



**BITS Pilani**  
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# Introduction

# Introduction



- A computer network is a group of two or more computers connected to each electronically.
- The link through which communication takes place is called a network medium.
- Rules and conventions that allow meaningful and unambiguous communication between members of a Computer Network are collectively called Network Protocols.

# Definition



- A Computer Network is an interconnected group of autonomous computing nodes and other devices (nodes) that use a common network protocol to share information with each other over network medium.
- Data communication are the exchange of data between two devices via some form of transmission medium such as a wire cable.

**Terms:** Protocol, Network Edge, Network Core, Internet

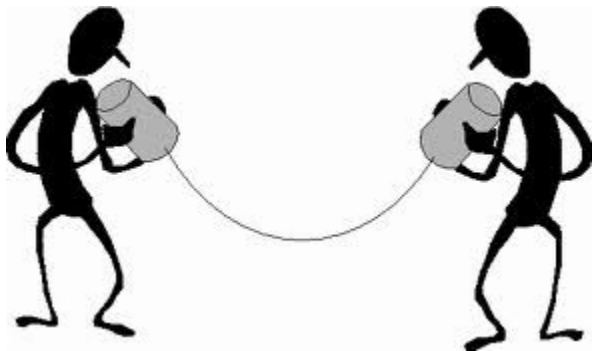
## Human protocols:

“what’s the time?”

“I have a question”

introductions

- ... specific msgs sent
  - ... specific actions taken
- when msgs received, or other events



## Network protocols:

machines rather than humans all communication activity is governed by protocols.

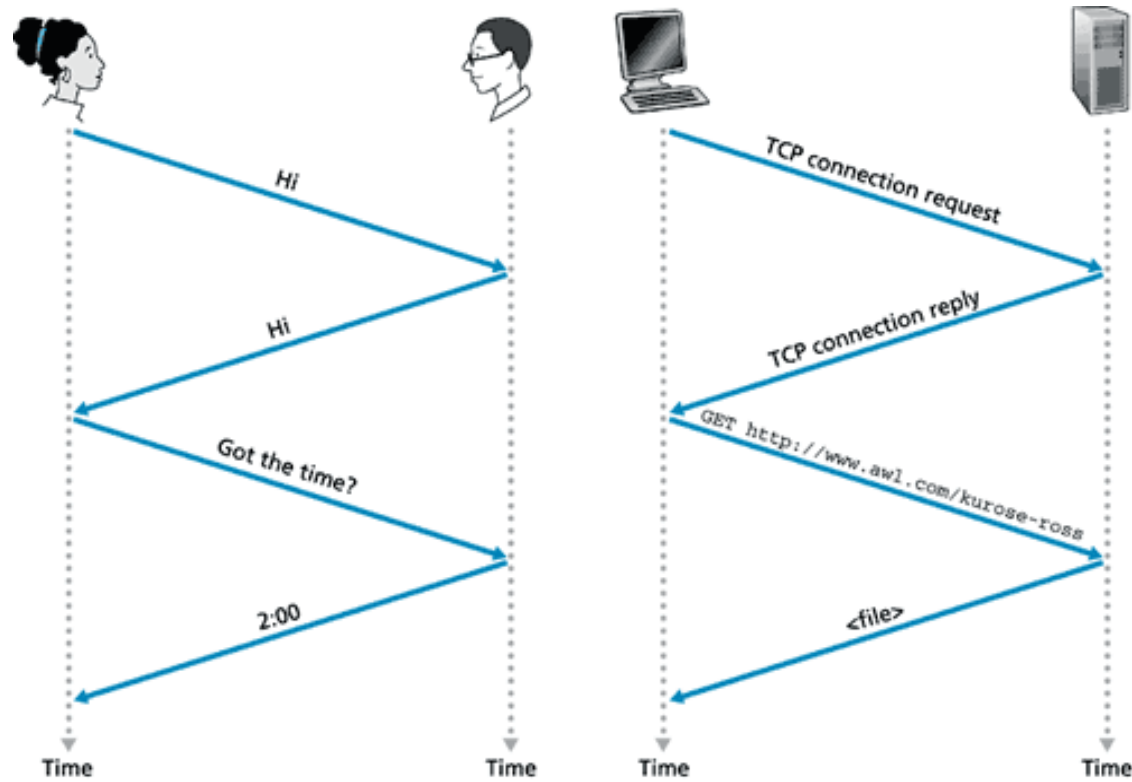
protocols define format, order of msgs sent and received among network entities, and actions taken on msg transmission, receipt

