

## L10: Network Systems

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Some slides are from lectures by Nick Mckeown, Ion Stoica, Dina Katabi, Hari Balakrishnan, Sam Madden, and Robert Morris



## What have you seen so far?

Systems	Complexity	Hierarchy
	Modularity	Therac-25
	Dtechnology/dt	
Naming systems	Gluing systems	File system name space/DNS
Client/service design	Enforced modularity	X windows
Operating systems	Client/service with in a computer	Eraser and Unix
Performance	Coping with bottlenecks	MapReduce

## **Client/service using network**



- Sharing irrespective of geography
- Strong modularity through geographic separation

#### Network is a system too!



- Network consists of many networks, many links, many switches
- Internet is a case study of successful network system

# Today's topic: challenges and approach

- Economical:
  - Universality
  - Topology, Sharing, Utilization
- Organizational
  - Routing, Addressing, Packets, Delay
  - Best-effort contract
- Physical
  - Errors, speed of light, wide-range of parameters
- Approach: protocols and layering

#### Asynchronous Multiplexing/ Demultiplexing



- Multiplex using a queue
  - Switch need memory/buffer
- Demultiplex using information in packet header
  - Header has destination
  - Switch has a forwarding table that contains information about which link to use to reach a destination

Pareto ON/OFF periods

**Exponential ON/OFF periods** 











Queue length

#### Statistical multiplexing



#### **Aggregate Internet Traffic Smooths**

5-min average traffic rate at an MIT-CSAIL router



Max In:12.2Mb/s Max Out: 12.8Mb/s

Avg. In: 2.5Mb/s Avg. Out: 3.4 Mb/s

#### Networks are heterogeneous



#### d(technology)/dt for networks



## **Internet: Best Effort**

No Guarantees:

- Variable Delay (jitter)
- Variable rate
- Packet loss
- Duplicates
- Reordering