CSCI-351
Network Fundamentals

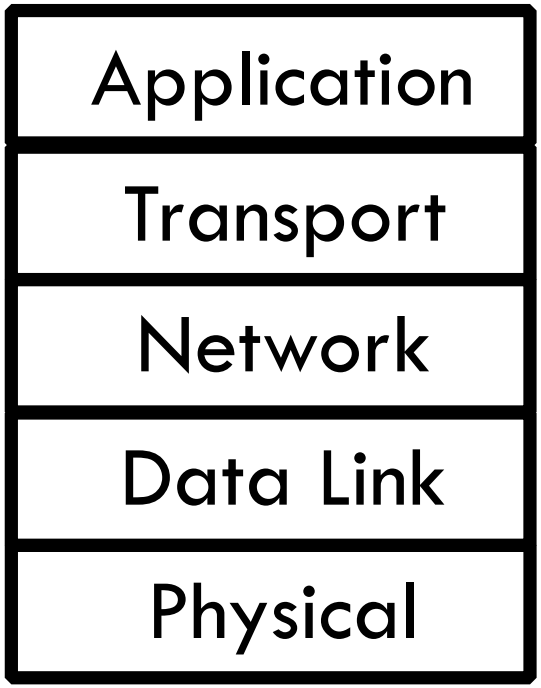
Lecture 3: Internet Architecture (Layer cake and an hourglass)

The slide is built with the help of Prof. Alan Mislove, Christo Wilson, and David Choffnes's class

Recap

2

Okay, what are we going to study?



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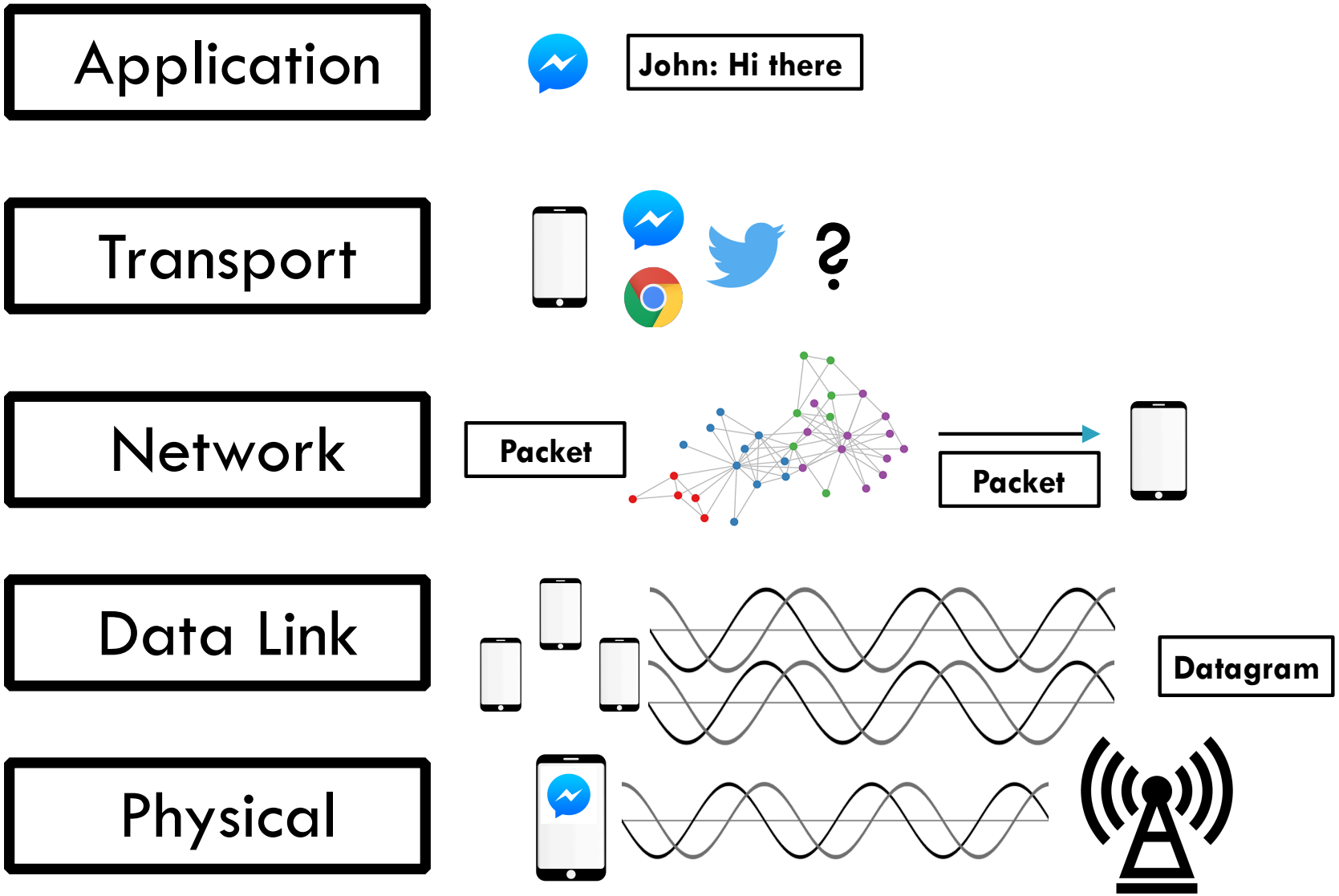


CSCI-351
Data communication and Networks

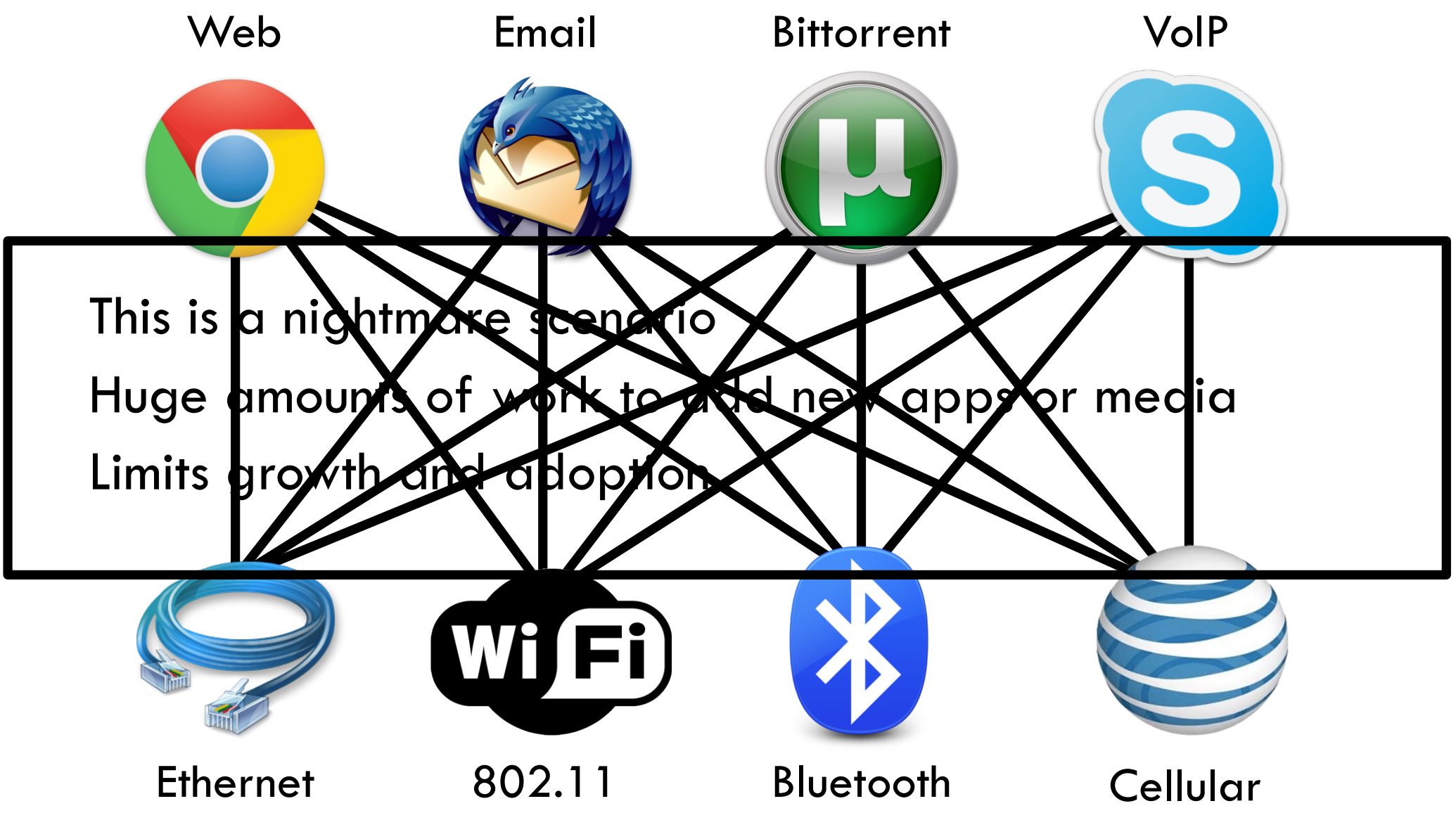
Lecture 3: Internet Architecture (Big picture of how Internet works)

The slide is built with the help of Prof. Alan Mislove, Christo Wilson, and David Choffnes's class

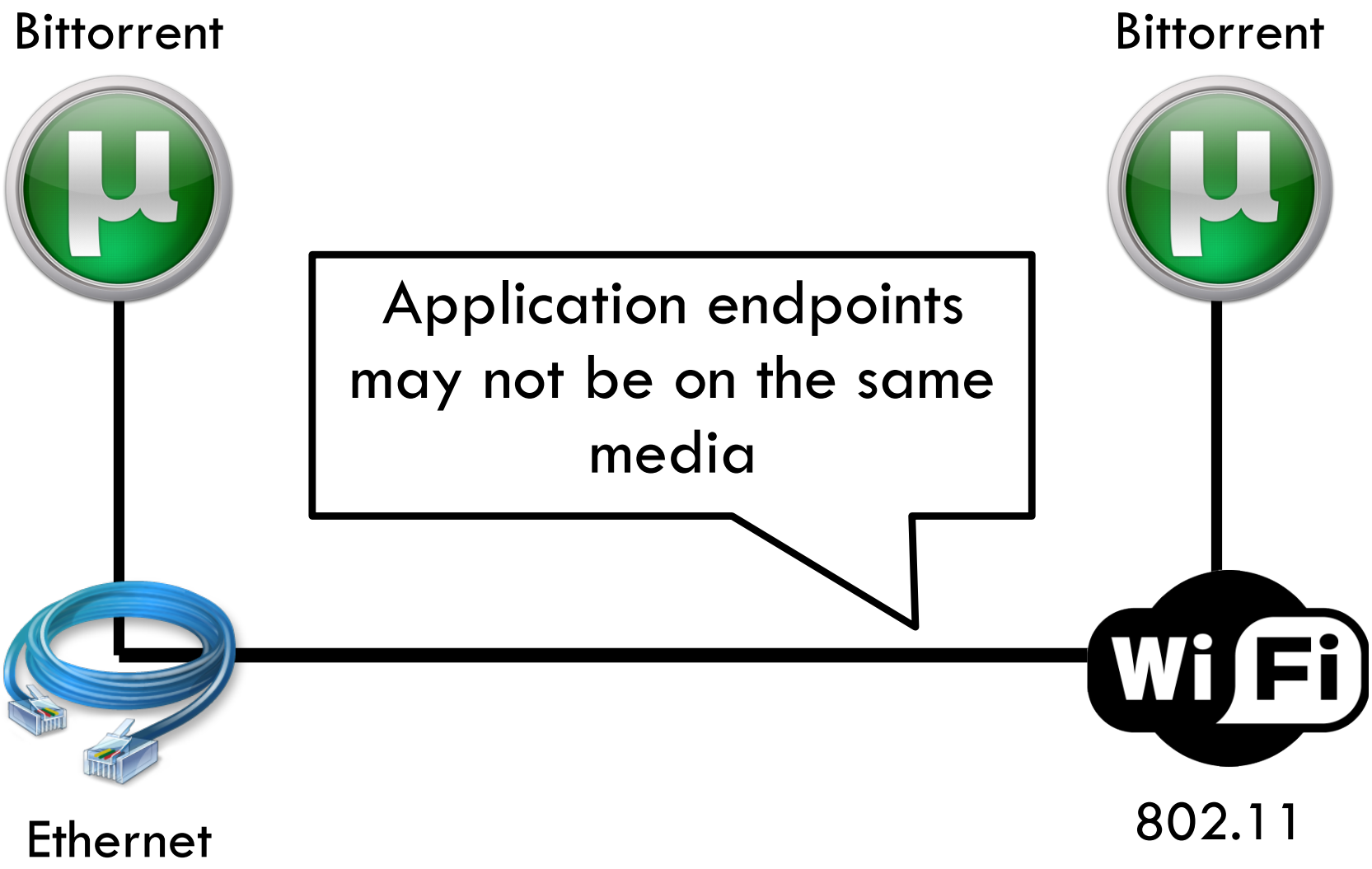
Organizing Network Functionality

- Networks are built from many components
  - Networking technologies
    - Ethernet, Wifi, Bluetooth, Fiber Optic, Cable Modem, DSL
  - Network styles
    - Circuit switch, packet switch
    - Wired, Wireless, Optical, Satellite
  - Applications
    - Email, Web (HTTP), FTP, BitTorrent, VoIP
- How do we make all this stuff work together?!

