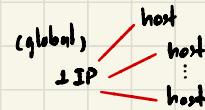


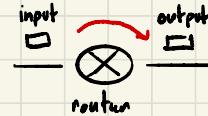
Chapter 4 → Network Layer

• NAT (Network Address Translation) → muuttaa julkisen IP:n IP:tä host Yhteensä 2 host.



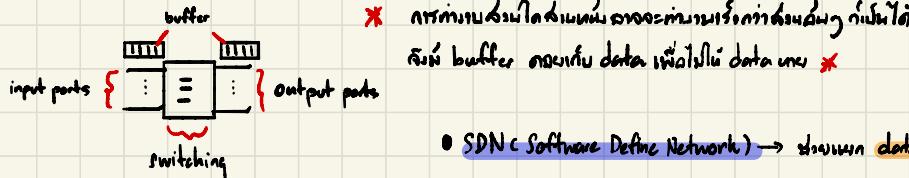
• middleboxes → ohjelmaohjaimet - Firewall nraa traffic

- NETWORK
 - Data plane - Hardware, forwarding, Per-router function, siirtää paketit viereen input naapurin mukaan ip address var host ulos
 - Control plane - Software, Routing.



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

[IPv4 → 32 bit , IPv6 → 128 bit .]



→ sisällytää input ports, switching, output ports, buffer management, scheduling.

- SDN (Software Define Network) → sisällytää data plane ja control plane erillätoisesti

→ esimerkki router sisällytää forwarding table → sisällytää data plane ja control plane erillätoisesti

• Services of Network Layer

- Sender: encapsulates segments → datagram (Tulossa osoite) sisältää data
- Receiver: deliver segments to transport (vaihtuu de datagram tulossa transport)
- Router: data mukaan source → destination (Saatavat routing) (vaihtuu)

Guarantees delivery (vrt less than max delay)

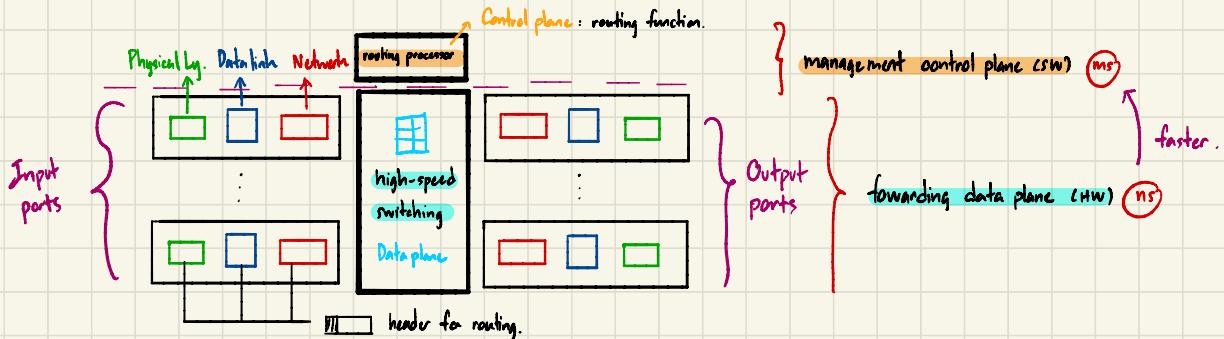
In-order of flow data, guarantee min. bandwidth to flow

• Functions of Network layer

- forwarding: viittaa paketin input router → output router
- routing: siirtää paketit sisätiloihin (sisällytää)
- addressing: lähettää tietoa (sisällytää)
- multiplexing: lähettää tietoa (sisällytää)

→ router.
 ? data plane: forwarding table
 ? control plane: routing algorithm
 routing algorithm ↗ SDN
 (router) → Controller
 (Controller controlled) → is Controll Agent

Router Components



INPUT FUNCTIONS

- Physical Layer: NRZ, B2B, 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.

Data Com.

- Queuing: when arriving datagrams are arriving from different input ports or from different switches → **fwding rate** \rightarrow **Sjenny + buffer overflow**
- Decentralized switching: 1st forwarding table with header as input.

- 2 Head of the line blocking (HOL)
(when first datagram is blocked)

OUTPUT FUNCTIONS

- Network layer
 - Queuing: information switch in transmission output port. \rightarrow in buffer \rightarrow **Drop policy** (Data loss)
 - Scheduling: when datagrams arrived on (Priority)

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

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

1. no waiting.

