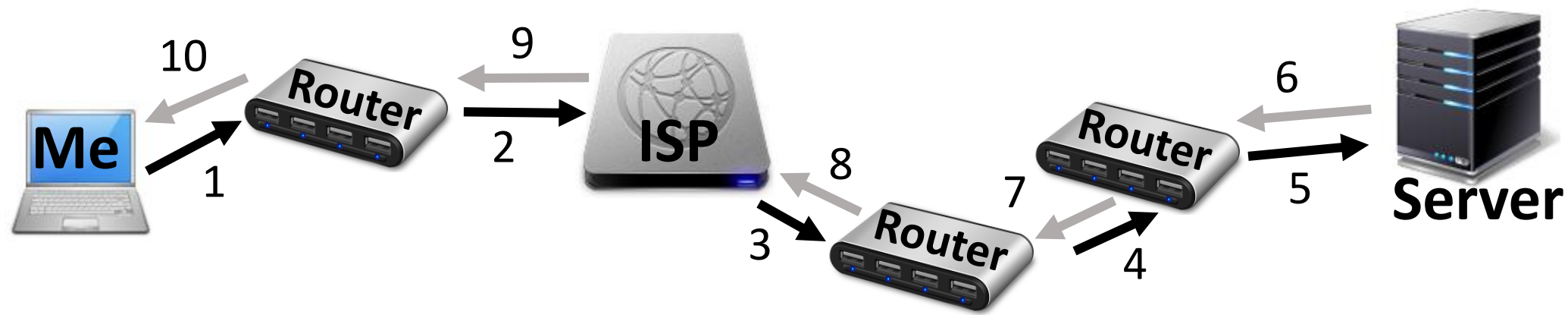
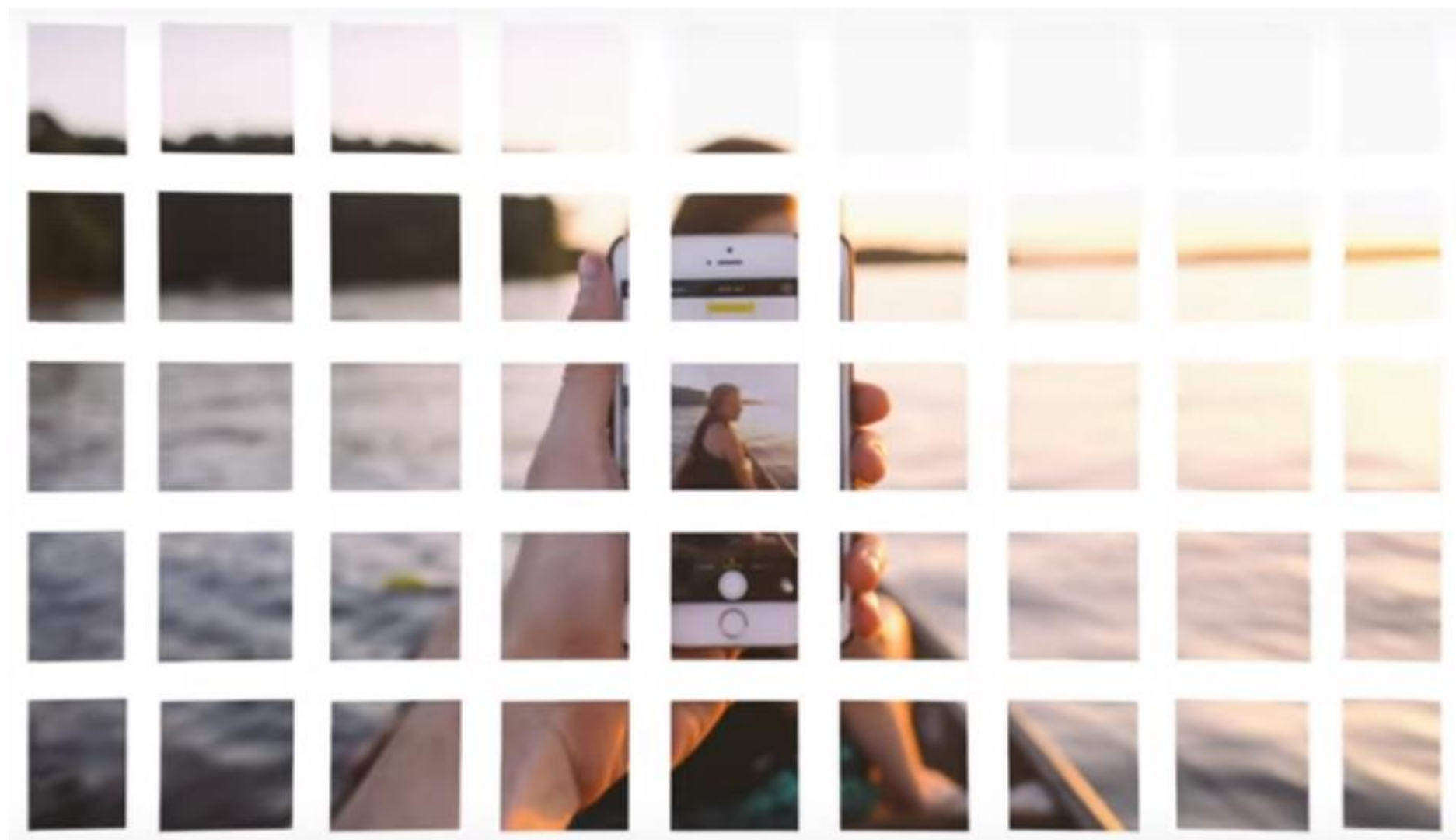


