

# **CprE 530**

## Lecture 3

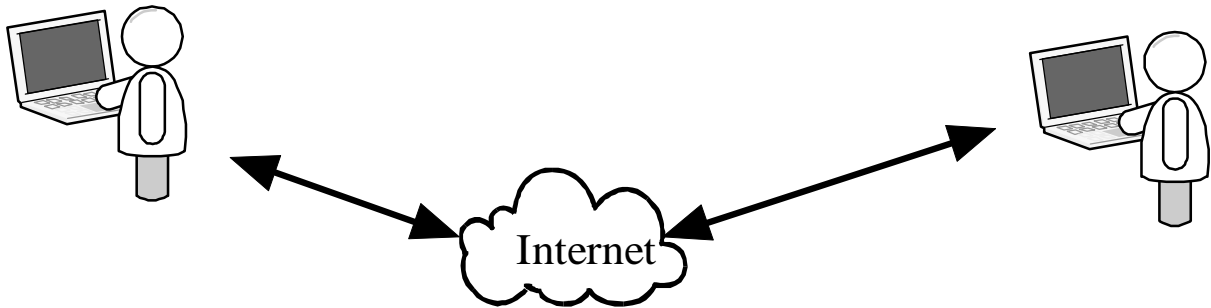
Dr Doug Jacobson

## **Topics**

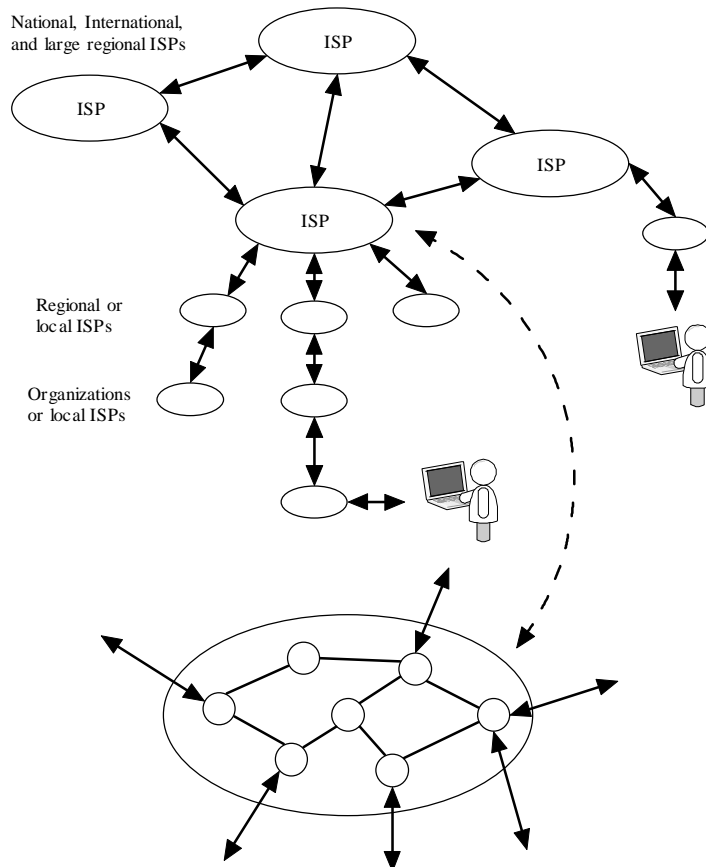
- The Internet
- Addressing

# The Internet

- User's View



