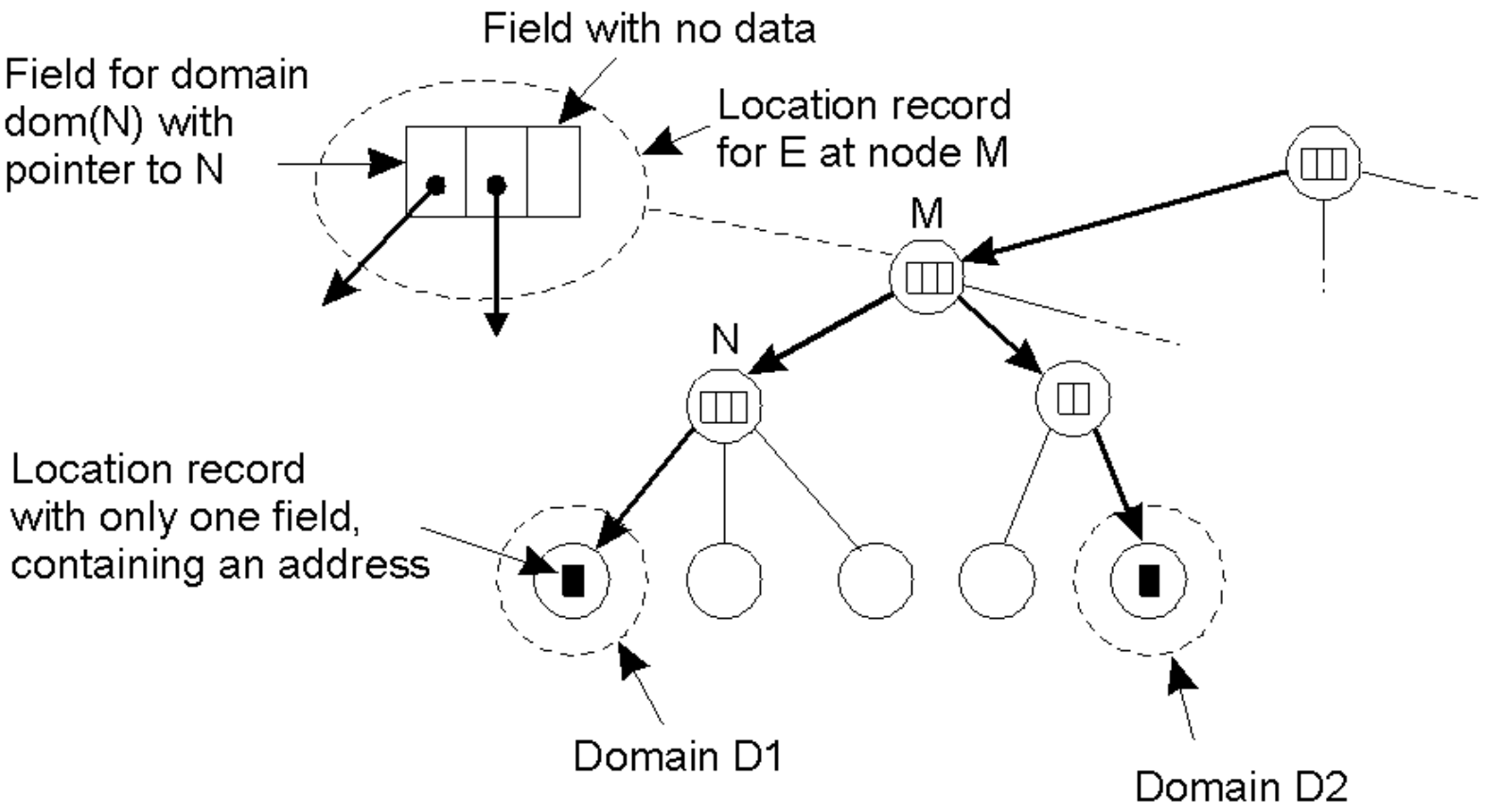
The principle of Mobile IP.

Hierarchical Approaches (1)



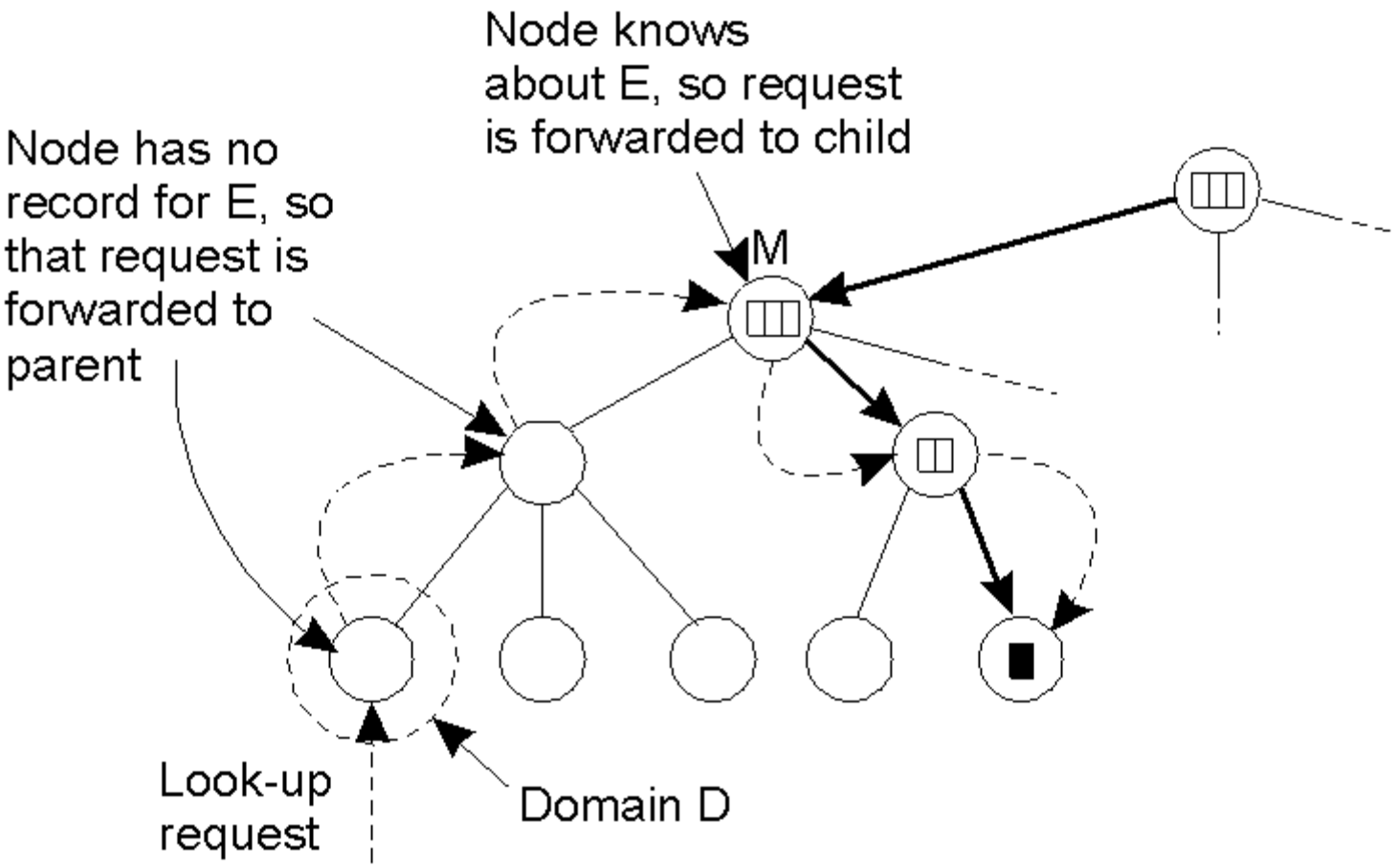
Hierarchical organization of a location service into domains, each having an associated directory node.

