31W6 ADMINISTRIVIA

- Lectures
  - Weeks 1-9:
    - Mon 1100 B4
    - Tue 1400 B4
    - Fri 1000 A1
  - Weeks 10-12
    - Mon 1400 A3
    - Wed 1200 V1
    - Fri 1100 A3

Tutorials and Practicals

- Tutorials
  - Wed 0900 3B146 ***
  - Wed 1000 3B146
  - Thur 1000 3B146
  - Thur 1100 3B146
- Practicals
  - weeks 10-12 only
  - in 1A11: Wed 1400, Thur 1700, Fri 1500

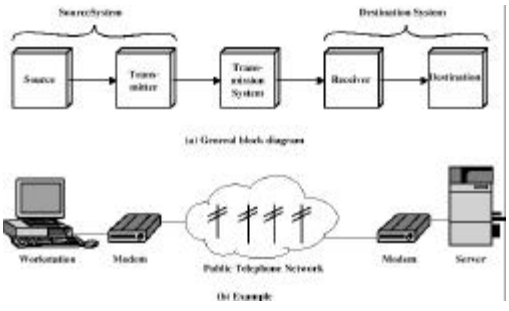
Communications and Networks

- Introduction
- Books:
  - Stallings Chapter 1.
  - Tanenbaum Section 1
  - Peterson and Davie Chapter 1
- Lecture notes modified from Adrian Pullin, North East Wales Institute.

A Communications Model

- Source
  - generates data to be transmitted
- Transmitter
  - Converts data into transmittable signals
- Transmission System
  - Carries data
- Receiver
  - Converts received signal into data
- Destination
  - Takes incoming data

Simplified Communications Model - Diagram



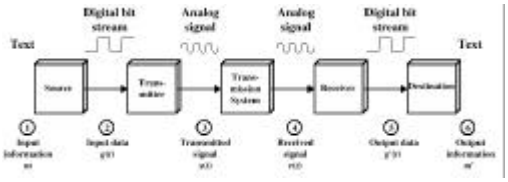
Historical Aside

- Communication predates computers
  - Human-Human communication
    - speech, gesture etc
  - Mechanically assisted communication
    - bonfires on hills
    - flags and semaphore
  - Electrically mediated human-human communication
    - two-way radio, broadcast radio
    - Morse code, Baudot 5-bit code
- Communication is a very general concept
  - CPU-memory as communication

Key Communications Tasks

- Transmission System Utilization
- Interfacing
- Signal Generation
- Synchronization
- Exchange Management
- Error detection and correction
- Addressing and routing
- Recovery
- Message formatting
- Security
- Network Management

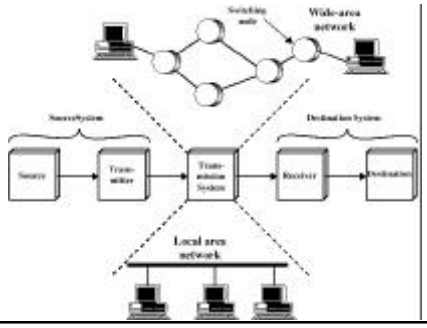
Simplified Data Communications Model



Networking

- Point to point communication not usually practical
  - Devices are too far apart
  - Large set of devices would need impractical number of connections
    - N * N-1 / 2 for N points
- Solution is a communications network

Simplified Network Model



Wide Area Networks

- Large geographical area
- Crossing public rights of way
- Rely in part on common carrier circuits
- Alternative technologies
  - Circuit switching
  - Packet switching
  - Frame relay
  - Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)

Circuit Switching

- Dedicated communications path…
  - (or circuit)
- …is established for the duration of the conversation
- e.g. public telephone network

Packet Switching

- Data sent out of sequence
- Small chunks (packets) of data at a time
- Packets passed from node to node between source and destination
- Used for terminal to computer and computer to computer communications

Frame Relay

- Packet switching systems have large overheads in order to compensate for errors
- Modern systems are more reliable
- Errors can be caught in end system
- Most overhead for error control is stripped out

Asynchronous Transfer Mode

- ATM
- Evolution of frame relay
- Little overhead for error control
- Fixed packet (called cell) length
- Anything from 10Mbps to Gbps
- Constant data rate using packet switching technique

Integrated Services Digital Network

- ISDN
- Designed to replace public telecom system
- Wide variety of services
- Entirely digital domain

Local Area Networks

- Smaller scope
  - Building or small campus
  - or even just single office
- Usually owned by same organization as attached devices
- Data rates much higher
- Usually broadcast systems
- Now some switched systems and ATM are being introduced

Protocols

- Used for communications between entities in a system
- Must "speak the same language"
- Entities
  - User applications
  - e-mail facilities
  - terminals
- Systems
  - Computer
  - Terminal
  - Remote sensor

Key Elements of a Protocol

- Syntax
  - Data formats
  - Signal levels
- Semantics
  - Control information
  - Error handling
- Timing
  - Speed matching
  - Sequencing

Protocol Architecture

- Task of communication broken up into modules
- For example file transfer could use three modules
  - File transfer application
  - Communication service module
  - Network access module

Simplified File Transfer Architecture

A Three Layer Model

- Network Access Layer (bottom)
- Transport Layer
- Application Layer (top)

Network Access Layer

- Exchange of data between the computer and the network
- Sending computer provides address of destination
- May specify levels of service
- Dependent on type of network used (LAN, packet switched etc.)
  - on the physical implementation

Transport Layer

- Reliable data exchange
- Independent of network being used
- Independent of application