Network Basics

Pieces of a Network







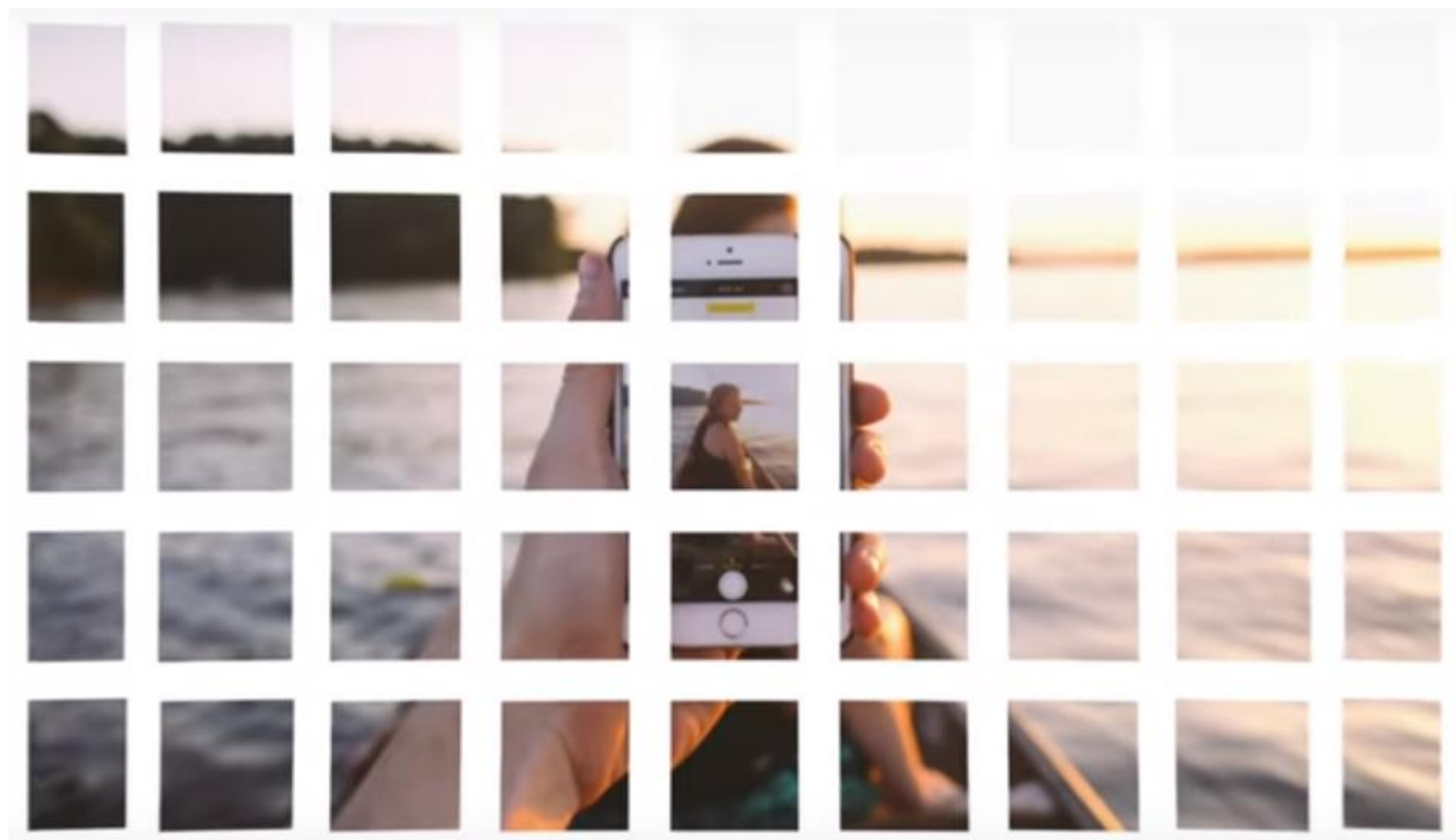


To: IP Address – 23.45.34.53

From: IP Address – 45.23.65.123

Packet number 2 of 345









Network Basics

