Introduction to Software Business Product management

WEEK 1 DAY 3

LED BY:

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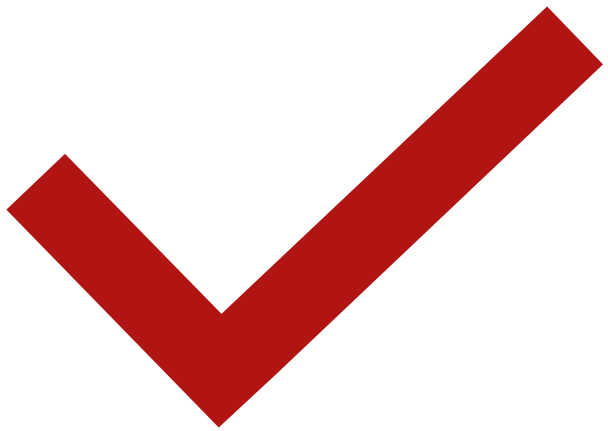
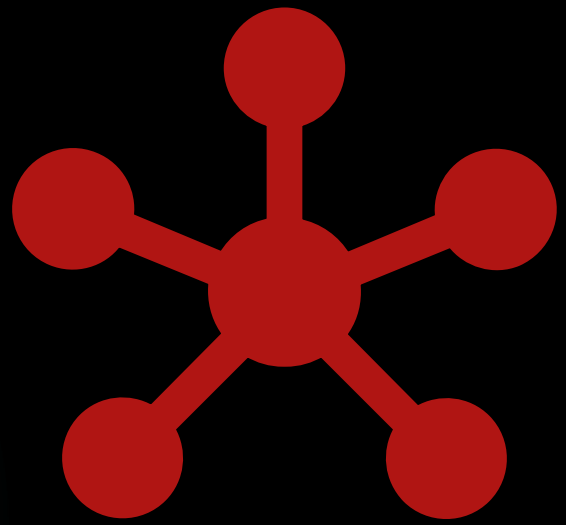
OAKLAND UNIVERSITY

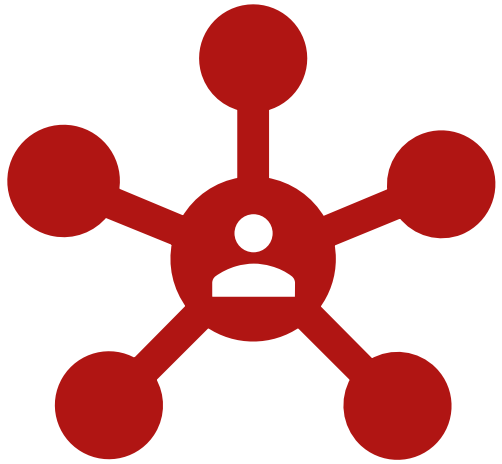


Day 2 recap

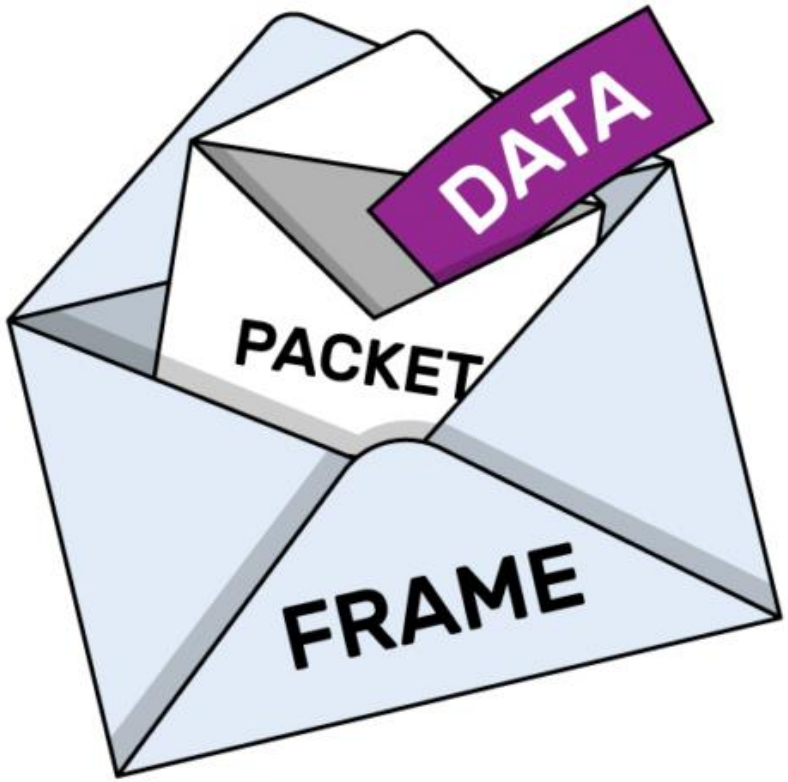

Question or
Clarifications?

