

- **What is the Objective of Networking?**

Enable communication between applications on different computers.

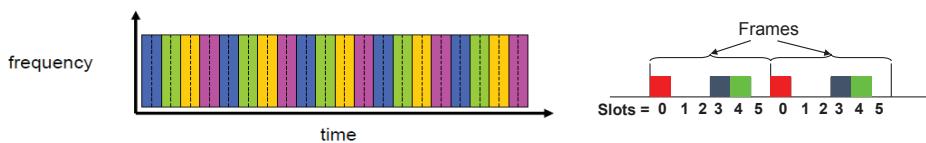
Two computers are said to be interconnected if they are able to exchange information.

- The Internet is a collection of interconnected networks.
- **End systems** are connected together by a network of communication links.
- **End systems** access the internet thorough ISPs.

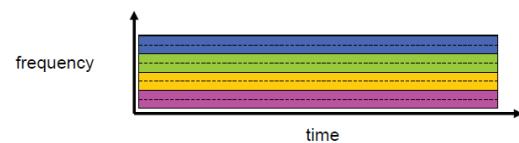


Sharing a circuit:

- 1)TDM - Time divided into frames and frames divided into slots.



- 2)FDM - The bandwidth is divided and each connection gets its own band in the frequency spectrum.



# Introduction to Computer Networks

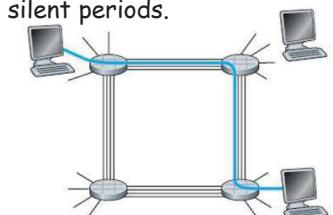


Practice #1



## 2 ways to share: Circuit Switching

- It's the method used by telephone network.
- All resources (e.g. communication links) needed by call dedicated to that call.
- A call has three phases:
  1. Establish circuit from end-to-end ("dialing").
  2. Communicate.
  3. Close circuit ("tear down").
- "Wasteful" - dedicated circuits are idle during silent periods.

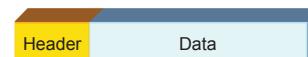


## Differences Between Circuit & Packet Switching

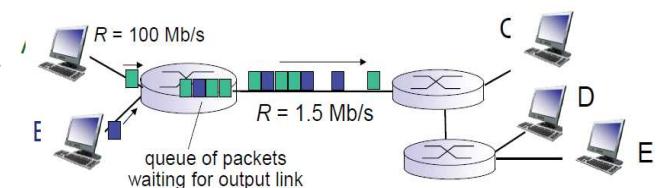
Circuit-switching	Packet-Switching
Guaranteed capacity	No guarantees (best effort)
Capacity is wasted if data is bursty	More efficient
Before sending data establishes a path	Send data immediately
All data in a single flow follow one path	Different packets might follow different paths
No reordering; constant delay; no pkt drops	Packets may be reordered, delayed, or dropped

## Packet Switching

- Used in the Internet
- Data is sent in **Packets** (header contains control info, e.g., source and destination addresses)



- Per-packet routing
- At each node the entire packet is received, stored, and then forwarded (**store-and-forward**)
- Packets in a flow may not follow the same path. (keep in mind for the rest of the course)
- No capacity is allocated**



### Queuing and loss:

if arrival rate (in bits) to links exceeds transmission rate of link for a period of time:

- packet will queue, **wait** to be transmitted on link.
- packets can be **dropped** (lost) if memory (buffer) fills up.

Q1

- cut the following questions for packet switching -  $N=40$
- g. what are the characteristics of a circuit  $M$  (page 1) more than  $N$  users are active?
- d. what are the characteristics of a circuit that increases with the number of users?
- h. what is the formula for the number of users?

Q1

- the connection diagram below:
- all users share a fixed bandwidth (fixed, shared)
- user  $N$  has a transmission rate of  $R=0.25 \text{ Mbps}$  when active, but only 20% of the time.
- a. what is the formula for circuit switching, what is the number of users that can be supported?
- b. what is the formula for the number of users that can be supported?

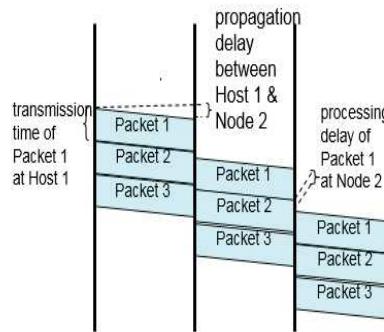
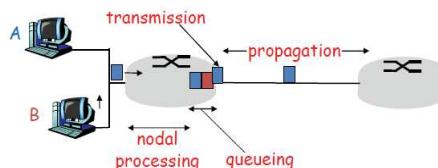
## Types of Delay

- **Propagation Delay** - the time since all the bits pushed into the link till all the packet propagate to the end of the link.

depend on the physical medium of the link (fiber optics, twisted pair..) and on its range.

$$D_{\text{prop}} = d/s \quad s \approx 2 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$D = D_{\text{proc}} + D_{\text{queue}} + D_{\text{trans}} + D_{\text{prop}}$$