SWITCHING FUNCTIONS

- Switching rate $\rightarrow N \cdot R \rightarrow \text{line rate}$
 - ↳ **N input** \rightarrow backbone \rightarrow crosspoint
- 3 major types - memory / 2. bus / 3. interconnection.
- multistage switch
 - 8x8 multistage switch built from smaller-sized switches

av. crosspoint =

$$2(4 \cdot 4) + 4(8 \cdot 8) + 2(4 \cdot 4)$$

- parallelism: when arriving datagrams are arriving from different switches or different links
transmission of datagrams not serialization

Internet in network layer

3 iku

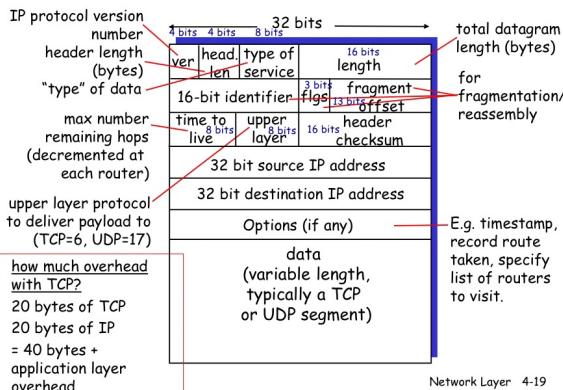
IP Protocol - wan field van datagram, switchforwarding? in packet.

Routing Protocol - rutefunctie in datagram (forwarding table)

ICMP Protocol - transmit 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

header type of service

fragment offset

time to live

upper layer header checksum

32 bit source IP address

32 bit destination IP address

Options (if any)

data

(variable length, typically a TCP or UDP segment)

length

ID

fragflag

offset

length

ID

fragflag

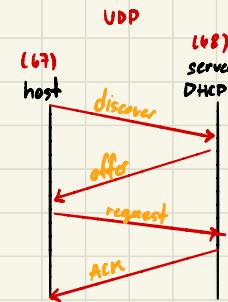


$$[(\text{last ip range} - \text{first ip range}) + 1] = [(\text{last ip range} - \text{first ip range}) + 1]$$

- * Subnot. → in host cell's cytoplasm where it divides into two daughter viruses.

- 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)

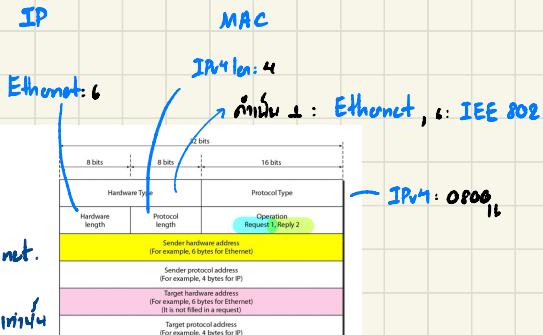
- Data local network → internet: datagram szigetelés **private + port** → **global + port**

(global network \rightarrow host)

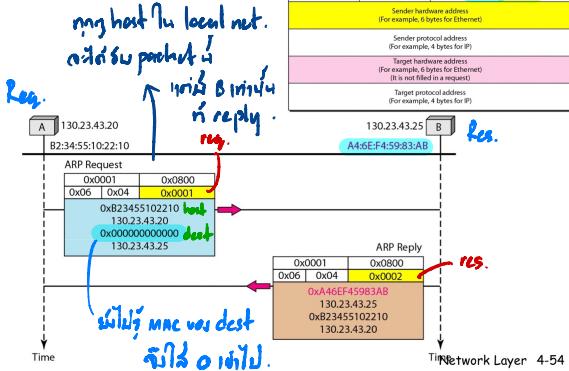
- Data internet \rightarrow local network: /————/ global + port NAT \rightarrow private part.

