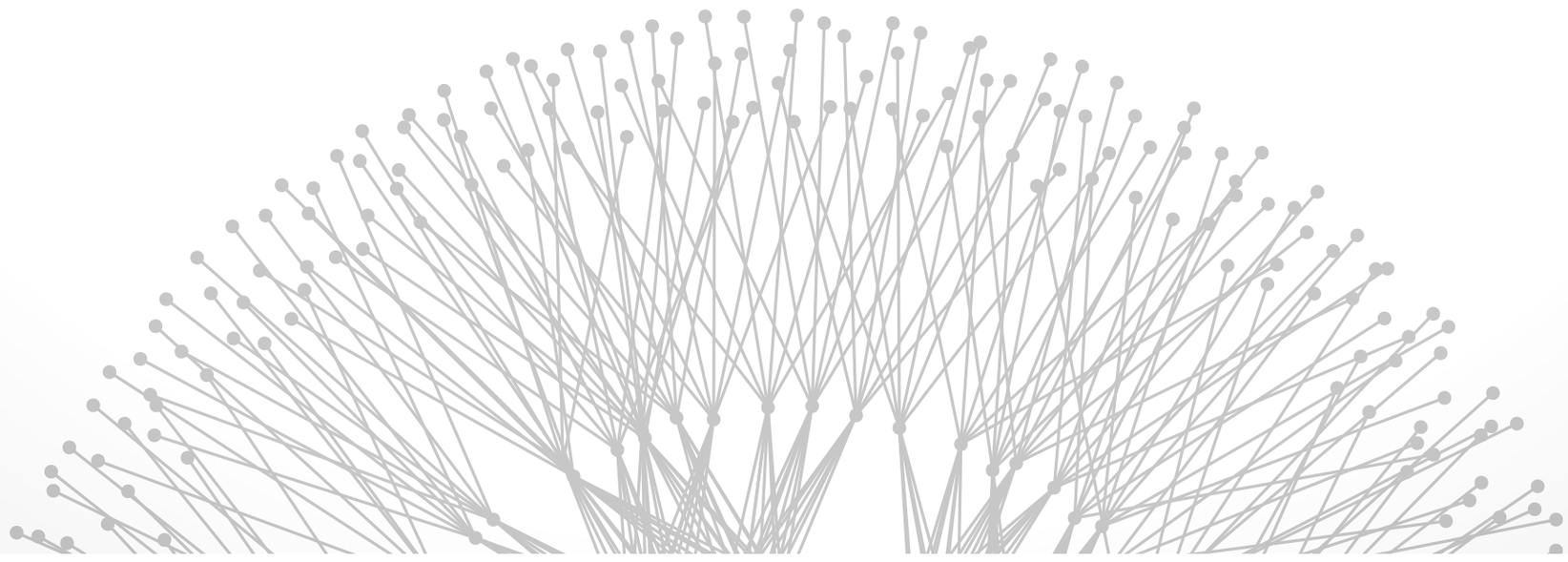
Advanced Computer Networks

UIUC CS 538 Fall 2012

Brighten Godfrey



Today

Course Overview

Internet History

Your Future

This course

is instructed by Brighten Godfrey

- pbg@illinois.edu, 3211 Siebel

is TA'd by Giang Nguyen

- nguyen59@illinois.edu

takes place Tue & Thu, 3:30 - 4:45 pm, in 1302 Siebel

comes with FREE office hours: currently, Tuesdays after class (5-6pm) and by appointment

has a web site: http://courses.engr.illinois.edu/cs538/

Course goal

Prepare to perform high-quality research advancing the field of networking

Main course components

Networking literature

- The classics
- The challenges
- The latest

Research project

How to read, criticize, and present research

Requirements & grading

Project (35%)

- Midterm presentation (10%)
- Final paper (15%)
- Final poster presentation (10%)

Readings & paper reviews (30%)

Assignments (20%)

Topic presentation (10%)

Class participation (5%)

1. Project

Research project that could be developed into a conference submission

Work alone or in groups

Project topics

- Explore your own ideas
- Or, one of our suggestions

Steps

- Project proposal (4 weeks from now)
- Midterm presentation
- Final poster presentation and paper

2. Readings

Core architecture

- Classic Internet architecture
- Congestion control
- Forwarding
- Routing

Making it work well

- Reliability, scalability, selfishness, security

Domain-specific networks

- Enterprise, data center, content distribution, wireless

2. Readings

One or two papers per lecture

Submit a review on Piazza by 11:59pm the night before we discuss the paper

For each paper, a review is

- At least 2 comments
- About one paragraph (longer is not better)
- Don't just repeat what we already read in the paper!

Draft reading schedule online

3. Assignments

Assignment 1: Experimental networking tools

Assignment 2: take-home exam on course content

4. Topic presentations

20 minute presentation on one topic in the course

- 10 minutes of "depth" on one paper, including key concepts, techniques, results, and your criticism
- 10 minutes of "breadth" comparing to 2-3 other papers and the required reading

20 minutes of discussion during/after

At least 2 days before it happens, meet with course staff to discuss draft presentation

5. Class participation

Comment, question, and interact!

Discuss on Piazza

Today

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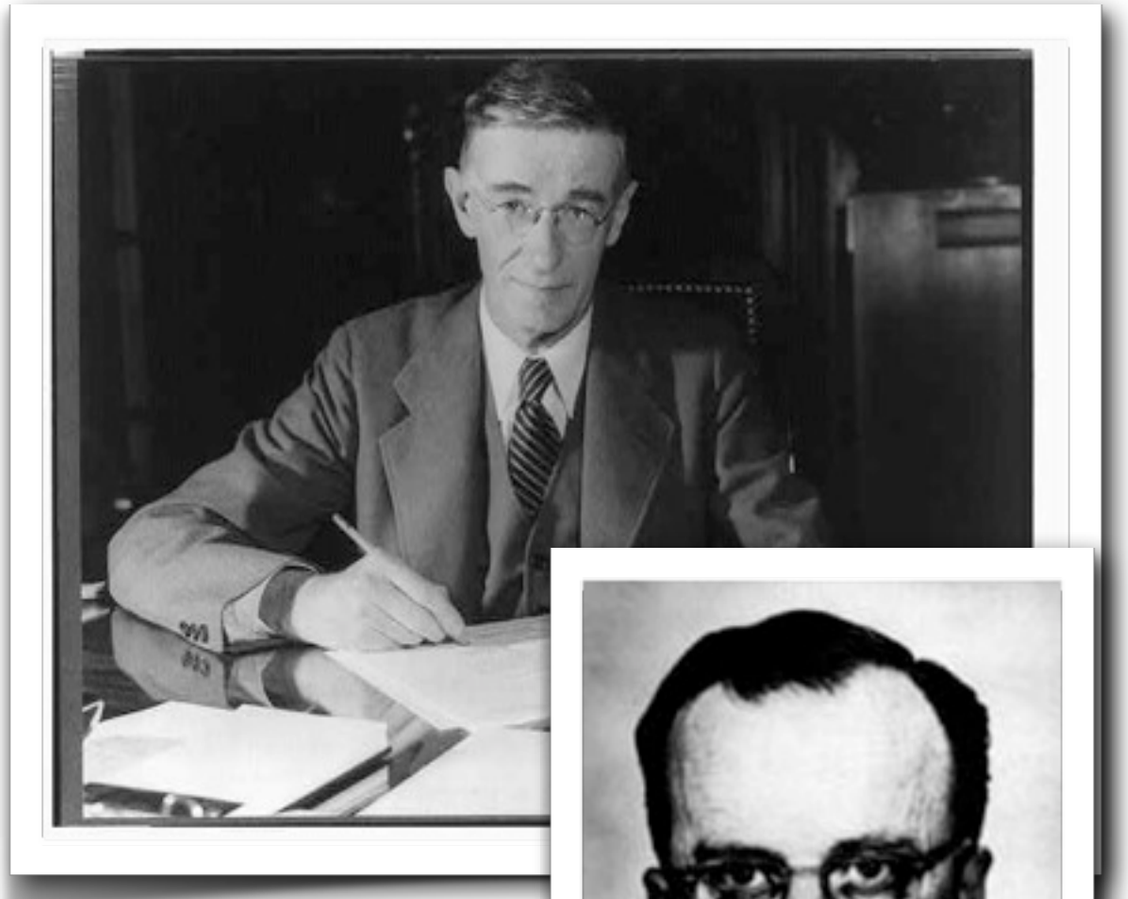
Visions

Vannevar Bush, "As we may think" (1945): memex

J. C. R. Licklider (1962): "Galactic Network"

- Concept of a global network of computers connecting people with data and programs
- First head of DARPA computer research, October 1962



Bush

Licklider

Circuit switching

1920s

[Getty Images]

1967

[US Air Force]

