

# 523353 – Computer Networks

## Lecture 5: Network Layer Part1

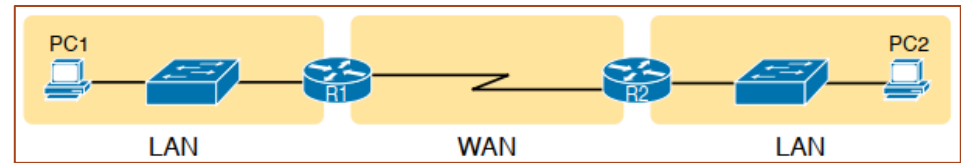
Dr. Parin Sornlertlamvanich

CompTIA Security+

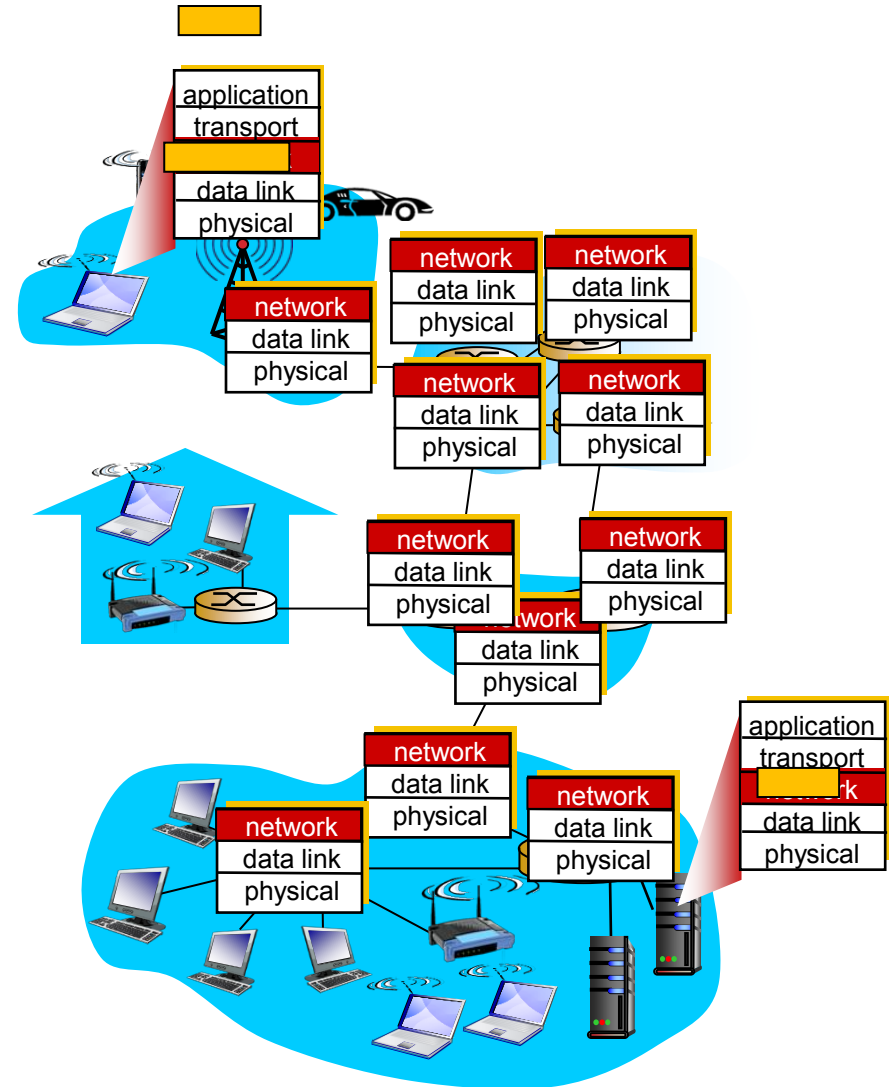
Huawei Certified HCIA-Datacom

parin.s@sut.ac.th

# Network layer



- The internetwork uses a router connected to each LAN, with a WAN (Wire-Area Networks) link between the routers
- Transport segment from sending to receiving host
  - On sending side encapsulates segments into datagrams
  - On receiving side, delivers segments to transport layer
- Network layer protocols in *every* Host, Router
  - Router examines header fields in all IP datagrams passing through it



# Two key network-layer functions

## *Network-layer functions:*

- *forwarding*: move packets from router's input to appropriate router output

- *routing*: determine route taken by packets from source to destination

- *routing algorithms*

## *Analogy: taking a trip*

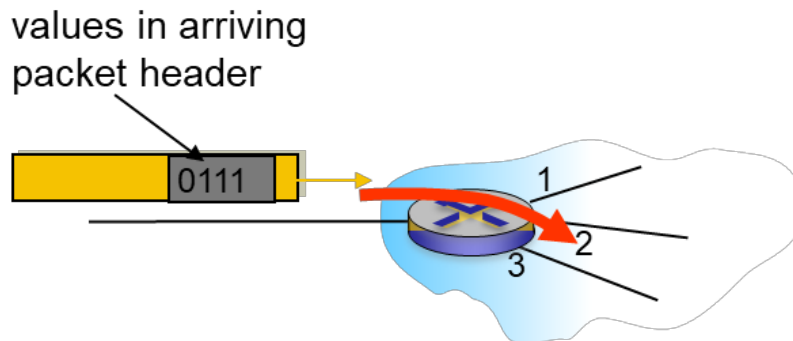
- *forwarding*: process of getting through single interchange

- *routing*: process of planning trip from source to destination

# Network layer: data plane, control plane

## Data plane

- Local, per-router function
- Determines how datagram arriving on router input port is forwarded to router output port
- Forwarding function

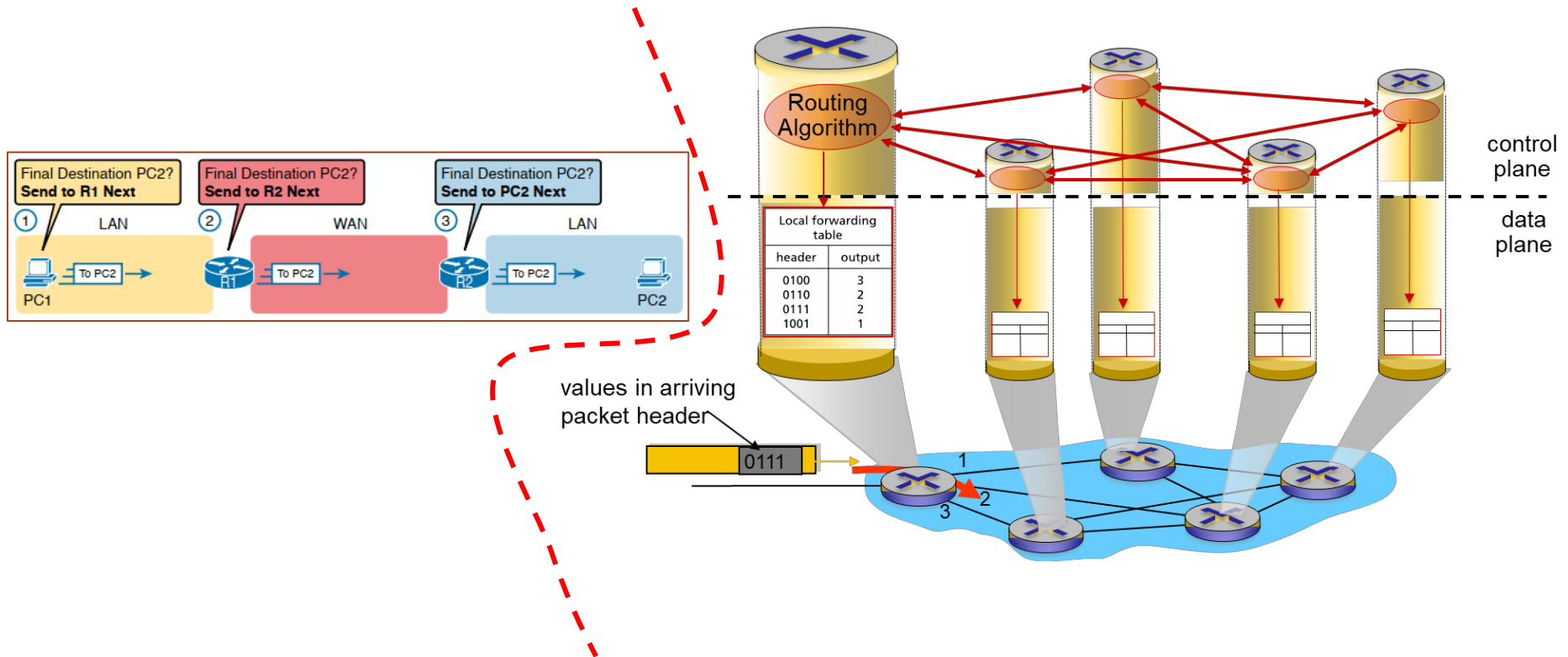


## Control plane

- Network-wide logic
- Determines how datagram is routed among routers along end-end path from source host to destination host
- Two control-plane approaches:
  - *Traditional routing algorithms:* implemented in Routers
  - *Software-defined networking (SDN):* implemented in (remote) Servers
    - Controller