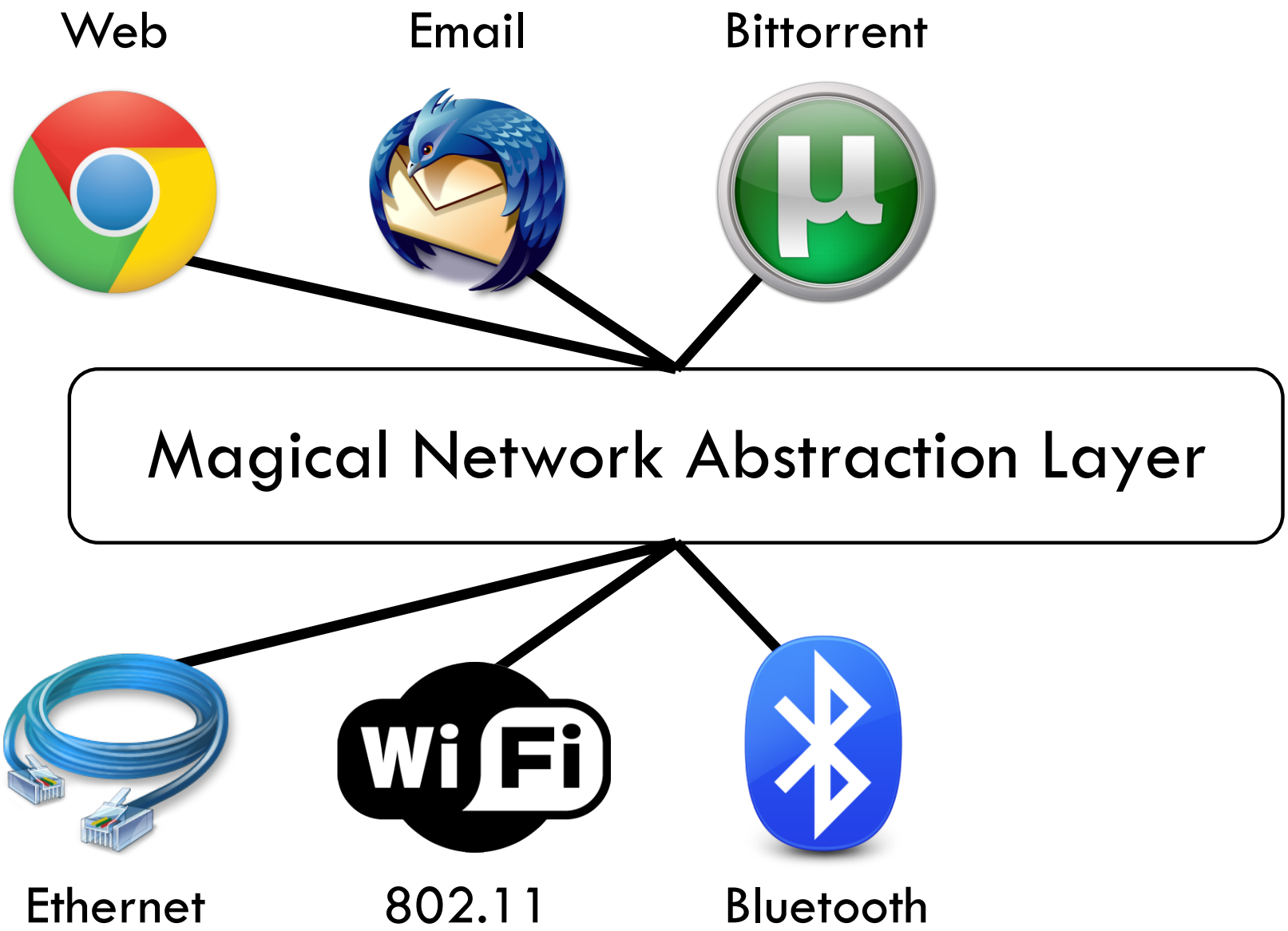
Problem Scenario



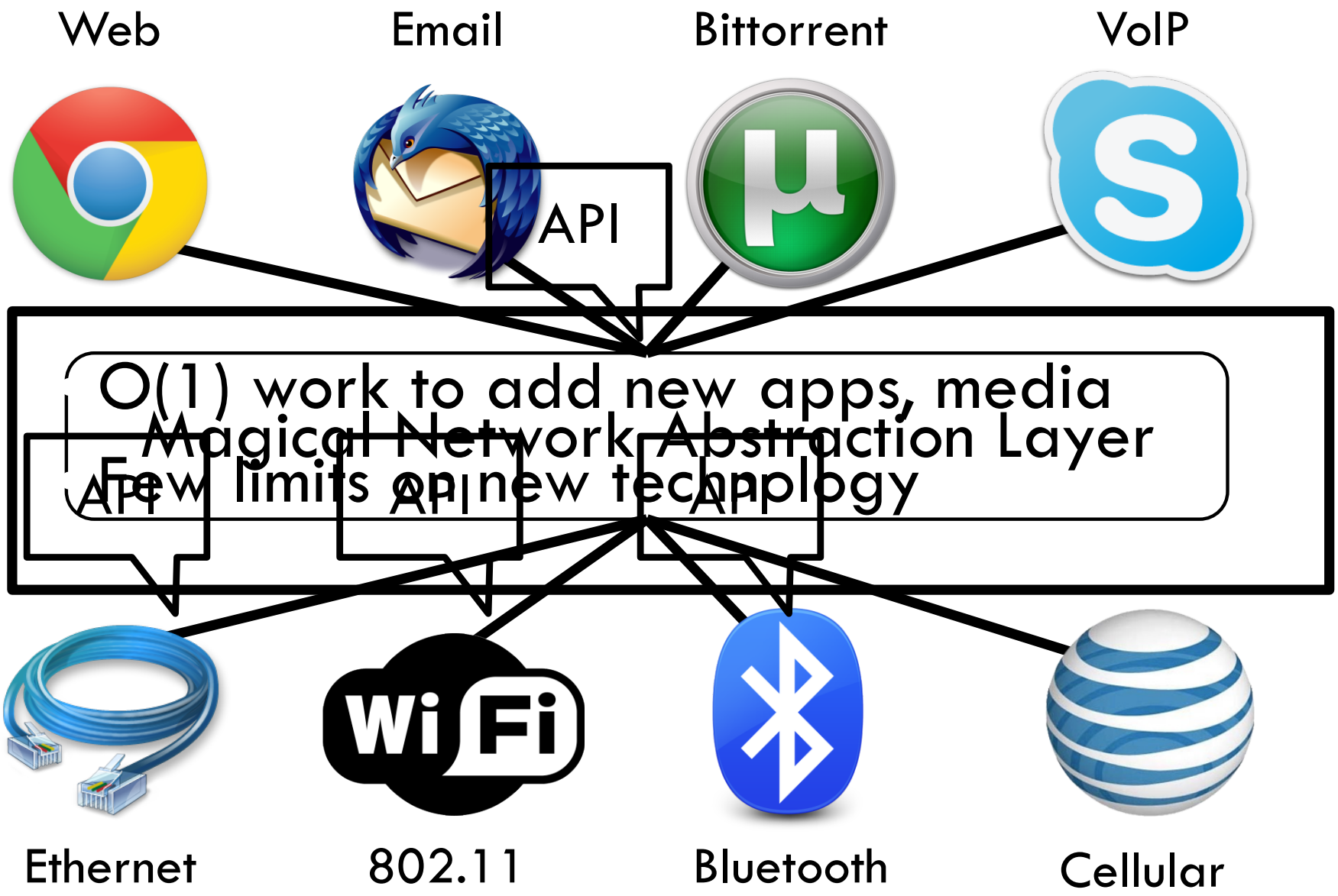
More Problems



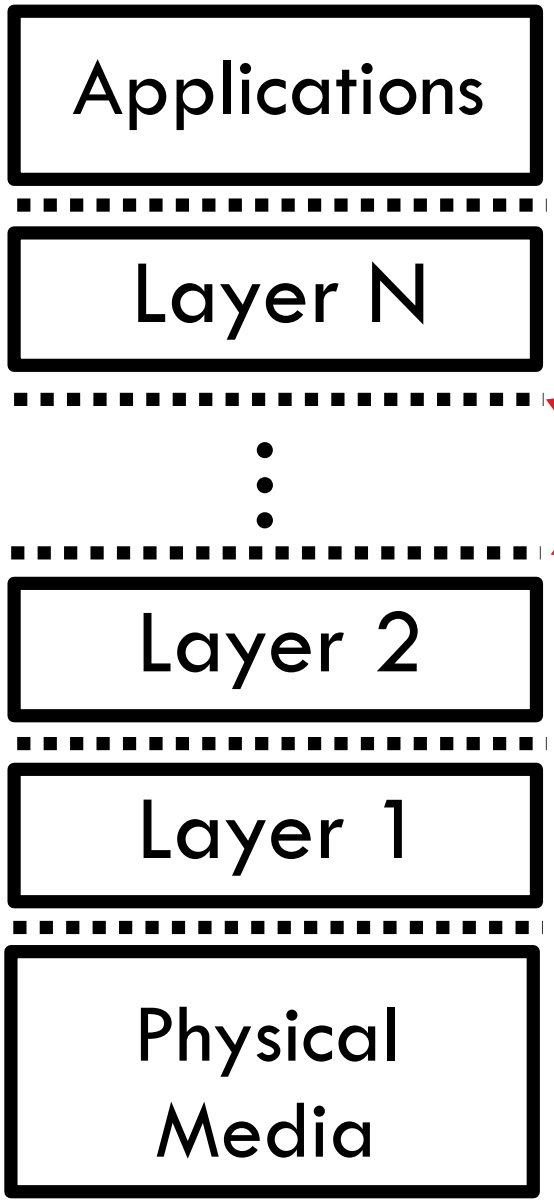
Solution:


Web
Email
Bittorrent
Magical Network Abstraction Layer
Wi Fi
Ethernet
802.11
Bluetooth

Solution: Use Indirection



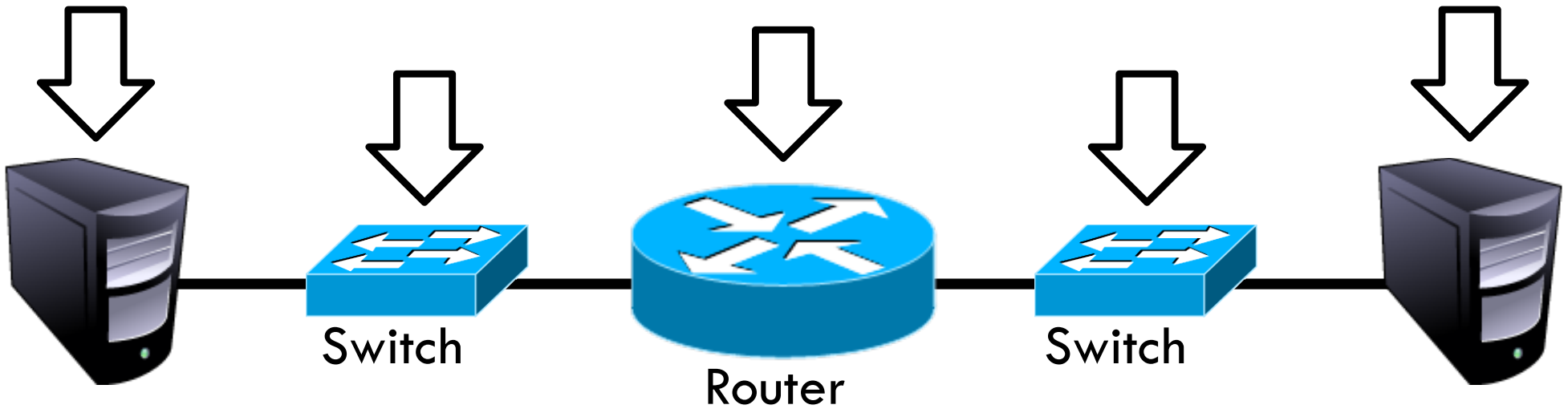
Layered Network Stack



- Modularity
  - Does not specify an implementation
  - Instead, tells us how to organize functionality
- Encapsulation
  - Interfaces define cross-layer interaction
  - Layers only rely on those below them
- Flexibility
  - Reuse of code across the network
  - Module implementations may change
- Unfortunately, there are tradeoffs
  - Interfaces hide information
  - As we will see, may hurt performance…

Key Questions

- How do we divide functionality into layers?
  - Routing
  - Congestion control
  - Error checking
  - Security
  - Fairness
  - And many more…
- How do we distribute functionality across devices?
  - Example: who is responsible for sanity check?