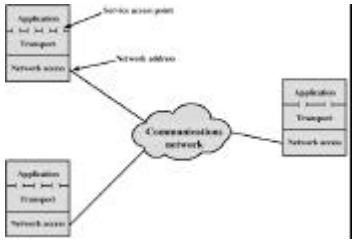
Application Layer

- Support for different user applications
- e.g. e-mail, file transfer

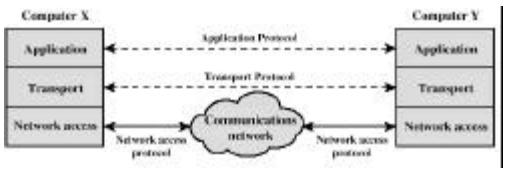
Addressing Requirements

- Two levels of addressing required
- Each computer needs unique network address
- Each application on a (multi-tasking) computer needs a unique address within the computer
  - The service access point or SAP

Protocol Architectures and Networks



Protocols in Simplified Architecture



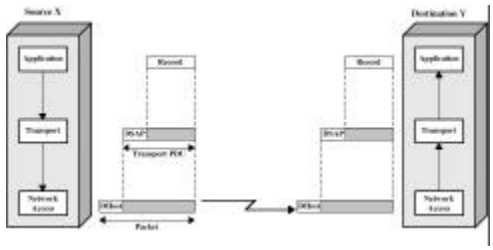
Protocol Data Units (PDU)

- At each layer, protocols are used to communicate
- Control information is added to user data at each layer
- Transport layer may fragment user data
- Each fragment has a transport header added
  - Destination SAP
  - Sequence number
  - Error detection code
- This gives a transport protocol data unit (TPDU)

Network PDU

- Adds network header
  - network address for destination computer
  - Facilities requests

Operation of a Protocol Architecture



TCP/IP Protocol Architecture

- Developed by the US Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA) for its packet switched network (ARPANET)
- Used by the global Internet
- No official model but a working one.
  - Application layer
  - Host to host or transport layer
  - Internet layer
  - Network access layer
  - Physical layer

Physical Layer

- Physical interface between data transmission device (e.g. computer) and transmission medium or network
- Characteristics of transmission medium
- Signal levels
- Data rates
- etc.

Network Access Layer

- Exchange of data between end system and network
- Destination address provision
- Invoking services like priority

Internet Layer (IP)

- Systems may be attached to different networks
- Routing functions across multiple networks
- Implemented in end systems and routers

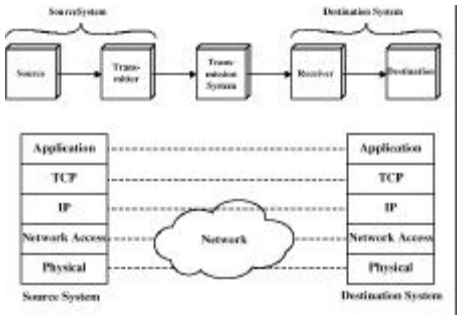
Transport Layer (TCP)

- Host-to host layer
- Reliable delivery of data
- Ordering of delivery

Application Layer

- Support for user applications
- e.g. http, SMTP, FTP

TCP/IP Protocol Architecture Model



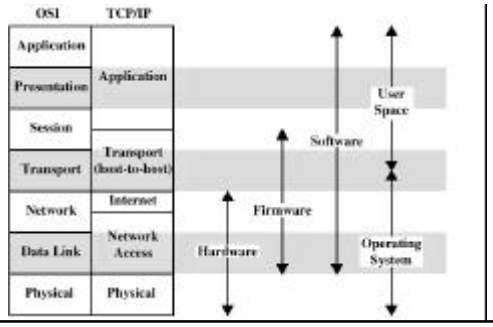
OSI Model

- Open Systems Interconnection
- Developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- Seven layers
- A theoretical system delivered too late!
- TCP/IP is the de facto standard

OSI Layers

- Application
- Presentation
- Session
- Transport
- Network
- Data Link
- Physical

OSI v TCP/IP



Standards

- Required to allow for interoperability between equipment
- Advantages
  - Ensures a large market for equipment and software
  - Allows products from different vendors to communicate
- Disadvantages
  - Freeze technology
  - May be multiple standards for the same thing

Standards Organizations

- Internet Society
- ISO
- ITU-T (formally CCITT)
- ATM forum

The Internet Society

- Co-ordinating committee for protocols on the Internet
- Internet architecture board
  - overall architecture
- Internet engineering task force
  - protocol engineering and development
- Internet engineering steering group
  - technical management of IETF activities, and internet standards

Standards process on the internet

- IETF internet draft
- IESG request for comments (RFC)
- To become a standard, must be
  - stable, well understood
  - technically competent
  - have multiple independent interoperable implementations
  - enjoy significant support
  - be recognisably useful

ISO

- made up of national bodies
  - ANSI, BSI, DIN
- ISO stages towards standards
  - Proposal stage
  - preparatory stage: working draft preparation
  - committee stage: distribution and balloting: negotiation
  - enquiry stage: final negotiation
  - approval stage: needs 2/3 majority of minimum 25% vote
  - publication stage: at last
- slow business

Further Reading

- Stallings, W. Data and Computer Communications (6th edition), Prentice Hall 1999 chapter 1
- Web site for Stallings book
  - www.shore.net/~ws/DCC6e.html
- Web sites for IETF, IEEE, ITU-T, ISO
- Internet Requests for Comment (RFCs)
- Usenet News groups
  - comp.dcom.*
  - comp.protocols.tcp-ip