

Capítulo 2 La capa de aplicación

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Raúl Durán, Nacho Pérez. v1.0



Redes de computadoras: Un enfoque descendente, 5º edición. Jim Kurose, Keith Ross Pearson Educación, 2010.

Capa de Aplicación



sidad lá

Capítulo 2: La capa de aplicación

- 2.1 Principios de las aplicaciones en red
- 2.2 Web y HTTP
- 2.3 FTP
- 2.4 Correo electrónico
 - SMTP, POP3, IMAP
- 2.5 DNS

- 2.6 Aplicaciones P2P
- 2.7 Programación de sockets con TCP
- 2.8 Programación de sockets con UDP

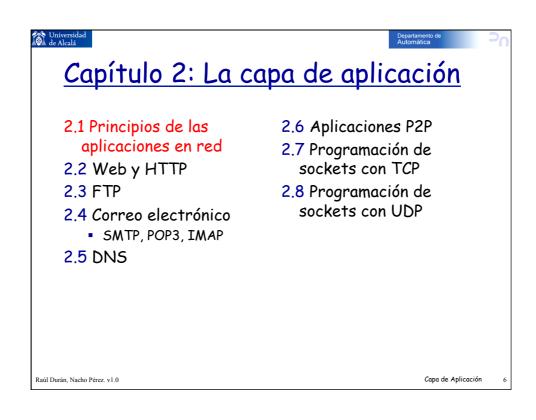
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Capa de Aplicación

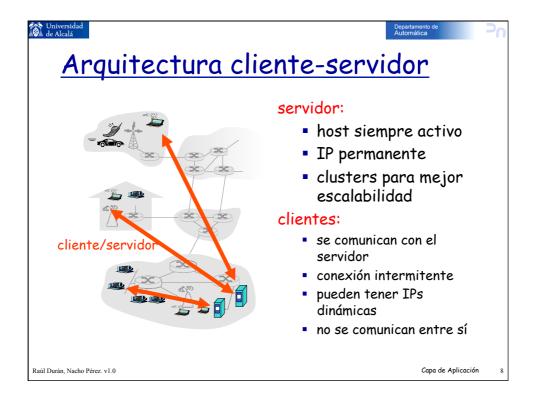


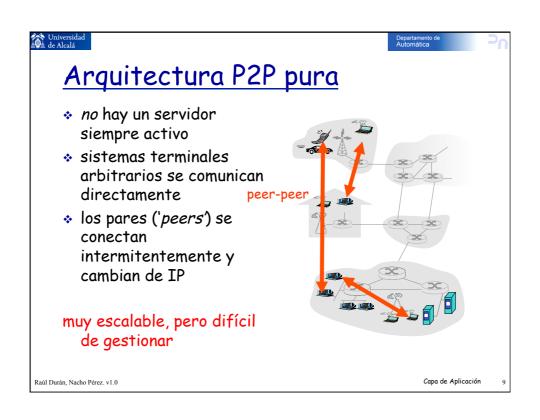


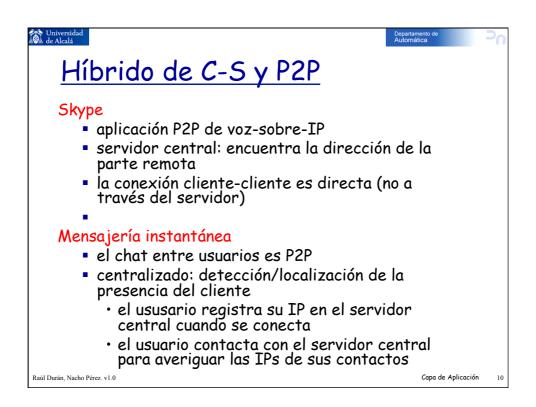


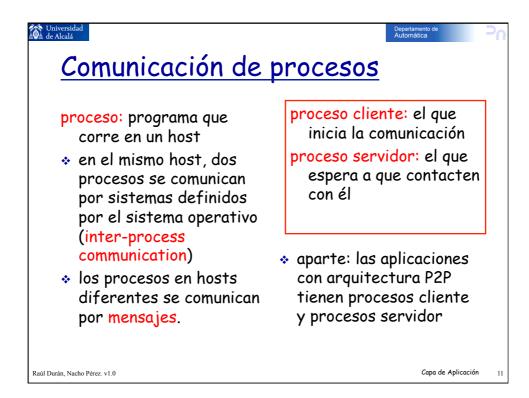


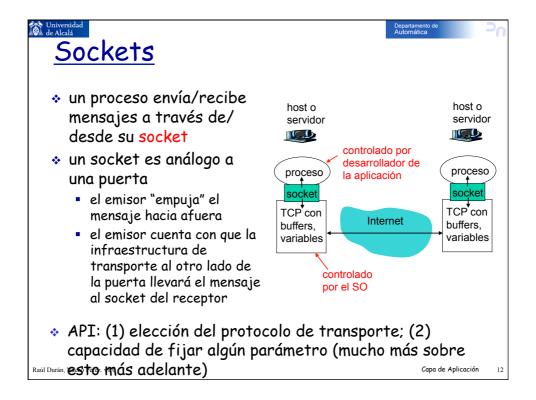


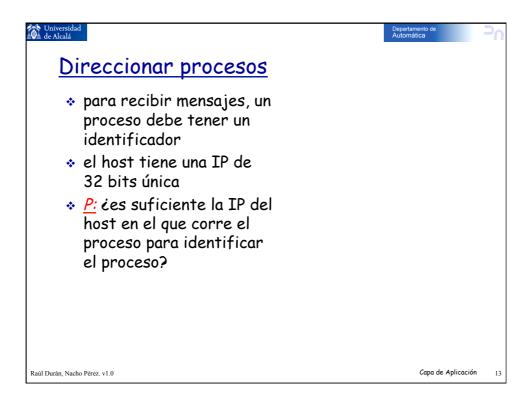


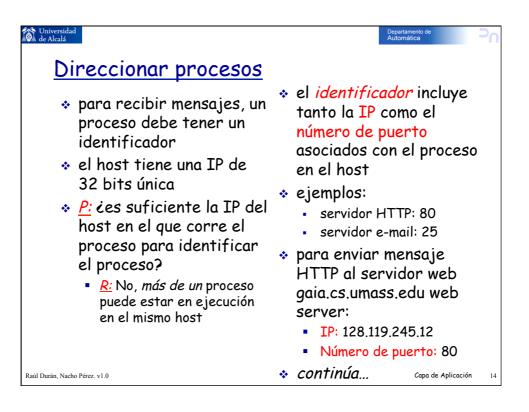














Departamento d Automática

El protocolo de la capa de aplicación define

- tipos de mensajes intercambiados,
 - p.ej.: petición, respuesta
- sintaxis de los mensajes:
 - qué campos en qué mensajes y cómo se definen los campos
- semántica de los mensajes
 - significado de la información contenida en los campos
- reglas de envío y respuesta de mensajes (cuándo, cómo)

protocolos de dominio público:

- definidos en los RFCs
- permiten la interoperabilidad
- p.ej.: HTTP, SMTP

protocolos propietarios:

p.ej.: Skype

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Capa de Aplicación

<u>aplicación?</u>

Pérdidas de datos

- algunas aplicaciones pueden tolerar cierta pérdida (p.e.j.: audio)
- otras necesitan una transferencia 100% fiable (p.ej.: transferencia de archivos, telnet)

Temporización

algunas aplicaciones
 (p.ej.: telefonía por
 Internet, juegos
 interactivos) requieren
 bajo retardo para ser
 "efectivas"

Tasa de transferencia

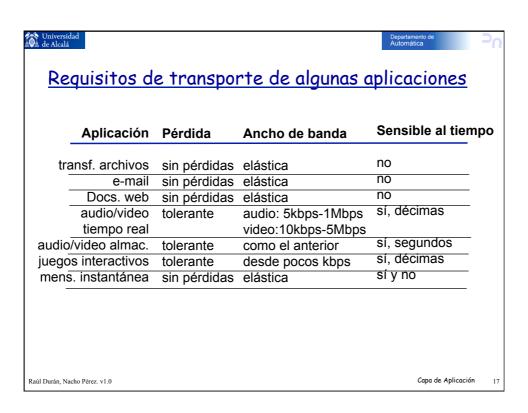
- algunas aplicaciones requieren una tasa mínima para ser "efectivas" (p.ej.: multimedia)
- otras aplicaciones
 ("aplicaciones elásticas")
 se apañan con la que
 puedan conseguir.

Seguridad

 encriptación, integridad de datos, ...

