



Walchand Linux Users' Group

Presents Club Service On



How does the Internet work?

Topics Covered:

- What is Internet?
- Networking
- Working & Protocols
- Internet Model
- Hands-on Wireshark



CONNECT WITH US



www.wcewlug.org



29th Sept 6:00 PM
N2 Classroom

What is Internet?

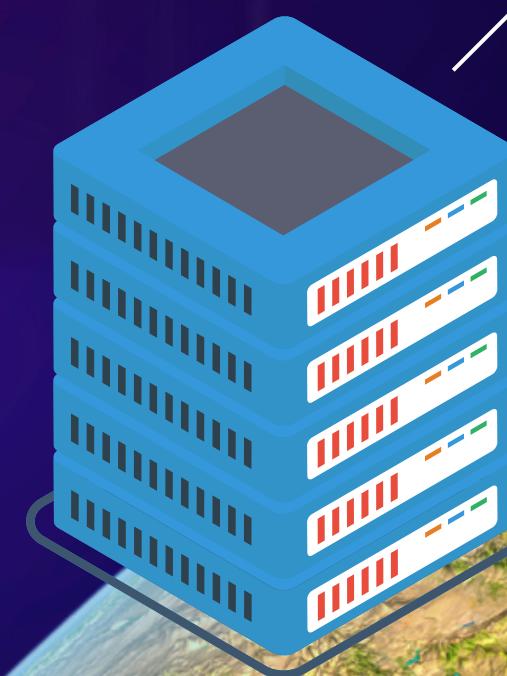
What is Internet?

The Internet is the global system of interconnected computer networks that uses the Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) to communicate between networks and devices.