1961-64: Packet switching

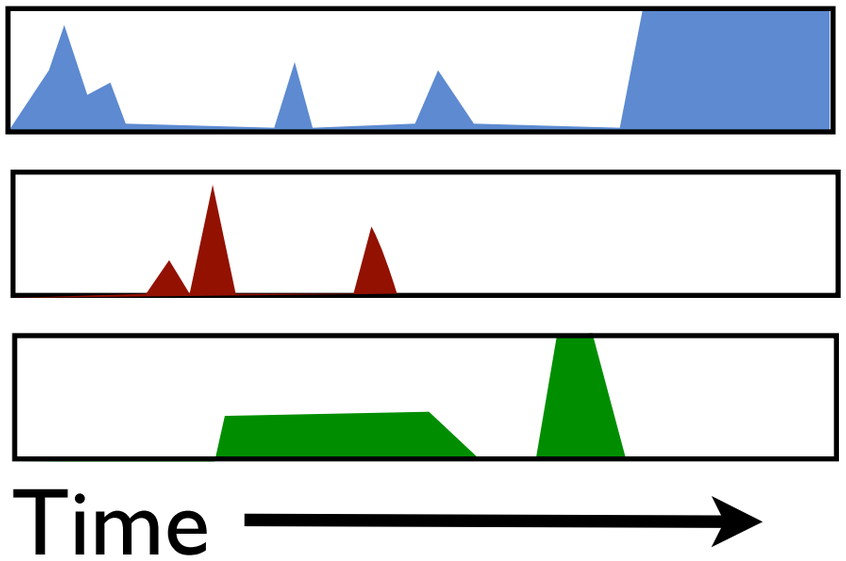
Circuit Switching	Packet switching
Physical channel carrying stream of data from source to destination	Message broken into short packets, each handled separately
Three phase: setup, data transfer, tear-down	One operation: send packet
Data transfer involves no routing	Packets stored (queued) in each router, forwarded to appropriate neighbor

1961-64: Packet switching

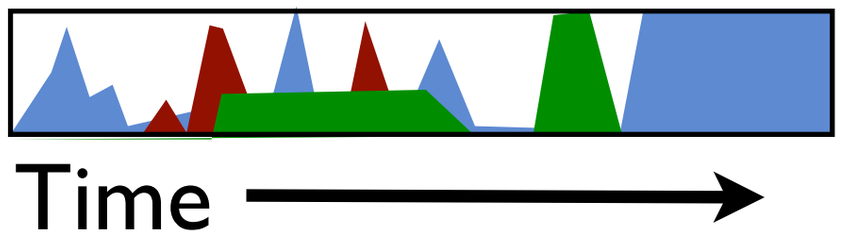
Key benefit: Statistical Multiplexing

- (what else?)

Circuit switching



Packet switching: multiplexed



1961-64: Packet switching

Concurrent development at three groups

- Leonard Kleinrock (MIT): queueing-theoretic analysis of packet switching in Ph.D. thesis (1961-63) demonstrated value of statistical multiplexing
- Paul Baran (RAND)
- Donald Davies (National Physical Laboratories, UK)

