### Computer Networks and the Internet



Instructor: C. Pu (Ph.D., Assistant Professor)

Lecture 01

puc@marshall.edu





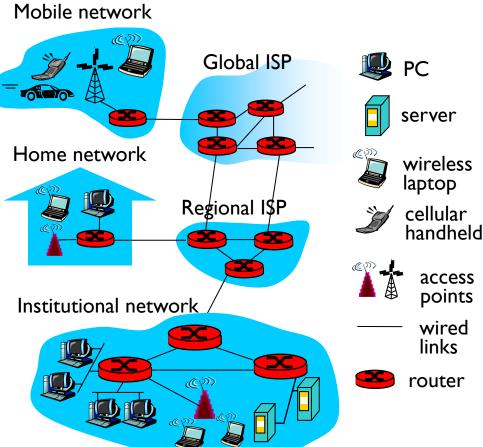
### What Is the Internet?

- Two ways to describe the Internet
  - The basic hardware and software components that make up the Internet
  - A networking infrastructure that provides services to distributed applications





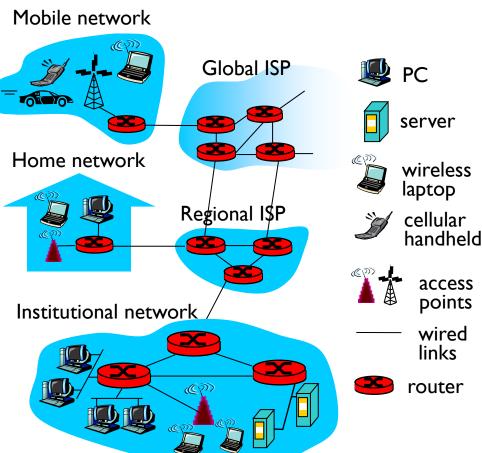
- Hundreds of millions of computing devices
  - Traditional devicesNontraditional devices
  - Devices = hosts or end systems
  - As of 2018, 22 billion end systems, and 4.021 billion Internet users







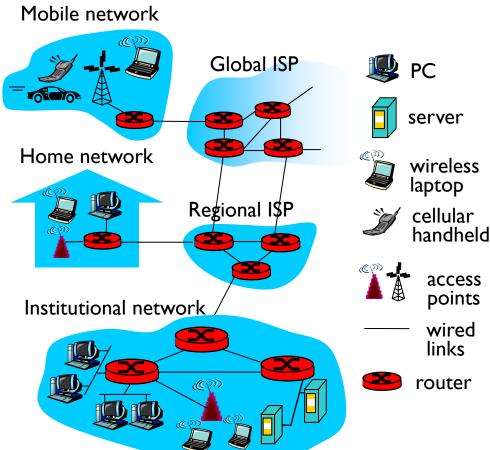
- End systems connected together by a network through communication links and packet switches
- Communication links
  - Coaxial cable, copper wire, optical fiber, and radio spectrum
  - Transmission rate: bits/second







- One end device sends data to another end device
  - sending device
    - segments the data
    - adds the header
    - send the packet
  - receiving device
    - receives packets
    - reassemble into data







#### Packet switches

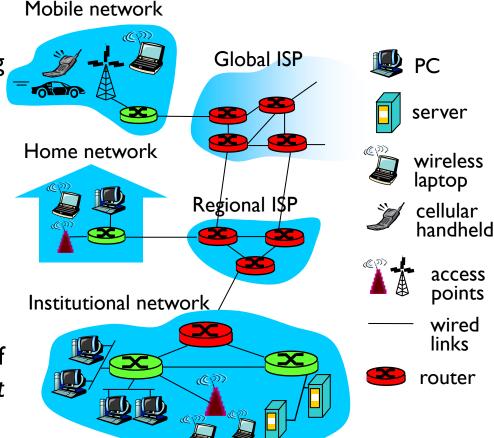
Incoming links & Outgoing links

### Types of packet switches

- Routers
  - Used in the network core
- Link-layer switches
  - Used in access networks

