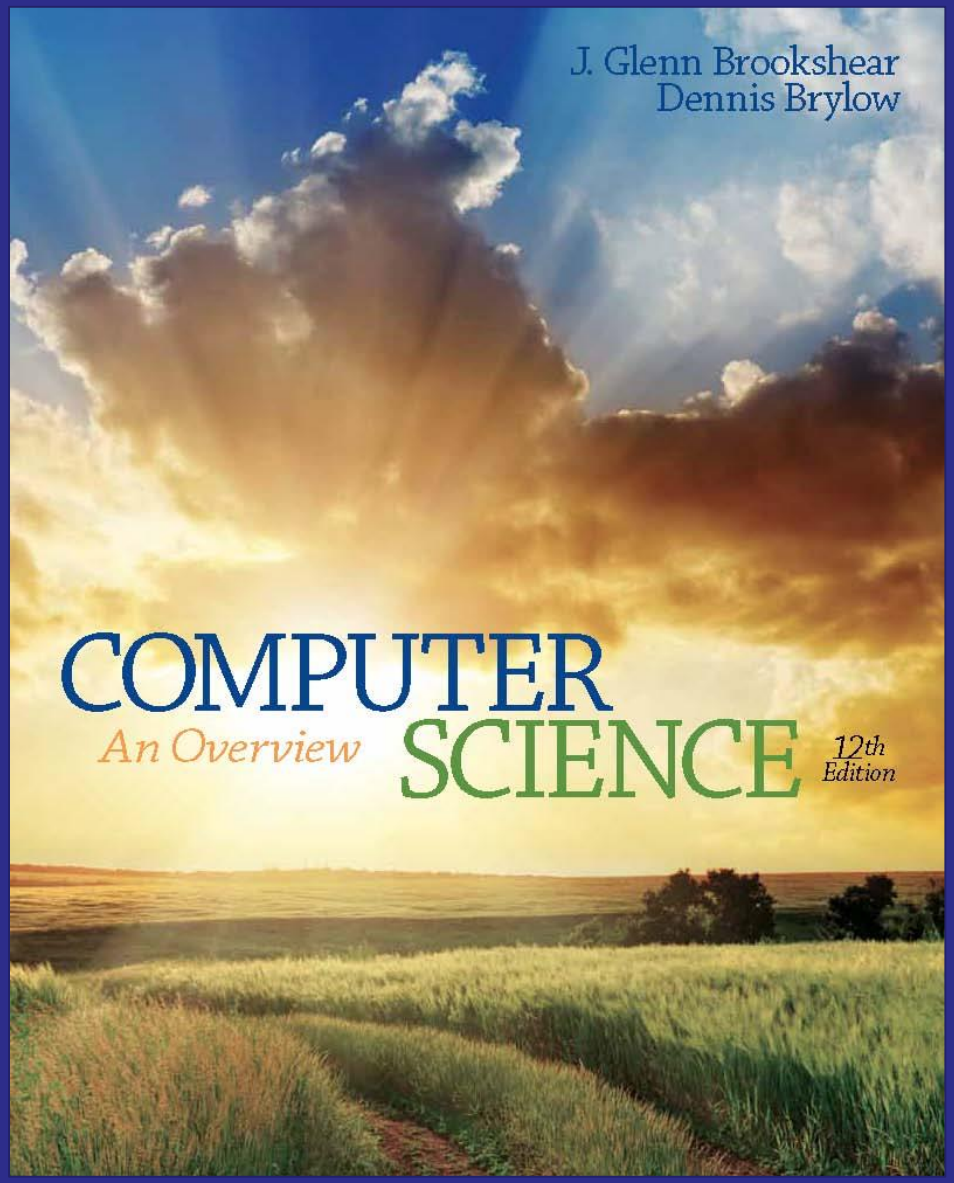
Chapter 4: Networking and the Internet



PEARSON

Chapter 4: Networking and the Internet

- 4.1 Network Fundamentals
- 4.2 The Internet
- 4.3 The World Wide Web
- 4.4 Internet Protocols
- 4.5 Security

Network Classifications

- Scope
  - Personal area network (PAN)
  - Local area network (LAN)
  - Metropolitan area (MAN)
  - Wide area network (WAN)
- Ownership
  - Closed versus open
- Topology (configuration)
  - Bus (Ethernet)
  - Star (Wireless networks with central Access Point)

Figure 4.1 **Network topologies**

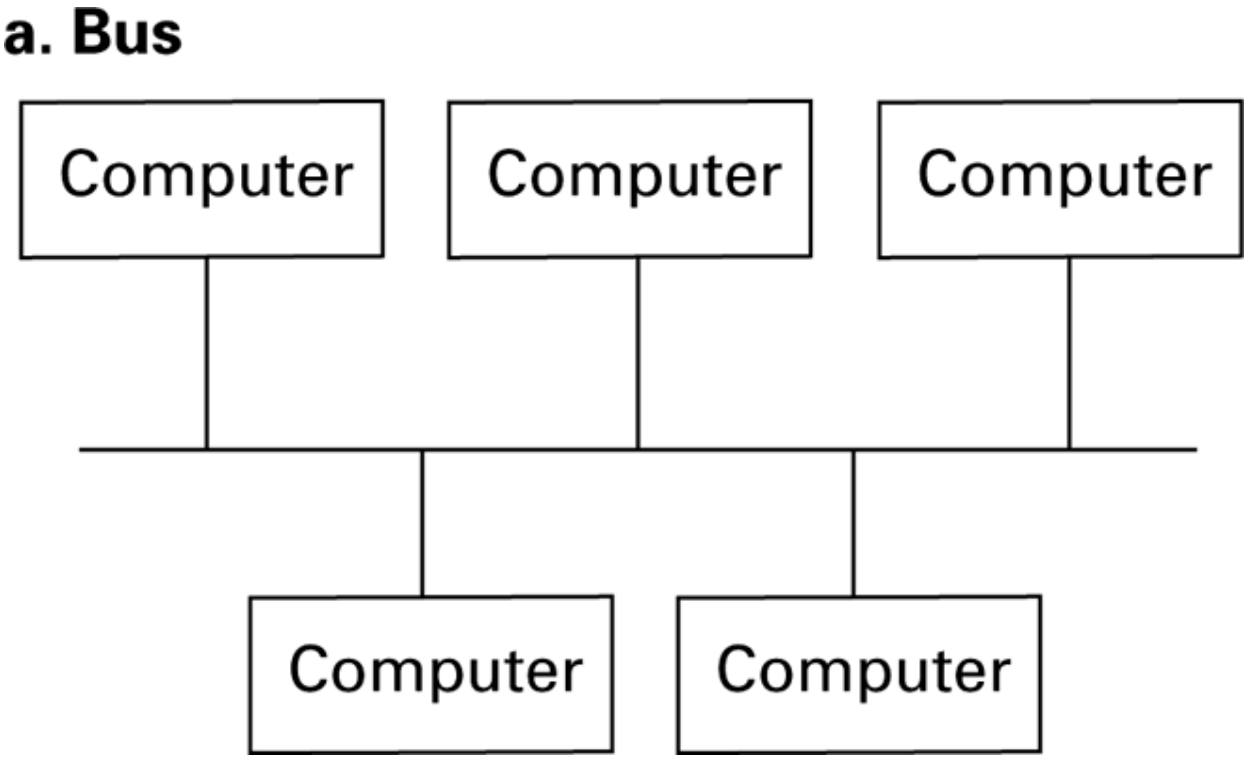
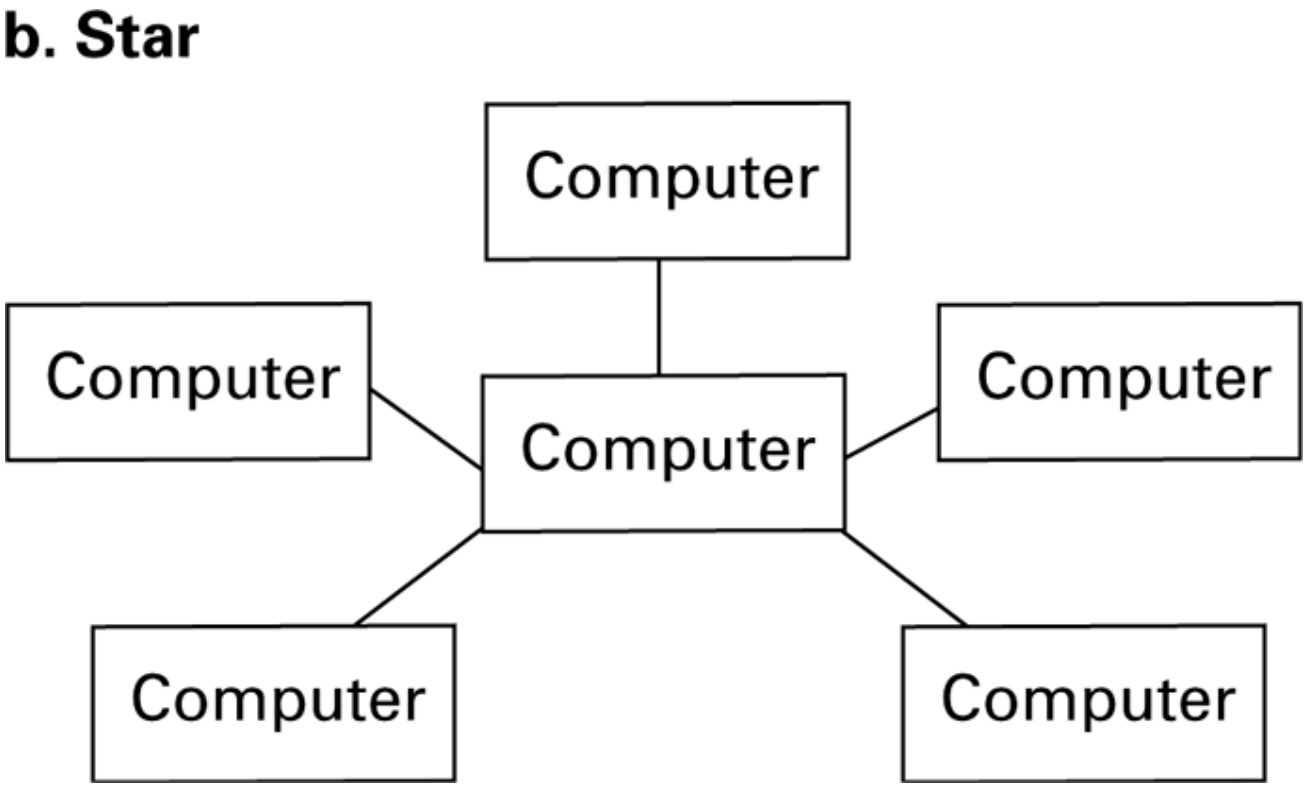