## Types of Delay

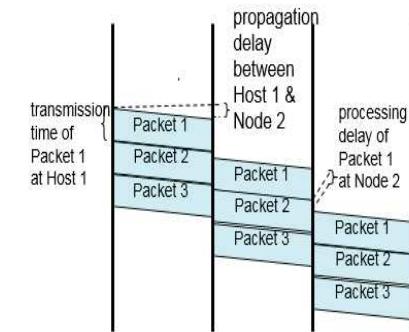
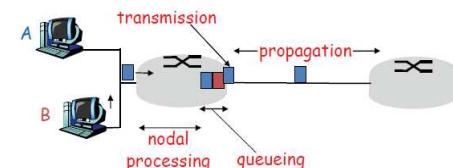
- **Processing Delay** - the time to examine the packet and determine where to direct it.

- **Queueing Delay** - the time that packet can wait if the traffic is heavy and other packets are also waiting to be transmitted.

- **Transmission Delay** - the amount of time it requires to push all the packet's bits into the link.

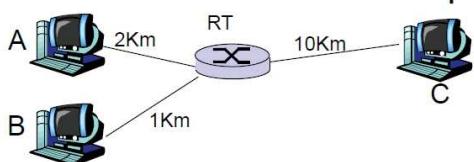
depends on the Bandwidth (R) and the length of the packet (L)

$$D_{\text{trans}} = L/R$$



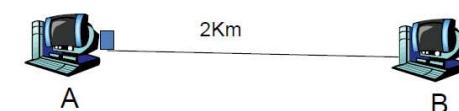
Q3

- מחשבים A ו- B מתחילה לשלר חבילה בגודל 2KB כל אחד
- $R_A = 3 \text{ Mbps}$ ,  $R_B = 2.5 \text{ Mbps}$ ,  $R_{\text{RT}} = 10 \text{ Mbps}$
- זמן העיבוד של RT הוא 0.2ms
- כמה זמן ייקח לכל אחת מהחbillות להגיע ל- C במלואן?



Q2

- הודהה שאורכה 500 בתים משודרת בקצב של 4Mbps על קו שאורכו 2 Km.
- כמה זמן יעבור עד שההודהה תגיע ליעדה?



- תרגיל 1: רשות ברוחב פס של 2Mbps המכילה N משתמשים. כל אחד מהמשתמשים משדר בקצב קבוע (בת"ל) של  $R=256Kbps$  כאשר הוא פעיל. כל משתמש פעיל רק 20% מהזמן.
- א. מהו המס' המקיים  $M$  של משתמשים בהם ניתן לתרום בו זמן?

$$\frac{C}{R} = \frac{2Mbps}{256Kbps/user} = \frac{2048Kbps}{256Kbps/user} = 8 users$$

- ב. מהי התפוקה הממוצעת?

$$20\% * (256Kbps * 8) = 20\% * 2Mbps = 0.4Mbps$$

- ג. מה ההסתברות שבדיוק 8 מתוך 40 פעילים כתע?

$$P(X = 8) = \binom{40}{8} * 0.2^8 * 0.8^{32} = 0.156$$

- ד. מה ההסתברות שהדרישה עולה על קיבולת הערז?

$$P(X > 8) = \sum_{i=9}^{40} \binom{40}{i} * 0.2^i * 0.8^{(40-i)}$$

- ה. מהי התפוקה הממוצעת של הערז?

$$\sum_{i=0}^8 \binom{40}{i} * 0.2^i * 0.8^{(40-i)} * R * i + \sum_{i=9}^{40} \binom{40}{i} * 0.2^i * 0.8^{(40-i)} * C = 1.75Mbps$$

- תרגיל 2: הודעה שאורכה 500 בתים משודרת בקצב של 4Mbps על קו שאורכו 2 ק"מ. כמה זמן יעבור עד שההודעה תגיע ליעדה?

$$T_{proc} = 0, T_{queue} = 0$$

$$T_{trans} = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{500[B]}{4[MB/sec]} = \frac{(500*8)[b]}{(4*2^{20})[b/sec]} = \frac{500*8}{4*2^{20}} [sec] = 0.95[ms]$$

$$T_{prop} = \frac{d}{s} = \frac{2[Km]}{2*10^8[m/sec]} = \frac{2000[m]}{200000000[m/sec]} = 0.000001[sec] = 0.01[ms]$$

$$T = T_{trans} + T_{prop} = 0.95[ms] + 0.01[ms] = 0.96[ms]$$

- תרגיל 3: מחשבים A ו-B מתחילים לשדר חבילת בגודל 2KB כ"א.

$$\text{נתון: } R_A=3Mbps, R_B=2.5Mbps, R_R=10Mbps$$

$$\text{נתון: } D_{AR}=2Km, D_{BR}=1Km, D_{RC}=10Km$$

$$D_{Proc}=0.2ms$$

$$A \rightarrow R = 0 + 0 + \frac{2KB}{3Mbps} + \frac{2Km}{2*10^8mps} = \frac{16Kb}{(3*1024)Kb} sec + \frac{1}{10^5} sec = 5.208ms + 0.01ms$$

$$B \rightarrow R = 0 + 0 + \frac{2KB}{2.5Mbps} + \frac{1Km}{2*10^8mps} = 6.25ms + 0.005ms = 6.255ms$$

