Chapter 1: Introduction

Outline

1. what is the Internet?
2. network edge end systems, access networks, links
3. network core packet switching, circuit switching, network structure
4. delay, loss, throughput in networks
5. protocol layers, service models
6. networks under attack: security
7. history

What is the Internet[illegible]

[illegible]

IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force)[illegible] [illegible] 1985 [illegible]http://ietf.org (http://ietf.org)

[illegible] RFC [illegible]IP[illegible]TCP[illegible]UDP[illegible]FTP[illegible]HTTP1.1 [illegible]

RFC [illegible]Requests for Comments[illegible] Internet [illegible] Internet [illegible]RFC [illegible] 1969 [illegible] RFC [illegible] RFC [illegible]RFC Editor[illegible] IAB [illegible] 3000 [illegible] RFC [illegible], [illegible] Internet ([illegible] ARPANET) [illegible]http://www.ietf.org/rfc.html (http://www.ietf.org/rfc.html)

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- [illegible] IP [illegible] IP [illegible] IP [illegible] IP[illegible]Internet Protocol[illegible]
- [illegible]
  - TCP[illegible]Transmission Control Protocol[illegible]
  - UDP[illegible]User Datagram Protocol[illegible]UDP [illegible]

- □□

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- □□□TCP/IP □□
- □□□ HTTP □□□ HTML □□□
- □□

Network Protocol

□□□□□Network Protocol□□communication protocols, management protocols and security protocols□

- Communication protocols □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ TCP/IP □ HTTP□
- Management protocols □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ICMP □ SNMP□
- Security protocols □□ HTTPS□SFTP □ SSL2□

Network Edge

□□

Network edge □□□ (WAN)□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (IAD)□

Router □□□

□□ (VoIP) □□□

Switch □□□

□□□

Wide-area Network □□□

WAN □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (LAN) □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□WAN □□□□□□ LAN □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ WAN □□□□□□□□ WAN (SD-WAN) □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ LAN□

Firewall □□□

□□

Integrated Access Device □□□□□

IAD □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□IAD □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ IAD □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

DSL

DSL□Digital Subscriber Line□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Host: Sends Packets of Data

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Packages □□□□□

$$ packet\ transmission\ delay \ = time\ needed\ to\ transmit\ L(bit)\ packet\ into\ link = \frac{L (bits)}{R (bits/sec)} $$

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□□□□□

- Coaxial cable□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ HFC□
- Fiber optic cable□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- Radio□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ “□□□□”□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
  - Terrestrial microwave□□□□□
  - LAN□□□□□□□ WiFi
  - Wide-area□□□□□□ 4G□5G □
  - Satellite□□□□□□□□□□□□

The Network Core

Packet Switching: □□□□

- □□/□□□□□□□ L/R □□□□ R bps □□□□□ L-bit □
- store and forward□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□/□□□□
- end-end delay□□□□□□□□□ 2L/R□□□□□□□□ 0□

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- routing: [illegible]
- forwarding: [illegible]

[illegible]Circuit switching[illegible]

FDM[illegible]Frequency Division Multiplexing[illegible] TDM[illegible]Time Division Multiplexing[illegible]

- FDM [illegible]TDM [illegible]
- FDM [illegible]TDM [illegible]
- FDM [illegible]TDM [illegible]
- FDM [illegible]TDM [illegible]
- FDM [illegible]TDM [illegible]

Packet switching [illegible] circuit switching

- Packet switching [illegible]packet[illegible]

  > Structure of the internet — Isaac Computer Science (https://isaaccomputerscience.org/concepts/net_internet_structure?examBoard=all&stage=all)
  > Traffic on the internet is transported as **packets**. An internet packet is made up of the data that is being transported, which is called the **payload**, and a **header**.
  > Internet packets carry all sorts of payloads. For example, the data might be part of a web page, or an email, or a streamed audio track. The type of data is identified by the *protocol* field within the header. Internet packets have a maximum size to prevent anything 'hogging' the bandwidth. The packets are moved around the internet using a method called **packet switching**. The use of relatively small data packets allows a data path to be shared. Different packets from the same 'conversation' may be sent over different routes. The internet has an **end-to-end** principle[illegible] where the end points (source and destination) are responsible for checking that everything that has been sent is received, as appropriate. This type of communication between sender and receiver is known as connectionless (rather than dedicated). Most traffic over the internet uses packet switching and the internet is basically a **connectionless network**.

> Structure of the internet — Isaac Computer Science (https://isaaccomputerscience.org/concepts/net_internet_structure?examBoard=all&stage=all)
> Before the internet came into being, the largest global network was the telephone network. In some ways it was similar to the internet in that it was a collection of interconnected□□□□□ networks. These interconnections were telephone exchanges or telephone switches.
> In this telephone network, if someone wished to make a call, a signal was sent across the connection to request the line. Each telephone switch would then select the appropriate route and reserve□□□□□□□ capacity□□□□ on the line and send the request on.
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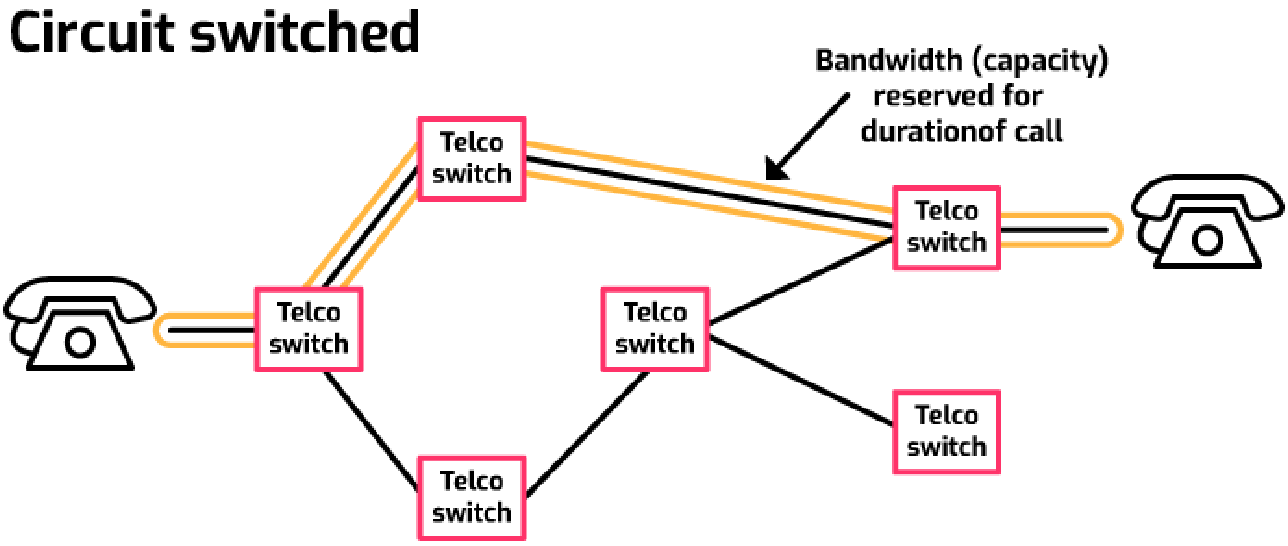
> 
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TIP

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

- Packet switch□□□□□
- Circuit switch□□□□□□

□□□□□

- Packet switching □□circuit switching □□
- Packet switching □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□circuit switching □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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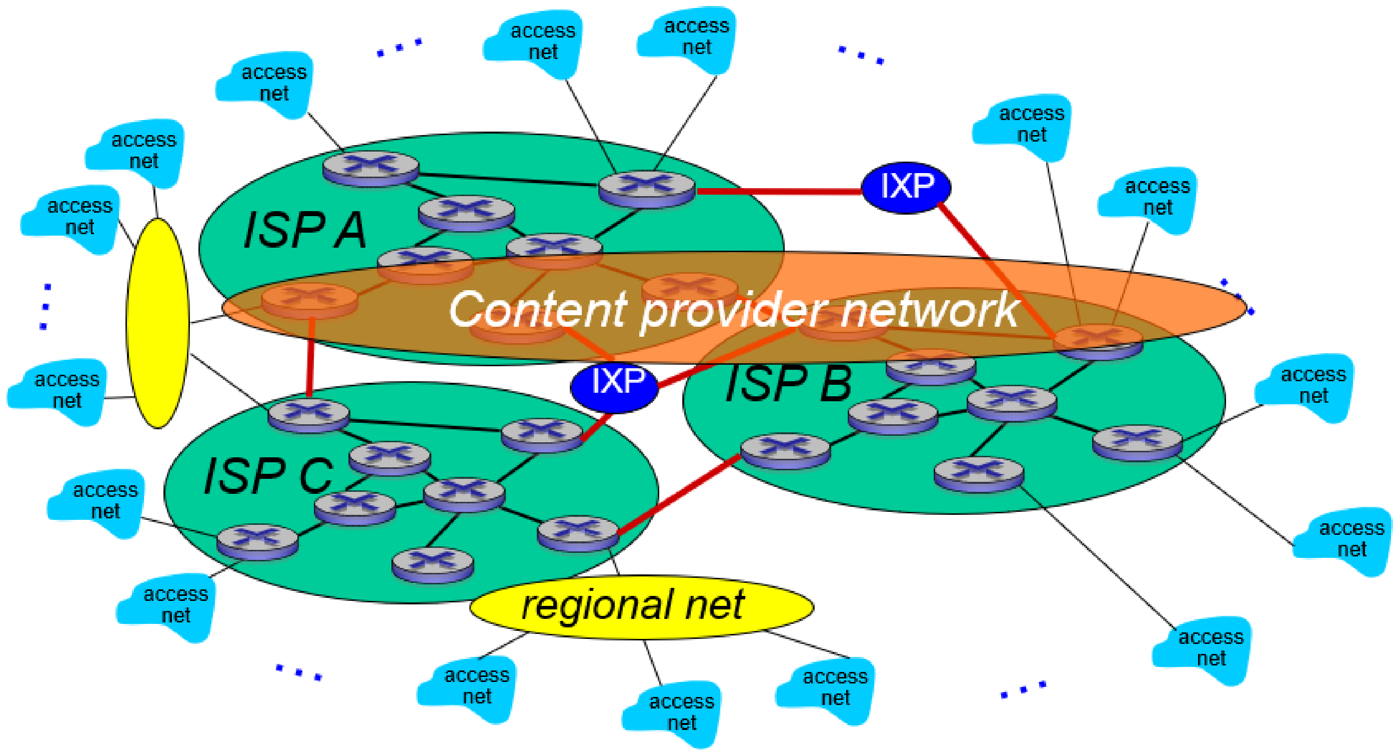
□□□□□□Internet structure□: Network of networks

- □□ ISP□Internet Service Providers□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

- Internet exchange point□IXP□□IXP □□□□□□□□□□□ ISP □ CDN □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□ regional net□
- Content provider network (e.g., Google, Microsoft, Akamai) may run their own network, to bring services, content close to end users.
- Network of networks is very complex.



Delay, loss, throughput in networks

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□ Delay

Transmission delay

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

> Delays in Computer Network - GeeksforGeeks (https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/delays-in-computer-network/)
> The time taken to transmit a packet from the host to the transmission medium is called Transmission delay.

Let B bps is the bandwidth and L bit is the size of the data then transmission delay is,
$$ Tt = L/B $$
This delay depends upon the following factors:

- If there are multiple active sessions, the delay will become significant(□□□□□).
- Increasing bandwidth(□□) decreases transmission delay.
- MAC protocol largely influences the delay if the link is shared among multiple devices.
- Sending and receiving a packet involves a context switch in the operating system, which takes a finite time.

Propagation delay

□□

Delays in Computer Network - GeeksforGeeks (https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/delays-in-computer-network/)
After the packet is transmitted to the transmission medium, it has to go through the medium to reach the destination. Hence the time taken by the last bit of the packet to reach the destination is called propagation delay.

Factors affecting propagation delay:

1. **Distance**: It takes more time to reach the destination if the distance of the medium is longer.
2. **Velocity**: If the velocity(speed) of the signal is higher, the packet will be received faster.

$$ Tp = Distance / Velocity $$
Note:
$$ Velocity =3 \cdot 10^8 m/s \ (for air) \ Velocity= 2.1 \cdot 10^8 m/s \ (for optical fibre) $$

Queueing delay

□□□

> Let the packet is received by the destination, the packet will not be processed by the destination immediately. It has to wait in a queue in something called a buffer. So the amount of time it waits in queue before being processed is called queueing delay.
> In general, we can’t calculate queueing delay because we don’t have any formula for that.
> This delay depends upon the following factors:
>
> - If the size of the queue is large, the queuing delay will be huge. If the queue is empty there will be less or no delay.
> - If more packets are arriving in a short or no time interval, queuing delay will be large.
> - The less the number of servers/links, the greater is the queuing delay.

Processing delay

□□□ TTL□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

> Delays in Computer Network - GeeksforGeeks (https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/delays-in-computer-network/)
> Now the packet will be taken for the processing which is called processing delay.
> Time is taken to process the data packet by the processor that is the time required by intermediate routers to decide where to forward the packet, update TTL, perform header checksum(□□) calculations.
> It also doesn’t have any formula since it depends upon the speed of the processor and the speed of the processor varies from computer to computer.
> This delay depends upon the following factors:
>
> - It depends on the speed of the processor.
>
> $$ Ttotal = Tt + Tp + Tq + Tpro $$

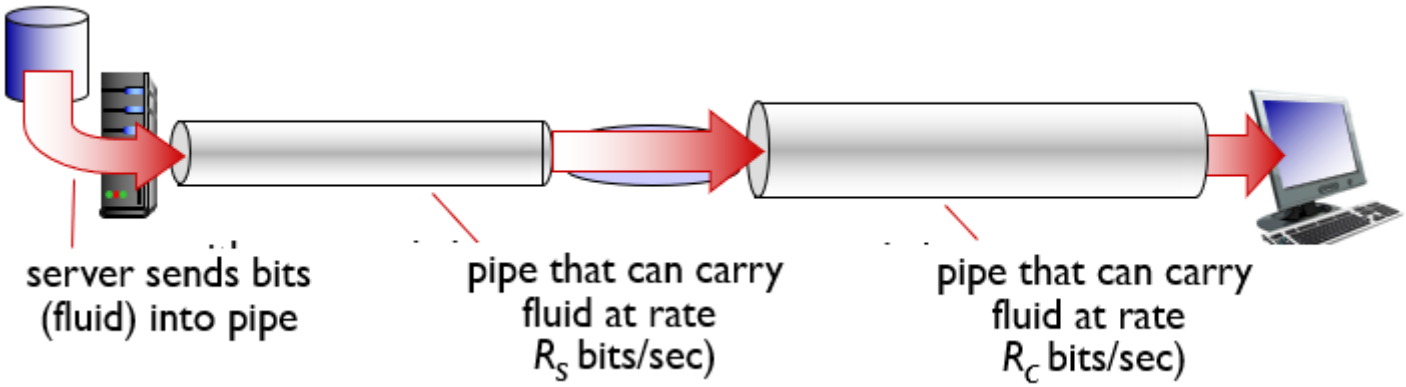
Packet loss □□

- queue (aka(□□) buffer) preceding(□□□) link in buffer has finite capacity(□□)
- packet arriving to full queue dropped (aka lost)
- lost packet may be retransmitted by previous node, by source end system, or not at all□□□□□□

Throughput □□□

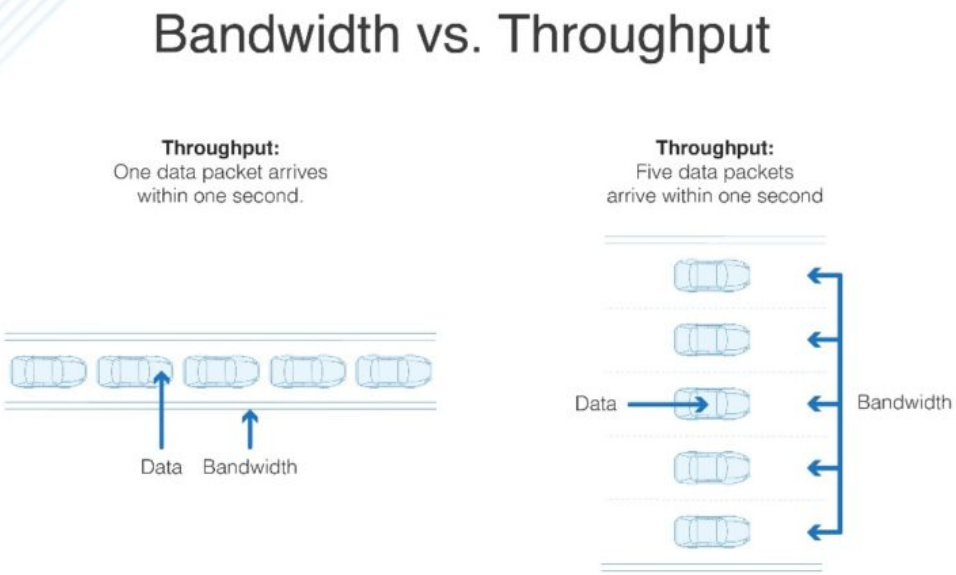
Rate (bits/time unit) at which bits transferred between sender/receiver

- instantaneous(□□): rate at given point in time
- average(□□): rate over longer period of time



Link on end-end path that constrains(□□) end-end throughput.

> Bandwidth and Throughput in Networking: Guide and Tools - DNSstuff (https://www.dnsstuff.com/network-throughput-bandwidth)
> So, how do we define throughput? Again, network throughput refers to how much data can be transferred from source to destination within a given timeframe. **Throughput measures how many packets arrive at their destinations successfully.** For the most part, throughput capacity **is measured in bits per second,** but it can also be measured in data per second.
> **Packet loss, latency(□□), and jitter(□□) are all related to slow throughput speed**. Latency is the amount of time it takes for a packet to make it from source to destination, and jitter refers to the difference in packet delay. Minimizing all these factors is critical to increasing throughput speed and data performance.



> through a small tube, it will go very slowly.

Protocol layers, service models

Layers: each layer implements(□□) a service, relies on services provided by layer below

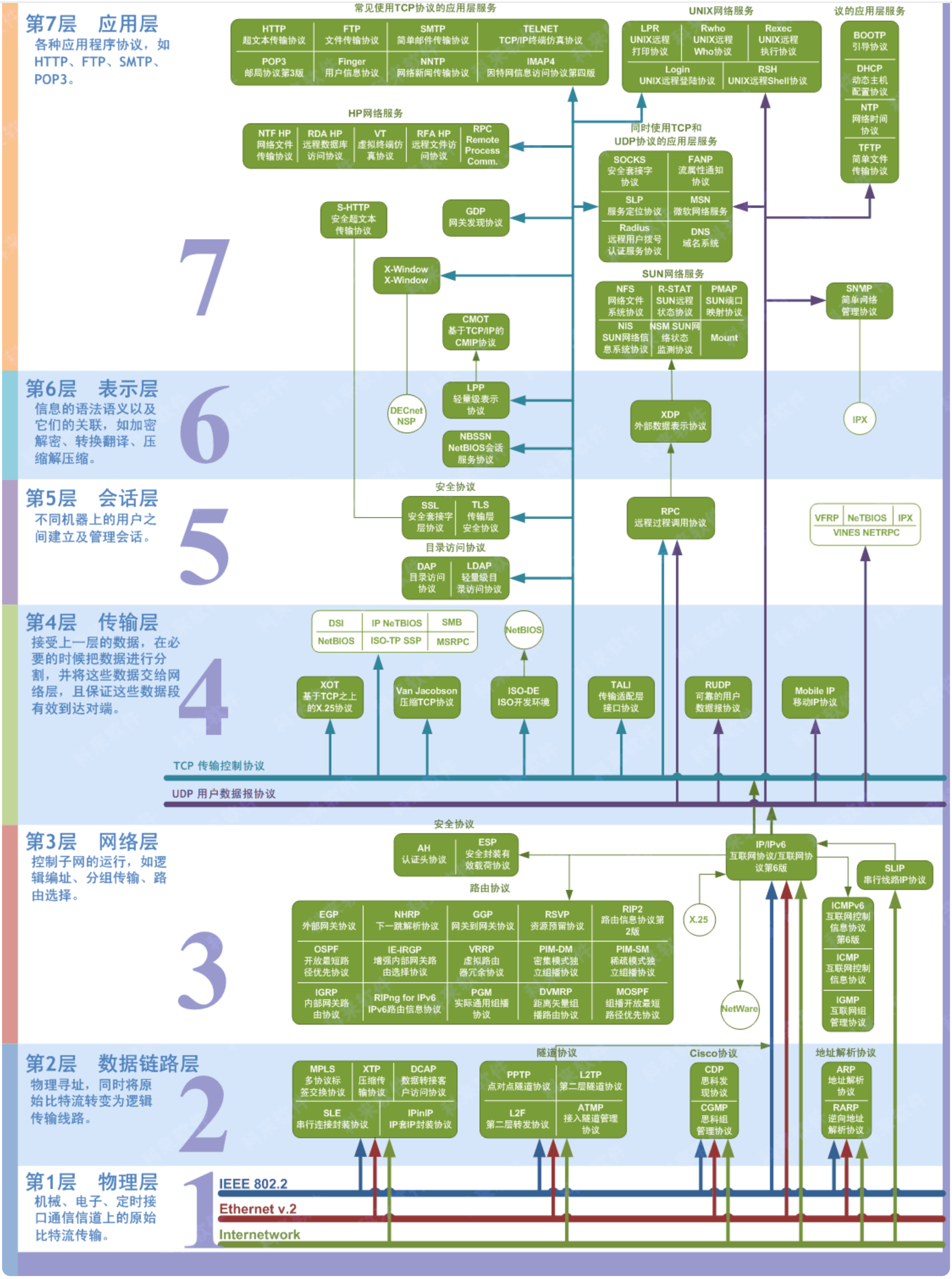
OSI

OSI □ Open System Interconnect □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

7 □□□ OSI □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□Application□□□□□□Presentation□□□□□□Session□□□□□□Transport□□□□□□Network□□□□□□□□Data Link□□□□□□Physical□□

□□ 3 □□□□□□□□□□□□□

> OSI □□□□□□ □□_□□□□□ (https://blog.csdn.net/yaopeng_2005/article/details/7064869)



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□ OSI □□□□□□□□□Physical Layer□□□□□□□□□□□□□ OSI □□□□□□

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[illegible]Data Link Layer[illegible] OSI [illegible]

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[illegible]MAC[illegible]LLC[illegible]

- MAC [illegible]
- LLC [illegible]

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[illegible]Network Layer[illegible] OSI [illegible] OSI [illegible]

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OSI [illegible] 3 [illegible] 3 [illegible]Transport Layer[illegible] OSI [illegible] 4 [illegible]

[illegible]TCP/IP [illegible] TCP [illegible]Novell [illegible] SPX [illegible] NetBIOS/NetBEUI [illegible]

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[illegible]Session Layer[illegible] OSI [illegible] 5 [illegible]

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[illegible] MAC[illegible]DNS[illegible] `www.baidu.com` [illegible]

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[illegible]Presentation Layer[illegible] OSI [illegible]“[illegible]”[illegible]

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[illegible]Application Layer[illegible] OSI [illegible] 6 [illegible]

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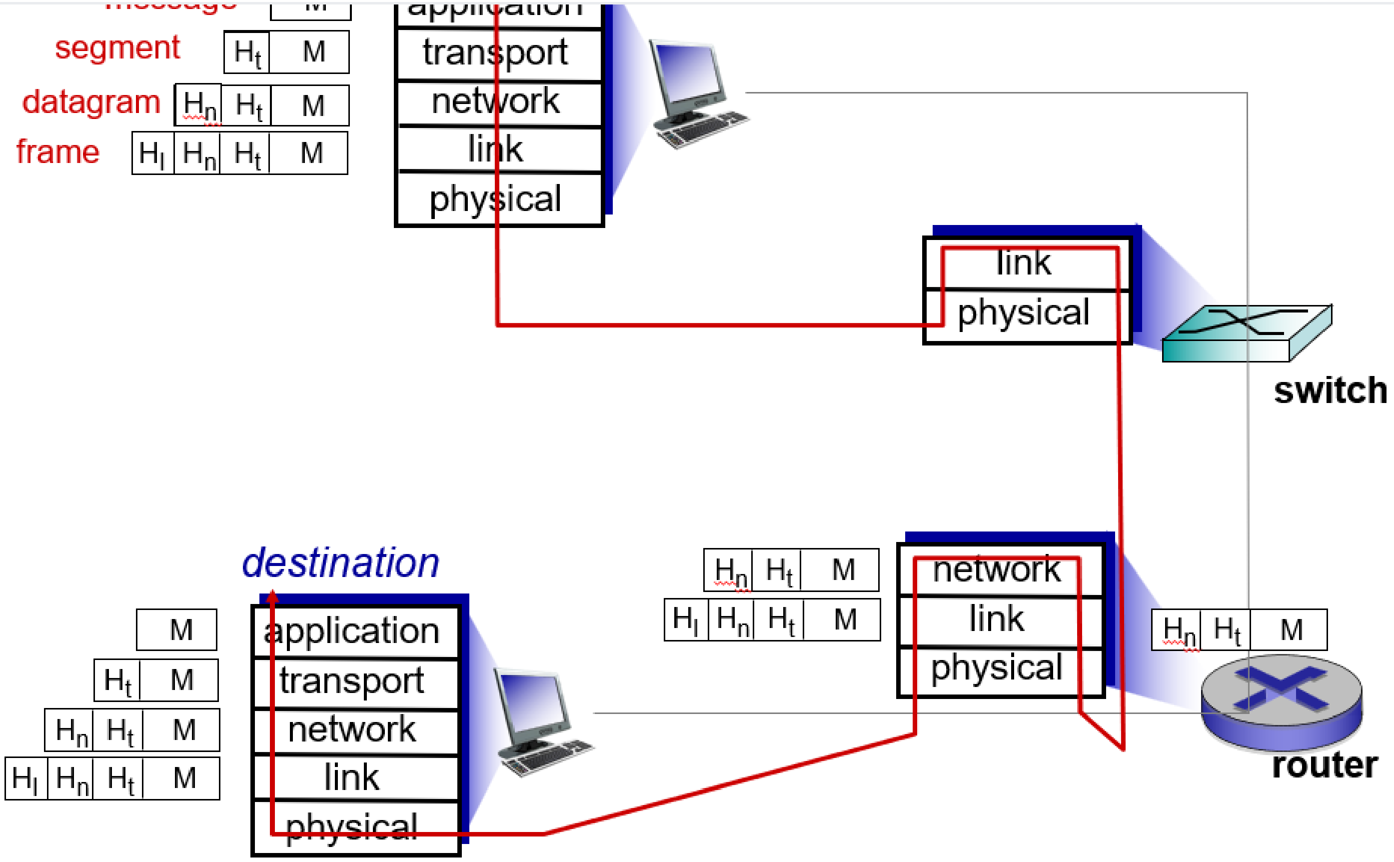
Encapsulation



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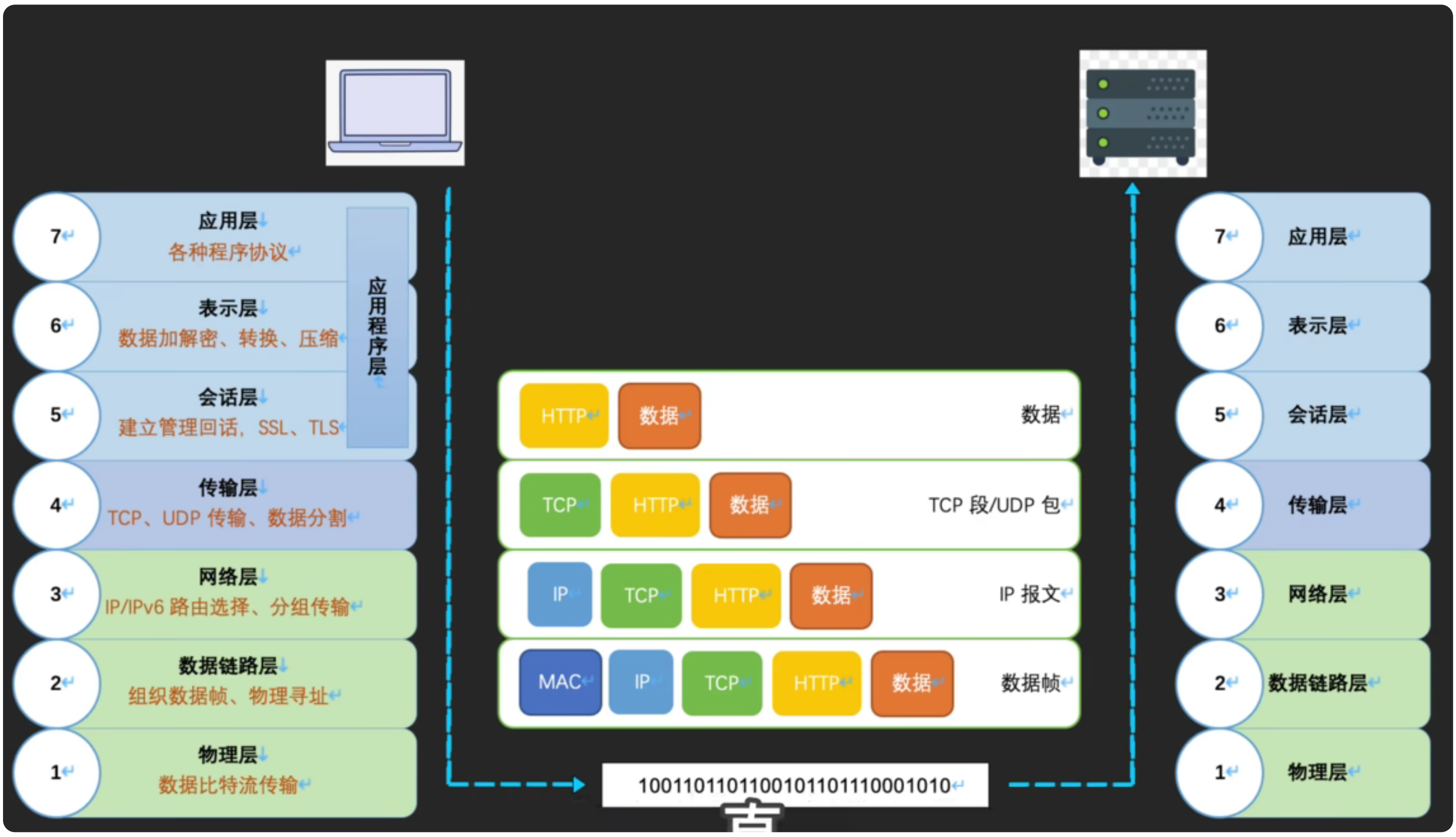


Networks under attack: security

Put malware into hosts via Internet

malware[illegible]

- virus: self-replicating([illegible]) infection([illegible]) by receiving/executing([illegible]) object (e.g., e-mail attachment)
- worm: self-replicating infection by passively([illegible]) receiving object that gets itself executed

Attack server, network infrastructure

Denial of Service (DoS[illegible]): attackers make resources (server, bandwidth) unavailable to legitimate traffic by overwhelming resource with bogus traffic.

[illegible] DoS [illegible] DoS [illegible]

History

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]20 [illegible] 60 [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]20 [illegible] 60 [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]Internet[illegible]

[illegible]1981 [illegible](ISO)[illegible]OSI/RM[illegible]

TCP/IP [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ATM [illegible]ISDN[illegible] [illegible]

Contributors: cworld1

Chapter 2: Application Layer

Outline

1. principles of network applications
2. Web and HTTP
3. Electronic mail: SMTP, POP3, IMAP
4. DNS
5. P2P applications
6. Video streaming and content distribution networks
7. Socket programming with UDP and TCP

Creating a network app

write programs that:

- run on (different) end systems
- communicate over network

> **TIP**
>
> e.g., web server software communicates with browser software

no need to write software for network-core devices:

- network-core devices(□□□□□□) do not run user applications
- applications on end systems(□□□□□□□□□□) allows for rapid app development, propagation(□□)

□□□□

- client-server □□□□□□□
- peer-to-peer (P2P) □□□

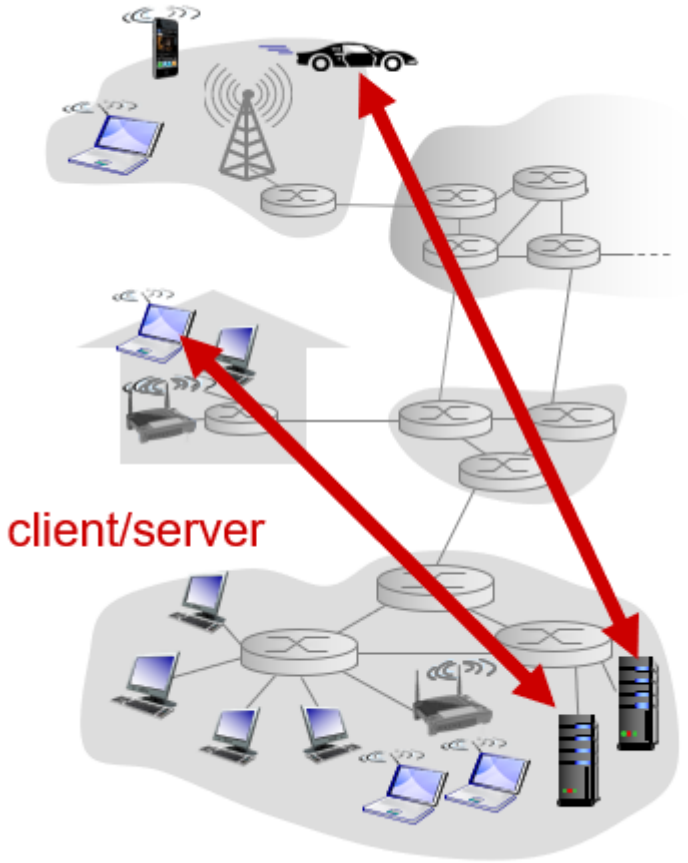
Client-server architecture

server:

- data centers for scaling(□□)

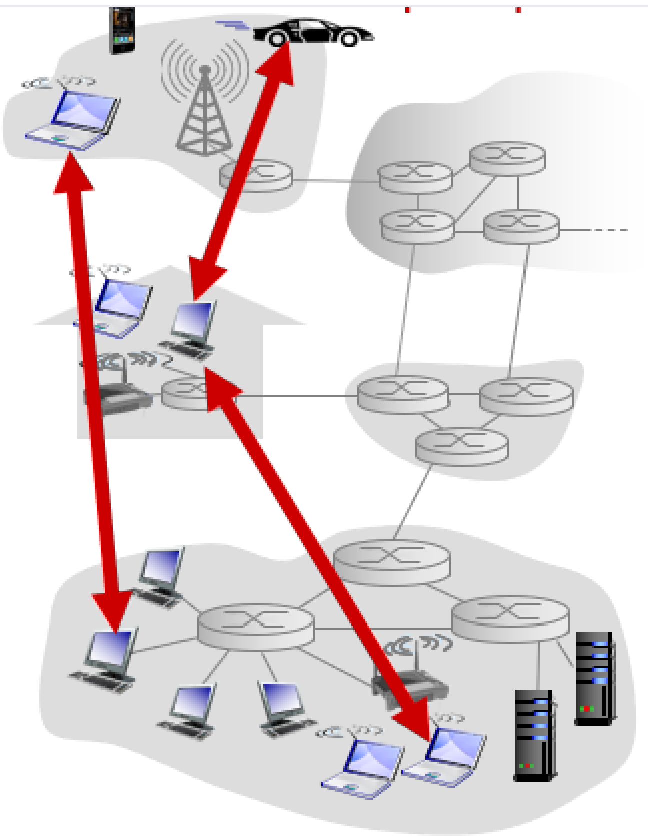
clients:

- communicate with server
- may be intermittently(□□□□) connected
- may have dynamic IP addresses(□□ IP)
- do not communicate directly with each other



P2P architecture

- no always-on server
- arbitrary(□□□) end systems directly communicate
- peers(□□□) request service from other peers, provide service in return to other peers
- self scalability(□□□□) – new peers bring new service capacity(□□), as well as new service demands(□□)
- peers are intermittently(□□□) connected and change IP addresses
- complex(□□□) management



Processes communicating

- client process: process that initiates communication
- server process: process that waits to be contacted

> **TIP**
>
> Applications with P2P architectures have client processes & server processes

Sockets

> □□□□□□□□□ Socket - □□ (zhihu.com) (https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/260139078)
>
> □□□□socket□□ I/O □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□
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socket analogous(□□□□) to door:

- sending process shoves(□□) message out door

Addressing processes

To receive messages, process must have **identifier**.

identifier includes both IP address and port numbers associated with process on host.

What transport service does an app need?

data integrity(□□□□□)

- some apps (e.g., file transfer, web transactions) require 100% reliable data transfer
- other apps (e.g., audio) can tolerate(□□□□□) some loss

timing(□□□□□□□)

- some apps (e.g., Internet telephony(□□□□), interactive games) require low delay to be “effective”

throughput(□□□)

- some apps (e.g., multimedia) require minimum amount of throughput to be “effective”
- other apps (“elastic apps”□□□□□) make use of whatever throughput they get

security(□□□)

- encryption, data integrity(□□□□□)

Internet transport protocols(□□) services

TCP service:

- **reliable transport** between sending and receiving process
- **flow control(□□□□)**: sender won’t overwhelm(□□) receiver
- **congestion control(□□□□)**: throttle(□□□□□) sender when network overloaded
- does not provide: **timing, minimum throughput guarantee, security**
- **connection-oriented(□□□□)**: setup required between client and server processes

UDP service:

- unreliable data transfer between sending and receiving process
- does not provide: reliability, flow control, congestion control, timing, throughput guarantee, security, or connection setup

TCP/IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

TCP□Transmission Control Protocol□□□□□□□□

TCP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ TCP □□□□□□□□□“□□”□□□□□□

UDP□User Data Protocol□□□□□□□□□

1□UDP □□UDP □□□UDP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

2□□□

3□UDP □□□□□□□□□□□ 8 □□□□□□□ TCP □ 20 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

4□□□

5□UDP □□□

6□UDP □□□□□□□□□□□ UDP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□

Securing TCP and SSL

TCP & UDP □□□□□□

- no encryption
- cleartext passwds(□□□□) sent into socket traverse(□□) Internet in cleartext

SSL□

- provides encrypted TCP connection
- data integrity(□□□□□)
- end-point authentication(□□□□)

□□□□□

- SSL is at app layer(□□□□□): apps use SSL libraries, that “talk” to TCP
- SSL socket API: cleartext passwords sent into socket traverse Internet encrypted

Web and HTTP

> HTTP □□□ - HTTP | MDN (mozilla.org) (https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/HTTP/Basics_of_HTTP/Evolution_of_HTTP)
>
> **HTTP**□HyperText Transfer Protocol□□□□□□World Wide Web□□□□□□□□ Tim Berners-Lee □□□□□□□ 1989-1991 □□□□□□□□□HTTP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□HTTP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 3D □□□□□□□□□□□□□
>
> ### □□□□□

- [illegible] *(https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/HTML)* [illegible]HTML[illegible]
- [illegible]HTTP[illegible]
- [illegible] *WorldWideWeb*[illegible]
- [illegible] *httpd* [illegible]

HTTP [illegible] HTTP/0.9[illegible]one-line[illegible]

HTTP/0.9——[illegible]

[illegible] HTTP [illegible] 0.9 [illegible]HTTP/0.9 [illegible] `GET` (https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/HTTP/Methods/GET) [illegible]

[illegible]

```text
GET /mypage.html
```

[illegible]

```text
<HTML>
[illegible] HTML [illegible]
</HTML>
```

[illegible]HTTP/0.9 [illegible] HTTP [illegible] HTML [illegible] HTML [illegible]

HTTP/1.0——[illegible]

[illegible] HTTP/0.9 [illegible]

- [illegible] `HTTP/1.0` [illegible] `GET` [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible] HTTP [illegible]
- [illegible] HTTP [illegible] HTML [illegible] `Content-Type` (https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Content-Type) [illegible]

[illegible]

```text
GET /mypage.html HTTP/1.0
User-Agent: NCSA_Mosaic/2.0 (Windows 3.1)

200 OK
Date: Tue, 15 Nov 1994 08:12:31 GMT
Server: CERN/3.0 libwww/2.17
```

```
[illegible]
  <IMG SRC="/myimage.gif">
</HTML>
```

[illegible]

```text
GET /myimage.gif HTTP/1.0
User-Agent: NCSA_Mosaic/2.0 (Windows 3.1)

200 OK
Date: Tue, 15 Nov 1994 08:12:32 GMT
Server: CERN/3.0 libwww/2.17
Content-Type: text/gif
([illegible])
```

[illegible] 1991-1995 [illegible] 1996 [illegible] 11 [illegible]RFC 1945[illegible] RFC 1945 (https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc1945) [illegible] HTTP/1.0[illegible]

HTTP/1.1——[illegible]

HTTP/1.0 [illegible] 1995 [illegible] HTTP/1.0 [illegible] HTTP [illegible] 1997 [illegible]HTTP1.1 [illegible] HTTP/1.0 [illegible]

HTTP/1.1 [illegible]

- [illegible] TCP [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible] `Host` (https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Host) [illegible] IP [illegible]

[illegible]

```text
GET /en-US/docs/Glossary/Simple_header HTTP/1.1
Host: developer.mozilla.org
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.9; rv:50.0) Gecko/2010
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Referer: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Simple_header

200 OK
Connection: Keep-Alive
```

```
Etag: "547fa7e369ef56031dd3bff2ace9fc0832eb251a"
Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=1000
Last-Modified: Tue, 19 Jul 2016 00:59:33 GMT
Server: Apache
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Vary: Cookie, Accept-Encoding

(content)


GET /static/img/header-background.png HTTP/1.1
Host: developer.mozilla.org
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.9; rv:50.0) Gecko/2010
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Referer: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Simple_header

200 OK
Age: 9578461
Cache-Control: public, max-age=315360000
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 3077
Content-Type: image/png
Date: Thu, 31 Mar 2016 13:34:46 GMT
Last-Modified: Wed, 21 Oct 2015 18:27:50 GMT
Server: Apache

(image content of 3077 bytes)
```

HTTP/1.1 □ 1997 □ 1 □□ RFC 2068 (https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc2068) □□□□□ □□ HTTP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ HTTP/1.1 □□□□□□□□□□□RFC 2616 (https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc2616) □□□ 1999 □ 6 □□□□□□□□□ RFC 7230 (https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc7230) -RFC 7235 (https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc7235) □□□ 2014 □ 6 □□□ HTTP/2 □□□□□□HTTP/1.1 □□□□□□□□□□ 15 □ □□

HTTP overview

HTTP: hypertext(□□□) transfer protocol

- Web’s application layer protocol
- **client/server model**

HTTP request message: ASCII (human-readable format)

Uploading form input

POST method:

- web page often includes form input
- input is uploaded to server in entity(□□) body

URL method:

- uses GET method
- input is uploaded in URL field of request line□□ `www.somesite.com/animalsearch?monkeys&banana`

Method types

HTTP/1.0:

- GET
- POST
- HEAD□asks server to leave requested object out of response

HTTP/1.1:

- GET
- POST
- HEAD
- PUT□uploads file in entity body to path specified in URL field
- DELETE□deletes file specified in the URL field

HTTP response status codes(HTTP □□□□□)

status code appears in 1st line in server-to-client response message.

> HTTP □□□□□ - HTTP | MDN (mozilla.org) (https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/HTTP/Status)
> HTTP □□□□□□□□□□□□ HTTP (https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/HTTP) □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□
>
> 1. □□□□ (https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/HTTP/Status#%E4%BF%A1%E6%81%AF%E5%93%8D%E5%BA%94) (`100` –

CN/docs/Web/HTTP/Status#%E6%88%90%E5%8A%9F%E5%93%8D%E5%BA%94) (`200` – `299`)

3. □□□□□ (https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/HTTP/Status#%E9%87%8D%E5%AE%9A%E5%90%91%E6%B6%88%E6%81%AF) (`300` – `399`)
4. □□□□□□□ (https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/HTTP/Status#%E5%AE%A2%E6%88%B7%E7%AB%AF%E9%94%99%E8%AF%AF%E5%93%8D%E5%BA%94) (`400` – `499`)
5. □□□□□□□ (https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/HTTP/Status#%E6%9C%8D%E5%8A%A1%E7%AB%AF%E9%94%99%E8%AF%AF%E5%93%8D%E5%BA%94) (`500` – `599`)

□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□ (https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/HTTP/Status#%E4%BF%A1%E6%81%AF%E5%93%8D%E5%BA%94) □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

HTTP response status codes - PlayFab | Microsoft Learn (https://learn.microsoft.com/zh-cn/gaming/playfab/api-references/http-response-status-codes)

□□□□□□□□□□

HTTP status code	General description
100	Continue: Returned on HEAD requests
200	OK: Returned for all successful requests. May indicate partial success for bulk APIs.
201	Created: Request was successful and resource was created.
202	Accepted: Request was successful, processing will continue asynchronously.
204	No Content: API successful, but there is no response to be returned from the API.
301	Moved Permanently: requested object moved, new location specified later in this msg (Location:)
400	Bad Request: Parameters in request where invalid or request payload structure was invalid. Do not retry.
401	Unauthorized: Caller is not authorized to either call the specific API or perform the action requested. Do not retry.
403	Forbidden: Caller is not allowed access. Do not retry.
404	Not Found: API does not exist. Do not retry.

408	Request Timeout: The request took too long to be sent to the server. Okay to retry using exponential backoff pattern.
409	Conflict: A concurrency error occurred between two API calls. Okay to retry using exponential backoff pattern.
413	Payload Too Large: The request is larger than the server is allowed to handle. Do not retry. If unexpected, contact support.
414	URI Too Long: The URI in the request is longer than the server is allowed to handle. Do not retry.
429	Too Many Requests: API calls are being rate limited. Pause and then retry request, check if API returned “Retry-After” header or retryAfter in JSON response for delay needed.
500	Internal Server Error: An error occurred on the PlayFab server. Okay to retry, contact support if problem persists.
501	Not Implemented: The API called has not been implemented yet. Do not retry.
502	Bad Gateway: PlayFab API servers are not available to process the request. Pause and then retry request using exponential backoff pattern.
503	Service Unavailable: PlayFab API servers are not available to process the request. Pause and then retry request using exponential backoff pattern.
504	Gateway Timeout: PlayFab API servers are not available to process the request. Pause and then retry request.
505	HTTP Version Not Supported

User-server state: cookies

many Web sites use cookies

four components:

1. cookie header line of HTTP *response* message
2. cookie header line in next HTTP *request* message
3. cookie file kept on user’s host, managed by user’s browser
4. back-end database at Web site

what cookies can be used for:

- authorization
- shopping carts(□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□)

Web caches (proxy server)

- user sets browser: Web accesses via cache
- browser sends all HTTP requests to cache

  object in cache: cache returns object else **cache** requests object from origin server, then returns object to client

Web [illegible] Web [illegible] Web [illegible] Web [illegible]

Web [illegible] Web [illegible] Internet [illegible] Web [illegible]Web [illegible] JavaScript [illegible] CSS [illegible]

[illegible]Web [illegible] Web [illegible] Web [illegible]

Conditional GET

Conditional GET [illegible] HTTP [illegible] HTTP [illegible] 304 Not Modified [illegible]

[illegible] GET [illegible] If-Modified-Since[illegible]If-Unmodified-Since[illegible]If-Match[illegible]If-None-Match [illegible] 304 [illegible]

[illegible] GET [illegible]

Electronic Mail

> Introduction to Electronic Mail - GeeksforGeeks (https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/introduction-to-electronic-mail/)
> Electronic mail, commonly known as email, is a method of exchanging messages over the internet.
> Here are the basics of email:
>
> 1. An email address: This is a unique identifier for each user, typically in the format of `name@domain.com` .
> 2. An email client: This is a software program used to send, receive and manage emails, such as Gmail, Outlook, or Apple Mail.

SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)、POP3 (Post Office Protocol Version 3) 和 IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol) 是三種常用的電子郵件協議。

SMTP

SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol [RFC 2821]): 是一種用於從源地址到目的地址傳送郵件的規範，通過SMTP 協議來控制郵件的中轉方式。

1. 當用戶使用 Outlook 等郵件客戶端軟件
2. 當郵件服務器與另一台郵件服務器通過 SMTP 協議相互連接時
3. 當郵件服務器接收來自客戶端軟件的郵件時
4. 當郵件服務器向客戶端軟件投遞郵件時

SMTP 的運作流程：

1. 連線：SMTP connection opened，客戶端與伺服器建立 TCP 連線25 埠，伺服器回應 EHLO 指令，表示準備好接收郵件，回應 250 OK 訊息。

2. 傳送：Email data transferred，客戶端傳送郵件內容給伺服器。

3. **Mail Transfer Agent (MTA):** 伺服器收到郵件後，MTA 會檢查收件人 SMTP 伺服器是否存在。 SMTP 伺服器MTA 會查詢 DNS 伺服器，以找到收件人伺服器的 MTA 位址 Sendmail、Postfix 或 Qmail 等。

   > What is the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)? | Cloudflare (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/email-security/what-is-smtp/)
   > The server runs a program called a Mail Transfer Agent (MTA). The MTA checks the domain of the recipient's email address, and if it differs from the sender's, it queries the Domain Name System (DNS) (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/what-is-dns/) to find the recipient's IP address (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/glossary/what-is-my-ip-address/) . This is like a post office looking up a mail recipient's zip code.

4. 連線：Connection closed，客戶端傳送 QUIT 指令，伺服器回應 221 訊息。

POP3 協議允許從伺服器上下載 POP3 郵件，這是客戶端訪問服務器和使用服務器上的電子郵件的最簡單協議。

IMAP 協議允許從伺服器上讀取 POP3 郵件，IMAP 是比 POP3 更新的協議，它支持客戶端訪問服務器和使用服務器上的電子郵件的更多功能。

> What is the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)? | Cloudflare (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/email-security/what-is-smtp/)
> What are SMTP commands?

server to accept data correctly.

- `HELO/EHLO` : These commands say "Hello" and start off the SMTP connection between client and server. " `HELO` " is the basic version of this command; " `EHLO` " is for a specialized type of SMTP.
- `MAIL FROM` : This tells the server who is sending the email. If Alice were trying to email her friend Bob, a client might send "MAIL FROM:alice@example.com".
- `RCPT TO` : This command is for listing the email's recipients. A client can send this command multiple times if there are multiple recipients. In the example above, Alice's email client would send "RCPT TO:bob@example.com".
- `DATA` : This precedes the content of the email.

  It obeys RFC 822: standard for text message format. Like:

```text
1  DATA
2  Date: Mon, 4 April 2022
3  From: Alice alice@example.com
4  Subject: Eggs benedict casserole
5  To: Bob bob@example.com
6
7  Hi Bob,
8  I will bring the eggs benedict casserole recipe on Friday.
9  -Alice
10 .
```

Pay attention to line 6 and line 10.

- `RSET` : This command resets the connection, removing all previously transferred information **without closing the SMTP connection**. `RSET` is used if the client sent incorrect information.
- `QUIT` : This ends the connection.

- SMTP uses persistent(□□□□□□□□) connections
- SMTP requires message (header & body) to be in 7-bit ASCII
- SMTP server uses **CRLF.CRLF**(□□□□□□) to determine end of message

comparison with HTTP:

- HTTP: pull
- SMTP: push

POP

POP (Post Office Protocol [RFC 1939]): authorization, download.

□ POP3 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ POP3 □□

IMAP

IMAP: Internet Mail Access Protocol [RFC 1730]: more features, including manipulation of stored messages on server.

IMAP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ POP3 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□§keeps all messages in one place: at server□□□ allows user to organize messages in folders□

DNS

□□□ DNS

> □□□ DNS□ - □□ (zhihu.com) (https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/186028919)
>
> #### DNS □□□□□
>
> □□□□□□□ □□□ IP □□□UNIX □□□□□□□□□□□□ hosts □□□ □Linux □ Windows □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ hosts □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ IP□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ hosts □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ hosts □□ DNS □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□DNS □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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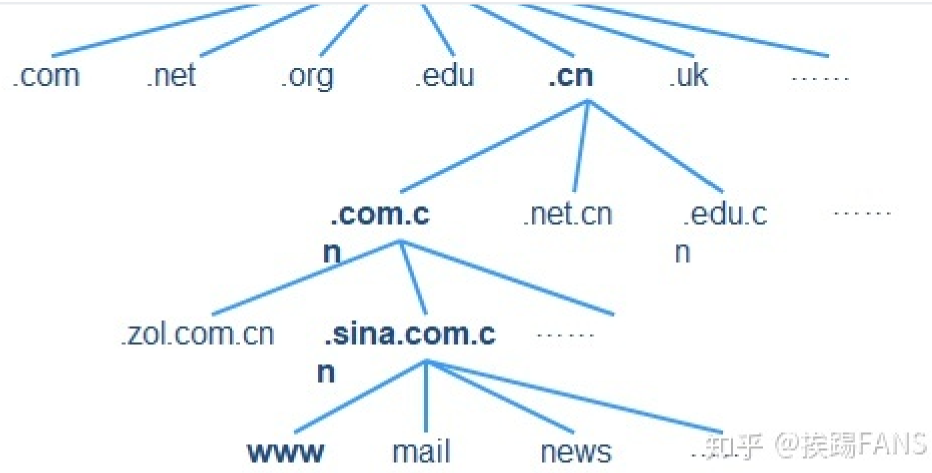

DNS □□□□□□□□

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□□□□□□ 4 □ DNS □□□

- DNS □□□ (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/dns-server-types#recursive-resolver) □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□DNS □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Web □□□ DNS □□□
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- TLD □□□□□ (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/dns-server-types#tld-nameserver) □□□□□□□□□TLD (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/top-level-domain/) □Top-level domain□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ example.com □□TLD □□□□ “com”□□
- □□□□□□□□ (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/dns-server-types#authoritative-nameserver) □□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ DNS □□□□□□□□□□□□

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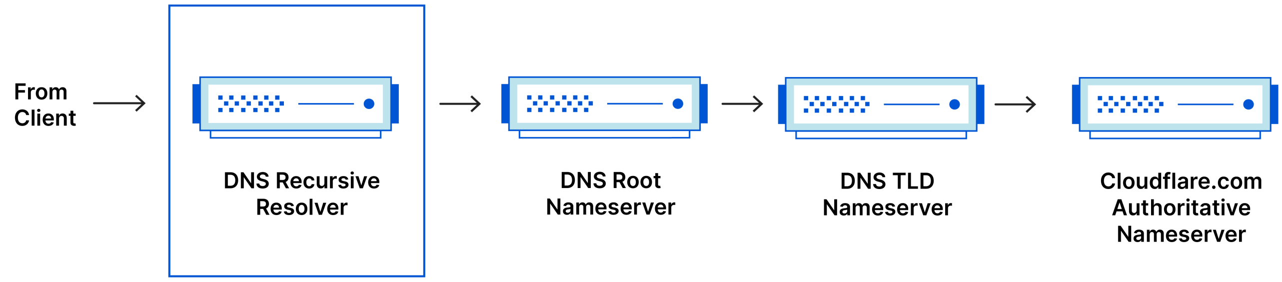

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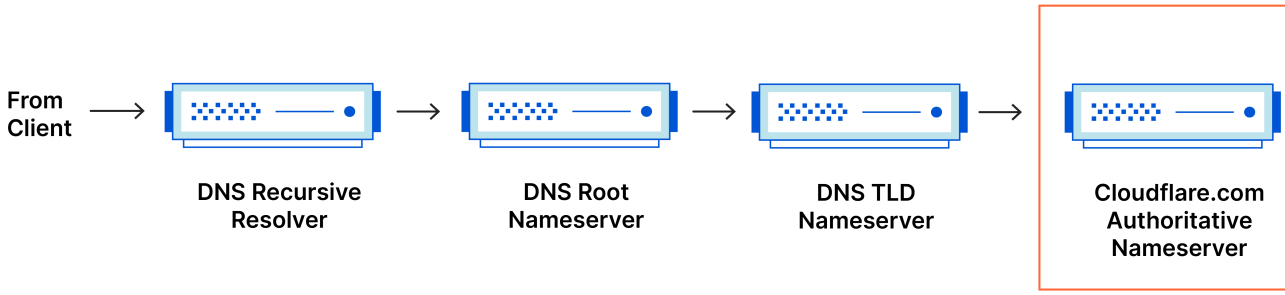
DNS Record Request Sequence



DNS □□□ 8 □□□

1. □□□ Web □□□□□□ “example.com”□□□□□□ Internet □□□□ DNS □□□□□□□□

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5. TLD □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ example.com □ IP □□□□□□□

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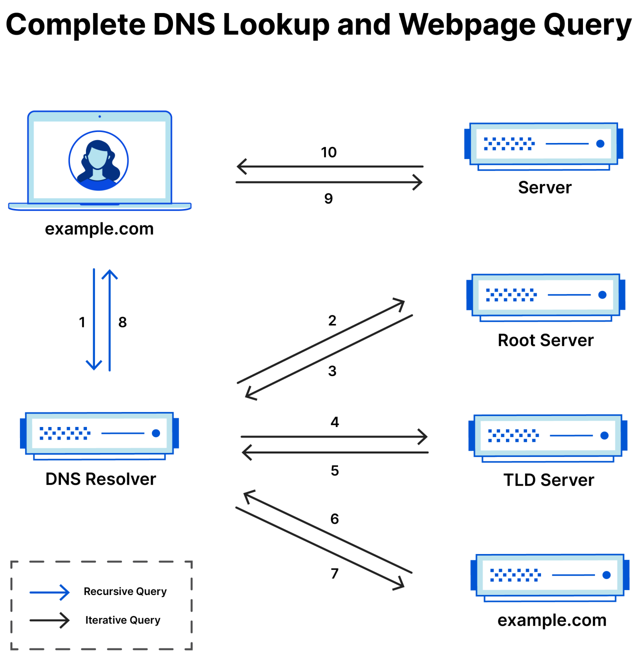
7. example.com □ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

8. □□ DNS □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□ Web □□□□

10. □□□□□ IP □□□□HTTP (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/ddos/glossary/hypertext-transfer-protocol-http/) □□□

11. □□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 10 □□□



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□□□ DNS □□

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DNS Records

> DNS | Cloudflare (https://www.cloudflare.com/zh-cn/learning/dns/dns-records/)
> DNS (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/what-is-dns/) DNS
> (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/dns-server-types/) IP
> (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/glossary/what-is-my-ip-address/)
> DNS DNS DNS DNS "TTL
> (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/cdn/glossary/time-to-live-ttl/) " DNS
> DNS
>
> - **A** IP
> - **AAAA** IPv6 A A IPv4
> - **CNAME** IP
> - **MX**
> - **TXT**
> - **NS** DNS
> - **SOA**
> - **SRV**
> - **PTR**

P2P Applications

Pure P2P architecture()

- no always-on server
- arbitrary() end systems directly communicate()
- peers() are intermittently connected and change IP addresses

Video streaming and content distribution networks (CDNs)

Video traffic

Video traffic: major consumer of Internet bandwidth

solution: distributed, application-level infrastructure()

- CBR CBR

[illegible]

- MPEG 1 (CD-ROM) 1.5 Mbps
- MPEG 2 (DVD) 3-6 Mbps
- MPEG 4 (often used in Internet, < 1 Mbps)

Streaming multimedia: DASH

DASH[illegible]Dynamic, Adaptive Streaming over HTTP[illegible] HTTP [illegible]DASH [illegible]DASH [illegible]

CDN

CDN(Content Distribution Networks) [illegible] CDN [illegible]

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2. CDN [illegible]CDN [illegible]

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Socket programming with UDP and TCP

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

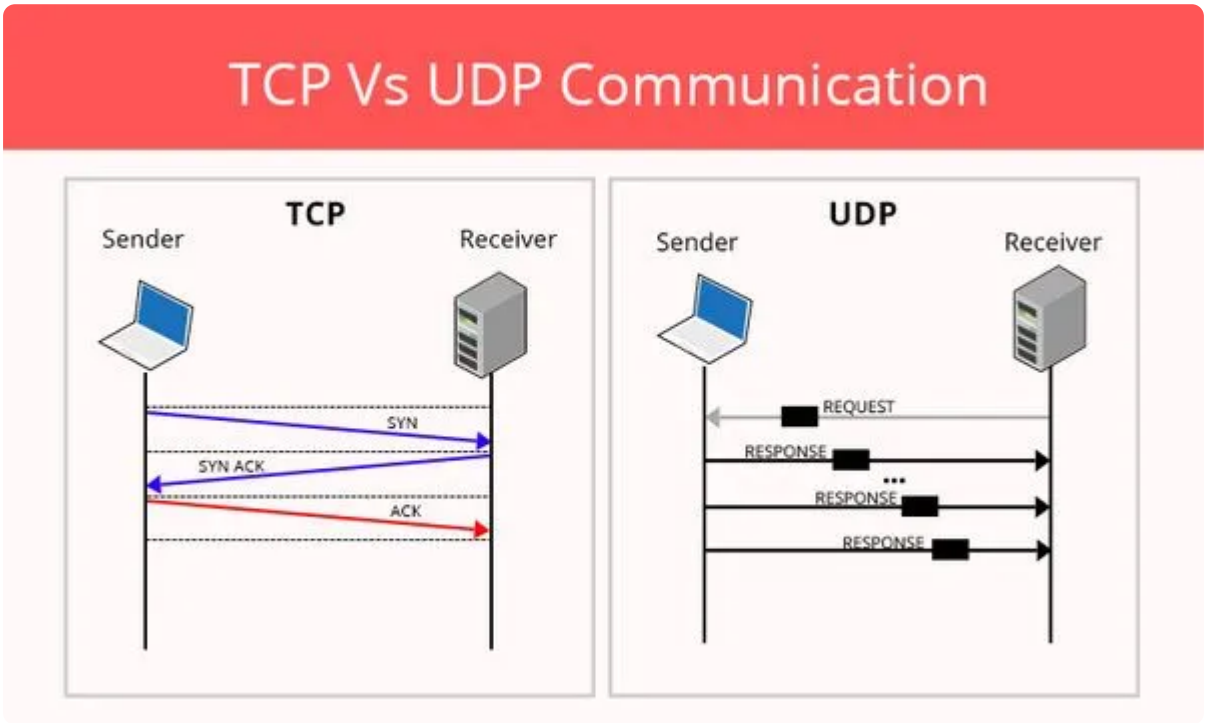
[illegible]

Socket programming

Goal: learn how to build client/server applications that communicate using sockets.

Two socket types for two transport services:

Building TCP and UDP Client-Server Interactions | by Matthew MacFarquhar | Dev Genius (https://blog.devgenius.io/building-tcp-and-udp-client-server-interactions-eb8228644da2)



This photo is a great visual representation of what is going on between the server and the client. In a Connection-oriented system, the server and client send these SYN, SYN-ACK and ACK messages to ensure the packet is successfully received, if this pattern(□□) is broken (i.e. one of these is not sent) then the packet can be re-sent.

UDP □ TCP □□

Python □□ —— UDP □□□□□□□ - i □□ - □□□ (cnblogs.com) (https://www.cnblogs.com/ichunqiu/p/9200723.html)

□□□□□□□□ TCP □ UDP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

	TCP	UDP
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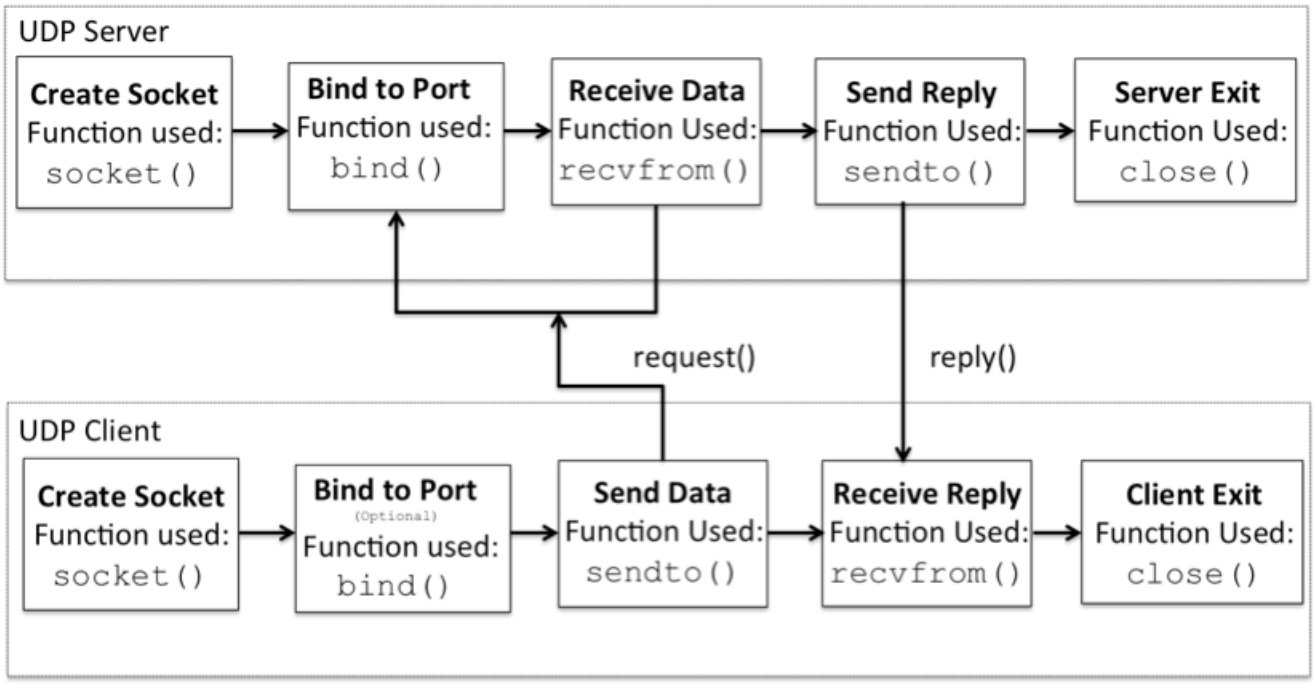
□□□□□□□□	Telnet□FTP□SMTP□HTTP	DNS□DHCP□TFTP□SNMP

Client/server socket: UDP

Properties of UDP:

UDP - Client and Server example programs in Python | Pythontic.com (https://pythontic.com/modules/socket/udp-client-server-example)

- The UDP does not provide guaranteed(□□□□□□□) delivery of message packets. If for some issue in a network if a packet is lost it could be lost **forever**.
- Since there is no guarantee of assured(□□□□) delivery of messages, UDP is considered an unreliable protocol.
- The underlying mechanisms(□□□□) that implement(□□) UDP involve **no connection-based communication**. There is no streaming of data between a UDP server or and an UDP Client.
- An UDP client can send "n" number of distinct packets to an UDP server and it could also receive "n" number of distinct packets as replies from the UDP server.
- Since UDP is connectionless protocol the overhead(□□□□□) involved in UDP is **less** compared to a connection based protocol like TCP.



