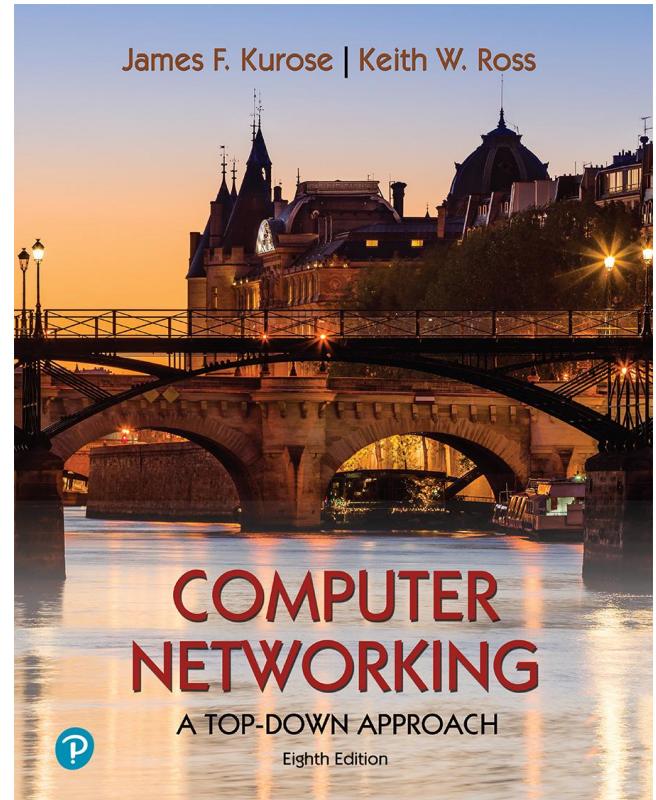


Chapter 1

Introduction



*Computer Networking: A
Top-Down Approach*
8th edition
Jim Kurose, Keith Ross

Chapter 1: introduction



Overview/roadmap:

- What *is* the Internet? What *is* a protocol?
- Network edge: hosts, access network, physical media
- Network core: packet/circuit switching, internet structure
- Performance: loss, delay, throughput
- Protocol layers, service models
- Security

The Internet: a “nuts and bolts” view



Billions of connected computing *devices*:

- *hosts* = end systems
- running *network apps* at Internet's “edge”

Packet switches: forward packets (chunks of data)

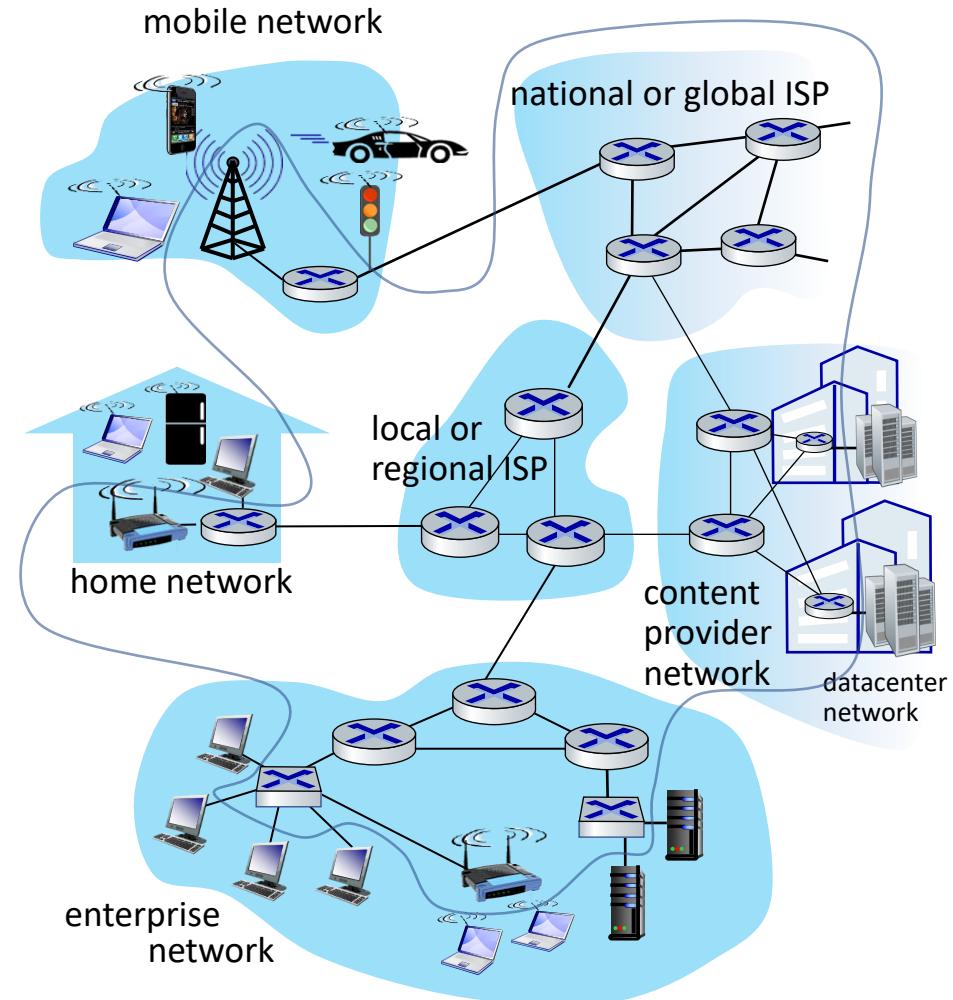
- routers, switches

Communication links

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

Networks

- collection of devices, routers, links: managed by an organization



“Fun” Internet-connected devices



Amazon Echo



Internet refrigerator



Security Camera



Internet phones



IP picture frame



Slingbox: remote control cable TV



Gaming devices



Pacemaker & Monitor



Web-enabled toaster + weather forecaster



sensorized, bed mattress



Fitbit



Tweet-a-watt:
monitor energy use

bikes



cars

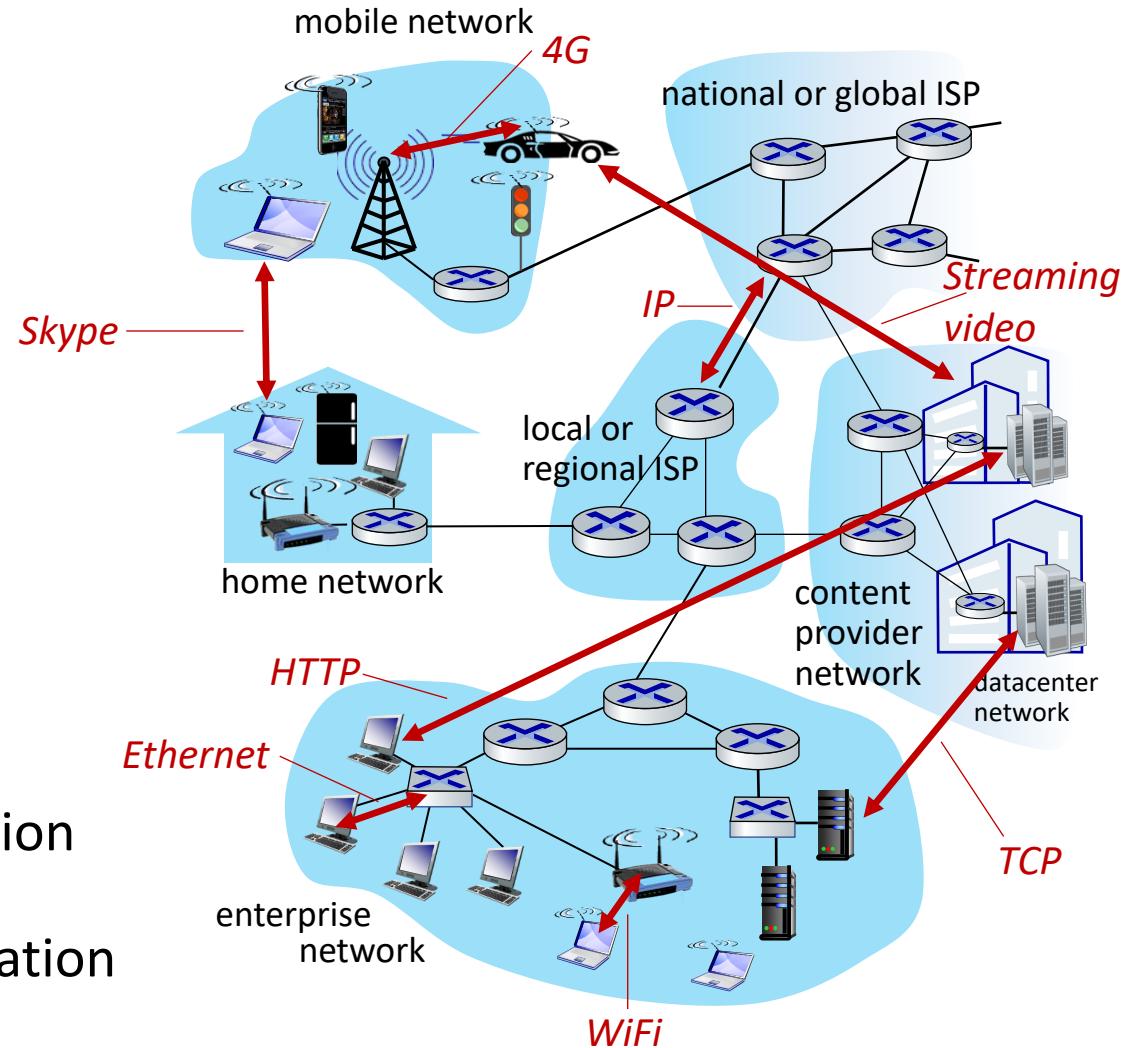


scooters

Others?

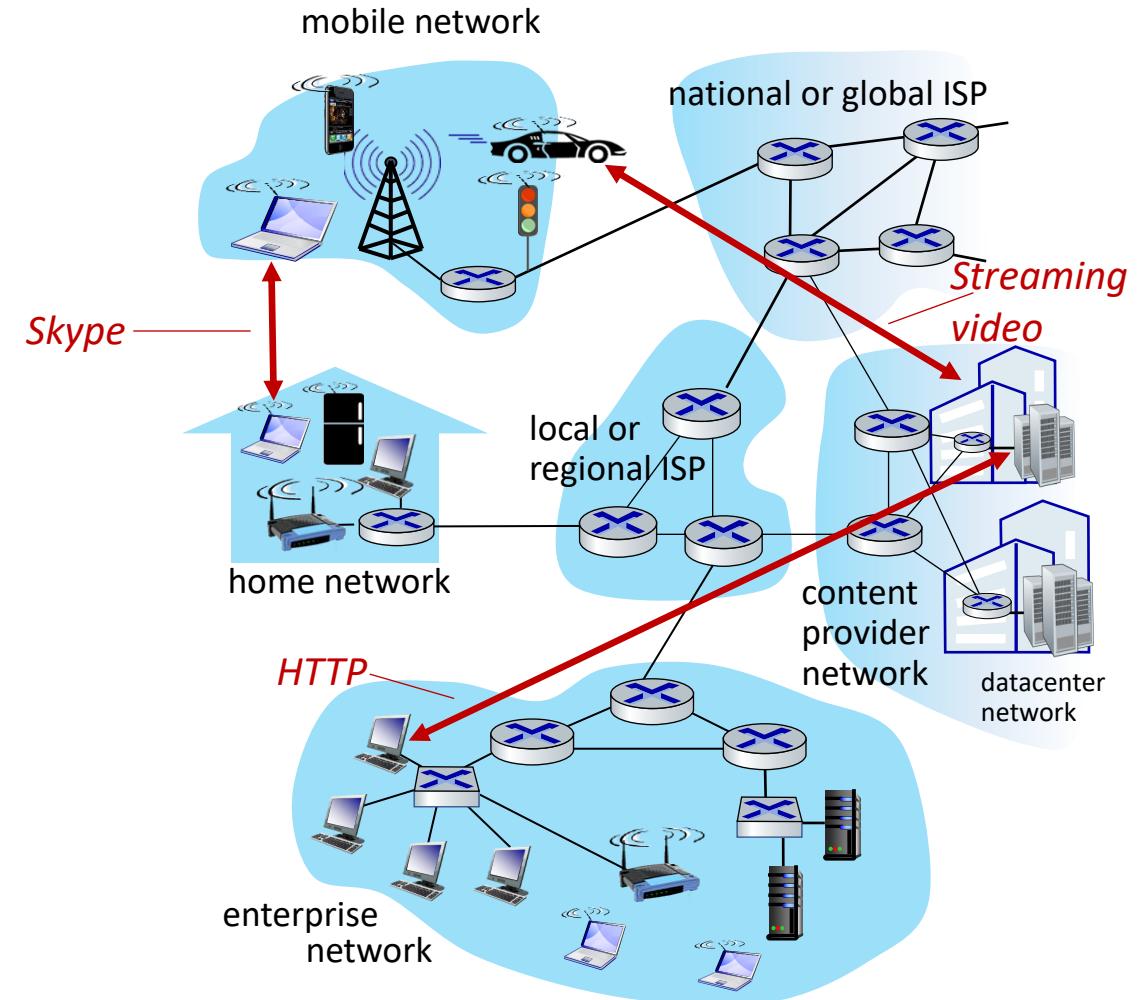
The Internet: a “nuts and bolts” view

- *Internet: “network of networks”*
 - Interconnected ISPs(a company that provides access to the internet.)
- *protocols are everywhere*
 - control sending, receiving of messages
 - e.g., HTTP (Web), streaming video, Skype, TCP, IP, WiFi, 4/5G, Ethernet
- *Internet standards*
 - RFC: Request for Comments
 - IETF: Internet Engineering Task Force, the premier standards development organization for the Internet.
 - The IETF publishes its technical documentation as RFCs



The Internet: a “services” view

- *Infrastructure* that provides services to applications:
 - Web, streaming video, multimedia teleconferencing, email, games, e-commerce, social media, interconnected appliances, ...
- provides *programming interface* to distributed applications:
 - provides service options, analogous to postal service



What's a protocol?

Human protocols:

- “what’s the time?”
- “I have a question”

Rules for:

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

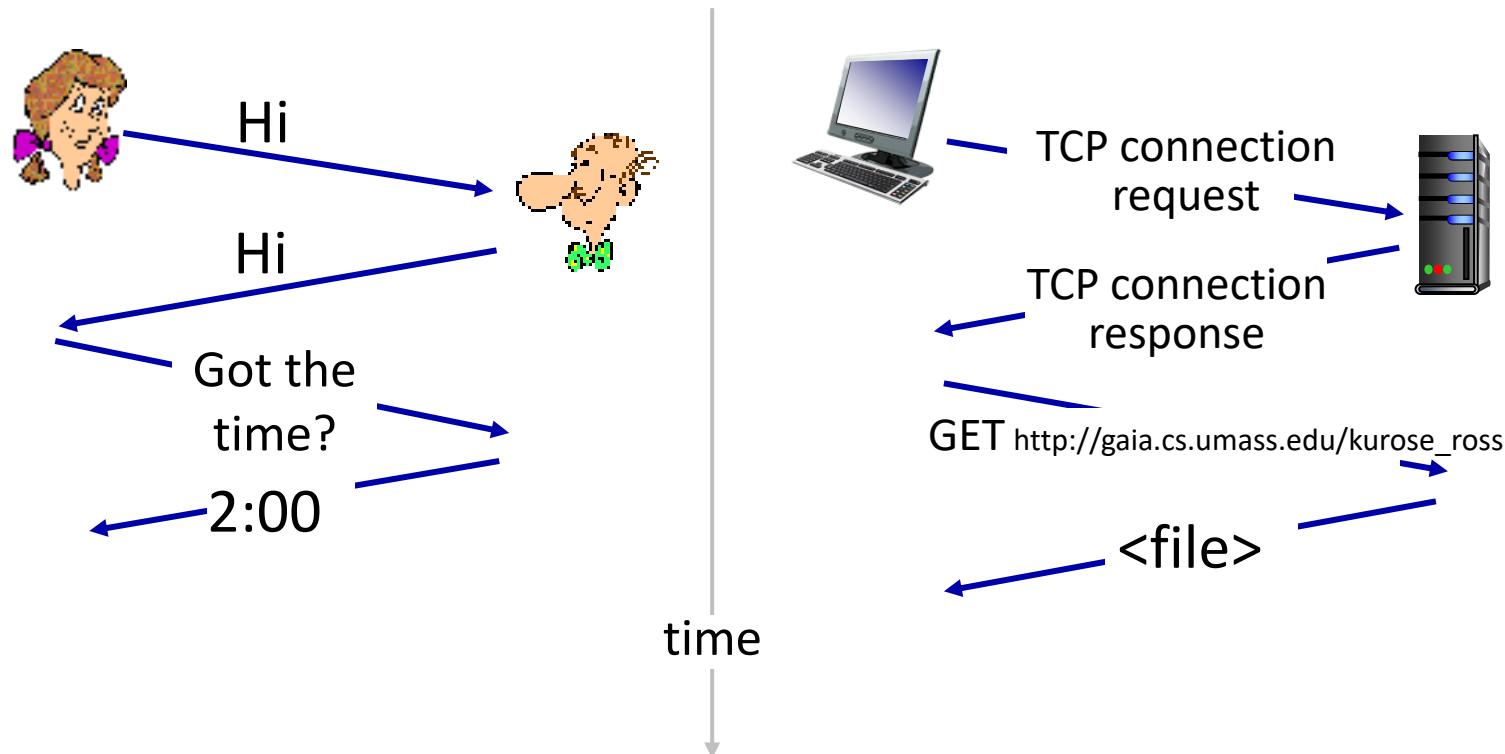
Network protocols:

- computers (devices) rather than humans
- all communication activity in Internet governed by protocols

*Protocols define the **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:



Chapter 1: roadmap

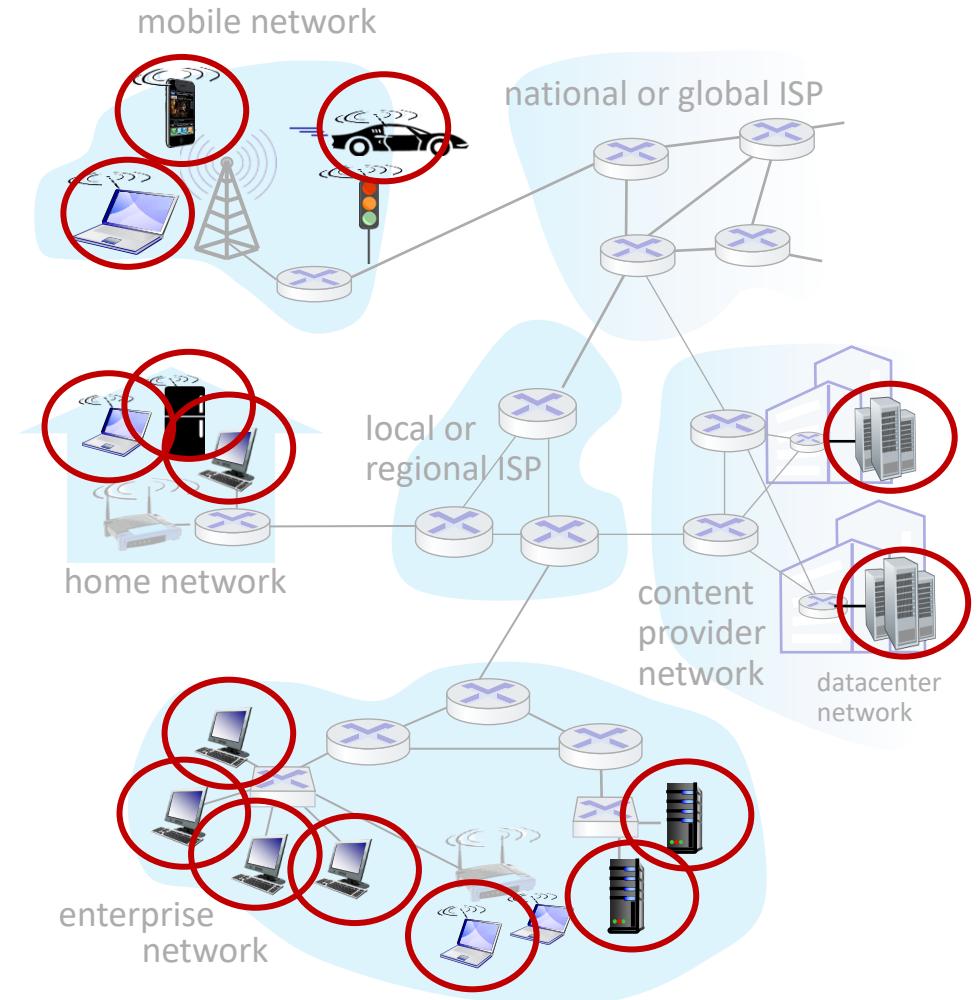
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- What *is* a protocol?
- **Network edge:** hosts, access network, physical media
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A closer look at Internet structure

