

EECE 2460

Introduction to Data Communication Networks (Chapter 1)

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Chapter 1: overview of Data Networking

Class goal:

- Get “feel,” “big picture,” introduction to terminology
 - more depth, detail *later* in course
- Approach:
 - use Internet as example

Lecture slides modified using textbook authors' version.

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
- Security (**not covered**)
- Protocol layers, service models
- History (**Reading Assignment**)

Chapter 1: Outline

- 1.1 What Is the Internet?
- 1.2 The Network Edge
 - Access Networks , Physical Media
- 1.3 The Network Core
 - Packet Switching, Circuit Switching, A Network of Networks
- 1.4 Delay, Loss, and Throughput in Packet-Switched Networks
- 1.5 Protocol Layers and Their Service Models
- 1.6 Networks Under Attack (**not covered**)
- 1.7 History of Computer Networking and the Internet (**Reading Assignment**)

Chapter 1: roadmap

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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)

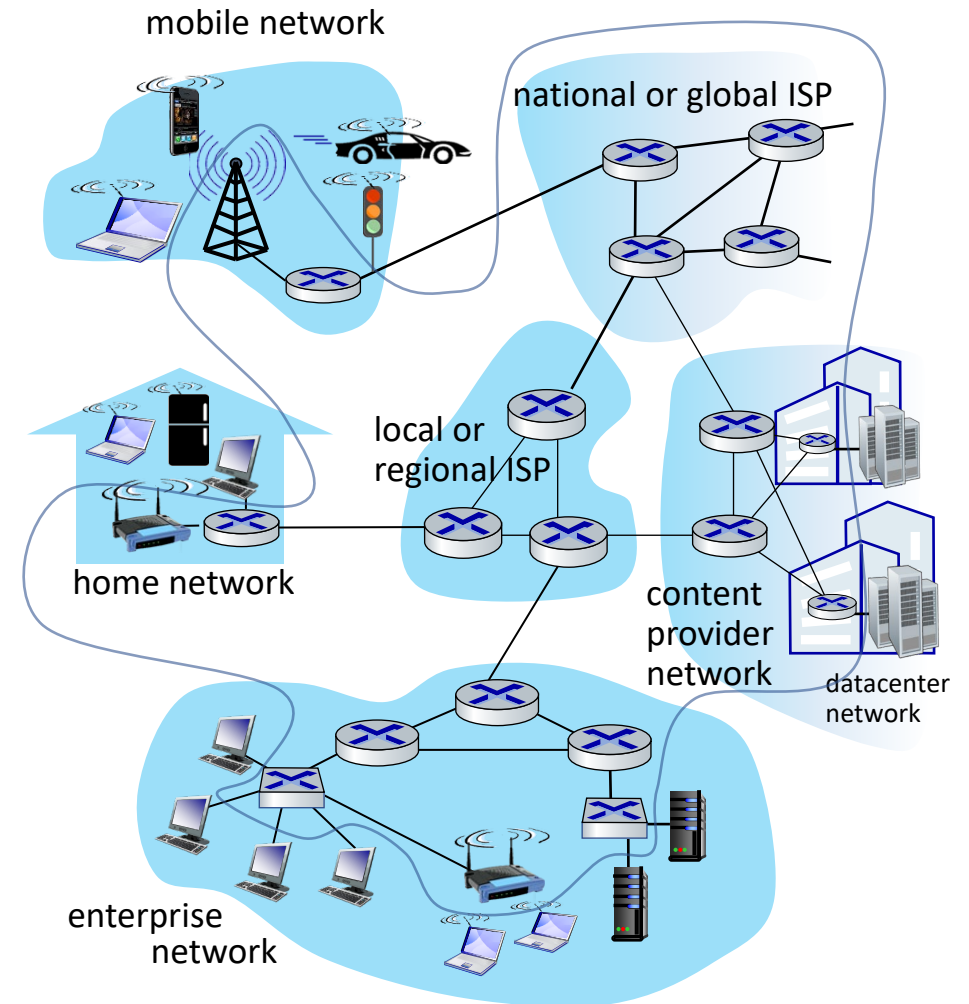
- *routers, switches*

Communication links

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

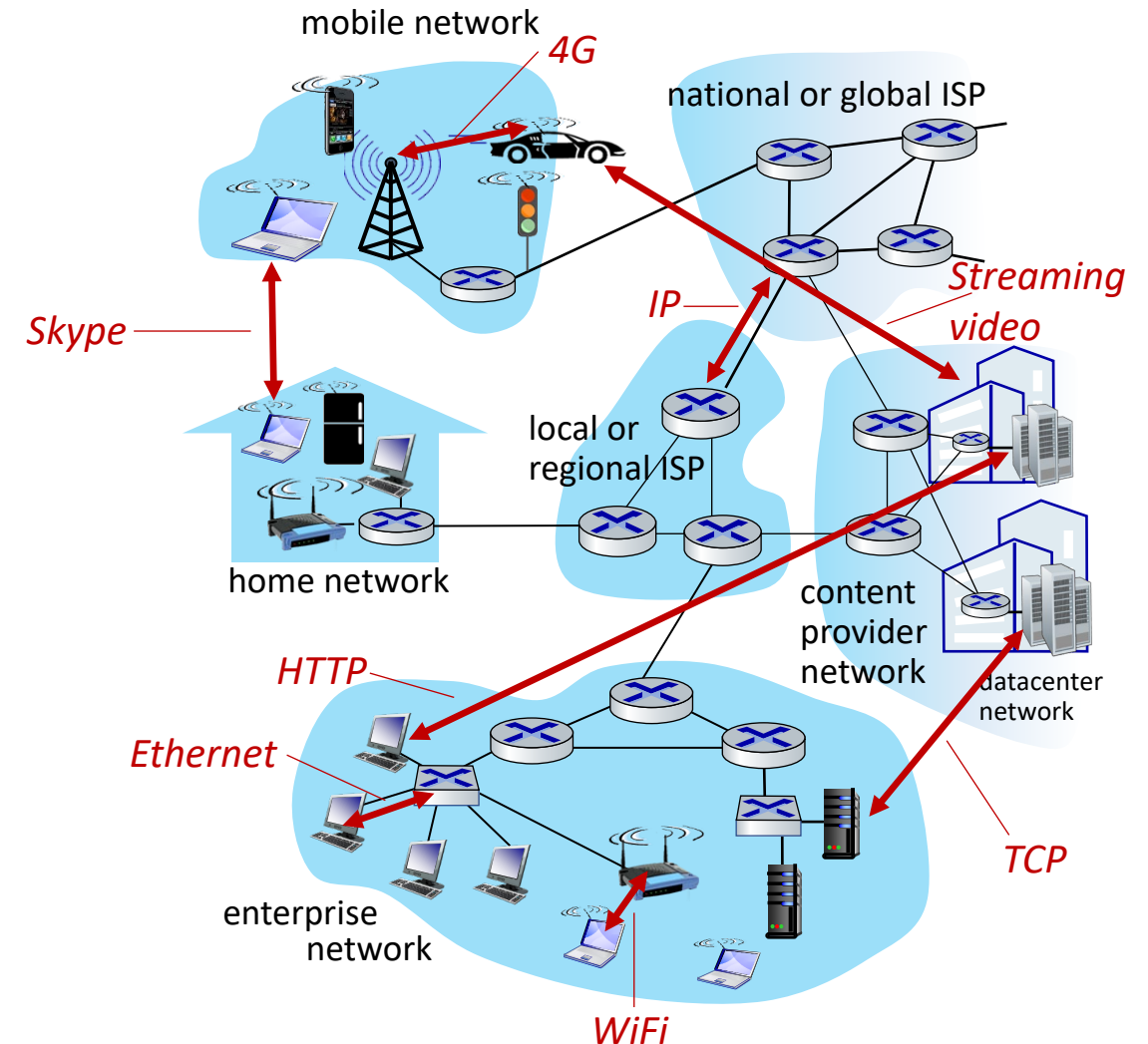
Networks

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



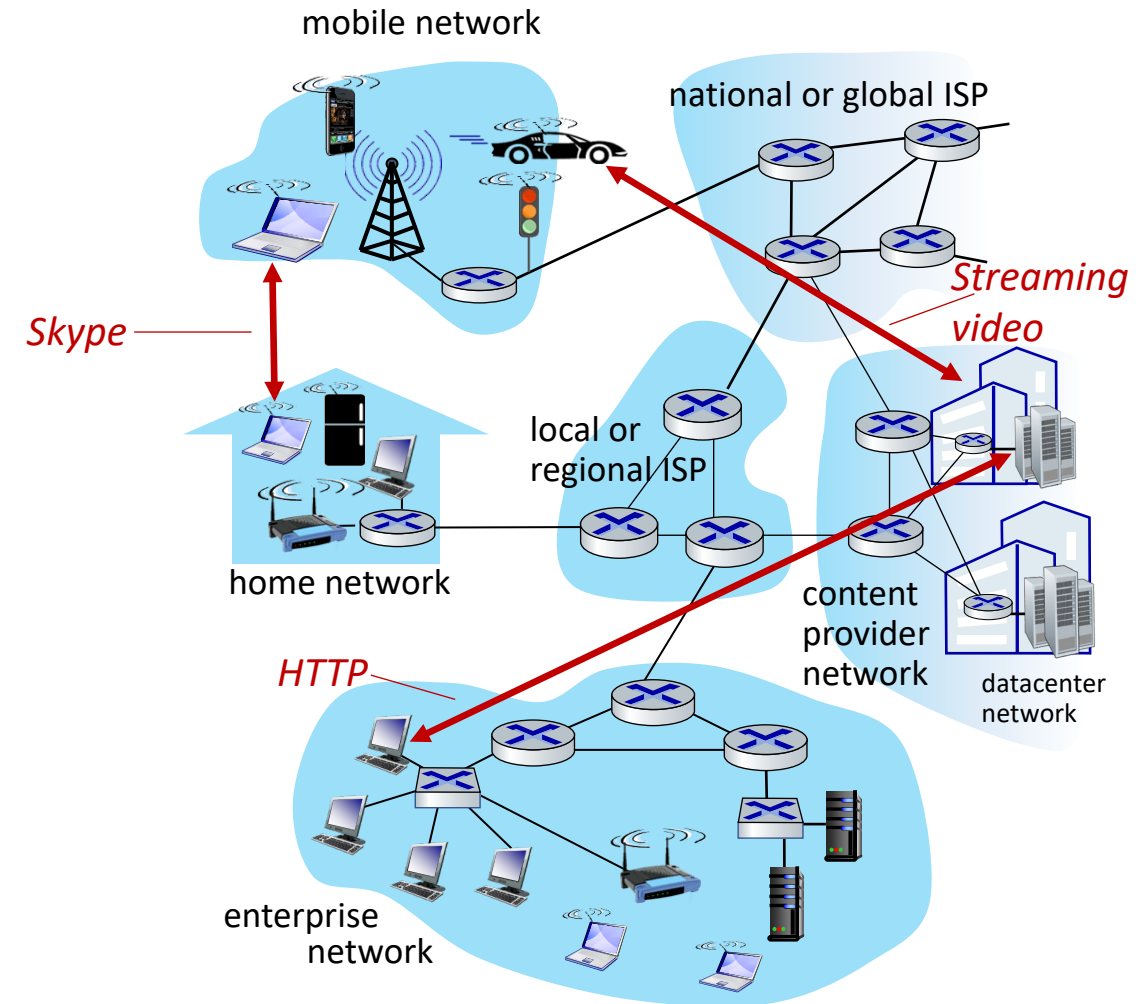
The Internet: a “nuts and bolts” view

- *Internet: “network of networks”*
 - Interconnected ISPs
- *protocols* are everywhere
 - control sending, receiving of messages
 - e.g., HTTP (Web), streaming video, Skype, TCP, IP, WiFi, 4G, Ethernet
- *Internet standards*
 - RFC: Request for Comments
 - IETF: Internet Engineering Task Force:
 - IEEE



The Internet: a “service” view

- *Infrastructure* that provides services to applications:
 - Web, streaming video, multimedia teleconferencing, email, games, e-commerce, social media, inter-connected appliances, ...
- provides *programming interface* to distributed applications:
 - “hooks” allowing sending/receiving **apps** to “connect” to, *use Internet transport service*
 - provides service options, analogous to postal service



“Fun” Internet-connected devices



Amazon Echo



Internet refrigerator



IP picture frame



Pacemaker & Monitor



Tweet-a-watt:
monitor energy use



Security Camera



Slingbox: remote
control cable TV



Web-enabled toaster +
weather forecaster



AR devices

Internet phones



sensorized,
bed
mattress



Fitbit

Others?

Consumer & Home



Smart Infrastructure



Security & Surveillance



Healthcare



Transportation



Retail



Industrial



Others

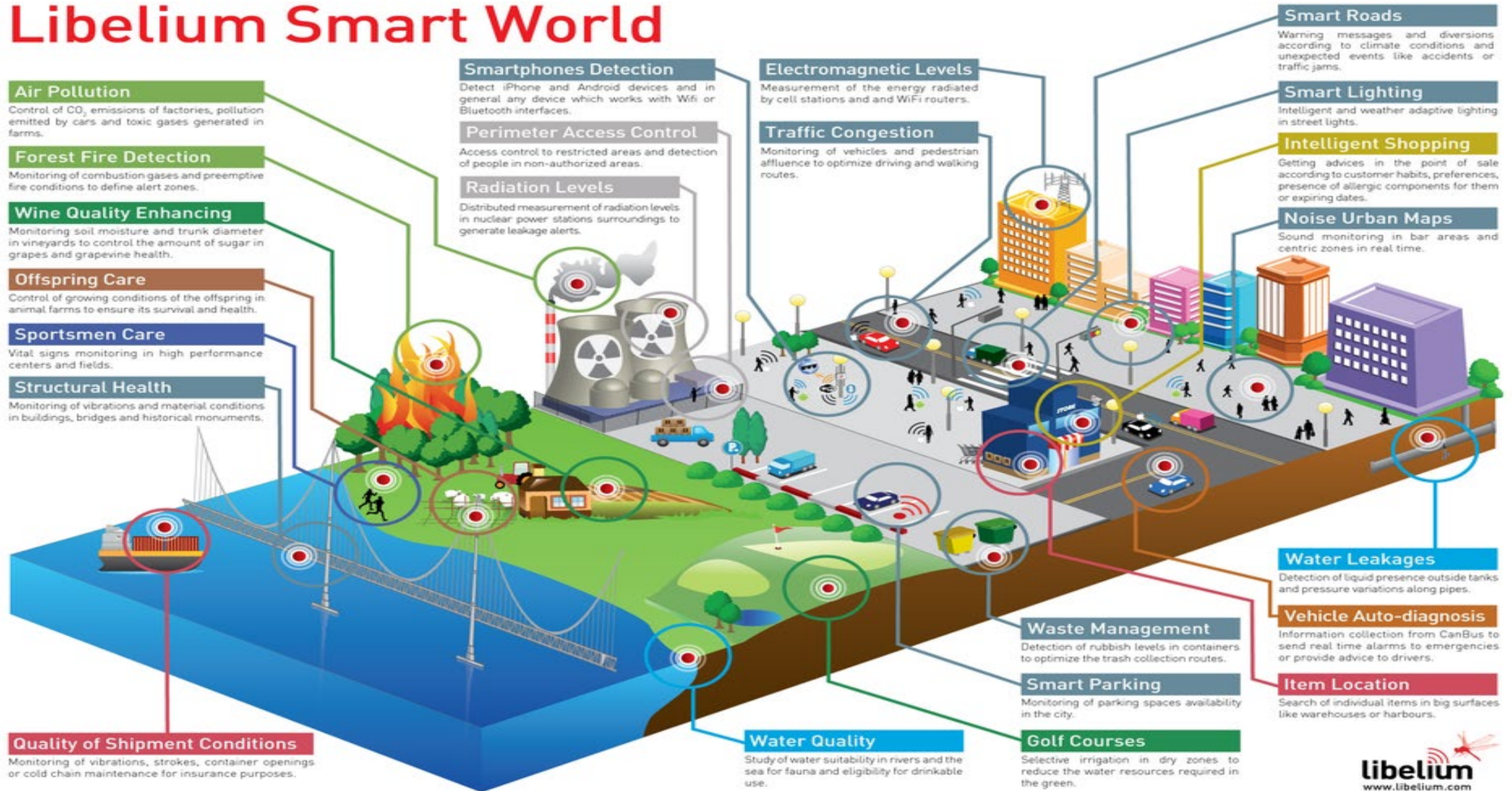


Network

The Smart World of Future – Using IoTs

Source: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/jacobmorgan/2014/05/13/simple-explanation-internet-things-that-anyone-can-understand/#ef2433f1d091>

Libelium Smart World








The Potential of IoTs

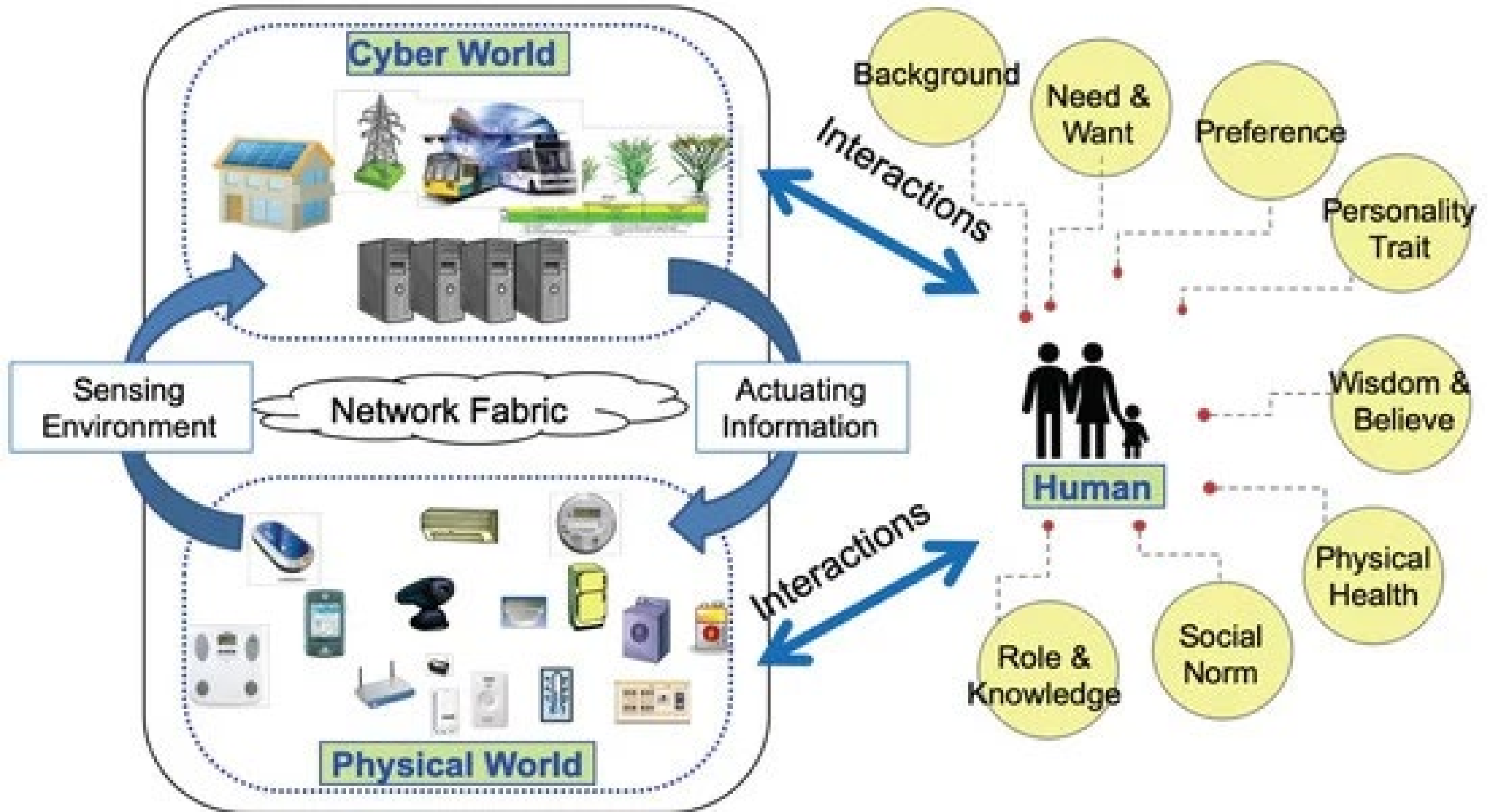
GE's estimates on potential of just 1 % savings applied using IoT across global industry sectors

Value of Industrial Internet is huge

Connected machines and data could eliminate up to \$150 billion in waste across industries

Industry	Segment	Type of savings	Estimated value over 15 years (Billion nominal US dollars)
 Aviation	Commercial	1% fuel savings	\$30B
 Power	Gas-fired generation	1% fuel savings	\$66B
 Healthcare	System-wide	1% reduction in system inefficiency	\$63B
 Rail	Freight	1% reduction in system inefficiency	\$27B
 Oil and Gas	Exploration and development	1% reduction in capital expenditures	\$90B

Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS)



Demos: UA-2 Drone-based Sensor Network

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8dwpo3mG2uw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EnDOQ6kFU88>

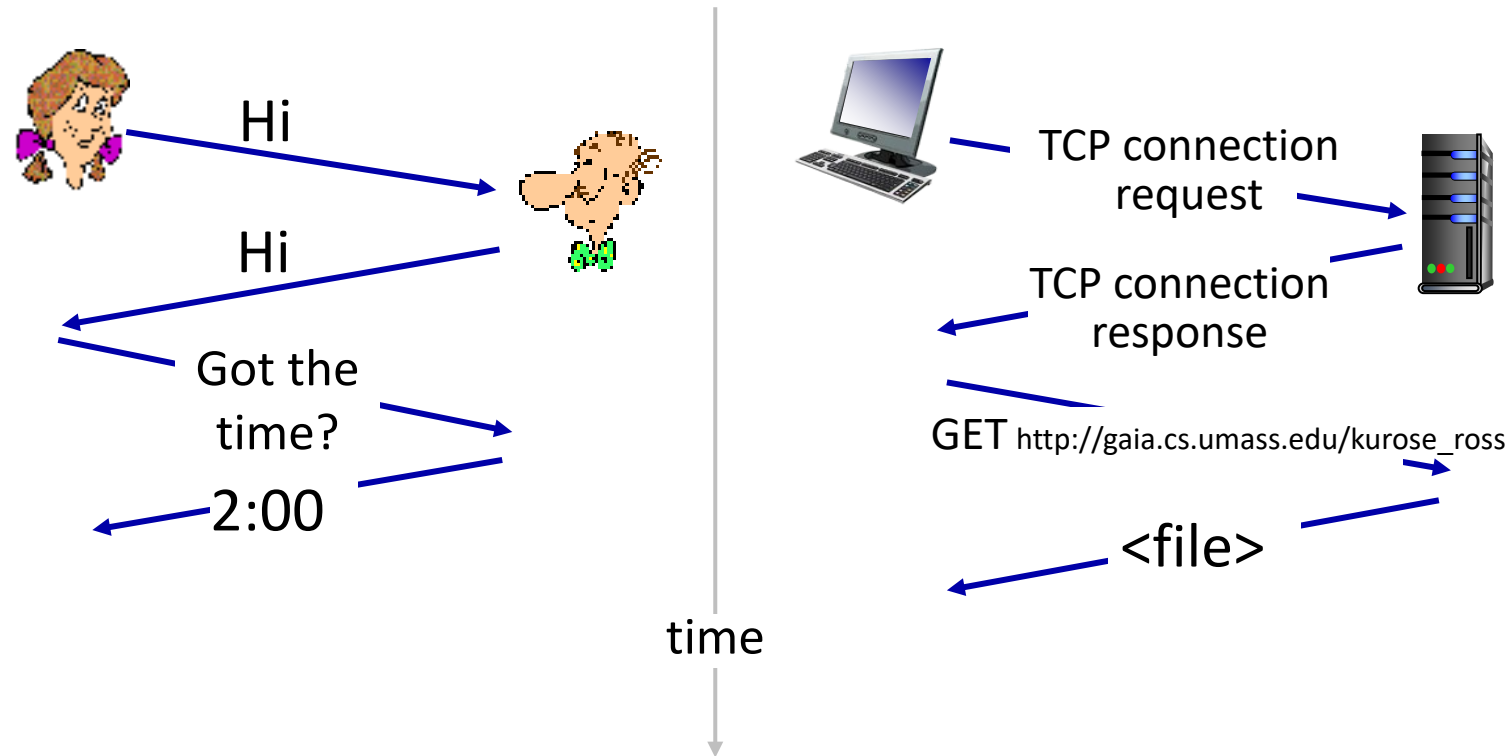
Chapter 1: roadmap

- 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 (*not covered*)
- Protocol layers, service models
- History (*reading assignment*)



What's a protocol?

