



universidade de aveiro
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Application Requirements and Networks

Redes de Comunicações 1

**Licenciatura em Engenharia de Computadores e
Informática**

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Applications

- **Elastics:** use the bandwidth that is available (eg: file transfer, e-mail, ...)
- **Inelastics:** need a minimum bandwidth (eg: voice, video, multimedia...)

Voice

- Inelastic
- Runs through UDP protocol
 - No guarantees of delivery and in order
- Can tolerate losses
- Does not tolerate delays, delays variation, and low bandwidths

Voice call

- No changes 
- 10% packet loss 
- 30% packet loss 
- Limited bandwidth to 1.5 KB 
- Limited bandwidth to 1 KB 

Videoconference

- **Inelastic**
- Runs through Real-time protocol, through UDP protocol
 - No guarantees of delivery and in order
- Cannot tolerate losses or low bandwidths
- Can tolerate delays or delays variation if buffering is applied

Videoconference

- 1% packet loss








- 5% packet loss



Recorded audio

- Inelastic
- Can run through TCP or UDP
- Can tolerate losses
- Does not tolerate delays, delays variation, and low bandwidths

Recorded audio

- Music with bitrate of 128 Kbps
 - No changes 
- 5% packet loss 
- 15% packet loss 
- Delay of 200 ms 
- Limited bandwidth to 10 KB 

File Transfer

- Elastic
- Run through TCP, with guaranteed delivery in order
- File size 66.1 Mbits
- Time transfer 2 mins, with bandwidth 900 KB/s

File transfer

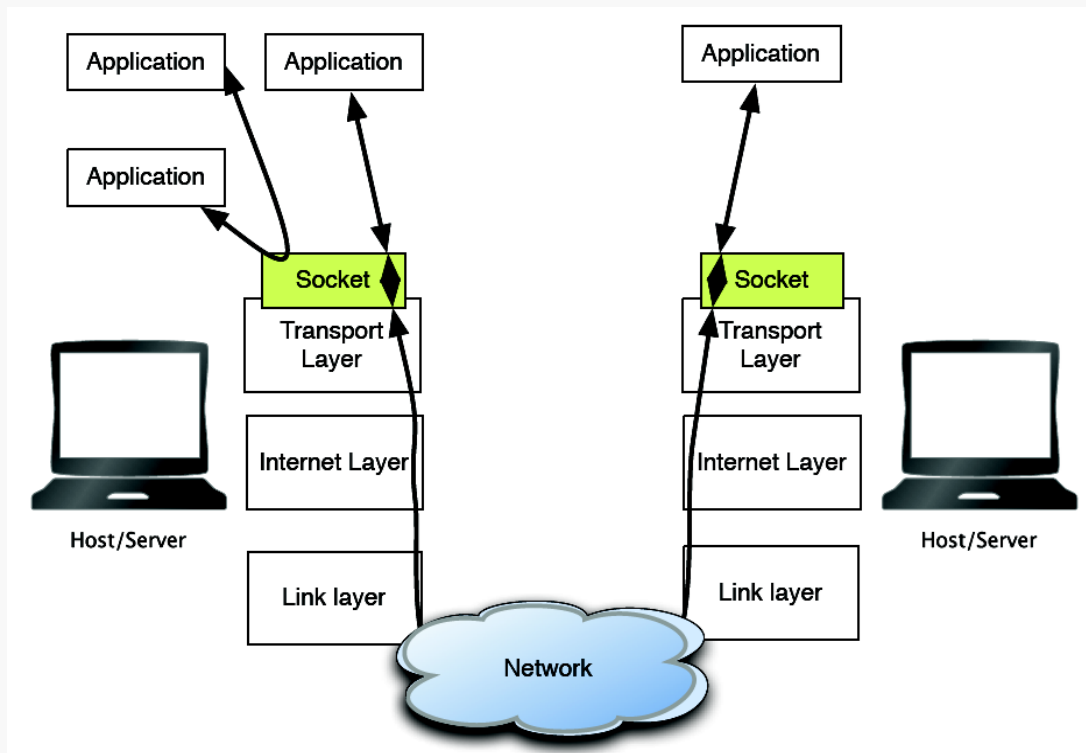
| Delay (ms) | %Losses | %Duplic | Bandwidth (B/s) | Transmission time (min) |
|------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 50 | ----- | ----- | 150 000 | 12 |
| 100 | ---- | ----- | 50 000 | 36 |
| ----- | 5 | ----- | 150 000 | 12 |
| ----- | 15 | ----- | 1 500 | Long time |
| ----- | ----- | 10 | 900 000 | 2 |
| ----- | ----- | 50 | 790 000 | 5 |

How to connect Machines?

