# Data Communication and Computer Network BLM3051



Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Furkan ÇAKMAK



#### Lecture Information Form - Weekly Subjects

Hafta	Tarih	Konular				
1	20.02.2024	Introduction to Data Communication Standards Used on Data Communication, Architectural models				
2	27.02.2024	OSI Reference Model , Layers and Their Functions, Signaling and Signal Encoding				
3	05.03.2024	Parallel and Serial Transmission, Communication Media and Their Technical Specs., Multiplexing (TDM, FDM)				
4	12.03.2024	Error Detection and Error Correction Techniques, Data Link Control Techniques, Flow Control				
5	19.03.2024	Asynchronous and Synchronous Data Link Protocols (BSC, HDLC)				
6	26.03.2024	LAN Technologies Continued, IEEE 802.4, 802.5, 802.11				
7	02.04.2024	Connectionless and Connection Oriented Services, Switching				
8	09.04.2024	Tatil - Ramazan Bayramı Arifesi				
9	16.04.2024	1. Ara Sınav				
10	23.04.2024	Tatil - 23 Nisan Ulusal Egemenlik ve Çocuk Bayramı				
11	30.04.2024	Static and Dynamic Routing, Congestion in the Network Layer, Its Causes and Solutions				
12	07.05.2024	IP (Internetworking Protocol), ICMP, BOOTP, DHCP				
13	14.05.2024	2. Ara Sınav				
14	21.05.2024	UDP (User Datagram Protocol), TCP (Transmisson Control Protocol)				



#### Transport Layer

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- The Internet
  - UDP (User Datagram Protocol)
  - TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)

Burler tosimoltronsporti totmoninin temel bilesentesickr

UDP , Bu protokol bilgisayer aplerendaki iletişimin hızlı oncak pevenil-
meyen bir sekilde yapılmasını saplar laketlerin dopru sirayla ve eksiksiz bir sekilde varıp varmadıpını kontrol etmez. Bu nedenle percek zamanlı uypulamalar (video akısı, online oynılar Yb.) igin uyan olabilir
percek somme upplanator (video akisi online opentor Yb.) igin
uyan dabilir
TCP, Bu protokal bilgi paketlerinia dagru ve pavenilir bir sekilde
iletilmesini soplomok icin daho karmosiki kontrol mekonizmolo-
A Kullonic Paketlerin dogru sirayla ve eksiksiz olcrak alcusina
uloşmasını porcoti eder internet ülerinden dosyo tronsferi, e-posto ponderimi pibi islemlerde penellikle TCP kullonlur
ponderimi pihi islemlerde penellikle TCP kullonilir
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#### **UDP** (User Datagram Protocol)

- A Connectionless Protocol
- Nothing beyond sending pack- ets between applications.
  - Letting applications build their own protocols on top
- Sending datagrams
- UDP transmits segments consisting of an 8-byte header
- Using only raw IP, not ports
  - So, the transport layer would not know what to do with each incoming packet.



UDP biloi Olisverisi igin onceden bir baslati kurulmasını
eerektirme 2. Veriler baelonti kvalmasini betlemeden
ODP bilgi Olisverisi için önceden bir başlantı kurulmasını perektirme 2. Veriler başlantı kurulmasını beklemeden doğrudan panderilir
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-> UPP do taprom ad verilen ven bromlevni ponderir. Bu verilerin bapımsız paketler halinde ponderildiği ahlamına pelir
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-> UDP 8 bute 'lk his header recen segmentler panderis. By header'do
→ UDP, 8 hyte'lk bir header igeren segmentler pooderir. Bu header'da paketia temel hilpiteri yer alır
UDP port bilgisi kullomak yerine yalnızca raw ip adresleri ile Galusu Bu tasıma katmasının pelen paketlerle ne yapıcapını bilmemezine neden olur
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#### UDP (User Datagram Protocol) (Con't)

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- The IPv4 pseudoheader (in IP layer, we are in transport layer)
  - Source and destionation address is 32-bits
  - No checksum (0000000)
  - Protocol = 17
  - UDP length: 16-bits
- UDP does *not* do
  - Flow control
  - Congestion control
  - Retransmission
- UPD does do
  - Optional end-to-end error detection (with Checksum)
  - An interface to the IP protocol with the added feature of demultiplexing multiple processes using the ports

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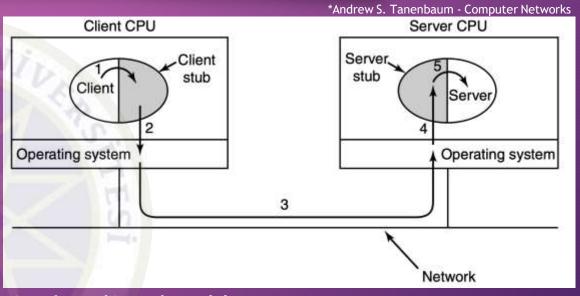
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Yeri paketleri kaybaldupunda veya hatalı aldıpında, UDP bu paketleri yeniden iletime sakmaz
→ P protokol ile crayuz ! UDP demultipleks yapırak birden Çok işlemi deste leyen partlar kullanlarak IP protokol ile etkilezimde bulunur
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UDP'nin basi vierlama alantarini ve Galisma prensiplerni agiktuar

### UDP (User Datagram Protocol) (Con't)

- DNS (Domain Name System) uses UDP
  - www.ce.yildiz.edu.tr
- Remote Procedure Call
  - Not traditional function call
  - Client Server relationship
    - The calling procedure is known as the client
    - The called procedure is known as the server
  - Client stub: represents the server procedure in the client's address space.
    - Packing the parameters is called marshaling.
  - Similarly, the server is bound with a procedure called the server stub.