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(https://blog.csdn.net/phoenixFlyzzz/article/details/129790340)
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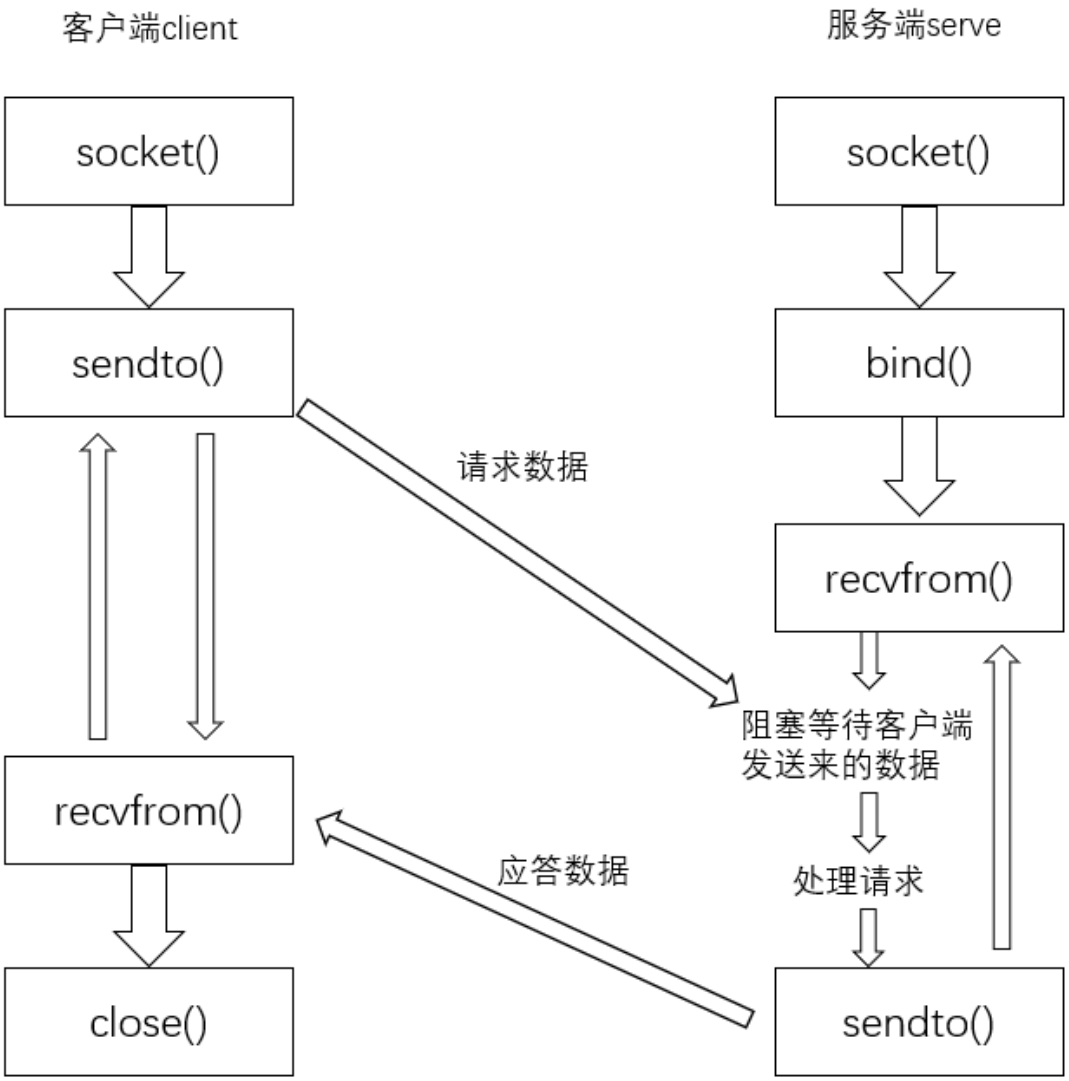
UDP □□□□



1. □□ UPD □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ recvfrom() □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
2. □□ UDP □□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□ sendto() □□□□□□□□□
3. □□
4. □□□

UDP Serve □□□

py

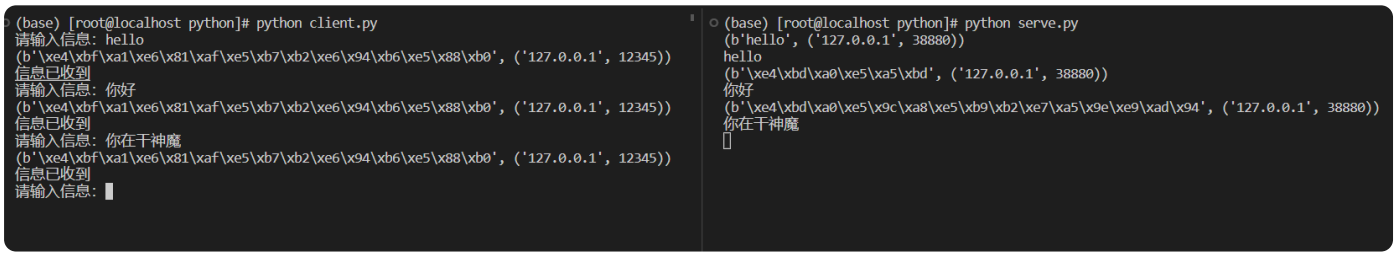
```
# coding=utf-8
from socket import *
```

```
udp_socket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)

# 2. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
#    ip□□□□□□□□□□□□ip□□□□□□□□□□□ip
#    □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
local_addr = ('', 12345)
udp_socket.bind(local_addr)

while True:
    # 3. □□□□□□□□□□□□□
    #    1024□□□□□□□□□□□□
    recv_data = udp_socket.recvfrom(1024)

    # 4. □□□□□□□□□□□□□gbk
    print(recv_data)
    print(recv_data[0].decode('utf-8'))

    # 5. □□□□□□
    # ip_addr = recv_data[1][0]
    # port = recv_data[1][1]
    addr = recv_data[1]
    data = '□□□□□'
    udp_socket.sendto(data.encode('utf-8'), addr)

udp_socket.close()
```

UDP Client □□□

```py
import socket

# 1. □□upd□□□
udp_socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)

# 2. □□□□□□□□□□□
#   127.0.0.1 □□□□ip□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ip□□□□□□
#   □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
#   Linux□□□65535□□□□□□1024□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
addr = ('127.0.0.1', 12345)

while True:
    # 3. □□□□□□□
    data = input('□□□□□□')

    # 4. □□sendto()□□□□□□□□□□
    udp_socket.sendto(data.encode('utf-8'), addr)

    # 5. □□recvfrom()□□□□□□□□□□
```

```
        print(recv_data)
        print(recv_data[0].decode('utf-8'))

udp_socket.close()
```



Client/server socket: TCP

[Python UDP/TCP_ de -CSDN]
(https://blog.csdn.net/phoenixFlyzzz/article/details/129790340)

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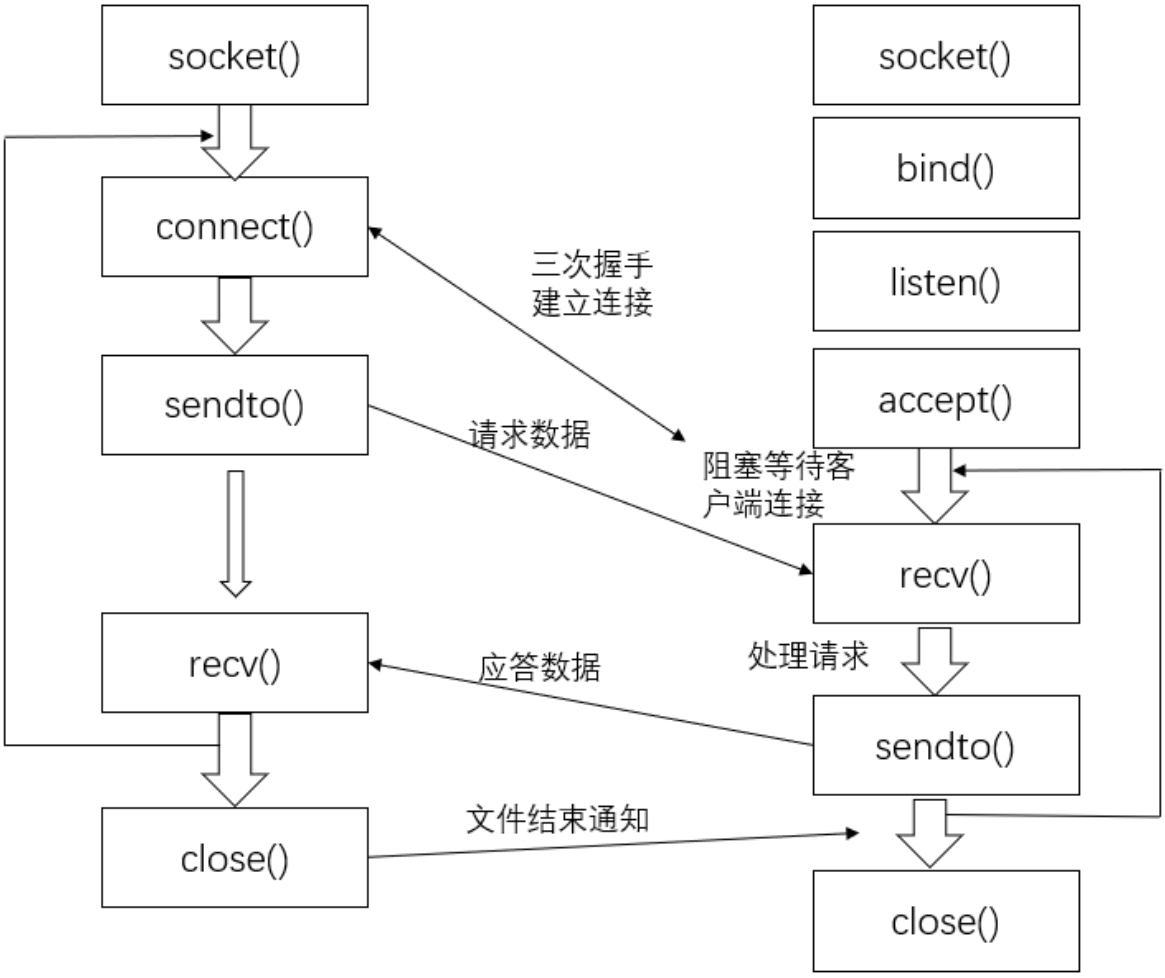
- TCP
- UPD TCP
- TCP UDP
- TCP UPD

TCP



TCP Serve □□□

py

```
from socket import *

# 1. □□tcp□□□
tcp_serve_socket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)

# 2. □□socket□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
tcp_serve_socket.setsockopt(SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR, True)

# 3. □□□□□□□□□□□□
addr = ('', 12345)

# 4. □□□□
tcp_serve_socket.bind(addr)

# 5. □□□□
#    □□socket□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□listen□□□□□□□□
#    □□□□□□□□□□□□□□60□
tcp_serve_socket.listen(60)

# 6. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
```

```python
client_socket, client_addr = tcp_server_socket.accept()

# 7. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□
recv_data = client_socket.recv(1024)
print("□□□□□□□", recv_data.decode('gbk'))

# 8. □□□□□□□
string = '□□□□□□'
client_socket.send(string.encode('gbk'))

client_socket.close()
```

TCP Client □□□

py

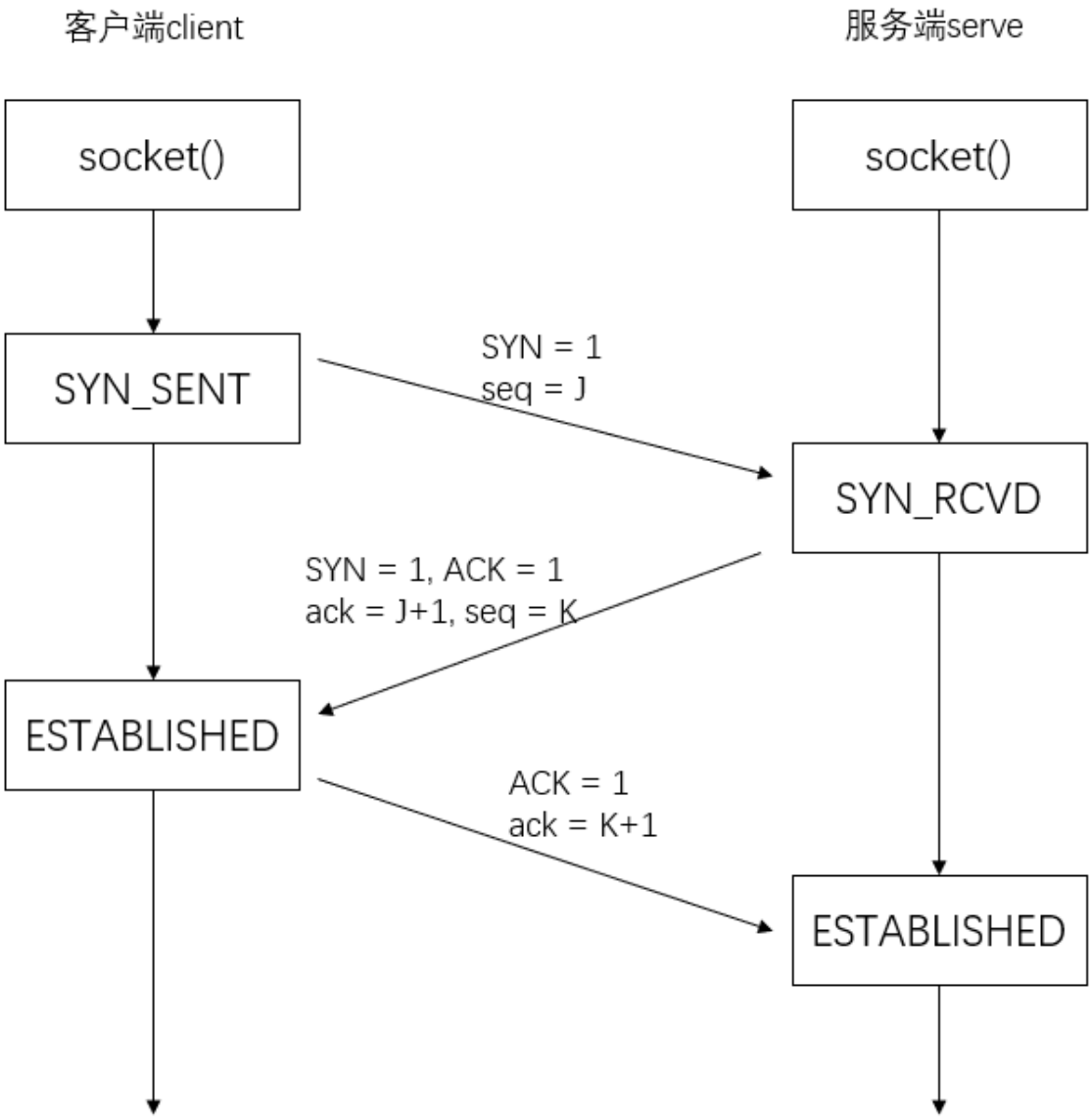
```python
import socket

# 1. □□TCP□□□□
tcp_client_socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)

# 2. □□ip□□
ip = input('□□□□□□□ip□')
port = int(input('□□□□□□□port□'))

# 3. □□□□□
tcp_client_socket.connect((ip, port))

# 4. □□□□□□□□□
data = input('□□□□□□□□□□□')

# 5. □□
tcp_client_socket.send(data.encode('gbk'))

# 6. □□□□□□□□□□□
recv_data = tcp_client_socket.recv(1024)
print('□□□□□□□□', recv_data.decode('gbk'))

# 7. □□□□□
tcp_client_socket.close()
```

□□□□□

```
(base) [root@localhost python]# python client.py
请输入服务端ip: 127.0.0.1
请输入服务端port: 12345
请输入要发送的信息: hello
收到应答数据:  已收到信息
(base) [root@localhost python]#
```

```
(base) [root@localhost python]# python serve.py
接收到信息:  hello
(base) [root@localhost python]#
```

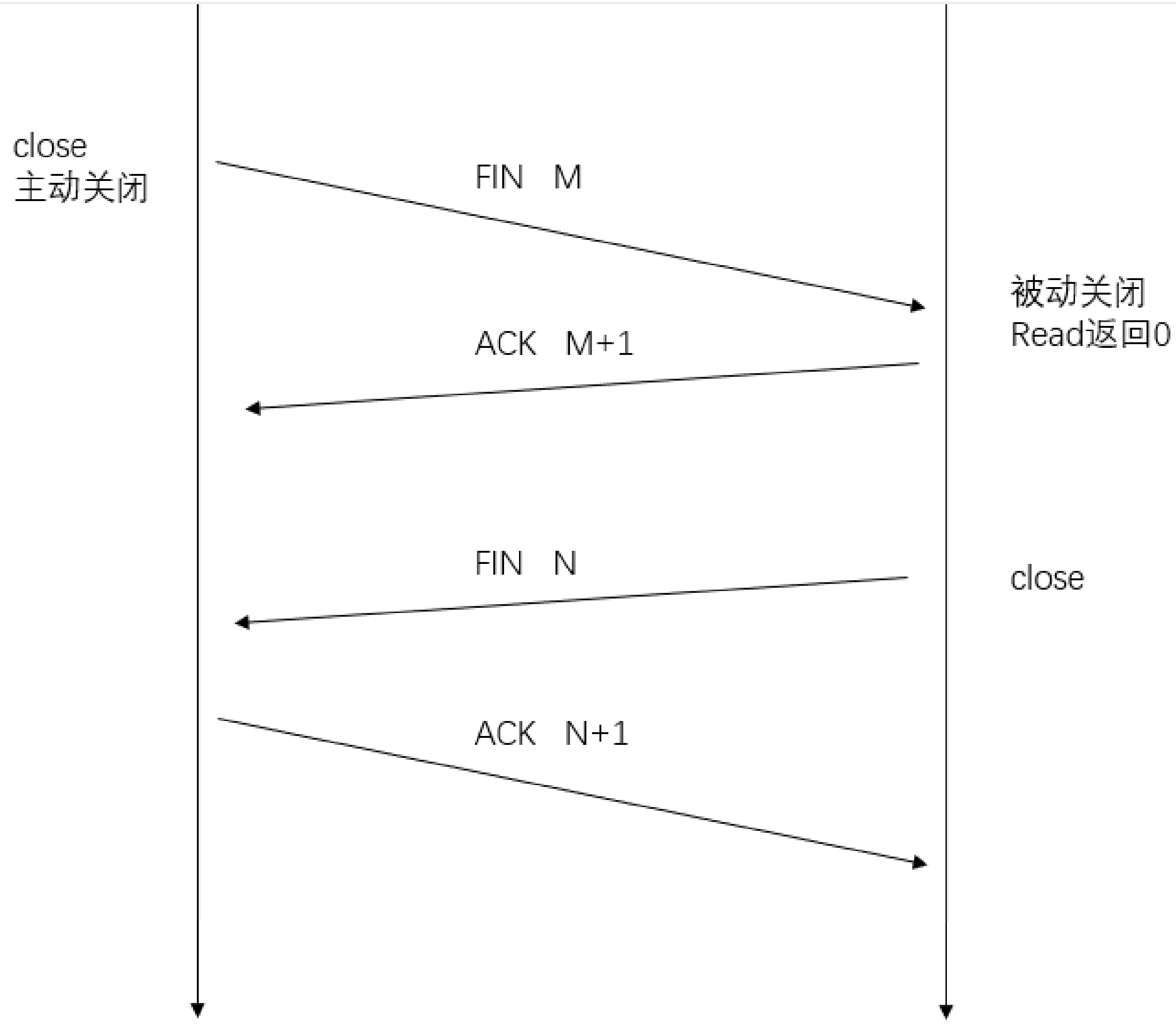
□□□□□□□□□□□



SYN□□□□□ ACK□□□ FIN□□□□□ seq□□□□□ ack□□□□□

1. □□□□□□client □□□ SYN □ 1□□□□□□□ seq=J□□□□□□□□□□ serve□client □□ SYN_SENT □□□□□ serve □□
2. □□□□□□serve □□□□□□□□□□ SYN=1 □□ client □□□□□□□serve □ SYN □ ACK □□ 1□ack□number□=J+1□+1 □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ seq=K□□□□□□□□□□ client □□□□□□□□serve □□ SYN_RECV □□
3. □□□□□□client □□□□□□□ ack □□□ J+1□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ACK □ 1□ack=K+1□□□□□□□□□□ serve□serve □□ ack □□□ K+1□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□client □ serve □□□□ ESTABLISHED □□□□□□□□□□□□□ client □ serve □□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□



1. □□□□□□client □□□□ FIN□□□□□ client □ serve □□□□□
2. □□□□□□serve □□ FIN □□□□□ ACK □ client□□□□□□□□□□ + 1□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
3. □□□□□□serve □□□□ FIN□□□□□ serve □ client □□□□□
4. □□□□□□client □□ FIN □□□□□□□ ACK □ serve□□□□□□□□□□□ + 1

Q: TCP □□□□ Segment □□□□

A: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ TCP □□□□□□□□segment□□ TCP □□□TCP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Last Updated: 6/15/2023, 1:37:06 PM

Outline

1. Transport-layer services
2. Multiplexing and demultiplexing
3. Connectionless transport: UDP
4. Principles of reliable data transfer
5. Connection-oriented transport: TCP
    - segment structure
    - reliable data transfer
    - flow control
    - connection management
6. Principles of congestion control
7. TCP congestion control

Transport-layer services

Transport vs. network layer

[illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible] IP（Internet Protocol）[illegible]

[illegible] TCP（Transmission Control Protocol）[illegible] UDP（User Datagram Protocol）[illegible]TCP [illegible] UDP [illegible]

[illegible]

Multiplexing and demultiplexing

> [illegible]Multiplexing[illegible] VS [illegible]Demultiplexing[illegible]_[illegible] demultiplexing_SongXJ--[illegible]-CSDN [illegible] (https://blog.csdn.net/SongXJ_01/article/details/106880461)

Multiplexing □□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□socket□□segment□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

- □ TCP □□ UDP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□multiplexing □□□□
- □□□□□ multiplexing □□□□□ field □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ source ip, source port, destination ip, destination port

Demultiplexing □□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

- □□□□□□ field, □□□□□transport layer protocol□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ socket port
- 0-1023 □□□□□□□□□□□□□1024-65535 □□□□□□□□□□□

Connectionless transport: UDP

UDP: User Datagram Protocol [RFC 768]

□□□□□□□□ Chapter 2 @ Client/server socket: UDP □□□□□□□□□

UDP: segment header

Segmentation Explained with TCP and UDP Header (computernetworkingnotes.com) (https://www.computernetworkingnotes.com/ccna-study-guide/segmentation-explained-with-tcp-and-udp-header.html)

Segmentation

Segmentation is the process of dividing large data stream into smaller pieces. This functionality allows a host to send or receive a file of any size over the any size of network. For example, if network bandwidth is 1 Mbps and file size is 100 Mb, host can divide the file in 100 or more pieces. Once a piece becomes less or equal to the network bandwidth in size, it can be transferred easily. Destination host, upon(□…□□) receiving all pieces, joins them back to reproduce the original file.
If an application wants to use UDP to send its data, it can’t give the data to UDP in actual size. It has to use its own mechanism(□□) to detect whether segmentation is required or not. And if segmentation is required, it has to do it on its own before giving data to UDP.

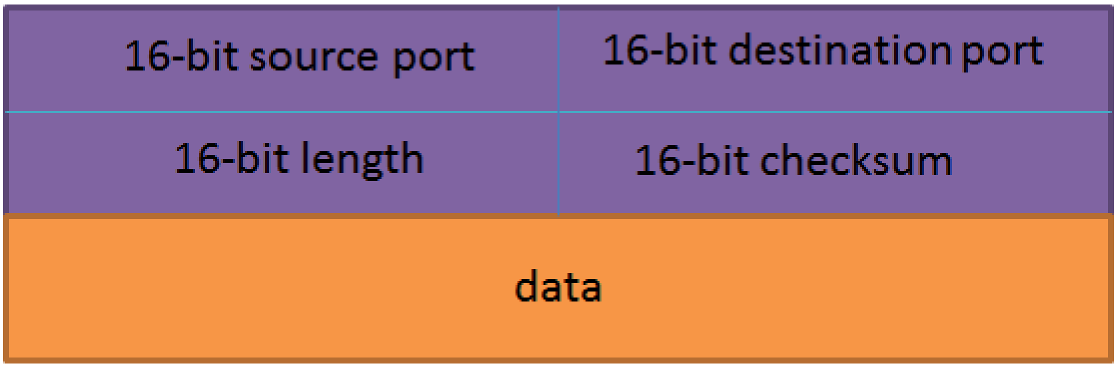
Packing data for transmission

1. The information that is required to send the segment at the correct destination.
2. The information that is required to support the protocol specific features.

How UDP Work with header

UDP neither provides any protocol specific service, nor adds any additional information in the header.

Following figure shows data with UDP header.



Field	Description
Source port	Port number of the application that is transmitting data from the source computer
Destination port	Port number of the application that will receive the data at destination.
Length	Denotes the length of the UDP header and the UDP data
Checksum	CRC of the complete segment
Data	Data which it received from the application

UDP checksum

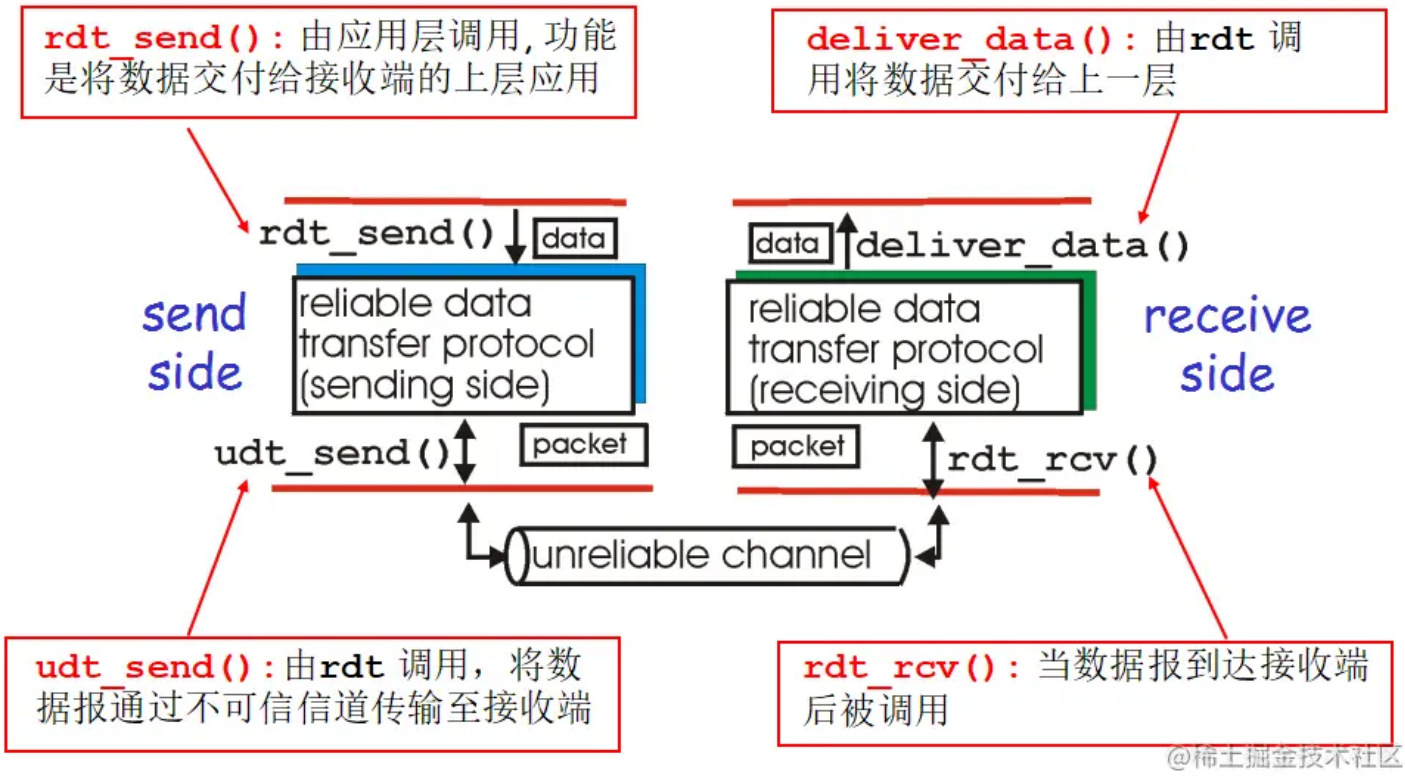
Goal: detect “errors” (e.g., flipped bits([illegible])) in transmitted segment

UDP[illegible]checksum [illegible] UDP [illegible] UDP [illegible] UDP [illegible] checksum [illegible] checksum [illegible]UDP [illegible] UDP [illegible]

Principles of reliable data transfer

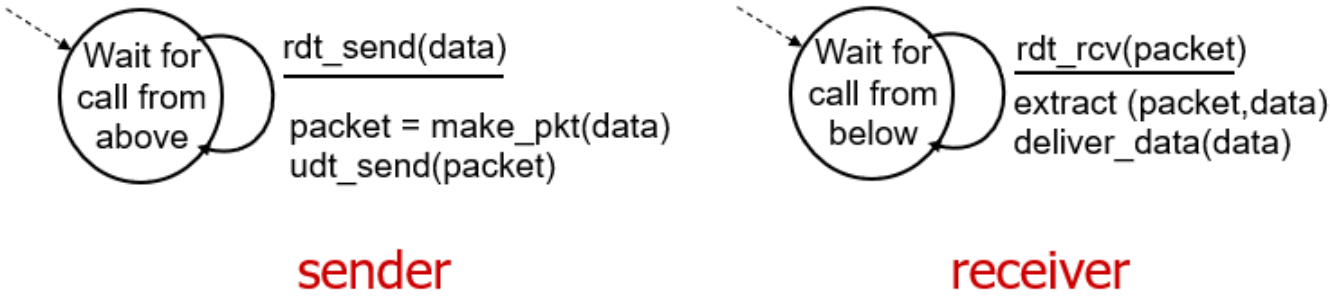
> **TIP**
>
> Reliable data transfer(rdt) □□□□□□

□□□□□□ □□□□ 7□□□□□□□□□□□rdt□□□□ - □□ (juejin.cn) (https://juejin.cn/post/7030066301062086670) □□□□



rdt 1.0

rdt 1.0 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□——□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ rdt 1.0 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□



rdt 2.0

- rdt 2.0 □ rdt1.0 □□□□□□□□ **bit errors**□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 1 □□□□ 0□0 □□□□□□ 1□rdt2.0 □□□□□□□□□□□□□ bit errors
- rdt 1.0 □□□□□□□□□□□□□rdt2.0 □□□□□□□□□□ finite state machines (FSM) □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

> [illegible]

rdt 2.0 [illegible] 3 [illegible]

1. [illegible] checksum [illegible]

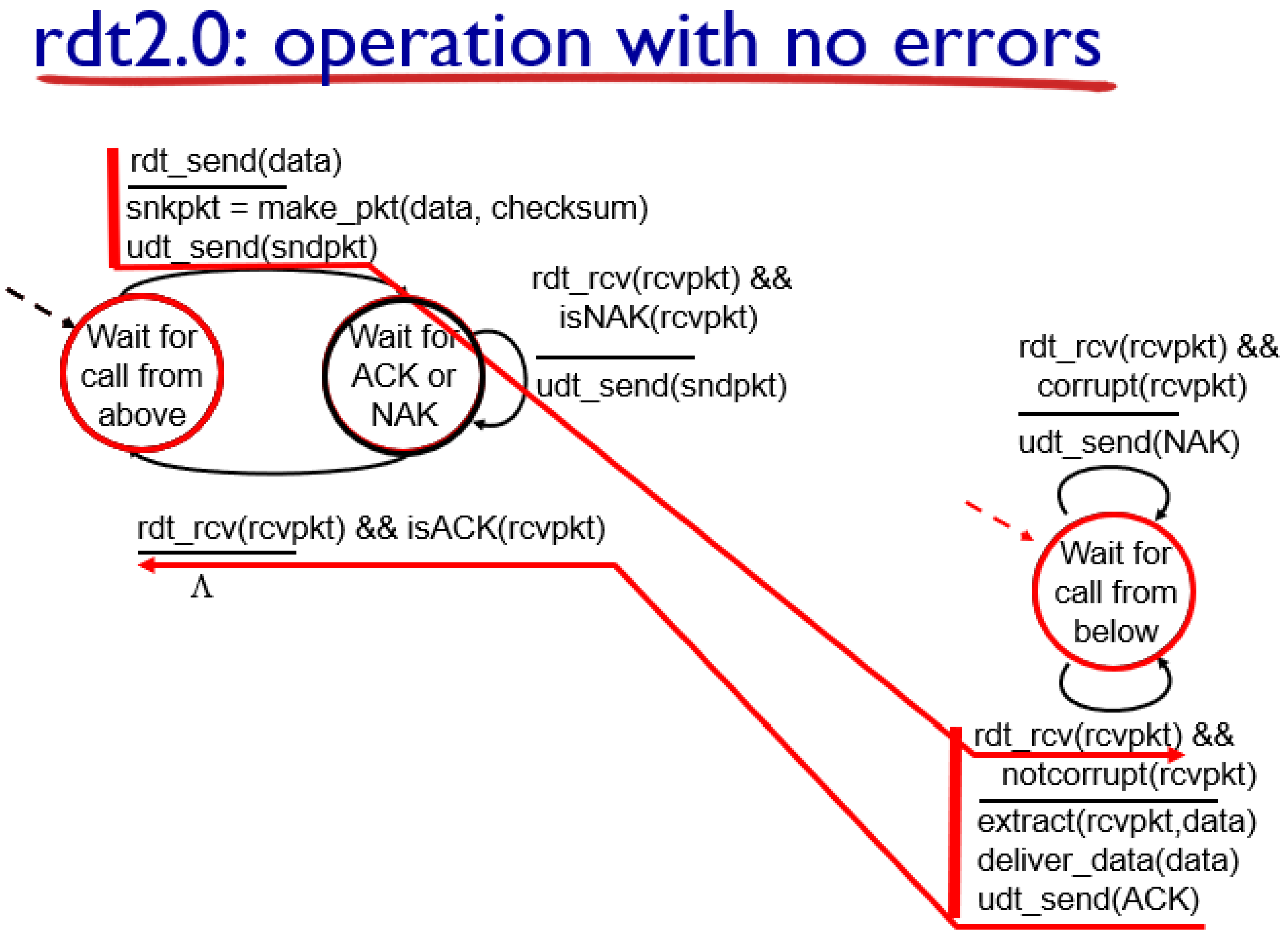
2. [illegible]Acknowledgements[illegible]

    - acknowledgements (ACKs): receiver explicitly([illegible]) tells sender that pkt() received OK
    - negative acknowledgements (NAKs): receiver explicitly tells sender that pkt had errors

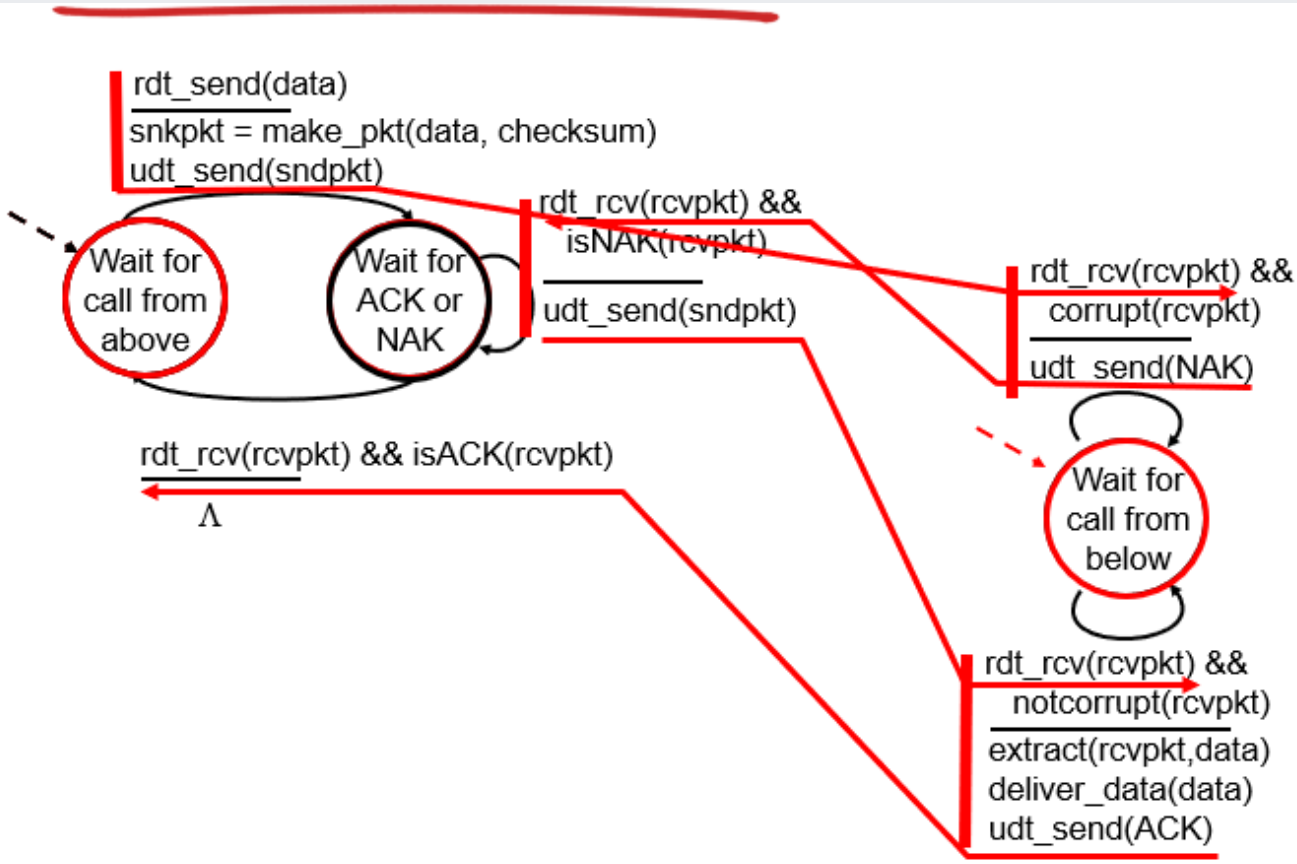
    > [illegible]**Stop and wait**[illegible]
    >
    > sender sends one packet, then waits for receiver response

3. [illegible]

[illegible] checksum[illegible] ACK[illegible] NAK[illegible]



[illegible] ACKs [illegible] ACKs[illegible]/[illegible]



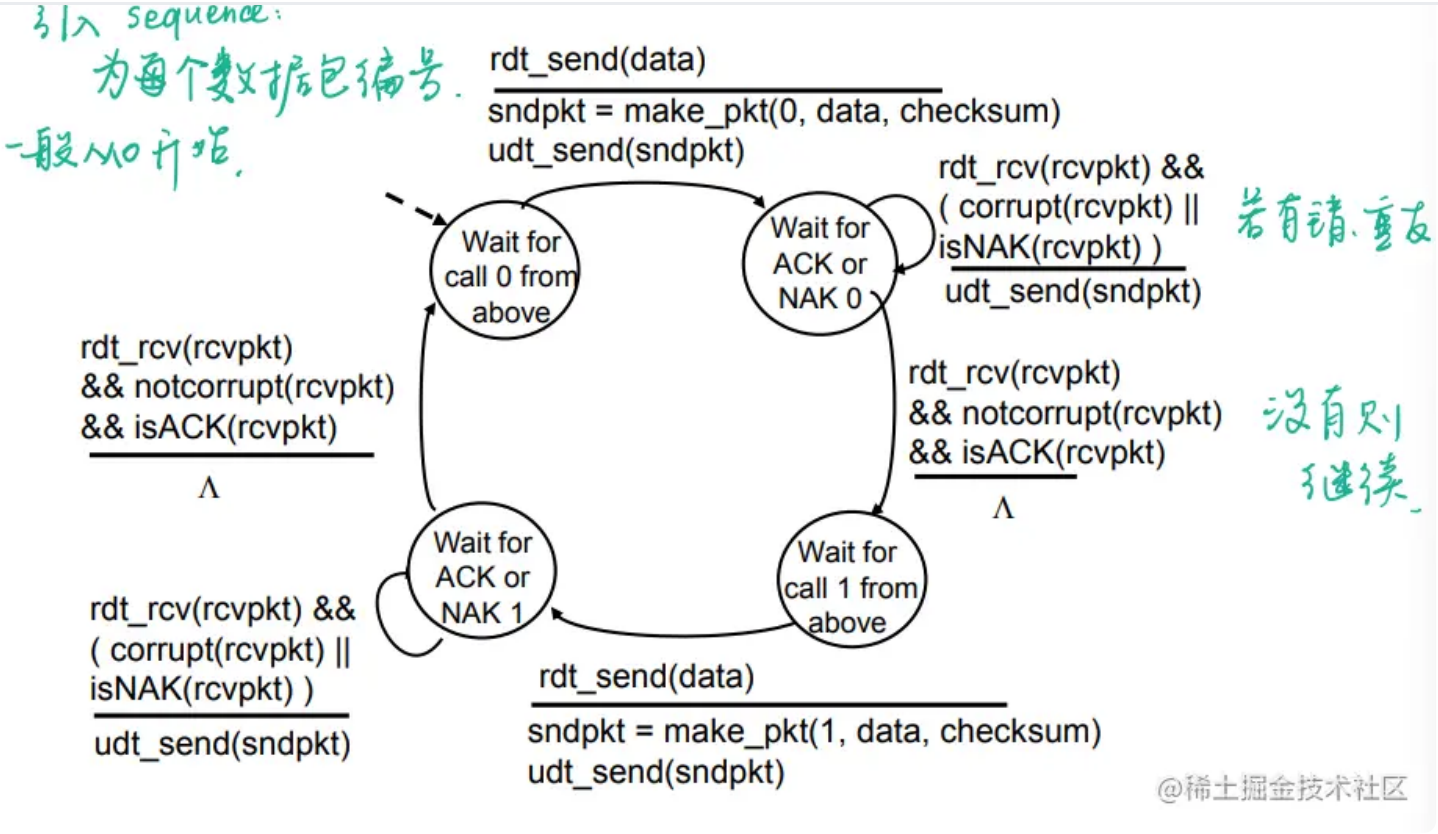
□□□ rdt 2.0 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ rdt 2.1 □□□□□

rdt 2.1

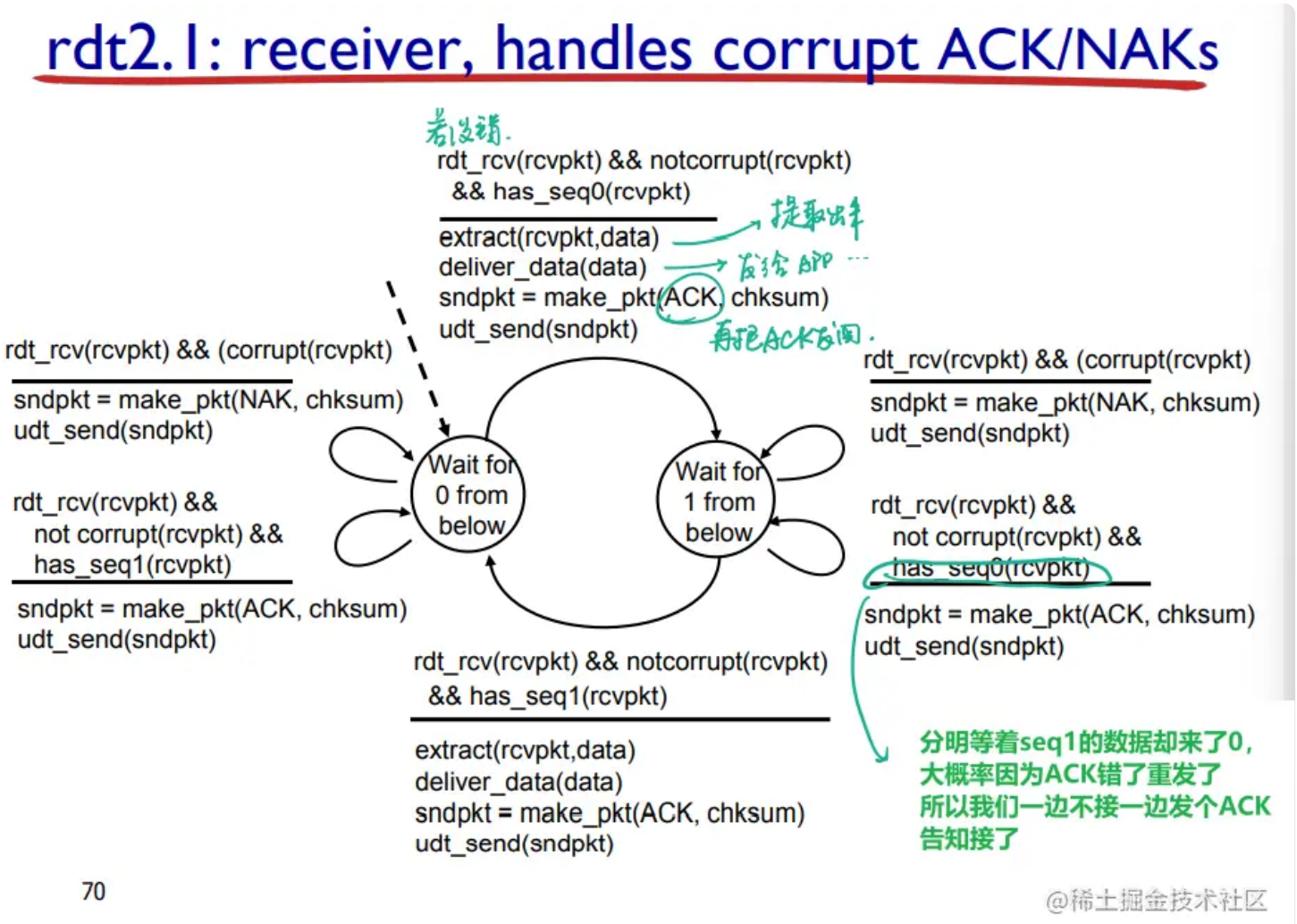
□□□□□□□□□

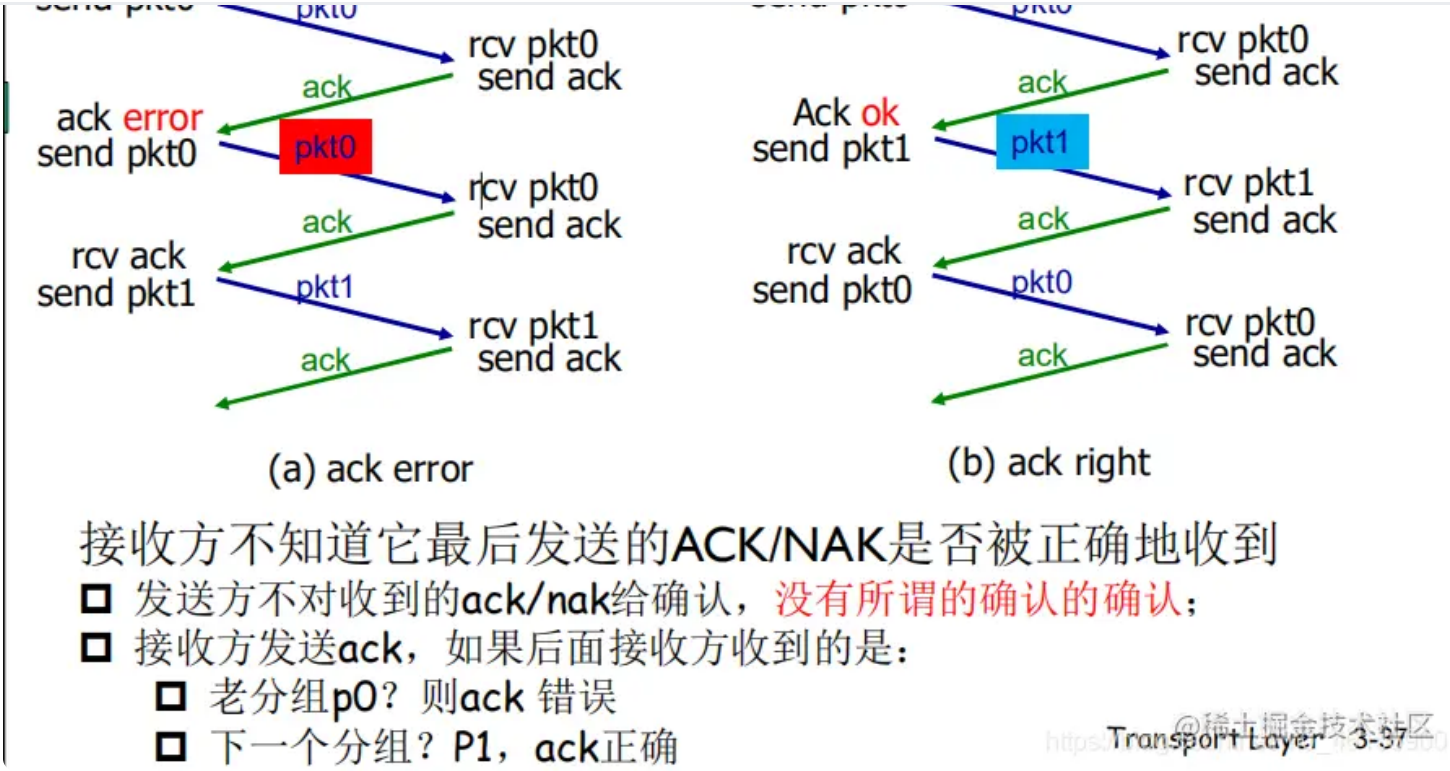
- □□ ACK □□ NAK □□□corrupted(□□) □□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 0 □□ 1 □□ sequence number (seq)□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- sender □□ 0 □□□□□ 1 □ package □□□receiver □□□ 2 □□□□□ 0 □ package □□□ 1 □ package
- receiver □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□receiver □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ACK/NAK□
- □□“stop and wait”□□□□□□□□ package□□□□□□□□□□□

□□ Sender□


引入 sequence:
为每个数据包编号.
一般从0开始.
rdt_send(data)
sndpkt = make_pkt(0, data, checksum)
udt_send(sndpkt)
Wait for call 0 from above
Wait for ACK or NAK 0
rdt_rcv(rcvpkt) && (corrupt(rcvpkt) || isNAK(rcvpkt))
udt_send(sndpkt)
若有错,重发
rdt_rcv(rcvpkt) && notcorrupt(rcvpkt) && isACK(rcvpkt)
Λ
rdt_rcv(rcvpkt) && notcorrupt(rcvpkt) && isACK(rcvpkt)
Λ
没有则继续
Wait for ACK or NAK 1
Wait for call 1 from above
rdt_rcv(rcvpkt) && (corrupt(rcvpkt) || isNAK(rcvpkt))
udt_send(sndpkt)
rdt_send(data)
sndpkt = make_pkt(1, data, checksum)
udt_send(sndpkt)
@稀土掘金技术社区

Receiver


rdt2.1: receiver, handles corrupt ACK/NAKs
若1没错.
rdt_rcv(rcvpkt) && notcorrupt(rcvpkt) && has_seq0(rcvpkt)
extract(rcvpkt,data)
提取出来
deliver_data(data)
发给APP ...
sndpkt = make_pkt(ACK, chksum)
udt_send(sndpkt)
再给ACK方向.
rdt_rcv(rcvpkt) && (corrupt(rcvpkt)
sndpkt = make_pkt(NAK, chksum)
udt_send(sndpkt)
rdt_rcv(rcvpkt) && (corrupt(rcvpkt)
sndpkt = make_pkt(NAK, chksum)
udt_send(sndpkt)
Wait for 0 from below
Wait for 1 from below
rdt_rcv(rcvpkt) && not corrupt(rcvpkt) && has_seq1(rcvpkt)
sndpkt = make_pkt(ACK, chksum)
udt_send(sndpkt)
rdt_rcv(rcvpkt) && not corrupt(rcvpkt) && has_seq0(rcvpkt)
sndpkt = make_pkt(ACK, chksum)
udt_send(sndpkt)
rdt_rcv(rcvpkt) && notcorrupt(rcvpkt) && has_seq1(rcvpkt)
extract(rcvpkt,data)
deliver_data(data)
sndpkt = make_pkt(ACK, chksum)
udt_send(sndpkt)
分明等着seq1的数据却来了0,
大概率因为ACK错了重发了
所以我们一边不接一边发个ACK
告知接了
70
@稀土掘金技术社区



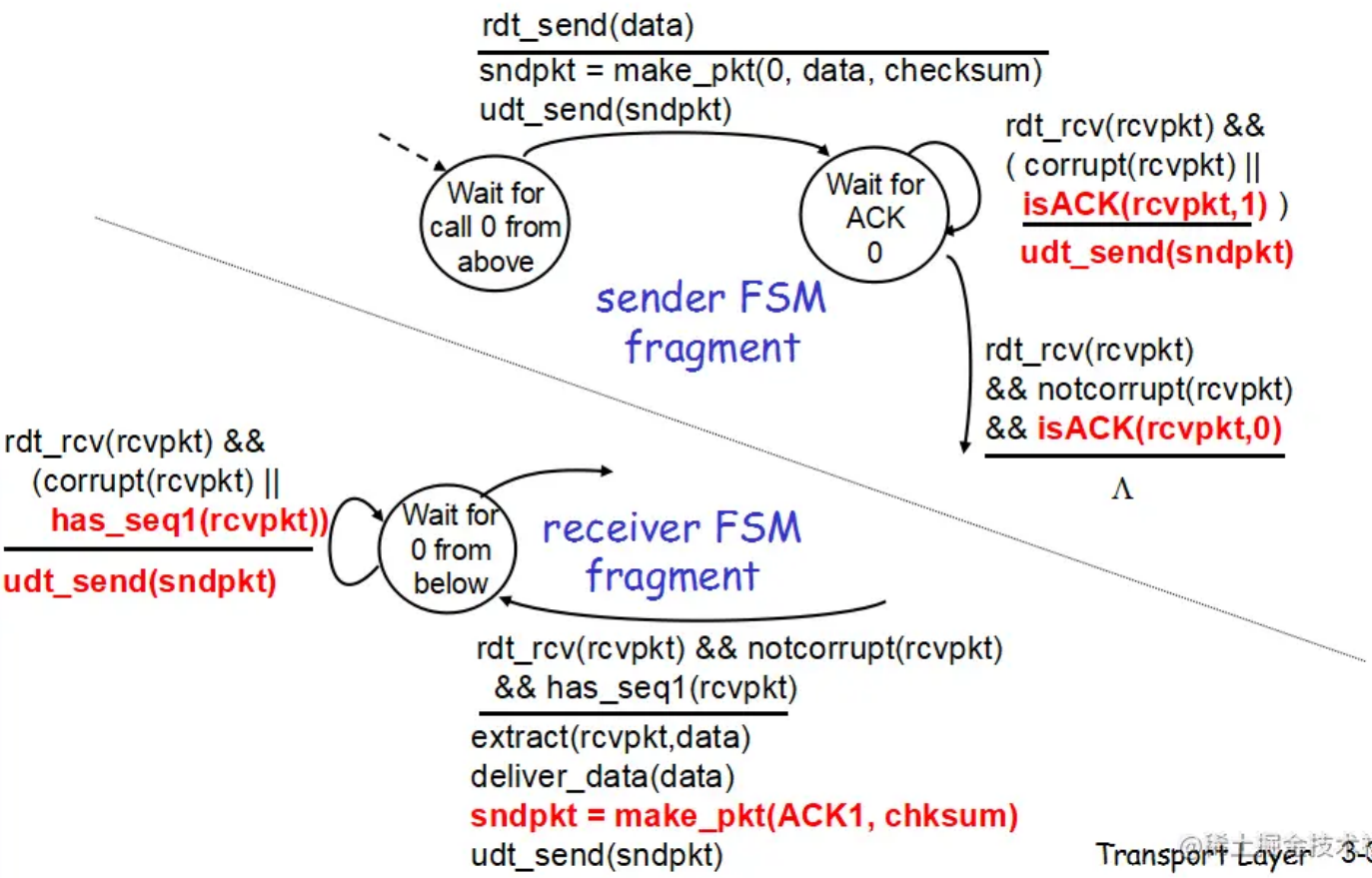
rdt 2.2

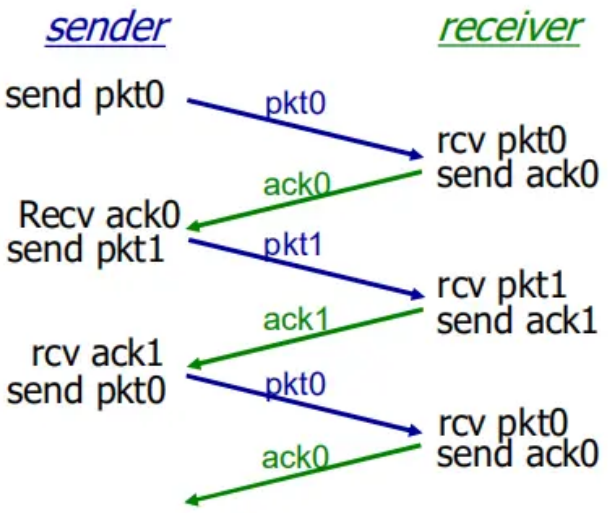
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ NAK□ACK □□□

□□□ **ACK** □□□□□□□□□□□□**sequence number**□□sender □□ 0 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 0 □□□□□□ACK0□□□□□□□□□□ 1 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 0 □□□□□□□□□□□□□ACK1□□□□□□□□ 0 □□□□□□

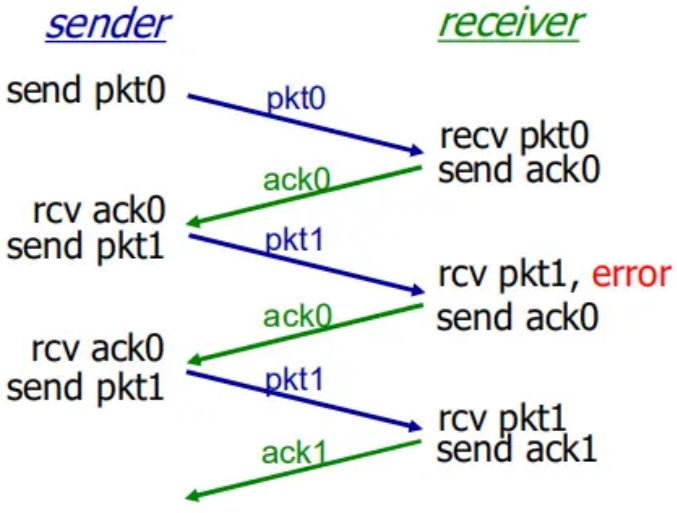
> **TIP**
>
> □□□□□□□□“□□□□□□□□□□”□“□□□”□□□□

rdt2.2: sender, receiver状态机片段

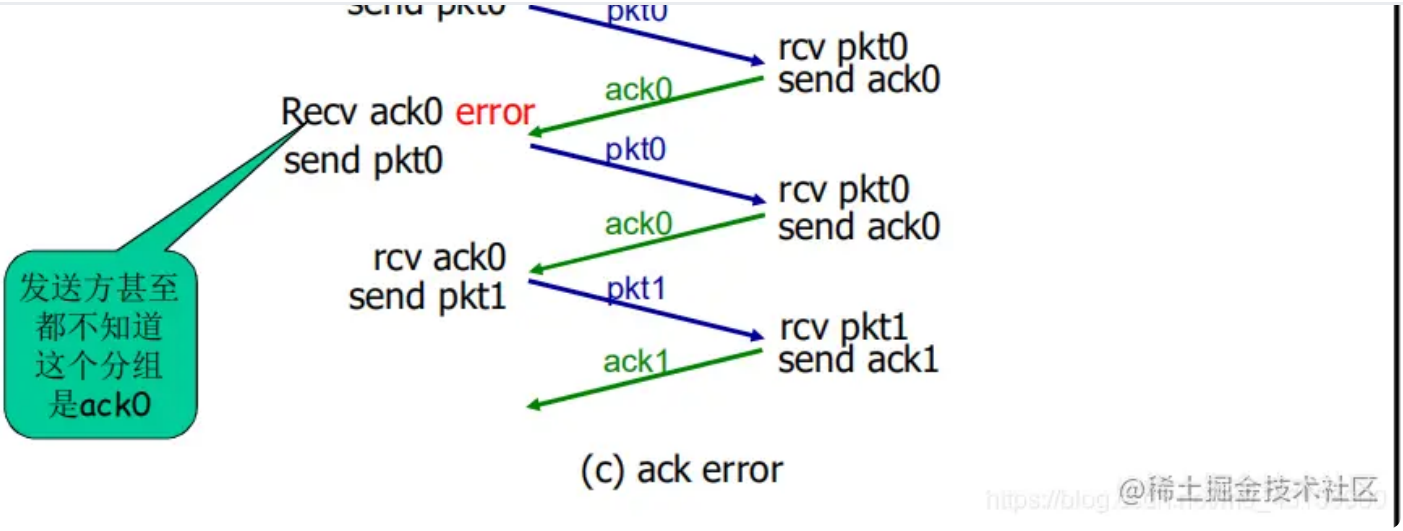




(a) No error（packet or ack error）



(b) packet error

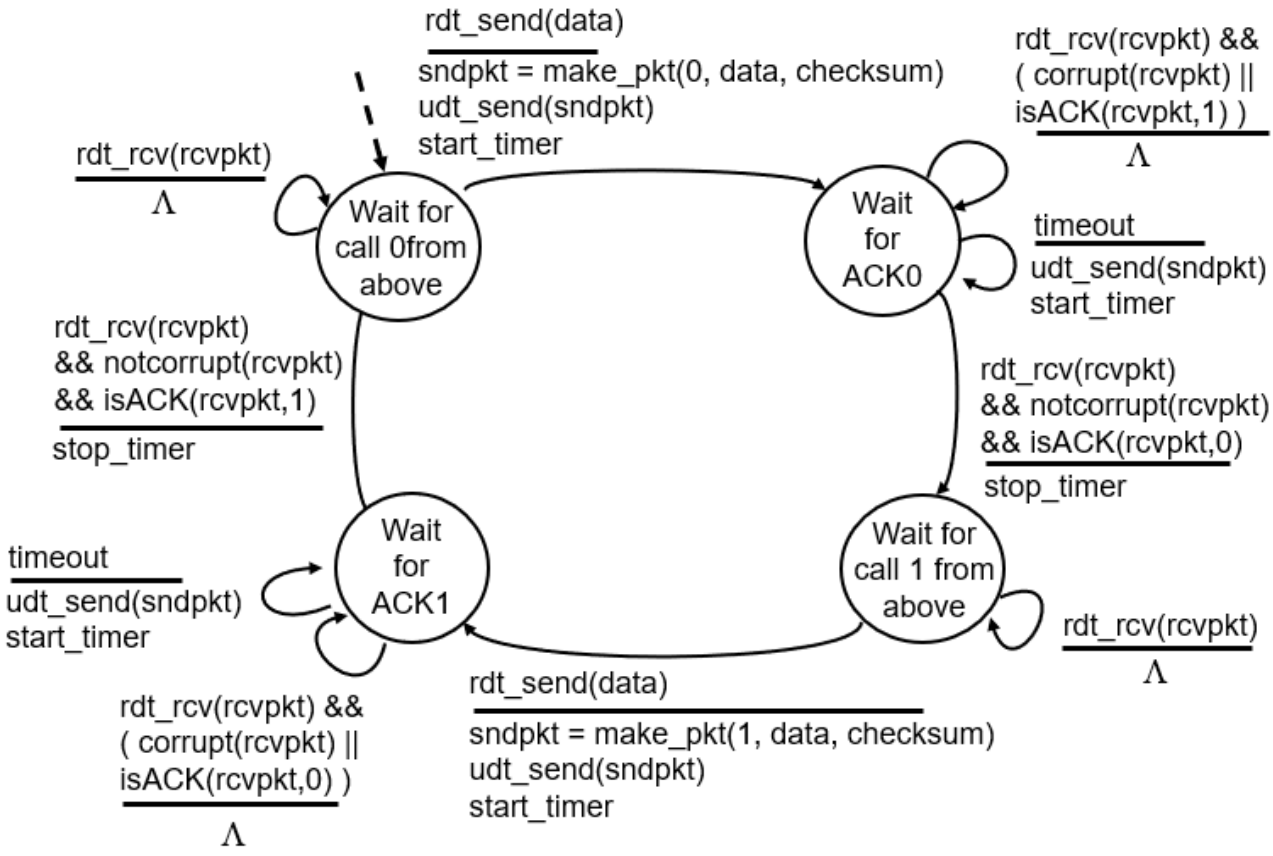


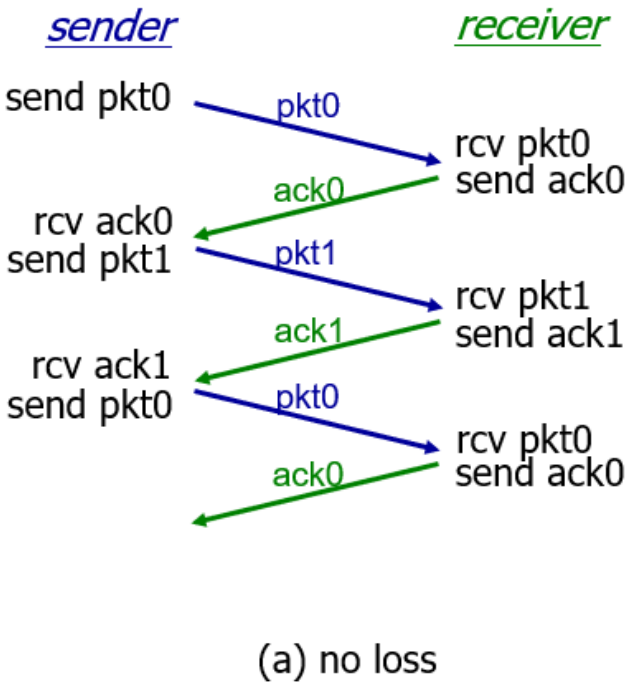
rdt 3.0

rdt2.2 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ bit errors □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ **ACKs** □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

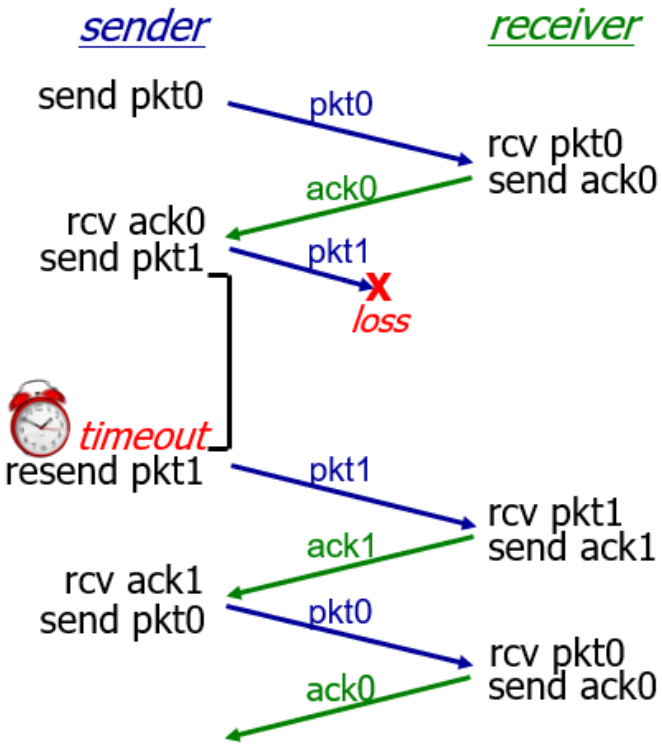
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□reasonable amount of time□□ TCP□□□□

- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ACK->□□
- □□ package□□ ACK□□□□□□□□□
  - □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
  - □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□

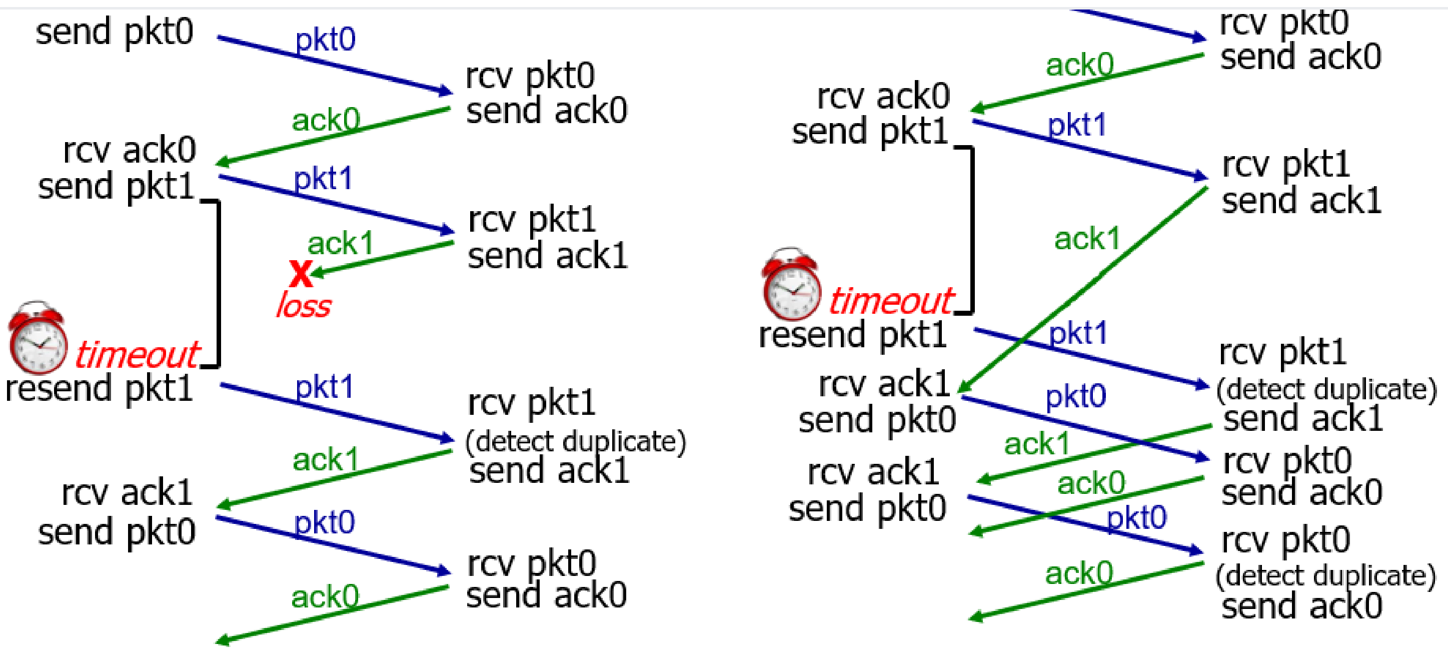




(a) no loss



(b) packet loss



(c) ACK loss

(d) premature timeout/ delayed ACK

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(https://blog.csdn.net/m0_63657524/article/details/121916128)