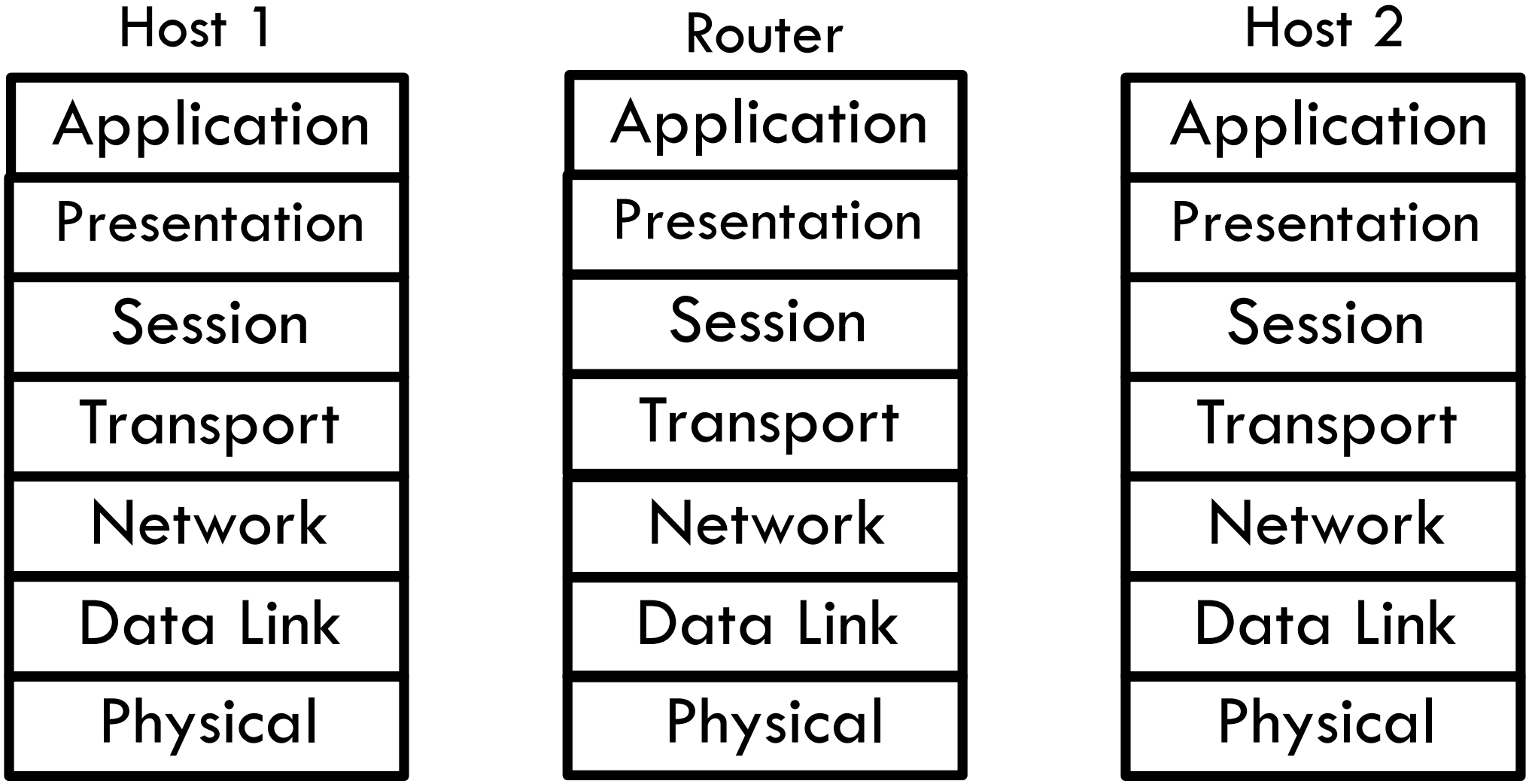


Outline

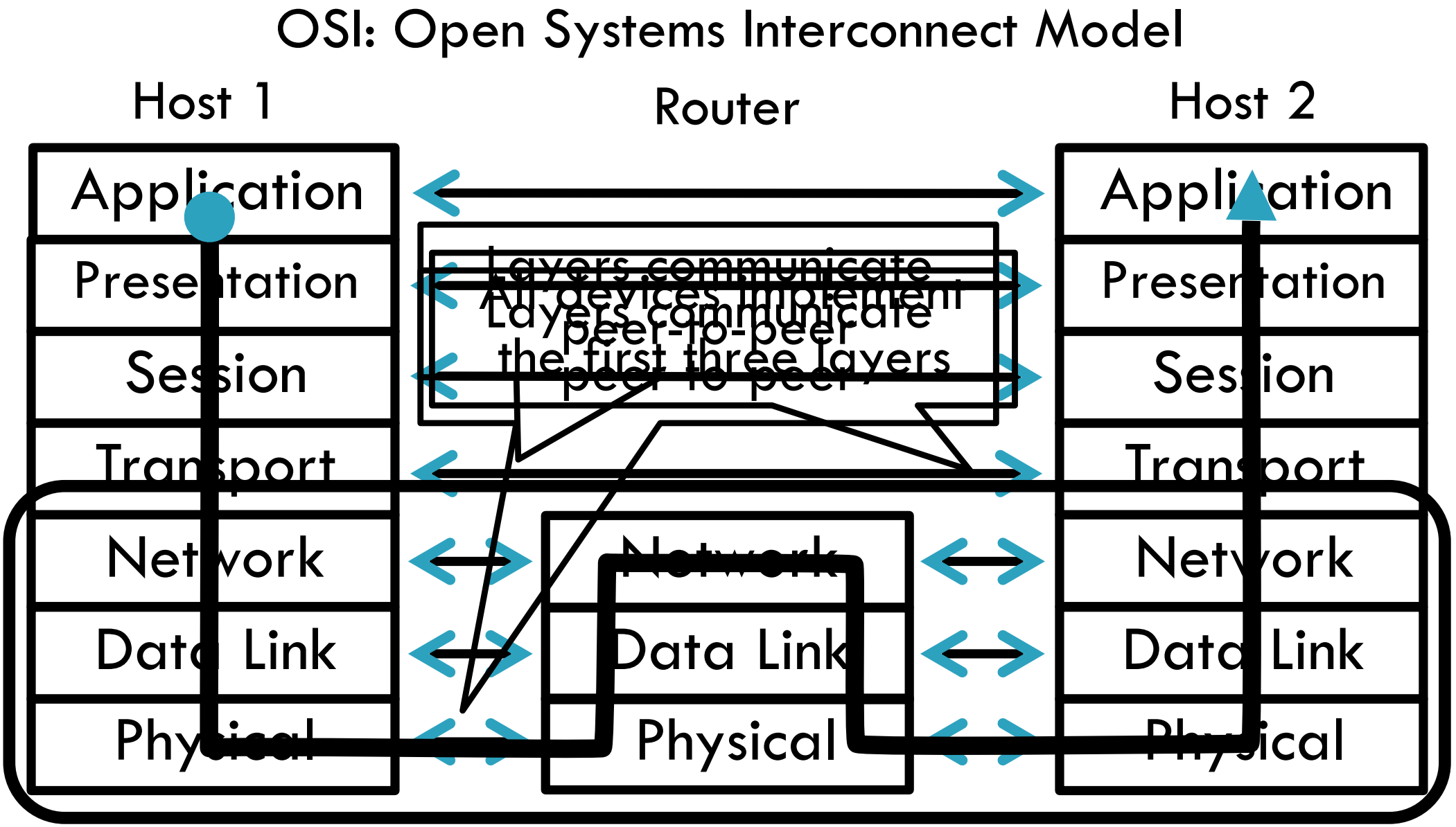
- Layering
  - The OSI Model
- Communicating
  - The End-to-End Argument

The ISO OSI Model

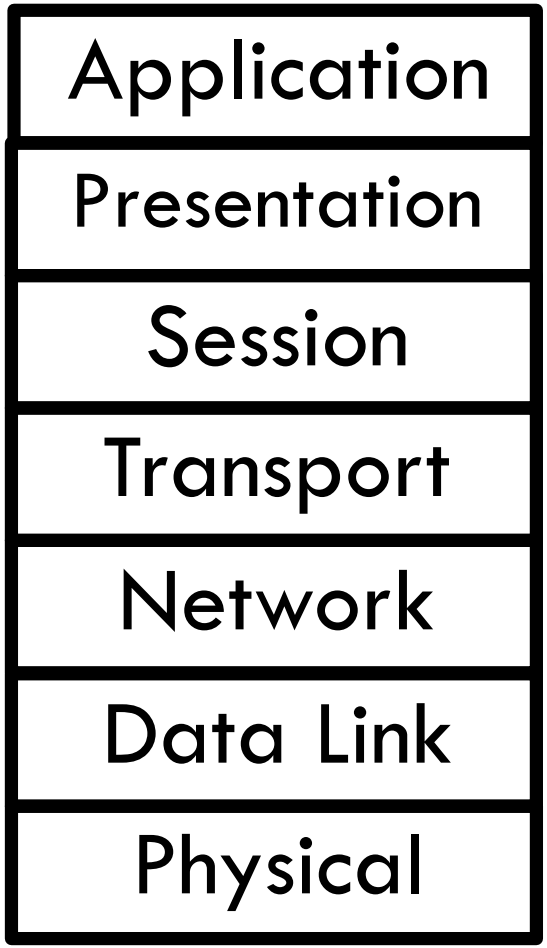
OSI: Open Systems Interconnect Model



The ISO OSI Model

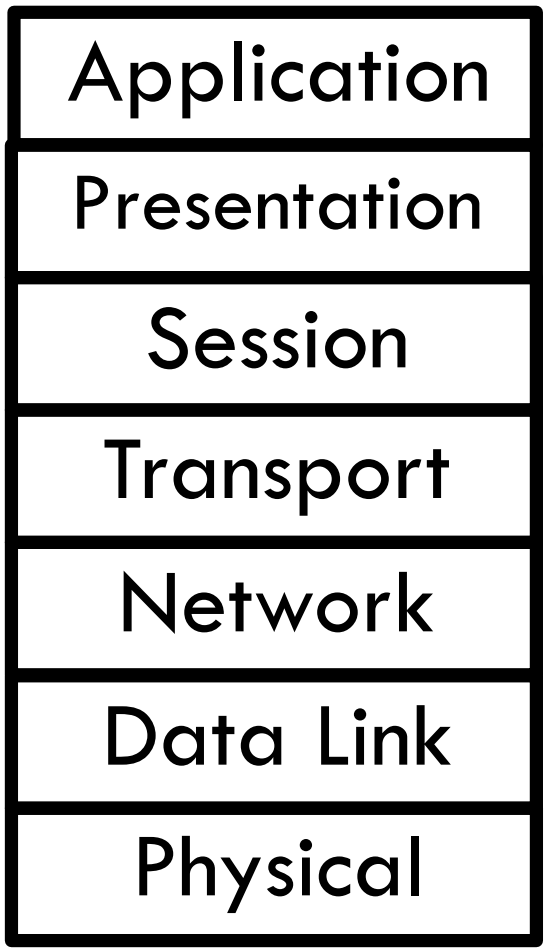


Layer Features



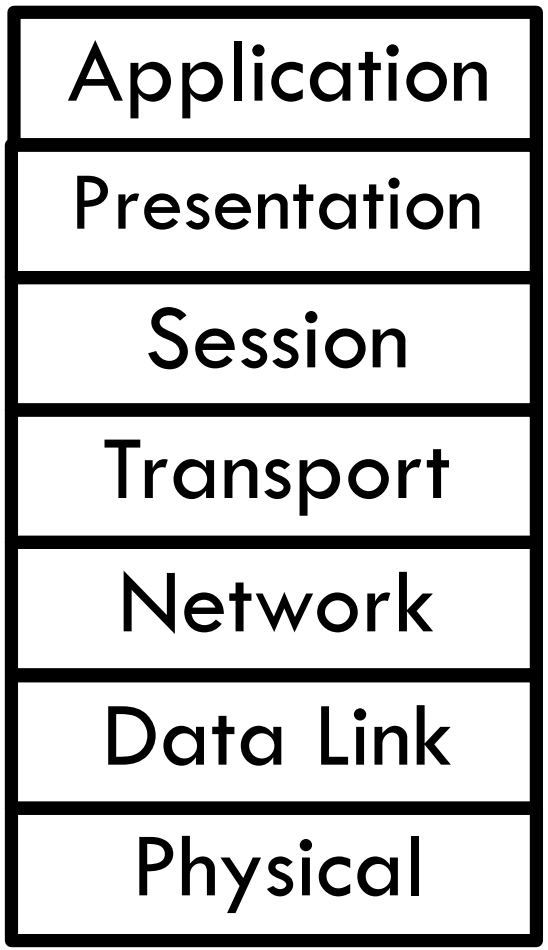
- Service
  - What does this layer do?
- Interface
  - How do you access this layer?
- Protocol
  - How is this layer implemented?

