

Lesson 2

Internet Based Communication

By
Dr. Abhay Kshirsagar

department of electronics engineering
V. E. S. institute of technology



Source-end network layer

- Communicate with IoT/M2M IoT Apps and Services layer
- Uses TCP/IP suite of Application protocols
- Connect through set of IP routers for sending data packets from an IP address

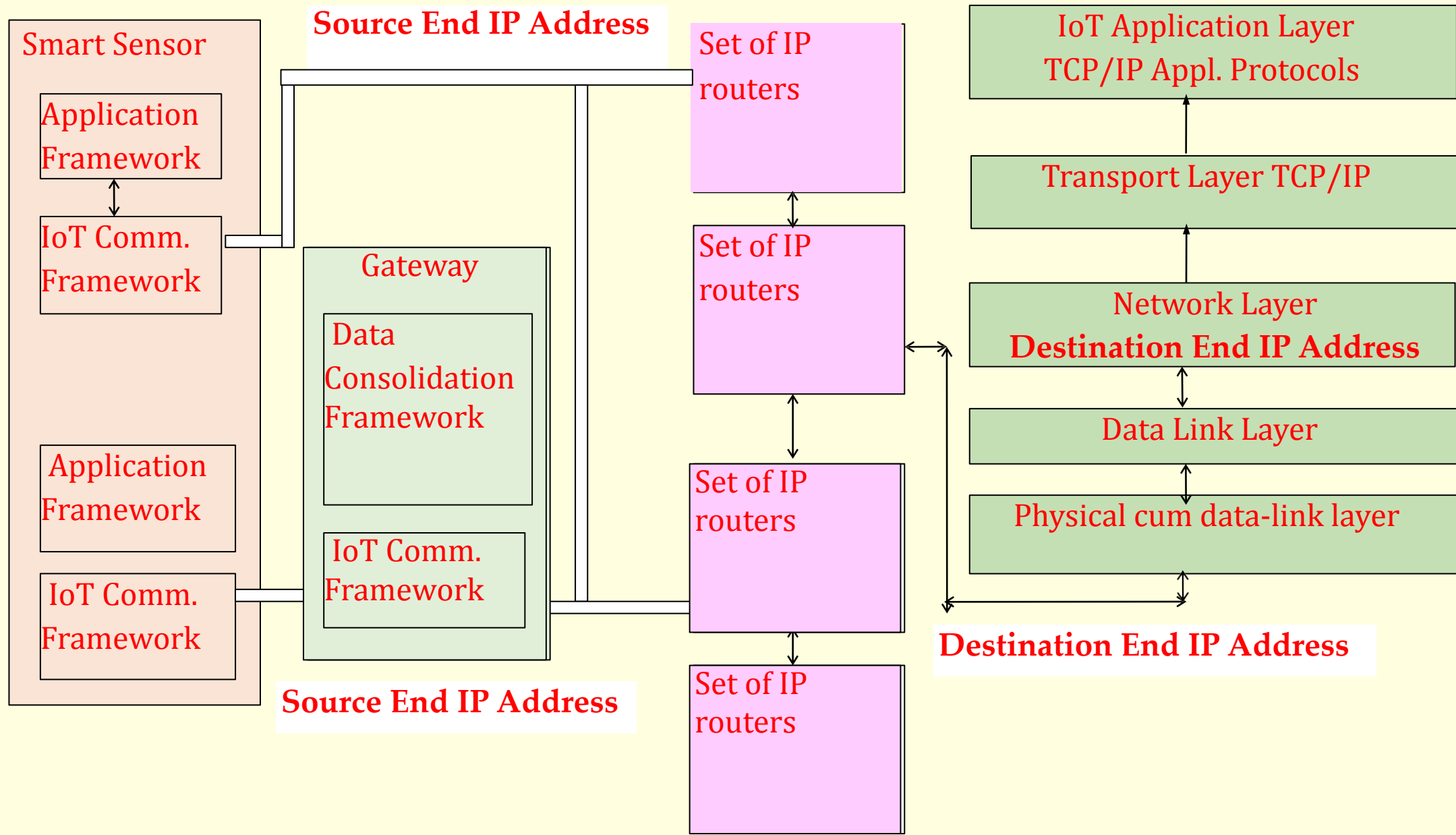


Fig. 4.1 Source end network layer connected through set of IP routers for data packets from an IP address and communicating with IoT/M2M IoT Apps and Services layer using TCP/IP suite of Application protocols

Source End IP Connectivity

- Use a source IP address
- Source end network layer connection through set of IP routers up to the destination IP address
- Smart Sensors IoT Communication framework and Application framework connect to a gateway

Source End IP Connectivity

- The gateway has a data Consolidation/enrichment/transcoding Framework and IoT – IP communication framework
- The framework uses IP routers to destination which is identified by another IP address of destination

•

Internet Connectivity

- Internet connectivity is through a set of routers in a huge network of routers which carry data packets as per IP protocol from a source end to another and vice versa.

