CS5222 Computer Networks and Internets

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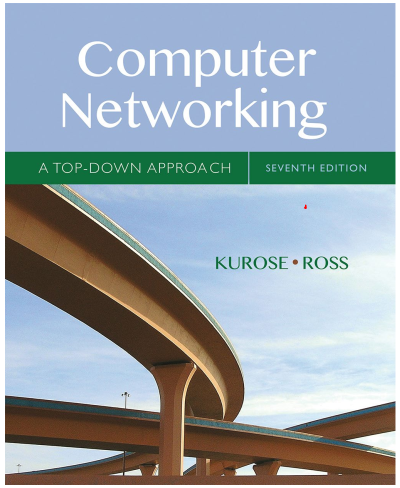
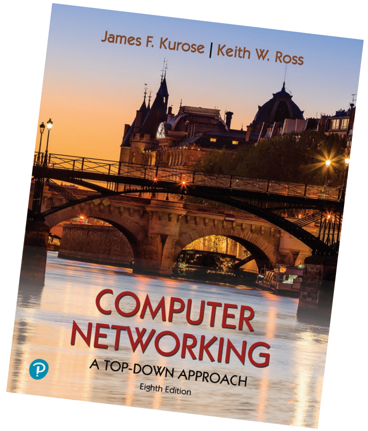
Slides based on book *Computer Networking: A Top-Down Approach.*





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Today's Lecture

Goal:

- Overview of "big picture," introduction to terminology
  - more depth & details *later*
- Approach:
  - use Internet as example

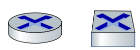
Roadmap:

- What is the Internet?
- What is a protocol?
- Network edge: host, access network, physical media
- Network core: packet/circuit switching, internet structure
- Performance: loss, delay, throughput
- 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)

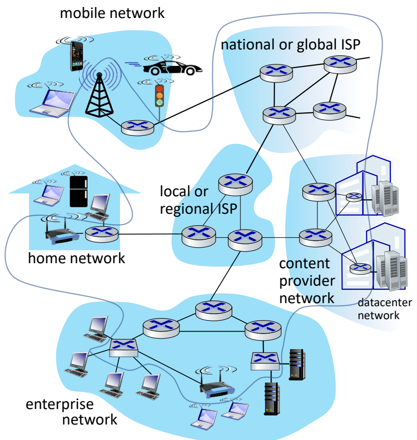
- *routers, switches*

Communication links

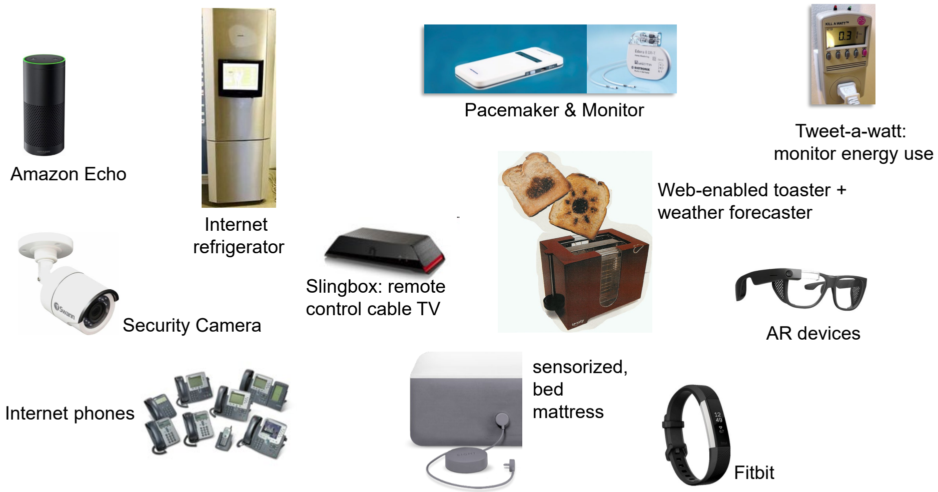
- fiber, copper, radio, satellite
- transmission rate: *bandwidth*

