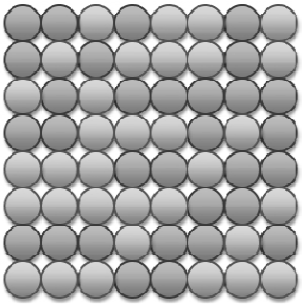


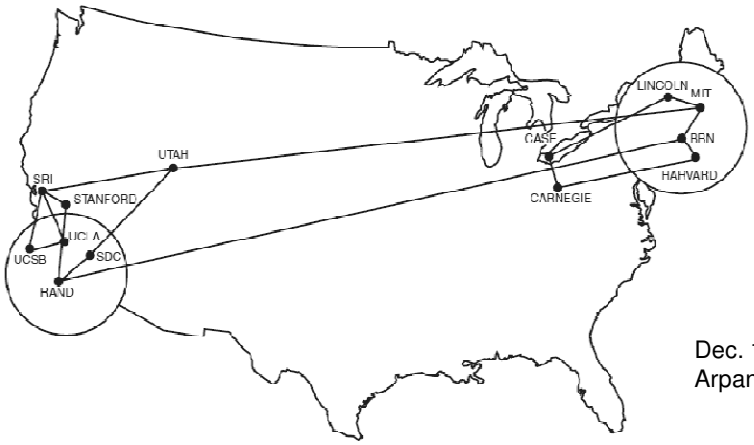
UNIT 11A

The Internet: Fundamentals

What is the Internet?

- The Internet is a system to deliver data (bits) from one computational device to another.
- No one entity controls/owns the Internet.
- The Internet is governed by protocols and standards that are commonly agreed to by developers of network software and applications.

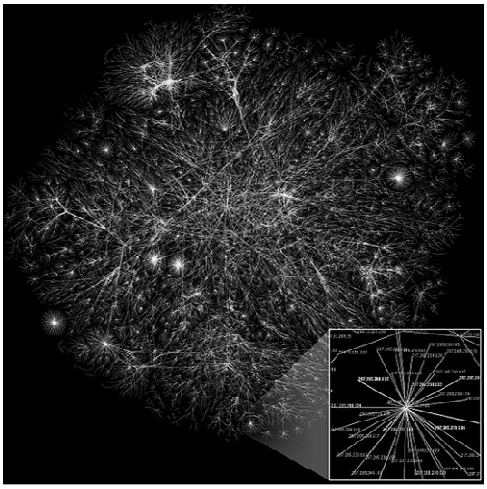
ARPANET to Internet



Dec. 1970
Arpanet

Source: Heart, F., McKenzie, A., McQuillian, J., and Walden, D., ARPANET Completion Report, Bolt, Beranek and Newman, Burlington, MA, January 4, 1978.

ARPANET to Internet



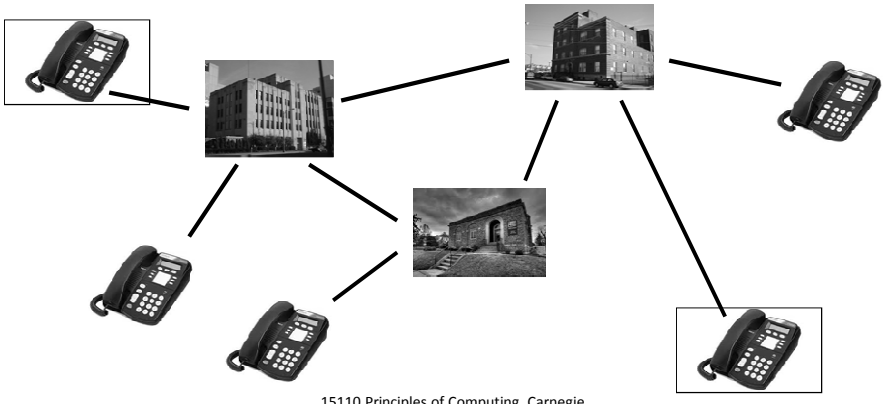
2000's
Internet Map
(small section)

Structure of the Internet

- Core
  - routers
  - gateways
  - Internet Service Providers (ISP's)
  - domain name servers
- Edges
  - individual users
  - private networks

