

eg/egm
computer networking is a top-down approach

The Internet is a "nuts and bolts" network
billions of connected computing devices &

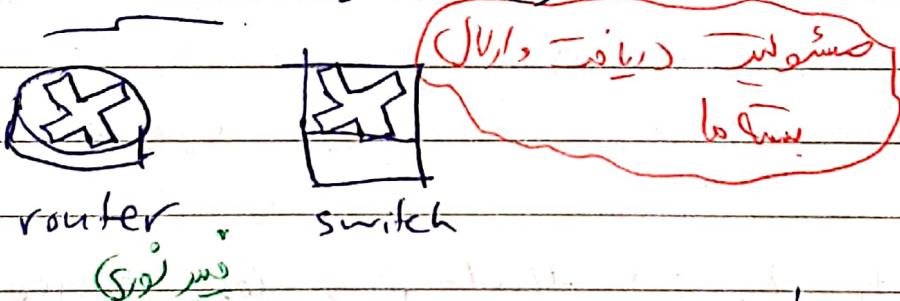
hosts = end systems (nodes) ↗

OSI layers (TCP/IP layers)
Physical layer (physical layer)

running network apps at internet's "edge"

packet switches & forward packets
(chunks of data)

✓ routers > switches



Communication links ← (Fiber, Copper, radio, satellite)

✓ transmission rates & bandwidth

and protocols, like TCP/IP based
in IP-based networks (IP over ATM, IP over Frame Relay, IP over X.25, etc.)

Networks & collection of devices, routers,

links & managed by an organization

local or regional ISP, national or global ISP

home network, mobile network, enterprise network

Internet & network of networks

اینترنت ب مجموعه ای از شبکه ها که با هم ISP
الاتصال دارند

Protocol 8 are everywhere

- * control sending & receiving of messages
HTTP (web), streaming video, skype

A TCP, IP, wifi, 4G, Ethernet

فہی از اللو رسم اوی کے دلکش و عہد نیا اوی (لئے لس

از طبق ارائه شده در معمولی کاری که قدر الٰی اخراج (هدندر) را (کام) نهایی که دستوراتی اینه باعث محدودیت همکنند از قبلاً آن صریح

Internet Standard ISO

RFCs Request for Comments

IETFo Internet Engineering Task Force

2

The Internet & a "services" view.

Infrastructure that provides services to applications

- * web, streaming video, multimedia, teleconferencing, email, games, e-commerce, social media, interconnected appliances.

لئے) کر بتوں اپنیں) کر سکتے ہو (روبل اور جو (جسے)

اے جو اس سلسلہ میں

provides programming interface to distributed applications

* "hooks" allowing sending/receiving apps to "connect" to use Internet transport service.

* provides service options analogous to postal service.

(global) local service → user (work) → network
users to device (work)

what's a protocol?

(global) service

→ specific messages sent

specific actions taken when message received, or other events.

when message received, or other events.

network protocols → computers (devices) rather than humans.

* all communication activity in Internet governed by protocols

Protocols define the format and order of messages sent and received among network entities, and actions taken on message transmission & receipt.

Protocol layer

PC1

TCP Connection

request

PC2

TCP Connection
Response

GET http://

<file>

network edge Routers, switches, switches

hosts & End-system / hosts

* Clients and servers

* servers often in data centers

Access networks connects hosts

to the "edge router"

wired or wireless

switches.

Communication links

(plus) End system

(wired or wireless)

wireless network

Network Core
interconnected routers
network of networks

Server clusters
Clouds
Local Area Network

All ISP \rightarrow (جهاز لاسلكي (ارادي) (5G) \rightarrow (جهاز لاسلكي (ارادي) (5G) \rightarrow (جهاز لاسلكي (ارادي) (5G)

regional or national

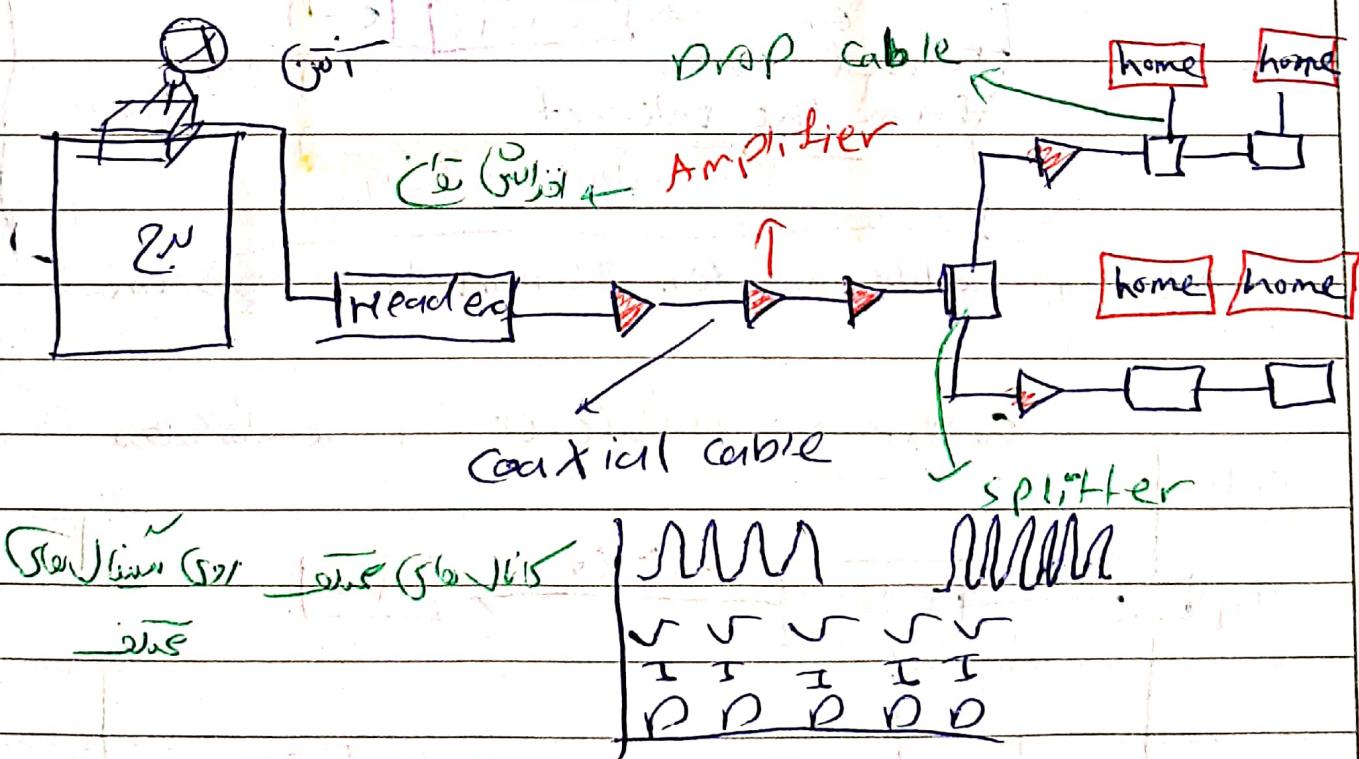
How to connect end systems to edge routers

① residential access nets (ساقطات)

② institutional access networks (schools, company)

③ mobile access networks (wi-fi, 4G, 5G)

Access networks & cable-based access

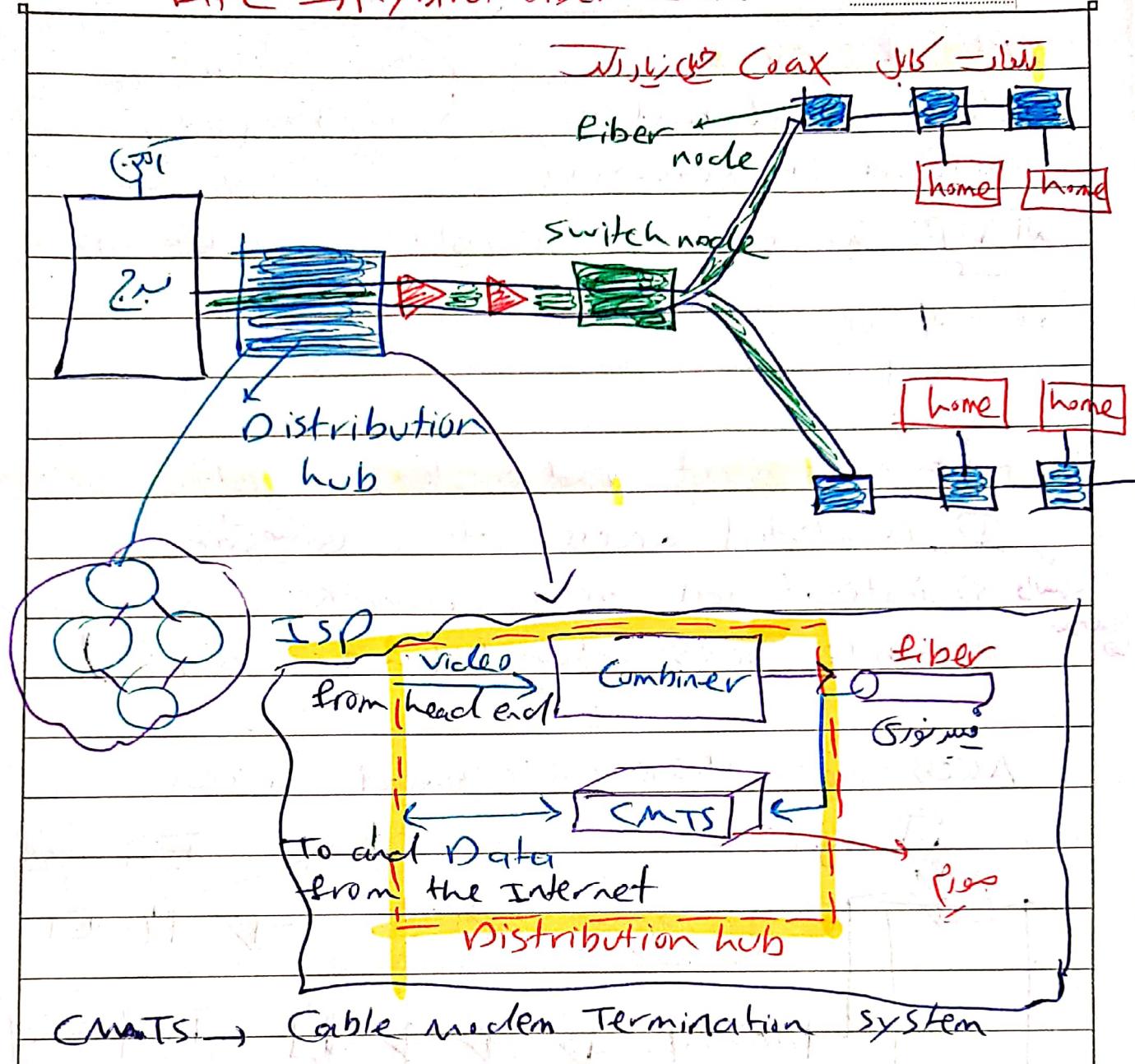


FDM & frequency division multiplexing

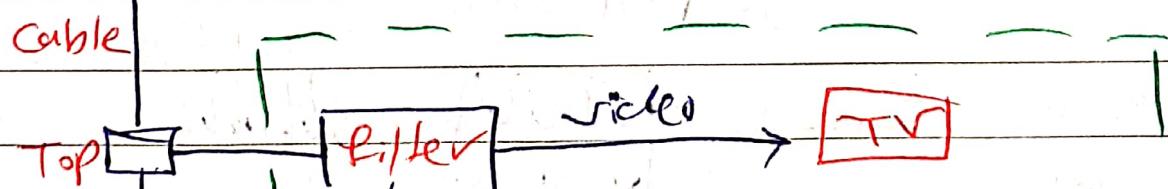
different channels transmitted in different frequency bands

Entire View Grid (Handwritten)

HFC → Hybrid Fiber Coax



Customer residence ← location



(Openni) (Pi) (Gw8) In 5 min 1.100 or the 6 Jis *

* Each channel is shared among a number of subscribers

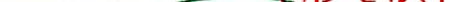
Downlink multicasting

(ج)

بوزر لرمال نسیم حون کار (Coax) می خواهد بوزر دستگاه می خواهد
بسیار را دریافت صرکنند اما اونچ سیم (Coax) خانه ای که قدرالله بسمه را
پسوند پذیری دارد که داخل بسته ای ارسائی عور داده شود با نشانه کسر را درین
بسیارها و modern های متوجه ام (آنکه این بسته های برای آن موارد می باشد).
اگر بیان خوبی (باشد) داره استخراج مرآور و هر این دستگاه هایی بینیم که آن خانه ای
مرآور و modern (بسته ای) بسته های (در مردانه زند

از کانال رعایار زیاد میشوند که بینهایت میتوانند

Uplink & multiple-access

Down  UPLink < DownLink In,

DLC (EoMbit/s - 7.2 Gbit/s) • ULC (Eo100 Mbit/s)

(Civil Engineering Docs) دیگر مطالب

Because of different channel bandwidths/
modulations

مودولیشن modulations

At first by us

\rightarrow مراجعة

— ini

✓ داده (فکر) کاربردی را در آن زمان از نظر اتفاقات معرفتی بازدید

آخر العمار (نار) مالنـ + سـ مـ لـ صـ لـ وـ

جـ ٣ - ٢ - ١) (الـ ٦٠) (١٩٤٥) صـ ٢٧٣ (كتاب) (الـ ٦٠)

لیکن \rightarrow بہ زمان روز و بہ کوئی صفت کرنے نہیں دیا جائے۔

Bandwidth

units Hertz (Hz)

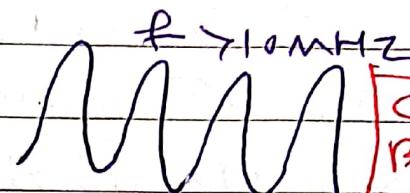
(limits the max frequency of passing Sines.)

Channel

$$BW = 10 \text{ MHz}$$

$f < 10 \text{ MHz}$

(a)



(b)

$$\text{Channel } BW = 10 \text{ MHz}$$

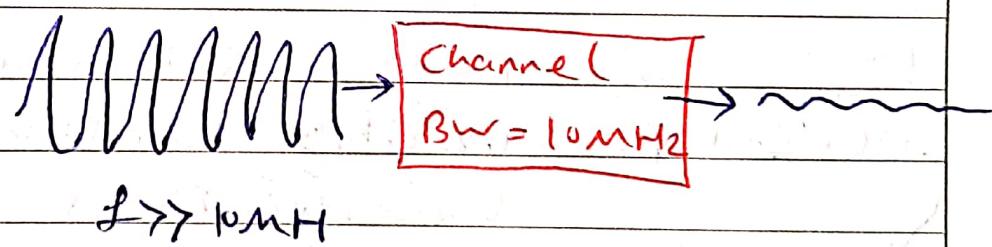
(a) این فرکانس را در میانه نمایش نموده اند که برابر با 10 MHz است.

با افزایش فرکانس (برو) BW از 10 MHz میتوان این فرکانس را در میانه نمایش نمود.

(b)

از این فرکانس خود کمتر نمایش نموده اند و افزایش آن را در میانه نمایش نموده اند.

برو



A pulse (carries a 0/1) can be written as the sum of infinite sines \rightarrow first harmony, $\underbrace{\text{second}}$ harmonic

* As the pulse's width decreases, the frequency of the first harmonic increases.

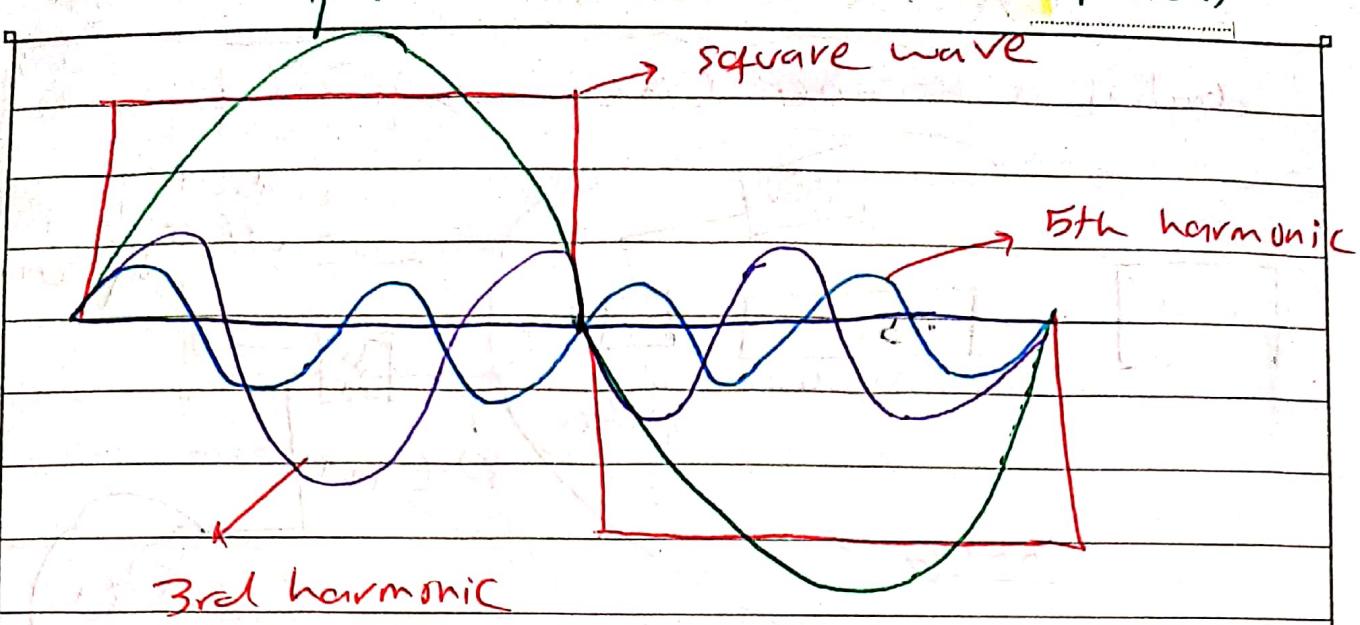
* The BW of the channel limits the pulse rate

aka (also known as) symbol rate

aka () baud rate

Band-rate $\approx BW$

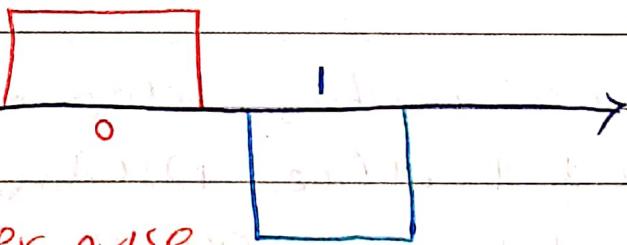
bandwidth



GyGm filter D/B band \rightarrow 4MHz (given) width
center freq.

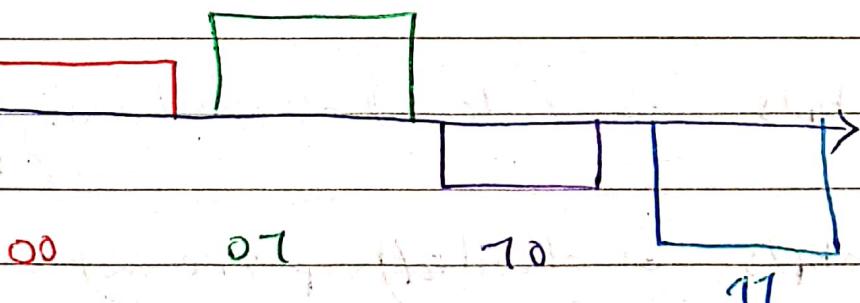
Modulation A pulse can carry a single bit or more than one bit.

the number of
levels



m = Number of bits per pulse

$\leftarrow \log(\text{number of levels})$



$$\text{Bit rate} = m \times \text{Band-rate}$$

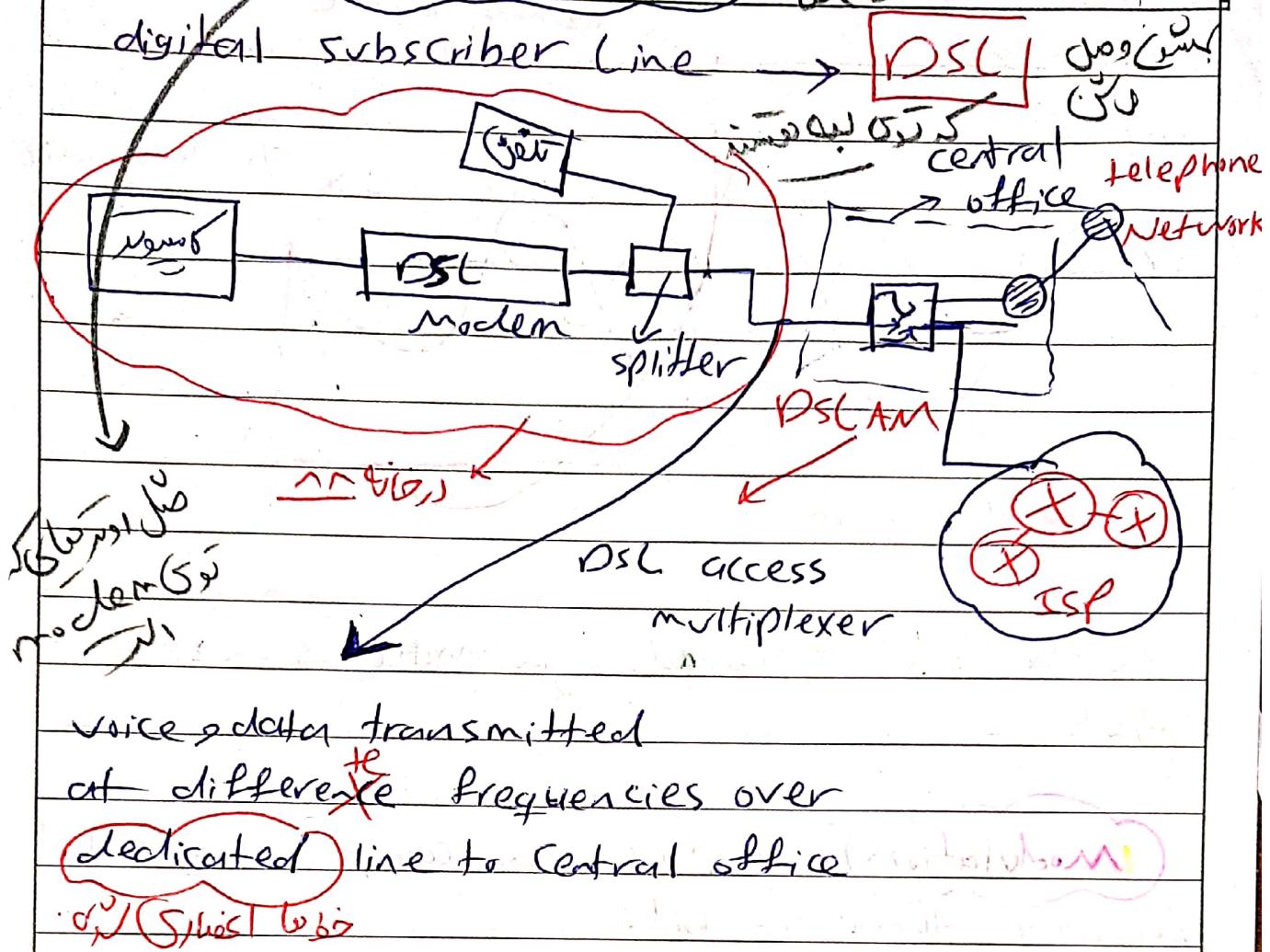
$15/18 \text{ Gbps} \approx 10 \text{ Gbps}$

6.12×10^9

hirmandpaper

Access networks

ادین اور ہای کے ان لئے میرے دل



- use existing telephone line (local loop) to central office DSLAM.
 - data over DSL phone line goes to Internet
 - voice ~ ~ ~ telephone net

* TE over m bps (dedicated) downstream transmission rate

* ~15 mbps (dedicated) upstream
→ Asymmetric → ADSL → (basic)

Now DownLink will start till when children will be present

نحوه اینها

→ ADSL is dedicated but not independent!

