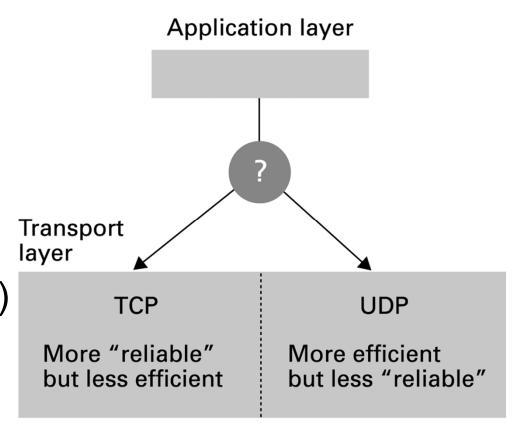
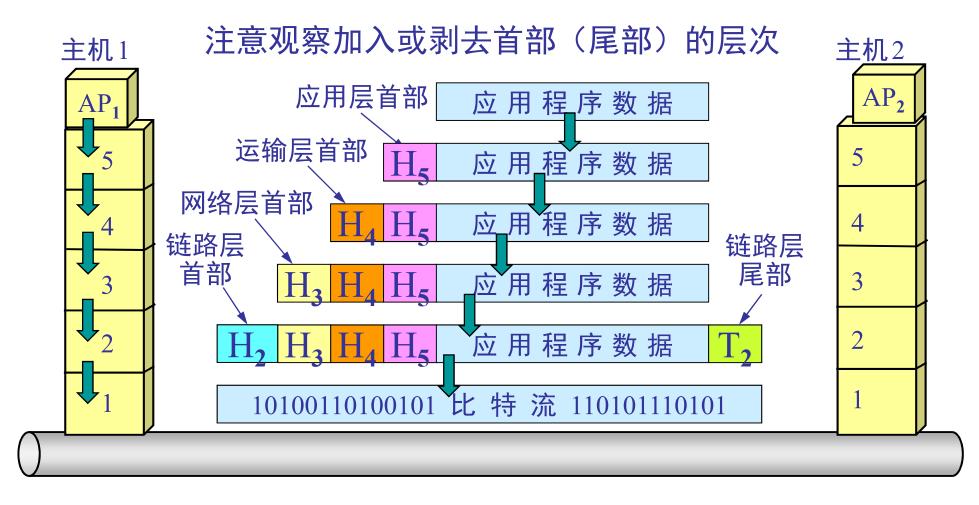
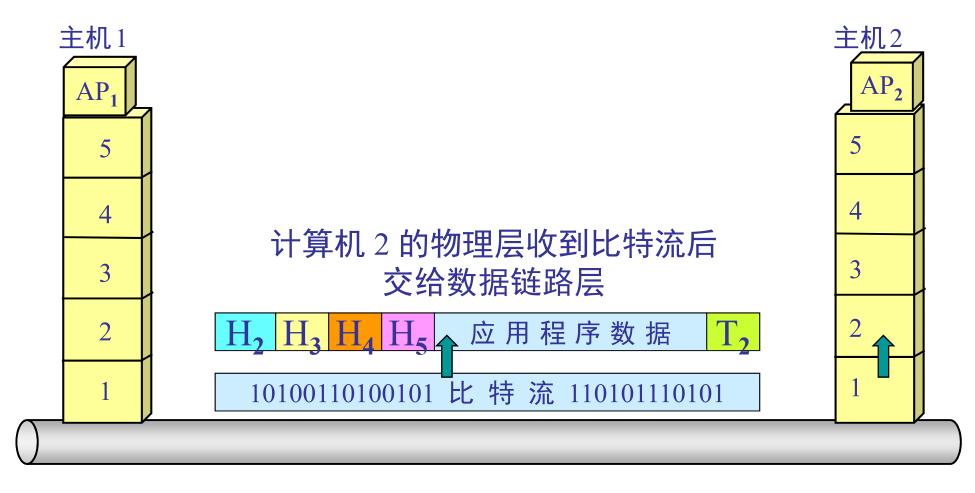
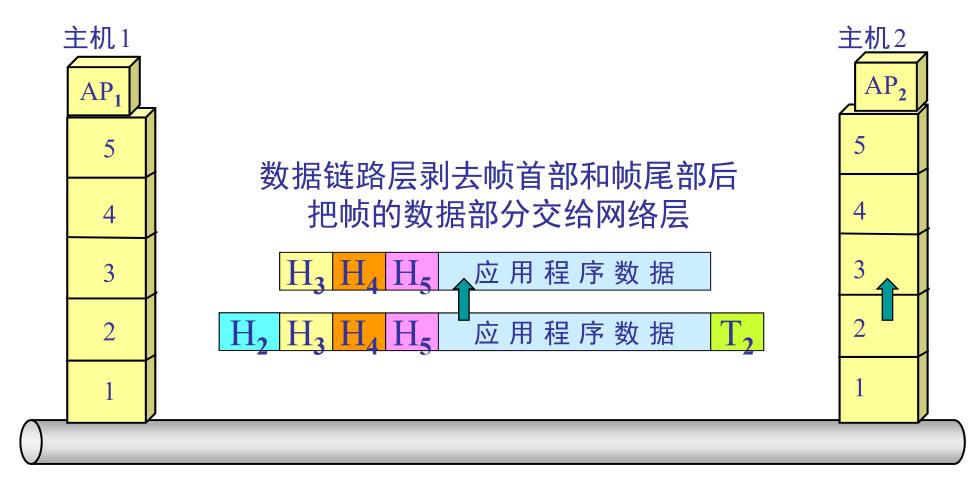
#### **TCP/IP Protocol Suite**

