

CSCI 466: Networks

Lecture 2: Network Edge, Network Core

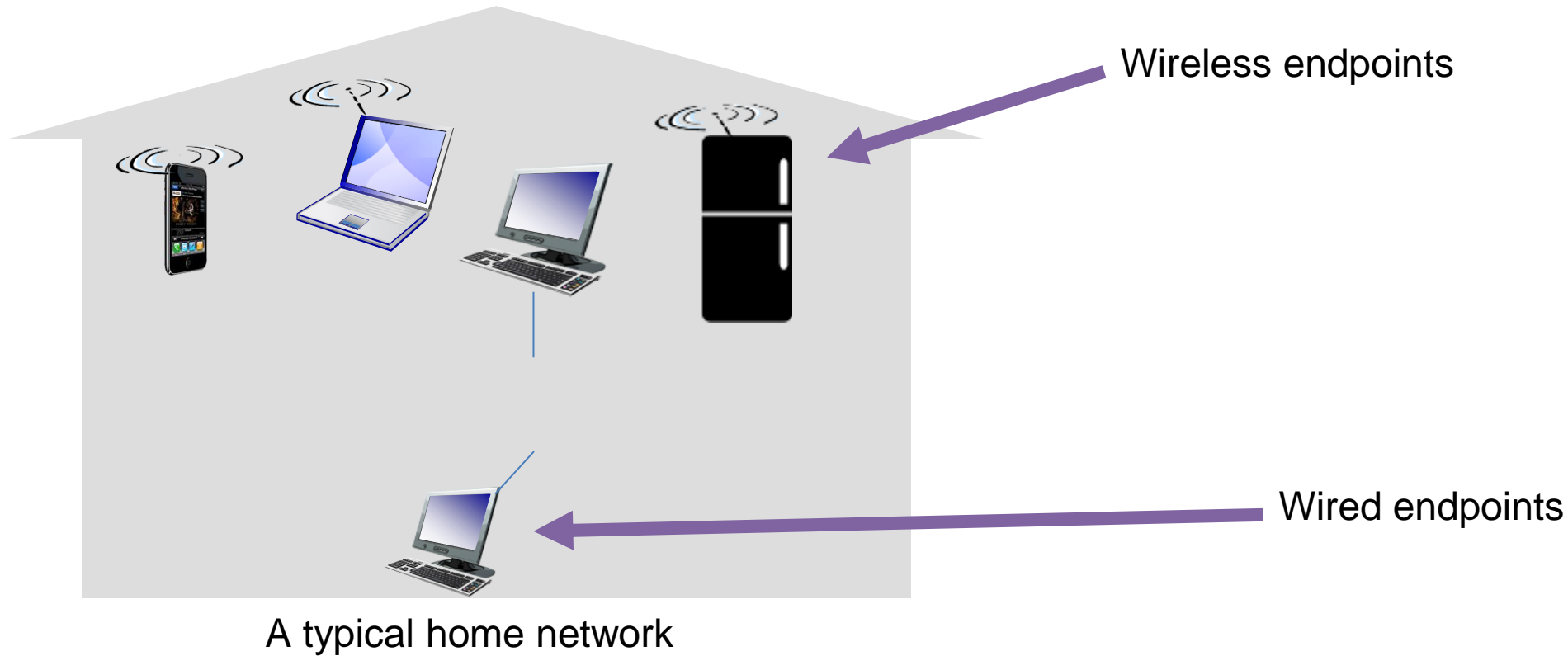
Reese Pearsall
Fall 2023

Announcements

- Make sure to get the CSCI 466 role on Discord!
- Fill out the course questionnaire

End to End Communication

Devices that are connected to network are called **hosts** or **end systems**



How does our network get access through other networks?

End to End Communication

Devices that are connected to network are called **hosts** or **end systems**

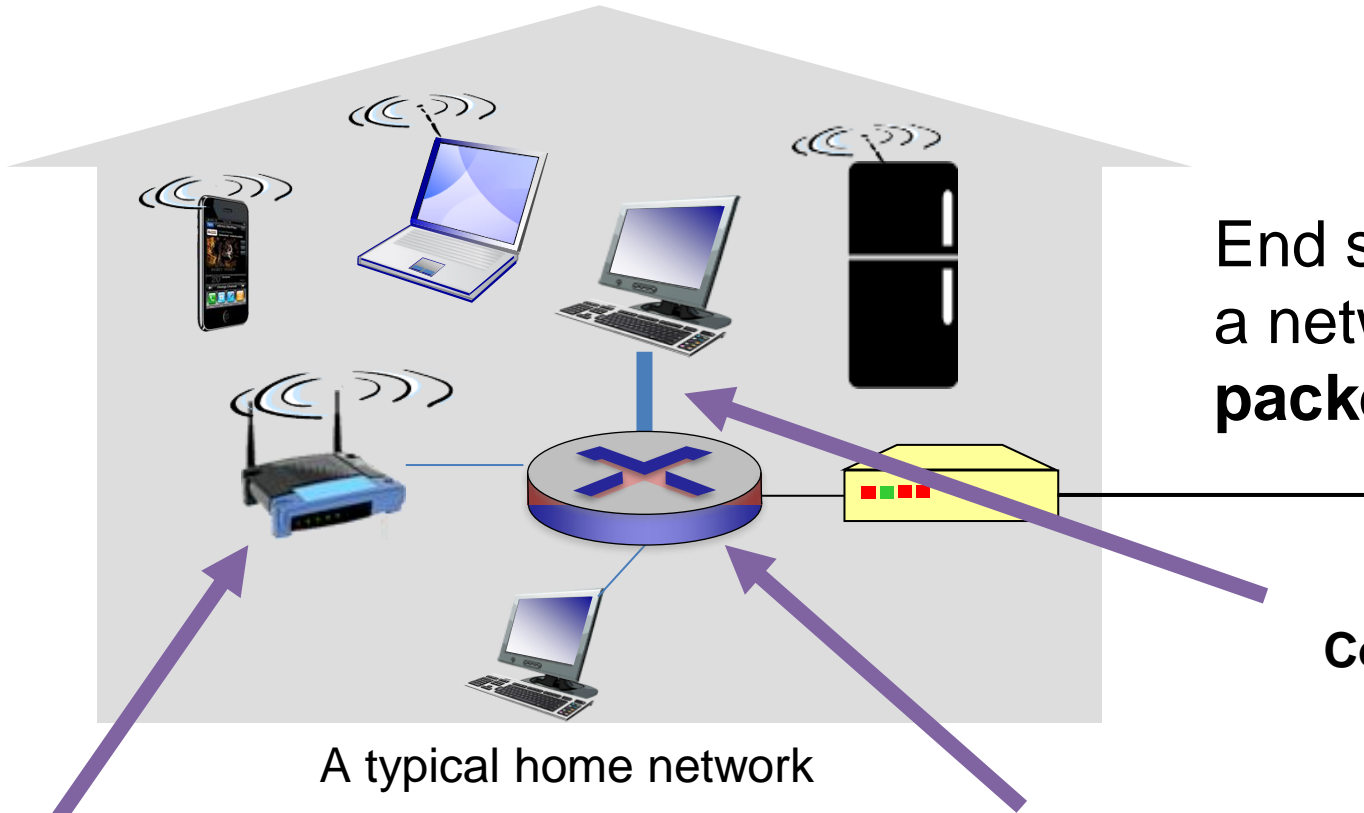
End systems are connected together by a network of **communication links** and **packet switches**

Communication Link

Packet Switch

A typical home network

wireless access
point (54 Mbps)



End to End Communication

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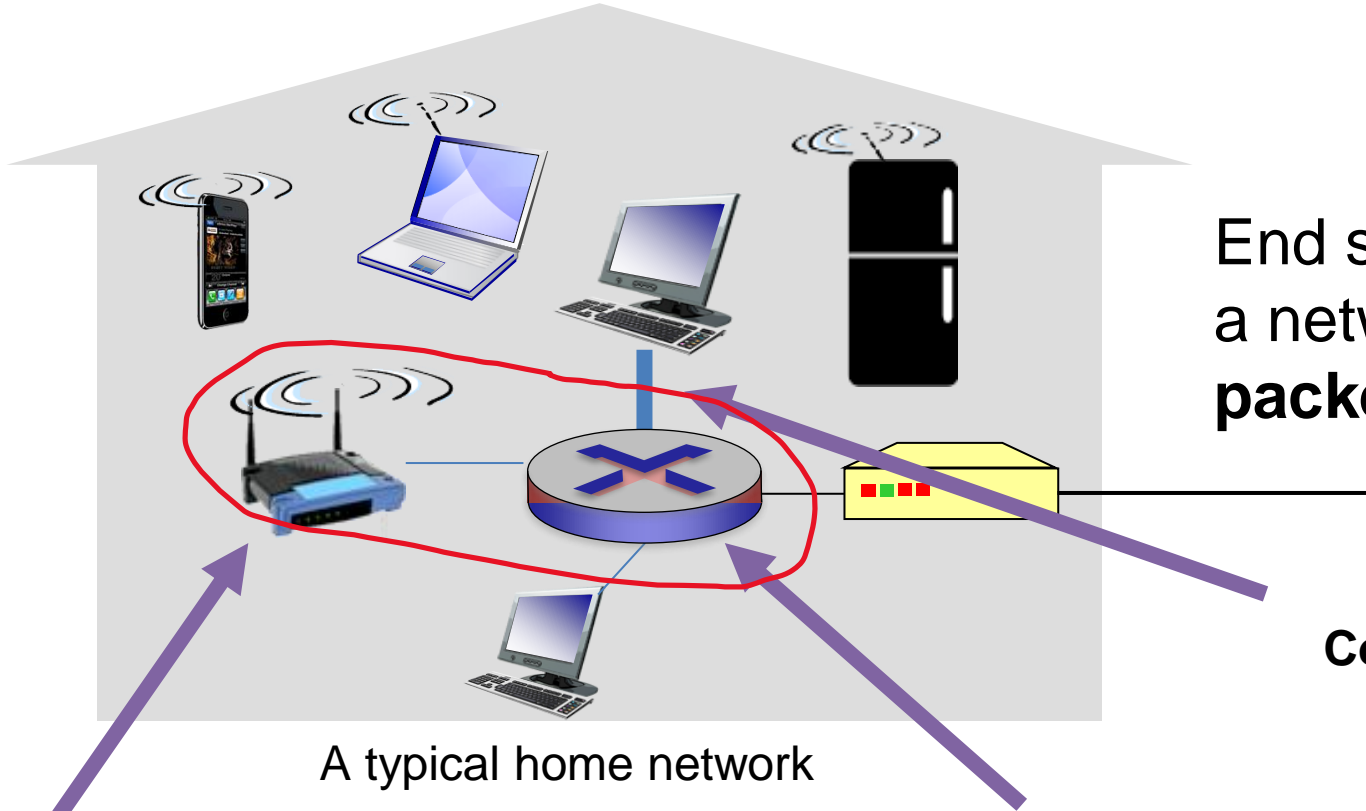
Communication Link

Packet Switch

A typical home network

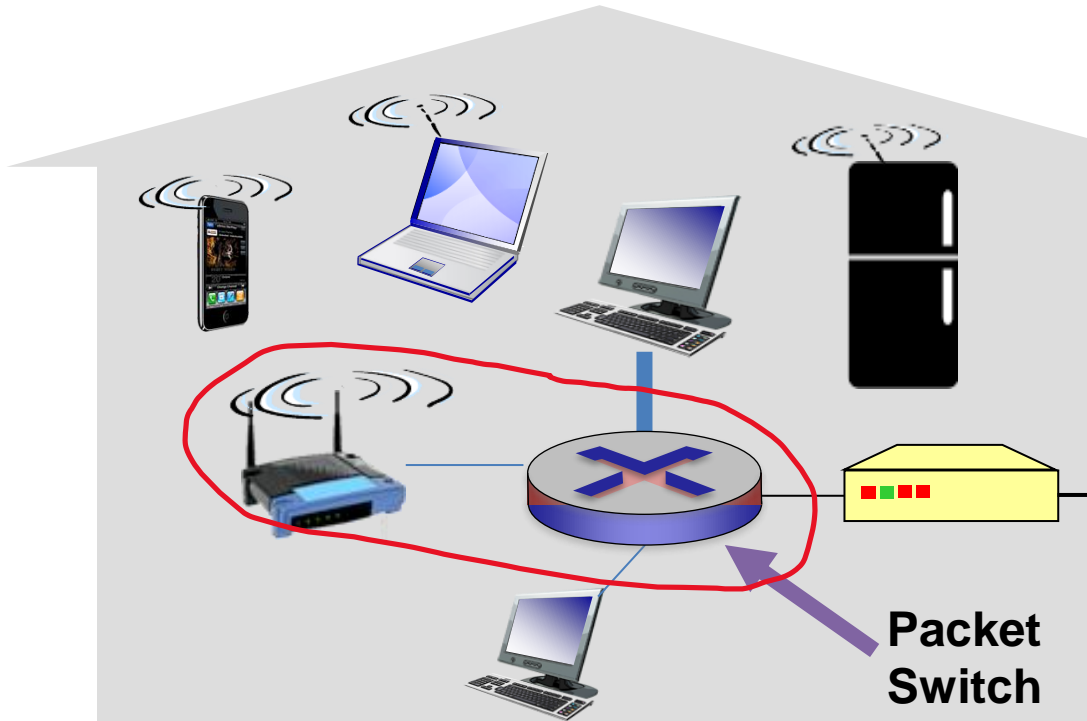
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The most common packet switch we see is called a **router**



End to End Communication

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A typical home network

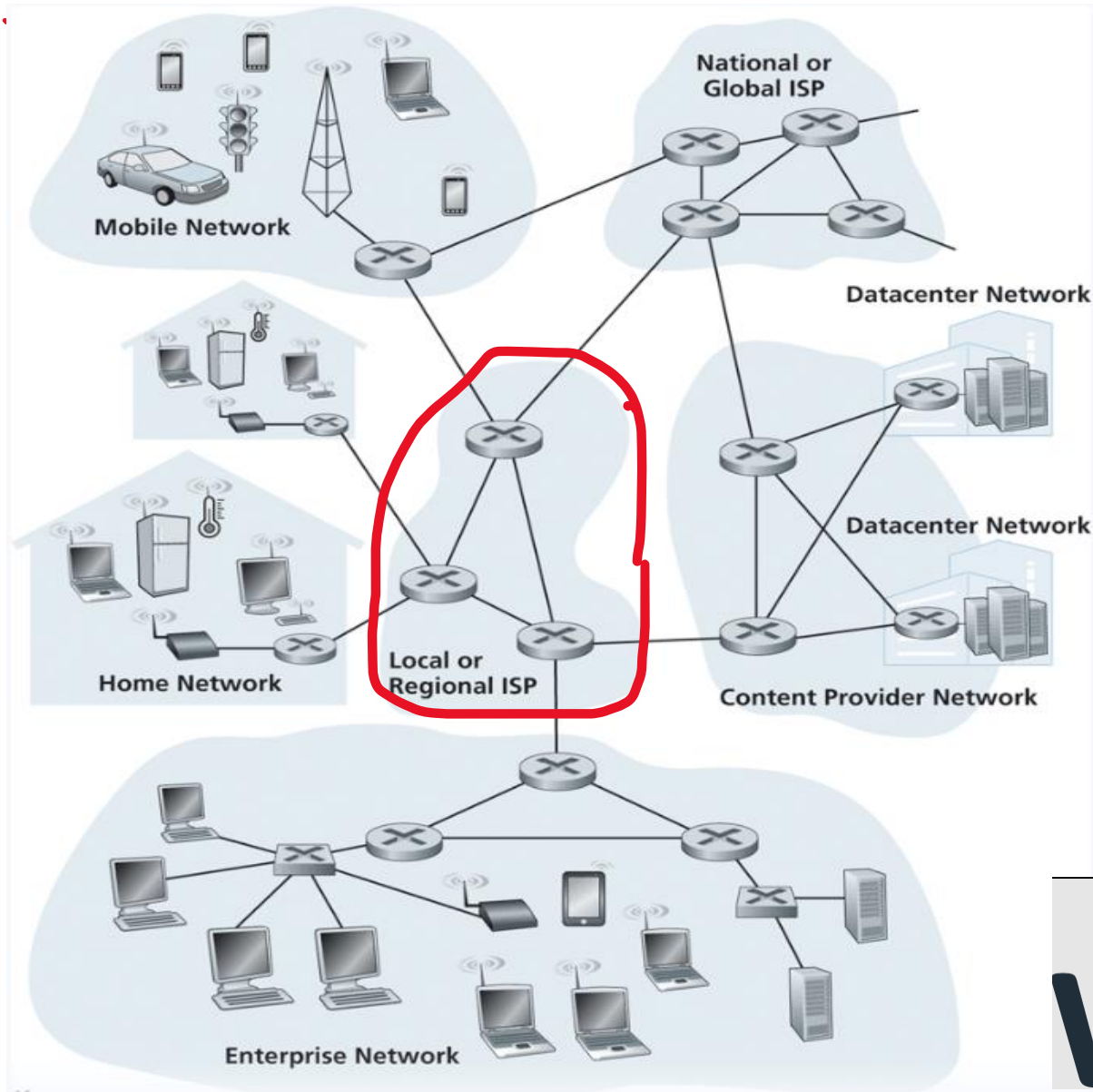
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A packet switch takes a packet arriving on one of its incoming communication links and forwards that packet on one of its outgoing communication links

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End to End Communication



End systems gain access to the internet through **Internet Service Providers (ISPs)**

Spectrum

 **CenturyLink**

Viasat



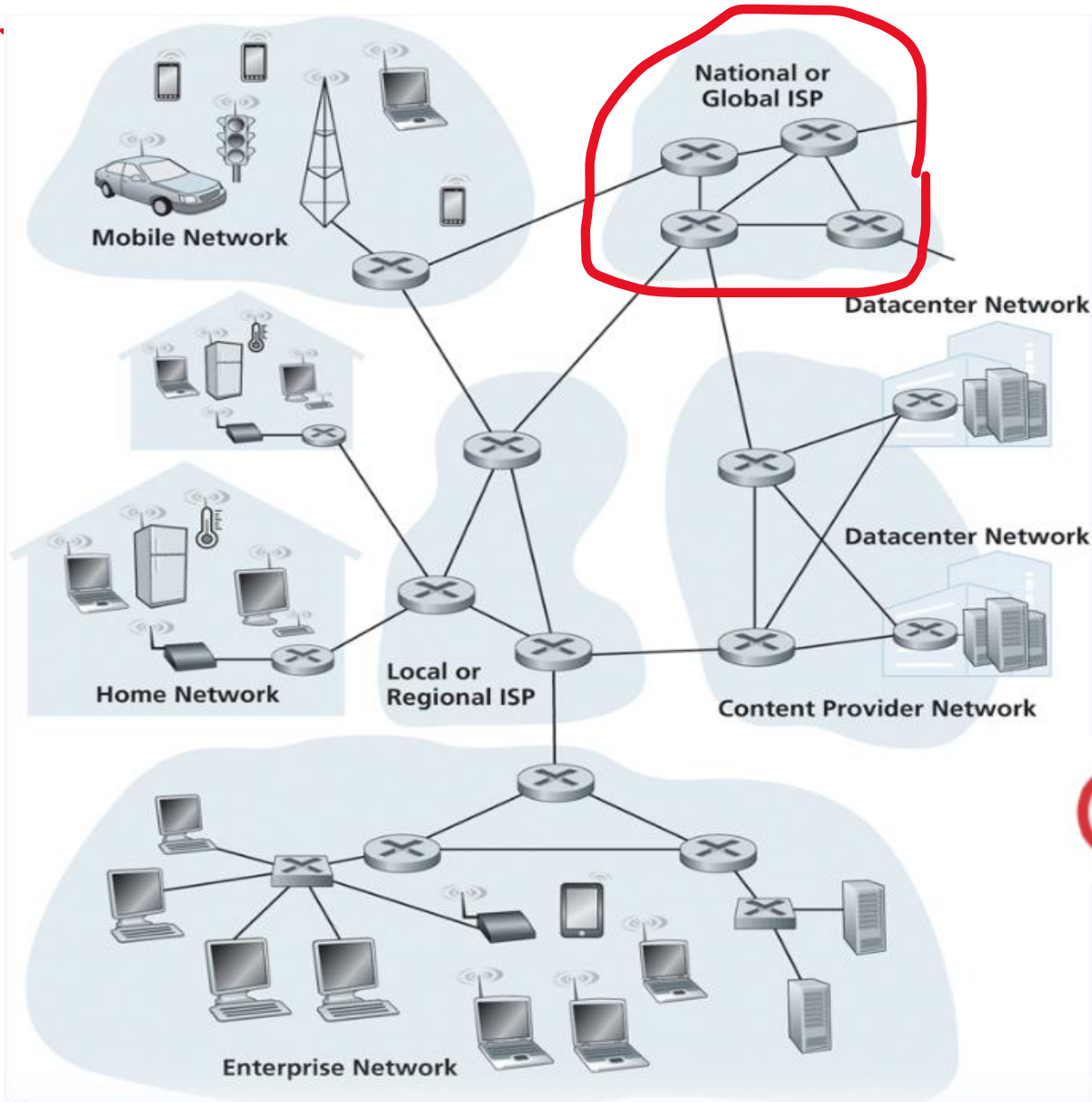
Top Internet Service Provider State-by-State



Source: 56 million web visits



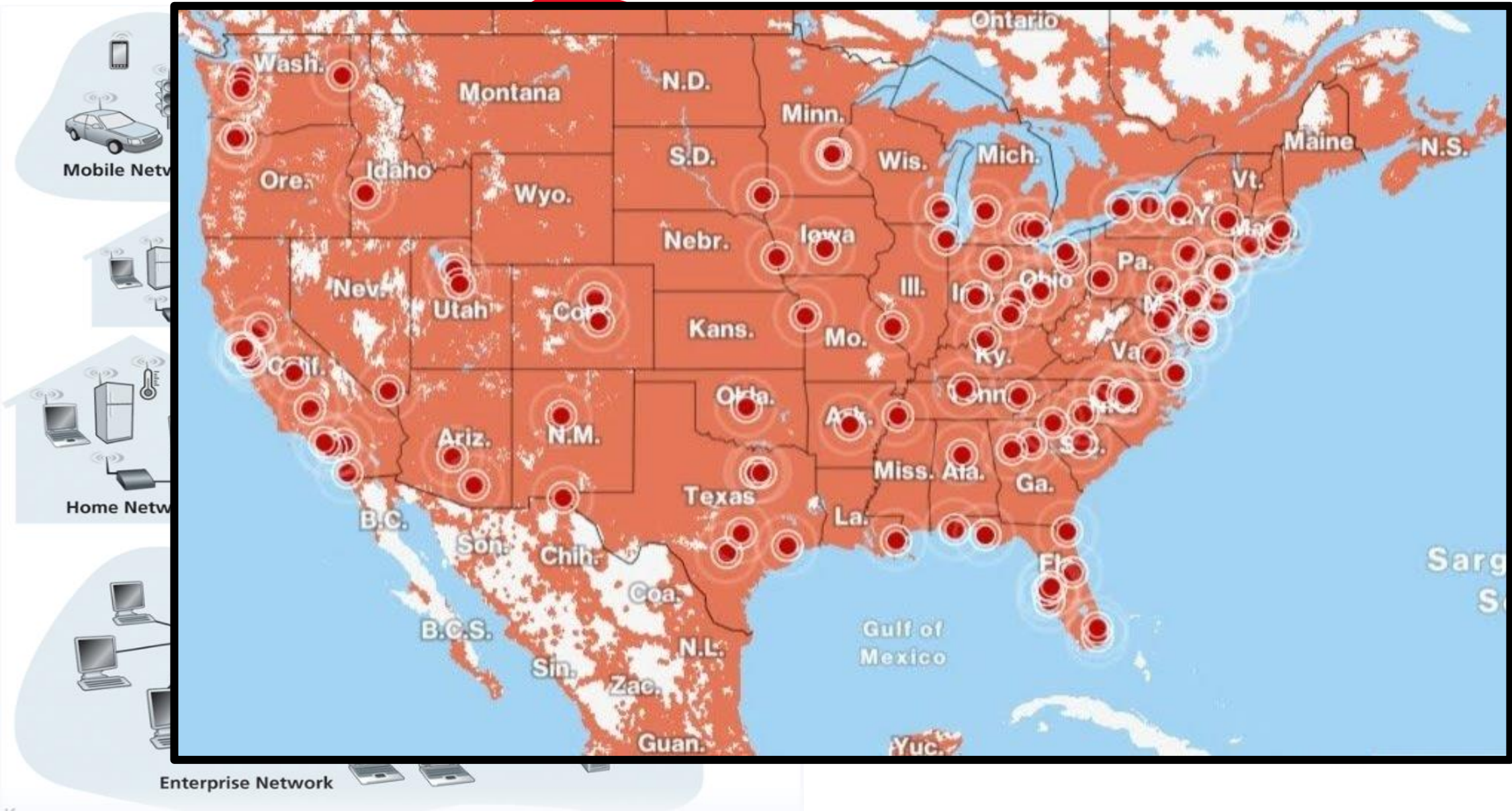
End to End Communication



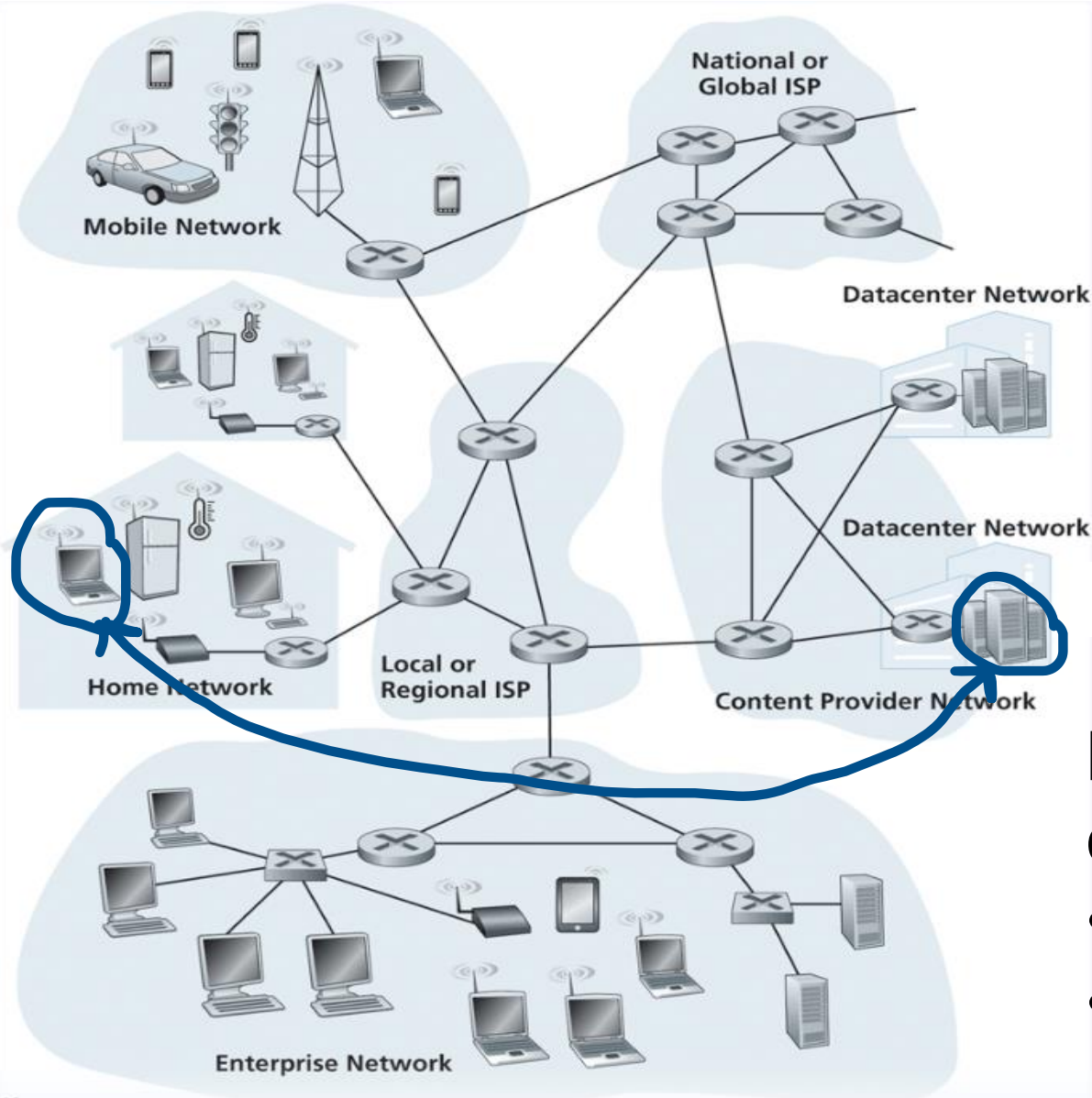
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End to End Communication