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

ARP Packet + Example



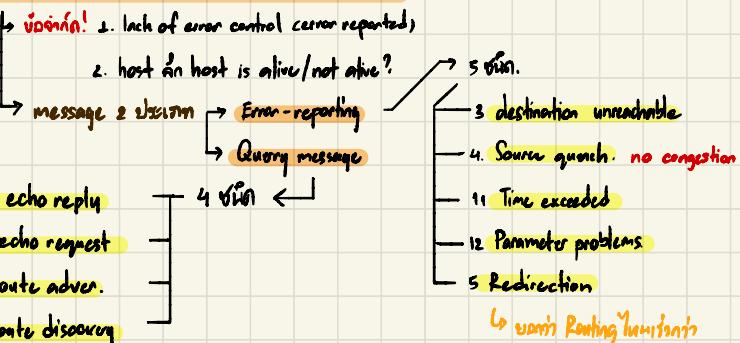
Example



- Ping → ពីនិងរាយពេលរាយសារិត host មិនអាចឱ្យ ? ឱ្យដឹងនូវការណា មិនអាចឱ្យ ?

- Traceroute → ពីនិងរាយពេលរាយសារិតរាយការណ៍ទៅលើមុខងារទាំងអស់នៃ network
ទៅលើ router ដែលផ្តល់ទិន្នន័យ.

- ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) → unreliable



Time exceeded code

- 0: TTL expired
- 1: 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

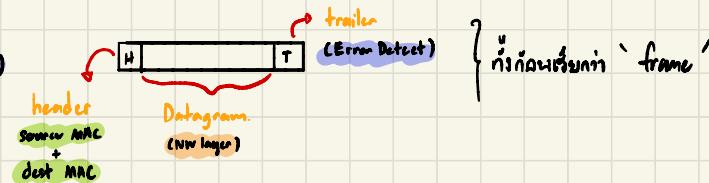
hop - hop delivery

- ↳ 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

$$\xrightarrow{c_1} \dots \xrightarrow{c_n} \text{parity bit} = 0$$

even check: $\xrightarrow{c_1} \dots \xrightarrow{c_n}$... parity bit = 0

$$\xrightarrow{c_1} \dots \xrightarrow{c_n} \text{parity bit} = 1$$

two dimensional → check both row + column.

CRC → Übertragung

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Datagram (initial code)} \\ \hline \text{Analysis formula: } x^k \cdot D(x) = Q(x) \oplus R(x) \end{array}$$

highest exp. in $D(x)$ → Quotient.
 $D(x)$ → Divisor. $R(x)$ → remainder.

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

↳ darüber hinaus.

• check sum → vom trailer aus rechnen. (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 randomly selects channel.
 - delay retransmission
 - miss 'collision' **recover from collision'**
 - minimizes R.A.P. → Aloha, Slotted Aloha, CSMA, CSMA/CD, CSMA/CA

- Taking turns → **polling** → loop checking devices Master activates the slaves in slaves claim if you said yes → ring
 - ↳ 2 types 1. central sites which, 2. token pass mechanism.

(minibjihasutvavasainu).

* Pure Aloha → no synchronization, unstotted
easy to get collision.

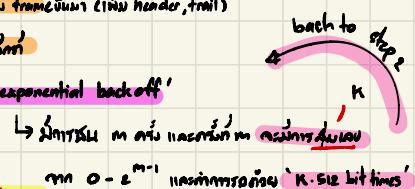
* Slotted Aloha → frame synchronization frame
minimizes 'collision' **overhead p.吞吐量**

* CSMA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access)

→ **侦听空闲信道** → **监听**.
miss collision, busy → **冲突检测**

* CSMA/CD algo

1. NIC sends datagram on NW. uses RTS frame instead of header, trailer
2. CH in = ds, CH busy = carrier idle/busy
3. administrator's NIC performs 'binary exponential backoff'



no → sleep.

LANs

due no.

- **IP Address** → 32 bit address, use for interface. (network layer)
 - **MAC Address** → 48 bit address, hop to hop, subnet level (data link layer)
 - ↳ hex no.
 - switch **links** interface **needs** MAC address.
 - In ARP table **relations** IP, MAC, **TTL** → **unimportant** Mac von IP zu **Wiederholung**?
 - ↳ **unimportant** dest. MAC **anfordert** Mac. ∵ **1st broadcast** **erfolgt**.
 - ↳ **1st request**.