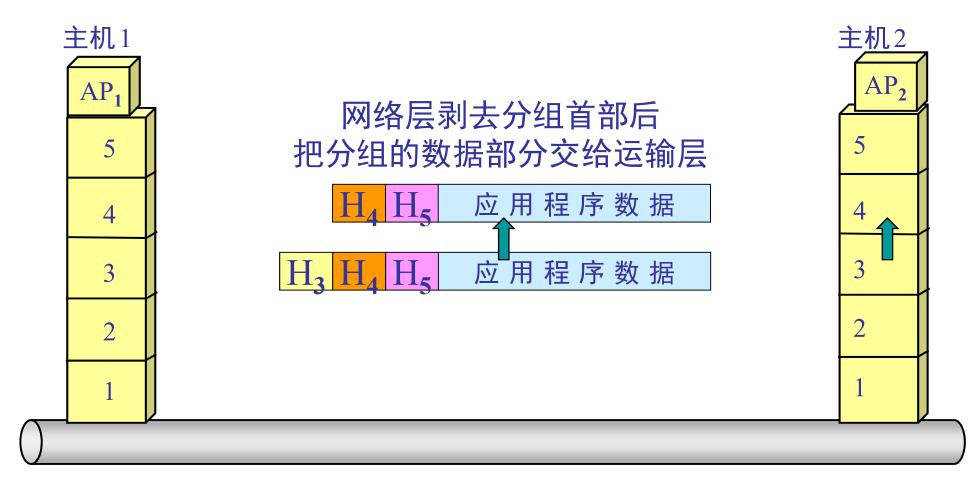
- Transport Layer
  - -TCP
  - UDP
- Network Layer
  - IP (IPv4 and IPv6)

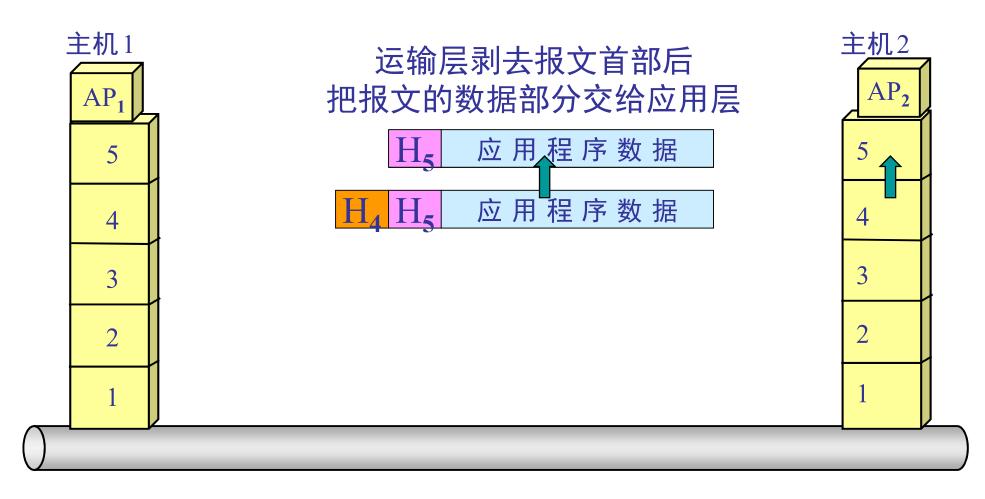


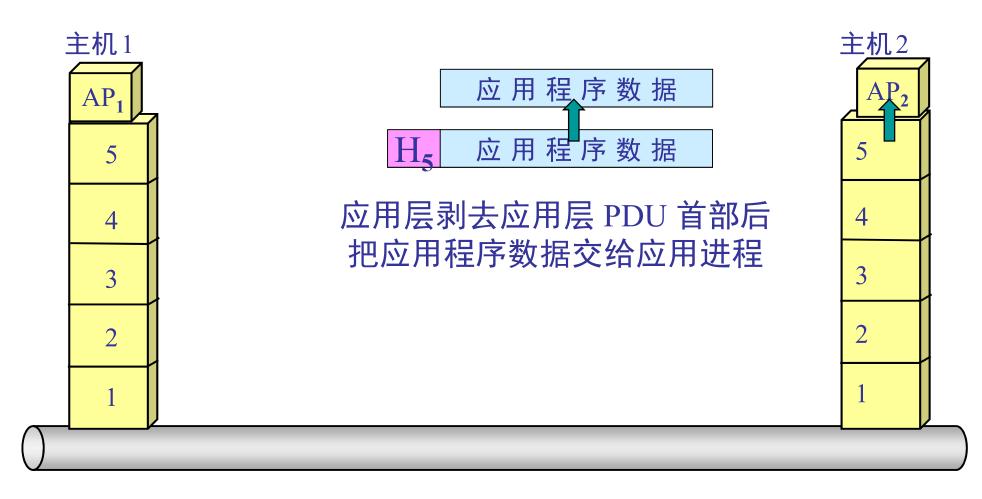














#### 网络协议

#### 应用层

 DHCP DNS
 FTP Gopher
 HTTP IMAP4 IRC NNTP XMPP POP3 SIP SMT

 P SNMP SSH TELNET
 RPC RTCP RTP RTSP SDP SOAP GTP STU

 N NTP SSDP 更多

#### 传输层

TCP UDP TLS DCCP SCTP RSVP PPTP 更多

#### 网络层

 IP (IPv4 IPv6)