Hardware on the Internet

Router



Router



Switch



Hub



Copper Wire Cable



Fibre-optic Cable







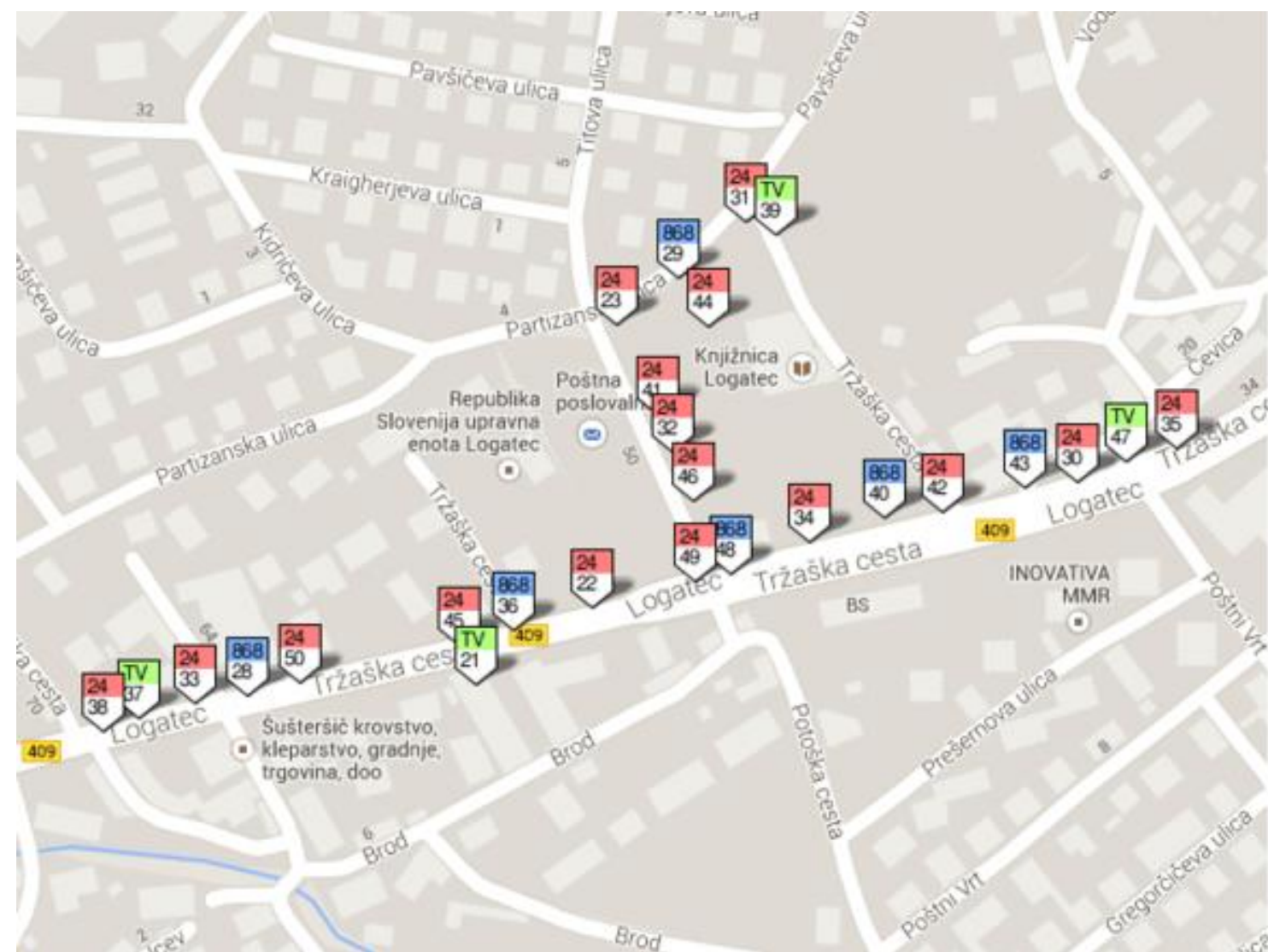
DSL Line (Rogers)



Cable (Bell)



