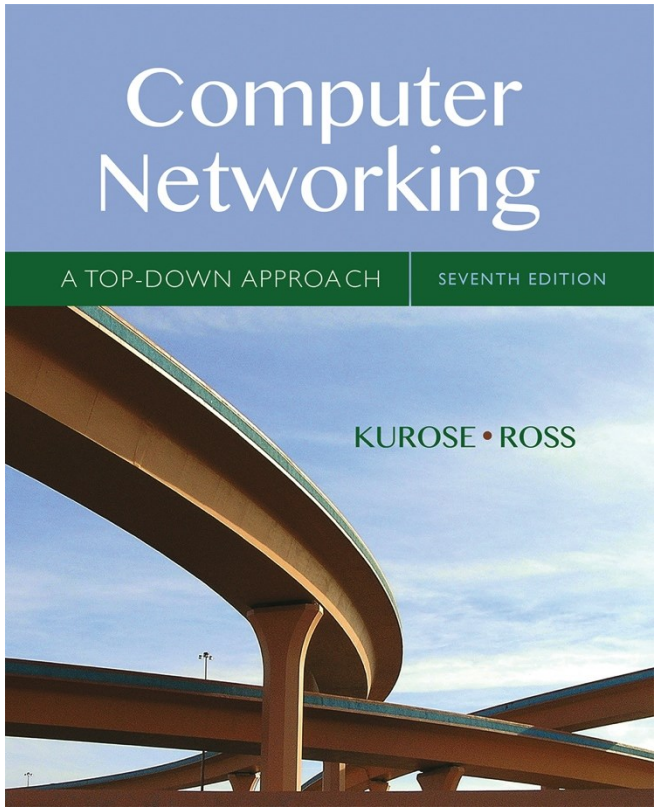
Chapter 1 Introduction



Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach

7th edition

Jim Kurose, Keith Ross

Pearson/Addison Wesley

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Chapter 1: introduction

our goal:

- get "feel" and terminology
- more depth, detail *later* in course
- approach:
  - use Internet as example

overview:

- what's the Internet?
- what's a protocol?
- network edge; hosts, access net, physical media
- network core: packet/circuit switching, Internet structure
- performance: loss, delay, throughput
- security
- protocol layers, service models
- history

Chapter 1: roadmap

1.1 what *is* the Internet?

1.2 network edge

- end systems, access networks, links

1.3 network core

- packet switching, circuit switching, network structure

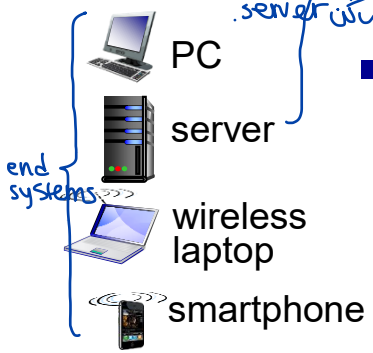
1.4 delay, loss, throughput in networks

1.5 protocol layers, service models

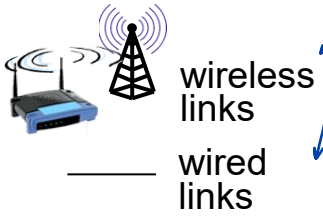
1.6 networks under attack: security

1.7 history

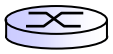
What's the Internet: "nuts and bolts" view



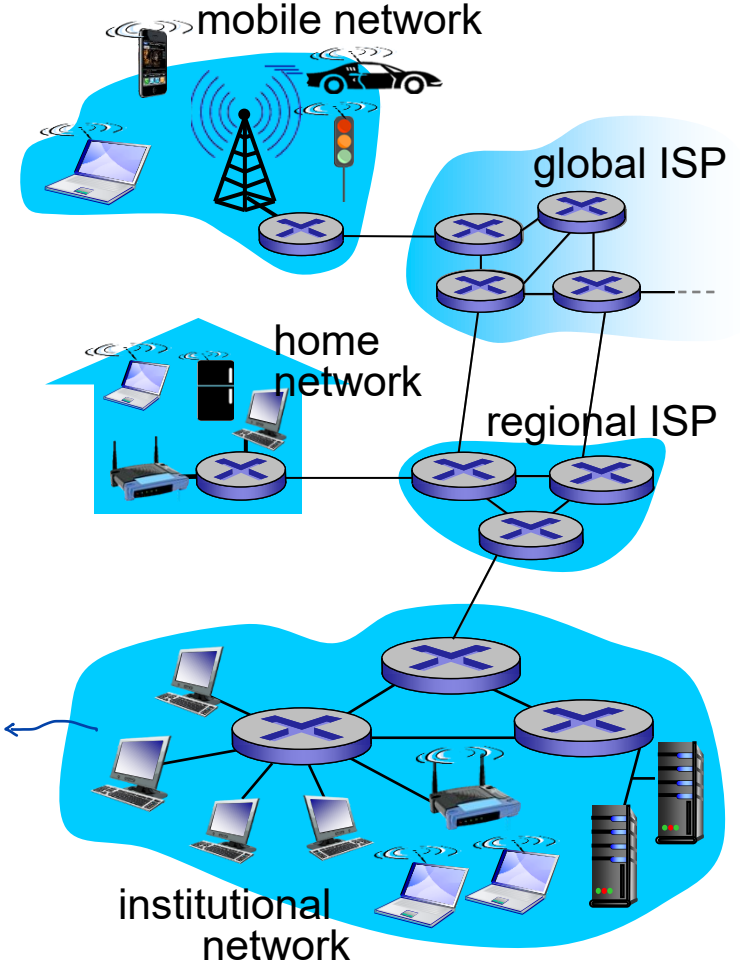
- billions of connected computing devices:
  - *hosts* = *end systems*
  - running *network apps*



- *communication links*
  - fiber, copper, radio, satellite
  - transmission rate: *bandwidth*



- *packet switches:* forward packets (chunks of data)
  - *routers* and *switches*



بیشتر میگیم router یا switch .

“Fun” Internet-connected devices

همی این ها قابلیت اتصال به اینترنت دارن :

IP picture frame
http://www.ceiva.com/

Web-enabled toaster +
weather forecaster

Tweet-a-watt:
monitor energy use

Internet
refrigerator

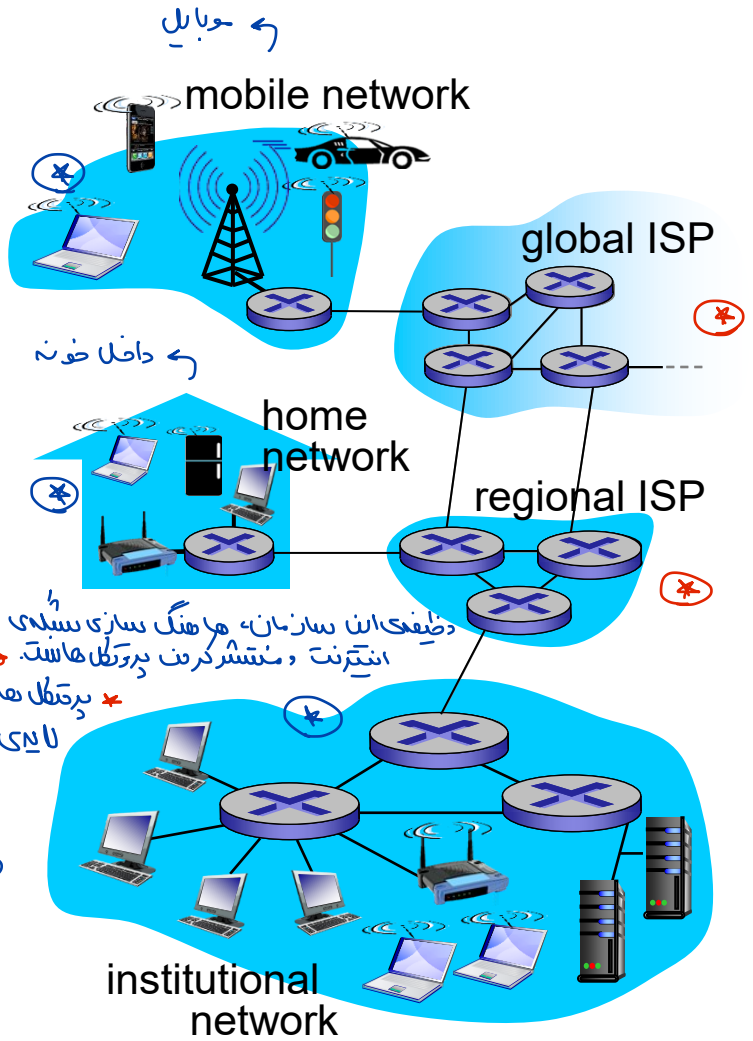
Slingbox: watch,
control cable TV remotely

sensorized,
bed
mattress

Internet phones

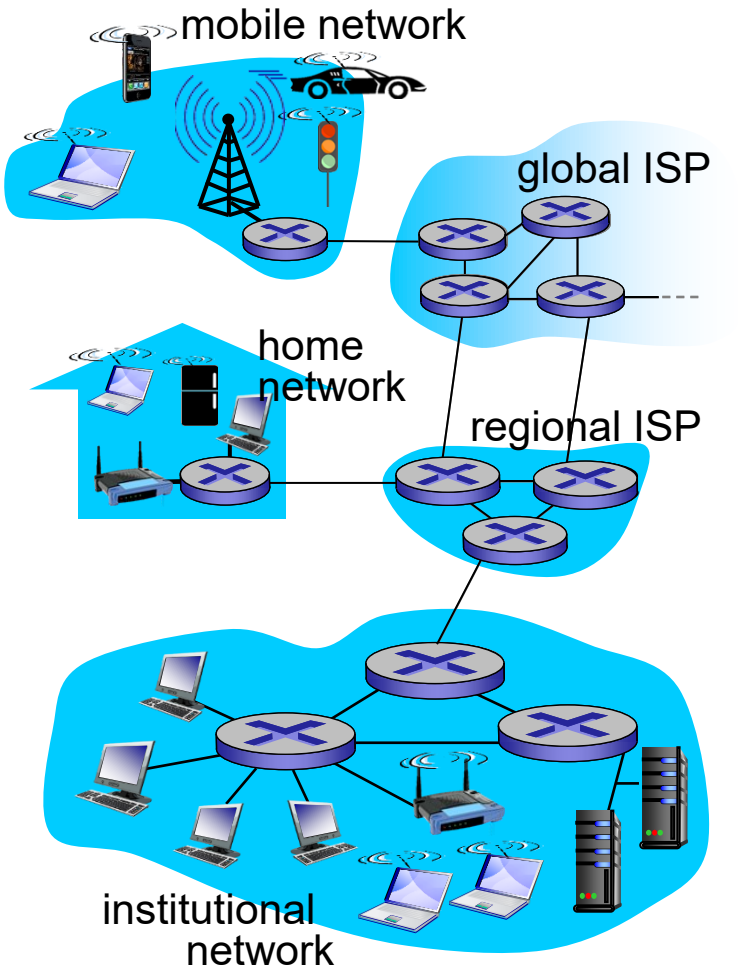
What's the Internet: "nuts and bolts" view

- *Internet:* "network of networks"
  - Interconnected ISPs
- *protocols* control sending, receiving of messages
  - e.g., TCP, IP, HTTP, Skype, 802.11
- *Internet standards*
  - RFC: Request for comments
  - IETF: Internet Engineering Task Force



What's the Internet: a service view

- *infrastructure that provides services to applications:*
  - Web, VoIP, email, games, e-commerce, social nets, …
- *provides programming interface to apps*
  - hooks that allow sending and receiving app programs to "connect" to Internet
  - provides service options, analogous to postal service



What's a protocol?

human protocols:

- "what's the time?"
- "I have a question"
- introductions

… specific messages sent

… specific actions taken when messages received, or other events

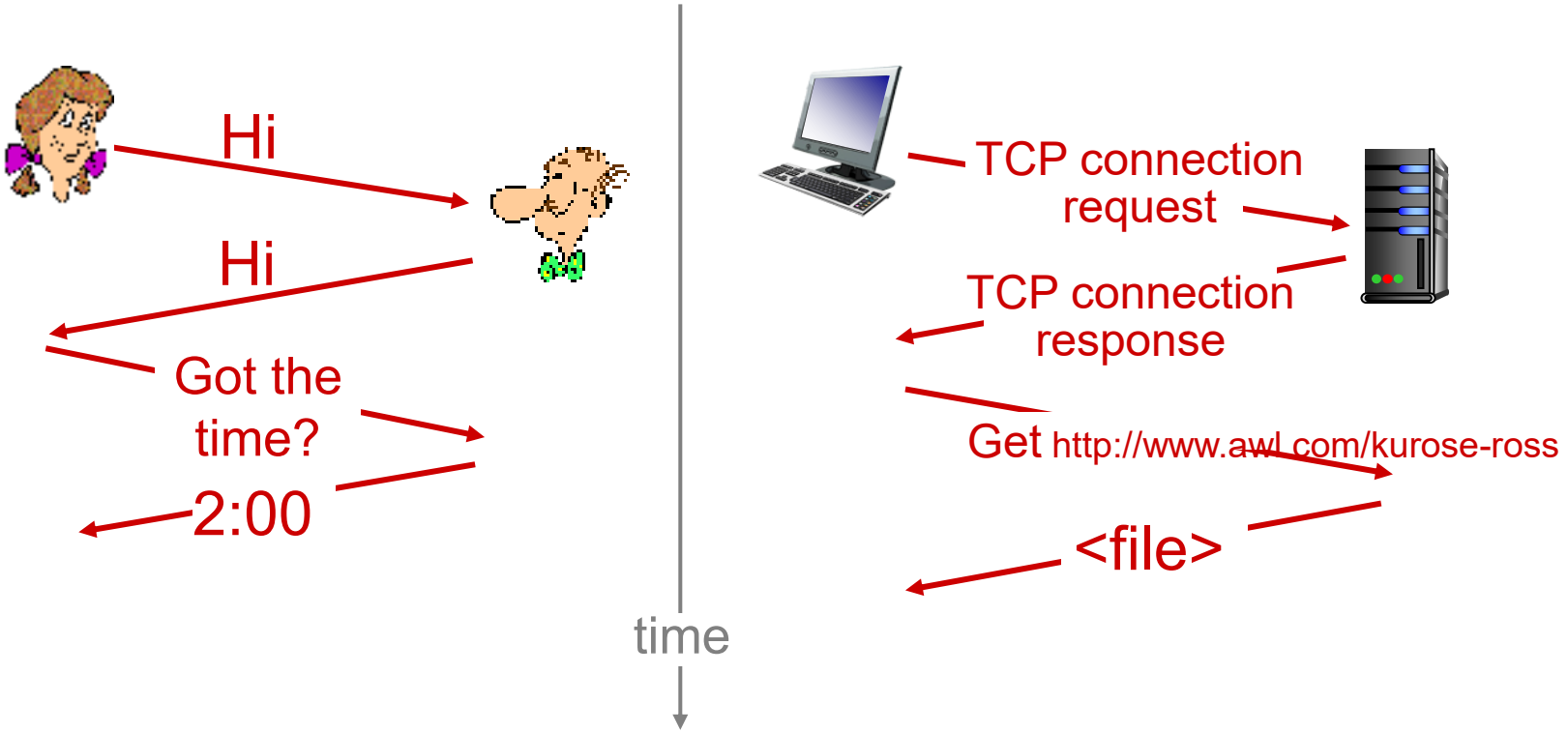
network protocols:

- machines rather than humans
- all communication activity in Internet governed by protocols

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

What's a protocol?

a human protocol and a computer network protocol:



Q: other human protocols?

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- end systems, access networks, links

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- packet switching, circuit switching, network structure

1.4 delay, loss, throughput in networks

1.5 protocol layers, service models

1.6 networks under attack: security

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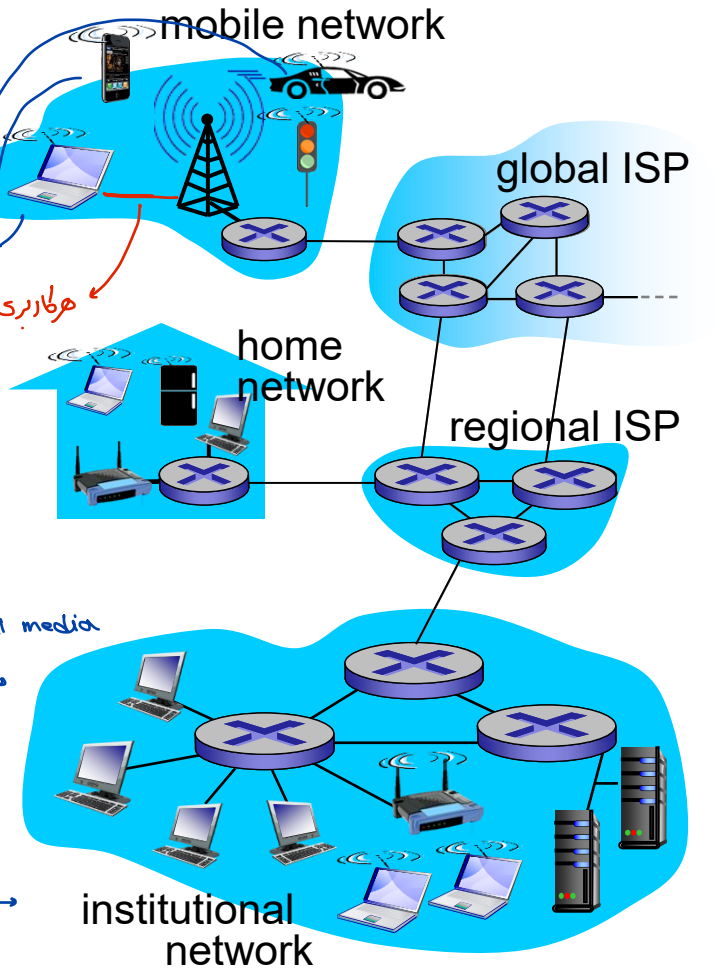
A closer look at network structure:

- *network edge:*
  - hosts: clients and servers
  - servers often in data centers
- *access networks, physical media:* wired, wireless communication links
- *network core:*
  - interconnected routers
  - network of networks



Introduction 1-11

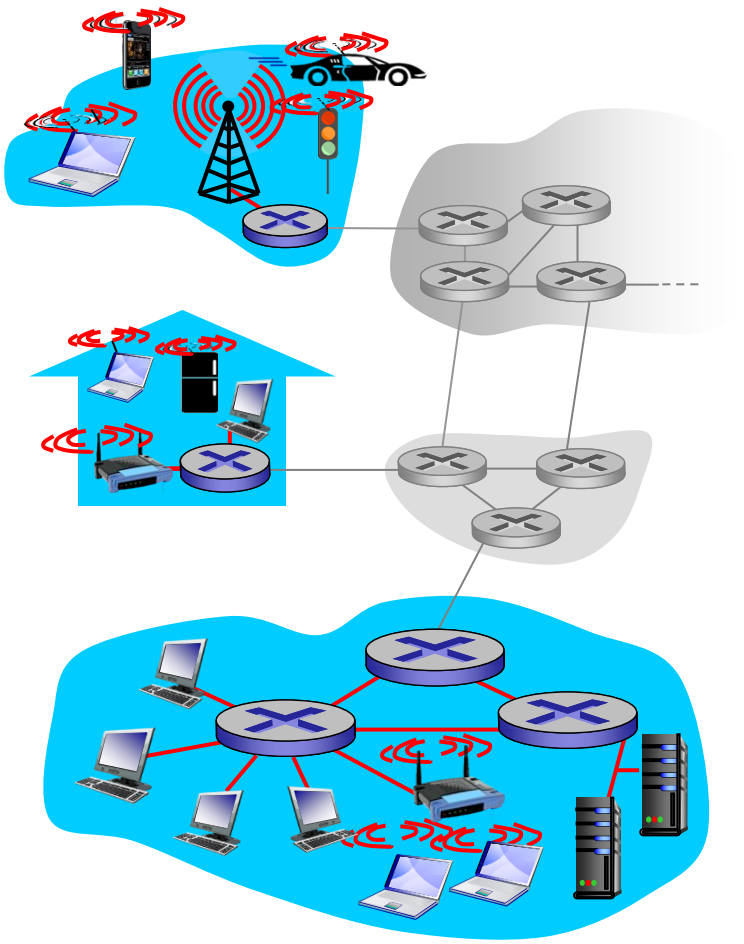
Access networks and physical media

Q: How to connect end systems to edge router?