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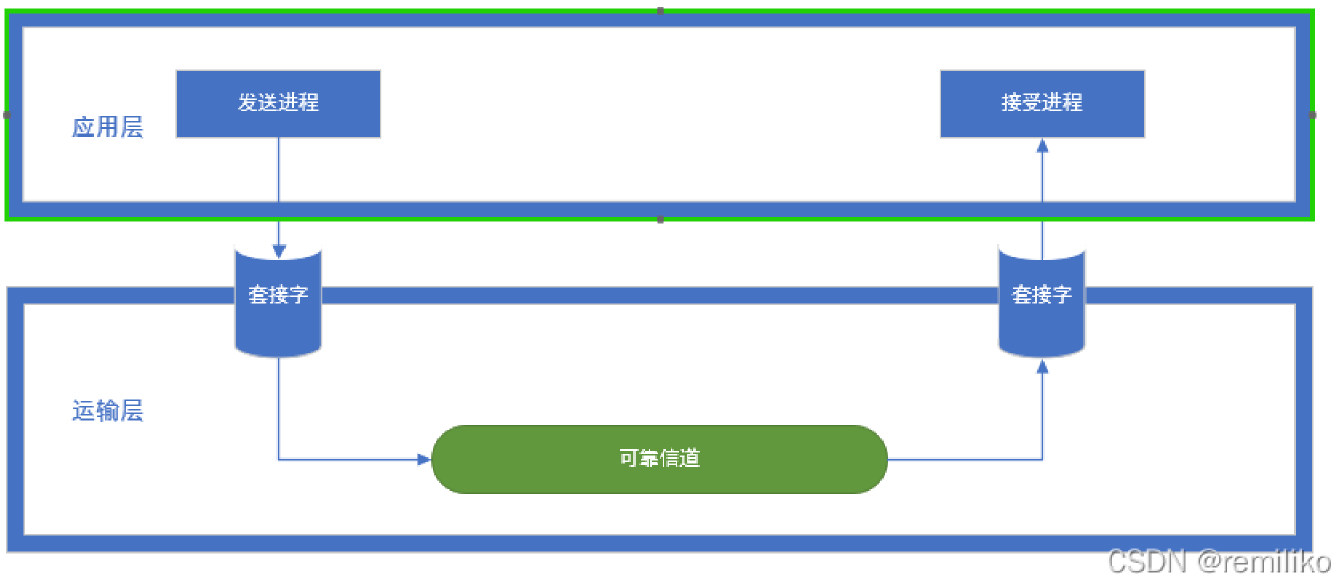

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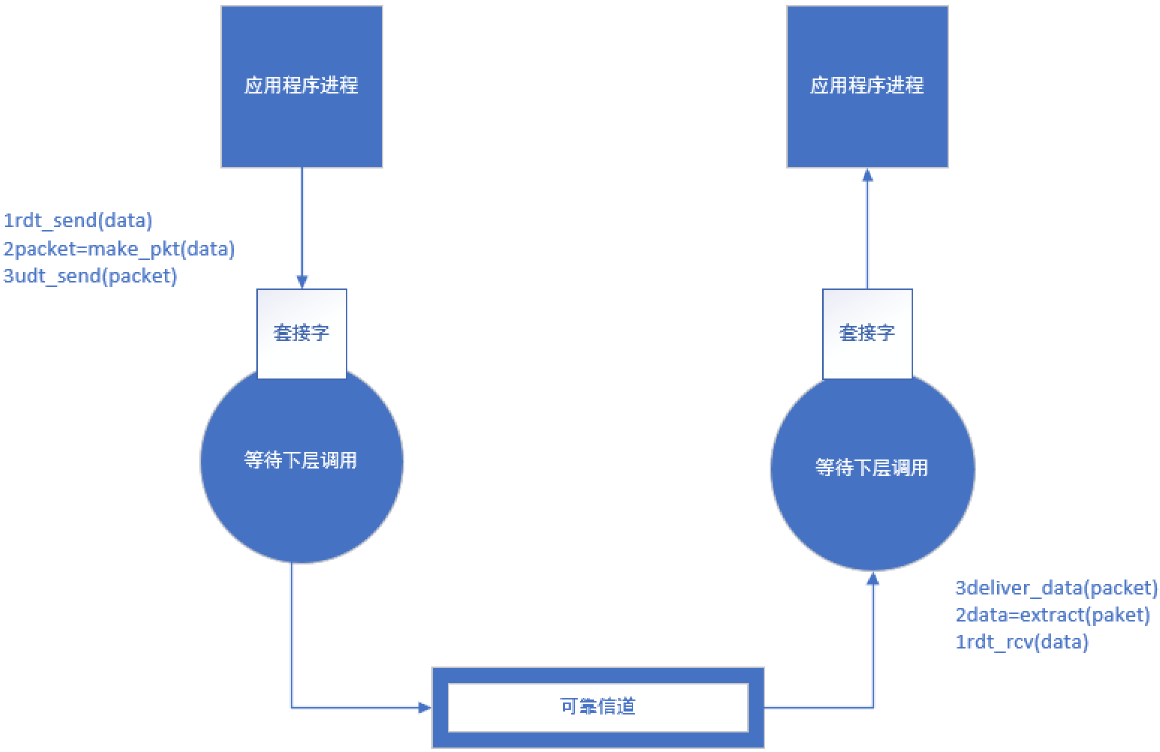

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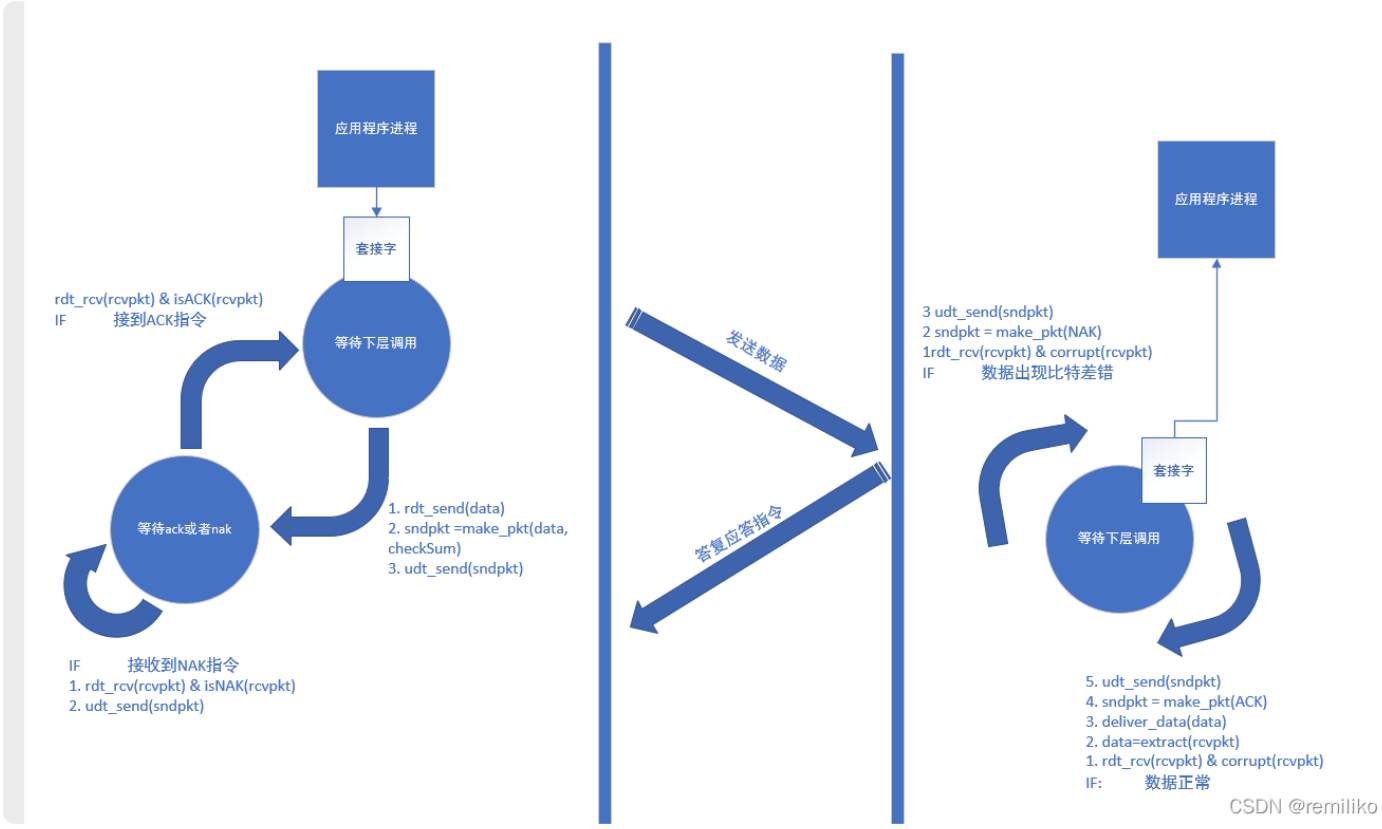

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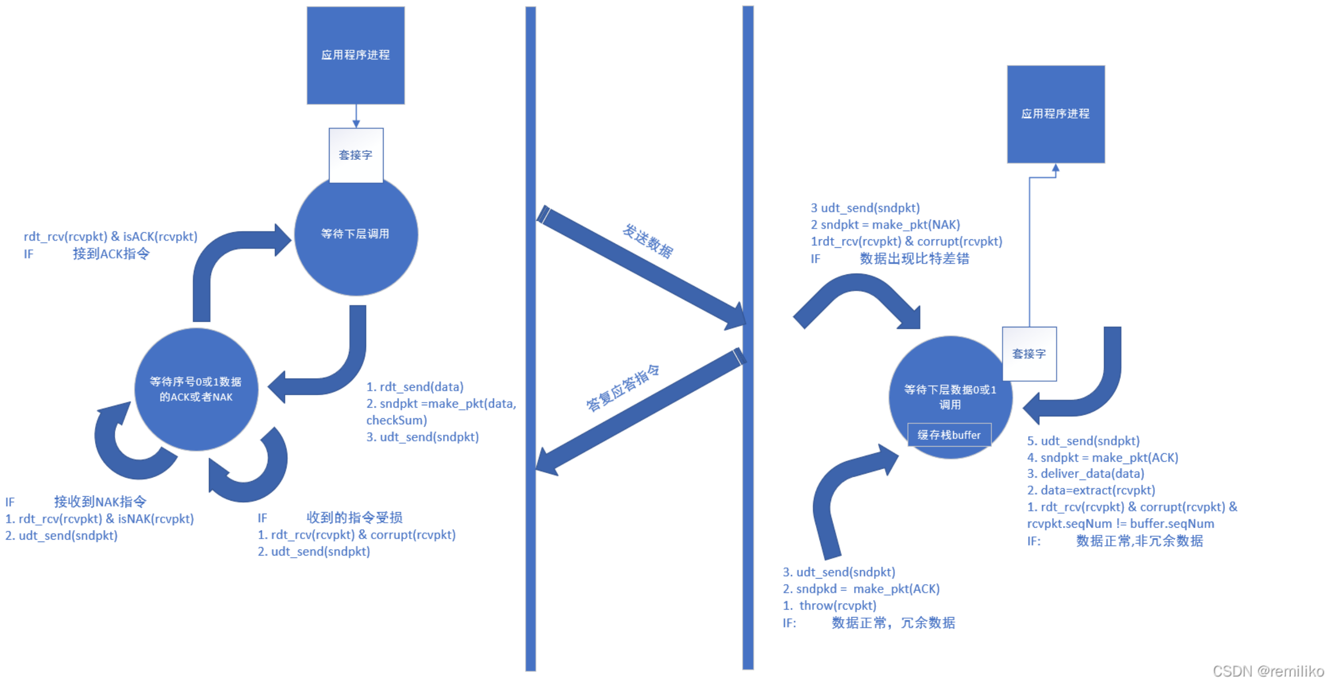

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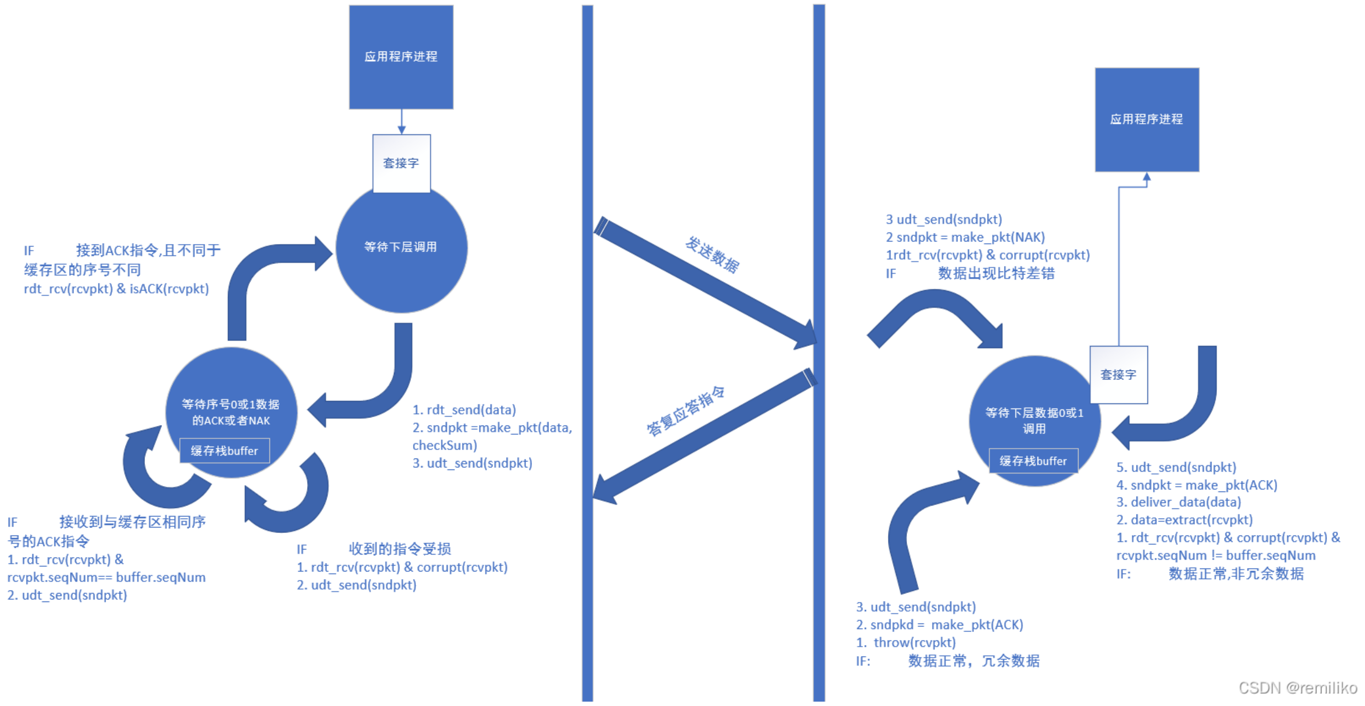

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rdt [illegible] 3.0

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Sender [illegible]

- [illegible] rdt_send [illegible]
- [illegible] make_pdt [illegible] [illegible] 0 [illegible] 1 [illegible] [illegible]
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Receptor [illegible]

- [illegible] rdt_rcv [illegible]
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Pipelined protocols

Pipelined protocols([illegible]/[illegible]): sender allows multiple, “in-flight”, yet-to-be-acknowledged pkts

- range of sequence numbers must be increased
- buffering at sender and/or receiver

Two generic forms of pipelined protocols: go-Back-N([illegible] N [illegible]), selective repeat([illegible])

Go-back-N(□□ N □)

- sender can have up to N unACKed packets in pipeline
- receiver only sends cumulative(□□□) ack: doesn't ack packet if there's a gap(□□□□)
- sender has timer for oldest unACKed packet: when timer expires, retransmit all unACKed packets

Go-Back-N Protocol | Baeldung on Computer Science (https://www.baeldung.com/cs/networking-go-back-n-protocol)

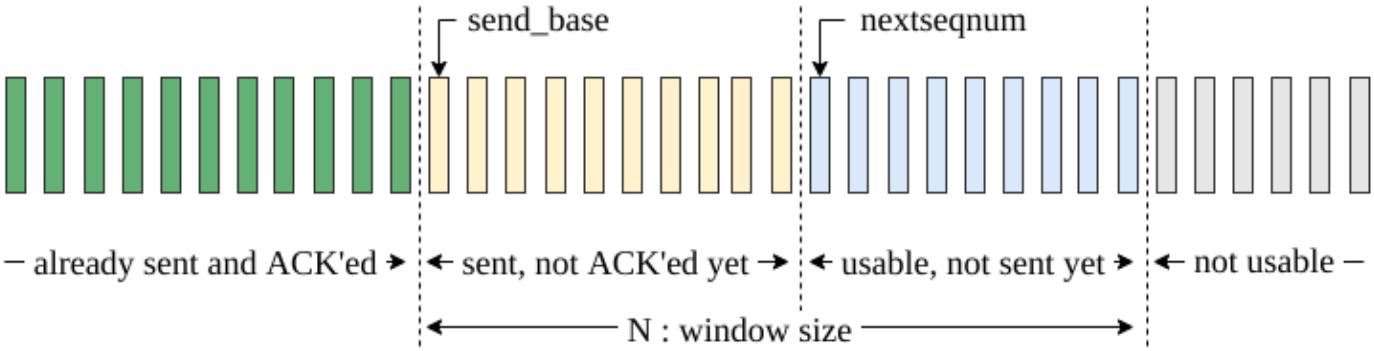
Go-Back-N and Selective(□□□□) Repeat protocols are fundamental(□□□) sliding window protocols(□□□□) that help us better understand the key idea behind reliable data transfer in the transport layer of computer networks.

The sliding window (pipelined) protocols achieve utilization(□□) of network bandwidth by not requiring the sender to wait for an acknowledgment before sending another frame.

In Go-Back-N, the sender controls the flow of packets, meaning we've got a simple and dummy receiver. Therefore, we'll start by discussing how the server handles(□□) data packets first.

Sender

The sender has a sequence of frames to send. We assume a window size of N. Furthermore, there exist two pointers to keep track of send base (send_base) and the next packet to send (nextseqnum).



First of all, the sender starts by sending the first frame. Initially, send_base = 0 and nextseqnum = 0. While there are more packets to send and the nextseqnum is smaller than the send_base + N; the sender sends the packet pointed by the nextseqnum pointer and then increments(□□) the nextseqnum.

Meanwhile, the send_base is incremented after receiving acknowledgment packets from the receiver. The reception of duplicate ACK messages does not trigger any mechanism.

There is a single timer for the whole sending window, which measures the timeout for the packet at the send_base. Therefore, if a timeout occurs, the sender restarts the timer and re-transmits all the packets in the sending window starting from send_base.

Receiver

There is no receiver buffer(□□□); out of order packets are simply discarded(□□□). Similarly, corrupted packets are also silently discarded.
It always sends the acknowledgment for the last in-order packet received upon reception of a new packet (successfully or unsuccessfully). As a result, it will generate duplicate acknowledgment messages if something goes wrong.
The Go-Back-N protocol adopts the use of cumulative acknowledgments. That is, receiving acknowledgment for frame n means the frames n-1, n-2, and so on are acknowledged as well. We denote such acknowledgments as ACK n.

Selective Repeat(□□□□)

- sender can have up to N unACKed packets in pipeline
- receiver sends **individual ack** for each packet
- sender maintains timer for each unACKed packet: when timer expires, retransmit only that unACKed packet

Selective Repeat Protocol | Baeldung on Computer Science (https://www.baeldung.com/cs/selective-repeat-protocol)
Selective Repeat Protocol (SRP) is a type of error control protocol (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Error_detection_and_correction) we use in computer networks to ensure the reliable delivery of data packets. Additionally, **we use it in conjunction(□□) with the** Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) (https://www.baeldung.com/cs/udp-vs-tcp) **to ensure that the receiver receives data transmitted over the network without errors.**
In the SRP, the sender divides the data into packets and sends them to the receiver. Furthermore(□□), the receiver sends an acknowledgment (ACK) (https://www.baeldung.com/cs/tcp-protocol-syn-ack) for each packet received successfully. If the sender doesn't receive an ACK for a particular packet, it retransmits only that packet instead of the entire set of packets.
The SRP uses a window-based(□□□□□) flow control mechanism(□□□□□□) (https://www.baeldung.com/cs/tcp-flow-control-vs-congestion-control) to ensure the sender doesn't overwhelm(□□□□□) the receiver with too many packets. Additionally, **the sender and receiver maintain(□□) a window of packets.** Based on the window size, the sender sends packets and waits for a specific amount of time for acknowledgment from the receiver.
The receiver, in turn, maintains a window of packets that contains the frame number(□□□) it's receiving from the sender. If a frame is lost during transmission, the receiver sends the sender a negative acknowledgment attacking the frame number.

Steps
Now let's discuss the steps involved in the SRP.

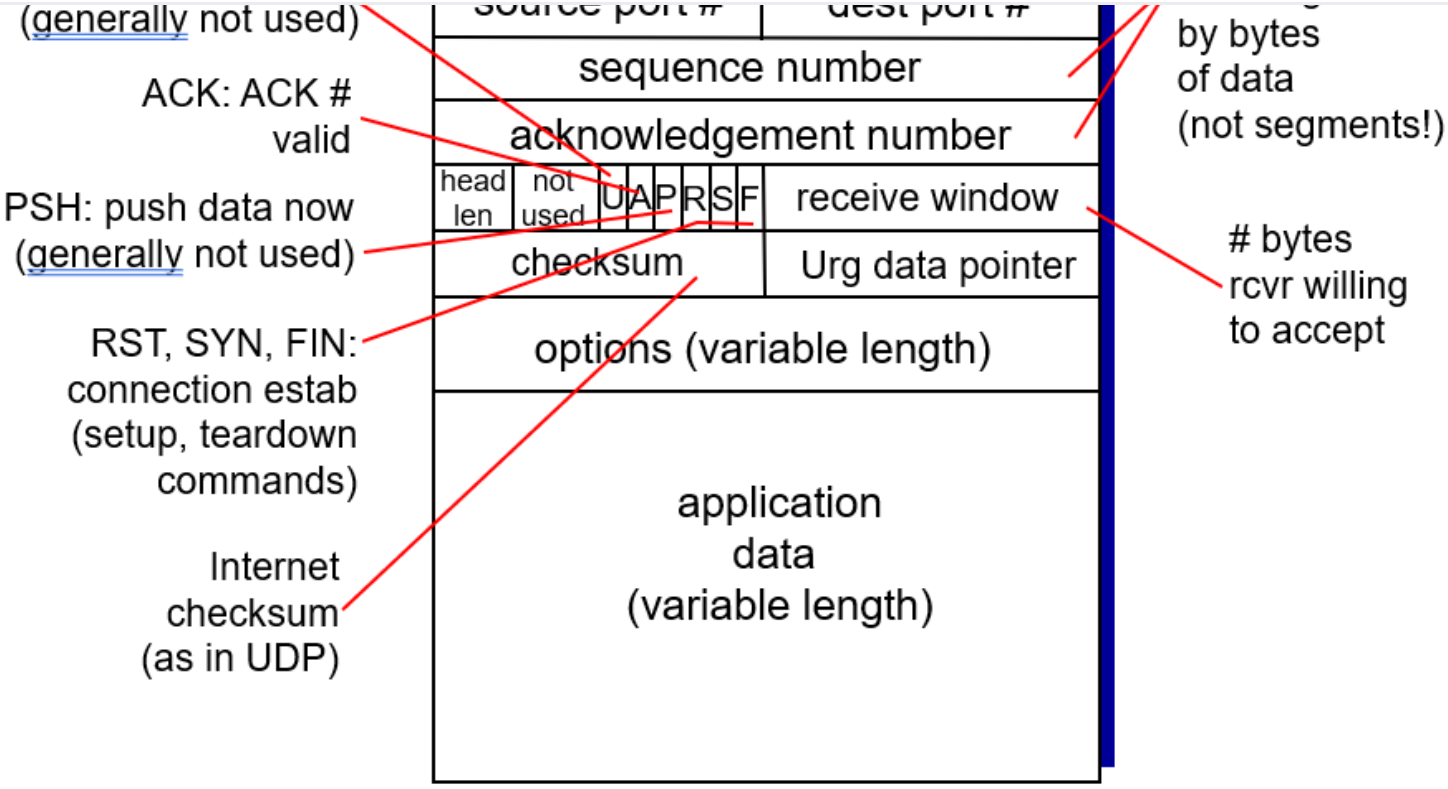
each packet. The numbering of packets plays a crucial role in the SRP.
The next step is to send the packets to the receiver. The receiver receives the packets and sends an acknowledgment(ACK) for each packet received successfully.
The sender and receiver maintain a window of packets indicating(□□) the number of frames we can transmit or receive at a given time. Additionally, we determine the size of the window based on the network conditions. As the sender sends packets, it updates its window to reflect(□□) the packets that have been transmitted, and the ACKs received.
However, if the sender doesn't receive an ACK for a particular(□□□) packet within a certain timeout period, it retransmits(□□) only that packet instead of the entire set of packets. The receiver only accepts packets that are within its window. If the receiver receives a packet outside the window, it discards(□□) the packet.
The receiver sends selective acknowledgments (SACKs) for packets received out of order or lost. The sender processes the SACKs to determine which packets need to be retransmitted.
Finally, we continue this process until we successfully send the data packets or the number of retransmissions exceeds(□□) a predetermined threshold(□□□□).

Connection-oriented transport: TCP

TCP: Overview

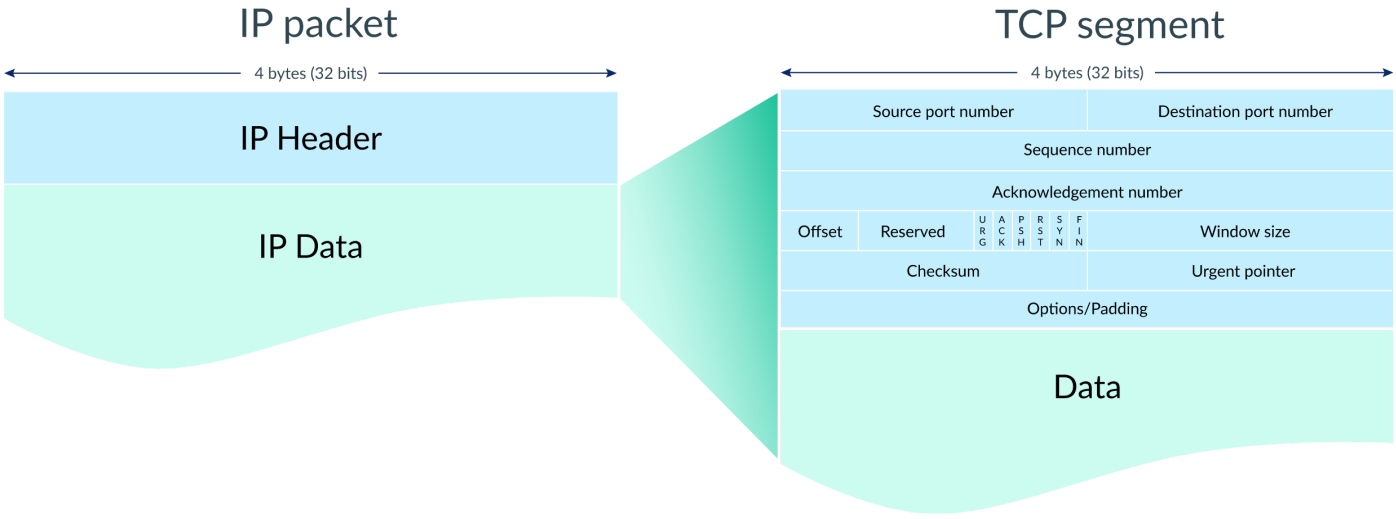
- **point-to-point(□□□)**: one sender, one receiver
- **reliable, in-order byte steam(□□□□□)**: no "message "(□□□□)
- **pipelined(□□□□□□)**: TCP congestion and flow control set window size
- **full duplex data(□□□□□)**:
  - bi-directional data flow(□□□□□) in same connection
  - MSS: maximum segment size(□□□□□□)
- **connection-oriented(□□□□□□)**: handshaking (exchange of control msgs) inits sender, receiver state before data exchange
- **flow controlled(□□□□)**: sender will not overwhelm receiver

Segment structure



Packet format

When sending packets using TCP/IP, the data portion of each IP packet (https://www.khanacademy.org/a/ip-packets) is formatted as a **TCP segment(TCP)**.



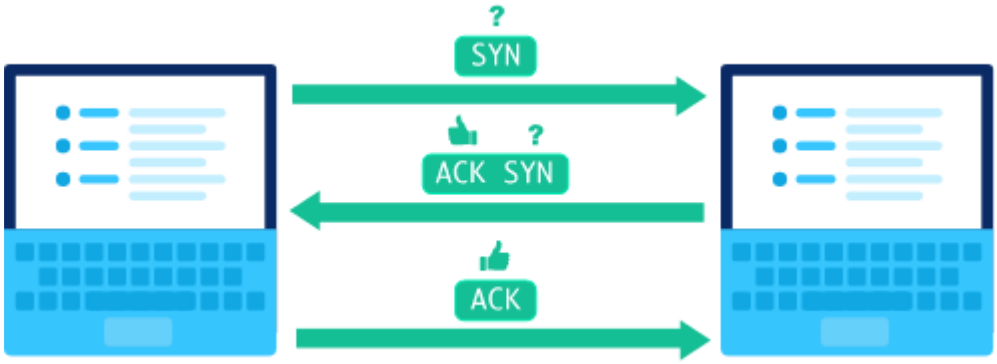
Each TCP segment contains a header and data. The TCP header contains many more fields than the UDP header and can range in size from 202020 to 606060 bytes, depending on the size of the options field().

The TCP header shares some fields with the UDP header: source port number, destination port number, and checksum. To remember how those are used, review the UDP article (https://www.khanacademy.org/a/user-datagram-protocol-udp) .

From start to finish

Step 1: Establish connection(□□□□)

When two computers want to send data to each other over TCP, they first need to establish(□□) a connection using a **three-way handshake(3 □□□)**.



The first computer sends a packet with the SYN bit set to 111 (SYN = "synchronize(□□□)?"). The second computer sends back a packet with the ACK bit set to 111 (ACK = "acknowledge!") plus the SYN bit set to 111. The first computer replies back with an ACK.

The SYN and ACK bits are both part of the TCP header:

![image (1)](./03-transport-layer.assets/image (1).png)

In fact, the three packets involved in the three-way handshake do not typically(□□) include any data. Once the computers are done with the handshake, they're ready to receive packets containing actual data(□□□□□□).

Step 2: Send packets of data

When a packet of data is sent over TCP, the recipient(□□□) must always acknowledge what they received.

![image (2)](./03-transport-layer.assets/image (2).png)

The first computer sends a packet with data and a sequence number. The second computer acknowledges it by setting the ACK bit and increasing the acknowledgement number by the length of the received data.

The sequence and acknowledgement numbers are part of the TCP header:

![image (3)](./03-transport-layer.assets/image (3).png)

Those two numbers help the computers to keep track of which data was successfully received, which data was lost, and which data was accidentally(□□□) sent twice.

Step 3: Close the connection

Either(□□□□) computer can close the connection when they no longer want to send or receive data.

![image (4)](./03-transport-layer.assets/image (4).png)

A computer initiates closing the connection by sending a packet with the FIN bit set to 1 (FIN = finish). The other computer replies with an ACK and another FIN. After one more ACK from the initiating computer, the connection is closed.

Detecting lost packets

After sending off a packet, the sender starts a timer and puts the packet in a retransmission queue(□□□□). If the timer runs out and the sender has not yet received an ACK from the recipient, it sends the packet again.
The retransmission may lead to the recipient receiving duplicate packets, if a packet was not actually lost but just very slow to arrive or be acknowledged. If so, the recipient can simply discard(□□) duplicate packets. It's better to have the data twice than not at all!

Handling out of order packets

TCP connections can detect out of order(□□) packets by using the sequence(□□) and acknowledgement numbers.

When the recipient sees a higher sequence number than what they have acknowledged so far, they know that they are missing at least one packet in between. In the situation pictured above, the recipient sees a sequence number of #73 but expected a sequence number of #37. The recipient lets the sender know there's something amiss(□□□□□□□□□) by sending a packet with an acknowledgement number set to the expected sequence number.
Sometimes the missing packet is simply taking a slower route through the Internet and it arrives soon after.

Other times, the missing packet may actually be a lost packet and the sender must retransmit the packet.

In both situations, the recipient has to deal with out of order packets. Fortunately, the recipient can use the sequence numbers to reassemble(□□□□) the packet data in the correct order.

TCP round trip time, timeout

How to set TCP timeout value?

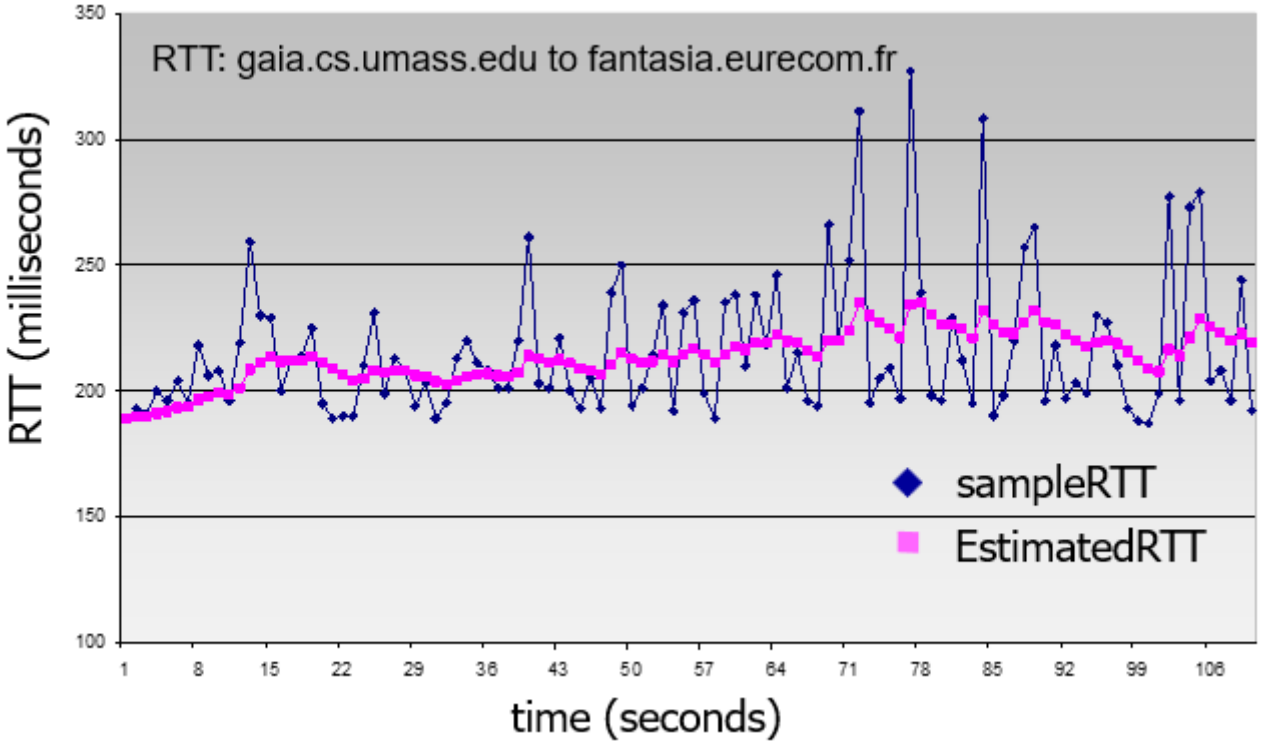
- longer than RTT(Round-Trip Time) (but RTT varies(□□□□))
- too short: premature(□□□) timeout, unnecessary retransmissions(□□□□□□)
- too long: slow reaction(□□□□) to segment loss(□□□□)

How to estimate RTT?

- SampleRTT: measured time(□□□□) from segment transmission until ACK receipt (ignore retransmissions)
- SampleRTT will vary, want estimated(□□□) RTT “smoother”

$$ EstimatedRTT = (1 - \alpha) * EstimatedRTT + \alpha * SampleRTT $$

typical value: α = 0.125



Reliable data transfer

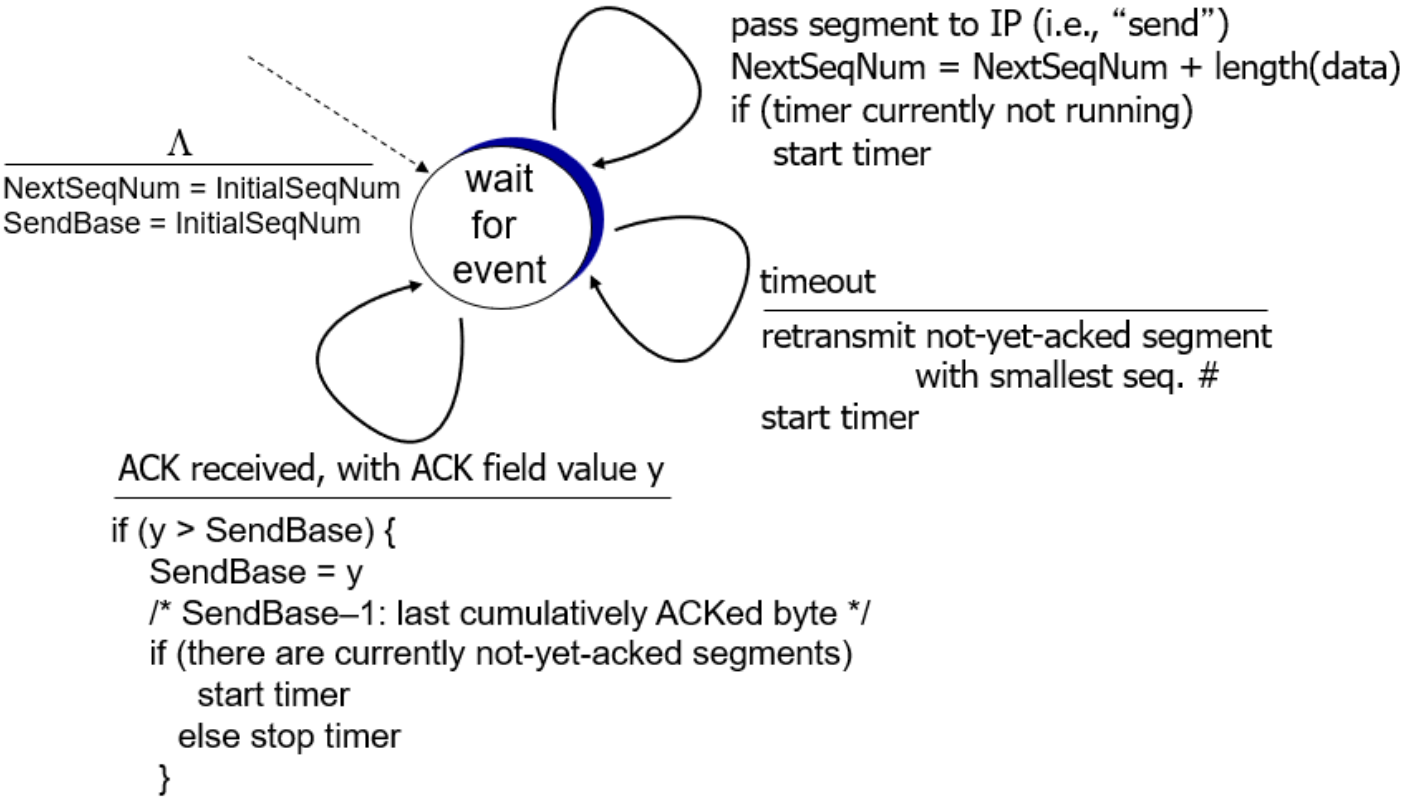
TCP creates rdt service on top of(□…□□) IP's unreliable service:

- pipelined segments(□□□□□□□□)
- cumulative acks(□□□□□□□□)
- single retransmission timer(□□□□□□□□)

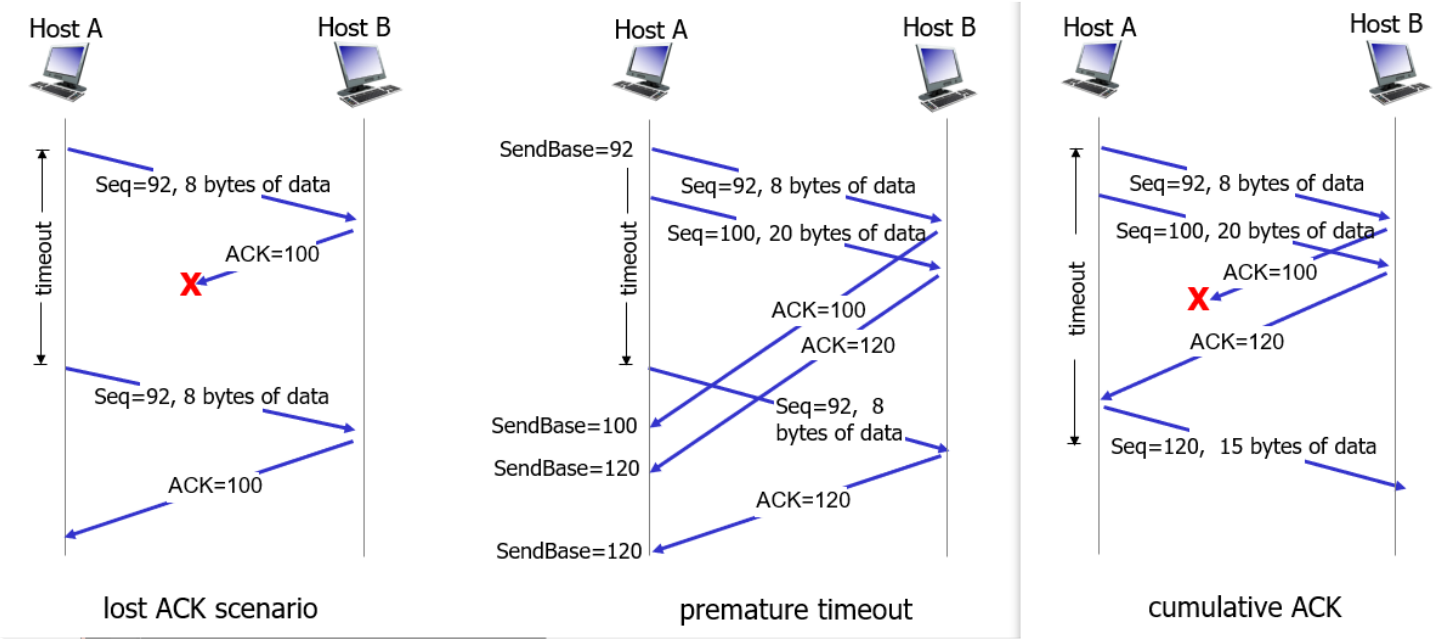
retransmissions triggered by(□…□□):

- timeout events
- duplicate acks(□□□□)

TCP sender (simplified)



TCP: retransmission scenarios



TCP ACK generation

event at receiver	TCP receiver action
arrival of in-order segment with expected seq # (□□□□□□#). All data up to expected seq # already ACKed	**delayed ACK(□□□□)**. Wait up to 500ms for next segment. If no next segment, send ACK
arrival of in-order segment(□□□□□□) with expected seq #. One other segment has ACK pending(□□□□□□	**immediately send single cumulative(□□□) ACK**, ACKing both in-order segments

arrival of out-of-order segment(□□□) higher-than-expect seq #(□□□□□□#). Gap detected(□□□□)	**immediately send duplicate ACK**, indicating seq # of next expected byte
arrival of segment that partially or completely(□□□□□) fills gap(□□□□)	immediate send ACK, provided that segment starts at lower end of gap

> □□ TCP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ - □□ (zhihu.com) (https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/135932018)
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> SACK □□
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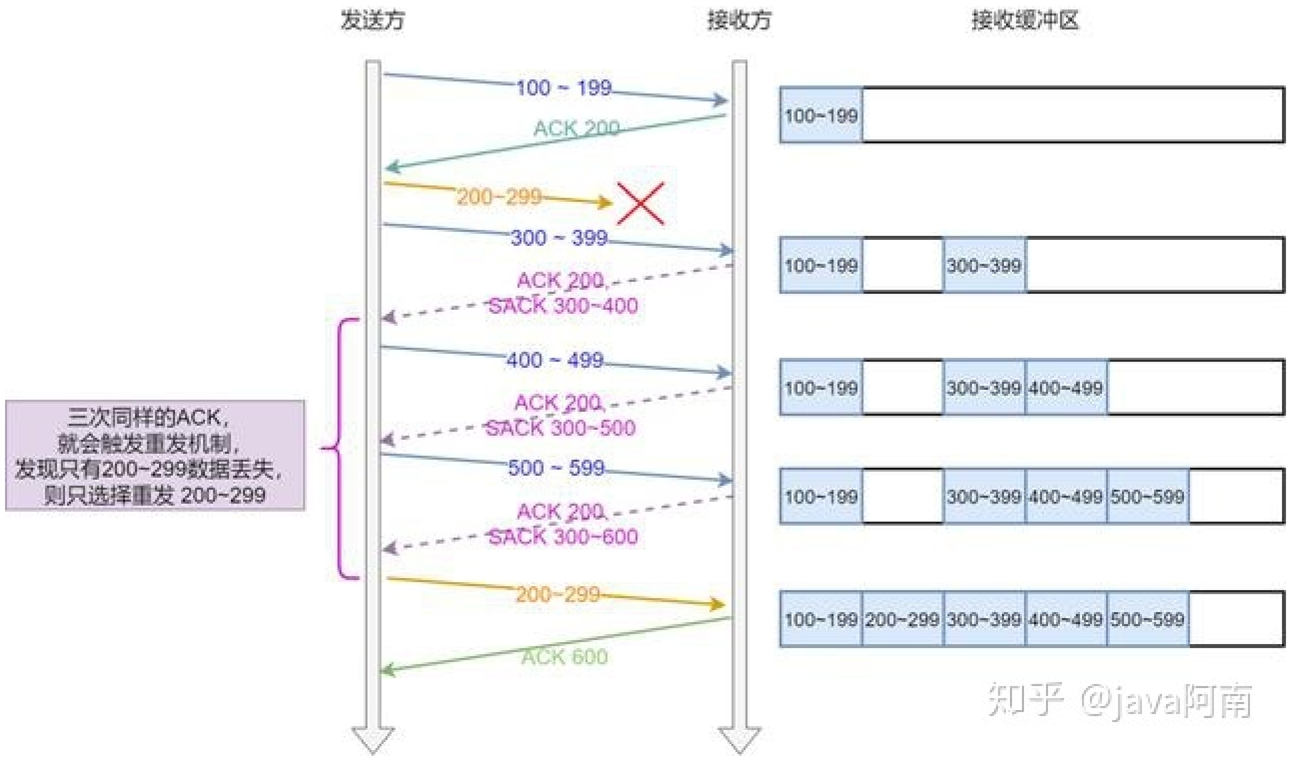
> 
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Flow control

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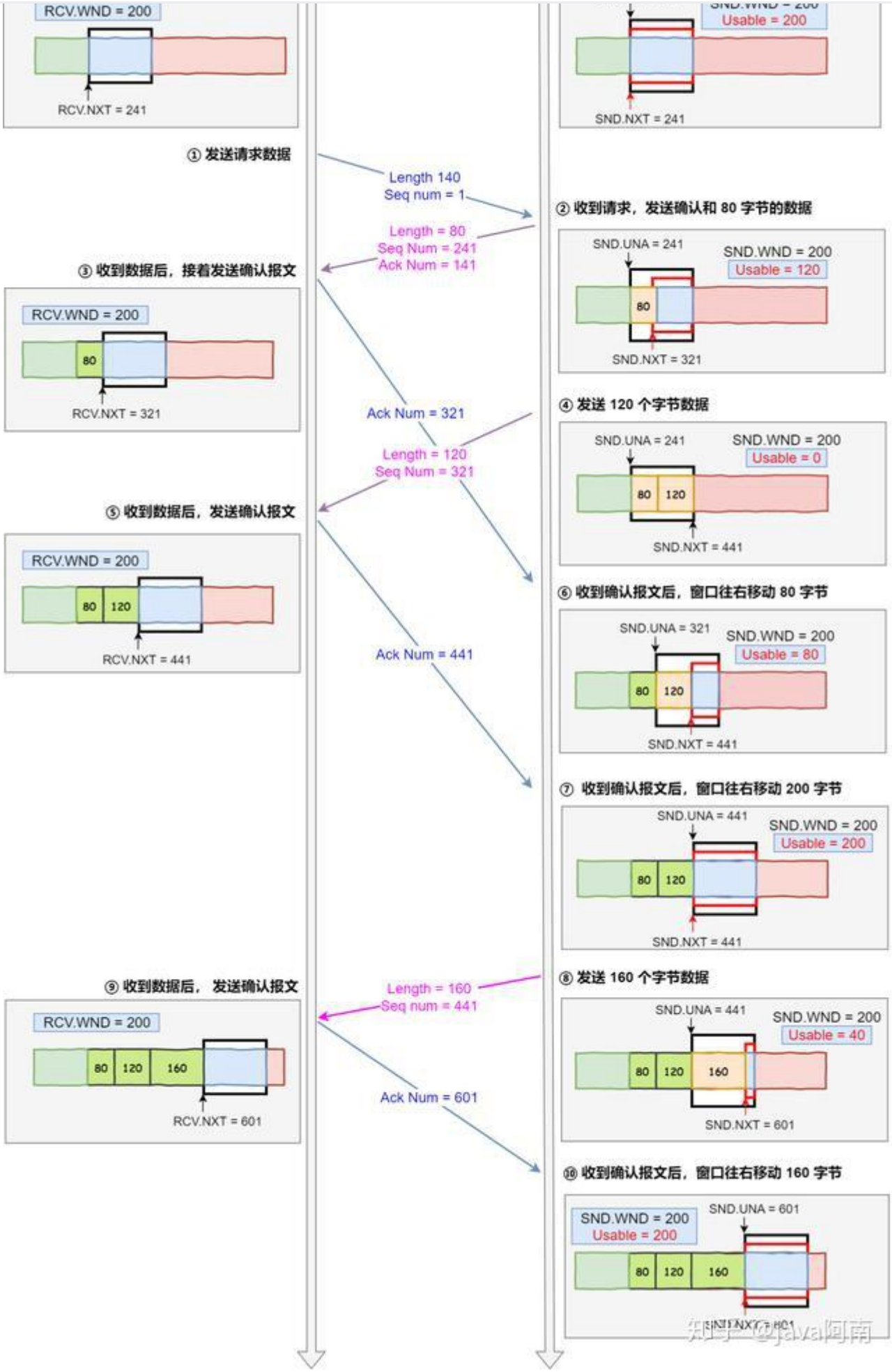
RCV.WND = 200
RCV.NXT = 241
① 发送请求数据
Length 140
Seq num = 1
SND.WND = 200
Usable = 200
SND.NXT = 241
② 收到请求，发送确认和 80 字节的数据
Length = 80
Seq Num = 241
Ack Num = 141
SND.UNA = 241
SND.WND = 200
Usable = 120
80
SND.NXT = 321
③ 收到数据后，接着发送确认报文
RCV.WND = 200
80
RCV.NXT = 321
Ack Num = 321
④ 发送 120 个字节数据
Length = 120
Seq Num = 321
SND.UNA = 241
SND.WND = 200
Usable = 0
80
120
SND.NXT = 441
⑤ 收到数据后，发送确认报文
RCV.WND = 200
80
120
RCV.NXT = 441
⑥ 收到确认报文后，窗口往右移动 80 字节
Ack Num = 441
SND.UNA = 321
SND.WND = 200
Usable = 80
80
120
SND.NXT = 441
⑦ 收到确认报文后，窗口往右移动 200 字节
SND.UNA = 441
SND.WND = 200
Usable = 200
80
120
SND.NXT = 441
⑧ 发送 160 个字节数据
⑨ 收到数据后， 发送确认报文
Length = 160
Seq num = 441
RCV.WND = 200
80
120
160
RCV.NXT = 601
Ack Num = 601
SND.UNA = 441
SND.WND = 200
Usable = 40
80
120
160
SND.NXT = 601
⑩ 收到确认报文后，窗口往右移动 160 字节
SND.WND = 200
Usable = 200
SND.UNA = 601
80
120
160

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

321□

3. □□□□□ 80 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 80 □□□RCV.NXT □□□□ 321□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ **321**□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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5. □□□□□ 120 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 120 □□□RCV.NXT □□□□ 441□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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7. □□□□□□ 120 □□□□□□□□□□□□SND.UNA □□□□□□□□□□ 441□□□□□□□□ Usable □□□ 200□
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9. □□□□□ 160 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 160 □□□RCV.NXT □□□□□□ 601□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
10. □□□□□□ 160 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 160 □□□□□ SND.UNA □□□□□ 160 □□□ 601□□□□□ Usable □□□□□□ 200□

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Connection Management

Before exchanging data, sender/receiver “handshake”:

- Agree to establish(□□) connection (each knowing the other willing to establish connection)
- Agree on connection parameters

□□□

- Chapter2 @ □□□□□□□□□□
- Chapter2 @ □□□□□□□□□□
- Chapter3 @ Packet format

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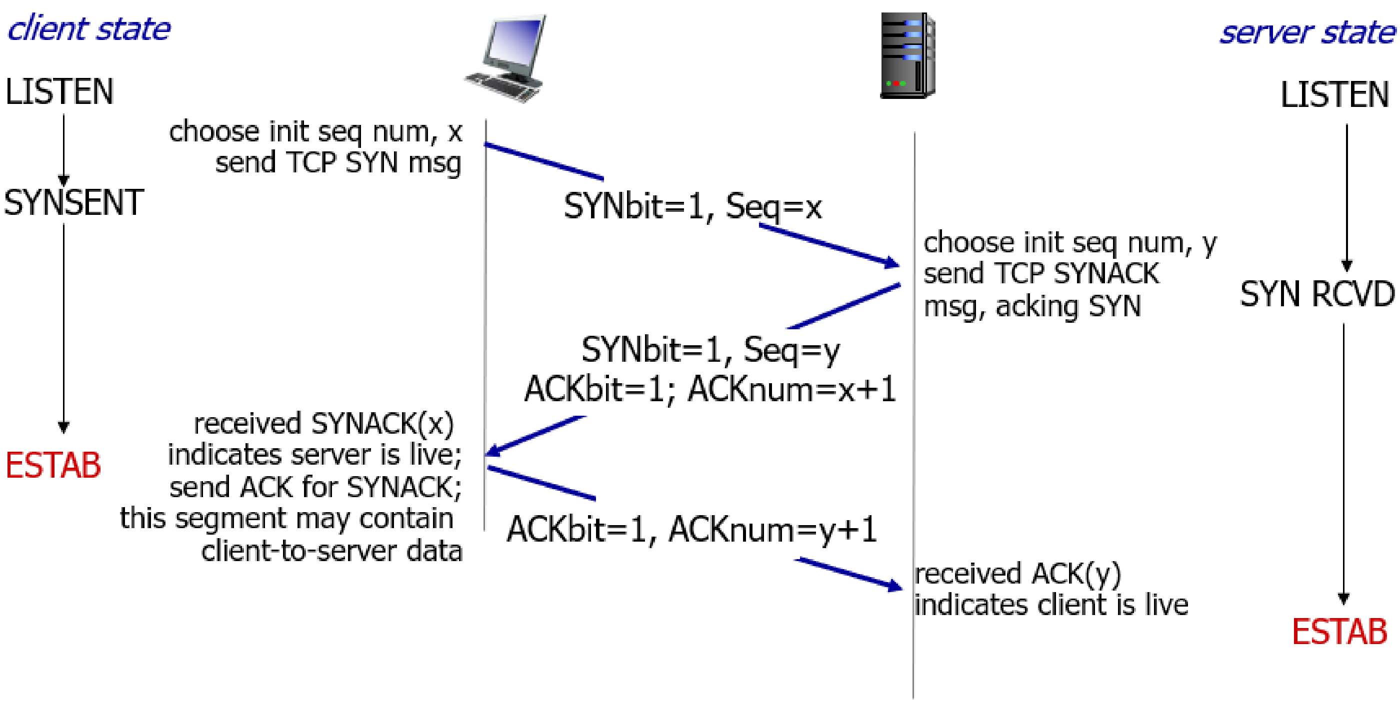

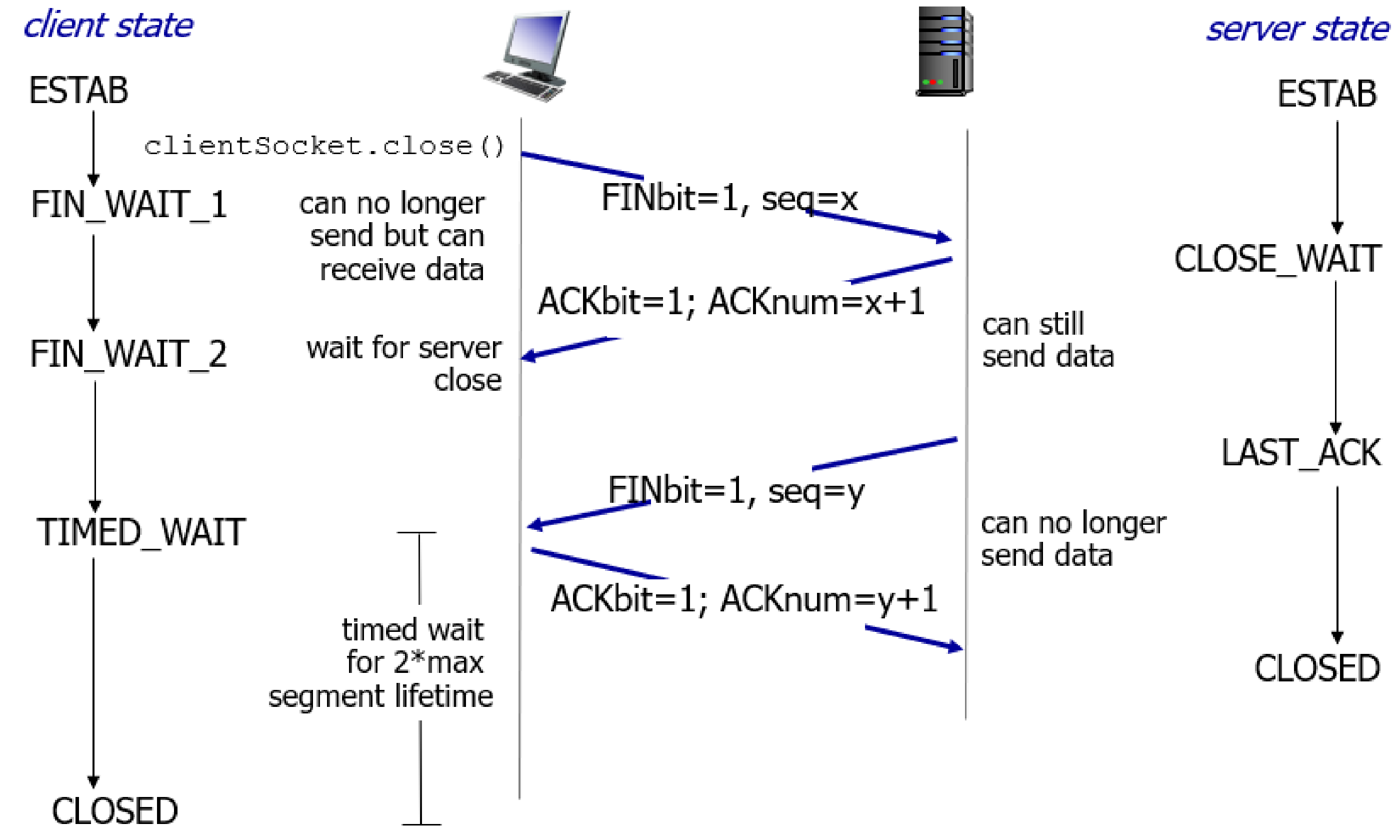

Principles of congestion control

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□□□□□flow control□: □□

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[illegible]

[illegible] RTT [illegible] **+ 1** [illegible]

[illegible]

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- [illegible] > ssthresh [illegible]
- [illegible] = ssthresh [illegible]

[illegible]M3 [illegible] M2

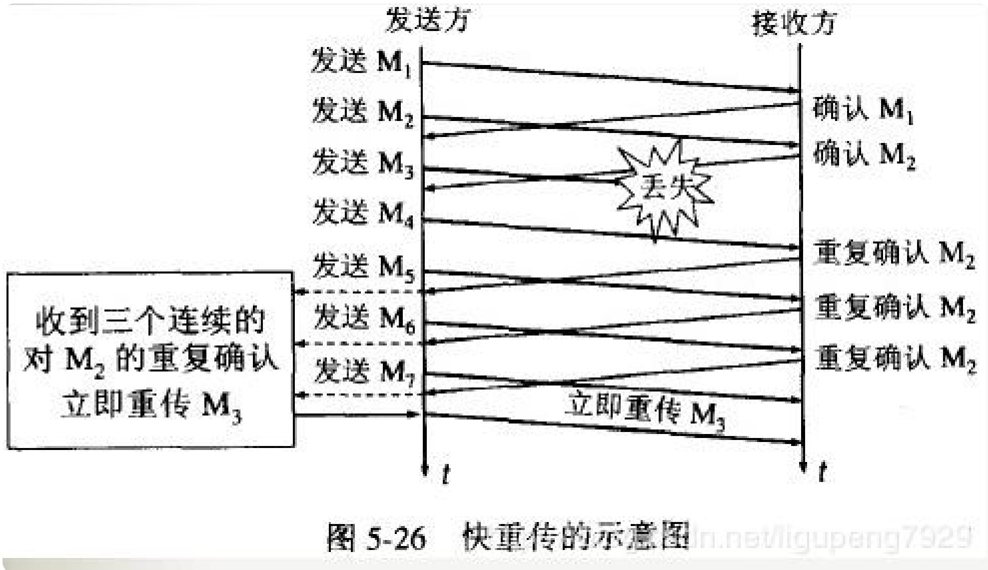

图 5-26 快重传的示意图

[illegible] **3** [illegible] M3[illegible] M3 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] M3 [illegible] M3 [illegible]

[illegible] **ssthresh** [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

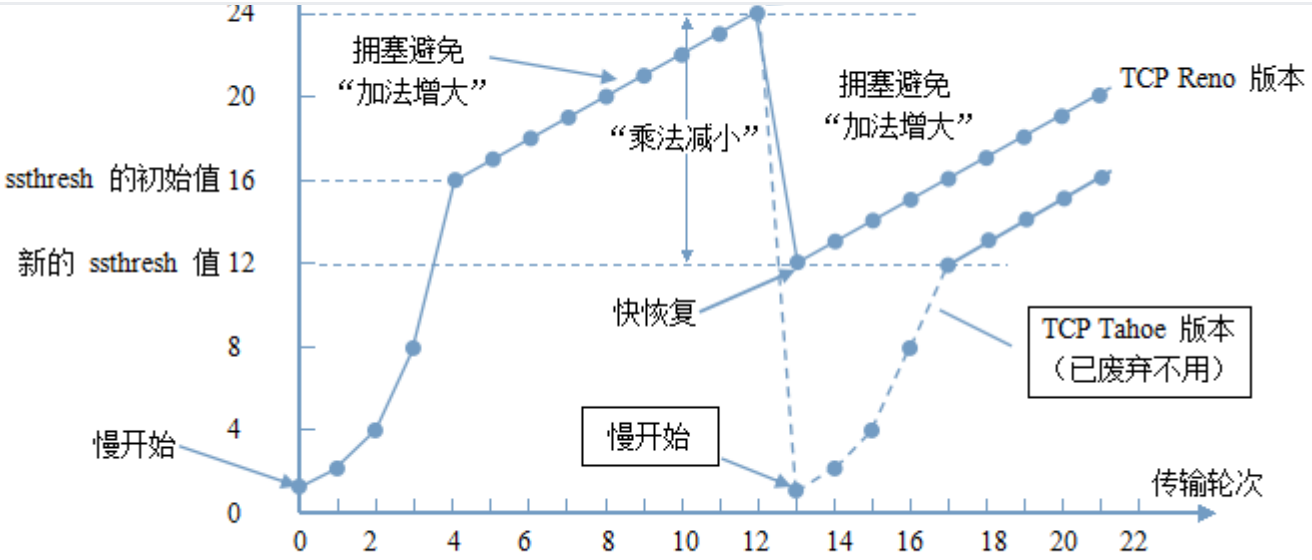

图 从连续收到三个重复的确认转入拥塞避免

TCP congestion control

TCP □□□□□□□□□*tcp* □□□□□□□□□ 0915 □□□-CSDN □□
(https://blog.csdn.net/qq_41431406/article/details/97926927)

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Last Updated: 6/15/2023, 1:37:06 PM

Contributors: cworld1

Outline

1. Overview of Network layer
    - data plane
    - control plane
2. What’s inside a router
3. IP: Internet Protocol
    - datagram format
    - fragmentation
    - IPv4 addressing
    - network address translation
    - IPv6
4. Generalized Forward and SDN
    - match
    - action
    - OpenFlow: examples of match-plus-action in action

Overview of Network layer

> □□□□□□ □□□□□□-□□□□□4—Network Layer: Data Plane □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□IPv4□DHCP□IPv6□_□□___□□□□□-CSDN □□ (https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_53580595/article/details/129480116) □□□□□

- transport segment(□□) from sending to receiving host
- on sending side encapsulates(□□) segments into datagrams(□□□□□□□)
- on receiving side, delivers(□□) segments to transport layer(□□□)
- network layer protocols(□□) in every host(□□), router
- router examines(□□) header fields in all IP datagrams passing through it

□□□

Two key network-layer functions:

- forwarding □□: move packets from router’s input to appropriate(□□□) router output
- routing □□: determine(□□) route taken by packets from source to destination (using routing algorithms □□□□)

> - □□□**forwarding□——□□□□□data plane□**□□

Data plane & control plane

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two control-plane approaches:

- traditional routing algorithms([illegible]): implemented([illegible]) in routers
- software-defined networking (SDN[illegible]): implemented in (remote) servers

> [illegible]forwarding table[illegible]
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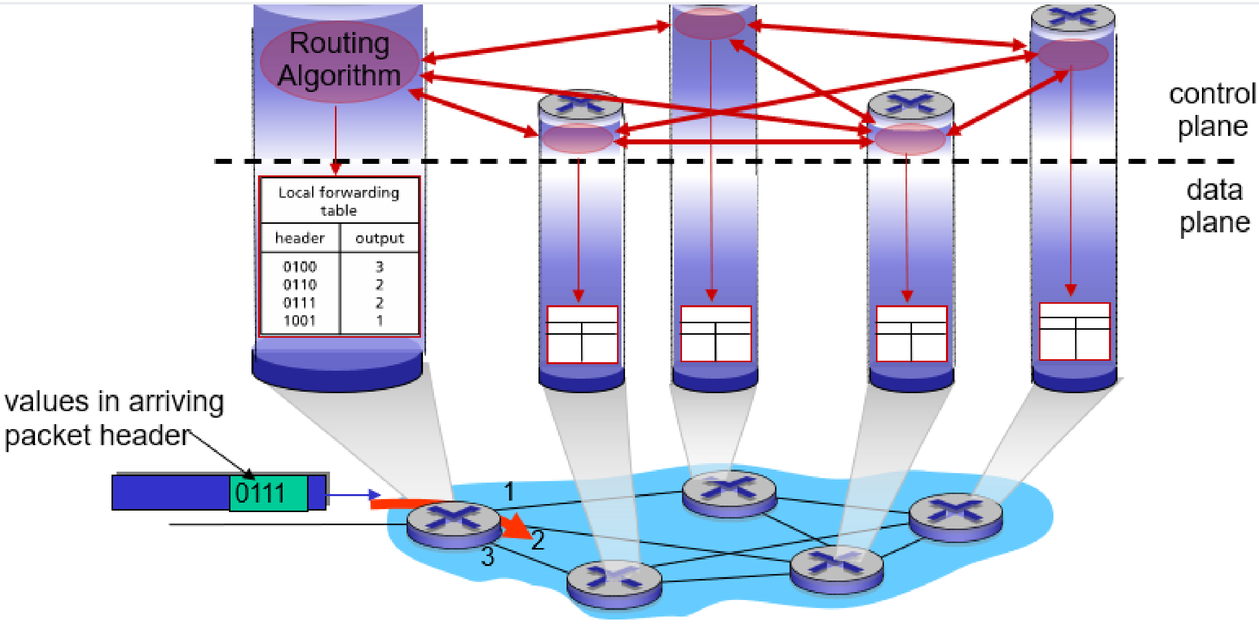

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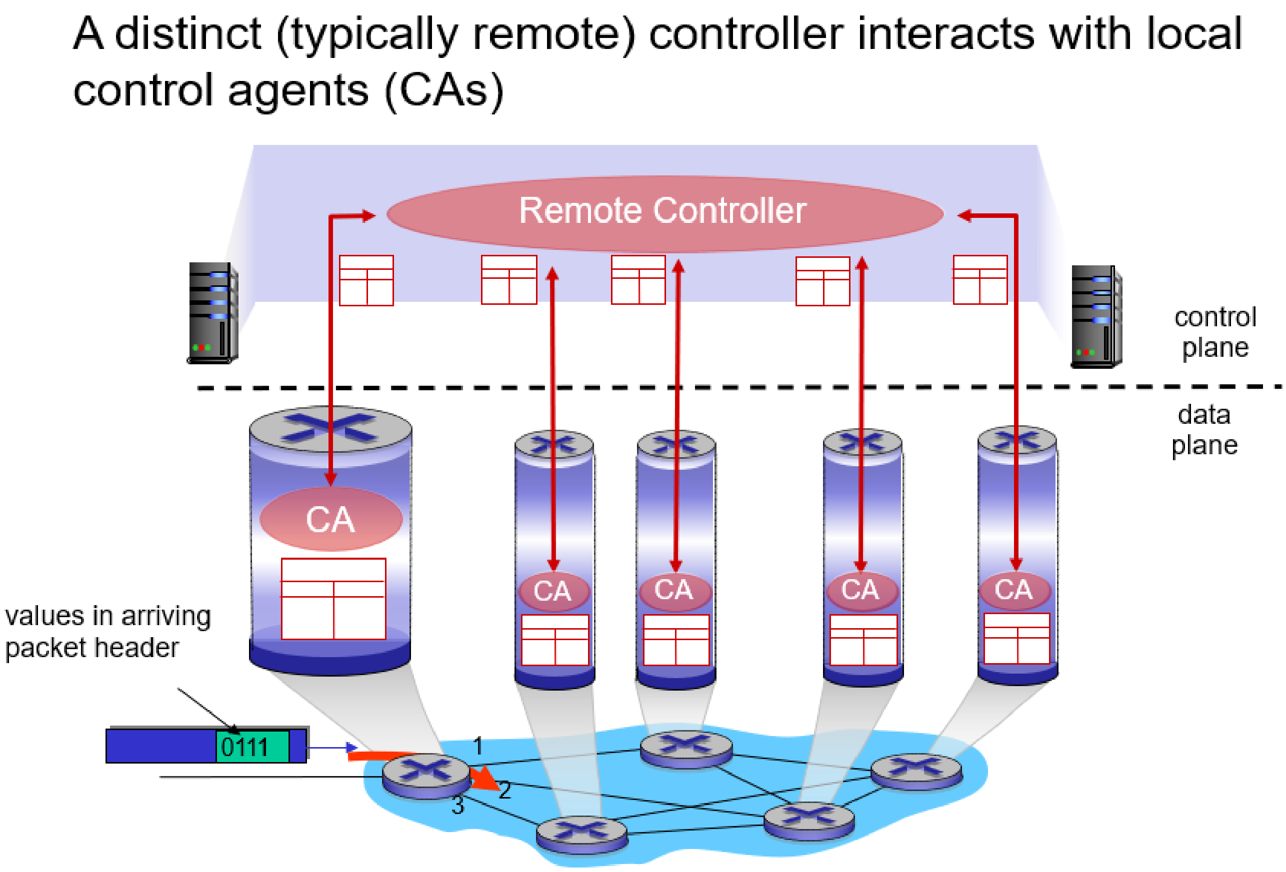

Network service model

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ATM [illegible]

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What’s inside a router

Router architecture overview

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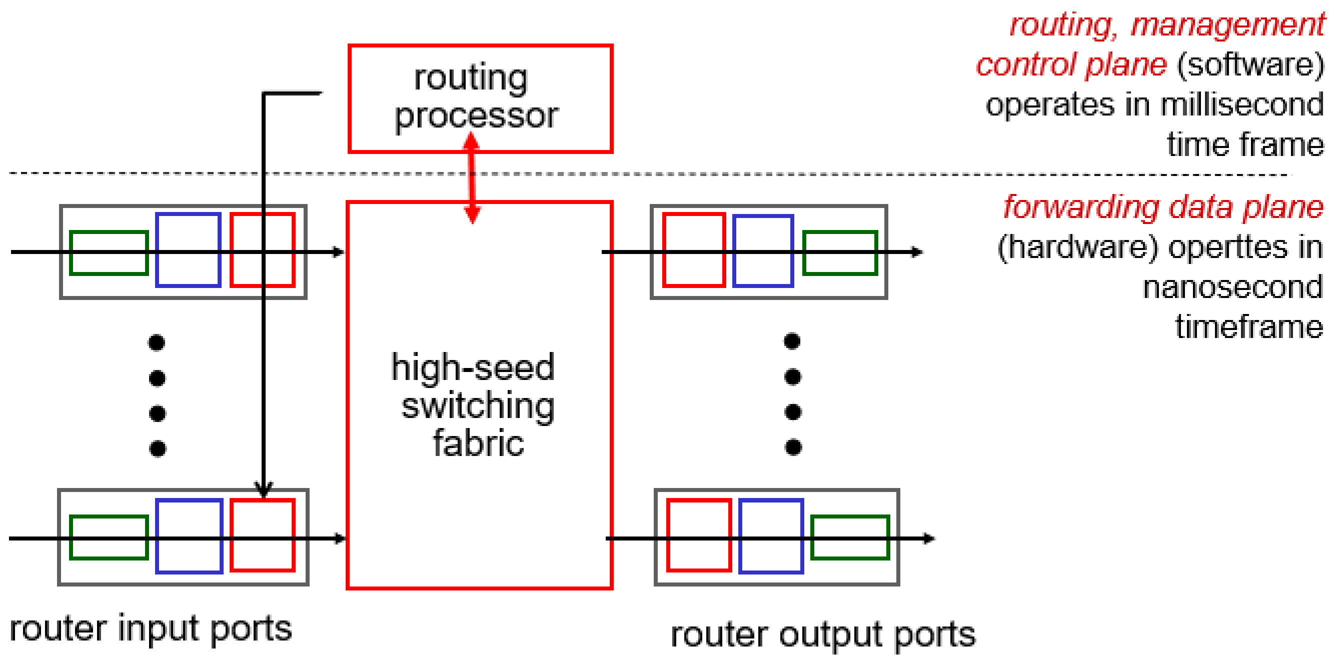

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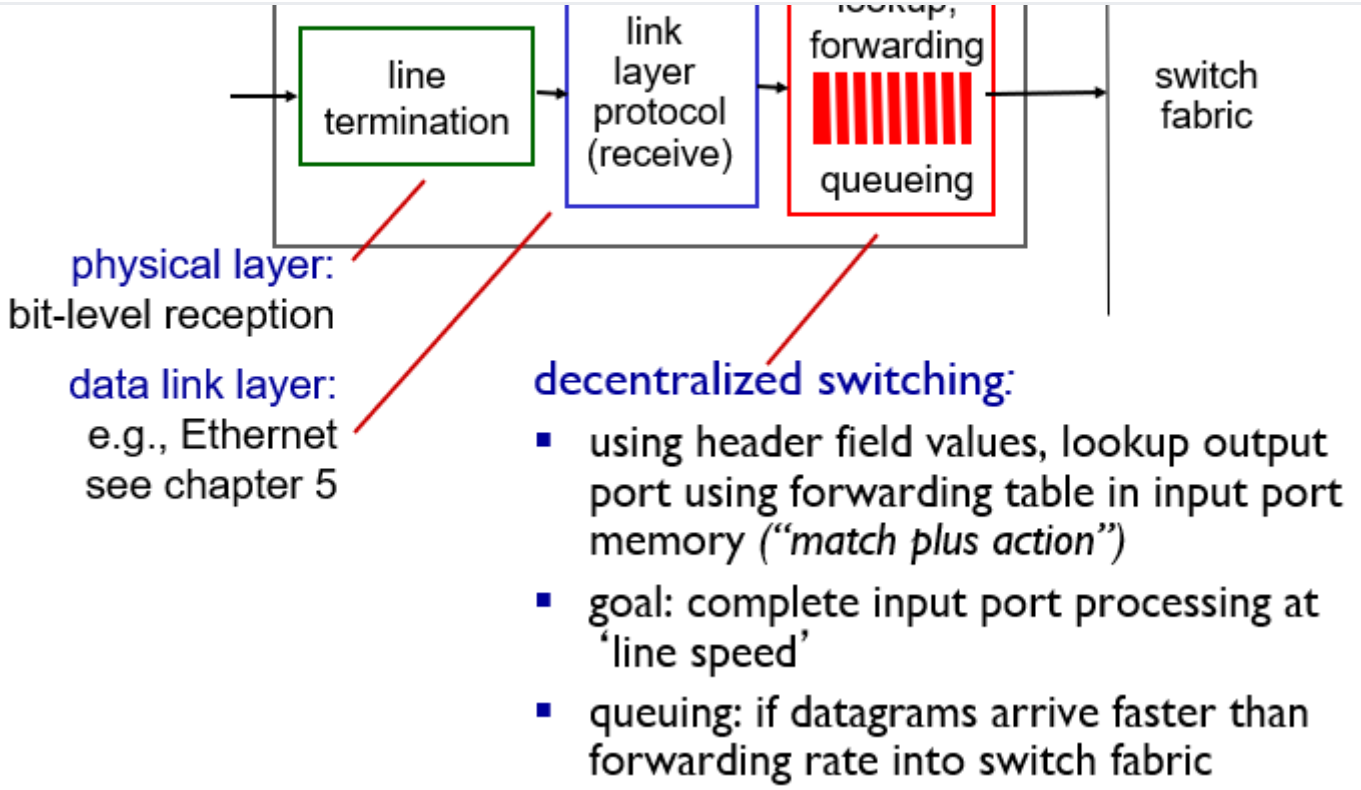
Input port functions

□□□□□□



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decentralized switching(□□□□□):

- *destination-based forwarding(□□□□□□□□):* forward based only on destination IP address (traditional)
- *generalized forwarding(□□□□□):* forward based on any set of header field values

Longest prefix matching

□□□□□□

When looking for forwarding table entry(□□□□□) for given destination address, use longest address prefix(□□) that matches destination address.