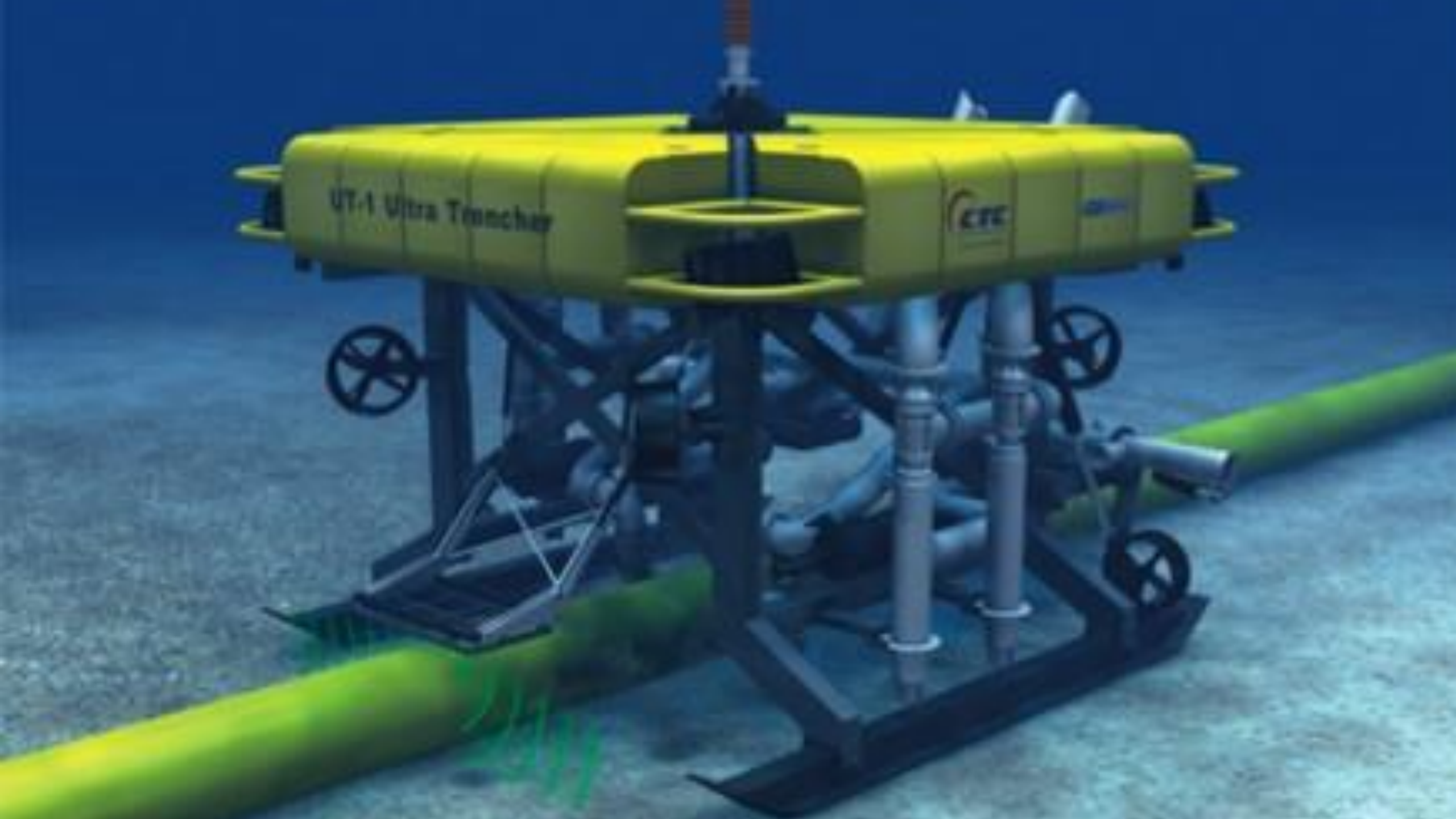


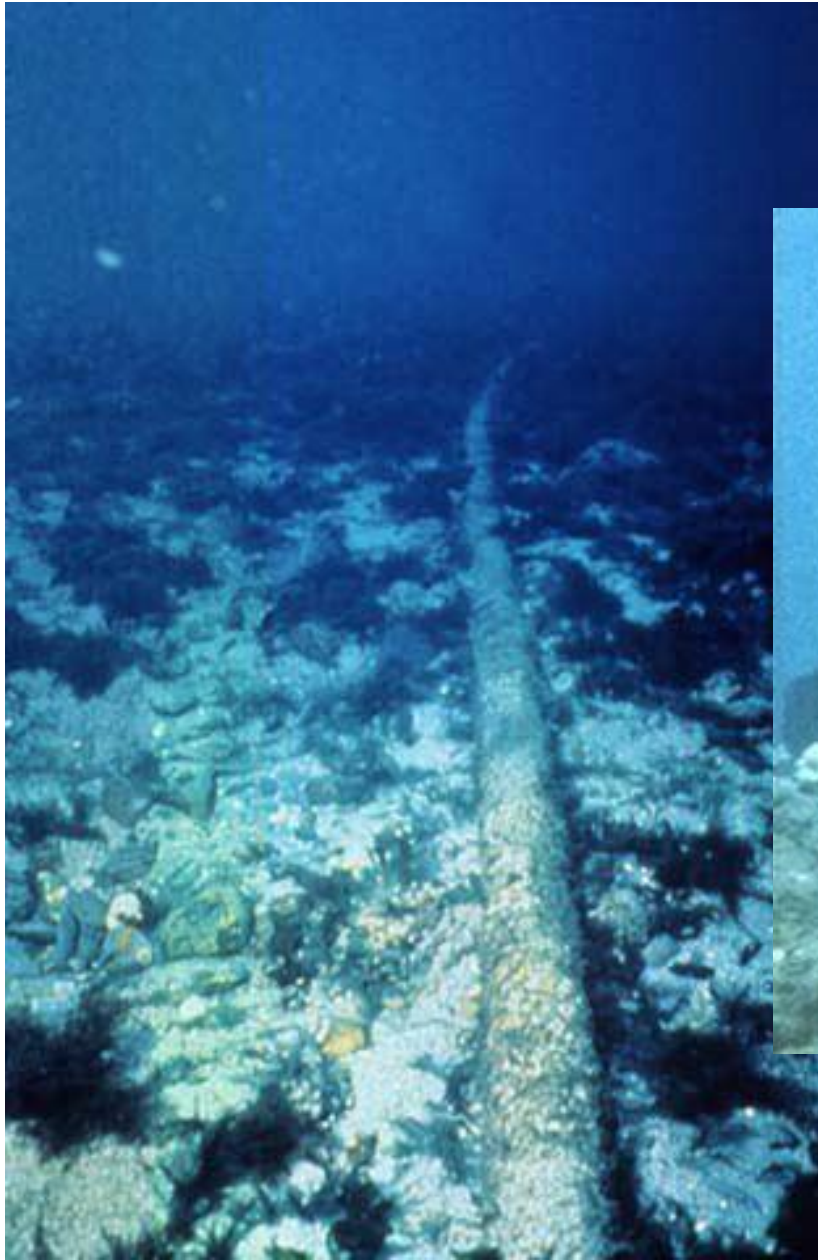












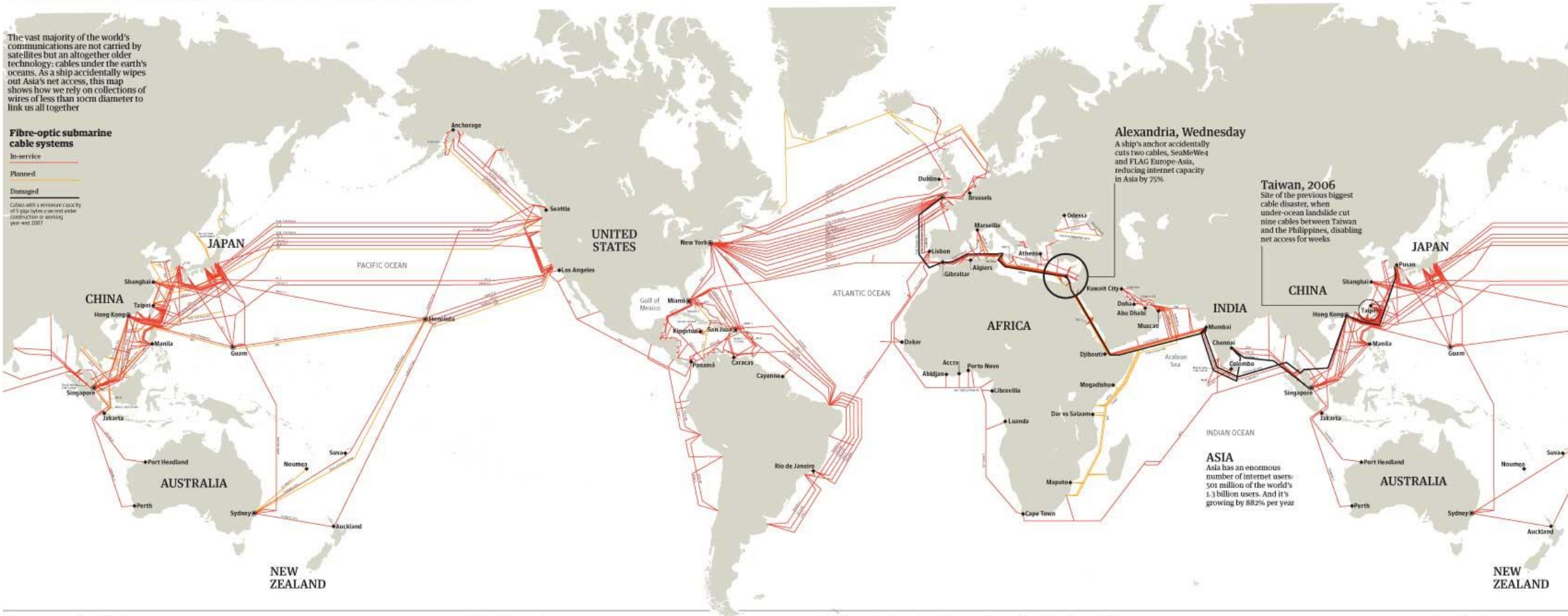
The internet's undersea world

The vast majority of the world's communications are not carried by satellites but an altogether older technology: cables under the earth's oceans. As a ship accidentally wipes out Asia's net access, this map shows how we rely on collections of wires of less than 10cm diameter to link us all together

Fibre-optic submarine cable systems

In-service
Planned
Damaged

Cables with a minimum capacity of 5 gbps (giga bytes a second) under construction or working year-end 2007



Alexandria, Wednesday

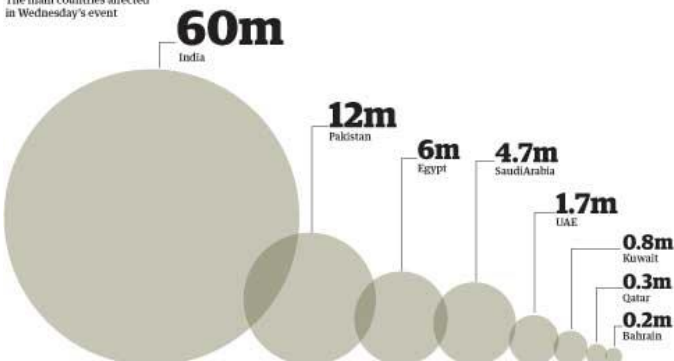
A ship's anchor accidentally cuts two cables, *Seaflex* and *FLAG Europe-Asia*, reducing internet capacity in Asia by 75%

Taiwan, 2006

Site of the previous biggest cable disaster, when under-ocean landslide cut nine cables between Taiwan and the Philippines, disabling net access for weeks

Internet users affected by the Alexandria accident

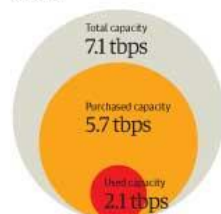
The main countries affected in Wednesday's event



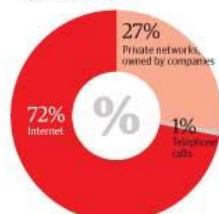
World cable capacity

Submarine cable operators light (turn on) capacity on their systems to sell bandwidth to other carriers. Carriers buy extra capacity, mainly to hold in reserve. On the trans-Atlantic route 80% of the bandwidth is purchased, but only 29% is used

Capacity in terabytes a second



What makes up "used capacity"?



