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SAPIENZA UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

Reti di Elaboratori

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

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

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

Chapter 1: roadmap

Protocol "Layers"

Networks are complex!

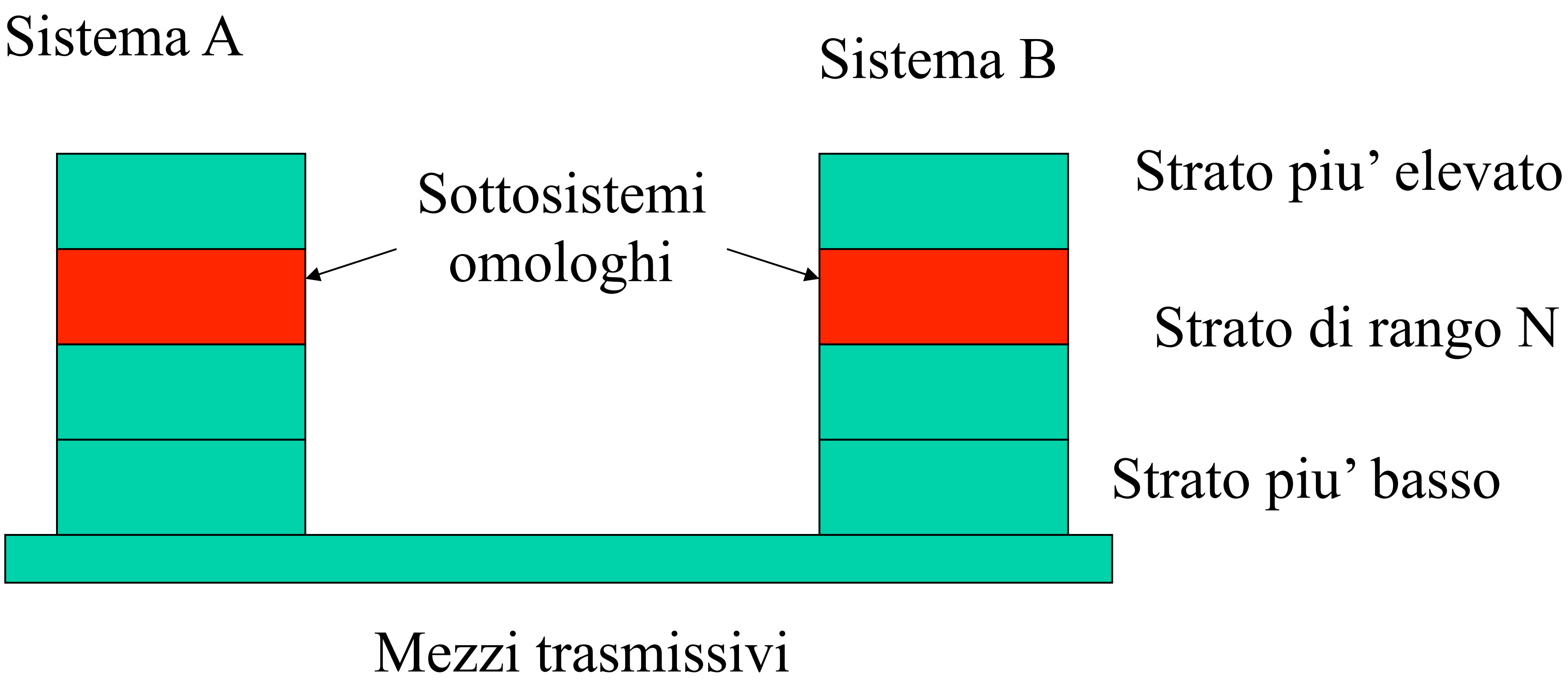
- many "pieces":
  - hosts
  - routers
  - links of various media
  - applications
  - protocols
  - hardware, software

Question:

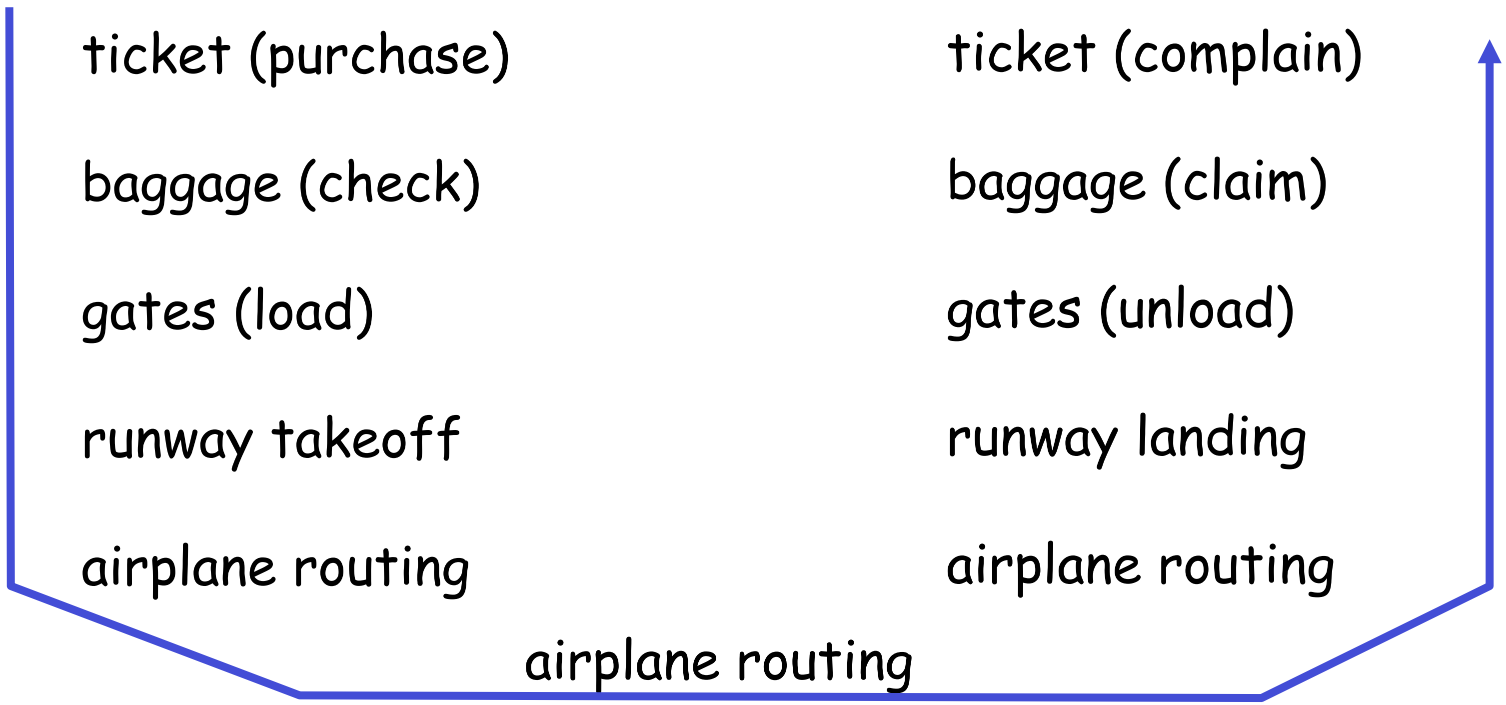
Is there any hope of *organizing* structure of network?

Or at least our discussion of networks?

Layering


Sistema A
Sistema B
Sottosistemi
omologhi
Strato piu' elevato
Strato di rango N
Strato piu' basso
Mezzi trasmissivi

Organization of air travel



- a series of steps

Organization of air travel: a different view

ticket (purchase)	ticket (complain)
baggage (check)	baggage (claim)
gates (load)	gates (unload)
runway takeoff	runway landing
airplane routing	airplane routing
airplane routing	

