Advanced Computer Networks

UIUC CS 538 Spring 2018

Instructor: Brighten Godfrey

TA: Sangeetha Abdu Jyothi

Today



Course Overview

Internet History
Your Future

This course



is instructed by Brighten Godfrey

• pbg@illinois.edu, 3211 Siebel

is TA'd by Sangeetha Abdu Jyothi

abdujyo2@illinois.edu

takes place Mon & Wed, II:00 - I2:15 pm, in II05 SC

comes with FREE office hours in 3211 SC: currently,

- Wednesdays 9-10am (Brighten)
- Thursdays 2:30-3:30pm (Sangeetha)

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 (40%)

- Midterm presentation (10%)
- Final paper and poster presentation (30%)

Readings & paper reviews (40%)

Assignments (20%)

1. Readings



The classics: core architecture

- Classic Internet architecture
- Data plane: switch hardware & forwarding
- Routing & interdomain connectivity
- Congestion control

The challenges

- Resilience
- Scalability
- Selfishness
- Security
- Complexity

1. Readings



The classics: core architecture

The challenges

The latest, such as:

- Hyperscale cloud & data center networks
- SDN, NFV, & network virtualization
- Content distribution
- Applications: video, big data
- Censorship

1. Readings



One or two papers per lecture

Reviews due 11:59pm night before we discuss the paper

Submit in the paper's review thread on Piazza

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

subject to ongoing revision

2. Project



Research project that could be developed into a conference submission

Work in groups of 2-3 (preferred)

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

3. Assignments



Assignment I: Experimental networking tools

Assignment 2: Take-home exam on course content

4. Class participation



Comment, question, and interact!

Discuss on Piazza

Today



Course Overview

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Your Future

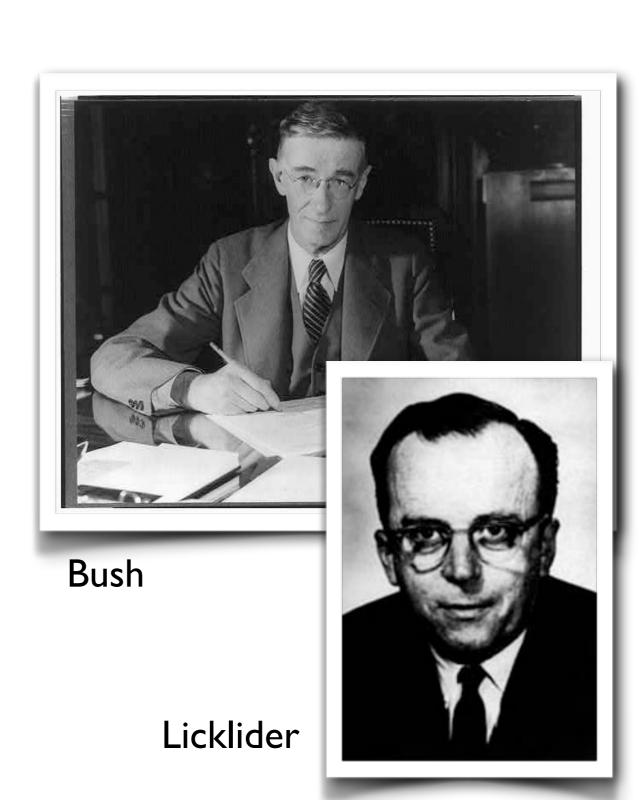
Visions



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

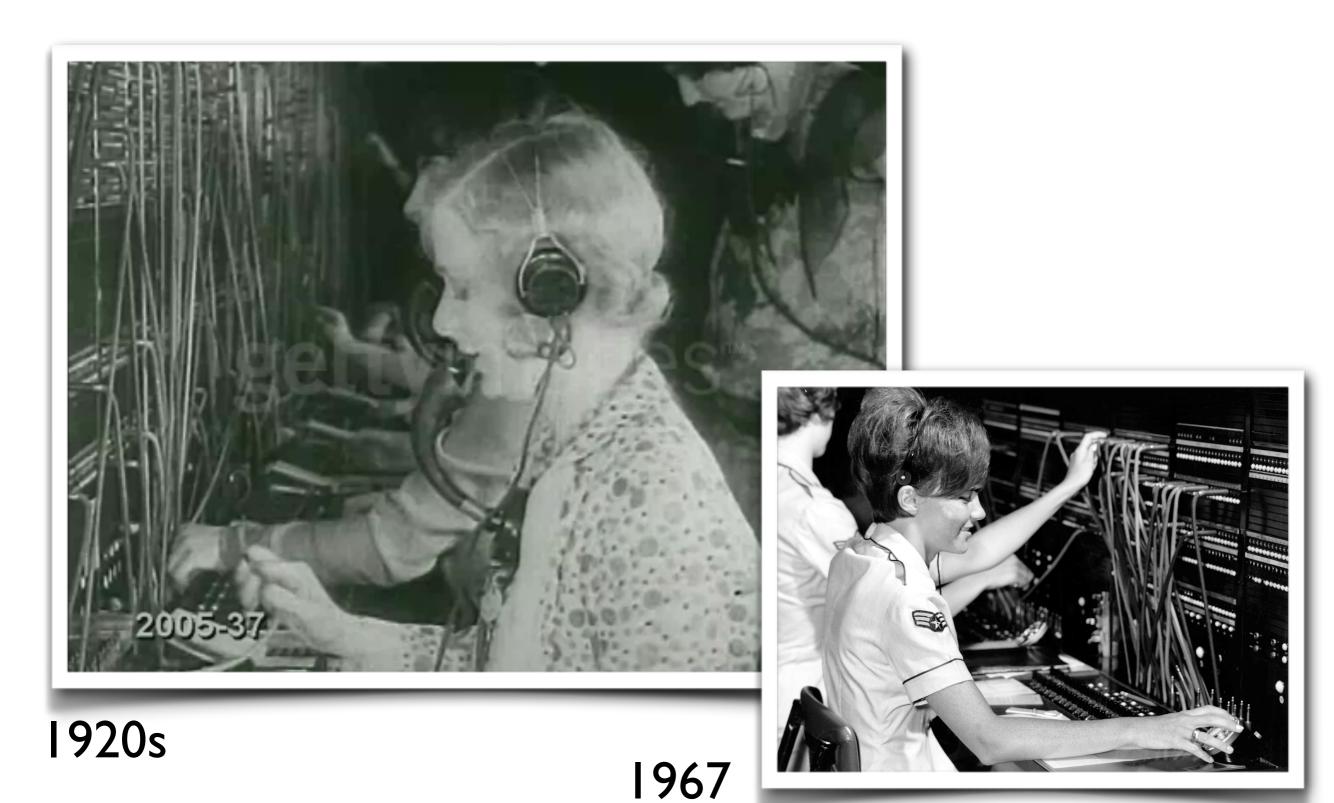
J. C. R. Licklider (1962): "Galactic Network"

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



Circuit switching





[Getty Images]

[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

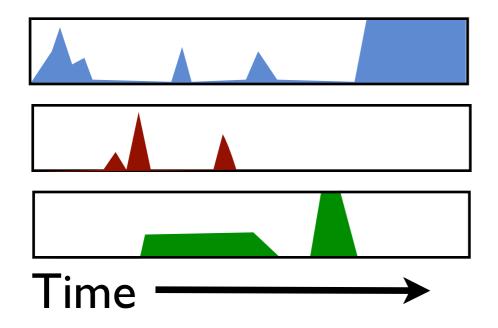
1961-64: Packet switching



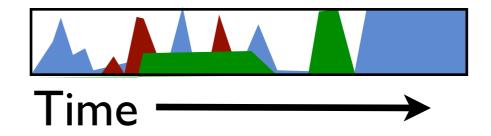
One key benefit: Statistical Multiplexing

• (what else?)

