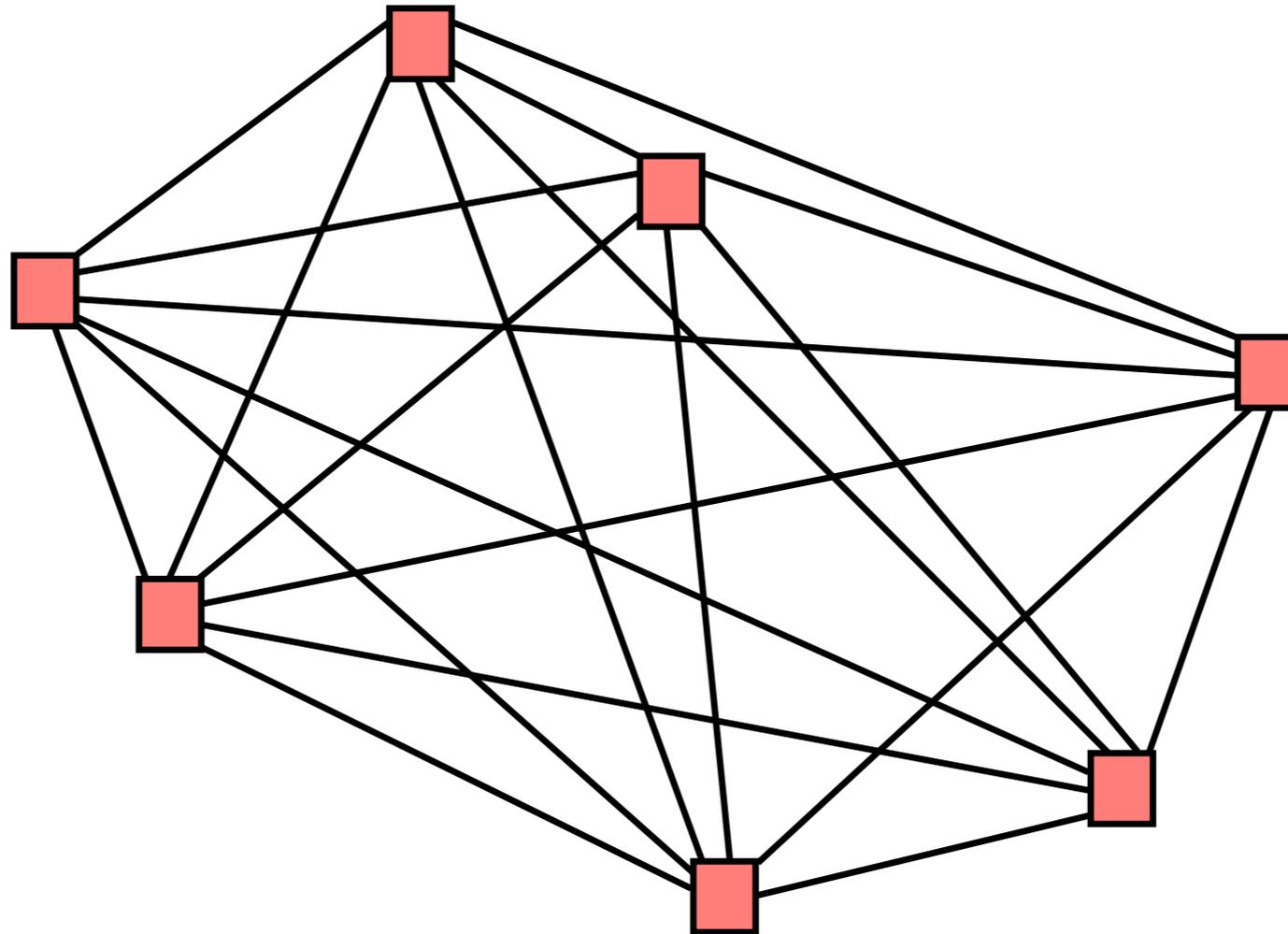


# 6.033 Spring 2018

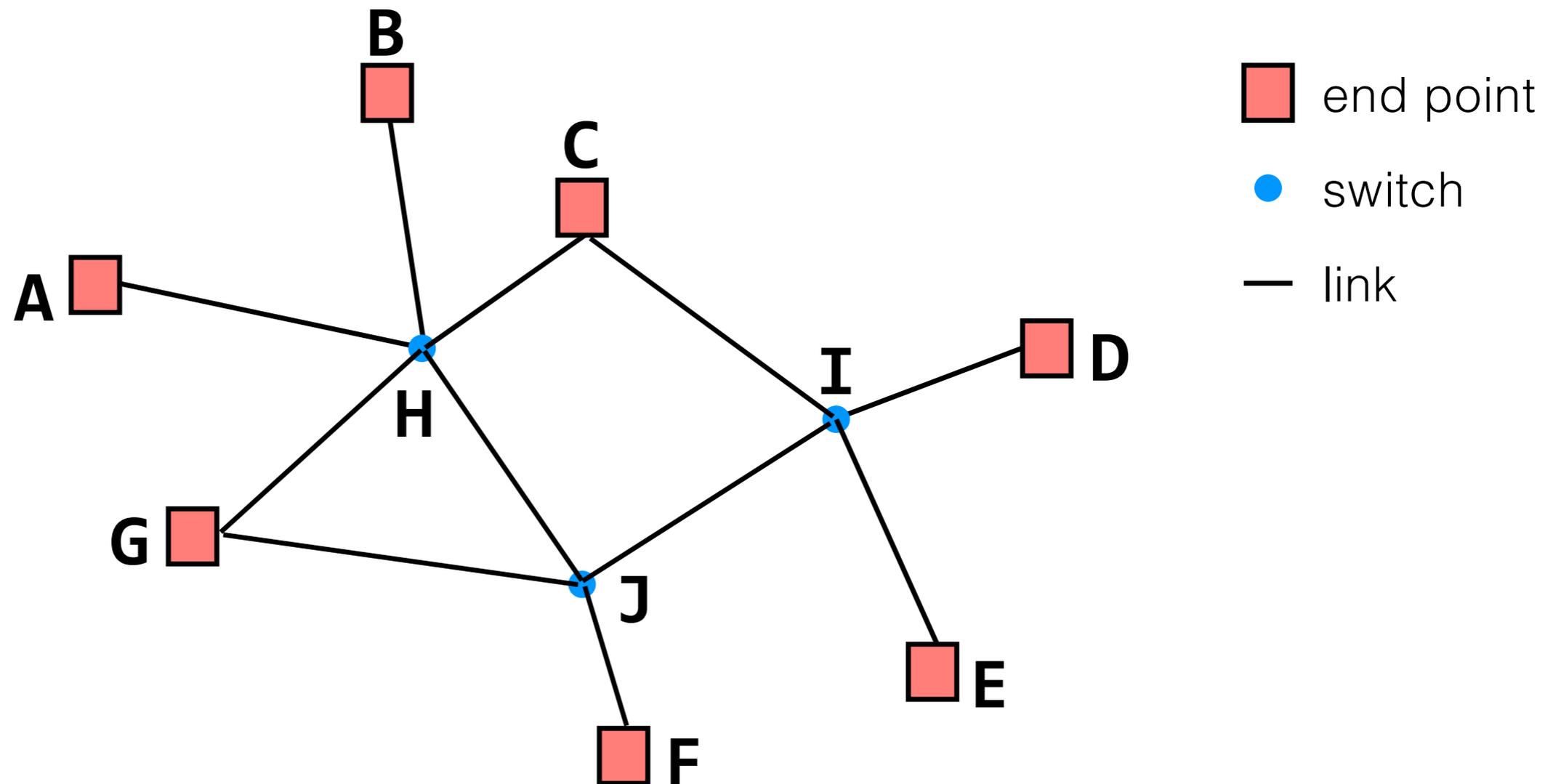