A human protocol and a computer network protocol:



Q: other human protocols?

What's a protocol?

Human protocols:

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

... 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 msg transmission, reception

Chapter 1: roadmap

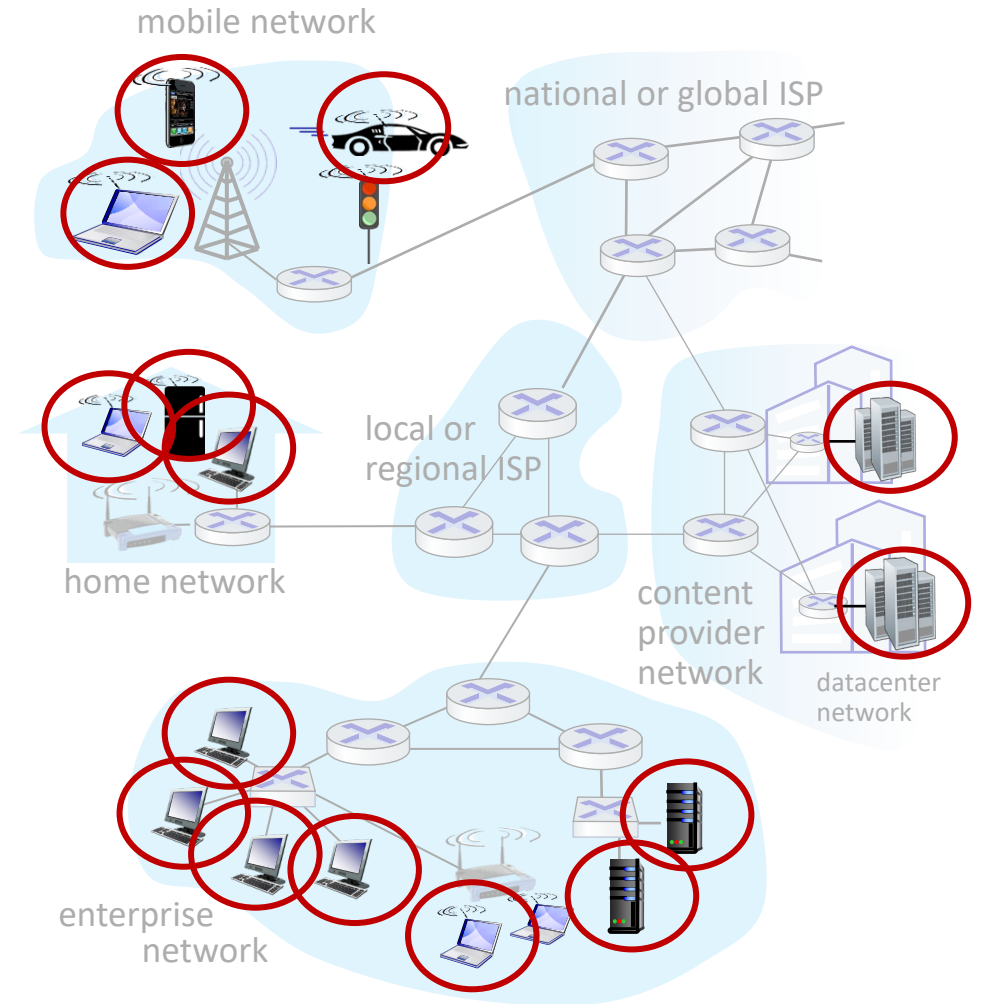
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A closer look at Internet structure

Network edge:

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



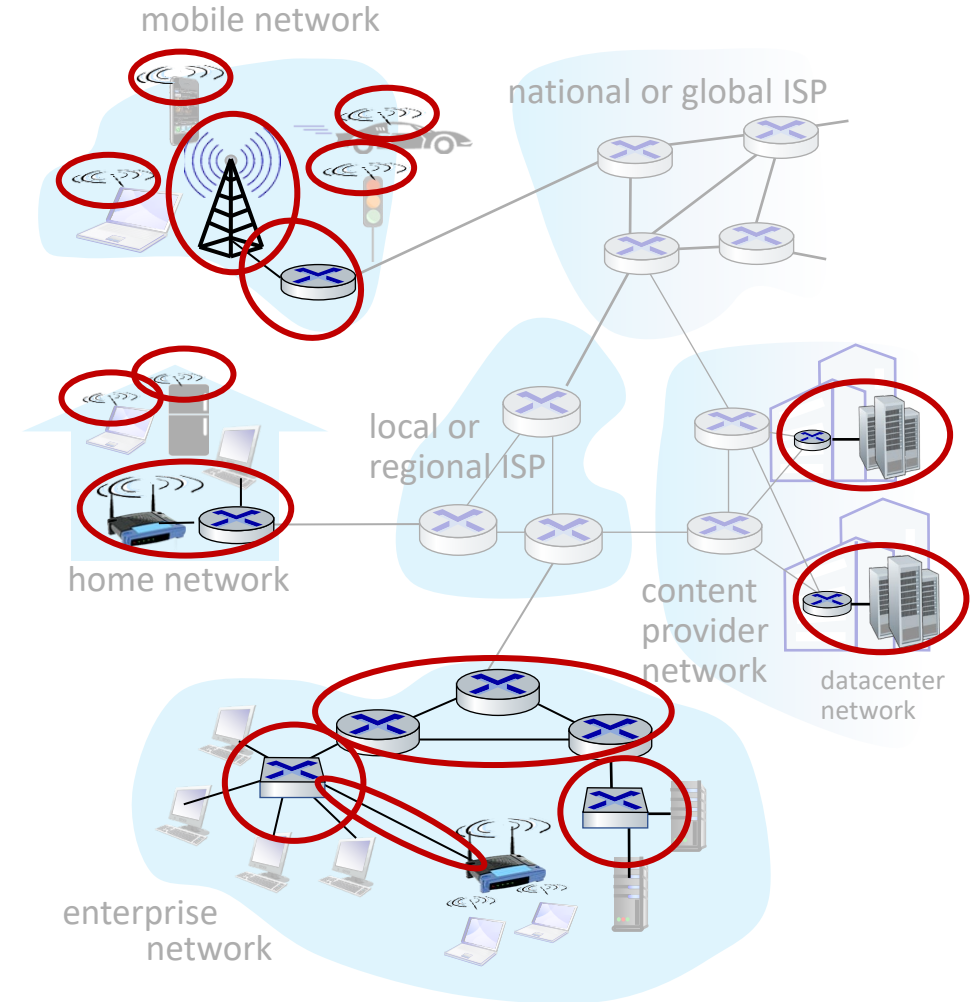
A closer look at Internet structure

Network edge:

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Access networks, physical media:

- wired, wireless communication links



A closer look at Internet structure

Network edge:

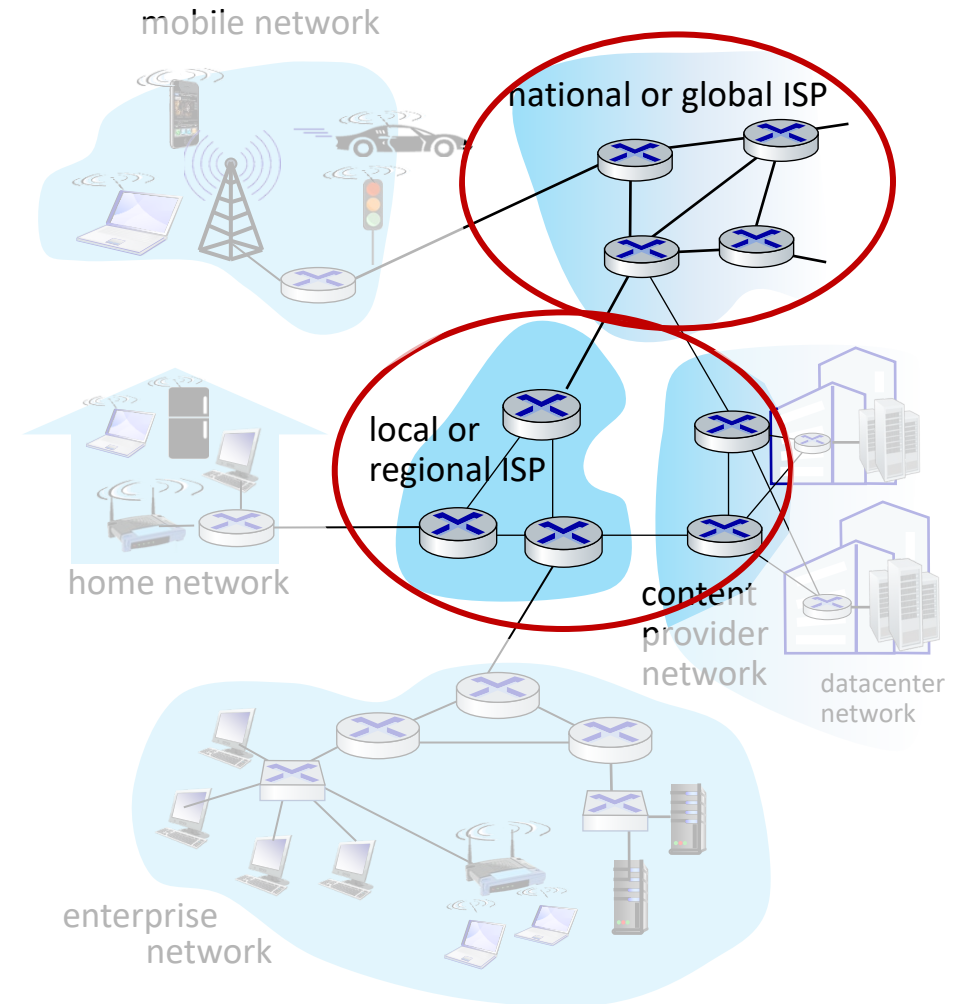
- hosts: clients and servers
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Access networks, physical media:

- wired, wireless communication links

Network core:

- interconnected routers
- network of networks



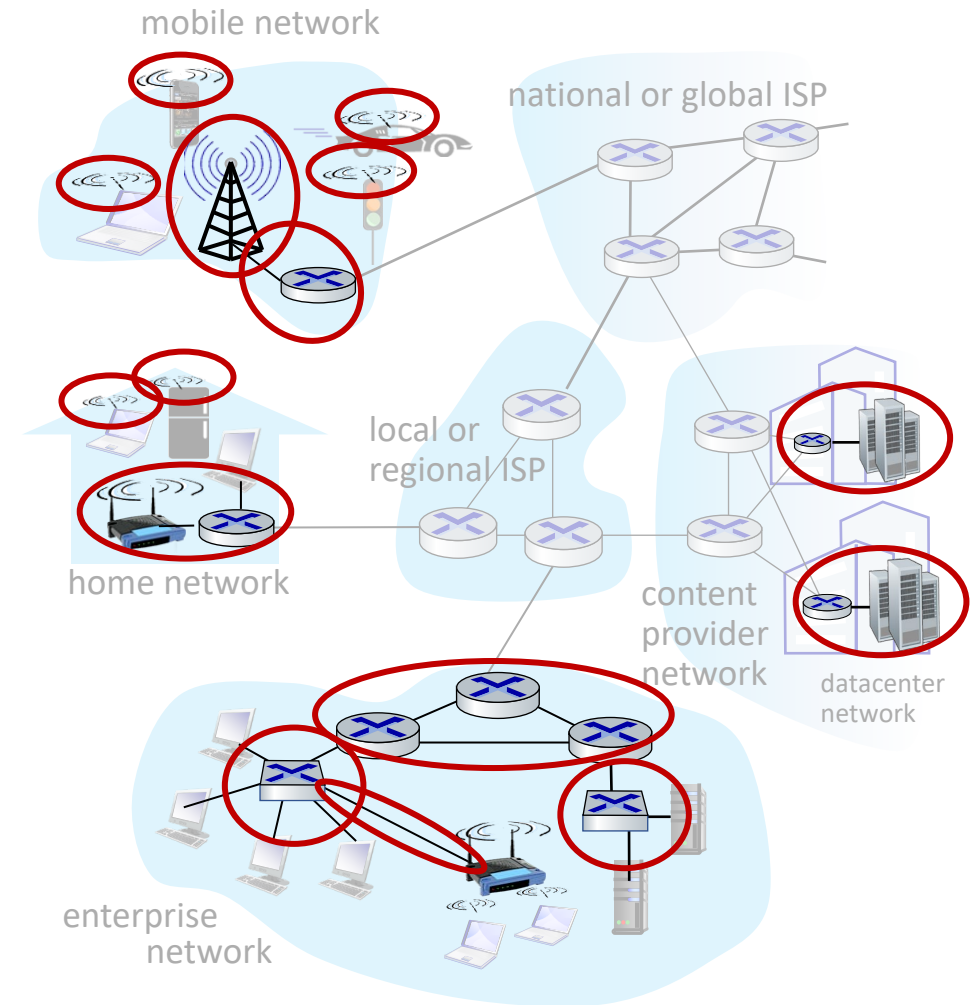
Access networks and physical media

Q: How to connect end systems to edge router?

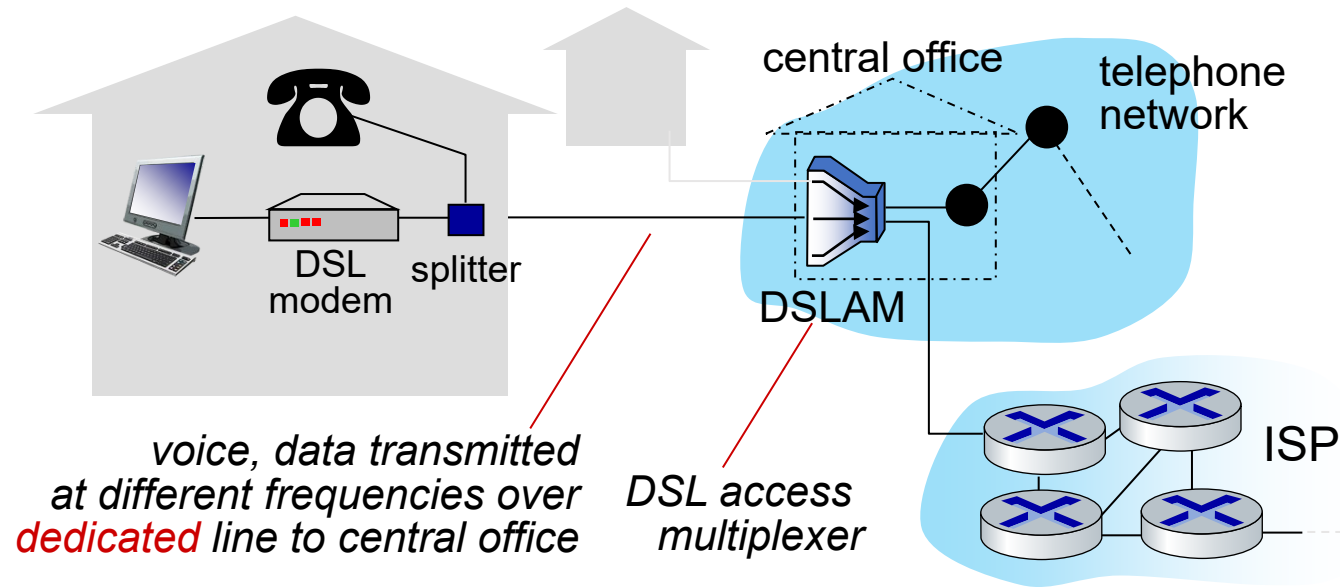
- residential access nets
- institutional access networks (school, company)
- mobile access networks (WiFi, 4G/5G)

What to look for:

- transmission rate (bits per second) of access network?
- shared or dedicated access among users?

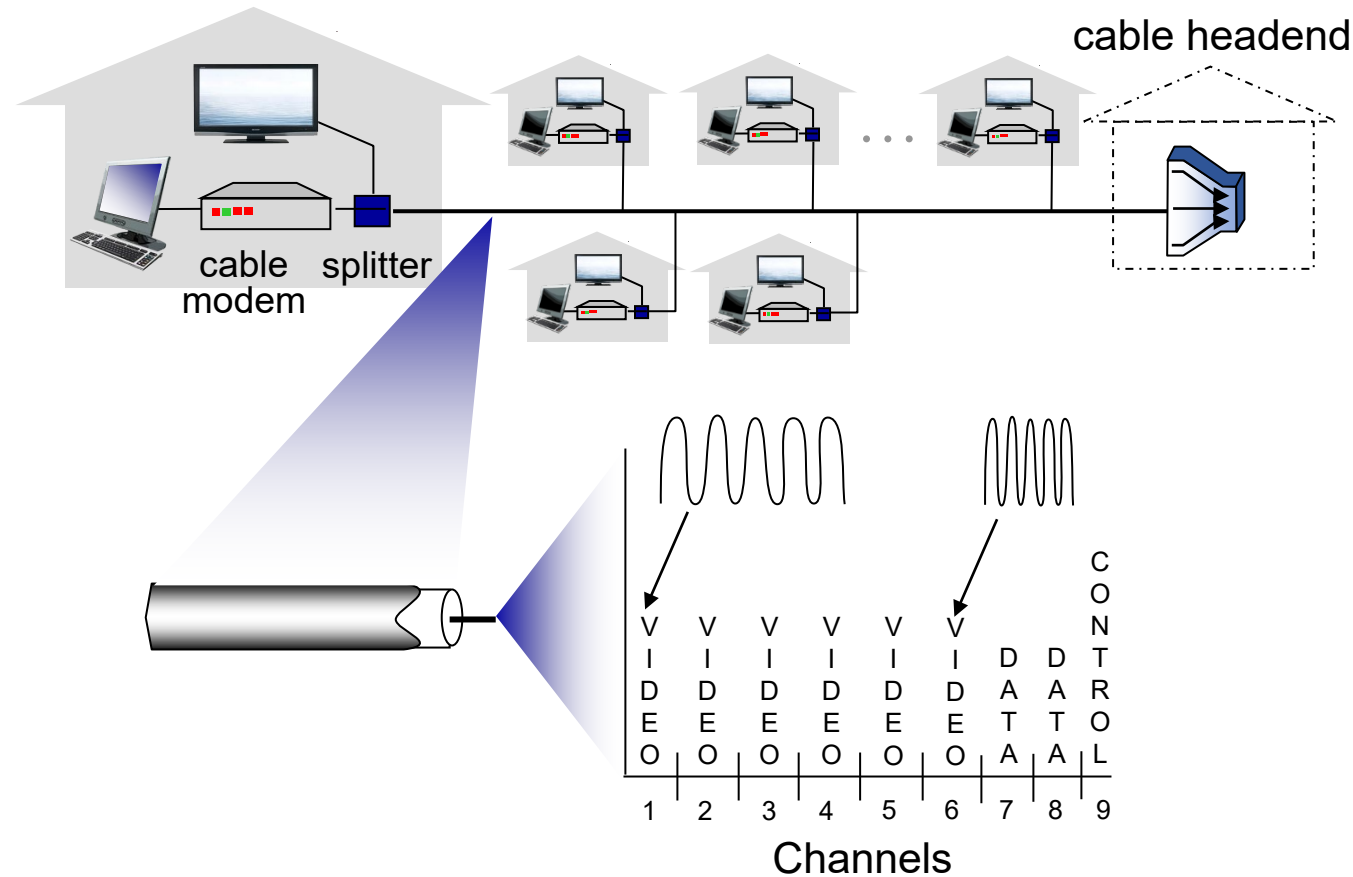


Access networks: digital subscriber line (DSL)