Networking





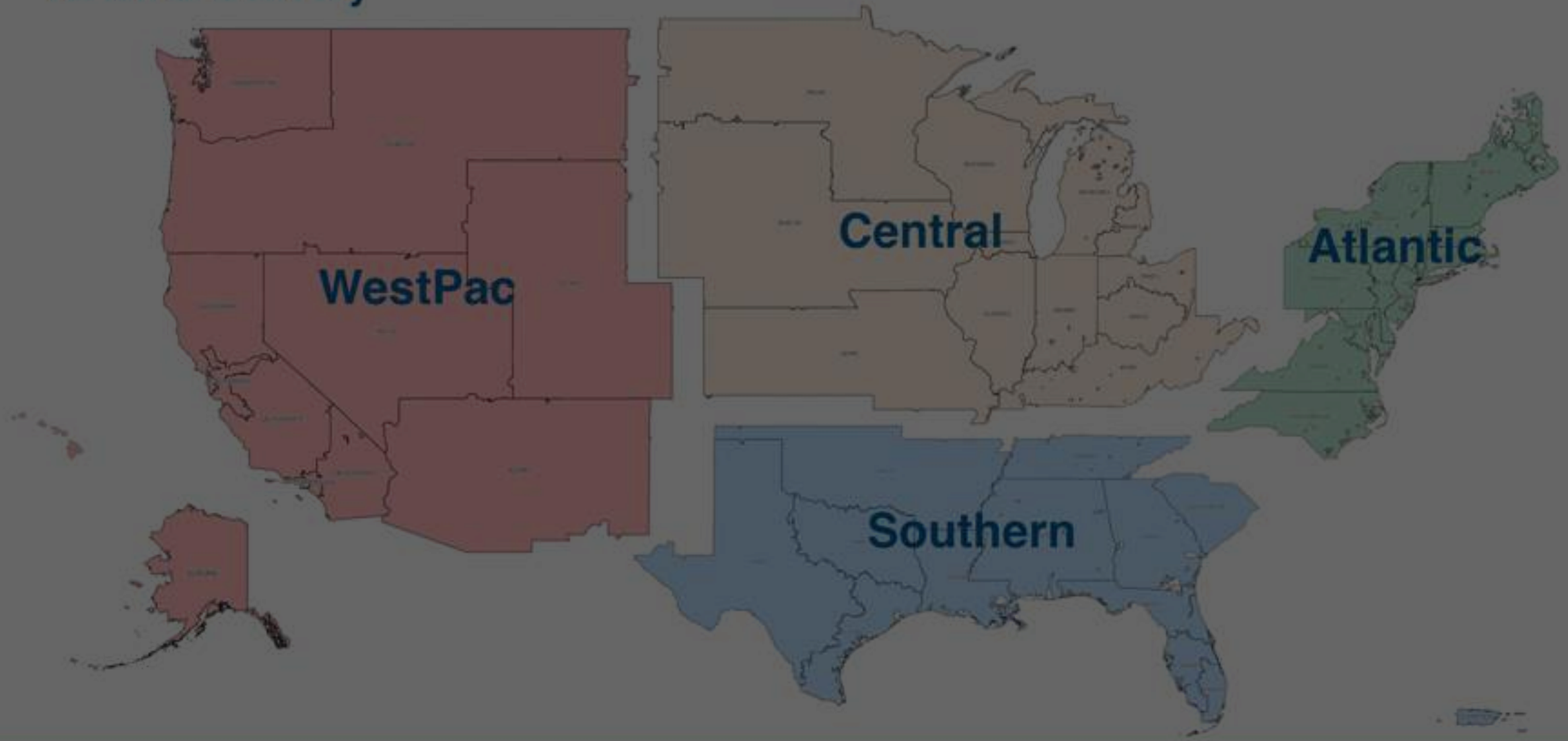
What Does Your Home Network Look Like?



Packets


Source IP Address
IP
Destination IP Address
Data

Retail & Delivery



UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

7 Layers of the OSI Model

Application	• End User layer • HTTP, FTP, IRC, SSH, DNS
Presentation	• Syntax layer • SSL, SSH, IMAP, FTP, MPEG, JPEG
Session	• Synch & send to port • API's, Sockets, WinSock
Transport	• End-to-end connections • TCP, UDP
Network	• Packets • IP, ICMP, IPSec, IGMP
Data Link	• Frames • Ethernet, PPP, Switch, Bridge
Physical	• Physical structure • Coax, Fiber, Wireless, Hubs, Repeaters

Network Transmission

Layer 1- Physical

MEDIA LAYER

Networking Hardware

- Purpose
  - Provides a physical medium for transporting raw information
- Wireless Antenna
- Cat5 (Ethernet) Cables
- Coaxial Cables
- Fiber Optic Cables
- Network Hubs
- Network Repeaters

Layer 2 - Data Link

MEDIA LAYER

Layer 2

- Purpose
  - Provides error-free transfer of data frames from one node to another via the physical layer
- Physical
  - Network Switch
  - Network Bridge
- Logical
  - “Frames”

Layer 3 - Network

MEDIA LAYER

Layer 3

- Purpose
  - Controls the operations of the subnet.
  - Decides which physical path data will take
- Physical
  - Router
- Logical (Protocols)
  - IP
  - ICMP
  - IPSec
  - IGMP