Networks

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

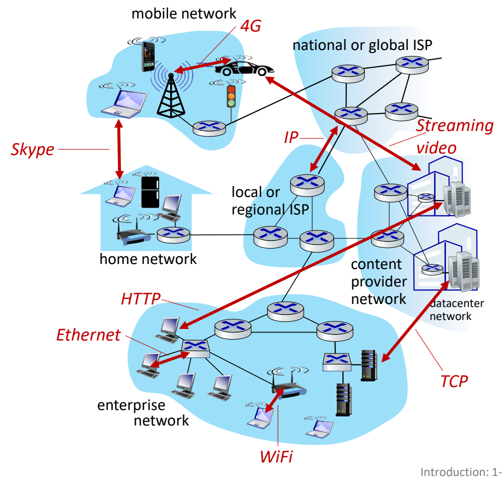


“Fun” Internet-connected devices



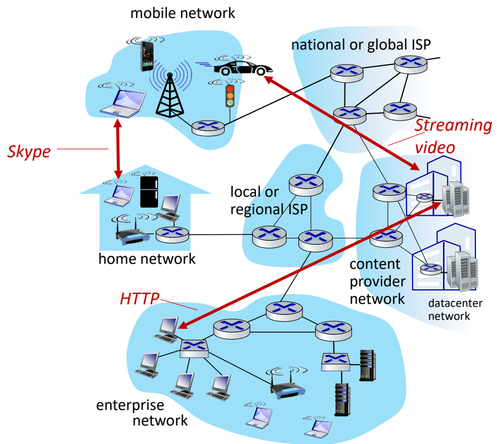
The Internet: a “nuts and bolts” view

- *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

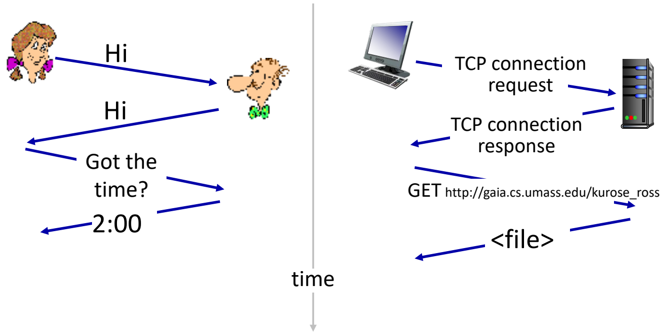
Network protocols:

- 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,*
>
> *- actions taken on msg transmission and/or msg receipt*

Example

A human protocol and a computer network protocol:



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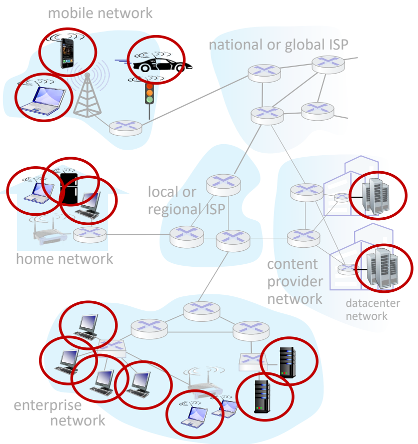
A closer look at Internet structure

Network edge:

- hosts: clients and servers
- servers in data centers



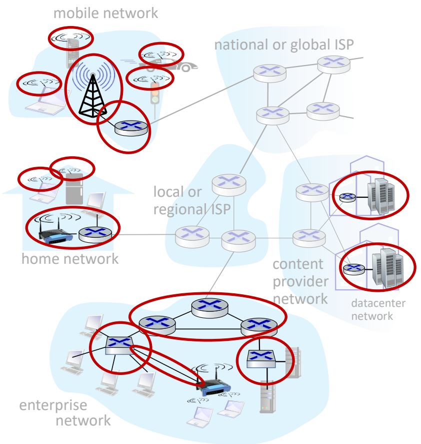
A closer look at Internet structure

Network edge:

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

Access networks, physical media:

- wired, wireless communication links



A closer look at Internet structure

Network edge:

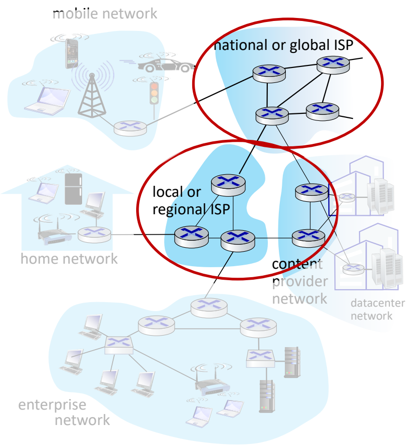
- hosts: clients and servers
- servers often in data centers

Access networks, physical media:

- wired, wireless communication links

Network core:

- interconnected routers
- network of networks



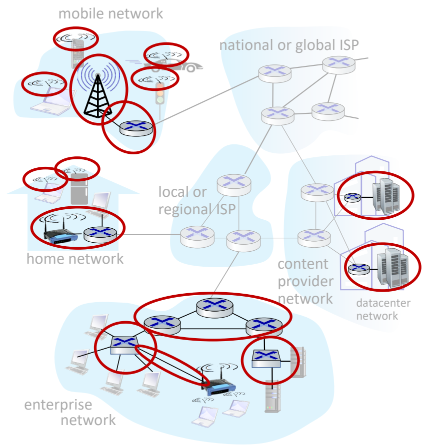
Access networks and physical media

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:

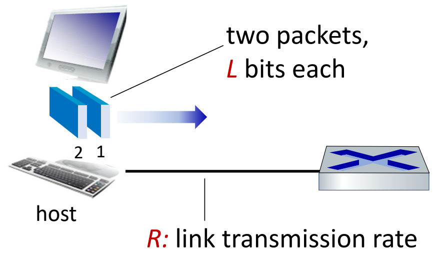
- transmission rate (bits per second) of access network?
- shared or dedicated access among users?