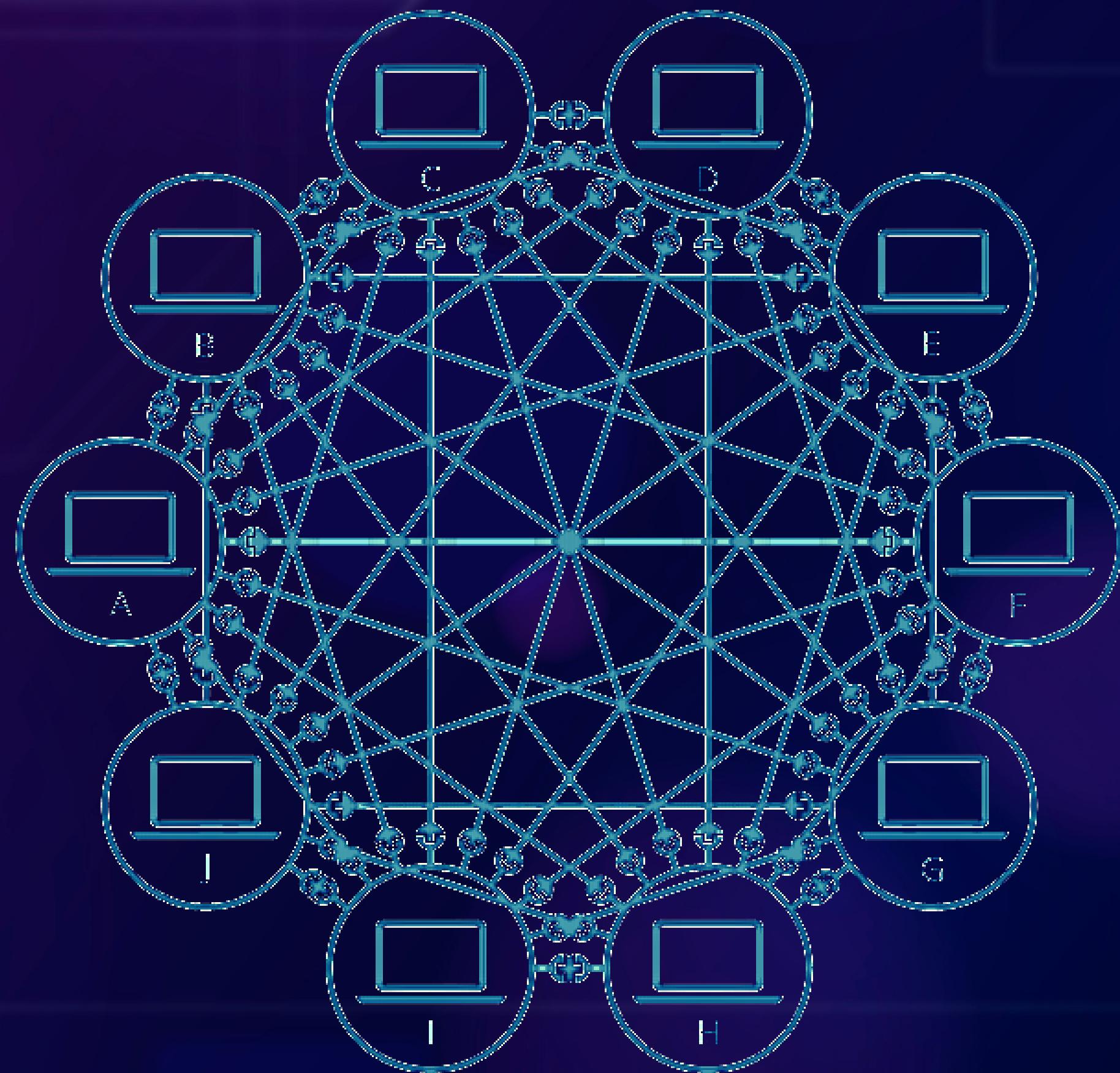


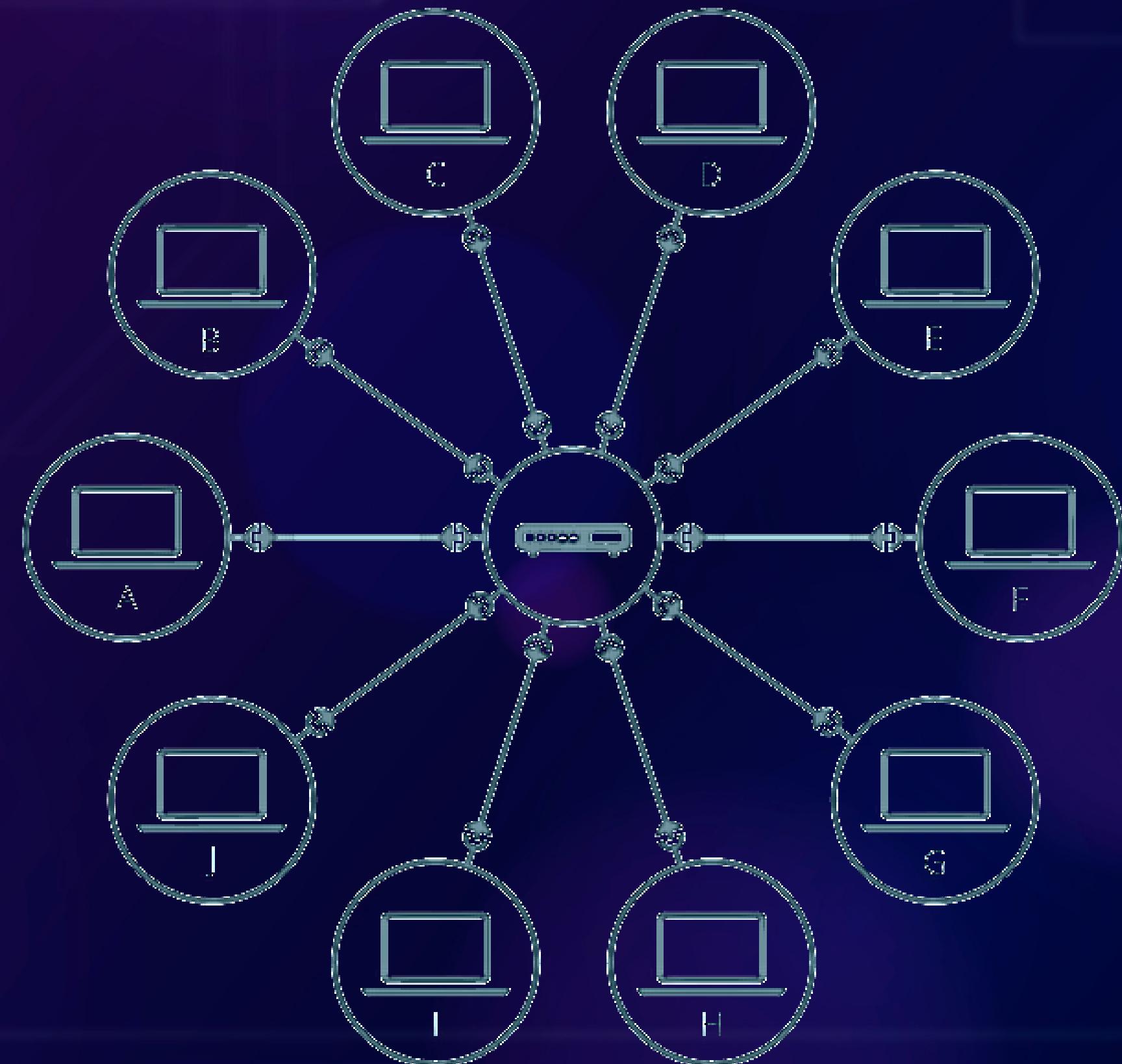
22000 Miles



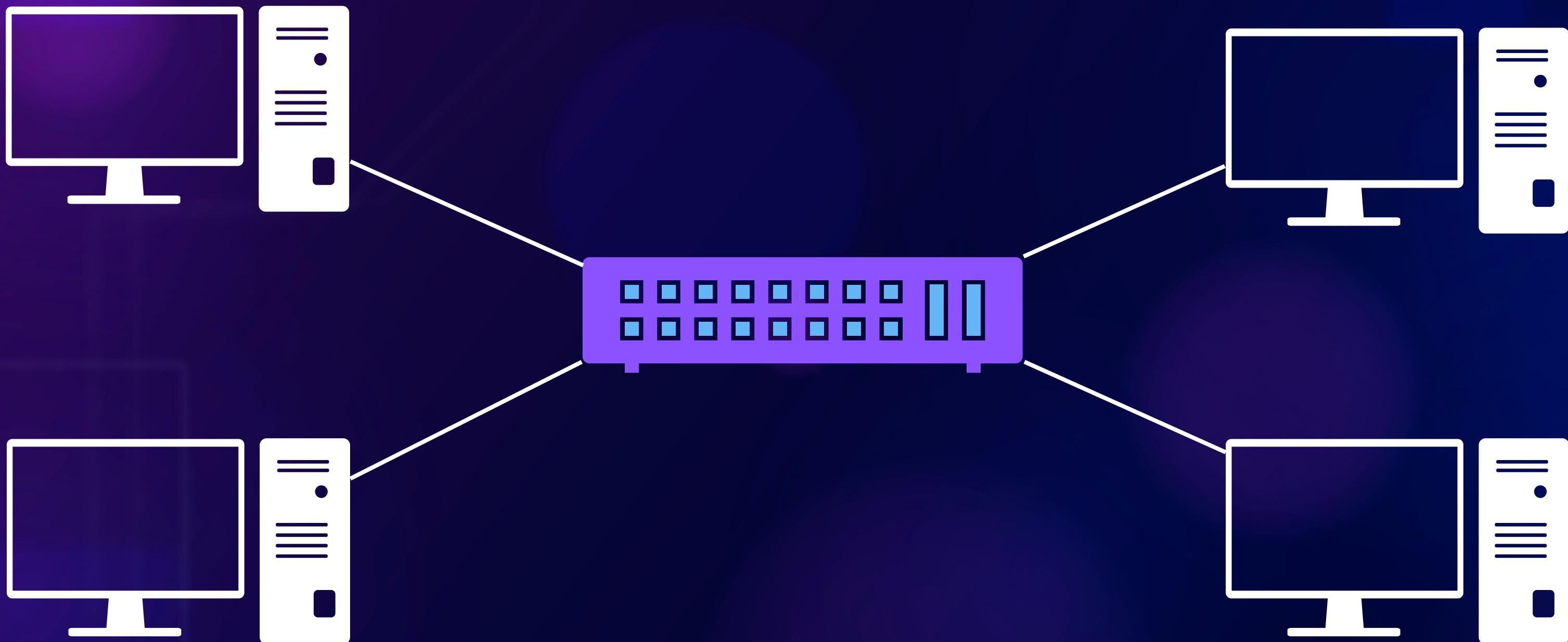
A Simple Network







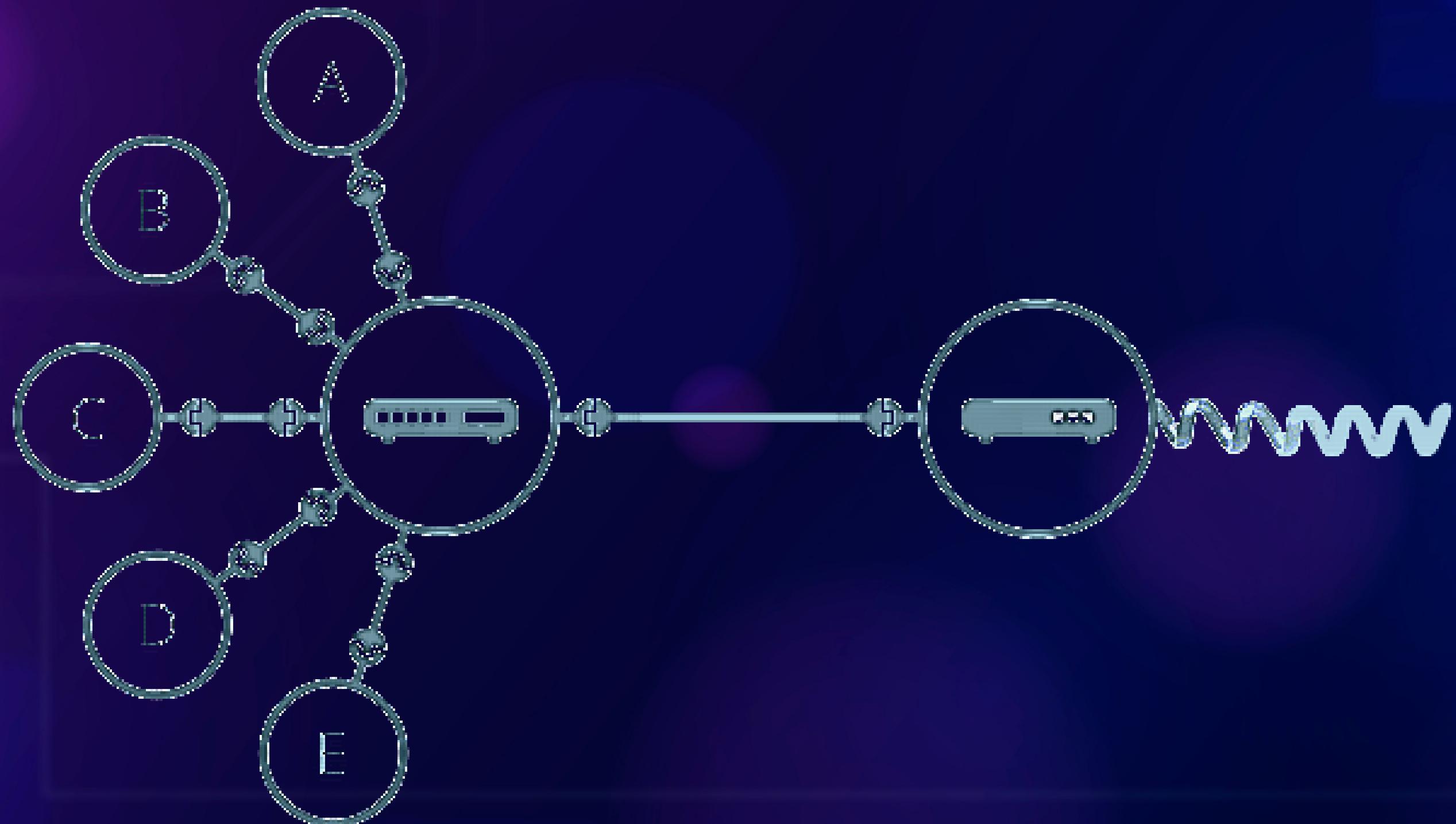
Switch



Router

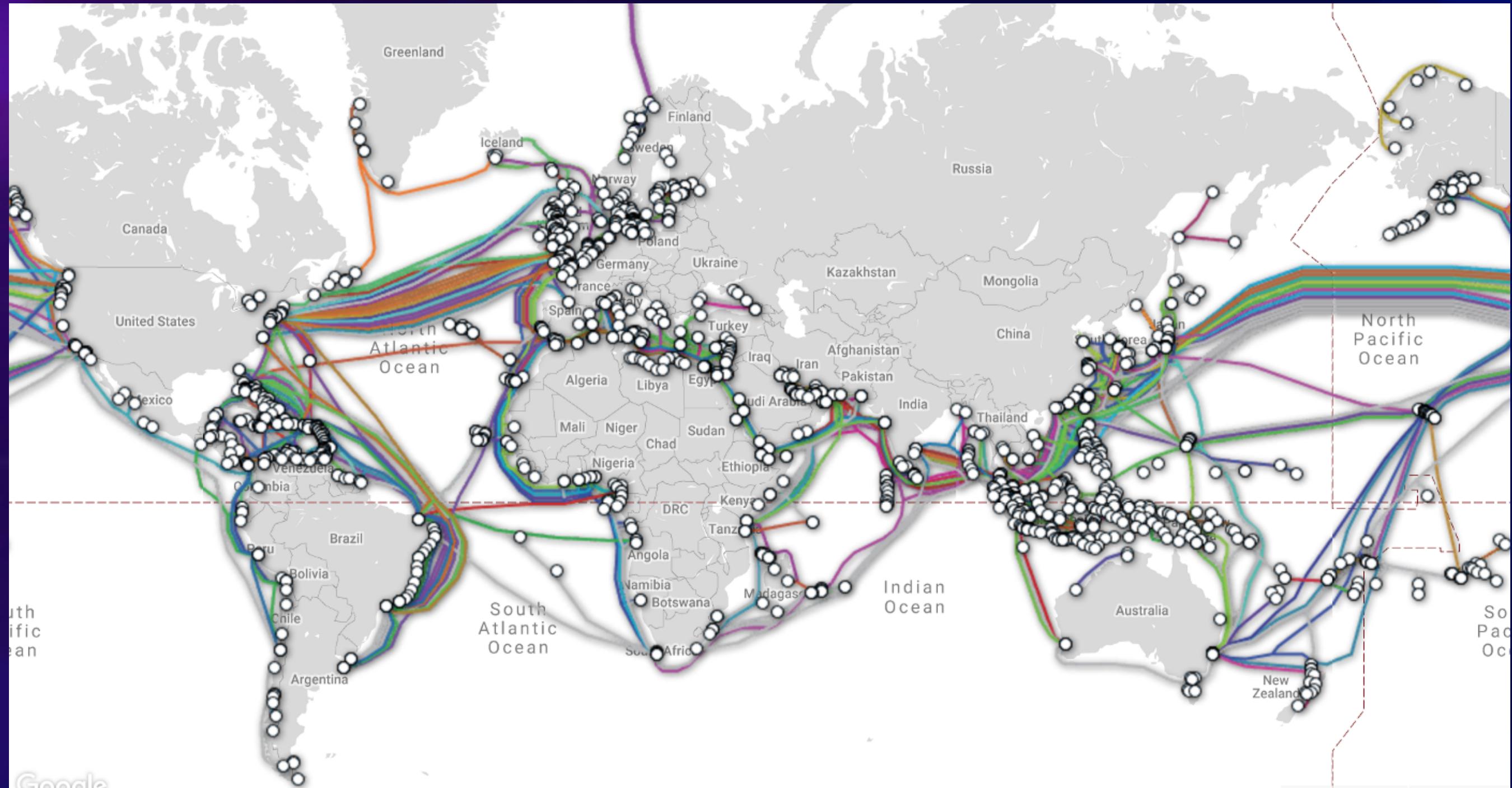


Modem



ISP





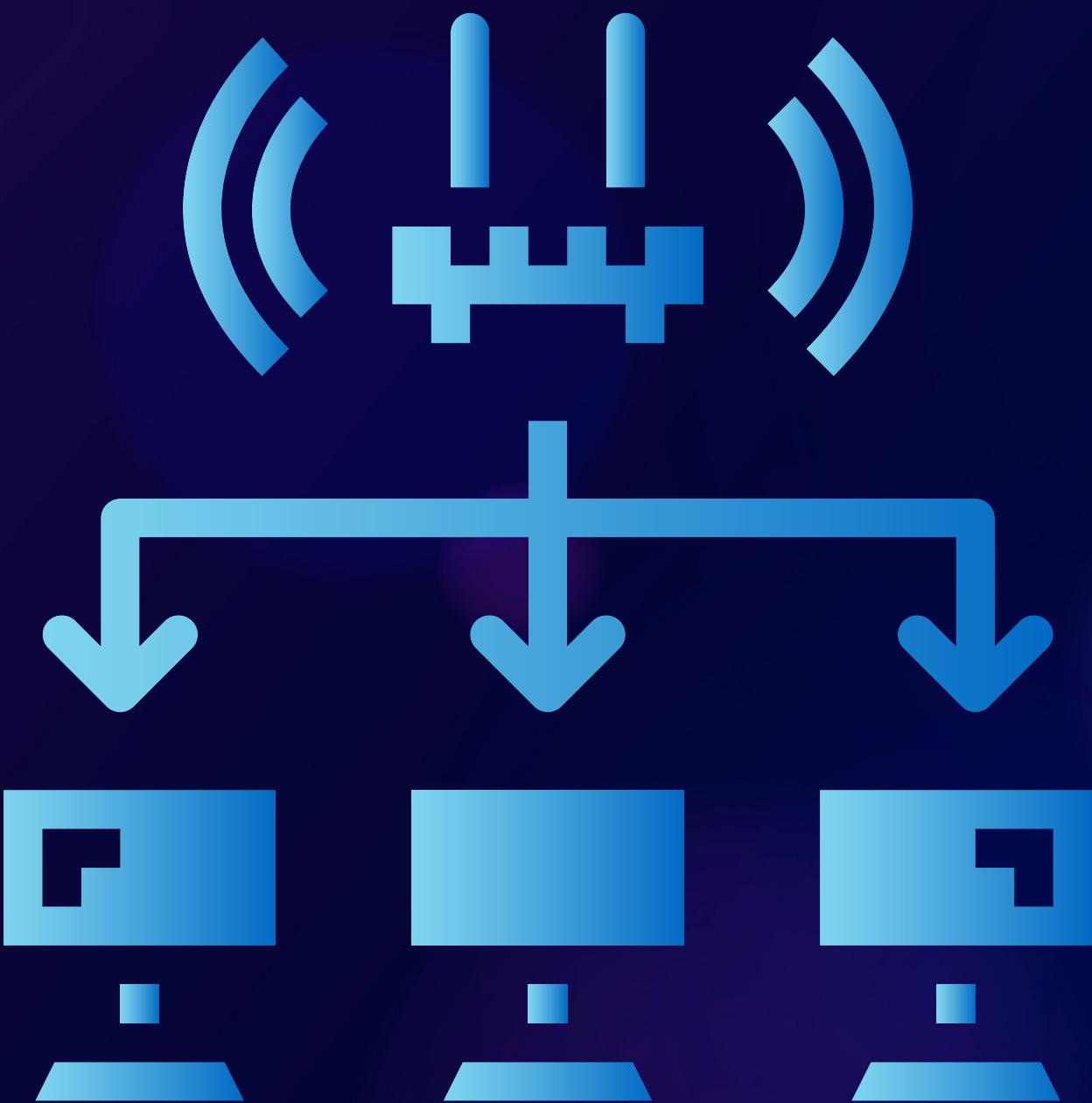