Network edge:

- hosts: clients and servers
- servers often in data centers



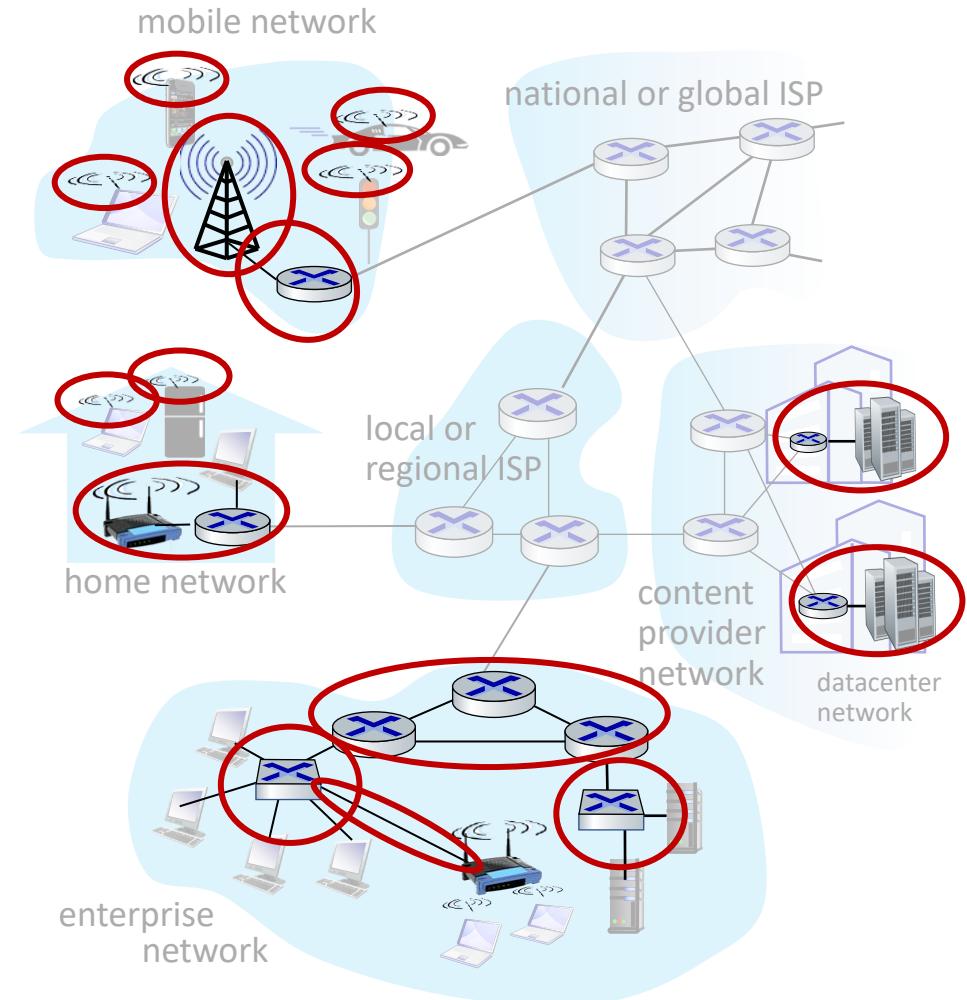
A closer look at Internet structure

Network edge:

- hosts: clients and servers
- servers often in data centers

Access networks, physical media:

- wired, wireless communication links



A closer look at Internet structure

Network edge:

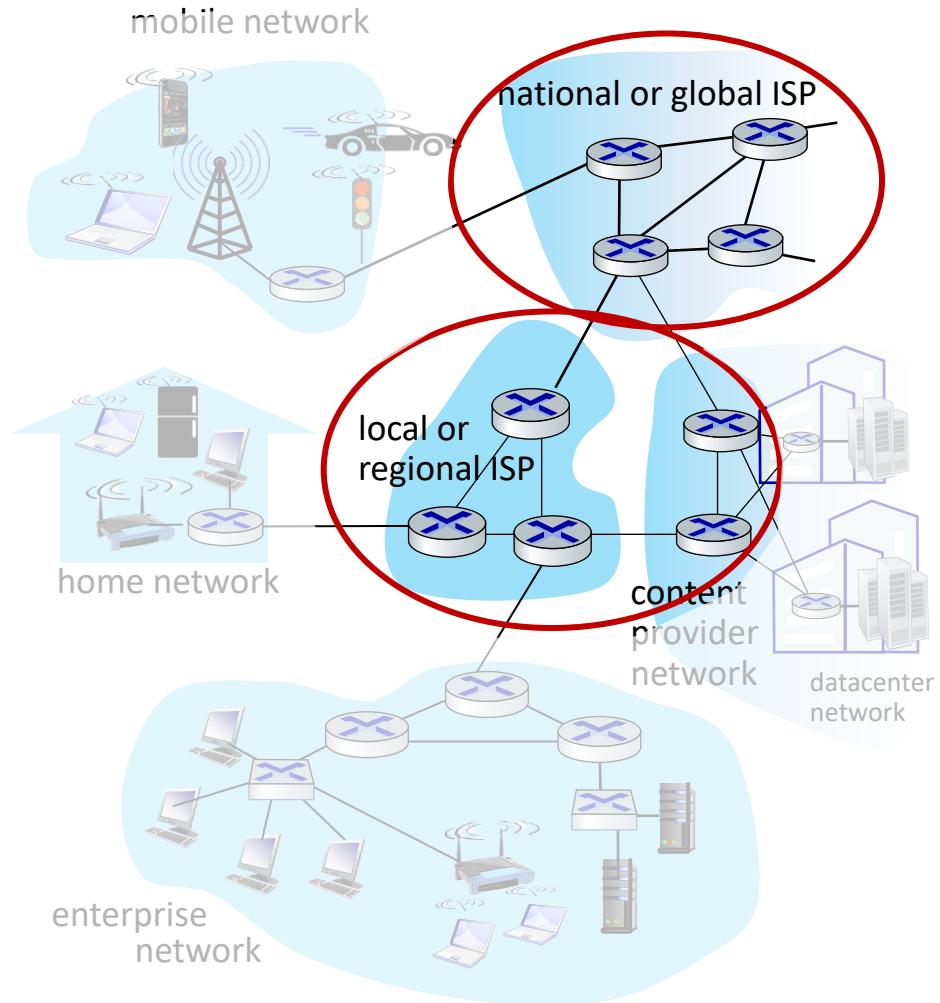
- hosts: clients and servers
- servers often in data centers

Access networks, physical media:

- wired, wireless communication links

Network core:

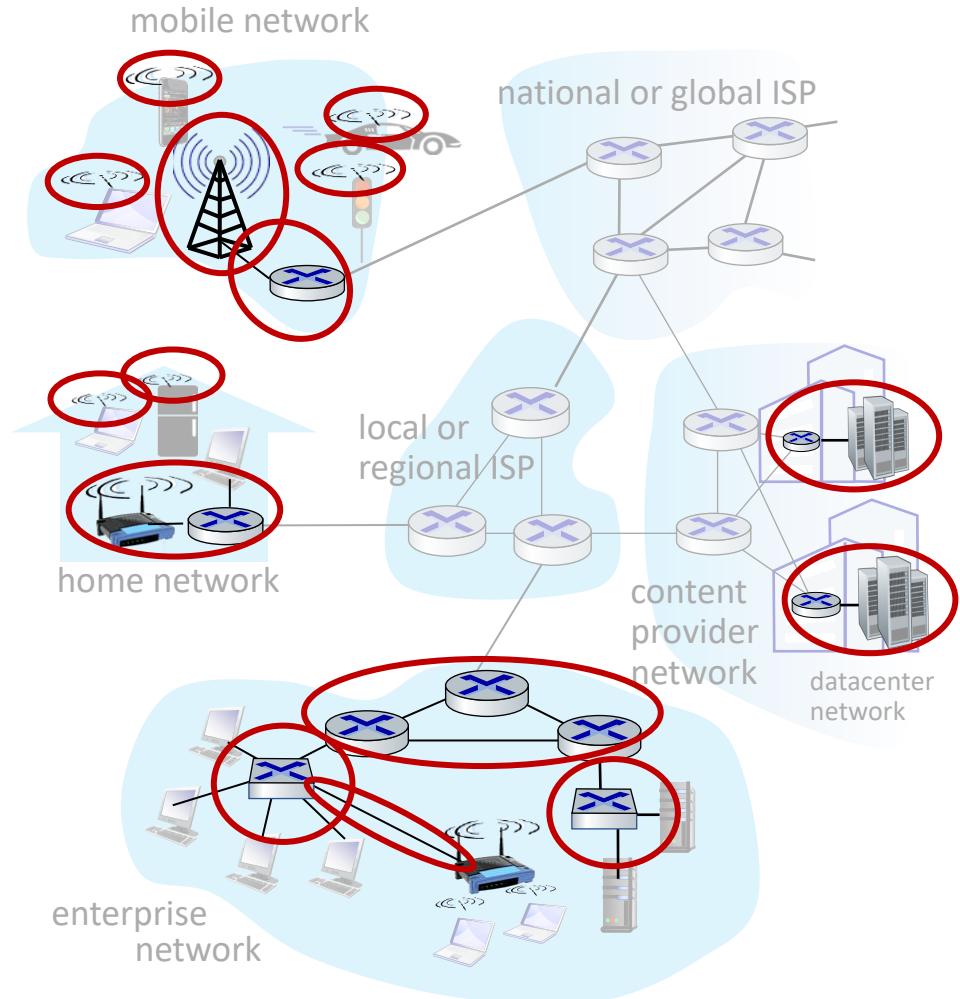
- interconnected routers
- network of networks



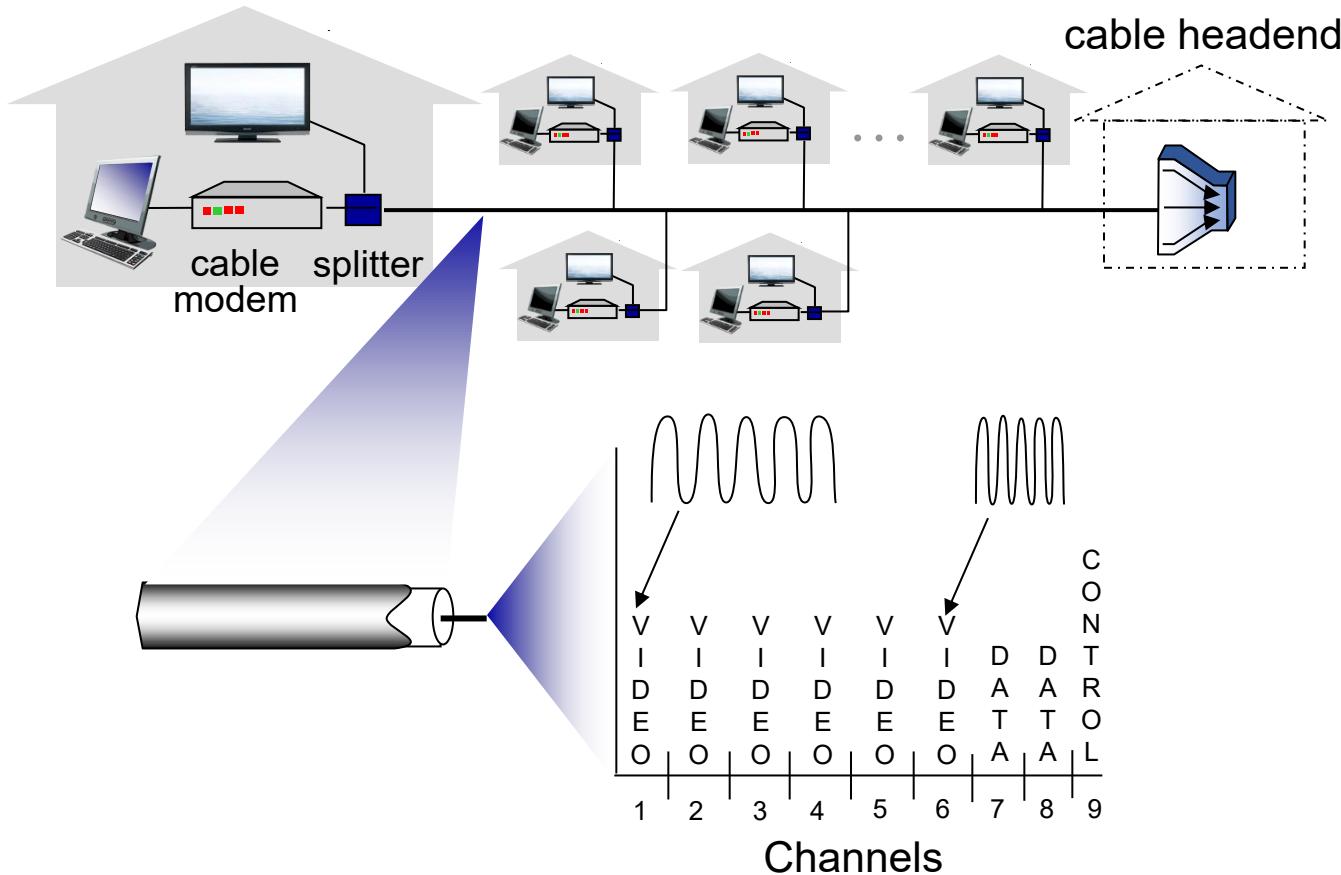
Access networks and physical media

*Q: How to connect end systems
to edge router?*

- residential access nets (home end system)
- institutional access networks (school, company)
- mobile access networks (WiFi, 4G/5G)

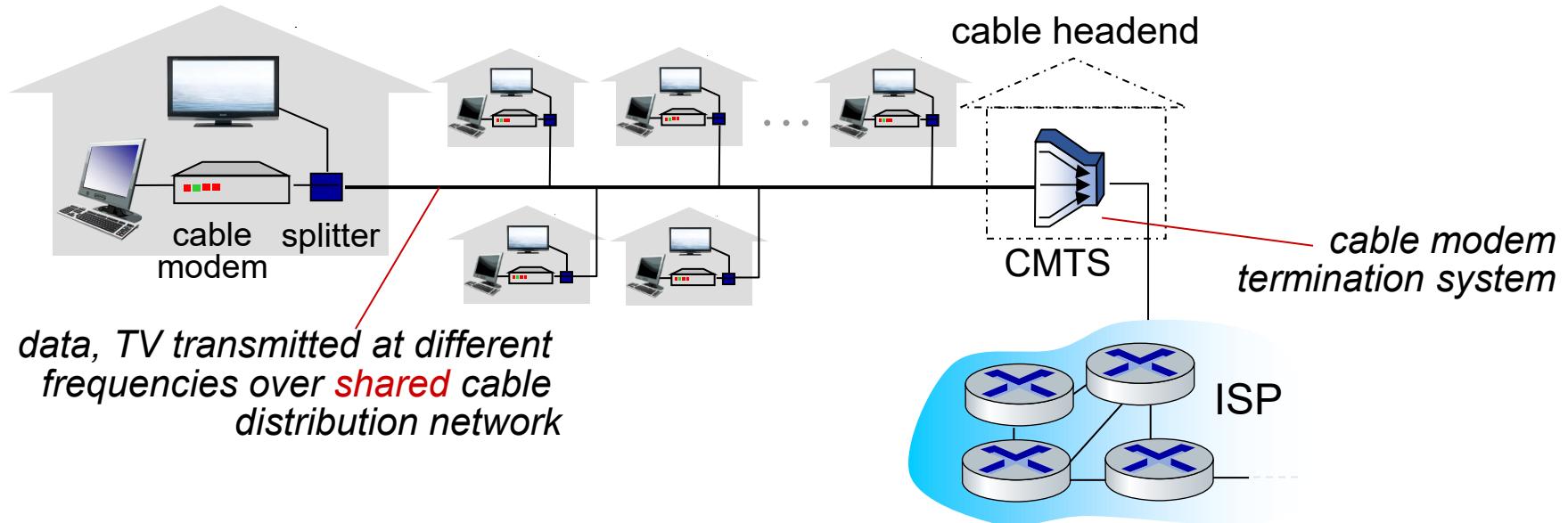


Access networks: cable-based access



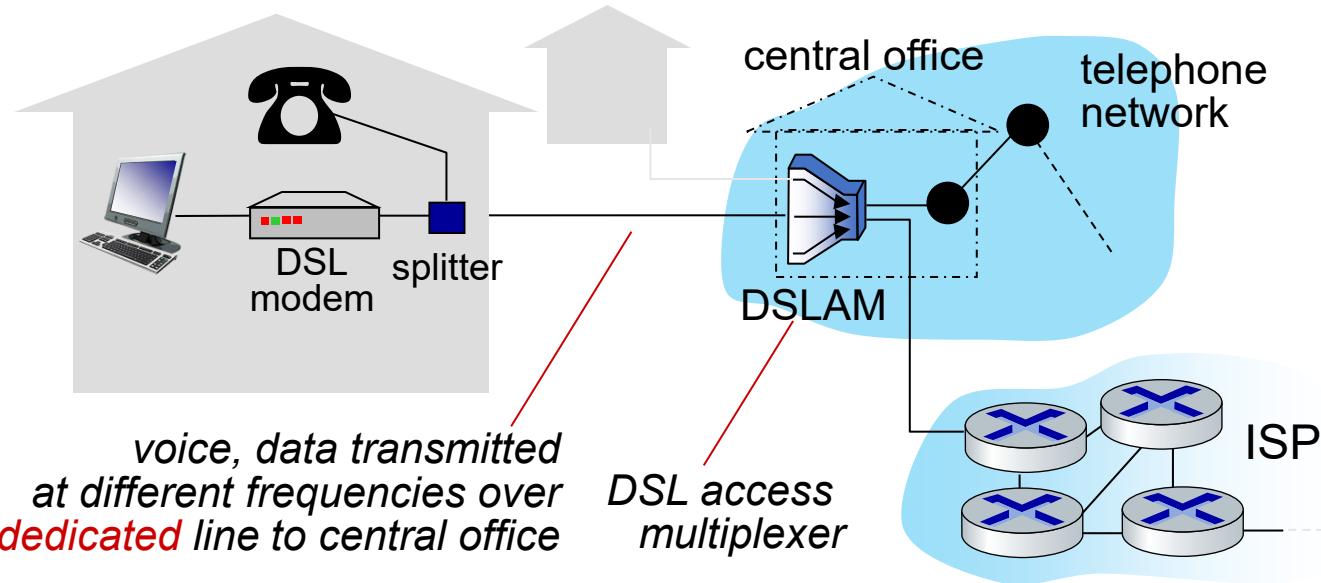
frequency division multiplexing (FDM): different channels transmitted in different frequency bands

