Computer Systems (Computer Networks)

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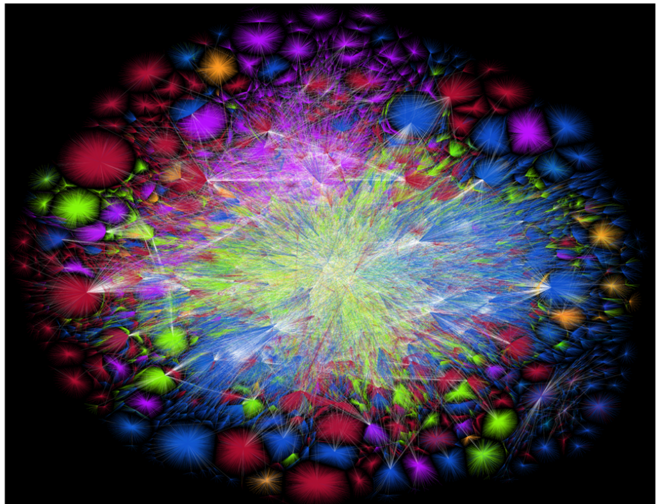
Based on slides compiled by Marcos Vaz Salles, adaptions by Vivek Shah

Why study Computer Networks?

- How can we build networked applications?
- What are the protocols that power the Internet?
- How can we secure data transmission?



Map of the internet (2015), The Opte Project, www.opte.org

What should we learn in this portion of the course?

- Describe the design of application-layer protocols such as HTTP and DNS.
- Implement networked applications making use of sockets.
- Explain the mechanisms used by transport-layer protocols to achieve multiplexing, reliability, flow control, and congestion control.
- Describe network setups involving subnets, NAT, and LAN segments as well as related interconnection hardware such as routers, switches, and hubs.
- Explain the mechanisms used by network-layer protocols for forwarding and routing.
- Describe how different link-layer technologies, such as Ethernet control multiple access to a broadcast medium.
- Explain the use of cryptography and operational measures to secure network protocols and applications.
- De-mystify cloud computing and its impacts on data center networking

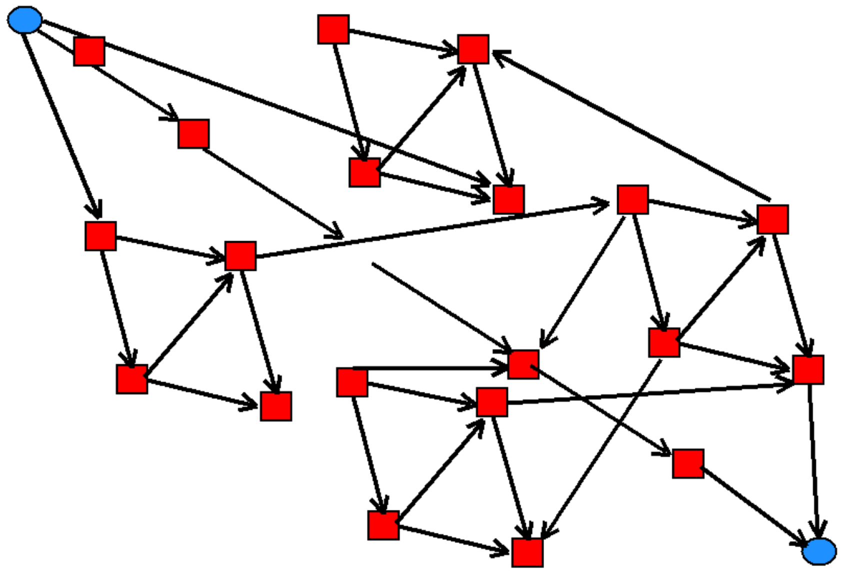
Computer Networks: What will we study?

- How can we build networked applications?

- Application-level protocols, e.g., HTTP and content delivery
- Programming with sockets
- Resolving names with DNS

Computer Networks: What will we study?

- What are the protocols that power the Internet?
  - UDP: Basic transport
  - TCP: Reliable and ordered transport with flow and congestion control
  - IP: Addressing, forwarding, routing
  - Ethernet et al: Physical transmission



Largest portion of the course

Computer Networks: What will we study?

- How can we secure data transmission?
    - Cryptography
    - Authentication
    - HTTPS, IPSec: Securing protocols

Computer Networks: What will we study?

- Not only theoretical knowledge, but also skills
  - Programming with sockets
  - Implementing protocols
  - Using network tools
  - Building distributed applications

References & Course Materials

- Book
  - Computer Networking, 7th ed., James F. Kurose and Keith W. Ross, Pearson, ISBN 13: 978-1-292-15359-9

- Other references
  - Vast majority listed in the course schedule
  - Will keep updating them as we go

Acknowledgements

- Many of the slides in this course are based on or reproduce material kindly made available by Michael Freedman (Princeton), James Kurose & Keith Ross (RPI & NYU-Poly, textbook), Jerome Saltzer & M. Frans Kaashoek & Robert Morris (MIT), Randal E. Bryant & David R. Halloran (Computer Systems, textbook)
- Marcos Vaz Salles (Associate Professor, DIKU) for creating and compiling these slidesets

Questions so far?

What should we learn today?

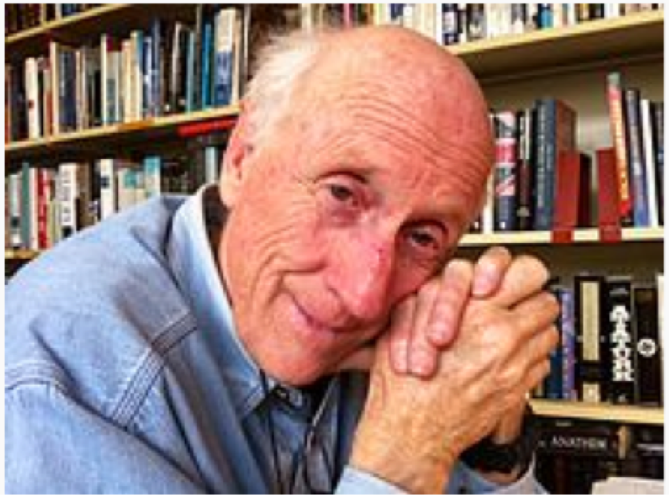
- Identify the key concepts in networking of protocols, layering, resource allocation, and naming.
- Describe what a protocol is and the main issues in protocol design.
- Explain the goal of layering in networked systems and the multiple layers in the Internet protocol suite.
- Explain how circuit switching and packet switching address the resource allocation problem in networks.
- Explain Time-Division Multiplexing (TDM) and Frequency-Division Multiplexing (FDM) and predict transmission time in circuit switched networks.
- Explain the advantages and challenges of packet switching and store-and-forward, and identify the components of transfer time, including processing, queueing, transmission, and propagation.
- Predict transfer time in such store-and-forward networks.
- Explain the notion of throughput in store-and-forward networks and predict throughput in specific scenarios.

