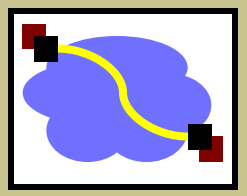
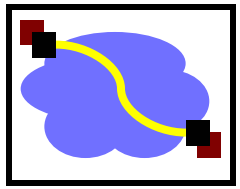


High Performance Communication Networks

Introduction, Part II

Introduction, Part II



Chapter goal:

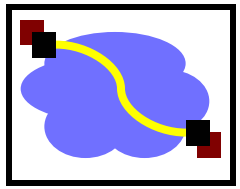
- get context, overview, "feel" of networking
- more depth, detail *later* in course
- approach:
  - descriptive
  - use Internet as example

Overview:

- what's the Internet
- what's a protocol?
- network edge
- network core
- access net, physical media
- performance: loss, delay
- protocol layers, service models
- backbones, NAPs, ISPs
- history
- ATM network

today

Oops!

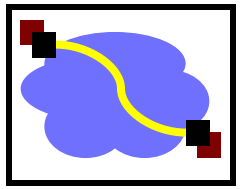


I said something outrageously wrong last time!!

What was it?

I said that TCP doesn't provide a data integrity check. It does.

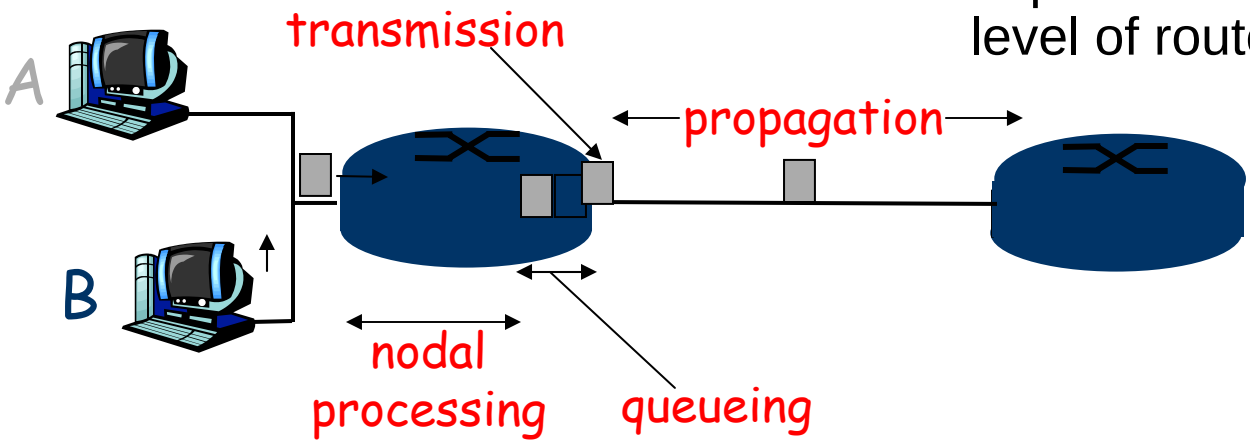
Delay in packet-switched networks



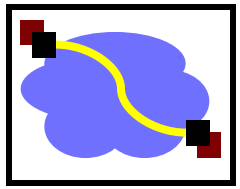
packets experience delay on end-to-end path

- four sources of delay at each hop

- nodal processing:
  - check bit errors
  - determine output link
- queueing
  - time waiting at output link for transmission
  - depends on congestion level of router



Delay in packet-switched networks



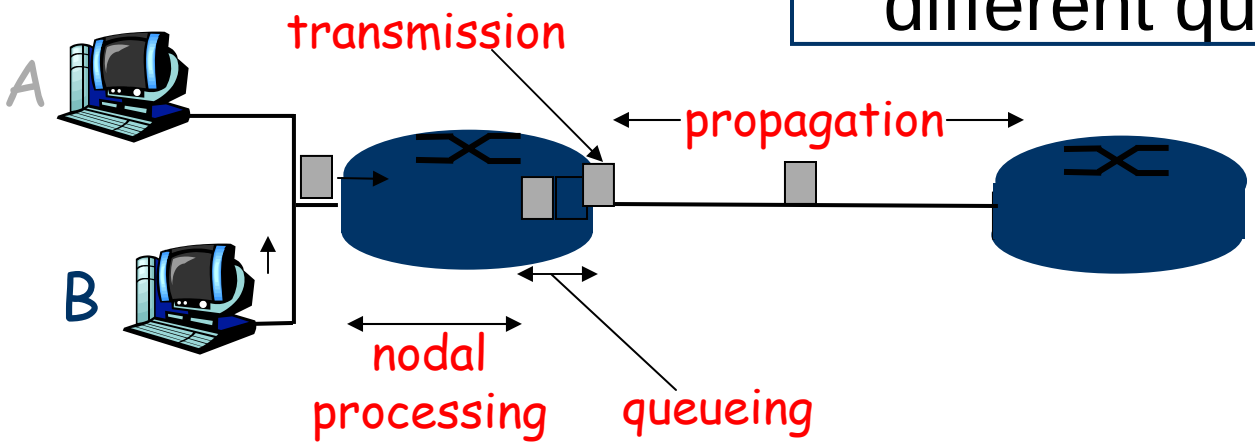
Transmission delay:

- R=link bandwidth (bps)
- L=packet length (bits)
- time to send bits into link = L/R

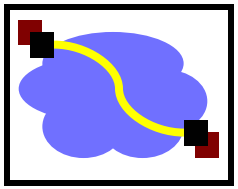
Propagation delay:

- d = length of physical link
- s = propagation speed in medium (~$2x10^8$ m/sec)
- propagation delay = d/s

Note: s and R are *very* different quantities!

