


# Principle: Names and Addresses

# Name vs. Address

- Name: specifies what something is
  - ▶ Office: Philip Levis' office
  - ▶ Host name: market.scs.stanford.edu
  - ▶ Memory: list\_ptr
- Address: specifies where something is
  - ▶ Office: 412 Gates Hall, 353 Serra Mall, Stanford, CA 94305-9040 USA
  - ▶ IP: 171.66.3.9
  - ▶ Memory: 0x0040005080
- Telephone numbers: names or addresses? 
- This is not a hard classification, just a conceptual model

# Names

- Structure of names affects what you can reference (easily)
- Flat names
  - ▶ Stock tickers (GOOG, MSFT), airport codes (NRT, YYZ)
  - ▶ Services: http, ftp, https
  - ▶ Skype IDs
- Tuple pairs
  - ▶ Gender: Female; Name: Jennifer Widom; Position: Department Chair
- Hierarchical names
  - ▶ maps.google.com
  - ▶ Nick McKeown, Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, Stanford University

# Addresses

- Structure of addresses affects what you can reference (easily)
- Flat addresses
  - ▶ Memory (0x040004400)
  - ▶ Port numbers (80, 21, 443)
- Tuple pairs
  - ▶ x=32, y=100, z=88
  - ▶ latitude=45.211W, longitude=48.111N
- Hierarchical addresses
  - ▶ Memory segments (0x1000 in segment 0)
  - ▶ 412 Gates Hall, 353 Serra Mall, Stanford, CA, 94131 USA

# Downloading a File

- How does one refer to the file?
- Address: <http://cs1.stanford.edu/~pal/pubs.html>
  - ▶ Refers to what host the file is on
  - ▶ Refers to where on the host's file system the file is
- Name: take a hash of pubs.html: 0x27de2b6939d7fb4b0573dbd6dbe2c740
  - ▶ Request the file (using a different protocol than http) with hash
  - ▶ If file changes, hash changes
  - ▶ Says nothing about where the file is

# Internet Names and Addresses

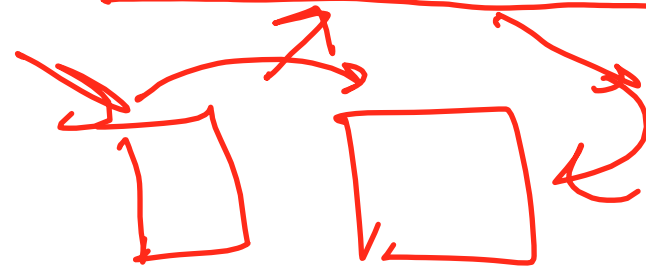
171.66.5.9

- Internet addresses: 32-bit IPv4, 128-bit IPv6 addresses
- Internet names: domain name system (DNS), www.stanford.edu
- Many more names and addresses at higher layers
  - ▶ Service names (http) and ports (80)
  - ▶ SIP identifiers (pal@a.com) and email addresses (pal@a.com)
- Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)
  - ▶ Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)

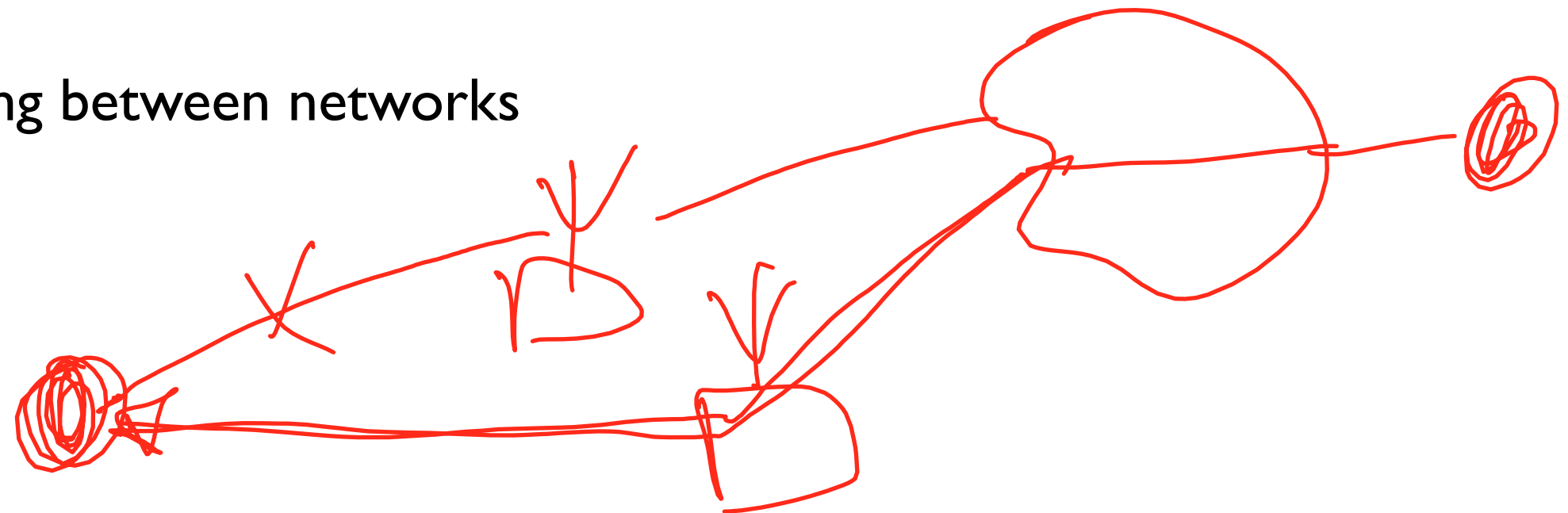
*stanford.edu*

# Two Examples

- <http://csl.stanford.edu/~pal> vs. ~~<http://171.64.73.43/~pal>~~



- A user moving between networks



# Principle

- Whether you name or address something has deep implications to how your network and or protocol can be used.
- The structure and design of those names and addresses also have deep implications.