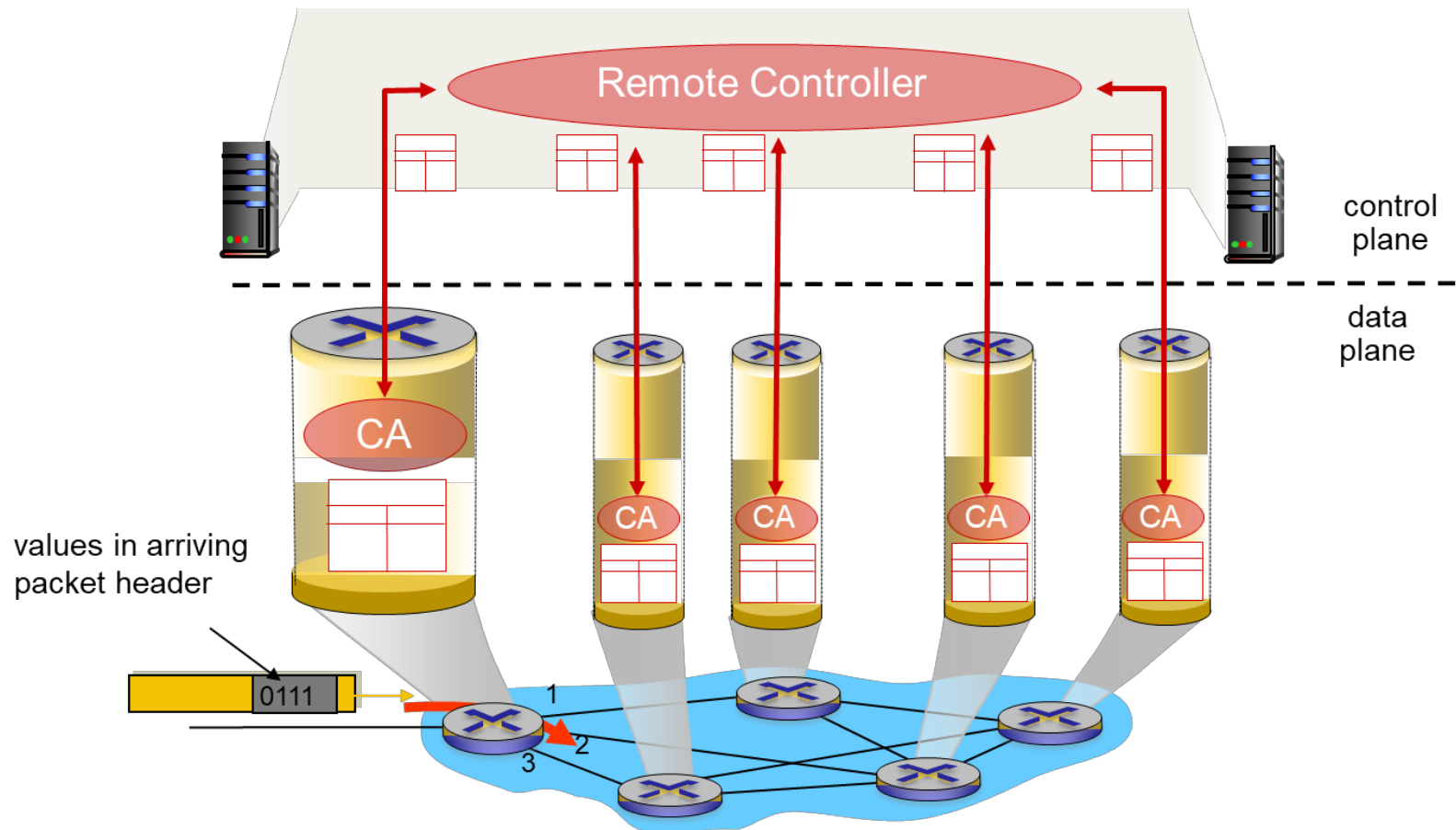
# Per-router control plane

- Individual routing algorithm components in each and every router interact in the control plane



# Logically centralized control plane

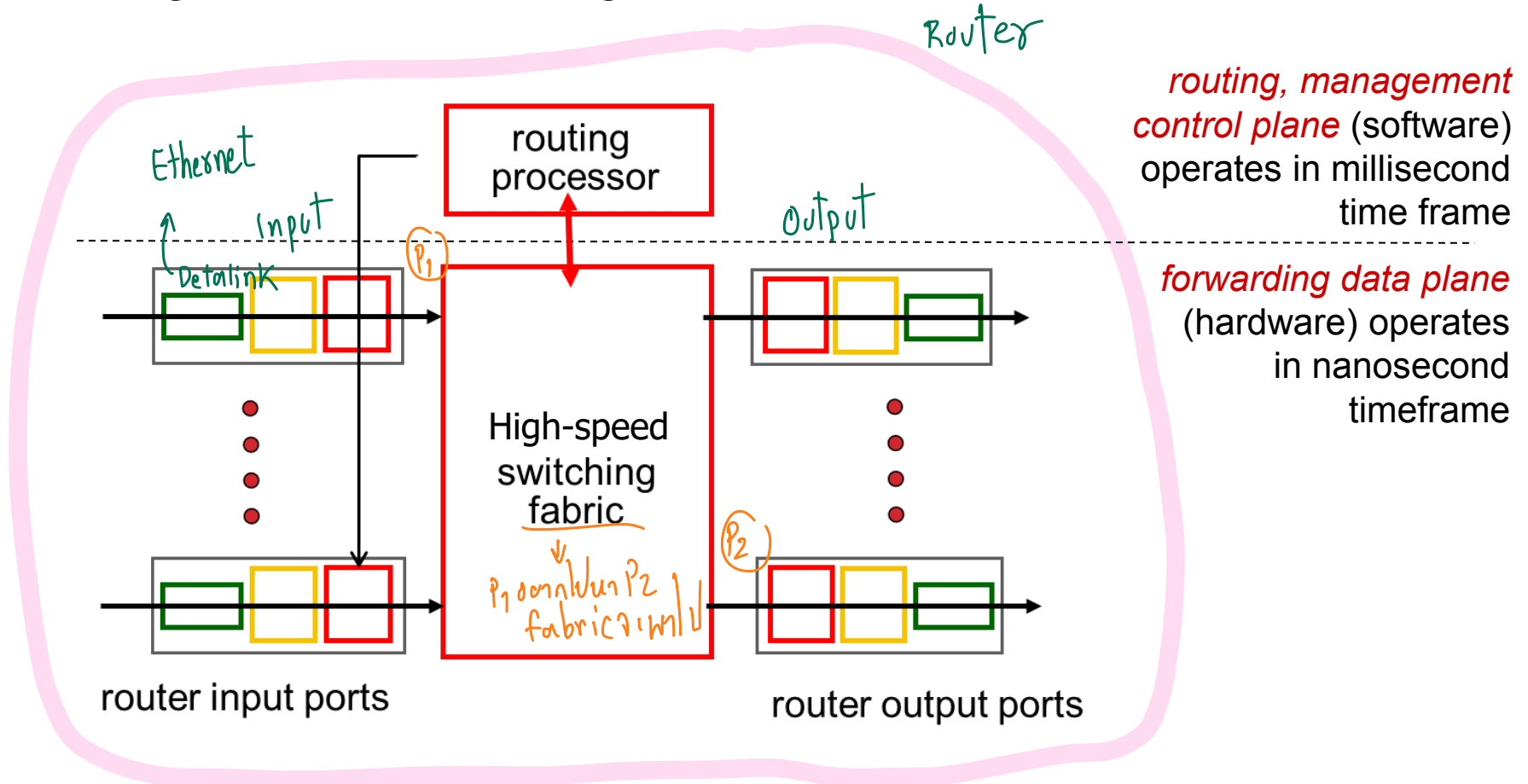
- A distinct (typically remote) **controller** interacts with local Control Agents (CAs)



# Router

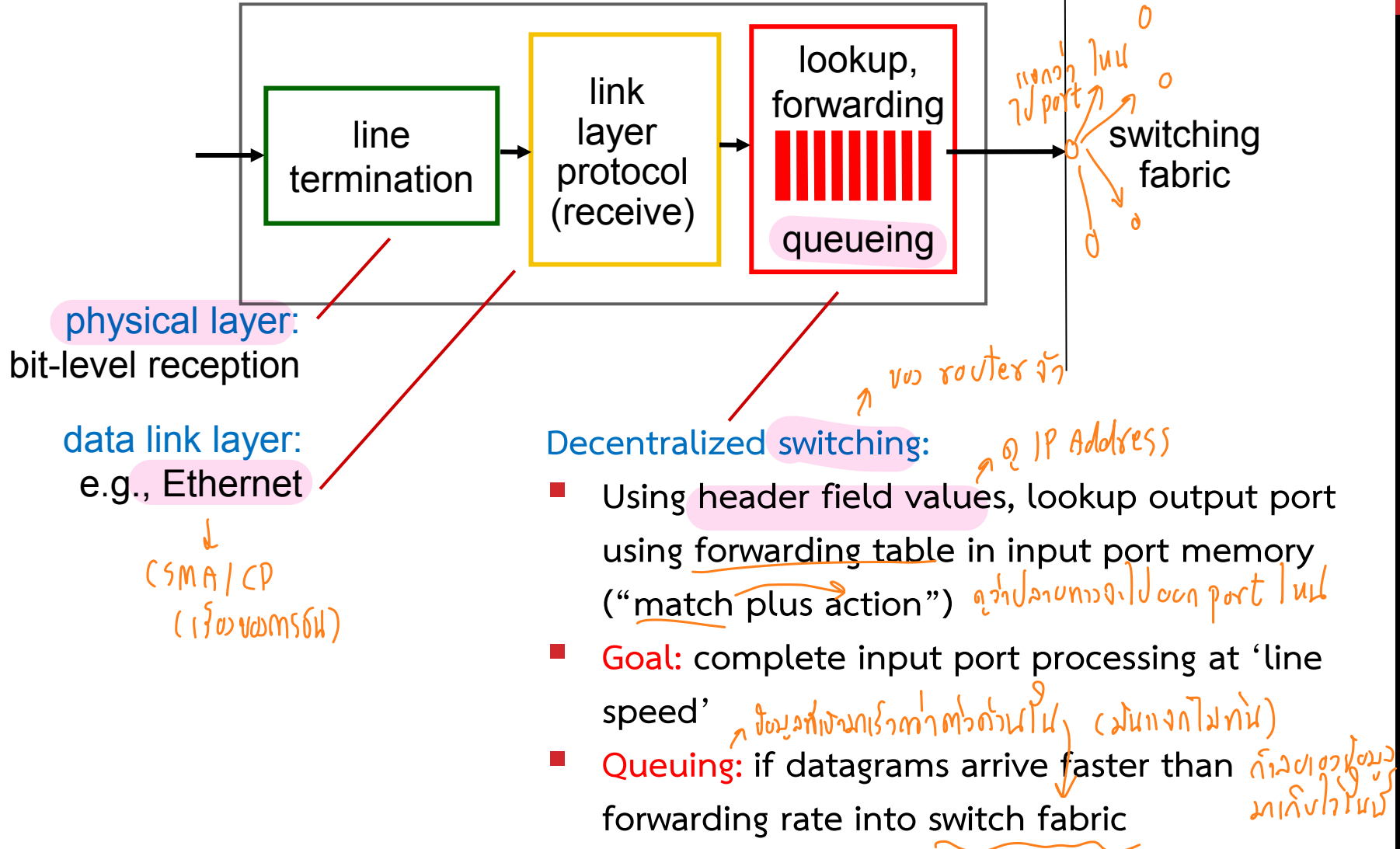
# Router architecture overview

- High-level view of generic router architecture:

