Network Computing courses

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ENSIBS - UBS

October 2014



Figure: teaching.auzias.net



Course details

Objectives

- How do computers communicate?
- What are the mechanisms under an HTTP request or a telegram message?
- Networks are all around us, better study them!



Figure: netpremacy.com



more awasome pictures at THEMETAPICTURE.COM

Evaluation

- Short test at the beginning of every lesson (5 min)?
- Project
- Final exam (1 hour)
- All same weighting

Material

 Slides available at teaching.auzias.net (github too)

Presentation Outline

- Introduction
 - Definitions and presentation
 - Network classification
 - HTTP request/response example
 - Models overview (OSI and TCP/IP)
- 2 Lower layers
 - Physical
 - Data Link
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 - Transport
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 - Session
 - Presentation
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Definitions and presentation Network classification HTTP request/response example Models overview (OSI and TCP/IP)

Definitions

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- HTTP: Hypertext Transfer Protocol Protocol, application-level protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems draft HTTP2 (July 2014)



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- Packet switching: forward-like method regardless of the content (destination-based)



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- Fat client: application where most functions are processed by the client itself
- Thin client: application where most functions are carried out on a central server



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What kind of networks is it?

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- MAN: Metropolitan Area Networks, can cover a whole city
- WAN: Wide Area Networks cover a broad area (Internet)

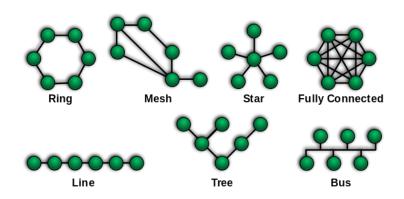


Figure: upload.wikimedia.org



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- Tree: hierarchical topology, such as, i.e., binary tree.

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Introduction Lower layers Upper layers Definitions and presentation Network classification HTTP request/response example Models overview (OSI and TCP/IP)

Bonus

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HTTP request/response example

Enter getbootstrap.com in your browser

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Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
192.168.0.48				
208.67.222.222	192.168.0.48	DNS	108	Standard query response 0x4797 A 192.30.252.154 A 192.30.252.153

Figure: DNS request/response

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Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
127.0.0.1			74 36159 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Win=43690 Len=0 MSS=65495 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=12
127.0.0.13	127.0.0.1	TCP	74 http > 36159 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=43690 Len=0 MSS=65495 SACK_PERM
127.0.0.1	127.0.0.13	TCP	66 36159 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=43776 Len=0 TSval=122257 TSecr=12225
127.0.0.1	127.0.0.13	HTTP	356 GET /index.html HTTP/1.1
127.0.0.13	127.0.0.1	TCP	66 http > 36159 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=291 Win=44800 Len=0 TSval=122259 TSecr=122
127.0.0.13	127.0.0.1	HTTP	354 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
127.0.0.1	127.0.0.13	TCP	66 36159 > http [ACK] Seq=291 Ack=289 Win=44800 Len=0 TSval=122259 TSecr=1
127.0.0.1	127.0.0.13	HTTP	357 GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
127.0.0.13	127.0.0.1	HTTP	565 HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)
127.0.0.1	127.0.0.13	TCP	66 36159 > http [ACK] Seq=582 Ack=788 Win=45952 Len=0 TSval=122269 TSecr=1

Figure: HTTP request/response



How does messages reach destination?

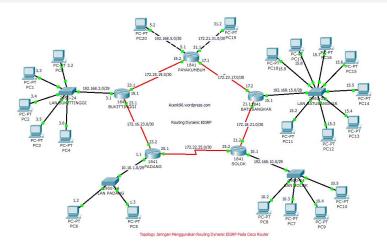
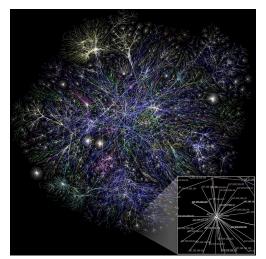


Figure: acenk90.files.wordpress.com

More like this...



How does it work? From signal to application...

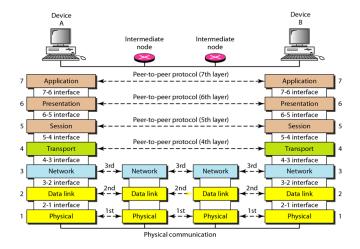


Figure: mycomsats.com

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From analog/logical signals up to messages

Introduction Lower layers Upper layers Physical Data Link Network Transport

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