Destination Address Range	Link interface
11001000 00010111 00010*** *********	0
11001000 00010111 00011000 *********	1

11001000 00010111 00011	2
otherwise	3

examples:

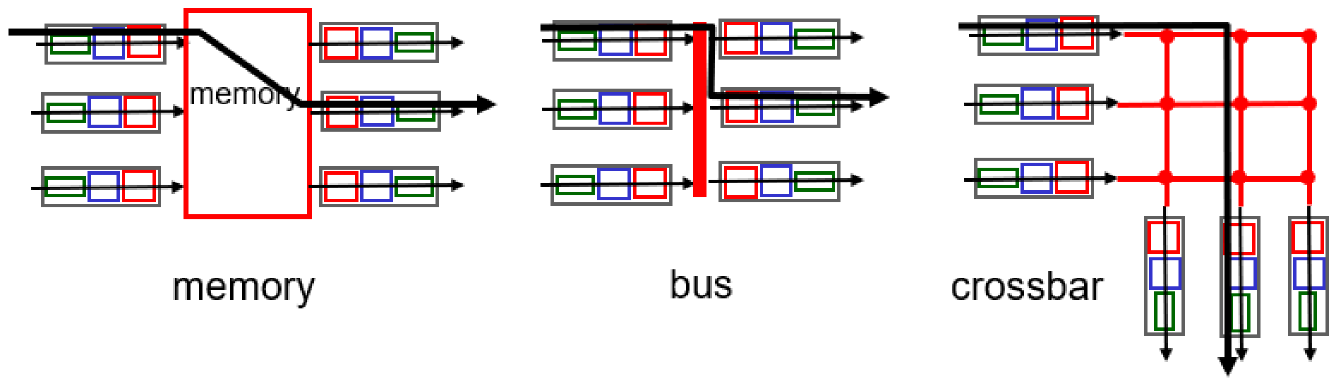
- DA: 11001000 00010111 00010110 10100001 means interface 0
- DA: 11001000 00010111 00011000 10101010 means interface 1

Switching fabrics

switch fabric(□□□□): transfer packet from input buffer to appropriate output buffer □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

switching rate(□□□□): rate at which packets can be transfer from inputs to outputs □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

three types of switching fabrics(□□□□):



- Switching via memory(□□)

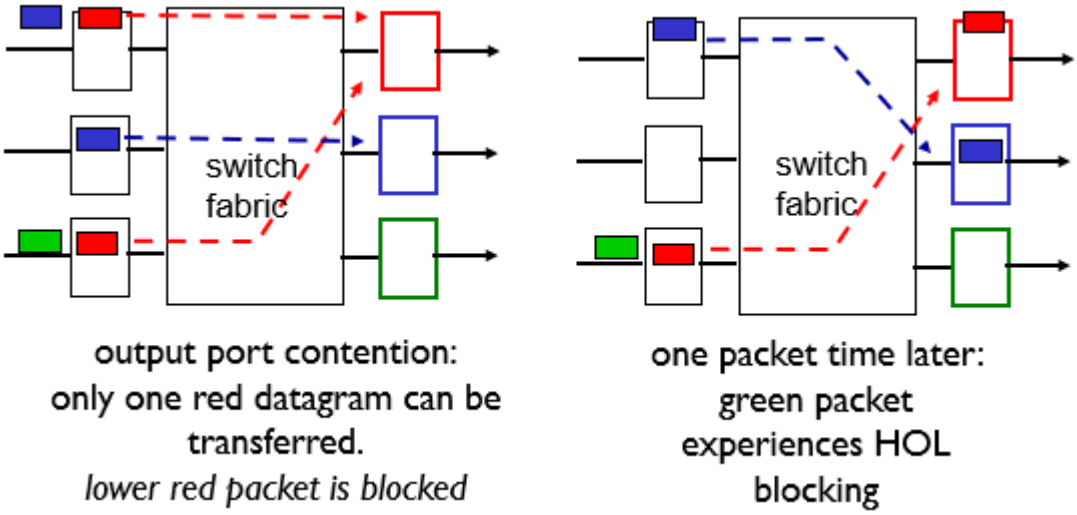
  first generation routers:

  - traditional computers with switching under direct control of CPU □ CPU □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
  - packet copied to system’s memory
  - speed limited by memory bandwidth
- Switching via a bus(□□)
  - *bus contention(□□□□):* switching speed limited by bus bandwidth □□□□□□□□□□□
- Switching via interconnection network(□□□)

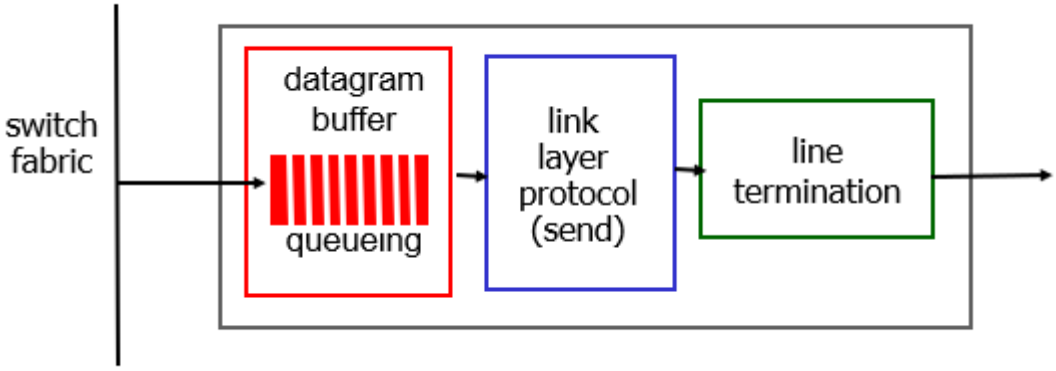
  □□
  □□□

Input port queuing □□□□□□□

- Head-of-the-Line(HOL) blocking(□□□□): queued datagram at front of queue prevents others in queue from moving forward □□□□□□□ datagram □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□



Output ports



> □□□□□output port□□
>
> - □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
> - □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

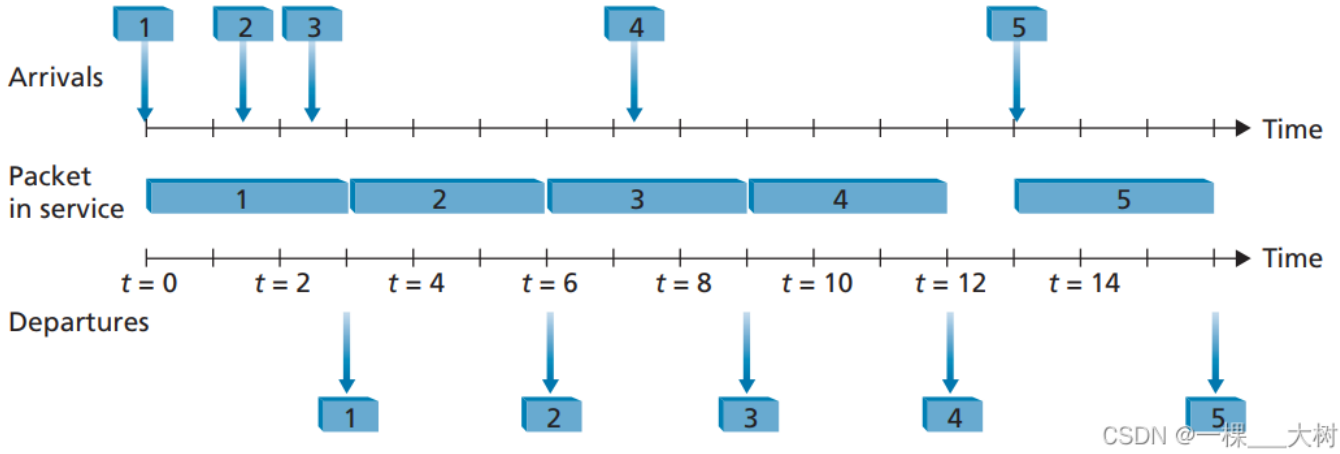
- *buffering* required when datagrams arrive from fabric faster than the transmission rate □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- *scheduling discipline* chooses among queued datagrams for transmission □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Scheduling mechanisms

scheduling(□□): choose next packet to send on link

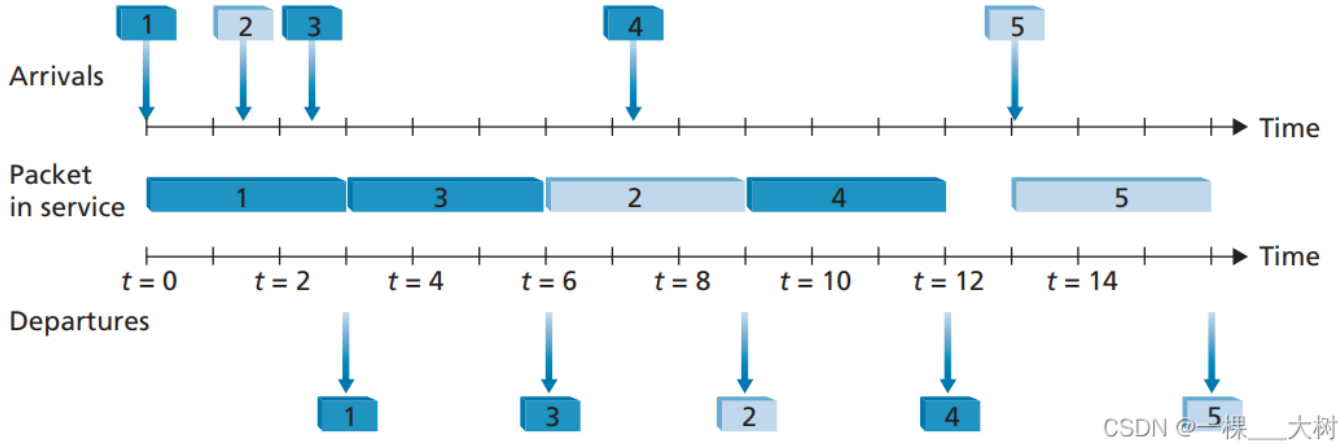
FIFO (first in first out, □□□□) scheduling: send in order of arrival to queue

□□□□ FIFO □□□□□□□□



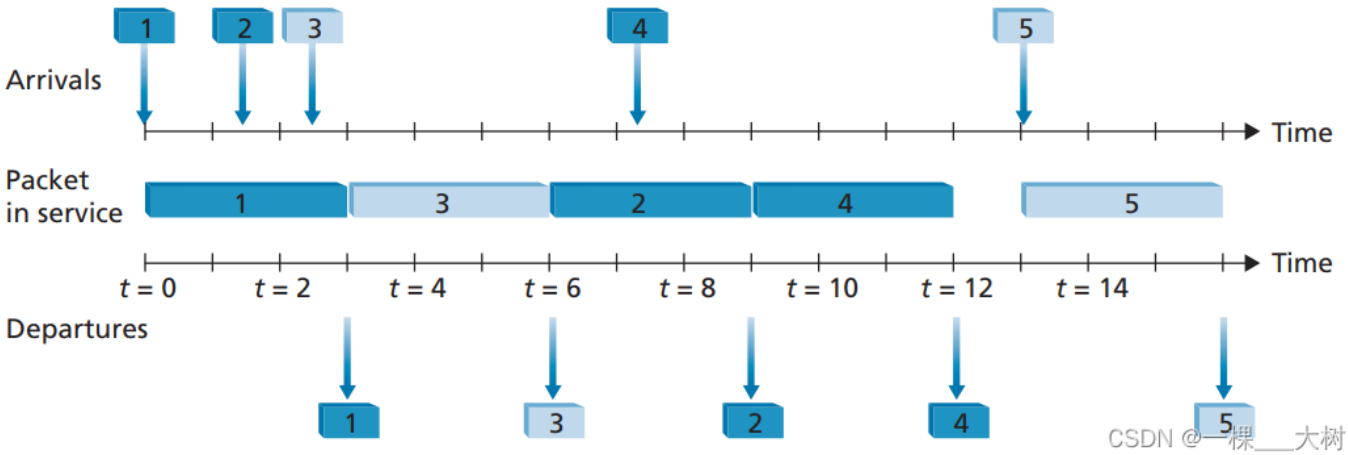
□□□□□□priority queuing□

□□□□ 1□3 □ 4 □□□□□□□□ 2 □ 5 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□**non-preemptive priority queuing**□ □□□□□□□□□□



□□□□□□□round robin queuing discipline□

□□□□ 1□2 □ 4 □□□□□□□□ 3 □ 5 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□



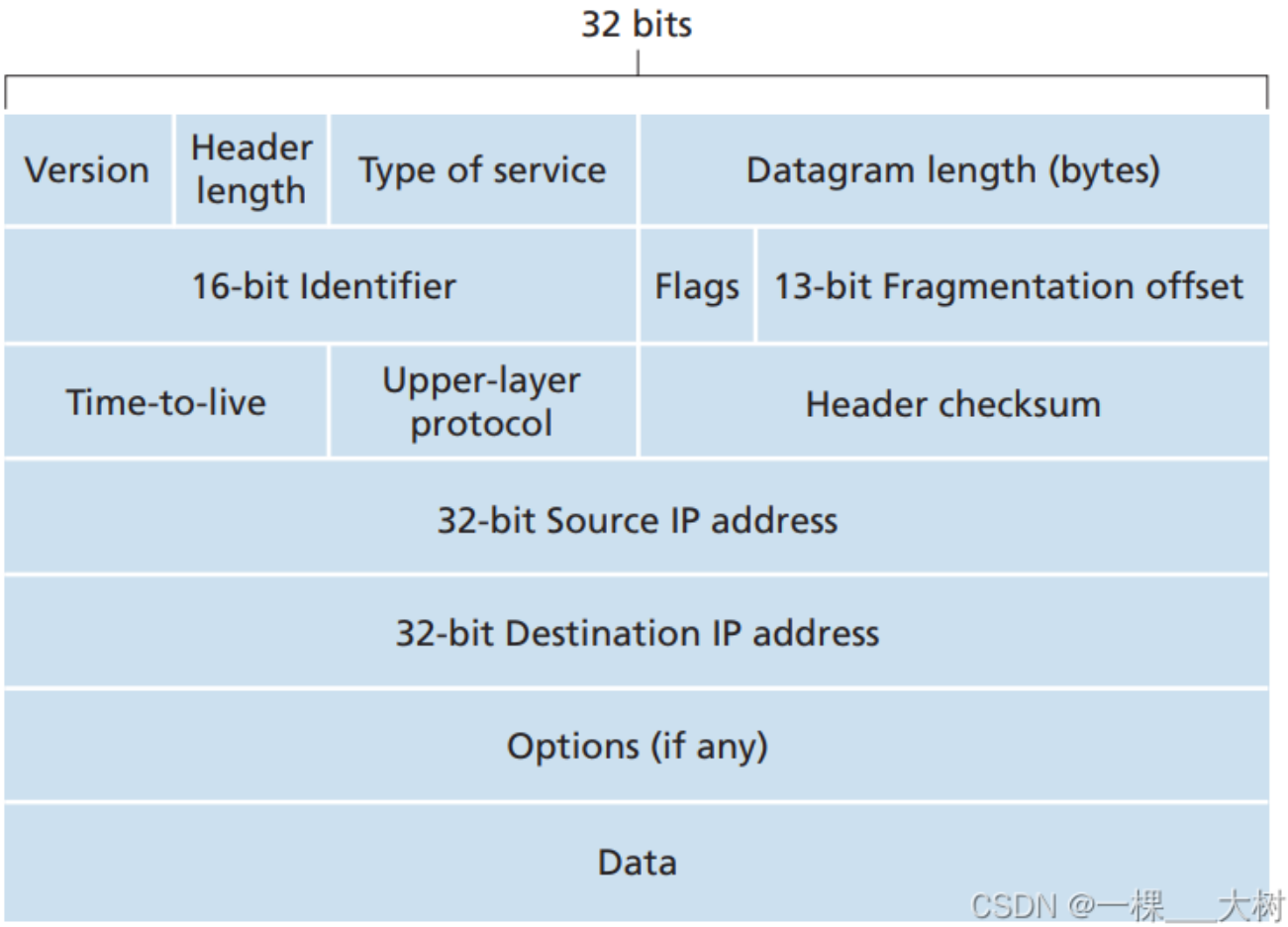
IP: Internet Protocol

> **TIP**
>
> □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Datagram format

IPv4 Datagram Format

IPv4 □□□□□□□□□□□□



- □□□□**Version**□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□
- □□□□□**Header length**□□□□□□□□Options□□□□□ 20 □□□
- □□□□□**Type of service**□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□**Datagram length**□□IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□**Identifier**□□□□□**Flags**□□□□□□**Fragmentation offset**□□□□ IP □□□
- □□□**Time-to-live**□**TTL**□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□**Upper-layer protocol**□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□**Header checksum**□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□

- □□□**Data**□□□□□□□□□□□□□

> **how much overhead?**
>
> $$ (\text{20 bytes of TCP + 20 bytes of IP} = \text{40 bytes}) + \text{app layer overhead} $$

Fragmentation

IP fragmentation, reassembly IP □□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□Maximum Transmission Unit□MTU□□

large IP datagram divided (“fragmented”, □□) within net:

- one datagram becomes several datagrams
- “reassembled”(□□) only at final destination
- IP header bits used to identify(□□), order related fragments(□□□□)

IPv4 addressing

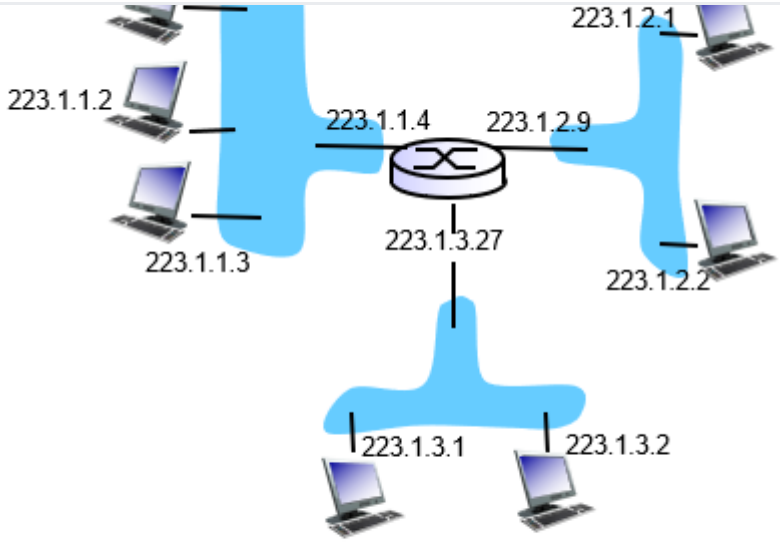
IPv4 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□interface□□□□ IP □□□□□ 32 □□□4 □□□□□□□□□ 2^{32} □□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□dotted-decimal notation□□

□□□□ `192.32.216.9` □□□□□□□□ `11000001 00100000 11011000 00001001` □

interface: connection between host/router and physical link(□□□□)

Subnets

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 7 □□□□



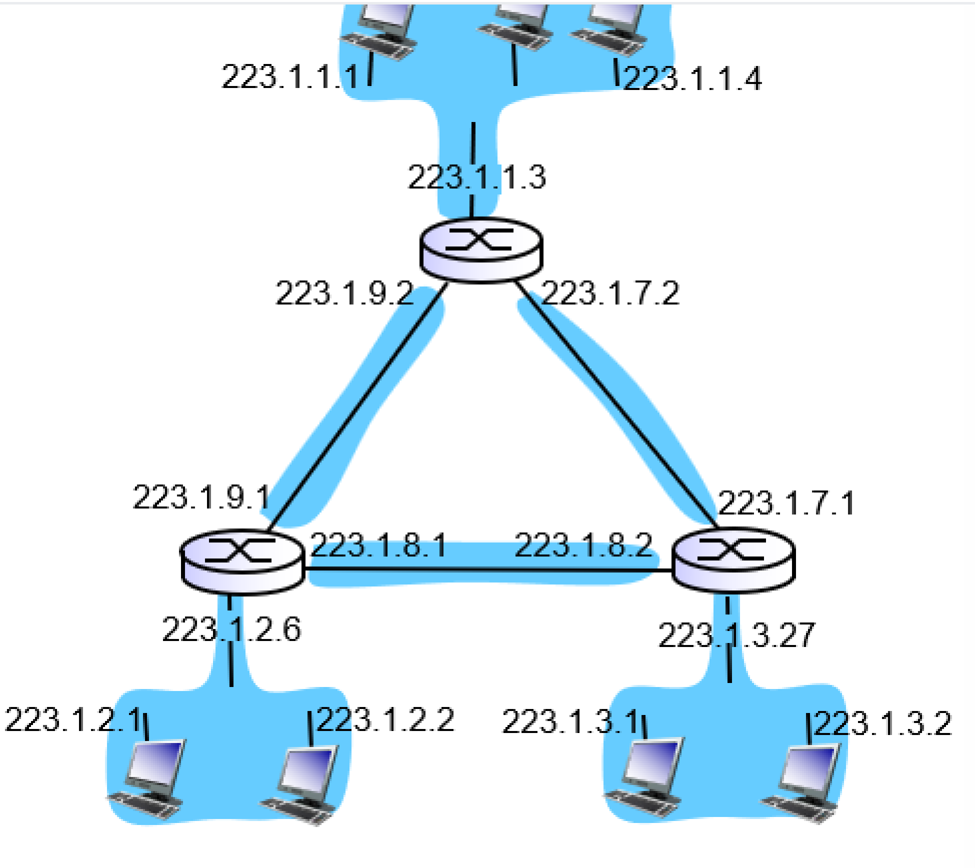
223.1.1.1 = 11011111 00000001 00000001 00000001

223 1 1 1

□□□□□□ 3 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 233.1.1.xxx □ IP □□□□ IP □□□□□□□□ 3 □□□□□□ 1 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□subnet□□IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 233.1.1.0/24□□□/24 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□network mask□□□□ 32 □□□□□□□□ 24 □□□□□□□□□□□

IP addressing: CIDR

□□□□ 3 □□□□□□□□ 6 □□□□



□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□Classless Interdomain Routing□CIDR□□□□□□□□□□□32 □□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ a.b.c.d/x□□□ x □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□prefix□□□□□□□□□

> **How does a _host_ get IP address?**
>
> hard-coded by system admin in a file:
>
> - Windows: control-panel->network->configuration->tcp/ip->properties
> - UNIX: /etc/rc.config

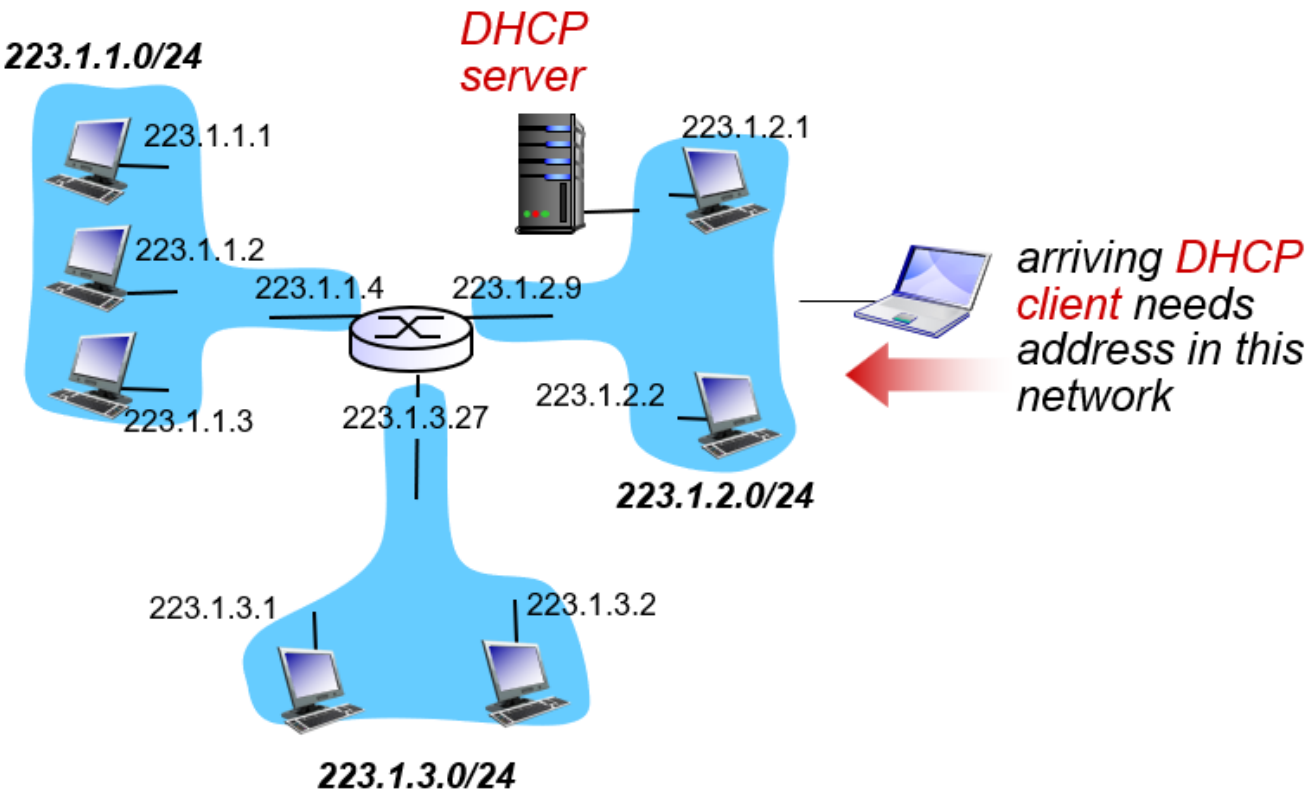
> **TIP**
>
> IP □□□□ 255.255.255.255□□□

□□□□□□□DHCP□

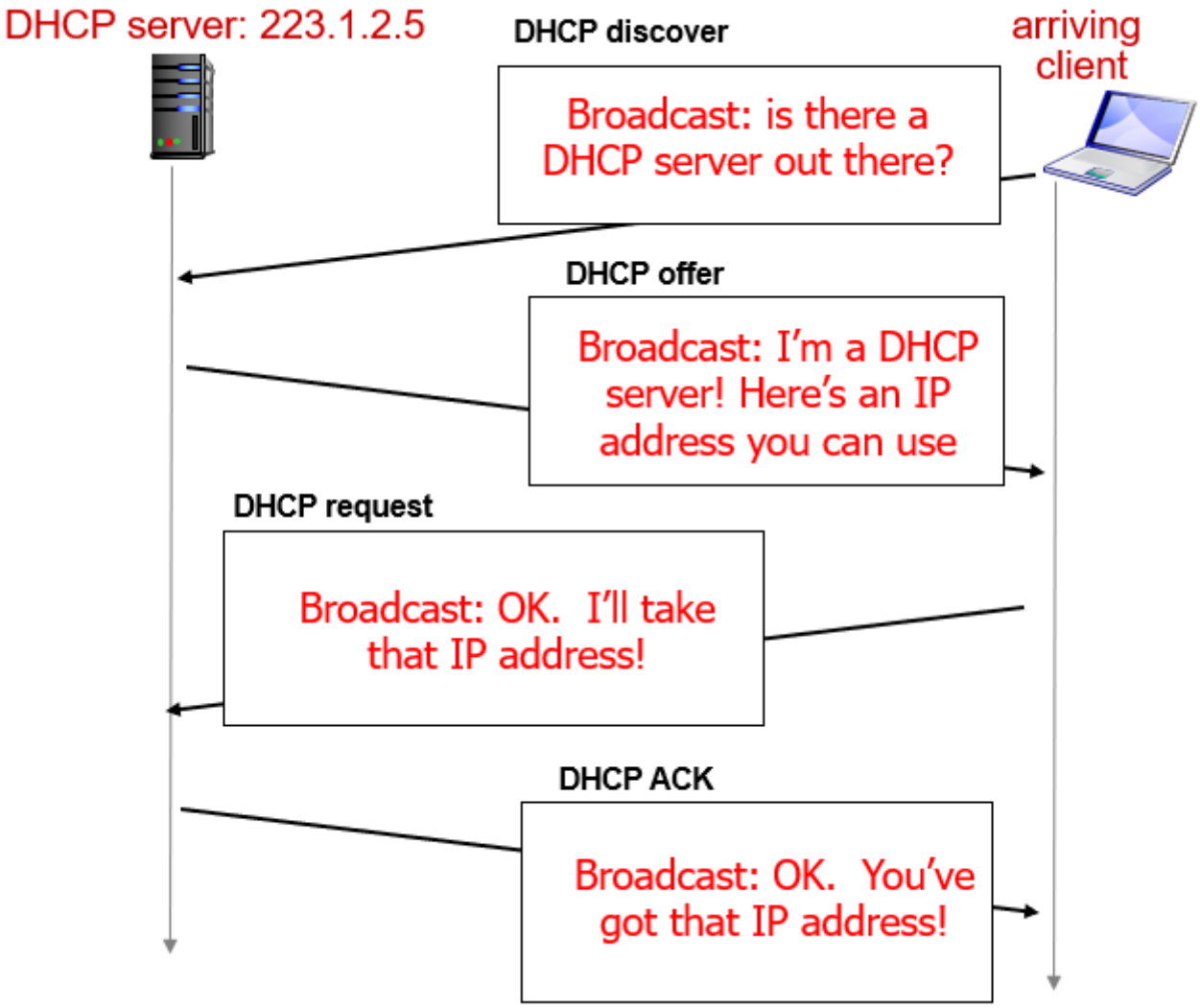
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□**Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol□DHCP□□**

goal: allow host to *dynamically(□□)* obtain its IP address from network server when it joins network

- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□temporary IP address□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□



DHCP 四步交互 4 个报文都使用 `yiaddr` 字段来传递分配的地址



- address of first-hop router([illegible]) for client
- name and IP address of DNS sever
- network mask([illegible]) (indicating network versus host portion of address [illegible])

> [illegible] DHCP[illegible] DHCP[illegible] - [illegible] (huawei.com) (https://info.support.huawei.com/info-finder/encyclopedia/zh/DHCP.html)
>
> ## [illegible] DHCP[illegible]
>
> [illegible] DHCP[illegible]Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol[illegible] IP [illegible]
>
> DHCP [illegible] 1993 [illegible] 10 [illegible] BOOTP [illegible]DHCP [illegible] RFC 2131 [illegible]/[illegible]DHCP Client[illegible]DHCP Server[illegible]DHCP Server [illegible] IP [illegible]DNS[illegible] IP [illegible]
>
> ## [illegible] DHCP[illegible]
>
> [illegible] IP [illegible] Internet [illegible] IP [illegible]DHCP [illegible] IP [illegible] IP [illegible]DHCP [illegible] IP [illegible] DHCP [illegible] DHCP [illegible]
>
> [illegible]DHCP [illegible]
>
> - [illegible] IP [illegible]IP [illegible]“ 192.168.XXX.XXX”[illegible] DHCP [illegible]
> - [illegible] IP [illegible] IP [illegible] DHCP [illegible]
> - IP [illegible] DHCP[illegible]DHCP [illegible]
> - [illegible]DHCP [illegible] IP [illegible]DHCP [illegible]
>
> ## DHCP [illegible]
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> DHCP [illegible] UDP [illegible]DHCP [illegible] DHCP [illegible] 68 [illegible]DHCP [illegible] DHCP [illegible] 67 [illegible]
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>
> [illegible] **DHCP** [illegible]
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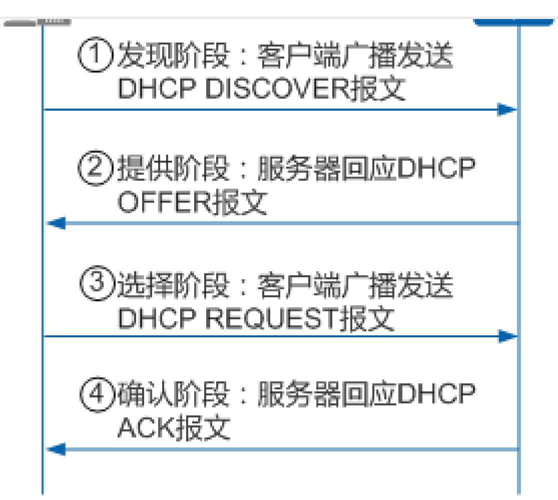

[illegible] **DHCP** [illegible]

[illegible] DHCP [illegible] DHCP [illegible] DHCP [illegible] **DHCP** [illegible] DHCP [illegible] DHCP [illegible] DHCP [illegible] DHCP [illegible] DHCP [illegible] DHCP [illegible] DHCP [illegible]

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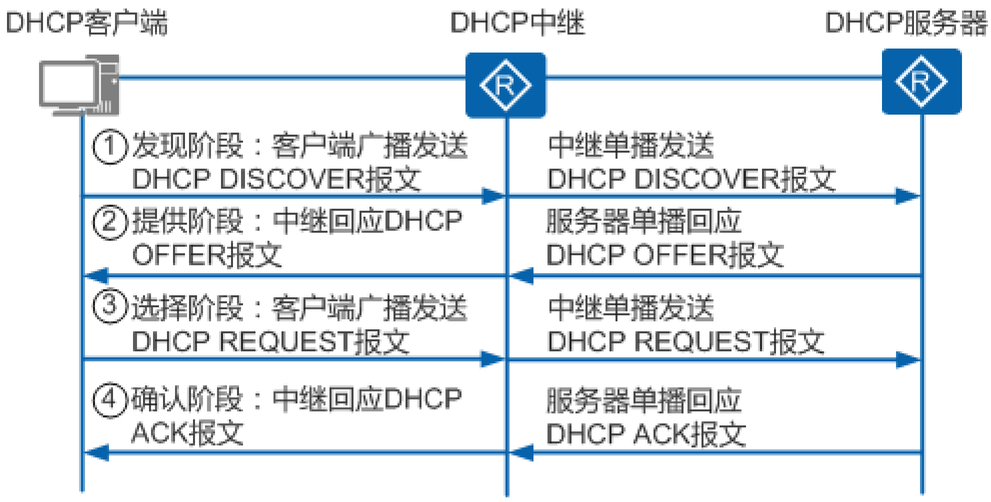
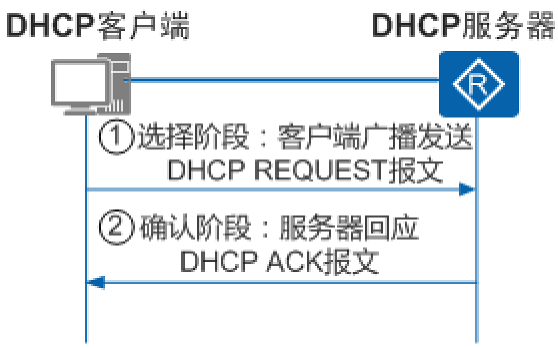


DHCP [illegible]

DHCP [illegible]DHCP [illegible] DHCP [illegible] DHCP [illegible] IP [illegible]

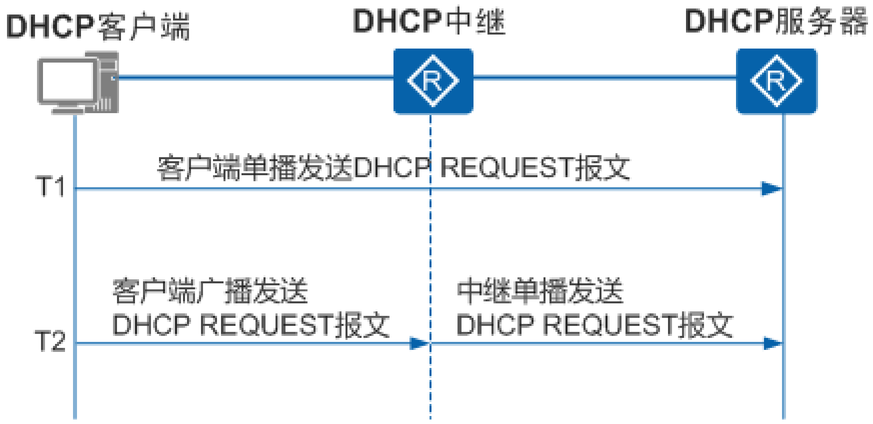


DHCP [illegible]

DHCP [illegible] IP [illegible] IP [illegible]DHCP [illegible] IP [illegible] IP [illegible] IP [illegible] IP [illegible] DHCP [illegible] IP [illegible] IP [illegible]

DHCP [illegible]

[illegible] DHCP [illegible]



DHCP [illegible]

DHCP [illegible]

- [illegible] DHCP [illegible] IP [illegible]

  DHCP [illegible] IP [illegible] Internet [illegible]

- [illegible] DHCP [illegible] IP [illegible]

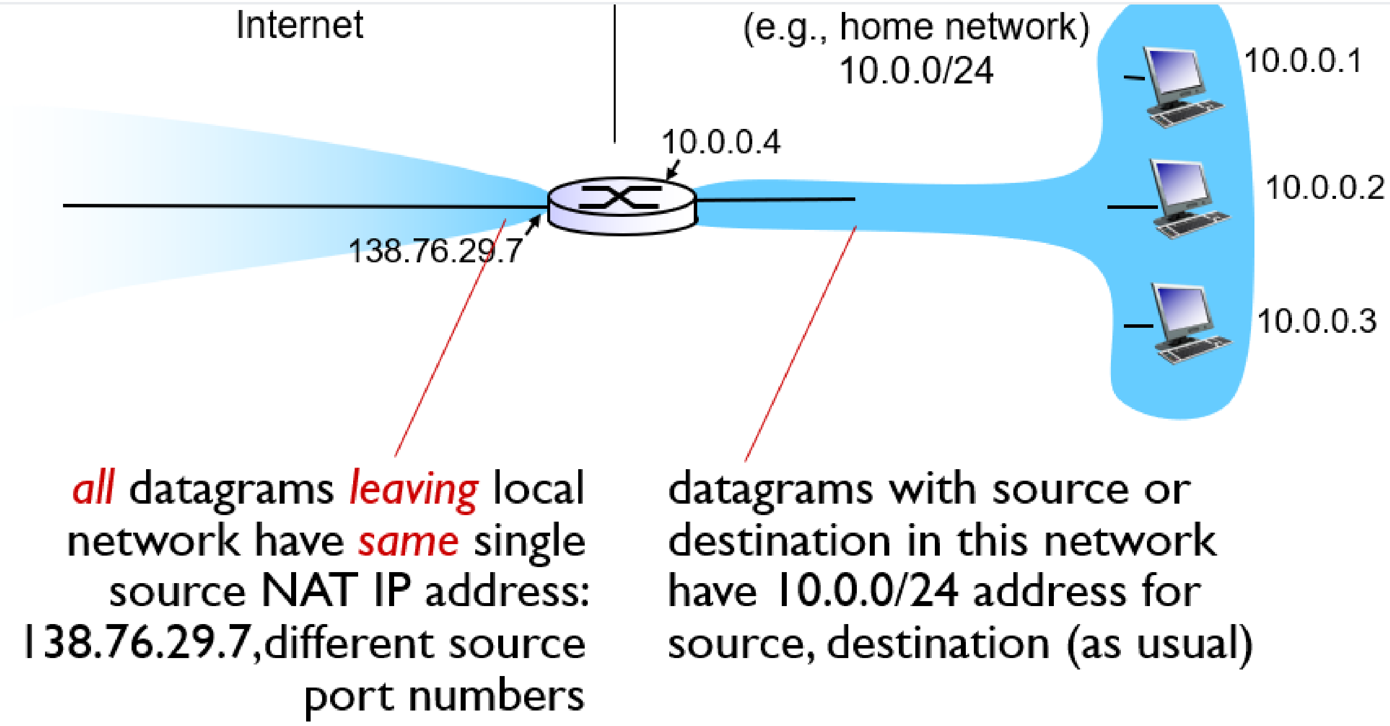
  [illegible] IP [illegible] DHCP [illegible]

[illegible] (DHCP) | Microsoft Learn (https://learn.microsoft.com/zh-cn/windows-server/networking/technologies/dhcp/dhcp-top)

network address translation

[illegible]**Network Address Translation**[illegible]**NAT**[illegible] IPv4 [illegible]

NAT [illegible]



[□□□ NAT□NAT □□□□□□□ - □□ (huawei.com)](https://info.support.huawei.com/info-finder/encyclopedia/zh/NAT.html)

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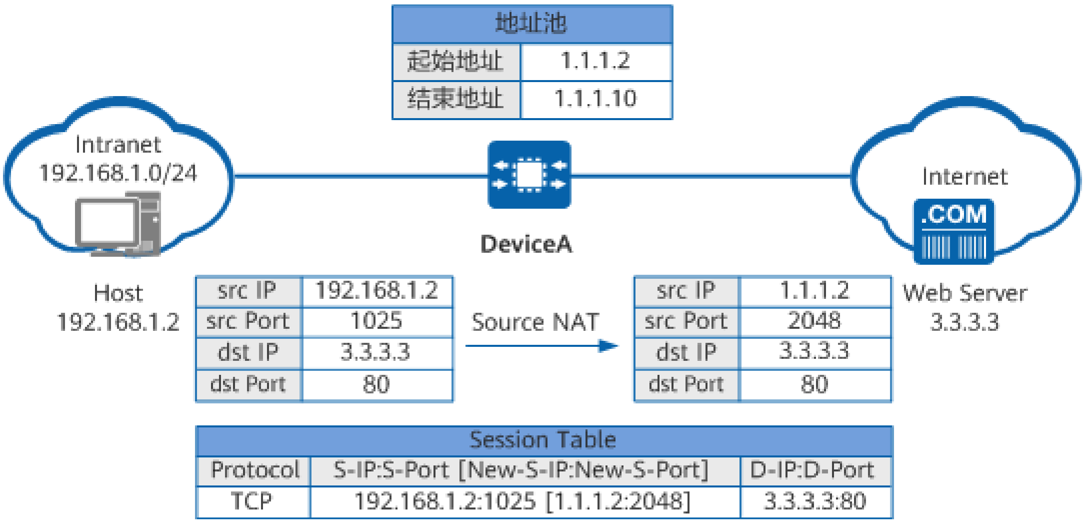

1. □□□□ Host □□□□□□□□□ NAT □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
2. □□□□□ IP Hash □□□ NAT □□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□ IP □□ Internet□
3. □□□□ Web Server □□ Host □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 2 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Host □ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Intranet□

IPv6

□□□□□

- □□□□□ 32 □ IPv4 □□□□□
- □□□□/□□□40 □□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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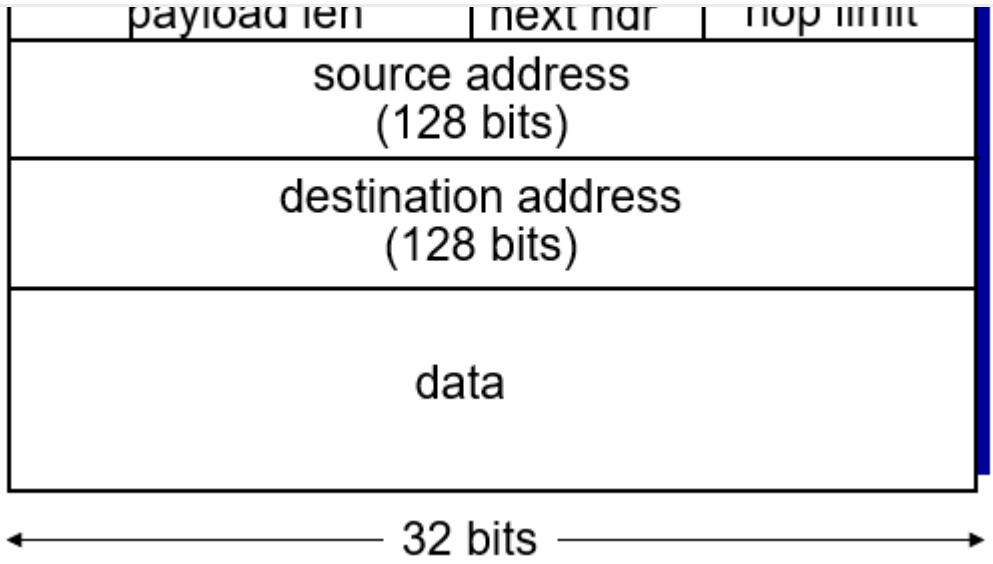


- *priority(□□□):* identify priority among datagrams in flow
- *flow Label(□□□):* identify datagrams in same “flow.” (concept of“flow” not well defined “□”□□□□□□□□□□).
- *next header(□□□□□□):* identify upper layer protocol(□□□□) for data

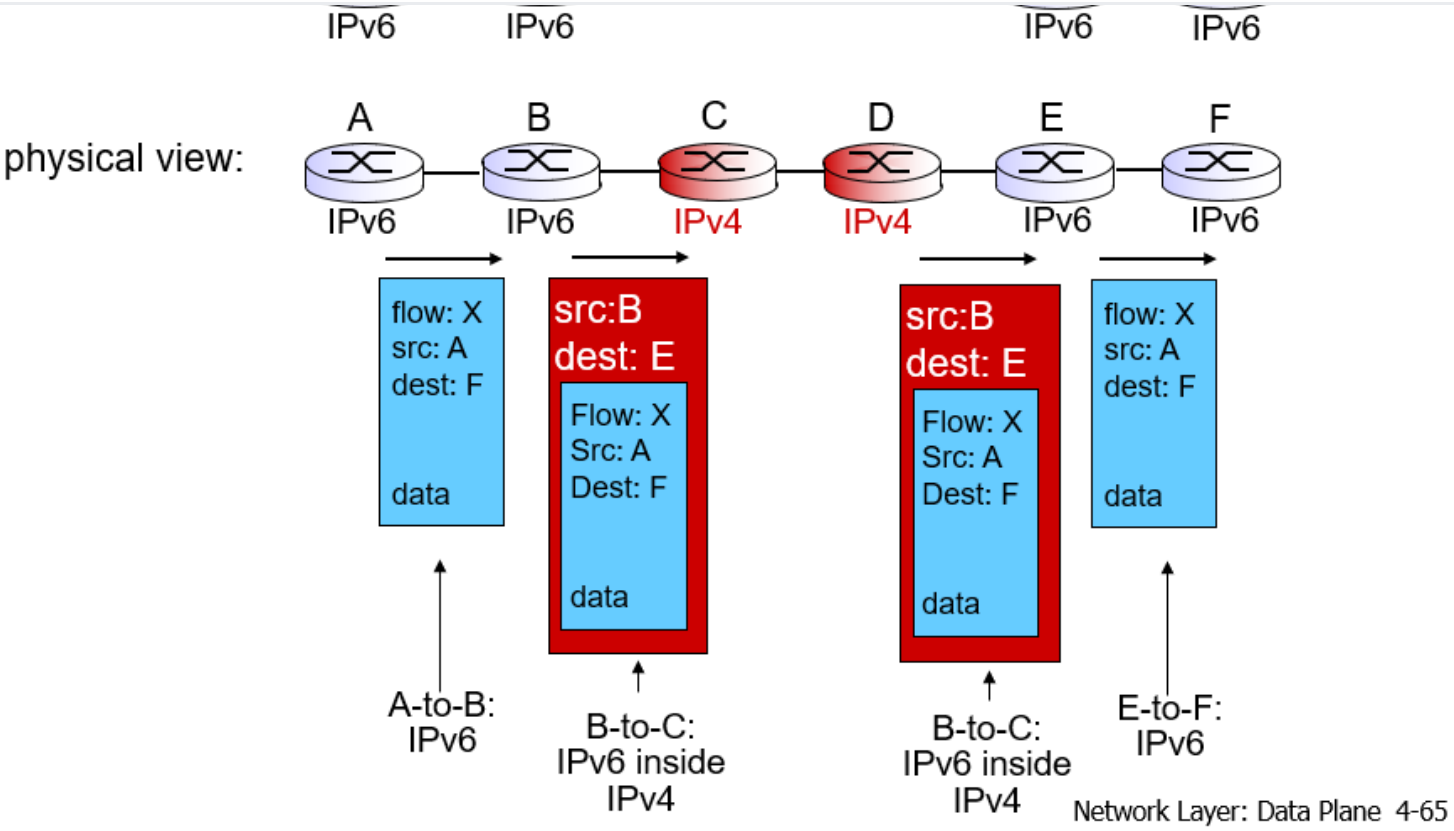
> - □□□□/□□□□□
> - □□□□□□□□
> - □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Other changes from IPv4:

- checksum: removed entirely to reduce processing time at each hop(□□□□)
- options: allowed, but outside of header(□□□□), indicated(□□) by “Next Header” field
- ICMPv6: new version of ICMP
- additional message types(□□□□□□), e.g. “Packet Too Big”
- multicast group management functions □□□□□□□

IPv4 □ IPv6 □□□

□□□□**tunneling**□ □□□□



Generalized Forward and SDN

Last Updated: 6/15/2023, 1:37:06 PM

Contributors: cworld1

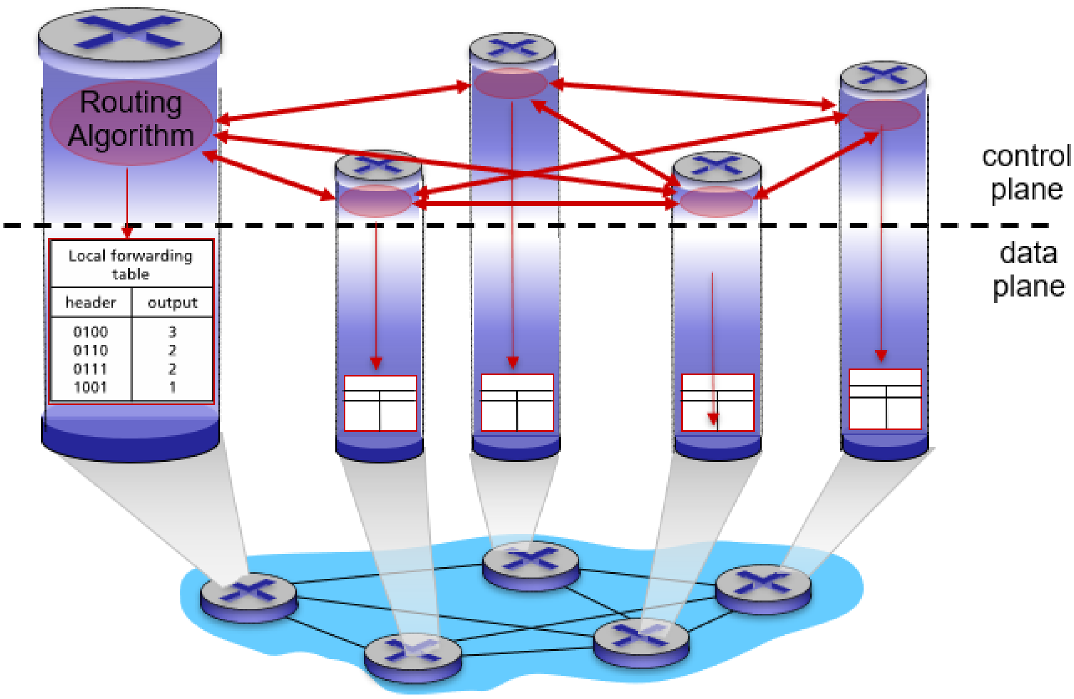
Outline

1. introduction
2. routing protocols
3. intra-AS routing in the Internet: OSPF
4. routing among the ISPs: BGP
5. The SDN control plane
    - link state
    - distance vector
6. ICMP: The Internet Control Message Protocol
7. Network management and SNMP

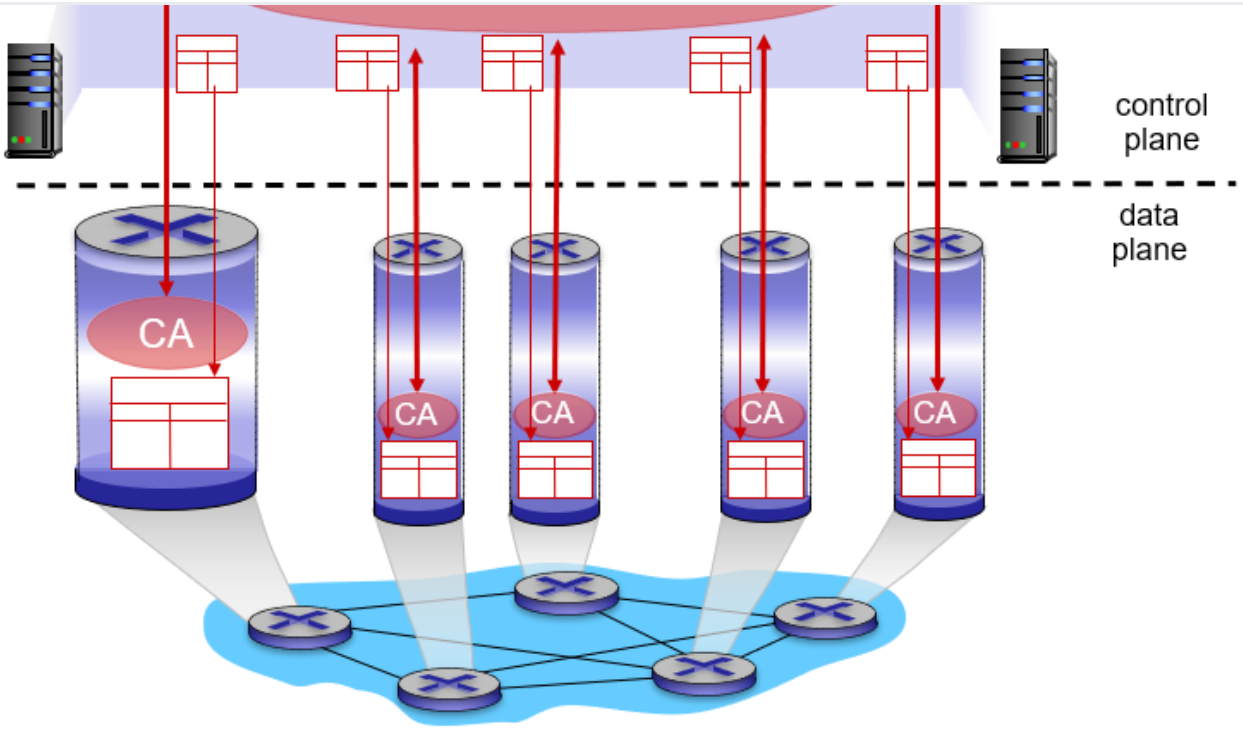
> □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□-□□□□□5—Network Layer:Control Plane □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□OSPF□BGP□SDN□ICMP□SNMP□_□□___□□□□□-CSDN □□ (https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_53580595/article/details/129482346) □□□□□

Introduction

- □□□□□□□□□Per-router control□□□



- □□□□□□□□□Logically centralized control□□□

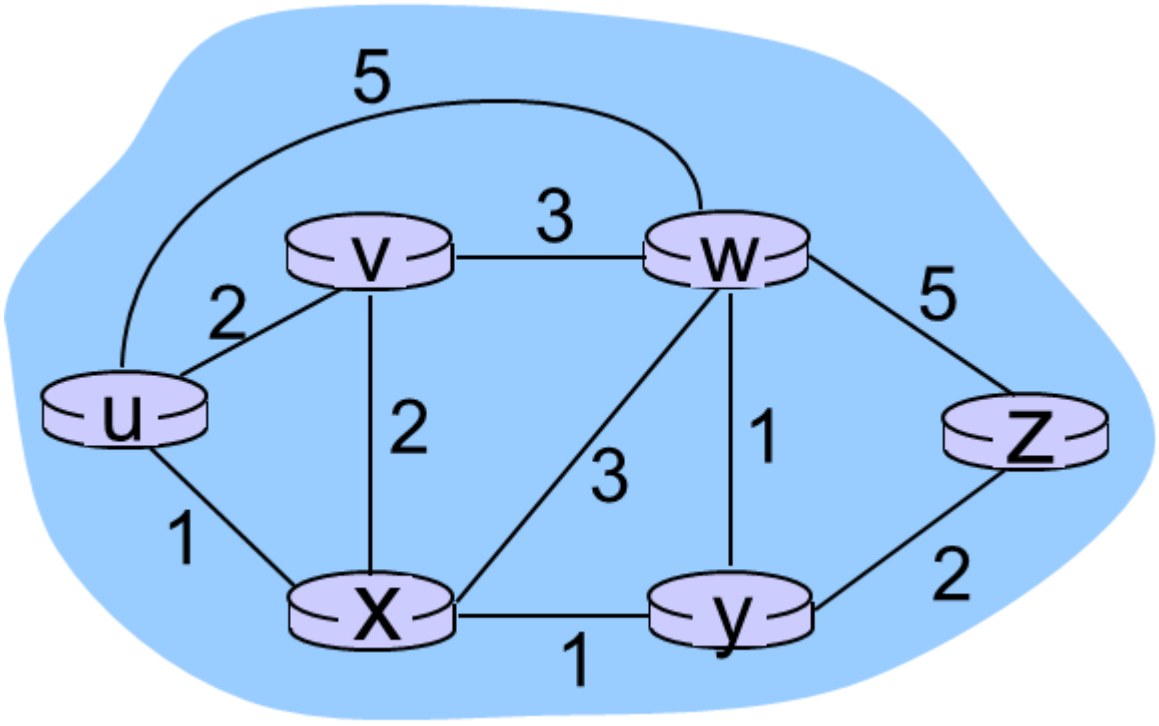


Routing protocols

goal: determine(□□) “good” paths (equivalently, routes □□□□□□), from sending hosts to receiving host, through network of routers

Introduction of Routing protocols

Graph abstraction of the network



- graph: $G = (N,E)$
- $N = \text{set of routers} = { u, v, w, x, y, z }$
- $E = \text{set of links} = { (u,v), (u,x), (v,x), (v,w), (x,w), (x,y), (w,y), (w,z), (y,z) }$
- $c(x,x') = \text{cost of link}\ (x,x')$

  e.g., $c(w,z) = 5$

Routing algorithm

[illegible]

[illegible] global or decentralized information:

- *global:* all routers have complete topology, link cost info [illegible]
- *decentralized:* router knows physically-connected neighbors, link costs to neighbors [illegible]

  iterative process of computation, exchange of info with neighbors [illegible]

[illegible] static or dynamic:

- *static*: routes change slowly over time
- *dynamic*: routes change more quickly

  periodic update [illegible] in response to link cost changes [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]centralized routing algorithm[illegible]Link State[illegible]LS[illegible]
- [illegible]decentralized routing algorithm[illegible]Distance-Vector[illegible]DV[illegible]

Link state

[illegible]link state broadcast[illegible] Dijkstra [illegible] u[illegible]

[illegible] k [illegible] k [illegible] k [illegible] k [illegible]

[illegible]

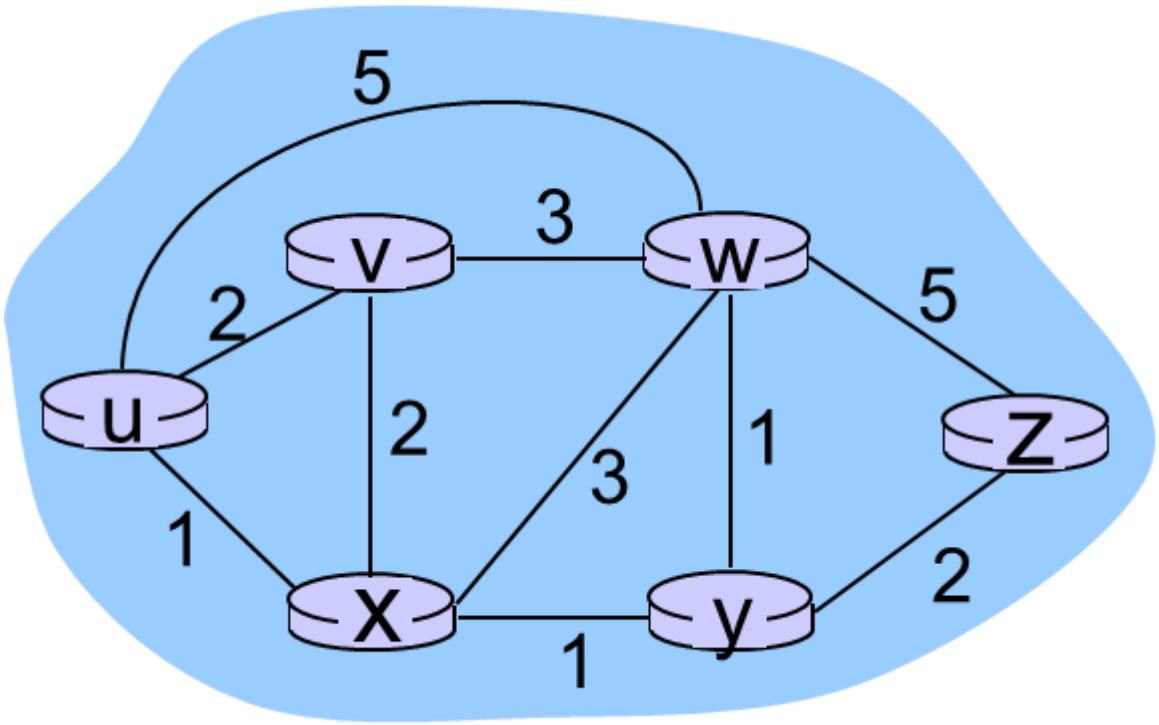
- `N'` □□□□□□□□□□□□ v □□□□□□□□□□□□□v □ `N'` □□

