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CS61C : Machine Structures

Lecture 38

I/O: Networks

ATTEND LECTURE FRIDAY

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Drop your Cell Plan, use WiFi ⇒

Google voice

In response to the high cost of cellular data plans, and the near-ubiquity of WiFi availability (at home, work, campus, other places), some are dropping their cell plans, and making use of Google Voice, Skype, a FreedomPop hotspot, and a tablet for calls & texts.

www.informationweek.com/wireless/drop-your-cell-plan-and-still-use-your-phone/d/d-id/1107537?

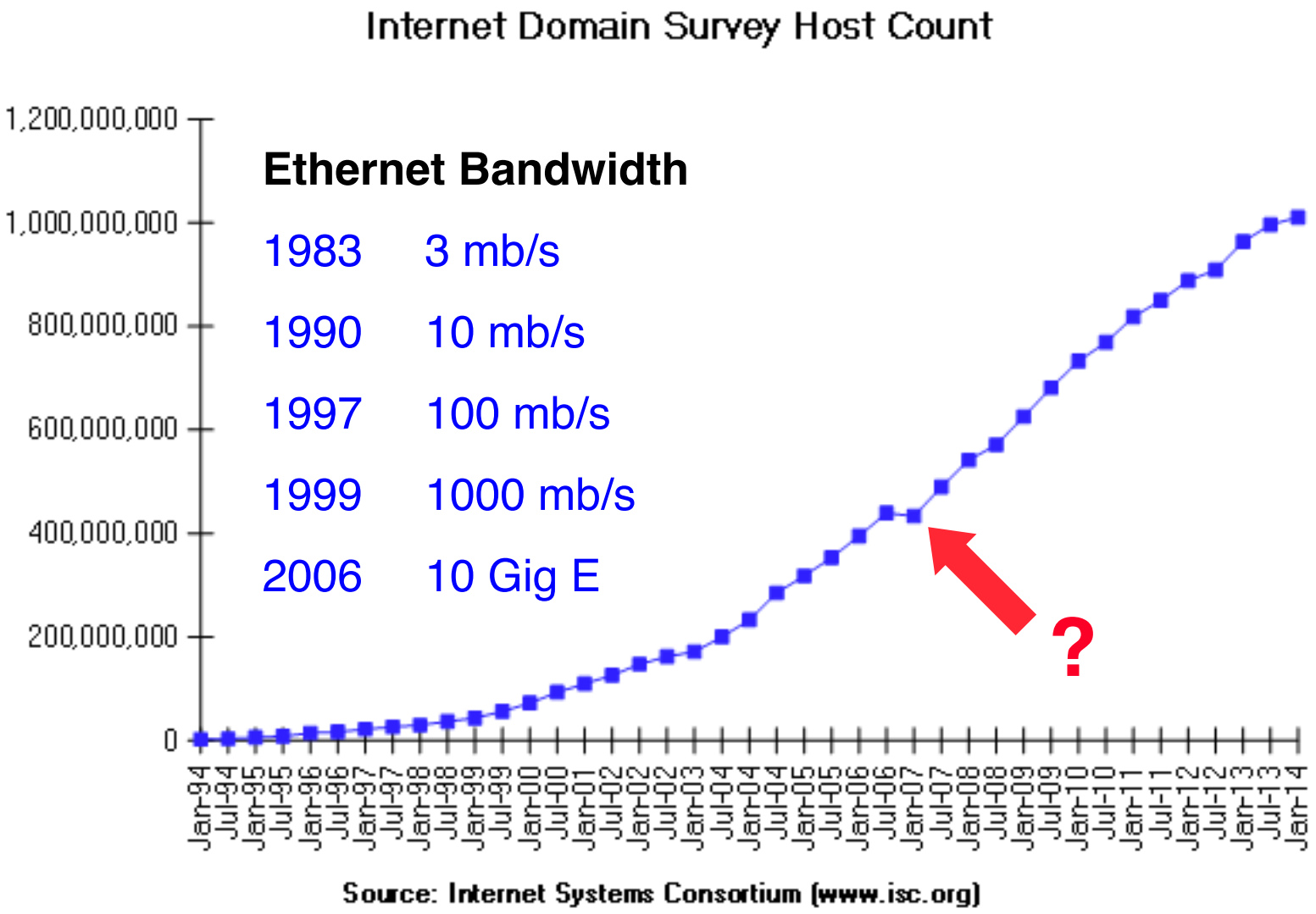
I/O Review

- I/O gives computers their **5 senses**
- I/O speed range is **12.5-million to one**
- Differences in processor and I/O speed → synchronize with I/O devices before use
- **Polling** works, but expensive
  - processor *repeatedly queries devices*
- **Interrupts** works, more complex
  - device *causes an exception*, causing OS to run and deal with the device
- I/O control leads to **Operating Systems**

Why Networks?

- Originally *sharing I/O devices* between **computers**
  ex: printers
- Then *communicating* between **computers**
  ex: file transfer protocol
- Then *communicating* between **people**
  ex: e-mail
- Then *communicating* between **networks of computers**
  ex: file sharing, www, …

