



Computer Networks

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Eötvös Loránd
University

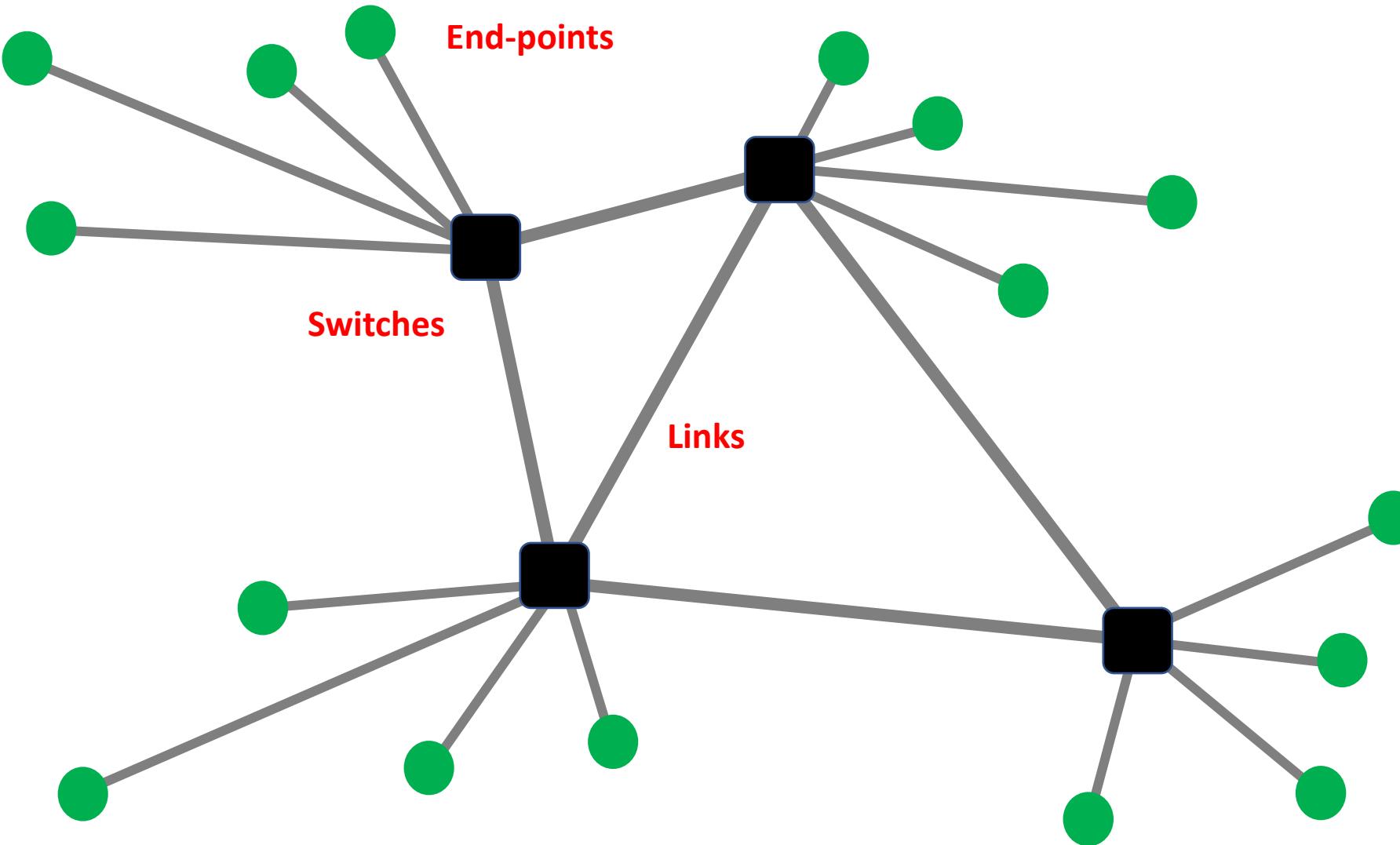
*Based on the slides of Laurent Vanbever.
Further inspiration: Scott Shenker & Jennifer Rexford & Phillipa Gill*

Last week on
Computer Networks

Overview

What is a network made of?

Three main components



Overview

How to share network resources?

Resource handling

Two different approaches for sharing

Reservation

**Reserve the needed
bandwidth in advance**

Flow-level multiplexing

On-demand

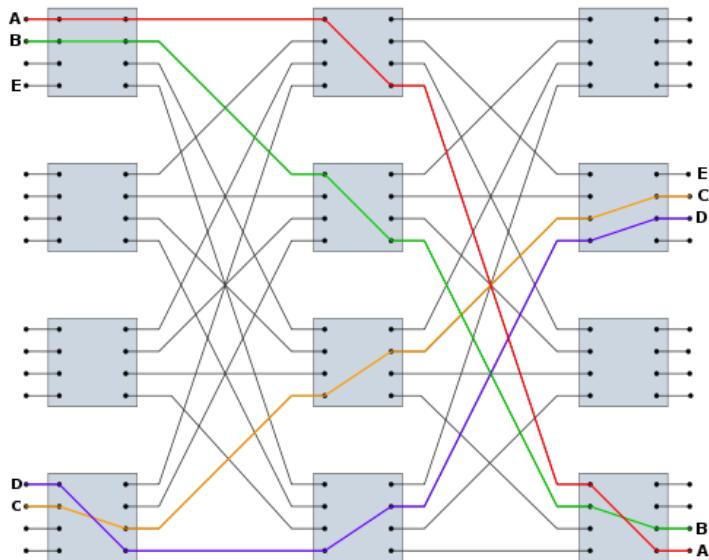
Send data when needed
Packet-level multiplexing

Implementation

Reservation

Circuit-switching

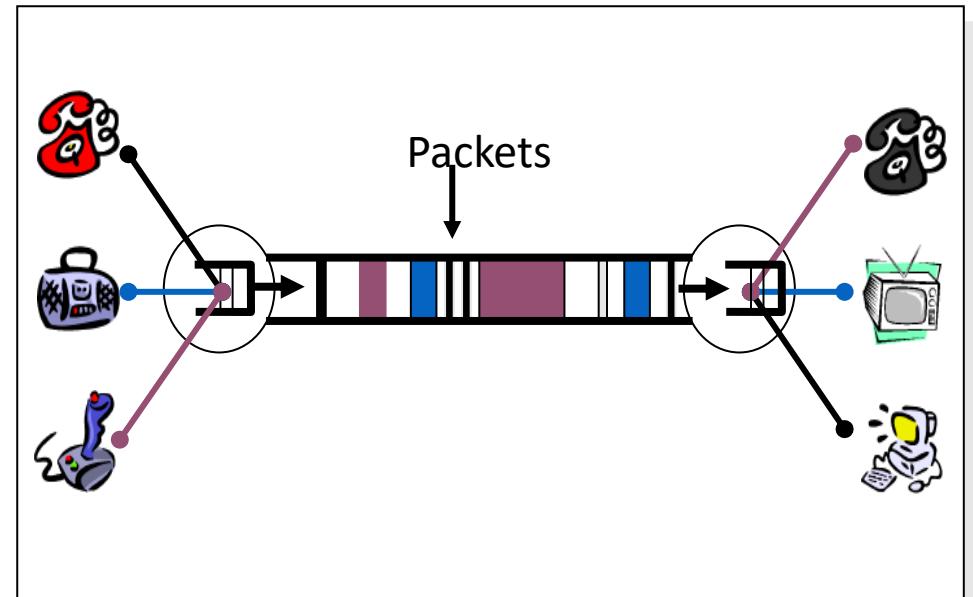
e.g. landline phone networks



On-demand

Packet-switching

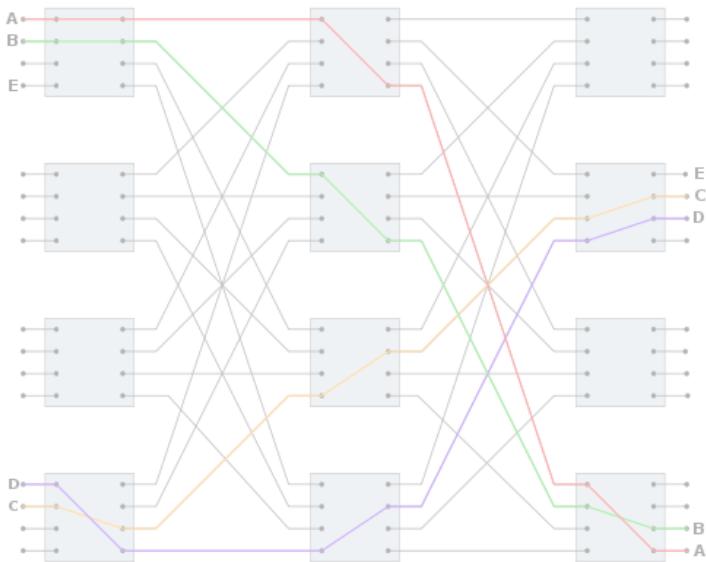
e.g. Internet



Megvalósítások

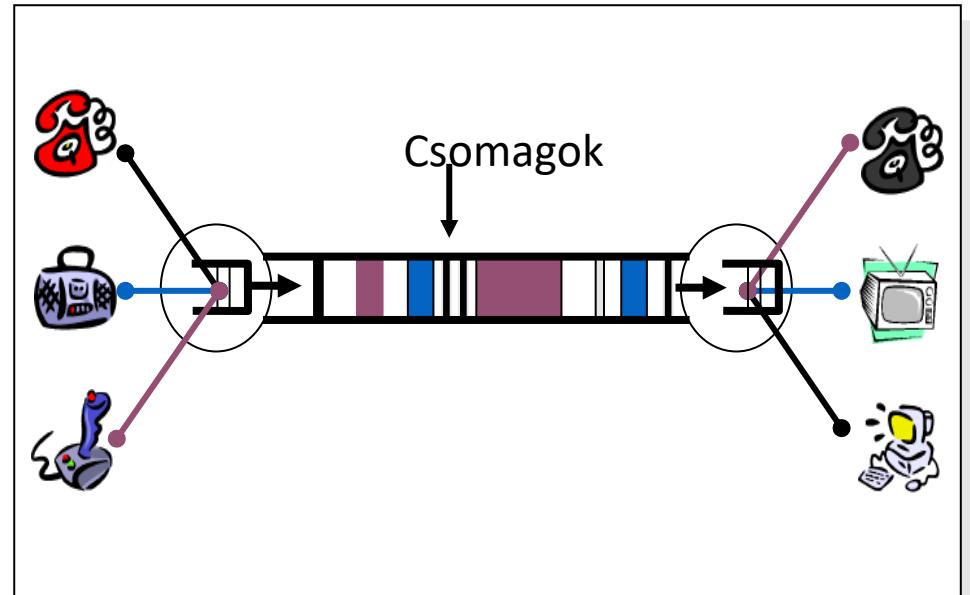
Előre foglalással

Áramkörkapcsolt hálózat
Pl. vezetékes telefon



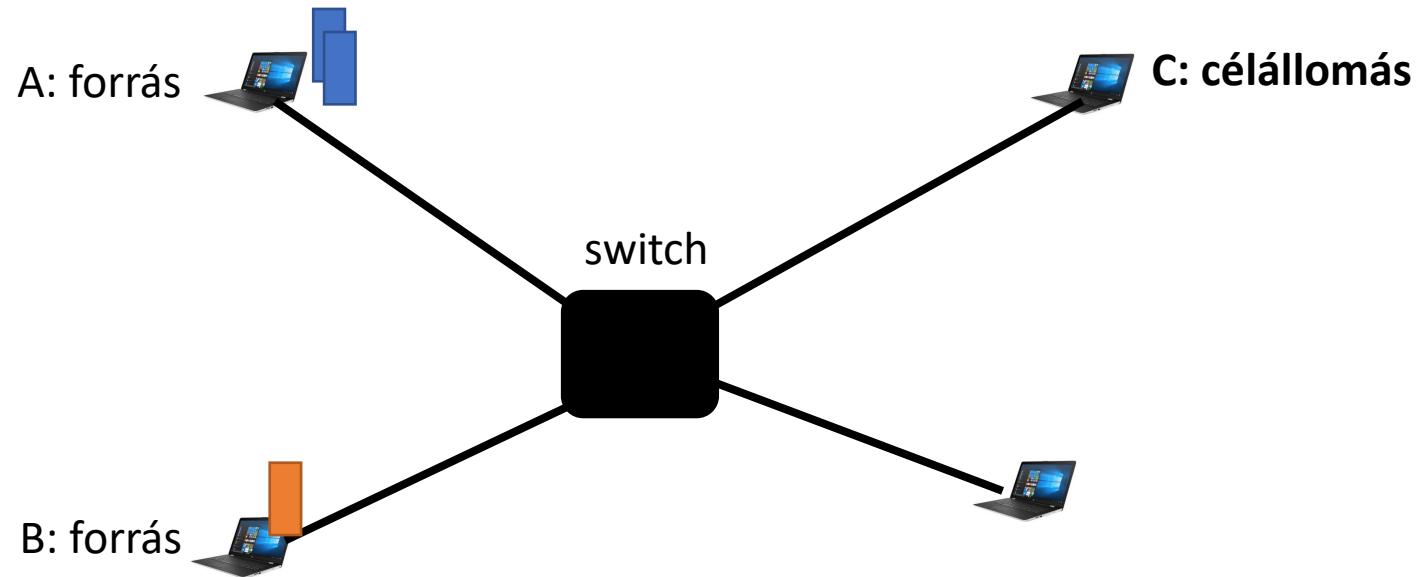
Igény szerinti

Csomagkapcsolt hálózat
Pl. Internet



Csomagkapcsolt hálózatok

Az adatátvitel egyedi csomagokban történik.



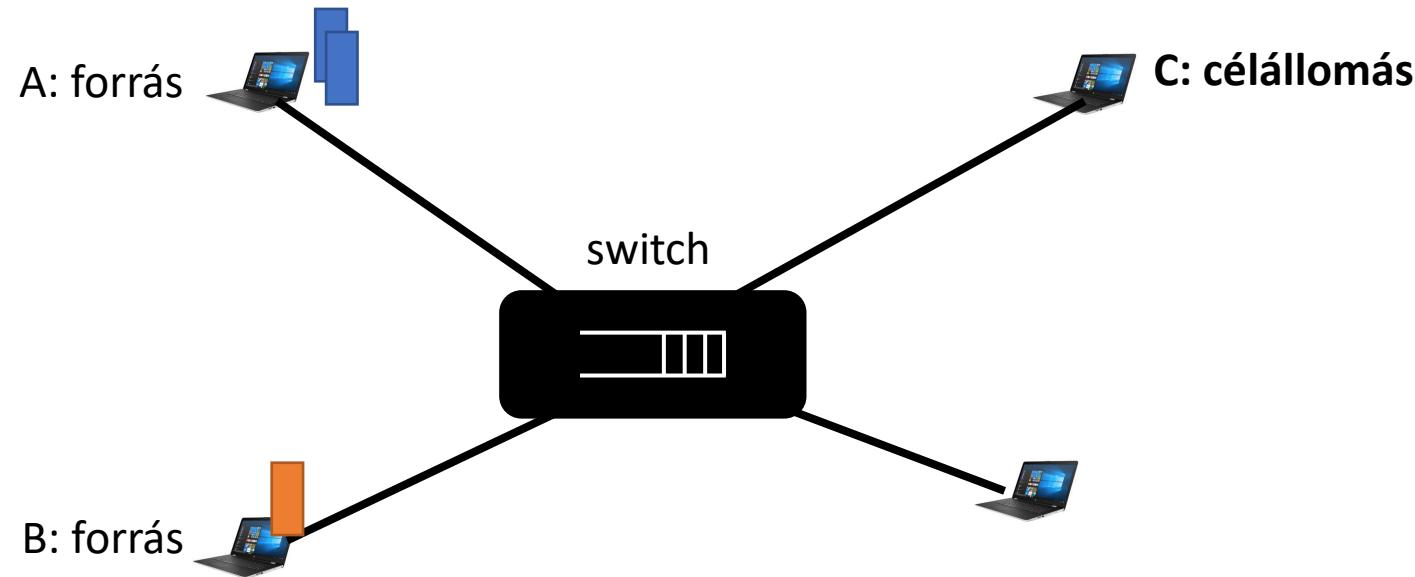
Minden csomag tartamazza a cél címét/azonosítóját (most C).

Nincs globális koordináció, azaz a csomagok zavarhatják egymást.
(Id. egyszerre érkeznek be a switchhez)

Pufferelés szükséges a löketek kezeléséhez.

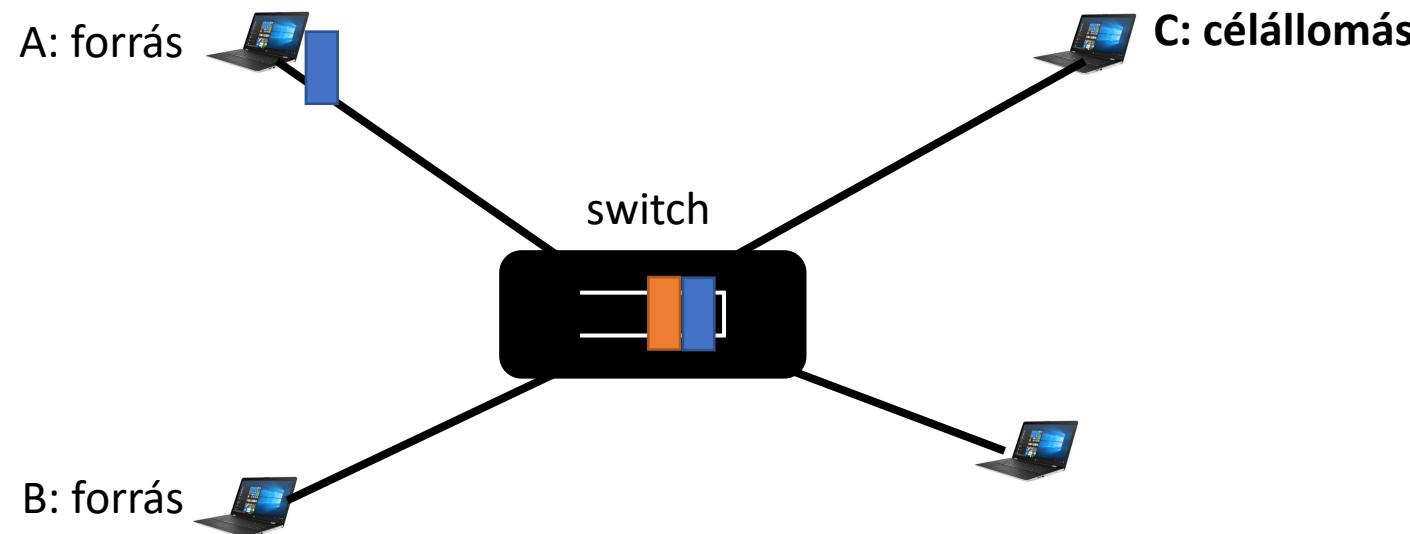
Csomagkapcsolt hálózatok

Pufferelés az átmeneti túlterhelések kezeléséhez

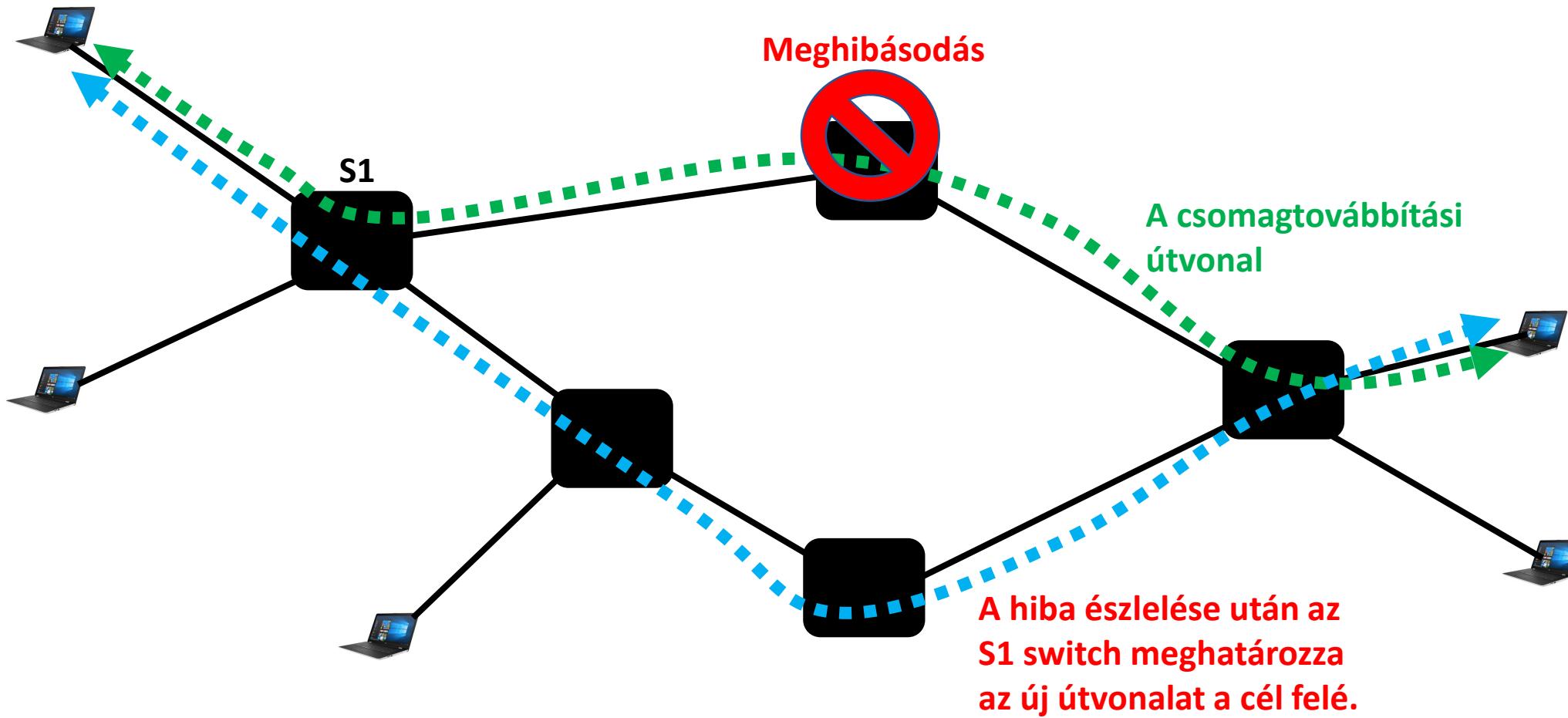


Csomagkapcsolt hálózatok

Pufferelés az átmeneti túlterhelések kezeléséhez



Hiba tolerancia



Érvek ellenérvek

Előnyök

Hatékony erőforrásgazdálkodás

Egyszerű megvalósítás

Hibatolerancia

Hátrányok

Kiszámíthatatlan teljesítmény

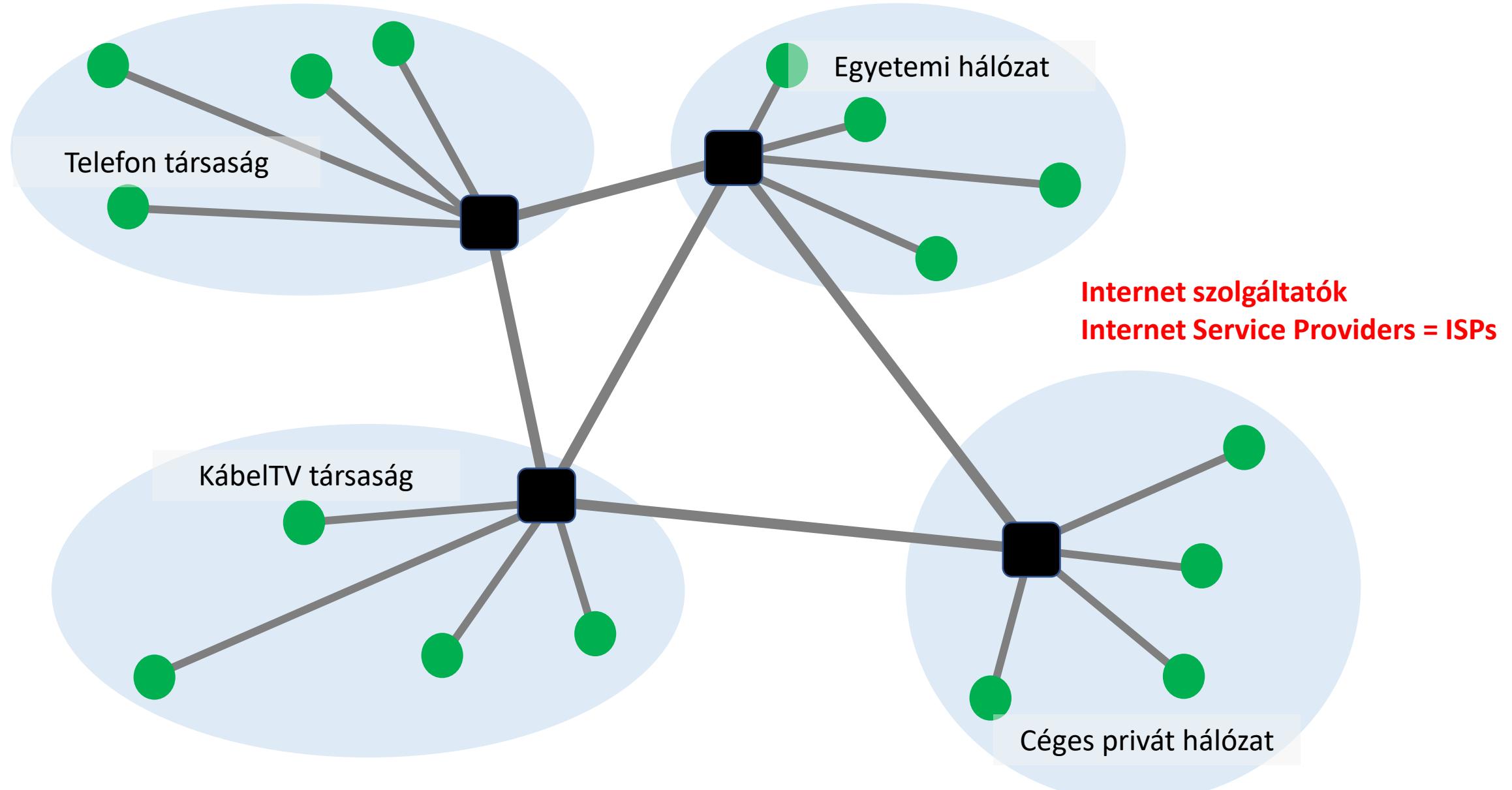
Szükséges puffer-kezelés és torlódás-vezérlés