□□□ u □□□□□□□LS□□□□□□□

```py
# Initialization:
N' = {u}
for all nodes v
if v adjacent to u
    then D(v) = c(u,v)
else D(v) = ∞

# Loop
find w not in N' such that D(w) is a minimum
add w to N'
update D(v) for all v adjacent to w and not in N' :
    D(v) = min( D(v), D(w) + c(w,v) )
/* new cost to v is either old cost to v or known
shortest path cost to w plus cost from w to v */
# until all nodes in N'
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□



Step	N'	D(v),p(v)	D(w),p(w)	D(x),p(x)	D(y),p(y)	D(z),p(z)
0	u	2,u	5,u	1,u	∞	∞
1	ux	2,u	4,x		2,x	∞
2	uxy	2,u	3,y			4,y

3	uxyv		3,y			4,y
4	uxyvw					4,y
5	uxyvwz					

[illegible] LS [illegible] [illegible]**Routing Oscillations**[illegible]

Distance vector

[illegible]Distance-Vector[illegible]DV[illegible]iterative[illegible]asynchronous[illegible]distributed[illegible]self-termination[illegible]

> **TIP**
>
> [illegible]

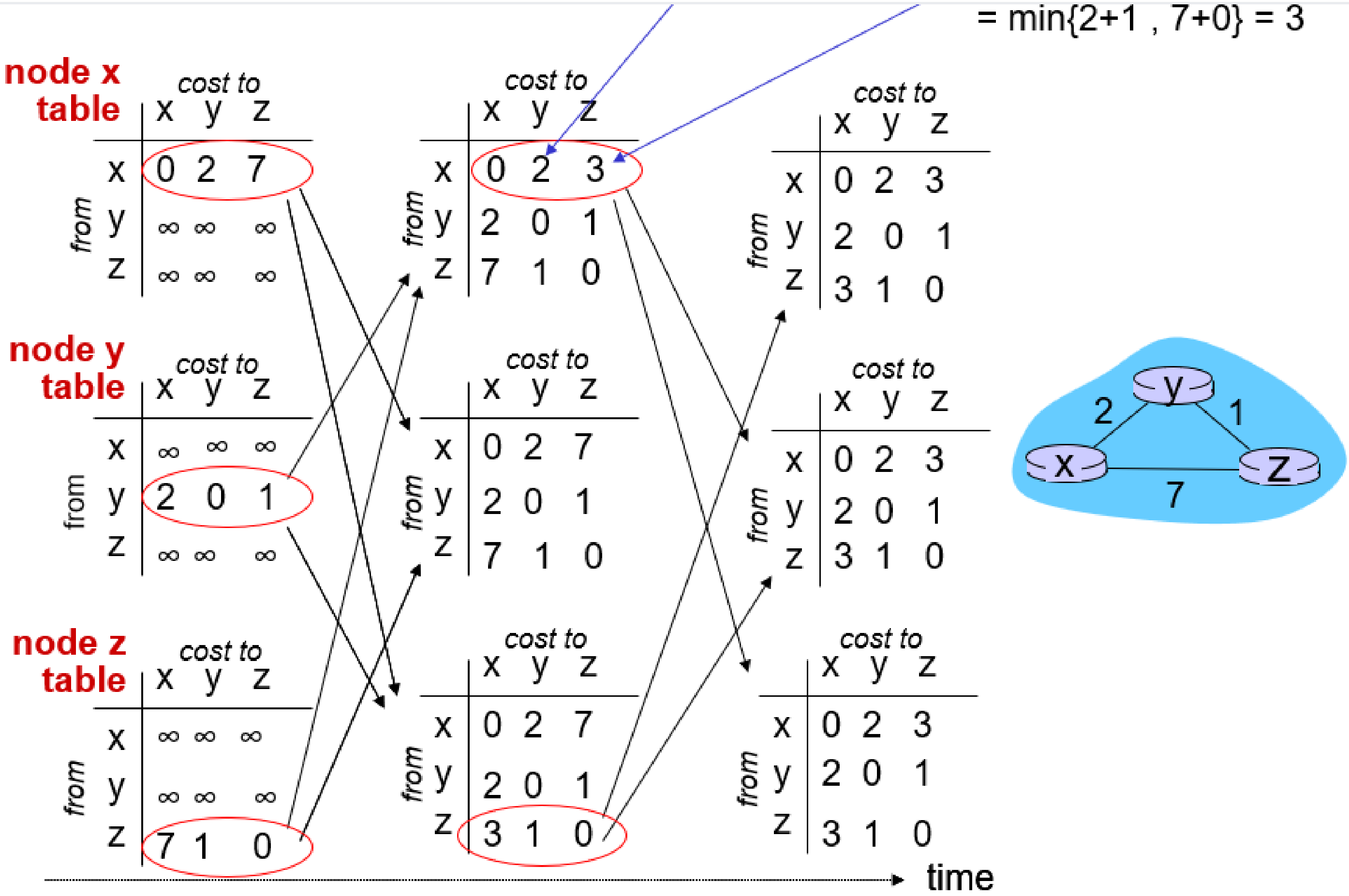
[illegible] $d_x(y)$ [illegible] x [illegible] y [illegible] Bellman-Ford [illegible]

$$ d_x(y)=\min_v{c(x,v)+d_v(y)} $$

[illegible] $\min_v$ [illegible] x [illegible]

[illegible] x [illegible] $D_x(y)$ [illegible] N [illegible] y[illegible] x [illegible] y [illegible]

DV [illegible]



□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□

- node detects local link cost change □□□□□□□□□□□□
- updates routing info, recalculates distance vector □□□□□□□□
- if DV changes, notify neighbors

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□**routing loop**□□□□□□□□□□**□□□□□count-to-infinity□**□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□poisoned reverse□□□□□□□ z □□ y □□□□□□ x□□ z □□□ y□□□ x □□□□□□□□□□ z □□□□

$$ D_z(x)=\infty $$

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Comparison of LS and DV algorithms

message complexity □□□□□:

- DV: exchange between neighbors only

  convergence time varies □□□□□□

speed of convergence □□□□:

- LS: $O(n^2)$ algorithm requires $O(nE)$ msgs

  may have oscillations □□□□□

- DV: convergence time varies

  may be routing loops □□□□□□□

  count-to-infinity problem □□□□□□□

> **robustness: what happens if router malfunctions?**
>
> □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
>
> LS:
>
> - node can advertise incorrect link cost □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
> - each node computes only its own table □□□□□□□□□□□
>
> DV:
>
> - DV node can advertise incorrect path cost DV □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
> - each node's table used by others □□□□□□□□□□□□□□
> - error propagate thru network □□□□□□□□□□

Intra-AS routing in the Internet: OSPF

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□OSPF□□□□□□□□ Open Shortest Path First□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□Autonomous System□AS□□□intra-autonomous system routing protocol□□

> □□□□□□□□□□
>
> □□ DV:
>
> - RIP
> - IGRP

□□ LS:

- OSPF□□□□
- IS-IS

OSPF □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Dijkstra □□□□□□□□□□□ OSPF□□□ Dijkstra □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□ OSPF □□□

OSPF □□□□

- □□□Security□□□□□□ OSPF □□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□Multiple same-cost paths□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□Integrated support for unicast and multicast routing□□
- □□□□□ AS □□□□□□□Support for hierarchy within a single AS□□

routing among the ISPs: BGP

□□□□□□□ AS □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□**inter-autonomous system routing protocol**□□□□□□□□□□□□ AS □□□□□ AS □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□**Broder Gateway Protocol□BGP□□**

BGP provides each AS a means to:

- **eBGP**: obtain subnet reachability information from neighboring ASes. □□□ AS □□□□□□□□□□
- **iBGP**: propagate reachability information to all AS-internal routers. □□□□□□□□□□□ AS □□□□□

and it determines “good” routes to other networks based on reachability information and *policy*(□□□□□□□□)

BGP □□□

□ BGP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ CIDR □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

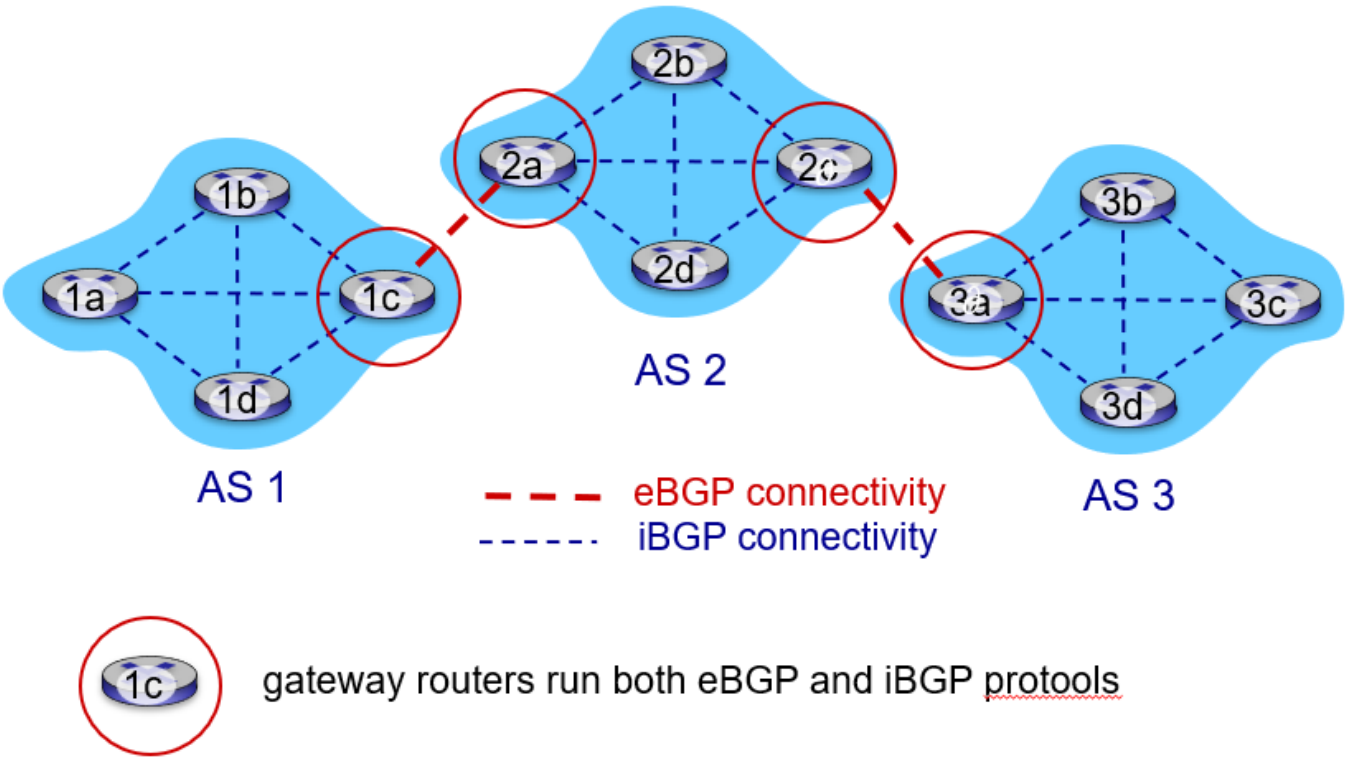
BGP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

- □□□ AS □□□□□□□□□□ Obtain prefix reachability information from neighboring ASs□
- □□□□□□□“□□”□□□ Determine the “best” routes to the prefixes.

eBGP, iBGP connections

□□ BGP □□□□

□□□□□□□□□□



BGP □□□

□□ BGP □□□□“□□□”□□□□□□ TCP □□□□ BGP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□BGP □□□“path vector”□□□

BGP messages

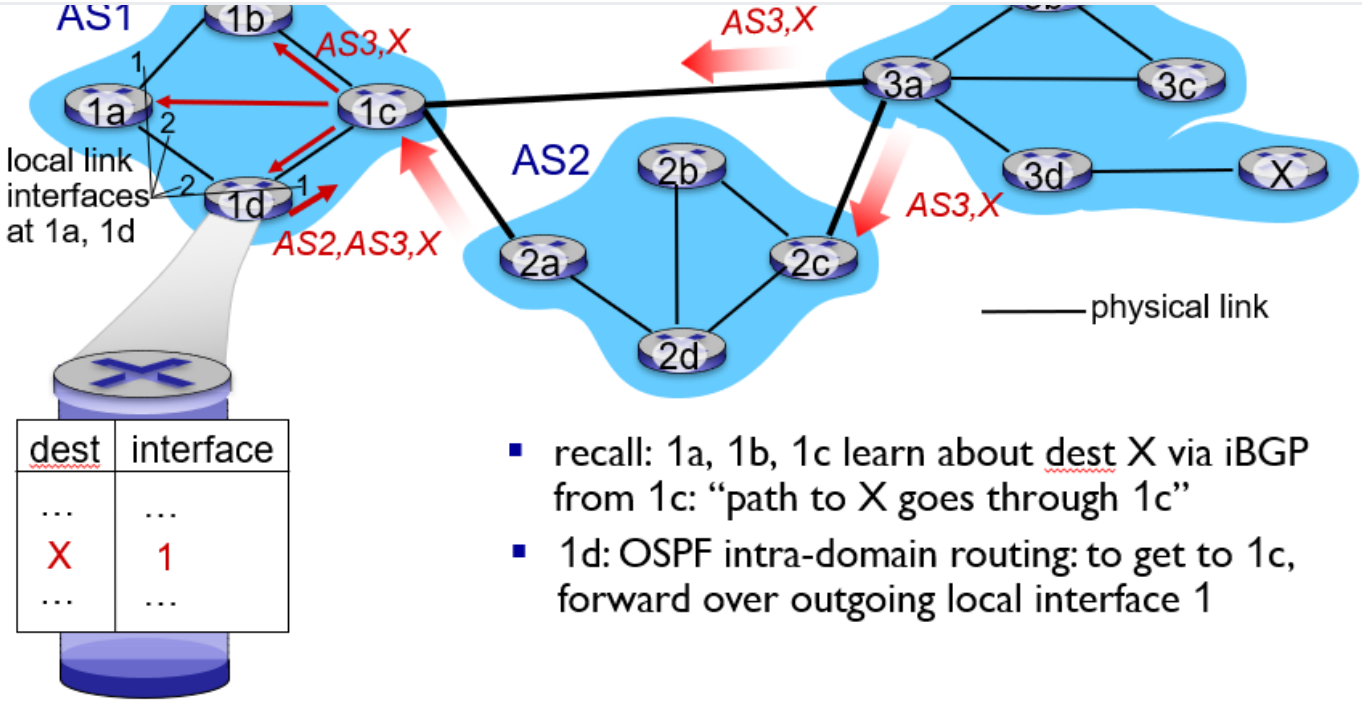
BGP messages exchanged between peers over TCP connection.

BGP messages:

- `OPEN` : opens TCP connection to remote BGP peer(□□□ BGP □□□) and authenticates sending BGP peer
- `UPDATE` : advertises new path (or withdraws old □□□□□)
- `KEEPALIVE` : keeps connection alive in absence of `UPDATES` (□□□□□□□□); also ACKs `OPEN` request(□□ □□□□)
- `NOTIFICATION` : reports errors in previous msg; also used to close connection

BGP, OSPF, forwarding table entries

How does router set forwarding table entry to distant prefix?



Path attributes and BGP routes

advertised prefix includes BGP attributes □□□□□□□□□ BGP □□:

$$ \text{prefix} + \text{attributes} = \text{"route"} $$

□□ two important attributes:

- `AS-PATH:` list of ASes through which prefix advertisement has passed
- `NEXT-HOP` : indicates(□□) specific internal-AS router to next-hop(□□□□) AS

Determining the Best Routes

□□□□□□□□ BGP □□□BGP attribute□□□□□□□□□□□□□□route□□

□□□□□□□□

hot potato routing

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ **AS**□□□□□□□□ **AS** □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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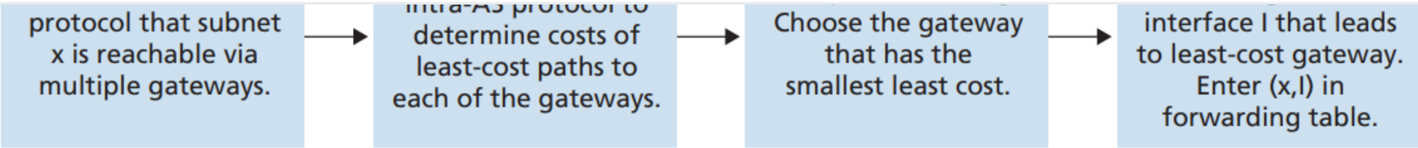


[illegible]

Route-Selection Algorithm

[illegible]

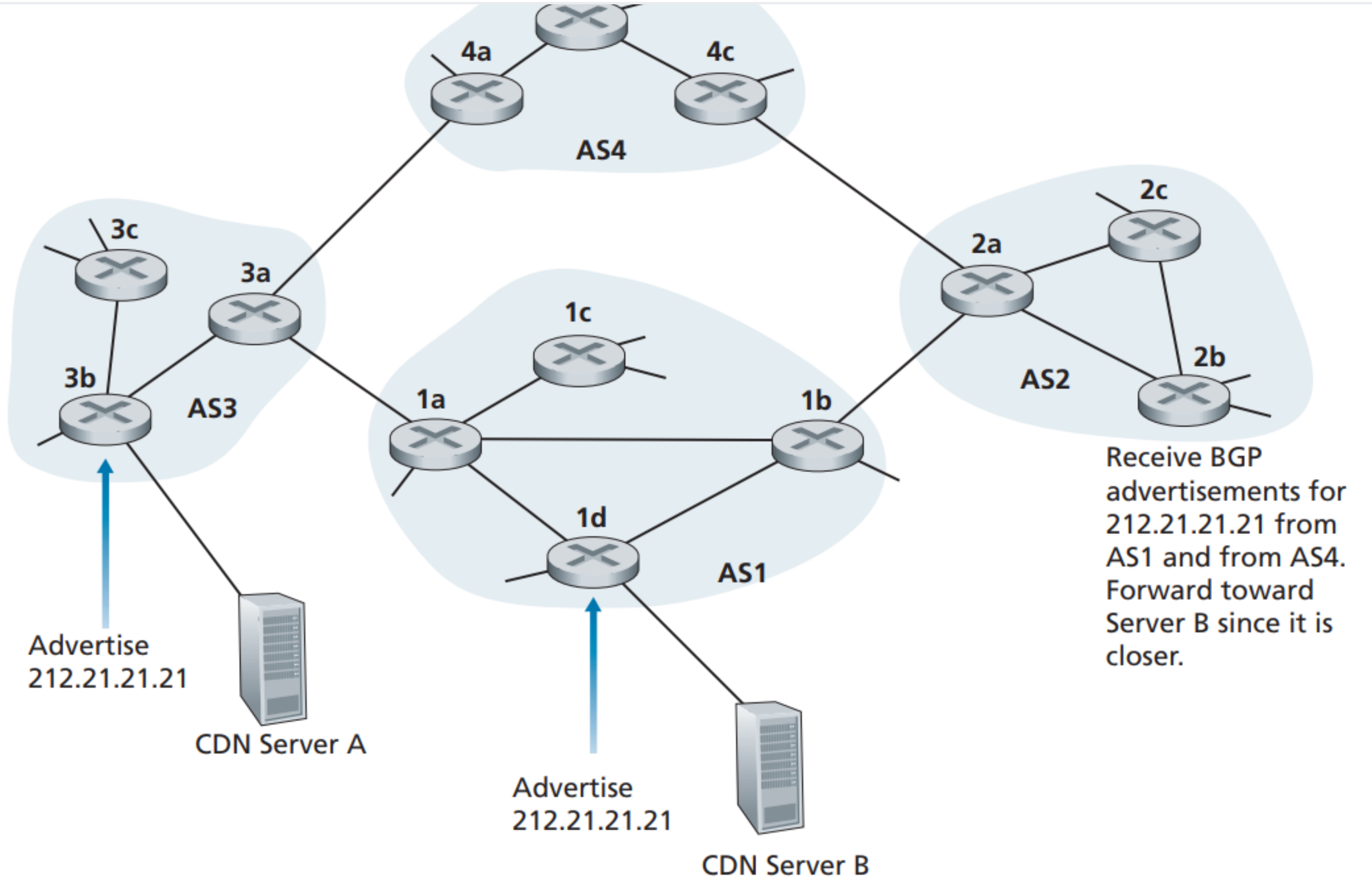
1. [illegible]local preference[illegible]
2. [illegible] `AS-PATH` [illegible]
3. [illegible] `NEXT-HOP` [illegible]
4. [illegible] BGP [illegible]

IP [illegible]

IP [illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]

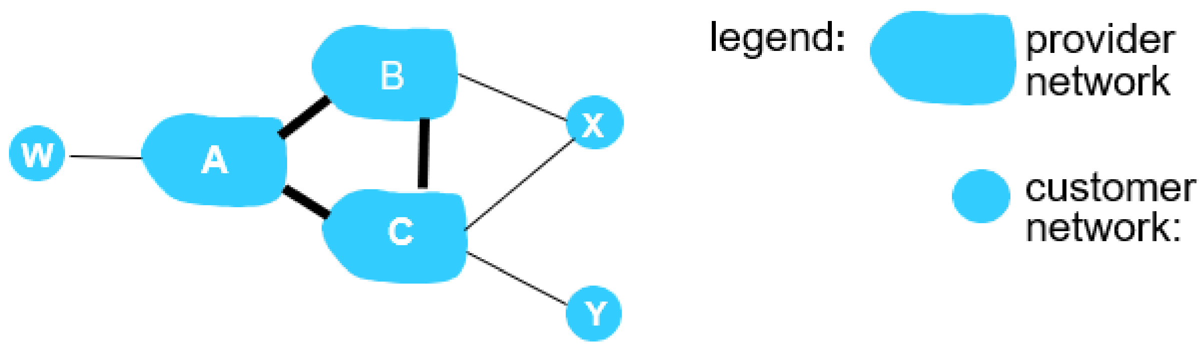
[illegible] IP [illegible] CDN [illegible]



□□□□□□

Routing Policy

□□□□□□X □□□□□□□□□ **ISP□multi-homed stub network**□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□



- A advertises path Aw to B and to C
- B *chooses not to advertise* BAw to C

ISP □□□□□□□□□□□ ISP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ISP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ISP □□□□

□□ AS □□ AS □□□□□□□□□□□

- □□□Policy□□

The SDN control plane

Software defined networking (SDN)

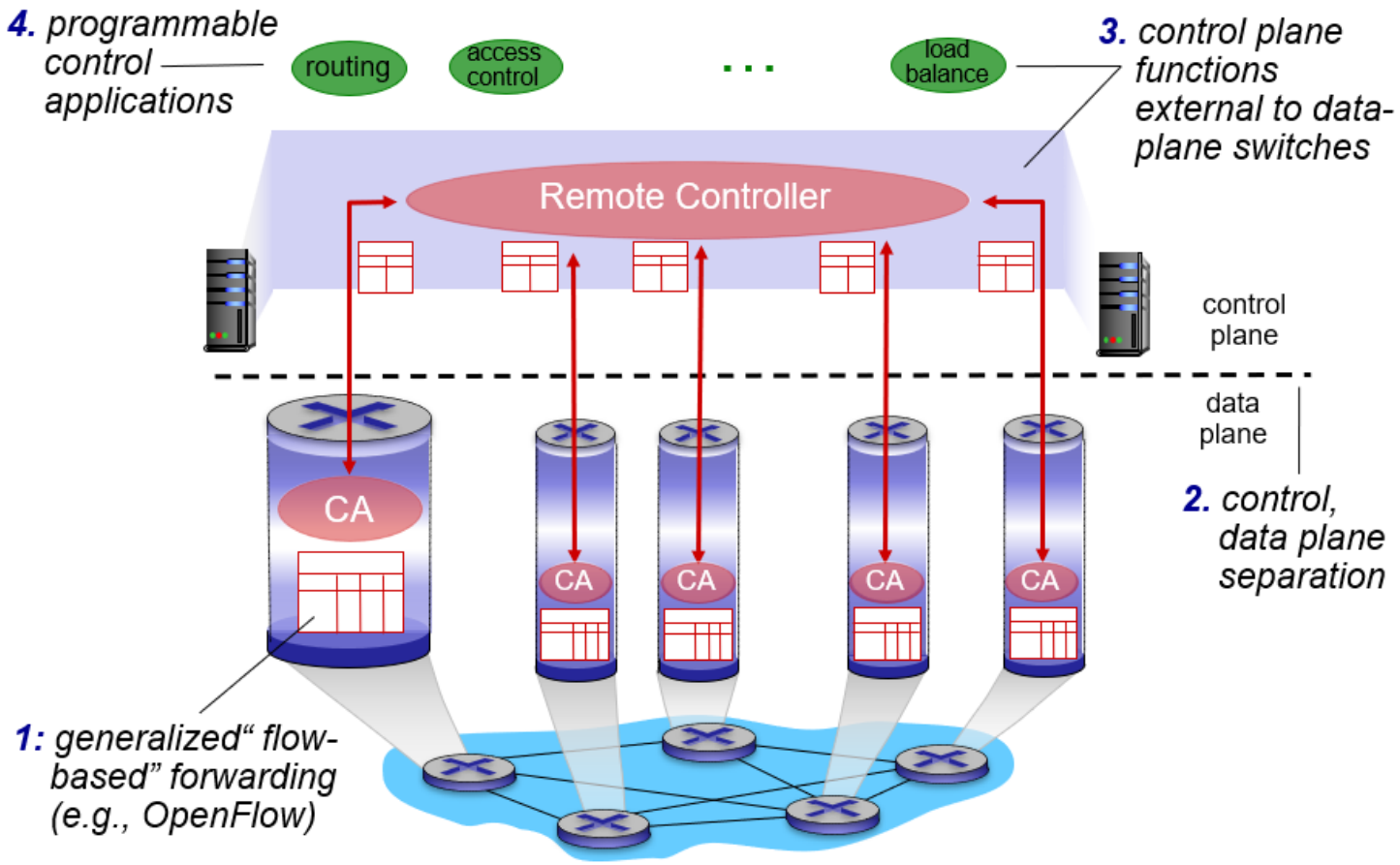
Internet network layer: historically has been implemented via distributed, per-router approach([illegible]), and till 2005: renewed interest in rethinking network control plane([illegible])

Why a logically centralized control plane? [illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible] OpenFlow API[illegible]“[illegible]”[illegible]
- [illegible]control plane[illegible]

> What is Software-Defined Networking? (ibm.com) (https://www.ibm.com/topics/sdn)
>
> ### What is SDN?
>
> SDN is an approach to networking that uses software controllers that can be driven by application programming interfaces (APIs) to communicate with hardware infrastructure (https://www.ibm.com/topics/infrastructure) to direct network traffic. Using software, it creates and operates a series of virtual overlay networks that work in conjunction with a physical underlay network. SDNs offer the potential to deliver application environments as code and minimize the hands-on time needed for managing the network. SDN [illegible] (API) [illegible] SDN [illegible]
>
> ### Why use SDN?
>
> Companies today are looking to SDN to bring the benefits of the cloud to network deployment and management. With network virtualization, organizations can open the door to greater efficiency through new tools and technology, such as Software-as-a-Service (SaaS), Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS (https://www.ibm.com/cloud/learn/iaas)) and other cloud computing services, as well as integrate via APIs with their software-defined network. [illegible] SDN [illegible] (SaaS)[illegible] (IaaS) [illegible] API [illegible]
>
> SDN also increases visibility and flexibility. In a traditional environment, a router or switch—whether in the cloud or physically in the data center—is only aware of the status of network devices next to it. SDN centralizes this information so that organizations can view and control the entire network and devices. Organizations can also segment different virtual networks within a single physical network or connect different physical networks to create a single virtual network, offering a high degree of flexibility. SDN [illegible]——[illegible]——[illegible] SDN [illegible] [illegible]

SDN □□□□□□□□□□



SDN □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

- □□□□□□□Flow-based forwarding□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□Separation of data plane and control plane□□
- □□□□□□□Network control functions□□
- □□□□□□A programmable network□□

SDN Controller

- maintain network state information □□□□□□□□
- interacts with network control applications(□□□□□□□□□□) “above” via northbound API
- interacts with network switches(□□□□□□□□) “below” via southbound API
- implemented as distributed system for performance, scalability, fault-tolerance, robustness □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

OpenFlow protocol

three classes of OpenFlow messages:

- controller-to-switch
- asynchronous (switch to controller)
- symmetric (misc)

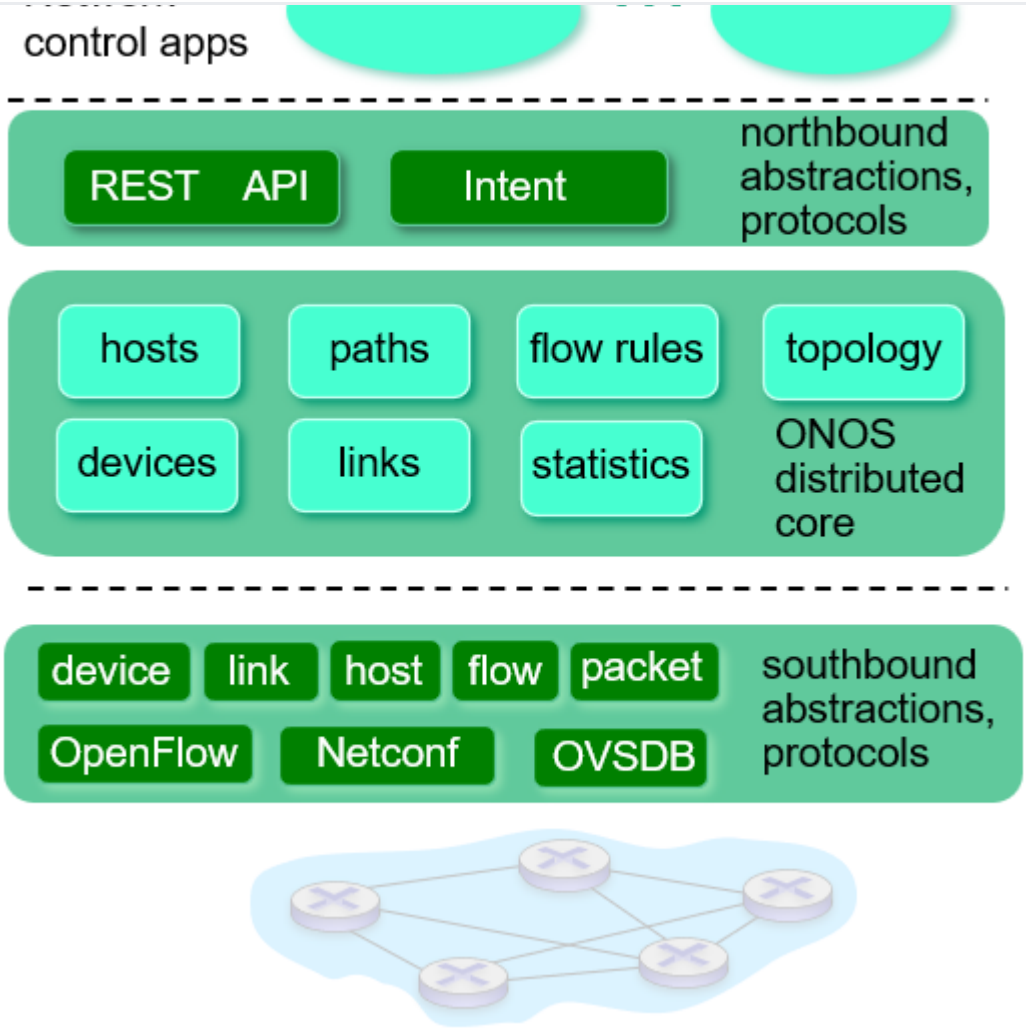
ONOS controller

> What is NFV? (redhat.com) (https://www.redhat.com/en/topics/virtualization/what-is-nfv)
>
> ### What is NFV?
>
> Network functions virtualization (□□□□□□□, NFV) is a way to virtualize network services (https://www.redhat.com/en/topics/virtualization/what-is-virtualization) , such as routers, firewalls, and load balancers(□□□□□□□□□□□□□□), that have traditionally been run on proprietary hardware(□□□□□). These services are packaged as virtual machines (VMs) (https://www.redhat.com/en/topics/virtualization/what-is-a-virtual-machine) on commodity hardware, which allows service providers to run their network on standard servers instead of proprietary ones. It is one of the primary components of a telco cloud (https://www.redhat.com/en/topics/cloud-computing/what-is-telco-cloud) , which is reshaping the telecommunications industry. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (VM)□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ With NFV, you don't need to have dedicated hardware for each network function. NFV improves scalability and agility by allowing service providers to deliver new network services and applications on demand, without requiring additional hardware resources. □□ NFV□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ NFV □□□

□□□□□□ SDN□

- □□□Floodlight / Opendaylight
- □□□□□Openflow
- □□□Mininet (https://github.com/mininet/mininet)

> Mininet □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□



ICMP: The Internet Control Message Protocol

□□□□□□□□□□**the Internet Control Message Protocol**□**ICMP**□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ICMP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

> **TTL**
>
> TTL □□□□□□□□□□□□ TTL = 1 □□□□□□□□

Traceroute and ICMP

- source sends series of UDP segments to destination □□□□□ UDP □□□□□□□
- when datagram in *n*th set arrives to nth router □□ n □□□□□□□□□□□ n □□□□□
- when ICMP message arrives, source records RTTs □ ICMP □□□□□□□□□ RTT

> college_assignment/□□□□□.md at main · A-BigTree/college_assignment · GitHub (https://github.com/A-BigTree/college_assignment/blob/main/learning_Notes/%E8%AE%A1%E7%AE%97%E6%9C%B

96%87%E5%8D%8F%E8%AE%AE)

ICMP □□□□□□□□□□

ICMP Type	Code	Description
0	0	echo reply (to ping)
3	0	destination network unreachable
3	1	destination host unreachable
3	2	destination protocol unreachable
3	3	destination port unreachable
3	6	destination network unknown
3	7	destination host unknown
4	0	source quench (congestion control)
8	0	echo request
9	0	router advertisement
10	0	router discovery
11	0	TTL expired
12	0	IP header bad

Network management and SNMP

□□Network management includes the deployment, integration, and coordination of the hardware, software, and human elements to monitor, test, poll, configure, analyze, evaluate, and control the network and element resources to meet the real-time, operational performance, and Quality of Service requirements at a reasonable cost.

Infrastructure for network management

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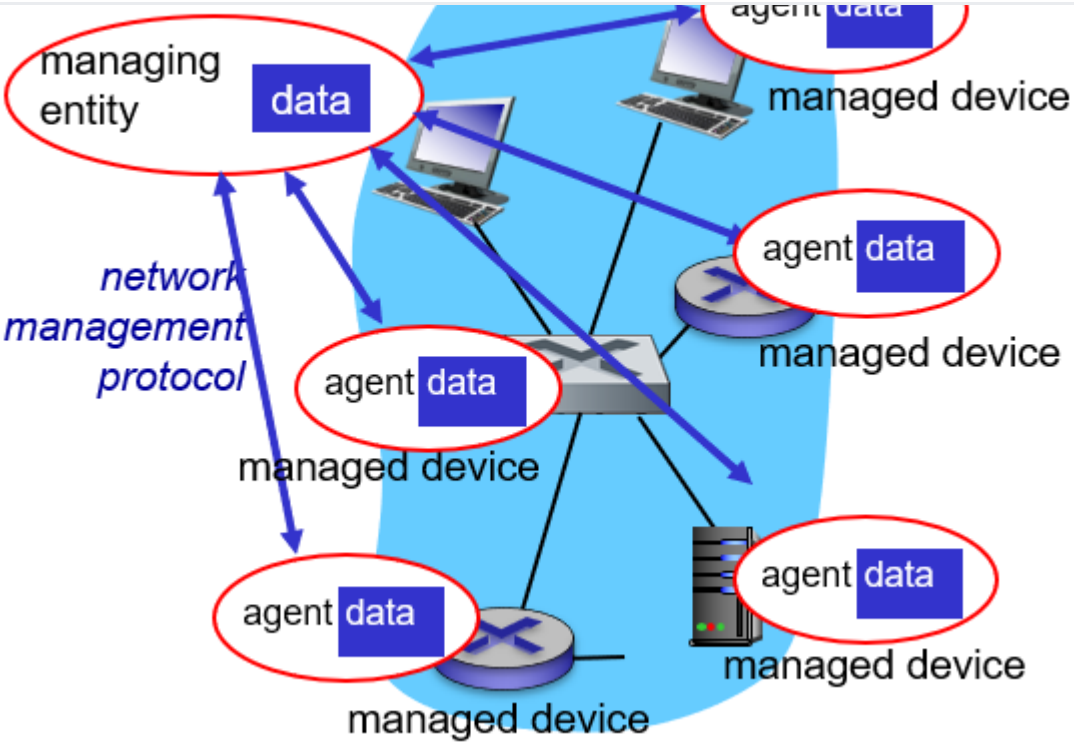


> What Is Network Management? - Cisco (https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/enterprise-networks/what-is-network-management.html)
>
> ### What Is Network Management?
>
> Network management refers to two related concepts. First is the process of configuring, monitoring, and managing the performance of a network. Second is the platform that IT and NetOps teams use to complete these ongoing tasks. [illegible] IT [illegible]

- [illegible]**managing server**[illegible]NOC[illegible]
- [illegible]**managed device**[illegible]managed object[illegible]
- [illegible]**Management Information Base**[illegible]**MIB**[illegible]
- [illegible]**network management agent**[illegible]
- [illegible]**network management protocol**[illegible]

SNMP protocol: message types

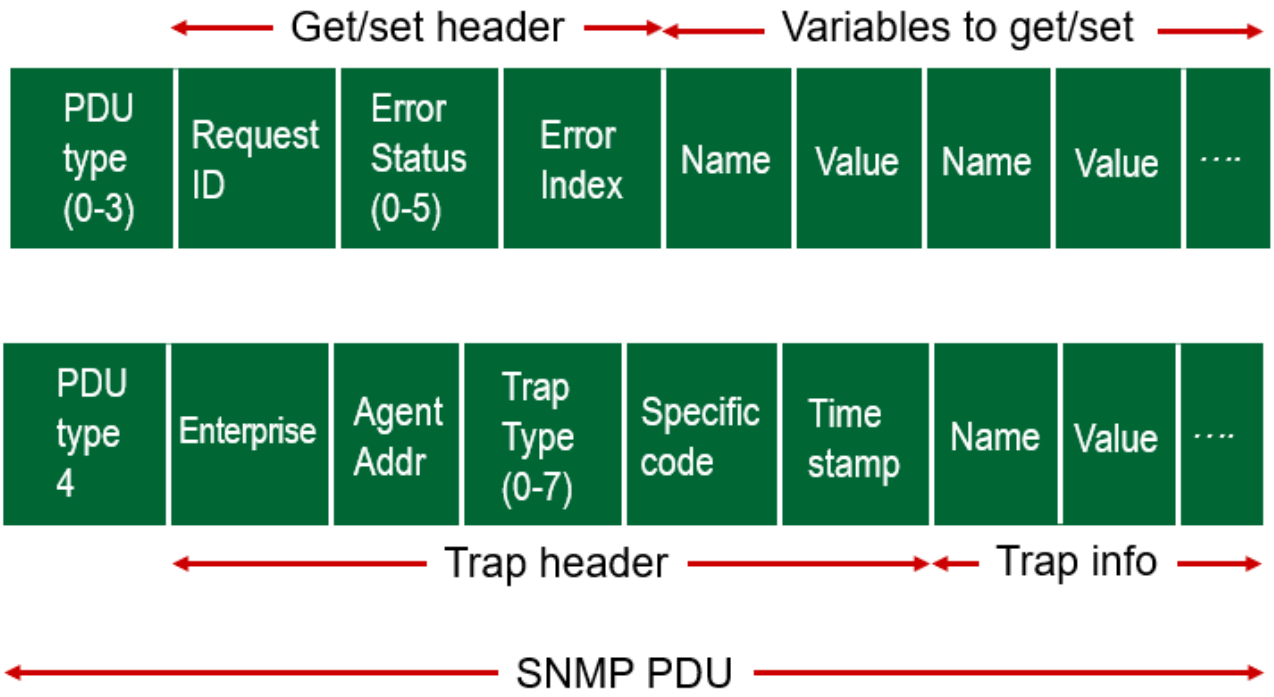
[illegible]

[illegible]Simple Network Management Protocol[illegible]SNMP[illegible][illegible]

SNMPv2 [illegible] 7 [illegible]PDU[illegible]PDU [illegible]

GetRequest GetNextRequest GetBulkRequest	manager-to-agent: “get me data” (data instance, next data in list, block of data)
InformRequest	manager-to-manager: here’s MIB value
SetRequest	manager-to-agent: set MIB value
Response	Agent-to-manager: value, response to Request
Trap	Agent-to-manager: inform manager of exceptional event

SNMP protocol: message formats



□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Trap□

□□ PDU □ Protocol Data Unit□□□□□□ “□□□□□□□□□□□□□”□

Summary

- approaches to network control plane
  - per-router control (traditional)
  - logically centralized control (software defined networking)
- traditional routing algorithms
  - implementation in Internet: OSPF, BGP
- SDN controllers
  - implementation in practice: ODL, ONOS
- Internet Control Message Protocol
- network management

[illegible] “[illegible]” [illegible] SDN[illegible]

Last Updated: 6/15/2023, 1:37:06 PM

Contributors: cworld1

[illegible]

Outline

1. introduction, services
2. error detection, correction
3. multiple access protocols *
4. LANs *
    - addressing, ARP
    - Ethernet
    - switches
    - VLANS
5. link virtualization: MPLS[illegible]
6. data center networking[illegible]
7. a day in the life of a web request

Link layer: introduction

> [illegible]-[illegible]-[illegible] | FEZ [illegible] (toby-fish.github.io) (https://toby-fish.github.io/2021/11/22/%E7%AC%94%E8%AE%B0-%E8%AE%A1%E7%AE%97%E6%9C%BA%E7%BD%91%E7%BB%9C-%E8%87%AA%E9%A1%B6%E5%90%91%E4%B8%8B/)
>
> [illegible]
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> [illegible]

[illegible]

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- [illegible]link[illegible]
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- [illegible]Framing[illegible]Link access[illegible]
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  - **[illegible]Medium Access Control[illegible]MAC[illegible]**[illegible]
- [illegible]Reliable deliver[illegible]Error detection and correction[illegible]
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[illegible]**network adapter**[illegible]**Network Interface Card[illegible]NIC**[illegible]

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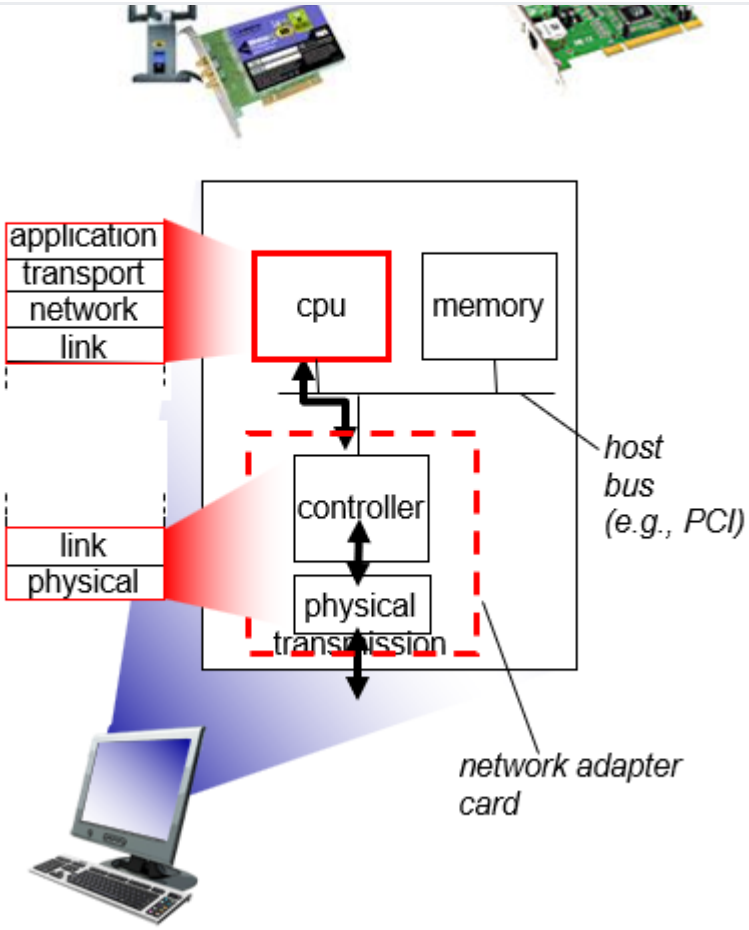

Error detection, correction

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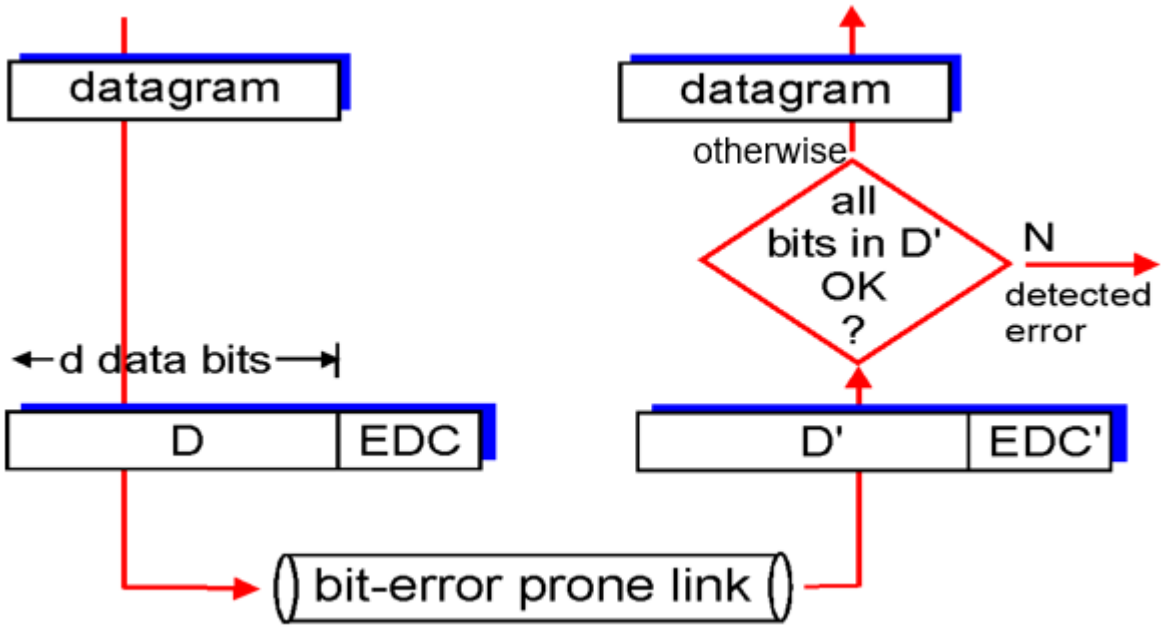

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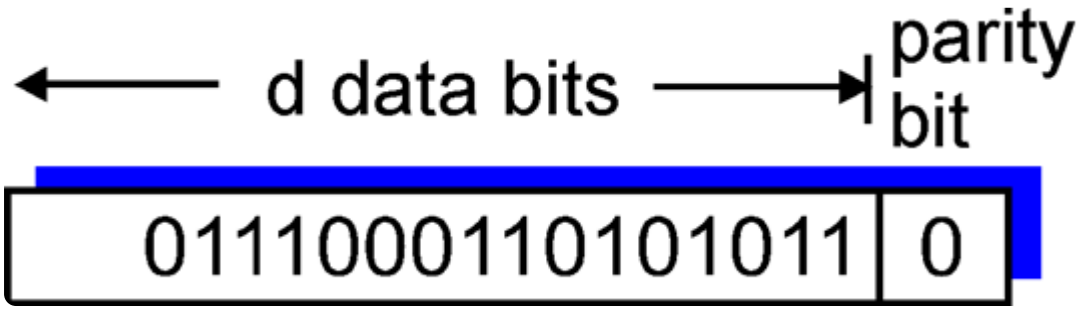
- □□□ EDC □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Parity Checks

□□□□□□□□**single bit parity**□□detect single bit errors

□□ d □□□□□□□□□□□□ d+1 □□□ 1 □□



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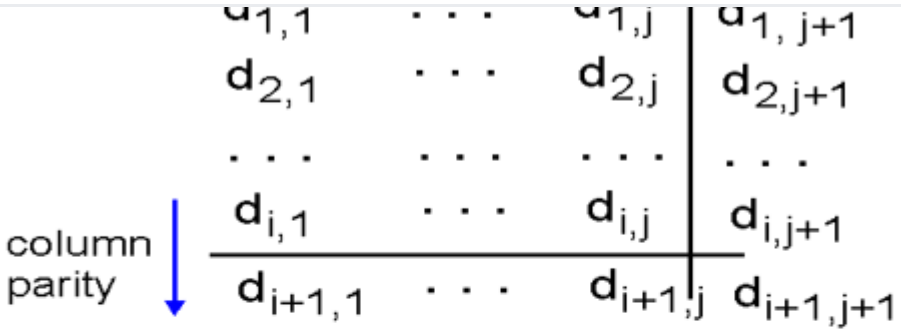
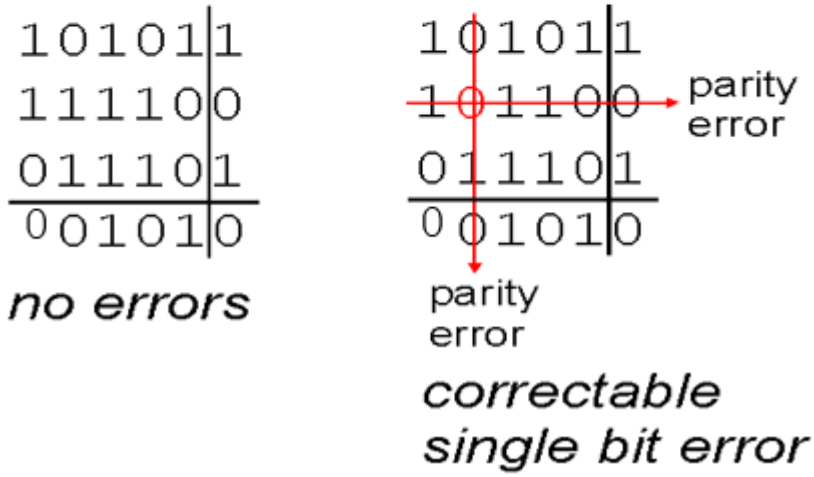
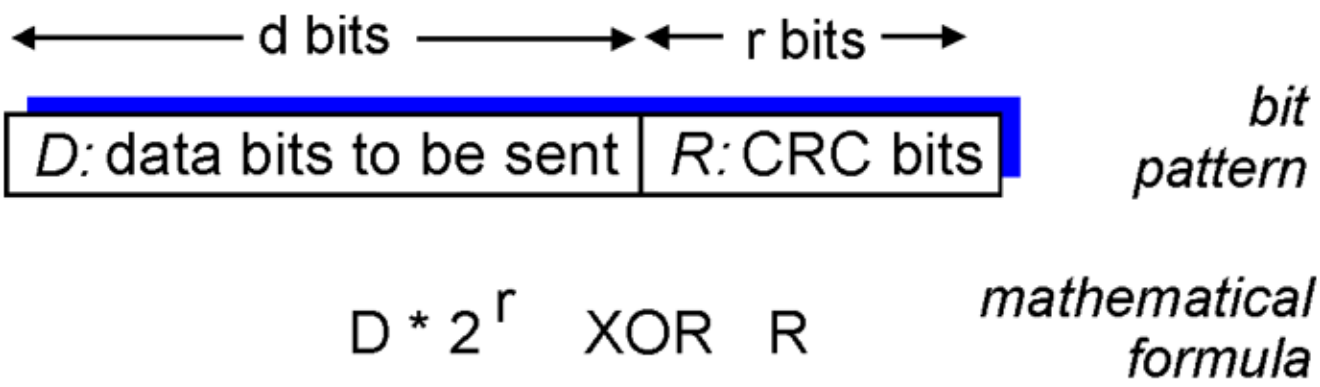
□□□□□□□□**two-dimension parity**□□detect and correct single bit errors

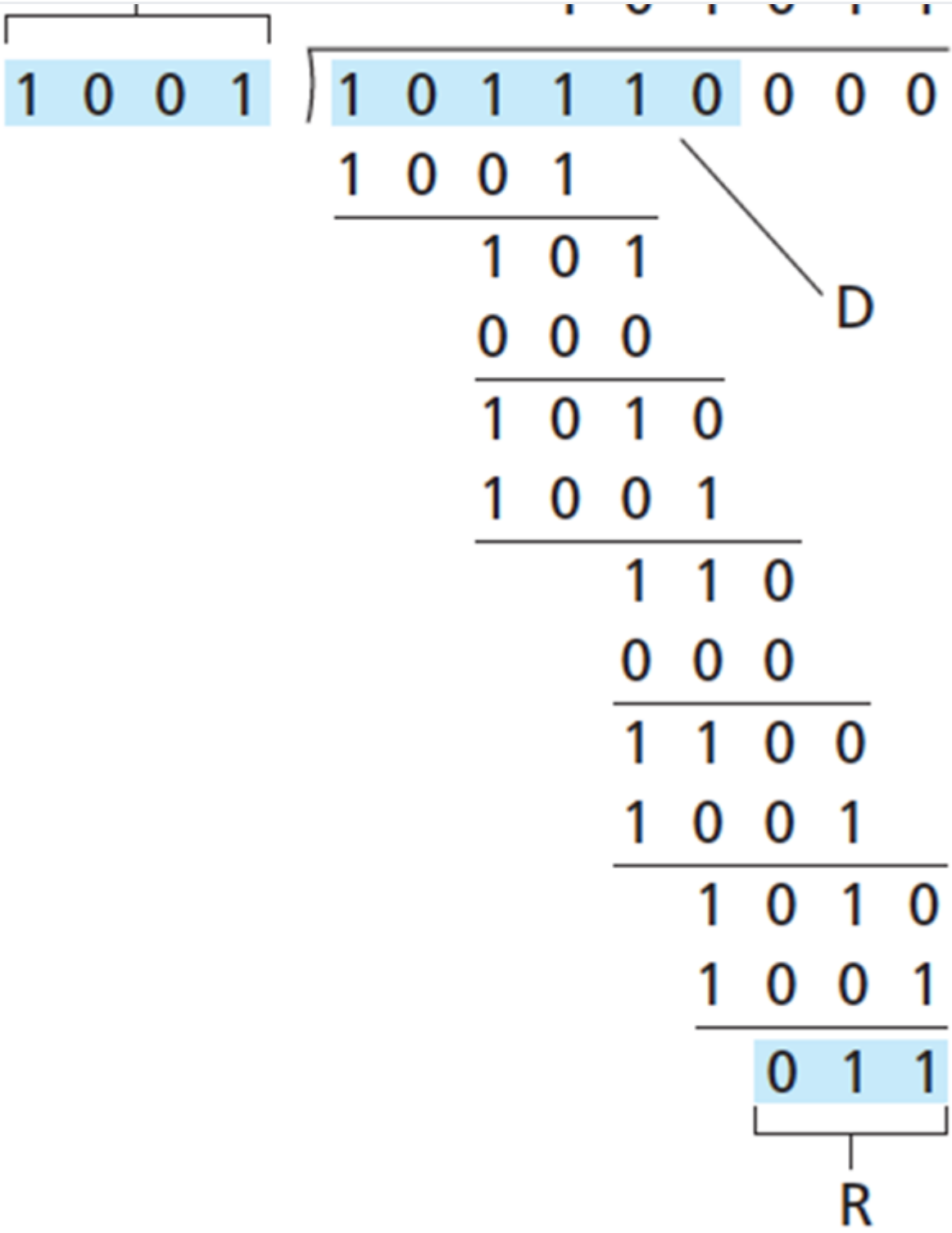




Cyclic Redundancy Check(CRC)

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□**Cyclic Redundancy Check**□**CRC**□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□**polynomial code**□□CRC □□□□□□□





□□ R □□□

$$ R=remainder\frac{D\cdot2^r}{G} $$

Multiple access protocols

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Multiple Acess Links and Protocol□

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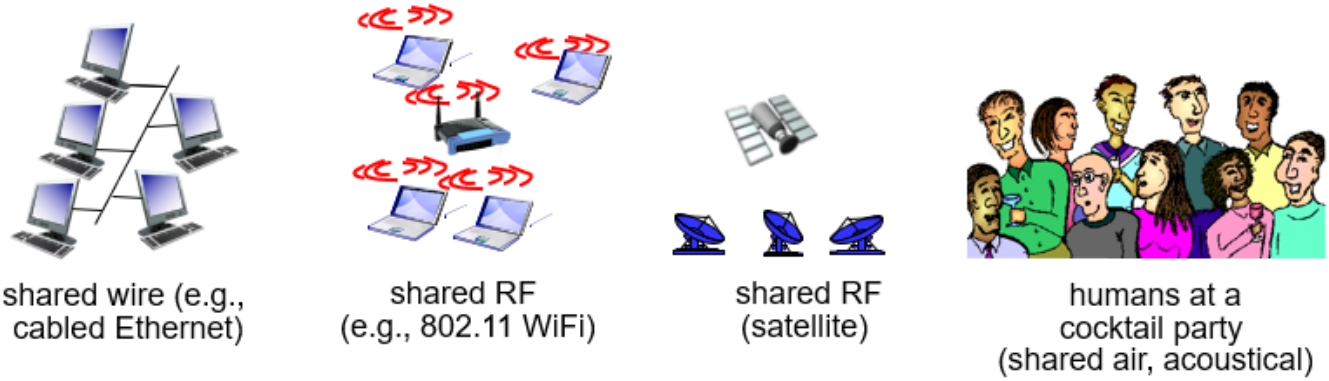
- □□□□□**broadcast link**□□□□□□□□□□
  - □□□□□
  - HFC □□□□
  - 802.11 □□□□□



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- □□□□□□□□**channel partitioning protocol**□
  - □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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- □□□□□□□□**random access protocol**□
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- □□□□□**taking-turns protocol**□

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Channel Partitioning Protocols

□□□□□□□time division multiple access□□□ TDMA□□

- □□□“rounds”□□□□□□channel□□□□□□□□□□
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□□□□□□□frequency division multiple access□□□ FDMA□□

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□□□□□Code Division Multiple Access□□□ CDMA□

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□□□□□□

> Random Access Protocols

Slotted ALOHA

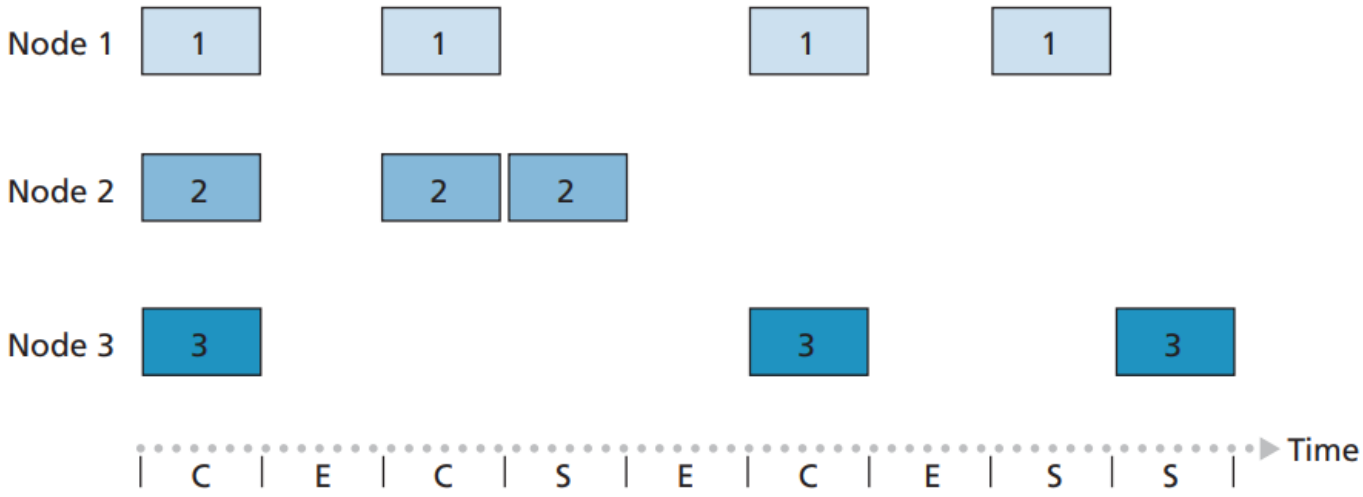
Slotted □□□ALOHA □□□□□□□□□□“□□”□“□□”□

□□□

- all frames same size
- time divided into equal size slots(□□□□□□□□□□□□□) (time to transmit 1 frame)
- nodes start to transmit only slot beginning(□□□□)
- nodes are synchronized□□□□□
- if 2 or more nodes transmit in slot, all nodes detect collision(□□□□□□□□□□)

□□□□□□□□□ ALOHA □□□□□□

- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ p □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□



Slotted ALOHA: efficiency

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- □□□□□□□□□□□□□ $p(1-p)^{N-1}$
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ $Np(1-p)^{N-1}$
- N □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ $Np(1-p)^{N-1}$ □□□ p*
- □□ P*□□□□ $f(p^)=*Np*^(1-p^*)^{N-1}$
- N □□□□□□□□□□ $1/e=0.37$

□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 37%

Pure (unslotted) ALOHA

□□ ALOHA □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□ ALOHA □□□□

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CSMA (carrier sense multiple access)

CSMA [illegible]

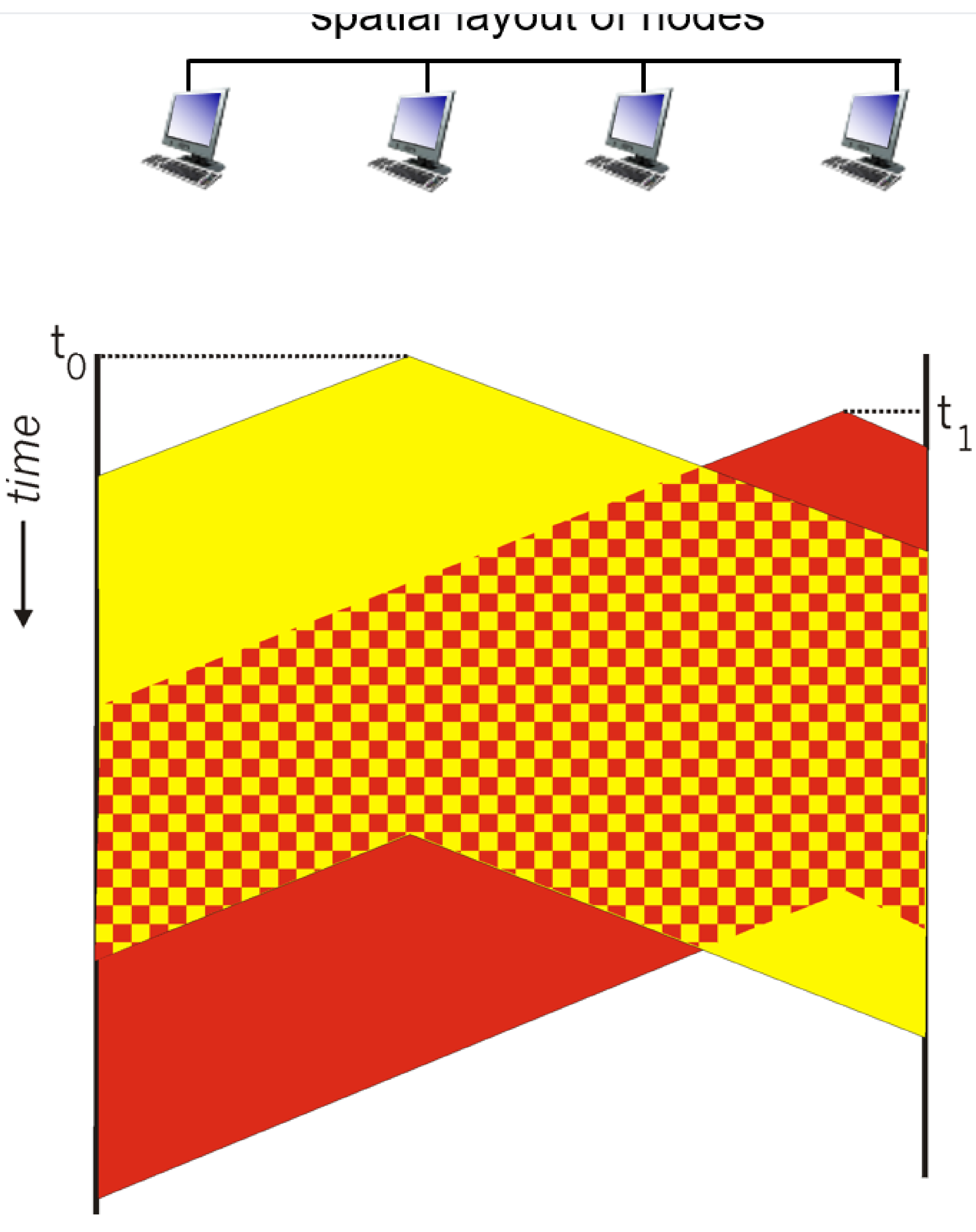
[illegible]

1. [illegible]carrier sensing[illegible]
2. [illegible]collision detection[illegible]“[illegible]-[illegible]”[illegible]

> [illegible]Carrier Sense Multiple Access, CSMA[illegible] **CSMA**[illegible]CSMA with Collision Detection, CSMA/CD[illegible]

CSMA [illegible]

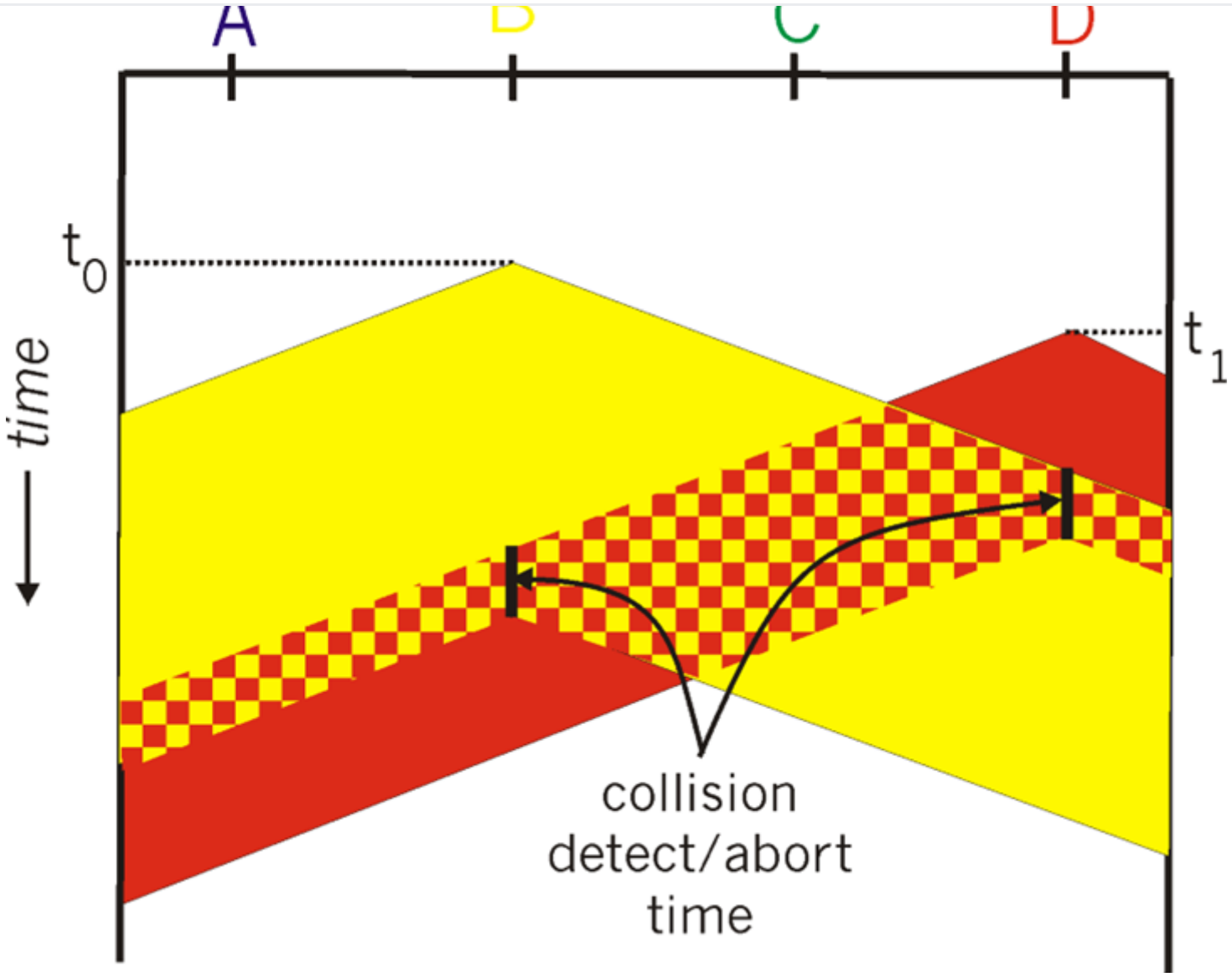
collisions can still occur: propagation delay([illegible]) means two nodes may not hear each other’s transmission([illegible]).



□□□entire packet transmission time waste(□□□□□□□□□□□□□□), and distance & propagation delay play role in in determining collision probability □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

CSMA/CD(□□□□□)

CSMA □□□ CSMA/CD □□□□□□



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channel partitioning(□□□□) MAC protocols:

- share channel efficiently and fairly at high load □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- inefficient at low load: delay in channel acces □□□□□□□□□

random access(□□□□) MAC protocols:

- efficient at low load: single node can fully utilize channel □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- high load: collision overhead □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

“taking turns” protocols(□□□□): look for best of both worlds!

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- □□□□□polling protocol□
- □□□□□□□token-passing protocol□

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□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□“dumb”□

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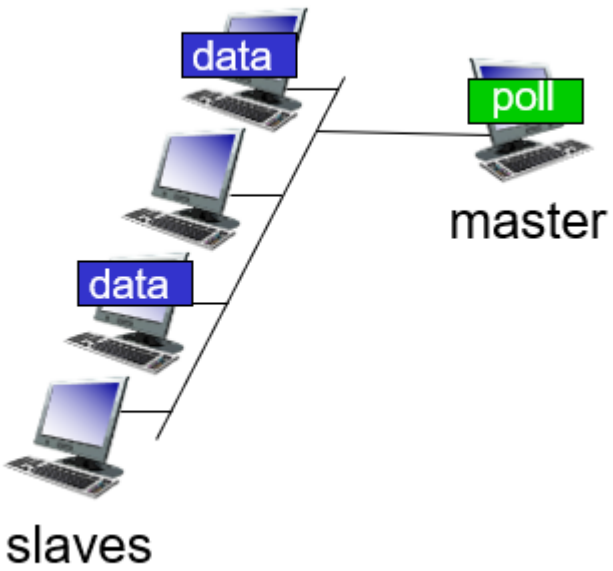


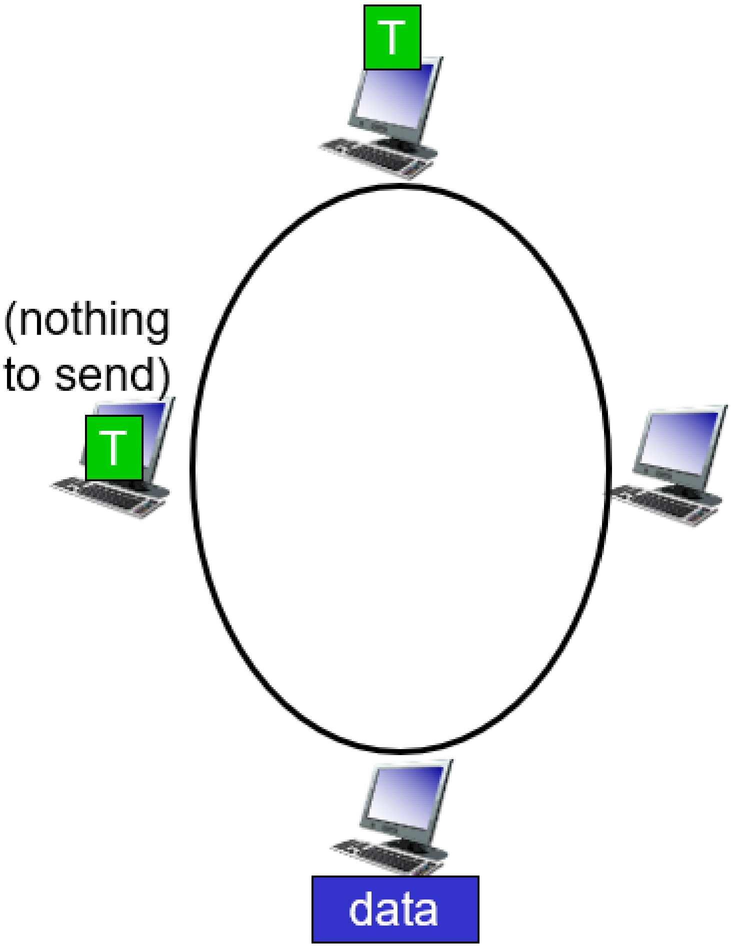
[illegible]

[illegible](token)[illegible]

> [illegible]

[illegible]:

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible] (token)[illegible]

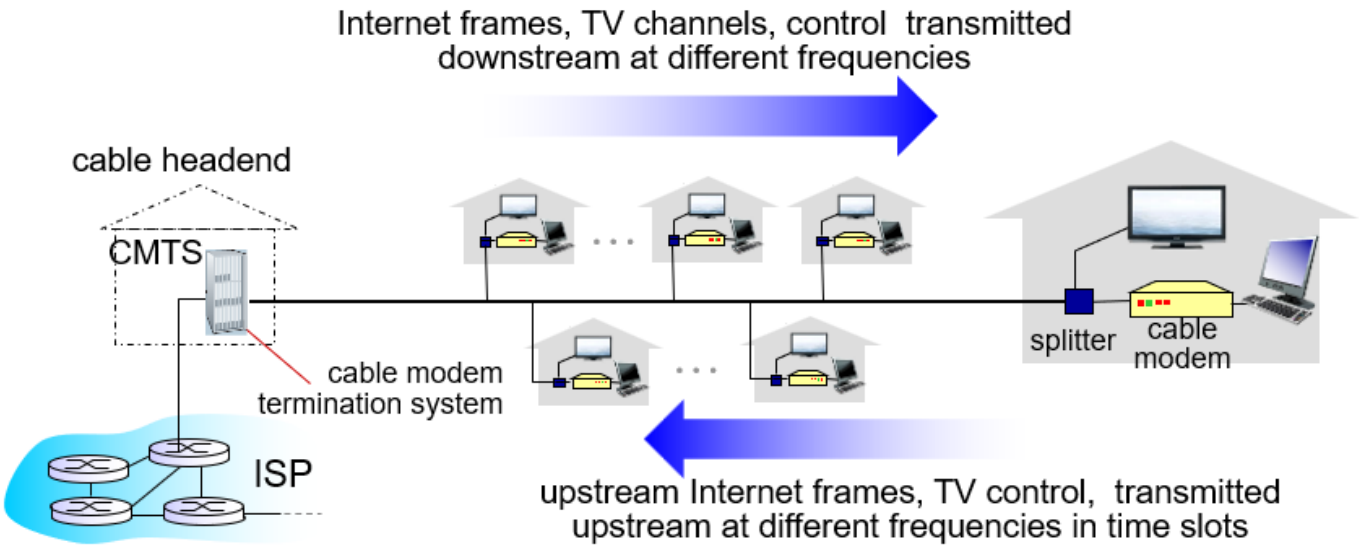


[illegible]

[illegible] 40Mbps [illegible]([illegible])[illegible]FDM[illegible]

- [illegible] FDM [illegible]
- [illegible] 1 [illegible] CMTS [illegible]

[illegible] 30 Mbps [illegible]FDM[illegible]



MAC □□□□

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  - TDMA□FDMA□CDMA
- □□□□ (□□)
  - ALOHA, S-ALOHA, CSMA, CSMA/CD
  - □□□□: □□□□□□□□□□ (wire□□□□□), □□□□ □□□□□□□□ (wireless□□□)
  - CSMA/CD □802.3 Ethernet □□□□
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LANs

Addressing, ARP

32bit □ IP □□□□□

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LAN□MAC/□□/□□□□□□□

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- 48bit MAC □□□□□□□□□□ ROM□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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LAN □□□□□ `1A-2F-BB-76-09-AD` □16 □□□□□□□□□□ 4 □ bits□

LAN □□□ ARP

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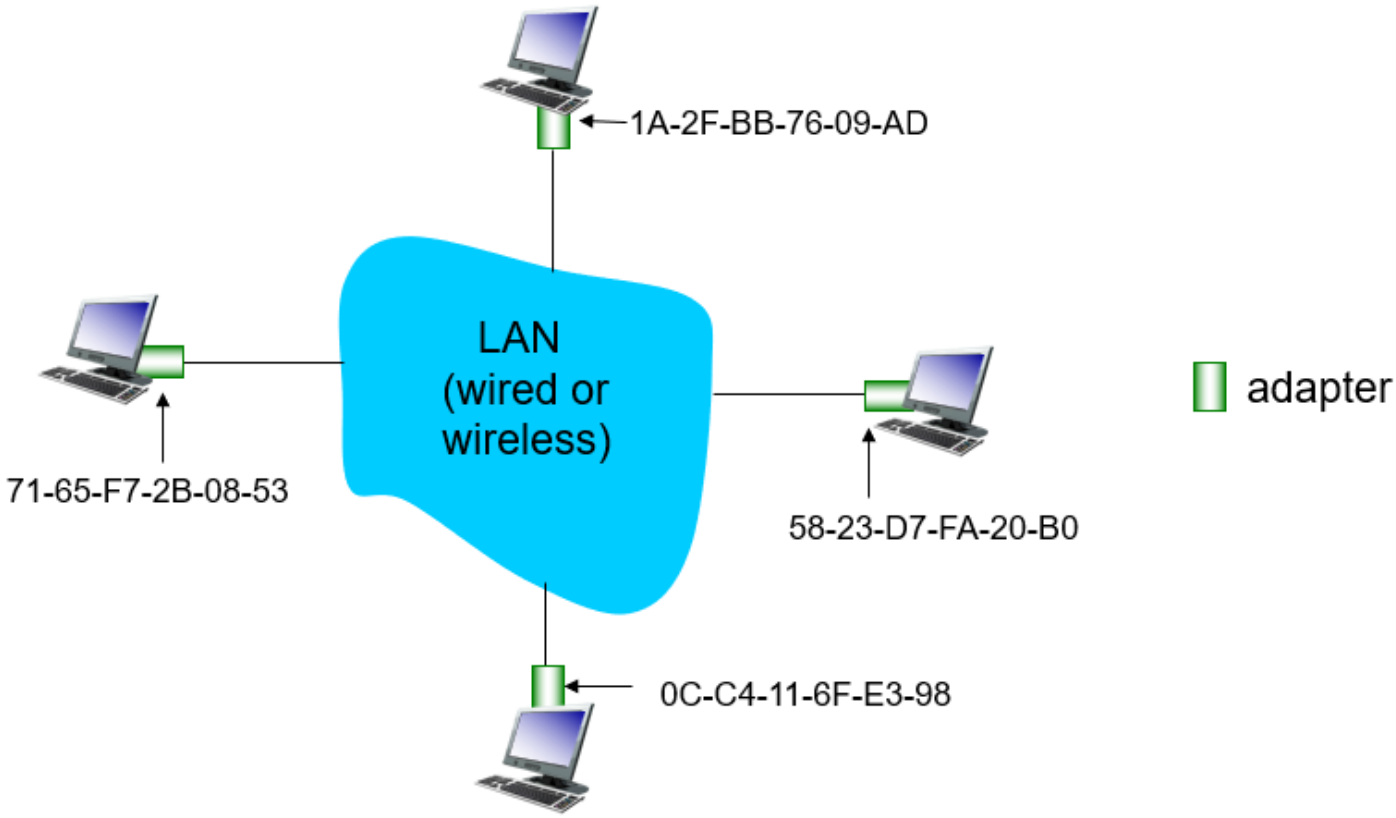

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□□□MAC □□□□□□□□□□□□IP □□□□□□□□□□□

□□□ MAC □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

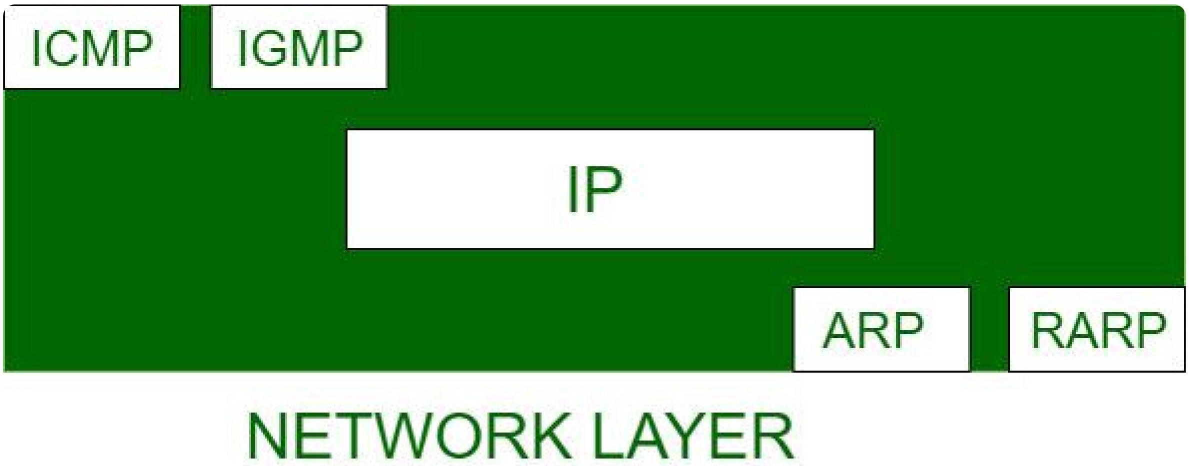
ARP: Address Resolution Protocol

□ LAN □□□□ IP □□□□□□ ARP □□

ARP □□□□□ LAN □□ IP/MAC □□□□□□ < IP address; MAC address; TTL> □□□ TTL □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 20min□

How Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) works? - GeeksforGeeks (https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/how-address-resolution-protocol-arp-works/)

The acronym ARP stands for **Address Resolution Protocol** which is one of the most important protocols of the Network layer in the OSI model. It is responsible to find the hardware address of a host from a known IP address. There are three basic ARP terms. ARP □□□□□□□□□□□ OSI □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□



ARP □□□□□□□□

ARP(□□□□□□)_□□□□□□□□-CSDN □□ (https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_62594100/article/details/123992695)

□□□ ARP□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ MAC □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ MAC □□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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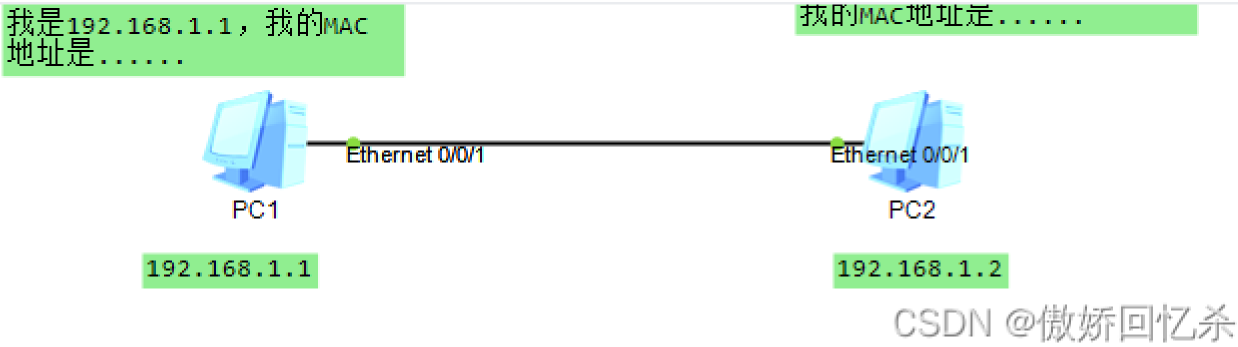

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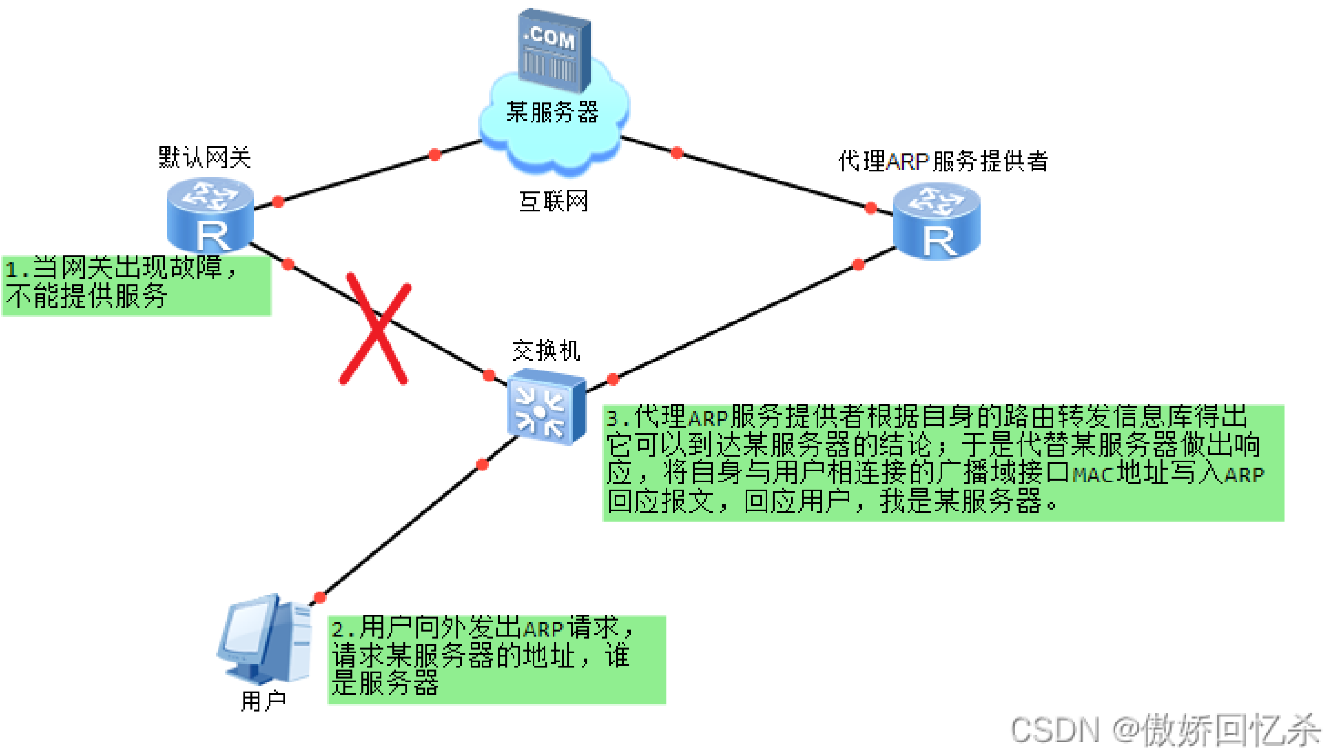

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□□□□□ B □ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□ B □ MAC □□□

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□□□A □□□□□ B □ IP □□□ ARP □□□□Dest MAC address = FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF

LAN □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

- A □□□□□□□□□□□ ARP □□□□□ IP-to-MAC □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□

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ARP □□□□□□□

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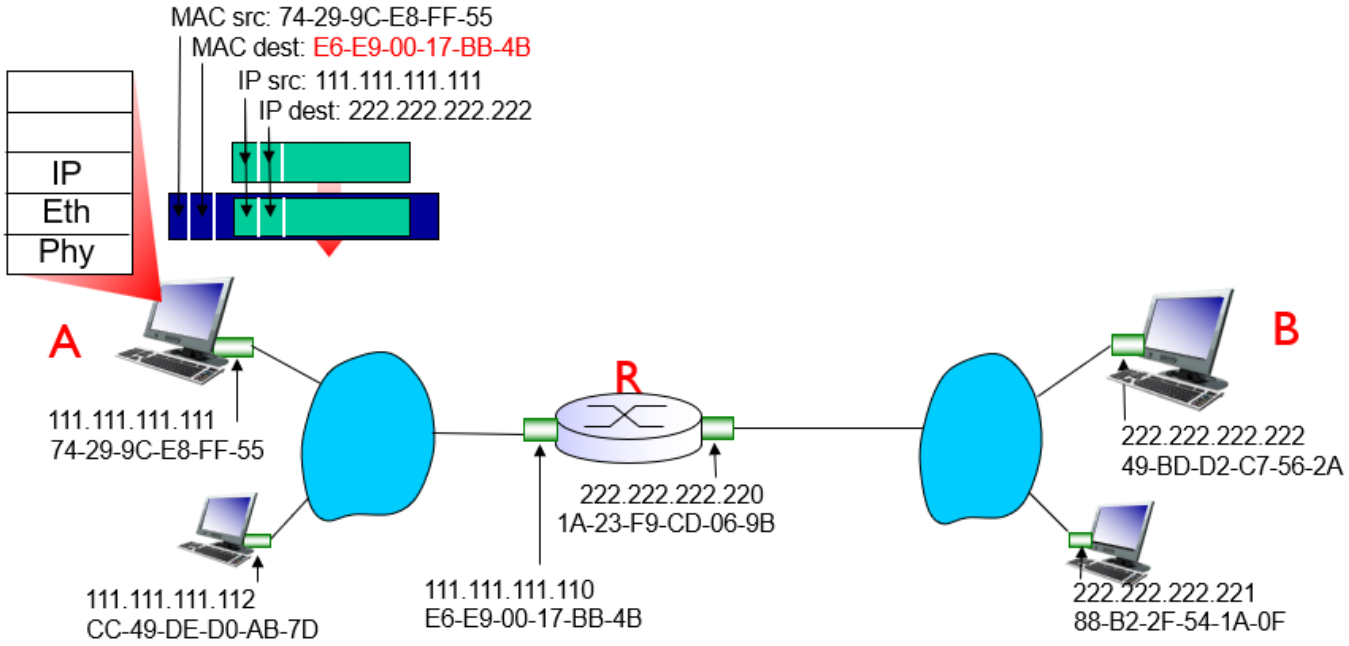
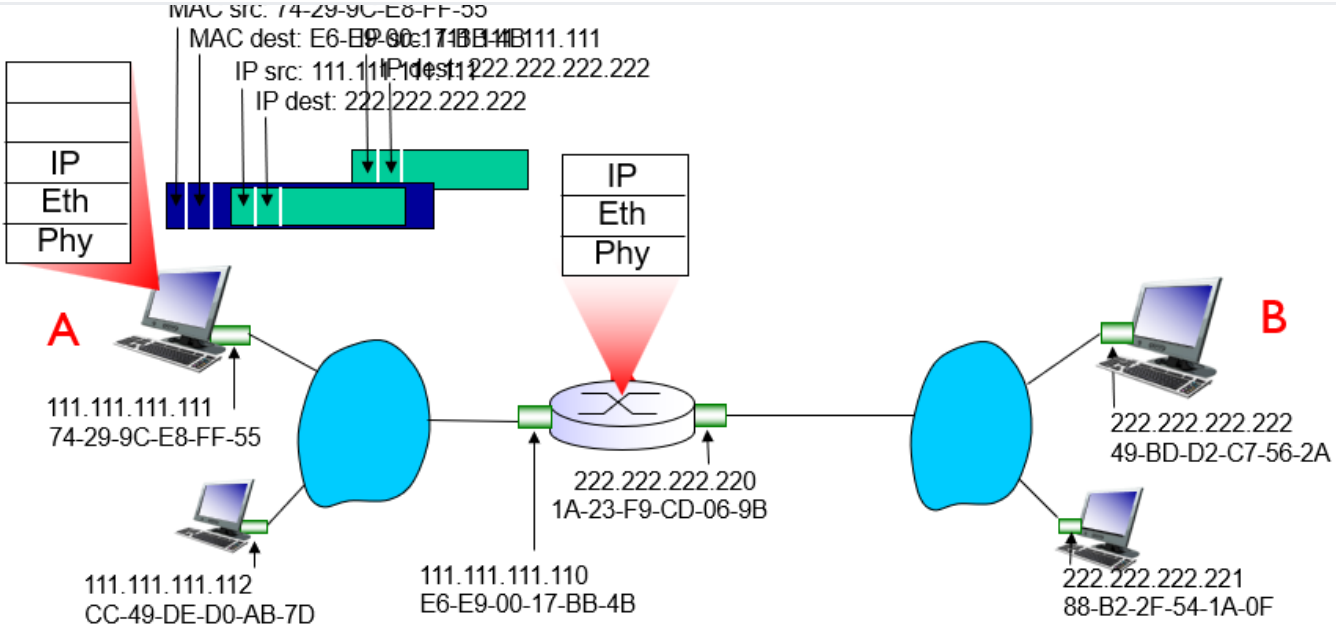


- A □□□□□□□□□□□□ R



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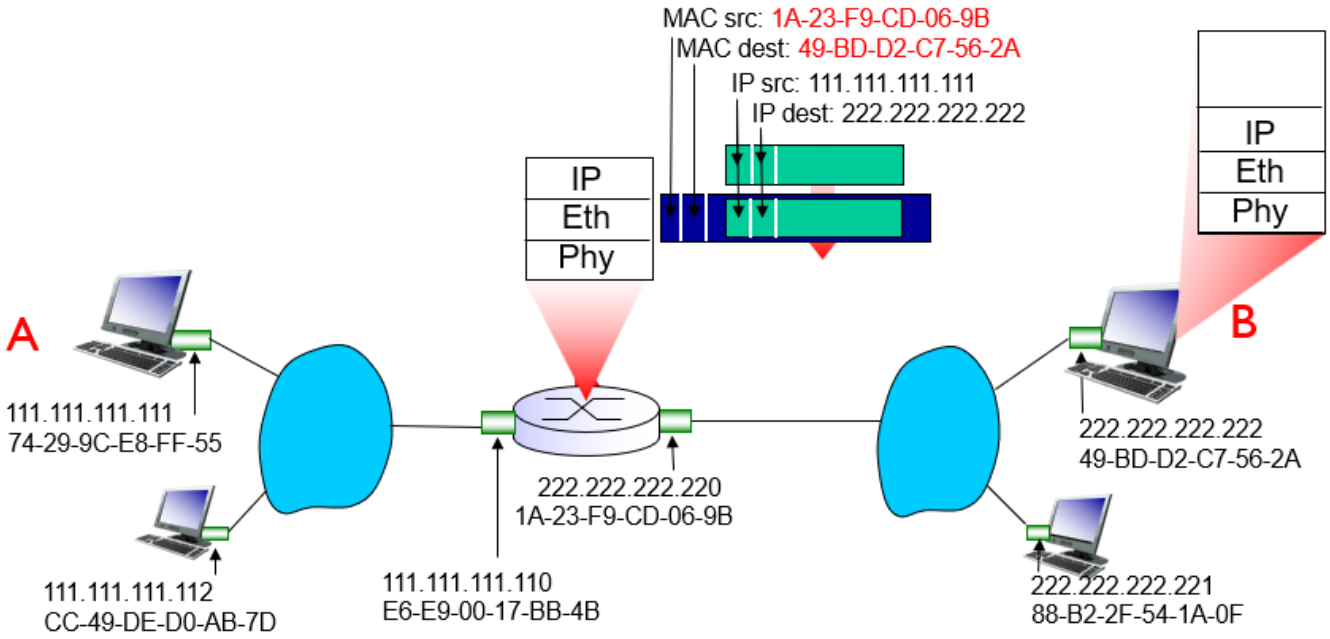

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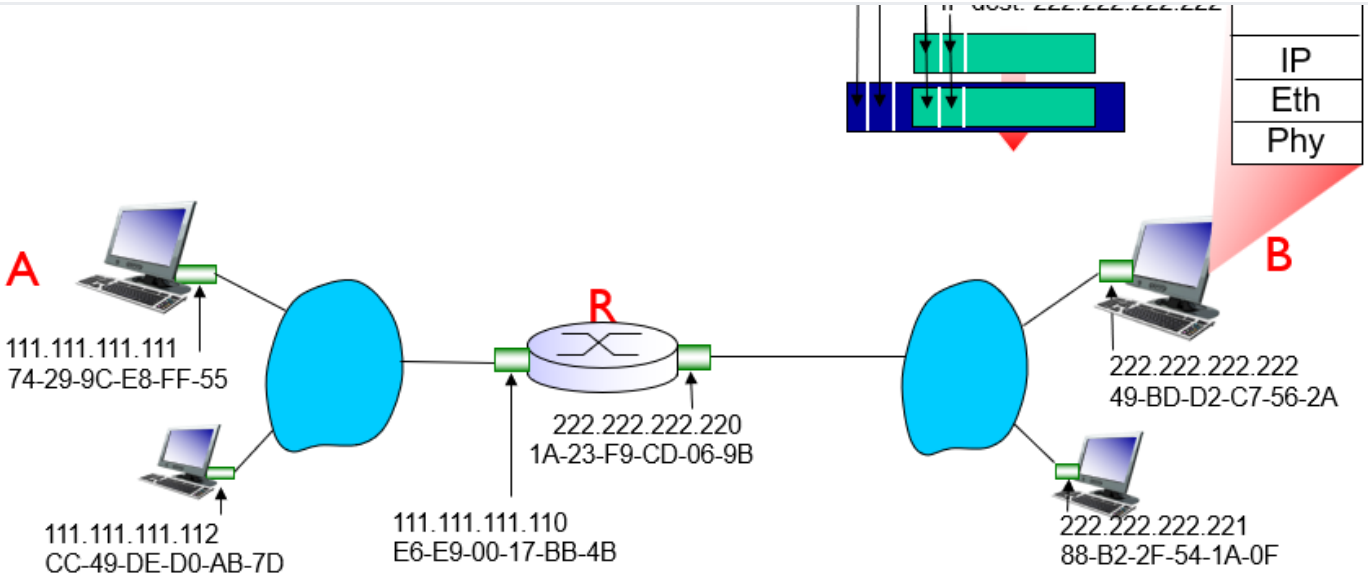

Ethernet

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- □□□□□□□□□□□10M, 100M, 1G, 10G

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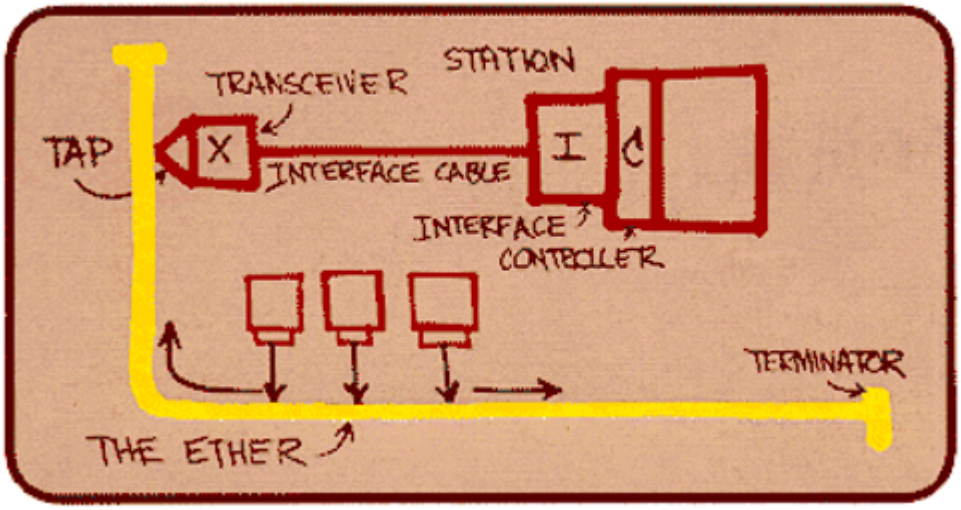

Metcalfe's Ethernet sketch

Ethernet: physical topology

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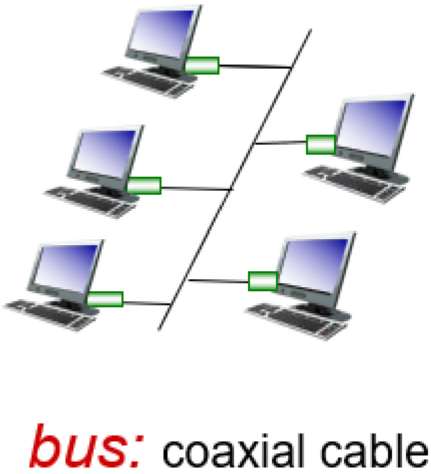

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  - hub□□□□□□□□□□
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> - switch □□□□□□□□□broadcast domain□

□□□□□□□□□switch□□□□□

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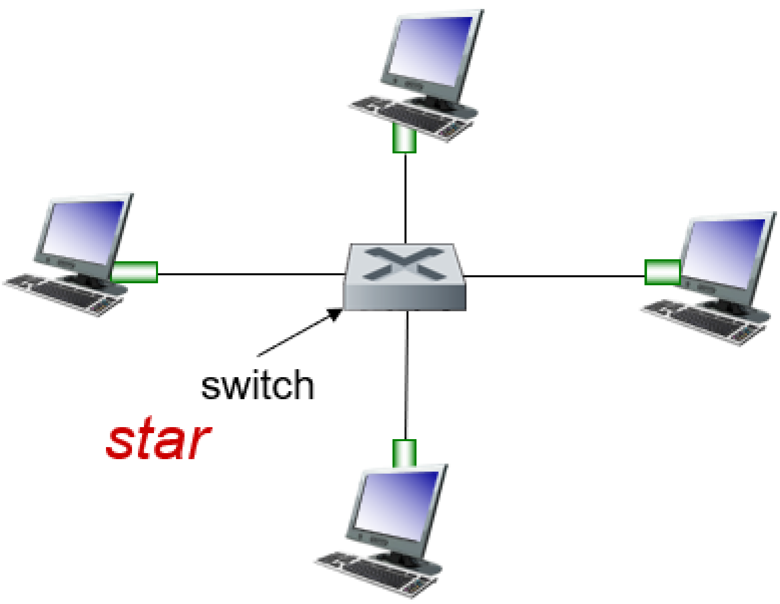

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- □□□address□□6 □□□ MAC □□□□□ MAC □□

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Ethernet: unreliable, connectionless

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  - □□□□□□□□□□ TCP □□□□□ rdt□gap □□□□□□□□□□TCP □□□

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□□□□ MAC □□□□□□□□□□□□ CSMA/CD □□□□□□□□□

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IEEE □□□□□□□□□

1. IEEE 802.11□□□□□□□□Wireless Local Area Network□□□ WLAN□
2. IEEE 802.3□□□□□□□□Local Area Network□□□ LAN□
3. IEEE 802.15□□□□□□□□□□Wireless Personal Area Network□□□ WPAN□

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□□□□□ CSMA/CD□

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- NIC □□□□□□□ NIC □□□□□□□□□□□□□□carrier sense□
- □□□collision detection□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□random access□

Switches

□□ Switches □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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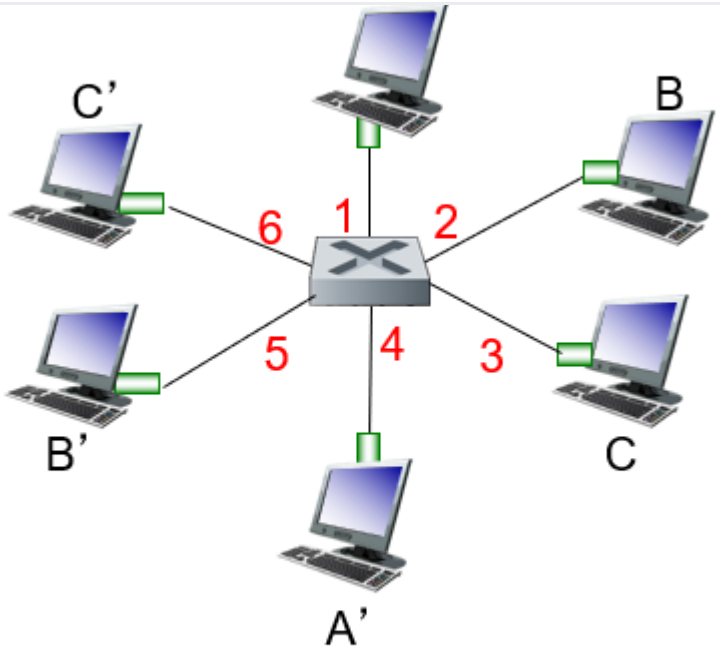
  - MAC □□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□A-to-A’ □ B-to-B’ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□



switch with six interfaces
(1,2,3,4,5,6)

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□□□□□□□□□□□□□ switch table□□□□□□□□□□□

- □□□ MAC □□
- □□□ MAC □□□□□
- □□□□time stamp□□ ttl□

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2. □□□□ MAC □□□□□□□□□□

py