Circuit Switching

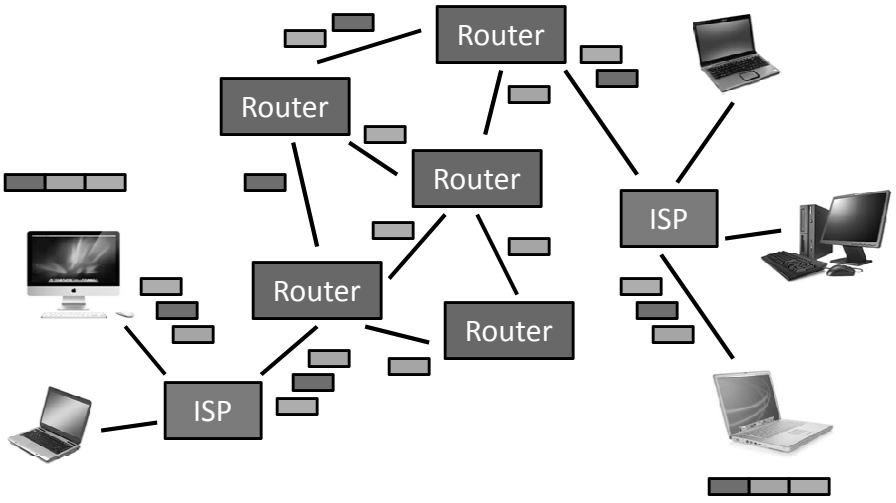
- Two network nodes (e.g. phones) establish a dedicated connection via one or more switching stations.



Packet Switching

- Two network nodes (e.g. computers) send messages by breaking the message up into small packets and sending each packet on to the network with a serial number and a destination address.
- Routers in the network use a buffer (queue) to hold packets until they can be routed toward their destination.
- Packets may be received at the destination in any order and may get lost and retransmitted. Serial numbers are used to put packets back into order at the destination.

Packet Switching



IP Addresses (IPv4)

- Computers on the internet are assigned an IP Address

  ____ . ____ . ____ . ____

  Four numbers between 0 and 255, inclusive.

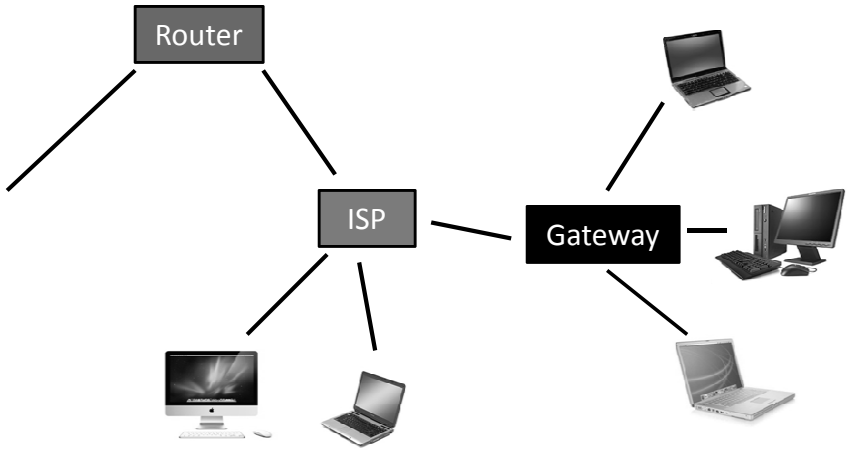
  Example: 128.2.13.163
- This means that each part of the address is an 8-bit value, and an IP address is 32 bits.

  → supports up to 2^{32} computers on the network at the same time
- ISPs can reassign IP addresses dynamically.

Network Address Translation (NAT)

- To accommodate more users on the Internet, NAT is used.
- The gateway assigns an additional code called a port for each user. Packets are tagged with the port.
- The gateway knows where to route the messages on the private network, but all messages from that private network share the same single IP address.