Physical Layer



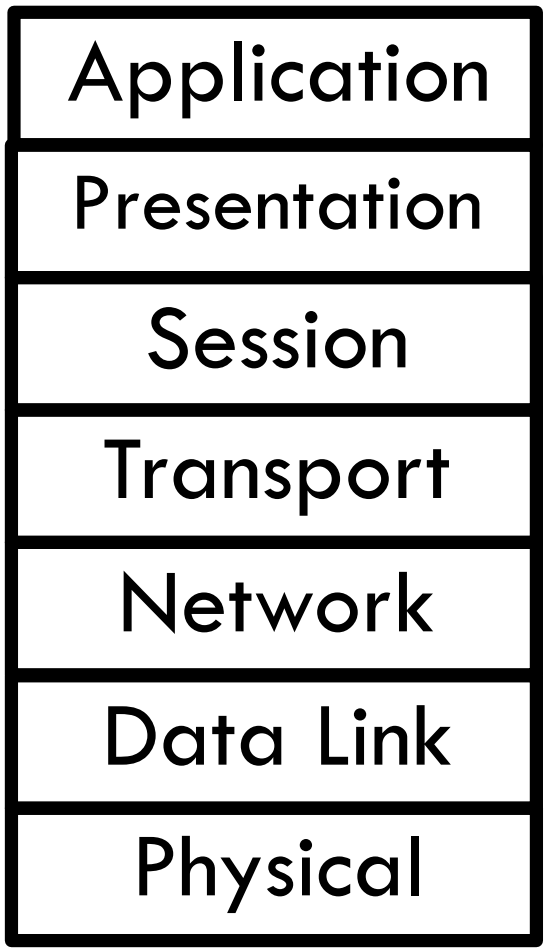
- Service
  - Move information between two systems connected by a physical link
- Interface
  - Specifies how to send one bit
- Protocol
  - Encoding scheme for one bit
  - Voltage levels
  - Timing of signals
- Examples: coaxial cable, fiber optics, radio frequency transmitters

Data Link Layer



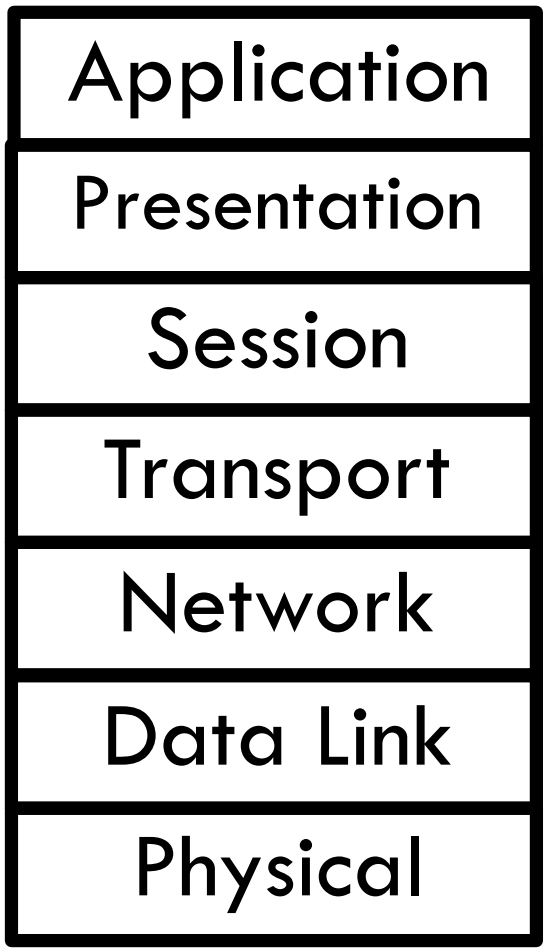
- Service
  - Data framing: boundaries between packets
  - Media access control (MAC)
  - Per-hop reliability and flow-control
- Interface
  - Send one packet between two hosts connected to the same media
- Protocol
  - Physical addressing (e.g. **MAC address**)
- Examples: Ethernet, Wifi

Network Layer



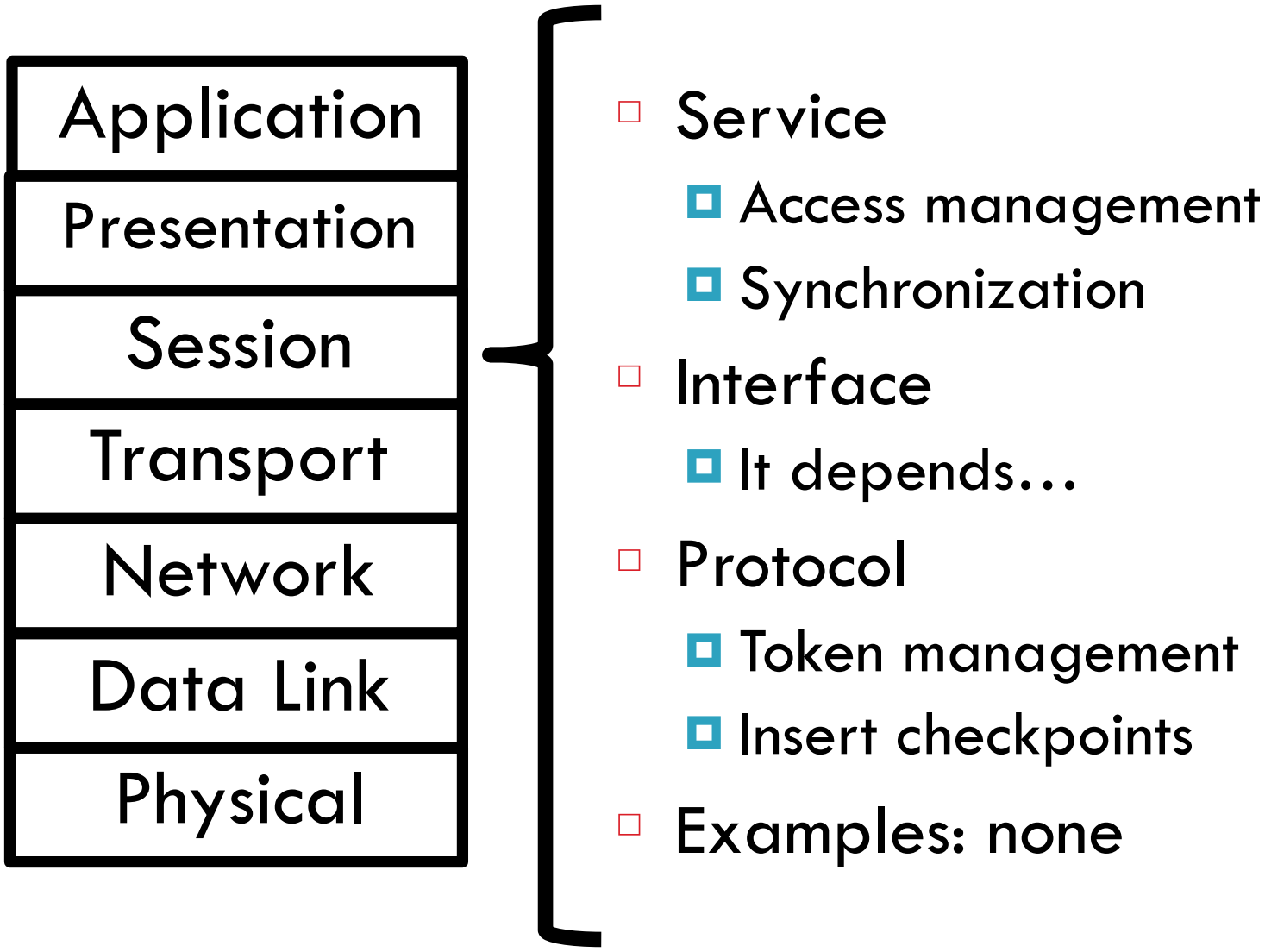
- Service
  - Deliver packets across the network
  - Handle fragmentation/reassembly
  - Packet scheduling
  - Buffer management
- Interface
  - Send one packet to a specific destination
- Protocol
  - Define globally unique addresses
  - Maintain routing tables
- Example: Internet Protocol (IP), IPv6

Transport Layer



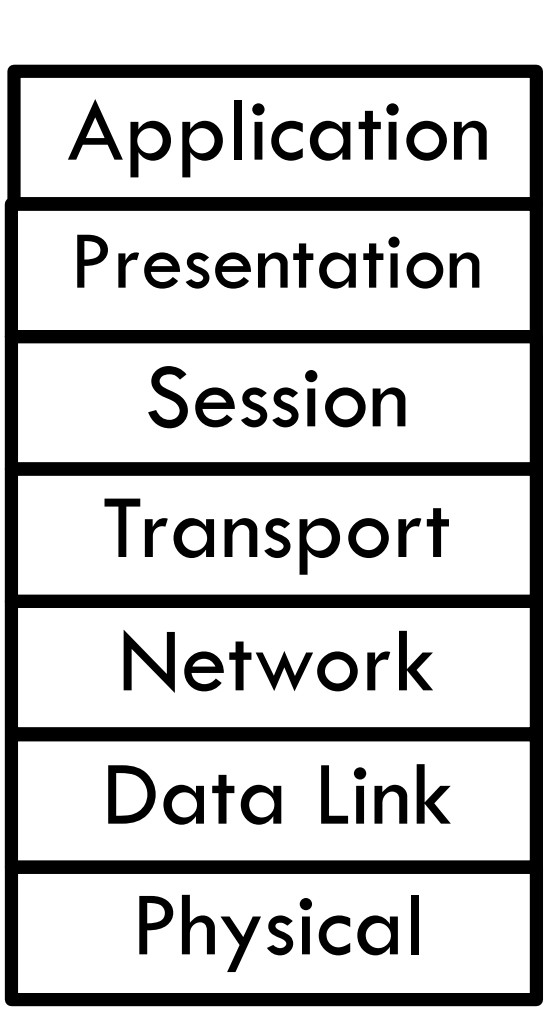
- Service
  - Multiplexing/demultiplexing
  - Congestion control
  - Reliable, in-order delivery
- Interface
  - Send message to a destination
- Protocol
  - Port numbers
  - Reliability/error correction
  - Flow-control information
- Examples: UDP, TCP

