

Computer Networks: Architecture and Protocols

Spring 2018 Rachit Agarwal



Acknowledgment

- I have learnt computer networks from some of the great teachers
 - Sylvia Ratnasamy, UC Berkeley
 - Ion Stoica, UC Berkeley
 - Scott Shenker, UC Berkeley
 - Jen Rexford, Princeton
 - Nitin Vaidya, UIUC
 - Brighten Godfrey, UIUC
 - Matthew Caesar, UIUC
- These slides have been shamelessly stolen from their courses

Goal of Today's Lecture

- Tell you about the course
 - What we will cover
 - How I teach
 - What I expect from you
- You can then decide whether you want to take the course
- If you stay:
 - you have been forewarned, and
 - you are agreeing to my conditions

The "contract"

- You will try to attend every class
- You will not treat piazza as a substitute for class attendance
- You will not talk in the class, unless I ask you to
- You will not complain if slides do not capture everything I have said

Today's lecture: 10 basic questions

- 1. What do I mean by "computer networks"?
- 2. What do computer networks do?
- 3. What do computer networks look like?
- 4. Why study computer networks?

5. What is this course about?

- 6. What is the course workload, grading policies, etc.?
- 7. How will this course be organized?
- 8. Who am I?
- 9. How do I teach? And, what do I expect from you?
- 10. Is CS4450 the right class for you?

#1: What do I mean by "computer networks"?

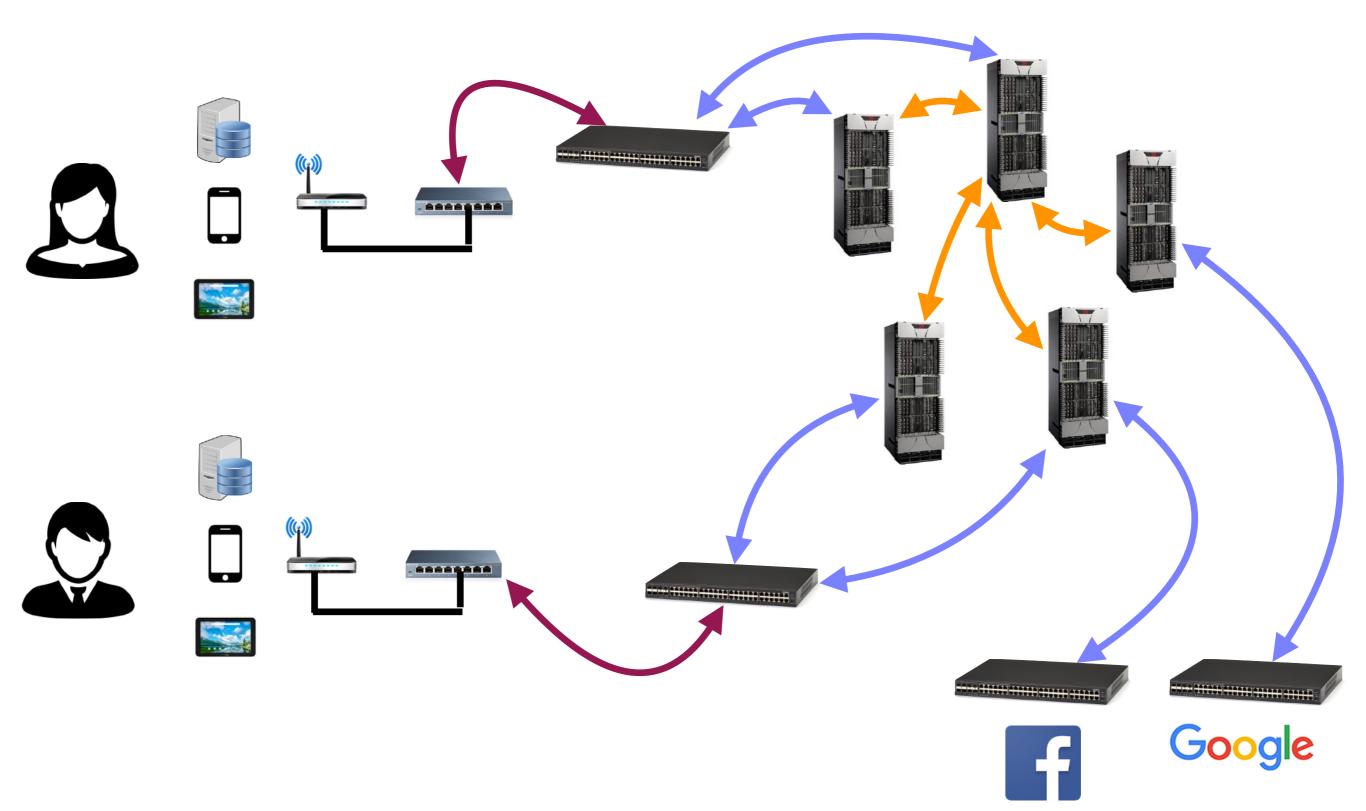
What is a computer network?

