CSMC 417

Computer Networks Prof. Ashok K Agrawala

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General

- Instructor Ashok K. Agrawala
 - <u>agrawala@cs.umd.edu</u>

- 4149 AVW

- TA Andrew Pachulski
 - Office Hours -
- Class Meets Tu Th 9:30 10:45 CSIC3117

Prerequisite

- Required Background
 - must have 351 and 330 (412 or 430 would be helpful)
- Expectations
 - Understand the basics of Computer Architecture
 - Experience in implementing non-trivial systems-type projects
 - Should know
 - Processor
 - Memory
 - Kernel vs. user process
 - Familiar with basic probability

Expectations – After the course

- Understand the fundamentals of networking protocols, including protocol layering, basic medium access including wireless protocols, routing, addressing, congestion control
- Understand the principles behind the Internet protocols and some application layer protocols such as http, ftp, and DNS, and a few peer-to-peer systems/protocols such as Gnutella and Chord.
- Understand some of the limitations of the current Internet and its service model
- Understand the causes behind network congestion, and explain the basic methods for alleviating congestion
- Design, implement, and test substantial parts of network protocols

Announcements

- Required Work
 - will require about the same amount of effort as 412
 - 412 a (slightly) harder project to debug
 - 417 project is (by design) more ambiguous
- Required Texts
 - Computer Networks 5th Edition, Tanenbaum and Wetherall, Prentice Hall 2011. ISBN 0-13-212695-8
 - TCP/IP Sockets in C: A Practical Guide for Programmers 2nd Edition by Jeff Donahoo and KenCalvert, Morgan Kaufmann, 2009. ISBN 978-0123745408

Other Material

- Recommended Texts
 - Computer Networking, 5e: A Top Down Approach Featuring the Internet by Jim Kurose and Keith Ross, Addison-Wesley, (ISBN: 0-13-607967). The on-line version of this book is at <u>http://www.awlonline.com/kurose-ross</u>.
 - Computer Networks: A Systems Approach by Larry Peterson and Bruce Davie, MorganKaufman, 4rd Edition, 2007. ISBN 978-0123705488
 - An Engineering Approach to Computer Networking, by S. Keshav.
 Addison-Wesley, 1997. ISBN 0-201-63442-2
 - Computer Networking with Internet Protocols by William Stallings, Prentice-Hall, 2004. ISBN 10: 0131410989
 - *TCP/IP Illustrated* volume 1 by W. Richard Stevens. Addison-Wesley. ISBN: 0-201- 63346-9.
- RFCs

Grading

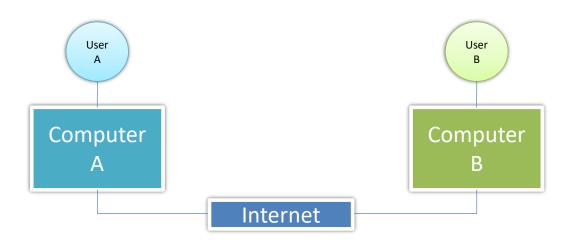
- Final 25%
- In-Term Exam(s) 25%
- Programming Assignments 35%
- Class Participation 15%
 - Pop Quizzes
 - ...

POP Quizzes

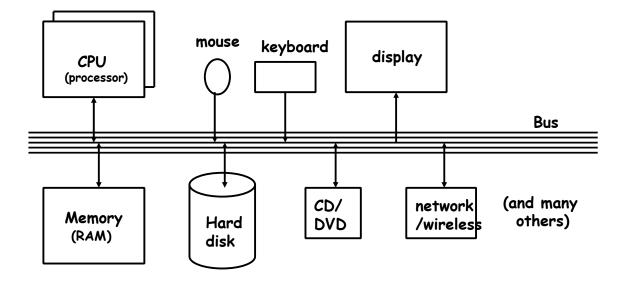
- Unannounced
- Frequent
- In the **beginning** of the class
 - If you come late you miss
 - Missing pop quizzes will impact your grade
- Mostly question(s) from the book

What is this course all about?

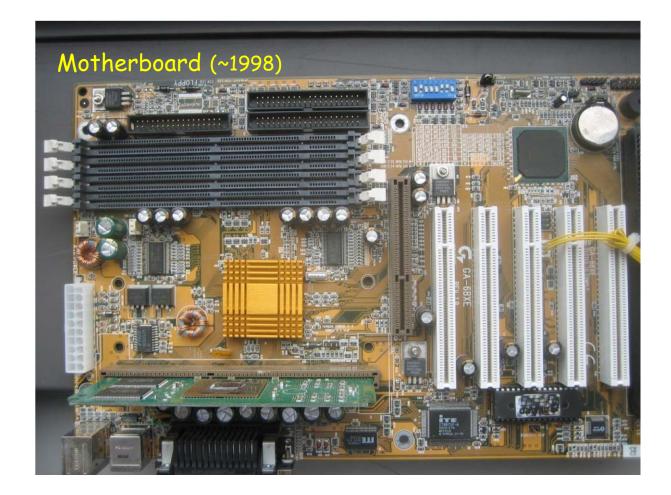
- Computer Networking
 - ???