Networking is Relevant

Source: Freedman

Information wants to be free because it has become so cheap to distribute, copy, and recombine... It wants to be expensive because it can be immeasurably valuable to the recipient. (1985)

Stewart Brand



YouTube

Google news

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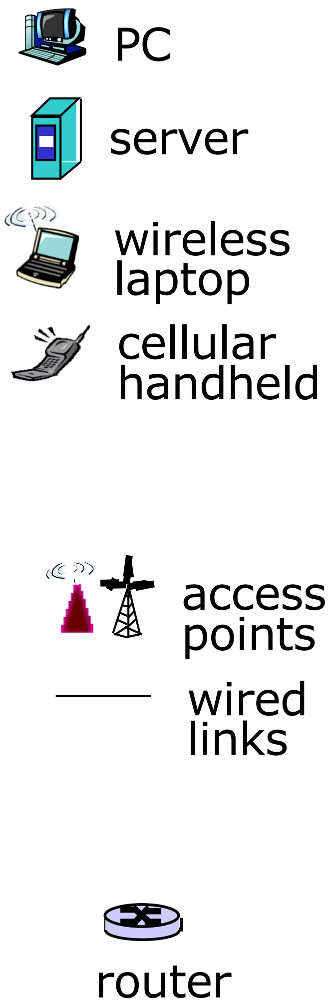
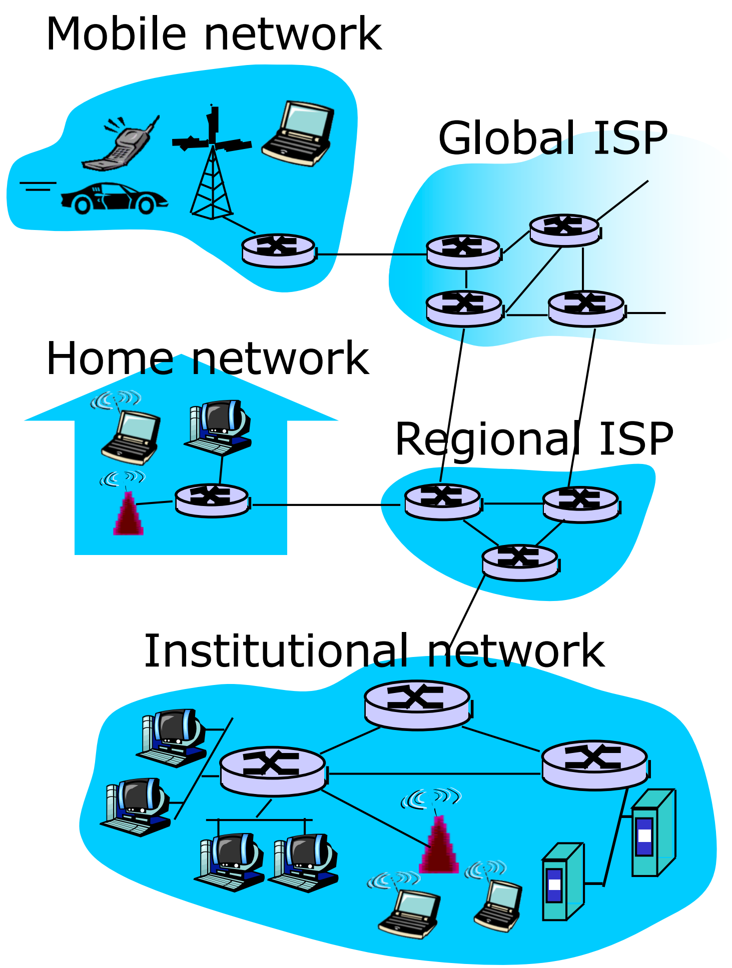
Source: Freedman

What's the Internet: "nuts and bolts" view



- A network of networks
- Millions of connected computing devices: *hosts = end systems*
  - running *network apps*
- *communication links:*
  - fiber, copper, radio, satellite
  - transmission rate = *bandwidth*
- *routers:* forward packets (chunks of data)



Source: Kurose & Ross (partial)

Key Concepts in Networking

- Protocols
  - Speaking the same language
  - Syntax and semantics
- Layering
  - Standing on the shoulders of giants
  - A key to managing complexity
- Resource allocation
  - Dividing scarce resources among competing parties
  - Memory, link bandwidth, wireless spectrum, paths
- Naming
  - What to call computers, services, protocols, …

Source: Freedman

Key Concepts in Networking

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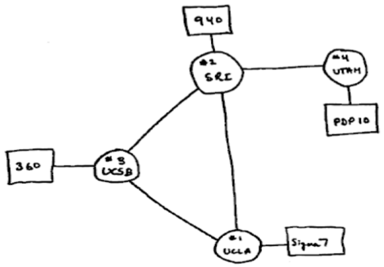
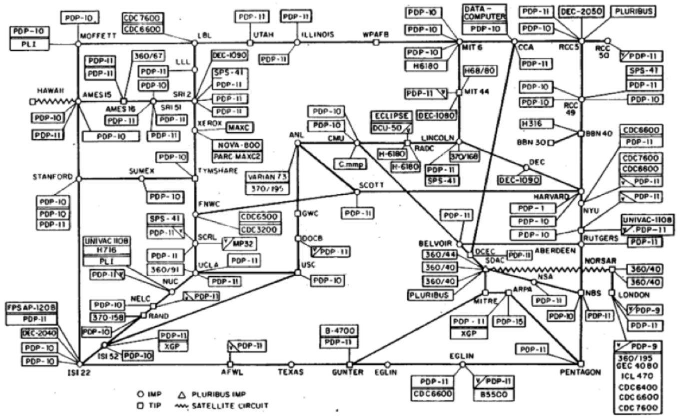
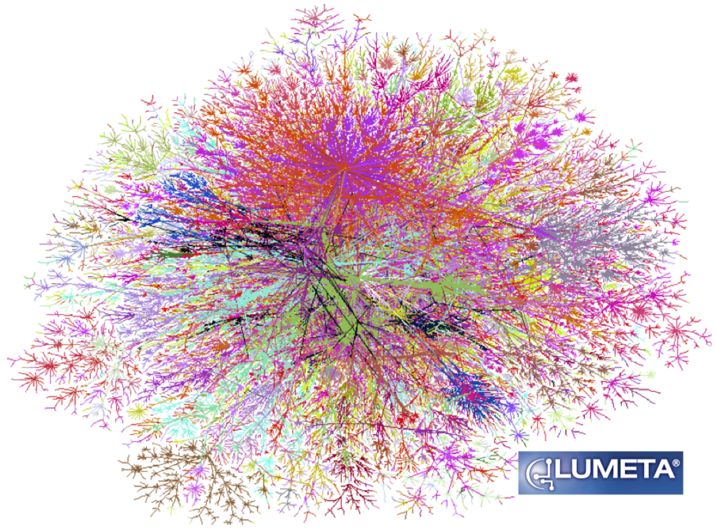


1969



1977



1998

All speak IPv4
"Internet Protocol version 4"