Host: sends *packets* of data

host sending function:

- takes application message
- breaks into smaller chunks, known as *packets*, of length *L* bits
- transmits packet into access network at *transmission rate R*
  - link transmission rate, aka link *capacity, aka link bandwidth*



packet transmission delay = time needed to Transmit a *L*-bit packet into link = $\frac{L \text{ (bits)}}{R \text{ (bits/sec)}}$

Roadmap

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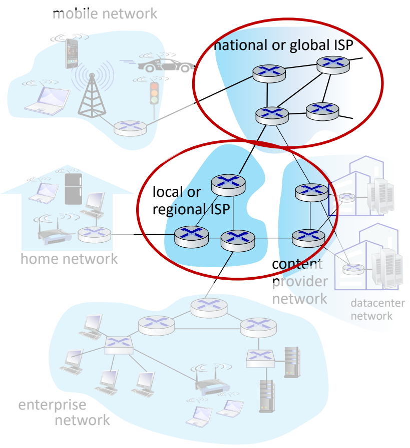
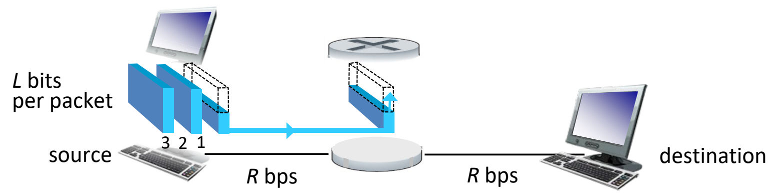
The network core

- mesh of interconnected routers
- packet-switching: hosts split application-layer messages into *packets*
  - **forward** packets from one router to the next, across links on path from source to destination
  - each packet transmitted at full link capacity



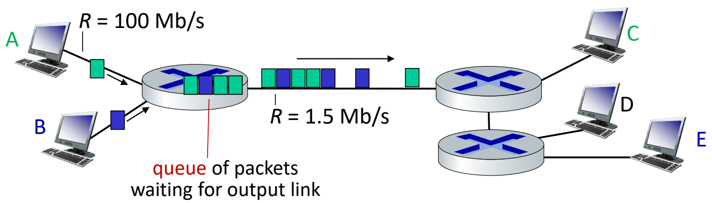
Packet-switching: store-and-forward



- *Store and forward: entire* packet must arrive at router before it can be transmitted on next link
- Transmission delay: takes L/R seconds to transmit (push out) L-bit packet into link at R bps
- *End-end delay:* $2L/R$ (above), assuming a zero propagation delay (more on delay shortly)

One-hop numerical example:
- L = 10 Kbits
- R = 100 Mbps
- one-hop transmission delay = 0.1 msec

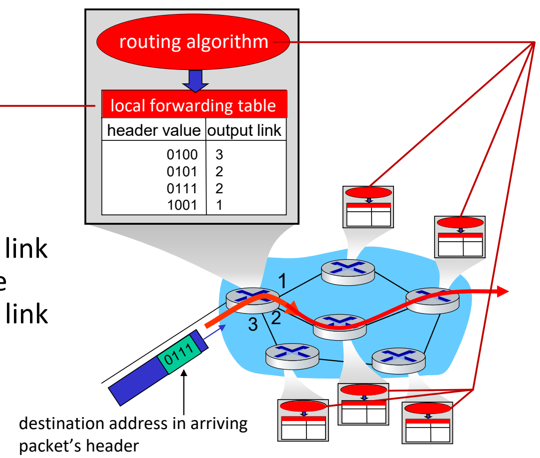
Packet-switching: queuing delay, loss



Packet queuing and loss: if arrival rate (in bps) to link exceeds transmission rate (bps) of link for a period of time:
- packets will queue, waiting to be transmitted on output link
- packets can be dropped (lost) if memory (buffer) in router fills up

Two key network-core functions

Forwarding:
- *local* action: move arriving packets from router's input link to appropriate router output link

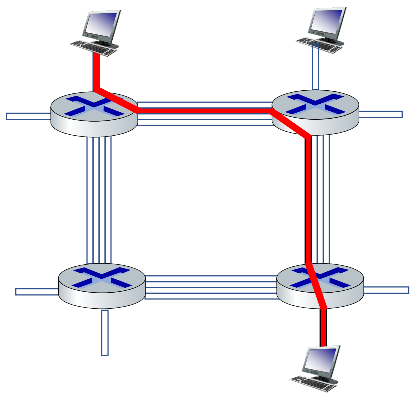


Routing:
- *global* action: determine source-destination paths taken by packets
- routing algorithms

Circuit Switching: alternative to packet switching

end-end resources reserved for "call" between source and destination

- commonly used in traditional telephone networks
- In Figure: each link has four circuits.
  - call gets 2nd circuit in top link and 1st circuit in right link.
- dedicated resources: no sharing
  - **guaranteed** performance
- circuit segment idle if not used by call (no sharing)



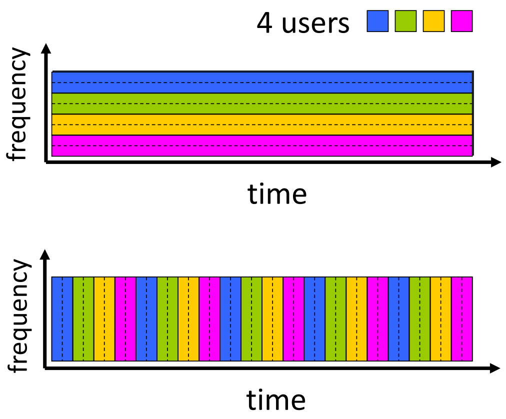
Circuit switching: FDM and TDM

Frequency Division Multiplexing (FDM)