Undersea Cable



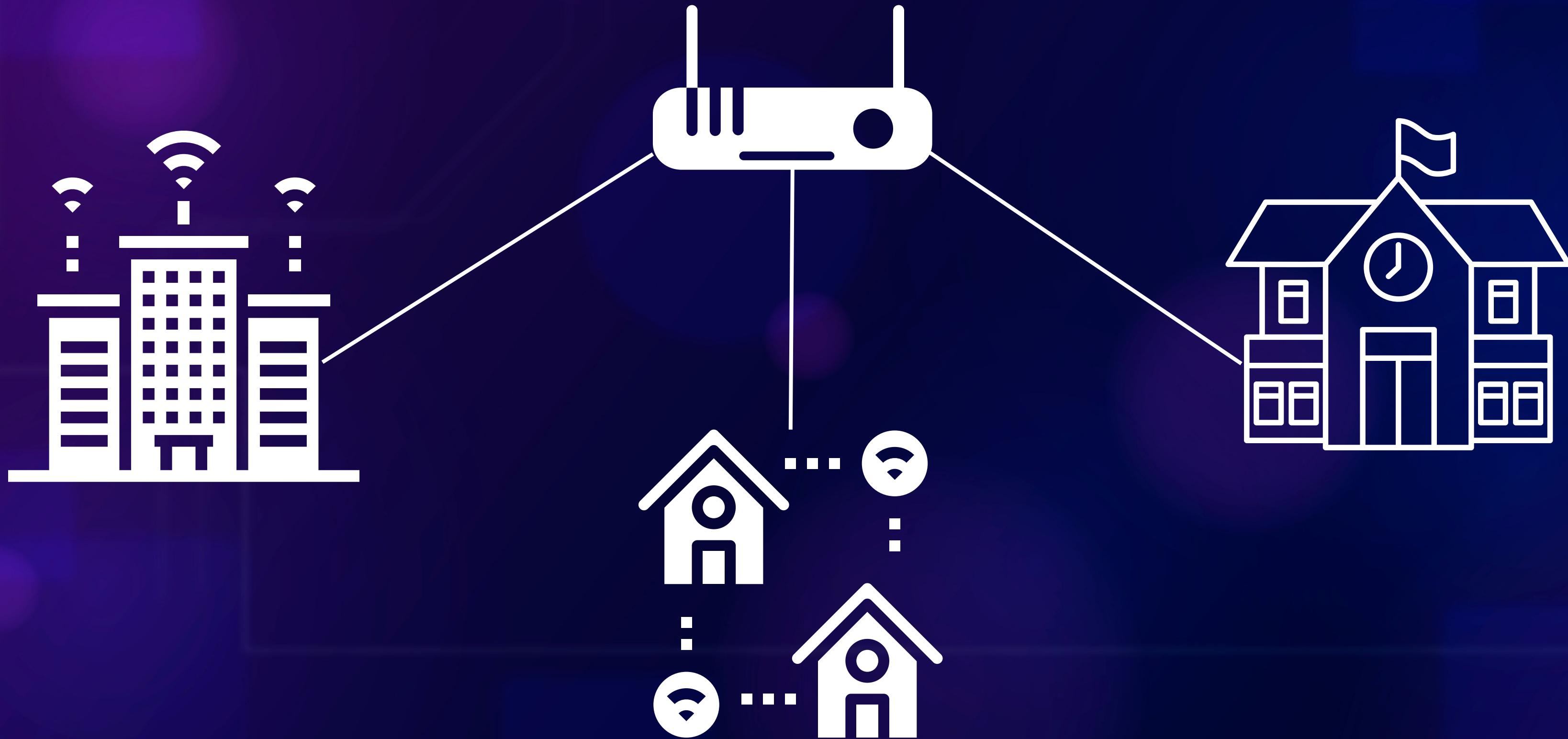
Types of area networks

- LAN
- MAN
- WAN

LAN



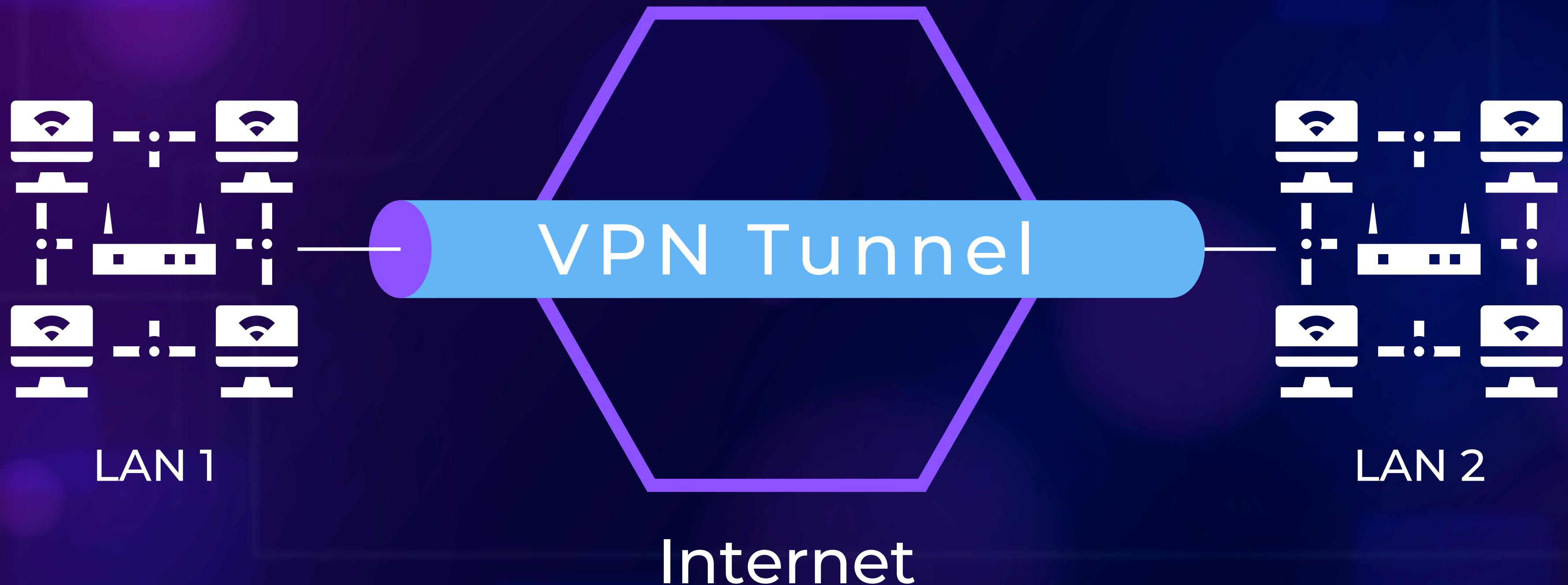
MAN



WAN



VPN



Which is more secure?
LAN / MAN / WAN

Internet Models



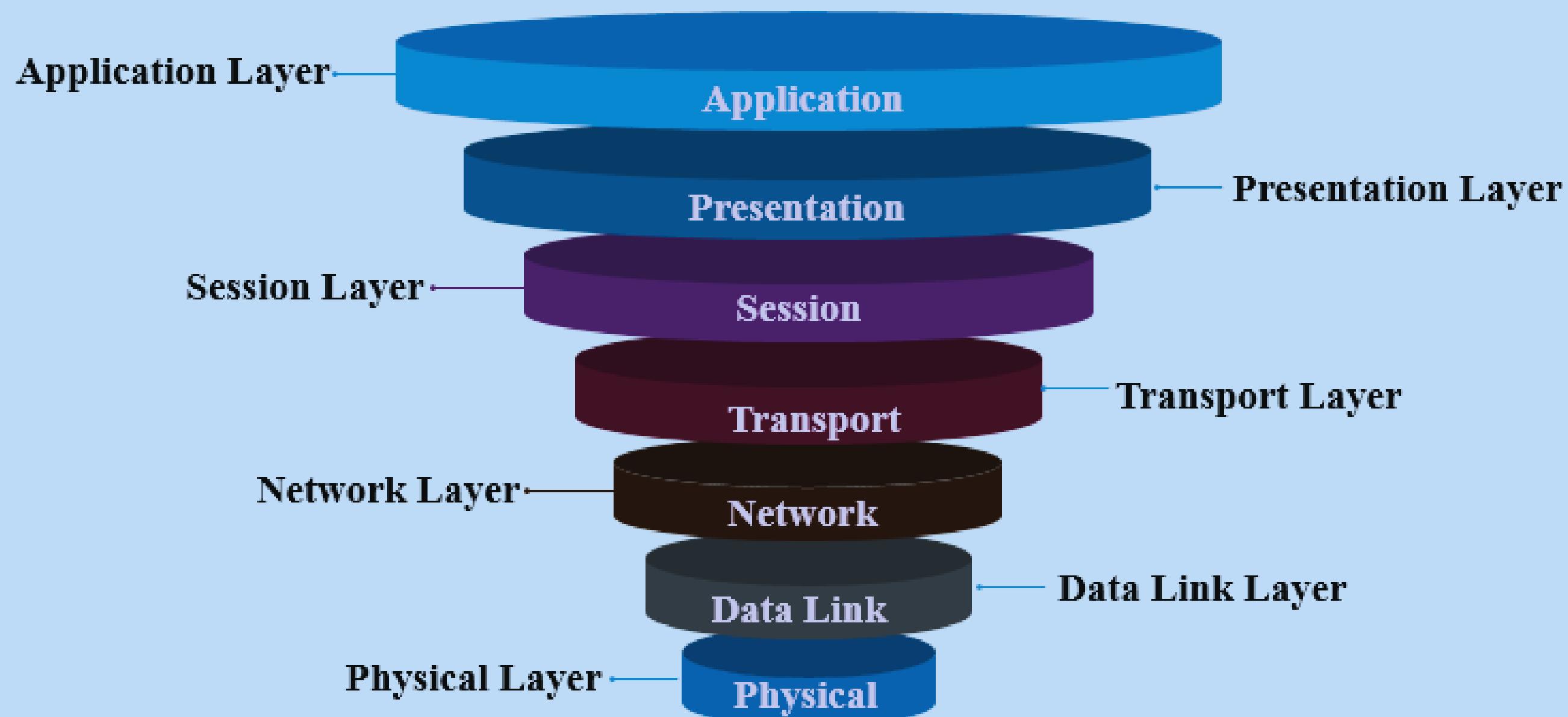
1. OSI

2. TCP/IP