## Lecture #8

- **Introduction to Networking**

# what is a network?

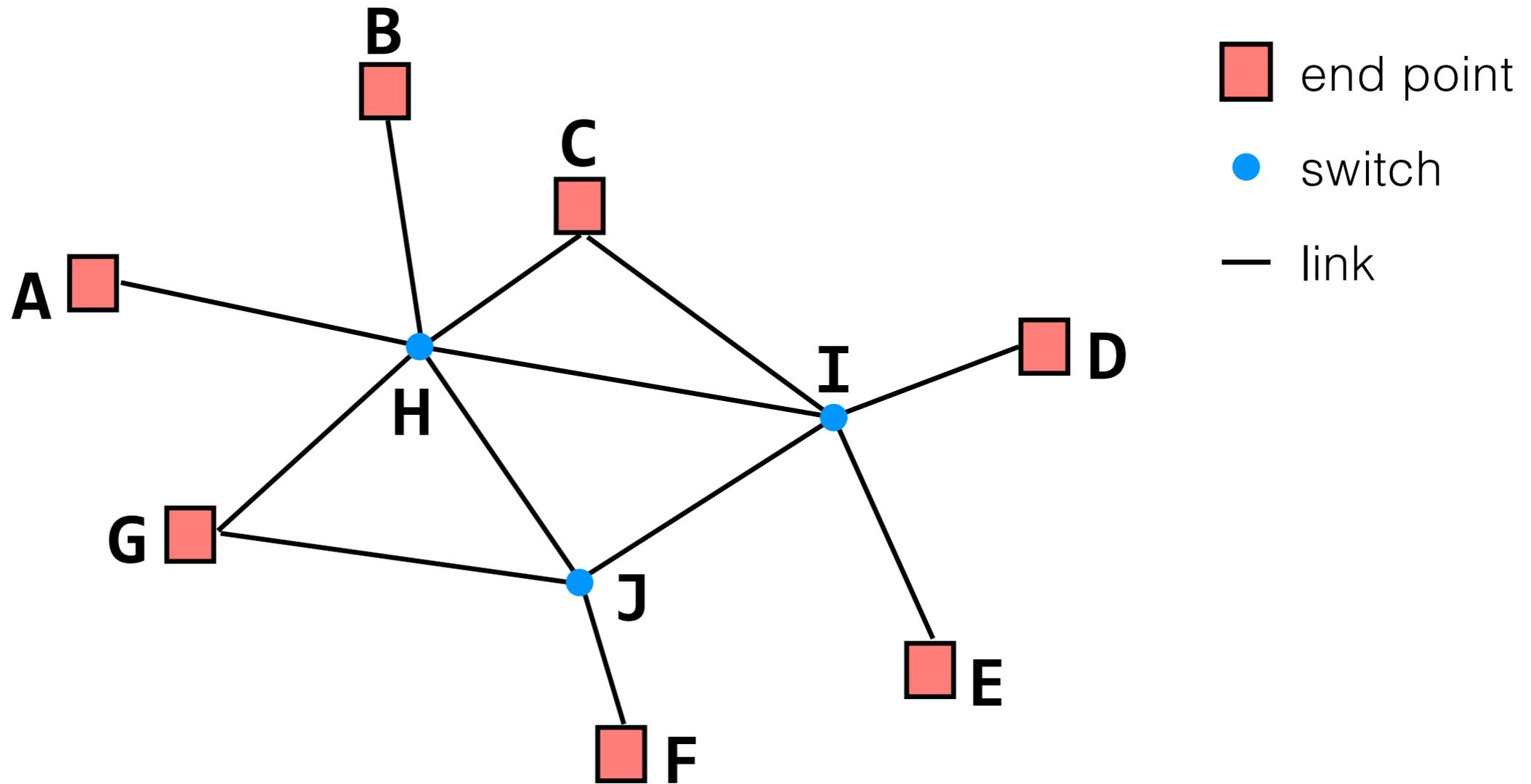