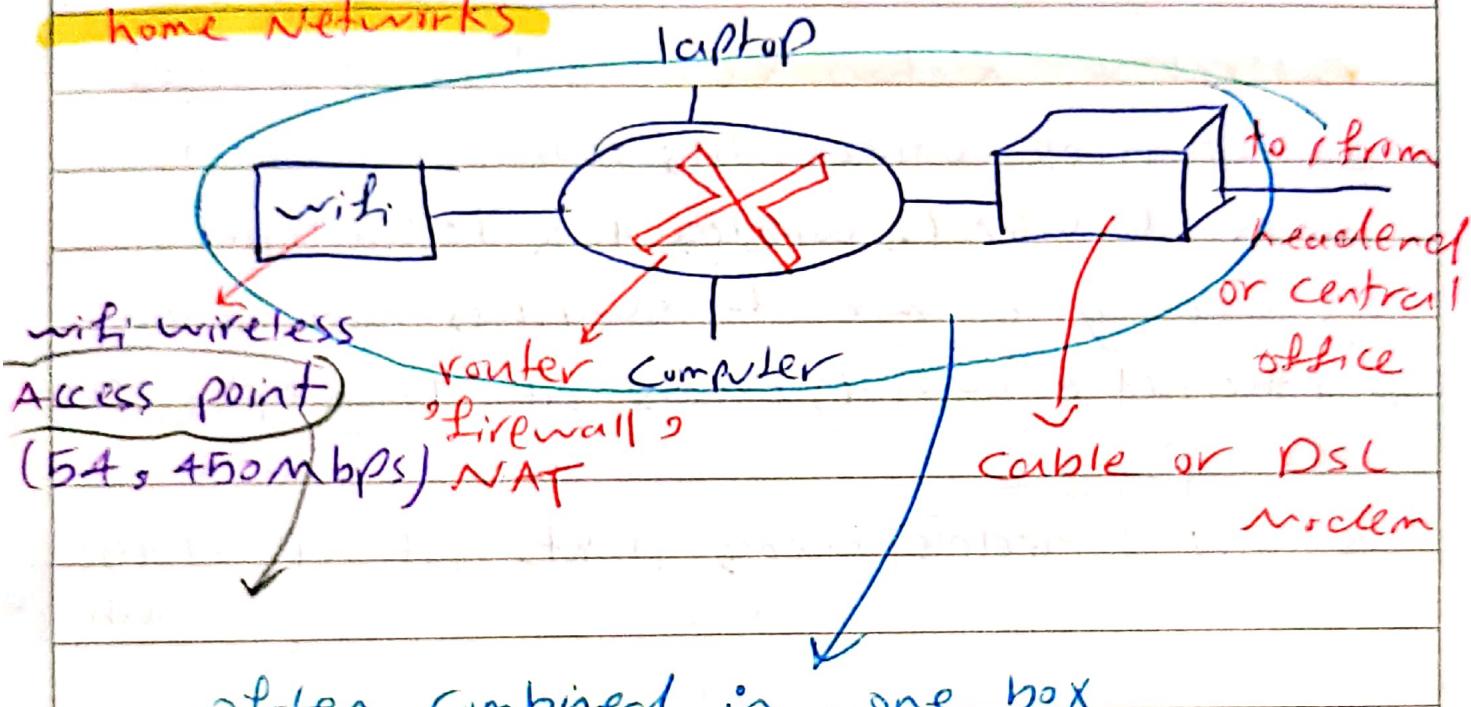
10

١٥ → ٢٠١٥ (٢٠١٥) صافٍ (٢٠١٥) كمبيوتر المتنزهات
ائز من كبار نادل جور اكتواري لوان

Motors

→ ADSL channels vary → ADSL modems work adaptively
time of the day
Distance to CO

home Networks



Wireless access Networks

Shared wireless access network connects each systems to router

* via base station $\xrightarrow{\text{aka}}$ **access point**

(WLANs) → wireless local Area Networks

* typically within or around building (~ 100 ft)

802.77 big/m (with) μ D 100

الم (ستافار)

17,54, +50 mbps

النقاره (ازار) سے طبقہ ایجاد کرنا | transmission rate

wide-area cellular access networks

- * provided by mobile cellular network operator (10's Km) ~~nodes (60)~~

* 10's mbps 2G, 3G, 4G

* 4G cellular networks (5G coming)

6G و 6G و 6G

enterprise networks

bps (Mbps)

* companies, universities, etc...

* mix of wired, wireless link technologies,
connecting a mix of switches and routers

- * Ethernet wired access at 100mbps, 1Gbps,
10 Gbps
- * wifi wireless access points at 11, 54, 450
Mbps

Links (physical media)

bit propagates between transmitter/receiver
pairs

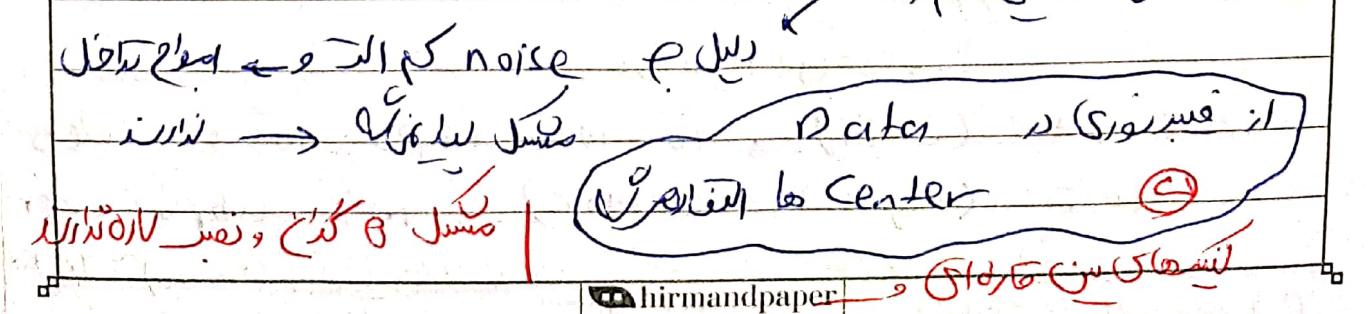
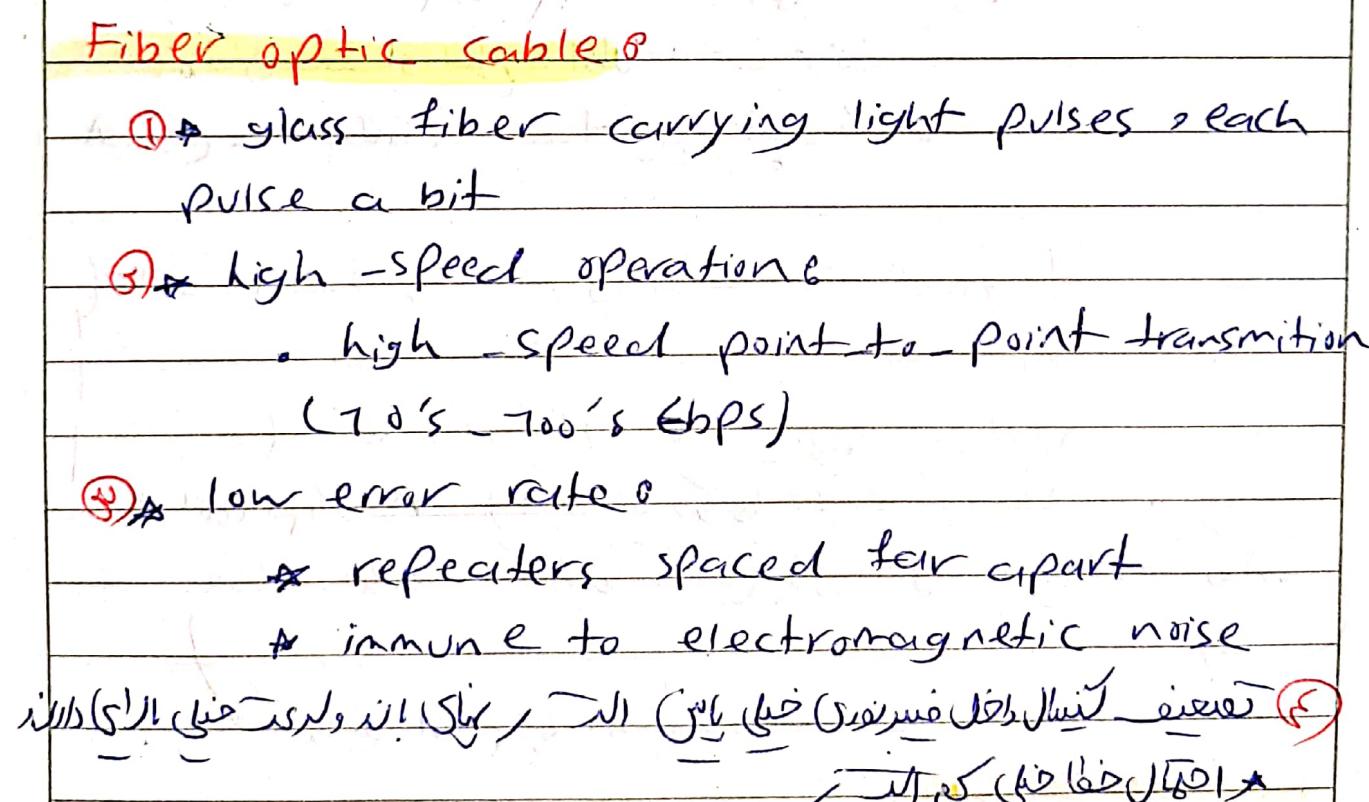
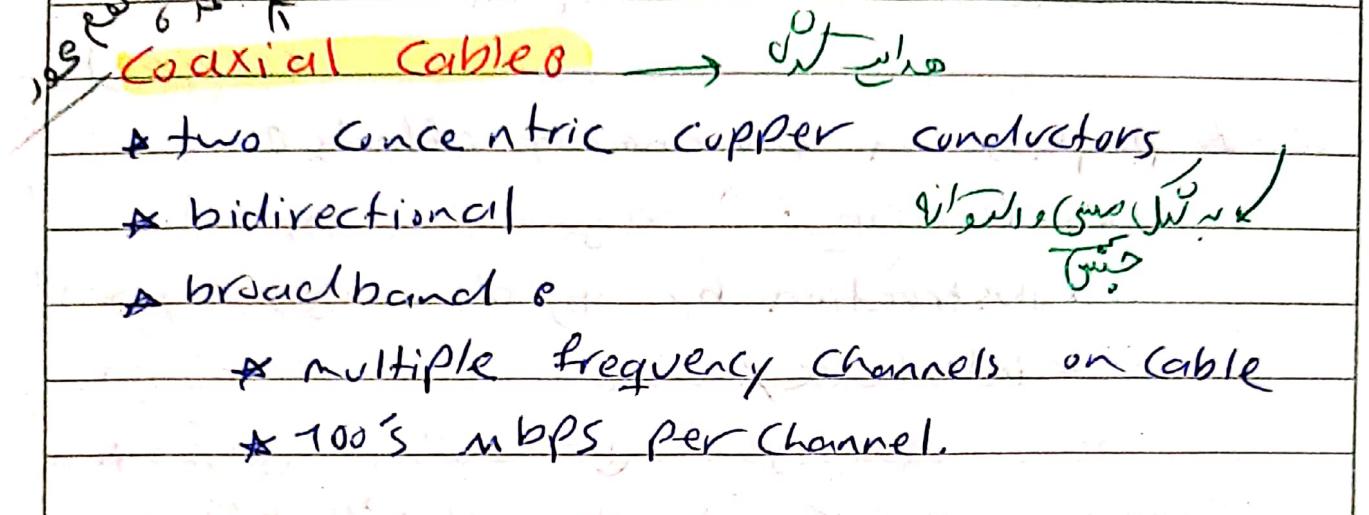
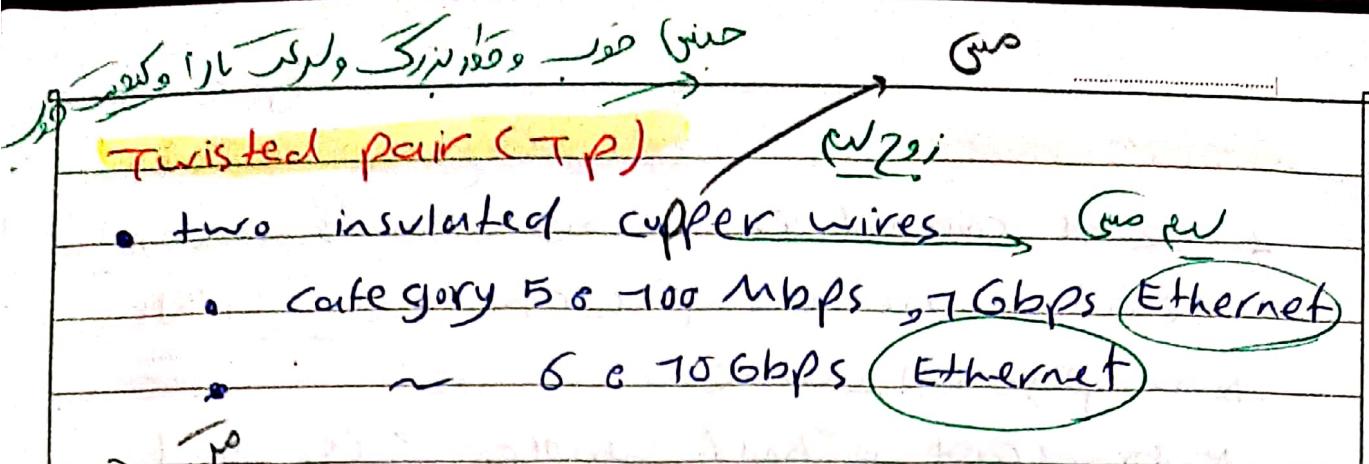
Physical link what lies between transmitter &
receiver.

guided media  

- signals propagate in solid
media: copper, fiber, coax

unguided media 

- signals propagate freely 
air and paper



wireless radio

از فرکانو مخالف ام و مخالفم (برای)

- * signal carried in various bands in electromagnetic spectrum (radio to light)
 - * no physical wire
 - * broadcast or "half-duplex" (sender to receiver)

↳ Buy → propagation environment effects ↳

- ۱) reflection \rightarrow سیگنال مردود شده اما کوچک و صدای آن اول است

۲) obstruction by objects \rightarrow حذفی کی از آن اول است

۳) interference/noise \rightarrow درایف نیز اول است

* هر دو کالری دارند (این بین کارخانه) و احتماً صراحت دارند.

* هر دو سیگنال های خود را کوچک کرده اند اما صراحت ایجاد نمی کنند. حیثیت (رسون کالری) دارند.

با این حال ممکن است این اصطلاح را از ایالات دریافت نمی کنند.

* ارزان \rightarrow درست

باب الخطف (line)

(حالات دم + وحدت موانع سی فر لئندر و گلزندہ)

ای رتاخل، noise ← حسی

* ایجی کم ال (درست باند فرکانی) و لندن بر طبقه هستند
 فقط در هنر لزمه باند فرکانی نباید از این داده باشند (استفاده کنند)

Radio Link Types

حکم مکاری (آخر) خوب و اداره

wireless LAN (wifi) → 70-100's mbps; 10's of meters

wide-area (e.g., 4G cellular) \rightarrow 10's mbps over
global range \approx range \sim 10 km

Bluetooth 8 cable replacement → short distances, limited rates

terrestrial microwave

point to point \rightarrow 45 mbps channels

satellite up to 45 mbps per channel

(Satellite bw) 270 m sec end-end delay

by IN, IRS(SAT) \rightarrow

Network Core

Edge

► A network at core & mesh of interconnected routers/switches in IP networks (Satellite + IN) with packet switching ①

► operating based on switches (IN) [circuit switching ②]

Packet Switching

Switches

► hosts break application-layer messages into packets (Satellite + IN) (IP)

into IP packets (IP header + payload)

packets = Payload + header

IP header (IP header info)

IP header info \rightarrow destination IP

network forwards packets from one router to the next across links on path from source to destination (IP header info \rightarrow destination IP)

means IP header info \rightarrow IP packet \rightarrow Wire

Packet switching network & functionalities

Forwarding \rightarrow aka "switching"

local \rightarrow move arriving action

packets from router's input link to appropriate router output link

routing algorithm

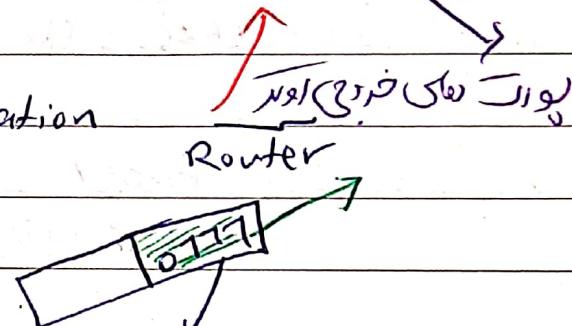
local forwarding table

header value	output link
0100	3
0101	2
0111	2
1001	7

Routing \rightarrow global

□ determine source - destination

Paths taken by packets



□ routing algorithms

destination address in arriving packet's header

Switching & wireless forwarding (حول مدار)

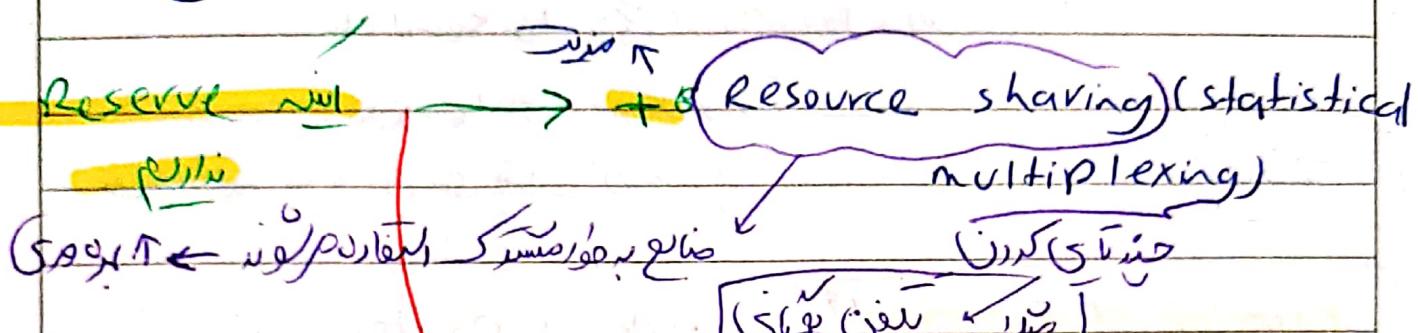
اگر اسعار کم کریم و بزرگ نباشد این کار را می‌توانیم
دست ایام داشت. من هر قدر ساده و سریع تر می‌شود رایج شود. این سیستم
کرد این جدول می‌بینیم که داخل بوردهای سیستم را طوری می‌داند که آنها
لوقتی که می‌خواهند از ایجاد میکنند (مثلاً در لاین) می‌توانند
برای خروجی از اینجا خروجی داشته باشند. می‌توانند اینجا
بیان کنند که زیرا آنها باید همچو
hirmandpaper \rightarrow switching algorithm
نال آنها درینجا می‌باشند می‌توانند
برای خروجی (یعنی مردو) \rightarrow routing

ـ معاشر ای جدول (هویتی) \rightarrow protocol \rightarrow routing algorithm
 راه کو بخواهد که مسیری داشته باشد که ممکن است تردد داشته باشد.

\Rightarrow No Resource reservation (no call setup)

ـ مصالح و مصارف این اینستیل (مسیر) که مخفی است.

(نیز) packetswitches (پیکس) \rightarrow (ع)



no different packets are routed independently and may

take different paths (مسیر)

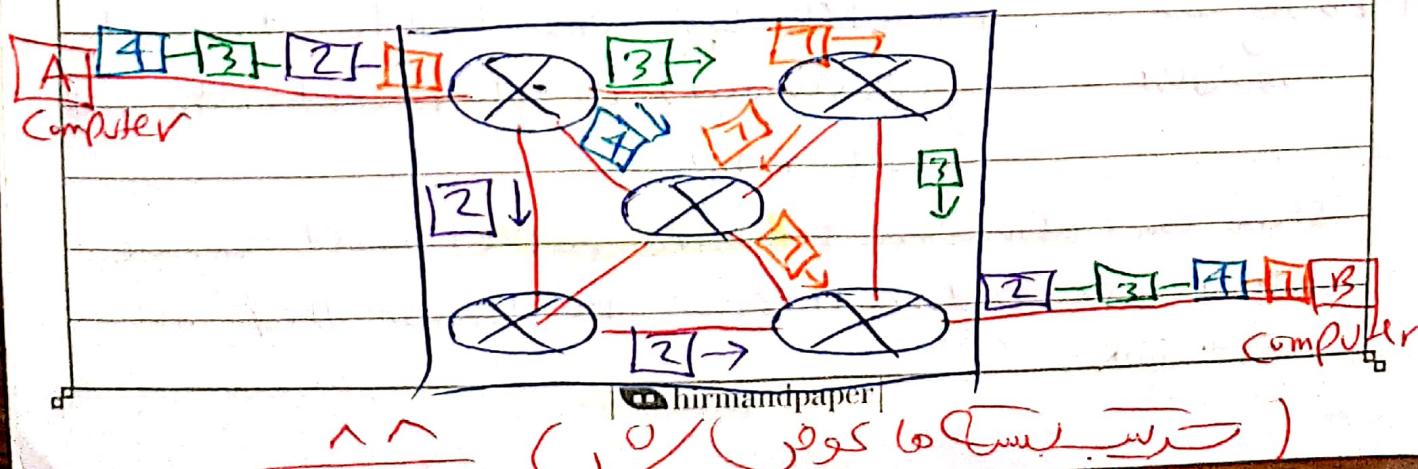
in this packet (مسیر)

have different delays (missing order)

or be dropped (lost) (مفقود شد)

BEST EFFORT \rightarrow سعی کردن (سعی کردن)

نه (نه) خوب نیست



تاخیر انتشار اسواح (التمدد مفتاح)
 در لینک ها که به قول نیوتن جنسی است
 بسته دار
delays
 تاخیر ارال و بسته بر قرار گشته
 ریس
 تاخیر عرض که در لینک های
 Switch می باشد از تاخیر ارال و المعاين
 چونچه بسته از می کسر درست
 حق لینک ها و راهنمایی مختلف در مسیرها وجود دارد \rightarrow تاخیرها مترقباند

Store and forward \rightarrow Router کاری که اقام رود
 forward که بسته را باید دریافت کند و بعد از آن
 را اخراج کند
 وقیع صفحه (لذتی) چه مفهومی باشد ارال کند مسیرها را
 \rightarrow خروجی \rightarrow Forwarding (فراری)
 تعنی مرکزد چه مسیرها
 صرکسته ارال را
 می خواهد \rightarrow L و خروجی \rightarrow R \rightarrow packet داده شود


تاخیر انتشار را
 $\frac{L}{R}$ seconds \rightarrow takes $\frac{L}{R}$ seconds to transmit
 (push out) L-bit Packet into link
 at R bps

store and forward & entire packet must arrive
 at router before it can be transmitted on
 next link

ex: $L = 10 \text{ Kbits}$ $R = 100 \text{ Mbps}$

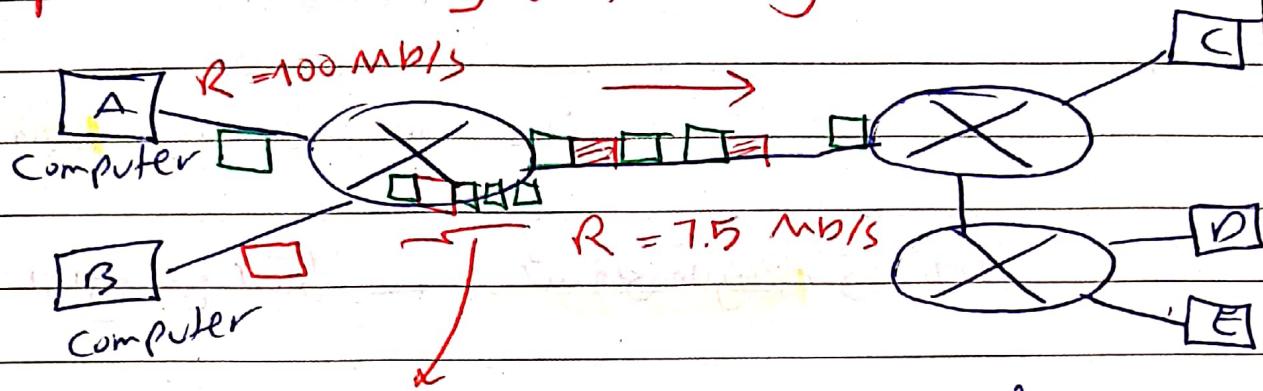
one-hop transmission delay = [27 msec]

(2) given rate \rightarrow $\text{rate} = 10 \text{ Kbps}$

higher rate \rightarrow $\text{rate} = 10 \text{ Kbps}$

the next link \rightarrow loss

packet switching & queuing



queue of packets waiting for transmission over output link

Packet queuing and loss if arrival rate (in bps) to link exceeds transmission rate (bps) of link for some period of time.

* packets will queue & waiting to be transmitted on output link

* packets can be dropped or lost if memory (buffer) in router fills up.

لack of buffer in router leads to drop

drop due to buffer overflow

increases in (idle time (100ms), loss)

loss

idle time increases

Up drop time \rightarrow idle time \rightarrow loss

«Circuit switching»

(را) (لوك) مرتاح (لوك) (فلا) و مثاليه نعمون (فلا) ، ازدهار (فلا)

عائلي منابع و ثقور (اعمار) در انتشار اوح اریحا و کرمگاه

ضد و الگریز ایضاً لکن کفر و صنایع مخصوص (بهر و راهنمایی) ایضاً فکر کفر
نمایند (لیکن بعد) عذرخواه ایضاً نیز کسری نزار

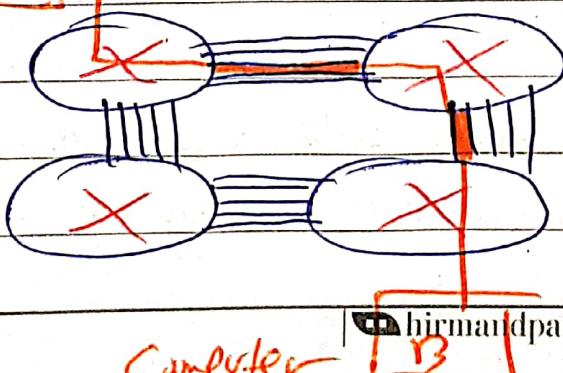
مقدمة ازمنة حرب الفارسی (دور

از این نوع ارتباط در تبیه‌های تلفنی و رادیویی اولی است

- * end-end resources allocated to reserved for "call" between source and destination
 - * dedicated resource: no sharing
 - circuit-like (guaranteed) performance
 - * Circuit segment idle if not used by call
(no sharing)

* commonly used in traditional telephone networks.

