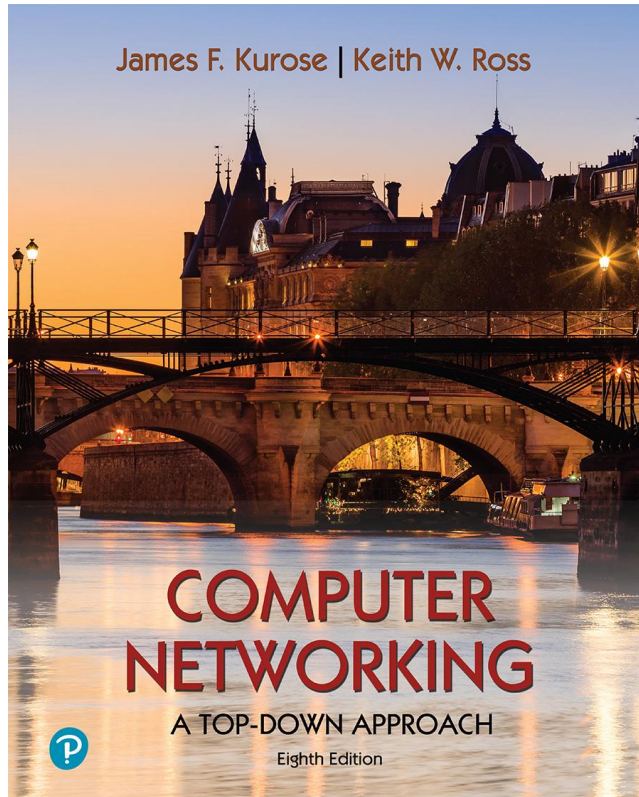


Chapter 1

Introduction



Computer Networking: A Top-Down Approach

8th edition

Jim Kurose, Keith Ross

Pearson, 2020

Chapter 1: introduction

Chapter goal:

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

Overview/roadmap:

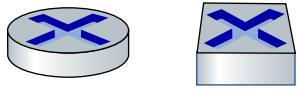
- What *is* the Internet?
- What *is* a protocol?
- **Network edge:** hosts, access network, physical media
- **Network core:** packet/circuit switching, internet structure
- **Performance:** loss, delay, throughput
- Security
- Protocol layers, service models

