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Quiz 1      Fri 04/22 (Week 4)

Quiz 2      Fri 05/27 (Week 9)

# **ECE-357 Lecture1.1 Review**

*Networks are complex,  
with many “pieces”:*

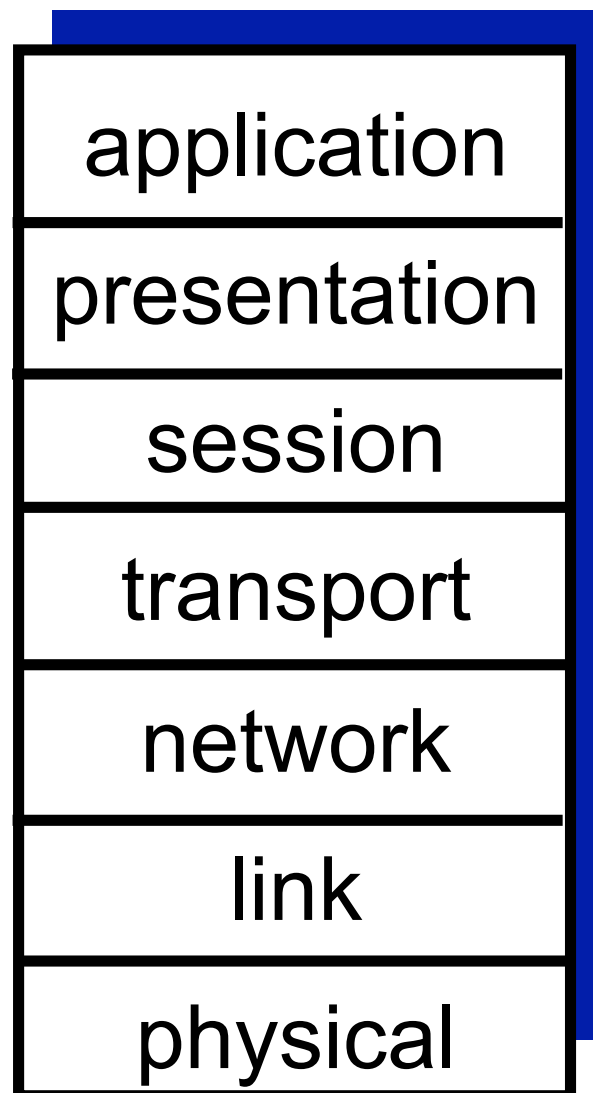
- hosts
- routers
- links of various media
- applications
- protocols
- hardware, software

*Question:*

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

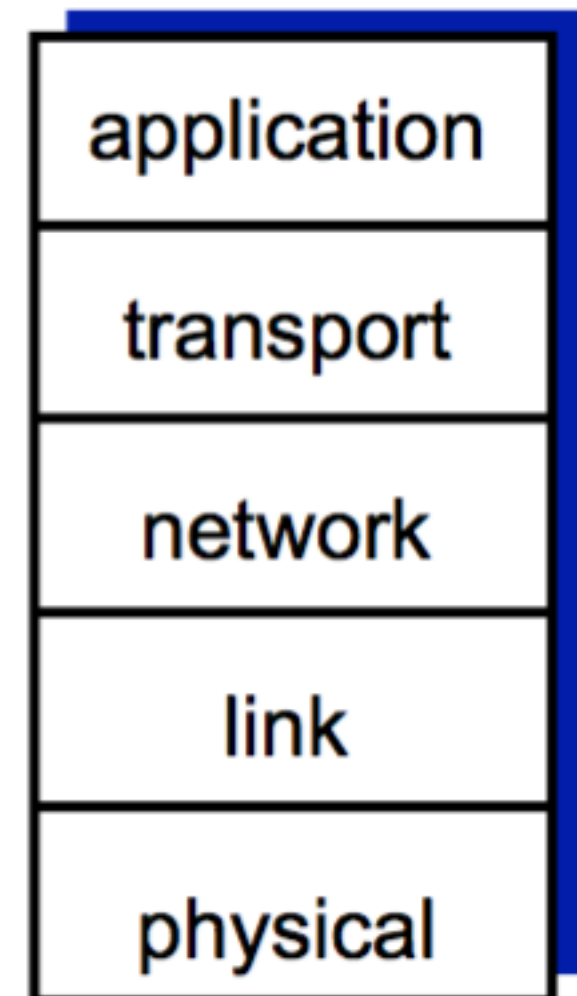
.... or at least our  
discussion of networks?

