

6.1800 Spring 2025

Lecture #8: Introduction to Networking

Katrina's favorite lecture

6.1800 in the news

so much of life today relies on the Internet — so much so that Internet shutdowns are sometimes used as tools of oppression

keep that in mind today as we talk about the history of the Internet. was it originally designed to be this crucial to modern life?

Lives on hold: internet shutdowns in 2024

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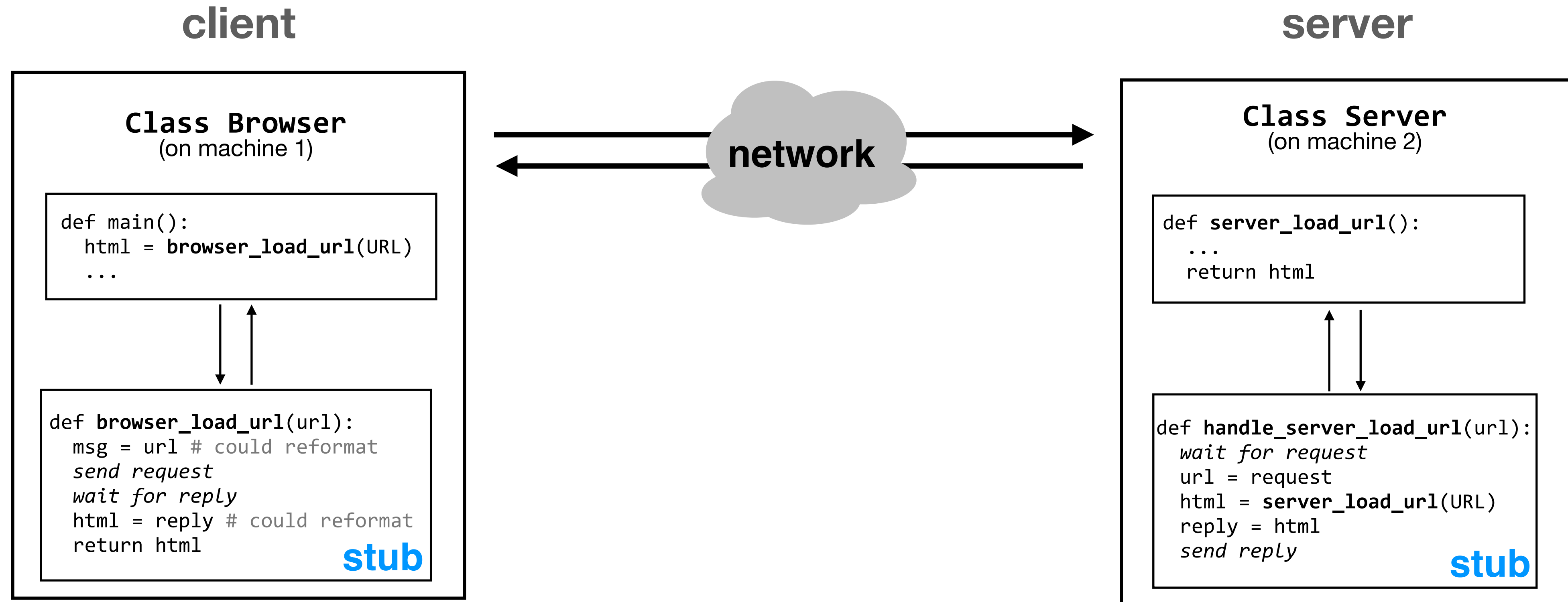


“During times of political unrest, the streets become dangerous, and information spreads mostly online. Without internet access, I have no way to stay informed about what’s happening. This isolation disrupts everything. I can only plan and organize when the internet returns, leaving our lives at the mercy of these shutdowns.”