- optical, electromagnetic frequencies divided into (narrow) frequency bands
- each call allocated its own band, can transmit at max rate of that narrow band

Time Division Multiplexing (TDM)

- time divided into slots
- each call allocated periodic slot(s), can transmit at maximum rate of (wider) frequency band, but only during its time slot(s)



Numerical example

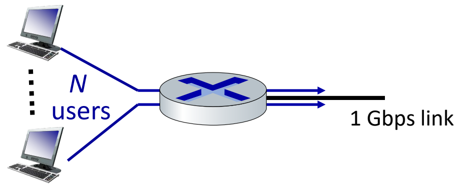
- How long does it take to send a file of 640,000 bits from host A to host B over a circuit-switched network?
  - All links are 1.536 Mbps
  - Each link uses TDM with 24 slots/sec
  - 500 msec to establish end-to-end circuit

Let's work it out!

Packet switching versus circuit switching

Example:

- 1 Gb/s link
- each user:
  - 100 Mb/s when "active"
  - active 10% of time



- *circuit-switching:* 10 users
- *packet switching:* with 35 users, probability > 10 active at same time is less than .0004

Q: how did we get value 0.0004?

→ *packet switching allows more users to use network!*

Packet switching versus circuit switching

Is packet switching always preferable?

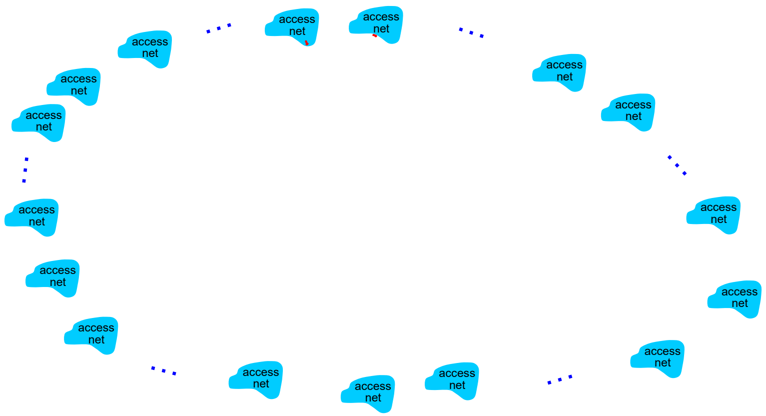
- great for "bursty" data – sometimes has data to send, but at other times not
  - resource sharing
  - simpler, no call setup
- excessive congestion possible: packet delay and loss due to buffer overflow
  - protocols needed for reliable data transfer, congestion control
- *Q:* How to provide circuit-like behavior?
  - bandwidth guarantees traditionally used for audio/video applications

Internet structure: a "network of networks"

- Hosts connect to Internet via access Internet Service Providers (ISPs)
  - residential, enterprise (company, university, commercial) ISPs
- Access ISPs in turn must be interconnected
  - so that any two hosts can send packets to each other
- Resulting network of networks is very complex
  - evolution was driven by economics and national policies
- Let's take a stepwise approach to describe current Internet structure

Internet structure: a "network of networks"

Question: given *millions* of access ISPs, how to connect them together?



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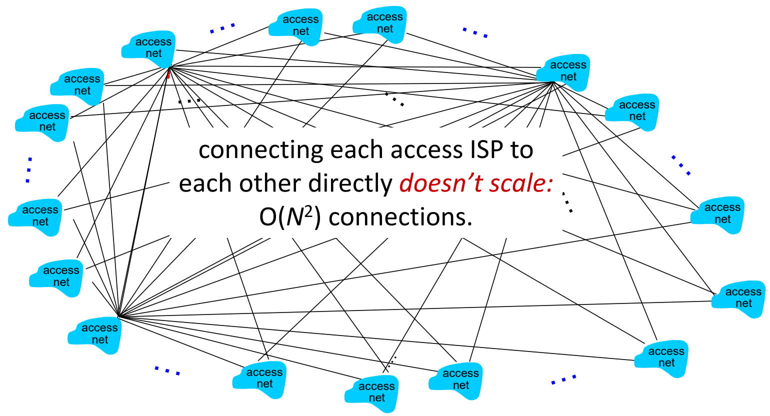
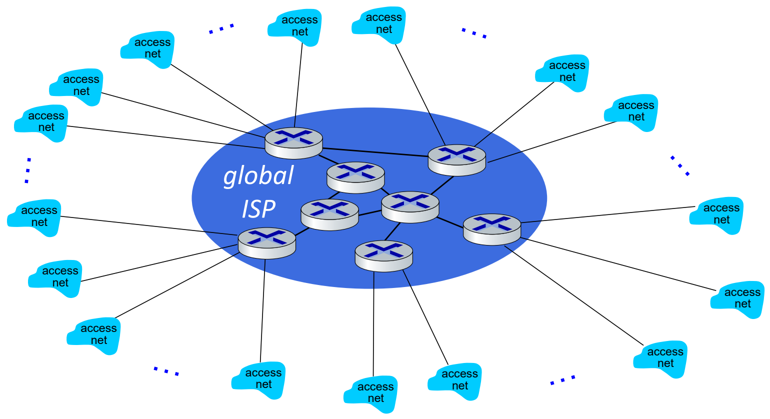