- residential access nets
- institutional access networks (school, company)
- mobile access networks

keep in mind:

- bandwidth (bits per second) of access network?
- shared or dedicated?

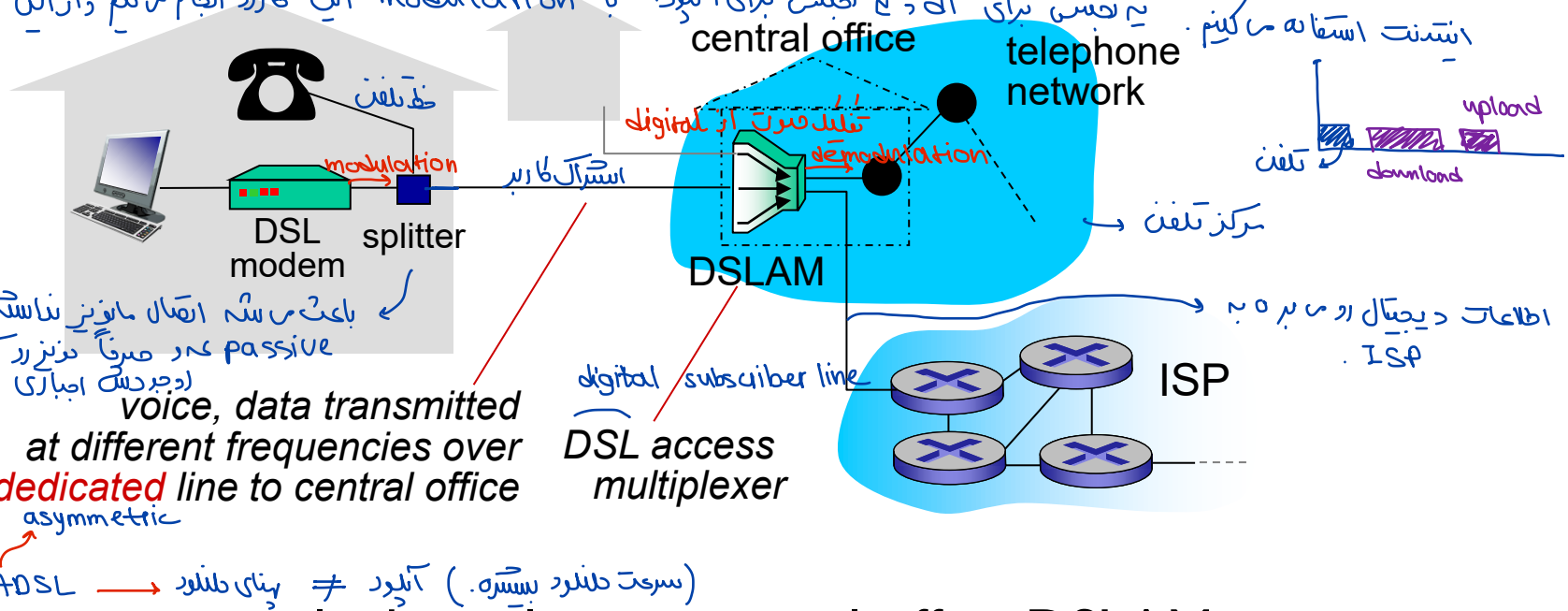


0 – 20 KHz : زکانس صوت

تمادی از edge network ها یی که از استفاده می کنیم :

Access network: digital subscriber line (DSL)

یک زوج سیم (مس) از مرکز تلفن به تلفن در خونه ی شما هست برای استفاده از تلفن. حالا از پهنای باند فرکانسی که استفاده نمی شه برای اینترنت استفاده می کنیم. یه بخشی برای اپلود یه بخشی برای آپلود. با modulation این کارو انجام می دیم و ازاین استفاده می کنیم

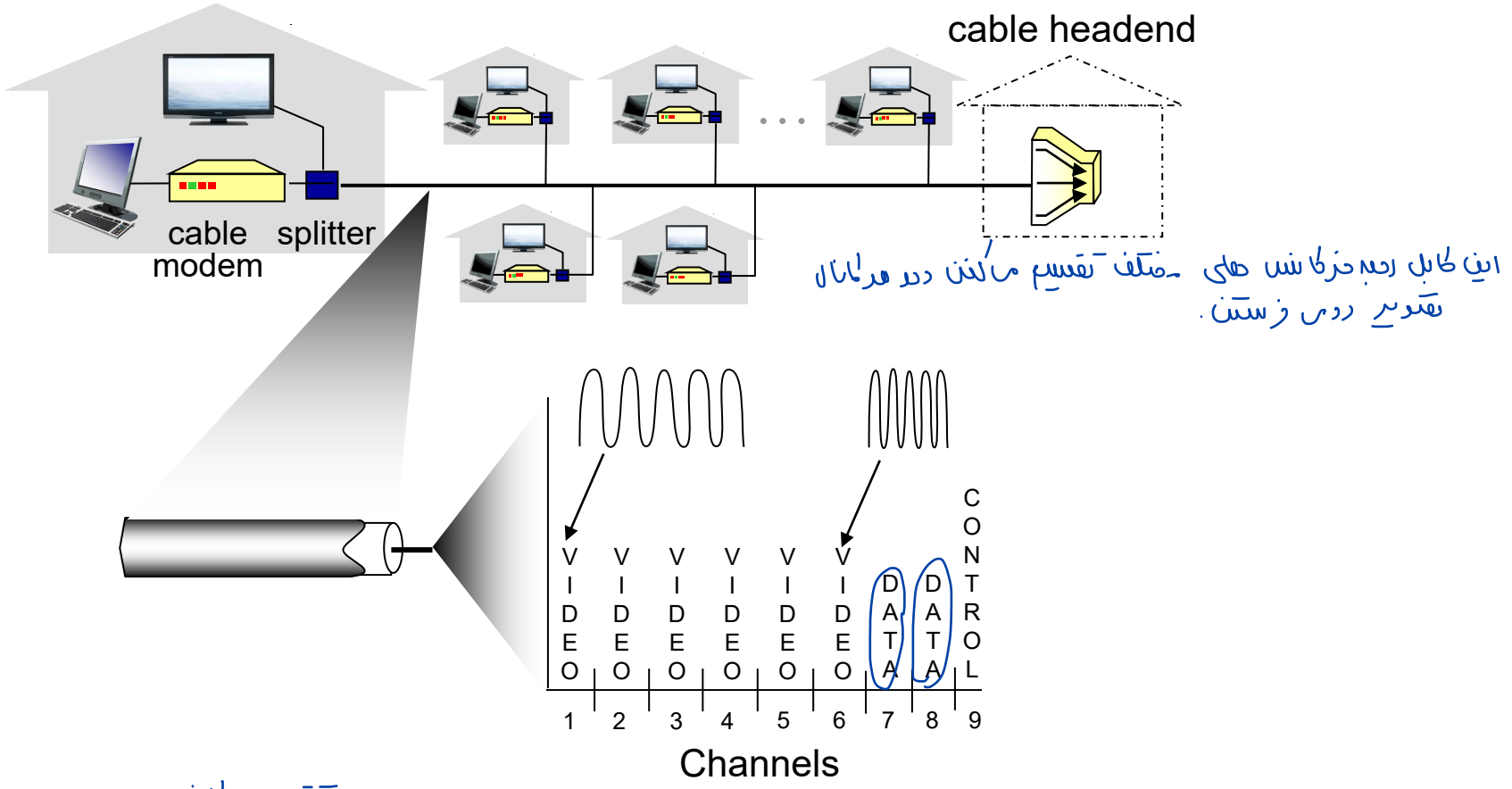


asymmetric

DSL → ADSL → پهنای دانلود ≠ آپلود (سرعت دانلود بیشتره.)

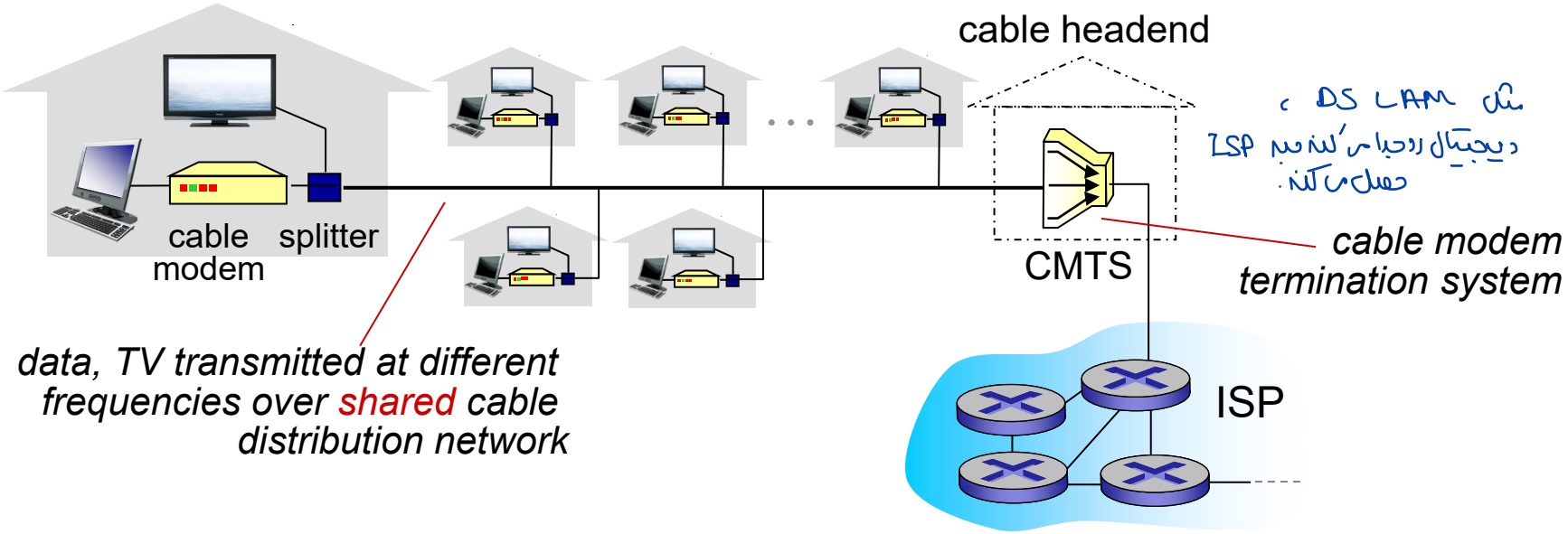
- use *existing* telephone line to central office DSLAM
  - data over DSL phone line goes to Internet
  - voice over DSL phone line goes to telephone net
- < 1.8 Mbps upstream transmission rate (typically < 1 Mbps)
- < 12 Mbps downstream transmission rate (typically < 10 Mbps)

Access network: cable network



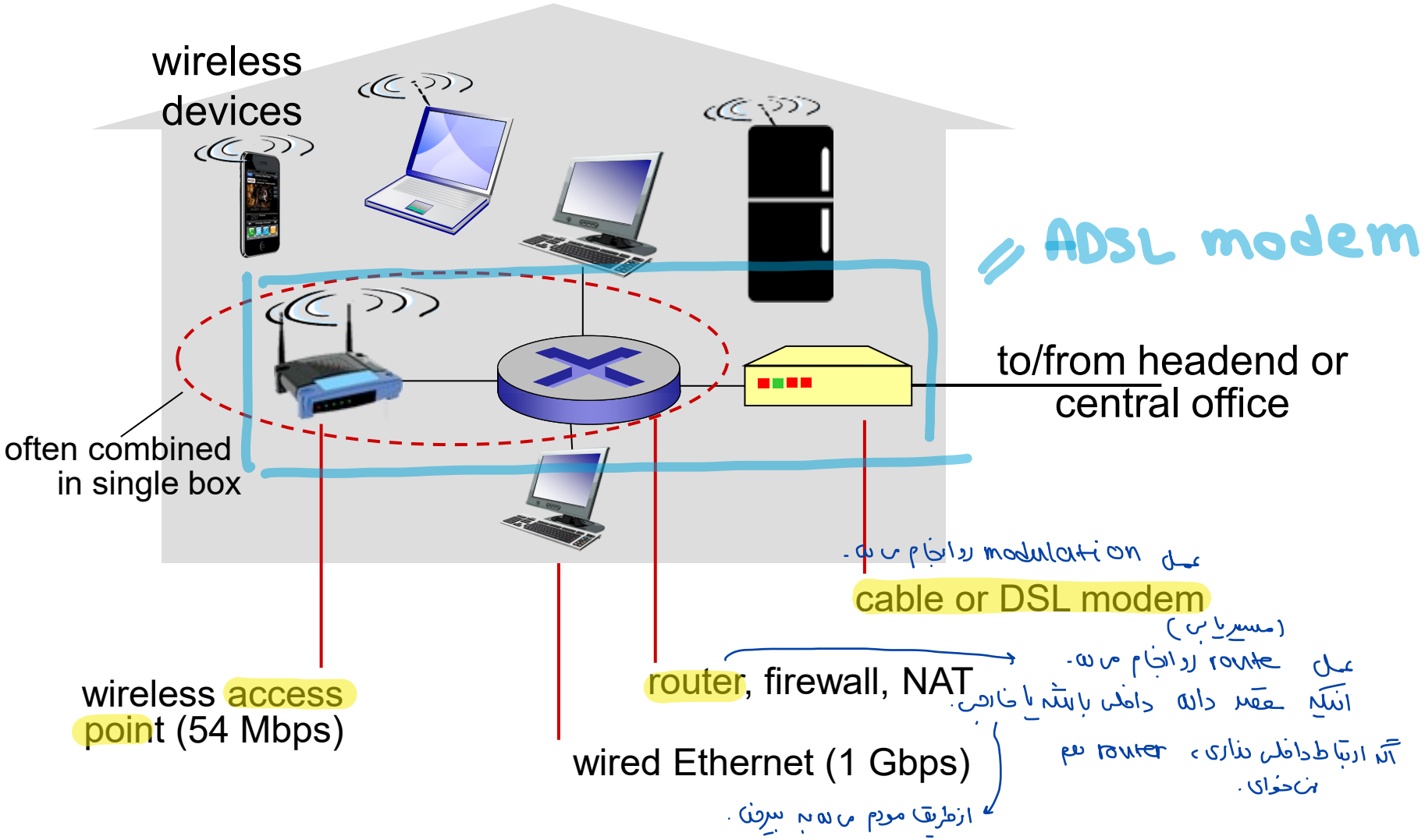
frequency division multiplexing: different channels transmitted in different frequency bands

Access network: cable network

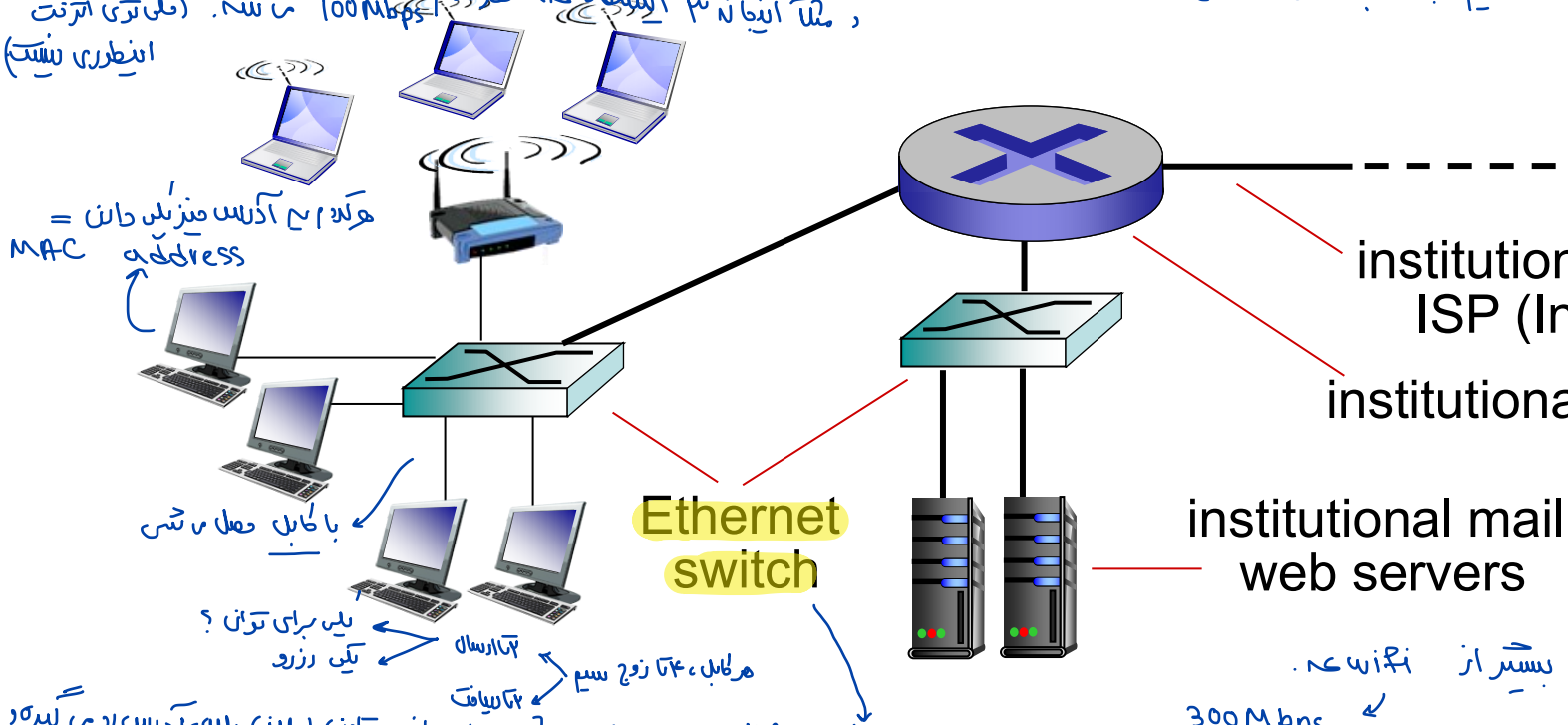


- HFC: hybrid fiber coax
  - asymmetric: up to 42.8Mbps downstream transmission rate, 30.7 Mbps upstream transmission rate
- network of cable, fiber attaches homes to ISP router
  - homes *share access network* to cable headend
  - unlike DSL, which has dedicated access to central office

Access network: home network



Enterprise access networks (Ethernet)



- typically used in companies, universities, etc.
- 10 Mbps, 100Mbps, 1Gbps, 10Gbps transmission rates
- today, end systems typically connect into Ethernet switch

Wireless access networks

- shared *wireless* access network connects end system to router
  - via base station aka "access point"

wireless LANs:

- within building (100 ft.)
- 802.11b/g/n (WiFi): 11, 54, 450 Mbps transmission rate

to Internet

802.11 = wireless LAN استاندارد

802.3 = استاندارد اترنت

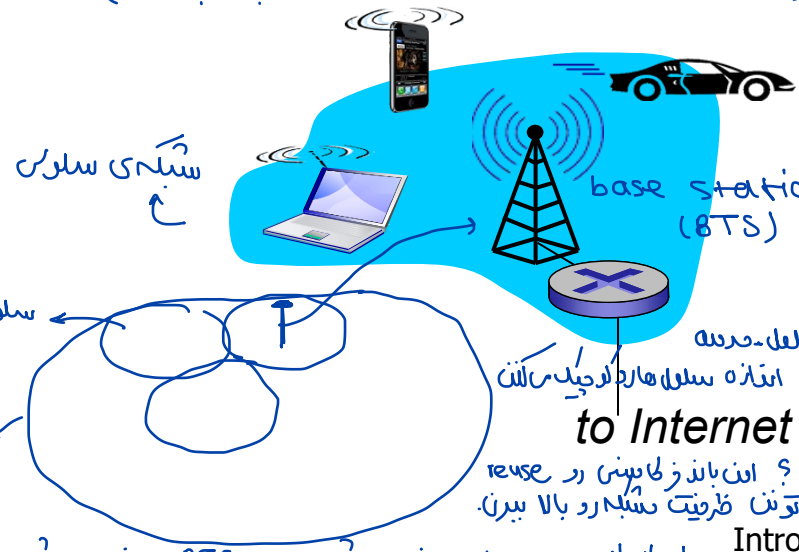
wide-area wireless access

- provided by telco (cellular) operator, 10's km = طول سلول ها
- between 1 and 10 Mbps
- 3G, 4G: LTE ← 150Mbps

5G: در نهایت

سیگنال های مختلف، مرجع شبکه بالا رفت، سرعت انتقال بالا و نت و...

