

# Internet Lab (iLab1)

## Basics

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Lab 1 – SoSe 2024

Internet protocol architecture

MAC addresses

Internet protocol

L3 address resolution

Next Steps

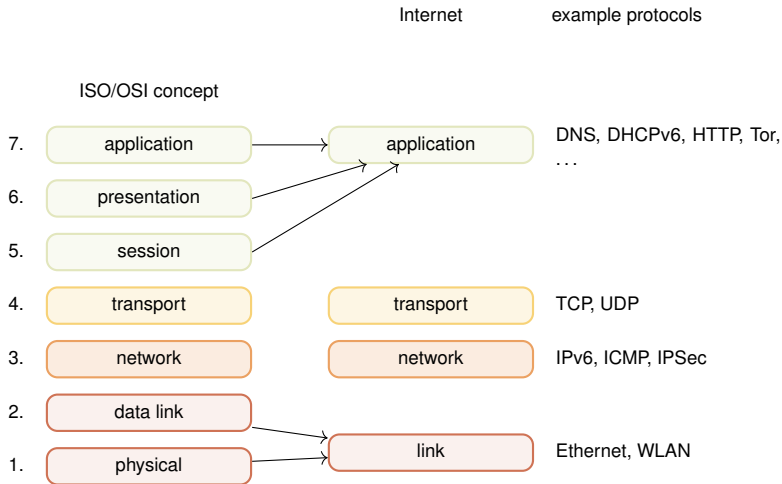
## Internet protocol architecture

MAC addresses

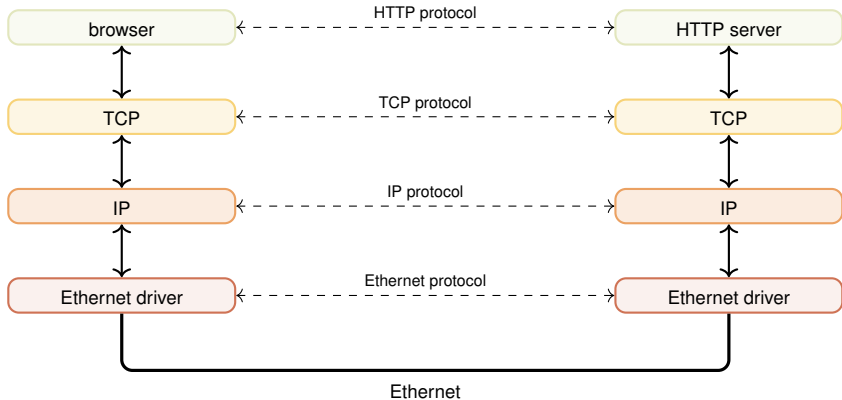
Internet protocol

L3 address resolution

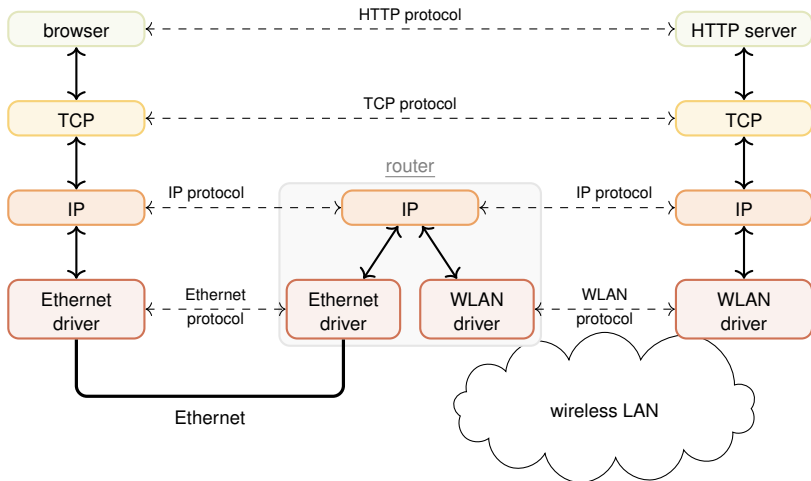
Next Steps

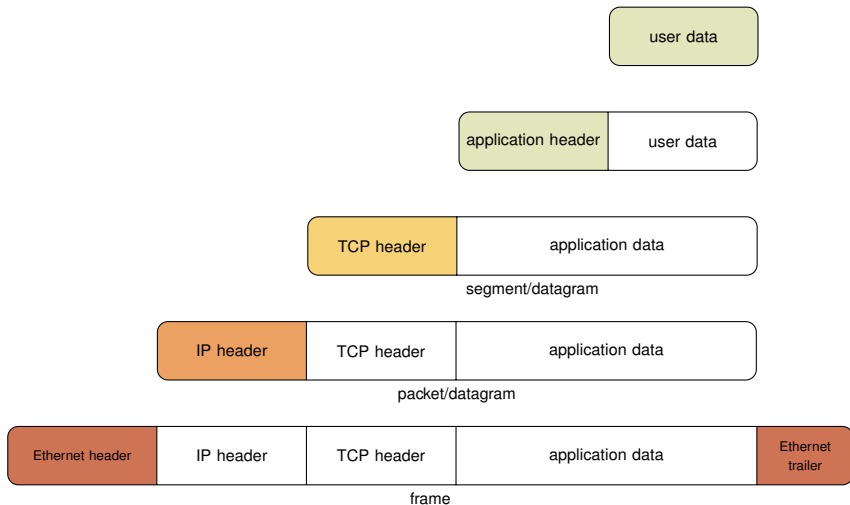


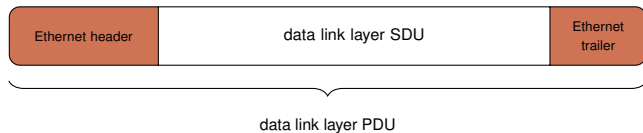
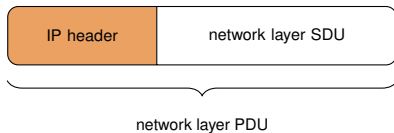
## Example: HTTP communication in a local area network