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*

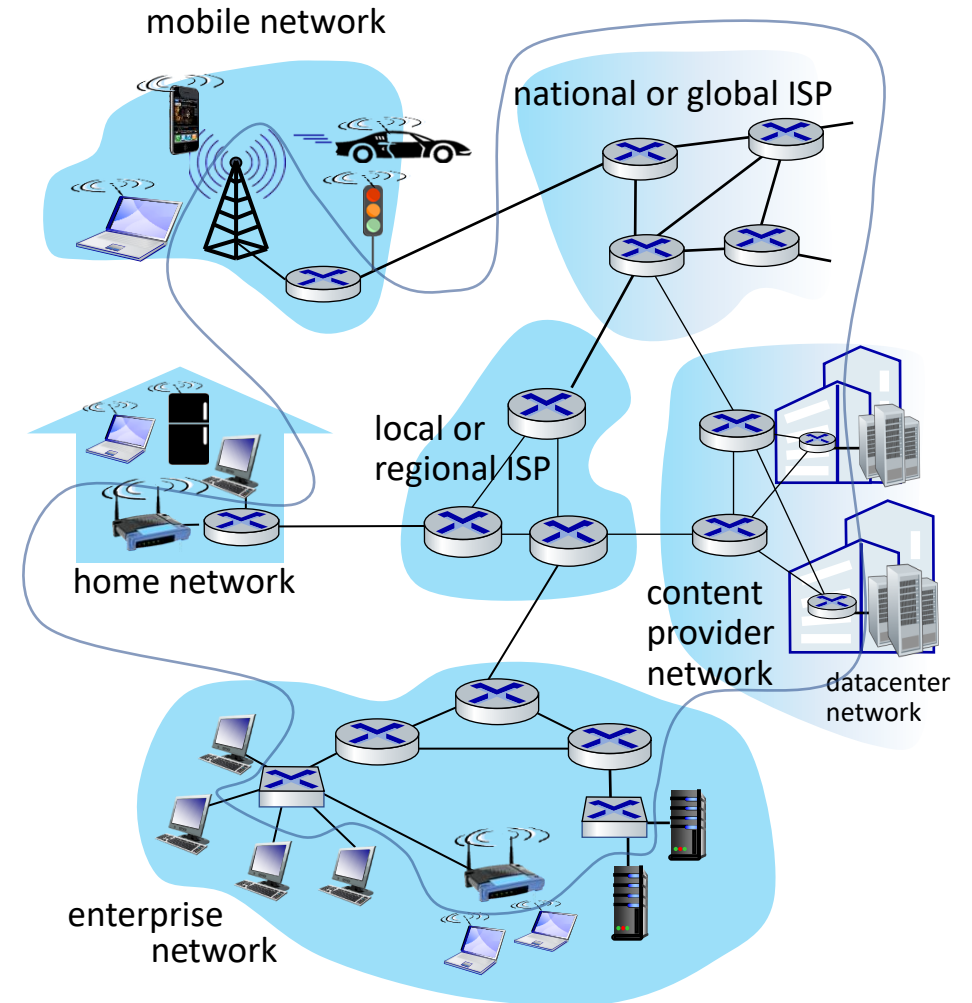


Communication links

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

Networks

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



“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

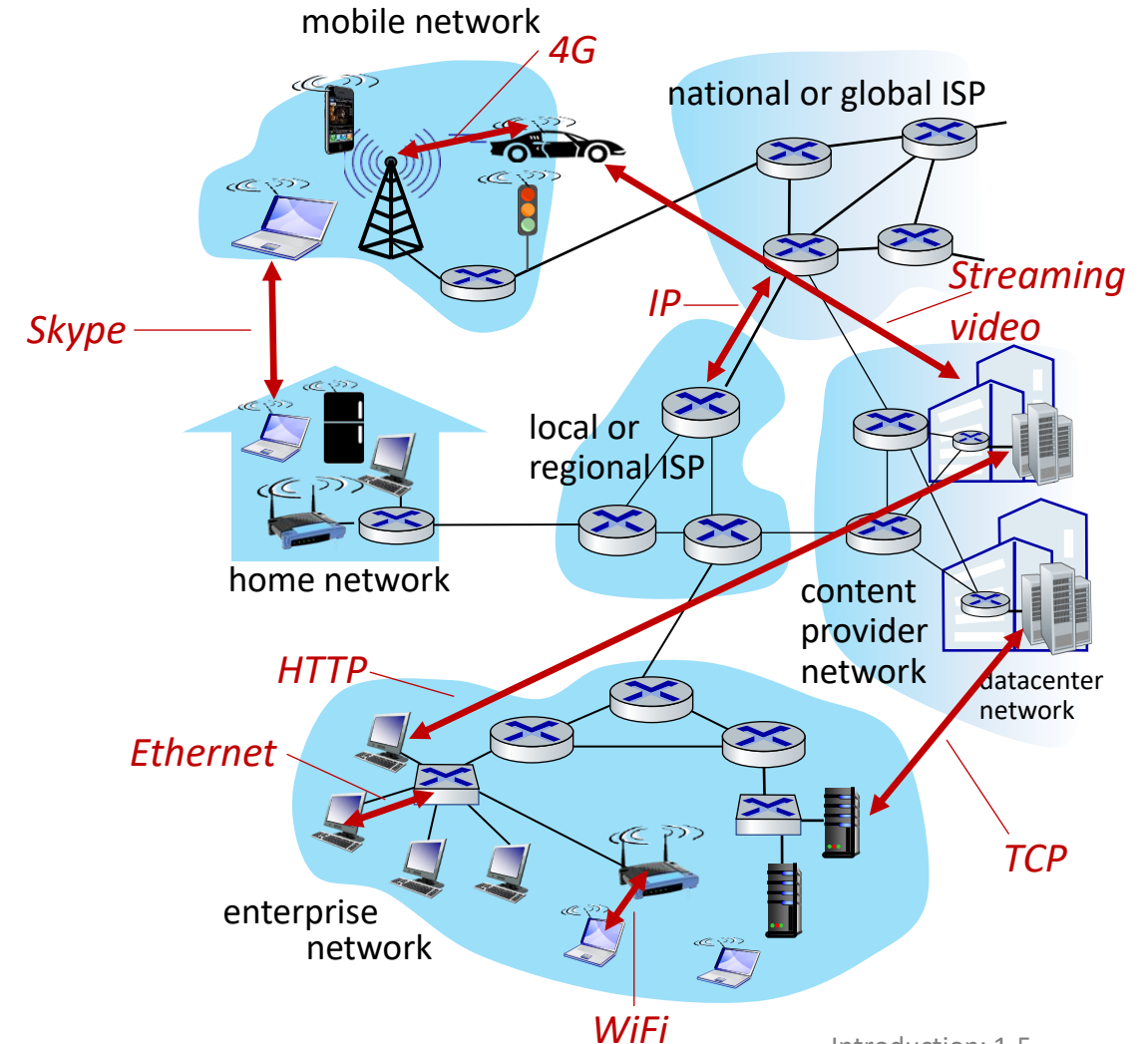


Fitbit

Others?