OSI Model

- Open System Interconnection Model
- Seven Layers
- Each layer has different functions
- Not used physically
- Used as reference

OSI Model



1. Physical Layer

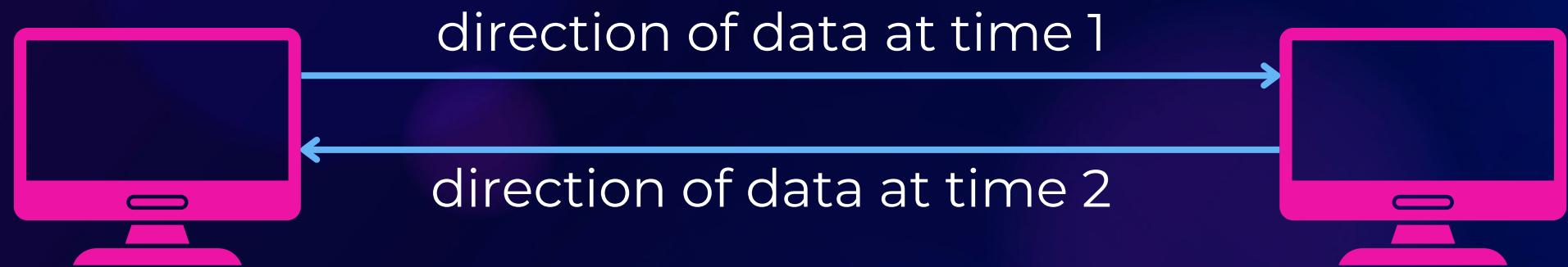
- Transmission and reception of unstructured raw data between devices
- Data Transmission