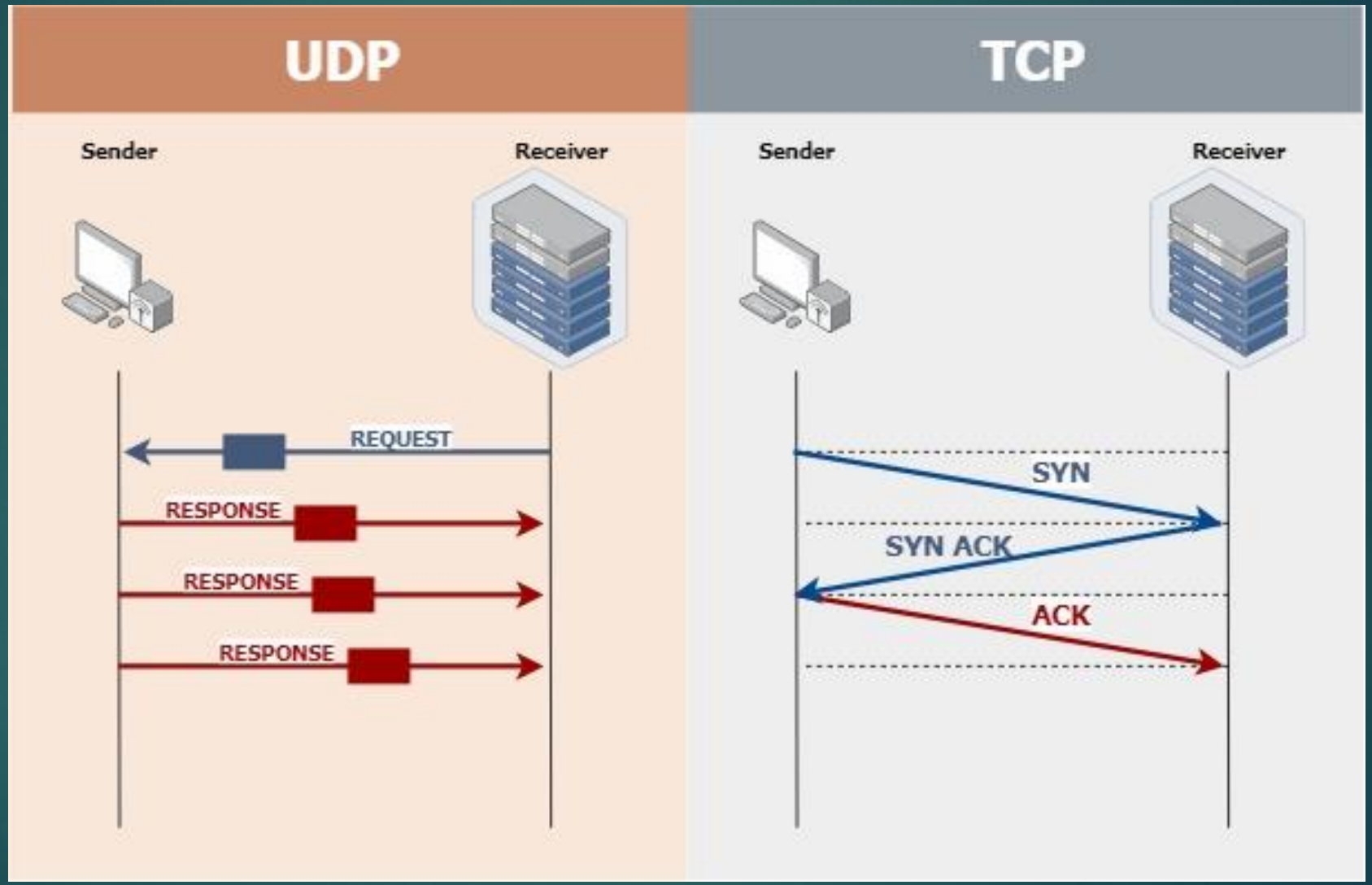
Layer 4 - Transport

HOST LAYER

Layer 4

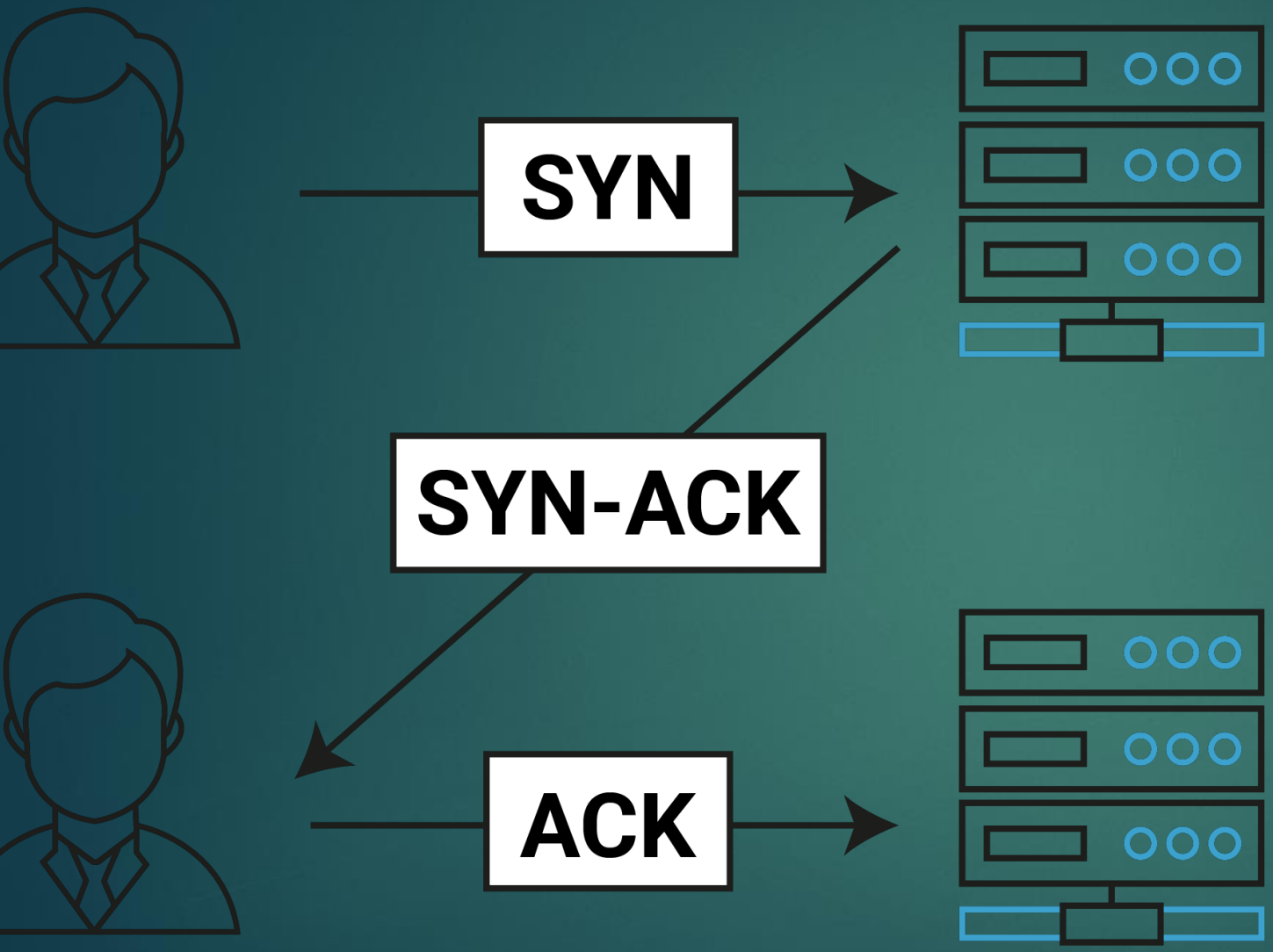
- Purpose
  - Ensures that messages are delivered in sequence without losses, errors or duplications
- Logical
  - TCP
  - UDP

TCP VS. UDP


UDP
TCP
Sender
Receiver
REQUEST
RESPONSE
RESPONSE
RESPONSE
Sender
Receiver
SYN
SYN ACK
ACK

TCP Handling

TCP 3-Way Handshake



Explain TCP In A Gif

UDP Handling

Explain UDP In A Gif

Discussion: TCP Apps & UDP Apps

- Moodle
  - TCP or UDP?
- VoIP
  - TCP or UDP?
- YouTube
  - TCP or UDP?
- SWIFT Money Transfers
  - TCP or UDP?