 ICMP ICMPv6 IGMP RIP

 OSPF BGP IS-IS IPsec 更多

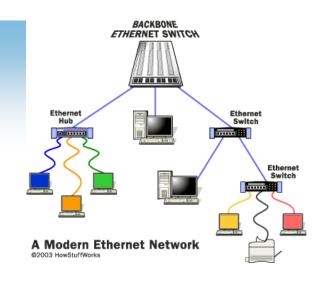
#### 数据链路层

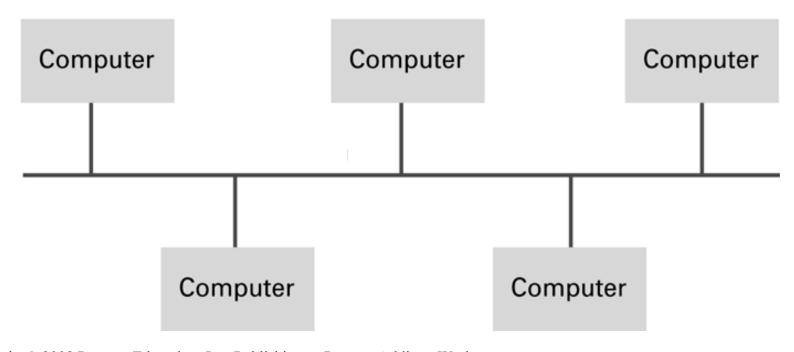
#### 物理层

<u>以太网</u>·<u>调制解调器</u>·<u>PLC(Power Line Communication)</u>·<u>SONET/SDH</u>·<u>G.709</u>·<u>光导纤维</u>·<u>同轴电缆</u>·<u>双绞线</u>·<u>更多</u>

#### **Ethernet**

- Ethernet (以太网:现有局域网采用的最通用的通信协议标准)
- Protocol: CSMA/CD (Carrier Sense, Multiple Access with Collision Detection)使 用载波监听多路访问及冲突检测技术

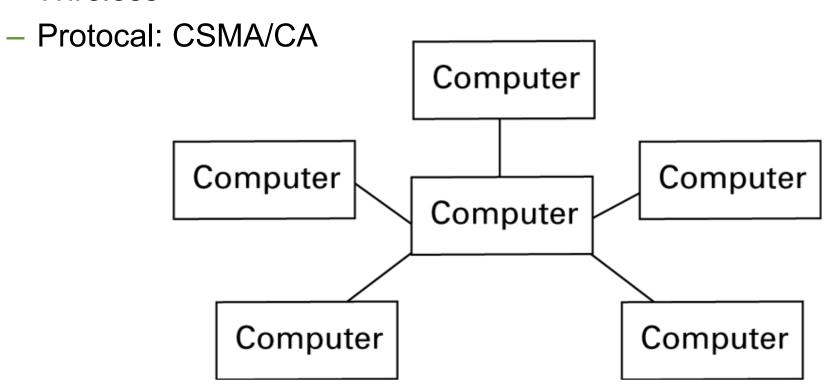




# **Topology (logical)**

#### Star

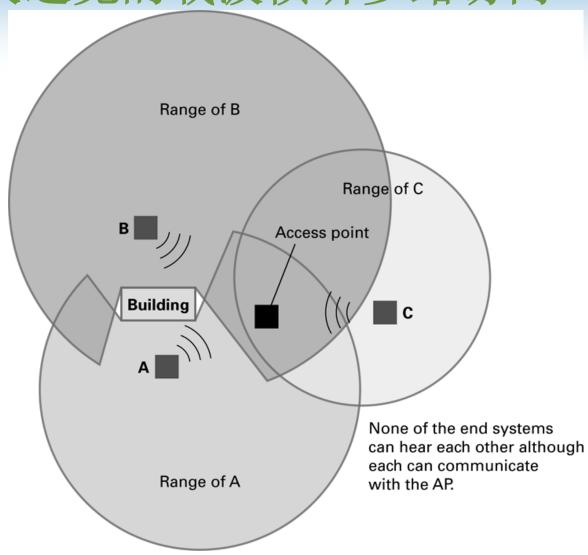
Wireless



### CSMA/CA带冲突避免的载波侦听多路访问

Carrier Sense,
 Multiple Access
 with Collision
 Avoidance

- Used in WiFi
- Hidden terminal problem
- Wait with priority
- confirmation



Hidden terminal problem

#### The Internet

- The Internet: An internet that spans the world
  - Original goal was to develop a means of connecting networks that would not be disrupted by local disasters.
  - Today it has shifted from an academic research project to a commercial undertaking.