Figure 4.1 **Network topologies (continued)**



Protocols

- CSMA/CD
  - Used in Ethernet
  - Silent bus provides right to introduce new message
- CSMA/CA
  - Used in WiFi
  - Hidden terminal problem

Figure 4.2 **Communication over a bus network**

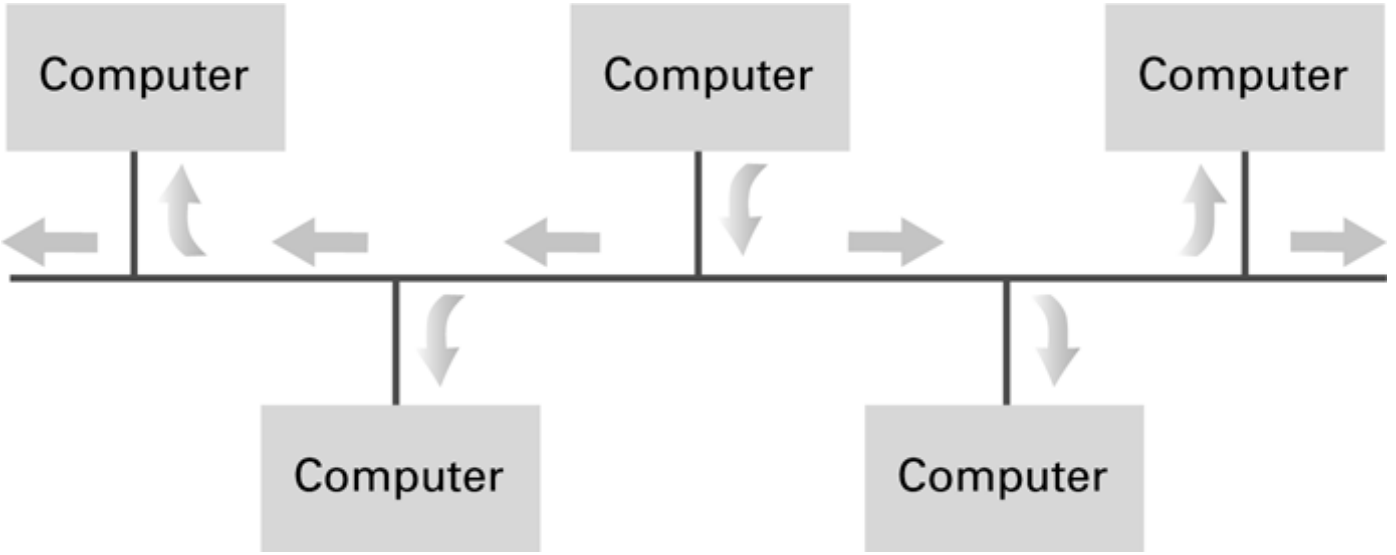
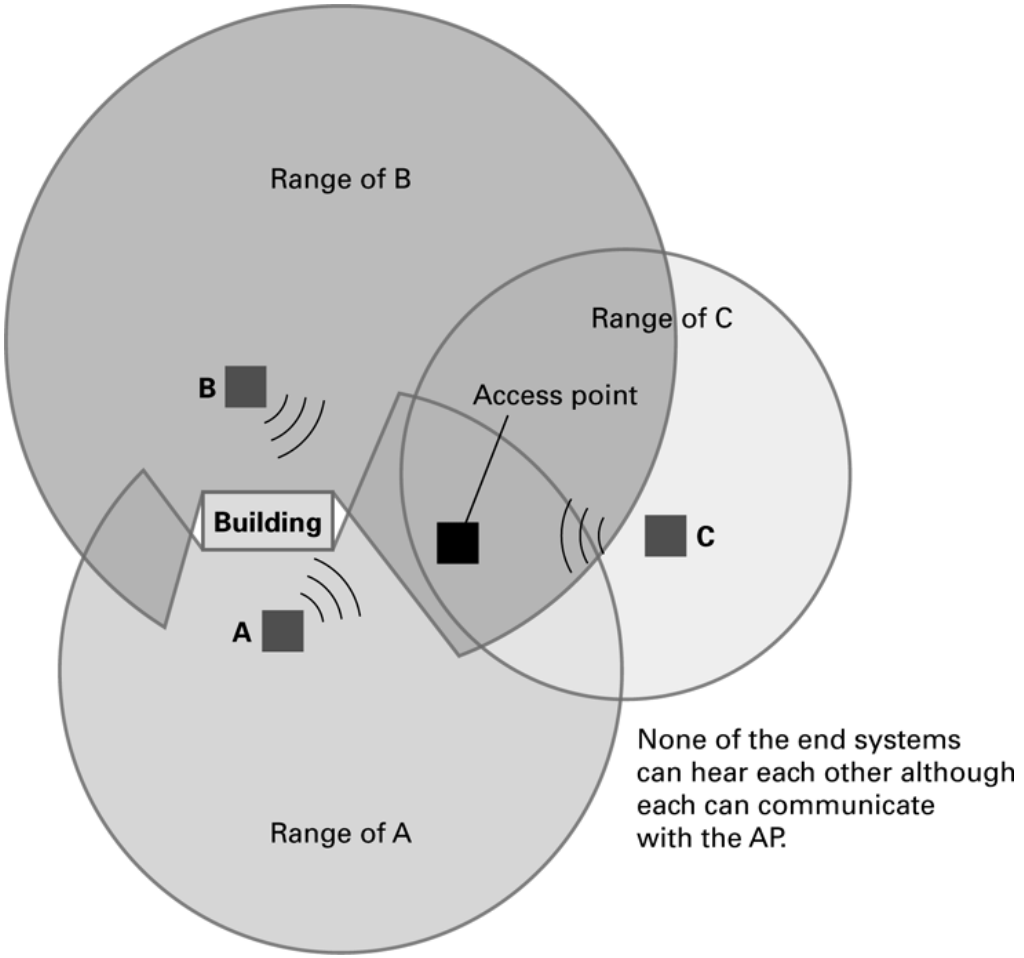


