

Cpr E 489 (Spring 2020)

Computer Networking and Data Communications

Cpr E 489 -- D.Q.

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Staff Information

✦ Instructor:

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✦ Teaching Assistant:

James Bonner (jabonner@iastate.edu), Graduate Student

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Ethan Shoemaker (ethshoe@iastate.edu), Senior Undergraduate Student

Office Hours: **Email or by appointment**

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Course Information

- ⊕ Lecture Time: TR 11:00 AM ~ 12:15 PM
- ⊕ Room: **GILMAN 1652**
- ⊕ Prerequisite: **Cpr E 288 or Com S 327**
- ⊕ Course Homepage: **Canvas**

- ⊕ Four lab sections:
 - T 2:10 ~ 4:00 PM (TA: Ethan)
 - T 4:10 ~ 6:00 PM (TA: Ethan)
 - W 1:10 ~ 3:00 PM (TA: James)
 - F 1:10 ~ 3:00 PM (TA: James)
- ⊕ Lab location: **COOVER 2061**

Textbook Information

- ⊕ No required textbook

- ⊕ Recommended books:
 - **A. Leon-Garcia and I. Widjaja, *Communication Networks: Fundamental Concepts and Key Architectures*, 2nd Edition, McGraw-Hill, 2004.**
 - **J.F. Kurose and K.W. Ross, *Computer Networking: A Top-Down Approach*, 6th Edition, Pearson, 2012**
 - **W.R. Stevens, B. Fenner, and A.M. Rudoff, *Unix Network Programming, Volume 1: The Sockets Networking API*, 3rd Edition, Addison-Wesley, 2003**

Lecture Coverage

Topics	Coverage
Introduction to Computer Networking	2
Physical Layer <ul style="list-style-type: none">Digital transmission fundamentalsLine coding	2
Introduction to Sockets Programming	1
Error Detection and Recovery <ul style="list-style-type: none">Basic Error Detection CodesCRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check)Retransmission Strategies	7
Data Link Layer <ul style="list-style-type: none">FramingMAC (Medium Access Control)LAN (Local Area Network)Ethernet	4

Lecture Coverage

Topics	Coverage
Network Layer <ul style="list-style-type: none">Naming, AddressingARP, RARP, DHCP, NAT, ICMPRouting	5
Transport Layer <ul style="list-style-type: none">TCP ProtocolTCP Error ControlTCP Flow ControlTCP Congestion Control	6
	Total: 27

Week	Lab Information (Tentative)
1	First Week; No Lab
2	Lab #1: Network Utility Programs
3	Lab #2: TCP Sockets Programming
4	Lab #3: UDP Sockets Programming
5	Lab #4: Error Recovery with Go-Back-N ARQ Protocol
6	No Lab
7	Midterm #1; No Lab
8	Lab #5: Introduction to Geni
9	Lab #6: Static Routing with Geni
10	Spring Break; No Lab
11	Lab #7: Using CISCO IOS to Configure CISCO Routers
12	Lab #8: Using CISCO IOS to Configure OSPF Routing
13	Midterm #2; No Lab
14	Lab #9: Advanced Topic
15	Lab #10: TCP Congestion Control with Geni
16	Dead Week; No Lab

Exam Information

- ⊕ All quizzes and exams are open-books/notes/references/assignments.
- ⊕ Quizzes: random number, random time.
- ⊕ Two midterm exams:
 - 02/27 (Thu) @ GILMAN 1652
 - 04/09 (Thu) @ GILMAN 1652
 - Midterm exams are non-comprehensive.
- ⊕ Final exam:
 - 05/04 (Mon) 9:45 ~ 11:45 AM @ GILMAN 1652
 - Final exam is comprehensive.

Grading Information

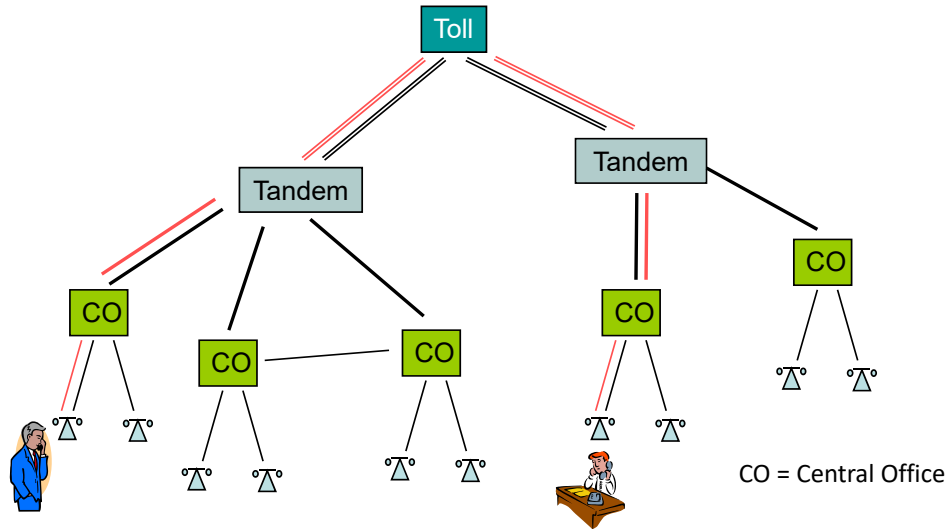
	Percentage	Per Assignment
Homework Assignments	10%	~2%
Lab Assignments	20%	~2%
Quizzes	5%	~1%
Midterm Exams	40%	20%
Final Exam	25%	25%
	Total: 100%	