Circuit switching



Packet switching: multiplexed



$$cost = \sum_{c} \max_{t} demand(c, t)$$

$$cost = \max_{t} \sum_{c} demand(c, t)$$

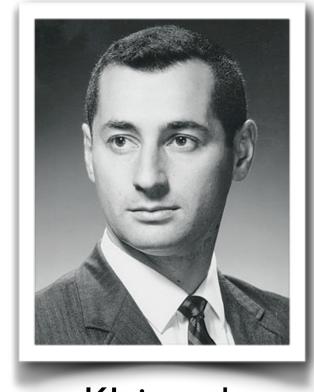
(c indexes connections, t indexes time)

1961-64: Packet switching

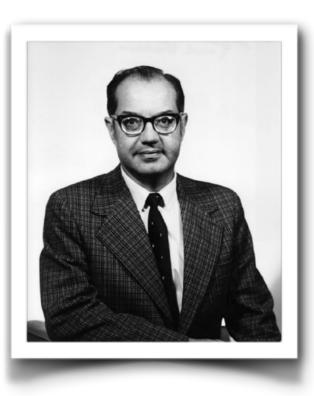


Concurrent development at three groups

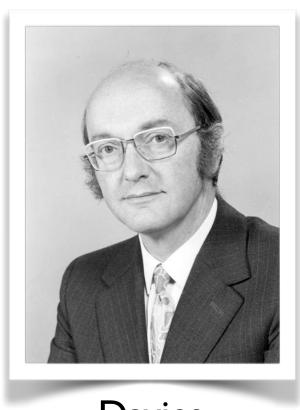
- Leonard Kleinrock (MIT): queueing-theoretic analysis of packet switching in Ph.D. thesis (1961-63) demonstrated value of statistical multiplexing
- Paul Baran (RAND)
- Donald Davies (National Physical Laboratories, UK)



Kleinrock



Baran



Davies

Baran's packet switching



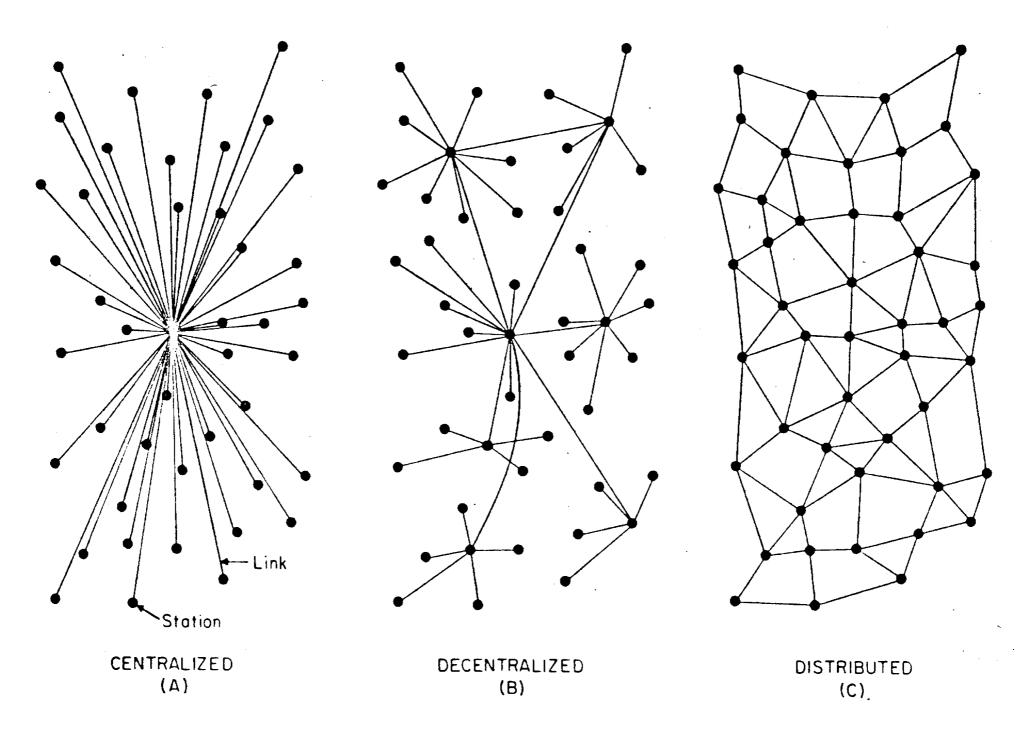


FIG. 1 — Centralized, Decentralized and Distributed Networks

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

Baran's packet switching



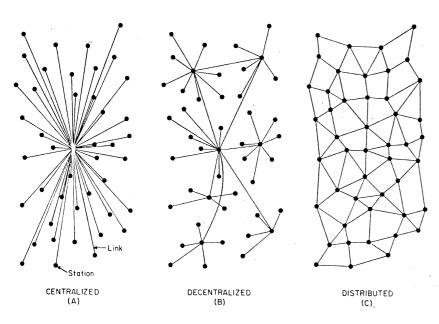


FIG. 1 — Centralized, Decentralized and Distributed Networks

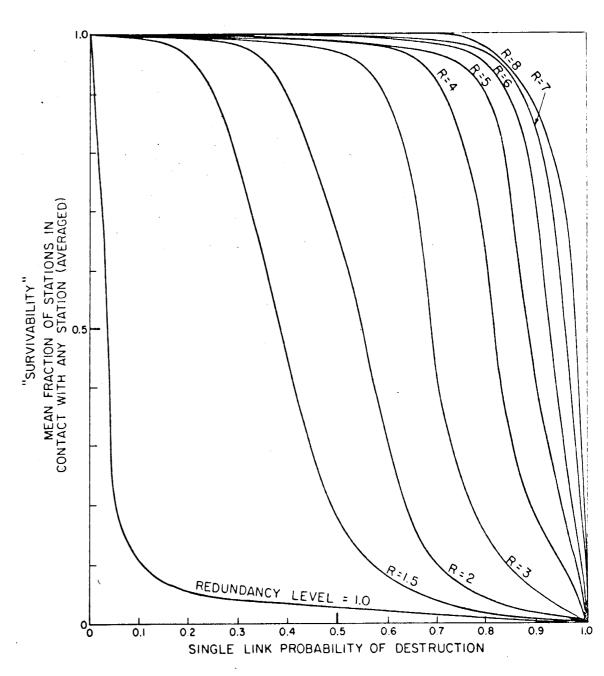


FIG. 5 — Perfect Switching in a Distributed Network — Sensitivity to Link Destruction, 100% of Nodes Operative.