Access networks: cable-based access



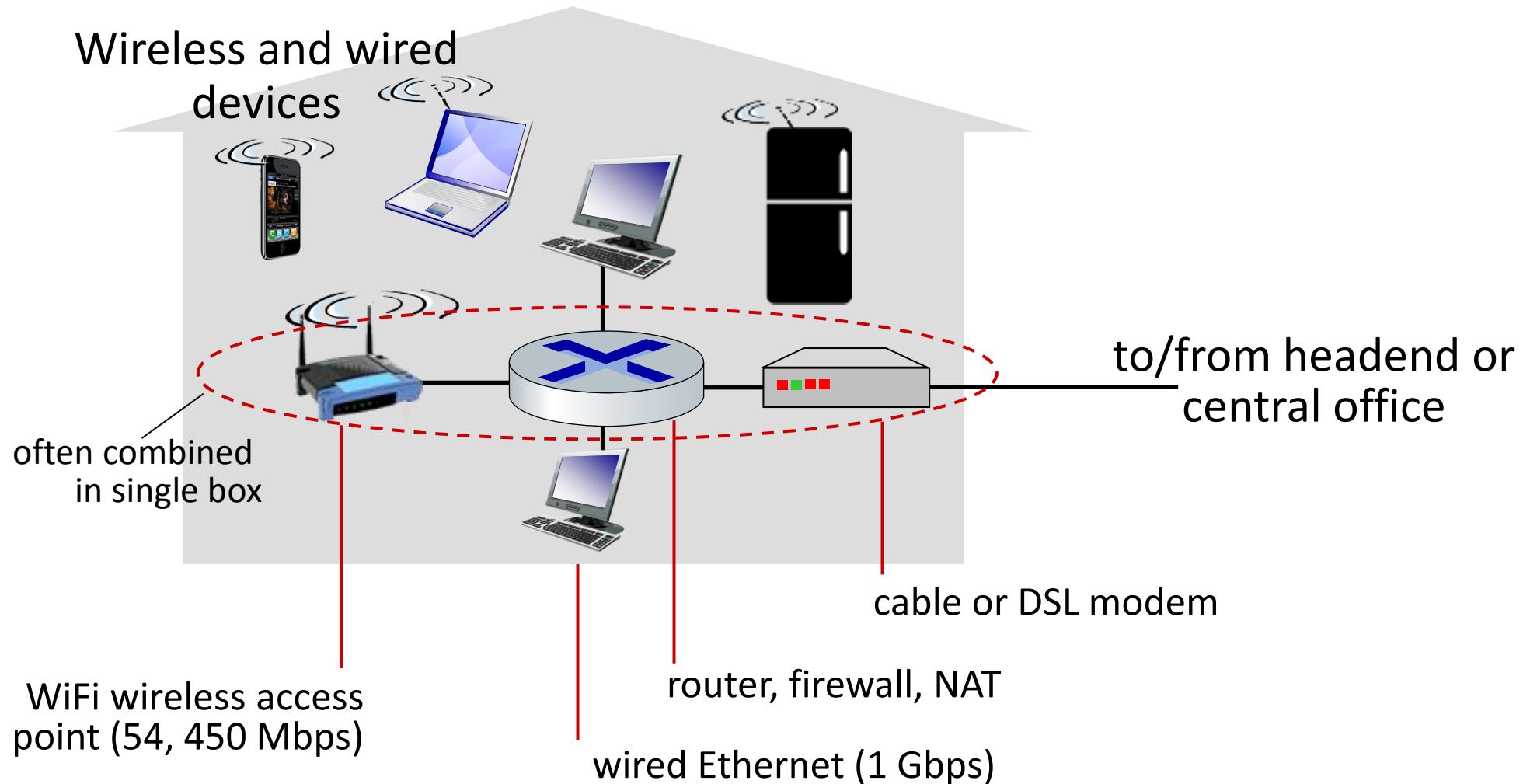
- HFC: hybrid fiber coax
 - asymmetric: up to 40 Mbps – 1.2 Gbps downstream transmission rate, 30-100 Mbps upstream transmission rate
- network of cable, fiber attaches homes to ISP router
 - homes **share access network** to cable headend

Access networks: digital subscriber line (DSL)

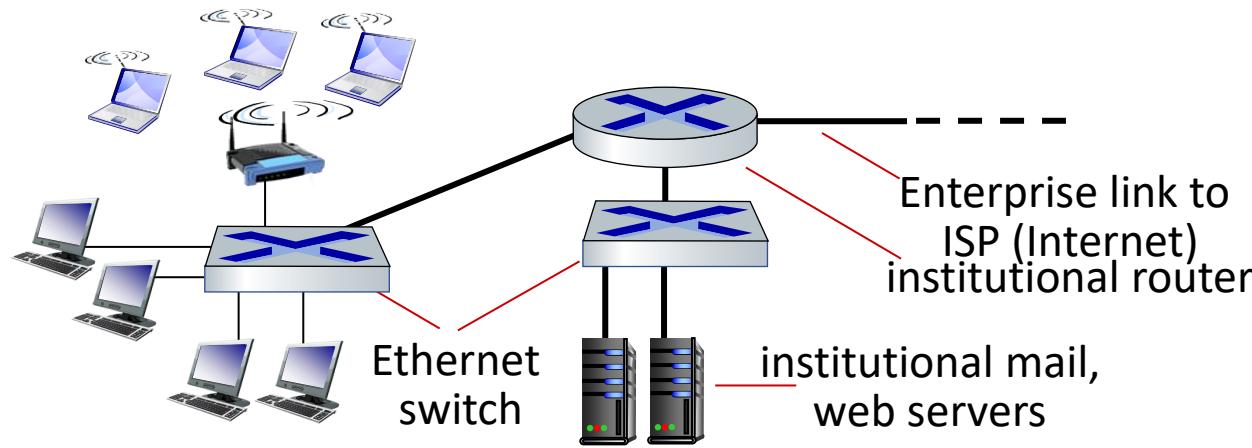


- use *existing* telephone line to central office DSLAM
 - data over DSL phone line goes to Internet
 - voice over DSL phone line goes to telephone net
- 24-52 Mbps dedicated downstream transmission rate
- 3.5-16 Mbps dedicated upstream transmission rate

Access networks: home networks



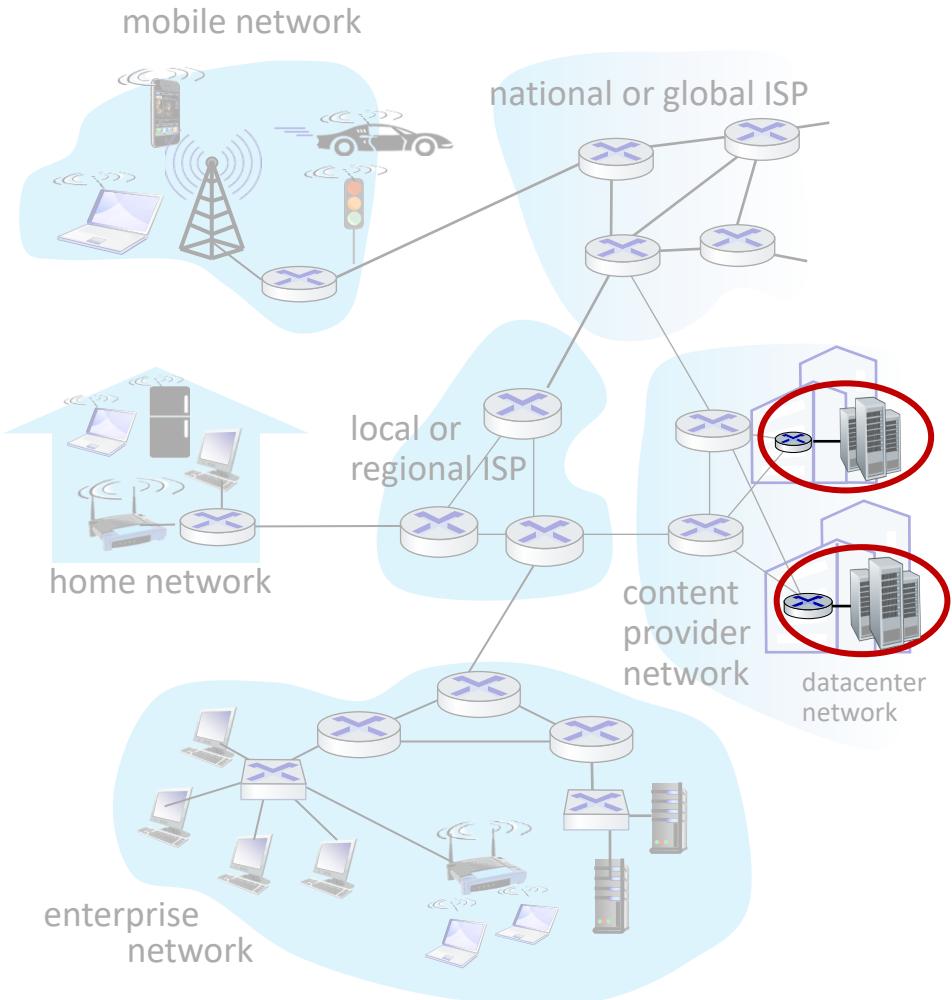
Access networks: enterprise networks



- companies, universities, etc.
- mix of wired, wireless link technologies, connecting a mix of switches and routers (we'll cover differences shortly)
 - Ethernet: wired access at 100Mbps, 1Gbps, 10Gbps
 - WiFi: wireless access points at 11, 54, 450 Mbps

Access networks: data center networks

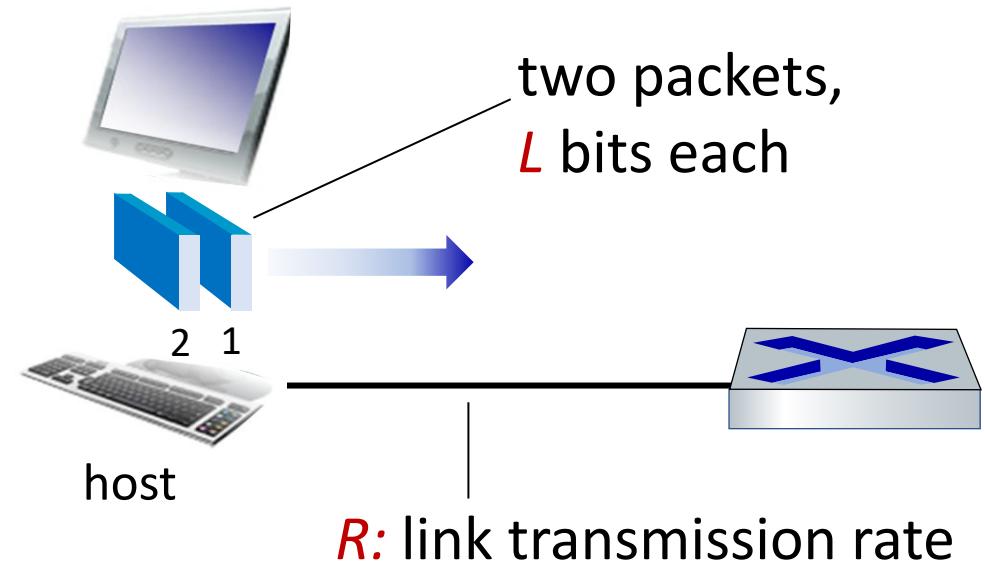
- high-bandwidth links (10s to 100s Gbps) connect hundreds to thousands of servers together, and to Internet



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*
 - link transmission rate, aka link *capacity, aka link bandwidth*



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

Links: physical media

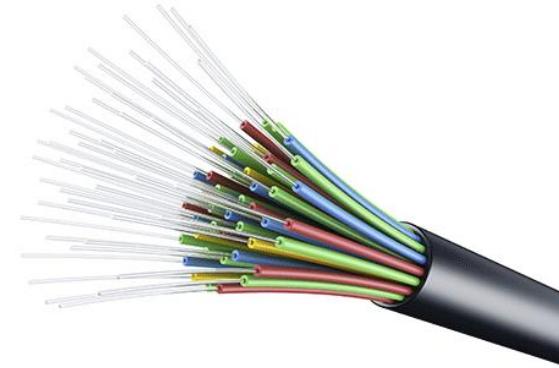
- **bit:** propagates between transmitter/receiver pairs
- **physical link:** what lies between transmitter & receiver
- **guided media:**
 - signals propagate in solid media: copper, fiber, coax
- **unguided media:**
 - signals propagate freely, e.g., radio

Links: physical media

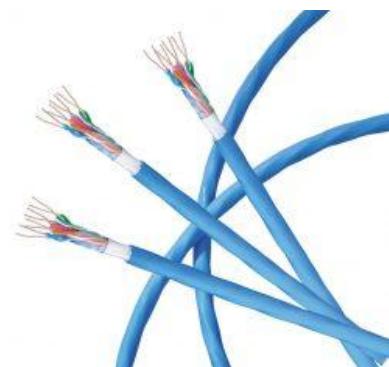
Coaxial cable:



Fiber optic cable:



Twisted pair (TP)



Links: physical media

Wireless radio

- signal carried in various “bands” in electromagnetic spectrum
- no physical “wire”
- broadcast, “half-duplex” (sender to receiver)
- propagation environment effects:
 - reflection
 - obstruction by objects
 - Interference/noise

Radio link types:

- **Wireless LAN (WiFi)**
 - 10-100's Mbps; 10's of meters
- **wide-area** (e.g., 4G/5G cellular)
 - 10's Mbps (4G) over ~10 Km
- **Bluetooth**: cable replacement
 - short distances, limited rates
- **terrestrial microwave**
 - point-to-point; 45 Mbps channels
- **satellite**
 - up to < 100 Mbps (Starlink) downlink
 - 270 msec end-end delay (geostationary)

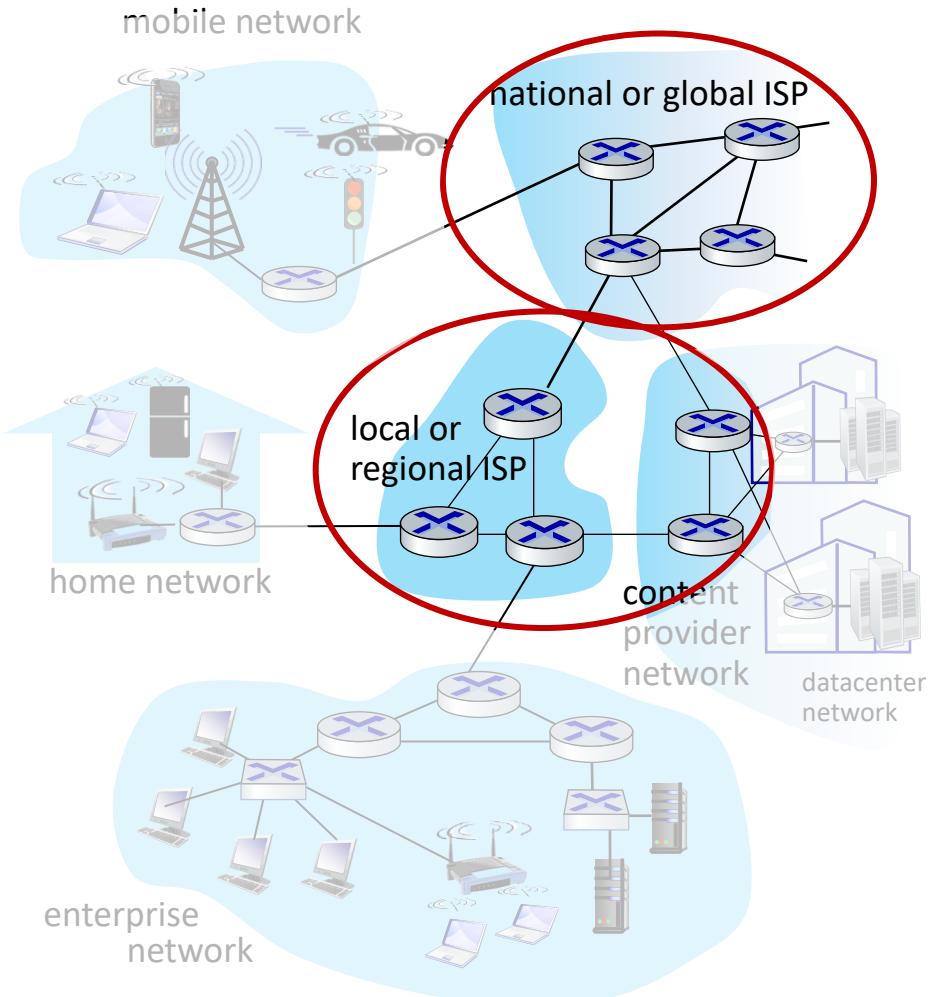
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The network core

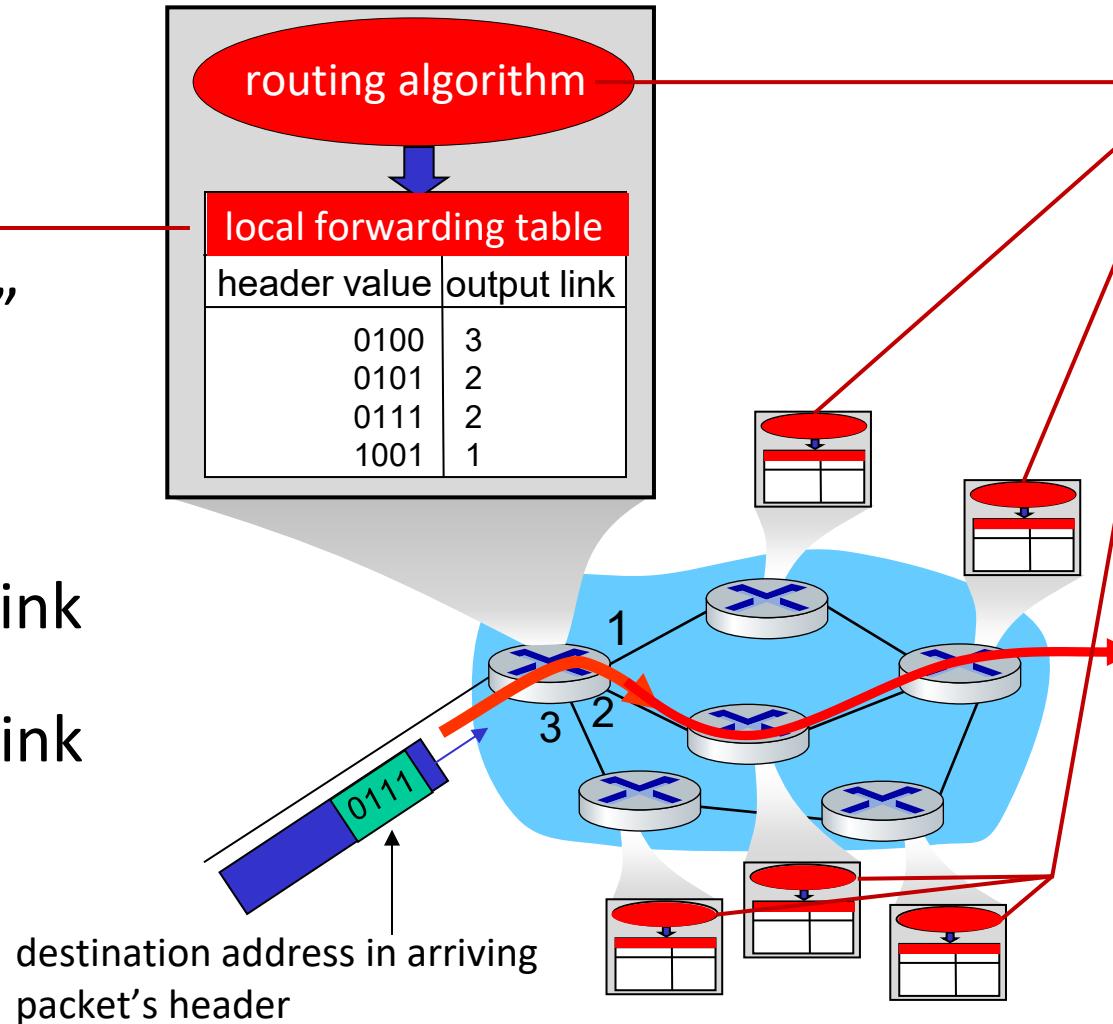
- mesh of interconnected routers
- **packet-switching**: hosts break application-layer messages into *packets*
 - network **forwards** packets from one router to the next, across links on path from **source to destination**



Two key network-core functions

Forwarding:

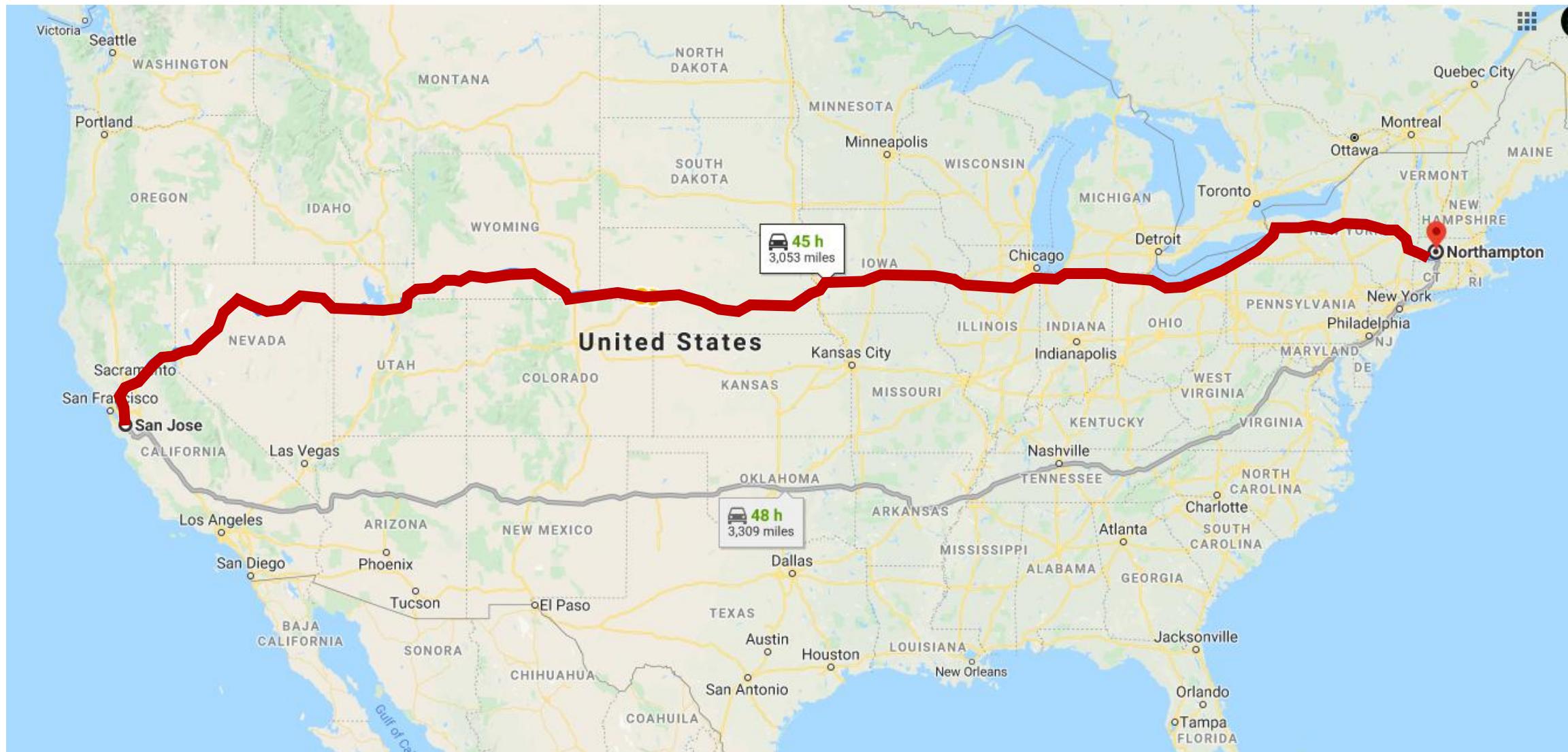
- aka “switching”
- *local* action:
move arriving
packets from
router’s input link
to appropriate
router output link