A set of network elements connected together, that implement a set of protocols for the purpose of sharing resources at the end hosts

- Three important components:
 - Core infrastructure:
 - A set of network elements connected together
 - Protocols:
 - Needed to use the network
 - Purpose:
 - Sharing resources at the end hosts (computing devices)

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Questions?

#2: What do computer networks do?

What do computer networks do?

- A computer network delivers data between the end points
- One and only one task: Delivering the data
- Read that sentence again. Remember it forever.
- This delivery is done by:
 - Chopping the data into **packets**
 - Sending individual packets across the network
 - Reconstructing the data at the end points
- That is all! This course:
 - Evolution of three components of computer networks!
 - Infrastructure, protocols, purpose
 - Why the *&#@ has it taken 40 years of research (and counting) to design a data delivery system

Data delivery as a fundamental goal

- Support the logical equivalence of <u>Interprocess Communication (IPC)</u>
 - Mechanism for "processes on the same host" to exchange messages
- Computer networks allow "processes on two different hosts" to exchange messages
- Clean separation of concerns
 - Computer networks deliver data
 - Applications running on end hosts decide what to do with the data
- Keeps networks simple, general and application-agnostic

Questions?

#3: What do computer networks look like?

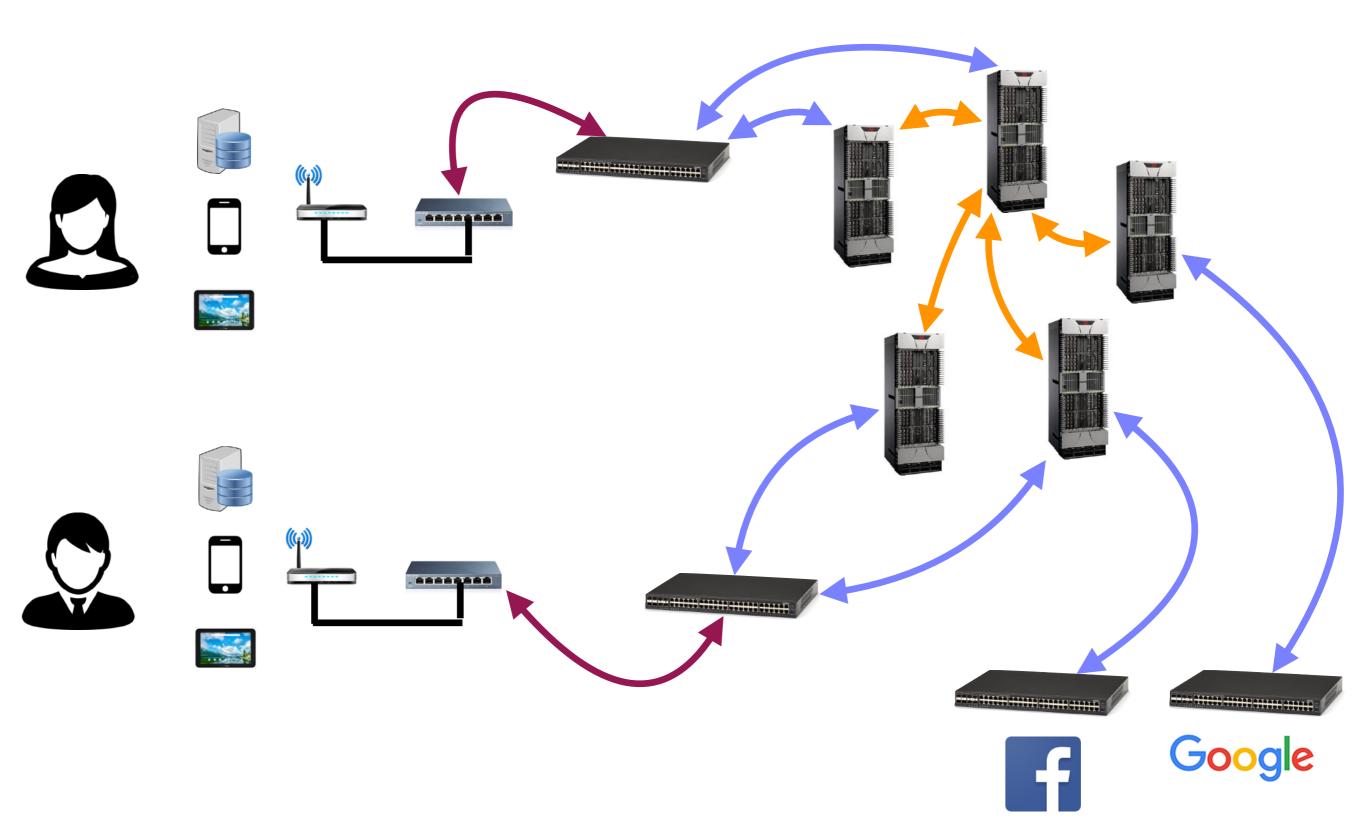
What do computer networks look like?