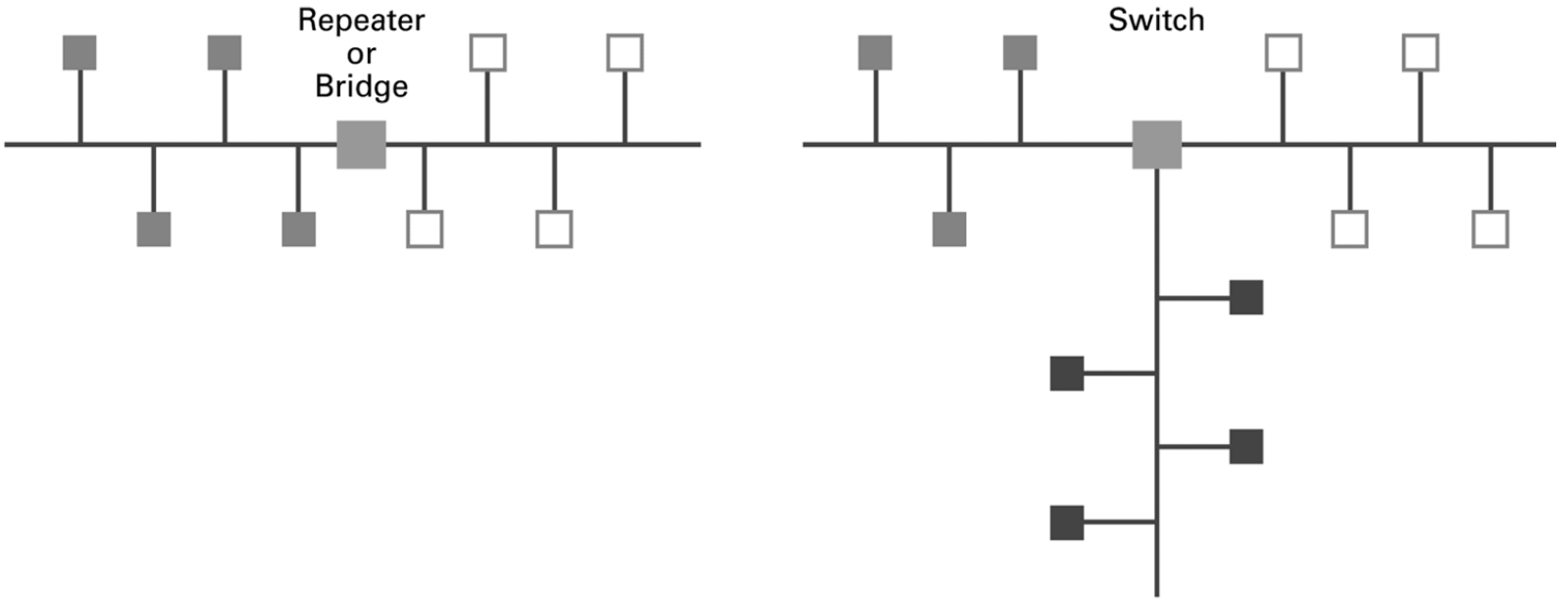
Figure 4.3 **The hidden terminal problem**



Connecting Networks

- **Repeater:** Extends a network
- **Bridge:** Connects two compatible networks
- **Switch:** Connects several compatible networks
- **Router:** Connects two incompatible networks resulting in a network of networks called an **internet**

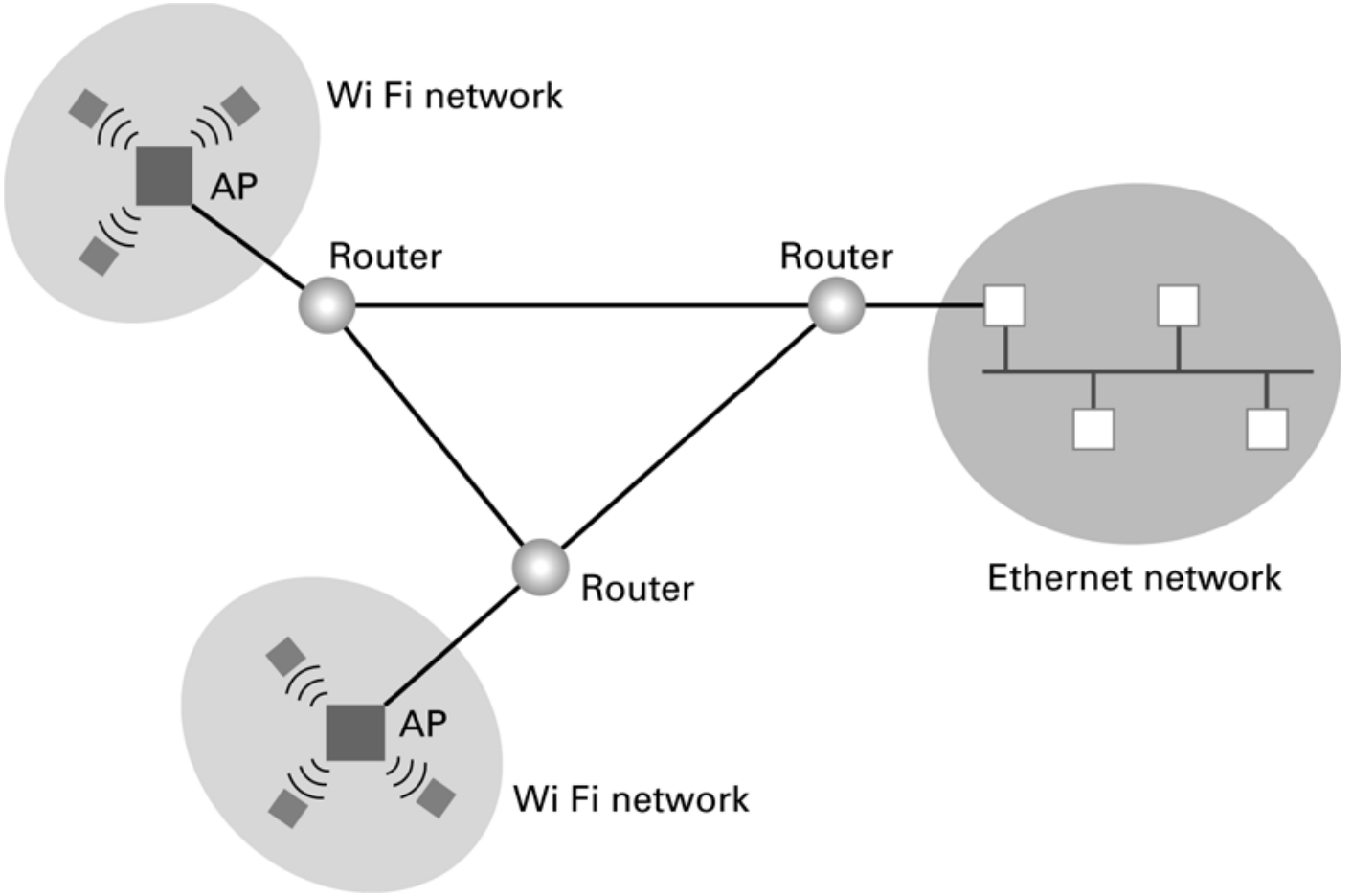
Figure 4.4 **Building a large bus network from smaller ones**