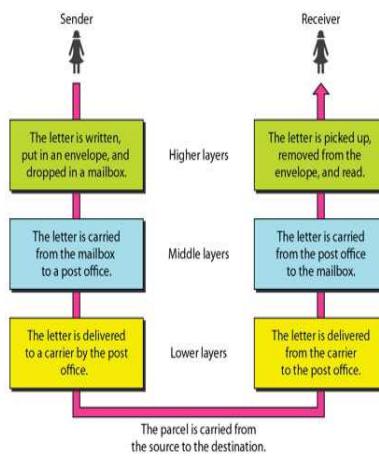
$$(1) R \rightarrow C = (5.218) + 0.2 + 0 + \frac{16Kb}{10240Kb} sec + \frac{10Km}{2*10^8mps} =$$

$$= 5.218 + 0.2 + 1.5625 + 0.05 = 7.0305ms$$

$$(2) R \rightarrow C = (6.255) + 0.2 + [5.218 + 1.5625 + 0.2 - (6.255 + 0.2)] + 1.5625 + 0.05 = 6.255 + 0.2 + 0.5255 + 1.5625 + 0.2 = 8.593ms$$

## Why layering?

- We use the concept of **layers** in our daily life.
- let us consider two friends who communicate through postal mail. The process of sending a letter to a friend would be complex if there were no services available from the post office.
- Using explicit structure allows identification & relationship of complex system's pieces.
- change of implementation of layer's service transparent to rest of system.



# Introduction to Computer Networks



## Practice #2

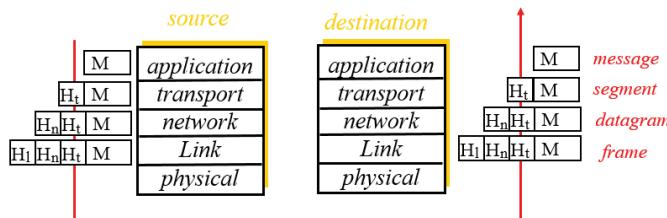


Hasidi Netanel

## Protocol Layering

- To reduce their design complexity, most networks are organized as a **stack of layers** or **levels**, each one built upon the one below it.
- The purpose of each layer is to offer certain services to the higher layers, shielding those layers from the details of how the offered services are actually implemented.
- **Encapsulation**

the process of each layer at the sending computer adding its own header information, in the form of meta-data to the actual **payload** (the data from the layer above). Ex: the network layer inserts a header with source and destination IPs.

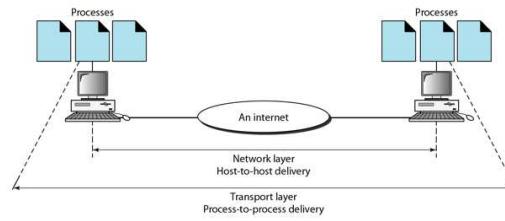


## Protocols

- A **protocol** is an agreement between the communicating parties on how communication is to proceed.
- Protocols are set of rules.
- A protocol defines the format and the order of messages exchanged between two or more communicating entities as well as the actions taken on the transmission and/or receipt of a message or other event.
- Questions a protocol **may** answer:
  1. What do you want to do? (Application).
  2. Where are you going? (Addressing).
  3. How do you get there? (Media types).
  4. Did you get there? (Acknowledgments, Error checking).

## The Transport Layer

- Responsibilities:
  - provides virtual end-to-end links between peer processes- delivering messages from one process to another.
- Issues:
  - error detection.
  - reliable communication.
  - packets reordering.
  - end-to-end flow control.



## The Application Layer

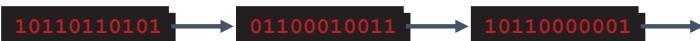
- Responsibility:
  - Enables users to access the network.
  - Providing user interfaces and services.
  - Providing understandable language between two applications on multiple end systems.
- Issues:
  - appropriate selection of "type of service".
  - Data encryption, conversion and compression.
  - Authentication.



## The Data Link Layer

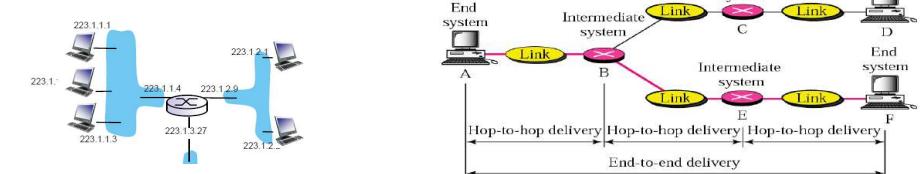
- Responsibility:
  - Connect machines on the same networks.
  - **Framing** (dividing data into chunks) and moving it from one hop (node) to another.
  - Controls how data is placed into the media and is received from the media- who can transmit, when and for how long.