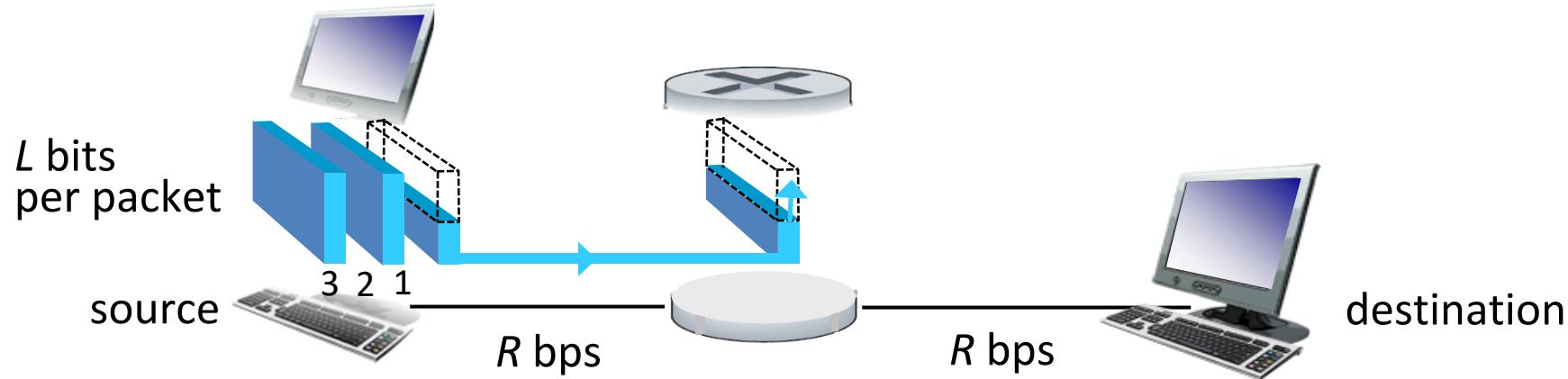
Routing:

- *global* action:
determine source-
destination paths
taken by packets
- routing algorithms





Packet-switching: store-and-forward

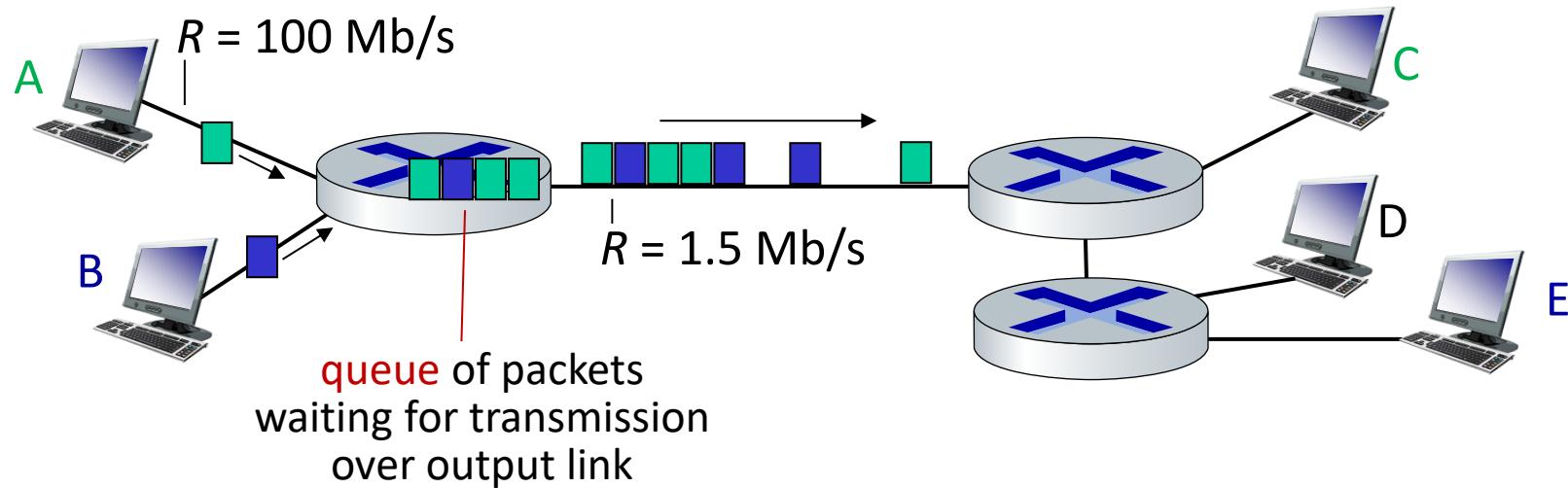


- **packet transmission delay:** takes L/R seconds to transmit (push out) L -bit packet into link at R bps
- ***store and forward:*** entire packet must arrive at router before it can be transmitted on next link

One-hop numerical example:

- $L = 10 \text{ Kbits}$
- $R = 100 \text{ Mbps}$
- one-hop transmission delay = 0.1 msec

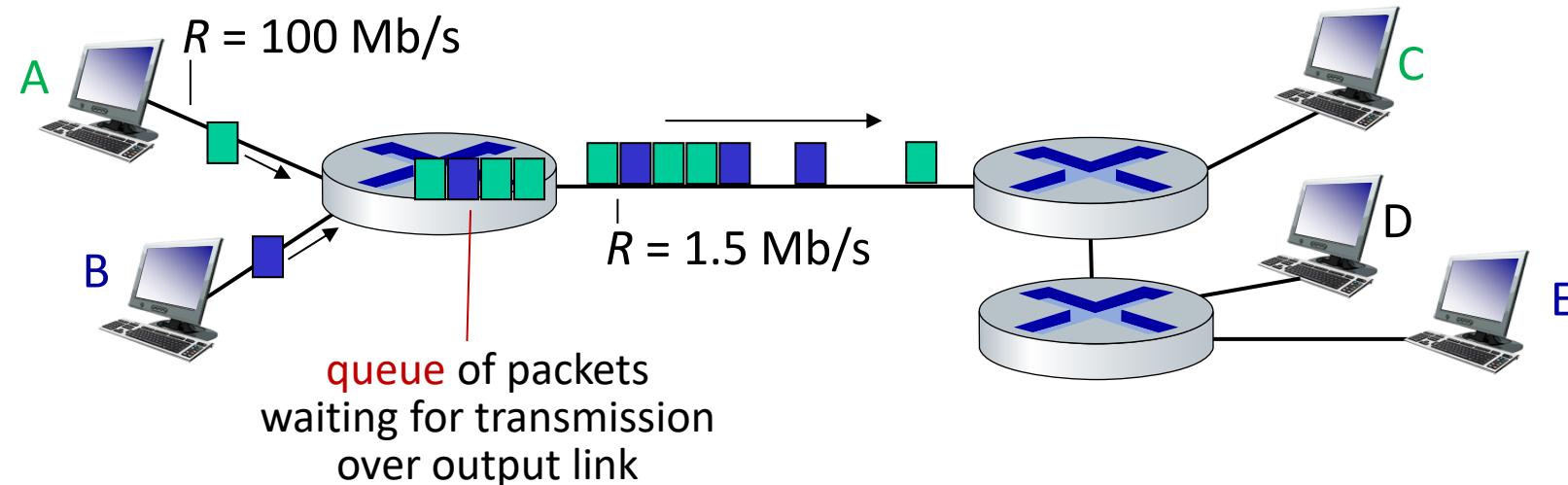
Packet-switching: queueing



Queueing occurs when work arrives faster than it can be serviced:



Packet-switching: queueing



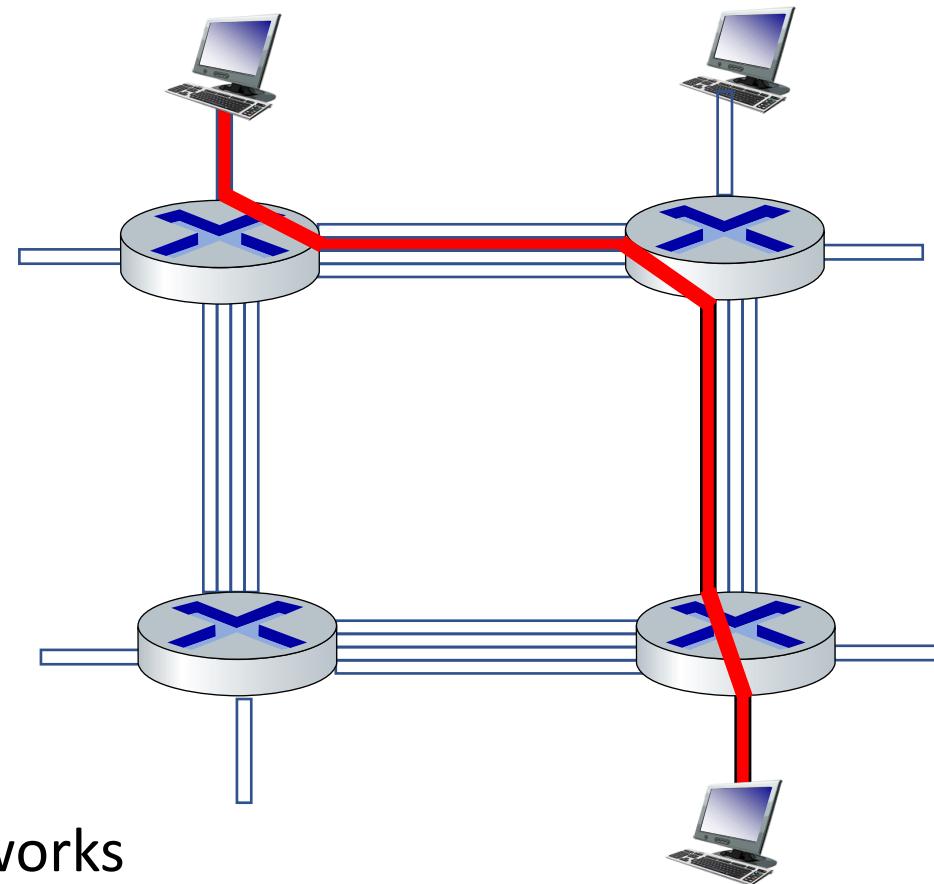
Packet queuing and loss: if arrival rate (in bps) to link exceeds transmission rate (bps) of link for some period of time:

- packets will queue, waiting to be transmitted on output link
- packets can be dropped (lost) if memory (buffer) in router fills up

Alternative to packet switching: circuit switching

end-end resources allocated to,
reserved for “call” between source
and destination

- 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



Packet switching versus circuit switching

Is packet switching a “slam dunk winner”?

- great for “bursty” data – sometimes has data to send, but at other times not.
- resource sharing
- simpler, no call setup

- **excessive congestion possible:** packet delay and loss due to buffer overflow
 - protocols needed for reliable data transfer, congestion control

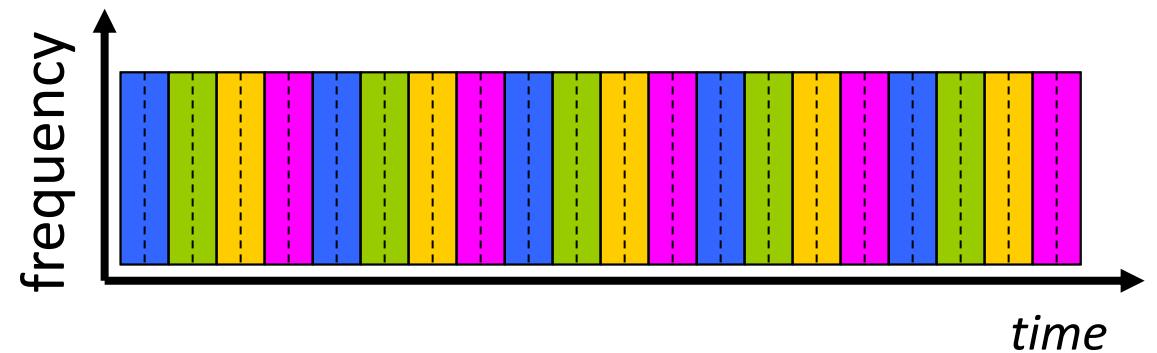
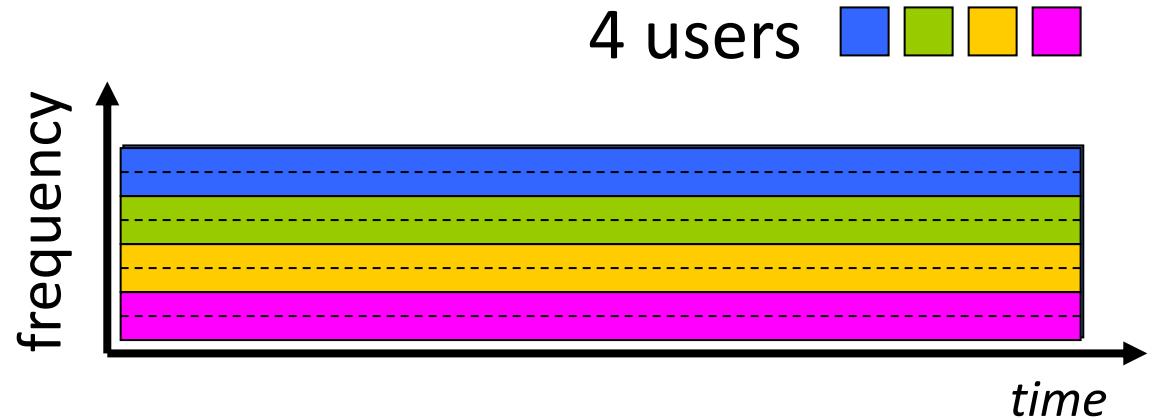
Circuit switching: FDM and TDM

Frequency Division Multiplexing (FDM)

- optical, electromagnetic frequencies divided into (narrow) frequency bands
- each call allocated its own band, can transmit at max rate of that narrow band

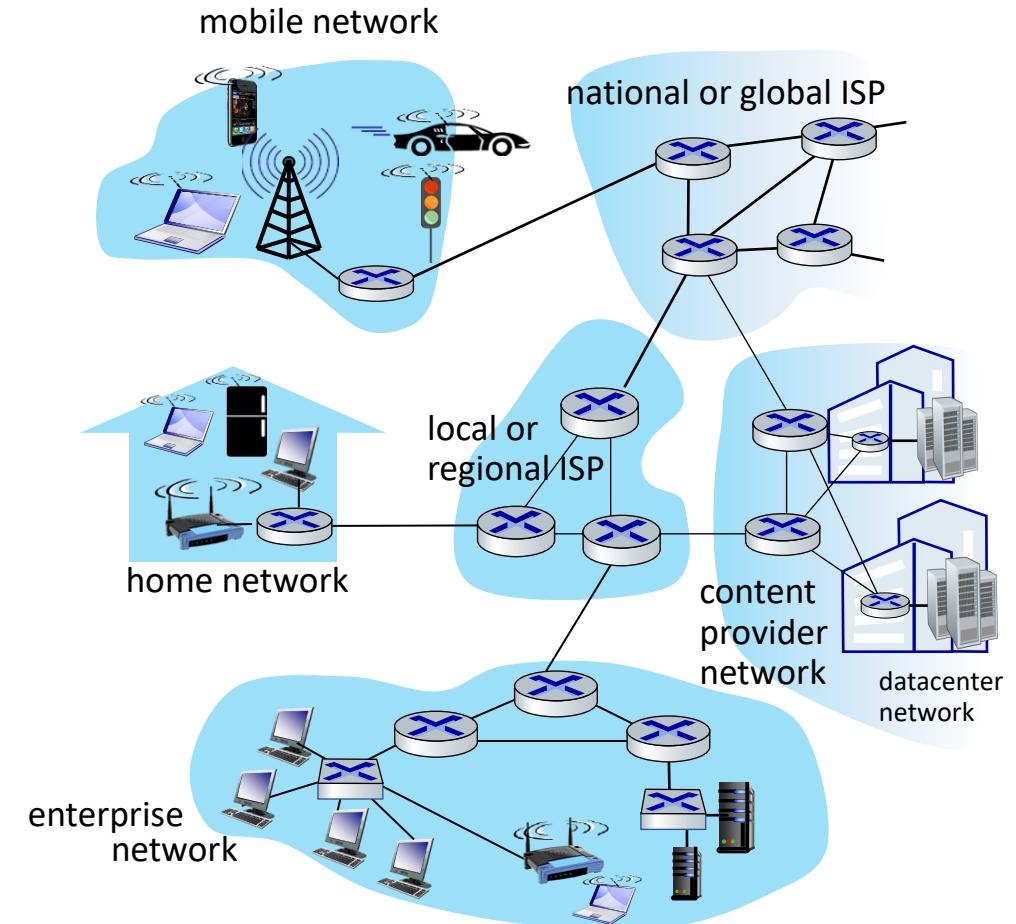
Time Division Multiplexing (TDM)

- time divided into slots
- each call allocated periodic slot(s), can transmit at maximum rate of (wider) frequency band (only) during its time slot(s)



Internet structure: a “network of networks”

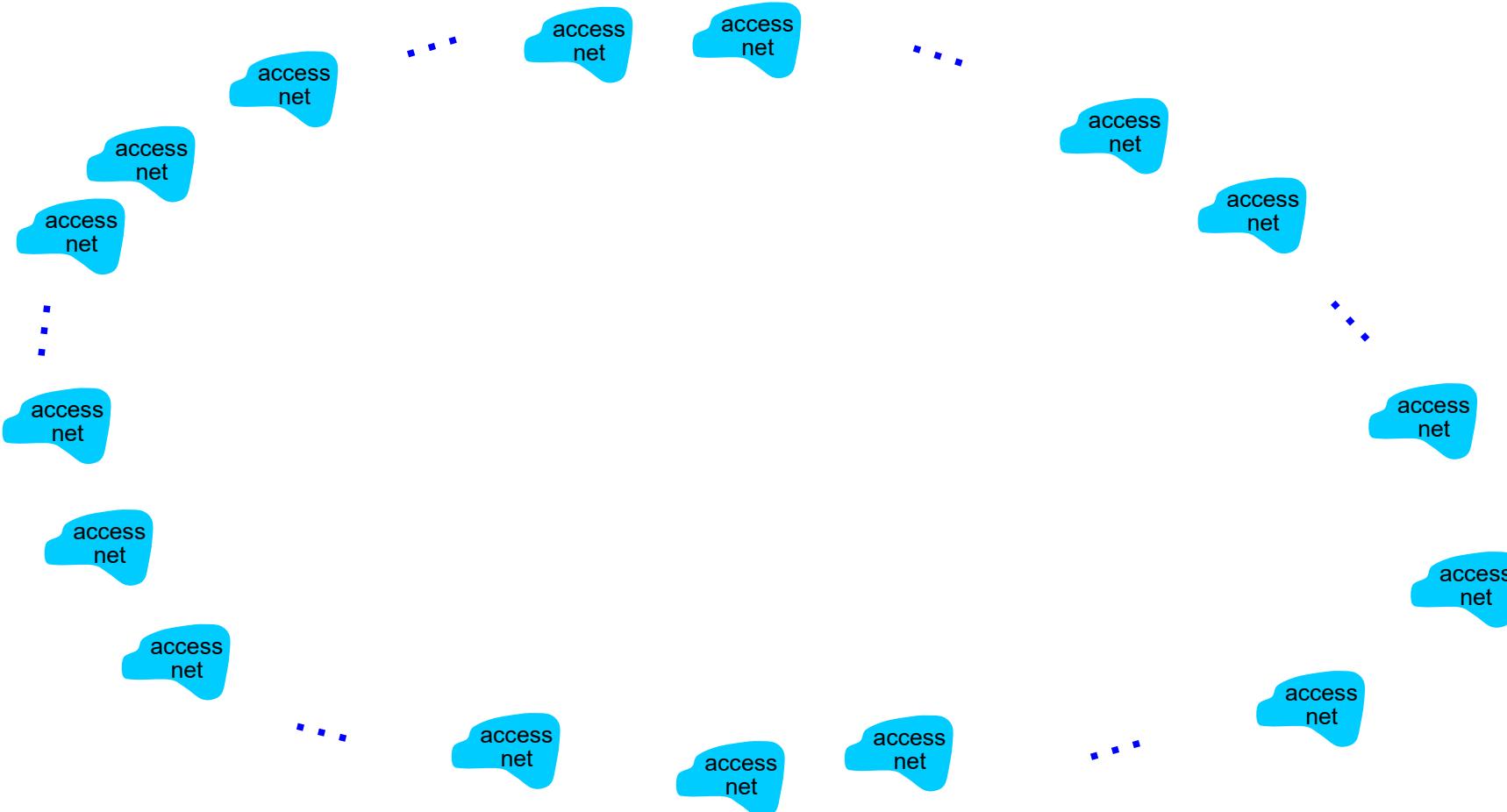
- hosts connect to Internet via **access** Internet Service Providers (ISPs)
- access ISPs in turn must be interconnected
 - so that *any* two hosts (*anywhere!*) can send packets to each other
- resulting network of networks is very complex