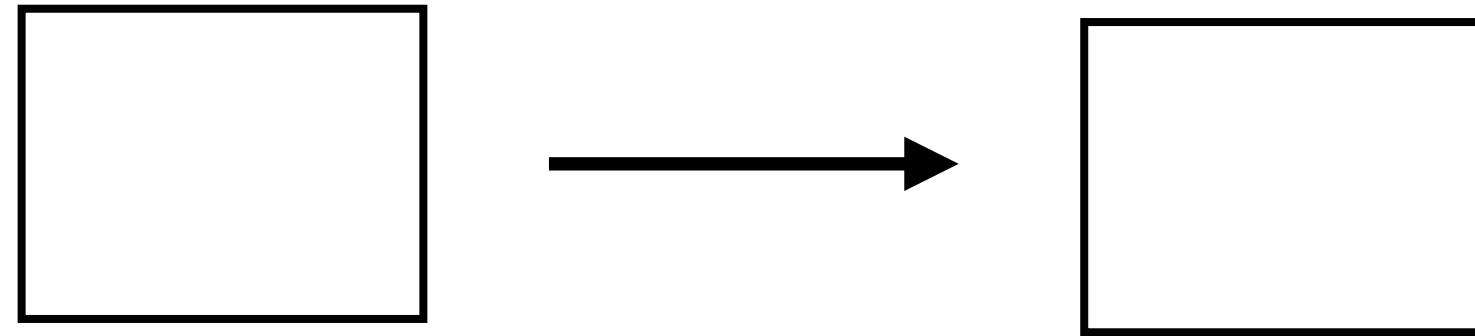
— Retired professor, Venezuela

The data is in and it’s official: in **2024**, we saw more internet shutdowns, in more countries, implemented by more offenders, and across more borders. As our new report, *Emboldened offenders, endangered communities: internet shutdowns in 2024*, documents, it was a record-breaking year across the board, providing further proof that the scourge of internet shutdowns is an unyielding threat to human rights — and human life — around the world.

how do modules of a system communicate if they're on separate machines?



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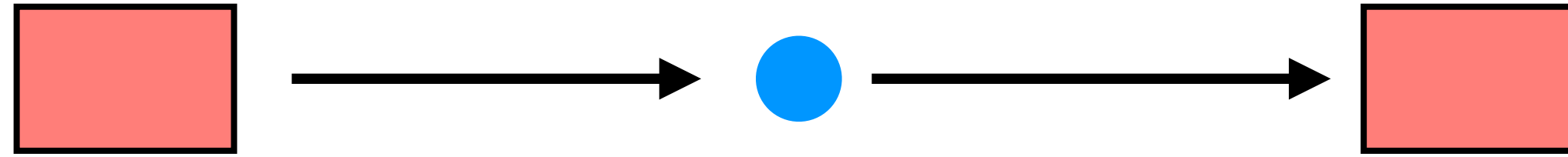
point-to-point links: get a source to talk to a directly-connected destination

link

communication between two directly-connected nodes

examples: ethernet, bluetooth, 802.11 (wifi)

how do modules of a system communicate if they're on separate machines?