Ethernet

- **minimizes token ring, FDDI, ATM** **duration, latency**
 - **minimizes version + data rate delays**
 - **Hardware info: Adapter, switch, ~~switches~~**
 - **Ethernet frame Structure**

} **minimizes ethernet delay.**

preamble	dest. address	source address	data (payload)	CRC
8 bytes	8 bytes	8 bytes	46-1500 bytes (no option) - 1500 bytes 4 bytes	4 bytes

preamble - window to synchronize receiver \Rightarrow bytes 1111... \rightarrow 10101010..., bytes frame: 10101010...

dest, source address - wan mac var host n/s/p . in target ip layer, host as discard frame n/s

type - various protocols like ipv4, ipv6, arp...etc.

cpc - error detection.

Switch. → 2 112

- **Switching** → 2 layers
 - ① Switch layer 2 - **manages physical + data link**
 - ② Switch layer 3 - **manages physical + data link + network**
 - Store, selectively forward
 - ↳ transmission
 - ↳ destination
 - **switching is self-learning**
 - ↳ switch establishes (MAC, port, TTL) relationship between host and associated switch
 - filtering / forwarding.

VLANs → n. An individual switch maintains subnet boundaries in a network.

efficiency (节省带宽) \rightarrow 减少广播流量 broadcast traffic

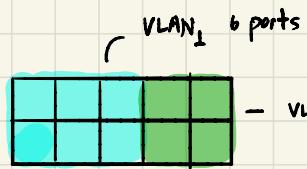
switch ជារេន្ទា data ទេរិចន.

minimum broadcast time base.

security (a. Անօգնություն) → VLAN մասնակիցներին VLAN չի հաջուկ.

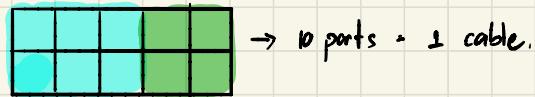
Q10. Interconnection in VLAN

1.) Two cables → ~~two separate port VLAN 1 & two port VLAN 2 now.~~
 Instead: ~~'n VLANs 1d n ports'~~



→ 10 parts = 10 cables.
 Wlanntwurter.

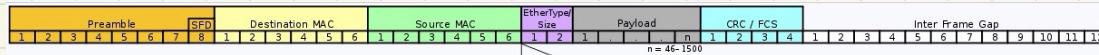
2.) Trunked → ~~multiple VLANs multiplexed on one cable instead~~
 'multiplexed, zeitgleich'



What's in frame wenn VLAN 1 ?? **Ans:** Punkt zu frame in trunk link im reellen VLAN data frame (IEEE 802.1Q)
 ob switch funktioniert tagged VLAN will/Pu frame hinzugefügt werden kann.

(IEEE 802)

traditional Ethernet
frame.



(IEEE 802.1Q)

VLAN dataframe
frame



Insertion of 802.1Q tag in an Ethernet frame

tagged bytes (4 bytes)

2 bytes ~~TPID~~ → TPID (Tag Protocol Identifier)

→ Wert ist 0x8100 'zusätzlich IEEE 802.1Q'

2 bytes ~~VID~~ → Tag Control Information → 12 bits = VLAN ID

→ 3 bits = IP Type of Services

→ 1 bit = CFI

[Access port vs Trunk port.]

Access port

- port ~~verbindet~~ Client-Switch
- VLAN traffic ~~verarbeitet~~
- mac address ~~verwaltet~~

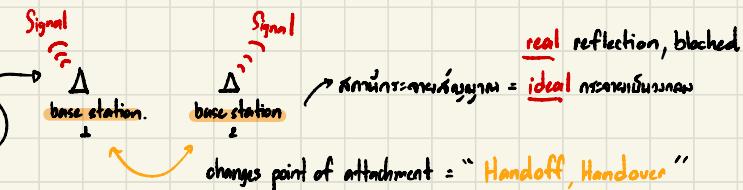
Trunk port

- port ~~verbindet~~ switch-switch, switch-router.
- VLAN traffic ~~verarbeitet~~
- mac address ~~verwaltet~~

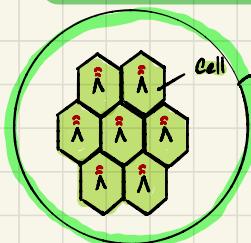
Chapter 7 - Wireless

• WIRELESS VS MOBILITY

- **Wireless** → ไม่มีการเก็บลิ้นชัก, เก็บลิ้นชัก
 - **Mobility** → มีการเก็บลิ้นชัก



