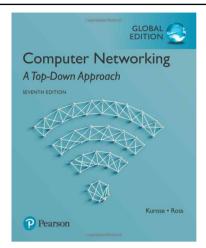
Chapter 1 Introduction

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Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach 7th edition Jim Kurose, Keith Ross Addison-Wesley

Introduction 1-1

Chapter 1: introduction

our goal:

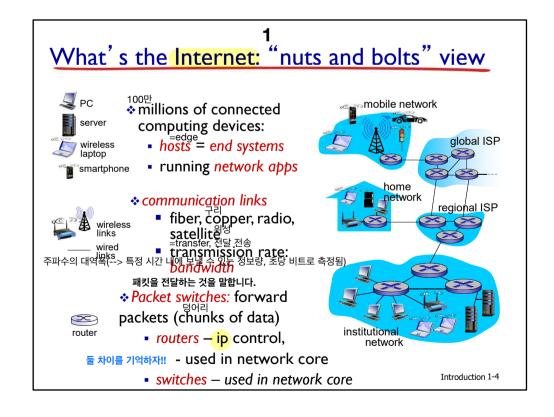
- * get "feel" and terminology
- more depth, detail later in course
- approach:
 - use Internet as example

overview:

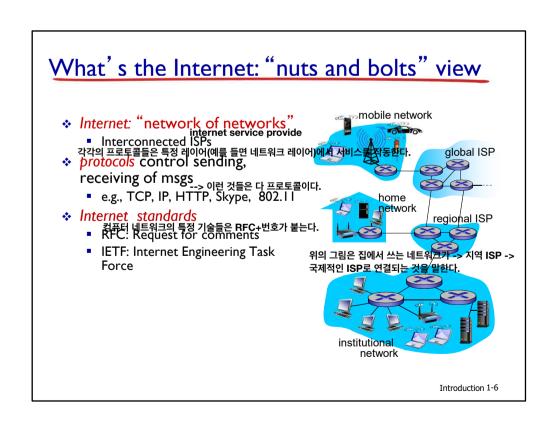
- what's the Internet?
- what's a protocol?
- network edge; hosts, access net, physical media
- network core: packet/circuit switching, Internet structure
- performance: loss, delay, throughput
- security
- protocol layers, service models
- history

Chapter 1: roadmap

- I.I what is the Internet?
- 1.2 network edge
 - end systems, access networks, links
- 1.3 network core
 - packet switching, circuit switching, network structure
- 1.4 delay, loss, throughput in networks
- 1.5 protocol layers, service models
- 1.6 networks under attack: security
- 1.7 history

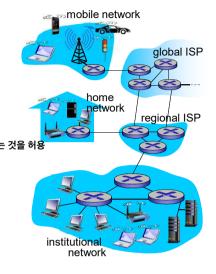






What's the Internet: a service view

- ১৯ Infrastructure that provides services to applications:
 - Web, VoIP, email, games, ecommerce, social nets, ...
- provides programming interface to apps
 - app program에 연결되는 것을 하
 hooks that allow sending
 and receiving app programs
 to "connect" to Internet
 - provides service options, analogous to postal service



Introduction 1-7

네트워크 상에서 파일을 전송하는 <mark>규칙</mark> =통신규약

What's a protocol?

human protocols:

- "what's the time?"
- "I have a question"
- introductions
- ... specific msgs sent
- ... specific actions taken when msgs received, or other events

network protocols:

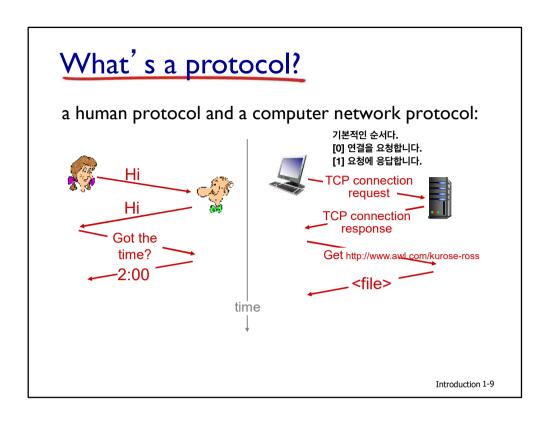
- machines rather than humans
- all communication activity in Internet governed by protocols

프로토콜의 개념을 알아두자!!