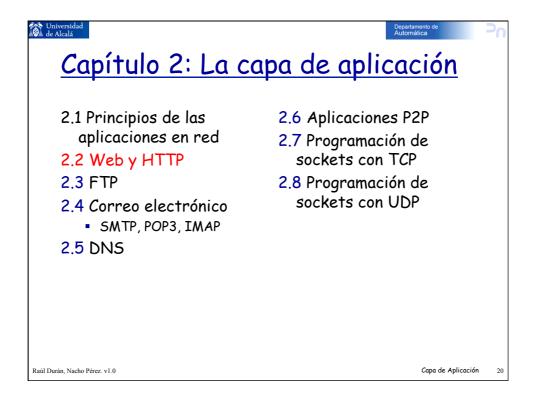
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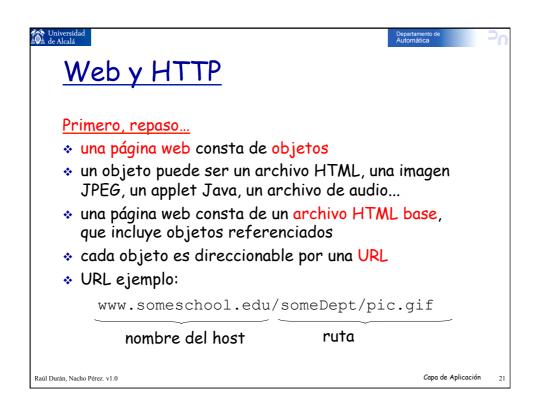
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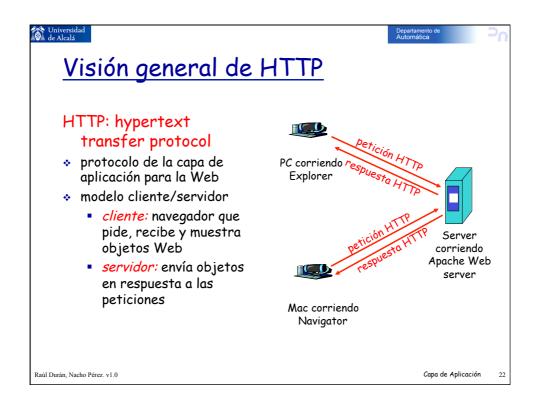


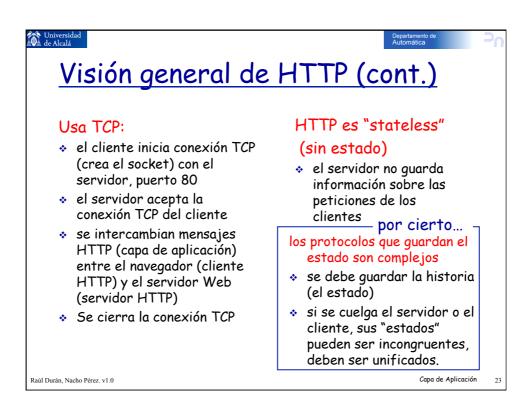


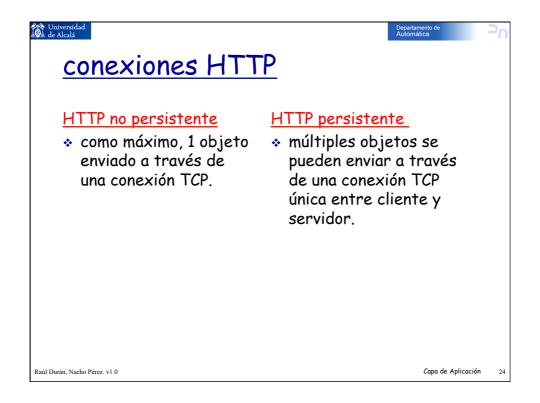
	Aplicación	Protocolo de aplicación	Protocolo de transporte
	e-mail	SMTP [RFC 2821]	TCP
terr	ninal remoto	Telnet [RFC 854]	TCP
	Web	HTTP [RFC 2616]	TCP
trai	nsf. archivos	FTP [RFC 959]	TCP
telefonía Internet		HTTP (p.ej.: YouTube), RTP [RFC 1889]	TCP o UDP
		SIP, RTP, propietario (p.ej.: Skype)	típicamente UDP