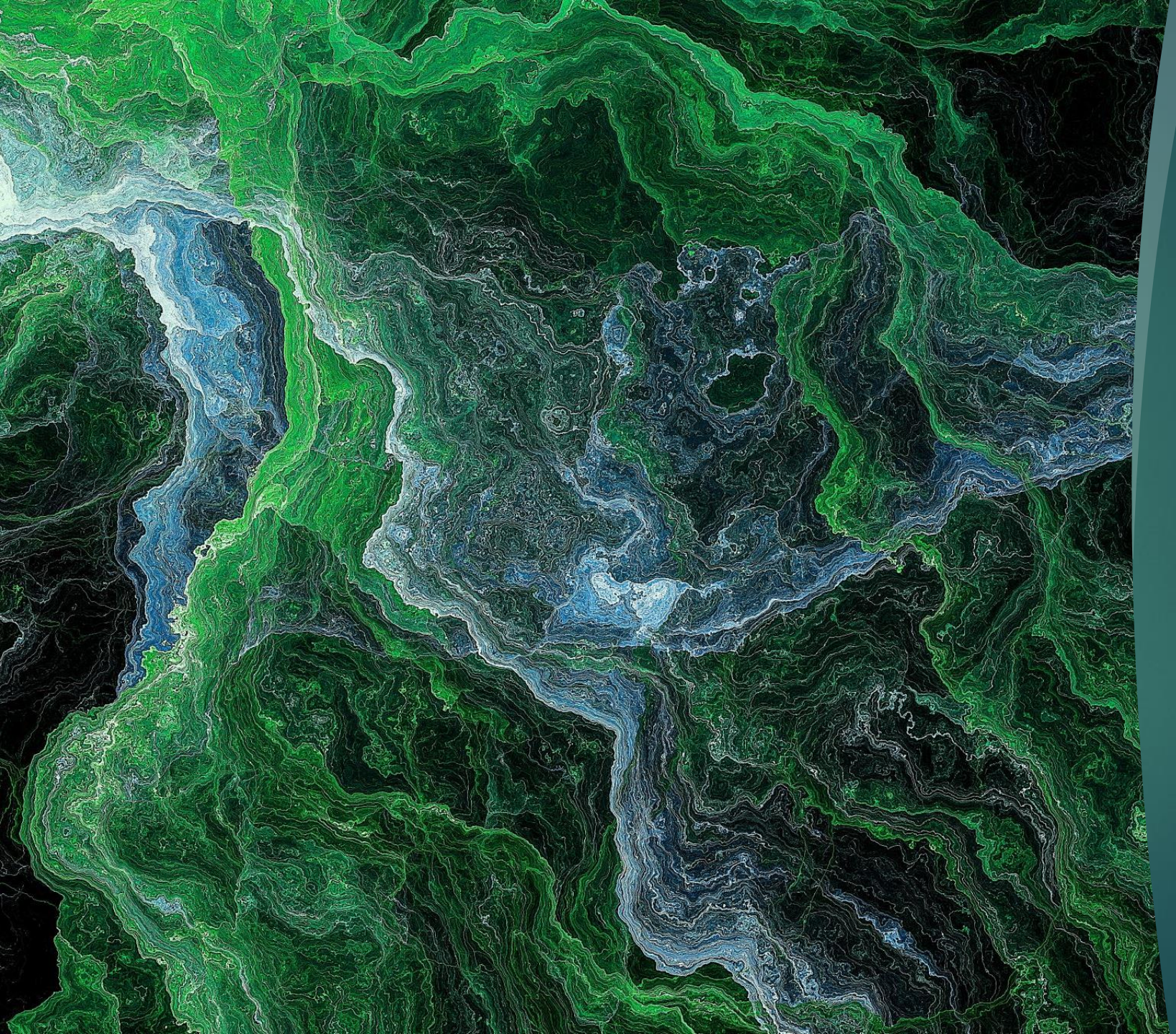

10 minute break

Layer 5 – Session

HOST LAYER

Layer 5

- Purpose
  - Allows the establishment of sessions between processes
- Protocols
  - RPC
  - SQL
  - NFS
  - Netbios



Layer 6 – Presentatioin

HOST LAYER

Layer 6

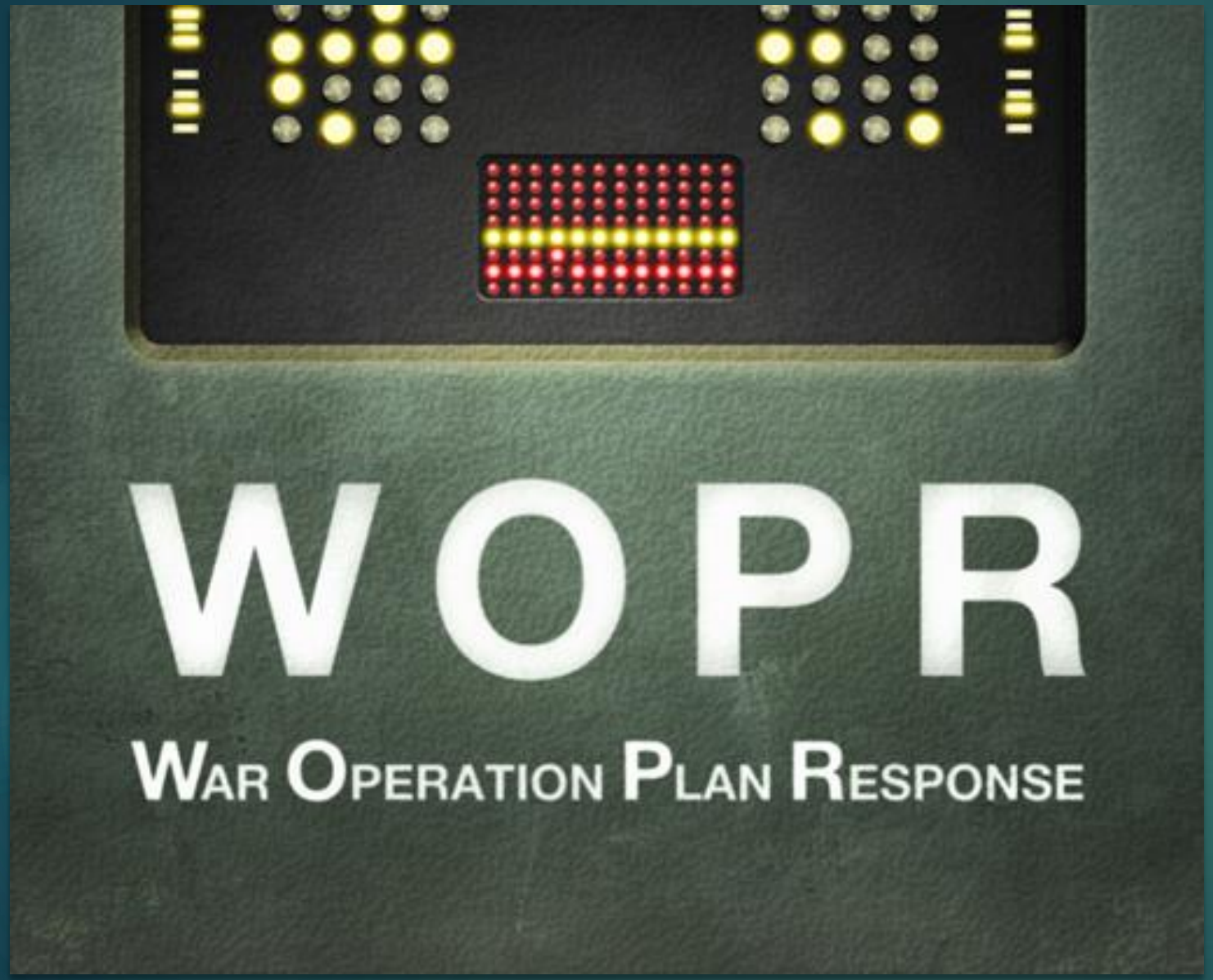
- Purpose
  - Formats data bound for the application layer (layer 7)
- Protocols
  - JPG
  - ASCII
  - ANSI
  - GIF
  - WEBP

