COMPUTER NETWORKS

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Computer Networks and the Internet

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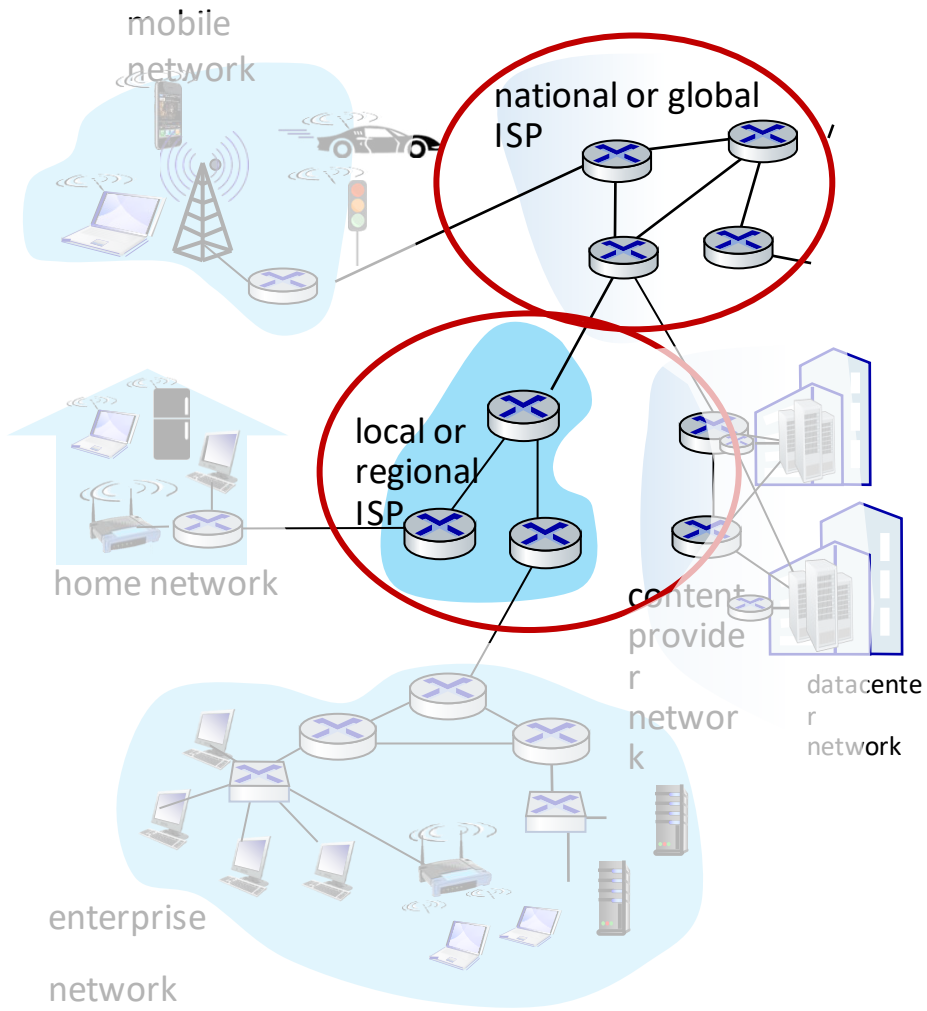
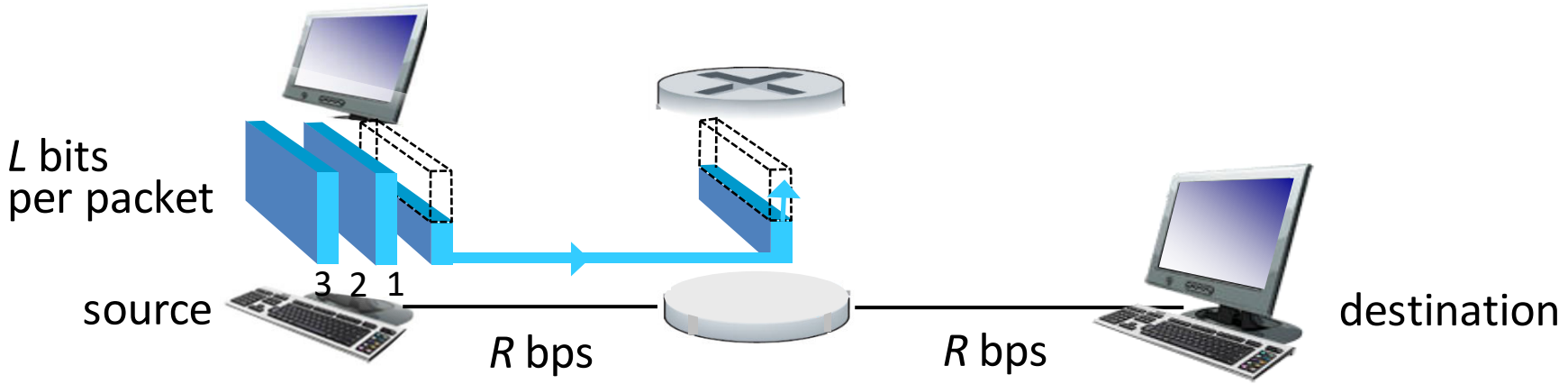
Network Core