مثل همون access point های wifi هستن. (متصل به شبکه اصلی)



to Internet

* تعداد کانال ها در هر سلول محدوده برای تراکم جمعیت ← اندازه سلول ها کوچیک میکنن

* چرا سلول سلول میکنن؟ این باند فرکانسی رو reuse میکنن ⇐ میتونن ظرفیت شبکه رو بالا ببرن.

سلول سلول یک شهر رو به سری سلول تقسیم میکنن.

* با جابجایی، سلول عوض میشه ← BTS عوض میشه ← switch کردن اتصل سریع رخ میده که ساختار جدا من شبکه.

Physical media

- **bit:** propagates between transmitter/receiver pairs
- **physical link:** what lies between transmitter & receiver
- **guided media:**
  - signals propagate in solid media: copper, fiber, coax
- **unguided media:**
  - signals propagate freely, e.g., radio

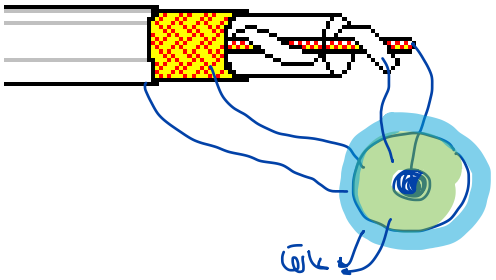
twisted pair (TP)

- two insulated copper wires
  - Category 5: 100 Mbps, 1 Gbps Ethernet
  - Category 6: 10Gbps

Physical media: coax, fiber

coaxial cable:

- two concentric copper conductors
- bidirectional
- broadband:
  - multiple channels on cable
  - HFC



fiber optic cable:

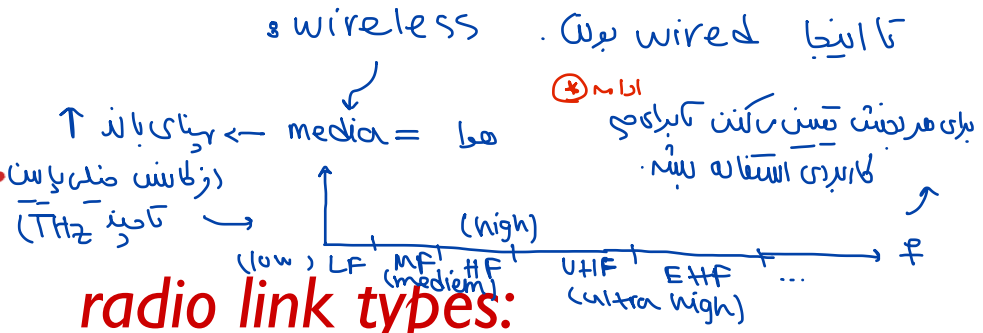
- glass fiber carrying light pulses, each pulse a bit
- high-speed operation:
  - high-speed point-to-point transmission (e.g., 10's-100's Gbps transmission rate)
- low error rate:
  - repeaters spaced far apart
  - immune to electromagnetic noise

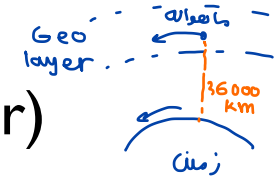
Physical media: radio

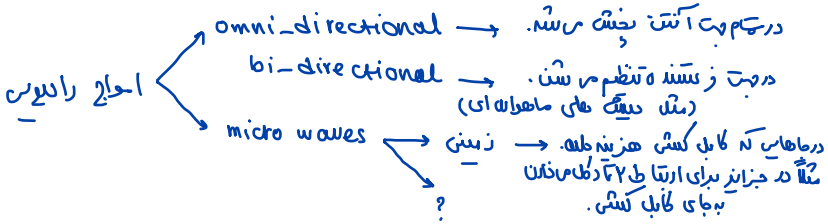
- signal carried in electromagnetic spectrum
- no physical "wire"
- bidirectional
- propagation environment effects:
  - reflection
  - obstruction by objects
  - interference

radio link types:

- terrestrial microwave
  - e.g. up to 45 Mbps channels
- LAN (e.g., WiFi)
  - 54 Mbps
- wide-area (e.g., cellular)
  - 4G cellular: ~ 10 Mbps
- satellite
  - Kbps to 45Mbps channel (or multiple smaller channels)
  - 270 msec end-end delay
  - geosynchronous versus low altitude







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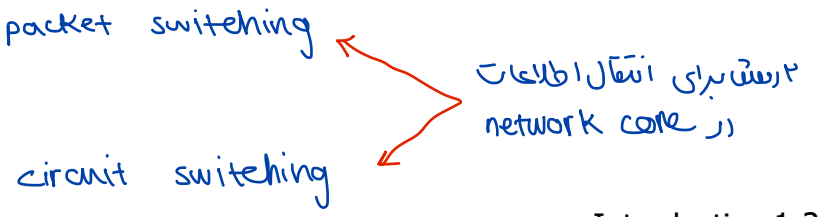
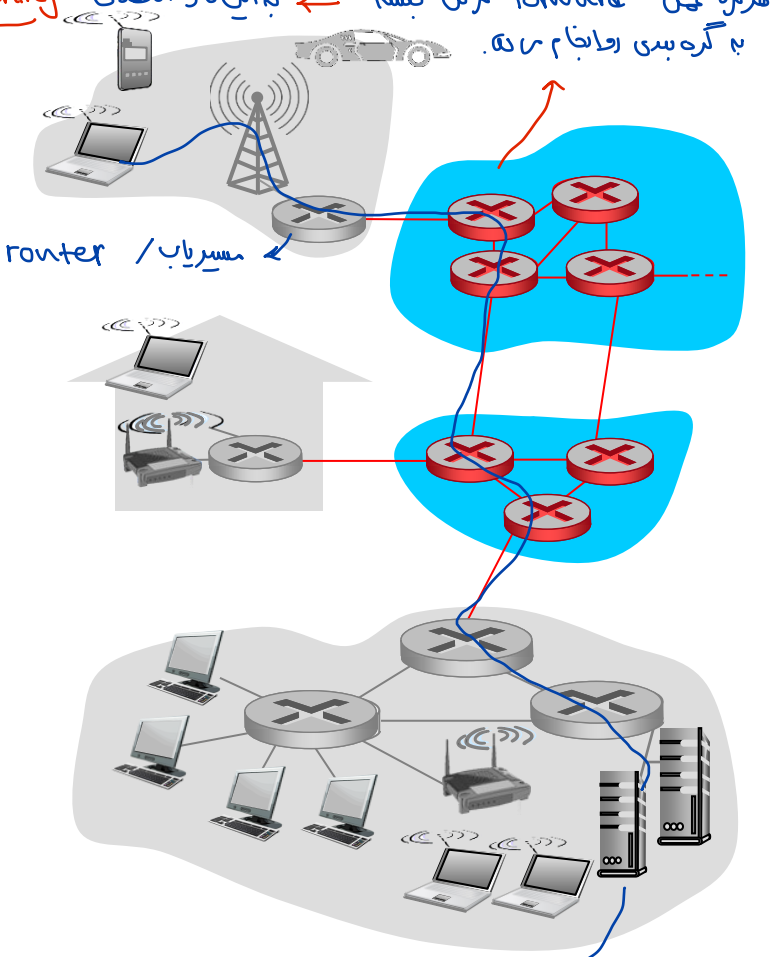


The network core

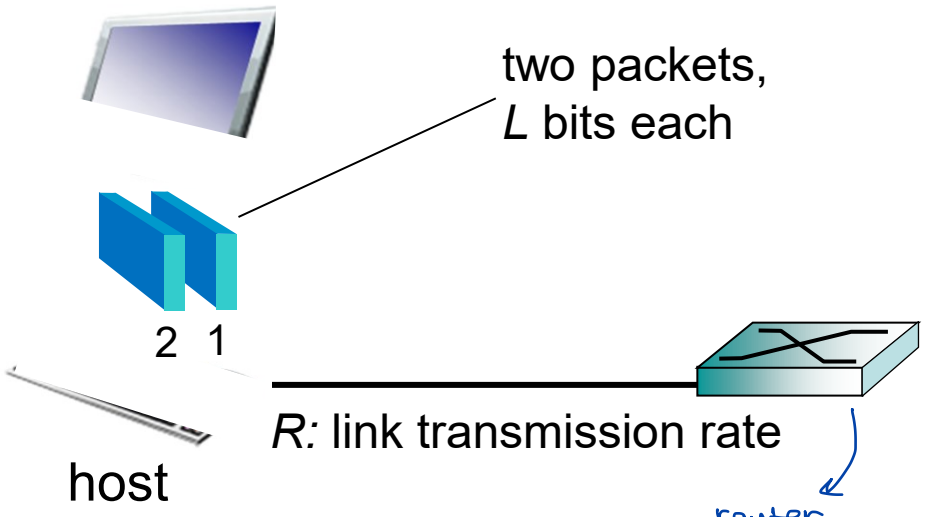
- mesh of interconnected routers
- packet-switching: hosts break application-layer messages into *packets*
  - forward packets from one router to the next, across links on path from source to destination
  - each packet transmitted at full link capacity



Host: sends *packets* of data

host sending function:

- takes application message
- breaks into smaller chunks, known as *packets*, of length *L* bits
- transmits packet into access network at *transmission rate R* (R bits per sec)
  - link transmission rate, aka link *capacity, aka link bandwidth*



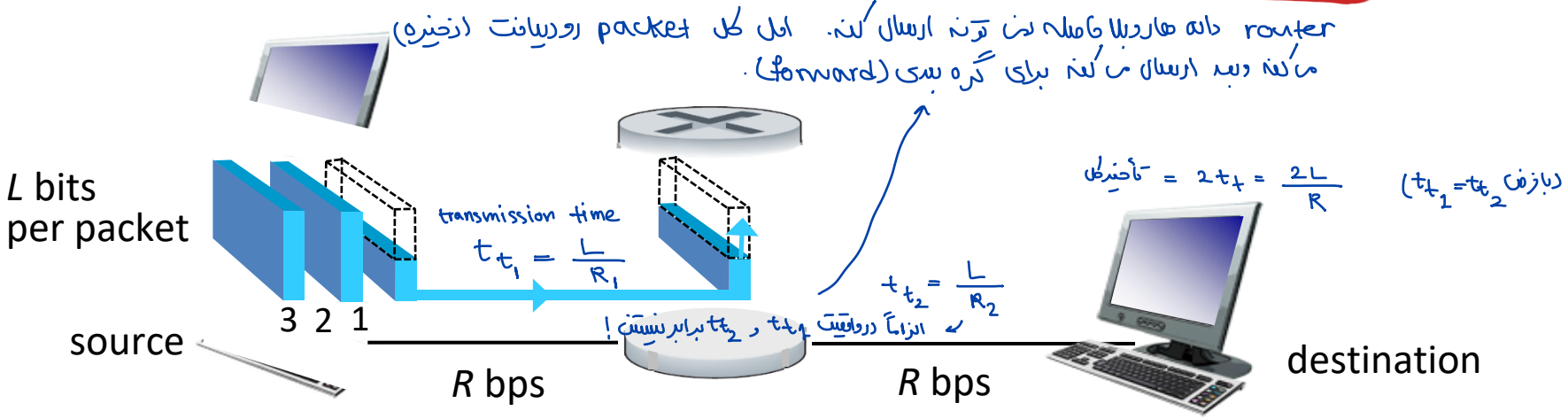
عمل switching را انجام می‌دهد و forward می‌کند.
(می‌دهد به گره‌بعدی)

مدت‌زمان ارسال یک packet

$$\text{packet transmission delay} = \text{time needed to transmit } L\text{-bit packet into link} = \frac{L \text{ (bits)}}{R \text{ (bits/sec)}}$$

* وظیفه سنگوندن پیام به عهده‌ی لایه transport هست.

Packet-switching: store-and-forward



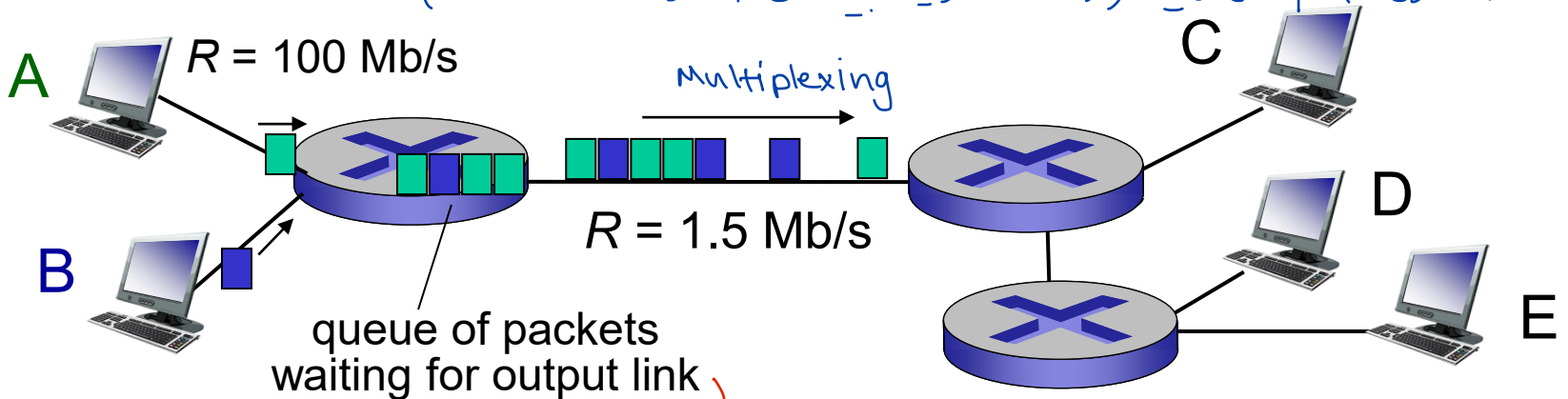
- takes *L*/*R* seconds to transmit (push out) *L*-bit packet into link at *R* bps
- *store and forward:* entire packet must arrive at router before it can be transmitted on next link
- end-end delay = 2*L*/*R* (assuming zero propagation delay)

one-hop numerical example:

- *L* = 7.5 Mbits
- *R* = 1.5 Mbps
- one-hop transmission delay = 5 sec

more on delay shortly …

Packet Switching: queueing delay, loss



queuing and loss:

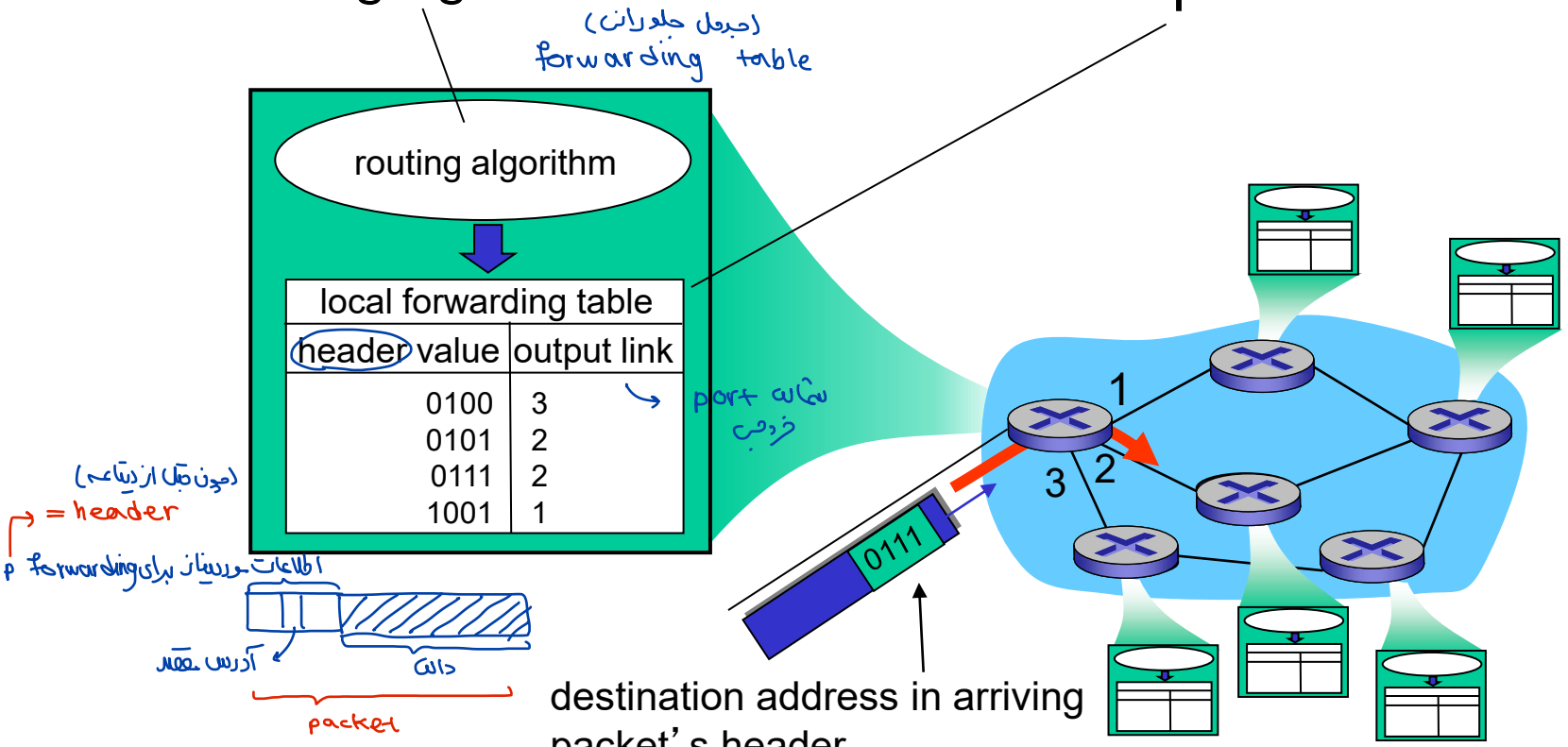
- if arrival rate (in bits) to link exceeds transmission rate of link for a period of time:
  - packets will queue, wait to be transmitted on link
  - packets can be dropped (lost) if memory (buffer) fills up

Two key network-core functions

routing: determines source-destination route taken by packets

- *routing algorithms*

forwarding: move packets from router's input to appropriate router output



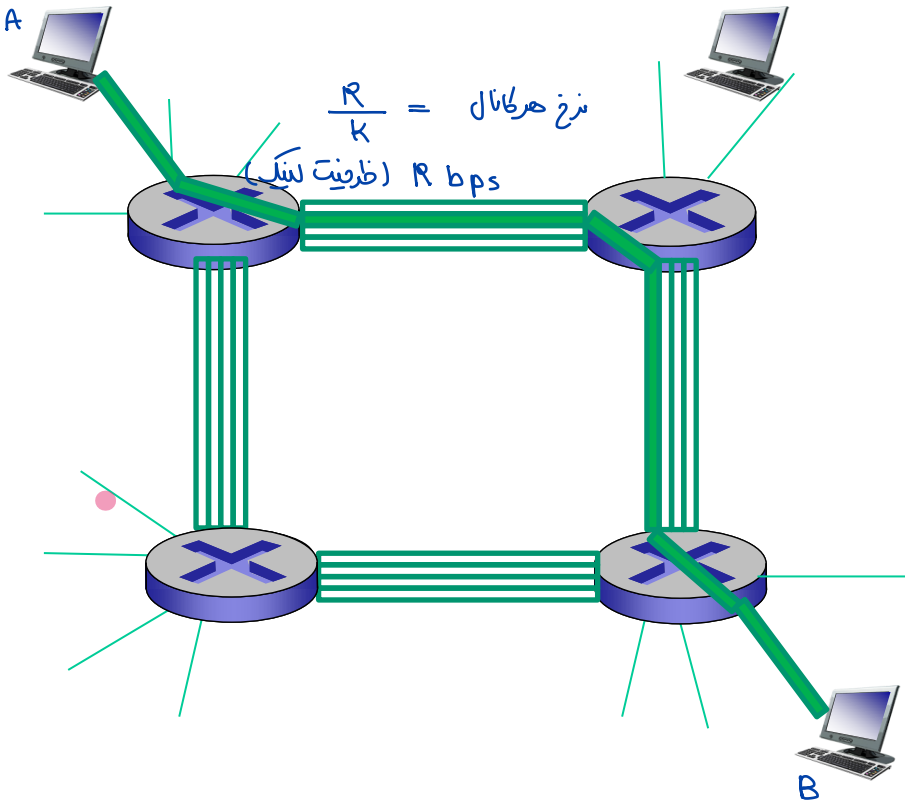
Alternative core: circuit switching

سوئیچینگ مداری

ظرفیت هر لینک فیزیکی به تعدادی (K تا) کانال با ظرفیت کمتر تقسیم می شود.

end-end resources allocated to, reserved for "call" between source & dest:

- in diagram, each link has four circuits.
  - call gets 2nd circuit in top link and 1st circuit in right link.
- dedicated resources: no sharing
  - circuit-like (guaranteed) performance
- circuit segment idle if not used by call *(no sharing)*
- commonly used in traditional telephone networks



کانال ها ظرفیتشون باهم برابره.