Session Layer



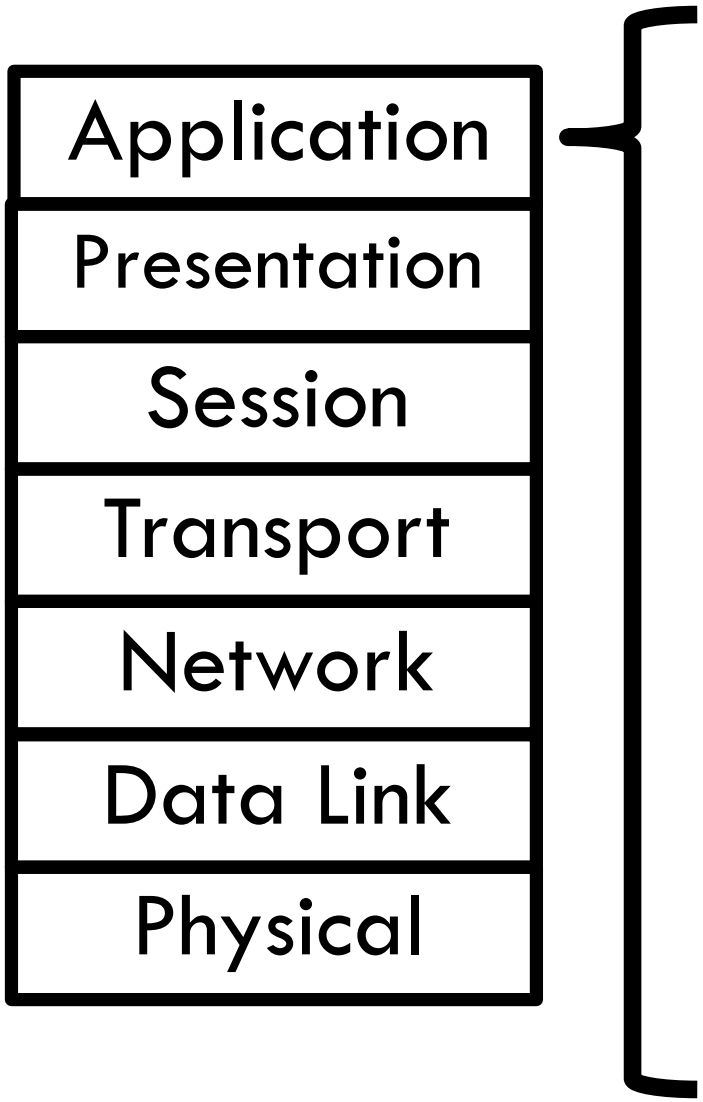
- Service
  - Access management
  - Synchronization
- Interface
  - It depends…
- Protocol
  - Token management
  - Insert checkpoints
- Examples: none

Presentation Layer



- Service
  - Convert data between different representations
  - E.g. big endian to little endian
  - E.g. Ascii to Unicode
- Interface
  - It depends…
- Protocol
  - Define data formats
  - Apply transformation rules
- Examples: none

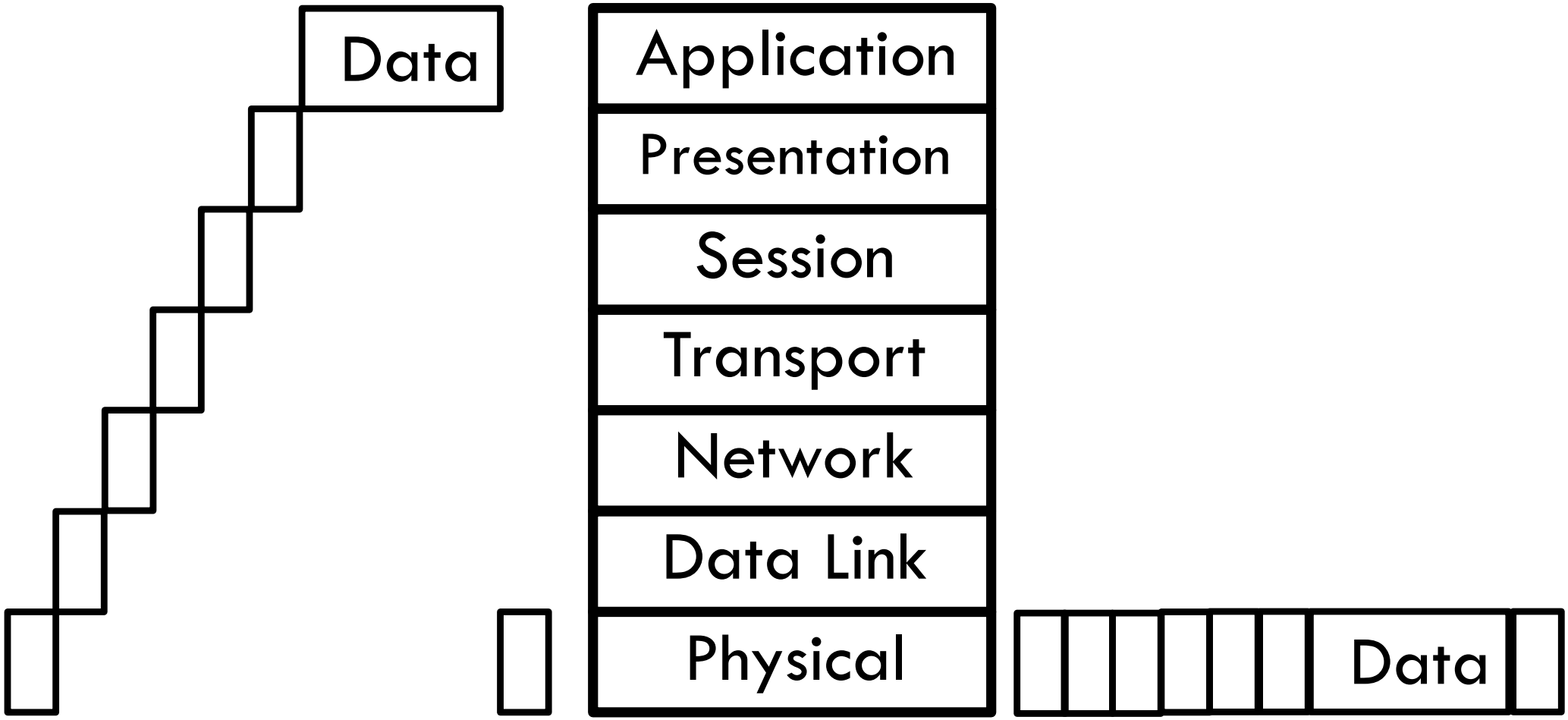
Application Layer



- Service
  - Whatever you want :)
- Interface
  - Whatever you want :D
- Protocol
  - Whatever you want ;)
- Examples: turn on your smartphone and look at the list of apps

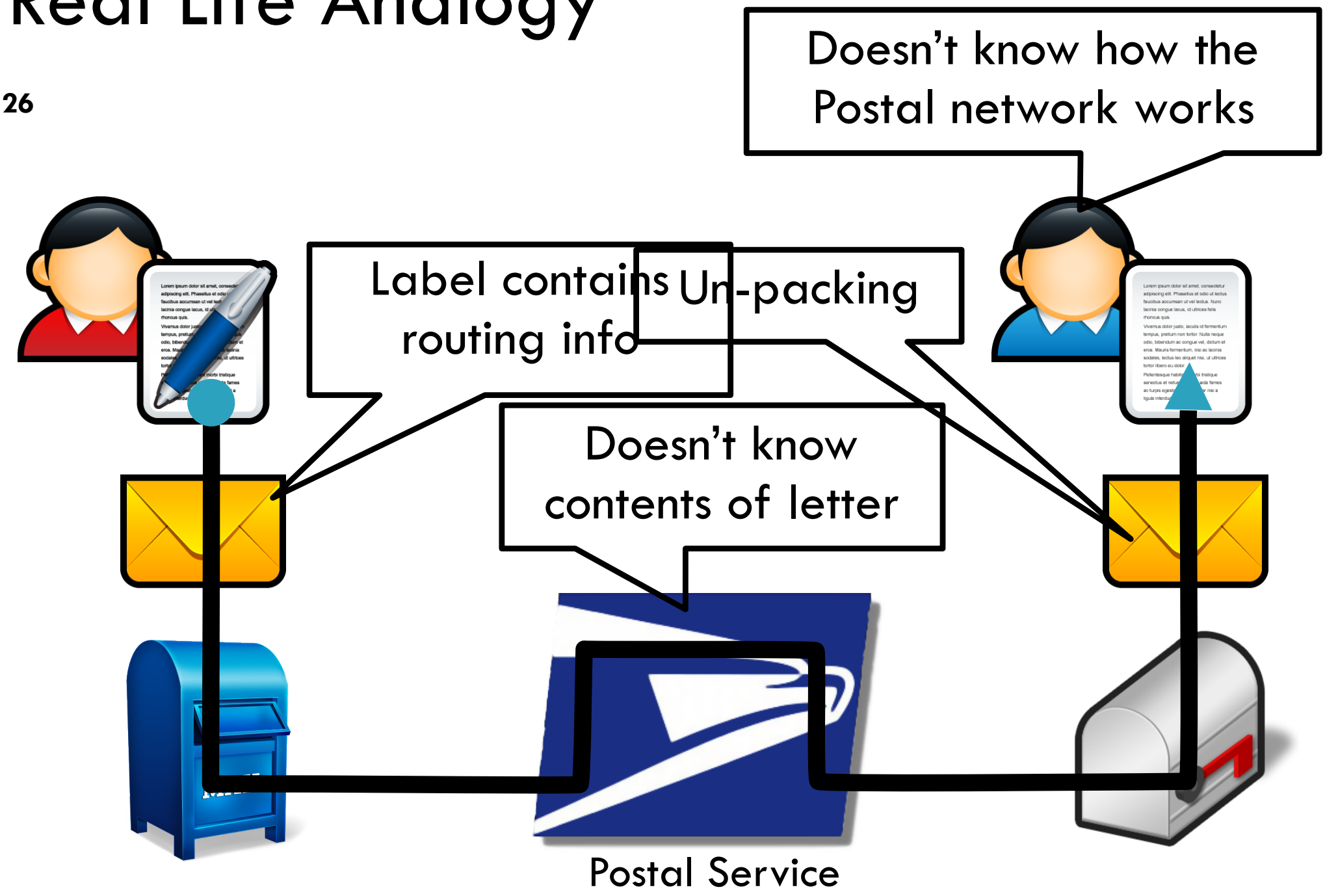
Encapsulation

How does data move through the layers?