Let's take a stepwise approach to describe current Internet structure

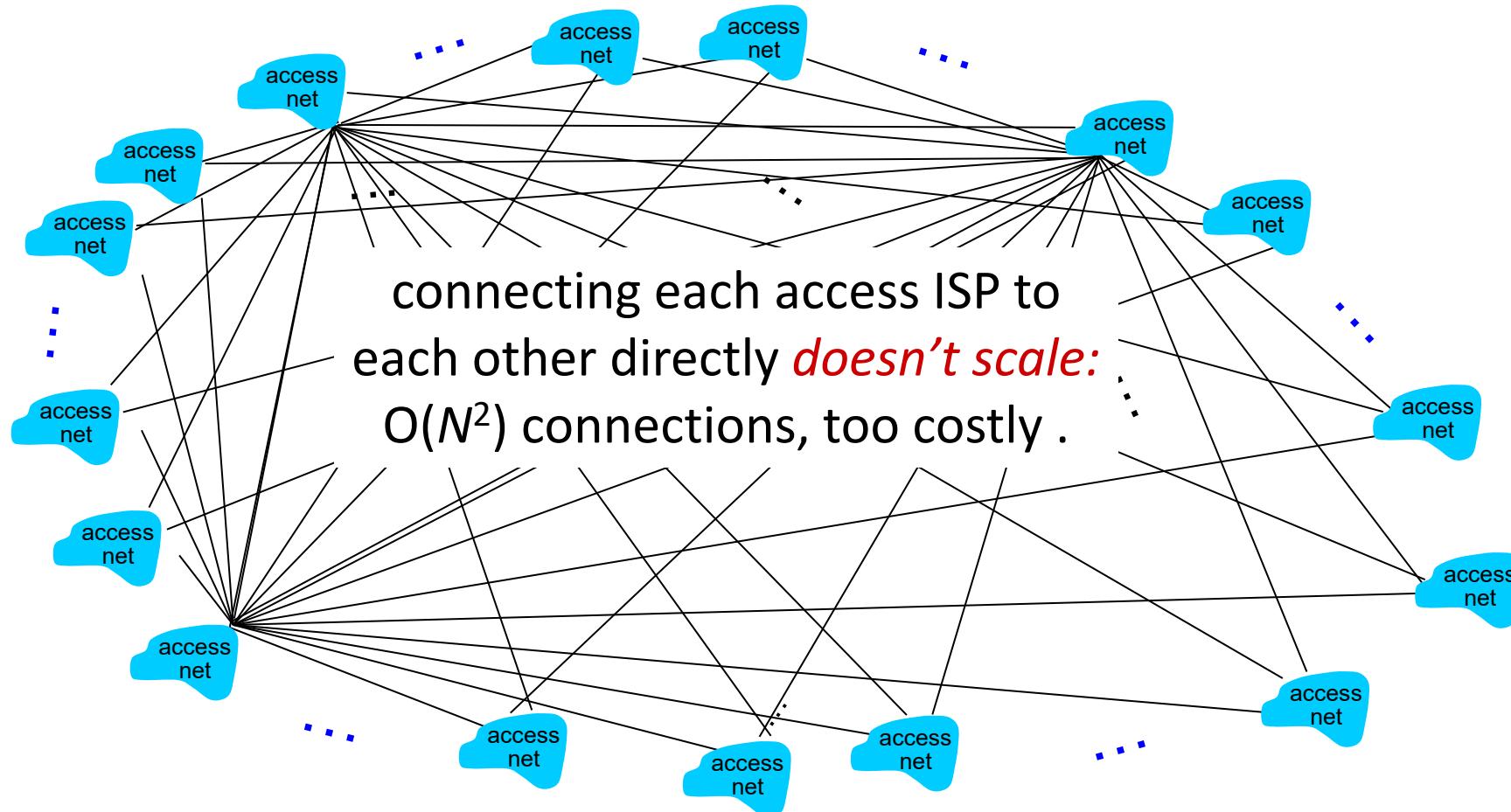
Internet structure: a “network of networks”

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



Internet structure: a “network of networks”

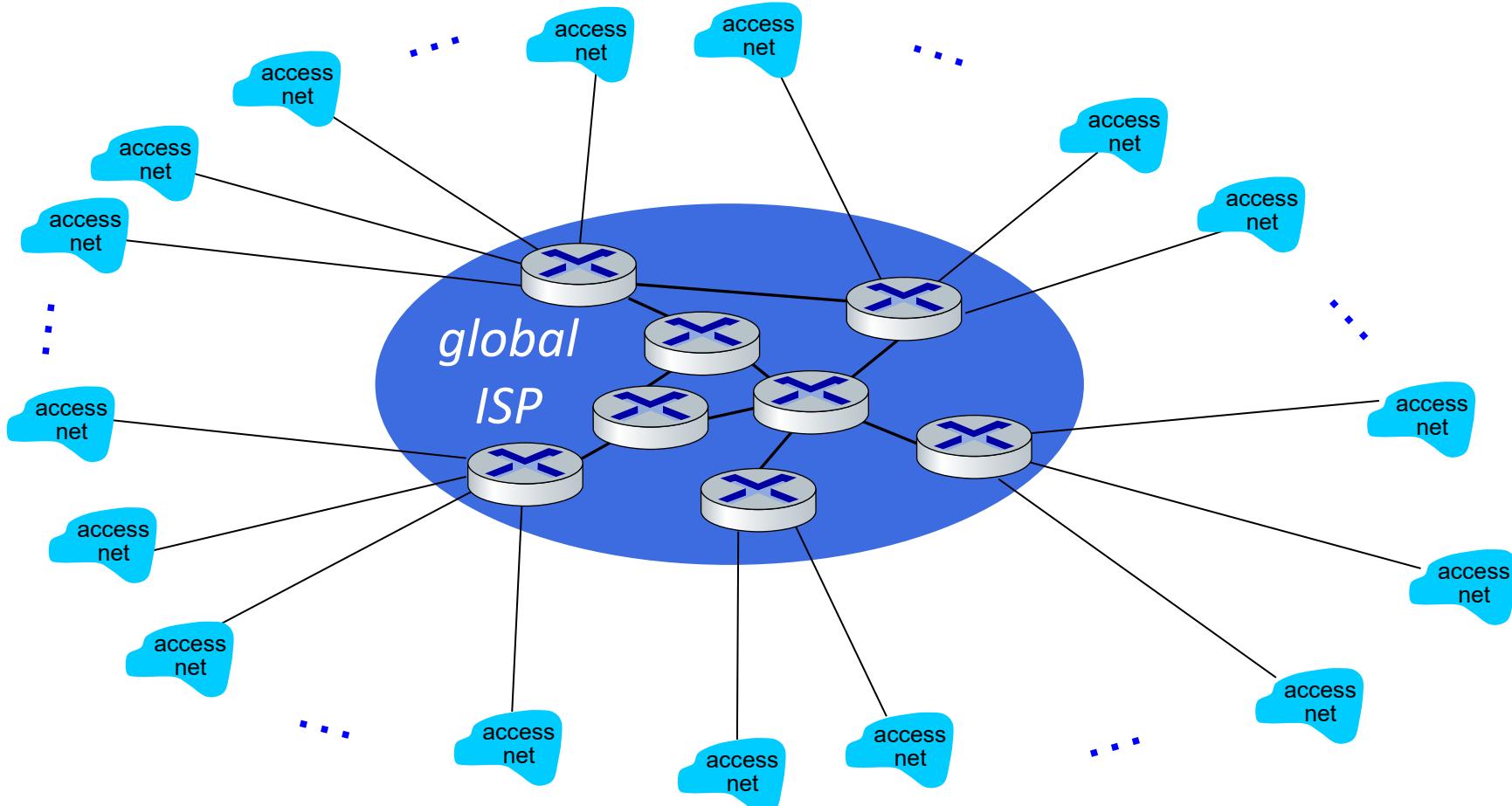
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Internet structure: a “network of networks”

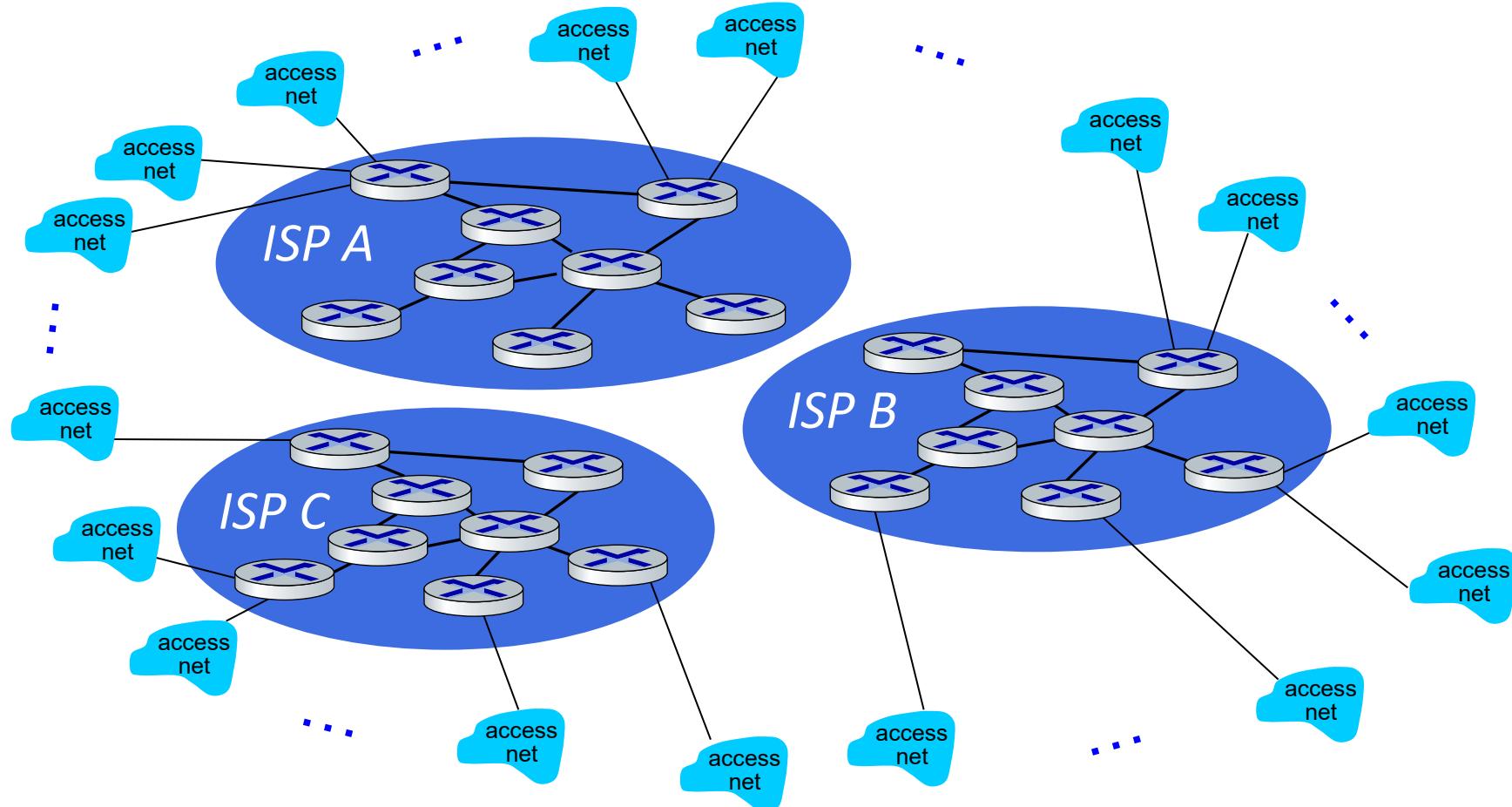
Option: connect each access ISP to one global transit ISP?

Customer and provider ISPs have economic agreement.



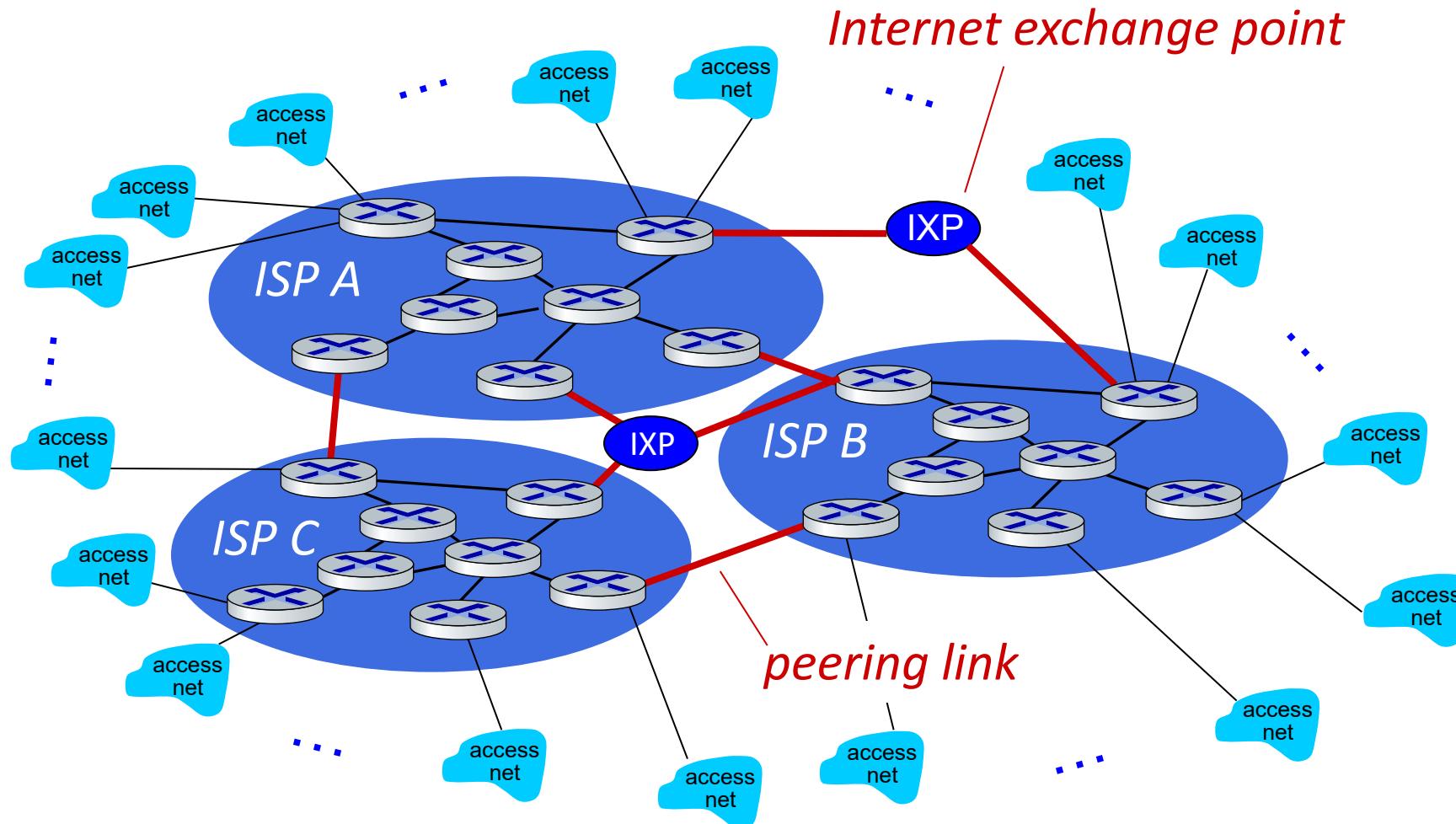
Internet structure: a “network of networks”

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



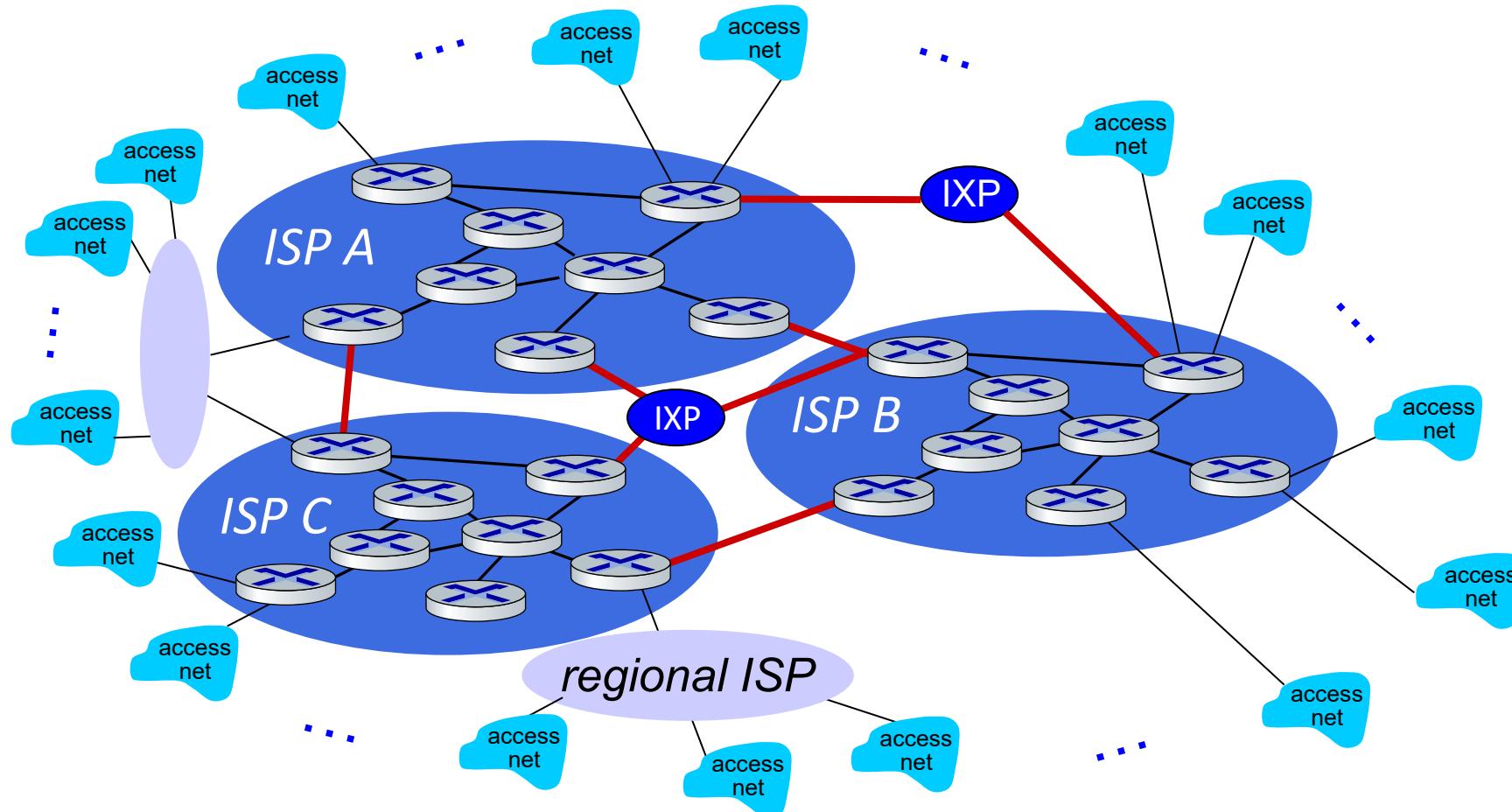
Internet structure: a “network of networks”