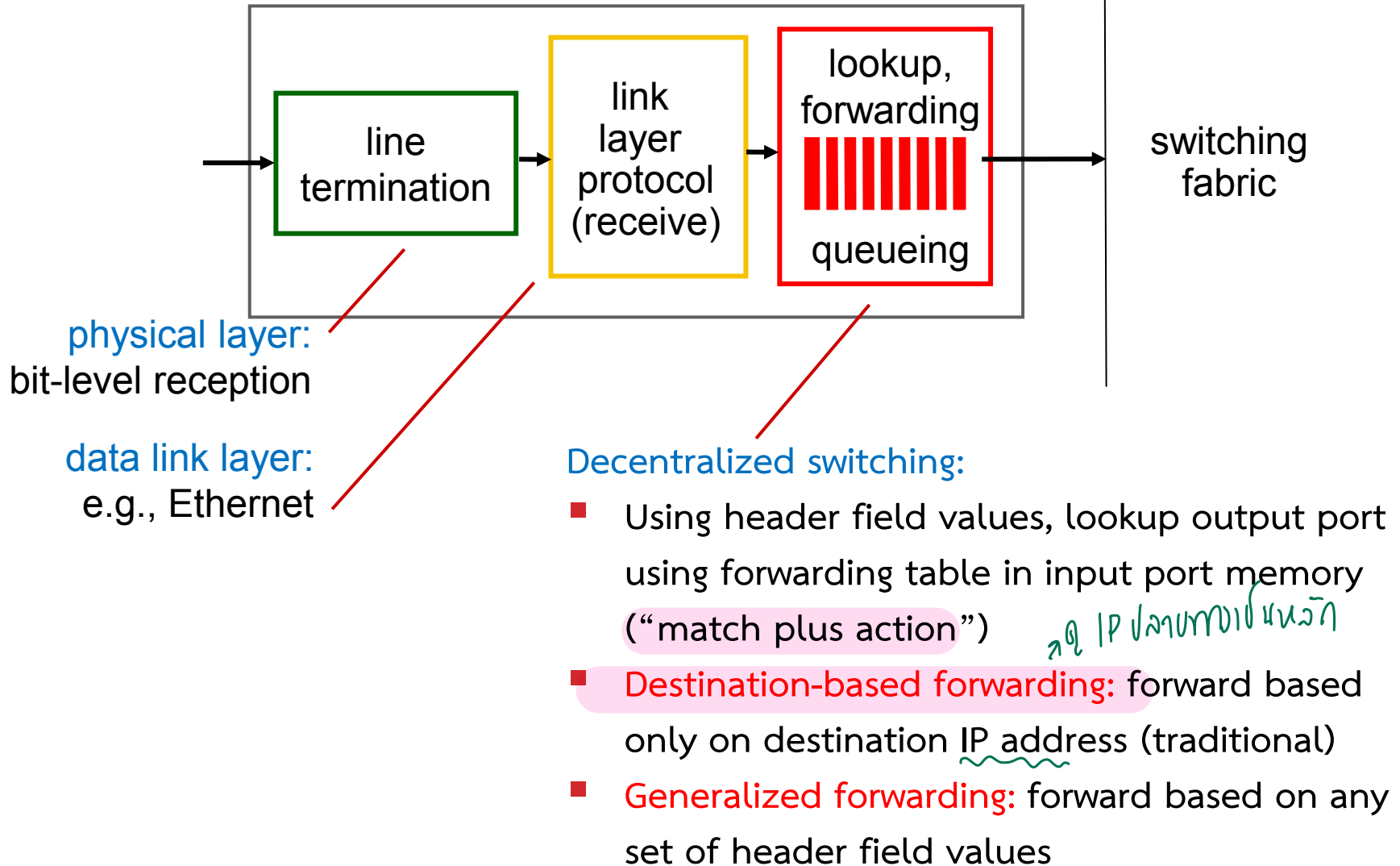




# Input port functions



# Input port functions

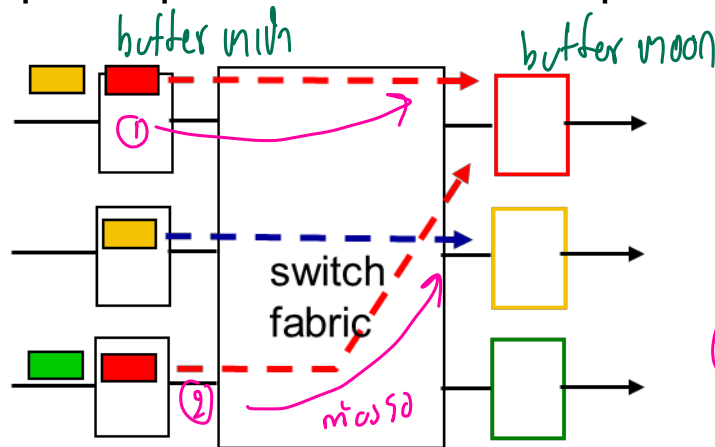


# Input port queuing

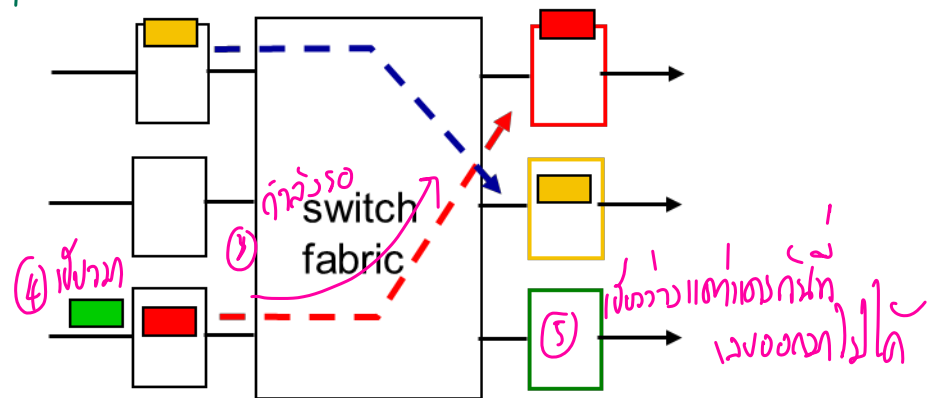
- Fabric slower than input ports combined -> queueing may occur at input queues *ถ้า Q เกินมาเกิด (คอขวด) แล้วรอภาพมาบ, แล้ว*

- queueing delay and loss due to input buffer overflow!

- **Head-of-the-Line (HOL) blocking:** queued datagram at front of queue prevents others in queue from moving forward



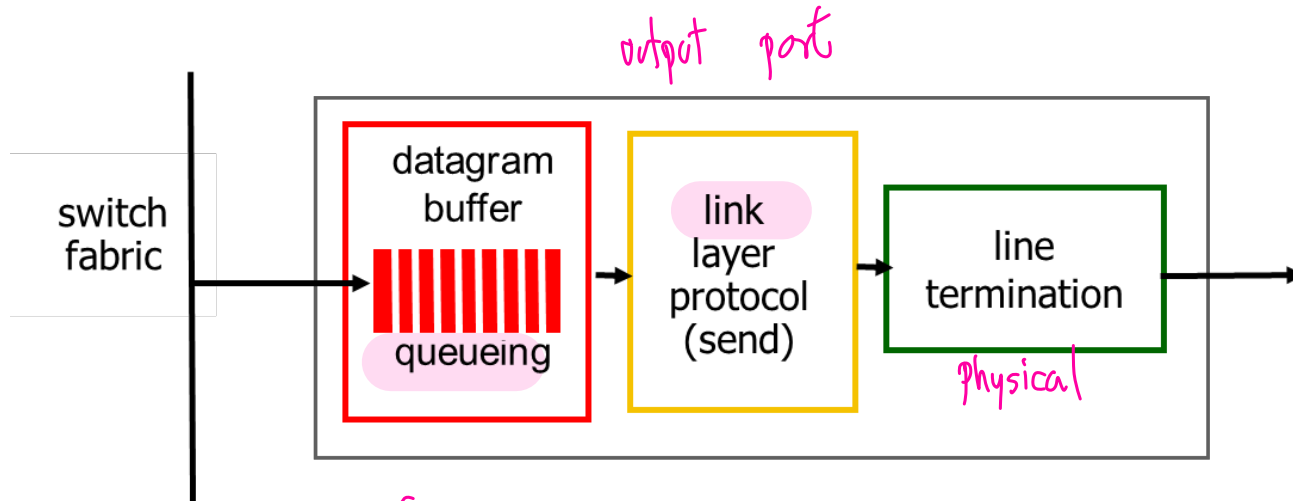
output port contention:  
only one red datagram can be  
transferred.  
*lower red packet is blocked*



one packet time later:  
green packet  
experiences HOL  
blocking

การไหลของข้อมูล Delay  
ใน Q-Timer

# Output ports

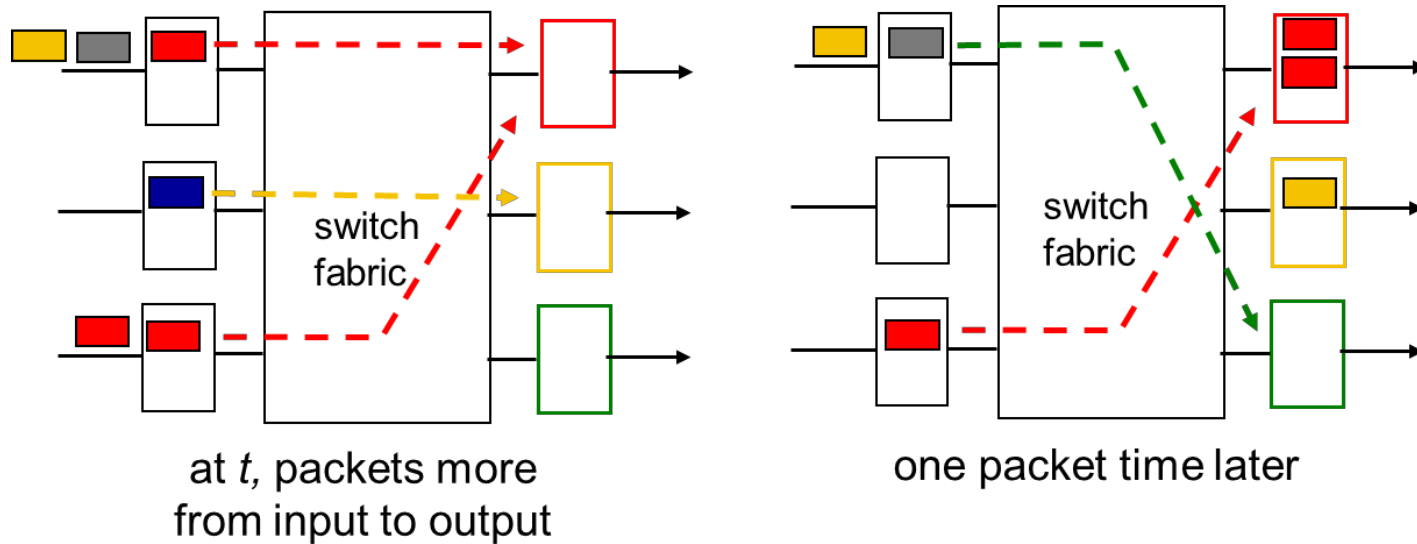


- Buffering required when datagrams arrive from fabric faster than the transmission rate
- Scheduling discipline chooses among queued datagrams for transmission

Datagram (packets) can be lost due to congestion, lack of buffers

Priority scheduling – who gets best performance, network neutrality

# Output port queueing



- Buffering when arrival rate via switch exceeds output line speed
- Queueing (delay) and loss due to output port buffer overflow!

