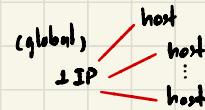


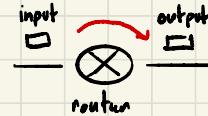
Chapter 4 → Network Layer

• NAT (Network Address Translation) → muuttaa julkisen IP:n IP:n hostin tähän ja hostiin.

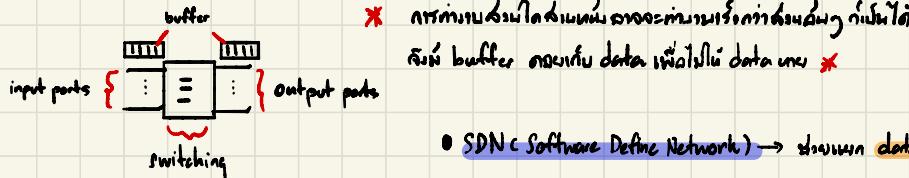


• middleboxes → ohjainlaatukäytävät - Firewall nraa traffic

- NETWORK
 - Data plane - Hardware, forwarding, Per-router function, siirtää paketit viereen input nae siveltävän ip address vas host ulos
 - Control plane - Software, Routing.



- Router → sisältää läpäisevät input ports, switching, output ports, buffer management, scheduling.



[IPv4 → 32 bit , IPv6 → 128 bit .]

→ nopeaa data siirrettävyyttä.

→ esimerkiksi routerissa forwarding table → määritetään data paikkaan output stationiin

• Services of Network Layer

- Sender: encapsulates segments → datagram (tulostusosoite) sisältää data
- Receiver: deliver segments to transport (määritetään tulostusosoite transportille)
- Router: data min source → destination (sovitun routing) (vaihtaminen)

Guarantees delivery (vrt. less than 2 ms delay)

In-order of flow data, guarantees min. bandwidth to flow

• Functions of Network layer

- forwarding: viittaa paketin input router → output router
- routing: siirtää paketit siirtymistä varten (sisältyy)
- addressing: lähettäminen
- link control: linkin hallinta
- routing algorithm (algoritmi)
- SDN (Software Defined Networking) (vaihtaminen)
- Controll Agent (vaihtaminen)

→ router.

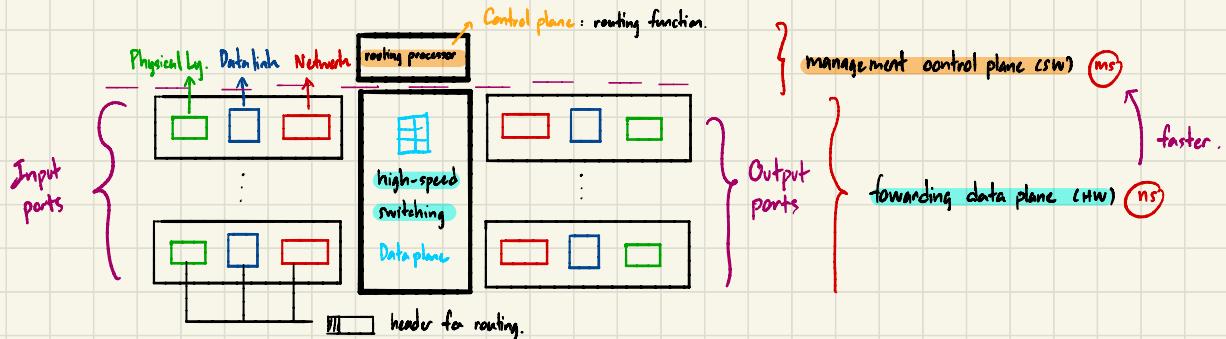
? data plane: forwarding table

? control plane: routing algorithm

→ SDN (Software Defined Networking)

→ Controll Agent (vaihtaminen)

Router Components



INPUT FUNCTIONS

Physical Layer: NRZ, E2, Manchester...

Data link layer: stop and wait, go back N, Selective ARQ.

Network layer: using header fields value (match plus action)

↳ 1st forwarding table selects output port.

Queuing: ~~when arriving datagrams are for different destinations and have different priorities~~ → forward rate \rightarrow Sjekn + buffer overflow

Decentralized switching: 1st forwarding table with header as input.