اگر A بخواد به B msg بده. A اول درخواست میده و router برایش یک کانال میذاره و گره های بعدی هم این مسیر رو ایجاد میکنن تا مقصد. حالا حالا میگیم stream چه صورت رشته بیت ها رد شده.

احتیاج به باز نشت دادن store رشته ها اینجا. ($۲ = \frac{R}{K}$)

۲ روش برای تقسیم ظرفیت کانال ها :

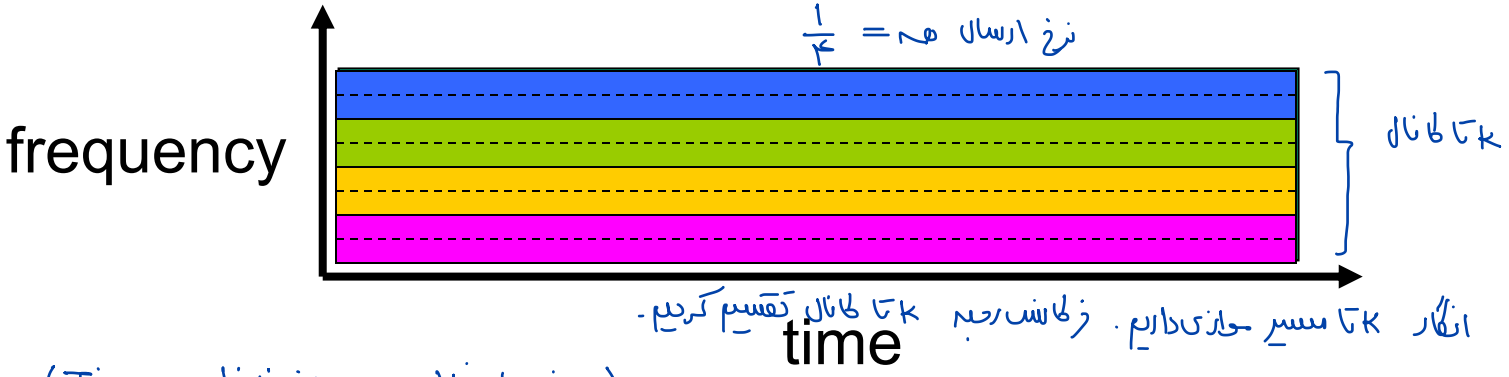
Circuit switching: FDM versus TDM

روش تقسیم زمانی — روش تقسیم فرکانسی

Example:

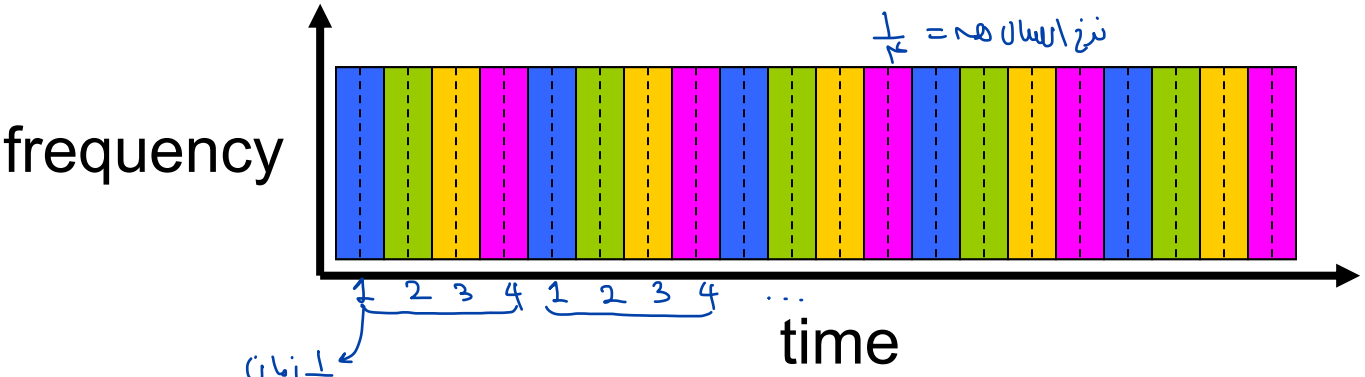
4 users

FDM (frequency division multiplexing)



انگار k تا سیم مجازی داریم. فرکانس رو به k تا کانال تقسیم کردیم.

TDM (Time division multiplexing)



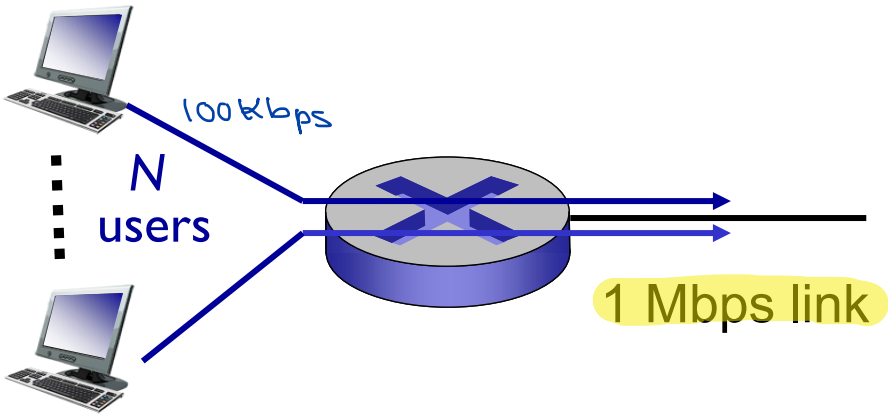
زمان رو به تکه‌ای تقسیم میکنیم. هرفرستنده ای در تایم خودش ارسال میکنه. timeslot

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

Q: how did we get value 0.0004?

Q: what happens if > 35 users ?

* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples: http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/

Packet switching versus circuit switching

is packet switching a "slam dunk winner?"

- great for bursty data
  - resource sharing
  - simpler, no call setup
- excessive congestion possible: packet delay and loss
  - protocols needed for reliable data transfer, congestion control
- Q: How to provide circuit-like behavior?
  - bandwidth guarantees needed for audio/video apps
  - still an unsolved problem (chapter 7)

Q: human analogies of reserved resources (circuit switching) versus on-demand allocation (packet-switching)?

Internet structure: network of networks

- End systems = hosts connect to Internet via access ISPs (Internet Service Providers)
  - residential, company and university ISPs
- Access ISPs in turn must be interconnected.
  - so that any two hosts can send packets to each other
- Resulting network of networks is very complex
  - evolution was driven by economics and national policies
- Let's take a stepwise approach to describe current Internet structure

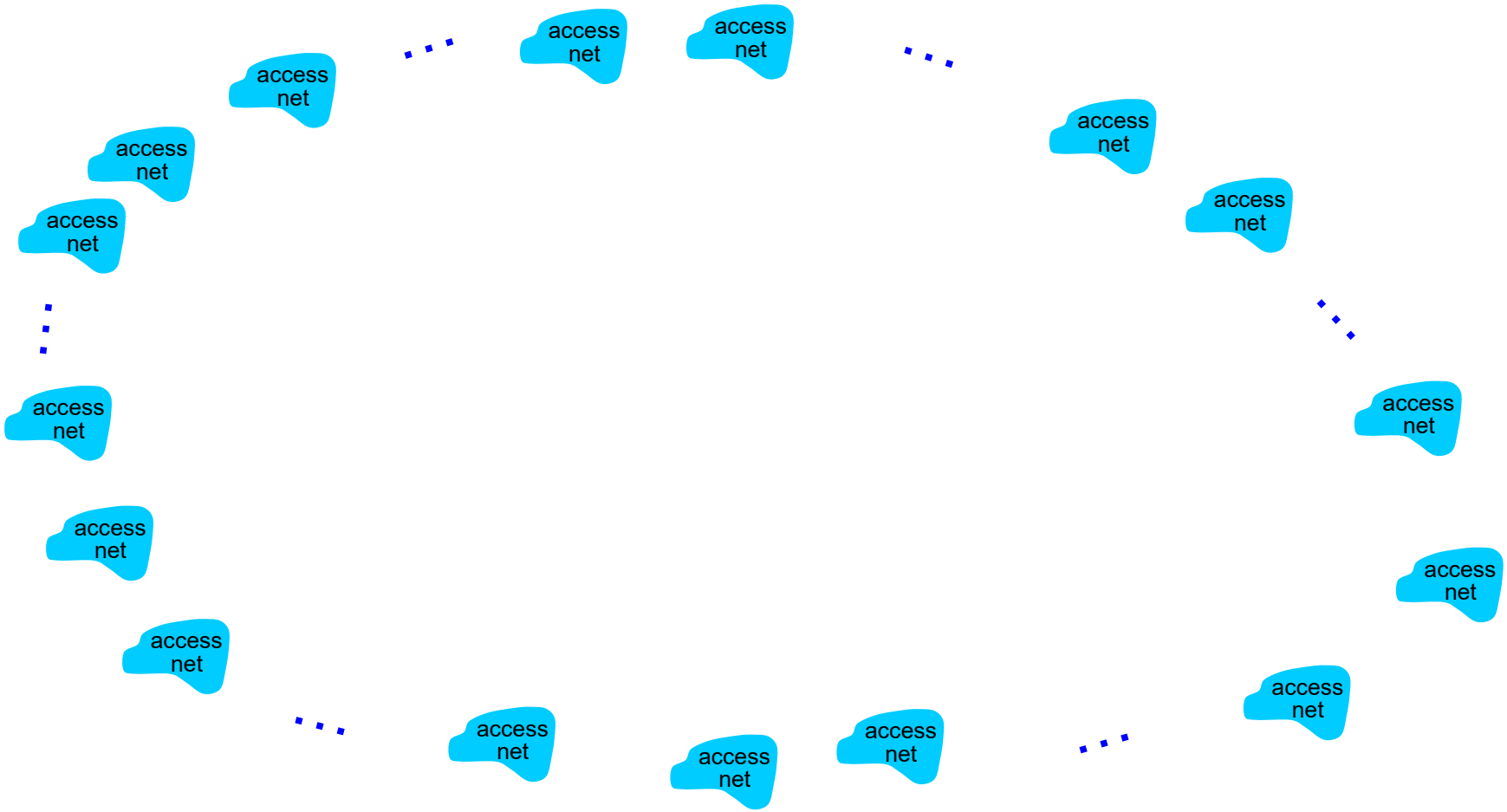
* مثلاً از طریق شرکت شما کل به اینترنت متصل می شه.

یک سری ISP ها اتصال بین

Internet structure: network of networks

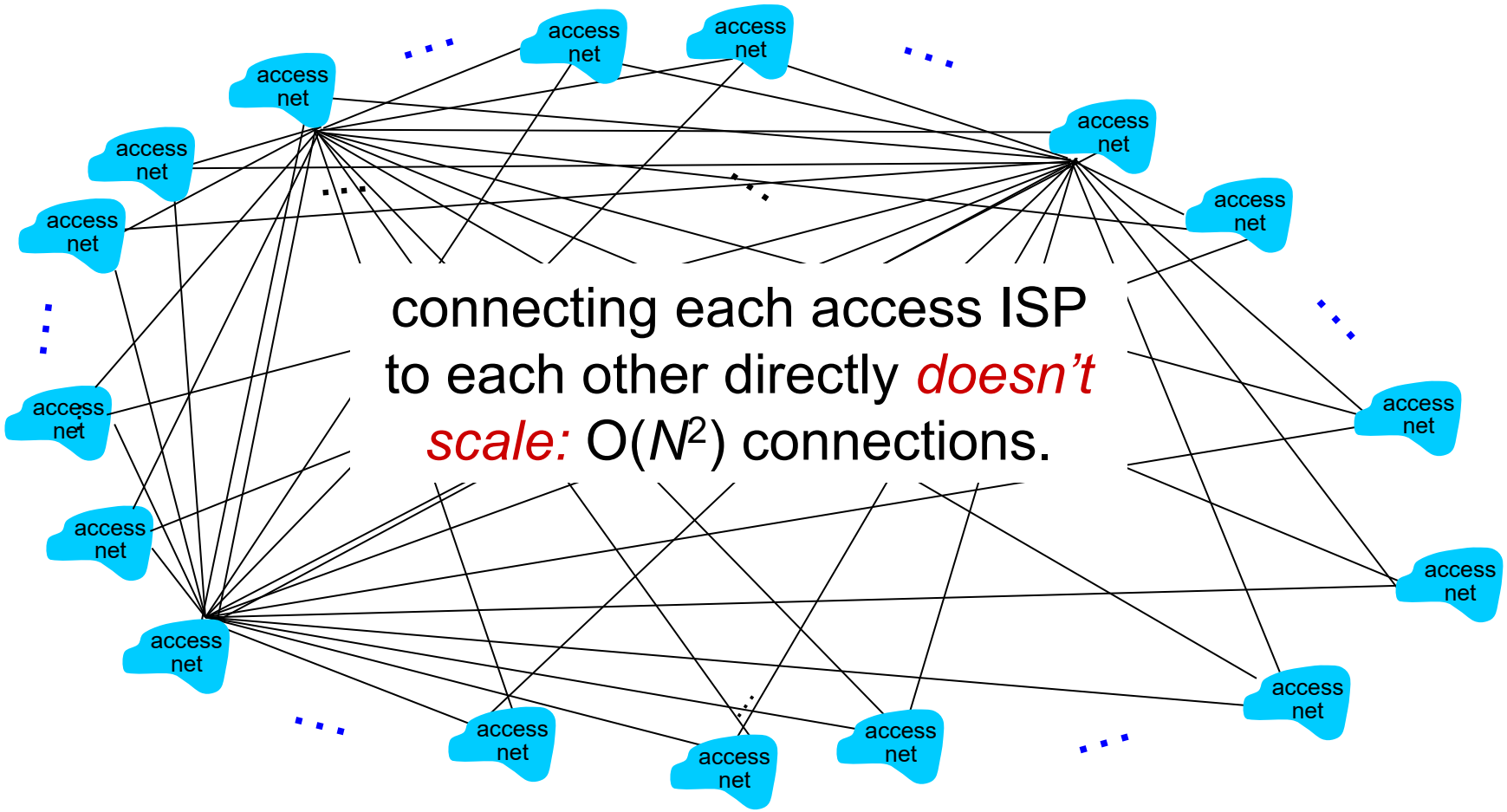
Question: given *millions* of access ISPs, how to connect them together?

به access point ها global ISP که شرکت‌های کشورهست وصل میشن.



Internet structure: network of networks

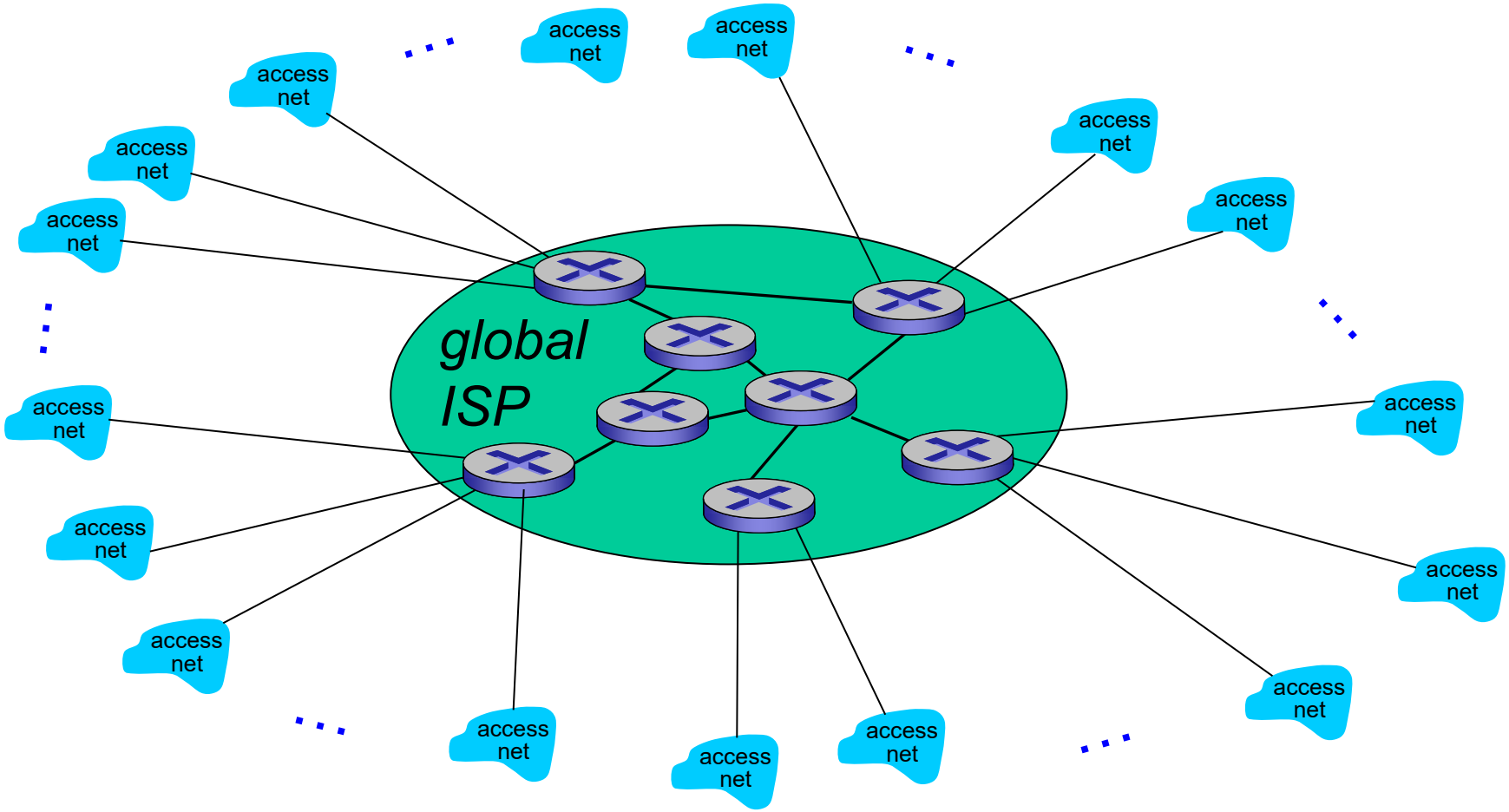
Option: connect each access ISP to every other access ISP?