Hierarchical Approaches (2)



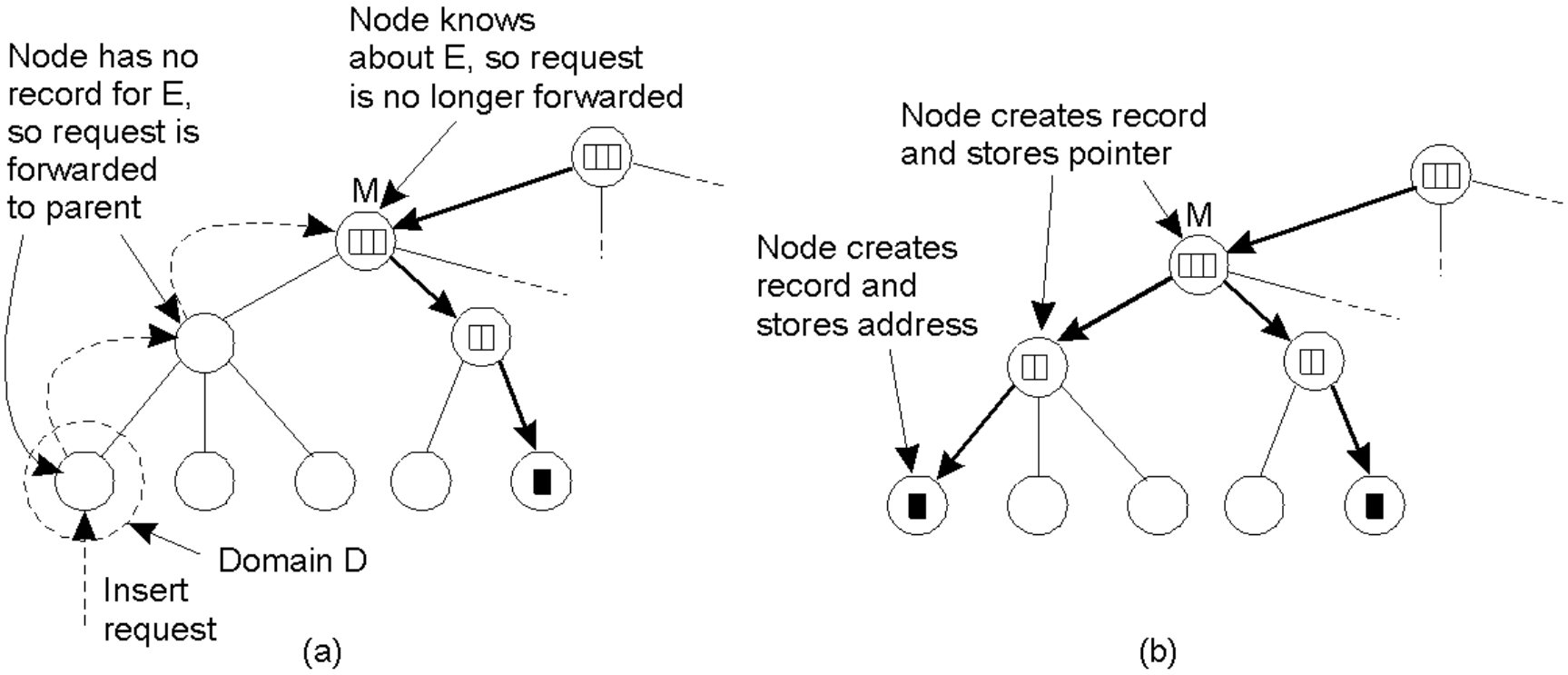
An example of storing information of an entity having two addresses in different leaf domains.

Hierarchical Approaches (3)



Looking up a location in a hierarchically organized location service.

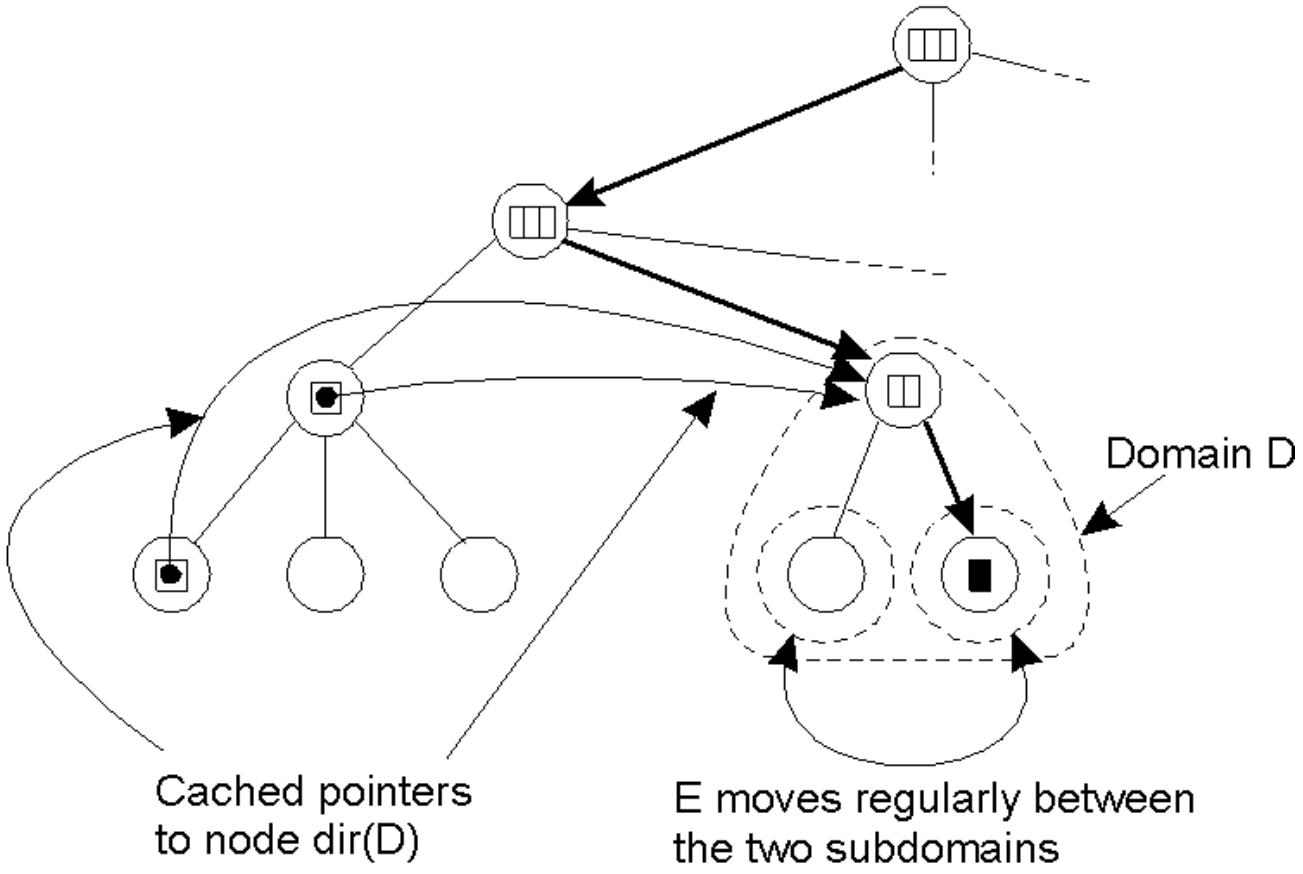
Hierarchical Approaches (4)