Source: Freedman

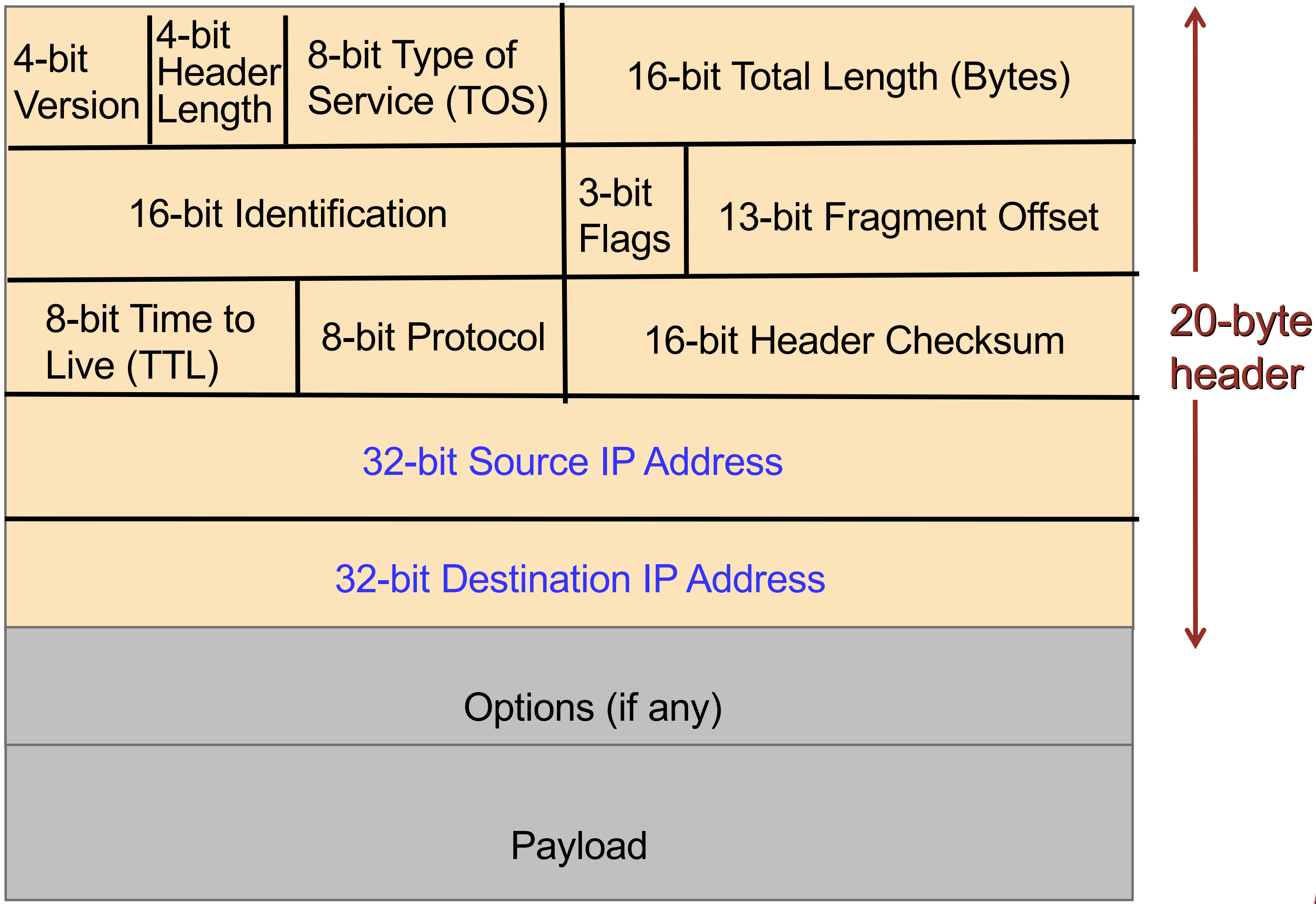
Protocol design is about tradeoffs

- **How should hosts and routers communicate?**
    - Standard protocol
    - Fast: Machine readable in hardware at line rates

- **Browsers, web servers, and proxies?**
    - Can be slower: software readable
    - Human readable
    - Extensible and forward-compatible
    - Not everybody might be familiar with extensions

Source: Freedman

IPv4 Packet



Source: Freedman

Example: HyperText Transfer Protocol

```
GET /courses/archive/spr09/cos461/ HTTP/1.1
Host: www.cs.princeton.edu
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.03
CRLF
```