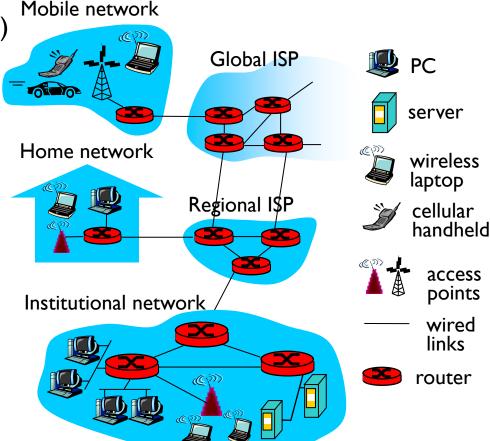
### Route or path

The sequence of communication links and packet switches





- Internet Service Provider (ISP)
  - provide Internet access
  - different ISPs:
    - residential ISP
    - corporate ISP
    - university ISP
    - cellular data ISP
    - public ISP
- packet switches + communication links = ISP





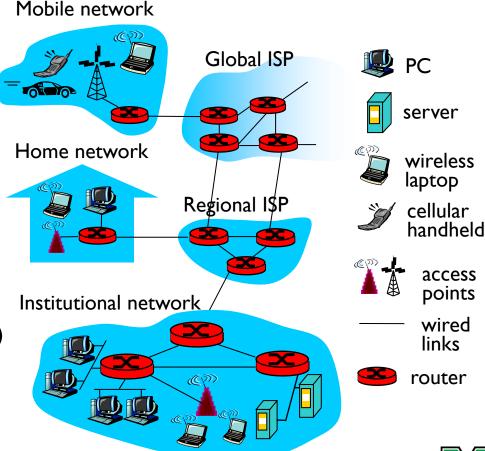


#### Protocols

- control the sending and receiving of information
- Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
- Internet Protocol (IP)

#### Internet standards

- Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
- requests for comments (RFCs)

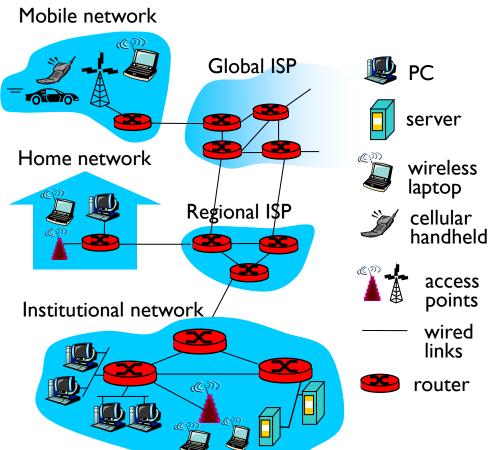


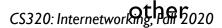


# What Is the Internet: A Services Description

Internet apps run on end system, not in the packet switch.

- An infrastructure that provides services to applications
- Communication infrastructure for distributed applications:
  - Web, email, mobile device apps, streaming, e-commerce, file sharing
- Distributed applications
  - involve multiple end systems that exchange data with each



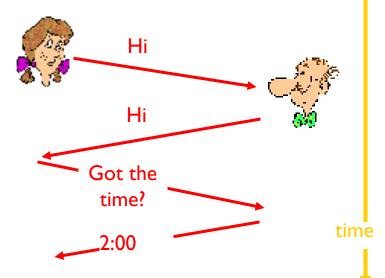




A protocol defines the format and the order of messages exchanged between two or more communicating entities, as well as the actions taken on the transmission and/or receipt of a message or other event.

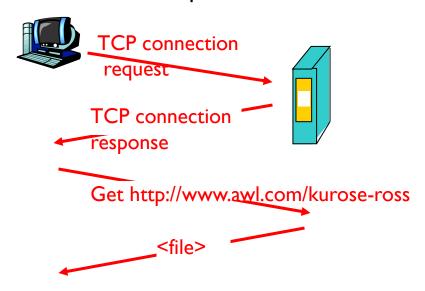
### human protocols:

- "ask someone for the time"
- ... specific msgs sent
- ... specific actions taken when msgs received, or other events



#### network protocols:

- machines rather than humans
- all communication activity in Internet governed by protocols
- "make a request to a Web server"



Q: a protocol for cutting a pizza equally?