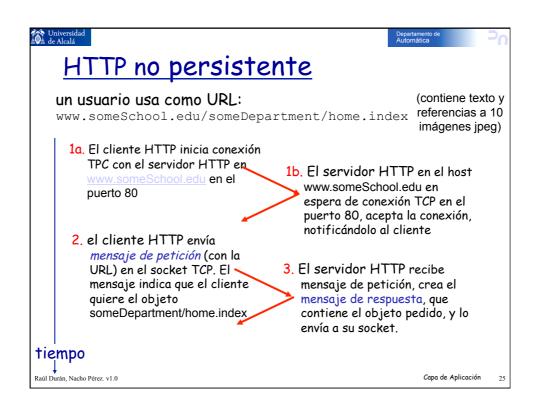


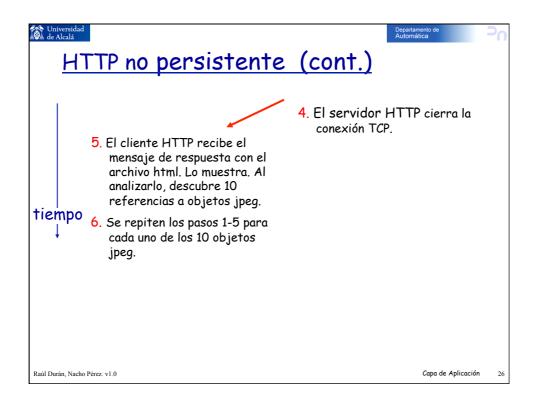


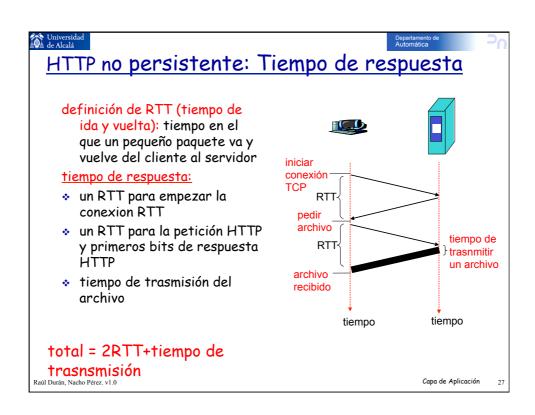


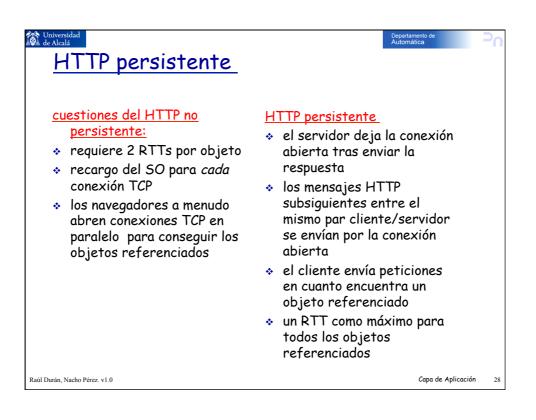


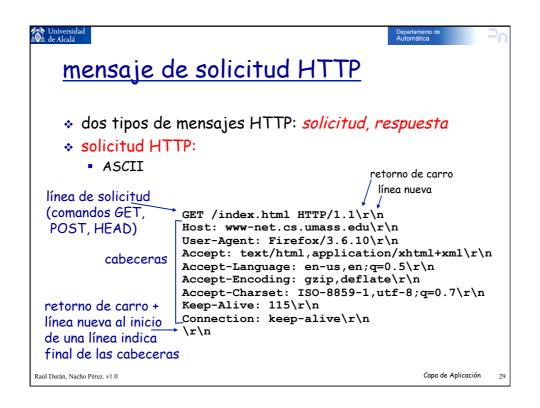


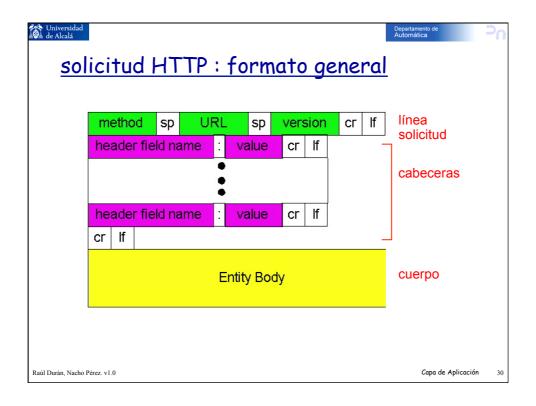


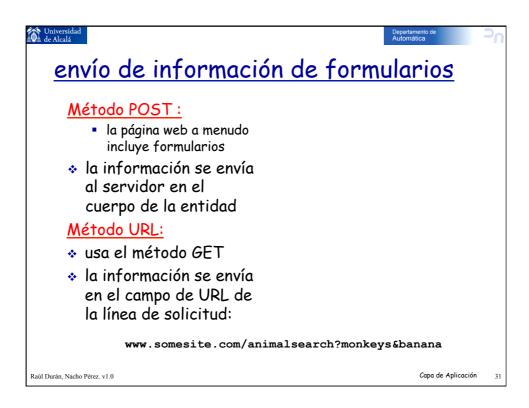


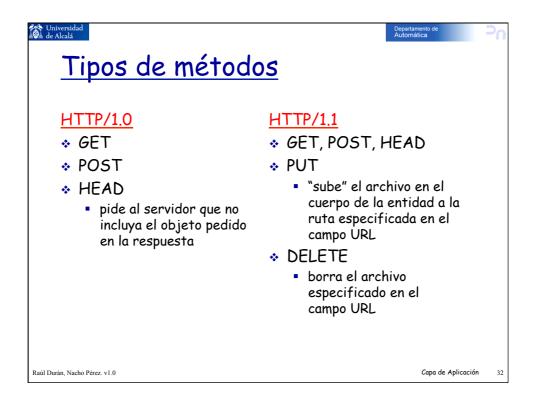


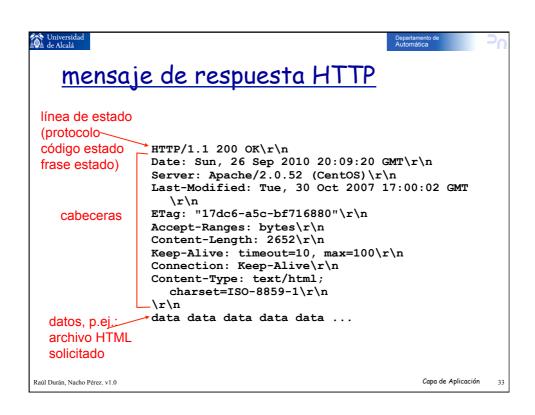


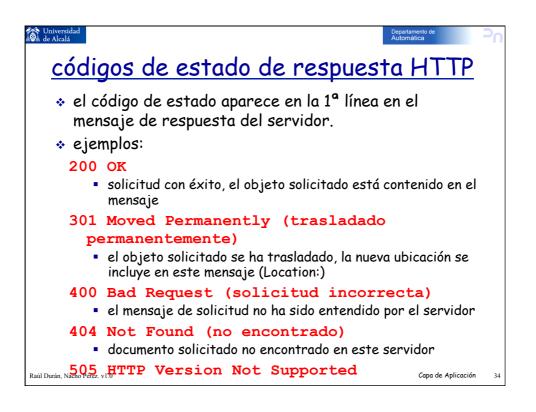


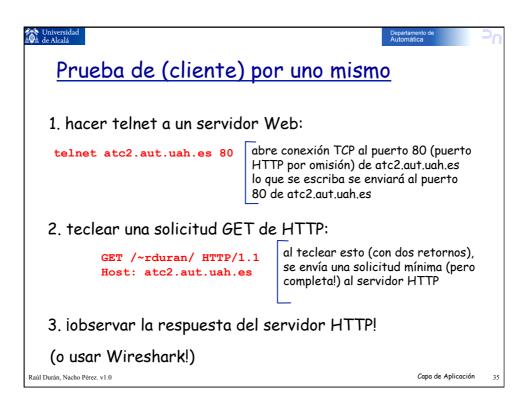


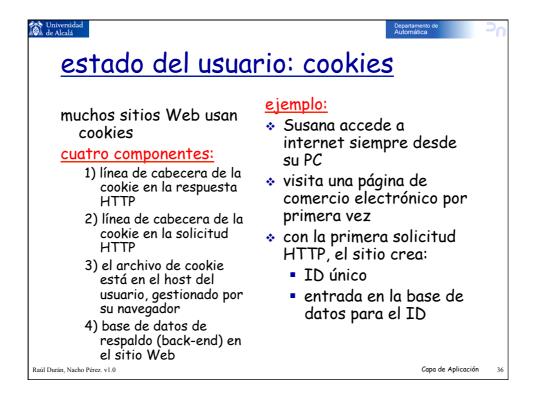


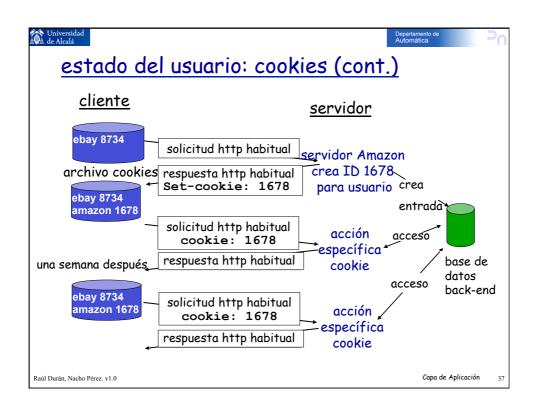


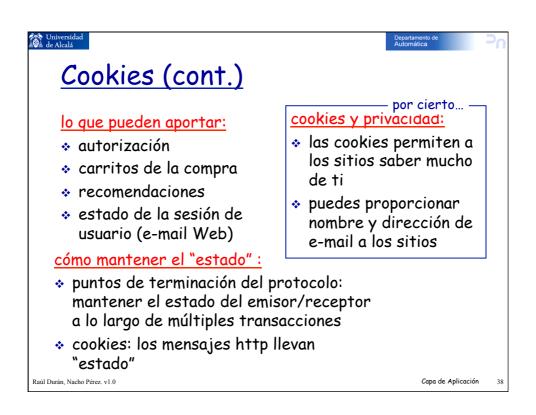


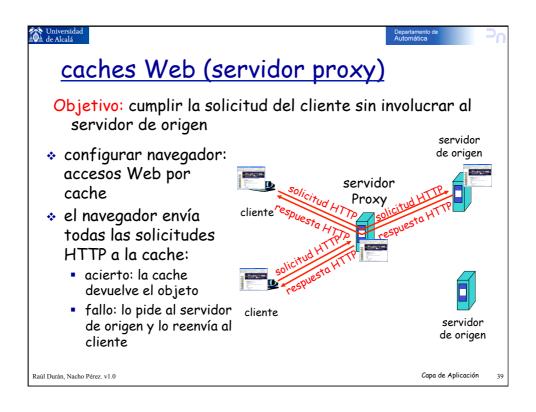




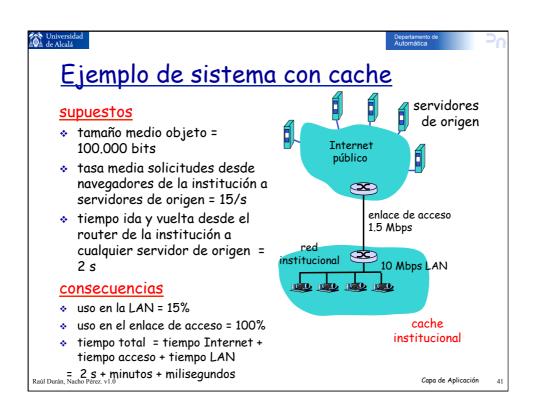


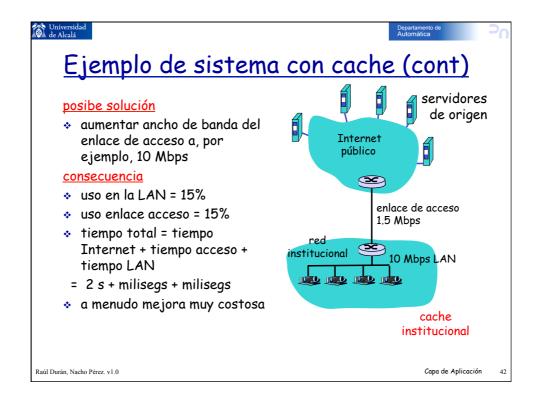


