# Network and Mobile Computing in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and Beyond

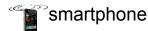
COMP 1400
Memorial University
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#### What's the Internet: "nuts and bolts" view



server





- millions of connected computing devices:
  - hosts = end systems
  - running network apps

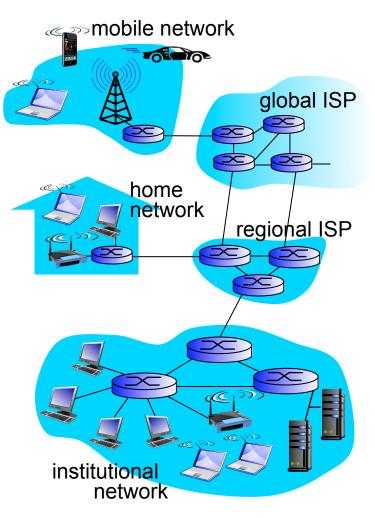


communication links

- fiber, copper, radio, satellite
- transmission rate: bandwidth



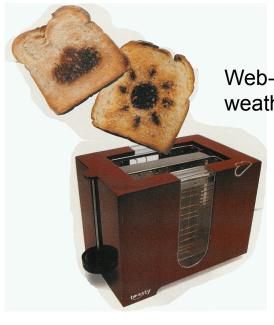
- Packet switches: forward packets (chunks of data)
  - routers and switches



## "Fun" internet appliances



IP picture frame http://www.ceiva.com/



Web-enabled toaster + weather forecaster



Tweet-a-watt: monitor energy use



Internet refrigerator



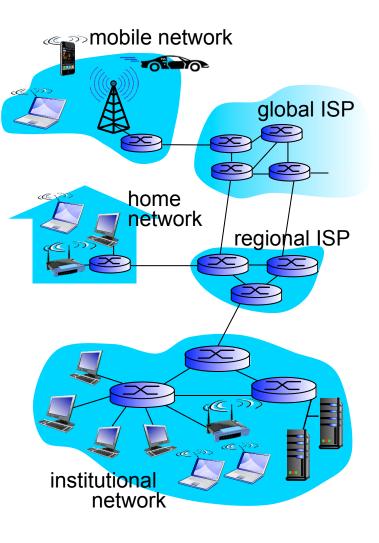
Slingbox: watch, control cable TV remotely



Internet phones

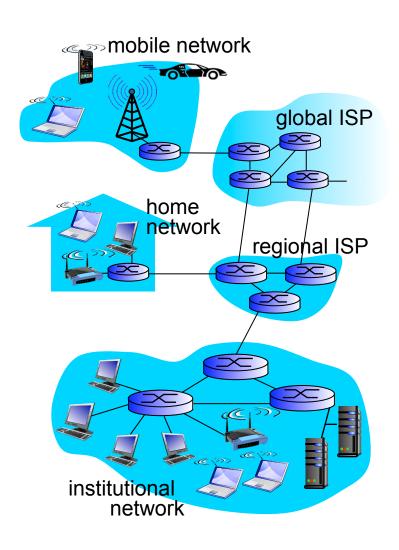
#### What's the Internet: "nuts and bolts" view

- Internet: "network of networks"
  - Interconnected ISPs
- protocols control sending, receiving of msgs
  - e.g., TCP, IP, HTTP, Skype, 802. I I
- Internet standards
  - RFC: Request for comments
  - IETF: Internet Engineering Task Force



#### What's the Internet: a service view

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



## 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

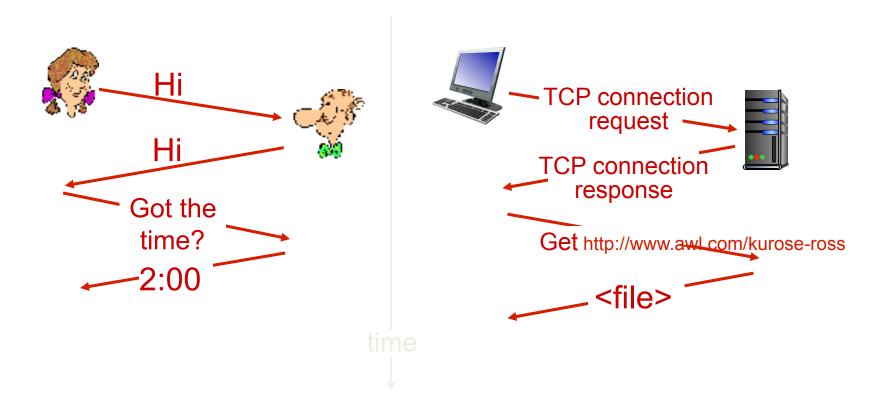
#### network protocols:

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

protocols define format, order of msgs sent and received among network entities, and actions taken on msg transmission, receipt

## What's a protocol?

a human protocol and a computer network protocol:

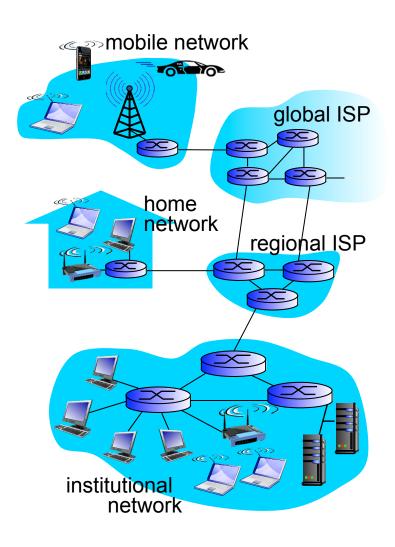


Q: other human protocols?