Computer A



→ Each link has
~~4~~ 4 circuits

③ call gets 2nd circuit in top link
and 1st circuit in right link.

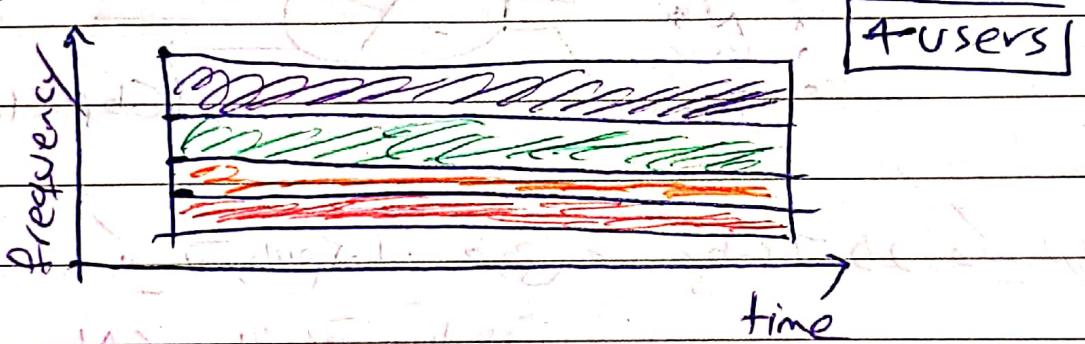
TDM ②

Frequency Division Multiplexing (FDM)

- * optical, electromagnetic frequencies divided into (narrow) frequency bands.

درایی (ویس) باندی) باندی که لیند (ویس) باند (ویس) کنال (کنال) (قصصی مسح و هر کدام از این کنال (کنال) را حسیار کن ابتدا فراهم گیر.

صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم وعلیٰ رحمۃ الرحمٰن رابع تاریخ نویم و پنجم



روزی ریس نسsem صنایع (روحوزه) نیازان ای

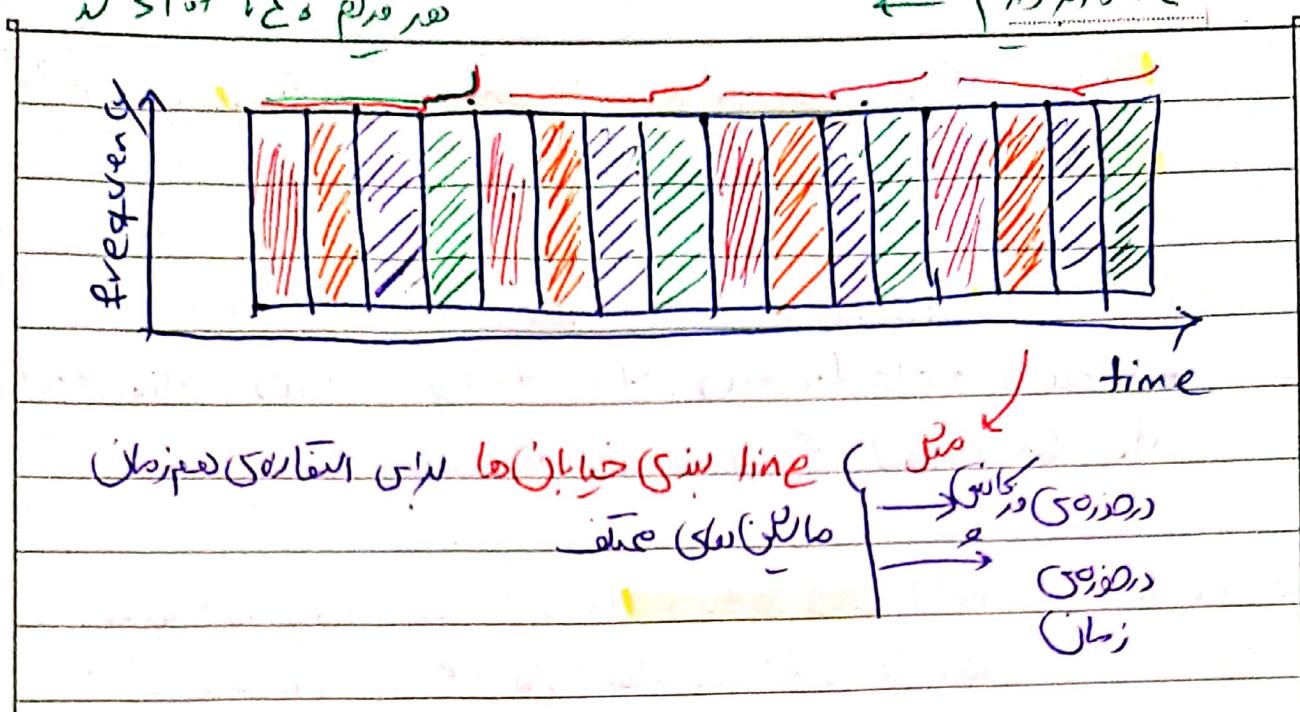
Time Division Multiplexing (TDM)

- * time divided into slots.
 - * each call allocated periodic slot(s) can transmit at maximum rate of frequency band (only) during its time slots.

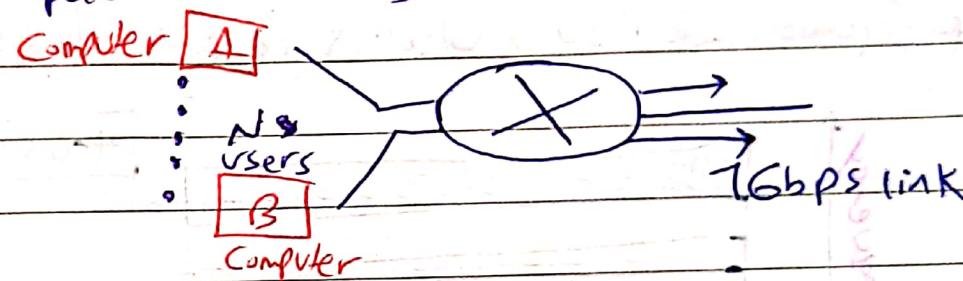
لیکن فریم را تعریف مکنید که هر خدمت تسلیلی از سایر توابع

پروپریتیزیشن | نکات سوال، slot و

~~فیلم فرم ایجادیاتی~~ \rightarrow ~~فیلم فرم ایجادیاتی~~



example packet switching vs circuit switching



نے اور دنیا کی لئے خروج) ہے ۲۵۰۰ دلار ویکٹری کا رس (استھاندار N) نے اپنی اور دوسری دستیں

دستگاه active مسنتر (مخفونه از اینترنت کنواره) کارهای وظیفی از اینترنت کنترل کرده است

مدة حمل نوكلير (%) = $\frac{\text{نوكلير}}{\text{نوكلير} + \text{زنك}} \times 100$

how many users can use this network under circuit-switching and packet switching?

→ circuit switching & TG vsers

Packet switching with 35 users,

probability > 70 active at same time is less than
 0.0004^*

احوال (سیم یون) تراز 10 نفر در کله فعال باشند

(User, rate) اگر تعداد بین 10 تا 35 باشد میتوان حمله کرد
خروجی

محدودیت از دست دادن \rightarrow buffering \rightarrow اما احوال کمتر
میتواند باعث شود

لعن) اگر تعداد کاربرها < 10 باشند باید همچو راندیش
این تعداد کاربرها اینقدر بیشتر نباشند و در پرکنندو

drop میشوند

Q & How did we get value 0.0004 ?

بازیں ملے بسیار کر رہے تھے اور انہیں صرفون

is packet switching a "slum dump winner"?

↑ (أ) مخالفة معايير المعايير

- * great for "bursty" data, sometimes has delay to send, but at other times not
 - resource sharing
 - simpler, no call setup. \rightarrow (w, i) del wsi

Excessive congestion possible due to packet delay and loss due to buffer overflow

- protocols needed for reliable data transfer
 - Congestion Control.

Q How to provide circuit-like behavior with packet-switching?

"its complicated" well study various techniques
that try to make packet switching as "circuit-like"
as possible

"Circuit like"

وَسِنْدِيَّةٌ مُكَبَّلَةٌ مُهَاجِرٌ (جَلَّ) (عَلِيٌّ) وَالْمُكَبَّلَةُ كُلُّ الْمُكَبَّلَاتِ

Internet structure

Hosts connect to Internet via access Internet Service Providers (ISPs)

↳ from host to ISP from ISP to host

* access ISPs in turn must be interconnected.

↳ from host to network to ISP

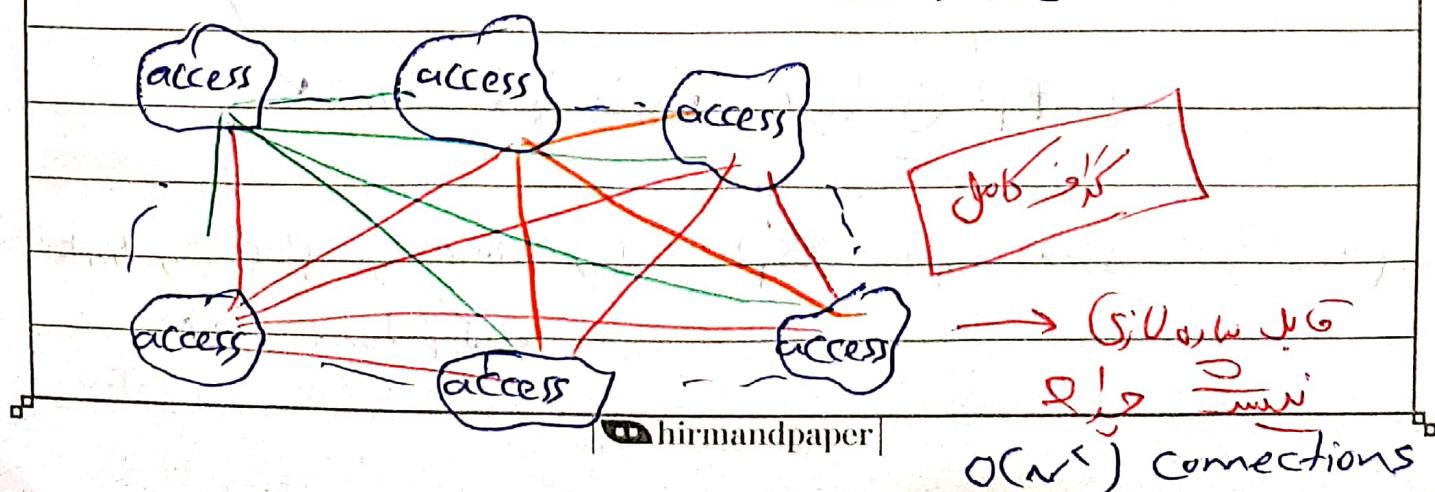
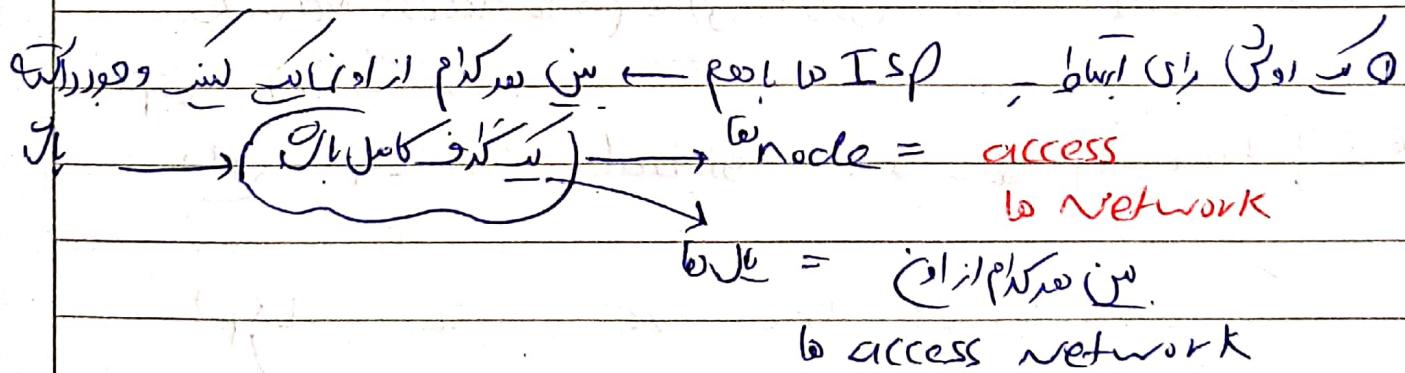
• So that any two hosts (anywhere) can send packets to each other.

↳ from network to network

* resulting network of networks is very complex

• evolution driven by economics, national policies

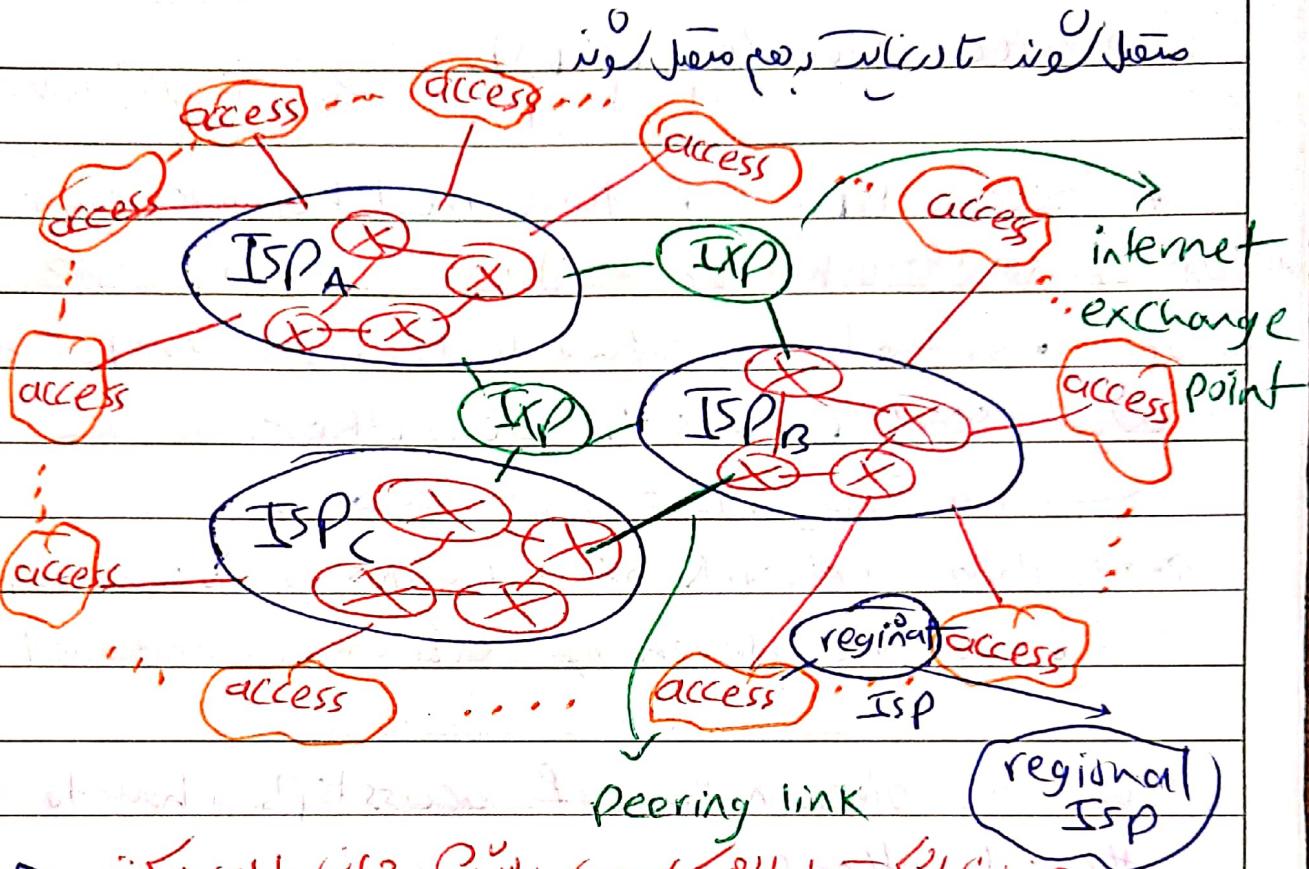
Question: given millions of access ISPs, how to connect them together?



بِحَجَّى اَوْسَاطِ الْمِنَامِ اِذْلِكَ حَالَتْ سُرُورُ الْمَنَارِهِ مُرْكِبٌ.

کسرو (کسرو) کمپنی نے global ISP پر Network

global ISP میں اسکے ایک ایسے access بخوبی کا مرکز وانڈہ ہے جو



➡ حین لرکت را داشم که سرمه (بوسونی) بیانی را اعلام کنند

ایجاد کردن اینکار ممکن است تا از طریق آنلاین و موبایل

introduction ISP

وهو ينتمي إلى tier-1 \leftarrow فهو global و هو ISP (جامعة)

internet exchange point \leftarrow IXP

تولفیں ملکی نہیں اعیار ارجمند (ISI) میں

فیکسڈ لاین (Fixed Line) کو ISP، مورچہ دار اور سماں (ISP, ISP & Peering link)

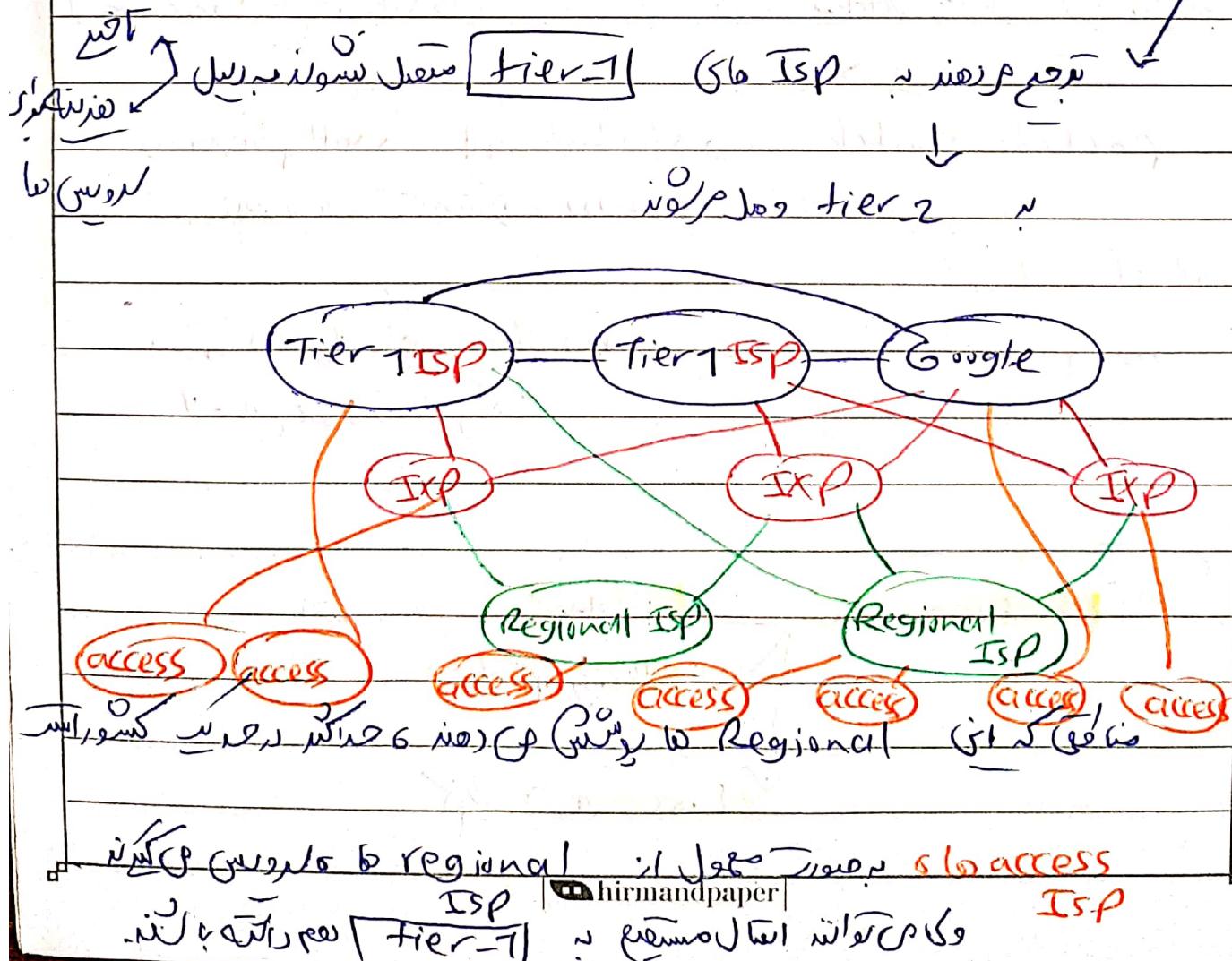
```

graph LR
    User --- LAN[Local Access Network]
    LAN --- Tier1[tier-1]
    Tier1 --- Regional[regional ISP]
    
```

پریمیر نیٹ ورک (Primary Network) سے ISP کو وسیع

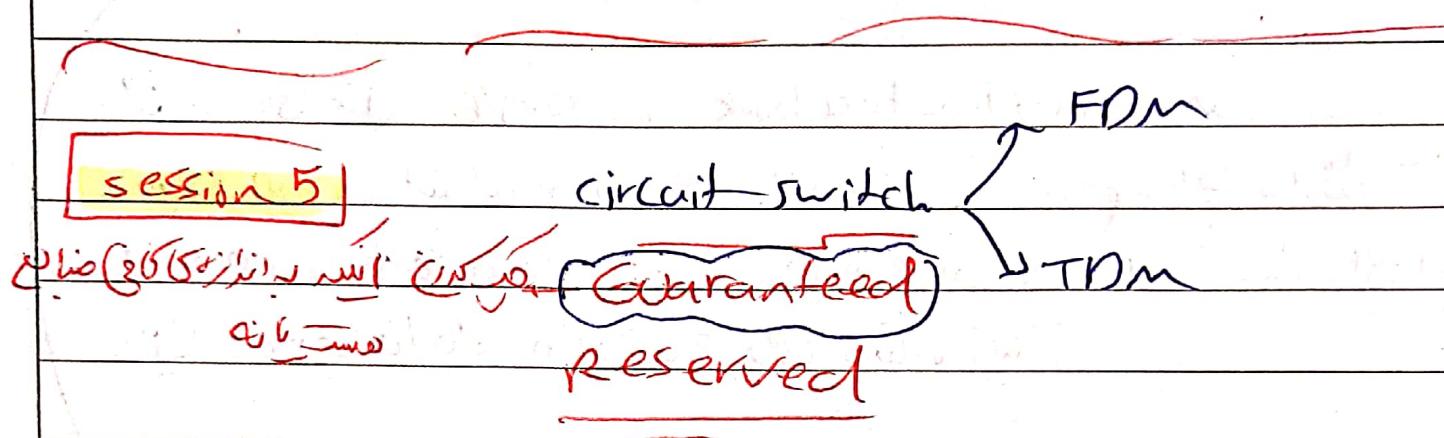
Content provider network

میکروسافت Microsoft، فیسبوک Facebook و گوگل Google میان این شرکت‌ها در ایران نیز همچنانه ترازنگران خود را دارند. این شرکت‌ها در ایران از طریق سرویس‌های خود را به اینترنت ایران ارائه می‌نمایند. این شرکت‌ها در ایران از طریق سرویس‌های خود را به اینترنت ایران ارائه می‌نمایند. این شرکت‌ها در ایران از طریق سرویس‌های خود را به اینترنت ایران ارائه می‌نمایند.



"tier-1" commercial ISPs (e.g., Level 3, Sprint, ...)
national & international coverage.