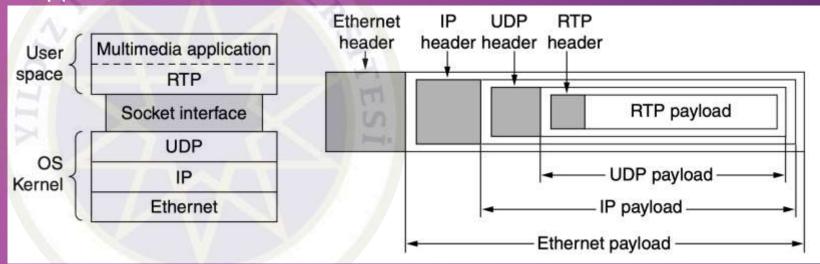
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#### UDP (User Datagram Protocol) (Con't)

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- Real-Time Transport Protocols
  - For real-time multimedia applications.
    - Internet radio,
    - Internet telephony,
    - Music-on-demans,
    - Videoconferencing,
    - Video-on-demand.



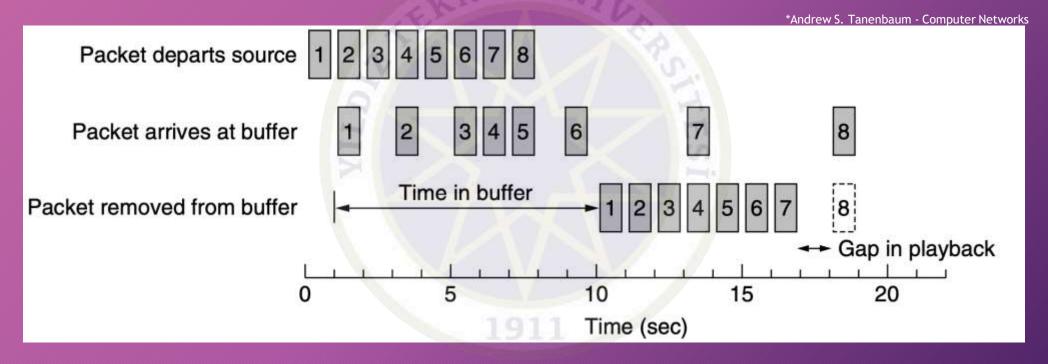
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#### UDP (User Datagram Protocol) (Con't)

Jitter and Buffer relationship





#### Transport Layer

- The Internet
  - UDP (User Datagram Protocol)
  - TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)



#### TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)

- UDP is a simple protocol
  - But for most Internet applications, reliable, sequenced delivery is needed
- TCP
  - is a reliable end-to-end byte stream over an unreliable internetwork.
  - defined in September 1981.
  - Extensions for high-performance
  - Selective acknowledgements
  - Congestion control
  - Repurposing of header fields for quality of service
  - Improved retransmission timers
  - Explicit congestion notification



#### TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) (Con't)

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- Well-known ports:
  - Port numbers below 1024 are reserved for standard services
    - Over 700 have been assigned.

Port	Protocol	Use
20, 21	FTP	File transfer
22	SSH	Remote login, replacement for Telnet
25	SMTP	Email
80	HTTP	World Wide Web
110	POP-3	Remote email access
143	IMAP	Remote email access
443	HTTPS	Secure Web (HTTP over SSL/TLS)
543	RTSP	Media player control
631	IPP	Printer sharing

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#### TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) (Con't)

- All TCP connections are full duplex and point-to-point.
  - TCP does not support multicasting or broadcasting.
- A TCP connection is a byte stream, NOT a message stream.

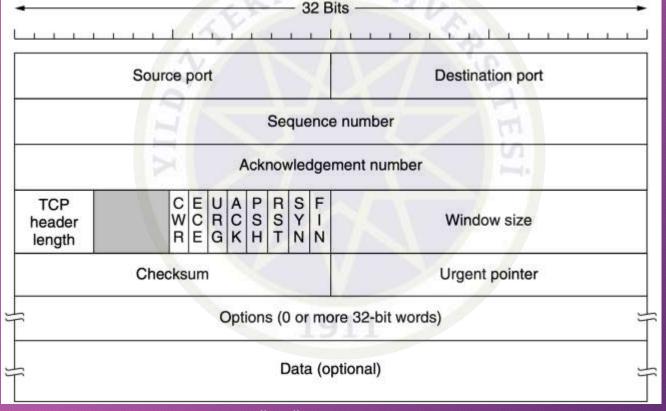




#### TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) (Con't)

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The TCP Segment Header



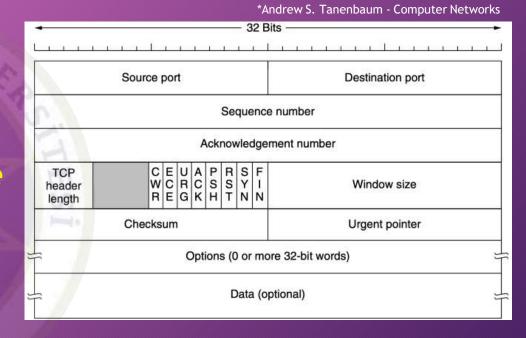
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## TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) (Con't) The TCP Segment Header

- TCP header size is 20 bytes.
- IP header ize is 20 bytes.
- 65535-20-20 = 65,495 bytes data.
- This connection identifier is called a 5 tuple
  - The protocol (TCP)
  - Source IP
  - Source port
  - Destination IP
  - Destination port
- TCP segments: 536 + 20 = 556 bytes





### Thank you for your listening.