- Issues:
  - **Reliable Delivery**
  - Flow Control
  - Error Detection
  - Error Correction
  - Half/Full Duplex



## The Network Layer

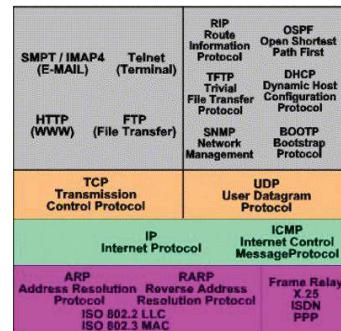
- Responsibilities:
  - Pass packets from one local Network to another- from the source host to the destination host.
  - fragmentation & reassembly
  - translation between different network types.
- Issues:
  - path selection between end-systems (routing).
  - Error reporting (status messages).



## Transfer Units Types

Application Layer	Messages
Transport Layer	Segments
Network Layer	Datagrams
Data Link Layer	Frames

## Protocols Examples



## The Physical Layer

- Responsibility:

- Encode binary digits into signals and transmit it over a communication channel.

- Issues:

- mechanical and electrical interfaces
- time per bit
- distances



- An end-system processes up to which layer?
- A router processes up to which layer?
- A link-layer switch processes up to which layer?

## Wireshark Example

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
4 2.981563000	10.0.0.1	107.22.19.8	TCP	66	2/8/6-80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=4 SACK_PERM=1
9 3.156655000	107.22.19.8	10.0.0.1	TCP	66	80-27876 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=14600 Len=0 MSS=1360 SACK_PERM=1 WS=128
10 3.156676000	10.0.0.1	107.22.19.8	TCP	54	27876-80 [ACK, Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=17680 Len=0
11 3.157120000	10.0.0.1	107.22.19.8	HTTP	347	HTTP/1.1 200 OK [text/html]
13 3.2948400	107.22.19.8	10.0.0.1	TCP	54	80-27876 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=294 Win=15744 Len=0
14 3.313124000	107.22.19.8	10.0.0.1	TCP	1414	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
15 3.314600000	107.22.19.8	10.0.0.1	HTTP	994	HTTP/1.1 200 OK [text/html]
16 3.3151900	10.0.0.1	107.22.19.8	TCP	54	27876-80 [ACK] Seq=294 Ack=2301 Win=17680 Len=0
17 3.331744000	107.22.19.8	10.0.0.1	TCP	54	80-27876 [FIN, ACK] Seq=2301 Ack=294 Win=15744 Len=0
18 3.331746000	10.0.0.1	107.22.19.8	TCP	54	27876-80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=294 Ack=2301 win=17680 Len=0
19 3.331925000	10.0.0.1	107.22.19.8	TCP	54	27876-80 [ACK] Seq=295 Ack=2302 Win=17680 Len=0

## Keep in mind

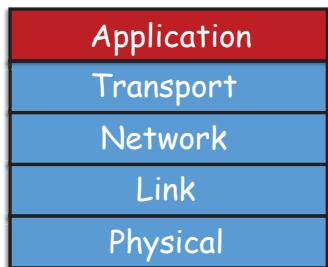
Data-Link: communication between machines on the same network (two adjacent nodes).

Network: communication between machines on possibly different networks.

Transport: communication between processes (running on machines on possibly different networks).

Today:

- ❑ Network Applications Architectures (Client Server vs. P2P).
- ❑ Http protocol.
- ❑ Web Cache (Proxy Server).



# Introduction to Computer Networks

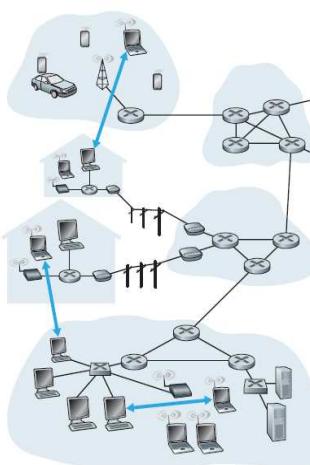


## Practice #3



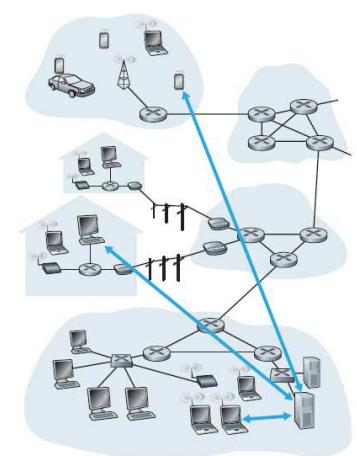
## P2P (Peer to Peer)

- There is minimal (or no) reliance on always-on infrastructure servers.
- There is direct communication between pairs of intermittently connected hosts, called peers.
- The peers communicate without passing through a dedicated server.
- P2P architecture is self-scalability- one does not only request service but also adds service capacity to the system by distributing files to other peers.