Content provider networks (Google, Facebook) are
private networks that connect its data centers
to Internet, often by passing tier-1,
regional ISPs



packet switch → statistical multiplexing

Best Effort

bursty traffic

lossy

delay

Performance

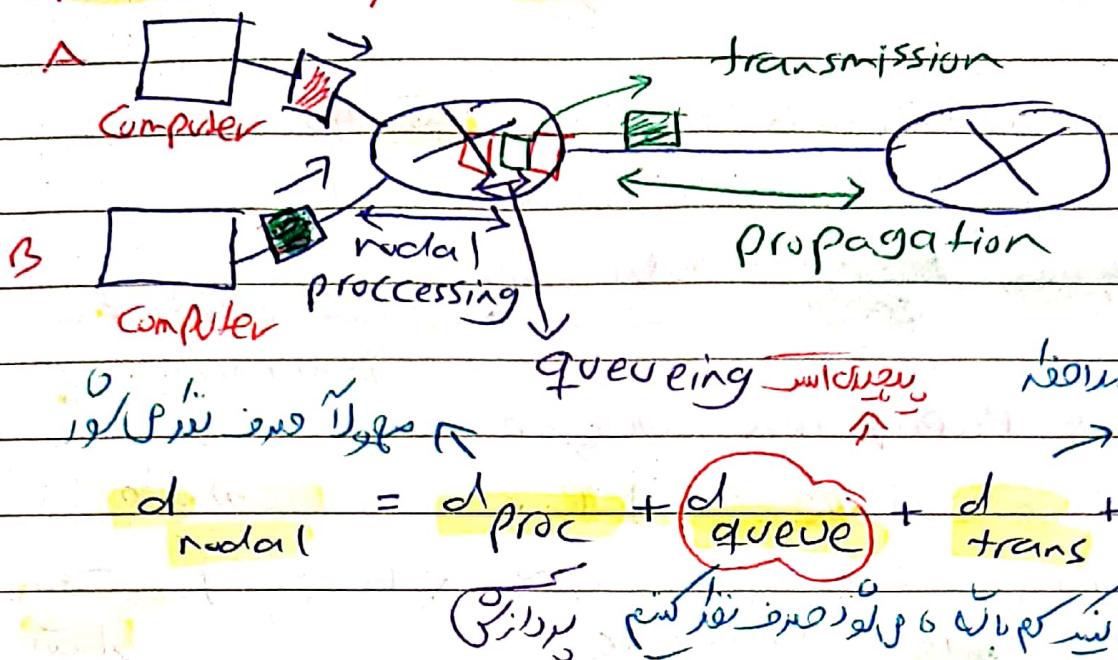
Delay

Throughput

Loss

نور لاین \leftarrow node

Packet delay & four sources



d proc & nodal processing

□ check bit errors (التحقق من الأخطاء) ①

□ determine output link (تحديد المنفذ) ②

□ typically < microseconds

الترتيب (order) \leftarrow ترتيب
 \rightarrow ترتيب \leftarrow d_p
 d_{queue} & queuing delay

□ time waiting at output link for transmission

□ depends on congestion level of router

جون فارنيت لـ نور لاین اگر داده های کم بوده باشد از اون

التفاوت کمتر باشد این قدری از تاخیر را زیر نمی بینیم

و هر چند باید داده های داخل روتور نجات داشت Buffer

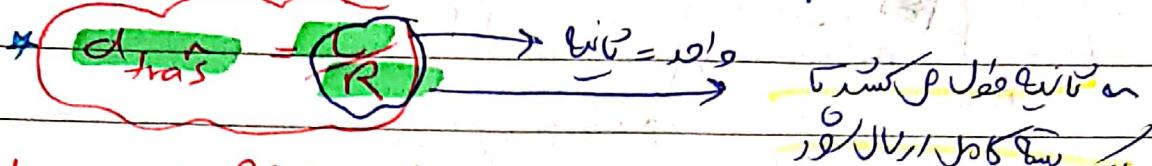
و این این Flextime

نوار \leftarrow قابل مسح

d_{trans} , transmission delay

* L is packet length (bits)

* R is link transmission rate (bps)



d_{prop} Propagation delay

d is length of physical link

S is propagation speed ($\sim 2 \times 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}}$)

$$d_{prop} = \frac{d}{S}$$

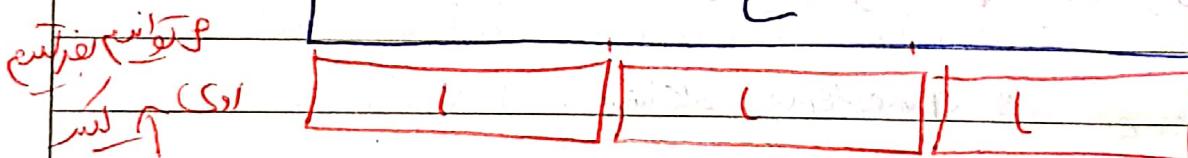
distance

speed

d_{trans} and d_{prop}

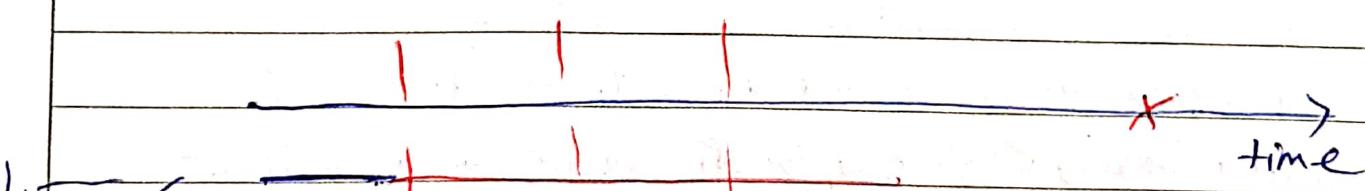
(idle period) $\xrightarrow{\text{time}}$

overlap propagation



R bits

eg power up to low power



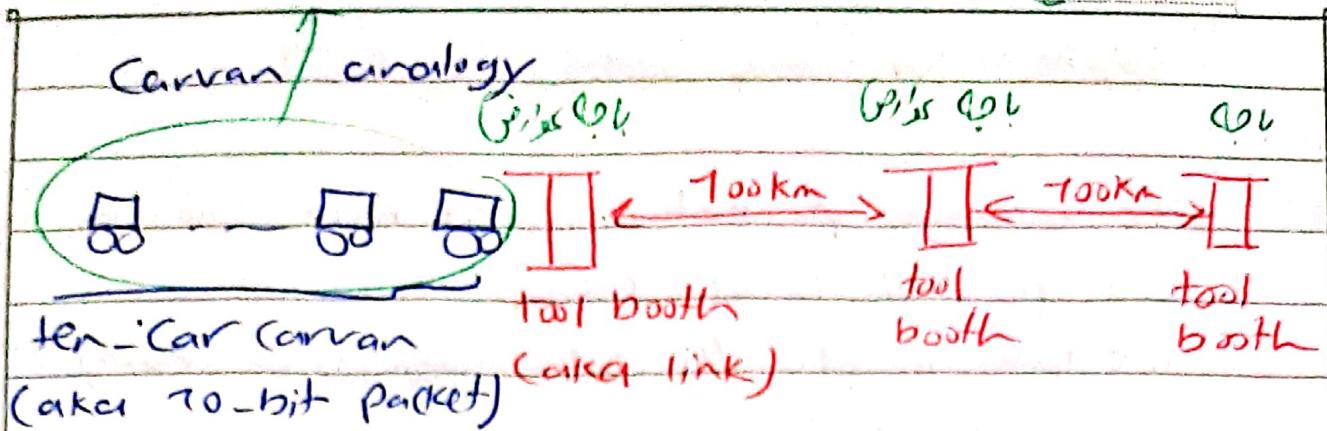
length of packet

length of link

propagation delay

transmission delay

$$\frac{L}{R} + \text{propagation delay} = \text{total transmission delay}$$



→ Time to pass 1st toll

- Car ~ bit & Caravan ~ packet;
toll service ~ link transmission

- toll booth takes 72 sec to service car
(bit transmission time)

- "Propagate" at $\frac{100 \text{ km}}{\text{hr}}$

Q: How long until caravan is lined up before 2nd toll booth?

- time to "push" entire caravan through toll booth onto highway = $72 * 10 = 720 \text{ sec}$

- time for last car to propagate from 1st to 2nd toll booth $\frac{100 \text{ km}}{\text{hr}} = \boxed{7 \text{ hr}} \rightarrow 60 \text{ min}$

$\frac{100 \text{ km}}{\text{hr}} \rightarrow \text{Caravan delay}$

$$\text{Ans} 60 + \boxed{720 \text{ sec}} = \boxed{62 \text{ min}}$$

2 min \rightarrow overlap (جواب تکراری)

overlap (جواب تکراری)

(in, out & overlap (out)) (جواب تکراری)

Packet queuing delay (revisited)

ao average packet arrival rate λ \rightarrow λ rate

L ∞ packet length (bits) \rightarrow λ rate \rightarrow λL bit rate

R ∞ link bandwidth (bit transmission rate)

$$\rightarrow \lambda L < R$$



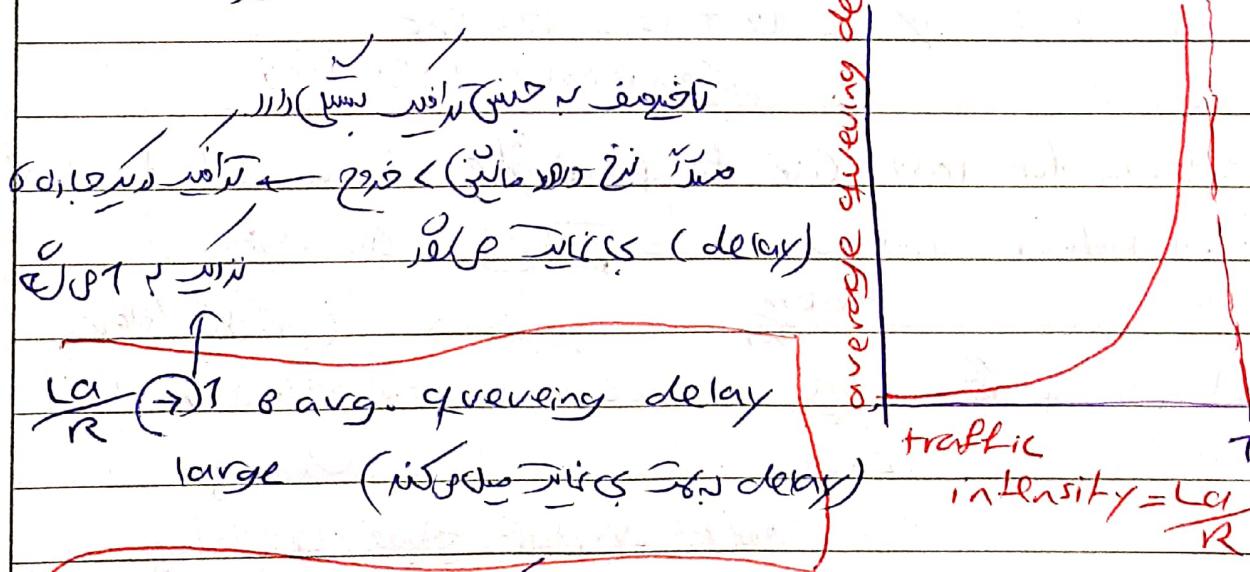
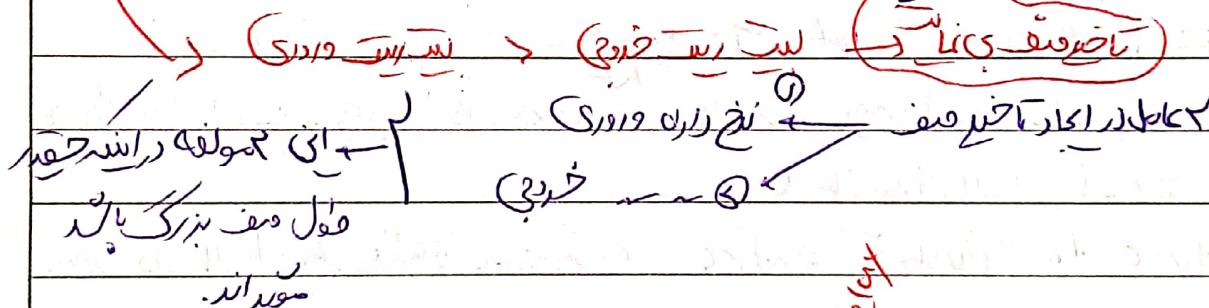
arrival rate of bits "traffic"

Service rate of bits \rightarrow intensity

intensity \rightarrow $\lambda L / R$ \rightarrow $\lambda L / R$

$(\lambda L / R \approx 0) \Rightarrow \text{avg. queuing delay small}$

$\frac{\lambda L}{R} > 1 \Rightarrow$ more work arriving is more than can be serviced \rightarrow average delay infinite.



avg. queuing delay \rightarrow delay \rightarrow delay

"Real" Internet delays and routes

- * what do "real" Internet delay & loss look like

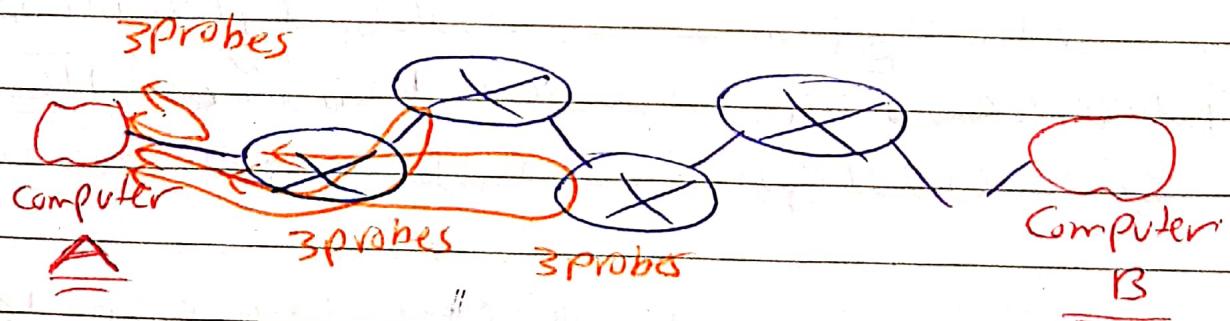
traceroute program provides delay measurement from source to router along end-end Internet path towards destination.

for all $i \in$

- sends three packets that will reach router i on path towards destination (with time to live field value of i)

- router i will return packets to sender

- sender measures time interval between transmission and reply.



ما هي طريقة إنشاء مسارات الشبكة؟
الخطوة الأولى: إنشاء المسار من مصدر إلى الوجهة.
الخطوة الثانية: إنشاء المسار من مصدر إلى الوجهة.

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این کار را ب ازای هم آم (ویرایشی) کرد می شود

time to live

* مدار ttl دریم که بین header و data داشت ttl

اخیراً دارم لفظ و بعد هر موقع این پسته به رویداد آدن (ویرایشی) از هدایت

forwarding ttl که می کند اگر صادر کننده هم خطا نداشت آنرا از صفر باشد طبق جدول

می بینیم که آدن (پسته) که بینه کاربر و ارسالگر می کند آنها ttl = 1 نداشته اند

پس از ارسال شدن و به حالت 0 نیز بقای خطا برای می باشد

در traceroute (از هنوز) می بینیم اتفاقاتی می کند . و می بینیم خطه اولین راهنمایی

را بیند ttl = 1 و گذاره شده ارسال شده است

بعد این 1 ttl را کم کند و پس از ارسال شده کند و بین خطا بصدای فیلم

و بینهای ttl = 0 این زمان وقت ویرگست را بینهای تأخیر کرده اند

حصار می کند

و این کار را ۱۲ بار traceroute کند تا بتوانیم average بینم

پس از بعدی (بینهای که برای ساخته اند) اعتراف (می بینیم)

که ttl = 1 و گذاره شده ای اعتراف کند ttl که از خود صفر

می بینیم و ارسال شد و گذاره شده ای اعتراف کند ttl = 0

و پس از ttl = 0 ای ارسال شده کند و پس از ارسال شده کند و پس از ttl = 0 ای ارسال شده کند

و بین خطا برای می ارسال شده کند و تأخیر این زمان وقت ویرگست

این کار را traceroute کند و بینهای را می بینیم

از صادر ttl = 1 آغاز شده و آنرا می بینیم traceroute

بعنوان خواهش

مانند که این بناست اینجا می بینیم (استفاده از traceroute)

جیوه کفر بین خطا برای ارسال کند و تأخیر زمانی ندارد که بینهای



مانند ttl = 0 می بینیم

traceroute Waterloo.ca

پیغام تهیه شده

بعنی جویی راه سلطان از اور

حرا (عنی) از اکروره مترادف

177 → حون (عجیب) کاری نمی کند و می دهد ①
برای خطا، ارسال کننده حینی می بیند و ارسال کننده drop می شود

اسن (درست) بخاطر خطا (عنی) بکار گیری از اور (اور)

۳) در تراویح (اور و ۳) حوت ها کم پس از

trans-oceanic (آب های اقیانوسی) فاصله propagation delay \rightarrow قوه
link \rightarrow propagation delay

«Throughput» (پرسنل)

throughput = rate (bits $\frac{time}{unit}$) at which bits are being sent from sender to receiver

ST = NO

instantaneous rate at given point in time

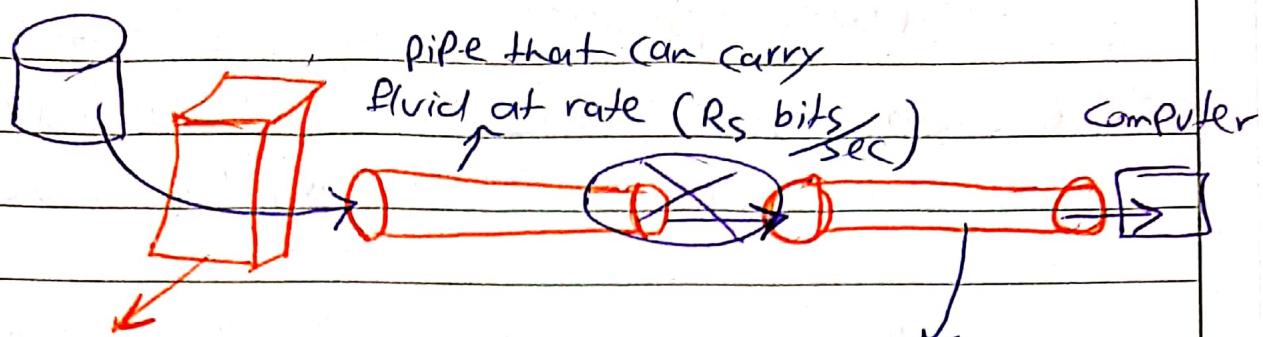
QoS = NO

average rate over longer period of time

Throughput \rightarrow Time NO

$$\text{Throughput} = \frac{\text{Packet size (bit)}}{\text{delay (s)}}$$

Throughput calculation & Approximate, accurate



server sends bits
(fluid) into pipe

pipe that can carry
fluid at rate

(R_c bits/sec)

(links as pipes)

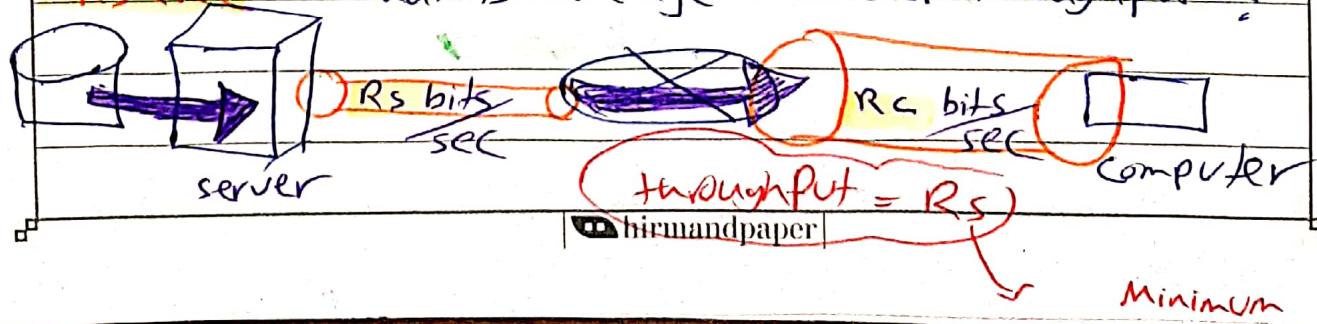
اداره ای دستگاه اینترنتی کوئی کمی لوله ای طبیعت ندارد
لینک ها در این وعده لوله ای می باشند با فرایند این وعده

این دستگاه را که می تواند این وعده را بفرستد (جیپلیس)

و حقیقتی این دستگاه را می تواند این وعده را بفرستد و می تواند این وعده را بفرستد

butleneck (کلکوک) \rightarrow کم دار (کم دار) \rightarrow throughput

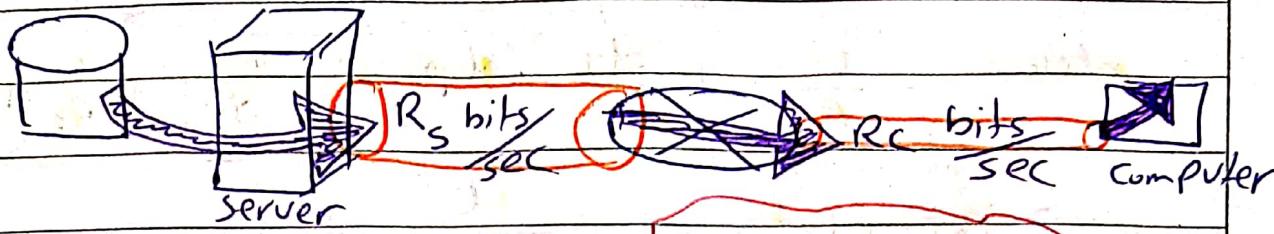
$R_s < R_c$ what is average end-end throughput?



$$\text{throughput} = R_s$$

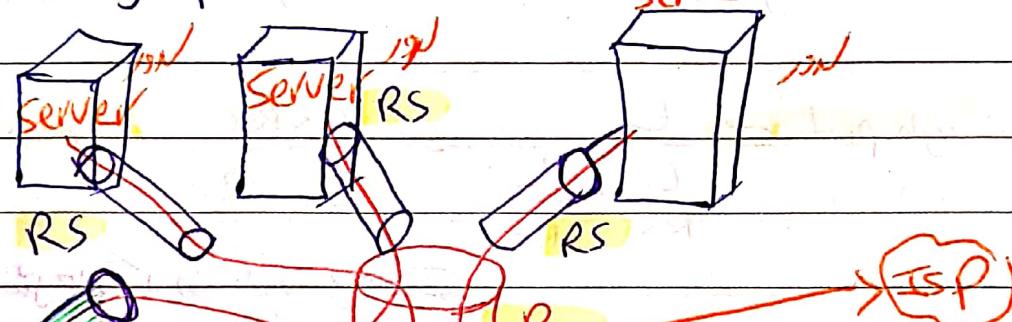
Minimum

$R_s > R_c$ what is average end-end throughput?



bottleneck link

- link on end-end path that constrains end-end throughput.



- per-connection end-end throughput β

$$\min(R_c, R_s, \frac{R}{10}) \rightarrow \text{per-connection end-end throughput}$$

- in practice one R_c or R_s is often bottleneck

Two connections (fairly) share backbone bottleneck

link R bits/sec

$\Rightarrow R_s, R_c$ both throughput

\Rightarrow R_s (ISP) \leftarrow (ISP)

hirmandpaper

\Rightarrow R bits/sec

Jelwi propagation \rightarrow propagation \rightarrow distance \rightarrow $d_1 \approx d_2 \approx d$

Throughput calculation & accurate

delay

$$\text{delay} = \frac{L}{R_s} + \frac{d_1}{S_1} + \text{d proc} + \text{d queue} + \frac{L}{R_C} + \frac{d_2}{S_2}$$

$d_{\text{propagation}} = d_1 \approx d_2 \approx d$

just considering transmission delay \Rightarrow

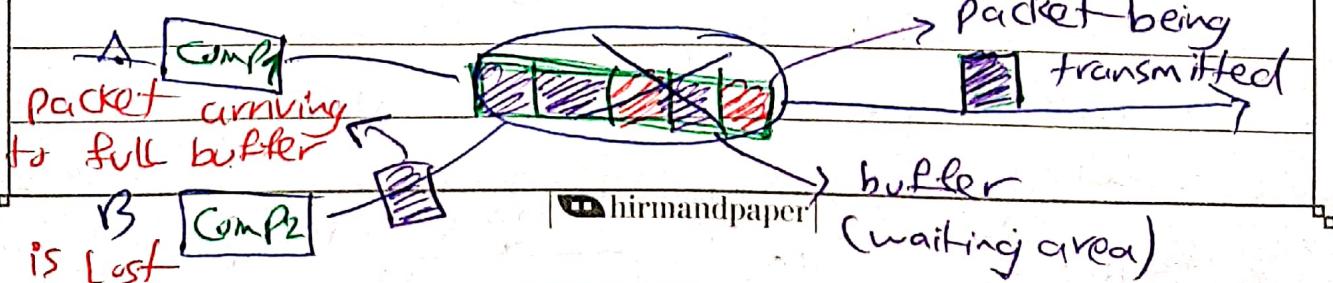
$$\text{Throughput} \approx \frac{L}{\frac{L+DL}{R_s+R_C}} = \frac{R_s R_C}{R_s+R_C} \approx \min(R_s, R_C)$$

Packet Loss

1 خطا ایجاد کردن

- queue (aka buffer) preceding link in buffer has finite capacity (queue delay) \rightarrow (drop) \rightarrow (packet loss) \rightarrow (rate R_f)
- packet arriving to full queue dropped (packet lost)

- lost packet may be transmitted by previous node by source end system, or not at all.



Session 6

Protocol "layers" and reference models.

Networks are complex with many "pieces":

- hosts • routers • links of various media
- applications • protocols • hardware, software

Is there any hope of organizing structure of networks??

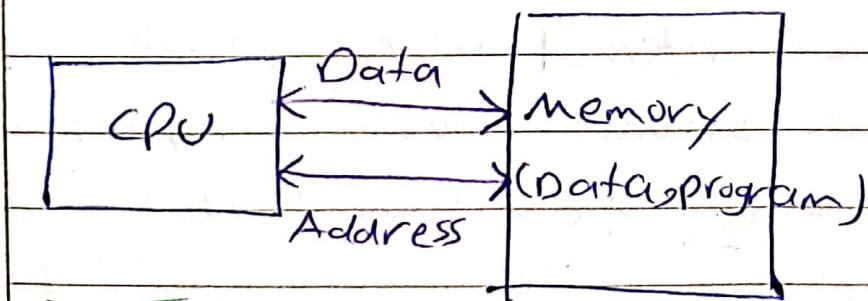
Layering is everywhere!!

Protocol layering (stack)

We usually organize our tasks into sub-tasks and define the interfaces.