# **History of the Internet**

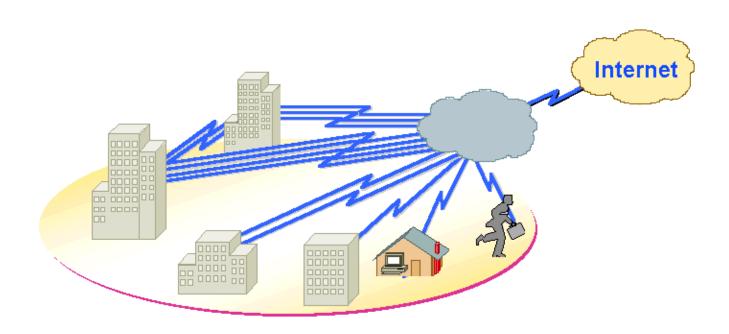
History

#### **Internet Architecture**

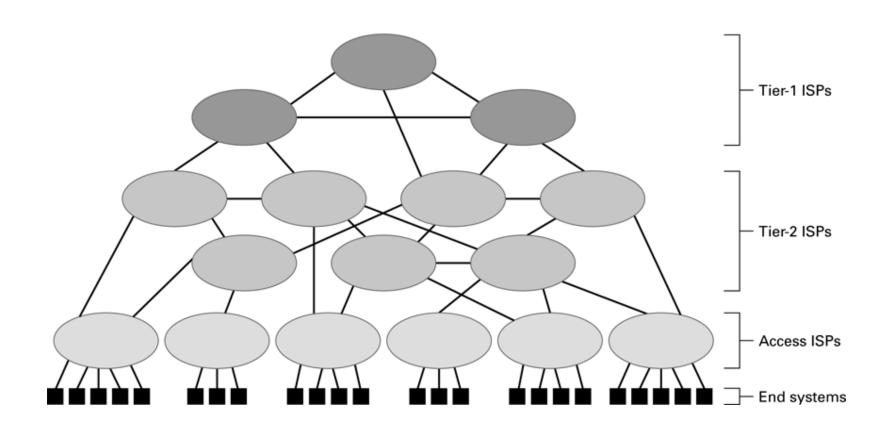
- Internet Service Provider (ISP)
  - Tier-1(中国电信、中国网通)
  - Tier-2 (中国联通、中国移动、中国铁通、教育科研网)
- Access ISP: Provides connectivity to the Internet
  - Traditional telephone (dial up connection)
  - Cable connections
  - DSL
  - Wireless

#### Internet access technology

• ISP: An Internet service provider (ISP) is a company that provides access to the Internet.

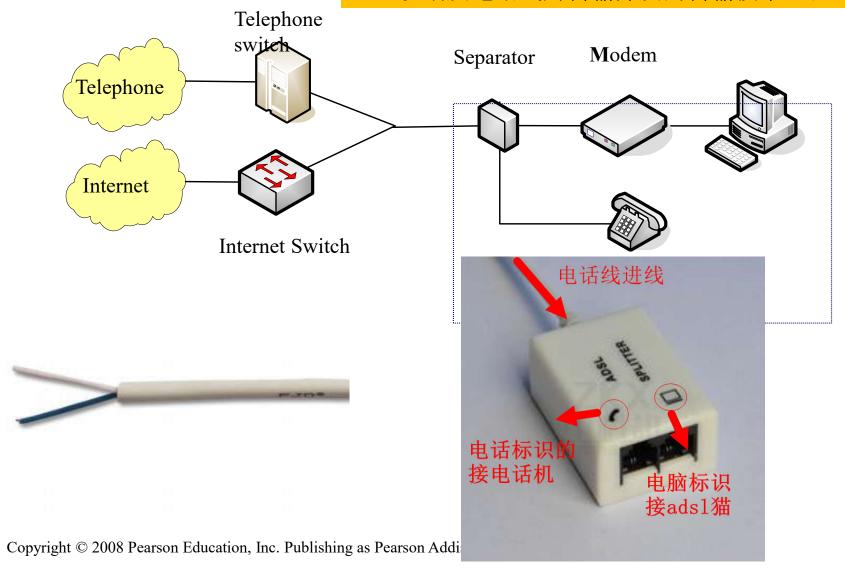


# Figure 4.7 Internet Composition



# ADSL宽带 宽带是指传输速度高的网络接入方式

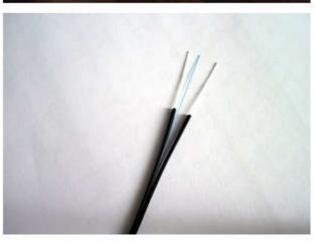
#### ADSL以铜质电话线为传输介质的传输技术组合



# 光纤宽带 (速度快)

传输介质为光纤,通过光猫 把光信号转换成网络信号。

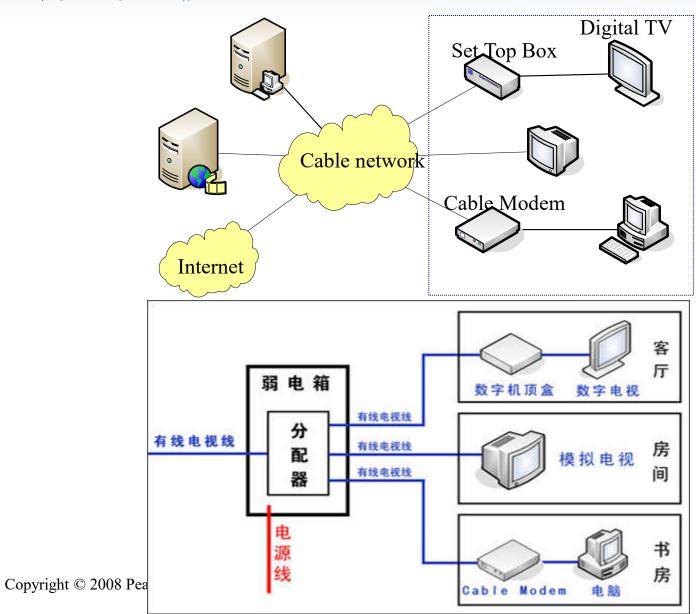




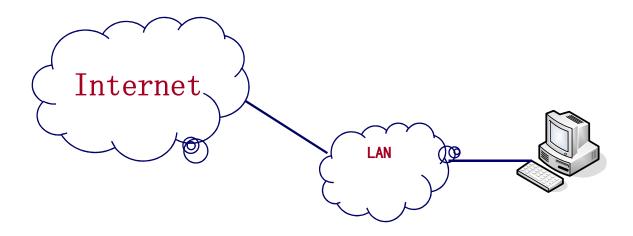


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# 有线电视



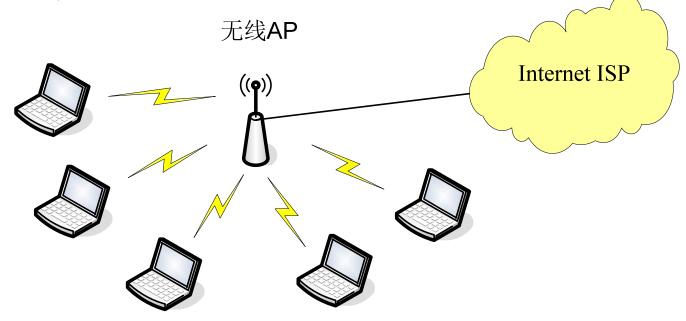
### LAN



#### Wireless connection

• 通过移动电话上网: GPRS、CDMA、3G、4G

• 通过无线局域网WLAN: 以无线AP和无线网卡 来构建(WIFI)