End to End Communication



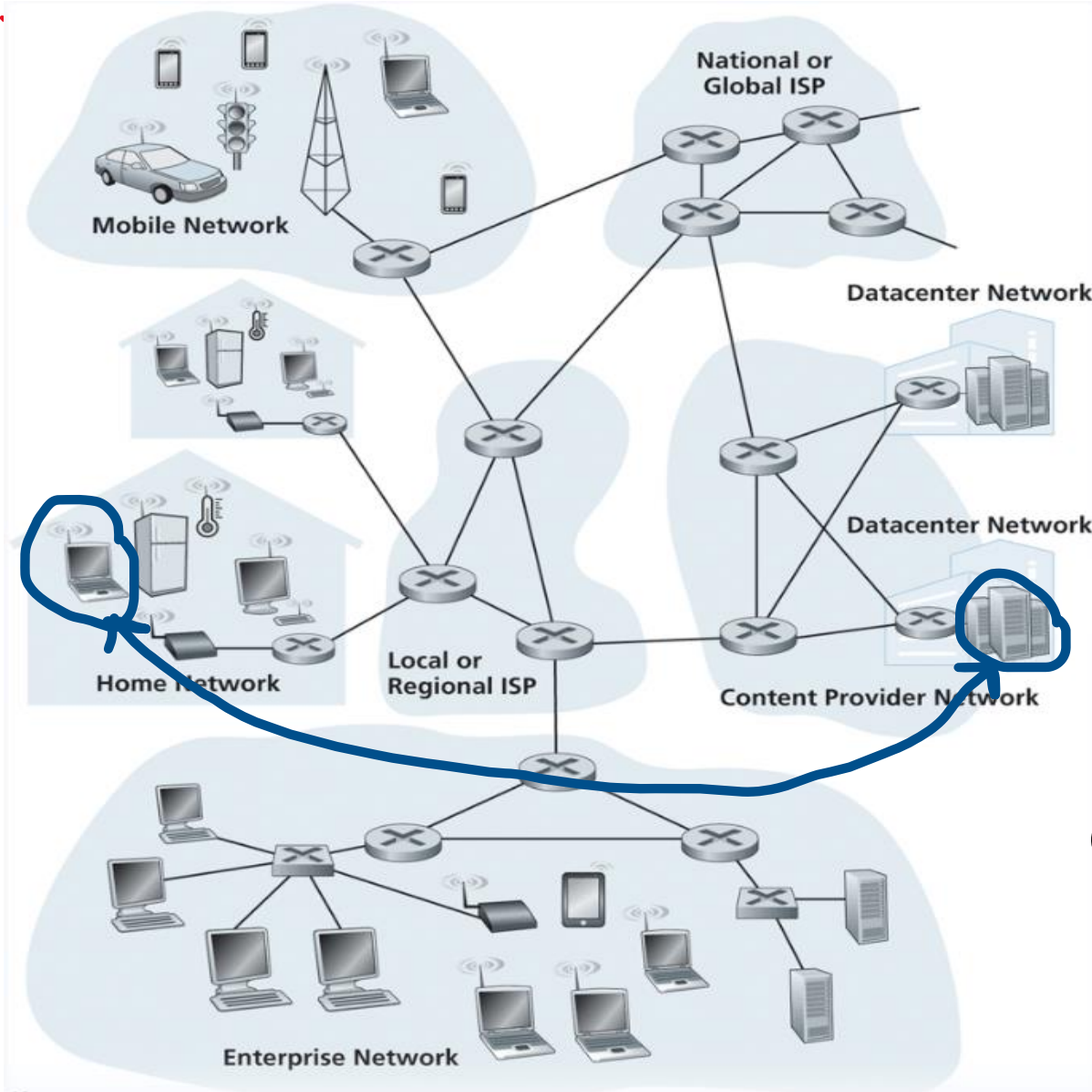
“End-to-end communication”



Most hosts can be classified into two categories:

- Clients
- Servers

End to End Communication



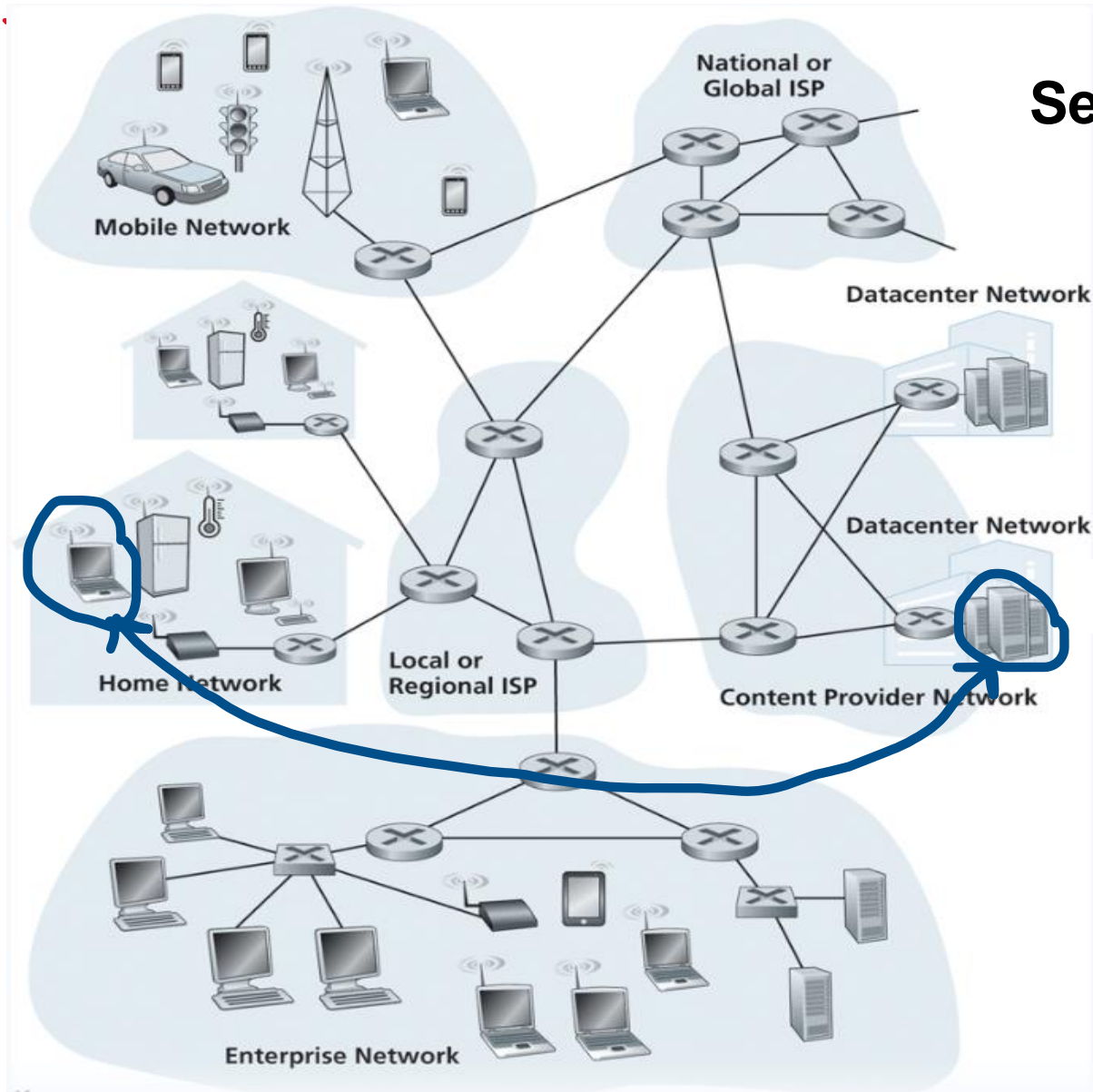
“End-to-end communication”



Most hosts can be classified into two categories:

- **Clients** (Desktops, Laptops, Phones)
- **Servers** (Powerful computers that store web pages, videos, emails, etc)

End to End Communication

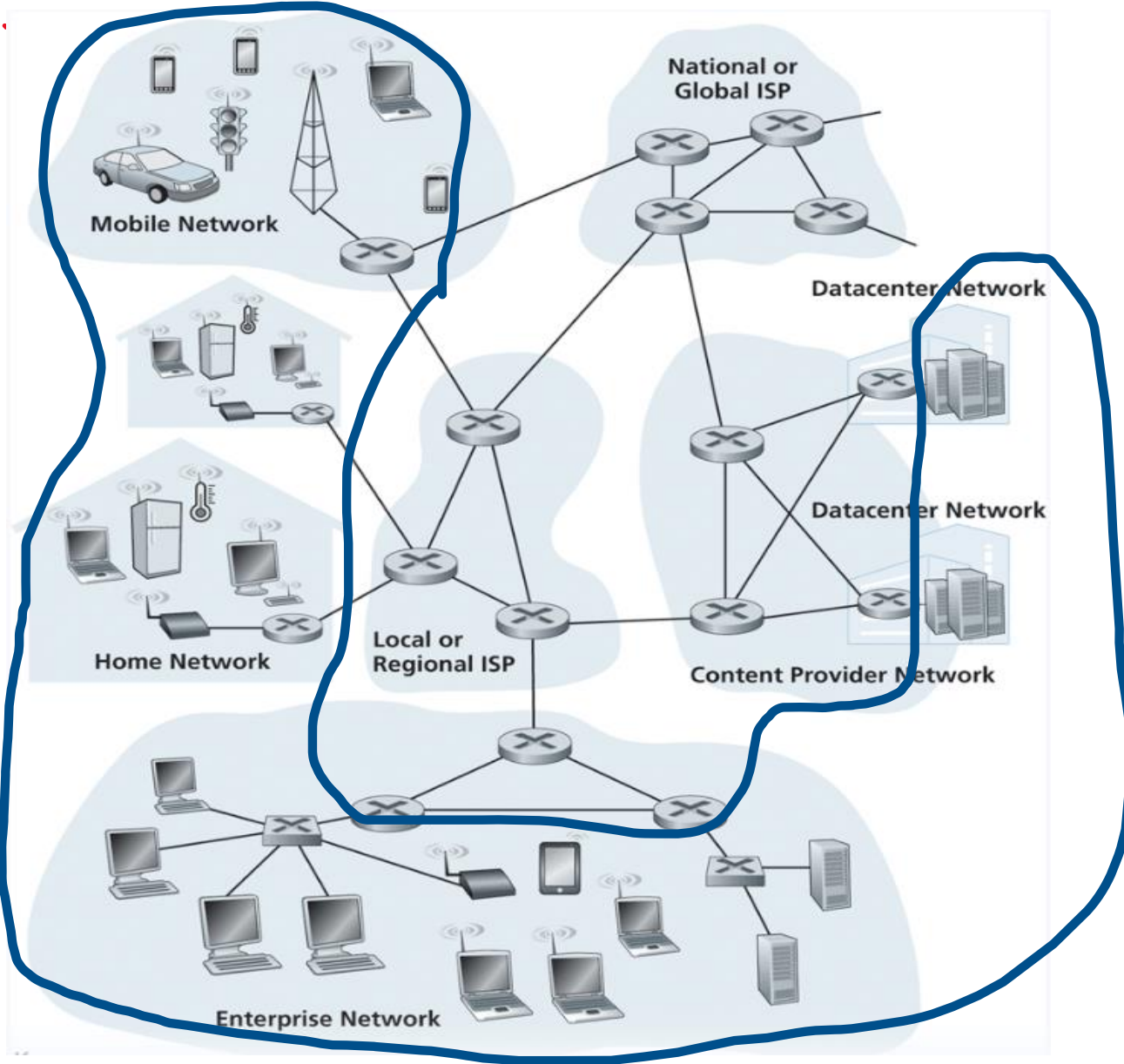


Servers typically reside in large datacenters

“End-to-end communication”

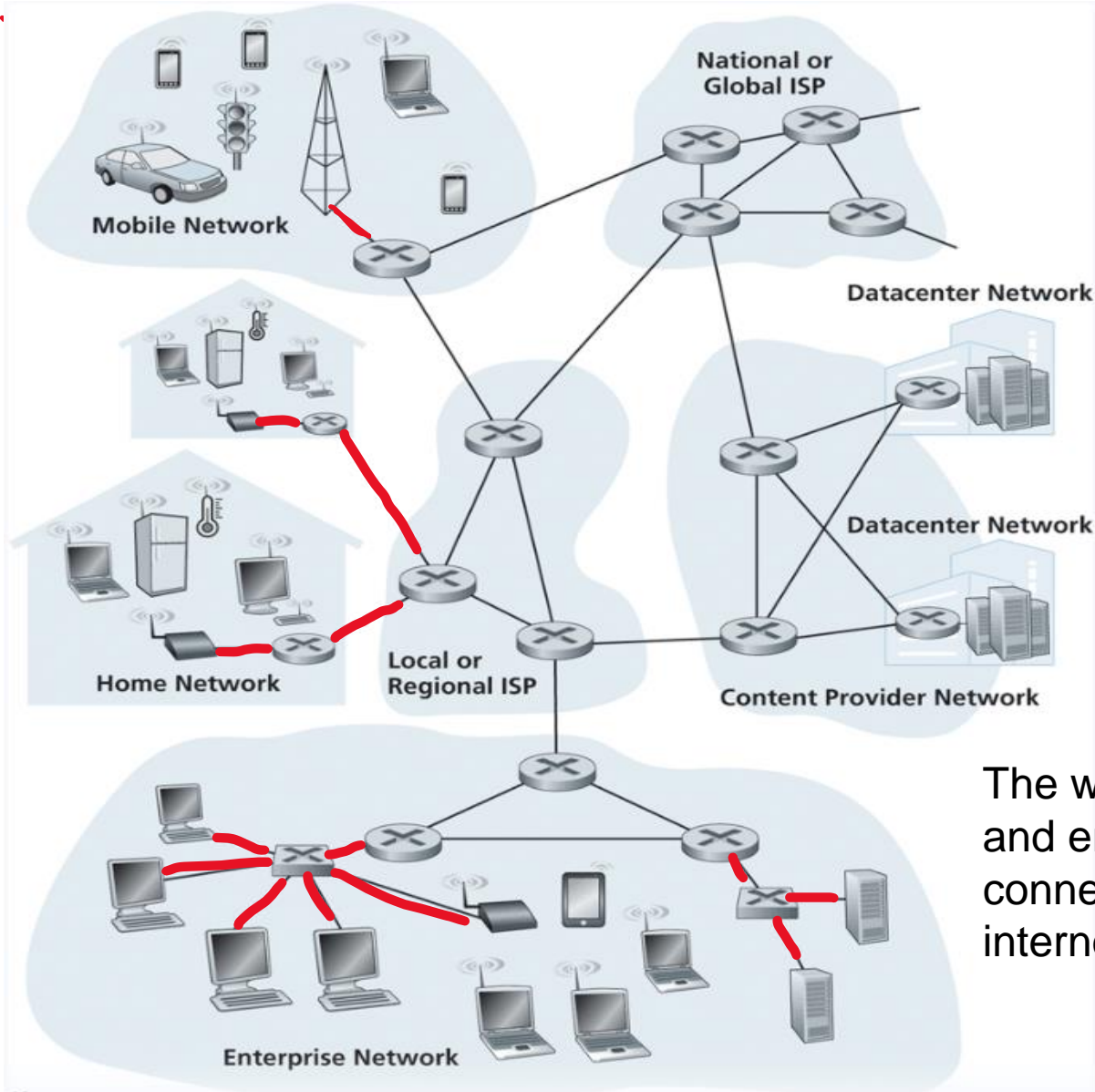


Network Edge



The **network edge** consists of end systems

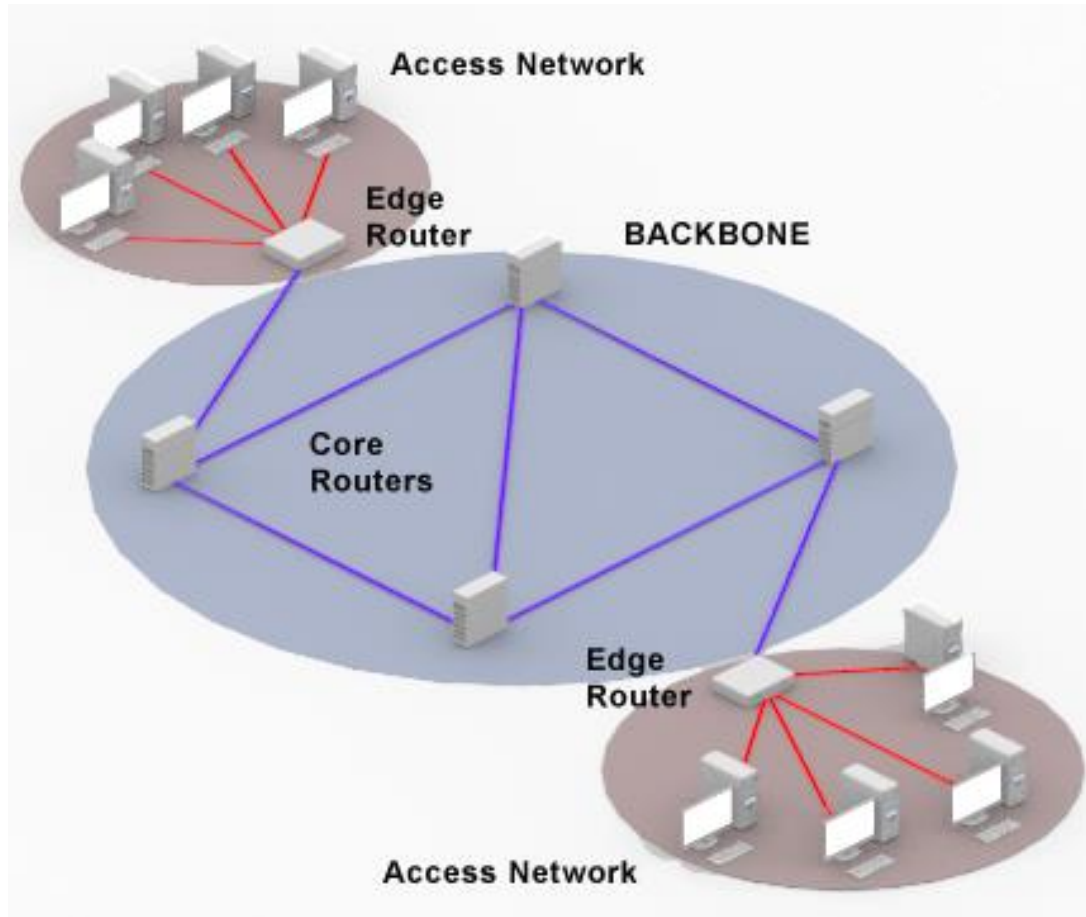
Network Edge



An **access network** is the network that physically connects an end system to the first router

The way that homes and enterprises get connected to the internet

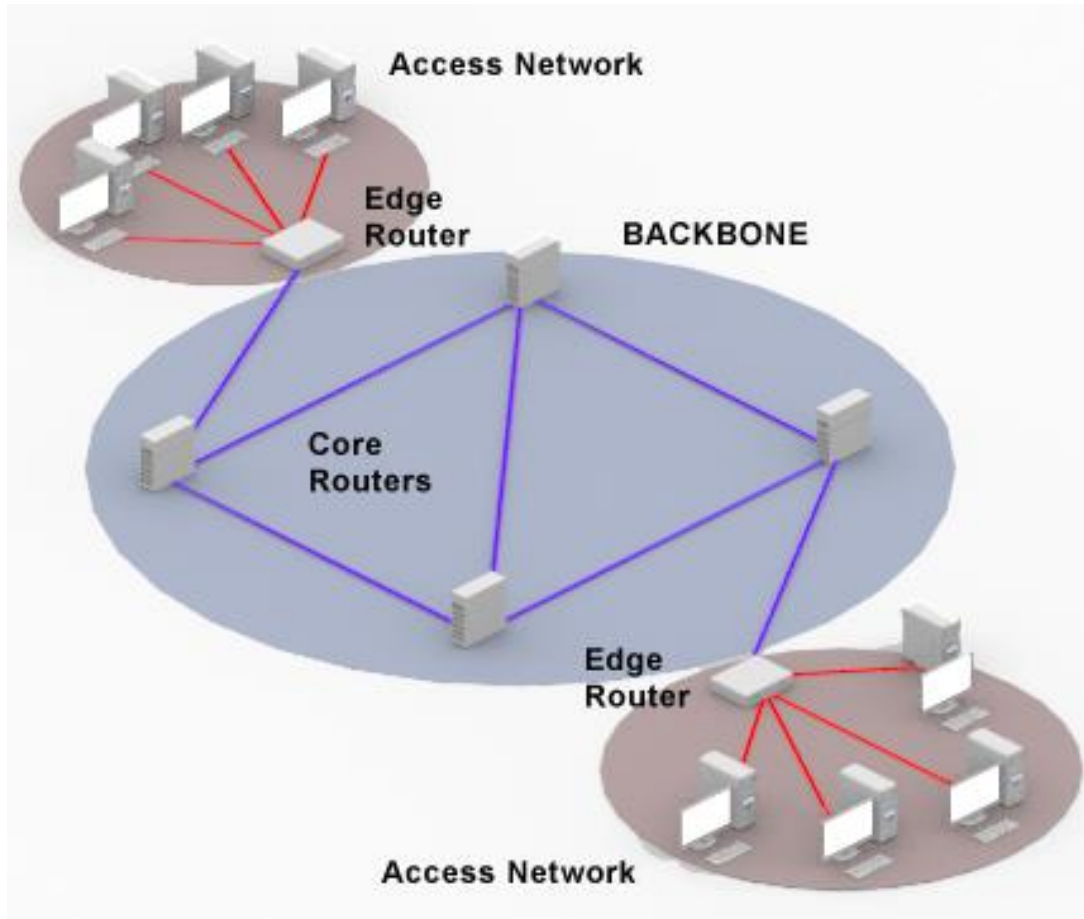
Network Edge



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The way that homes and enterprises get connected to the internet

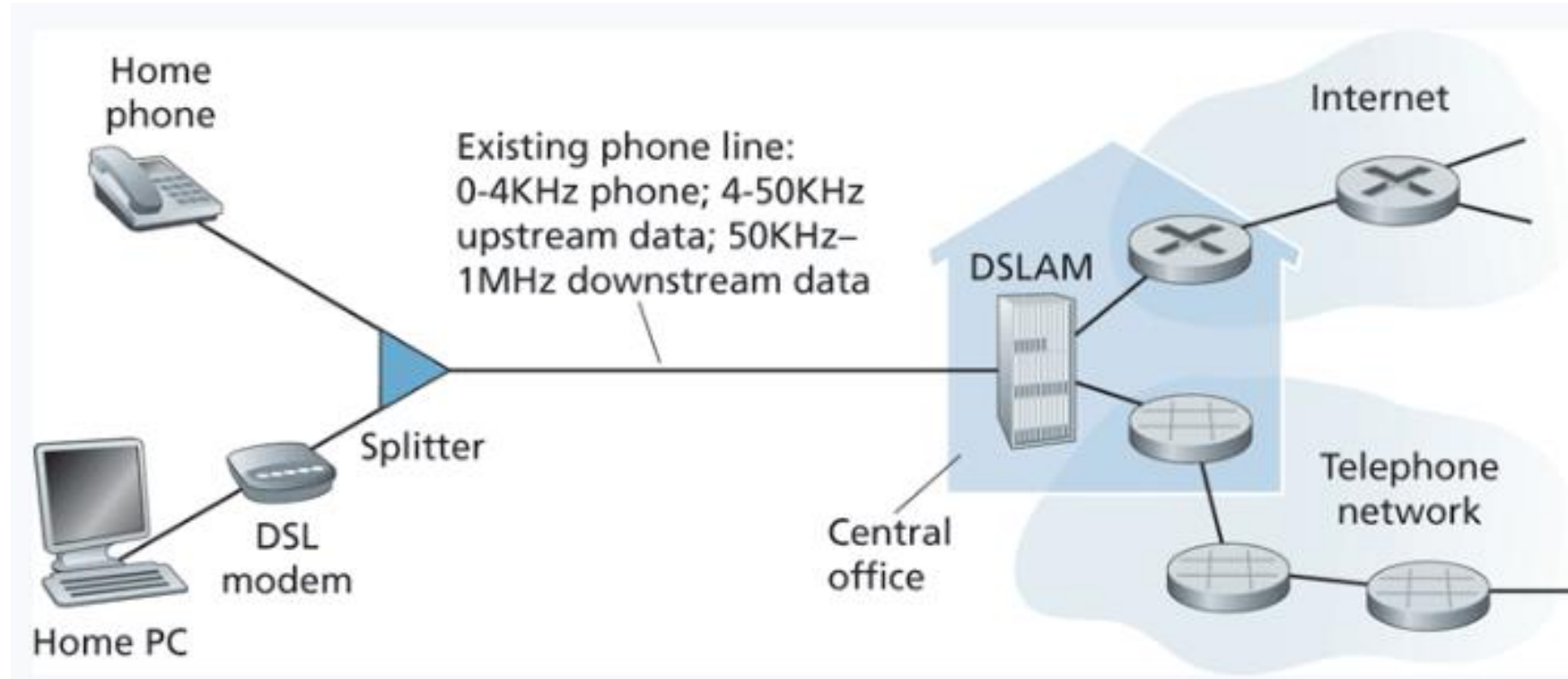
End to End Communication



“Edge Routers” act as the boundary between a private network and a public network

Home Network Access

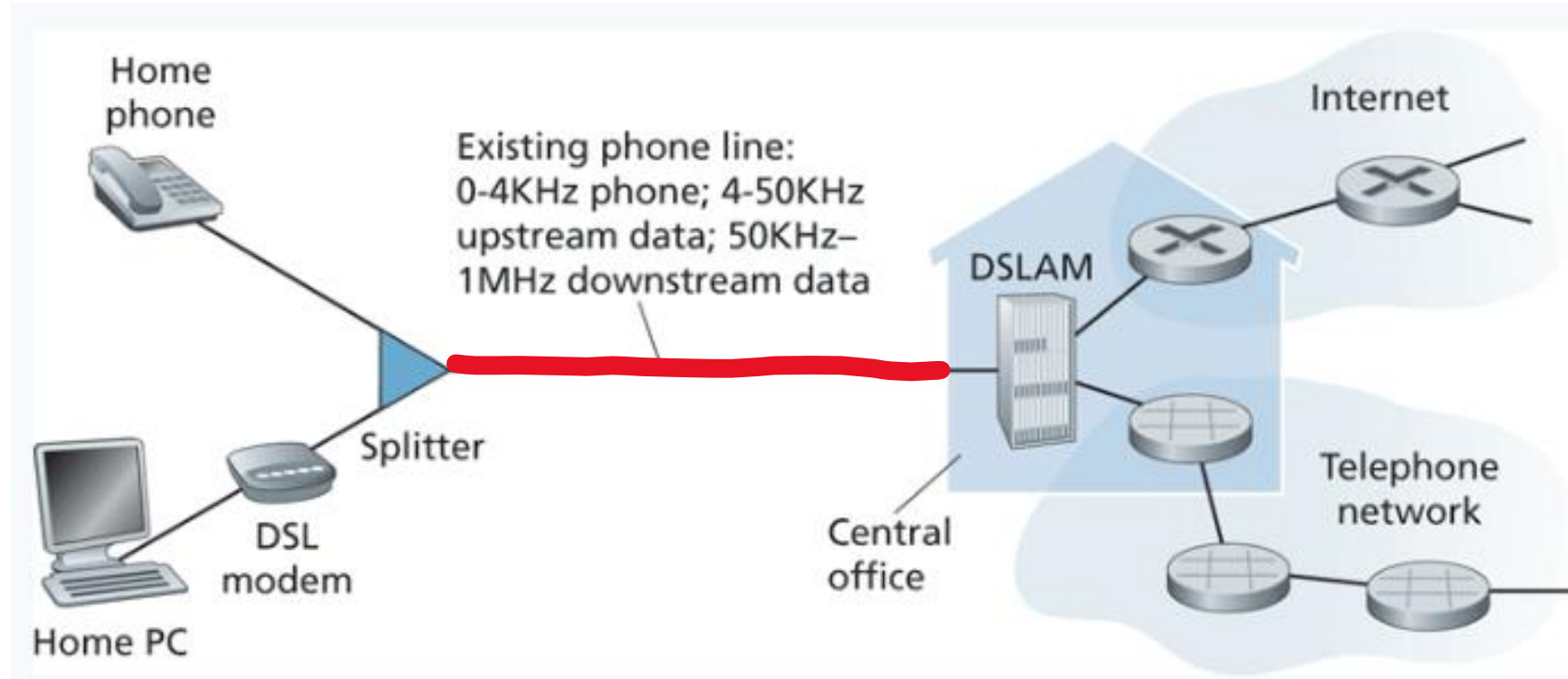
Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)