Az Internet csomagkapcsolt

Rugalmasság és hatékonyság

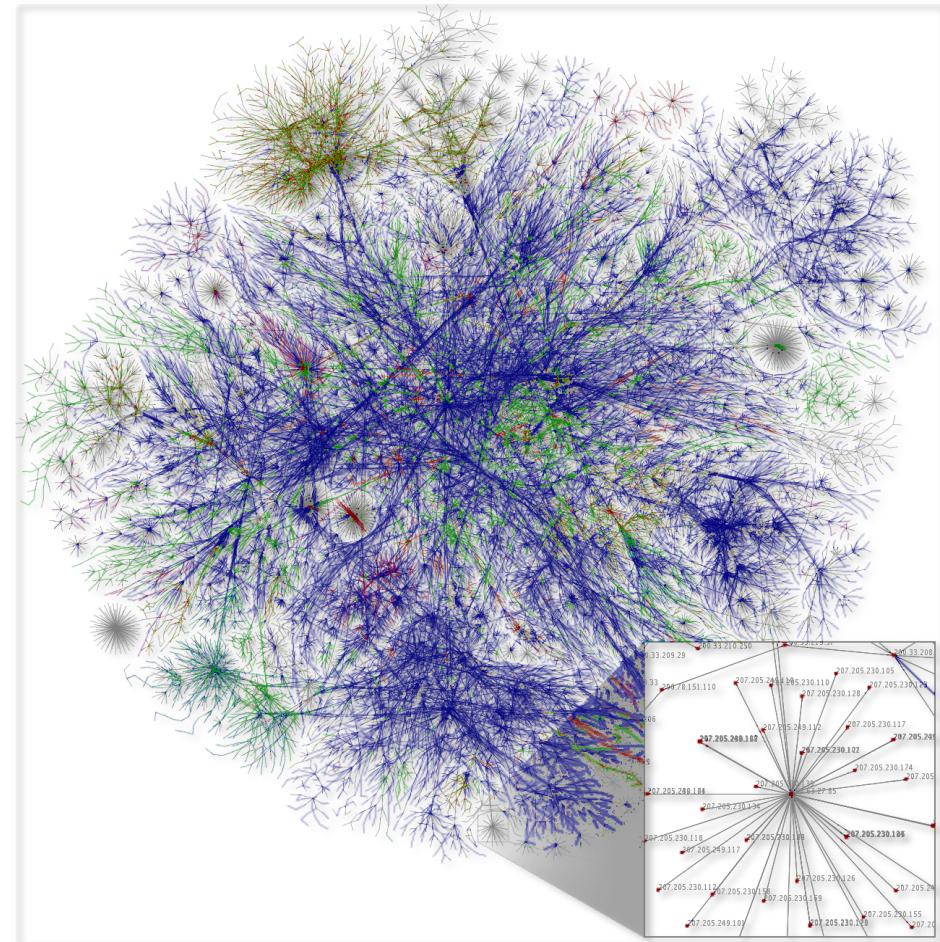
Áttekintés

Hogyan szervezzük a hálózatot?

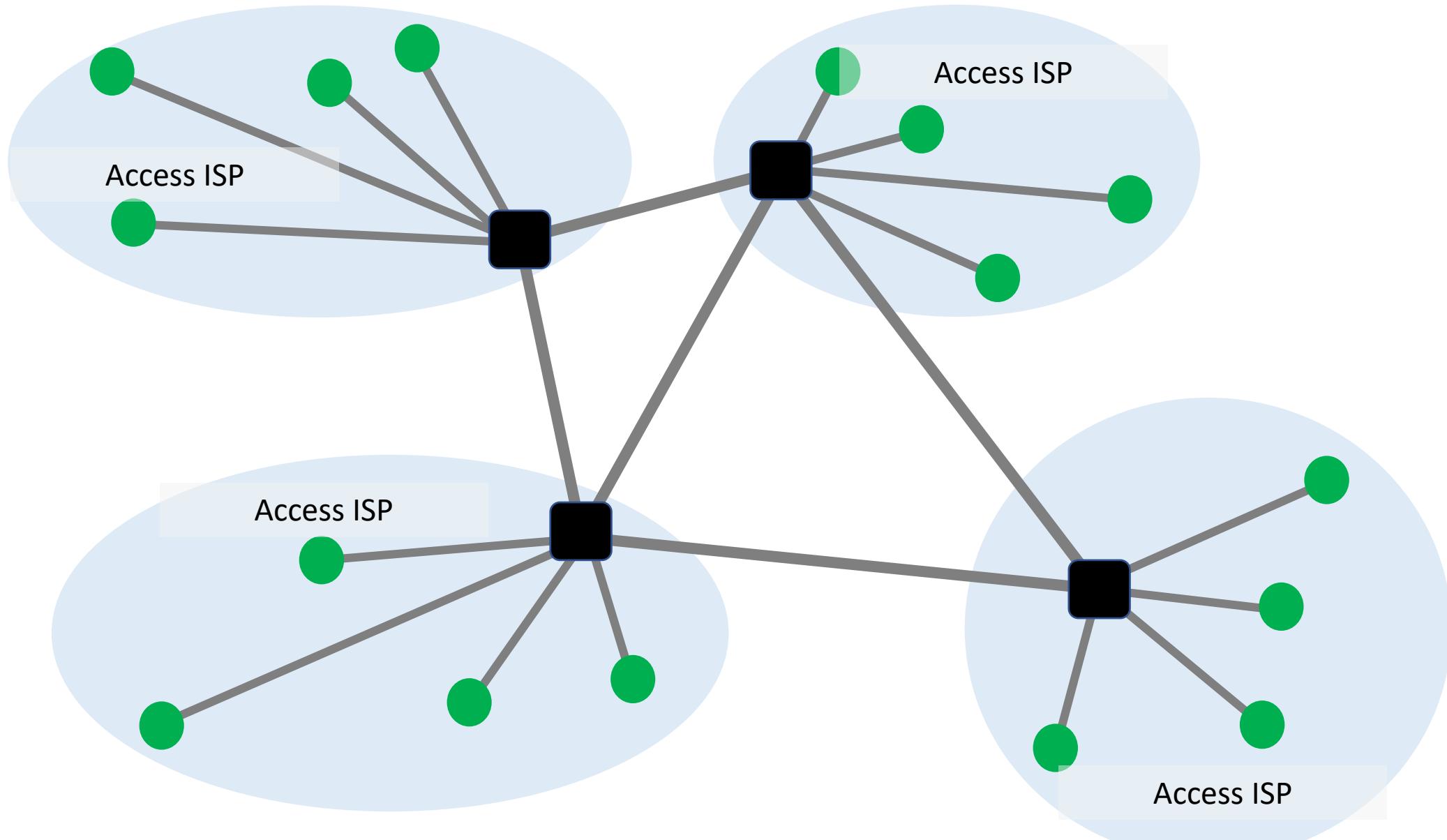


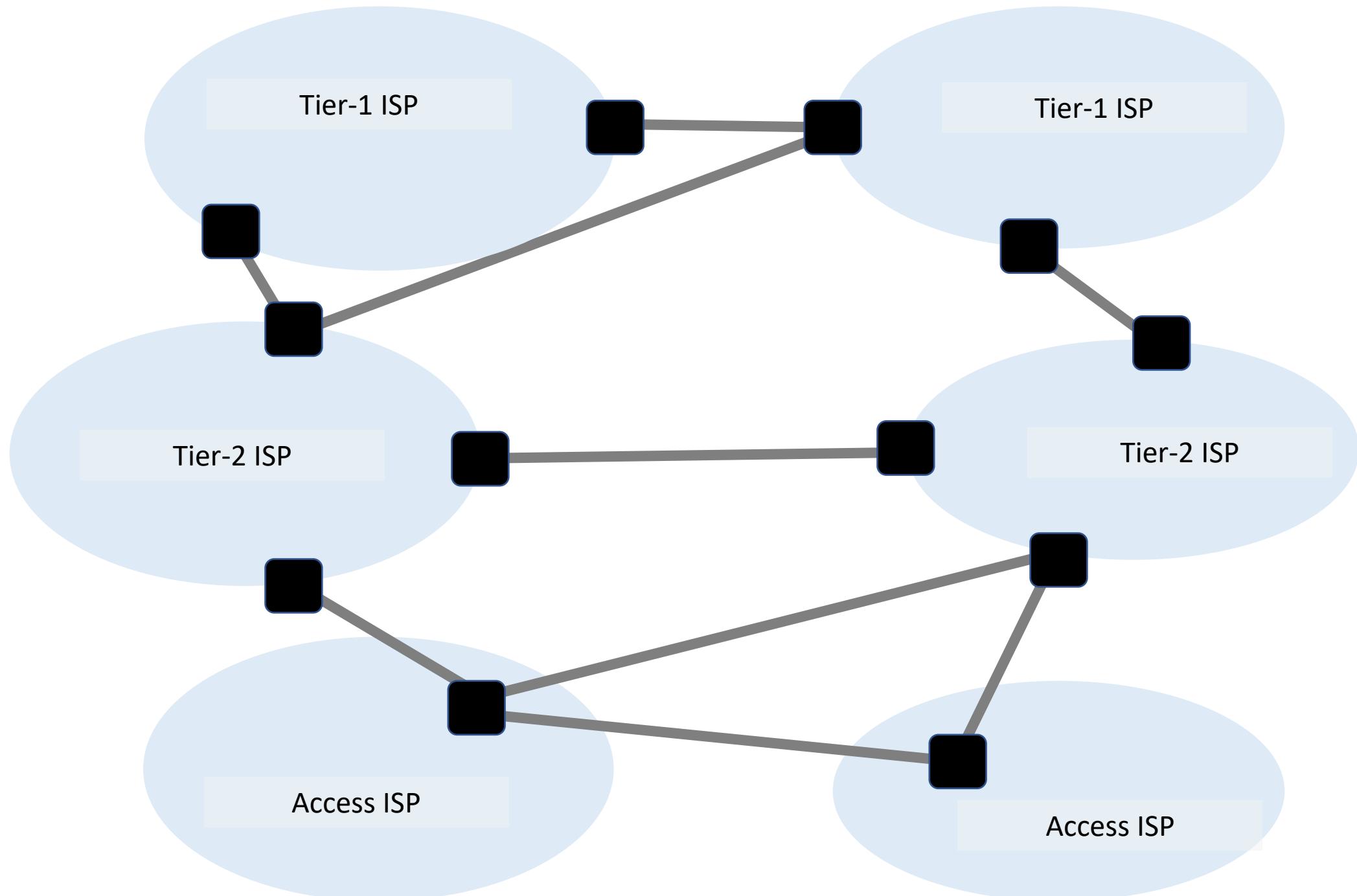
Mi az internet?

- Hálózatok hálózata
- A világra kiterjedő nyitott WAN
- Jellemzői
 - rendszerfüggetlenség;
 - nincs központi felügyelet;
 - építőelemei a LAN-ok;
 - globális;
 - olyan szolgáltatásokat nyújt, mint a **World Wide Web**, e-mail vagy fájlátvitel.



ISP – Internet szolgáltató





Az Internet hierarchikus struktúrája

szolgáltató-vásárló (provider-customer) viszonyok

Tier-1

nemzetközi

Nincs szolgáltatója

Tier-2

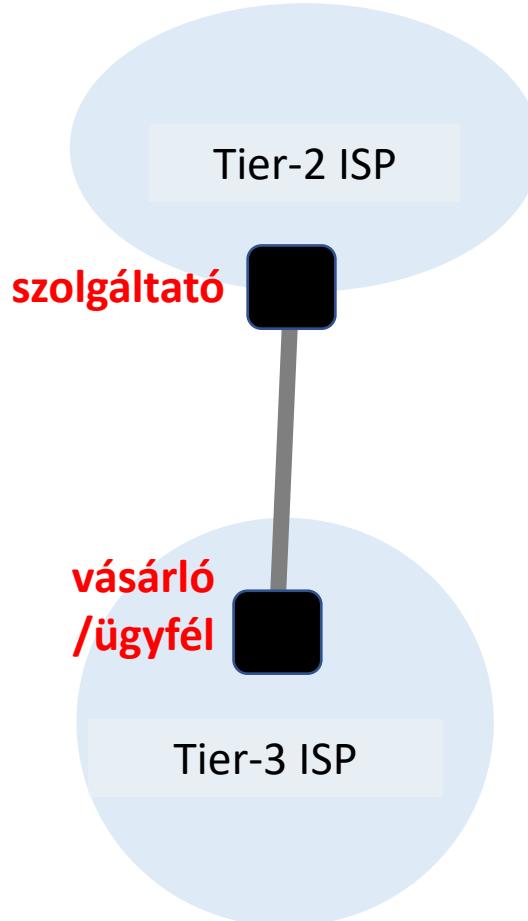
nemzeti

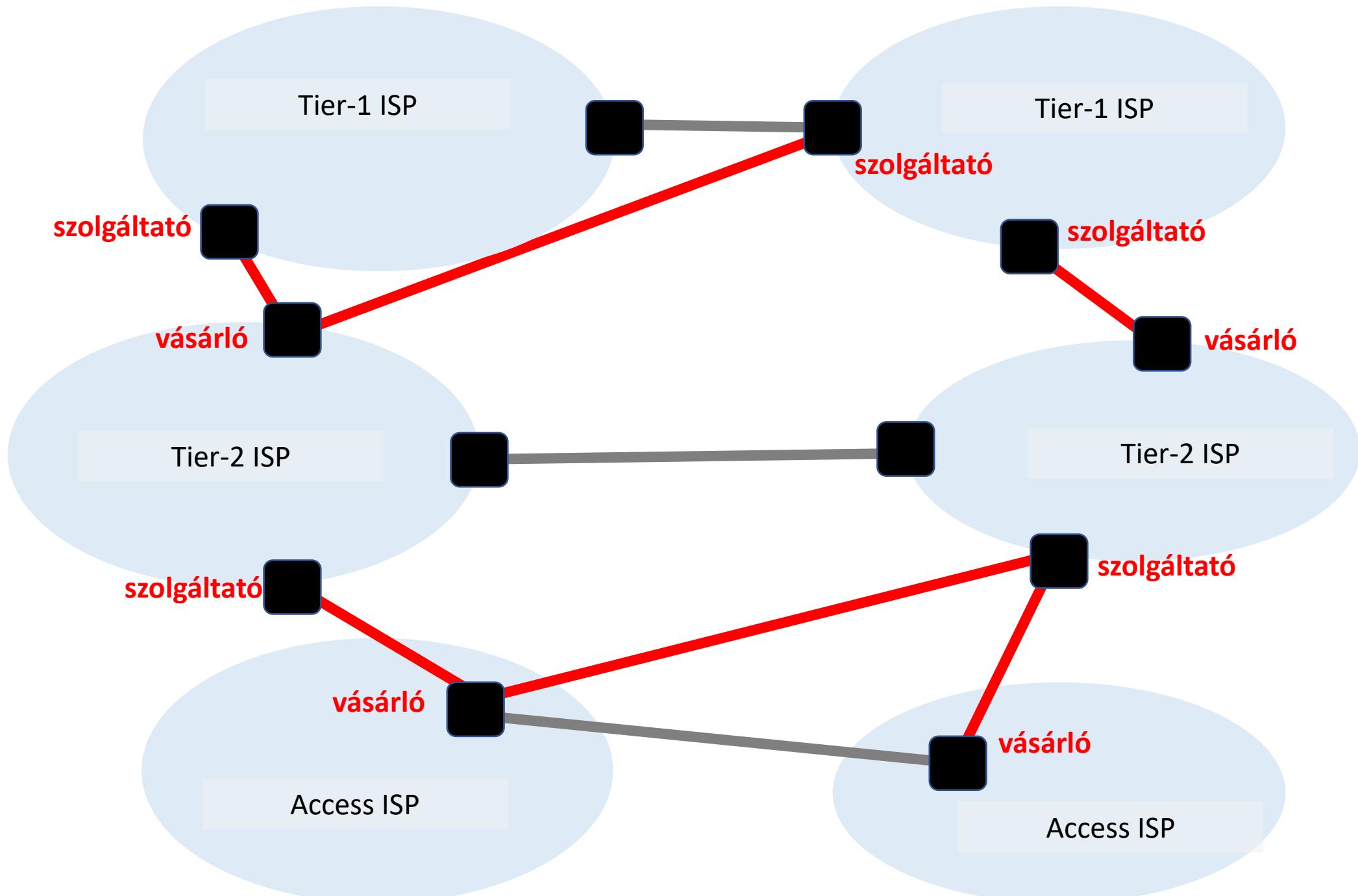
Tier-3 szolgáltatóknak nyújt átjárást
Legalább egy szolgáltatója van