switches: help forward data to destinations that are far away

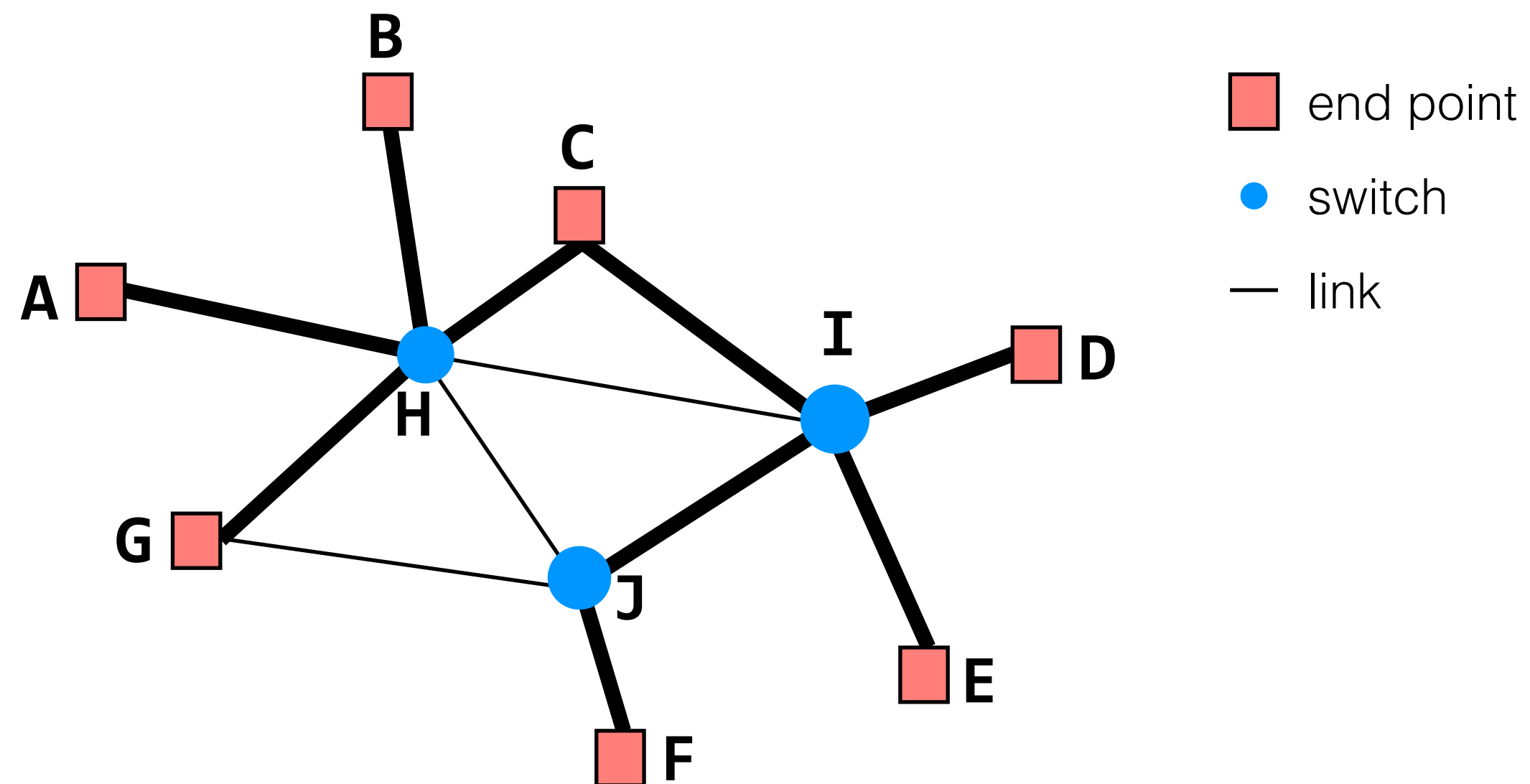
switches do other things, too

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how do modules of a system communicate if they're on separate machines?



as this system grows, we need to think about how to turn this set of **links** into a **network**

application

the things that actually generate traffic

transport

sharing the network, reliability (or not)