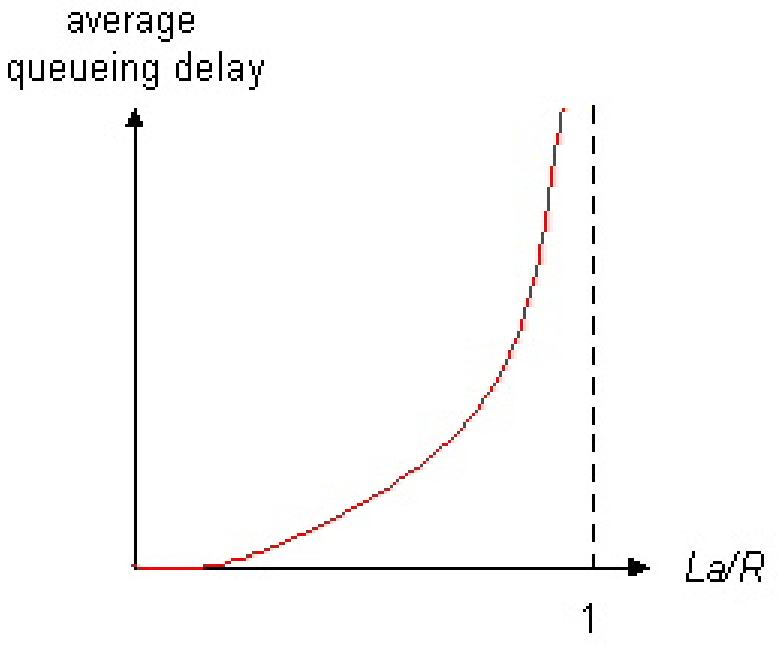


Queueing delay (revisited)



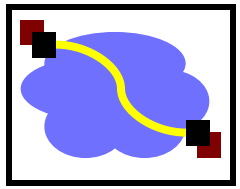
- R=link bandwidth (bps)
- L=packet length (bits)
- a=average packet arrival rate

traffic intensity = La/R



- La/R ~ 0: average queueing delay small
- La/R -> 1: delays become large
- La/R > 1: more “work” arriving than can be serviced, average delay infinite!

Protocol “Layers”



Networks are complex!

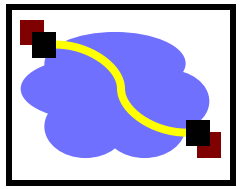
- many “pieces”:
  - hosts
  - routers
  - links of various media
  - applications
  - protocols
  - hardware, software

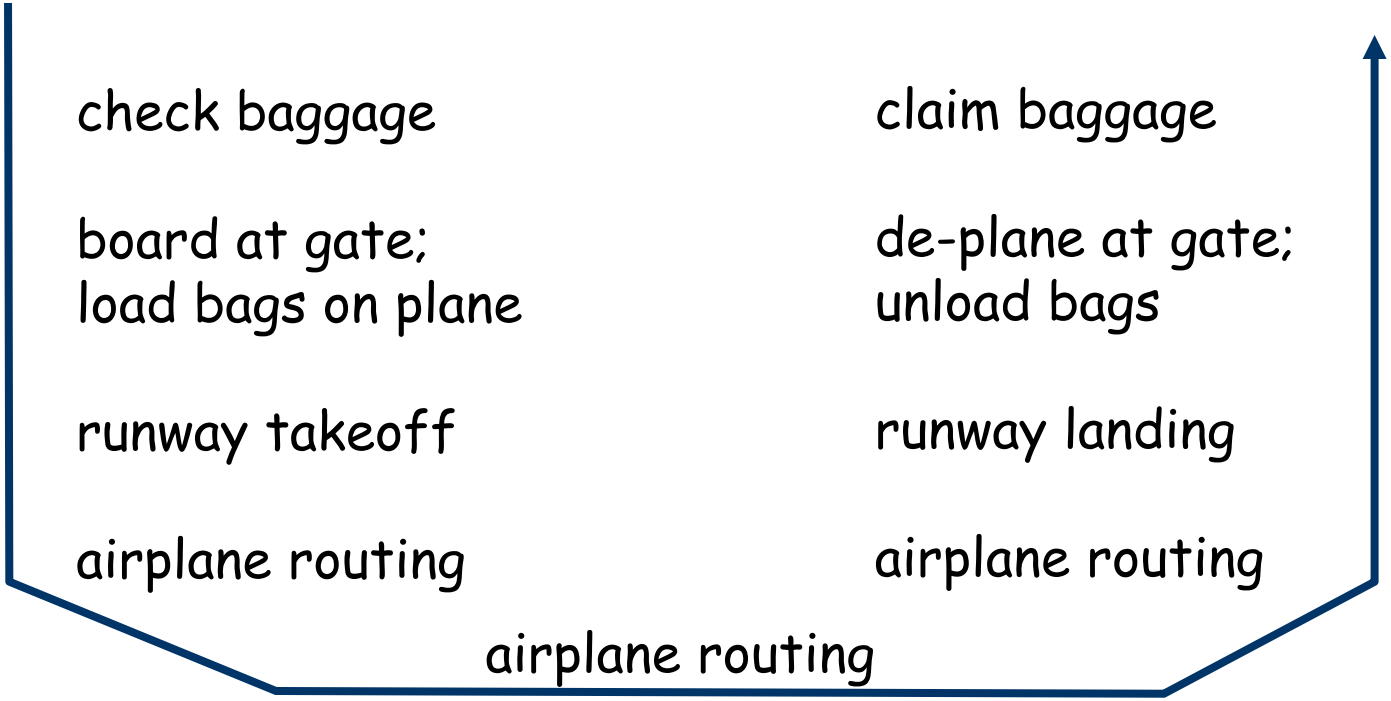
Question:

Is there any hope of *organizing* the structure of a network?