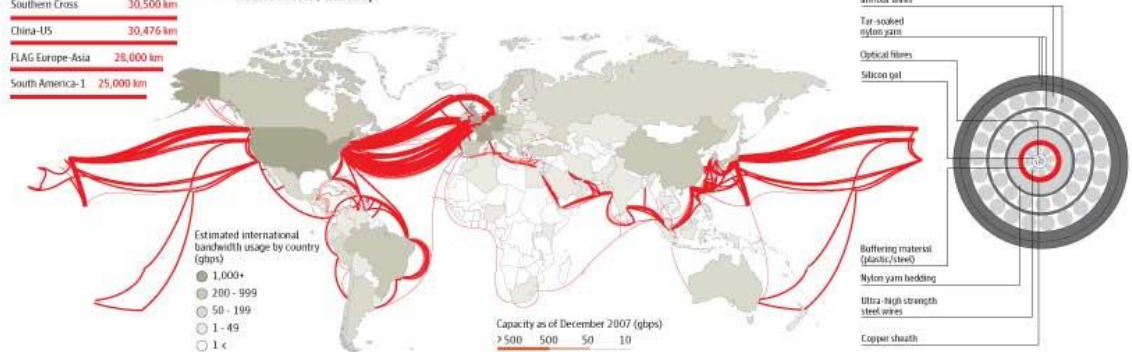
The longest submarine cables

The *SeaMeWe-3* system from Norden in Germany to Keel, South Korea connects 32 different countries with 39 landing points

<i>SeaMeWe-3</i>	39,000 km
Southern Cross	30,500 km
China-US	30,476 km
FLAG Europe-Asia	28,000 km
South America-1	25,000 km

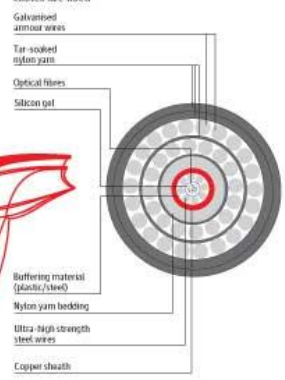
The world's cables in bandwidth

The first intercontinental telephony submarine cable system, *TAT-1*, connected North America to Europe in 1958 and had an initial capacity of 640,000 bytes per second. Since then, total trans-Atlantic capacity has soared to over 7 trillion bps



Cross-section of a cable

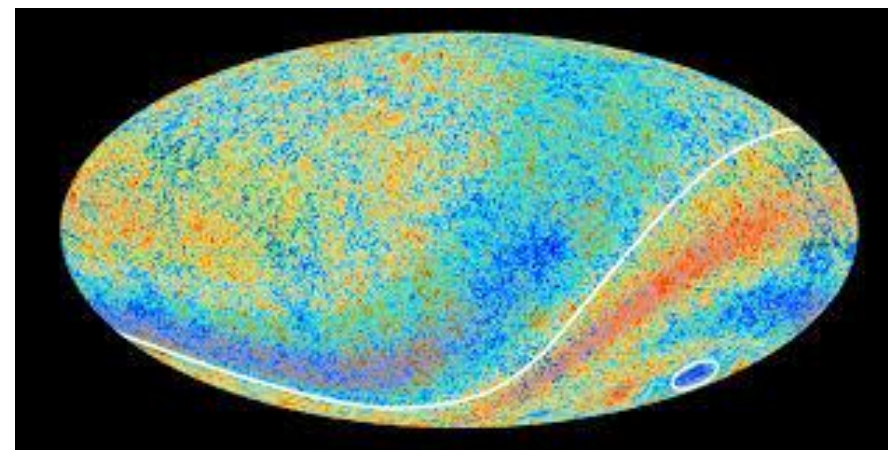
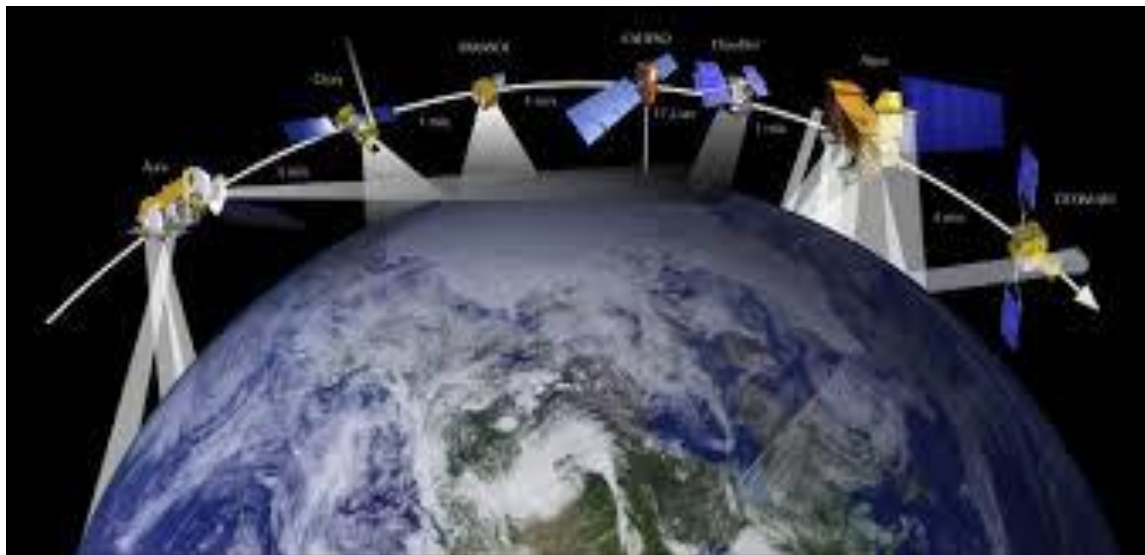
Cables of this strength are typically 69 mm in diameter and weigh over 10,000 kilograms a kilometer. In deeper waters, lighter and less insulated cables are used

