Communication Networks: Technology & Protocols

University of California Berkeley

Course Objectives & Structure

- Explain Internet and related networks
- Compare solutions, identify trends
- Technology:
 - Links (ADSL, Optical, Cable); LANs (Ethernet)
 - Routers, Switches
- Protocols:
 - Routing, Transport
 - Applications

Today: Introduction

- Web
- Voice over IP

Web



- Example
- Locating Resource: DNS
- Connection
- End-to-end
- Packets
- Bits
- Points to remember

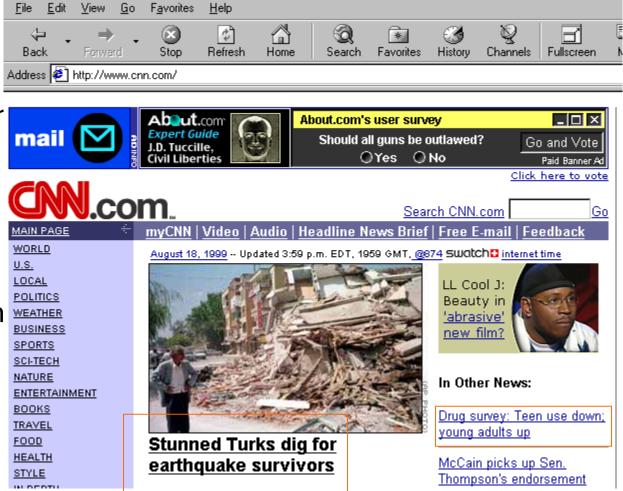
Web: Example



- Click -> get page
- page from local or remote computer
- link: http://cnn.com

specifies

- protocol (http)
- location (cnn.com



Web: Example



- Click -> get page
- page from local
 or remote computer CNNemPortuguês
- link: http://cnn.com

specifies

- protocol (http)
- location (cnn.com



Stunned Turks dig for earthquake survivors

Death toll nears 3,500, likely to rise more

inter**active**

MAIN PAGE

asia pacific europe

middle east

WORLD

africa americas

U.S.

LOCAL

POLITICS WEATHER BUSINESS

SPORTS SCI-TECH

NATURE

August 18, 1999

Web posted at: 2:34 p.m. EDT (1834 GMT)

In this story:

Papers blame contractors



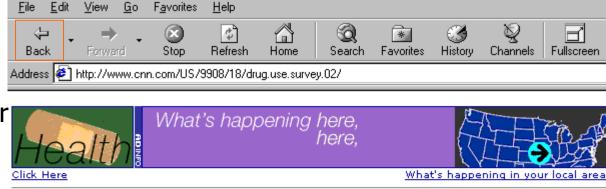
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u.s. > story page

Drug survey: Teen use down; young adults up

August 18, 1999 Web posted at: 12:16 p.m. EDT (1616 GMT)

In this story:

Drug use by minorities up

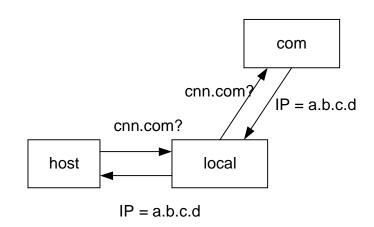
'Statistically significant decline'

'Meth use a disaster'



Web: Locating Resource

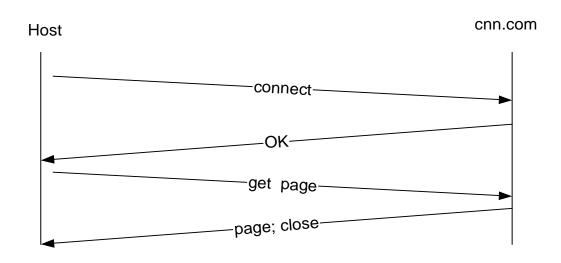
- of a computer (and, implicitly, of a file in that computer)
- To find the address, the application uses a hierarchical directory service called the **Domain Name System**



Web: Connection



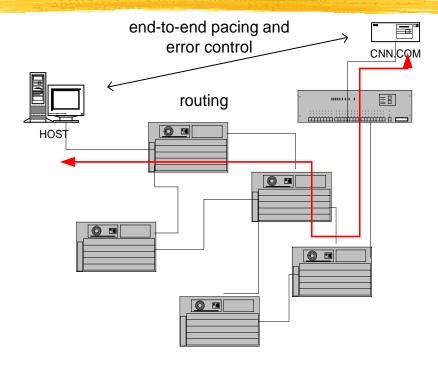
- The protocol (http) sets up a connection between the host and cnn.com to transfer the page
- The connection transfers the page as a byte stream, without errors: pacing + error control



Web: End-to-end



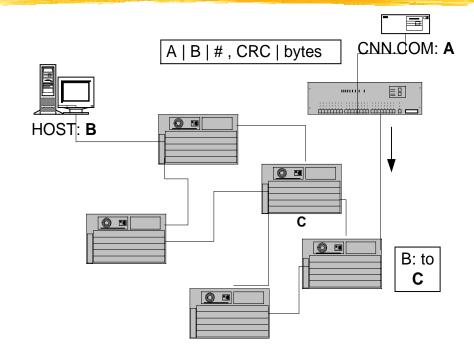
- The byte stream flows from end to end across many links and switches: routing (+ addressing)
- That stream is regulated and controlled by both ends: **retransmission** of erroneous or missing bytes; **pacing**



Web: Packets



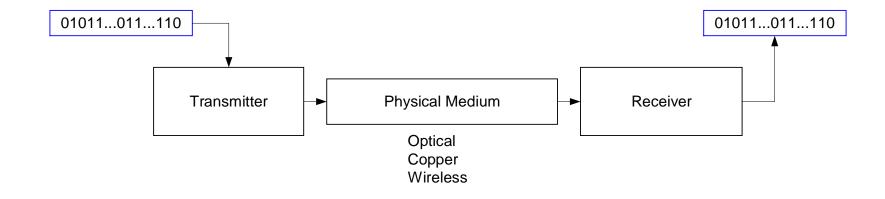
- The network transports bytes grouped into packets
- The packets are "selfcontained" and routers handle them one by one
- The end hosts worry about errors and pacing: Destination sends ACKs Source checks losses



Web: Bits



- Equipment in each node sends the packets as a string of bits
- That equipment is not aware of the meaning of the bits



Web: Points to remember

- Separation of tasks
 - send bits on a link: transmitter/receiver [clock, modulation,...]
 - send packet on each hop [framing, error detection,...]
 - send packet end to end [addressing, routing]
 - pace transmissions [detect congestion]
 - retransmit erroneous or missing packets [acks, timeout]
 - I find destination address from name [DNS]
- Scalability
 - routers don't know about connections
 - names and addresses are hierarchical

Voice Over IP: VoIP

General Operations

VoIP: General Operations

- Gateways must reproduce the signaling and voice
- Signaling: dialed digits, dial tone, ringing
- Voice: Packetize and absorb delay jitter
- Note: Routing problem