#### A closer look at network structure:

- network edge:
  - hosts: clients and servers
  - servers often in data centers

- access networks, physical media: wired, wireless communication links
- network core:
  - interconnected routers
  - network of networks

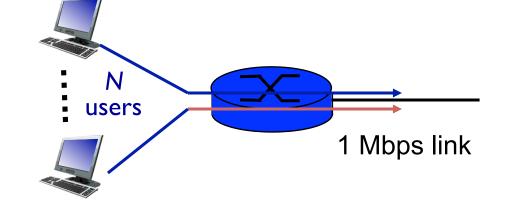


#### Packet switching versus circuit switching

#### packet switching allows more users to use network!

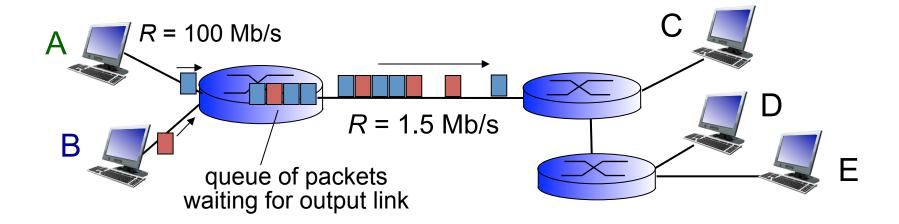
#### example:

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



- circuit-switching:
  - 10 users
- packet switching:
  - with 35 users, probability >
     10 active at same time is less
     than .0004 \*
- Q: how did we get value 0.0004?
- Q: what happens if > 35 users?

#### Packet Switching: queueing delay, loss



#### queuing and loss:

- If arrival rate (in bits) to link exceeds transmission rate of link for a period of time:
  - packets will queue, wait to be transmitted on link
  - packets can be dropped (lost) if memory (buffer) fills up

### Protocol "layers"

## Networks are complex, with many "pieces":

- hosts
- routers
- links of various media
- applications
- protocols
- hardware, software

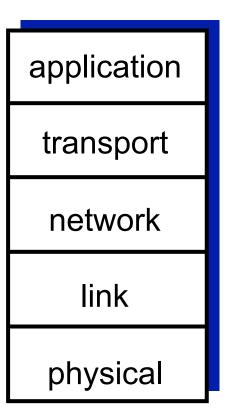
#### **Question:**

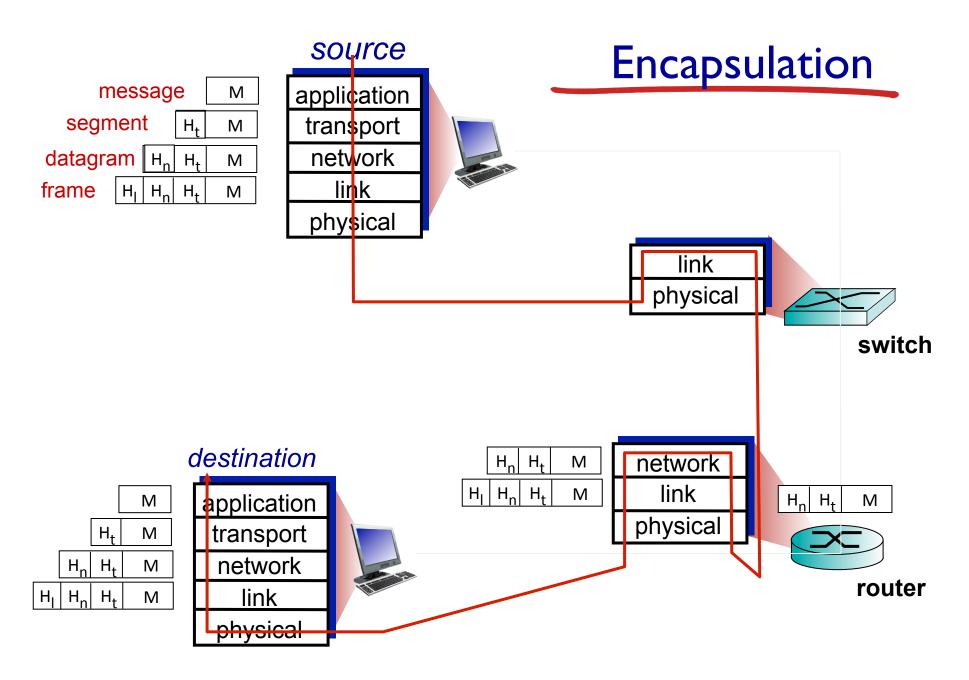
is there any hope of organizing structure of network?