## Client-Server

- There is an always-on host called Server, which services requests from many other hosts, called Clients.
- Client hosts can be either sometimes-on or always-on.
- Servers are powerful computers and clients rely on Server for resources such as files, devices and even processing power.



Q1

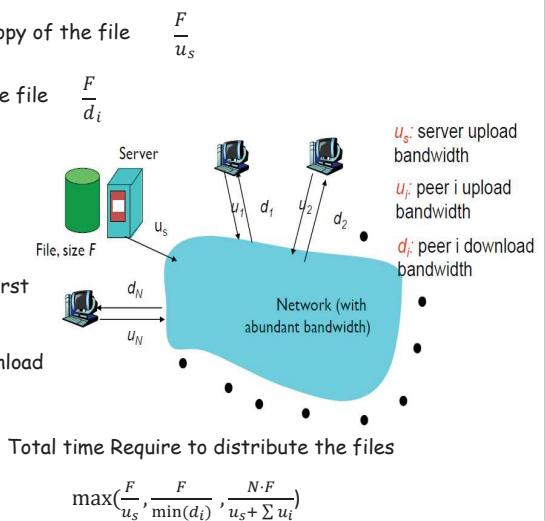
- ברשת ישנו  $n$  משתמשים ושרת אחד.קצב העלאת הנתונים של השרת הוא  $20\text{Mbps}$ . קצב ההורדה של חצי מהמשתמשים הוא  $5\text{Mbps}$  ושל החצי השני הוא  $2.5\text{Mbps}$ . קצב ההעלאה של כל אחד מהמשתמשים הוא  $.512\text{Kbps}$
- מהו הזמן המינימלי הדרוש להפצת קובץ בגודל  $0.5\text{GB}$  عبر ארכיטקטורת-S C-S ובעור P2P  $n=20, n=2000$ .

- Distribute Files - Client-Server :**

- Time Require to the Server to send one copy of the file  $\frac{F}{u_s}$

- Time Require to one Client to download the file  $\frac{F}{d_i}$

- Total time Require to distribute the files  $\max(\frac{N \cdot F}{u_s}, \frac{F}{\min(d_i)})$



- Distribute Files - P2P :**

- Time Require to the Server to send the first copy of the file  $\frac{F}{u_s}$

- Time Require to the slowest Client to download the file  $\frac{F}{\min(d_i)}$

- Minimum time distributing the files

$$\frac{N \cdot F}{u_s + \sum u_i}$$

- Total time Require to distribute the files

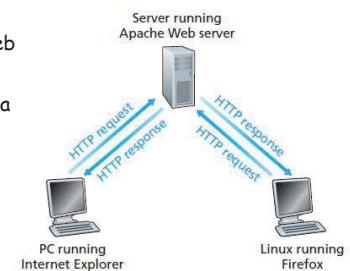
$$\max(\frac{F}{u_s}, \frac{F}{\min(d_i)}, \frac{N \cdot F}{u_s + \sum u_i})$$

## Web Cache (Proxy Server)

- Is a network entity that satisfies *HTTP requests* on the behalf of an origin Web server.
- The Web cache has its own disk storage and keeps copies of recently requested objects in this storage.
- A user's browser can be configured so that all of the user's *HTTP requests* are first directed to the Web cache.
- Once a browser is configured, each browser request for an object is first directed to the Web cache.
- What is good for:
  - It stores common objects near to the client and reduce the network traffic which allow more quick services. Also it reduce the Web traffic in the internet as a whole.

## HTTP Protocol

- HTTP defines how Web clients request Web pages from Web servers and how servers transfer Web pages to clients.
- HTTP is implemented in two programs: a client program and a server program. The client program and server program, executing on different end systems, talk to each other by exchanging HTTP messages.
- HTTP uses TCP as its underlying transport protocol.



### HTTP Request Message

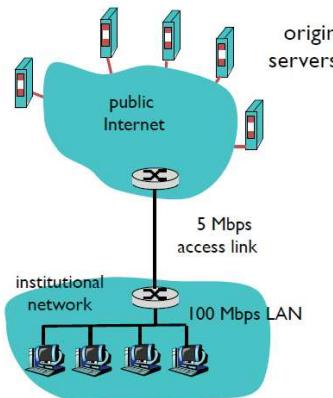
```
GET /somedir/page.html HTTP/1.1
Host: www.someschool.edu
Connection: close
User-agent: Mozilla/5.0
Accept-language: fr
```