a. A repeater or bridge connecting two buses

b. A switch connecting multiple buses

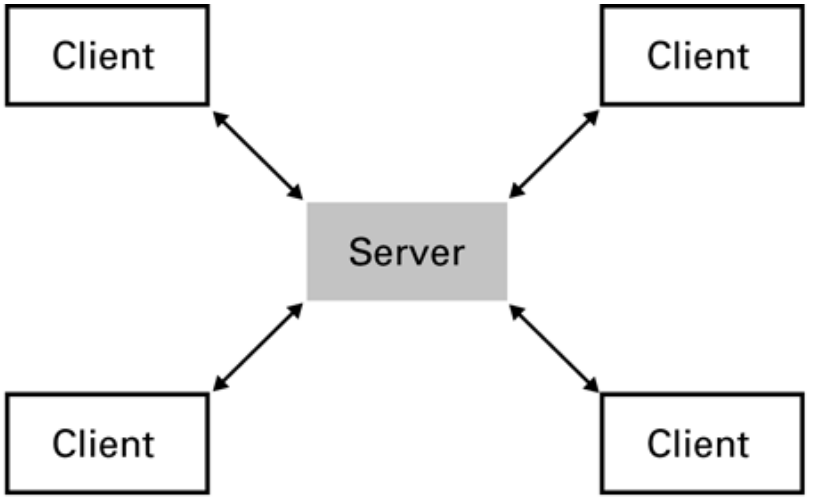
Figure 4.5 **Routers connecting two WiFi networks and an Ethernet network to form an internet**



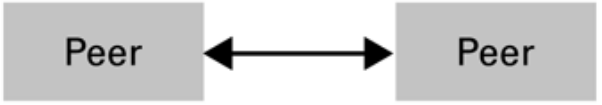
Inter-process Communication

- Client-server
  - One server, many clients
  - Server must execute continuously
  - Client initiates communication
- Peer-to-peer (P2P)
  - Two processes communicating as equals
  - Peer processes can be short-lived

Figure 4.6 **The client/server model compared to the peer-to-peer model**



a. Server must be prepared to serve multiple clients at any time.



b. Peers communicate as equals on a one-to-one basis.

Distributed Systems

- Systems with parts that run on different computers
  - Cluster computing
  - Grid computing
  - Cloud computing
    - Amazon's Elastic Compute Cloud
    - Google Drive

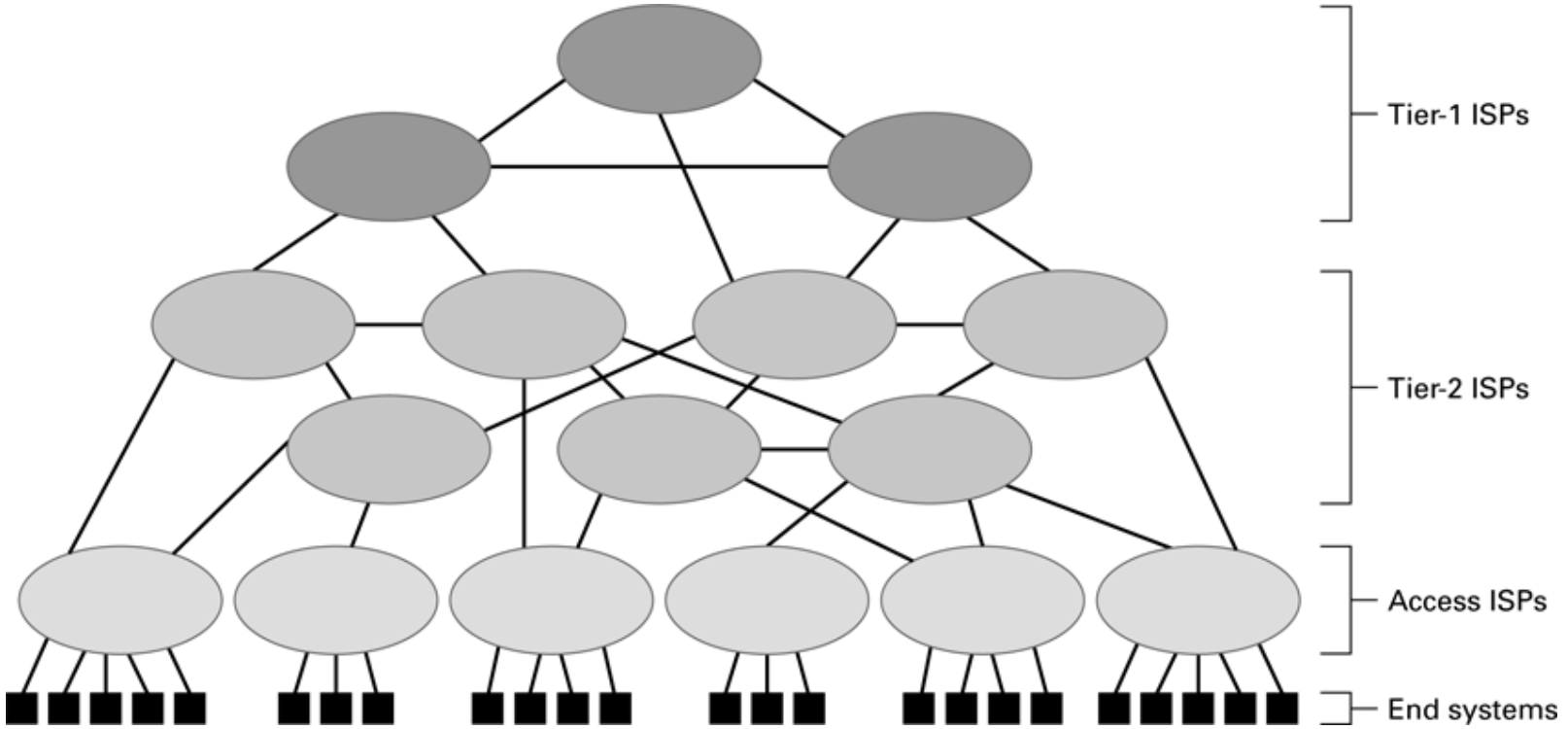
The Internet

- The Internet: An internet that spans the world
  - Original goal was to develop a means of connecting networks that would not be disrupted by local disasters
  - Today a commercial undertaking that links a worldwide combination of PANs, LANs, MANs, and WANs involving millions of computers

Internet Architecture

- Internet Service Provider (ISP)
  - Tier-1
  - Tier-2
- Access or tier-3 ISP: Provides connectivity to the Internet
  - Hot spot (wireless)
  - Telephone lines
  - Cable/Satellite systems DSL
  - Fiber optics

Figure 4.7 **Internet Composition**



Internet Addressing

- IP address: pattern of 32 or 128 bits often represented in dotted decimal notation
- Mnemonic address:
  - Domain names
  - Top-Level Domains
- Domain name system (DNS)
  - Name servers
  - DNS lookup

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names & Numbers (ICANN)

- Allocates IP addresses to ISPs who then assign those addresses within their regions.
- Oversees the registration of domains and domain names.