## ISO Model (7 layers)



## Internet Layer Model

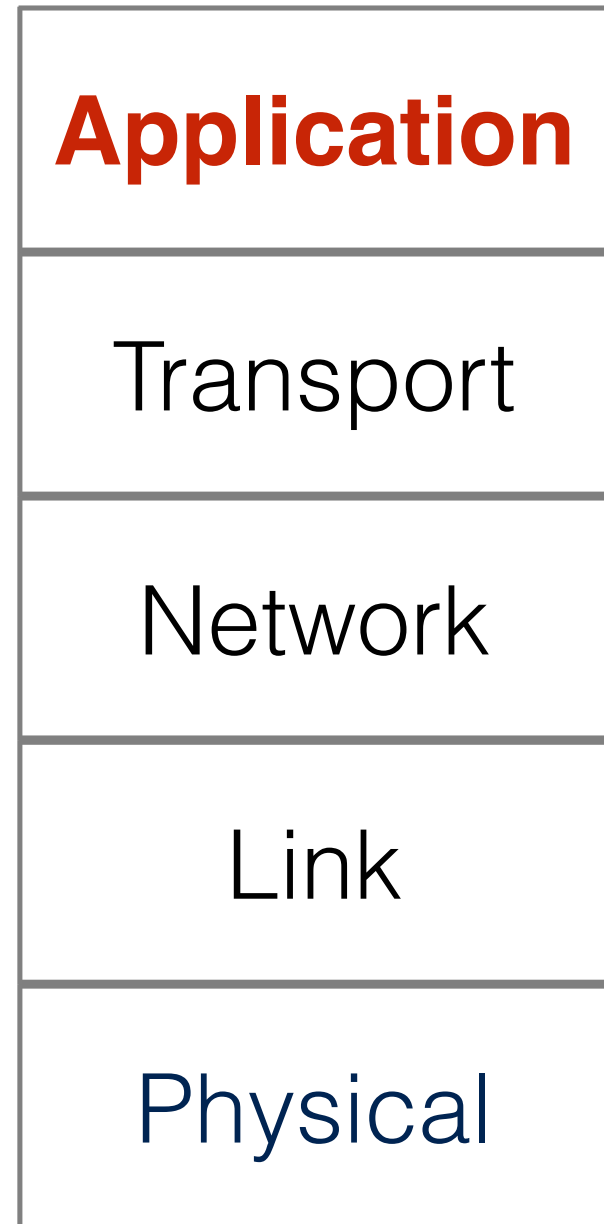
(Top 3 layers have been combined into application layer)