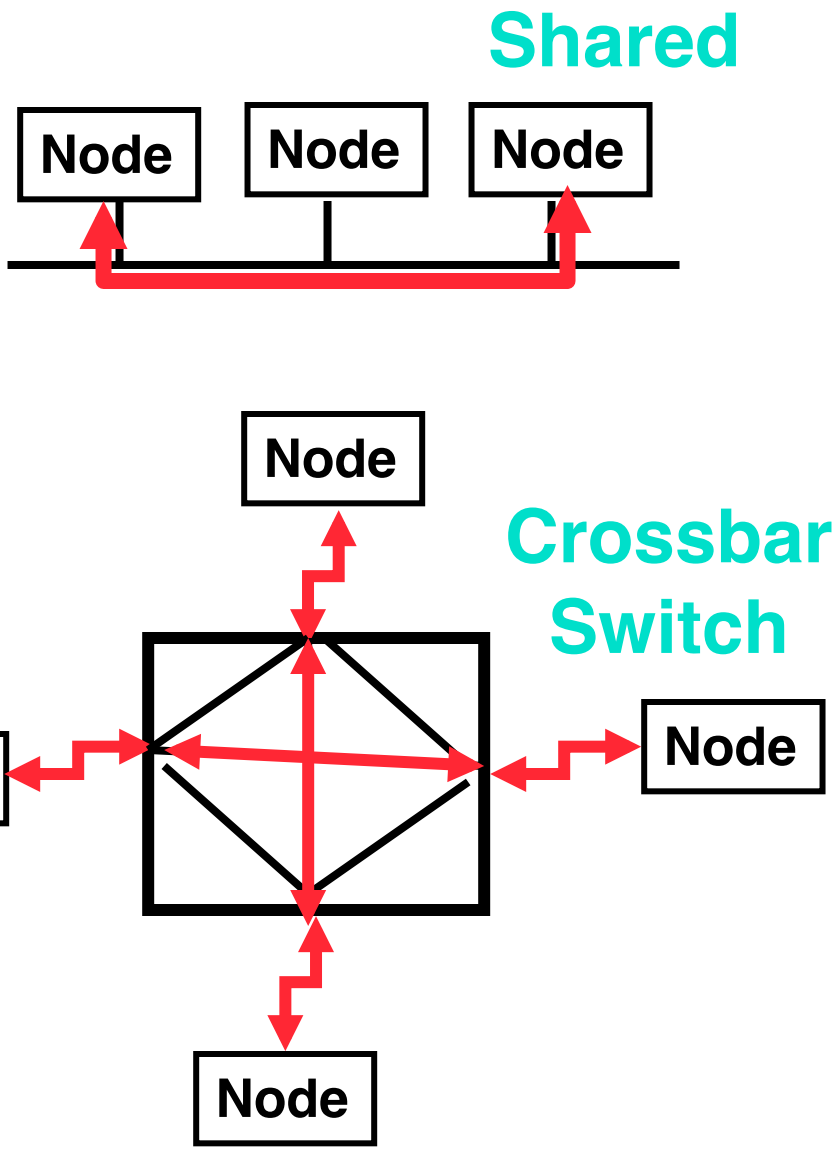
Growth Rate



en.wikipedia.org/wiki/10_gigabit_ethernet

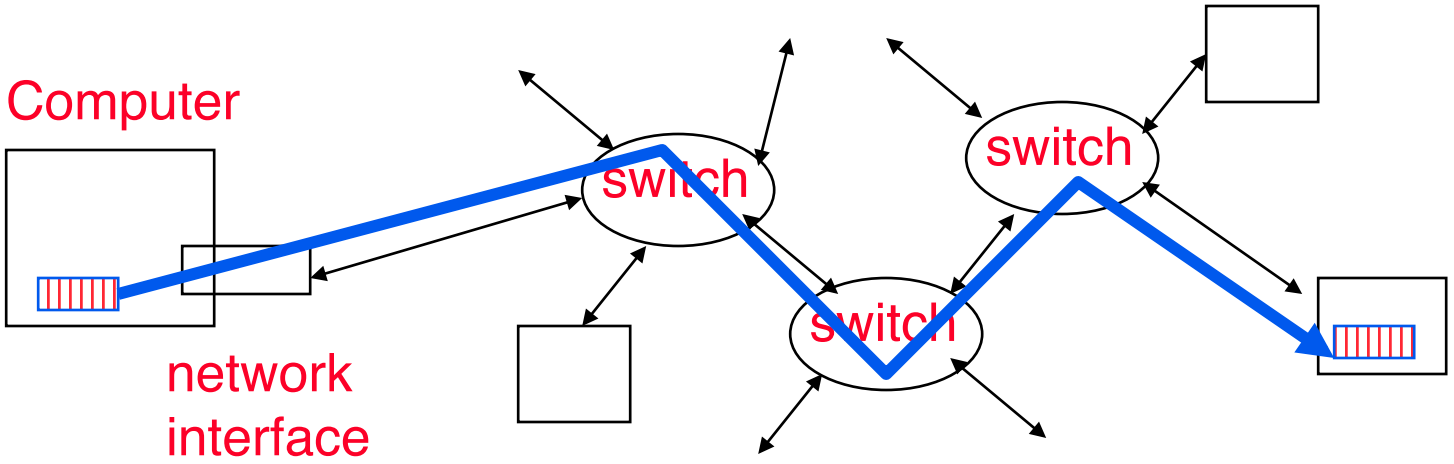
Shared vs. Switched Based Networks

- **Shared vs. Switched:**
  - **Shared:** 1 at a time (CSMA/CD)
  - **Switched:** pairs ("point-to-point" connections) communicate at same time
- **Aggregate bandwidth (BW) in switched network is many times shared:**
  - point-to-point faster since **no arbitration**, simpler interface



What makes networks work?

- **links** connecting **switches** to each other and to computers or devices



- ability to **name** the components and to **route** packets of information - messages - from a source to a destination

- Layering, redundancy, protocols, and encapsulation as means of **abstraction (61C big idea)**