Data transmission

Simplex



Half Duplex



Full Duplex

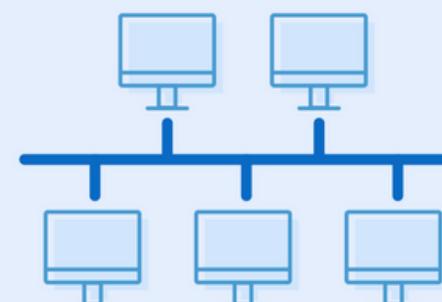


Topology

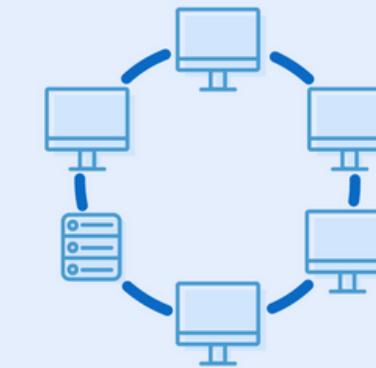
1 Point to point



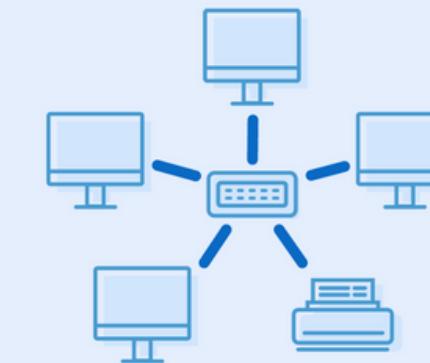
2 Bus



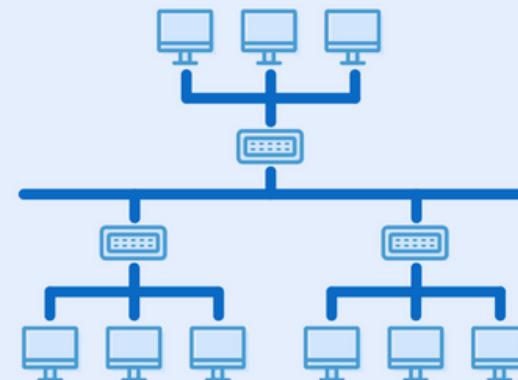
3 Ring



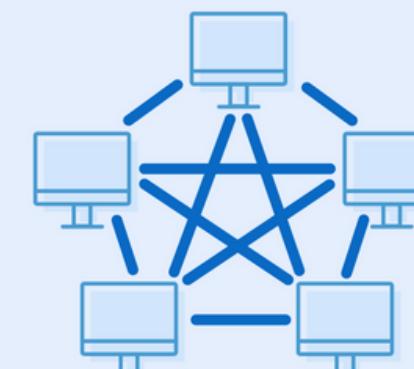
4 Star



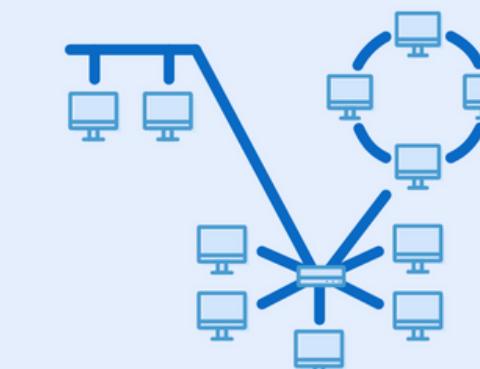
5 Tree



6 Mesh



7 Hybrid



2. Data Link Layer

- Physical Addressing
- node-to node data transfer
- Flow control
- Error control
- Access control

3. Network Layer

- Logical Addressing
- host-to-host delivery
- Routing via best path

4. Transport Layer

- Transmission of messages in order
- process-to-process delivery
- Connection control
- Reliability

5. Session Layer

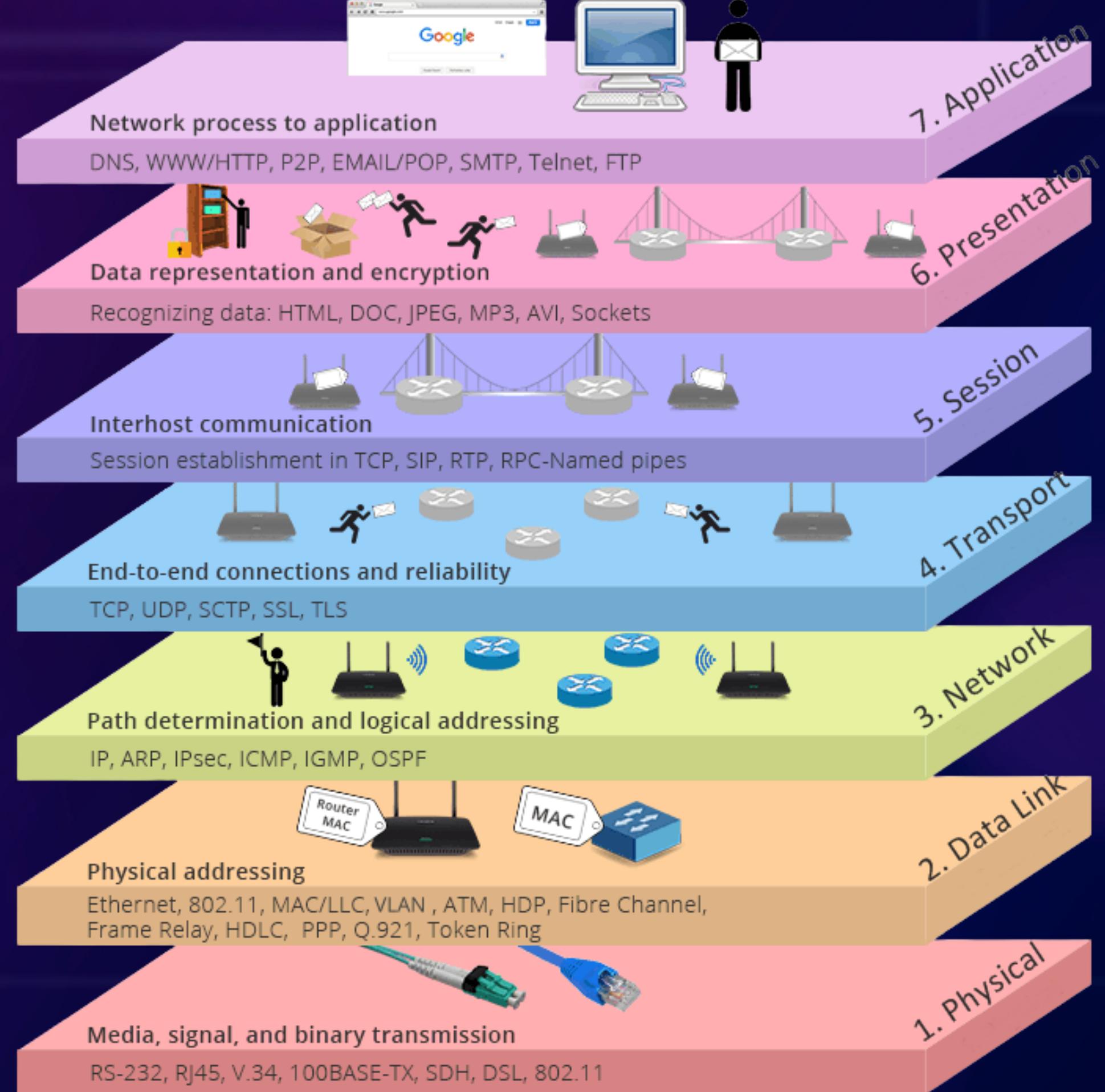
- Inter-host Communication
- Setup, management and termination of connection