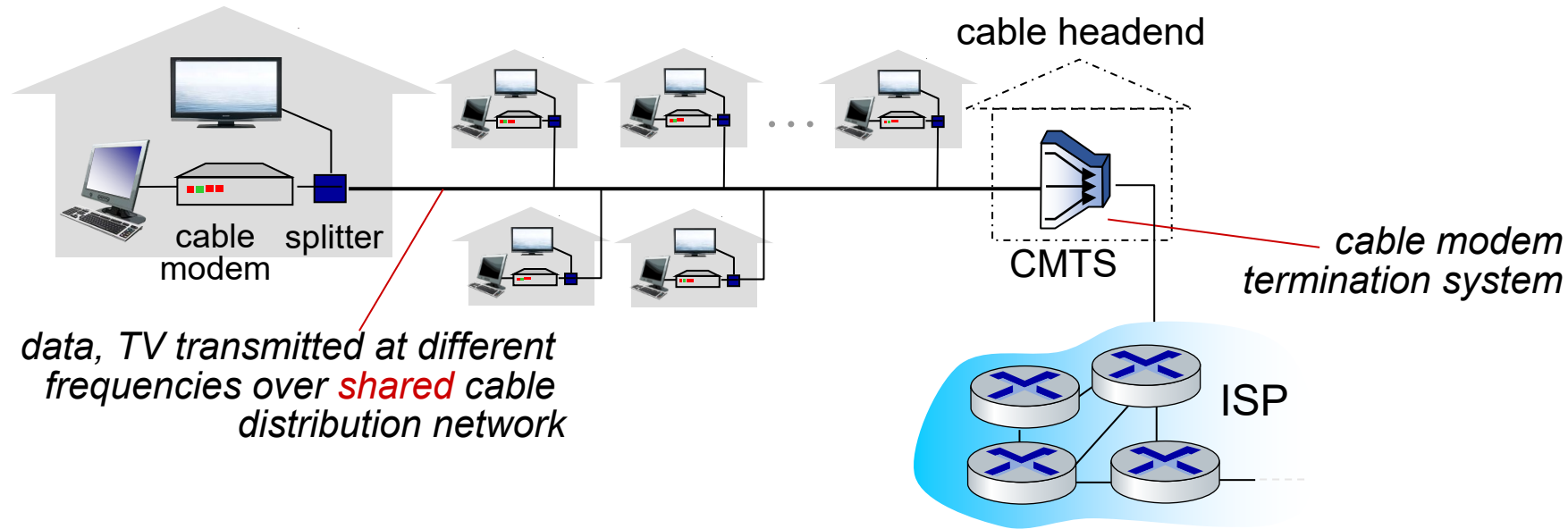
- use *existing* telephone line to central office DSLAM
 - data over DSL phone line goes to Internet
 - voice over DSL phone line goes to telephone net
- 24-52 Mbps dedicated downstream transmission rate
- 3.5-16 Mbps dedicated upstream transmission rate

Access networks: cable-based access



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

Access networks: cable-based access



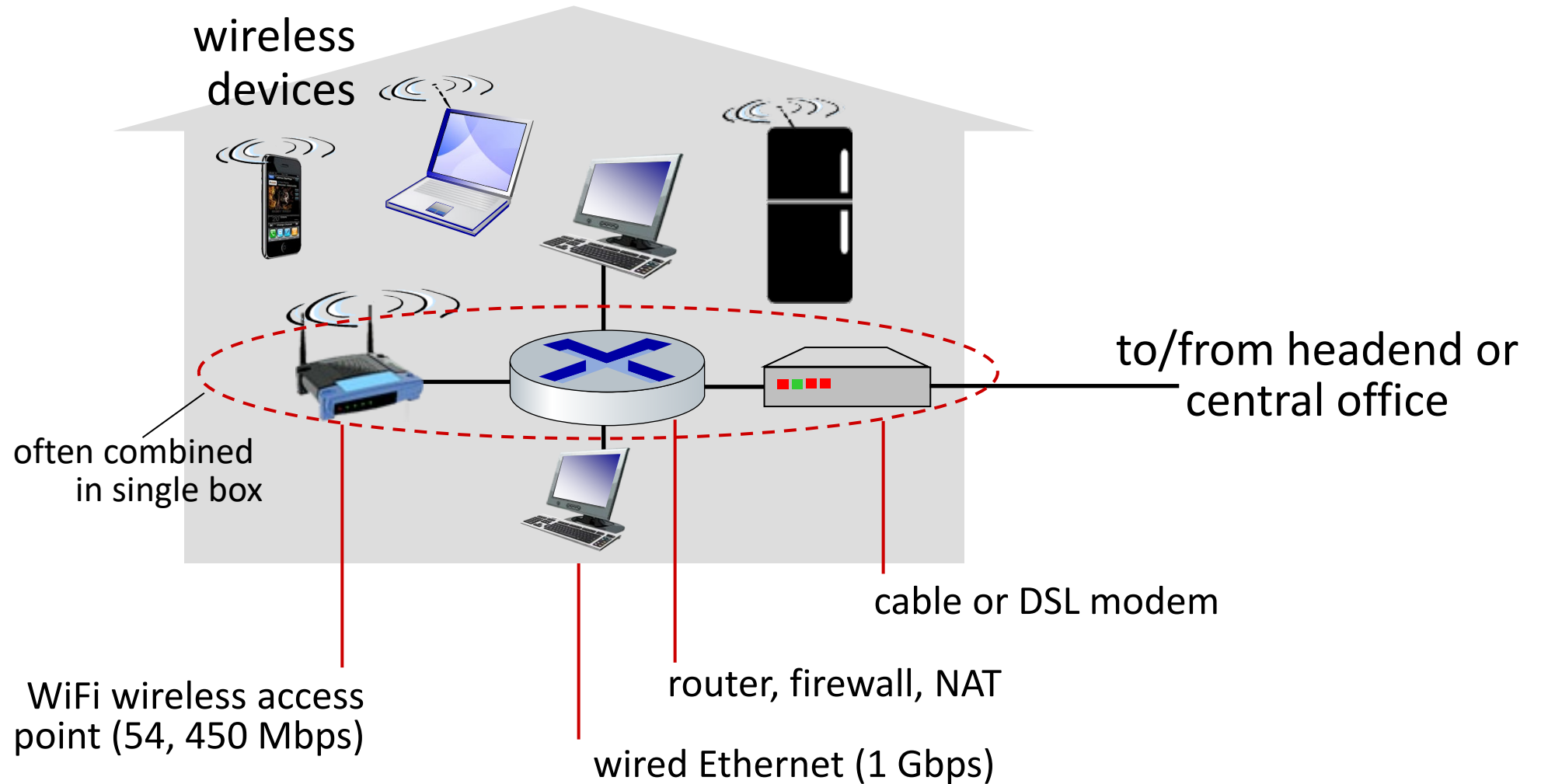
- HFC: hybrid fiber coax

- asymmetric: up to 40 Mbps – 1.2 Gbs 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: home networks



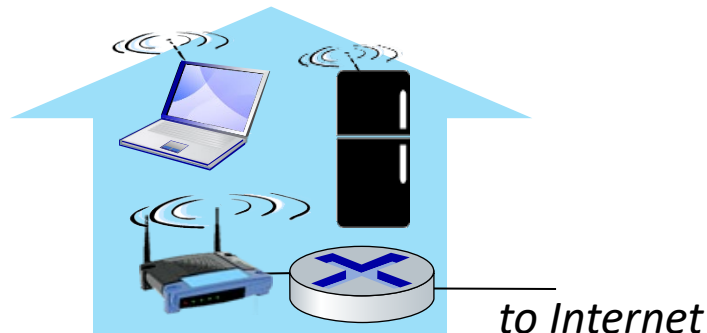
Wireless access networks

Shared *wireless* access network connects end system to router

- via base station aka “access point”

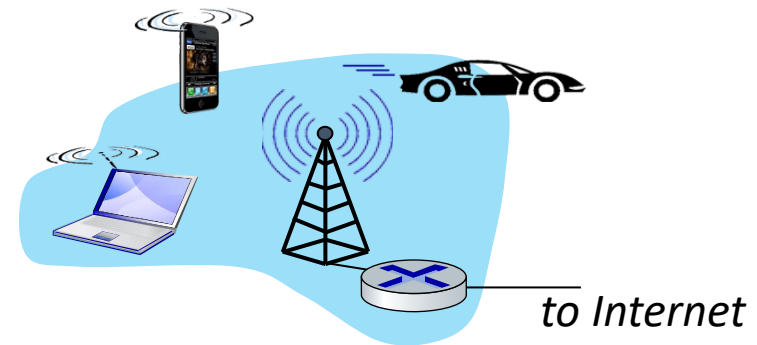
Wireless local area networks (WLANs)

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

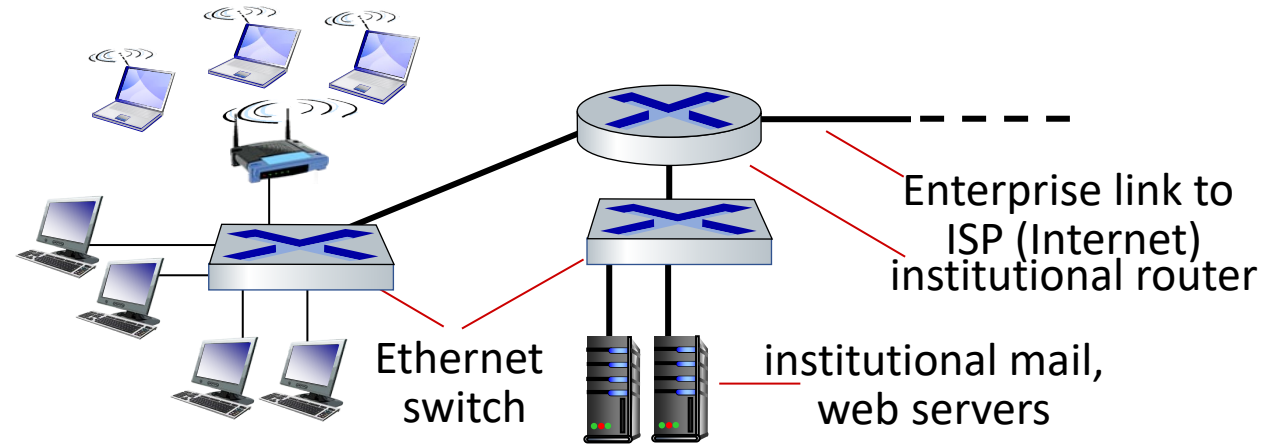


Wide-area cellular access networks

- provided by mobile, cellular network operator (10's km)
- 10's Mbps
- 4G cellular networks (5G coming)



Access networks: enterprise networks



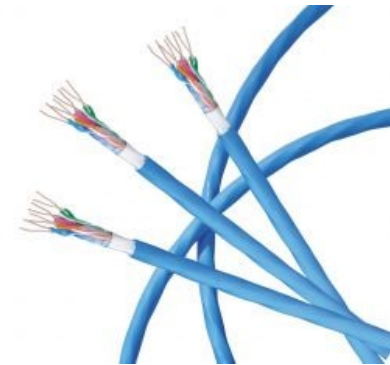
- companies, universities, etc.
- mix of wired, wireless link technologies, connecting a mix of switches and routers (we'll cover differences shortly)
 - Ethernet (CSMA/CD): wired access at 100Mbps, 1Gbps, 10Gbps
 - WiFi (CSMA/CA): wireless access points at 11, 54, 450 Mbps

Links: physical media (reading assignment)

- **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 Ethernet



Links: physical media

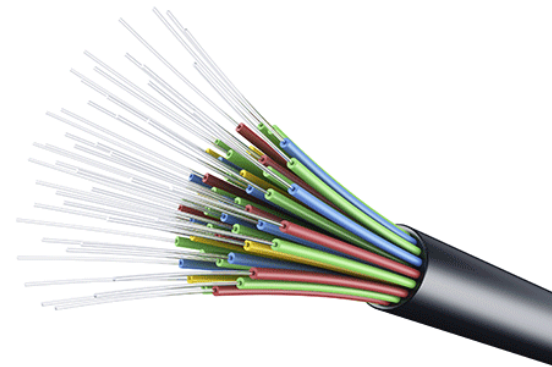
Coaxial cable:

- two concentric copper conductors
- bidirectional
- broadband:
 - multiple frequency channels on cable
 - 100's Mbps per channel



Fiber optic cable:

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



Links: physical media

Wireless radio

- signal carried in electromagnetic spectrum
- no physical “wire”
- broadcast and “half-duplex” (sender to receiver)
- propagation environment effects:
 - reflection
 - obstruction by objects
 - interference

Radio link types:

- terrestrial radios
 - short distance (1~2 meters)
 - Wireless LAN (WiFi)
 - Up to 100's Mbps
 - wide-area (e.g., cellular)
 - 4G cellular: ~ 10's Mbps
- satellite
 - up to 45 Mbps per channel
 - 270 msec end-end delay
 - geosynchronous versus low-earth-orbit

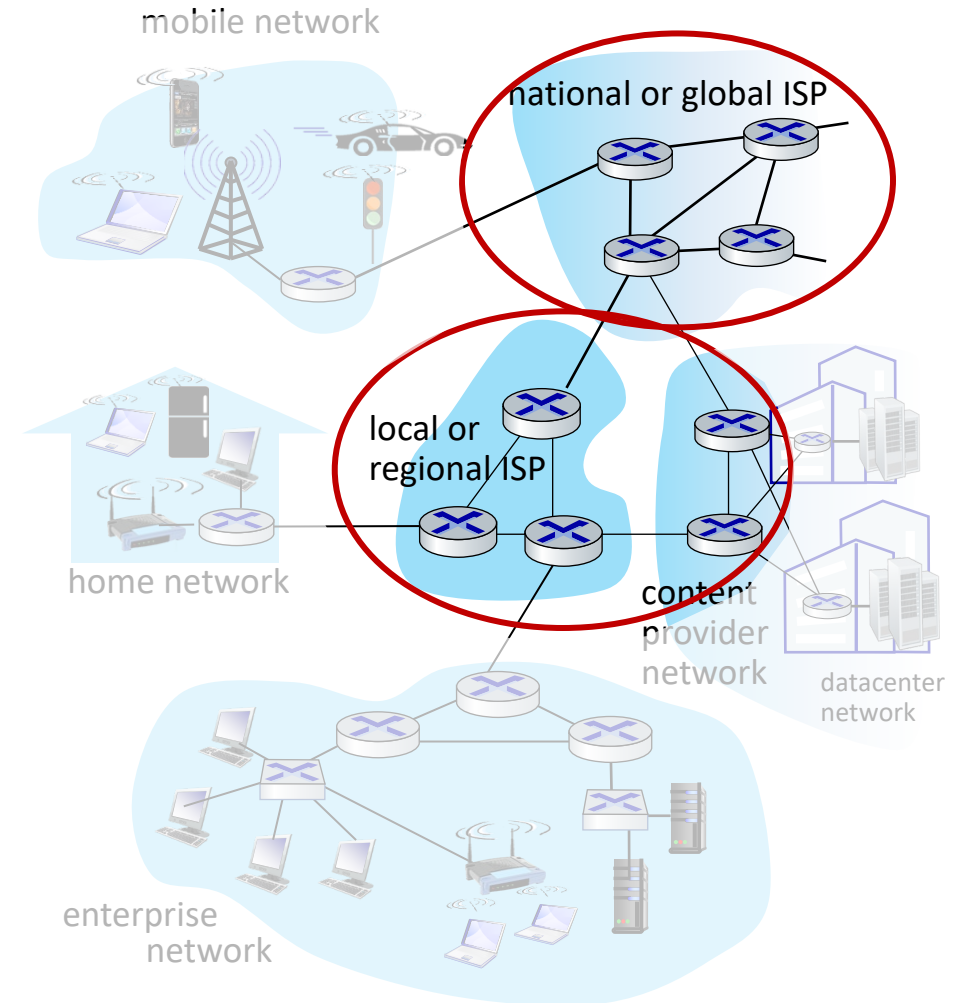
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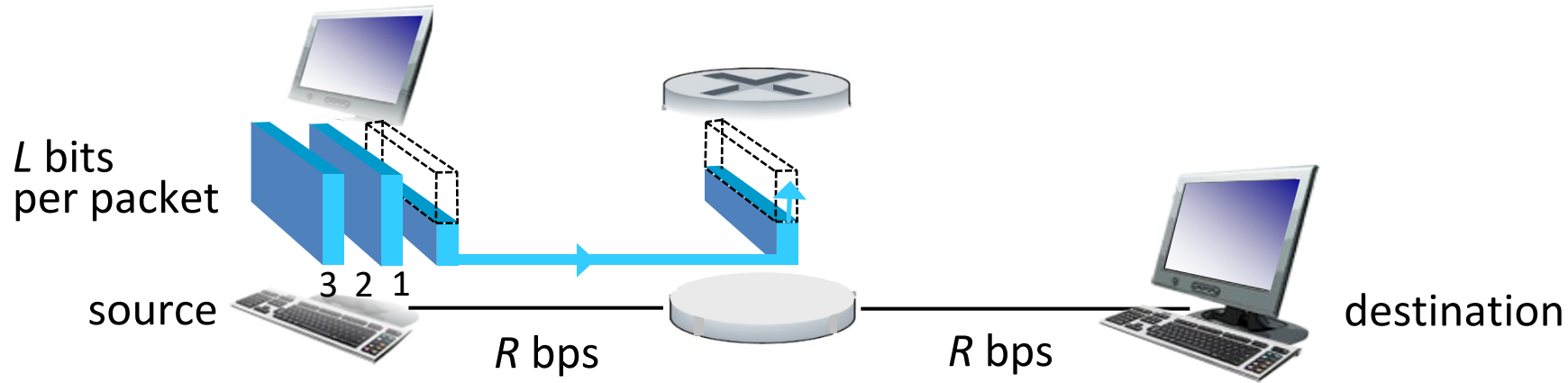


The network core

- 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



Packet-switching: store-and-forward

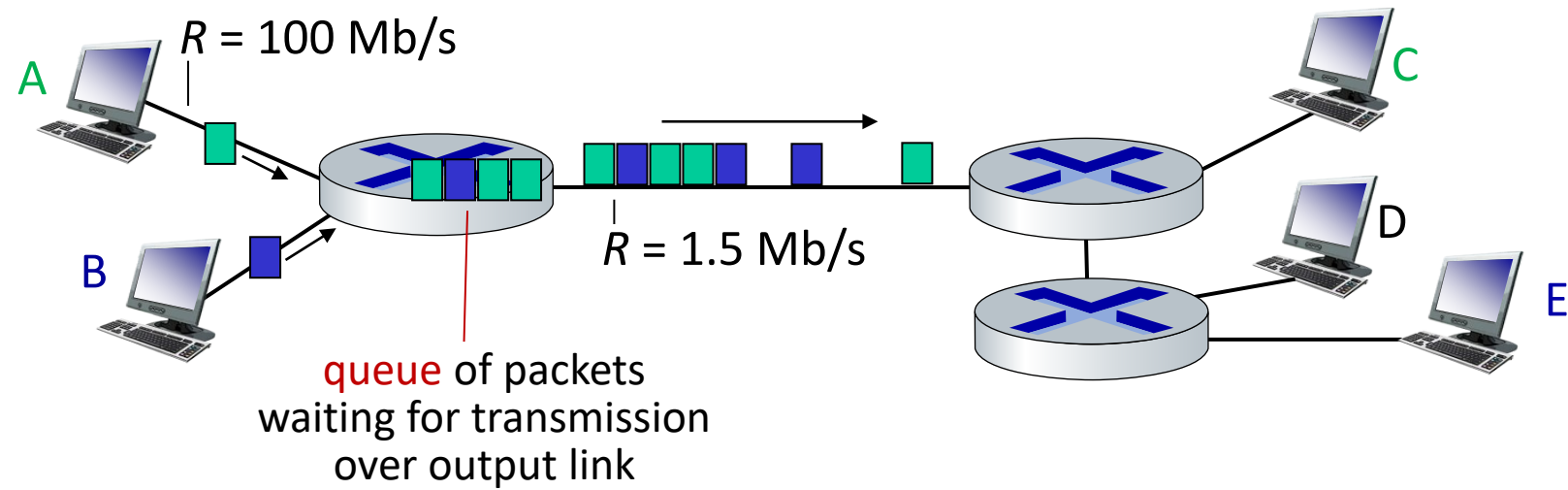


- **Transmission delay:** takes L/R seconds to transmit (push out) L -bit packet into link at R bps
- **Store and forward:** entire packet must arrive at router before it can be transmitted on next link
- **End-end delay:** $2L/R$ (above), assuming zero propagation delay (more on delay shortly)

One-hop numerical example:

- $L = 10$ Kbits
- $R = 100$ Mbps
- one-hop transmission delay = 0.1 msec

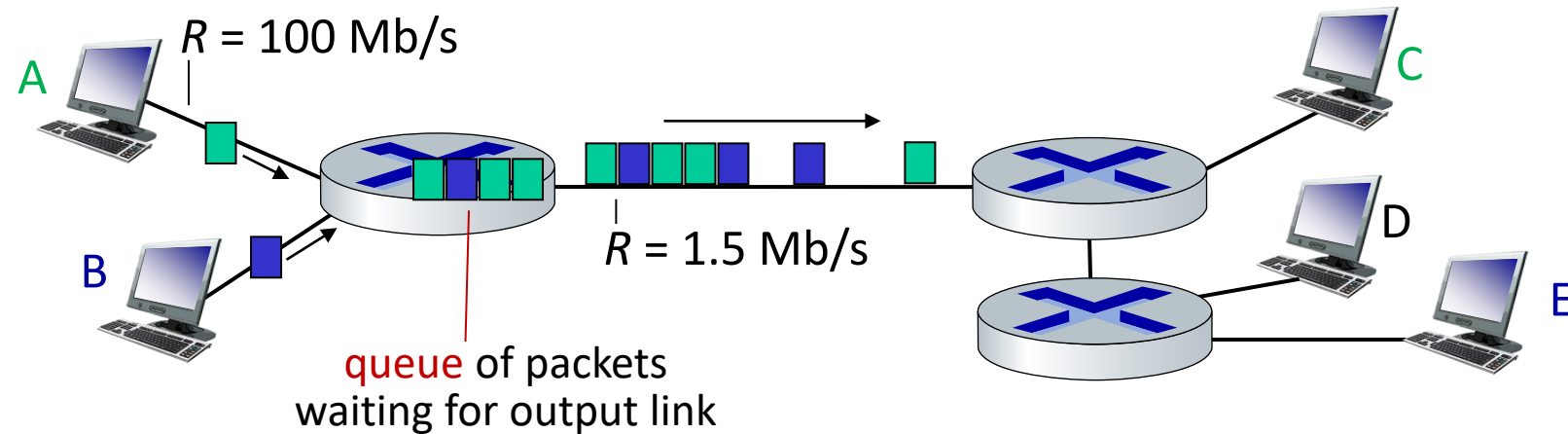
Packet-switching: queueing



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



Packet-switching: queueing delay, loss

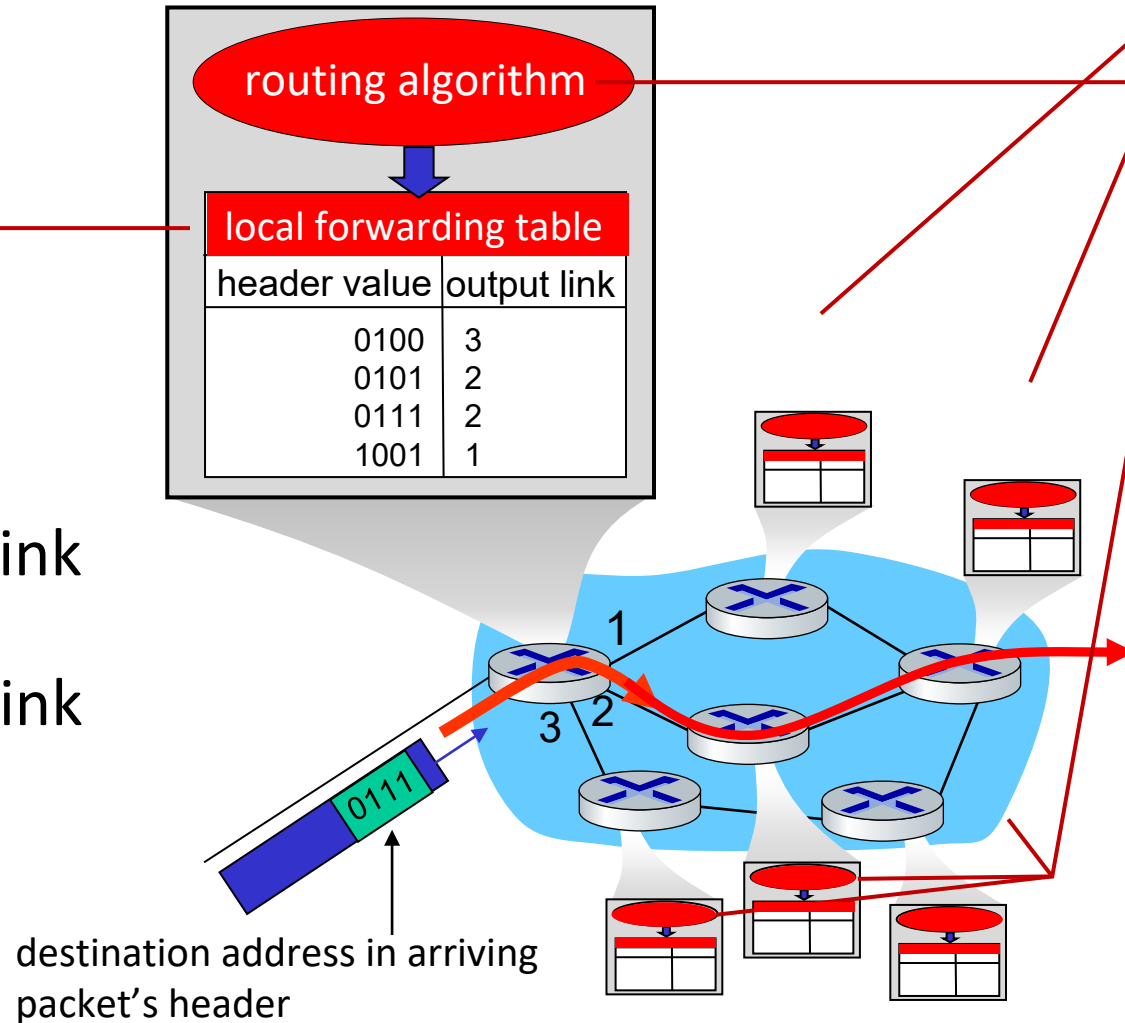


Packet queuing and loss: if arrival rate (in bps) to link exceeds transmission rate (bps) of link for a period of time:

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

Two key network-core functions

- Forwarding:**
- *local* action: move arriving packets from router's input link to appropriate router output link



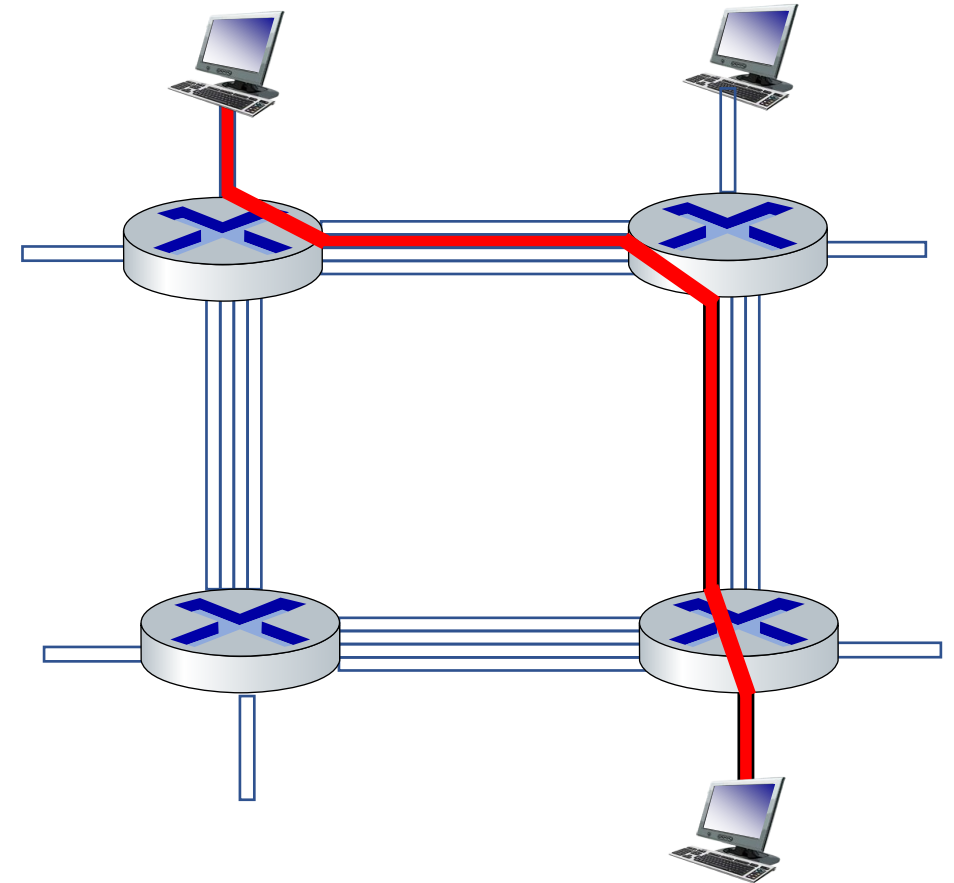
Routing:

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

Alternative to packet switching: circuit switching

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

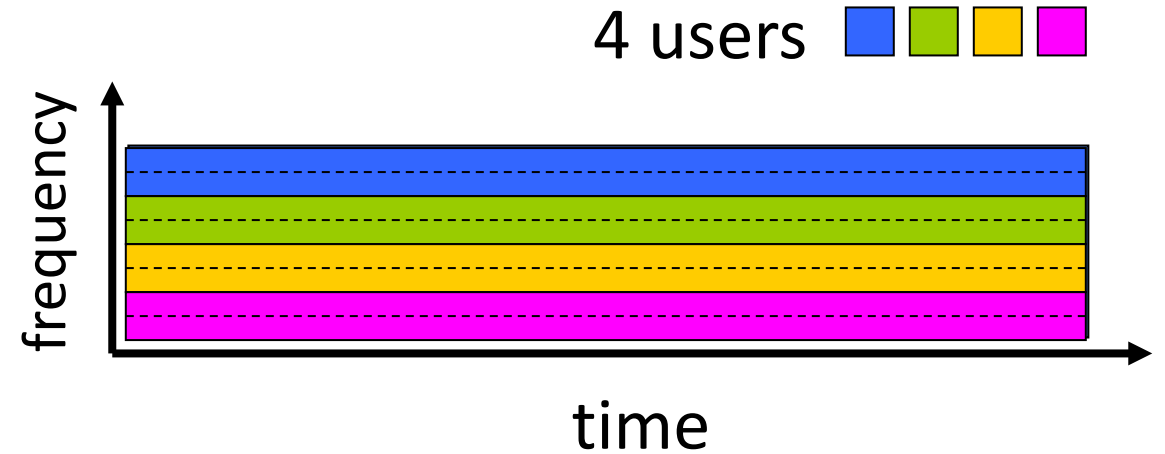
- in diagram, each link has four circuits.
 - call gets 2nd circuit in top link and 1st circuit in right link.
- dedicated resources: no sharing
 - circuit-like (guaranteed) performance
- circuit segment idle if not used by call (no sharing)
- commonly used in traditional telephone networks



Circuit switching: FDM and TDM

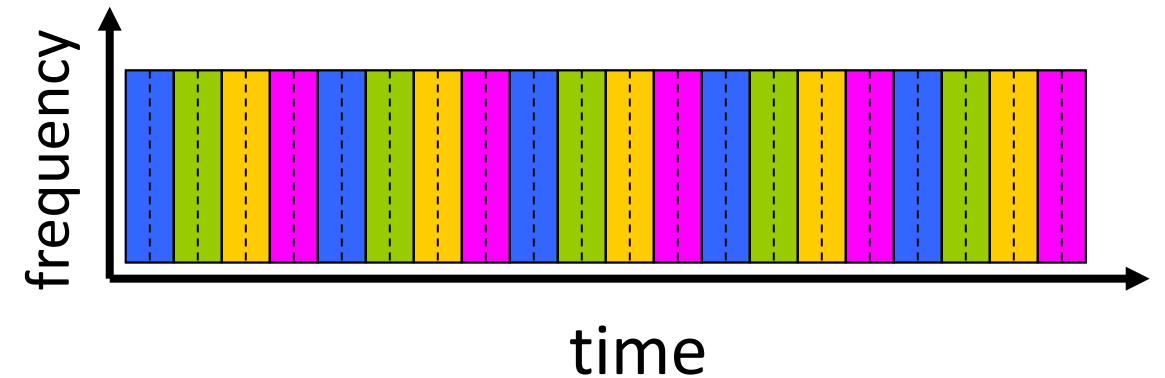
Frequency Division Multiplexing (FDM)

- 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, but only during its time slot(s)



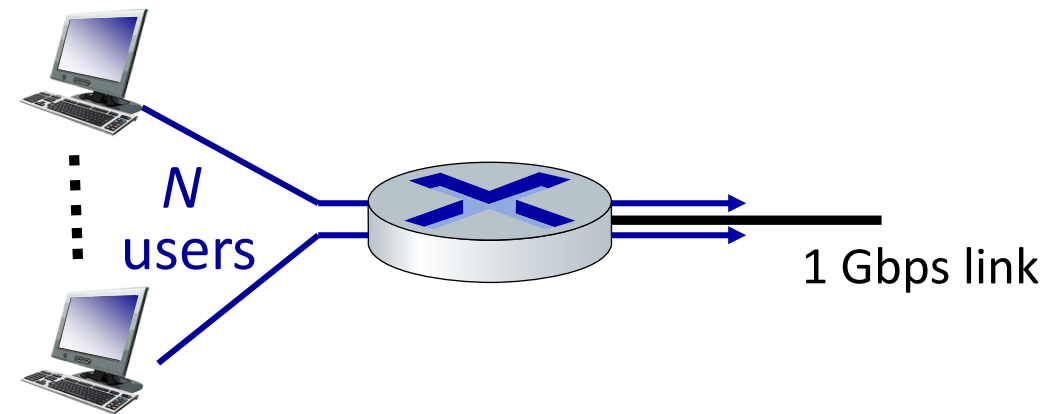
Packet switching versus circuit switching

packet switching allows more users to use network!

Example:

- 1 Gb/s link
- each user:
 - 100 Mb/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 *

$$(35, 10) * 0.1^{10} * (1-0.1)^{(35-10)}$$



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

- Probability that 10 users are active simultaneously

$$p = \binom{35}{10} 0.1^{10} 0.9^{(35-10)}$$
$$= \frac{35!}{10!(35-10)!} 0.1^{10} 0.9^{(35-10)}$$

- Probability that more than 10 users are active simultaneously

$$p = \sum_{k=11}^{35} \binom{35}{k} 0.1^k 0.9^{35-k}$$

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 (**best effort**)
 - simpler, no call setup
- **excessive congestion possible**: packet delay and loss due to **buffer overflow**
 - protocols needed for reliable data transfer, **congestion control**
- **Q: How to provide circuit-like behavior?**
 - bandwidth guarantees traditionally used for audio/video applications

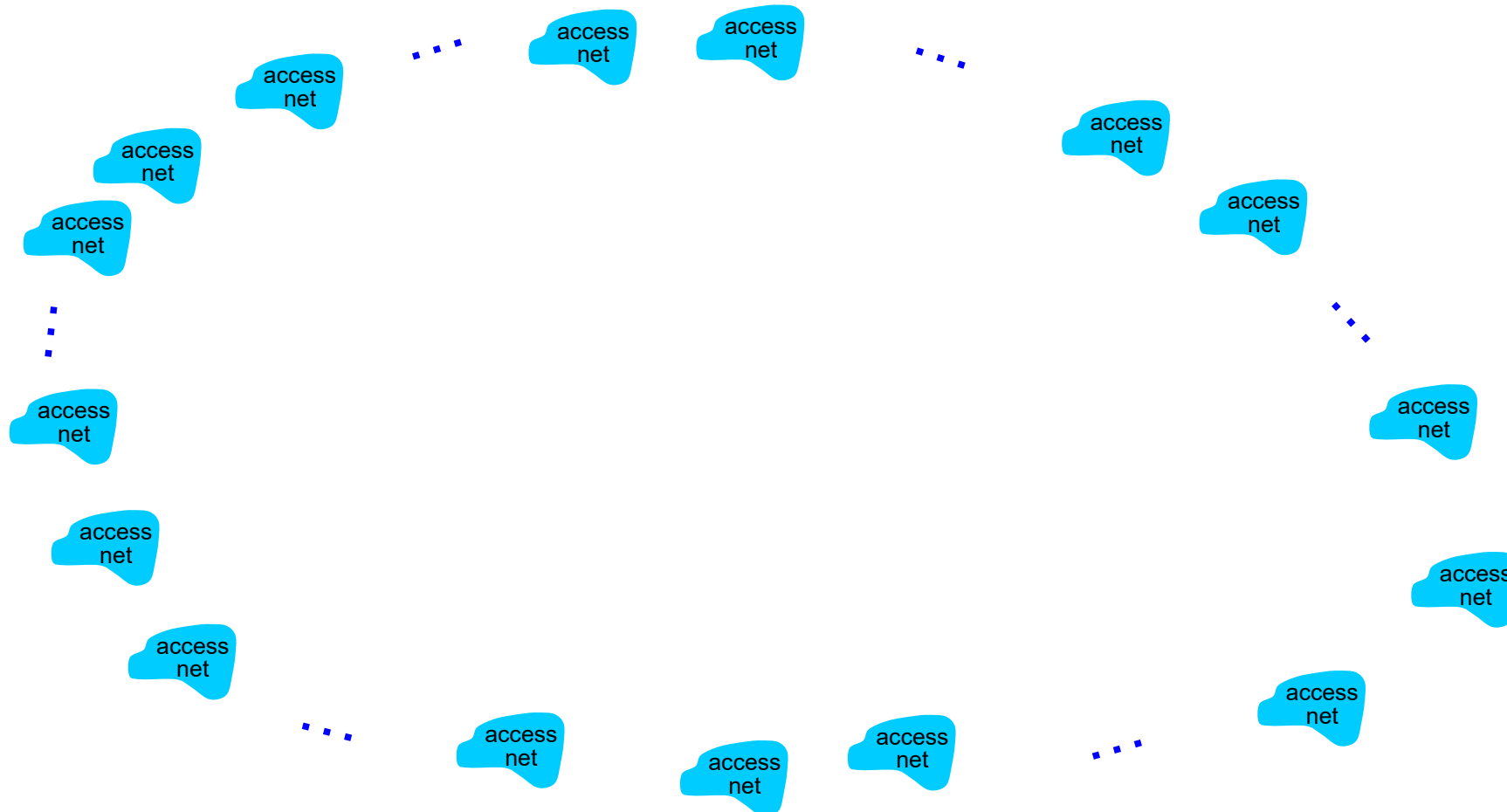
Q: human analogies of reserved resources (circuit switching) versus on-demand allocation (packet switching)?

Internet structure: a “network of networks”

- Hosts connect to Internet via **access** Internet Service Providers (ISPs)
 - residential, enterprise (company, university, commercial) 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

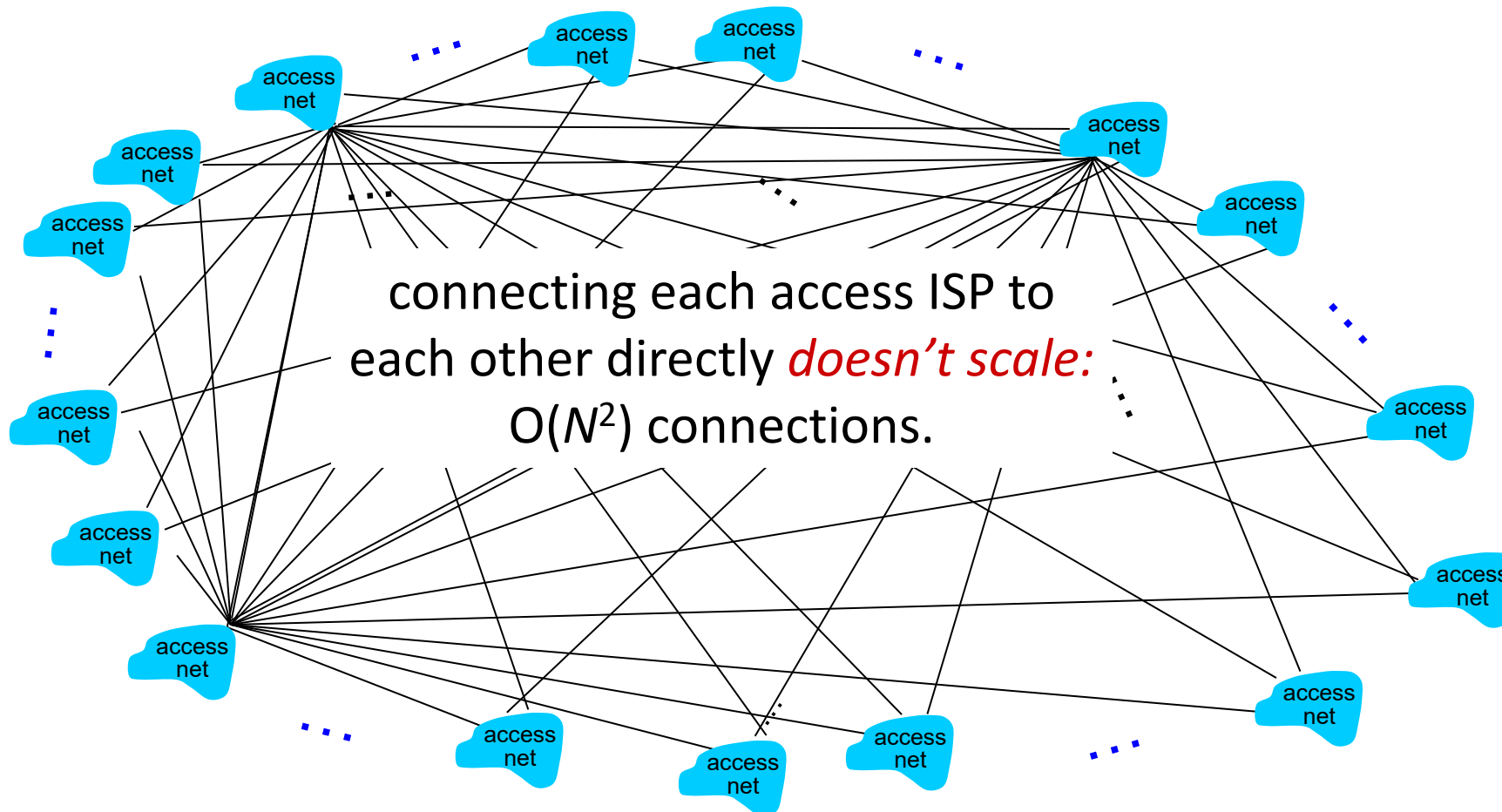
Internet structure: a “network of networks”

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



Internet structure: a “network of networks”