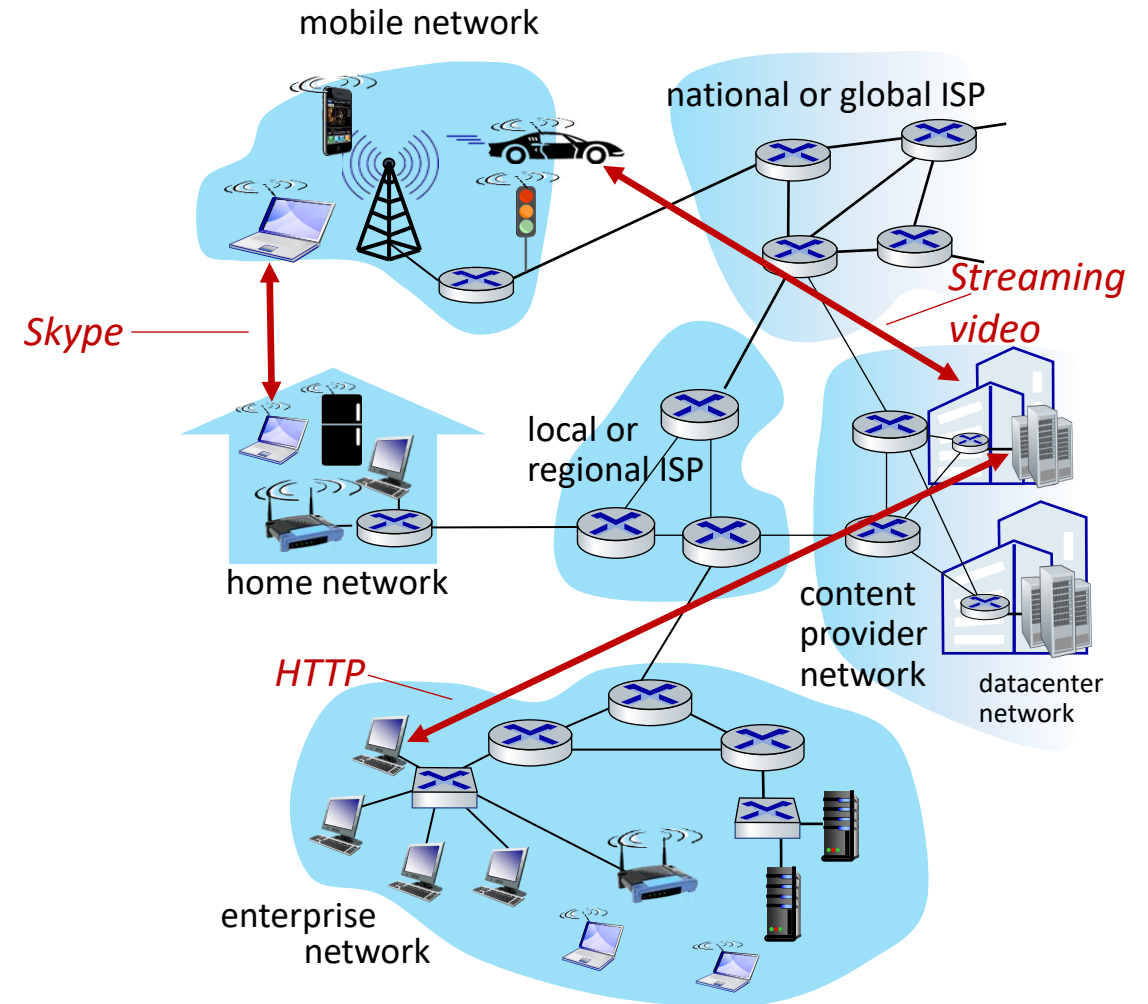
The Internet: a “nuts and bolts” view

- *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



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