Protocols that...  
are implemented  
within processes  
running on a host

i.e. web browsing  
mail exchange  
file exchange

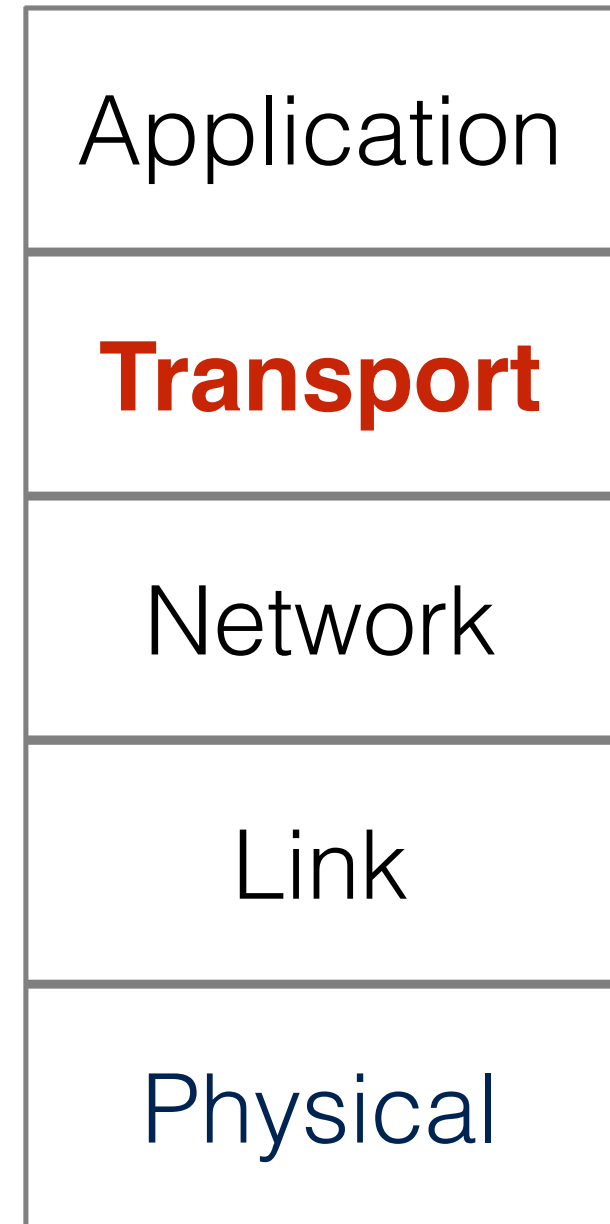
*Examples:  
ftp, http*



Protocols that...  
control data transfer from a host's  
process to another host's  
process

i.e. packetization  
sequencing  
“ports”