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

Baran's packet switching



6 6 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



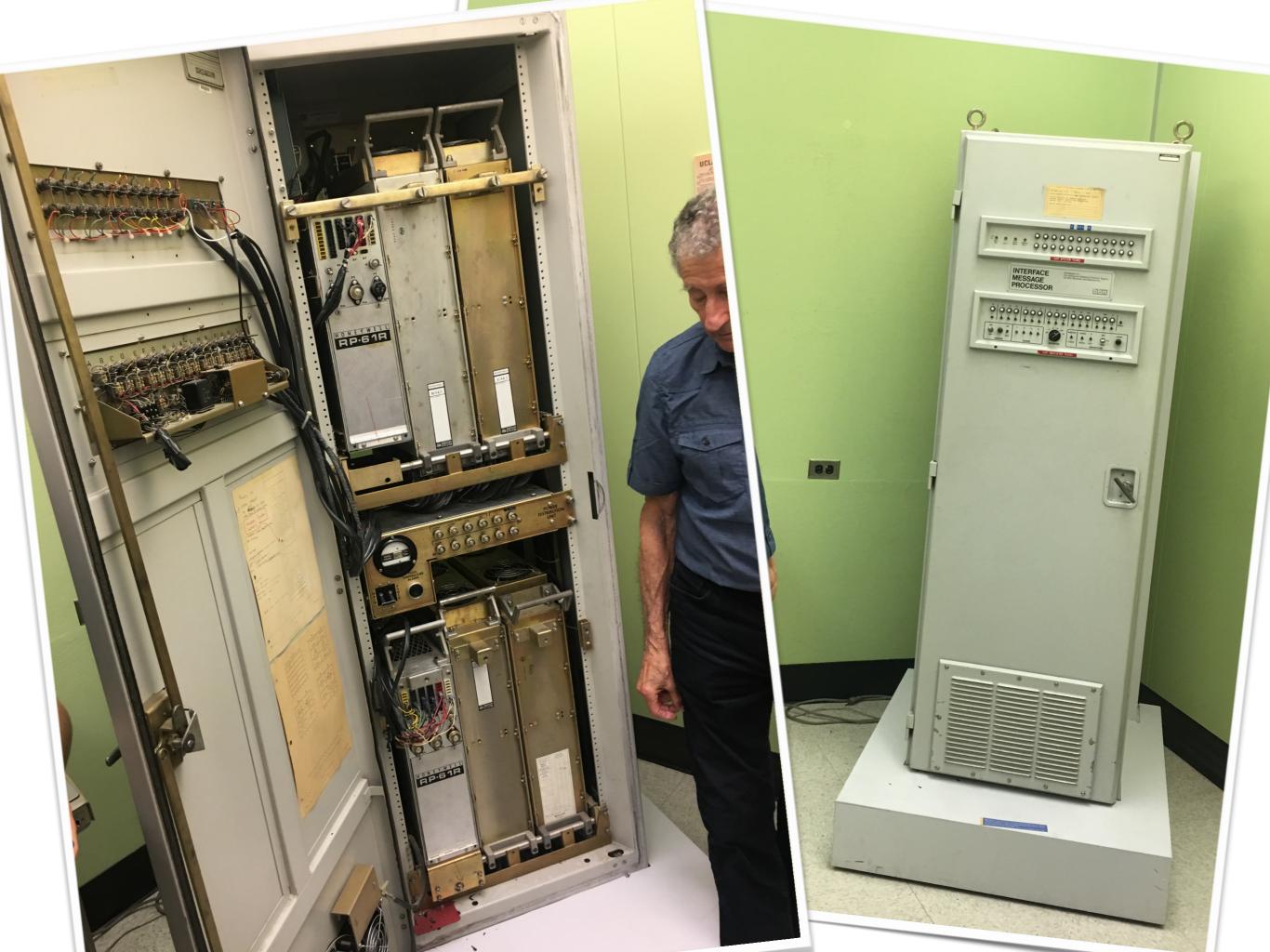
Roberts joins DARPA (1966), publishes plan for the ARPANET computer network (1967)