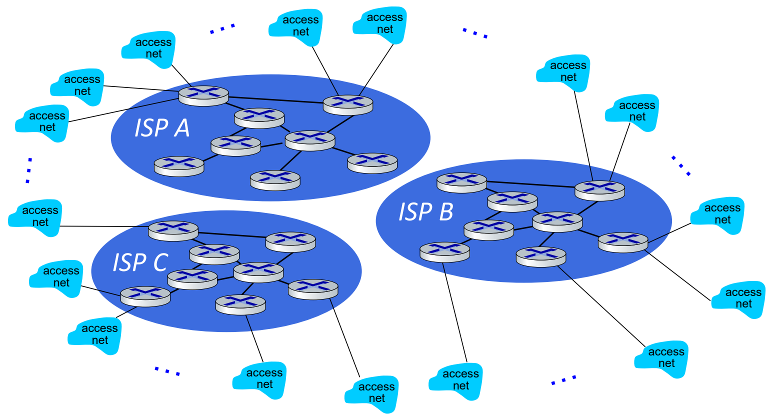
Internet structure: a "network of networks"

Option: connect each access ISP to one global transit ISP?
Customer and provider ISPs have economic agreement.



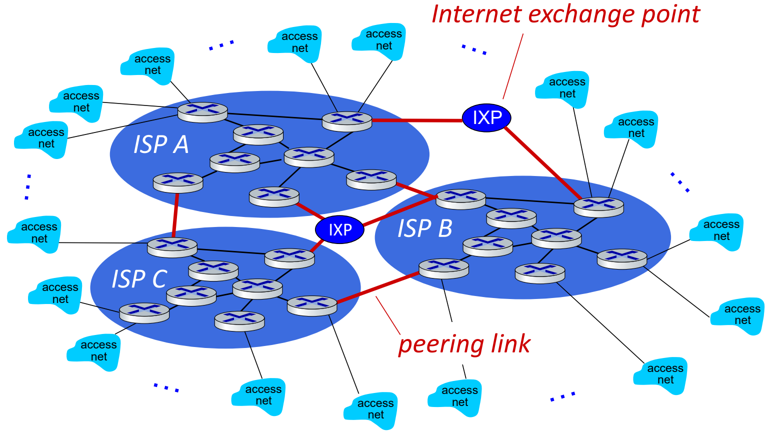
Internet structure: a "network of networks"

But if one global ISP is viable business, there will be competitors ….



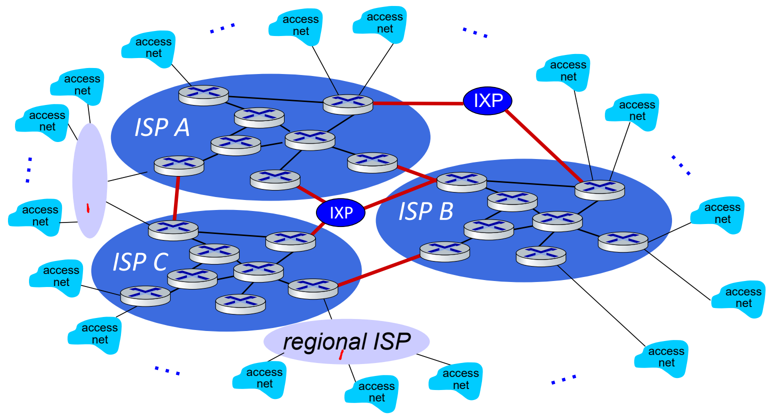
Internet structure: a "network of networks"

But if one global ISP is viable business, there will be competitors …. who will want to be connected



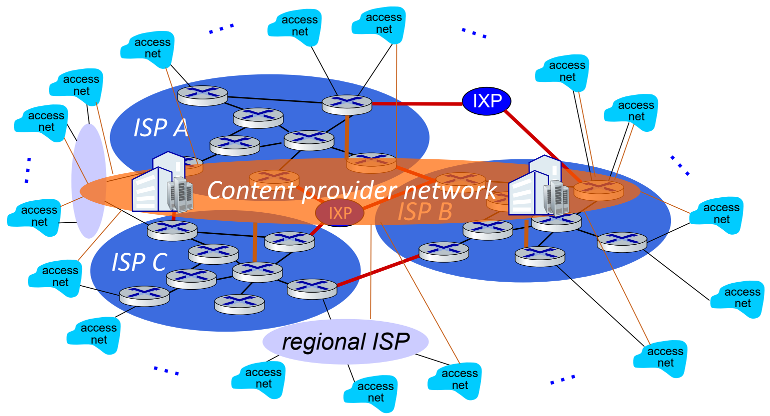
Internet structure: a "network of networks"