Kleinrock

Baran

Davies

Baran's packet switching

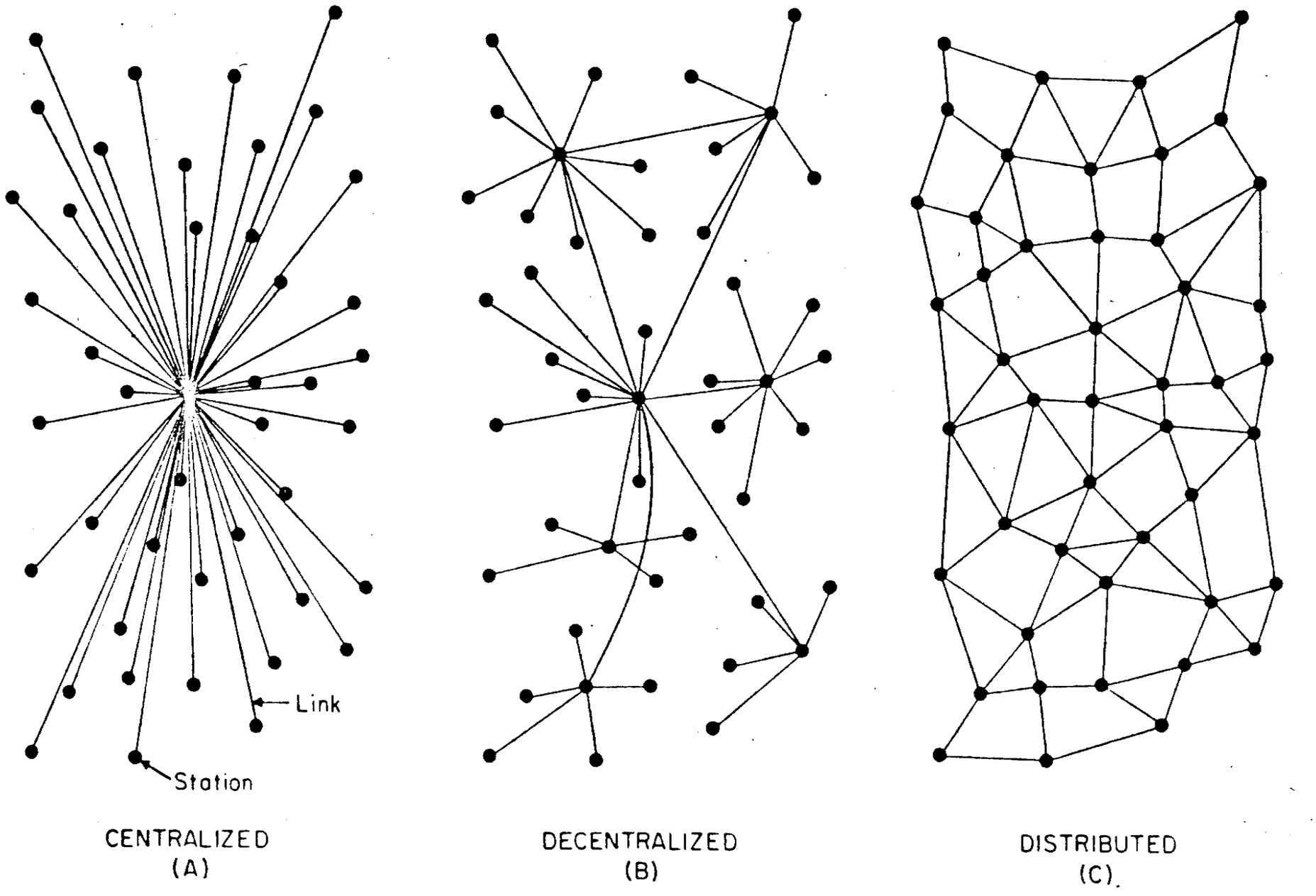


FIG. 1 — Centralized, Decentralized and Distributed Networks

Paul Baran, "On distributed communications networks", Sept. 1962

Baran's packet switching

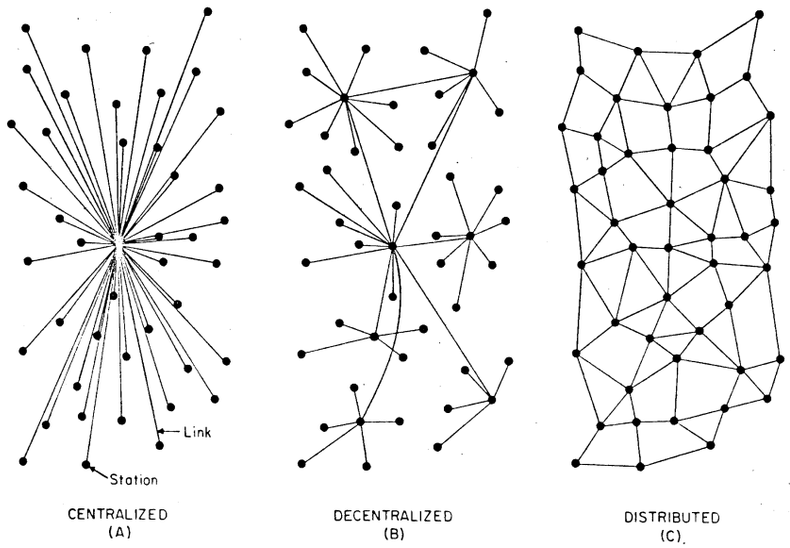


FIG. 1 — Centralized, Decentralized and Distributed Networks

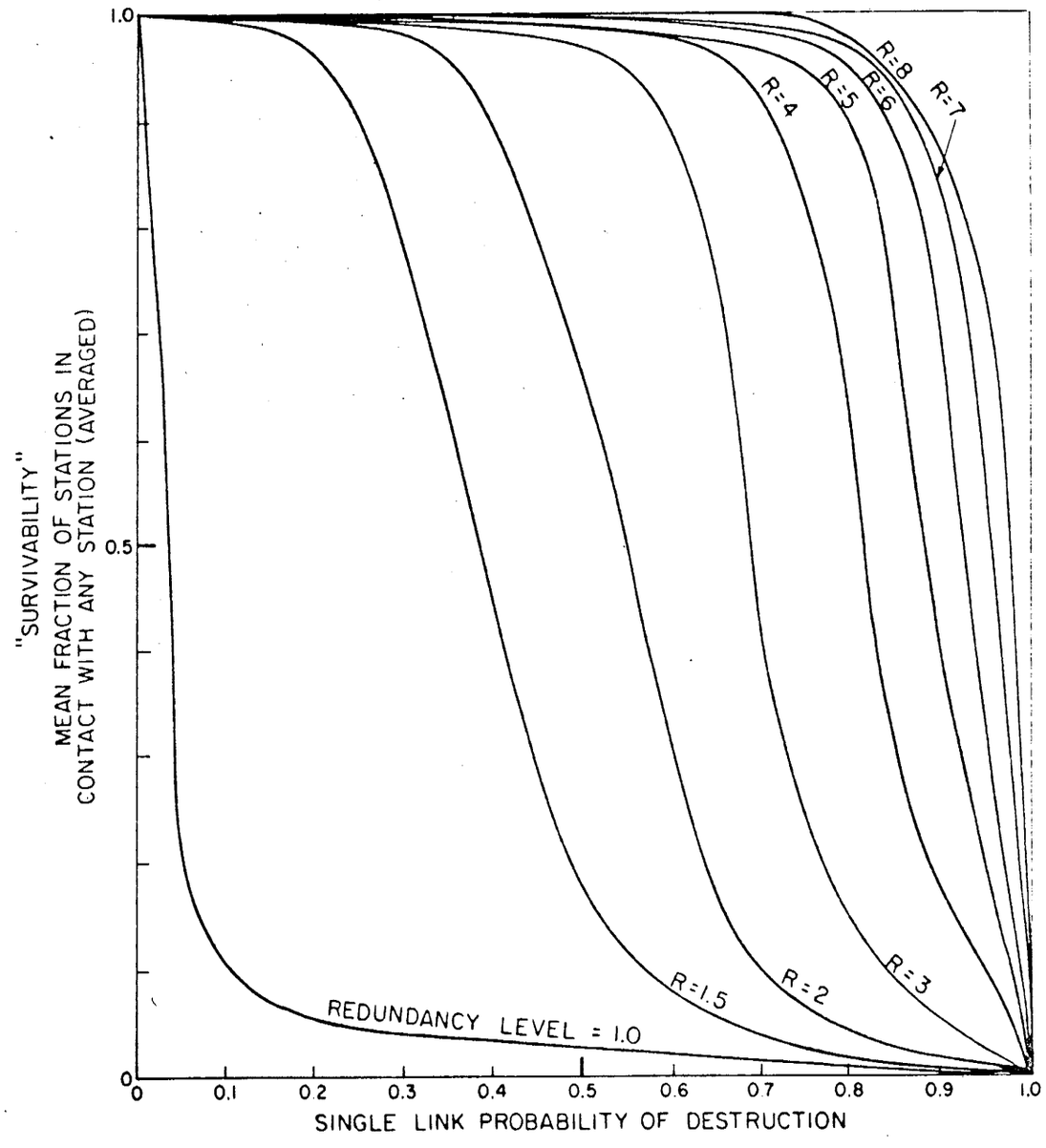


FIG. 5 — Perfect Switching in a Distributed Network — Sensitivity to Link Destruction, 100% of Nodes Operative.

Paul Baran, "On distributed communications networks", Sept. 1962

Baran's packet switching

> *There is an increasingly repeated statement made that one day we will require more capacity for data transmission than needed for voice. If this statement is correct, then it would appear prudent to broaden our planning consideration to include new concepts for future data network directions. ... New digital computer techniques using redundancy make cheap unreliable links potentially usable. ... Such a system should economically permit switching of very short blocks of data from a large number of users simultaneously with intermittent large volumes among a smaller set of points.*

Paul Baran, "On distributed communications networks", Sept. 1962

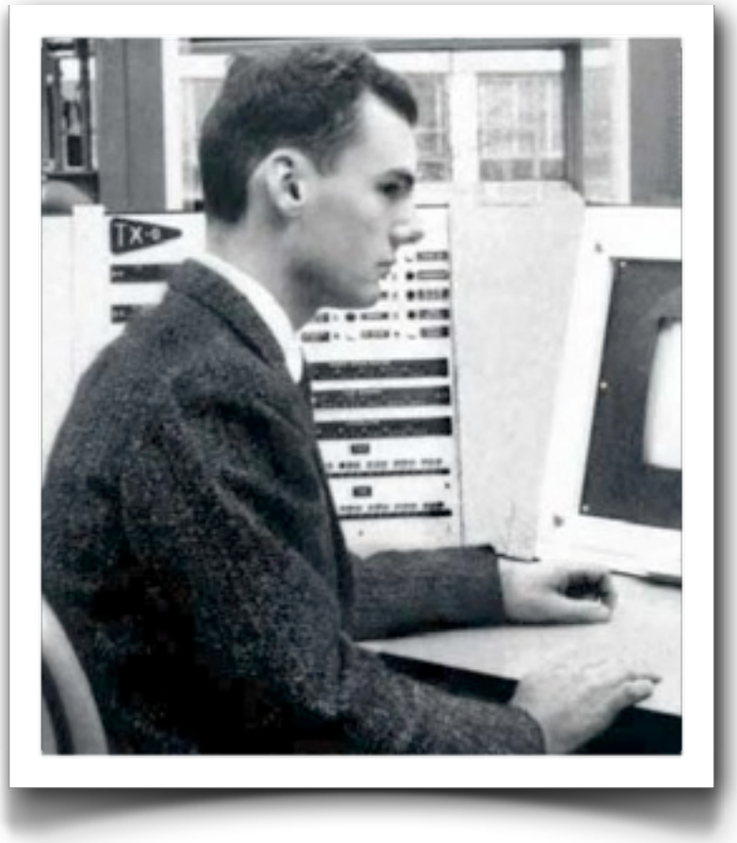
1965: First computer network

Lawrence Roberts and Thomas Merrill connect a TX-2 at MIT to a Q-32 in Santa Monica, CA

ARPA-funded project

Connected with telephone line

- works, but it's inefficient and expensive
- confirmed one motivation for packet switching



Roberts

The ARPANET begins

Roberts joins DARPA (1966), publishes plan for the ARPANET computer network (1967)

December 1968: Bolt, Beranek, and Newman (BBN) wins bid to build packet switch, the Interface Message Processor

September 1969: BBN delivers first IMP to Kleinrock's lab at UCLA

An older Kleinrock with the first IMP

ARPANET comes alive

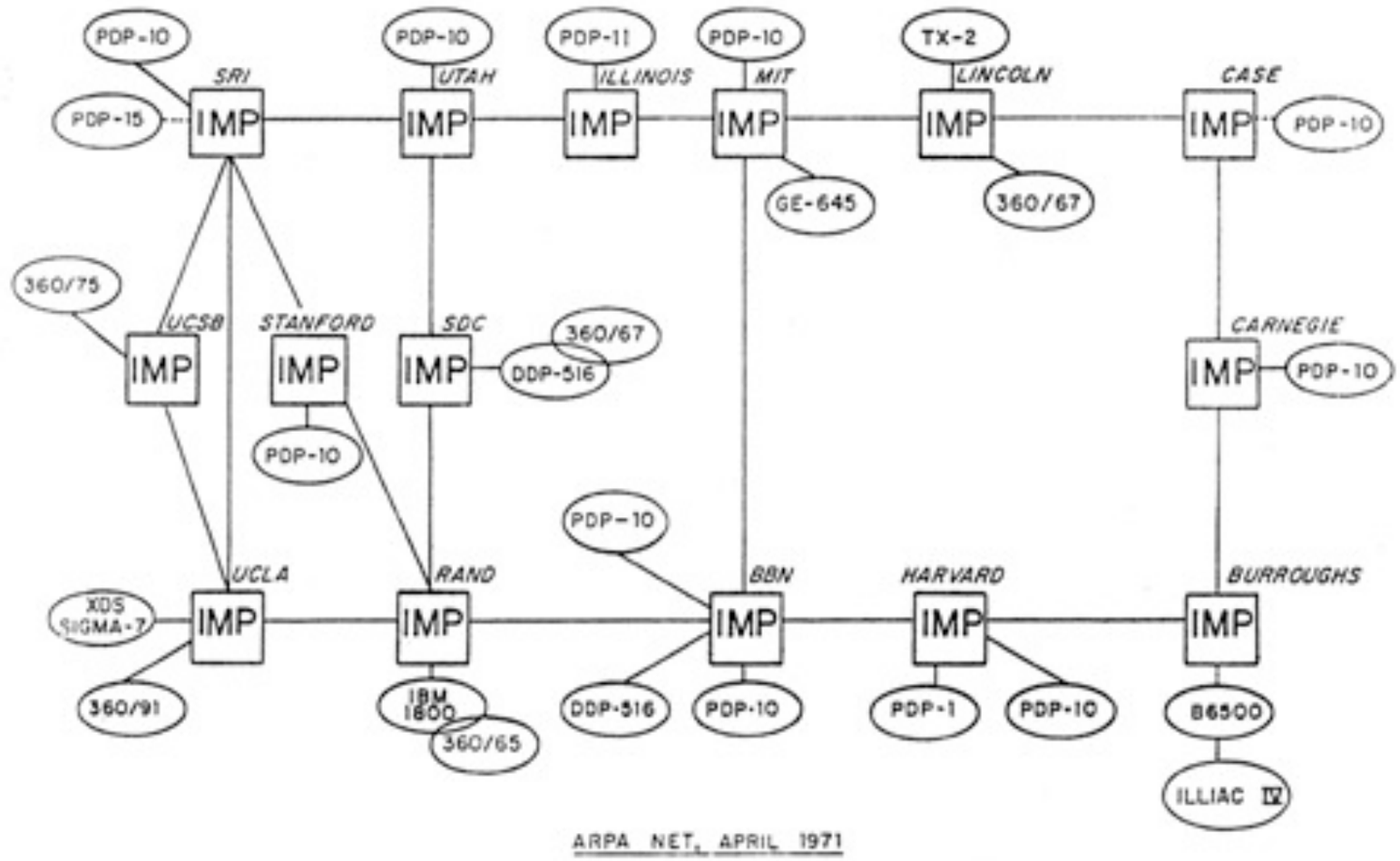
Stanford Research Institute
(SRI)