SWITCHING FUNCTIONS

Switching rate $\rightarrow N \cdot R \rightarrow$ line rate

↳ N input

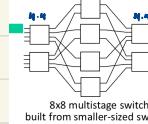
↳ backbone

↳ n. crosspoint = $N_{\text{input}} \times N_{\text{output}}$

↳ crosspoint

3 major types: memory / 2. bus / 3. interconnection.

multistage switch



n. crosspoint =

$$2(4 \cdot 4) + 4(2 \cdot 2) + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 =$$

2 Head of the line blocking (HOL)

(first to receive first to leave)

(Data loss)

OUTPUT FUNCTIONS

Network layer: Queuing: information switch transmission output port. \rightarrow in buffer/pool \rightarrow Prop. policy

Scheduling: based on datagrams size/queue (Priority)

$$\text{average buffering} = \text{RTT} \times \text{link bw}$$

$$\text{N flow average buffering} = \frac{\text{RTT} \cdot \text{Link bw}}{\sqrt{N}}$$

1. no waiting.

Internet in network layer

3 iku

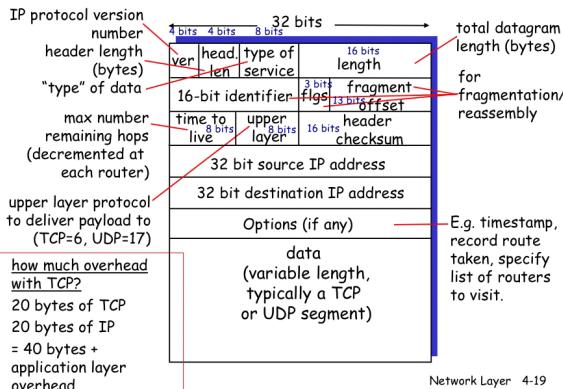
IP Protocol - wan field van datagram, switchforwarding? in packet.

Routing Protocol - routinginfo in datagram (forwarding table)

ICMP Protocol - sending error info, router signaling.

IP datagram format

IP datagram format (IPv4 32 bits)



IP Fragmentation and Reassembly

Example

- 4000 byte datagram
- MTU = 1500 bytes

1480 bytes in data field

offset = 1480/8

length

ver head type of

service

length

id fragflag offset

length

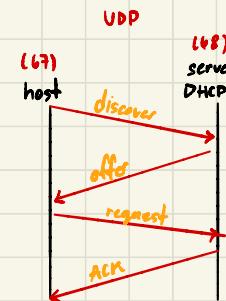


$$[(\text{last ip range} - \text{first ip range}) + 1] = [(\text{last ip range} - \text{first ip range}) + 1]$$

- * Subnot. → in host cell's cytoplasm where it is transcribed and translated into functional proteins.

- CIDR (Classless Inter Domain Routing) → subnet mask \cdot /x von neu. bit rüstu netzwerk

- DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) → when IP address assigned dynamically



- NAT (Network Address Translation) (Implement) → show in host many host its ip which 3 ip can global ip Ya.

(host → global network)

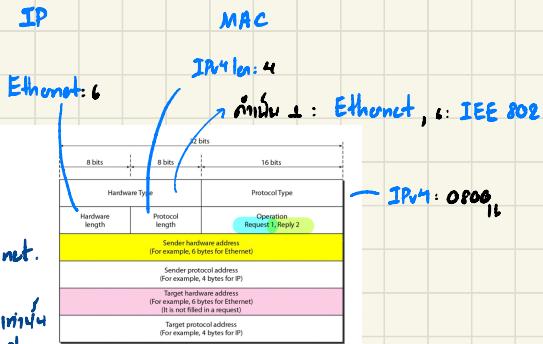
- Data local network → internet: datagram szigetelés **private + port** → **global + port**

(global network \rightarrow host)

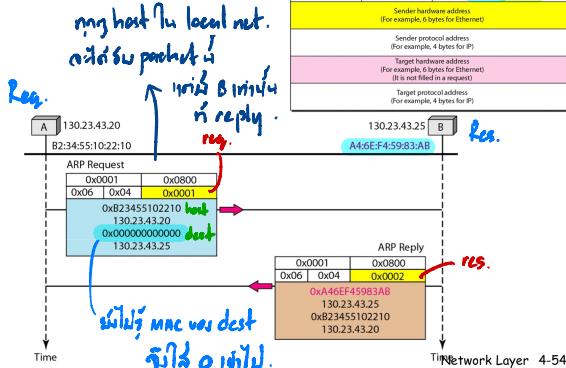
- Data internet \rightarrow local network: --- / global + port $\xrightarrow{\text{NAT}}$ private part.