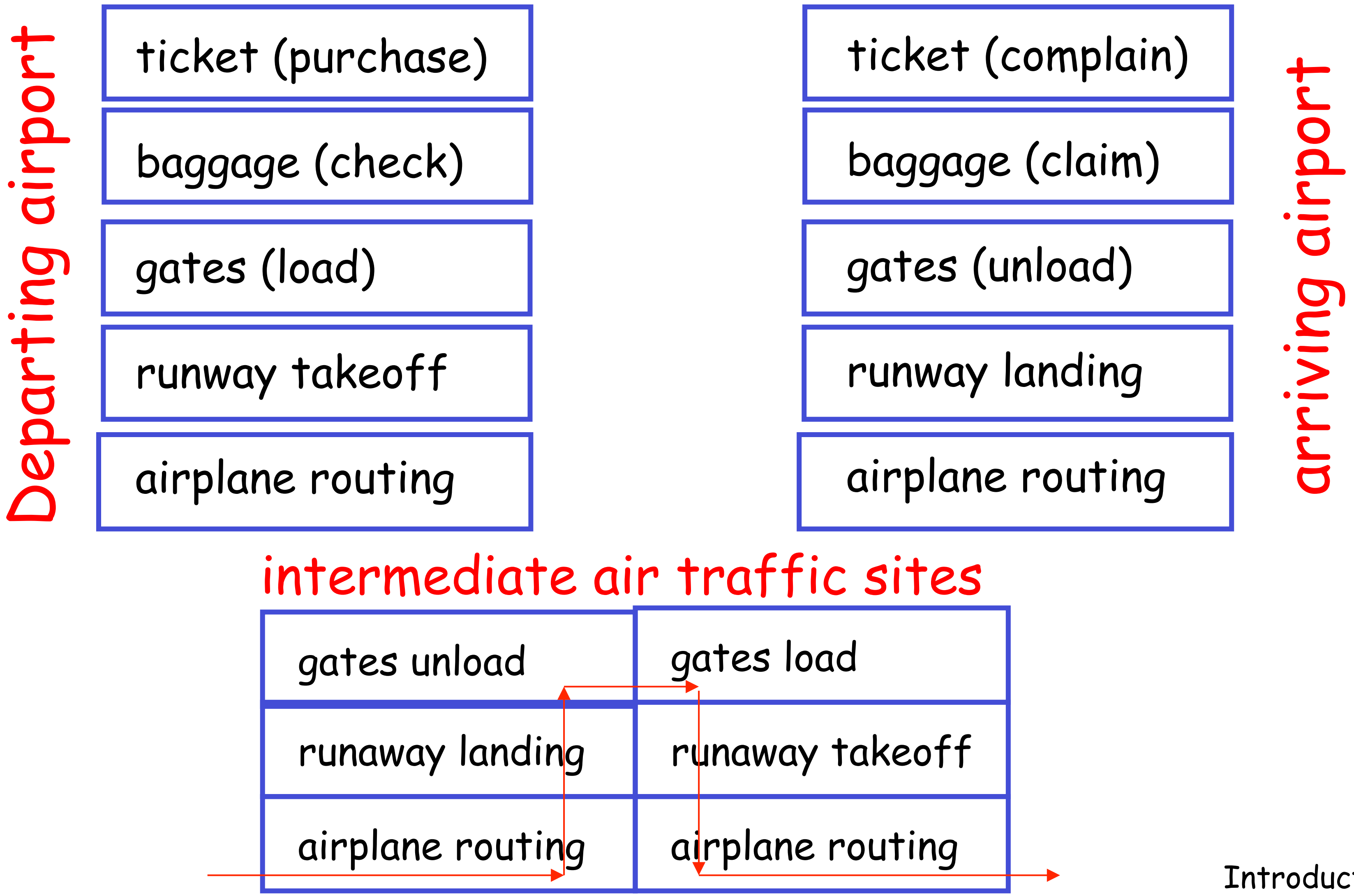
Layers: each layer implements a service

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

Layered air travel: services

Counter-to-counter delivery of person+bags
baggage-claim-to-baggage-claim delivery
people transfer: loading gate to arrival gate
runway-to-runway delivery of plane
airplane routing from source to destination