Internet structure: network of networks

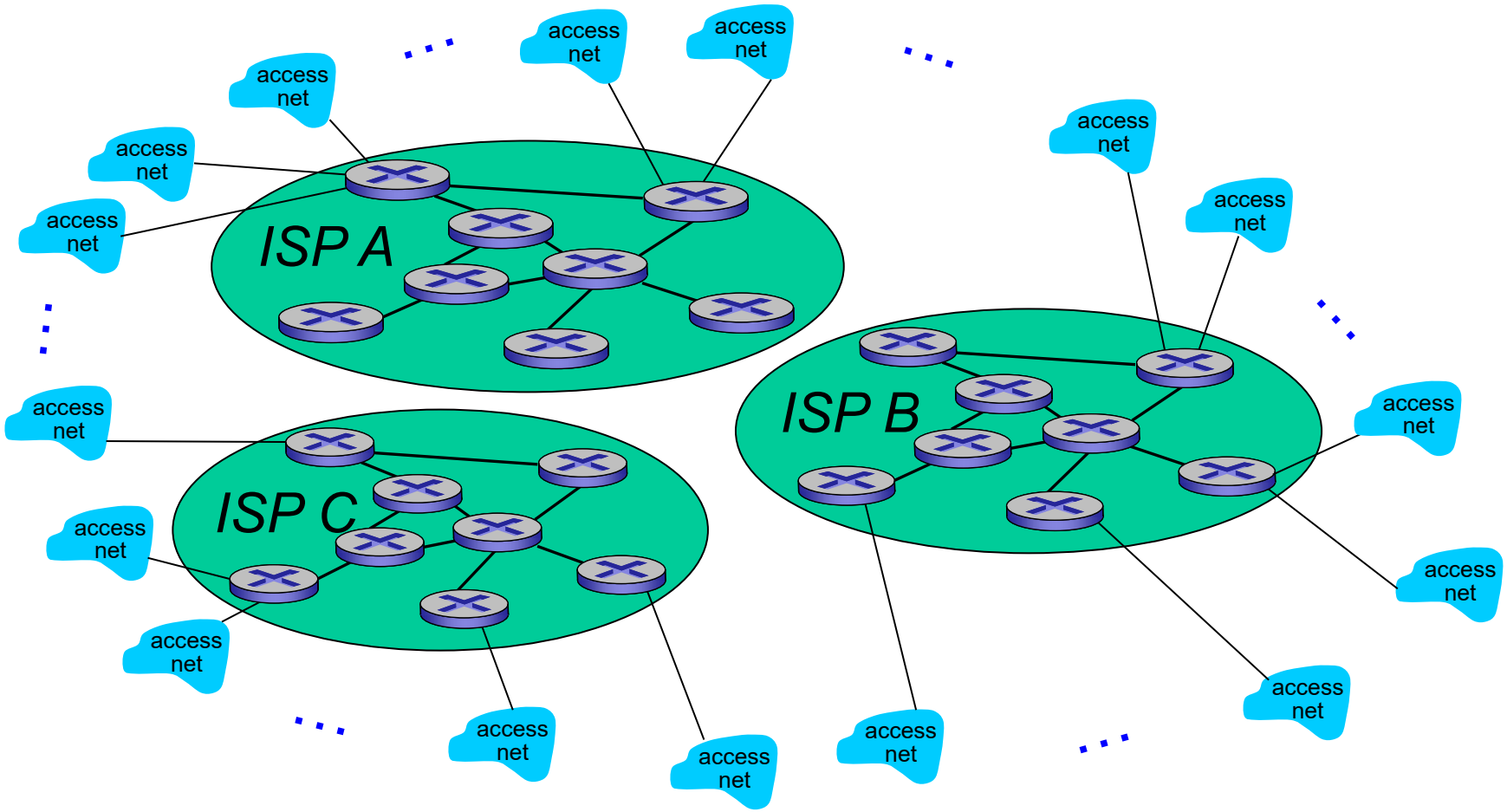
Option: connect each access ISP to one global transit ISP?

Customer and provider ISPs have economic agreement.



Internet structure: network of networks

But if one global ISP is viable business, there will be competitors ….

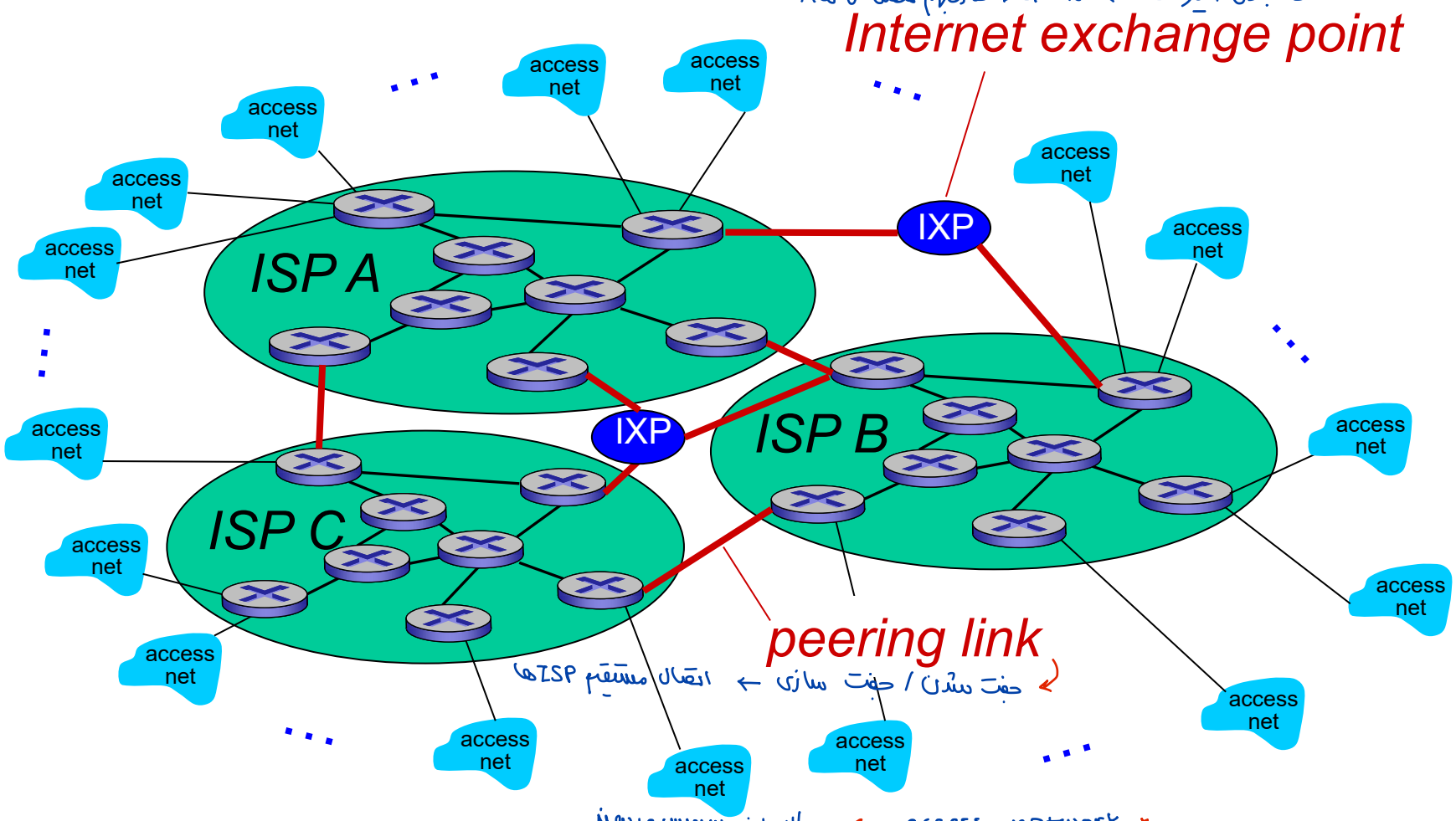


Internet structure: network of networks

* هر کشوری ، شبکه اینترنت خودش رو داره.

But if one global ISP is viable business, there will be competitors …. which must be interconnected

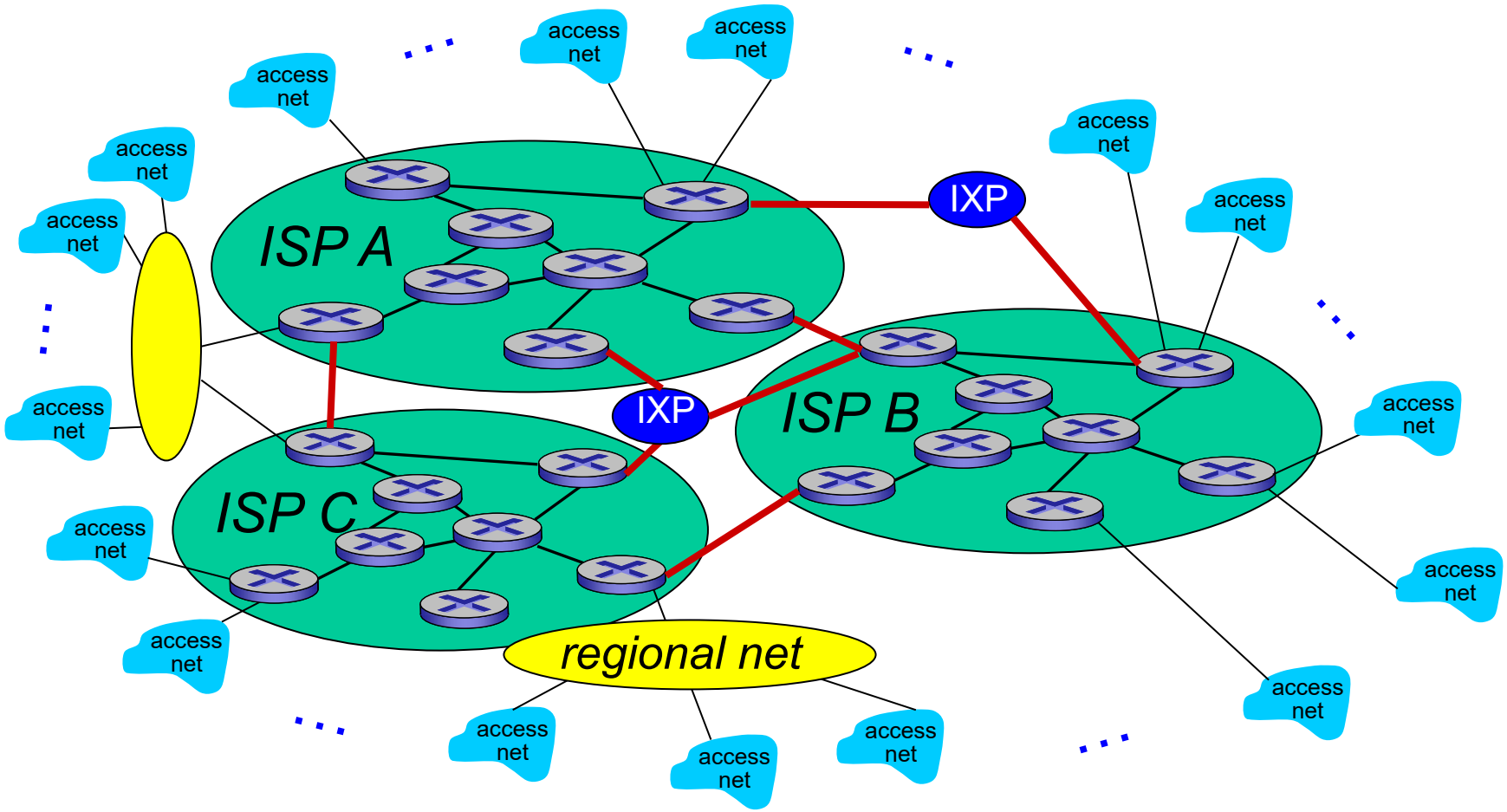
نقاط تبادل اینترنت ← که ISP ها رو بهم متصل می کنه.



* access network ← به کاربران سرویس می دهند.
  ↳ مثل acc net خود ISP از طریق global ISP به اینترنت متصل می شن.

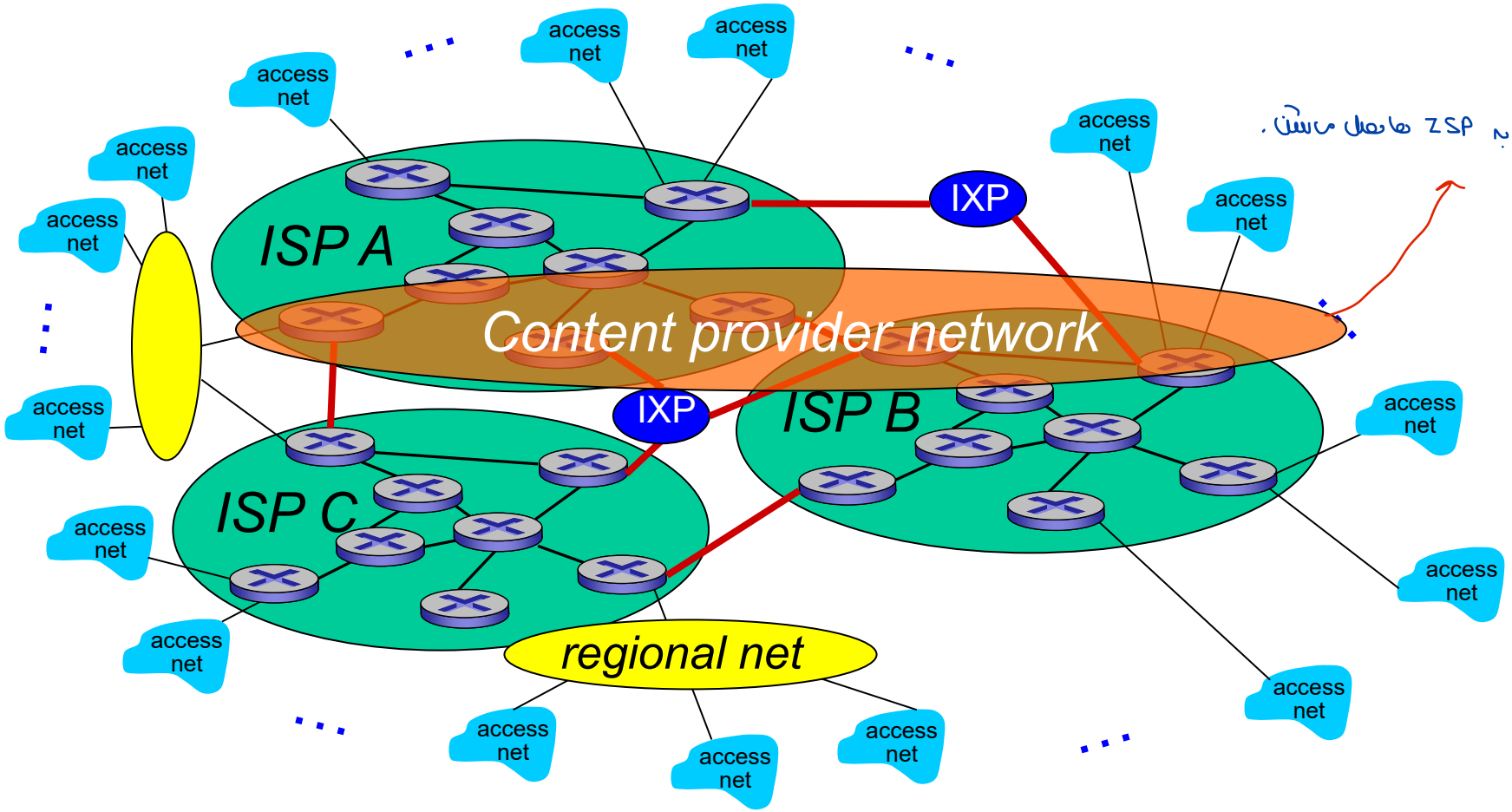
Internet structure: network of networks

… and regional networks may arise to connect access nets to ISPs

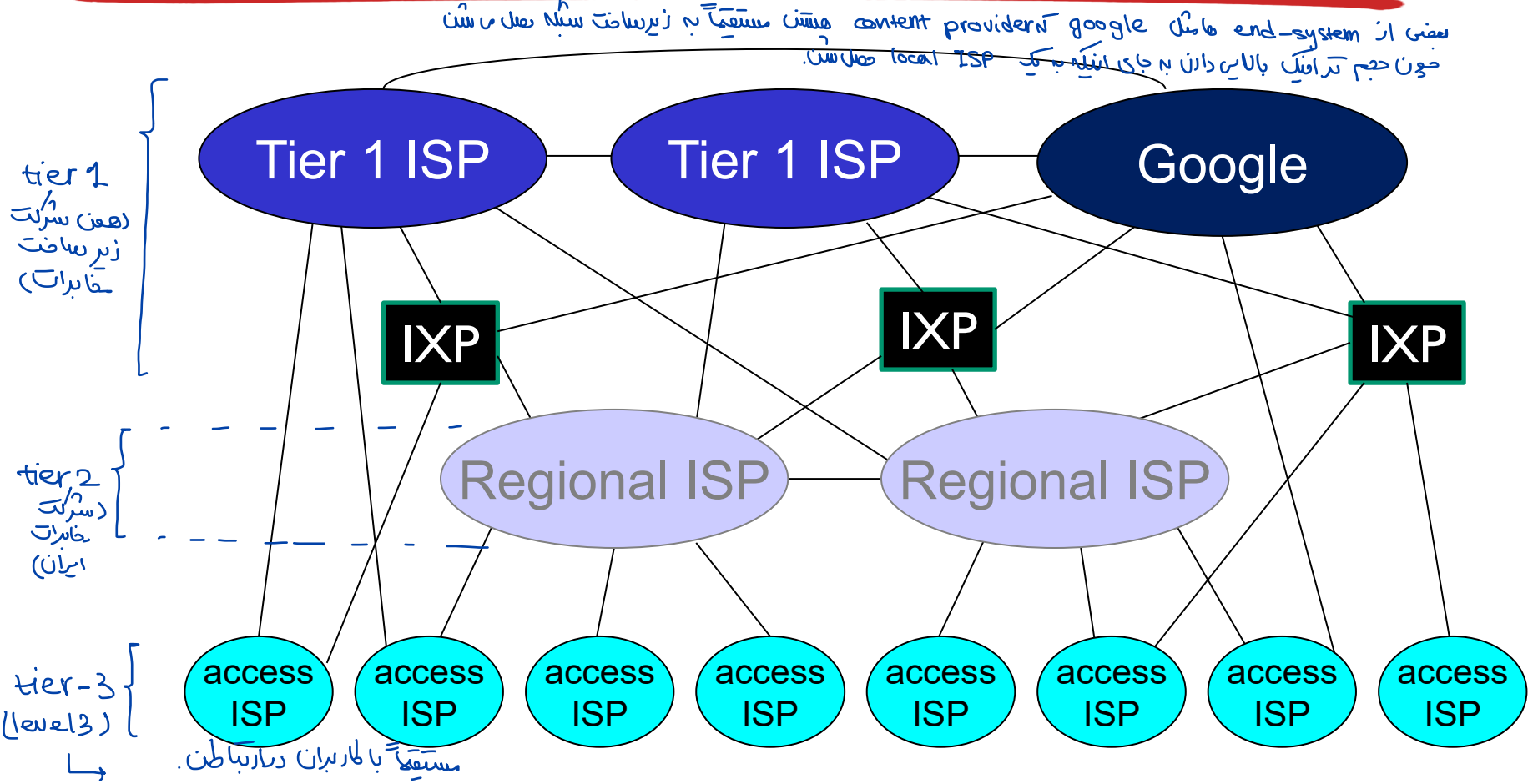


Internet structure: network of networks

… and content provider networks (e.g., Google, Microsoft, Akamai) may run their own network, to bring services, content close to end users