a) An insert request is forwarded to the first node that knows about entity *E*.

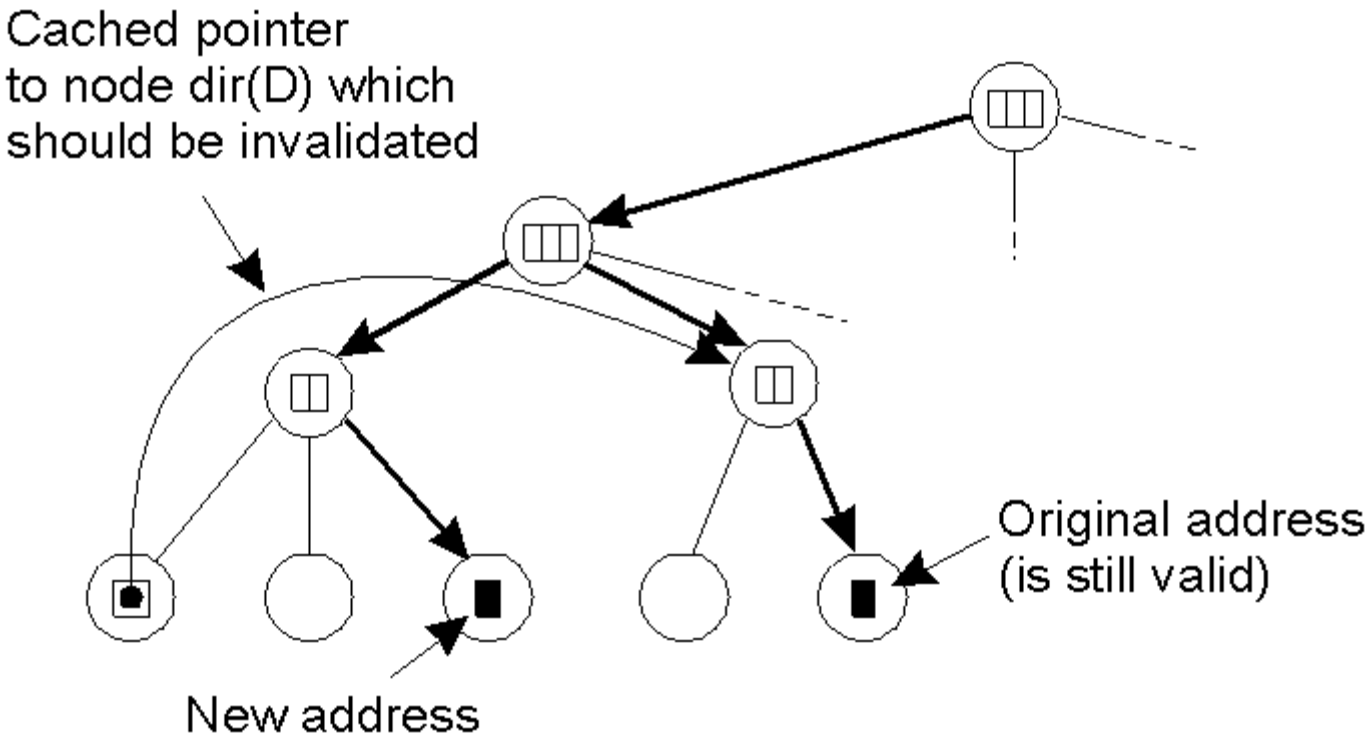
b) A chain of forwarding pointers to the leaf node is created.

Pointer Caches (1)



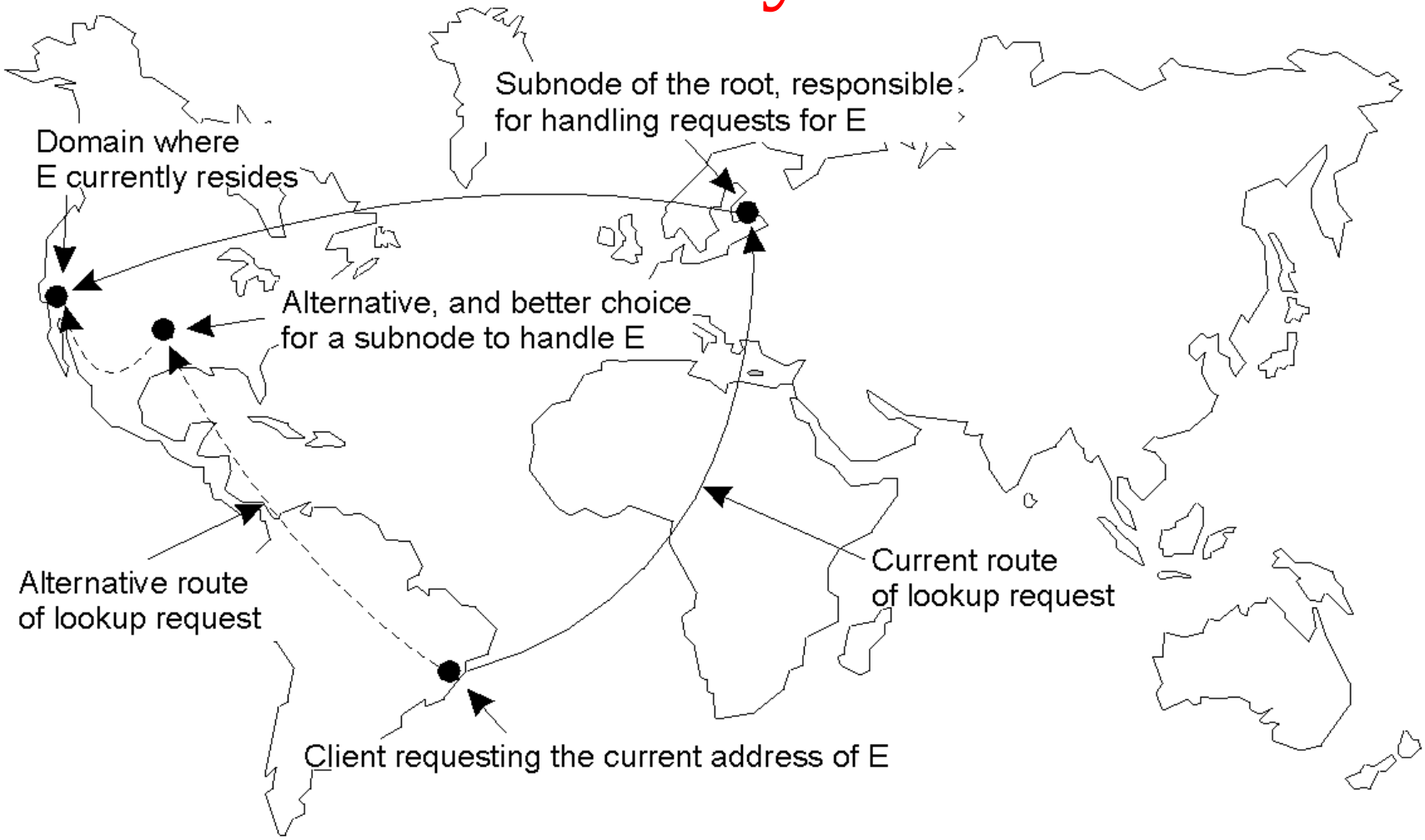
Caching a reference to a directory node of the lowest-level domain in which an entity will reside most of the time.