สวัสดี

အများဆုံး buffering

# How much buffering?



ပြန်လည်ရောက်ရှိလာသည့်

- RFC 3439: average buffering (B) equal to “typical” RTT (say 250 msec) times link capacity C ဝေမျှပေးနိုင်ပါသည်
  - e.g., C = 10 Gpbs link: 2.5 Gbit buffer
    - $B = RTT \times C$
    - 2.5 Gbit = 10 Gpbs x 250 msec
- Recent recommendation: a large number of TCP flows (N) passing through a link, buffering equal to

$$\frac{RTT \cdot C}{\sqrt{N}}$$

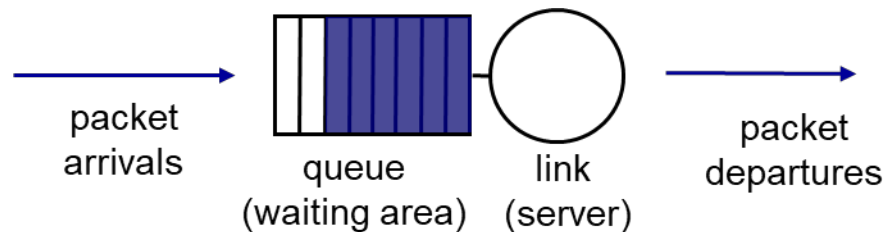
# Scheduling mechanisms

↓ รวบรวม packet ใน buffer ก่อน

- **Scheduling:** choose next packet to send on link
- **FIFO** (first in first out) scheduling: send in order of arrival to queue

- **Discard policy:** if packet arrives to full queue: who to discard?

- **Tail drop:** drop arriving packet
- **Priority:** drop/remove on priority basis
- **Random:** drop/remove randomly

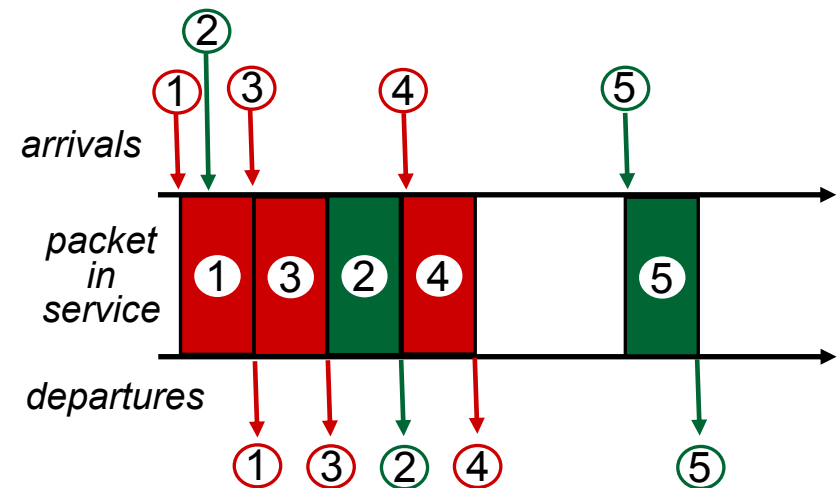
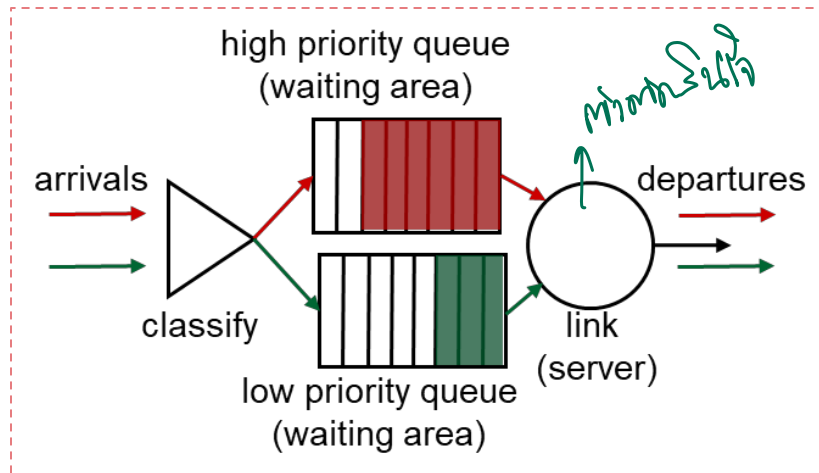


# Scheduling: priority

Not FIFO?

Priority scheduling: send highest priority queued packet

- multiple classes, with different priorities
  - class may depend on marking or other header info, e.g. IP source/dest, port numbers, etc.
  - real world example?





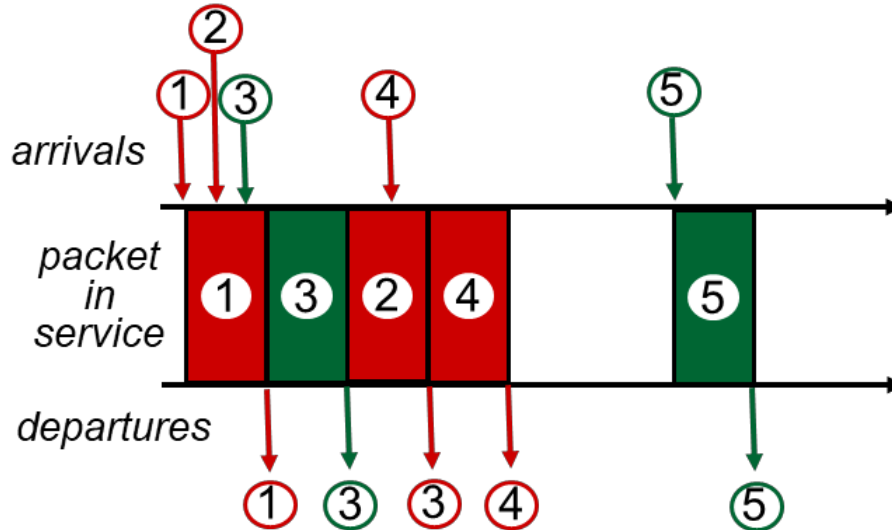
# Scheduling: still more (1)

→ priority ทำให้งาน ไม่ติดขัด

## Round Robin (RR) scheduling:

( ผลัดกันทำ ถ้า priority สูง, ด่วนแล้วรีบทำ )

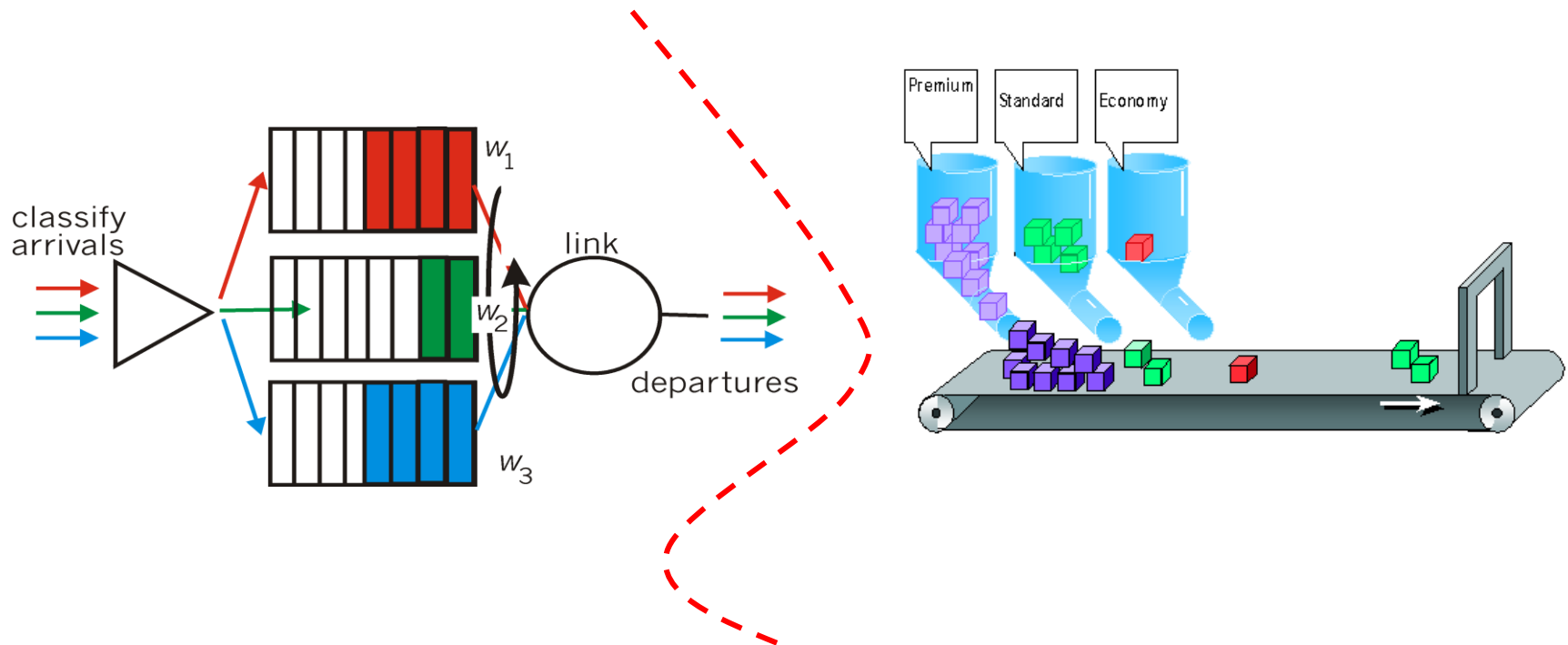
- Multiple classes
- Cyclically scan class queues, sending one complete packet from each class (if available)



# Scheduling: still more (2)

## Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ):

- Generalized Round Robin
- Each class gets weighted amount of service in each cycle



# Destination-based forwarding

ใช้ค่า IP มาหาว่าไปไหน

use Routing table

Destination Address Range	Link Interface
<p>11001000 00010111 00010000 00000000</p> <p>through</p> <p>11001000 00010111 00010111 11111111</p>	0
<p>11001000 00010111 00011000 00000000</p> <p>through</p> <p>11001000 00010111 00011000 11111111</p>	1
<p>11001000 00010111 00011000 00000000</p> <p>through</p> <p>11001000 00010111 00011111 11111111</p>	2
otherwise	3

11001000 00010111 00010000 00000000 = 200.23.16.0

11001000 00010111 00011000 00000000 = 200.23.24.0

# Longest prefix matching

เลือก prefix ยาวที่สุดที่ตรงกับ destination address  
**longest prefix matching**

when looking for forwarding table entry for given destination address, use **longest** address prefix that matches destination address.