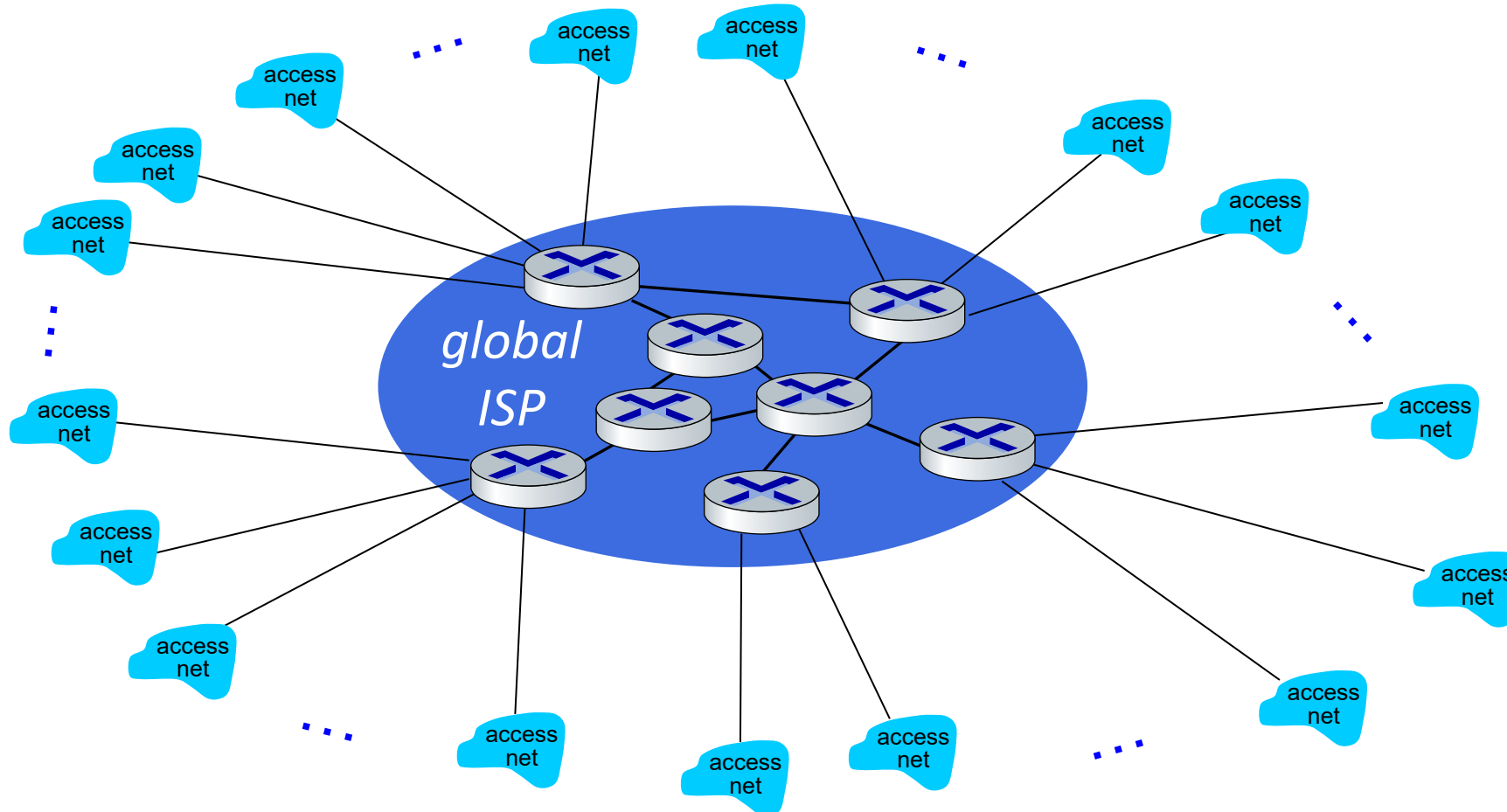
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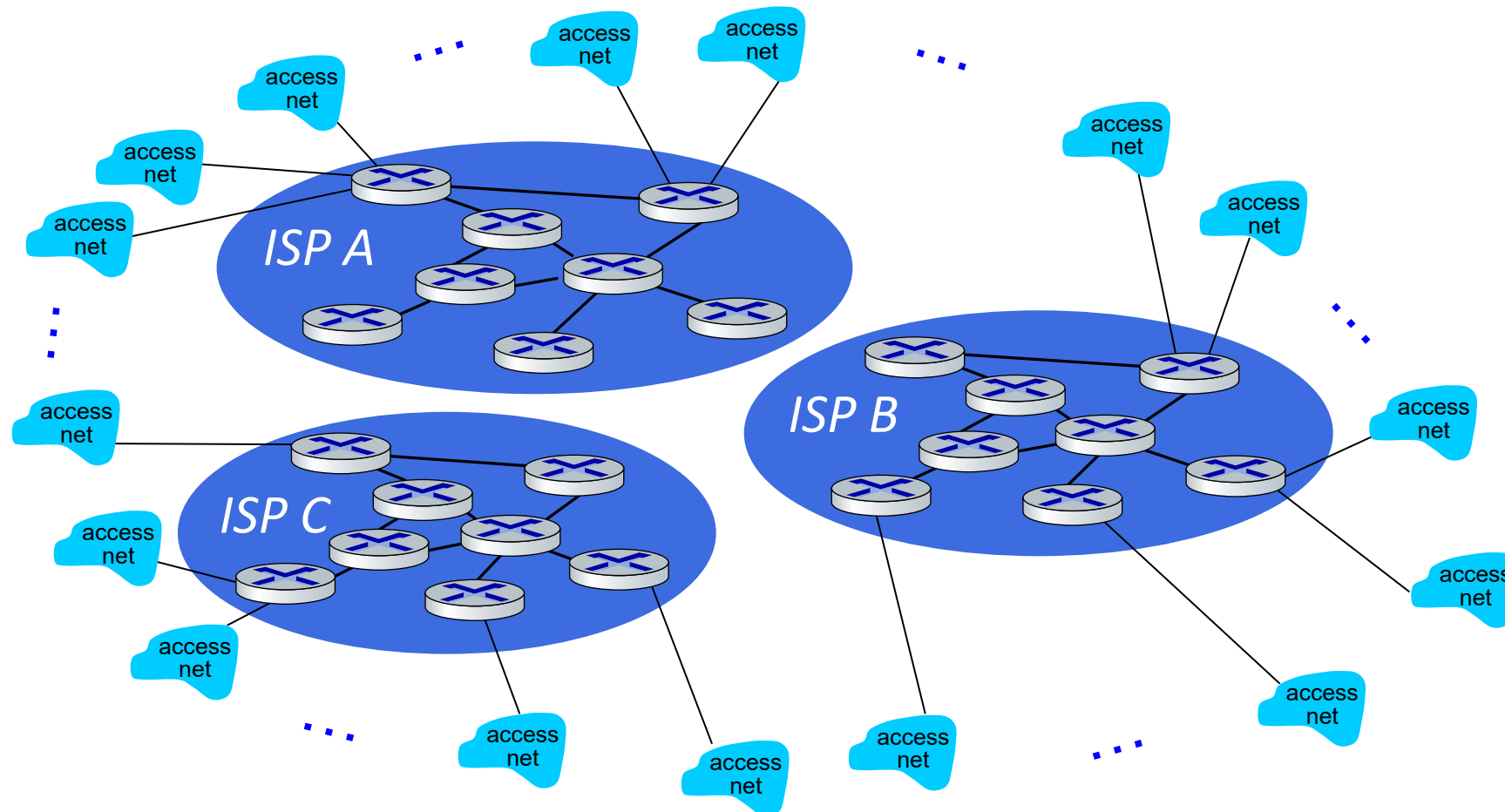
Option: connect each access ISP to one global transit ISP?

Customer and provider ISPs have economic agreement.



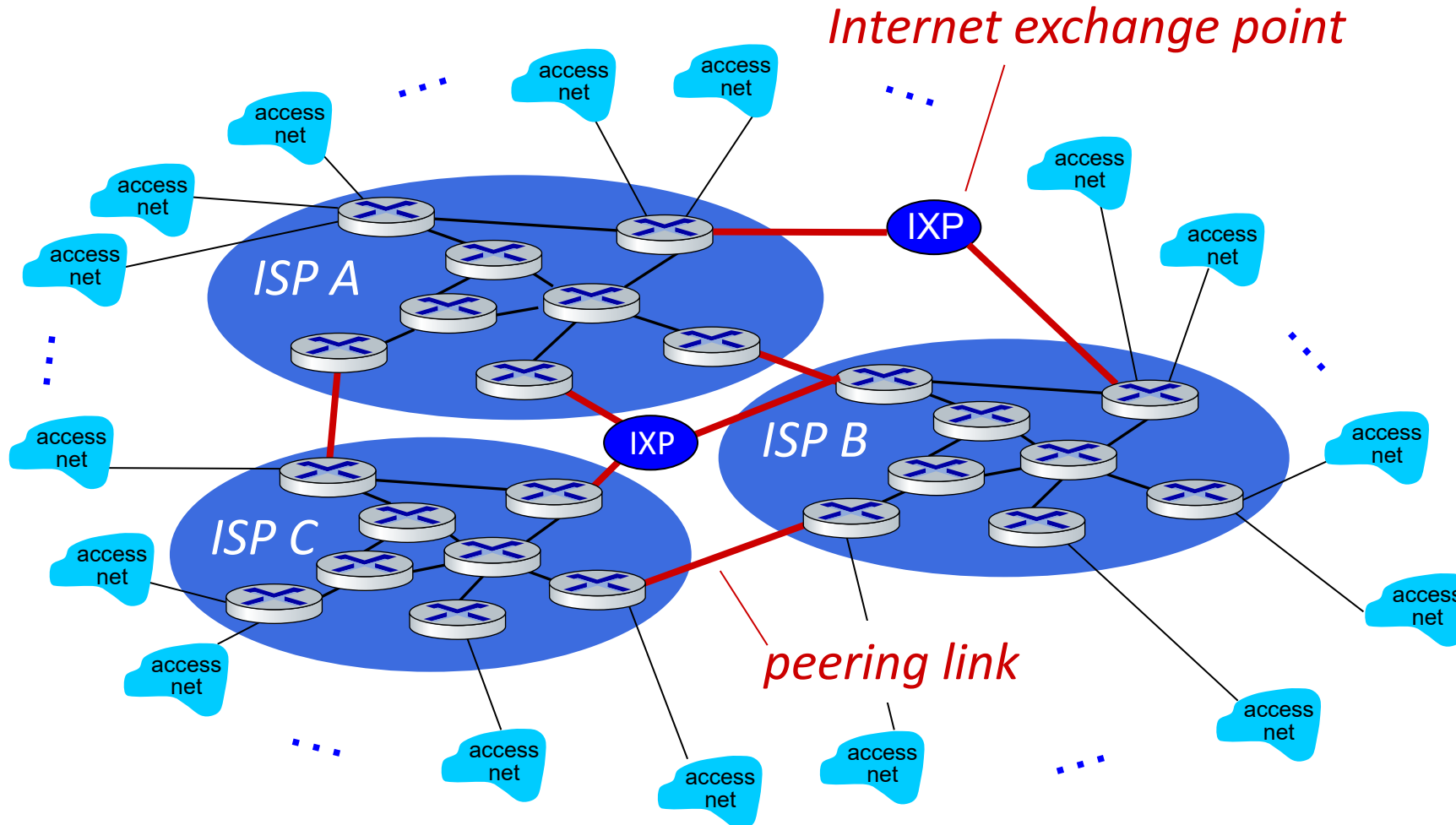
Internet structure: a “network of networks”

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



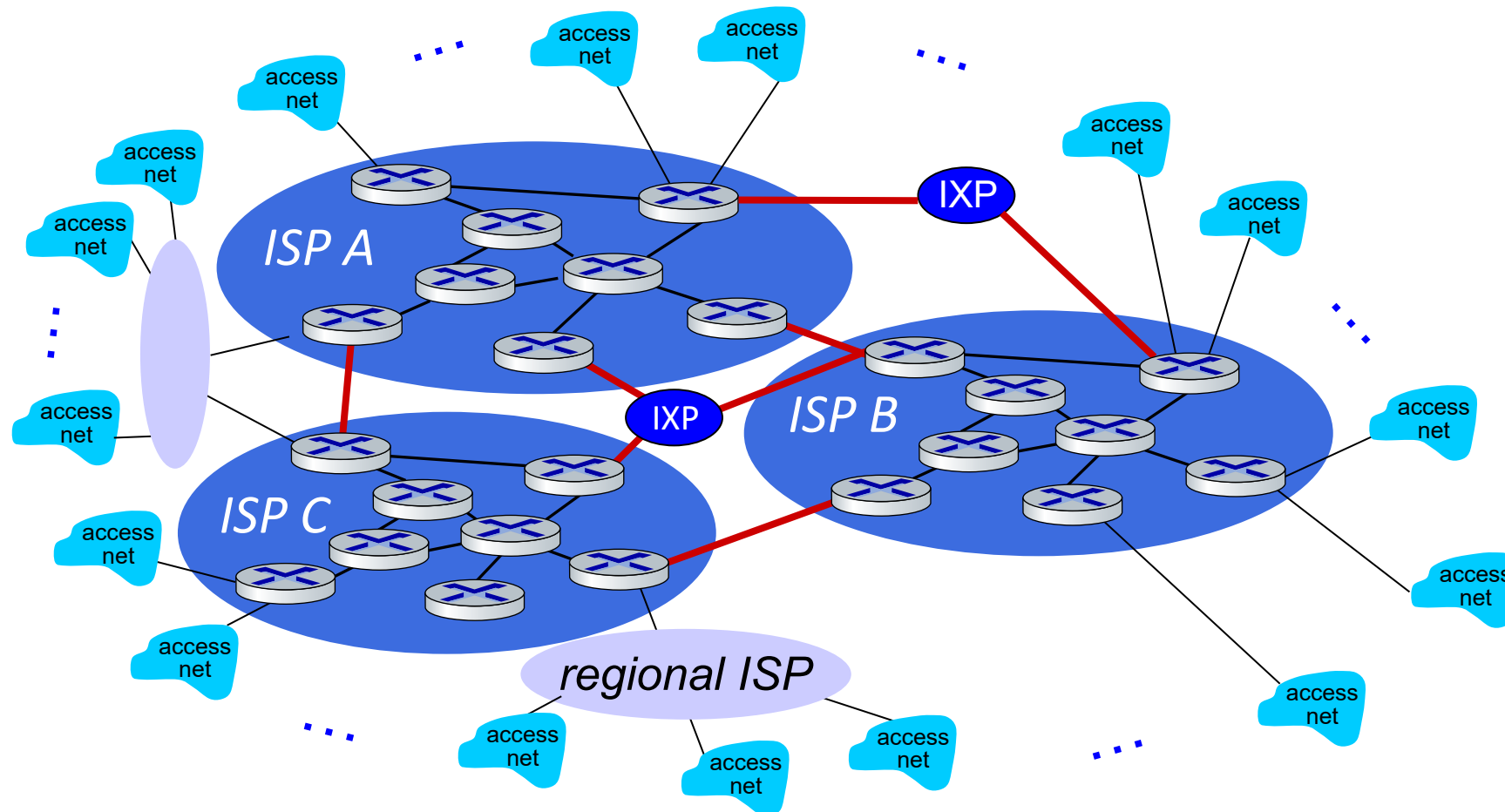
Internet structure: a “network of networks”

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



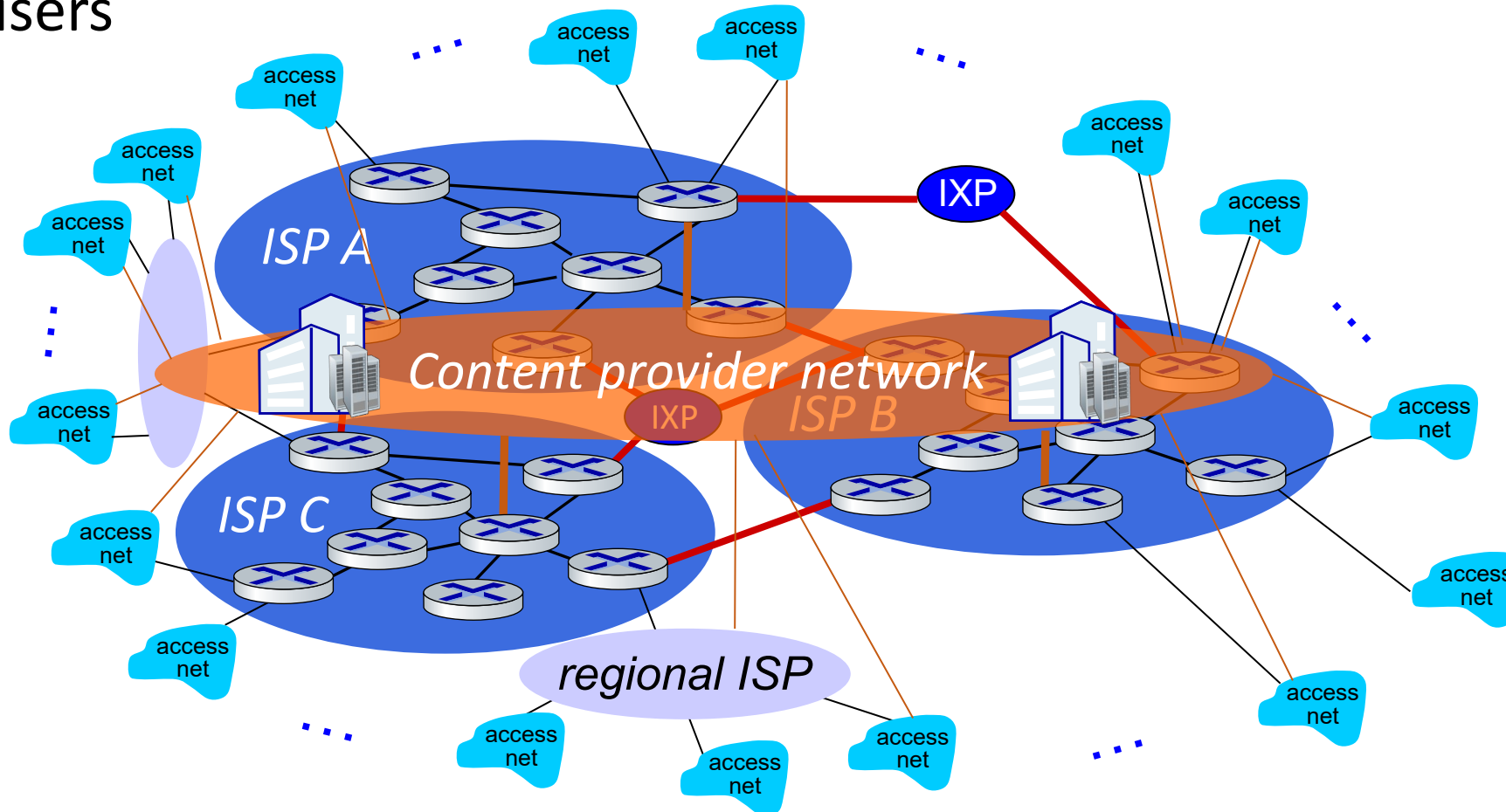
Internet structure: a “network of networks”

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

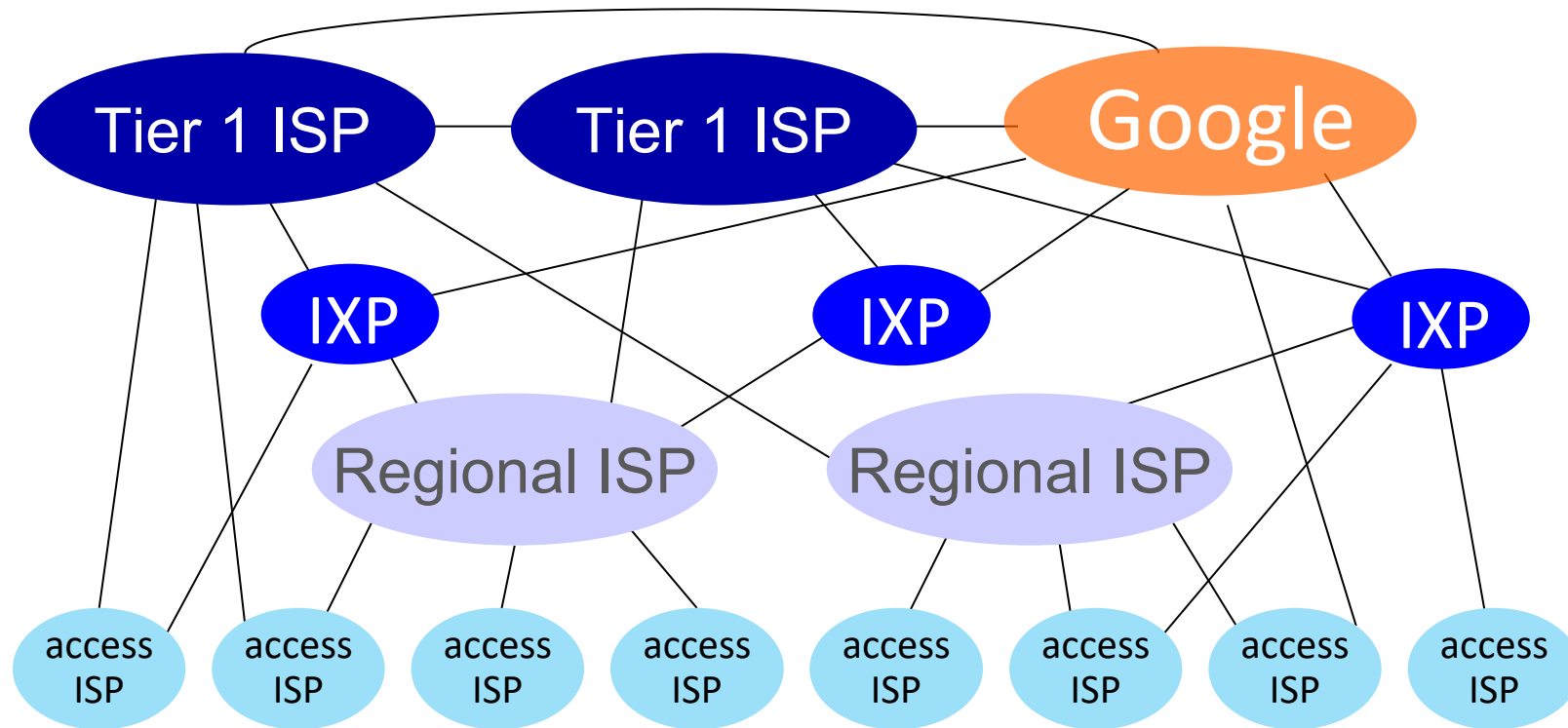


Internet structure: a “network of networks”