Tier-3

helyi

Nem nyújt átjárást más szolgáltatóknak
Legalább egy szolgáltatója van





Hálózatok eloszlása a Tier-ekben

~50.000 hálózat összesen

Tier-1

nemzetközi

Nincs szolgáltatója

pár tucat

Tier-2

nemzeti

Tier-3 szolgáltatóknak nyújt átjárást
Legalább egy szolgáltatója van

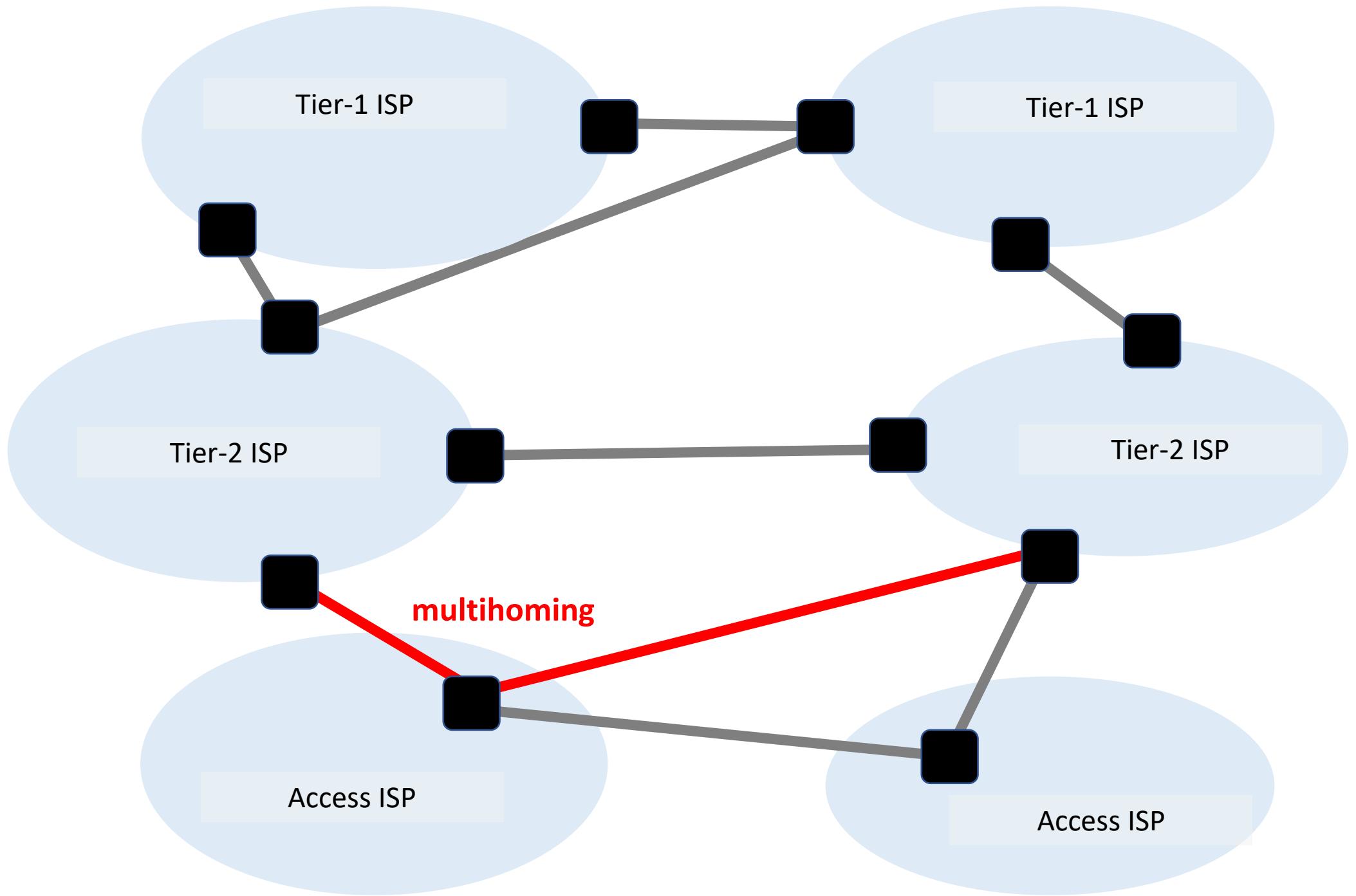
több ezer

Tier-3

helyi

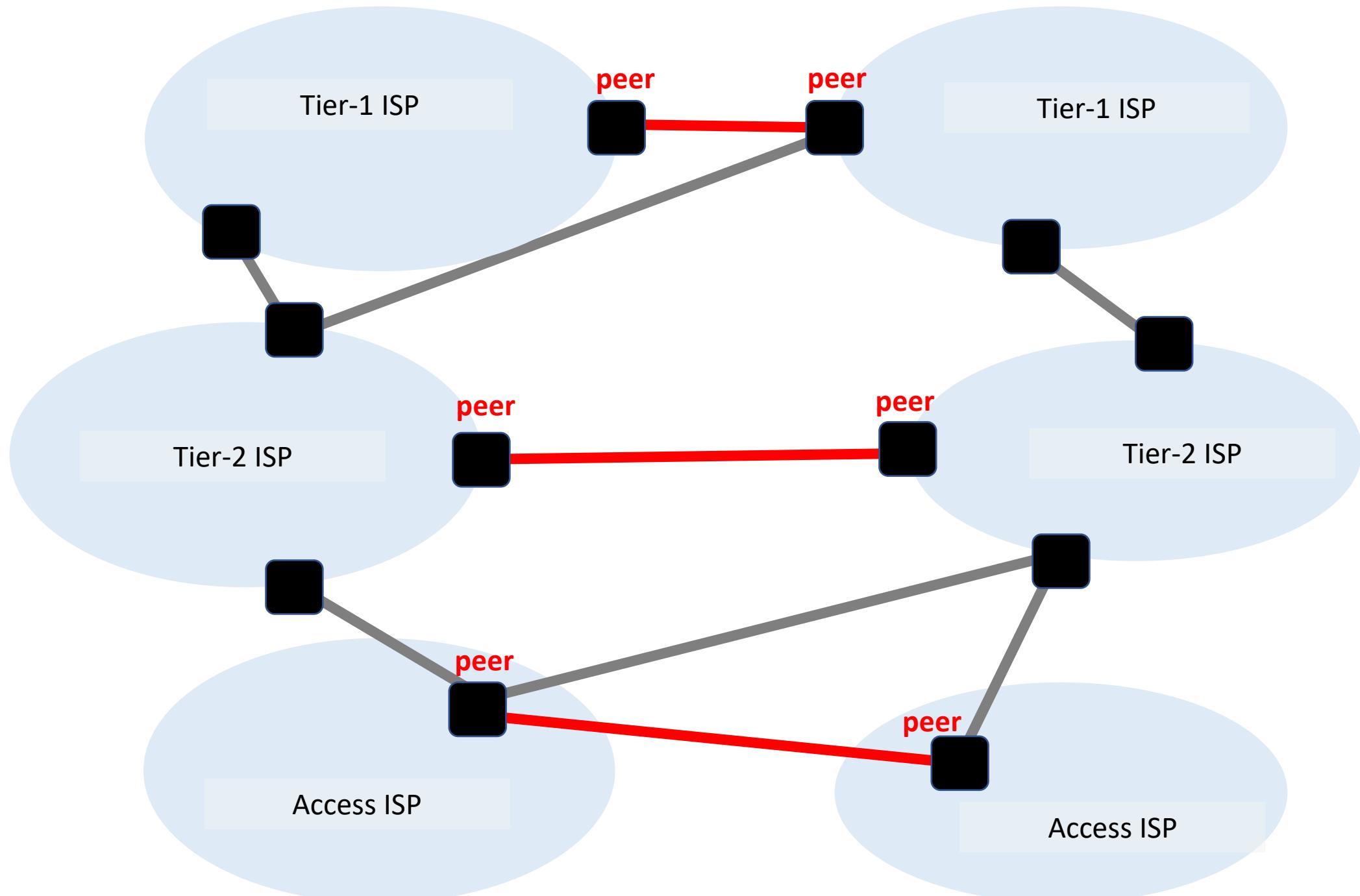
Nem nyújt átjárást más szolgáltatóknak
Legalább egy szolgáltatója van

85-90%



Némely hálózat között közvetlen kapcsolat is létezik
– csökkenti a szolgáltatónak fizetendő számlát

Ezt hívjuk „peering”-nek – ez egyfajta kölcsönös kapcsolat...



A szomszédos hálózatok egyesével való összekapcsolása túl költséges lenne

Infrastruktúra költségek

Fizikai linkek kiépítése vagy bérlese

Sávszélesség költségek

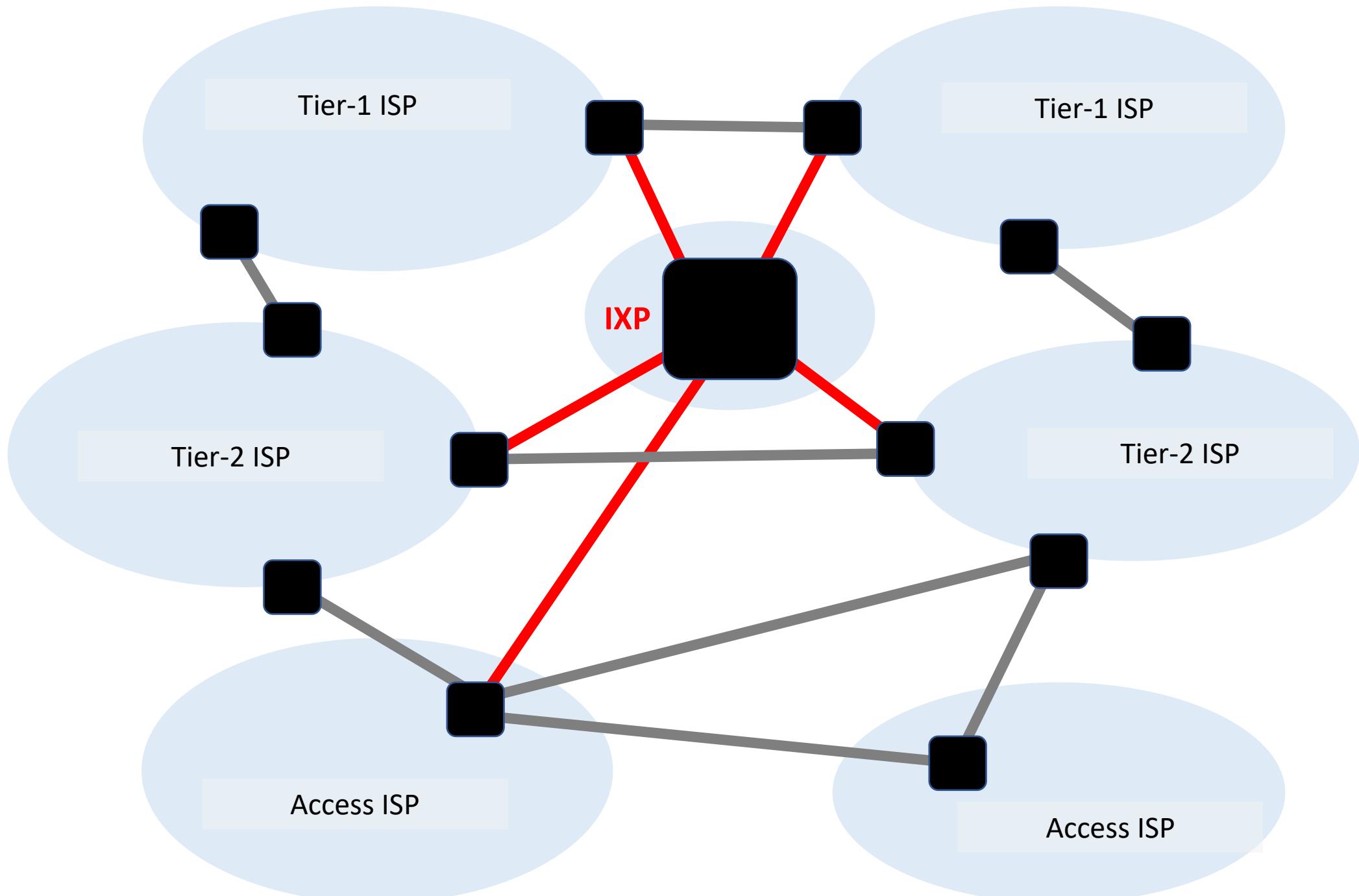
A linkek nem feltétlenül lesznek teljesen kihasználva

Humán költségek

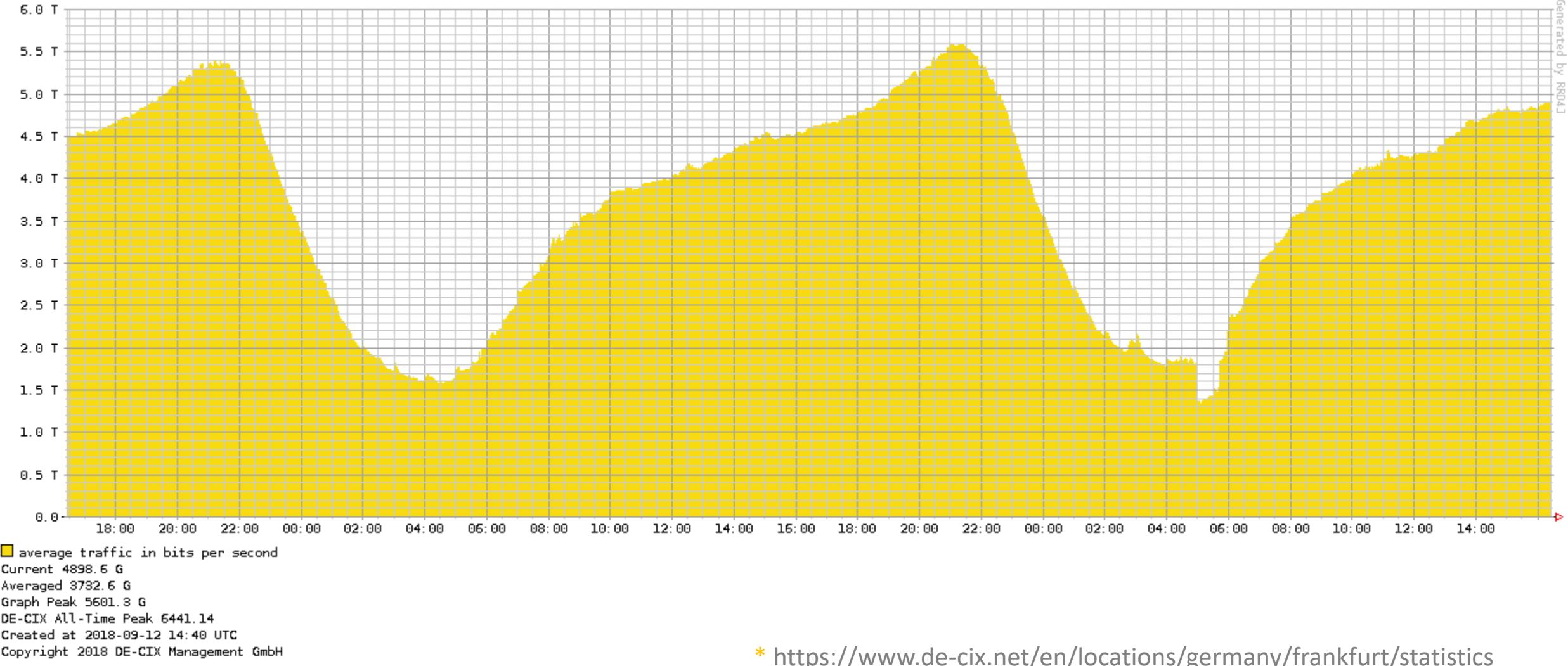
Minden kapcsolatot egyedi módon kell kezelní

A problémát az úgynévezett Internet eXchage Pontok (IXP) oldják meg

**Az IXP-k lehetővé teszik több hálózat összekapcsolását
egy fizikai (földrajzi/topológiai) helyen.**



Egy IXP két napja – DE-CIX Frankfurt



This week

How does communication happen?

How do we characterize it?

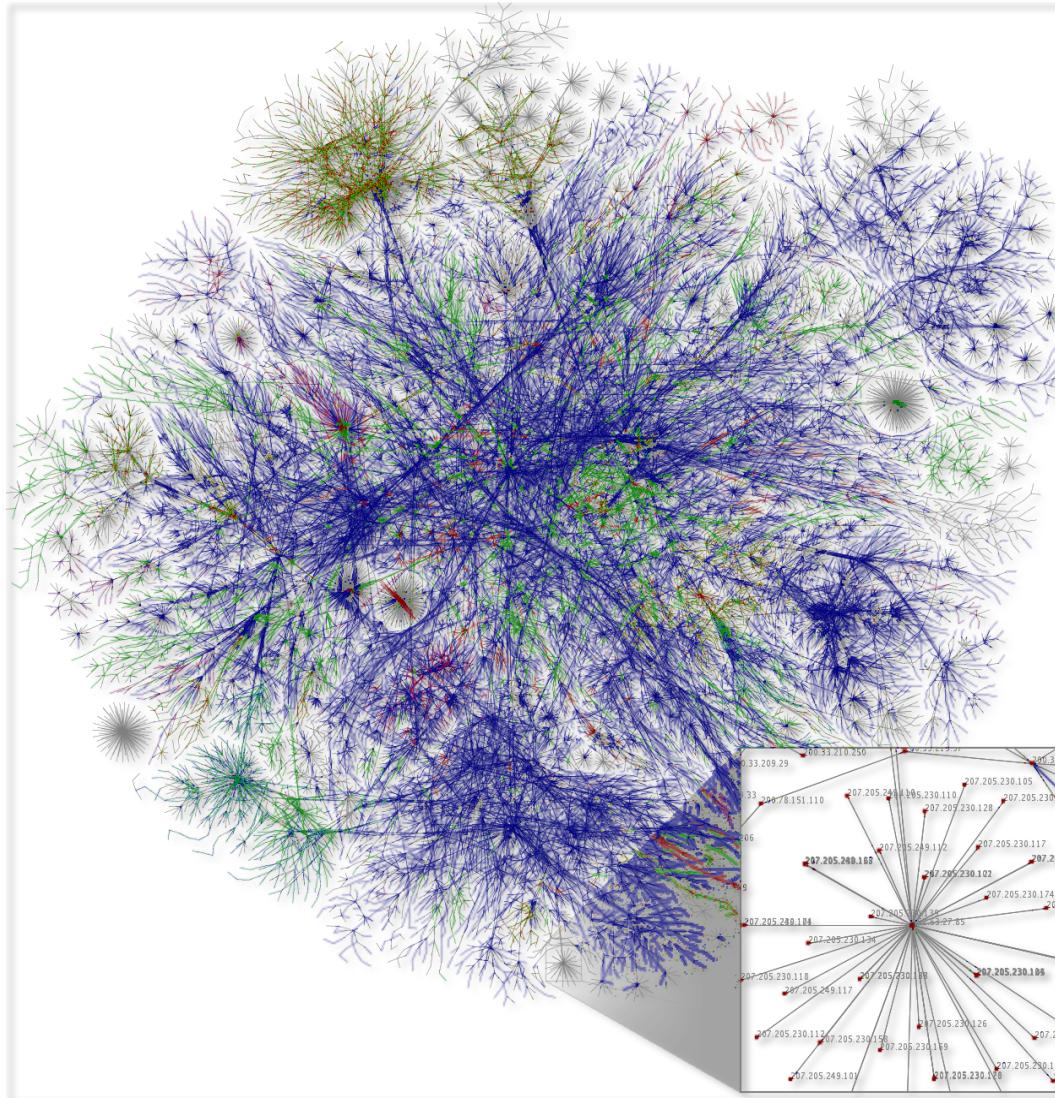
Briefly...

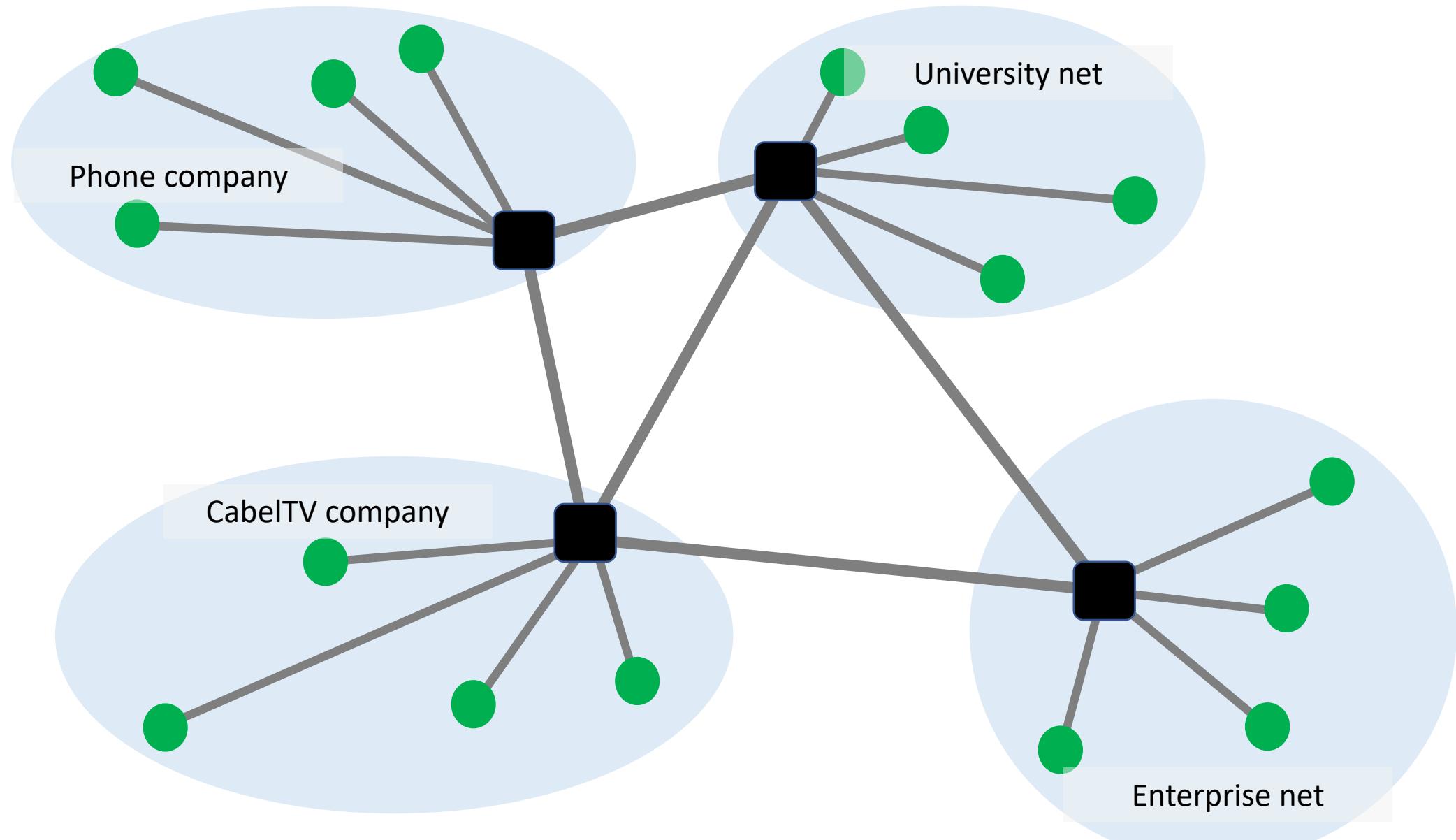
The Internet should allow

**processes on different hosts
to exchange data**

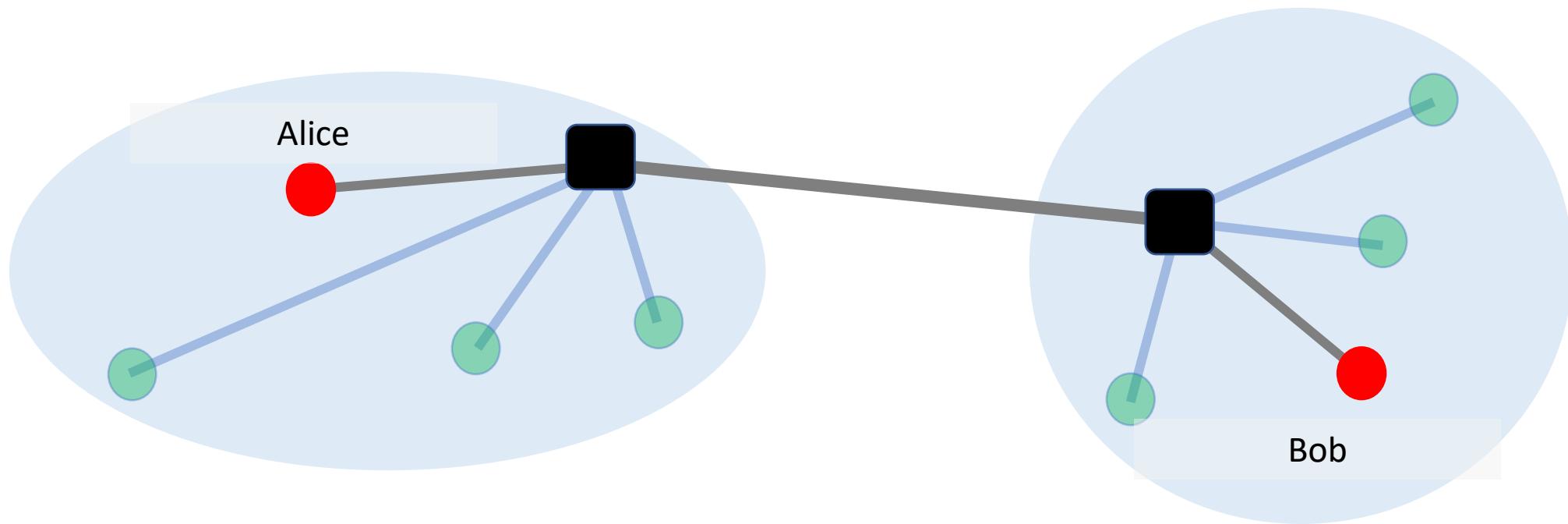
everything else is just commentary...

Ok, but how to do that in a complex system like the Internet?