"LO"
Oct 29, 1969

UCLA

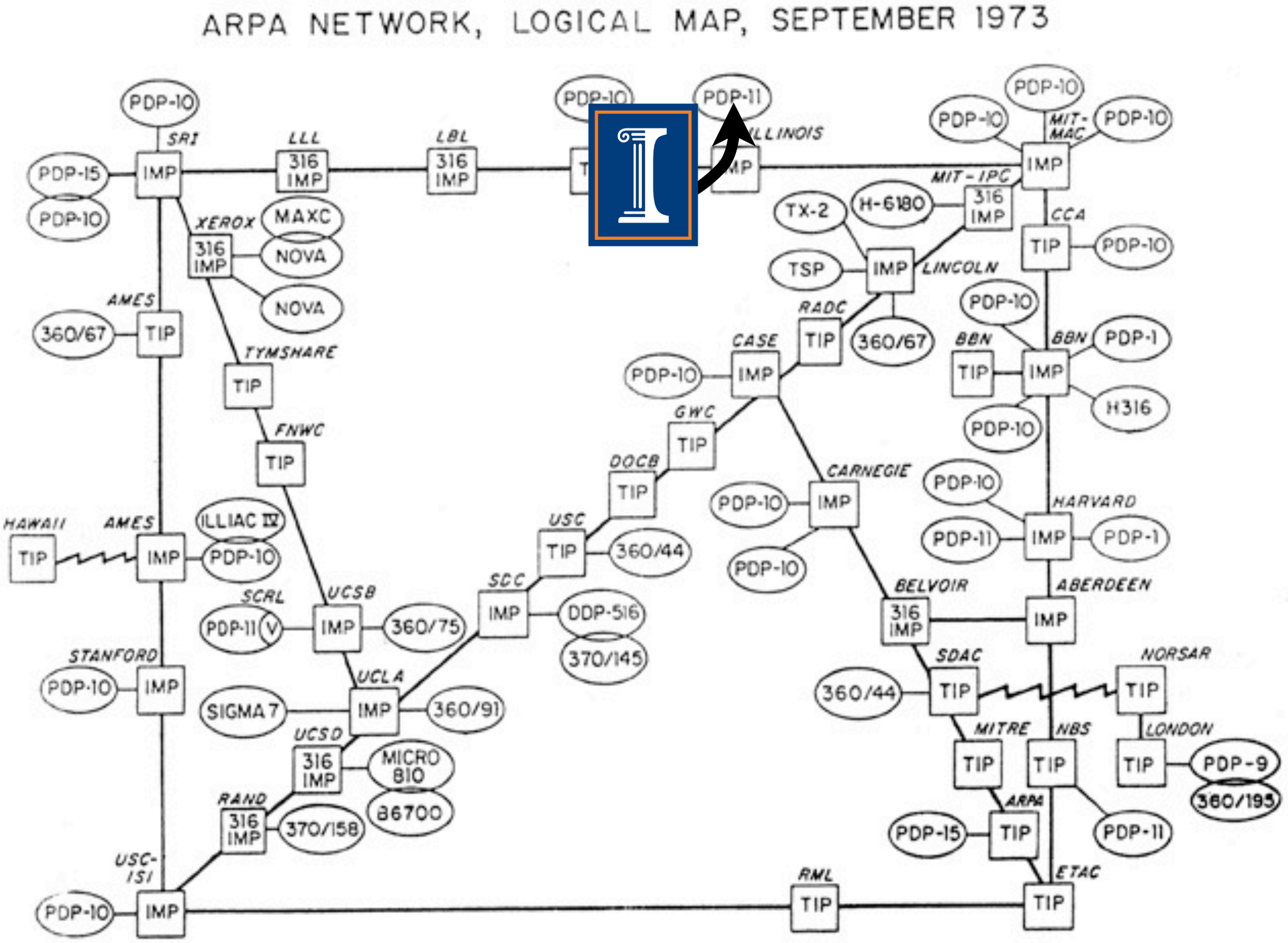
ARPANET grows

- Dec 1970: ARPANET Network Control Protocol (NCP)
- 1971: Telnet, FTP
- 1972: Email (Ray Tomlinson, BBN)
- 1979: USENET



ARPANET, April 1971

ARPANET grows



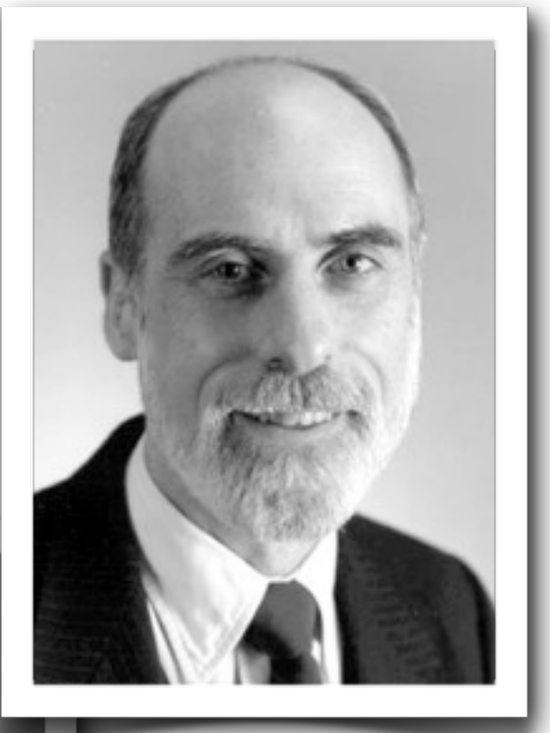
ARPANET to Internet

Meanwhile, other networks such as PRnet, SATNET developed

May 1973: Vinton G. Cerf and Robert E. Kahn present first paper on interconnecting networks

Concept of connecting diverse networks, unreliable datagrams, global addressing, ...

Became TCP/IP



Cerf

Kahn

TCP/IP deployment

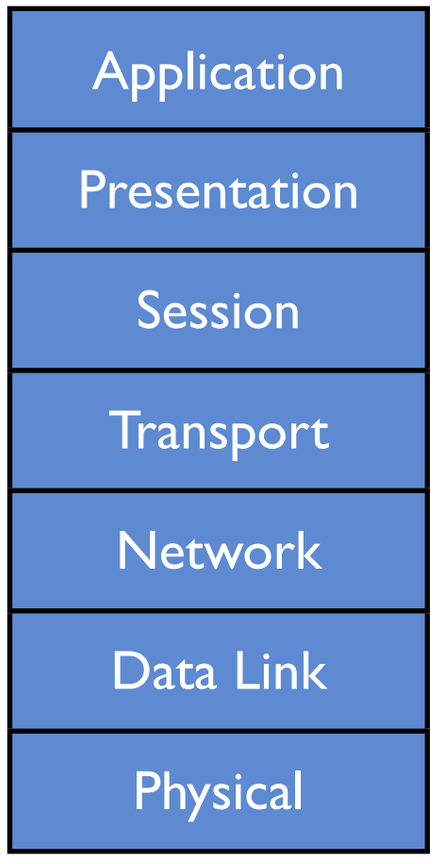
TCP/IP implemented on mainframes by groups at Stanford, BBN, UCL

David Clark guides architecture, implements it on Xerox Alto and IBM PC

1982: International Organization for Standards (ISO) releases Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model