프로토콜은 네트워크 entities와

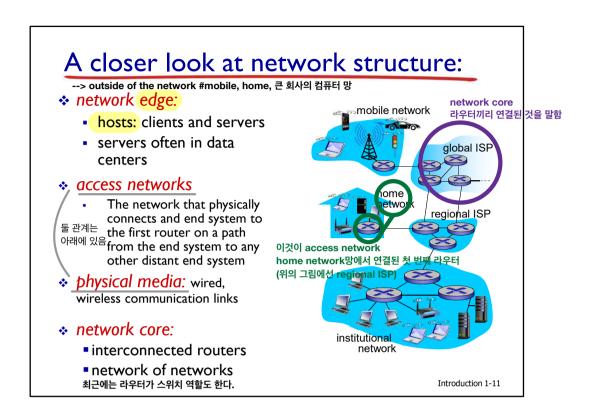
ঙ্কু এথা দাই সুপ্ত আমুস কৰ্মৰ স্থাইন protocols define format, order of msgs sent and received among network entities, and actions taken on msg

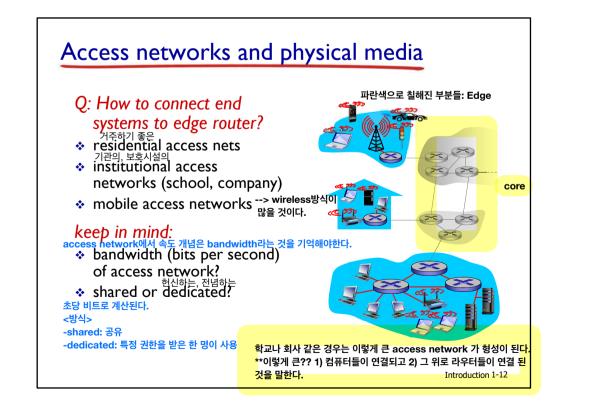
transmission, receipt 예를 들어 맨 처음에 보내지는 메시치는 어떤 것이고~~

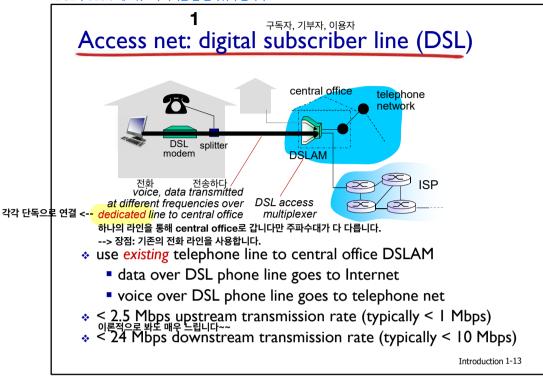


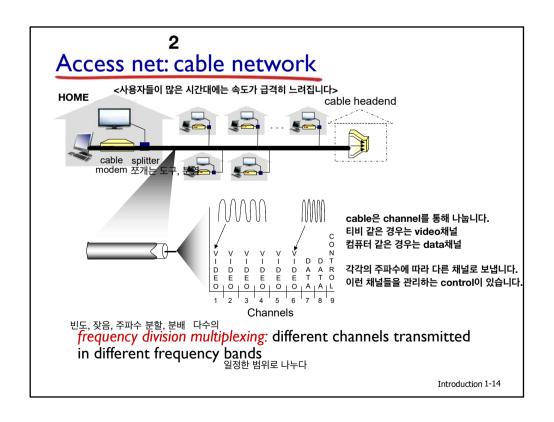
Chapter I: roadmap

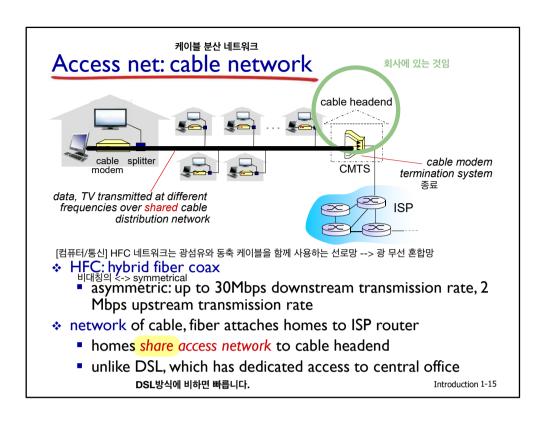
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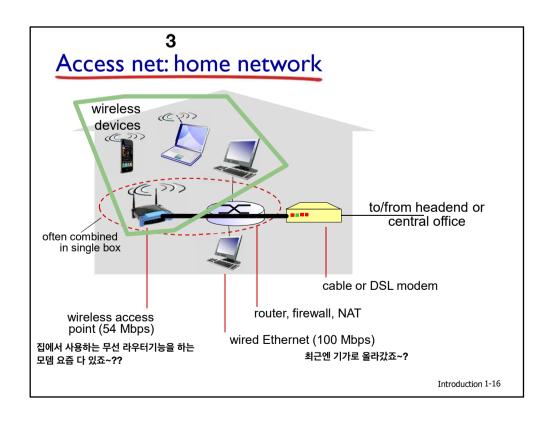