Request

Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 2 Feb 2009 13:09:03 GMT
Server: Netscape-Enterprise/3.5.1
Last-Modified: Mon, 21 Feb  2009 11:12:23 GMT
Content-Length: 42
CRLF
Site under construction
```

Source: Freedman (partial)

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Source: Freedman

Layering = Functional Abstraction

- Sub-divide the problem
  - Each layer relies on services from layer below
  - Each layer exports services to layer above

- Interface between layers defines interaction
  - Hides implementation details
  - Layers can change without disturbing other layers

Application

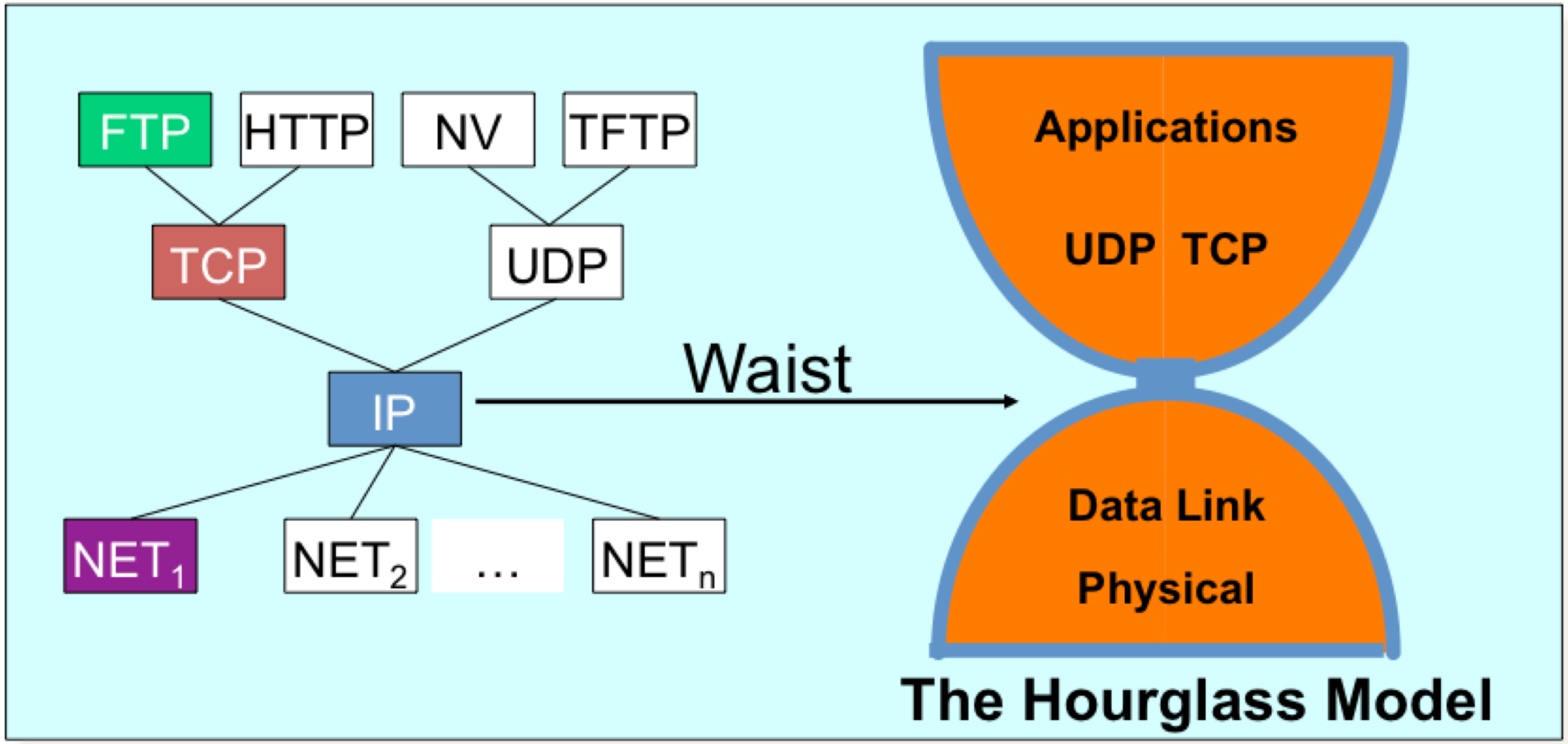
Application-to-application channels

Host-to-host connectivity

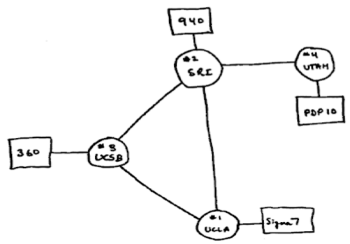
Link hardware

Source: Freedman

The Internet Protocol Suite

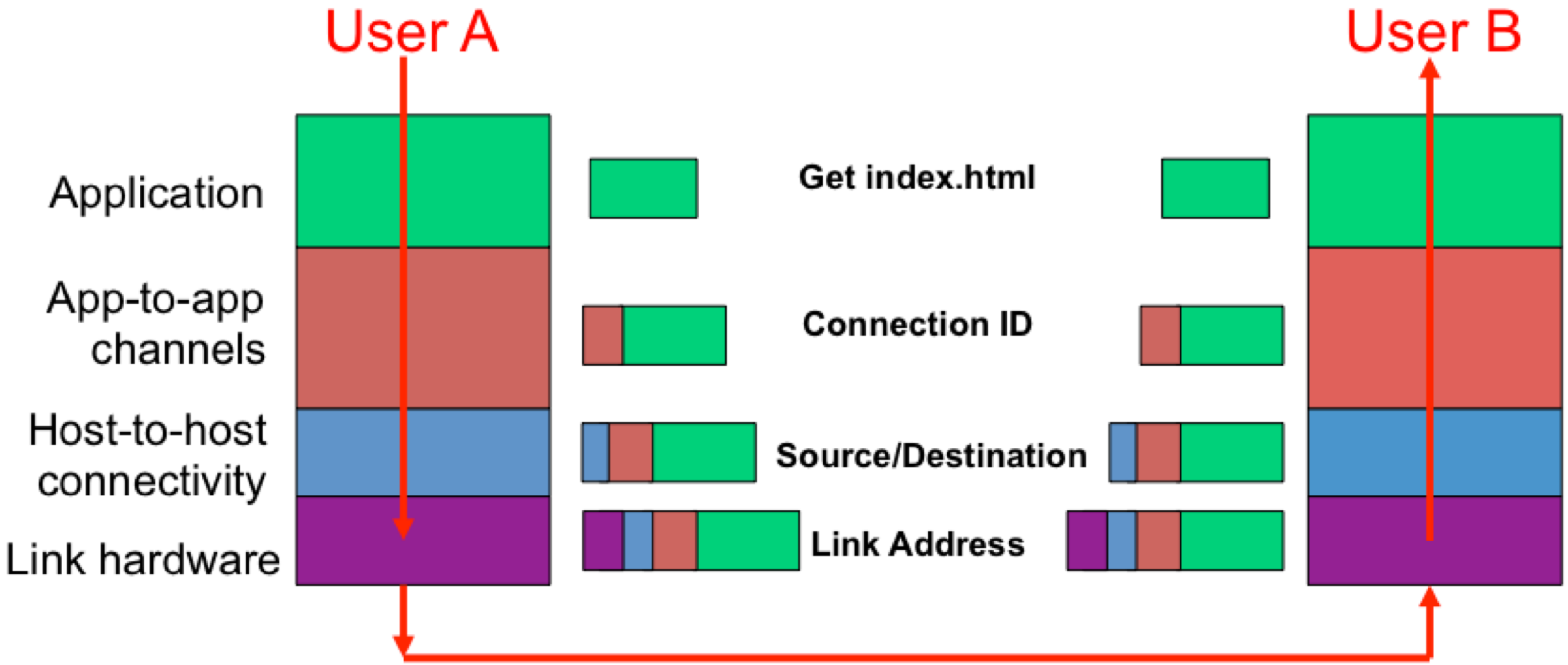


The waist facilitates interoperability



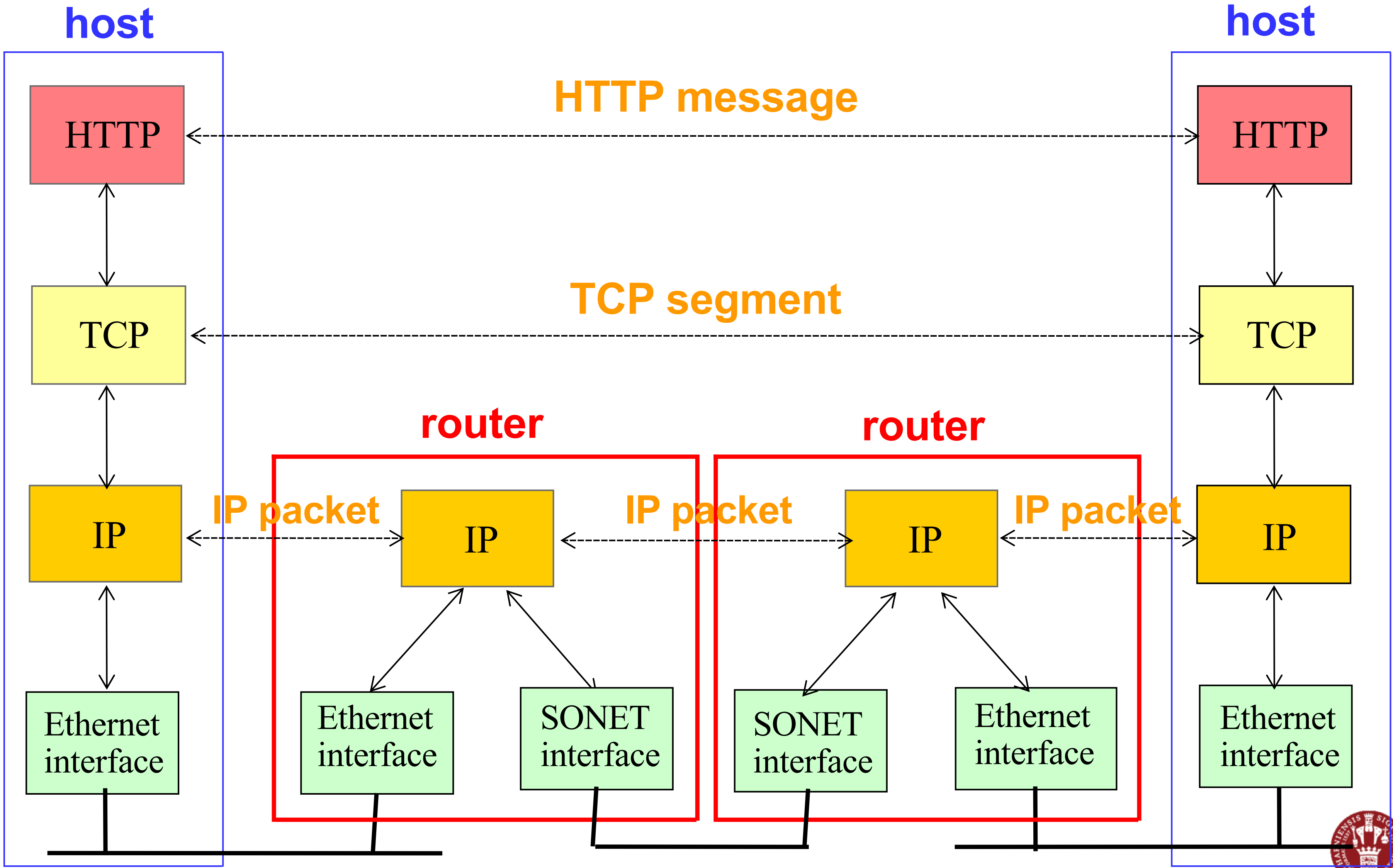
Source: Freedman

Layer Encapsulation in HTTP



Source: Freedman

IP Suite: End Hosts vs. Routers



Source: Freedman

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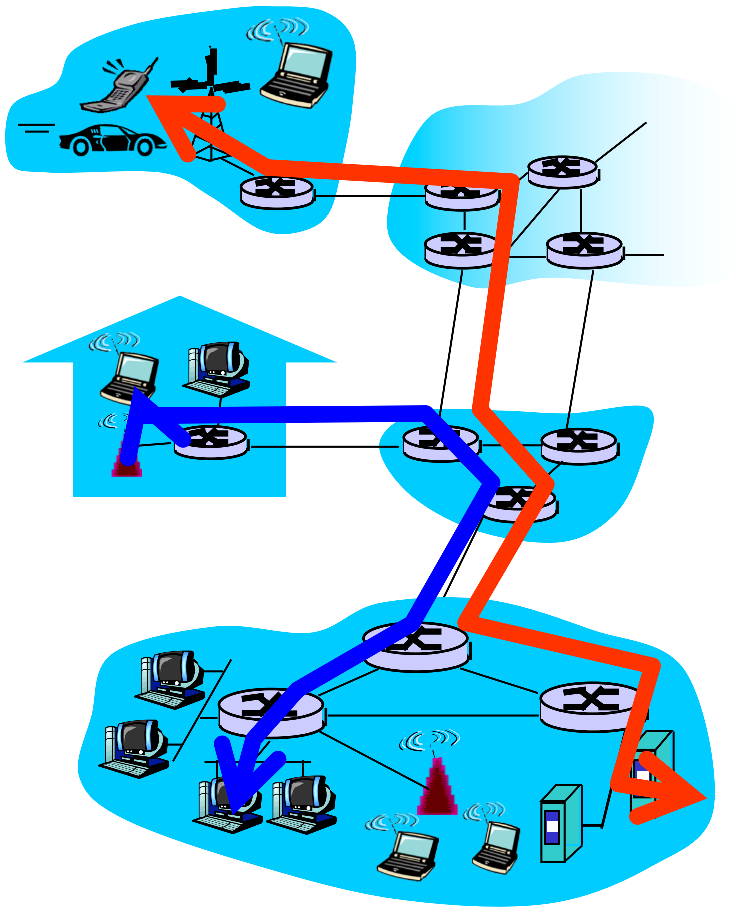
First Example: circuit vs. packet switching

Source: Freedman (partial)

Network Core: Circuit Switching