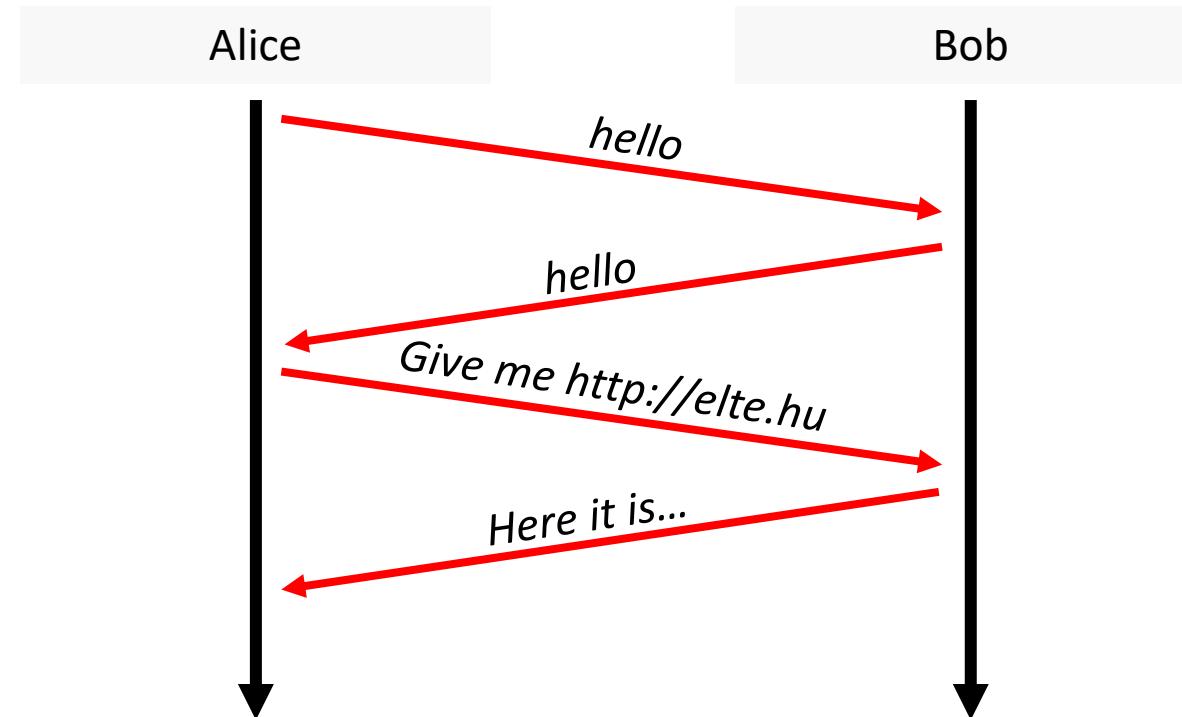
To exchange data, Alice and Bob use
a set of network protocols



A protocol is like a conversational convention

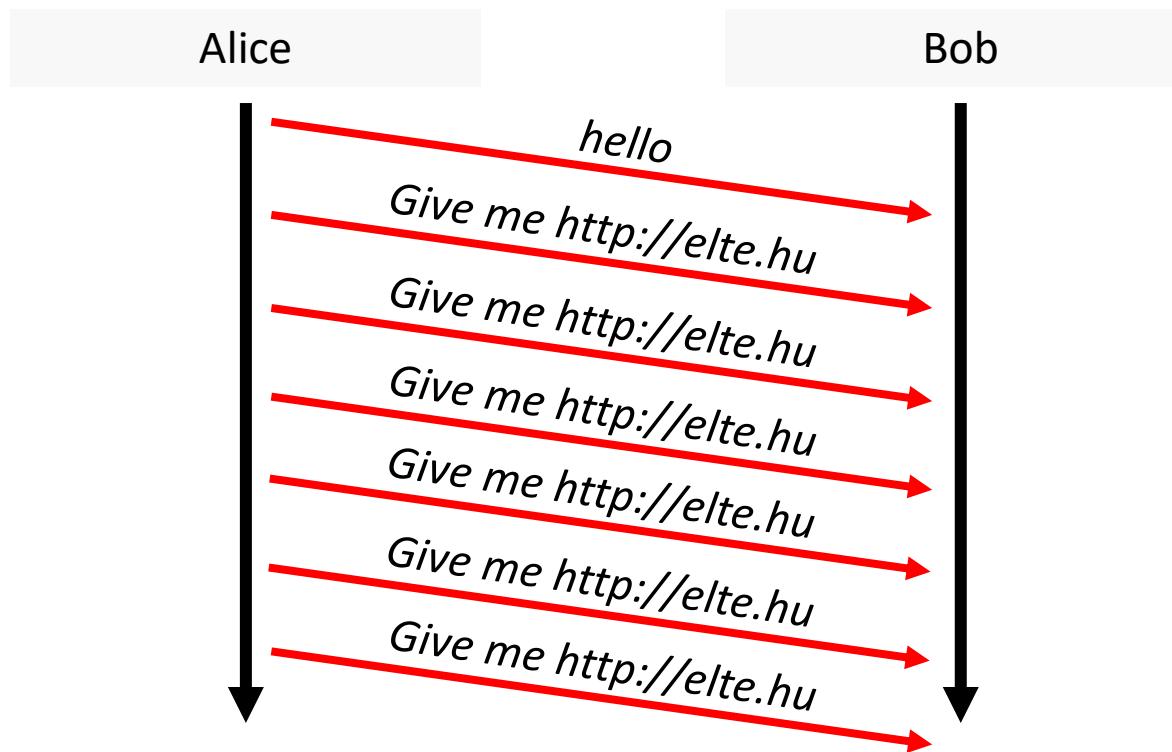
The protocol defines the order and rules the parties should follow

Who should talk next and how to respond...

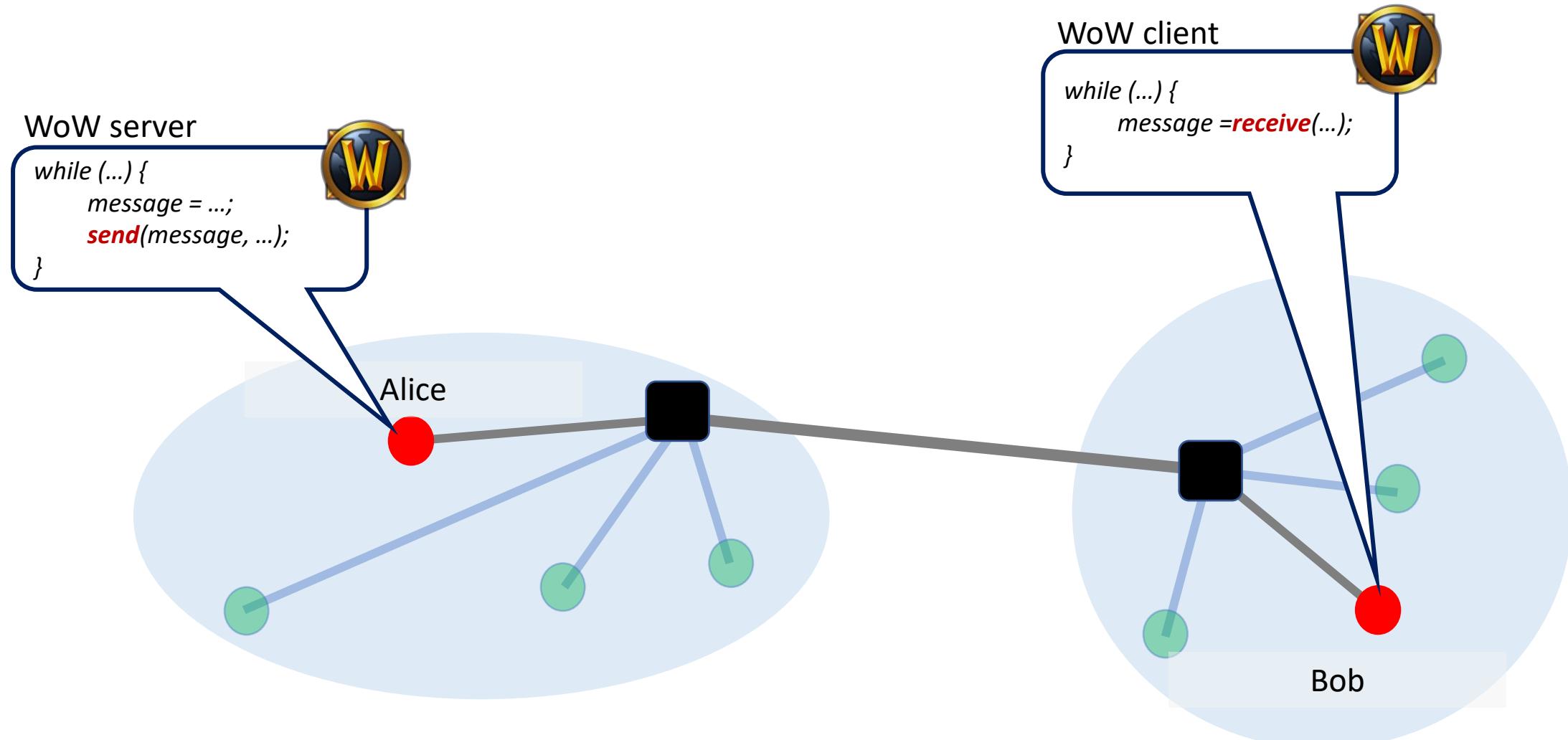


There are other kind of implementations...

Gimme, gimme, gimme a web site after Midnight

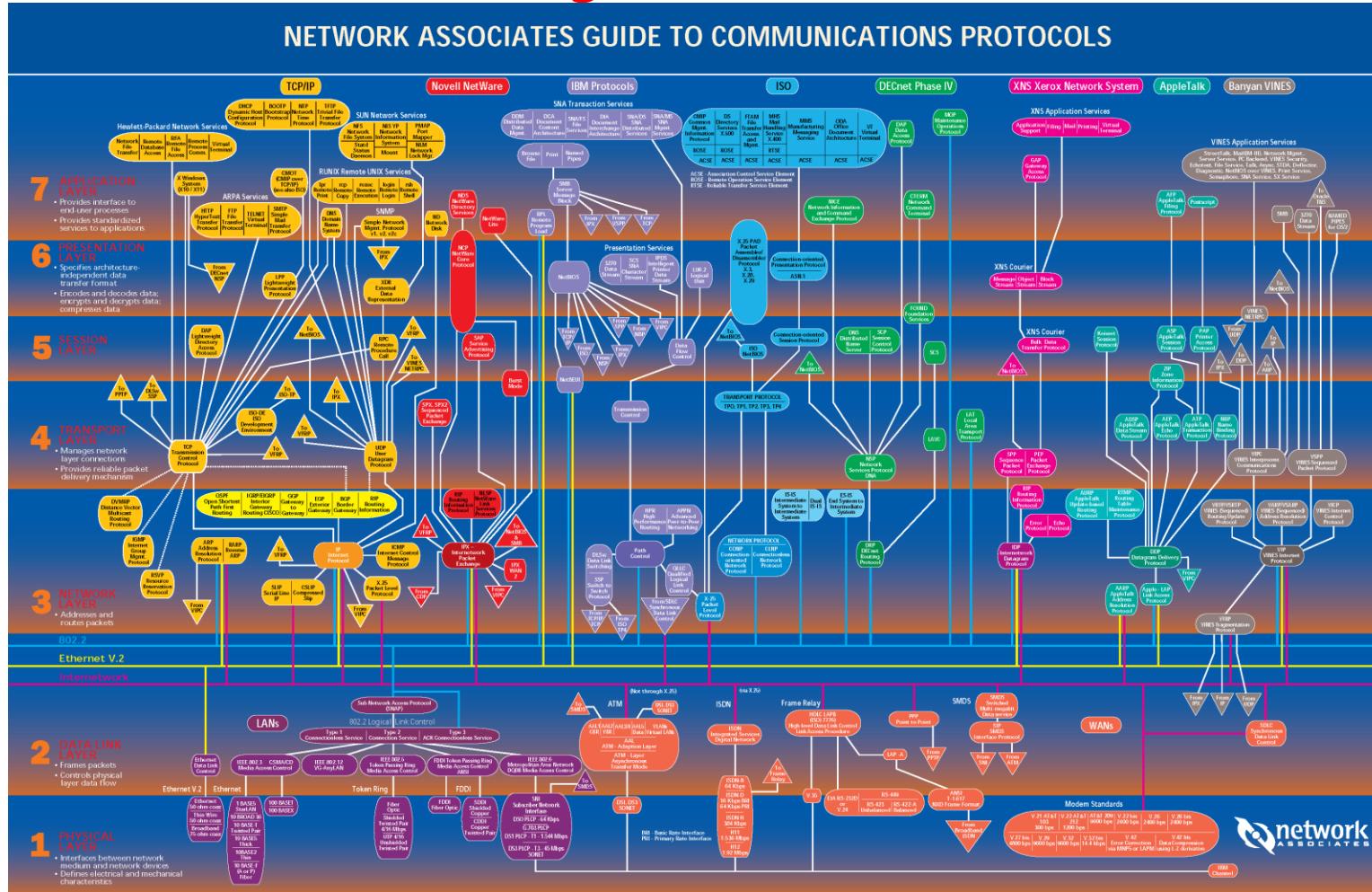


Each protocol is governed by a specific API



In practice, many existing protocols...

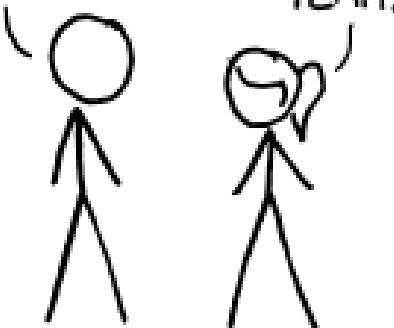
How does the Internet **organize this**???



HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE:
(SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC)

SITUATION:
THERE ARE
14 COMPETING
STANDARDS.

14?! RIDICULOUS!
WE NEED TO DEVELOP
ONE UNIVERSAL STANDARD
THAT COVERS EVERYONE'S
USE CASES.



YEAH!

SOON:

SITUATION:
THERE ARE
15 COMPETING
STANDARDS.

Modularity is a key component of any good system

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| Problem | <p>can't build large systems out of spaghetti code
<i>hard (if not, impossible) to understand, debug,
update</i></p> <p>need to bound the scope of changes
<i>evolve the system without rewriting it from scratch</i></p> |
| Solution | <p>Modularity is how we do it
<i>...and understand the system at a higher-level</i></p> |

A.M.
TURING
AWARD
2008



BARBARA LISKOV

Developed the Liskov substitution principle



„Modularity,
based on abstraction,
is **the way** things get done”

Barbara Liskov, MIT

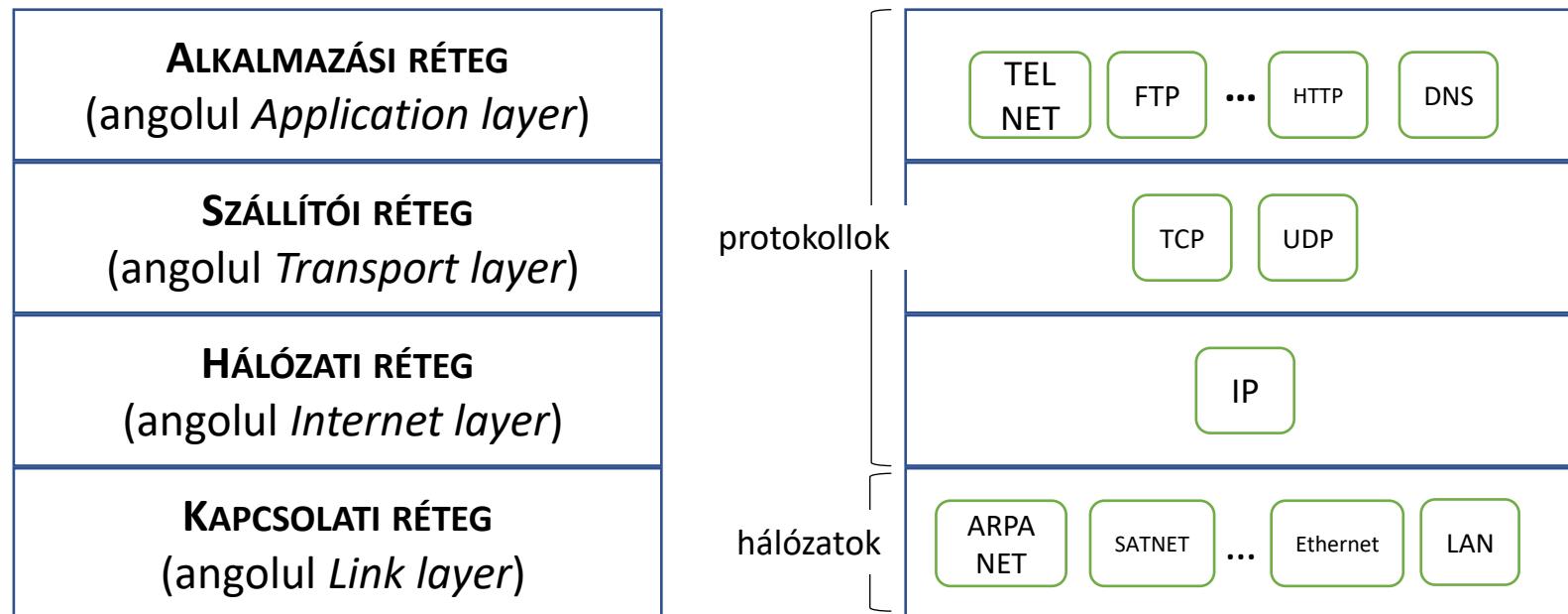
To provide structure to the design of network protocols,
network designers organize **protocols** in layers

**and the network hardware/software
that implement them**

Hálózatok modelljei

- Internet rétegmodelljei
 - TCP/IP modell: 4 réteget különböztet meg. 1982 márciusában az amerikai hadászati célú számítógépes hálózatok standardja lett. 1985-től népszerűsítették kereskedelmi felhasználásra. (*Interop*)
 - Hibrid TCP/IP modell: 5 réteget különböztet meg (*Tanenbaum, Stallings, Kurose, Forouzan*)
- Nyílt rendszerek hálózatának standard modellje
 - *Open System Interconnection Reference Model*: Röviden OSI referencia modell, amely egy 7-rétegű standard, koncepcionális modellt definiál kommunikációs hálózatok belső funkcionálásaihoz. (*ISO/IEC 7498-1*)

TCP/IP modell (RFC 1122)



TCP/IP modell rétegei („bottom-up”)

- **Kapcsolati réteg / Host-to-network or Link layer**
 - nem specifikált
 - a LAN-tól függ
- **Internet réteg / Internet or Network layer**
 - speciális csomagformátum
 - útvonal meghatározás (routing)
 - csomag továbbítás (angolul *packet forwarding*)
- **Szállítói réteg / Transport layer**
 - **Transport Control Protocol**
 - megbízható, kétirányú bájt-folyam átviteli szolgáltatás
 - szegmentálás, folyamfelügyelet, multiplexálás
 - **User Datagram Protocol**
 - nem megbízható átviteli szolgáltatás
 - nincs folyamfelügyelet
- **Alkalmazási réteg / Application layer**
 - Szolgáltatások nyújtása: Telnet, FTP, SMTP, HTTP, NNTP, DNS, SSH, etc.

Rétegek jellemzése



- Szolgáltatás
 - Mit csinál az adott réteg?
- Interfész
 - Hogyan férhetünk hozzá a réteghez?
- Protokoll
 - Hogyan implementáljuk a réteget?

Fizikai réteg



- Szolgáltatás
 - Információt visz át két fizikailag összekötött eszköz között
 - definiálja az eszköz és a fizikai átviteli közeg kapcsolatát
- Interfész
 - Specifikálja egy bit átvitelét
- Protokoll
 - Egy bit kódolásának sémája
 - Feszültség szintek
 - Jelek időzítése
- Példák: koaxiális kábel, optikai kábel, rádió frekvenciás adó

Adatkapcsolati réteg



Hálózati réteg



- Szolgáltatás
 - Csomagtovábbítás
 - Útvonalválasztás
 - Csomag fragmentálás kezelése
 - Csomag ütemezés
 - Puffer kezelés
- Interfész
 - Csomag küldése egy adott végpontnak
- Protokoll
 - Globálisan egyedi címeket definiálása
 - Routing táblák karbantartása
- Példák: Internet Protocol (IPv4), IPv6

Szállítói réteg



- Szolgáltatás
 - Multiplexálás/demultiplexálás
 - Torlódásvezérlés
 - Megbízható, sorrendhelyes továbbítás
- Interfész
 - Üzenet küldése egy célállomásnak
- Protokoll
 - Port szám
 - Megbízhatóság/Hiba javítás
 - Folyamfelügyelet
- Példa: UDP, TCP

Ülés v. Munkamenet réteg



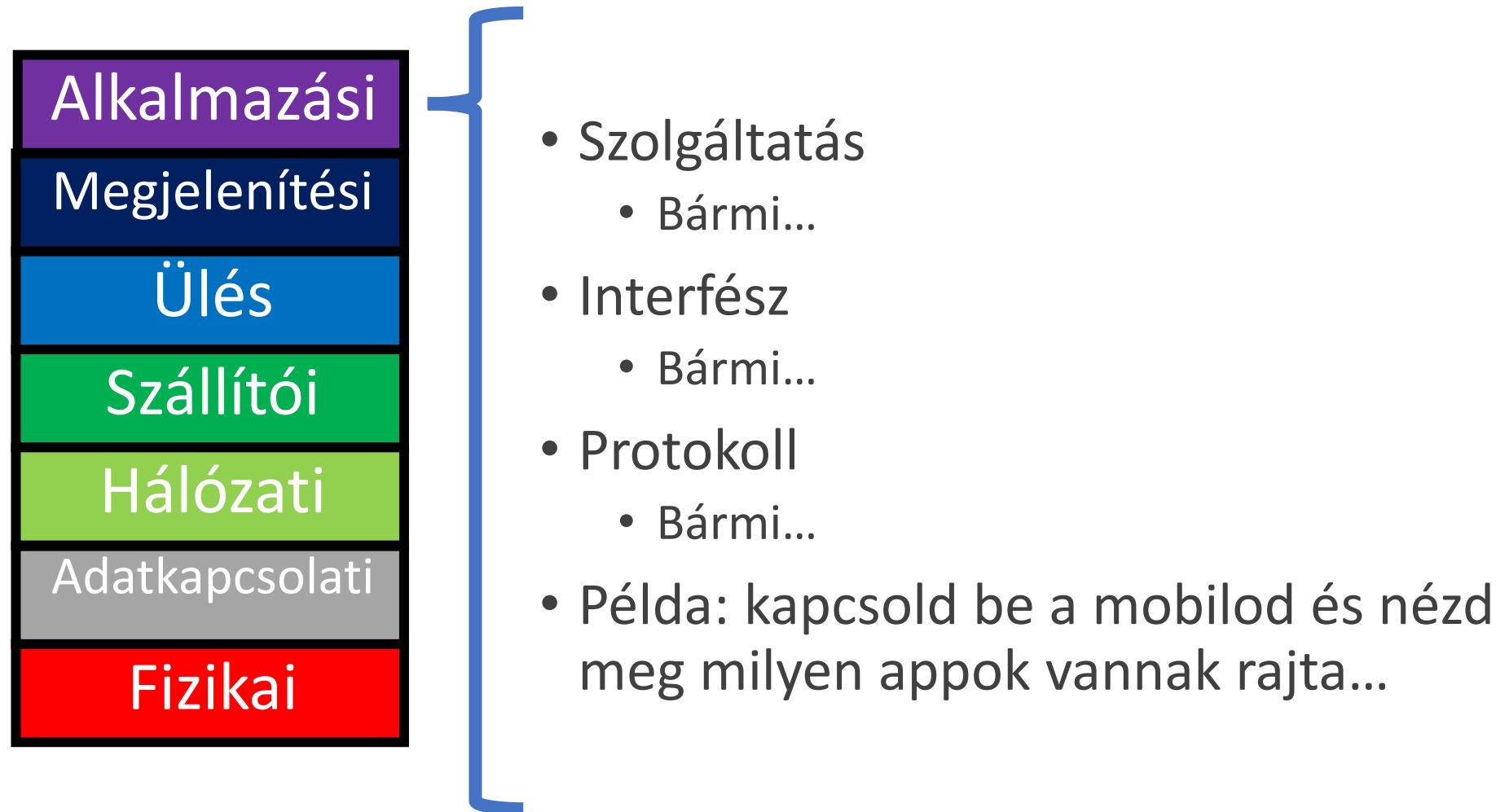
- Szolgáltatás
 - kapcsolat menedzsment: felépítés, fenntarás és bontás
 - munkamenet típusának meghatározása
 - szinkronizációs pont menedzsment (checkpoint)
- Interfész
 - Attól függ...
- Protokoll
 - Token menedzsment
 - Szinkronizációs checkpoints beszúrás
- Példa: nincs