# Protocol

innovate

achieve

lead



# A closer look

innovate

achieve

lead

network edge:

applications and hosts

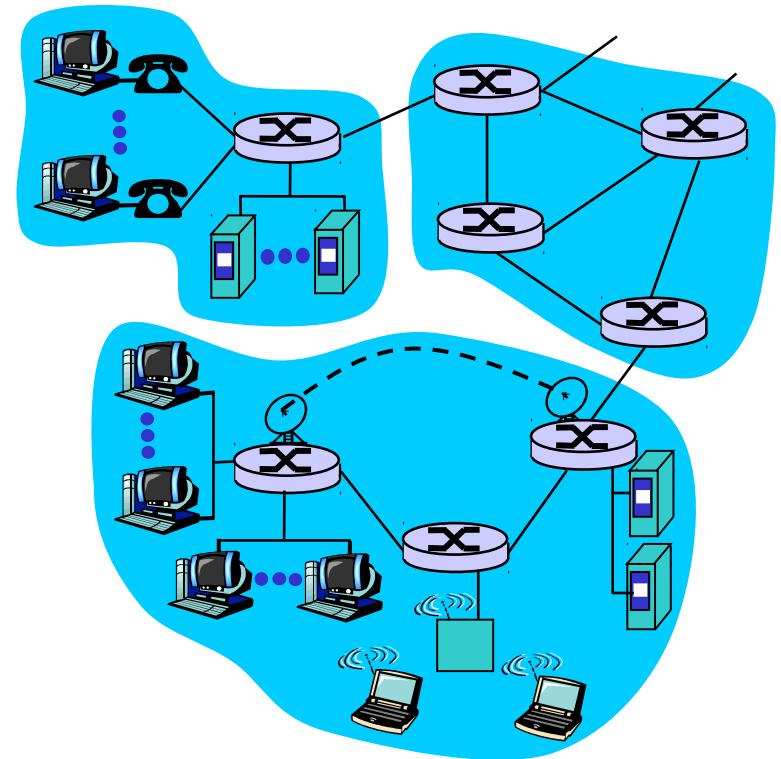
network core:

routers

network of networks

access networks, physical  
media:

communication links



# Network Edge

innovate

achieve

lead

## end systems (hosts):

run application programs

e.g. Web, email

at “edge of network”

## client/server model

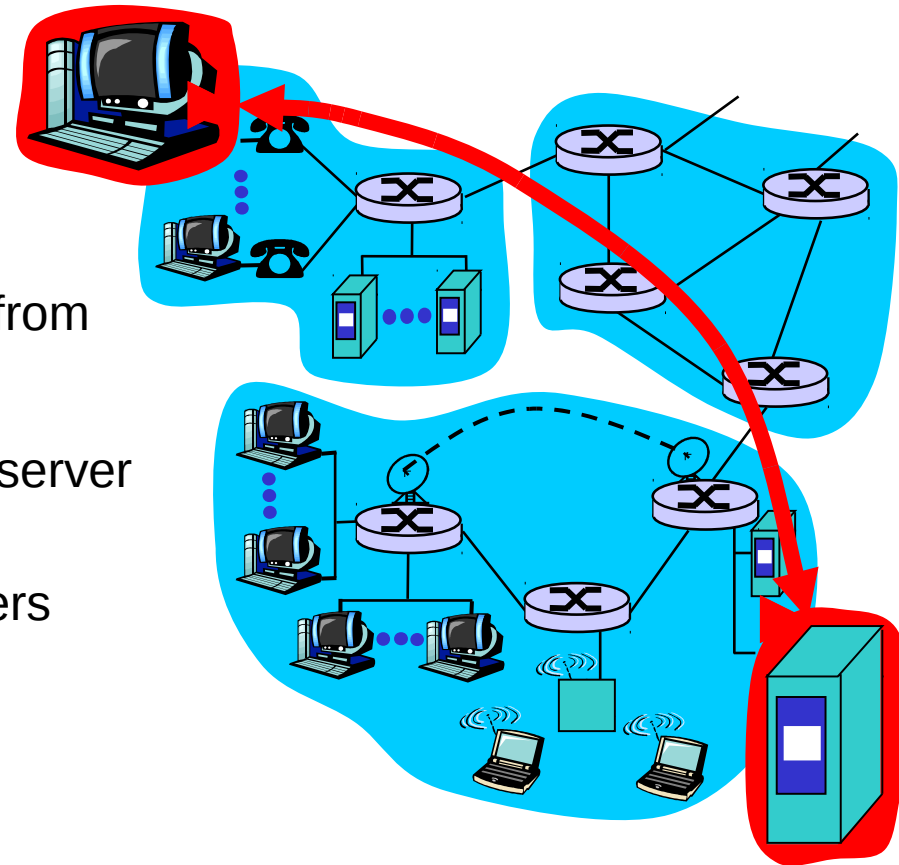
client host requests, receives service from  
always-on server

e.g. Web browser/server; email client/server

## peer-peer model:

minimal (or no) use of dedicated servers

e.g. Skype, BitTorrent





# Network edge: connection-oriented service



Goal: data transfer between end systems

- *handshaking*: setup (prepare for) data transfer ahead of time
  - Hello, hello back human protocol
  - *set up “state”* in two communicating hosts
- TCP - Transmission Control Protocol
  - Internet’s connection-oriented service

TCP service [RFC 793]

- *reliable, in-order* byte-stream data transfer
  - loss: acknowledgements and retransmissions
- *flow control*:
  - sender won’t overwhelm receiver
- *congestion control*:
  - senders “slow down sending rate” when network congested



- Goal: data transfer  
between end systems
- same as before!
  - **UDP** - User Datagram Protocol [RFC 768]:
    - connectionless
    - unreliable data transfer
    - no flow control
    - no congestion control

## App's using TCP:

- HTTP (Web), FTP (file transfer), Telnet (remote login), SMTP (email)

## App's using UDP:

- streaming media, teleconferencing, DNS, Internet telephony