Network Address Translation (NAT)



IPv4 Address Assignment

- The original IPv4 had several classes of addresses:
  - Class A **0** + 7-bit network + 24-bit address
    Accommodates up to 2^{24} unique IP addresses in a company or location.
  - Class B **10** + 14 bit network + 16-bit address
    Accommodates up to 2^{16} unique IP addresses in a company or location.
  - Class C **110** + 21-bit network + 8-bit addr
    Accommodates up to 2^{8} unique IP addresses in a company or location.

IPv4 Address Assignment

- In 1993, the Internet switched to classless internet-domain routing. In this scheme, the network part is an arbitrary length prefix of the address, such as 10.10.1.32/27, which has a 27-bit network part and a 5-bit address part (so there can only be 32 machines on that network).
- IPv6 also follows classless routing, but the standard subnetwork size is 64-bits (which allows using the MAC address manufactured into each ethernet card as the local part. Normally 48-bit prefixes of IPv6 are assigned to individual organizations, allowing each organization to have a 65,535 subnetworks with up to 2^{64} machines per subnetwork.

New IP (IPv6)

- IPv6 uses 128-bit addresses
  → supports 2^{128} unique computer addresses
  → = 3.4 X 10^{38}
- Allows for many more devices (cell phones, video game machines, appliances, automobiles, etc.)
- Designed to deal with the approaching use of all available addresses in IPv4.

ISPs

- An Internet Service Provider (ISP) is a company that provides access for users to the Internet.
  - AT&T, Comcast, EarthLink, Verizon, etc.
  - access can be provided via copper cable, wireless transmission, fiber optic cable, etc.
  - In rural areas, an ISP may be a company providing Internet services by satellite.
  - Universities (like CMU) and big companies (like Google and Microsoft) are their own ISPs.

Internet Protocol (IP)

- A *protocol* is a standard for communicating messages between networked computers.
- An IP address in each packet determine the intended destination of the packet.
- A domain name server translates machine names to equivalent IP addresses to make it easier for users to indicate message destinations.
  - Example: www.cnn.com, unix.andrew.cmu.edu, employees.verizon.net

Transfer Control Protocol (TCP)

- TCP is the main protocol used on the Internet to transmit messages using packets.
  - used for the web, email and file transfer
- TCP can detect if a packet is lost, delivered out of order or duplicated.
- TCP is optimized for accurate delivery rather than timely delivery.
  - For streaming data, other protocols are used (e.g. UDP) where packet loss is not as critical.

TCP and "Handshaking"

- The process of two parties determine that each has received the other's transmission correctly is called *handshaking*.
  - Alice sends several packets to Bob using TCP.
  - Each packet includes parity information so Bob can check its accuracy.
  - When Bob receives a packet, if it is ok, Bob sends an acknowledgement packet back to Alice.
  - If Bob is missing a packet, he can send a request for a retransmission of the packet.
  - If Alice doesn't get an acknowledgement within a set period of time, she can retransmit the packet.

Routers

- Routers are considered to be very simple devices whose sole purpose is to route data traffic.
- The end-to-end principle in the Internet
- Routers only implement IP by routing packets. It is up to the end units to run the more involved TCP to check for transmission errors, omissions and duplications.

Fault Tolerance

- The Internet is subject to faults at individual nodes. The protocols are designed to allow data traffic to be rerouted if nodes go down or become too overloaded.
  - World Trade Center Attack (9/11/2001)
  - New Orleans & Hurricane Katrina (2005)
  - Henchung earthquake (2006)
  - Qatar Internet blackout (2008)

Net Neutrality

- The principle of net neutrality "advocates no restrictions by ISPs or governments on consumers' access to networks that participate in the Internet.
  - Specifically, network neutrality would prevent restrictions on content, sites, platforms, types of equipment that may be attached, and modes of communication. (Wikipedia)
- What would happen if an ISP treated some data traffic differently than other traffic?
  - Example: slowing traffic to a competitor's service

Net Neutrality

Pros

- Control of data
- Digital rights and freedoms
- Competition and innovation
- Preservation of Internet standards
- End-to-end principle

Cons

- Property rights
- Innovation and investment
- Counterweight to server side non-neutrality
- Bandwidth availability
- Opposition to legislation

(from Wikipedia)