- Design by committee didn't win

January 1, 1983: "Flag Day" NCP to TCP/IP transition on ARPANET



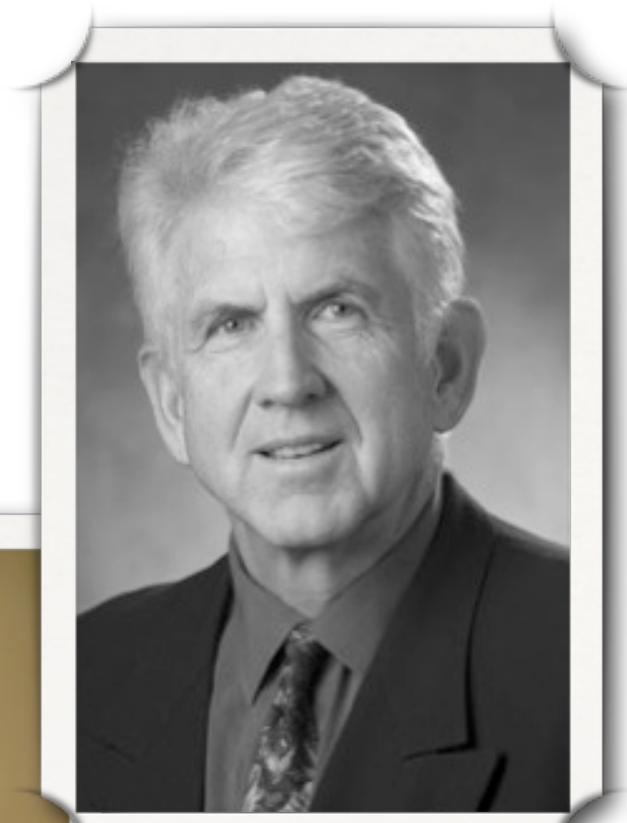
OSI Reference Model's layers

Growth from Ethernet

Ethernet: R. Metcalfe and D. Boggs, July 1976

Spanning Tree protocol: Radia Perlman, 1985

Made local area networking easy



Metcalfe

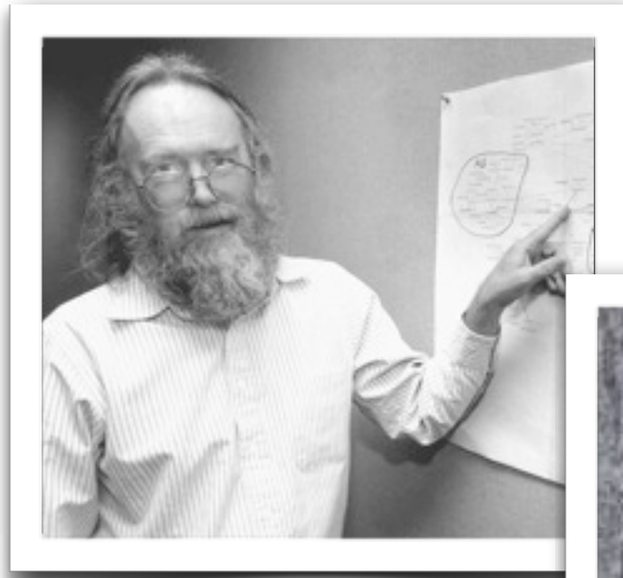
Perlman

Growth spurs organic change

Early 1980s: Many new networks: CSNET, BITNET, MFENet, SPAN (NASA), ...

Nov 1983: DNS developed by Jon Postel, Paul Mockapetris (USC/ISI), Craig Partridge (BBN)

1984: Hierarchical routing: EGP and IGP (later to become eBGP and iBGP)



Postel

Mockapetris

Partridge

NSFNET

1984: NSFNET for US higher education

- Serve many users, not just one field
- Encourage development of private infrastructure (e.g., backbone required to be used for Research and Education)
- Stimulated investment in commercial long-haul networks

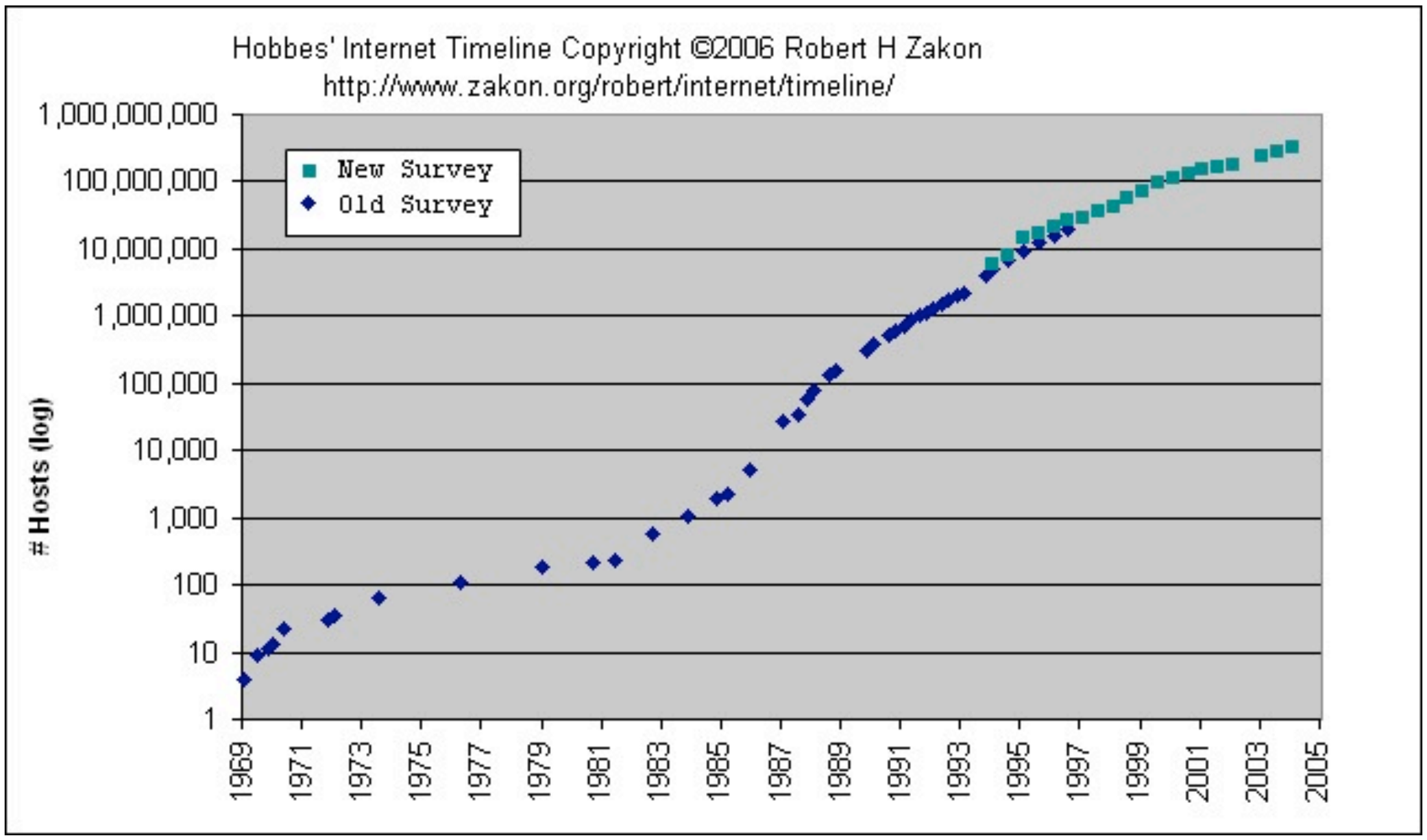
1990: ARPANET ends

1995: NSFNET decommissioned

NSFNET backbone, 1992

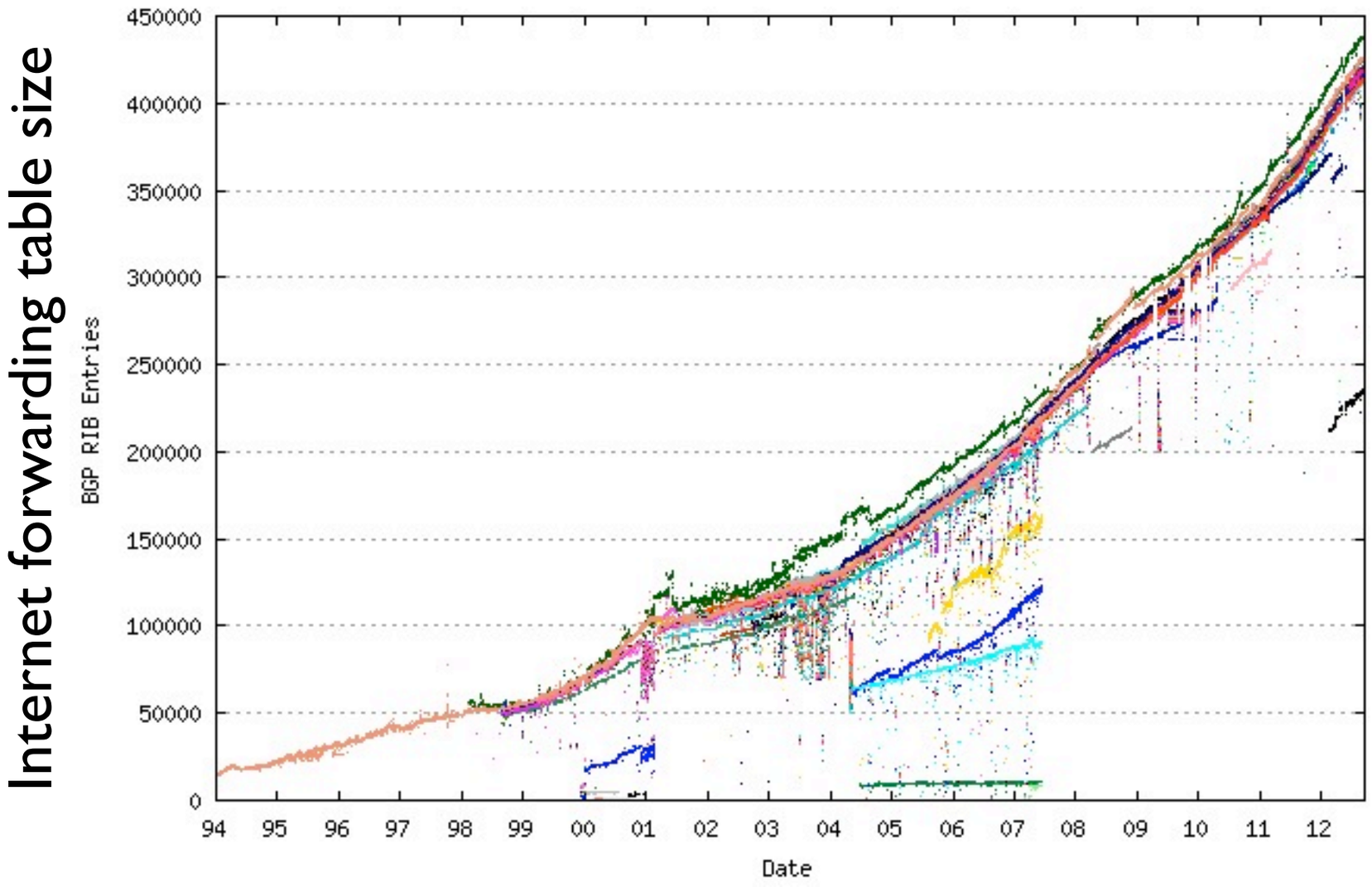
Explosive growth!