- Address Mapping → Map own logical address to physical address (initial protocol: ARP/C Address Resolution Protocol)

↳ ARP Packet + Example



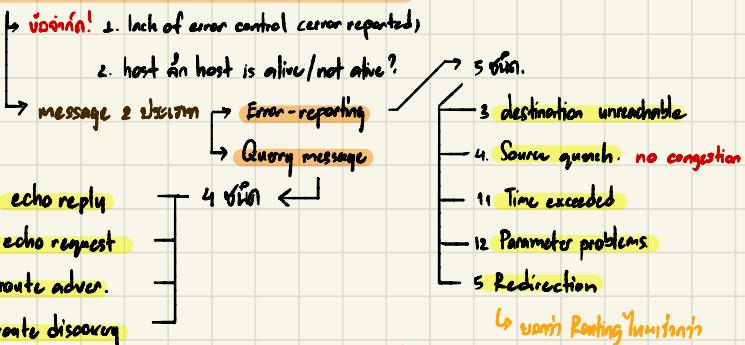
Example



- Ping → ពីនិងរាយពីមេនសារទិន្នន័យ host និងរាយ? ឱ្យដឹងនិងការរាយមួយណា?

- Traceroute → ពីនិងរាយពីមេនសារទិន្នន័យនិងរាយមួយណា
ឱ្យរាយតាម data នៃវា.

- ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) → unreliable



↳ want Routing Information

- Time exceeded code → 1: TTL expired

- 2: Fragment reassembly

- Parameter problems code → 0: Bad headers
- 1: option part is missing

Redirection code

- 0: network redirection
- 1: host redirection

• IP6

→ vnum Header 40 bytes

→ Value nnnnnnnnnn datagram (fragmentation)

Tunneling

Components / field

- traffic class → congestion control, Non-congestion control.
- flow label → QoS management.
- payload range → n. various layers.
- next header → UDP = 13, TCP = 6
- hop limit → TTL (in IPv4)

* fragmentation *

- Checksum
- Options

Chapter 6 Data link

→ implement in Network Adapter.

Introduction

- node → hosts (PC), router
- link → connects node (LAN, wired, wireless, LANs)
- data consists of datalink → frame (encapsulated datagram)
- switching → datagram from node-to-node
 - ↳ from header to trailer? → datagram = frame

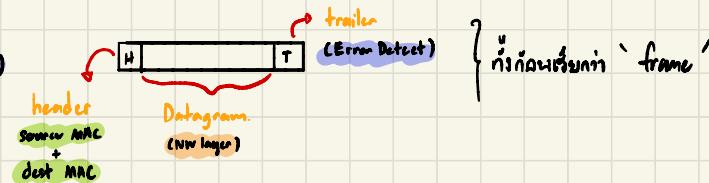
hop - hop delivery

- ↳ Algorithm in flow control.
 - Go back N
 - Selective
 - Repeat
- } Data Comm.

MAC Address (Physical Address)

- process:
- error detection (from noise, etc. trailer)
 - error correction → self-healing

* Anschluss.



interface communication

- sending → encapsulate (add H, T)
- receiving → look for errors
 - ↳ extracts datagram to network layer.



Error detection and Correction → trailer field

(übertragungskontrolle)

Parity bit checking

single bit

odd check: in data bit $c_1 \dots c_n$... parity bit = 1

$$\xrightarrow{\text{odd}} \begin{matrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{matrix} \dots \text{parity bit} = 0$$

even check: $\xrightarrow{\text{even}} \begin{matrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{matrix} \dots \text{parity bit} = 0$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{even}} \begin{matrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{matrix} \dots \text{parity bit} = 1$$

two dimensional → check both row + column.