## Example: two networks connected with a router







- Protocol Data Unit
- Service Data Unit
- Interface: service access point (SAP)



- no state between sender and destination
- end-to-end principle
- separation of packet forwarding and routing

- unicast
- broadcast
- multicast

Internet protocol architecture

**MAC addresses**

Internet protocol

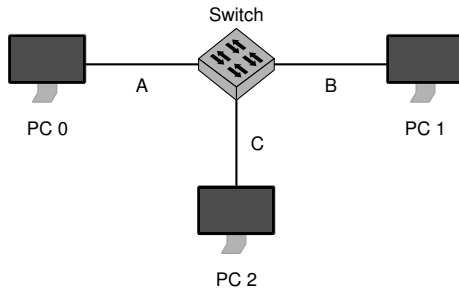
L3 address resolution

Next Steps

- MAC addresses, “physical address”
- specific for medium
- Ethernet/WLAN: 48 bit
  - 1 bit individual/group (multicast or broadcast)
  - 1 bit globally (factory default)/locally administered
  - vendor and product information
- not hierarchical

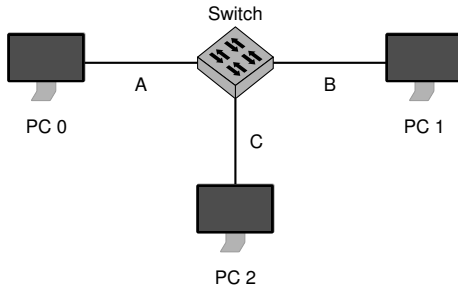
Why are MAC addresses not used for addressing devices on the Internet?

Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0 B	Destination Address																															
4 B	Destination Address (cont'd)																Source Address															
8 B																	Source Address (cont'd)															
12 B	Ethertype																Service Data Unit (46–1500 octets)															
...																	Frame Check Sequence															



PC 0 transmits:

1. destination MAC PC 1
2. destination MAC FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF



switch table:

port	address
A	MAC PC 0

Internet protocol architecture

MAC addresses

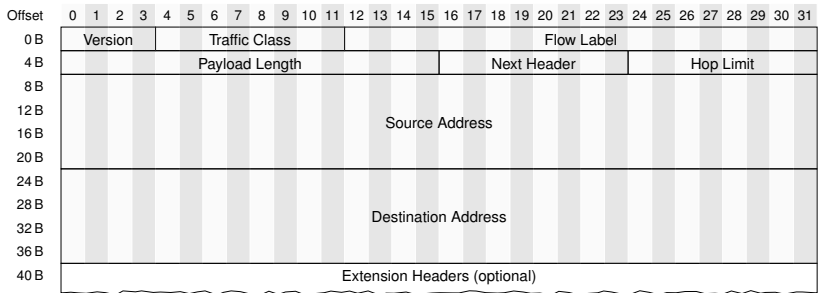
**Internet protocol**

L3 address resolution

Next Steps

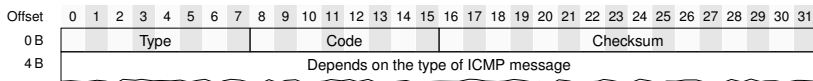


- packet switched
- best effort
- connectionless
- unreliable
- no flow control



Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0B	Version				IHL			TOS								Total Length																
4B	Identification																Flags				Fragment Offset											
8B	TTL				Protocol								Header Checksum																			
12B	Source Address																															
16B	Destination Address																															
20B	Options / Padding (optional)																															

- Flags are used for packet fragmentation
- Minimum length is 20 B



- IPv6 **next header**: 58
- IPv4 **protocol**: 1
- similarities between ICMPv6 and ICMPv4
- kind of on L3

**purpose, e.g.,**

- destination unreachable
- time to live exceeded
- neighbor discovery

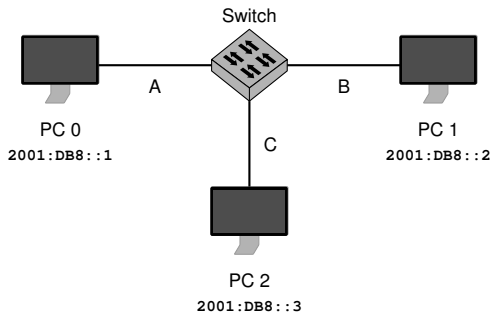
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**L3 address resolution**

Next Steps



### Request/response protocol flow

- Neighbor Solicitation (NS): What is the MAC of 2001:DB8::2?
- Neighbor Advertisement (NA): MAC of 2001:DB8::2 is  $MAC_{PC1}$ .

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**Next Steps**

- You should already have access to the Basics lab
- You should receive a mail about lab slot and isle preference
- Enter your preference until Thursday 18th of April 2024 23:59 CEST
- Results will be published after the deadline has passed