# what is a network?



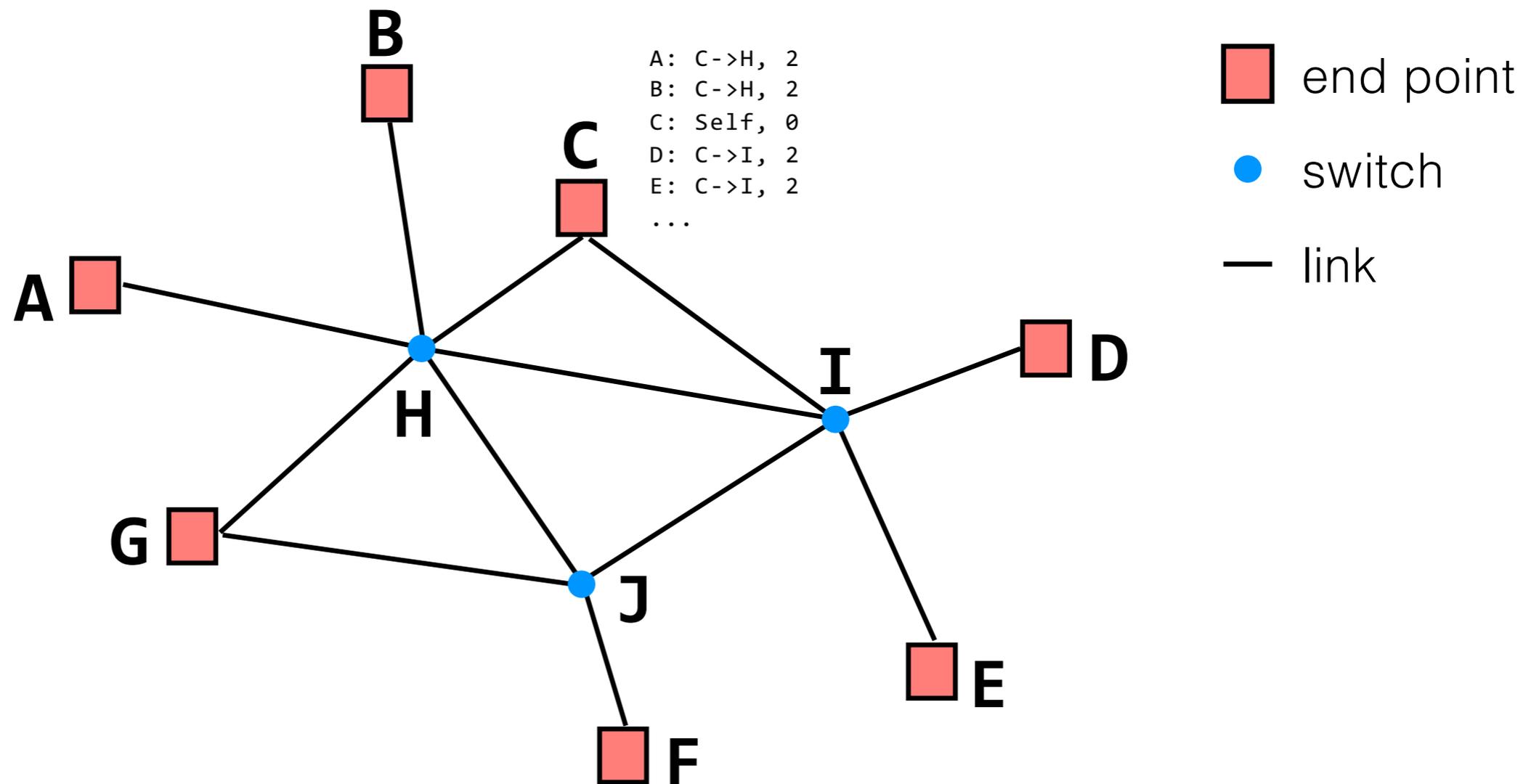
**naming and addressing:** assigning unique names (or addresses — names imbued with location information) to nodes