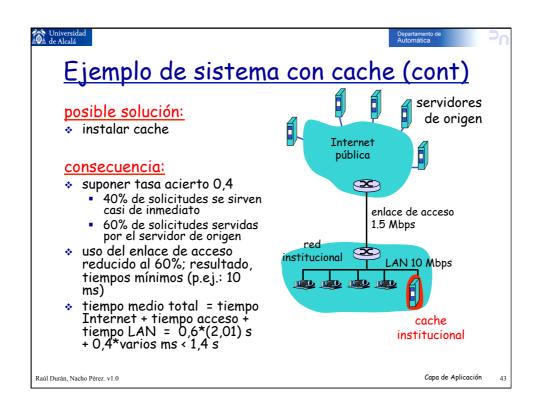


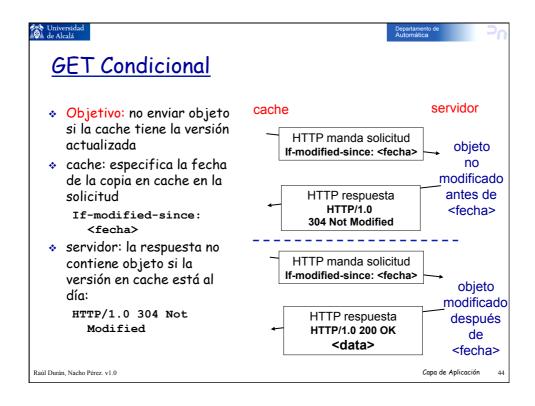


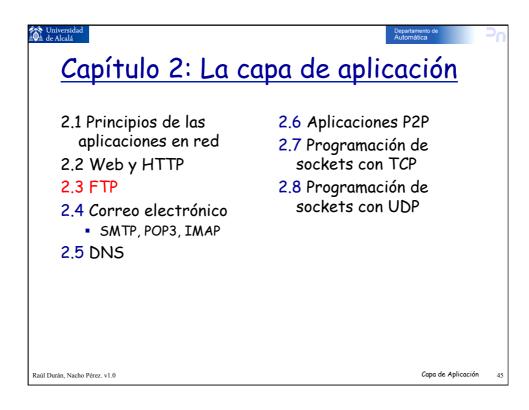


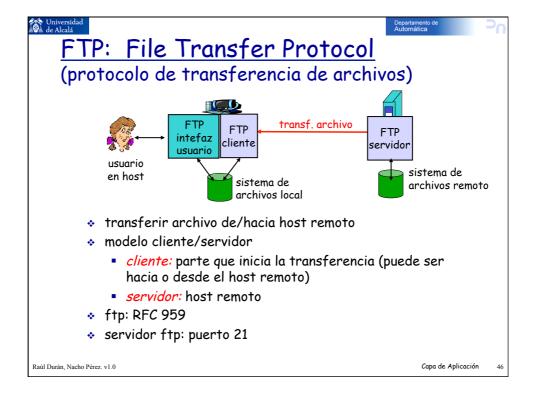


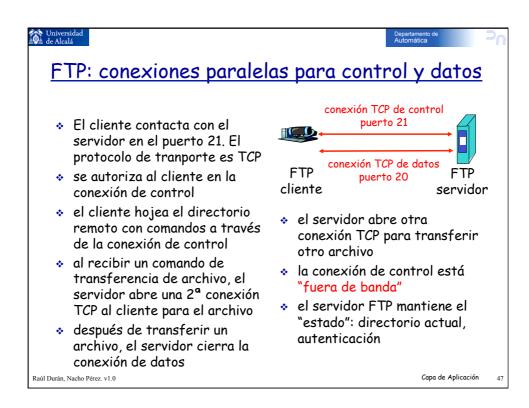


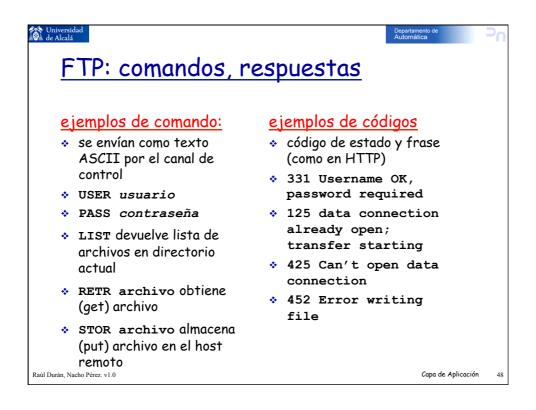


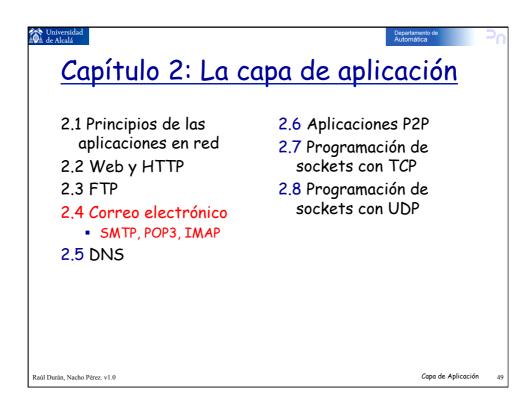


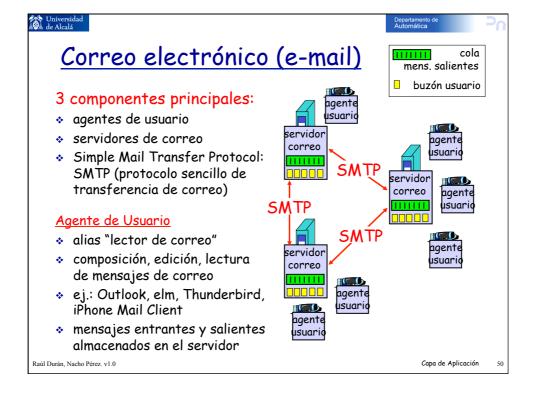


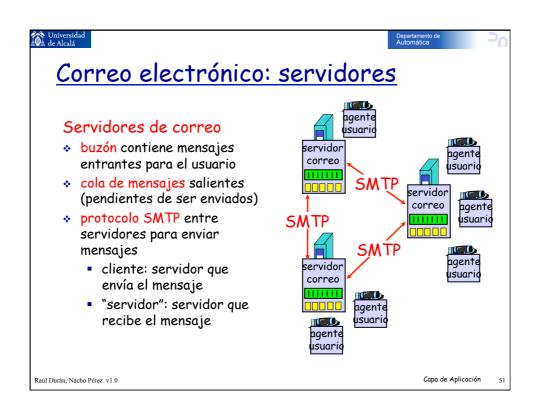


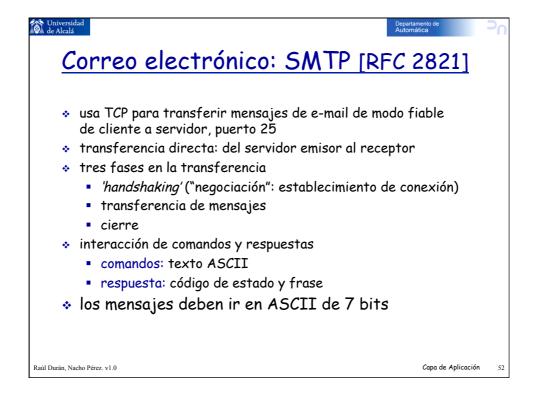


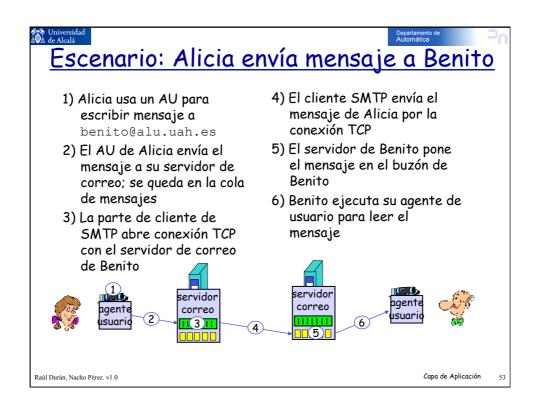


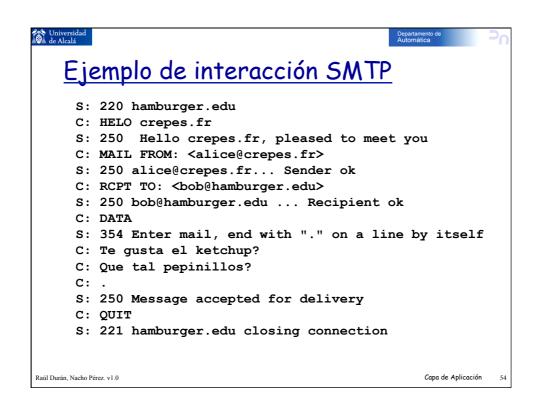


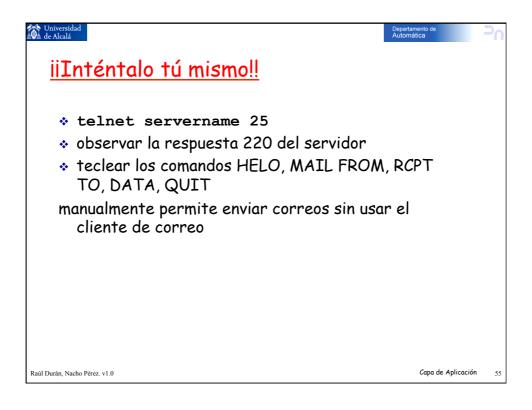


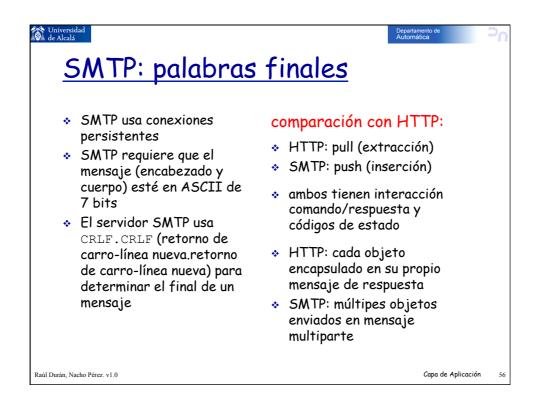


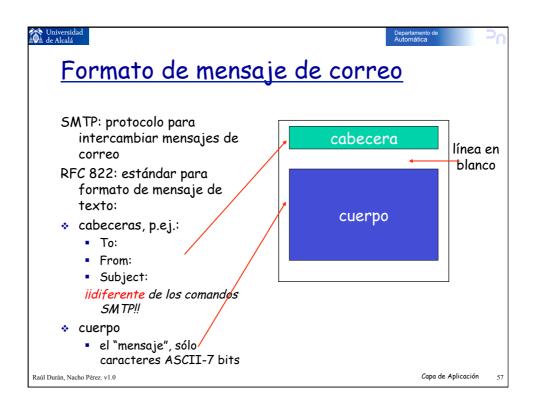


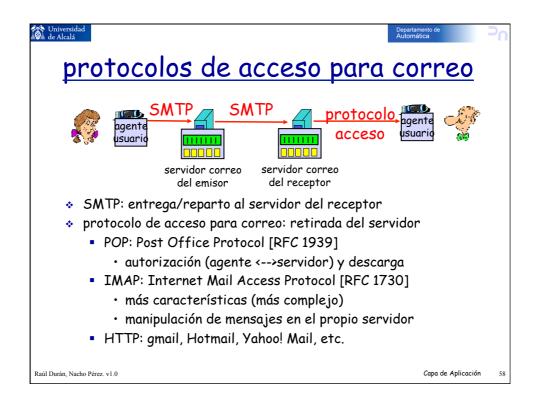


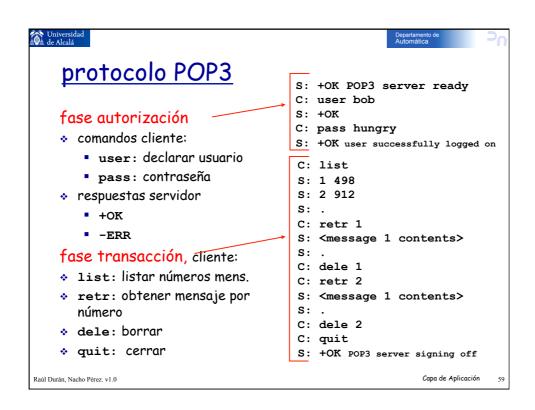