… and regional networks may arise to connect access nets to ISPs

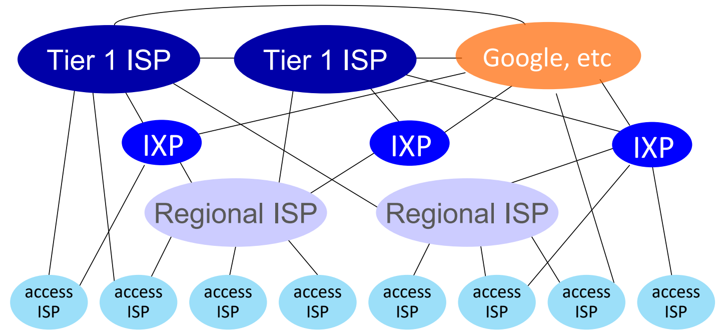


Internet structure: a "network of networks"

… and content provider networks (e.g., Google, Microsoft, Akamai) may run their own network, to bring services, content close to end users



Internet structure: a "network of networks"



At "center": small # of well-connected large networks

- "tier-1" commercial ISPs (e.g., AT&T, PCCW, NTT, Tata), national & international coverage
- content provider networks (e.g., Google, Facebook): private network that connects its data centers to Internet, often bypassing tier-1, regional ISPs

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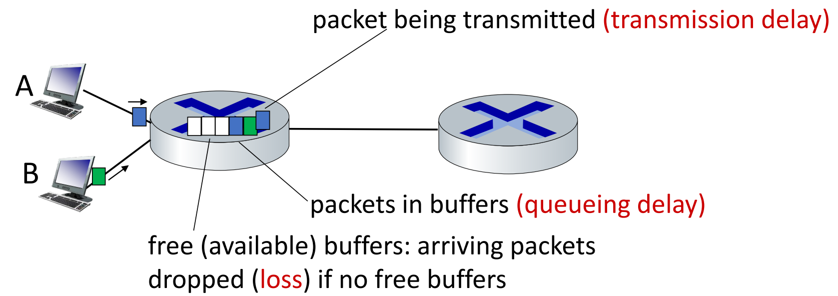
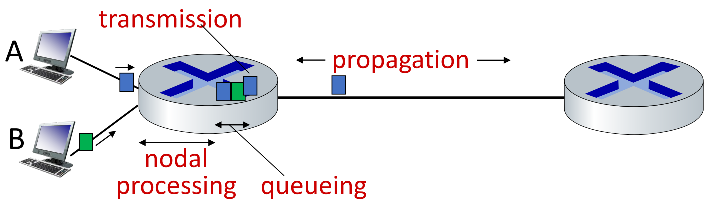
How do packet loss and delay occur?

packets *queue* in router buffers

- packets queue, wait for turn
- arrival rate to link (temporarily) exceeds output link capacity: packet loss



Packet delay: four sources

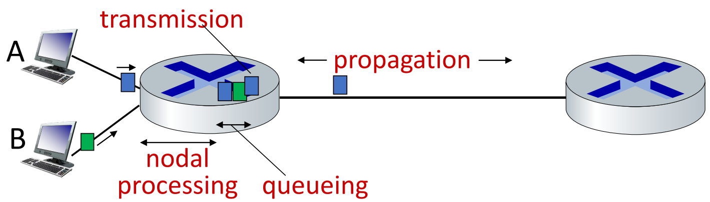


$$d_{nodal} = d_{proc} + d_{queue} + d_{trans} + d_{prop}$$

d_{proc}: nodal processing
- check bit errors
- determine output link
- typically < msec

d_{queue}: queueing delay
- time waiting at output link for transmission
- depends on congestion level of router

Packet delay: four sources



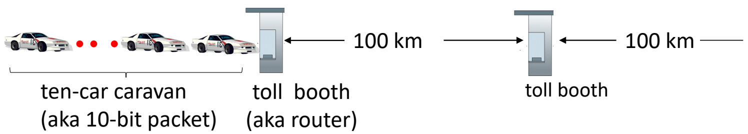
$$d_{nodal} = d_{proc} + d_{queue} + d_{trans} + d_{prop}$$

d_{trans}: transmission delay:
- L: packet length (bits)
- R: link *transmission rate (bps)*
- $d_{trans} = L/R$

d_{prop}: propagation delay:
- d: length of physical link
- s: propagation speed (~2×10^8 m/sec)
- $d_{prop} = d/s$

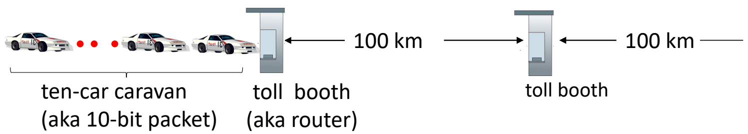
d_{trans} and d_{prop}
very different

Caravan analogy



- car = bit; caravan = packet
- cars "propagate" at 100 km/hr
- toll booth takes 12 sec to service car (bit transmission time)
- *Q: How long until caravan is lined up before 2nd toll booth?*
- time to "push" entire caravan through toll booth onto highway = 12*10 = 120 sec
- time for some car to propagate from exit of 1st to 2nd toll both: 100km/(100km/hr) = 1 hr
- *A: 62 minutes*