### **Internet Addressing**

- IP address: pattern of 32 or 128 bits often represented in dotted decimal notation
- Mnemonic address:
  - Domain names
  - Top-Level Domains
- Domain name system (DNS)
  - Name servers
  - DNS lookup

#### **IP Address**

- An Internet Protocol address (IP address) is a numerical label assigned to each device (e.g., computer, printer) participating in a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol for communication
- An IP address serves two principal functions: host or network interface identification and location addressing

 $0 \sim 255$ 

202.112.0.36

XXX.XXX.XXX XXX

#### **IPv4** and **IPv6**

- Two versions of the Internet Protocol (IP):
   IP Version 4 and IP Version 6
- In IPv4 an address consists of 32 bits which limits the address space to 4294967296 (2<sup>32</sup>) possible unique addresses.
- This next generation of the Internet Protocol, is. The address size was increased from 32 to 128.

An IPv4 address (dotted-decimal notation)

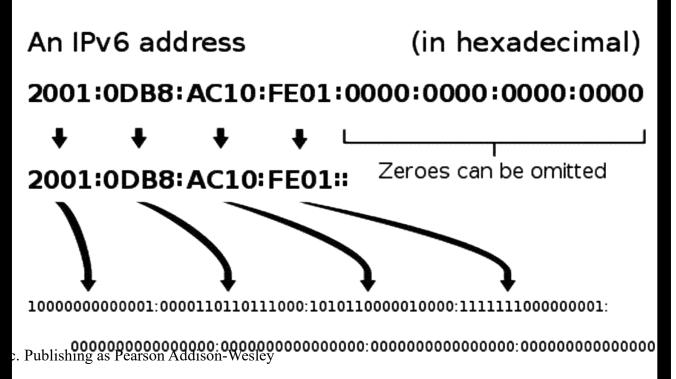
172 . 16 . 254 . 1

↓ ↓ ↓

10101100 .00010000 .111111110 .00000001

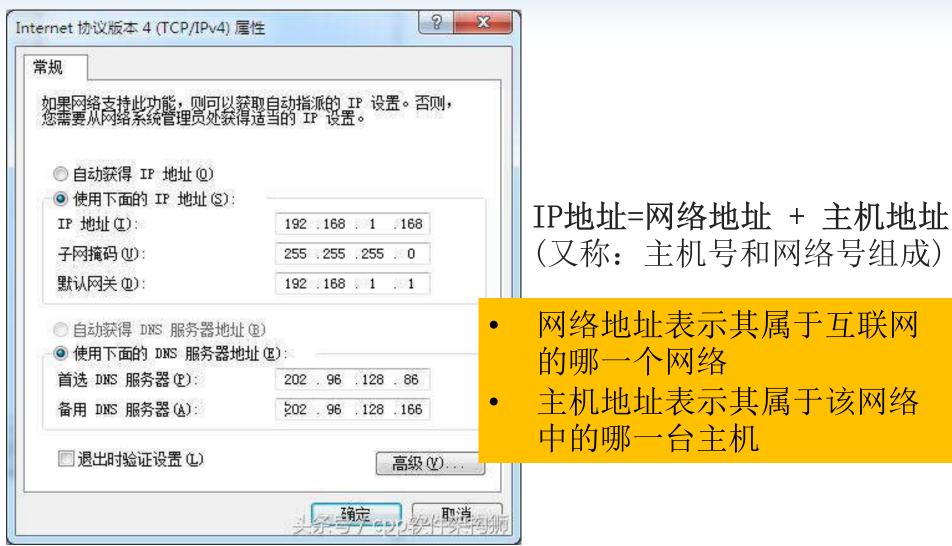
One byte=Eight bits

Thirty-two bits (4 x 8), or 4 bytes



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### IP地址



192. 168. 1. 168(IP地址)=192. 168. 1. 0(网络地址)+ 0. 0. 0. 168(主机地址)

### 子网掩码

- 子网掩码又叫网络掩码、地址掩码、子网络遮罩,是一个 4 \* 8bit (1字节)由 0/1 组成的数字串。
- 它的作用是屏蔽(遮住) IP地址的一部分以 划分成网络地址和主机地址两部分

#### 子网掩码的规则

长度为4\*8bit (1字节),由连续的1以及连续的0两部分组成,

例如: 11111111.1111111.11111111.00000000, 对应十进制: 255.255.255.0

假设, 局域网中 计算机A 的IP地址为 192.168.1.1, 子网掩码为 255.255.255.0, 如下图所示:

```
    10进制
    2进制

    IP地址
    192.168.1.1
    11000000.10101000.00000001.00000001

    子网掩码
    255.255.255.0
    11111111.111111.1111111

    网络地址
    主机地址
```

**网络地址: IP 地址中被 <u>连续的1</u> 遮住的部分**,即 <u>11000000, 10101000,00000001,00000000</u>,对应 : <u>192,168,1</u>.0

主机地址: IP 地址中被 连续的0 遮住的部分,即 000000000.000000000.000000001, 对应 : 0.0.0.1

排除 该网络 两个特殊地址:

广播地址: 192.168.1.255 (主机号全为11111111) (广播机制及类型见: http://baike.baidu.com/view/473043.htm)

网络地址: 192.168.1.0 (主机号全为00000000)

该子网最大的主机数: 2的8次方 256 - 2

- IP地址根据网络号和主机号来分,分为A、B、C三类及特殊地址D、E
- 全0和全1的都保留不用

A类: (1.0.0.0-126.0.0.0) (默认子网掩码: 255.0.0.0或 0xFF000000)

第一个字节为<u>网络号</u>,后三个字节为<u>主机</u>号。该类IP地址的最前面为"0",所以地址的网络号取值于1~126 之间。

一般用于大型网络。 其中127.x.x.x段地址空间是被保留的

B类: (128.1.0.0-191.255.0.0) (默认子网掩码: 255.255.0.0或0xFFFF0000)

前两个字节为网络号,后两个字节为主机号。该类IP地址的最前面为"10",所以地址的网络号取值于128~191之间。

一般用于中等规模网络。

C类: (192.0.1.0-223.255.255.0) (子网掩码: 255.255.255.0或 0xFFFFFF00)

前三个字节为网络号,最后一个字节为主机号。该类IP地址的最前面为"110",所以地址的网络号取值于192~223之间。

一般用于小型网络。

D类: 是多播地址。该类IP地址的最前面为"1110",所以地址的网络号取值于224~239之间。一般用于多路广播用户[1]。

E类:是保留地址。该类IP地址的最前面为"1111",所以地址的网络号取值于240~255之间。

# 网关

连接两个不同的网络的设备都可以叫网关设备; 网关的作用就是实现两个网络之间进行通讯与控制。

网关设备可以是 交互机 (三层及以上才能跨网络)、路由器、启用了路由协议的服务器、代理服务器、防火墙等

网关地址就是网关设备的IP地址。

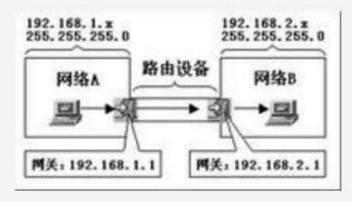
#### 假设我们有两个网络:

网络A的IP地址范围为"192.168.1.1~192.168.1.254", 子网掩码为255.255.255.0

网络B的IP地址范围为"192.168.2.1~192.168.2.254", 子网掩码为255.255.255.0

#### 要实现这两个网络之间的通信,则必须通过网关。

如果网络A中的主机发现数据包的目的主机不在本地网络中,就把数据包转发给它自己的网关,再由网关转发给网络B的网关,网络B的网关再转发给网络B的某个主机(如附图所示)。网络A向网络B转发数据包的过程。



只有设置好网关的IP地址, TCP/IP协议才能实现不同网络之间的相互通信。

# Internet Corporation for Assigned Names & Numbers (ICANN)

- Allocates IP addresses to ISPs who then assign those addresses within their regions.
- Oversees the registration of domains and domain names.

#### **Test Internet Connection**

- Find IP address
  - ipconfig
- Test Internet connection
  - ping IP address or web address

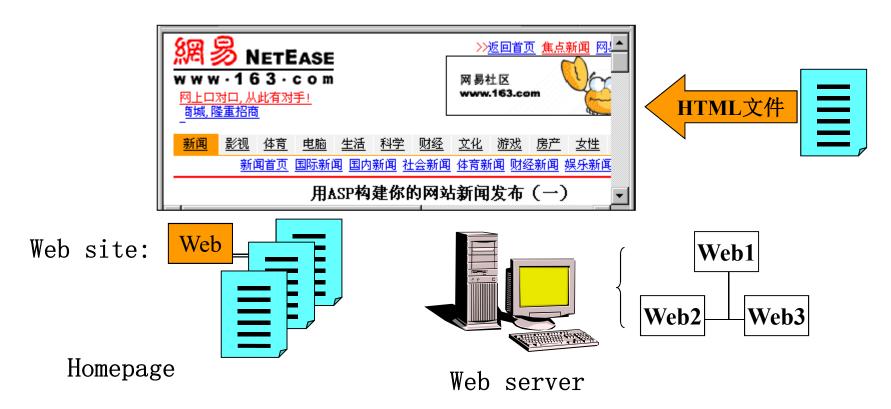
#### Tracert

允许使用者跟踪从一台主机到任意一台其它主机之间的路由

```
命命令提示符
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation.
                                            All rights reserved.
C:\Users\helei>tracert jingyan.baidu.com
Tracing route to jingyan.baidu.com [123.125.112.68]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
                                helei-PC [192.168.1.1]
                 1 ms
                 4 ms
                          3 ms
                 2 ms
                 6 ms
                          7 ms
          ms
                 4 ms
                 3 ms
                         11 ms
                                 Request timed out.
                                 Request timed out.
                                 Request timed out.
                 3 ms
        4 ms
Trace complete.
C:\Users\helei>_
```

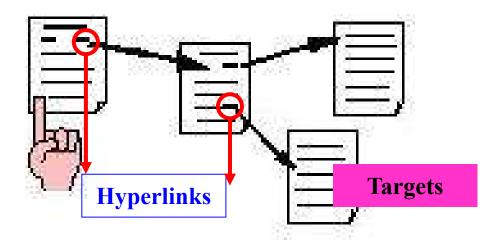
### World Wide Web (WWW)

The World Wide Web (WWW or W3) is a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the Internet. With a web browser, one can view web pages that may contain text, images, videos, and other multimedia and navigate between them via hyperlinks.