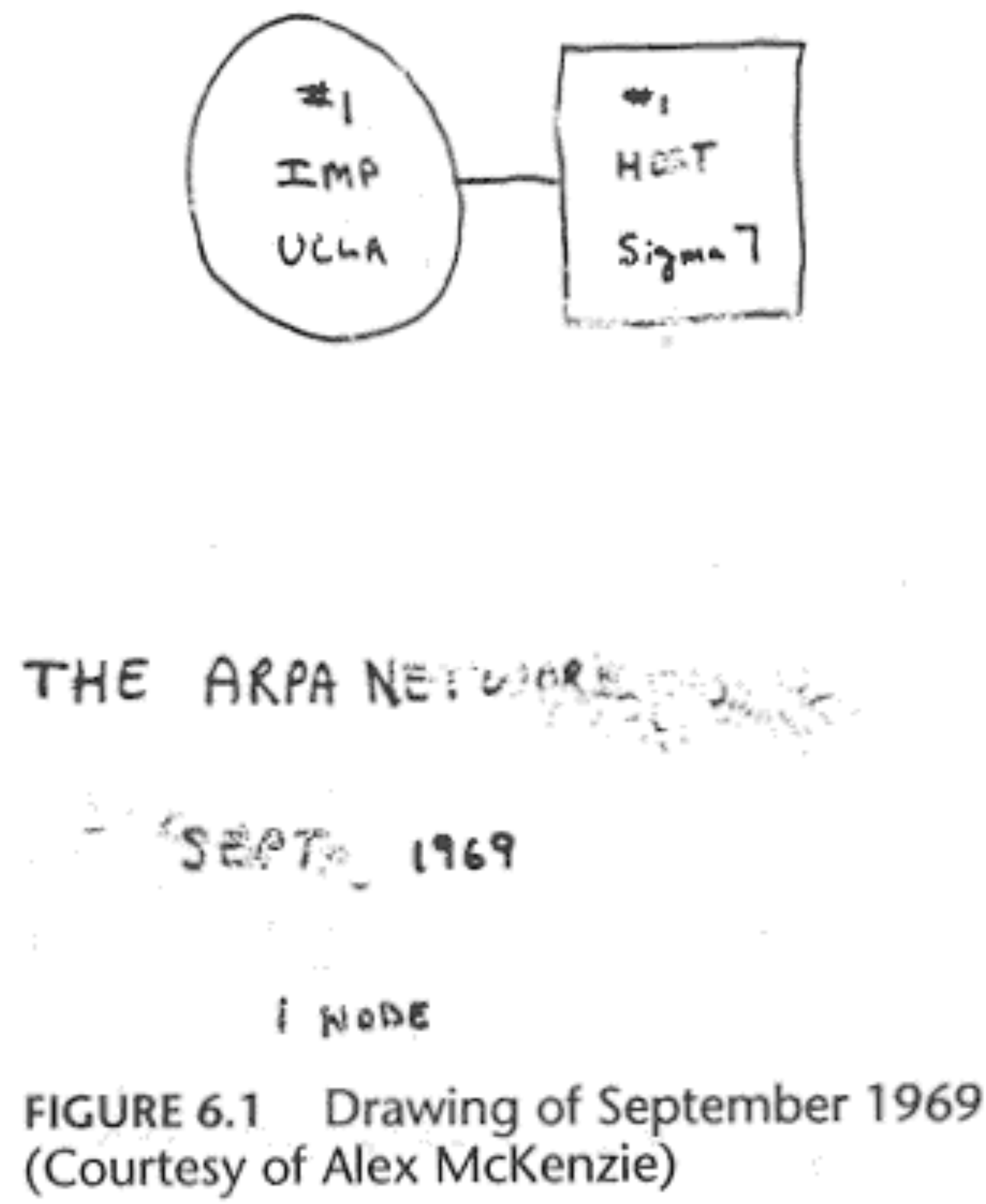
network

naming, addressing, routing

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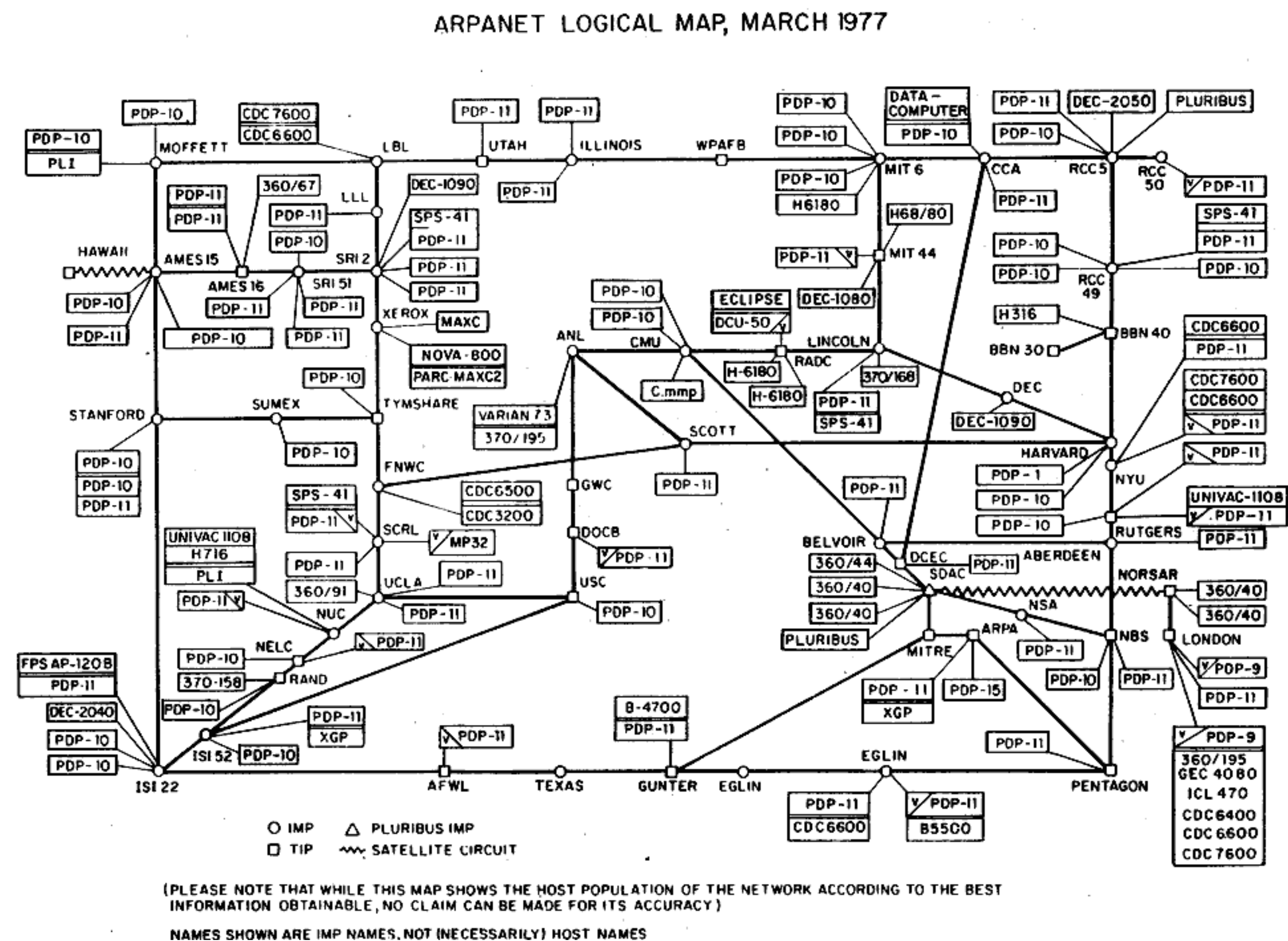
1970s:
ARPAnet



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1970s:
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hosts.txt