Megjelenítési réteg



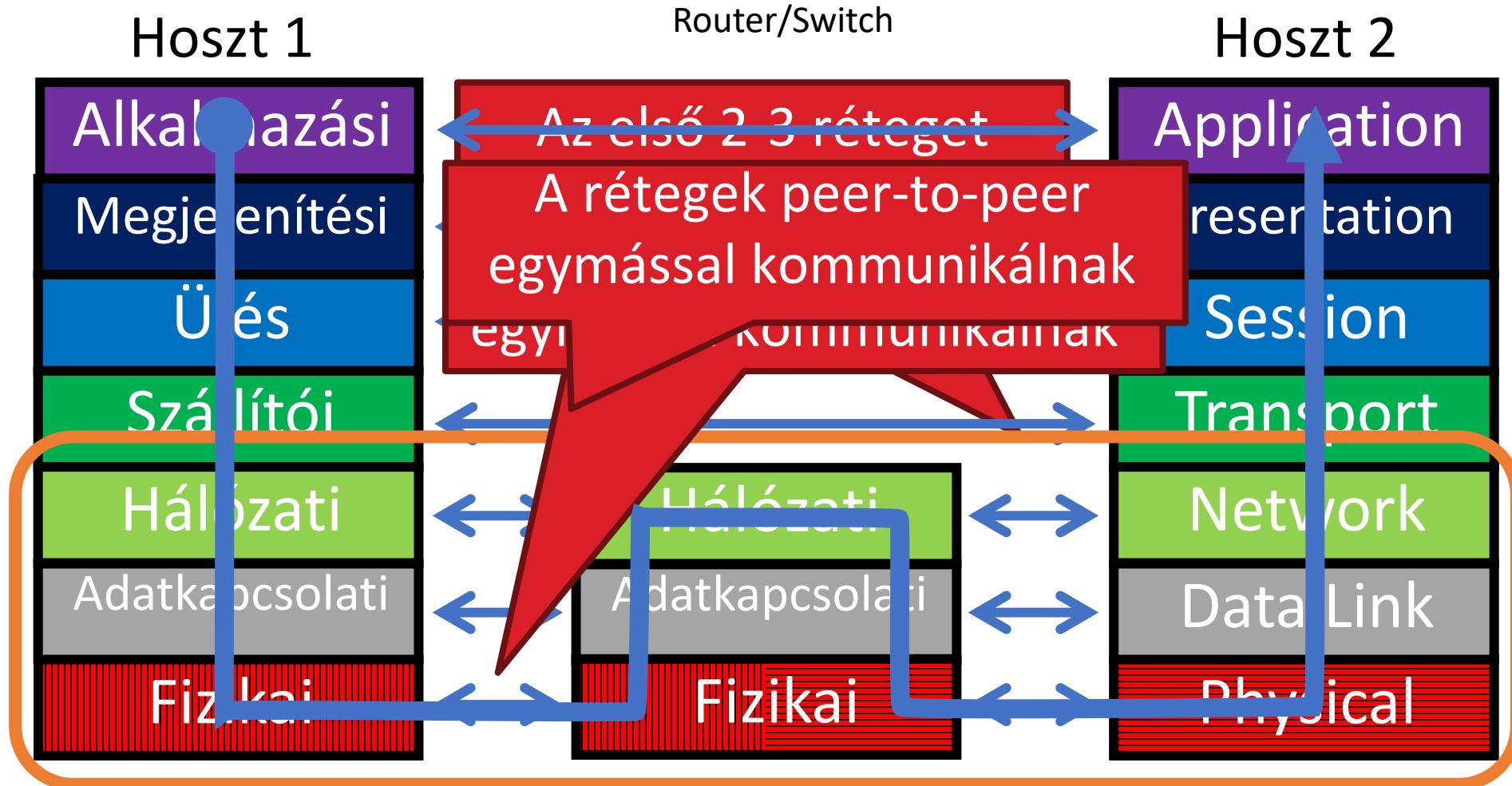
- Szolgáltatás
 - Adatkonverzió különböző reprezentációk között
 - Pl. big endian to little endian
 - Pl. Ascii to Unicode
- Interfész
 - Attól függ...
- Protokoll
 - Adatformátumokat definiál
 - Transzformációs szabályokat alkalmaz
- Példa: nincs

Alkalmazási réteg



ISO OSI modell

OSI: Open Systems Interconnect Model

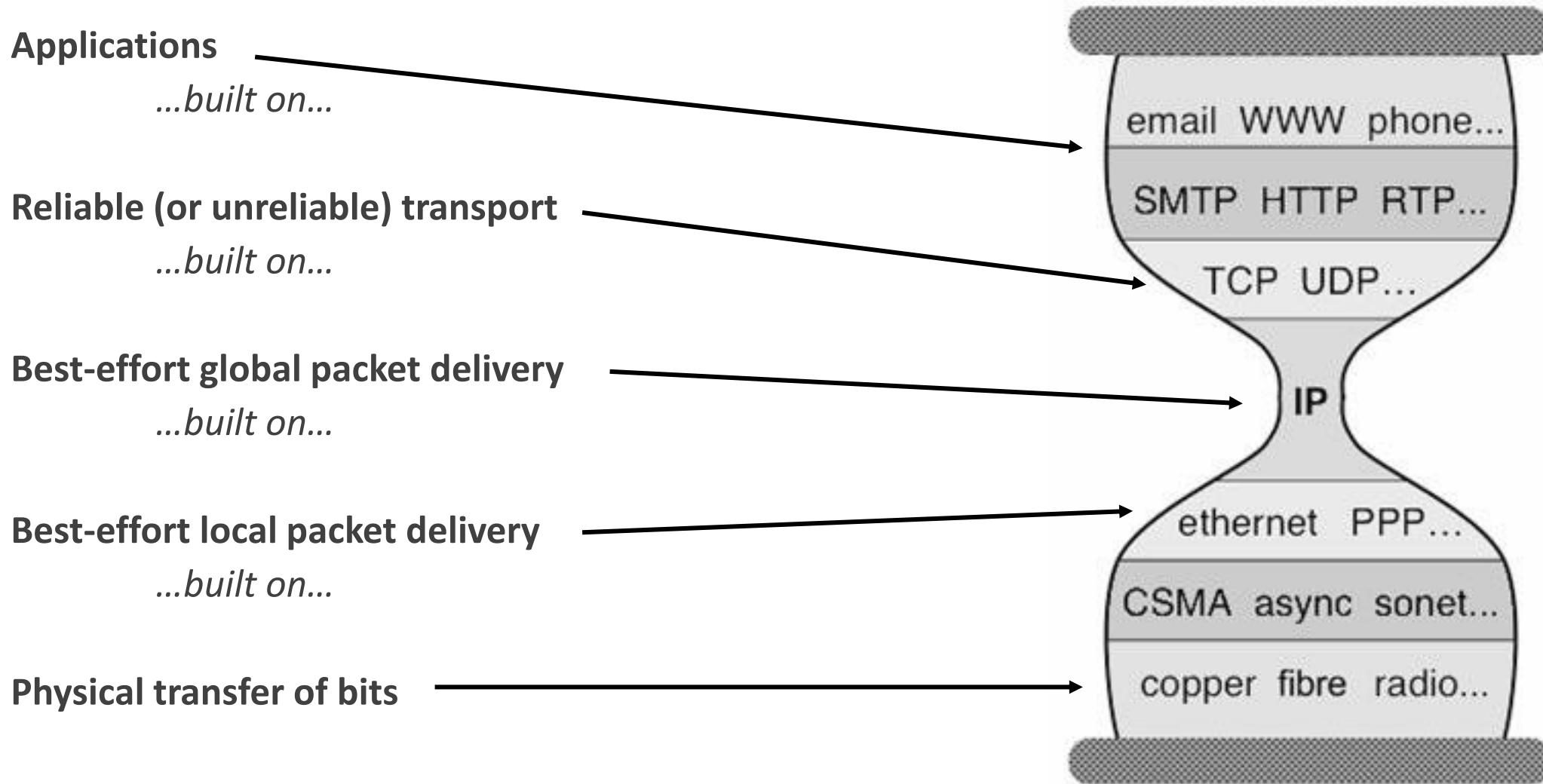


Hybrid model – 5 layers

Each layer provides a service to the layer above

	<u>layer</u>	<u>service provided</u>
L5	Application	<i>high level network access</i>
L4	Transport	<i>end-to-end delivery (reliable or not)</i>
L3	Network	<i>global best-effort delivery</i>
L2	Link	<i>local best-effort delivery</i>
L1	Physical	<i>physical transfer of bits</i>

Each layer provides a service to the layer above
by using the services of the layer directly below it



Each layer has a **unit of data**
(aka protocol data unit)

	<u>layer</u>	<u>role (PDU)</u>
L5	Application	exchanges messages between processes
L4	Transport	transports segments between end-systems
L3	Network	moves packets around the network
L2	Link	moves frames across a link
L1	Physical	moves bits across a physical medium

Each layer (except for L3) is implemented with different protocols

	<u>layer</u>	<u>protocols</u>
L5	Application	HTTP, SMTP, FTP, SIP, ...
L4	Transport	TCP, UDP, SCTP
L3	Network	IP
L2	Link	Ethernet, Wifi, ADSL, WiMAX, LTE, ...
L1	Physical	Twisted pair, fiber, coaxial cable, ...

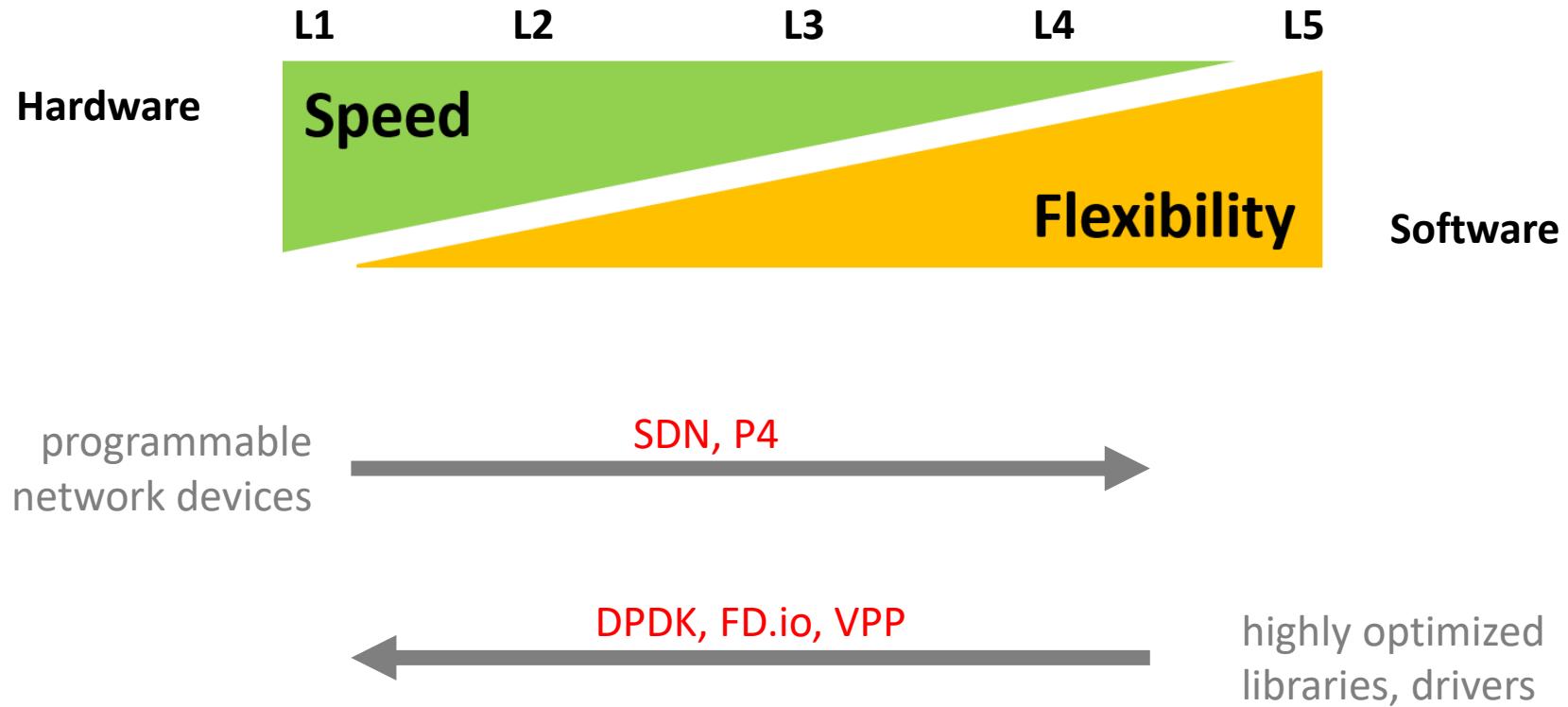
The Internet Protocol (IP) is the **glue**
acting as a unifying network layer

	<u>layer</u>	<u>protocols</u>
L5	Application	HTTP, SMTP, FTP, SIP, ...
L4	Transport	TCP, UDP, SCTP
L3	Network	IP
L2	Link	Ethernet, Wifi, ADSL, WiMAX, LTE, ...
L1	Physical	Twisted pair, fiber, coaxial cable, ...

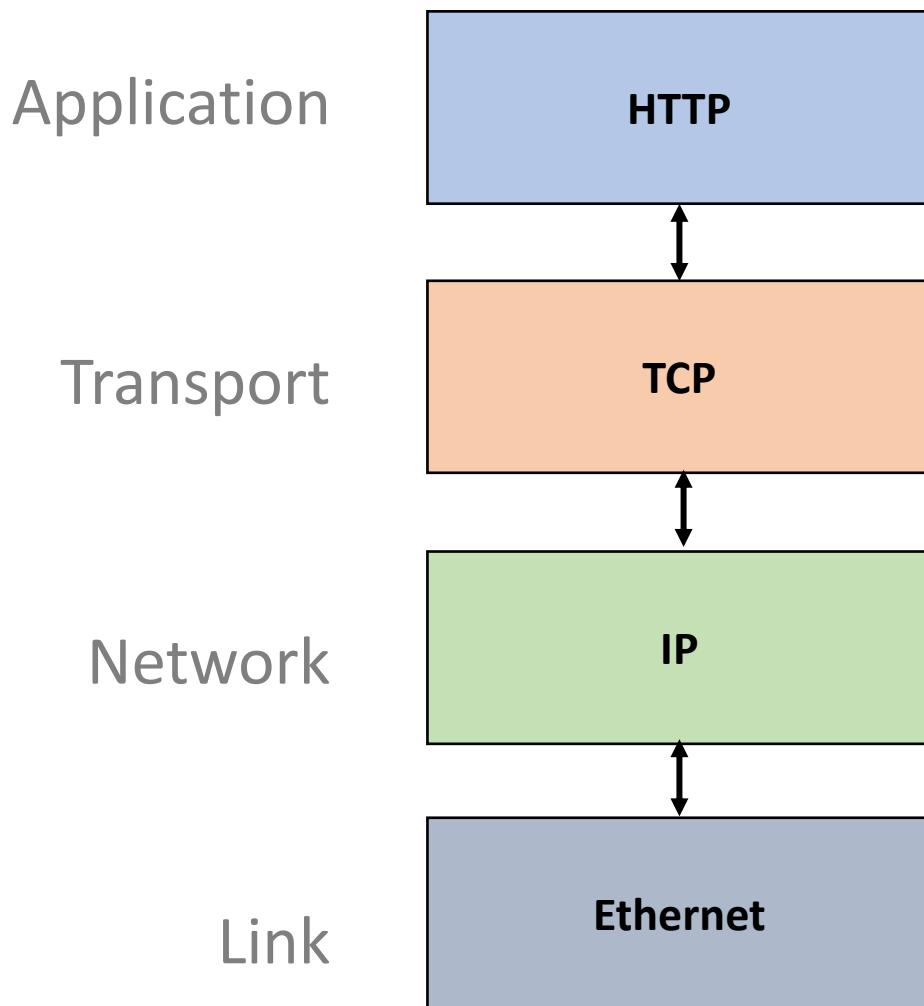
Each layer is implemented with different protocols and **technologies**

	<u>layer</u>	<u>technology</u>
L5	Application	Software
L4	Transport	Hardware
L3	Network	
L2	Link	
L1	Physical	

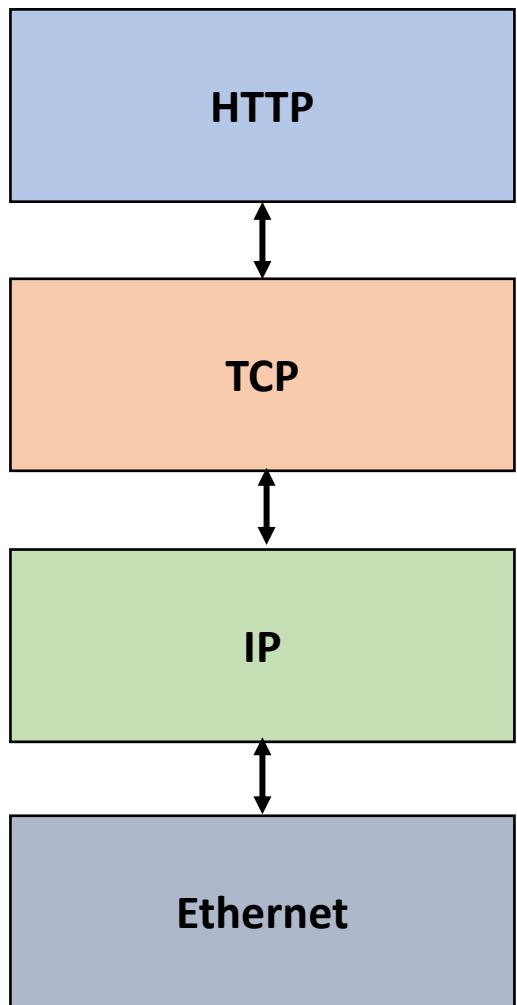
Software and hardware advancements



Each layer takes messages from the layer above,
and ***encapsulates*** with its own header and/or trailer