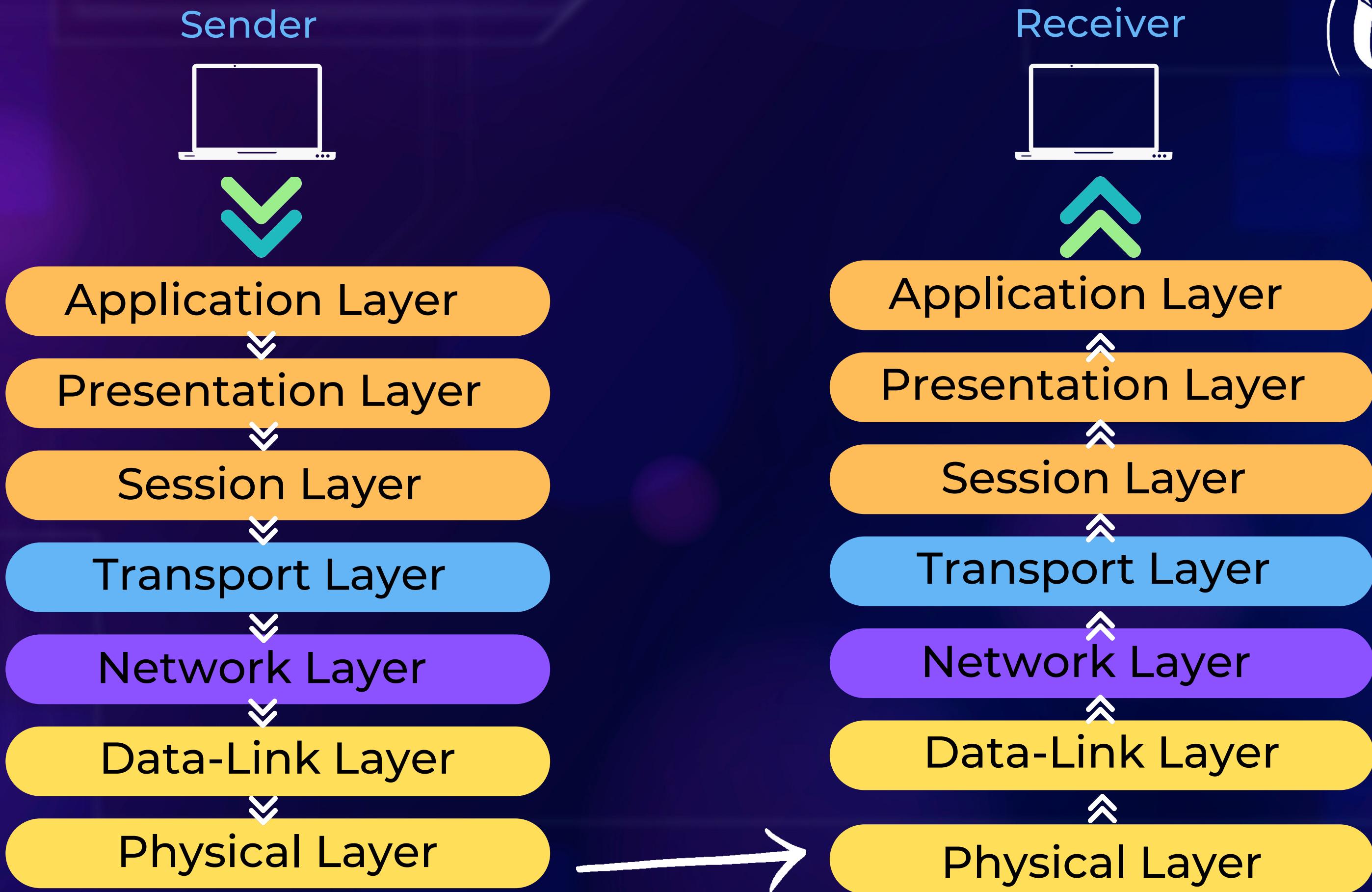
6. Presentation Layer

- Data Representation
- Encryption & Decryption
- Compression

7. Application Layer

- Closest layer to user
- User can access network
- Resources allocation
- File sharing
- Message handling
- Email services







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TCP / IP

- Transmission Control Protocol
- Four layers
- More reliable

OSI Model

TCP/IP Model

Application Layer

Presentation Layer

Session Layer

Transport Layer

Network Layer

Data-Link Layer

Physical Layer

Application Layer

Transport Layer

Internet Layer

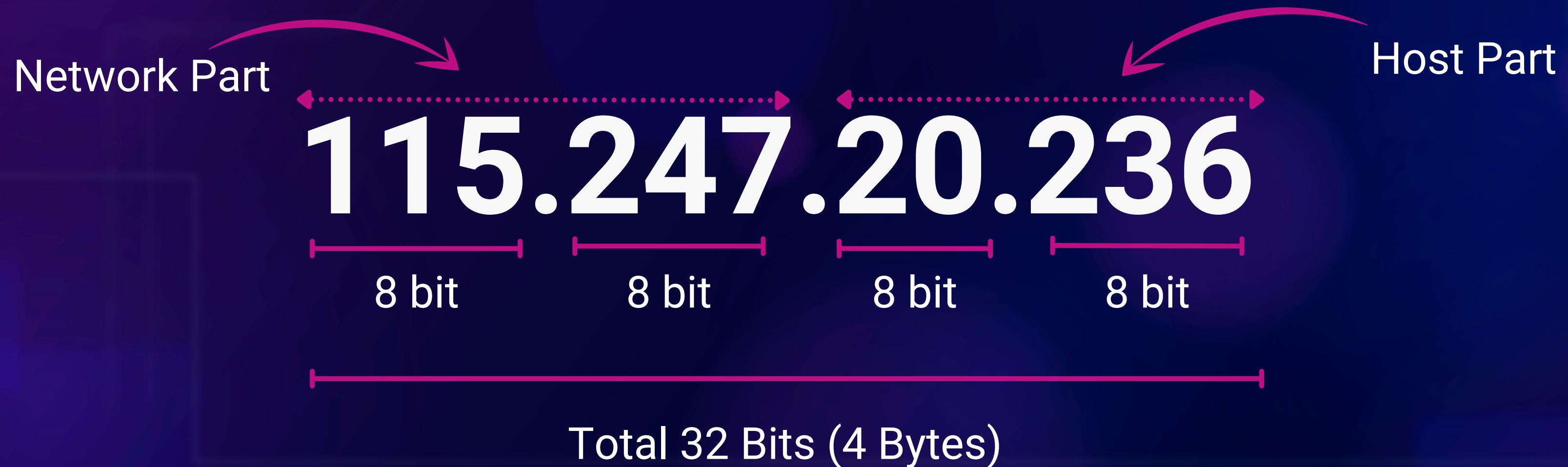
Network
Access Layer



Protocols

IP (Internet Protocol)

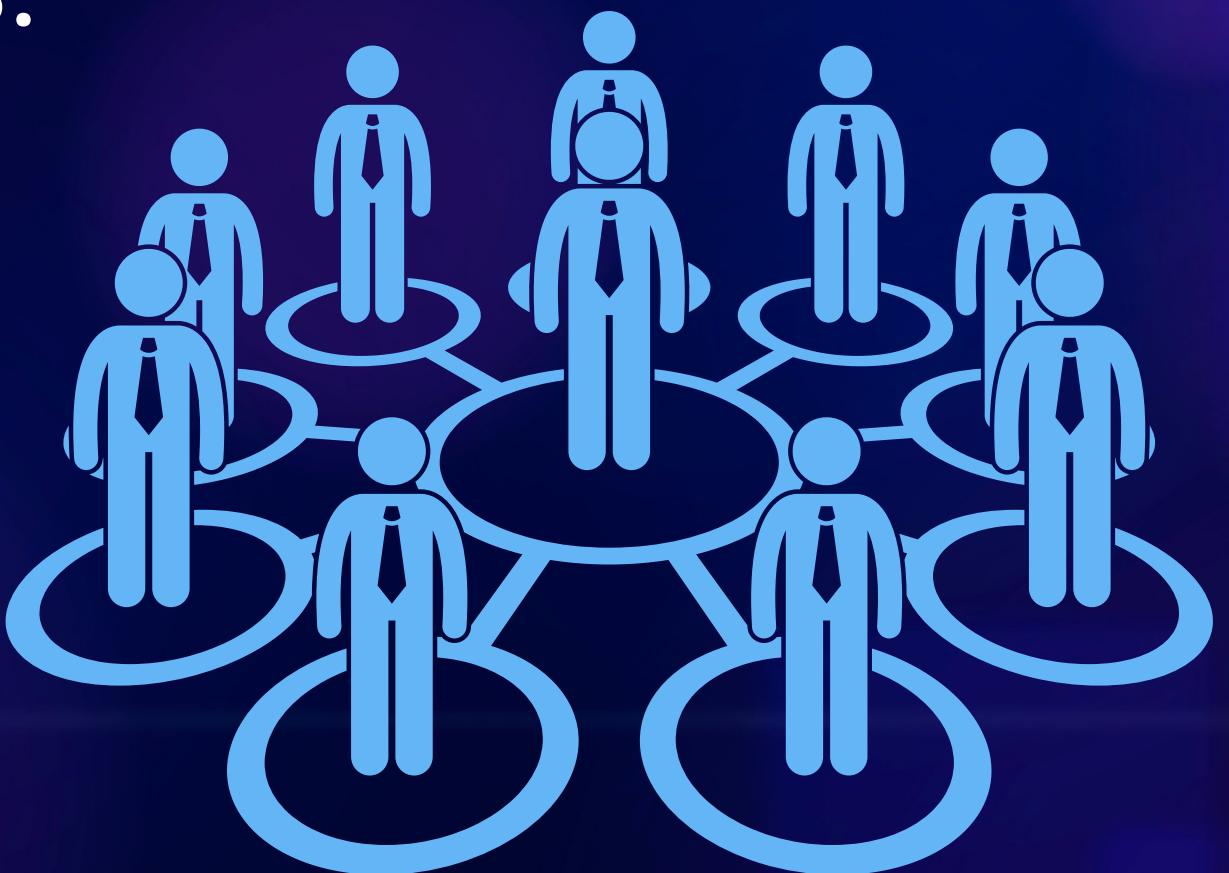
- Unique for every node



IPv4

- 32 bits IP address, divided into 4 parts.
- Each part has a different meaning.
- Can go up to 4.7B (approx) devices.