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

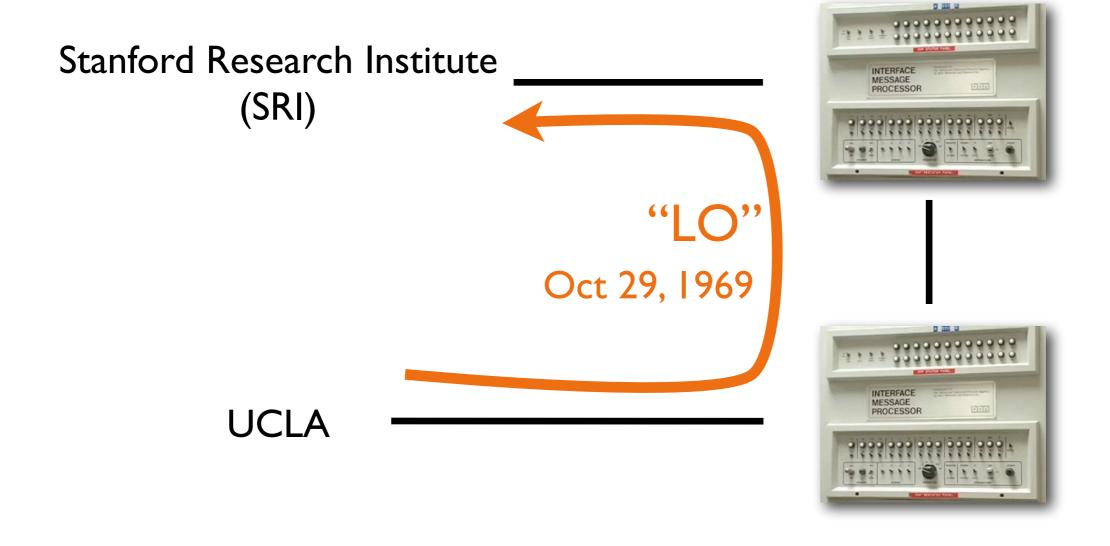


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ARPANET comes alive

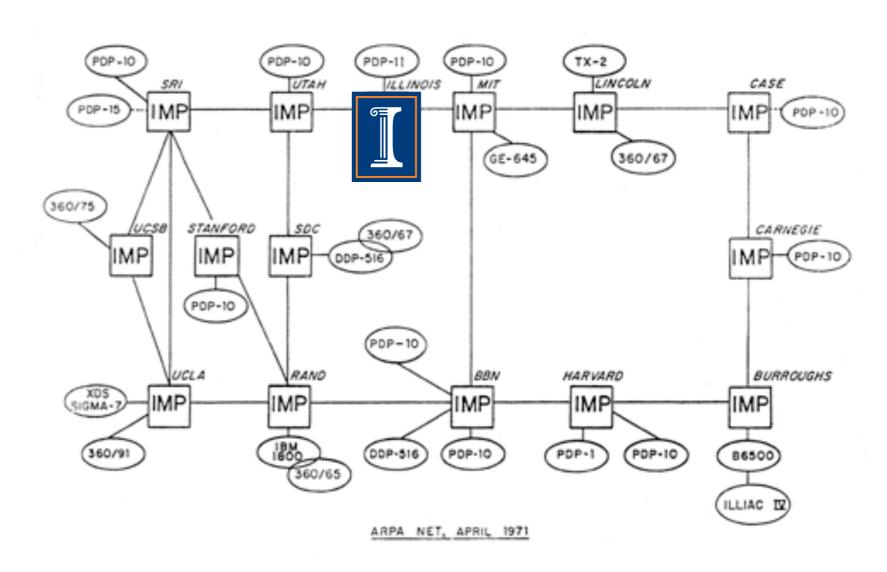




ARPANET grows



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

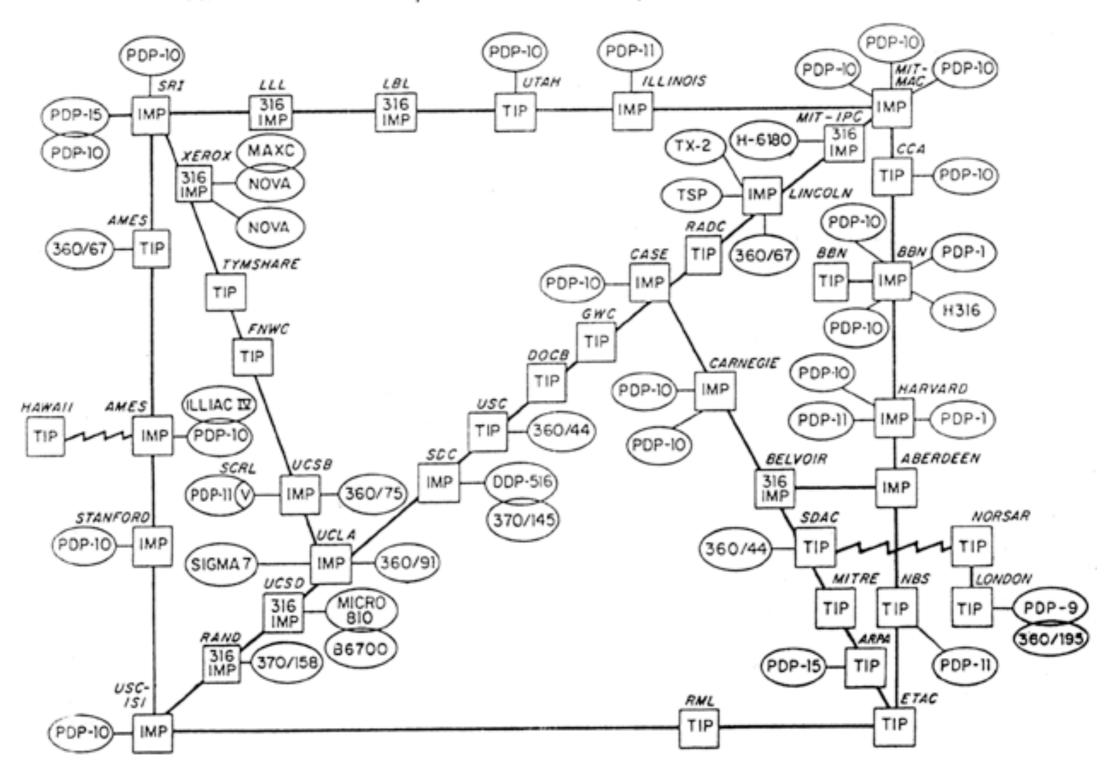


ARPANET, April 1971

ARPANET grows



ARPA NETWORK, LOGICAL MAP, SEPTEMBER 1973



ARPANET to Internet



Meanwhile, other networks such as PRnet, SATNET developed

May 1973: Cerf & Kahn present first paper on interconnecting networks with concepts of

- connecting diverse networks
- unreliable datagrams
- global addressing, ...
- what became TCP/IP



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

Application

Presentation

Session

Transport

Network

Data Link

Physical

OSI Reference Model's layers

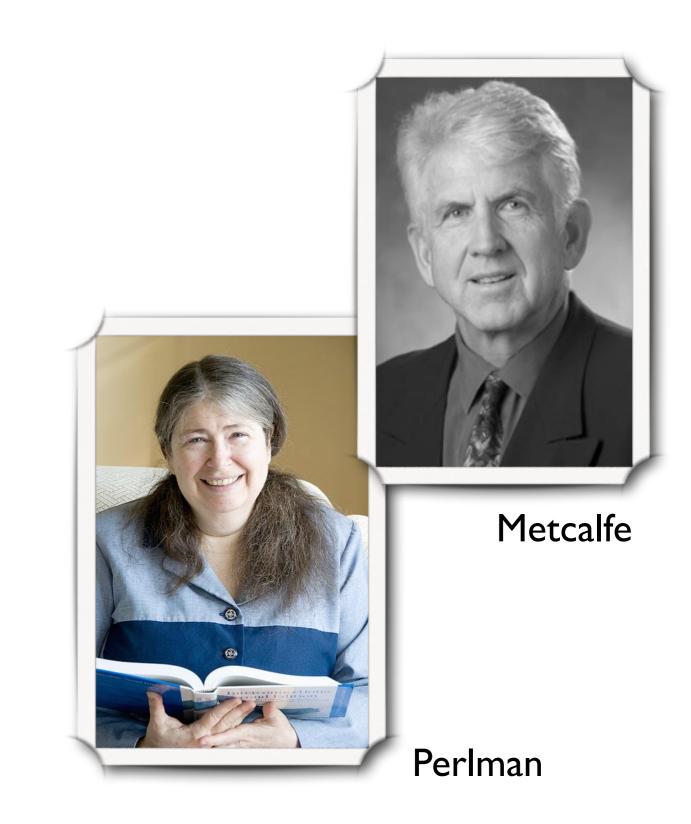
Growth from Ethernet



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

Spanning Tree protocol: Radia Perlman, 1985

Made local area networking easy



Growth spurs organic change



Early 1980s: Many new networks

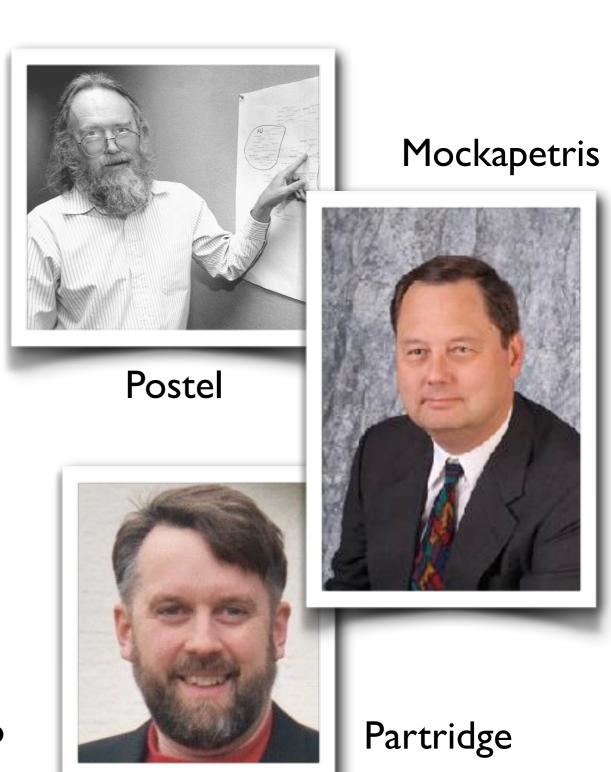
• CSNET, BITNET, MFENet, SPAN (NASA), ...