Block Diagram of Typical Laptop/desktop



https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall11/cos109/02inside.pdf



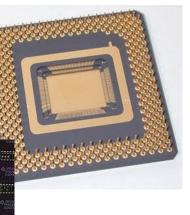
https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall11/cos109/02inside.pdf

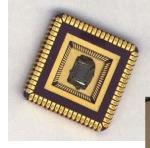


https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall11/cos109/02inside.pdf

Some CPU chips







2.5' laptop disk



https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall11/cos109/02inside.pdf

CMSC4:









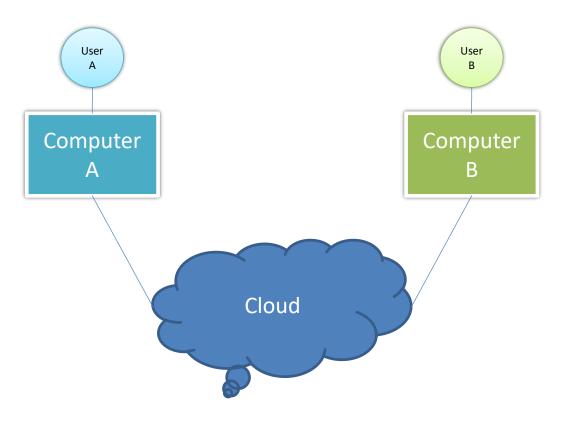
Are these the only computers?

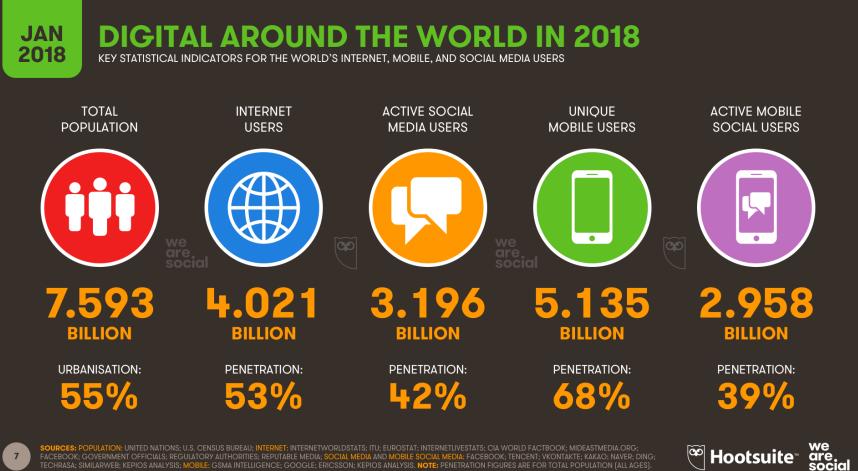
We use a large number and variety of devices with computing capabilities

- Laptops
- Pads
- Smart phones
- Wearables
 - Watches

- Cars
- Appliances
- Speakers
- Light bulbs
- Locks
- Webcams
- Internet of Things (IoT)

What about Cloud ?





SOURCES: POPULATION: UNITED NATIONS; U.S. CENSUS BUREAU; INTERNET: INTERNET: WORLDSTATS; ITU; EUROSTAT; INTERNETLIVESTATS; CIA WORLD FACTBOOK; MIDEASTMEDIA.ORG; FACEBOOK; GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS; REGULATORY AUTHORITIES; REPUTABLE MEDIA; SOCIAL MEDIA AND MOBILE SOCIAL MEDIA: FACEBOOK; TENCENT; VKONTAKTE; KAKAO; NAVER; DING; TECHRASA; SIMILARWEB; KEPIOS ANALYSIS; MOBILE; GSMA INTELLIGENCE; GOOGLE; ERICSSON; KEPIOS ANALYSIS. NOTE: PENETRATION FIGURES ARE FOR TOTAL POPULATION (ALL AGES).

Internet Statistics 2018

- There are **3.812 billion internet users** as at January 20018;
- Approx 40% of the world population has an internet connection in 2018. It was less than 1% in 1995
- Asia, as a continent, has the most internet users. It accounts for 49.7% of global internet users.
- China, as a country, has the most internet users; with an estimated 738 million internet users,
- US has 287 million, Russia 110 million.
- North America has the highest penetration rate 88.1% followed by Europe (80.2%) Australia (69.6%)
- China has the highest percentage of internet users (21.97%), followed by the U.S. (9.58%) and India (8.33%).
- Falkland Island and Iceland have the highest penetration with 96.9% and 96.5%.
- Google processes 6.586 billion searches a day.
- 56% of all internet traffic is from automated sources such as hacking tools, scrapers and spammers, impersonators, and bots.
- 332.4 million domain names are registered by Jan 2018. .Com has 131.9 million and .CN has 21.4 million.

https://www.websitehostingrating.com/internet-statistics-facts-2018/





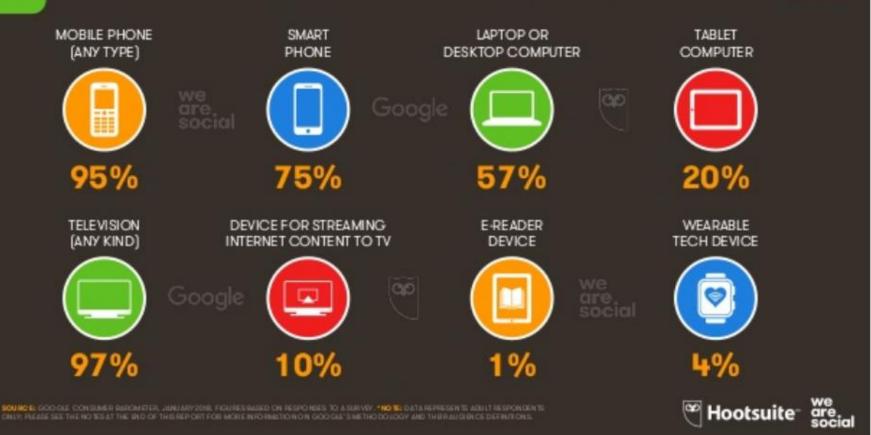
Sources: UN, US Census Bureau; ITU; Facebook; GSMAIntelligence.