But if one global ISP is viable business, there will be competitors ... who will want to be connected



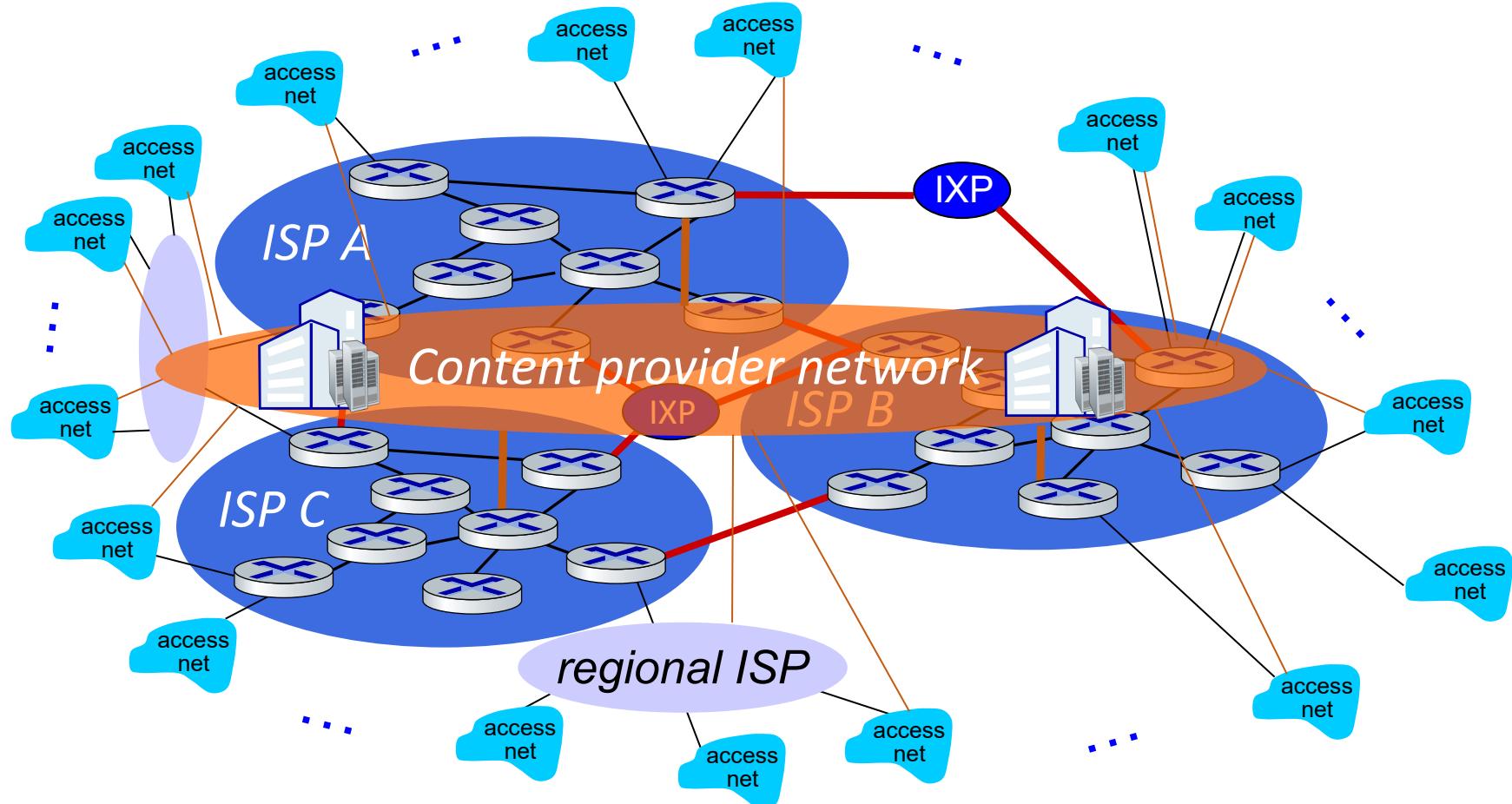
Internet structure: a “network of networks”

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

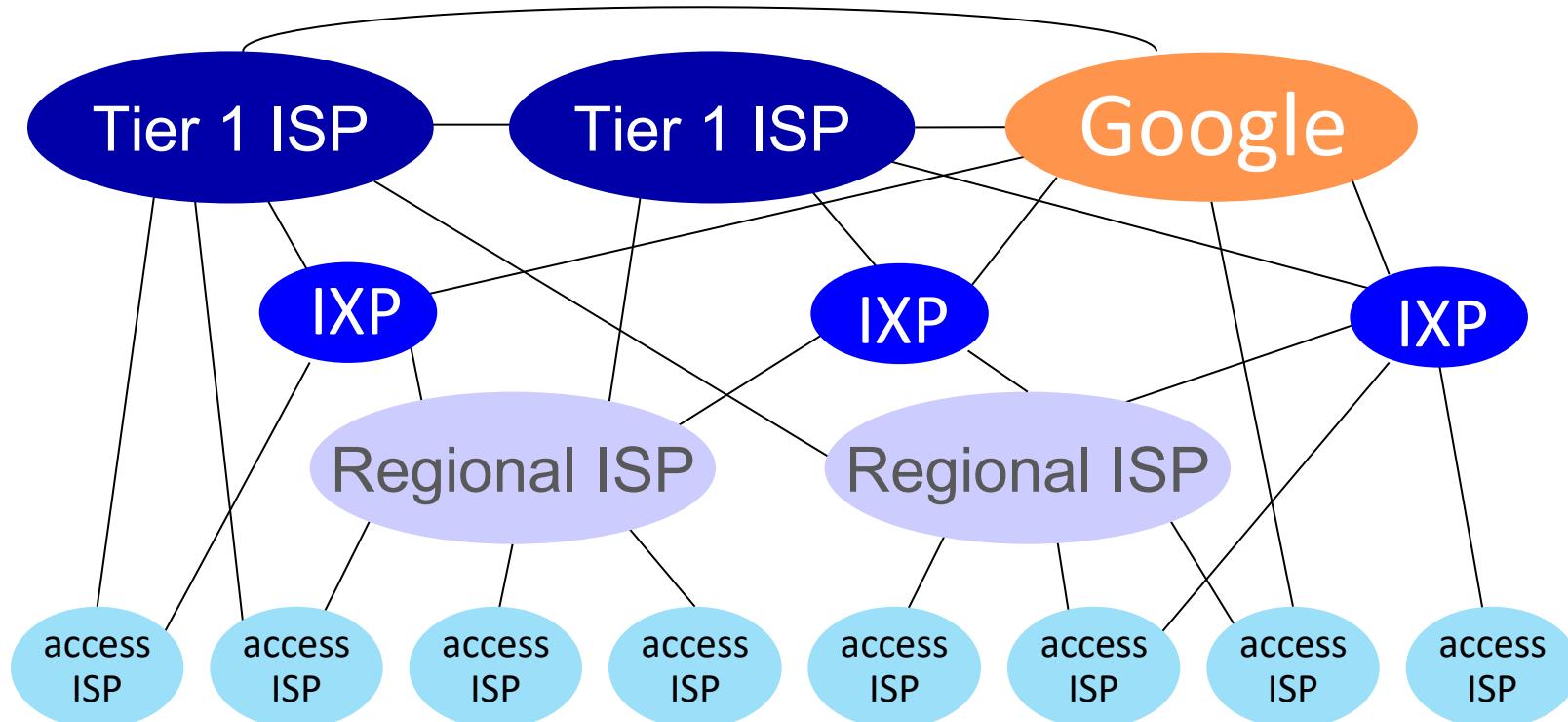


Internet structure: a “network of networks”

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



Internet structure: a “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 networks** (e.g., Google, Facebook): private network that connects its data centers to Internet, often bypassing tier-1, regional ISPs

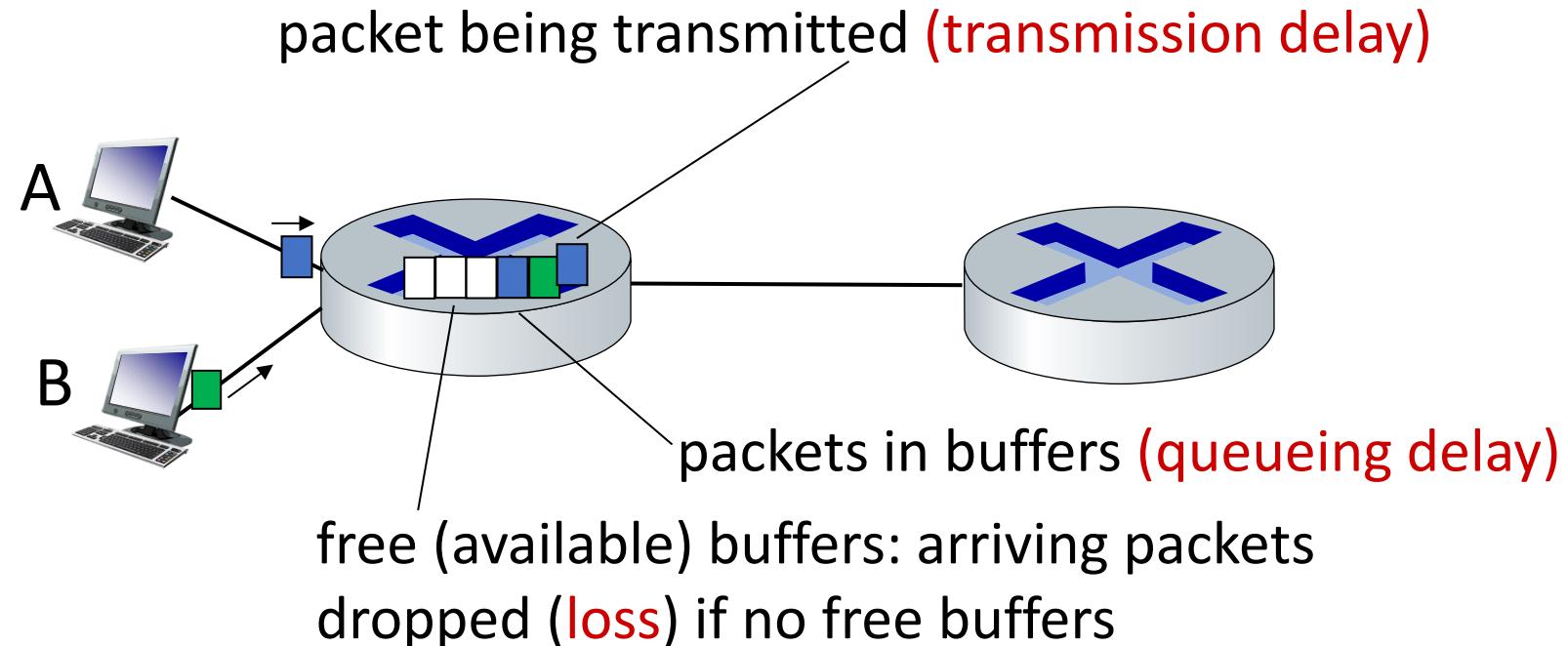
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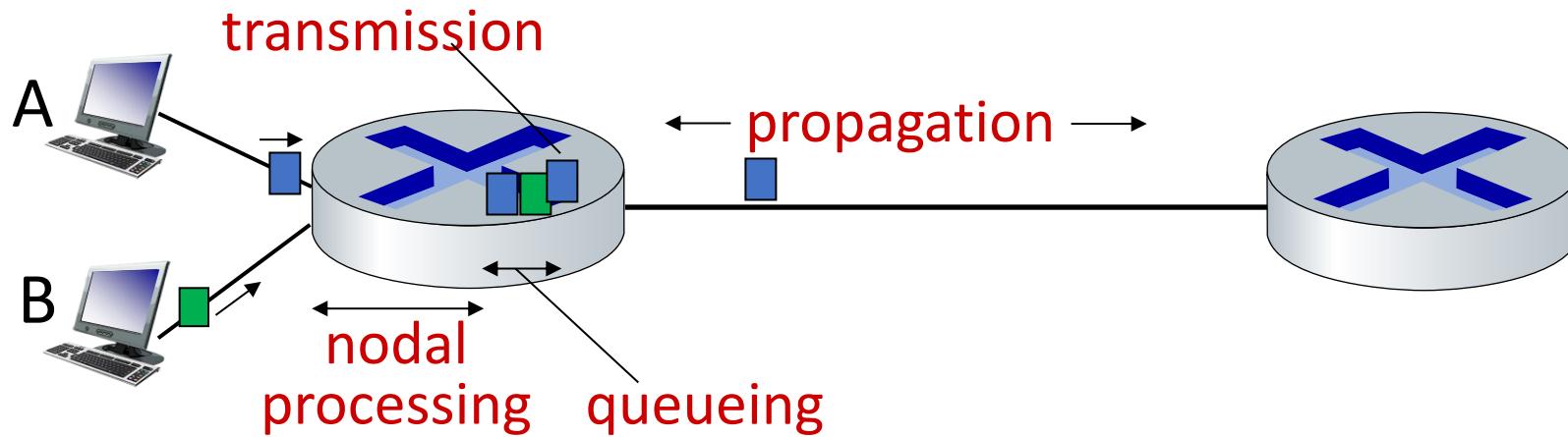


How do packet delay and loss occur?

- packets *queue* in router buffers, waiting for turn for transmission
 - queue length grows when arrival rate to link (temporarily) exceeds output link capacity
- packet *loss* occurs when memory to hold queued packets fills up



Packet delay: four sources



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

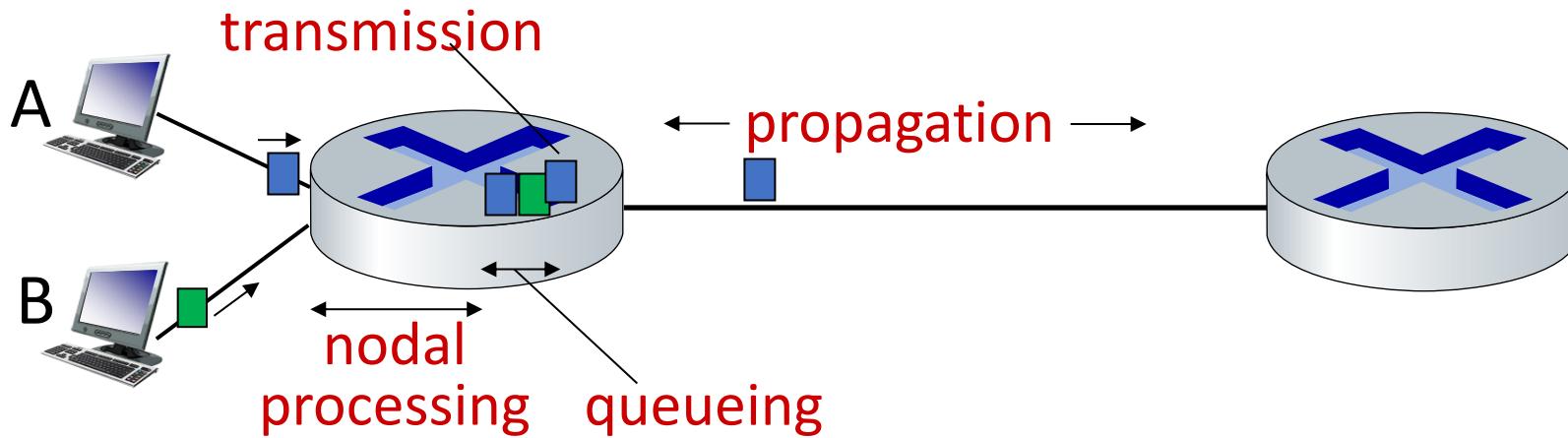
d_{proc} : nodal processing

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

d_{queue} : queueing delay

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

Packet delay: four sources



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

d_{trans} : transmission delay:

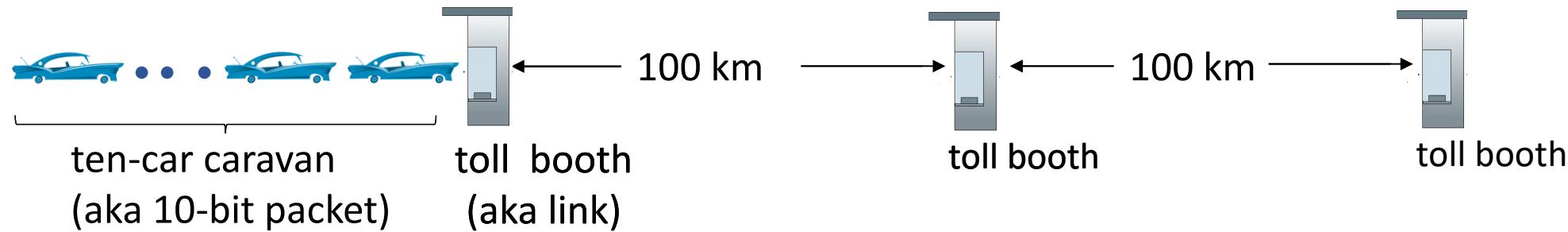
- L : packet length (bits)
- R : link *transmission rate (bps)*
- $d_{\text{trans}} = L/R$

d_{prop} : propagation delay:

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

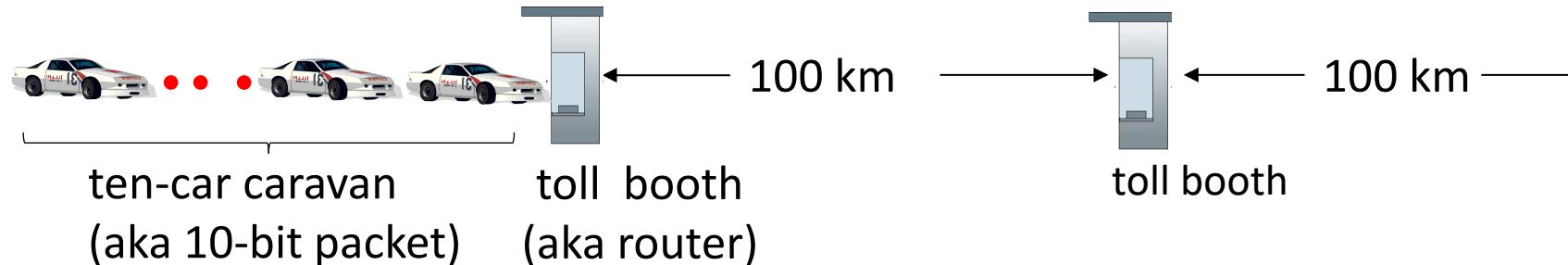
d_{trans} and d_{prop}
very different

Caravan analogy



- car ~ bit; caravan ~ packet; toll service ~ link transmission
- toll booth takes 12 sec to service car (bit transmission time)
- “propagate” at 100 km/hr
- **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: $100\text{km}/(100\text{km/hr}) = 1$ hr
- **A: 62 minutes**

Caravan analogy



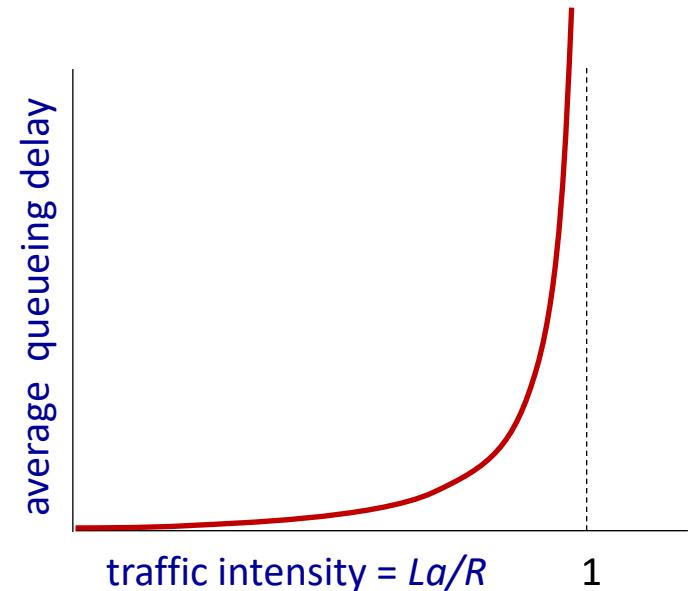
- suppose cars now “propagate” at 1000 km/hr
 - and suppose toll booth now takes one min to service a car
 - ***Q: Will cars arrive to 2nd booth before all cars serviced at first booth?***
- A: Yes!** after 7 min, first car arrives at second booth; three cars still at first booth

Packet queueing delay (revisited)

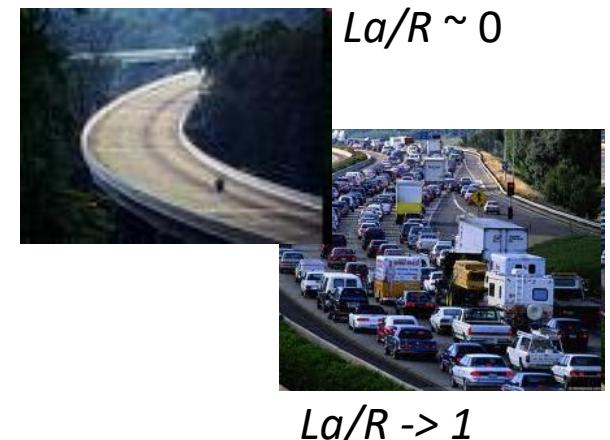
- a : average packet arrival rate
- L : packet length (bits)
- R : link bandwidth (bit transmission rate)

$$\frac{L \cdot a}{R} : \frac{\text{arrival rate of bits}}{\text{service rate of bits}}$$

"traffic intensity"

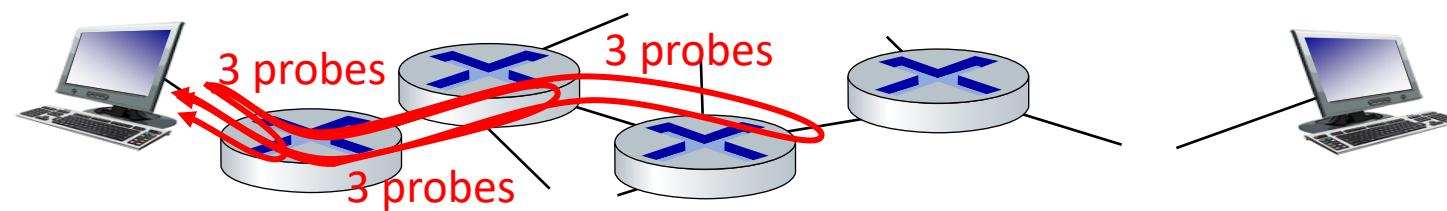


- $La/R \sim 0$: avg. queueing delay small
- $La/R \rightarrow 1$: avg. queueing delay large
- $La/R > 1$: more “work” arriving is more than can be serviced - average delay infinite!