Or at least our discussion of networks?

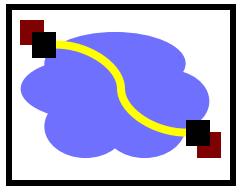
Organization of air travel





- a series of steps

Organization of air travel: a different view

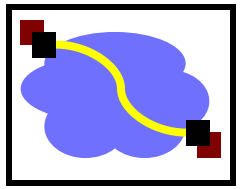


baggage check	baggage claim
people (load)	people (unload)
runway takeoff	runway landing
airplane routing	airplane routing
airplane routing	

Layers: each layer implements a service or services

- via its own internal-layer actions
- relying on services provided by layer below

Layered air travel: services



check-in-counter-to-baggage-claim delivery

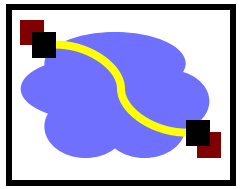
people transfer: loading gate to arrival gate

bag transfer: belt at check-in counter to belt at baggage claim

runway-to-runway delivery of plane

airplane routing from source to destination

Distributed implementation of layer functionality



departing airport

- baggage (check)
- gates/bags (load)
- runway takeoff
- airplane routing

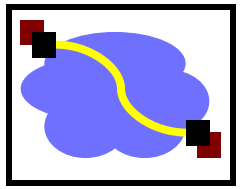
arriving airport

- baggage (claim)
- gates/bags (unload)
- runway landing
- airplane routing

intermediate air traffic sites

- airplane routing
- airplane routing
- airplane routing

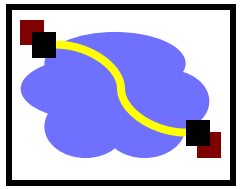
Why layering?



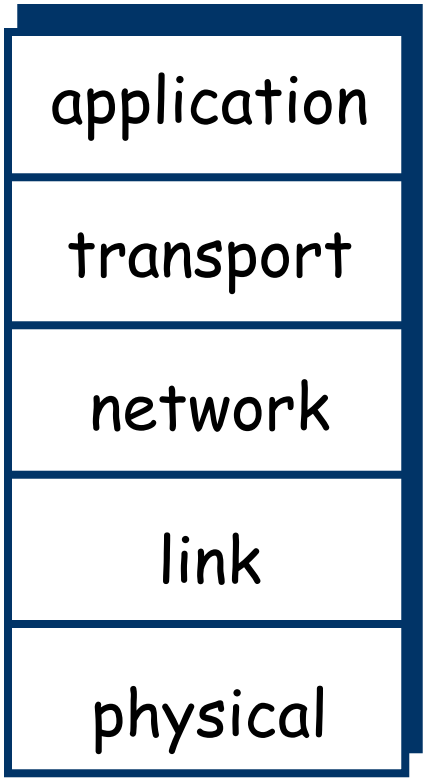
Dealing with complex systems:

- explicit structure allows identification, relationship of complex system's pieces
  - layered reference model for discussion
- modularization eases maintenance, updating of system
  - change of implementation of layer's service transparent to rest of system
  - e.g., change in gate procedure doesn't affect rest of system
- layering considered harmful?

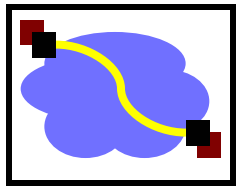
Internet protocol stack



- application: supporting network applications
  - ftp, smtp, http
- transport: host-host data transfer
  - tcp, udp
- network: routing of datagrams from source to destination
  - ip, routing protocols
- link: data transfer between neighboring network elements
  - ppp, ethernet
- physical: bits “on the wire”