end-end resources reserved for "call"

- link bandwidth, switch capacity
- dedicated resources: no sharing
- circuit-like (guaranteed) performance
- call setup required



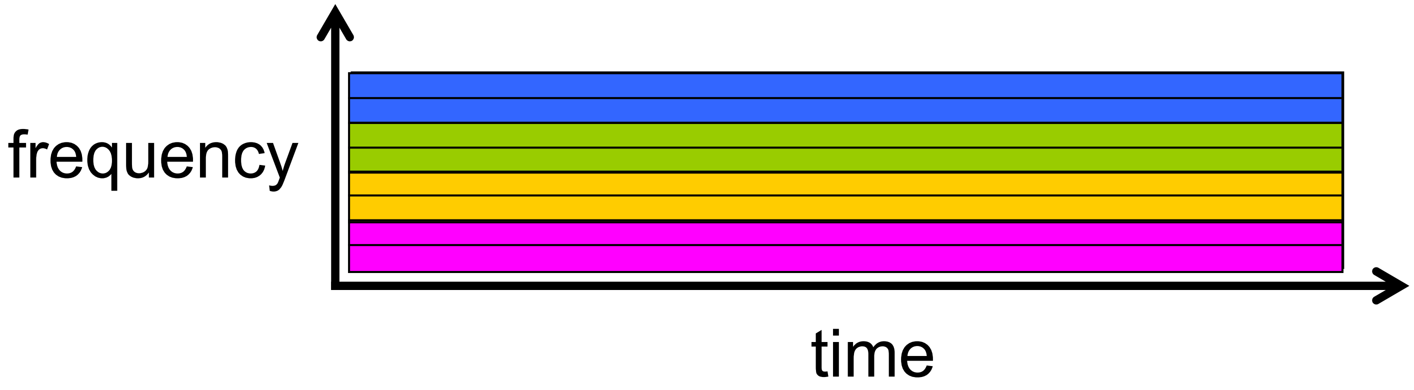
Source: Kurose & Ross

Circuit Switching: FDM and TDM

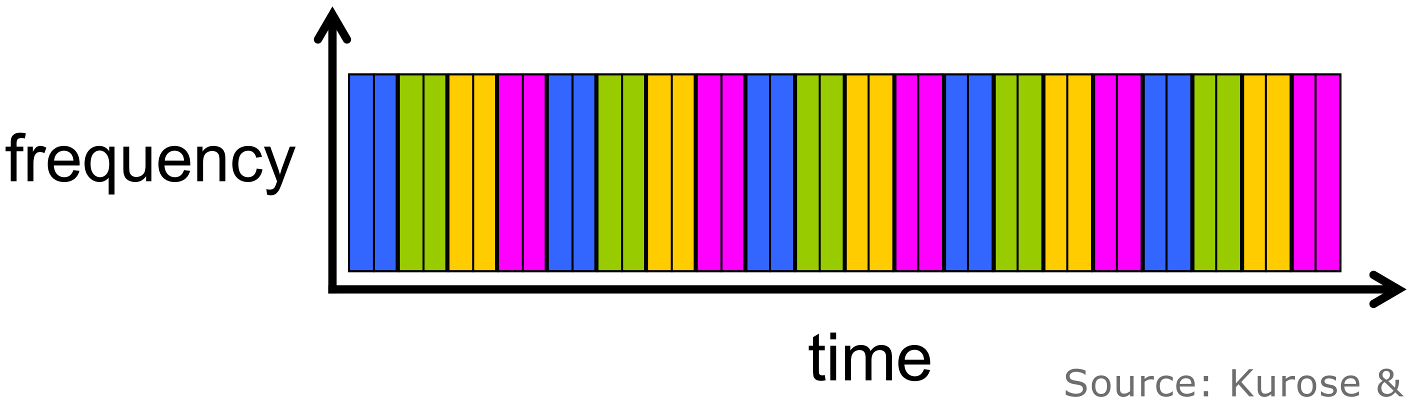
Example:

4 users

FDM



TDM



Source: Kurose & Ross

Numerical example

- How long does it take to send a file of 640,000 bits from host A to host B over a circuit-switched network?
  - all link speeds: 1536 Mbps
  - each link uses TDM with 24 slots/sec
  - 500 msec to establish end-to-end circuit
  - Note: 1 Mbps = 10^6 bps

- Let's work it out!
- Possible answers

  (a) 500 msec

  (b) 500.4 msec

  (c) 510 msec

  (d) 1 sec

Source: Kurose & Ross

Network Core: Packet Switching

each end-end data stream divided into packets

- user A, B packets share network resources
- each packet uses full link bandwidth
- resources used as needed

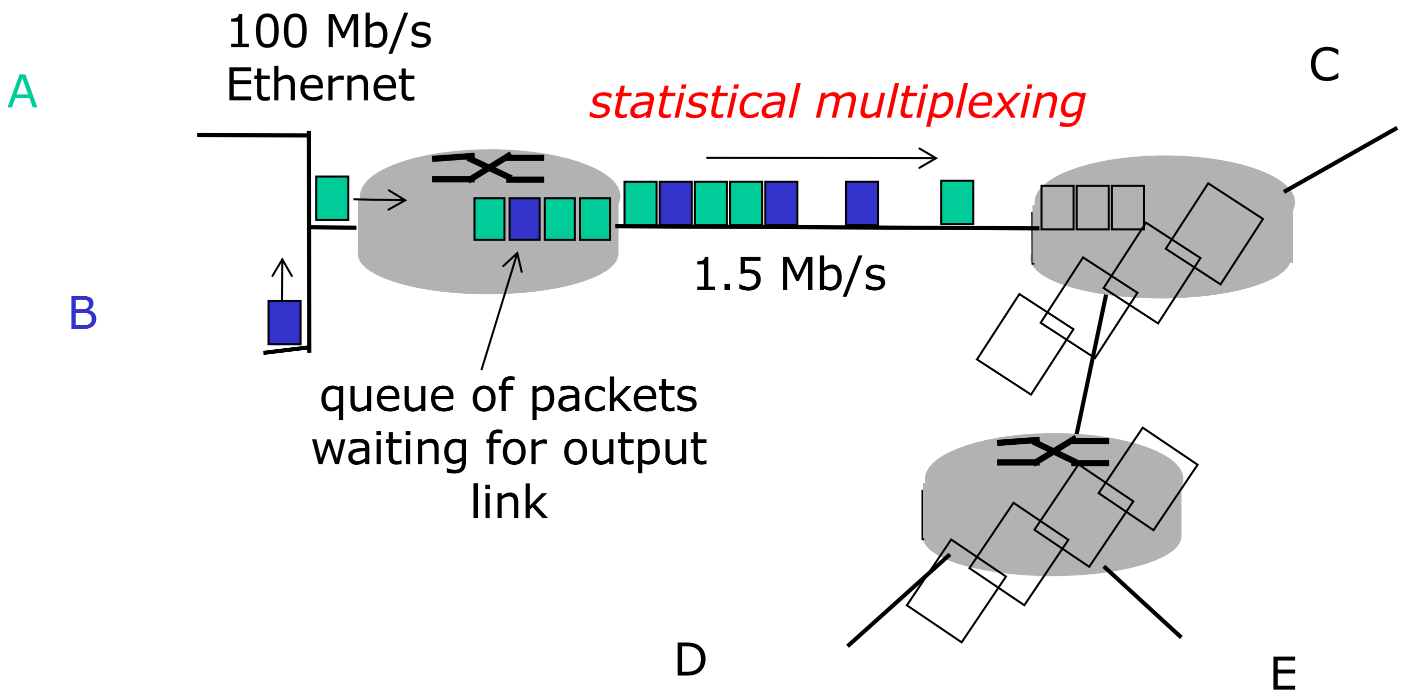
Bandwidth division into "pieces"
Dedicated allocation
Resource reservation

resource contention:

- aggregate resource demand can exceed amount available
- congestion: packets queue, wait for link use
- store and forward: packets move one hop at a time
  - node receives complete packet before forwarding