Early Internet Applications

- Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP)
- File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
- Telnet and SSH
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
- Electronic Mail (email)
  - Domain mail server collects incoming mail and transmits outing mail
  - Mail server delivers collected incoming mail to clients via POP3 or IMAP

SMTP Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

220 mail.tardis.edu SMTP Sendmail Gallifrey-1.0; Fri, 23 Aug 2413 14:34:10
HELO mail.skaro.gov
250 mail.tardis.edu Hello mail.skaro.gov, pleased to meet you
MAIL From: dalek@skaro.gov
250 2.1.0 dalek@skaro.gov... Sender ok
RCPT To: doctor@tardis.edu
250 2.1.5 doctor@tardis.edu... Recipient ok
DATA
354 Enter mail, end with "." on a line by itself
Subject: Extermination.
EXTERMINATE!
Regards, Dalek
.
250 2.0.0 r7NJYAEl028071 Message accepted for delivery
QUIT
221 2.0.0 mail.tardis.edu closing connection

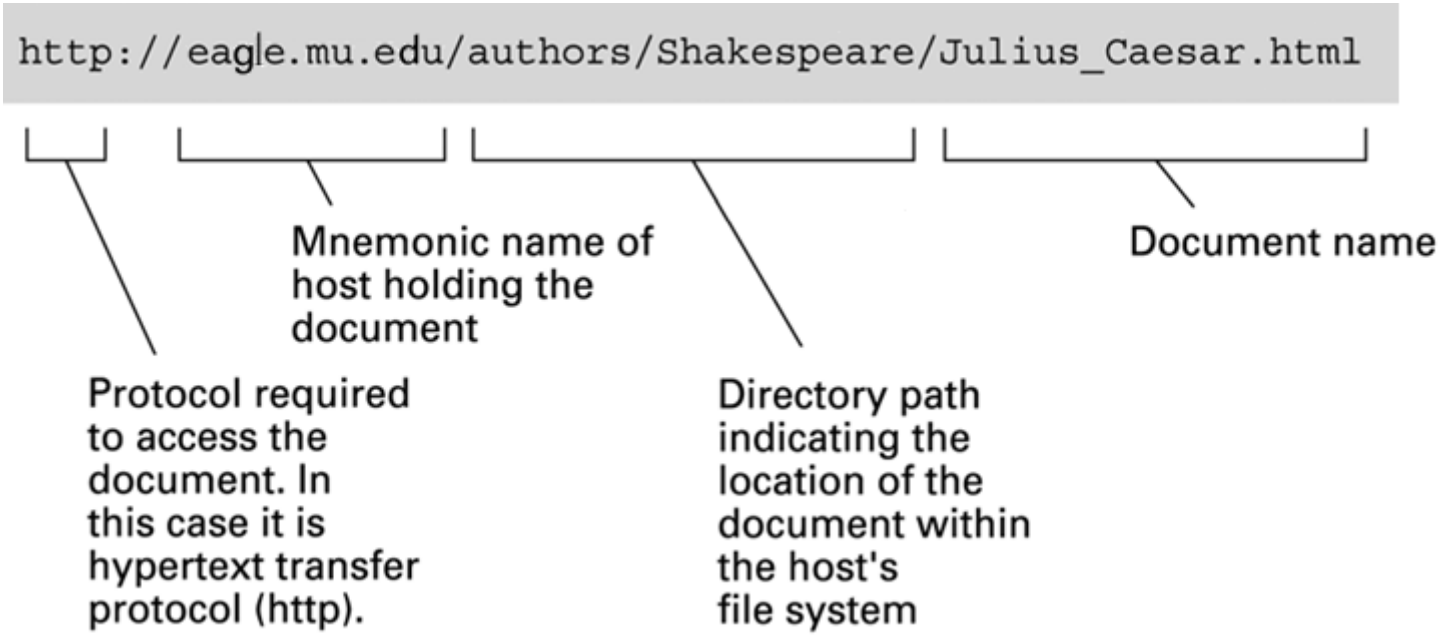
More Recent Applications

- Voice Over IP (VoIP)
- Internet Multimedia Streaming
  - N-unicast
  - Multicast
  - On-demand streaming
  - Content delivery networks (CDNs)

World Wide Web

- **Hypertext** combines internet technology with concept of linked-documents
  - Embeds **hyperlinks** to other documents
- **Browsers** present materials to the user
- **Webservers** provide access to documents
- Documents are identified by **URL**s and transferred using **HTTP**

Figure 4.8 **A typical URL**



Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

- Encoded as text file
- Contains tags to communicate with browser
  - Appearance
    - <h1> to start a level one heading
    - <p> to start a new paragraph
  - Links to other documents and content
    - <a href = . . . >
  - Insert images
    - <img src = . . . >

Figure 4.9 **A simple webpage**

a. The page encoded using HTML.