Distributed implementation of layer functionality



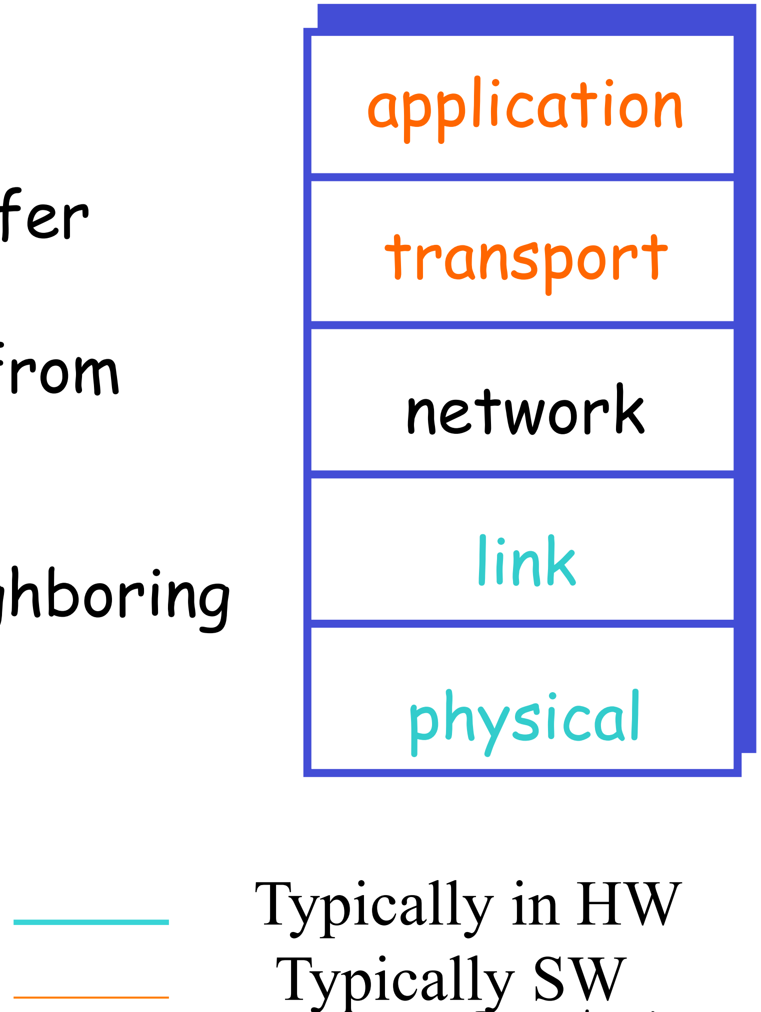
Why layering?

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 (I.e. if baggage check and claim procedures changed due to Sept 11th or if the boarding rules change, boarding people by age)
- layering considered harmful?

Internet protocol stack

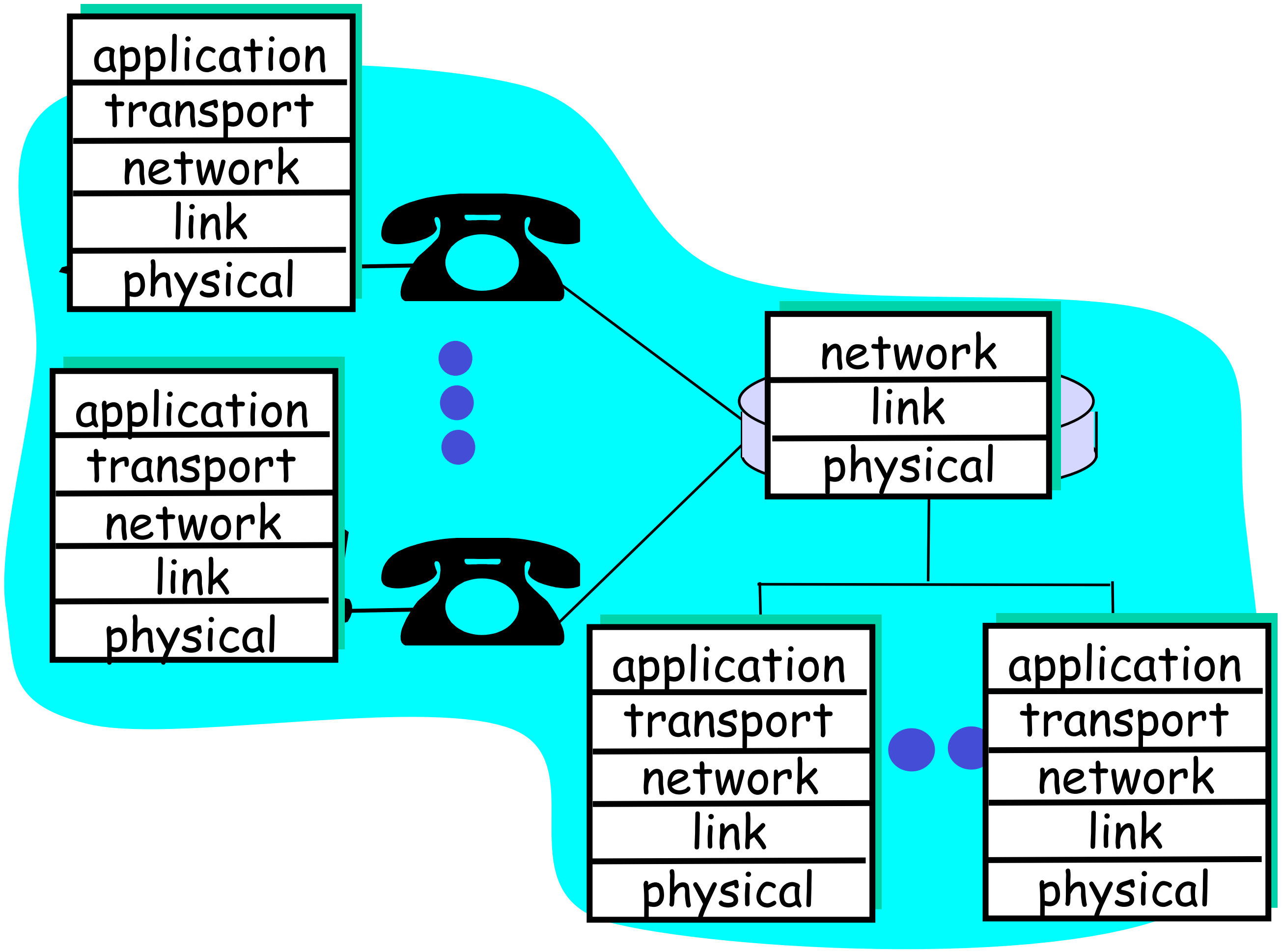
- application: supporting network applications
  - FTP, SMTP, HTTP
- transport: host-host data transfer
  - TCP, UDP
- network: routing of datagrams from source to destination
  - IP, routing protocols
- link: data transfer between neighboring network elements
  - PPP, Ethernet
- physical: bits “on the wire”