Internet Connectivity

- A source sends data packets in IETF standardised formats to destination
- Each packet flows towards destination through set of routers

Internet Communication

- Using layers between the Source Application layer and destination Application layer
- When data transmits from a layer_{*i*} to next layer_{*j*} the actions performed at each layer as per the protocol used for communication by that layer

Internet Communication

- Each layer sends the data stack received from the previous upper layer plus sends a new header along with that stack, and thus creates a new stack after performing the actions specified at that layer

PDU (Protocol Data units)

- Each layer has a specific PDU
- A data segment (maximum 2^{32} B per segment) from L7 layer generates a TCP stream at the transport layer using TCP for transmission
- TCP stream received at transport layer consists of packets from internet layer of PDU maximum 2^{32} B.

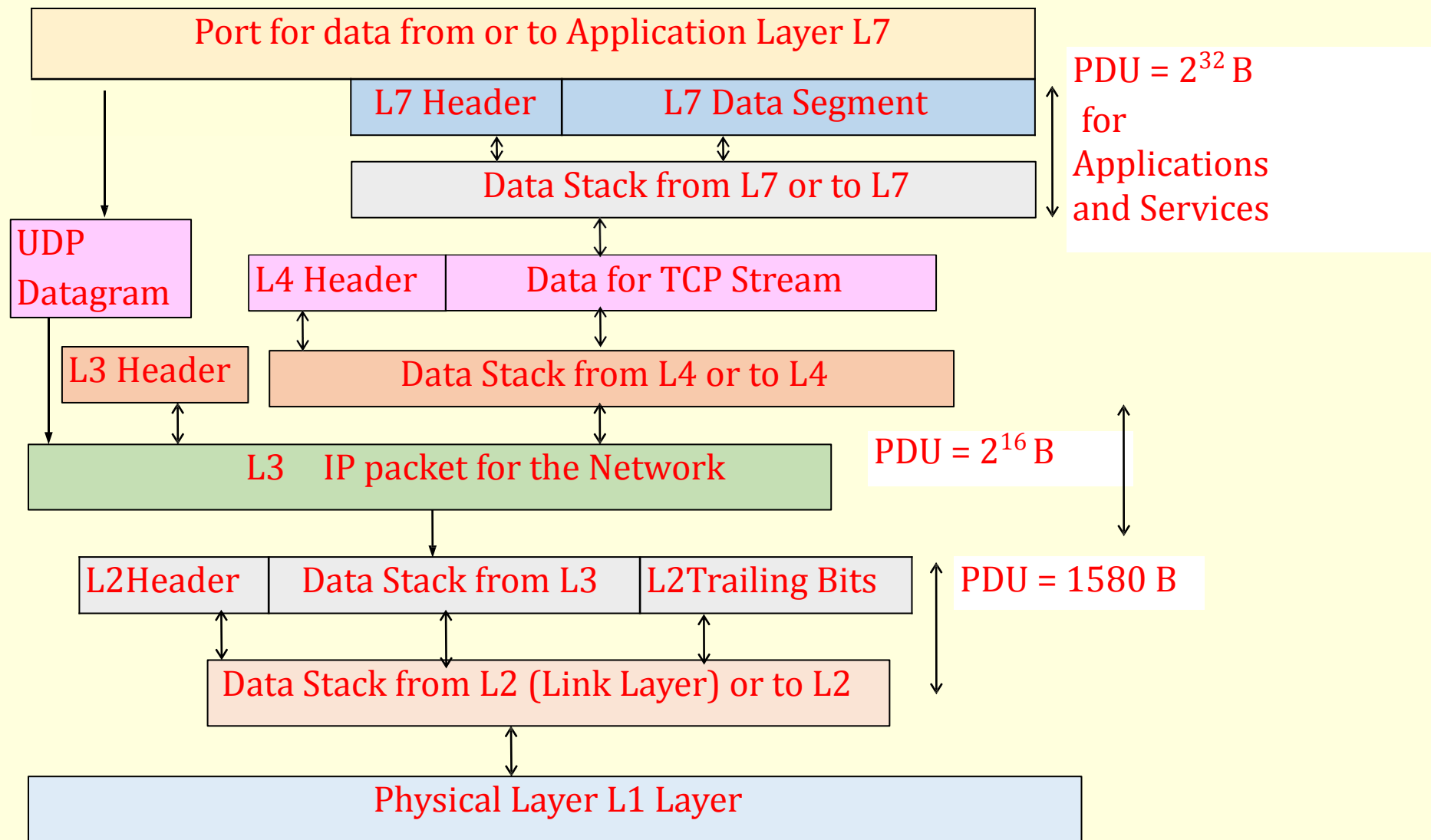


Fig. 4.2 TCP/IP suite four layers model generating data stack for the network, and for physical layer during Internet communication

Internet Communication

- Layer_j will next specify the new parameters as per the protocol and creates new stack for next lower layer
- the process continues until data communicate over the network.

Upper Layers and Lower Layers

- Upper layers use the header words alone
- Lower layer, such as, data-link layer protocol, such as Ethernet use trailing bits also, in addition to the header words.

Trailing bits

- Usages can be as error-control bits and end-of-the frame indicating bits

Summary

We learnt

- Uses of Source and Destination IP addresses
- Highest layer to lowest layer processing at source and headers added at higher layers and header plus trailing bits at lower layers
- Lower layer to highest layer processing at destination