Pointer Caches (2)



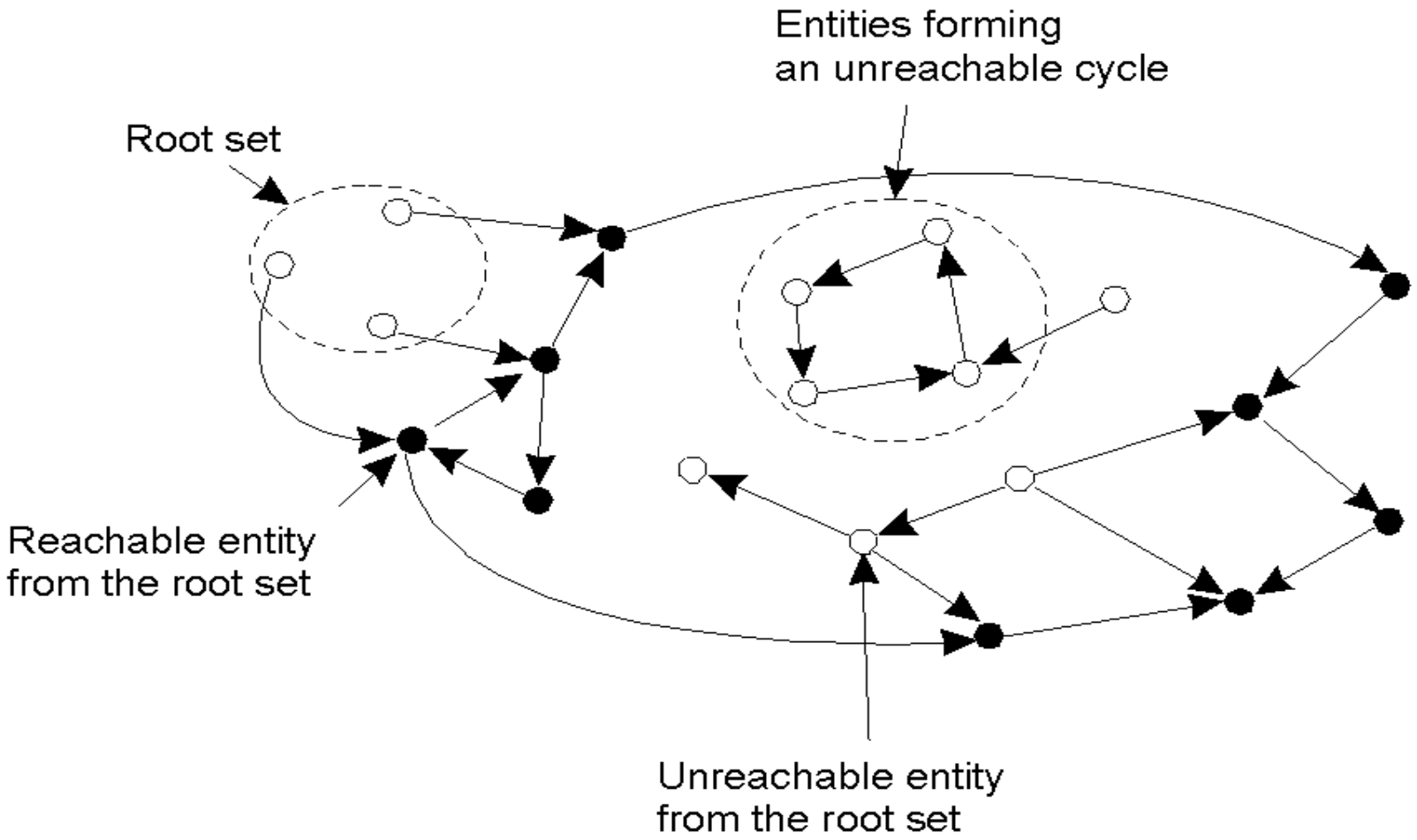
A cache entry that needs to be invalidated because it returns a nonlocal address, while such an address is available.

Scalability Issues



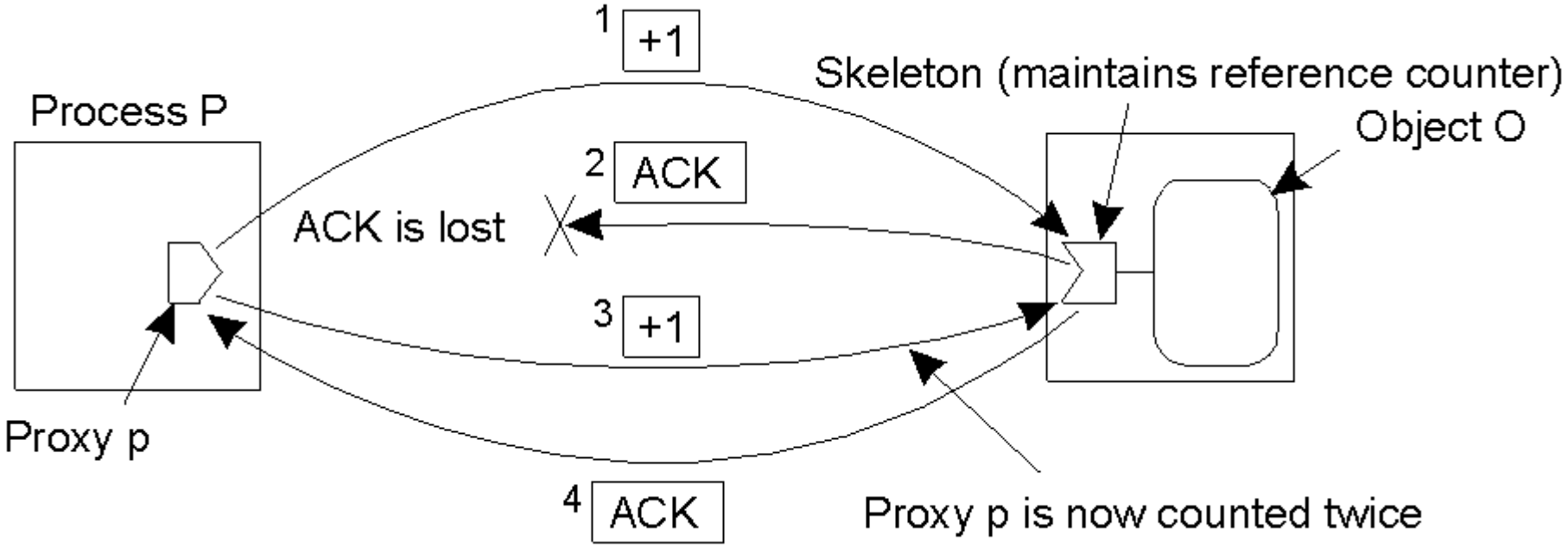
The scalability issues related to uniformly placing subnodes of a partitioned root node across the network covered by a location service.