Prefix	Link interface
11001000 00010111 00010*** *****	0
11001000 00010111 00011000 *****	1
11001000 00010111 00011*** *****	2
Otherwise = ?	3

examples: 1. เลือก prefix ยาวที่สุดที่ตรงกับ destination address

DA: 11001000 00010111 00010110 10100001

DA: 11001000 00010111 00011000 10101010

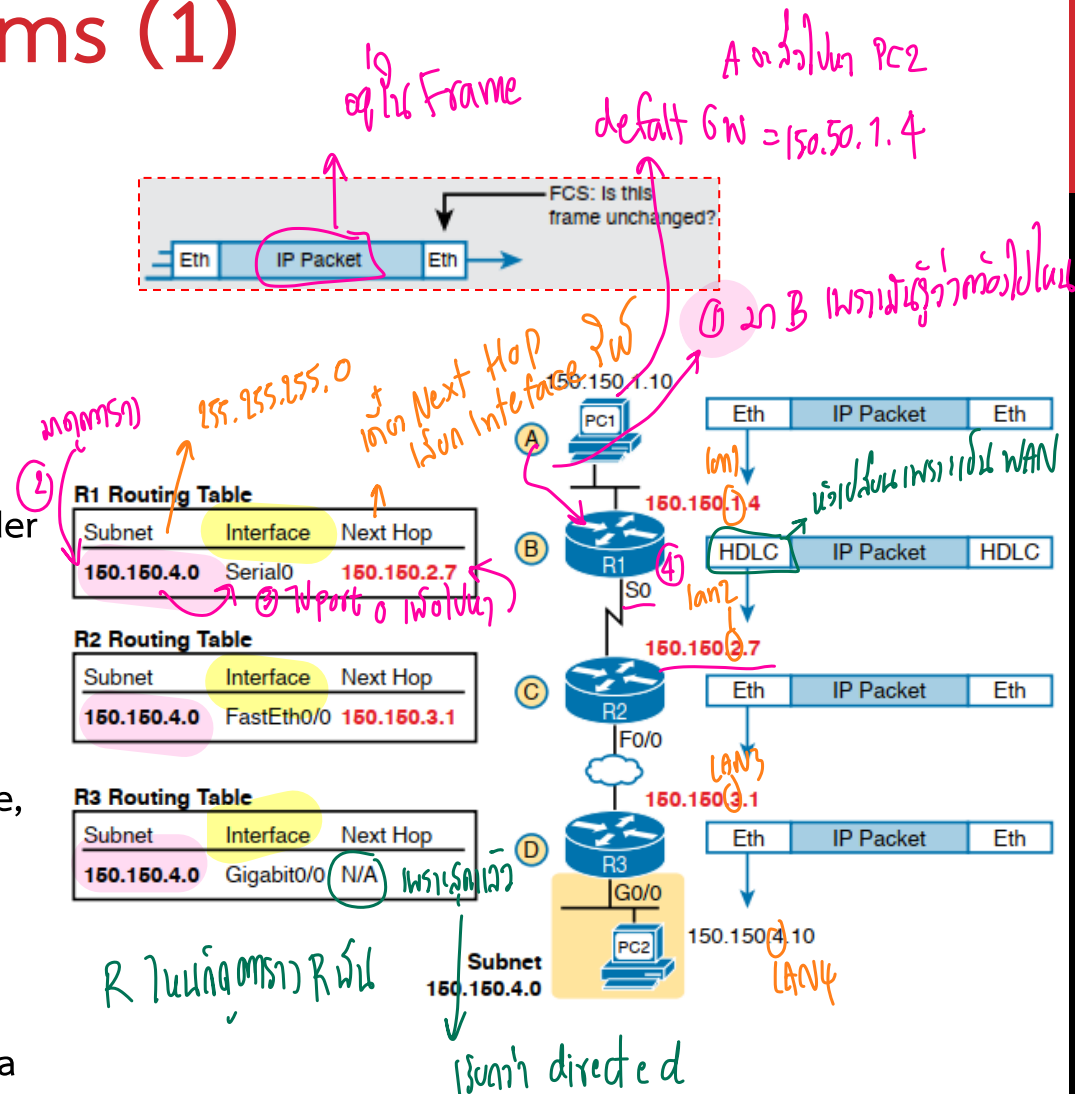
DA: 11001000 00010111 00011001 10101010

which interface?

which interface?

# Sending IP datagrams (1)

- **Step1:** Use the data-link Frame Check Sequence (FCS) field to ensure that the frame had no errors; if errors occurred, discard the frame.
- **Step2:** To discard the old data-link header and trailer, leaving the IP packet.
- **Step3:** Compare the IP packet's destination IP address to the routing table, and find the route that best matches the destination address
- **Step4:** Encapsulate the IP packet inside a new data-link header and trailer, and forward the frame.



# Sending IP datagrams (2)

การส่งข้อมูล

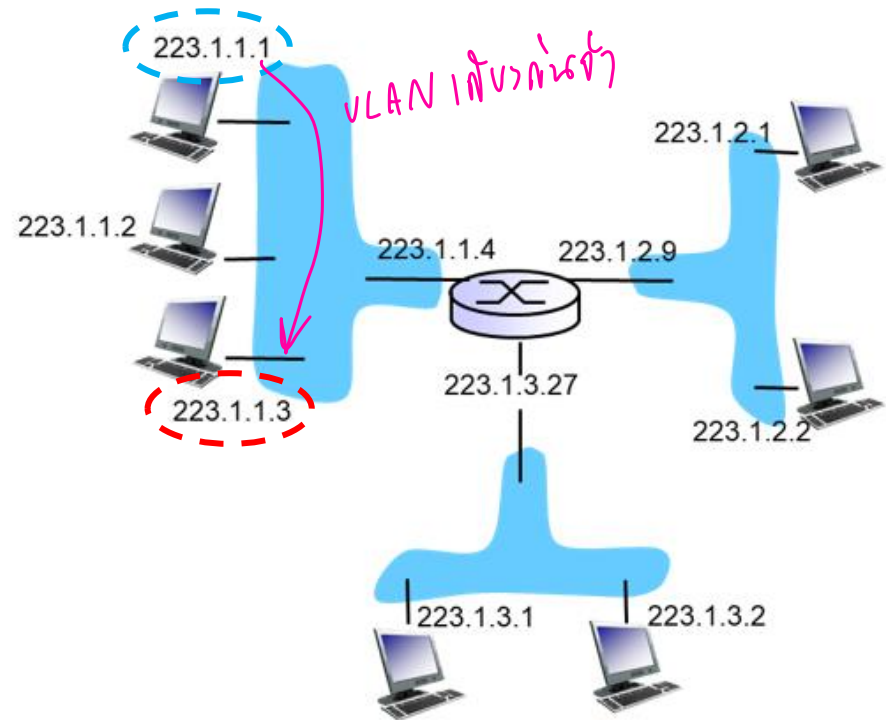
➤ <sup>ต้นทาง</sup> Source: 223.1.1.1 /24

3 จุดเชื่อมต่อระหว่าง  
Routing table

subnet, VLAN, interface จุดเชื่อมต่อ, ปลายทาง

➤ <sup>ปลายทาง</sup> Destination: 223.1.1.3 /24

- Look up network address
  - (D) is on same subnet
- Link Layer will send this datagram directly to (D)
  - In Ethernet frame
  - Using ARP table



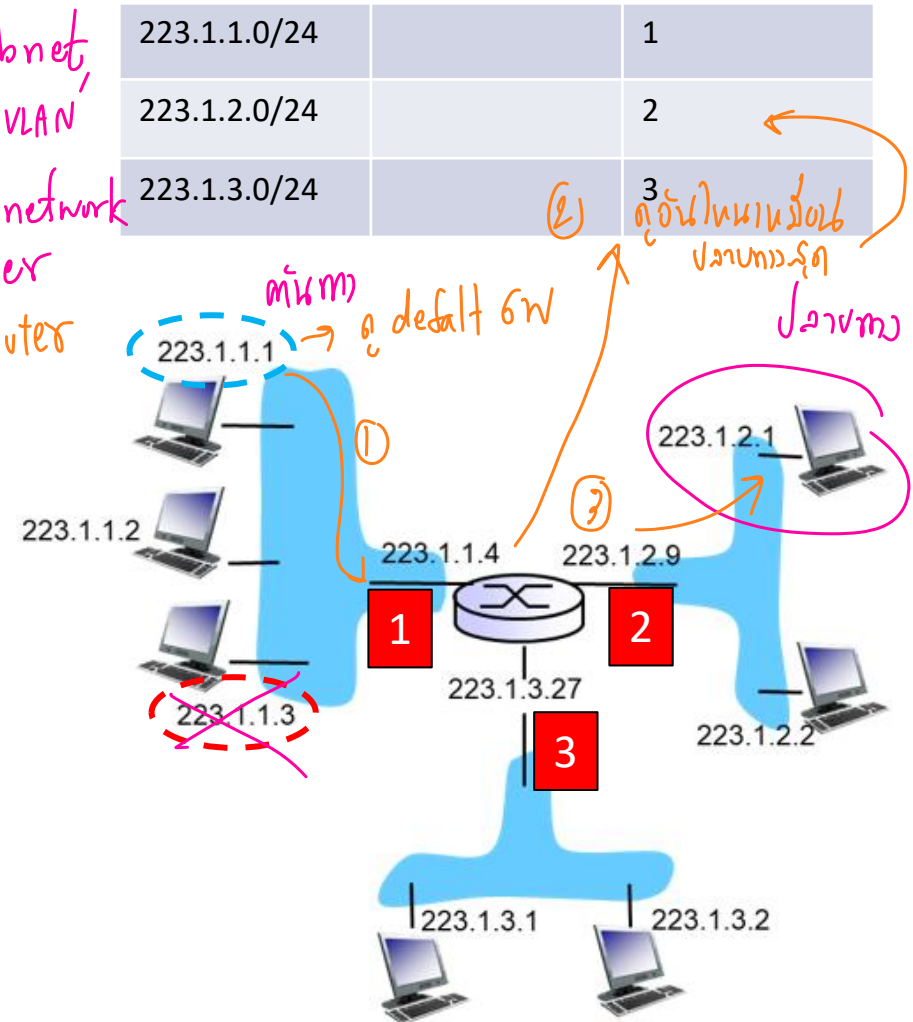
# Sending IP datagrams (3)

➤ Source: 223.1.1.1 /24

➤ Destination: 223.1.2.1 /24

- Look up network address
  - (D) is on different network
- Router checks the routing table
  - (D) on subnet directly attached to Interface 2
- Link Layer will send this datagram directly to (D)
  - Interface 2 (223.1.2.9)

Dest. Network	Next Router	Interface
223.1.1.0/24		1
223.1.2.0/24		2
223.1.3.0/24		3