Typical Types of Networks

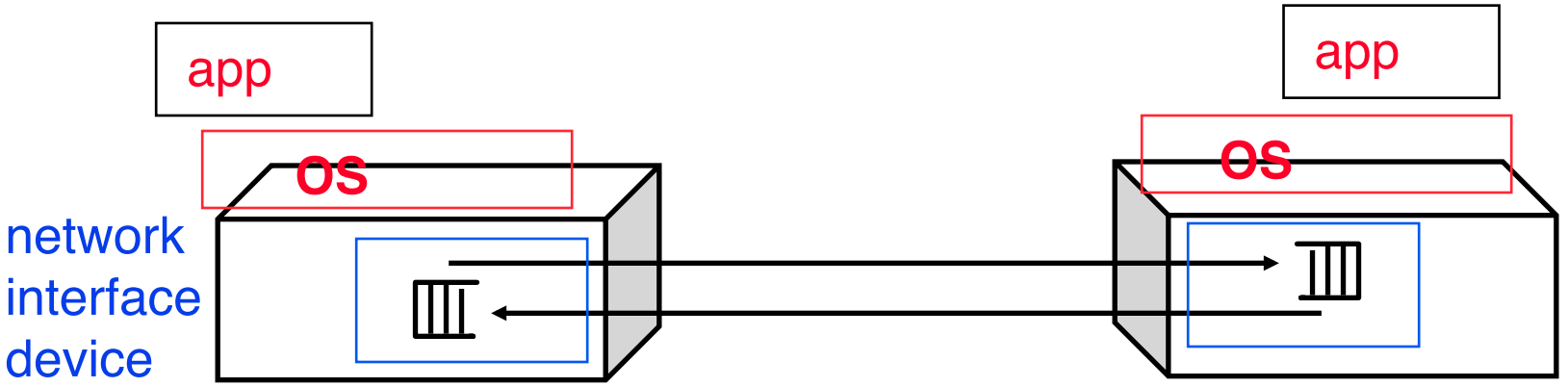
- Local Area Network (Ethernet)
  - Inside a building: Up to 1 km
  - (peak) Data Rate: 10 Mbits/sec, 100 Mbits /sec, 1000 Mbits/sec (1.25, 12.5, 125 MBytes/s)
  - Run, installed by network administrators
- Wide Area Network
  - Across a continent (10km to 10000 km)
  - (peak) Data Rate: 1.5 Mb/s to 10000 Mb/s
  - Run, installed by telecommunications companies (Sprint, UUNet[MCI], AT&T)
- Wireless Networks (LAN), ...

Administrivia

- Crunch time
  - Last Lecture and Course Surveys on Friday
  - Review Session M 12/8 12-3pm, 155 Dwinelle
  - Final Exam Tu 12/16 7-10pm, HERE!
- Do the performance competition!

ABCs of Networks: 2 Computers

- **Starting Point: Send bits between 2 computers**



- **Queue (First In First Out) on each end**
- **Can send both ways ("Full Duplex")**
  - **One-way information is called "Half Duplex"**
- **Information sent called a "message"**
  - **Note: Messages also called packets**

A Simple Example: 2 Computers

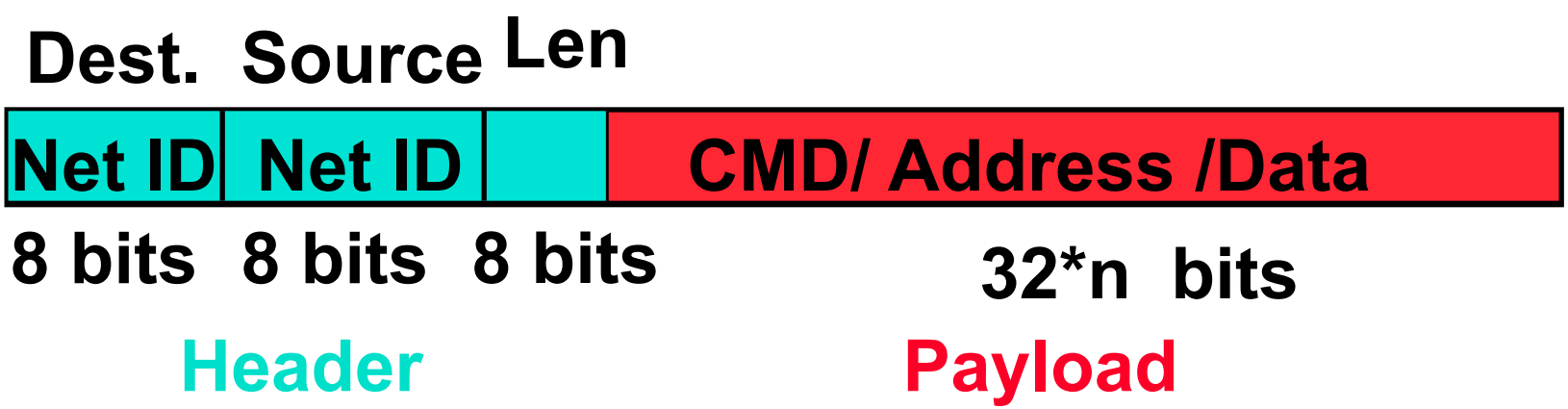
- What is Message Format?
  - Similar idea to Instruction Format
  - Fixed size? Number bits?