Three Basic components

- End hosts: they send/receive packets
- Switches/Routers: they forward packets
- Links: connect end hosts to switches, and switches to each other

What do computer networks look like?

End hosts, switches/routers, links



What would the world look like without the Internet?

• Lets see

#1: Has transformed and more importantly, <u>is transforming everything</u>!

- Industry: core to and creator of many large and influential companies
 - Google, Facebook, Apple, Cisco, Broadcom, AT&T, Verizon, Akamai
- Communication
 - Email, messenger, phones, VoIP, ...
- Travel
 - AirBnB, Uber, Maps, ...
- Health
 - Digital health, remote diagnostics,
- Entertainment
 - Netflix, news
- Relationships
 - Okcupid, Tinder, ...

#2: To learn how to <u>design for tussle</u>!

Federated System

- The <u>Internet interconnects different networks</u> (>18000 ISPs)
- How do you interconnect distrustful and competing entities?
- Constant tussle between business and technical factors!

#3: To learn how to design for <u>scale</u>!

Tremendous scale

- 51% of world population
- 1.24 trillion unique web pages
- Every second, approximately
 - > 2 million emails
 - > 40000 Google search queries
 - > 6000 Tweets
- Introduced the phrase "Internet Scale"

#4: To learn how to design for <u>diversity</u>!

- Communication latency: Microseconds to seconds
- Bandwidth: 1Kilobits/second to 100Gigabits/second
- **Packet Loss:** 0-90%
- Technology: Wireless, satellite, optical, copper, ...
- End hosts: Sensors, cell phones, computers, servers, datacenters, ...
- Applications: www, voice, video, gaming, remote medicine
- Trust models: selfish (users), malicious (attackers), greedy (companies), ...

And yet, everything needs to work in tandem!

#5: To learn how to design for <u>evolution</u>!

	1970	Today
Bandwidth	50 kbps	100+ Gbps
#End hosts	< 100 computers	8 billion +
Applications	Telnet and File transfer	!!

We have no clue what 2020 would be like!

#6: To learn how to think <u>"architecture rather than engineering"</u>!

- The early pioneers came up with a solution that has lasted for 40 years!
 - Almost unchanged!!!
 - A true success story of "thinking differently"
 - Brilliant in conception; sometimes weak in execution
 - Several architectural principles emerged
 - Decentralization [All lectures]
 - "Packets" [Lecture #2]
 - Statistical multiplexing [Lecture #2]
 - The end-to-end principle [Lecture #3, #6+]
 - Layering [Lecture #3, #6+]
 - Best effort service [Lecture #4, #6+]
 - Narrow waist interface [Lecture #6]

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Computer networks offer us a lesson on how to "reason" through the design of a complex, diverse, ever-evolving, failure-prone system

- What are our goals and constraints? How to prioritize them?
- How do we decompose a problem into smaller components?
- How to partition the functionality across multiple components?
- What are the design tradeoffs?