Application



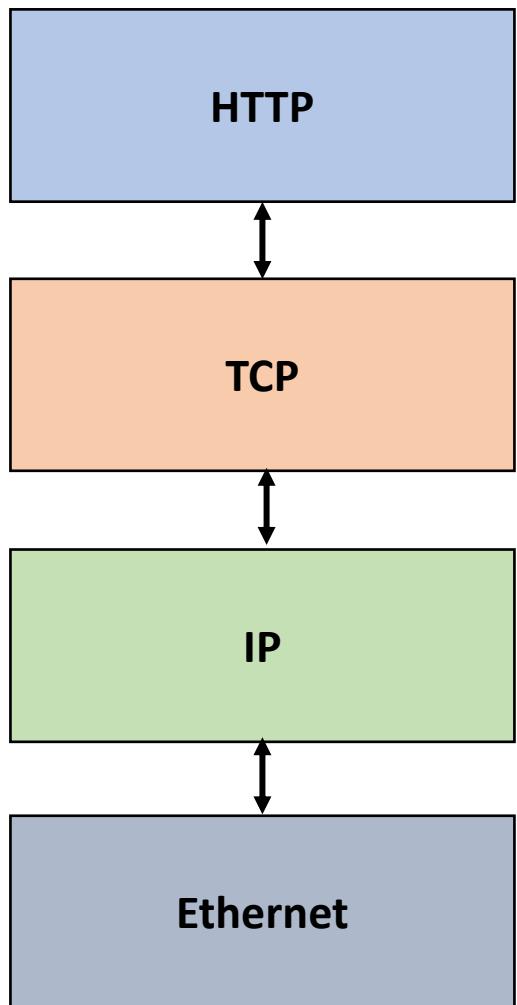
Header

HA

Message

GET google.com

Application



Transport

Network

Link

Header

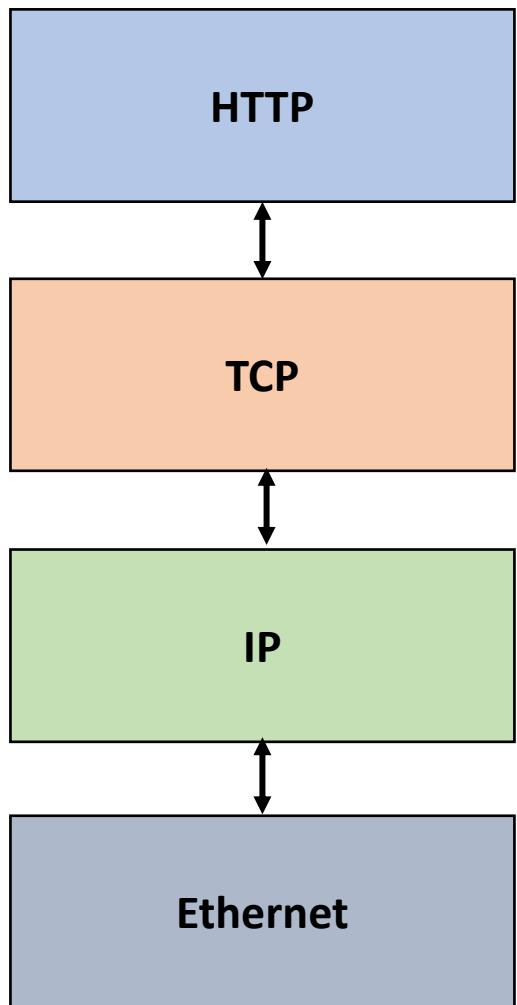
HA

Message

GET google.com



Application



Transport

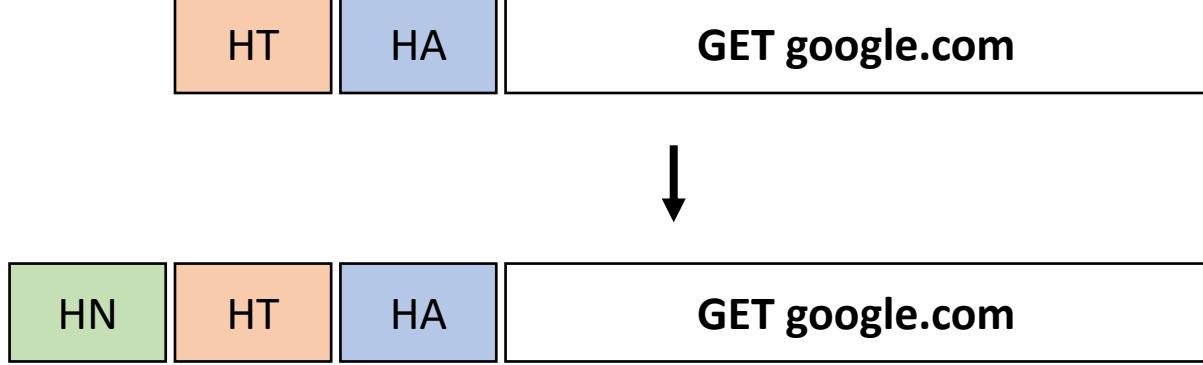
Header

HA

Message

GET google.com

Network

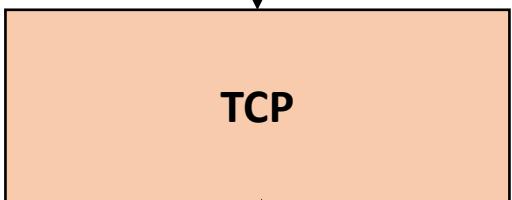


Link

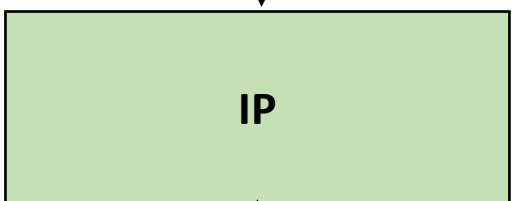
Application



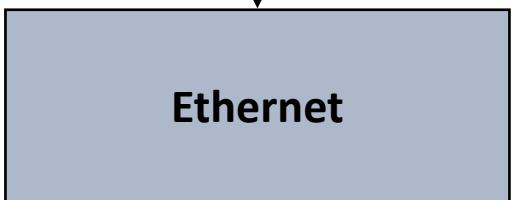
Transport



Network



Link



Header

HA

Message

GET google.com

HT

HA

GET google.com

HN

HT

HA

GET google.com

HE

HN

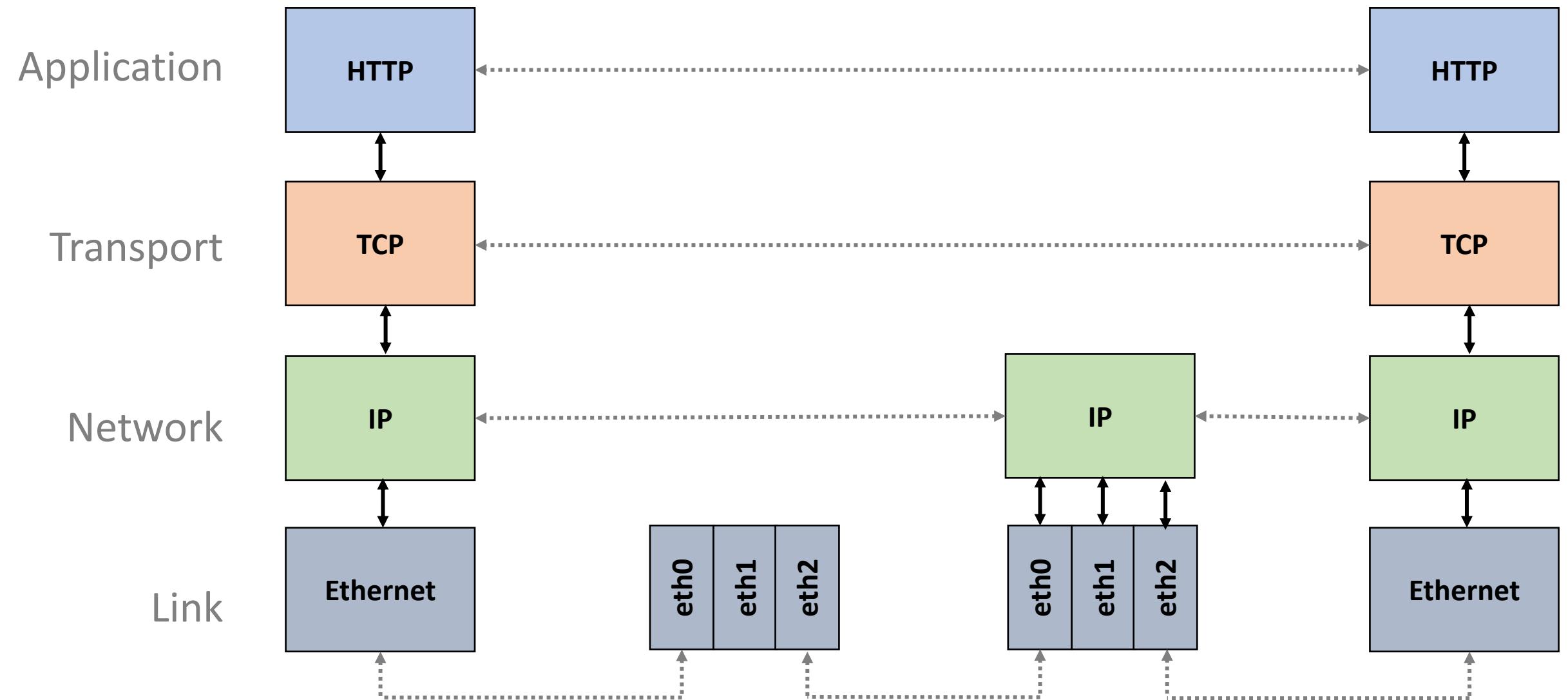
HT

HA

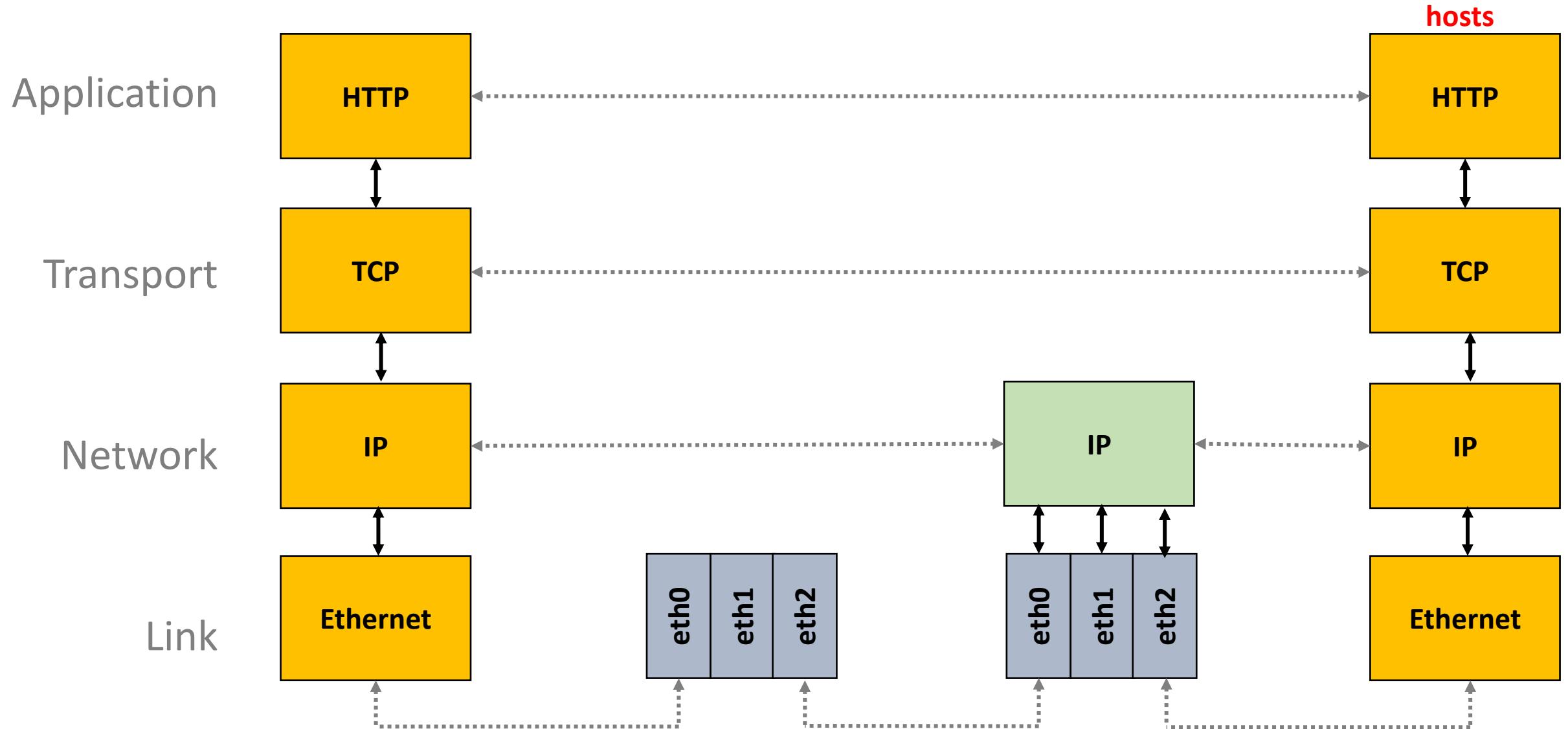
GET google.com

T
E

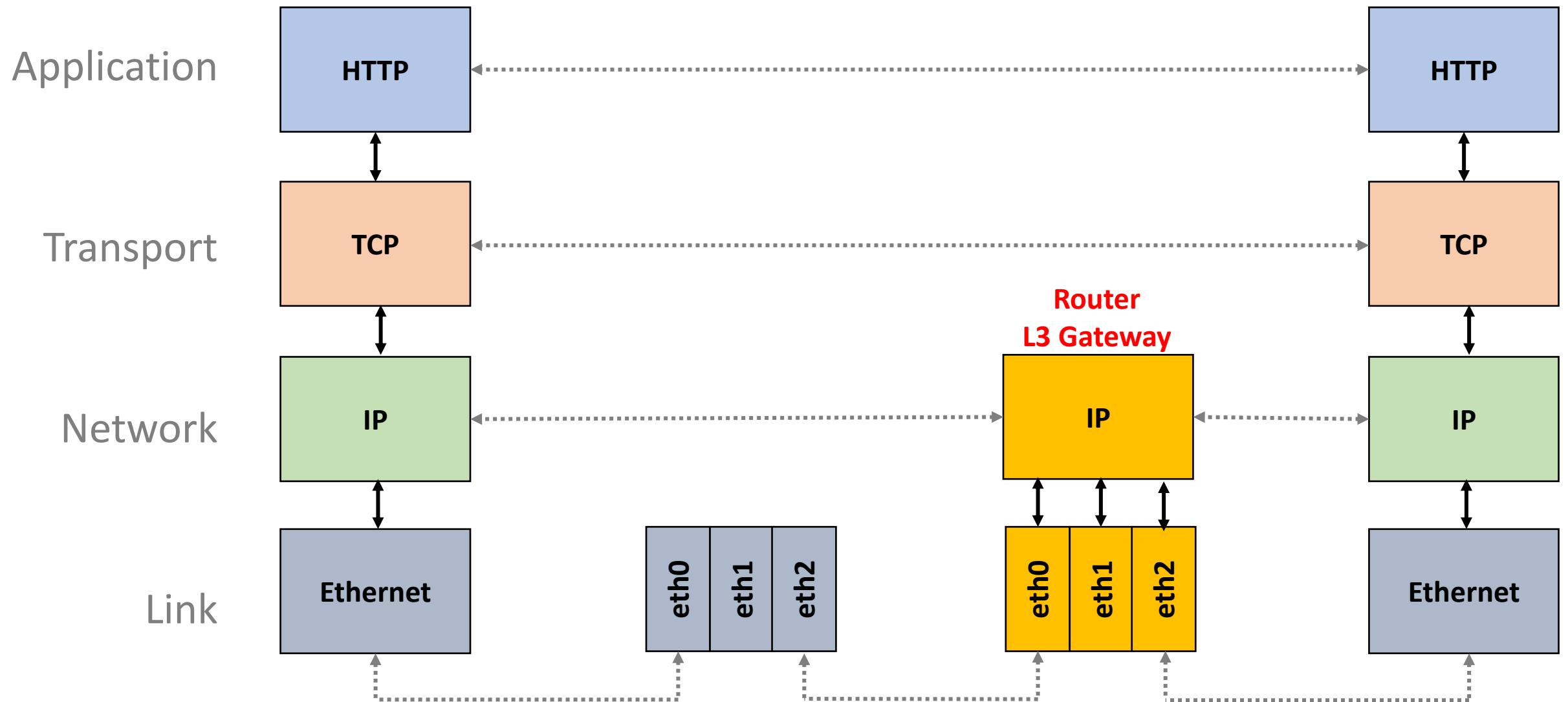
In practice, layers are **distributed**
on every network device



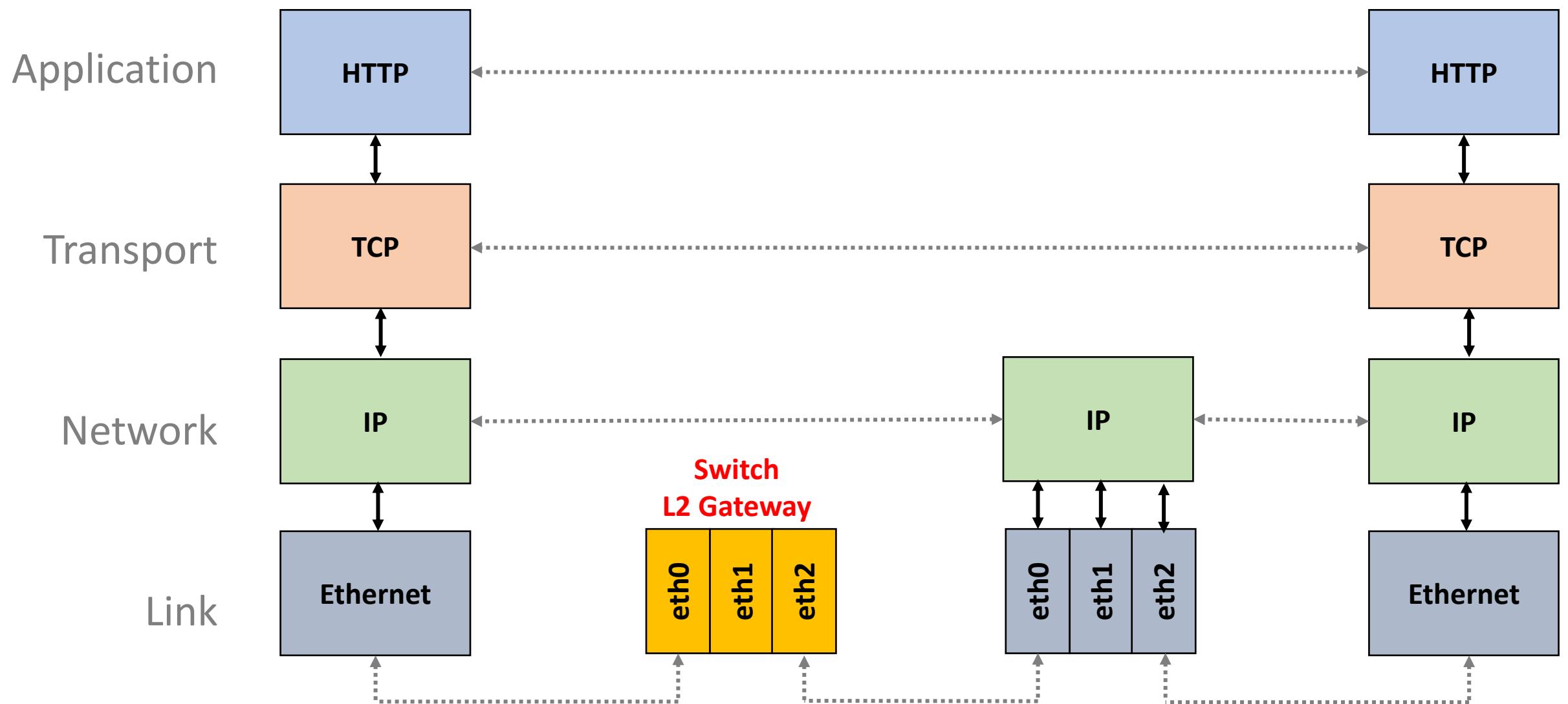
Since when bits arrive they must make it to the application, all the layers exist on a host



Routers act as **L3 gateway**
as such they implement L2 and L3



Switches act as **L2 gateway**
as such they only implement L2



Overview

How do we characterize the network?

A network *connection* is characterized by its **delay**, **loss rate** and **throughput**



How long does it take for a packet to reach the destination

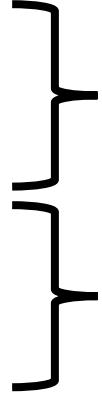
What fraction of packets sent to a destination are dropped?

At what rate is the destination receiving data from the source?

Delay



Each packet suffers from several types of delays
at *each node* along the path

- transmission delay**
 - + **propagation delay**
 - + **processing delay**
 - + **queueing delay**
- 
- due to **link properties**
- due to **traffic mix & switch internals**

= **total delay**

Each packet suffers from several types of delays
at *each node* along the path

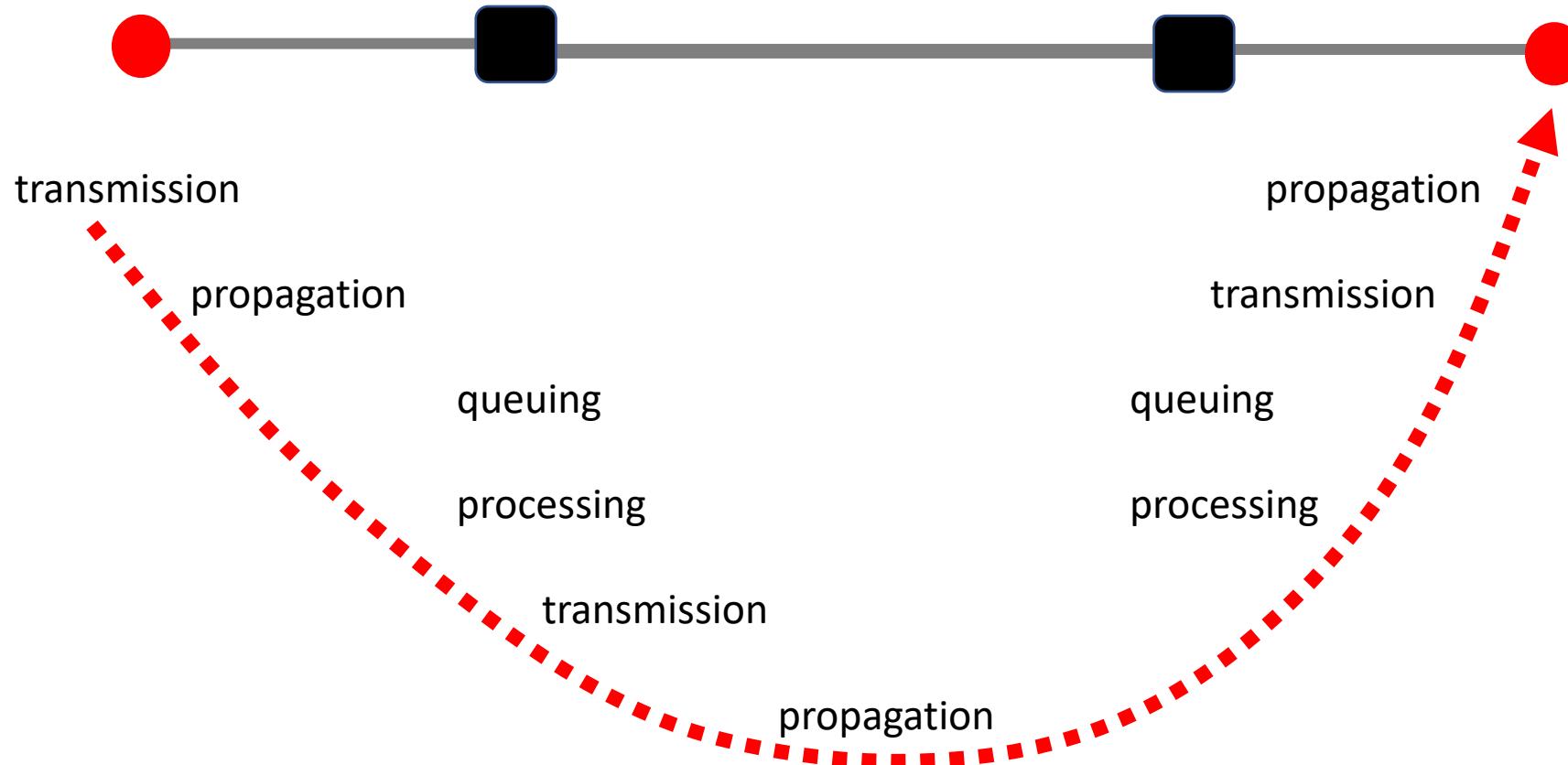
transmission delay

+ **propagation delay**

~~+ **processing delay**~~ **tend to be tiny**

+ **queueing delay**

= **total delay**



The transmission delay is the amount of time required to push all of the bits onto the link

$$\text{Transmission delay [sec]} = \frac{\text{packet size} [\#bits]}{\text{link bandwidth} [\#bits/sec]}$$

Example

$$= \frac{1000 \text{ bits}}{100 \text{ Mpbs}} = 10 \mu\text{sec}$$

The propagation delay is the amount of time required for a bit to travel to the end of the link

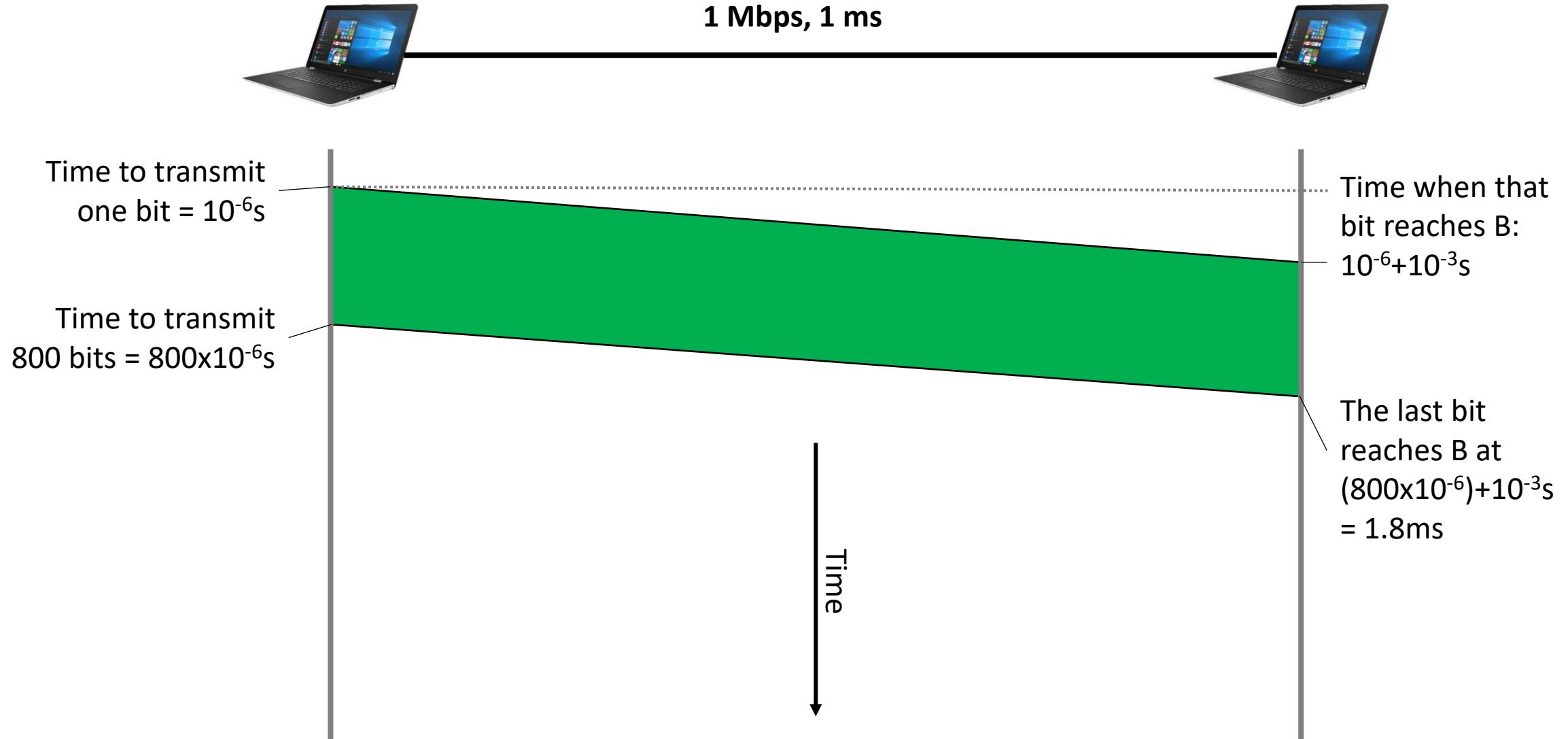
$$\text{Propagation delay} = \frac{\text{link length}}{\text{signal propagation speed}}$$