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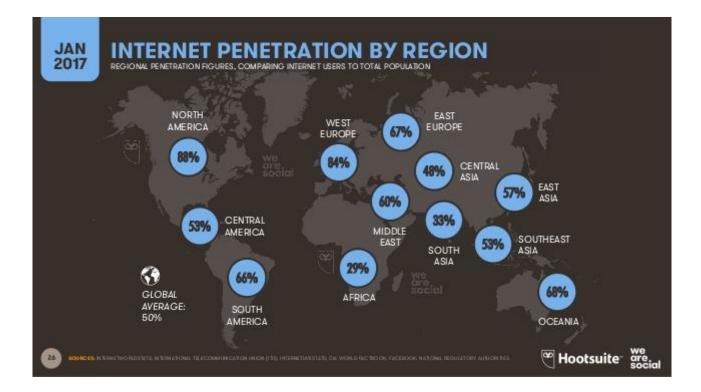
JAN 2018

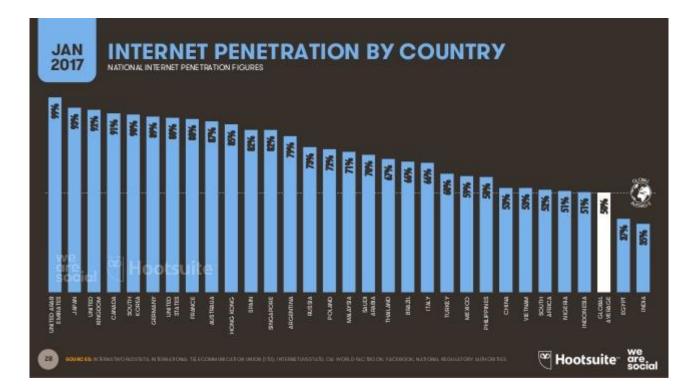
DEVICE USAGE

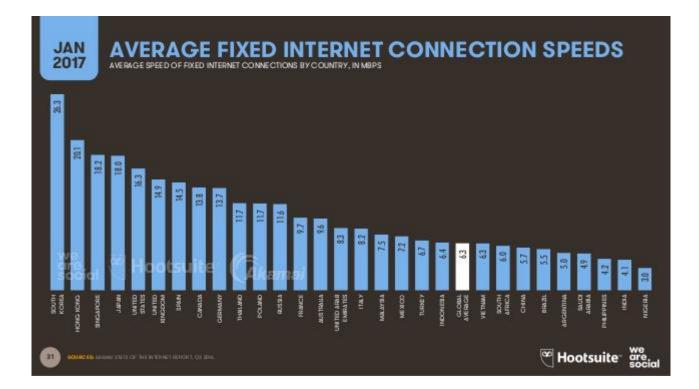
PERCENTAGE OF THE ADULT POPULATION* THAT CURRENTLY USES EACH KIND OF DEVICE [SURVEY-BASED]



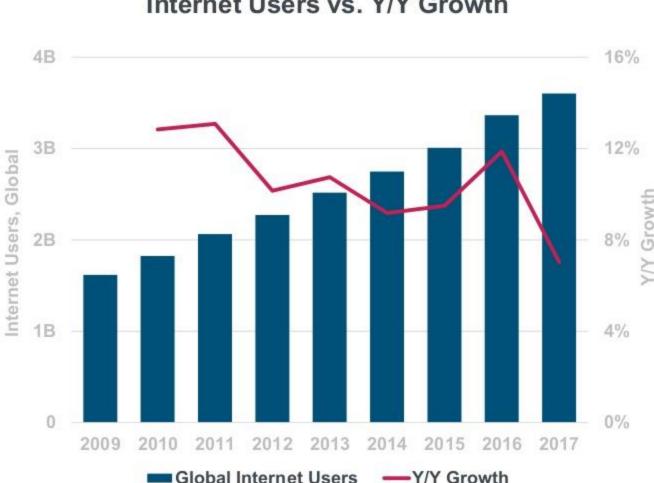
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Global Internet Users = Slowing Growth @ +7% vs. +12% Y/Y

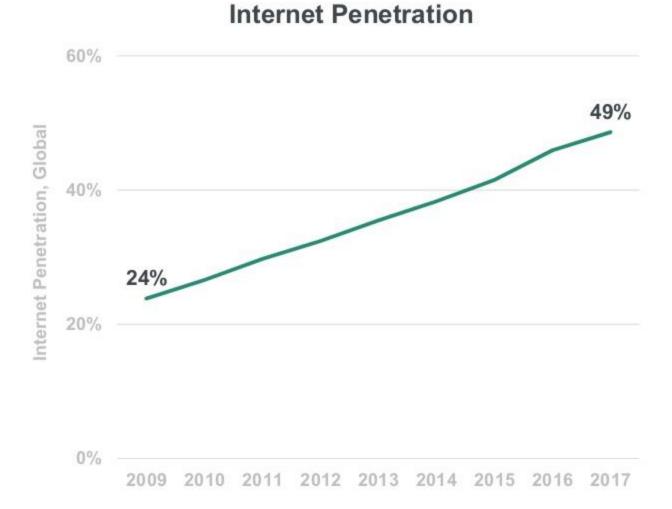


Internet Users vs. Y/Y Growth

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estimates (Iran), KP estimates based on IAMAI data (India), & APUII (Indonesia). Note: Historical data (particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa)