The Problem of Unreferenced Objects



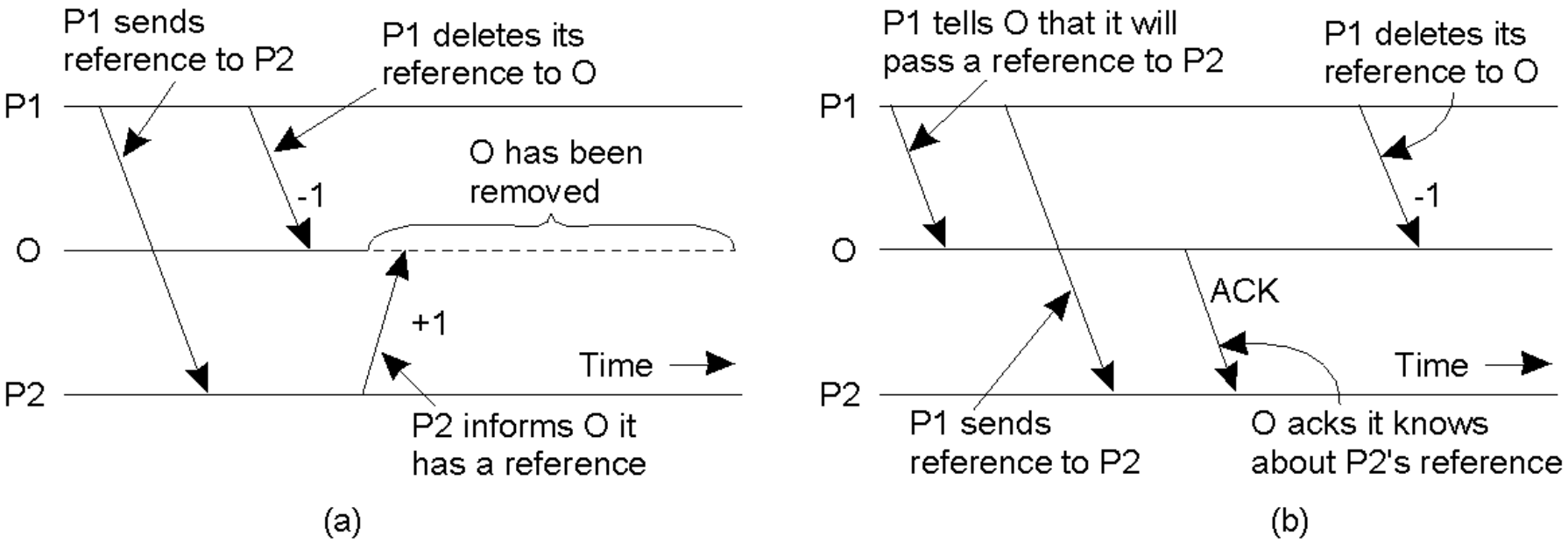
An example of a graph representing objects containing references to each other.

Reference Counting (1)



The problem of maintaining a proper reference count in the presence of unreliable communication.

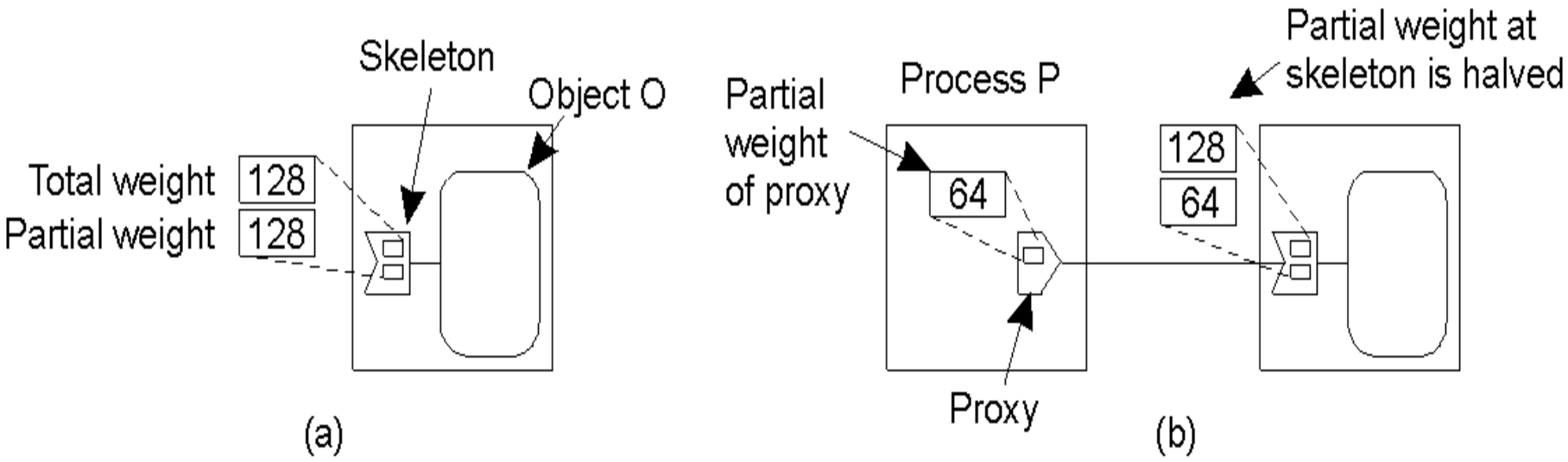
Reference Counting (2)



a) Copying a reference to another process and incrementing the counter too late

b) A solution.