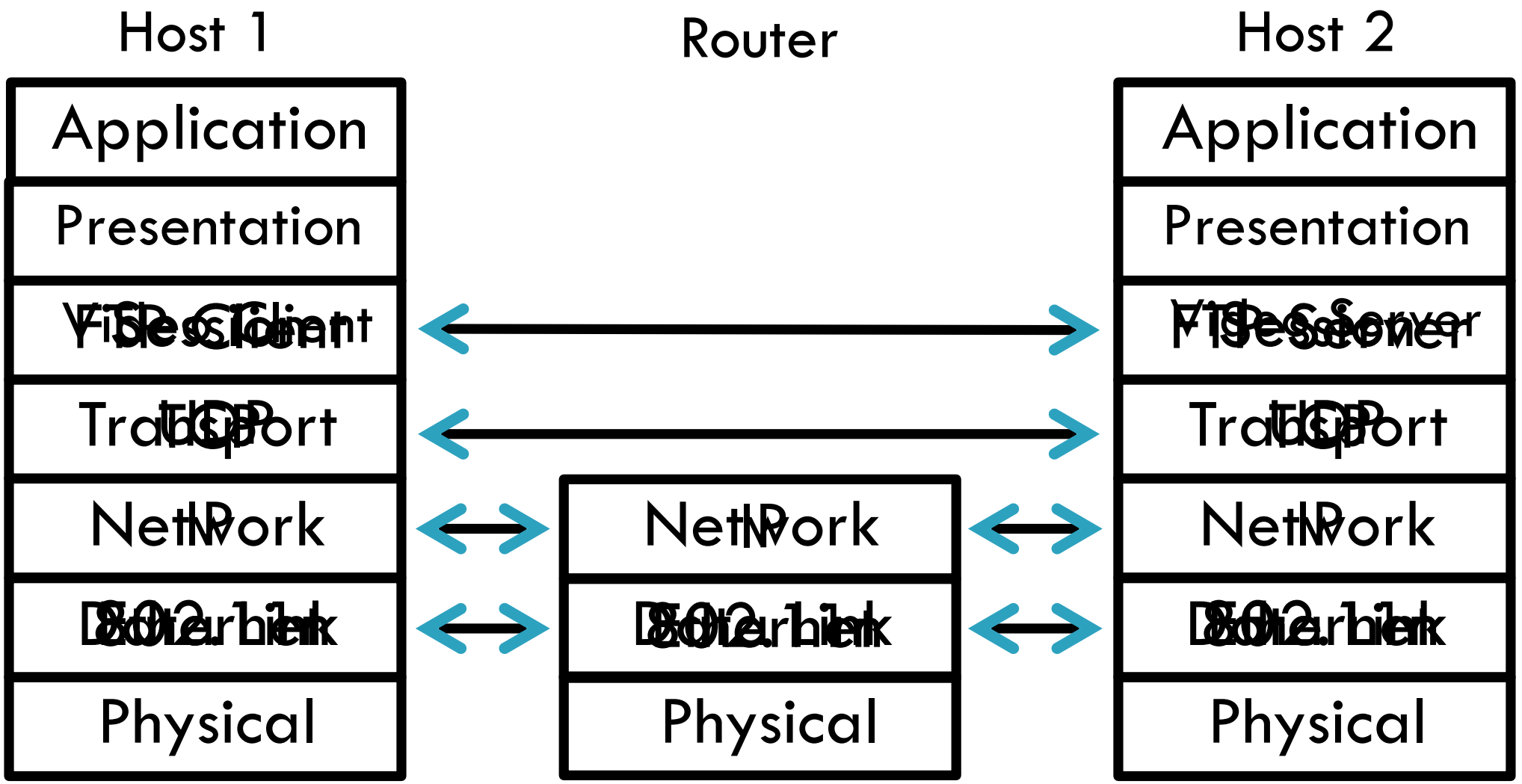


Real Life Analogy

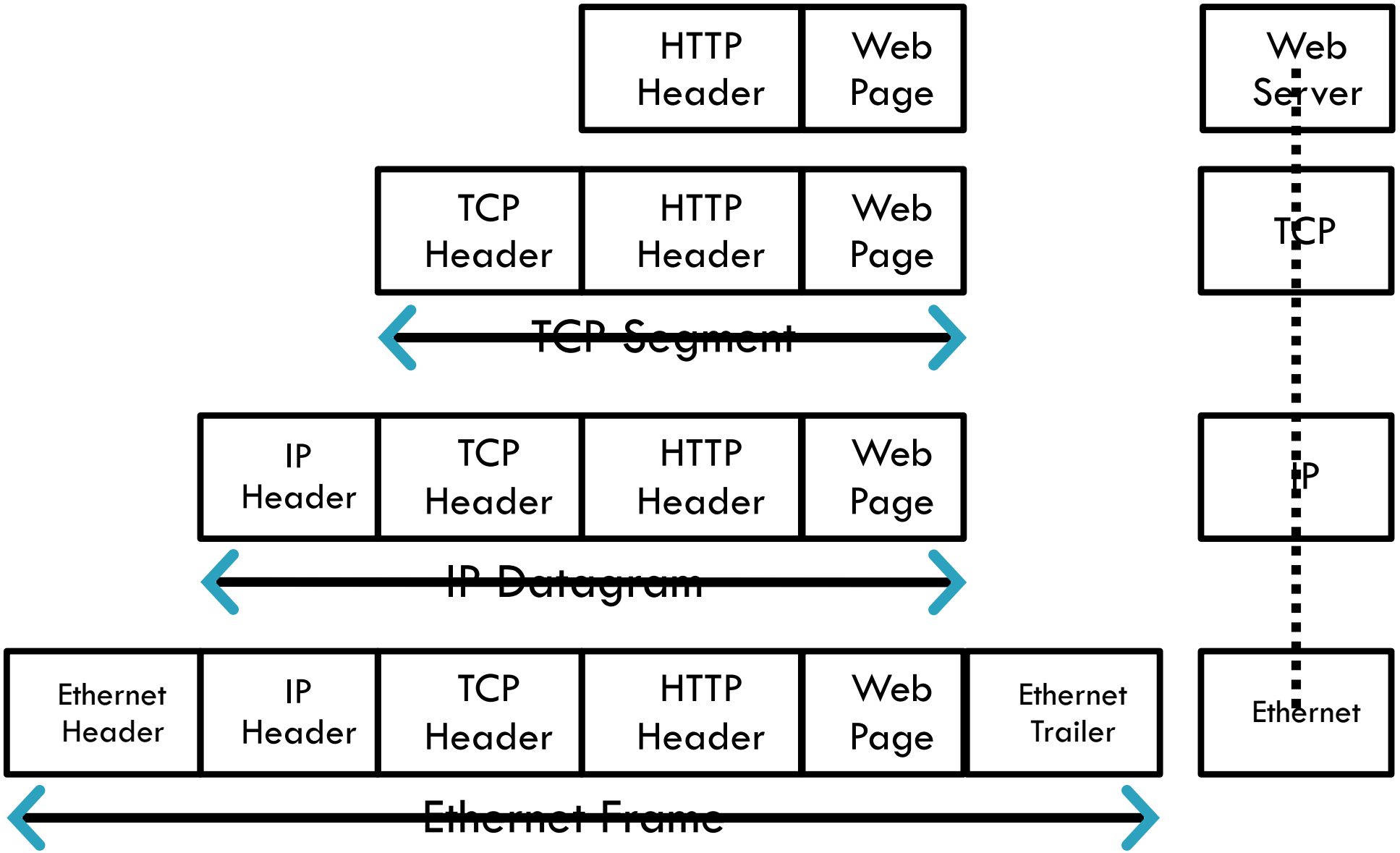
Real Life Analogy



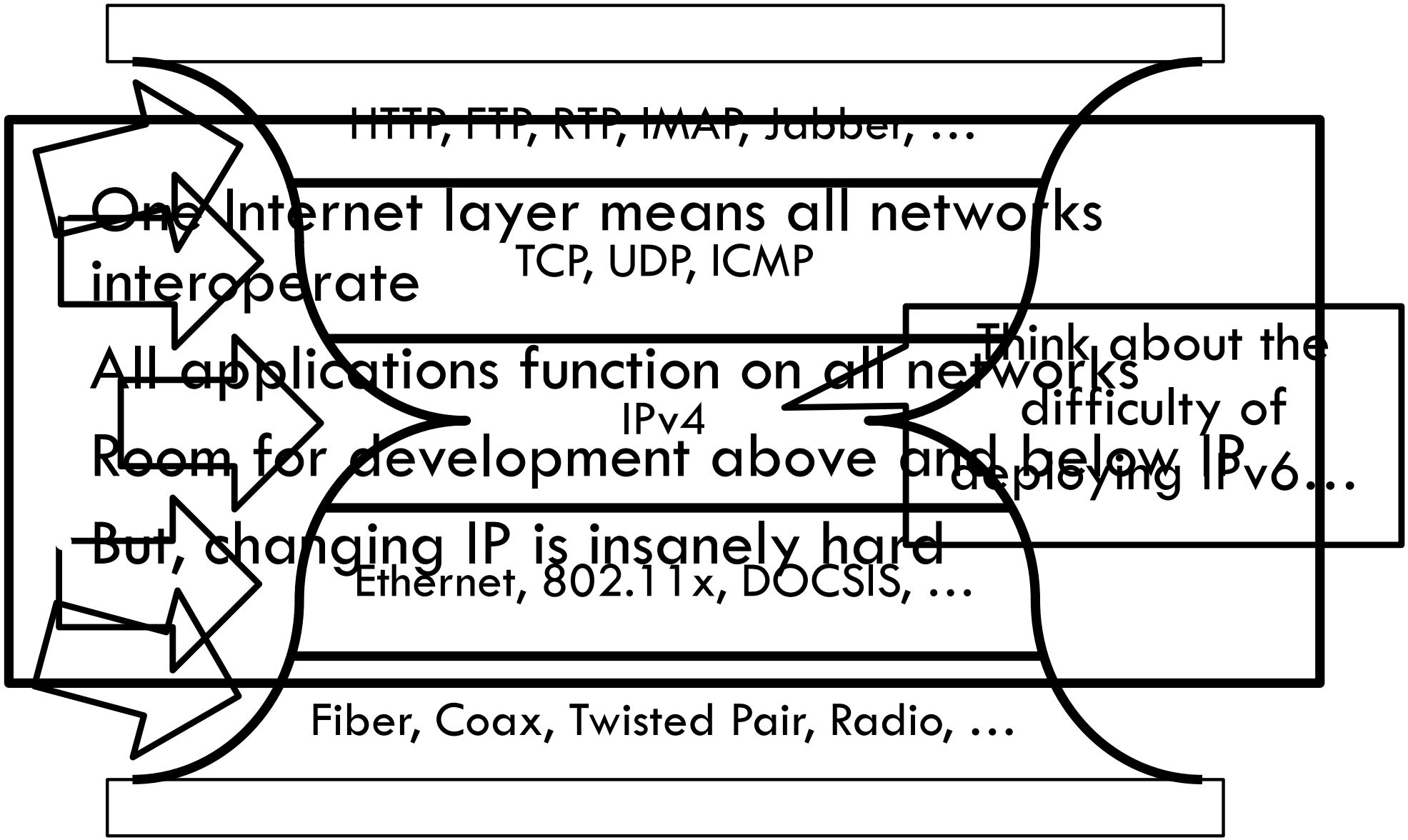
Network Stack in Practice



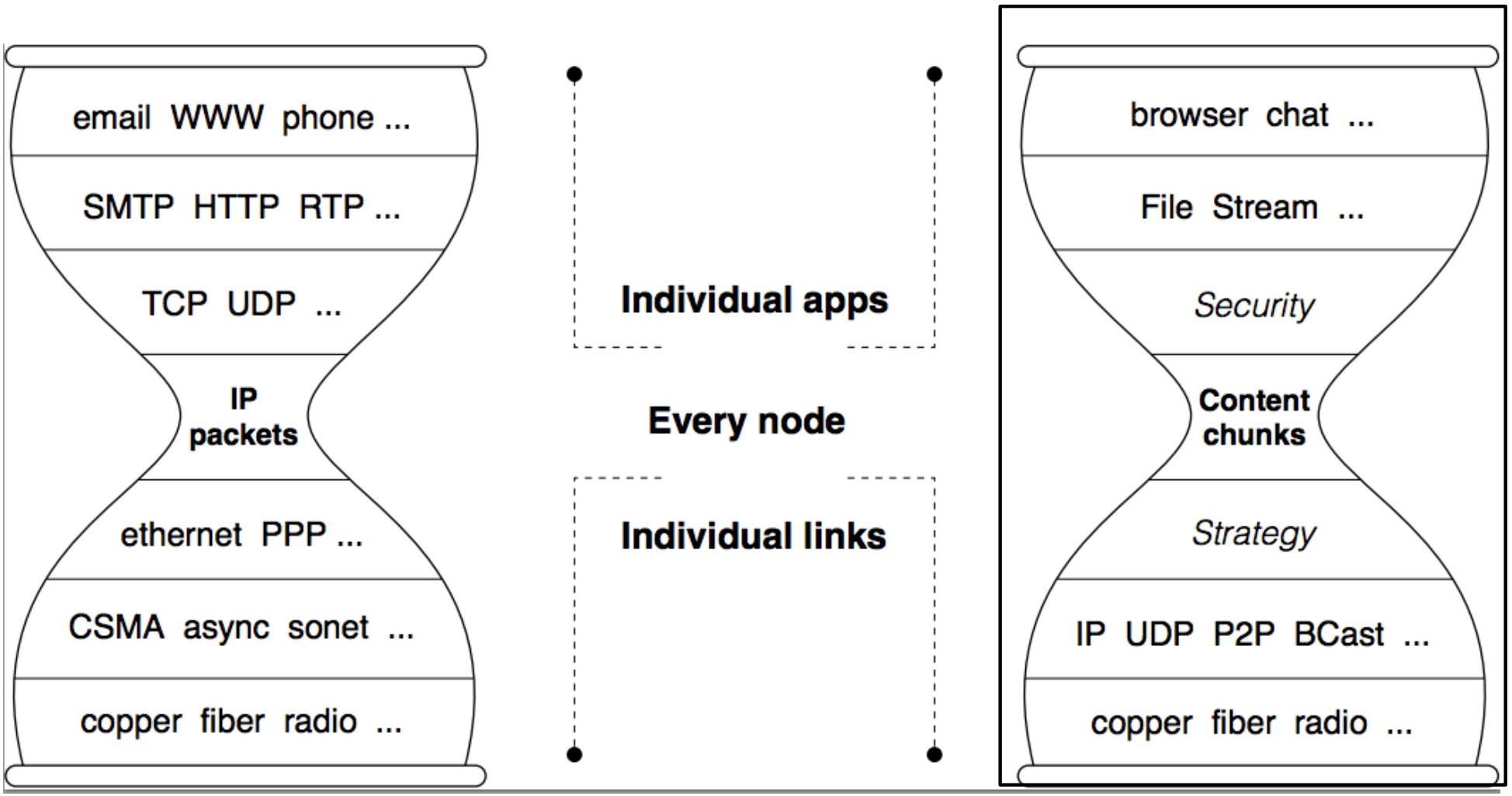
Encapsulation, Revisited



The Hourglass

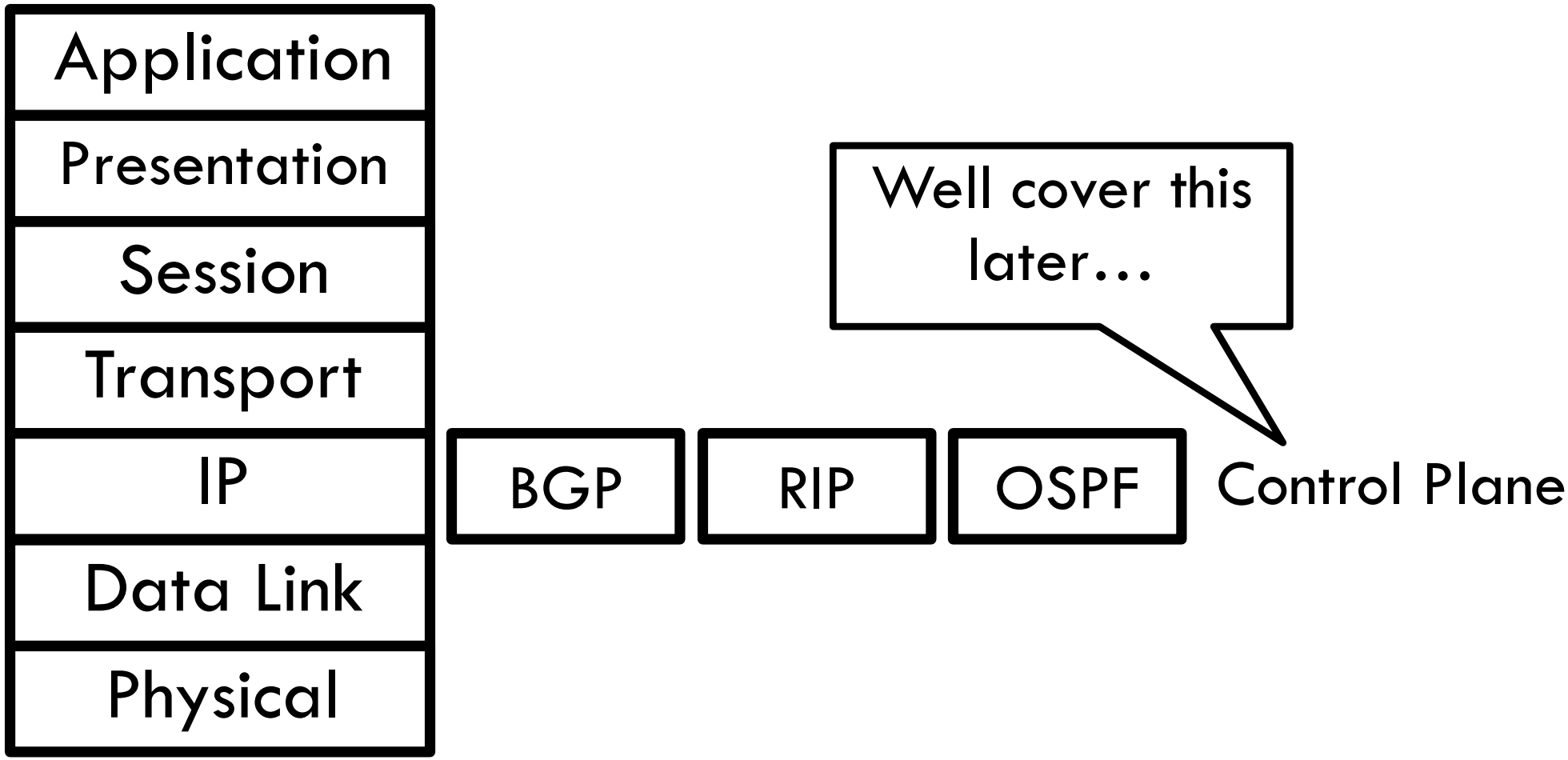


An Example of the New Architectures Named Data Networking (NDN)



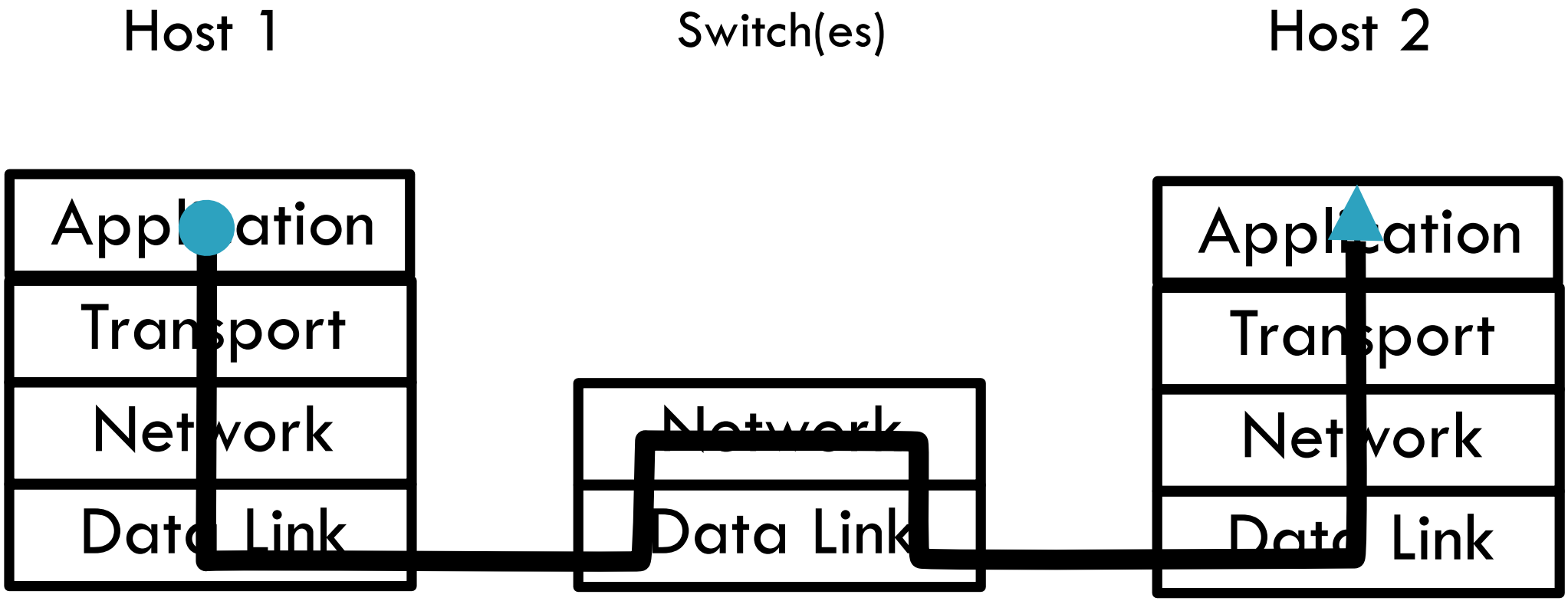
Orthogonal Planes

Control plane: How **Internet paths** are established



Orthogonal Planes

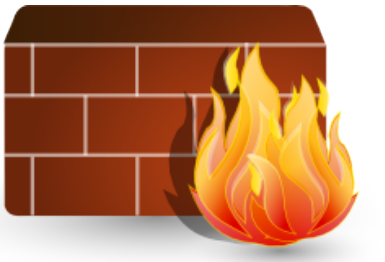
Data plane: How data is **forwarded** over Internet paths



Reality Check

- The layered abstraction is very nice
- Does it hold in reality?

No. (Any examples?)



Firewalls

- Analyze application layer headers