Layer 7 – Application

HOST LAYER

Layer 7

- Purpose
  - Interface layers for users to access network resources
- Protocols
  - SMTP
  - HTTP
  - Wiki
  - Microsoft Word

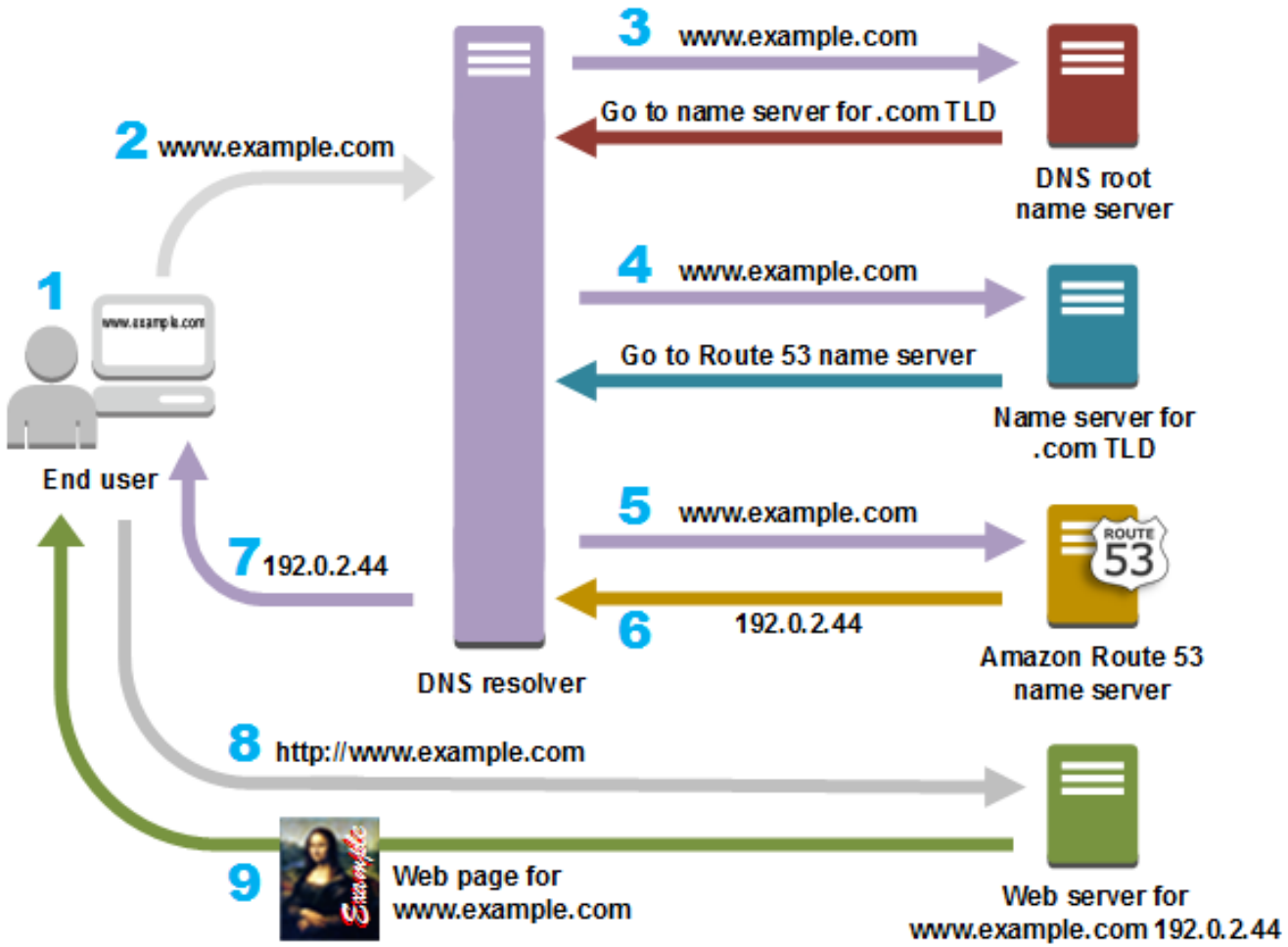


Shall We Play A Game?

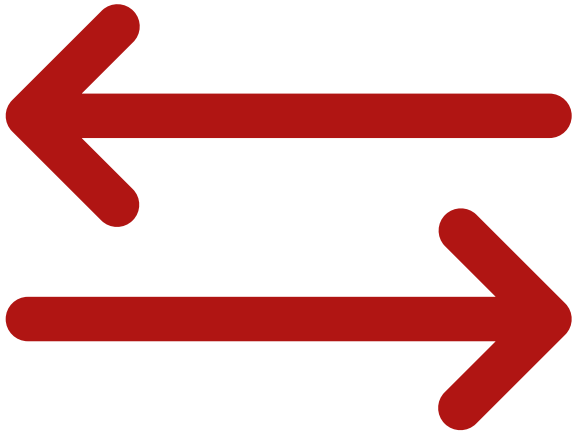
HTTPS://STATIC-LABS.TRYHACKME.CLOUD/SITES/OSI-MODEL-GAME/