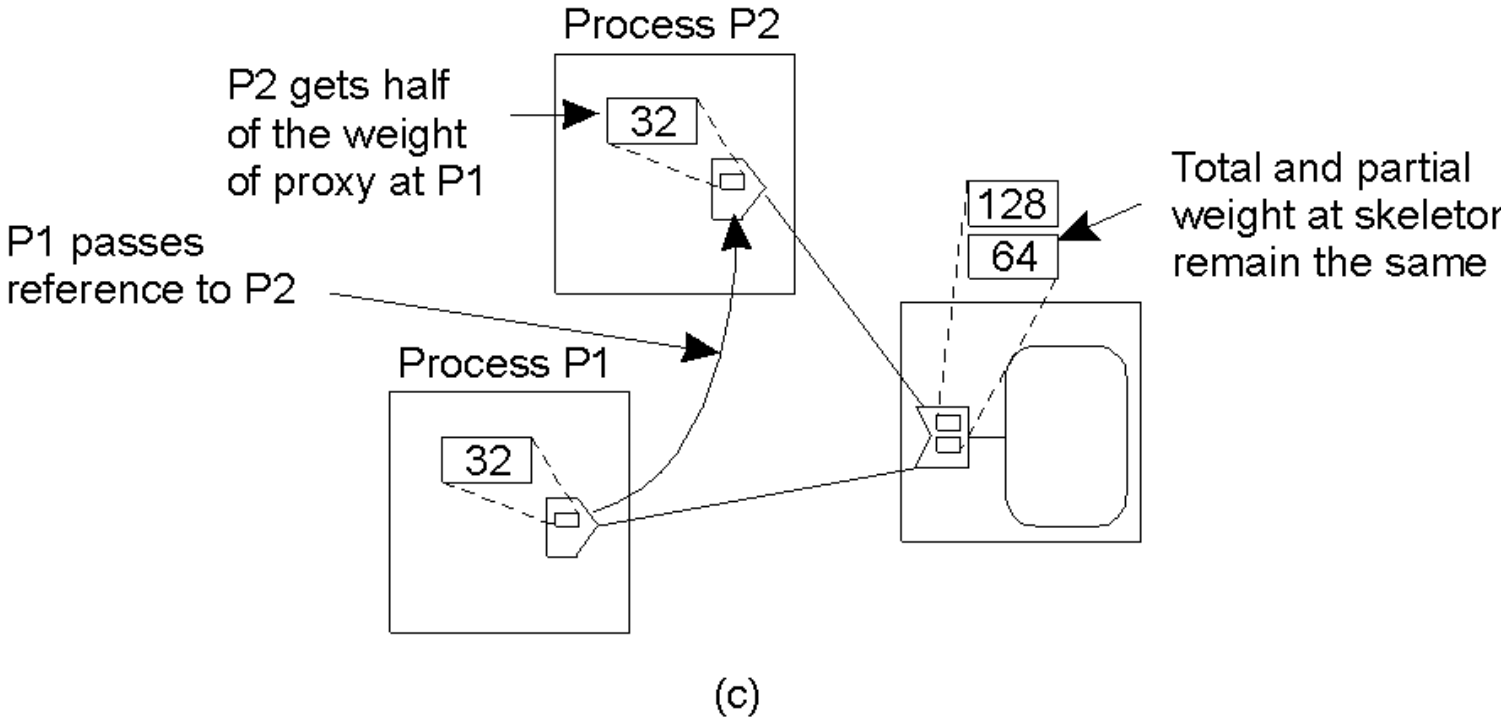
Advanced Referencing Counting (1)



a) The initial assignment of weights in weighted reference counting

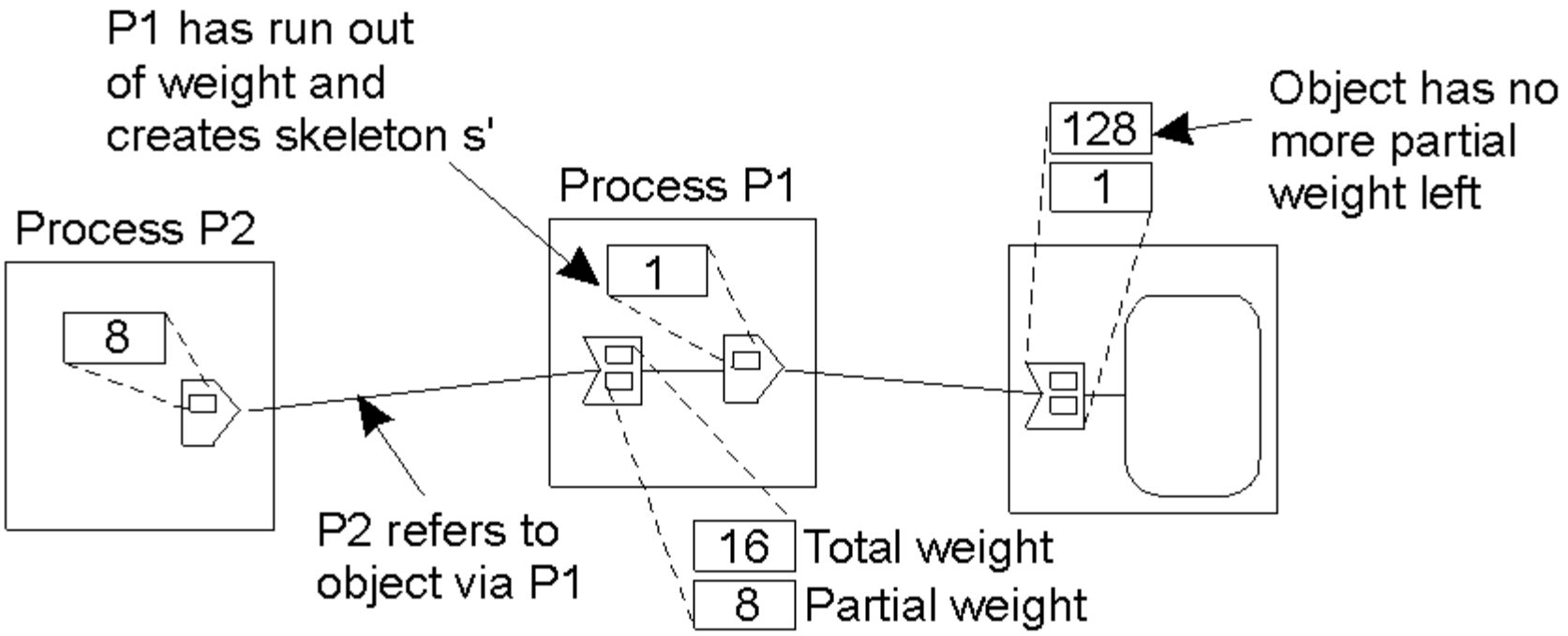
b) Weight assignment when creating a new reference.