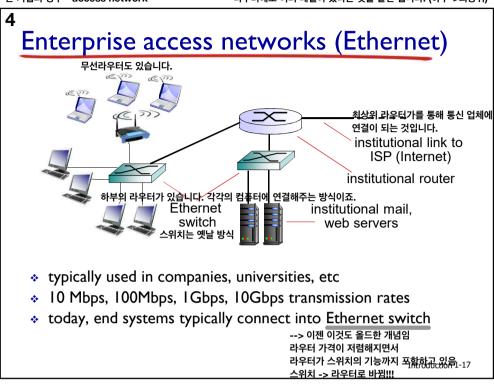


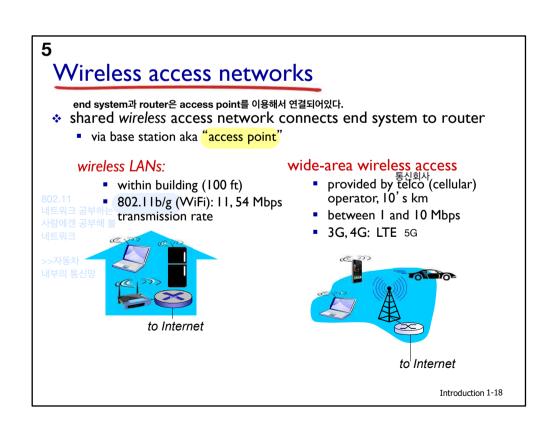












Host: sends packets of data host sending function: break into 1) (건물에) 침입하다, (자동차) 억지로 열디 하나의 라우터는 여러개의 L bit를 받는다. --> shared 방식 takes application message 2) (갑자기) ~하기 시작하다 3) (갑자기) (더빨리) 달리기 시작하다 breaks into smaller two packets, bits each chunks, known as packets, of length L bits transmits packet into access network at transmission rate R R: link transmission rate host link transmission rate, aka link capacity, aka link bandwidth 전혀 어려운 것 아니니깐 이해하라고 하셨음!! раскет time needed to L (bits) transmit L-bit transmission R (bits/sec) 패킷 전송 속도 delay packet into link [1] 하나의 선 안에서도 발생

[2] 여러개의 선의 것을 받느라 쌓여서 발생

Physical media

전파하다

- bit: propagates between transmitter/receiver pairs 전송 수신 사이에는 link(유선, 무선)가 있다 physical link: 전송기 What lies
- between transmitter & receiver
- ❖ guided media: 유선인 경우
 - signals propagate in solid media: copper, fiber, coax
- unguided media:
 - signals propagate freely, e.g., radio

그냥 뿌려버리는 것인데, 다음 장에 더 자세한 설명이 있음

twisted pair (TP) 절연처리를하다. ~을 보호하다 ❖ two insulated copper

- wires ---> 카테고리에 따라 속도가 다 다름을 알 수 있음 Category 5: 100 Mbps, I Gpbs Ethernet
- Category 6: 10Gbps



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1 guided media

Physical media: coax, fiber

동축 케이블 # coaxial = 같은 축의, 같은 축을 가진 coaxial cable:

- ★ two concentric copper conductors
- → bidirectional
- ❖ broadband:
 - multiple channels on cable HFC^{광동축 혼합망}



--> 송수신 길이가 길어질수록 신호가 약해지기 때문에 중간에 증폭기(리피터)가 필요하다.