### HTTP Response Message

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Connection: close
Date: Tue, 09 Aug 2011 15:44:04 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.3 (CentOS)
Last-Modified: Tue, 09 Aug 2011 15:11:03 GMT
Content-Length: 6821
Content-Type: text/html
```

## File Distribution Delays

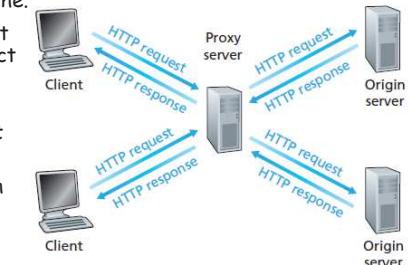
- **Internet Delay** - time to propagate on the link.
- **Access Delay** - the time it takes to transfer files from the internet to the local network.
- **LAN Delay** - the time it takes to transfer files from the local network to the local host.
- Note : all those delays including all the delays we've studied in practice #1.



## Web Cache (Proxy Server)

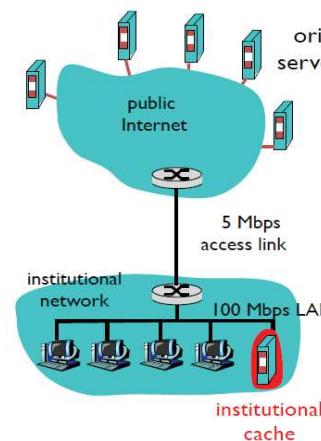
### The Process:

1. The browser establishes a *TCP connection* to the Web cache and sends an *HTTP request* for the object to the Web cache.
2. The Web cache checks to see if it has a copy of the object stored locally. If it does, the Web cache returns the object within an *HTTP response message* to the client browser.
3. If the web cache does not have the object it opens a *TCP connection* to the origin server and sends an *HTTP request* for the object.
4. The origin server sends the object to the web cache which stores a copy on its local storage.
5. The web cache then send the object within an *HTTP response message* to the client browser.



- *Conditional GET* : when the *HTTP GET request message* includes an *If-Modified-Since* header line . In this way the cache can ask the server the object only if it's has been modified since the specified date.

## Q2



- נתוני:
  - גודל קובץ ממוצע: **100Kb**
  - קצב בקשות של קבצים מהשרתים: **15** בשנייה
  - השהית אינטרנט (התפשטות על הקו), הלו-חזרה: **2** שניות
  - השהית גישה LAN: **ms 2/3** כאשר הוא אחוז היצולות
  - גישה החוצה  $5Mbps = LAN$
  - גישה 100Mbps =  $LAN$
- א. מהו זמן העברת הקבצים?
- ב. נניח שרוחב הפס (גישה החוצה) הוא  $20Mbps$ , מהו זמן העברת הקבצים?
- ג. נניח שהקיים שרת פרוקטי בעל hit rate של 70% (רוחב פס 5Mbps), מהו זמן העברת הקבצים?

- תרגיל 1: ברשת ישנו  $N$  משתמשים ושרות אחד. קצב הulaltת הנתונים של השירות הוא  $20\text{Mbps}$ . קצב ההודעה של חצי מהמשתמשים הוא  $5\text{Mbps}$  ושל החצי השני הוא  $2.5\text{Mbps}$ .  
קצב הulaltה של כל אחד מהמשתמשים הוא  $512\text{Kbps}$  מהו הזמן המינימלי הדרוש להפצת קובץ בגודל  $0.5\text{GB}$  عبر ארכיטקטורת CS וعبر P2P כאשר  $N=20$ ,  $N=2000$ .

א. עבר CS, כאשר  $N=20$ :

- $$N * \frac{F}{U_s} = 20 * \frac{4096[\text{Mb}]}{20[\text{Mb/sec}]} = 4096[\text{sec}]$$
- $$\frac{F}{\min(d_i)} = \frac{4096[\text{Mb}]}{2.5[\text{Mb/sec}]} = 1638.4[\text{sec}]$$
- **$CS\ time = 4096[\text{sec}] = 68.26[\text{min}]$**

ב. עבר P2P, כאשר  $N=20$ :

- $$\frac{F}{U_s} = \frac{4096[\text{Mb}]}{20[\text{Mbps}]} = 204.8[\text{sec}]$$
- $$\frac{F}{\min(d_i)} = \frac{4096[\text{Mb}]}{2.5[\text{Mbps}]} = 1638.4[\text{sec}]$$
- $$N * \frac{F}{U_s + \sum U_i} = 20 * \frac{4096[\text{Mb}]}{20 + 20 * 0.5[\text{Mbps}]} = 2730.67[\text{sec}]$$