In hosts



Explosive growth!

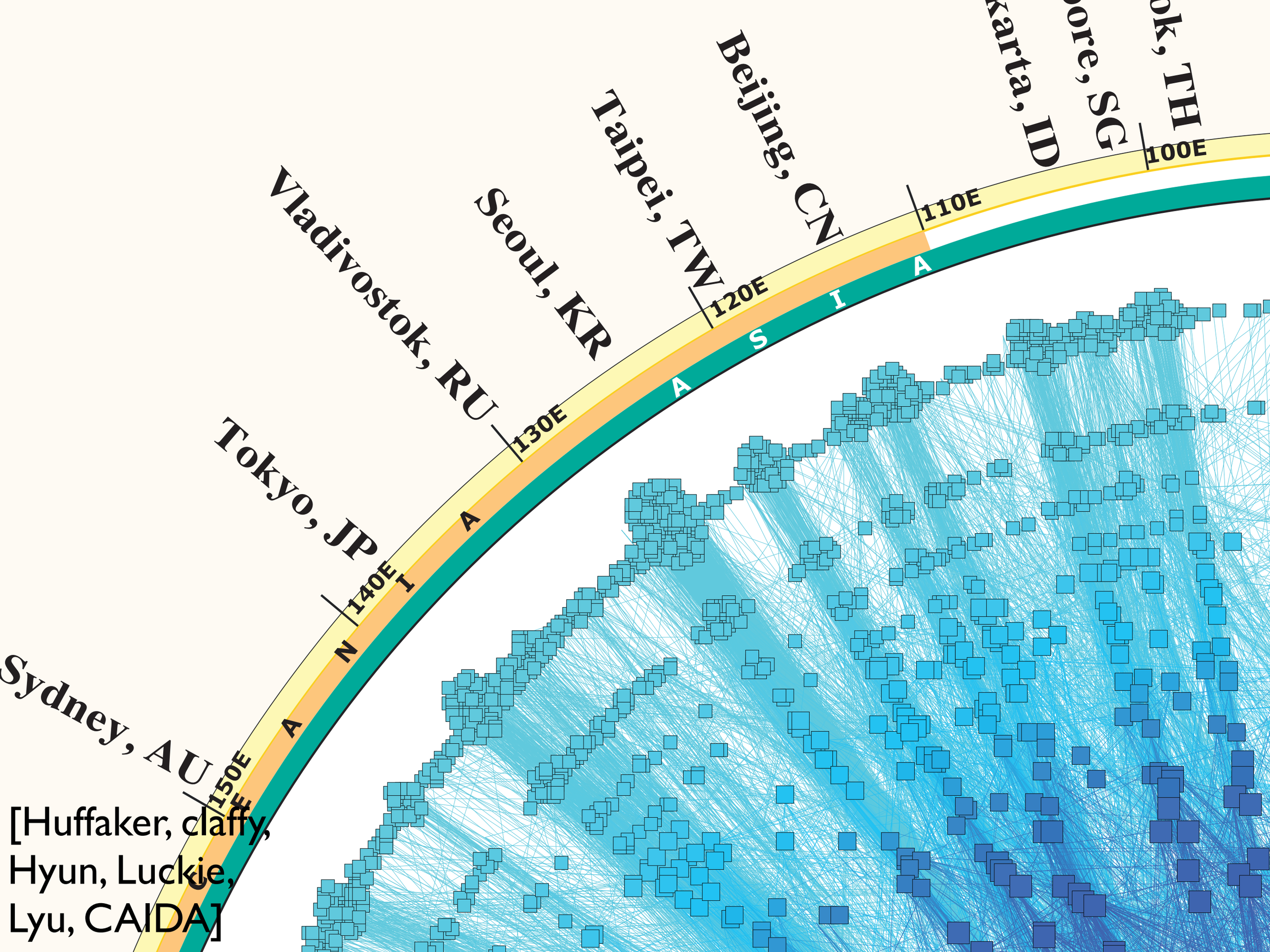
In networks



Year

(Colors correspond to measurements from different vantage points)

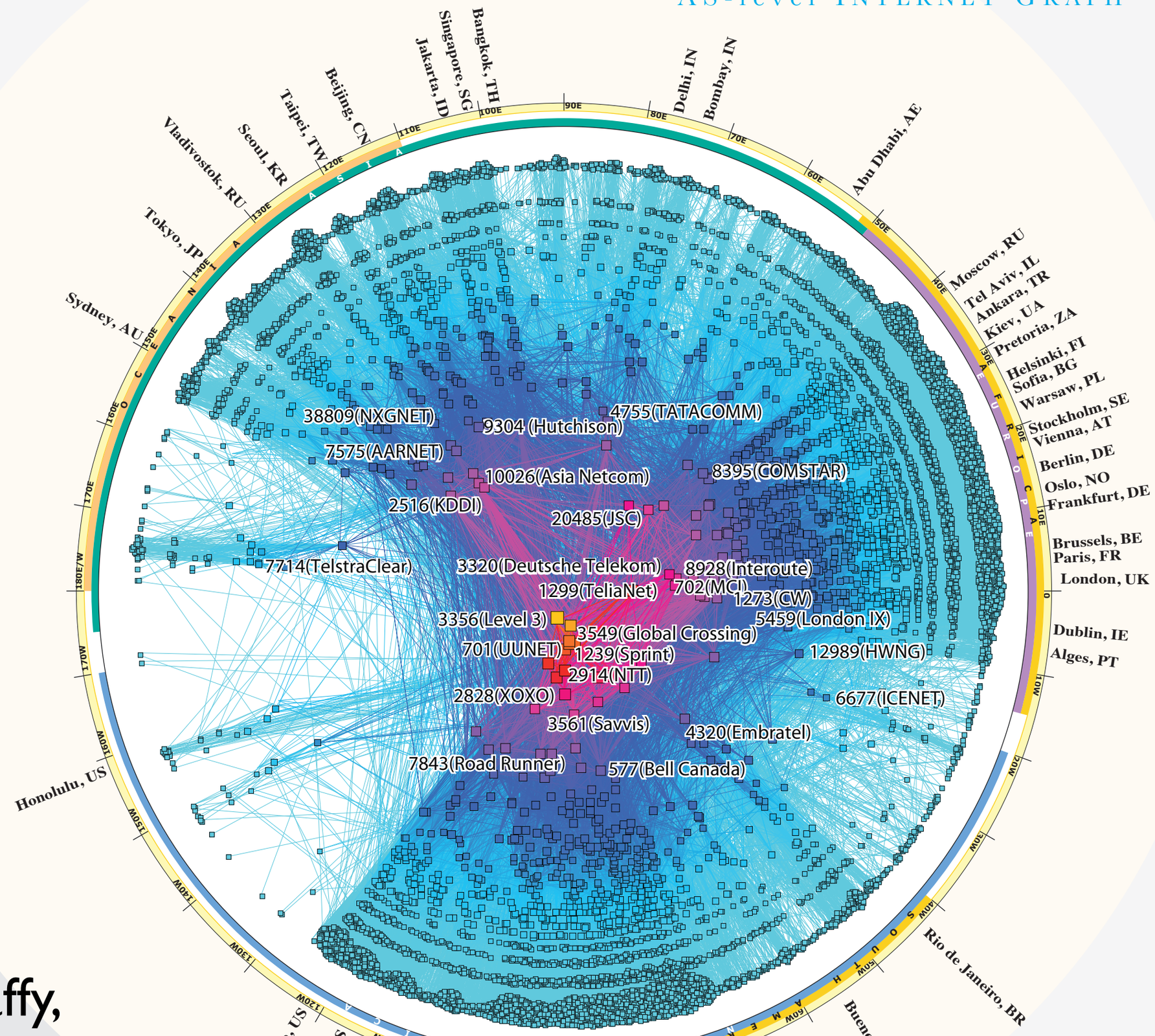
[Huston '12]