광섬유 케이블

fiber optic cable:

- glass fiber carrying light puls हैंडे, each pulse a bit
- high-speed operation:
 - high-speed point-to-point transmission (e.g., 10' s-100' s
- - - 반복기 repeaters spaced far apart ~예영향을 받지 않는 전자기의 immune to electromagnetic

심지어 근처에 자기장을 일으키는 물질(전자레인지)이 있어도 괜찮다.(강하다)

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2 unguided media

Physical media: radio

- signal carried in electromagnetic spectrum
- no physical "wire"
- bidirectional
- ❖ propagation environment propagation environment effects: 어떤 물체(콘크리트가 만사, 반향 --> 굴절 두꺼운벽)에 의해 굴절 • reflection 될 수 있다.(무산될 수
- obstruction by objects
- 전파 방해, 혼선 Interference
- --> 간섭 받을 수도 있다.
- => 확실히 유선에 비해 방해를 많이 받음

radio link types: 지상파를 이용하는 극초단파

- terrestrial microwave
 - e.g. up to 45 Mbps channels
- LAN (e.g., WiFi)
 - I I Mbps, 54 Mbps

wide-area (e.g., cellular)

- 3G cellular: ~ few Mbps
- 전화

 Satellite --> 요즘은 군사용으로 많이 사용(잘 안 시용한다
 - Kbps 台野Mbps channel (or multiple smaller channels)

 - 270 msec end-end delay 지구정지궤도 ~에 비해 geosynchronous versus low altitude고도

Chapter I: roadmap

I.I what is the Internet?

network edge와 core의 분류를 알아두세요

- 1.2 network edge
 - end systems, access networks, links
- 1.3 network core 네트워크 내부에 있는 아래의 3가지를 를 말합니다.
 - packet switching, circuit switching, network structure
- 1.4 delay, loss, throughput in networks
- 1.5 protocol layers, service models
- 1.6 networks under attack: security
- 1.7 history

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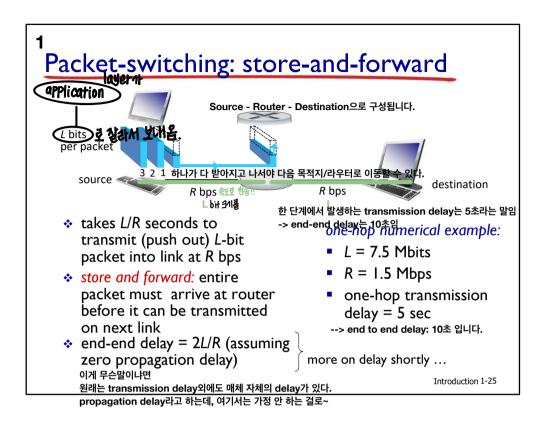
[라우터 - 라우터]의 연결 => 라우터 두 개를 말하네요!

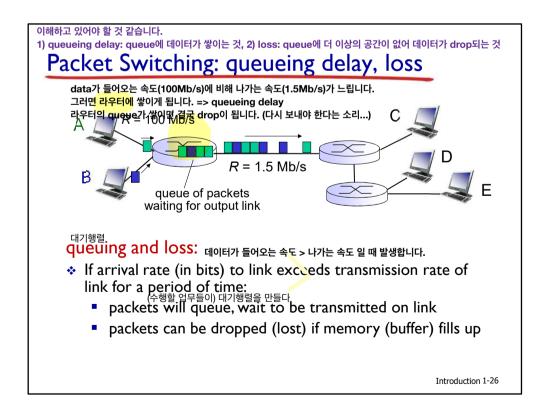
The network core

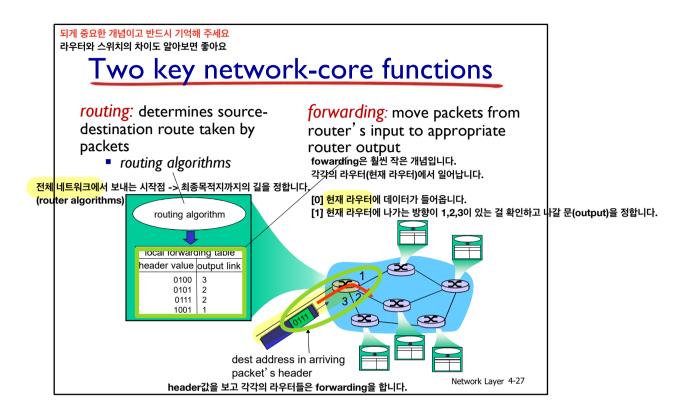
그물망

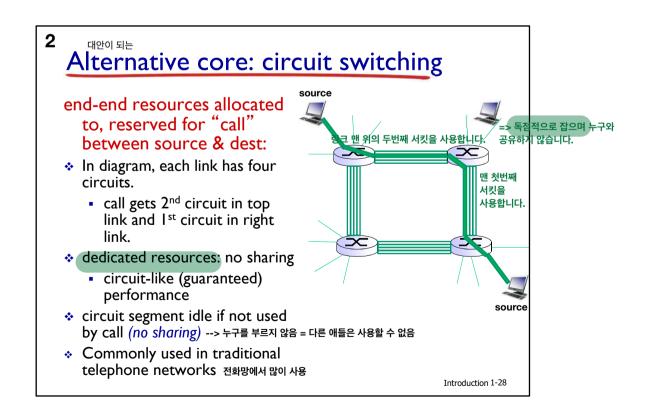
- mesh of interconnected routers
- packet-switching: hosts break application-layer messages into packets
 - forward packets from one router to the next, across links on path from source to destination --> ভাৰ্ৰ ছন্তান দ্বাধান.
 - each packet transmitted at full link capacity