In short, how to architect a system!

#5: What is this course about?

What is this course <u>not</u> about?

- There are many kinds of computer networks (and technologies)
 - Telephone (landline) networks
 - Cellular networks
 - Wireless networks
 - Optical networks
 - Infiniband
 - ...
- And many applications of these computer networks
 - World Wide Web
 - Multimedia streaming
 - Social networks
 - Email/audio/video messaging
 - Search

What is this course about?

Architectural principles, design goals and performance objectives in wired networks

- What tasks get done?
 - What is delivered (packets, files, ...)?
 - What are the semantics (reliability, ordering, ...)?

• <u>Where</u> do tasks get done?

- At the network elements? At the end-hosts?
- How do end hosts interface with network elements?
- How do different network elements interface with each other?

• How tasks get done?

- What protocols and algorithms do each of these use?
- How to achieve various performance objectives (latency, etc.)?

What is this course about?

Architectural principles, design goals and performance objectives in wired networks

- Mostly drawing examples from the <u>Internet</u>
 - Not a particular kind of network
 - Not just another technology on the list
 - Ties different networks together
- Why Internet?
 - Has similar goals as individual network technologies
 - Speed, Cost, Reliability, ...
 - Has an additional fundamental goal
 - Ability to connect all computer networks (and technologies)
 - Leads to myriad of new challenges

Questions?

#6: What is the course workload, grading policies, etc.?

Course workload

- Problem set, one every two weeks (0%)
 - For you to practice questions; solutions available after one week
- In-class surprise quizzes (20%)
 - There may be no quiz, or there may be a quiz per lecture
 - Pay attention, regularly read material, attend lectures
- One prelim (30%)
 - 03/29, 7:30PM, Gates G01
 - Everything covered in class until 03/15
- Final (45%)
 - 05/22, 9AM (location to be announced)
 - Everything covered in the course
- Class feedback (5%)

Course workload

- My courses tend to be "heavy": require regular attention
 - You have been warned!
- My exams tend to be hard
 - For those who miss lectures and do not care about problem sets!
 - But easy for people who attend lectures and solve problem sets.
 - You have been warned!
- Quizzes will be simple
 - Pay attention, regularly read material, attend lectures
 - Solve problem sets regularly

#7: How will this course be organized?

Course organization

• Prerequisites

- This is a senior-level course
- We expect knowledge of OS, algorithms, probability, algebra
 - Review your past courses as needed
- Textbook
 - Computer Networks: A systems approach (5th edition)
 - We will not follow its order of presentation
 - Instead, use it as a reference for individual topics
 - e-version of the book available via Cornell library

Advanced readings

- If you get curious about a topic and want to read more
- Anything in these readings not covered in the class will not be in exams/quizzes

Interaction with course staff

• Piazza

Not a substitute for classes

Office hours

- We want to choose timings that suit you; fill the poll (check email)
- We will announce regular office hours (time/location) next week
 - More hours by appointment

LOST sessions

- We understand that students sometime lose track of the course
 - Spend the rest of the semester "catching up"
- Send us an email; we'll help you catch up in 1-1 sessions
 - No need to give us a proof; we are here to help
 - But we will keep track to avoid abuse
- Secure, private email address: cs4410lost@gmail.com

#8: Who am I?