Uses existing telephone line to connect to internet and transmit data

Home Network Access

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)



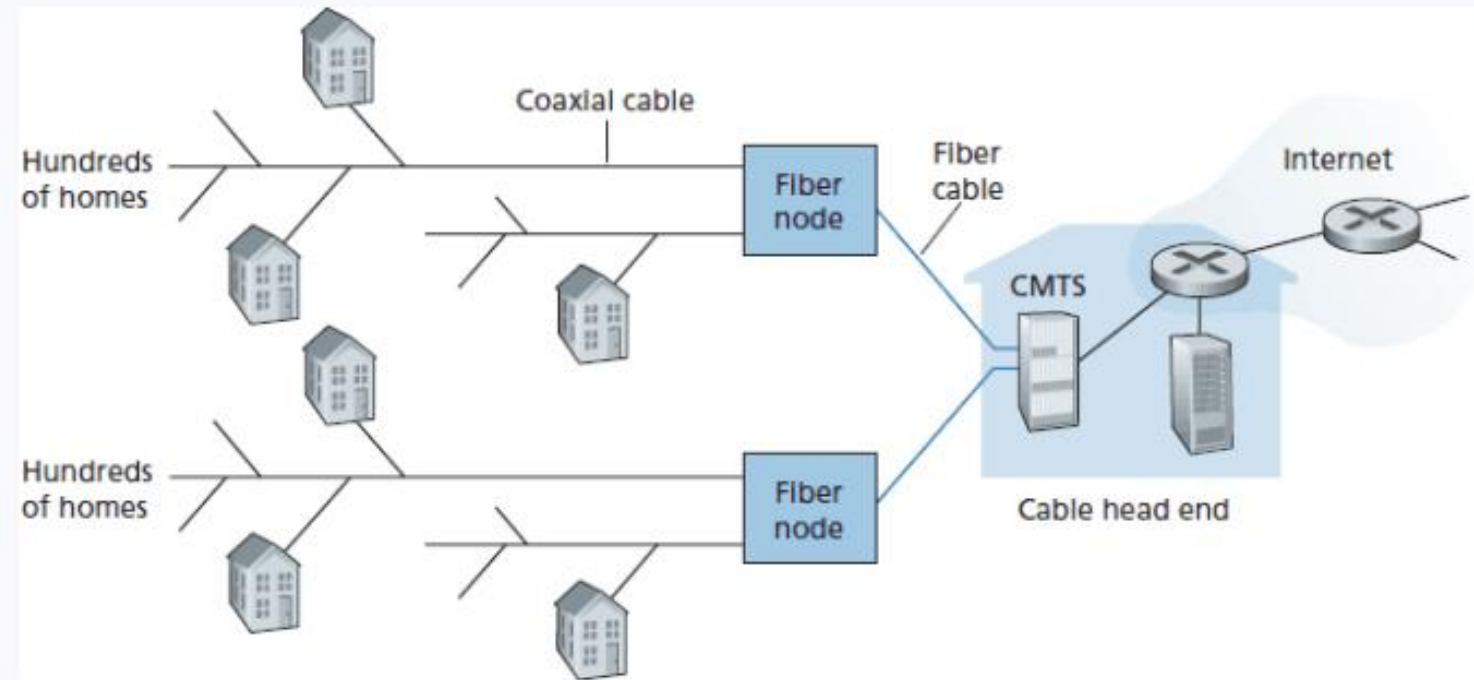
Uses existing telephone line to connect to internet and transmit data

Home Network Access

Cable Internet Access

Figure 1.6

A hybrid fiber-coaxial access network



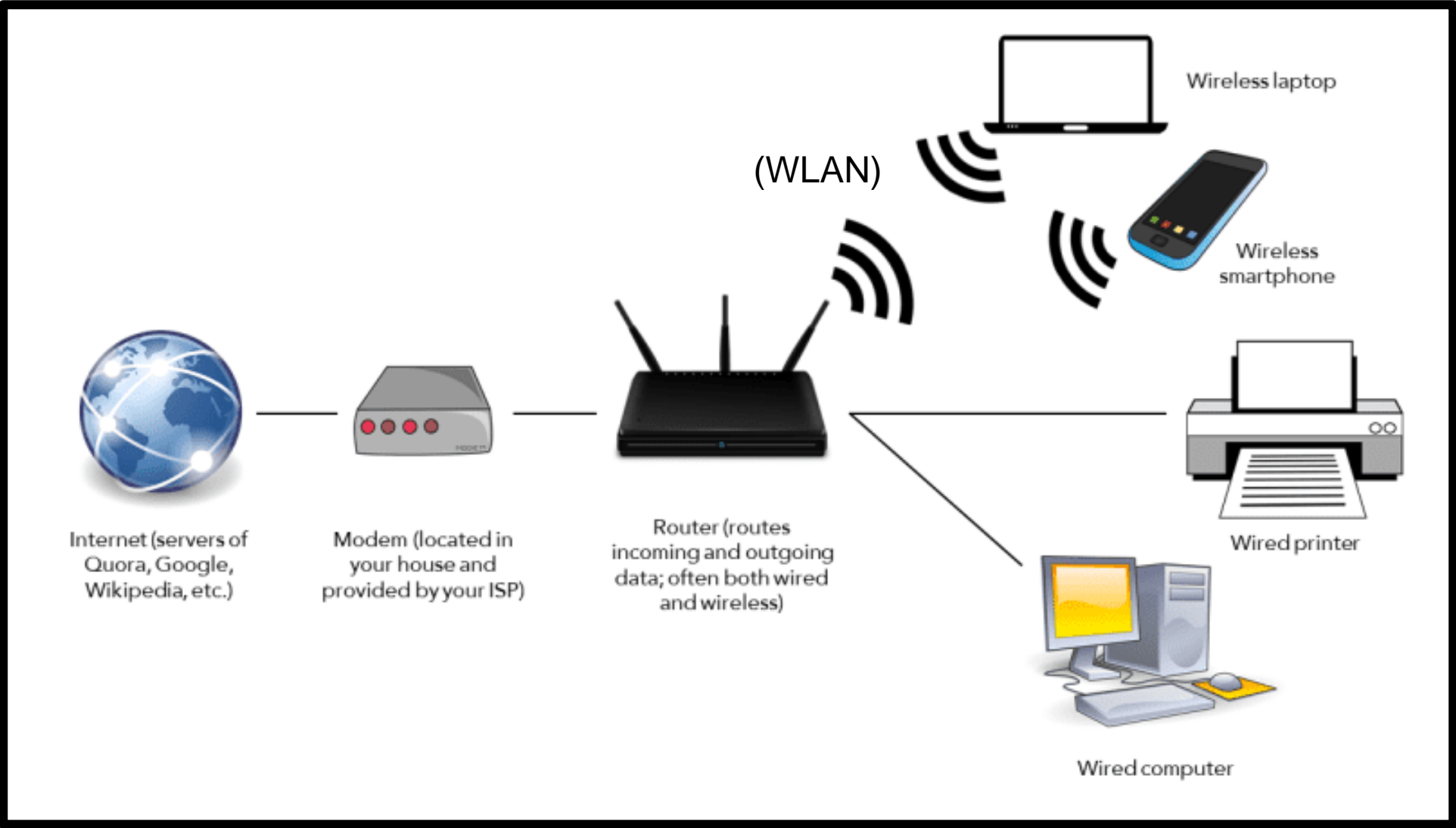
Homes will require a **modem**, which connects to a home PC with an **Ethernet** cable



Uses existing television cable lines to connect to internet and transmit data

*Shared broadcast medium

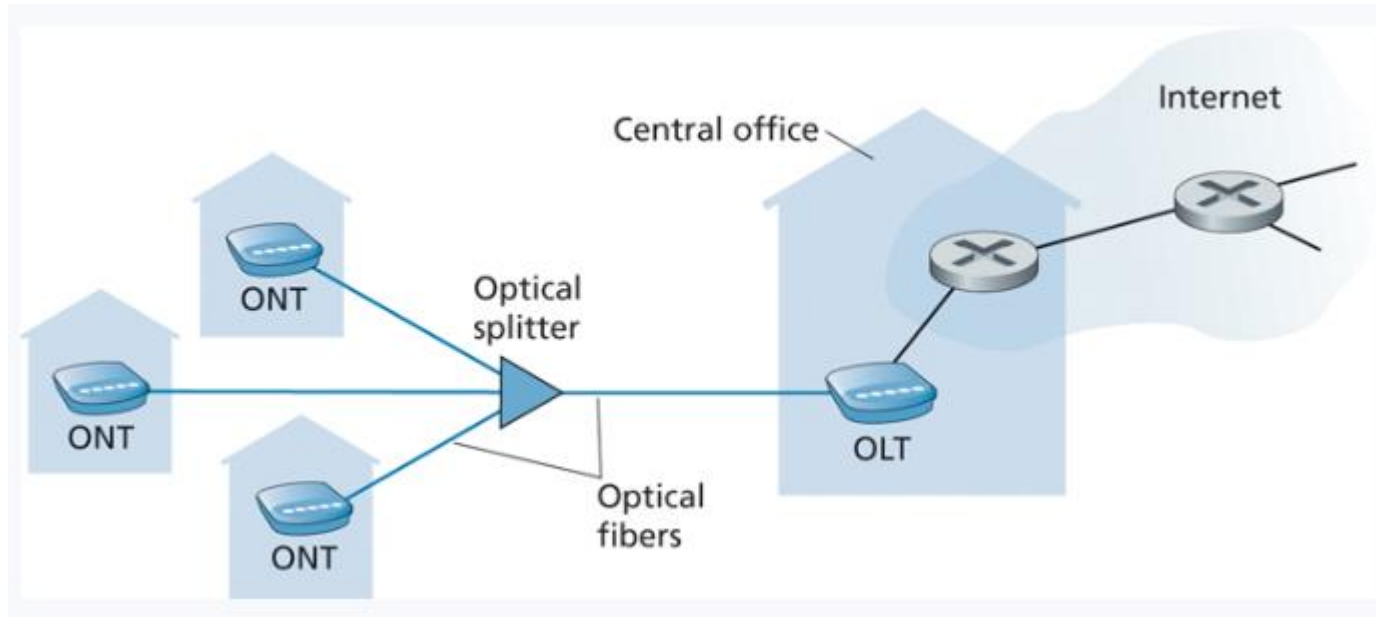
Home Network Access



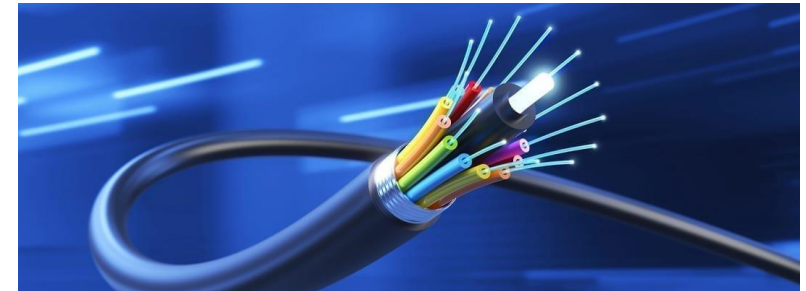
quire a
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Home Network Access

Fiber Internet Access (FTTH)

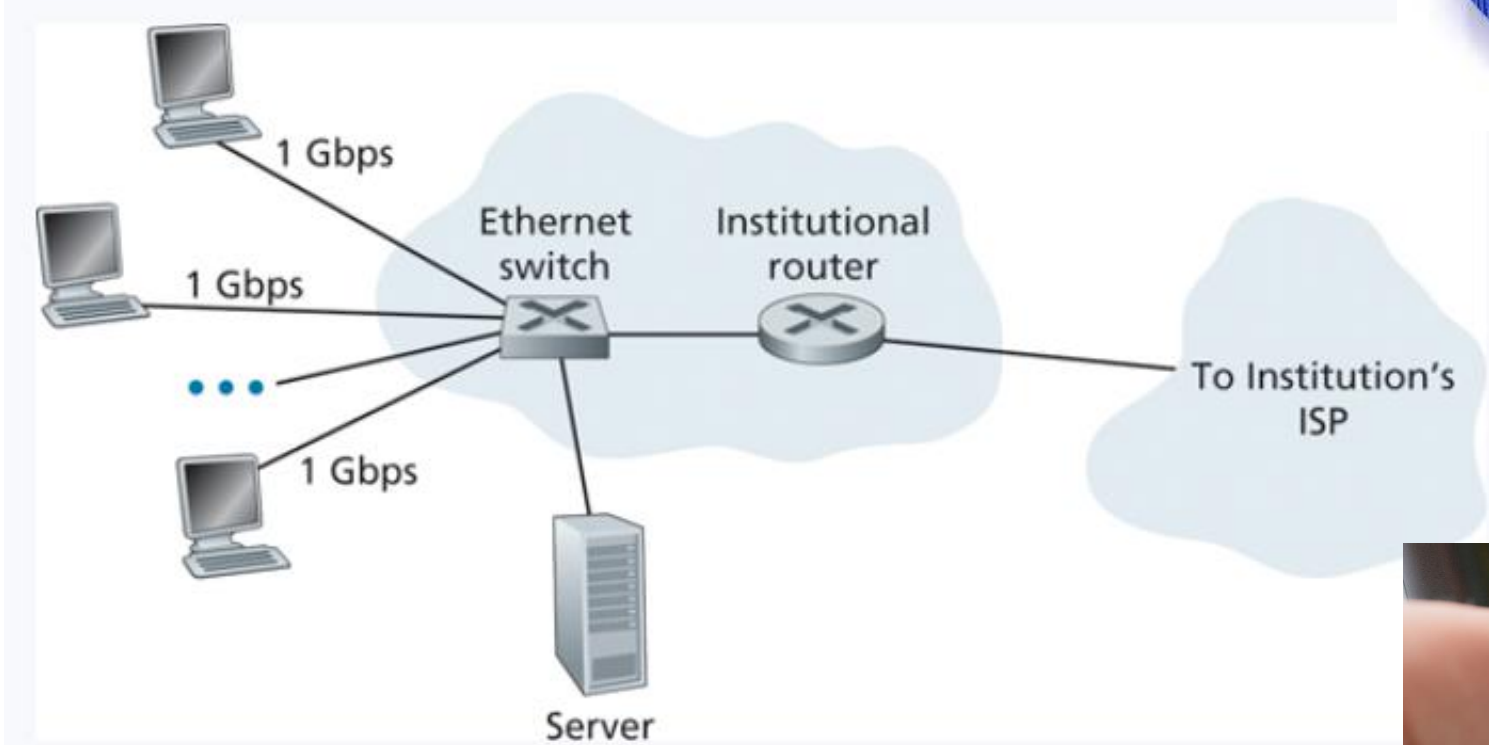


Connects homes to a shared fiber cable



Home Network Access

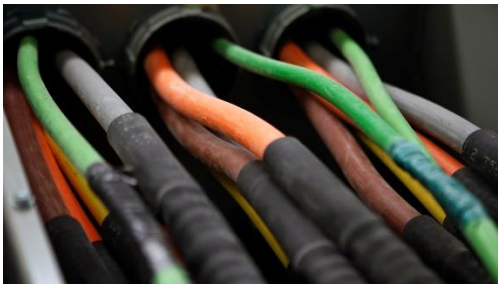
Ethernet Internet Access



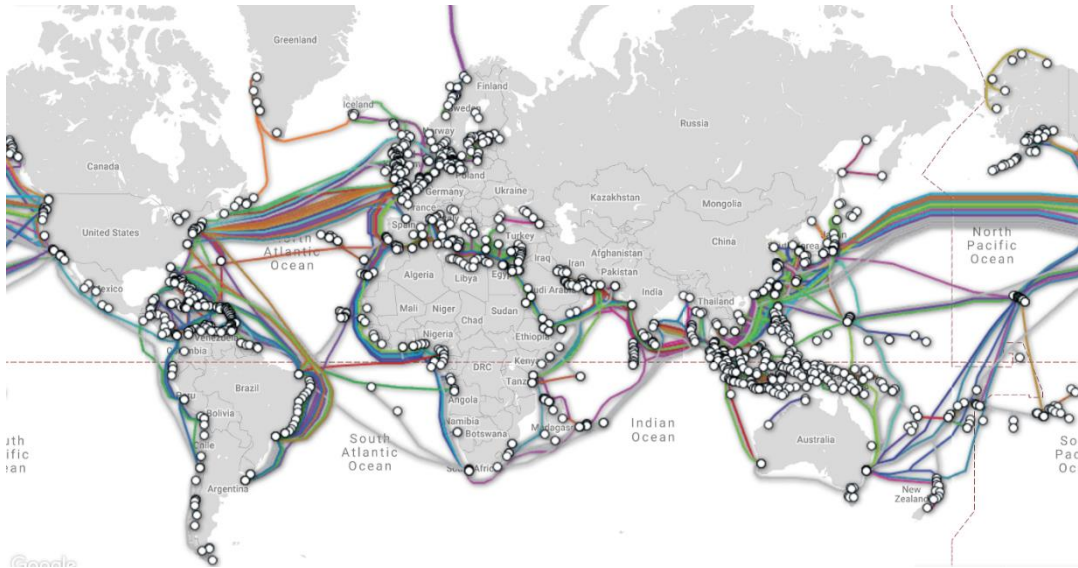
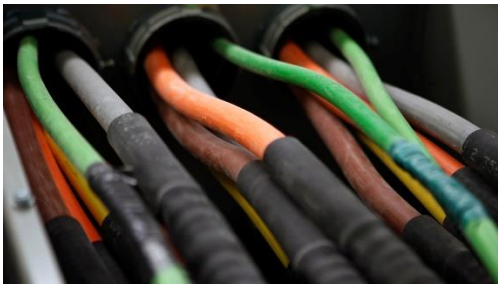
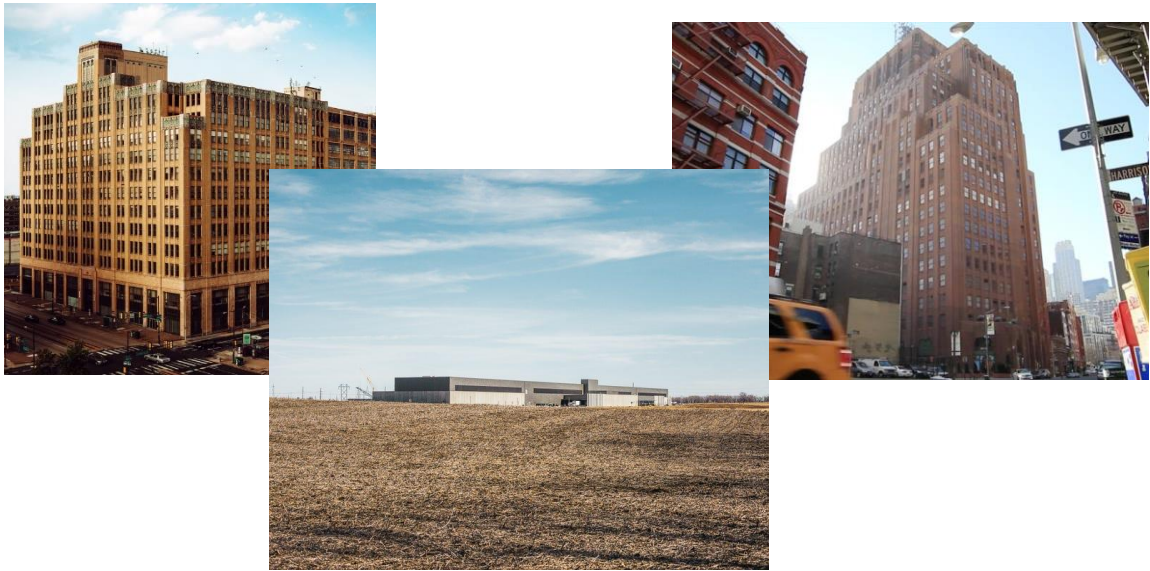
Ok, but like how ?



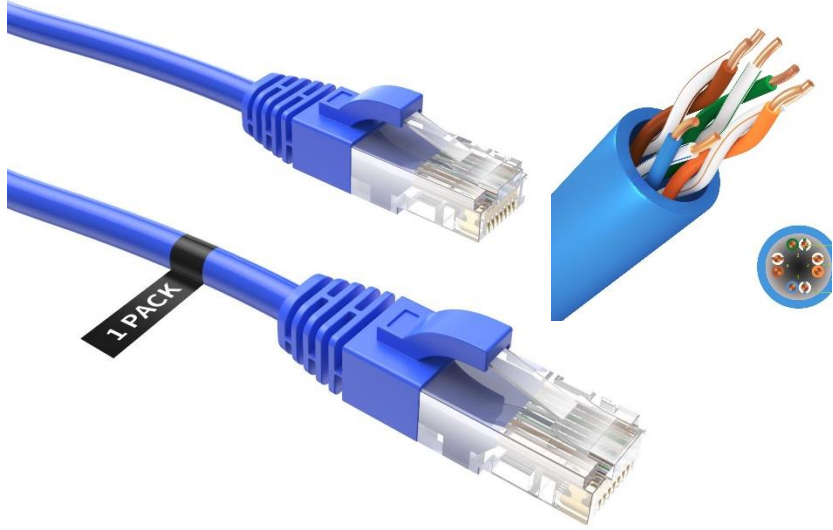
???



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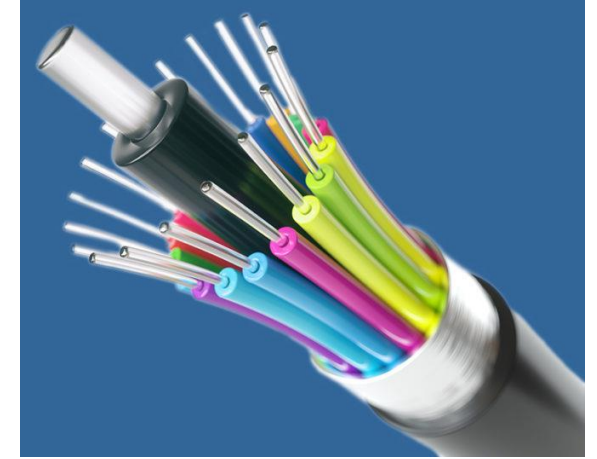
Physical Mediums



Twisted-Pair
Copper Wire

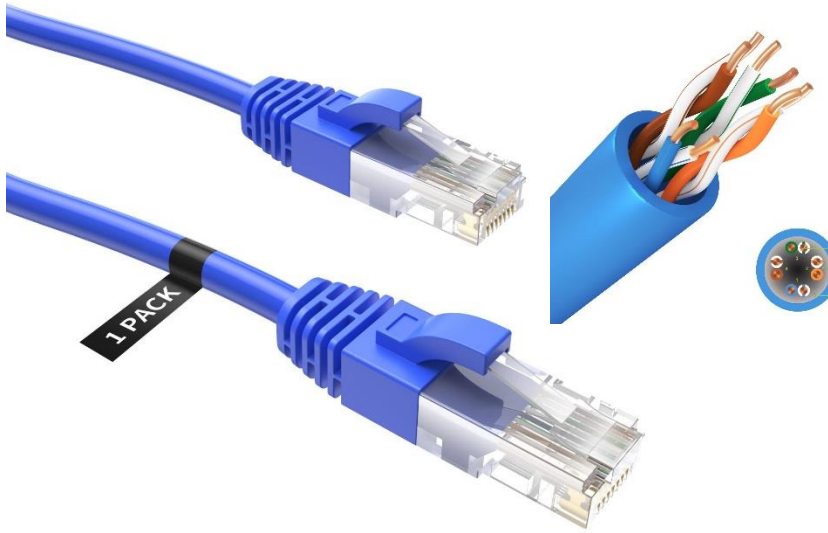


Coaxial Cable



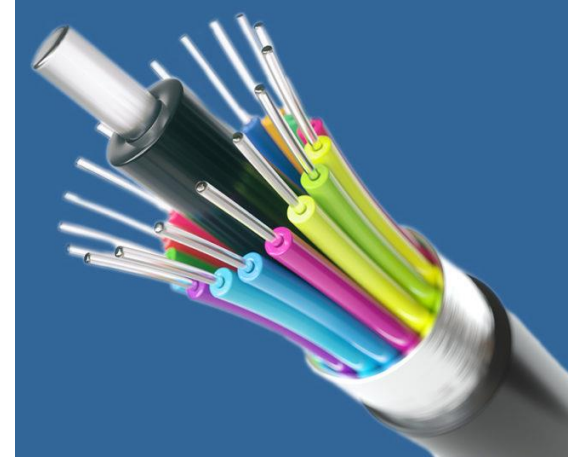
Fiber Optic Cable

Physical Mediums



Twisted-Pair
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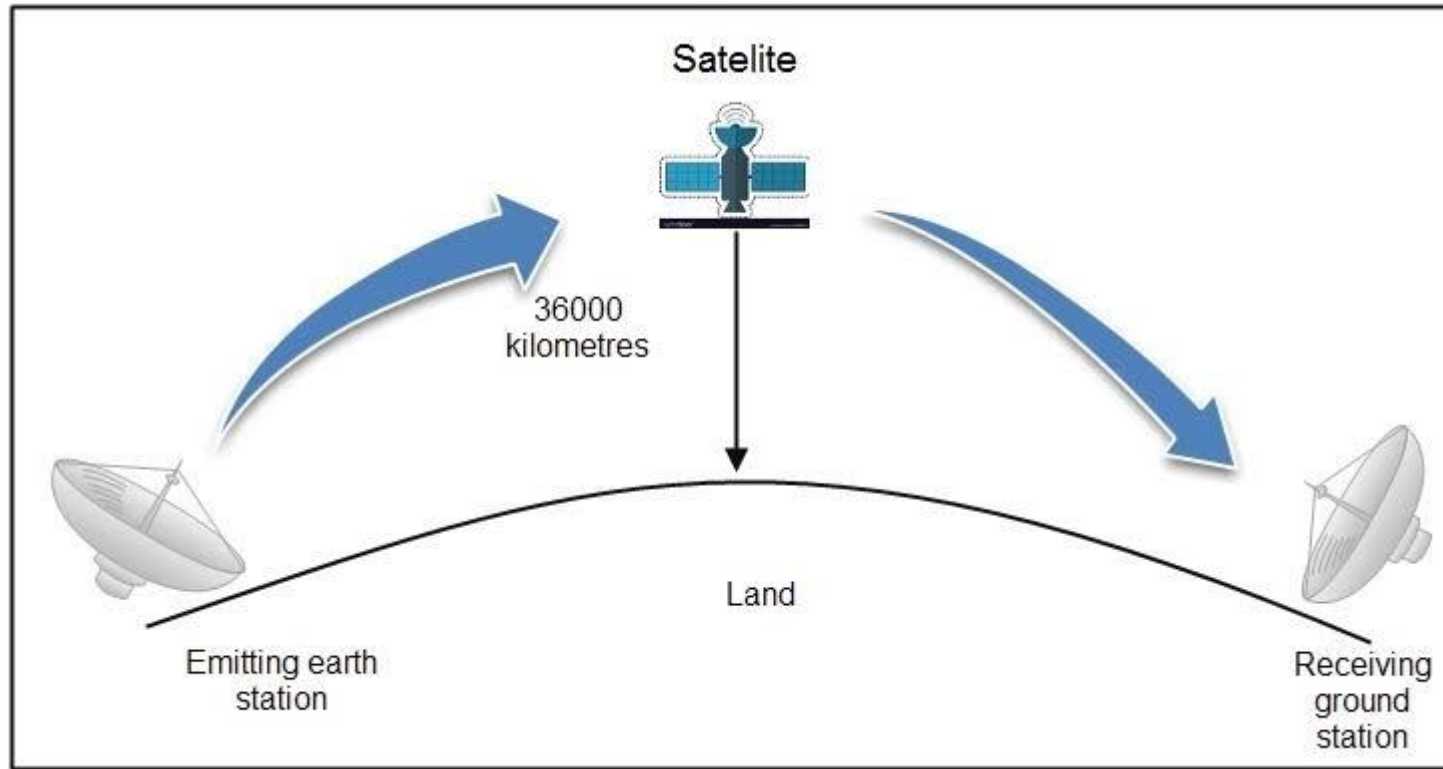
Cheap
Easy to install
can handle a variety signals



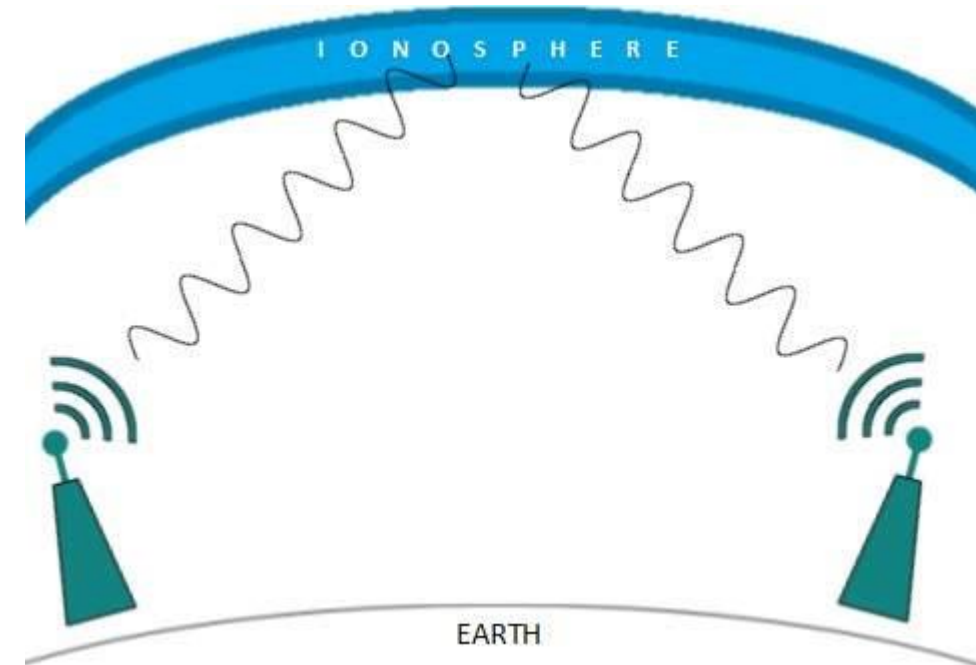
Fiber Optic Cable

Expensive
A bit more difficult to install
Much higher speeds, can transmit long distances

Ok, but like how ?