[Huffaker, claffy, Hyun, Luckie, Lyu, CAIDA]

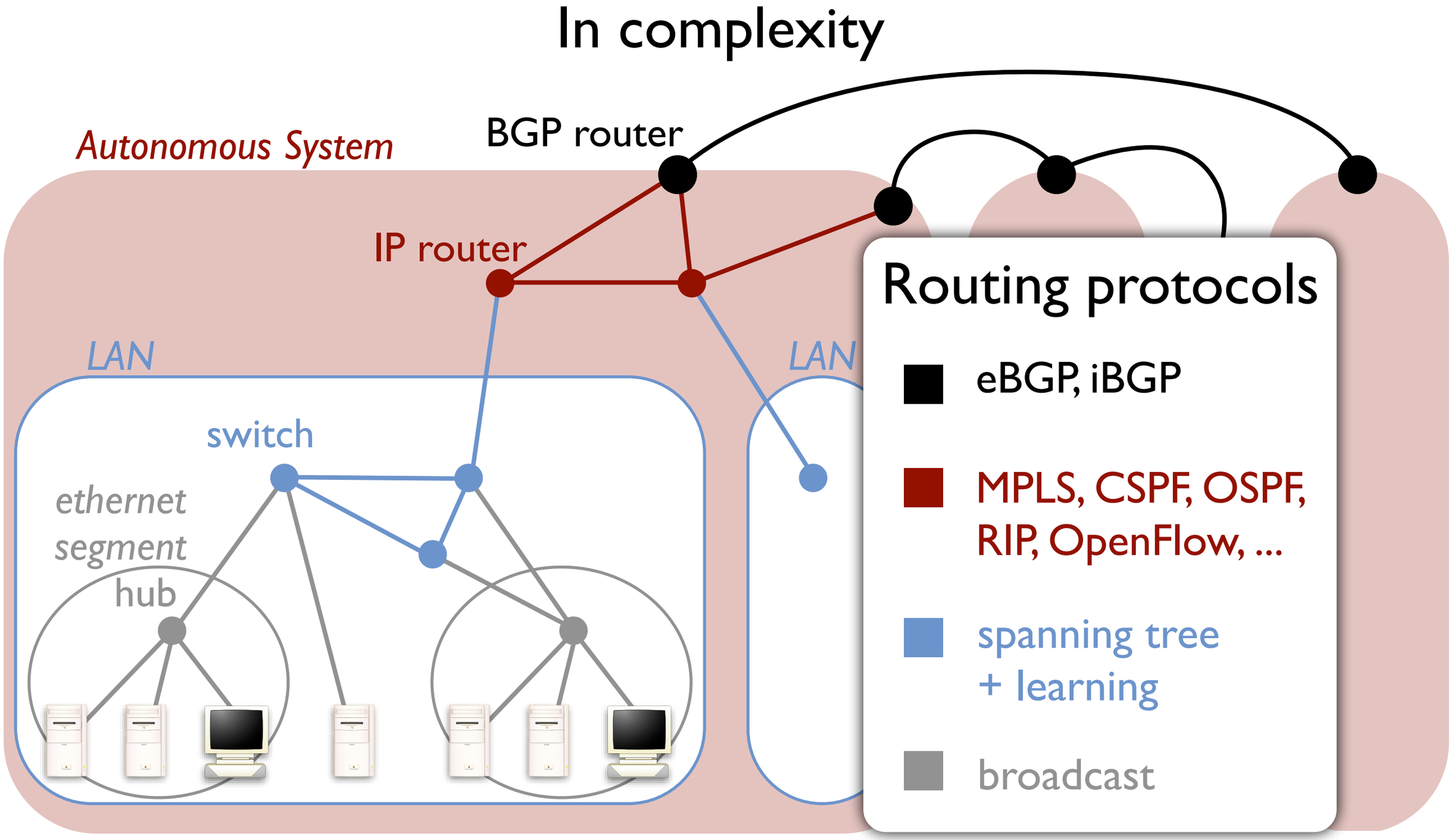
IPv4 & IPv6 INTERNET TOPOLOGY MAP JANUARY 2009

AS-level INTERNET GRAPH



[Huffaker, claffy, Hyun, Luckie, Lyu, CAIDA]

Explosive growth!



Explosive growth!

In devices & technologies

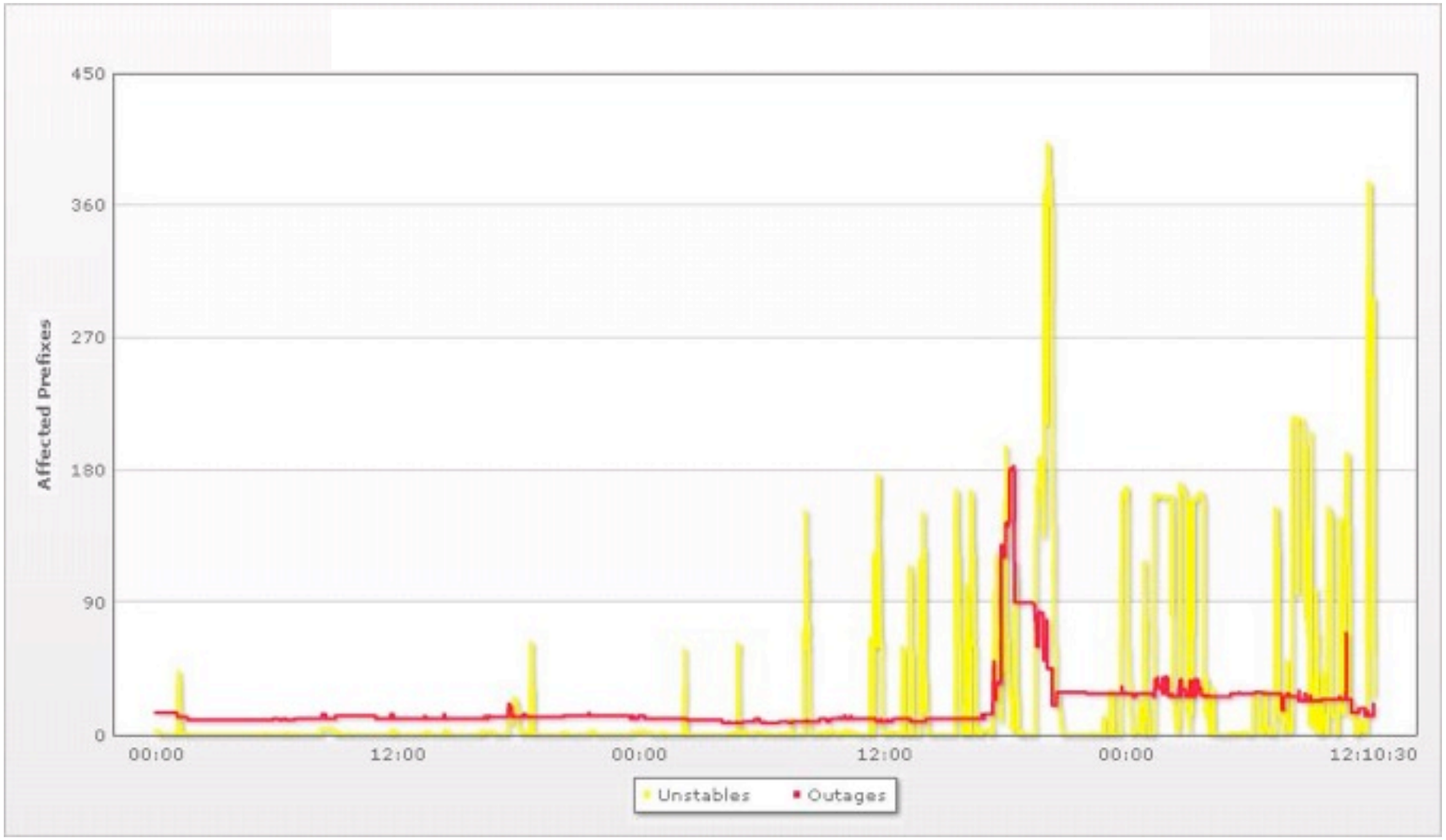
O(100 million) times as many devices
Link speeds 200,000x faster
NATs and firewalls
Wireless everywhere
Mobile everywhere
Tiny devices (smart phones)
Giant devices (data centers)
...

In applications

Morris Internet Worm (1988)
World wide web (1989)
MOSAIC browser (1992)
Search engines
Peer-to-peer
Voice
Radio
Botnets
Social networking
Streaming video
Cloud computing
Mobile apps
The results of your class projects!