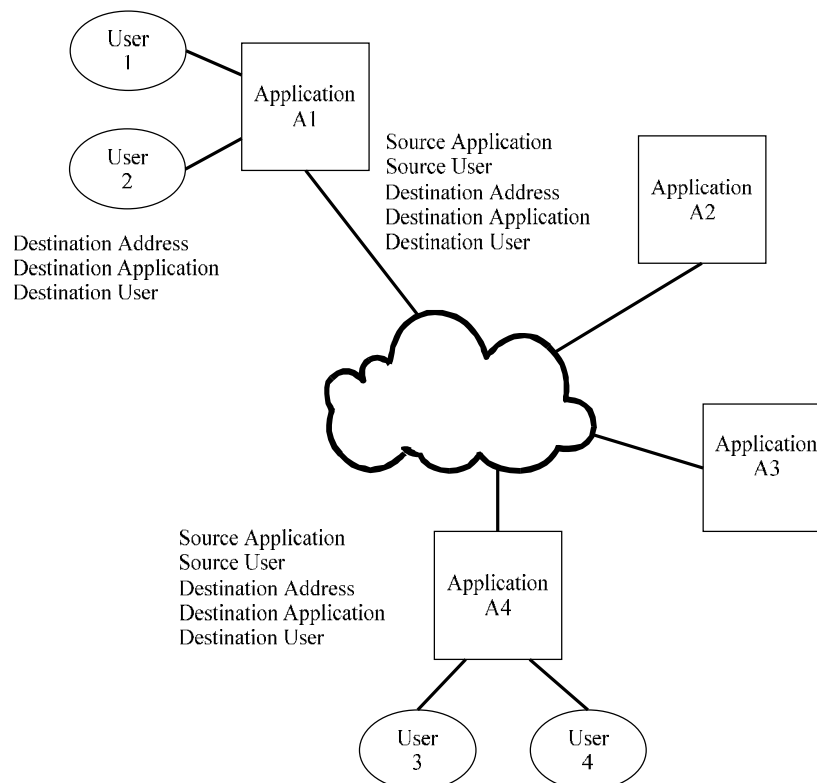
## The Internet Hierarchy



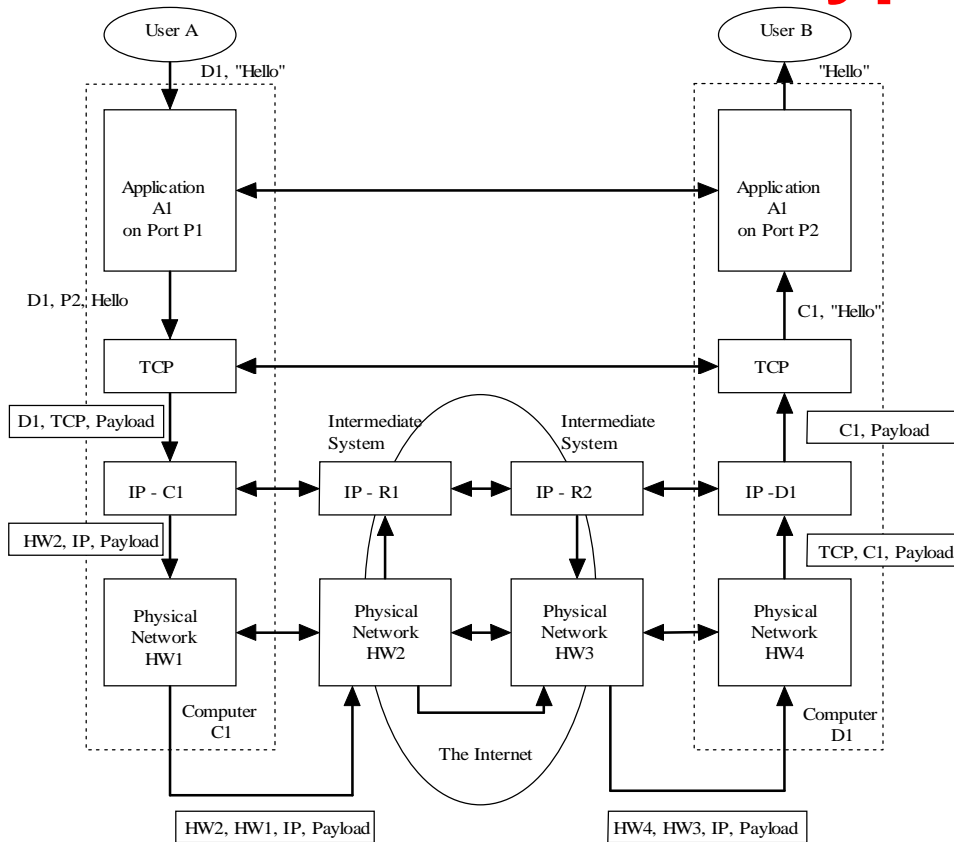
# Internet Addressing

- Different address types
- Hardware address spoofing
- IP address Spoofing
- IP address Space