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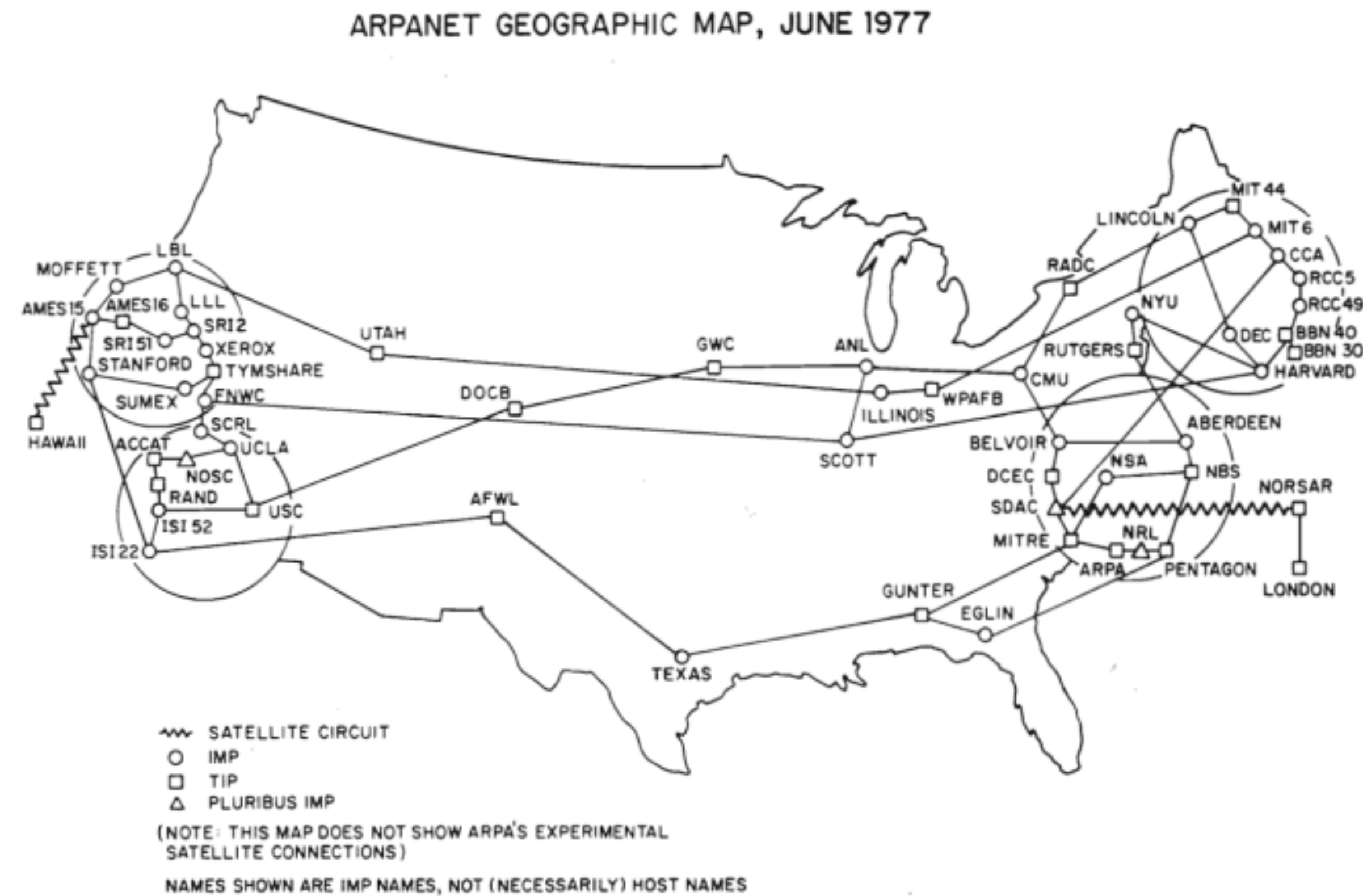
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1970s: ARPANet 1978: flexibility and layering

hosts.txt distance-vector routing TCP, UDP



<https://personalpages.manchester.ac.uk/staff/m.dodge/cybergeography/atlas/historical.html>