Global Internet Users = 3.6B @ >50% of Population (2018)

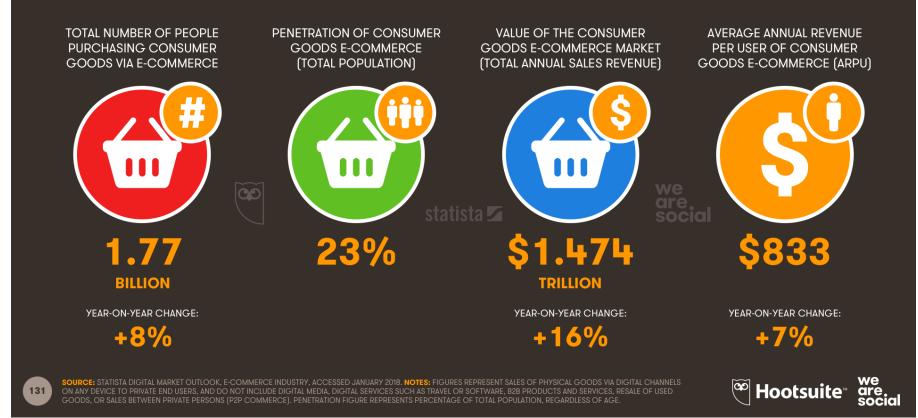


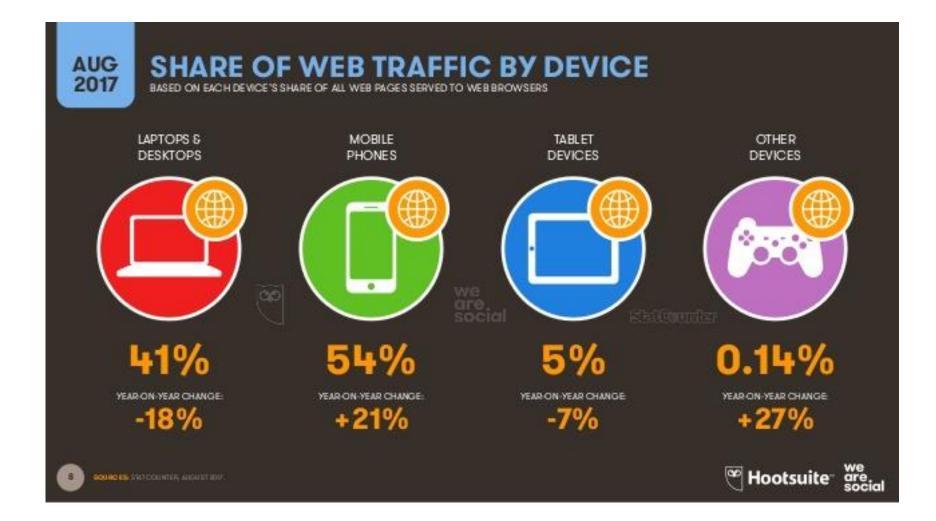
KLEINER PERKINS 2018 INTERNET TRENDS Source: CIA World Factbook, United Nations / International Telecommunications Union, USA Census Bureau, Internet user data is as of mid-year Internet user data: Pew Research (USA), China Internet Network Information Center (China), Islamic Republic News Agency / Internet/WorldStata / KP estimates (Iran), KP estimates based on IAMAI data (India), & APUII (Indonesia), Note: Historical data (particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa) revised by ITU in 2017 to better account for dual-SIM subscriptions (i.e. two internet subscriptions per single smartphone user).

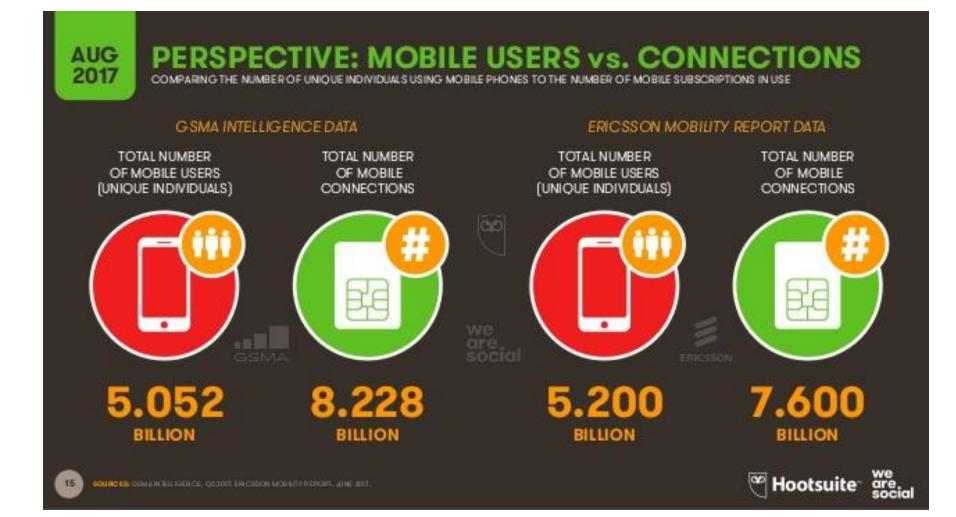
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E-COMMERCE DETAIL: CONSUMER GOODS