- 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
  - each packet transmitted at full link capacity



Network Core: Packet Switching: store-and-forward

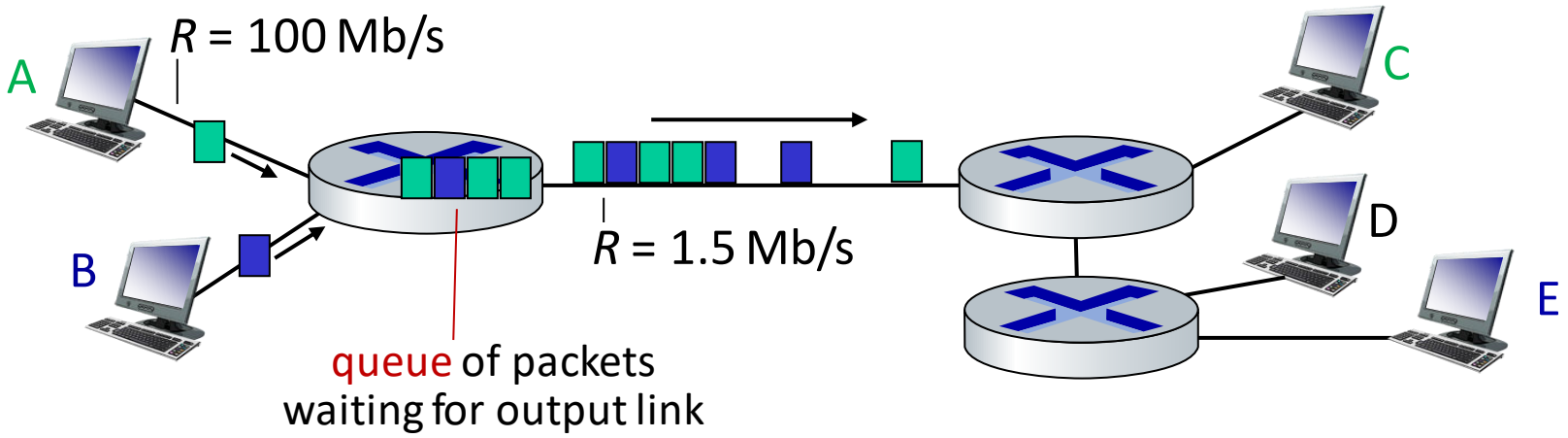


- Transmission delay: takes L/R seconds to transmit (push out) L-bit packet into link at R bps
- *Store and forward:* *entire* packet must arrive at router before it can be transmitted on next link
- *End-end delay:* $2L/R$ (above), assuming zero propagation delay (more on delay shortly)

One-hop numerical example:

- L = 10 Kbits
- R = 100 Mbps
- one-hop transmission delay = 0.1 msec

Network Core: Packet Switching: queuing delay, loss



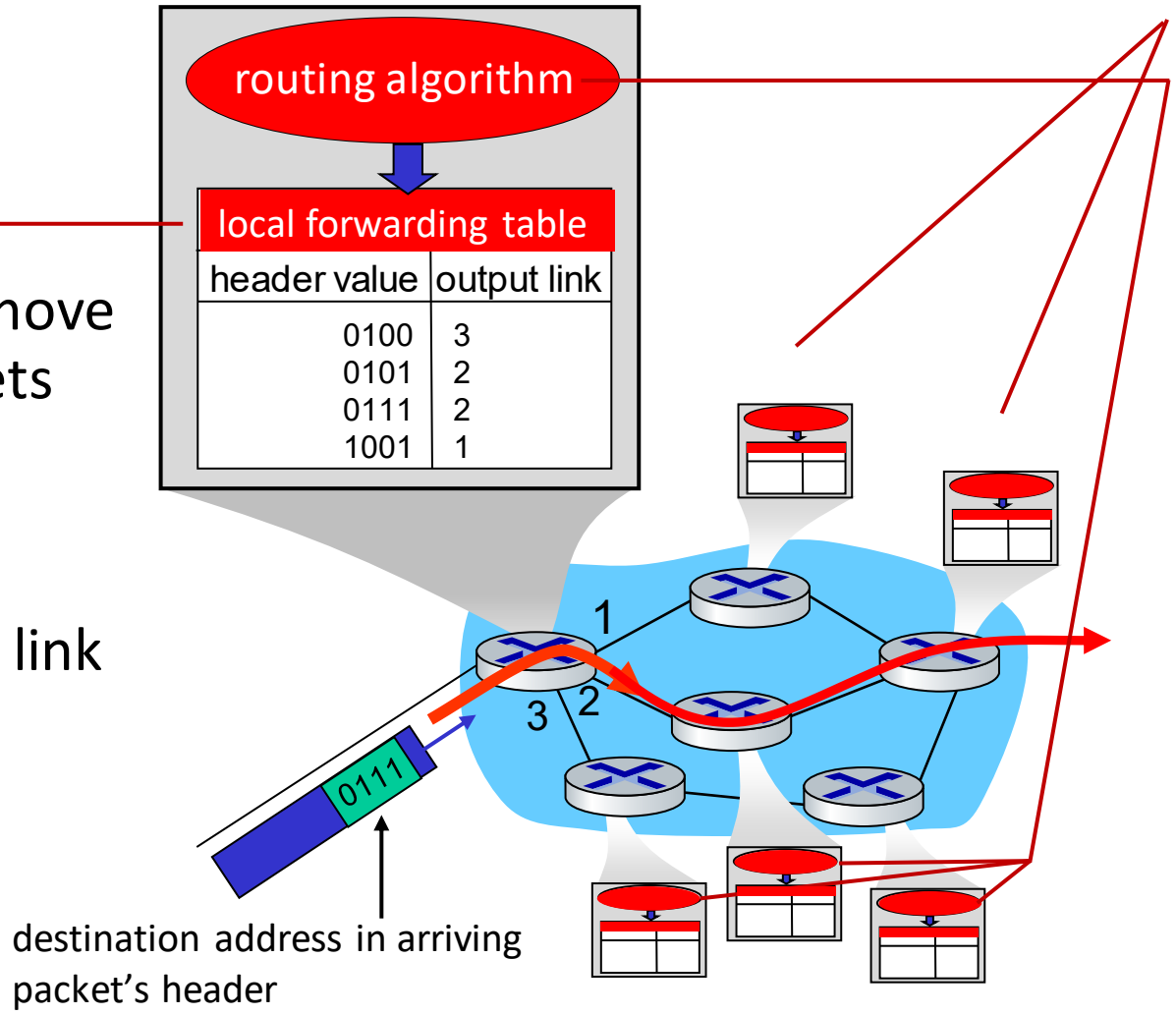
Packet queuing and loss: if arrival rate (in bps) to link exceeds transmission rate (bps) of link for a period of time:

- packets will queue, waiting to be transmitted on output link
- packets can be dropped (lost) if memory (buffer) in router fills up

Network Core: Two Key Network Core Functions

Forwarding:

- *local* action: move arriving packets from router's input link to appropriate router output link