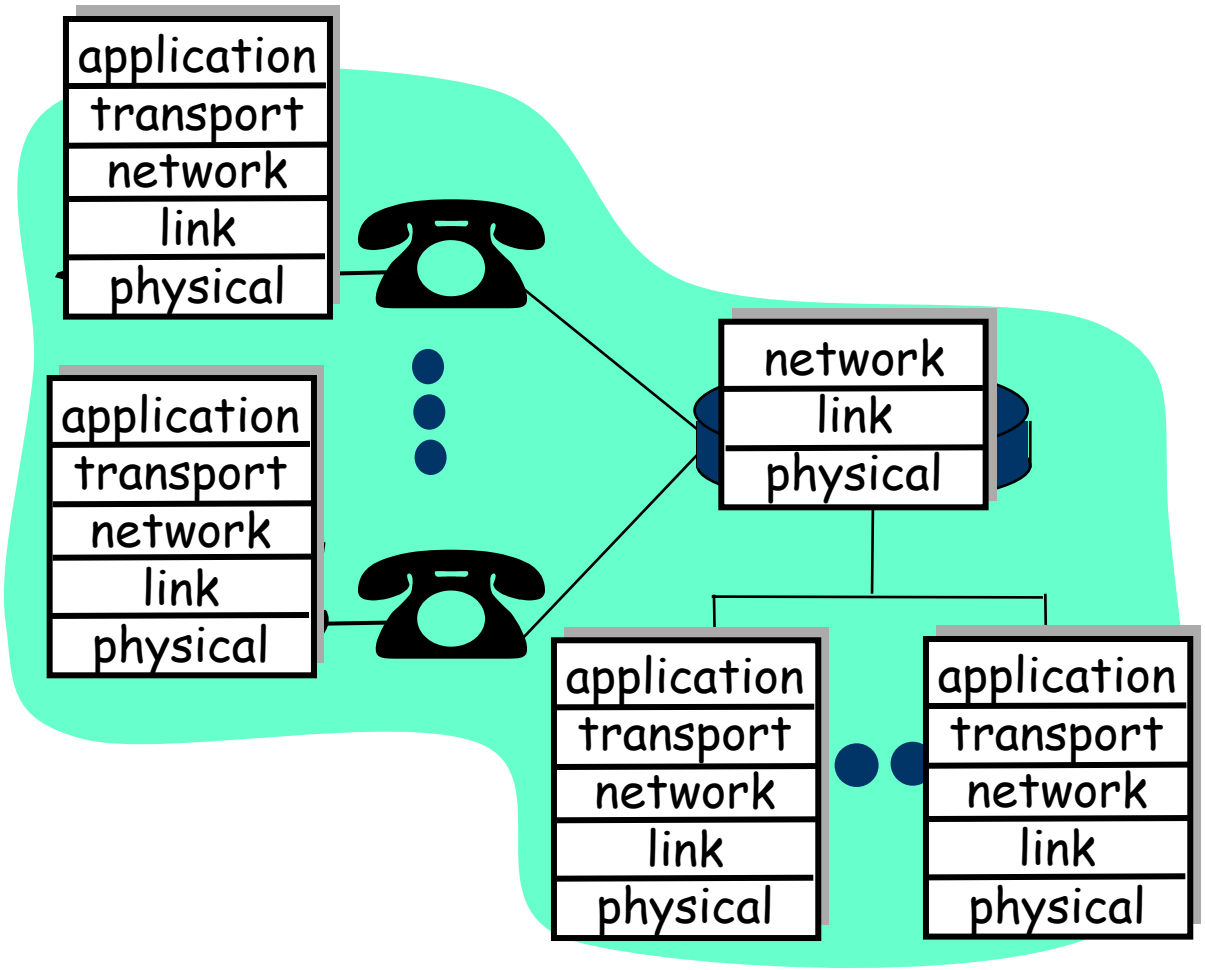


Layering: logical communication

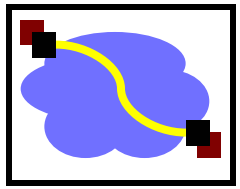


Each layer:

- distributed
- "entities" implement layer functions at each node
- entities perform actions, exchange messages with peers