“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 (with time-to-live field value (TTL))
 - router i will return packets to sender
 - sender measures time interval between transmission and reply



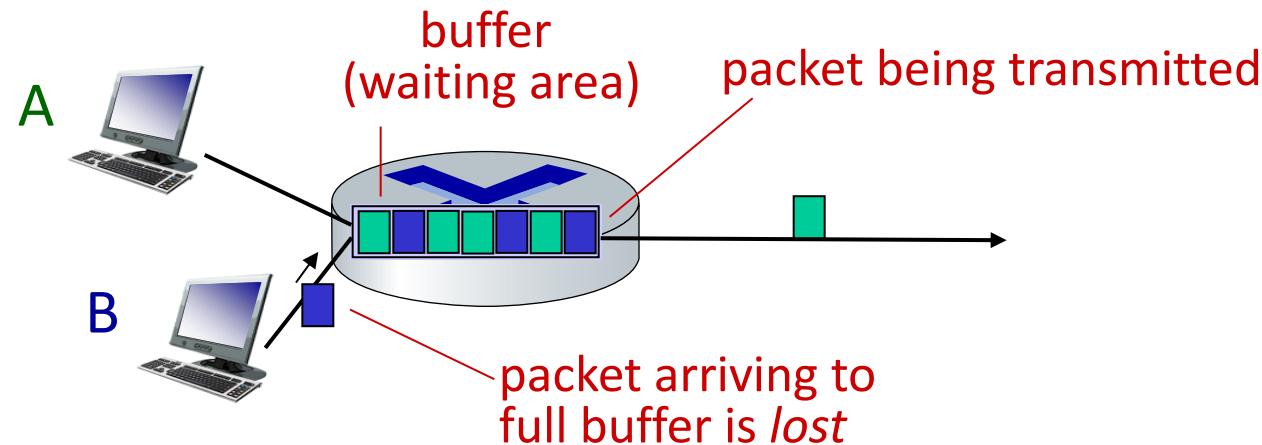
Real Internet delays and routes

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

3 delay measurements from gaia.cs.umass.edu to cs-gw.cs.umass.edu						
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	***				* means no response (probe lost, router not replying)	
19	fantasia.eurecom.fr (193.55.113.142)	132 ms	128 ms	136 ms		

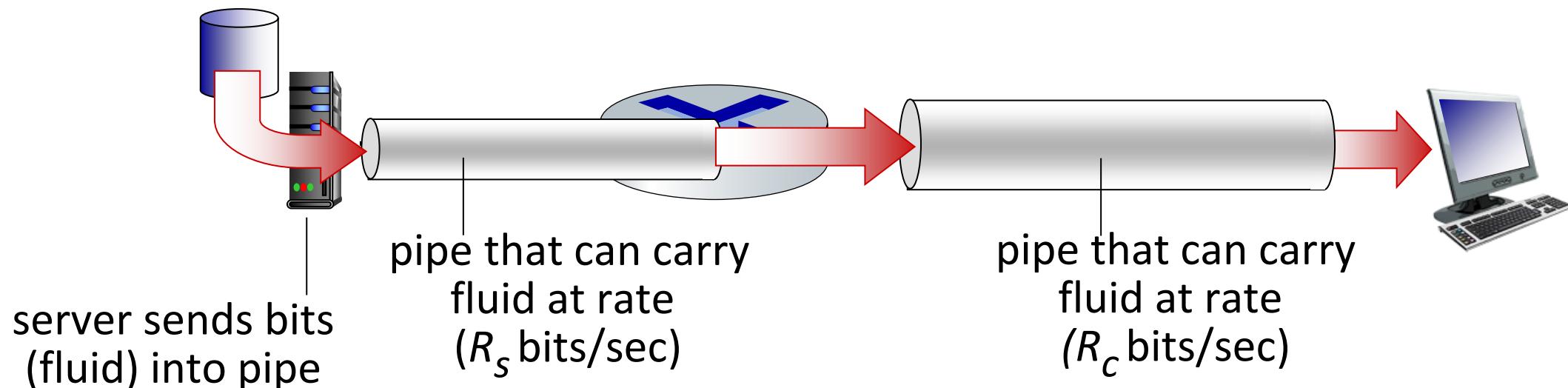
Packet loss

- A queue (aka buffer) preceding link 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



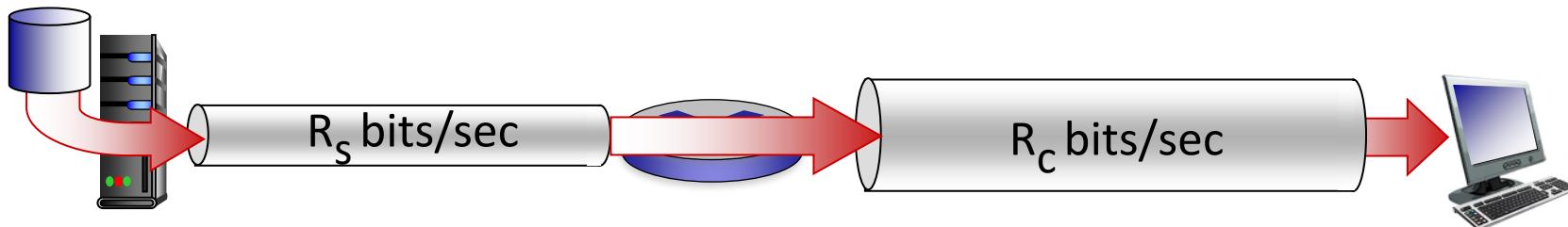
Throughput

- *throughput*: rate (bits/time unit) at which bits are being sent from sender to receiver
 - *instantaneous*: rate at given point in time
 - *average*: rate over longer period of time

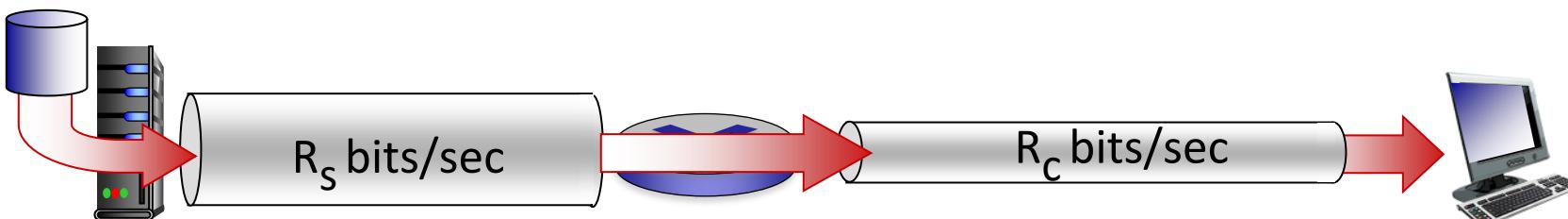


Throughput

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



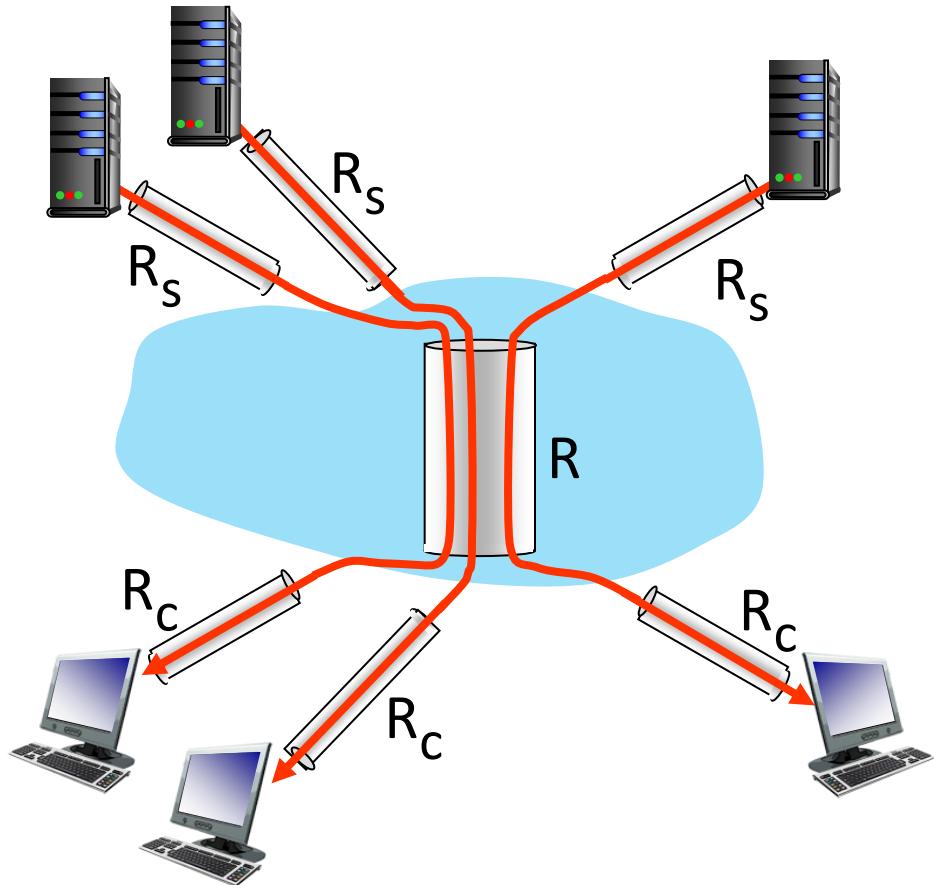
$R_s > R_c$ What is average end-end throughput?



bottleneck link

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

Throughput: network scenario



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

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

Chapter 1: roadmap

- What *is* the Internet?
- What *is* a protocol?
- Network edge: hosts, access network, physical media
- Network core: packet/circuit switching, internet structure
- Performance: loss, delay, throughput
- **Security**
- Protocol layers, service models



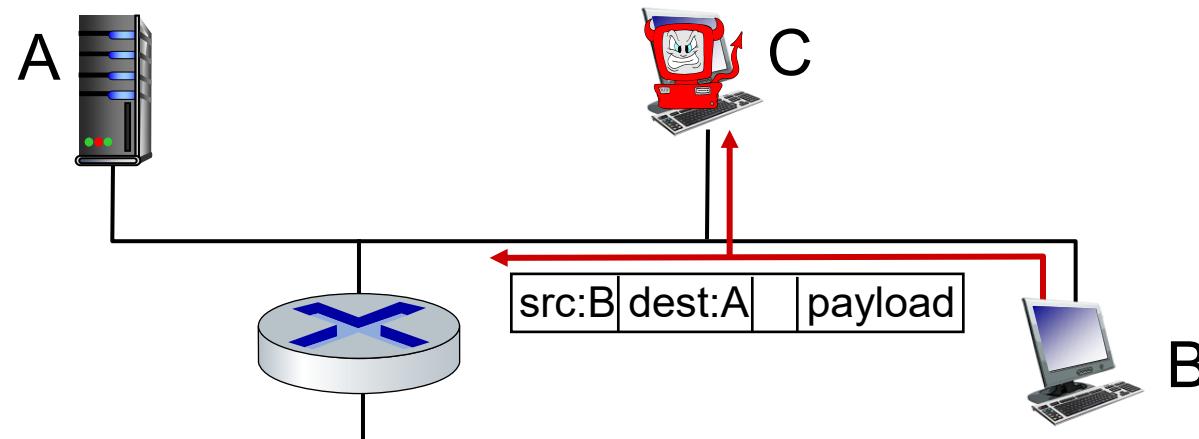
Network security

- 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!
- We now need to think about:
 - how bad guys can attack computer networks
 - how we can defend networks against attacks
 - how to design architectures that are immune to attacks

Bad guys: packet interception

packet “sniffing”:

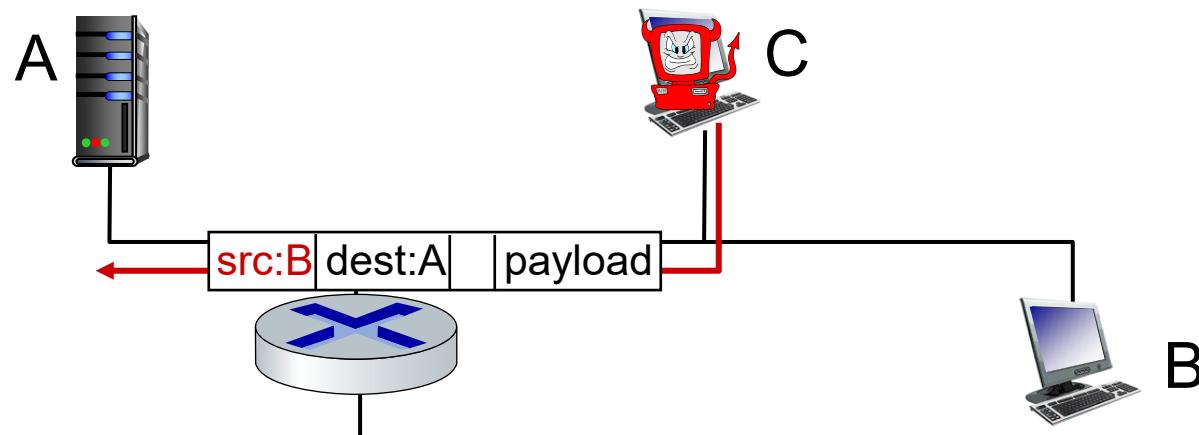
- broadcast media (shared Ethernet, wireless)
- promiscuous network interface reads/records all packets (e.g., including passwords!) passing by



Wireshark software is a (free) packet-sniffer

Bad guys: fake identity

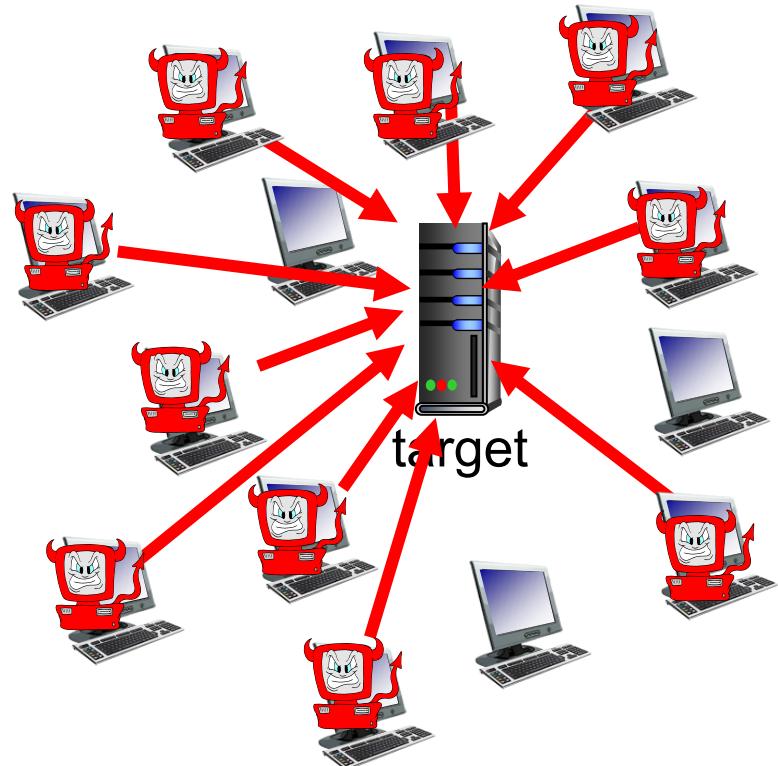
IP spoofing: injection of packet with false source address



Bad guys: denial of service

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
3. send packets to target
from compromised
hosts



Lines of defense:

- **authentication**: proving you are who you say you are
 - cellular networks provides hardware identity via SIM card; no such hardware assist in traditional Internet
- **confidentiality**: via encryption
- **integrity checks**: digital signatures prevent/detect tampering
- **access restrictions**: password-protected VPNs
- **firewalls**: specialized “middleboxes” in access and core networks:
 - off-by-default: filter incoming packets to restrict senders, receivers, applications
 - detecting/reacting to DOS attacks

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- Protocol layers, service models



Protocol “layers” and reference models

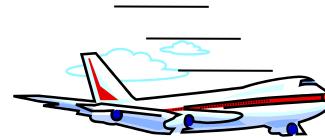
Networks are complex,
with many “pieces”:

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

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

- and/or our *discussion*
of networks?

Example: organization of air travel



end-to-end transfer of person plus baggage

ticket (purchase)

baggage (check)

gates (load)

runway takeoff

airplane routing

ticket (complain)

baggage (claim)

gates (unload)

runway landing

airplane routing

airplane routing

How would you *define/discuss* the *system* of airline travel?