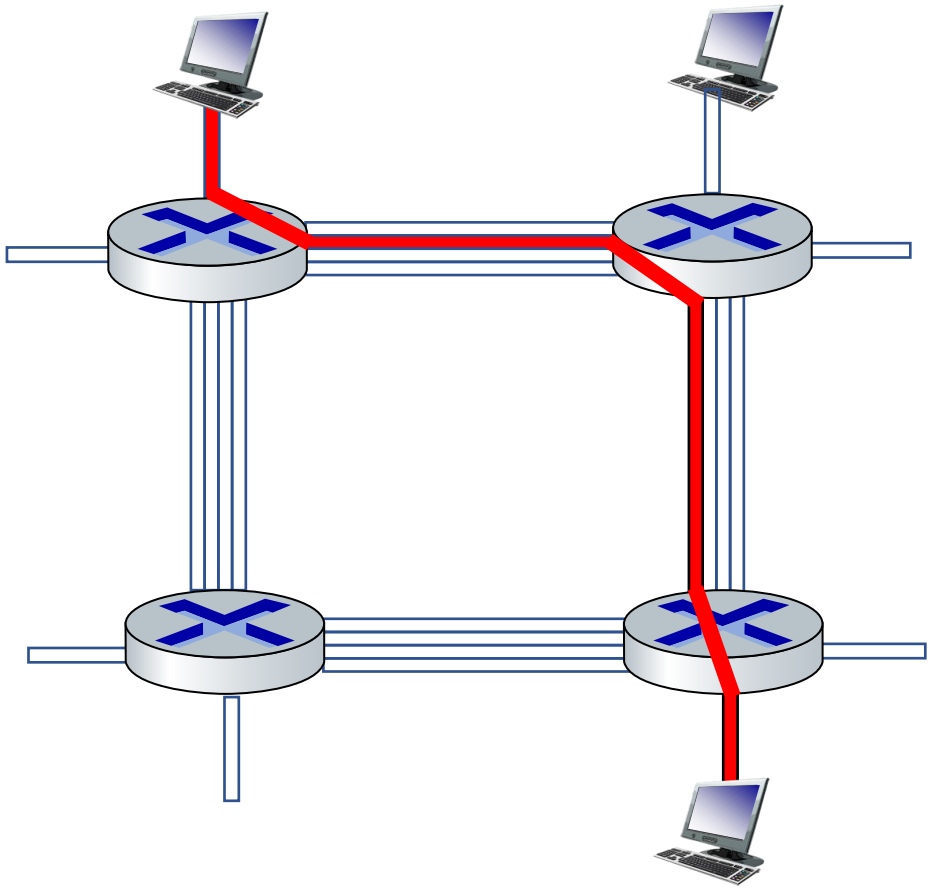
Routing:

- *global* action: determine source-destination paths taken by packets
- routing algorithms

Network Core: Circuit Switching

end-end resources allocated to, reserved for "call" between source and destination

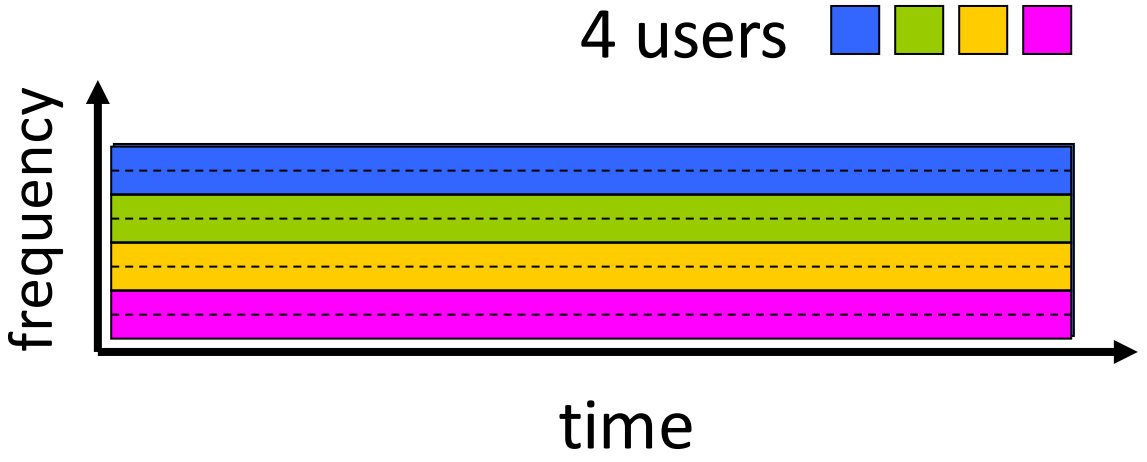
- in diagram, each link has four circuits.
  - call gets 2nd circuit in top link and 1st circuit in right link.
- dedicated resources: no sharing
  - circuit-like (guaranteed) performance
- circuit segment idle if not used by call (no sharing)
- commonly used in traditional telephone networks