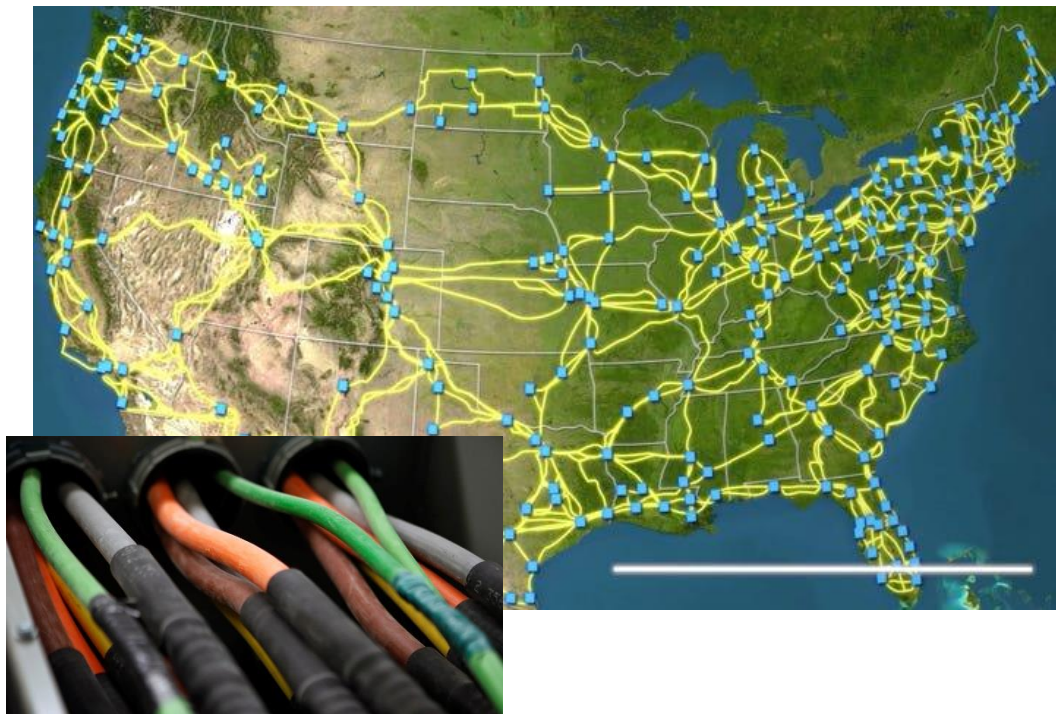


- Radio
- Microwave
- Infrared
- Satellite

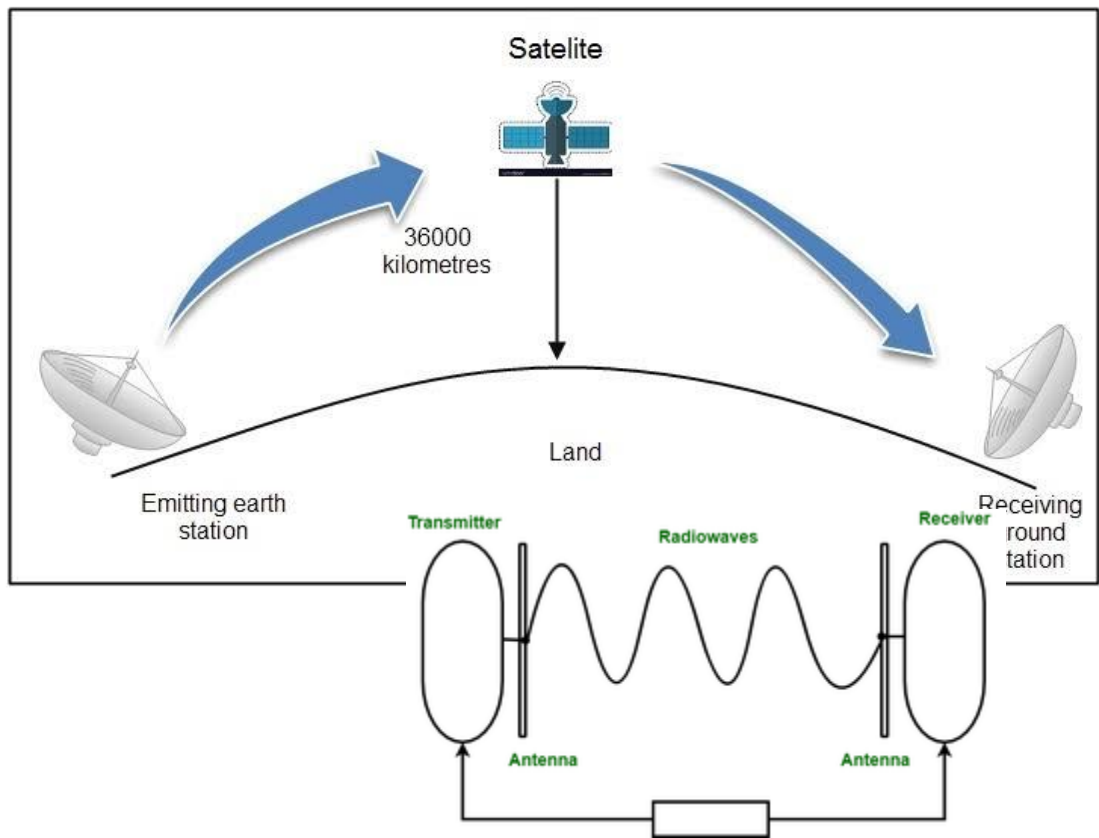


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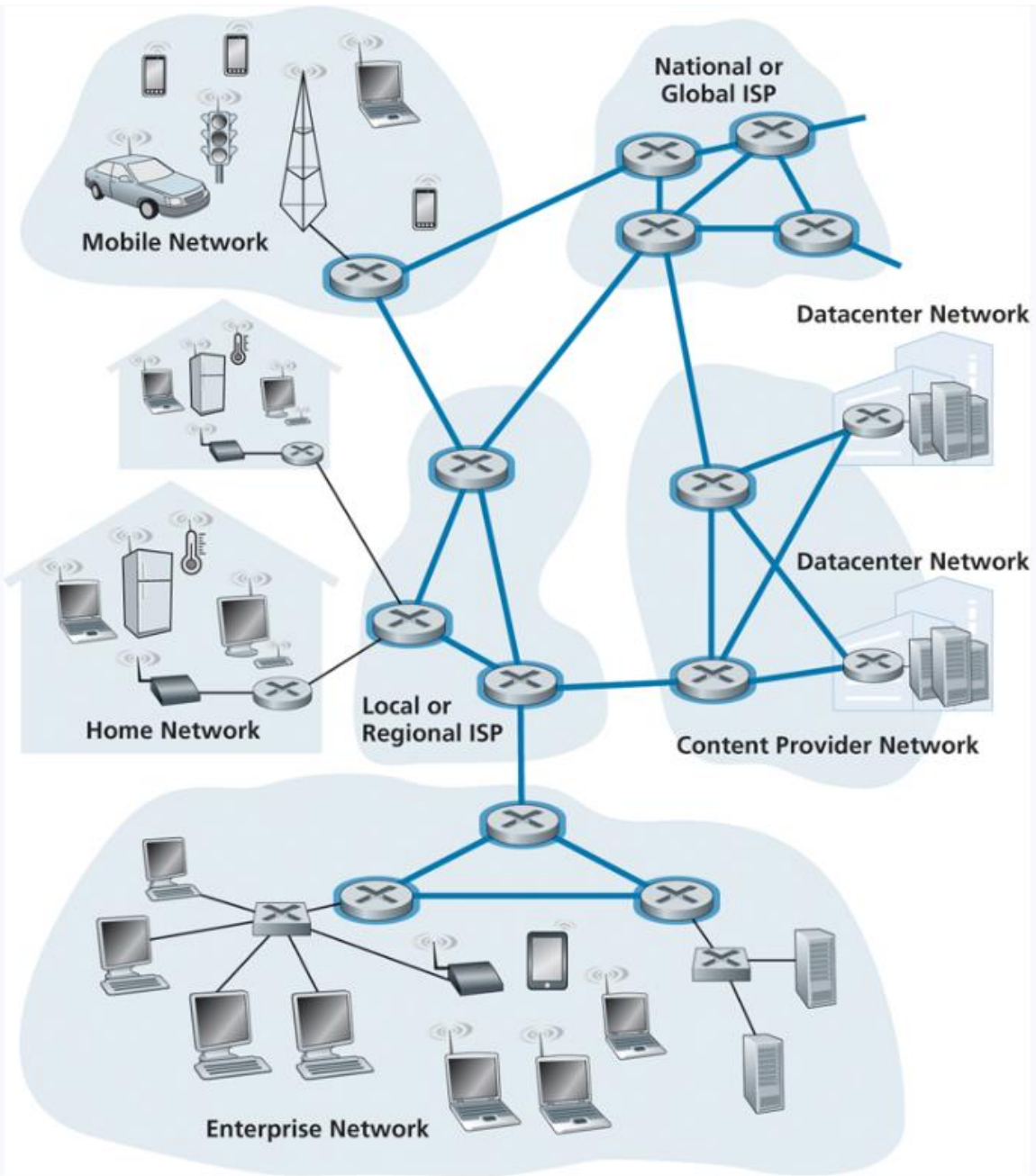
Guided Medium



Unguided Medium



The Network Core



End systems are connected together by a network of **communication links** and **packet switches**

A packet switch takes a packet arriving on one of its incoming communication links and forwards that packet on one of its outgoing communication links

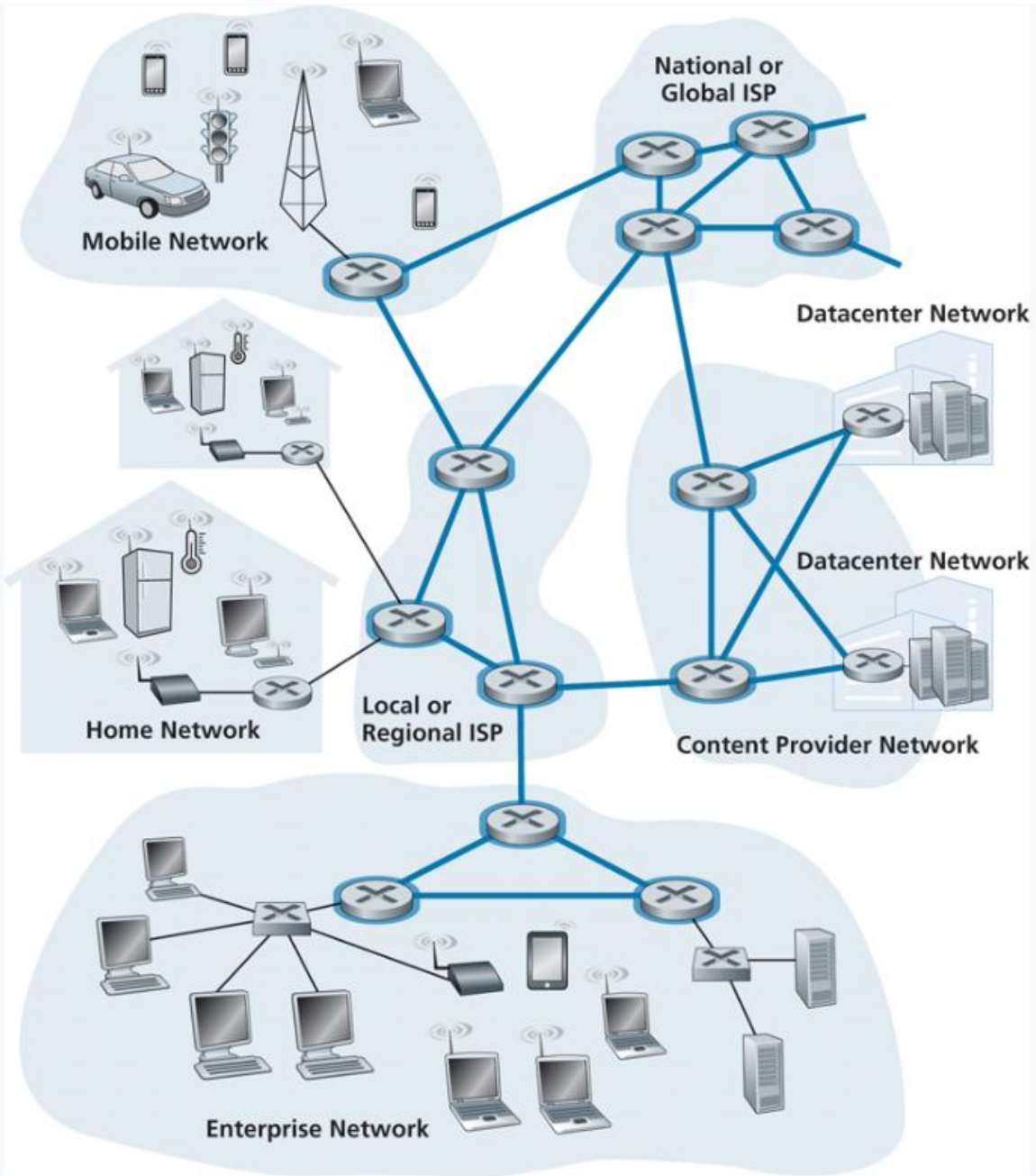
Each communication link has its own **transmission rate (bits/sec)**

10 Mbps

500 kbps

100 kbps

The Network Core



Messages going from A to B
are split into **packets**

“Good morning, I hope you are having a good day!”

Generated Packet

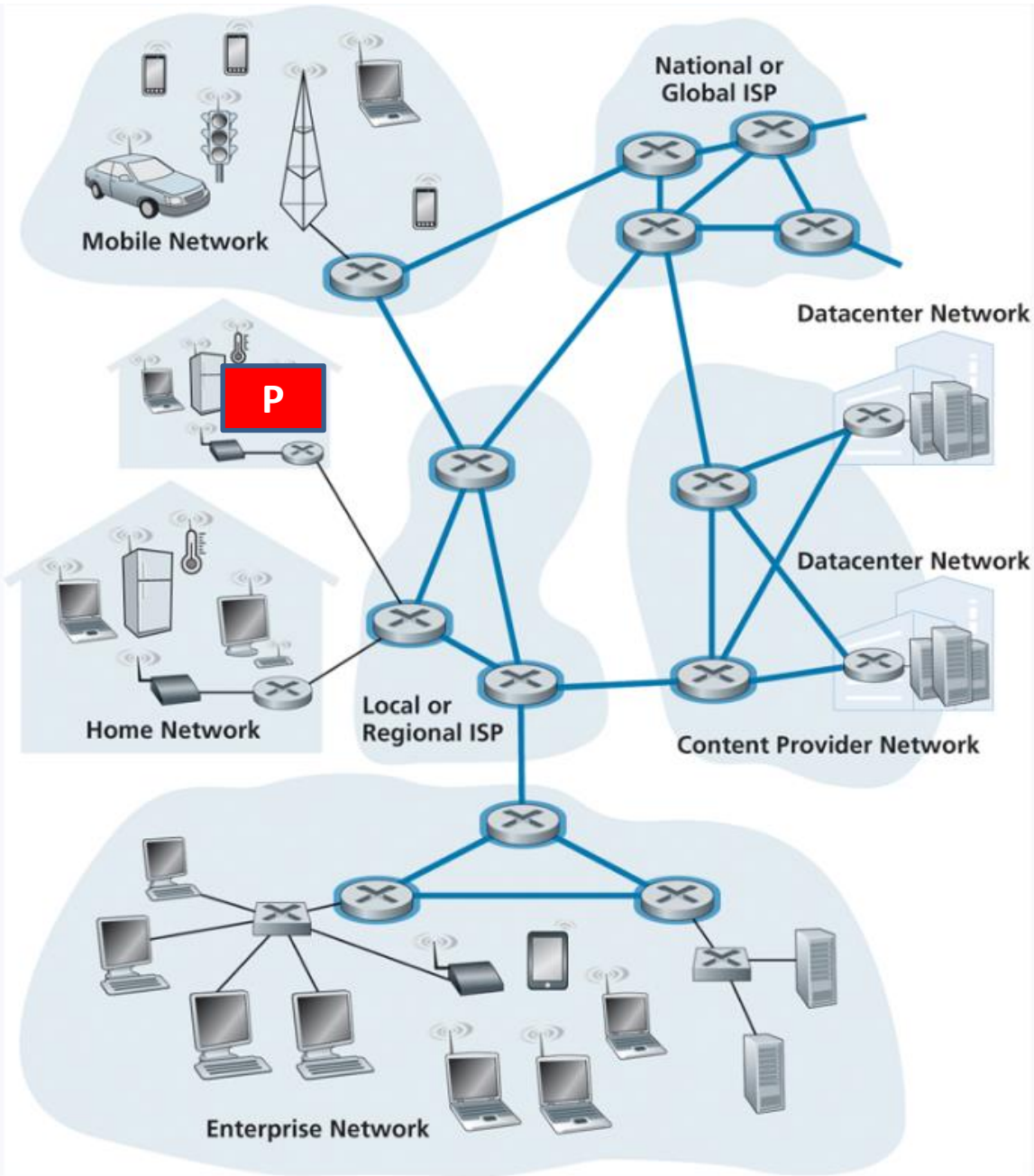
To: Host A
John Paxton
192.42.98.11

From: Host B
Reese Pearsall
192.5.223.42

Good morning, I hope you are
having a good day!