Sockets and Network Programming

Sockets (1)

- **Inter-process communication mechanism**
 - Either local or remote processes
- **Provide an abstraction for processes to exchanging information**
 - Follows a client/server paradigm.



Sockets (2)

- **A Socket is identified by**

- Family: AF_INET (IPv4), AF_INET6 (IPv6) and many other less common.
 - Defines the address structure.
 - Defines also the communications layer (e.g. IP version).
- Type: Determines what transport protocol is used.
 - UDP – Connectionless (SOCK_DGRAM).
 - TCP – Connection oriented (SOCK_STREAM).
 - RAW – Direct access to a layer of the stack (SOCK_RAW).
 - build different protocols, ping command, etc.
- Address: local address (IP or path)
 - Also remote address if connection oriented
- Port: Local port 0-65535
 - Also remote port if connection oriented

- **Restriction**

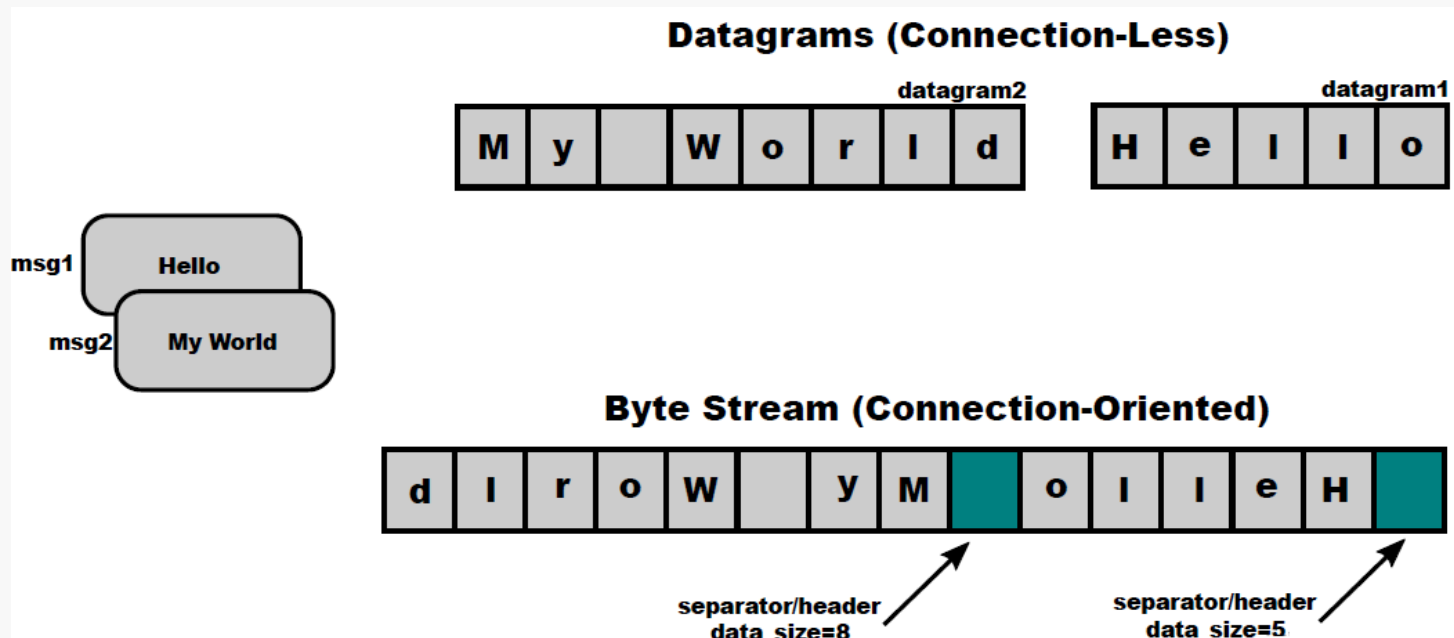
- 1 socket per Address, per Port, per Protocol, per Family, per Host

Sockets (3)

- **AF_INET/AF_INET6 families**
 - Allows communication between processes on any IP/IPv6 enabled machine.
 - Endpoints can be on local or remote machines
 - ➔ 127.0.0.1 or ::1 for the localhost
- **A Socket must be “Bound” to a local IP/PORT**
 - Sockets can be bound to a specific address or to any address
 - ➔ e.g. 192.168.0.1 (only listens in this address)
 - ➔ e.g. 0.0.0.0 (listens in all active addresses and broadcast)
 - bind() method can be used to associate a Socket to a local IP/Port.