CRC → Übertragung

$$\text{Analysis formula: } x^k \cdot D(x) = Q(x) \oplus R(x) \quad \text{remainder.}$$

Datenword (initial code)

highest exp. in Div.

Quotient.

Divisor. ————— G(x)

Codeword CCW: $x^k \cdot D(x) \oplus R(x)$

↳ gavayangnois.

• check sum → kann trailer aus reichen. (16 bits)

- ↳ mehrfach? → no errors, passes
- ↳ errors: errors!

Multiple Access Protocol.

- 2 types
 - point to point → host to host.
 - broadcast → shared
- collision → miss transmission signals & activity.
- calculate with **multiple access channel (MAC)** [minimum slot time R bps]
 - 1s \rightarrow n slots \rightarrow n slots R bps
 - n s node \rightarrow n slots \rightarrow $\frac{R}{n}$ bps

Type of Multiple Access Channel

- 3 Groups
 - Channel partitioning → TDMA, FDMA, CDMA
 - ① TDMA - **帧内时隙划分**.
 - ② FDMA - **频分多址**.
 - ③ CDMA - **码分多址**.
- Random access protocol
 - node **随机访问**.
 - node **碰撞检测重传**.
 - delay retransmission
 - 从'碰撞'恢复到'碰撞'
 - 实现方式 R.A.P. → Aloha, Slotted Aloha, CSMA, CSMA/CD, CSMA/CA
 - (collision)

* Pure Aloha → no synchronization, unstotted

easy to get collision.

* Slotted Aloha → frame synchronization frame

minimize 'collision' overhead p.吞吐量

* CSMA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access)

→ **侦听空闲信道** → **发送**. 从'碰撞'恢复到'碰撞'.

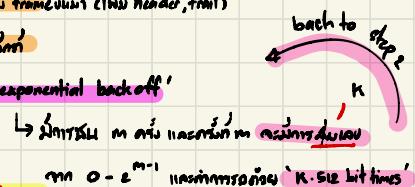
from collision, busy → **碰撞检测**.

* CSMA/CD algo

1. NIC 从'数据'或'帧头'开始检测冲突 header, trailer

2. CH in = 1s, CH busy = 0ms (碰撞检测)

3. 算法步骤 NIC执行 'binary exponential backoff'



- Taking turns → **polling** → loop checking devices Master activates the slaves in slaves queue if you said yes → ring
 - ↳ 2 types 1. central sites which, 2. token pass mechanism.
- no → thru.

LANs

, de no.

- IP Address → 32 bit address, use for interface. (network layer)
- MAC Address → 48 bit address, hop to hop, subnet id (data link layer)
 - (hex no.)
- switch has interface with MAC address.
- In ARP table relation IP, MAC, TTL → unimac mac von IP zu Hostnamen?
↳ 1101101110110111 dest. MAC address YAHU. ∴ To broadcast will be.
nach node YAHU ARP query. Will be broadcast with target ip address unknown.

Ethernet

minimizes token ring, FDDI, ATM window, SMDS

maximizes version + data rate

Hardware like Adapter, switch

Ethernet frame Structure

preamble	dest. address	source address	type	data (payload)	CRC
5 bytes	6 bytes	6 bytes	2 bytes (46 bytes exception) = 1500 bytes	variable	

minimizes ethernet delay

preamble - helps synchronize receiver → bytes 1111... → 10101010..., bytes frame. 10101011

dest. source address - wan mac von host zu s/d, in target ip know hostsdiscard frame no.

type - uses various protocol like IPv4, IPv6, ARP...etc.

CRC - error detection.

Switch

- 2 layers
- Switch layer 2 - manages physical + data link
 - Switch layer 3 - manages physical + data + network
- Store, selectively forward
Lösungsway Lösungsway
 - Learning self-learning

↳ switch aktiviert (mac, port, TTL) information
host durchgängig switch.

filtering / forwarding

ein Wörterbuch → broadcastigen port. (flooding)
ein Wörterbuch → aktiver port.

ein host kann frame erhalten = collision → drop frame