Advanced Referencing Counting (2)



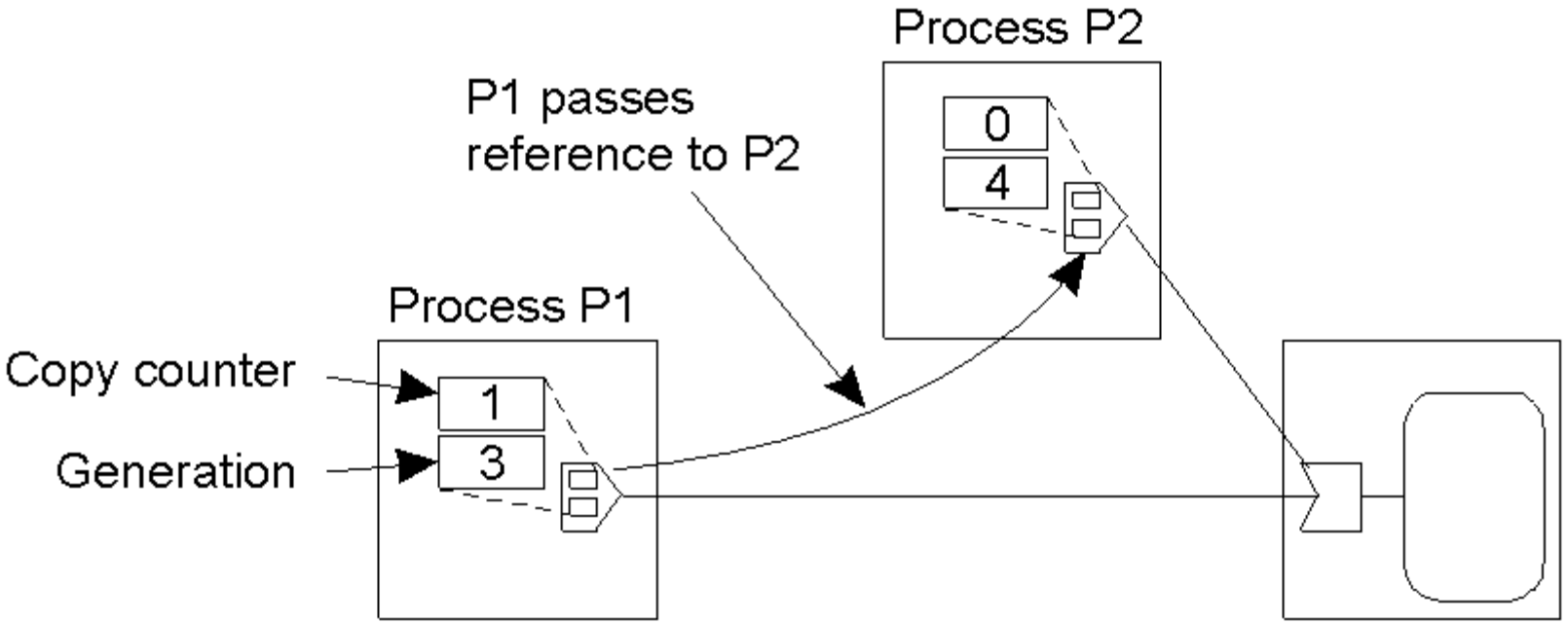
c) Weight assignment when copying a reference.

Advanced Referencing Counting (3)



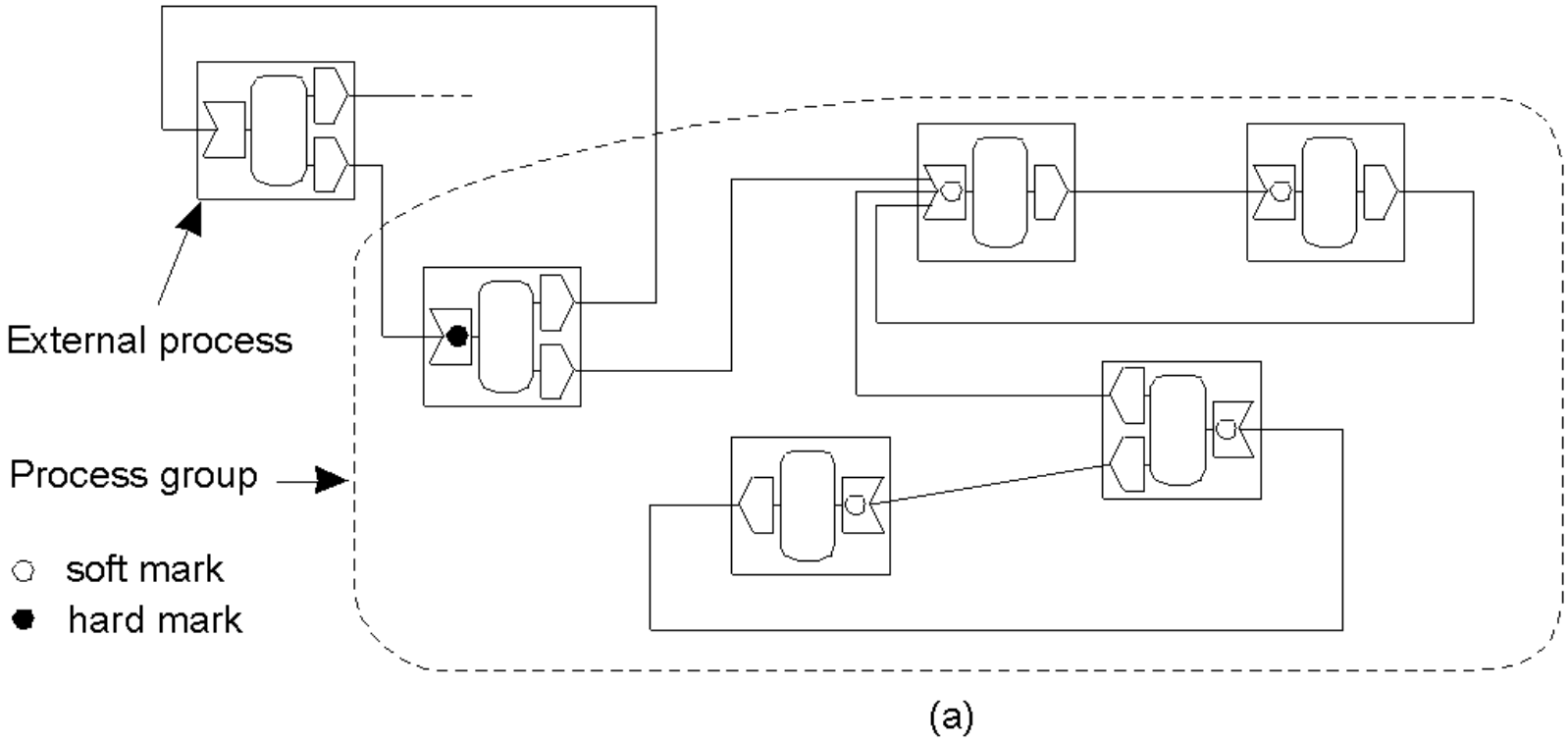
Creating an indirection when the partial weight of a reference has reached 1.