8 bit 32 x Length bits

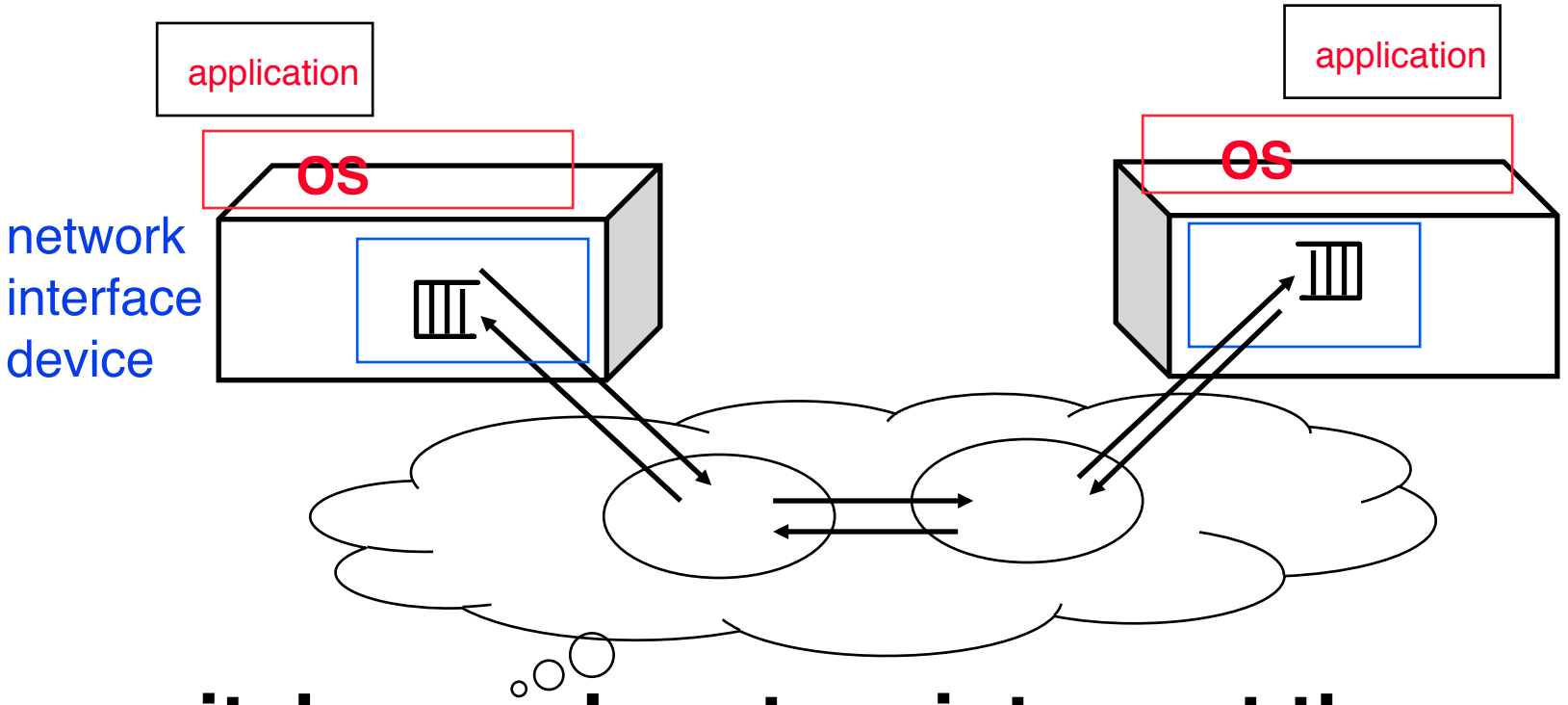
- Header (Trailer): information to deliver message
- Payload: data in message
- What can be in the data?
  - anything that you can represent as bits
  - values, chars, commands, addresses...

Questions About Simple Example

- What if more than 2 computers want to communicate?
  - Need computer "address field" in packet to know:
    - which computer should receive it (destination)
    - which computer to reply to (source)
  - Just like envelopes!