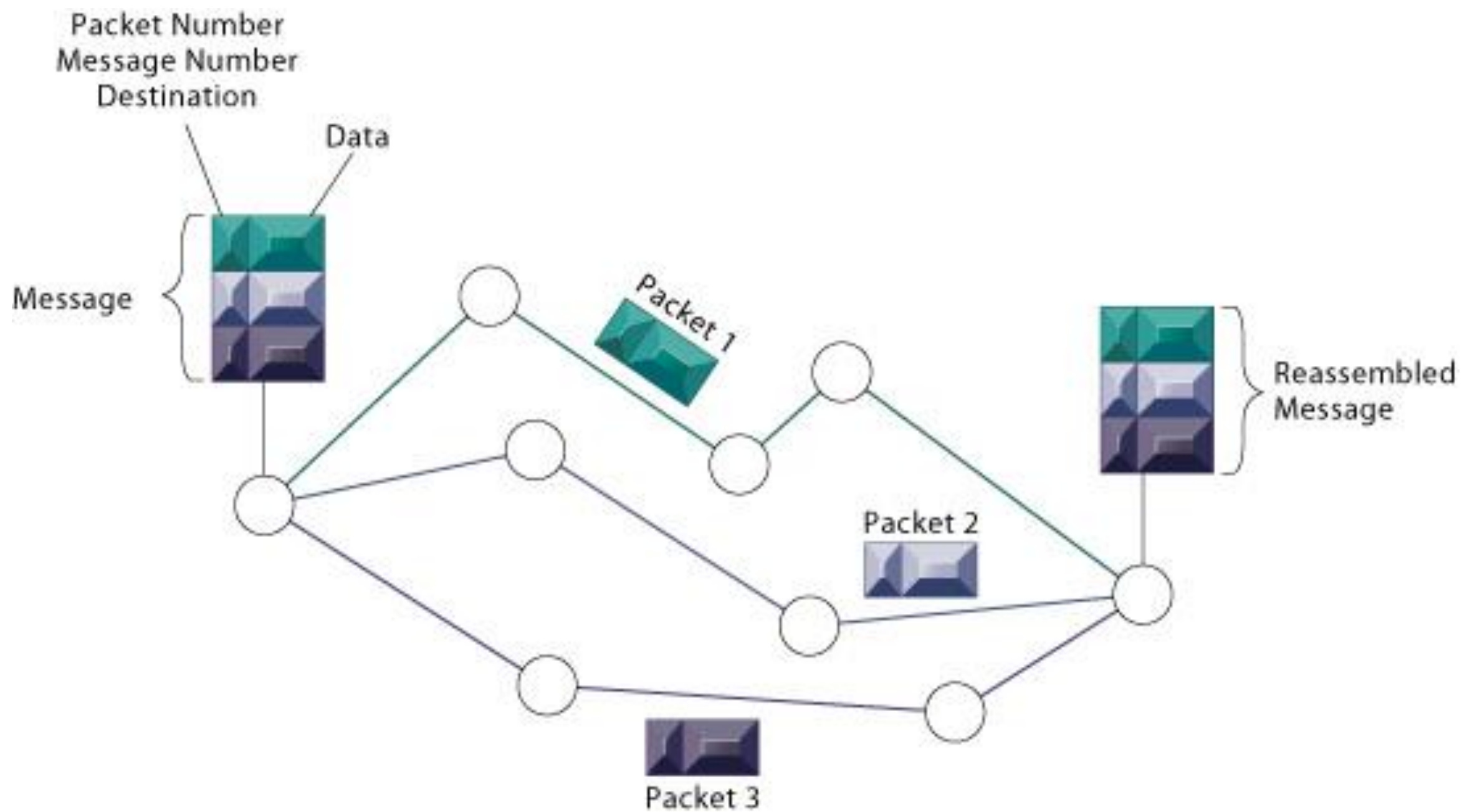


Cell Towers




Microwave - Satellite





Networks

2.7  c



The path of a packet

- _____ I am on my computer. I click on a link.
- _____ The packet with my request travels over the internet.
- _____ It is routed to my ISP and then to the server with the information on it.
- _____ The server reads my packet, finds the information, and divides it into a series of packets.
- _____ The packets with my requested information travel back to me.
- _____ I reassemble the packets and I can view the file.

Things on the internet:

- _____ - a regular computer connected to the internet
- _____ - a giant computer on the internet with files or movies or a video game that people want.
- _____ - a company who owns cables and routers on the internet. You pay them to use the internet.
- _____ - a small computer that routes packets towards their final destinations.