transmitted at city
--> link가 가지고 있는 최대의 능력으로!!

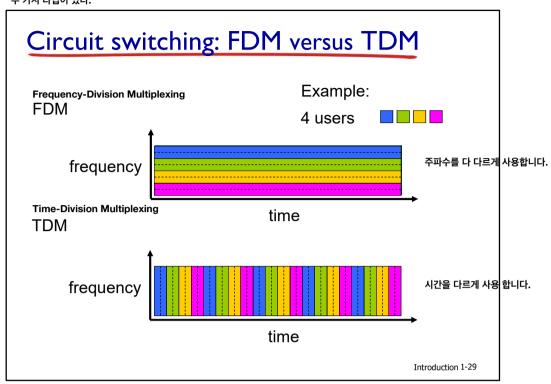


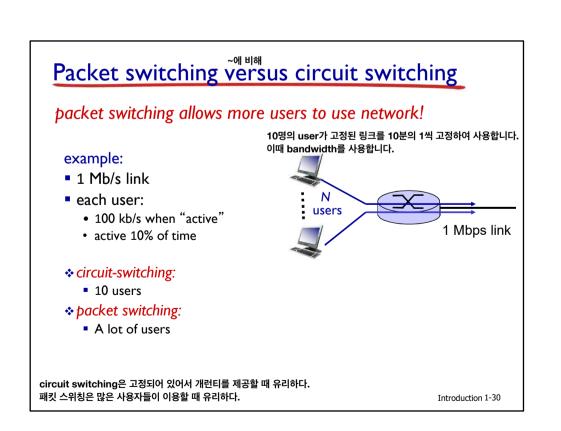






두 가지 타입이 있다.





Packet switching versus circuit switching

Spacket switching a "slam dunk winner?" 1) 데이터가 갑자기 집중적으로 한번씩 소규모로 발송됨을 가르킴, 2) 한 차례씩 발생하는 ★ great for bursty data

- - resource sharing
 - simpler, no call setup #circuit switching의 경우는 source-destination사이에 setup이 구성되어야(line을 잡아놔야) 시작할 수 있습니
- মান্ট্, এচ্চা. ইফ্র আ setupol শ্রমণ্ণ্নান্ত বিপ্রমণ্ণ বন্

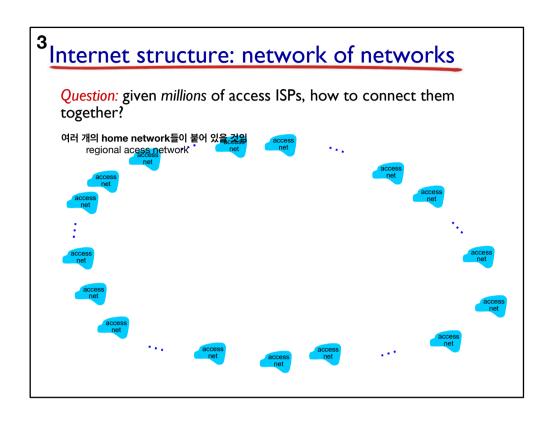
 ❖ excessive congestion possible: packet delay and loss
 - protocols needed for reliable data transfer, congestion . control--> 단점
- ❖ Q: How to provide circuit-like behavior? 서킷 같은 행동을 어떻게 구사할 수 있습니까?
 - bandwidth guarantees needed for audio/video apps
 - still an unsolved problem