• CELLULAR NETWORK (ເກືອບໄງໂທສົ່ງເຄີຍນິກ)



- Work: cell ที่รับภาระงาน
 - ต่อ cell ให้ user สามารถทำงานร่วมกันได้โดยไม่ต้องติดต่อ cell อื่นๆ

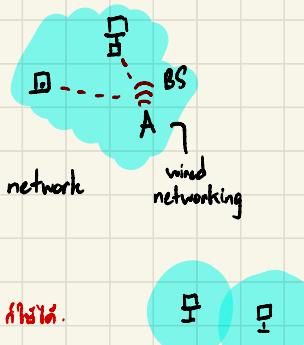
• WIRELESS NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

① Infrastructure mode

- * Base station is a wireless host within wired network
 - * 'handoff' → changes of base station.

② Ad Hoc mode → in infra. mode wir Ad Hoc fñhlñ.

- * no base station
 - * work between node-node which in 'Area coverage'
 - * node ~~uninterconnected~~ ^{interconnected} router.



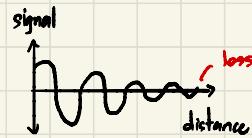
ELEMENTS OF A WIRELESS NETWORK

- ① Wireless host or mobile host
 - ↳ IoT devices connected by BS or Access point
 - ② Base Station Δ
 - ↳ Stationary or moving hosts in wireless (wireless network)
 - ↳ relay - displays wireless network - wireless hosts
 - ↳ fixed (Cell, Area)
 - ③ Wireless link (c)
 - ↳ multiple access protocol wireless
 - ↳ transmission rates, frequency, distance

* մարտնչության վեցումարից (on-demand routing)

• WIRELESS LINK AND NETWORK CHARACTERISTICS

* decrease signal strength: សង្គមអនុវត្តន៍សង្គម



* interference from other sources: សង្គមសំណង់ផ្លូវ, សេរាប់ផ្លូវ, និងការប្ដូនដែលស្រឡាញ

* multipath propagation: សង្គមសំណង់ផ្លូវទូទៅ

និងមាននឹងសំណង់ផ្លូវ, ឬ, loss ឬ delay)

Multipath

- Direct Line of Signal Path (សំណង់) best case
- Diffraction (ផ្សេងៗ)
- Scattering (ផ្សេងៗ)
- Reflection (ផ្សេងៗ)

* SNR : Signal to Noise Ratio \rightarrow

$$\text{SNR} = \frac{\text{Signal}}{\text{noise}}$$

'SNR ស្ថិតិស្ថិត'

SNR នូវ BER នៅ

Bit Error Rate

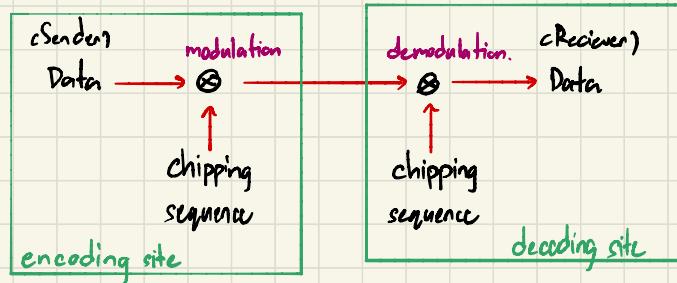
SNR នូវ BER នៅ

* Multiple senders, receivers \rightarrow សំណង់ផ្លូវ (Hidden terminal problem)

• CODE DIVISION MULTIPLE ACCESS (CDMA)

នៅក្នុង

1. User នូវ code រាយការ (chipping sequence) នាំ encode
2. user នូវនាំចូល
3. និងអនុវត្តន៍សង្គម នៅក្នុង code នូវខ្លួន



IEEE 802.11 WLAN

- * សំគាល់ \rightarrow ជា AP (Access Point) ឬ base station.
ការណែន Ad hoc mode និង AP មានការងារខ្លួន
- * តាមរយៈការប្រើប្រាស់ c-channel \rightarrow AP admin តែងតាំងការងារខ្លួន
ការរកសារពេលវេលាអំពីការងារខ្លួន
- * Arriving host \rightarrow ដឹងពីរបៀប AP ចងចាំនៅក្នុងវាងខ្លួន
 - \rightarrow beacon frame \rightarrow SSID (នៅ AP)
 - \rightarrow MAC Address
- \rightarrow ចូលរួម AP 3 រូបមាលា.
 - ① WiFi Network Discovery
 - ② Authentication
 - run DHCP to get IP Address in AP's subnet.
 - ③ Association.
- \rightarrow Passive / Active Scanning.