Byte Stream vs. Datagrams

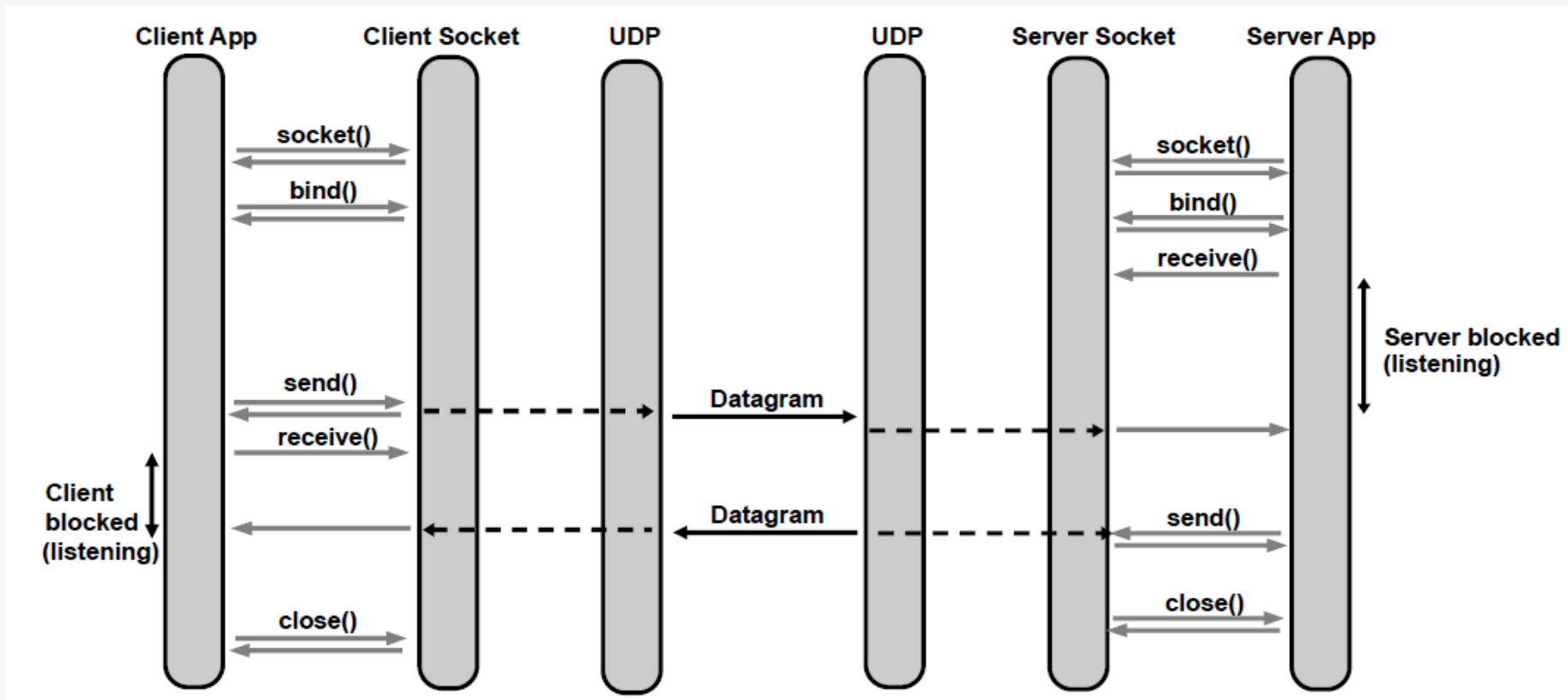
- **TCP needs application-level message separators (headers).**
 - Must contain size information of each “independent” data chunk in the bytestream.