- **$P2P\ time = 2730.67[\text{sec}] = 45.51[\text{min}]$**

ג. עבר CS, כאשר  $N=2000$ :

- $$N * \frac{F}{U_s} = 2000 * \frac{4096[\text{Mb}]}{20[\text{Mb/sec}]} = 409,600[\text{sec}]$$
- $$\frac{F}{\min(d_i)} = \frac{4096[\text{Mb}]}{2.5[\text{Mb/sec}]} = 1638.4[\text{sec}]$$
- **$CS\ time = 409,600[\text{sec}] = 4.7[\text{days}]$**

ד. עבר P2P, כאשר  $N=2000$ :

- $$\frac{F}{U_s} = \frac{4096[\text{Mb}]}{20[\text{Mbps}]} = 204.8[\text{sec}]$$
- $$\frac{F}{\min(d_i)} = \frac{4096[\text{Mb}]}{2.5[\text{Mbps}]} = 1638.4[\text{sec}]$$
- $$N * \frac{F}{U_s + \sum U_i} = 2000 * \frac{4096[\text{Mb}]}{20 + 2000 * 0.5[\text{Mbps}]} = 8031.37[\text{sec}]$$
- **$P2P\ time = 8031.37[\text{sec}] = 2.23[\text{h}]$**

- תרגיל 2: גודל קובץ ממוצע  $100\text{Kb}$ . קצב בקשות קבועים:  $15/\text{sec}$ . השהיית אינטרנט 2 שניות. השהיית גישה  $X^3/2$ :  $X$  כאשר  $X$  הוא אחוז הניתולות א. עברו המצב הנוכחי (גישה החוצה =  $5\text{Mbps}$ )

- $\text{Internet Delay} = 2[\text{sec}]$
- $\text{Access Delay} = \frac{X^3}{2} = \frac{29.29^3}{2} = 12572.8[\text{ms}] = 12.5728[\text{sec}]$   
 $X = \frac{15*100}{5*1024} = 29.29\%$
- $\text{LAN Delay} = \frac{Y^3}{2} = \frac{1.46^3}{2} = 1.57[\text{ms}] = 0.00157[\text{sec}]$   
 $Y = \frac{15*100}{100*1024} = 1.46\%$
- $\text{Total time} = 2 + 12.6728 + 0.00157 = 14.67437[\text{sec}]$

ב. עברו המצב שבו הגישה החוצה =  $20\text{Mbps}$

- $\text{Internet Delay} = 2[\text{sec}]$
- $\text{Access Delay} = \frac{X^3}{2} = \frac{7.324^3}{2} = 196.4[\text{ms}] = 0.1964[\text{sec}]$   
 $X = \frac{15*100}{20*1024} = 7.324\%$
- $\text{LAN Delay} = \frac{Y^3}{2} = \frac{1.46^3}{2} = 1.57[\text{ms}] = 0.00157[\text{sec}]$  (כמו קודם)
- $\text{Total time} = 2 + 0.1964 + 0.00157 = 2.19797[\text{sec}]$

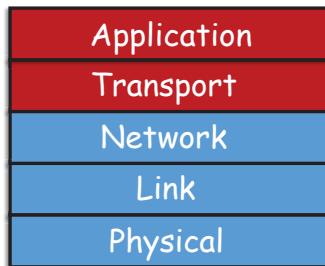
ג. עברו שרת פרוקסி עם פגיעה של 70%, רוחב פס כמו קודם –  $5\text{Mbps}$

כל הבקשות הגיעו לפroxsi, 70% מהן יתקבלו מהשרת, 30% לא יתקבלו והשרת יבקש אותן מהאינטרנט ואך ישלח למחשב המבקש.

- $\text{Internet Delay} = 2[\text{sec}] * 0.3 = 0.6[\text{sec}]$
  - $\text{Access Delay} = \frac{X^3}{2} = \frac{8.789^3}{2} = 339.467[\text{ms}] = 0.3394[\text{sec}]$   
 $X = \frac{15*100*0.3}{5*1024} = 8.789\%$
  - $\text{LAN Delay} = \frac{Y^3}{2} = \frac{1.904^3}{2} = 3.453[\text{ms}] = 0.00345[\text{sec}]$
  - $Y = \frac{15*100*0.7+15*100*0.3*2}{100*1024} = 1.904\%$
- כאשר יש פגיעה – הקובץ עובר מהפרוקסוי למחשב (70% מהזמן)  
 כאשר אין פגיעה – הקובץ עובר מהנתב לפroxsi, ועוד פעם מהproxsi למחשב
- $\text{Total time} = 0.6 + 0.3394 + 0.00345 = 0.94285[\text{sec}]$

Today:

- ❑ Persistent & Non-Persistent Http.
- ❑ The Connection between Application & Transport Layers.
- ❑ Wireshark.



# Introduction to Computer Networks



Practice #4

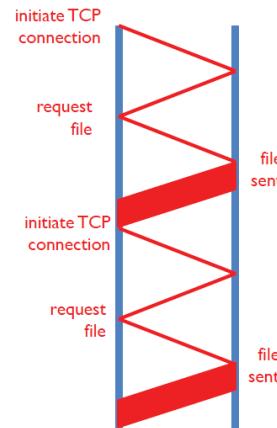


## Persistent & Non-Persistent Http

### Non Persistent Http

- A connection which only one object sent per tcp connection.
- Downloading multiple objects required multiple connections