Example

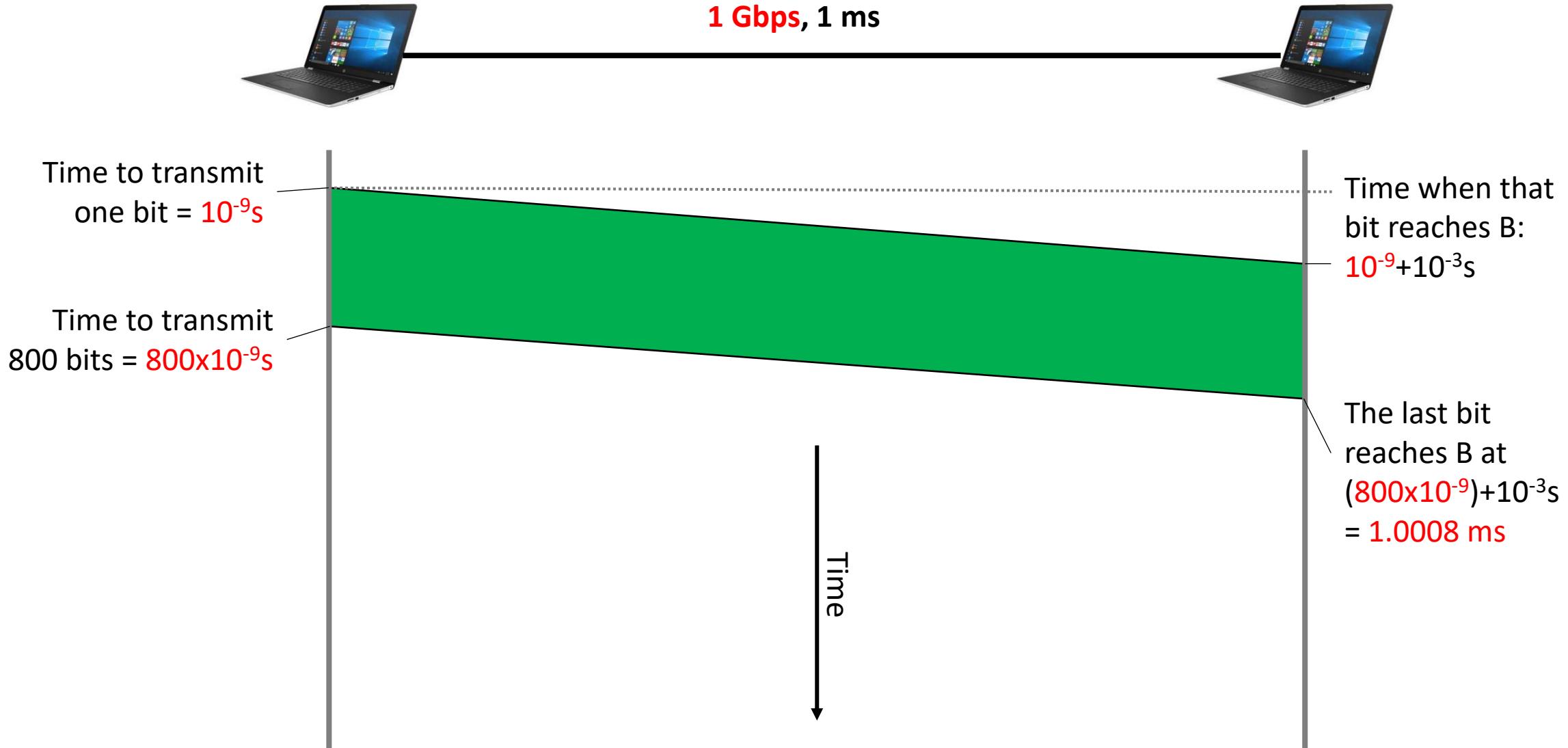
$$= \frac{30000 \text{ m}}{2 \times 10^8 \text{ m/sec}} = 150 \mu\text{sec}$$

(speed of light in fiber)

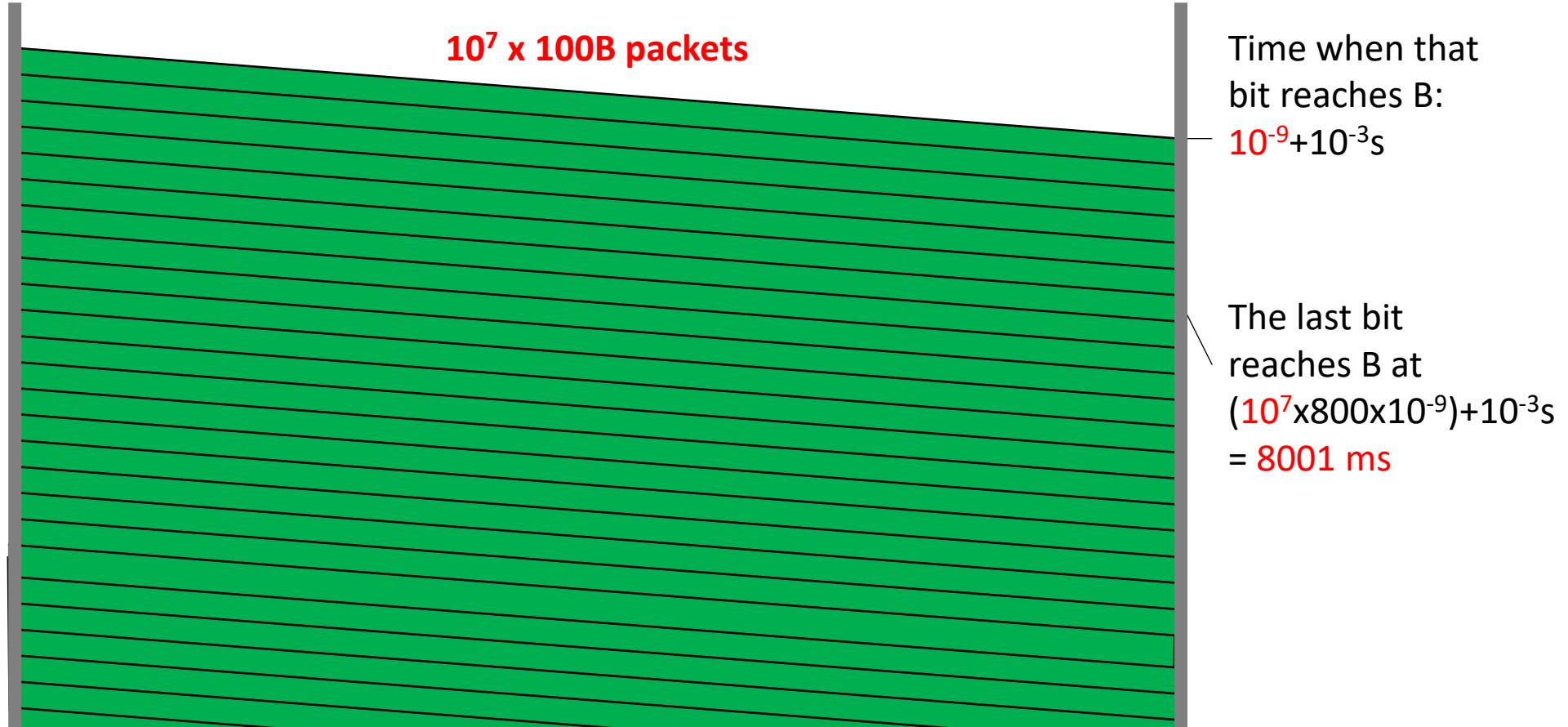
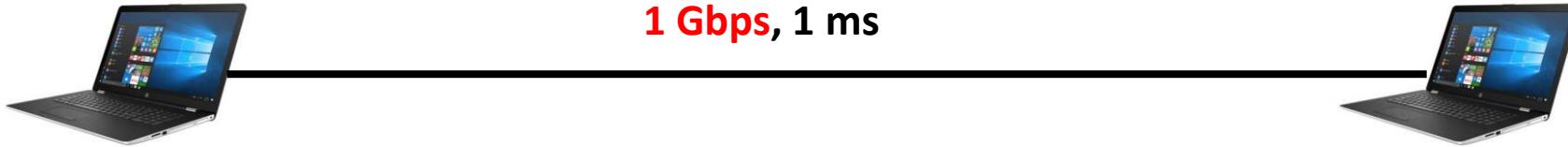
How long does it take to exchange 100 Bytes packet?



If we have a 1 Gbps link,
the total time decreases to 1.0008 ms



If we now exchange a 1GB file
split in 100B packets



Different transmission characteristics imply different tradeoffs in terms of which delay dominates

$10^7 \times 100B$ pkts 1Gbps link ***transmission delay dominates***

1x100B pkt 1Gbps link ***propagation delay dominates***

1x100B pkt 1Mbps link ***both matter***

In the Internet, we cannot know in advance which one matter!

The queuing delay is the amount of time a packet **waits** (in a buffer) to be transmitted on a link

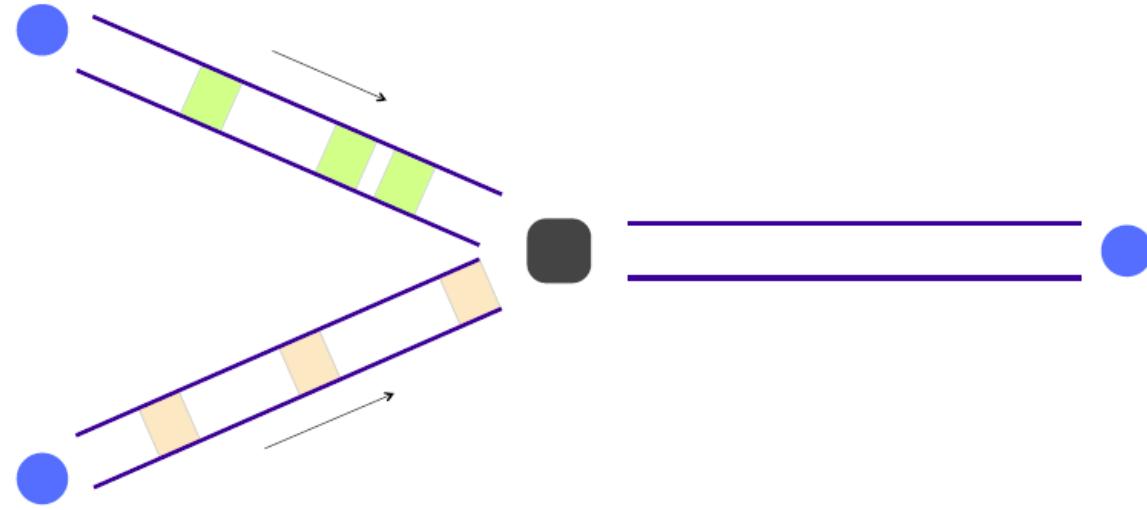
Queuing delay is the hardest to evaluate

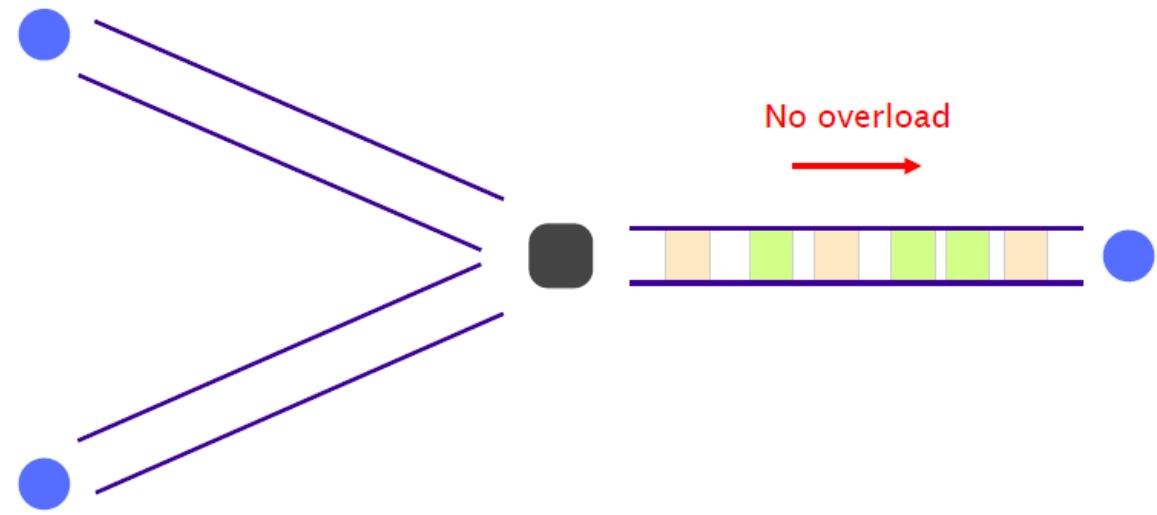
as it varies from packet to packet

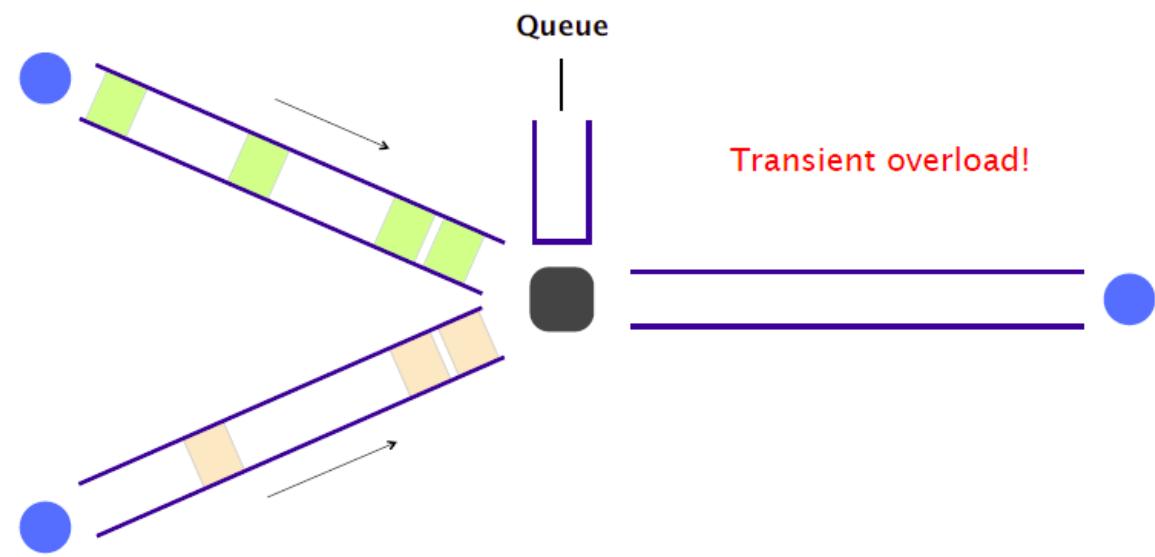
It is characterized with statistical measures

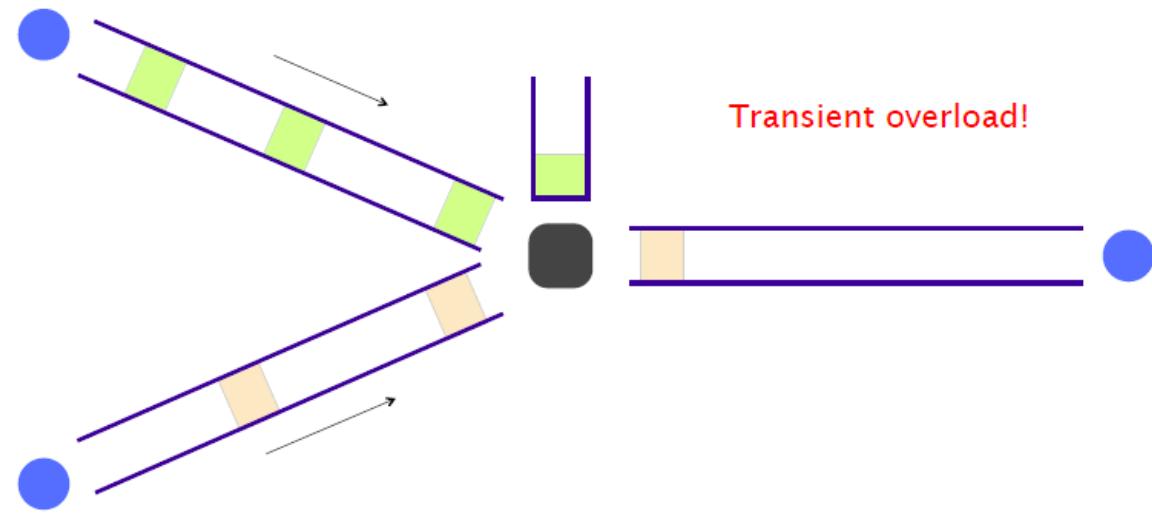
e.g., average delay & variance, probability of exceeding x

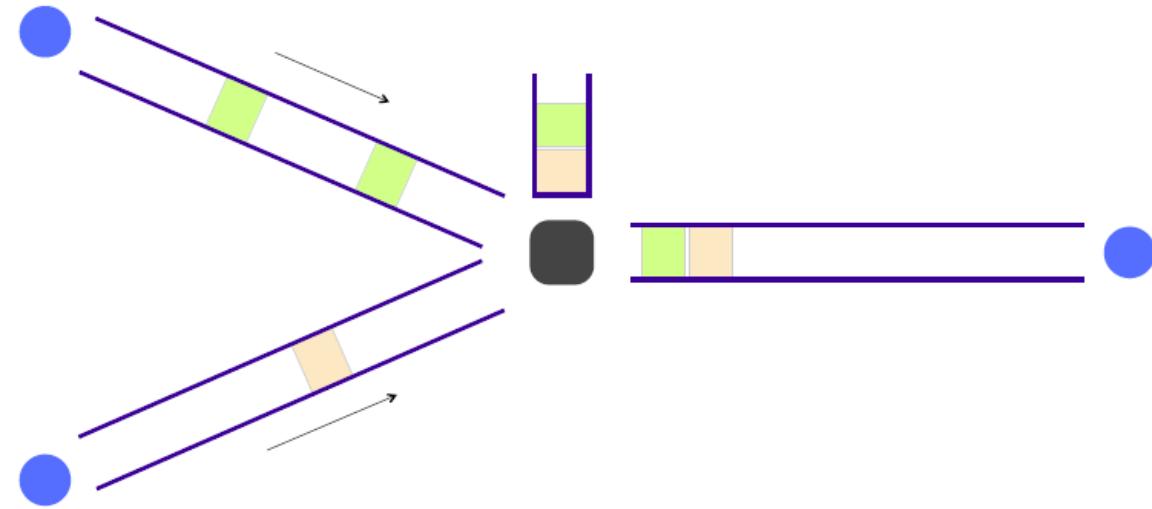
Queuing delay depends on the traffic pattern

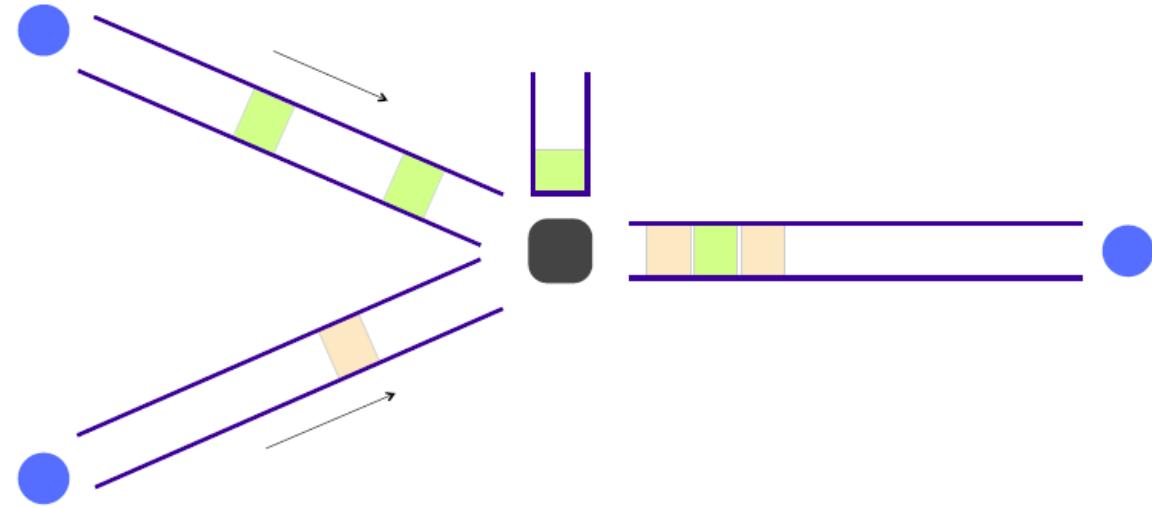


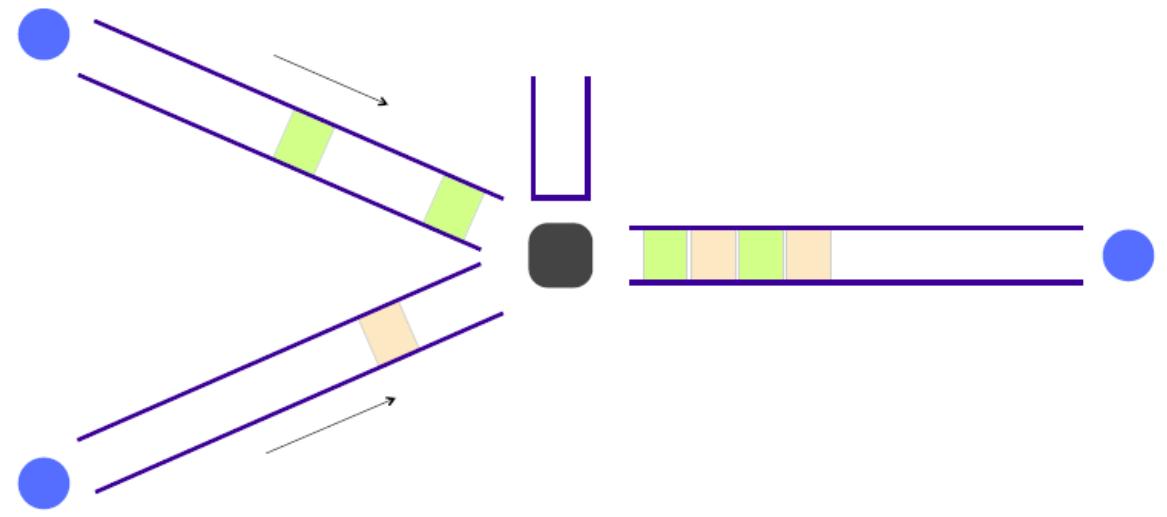




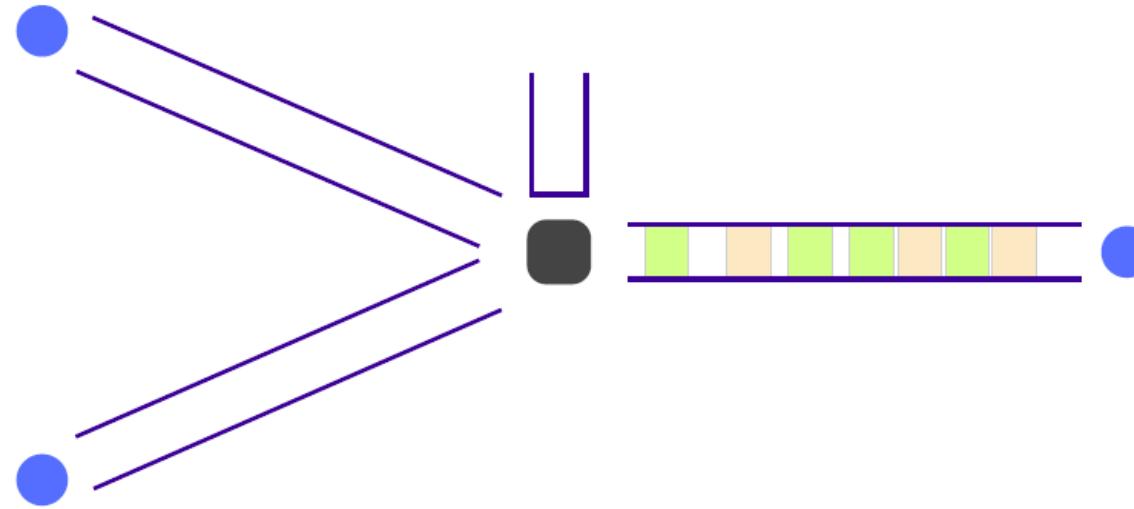








Queues absorb transient bursts,
but introduce queueing delays



The time a packet has to sit in a buffer before being processed depends on the traffic pattern