1500 Bytes

The Network Core



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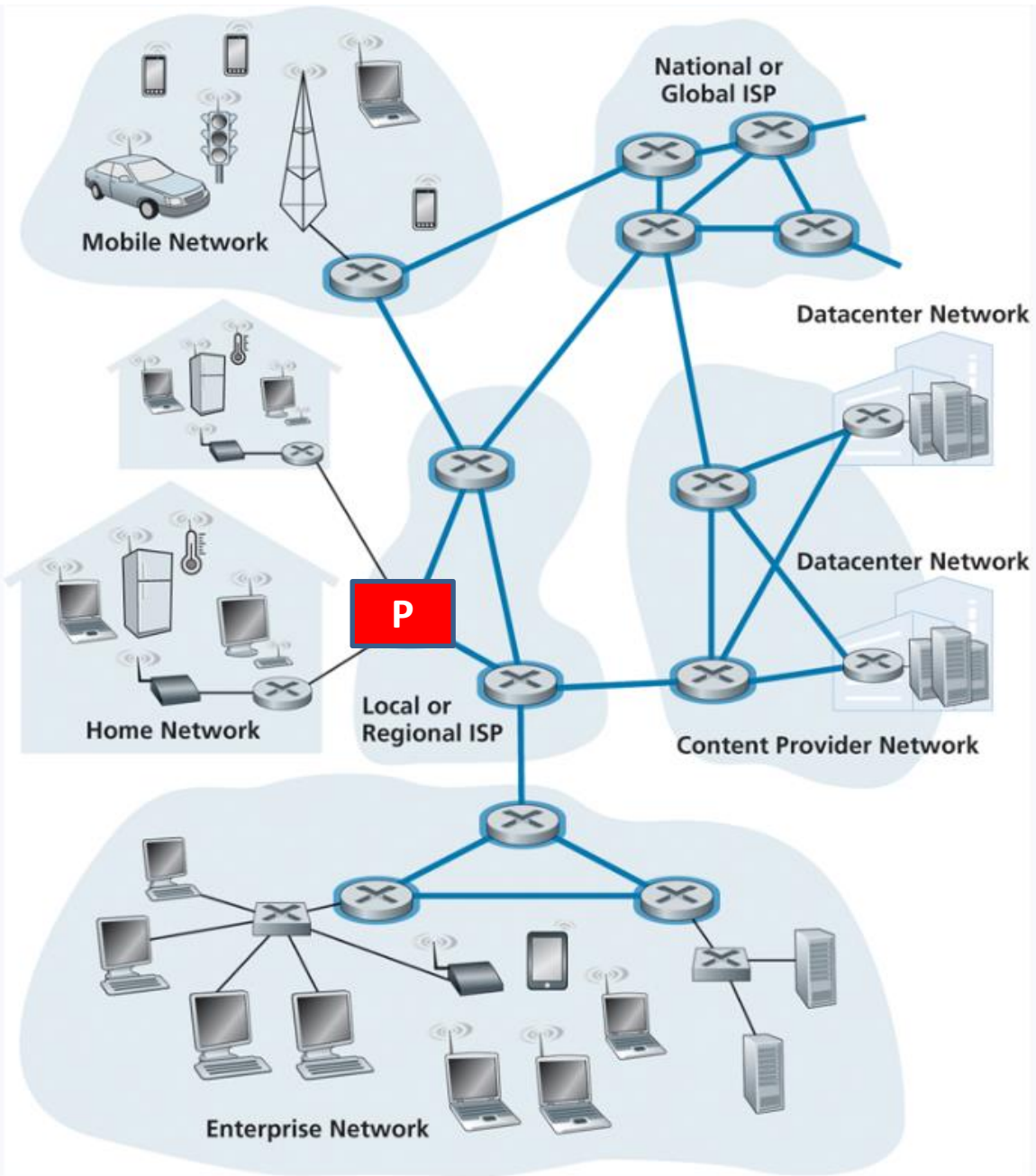
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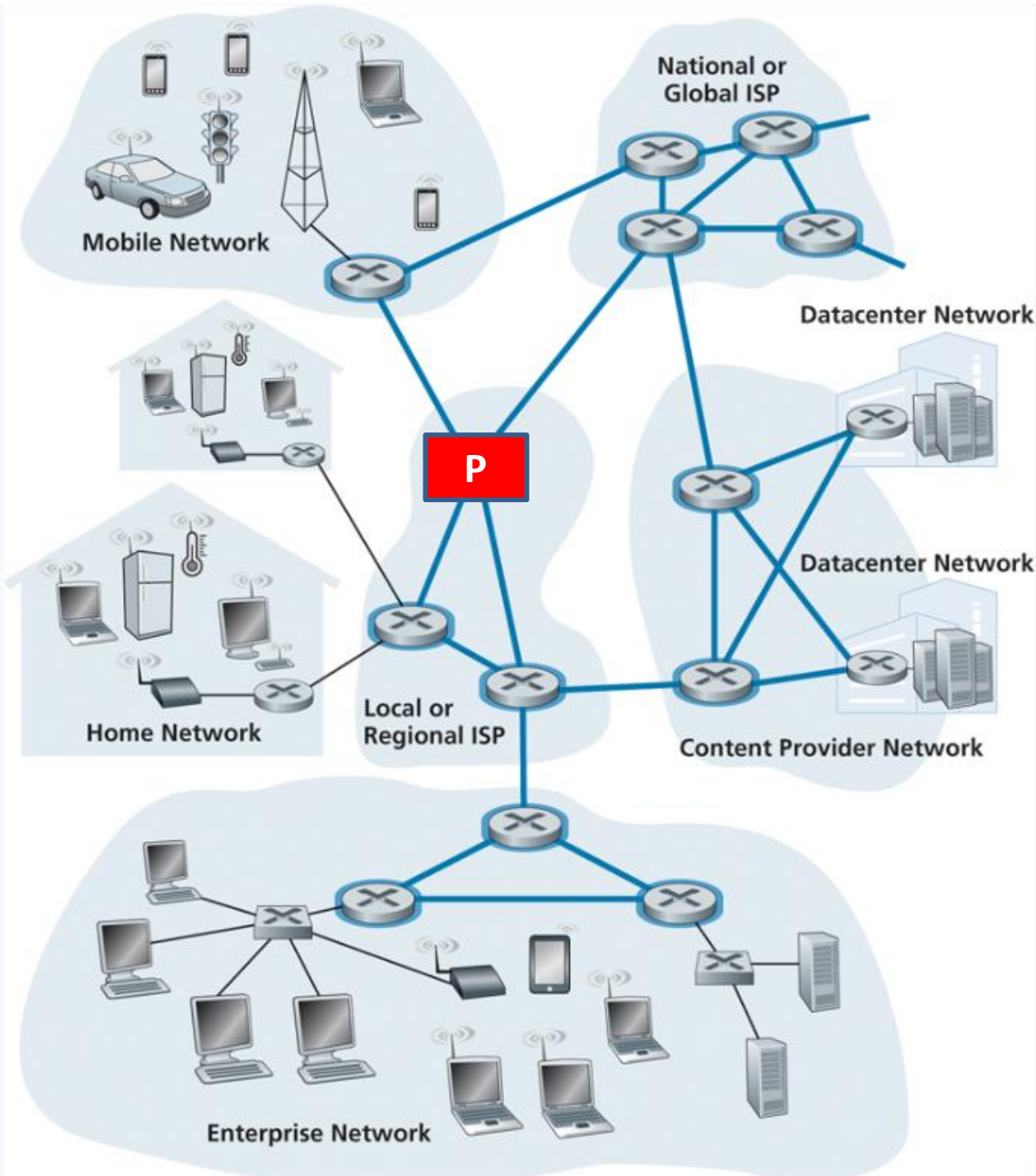
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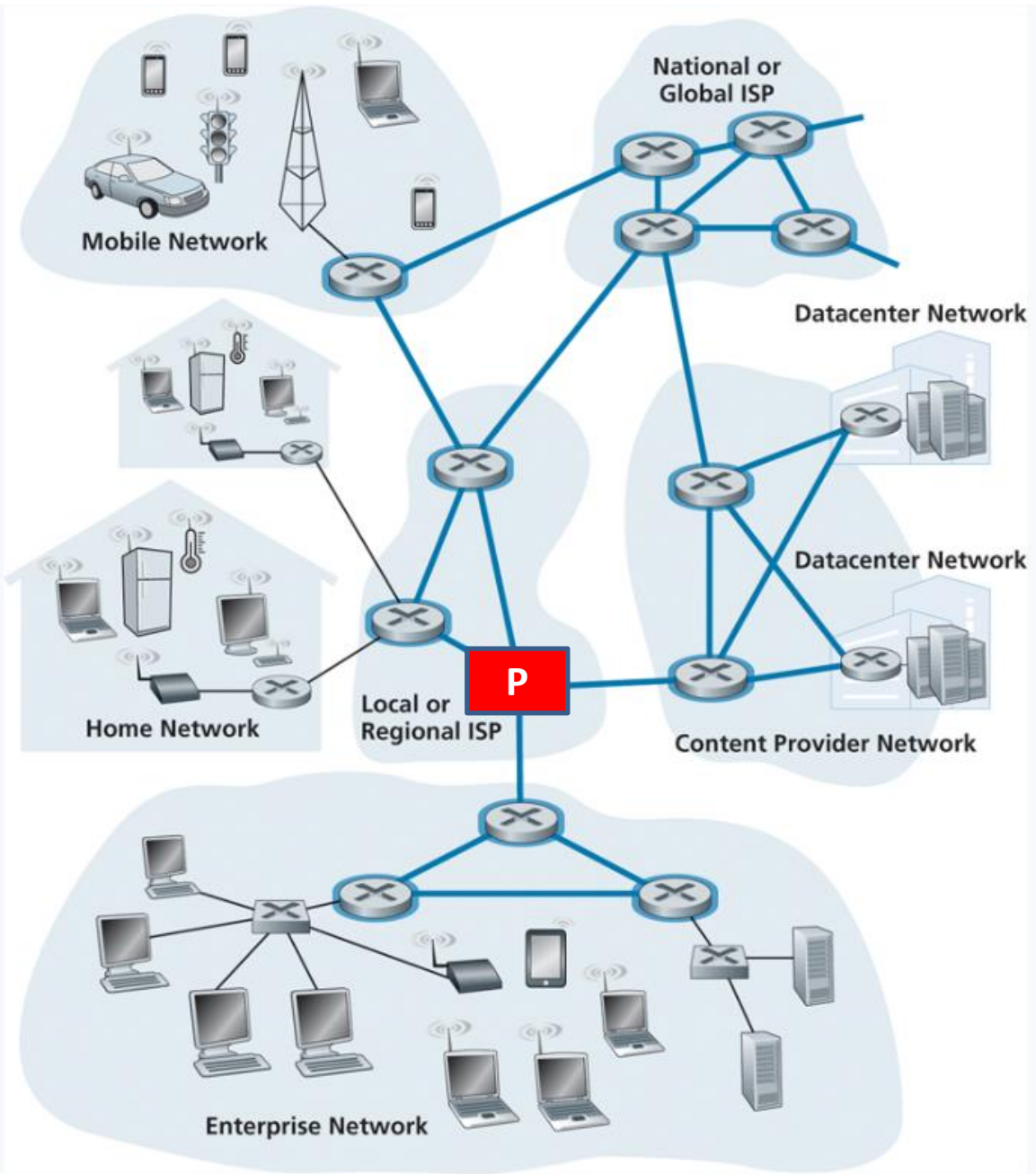
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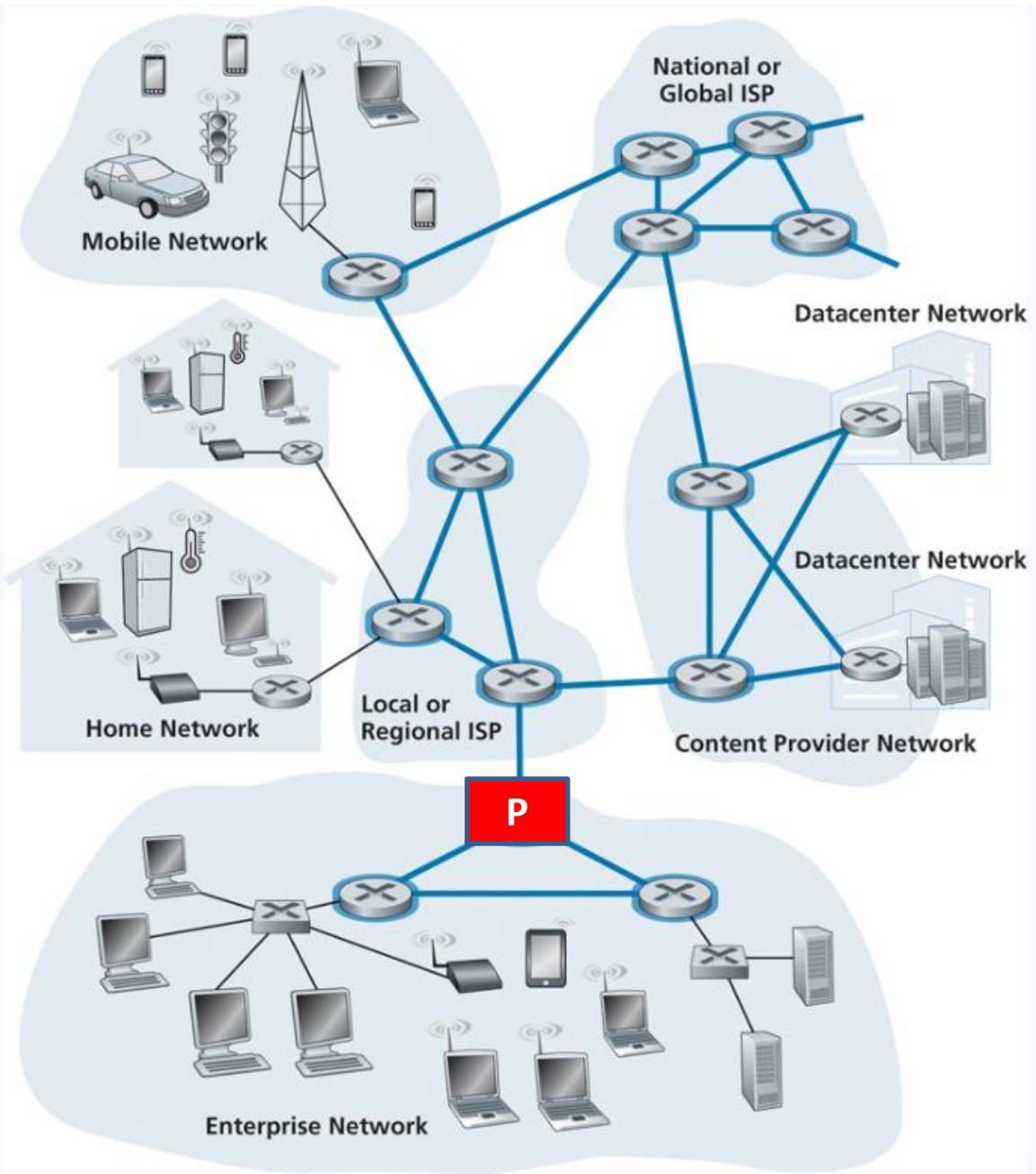
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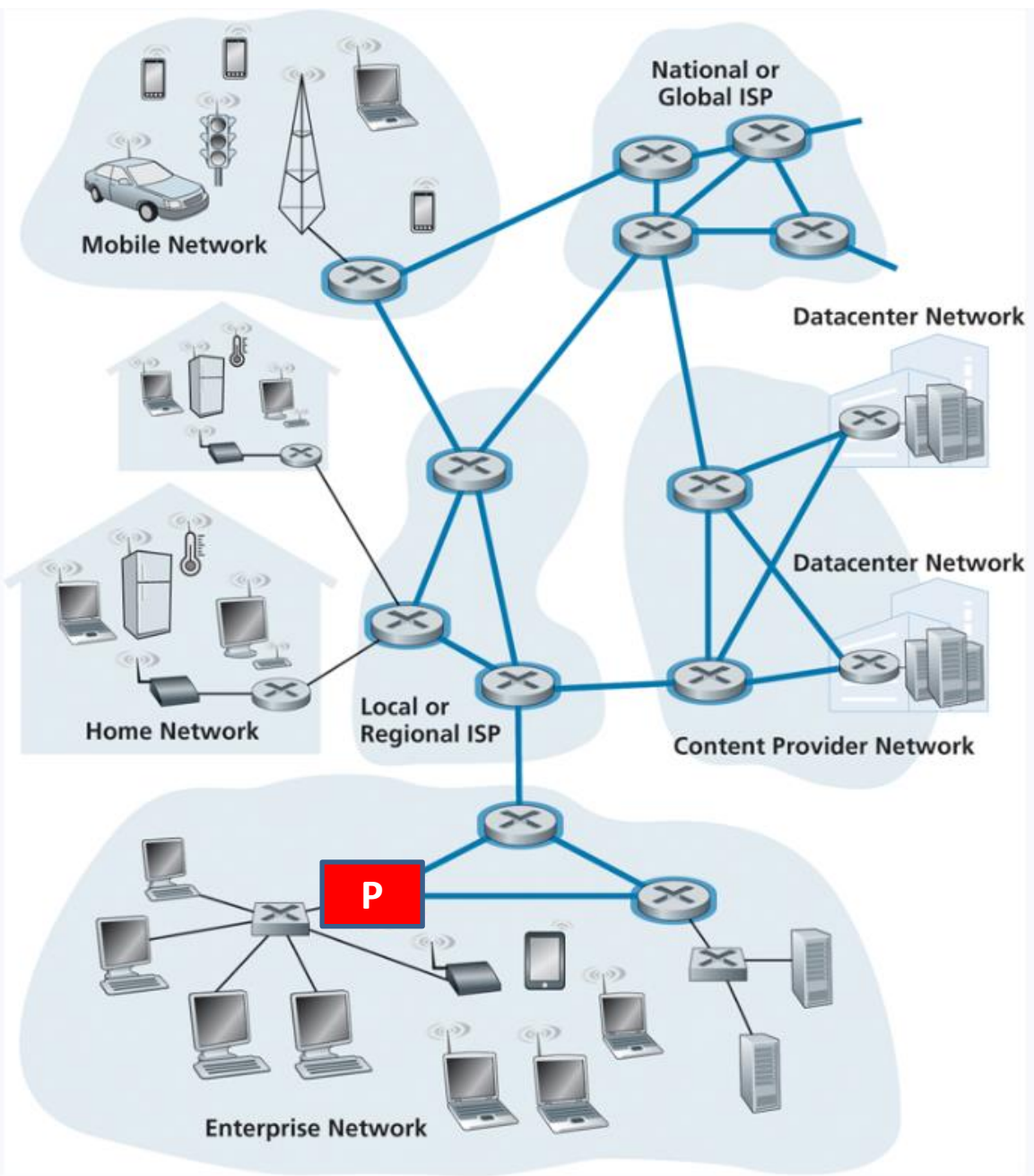
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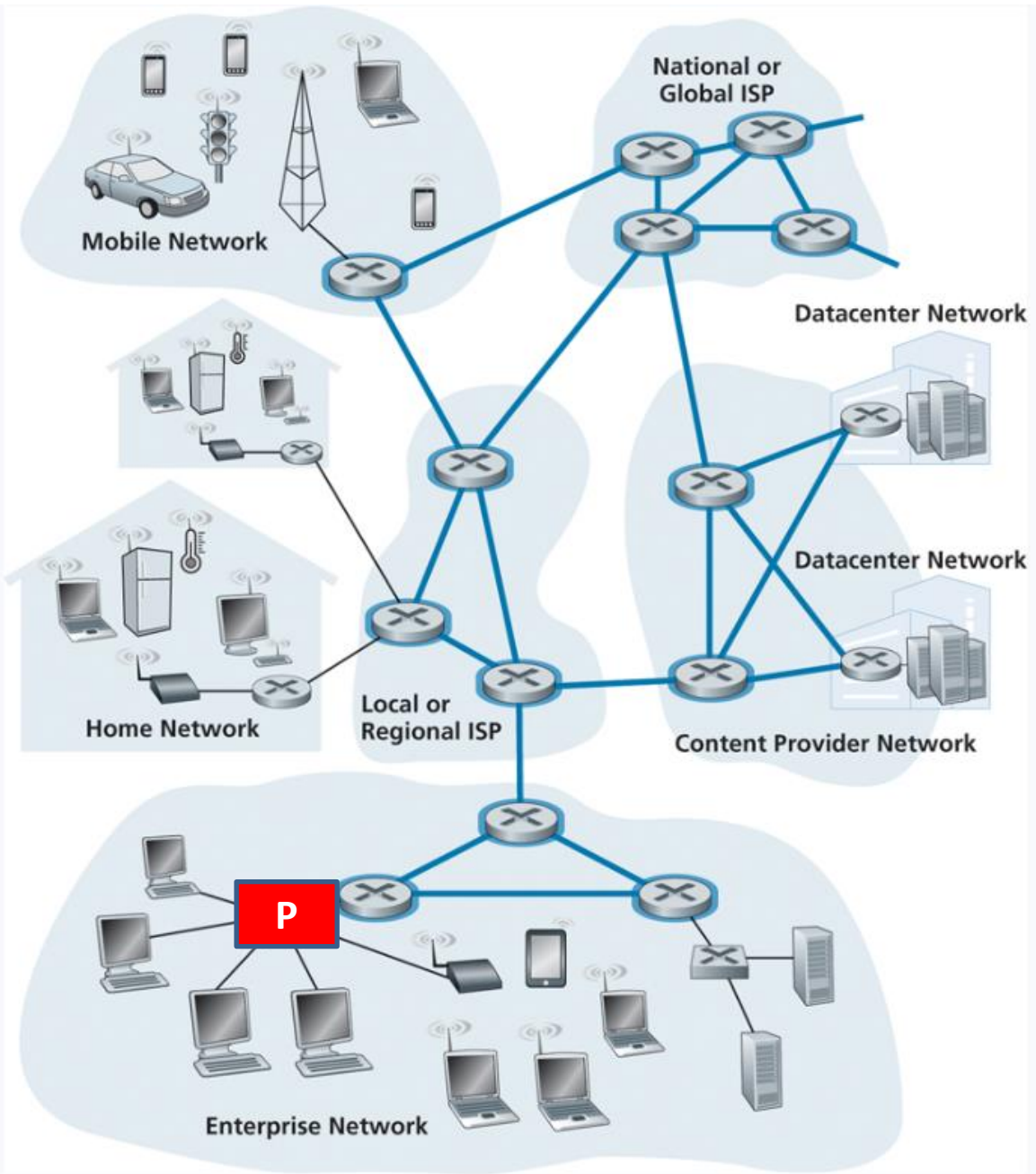
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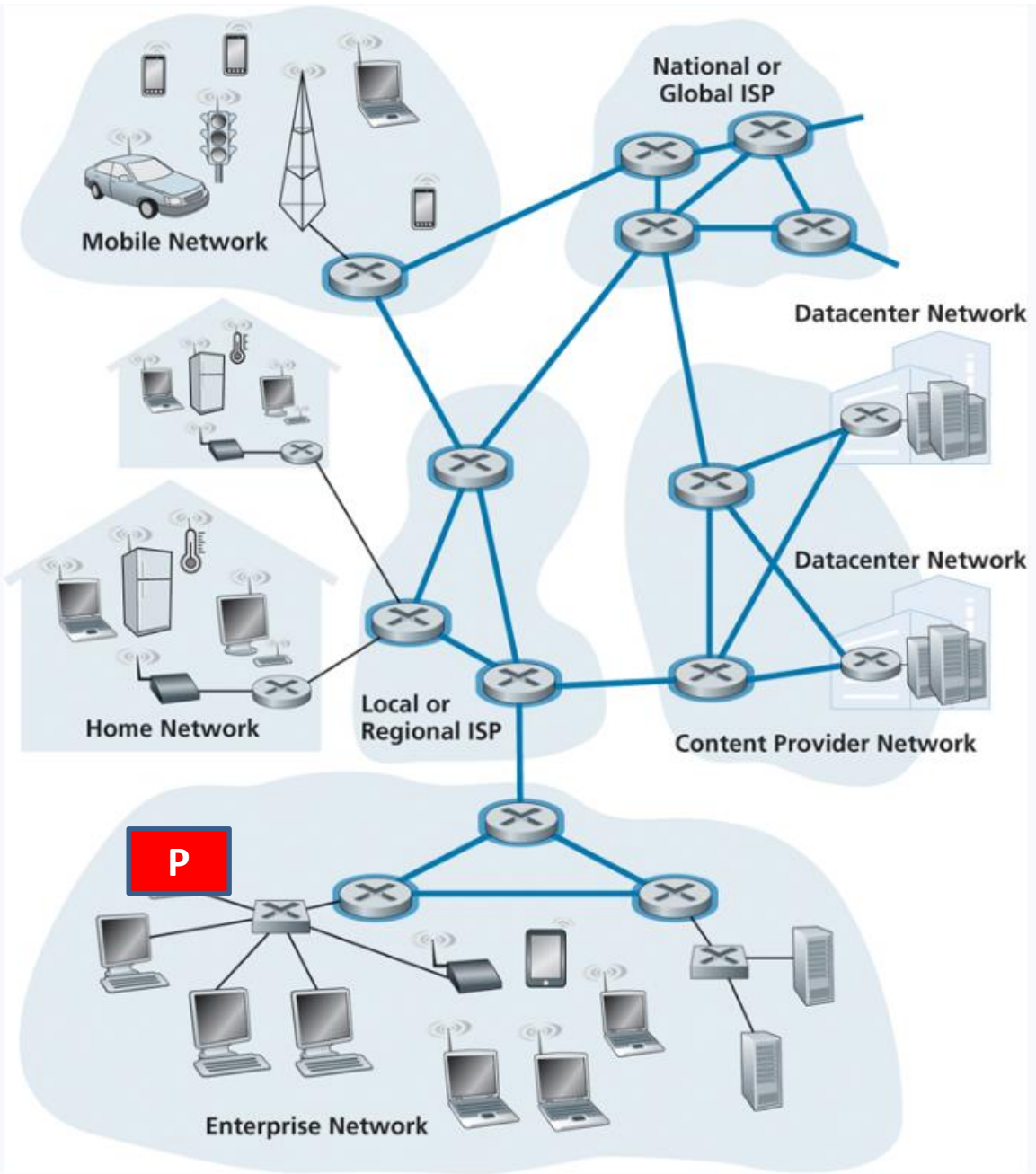
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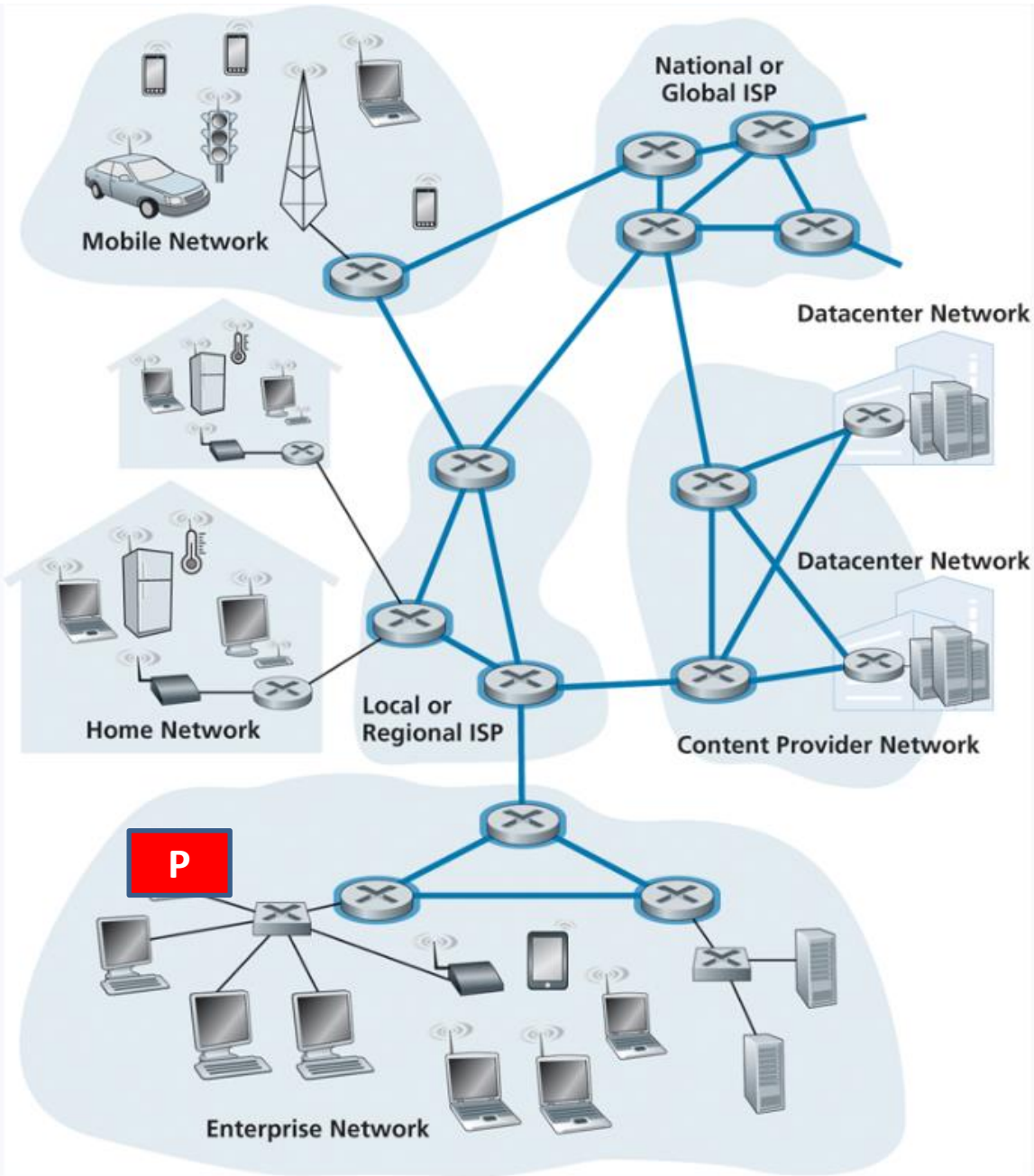
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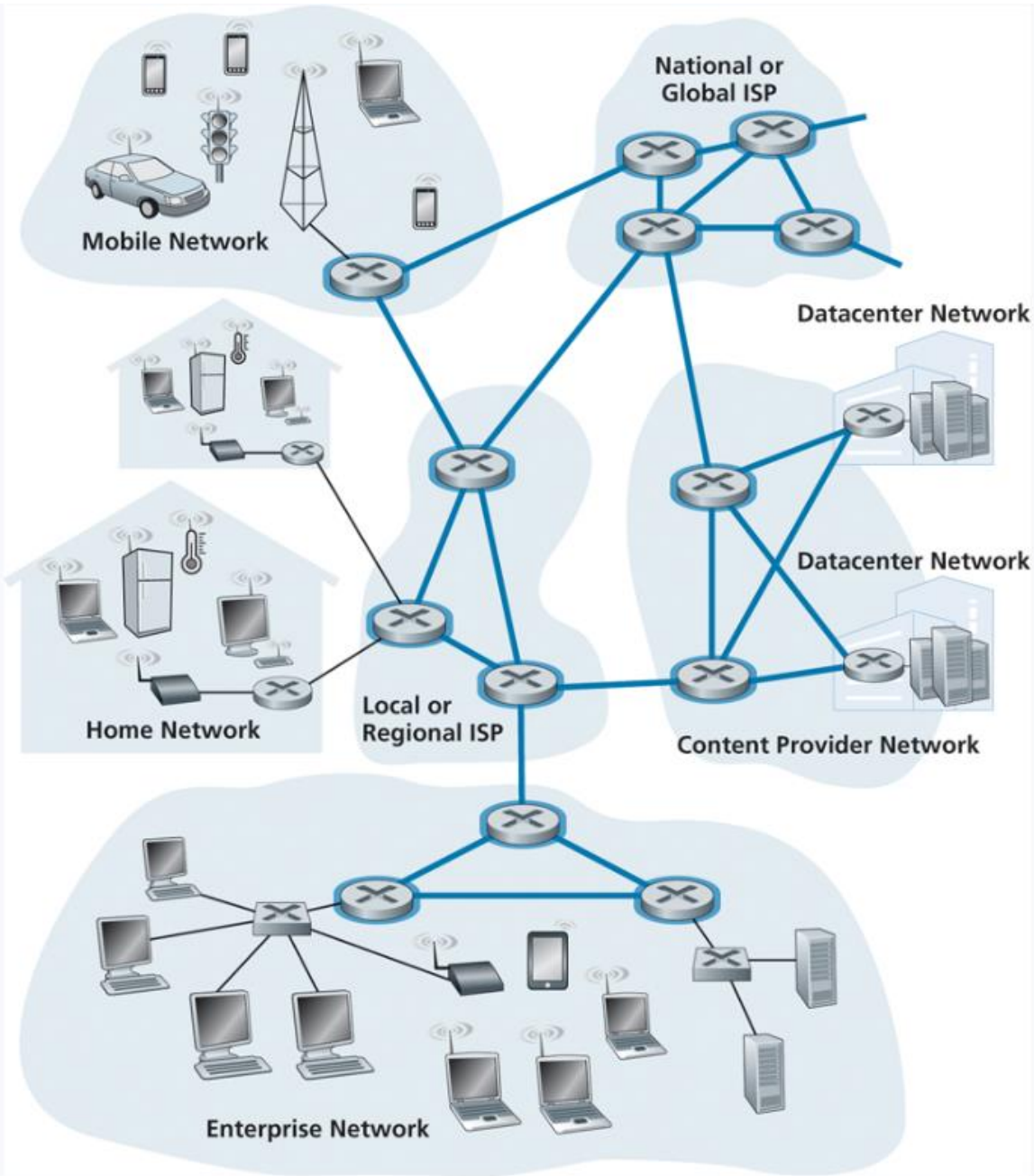
The Network Core



Messages going from A to B
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Packets are generally small, and cannot exceed a certain size

The Network Core



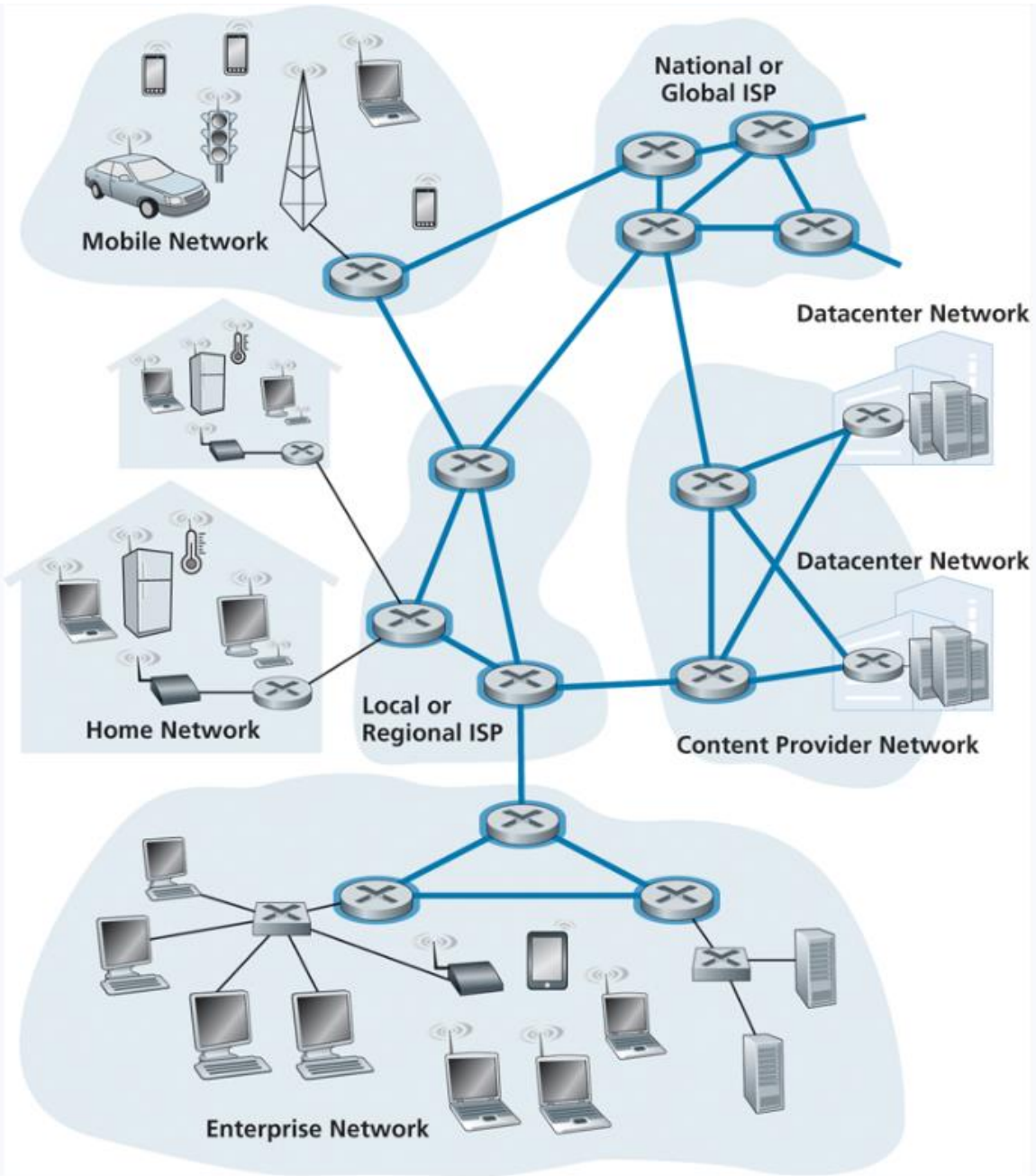
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What if we are
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pieces of data?

