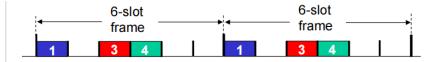
Ch6 Link Layer

Intro

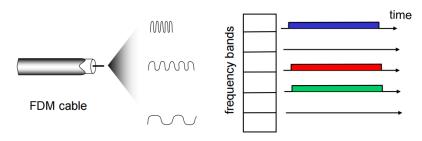
- 作用: transfer datagram from one node to physically adjacent node over a link
- nodes, links(wired & wireless) 有线低错误率
- layer-2 pkt: frame, encapsulates datagram
 - MAC在frame的header里
- 不同的链路有不同的链路协议,每个协议提供不同的服务 (rdt)
- 实现——host
 - adapter(network interface card, NIC) or on a chip
 - combination of hardware, software, firmware

error detection & correction bits EDC

- error detection
 - 探测由signal attenuation, noise造成的error
 - rcver检测到错误后, snder重传或drop frame
 - 三个常见方法
 - Parity checks(一维/二维): 加上校验位有奇数/偶数个1, 二维有两个错能检测出来但是会检测出4个, 如果有4bit错误可能会检测不出来
 - · Check-summing methods: UDP, TCP checksum
 - Cyclic-redundancy check CRC——modulo-2 arithmetic加法不进位,减法不借位XOR
 - $R = D \cdot 2^r \% G$ 且G最高有效位是1
 - $D \cdot 2^r \text{ XOR } R = nG$
 - 能检测到最多r比特的差错
- error correction
 - rcver识别和纠正错误,不需要重传
- multiple access protocol MAP: 点对点/广播, collside
 - 协议理想特性
 - 一个点以R bps发送
 - M个点平均R/M bps
 - 分散:不会因为一个点崩溃而崩溃
 - simple
 - channel partitioning: 把channel分成小块——time slot, freq, code
 - TDMA: time division multiple access

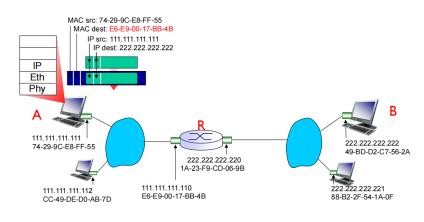


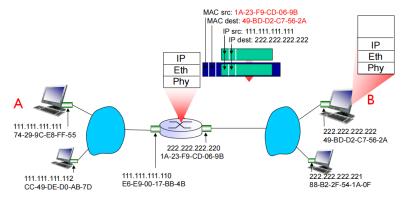
- 每个包一个slot, len=pkt transmission time
- 一个节点只能使用R/N的带宽
- 时间空闲
- FDMA: frequency division multiple access



- channel spectrum divided into frequency bands
- each station assigned fixed frequency band
- 频段空闲
- 这两者满足期望234,没满足1
- random access: 允许碰撞,修复,如果fail就等一个随机时间
 - 满足1
 - slotted ALOHA
 - 每个frame L bit, 大小一样
 - 每个slot L/R,一个slot等于传输一帧的时间
 - 只在slot开始时间传输,如果没碰撞就接着传
 - 如果碰撞,该节点以概论p在后续每个slot重传它的帧
 - N个nodes,successful slot 概率 $Np(1-p)^{N-1}$,极限是1/e
 - ALOHA
 - $p(1-p)^{2(N-1)} o \frac{1}{2e}$
 - CSMA, CSMA/CD (Ethernet), CSMA/CA (802.11)
 - CSMA (carrier sense multiple access): 监听channel是否空闲
 - CSMA/CD collision detection
 - NIC 从网络层收到datagram
 - if idle: 传输
 - 在传输过程中NIC监视其他Adapter信号能量
 - 如果检测到则停止传输
 - 等待一个随机的时间,返回2
 - binary (exponential) backoff: 经历n次碰撞,随机时间 $K \in [0,2^n-1], n \leq 10$, 等待512K

- "taking turns":轮流
 - 轮询 polling protocol: 主节点依次告诉每个节点能传输帧的数量——缺点时延+主节点故障 都故障
 - token-passing protocol: 在节点间传输token,如果有要发送的frame才会持有token,没有则传给下一个节点——缺点一个节点故障可能全员崩溃
- LANs local area network
 - addressing ARP
 - MAC (medium access control),在NIC(接口)而不是router/host, 48bits, hexa
 - switches没有MAC
 - ipv4 mac 广播 ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
 - ARP address resolution protocol-





- IP -> MAC 同一子网下
- ARP table 同一个LAN下所有节点的MAC和TTL
- A send datagram to B
 - B MAC不在A的ARP table里
 - A广播ARP,包含B的ip 和router的mac
 - B replay MAC
 - A 存储
- Ethernet

Figure 5.20 ♦ Ethernet frame structure

- connectionless: 没有握手
- *unreliable* 不发送ACK
- Ethernet's MAC protocol: unslotted CSMA/CD with binary backoff
- switches
 - 作用:转发,透明, self-learning
 - 有buffer, 没有碰撞
 - 有switch table, 能知道mac interface ttl
 - Switches vs. routers
 - 相同: store-and-forward, forwarding tables
 - switches
 - link layer, layer-2
 - table: flooding learning + MAC
 - 防火墙防的是第二层
 - router
 - network layer, layer-3
 - table: routing algorithm + IP
- VLANs port-based VLAN
 - traffic isolation 只能从同一vlan下的端口传出
 - dynamic membership 端口动态分配vlan
 - vlan间传输,用router
- data center networking
 - 挑战
 - 每个应用服务于大量的程序
 - load balancer—application-layer routing