AN OVERVIEW OF THE E-COMMERCE MARKET FOR CONSUMER GOODS, WITH VALUES IN UNITED STATES DOLLARS



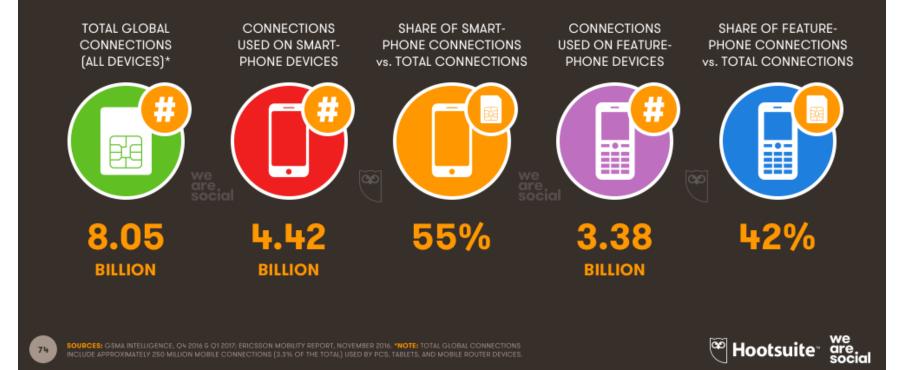


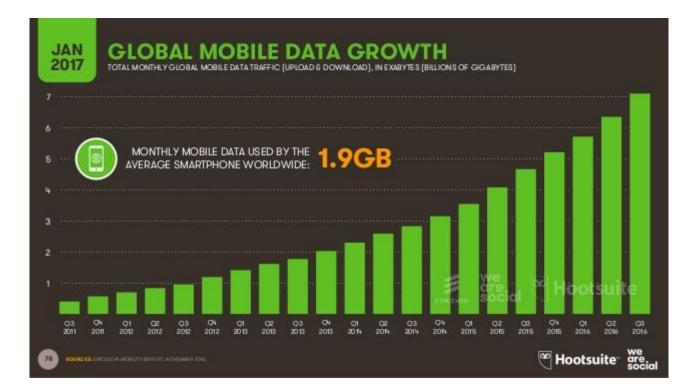


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MOBILE CONNECTIONS BY DEVICE

BASED ON GLOBAL SMARTPHONE CONNECTIONS COMPARED TO TOTAL GLOBAL MOBILE CONNECTIONS





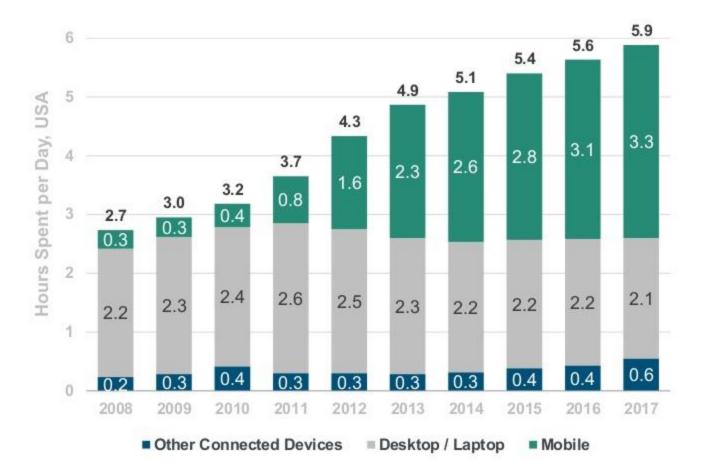
Global New Smartphone Unit Shipments = No Growth @ 0% vs. +2% Y/Y

New Smartphone Unit Shipments vs. Y/Y Growth



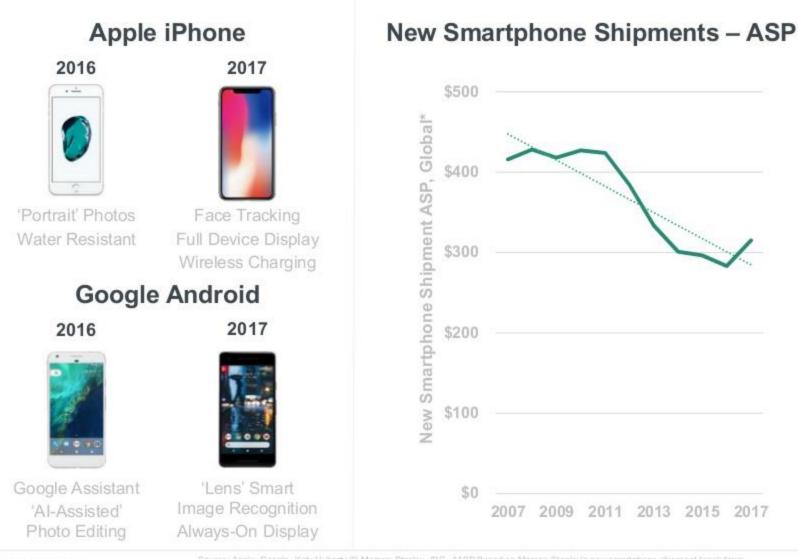
Digital Media Usage @ +4% Growth... 5.9 Hours per Day (Not Deduped)

Daily Hours Spent with Digital Media per Adult User



KLEINER PERKINS 2018 INTERNET TRENDS Source: eMarketer 9/14 (2008-2010), eMarketer 4/15 (2011-2013), eMarketer 4/17 (2014-2016), eMarketer 10/17 (2017). Note: Other connected devices include OTT and game consoles. Mobile includes smartphone and tablet. Usage includes both home and work for consumers 18+. Non deduped defined as time spent with each medium individuality, regardless of multitasking.