e.g. 192.168.0.1



IPv6

- 128 bits IP address, divided into 8 parts
- Hexadecimal notation is used.
- Can go up to 340 Trillion Trillion Trillion address.
e.g. 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334



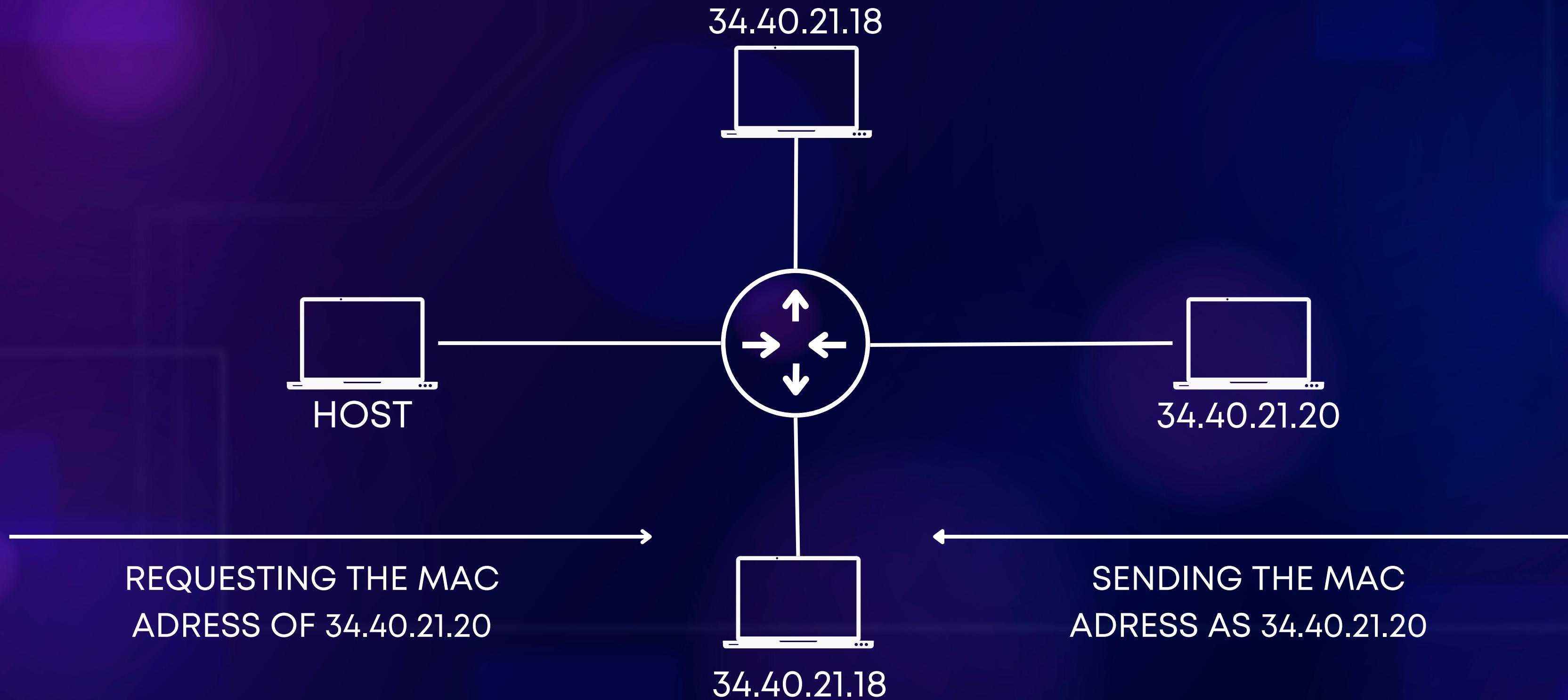
MAC

- The physical address is used to identify a device in computer networks
- Worldwide unique hardware address
- Assigned directly by the hardware manufacturer
- Represented by 12 digits Hexadecimal number

e.g 00:1b:63:84:45:e6

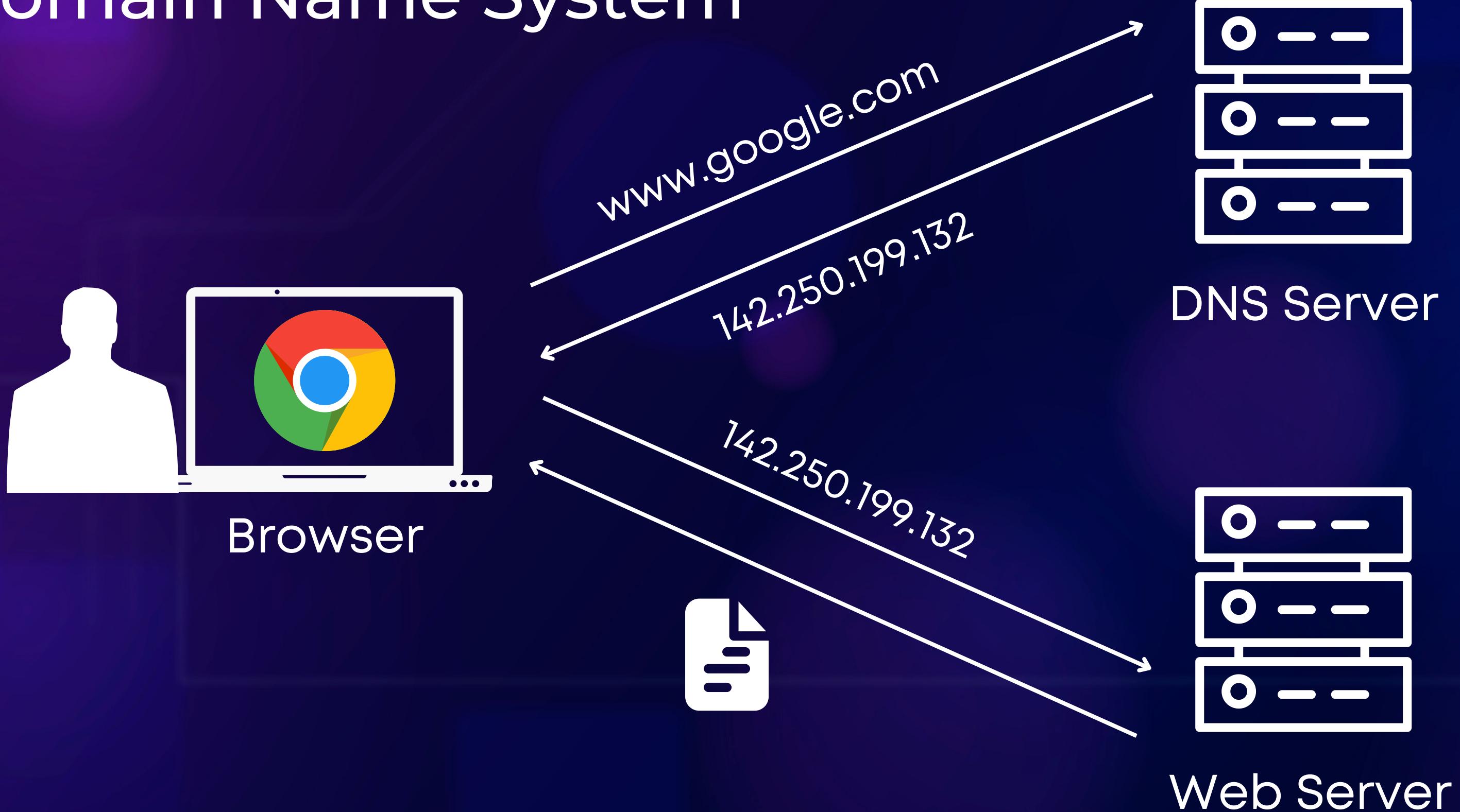


ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)