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sharing the network, reliability (or not)

examples: TCP, UDP

network

naming, addressing, routing

examples: IP

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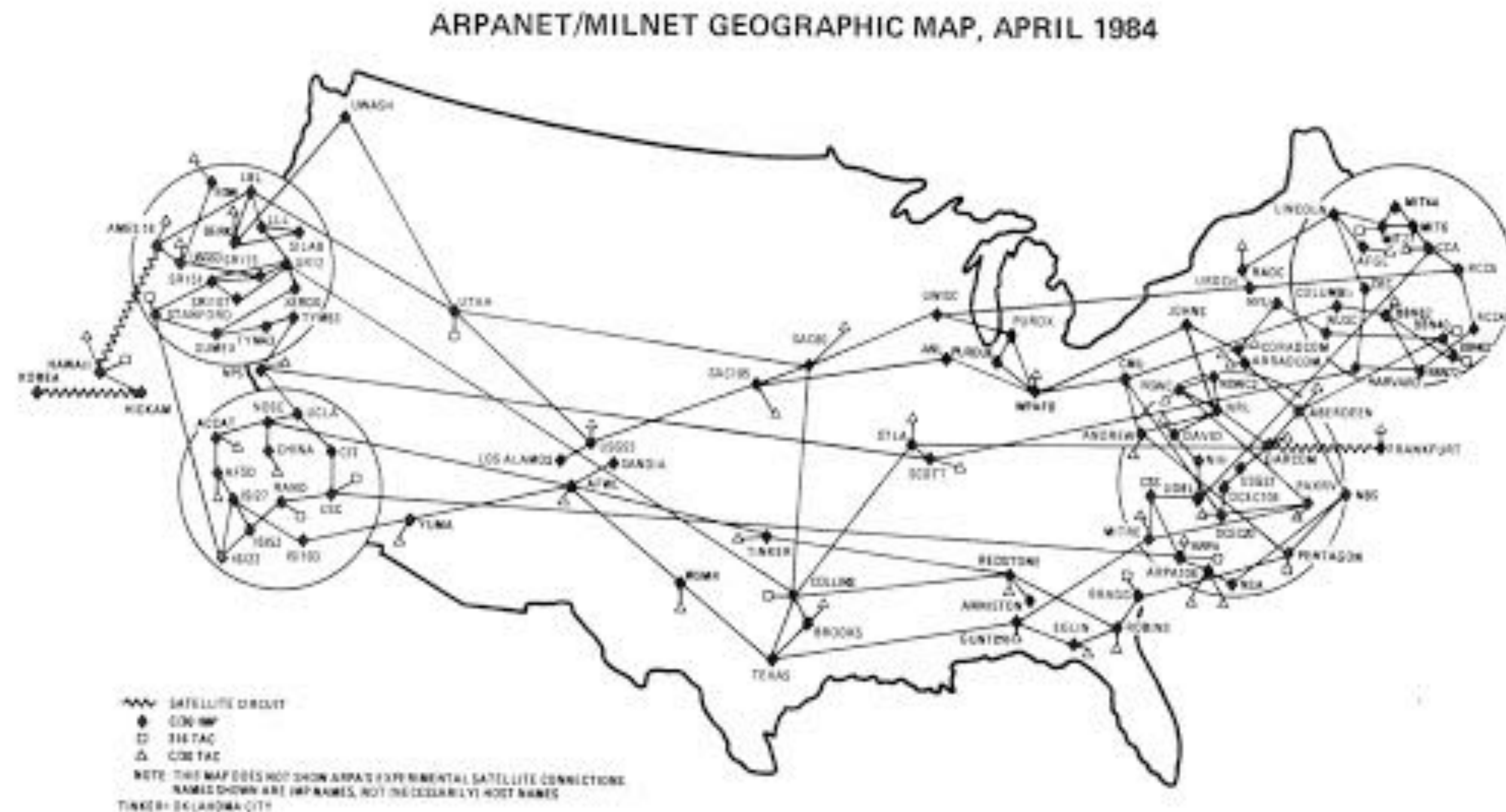
communication between two directly-connected nodes

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with a **layered model**, we can swap out protocols at one layer without much (or perhaps any) change to protocols at other layers