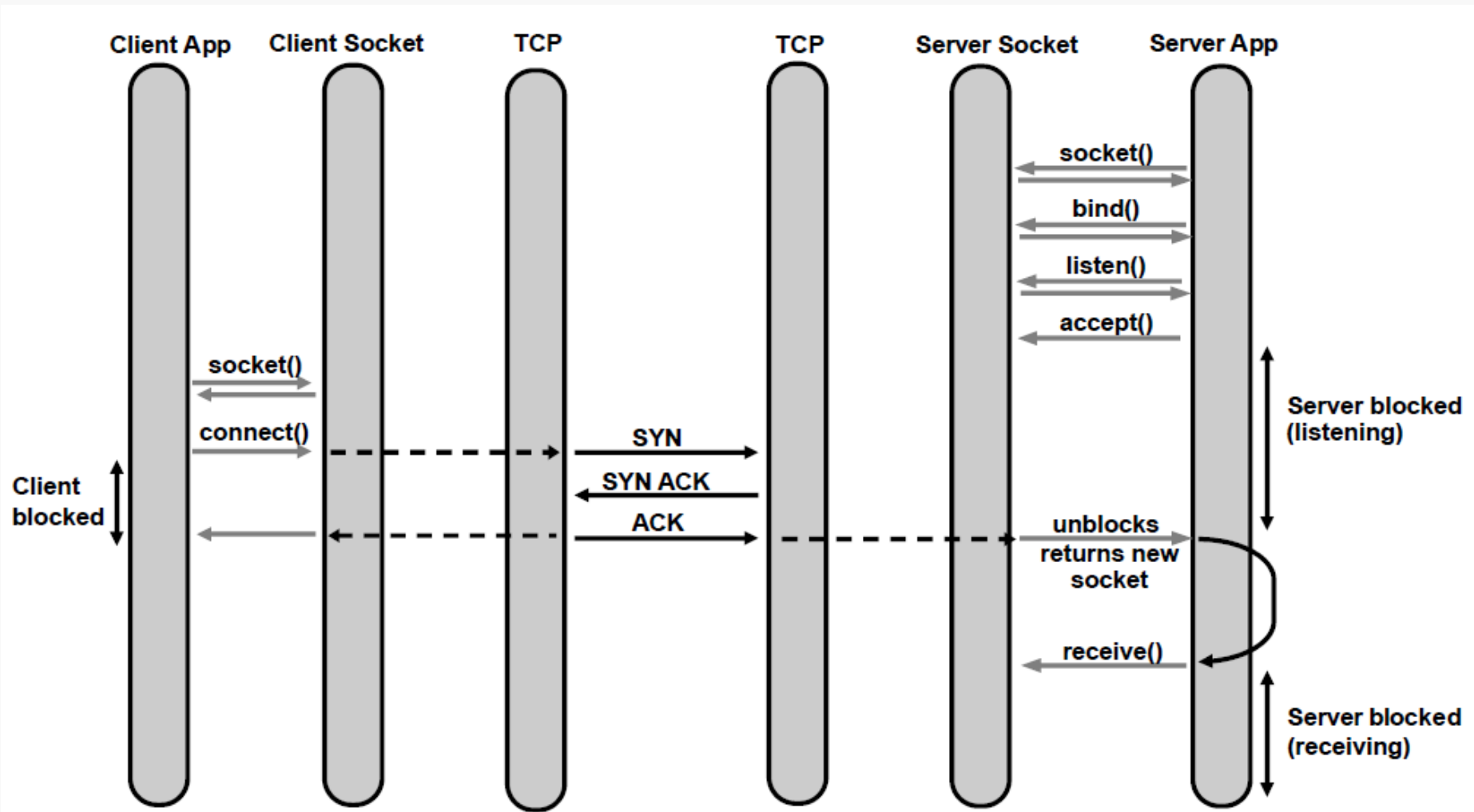
Socket IO / Blocking

- **Socket Operations are Blocking**
 - They block until:
 - ➔ Packet is fully sent,
 - ➔ Client is accepted,
 - ➔ Packet is received,
 - ➔ Etc...
 - Can be set to non-blocking.
 - ➔ Program flow must take that in consideration.