Queueing delay depends on:

arrival rate at the queue

transmission rate of the outgoing link

traffic **burstiness**

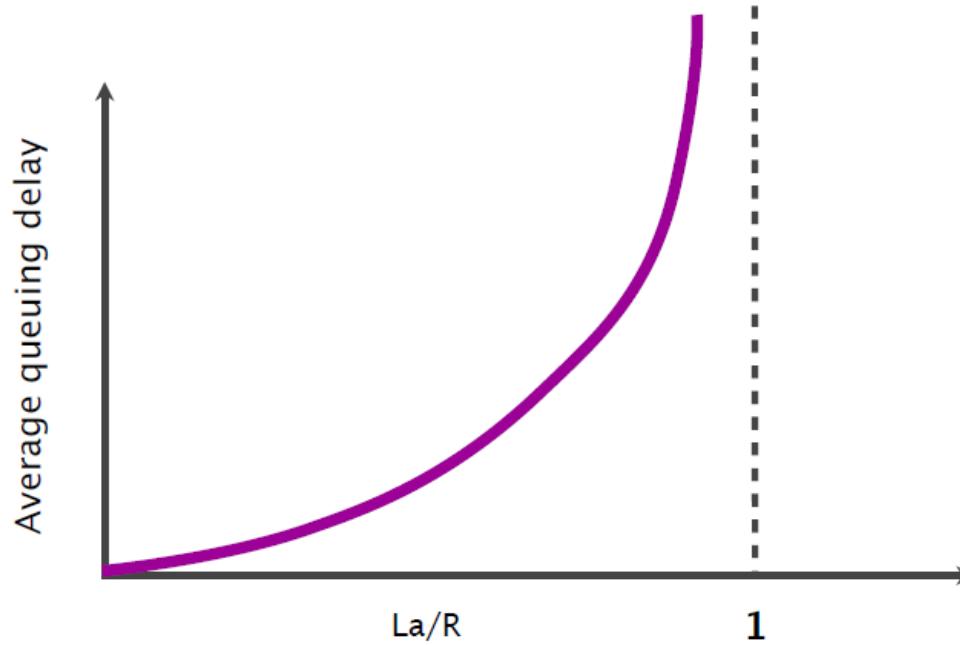
- average packet arrival rate a [packet/sec]
 - transmission rate of outgoing link R [bit/sec]
 - fixed packets length L [bit]
-
- average bits arrival rate La [bit/sec]
 - traffic intensity La/R

When the traffic intensity is >1 , the queue will increase without bound, and so does the queuing delay

Golden rule

**Design your queuing system,
so that it operates far from that point**

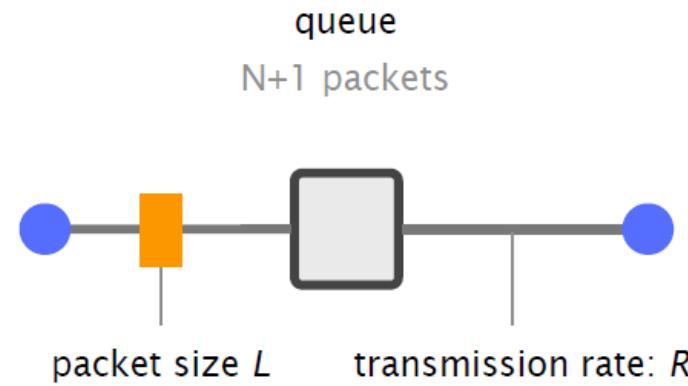
When the traffic intensity is ≤ 1 ,
queueing delay depends on the burst size



LOSS

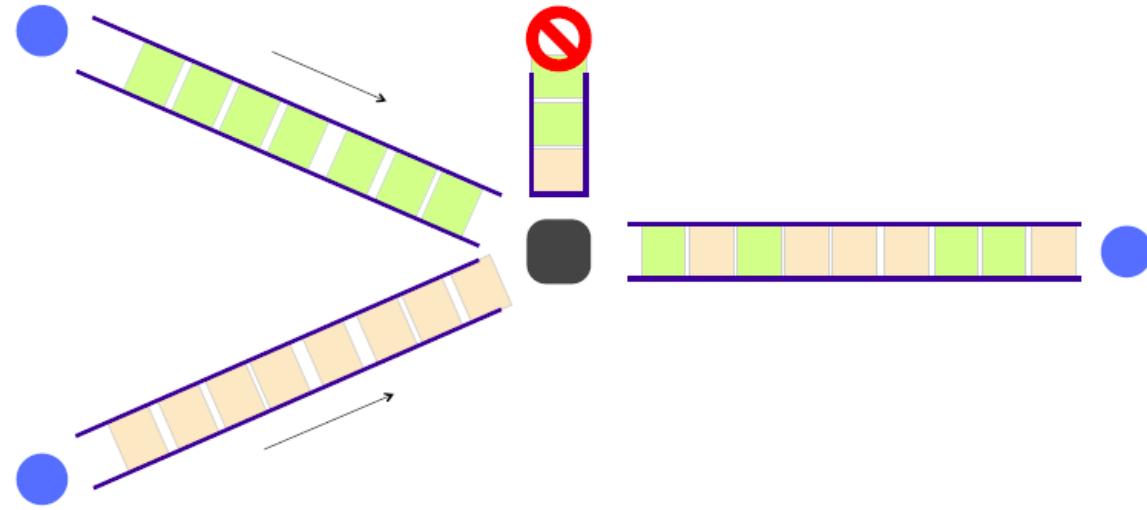


In practice, queues are not infinite.
There is an upper bound on queuing delay.



queuing delay upper bound: $N*L/R$

If the queue is persistently overloaded,
it will eventually drop packets (loss)



Throughput

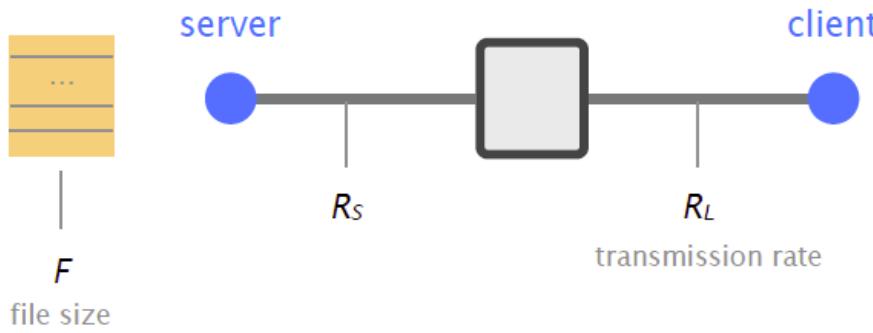
throughput



The throughput is the instantaneous rate at which a host receives data

$$\text{Average throughput} = \frac{\text{data size} \quad [\#\text{bits}]}{\text{transfer time} \quad [\text{sec}]}$$

To compute throughput, one has to consider the bottleneck link

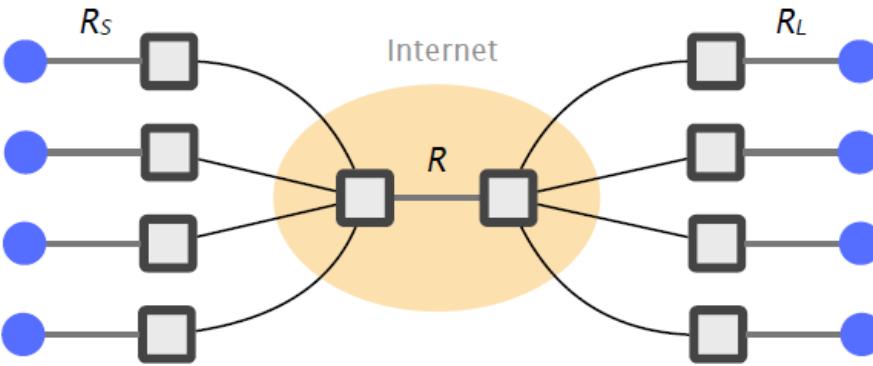


Average throughput

$$\min(R_S, R_L)$$

= transmission rate
of the bottleneck link

To compute throughput, one has to consider the bottleneck link... **and the intervening traffic**

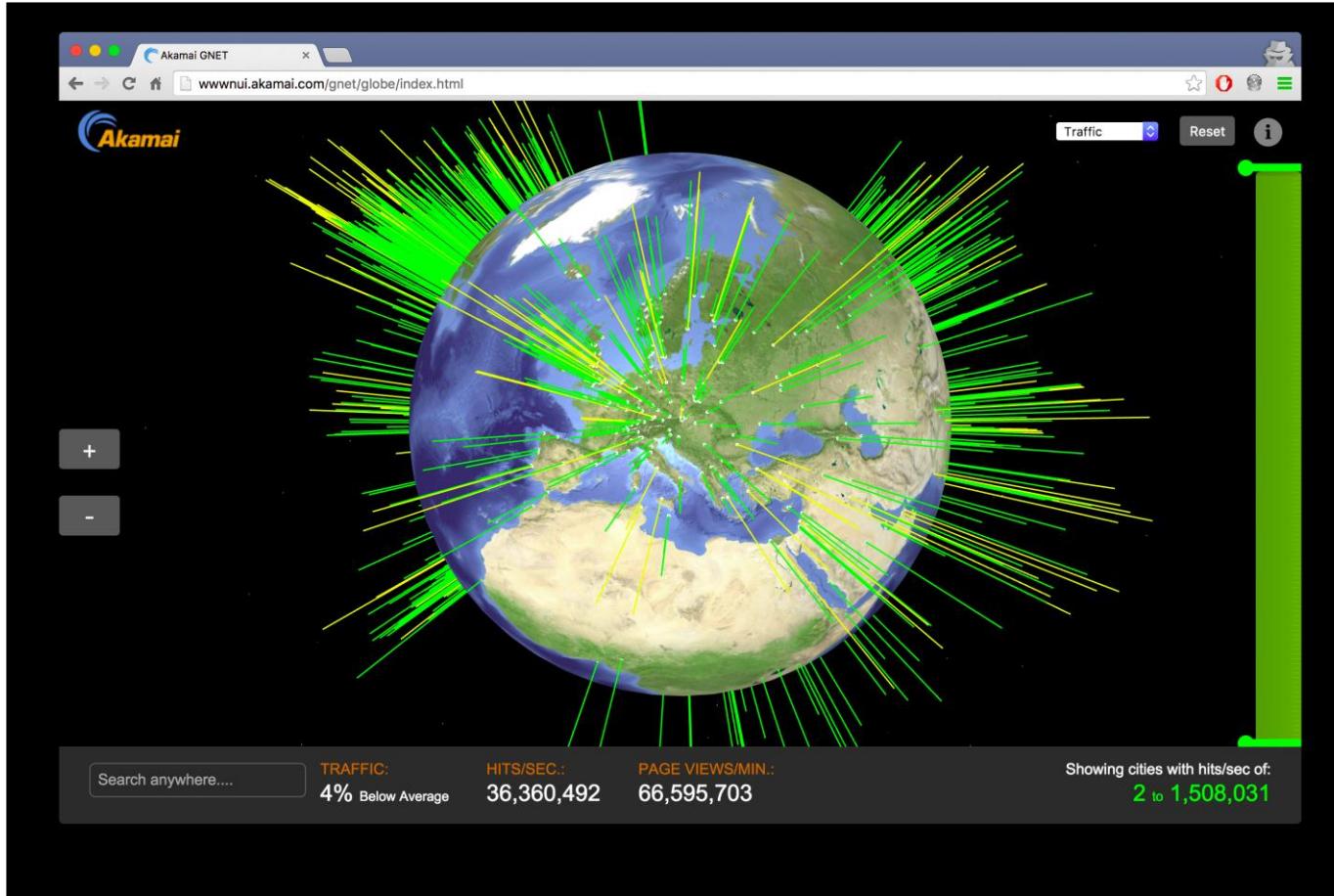


if $4 * \min(R_S, R_L) > R$

the bottleneck is now in the core,
providing each download R/4 of throughput

As technology improves, throughput increase & delays are getting lower except for propagation
(speed of light)

Because of propagation delays,
Content Delivery Networks move content closer to you

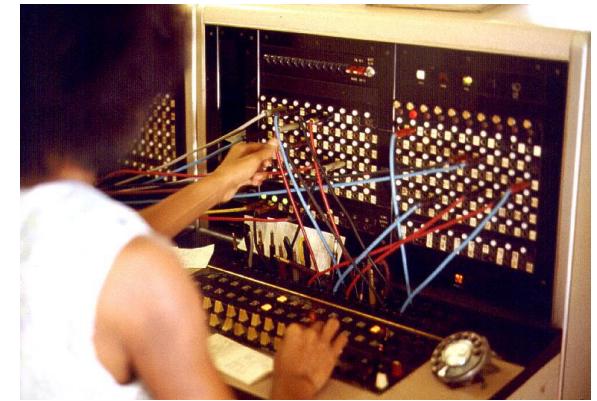


* <http://wwwnui.akamai.com/gnet/globe/index.html>

Brief history of Internet

The Internet history starts in the late 50's...

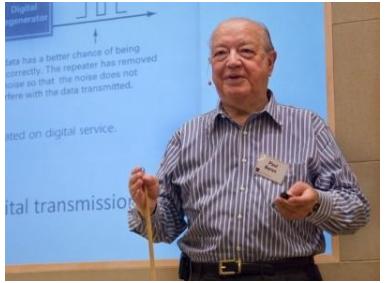
Phone networks = the communication network
fully circuit-switched



People wanted to use networks for other things
defense, computers, etc.

circuit-switching does not fit to these new requirements...
inefficient for bursty loads and not resilient

Three main questions



Paul Baran RAND

How can we design a more **resilient** network?
... led to the invention of packet switching



Leonard Kleinrock
UCLA

How can we design a more **efficient** network?
... also led to the invention of packet switching

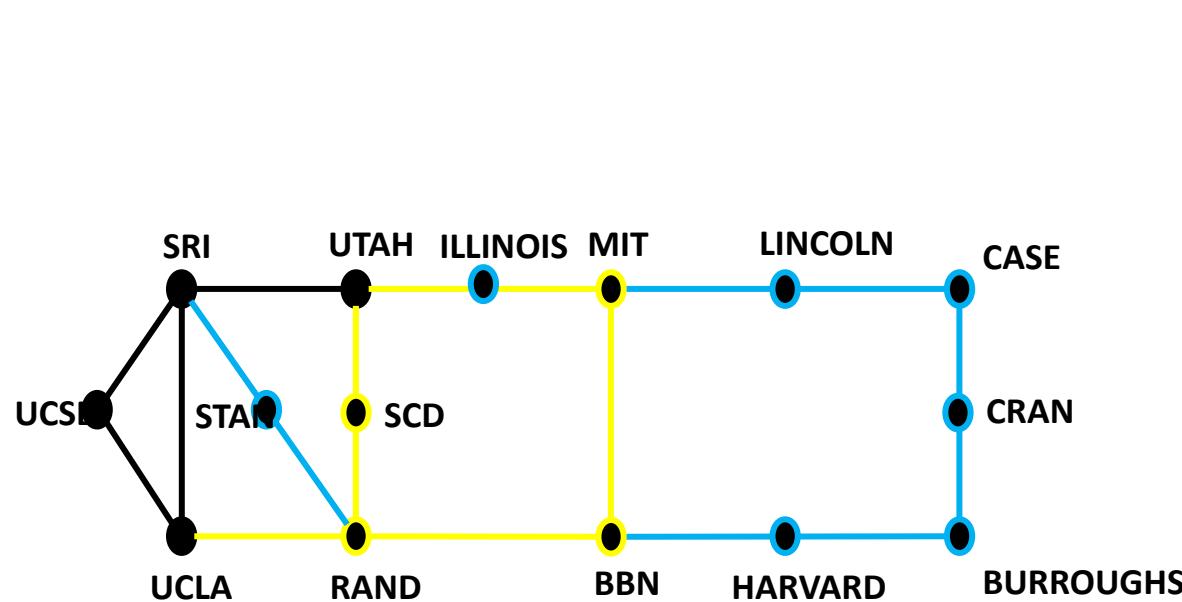


Vint Cerf & Bob Kahn
DARPA

How can we **connect** all these networks **together**?
... the invention of Internet as we know it

The 60's was all about packet switching...

Advanced Research Projects Agency NETwork (ARPANET)



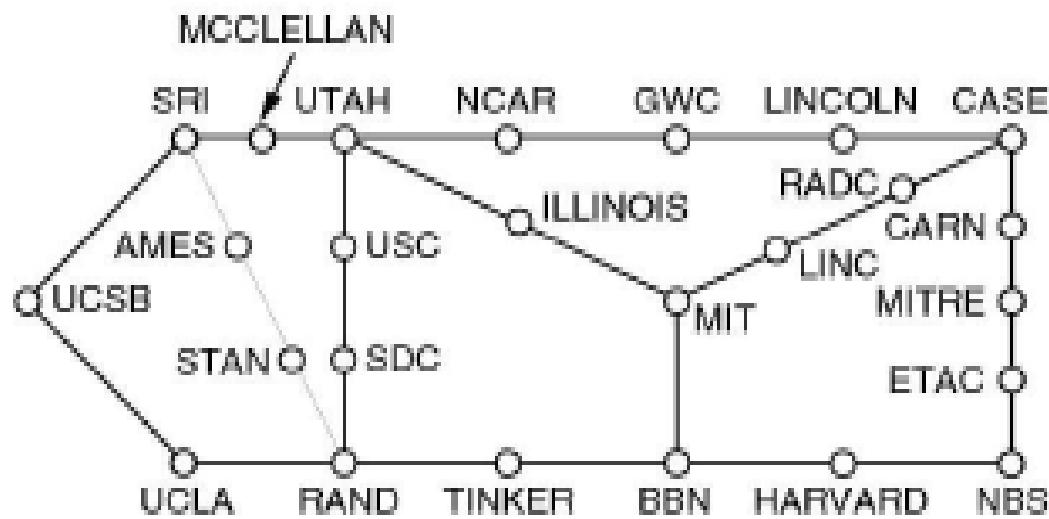
1969 december

1970 july

1971 march

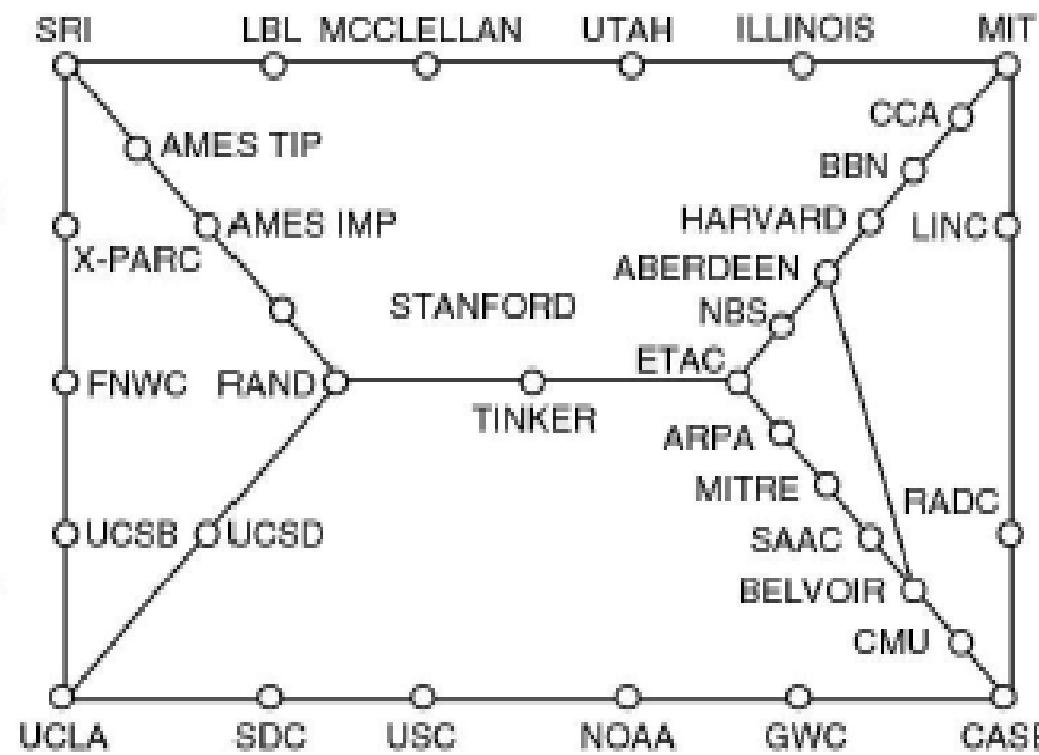
ARPANET

April 1972



ARPANET

September 1972



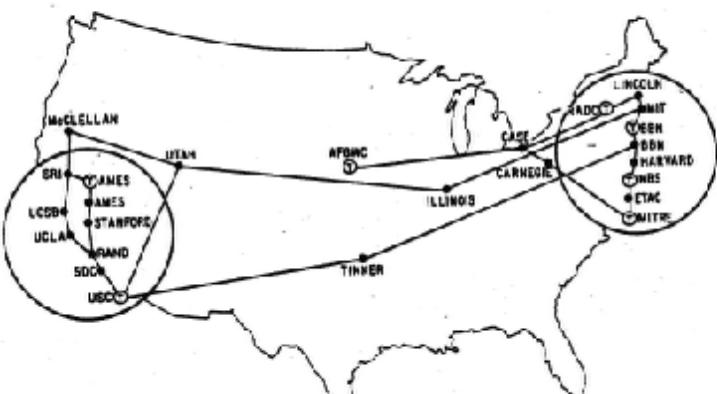
ARPANET



Dezember 1969



Juni 1970



März 1972



Juli 1977

The first message over the Internet : „LO”

29. Oct. 1969

Leonard Kleinrock from UCLA tries to log in
a Stanford computer

UCLA We typed the L... Do you see it?

Yes! We see the L Stanford

We typed the O... Do you see it?

Yes! We see the O

We typed the G.

... and the system crashed ...

The 70's about Ethernet, TCP/IP and email...

1971

Network Control Program (NCP)

Predecessor of TCP/IP

1972

Email and Telnet

1973

Ethernet

1974

TCP/IP

Paper of Vint Cerf and Bob Kahn

80's when TCP/IP went mainstream

1983

NCP to TCP/IP

Domain Name Service (DNS)

1985

NSFNet (TCP/IP)

198x

First Internet crashes caused by congestion

1986

Van Jacobson saves the Internet

congestion control



Van Jacobson

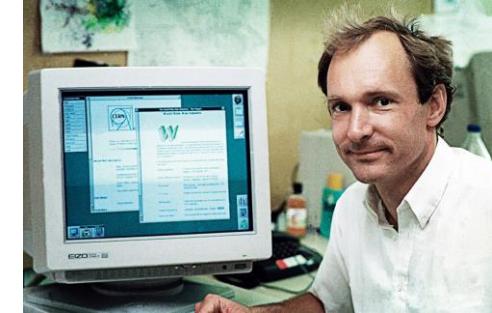
90's – the Internet going commercial...

1989

ARPANET closed

Birth of the WEB

Tim Berners Lee (CERN)



1993

First search engine (Excite)

1995

NSFNet closed

1998

Google reinvents searching

The new millennium bringing Web 2.0

1998

IPv6 standardization

2004

Facebook goes online

2006

Google buys YouTube

2007

Netflix strats streaming videos

2007

First iPhone with mobile Internet access

Fast Internet access everywhere, every device needs an Internet connection

2009

Mining of the Bitcoin genesis block



Fast mobile Internet access: 4G/LTE

IoT boom

Internet of Everything

2018

Only 26% of Alexa Top 1000 sites reachable over IPv6

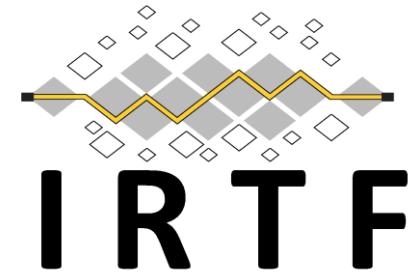
Soon?

Encrypted transport protocols

For example QUIC

Ultra-fast mobile access – 5G

Standardization of Internet protocols



They uses collective humming to get consensus for technical discussions...

<https://twitter.com/biellacoleman/status/1021138393252712449?lang=en>

To be continued...