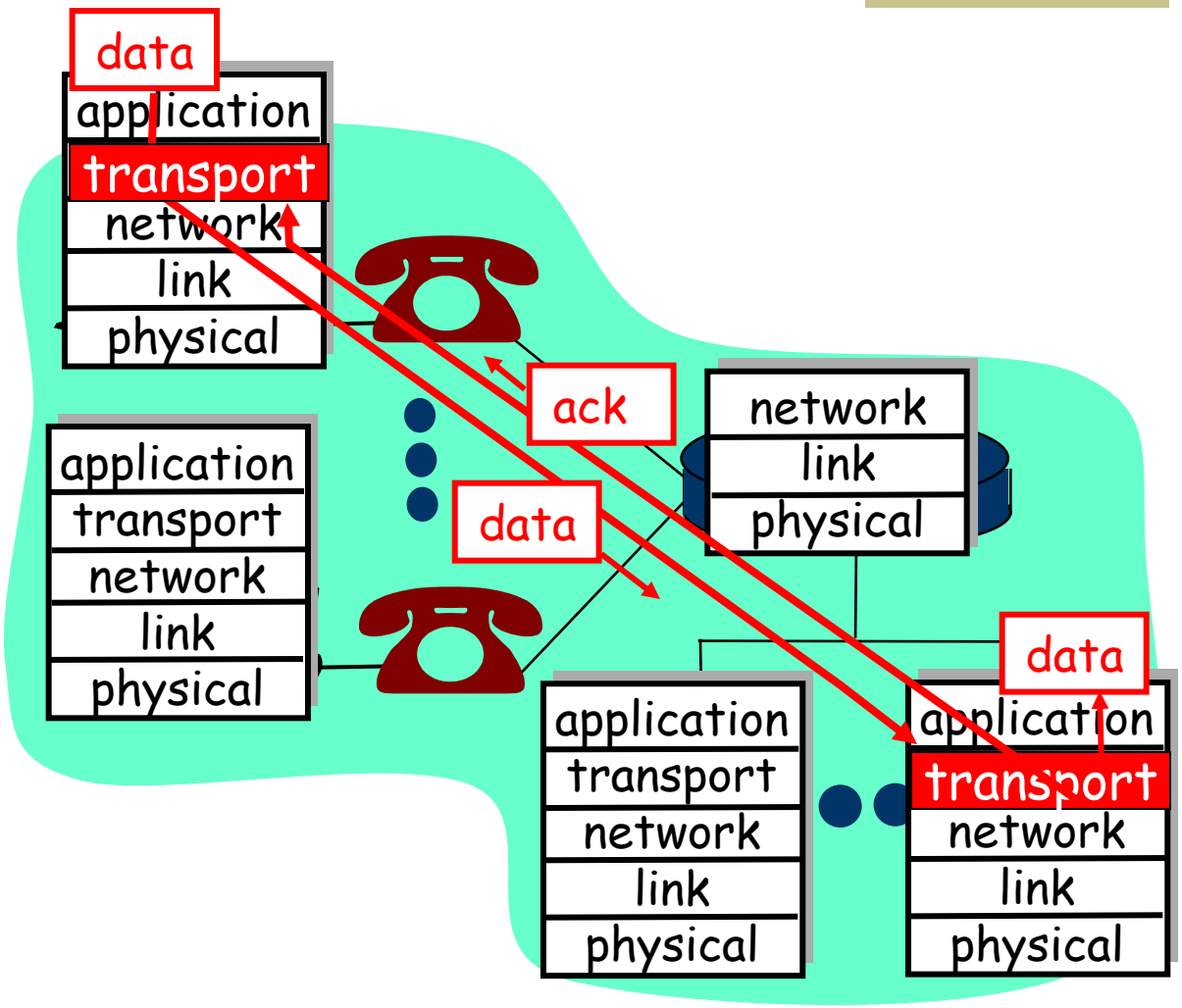


Layering: *logical* communication

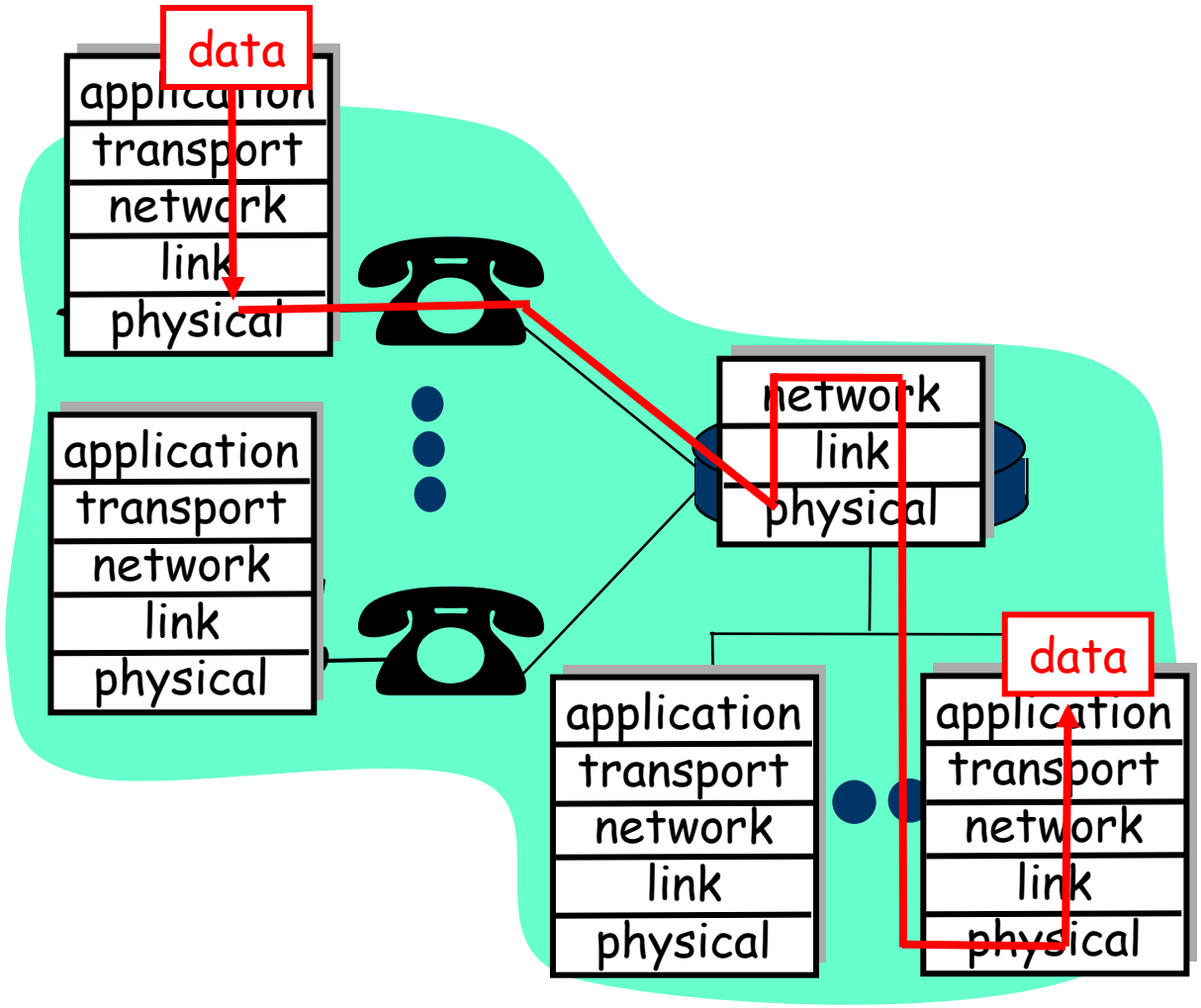


E.g.: transport

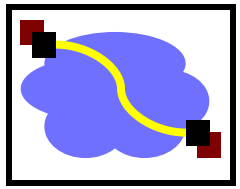
- take data from app
- add addressing, reliability check info to form "datagram"
- send datagram to peer
- wait for peer to ack receipt
- analogy: post office