Name Resolution

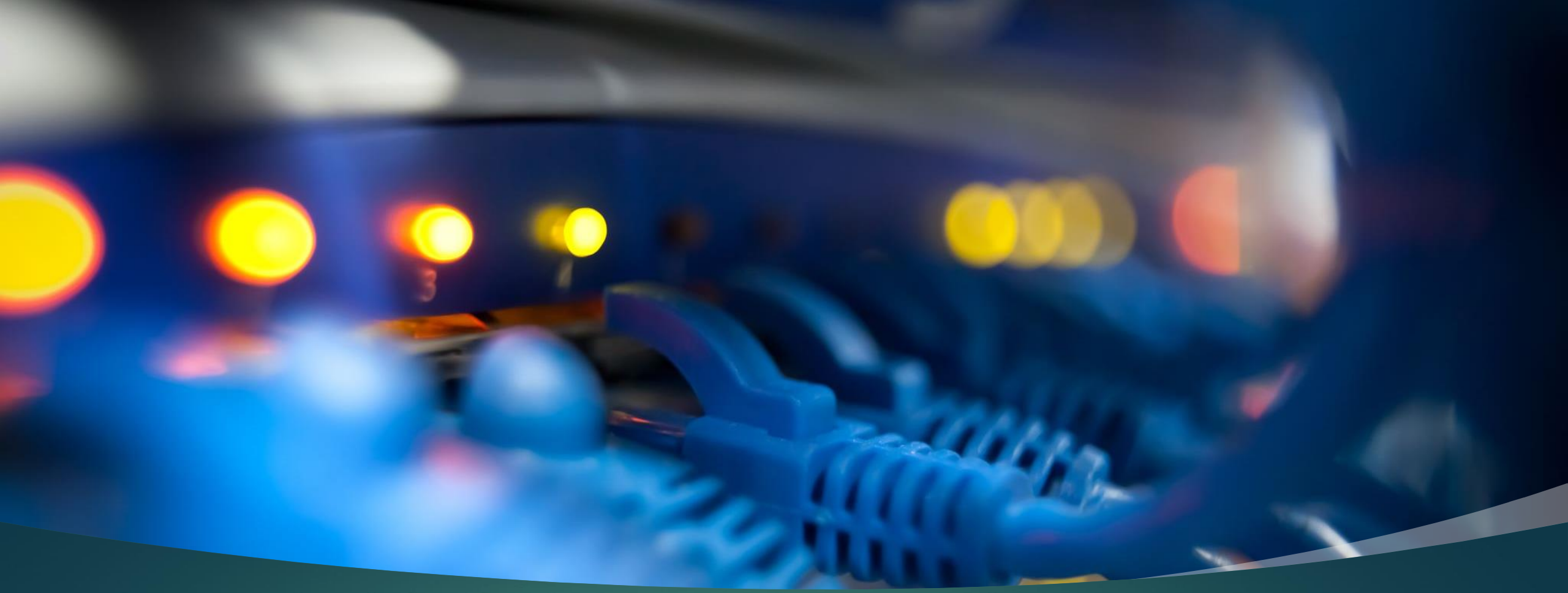
DNS


1
End user
2 www.example.com
DNS resolver
3 www.example.com
Go to name server for .com TLD
DNS root name server
4 www.example.com
Go to Route 53 name server
Name server for .com TLD
5 www.example.com
6 192.0.2.44
ROUTE 53
Amazon Route 53 name server
7 192.0.2.44
8 http://www.example.com
9 Web page for www.example.com
Web server for www.example.com 192.0.2.44

DNS: TCP or UDP?

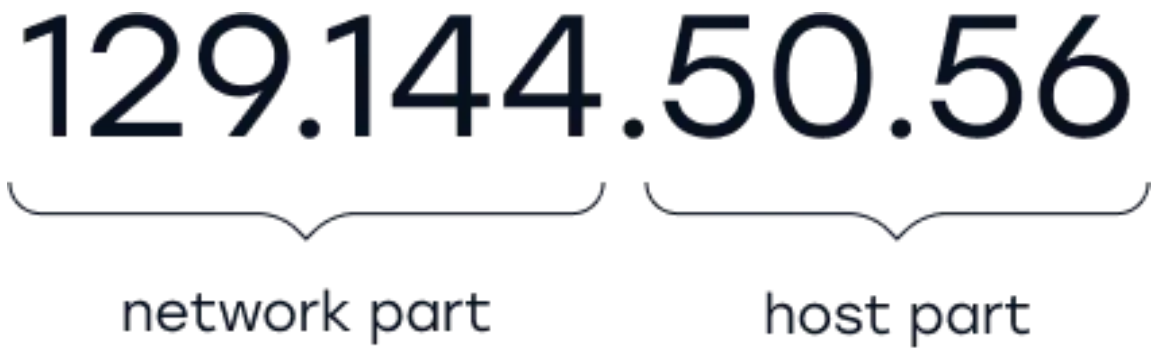


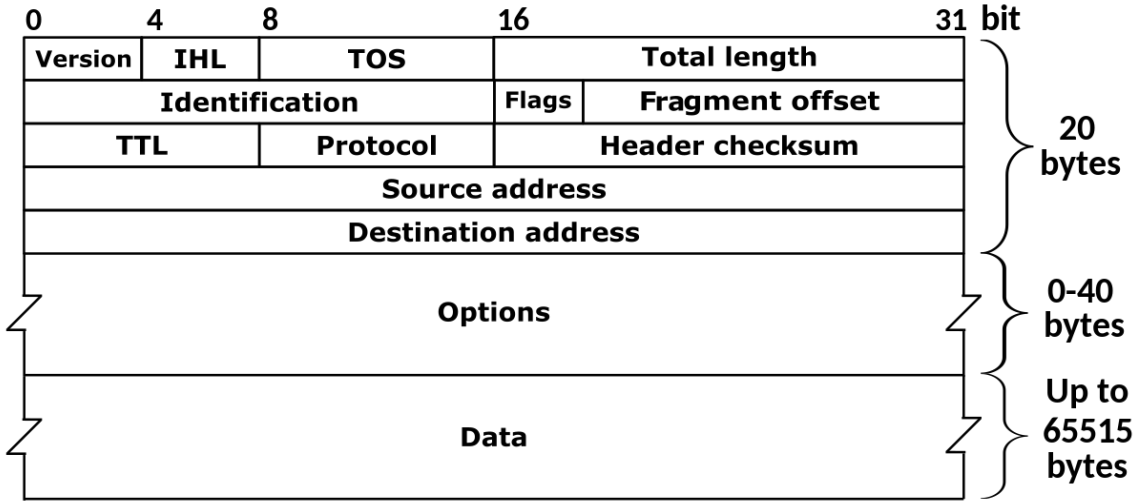
Problem: How Do We Move Information?