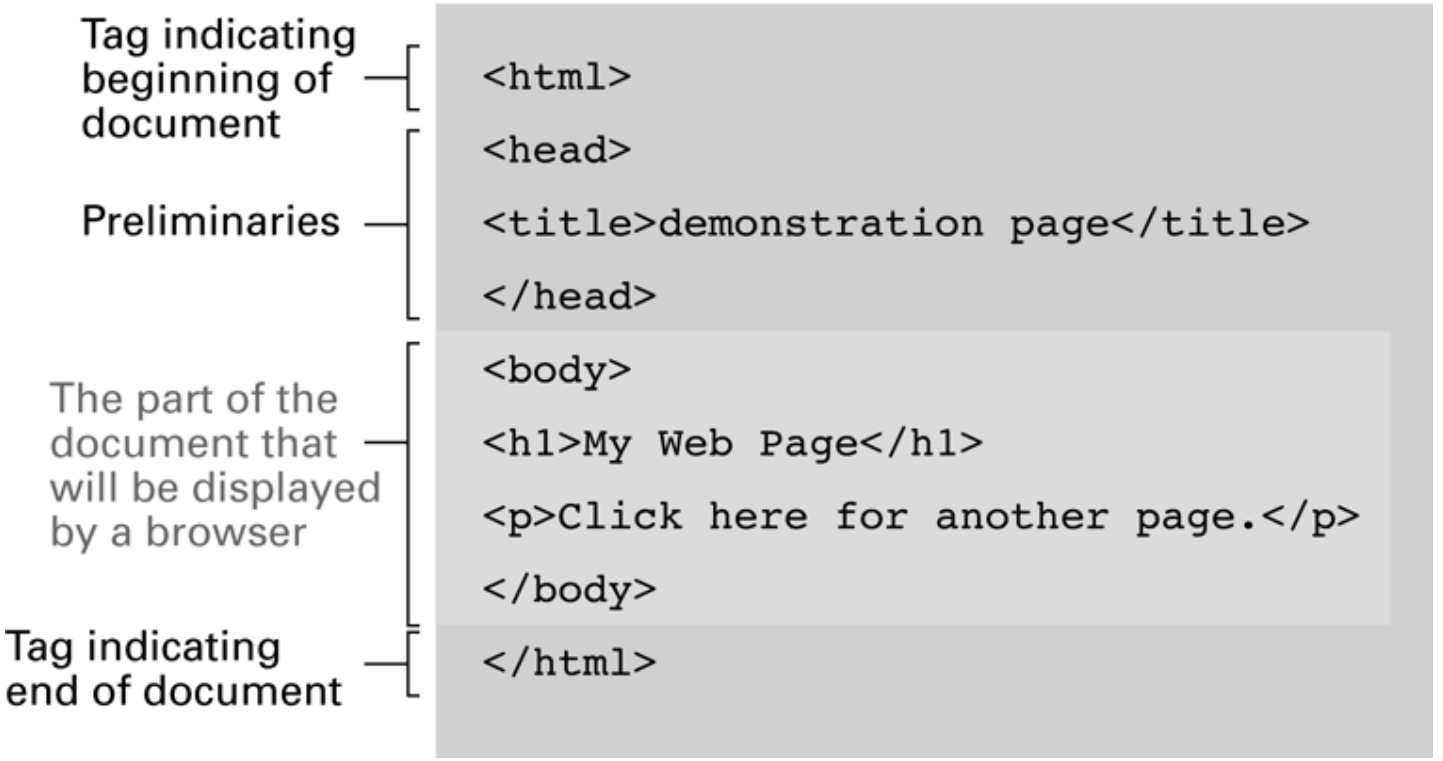


Figure 4.9 **A simple webpage (continued)**

b. The page as it would appear on a computer screen.

Figure 4.10 **An enhanced simple webpage**

a. The page encoded using HTML.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>demonstration page</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>My Web Page</h1>
<p>Click
   <a href="http://crafty.com/demo.html">
   here
   </a>
   for another page.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Anchor tag containing parameter

Closing anchor tag

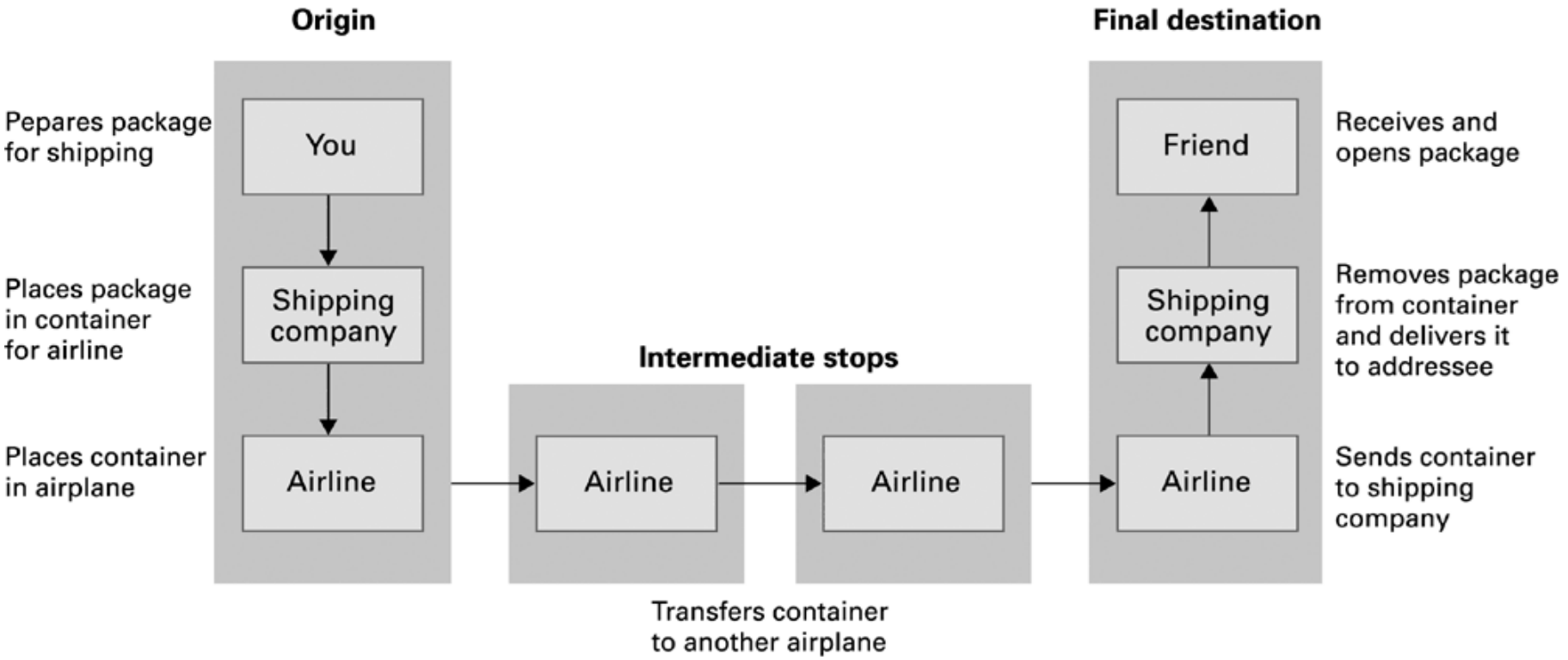
Figure 4.10 **An enhanced simple Web page (continued)**

b. The page as it would appear on a computer screen.

Client Side Versus Server Side

- Client-side activities
  - Javascript
  - Macromedia Flash
- Server-side activities
  - Common Gateway Interface (CGI)
  - Servlets
  - JavaServer Pages (JSP) / Active Server Pages (ASP)
  - PHP

Figure 4.12 **Package-shipping example**



Internet Software Layers

- **Application:** Constructs message with address
- **Transport:** Chops message into packets
- **Network:** Handles routing through the Internet
- **Link:** Handles actual transmission of packets