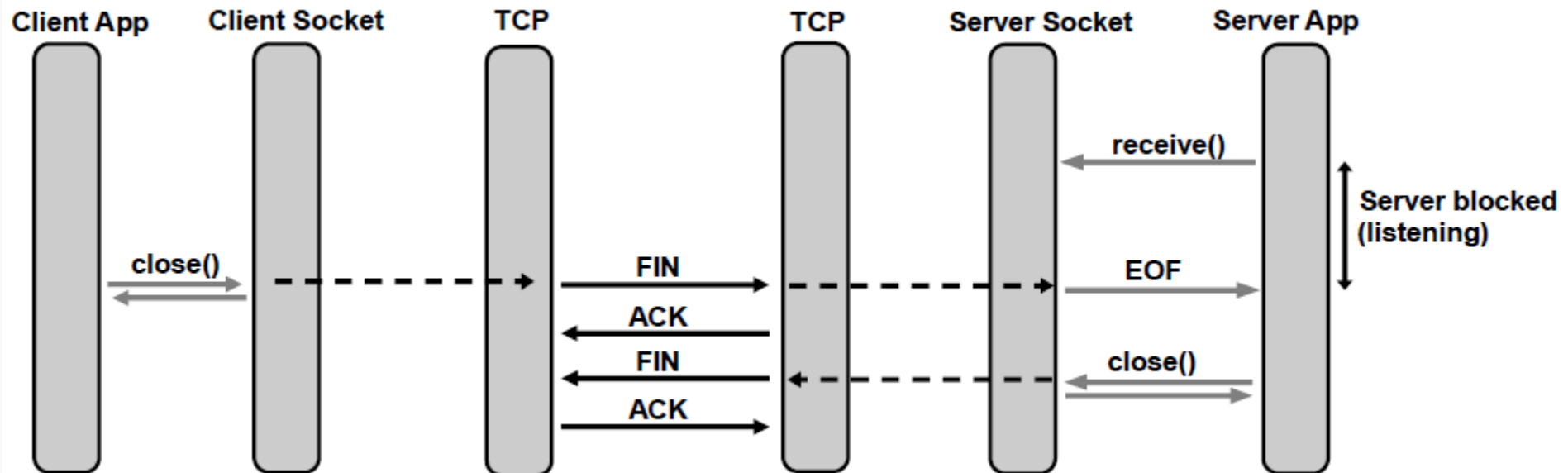
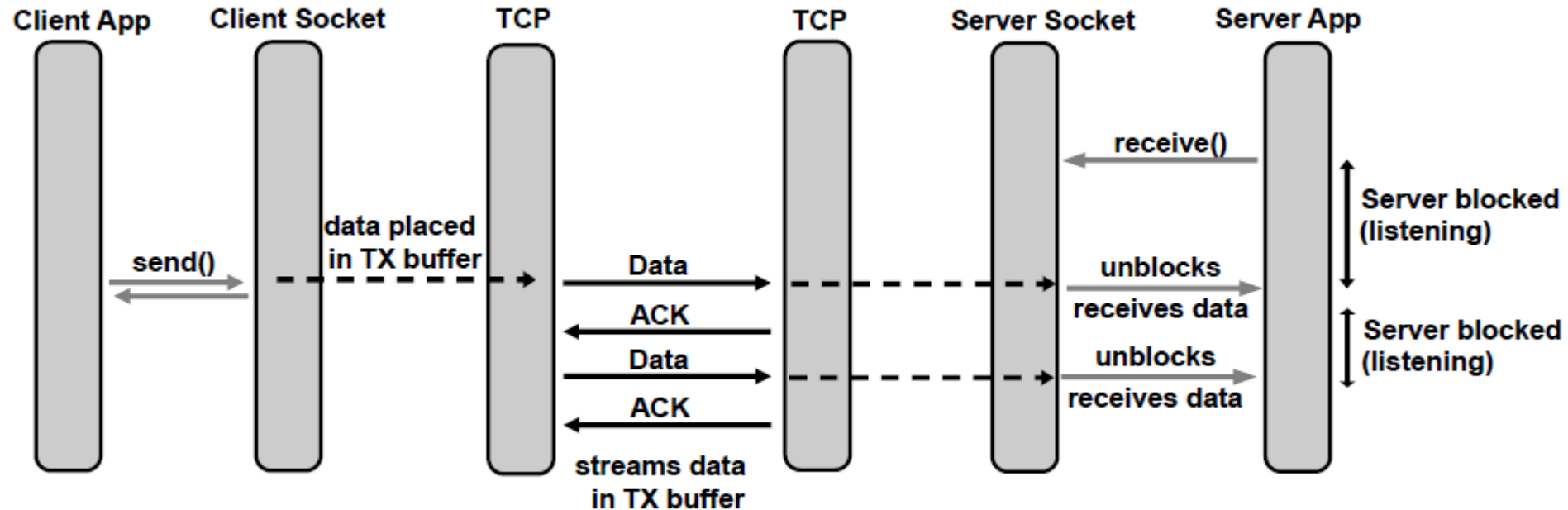
Connection-Less



Connection-Oriented (1)



Connection-Oriented (2)