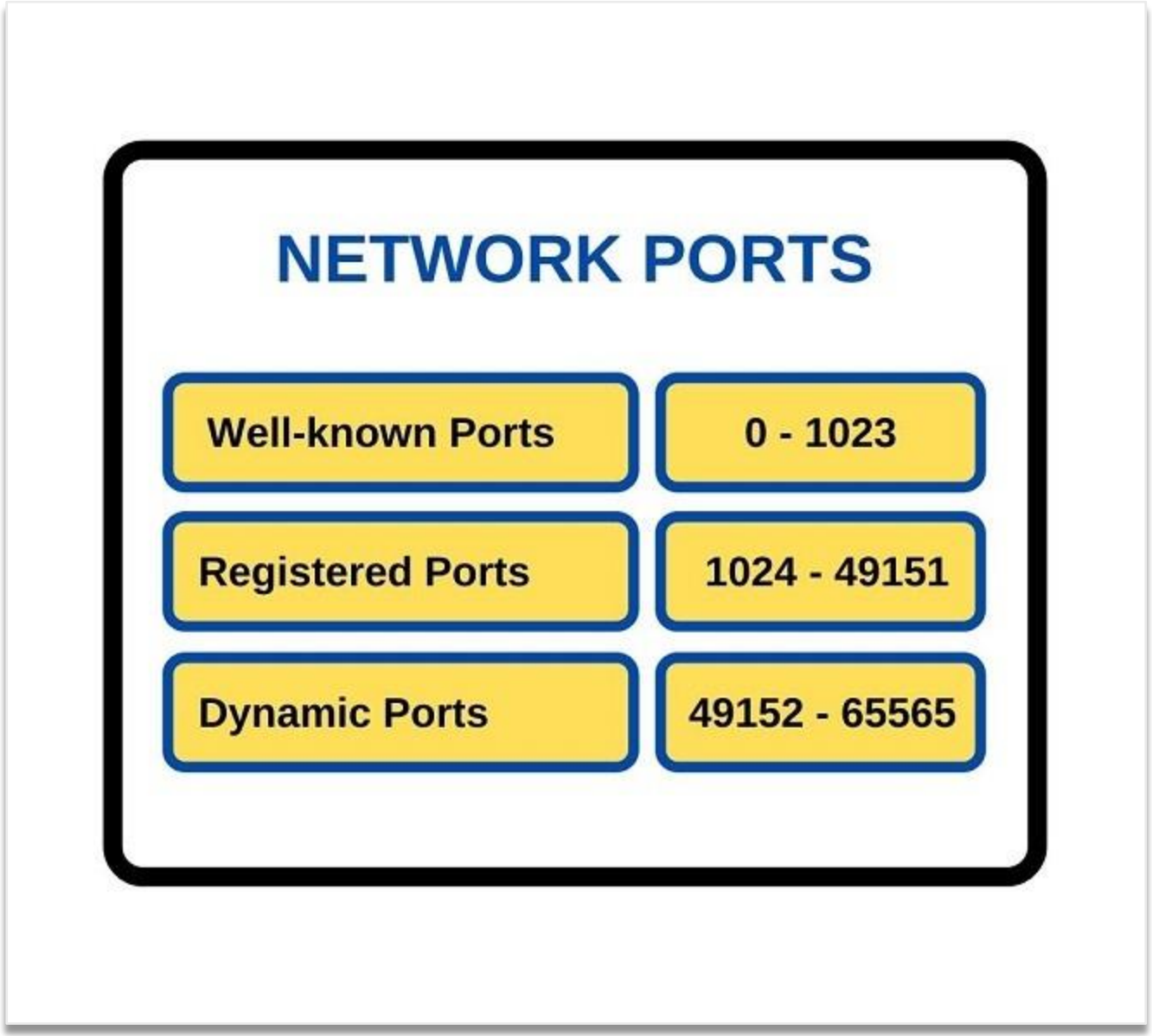


LANs and WANs

Network Operation







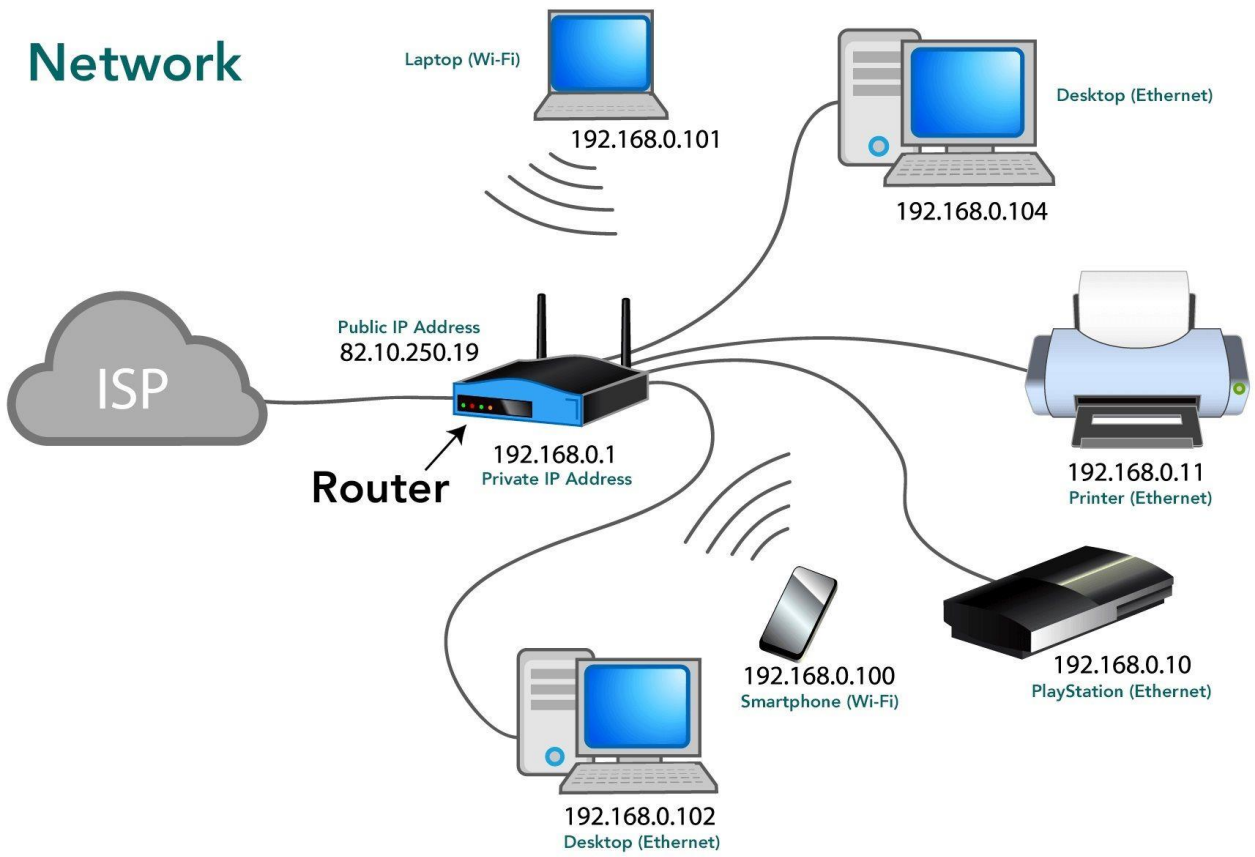
Network Ports

Common Ports

Port #	Application Layer Protocol	Type	Description
20	FTP	TCP	File Transfer Protocol - data
21	FTP	TCP	File Transfer Protocol - control
22	SSH	TCP/UDP	Secure Shell for secure login
23	Telnet	TCP	Unencrypted login
25	SMTP	TCP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
53	DNS	TCP/UDP	Domain Name Server
67/68	DHCP	UDP	Dynamic Host
80	HTTP	TCP	HyperText Transfer Protocol
123	NTP	UDP	Network Time Protocol
161,162	SNMP	TCP/UDP	Simple Network Management Protocol
389	LDAP	TCP/UDP	Lightweight Directory Authentication Protocol
443	HTTPS	TCP/UDP	HTTP with Secure Socket Layer

Local Area Network (LAN)