- a series of steps, involving many services

Example: organization of air travel

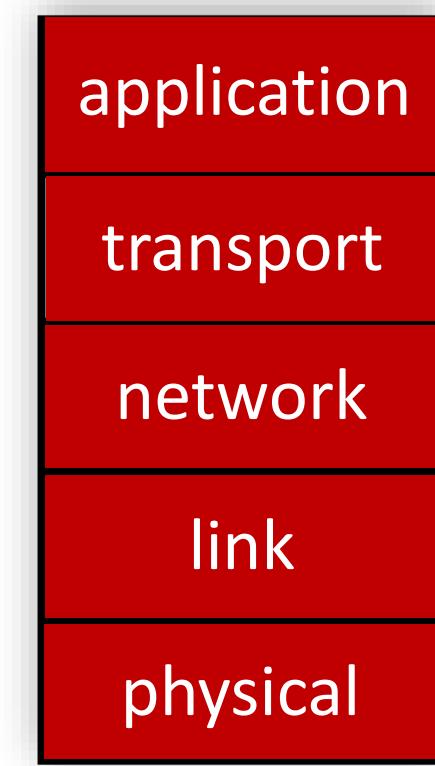


layers: each layer implements a service

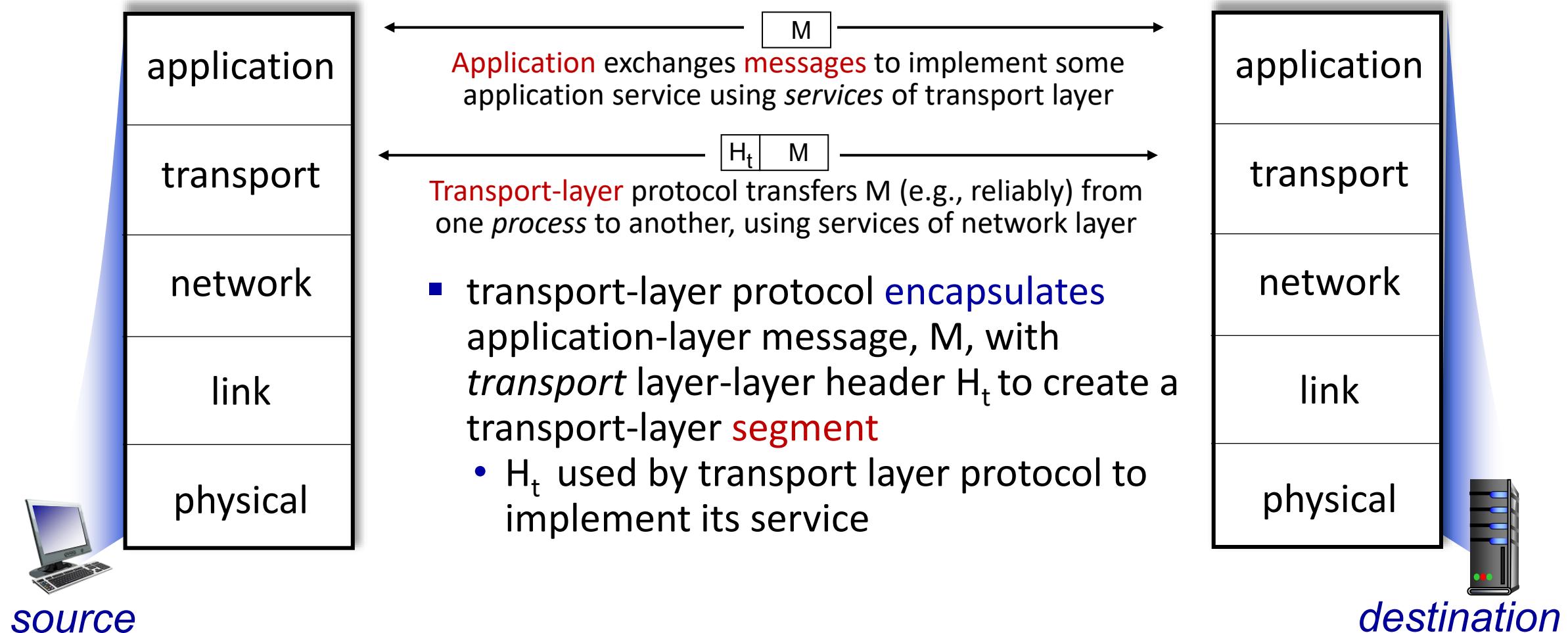
- relying on **services** provided by layer below
- modularization eases **maintenance, updating** of system
 - change in layer's service implementation: transparent to rest of system
 - e.g., change in gate procedure doesn't affect rest of system

Layered Internet protocol stack

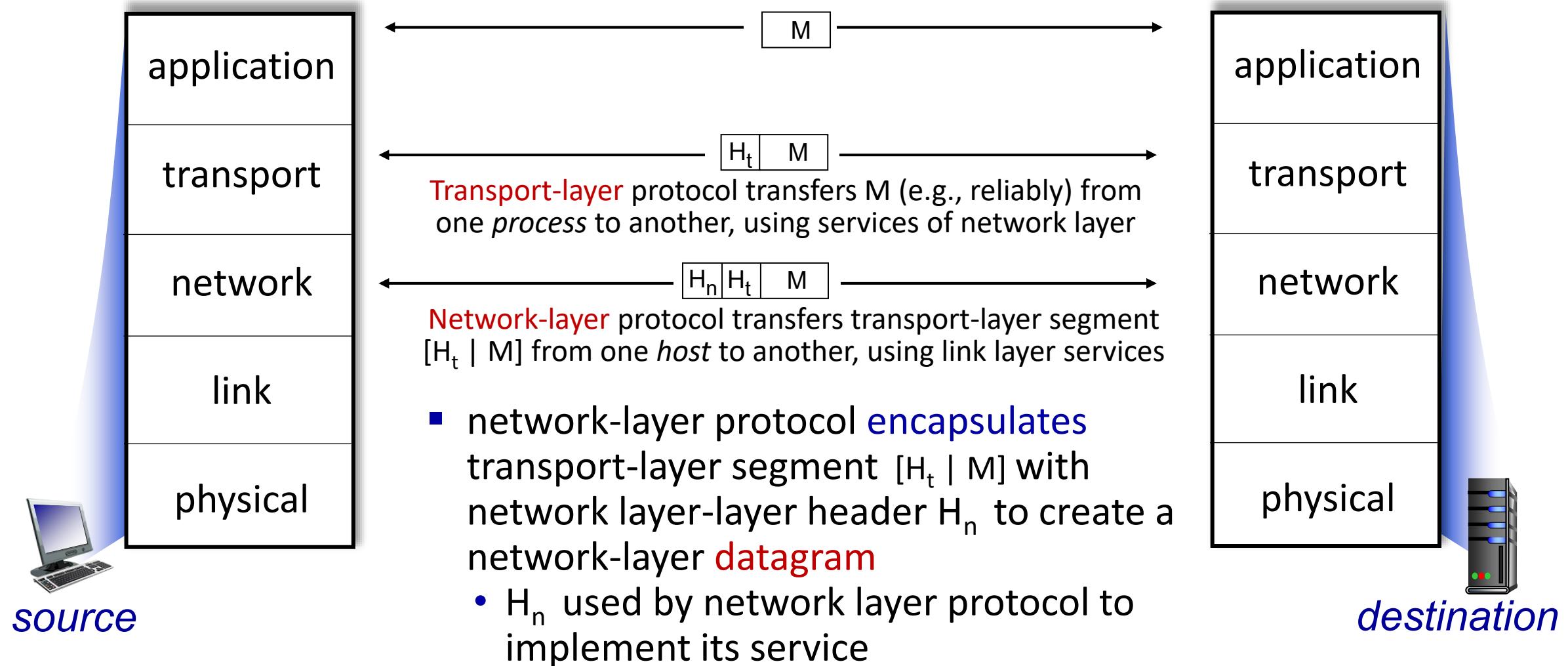
- *application*: supporting network applications
 - HTTP, IMAP, SMTP, DNS
- *transport*: process-process data transfer
 - TCP, UDP
- *network*: routing of datagrams from source to destination
 - IP, routing protocols
- *link*: data transfer between neighboring network elements
 - Ethernet, 802.11 (WiFi), PPP
- *physical*: bits “on the wire”



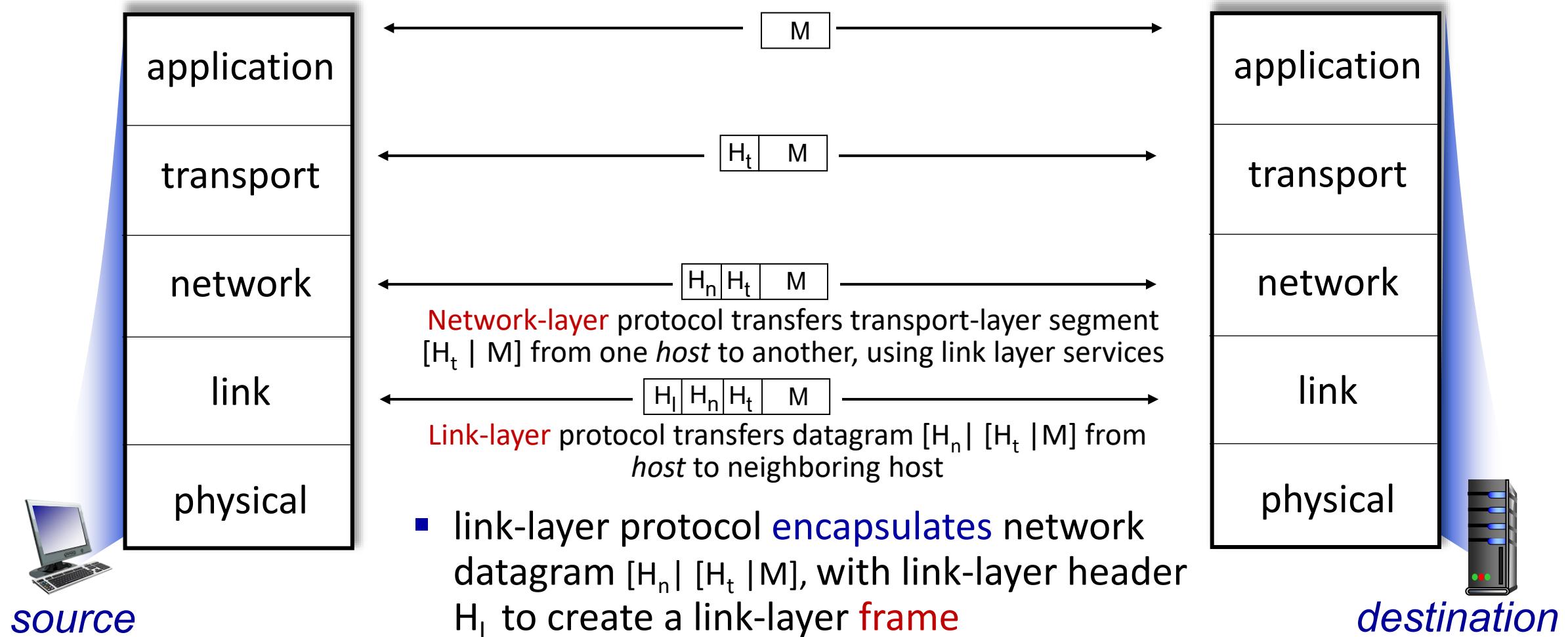
Services, Layering and Encapsulation



Services, Layering and Encapsulation

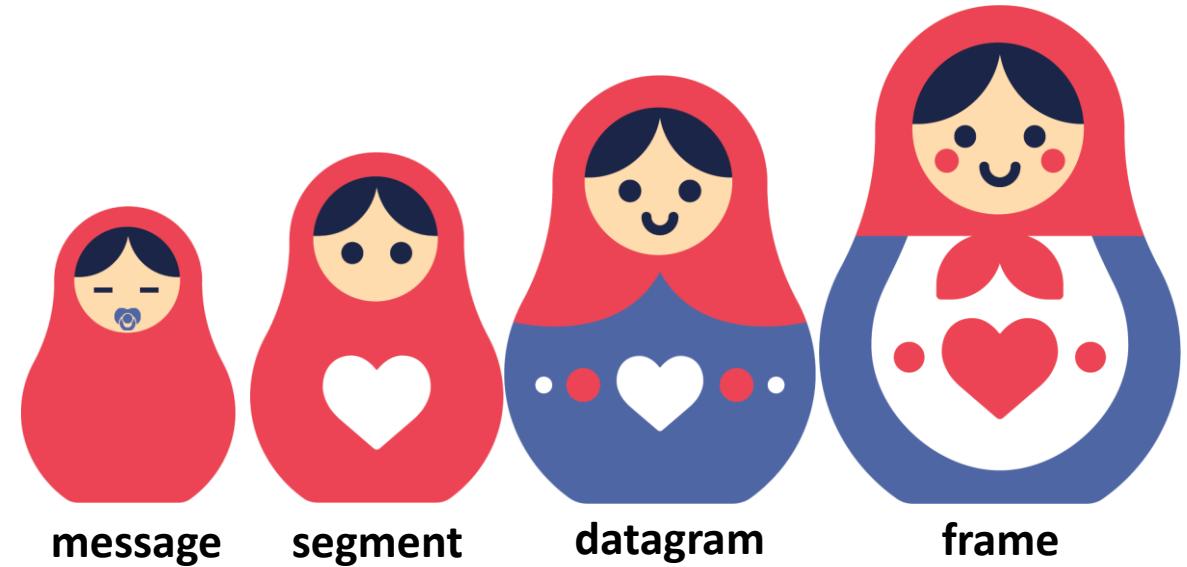


Services, Layering and Encapsulation

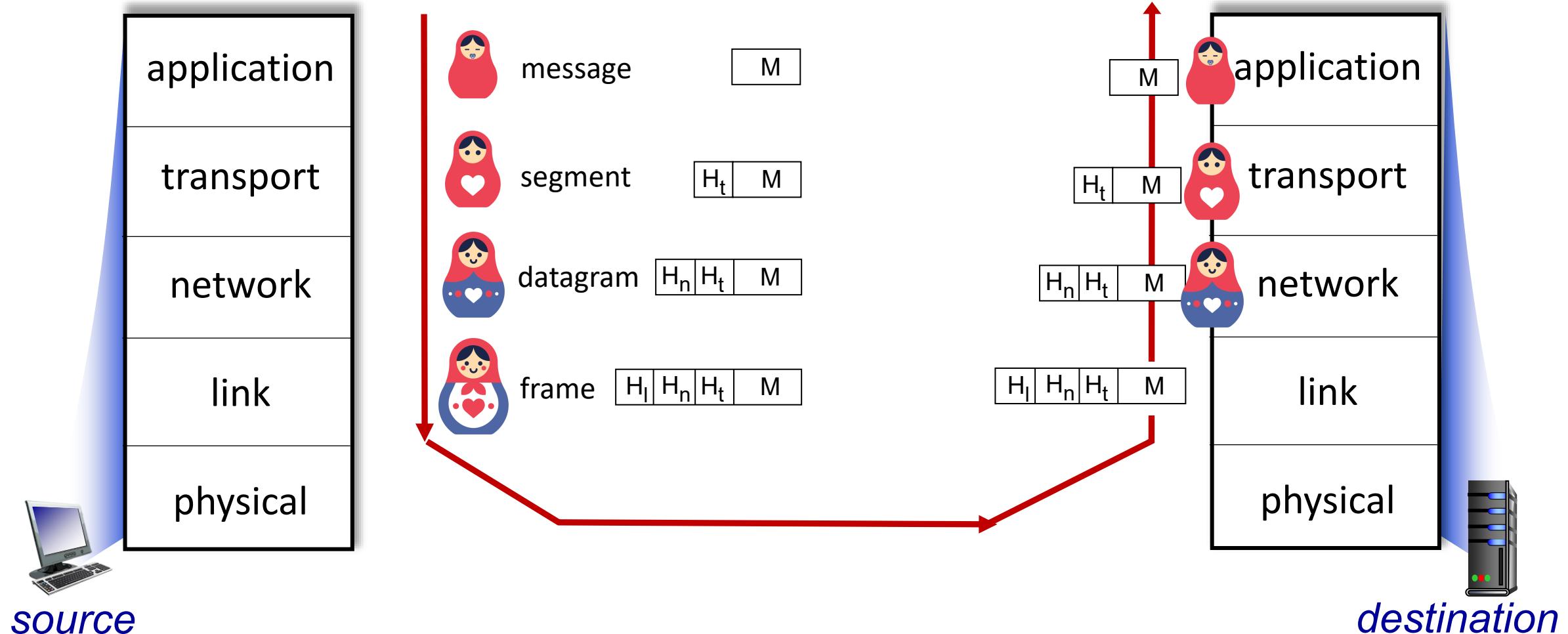


Encapsulation

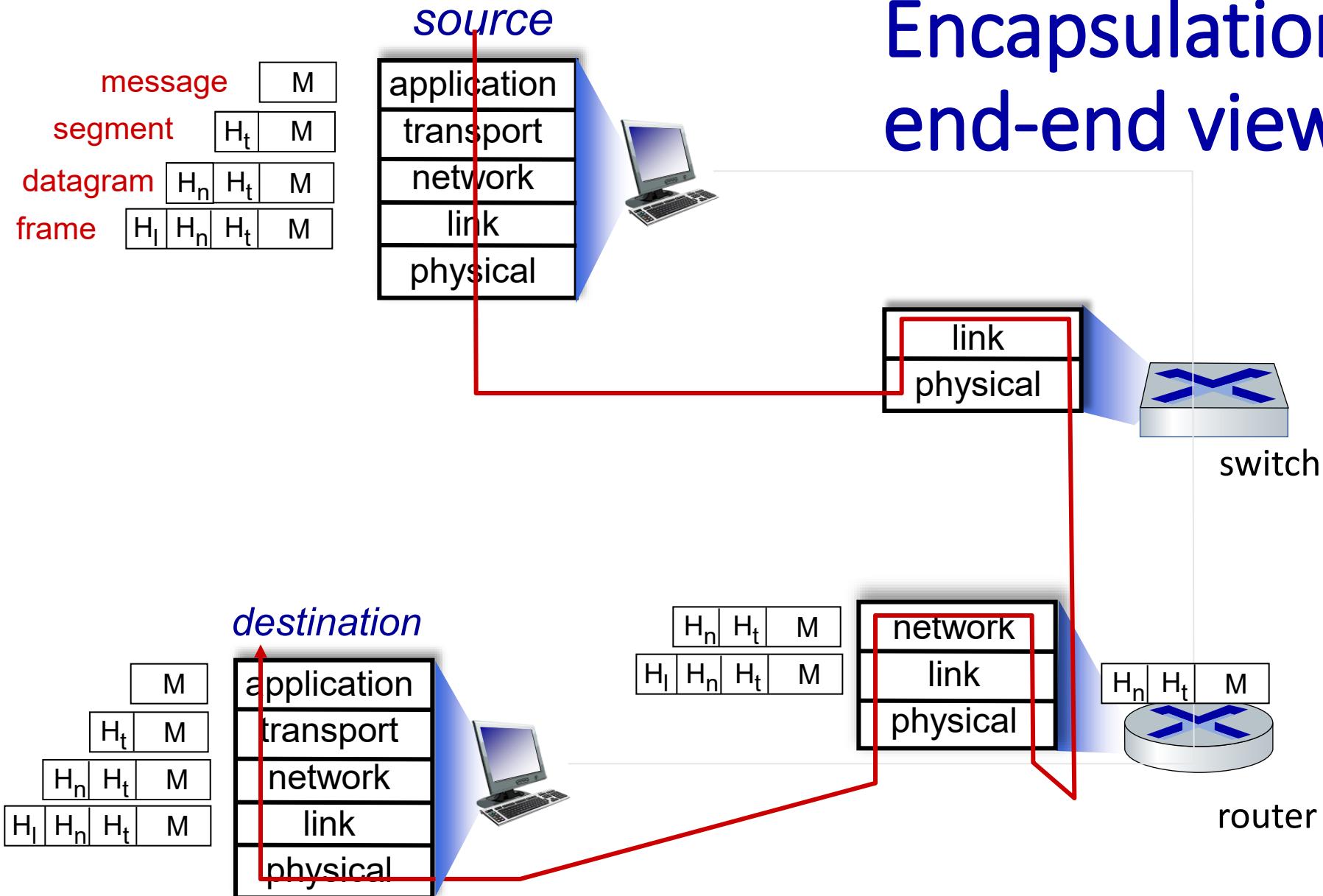
Matryoshka dolls (stacking dolls)



Services, Layering and Encapsulation

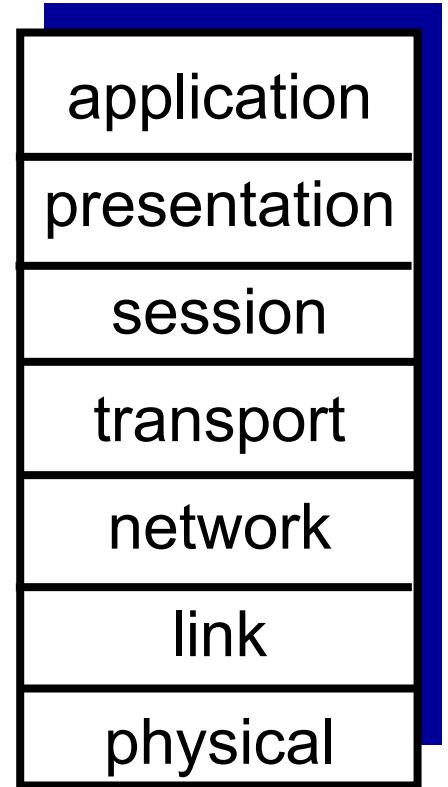


Encapsulation: an end-end view



ISO/OSI reference model

- International Organization for Standardization (ISO) proposed that computer networks be organized around seven layers, called the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model
- Two layers not found in Internet protocol stack!
 - ***presentation:*** allow applications to interpret meaning of data, e.g., encryption, compression, machine-specific conventions
 - ***session:*** provides the mechanism for opening, closing and managing a session between end-user application processes
- Internet stack “missing” these layers!
 - these services, *if needed*, must be implemented in application



The seven layer OSI/ISO reference model

Chapter 1: summary

We've covered a "ton" of material!

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