Caravan analogy



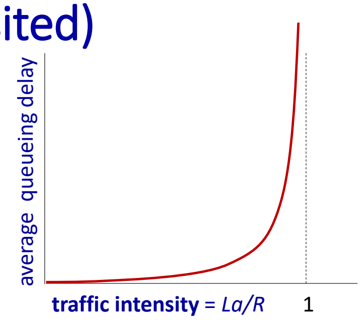
- suppose cars now "propagate" at 1000 km/hr
- and suppose toll booth now takes one min to service a car
- *Q: Will cars arrive to 2nd booth before all cars serviced at first booth?*

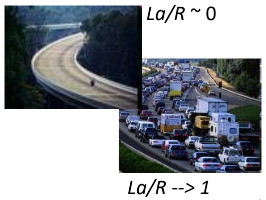
  A: Yes! after 7 min, first car arrives at second booth; three cars still at first booth

Packet queueing delay (revisited)

- *R:* link bandwidth (bps)
- *L:* packet length (bits)
- *a:* average packet arrival rate

- *La/R* ~ 0: avg. queueing delay small
- *La/R* --> 1: avg. queueing delay large
- *La/R* > 1: more "work" arriving is more than can be serviced
  => average delay infinite (in theory)!





Packet queueing delay (additional details)

More realistic: Random arrival intervals.

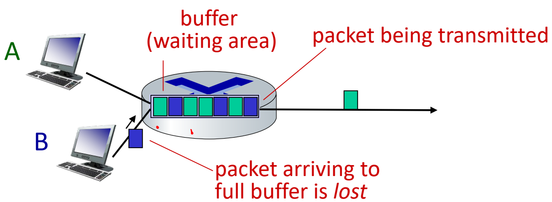
A closer look at case *La/R* --> 1. Two extreme scenarios:

1. What happens if **1** packet arrives every **(*L/R*)** sec?
   → No queueing delay. Why?

2. What happens if ***N*** packets arrive every **(*N L / R*)** sec?
   → Queueing delay grows with ***N.*** Why?

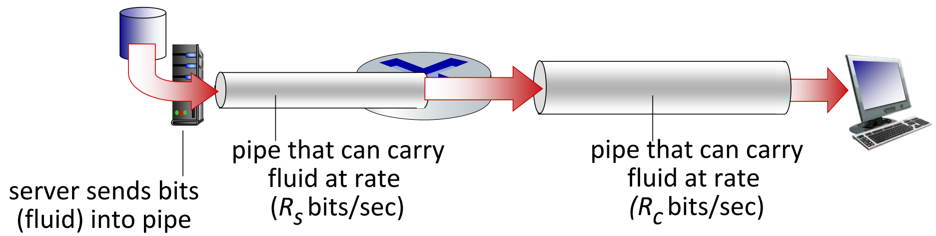
Packet loss

- queue (aka buffer) preceding link in buffer has finite capacity
- packet arriving to full queue dropped (aka lost)
- lost packet may be retransmitted by previous node, by source end system, or not at all



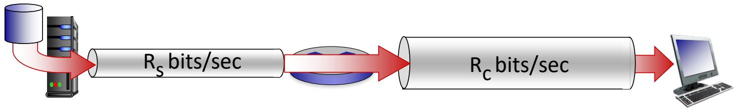
Throughput

- *throughput:* rate (bits/time unit) at which bits are being sent from sender to receiver
  - *instantaneous:* rate at given point in time
  - *average:* rate over longer period of time.
    If file of **F** bits takes **T** sec until received then **F/T bits/sec**



Throughput

$R_s < R_c$ What is average end-end throughput?



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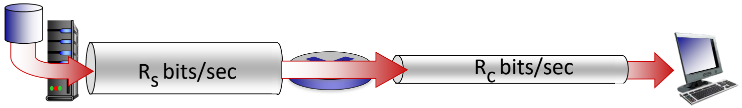
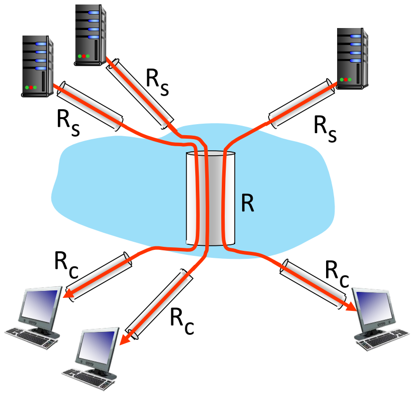


bottleneck link

link on end-end path that constrains end-end throughput

Throughput: network scenario



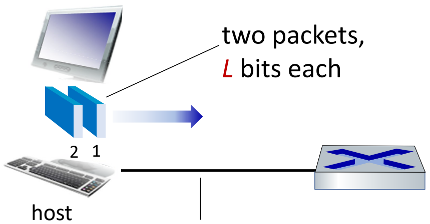
10 connections (fairly) share backbone bottleneck link *R* bits/sec