# what is a network?



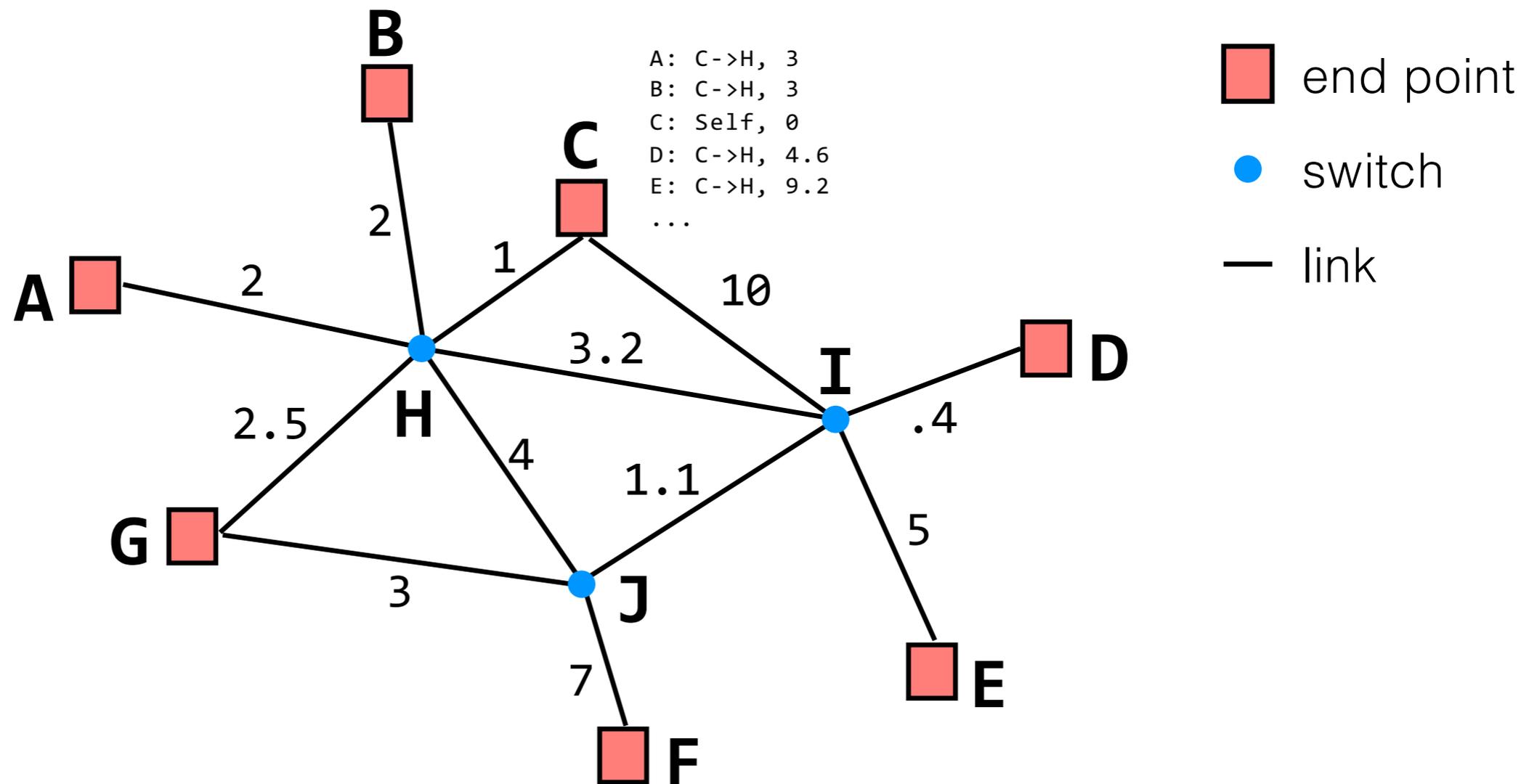
**routing:** each node learns a (min-cost) route to every other reachable node