... and **content provider/delivery networks** (e.g., Google, Microsoft, Akamai) 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/delivery networks (e.g., Google, Facebook): private network that connects its data centers to Internet, often bypassing tier-1, regional ISPs

Tier-1 ISP Network map: Sprint (2019)



Chapter 1: roadmap

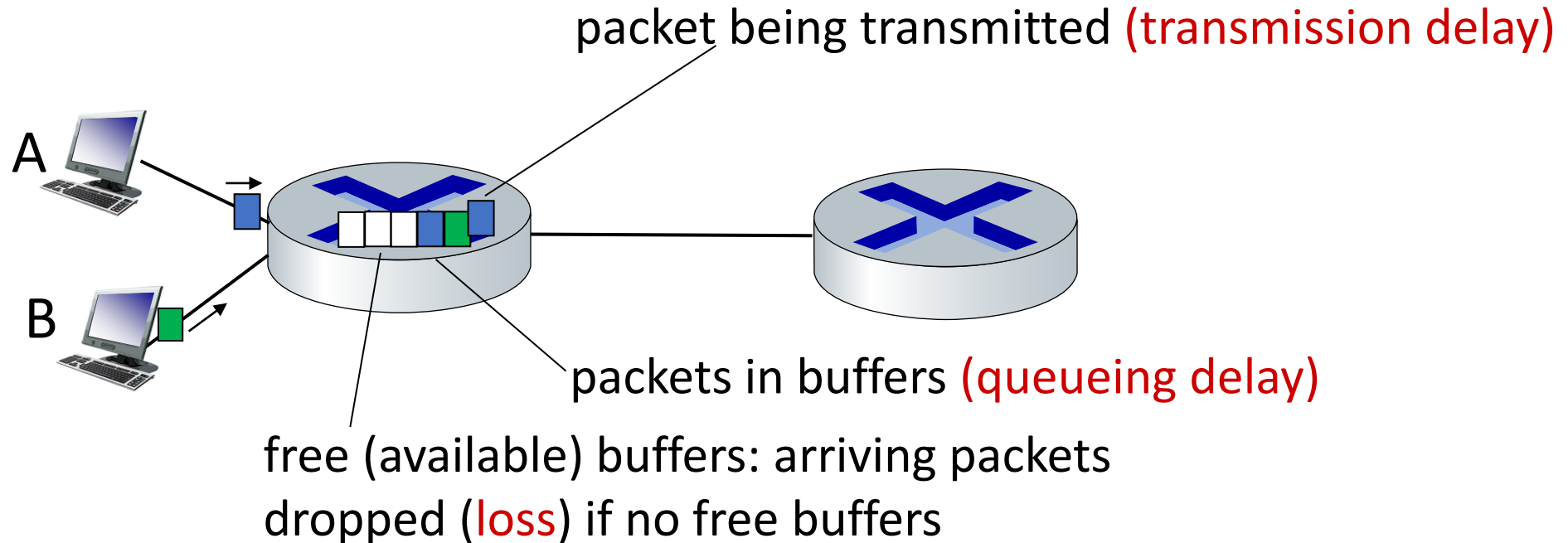
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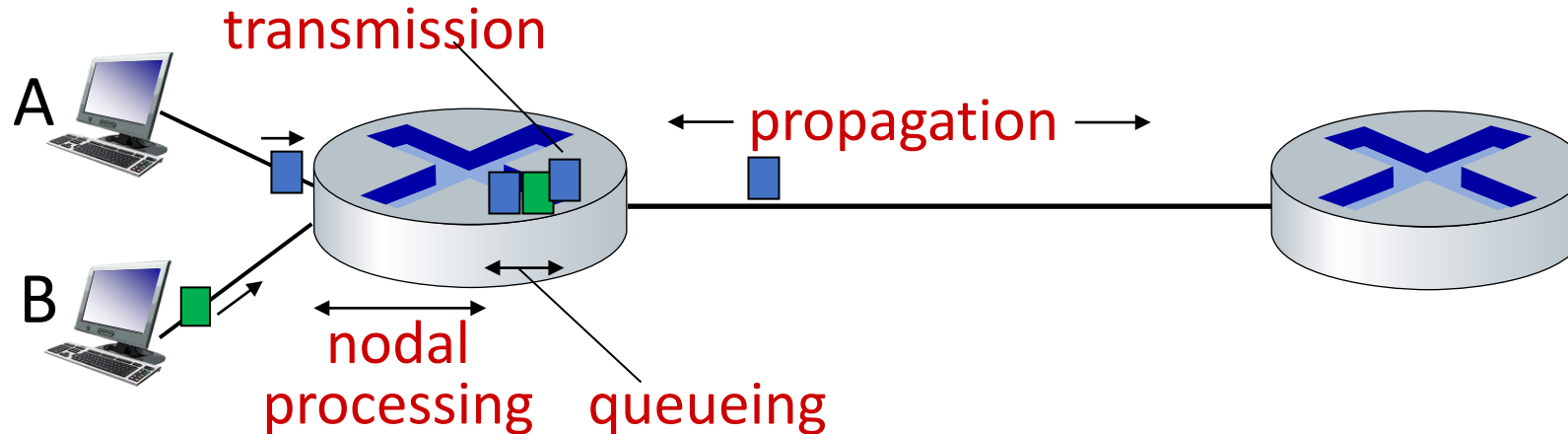
How do packet loss and delay occur?

packets *queue* in router buffers

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



Packet delay: four sources



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

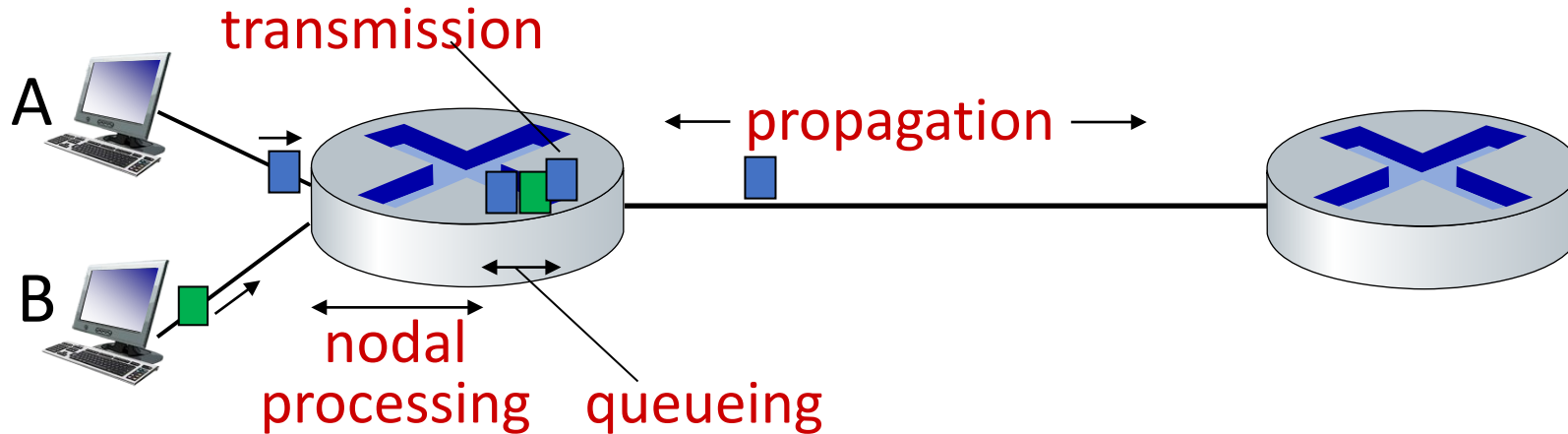
d_{proc} : nodal processing

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

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:

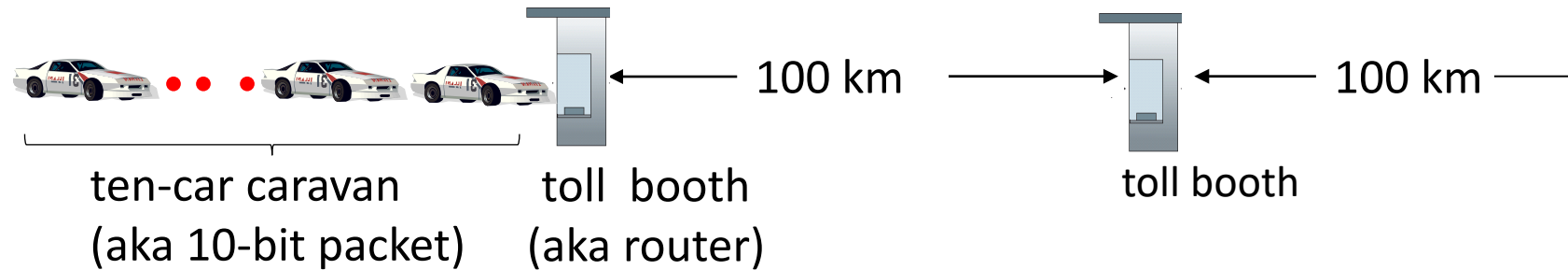
- d : length of physical link
- s : propagation speed ($\sim 2 \times 10^8$ m/sec)

▪ $d_{\text{prop}} = d/s$

d_{trans} and d_{prop}
very different

- Check out the online interactive exercises:
http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/one-hop-delay.php

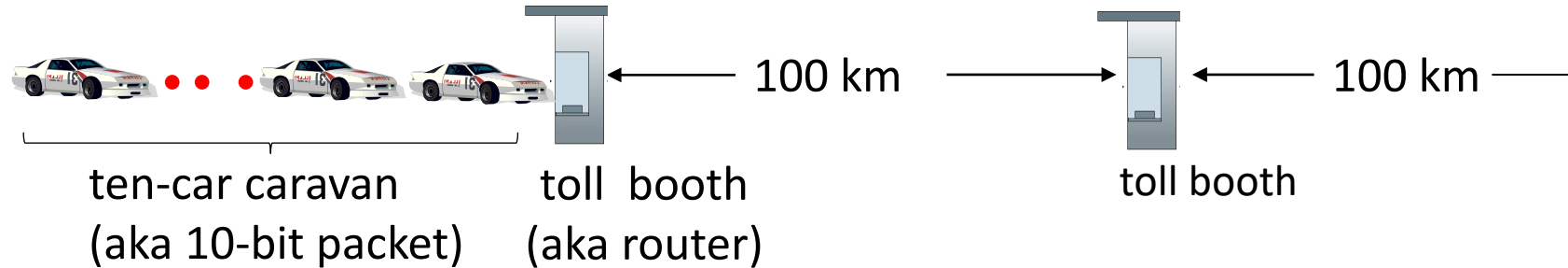
Caravan analogy



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

• Check out the online interactive exercises:
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Caravan analogy



- suppose cars now “propagate” at 1000 km/hr
- and suppose toll booth now takes 1 min to service a car
- **Q: Will first car arrive to 2nd booth before the last car serviced at first booth?**

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

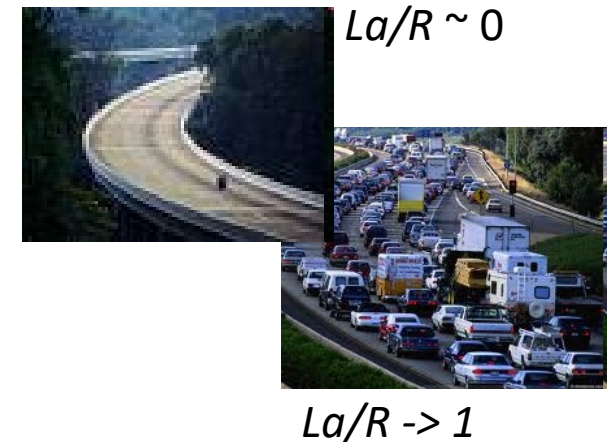
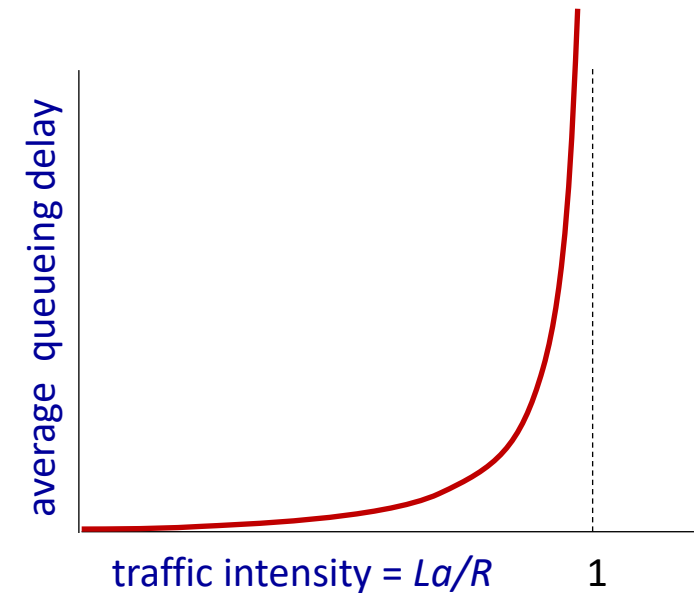
- Check out the online interactive exercises:
http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/caravan.php

Packet queueing delay (revisited)

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

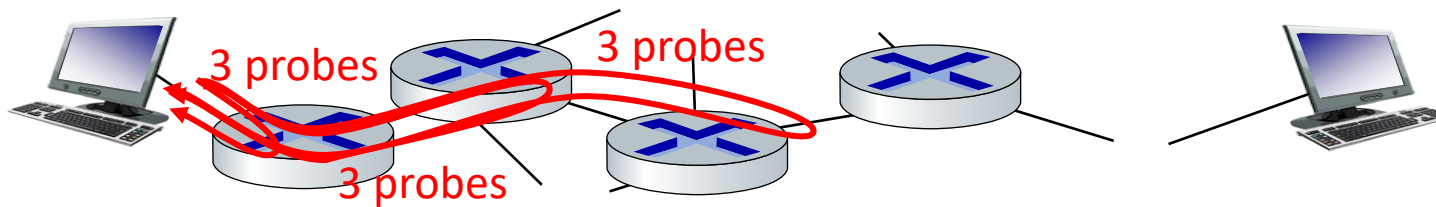
$$\frac{L \cdot a}{R} : \frac{\text{arrival rate of bits}}{\text{service rate of bits}} \quad \text{“traffic intensity”}$$

- $La/R \sim 0$: 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 (Skipped)

- 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 of i)
 - router i will return packets to sender
 - sender measures time interval between transmission and reply(RFC 1393 describes Traceroute in detail)



Real Internet delays and routes (skipped)

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

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

3 delay measurements
to border1-rt-fa5-1-0.gw.umass.edu

trans-oceanic link

looks like delays
decrease! Why?

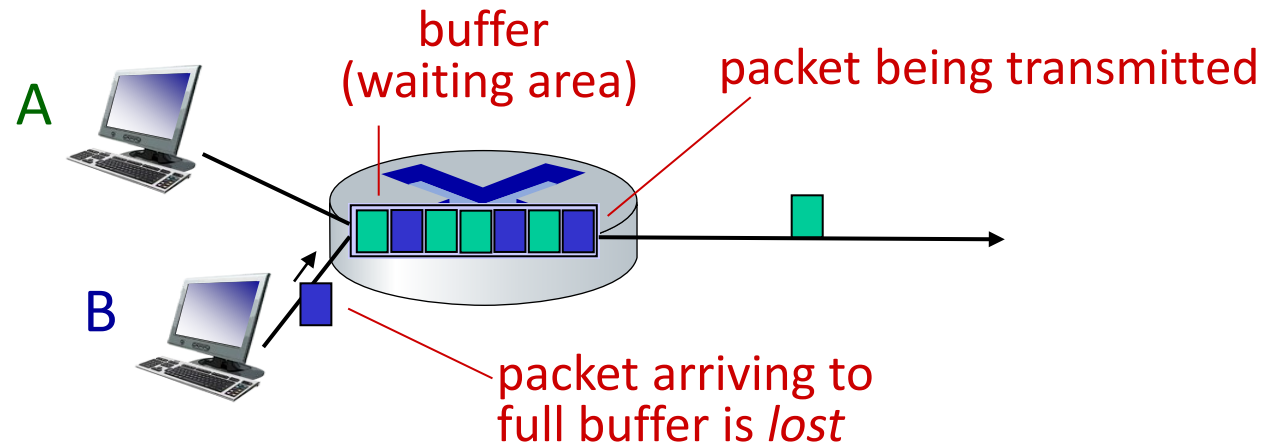
* means no response (probe lost, router not replying)

```
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
```

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

Packet loss

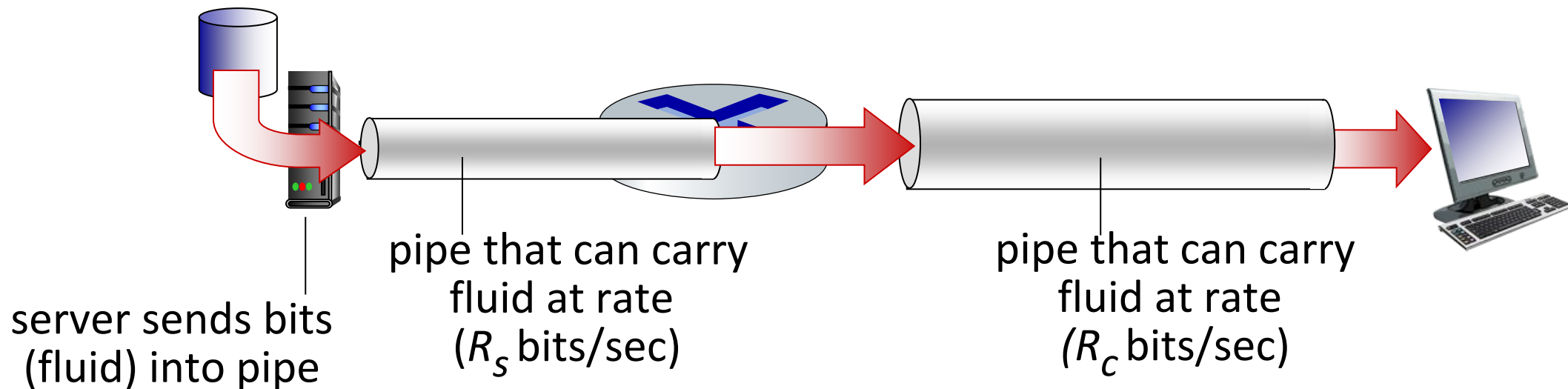
- queue (aka buffer) preceding link in buffer has finite capacity
- packet arriving to full queue dropped (aka lost)
- lost packet may be *retransmitted* by previous node, by source end system, or not at all



* [Check out the Java applet for an interactive animation on queuing and loss](#)

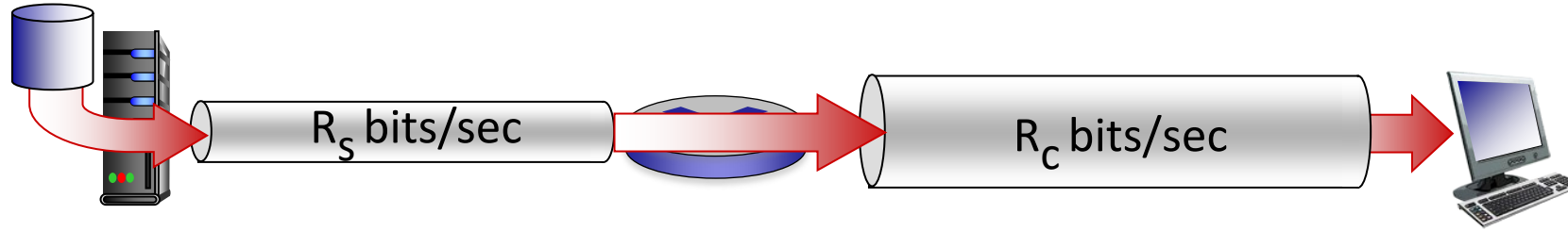
Throughput

- *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

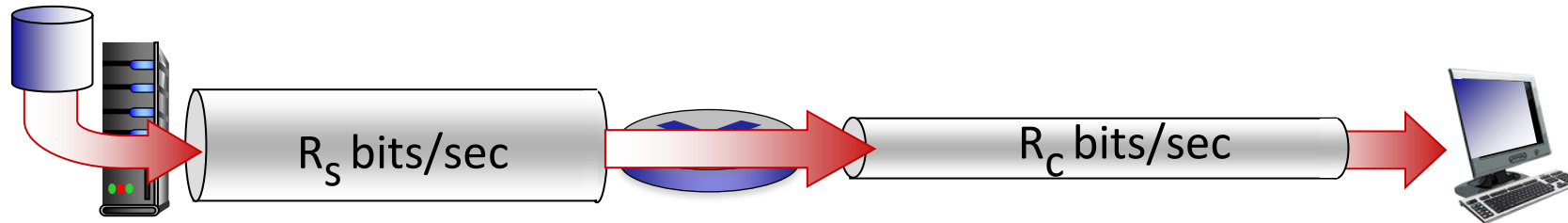


Throughput

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



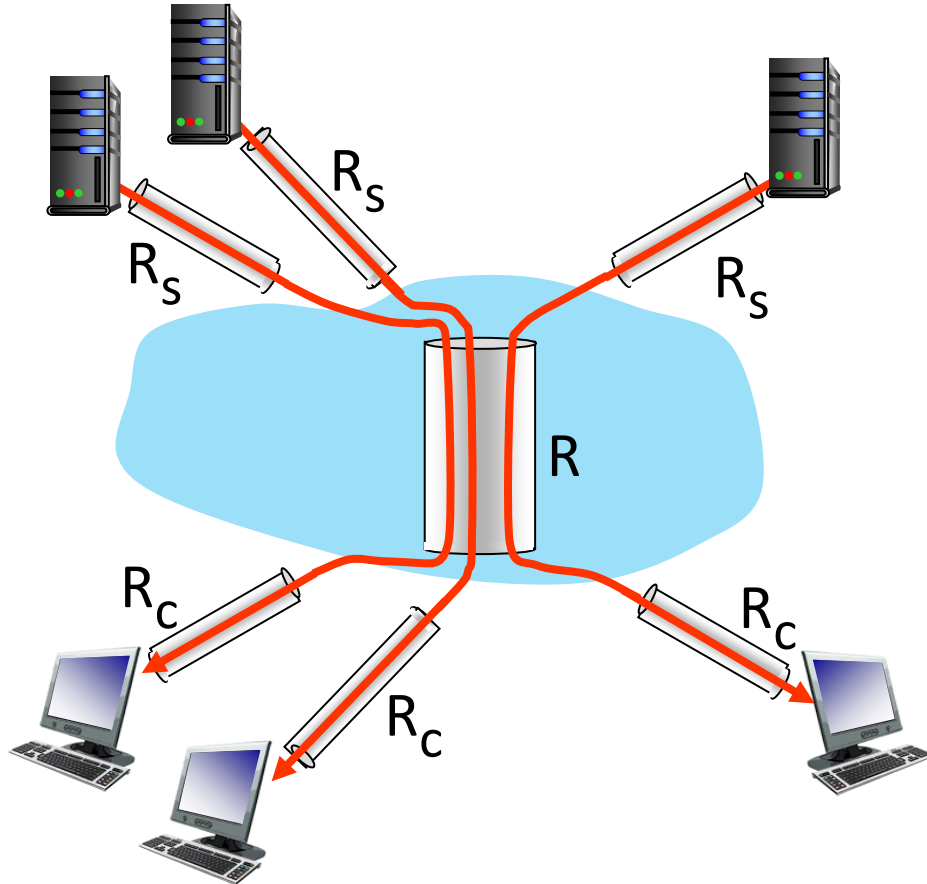
$R_s > R_c$ What is average end-end throughput?