Nov 1983: DNS

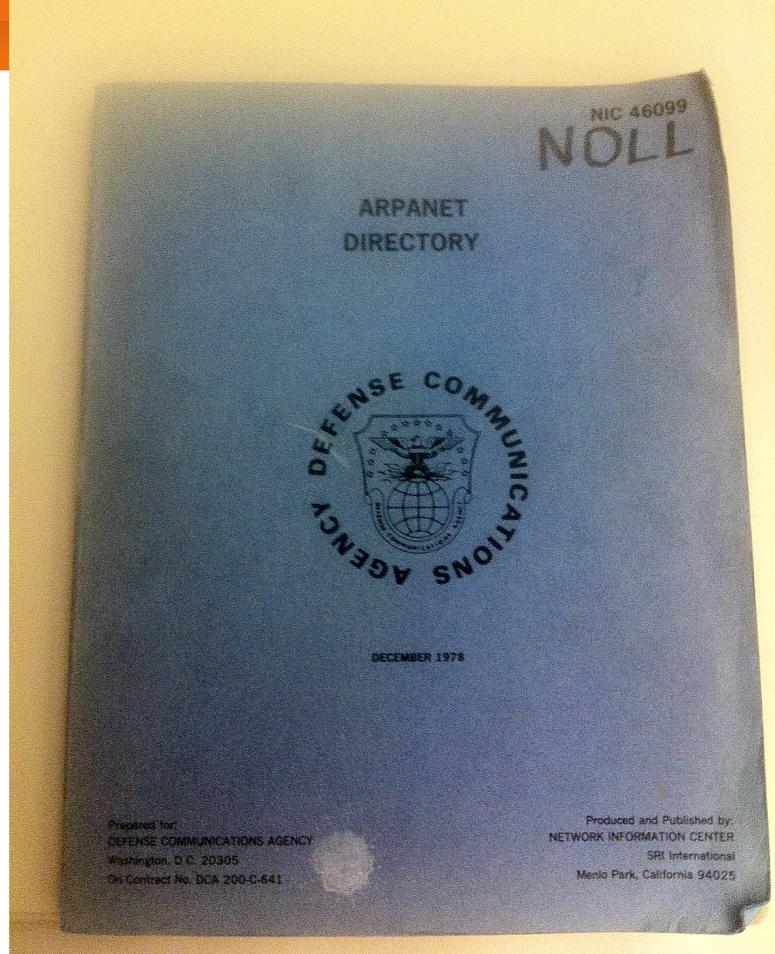
 Developed by Jon Postel, Paul Mockapetris (USC/ISI), Craig Partridge (BBN)

1984: Hierarchical routing

- EGP and IGP
- Later became eBGP and iBGP



Before DNS...



Institute for Defense Analysis 100 Prospect Avenue IDA Princeton, New Jersey 08540 MATERIAL International Federation of Information Processing - Secretariat FIP 3, Rue du Marche CH-1204 Geneva MCA SWITZERLAND International Institute For Applied Systems Network health to the second MASA NAC Analysis 130 Deservation Track Steet Neck, New York, 1777, 18 Computer Science 2361 Laxenberg Schloss Laxenberg, AUSTRIA Naval Ar Systems Commenter NALCOM Code 401-5 Jefferson Plaza Bide University of Illinois IL-UNIX Sport 312 Computing Services Office 1421 Jefferson-Davis " E" Artington, Virginia 2006) Urbana, Illinois 61801 Natick Army Research an Infomedia Corporation Development Comman NARADCOM INFOMEDIA 430 Sherman Avenue Natick Massachusetts C Palo Alto, California 94306 National Aeronautics as Administration, Hq. NASA-HO Kent State University 600 Independe Department of Mathematics KENT Washington Kent, Ohio 44242

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RADC-TIP

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Advanced Research Projects
Agency
Information Processing
Techniques Office
1400 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22209

VGC CERE@USC-ISI (202) 694-3049 or 694 -8096 ARPA-TIP

CHALLMAN, Nancy NC2
The Rand Corporation
Rand Computation Center
1700 Main Street
Santa Monica, California 90406