Transparent Proxies

- Simulate application endpoints within the network

NATs

- Break end-to-end network reachability

Outline

- ~~Layering~~
  - ~~The OSI Model~~
- Communicating
  - The End-to-End Argument

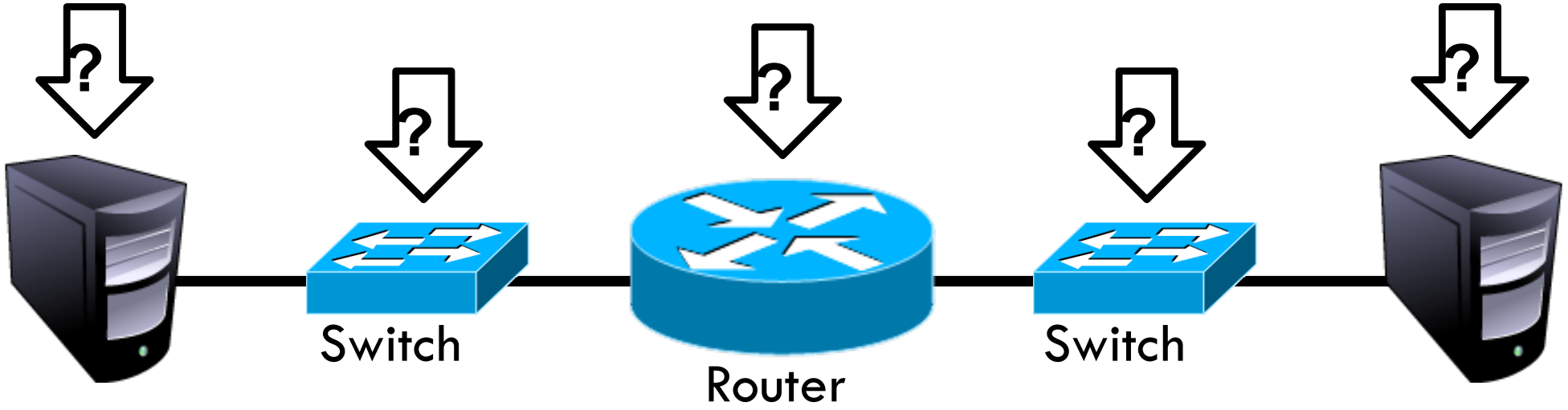
From Layers to Eating Cake

- IP gives us best-effort datagram forwarding
  - So simple anyone can do it
  - Large part of why the Internet has succeeded
  - …but it sure isn't giving us much

- Layers give us a way to **compose** functionality
  - Example: HTTP over TCP for Web browsers with reliable connections
- …but they do not tell us where (in the network) to implement the functionality

Where to Place Functionality

- How do we distribute functionality across devices?
  - Example: who is responsible for security?