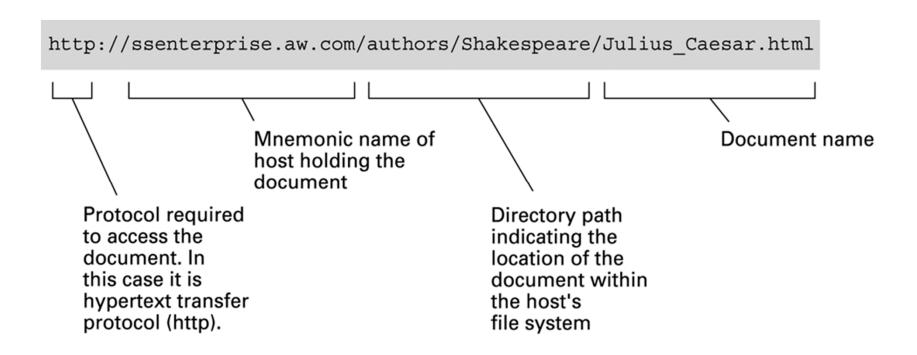
#### HTTP Protocol

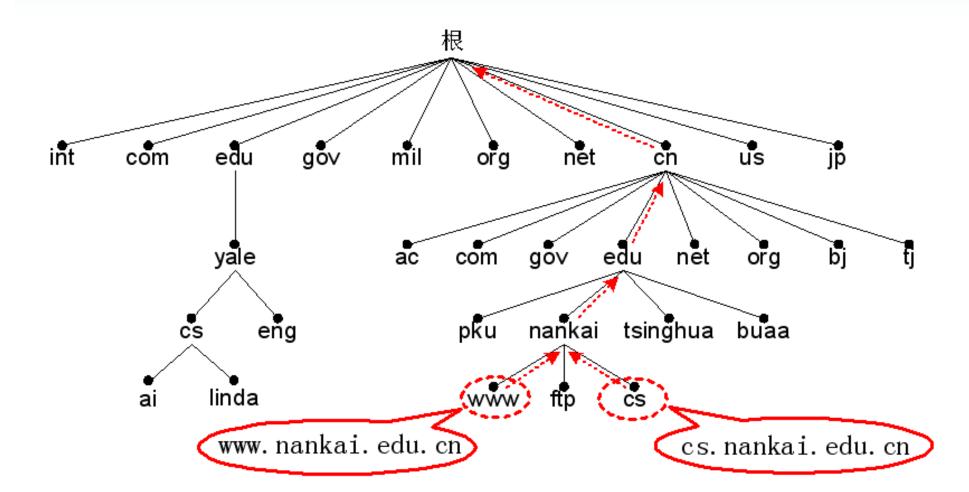
The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is a networking protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems. HTTP is the foundation of data communication for the World Wide Web



## **URL**

• Uniform Resource Locator or Universal Resource Locator (URL) is a specific character string that constitutes a reference to an Internet resource





## Internet applications

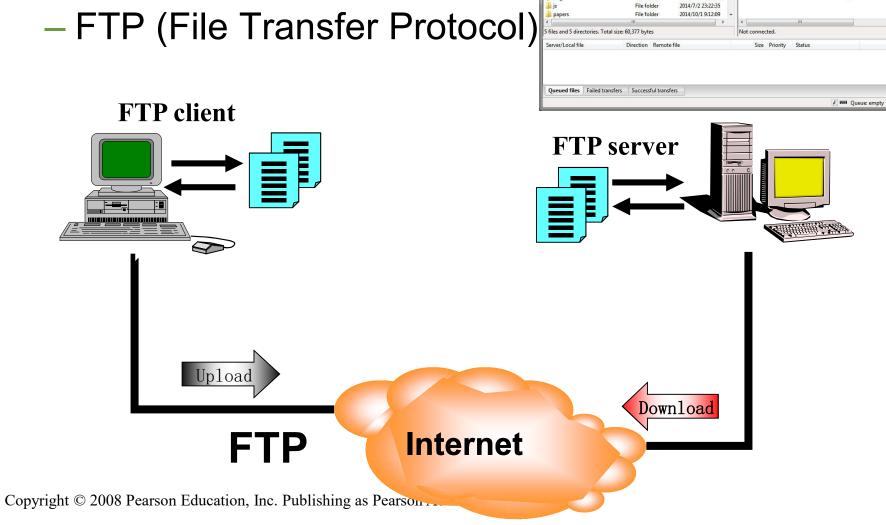
- Email (electronic mail)
  - SMTP: 在邮件服务器之间传输邮件或者从本地计算机向邮件服务器发送邮件
  - POP3: 可以下载邮件,在本地计算机读取
  - IMAP: 支持用户在邮件服务器上存储操作邮件





ftp://192.168.220.1

- File sharing



File Edit View Transfer Server Bookmarks Help New version available

File folder

2013/7/26 23:50:48

2014/9/13 16:46:19

Resolving address of cs.tongji.edu.cn

Connecting to 202.120.189.34:21...