Ex 1

- Task & computation
- sub-tasks & hardware design & software design
- Interfaces & ISA → (j1, j2, j3, j4)



Ex 2

Task & programming

Sub-tasks & procedures

Interfaces & Arguments, return values.

ex 3) Task structure

(see notes)

sub-tasks & agency check in gates

Interfaces & passport, ticket, serial numbers

ticket (purchase)

baggage (check)

gates (load)

runway takeoff

airplane routing

Example of organization of air travel

inception

needs analysis

Ticket (purchase) | ticketing service | ticket (complain)

baggage (check) | baggage service | baggage (claim)

gates (load) | gate service | gates (unload)

runway takeoff | runway service | runway landing

airplane routing | routing service | airplane routing

(stakeholders)

(stakeholders)

layers & each layer implements a service

• via its own internal-layer actions.

• relying on services provided by layer below

Implementation (Implementation) (Implementation) (Implementation)

Why layering?!

Approach to designing / discussing complex systems

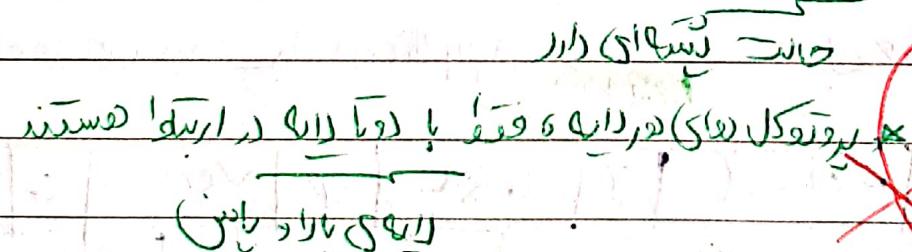
① Plan the system (System Design) (System Design) (System Design)

② Implement the system (System Implementation) (System Implementation) (System Implementation)

- explicit structure allows identification, relationship of system's pieces.
 - layered reference model for discussion
- modularization eases maintenance, updating of system
 - Change in layer's service implementation transparent to rest of system.
 - Change in gate procedure doesn't affect rest of system.

جیلیوں نے اس طبقہ کا مکالمہ کیا
پھر اس طبقہ کا مکالمہ کیا

Layered Internet Protocol stack



application

transport

network

link layer

Physical

Gets service from the below

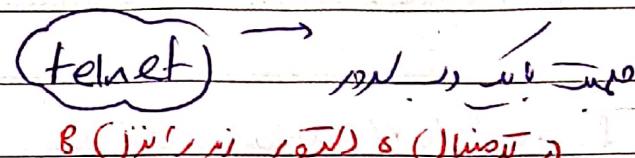
Gives ~ to ~ above

Each layer does his jobs by adding its header to the packet. (Encapsulation)

Packet ~ Header (Original) (Original) (Original) (Original)

application P supporting network applications

- HTTP, IMAP, SMTP, DNS

HTTP Demo using (telnet) 
B (جهاز) & (جهاز)

* telnet www.example.com 80

(U) enter

→ (الآن تفتح بروتوكول اتصال تيلينت)

GET /index.html HTTP/1.1

Host: www.example.com

(U) enter

(U) enter

space

(U), (C), (J)

Application layer Address

Request line	method	SP	URL	SP	Version	CR LF
	header file name	SP	value	SP	value	CR LF
Header lines						enter
	header file name	SP	value	SP	value	CR LF
blank line	CR LF					enter
Entire body	enter		html file (or...)			②

④ only in end-systems.

(جهاز) (جهاز) (جهاز)

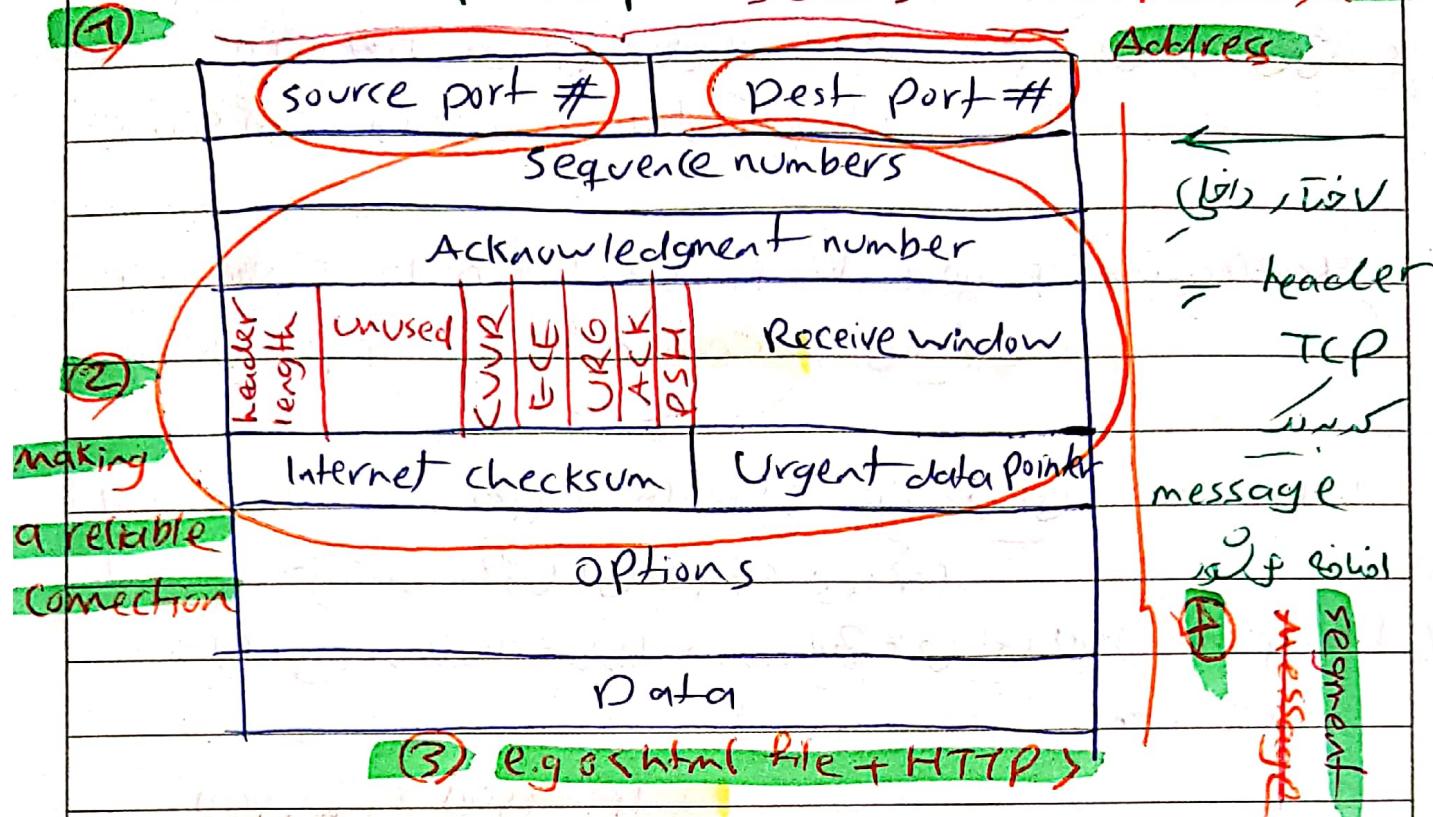
message → inner application (SLL) → (upper layer) → application
handpaper

inner to end-system (JOL) ← file ← inner

٥ only in end-system \rightarrow (نهاية الاعداد) (نهاية المجموع)

transports process-process data transfer

① TCP • UDP 32 bits Transport layer



لaptop application (جهاز كمبيوتر) uses transport (TCP)
لaptop uses port number to identify different applications
طبق معامل transport (TCP) no header is used in this case
it's in Java, C++ and C#
Note: In web browser there are two ports
in port 80

there are two ports in application layer (multiplexing)
one port, demultiplexing at transport (TCP) port 160

the port number is used to identify different applications
in Java (one port)

sequence number in end host TCP system

ایجاد اکنونی (ack) پس از پیغام 8. Acknowledge number پیش از اینکه پیغام مذکور را برای این کناره ارسال کنند و درباره بسته ای ارسال شوند.

header (پیغام) که از طرف transport layer (پروتکل) که از طرف TCP پیشنهاد شده است، **Segment** نامیده شده است.

- header (پیغام) که از طرف transport layer (پروتکل) که از طرف TCP پیشنهاد شده است، **Segment** نامیده شده است.
- header (پیغام) که از طرف transport layer (پروتکل) که از طرف TCP پیشنهاد شده است، **Segment** نامیده شده است.

(IP (پیغام) (پیغام))

network & routing of datagrams from source to destination پیغام از سرچر (IP) و routin protocols پیغام از سرچر (IP) و routin protocols

version	Header length	Type of service	Datagram length (bytes)
10-bit Identifier	13-bit Fragmentation offset		
Time to live	Upper-layer protocol	Header checksum	
(54229)	(32-bit Source IP address)		
25555555 (این)	32-bit destination		
(جستجوی اینترنت)	Options (if any)	Network layer Address	
in	Data		
			<HTML file + HTTP, TCP>
			firmandpaper
④ in End-system & routers	IP	header (پیغام)	↑

(٥) Segment نے IP header فرست کرنا ہے اور transport کر بولیا

(٦) End system اپنے IP header کو حذف کر کے باقی حصے حبک کر دیتے ہیں

الطبقة الأولى (الشبكة) Network layer (جزء من الـ Layered Model)

Datagram s/o header

کے ڈیکھوں

inves in -> res ~ to IP address

link β data transfer between neighboring network elements

• Ethernet, 802.11(wifi), PPP ~~Trailers~~

Trailers

Error Checking

4

The diagram illustrates the structure of an Ethernet frame. It is divided into several fields:

- Header Info**: A green bracket covers the first two fields.
- Type**: The third field, which specifies the protocol type (e.g., 0x0800 for IPv4).
- Dest. address**: The fourth field, representing the destination MAC address.
- Source address**: The fifth field, representing the source MAC address.
- Data**: The main payload area.
- ... (ellipsis)**: Indicates additional data or padding.
- CRC**: The cyclic redundancy check field.

Annotations include:

- Link layer Address**: Circled in red.
- Error Checking**: Circled in red.
- Frame**: A vertical red line on the left.
- Header Info**: A green bracket at the top left.
- Dest. address**: Circled in red.
- Source address**: Circled in red.
- HTML & TCP**: Handwritten text in red.
- IP**: Handwritten text in red.
- in all nodes**: Handwritten text in red.
- Link Layer**: Handwritten text in red.

جیسا کہ $\text{Link} \rightarrow$ جو کوئی جگہ پر کوئی کارکردگی کرنے کا امکان نہیں تو اسے **dead link** کہا جاتا ہے۔

نے (n) کے مقابلے میں (S) کا نام نہیں پڑھتا بلکہ (nucleus) کہا جاتا ہے۔

Link layer = Ethernet (several protocols)

(wifi) 802.11 → (لینک رایویک) hirmandpaper

لَيْسَ بِهِ لِنَرْ مَقْارِعَ أَدْرِكَ مَا يُحْمِلُهُ تَعْذِيرٌ كُتُبٌ

② Link address (e.g. MAC) are different from IP address. IP addresses are fixed from source to destination. Link addresses change node to node (exception of switch).

اگر کسی فیزیکی (MAC) (فرمودنی) (فرستادہ) (ولٹیس ریٹن) میں کتنا
صغاری سوتھ ہم تحسین کرے تو اسے node کہا جائے گا →
مثلاً IP آدرس نہیں کہہ کل صغاری سوتھ کیا کہ اس

The diagram illustrates the layers of the OSI model and how they are encapsulated into IP packets. The layers from bottom to top are:

- Application**: *HTML file*
- Transport**: *HTTP, TCP, IP* (with **IP** circled in red)
- Network**: *Network layer*
- Session**: *Session layer*
- Presentation**: *SSL/TLS*
- Data Link**: *MAC address*
- Physical**: *Physical layer*

Below the layers, it shows the encapsulation process:

- HTML file** is enclosed in **HTTP**.
- HTTP** is enclosed in **TCP**.
- TCP** is enclosed in **IP**.
- SSL/TLS** is also shown as being enclosed in **IP**.
- IP** is enclosed in **MAC address**.
- Physical layer** is at the bottom.

٤) Trailer (٦٠) پیغام با که نحو دایر باید باشند
و Ethernet, Error Checking و جیز که CRC که

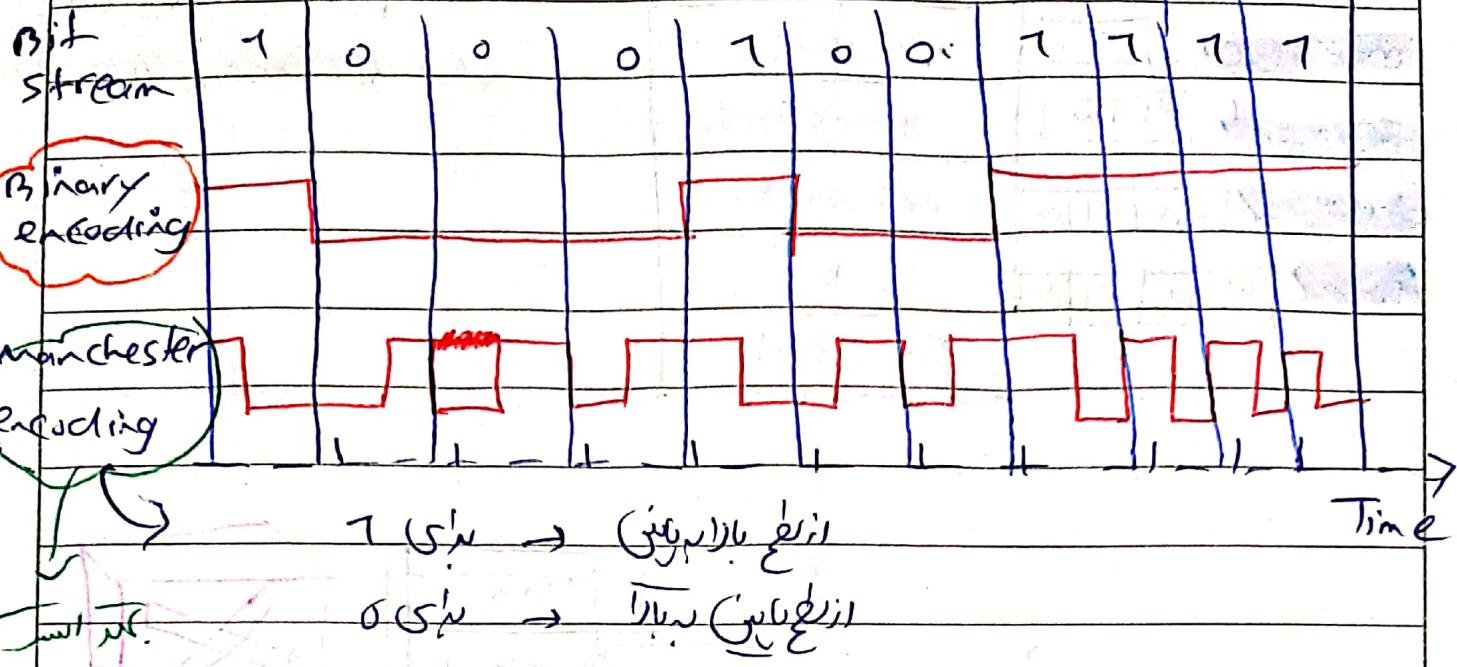
5) Frame is a window in Link لہجے کو راہنما لیں

Frame → sub (iii), header & footer

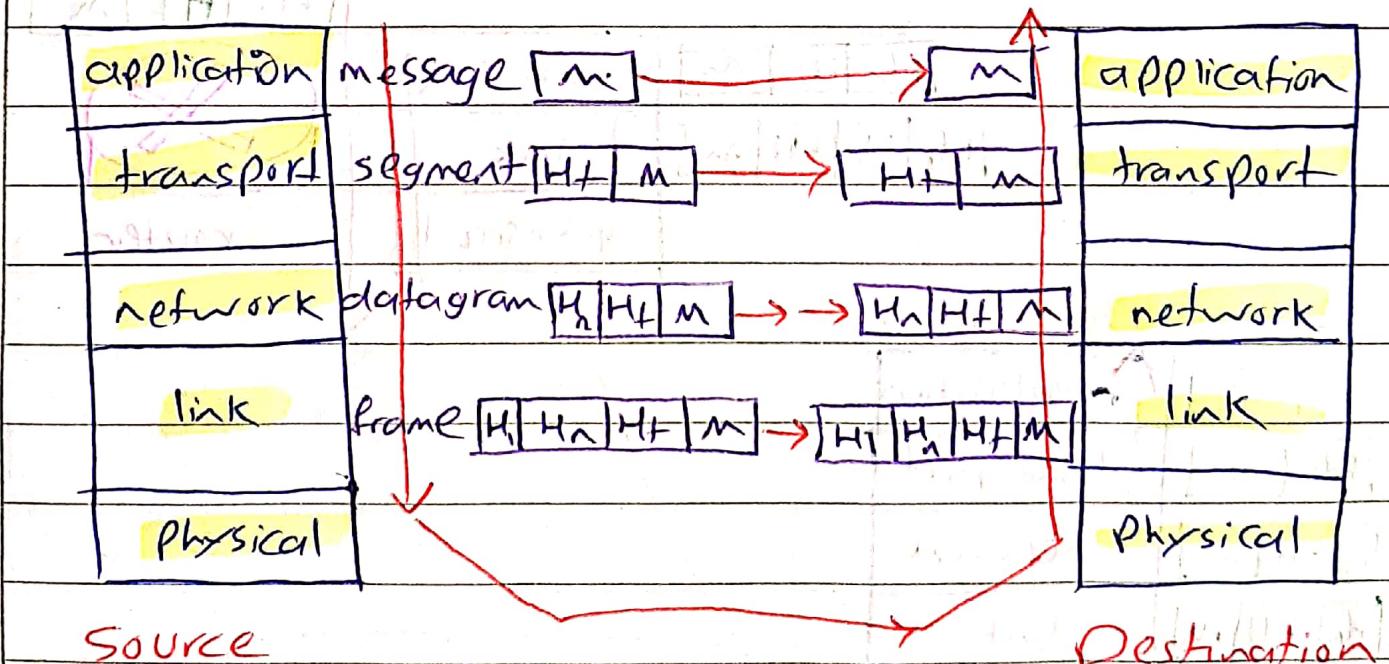
⑥ In all nodes (end-system router-switches)

✓ حمله (حمله) (ج) دلیل ها با برآوراندن سینه (برای) فعالیت خور املاک کنند.

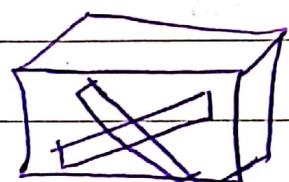
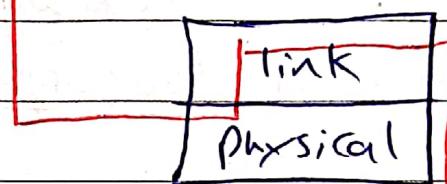
physical \otimes bits "on the wire"



Encapsulation/Decapsulation



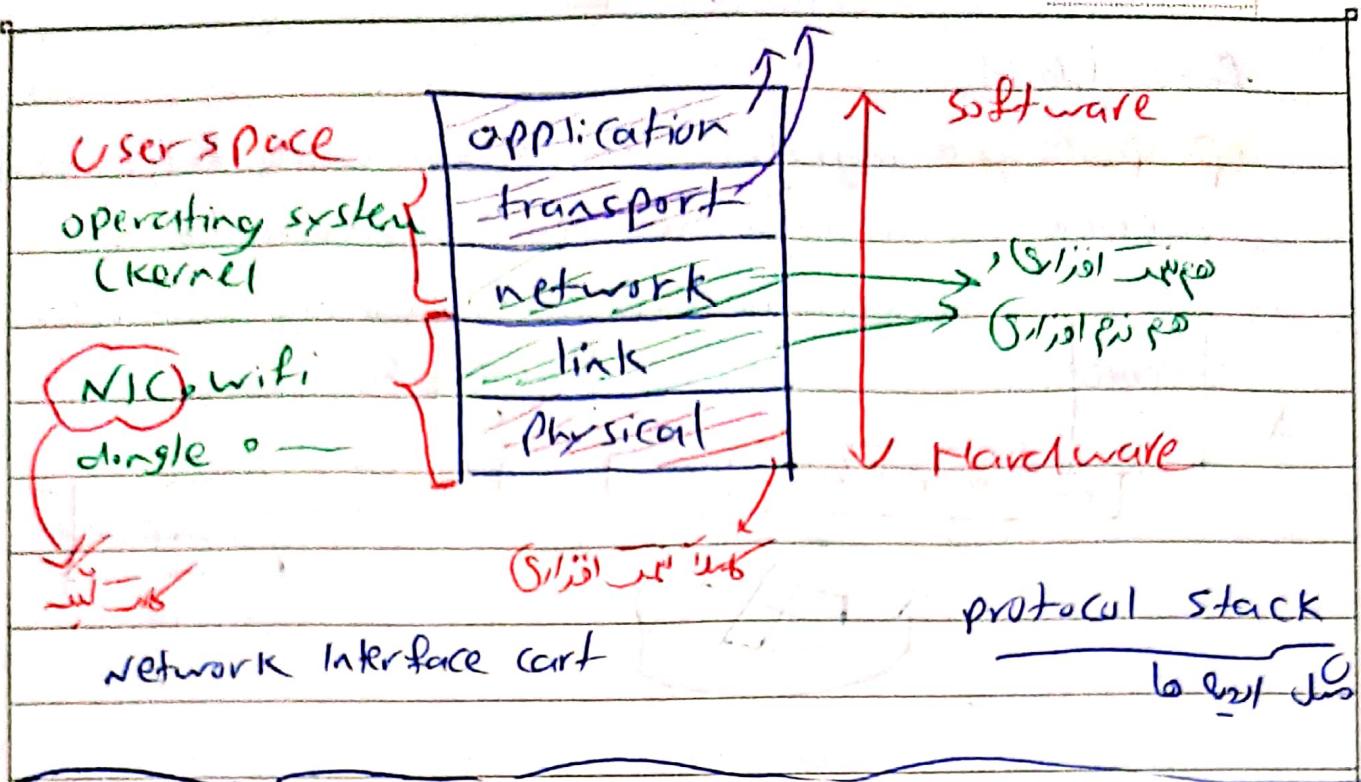
		SOURCE	Encapsulation path
message	M	application	end end view
segment	HnM	transport	
datagram	Hn HnM	network	
frame	H Hn H M	link	
		Physical	



switch (S)

		Destination	Decapsulation path
message	M <th>application</th> <td></td>	application	
segment	HnM	transport	
datagram	Hn HnM	network	
frame	H Hn H M	link	
		Physical	
			router

		Source	Decapsulation path
message	M <th>application</th> <td></td>	application	
segment	HnM	transport	
datagram	Hn HnM	network	
frame	H Hn H M	link	
	<th>Physical</th> <td></td>	Physical	



session 7

Network security

بُوكسْن

⑦ **Packet Sniffing** (کپچرهای پکت) (کپچرهای پکت از این طریق انجام می‌شوند)

• broadcast media (shared Ethernet or wireless)

• promiscuous network interface records/records all packets (including password(s))

all packets (including password(s))

(ج) A **server**

hacker

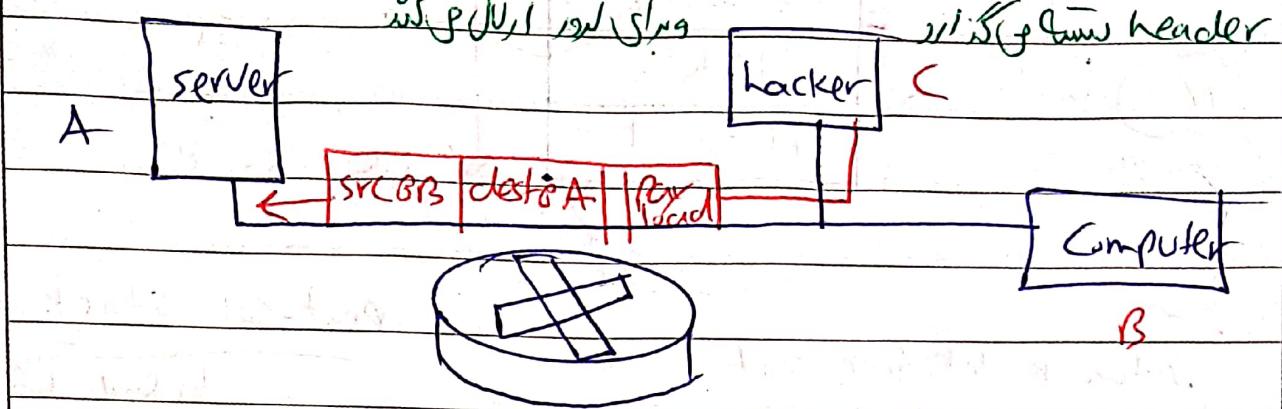
→ **Sniffing**

→ **promiscuous**

* **wireshark** is used for our end-of-chapter labs
is a (free) packet sniffer

fake identity

IP spoofing or injection of packet with false source address



Denial of service (DoS)

attackers make resources (server bandwidth) unavailable to legitimate traffic by overwhelming resource with bogus traffic

① select target

② break into hosts

around the network

(see botnet)

③ send packets to target
from compromised hosts

bandwidth is limited so if you send a lot of traffic to one host it will slow down the network and affect other hosts

one host is infected with a botnet

<< creating a network app >>

write programs that

- run on (different) end systems ^{ng/p} _{run end-to-end} (ss)
- communicate over network ^{with peer in b/w}
- 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. ^{soft/hardw (soc) / p/w}
- applications on end systems allows for rapid app development, propagation. → ^{engg} _{development}

how to write a network app

- ① choose an architecture (client/server or P2P)
- ② Decide about the transport-layer service
- ③ use Socket API

transport (TCP/UDP) ③
socket API ; socket ④

Client - Server paradigm

Server

- ① always on host
- ② permanent IP address.
- ③ often in data centers, for scaling

، invis (P) IP port ①

(low) vis IP port ②

sil fig sil on vis IP port data ③

clients & center

- ④ contact, communicate with server
- ⑤ may be intermittently connected
- ⑥ may have dynamic IP address
- ⑦ do not communicate directly with each other.