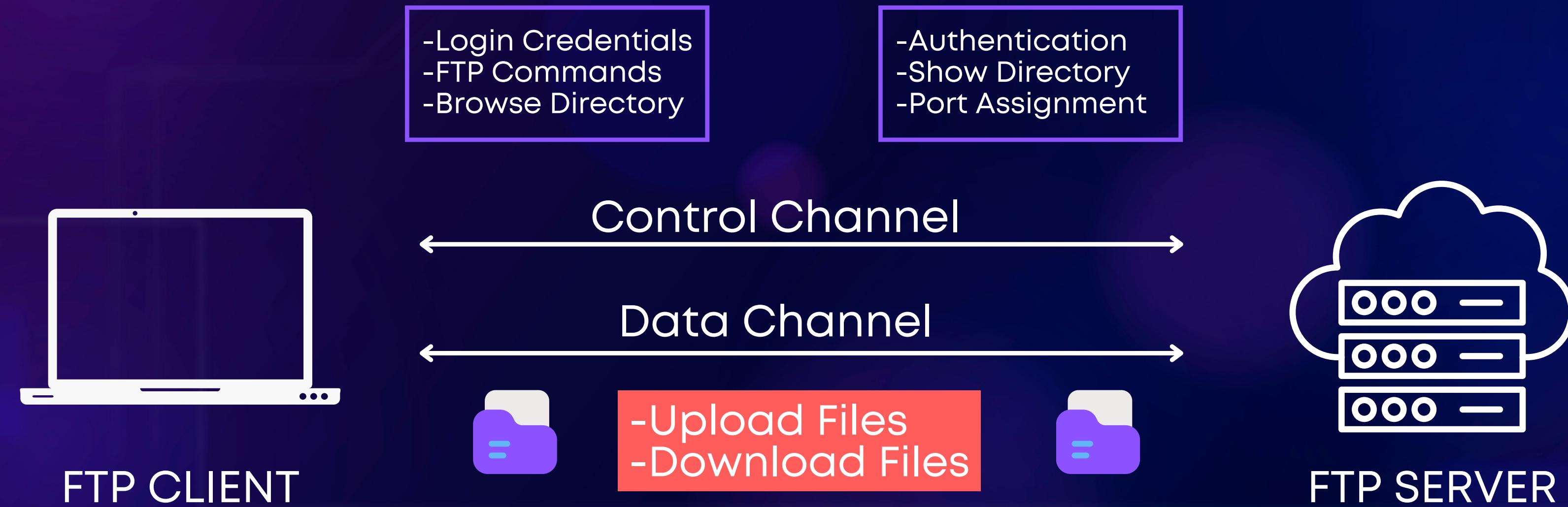
DNS

Domain Name System



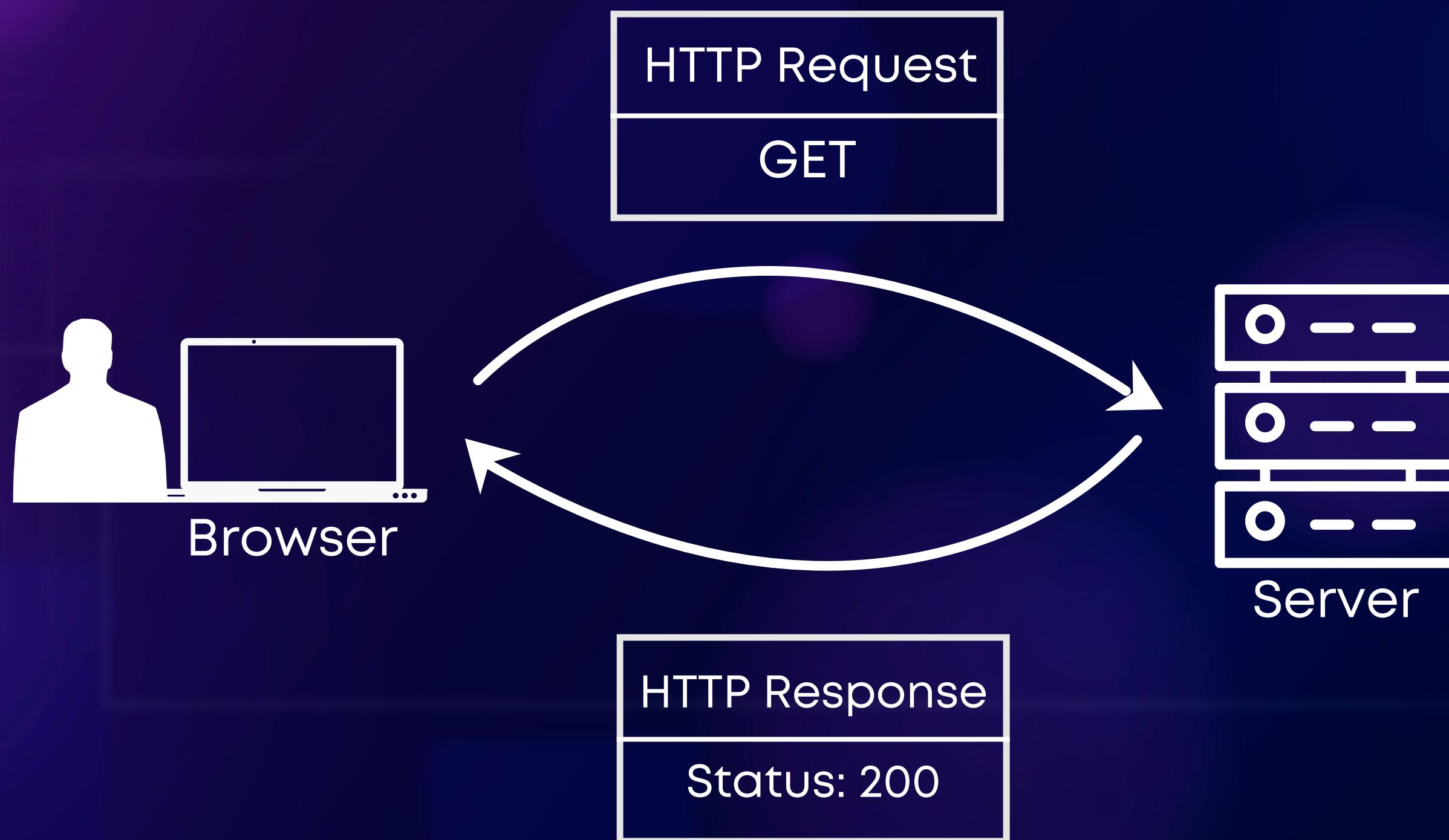
FTP

File Transfer Protocol



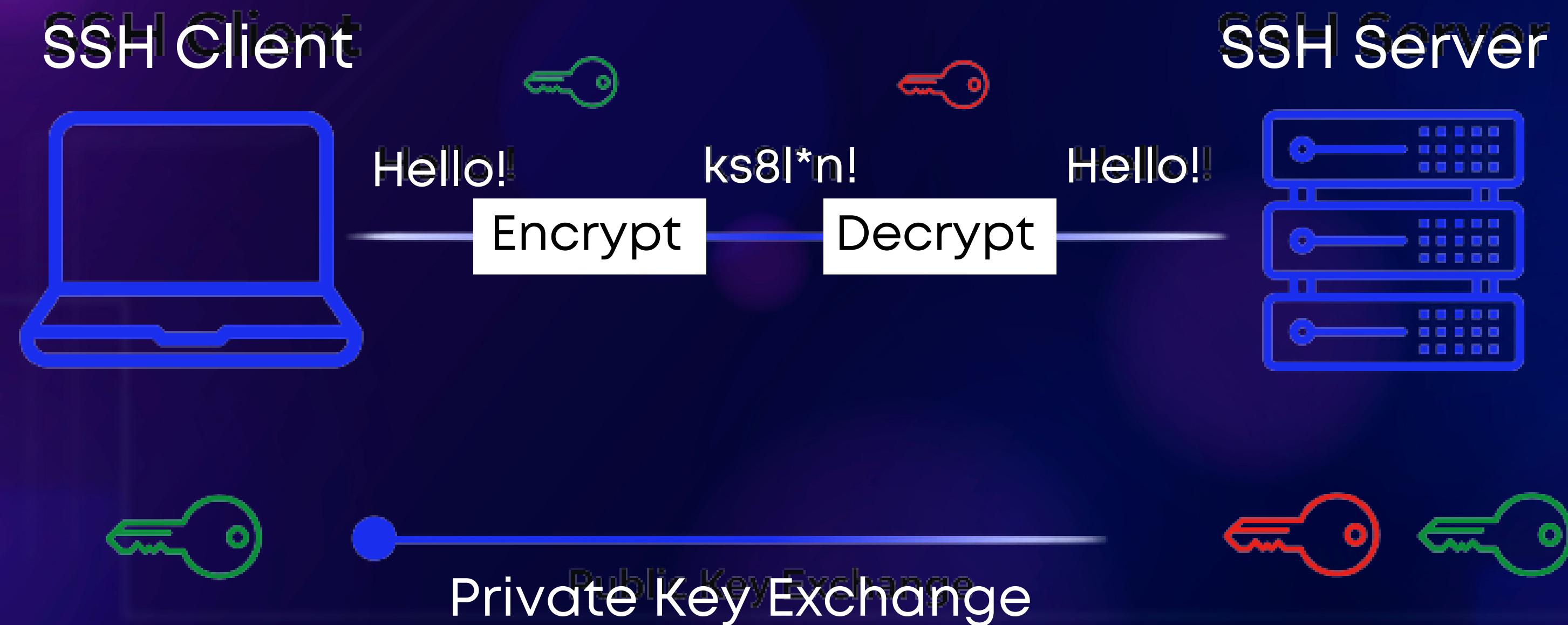
HTTP

Hyper Text Transfer Protocol



SSH

Secure SHell





WIRESHARK

- Wireshark is a Network Packet Analyzer
- Free and Open Source



How to Install Wireshark?

On Windows

On Linux

```
$ sudo apt update
```

```
$ sudo apt-get install wireshark
```

```
$ sudo dpkg-reconfigure wireshark-common
```

```
$ sudo usermod -a -G wireshark $(whoami)
```

```
$ sudo reboot
```

Once you have completed the above steps, you then log out and log back in, and then start Wireshark:

```
$ wireshark
```

DEMO



<http://vbsca.ca/login/login.asp>

Thank You!