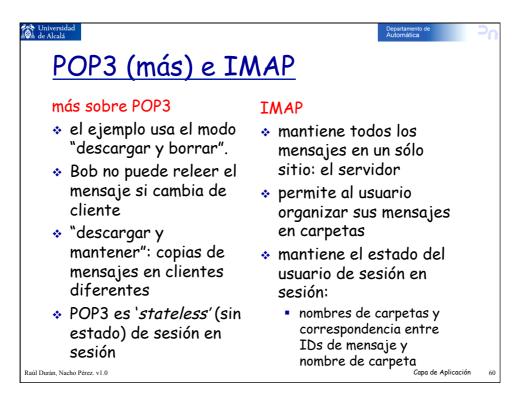


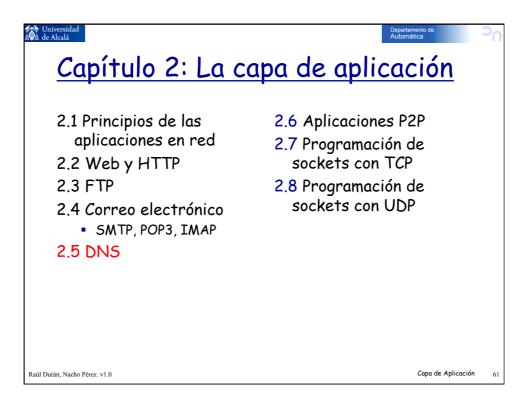


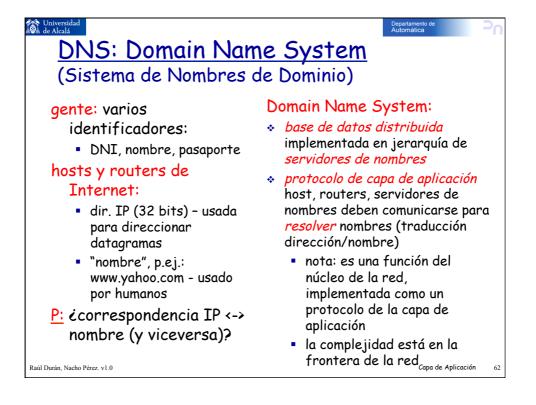


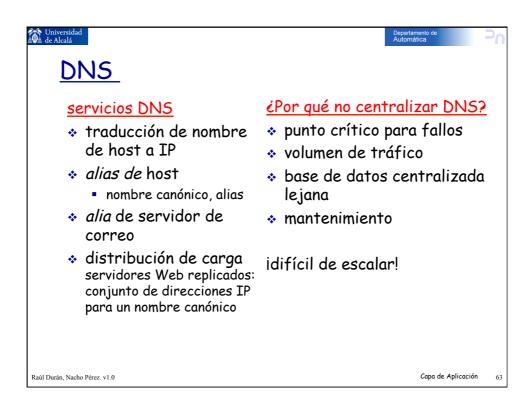


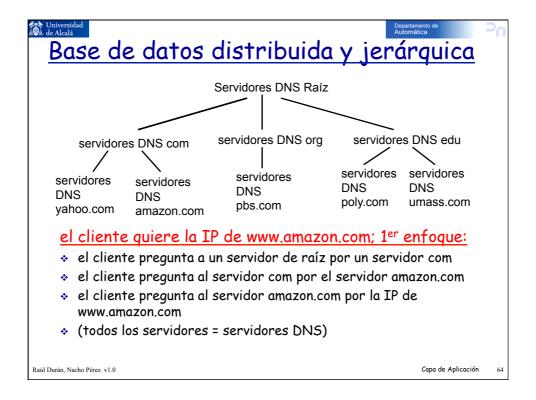


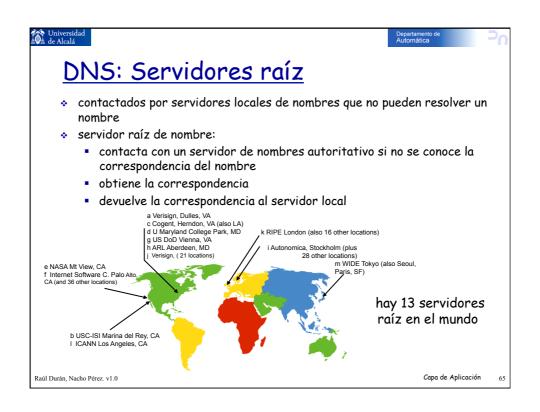




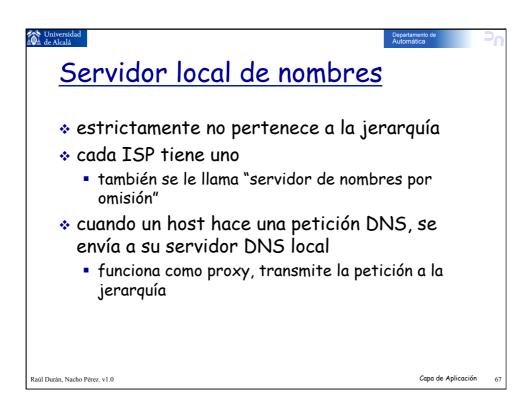


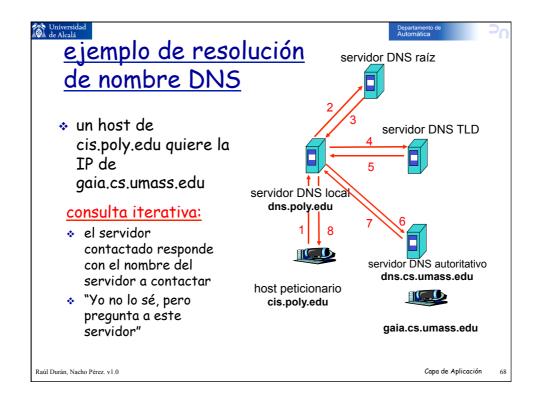


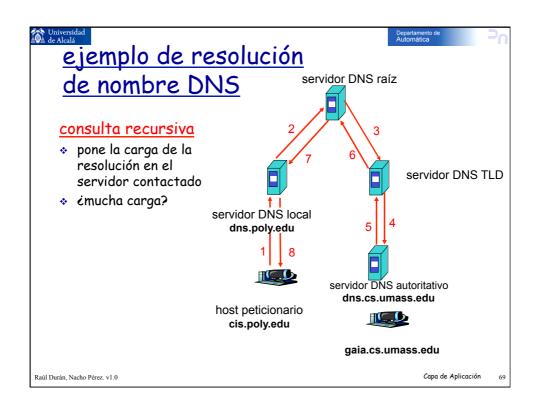




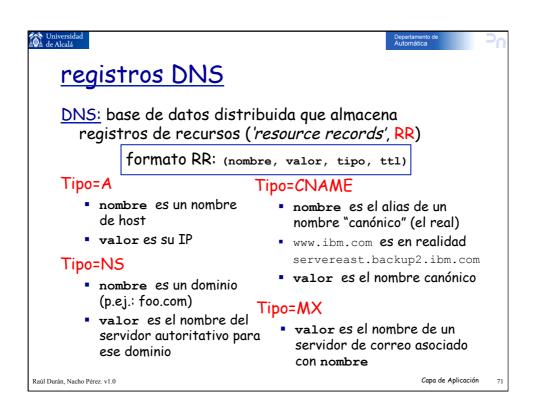


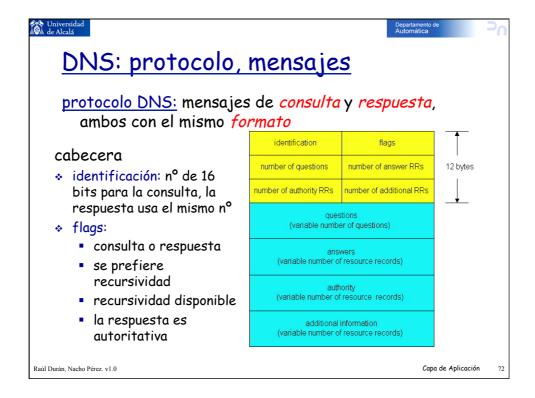


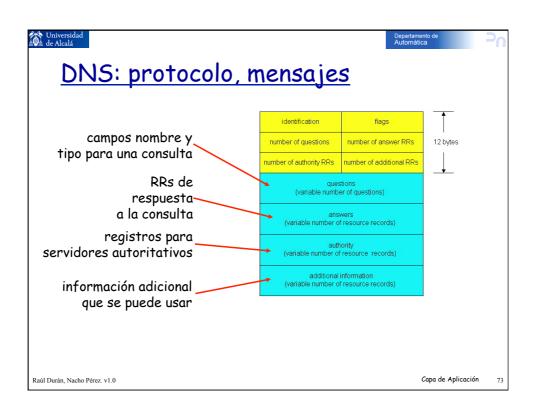




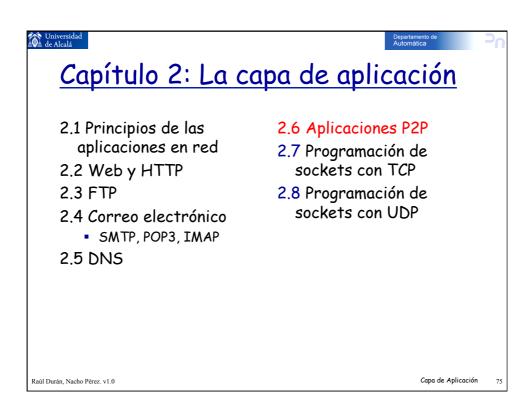


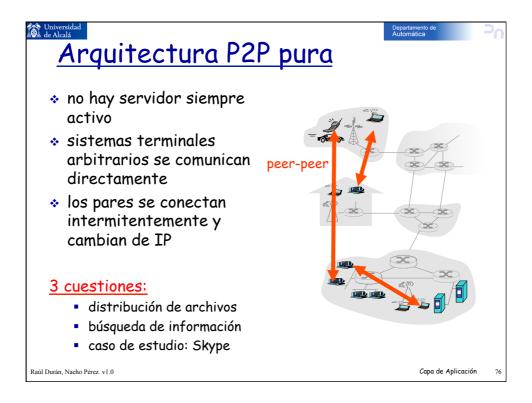


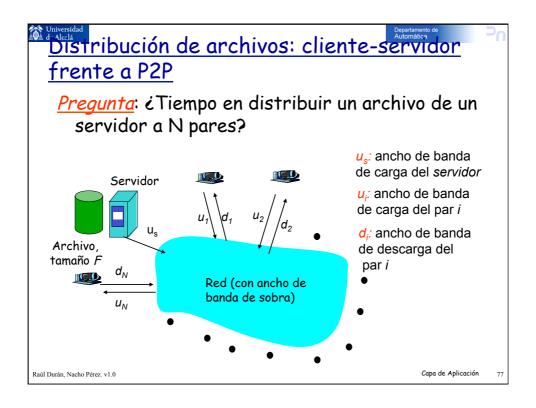


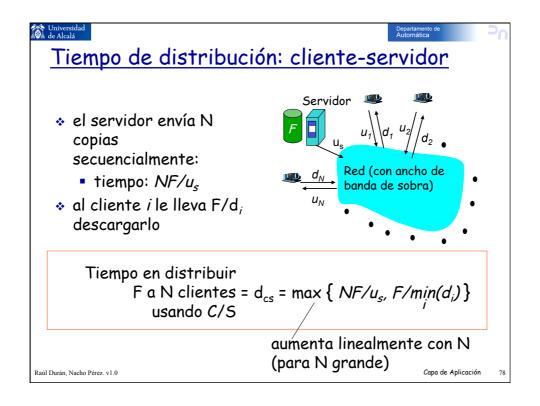


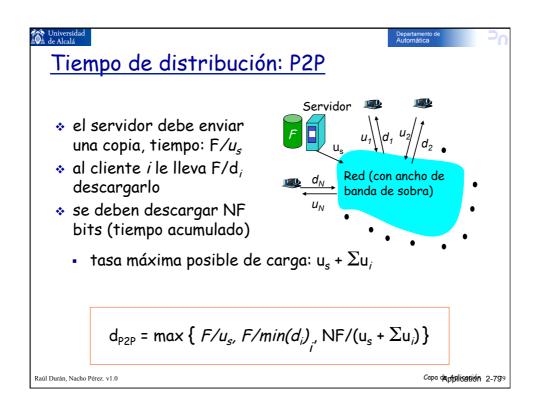