Advanced Referencing Counting (4)



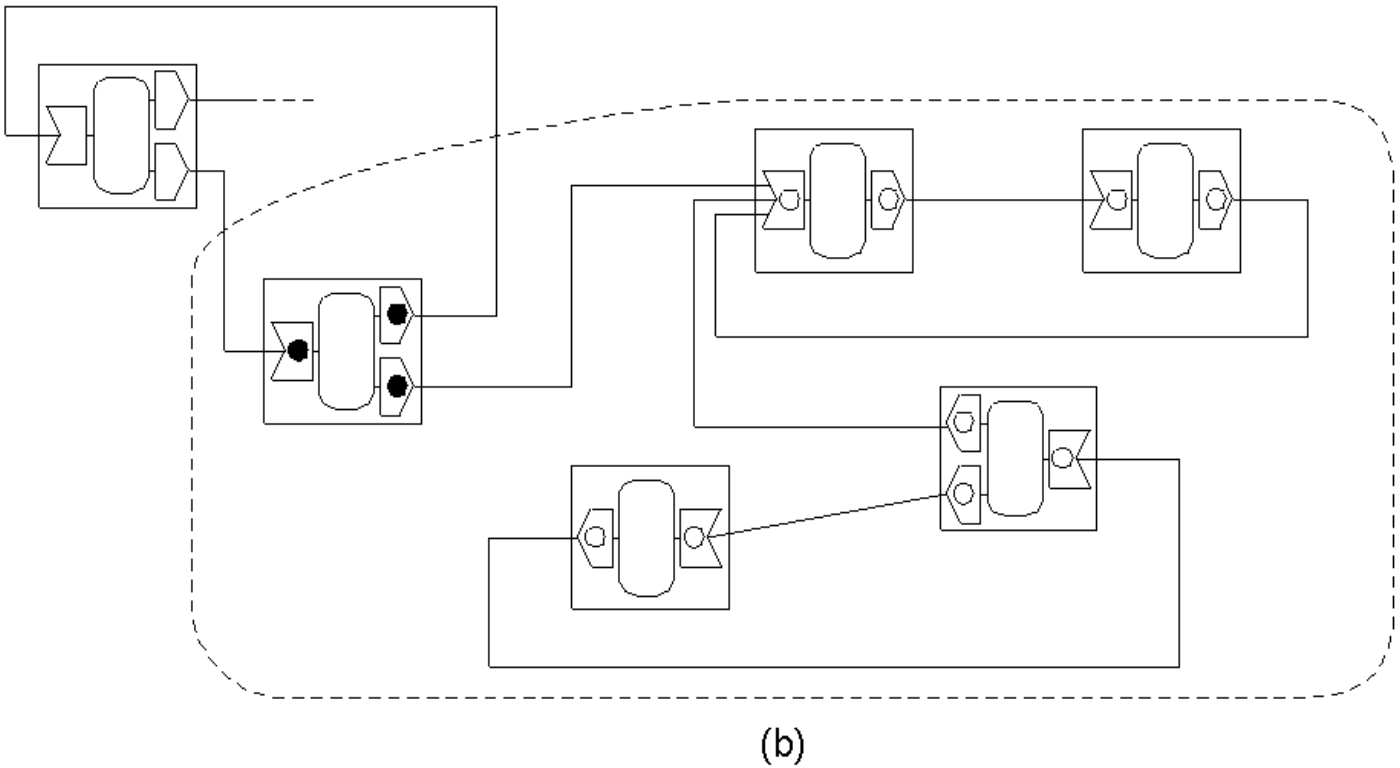
Creating and copying a remote reference in generation reference counting.

Tracing in Groups (1)



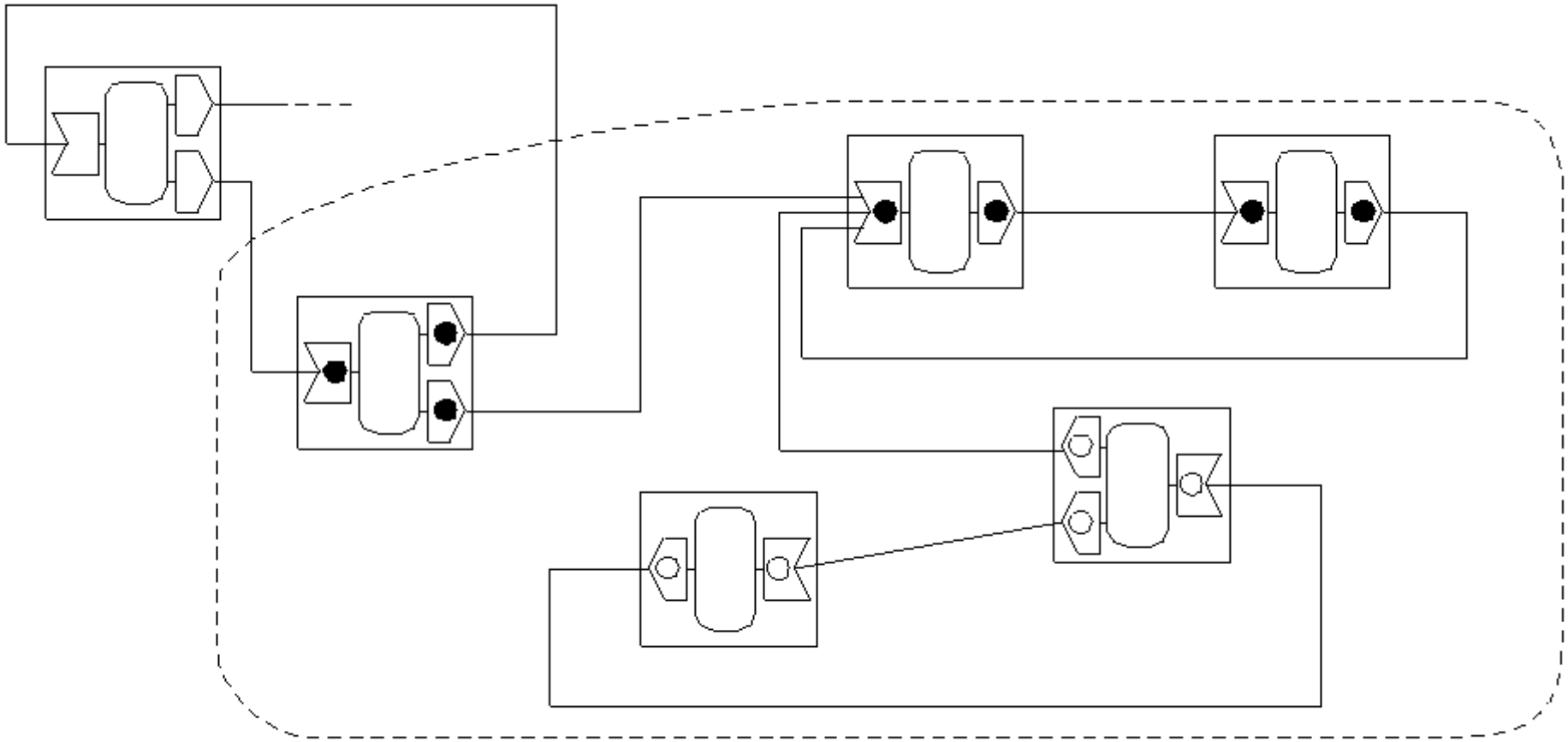
Initial marking of skeletons.

Tracing in Groups (2)



After local propagation in each process.

Tracing in Groups (3)



(c)

Final marking.