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

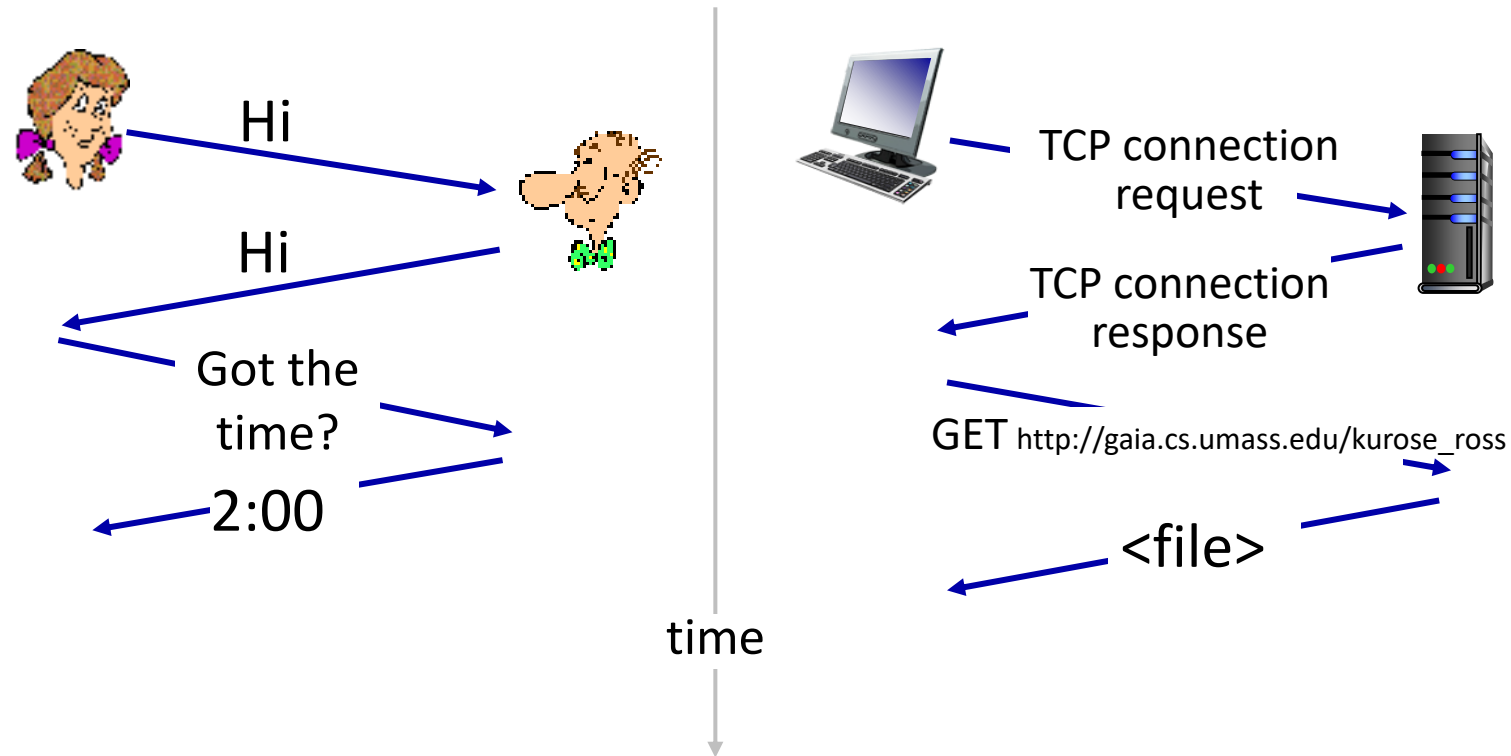
Network protocols:

- 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, receipt*

What's a protocol?

