

Network Layer

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IP Addresses (1)

- IP address (IPv4) is 32-bit long, written in dotted decimal notation

128.18.3.11

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- Addresses are **hierarchical** and divided in **blocks**
e.g. 256 addresses in the block 128.18.3.0 – 128.18.3.255
- Overall, IP allocation is managed by Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

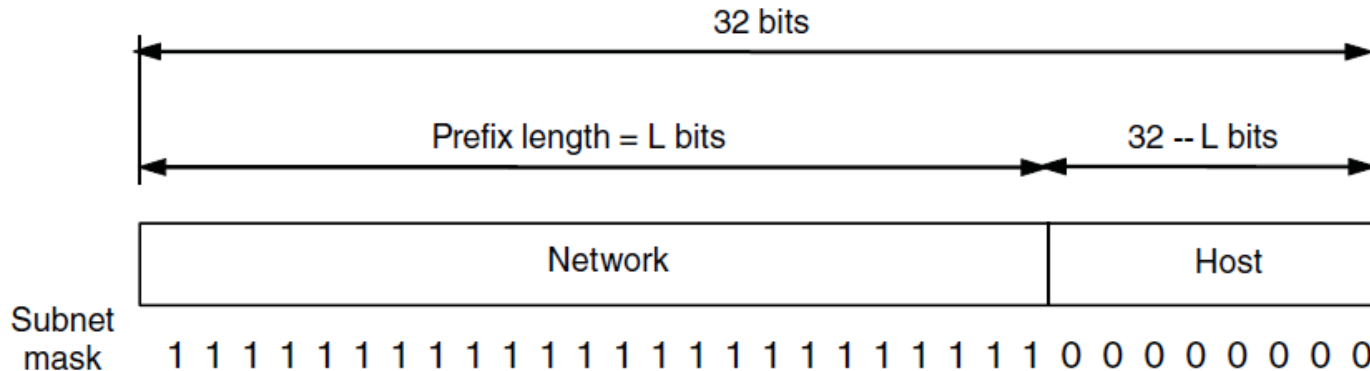
IP Addresses (2)

- network portion + host portion
- **Prefix:** determined by the network portion, all hosts on a single network has the same network portion.

prefix is written as: lowest address/bit-length

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- **Subnet mask:**
- **Extract** prefix: ANDed the IP a the subnet mask



IP Addressing and Routing Tables

- Routing tables are typically built on a triplet:
 - Prefix Address
 - Subnet Mask
 - Outgoing Line
- Example: a router

Prefix	Subnet	Interface
128.18.3.0/24	255.255.255.0	Eth 0

Subnets (1)

- Subnetting allows networks to be split into several parts for internal uses whilst acting like a single network for external use

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**ISP gives Melbourne Uni
a single prefix**

**Network is divided into subnets internally, but looks
like a single prefix outside the network**

Subnets (2)

128.208.0.0/16 → number of addresses 2^{16}

block	128.208.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2^{16}
CS	128.208.	1	x									x	x	x	x	x	x	2^{15}
EE	128.208.	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2^{14}
Art	128.208.	0	1	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2^{13}
Left	128.208.	0	1	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2^{13}

Classless Inter-Domain Routing (1)

- Routing table explosion? Backbone router connecting networks around the world → 300k networks
- Aggregation: process of joining multiple IP prefixes into a single larger prefix to reduce size of routing table

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Classless Inter-Domain Routing (2)

- Packets are forwarded to the entry with the **longest matching prefix** (i.e. smallest address block)
- Complicates forwarding process but adds flexibility
 - 1) Check address whether matches the longest prefix → /22
 - 2) If not, then see if it matches /19

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↑
Except for
this part!

↑
Main prefix goes
this way

Prefix Address	Subnet Mask	Interface
192.24.12.0/22	255.255.252.0	Eth 0 (to SF)
192.24.0.0/19	255.255.224.0	Eth 1 (to London)

Classful Addressing

- Old design: addresses came in blocks of fixed size (Class A, B, C, D, E)
 - Carries size as part of address, but lacks flexibility

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Private IP Ranges

- Range of IP addresses that CANNOT appear on the Internet
- Reserved only for private networks
 - 10.0.0.0/8 (2²⁴)
 - 172.16.0.0/16 (2¹⁶)
 - 192.168.0.0/16 (2¹⁶)

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Network Address Translation (NAT)

- NAT box maps one external IP address to many internal IP addresses
 - Uses TCP/UDP port to distinguish connections
 - Violates layering; popular tool in conserving global address space

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IPv6 (1)

- Larger address space: 128-bit address using hexadecimal colon notation

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- Support for more security: encryption and authentication
- Transition: dual stack, tunneling, header translation

IPv6 (2)

- Required fields in IPv6 header (40 bytes)

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Internet Control Protocols

- IP works with the help of several control protocols:
 - **ICMP** (Internet Control Message Protocol) is a companion to IP that returns error info
 - Required, a traceroute, ping
 - **ARP** (Address Resolution Protocol) finds MAC address of a local IP address
 - Host queries an address and replies
 - **DHCP** (Dynamic Host Control Protocol) assigns a local IP address to a host
 - Gets host started by automatically configuring it
 - Host sends request to server, which grants a lease

ICMP

- Used for testing and monitoring ambient conditions between hosts and routers

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