Figure 4.13 **The Internet software layers**

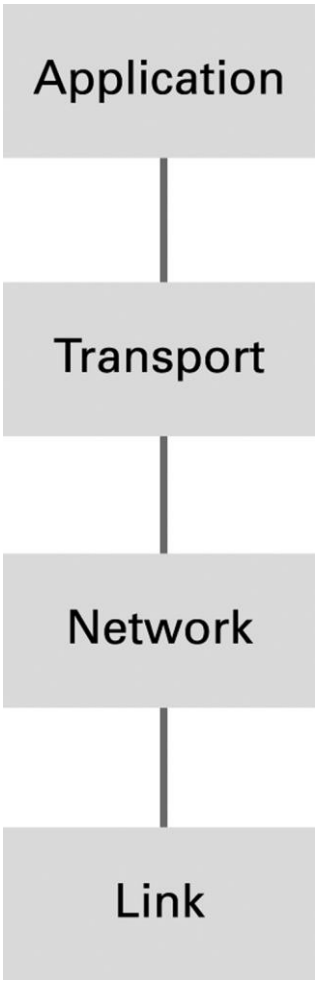
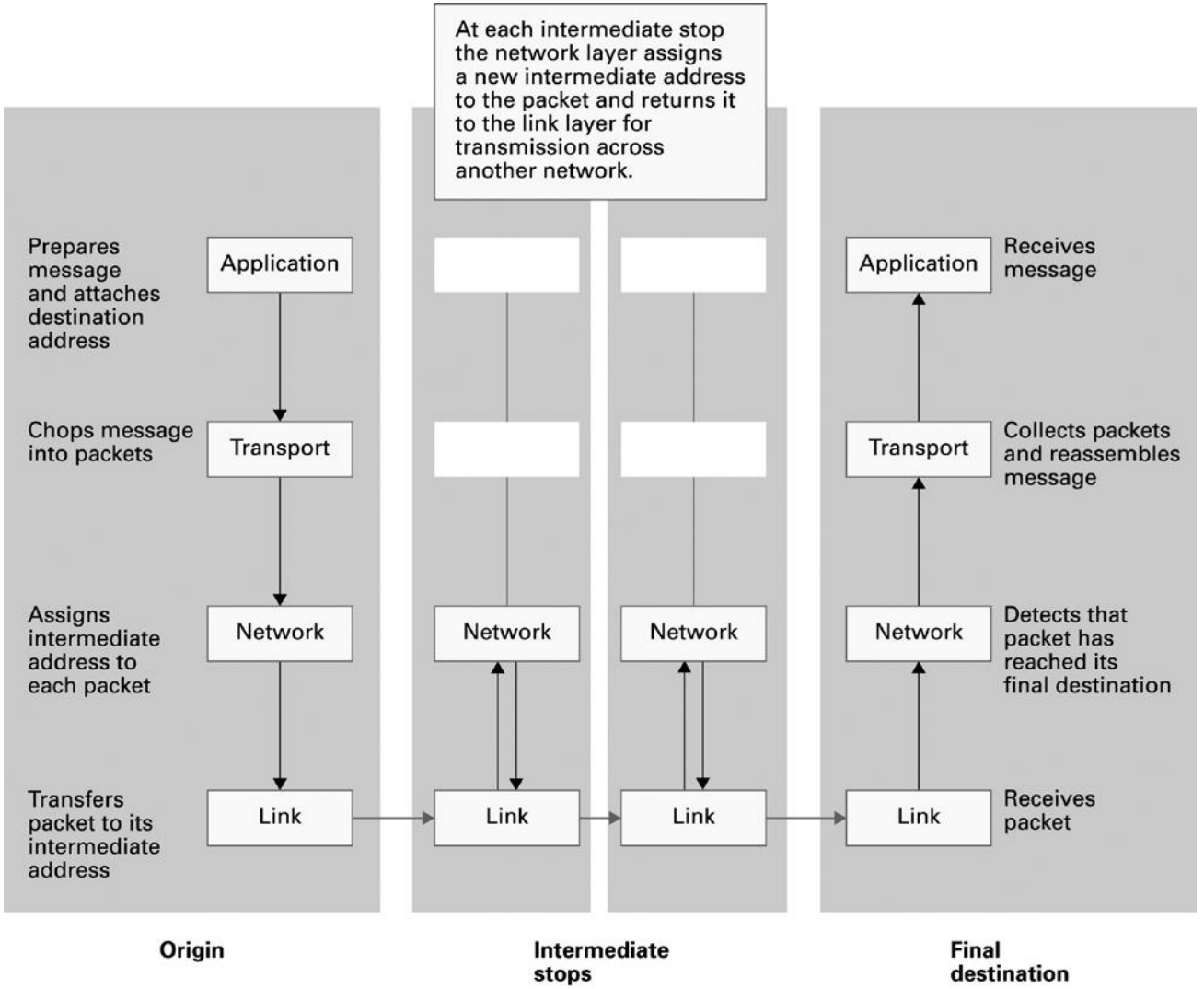


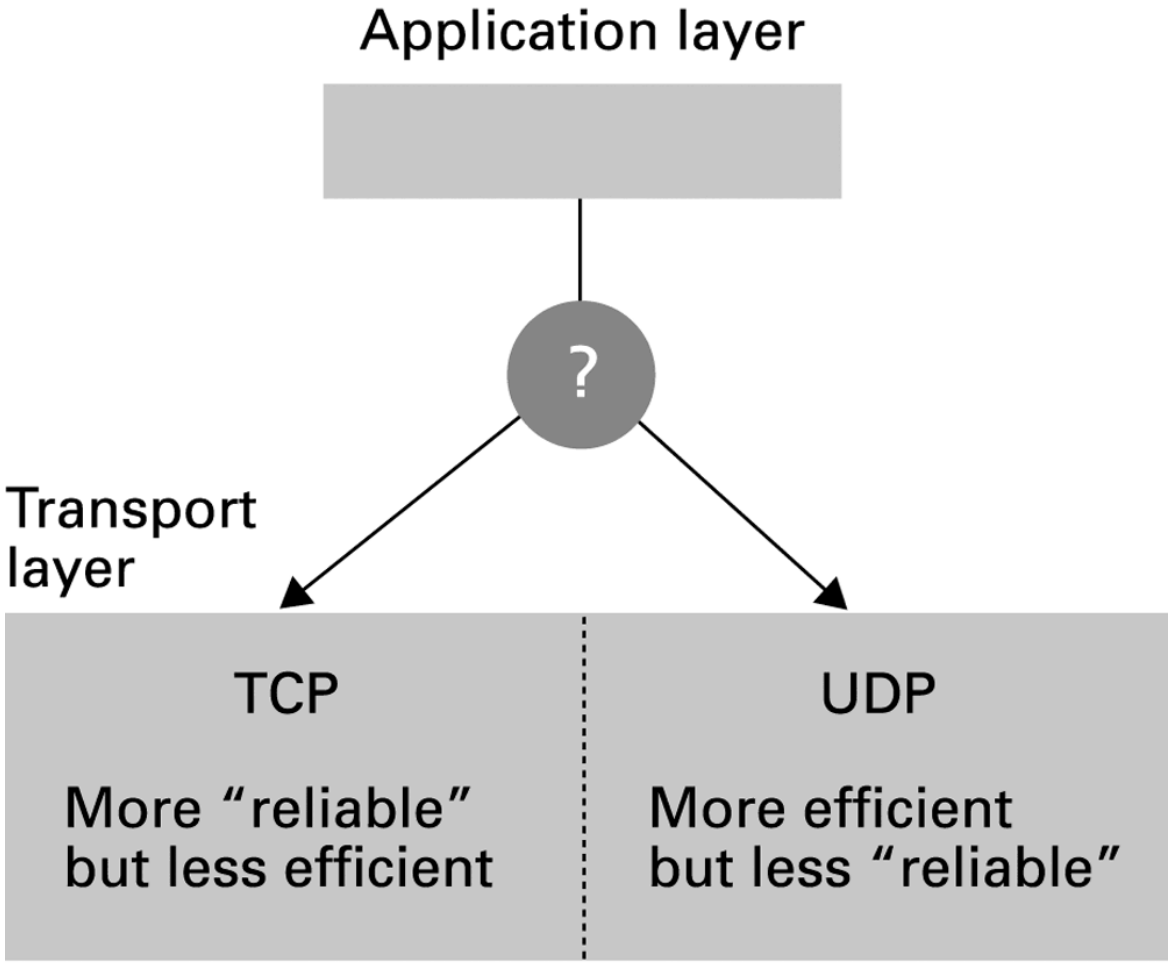
Figure 4.14 **Following a message through the Internet**



TCP/IP Protocol Suite

- Transport Layer
  - Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
  - User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
- Network Layer
  - Internet Protocol (IP)
    - IPv4
    - IPv6