Layering: logical communication

Each layer:

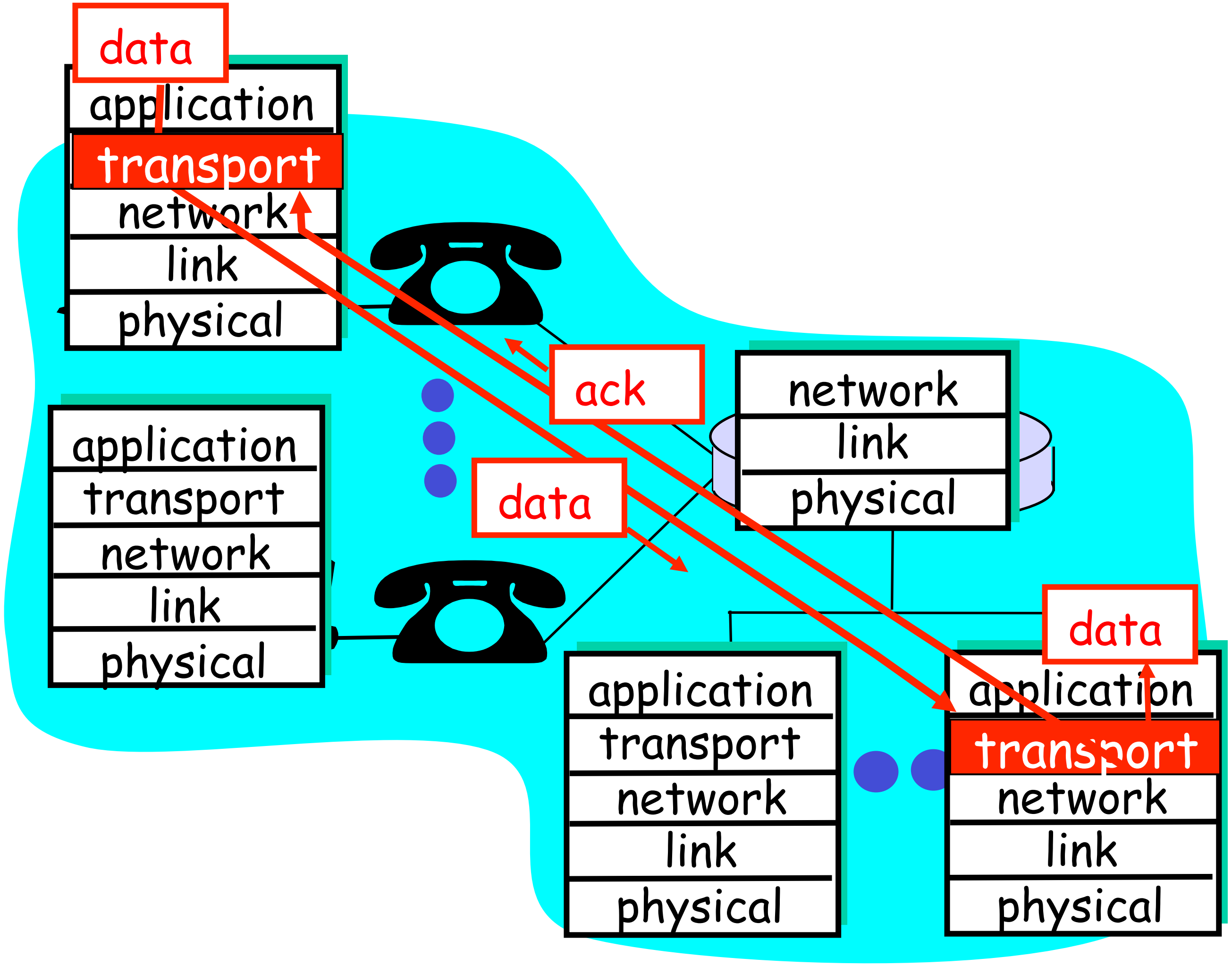
- distributed
- "entities" implement layer functions at each node
- entities perform actions, exchange messages with peers