ABCs: many computers



- switches and routers interpret the header in order to deliver the packet
- source encodes and destination decodes content of the payload

Questions About Simple Example

- What if message is garbled in transit?
- Add redundant information that is checked when message arrives to be sure it is OK
- 8-bit sum of other bytes: called "Check sum"; upon arrival compare check sum to sum of rest of information in message. `xor` also popular.

Learn about Checksums in Math 55/CS 70…

Questions About Simple Example

- What if message never arrives?
- Receiver tells sender when it arrives
  - Send an ACK (ACKnowledgement) [like registered mail]
  - Sender retries if waits too long
- Don't discard message until it is ACK'ed
- If check sum fails, don't send ACK

Observations About Simple Example

- **Simple questions (like those on the previous slides) lead to:**
  - **more complex procedures to send/receive message**
  - **more complex message formats**

- **Protocol: algorithm for properly sending and receiving messages (packets)**

  …an agreement on how to communicate

Software Protocol to Send and Receive

- SW Send steps
  - 1: Application copies data to OS buffer
  - 2: OS calculates checksum, starts timer
  - 3: OS sends data to network interface HW and says start
- SW Receive steps
  - 3: OS copies data from network interface HW to OS buffer
  - 2: OS calculates checksum, if OK, send ACK; if not, delete message (sender resends when timer expires)
  - 1: If OK, OS copies data to user address space, & signals application to continue

Protocol for Networks of Networks?

- **Abstraction to cope with complexity of communication** (compare to Abstraction for complexity of computation)

Networks are like onions.

They stink?

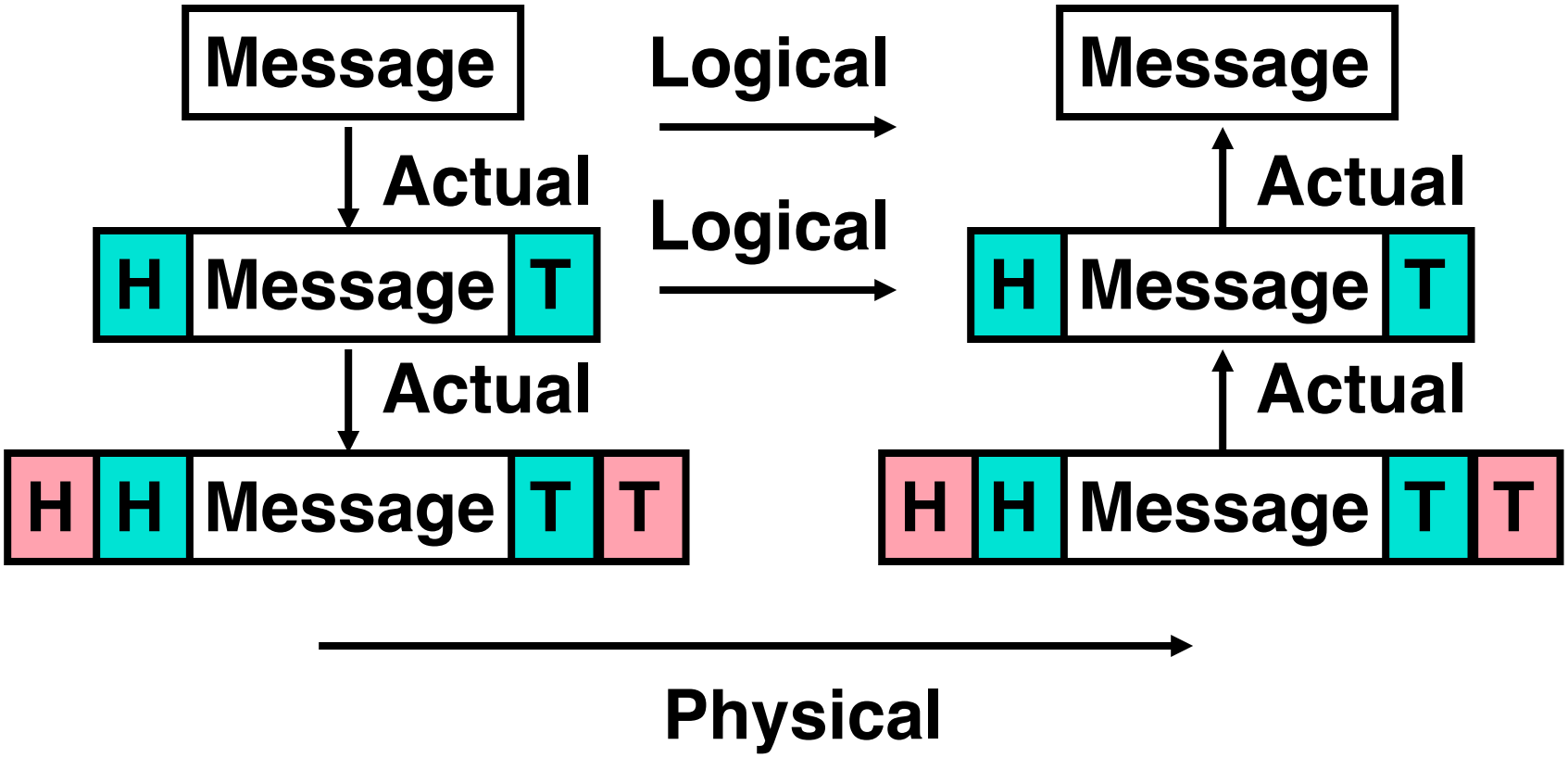
Yes. No!