```
if entry found for destination # □□□□□
then{
    if dest on segment from which frame arrived
    then drop the frame # □□□
    else forward the frame on interface indicated # □□□□□□□□
}
else flood # □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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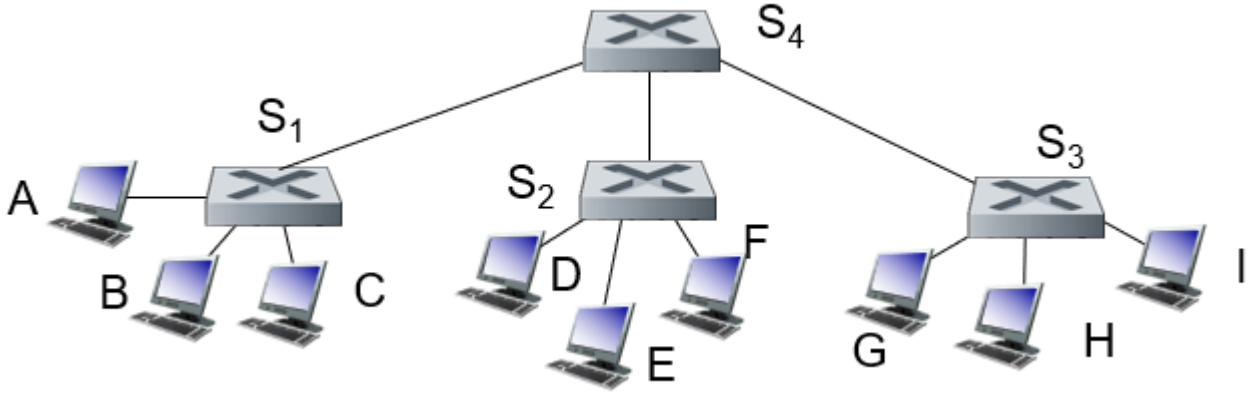

□□□ vs. □□□

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VLANS

□□ Virtual Local Area Network□□□□□□□

□□ VLAN □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ LAN □□□□□□□□□□□ LANs□

□□□□□ VLAN□

- [illegible] VLANs [illegible] ([illegible]

Link virtualization: MPLS

Link virtualization [illegible]

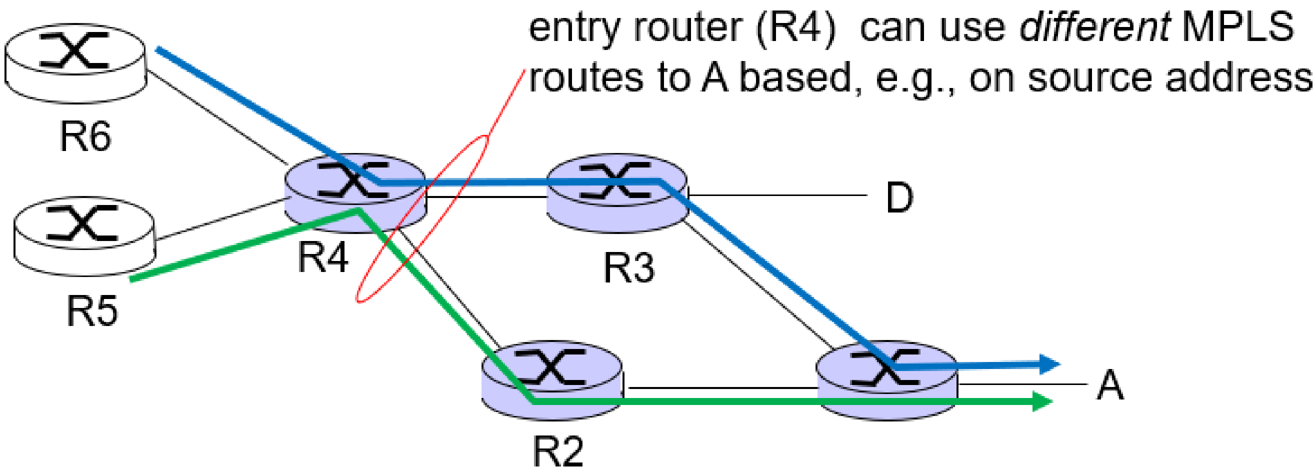
MPLS [illegible]-[illegible]([illegible] Qos[illegible])[illegible]

MPLS [illegible] label [illegible] IP [illegible] IP [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]LER [illegible] EFC [illegible]
- [illegible] MPLS [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible] MPLS [illegible] IP [illegible] [illegible]

MPLS vs IP [illegible]



- IP [illegible]
- MPLS [illegible]

> MPLS [illegible]

Data center networking

[illegible]-[illegible] DC [illegible]

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A day in the life of web request

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Top-down □□□□□□□□□□□

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A day in the life… connecting to the Internet

- □□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□DNS □□□□□□□ DHCP
- DHCP □□□□□□□ UDP □□□□□□ IP□□□□ 802.3 □□□□□□
- □□□□□□□ LAN □□□□dest: FFFFFFFFFFFF□□□□□□□□ DHCP □□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□ UDP□□□□ DHCP
- DHCP □□□□□□ DHCPACK □□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□ P □□□ DNS □□□□□□□□
- □ DHCP □□□□□□□□□□ LAN □□(□□□□□□)□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□ DHCP ACK □□

□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□ DNS □□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□

A day in the life… ARP (before DNS, before HTTP)

- □□□ HTTP request □□□□, □□□□www.google.com□IP□□□DNS
- DNS □□□□□□□□□□ UDP □□ □□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□. □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ MAC □□□ARP
- ARP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ ARP □□□□□□□ IP □ □□□□□□□ MAC □□

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A day in the life… using DNS

- □□□ DNS □□□ IP □□□□□□ LAN □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ comcast □□□□□□□□□□□□ RIP□OSPF□IS-IS □/□ BGP □ □□□□□□ DNS □□□
- □ DNS □□□□□□□
- DNS □□□□□□□□□□□www.google.com □ IP □□

A day in the life…TCP connection carrying HTTP

- □□□□ HTTP □□□□□□□□□□□ web □□□□ TCP socket
- TCP SYN □□3 □□□□□□ 1 □□□□□□□□□□ web □□□
- web □□□□ TCP SYNACK □□□3 □□□□□□ 2 □□□□

□□□TCP □□□□□□□

A day in the life… HTTP request/reply

- HTTP □□□□□□ TCPsocket □
- IP □□□□□□ HTTP □□□□□□□□□ www.google.com
- web □□□□ HTTP □□□□(□□□□□□□□)
- IP □□□□□□ HTTP □□□□□□□□□□□□

Last Updated: 6/15/2023, 1:37:06 PM

Outline

1. What is network security?
2. Principles of cryptography
3. Message integrity, authentication
4. Securing e-mail
5. Securing TCP connections: SSL
6. Network layer security: IPsec
7. Securing wireless LANs
8. Operational security: firewalls and IDS

What is network security?

Network security [illegible]

- [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible] Web browser/server
- [illegible] client/server
- DNS servers
- [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]e.g.,[illegible]

Principles of cryptography

Principles of cryptography [illegible]

[illegible]

- plain text [illegible]
- cipher text [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]

Symmetric key cryptography [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DES: Data Encryption Standard

- [illegible]block cipher[illegible]
- US [illegible][NIST 1993]
- 56-bit [illegible], 64-bit [illegible]

DES [illegible]

> [illegible] DES [illegible] DES [illegible] - [illegible] (zhihu.com) (https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/575214691)
> DES [illegible] DES [illegible] 64 [illegible] 56 [illegible] 8 [illegible] 56 [illegible] DES [illegible] Feistel [illegible] 16 [illegible]

- [illegible] 3 [illegible] key[illegible] 3 [illegible] DES [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]

AES: Advanced Encryption Standard

- [illegible]
- [illegible] NIST [illegible](Nov. 2001) [illegible] DES
- [illegible] 128bit [illegible]
- [illegible] 128, 192, or 256 bit [illegible]

> [illegible] AES [illegible] AES [illegible] - [illegible] (zhihu.com) (https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/562256846)
> AES [illegible] Rijndael [illegible] DES[illegible] AES [illegible]
> AES [illegible]128 [illegible]192 [illegible]256 [illegible] AES128[illegible]AES192[illegible]AES256[illegible] AES [illegible]

AES [illegible]SubBytes[illegible]ShiftRows[illegible]MixColumns [illegible] AddRoundKey[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [Diffie-Hellman76, RSA78][illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

> RSA [illegible] - [illegible] (ruanyifeng.com)
> (https://ruanyifeng.com/blog/2013/06/rsa_algorithm_part_one.html)
> 1976 [illegible] Whitfield Diffie [illegible] Martin Hellman[illegible]"Diffie-Hellman [illegible]"
> (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diffie%E2%80%93Hellman_key_exchange) [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]"[illegible]"[illegible]
>
> 1. [illegible]
> 2. [illegible]
> 3. [illegible]
>
> [illegible]

1977 □□□□□□□ Rivest□Shamir □ Adleman □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□RSA □□ (https://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-cn/RSA%E5%8A%A0%E5%AF%86%E7%AE%97%E6%B3%95) □□□□□□□□□RSA □□□□□□□□□□□□"□□□□□□□□"□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ RSA □□□

RSA

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1. □□□□□□□ p □ q(□□□□ 1024 □)
2. □□ `n=p×q` □ `z=(p-1)×(q-1)` □□□ n □□□□□□□
3. □□□□□ z □□□□□□□□ d
4. □□□□ e □□□ `exd= 1 (mod z)`
5. □□□□□ `(e□m)` □□□□□□ `(d□m)`

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1. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ k □□□ P □□□□□ k □□□ $2*k<n$ □□□□□□
2. □□□□□□ P□□□ $C= P^e(mod\ n)$□□ C □□ P □□□□

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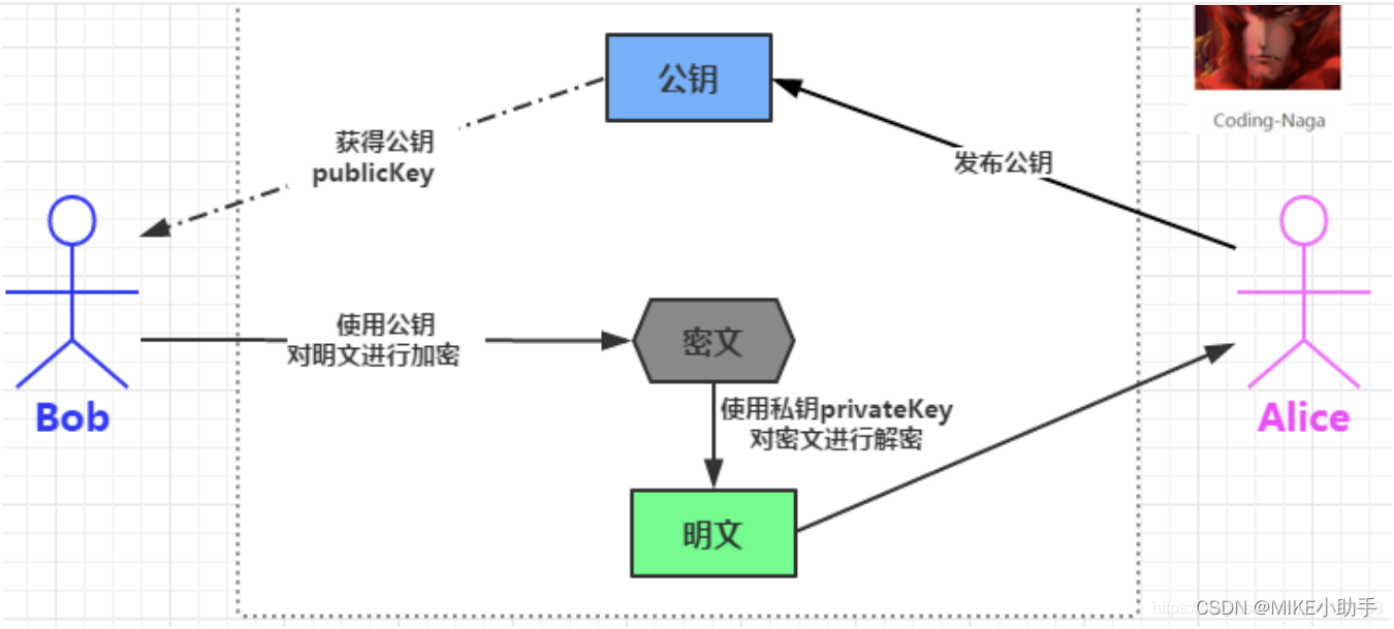
□□□□□□ C□□□ $P=C^d(mod\ n)$□P □□□□□

RSA □□□□□



□□□□□2️⃣ □□□□ (csdn.net) (https://blog.csdn.net/m0_51607907/article/details/123884953#t14) □□□□□□□□□□□□

RSA □□□□□□□□□□

$$K_B^-(K_B^+(m)) = m = K_B^+(K_B^-(m))$$

先用公钥，然后用私钥　　先用私钥，然后用公钥

Exponentiation in RSA is computationally intensive. RSA □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Message integrity, authentication

Authentication

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- Protocol ap1.0□□□□□□□□□□
- Protocol ap2.0□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□
- Protocol ap3.0□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- Protocol ap3.1□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

- Protocol ap4.0□□□□□ Alice □□□□, Bob □□□ Alice □□ nonce, R□Alice □□□□□□□□□ R□□□□□□□□□ key□

  > Nonce: □□□□□□□*once-in-a-lifetime*□□□□ R

  □□

- Protocol ap5.0□□□ nonce□□□□□□□□□

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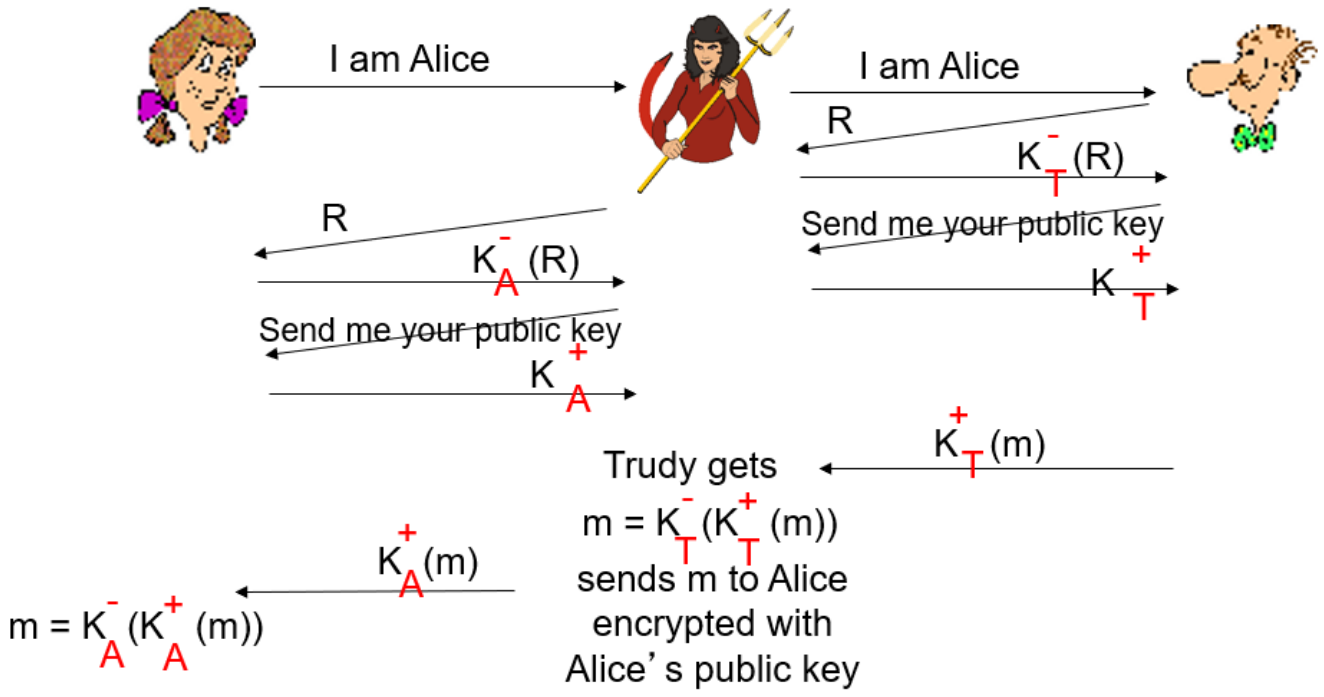
  - Trudy □□□□□□□□□ R□□□ Bob □□
  - Trudy □□ Alice □□□□□□□□□ Alice □ □□□□□□□□□

  □□ Bob □ Alice □□□□□□□□ Trudy □□



Message integrity

Digital signatures

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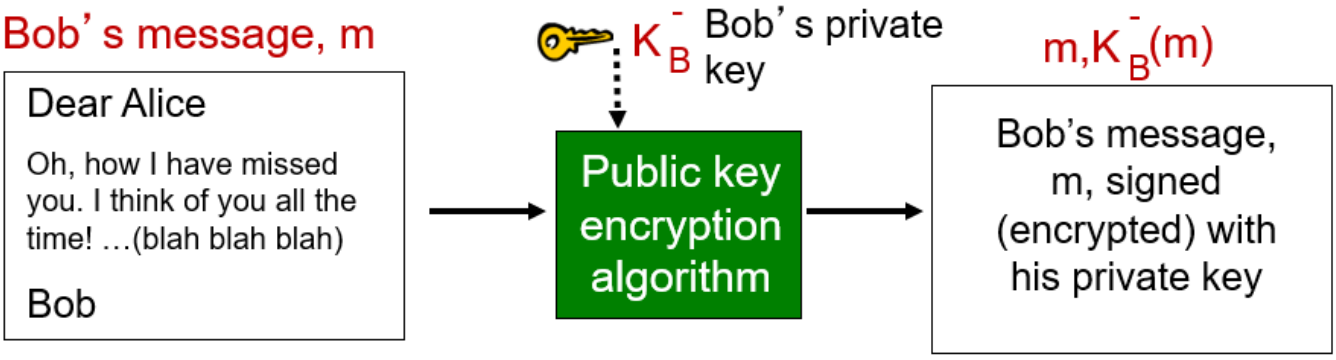
- □□□□ *verifiable*
- □□□□□ *nonforgeable*
- □□□□□ *non-repudiation*

- [illegible]Alice[illegible] Bob[illegible] Alice[illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]

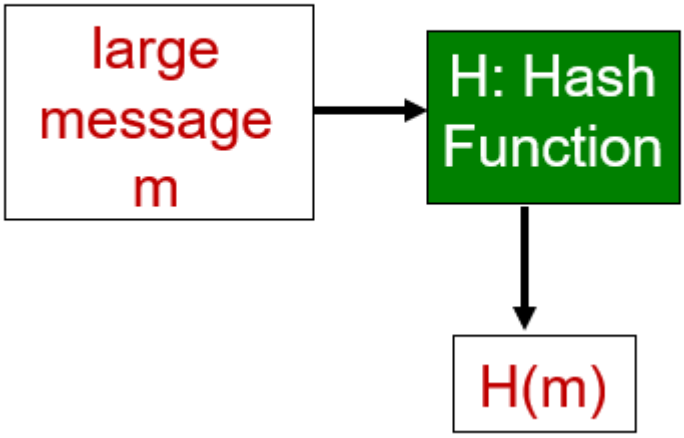
- [illegible] [illegible]Bob [illegible] m [illegible] [illegible] $K^-_B (m)$



Message digests

[illegible]Message digests[illegible]

[illegible] m [illegible] H[illegible] H(m)[illegible]



[illegible]

- [illegible] 1
- [illegible]
- [illegible] x[illegible] $x = H(m)$

- Alice □□ Bob □□□ K_B □ $K^-_B (m)$ □□□□□ □□ $K^+_B(K^-_B(m)) = m$ □□□□□

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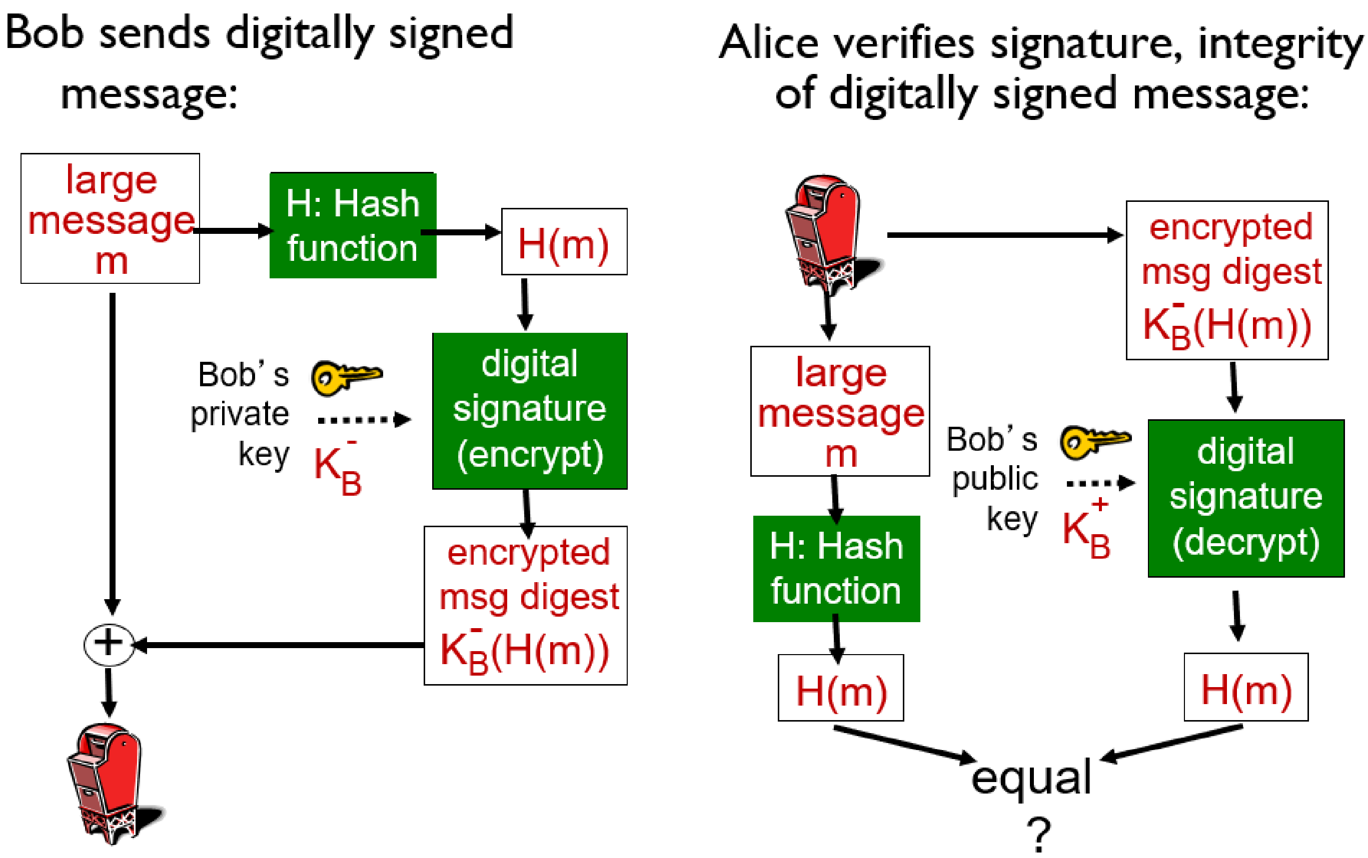

Hash function algorithms

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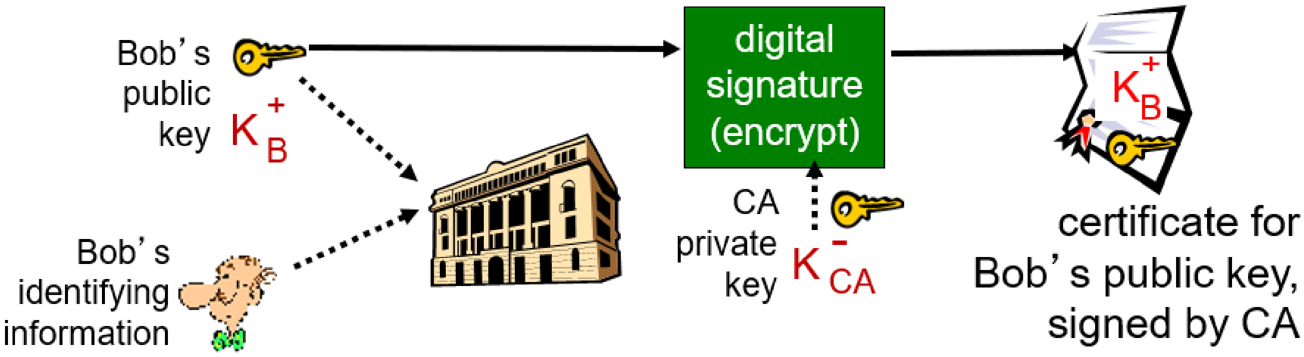
Public-key certification

□□□□□□□□□□

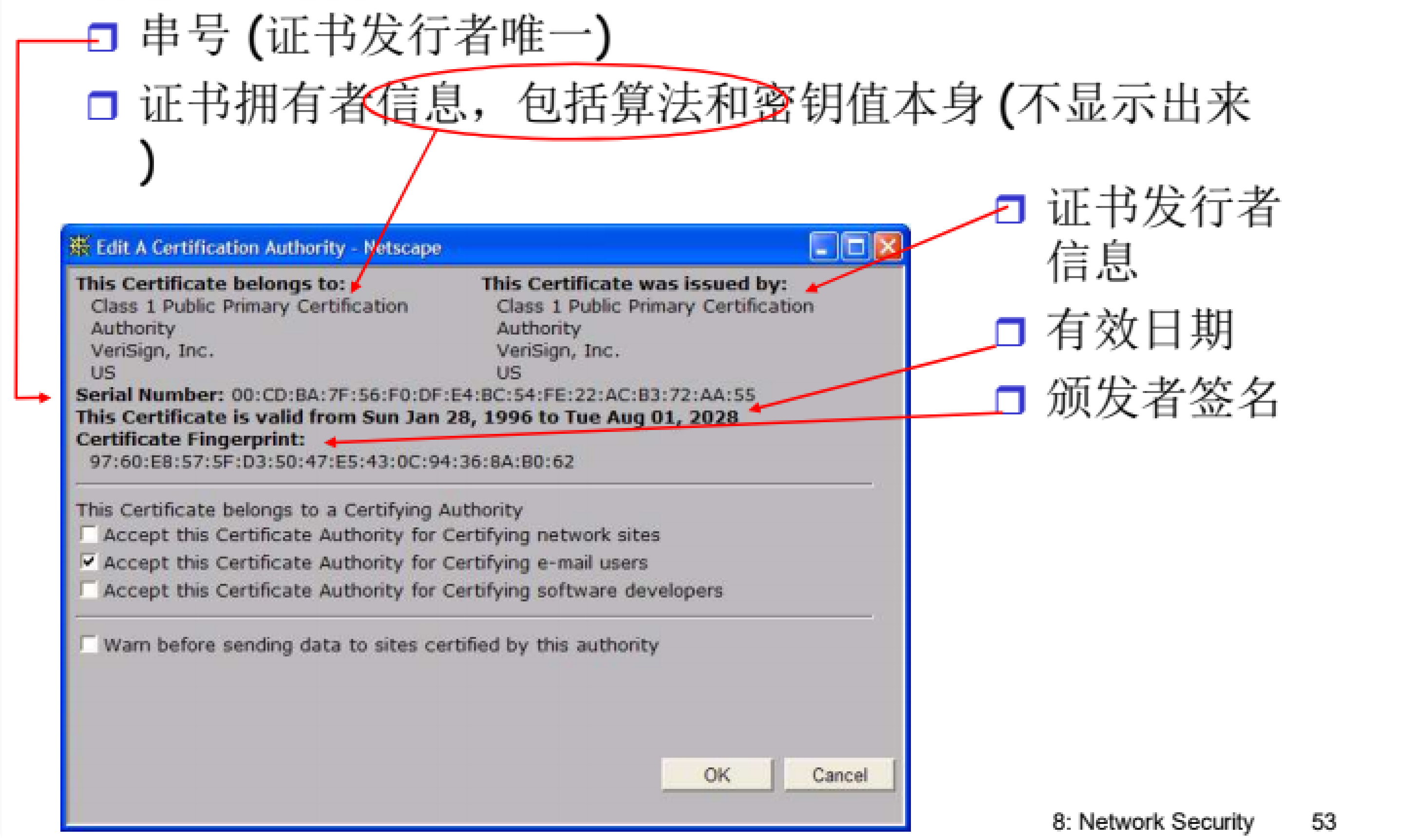
- Trusted key distribution center (KDC) □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□many users□



- □□□□□□□□□□ certification authority (CA) □□□□□□□□□□

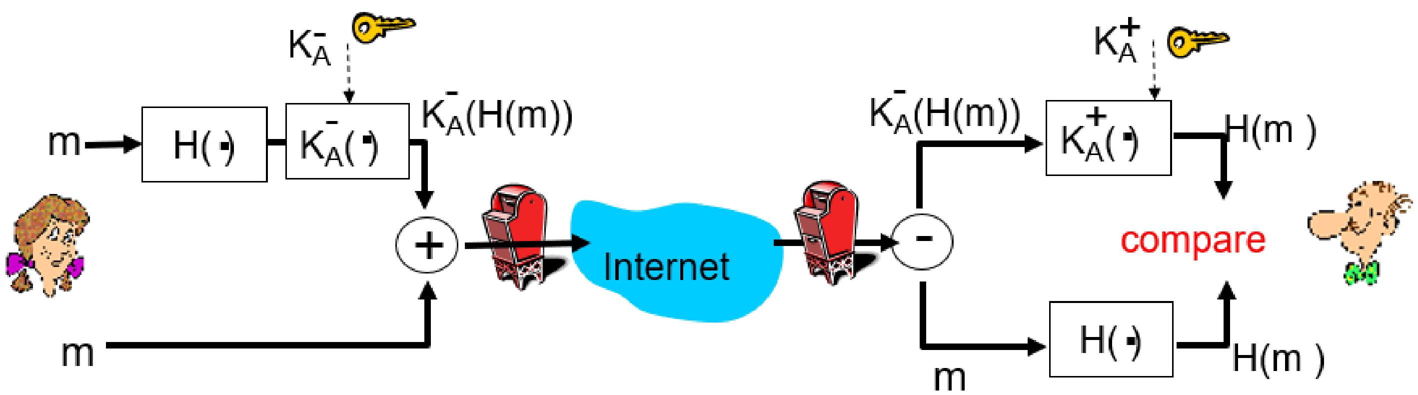
  CA □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ CA □□□**□□ CA □□□□□□□□□□□**

- CA □ “this is E’s public key”□



Securing e-mail

□□

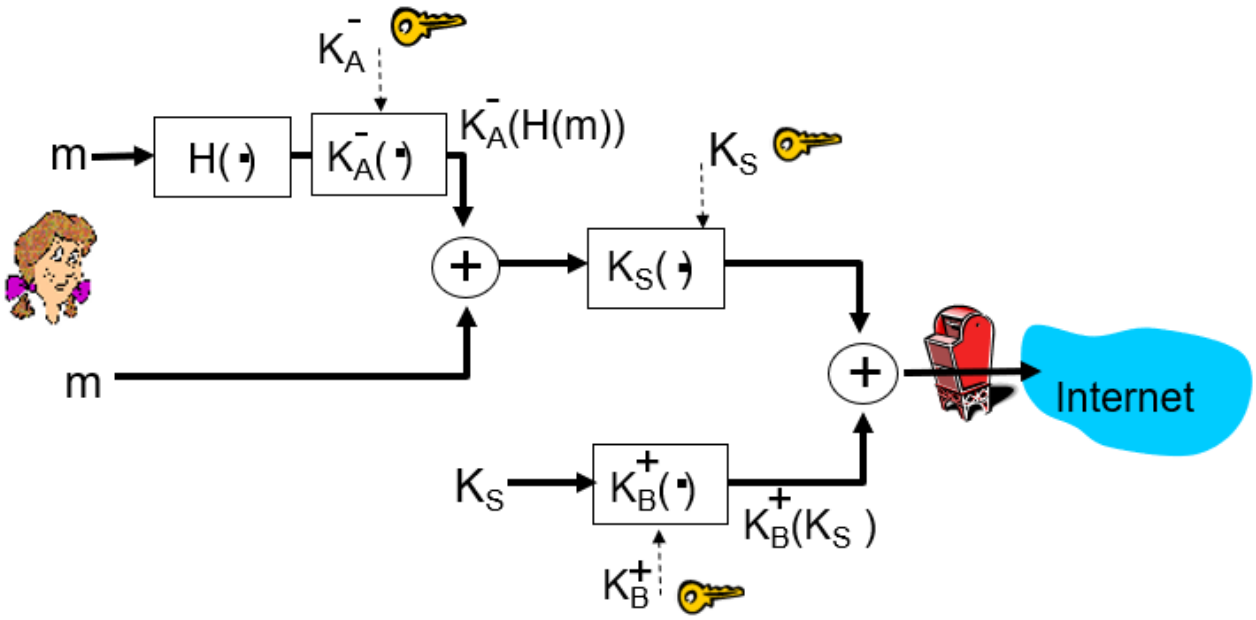


Alice□

- □□□□□□□□□ K_S
- □□ KS □□□□□(□□□□)
- □ K_S □□ Bob □□□□□□□□
- □□ $K_S(m)$ □ $K_B(K_S)$ □ Bob

Bob□

- □□□□□□□□□ K_S

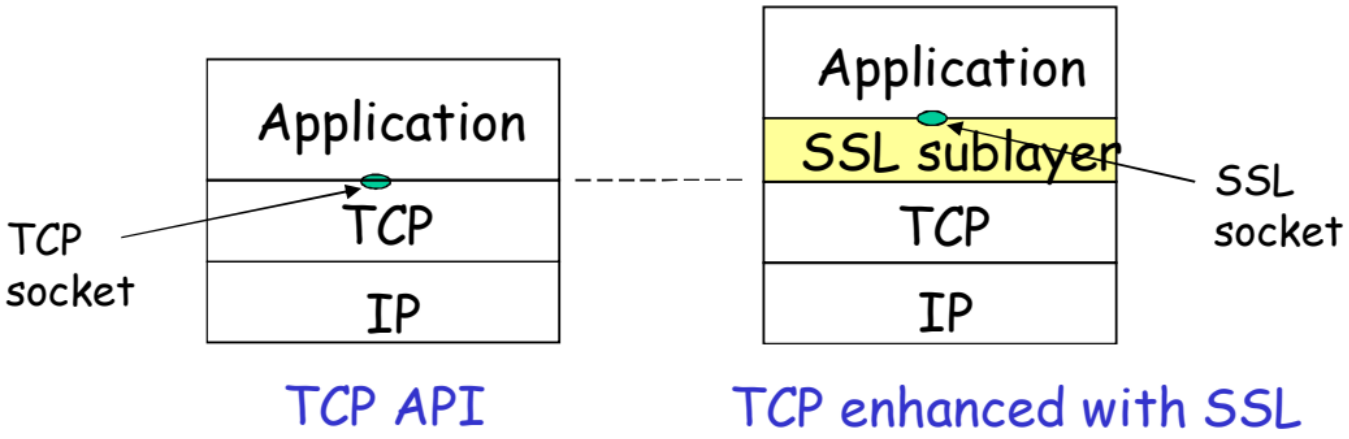


- Alice □□□ 3 □ keys□□□□□□□Bob □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Securing TCP connections: SSL

SSL: Secure Sockets Layer

□□□ SSL □□□□□□ TCP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□



□□□□

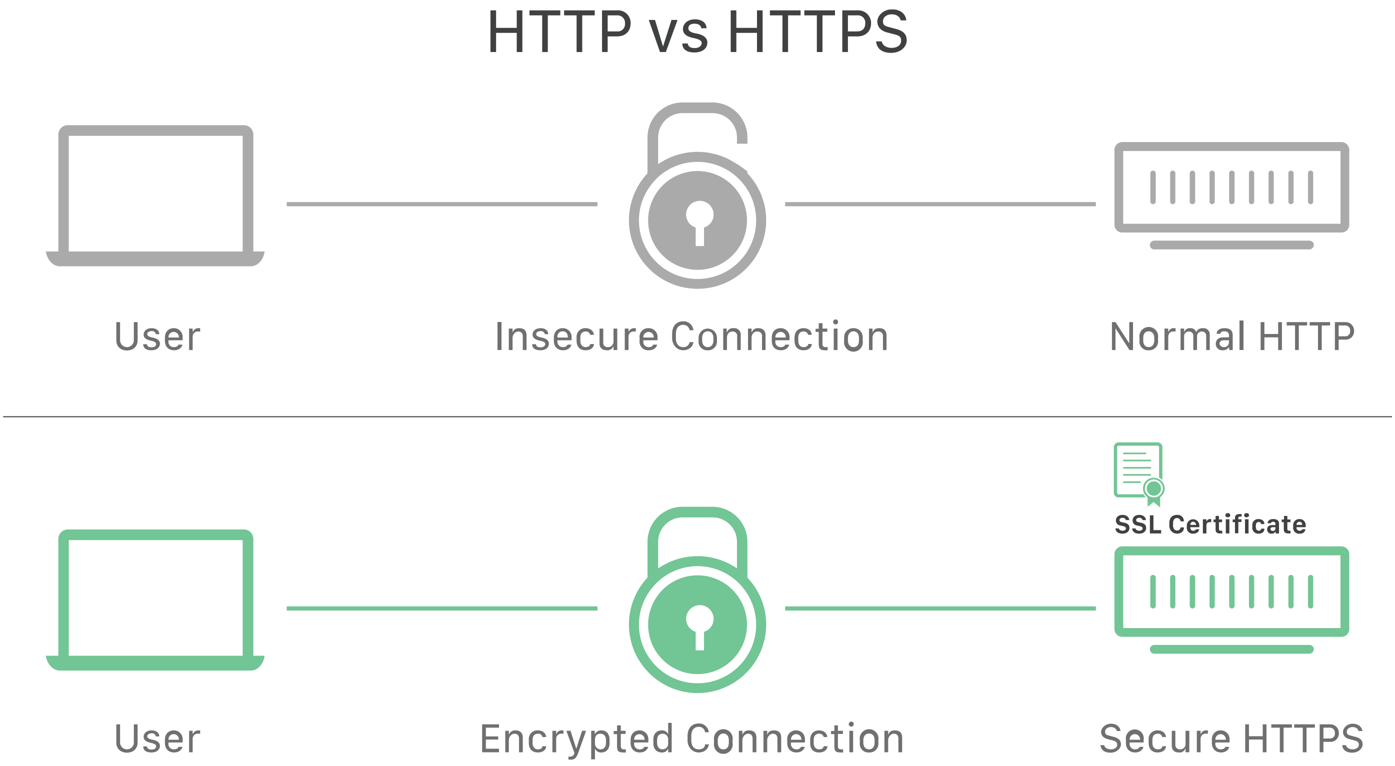
- *confidentiality*
- *integrity*
- *authentication*

> ssl □□□-ssl □ tls □□□-SSL □□ | Cloudflare (https://www.cloudflare.com/zh-cn/learning/ssl/what-is-ssl/)

什么是 SSL？

 (SSL) (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/ssl/what-is-encryption/)
(https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/network-layer/what-is-a-protocol/) Netscape 1995
 Internet SSL TLS (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/ssl/transport-layer-security-tls/)

 SSL/TLS URL “HTTPS (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/ssl/what-is-https/) ”
“HTTP” (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/ddos/glossary/hypertext-transfer-protocol-http/)



SSL/TLS

- (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/privacy/what-is-data-privacy/) SSL Web
- SSL (https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/ssl/what-happens-in-a-tls-handshake/)
- SSL

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SSL/TLS

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SSL TLS

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Pretty good privacy (PGP)

Internet e-mail □□ GPG □□□□ PGP □□□□□□□□

```
---BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE--
   -
Hash: SHA1

Bob:My husband is out of town
   tonight.Passionately
   yours, Alice

---BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE---
Version: PGP 5.0
Charset: noconv
yhHJRHhGJGhgg/12EpJ+lo8gE4vB3
   mqJhFEvZP9t6n7G6m5Gw2
---END PGP SIGNATURE---
```

Last Updated: 6/15/2023, 1:37:06 PM

Contributors: cworld1

Hello

Welcome to your VuePress site

✨ Get Started | Introduction

Simplicity First

□□□□□□□□□□□□

Powerful

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Neatly formatted

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Computer Network Learning

Some notes and code about CWorld learning Computer Network.