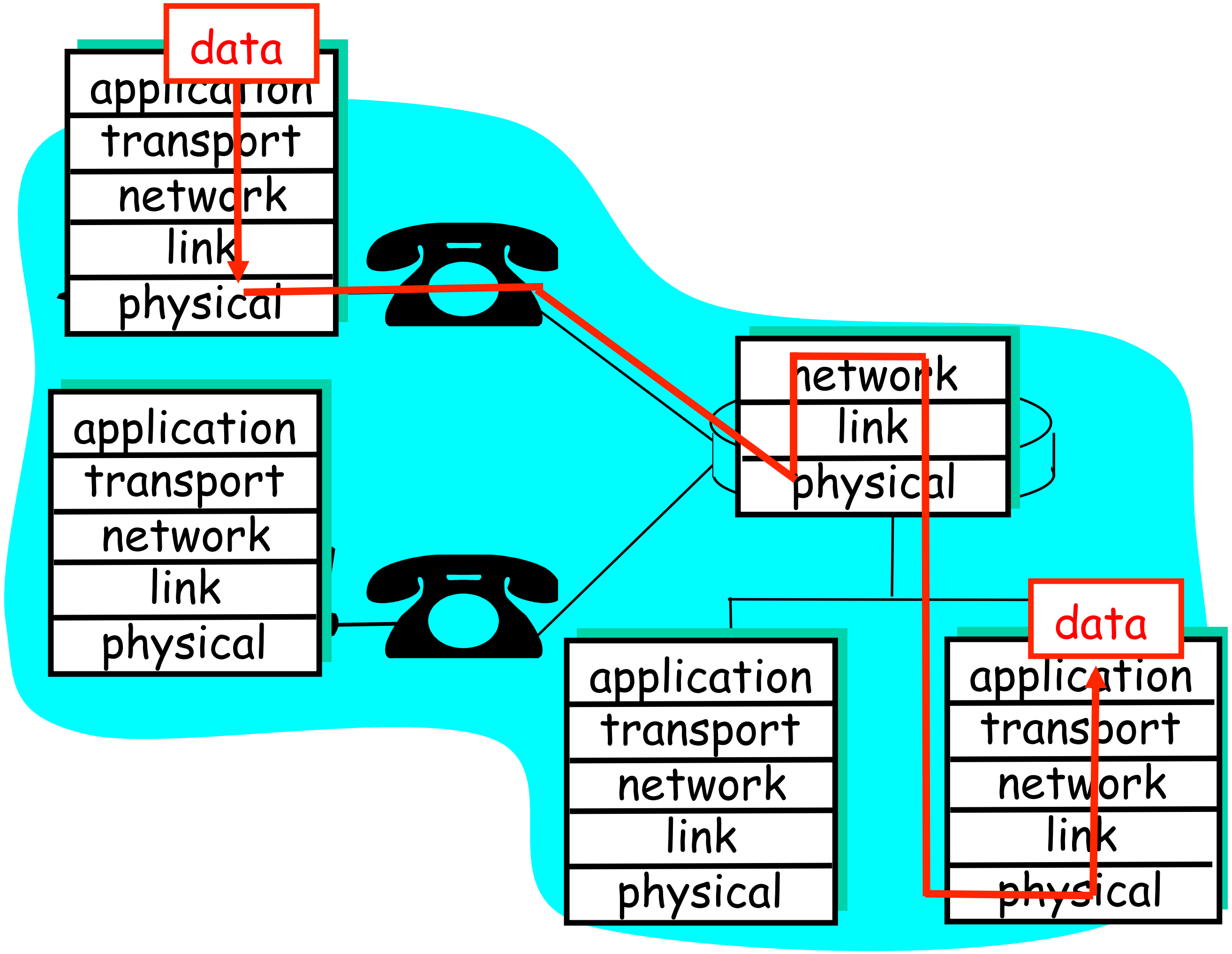
Layering: *logical* communication

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



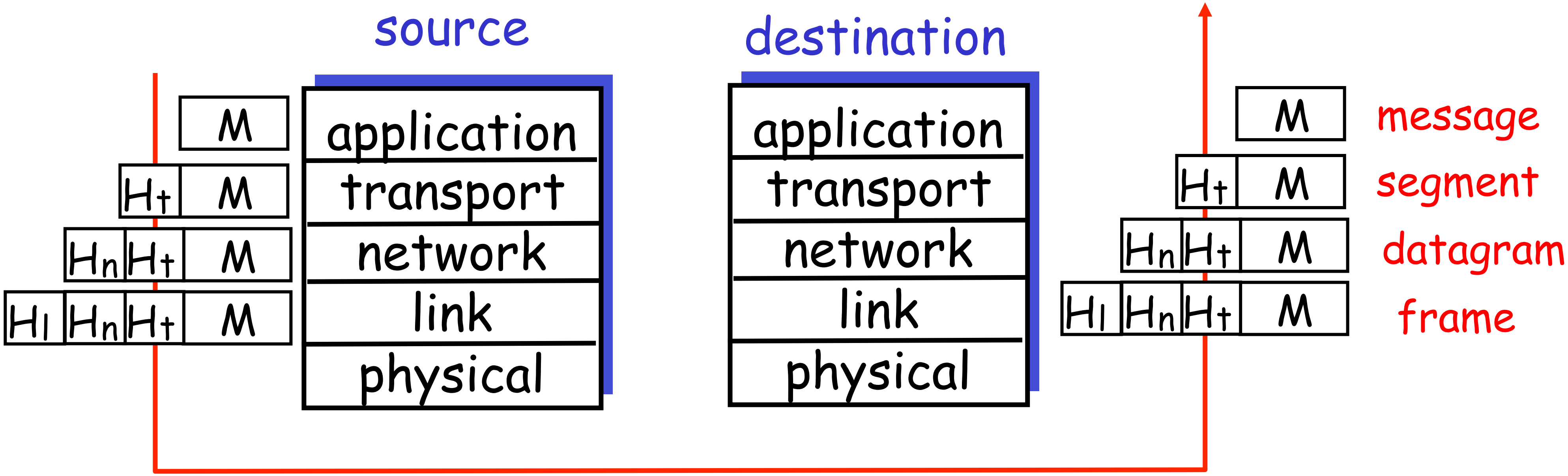
Layering: physical communication



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



Layering: pros

- Vantaggi della stratificazione
  - Modularita'
    - Semplicita' di design
    - Possibilita' di modificare un modulo in modo trasparente se le interfacce con gli altri livelli rimangono le stesse
    - Possibilita' per ciascun costruttore di adottare la propria implementazione di un livello purche' requisiti su interfacce soddisfatti
  - Gestione dell'eterogeneita'
    - Possibili moduli 'diversi' per realizzare lo stesso insieme di funzioni, che riflettano l'eterogeneita' dei sistemi coinvolti (e.g. diverse tecnologie trasmissive, LAN, collegamenti punto-punto, ATM etc.)
    - Moduli distinti possibili/necessari anche se le reti adottassero tutte la stessa tecnologia di rete perche' ad esempio le applicazioni possono avere requisiti diversi (es. UDP e TCP). All'inizio TCP ed IP erano integrati. Perche' adesso sono su due livelli distinti?

Layering: cons

- Svantaggi della stratificazione
  - A volte modularita' inficia efficienza
  - A volte necessario scambio di informazioni tra livelli non adiacenti non rispettando principio della stratificazione

Internet History

1961-1972: Early packet-switching principles

- 1961: Kleinrock - queueing theory shows effectiveness of packet-switching (MIT)
- 1964: Baran - packet-switching 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

Internet History

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

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, 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]
  - 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
  - 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