Local site: D:\JohnGitHub\MySite\

mySVN mySVN.bfg-repor openvdb

i penvdb\_dev

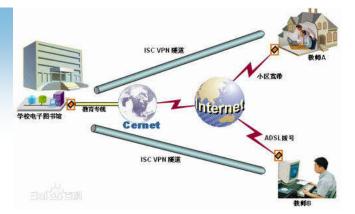
Quickconnect

Not connected to any server

Filesize Filetype

4-41

# 远程访问



• 远程桌面技术

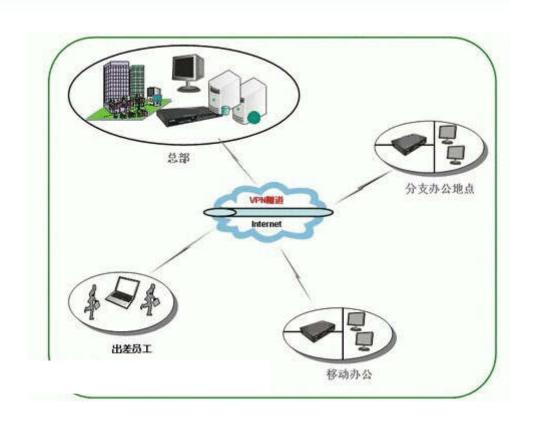


• VPN技术

• SSH协议(Linux, 计算机之间的加密登录)

## **VPN**

- VPN(虚拟专用网络)
  - 在公用网络上建立 专用网络,进行加 密通讯。VPN网关 通过对数据包的加 密和数据包目标地 址的转换实现远程 访问



## **World Wide Web**

- Hypertext and HTTP
- Browser gets documents from Web server
- Documents identified by URLs

# **Hypertext Document Format**

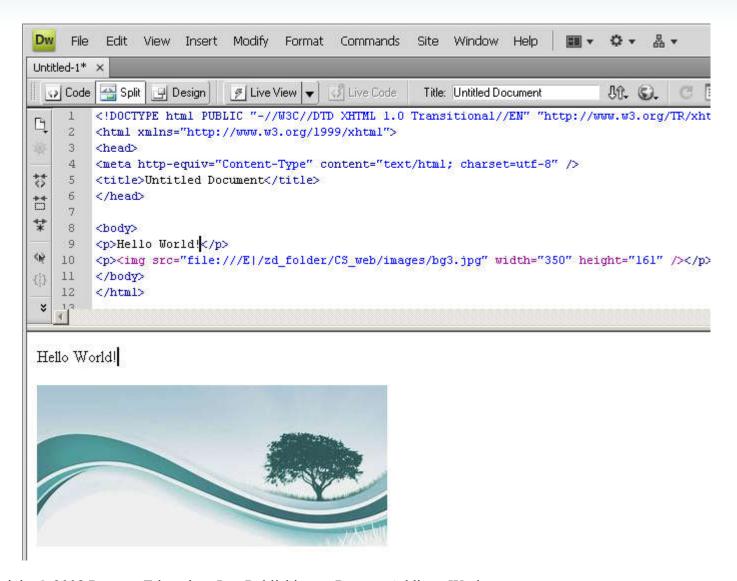
- Encoded as text file
- Contains tags to communicate with browser
  - Appearance
    - <h1> to start a level one heading
    - to start a new paragraph
  - Links to other documents and content
    - <a href = . . . >
  - Insert images
    - <img src = . . . >

First design using a text editor



```
<html>
 <head>
    <title>My first webpage!</title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h2 align="center"> <font face="Arial" color="#FF0000">Welcome to
my homepage</font></h2>
  <img src="lighthouse.jpg" width="60" height="70" align="middle">
  <a href="mailto:sun@yahoo.com.cn">Contact me</a>
   <form name="form1" method="post" action="">
     Username<input name="T1"</pre>
type="text" size="12">
     <input type="submit" name="B1" value="Login">
 </form>
                                       Welcome to my homepage
</body>
</html>
                                                  Contact me
                                          Username
                                                        Login
```

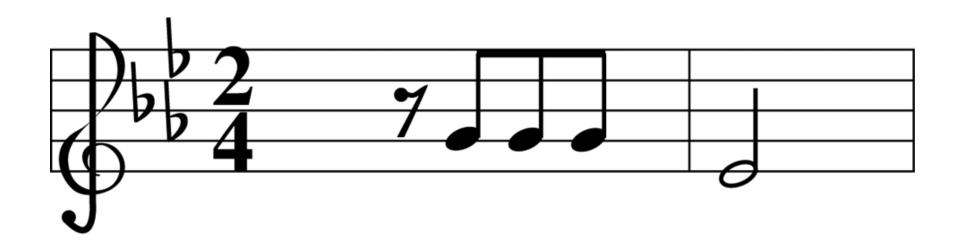
## **DreamWeaver**



## **Extensible Markup Language (XML)**

- XML: A language for constructing markup languages similar to HTML
  - A descendant of SGML
  - Opens door to a World Wide Semantic Web

# Figure 4.11 The first two bars of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony



# Using XML

```
<staff clef = "treble"> <key>C minor</key>
<time> 2/4 </time>
<measure> < rest> egth </rest> <notes>
 egth G,
 egth G, egth G </notes></measure>
<measure> <notes> hlf E
  </notes></measure>
</staff>
```

# **Distributed Systems**

- Systems with parts that run on different computers
  - Infrastructure can be provided by standardized toolkits
    - Example: Enterprise Java Beans from Sun Microsystems
    - Example: .NET framework from Microsoft

.NET 是 Microsoft XML Web services 平台。XML Web services 允许应用程序通过 Internet 进行通讯和共享数据,而不管所采用的是哪种操作系统、设备或编程语言。

## Client Side Versus Server Side

- Client-side activities
  - Examples: java applets, javascript,
     Macromedia Flash
- Server-side activities
  - Common Gateway Interface (CGI)
  - Servlets
  - PHP

# 动态网站开发平台技术比较

## LAMP:Linux+Appache+MySQL+PHP

J2EE: Unix+Tomcat+Oracle+JSP

ASP.net: Windows+IIS+SQL Server+ASP

性能比较	LAMP	J2EE	ASP.NET
运行速度	较快	快	快
开发速度	快	慢	快
运行耗损	一般	较小	较大
难易程度	简单	难	简单
运行平台	Linux/UINX/Windows平 台	绝大多数平台均 可	Windows平台
扩展性	好	好	较差