Layering: physical communication

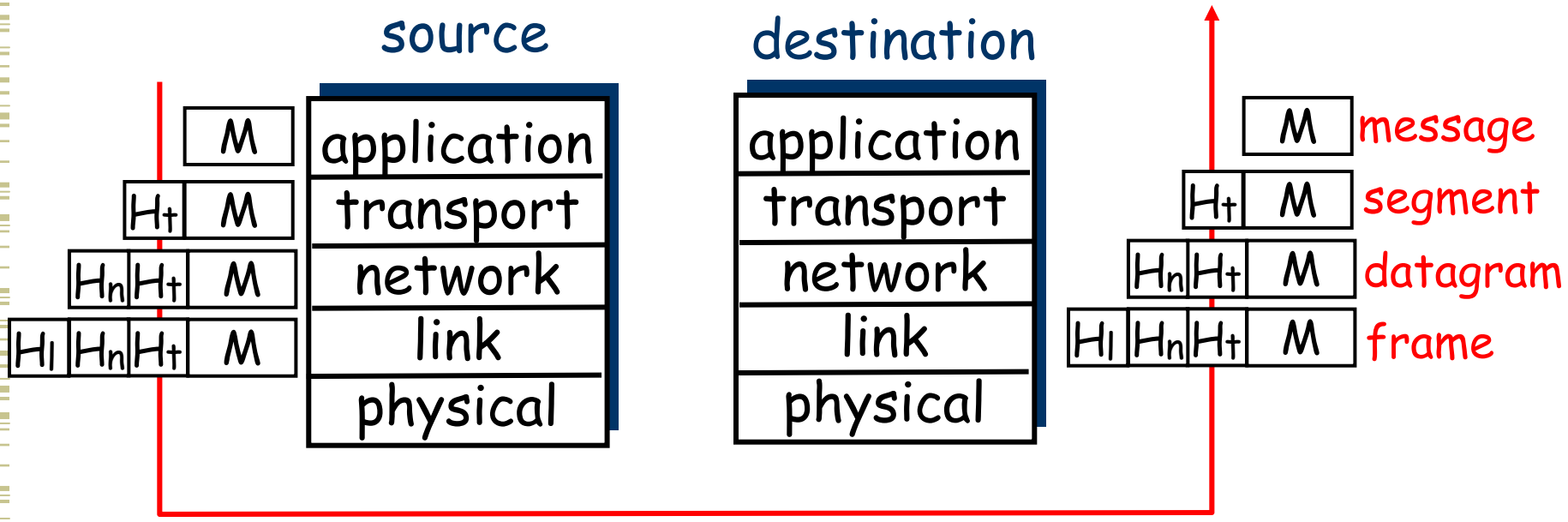


Protocol layering and data

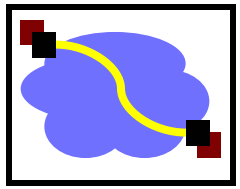


Each layer takes data from above

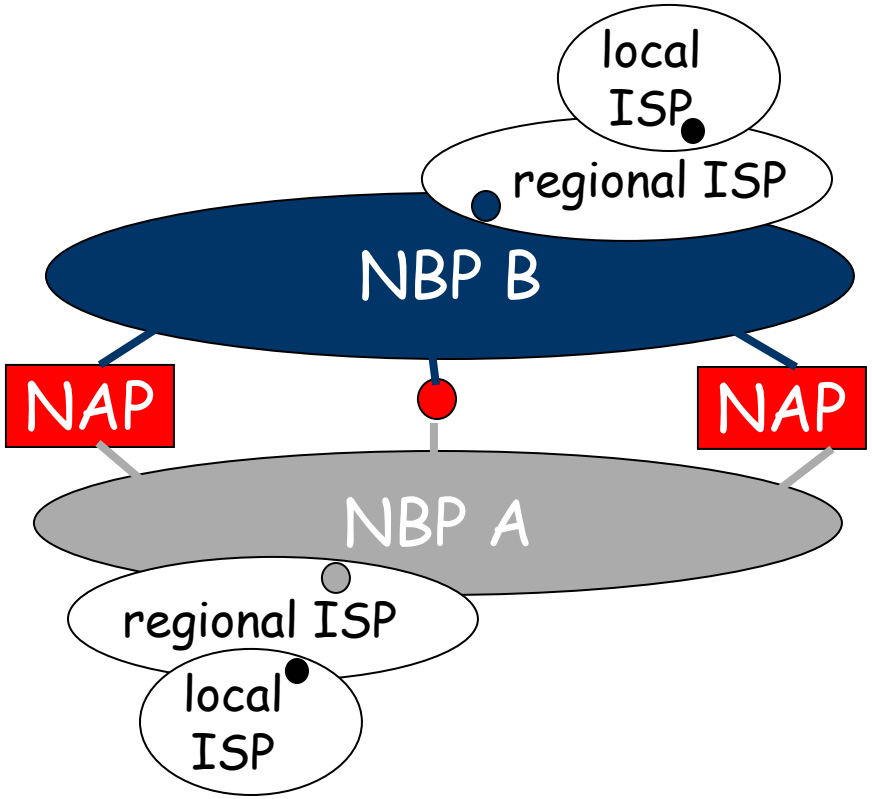
- adds header information to create new data unit
- passes new data unit to layer below