Get Started □□□□ → (https://cn.cworld.top/)

Local Development

Environment requirements:

- Node.js (https://nodejs.org) 16.14.0+

1. Enable corepack & pnpm

> If your Node.js version is lower than 16.13.0□Please install corepack (https://nodejs.org/api/corepack.html) first.
>
> ```sh
> npm install -g corepack
> ```

```sh
corepack enable
corepack prepare pnpm@latest --activate
```

2. Clone the repository

```sh
git clone https://github.com/cworld1/cn-learning.git
cd cn-learning
```

2. Install dependencies

```sh
pnpm install
```

3. Start the development server

```sh
pnpm dev
```

This command starts a local development server and opens up a browser window. Most changes are reflected live without having to restart the server.

4. Some useful commands

`pnpm build` Bundles your website into static files for production.

Contributions

As the author is only a beginner in learning Computer Network, there are obvious mistakes in his notes. Readers are also invited to make a lot of mistakes. In addition, you are welcome to use PR or Issues to improve them.

Thanks

Some of the electronic textbooks have helped the author a lot in his studies, and without them, this notebook would not have been possible. I would like to express my gratitude to the original authors of these materials. If you have any doubts about this project, you can also read the following textbooks carefully to remedy them.

- STATS 201 : Computer Network (https://courseoutline.auckland.ac.nz/dco/course/STATS/201/1215)
- college_assignment/□□□□□ · GitHub (https://github.com/A-BigTree/college_assignment/blob/main/learning_Notes/%E8%AE%A1%E7%AE%97%E6%9C%BA%E7%BD%91%E7%BB%9C.md#56-icmp%E5%9B%A0%E7%89%B9%E7%BD%91%E6%8E%A7%E5%88%B6%E6%8A%A5%E6%96%87%E5%8D%8F%E8%AE%AE)
- □□-□□□□□-□□□□ | FEZ□□□ (https://toby-fish.github.io/2021/11/22/%E7%AC%94%E8%AE%B0-%E8%AE%A1%E7%AE%97%E6%9C%BA%E7%BD%91%E7%BB%9C-

- Jim Kurose (author’s website of Computer Networking: a Top Down Approach (P) (http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/index.php)

License

> **Note** This website is built using Vuepress Next (https://github.com/vuepress/vuepress-next) , a Vuejs (https://vuejs.org) static website generator.

Last Updated: 6/15/2023, 1:37:06 PM

Contributors: cworld1

At the last

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[illegible]

[illegible]

1. Single choice and Ferminlogy ($10*2* + *5*1$ score)
2. Multiple choice fill blanks ($5*2* + *15*1$ score)
3. Problem and analysis (25 score)
4. Configuration (25 score)

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1. [illegible] 3456 [illegible] 2 [illegible]

    - [illegible] Hub[illegible]Switch[illegible]
    - [illegible] IP[illegible]TCP[illegible]UDP [illegible]FTP[illegible]HTTP[illegible]Email [illegible]Socket[illegible]
    - [illegible] IP [illegible]
    - TCP [illegible]
    - [illegible]

2. [illegible]

    [illegible]

    - FSM [illegible]
    - TCP [illegible]
    - [illegible]

3. [illegible]

    - [illegible] IP [illegible]ARP[illegible]
    - IP [illegible]

    [illegible] IP [illegible] 9 [illegible]Cider[illegible]

4. [illegible] 3[illegible]IP [illegible]

- Configuring the static route, where you can see all the routes are configured in the router.

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- 500*1
- 250*2
- 120*3
- 60*2
- 30*3

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   - 202.202.98.0/24□250□□
   - 202.202.99.0/24□250□□
   - 202.202.100.

Last Updated: 6/15/2023, 1:37:06 PM

Contributors: cworld1

Getting Started

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3. [illegible]

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- Walfare[illegible]
- Router[illegible]
- Switch[illegible]
- Distribution Frame[illegible]

[illegible]

- **PC** [illegible]
- **PCIe** [illegible] 2 [illegible]
- **COM** [illegible]
- [illegible]/[illegible] 15 [illegible]
- [illegible] [illegible] S1L1 [illegible] Server 1 Link 1
- [illegible] [illegible] R1L1 [illegible] Route 1 Link 1
- [illegible]

Last Updated: 6/15/2023, 1:37:06 PM

Contributors: cworld1

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1. 10.0.0.1   ~ 10.255.255.254
2. 172.16.0.1 ~ 172.31.255.254
3. 192.168.0.1 ~ 192.168.255.254

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A	11111111 00000000 00000000 00000000	255.0.0.0
B	11111111 11111111 00000000 00000000	255.255.0.0

C	11111111 11111111 11111111 00000000	255.255.255.0

[illegible] C[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible] IP[illegible]Internet Proxy[illegible]
- [illegible] Twitter [illegible]Tiktok [illegible]

[illegible]

`![](./01-[illegible].assets/2023-02-28 15.56.09.2983.jpg)`

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible] 100Mb/s [illegible] 100 [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible] `RJ45` [illegible] `RJ11` [illegible]
4. [illegible]“[illegible]”[illegible]“[illegible]”[illegible]
5. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] STP[illegible]Shield Twisted-Pair[illegible] UTP[illegible]Unshielded Twisted-Pair[illegible]UTP [illegible]

[illegible] EIA/TIA 568A [illegible]UTP [illegible] 1~6 [illegible] 3[illegible]5[illegible]6 [illegible] 16[illegible]100[illegible]250MHz [illegible]

[illegible] CAT-5 [illegible] CAT-5e [illegible] T568A [illegible] T568B [illegible] T568B [illegible] 100MHz [illegible] 1[illegible]3 [illegible] 2[illegible]6 [illegible]

T568A [illegible]

[illegible]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

T568B [illegible]

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□□□ MDIX	□□	□□	□□	□□
□□□ MDI	N/A	N/A	□□	□□

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1. □□□□□□□□□□□□□ 20~30cm
2. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 2~3cm
3. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ [[T568B □□]]
4. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 1.5cm
5. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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3. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ”1-1“□”2-2“ ... □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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1. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ PC □□□ `PC*` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `S*L*`
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    3. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ IPv4 □□□□□IP □□□□□ `192.168.0.*` □□□□□ PC □□□□□□□□□□□□□ `255.255.255.0`
3. □□□□□□□□□□ CMD□Powershell

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2. □□□□□□ VLAN □□

> VLAN□Local Virtal Area Network□□□□□□□□□□

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- □□□□□□□□□□□□□ Windows □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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- Access □□□□□□□□□□□□ VLAN□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- Trunk □□□□□□□□□□□□ VLAN□□□□□□□□□□□ VLAN □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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Access	□□□
Trunk	□□□□
Hybrid	□□□□□□□□□□□

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> 1. □□□□□ □switch□
> 2. □□□□□ □switch□
> 3. □□□□□ □switch-Ethernet**□
> 4. VLAN □□□ □switch-vlan**□

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- `quit | return` □□□□□□□/□□□□□□
- `undo xxx` □□□□□□□□□
- `reboot` □□□□□□□□
- `display  history-command` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 10 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
  - `Ctrl+P` □ `↑` □□□□□□□□
  - `Ctrl+N` □ `↓` □□□□□□□□
- `TAB` □□□□□□□

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- `system-view` □□□□□□□

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- `reset saved-configuration` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- `display saved-configuration` □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□
  - `telnet server` □□□□□□Telnet□□□□□
  - `interface Vlan-interface*` □□□□□□□□□ ip □□□□□□□□ ip□□□□□ dhcp-alloc□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ip□ip □□□□□□□□ □□□□
- `sysname <switch-name>` □□□□□□□□
- `vlan <vlan_id>` □□□□□□□ VLAN□VLAN □□□□ 4094 □□
- `display|displ <ethernet>` □□□□□□□□□
- `(interface) <ethernet>` □□□□□□□ ethernet0/1□□□
- `save` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

- `display interface` □□□□□□□□□
- `speed 10|100|1000|auto` □□□□□□□□□□□ 10 □□ 10M□
- `duplex auto|full|half` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- `port link-type access|hybrid|trunk` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□Access□Hybrid □ Trunk□
- `port access vlan <vlan_id> (to vlan_id)` □□□□□□□□□□□ VLAN □
- `port hybrid vlan <vlan_id_list> tagged|untagged` □□ Hybrid □□□□□□□ VLAN
- `port trunk permit vlan <vlan_id_list>|all` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ VLAN
- `shutdown` □□□□□□□

VLAN □□□□

- `display vlan` □□□□□ VLAN □□
- `port <interface_list>` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ VLAN □□

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- A PC with Windows XP, Super Shell□□□□□□
- A Switch with □□□□□□
- A Console □□□RS232 □□□

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1. □□ Console □□□□□□ Console □□□□ COM □□□□
2. □ PC □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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   2. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□/□□□ 9600bit/s □□□□ 8 □□□□□□□□□□ 1 □□□□□□□ `![](./02-□□□□□□ VLAN □□.assets/Pasted image 20230308193235.png)`
3. □□□ `□Quidway□` □□□□□□□ `login from Console` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
4. □□□□□□□
   1. `reset saved-configuration` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
   2. `reboot` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
   3. `display current-configuration` □□□□□□□□□□
5. `sysname SwitchA` □□□□□□□□□

□□ 1□□□□□□□□□□□□□ VLAN

STEP 2□□ 6 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ VLAN□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ VLAN□VLAN □□□□□□□□□□□ ping □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ VLAN □□□□□□□□□□□□□ VLAN □□□□□□□□□□□ VLAN□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

1. `vlan 10` □□□ VLAN
2. `vlan 10` □□□ VLAN 10
3. `port ethernet 1/0/1 to ethernet 1/0/4` □□ 1~4 □□□□□ VLAN10 □
4. `quit` □□□ VLAN 10
5. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□ `ping` □□□□□□□□□
6. `vlan 11` □□□ VLAN 11
7. `vlan 11` □□□ VLAN 11
8. `port ethernet 1/0/3 to ethernet 1/0/4` □□ 3~4 □□□□□ VLAN11 □
9. `quit` □□□ VLAN 11
10. 3□4 □□□□ `ping` □□□□□□□□ 1□2 □□□□ `ping` □□□

□□ 2□□□□ VLAN □□□□□□□□

1. `interface ethernet 1/0/1` □□□□□ `ethernet 1/0/1`
2. `port trunk` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Trunk
3. `port trunk permit vlan 11` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ VLAN 11
4. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
5. □□□□□□□□□□ 1 □□□□
6. □□□□□□□□□□ 3□4 □□□□ `ping` □□□□□□□□ 2 □□□□ `ping` □□□

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3. [illegible] VLAN [illegible]

[illegible](Gateway)[illegible]

[illegible](Gateway)[illegible]“[illegible]”[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- `interface vlan-interface <vlan_id>` [illegible] VLAN [illegible] VLAN [illegible]Undo [illegible]

  > - VLAN [illegible] VLAN [illegible]
  > - VLAN [illegible] VLAN [illegible] VLAN [illegible],[illegible] VLAN [illegible],[illegible] VLAN [illegible] VLAN [illegible]
  > - [illegible] 2 [illegible],[illegible] VLAN[illegible]VLAN1[illegible] vlan 1 [illegible] VLAN [illegible]

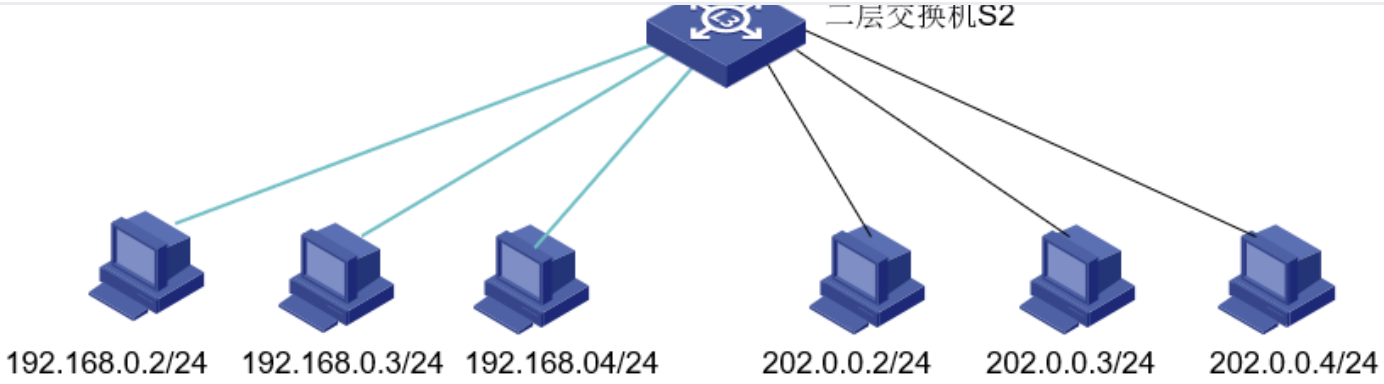
[illegible]

- `ip address ip-address net-mask (sub)` [illegible] VLAN [illegible] IP [illegible]

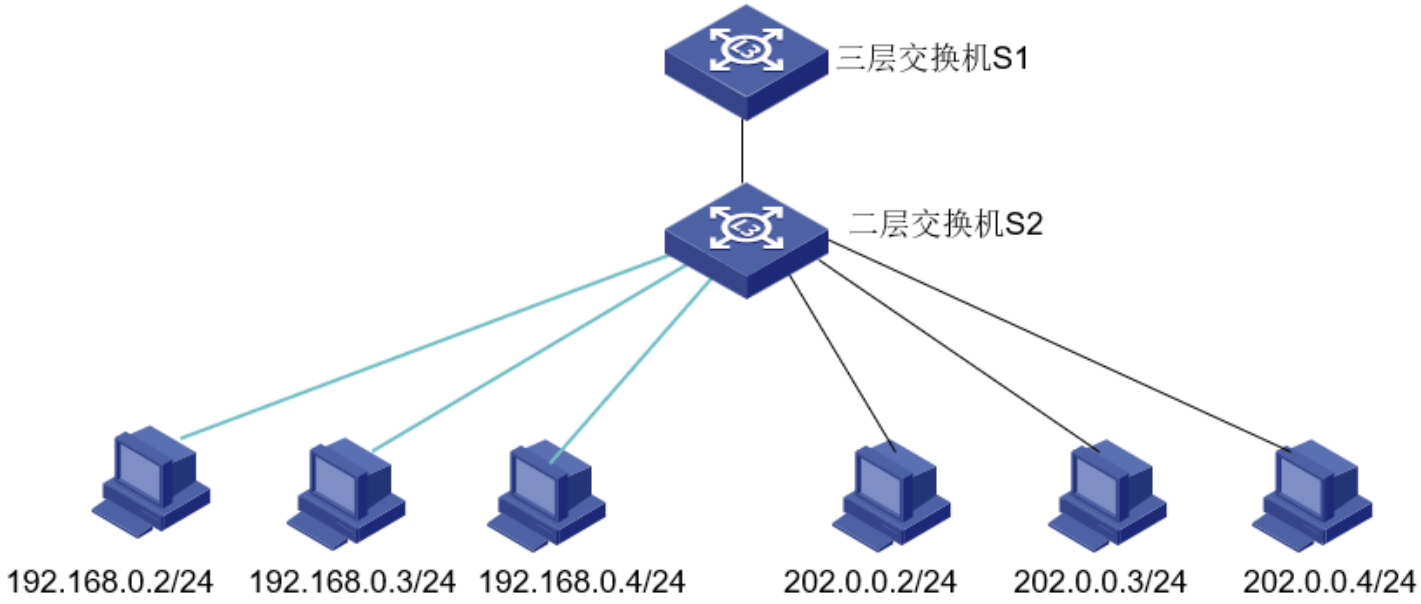
[illegible]

[illegible] 1[illegible] VLAN [illegible]

STEP 1[illegible],[illegible] 6 [illegible],[illegible] 2 [illegible] S2 [illegible] 1-6 [illegible] IP [illegible] ping [illegible] VLAN [illegible]



STEP 2□□□□□□□ S2 □□□□□□□□ S1□□ S1 □□□ VLAN □□□□□□□ VLAN □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□



1. `system-view` □□□□□□□

2. □□□□□□□ S1□□□ vlan 1 □□□□□□□□□□ ip □□□

    1. `vlan 1` □□□ vlan 1 □□

    2. `interface vlan 1` □□ vlan 1 □□□□□□

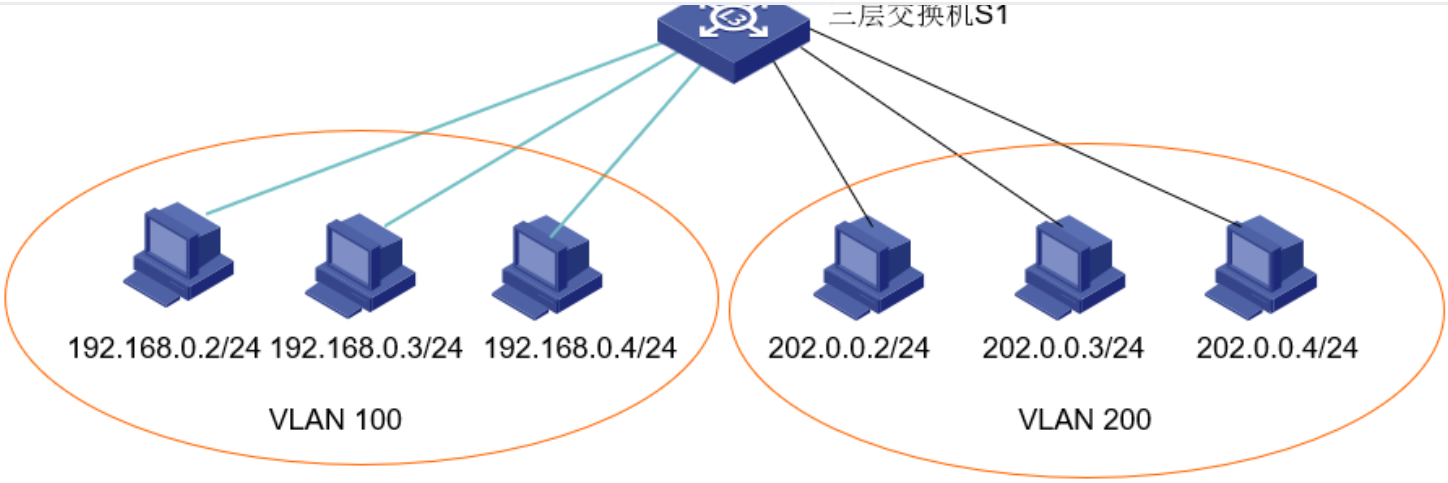
    3. `ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0` □□ vlan 1 □□□□□□□ IP □□

    4. `ip address 202.0.0.1 255.255.255.0 sub` □□ vlan 1 □□□□□□□□□ IP □□

3. □□ `ping` □□□□□□□□

□□ 2□□□□□□□ VLAN □□□□□□

STEP 1□□□□□□□□□□□□ 6 □□□□□□□□□□□□□ 2 □□□□ S2 □ 1-6 □□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ VLAN□□□□ ping □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□



STEP 2□□□□□ S1 □□□□ VLAN 100 □ VLAN 200 □□□□□□□□□□□□ ip □□□□ ip □□ VLAN □□□□□□ ip □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ VLAN □□□□□□□□ ping □□□□□□□□□□

1. `vlan 100` □□□ vlan 100 □□□□□□□
2. `port e1/0/1 to e1/0/3` □□ 1-3 □□□□□□□ VLAN100
3. `vlan 200` □□□ vlan 200 □□□□□□□
4. `port e1/0/4 to e1/0/6` □□ 4-6 □□□□□□□ VLAN200
5. `int vlan 100` □□□ vlan100 □□□□□□
6. `ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0` □□□ IP □□
7. `int vlan 200` □□□ vlan200 □□□□□□
8. `ip address 202.0.0.1 255.255.255.0` □□□ IP □□

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Contributors: cworld1

4. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] RIP [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] - [illegible] OSI [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible] ADSL [illegible]

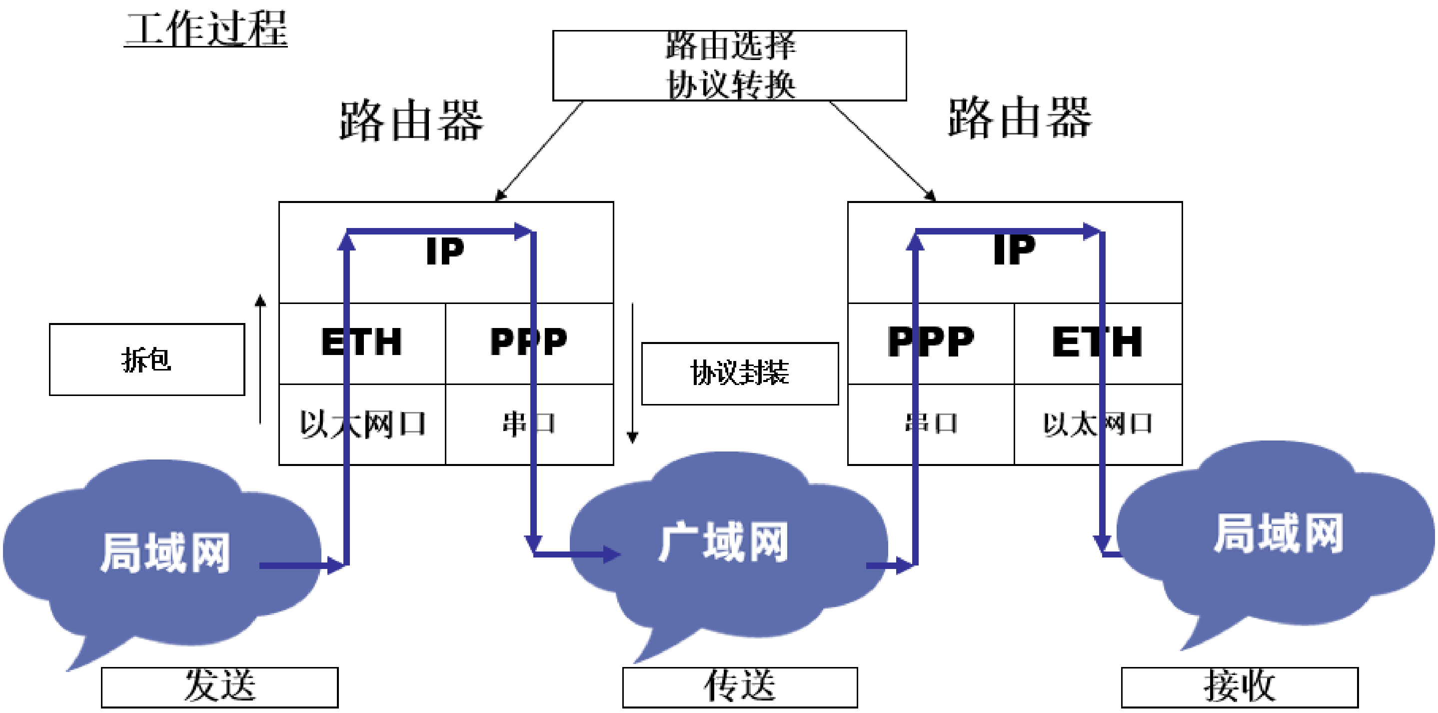
[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]Ethernet[illegible]Serial[illegible] V.35 [illegible] R1L0 [illegible] 1 [illegible] 0 [illegible]

□□□□□□□



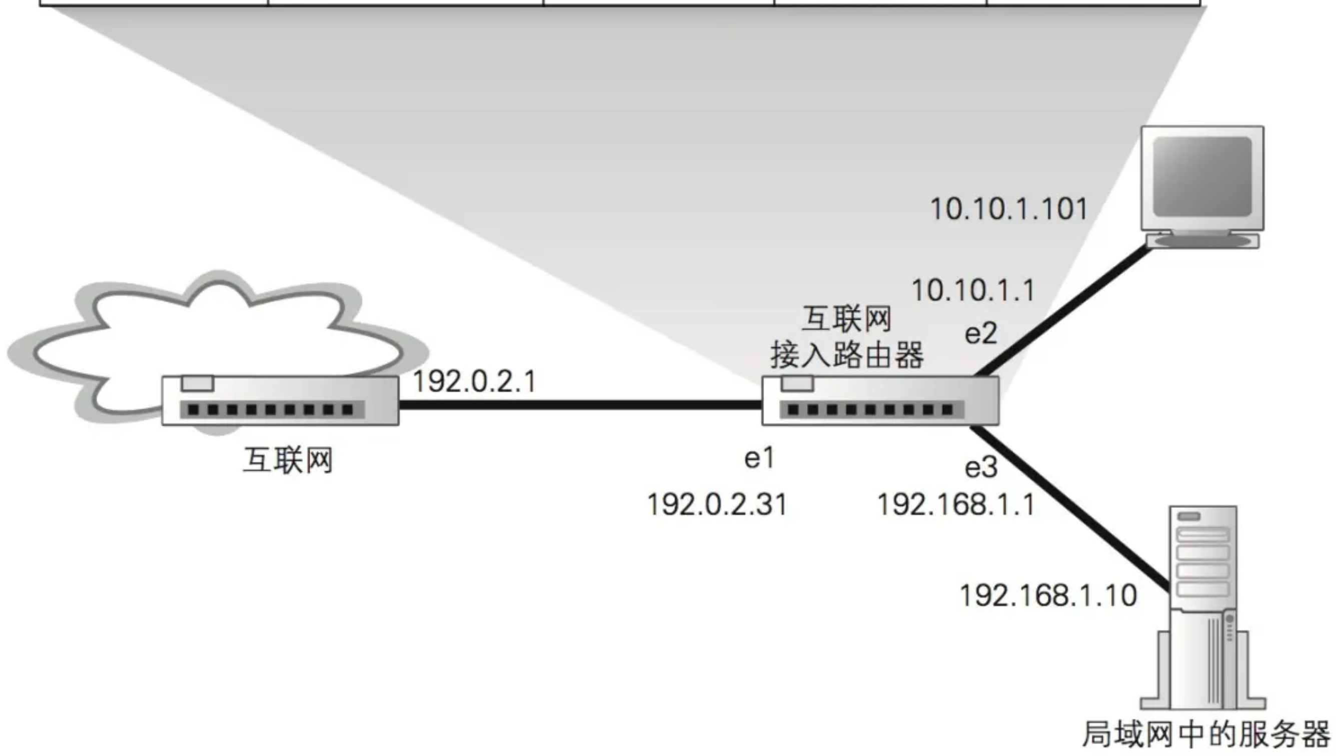
工作过程
路由选择
协议转换
路由器
路由器
IP
IP
拆包
ETH
PPP
以太网口
串口
协议封装
PPP
ETH
串口
以太网口
局域网
广域网
局域网
发送
传送
接收

□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□

- □□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□

目标地址（Destination）	子网掩码（Netmask）	网关（Gateway）	接口（Interface）	跃点数（Metric）
10.10.1.0	255.255.255.0	——	e2	1
10.10.1.101	255.255.255.255	——	e2	1
192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0	——	e3	1
192.168.1.10	255.255.255.255	——	e3	1
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	192.0.2.1	e1	1



□□□□□□□□□□□□

- Destination/Mask□□□□□/□□□□
- Proto□□□□□□
- Pre□□□□
- Cost□□□
- Nexthop□□□□
- Interface□□□

DCE □ DTE

DCE□Data Circuit-terminating Equipment□□ DCE □□□ DTE □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ DCE □□□□□□

DTE□Data Terminal Equipment□□

[illegible] DTE [illegible] DCE [illegible] DTE [illegible]

> **TIP**
>
> [illegible] DSL [illegible] Chapter 2 @ DSL [illegible] Wi-Fi [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Static Routing [illegible]

[illegible]

```sh
ip route-static ip-address {mask|mask-length} [interface-type interface-number]
```

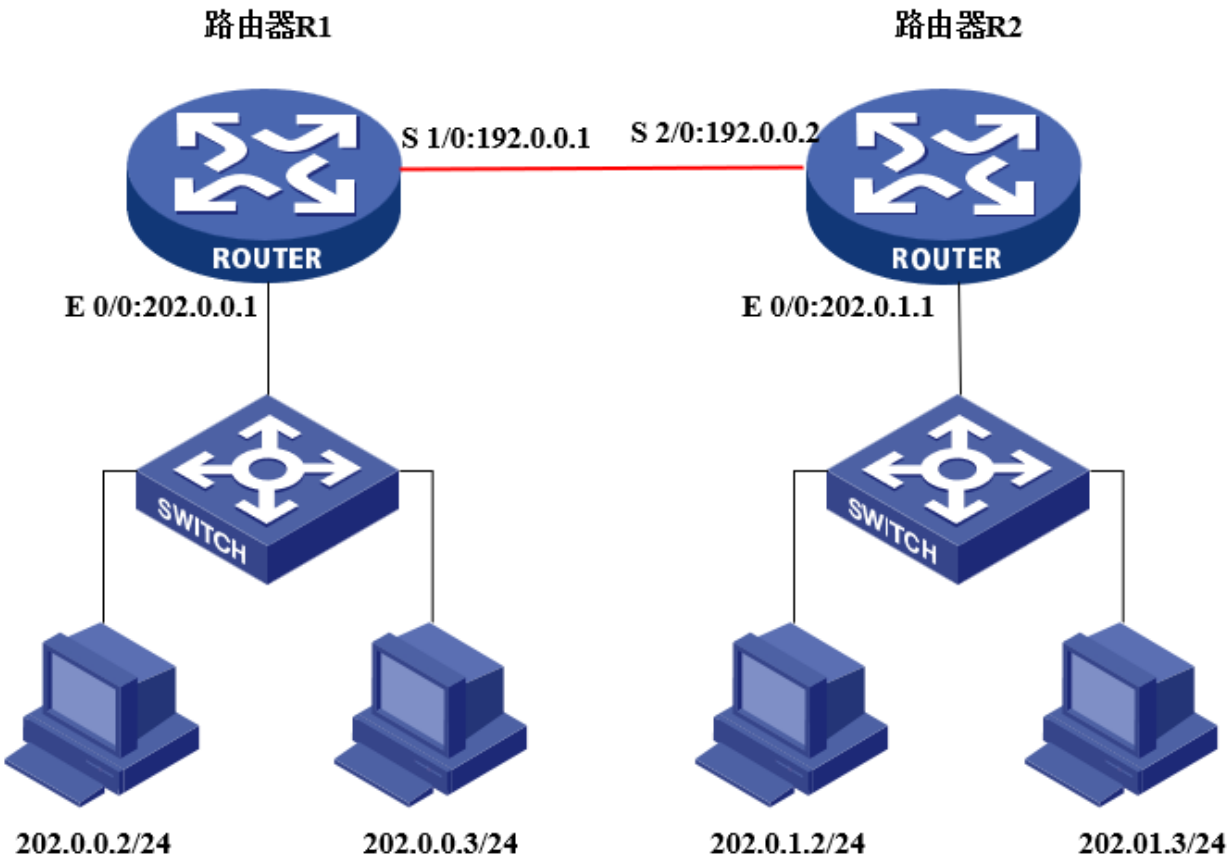
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] RJ-45 [illegible] 1 [illegible] Ethernet 0/0 [illegible] R1L0 [illegible] Ethernet 1/0 [illegible] R1L1 [illegible]

p [illegible] V.35 [illegible] 1 [illegible] Serial 1/0 [illegible] R1S1 [illegible] DCE [illegible] DTE [illegible] Serial 2/0 [illegible] R1S2 [illegible] DCE [illegible] DTE [illegible]

1. [illegible]



2. □□ IP □□

□□□ R1 □□□□

- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- system-view □□□□□□□□□
- sysname R1 □□□□□□□□
- interface Ethernet 0/0 □□□□□□□ 0 □□□□□□□
- ip address 202.0.0.1 24 □□□ ip □□
- interface serial 1/0 □□□□□□□□ 1/0 □
- ip address 192.0.0.1 24 □□□ ip □□

□□□ R2 □□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 0 □□□□□□□□□□□ ip □□□

- system-view
- sysname R2
- interface Ethernet 0/0

□□□□□□ 2/0 □□□□ ip □□□

- `interface serial 2/0`
- `ip address 192.0.0.2 24`

3. □□ PC □ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Up□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```text
%Oct 22 17:19:16:602 2007 RouteR1 IFNET/5/UPDOWN:PPP IPCP protocol on the inte
```

□□□ PC □ ping □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ping □ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ping □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ vlan □□□□□□□□□□□□

□□ pc □ ping □□□□□□ ip □□□□□□□□□□ pc□□□ ping □ □□

4. □□□□□□□

R1 □□□□□□ `ip route-static 202.0.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.0.0.2`

R2 □□□□□□ `ip route-static 202.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 192.0.0.1`

5. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

> **TIP**
>
> □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `0.0.0.0` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

R1 □□□□□□ `ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.0.0.2`

R2 □□□□□□ `ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.0.0.1`

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `display ip routing-table` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `display ip routing-table protocol static` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```text
[R1] display ip routing-table
Routing Table: public net
Destination/Mask Proto Pre Cost Nexthop Interface
1.1.1.0/24 DIRECT 0 0 1.1.1.1 Interface Serial1/0/0
1.1.1.1/32 DIRECT 0 0 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0
2.2.2.0/24 DIRECT 0 0 2.2.2.1 Interface serial2/0/0
2.2.2.1/32 DIRECT 0 0 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0
3.3.3.0/24 DIRECT 0 0 3.3.3.1 Interface ethernet1/0/0
3.3.3.1/32 DIRECT 0 0 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0
4.4.4.0/24 DIRECT 0 0 4.4.4.1 Interface ethernet2/0/0
4.4.4.1/32 DIRECT 0 0 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

6. □□□□□□□□□□ `delete static-routes all`

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5. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] RIP [illegible] OSPF [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]Dynamic Routing[illegible] CPU [illegible]

[illegible] `delete static-routes all` [illegible]

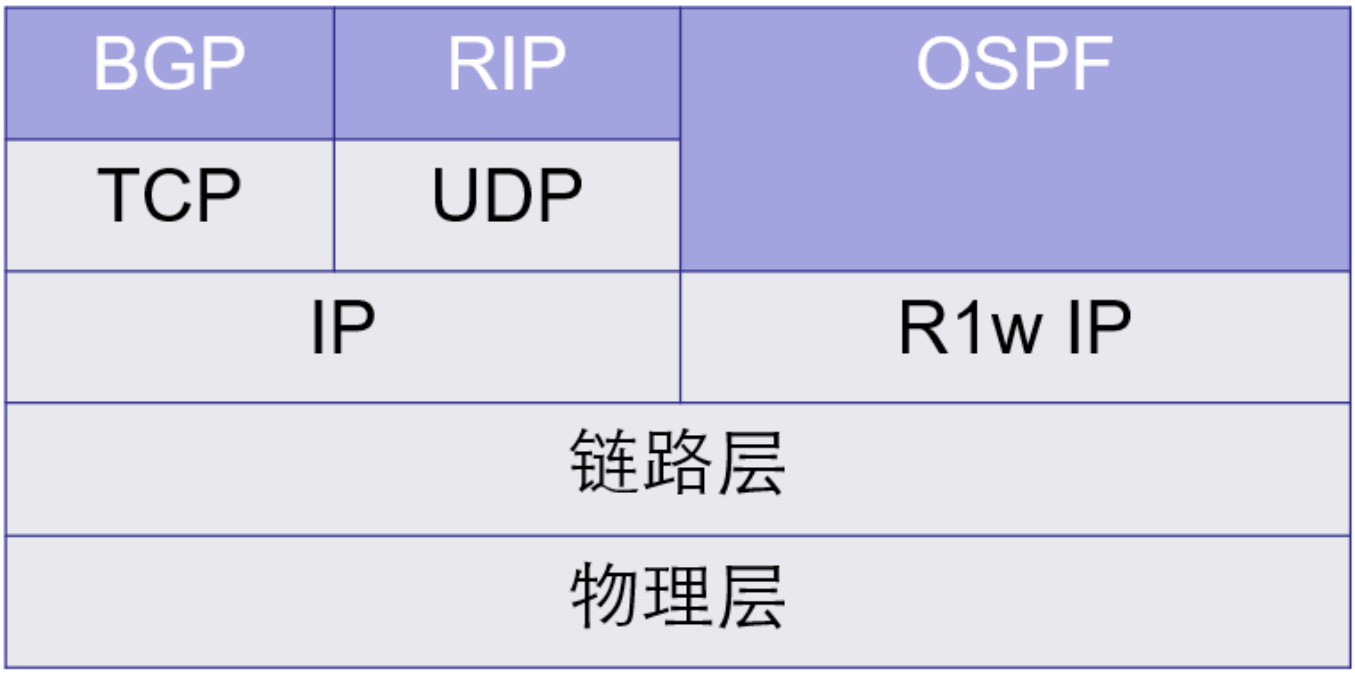
[illegible]

> [illegible] - [illegible] (zhihu.com) (https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/164747890)
>
> [illegible]
>
> [illegible] **TCP/IP** [illegible]
>
> OSPF [illegible] IP [illegible] 89[illegible] IP [illegible]**OSPF** [illegible]
>
> **BGP** [illegible] **TCP** [illegible]**TCP** [illegible] **179**[illegible]**RIP** [illegible] **UDP** [illegible] **520**[illegible]
>
> IS-IS [illegible]OSI[illegible]IS-IS [illegible] CLNP[illegible]Connectionless Network Protocol[illegible]
>
> [illegible] RIP[illegible]OSPF[illegible]ISIS[illegible]BGP [illegible] BGP [illegible] AS [illegible] AS [illegible] AS [illegible]
>
> [illegible]
>
> 1. [illegible]
> 2. [illegible]
> 3. [illegible]
>
> [illegible]
>
> - [illegible]
> - [illegible]
> - [illegible]CPU[illegible]
> - [illegible]

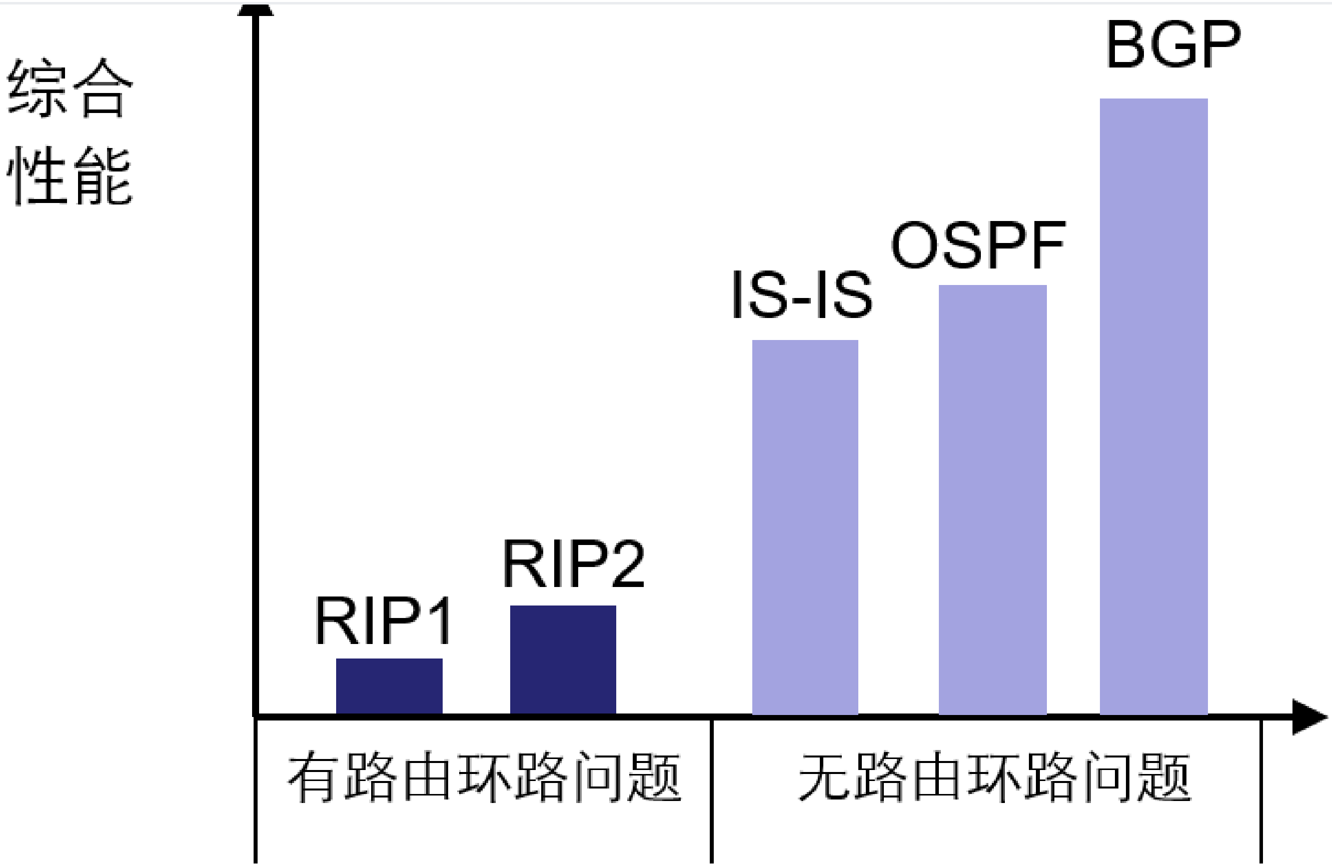
IS-IS、OSPF 和 BGP 的区别

- IS-IS（Intermediate System to Intermediate System）是一种链路状态型IGP协议，专为ISO的CLNS网络设计，IS-IS 协议最初是为了与 OSPF 竞争而设计的 IS-IS 用于 CLNS 网络，后来经过扩展支持 OSPF 用于 IP 网络。
- OSPF（Open Shortest Path First）是一种链路状态型IGP协议，专为IP网络设计，OSPF 使用 SPF 算法计算最短路径，并维护一个链路状态数据库。
- 边界网关协议（EGP）是一种用于在不同自治系统之间交换路由信息的协议，BGP 是一种用于在大型网络中交换路由信息的协议，BGP 通常用于互联网服务提供商。

协议栈的区别



协议的区别



RIP □□

RIP □ Routing Information Protocol□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ RIP □□□□□□□□□

RIP □□□□□□□□□□□□□ RIP-1 □ RIP-2□□□ RIP-2 □□□□□224.0.0.9□□□□□□□□□□ VLSM□

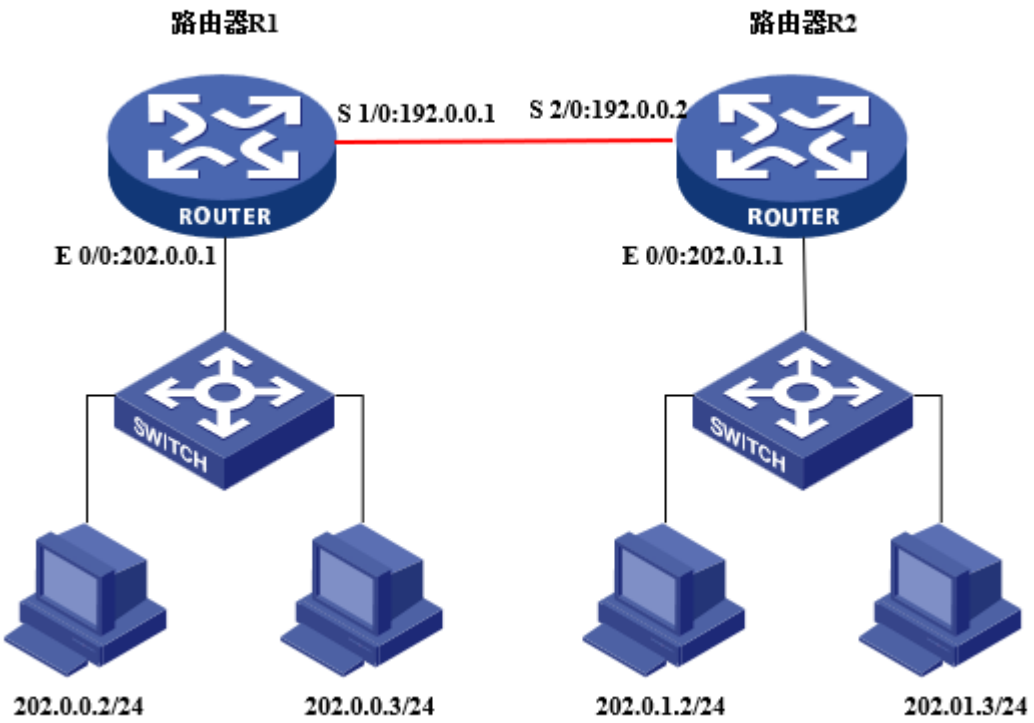
RIP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

RIP □□□□□□□□

- `rip` □□□ RIP □□□□□□ RIP □□□□□□□
- `network network-number` □□□□□□□□□□□□ RIP
- `peer IP-address` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- `rip version 1` □□□□□□□ 1□□□□□□□
- `rip version 2 [broadcast|multicast]` □□□□□□□ 2

□□□□

STEP 1□□□□□□□□□□□□□



1□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ R1 □□□□□□□□□□□□

- system-view □□□□□□□□
- sysname R1 □□□□□□□□
- interface Ethernet 0/0 □□□□□□□ 0 □□□□□□□
- ip address 202.0.0.1 24 □□□ ip □□
- interface serial 1/0 □□□□□□□ 1/0 □
- ip address 192.0.0.1 24 □□□ ip □□

2□□□□ R2 □□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 0 □□□□□□□□□□ ip □□□

- system-view □□□□□□□□
- sysname R2 □□□□□□□□
- interface Ethernet 0/0 □□□□□□□ 0 □□□□□□□
- ip address 202.0.1.1 24 □□□ ip □□
- interface serial 2/0 □□□□□□□ 2/0 □
- ip address 192.0.0.2 24 □□□ ip □□

3□□□ PC □ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Up□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□ PC □ ping □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ping □ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ping □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ vlan □□□□□□□□□□□

□□ pc □ ping □□□□□□ ip □□□□□□□□□ pc□□□ ping □ □□

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Contributors: cworld1

6. □□□□□□□□□□□

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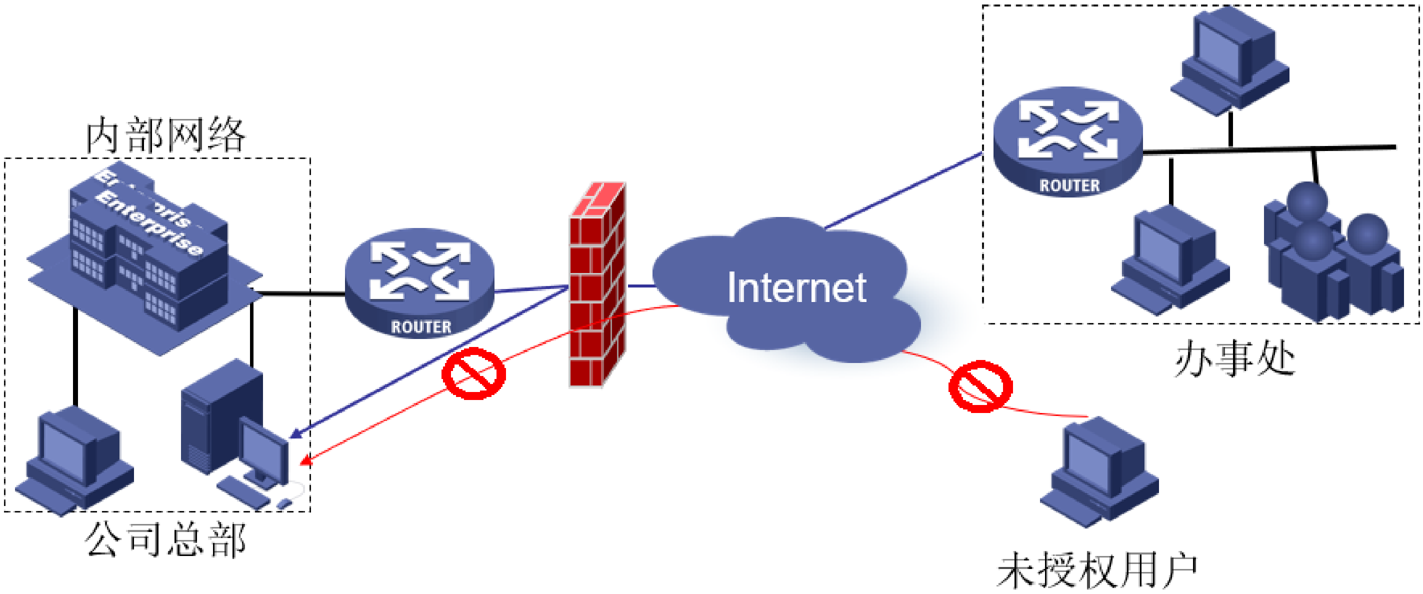
□□□□□□□□ ACL □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□

IP □□□□□

□□



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- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□ QoS□Quality of Service□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □ DCC □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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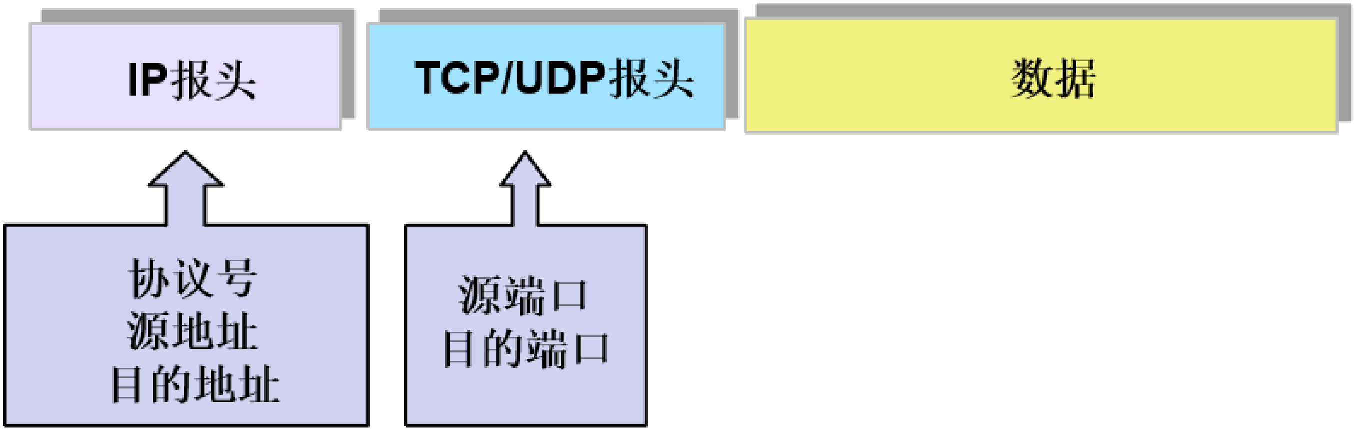

TIP

[illegible] TCP/UDP [illegible] 5 [illegible] TCP/UDP [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]:

- [illegible]basic acl[illegible]
- [illegible]advanced acl[illegible]
- [illegible]interface-based acl[illegible]
- [illegible] MAC [illegible]mac-based acl[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1000 [illegible] 1999
[illegible]	2000 [illegible] 2999
[illegible]	3000 [illegible] 3999
[illegible] MAC [illegible]	4000 [illegible] 4999

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

```
name] [logging] [fragment] [vpn-instance vpn-instanc-name]
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

- 0 □□□□□□
- 1 □□□□□□

□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Last quarter	Comment
0	0	0	255	□□□□ 24 □
0	0	3	255	□□□□ 22 □
0	255	255	255	□□□□ 8 □

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□

- □□ 192.168.0.0 /16 □□□□□□□□□□ 0.0.255.255
- □□ 192.168.1.0 /26 □□□□□□□□□□ 0.0.0.(255-192)=0.0.0.63
- 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 □□□□□□□□□□□ any
- 192.168.1.5 0.0.0.0 □□□□□ ip □□
- 192.168.1.5 255.255.255.255 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ any

□□□□

sh

```
acl number 2000
rule 1 deny source 192.110.10.0 0.0.0.255
rule 2 permit source 202.110.10.0 0.0.0.255
rule 3 permit source any
```

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sh

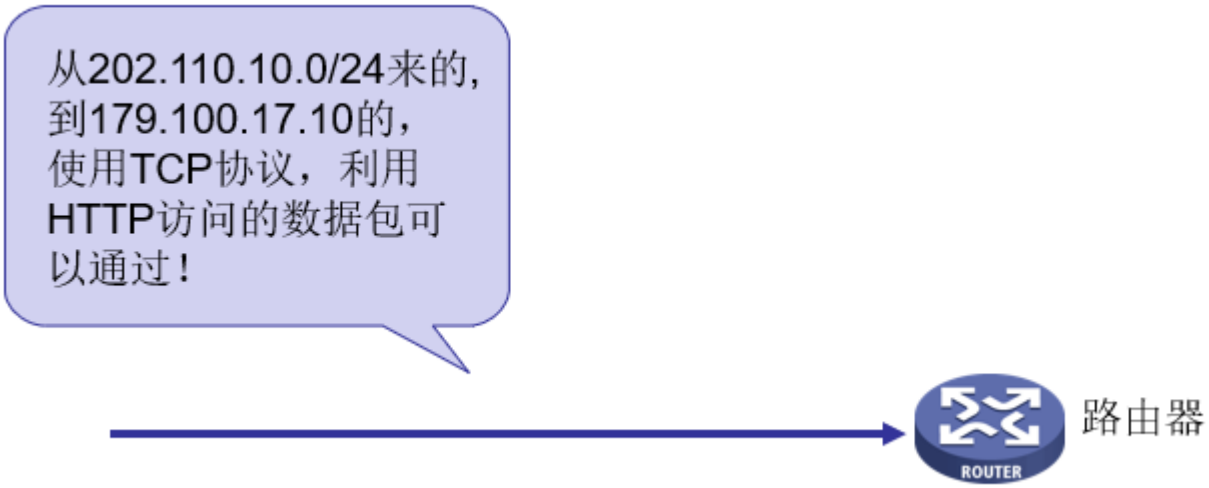
```
rule [rule-id] {permit|deny} protocol
   [source sour-addr sour-wildcard|any]
   [destination dest-addr dest-mask|any]
   [soucre-port operator port1 (port2)]
   [destination-port operator port1(port2)]
   [icmp-type {icmp-message|icmp-type icmp-code}]
   [precedence precedence] [tos tos] [time-range time-name]
   [logging] [fragment] [vpn-instance vpn-instanc-name]
```

□□□

□□□□□	□□
eq portnumber	□□□□□ portnumber
gt portnumber	□□□□□ portnumber
lt portnumber	□□□□□ portnumber
neq portnumber	□□□□□□ portnumber
range portnumber1 portnumber2	□□□□□ portnumber1 □ portnumber2 □□

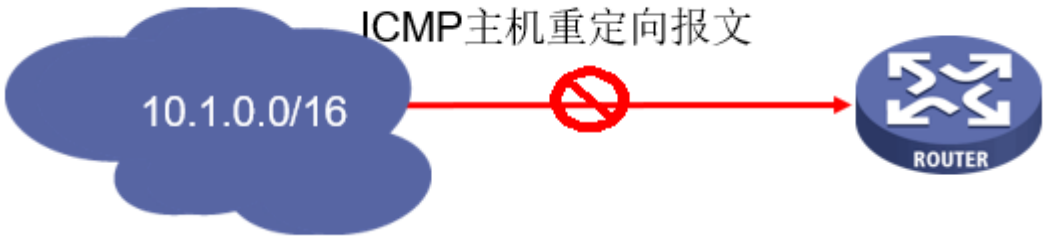
□□

```
3   rule 2 deny ip source any destionation any
```

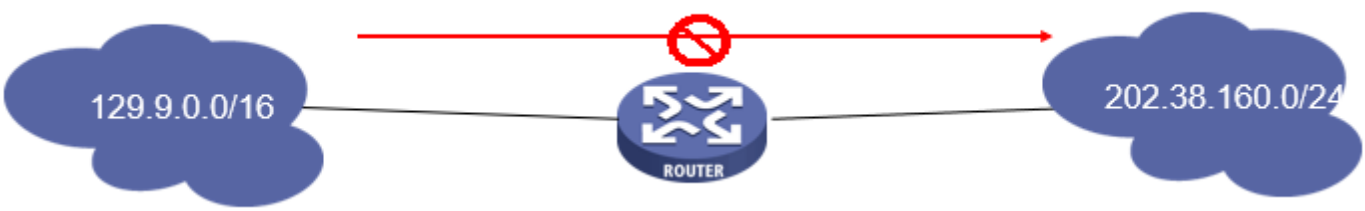


□□□

- ```sh
  1   rule deny icmp source 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 destination any icmp-type host-redi
  ```




- ```sh
  1   rule deny tcp source 129.9.0.0 0.0.255.255 destination 202.38.160.0 0.0.0.255
  ```



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- display acl {all|acl-number}

[illegible]

[illegible]auto [illegible] config[illegible] auto[illegible]

> [illegible] IP [illegible]
>
> ```sh
> rule deny 202.38.0.0  0.0.255.255
> rule permit 202.38.160.0  0.0.0.255
> ```
>
> [illegible] 202.38.0.0[illegible] 202.38.160.0[illegible]

[illegible] config[illegible]

> **TIP**
>
> “[illegible]” [illegible]
>
> - [illegible]
> - [illegible] any [illegible]
> - [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible] `firewall {enable|disable}`
- [illegible] `firewall default {permit|deny}`
- [illegible]

  `display firewall-statistics {all|interface interface-name|fragments-inspect}`

- [illegible]

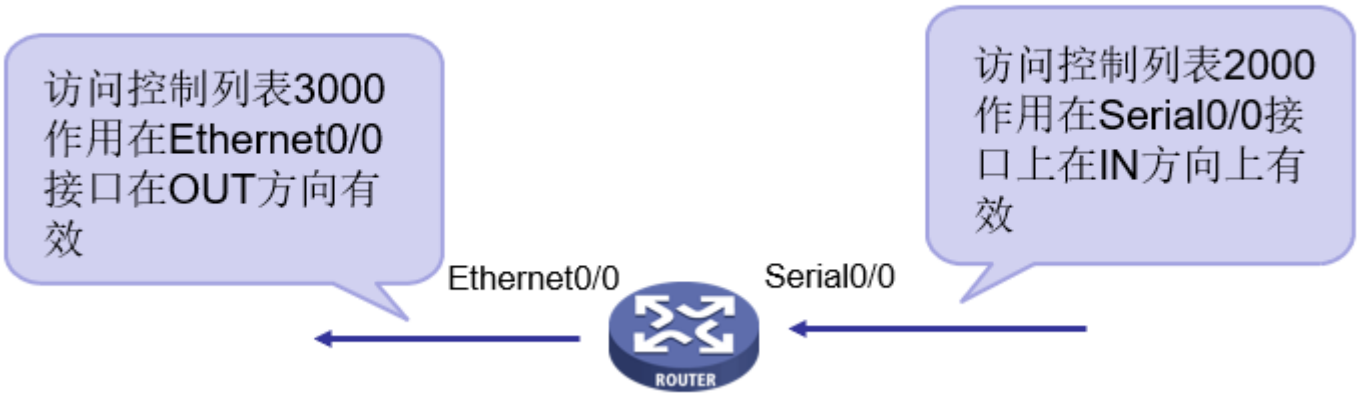
  `debugging firewall {all|icmp|tcp|udp|others} [interface interface-name]`

- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

- □□□□□□□□ OUT □□ IN □□

- □□□□□□□□□□

```
 firewall packet-filter acl-number {inbound|outbound} [match-fragments
{normally|exactly}]
```



□□

```sh
acl num 3000
rule deny icmp source 202.110.10.1 0.0.0.255 destination 179.100.17.10 0.0.0.0 i
firewall enable
interface e 0
firewall packet-filter 3000 inbound
interface s 0
firewall packet-filter 3000 outbound
```

□□□□

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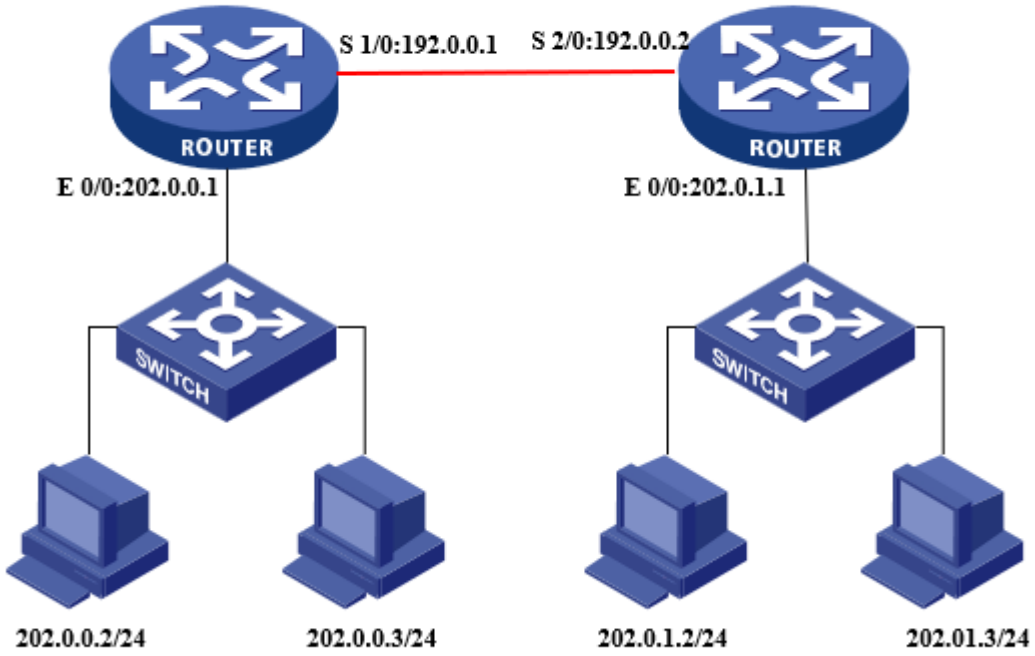