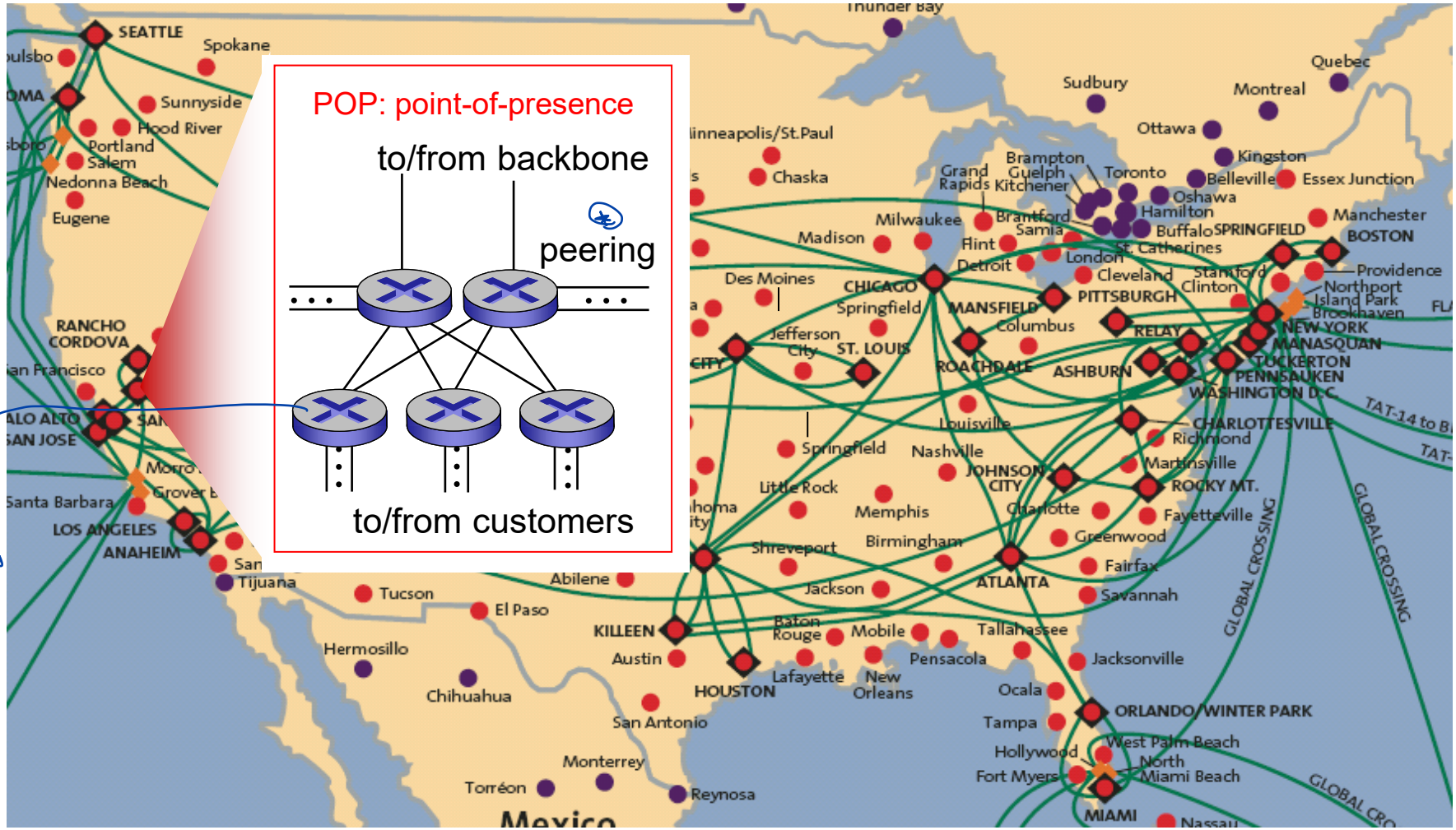
Internet structure: network of networks



- at center: small # of well-connected large networks
  - "tier-1" commercial ISPs (e.g., Level 3, Sprint, AT&T, NTT), national & international coverage
  - content provider network (e.g., Google): private network that connects it data centers to Internet, often bypassing tier-1, regional ISPs

Tier-1 ISP: e.g., Sprint

point of presence = نقاط ترز ← محل اتصال یک ISP به یک یا 2 ISP دیگر همچنین با peering (*) ISP های هم رده خودشون.



از طریق این router ها این اتصال انجام میشه

Chapter 1: roadmap

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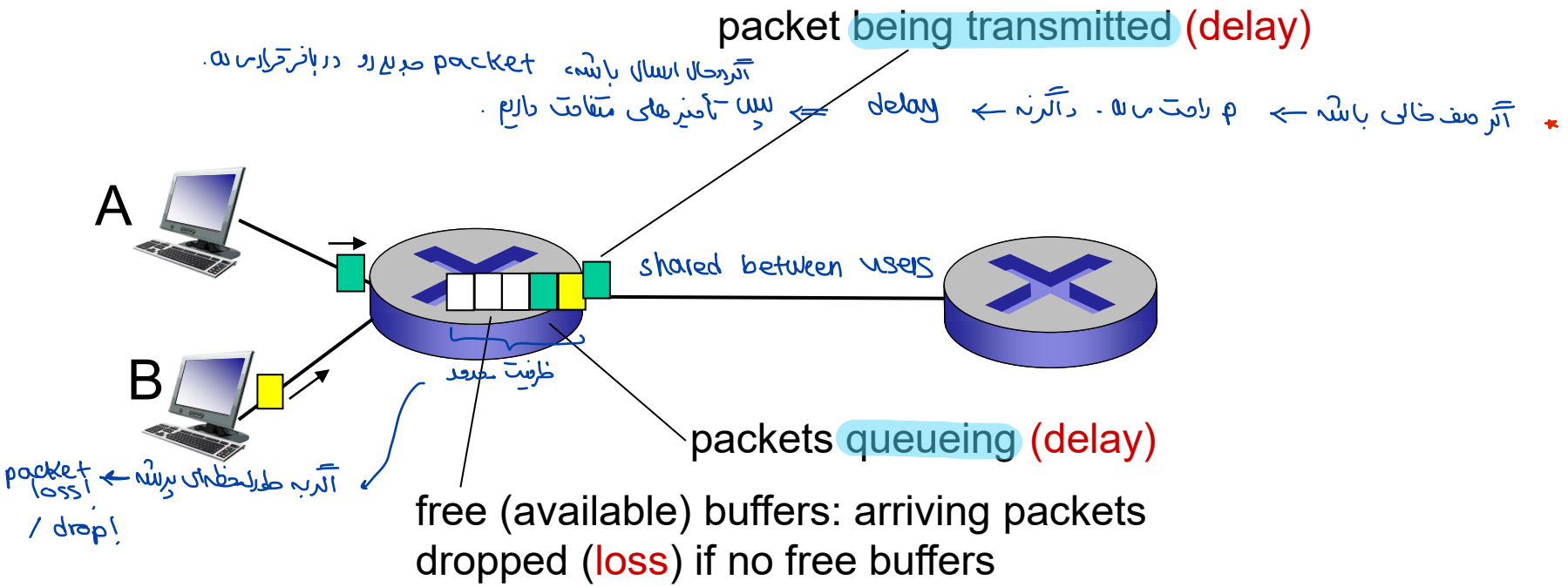
1.6 networks under attack: security

1.7 history

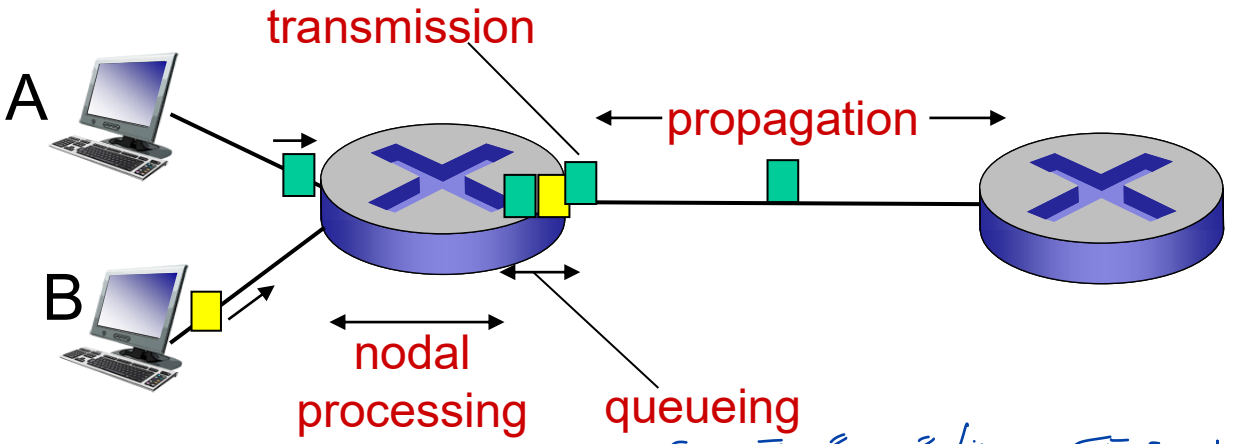
How do loss and delay occur?

packets *queue* in router buffers

- packet arrival rate to link (temporarily) exceeds output link capacity
- packets queue, wait for turn



Four sources of packet delay



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

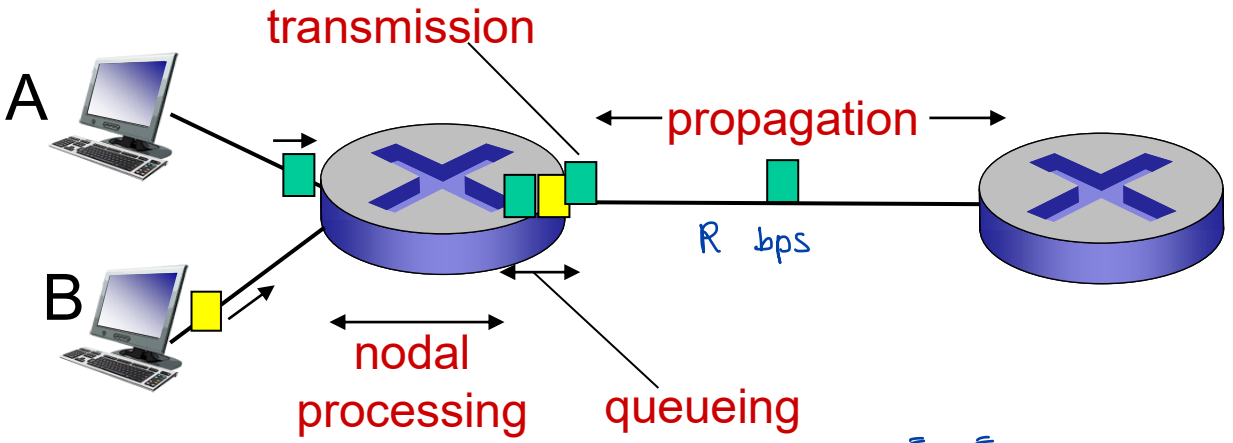
d_{proc}: nodal processing

- 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

Four sources of packet delay



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

d_{trans}: transmission delay:

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

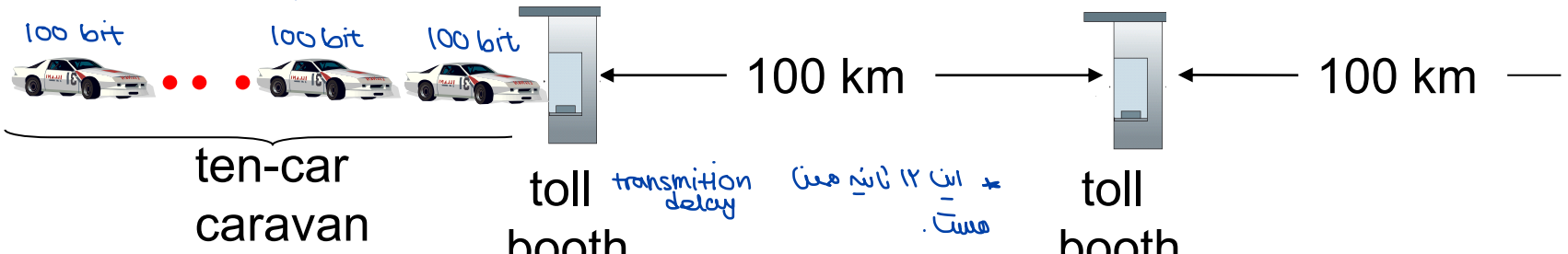
d_{prop}: propagation delay:

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

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

* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples: http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/
* Check out the Java applet for an interactive animation on trans vs. prop delay

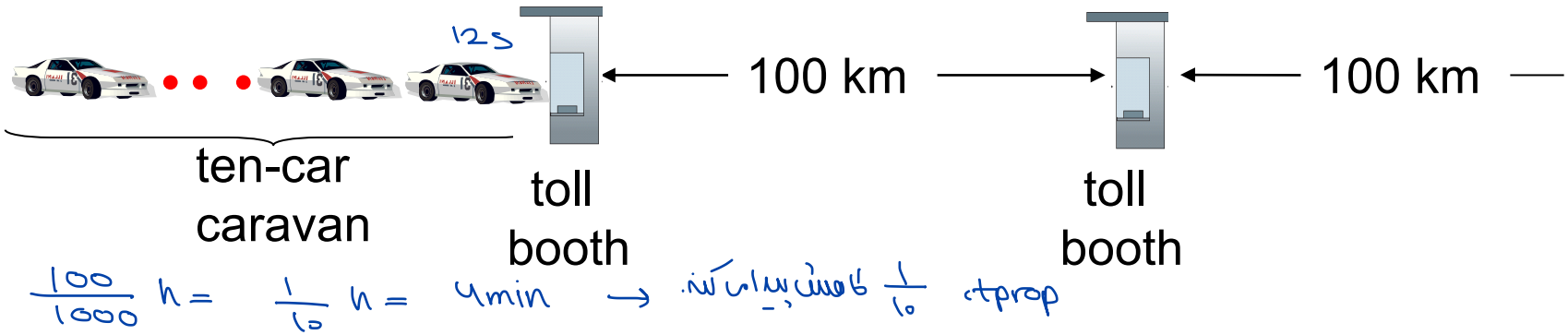
Caravan analogy



- cars "propagate" at 100 km/hr
- toll booth takes 12 sec to service car (bit transmission time)
- car ~ bit; caravan ~ packet
- *Q:* How long until caravan is lined up before 2nd toll booth?

- time to "push" entire caravan through toll booth onto highway = 12*10 = 120 sec
- time for last car to propagate from 1st to 2nd toll both: 100km/(100km/hr)= 1 hr
- *A:* 62 minutes

Caravan analogy (more)



- suppose cars now "propagate" at 1000 km/hr
- and suppose toll booth now takes one min to service a car
- *Q:* Will cars arrive to 2nd booth before all cars serviced at first booth?

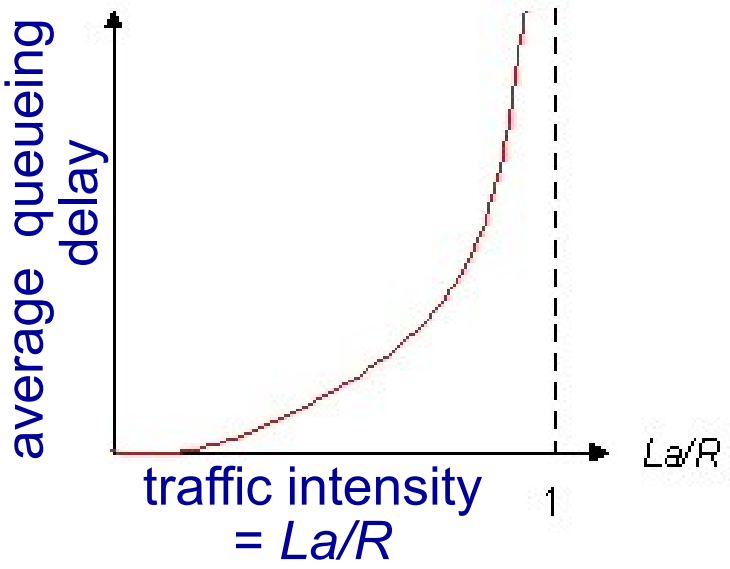
  - *A: Yes!* after 7 min, first car arrives at second booth; three cars still at first booth

Queueing delay (revisited)

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

نرخ سرویس $\mu = R$ bps

نرخ ورود $\lambda = La$ bps



- *La/R* ~ 0: avg. queueing delay small (~0)
- *La/R* < 1: avg. queueing delay large
- *La/R* > 1: more "work" arriving than can be serviced, average delay infinite!

الحان نداش عجولکنه دعملاً بترقف میکنه.

La/R ~ 0

La/R -> 1

* Check online interactive animation on queuing and loss

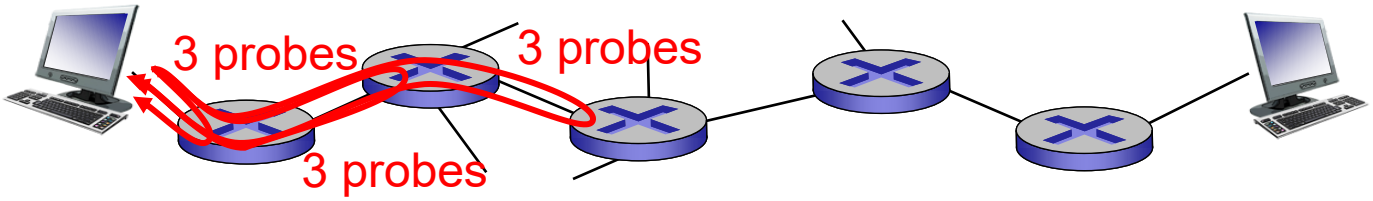
* cmd → tracert www.google.com → میادتام گره های میان تا عقبه رسیدن تا یک دیتا بگیرد و بهش بفرستد. در هر گره هم تاخیر رفت و برگشت آنی رو حساب میکند.

"Real" Internet delays and routes

- what do "real" Internet delay & loss look like?
- **traceroute program:** provides delay measurement from source to router along end-end Internet path towards destination. For all *i*:
  - sends three packets that will reach router *i* on path towards destination
  - router *i* will return packets to sender
  - sender times interval between transmission and reply.