Multiplexing in Circuit Switched Networks: FDM & TDM

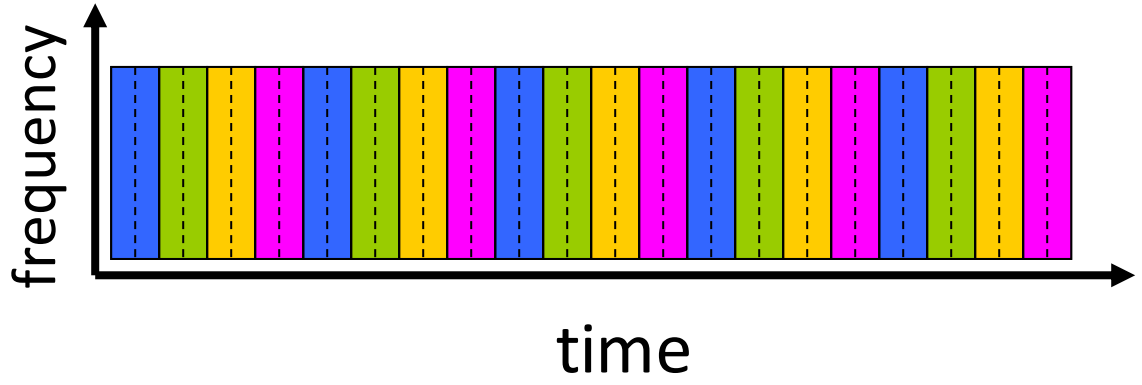
Frequency Division Multiplexing (FDM)

- optical, electromagnetic frequencies divided into (narrow) frequency bands
- each call allocated its own band, can transmit at max rate of that narrow band



Time Division Multiplexing (TDM)

- time divided into slots
- each call allocated periodic slot(s), can transmit at maximum rate of (wider) frequency band, but only during its time slot(s)

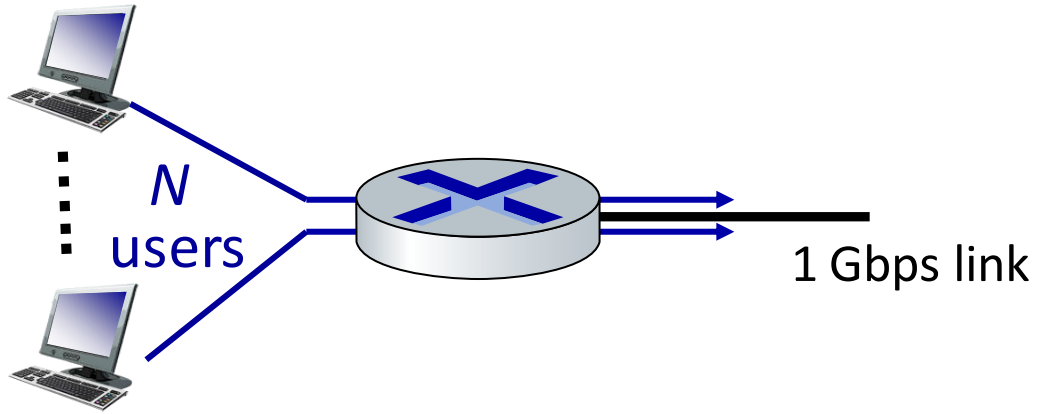


Network Core: Packet Switching vs Circuit Switching

packet switching allows more users to use network!

Example:

- 1 Gb/s link
- each user:
  - 100 Mb/s when "active"
  - active 10% of time



- *circuit-switching:* 10 users
- *packet switching:* with 35 users,
- probability > 10 active users at same time is less than .0004 *
- 10 or few active users, probability 0.9996

Q: how did we get value 0.0004?

Q: what happens if > 35 users ?

* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples: http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive

Network Core: Packet Switching vs Circuit Switching

Is packet switching a “slam dunk winner”?

- great for “bursty” data – sometimes has data to send, but at other times not
  - resource sharing
  - simpler, no call setup
- excessive congestion possible: packet delay and loss due to buffer overflow
  - protocols needed for reliable data transfer, congestion control
- *Q:* How to provide circuit-like behavior?
  - bandwidth guarantees traditionally used for audio/video applications

Q: human analogies of reserved resources (circuit switching) versus on-demand allocation (packet switching)?

Queries

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Thank You
For Your Attention

THANK YOU

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