1970s: ARPANet 1978: flexibility and layering early 80s: growth → change

hosts.txt distance-vector routing TCP, UDP OSPF, EGP, DNS



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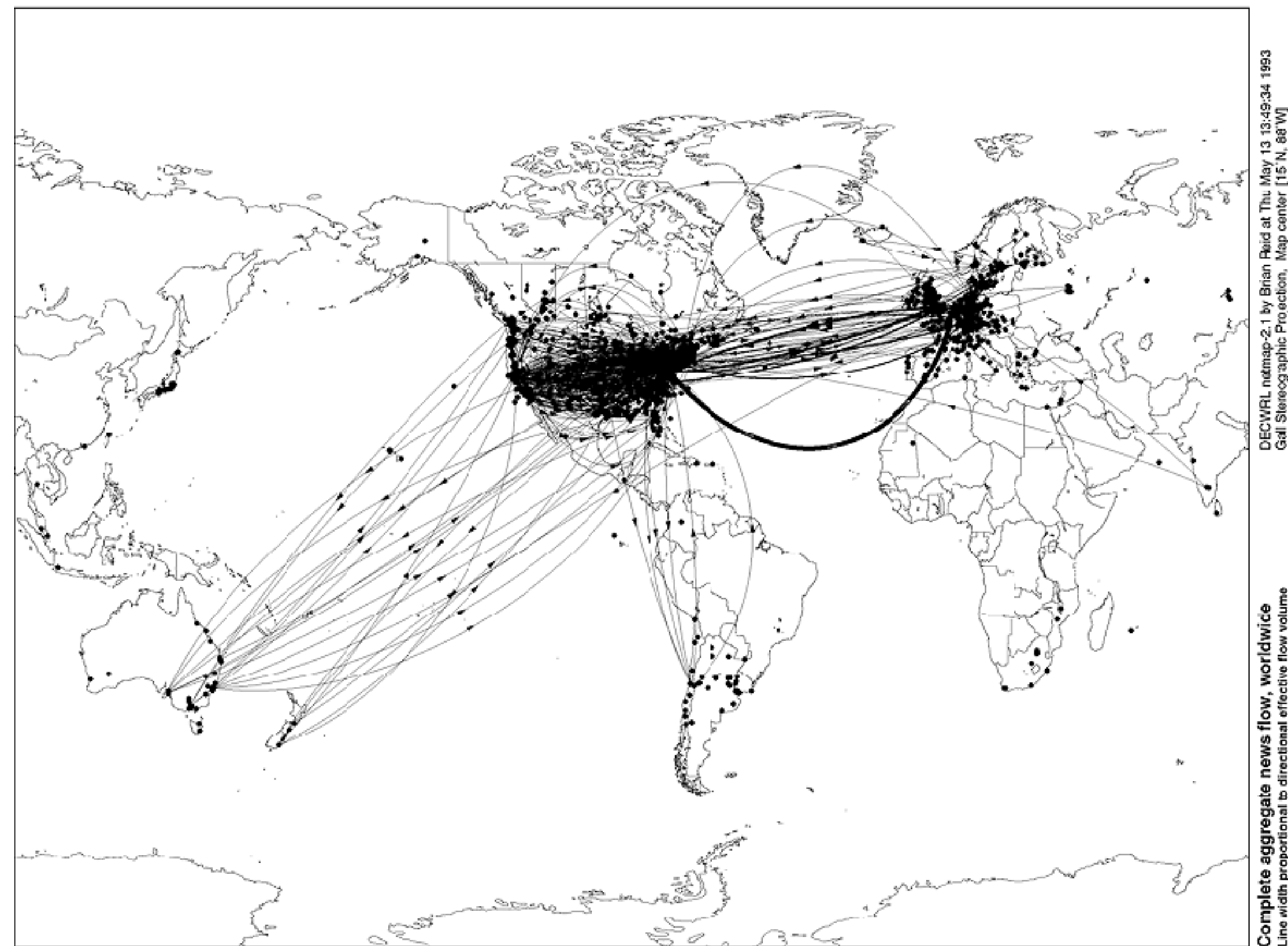
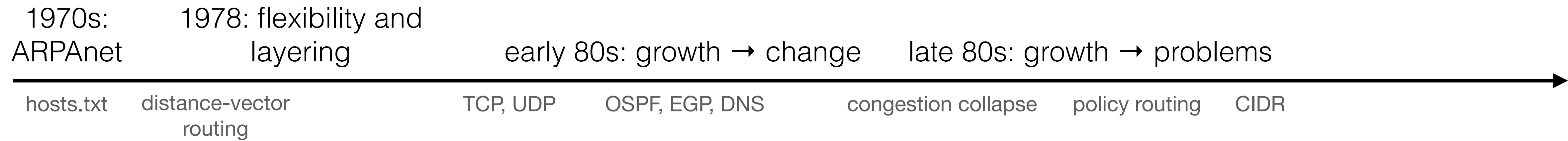
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<https://www.vox.com/a/internet-maps>

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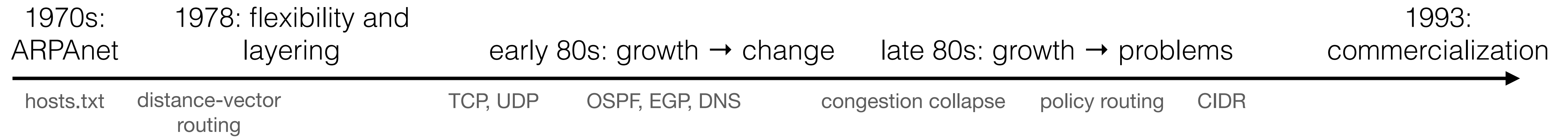
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<http://blog.lastpass.com/2013/05/for-the-love-of-security-end-of-week-link-round-up/internet-1993-3/>