Source: Kurose & Ross

Packet Switching: Statistical Multiplexing



- sequence of A & B packets has no fixed timing pattern
  - bandwidth shared on demand: statistical multiplexing.
- TDM: each host gets same slot in revolving TDM frame.

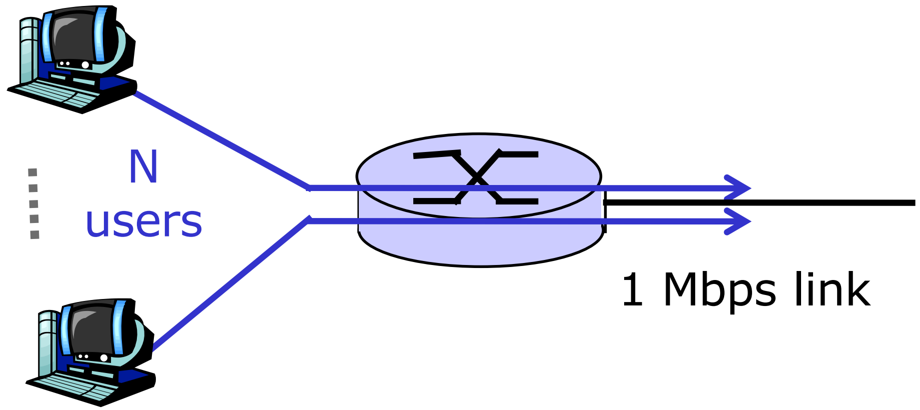
Source: Kurose & Ross

Packet switching versus circuit switching

Packet switching allows more users to use network!

Example:

- 1 Mb/s link
- each user:
  - 100 kb/s when "active"
  - active 10% of time



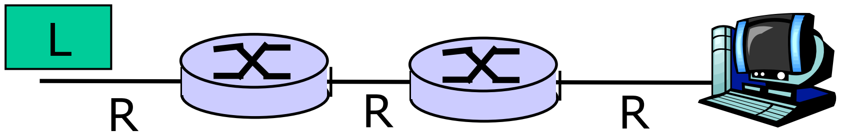
- circuit-switching:
  - 10 users, utilization?
- packet switching:
  - with 35 users, probability > 10 active at same time is less than .0004

Q: How did we get value 0.0004?
A: P(N=10) =
$C(35,10) * P(A)^{10} * (1-P(A))^{(35-10)}$
P(N>10) → sum the above for N=10..35

Q: what happens if > 35 users ?

Source: Kurose & Ross (partial)

Packet-switching: store-and-forward



- takes L/R seconds to transmit (push out) packet of L bits on to link at R bps
- store and forward: entire packet must arrive at router before it can be transmitted on next link
- delay = 3L/R (assuming zero propagation delay)

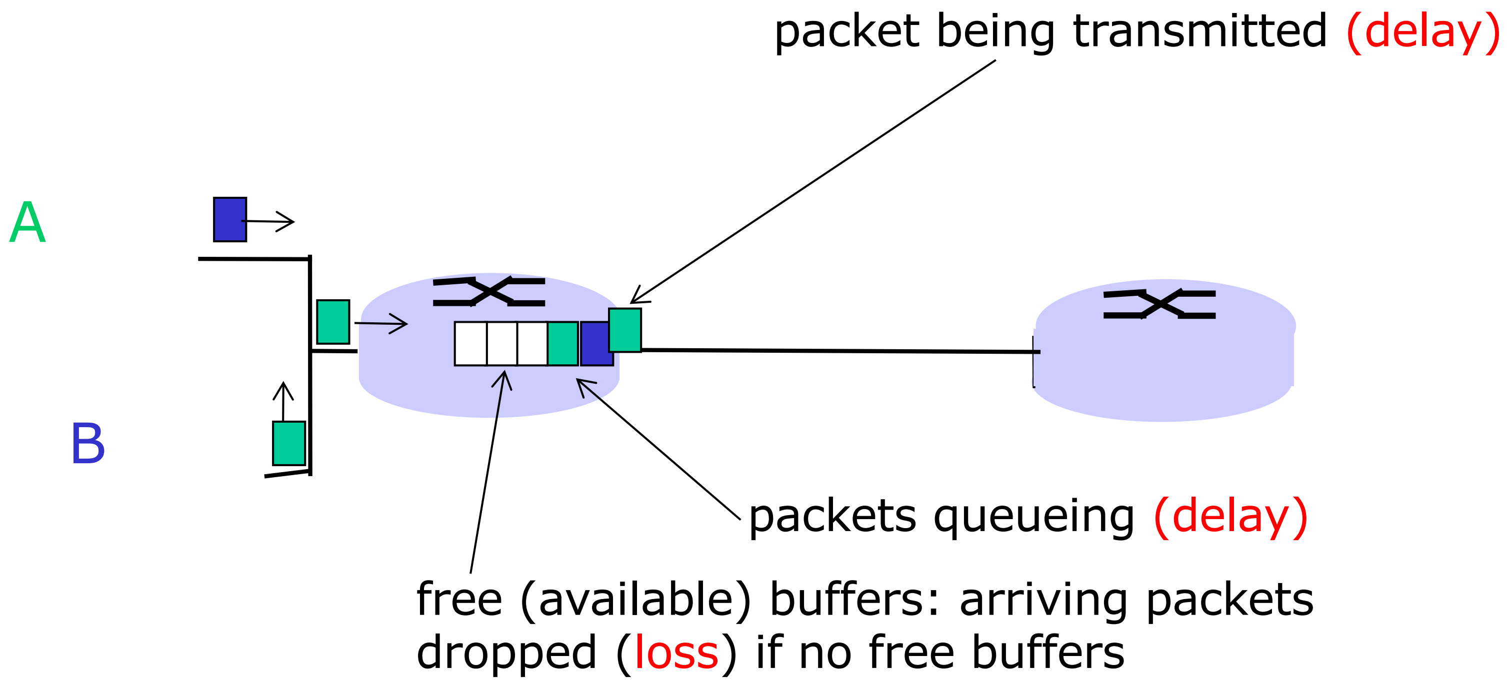
more on delay shortly …

- Example:
  - L = 7.5 Mbits
  - R = 1.5 Mbps
  - transmission delay =