The Network Core



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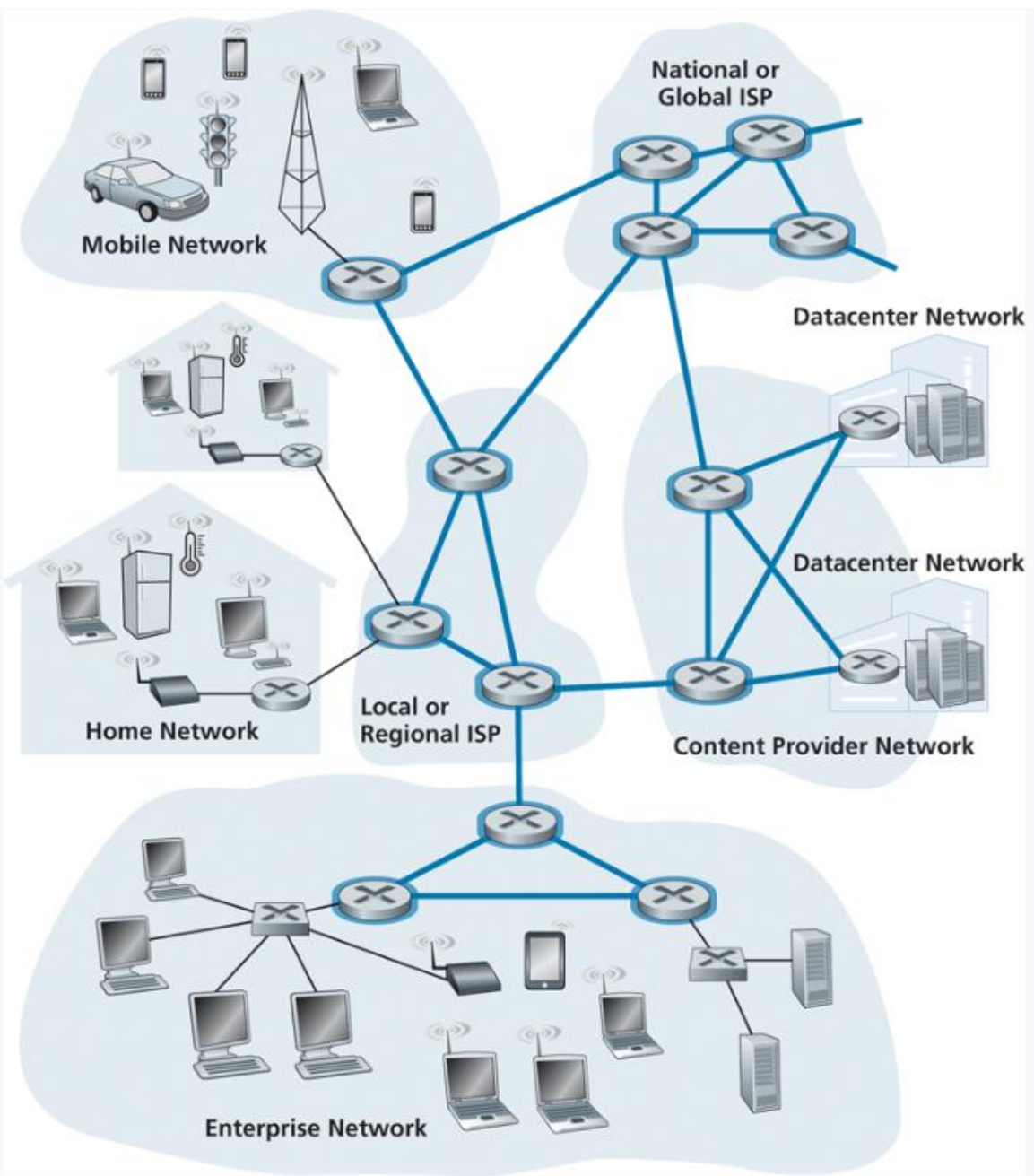
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We must split it up!



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P1

What if we are transmitting large pieces of data?



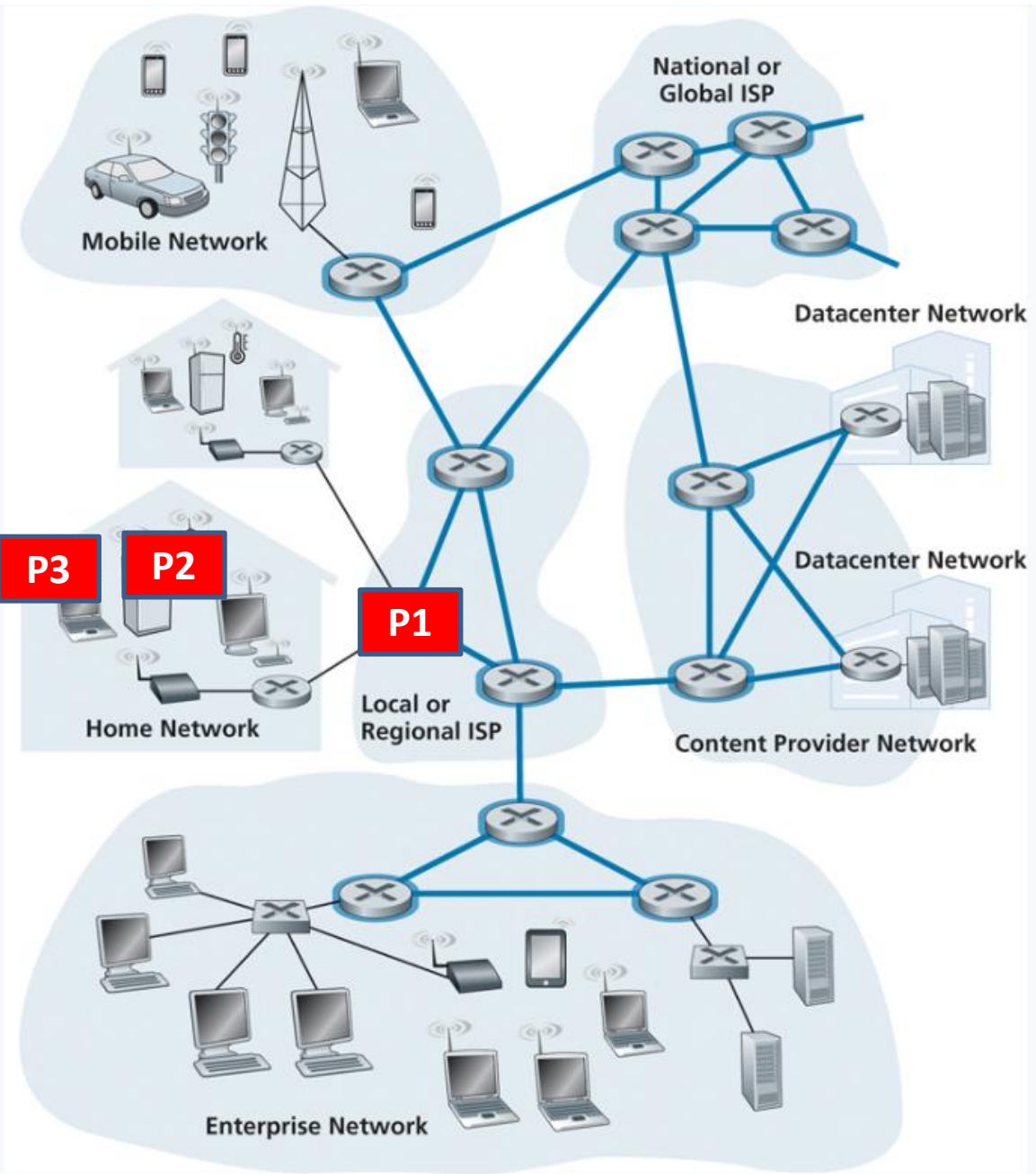
P2

We must split it up!



P3

The Network Core



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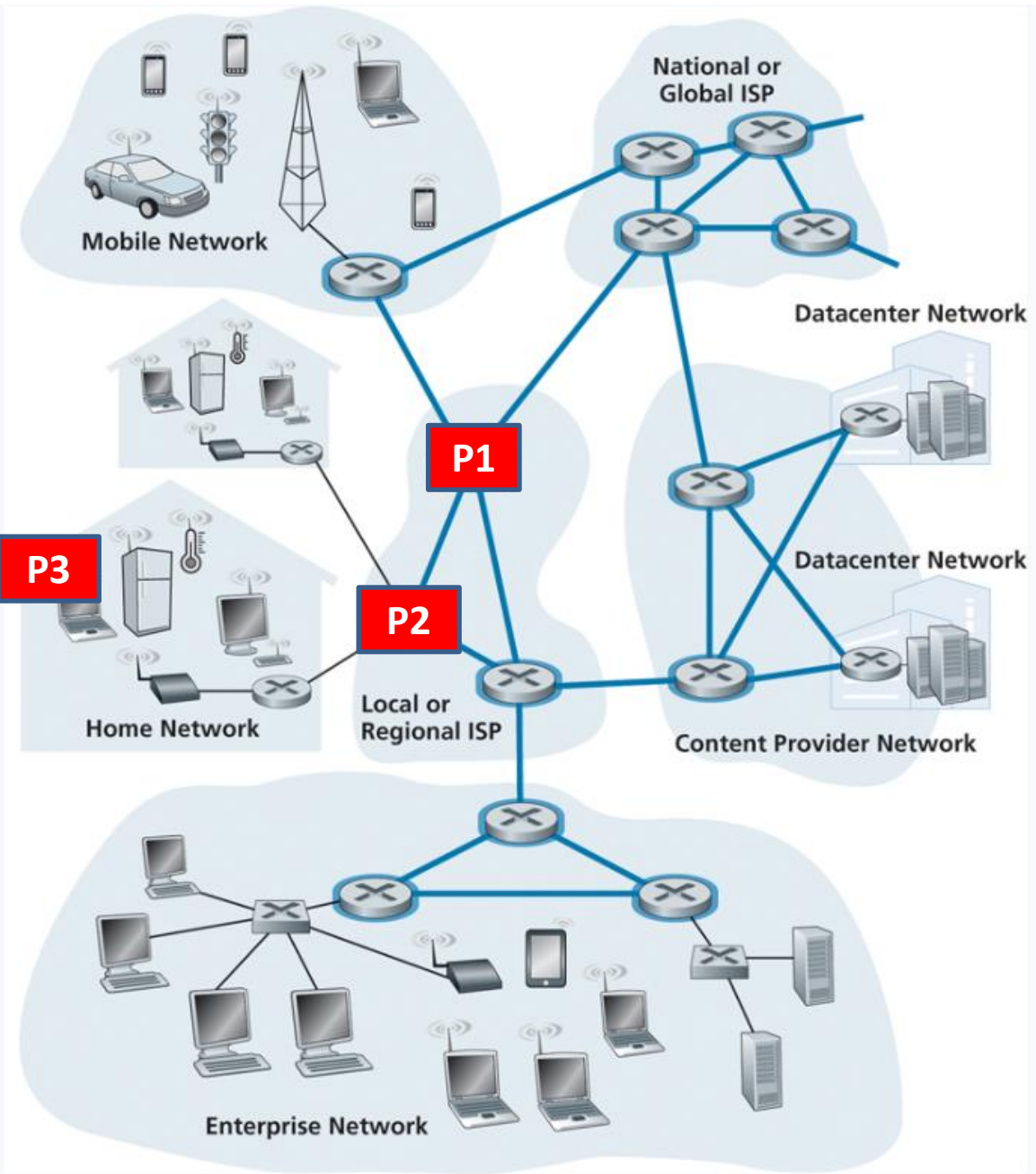


P2
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P3

The Network Core



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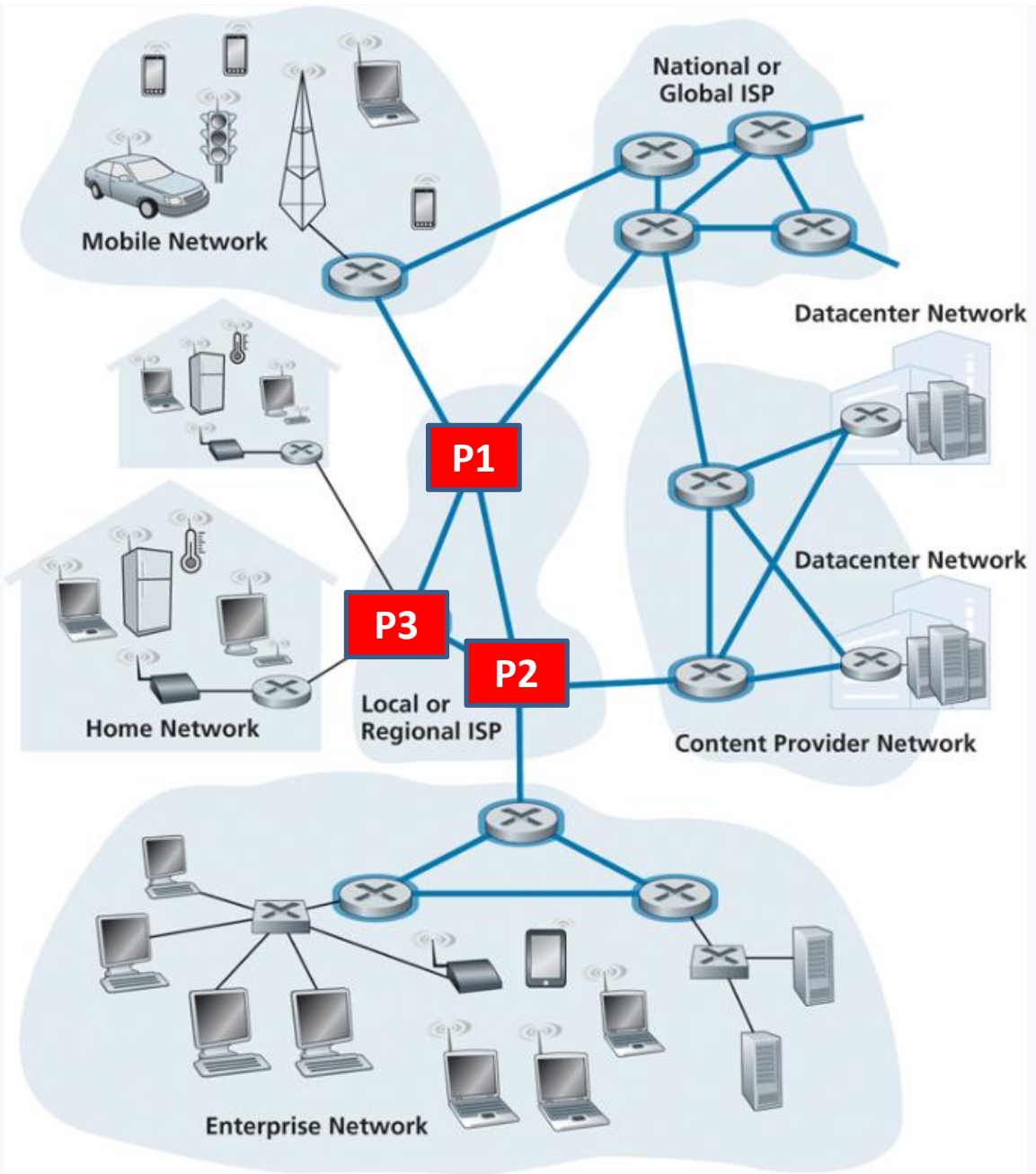


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P3

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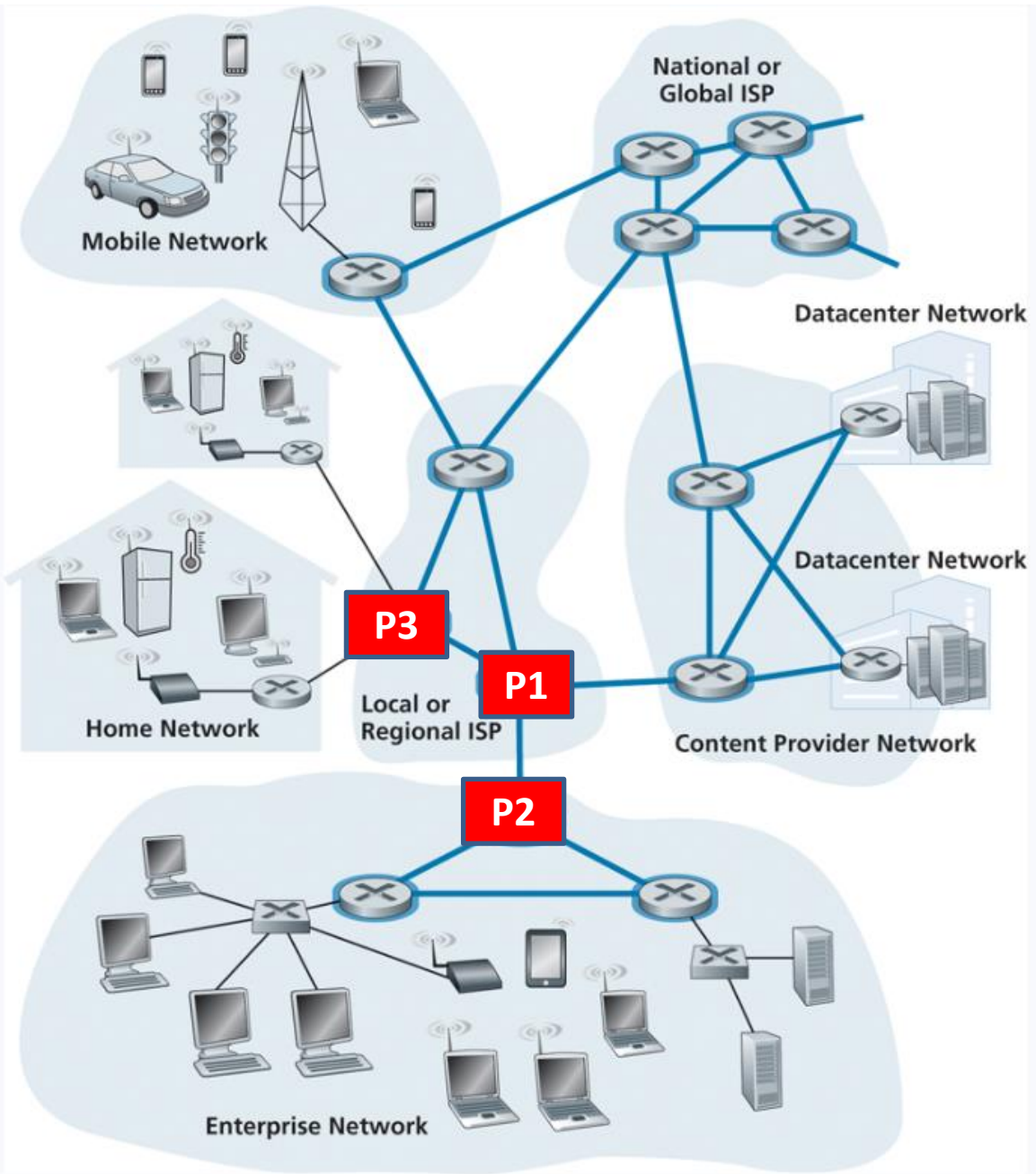
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P3

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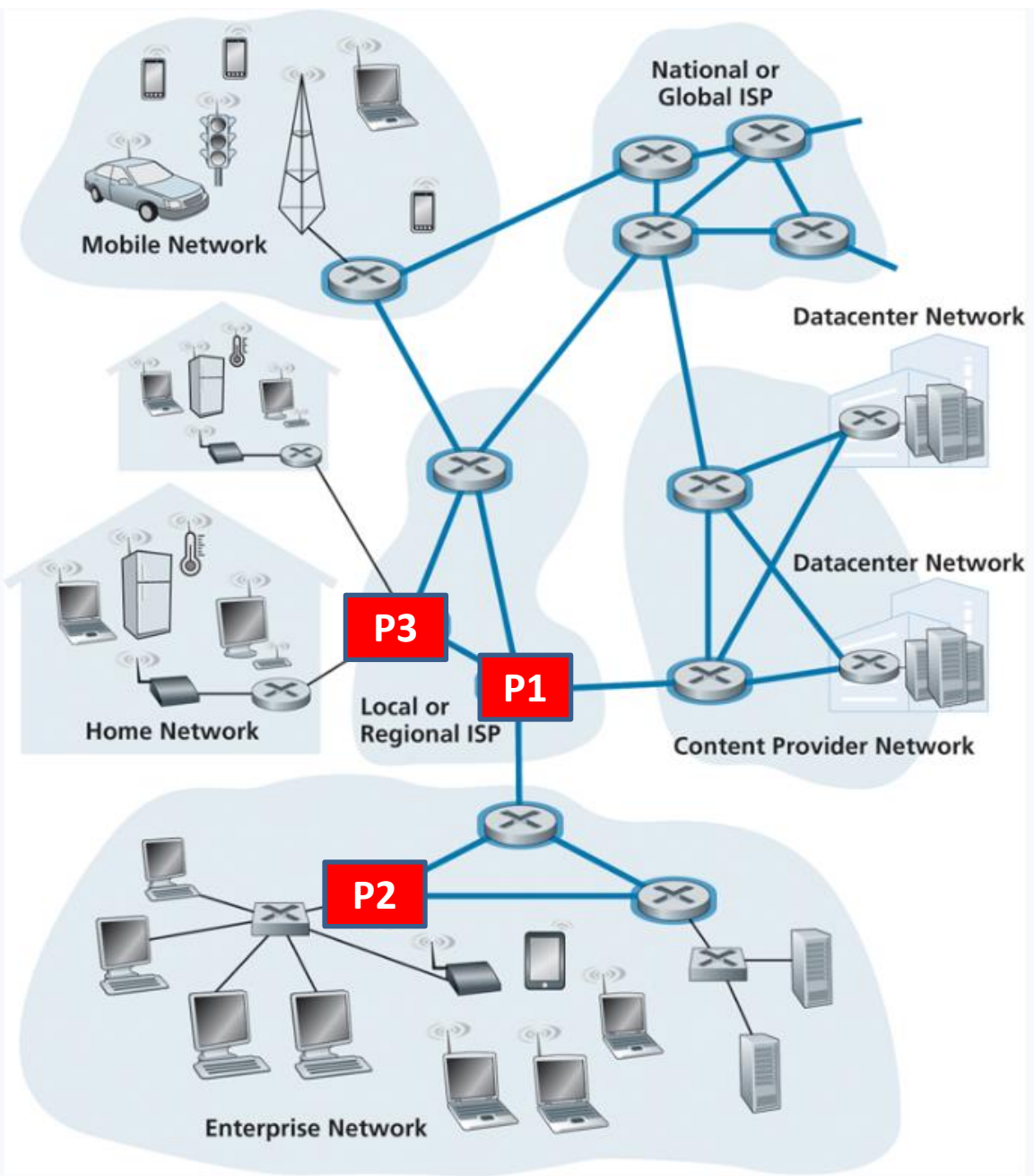


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P3

The Network Core



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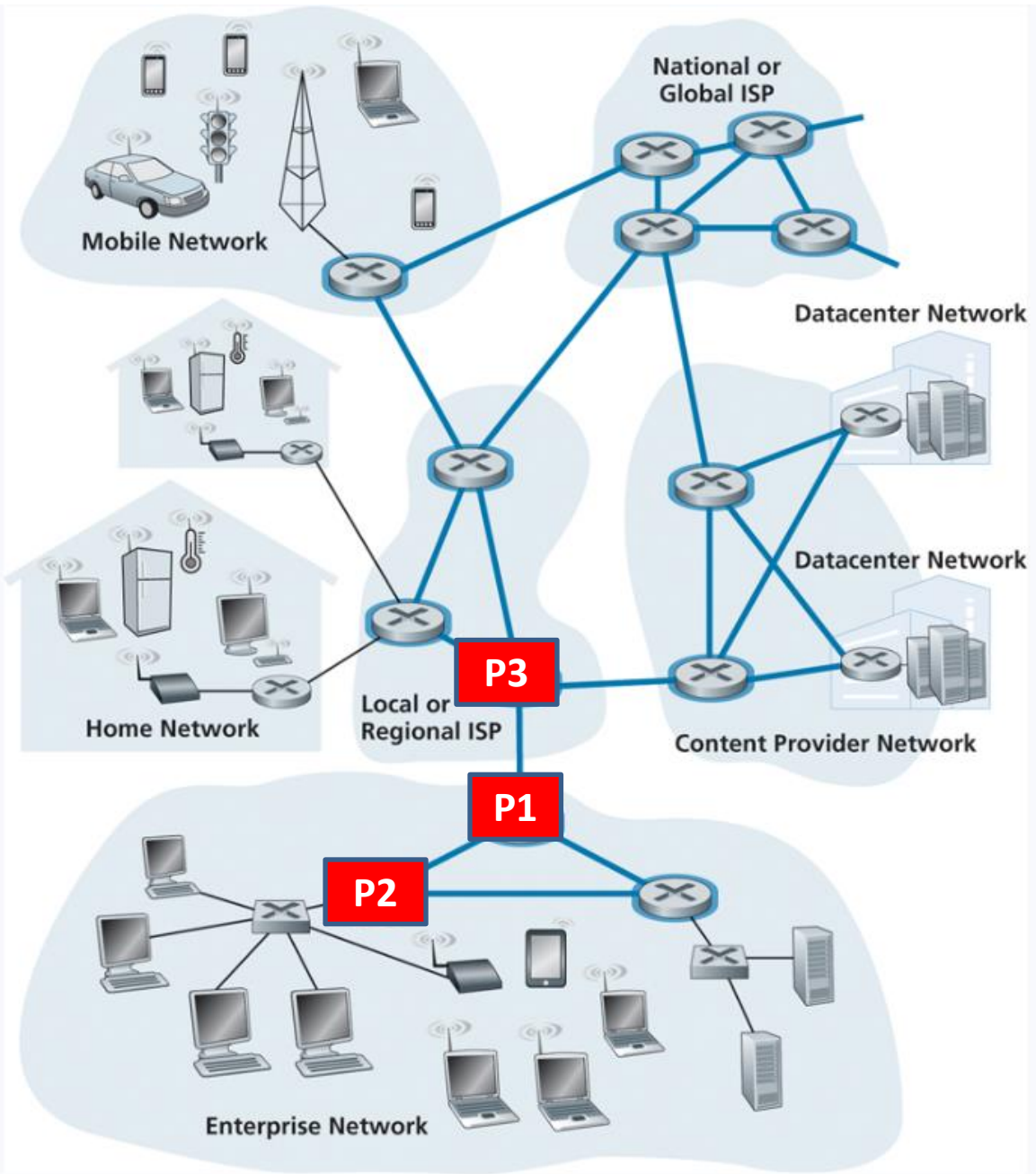


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P3

The Network Core



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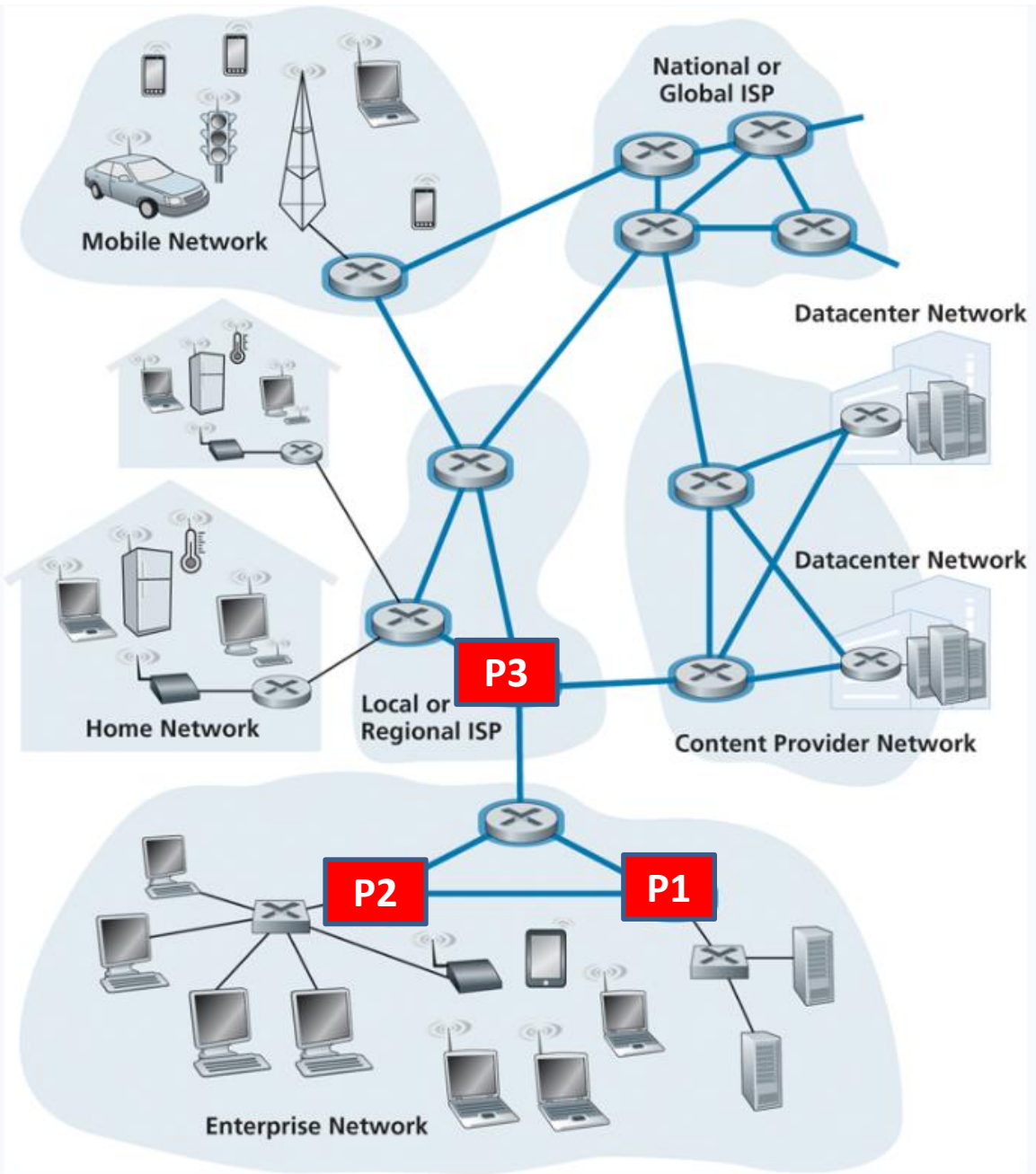


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P3

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P2

We must split it up!

