



Reti di Elaboratori

Corso di Laurea in Informatica
Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza"
Canale A-L Prof.ssa Chiara Petrioli

Parte di queste slide sono state prese dal materiale associato al libro Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach, 5th edition.

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Thanks also to Antonio Capone, Politecnico di Milano, Giuseppe Bianchi and Francesco LoPresti, Un. di Roma Tor Vergata

1961-1972: Early packet-switching principles

- □ 1961: Kleinrock queueing theory shows effectiveness of packet-switching (MIT)
- □ 1964: Baran packetswitching in military nets
- Davies at the National Physical Laboratory, UK was also developing ideas on packet switching
- □ 1967: ARPAnet conceived by Advanced Research Projects Agency
- 1969: first ARPAnet node operational

Packet switches dubbed Interface Message Processors (IMP)

1972:

- ARPAnet demonstrated publicly by Robert Kahn
- NCP (Network Control Protocol) first host-host protocol
- first e-mail program
- ARPAnet has 15 nodes



- Leonard Kleinrock with first IMP

Kleinrock's students:

Vinton Cerf
John Postel...

Network measurement center UCLA

1972-1980: Internetworking, new and proprietary nets

- 1970: ALOHAnet satellite network in Hawaii (Abramson)
- 1973: Metcalfe's PhD thesis proposes Ethernet
- □ 1974: Cerf and Kahn architecture for interconnecting networks
- □ late70's: proprietary architectures, e.g. IBM SNA (Schwartz)
- □ 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

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

1990, 2000's: commercialization, the Web, new apps

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

Late 1990's - 2000's:

- more killer apps: instant messaging, peer2peer file sharing (e.g., Naptser)
- network security to forefront
- est. 50 million host, 100 million+ users
- backbone links running at Gbps

Significant late developments: P2P, broadband access, wireless Internet

Recent trends (2000-2016)

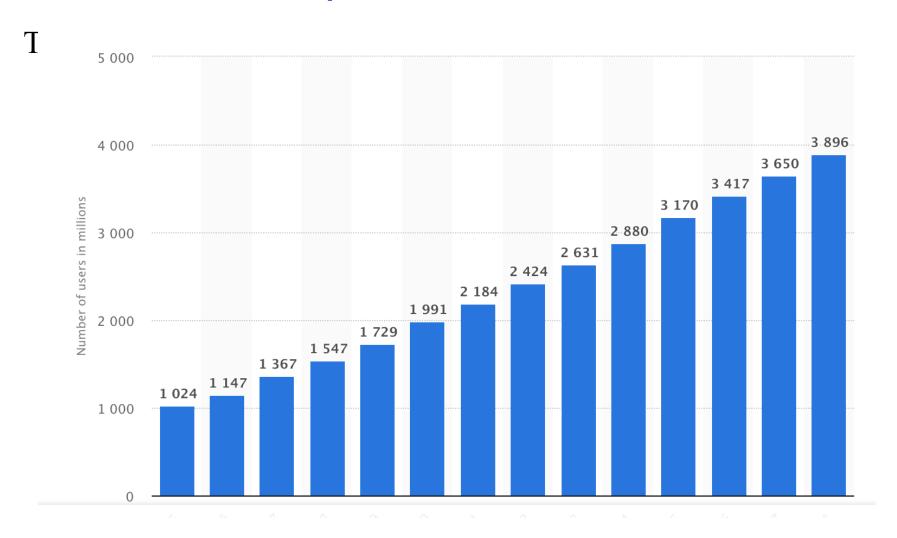
- Intense evolution
- Aggressive deployment of broadband Internet access to homes
 - enabler of distribution of user generated videos, on demand streaming videos, multi-person video conferencing services
- Ubiquitous deployment of high speed wireless access
 - number of wireless devices connected to Internet > wired devices from 2011

- Development of social networks
- Companies such as Google and Microsoft have developed extensive private networks
- □ Internet commerce companies and institutions run their applications on the cloud

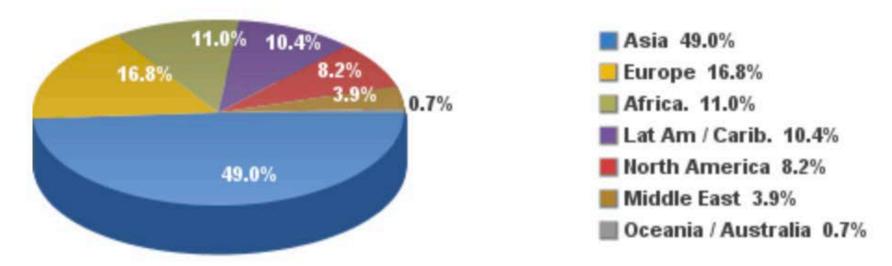
A short digression: where is Internet standardized? Who controls the Internet?

