CS4410/11: Operating Systems

CPU Scheduling (Recap)

Networking

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Slides based on material from Sirer, Rennesse, Rexford (Princeton)
CPU Scheduling — Example

Job Length
(e.g., #CPU cycles)

Arrival Time

0 1 2

10
4
8

FIFO
LIFO
SJF
SRTF
RR
Priority
Networking — What is it about?

So far: focused on what happens on a “machine”!

• Networking
  • How do machines communicate?

• Let's start with a simple analogy
  • How to move stuff from München to Ithaca?
Networking — Key Concepts

Four “concepts”!

• Layering
  • Abstraction is the key to manage complexity

• Naming
  • A name for each computer, protocol, ..

• Protocols
  • Computers, network devices speaking the same language

• Resource Allocation
  • Share resources (bandwidth, wireless spectrum, paths, ...)
Networking — A Stack of Protocol Layers

Five “layers”!

• Modularity
  • Each layer relies on services from layer below
  • Each layer exports services to layer above

• Interfaces
  • Hide implementation details
  • Layers can change without disturbing other layers
Networking — A Stack of Protocol Layers

Five “layers”!

- Application
- Transport
- Network
- Link layer
- Physical layer

You
Post office
Airplane/rail
Postman
Transfer “signals”
• Transfer of bits
  • 0s and 1s
  • Not concerned with protocols
Networking — Link layer

Link = Medium + Adapters

• Communication Medium

• Network Adapters (e.g., NIC — network interface card)
Networking — Link layer

Broadcast links = Shared Medium

• Everyone listens to everybody

shared wire (e.g. Ethernet)  shared wireless (e.g. Wavelan)  satellite  cocktail party
Networking — Link layer

Broadcast links = Shared Medium

• Everyone listens to everybody

source

Adapter

Adapter

destination

Adapter

link-layer “protocol”
Networking — Link layer

Five “services”!

• Encoding data
  • Represented as a collection of 0s and 1s

• Framing
  • Put data packet into a frame; add receiver address

• Error detection and correction
  • Detect and (optionally) correct errors

• Flow control
  • When to send/receive frames
  • Depends on the protocol
Networking — Link layer

Addresses

• Unique identifiers for sources and destinations
  • “Hard-coded” in the adapter
  • MAC address (e.g., 00-15-C5-49-04-A9)
  • Hierarchical allocation
    • Blocks: assigned to vendors (e.g., Dell) from IEEE
    • Adapters: assigned by the vendor from its block

• What if I want to send to everybody?
  • Special (broadcast) address: FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
Networking — Link layer

Sharing a medium

• Ever been to a party?
  • Tried to have an interesting discussion?

• Collisions
Networking — Link layer

Let's try to come up with a protocol to avoid collisions!

• Attempt 1: Time sharing
  • Everybody gets a turn to speak

• Goods
  • Never have a collision

• Problem
  • Wasted resources
    • During my turn, I may have nothing to speak
    • When I have something to speak, I wait for my turn
Networking — Link layer

Let's try another protocol to avoid collisions

• Attempt 2: Frequency sharing
  • Each person is assigned a particular frequency
  • E.g., Divide into groups; each group talks among themselves

• Problem
  • What if I want to talk to others?
  • E.g., one person wants to announce something ...
Networking — Link layer

Attempt 3: Carrier sense, Collision detection, Random access

• Carrier Sense
  • Listen before speaking
  • .... and don’t interrupt

• Collision detection
  • Detect simultaneous speaking
  • .... and shut up!

• Random access
  • Wait for a random period of time
  • .... before trying to talk again
Networking — Link layer

Comparing the three approaches

• Time division
  • No collisions
  • Wasted resources!
  • What if token is lost?

• Frequency division
  • Efficient and fair at high load
  • Inefficient at low load!

• Random access
  • Efficient at low load, inefficient at high load (collisions)
Networking — Link layer (Ethernet)

 Ethernet uses CSMA/CD

• Carrier Sense: continuously listen to the channel
  • If idle: start transmitting
  • If busy: wait until idle

• Collision Detection: listen while transmitting
  • No collision: transmission complete
  • Collision: abort transmission; send jam signal

• Random access: exponential back off
  • After collision, transmit after “waiting time”
  • After k collisions, choose “waiting time” from \{0, ..., 2^{k-1}\}
  • (Exponentially increasing waiting times)
Networking — Link layer (Ethernet)

Interesting Properties

• Distributed
  • No Central arbitrer
  • Why is that good?

• Inexpensive
  • No state in the network
  • Cheap physical links
Networking — Link layer (Ethernet)

Connection-less, unreliable service

• Connection less
  • E.g., I am going to talk to you without getting permission first
  • Networking terminology: No “handshaking”

• Unreliable
  • Destination adapter does not acknowledge
    • Did you listen to what I said?
  • Adversarial behavior could bring the connections down
    • I am going to ignore the protocol
  • Untrusted data access
    • I want to listen to what others are talking