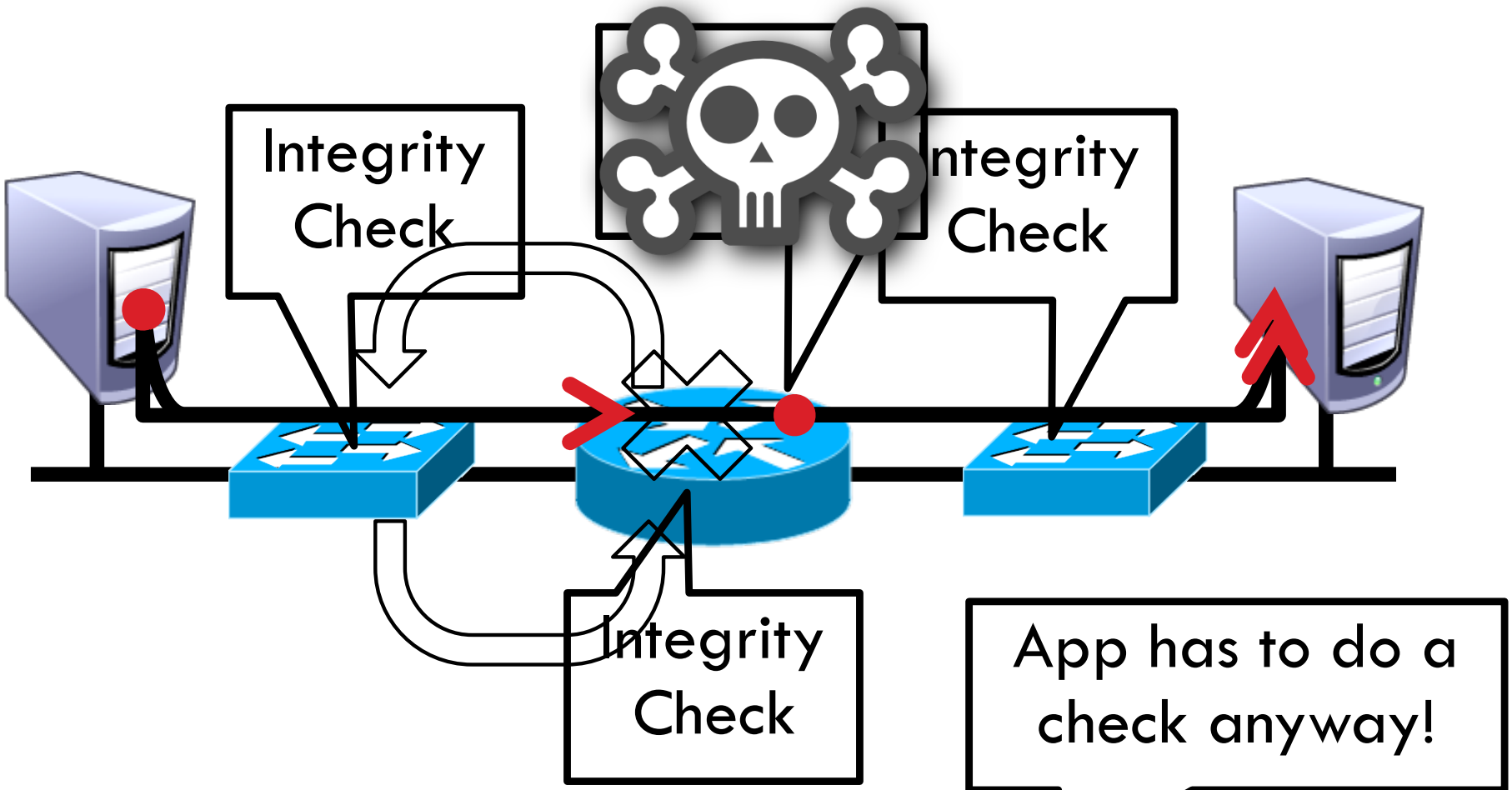


- "The End-to-End Arguments in System Design"
  - Saltzer, Reed, and Clark
  - The Sacred Text of the Internet
  - Endlessly debated by researchers and engineers

Basic Observation

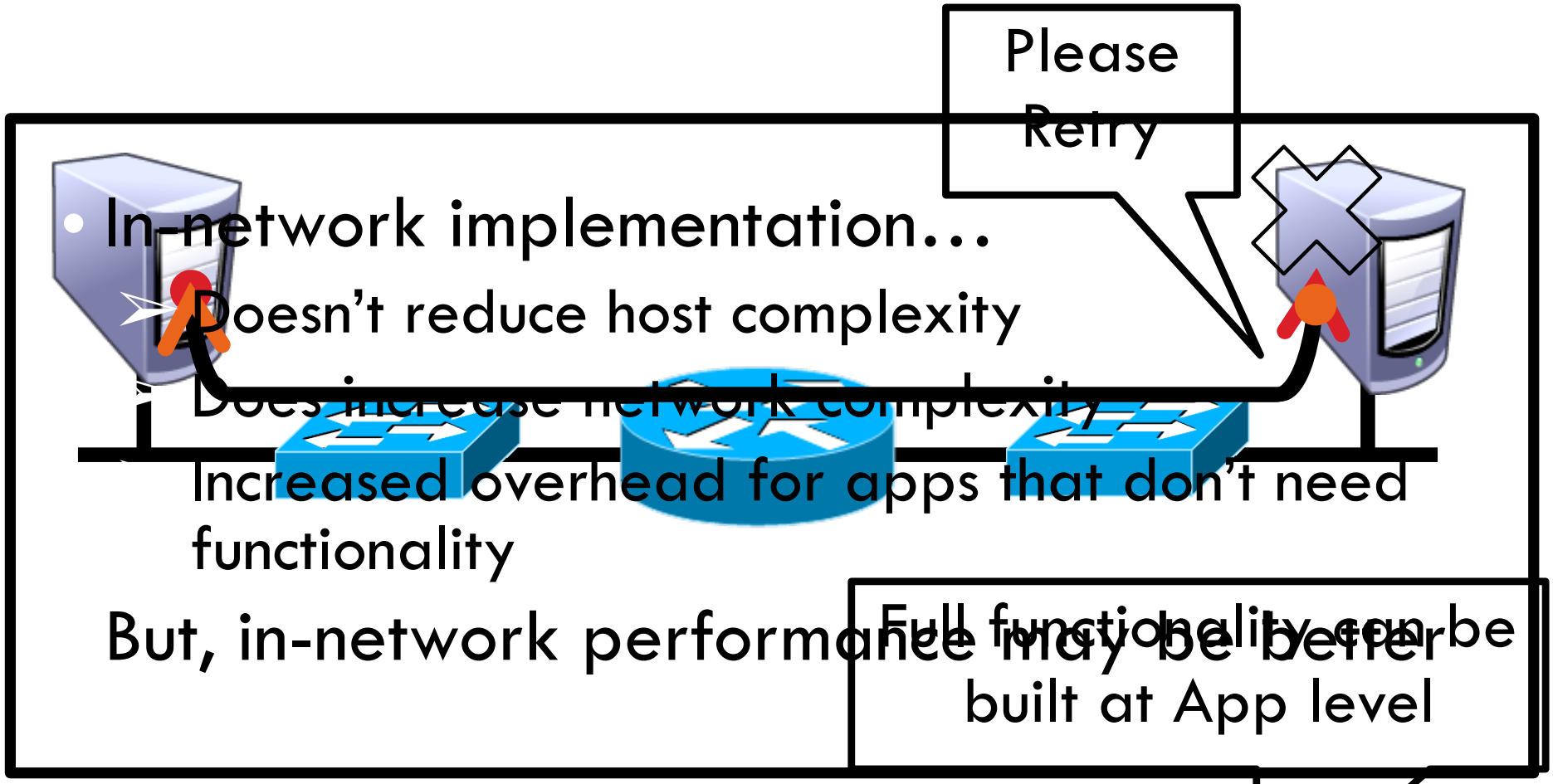
- Some applications have end-to-end requirements
  - Security, reliability, etc.
- Implementing this stuff inside the network is hard
  - Every step along the way must be fail-proof
  - Different applications have different needs
- End hosts…
  - Can't depend on the network
  - Can satisfy these requirements without network level support

Example: Reliable File Transfer



- ~~Solution 1: Make the network reliable~~
- Solution 2: App level, end-to-end check, retry on failure

Example: Reliable File Transfer



- ~~Solution 1: Make the network reliable~~
- Solution 2: App level, end-to-end check, retry on failure

Conservative Interpretation

"Don't implement a function at the lower levels of the system unless it can be completely implemented at this level" (Peterson and Davie)

Basically, unless you can completely remove the burden from end hosts, don't bother

Radical Interpretation

- Don't implement anything in the network that can be implemented correctly by the hosts
- Make network layer absolutely minimal
- Ignore performance issues

Moderate Interpretation

- Think twice before implementing functionality in the network
- If hosts can implement functionality correctly, implement it a lower layer only as a performance enhancement
- But do so only if it does not impose burden on applications that do not require that functionality…
- …and if it doesn't cost too much $ to implement

Reality Check, Again

- Layering and E2E principals regularly violated

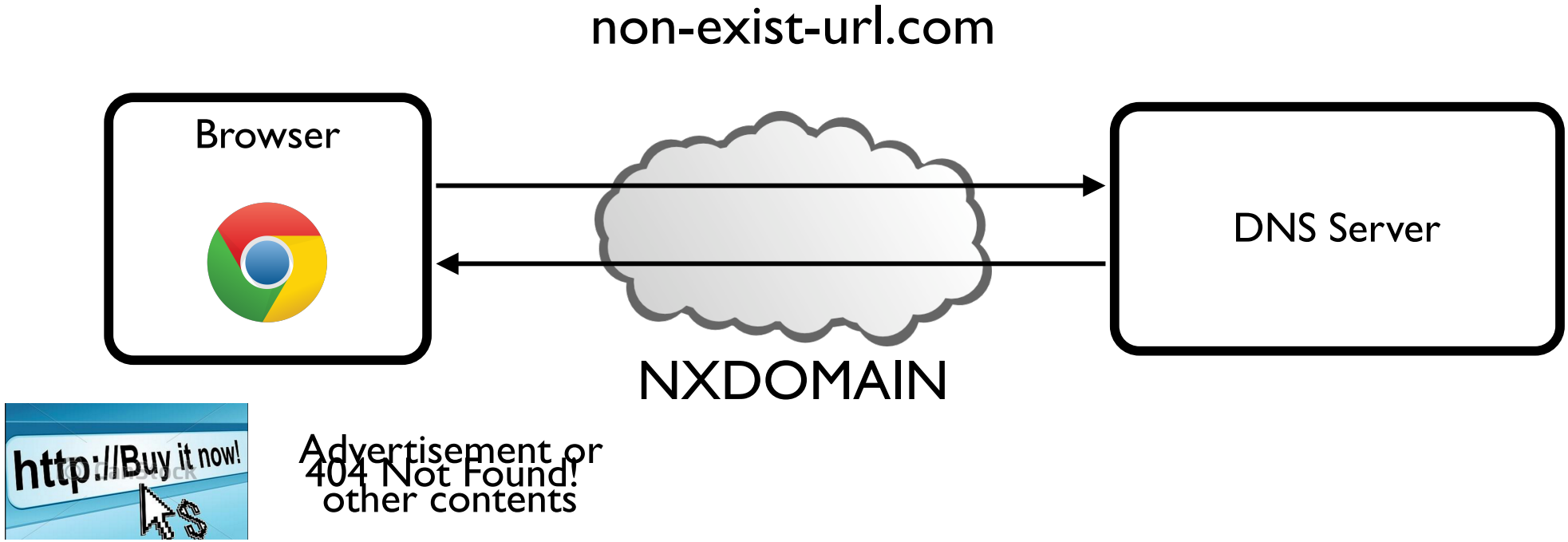
Firewalls

Transparent Proxies

NATs

- Conflicting interests
  - Architectural purity
  - Commercial necessity

Real world example (DNS Hijacking)



Real world example (DNS Hijacking)

Country	ISP	DNS Servers	Exit Nodes
Argentina	Telefonica de Argentina	14	276
Australia	Dodo Australia	21	1,404
Brazil	Oi Fixo	21	2,558
	CTBC	4	290
Germany	Deutsche Telekom	8	1,385
India	Airtel Broadband	9	735
	BSNL	2	71
	Ntl. Int. Backbone	8	245
Malyasia	TMNet	8	1,676
Spain	Ono	2	71
U.K.	BT Internet	6	479
	Talk Talk	46	3,738
U.S.	**AT&T**	37	561
	Cable One	4	108
	Cox Communications	63	1,789
	Mediacom Cable	6	219
	Suddenlink	9	98
	Verizon	98	2,102
	WideOpen West	1	39

Tunneling for Transparency: A Large-Scale Analysis of End-to-End Violations in the Internet
Taejoong Chung, David Choffnes, and Alan Mislove
In Proceedings of ACM Internet Measurement Conference (IMC`16), Santa Monica, California, USA, November 2016

46

Why is Verizon forcing me to use Yahoo Search? You have no right.

Why is Verizon forcing me to use Yahoo Search? You have no right. SOLVED

Go to solution

All forum topics Previous Topic Next Topic ›

Reply Topic Options

TwoTankAmin COPPER CONTRIBUTOR

Posts: 19
Registered: 12-21-2011

Why is Verizon forcing me to use Yahoo Search? You have no right.

03-04-2013 02:28 PM

Message 1 of 9 (7,044 Views)

For the past 14+ months as a Verizon triple play customer if I mistyped a URL into the addy bar of my Firefox browser (I take IE off my system and will not use it), I would end up on the Google search site as a helpful place. I only use Google for

Takeaways

- Layering for network functions
  - Helps manage diversity in computer networks
  - Not optimal for everything, but simple and flexible
- Narrow waist ensures interoperability, enables innovation
- E2E argument (attempts) to keep IP layer simple
- Think carefully when adding functionality into the network

Questions?

Next Class..

- C-Socket Programming
  -