CULP@RAND-RCC (213) 393-0411 ext 378 RAND-RCC

N-TENEXB

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

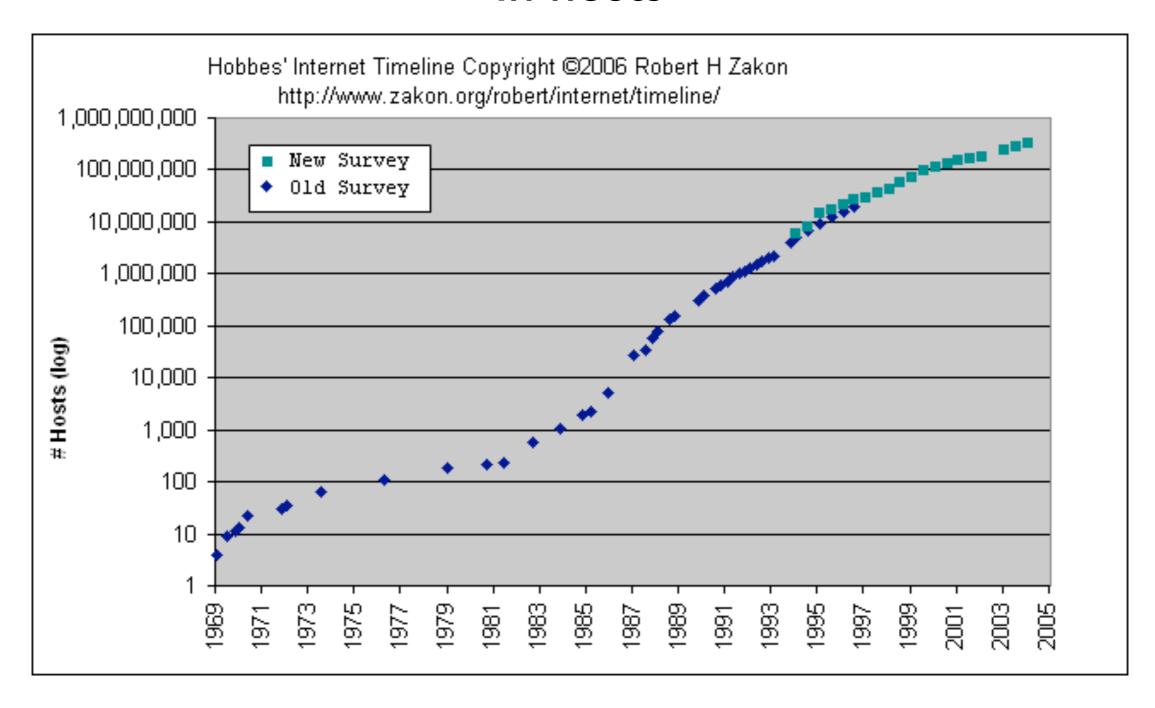
1995: NSFNET decommissioned

NSFNET backbone, 1992





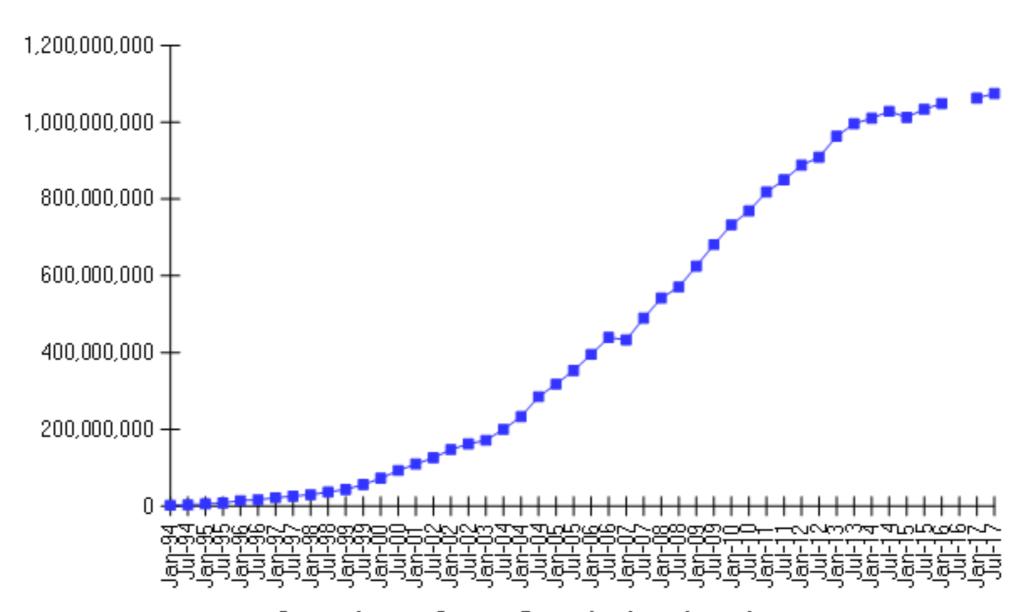
In hosts





In hosts

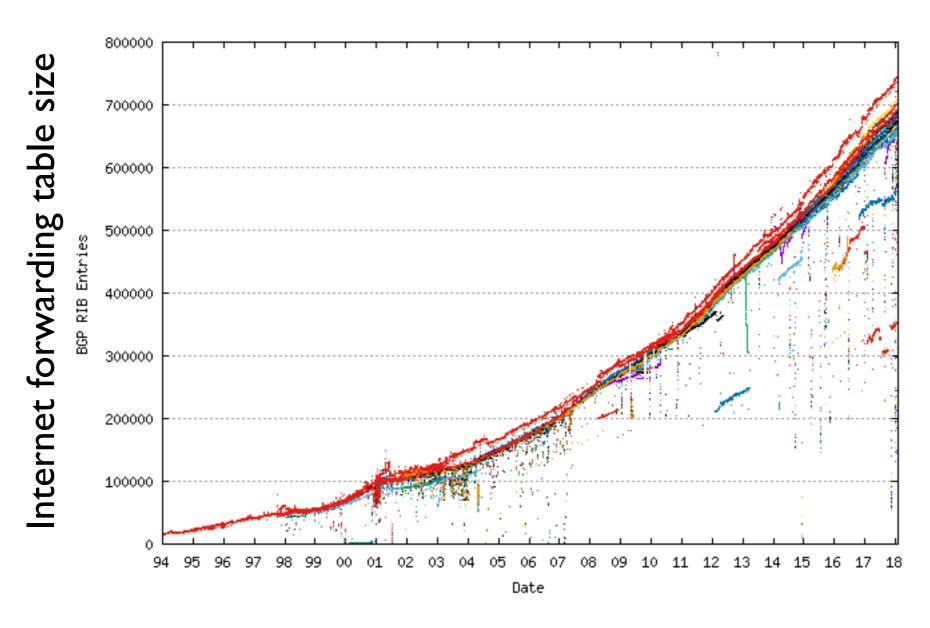
Internet Domain Survey Host Count



Source: Internet Systems Consortium (www.isc.org)