Huge societal relevance

Routing instabilities and outages in Iranian prefixes following 2009 presidential election



Affected prefixes

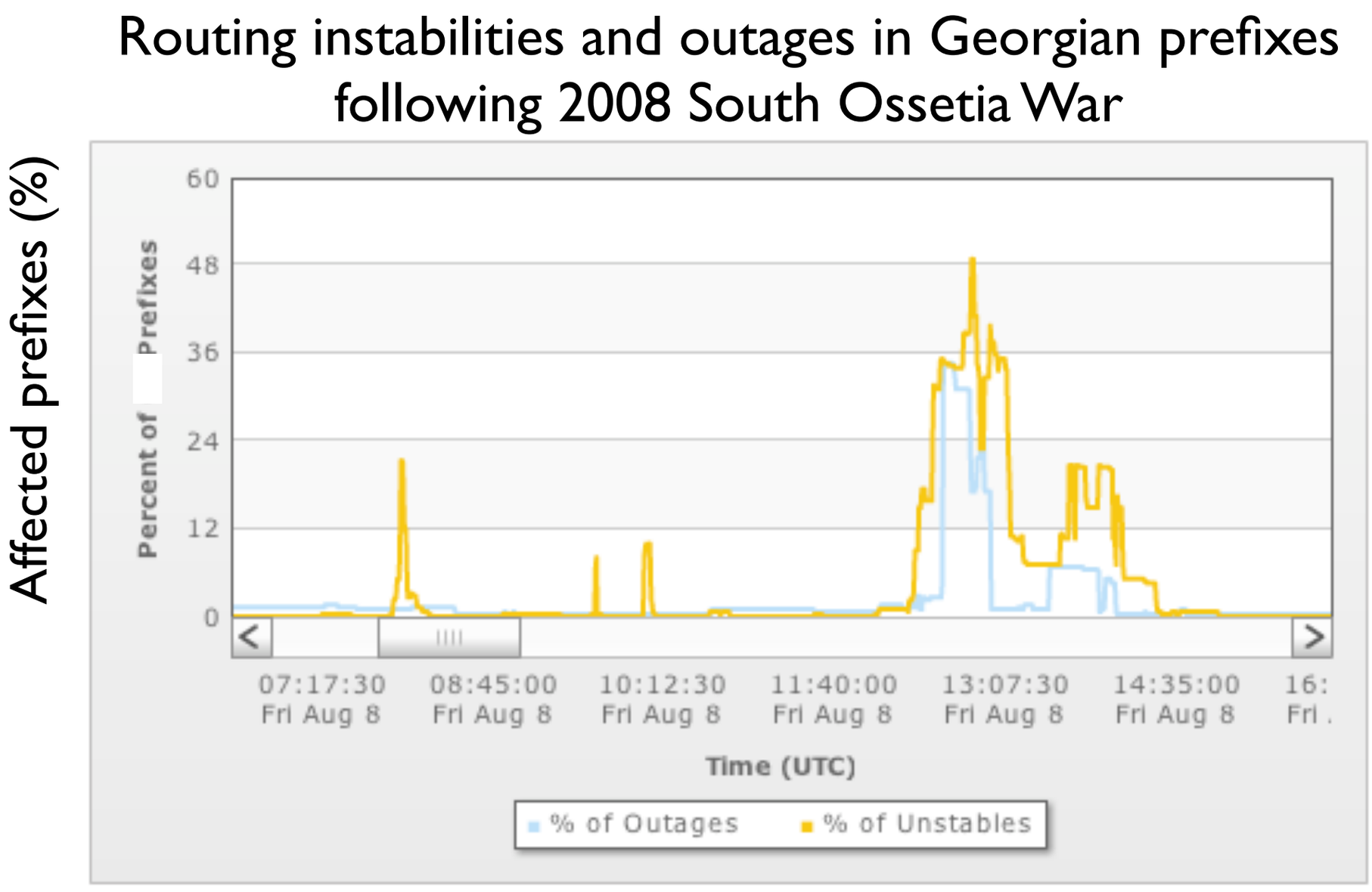
Friday June 12 2009

Saturday June 13

Sunday June 14

[James Cowie, Renesys Corporation]

Huge societal relevance

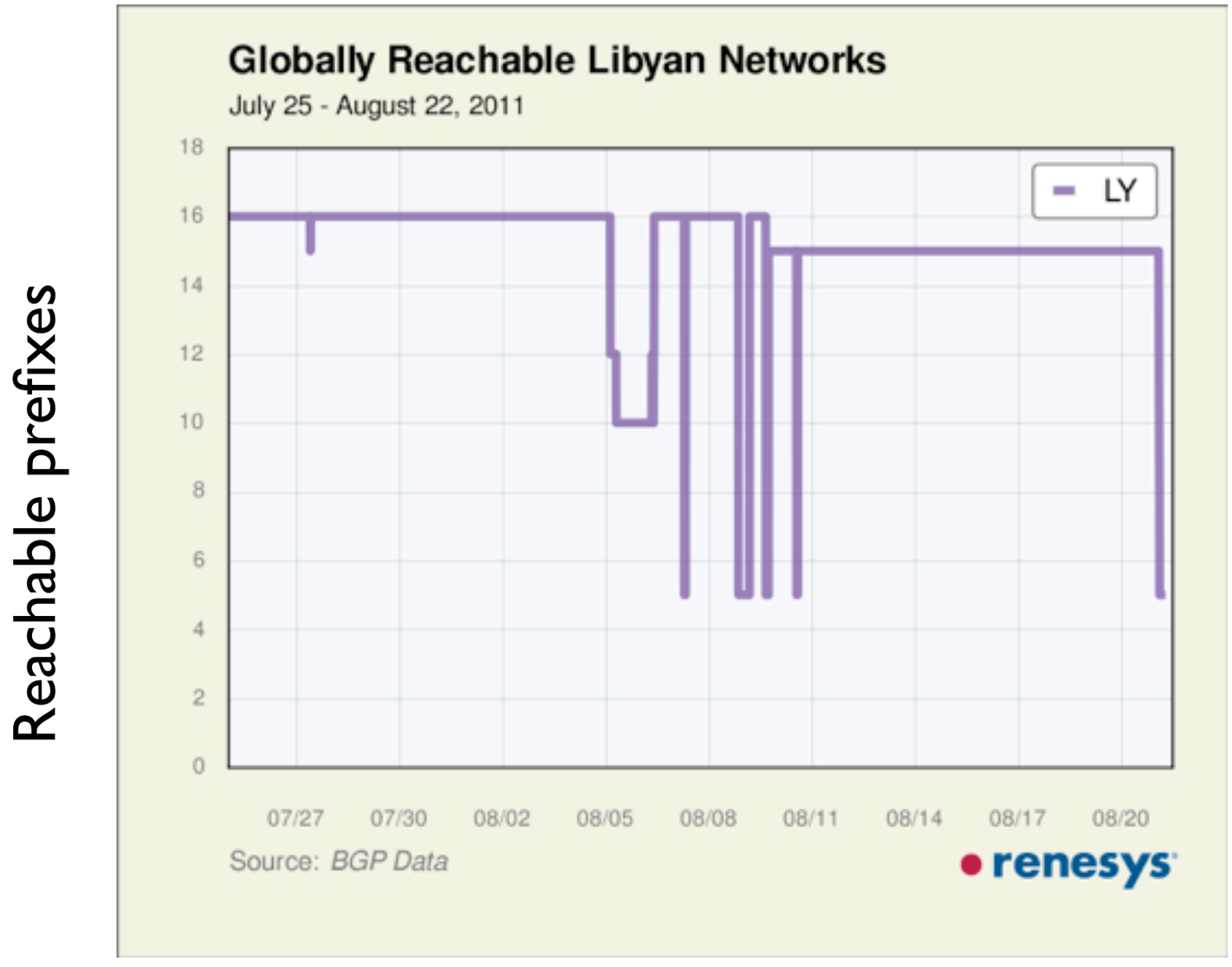


Fri, Aug 8, 2008

[Earl Zmijewski, Renesys Corporation]

Huge societal relevance

Reachability to Lybia



July - August 2011

[James Cowie, Renesys Corporation]

Top 30 inventions of the last 30 years

1. Internet/Broadband/World Wide Web
2. PC/Laptop Computers
3. Mobile Phones
4. E-Mail
5. DNA Testing and Sequencing/Human Genome Mapping
6. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
7. Microprocessors
8. Fiber Optics
9. Office Software
10. Non-Invasive Laser/Robotic Surgery
11. Open Source Software and Services
12. Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs)
13. Liquid Crystal Displays (LCDs)
14. GPS
15. Online Shopping/E-Commerce/Auctions
16. Media File Compression
17. Microfinance
18. Photovoltaic Solar Energy
19. Large Scale Wind Turbines
20. Social Networking via Internet
21. Graphic User Interface (GUI)
22. Digital Photography/Videography
23. RFID
24. Genetically Modified Plants
25. Biofuels
26. Bar Codes and Scanners
27. ATMs
28. Stents
29. SRAM/Flash Memory
30. Anti-Retroviral Treatment for AIDS

Compiled by the Wharton School @ U Penn, 2009

So we're done! ... right?

Core protocols changed little, but the context has...

- Criminals and malicious parties
- Everyone trying to game the system
- Incredible growth
- Constant mobility
- Extreme complexity

...and fixing the net involves fundamental challenges

- It's distributed
- Components fail
- Highly heterogeneous environments
- Must get competing parties to work together

Today

Course Overview

Internet History

Your Future

Your (near-term) future

Thursday

- Brief review of some undergrad networking concepts
- Grand Challenges in computer networking
- [if time] project, project topic suggestions

Today

- Sign up for Piazza account, say hello in the welcome thread

Next week

- Internet architecture technical overview
- Readings begin