⑧ examples: HTTP, IMAP, FTP

لـ، نـ لـ بـ وـ ①

لـ، نـ لـ بـ وـ لـ دـ لـ جـ لـ حـ لـ مـ لـ يـ ②

لـ، نـ لـ بـ وـ لـ دـ لـ جـ لـ حـ لـ مـ لـ يـ ③

لـ، نـ لـ بـ وـ

لـ، نـ لـ بـ وـ لـ دـ لـ جـ لـ حـ لـ مـ لـ يـ ④

لـ، نـ لـ بـ وـ

لـ، نـ لـ بـ وـ لـ دـ لـ جـ لـ حـ لـ مـ لـ يـ ⑤

HTTP, client server (silgoj) (silgoj) ⑤

Peer-Peer architecture

- ① no always-on server no (fixed) permanent server
 - ② arbitrary end systems directly Peer-to-peer system communicate.
 - ③ 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.

- ④ peers are intermittently connected and change
 - IP address, security, incentives
 - complex management
 - ⑤ example: P2P file sharing

ନୀତିକୁ ପାଇଁ କମିଶନ୍ ରେ ଲାଗୁ ①

9 into the pol system to end-syst①

جولی میں اپنے علاوہ مسٹر (اللٹھ بھائی) وکیوں نیار) اور کام لے اگی

Peer-peer & end-system (Silo device)

نے اپنے ملک کی صورت میں ایک جزوی کامیابی حاصل کر لی ہے۔ (3)

(کارکرد) (مختصر) (یعنی) (ie.) it's self-scale & it's Peer-Peer

A diagram illustrating a client-server relationship. It features two rounded rectangular boxes: one labeled "Client" at the top left and another labeled "SERVER" at the bottom right. A thick, horizontal double-headed arrow connects the two boxes, indicating a bidirectional communication link between them.

Processes Communicating

process & program running within a host

- Within same host, two processes communicate using inter-process communication (defined by OS) *(parallelism, C/C++, Java, Python)*
 - Processes in different hosts communicate by exchanging messages

Client-peer (جی ای پی) کے دو حصے ایک دو حصے کو (لے وہم) peer-peer (جی ای پی) میں بینا تھا اور ایک دو حصے کو (لے وہم) (جی ای پی) کے دو حصے کو (لے وہم) اوقات تھا اسکے لئے ایک دو حصے کو (لے وہم) کرنے کا کام کرنا۔

- ❑ note applications with p2p architectures have client processes & server processes.

وهي تدعى client و هي تدعى server .
وقيل (برمجة بـ Java) هي (البرمجة التي تكتبها كعملية (روي) client
احدها (لور) و client هي (رسالة او) قيمه كقرار الـ if و for امثاله)

client process a process that initiates communication
↳ Client

server process = Process that waits to be connected
مستقر اى الـ Conected

process (ما در قالب بنای اطلاعاتی) هست که عمل رخداد احراز (process) +
process (process) یعنی چیزی که end system
end system (که داخل end system بگذرد) و end system (که خارج از end system
باشد) هستند. همچنان که این دو اند سیستم ایجاد شده اند.
end system & process (رخداد احراز) & process

An application layer protocol defines

■ types of messages exchanged,

e.g., request, response

■ message syntax

logics

- what fields in messages & how fields are delineated.

the
protocol

■ message semantics

logics

- meaning of information in fields

■ rules for when and how processes send & respond to messages.

rules
no fixed rule

■ open protocols

& open-source

- defined in RFC, everyone has access to protocol definition.

- allows for interoperability

• e.g., HTTP, SMTP

لوجو

Proprietary Protocols

(logos)

• e.g., Skype, zoom

B (پریمیا)

(فایرفاکس)

elastic & ~~in~~

what transport service does an app need?

Data Integrity

(درس) (۱۰) (دارو)

- Some apps (e.g., file transfers, web transactions) require 100% reliable data transfer.
Unreliable transmission
 - Other apps (audio) can tolerate some loss.

timing (uit)

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"
will fail if no enough (just 5)
 - other apps ("elastic apps") make use of whatever throughput they get.

Security

Encryption, data integrity

رسارکس (رسارکس)

کسی ادا کار نہیں

سیزدھارو وہ نام مای

د ران - دان و مطالعه

وهي تخدم كمنفذ ازتيك (TCP) مثلاً

Internet transport protocols services

TCP service

- ① reliable transport between sending and receiving process
هذا يتحقق بـ TCP (جهاز) كـ (NLP) وـ (FCS) في (TCP) (جهاز)
عند بحث مقاييس بين خرائط
- ② flow control & sender won't overwhelm receiver
هذا يتحقق بـ TCP (جهاز) باقتطاع اذن (Congestion Control) (جهاز)
متى لا يزيد حجم اذن اذن
- ③ Congestion control & throttle sender when network overloaded
هذا يتحقق كـ (NLP) (جهاز)
عند ازدحام الشبكة
- ④ Connection oriented & setup required between client and server processes
هذا يتحقق بـ TCP (جهاز) باقتطاع اذن
- ⑤ does not provide a timing, minimum throughput guarantee, security

UDP service

unreliable data transfer between sending and receiving process.

does not provide reliability, flow control, Congestion control, timing, throughput or guarantee, security, or connection setup.

(IP header) (جهاز) ②, (IP) ① B (IP header) (جهاز)
(1.1) UDP (جهاز) (جهاز) TCP (جهاز)

((application layer (جهاز) TCP (جهاز) application layer (جهاز)))

iii) UDP (سلسلة منفذ إلى Firewall)

Securing TCP

SSL/TLS

TCP

vanilla TCP & UDP sockets

- no encryption

- Cleartext passwords sent into socket
traverse Internet in cleartext(!)

TCP → Transport Layer Security (TLS)

(TLS)

Transport layer security (TLS)

- provides encrypted TCP connections.

- data integrity

→ TLS over TCP

- end-point authentication.

(TLS) over TCP

TLS implemented in application layer.

- apps use TLS libraries, that use TCP
in turn.

- cleartext sent into "socket" traverse
Internet encrypted.

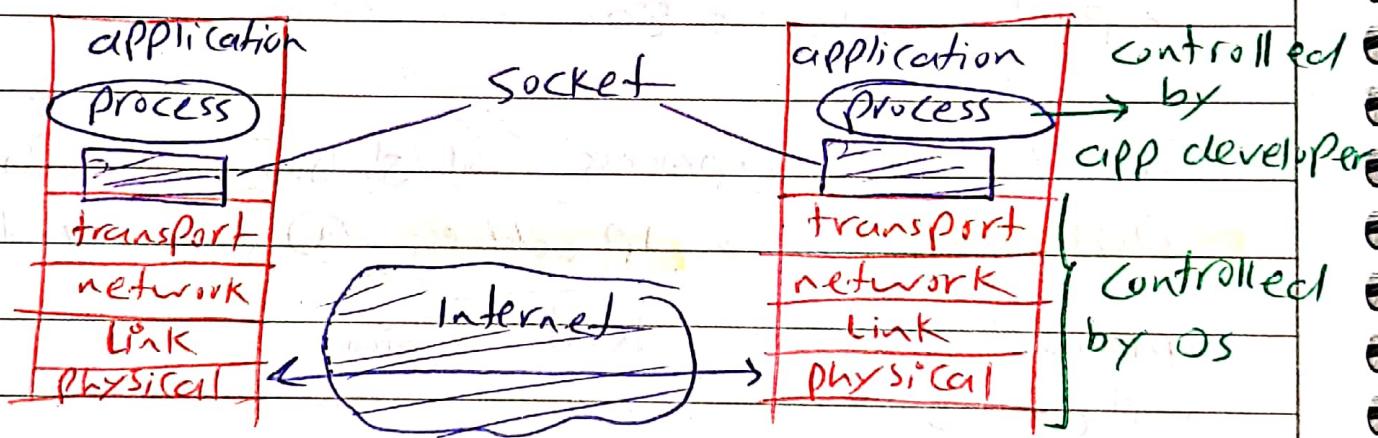
application → TLS

socket, TLS, TCP over TLS (TLS over TCP) over TCP

.Windows over TCP

Sockets

- Process sends/receives messages to/from its socket
- socket analogous to door
 - Sending process shoves message out door
 - Sending process relies on transport infrastructure on other side of door to deliver message to socket at receiving process
- two sockets involved & one on each side



transport application (S) \downarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow interface e socket
trans (S) \downarrow app (S) \rightarrow \rightarrow physical (S) \rightarrow host
gateways \rightarrow \rightarrow host

~~Addressing~~

Addressing Processes

- to receive messages, Process must have identifier
- host device has unique 32-bit IP address
- Q: does IP address of host on which process runs suffice for identifying the process?
A: no, many processes can be running on same host.

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

E example port numbers

- HTTP server @ 80
- mail server @ 25

E to send HTTP message to gaia.cs.umass.edu web server

- IP address @ 72.77.245.72
- port number @ 80

→ DNS

Port numbers ② → IP address ① sub identifier
process ② → host ①

(host), no port number → host ① is port number

port number ② comes from application (to Server)
→ port number ② from client to host goes with application port number

info, 1, 6850 to port number ② is transport

TCP / UDP - Socket

TCP @ Application viewpoint

TCP provides reliable, in-order byte-stream transfer ("pipe") between client and server processes.

UDP @ Application viewpoint

UDP provides unreliable transfer of groups of bytes ("datagrams") between client and server processes.

Session 8

web

web changed the world!!

- ☒ until early 1990's internet for experts
- ☒ soon after Berners-Lee introduced web in 1991
- ☒ Internet for public
- ☒ on-demand
- ☒ everyone can become a publisher at extremely low cost
- ☒ videos, images, simulate our scenes.

Xdg - open file.htm (جیلیون کس)

Web and HTTP

■ web page consists of objects, each of which can be stored on different web servers

■ object can be HTML file, JPEG image, Java applet, audio files

■ web page consists of base HTML file which includes several referenced objects, each addressable by a URL e.g.,

www.someschool.edu/somedept/pic.gif

host name path name

HTTP overview

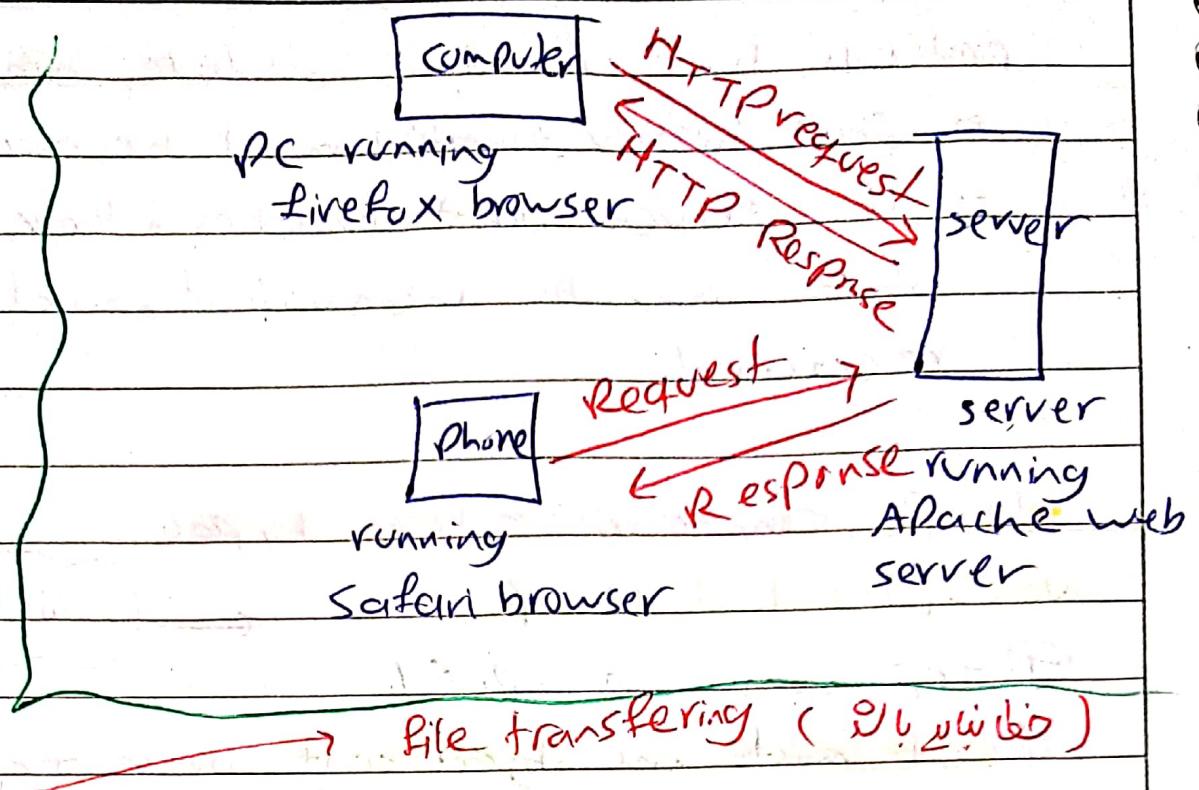
HTTP hypertext transfer protocol

■ web's application-layer protocol

■ client/server model &

- client browser that requests, receives, (using HTTP protocol) and displays web projects

- server web server sends (using HTTP protocol) objects in response to requests.



HTTP uses TCP

- client initiates TCP connection (creates socket) to server, port 80.
- Server accepts TCP connection from client
- HTTP messages (application-layer protocol messages) exchanged between browser (HTTP client) and web server (HTTP server)
- TCP connection closed.

HTTP is "stateless"

ليفة (جذب)

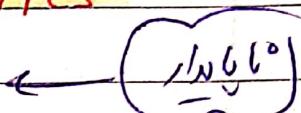
- server maintains no information about past client requests

protocols that maintain "state" are complex

- ⇒ past history (state) must be maintained
- ⇒ if server, client crashes, their views of "state" may be inconsistent, must be reconciled.

HTTP connections are two types

Non-persistent HTTP



- ① TCP connection opened
- ② at most one object sent over TCP Connection
- ③ TCP connection closed.

Every HTTP request TCP Connection → object → TCP
TCP Connection → object → TCP

Connection visits page (at most one object visit)

→ HTTP TCP

Persistent HTTP

- ① TCP connection opened to a server

- ② multiple objects can be sent over single TCP connection between client, and that server.

- ③ TCP connection closed.

Every base html (also HTTP) TCP will visit
web page (also HTTP) object if HTTP goes to
TCP, to object (also TCP) (also HTTP)
handpaper
HTTP TCP visits HTTP

NON persistent HTTP Example

user enters URL, www.someschool.edu/someDept/
(containing text, references to 10 jpeg images)
home.index

Client

Server

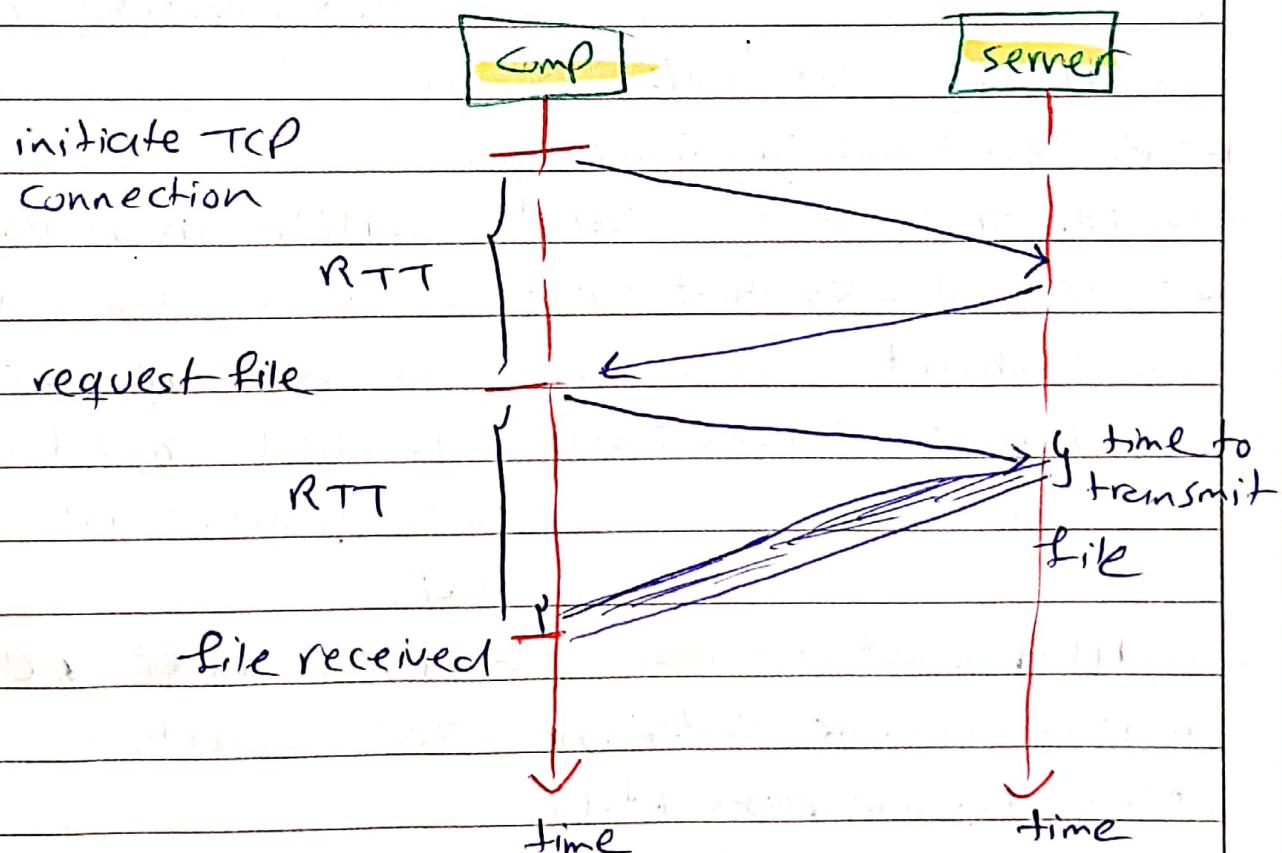
- ①a. HTTP client initiates TCP connection to HTTP server (process) at www.someschool.edu www.someschool.edu on port 80
- ①b. HTTP server at host (process) at www.someschool.edu www.someschool.edu waiting for TCP connection at port 80 "accepts" connection, notifying client
- ② HTTP client sends HTTP request message (containing URL) into TCP connection socket.
- ③ HTTP server receives message indicates that client request message, forms wants object
- ④ Response message containing some department/home.index requested object and sends message into its socket.
- ⑤ HTTP client receives response message containing html file, displays html parsing html file, finds 10 referenced jpeg objects.
- ⑥ steps 1-5 repeated for each of 10 jpeg objects

Non-persistent HTTP & response time

RTT (definition) & time for a small packet to travel from client to server and back.

HTTP response time (per object)

- one RTT to initiate TCP connection
- for HTTP request and first few bytes of HTTP response to return.
- object / file transmission time



Non-persistent HTTP (response time) =

2 RTT + file transmission time

object → job (b)

Persistent HTTP (HTTP 1.1)

CIO

Non-persistent HTTP issues

- requires 2 RTTs per object
- OS overhead for each TCP connection
(Silent Nacks)
- browsers often open multiple parallel TCP connections to fetch referenced objects in parallel.

Persistent HTTP

- server leaves connection open after sending response.
- subsequent HTTP messages between same client/server sent over open connection.
- client sends requests as soon as it encounters a referenced object.
- as little as one RTT for all the referenced objects (cutting response time in half)

non-persistent delay = $2 \times RTT + \sum_{i=0}^{10} \frac{L_i}{\text{Throughput}}$

Parallel B

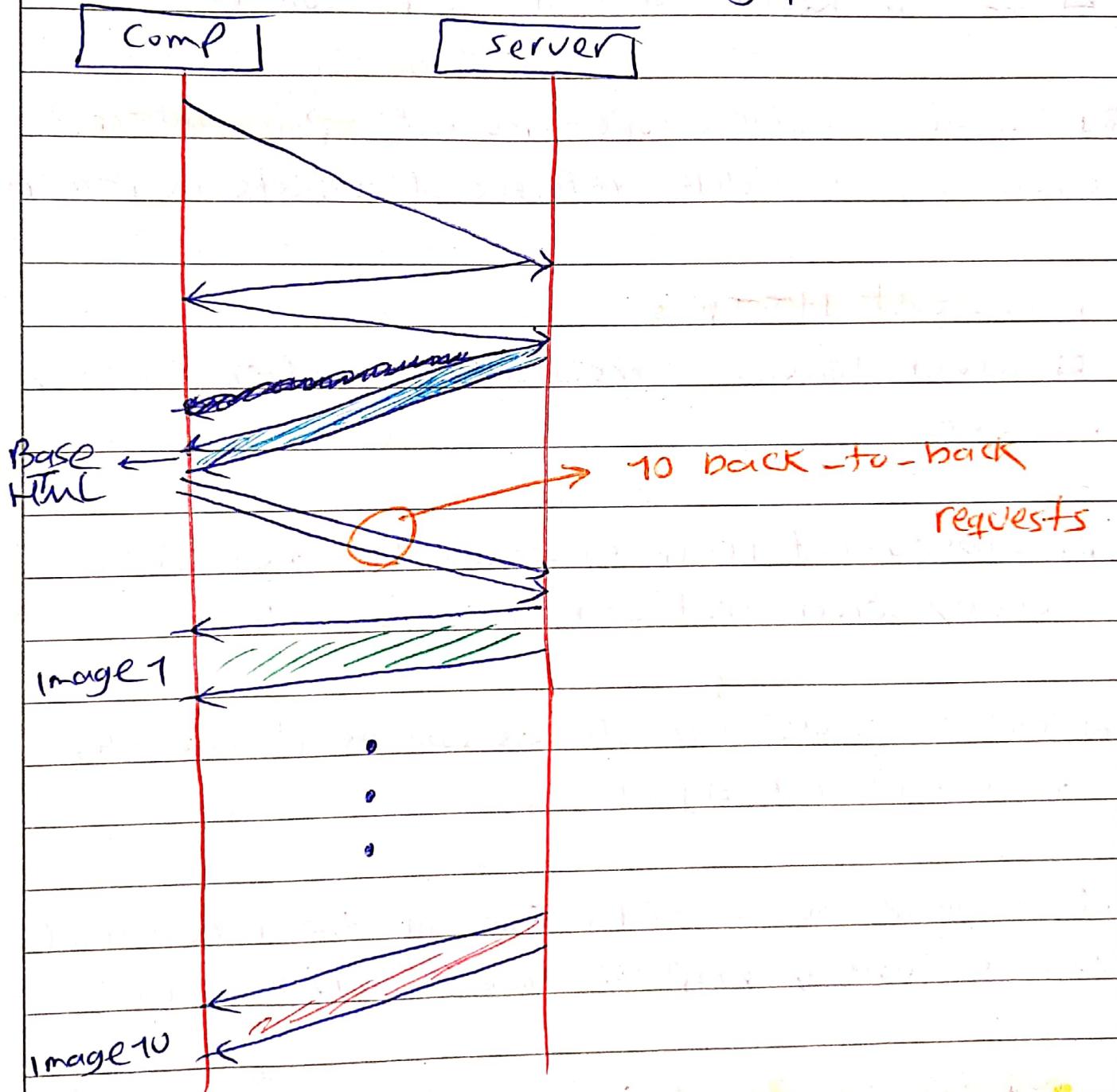
delay = $4 \times RTT + \frac{L_0}{\text{Throughput}} + \max_{i=1}^{10} \frac{L_i}{\text{Throughput}}$