- No single administrative organization
- □ IETF Internet Engineering Task Force (since 86)
 - Developement of current protocols and specifications for standardization.
 - International community, open to everyone
 - Most of the work via mailing lists
 - Meets three times/year
 - o organized in areas and working groups
 - Dynamically activated & deactivated on need
 - group coordination: IESG (Internet Engineering Steering Group). Area directors are members of the IESG. Responsible for the actions associated with entry into and movement along the Internet "standards track," including final approval of specifications as Internet Standards.
- Industry also preemptively determine standards

To conclude general introduction: Why is Internet So Important-- Some Statistics



Internet Users in the World by Regions - June 30, 2018

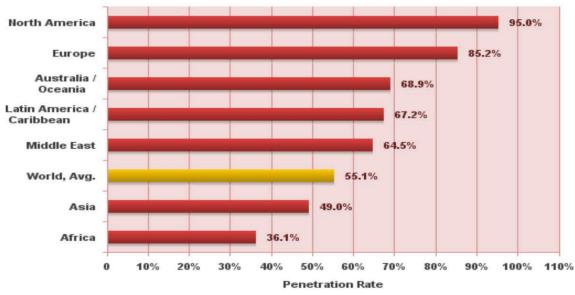


Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm

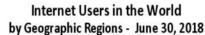
Basis: 4,208,571,287 Internet users in June 30, 2018

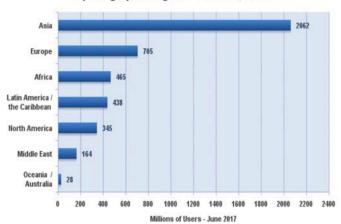
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Internet World Penetration Rates by Geographic Regions - June 30, 2018



Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm tion Rates are based on a world population of 7,634,758,428 08,571,287 estimated Internet users in June 30, 2018. ht © 2018, Miniwatts Marketing Group





Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm Basis: 4,208,571,287 Internet users estimated in June 30, 2018 Copyright © 2018, Miniwatts Marketing Group

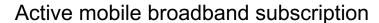
A changing Internet...

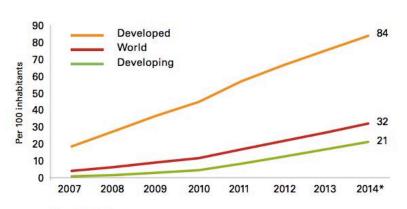
30% CAGR

350

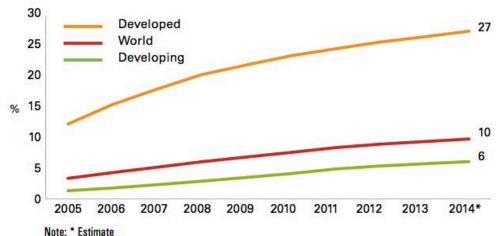
300

Wired broadband subscription (for 100 users)





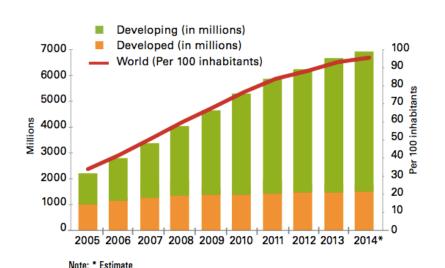
Note: * Estimate Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database



Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database

Figure 24. Global content delivery network Internet traffic, 2017 and 2022

Mobile cellular subscription



Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database

Exabytes per month 100 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017

* Figures (n) refer to 2017, 2022 traffic share Source: Cisco VNI Global IP Traffic Forecast, 2017-2022

Introduction

Non-CDN Internet Traffic (44%, 28%)

CDN Internet Traffic (56%, 72%)

A changing Internet...

CISCO forecasting

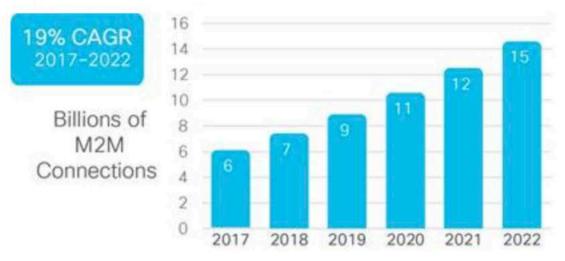
| Consumer Internet Traffic,2017-2022 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | CAGR 2017-2022 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|
| By Network (EB per Month) | | A | | A | | A | |
| Fixed | 67 | 86 | 111 | 141 | 179 | 225 | 27% |
| Mobile | 10 | 16 | 25 | 36 | 50 | 68 | 47% |
| By Subsegment (EB per Month) | | | | | | | , |
| Internet video | 56 | 77 | 105 | 140 | 184 | 240 | 34% |
| Web, email, and data | 12 | 15 | 19 | 23 | 27 | 31 | 22% |
| Online gaming | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 15 | 59% |
| File sharing | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | -3% |

A changing Internet...

