

COMPUTER NETWORKS FOUNDATIONS

Computer Networks

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Outline

- 1 Classification
- 2 Communication
- 3 Standard Models
- 4 Security



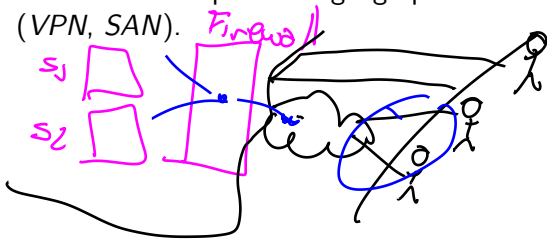
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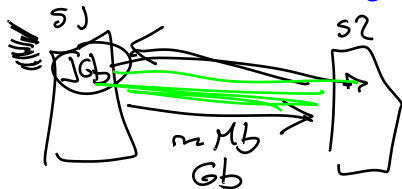
Basic Classification

Classification depends on geographical distribution or services shared (VPN, SAN).



Authentication
Virtual Private Network

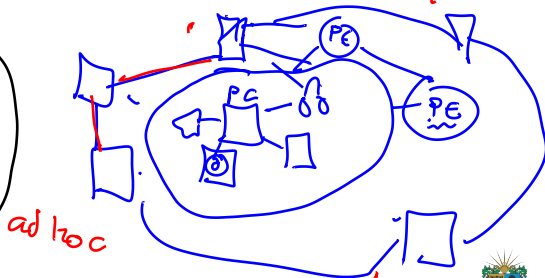
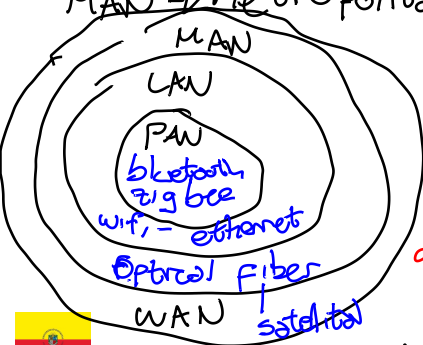
SAN → Storage Area Network



Work Area Classification

Work area Classification depends on **network size and geographical distribution**. In this case, we have: PAN, LAN, MAN, and WAN.

PAN \Rightarrow Personal Area Network - house
 LAN \Rightarrow Local Area Network - neighborhoods
 MAN \Rightarrow Metropolitan Area Network city



WAN = Wide Area Network \leftarrow cities, countries



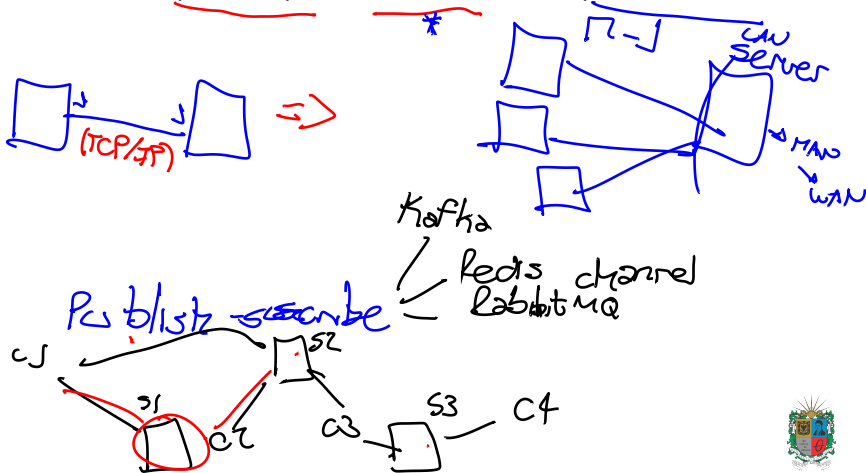
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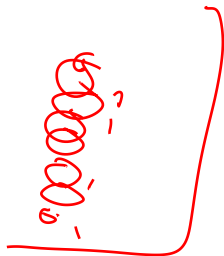
Communication Models

Communication models must be chosen depending of **domain needs**.
 Typical models are: point-to-point, client-server, and publish-subscribe.