Circuit Switching in Telephone Networks

✦ Circuit Switching – “*Reserve and Use*”

- Automated switches set up a physical circuit between two ends
- All messages follow the same route (via the established circuit)



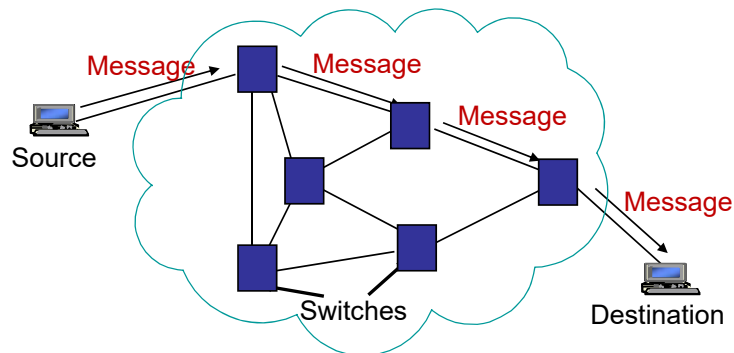
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Message Switching in Telegraph Networks

✦ Message Switching – “*Store and Forward*”

- Store-and-Forward Operation
- Addressing, Routing, Forwarding



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Packet Switching in Computer Networks

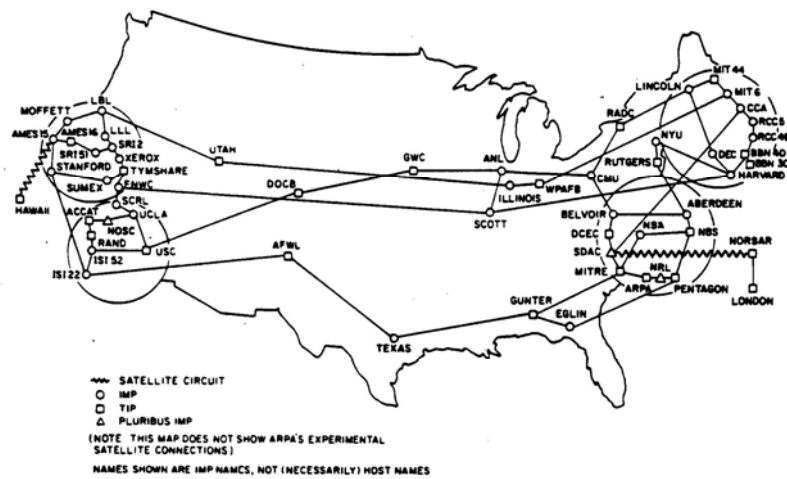
- ✦ **Packet Switching – “Break and Route”**
 - Break long messages into packets
 - Packets have **maximum length**
 - Network transfers packets using **store-and-forward**

 - Requires: Addressing, Framing, Routing, etc.
 - Intelligence is at the edge of the network

ARPANET

- ✦ ARPANET was developed to provide a test bed for researching packet-switching networks
 - Developed in the late 1960s; it was the first major effort to interconnect computers across a Wide Area Network (**WAN**)
 - **For Packet-Switching Research:**
 - Packet = Header + Data
 - ARPANET = Packet Switches + 56 Kbps Leased Lines
 - Distributed Routing
 - Congestion Control
 - Flow Control
 - ARPANET led to many innovations:
 - The TCP/IP protocols as the basis for Internet
 - Several lasting applications such as Email, remote login, file transfer

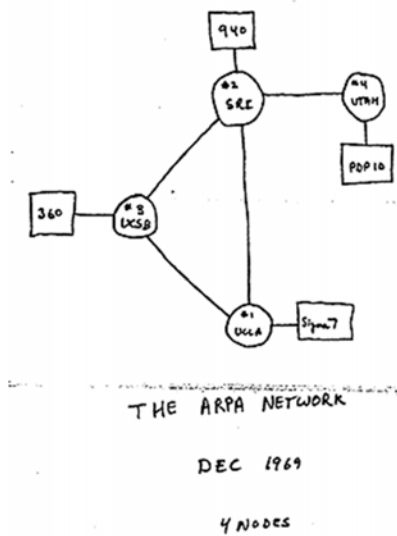
What did ARPANET look like?



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What did ARPANET look like?



ARPANET Birthday: Oct. 29, 1969

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