CISCO forecasting

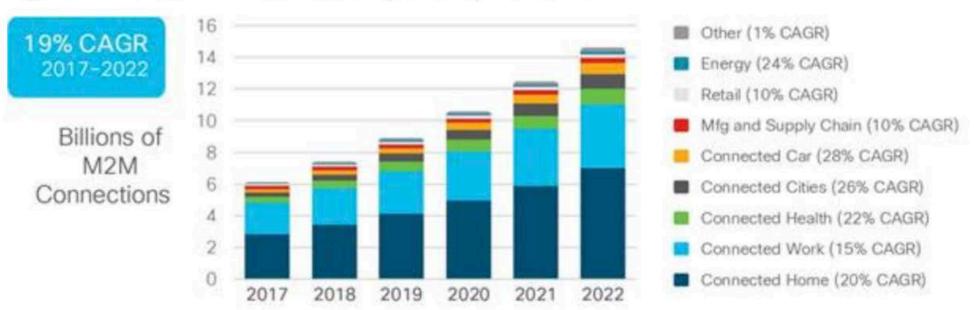
| Consumer Internet Traffic,2017-2022 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | CAGR 2017-2022 |
|--|-------|--------|------|------|------|-----------|-------------------|
| By Network (EB per Month) | | | | | | Λ | |
| Fixed | 67 | 86 | 111 | 141 | 179 | 225 | 27% |
| Mobile | 10 | 16 | 25 | 36 | 50 | 68 | 47% |
| hanges in trends: | | | | | | | |
| Changes in trends: ToT Aultimedia support | | | | | | 240 | 34% |
| ToT Aultimedia support Network devices reconfi | gural | bility | and | | | 240 31 | 34% 22% |
| ToT Aultimedia support | | bility | and | | | | 980/01/27/27/1 |

Figure 10. Global M2M connection growth

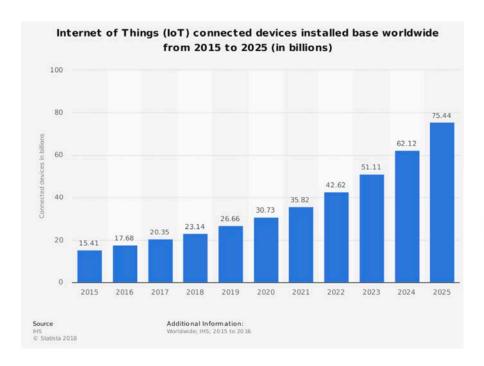


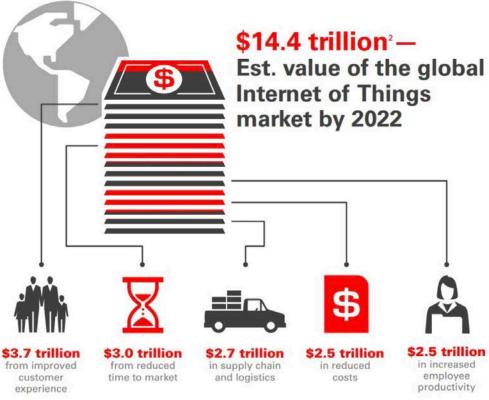
Source: Cisco VNI Global IP Traffic Forecast, 2017-2022

Figure 11. Global M2M connection growth by industries

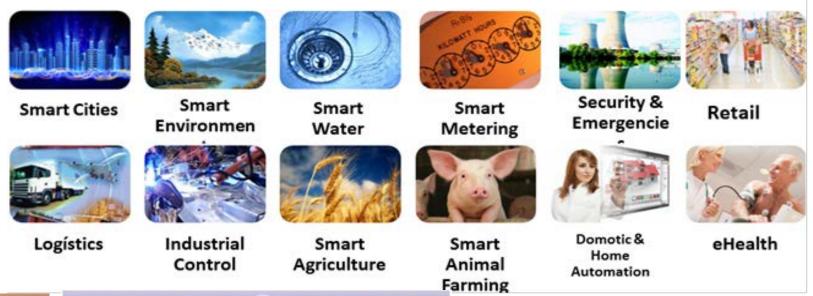


Il mondo dell'IoT





SENSES lab: IoT & Systems for Smarter City/Smarter Planet







Underwater monitoring & control systems

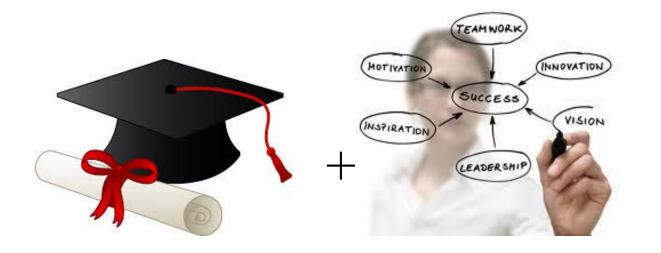




Cultural Heritage



College experience









Collaborazione con lab scientifici Seminari di esperti internazionali

Internship Spinoff





<u>Opportunità</u>

http://senseslab.di.uniroma1.it



1. Grant per iscrizioni per partecipare a conferenze

2. TIROCINI (Borse di studio per attività di ricerca durante la tesi alla magistrale)

3. Percorso di eccellenza

http://www.studiareinformatica.uniroma1.it/sites/default/f iles/L 31 Informatica.pdf

<u>Opportunità</u>

ILLELOTG | ILLE APIOTE DIGITAL LIDEARY | ILLE STANDARDS | ILLE SPECTFURN | MORE SITES



IEEE International Conference on Sensing, Communication and Networking 22-25 June 2020 // Como, Italy