Pieces of a packet

- Header Contains
 - Destination IP address (who it is to)
 - Origin IP address (who it is from)
 - The packet number
 - Error checking information
- Data Contains
 - The piece of the giant file that you are receiving
 - OR the message for the server about what you want.

Guest speaker's message inspires students



An EQAO
question

Student volunteers improve school grounds



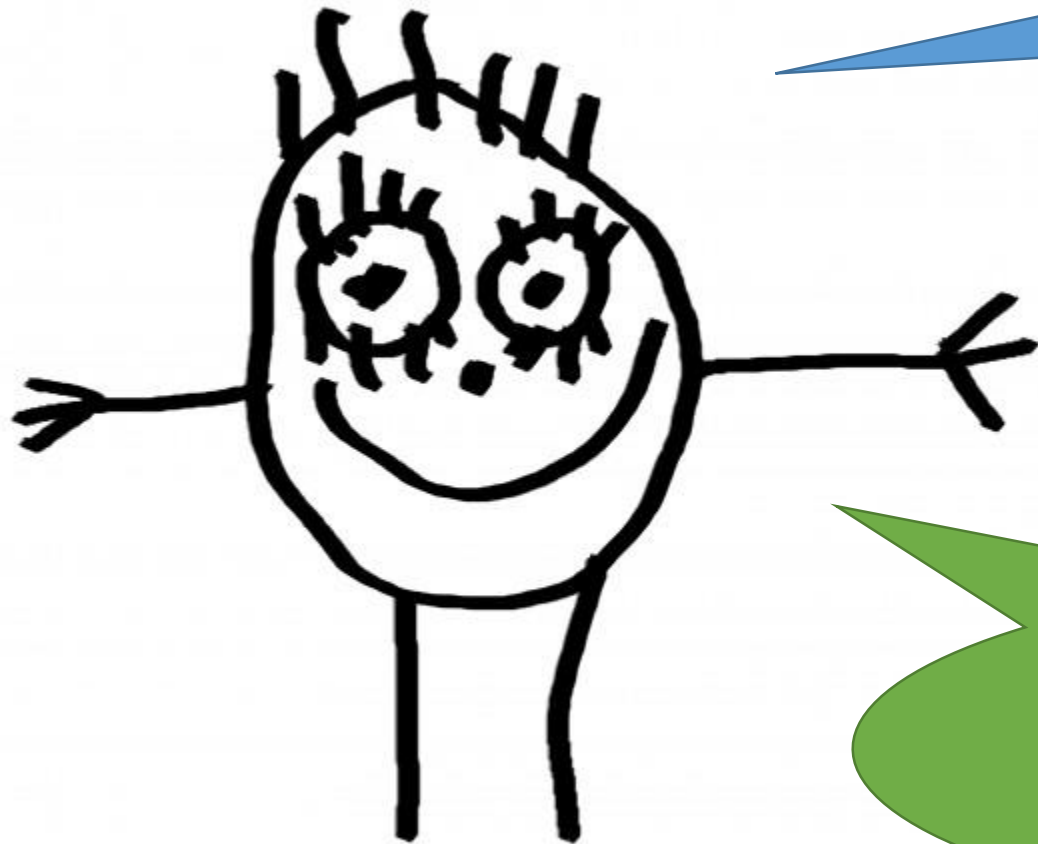
An EQAO
question

Students Participate in Important Election



An EQAO
question

You need two specific characters with quotes for your article.



My name is John Smith.

I am the school principal
of Middlewood
Elementary.

The students at my school are
exceptional: they are always looking
for ways to give back to their
community.

Make up another
character for the
story.

Proper Name

Detailed
position

Quote



Mind your P's and Q's

“Mr. Frank,” I can hear you saying, “you’re crazy. There aren’t any quotation marks on this page.”

I say, “Look again. You will see some.”

“Unhand that damsel in distress!” commanded Quixote.

“Make me, you cardboard-wearing, half-dead horse-riding, long-word-using wimp!” said the salesman.

Mind your P's and Q's

Punctuation

Quotation
Marks

“Mr. Frank,” I can hear you saying, “you’re crazy. There aren’t any quotation marks on this page.”

I say, “Look again. You will see some.”

“Unhand that damsel in distress!” commanded Quixote.

“Make me, you cardboard-wearing, half-dead horse-riding, long-word-using wimp!” said the salesman.

Mind your P's and Q's

Punctuation

Quotation
Marks

P Q

“Mr. Frank,” I can hear you saying, “you’re crazy. There aren’t any quotation marks on this page.”

P Q

I say, “Look again. You will see some.”

P Q

P Q

“Unhand that damsel in distress!” commanded Quixote.

“Make me, you cardboard-wearing, half-dead horse-riding, long-word-using wimp!” said the salesman.

P Q

Why are packets important for internet functionality?

“Packets allow us to break up large files into smaller ones that can travel over the internet,” explained Ms. Gorski, a computer science teacher at BCSS.

Which is used more often, cables or wireless transmission?

“Wireless transmission,” explained Ida Knowe, a network analyst at NASA, “is very slow, so as soon as possible, all messages are transferred to cables. These cables can carry much network traffic, so they are used more often.”