Internet structure: network of networks

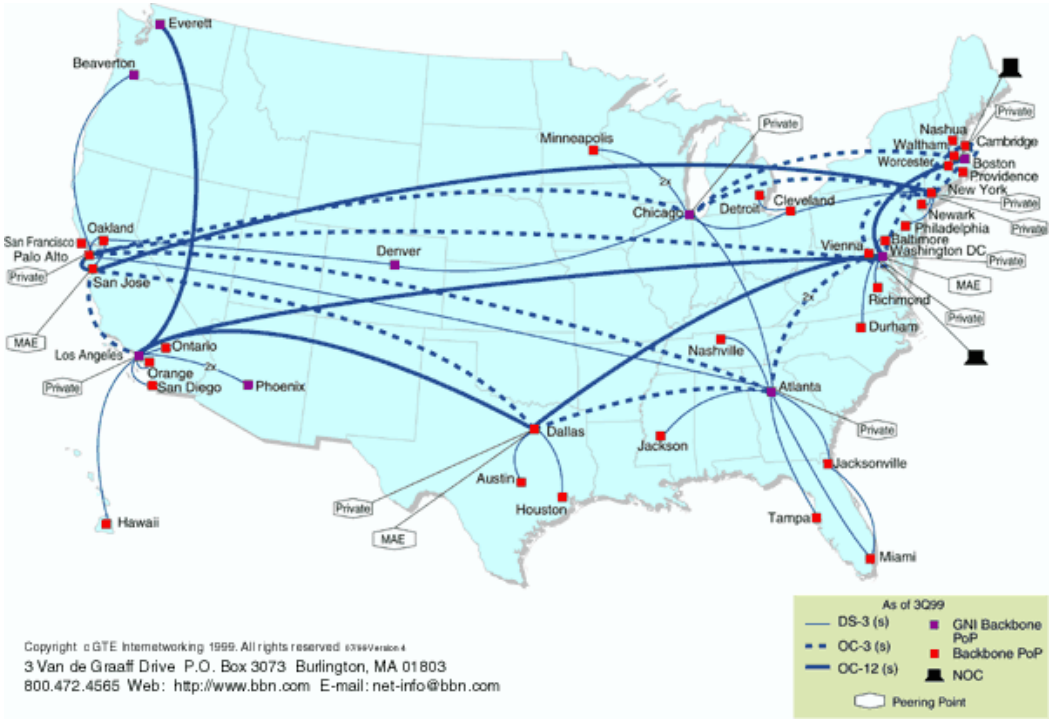


- roughly hierarchical
- national/international backbone providers (NBPs)
  - e.g. BBN/GTE, Sprint, AT&T, IBM, UUNet
  - interconnect (peer) with each other privately, or at public Network Access Point (NAPs)
- regional ISPs
  - connect into NBPs
- local ISP, company
  - connect into regional ISPs

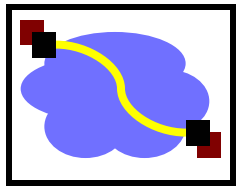


National Backbone Provider

e.g. BBN/GTE US backbone network



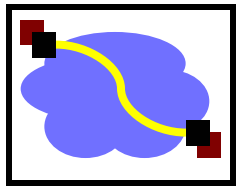
Internet History



1961-1972: Early packet-switching principles

- 1961: Kleinrock - queueing theory shows effectiveness of packet-switching
- 1964: Baran - packet-switching in military nets
- 1967: ARPAnet conceived by Advanced Reearch Projects Agency
- 1969: first ARPAnet node operational
- 1972:
  - ARPAnet demonstrated publicly
  - NCP (Network Control Protocol) first host-host protocol
  - first e-mail program
  - ARPAnet has 15 nodes

Internet History



1972-1980: Internetworking, new and proprietary nets

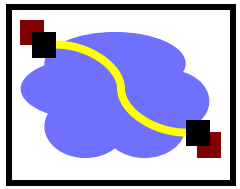
- 1970: ALOHAnet satellite network in Hawaii
- 1973: Metcalfe's PhD thesis proposes Ethernet
- 1974: Cerf and Kahn - architecture for interconnecting networks
- late70's: proprietary architectures: DECnet, SNA, XNA
- late 70's: switching fixed length packets (ATM precursor)
- 1979: ARPAnet has 200 nodes

Cerf and Kahn's internetworking principles:

- minimalism, autonomy - no internal changes required to interconnect networks
- best effort service model
- stateless routers
- decentralized control

define today's Internet architecture

Internet History

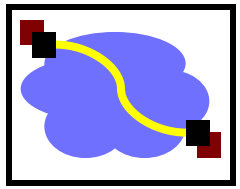


1980-1990: new protocols, a proliferation of networks

- 1983: deployment of TCP/IP
- 1982: smtp e-mail protocol defined
- 1983: DNS defined for name-to-IP-address translation
- 1985: ftp protocol defined
- 1988: TCP congestion control

- new national networks: Csnet, BITnet, NSFnet, Minitel
- 100,000 hosts connected to confederation of networks

Internet History



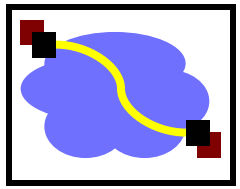
1990's: commercialization, the WWW

- Early 1990's: ARPAnet decomissioned
- 1991: NSF lifts restrictions on commercial use of NSFnet (decommissioned, 1995)
- early 1990s: WWW
  - hypertext [Bush 1945, Nelson 1960's]
  - HTML, http: Berners-Lee
  - 1994: Mosaic, later Netscape
  - late 1990's: commercialization of the WWW