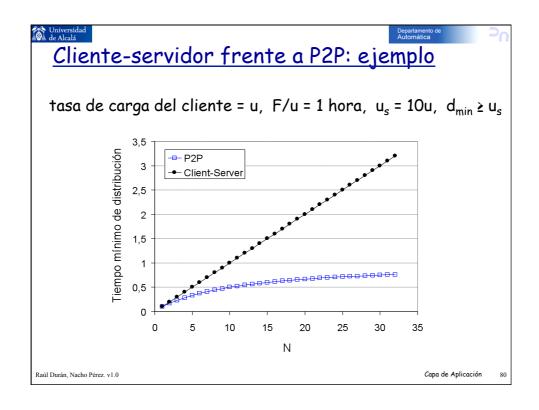


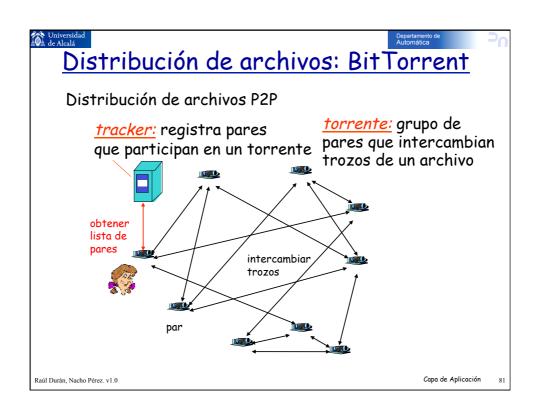


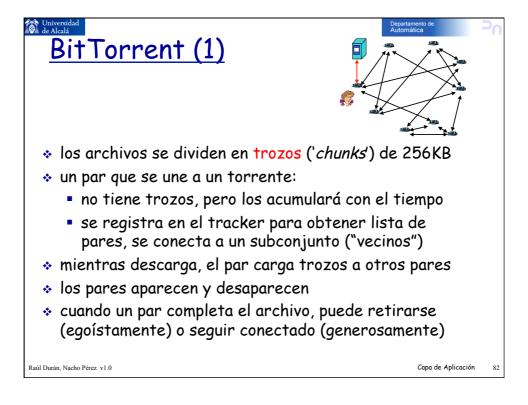


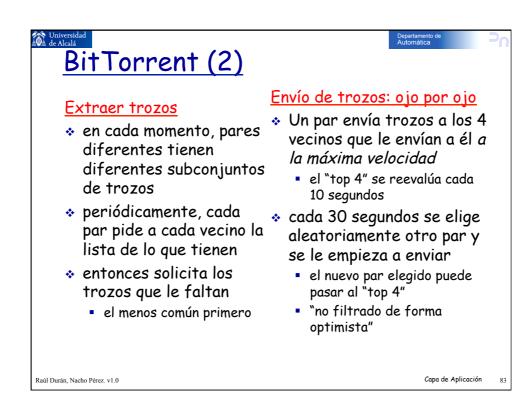


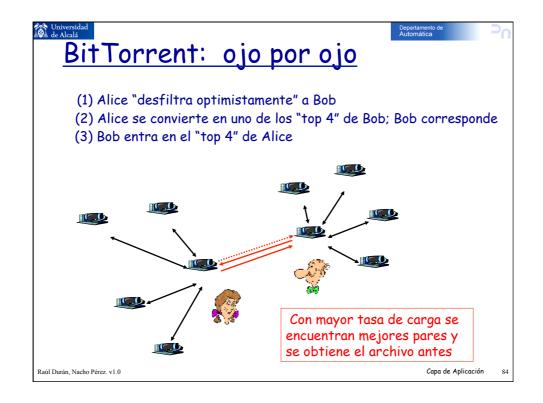








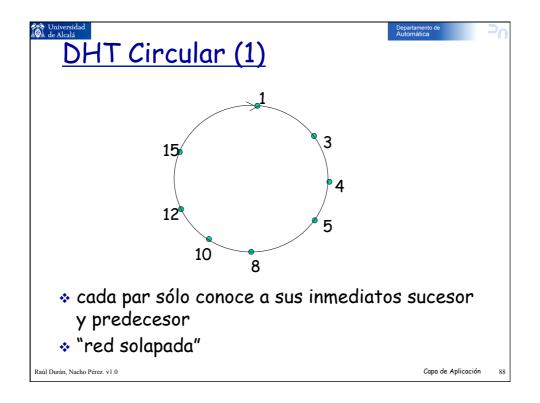


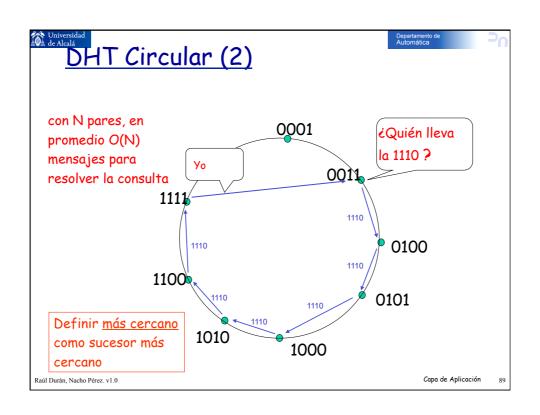


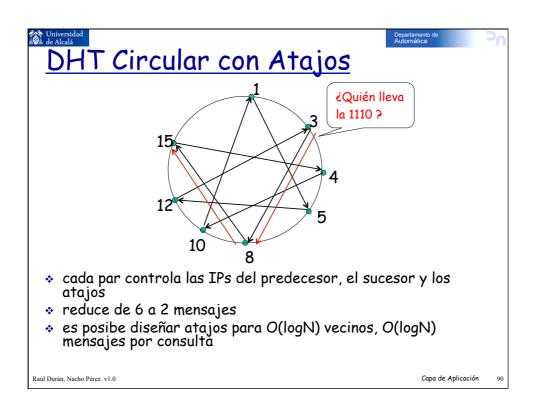
Distributed Hash Table (DHT) (Tabla Hash Distribuida) * DHT: base de datos P2P distribuida * la base tiene duplas (clave, valor) • clave: DNI; valor: nombre • clave: tipo de contenido; valor: IP * los pares consultan la BD con la clave • la BD devuelve valores que coinciden con la clave * los pares también pueden insertar duplas (clave, valor) Rail Durán, Nacho Perez, v1.0