Non-Blocking IO

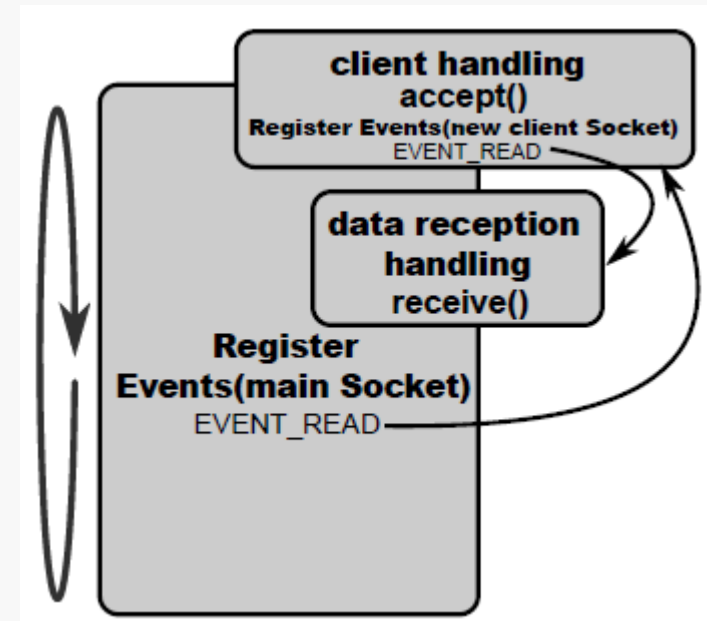
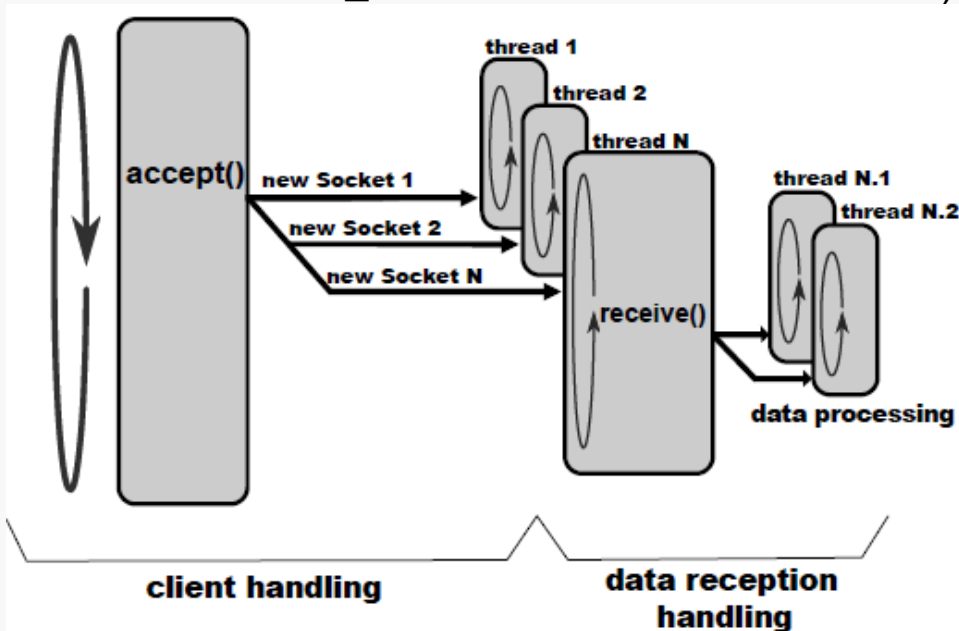
- **Solutions for Socket Operations Blocking**

- **Threads**

- ➔ Multiple parallel processes can be used to process simultaneous connections.
 - ➔ Most solutions used (and still use) IO operations with multiple threads.

- **Selector**

- ➔ Socket is set to non-blocking.
 - ➔ Actions are performed upon the detection of predefined socket events (e.g., EVENT_READ – data available to read).



Textual vs. Binary Structure

• Textual

- Pure text (format based on CSV, TSV, newline, ...), HTML, JSON, XML
- Larger messages and higher processing times.
 - Higher Bandwidth, CPU and Memory requirements.
 - Constrains utilization in high performance applications.

• Binary Structure

- Defined by the protocol stack (definition of formats and methodologies).
- Faster at all levels.
- Little/Big Endian concerns.
 - Must depend on platform and/or be defined by the protocol stack.

Message data has **42 bytes**

```
{"msg_id":21654,  
"values":[12, 45, 109]  
}
```

vs.

Structure format

- **uint16 msg_id**
- **uint8 num_values**
- **uint8 values[]**

Message data
has **6 bytes**

- **0x5496**
- **0x03**
- **0x0C 0x2D 0x6D**