Instructor — Rachit Agarwal

- Assistant Professor, starting Fall 2016
- **Previously**: UC Berkeley, UIUC
- Office: 411c, Gates Hall
- Proud of: my students
 - Two PhD students (Saksham Agarwal, Justin Miron your TAs)
 - Graduated four undergraduate researchers so far
 - 2x now PhD students at MIT (Akshay Narayan, Yannan Wu)
 - 1x now PhD student at UC Berkeley (Zongheng Yang)
 - 1x Microsoft research (Alana Marzoev; applying for grad school)

Instructor — Rachit Agarwal

- Research interests: problems that excite me
 - Publish in top conferences of several areas:
 - Operating systems (OSDI)
 - Networking (NSDI, SIGCOMM)
 - Databases (SIGMOD)
 - Theory (SODA)
 - Information Theory (ISIT)
 - Diversity reflects my learning and teaching style!
 - Competitive advantage: ignorance (and curiosity)!
- Non-research interests:
 - Food: Chocolate
 - Activity: Flying planes (still training; rarely get time)
 - Skill: Mixing cocktails (sorry, you'll never get to see, unless ...)
 - Sleeping hours: 2-3

#9: How do I teach? And, what do I expect from you?

My teaching style not for everyone ...

- I am not a great educator
- I have not refined the mechanics of teaching
- I sucked as a teacher when I taught the first time
- Now I suck a little less, but only a little less
- My style is highly idiosyncratic, reflects who I am
 - It won't change, so either deal with it, or drop ...

First and foremost ...

- I teach the old-fashioned way I talk, you listen
- If you want to be online, or talk to your friends
 - Then please pick another class ...
 - ... and leave the class for those who want to learn my way
- I should never have to ask for quiet during lecture
 - If things get bad, I'll start asking people to leave

Two, my teaching style not for everyone ...

- I ask more questions than I answer
 - Ask questions before telling you a concept/algorithm
 - This is a key part of my teaching style
 - Why do I ask questions ...
 - I probably know the answer
 - I can probably explain the answer better than most of you
 - So, why I ask?

Two, my teaching style not for everyone ...

- I ask questions so you can think!
 - The pause after the question is the only time you get to think
 - When I ask a question, I don't care if you answer
 - But please, think about the question!
- The discussion is more important than the answer
 - Do not focus on "how" networks are implemented
 - Focus on "why" the networks work the way they work
- The best way to learn about networks:
 - First think about how you would solve the problem
 - Then, the solution used by networks would make a lot more sense

Three, I am not satisfied by "good enough"

- Everything looks good, but I am always thinking about:
 - How to improve the course
 - How to explain a concept **better**
 - How to make you think more conceptually
- Result:
 - My slides are always evolving
 - My course will always be evolving
 - I have no idea what next lecture will be about
 - There is a tentative schedule on the website
 - It might change arbitrarily

Four, the best way to learn from me?

- Focus on the big picture
 - What is the conceptual question?
 - What is the key insight?
 - What is the basic answer?
- Learn the details later
 - But only when they make sense in the larger context
- Don't start by focusing on details
 - I am bad at them
 - Course will be boring
 - We will both be wasting our time

Fifth, I know exactly what I expect of you

- Show up
- Ask questions when you don't understand
 - Or when you want to understand better
- Answer (or think about) questions when I ask them
 - Even if you aren't sure of the answer
- Be quiet during the lecture

The Bottom Line

- I hate the set of tasks leading to the classroom ...
 - I hate managing TAs, giving exams, the inevitable failure ...
- But I love communicating once I am up here ...
 - I want to reach each and every one of you
- And I care about you(r learning)
 - If you show interest, I'll give you as much attention as you need
- "The Bottom Line":
 - I will work to make every lecture and every meeting useful for you
 - All I ask is that you do too

#10: Is CS4450 the right course for you?

Ask yourself four questions...

- Agree with the contract?
 - No violation to the agreement
- Want to understand the "concepts" and the "why" of networking?
 - Not just looking for definitions, techniques and pseudo-codes

• Willing to work regularly

- Attend lectures regularly
- Work on problem sets regularly
- Ready to have fun?

If you decide to stay ...

Announcements

- Read the webpage for course policies, etc.
- If you enroll starting today, send us an email to add you to Piazza
- Fill out the office hour poll, so that we can decide on timings
- Find a partner to sit with in the class
 - Not necessary, but will help you!
 - You will solve a lot of questions with them
 - You will discuss a lot of design issues with them

If you decide to stay ...

Next lecture

- The beautiful concept of packets and flows
- <u>Why</u> would one even think of packets and flows?
- What is statistical multiplexing?
- How long would it take for you to send a message to destination X?