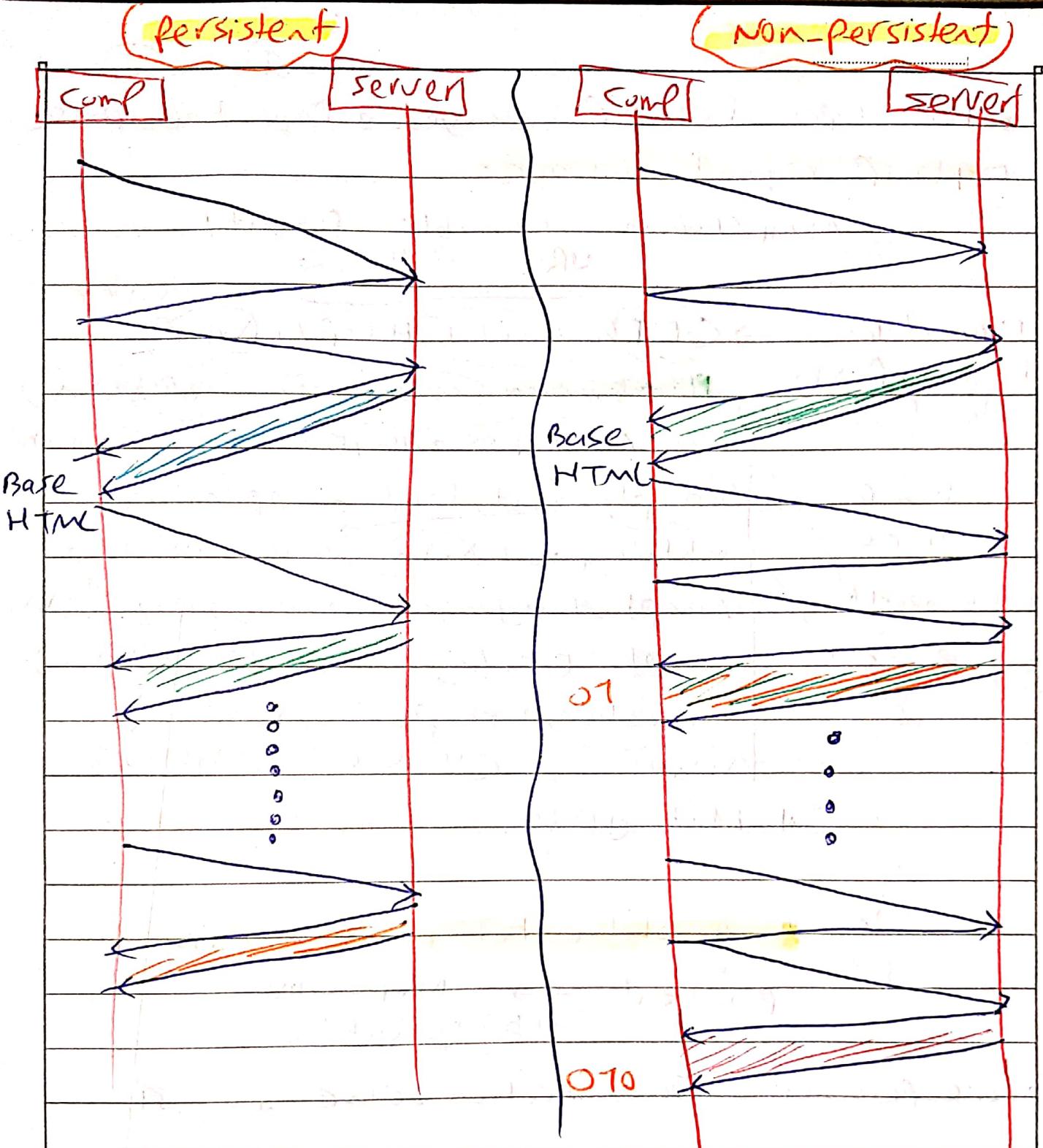
Q: When do we have sum instead of max?

persistent delay = $72 \times RTT + \sum_{i=0}^{j_0} \frac{L_i}{\text{Throughput}}$

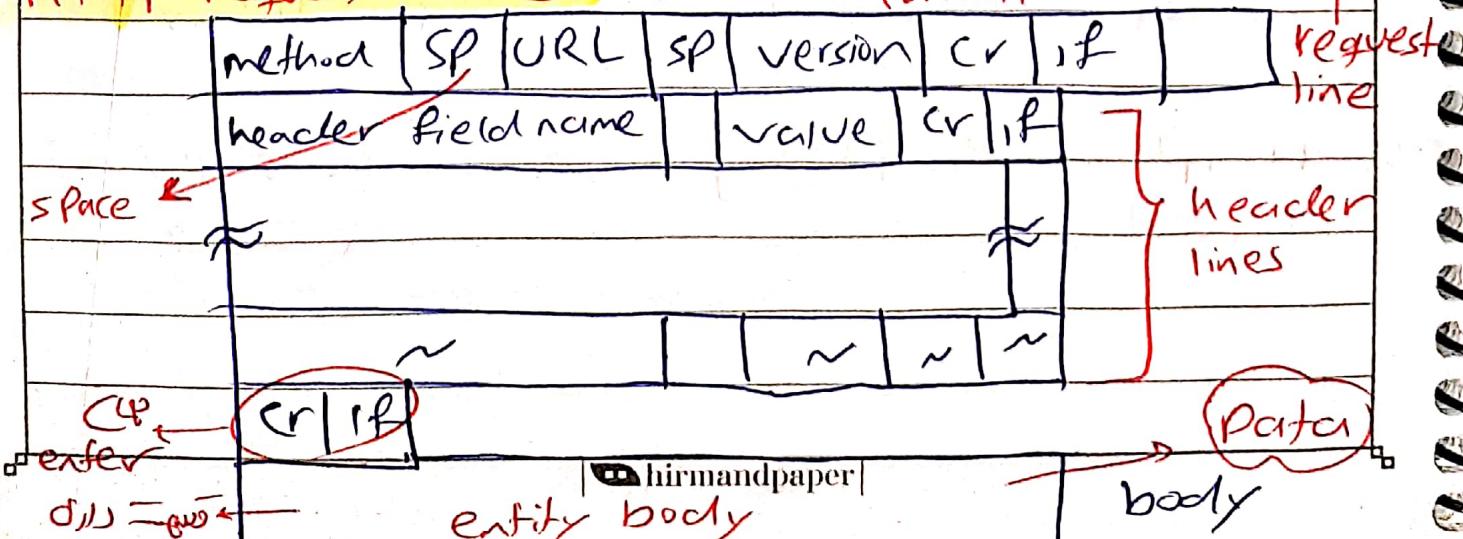
Persistent pipeline

delay = $3 \times RTT + \sum_{i=0}^{j_0} \frac{L_i}{\text{Throughput}}$





HTTP request message & general format



- two types of HTTP messages & Request or Response

HTTP request message

- ASCII (human readable format)

==

URL = Path ==

enter

request line → GET index.html HTTP/1.1\r\n

(GET, POST, Head Commands) Host: www-net.cs.umass.edu \r\n

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0

hostname

header

lines

\r\n

info

Accept: text/html, application/

html+xml \r\n

Accept-Language: en-US, en-QC=0.5 \r\n

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate \r\n

Connection: keep-alive \r\n

Content-Type: \r\n

Most header line \r\n

In http header & HTTP/1.1 → GeoIP

Persistent → keep-alive

متأخر باي نوع ارسال

non-persistent & connection close & \r\n

(non optional last header) (non optional last header)

HTTP
request

: (id), [HOST]

Header with PULL
Request

other HTTP request messages

POST method

- web page often includes form input

- user input sent from client to server in entity body of HTTP POST request message

GET method

- include user data in URL field of HTTP

GET request message (following a '?')
www.some site.com /animal search?monkey & banana

Head (HEAD method)

- requests headers (only) that would be returned if specified URL were requested with an HTTP GET method.

PUT method

- uploads new file (object) to server

- completely replaces file that exists at specified URL with content in entity body of PUT HTTP request message.

HTTP response message

status line

(Protocol status code
status phrase)

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Tue, 08 Sep 2020

Server: Apache/2.4.6 (CentOS)

Last-Modified: Tue, 07 Mar 2016

ETag: "a5b-52d"

Accept-Ranges: bytes

Content-Length: 82657

Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

Ir/n

data1 data2 data3 data4

data1 → requested

HTML file

HTTP response status codes

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

200 OK

- request succeeded, requested object later in this message.

301 Moved Permanently

- requested object moved, new location specified later in this message (in Location field)

400 Bad Request

request msg not understood by server

404 Not found

requested document not found on this server

505 HTTP version Not supported.

Trying out HTTP (client side) for yourself

① netcat to your favorite web server

netcat example.com 80 e (signs)

Opens TCP connection to port 80 (default HTTP server Port) of example.com

anything typed in will be sent to port 80 at example.com

② type in a GET HTTP request

GET /Kurse_ross/index.php HTTP/1.1

Host: example.com

③ look at response message sent by HTTP server

(or use wireshark to look at captured HTTP request/response)

SESSION 9

Maintaining user/server state: cookies

HTTP GET/response interaction is **stateless**

↳ no track, no state, no history

no notion of multi-step exchanges of HTTP messages to complete a web **transaction**

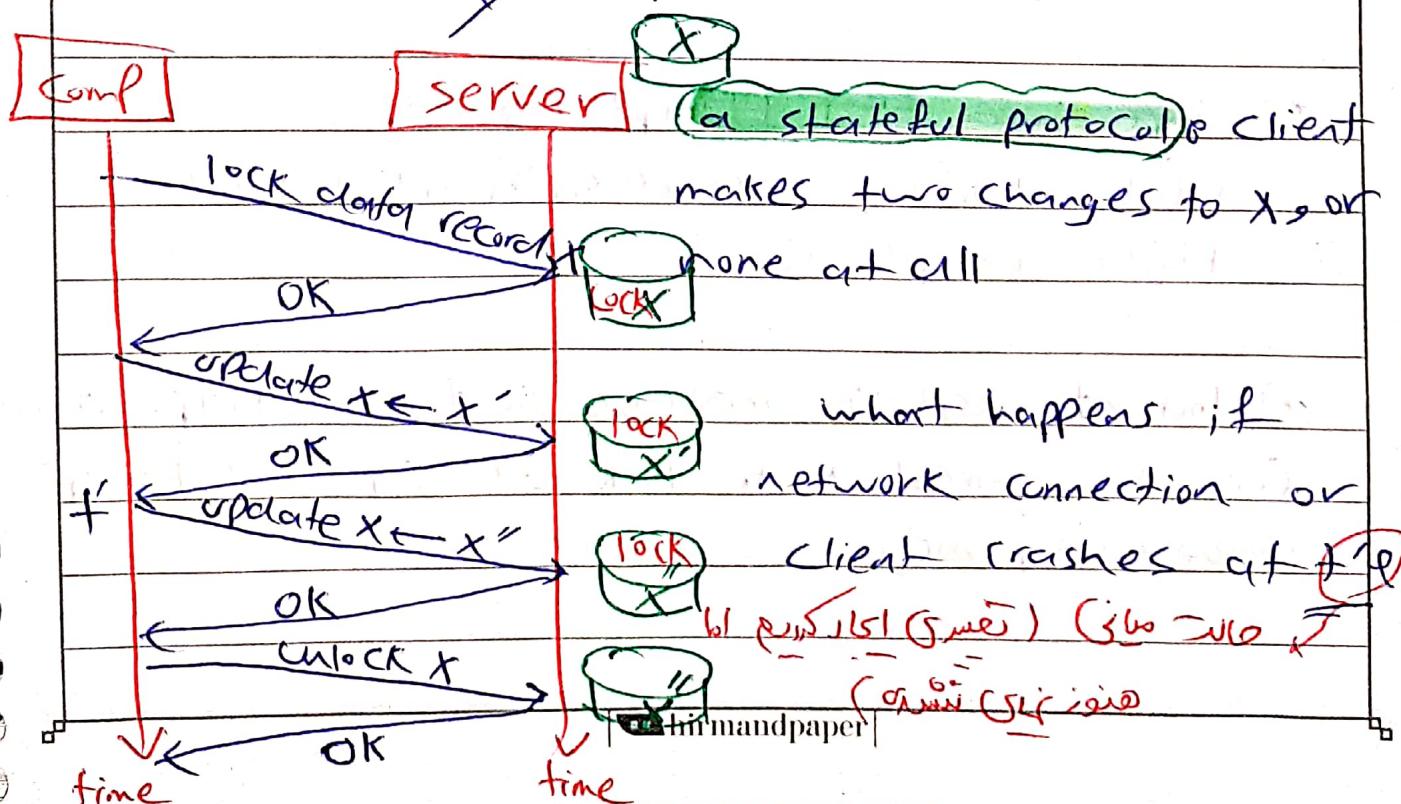
- no need for client/server to track "state" of multi-step exchange

each request has its own response vs request

- all HTTP requests are independent of each other.

client sends stateless request to server

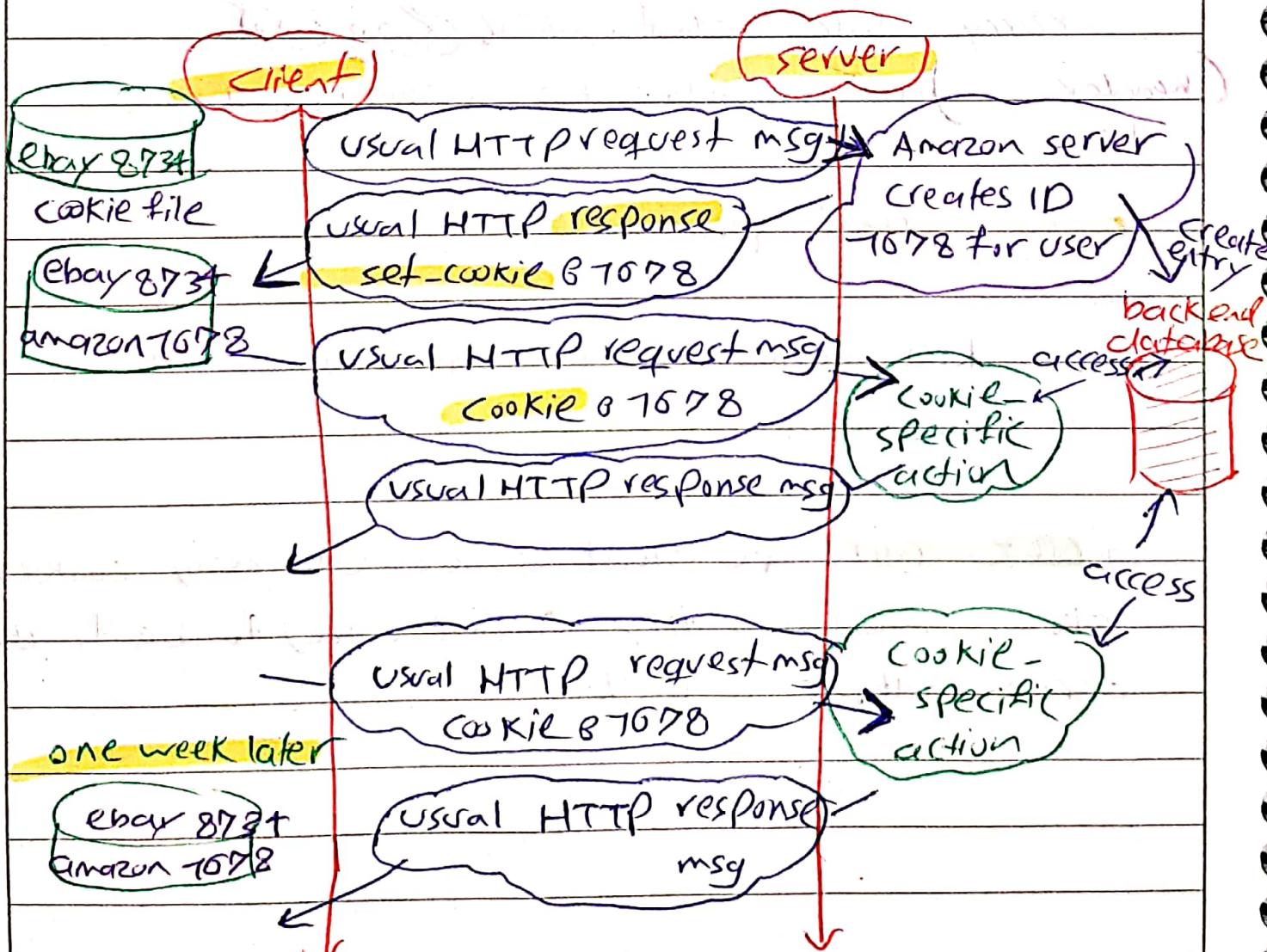
- no need for client/server to "recover" from a partially completed but never completed transaction.



Since web sites can track user's past history (cookies, SUV)
→ Given (SUV) → will be app'd (ie.)
web sites and client browser use
cookies to maintain some state between
transactions.

for (+) components

- ① cookie header line of HTTP response message
- ② cookie ~ ~ in next HTTP request ~
- 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
- ☒ recommendations
- ☒ user session state (web e-mail)

It helps server to know

given to which user it is for & state (id)

challenge & how to keep state?

- ☒ at protocol endpoints & maintain state at sender/receiver over multiple transactions

- ☒ in messages B cookies in HTTP messages carry state. client sends cookie header → response to cookie → valid cookie line

cookies and privacy

- ☒ cookies permit sites to learn about you on their site.

- ☒ third party persistent cookies (tracking cookies) allow common identity (cookie value) to be tracked across multiple web sites.

Web caches

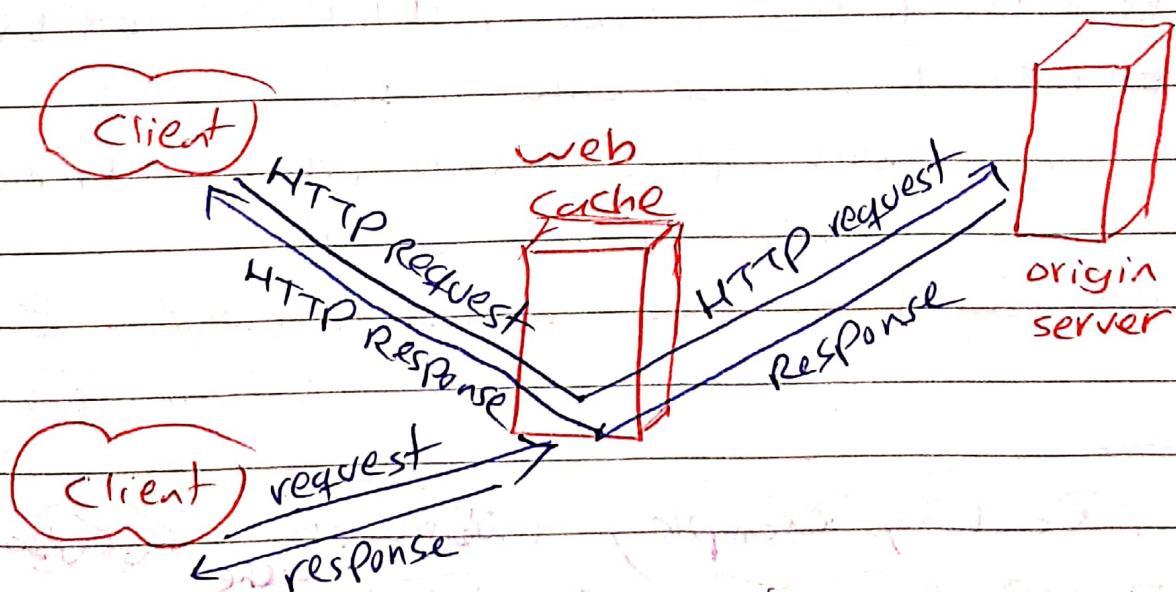
Goal: satisfy client requests without involving origin server.

if user configures browser to point to (local) web cache

browser sends all HTTP requests to cache

• if object in cache → cache returns object to client

else → cache requests object from origin server, caches received object, then returns object to client.



web caches (aka proxy servers)

client

web cache acts as both client and server

original server for original requesting client

client → client to original server

client → cache

server tells cache about object's allowable caching in response headers

Cache-control: max-age = <seconds> → URL → URL → URL

Cache-control: no-cache

URL → URL → URL

why web caching?

reduce response time for client request

cache is closer to client

reduce traffic on an institution's access link

Internet is dense with caches

enables "poor" content providers to more effectively deliver content.

(b) Performance analysis of the content delivery system

Caching example

internet web cache

access link rate 27.5 Mbps

RTT from Internet router to server 2 sec

web object size 870K bytes

average request rate from browsers to origin

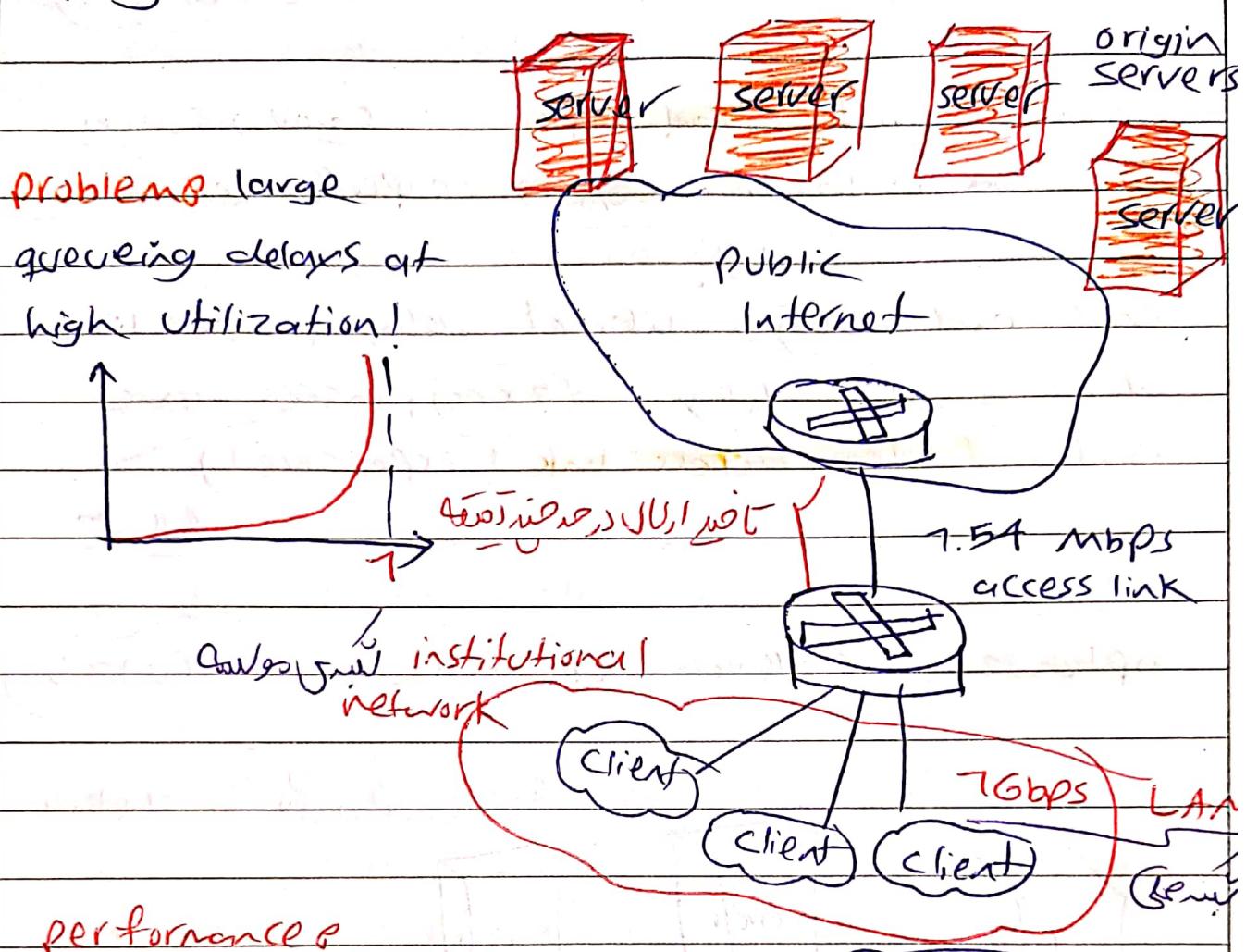
server 8.75/sec

hirmandpaper

← All browser, 15 sec

request to HTTP site

avg data rate to browsers = 7.5 mbps



performance

access link utilization = 0.97

$$\frac{7.15}{7.54} \approx 0.97$$

LAN utilization = 0.0015

end-end delay = internet delay + access link

delay + LAN delay

= 2 sec + minutes + usecs

arrows

using public internet \rightarrow 1 request \rightarrow ~500ms

\rightarrow 2sec \rightarrow server

server \rightarrow 500ms

end-end not SWIC & UIC

500ms \rightarrow 2sec \leftarrow 500ms \rightarrow 500ms

option 1 buy a faster access link

(حل ١)

access link rate 1.54 Mbps

جي بي ، إنترنت

access link utilization 0.0097 & performance

جي بي ، إنترنت

end-end delay = Internet delay + access link

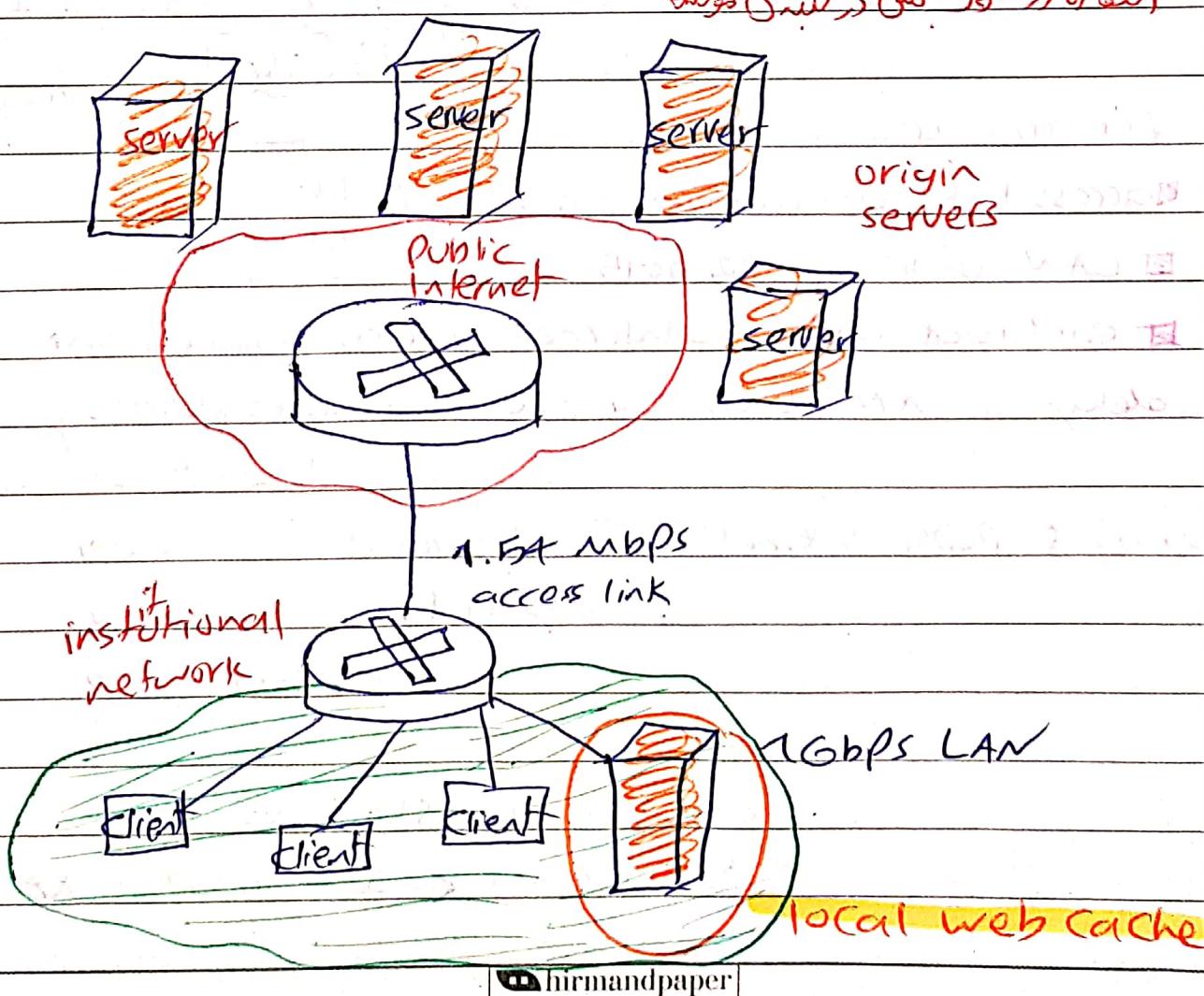
delay + LAN delay = 2 sec + msec + usecs

cost of faster access link (expensive!)