- per-connection end-end throughput: $min(R_c, R_s, R/10)$
- in practice: R_c or R_s is often bottleneck

Host: sends *packets* of data

host sending function:

- takes application message
- breaks into smaller chunks, known as *packets*, of length *L* bits
- transmits packet into access network at *transmission rate R*
  - link transmission rate, aka link *capacity, aka link bandwidth*



$$\text{packet transmission delay} = \text{time needed to transmit } L\text{-bit packet into link} = \frac{L \text{ (bits)}}{R \text{ (bits/sec)}}$$

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Protocol "layers" and reference models

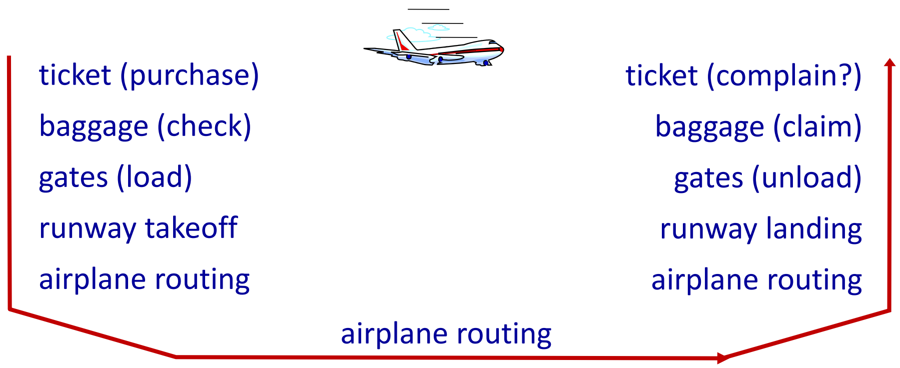
Networks are complex, with many "pieces":

- hosts
- routers
- links of various media
- applications
- protocols
- hardware, software

Question:

is there any hope of *organizing* structure of network?

Example: organization of air travel



airline travel: a series of steps, involving many services

Example: organization of air travel

layers: each layer implements a service

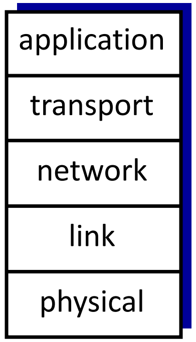
- by performing internal-layer actions, and
- relying on services provided by layer below

Why layering?

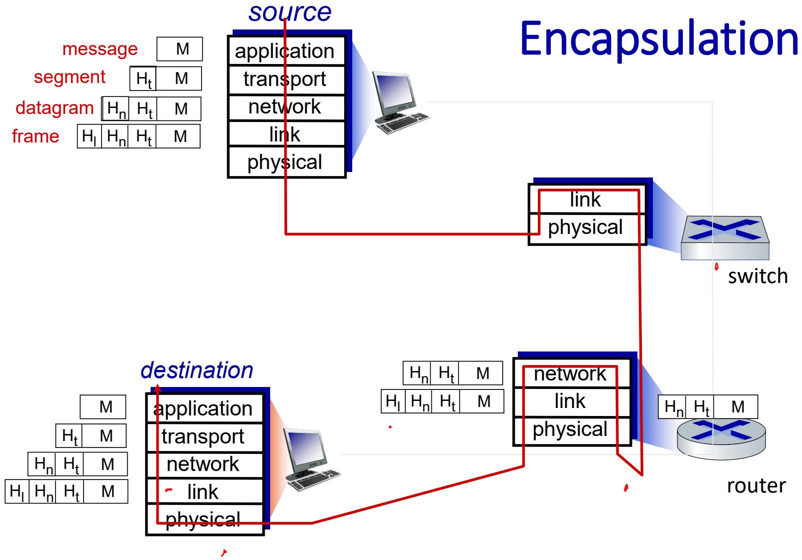
- Allows us to discuss well-defined, specific part of complex system.
- Modularization eases maintenance, updating of system
  - change in layer's service *implementation*: transparent to rest of system
  - e.g., change in gate procedure doesn't affect rest of airline system

Internet protocol stack

- *application:* supporting network applications
  - HTTP, IMAP, SMTP, …
- *transport:* process-process data transfer
  - TCP, UDP
- *network:* routing of datagrams from source to destination
  - IP, routing protocols
- *link:* data transfer between neighboring network elements
  - Ethernet, 802.11 (WiFi), PPP
- *physical:* bits “on the wire”



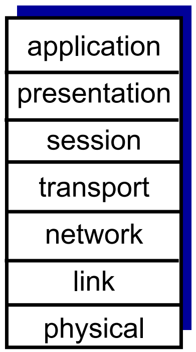
Encapsulation



ISO/OSI reference model

Two layers not found in Internet protocol stack!

- *presentation:* allow applications to interpret meaning of data, e.g., encryption, compression, machine-specific conventions
- *session:* synchronization, checkpointing, recovery of data exchange
- Internet stack “missing” these layers!
  - these services, *if needed,* must be implemented in application



The seven layer OSI/ISO reference model