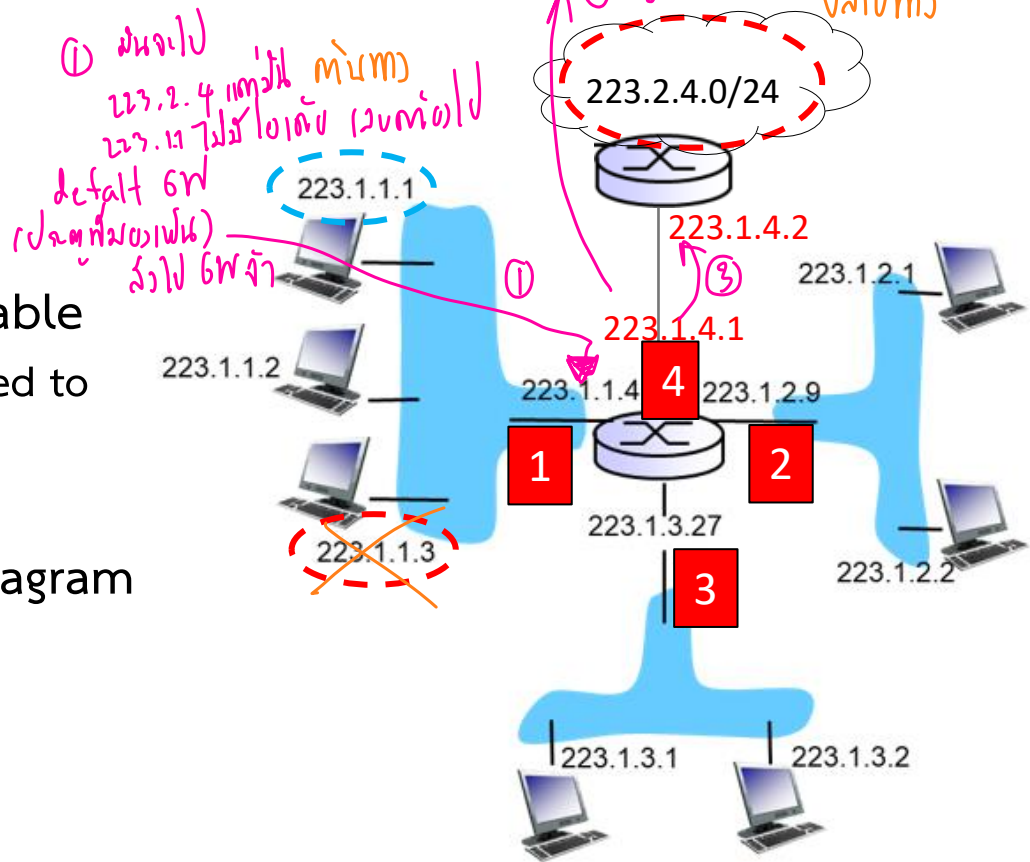
# Sending IP datagrams (4)

Dest. Network	Next Router	Interface
223.1.1.0/24		1
223.1.2.0/24		2
223.1.3.0/24		3
223.1.4.0/24		4
223.2.4.0/24	223.1.4.2	4

➤ Source: 223.1.1.1 /24

➤ Destination: 223.2.4.77 /24

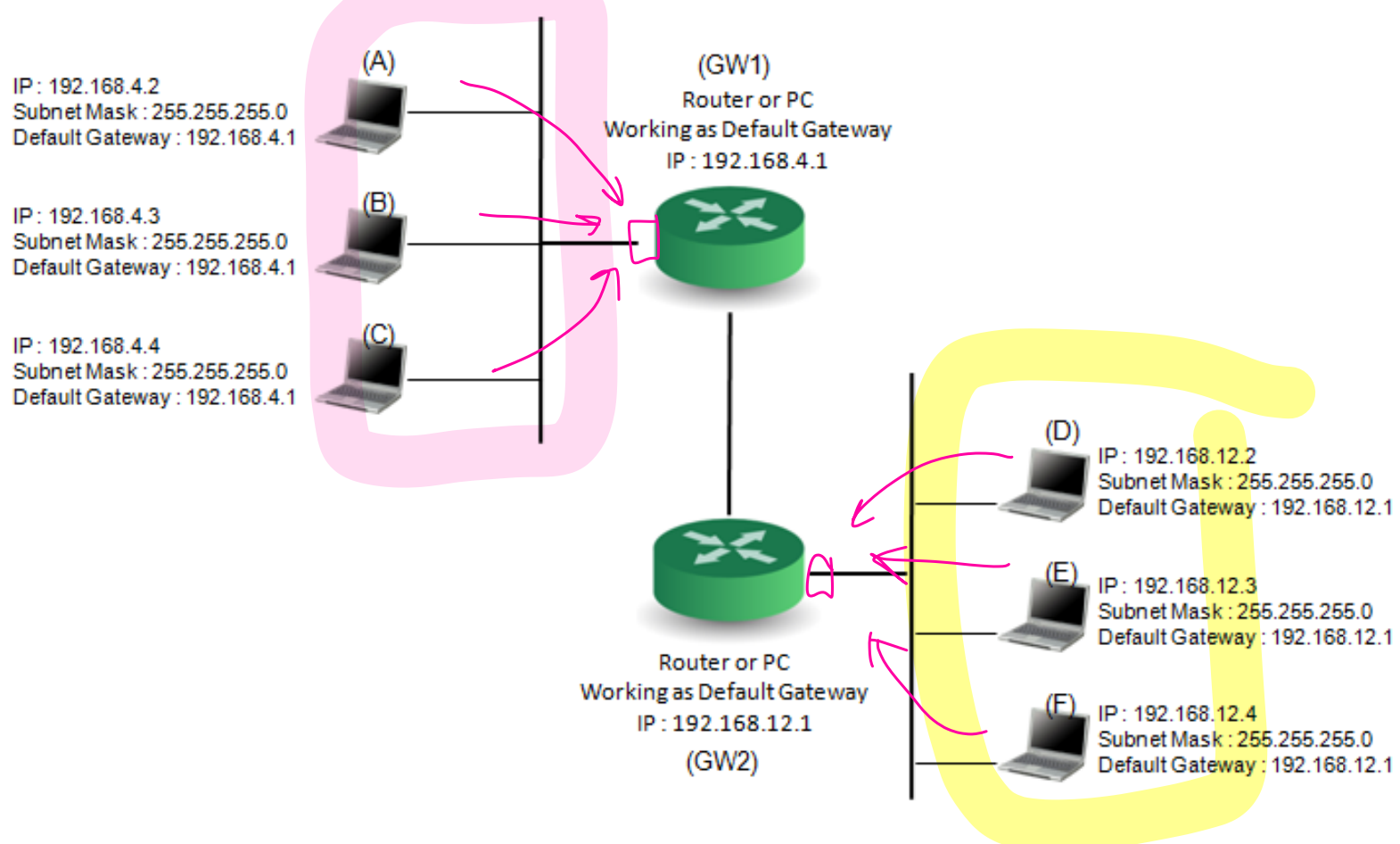
- Look up network address
  - (D) is on different network
- Router checks the routing table
  - (D) on subnet directly attached to Interface 4
- Link Layer will send this datagram directly to (D)





# Sending IP datagrams (5) – Default Gateway

- All the clients (PCs) on a network **point to** a default gateway that routes their traffic
  - It's generally **the router interface address** attached to the local network



# Sending IP datagrams (6) – Default Route

## ■ For Router

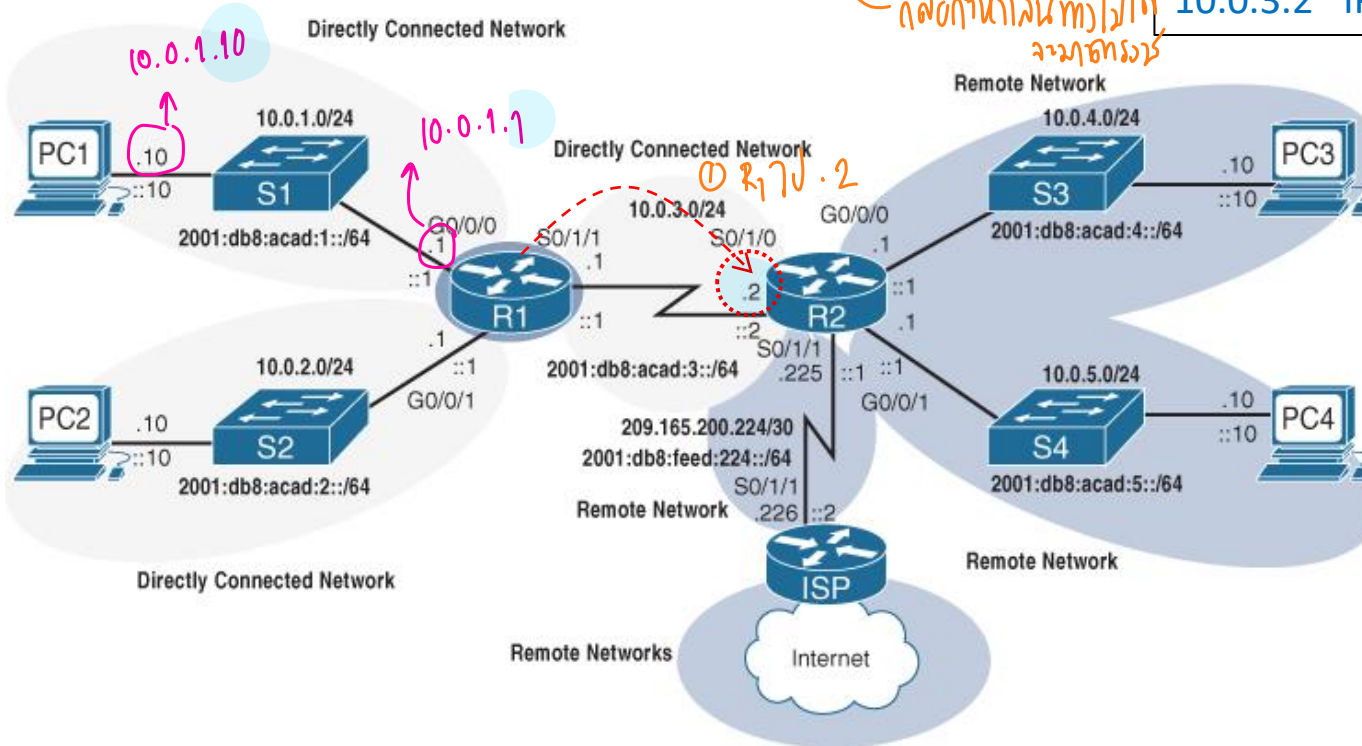
၂၀၁၆ ခုနှစ် ဝါဆိုလဆန်းလဆန်း ဝါဆိုလဆန်း (အောက်ဆုံးလဆန်း) Default Gateway

- There is **no better (longer) match** in the Routing table
- **Ex. R1** IPv4 routing table has a default route to forward all packets to **R2** for any remote network for which it does not have a more explicit route

• R1 (config)# **ip route** 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 **10.0.3.2**

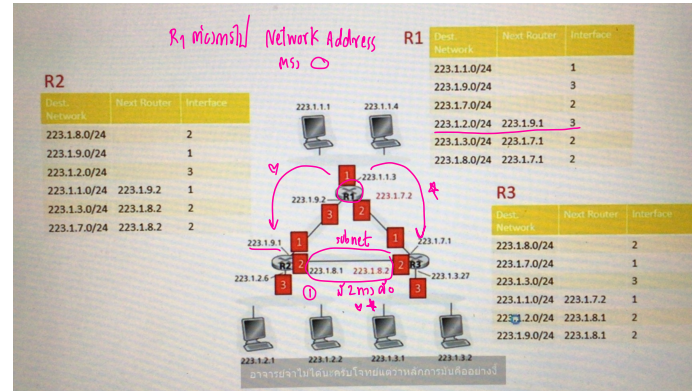
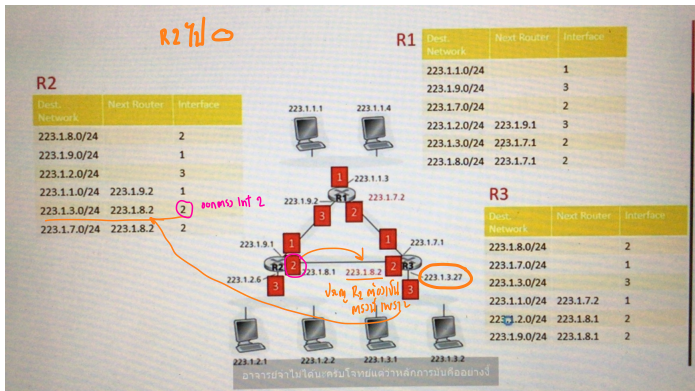
• If its's not local, send it to **10.0.3.2 (R2)**