# what is a network?



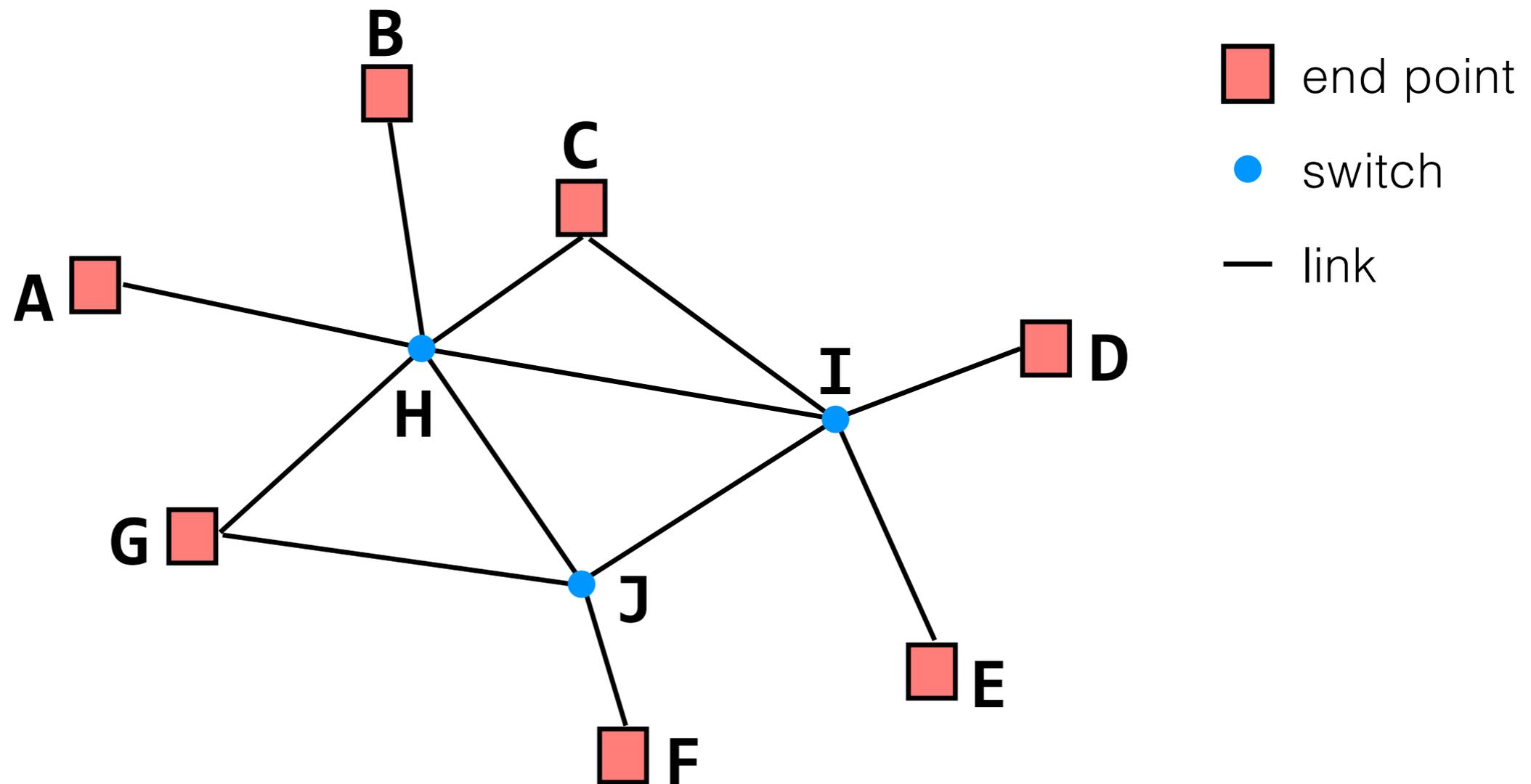
**routing:** each node learns a (min-cost) route to every other reachable node