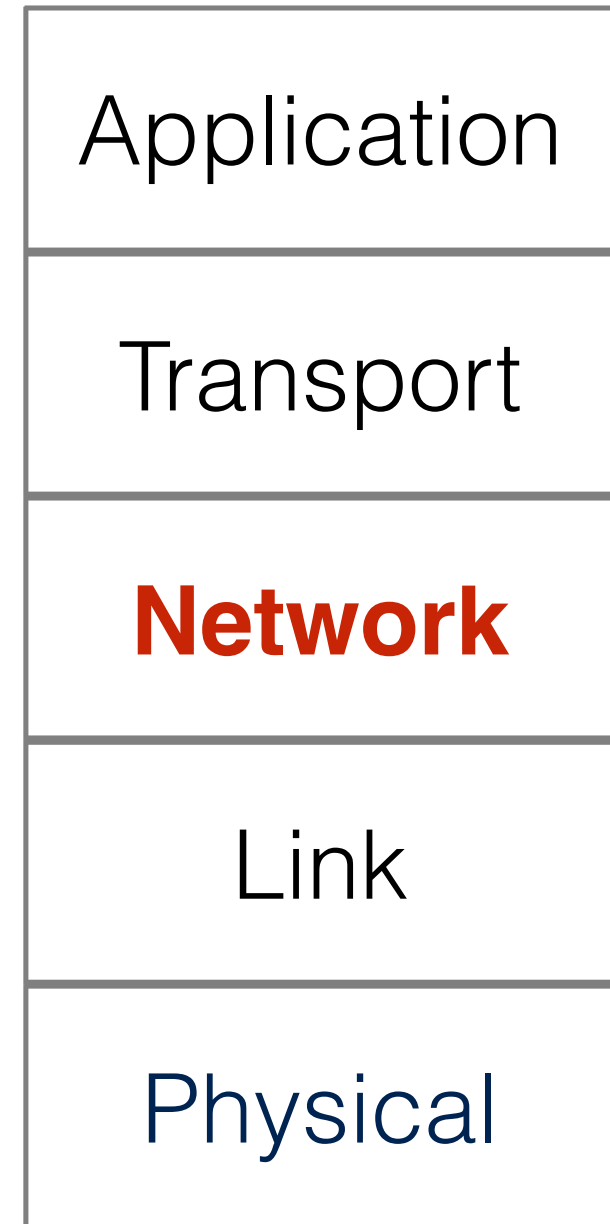
*Examples:  
TCP, UDP*



Protocols that...  
handle routing packets  
through the network

i.e. routing

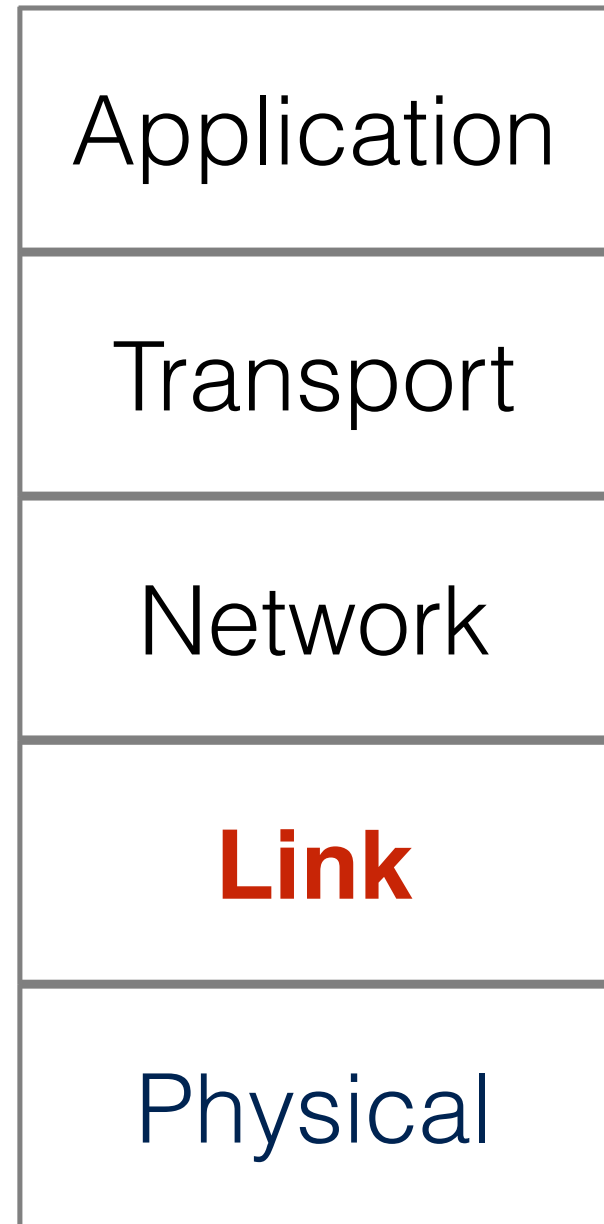
*Examples:*  
*IP*



Protocols that...  
handle signal transmission  
from one physical network  
adapter to another

i.e. physical addressing  
media access control

*Examples:*  
*802.3 (Ethernet)*  
*802.11 (wireless)*





Protocols that...  
define electrical and cabling  
specifications

i.e. voltage

*Examples:*  
*802.3*

Application

Transport

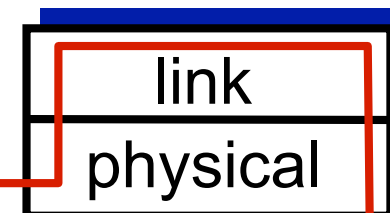
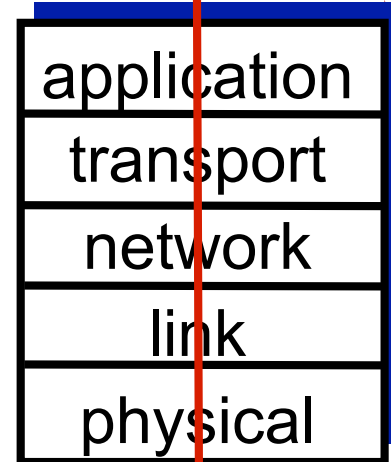
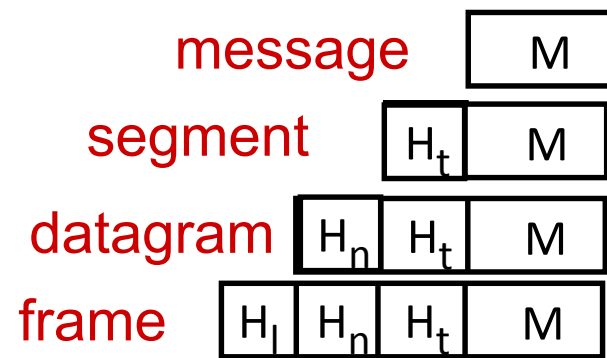
Network