Figure 4.15 Choosing between TCP and UDP



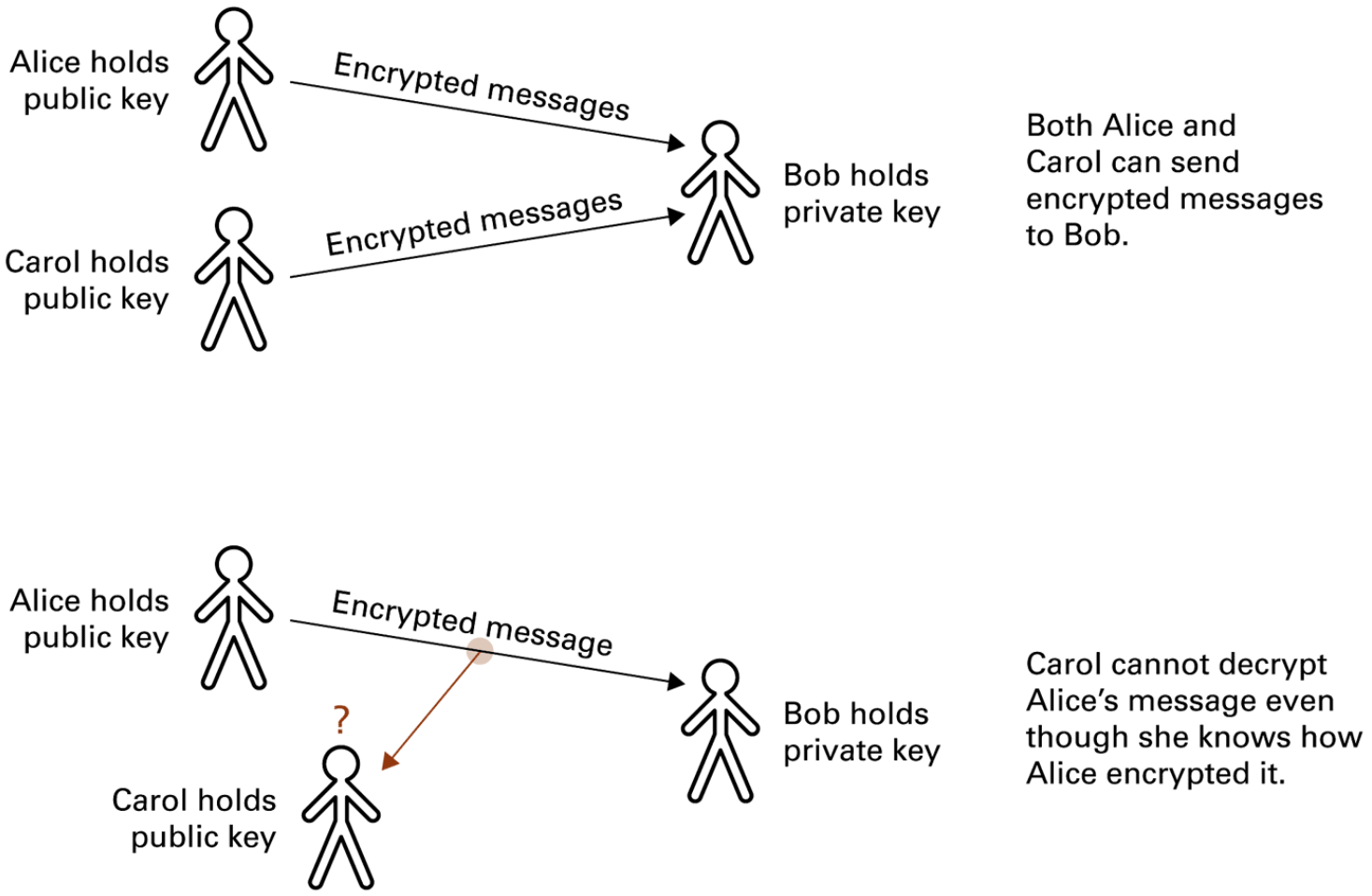
Security

- Attacks
  - Malware (viruses, worms, Trojan horses, spyware, phishing software)
  - Denial of service (DoS)
  - Spam
- Protection
  - Firewalls
  - Spam filters
  - Proxy Servers
  - Antivirus software

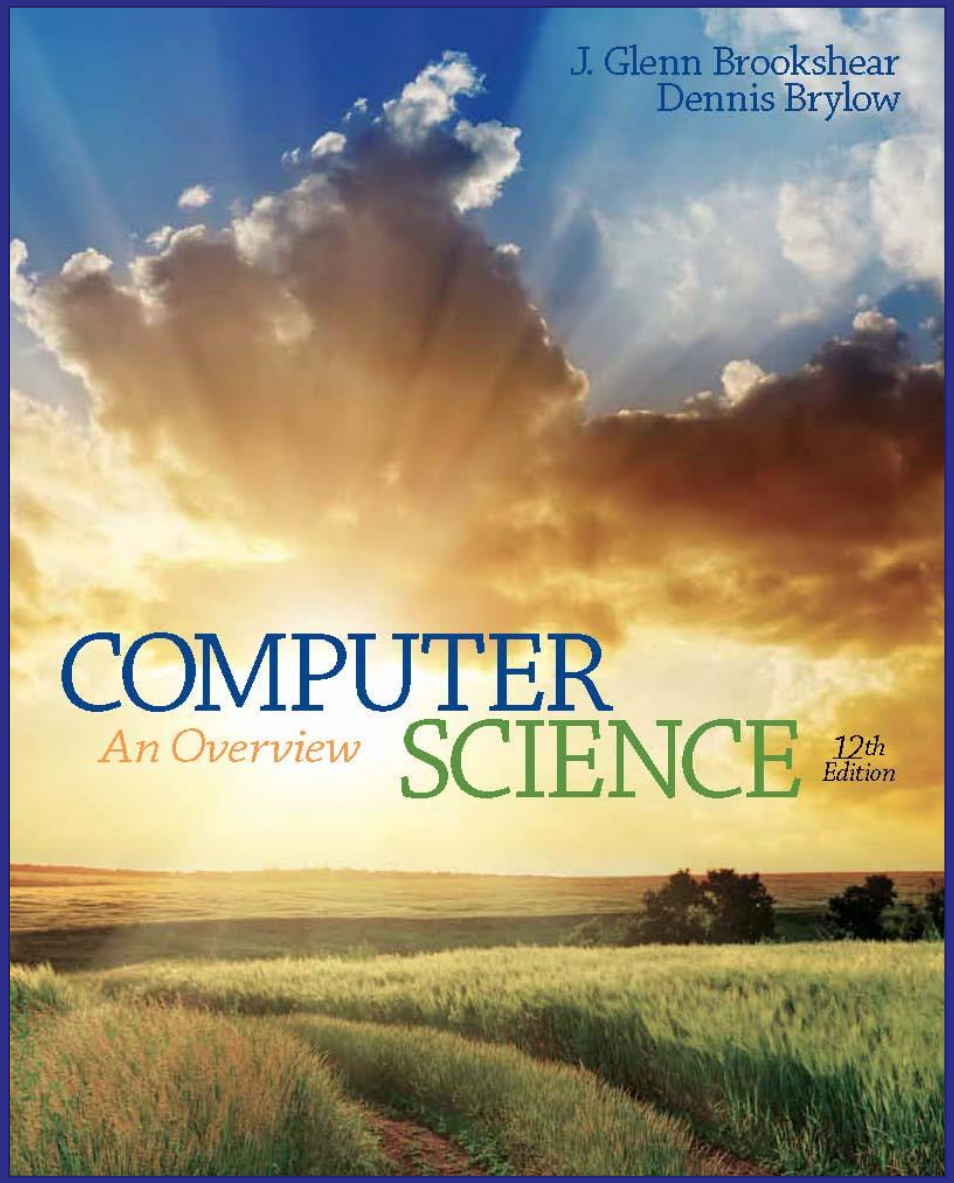
Encryption

- HTTPS and SSL
- Public-key Encryption
  - Public key: Used to encrypt messages
  - Private key: Used to decrypt messages
- Certificates and Digital Signatures
  - Certificate authorities

Figure 4.16 **Public-key encryption**



End of Chapter



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