Oh, they make you cry.

No!… Layers. Onions have layers. Networks have layers.

- **Networks are like onions**
  - **Hierarchy of layers:**
    - **Application (chat client, game, etc.)**
    - **Transport (TCP, UDP)**
    - **Network (IP)**
    - **Physical Link (wired, wireless, etc.)**

Protocol Family Concept



Protocol Family Concept

- Key to protocol families is that communication occurs logically at the same level of the protocol, called peer-to-peer…

  …but is implemented via services at the next lower level

- Encapsulation: carry higher level information within lower level "envelope"
- Fragmentation: break packet into multiple smaller packets and reassemble

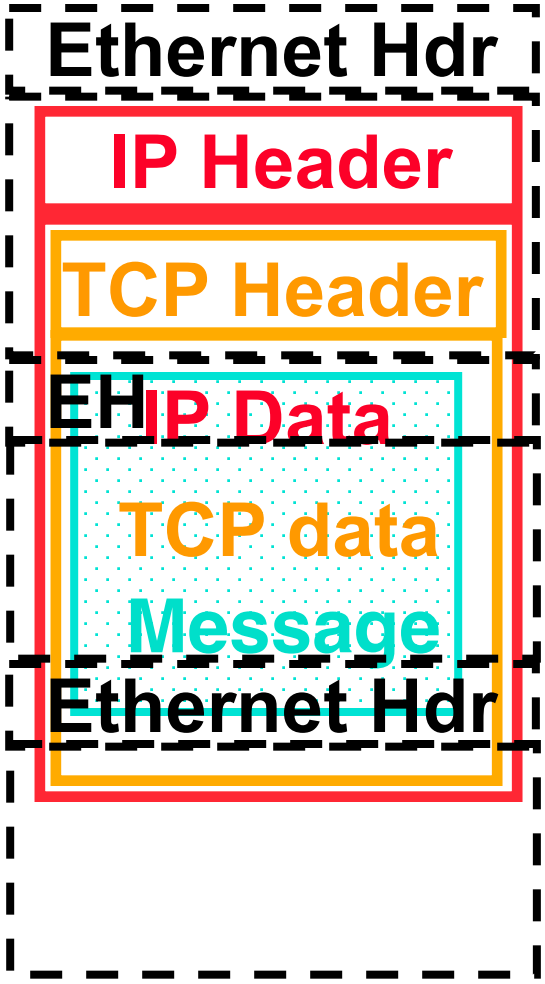
Protocol for Network of Networks

- Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)
(TCP :: a Transport Layer)
  - This protocol family is the basis of the Internet, a WAN protocol
  - IP makes best effort to deliver
    - Packets can be lost, corrupted
  - TCP guarantees delivery
  - TCP/IP so popular it is used even when communicating locally: even across homogeneous LAN

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IP_over_Avian_Carriers

TCP/IP packet, Ethernet packet, protocols

- Application sends message
- TCP breaks into 64KiB segments, adds 20B header
- IP adds 20B header, sends to network
- If Ethernet, broken into 1500B packets with headers, trailers (24B)
- All Headers, trailers have length field, destination, ...