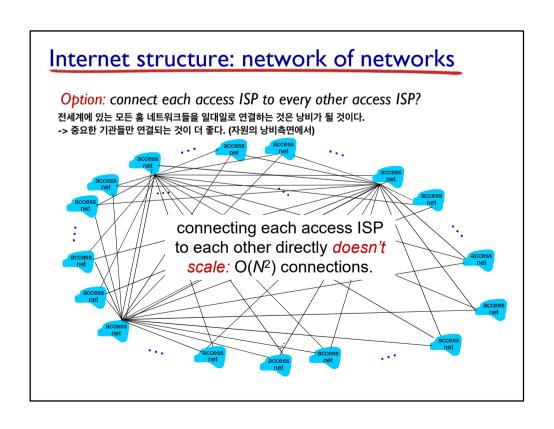
Packet switching은

- (1) 많은 데이터들을 한꺼번에 보낼 때 유리합니다.
- (2) 과도한 혼잡이 발생할 수 있습니다.
- (3) 서킷 스위칭은 실시간 오디오/비디오를 보낼 때, 끊기지 않는 속도를 보낼 때 사용하면 좋습니다. Introduction 1-31

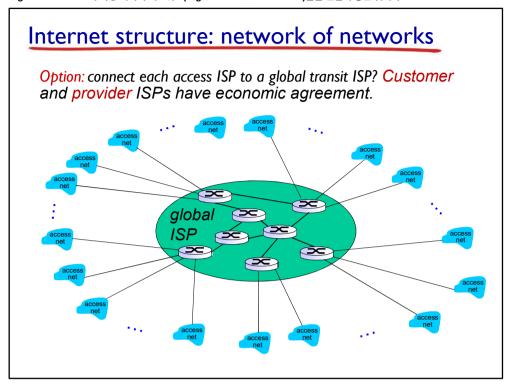
Internet structure: network of networks

- End systems connect to Internet via access ISPs (Internet Service Providers)
 - Résidential, company and university 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

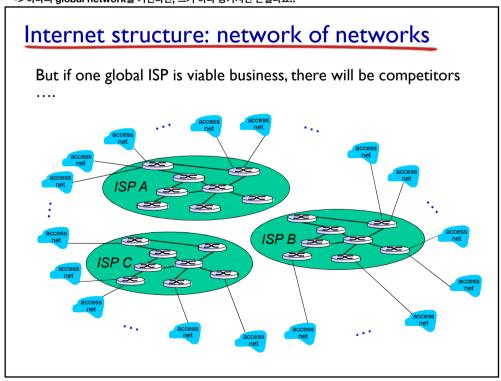




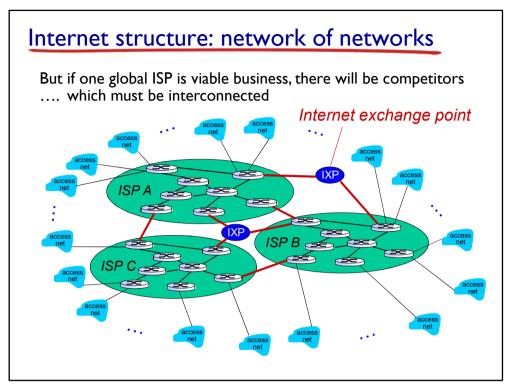
위의 것보다 조금 더 자원을 효율적으로 사용한 것인데, global network에 특정 지역의 네트워크(regional access network)들을 연결해 놓은 것이다.



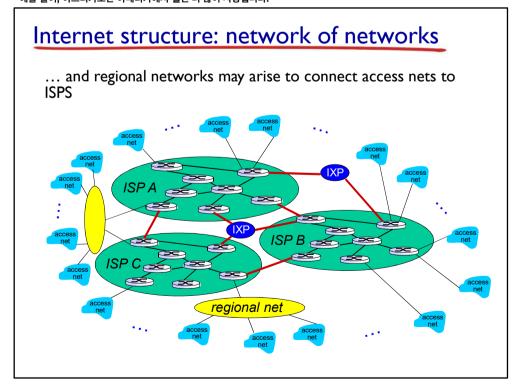
- 국가별로 만들어 놓은 것이다. 유럽,아시아,아메리카로!!
- 몇 개의 global ISP를 넣는 것이 더 효율적이라는 것임을 나타낸다.
- -> 하나의 global network를 가진다면, 그거 하나 망가지면 큰일나요!!



하나의 global ISP가 망가진다면?? 아래의 그림과 같이 IXP를 설정하면 해결됩니다. ISP A가 문제 생기면 -> ISP B를 사용하면 되니깐요!!



+ 네트워크 사용량이 많은 지역에는 regional network를 한 번 더 줍니다. 예를 들어, 아프리카보단 아메리카에서 훨씬 더 많이 사용됩니다.



+ 거기에 content provider network를 만듭니다. 각각의 (기존의) regional networks들을 연결해 줍니다.