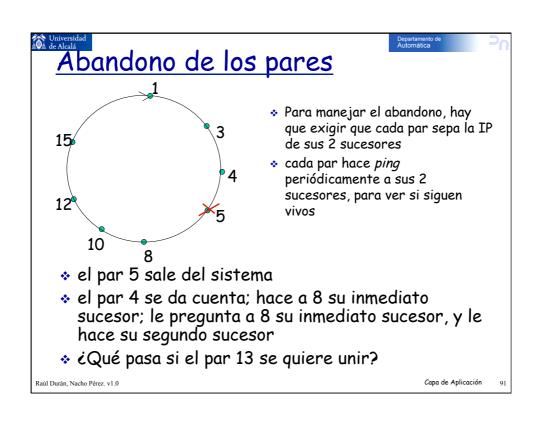


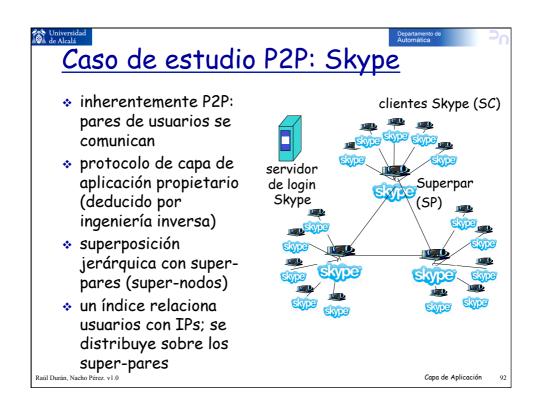
* cuestión central: - asignar duplas (clave,valor) a pares * regla: asignar clave al par que tenga el ID más cercano * convención de lectura: el más cercano es el inmediato sucesor de la clave * p.ej.: n=4; pares: 1,3,4,5,8,10,12,14; - clave= 13, entonces sucesor par = 14 - clave= 15, entonces sucesor par = 1

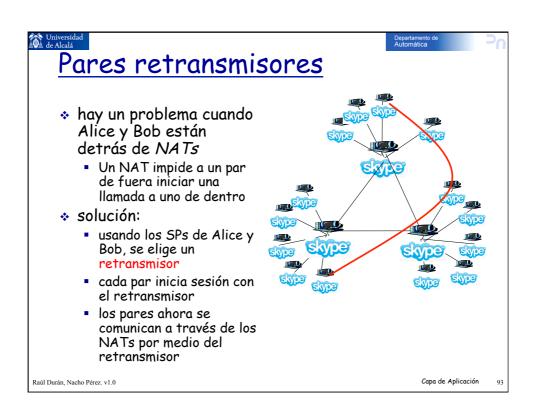


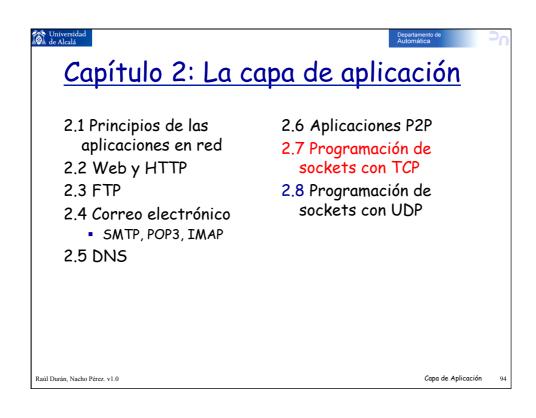


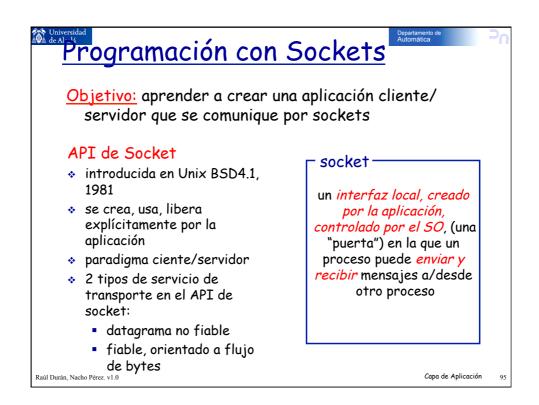


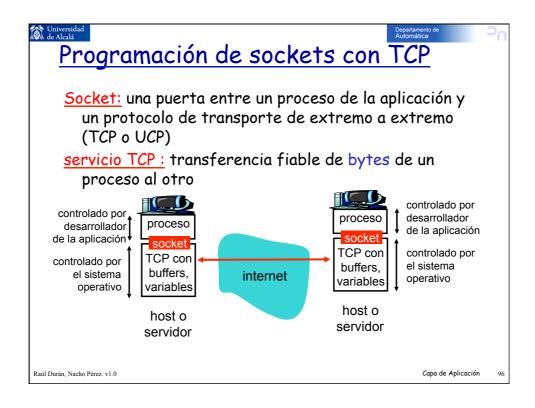




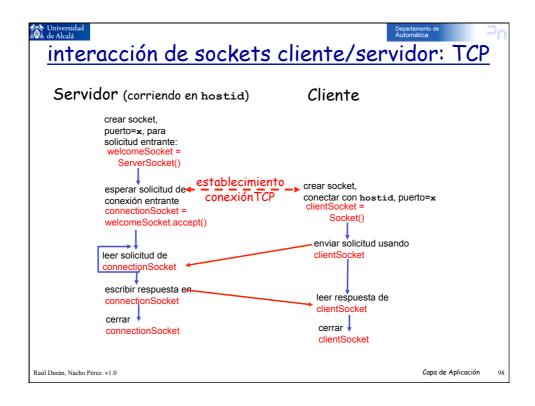


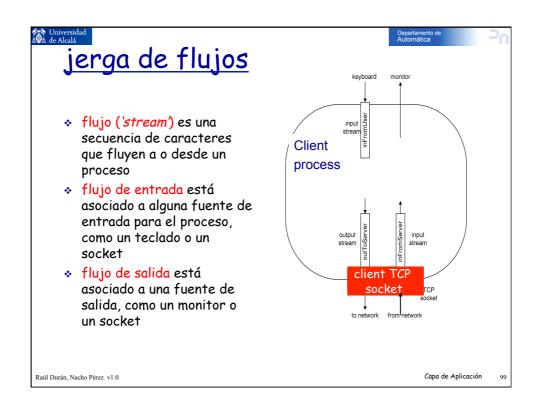


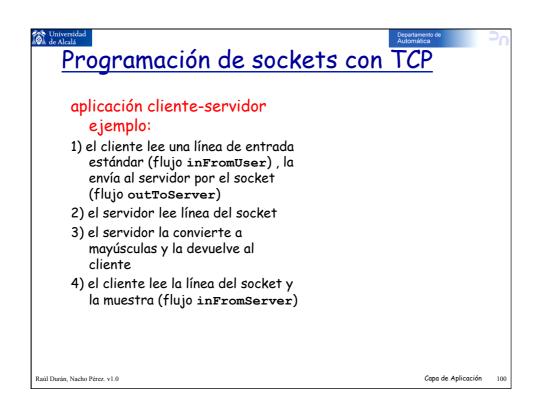




programación de sockets con TCP El cliente debe contactar con cuando el cliente contacta el servidor con él. el TCP del servidor proceso servidor debe crea un socket nuevo para que el proceso servidor se primero estar corriendo comunique con el cliente el servidor debe haber creado socket que responda esto permite al servidor al contacto del cliente hablar con varios clientes hay puertos de origen El cliente contacta con el distintos para distinguir servidor: clientes (más en cap. 3) al crear su socket TCP, * especificar IP y puerto del desde el punto de proceso servidor, vista de la aplicación cuando el cliente crea el socket: el TCP del cliente TCP proporciona transferencia de se conecta con el del bytes fiable y en orden (un "pipe") servidor entre cliente y servidor Capa de Aplicación Raúl Durán, Nacho Pérez. v1.0