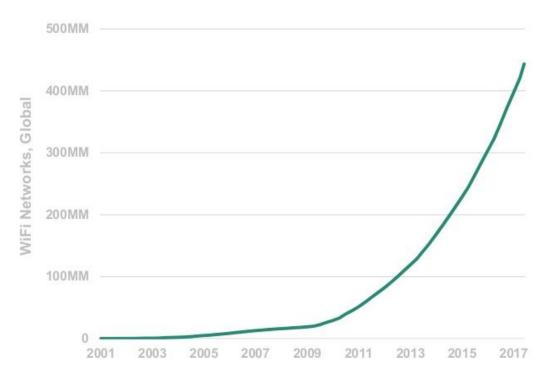
Devices = Better / Faster / Cheaper



KLEINER PERKINS 2018 INTERNET TRENDS Source: Apple, Google, Katy Huberty @ Morgan Stanley, IDC. *ASP Based on Morgan Stanley's new smartphone shipment breakdown by taking the midpoint of each \$50 price band & assuming a \$1,250 ASP for a martphones over \$1,000. Note: Defoite estimates that 120MM used smartphones were traded in 2016 and 80MM in 2015 which may further reduce smartphone costs to consumers as the ratio of used to new devices rises. Apple 2016 = iPhone 7 Plus, 2017 = iPhone X. Google 2016 = Plixel, 2017 = iPixel 2.

Access = WiFi Adoption Rising

WiFi Networks



KLEINER PERKINS 2018 INTERNET TRENDS Source: WIGLE.net as of 5/20118. Note: WIGLE.net is a submission-based catalog of wireless networks that has collected >68 data points since launch in 2001. Submissions are not paired with actual people, rather name / password identifies which people use to associate their data.

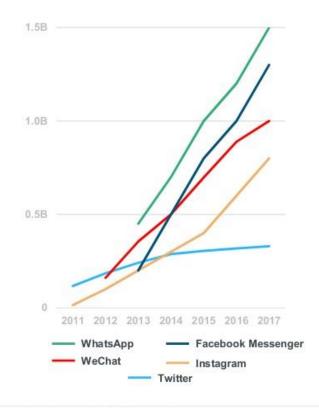
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Messaging = Extensibility Expanding

Messaging Tencent (2000 → 2018)



Messenger MAUs

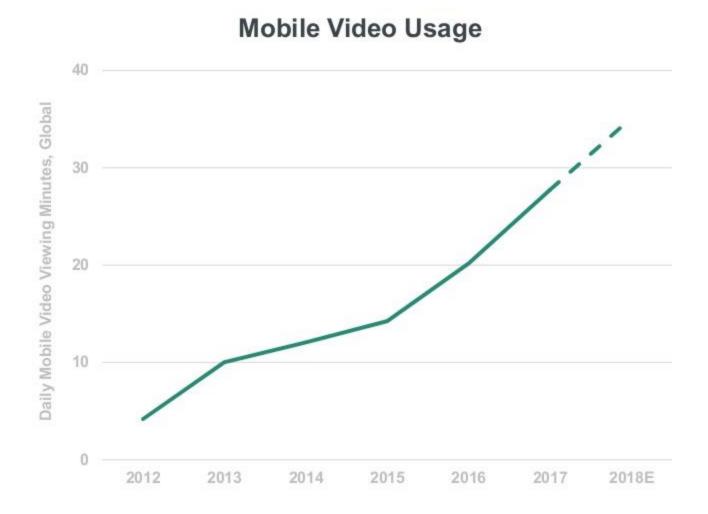


Source: Facebook, WhatsApp, Tencent, Instagram, Twitter, Morgan Stanley, Research. Note: 2013 data for Instagram & Facebook Messenger are approximated from statements made in early 2014. Twitter users excludes SMS fast followers. MAUs (Monthly Active Users) are defined as users who log into a messenger on the web or through an application.

KLEINER PERKINS 2018 INTERNET TRENDS

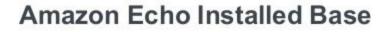
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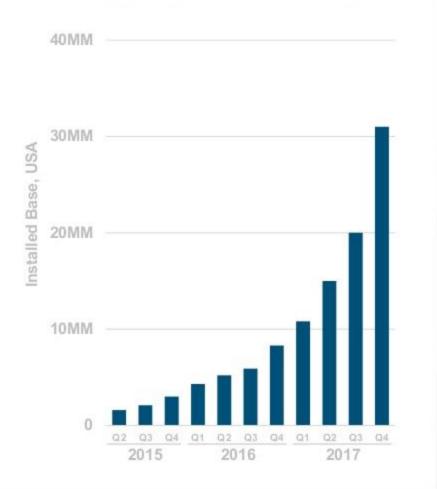
Video = Mobile Adoption Climbing...