0.0.0.0	Network Address
0.0.0.0	Subnet Mask
10.0.3.2	IP Address



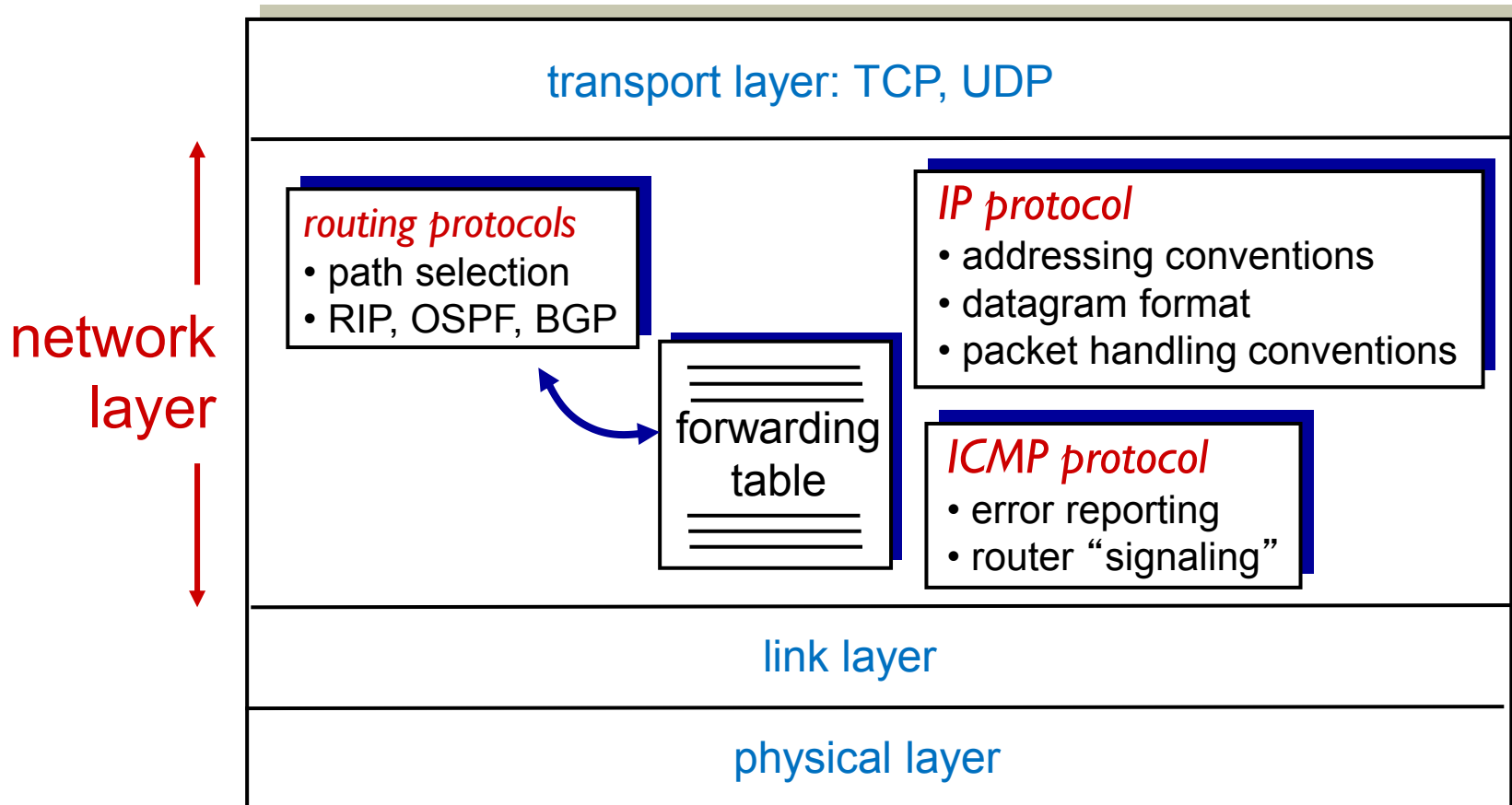
# IP (Internet Protocol)

numm

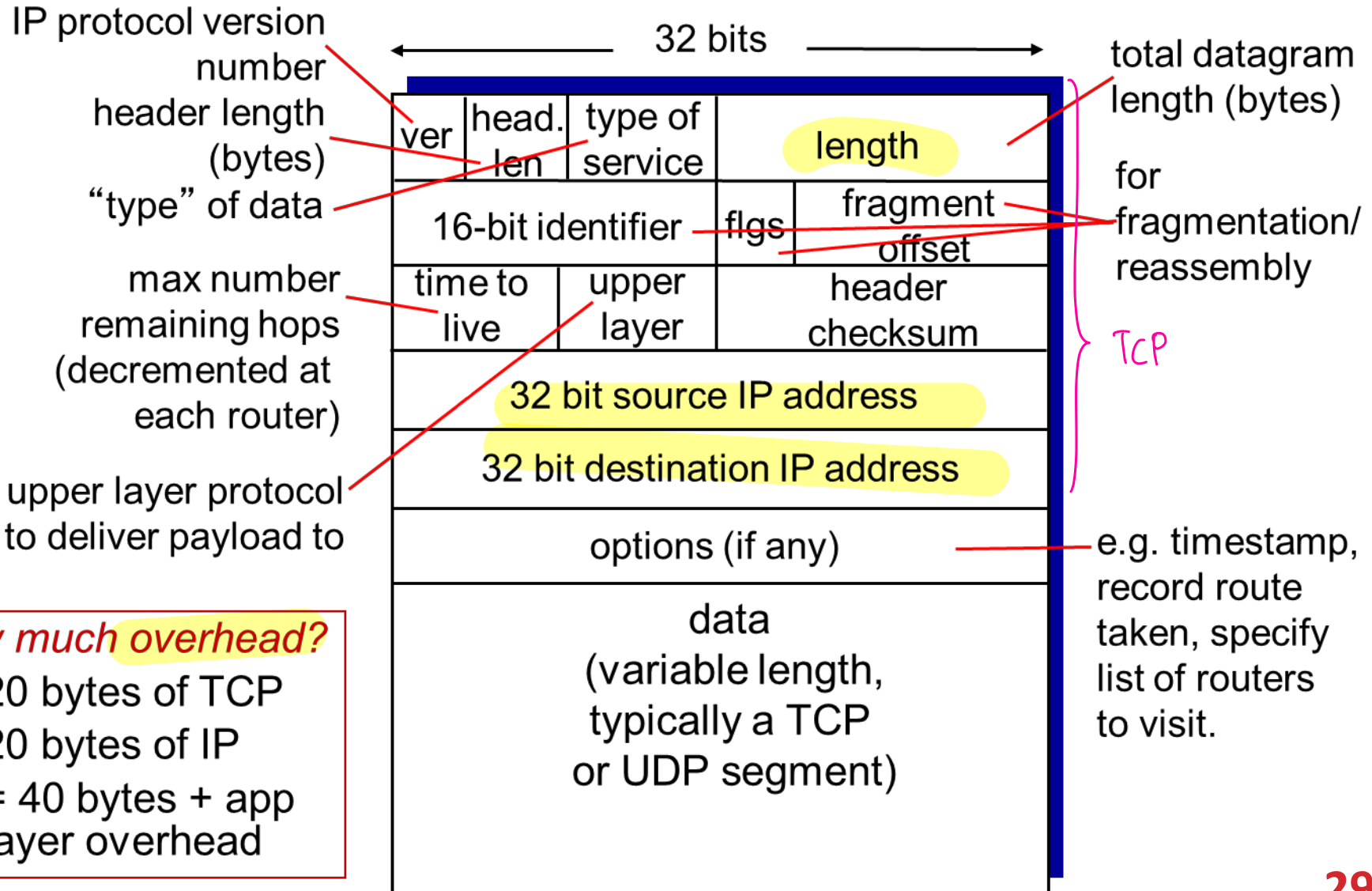


# The Internet network layer

Host, Router network layer functions:

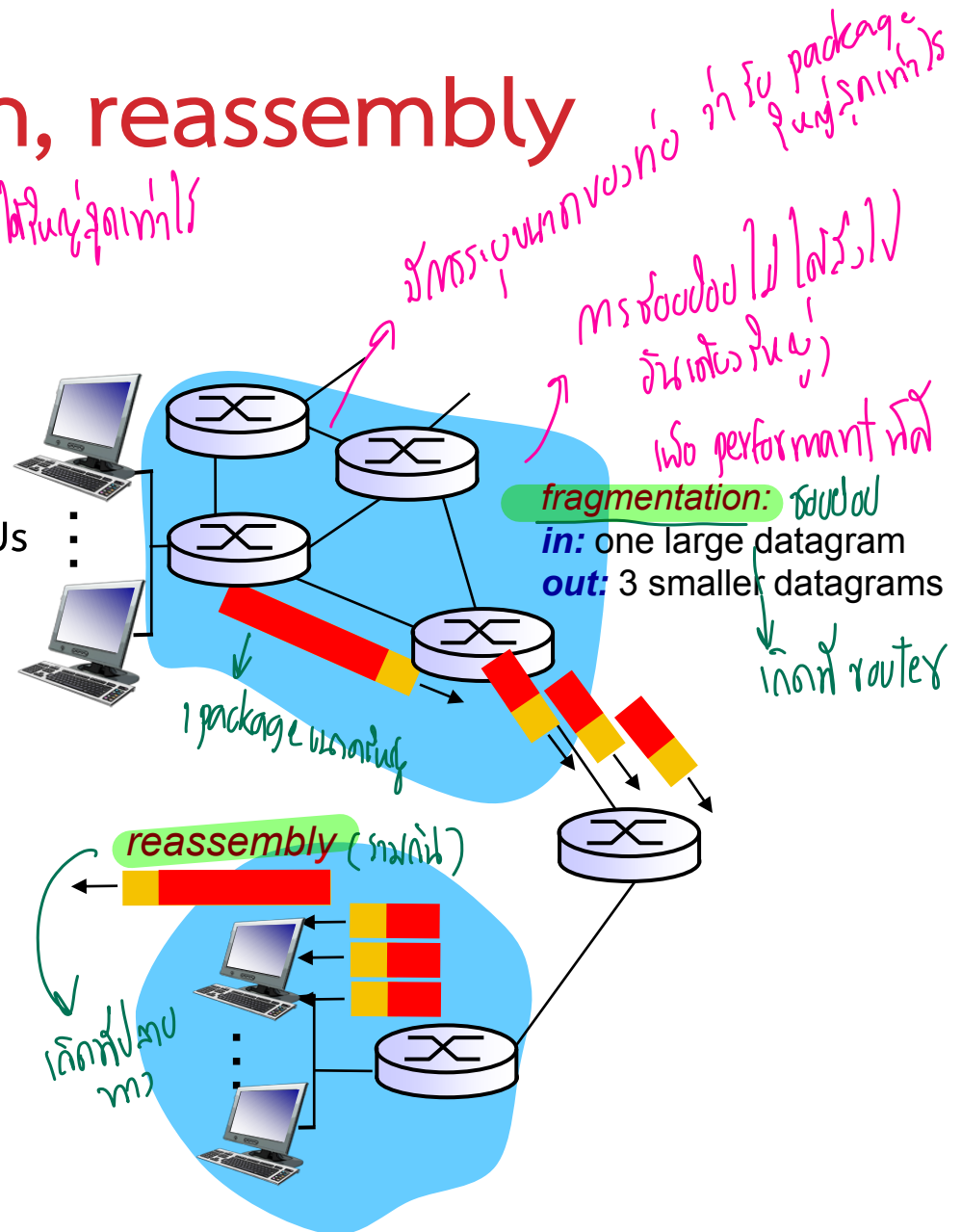


# IP Datagram format



# IP Fragmentation, reassembly

- Network links have **MTU** (max transfer size) - largest possible link-level frame
  - Different link types, different MTUs
- Large IP datagram divided (**"fragmented"**) within net
  - One datagram becomes several datagrams
  - "Reassembled" only at final destination
  - IP header bits used to identify, order related fragments



# IP Fragmentation, reassembly

## Example:

- Length = 4000 bytes
  - ① 10000 data
  - Data = 3980 bytes
- MTU = 1500 bytes ③

IP Header + Data (3980 byte)

length =4000	ID =x	fragflag =0	offset =0
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one large datagram becomes several smaller datagrams

1480 bytes in data field

offset =  $1480/8$

⑤

length =1500	ID =x	fragflag =1	offset =0
-----------------	----------	----------------	--------------

1480

length =1500	ID =x	fragflag =1	offset =185
-----------------	----------	----------------	----------------

1480

⑦ 3980 - 1480 = 2500

length =1040	ID =x	fragflag =0	offset =370
-----------------	----------	----------------	----------------

1020

⑧ 3980 - 1480 = 2500

⑨ 3980 - 1480 = 2500

⑥ offset 185 x 2

185 x 2 = 370  
 185 x 2 = 370  
 185 x 2 = 370

⑩ 3980 - 1480 = 2500

185 + 185 = 370



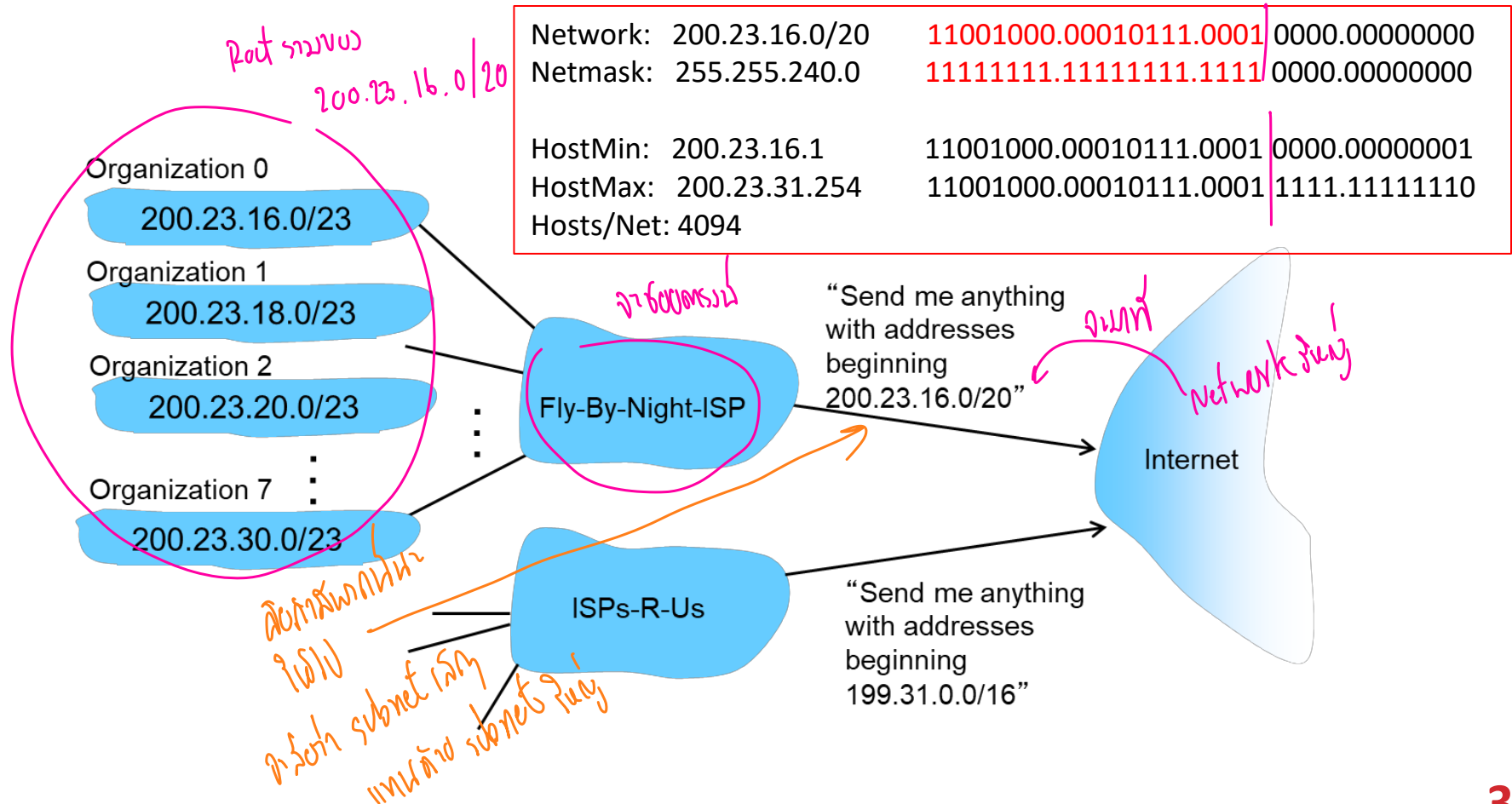
# Hierarchical addressing: route aggregation

→ address /20

↓  
รวม subnet เล็ก ๆ เป็น subnet ใหญ่

- Hierarchical addressing allows efficient advertisement of routing information:

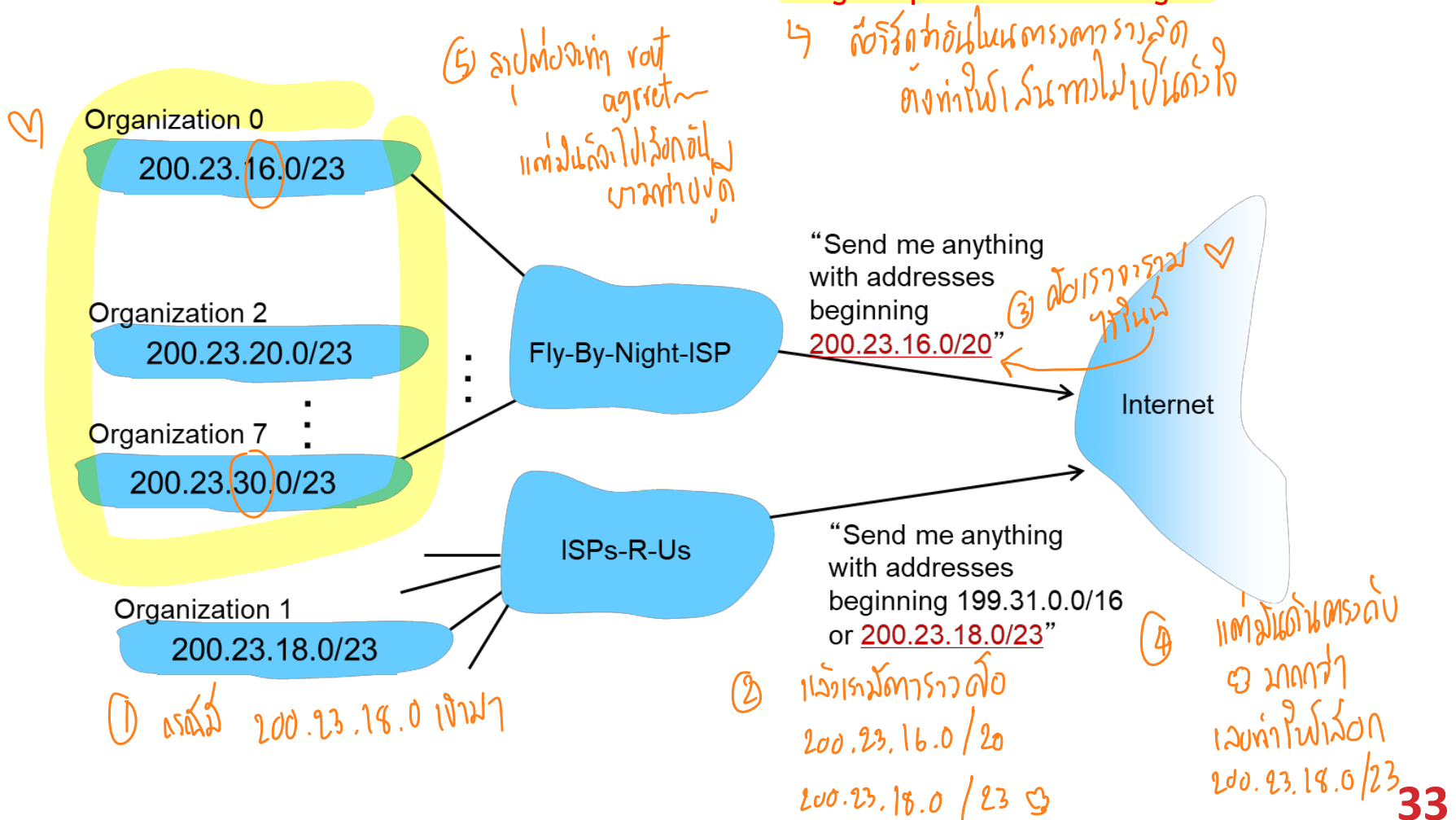
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# Hierarchical addressing: more specific routes

- ISPs-R-U's has a more specific route to Organization 1
  - Routers in the Internet will use **longest prefix matching**



# Reference

- CCNA 200-301 Official Cert Guide, Volume 1 (2019)
  - By Wendell Odom
- Computer Networking Problems and Solutions (2017)
  - By Russ, Ethan Banks
- Computer Networking: A Top-Down Approach, Global Edition (2016)
  - By Keith Ross James Kurose