A human protocol and a computer network protocol:



Chapter 1: roadmap

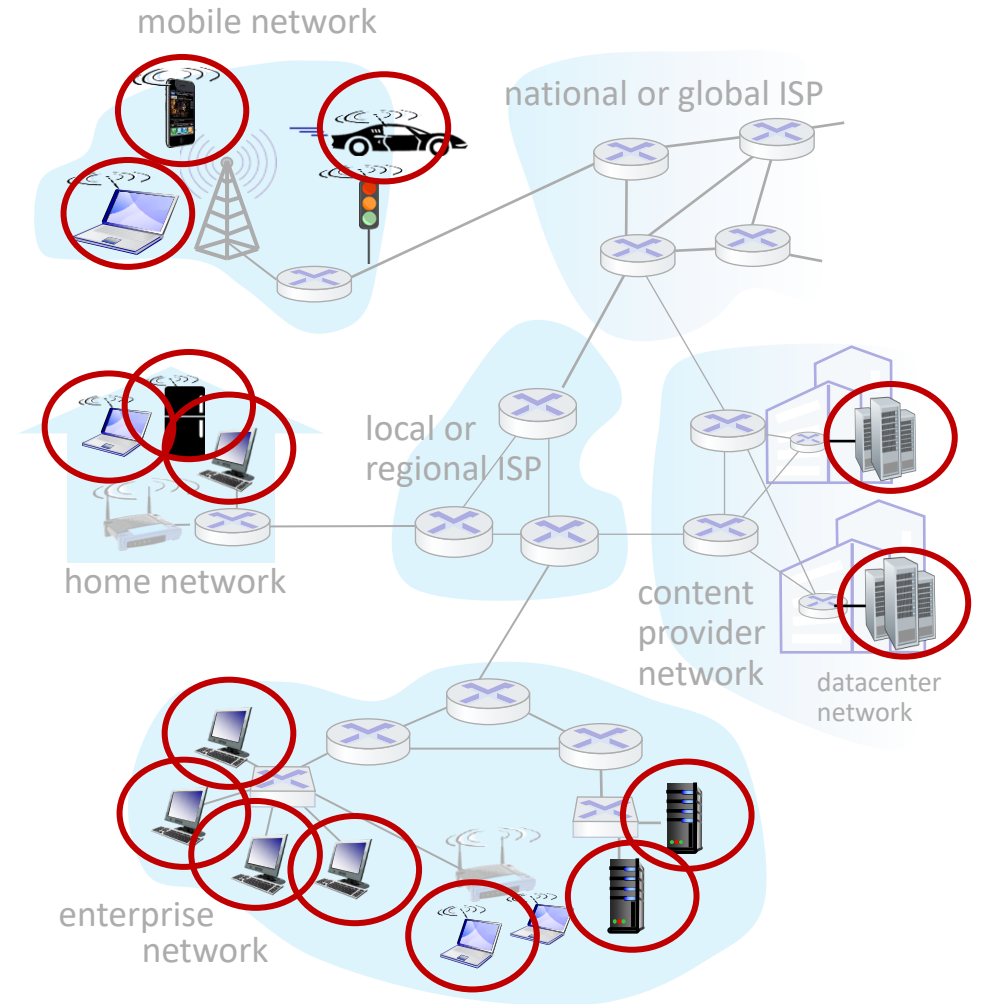
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- Protocol layers, service models
- History



A closer look at Internet structure

Network edge:

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



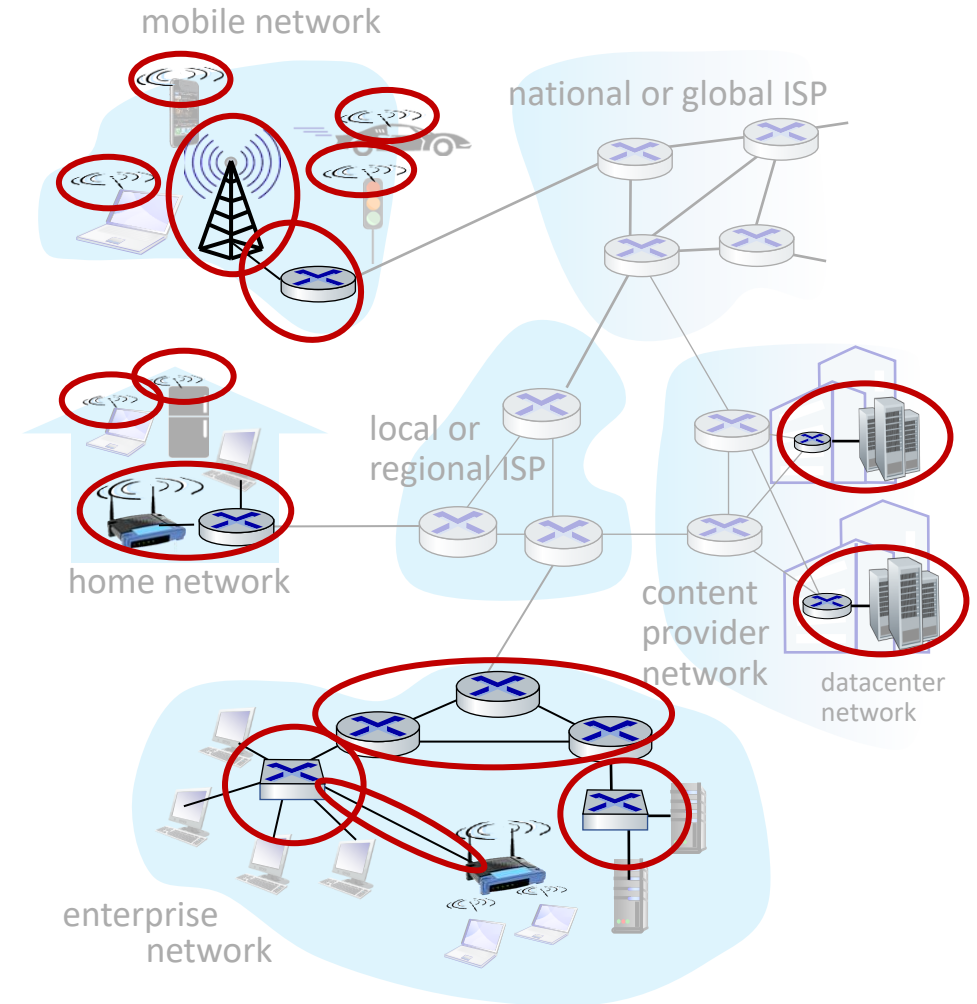
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Network edge:

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Access networks, physical media:

- wired, wireless communication links



A closer look at Internet structure

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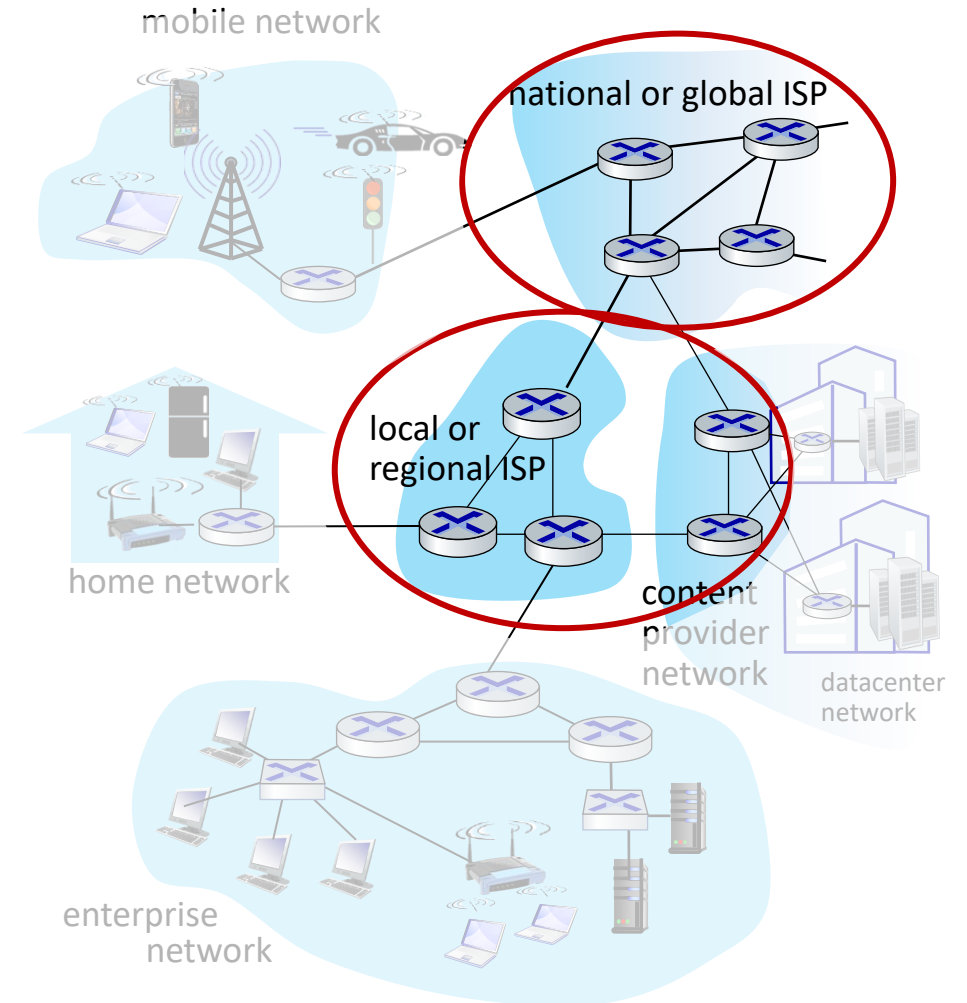
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Access networks, physical media:

- wired, wireless communication links

Network core:

- interconnected routers
- network of networks



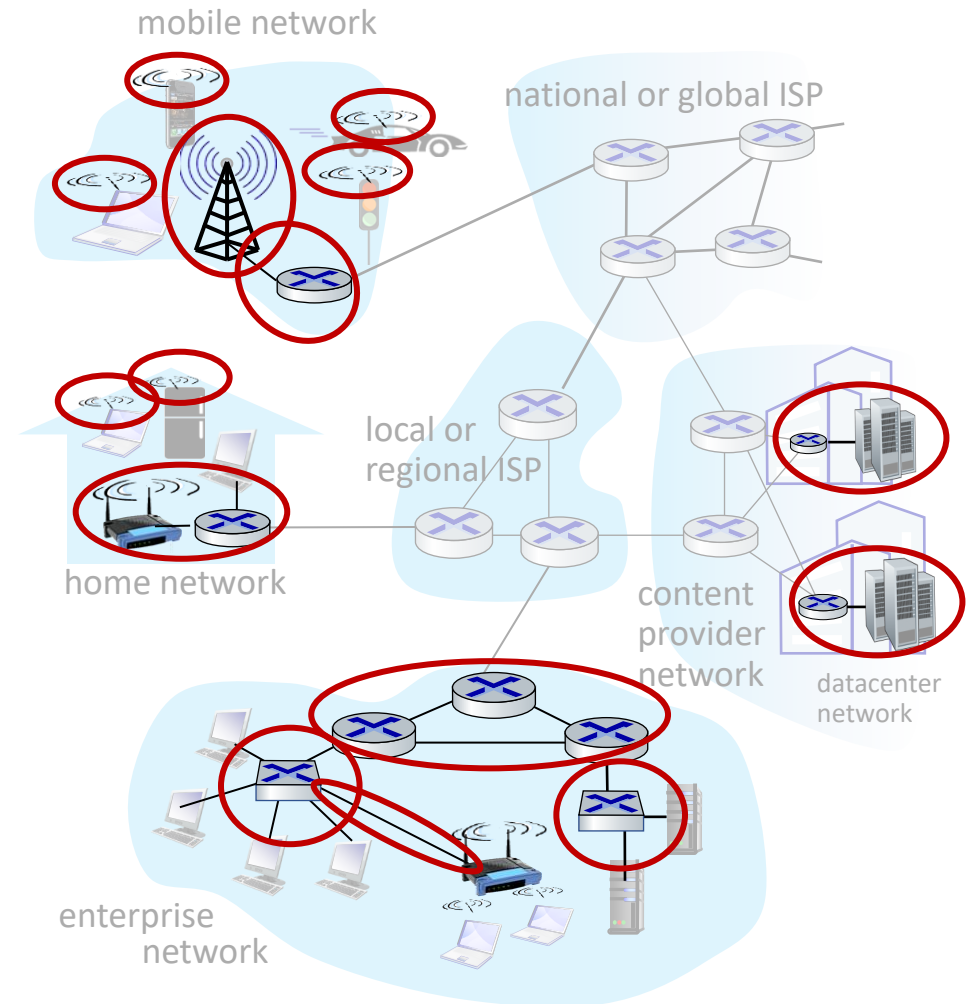
Access networks and physical media

Q: How to connect end systems to edge router?