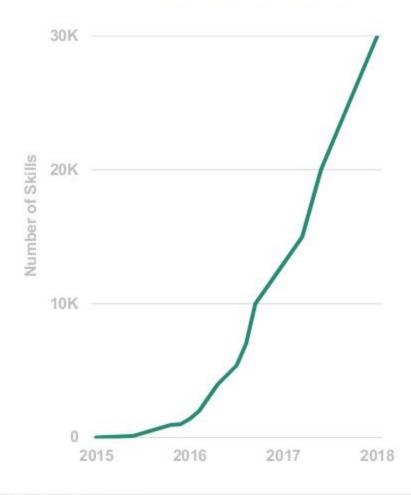
KLEINER PERKINS 2018 INTERNET TRENDS Source: Zenith Online Video Forecasts 2017 (7/17). Note: Based on a study across 63 countries. The historical figures are taken from the most reliable third-party sources in each market including Nielsen and comScore. The forecasts are provided by local expents, based on the historical tends, comparisons with the adoption of previous technologies, and their judgement.

...Voice = Product Lift Off



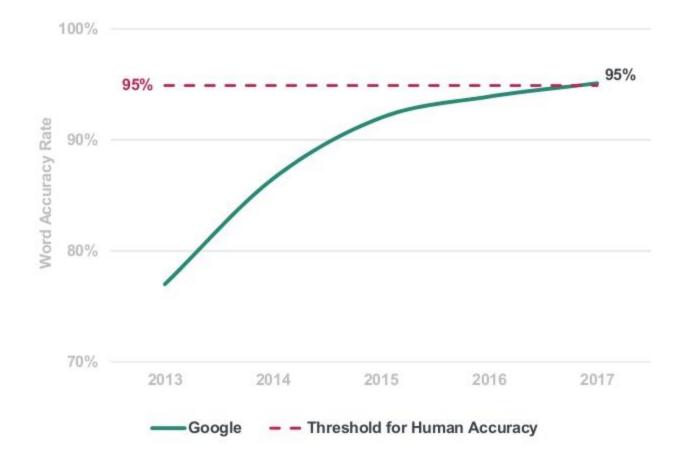






KLEINER PERKINS 2018 INTERNET TRENDS Source: Consumer Intelligence Research Partners LLC (Echo Install base, 2/18), Various media outlets including Geekwire. TechCrunch, and Wired (Echo skills, 3/18)

Google Machine Learning Word Accuracy



Source: Google (5/17). Note: Data as of 5/17/17 & refers to recognition accuracy for English language. Word error rate is evaluated using real world search data which is extremely diverse & more error prone than typical human dialogue.

Domain Name Statistics 2016

- There are currently 123.78 million registered .com domain names, making the .com TLD the top domain name extension. This is followed by the .tk TLD with 27.7 million registered domain names.
- The .com TLD accounts for 50% of all registered TLDs.
- As of November 2015, there are a total of 1096 TLDs.
- The most expensive domain name ever sold is Insurance.com, for \$35.6 million in 2010.

Web Hosting and Website 2016

•There are currently 966 million websites in the world today.



Web Hosting and Website 2016

- **The highest number of websites connected to internet was 1 billion**; this happened in September 2014, but the number eventually declined and is expected to be achievable again by mid 2016.
- The world's first website was published on August 6, 1991 by British physicists Tim Berners-Lee.
- Only 44% of web traffic is from humans; a massive 56% of web traffic is from bots, impersonators, hacking tools, scrapers and spammers.
- 39% of web servers are hosted on Apache.
- Google is the #1 most popular website in the world, followed by Facebook and YouTube.
- The average e-commerce site takes 7.12 seconds to load in Internet Explorer 9, an average of 7.15 seconds to load in Firefox 7 and an average of 7.5 seconds to load in Google Chrome.
- Google uses <u>site speed</u> as a ranking factor.
- The most <u>popular CMS is WordPress</u>, powering 25.4% of all websites in the world and responsible for over 76.5 million <u>blogs</u>.
- An estimated 37,000 websites are hacked every day.

JAN 2016

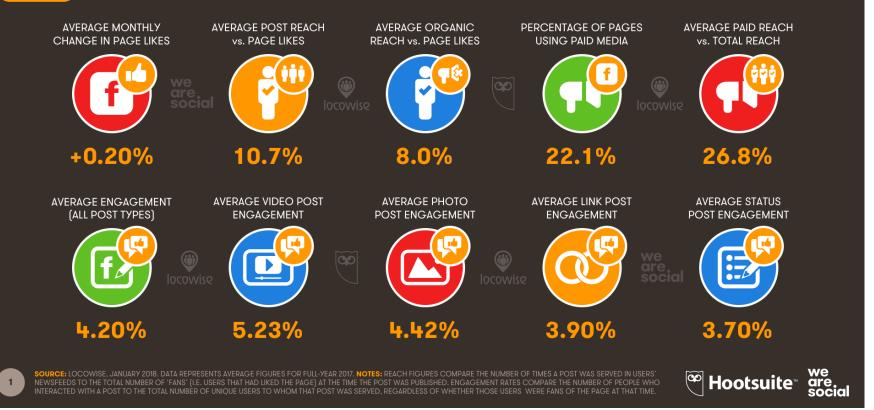
SOCIAL MEDIA USE

TOTAL ACTIVE ACCOUNTS ON THE TOP SOCIAL NETWORK IN EACH COUNTRY, COMPARED TO POPULATION



GLOBAL FACEBOOK REACH & ENGAGEMENT

AVERAGE POST REACH COMPARED TO TOTAL PAGE LIKES, AND ENGAGEMENT RATES BASED ON ACTUAL POST REACH



JAN 2018



E-commerce and Conversion Statistics 2016

- 40% of global internet users, or more than 1 billion people, have bought products or goods online.
- The U.S. e-commerce economy is worth \$349 billion while China's ecommerce economy is worth \$562.66 billion.
- A single second delay in your website loading time can result in a 7% loss in conversion, and 40% of web users will abandon a website if it takes longer than 3 seconds to load.
- Slow loading websites cost the U.S. e-commerce market more than \$500 billion annually.
- Online retail sales in the U.K. reached an estimated £52.25 billion in 2015, with the average shopper spending £1,174.
- Worldwide B2C e-commerce sales reached \$1.7 trillion in 2015, and it is estimated to reach \$2.35 trillion by 2018.
- 8 out of 10 consumers will shop online if offered free shipping.