L Passive scanning. (AP និងយកពី host)

\hookrightarrow host ទទួលបាន beacon frame នៅ AP

host ឲ្យ AP សោរសិទ្ធិ request ទូទៅ AP

AP response ទូទៅលើ host

done!

Active scanning. (host និងយកពី AP បានឲ្យ)

host ទទួលបាន probe request frame ពី AP នៅខ្លួន

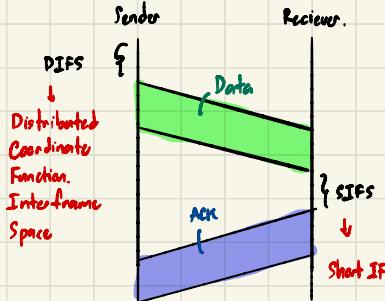
probe response នៃយកពី APs

host ឲ្យ AP សោរសិទ្ធិ request ទូទៅ AP

AP response ទូទៅលើ host

done!

CSMA IN WLAN



Sender

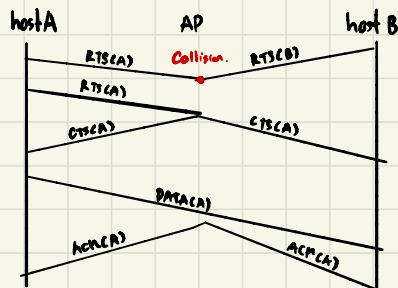
\rightarrow ឯកតាប្រើប្រាស់ការងារខ្លួន

1. ឲ្យ channel idle \rightarrow transmission DIFS
2. ឲ្យ channel DIFS ឱ្យ \rightarrow idle \rightarrow data frame
3. busy \rightarrow sender ឲ្យ backoff time \rightarrow ឲ្យ channel ឲ្យការងារខ្លួនទូទៅ
4. backoff time \rightarrow , sender ឲ្យ frame \rightarrow ACK
5. ឲ្យ channel ACK \rightarrow ឲ្យ back off time \rightarrow ឲ្យ channel 2.

Receiver

1. ឲ្យ SIFS ឱ្យការងារខ្លួន ACK.

Collision Avoidance : RTS - CTS exchange



RTS \rightarrow Request to send

CTS - clear to send

WLAN ADDRESSING

802.11 frame: addressing

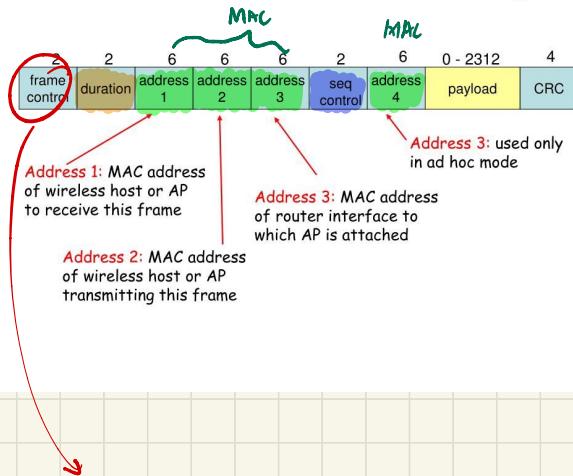


FIGURE 5.1 Control frame: Frame Control fields

B0										B15	
Protocol version	Type	Subtype	To DS	From DS	More frag	Retry	Pwr mgt	More data	Protected frame	Order	
Protocol version	Control	Subtype	0	0	0	0	Pwr mgt	0	0	0	

Bits : 2 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Address 1: Receiver host / AP

1 — / 2: Sender host / AP

1 — / 3: Router which AP is attached

1 — / 4: 0 means Ad Hoc mode.

duration : RTS time , CTS time

seq. control : sequence number for frame

type: Control , Management , data

Subtype: Association , Disassociation , re-association , probe , beacon , authen , de-authen , CTS , RTS , Accn

Retry: Retransmission.

Power mgt: save mode

More data: buffered data in save mode