    - (a) 5 sec
    - (b) 10 sec
    - (c) 15 sec
    - (d) 20 sec

Source: Kurose & Ross

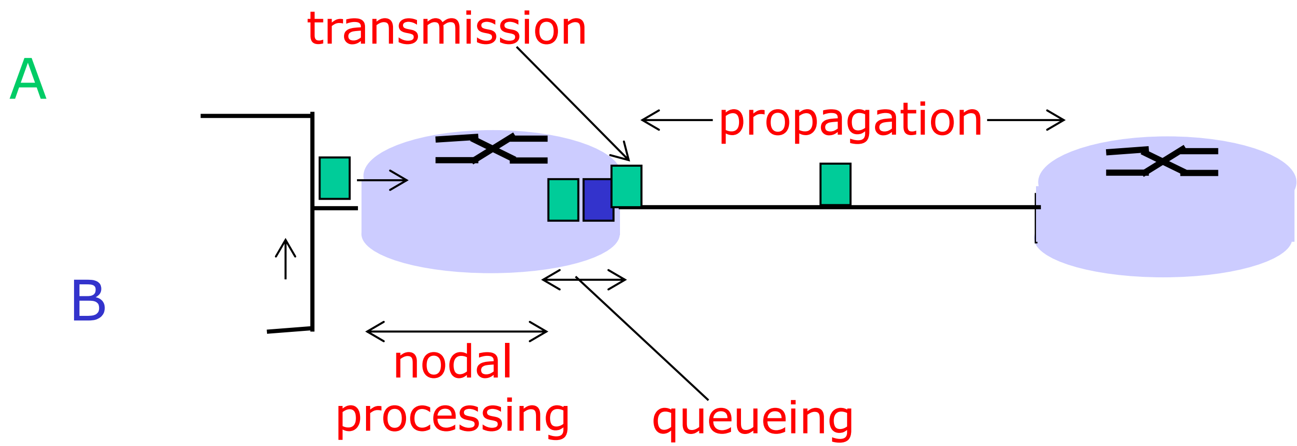
How do loss and delay occur?

- packets queue in router buffers
- packet arrival rate to link exceeds output link capacity
- packets queue, wait for turn



Source: Kurose & Ross

Four sources of packet delay



$$d_{nodal} = d_{proc} + d_{queue} + d_{trans} + d_{prop}$$

d_{proc}: nodal processing

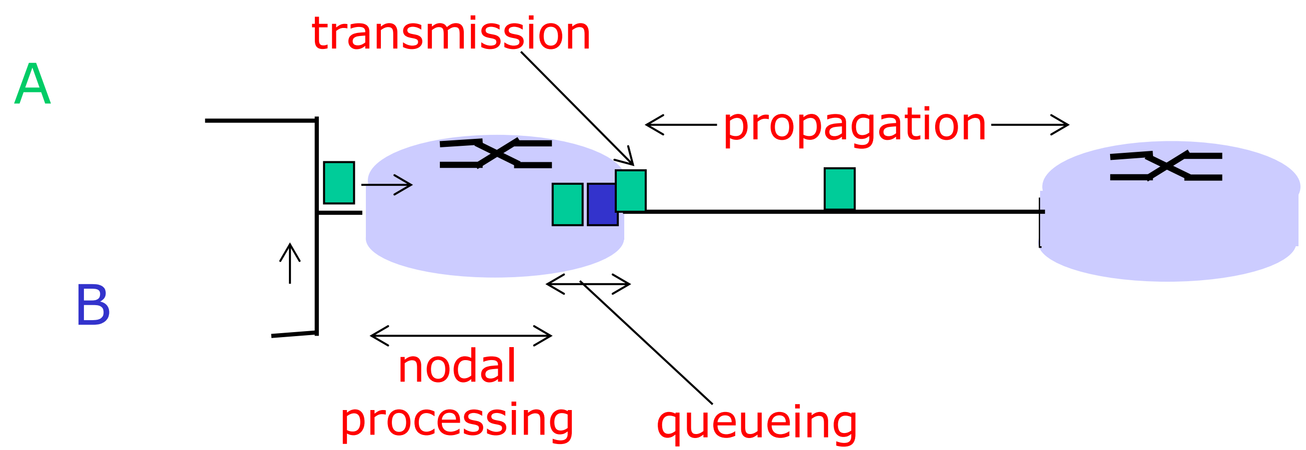
- check bit errors
- determine output link
- typically < msec

d_{queue}: queueing delay

- time waiting at output link for transmission
- depends on congestion level of router

Source: Kurose & Ross

Four sources of packet delay



$$\boxed{d_{nodal} = d_{proc} + d_{queue} + d_{trans} + d_{prop}}$$

d_{trans}: transmission delay

- L: packet length (bits)
- R: link bandwidth (bps)
- $d_{trans} = L/R$

d_{prop}: propagation delay

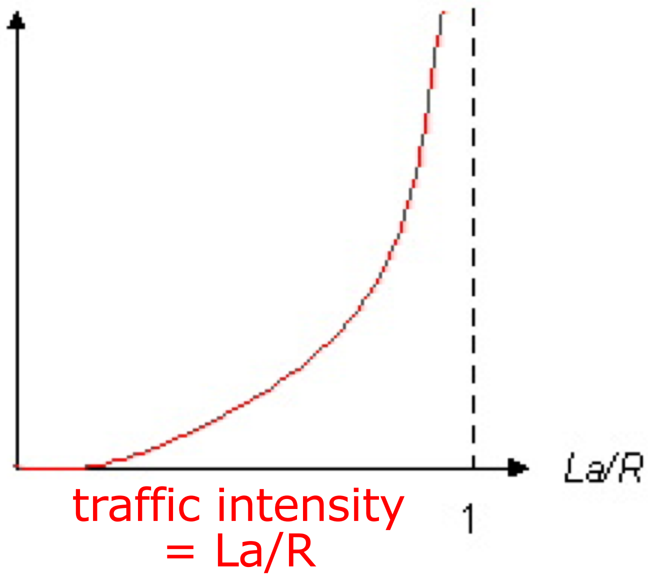
- d: length of physical link
- s: propagation speed in medium (~2×10^8 m/sec)
- $d_{prop} = d/s$

d_{trans} and d_{prop} *very* different

Source: Kurose & Ross

Queueing delay

- R: link bandwidth (bps)
- L: packet length (bits)
- a: average packet arrival rate



- La/R ~ 0: avg. queueing delay small
- La/R → 1: avg. queueing delay large