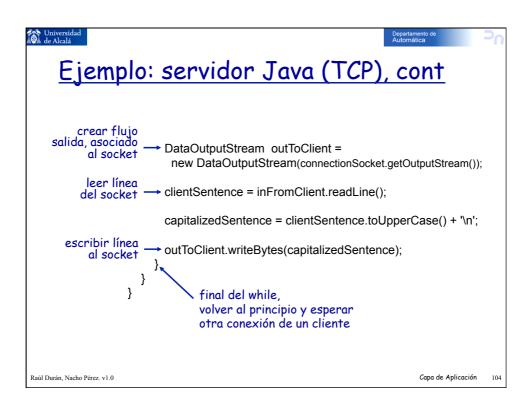


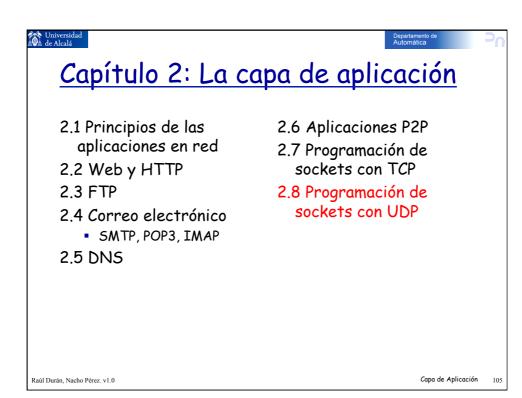


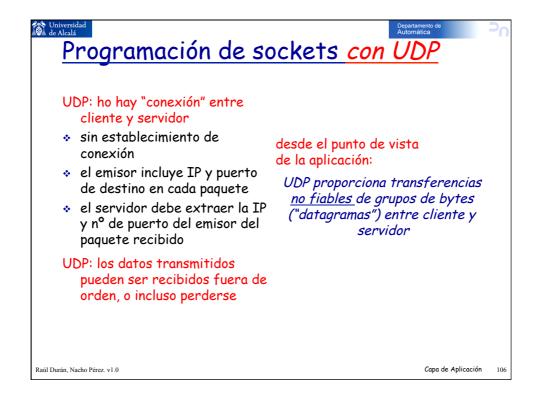
```
Ejemplo: cliente Java (TCP)
                   import java.io.*;
                                            Este paquete define las clases Socket()
                   import java.net.*;
                                            y ServerSocket()
                   class TCPClient {
                      public static void main(String argv[]) throws Exception
                                                           nombre del servidor.
                        String sentence;
                                                           p.ej.: www.umass.edu
                        String modifiedSentence;
                                                                     puerto servidor
       crear flujo
entrada
                        BufferedReader inFromUser =
                         new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
objeto clientSocket
                        Socket clientSocket = new Socket ("hostname" (6789))
     de tipo Socket,
onectar con servidor
                      DataOutputStream outToServer =
             crear
        flujo salida
                         new DataOutputStream(clientSocket.getOutputStream());
 asociado al socket
Raúl Durán, Nacho Pérez. v1.0
                                                                      Capa de Aplicación
```

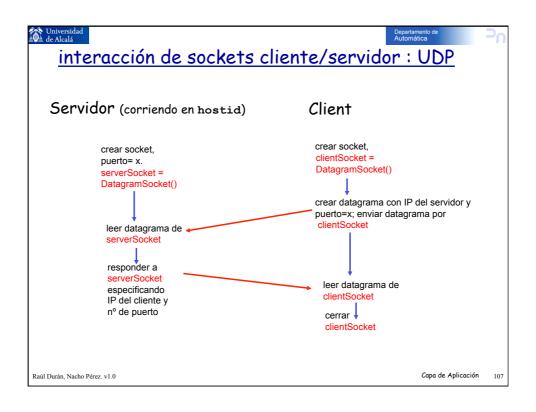
```
Ejemplo: cliente Java (TCP), cont.
                      BufferedReader inFromServer =
    flujo entrada
                        new BufferedReader(new
asociado al socket
                        InputStreamReader(clientSocket.getInputStream()));
                       sentence = inFromUser.readLine();
     enviar línea
                     outToServer.writeBytes(sentence + '\n');
     al servidor
       leer línea
                      modifiedSentence = inFromServer.readLine();
     del servidor
                       System.out.println("DEL SERVIDOR: " + modifiedSentence);
  cerrar socket
                     clientSocket.close();
                                                               Capa de Aplicación
```

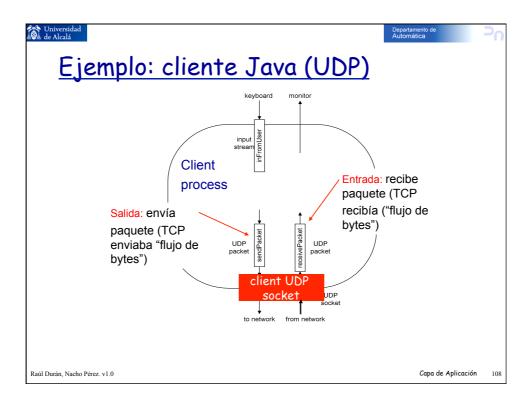
```
Ejemplo: servidor Java (TCP)
                          import java.io.*;
                          import java.net.*;
                          class TCPServer {
                           public static void main(String argv[]) throws Exception
                             String clientSentence;
                             String capitalizedSentence;
                  crear
      socket recepción
                             ServerSocket welcomeSocket = new ServerSocket(6789);
     en el puerto 6789
                             while(true) {
espera, el método accept()
  del socket de recepción
                                Socket connectionSocket = welcomeSocket.accept();
     crea un socket nuevo
                                BufferedReader inFromClient =
            crear flujo
                                  new BufferedReader(new
     entrada, asociado
                                  InputStreamReader(connectionSocket.getInputStream()));
              al socket
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```



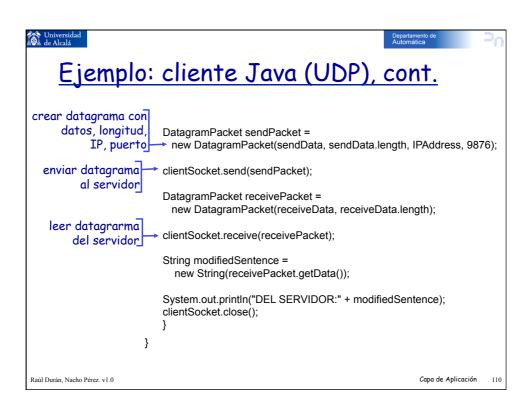




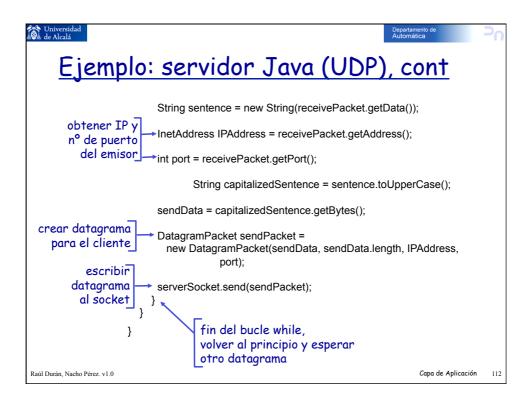


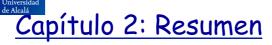


```
Ejemplo: cliente Java (UDP)
                     import java.io.*;
                     import java.net.*;
                     class UDPClient {
                        public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception
              crear
      flujo entrada
                         BufferedReader inFromUser =
                          new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
               crear
     socket cliente
                         DatagramSocket clientSocket = new DatagramSocket();
           traducir
                         InetAddress IPAddress = InetAddress.getByName("hostname");
 nombre host a IP
       usando DNS
                         byte[] sendData = new byte[1024];
                         byte[] receiveData = new byte[1024];
                         String sentence = inFromUser.readLine();
                         sendData = sentence.getBytes();
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```



```
Ejemplo: servidor Java (UDP)
                         import java.io.*;
                         import java.net.*;
                         class UDPServer {
                          public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception
        crear socket
    para datagramas
                            DatagramSocket serverSocket = new DatagramSocket(9876);
  en el puerto 9876
                            byte[] receiveData = new byte[1024];
                            byte[] sendData = new byte[1024];
                            while(true)
  crear espacio para
                               DatagramPacket receivePacket =
  datagrama recibido
                                new DatagramPacket(receiveData, receiveData.length);
                               serverSocket.receive(receivePacket);
                recibir
            datagrama
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```







estudio de las aplicaciones en red: icompletado!

- arquiteturas de aplicación
 - cliente-servidor
 - P2P
 - híbridas
- * requisitos de servicio de las aplicaciones:
 - fiabilidad, ancho de banda, tiempo (retardo)
- * modelo de servicio de transporte de Internet
 - orientado a conexión, fiable:
 - no fiable, datagramas: UDP

- protocolos específicos:
 - HTTP
 - FTP
 - SMTP, POP, IMAP
 - DNS
 - P2P: BitTorrent, Skype
- programación de sockets

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Capa de Aplicación

Capítulo 2: Resumen lo más importante: hemos aprendido protocolos

- intercambio típico de solicitud/respuesta:
 - el cliente solicita información o servicio
 - el cliente responde con datos, código de estado
- formatos de mensaje:
 - cabeceras: campos que dan información sobre los datos
 - datos: la información que se comunica

- Cuestiones importantes:
- mensajes de control / mensajes de datos
 - en banda, fuera de banda
- centralizados / descentralizados
- con / sin estado
- transf. de mensajes fiable / no fiable
- "complejidad en la frontera de la red"

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Capa de Aplicación