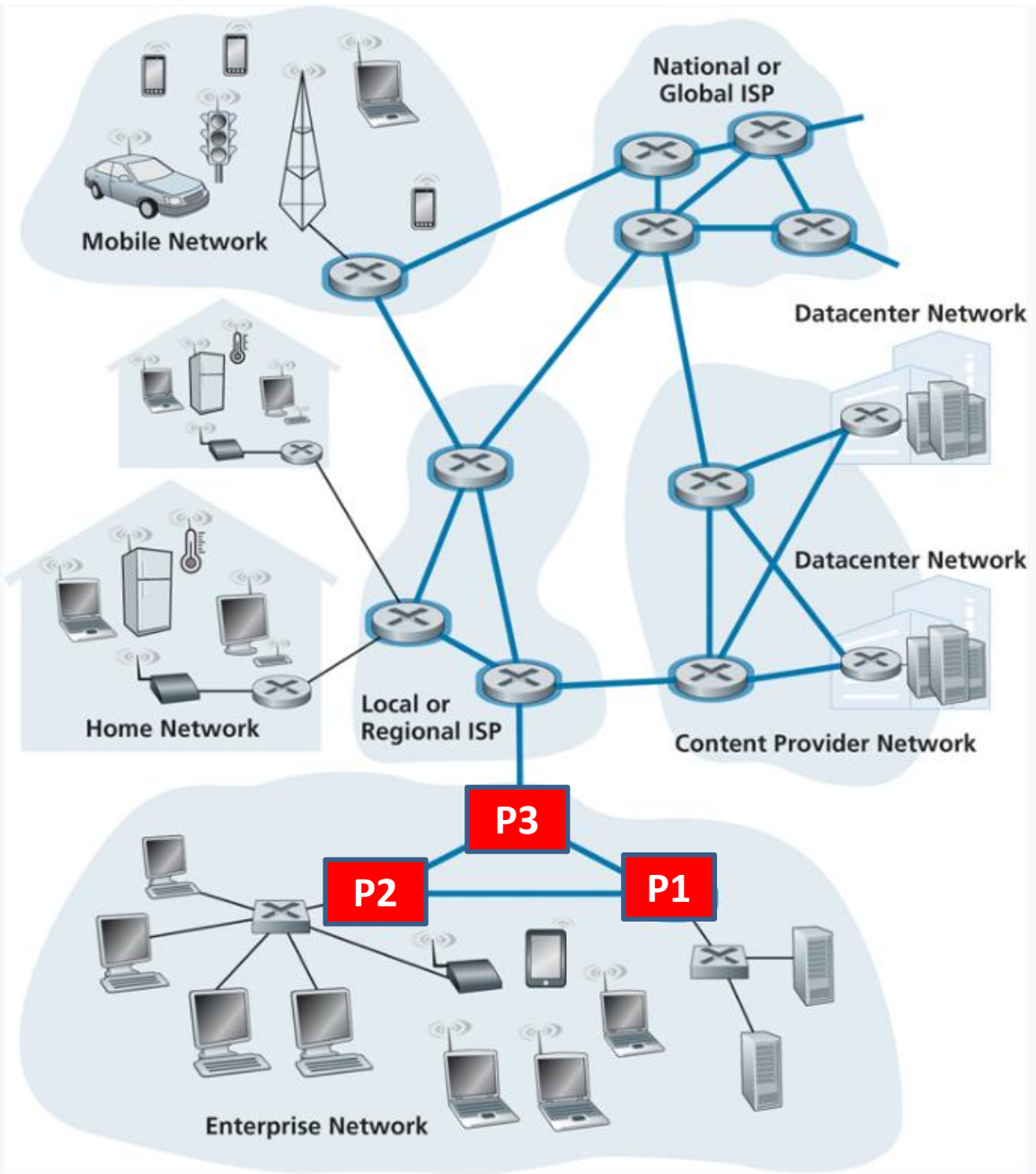
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P3

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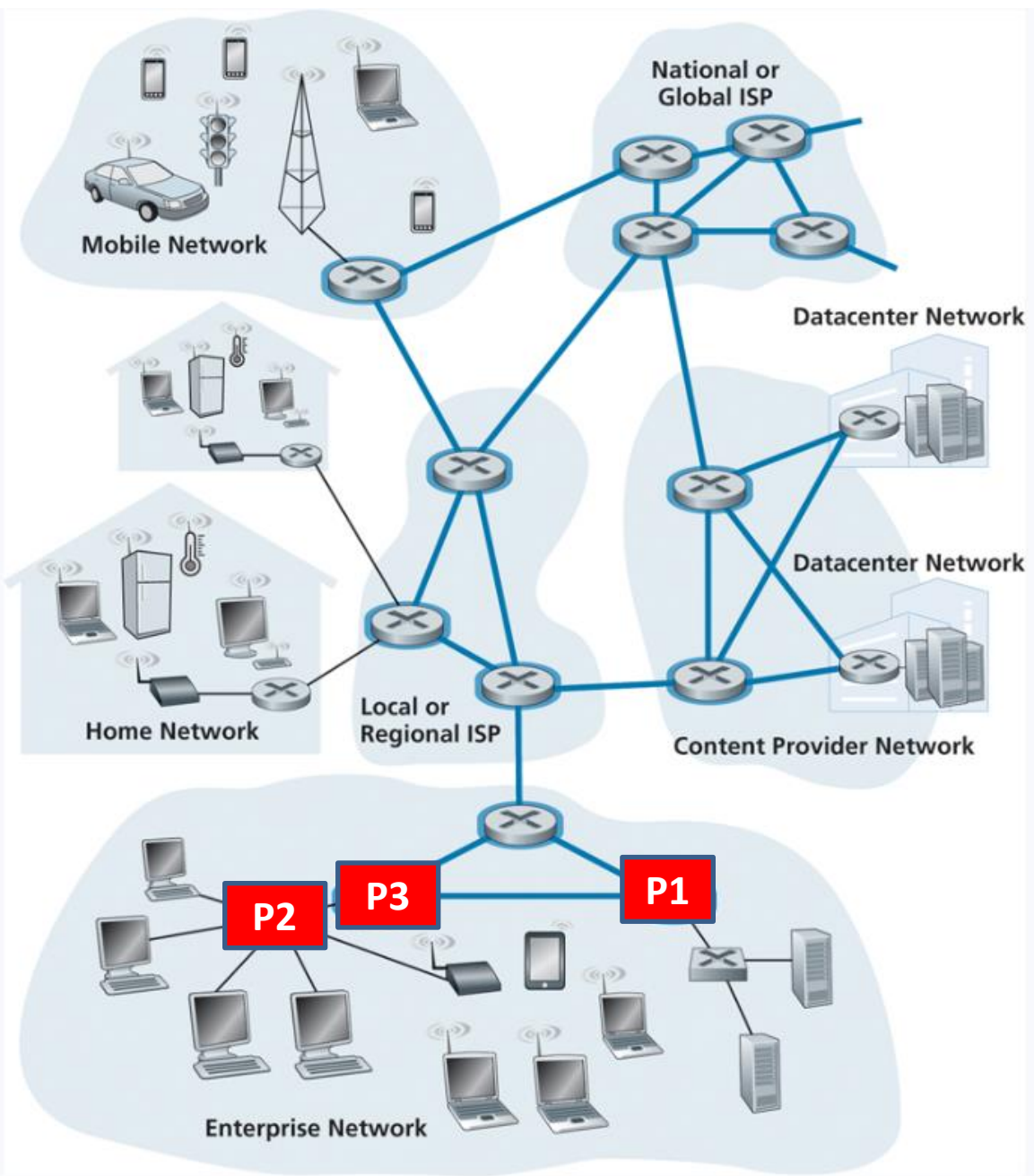
P2

We must split it up!



P3

The Network Core



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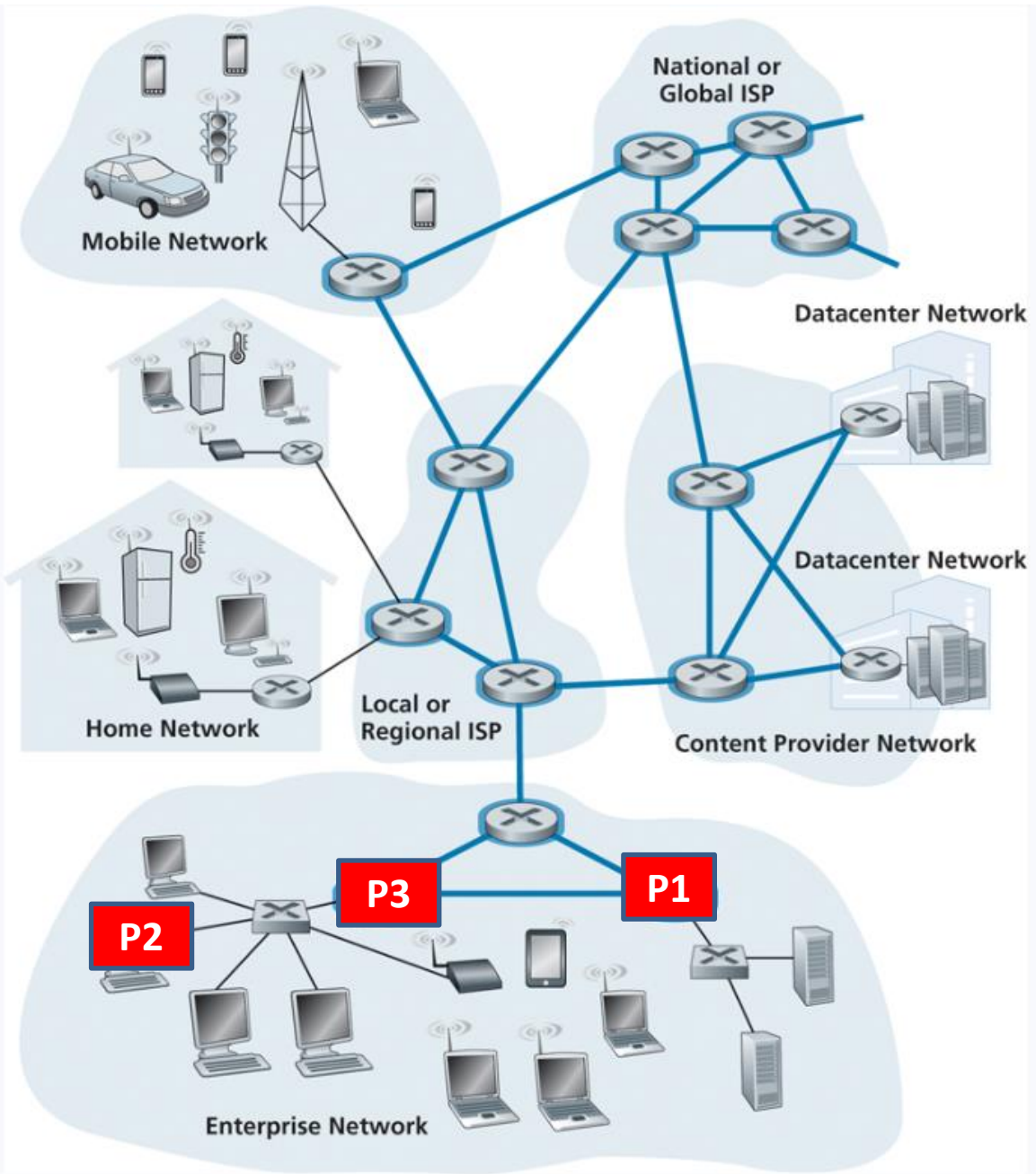
P2

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P3

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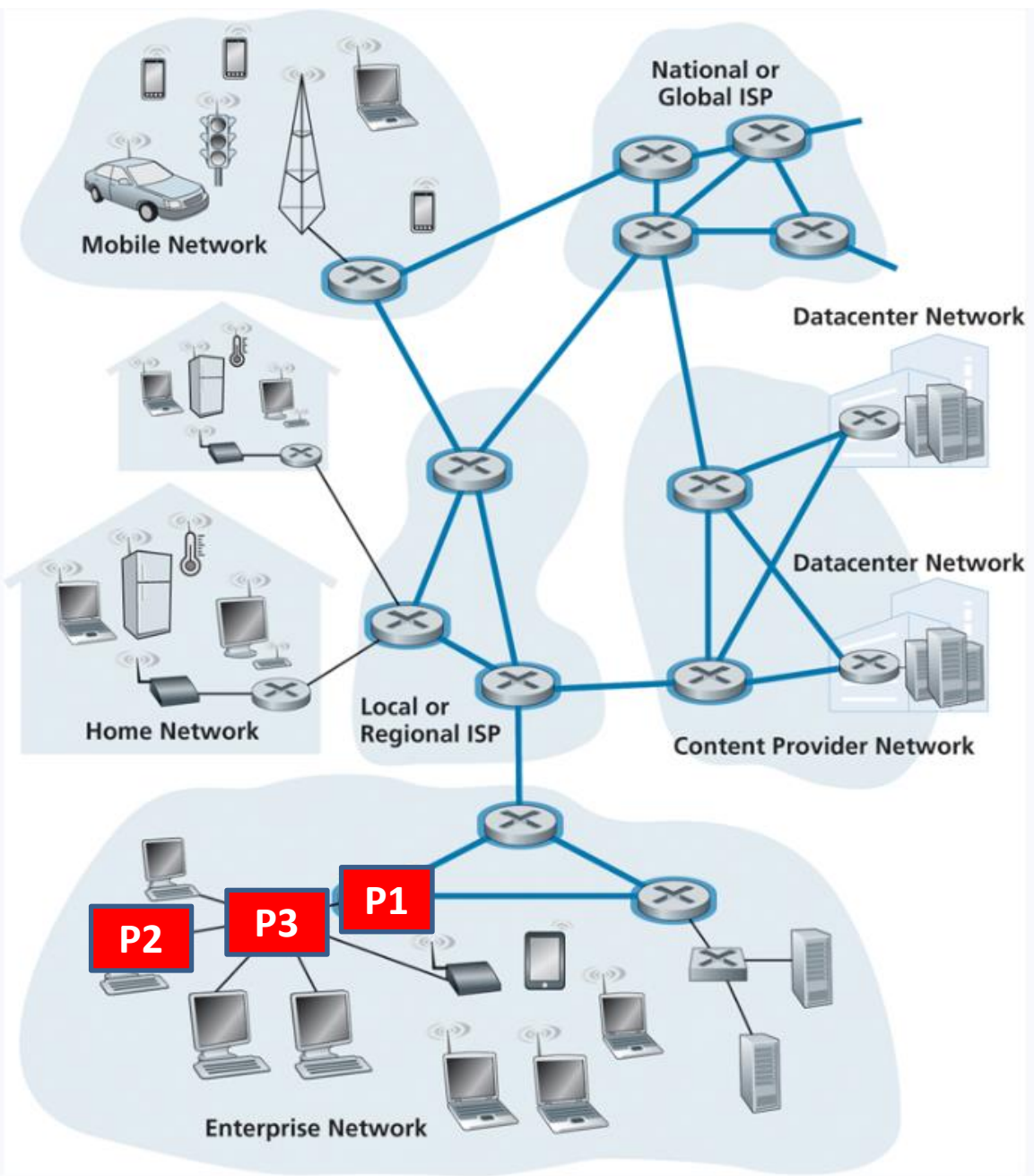
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P3

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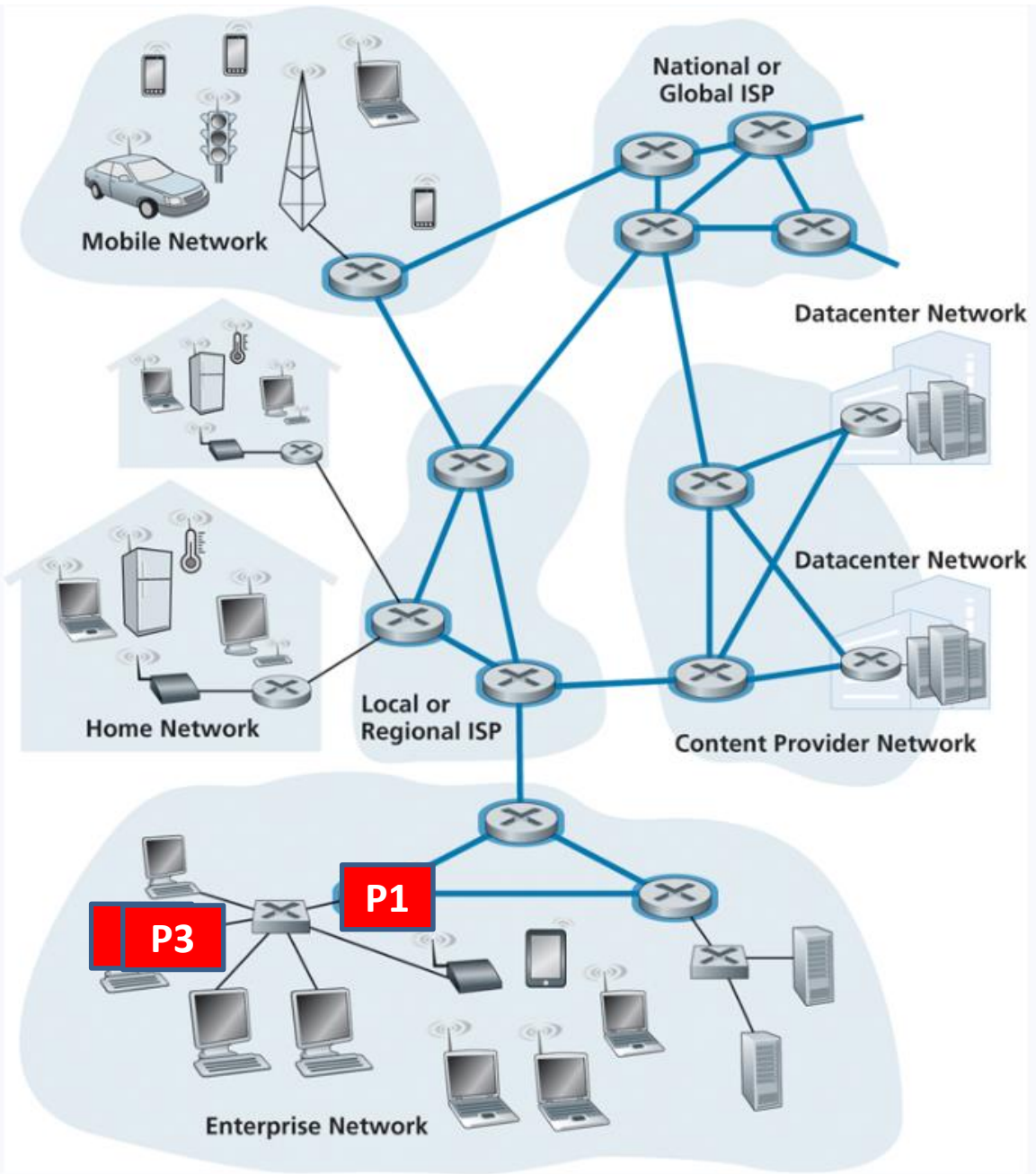
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P3

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P1

What if we are transmitting large pieces of data?



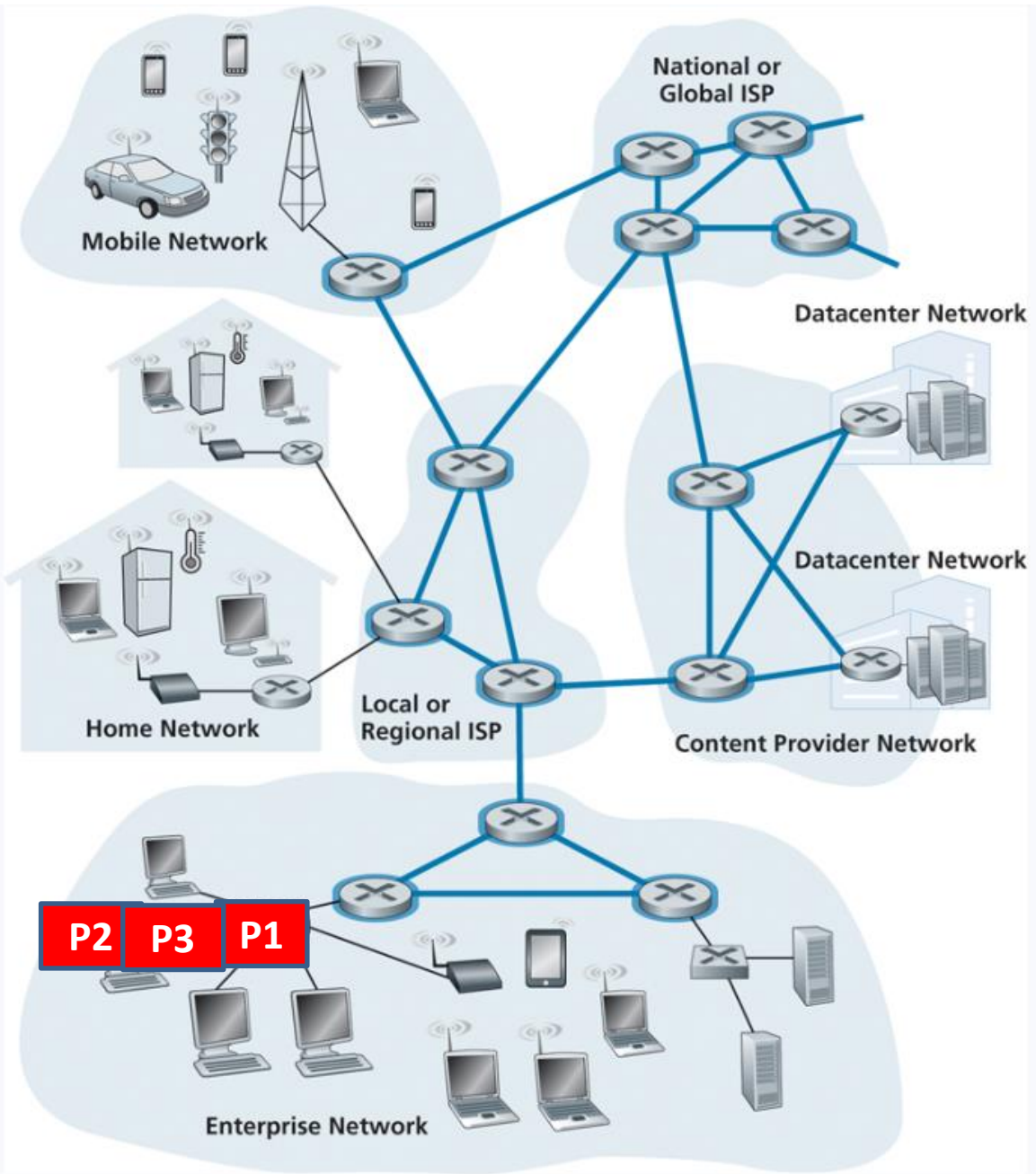
P2

We must split it up!



P3

The Network Core



Messages going from A to B
are split into **packets**

Packets are generally small, and cannot exceed a certain size



P1
What if we are transmitting large pieces of data?

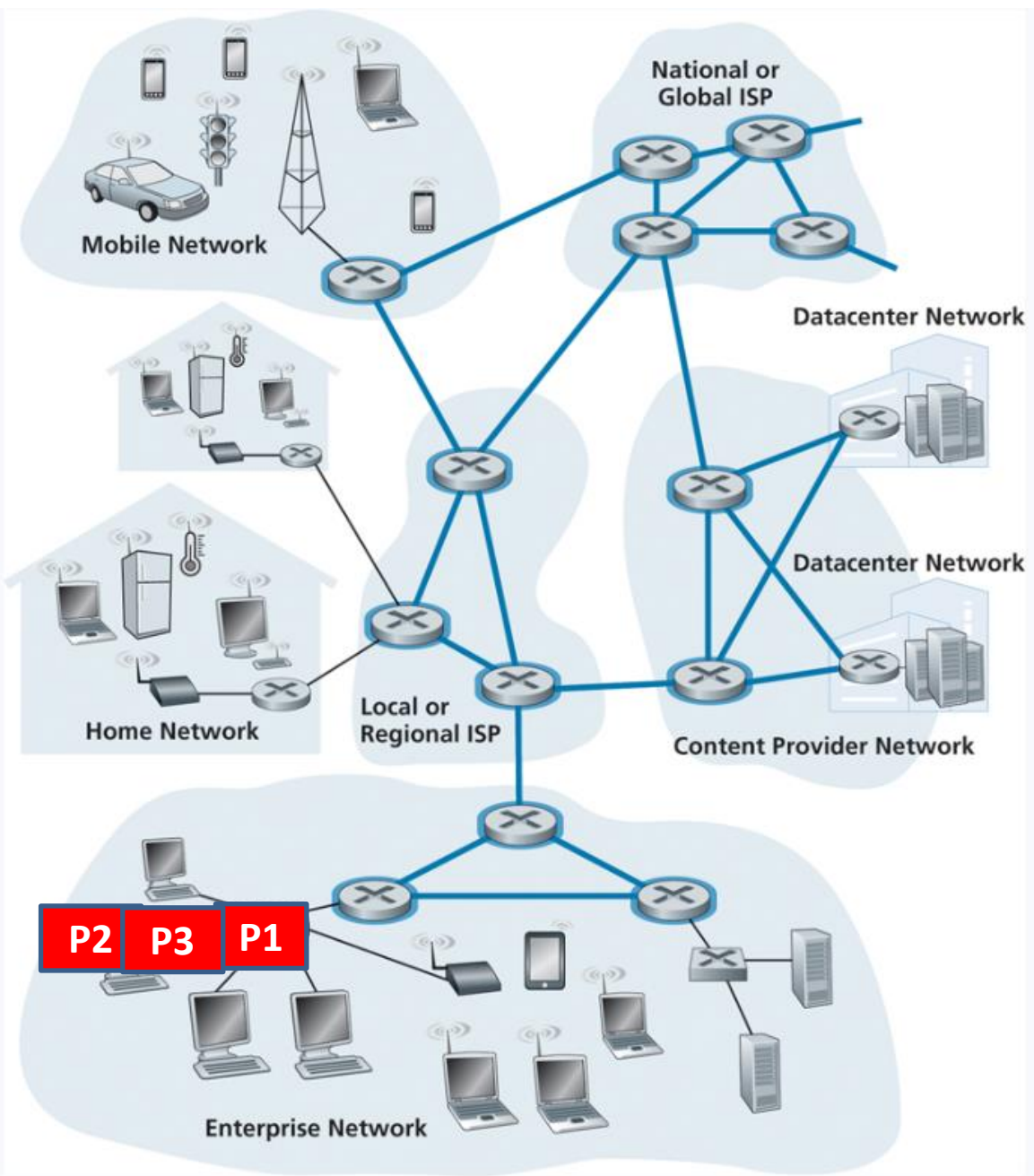


P2
We must split it up!