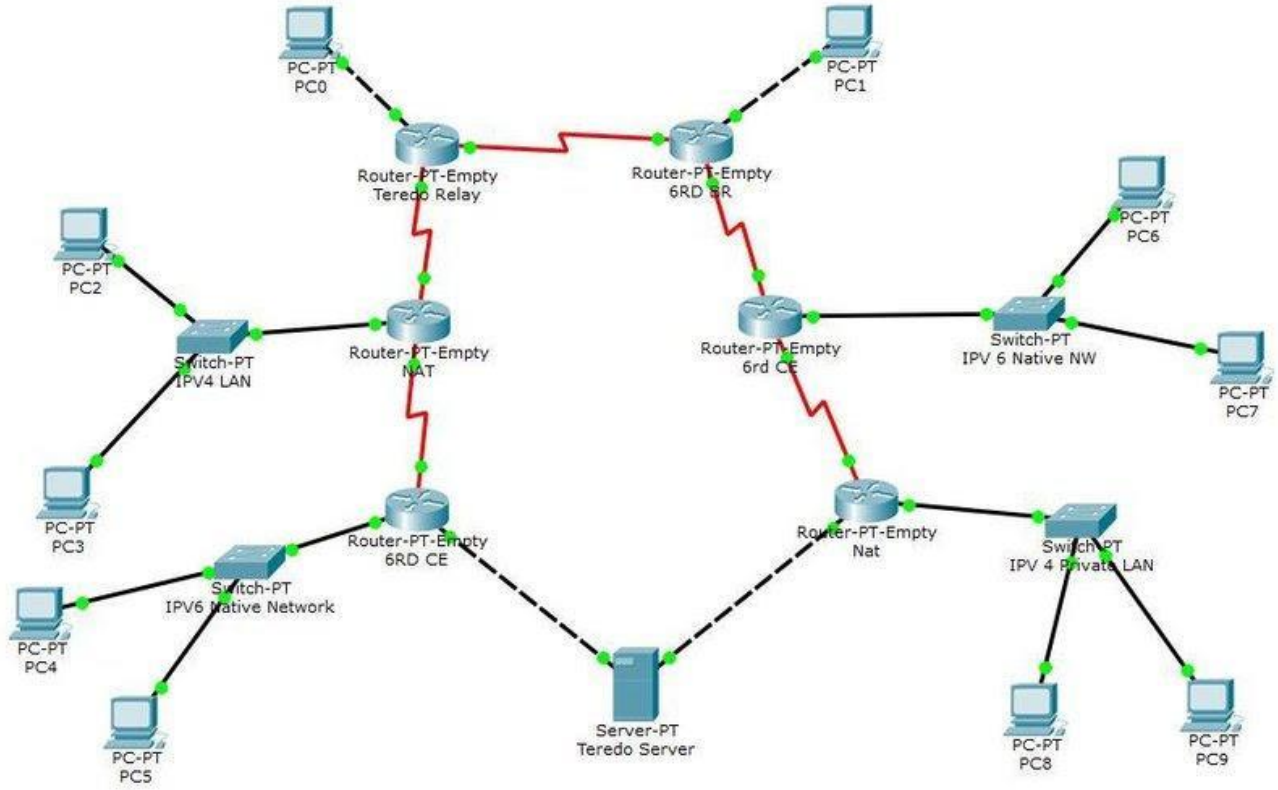
- Allows connection to other nearby network-connected systems
- You probably use some of these devices!
  - Amazon firestick
  - Google Chromecast
  - AppleTV
- More protective of local information?



Basic Network Topology

Wide Area Network (WAN)

- Allows connection to remote hosts
- Websites
- Remote backups/repositories
- VPNs enable access to remote LANs

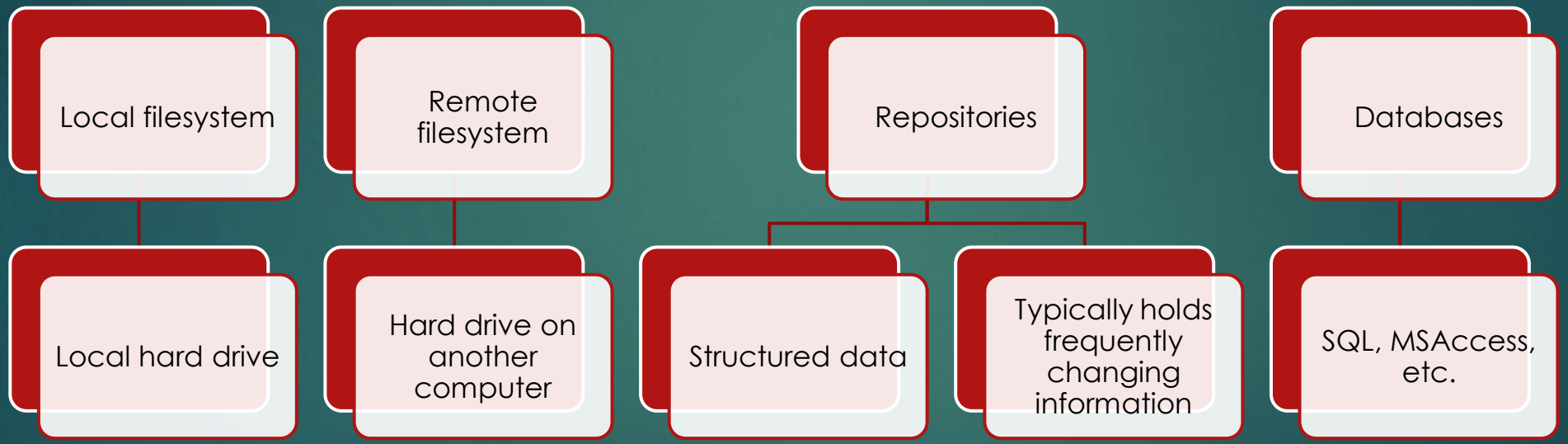


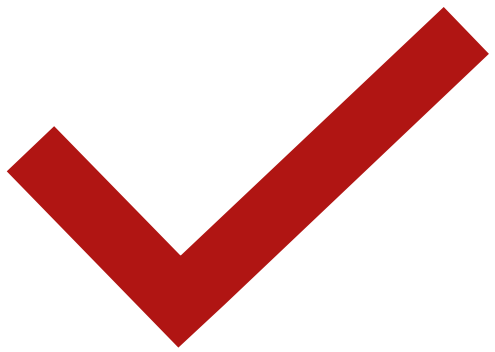
Complex Network Topology

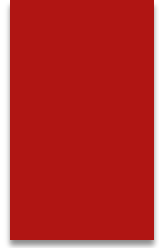
10 minute break

How Do Apps Access Information?

Local & Remote Information







Day 3 Recap

Question or Clarifications?

Instructor Contact Info

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