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

* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples:

http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/end-end-throughput-simple.php

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 (not covered)
- **Protocol layers, service models**
- History (**Reading Assignment**)



Protocol “layers” and reference models

*Networks are complex,
with many “pieces”:*

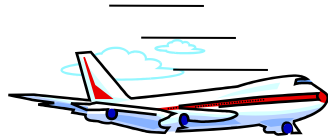
- hosts
- routers
- links of various media
- applications
- protocols
- hardware, software

Question:

is there any hope of
organizing structure of
network?

.... or at least 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

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

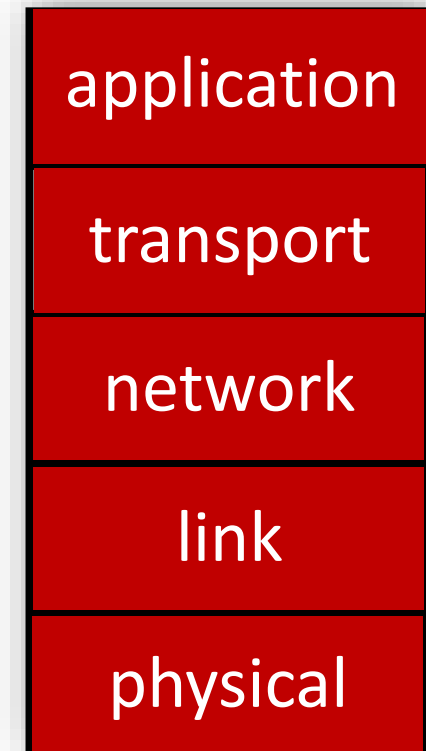
Why layering?

Approach to designing/discussing complex systems:

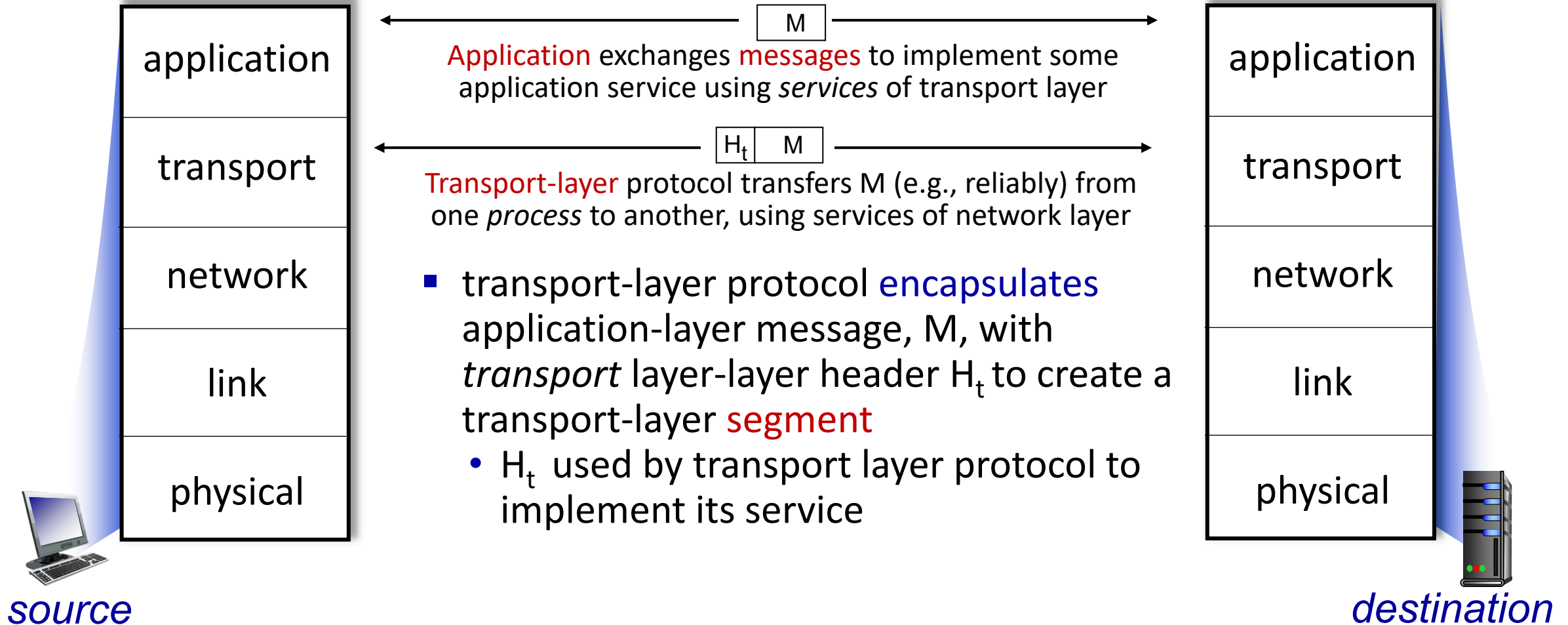
- explicit structure allows identification, relationship of complex system's pieces
 - layered *reference model* for discussion
- modularization eases maintenance, updating of system
 - change in layer's service *implementation*: transparent to rest of system, also supports *compatibility*
 - e.g., change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

Layered Internet protocol stack

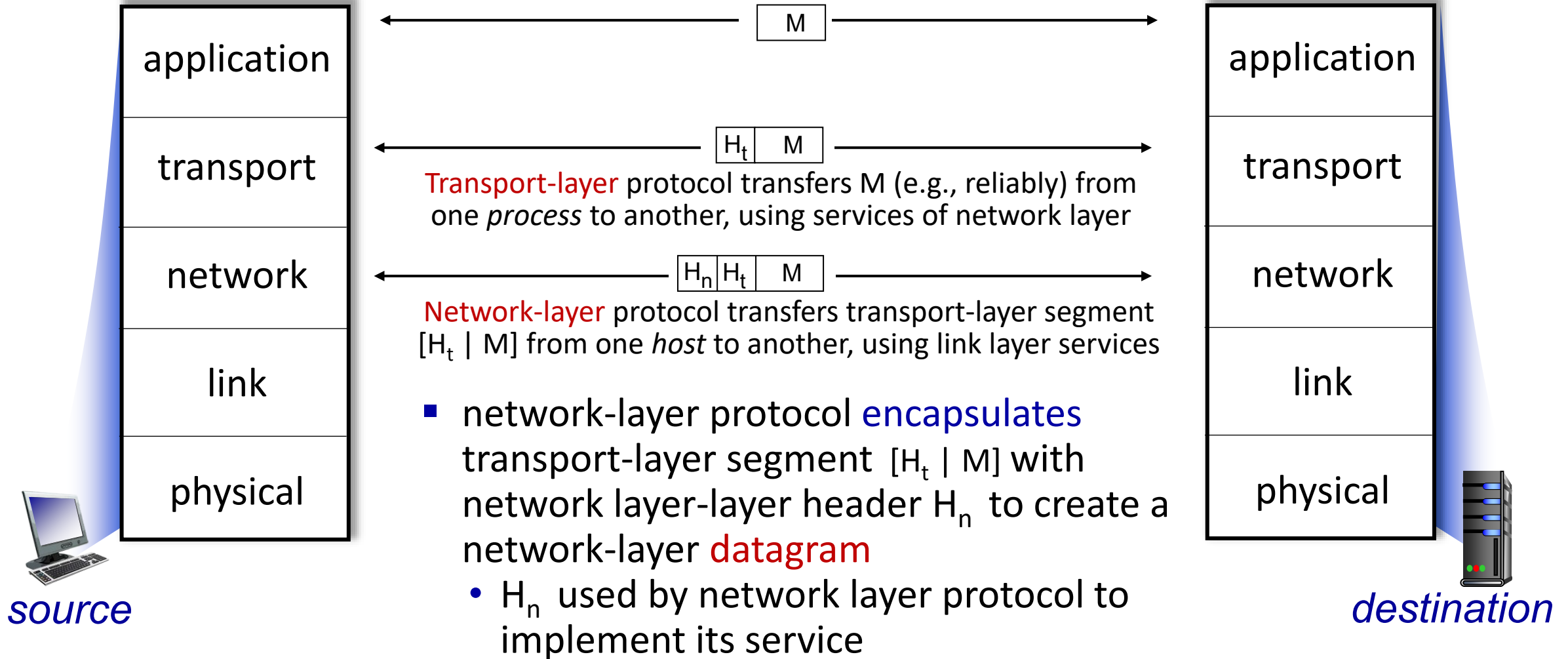
- *application*: supporting network applications
 - HTTP, IMAP, SMTP, DNS
- *transport*: process-process data transfer
 - TCP, UDP
- *network*: routing of datagrams from source to destination
 - IP, routing protocols
- *link*: data transfer between neighboring network elements
 - Ethernet, 802.11 (WiFi),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