Overhead vs. Bandwidth

- Networks are typically advertised using peak bandwidth of network link: e.g., 100 Mbits/sec Ethernet ("100 base T")
- Software overhead to put message into network or get message out of network often limits useful bandwidth
- Assume overhead to send and receive = 320 microseconds (μs), want to send 1000 Bytes over "100 Mbit/s" Ethernet
  - Network transmission time:
    1000Bx8b/B /100Mb/s
    = 8000b / (100b/μs) = 80 μs
  - Effective bandwidth: 8000b/(320+80)μs = 20 Mb/s

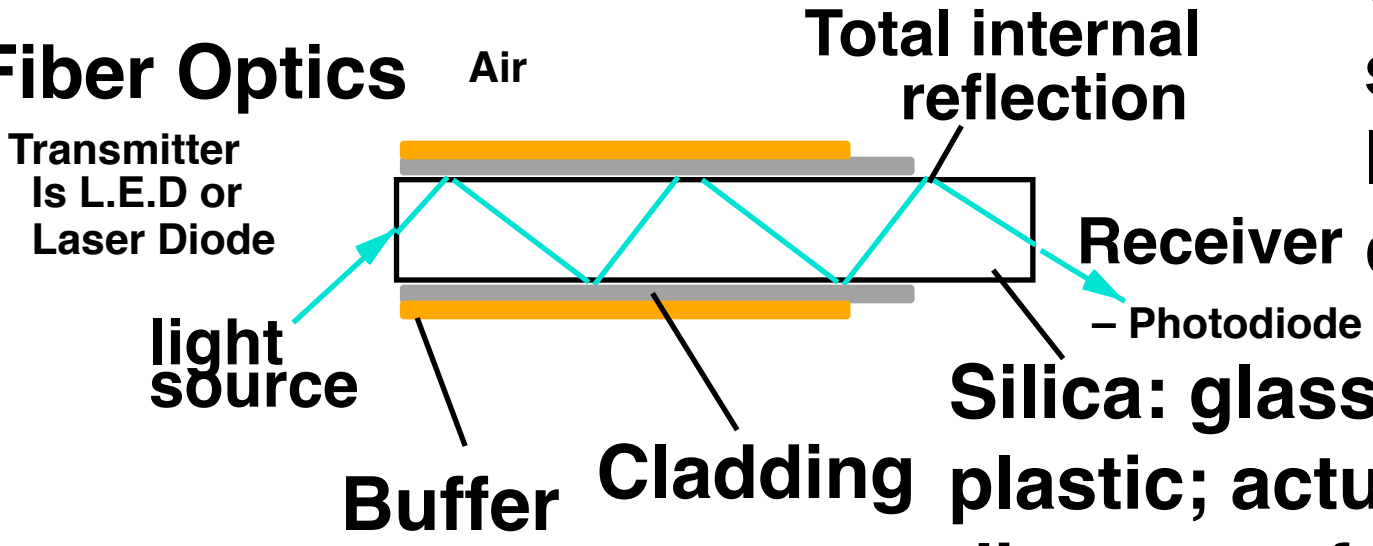
Example: Network Media

Twisted Pair ("Cat 5"):

Copper, 1mm think, twisted to avoid antenna effect

Light:
3 parts are cable, light source, light detector

Fiber Optics



And in conclusion…

- Protocol suites allow networking of heterogeneous components
  - Another form of principle of abstraction
  - Protocols ⇒ operation in presence of failures
  - Standardization key for LAN, WAN
- Integrated circuit ("Moore's Law") revolutionizing network switches as well as processors
  - Switch just a specialized computer
- Trend from shared to switched networks to get faster links and scalable bandwidth
- Interested?
  - EE122 (CS-based in Fall, EE–based in Spring)