.... or at least our discussion of networks?

#### Internet protocol stack

- application: supporting network applications
  - FTP, SMTP, HTTP
- transport: process-process data transfer
  - TCP, UDP
- network: routing of datagrams from source to destination
  - IP, routing protocols
- link: data transfer between neighboring network elements
  - Ethernet, 802. III (WiFi), PPP
- physical: bits "on the wire"





#### Web and HTTP

Web has been the most important application on the Internet

- web page consists of objects
- object can be HTML file, JPEG image, Java applet, audio file,...
- web page consists of base HTML-file which includes several referenced objects
- each object is addressable by a URL, e.g.,

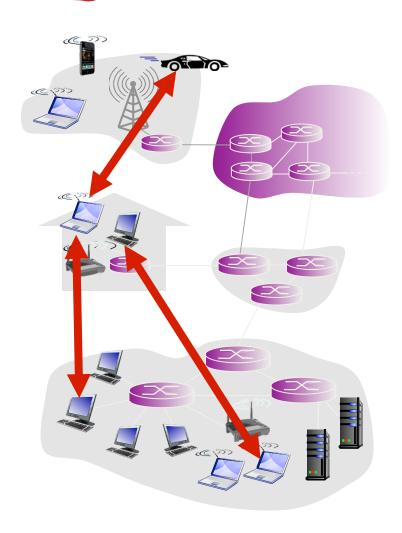
carried by the HyperText Transfer Protocol

#### P2P applications

- no always-on server
- arbitrary end systems directly communicate
- peers are intermittently connected and change IP addresses

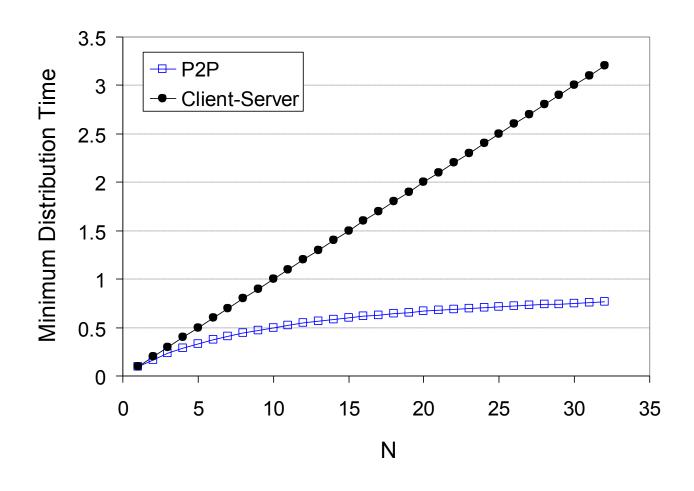
#### examples:

- file distribution(BitTorrent)
- Streaming (KanKan)
- VoIP (Skype)



#### Client-server vs. P2P: example

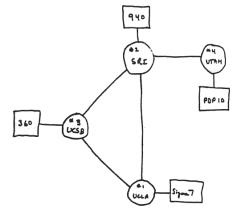
client upload rate = u, F/u = 1 hour,  $u_s = 10u$ ,  $d_{min} \ge u_s$ 



#### 1961-1972: Early packet-switching principles

- 1961: Kleinrock queueing theory shows effectiveness of packetswitching
- 1964: Baran packetswitching in military nets
- 1967: ARPAnet conceived by Advanced Research Projects Agency
- 1969: first ARPAnet node operational

- 1972:
  - ARPAnet public demo
  - NCP (Network Control Protocol) first host-host protocol
  - first e-mail program
  - ARPAnet has 15 nodes



1972-1980: Internetworking, new and proprietary nets

- 1970:ALOHAnet wireless network in Hawaii
- 1974: Cerf and Kahn architecture for interconnecting networks
- 1976: Ethernet at Xerox PARC
- 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

#### 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]
  - -HTML, HTTP: Berners-Lee
  - 1994: Mosaic, laterNetscape
  - -late 1990's: commercialization of the Web

#### late 1990's - 2000's:

- more killer apps: instant messaging, P2P file sharing
- network security to forefront
- est. 50 million host, 100 million+ users
- backbone links running at Gbps

#### 2005-present

- Over a billion hosts
  - More smartphones and tablets
- Aggressive deployment of broadband access
- Increasing ubiquity of high-speed wireless access
- Emergence of online social networks:
  - Facebook: over one billion users
- Service providers (Google, Microsoft) create their own networks
  - Bypass Internet, providing "instantaneous" access to search, email, etc.
- E-commerce, universities, enterprises running their services in "cloud" (eg, Amazon EC2)





## Now and beyond

- Computers in your pocket, on your wrist and face
- Machine to machine
- Environment monitoring through the crowd
- Healthy life styles and medical research
- Ubiquitous computing
  - Ambient intelligence

"The most profound technologies are those that disappear. They weave themselves into the fabric of everyday life until they are indistinguishable from it."

Mark Weiser

Chief Scientist, Xeros PARC The Computer for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Scientific American September 1991