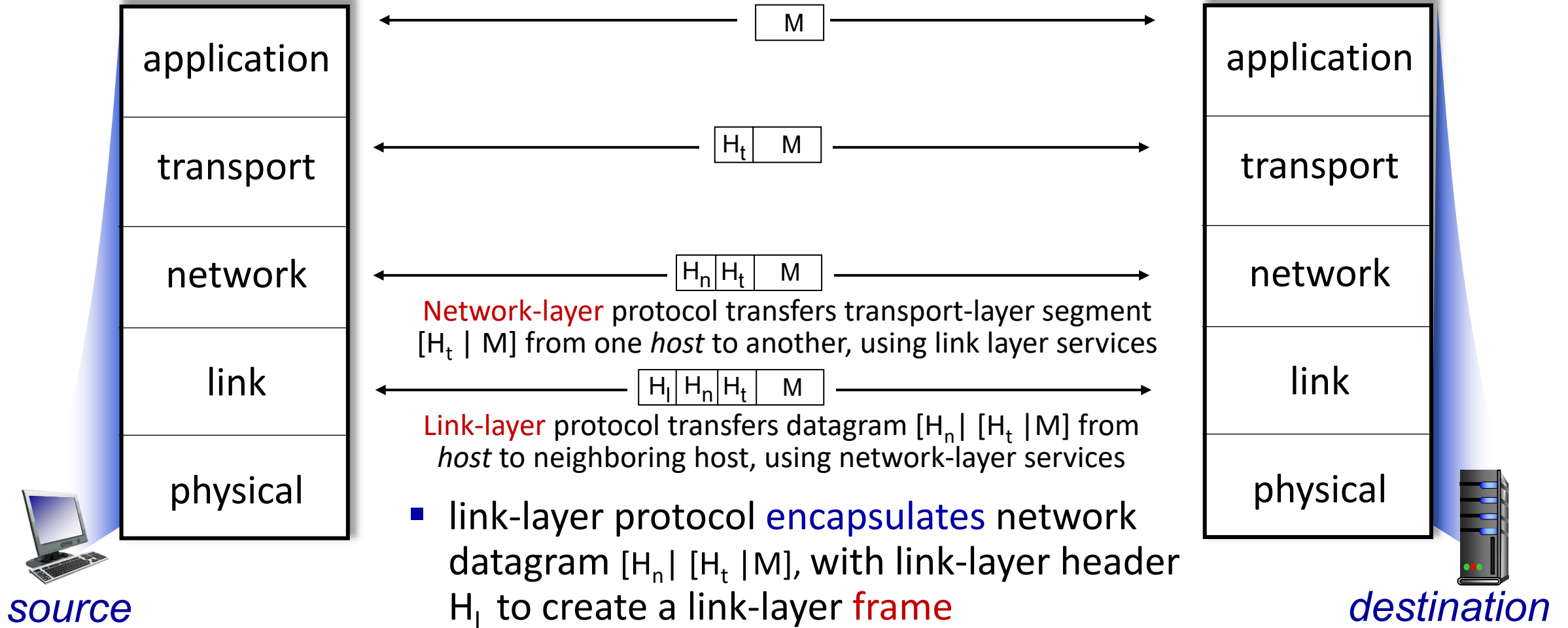
Services, Layering and Encapsulation



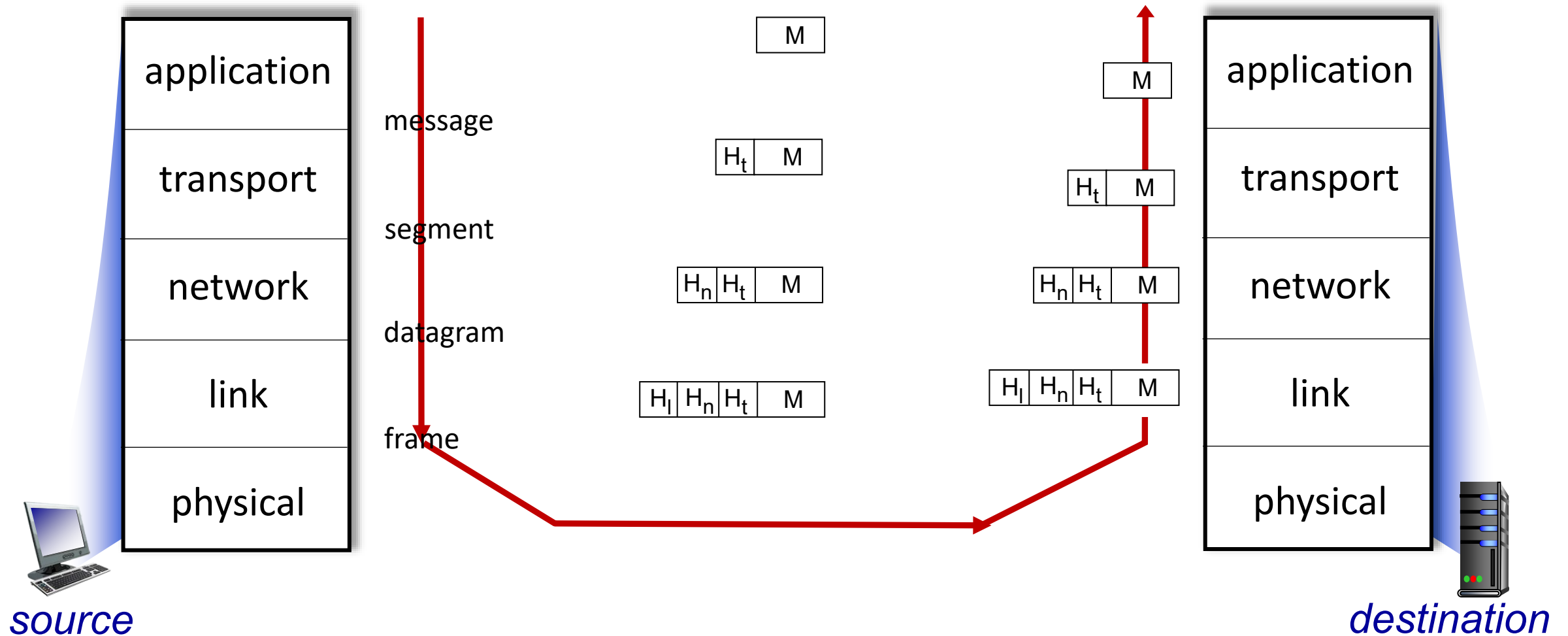
Services, Layering and Encapsulation



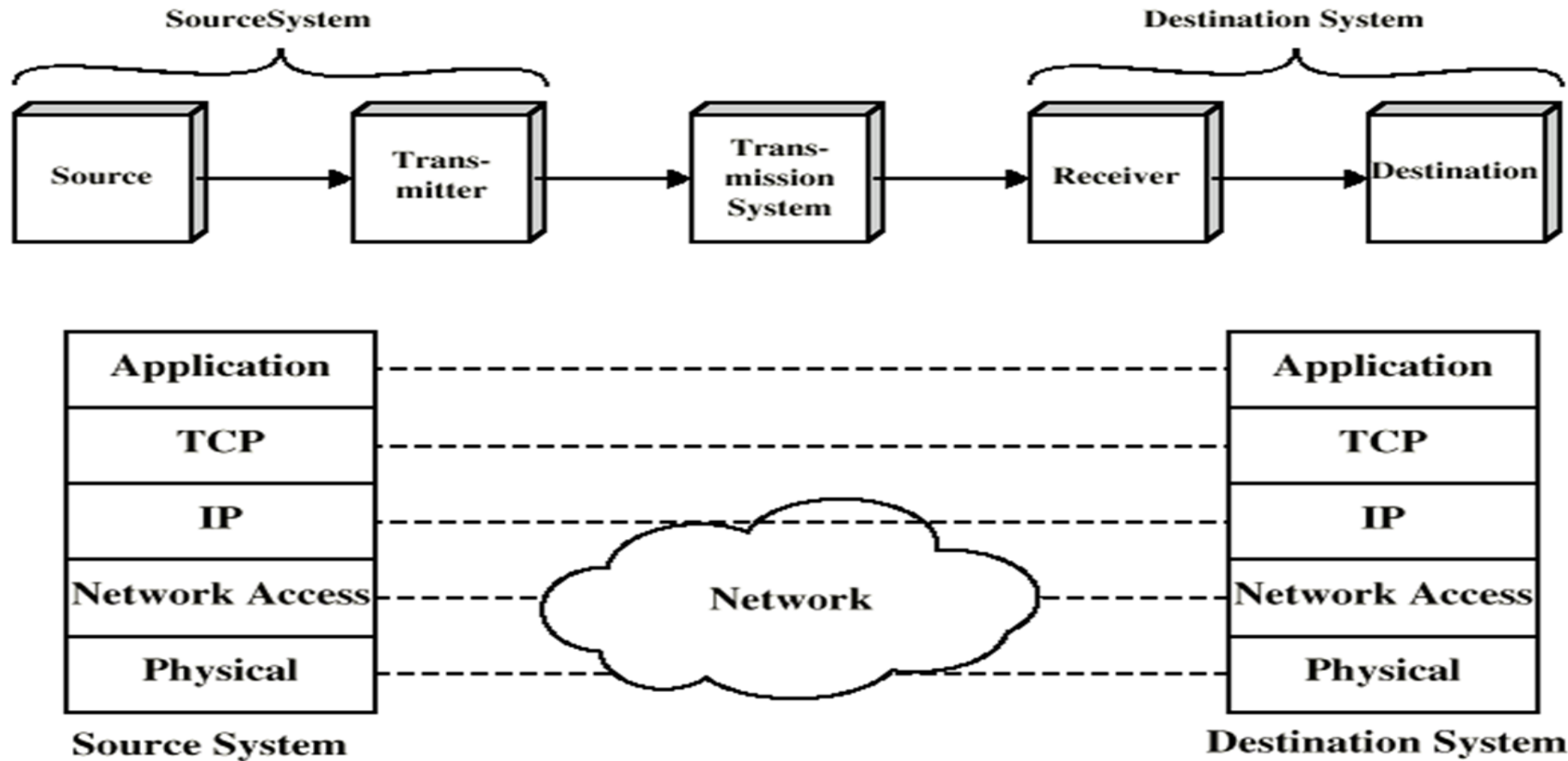
Services, Layering and Encapsulation



Services, Layering and Encapsulation

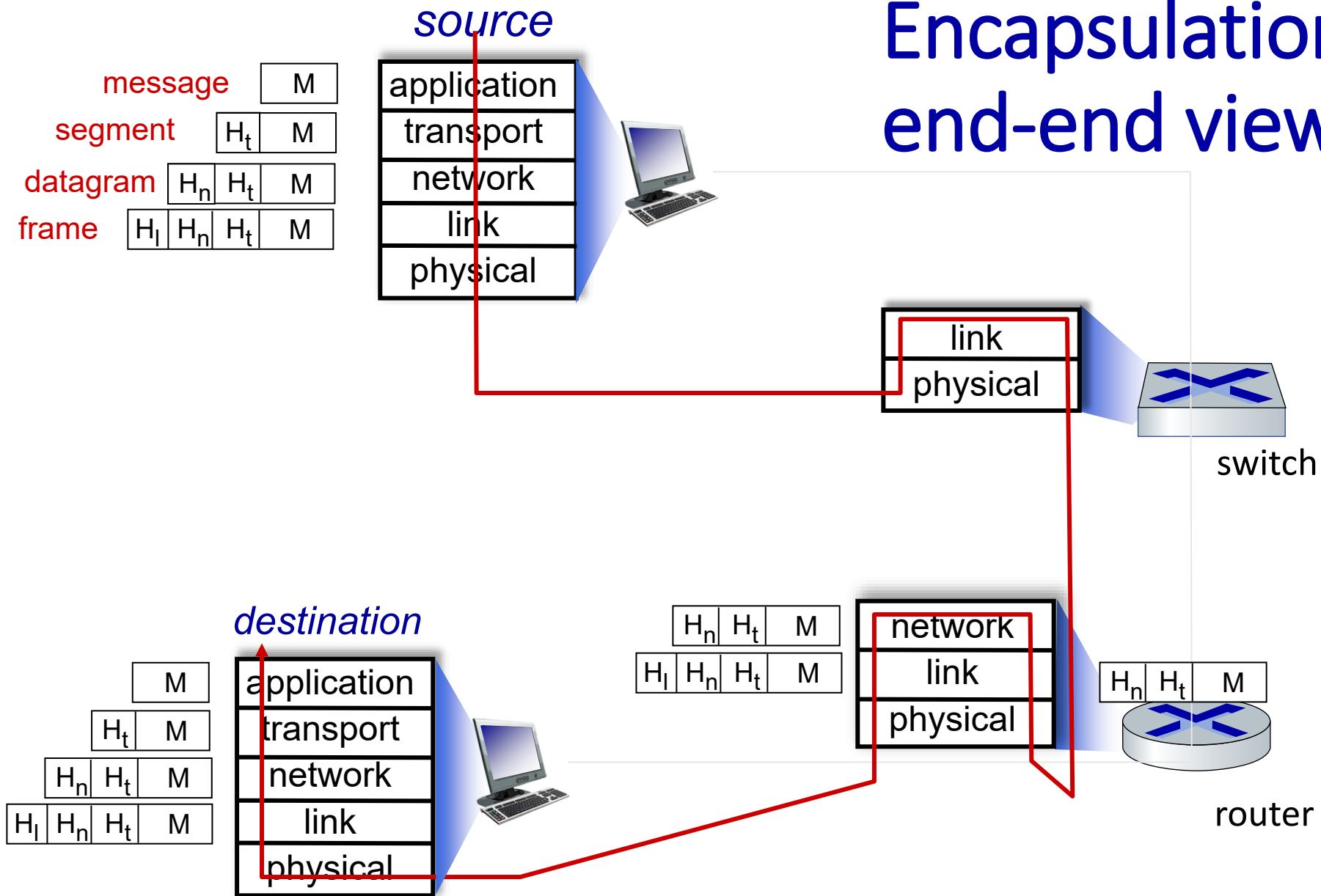


TCP/IP Protocol Architecture Model



Ref: Data & Computer Communications by Stallings

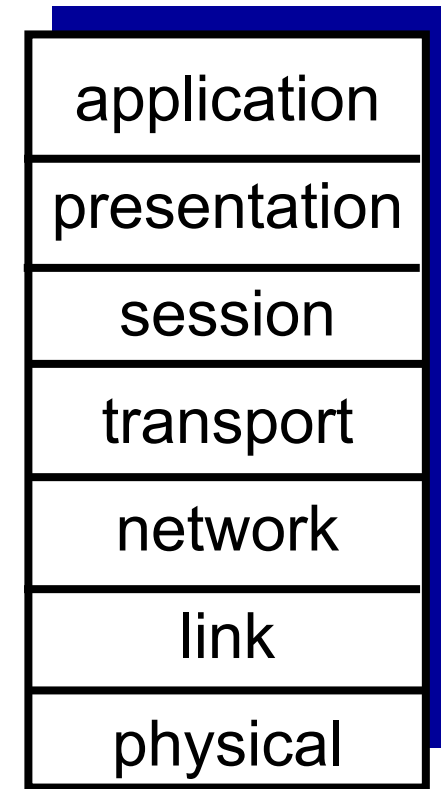
Encapsulation: an end-end view



7-Layer ISO/OSI reference model

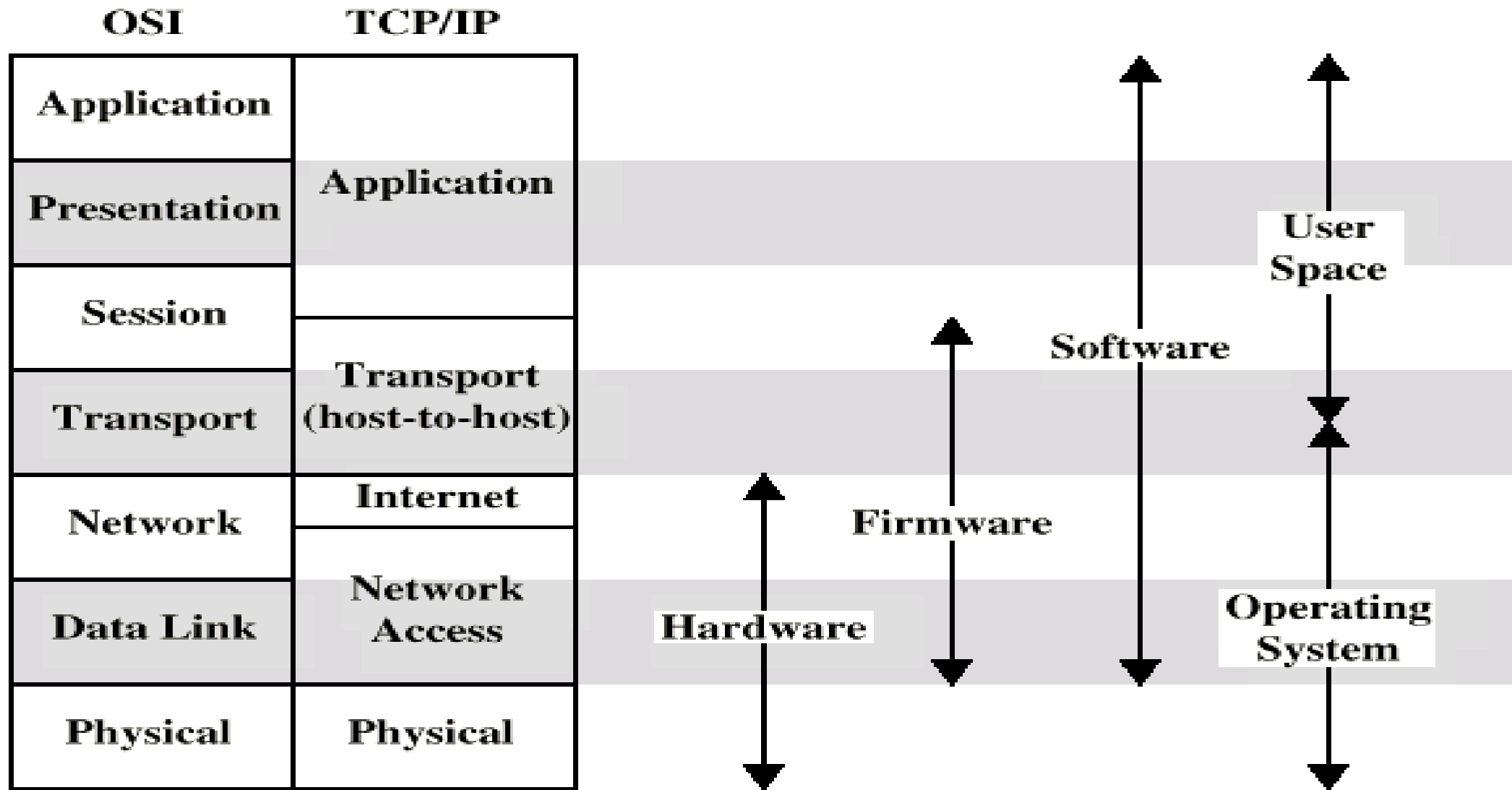
Two layers not found in Internet protocol stack!

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



**The seven layer OSI/ISO
reference model**

7-Layer OSI vs. 5-Layer TCP/IP



Ref: Data & Computer Communications by Stallings

Chapter 1: roadmap

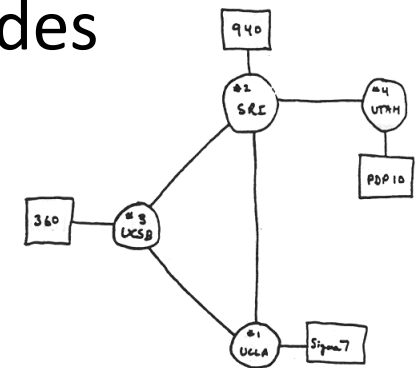
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- Security
- Protocol layers, service models
- History (**Reading assignment**)



Internet history (Reading assignment)

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
- **late 70'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:

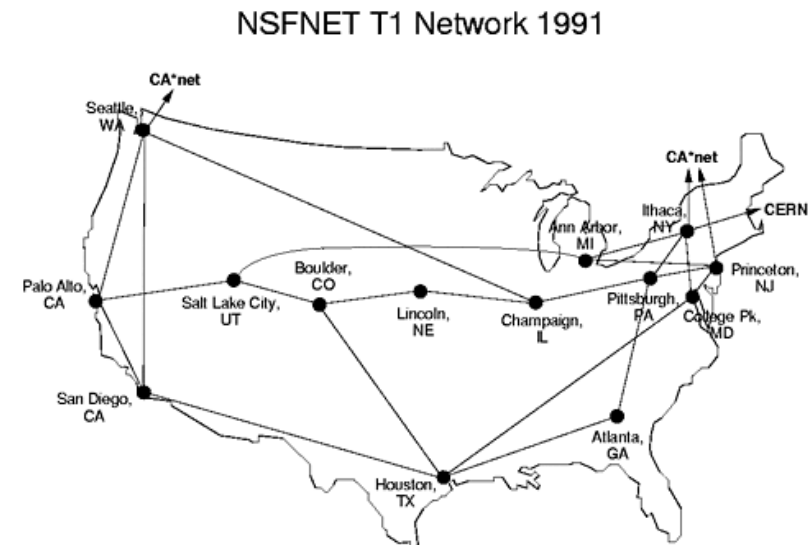
- minimalism, autonomy - no internal changes required to interconnect networks
- best-effort service model
- stateless routing
- decentralized control

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, 2000s: commercialization, the Web, new applications

- early 1990s: 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 1990s: commercialization of the Web

late 1990s – 2000s:

- 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: more new applications, Internet is “everywhere”

- ~18B devices attached to Internet (2017)
 - rise of smartphones (iPhone: 2007)
- aggressive deployment of broadband access
- increasing ubiquity of high-speed wireless access: 4G/5G, WiFi
- emergence of online social networks:
 - Facebook: ~ 2.5 billion users
- service providers (Google, FB, Microsoft) create their own networks
 - bypass commercial Internet to connect “close” to end user, providing “instantaneous” access to search, video content, ...
- enterprises run their services in “cloud” (e.g., Amazon Web Services, Microsoft Azure)

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
- history

You now have:

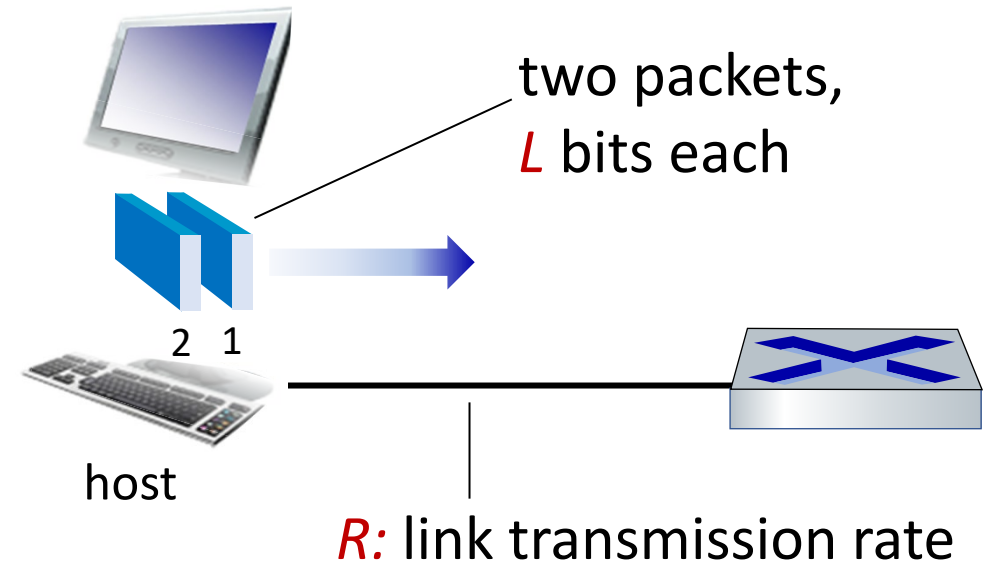
- context, overview, vocabulary, “feel” of networking
- more depth, detail, *and fun* to follow!

Additional Chapter 1 slides

Host: sends *packets* of data

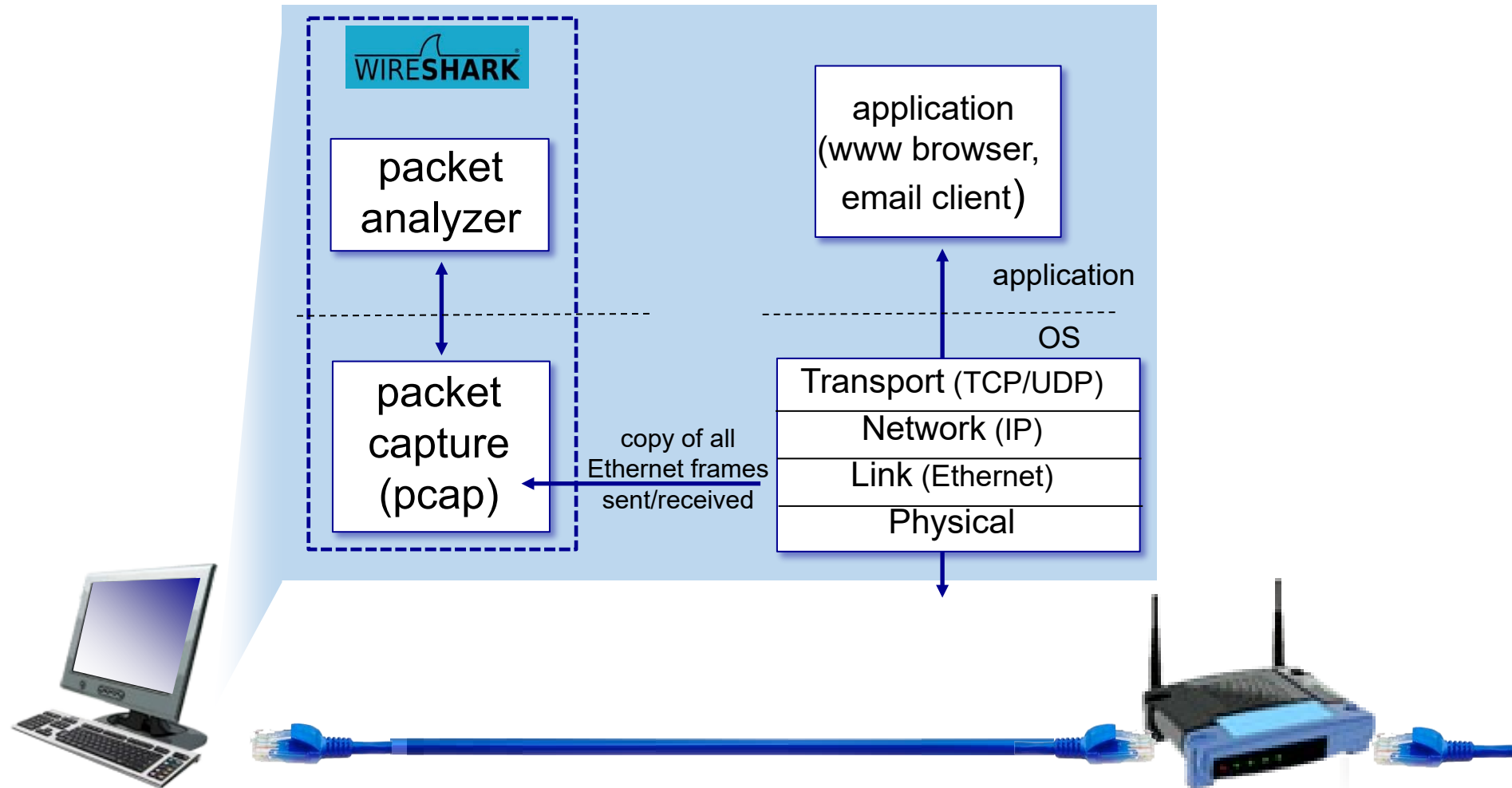
host sending function:

- 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*



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

Wireshark



Chapter 1: roadmap

- What *is* the Internet?
- What *is* a protocol?
- Network edge: hosts, access network, physical media
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- Performance: loss, delay, throughput
- **Security**
- Protocol layers, service models
- History



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!

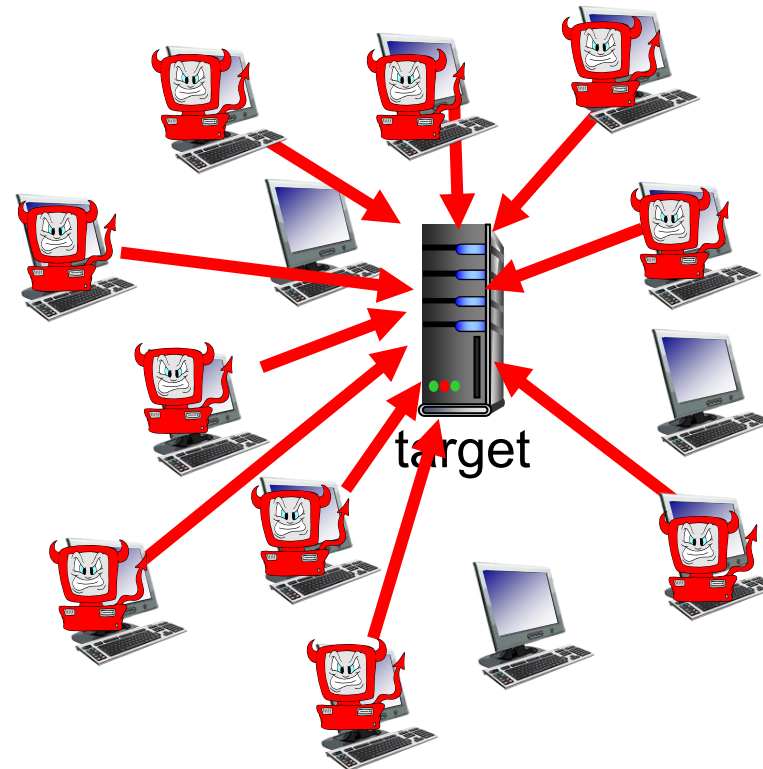
Bad guys: malware

- 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 or distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks

Bad guys: denial of service

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

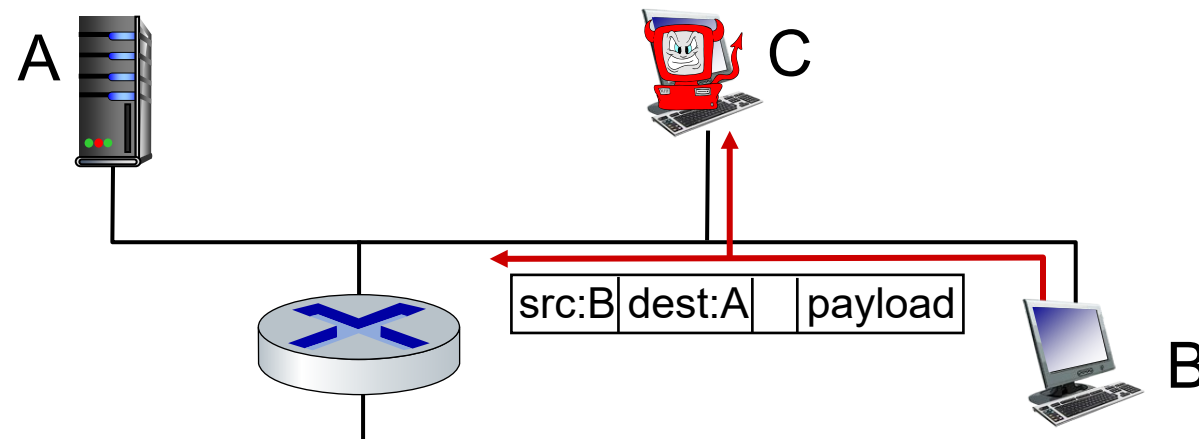
1. select target
2. break into hosts around the network (see botnet)
3. send packets to target from compromised hosts



Bad guys: packet interception

packet “sniffing”:

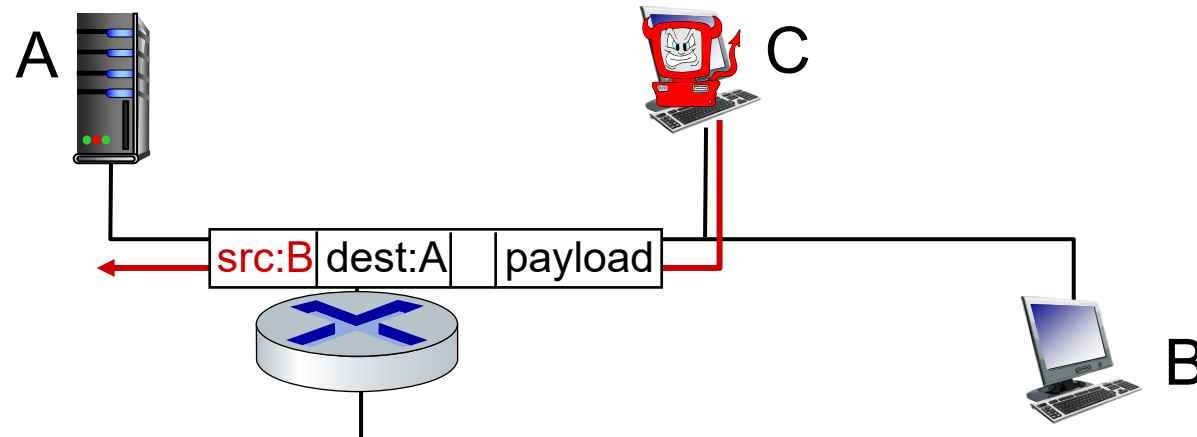
- broadcast media (shared Ethernet, wireless)
- promiscuous network interface reads/records all packets (e.g., including passwords!) passing by



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

Bad guys: fake identity

IP spoofing: send packet with false source address



... lots more on security (throughout, Chapter 8)