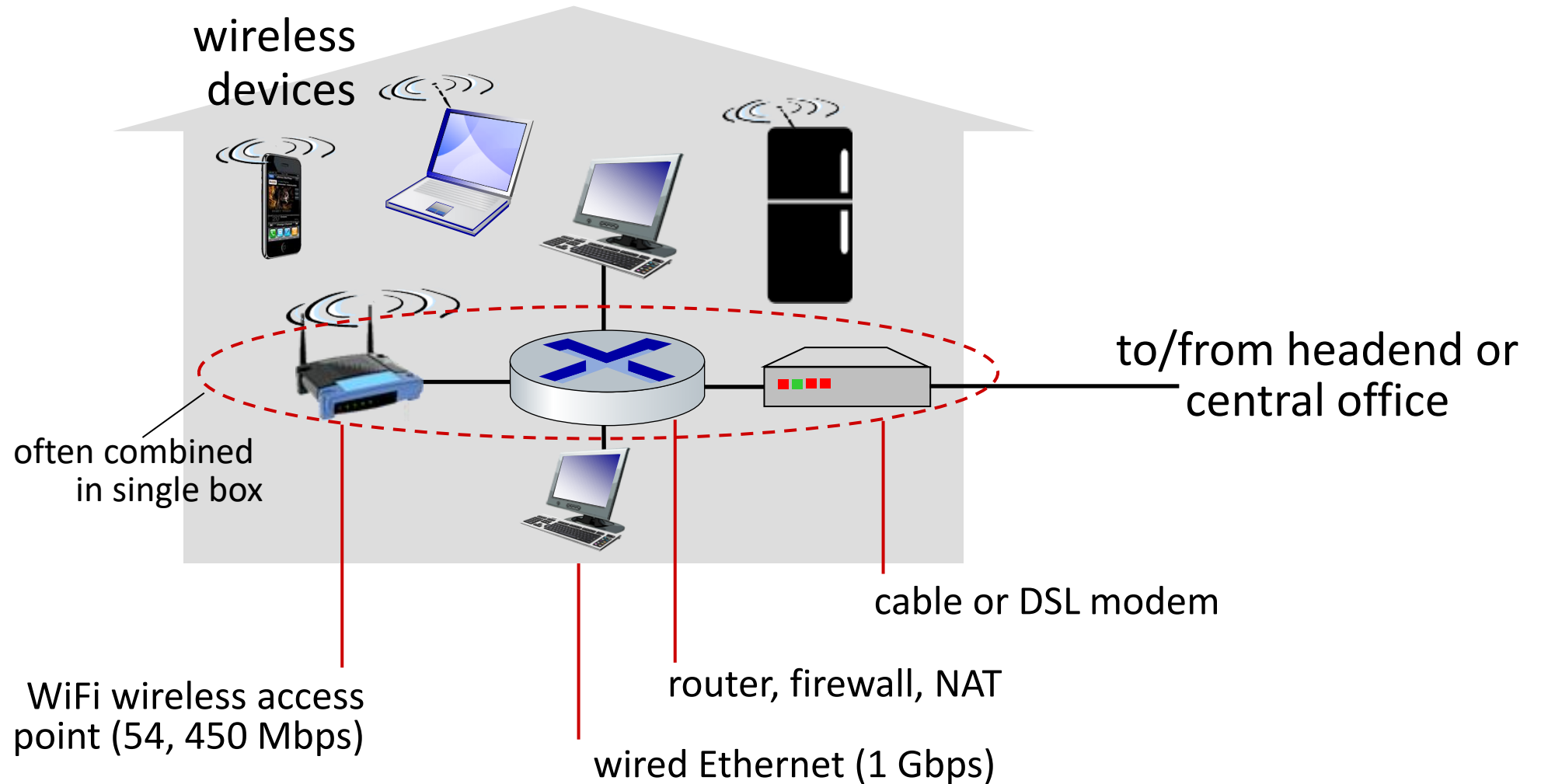
- residential access nets
- institutional access networks (school, company)
- mobile access networks (WiFi, 4G/5G)

What to look for:

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



Access networks: home networks



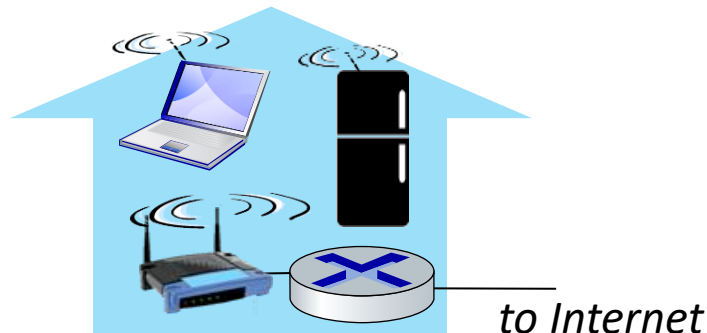
Wireless access networks

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/5G cellular networks