Link

**Physical**

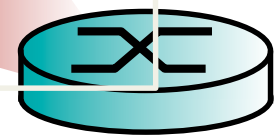
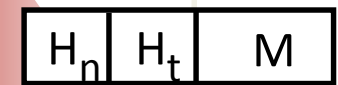
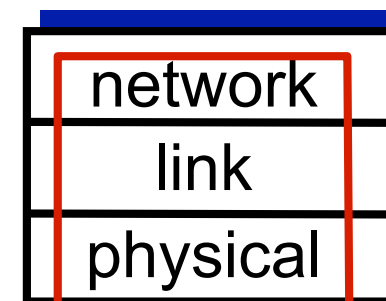
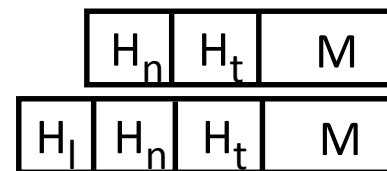
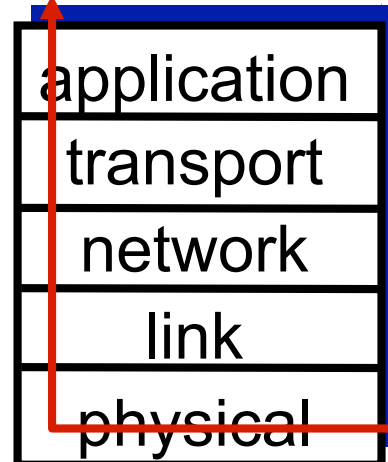
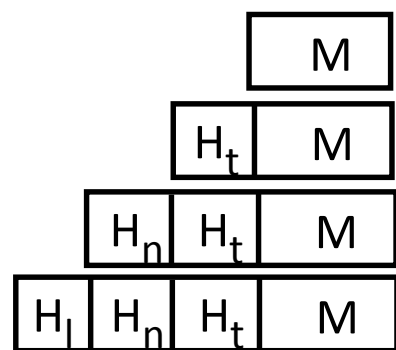
# Encapsulation

*source*



switch

*destination*



router

# **ECE-357 Lecture1.2 Review**

# Units

## Large Units:

- Kilo (K)  $\times 10^3$
- Mega (M)  $\times 10^6$
- Giga (G)  $\times 10^9$
- Tera (T)  $\times 10^{12}$
- Peta (P)  $\times 10^{15}$
- Exa (E)  $\times 10^{18}$

## Small Units:

- milli (m)  $\times 10^{-3}$
- micro ( $\mu$ )  $\times 10^{-6}$
- nano (n)  $\times 10^{-9}$
- pico (p)  $\times 10^{-12}$
- femto (f)  $\times 10^{-15}$

Memory and disk capacities as well as file size is measured in Bytes (B) = 8 bits (b)

# Physical Media

Guided media (“wired” media)

- Twisted pair copper wire
- Coaxial cable
- Fiber optic cable

Unguided media (“wireless” media)

- Terrestrial radio / microwave
- Satellite microwave

# General Characteristics of Physical Media

- Velocity of Propagation:

$$v = c / \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

where  $\epsilon$  is the dielectric constant of the medium ( $>1$ )

$c$  is the velocity of light in free space =  $3 \times 10^8$  meters/sec

- Typical velocities are:

Copper  $2.3 \times 10^8$  m/sec

Optical Fiber  $2 \times 10^8$  m/sec

Example: 200 km optical fiber link between two users

$$\text{Propagation delay} = 200 \times 10^3 \text{ m} / (2 \times 10^8 \text{ m/sec}) = 0.001 \text{ sec}$$

**propagation delay** is the amount of time it takes for the signal to travel from the sender to the receiver.

**Propagation Delay**

$$d_{\text{propa}} = \frac{d}{s}$$

length of link cable  $\rightarrow$   $\leftarrow$   $\sim 2 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

**Q&A**