مشخص کردن گام های مسیر

ثبت مراحل انجام کاری



"Real" Internet delays, routes

traceroute: gaia.cs.umass.edu to www.eurecom.fr

3 delay measurements from gaia.cs.umass.edu to cs-gw.cs.umass.edu

IP address

```
1  cs-gw (128.119.240.254)  1 ms  1 ms  2 ms
2  border1-rt-fa5-1-0.gw.umass.edu (128.119.3.145)  1 ms  1 ms  2 ms
3  cht-vbns.gw.umass.edu (128.119.3.130)  6 ms 5 ms 5 ms
4  jn1-at1-0-0-19.wor.vbns.net (204.147.132.129)  16 ms 11 ms 13 ms
5  jn1-so7-0-0-0.wae.vbns.net (204.147.136.136)  21 ms 18 ms 18 ms
6  abilene-vbns.abilene.ucaid.edu (198.32.11.9)  22 ms  18 ms  22 ms
7  nycm-wash.abilene.ucaid.edu (198.32.8.46)  22 ms  22 ms  22 ms
8  62.40.103.253 (62.40.103.253)  104 ms 109 ms 106 ms
9  de2-1.de1.de.geant.net (62.40.96.129)  109 ms 102 ms 104 ms
10  de.fr1.fr.geant.net (62.40.96.50)  113 ms 121 ms 114 ms
11  renater-gw.fr1.fr.geant.net (62.40.103.54)  112 ms  114 ms  112 ms
12  nio-n2.cssi.renater.fr (193.51.206.13)  111 ms  114 ms  116 ms
13  nice.cssi.renater.fr (195.220.98.102)  123 ms  125 ms  124 ms
14  r3t2-nice.cssi.renater.fr (195.220.98.110)  126 ms  126 ms  124 ms
15  eurecom-valbonne.r3t2.ft.net (193.48.50.54)  135 ms  128 ms  133 ms
16  194.214.211.25 (194.214.211.25)  126 ms  128 ms  126 ms
17  * * *
18  * * *
19  fantasia.eurecom.fr (193.55.113.142)  132 ms  128 ms  136 ms
```

trans-oceanic link

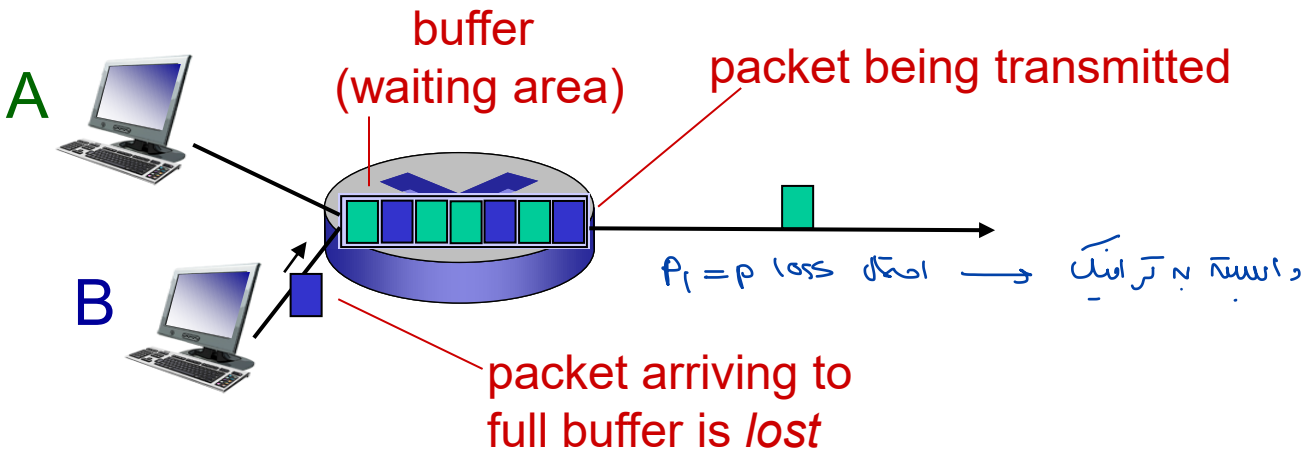
* means no response (probe lost, router not replying)

end-to-end delay

* Do some traceroutes from exotic countries at www.traceroute.org

Packet loss

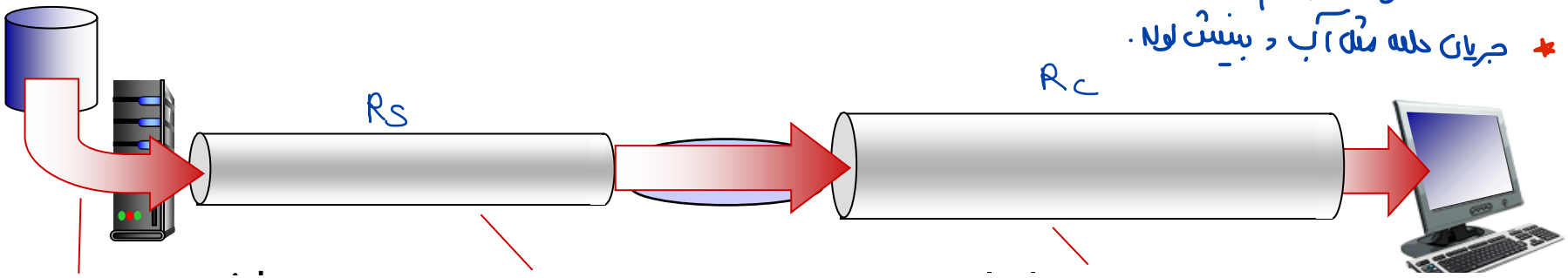
- queue (aka buffer) preceding link in buffer has finite capacity
- packet arriving to full queue dropped (aka lost)
- lost packet may be retransmitted by previous node, by source end system, or not at all



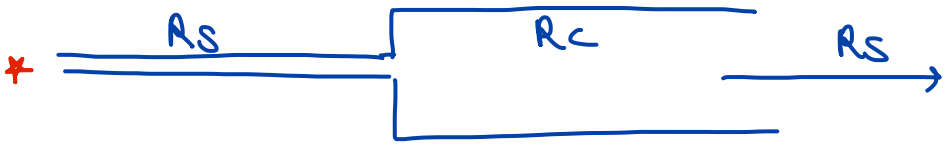
* Check out the Java applet for an interactive animation on queuing and loss

Throughput = گذردهی

- *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



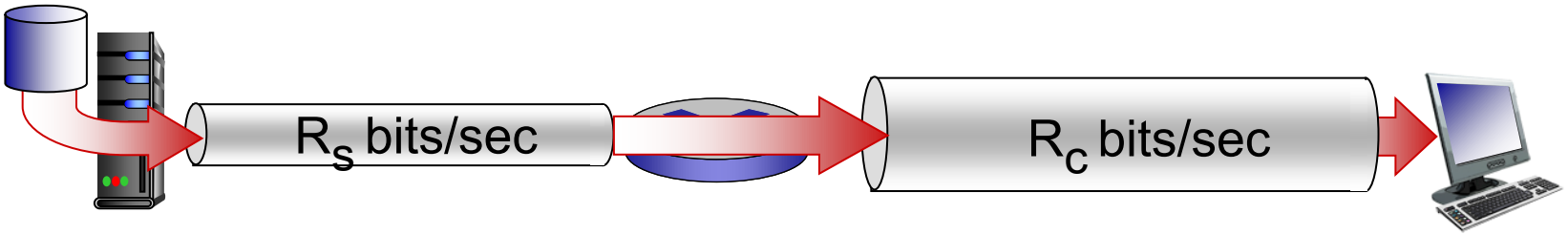
* گذردهی در گره ها با هم متفاوت.
* جریان داده مثل آب در لوله.



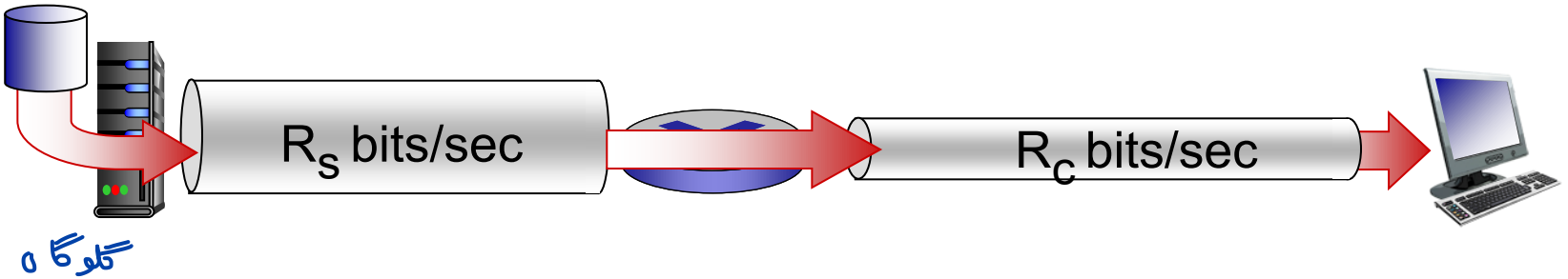
این لینک که کمترین throughput را در داده تعیین کننده می‌باشد.

Throughput (more)

- $R_s < R_c$ What is average end-end throughput? R_S



- $R_s > R_c$ What is average end-end throughput? R_c



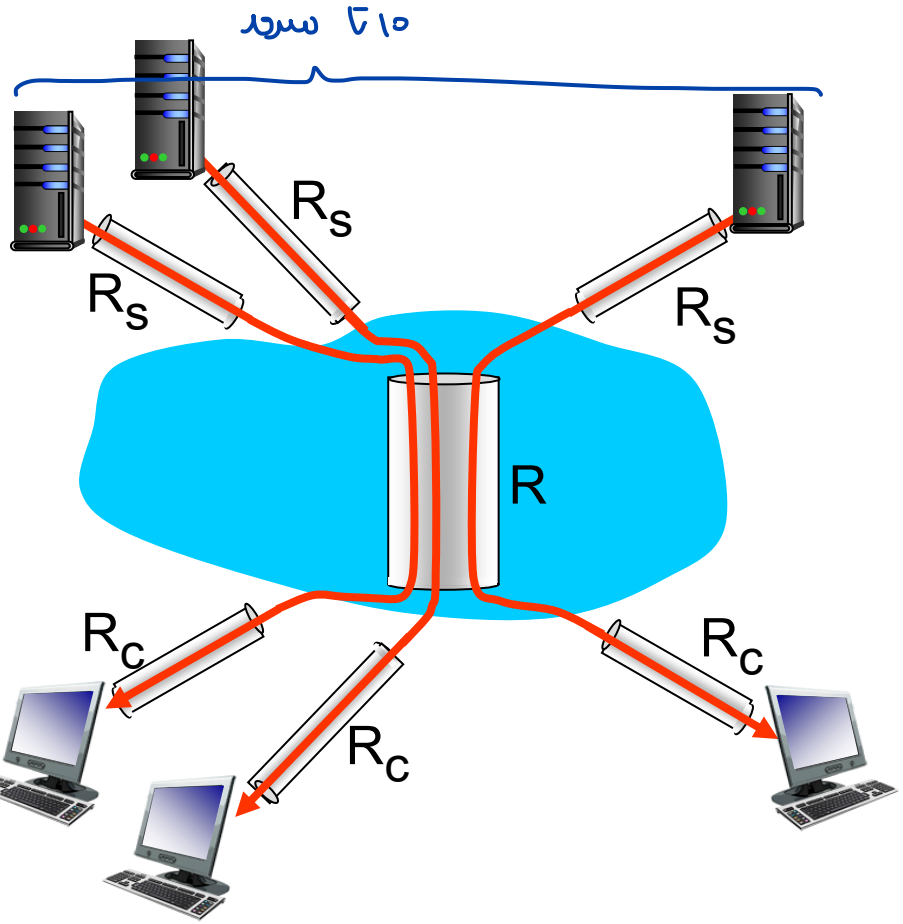
گلوگاه

bottleneck link لینکی که کمترین پهنای باند و کمترین نرخ گذردهی را دارد

link on end-end path that constrains end-end throughput

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

اگر یک لینک بین تعدادی کاربر به اشتراک گذاشته شده، بیشترین throughput تقسیم می‌شه.

حالا برایان که به گیرنده می‌رسه می‌شه نرخ گذرش کمترین بین R_c، R_s، $\frac{R}{10}$ که ما گفتیم بین min بگیریم.

* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples: http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/

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Protocol "layers"

Networks are complex, with many "pieces":

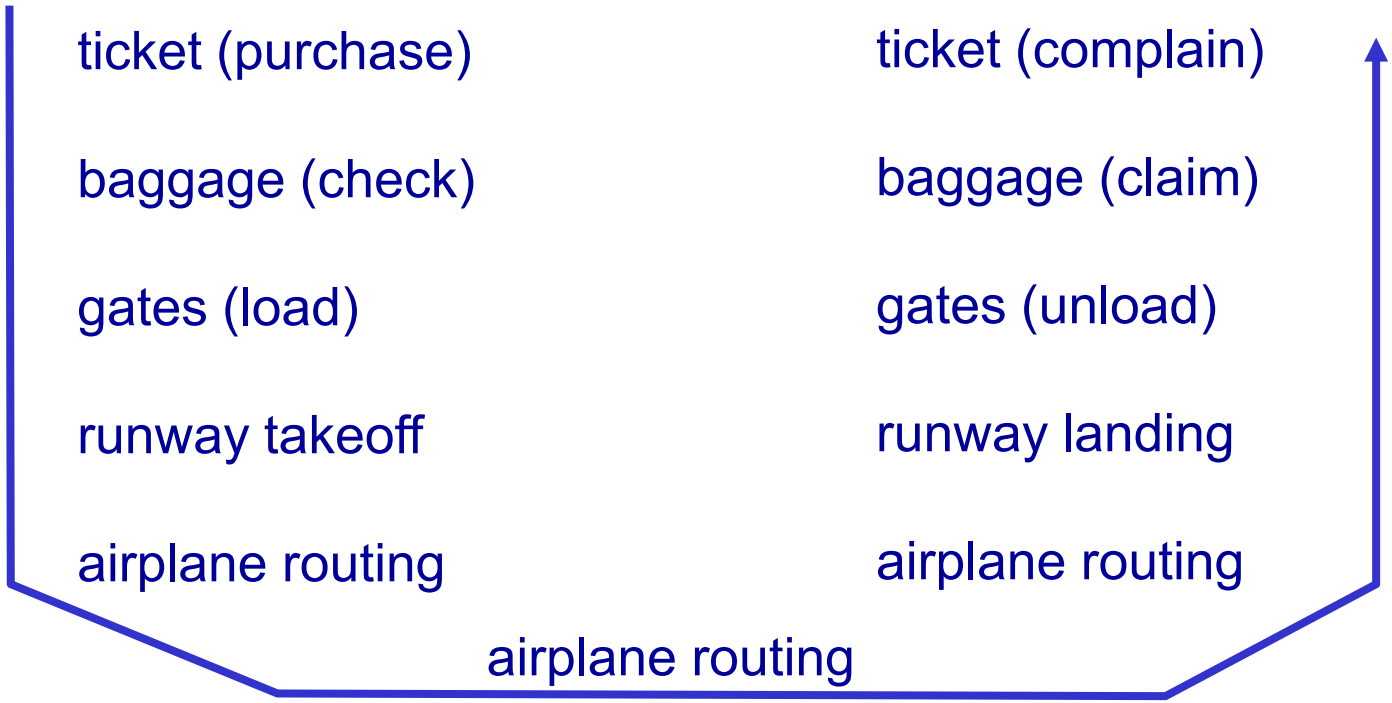
- hosts
- routers
- links of various media
- applications
- protocols
- hardware, software

Question:

is there any hope of *organizing* structure of network?

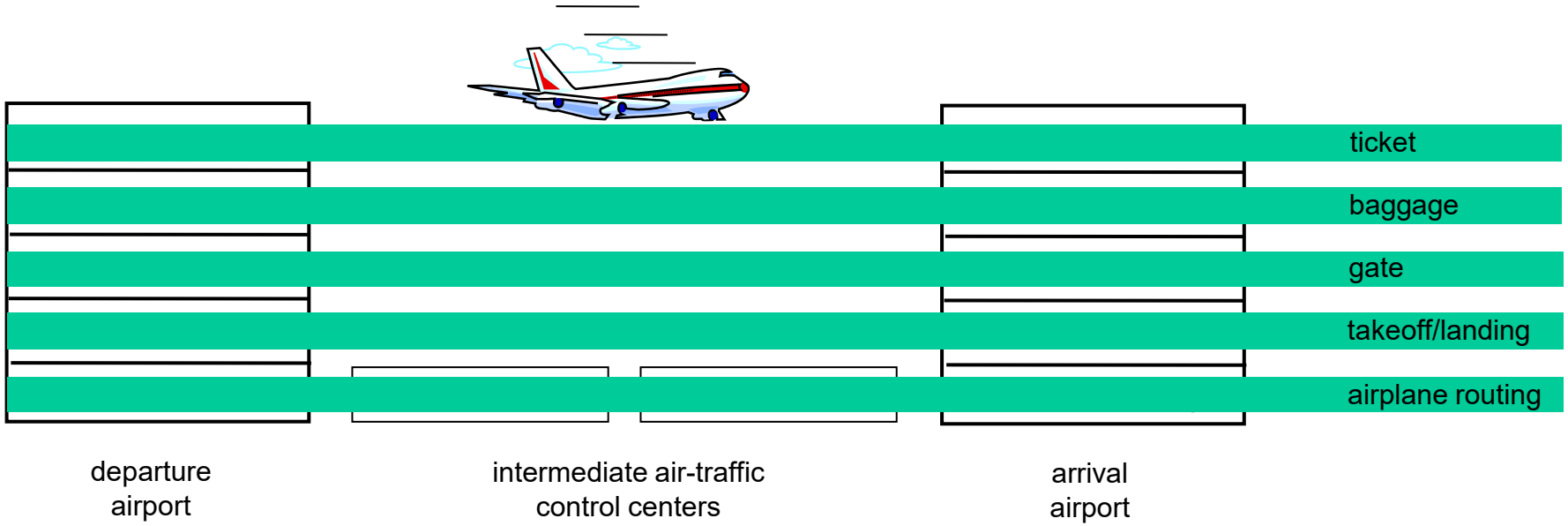
…. or at least our discussion of networks?

Organization of air travel



- a series of steps

Layering of airline functionality



layers: each layer implements a service

- via its own internal-layer actions
- relying on services provided by layer below

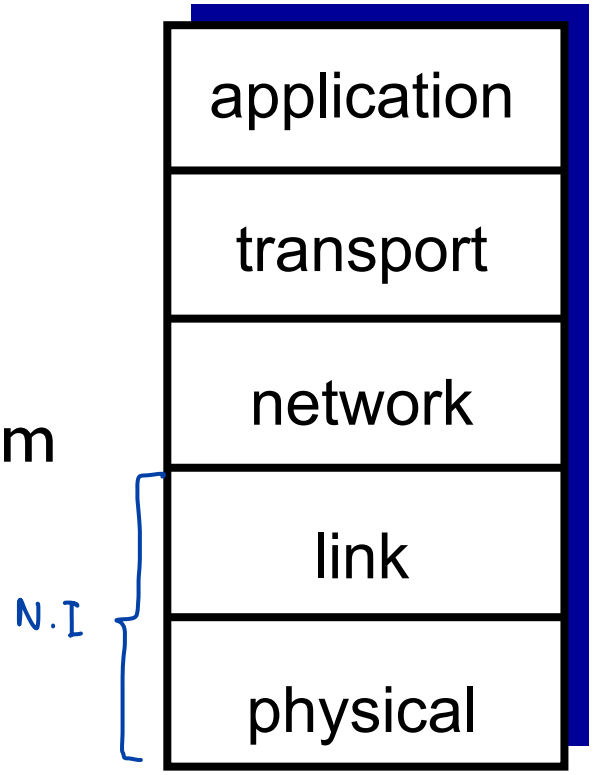
Why layering?

dealing with complex systems:

- explicit structure allows identification, relationship of complex system's pieces
  - layered *reference model* for discussion
- modularization eases maintenance, updating of system
  - change of implementation of layer's service transparent to rest of system
  - e.g., change in gate procedure doesn't affect rest of system
- layering considered harmful?