# Application Addressing



# Different Address types



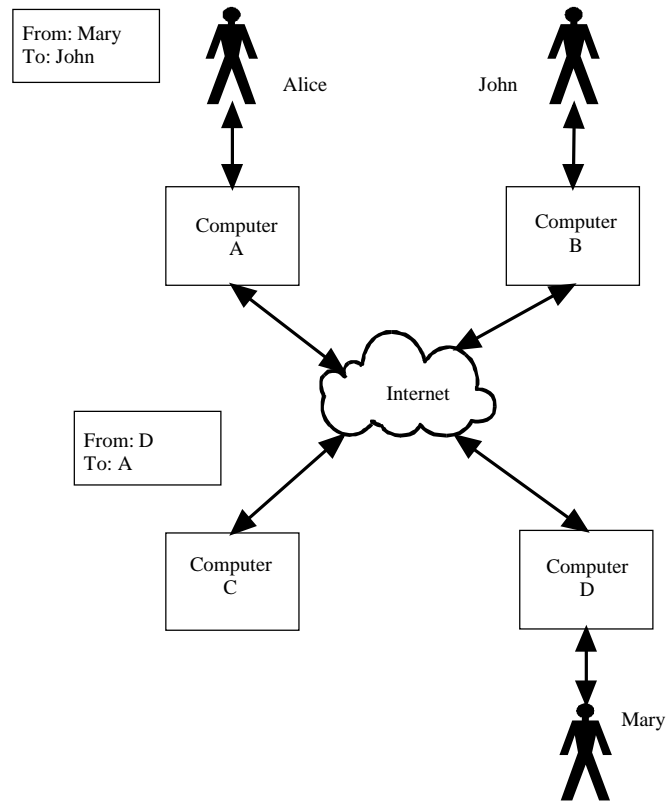
## Address spoofing

- Who can generate the address?
- Spoofing is the ability to change the address
- Who can "see" (sniff) the traffic?

# IP address Spoofing and Sniffing

Message will get to John

Return message will go back to Alice



## IP Address Space

- In Version 4 the IP address is 32 Bits
- Total IP address space is 4,294,967,296

# IP addresses

- The IP address is written as a four-tuple where each tuple is in decimal and are separated by a "." (called a dot). When talking about an address you pronounce the word dot. So 129.186.5.102 is pronounced 129 dot 186 dot 5 dot 102

## IP Addressing

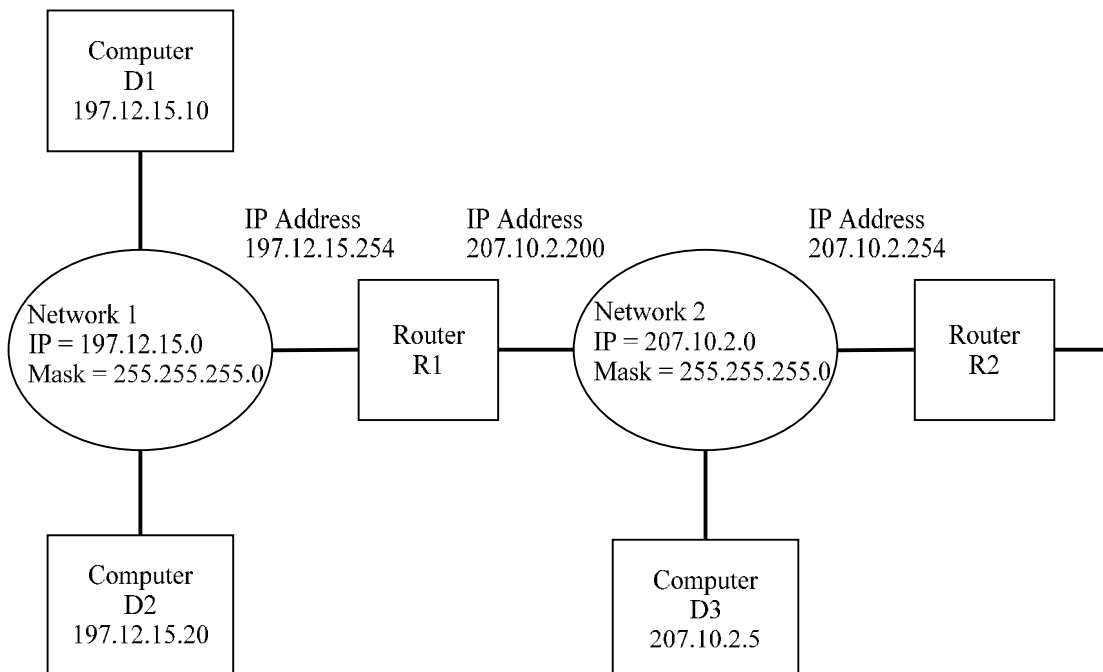


Figure 3.5 Networks in the Internet

# Machine names

- The format for the machine name is:
  - machine.domain      Where:
    - machine is unique to the domain or subdomain.
    - and domain is a single domain or a series of subdomains.

## Domain Name Conversion

- Now lets look at how we can convert a machine name into an IP address.
- There are two ways that this conversion can take place.
  - The first is to use a table on each host which maintains the mapping between names and IP addresses. This method required very large tables and made it hard to update.
  - The second, and preferred, method is to use a nameserver. The nameserver is actually a set of nameservers each having authority over different domains and subdomains.

# DNS Model