جي بي ، إنترنت

option 2 install a web cache

(حل ٢)



calculating access link utilization, end-end delay with cache &

No. suppose cache hit rate is 0.7

web \rightarrow 40% requests served by cache with low delay
cache

No. \rightarrow 60% requests served by origin \rightarrow nsecs

60% requests satisfied at origin

rate to browsers over access link

$$= 0.5 * 7.50 \text{ mbps} = 3.75 \text{ mbps}$$

access link utilization = $0.9 / 1.54 = 0.58$ means

low (msec) queuing delay at access link

no-delay \rightarrow 1000 (ms)

average end-end delay \rightarrow miss

$= 0.6 * (\text{delay from origin servers}) + 0.4 * (\text{delay when satisfied at cache}) \rightarrow$ hit

$$= 0.6(2/07) + 0.4(\sim \text{msecs}) = \sim 7/2 \text{ secs} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{0.15}}$$

* lower average end-end delay than with 150 mbps link and cheaper too

job request \rightarrow webcache \rightarrow http request

from http response \rightarrow webcache \rightarrow web cache

hit \rightarrow job request \rightarrow webcache \rightarrow http request

miss \rightarrow job request \rightarrow webcache \rightarrow http request

job request \rightarrow url \rightarrow hit \rightarrow http request

miss \rightarrow job request \rightarrow webcache \rightarrow http request

Web cache URL

أولاً دعوة ندار ← إذا لم يجد المتصفح المطلوب في المتصفح
HTTP request ← إذا لم يجد المتصفح المطلوب في المتصفح
يطلب request
نوار

b HTTP request ;)

0.2

< hit rate < 0.7

web cache لـ 20% (ie) hit rate = 0.2 وفقاً لـ 20%
جواب (الدور)

NO

delay ↓ ↑ web cache will do the following +

Conditional GET

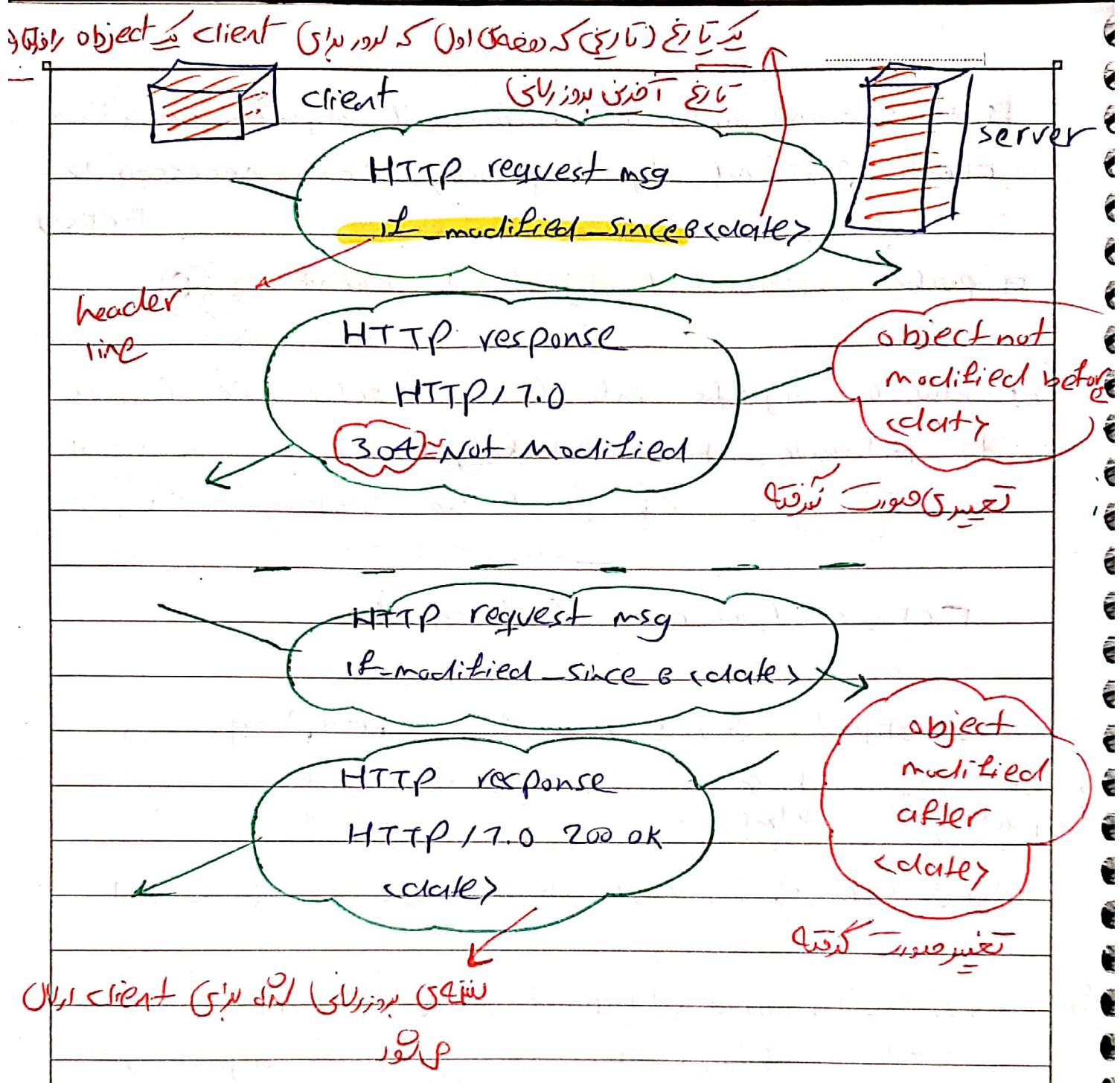
Goal 8 don't send object if cache has up-to-date
cached version.

• no object transmission delay (or use of network
resources)

■ client specifies date of cached copy in
HTTP request.

if-modified-since < date>

■ server's response contains no object if
cached object copy is up-to-date &
HTTP/1.0 but not modified



HTTP/2

key goal is decreased delay in multi object

HTTP requests.

HTTP/2 & [RFC 7540, 2015] increased flexibility at server in sending objects to client

El methods, status codes, most header fields

unchanged from HTTP 7.7

⇒ transmission order of requested objects based on client-specified object priority (not necessarily FCFS)

⇒ ~~push~~ unrequested objects to client (XP)

⇒ divide objects into frames, schedule frames to mitigate HOL blocking.

→ ~~Cross~~

Head of line blocking

جواب
هذا هو
السبب

FCFS & first come first send

one object by one request, HTTP/1.1 →
back then base to web page
to pack html

in HTTP/1.1 one object at a time

one request to server → one object

in HTTP/2 many objects at once
one request to server → many objects

in HTTP/1.1 client → one object at a time (push)
one request to server → one object (push)
object to client → one request to server → one object
base html + object → one request to server → one object
push → push → push

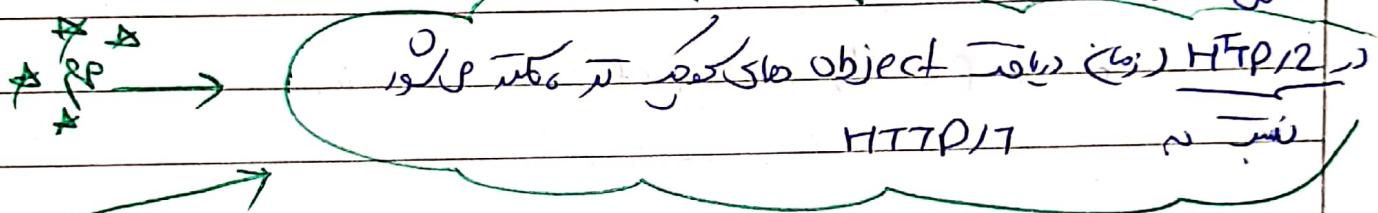
object \rightarrow (جی) ! معنی چیزی هست HOL Blocking

object (جی) \rightarrow (جی) که میتواند چیزی را بگیرد

frame \rightarrow object \rightarrow افعان ای مفهومی HTTP/1.2

object \rightarrow frame \rightarrow این دلایل از دلایل این دلایل

object + object \rightarrow که هر دو در یک پروتکل متفاوت هستند



mitigating HOL blocking

session ID

Domain Name System

DNS

people & many identifiers

- SSN, name, passport

Internet hosts, routers

- IP address (32 bit) - used for addressing

datagrams

- "name", e.g., cs.umass.edu - used by humans

Q how to map between IP address and name, and vice versa?

DNS (Domain Name System) is

- a distributed database implemented in hierarchy of many name servers.

- application layer protocols hosts DNS servers communicate to resolve names (address/name translation)
- one of core Internet functions implemented as application-layer protocol

- complexity at network's "edge"

DNS & Services, Structure

DNS services

① hostname-to-IP address translation

IP

(P)

② host aliasing

one host & multiple names

• canonical alias names

relay1.west-coast.enterprise.com

www.enterprise.com or enterprise.com

mail, news

one name, multiple host

mail server aliasing

yahoo.com

replicated web servers →

google.com (IP) ← (IP)

replicated *مُرَدِّدٌ*

③ load distribution

for replicated servers

clients

DNS based on TCP *DNS مُبَوْلِجَةً بِTCP*

HTTP based on TCP *HTTP مُبَوْلِجَةً بِTCP*

request

DNS to client

DNS

incredibly important Internet function

Internet couldn't function without it

Q & why not centralize DNS?

A *لأنه في نظام انتشار موزع مثله مثل DNS*

① single point of failure

أكملت المفهوم لـ "نقطة الفشل"

② traffic volume

الرافد من العملاء يزداد

③ distant centralized database

الاتصالات الطويلة تؤدي إلى تأخير النقل

④ maintenance (a huge & frequently updated
database)

الصيانة المتواصلة لبيانات كبيرة

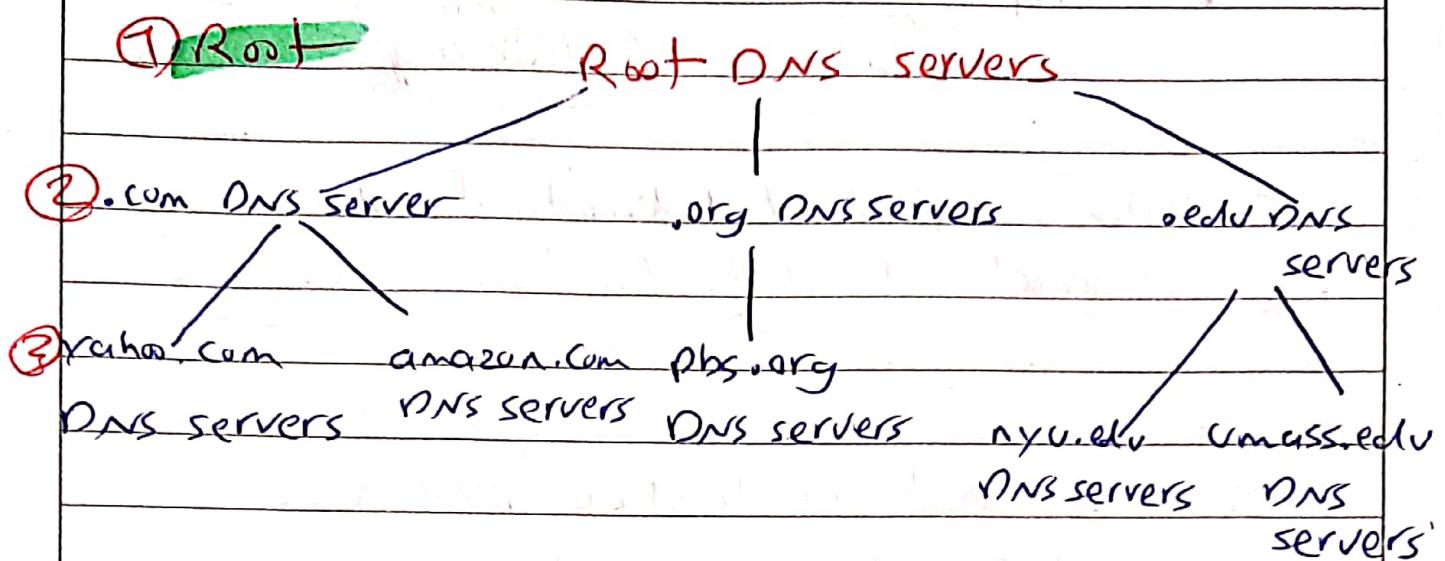
A & doesn't scale!!

* *بيانات كبيرة*

↓ *البيانات*

② → Top Level Domain ③ Authoritative

DNS: a distributed, hierarchical database



One client wants IP address for www.amazon.com

- ① Client queries root server to find .com DNS server
- ② Client queries .com DNS server to get amazon.com DNS server
- ③ Client queries amazon.com DNS server to get IP address for www.amazon.com

root name server

☒ official, contact_of_last_resort by name servers that can not resolve name

- ☒ managed by 12 organizations
- ☒ coordinated by ICANN
- ☒ visit root-servers.org

Top-Level Domain (TLD) servers

- responsible for .com, .org, .net, .edu, .aero, .jobs, museums and all top-level country domains e.g. .ca, .uk, .fr, .ca, .jp, ...

ICANN's TLD Registry

- Network Solutions is authoritative registry for .com and .net TLD
- .net, .com (TLD), NS-53 (ISPs)

NS-53 (ISPs)

- educause is edu TLD
- edu; TLD (ISPs)

Authoritative DNS servers

- organization's own DNS server(s), providing authoritative hostname to IP mappings for organization's named hosts.

Local DNS servers

- can be maintained by organization or service provider

✓
local

ISPs (e.g. Google, Facebook, etc.)

ISP

Local DNS servers

- when host makes DNS query, it is sent to its local DNS server.

III. گلہت (عوامی) (النیشنل) *

local DNS server returns reply, answering R

- from its local cache of recent name-to-address translation pair

(local DNS server knows address)

- forwarding request into DNS hierarchy for resolution

(local DNS server knows address)

- Each ISP has local DNS name server,

to find yours R (local DNS server) ①

macOS & scutil-dns (local cache)

Ubuntu & nmtcli device show <interface_name>

windows & ipconfig /all

local server

Windows (local cache) ②

local DNS server doesn't strictly belong to

DNS hierarchy → DNS (local cache)

ISP to ISP (local cache)

In host file & DHCP by local DNS (local cache)

for R

→ local DNS server

DNS name resolution (local cache) *

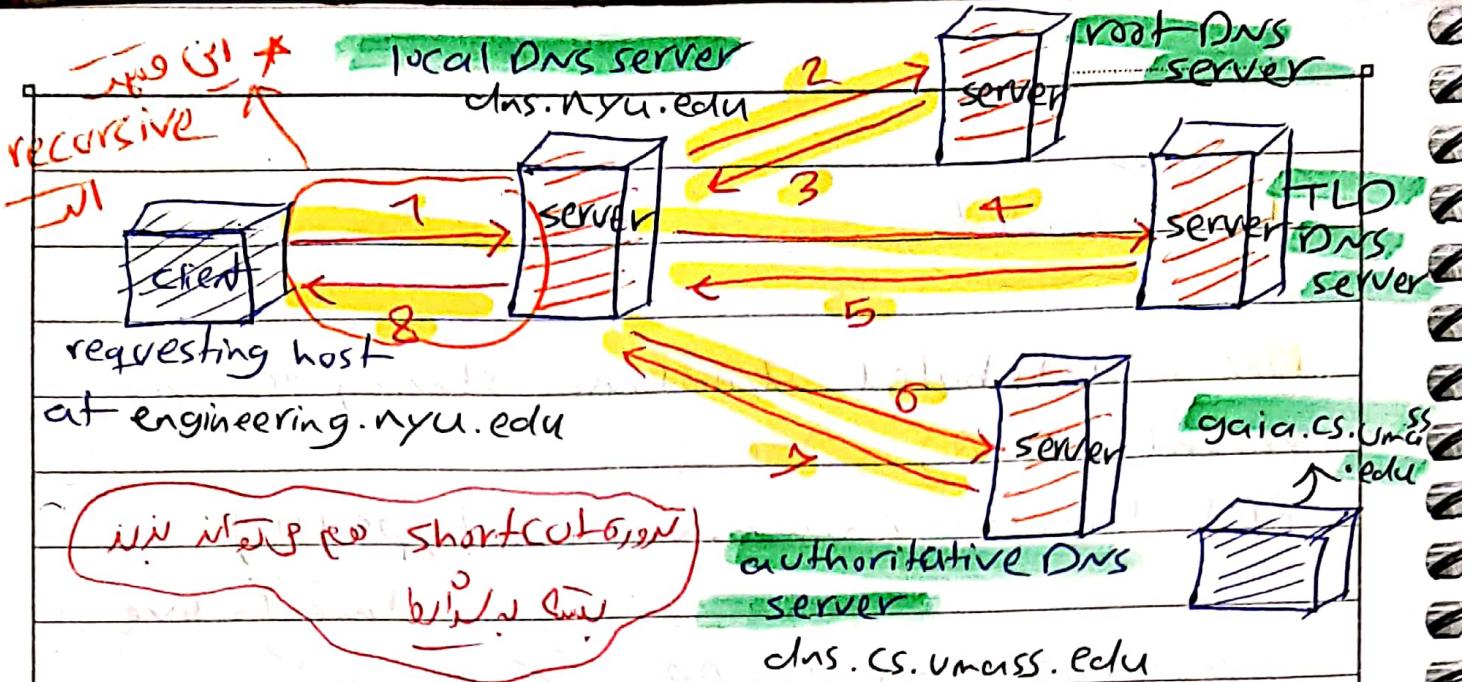
example of host at engineering.nyu.edu wants IP

address for gaia.cs.umass.edu

iterated query & (local cache) * (local cache)

contacted server replies with name of server to contact

“I don't know this name, but ask this server”



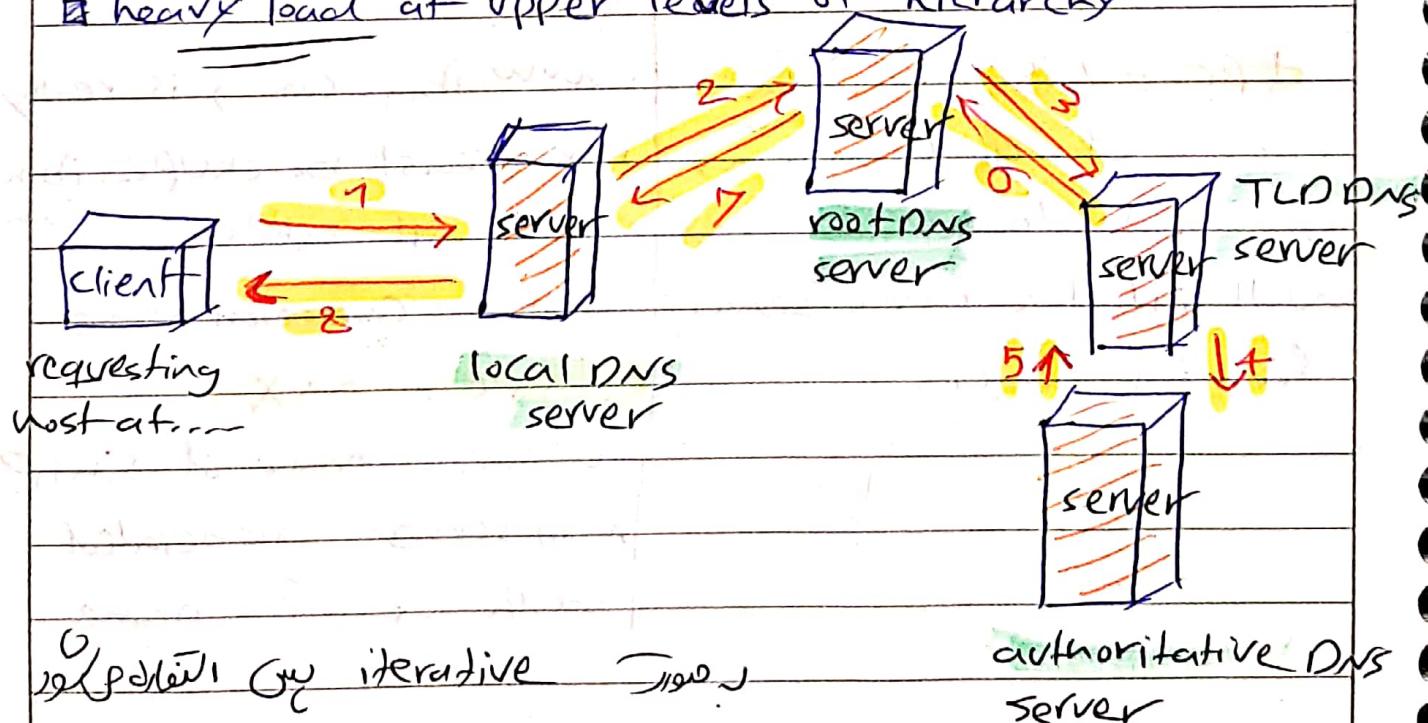
جزء من DNS tree the global level is the server or (جزء من)
at lower levels, it goes down to the local DNS server
only

DNS name resolution & recursive query

Recursive query

بيان المقدمة في

- puts burden of name resolution on contacted name server
- heavy load at upper levels of hierarchy



DNS records

DNS is distributed database storing resource records (RR)

(RR) format is (name, value, type, TTL)

time to live

only cache has using RR

type = A

name = hostname

value = IP address

type = CNAME

name = alias name for some canonical (the real) name

type = NS

name = domain (foo.com)

value = hostname of

authoritative name server for this domain

www.ibm.com is really

servereast.backup2.ibm.com

Con

type = MX

value = name of SMTP mail server associated with name

Jyoti

العنوان UDP : \leftarrow DNS

DNS protocol message

DNS query & reply messages, both have same format

message header	identification	flags
① identification	# questions	# answer RRs
76 bit # frequency	# authority RRs	# additional RRs
→ reply to query	questions	log/trace
uses same #	answers	(2. option)
	authority	
② flags	additional info	

- ## ② flags &

- recursion desired → recursive implementation
 - recursion available w/b (iterative (SD))
 - reply is authoritative

→ recursion میں
لارج کوئنڈ نے یا صدقہ بینار اگر صدقہ بینار e خور کریں سایہ کر دیور
لارج لول خوبی را از خداوندی کیسے تبدیل کرو

→ authorities رسمی کارخانے کو sun دے

DNS server

↙ .Inet root server → IP4 ← ↘. كـ (كرـلـنـ)

798.47.0.4

dig iut.ac.ir @ 198.47.0.4

Caching DNS information

- once (any) server learns mapping, it caches mapping, and immediately returns a cached mapping in response to a query.
- Caching improves response time
- Cache entries timeout (disappear) after time
- TLD servers typically cached in local name server. ^(TTL) ~~time to live~~
- ~~if host changes IP address, may not be known Internet-wide until all TTLs expire!~~

• best-effort name-to-address translation.

Session 7) DNS security

① DDoS attacks

- bombard root servers with traffic

- not successful to date.

- traffic filtering

- local DNS servers cache IPs of TLD servers

- allowing root server bypass

- bombard TLD servers more dangerous

Spoofing attacks

- intercept DNS queries, —

peer-to-peer (P2P) architecture

- no always-on server
 - arbitrary nodes directly communicate
 - peers request service from other peers
- provide service in return to other peers.
- self scalability - new peers bring new service capacity, and new service demands

Client-server vs.

- peers are intermittently connected and change IP addresses.
- complex management.
- examples of P2P file sharing (BitTorrent), streaming (Kankan), VoIP (Skype).
→ mobility (SST)