 R1

sh

```
acl num 3000
rule deny ip source 202.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 destination 202.0.1.0 0.0.0.255
firewall enable
interface e 0
firewall packet-filter 3000 inbound
interface s 0
firewall packet-filter 3000 outbound
```

Last Updated: 6/15/2023, 1:37:06 PM

Contributors: cworld1

7. □□□□□□□□

□□□□

- □□□□□ WWW □□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□ Web □□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□ DNS □□□□□□□

□□□□

- □□ Web □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□ DNS □□□□□□□□ PC □□□□□□□ DNS □□□□□

WEB □□□□□□□□

1. □□ Windows Server 2008 □□□
    - □□□□“Oracle VM VirtualBox”□□□□□□□□□

- □□“windows 2008”□□□□□□“□□”□□ □□□ winodws 2008 □□□□□

- □□□ `Ctrl + Alt + Delete` □□□□□□network

2. □□WEB□□□□IIS□

> **TIP**
>
> □Windows Server 2008□□WEB□□□□□□IIS 7□□□□□□□□□□□IIS 7□□□□□□□□□□□□□WEB□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□WEB□□□□□

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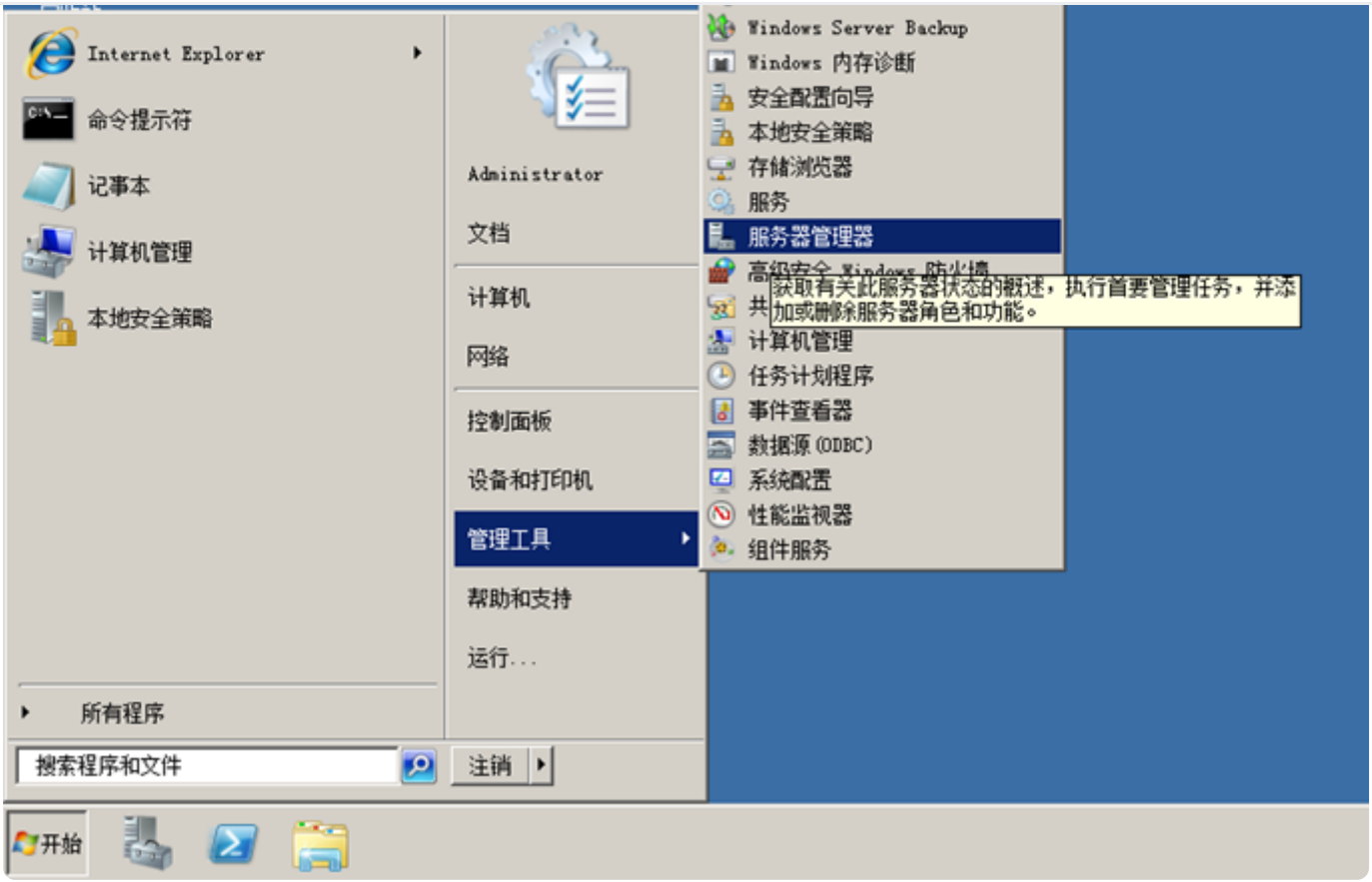
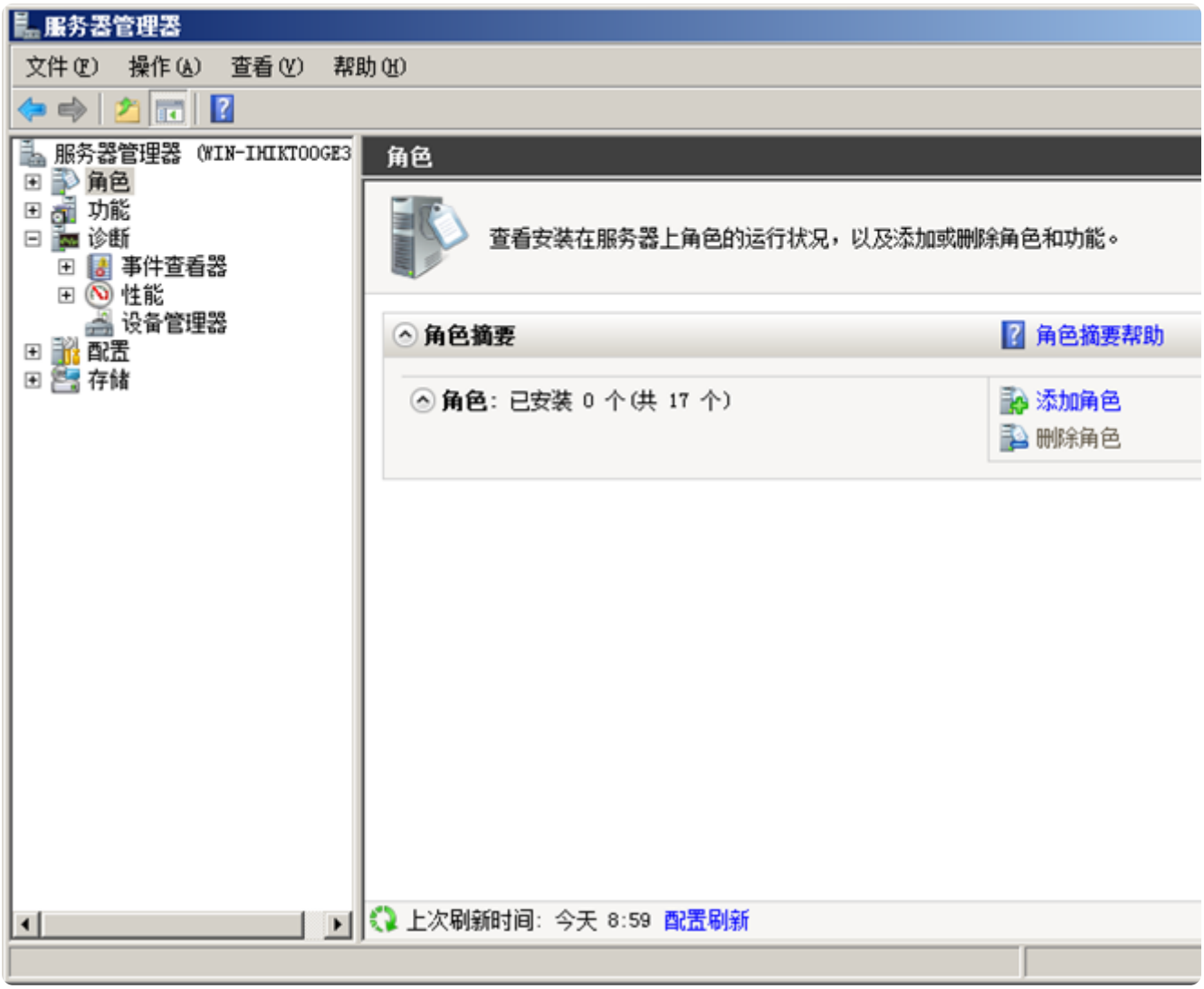
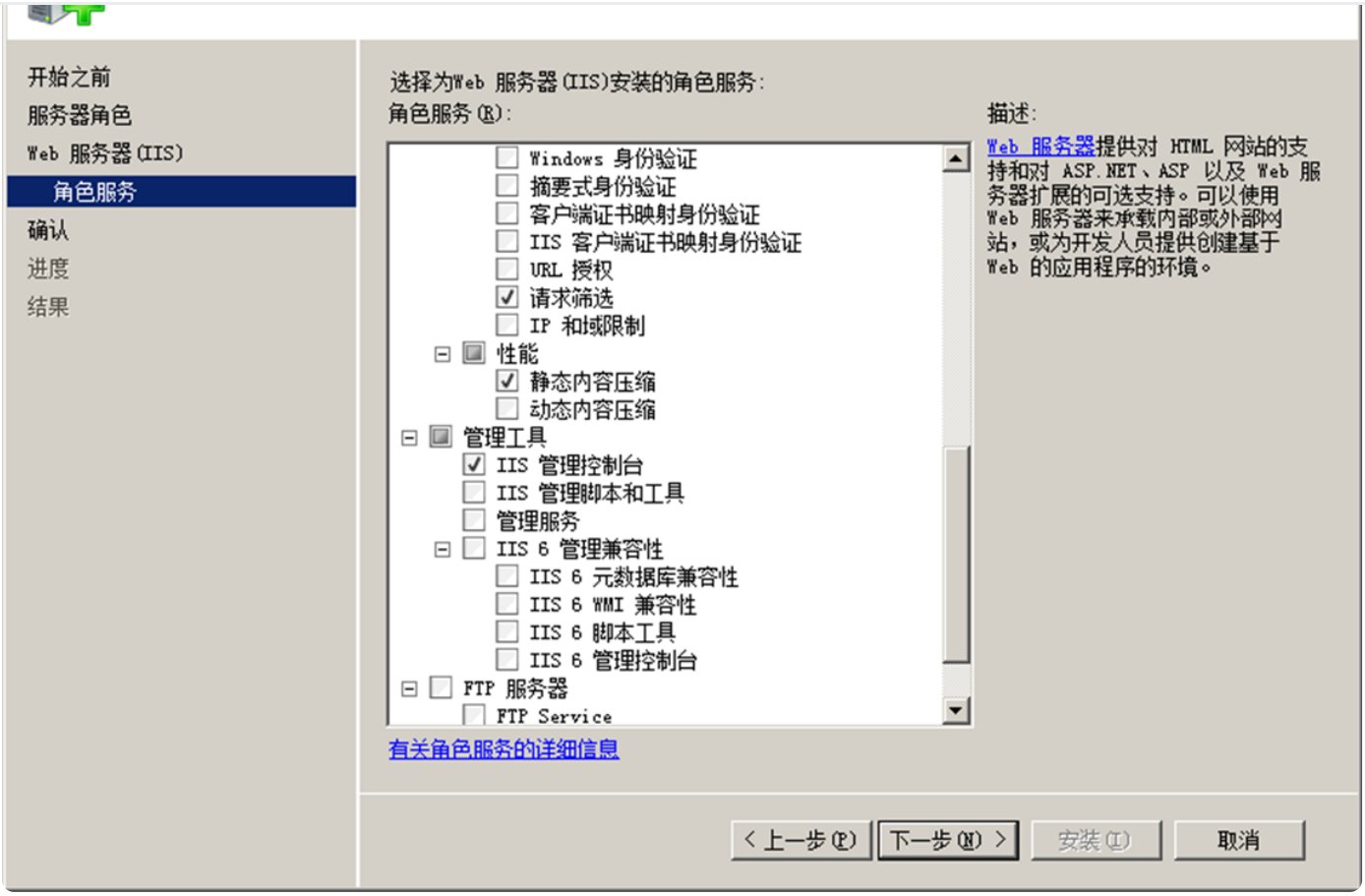

Internet Explorer
命令提示符
记事本
计算机管理
本地安全策略
所有程序
搜索程序和文件
注销
Administrator
文档
计算机
网络
控制面板
设备和打印机
管理工具
帮助和支持
运行...
Windows Server Backup
Windows 内存诊断
安全配置向导
本地安全策略
存储浏览器
服务
服务器管理器
计算机管理
任务计划程序
事件查看器
数据源 (ODBC)
系统配置
性能监视器
组件服务
获取有关此服务器状态的概述，执行首要管理任务，并添加或删除服务器角色和功能。
开始

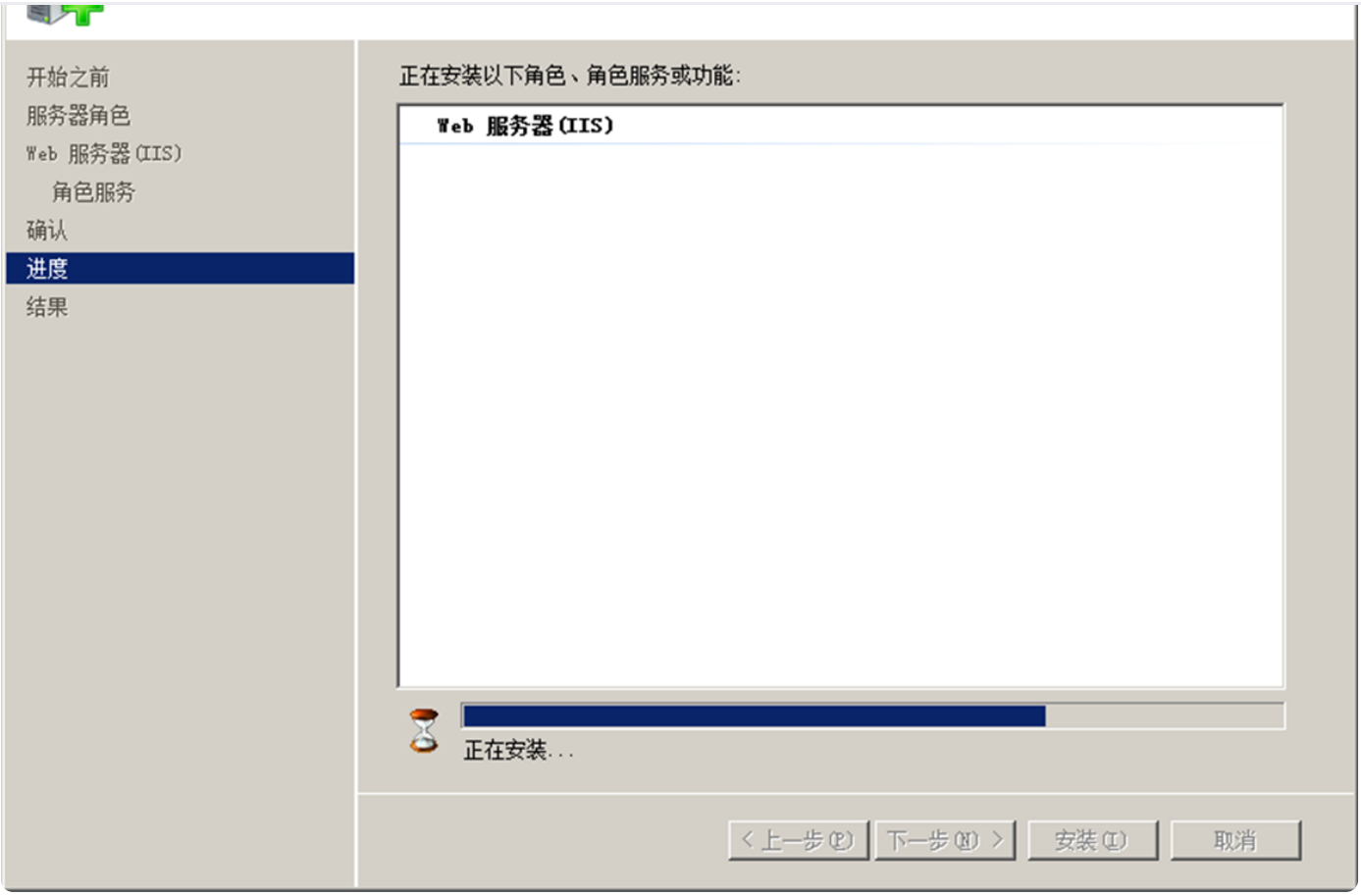

服务器管理器
文件(F) 操作(A) 查看(V) 帮助(H)
服务器管理器 (WIN-IHIKTOOGE3
角色
功能
诊断
事件查看器
性能
设备管理器
配置
存储
角色
查看安装在服务器上角色的运行状况，以及添加或删除角色和功能。
角色摘要
角色摘要帮助
角色：已安装 0 个(共 17 个)
添加角色
删除角色
上次刷新时间：今天 8:59 配置刷新


开始之前
服务器角色
Web 服务器(IIS)
角色服务
确认
进度
结果
选择要安装在此服务器上的一个或多个角色。
角色(R):
Active Directory Rights Management Services
Active Directory 联合身份验证服务
Active Directory 轻型目录服务
Active Directory 域服务
Active Directory 证书服务
DHCP 服务器
DNS 服务器
Hyper-V
Web 服务器(IIS)
Windows Server Update Services
Windows 部署服务
传真服务器
打印和文件服务
网络策略和访问服务
文件服务
应用程序服务器
远程桌面服务
描述:
Web 服务器(IIS)提供可靠、可管理并且可扩展的 Web 应用程序基础结构。
有关服务器角色的详细信息
< 上一步(P)
下一步(N) >
安装(I)
取消


添加角色向导
Web 服务器(IIS)
开始之前
服务器角色
Web 服务器(IIS)
角色服务
确认
进度
结果
Web 服务器 (IIS) 简介
Web 服务器是具有特定软件的计算机，这些软件使服务器可以从客户端计算机接受请求并对这些请求返回响应。Web 服务器支持在 Internet、Intranet 或 Extranet 上共享信息。Web 服务器角色包括 Internet 信息服务(IIS) 7.0，是一个集成了 IIS 7.0、ASP.NET 和 Windows Communication Foundation 的统一 Web 平台。IIS 7.0 还具有安全性增强、诊断简单和委派管理的特点。
注意事项
使用 Windows 系统资源管理器(WSRM)有助于确保等同对待 Web 服务器通信，特别是此计算机上存在多个角色时。
Web 服务器(IIS)角色的默认安装包括角色服务的安装，该安装使您能够使用静态内容、进行最小自定义(如默认的文档和 HTTP 错误)、监视和记录服务器活动以及配置静态内容压缩。
其他信息
Web 服务器(IIS)概述
IIS 7.0 中的可用角色服务概述
IIS 清单
IIS 中的常见管理任务
WSRM 概述
< 上一步(P)
下一步(N) >
安装(I)
取消

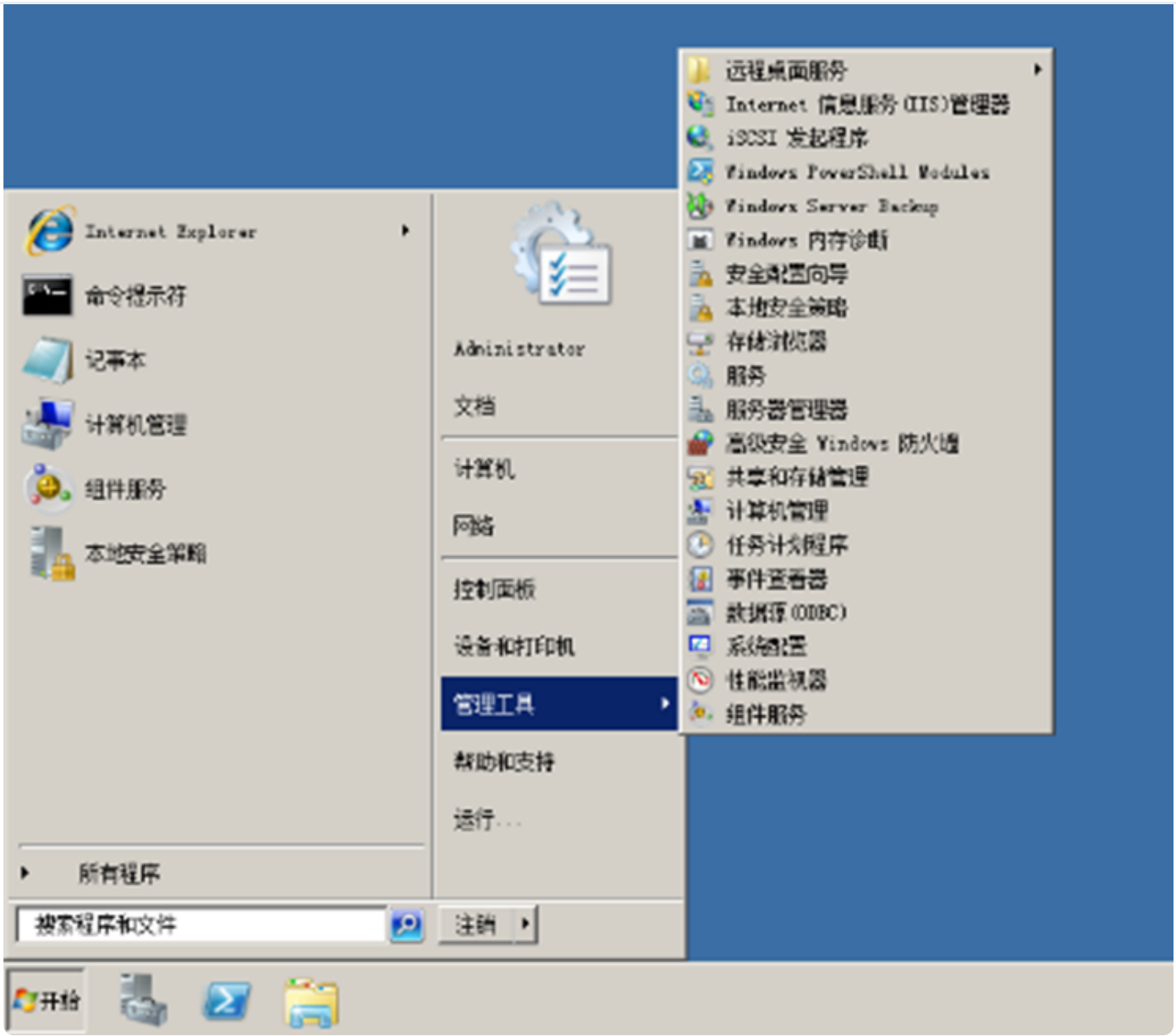

开始之前
服务器角色
Web 服务器(IIS)
角色服务
确认
进度
结果
选择为Web 服务器(IIS)安装的角色服务:
角色服务(R):
Windows 身份验证
摘要式身份验证
客户端证书映射身份验证
IIS 客户端证书映射身份验证
URL 授权
请求筛选
IP 和域限制
性能
静态内容压缩
动态内容压缩
管理工具
IIS 管理控制台
IIS 管理脚本和工具
管理服务
IIS 6 管理兼容性
IIS 6 元数据库兼容性
IIS 6 WMI 兼容性
IIS 6 脚本工具
IIS 6 管理控制台
FTP 服务器
FTP Service
有关角色服务的详细信息
描述:
Web 服务器提供对 HTML 网站的支持和对 ASP.NET、ASP 以及 Web 服务器扩展的可选支持。可以使用 Web 服务器来承载内部或外部网站，或为开发人员提供创建基于 Web 的应用程序的环境。
< 上一步(P)
下一步(N) >
安装(I)
取消


添加角色向导
确认安装选择
开始之前
服务器角色
Web 服务器(IIS)
角色服务
确认
进度
结果
若要安装以下角色、角色服务或功能，请单击“安装”。
2 条提示性消息显示如下
安装完成之后，可能需要重新启动该服务器。
Web 服务器(IIS)
查找有关 Windows 系统资源管理器(WSRM)以及它如何帮助优化 CPU 使用情况的详细信息
Web 服务器
常见 HTTP 功能
静态内容
默认文档
目录浏览
HTTP 错误
健康和诊断
HTTP 日志记录
请求监视
安全性
请求筛选
性能
静态内容压缩
管理工具
IIS 管理控制台
打印、保存或通过电子邮件发送此信息
< 上一步(P)
下一步(N) >
安装(I)
取消


开始之前
服务器角色
Web 服务器(IIS)
角色服务
确认
进度
结果
正在安装以下角色、角色服务或功能:
Web 服务器(IIS)
正在安装...
< 上一步(P)
下一步(N) >
安装(I)
取消


添加角色向导
安装结果
开始之前
服务器角色
Web 服务器(IIS)
角色服务
确认
进度
结果
已成功安装以下角色、角色服务或功能:
1 条警告消息显示如下
未启用 Windows 自动更新。为确保自动更新最新安装的角色或功能，请启用“控制面板”的 Windows Update。
Web 服务器(IIS)
安装成功
已安装以下角色服务:
Web 服务器
常见 HTTP 功能
静态内容
默认文档
目录浏览
HTTP 错误
健康和诊断
HTTP 日志记录
请求监视
安全性
请求筛选
性能
静态内容压缩
管理工具
IIS 管理控制台
打印、保存或通过电子邮件发送安装报告
< 上一步(P)
下一步(N) >
关闭(O)
取消

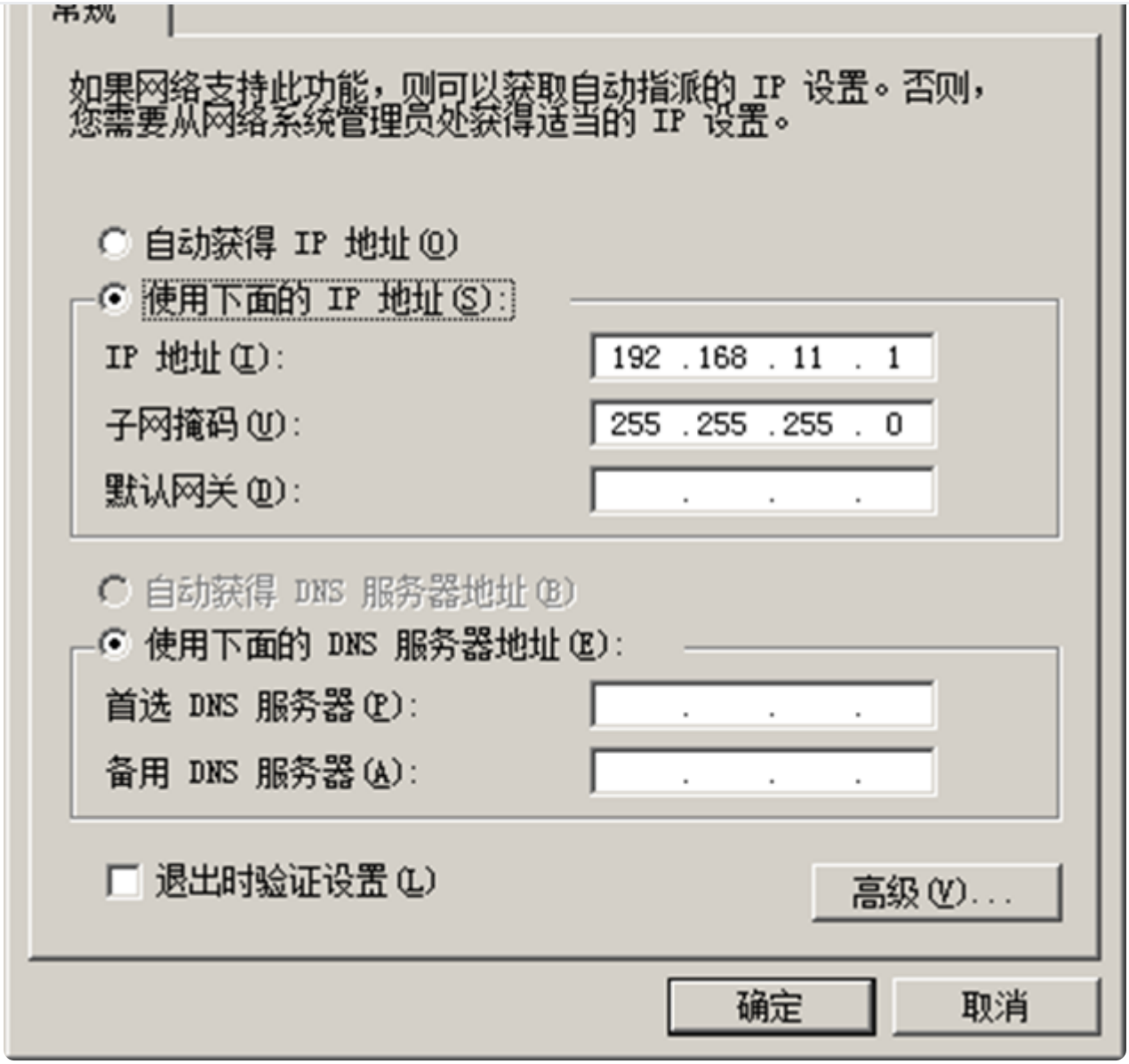
3. 在WEB中


Internet Explorer
命令提示符
记事本
计算机管理
组件服务
本地安全策略
所有程序
搜索程序和文件
Administrator
文档
计算机
网络
控制面板
设备和打印机
管理工具
帮助和支持
运行...
注销
开始
远程桌面服务
Internet 信息服务(IIS)管理器
iSCSI 发起程序
Windows PowerShell Modules
Windows Server Backup
Windows 内存诊断
安全配置向导
本地安全策略
存储浏览器
服务
服务器管理器
高级安全 Windows 防火墙
共享和存储管理
计算机管理
任务计划程序
事件查看器
数据源(ODBC)
系统配置
性能监视器
组件服务


Internet 信息服务(IIS)管理器
WIN-IMIKTOOGE3N ▸ 网站 ▸ Default Web Site ▸
文件(F) 视图(V) 帮助(H)
连接
起始页
WIN-IMIKTOOGE3N (WIN-IMIKT
应用程序池
网站
Default Web Site
Default Web Site 主页
筛选:
开始(G) 全部显示(A)
IIS
HTTP 响应标头
MIME 类型
SSL 设置
处理程序映射
错误页
模块
默认文档
目录浏览
请求筛选
日志
身份验证
输出缓存
压缩
管理
配置编辑器
功能视图
内容视图
操作
浏览
编辑权限...
编辑网站
绑定...
基本设置...
查看应用程序
查看虚拟目录
管理网站
重新启动
启动
停止
浏览网站
浏览 *:80 (http)
高级设置...
配置
限制...
帮助
联机帮助
就绪

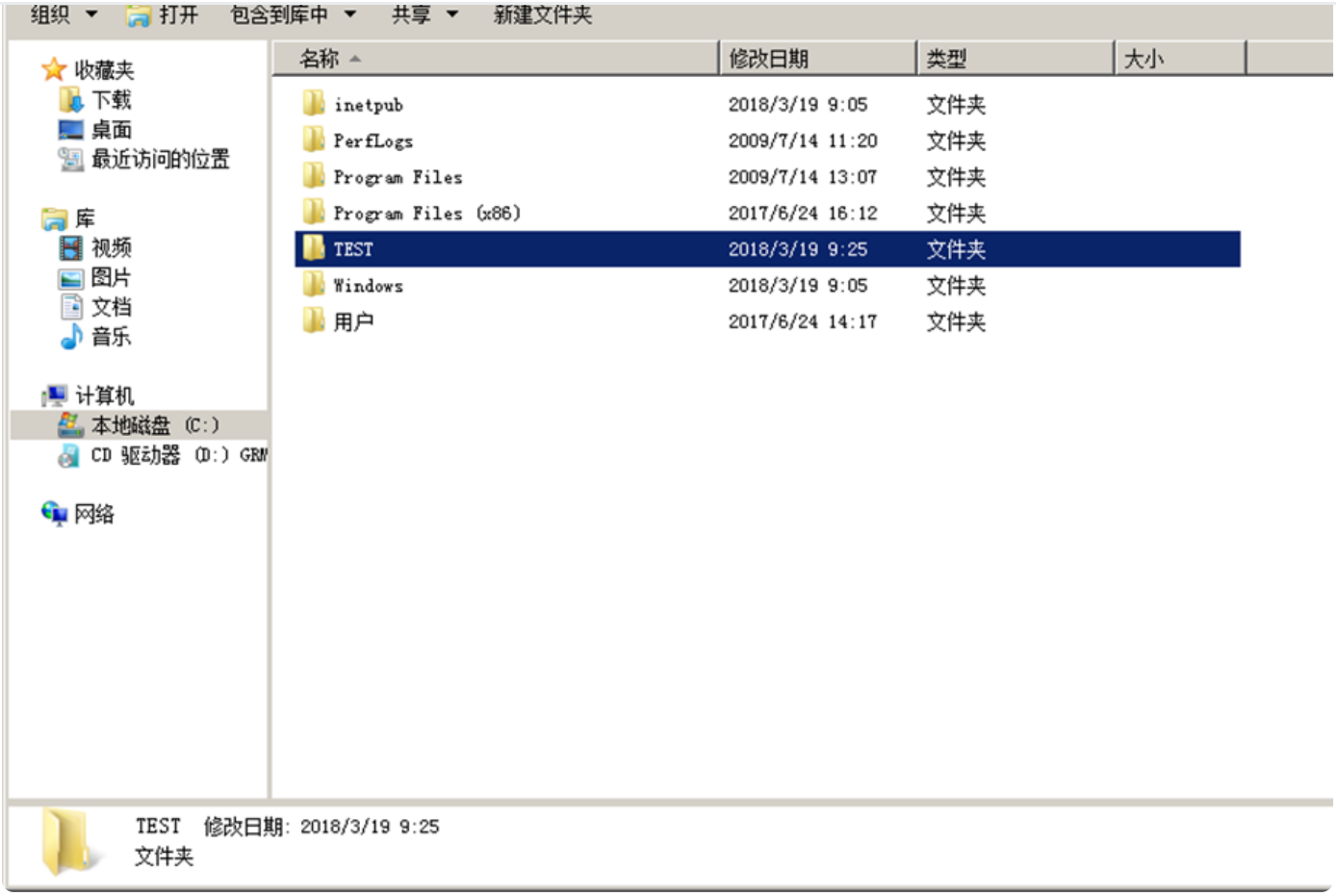

http://localhost/
Bing
收藏夹
建议网站
网页快讯库
IIS7
页面(P)
安全(S)
工具(O)
Welcome
ようこそ
Bienvenido
Willkommen
Bem-vindo
Vítejte
Bienvenue
Tervetuloa
歡迎
ברוכים הבאים
Velkommen
VELKOMEN
Benvenuto
欢迎
Welkom
Witamy
Välkommen
مرحباً
Hoş Geldiniz
환영합니다
Üdvözöljük
Καλώς ορίσατε
Добро пожаловать
IIS7
internet information services
完成
本地 Intranet | 保护模式: 禁用
100%

- □□□□□“IP□□□□□□□”

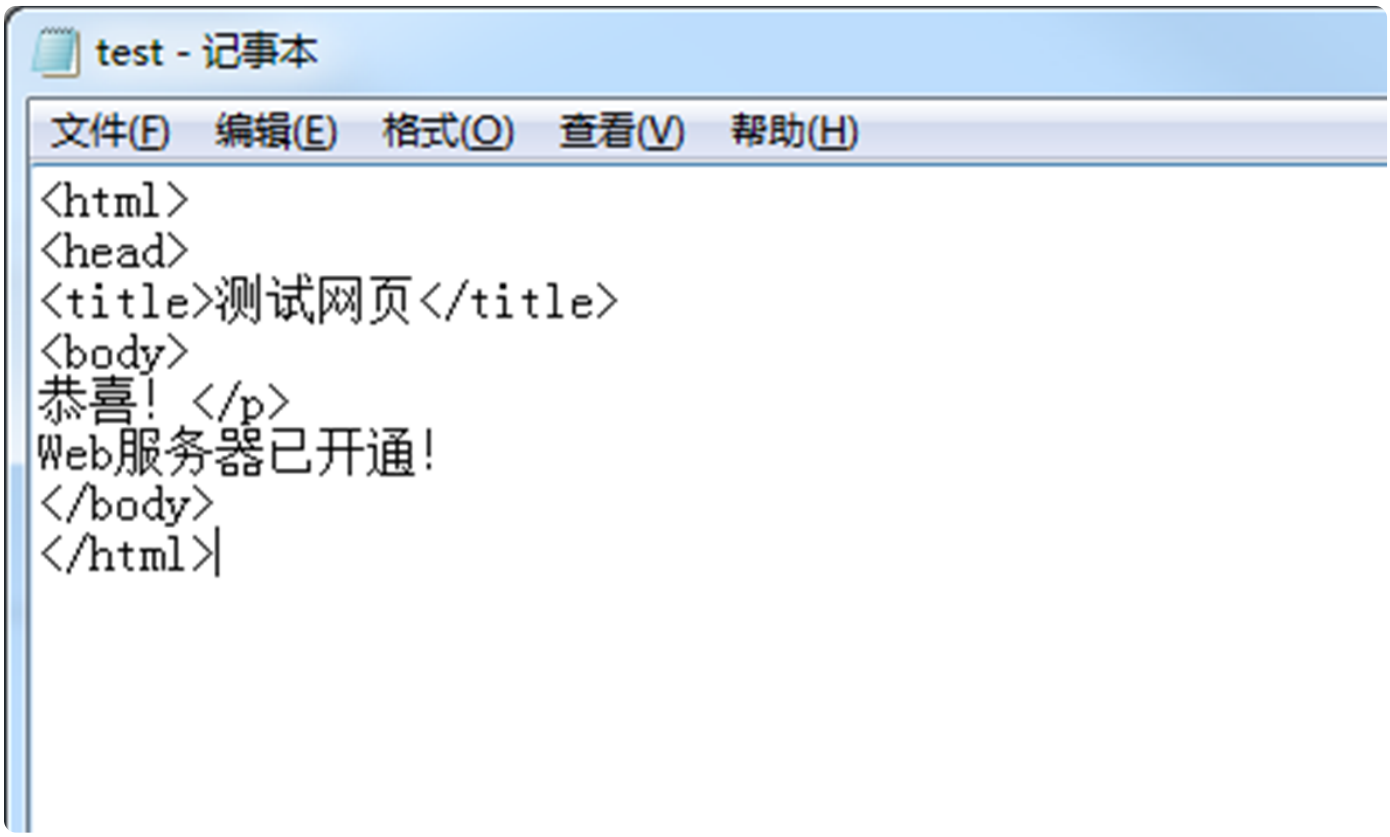


- □□□□□□□□□□□□web□□□□□□□□TEST

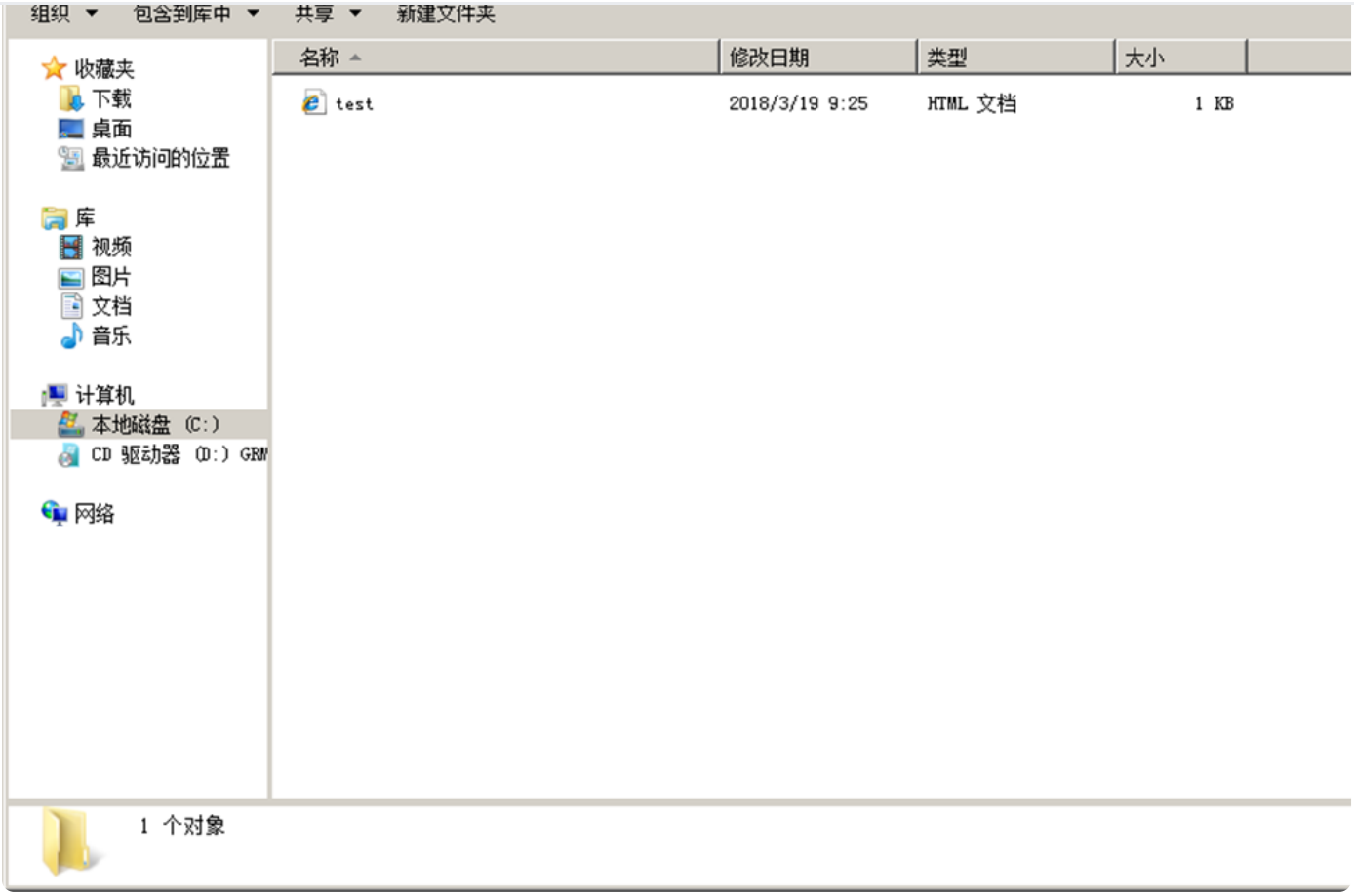
  □□□□□inetpub/wwwroot □□□□□



- □□ Web□□□□□test.htm

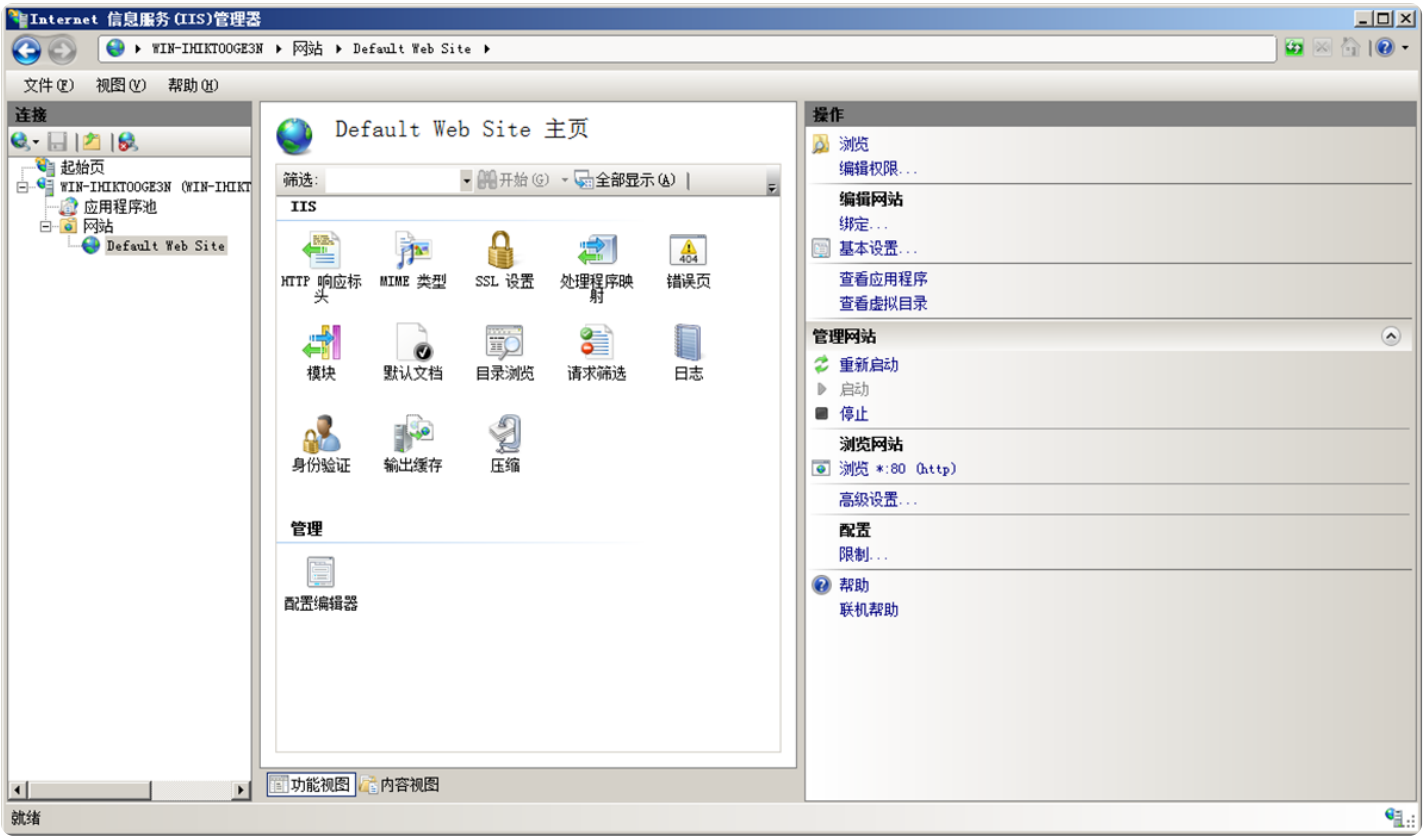


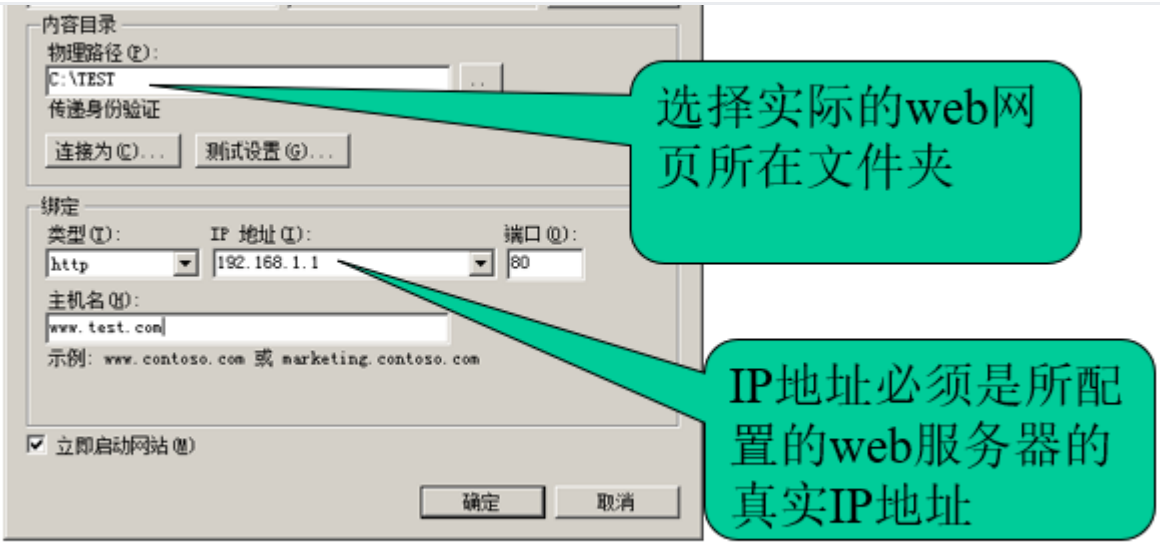
- □□□□□Web□□□□□□TEST□



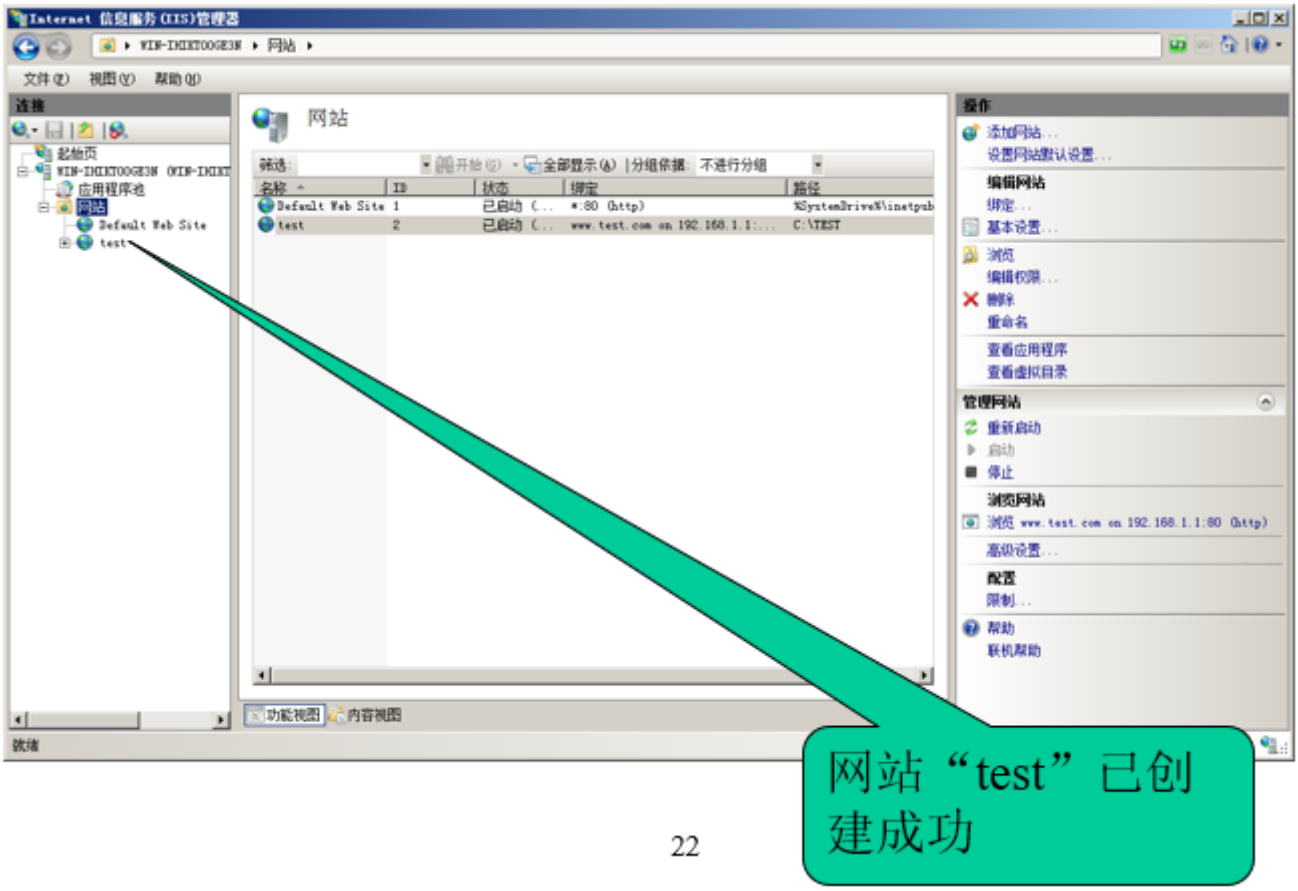
4. □□Web□□

- □□ □□□□ → Internet□□□□(IIS□□□□ → □□□□□□ → □□□□

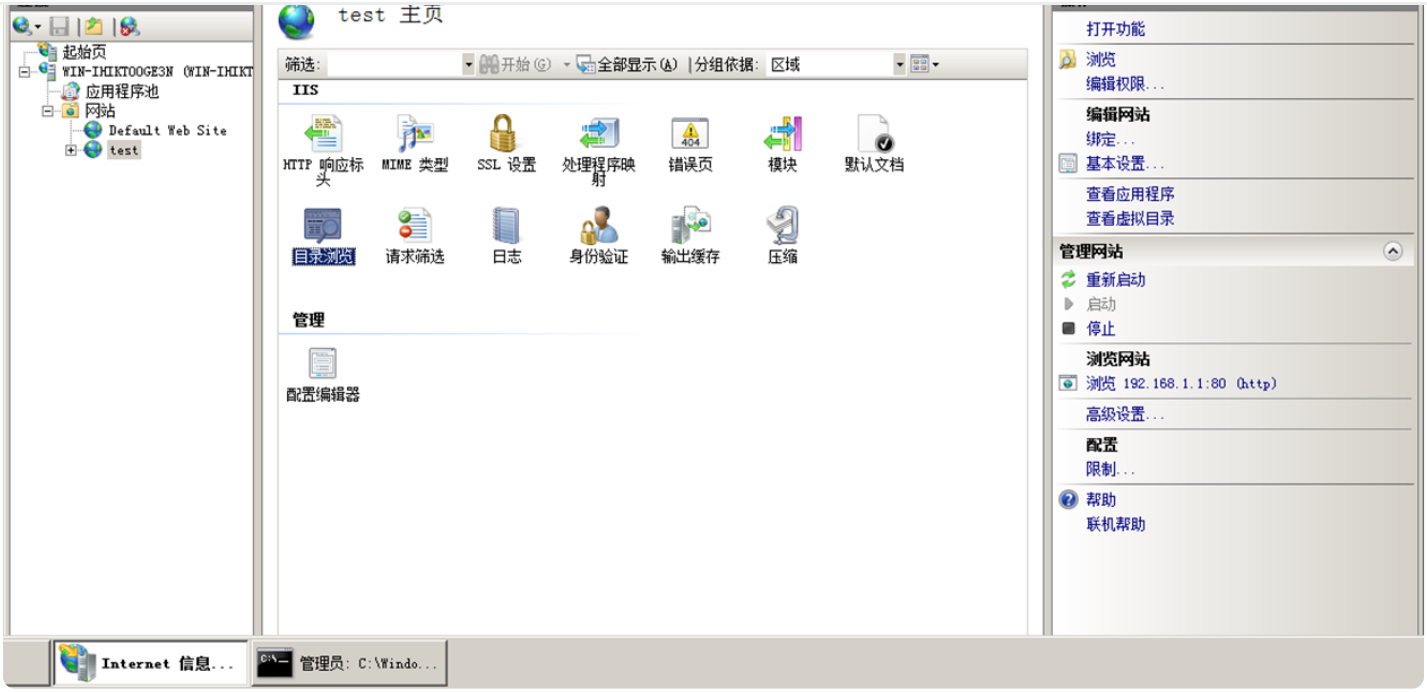




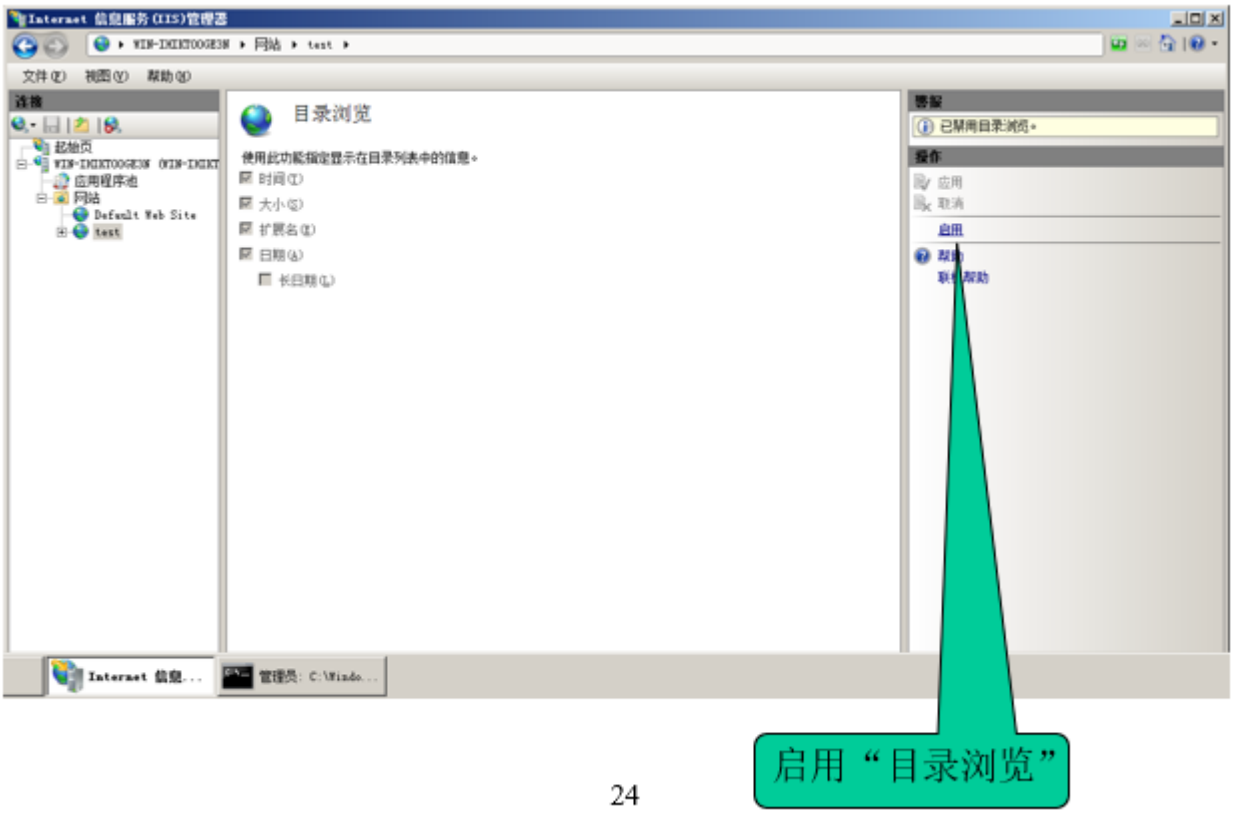
！暂时不输入域名，还不能用域名访问



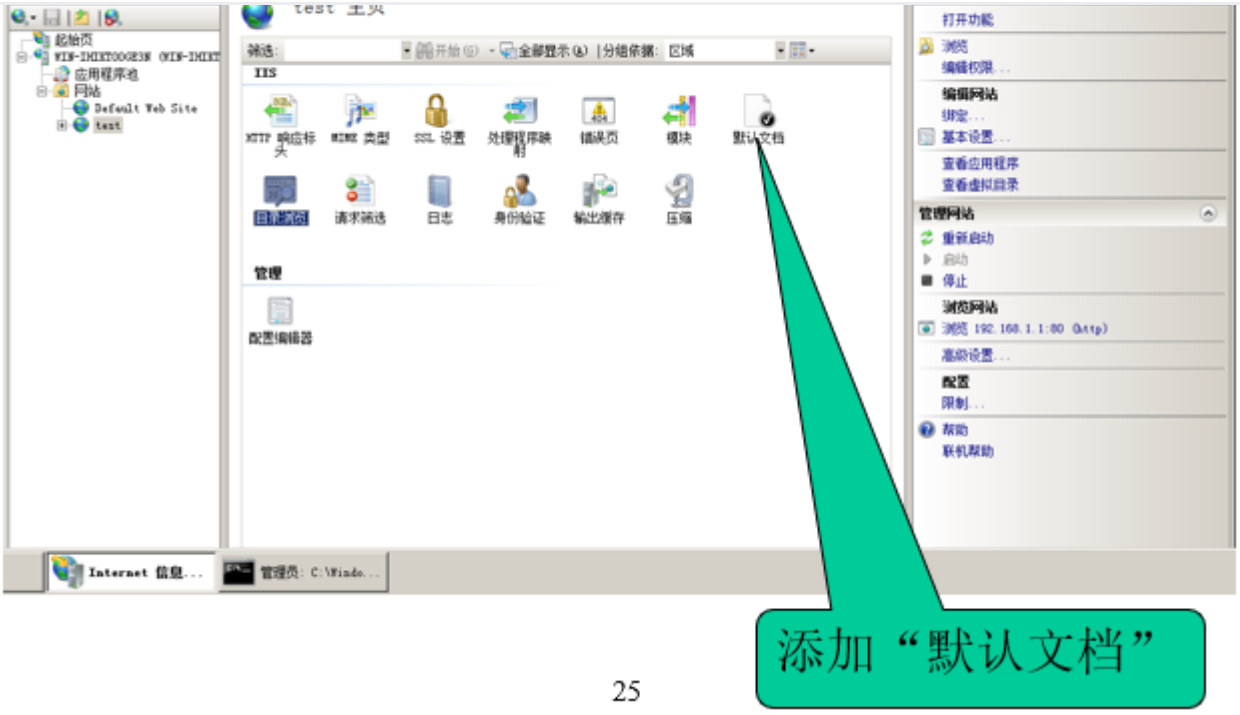
- □□“□□□□”□□



- 点击“目录浏览”图标



- 点击“启用”



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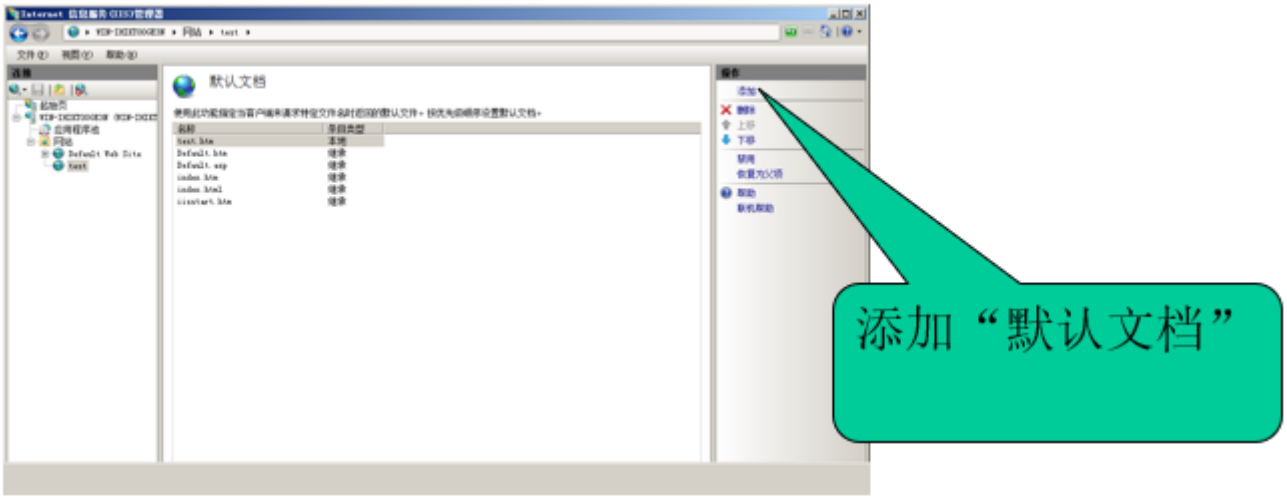

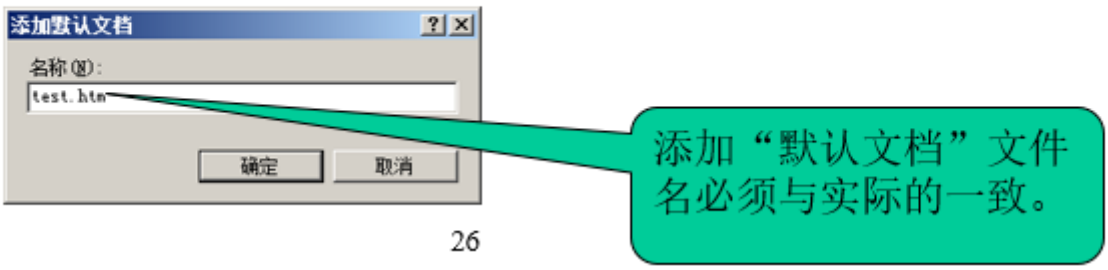

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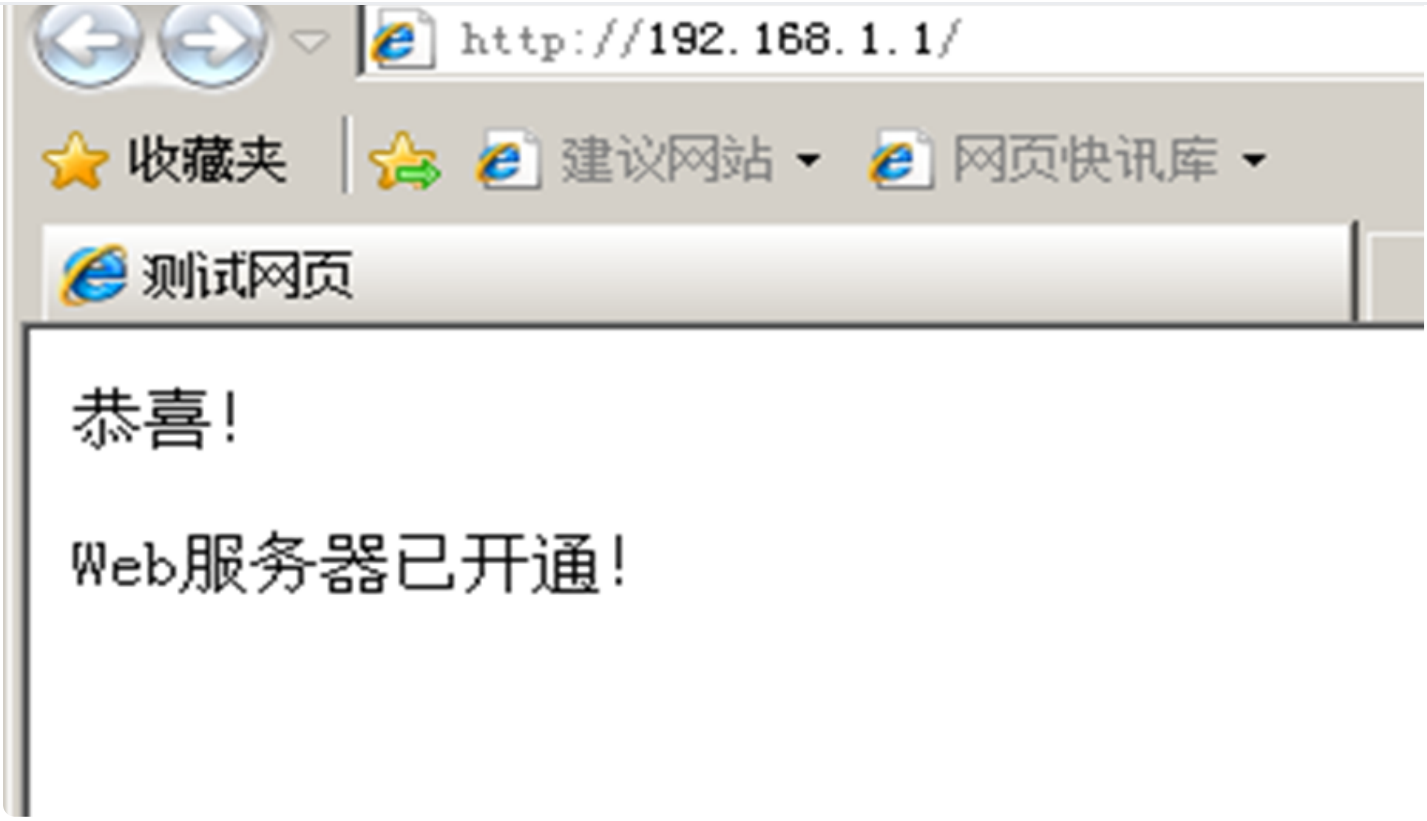
5. □□Web□□

□□□□□□□WEB□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□



DNS□□□□□□□□□

> DNS□Domain Name System□□□□□□
> □□□□□□IP□□□□□□□□
> □DNS□□□□□□□□□□IP□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□DNS□□□□□□□□□□□TCP/IP□□□□□□□□□□

1. □□DNS □□

   □□□□□□DNS□□□□□□Window Server 2008□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

   □□□□□□□TCP/IP□□□□□□□□□□□□□DNS□□□□IP□□□□□□

Last Updated: 6/15/2023, 1:37:06 PM

Contributors: cworld1