P3

The Network Core



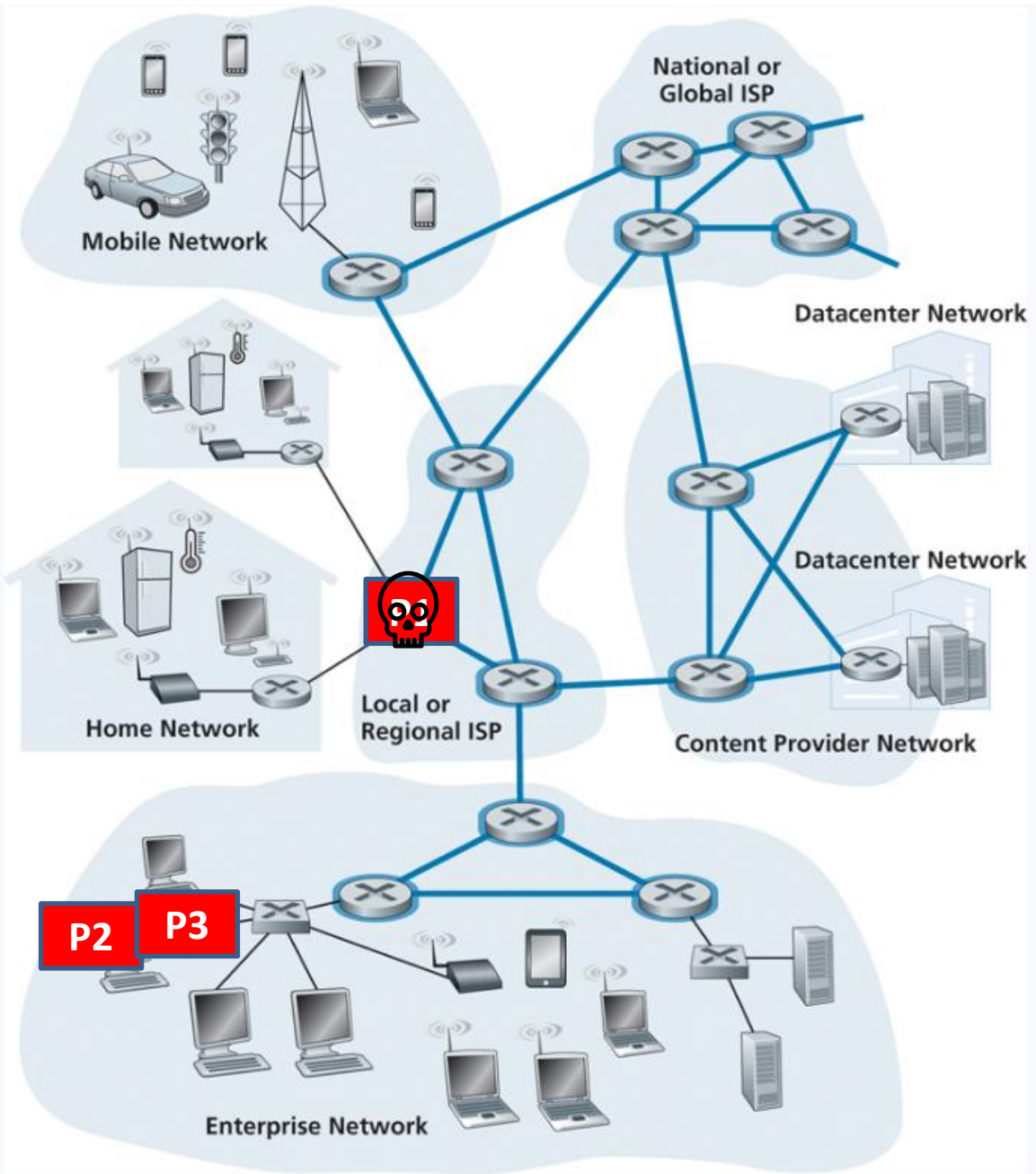
Messages going from A to B
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Final Result:



The Network Core



Messages going from A to B
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Lost, Discarded, Corrupt **P1**

To: Host A
John Paxton
192.42.98.11

From: Host B
Reese Pearsall
192.5.223.42

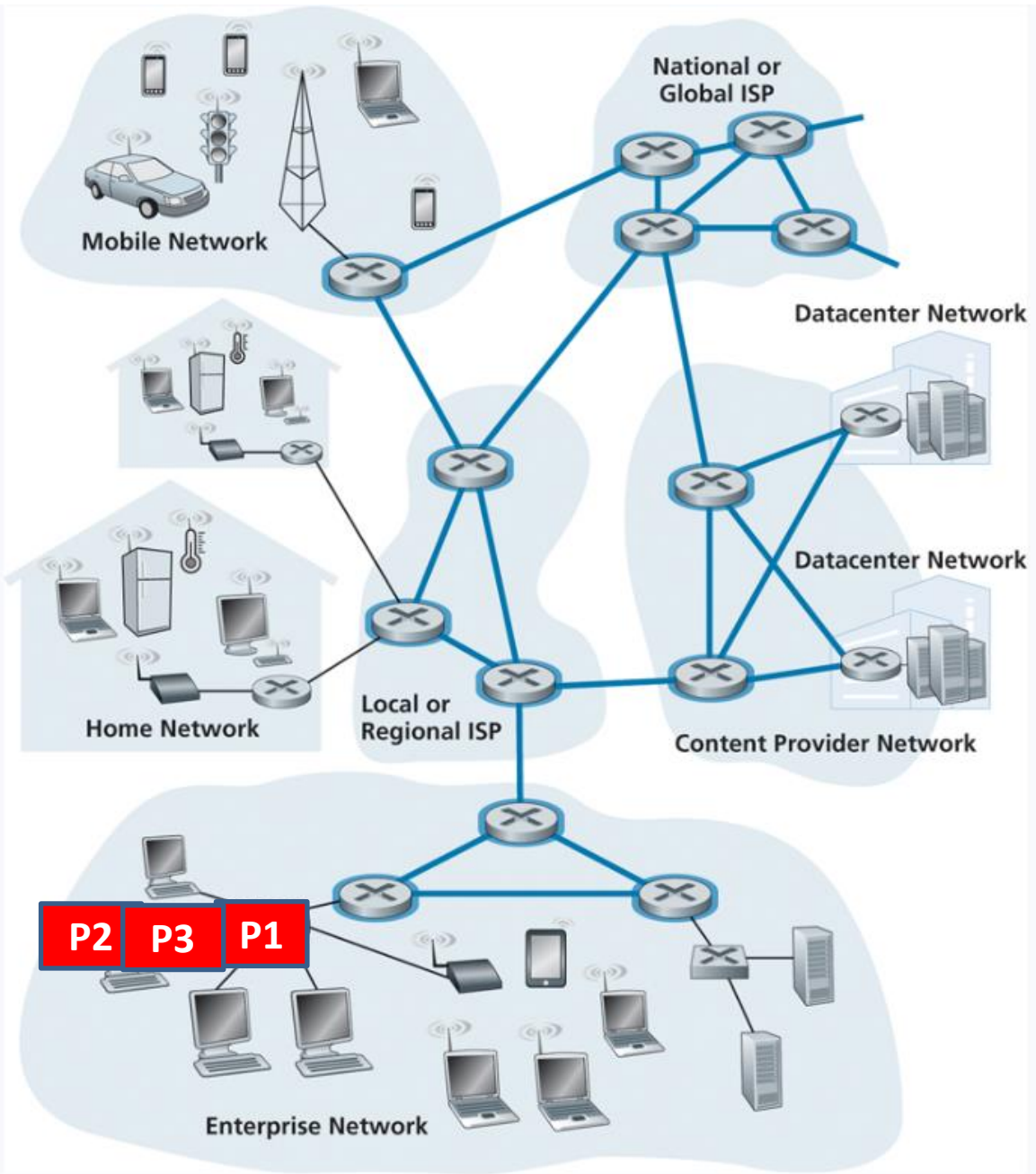
P2

To: Host A
John Paxton
192.42.98.11

From: Host B
Reese Pearsall
192.5.223.42

P3

The Network Core



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are split into **packets**

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Final Result:

To: Host A
John Paxton
192.42.98.11

From: Host B
Reese Pearsall
192.5.223.42

P2

To: Host A
John Paxton
192.42.98.11

From: Host B
Reese Pearsall
192.5.223.42

P3

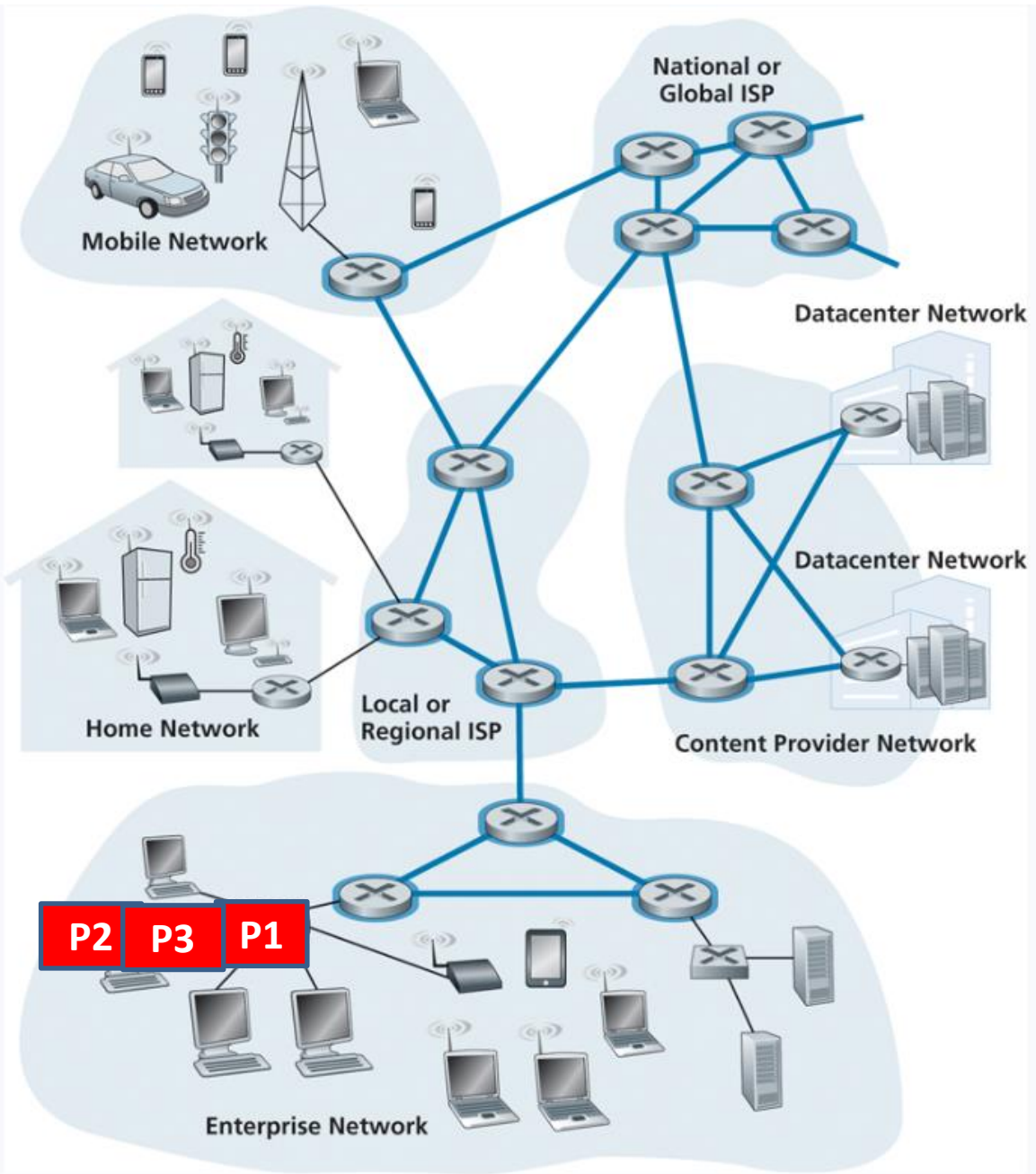
To: Host A
John Paxton
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P1

Solution?

The Network Core



Messages going from A to B
are split into **packets**

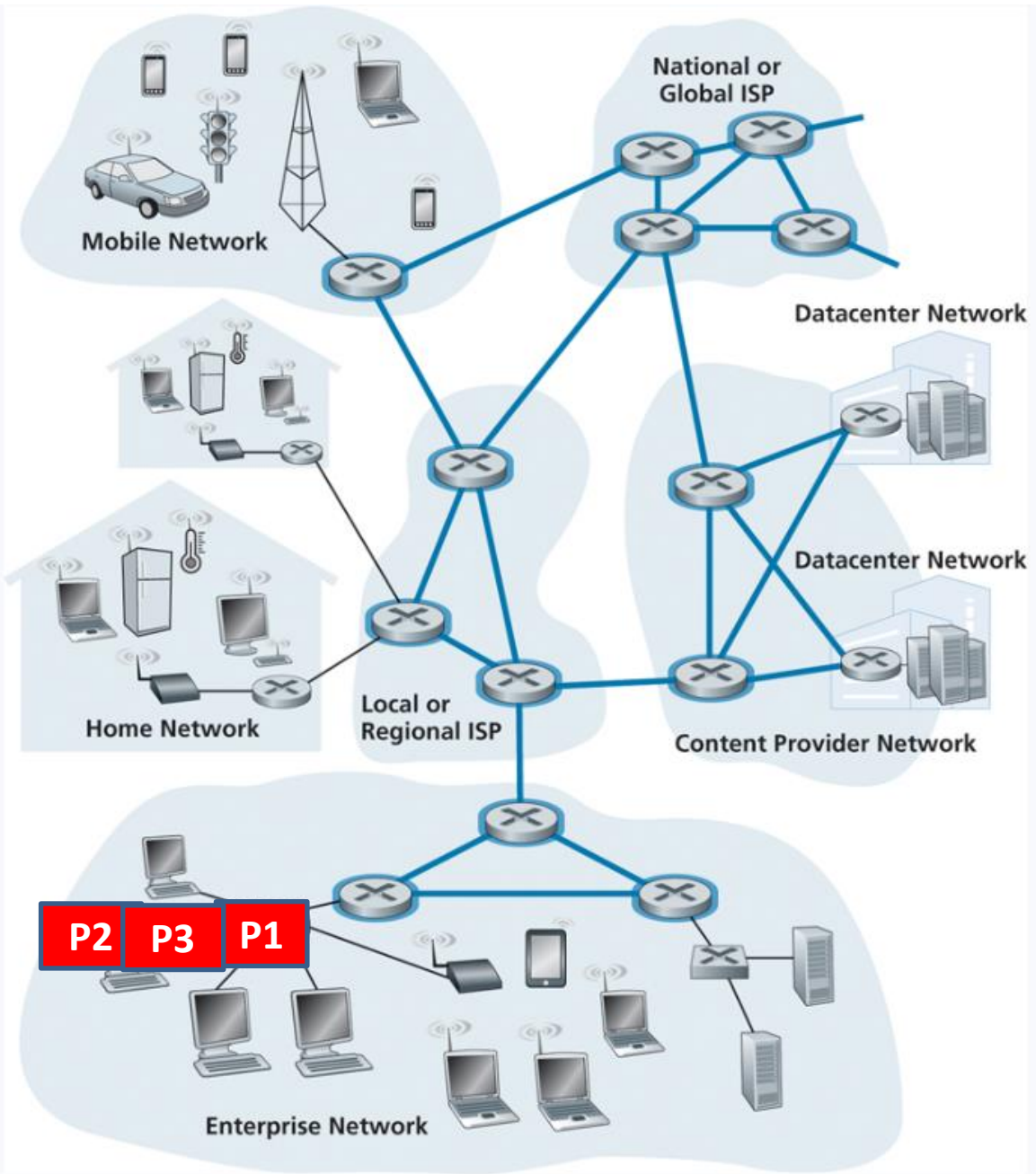
Packets are generally small, and cannot exceed a certain size

Final Result:



Solution?

The Network Core



Messages going from A to B
are split into **packets**

Packets are generally small, and cannot exceed a certain size

Final Result:

P2

1/3

To: Host A
John Paxton
192.42.98.11

From: Host B
Reese Pearsall
192.5.223.42

Solution?

P3

2/3

To: Host A
John Paxton
192.42.98.11

From: Host B
Reese Pearsall
192.5.223.42

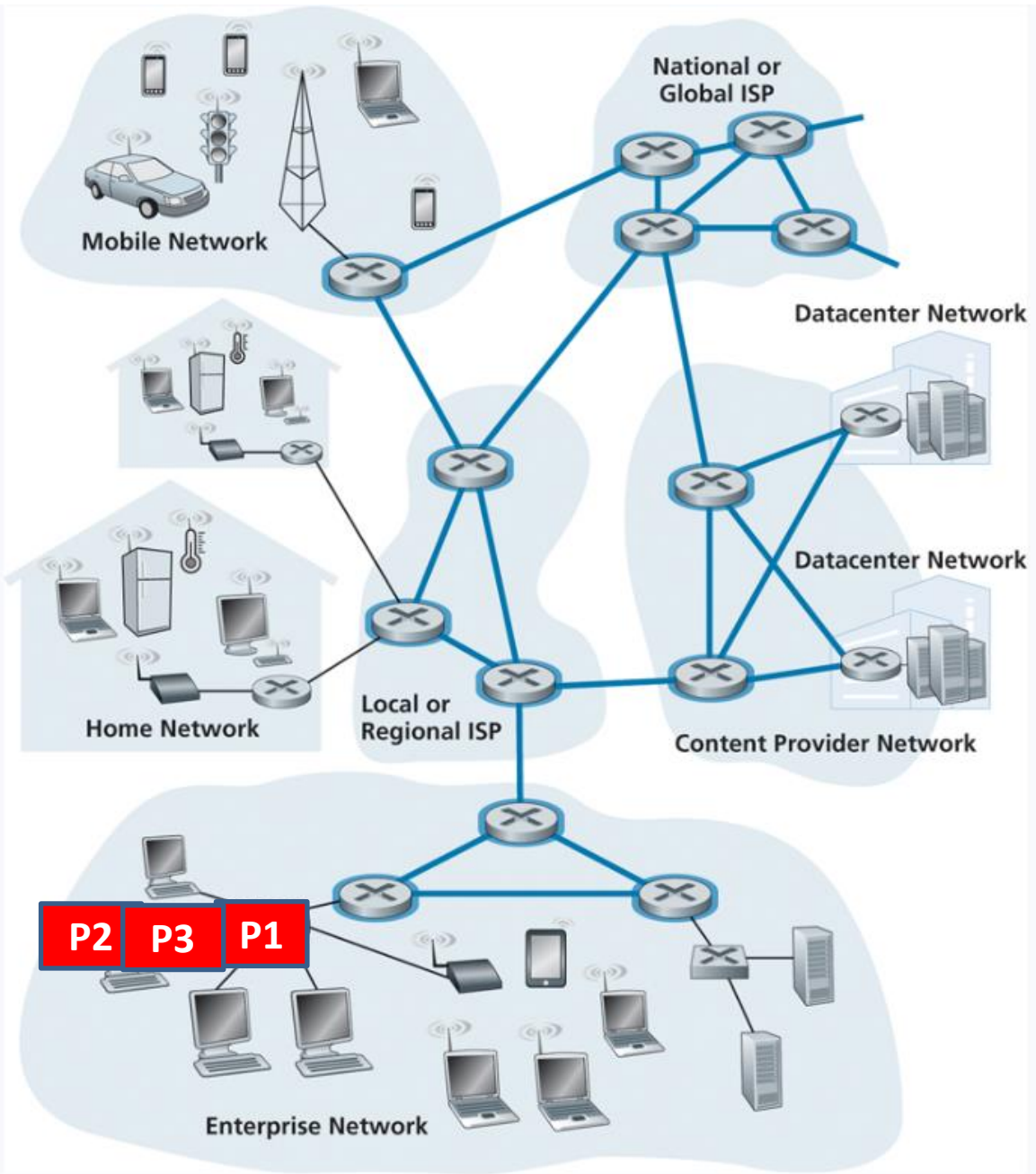
P1

3/3

To: Host A
John Paxton
192.42.98.11

From: Host B
Reese Pearsall
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The Network Core



Messages going from A to B
are split into **packets**

Packets are generally small, and cannot exceed a certain size

Final Result:

P2

1/3

To: Host A
John Paxton
192.42.98.11

From: Host B
Reese Pearsall
192.5.223.42

Solution?

P3

2/3

To: Host A
John Paxton
192.42.98.11

From: Host B
Reese Pearsall
192.5.223.42

P1

3/3

To: Host A
John Paxton
192.42.98.11

From: Host B
Reese Pearsall
192.5.223.42

Anatomy of a Packet

What a packet looks like depends on where it's at in its journey!



"Hello John."

Anatomy of a Packet

What a packet looks like depends on where it's at in its journey!

User-level message



"Hello John."

Anatomy of a Packet

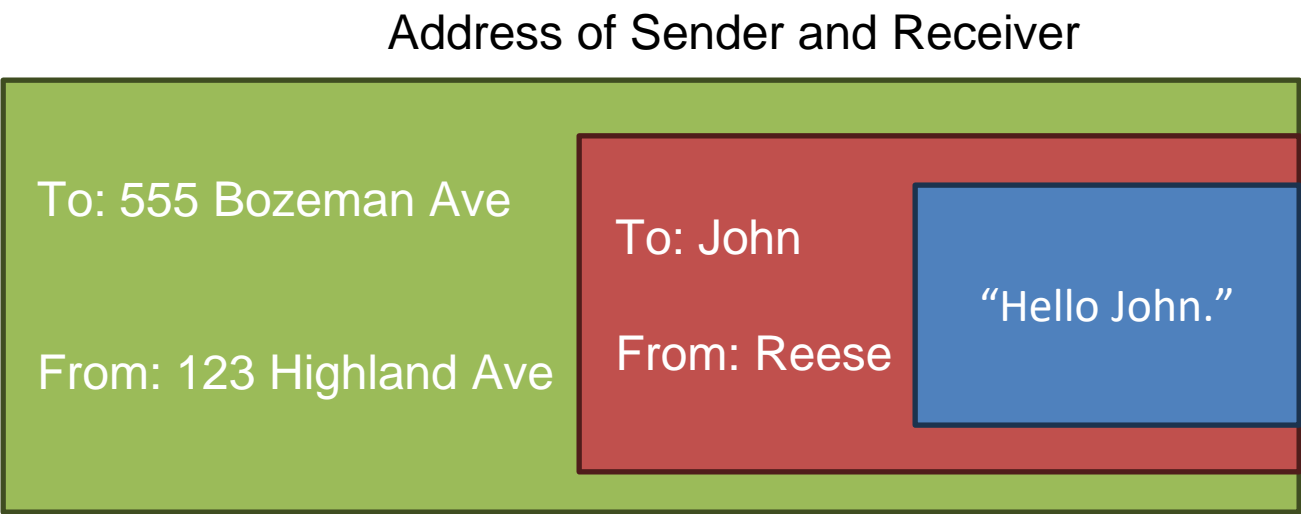
What a packet looks like depends on where it's at in its journey!

Intended receiver and sender of message



Anatomy of a Packet

What a packet looks like depends on where it's at in its journey!



Anatomy of a Packet

What a packet looks like depends on where it's at in its journey!

Specific location of sender and receiver's homes



Anatomy of a Packet

What a packet looks like depends on where it's at in its journey!

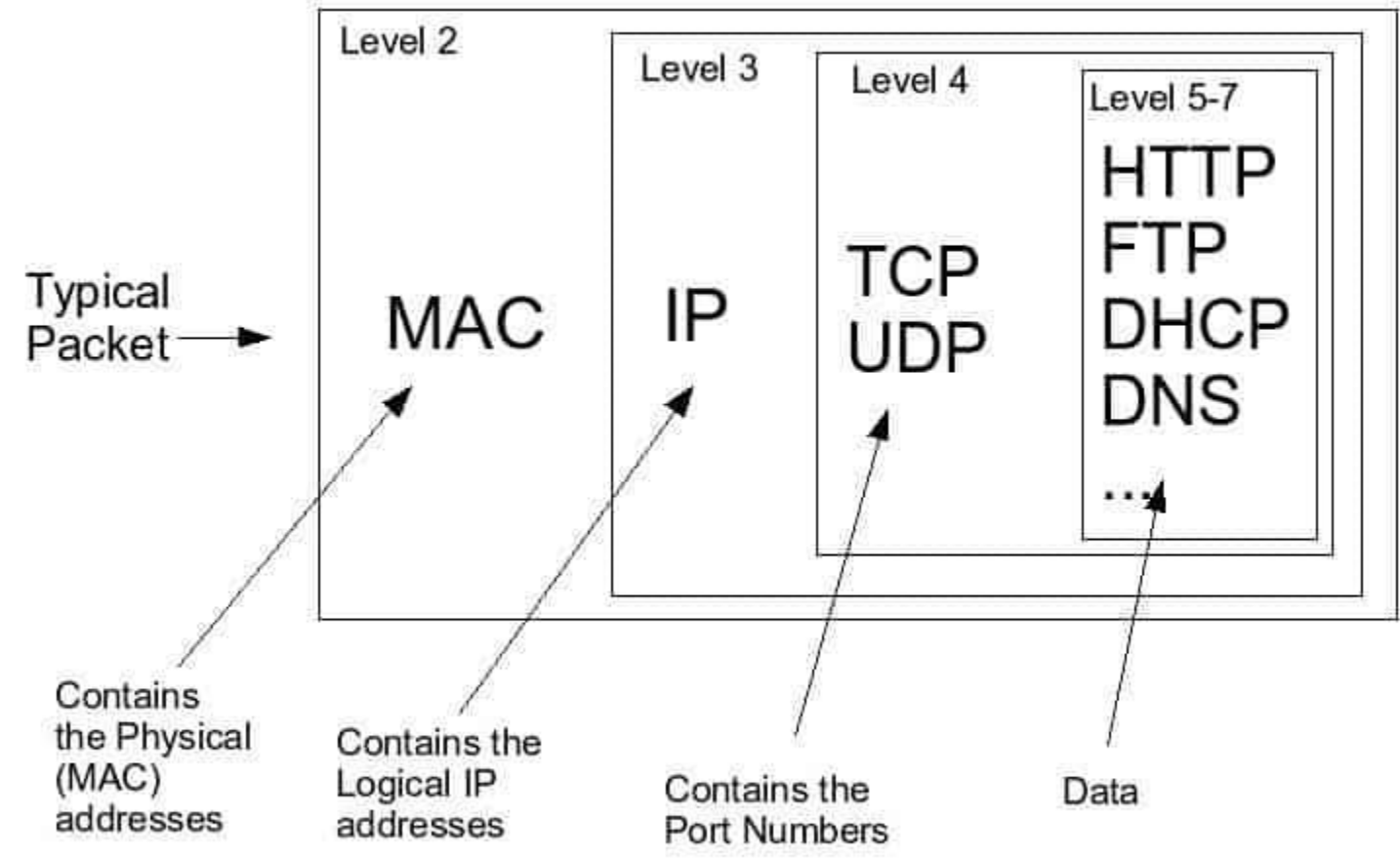
Specific location of sender and receiver's homes



Our original message gets **encapsulated** with many pieces of information

These pieces of information help make sure our mail get sent to the correct place

Anatomy of a Packet



It's a complicated system!

OSI Model

Open Systems Interconnection Model

Application Layer

Presentation Layer

Session Layer

Transport Layer

Network Layer

Data Link Layer

Physical Layer

Application Layer

Presentation Layer

Session Layer

Transport Layer

Network Layer

Data Link Layer

Physical Layer

OSI Model

Application Layer

Messages from Network Applications



Physical Layer

Bits being transmitted over a copper wire



Questions?