Late 1990's:

- est. 50 million computers on Internet
- est. 100 million+ users
- backbone links running at 1 Gbps

ATM: Asynchronous Transfer Mode nets



Internet:

- today's *de facto* standard for global data networking

1980's:

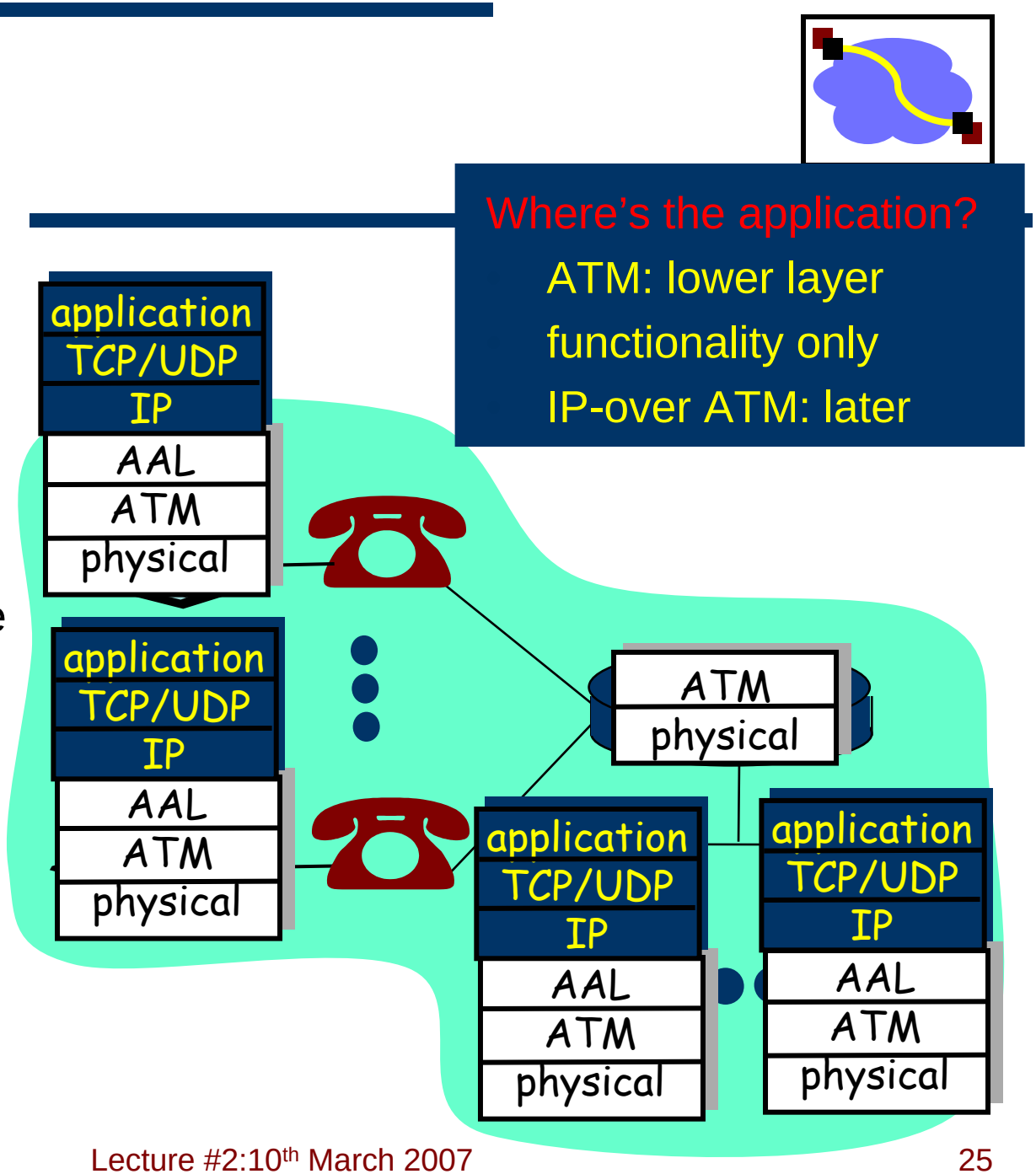
- telco's develop ATM: competing network standard for carrying high-speed voice/data
- standards bodies:
  - ATM Forum
  - ITU

ATM principles:

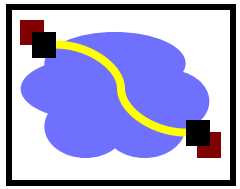
- small (48 byte payload, 5 byte header) fixed length *cells* (like packets)
  - fast switching
  - small size good for voice
- virtual-circuit network: switches maintain state for each "call"
- well-defined interface between "network" and "user" (think of telephone company)

ATM layers

- ATM Adaptation Layer (AAL): interface to upper layers
  - end-system
  - segmentation/reassembly
- ATM Layer: cell switching
- Physical



Chapter 1: Summary



Covered a "ton" of material!

- Internet overview
- what's a protocol?
- network edge, core, access network
- performance: loss, delay
- layering and service models
- backbones, NAPs, ISPs
- history
- ATM network

You now hopefully have:

- context, overview, "feel" of networking
- more depth, detail *later* in course

Questions?