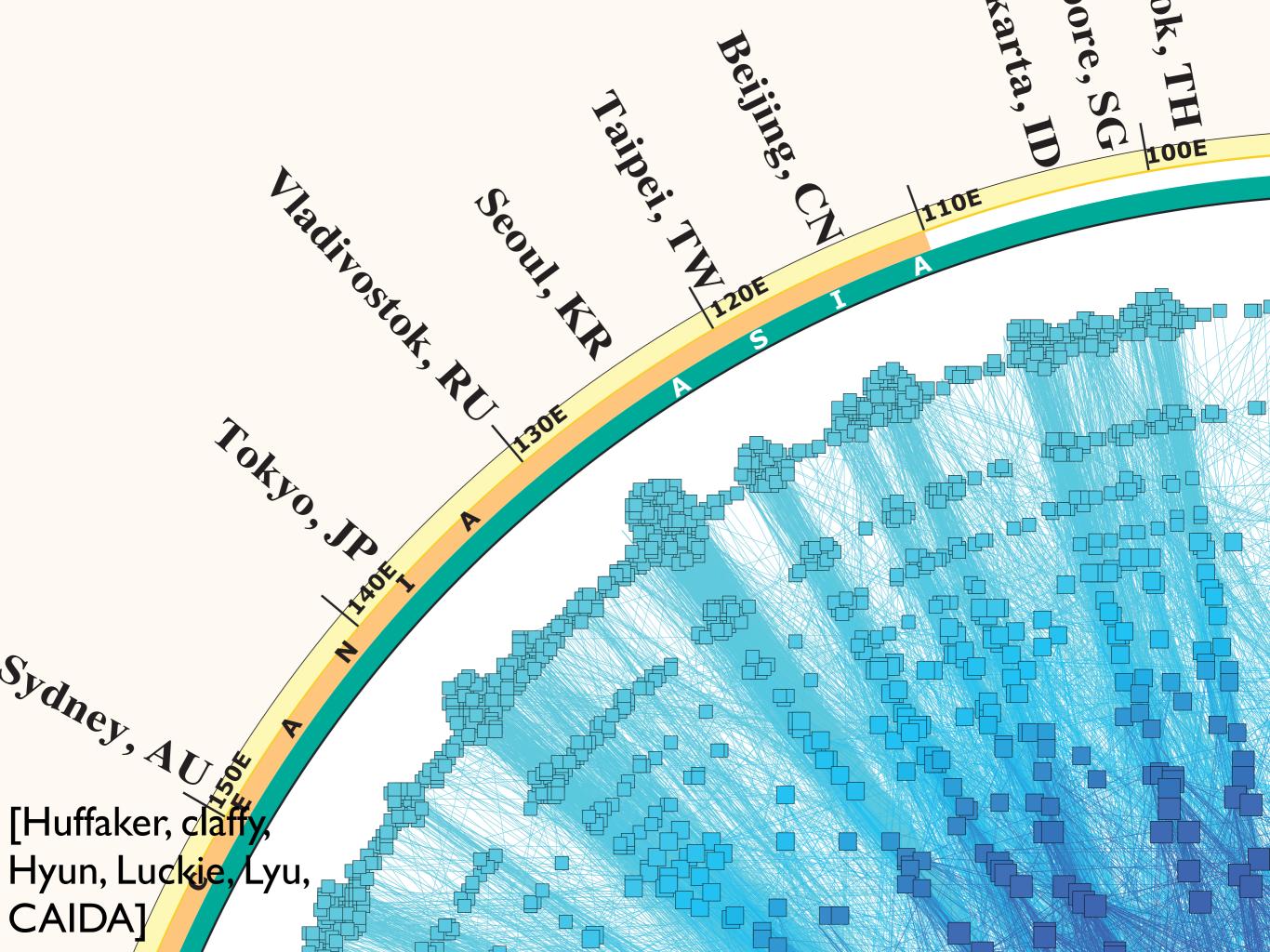


In networks

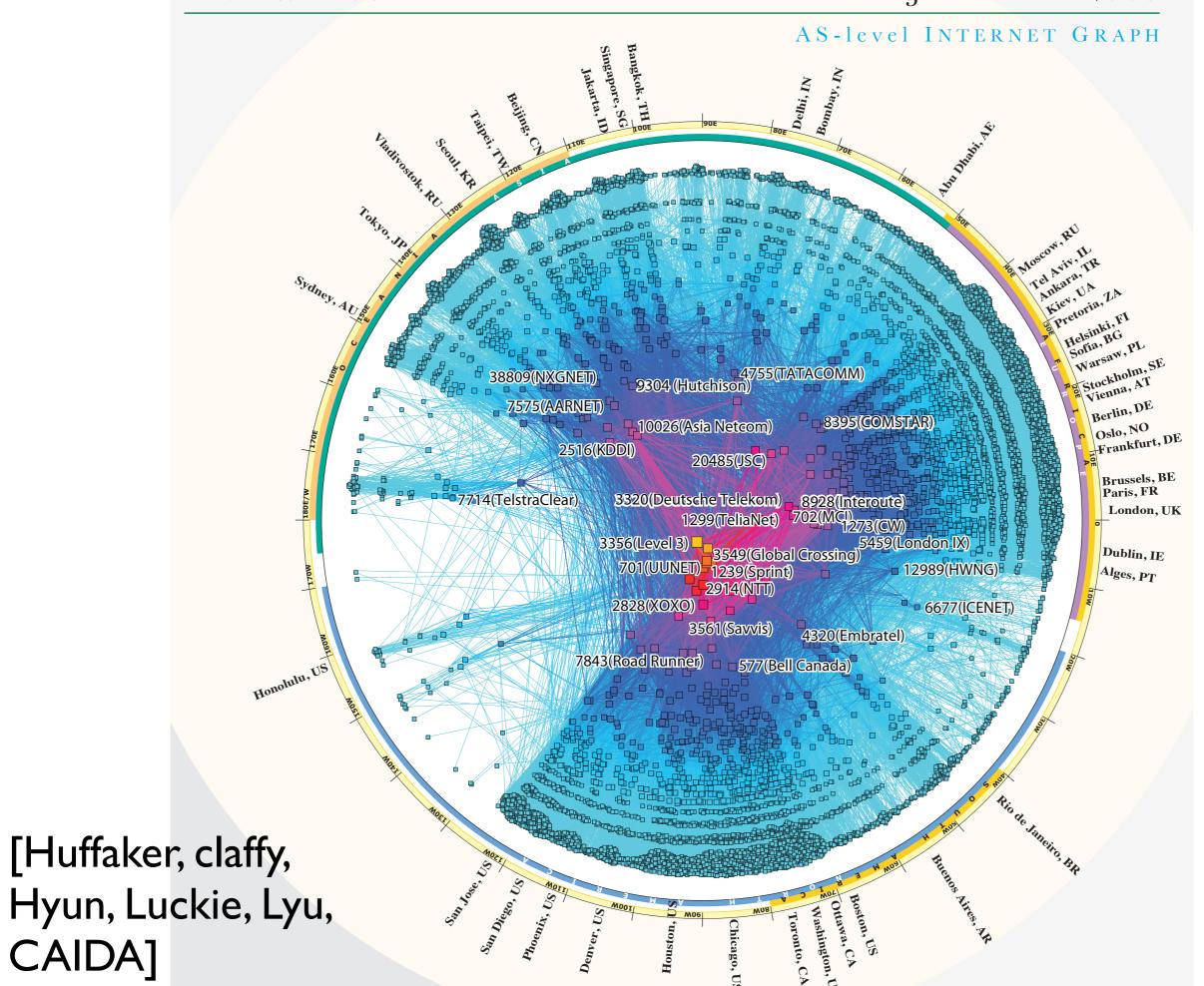


(Colors correspond to measurements from different vantage points)

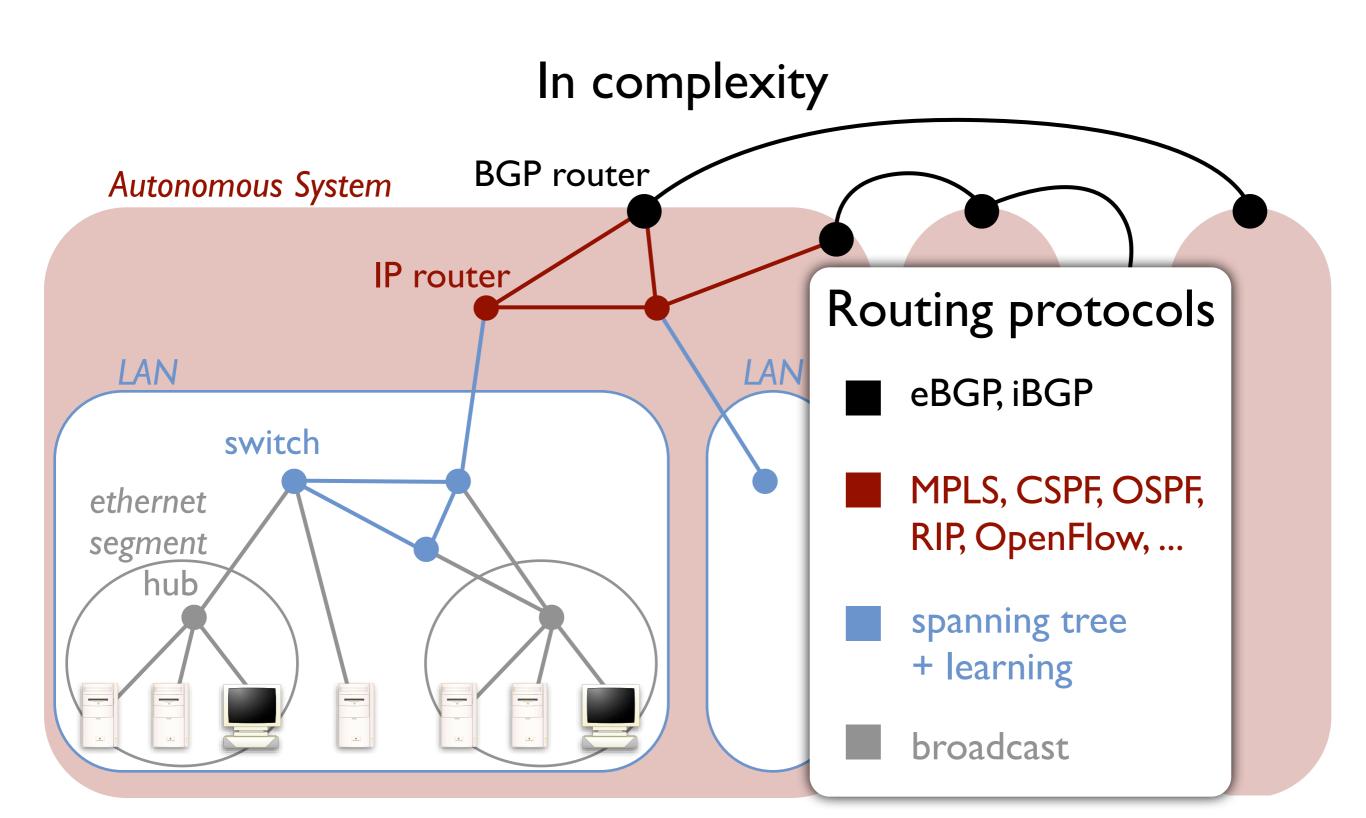
Year



IPv4 & IPv6 INTERNET TOPOLOGY MAP JANUARY 2009









In devices & technologies

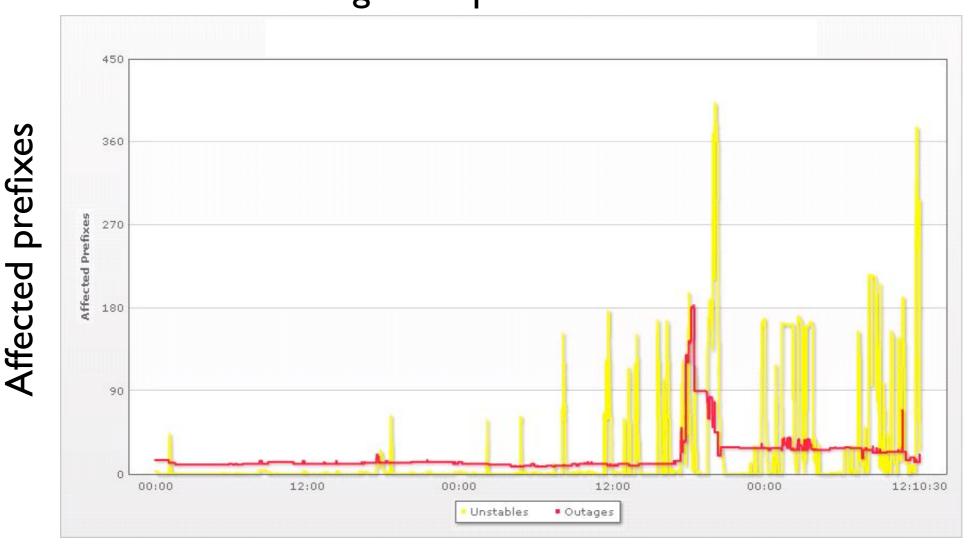
O(100 million) times as many devices
Link speeds 200,000x faster
NATs, firewalls, DPI, ...
Wireless everywhere
Mobile everywhere
Tiny devices (smart phones)
Giant devices (data centers)