Communication Standards

First at all, protocols are defined as set of standardized rules. There are two types of protocols: **de facto** and **de jure**.



De facto non-official
standards.

De jure: standards provided by
ISO/IEC





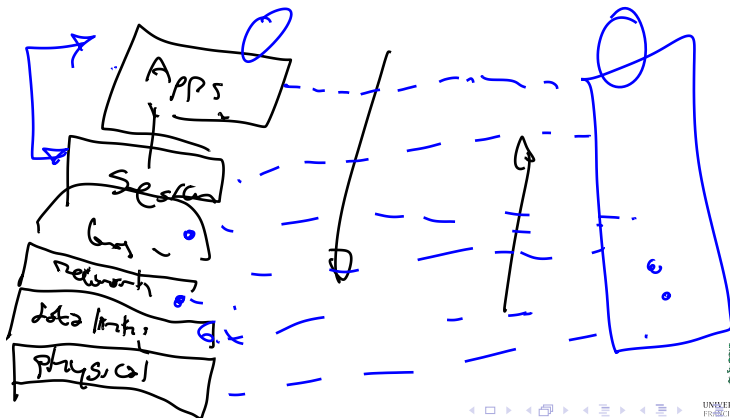
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OSI Model

Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model describes seven layers: *physical, data link, network, transport, session, presentation, and application*.

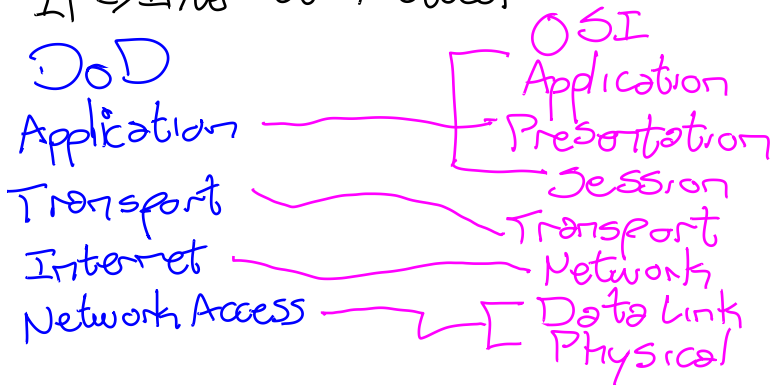


DoD Model

→ DARPA ⇒ TCP/IP

Department of Defense (DoD) model describes four layers: application, transport, internet, and network access.

TCP ⇒ Transmission Control Protocol
IP ⇒ Internet Protocol



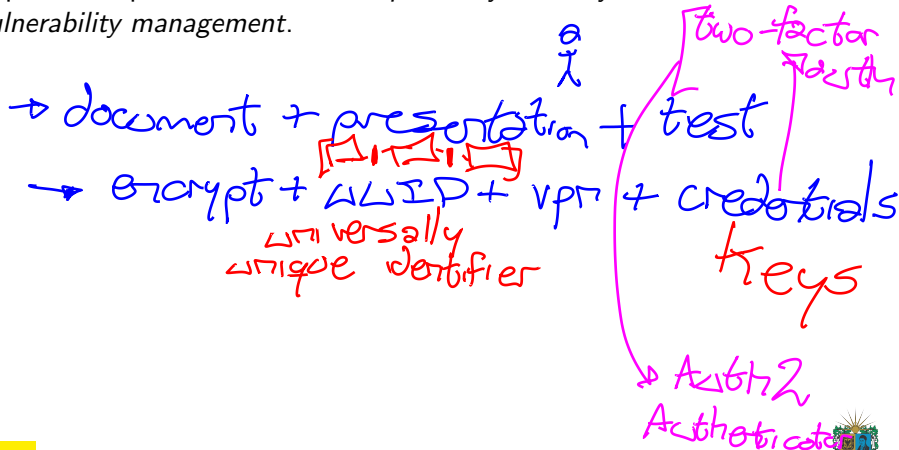
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Networks Security

Protocol and standard **compliance** on-boarding protects data, resources and networks. Important aspects here are: *interoperability*, *security baseline*, and *vulnerability management*.



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Thanks!

Questions?



Repo: github.com/engandres/ud-public/courses/computer-networks