- La/R > 1: more “work” arriving than can be serviced, average delay infinite!

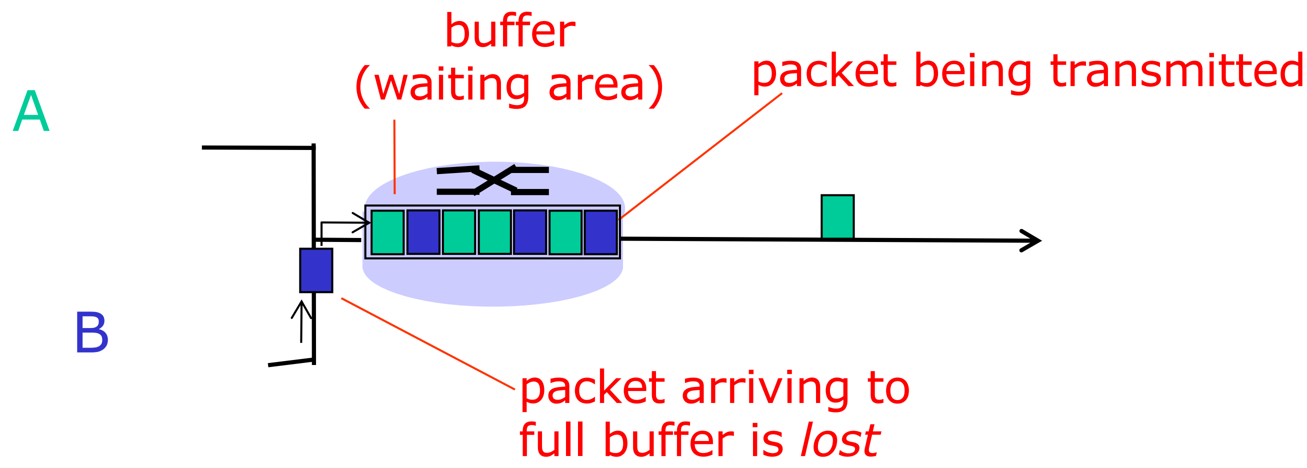
La/R ~ 0

La/R → 1

Source: Kurose & Ross

Packet Loss

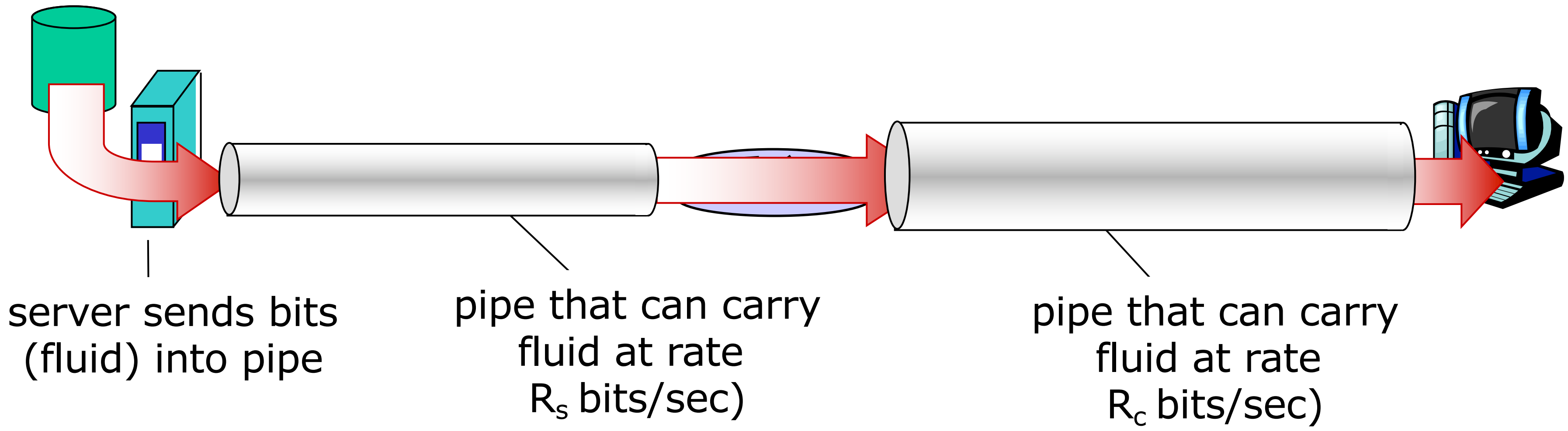
- queue (aka buffer) preceding link in buffer has finite capacity
- packet arriving to full queue dropped (aka lost)
- lost packet may be re-transmitted by previous node, by source end system, or not at all



Source: Kurose & Ross

Throughput

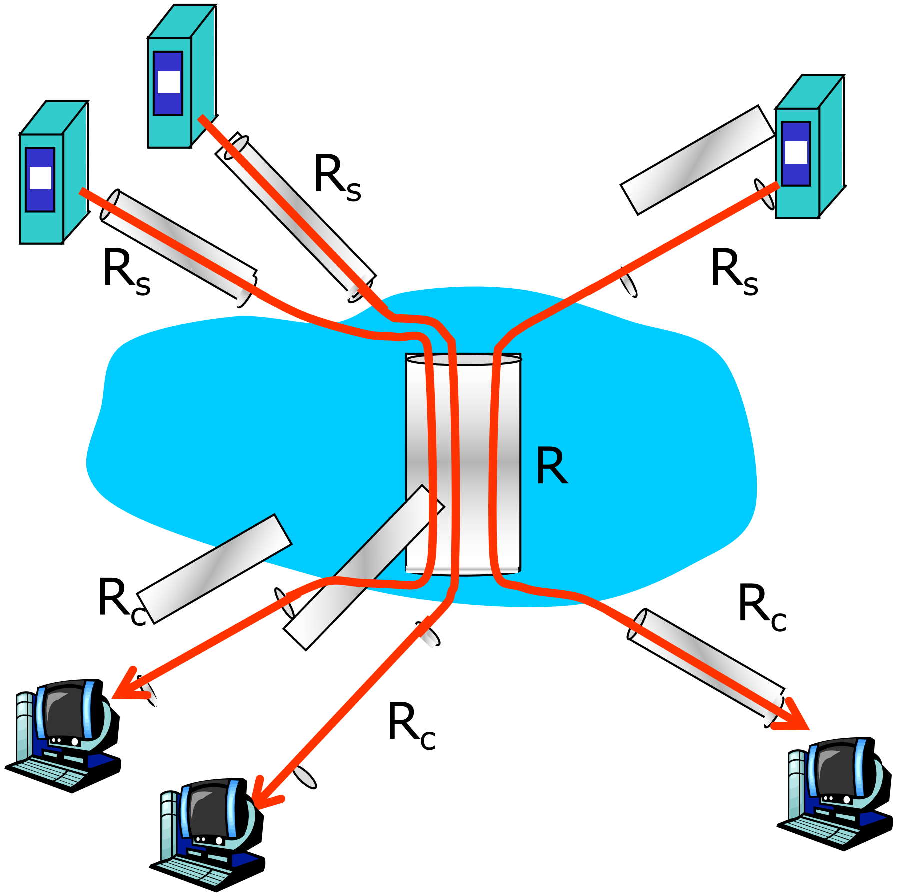
- throughput: rate (bits/time unit) at which bits transferred between sender/receiver
    - instantaneous: rate at given point in time
    - average: rate over longer period of time



Source: Kurose & Ross

Throughput: Internet scenario

- per-connection end-end throughput: $\min(R_c, R_s, R/10)$
- in practice: R_c or R_s is often bottleneck



10 connections (fairly) share backbone bottleneck link R bits/sec

Source: Kurose & Ross

Summary

- Internet is a network of networks
  - Inter-operability, power to the edges
- Key concepts in networking
  - Protocols, layers, resource allocation, and naming
- Circuit switching
  - FDM
  - TDM
- Packet switching
  - Store-and-forward
  - Delay, loss, throughput

What’s next ? What to program on the network ?