In applications

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



Routing instabilities and outages in Iranian prefixes following 2009 presidential election

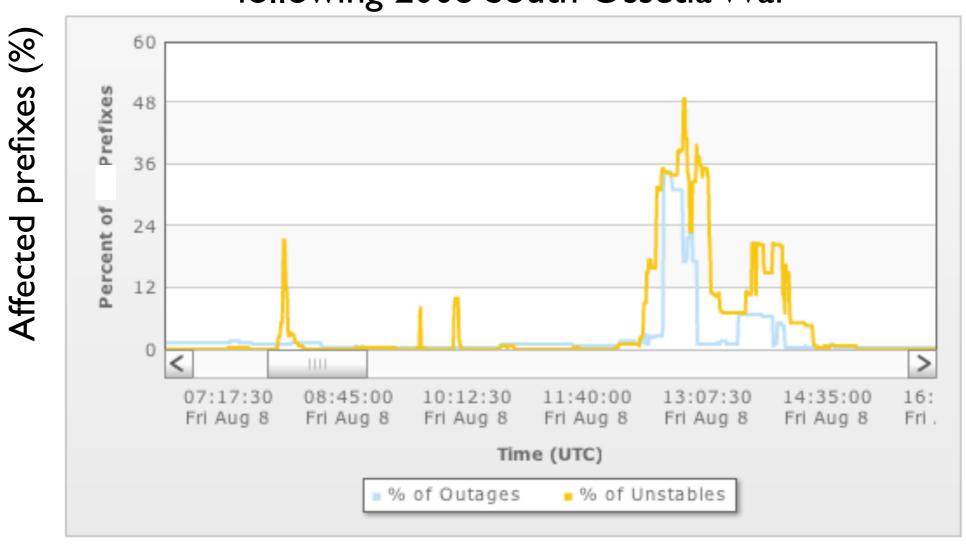


Friday June 12 2009 Saturday June 13 Sunday June 14

[James Cowie, Renesys Corporation]



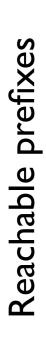
Routing instabilities and outages in Georgian prefixes following 2008 South Ossetia War

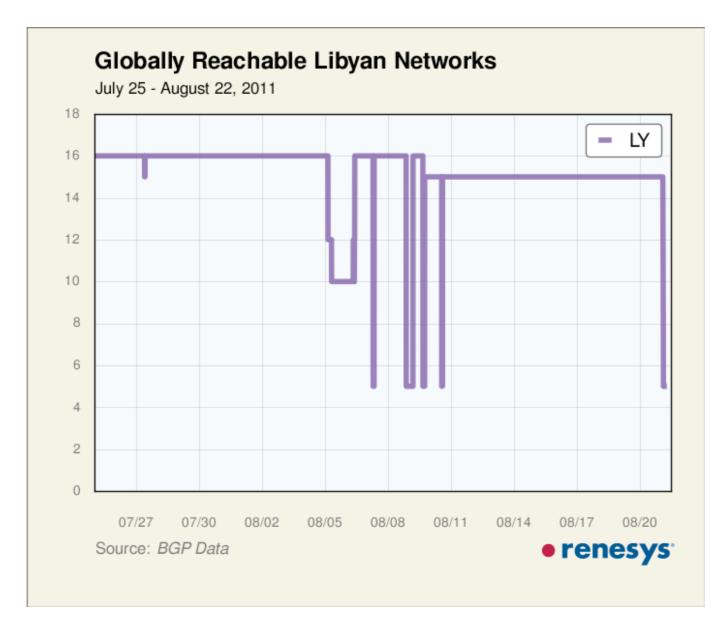


Fri, Aug 8, 2008



Reachability to Lybia





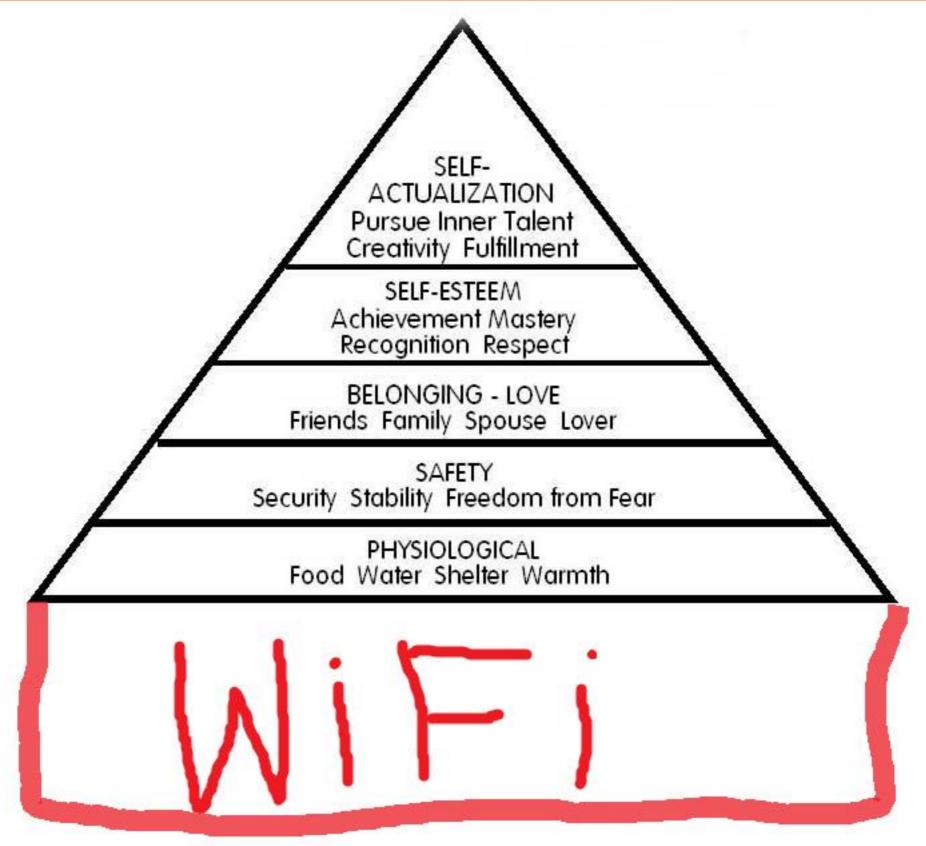
July - August 2011

[James Cowie, Renesys Corporation]









[Source: The Internet]

Top 30 inventions of the last 30 years



- I. 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

So we're done! ... right?



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

- Malicious parties (criminals, nations, ...)
- 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
- Highly complex systems components and interactions
- Must get competing parties to work together
- And it's now critical infrastructure

Today



Course Overview

Internet History

Your Future

Your (near-term) future



Now

 Sign up for Piazza account, say hello in the welcome thread (email me if you did not get a Piazza invitation)

Monday

- Lightning review of undergrad networking concepts
- Grand Challenges in computer networking
- Project "speed dating"

Next Wednesday

- Internet architecture technical overview
- Readings begin
- Assignment schedule finalized