Internet protocol stack

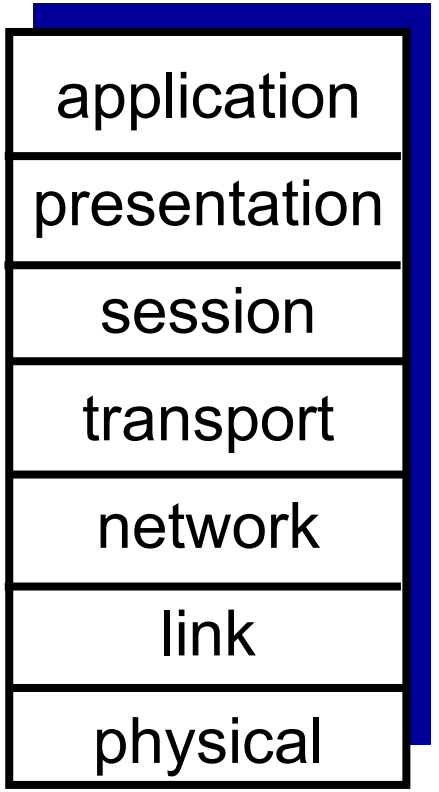
- *application:* supporting network applications
  - FTP, SMTP, HTTP
- *transport:* process-process data transfer
  - TCP, UDP
- *network:* routing of datagrams from source to destination
  - IP, routing protocols
- *link:* data transfer between neighboring network elements
  - Ethernet, 802.111 (WiFi), PPP
- *physical:* bits "on the wire"



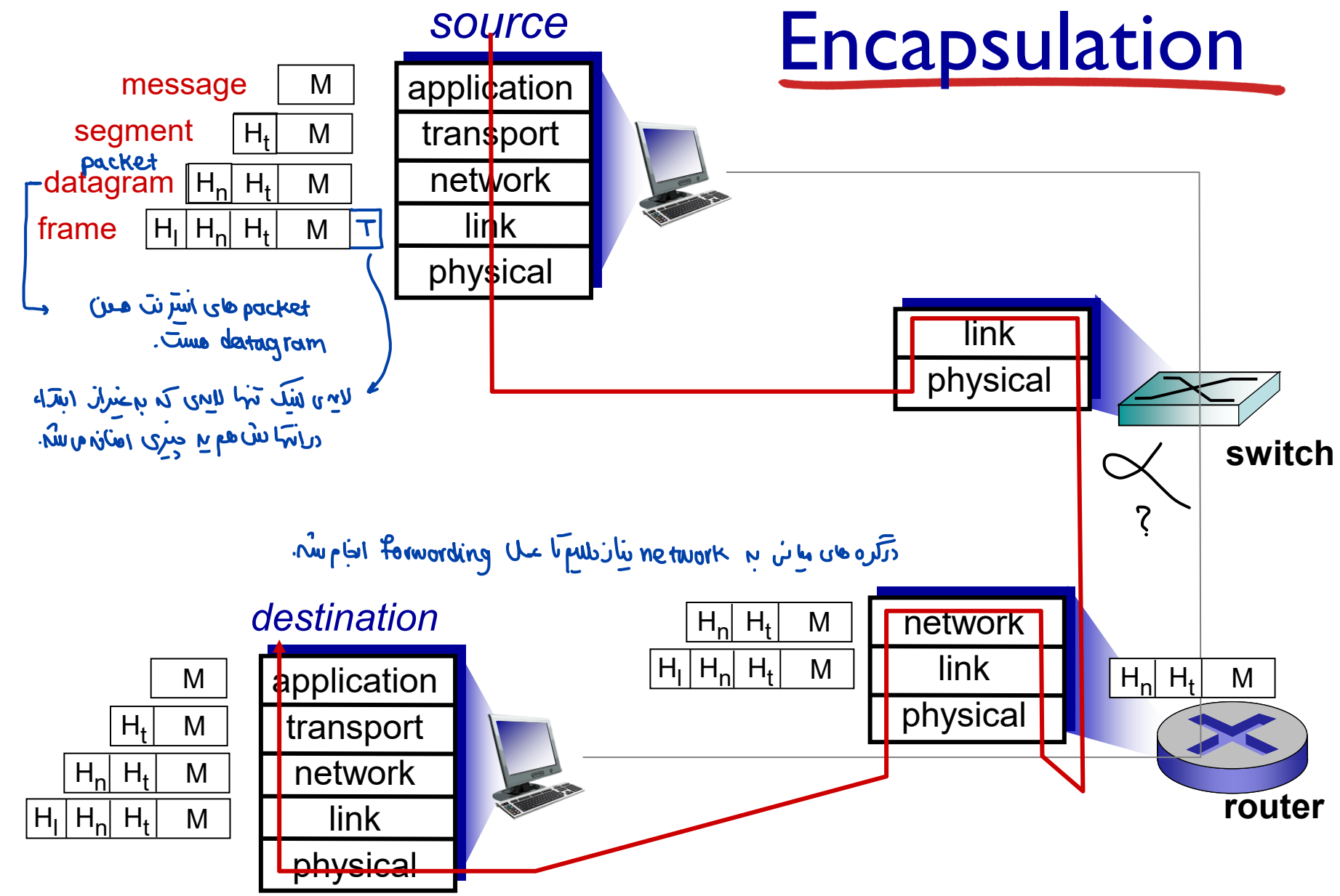
به این استک پروتکل هم گفته می‌شه.

ISO/OSI reference model

- *presentation:* allow applications to interpret meaning of data, e.g., encryption, compression, machine-specific conventions
- *session:* synchronization, checkpointing, recovery of data exchange
- Internet stack "missing" these layers!
  - these services, *if needed,* must be implemented in application
  - needed?



Encapsulation



packet های اینترنت همان datagram هست.

لایه‌ی لینک تنها لایه‌ای که به‌خیال ابتدا و انتها بیت هم به چیزی اضافه می‌شه.

در گره‌های میانی به network نیاز داریم تا عمل forwarding انجام بشه.

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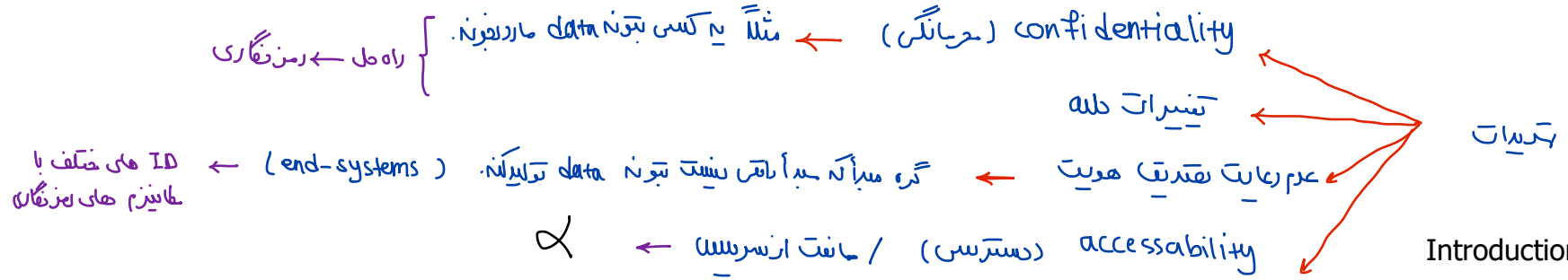
Network security

- field of network security:
  - how bad guys can attack computer networks
  - how we can defend networks against attacks
  - how to design architectures that are immune to attacks
- Internet not originally designed with (much) security in mind
  - *original vision:* "a group of mutually trusting users attached to a transparent network" ☺
  - Internet protocol designers playing "catch-up"
  - security considerations in all layers!



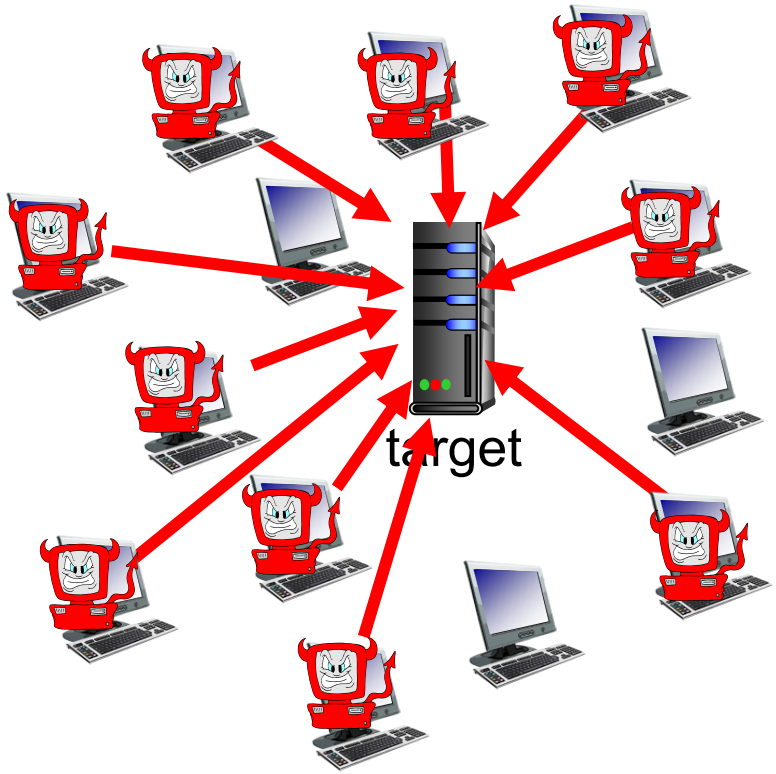
Bad guys: put malware into hosts via Internet

- malware can get in host from:
  - *virus:* self-replicating infection by receiving/executing object (e.g., e-mail attachment)
  - *worm:* self-replicating infection by passively receiving object that gets itself executed
- spyware malware can record keystrokes, web sites visited, upload info to collection site
- infected host can be enrolled in botnet, used for spam. DDoS attacks

Bad guys: attack server, network infrastructure

Denial of Service (DoS): attackers make resources (server, bandwidth) unavailable to legitimate traffic by overwhelming resource with bogus traffic

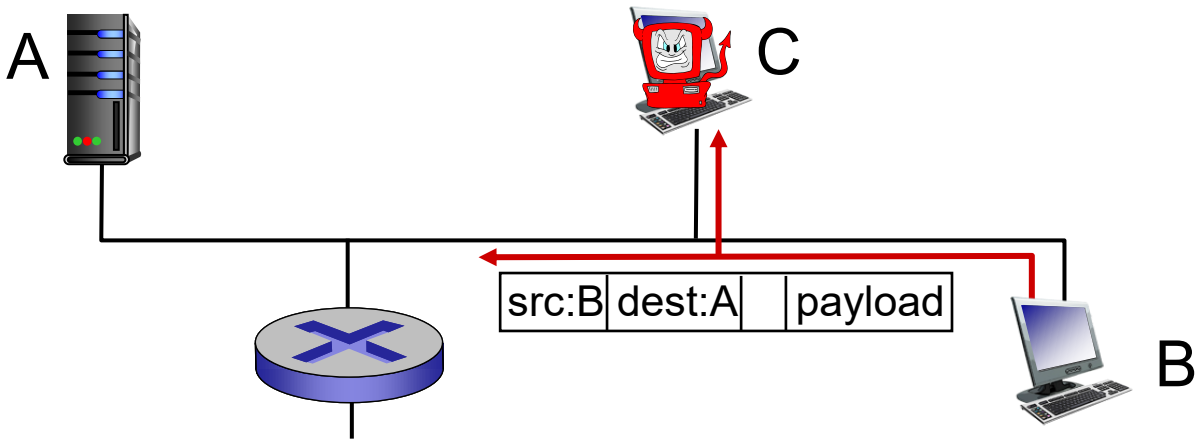
1. select target
2. break into hosts around the network (see botnet)
3. send packets to target from compromised hosts



Bad guys can sniff packets

packet "sniffing":

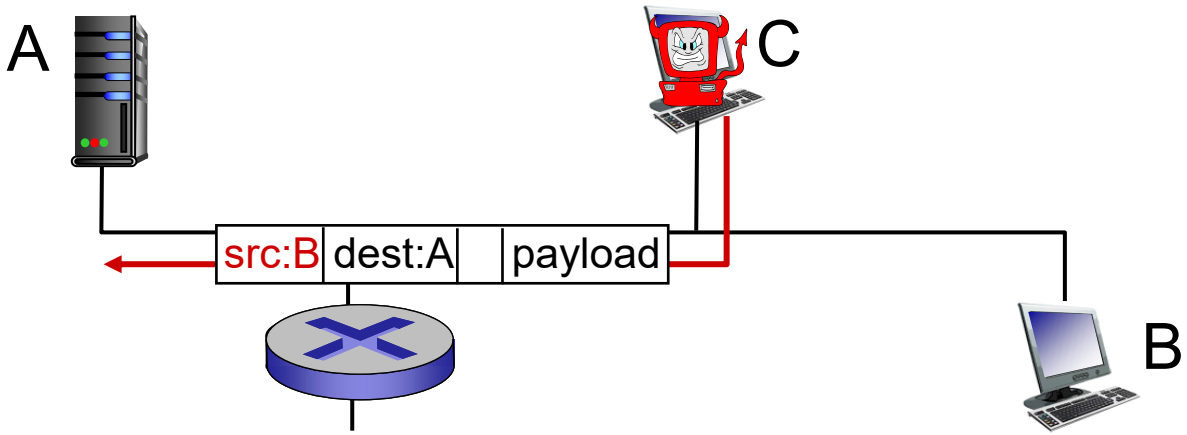
- broadcast media (shared Ethernet, wireless)
- promiscuous network interface reads/records all packets (e.g., including passwords!) passing by



- wireshark software used for end-of-chapter labs is a (free) packet-sniffer

Bad guys can use fake addresses

IP spoofing: send packet with false source address



… lots more on security (throughout, Chapter 8)

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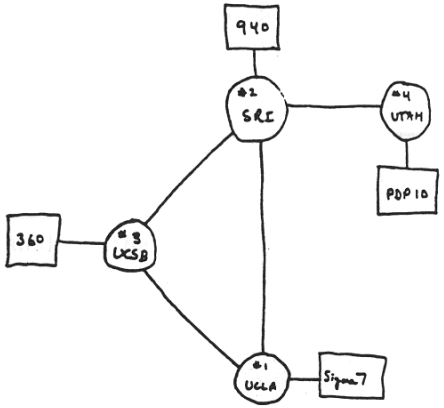
Internet history

1961-1972: Early packet-switching principles

- 1961: Kleinrock - queueing theory shows effectiveness of packet-switching
- 1964: Baran - packet-switching in military nets
- 1967: ARPAnet conceived by Advanced Research Projects Agency
- 1969: first ARPAnet node operational

- 1972:
  - ARPAnet public demo
  - NCP (Network Control Protocol) first host-host protocol
  - first e-mail program
  - ARPAnet has 15 nodes



THE ARPA NETWORK

Internet history

1972-1980: Internetworking, new and proprietary nets

- 1970: ALOHAnet satellite network in Hawaii
- 1974: Cerf and Kahn - architecture for interconnecting networks
- 1976: Ethernet at Xerox PARC
- late70's: proprietary architectures: DECnet, SNA, XNA
- late 70's: switching fixed length packets (ATM precursor)
- 1979: ARPAnet has 200 nodes

Cerf and Kahn's internetworking principles:

- minimalism, autonomy - no internal changes required to interconnect networks
- best effort service model
- stateless routers
- decentralized control

define today's Internet architecture

Internet history

1980-1990: new protocols, a proliferation of networks

- 1983: deployment of TCP/IP
- 1982: smtp e-mail protocol defined
- 1983: DNS defined for name-to-IP-address translation
- 1985: ftp protocol defined
- 1988: TCP congestion control

- new national networks: CSnet, BITnet, NSFnet, Minitel
- 100,000 hosts connected to confederation of networks

Internet history

1990, 2000's: commercialization, the Web, new apps

- early 1990's: ARPAnet decommissioned
- 1991: NSF lifts restrictions on commercial use of NSFnet (decommissioned, 1995)
- early 1990s: Web
  - hypertext [Bush 1945, Nelson 1960's]
  - HTML, HTTP: Berners-Lee
  - 1994: Mosaic, later Netscape
  - late 1990's: commercialization of the Web

late 1990's – 2000's:

- more killer apps: instant messaging, P2P file sharing
- network security to forefront
- est. 50 million host, 100 million+ users
- backbone links running at Gbps

Internet history

2005-present

- ~5B devices attached to Internet (2016)
  - smartphones and tablets
- aggressive deployment of broadband access
- increasing ubiquity of high-speed wireless access
- emergence of online social networks:
  - Facebook: ~ one billion users
- service providers (Google, Microsoft) create their own networks
  - bypass Internet, providing "instantaneous" access to search, video content, email, etc.
- e-commerce, universities, enterprises running their services in "cloud" (e.g., Amazon EC2)

Introduction: summary

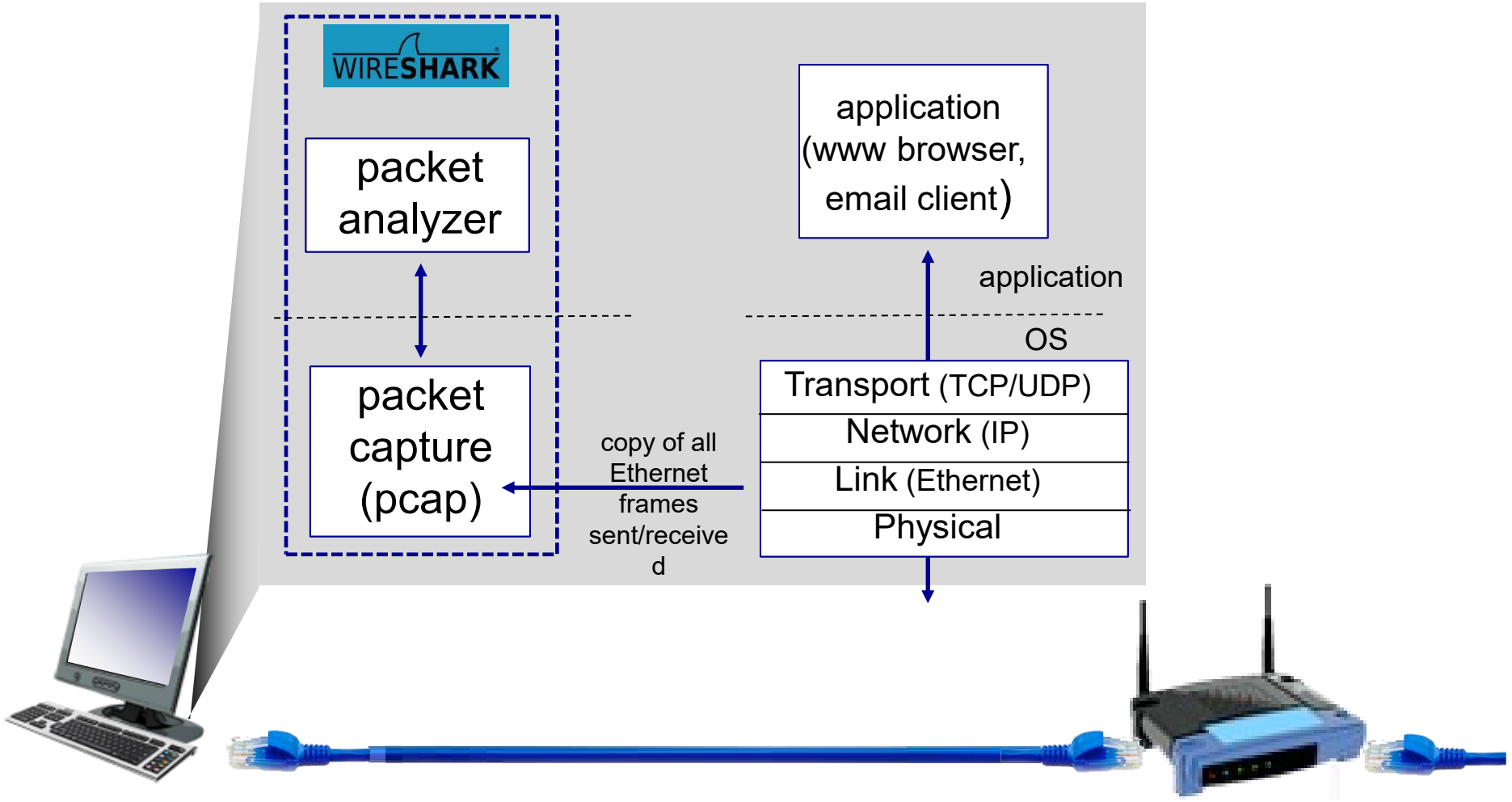
covered a "ton" of material!

- Internet overview
- what's a protocol?
- network edge, core, access network
  - packet-switching versus circuit-switching
  - Internet structure
- performance: loss, delay, throughput
- layering, service models
- security
- history

you now have:

- context, overview, "feel" of networking
- more depth, detail *to follow!*

Chapter 1
Additional Slides


WIRESHARK
packet analyzer
packet capture (pcap)
application (www browser, email client)
application
OS
Transport (TCP/UDP)
Network (IP)
Link (Ethernet)
Physical
copy of all Ethernet frames sent/received