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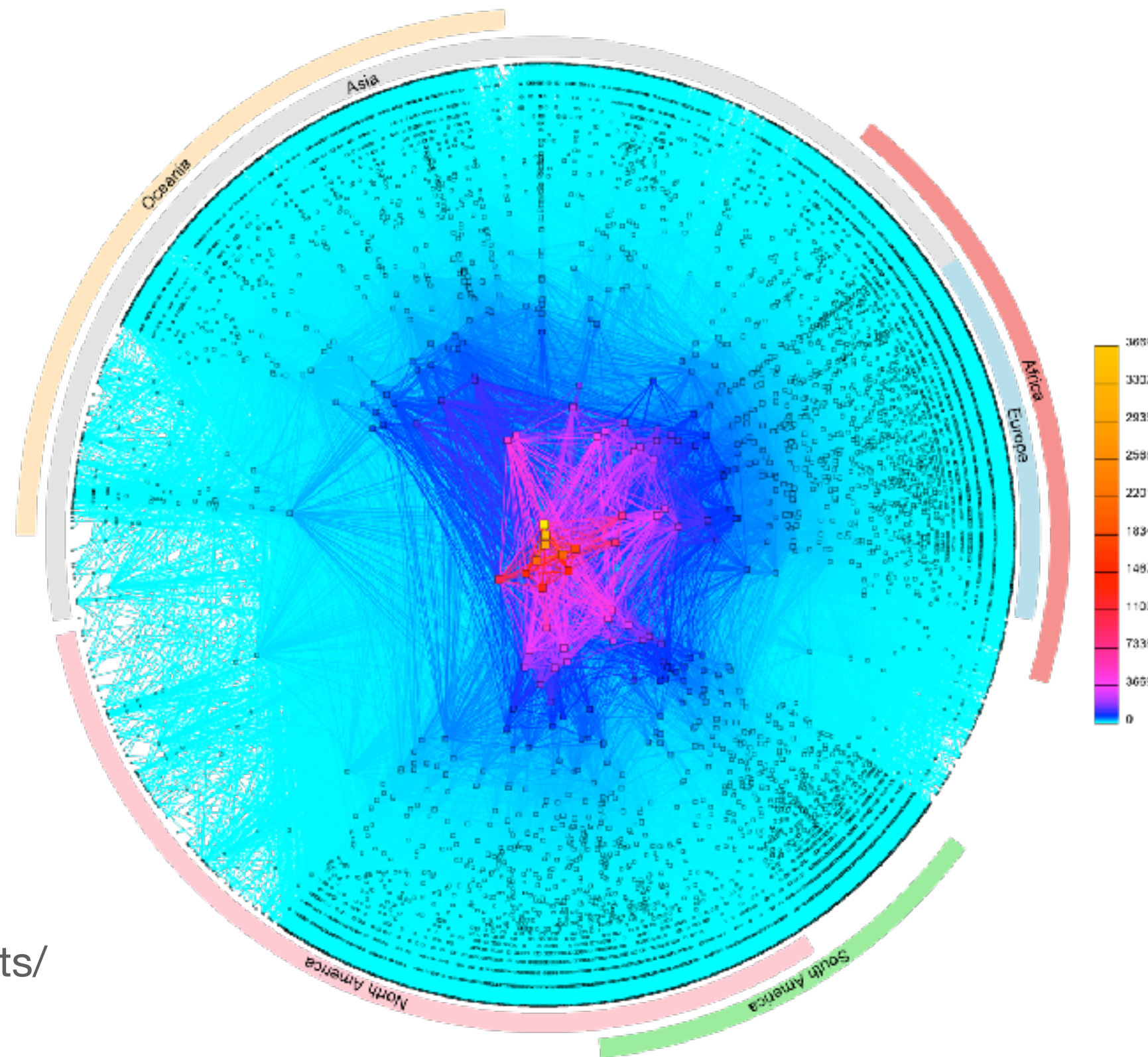
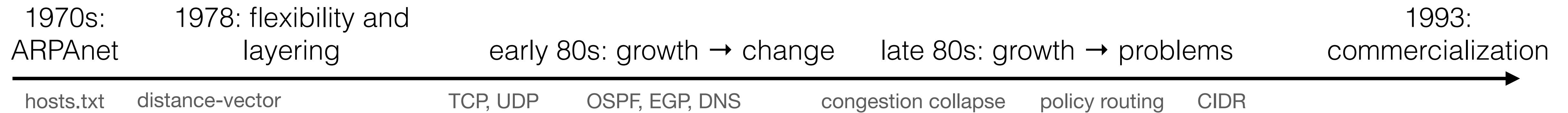
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CAIDA's IPv4 AS Core,
January 2020
(<https://www.caida.org/projects/cartography/as-core/2020/>)

on the Internet, we have to solve all of the “normal” networking problems (addressing, routing, transport) **at massive scale**, while supporting a **diverse group of applications** and **competing economic interests**

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