E-commerce and Conversion Statistics 2016

- *Personalized recommendations can increase conversion rates by up to 5.5 times.*
- 51% of U.S. online shoppers cite slow site loading times as the top reason they abandon a purchase.
- 34% of British consumers cite a store's reputable brand name for being their reason for shopping with a brand, while 38% cite social media interaction as their reason for visiting a retailer's website.
- 40% of shoppers consult 3 or more channels, often in the process of shopping, before making a purchase; that's a massive increase from 10% in 2002, and it goes to show the increasing importance of having an online presence in as many places as possible.
- While mobile internet usage is high, desktop and tablet internet usage still leads for conversions; an estimated 8.52% of desktop users add to cart and an estimated 2.78% convert to sales. This is much higher than Smartphone conversion rates with an estimated 4.70% add to cart rate and an estimated 0.80% sales conversion rate. The number is much higher when you consider conversion rates from tablets and other mobile devices, but desktop still leads when it comes to actual sales.
- An increase in site speed from 8 to 2 seconds can boost your conversion rate by 74% (this is based on data monitoring real user activity from 33 major retailers).

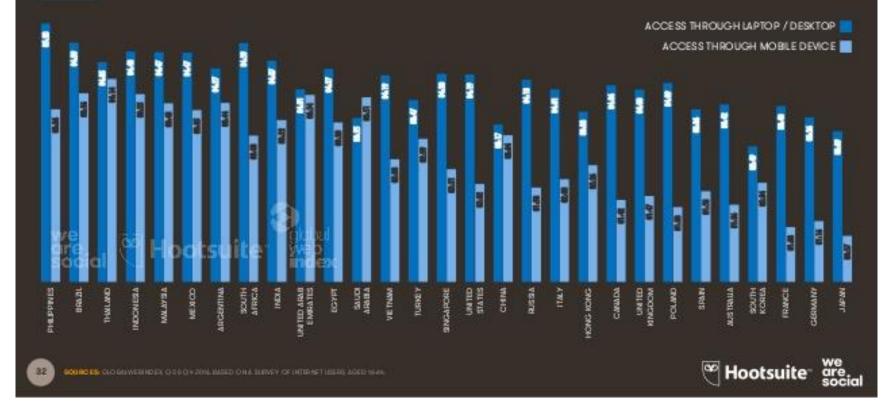
E-commerce and Conversion Statistics 2016

- Increasingly shrinking attention span keeps influencing ecommerce; in 2010, a page that took 6 seconds to load suffered a 40% loss in conversion. Today, a page that takes 6 seconds to load will experience a 50% loss in conversion.
- The abandonment rate for mobile shopping cart is higher (at 97%) than that of desktop shopping carts (at 70 75%).
- E-commerce sales from social media grew by 202% in 2014, and is expected to further increase.
- The average human attention span has declined from 12 seconds in the year 2000 to 8 seconds now. This is much shorter than the attention span of a goldfish (at 9 seconds). This was revealed by a recent study by Microsoft Corp. that surveyed 2,000 people and monitored brain activity of 112 others using electroencephalograms (EEGs).

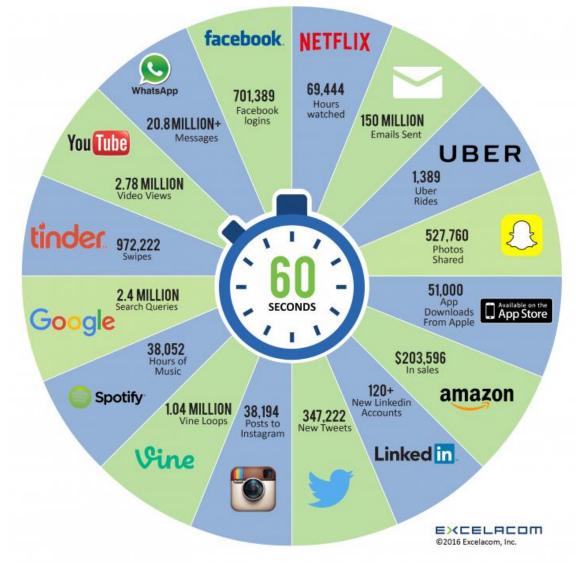
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IME SPENT ON THE INTERNET

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT USING THE INTERNET PER DAY, SPLIT BY COMPUTER USE AND MOBILE PHONE USE [SURVEY BASED] NOTE THAT TIMES CAN BE ADDED TOGETHER TO AND TOTAL INTERNET TIME BY COUNTRY, RAINENGS ARE IN ORDER OF TOTAL TIME SPENT USING THE INTERNET EACH DAY



What happens in an **2016** INTERNET MINUTE?



GROWTH IN THE INTERNET OF THINGS THE NUMBER OF CONNECTED DEVICES WILL EXCEED 50 BILLION BY 2020