# what is a network?

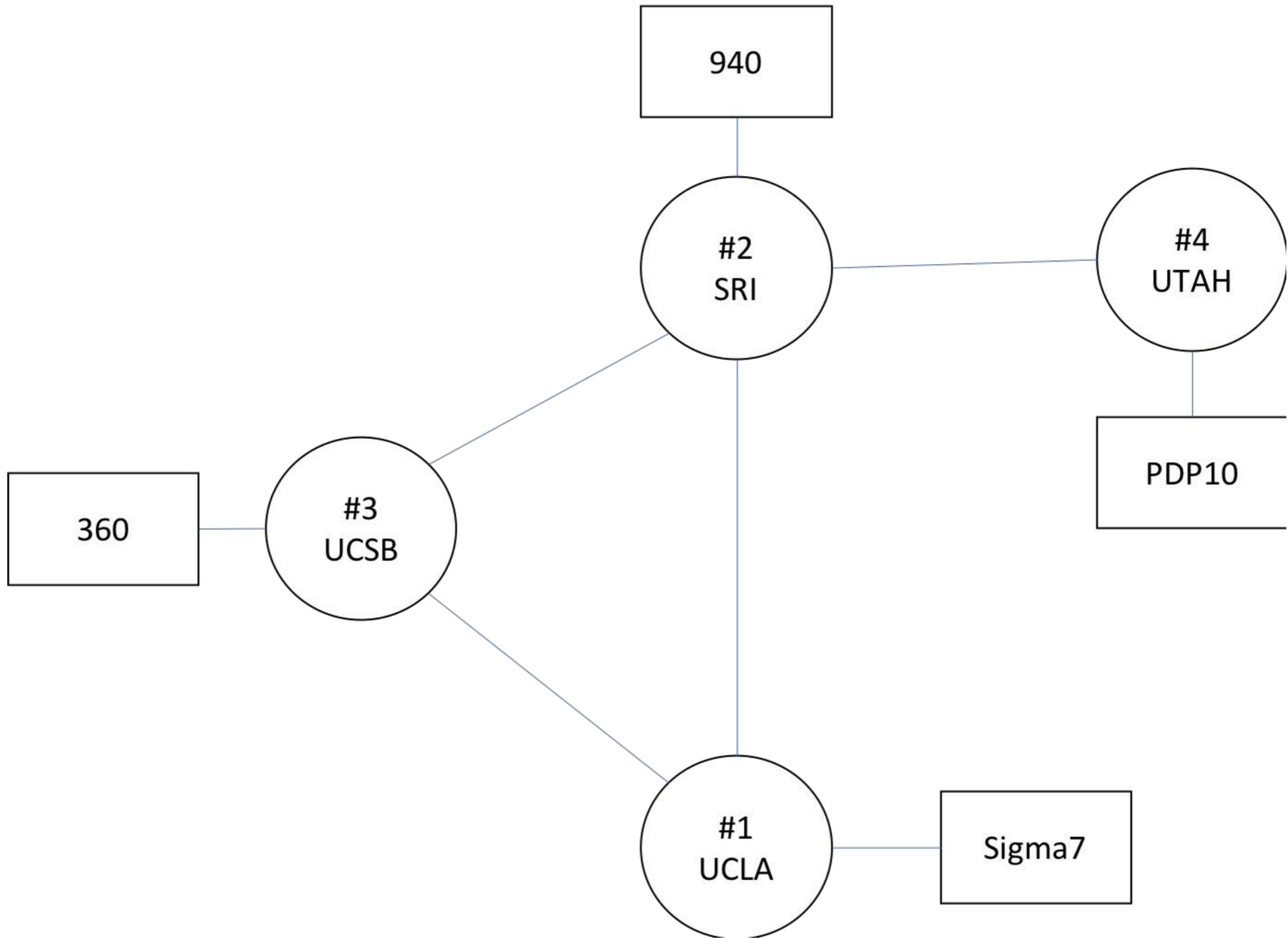


**routing:** each node learns a (min-cost) route to every other reachable node

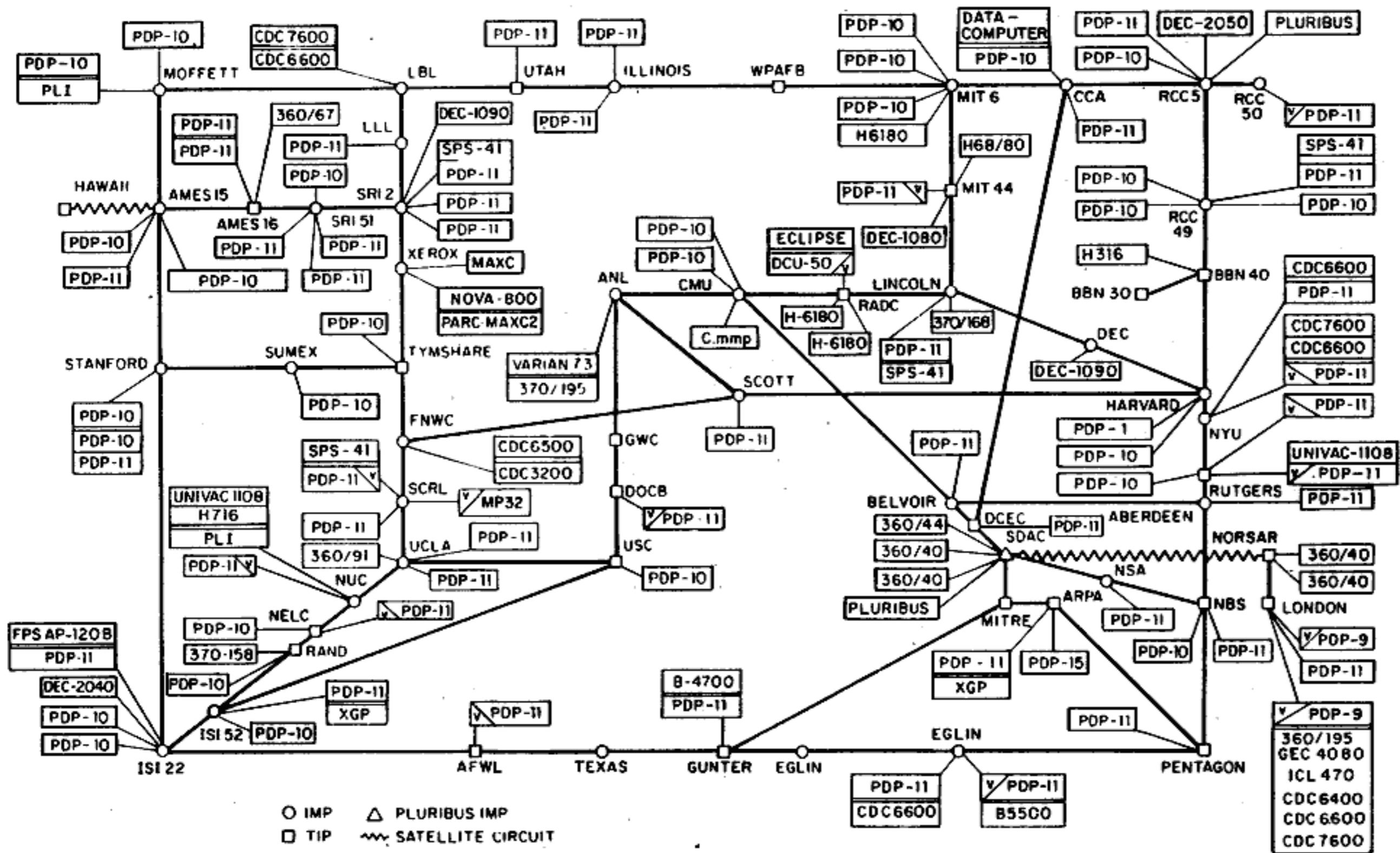
# what is a network?



**transport:** sharing the network efficiently and fairly, dealing with reliability and differing application needs, etc.



# ARPANET LOGICAL MAP, MARCH 1977



# **1978: flexibility and layering**

**early 80s: growth → change**

**mid 80s - early 90s: growth → problems**

# **1993: commercialization**

**the Internet's design informs the  
problems we deal with today  
(and how we deal with them)**

- The Internet was designed to be **flexible** and **robust to failure**. The commercialization of the Internet has hindered its flexibility. When we design protocols for the Internet, or design applications that use the Internet, we have to work within the constraints of these early design decisions.
- **Recurring themes:** layering, hierarchy, scalability, performance and efficiency, diversity of applications, economics, the end-to-end argument

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6.033 Computer System Engineering  
Spring 2018

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