- Initiate tcp connection, transfer object and then close the connection.
- Connection field = close.
- Execution Time =

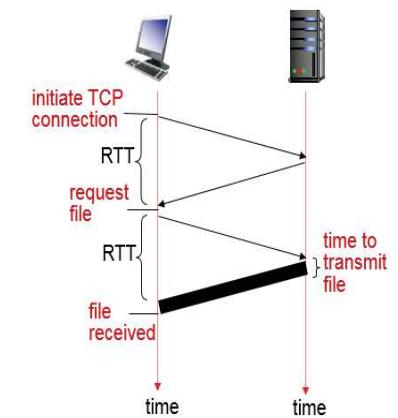
$$(2 \cdot RTT + T_{Trans}) \cdot \#Files$$



## Persistent & Non-Persistent Http

### RTT (Round Trip Time)

- is the time it takes for a small packet to travel from client to server and then back to the client.
- The RTT includes packet-propagation delays, packet queuing delays in intermediate routers and switches, and packet-processing delays



## The Connection between Application & Transport Layers

- The **Transport Layer** provide **logical communication** between app processes running on different hosts.

### Services an application may need

- Data integrity - some apps need 100 % reliable transfer, some can tolerate some loss.
- Timing - low delay.
- Throughput.
- Security - encryption.

### Services an application may need

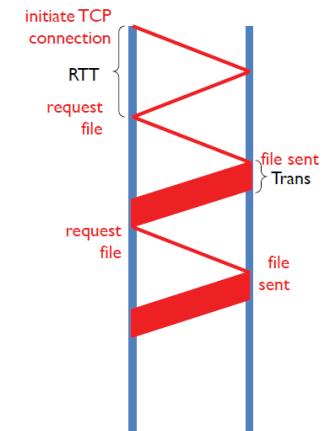
- Reliable Transfer.
- Flow Control.
- Congestion Control.
- Connection Setup.
- Not Provide:**
  - Delay guarantees.
  - Bandwidth guarantees.

## Persistent & Non-Persistent Http

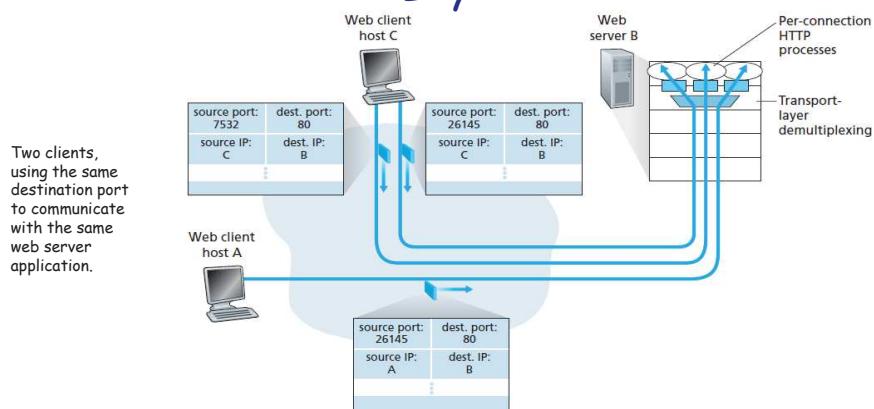
### **Persistent Http**

- multiple objects can be sent over single TCP connection between client and server.
- Initiate tcp connection only at the beginning, transfer objects and then close the connection.
- Default field in http 1.1 .
- Connection field = Keep-Alive.
- Execution Time =

$$RTT + (RTT + T_{Trans}) \cdot \#Files$$

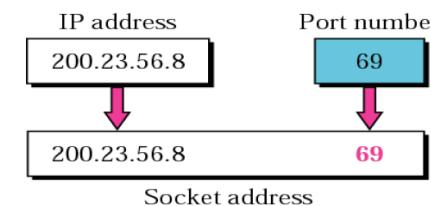


## The Connection between Application & Transport Layers



## The Connection between Application & Transport Layers

- Port Number** - A port number is a way to identify a specific process to which an Internet or other network message is to be forwarded.
- Socket** - A network socket is one endpoint in a communication flow between two programs running over a network.
- Socket contains 4 tuples - source IP, Dest. IP, source Port, Dest. Port.



כמה שכבות לוקחות חלק בפакטוות ?  
9,10,12,13,14  
כמה לוקחות חלק ?  
11,15,16  
מודע בקשה הדף היא האחרונה בסדרת חבילות זו?

You can filter packets by their top layer protocol name

You can use the filter expression editor



## Wireshark

```
Questions: 1
Answer RRs: 2
Authority_RRs: 0
Additional_RRs: 1
Queries
  ↳ www.httprecipes.com: type A, class IN
    Name: www.httprecipes.com
    [Name Length: 19]
    [Label Count: 3]
    Type: A (Host Address) (1)
    Class: IN (0x0001)
Answers
  ↳ www.httprecipes.com: type CNAME, class IN, cname httprecipes.com
  ↳ httprecipes.com: type A, class IN, addr 107.22.19.8
Additional records
  ↳ <Root>: type OPT
```

מה התוכן של הודעה זו?  
איזה שכבה משרתת סוג תוכן זה?



## Wireshark

40 3.57023600 107.22.19.8	10.0.0.1	HTTP	210 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
41 3.57058600 10.0.0.1	107.22.19.8	TCP	54 3695-80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=294 Ack=2301 Win=17524 Len=0
42 3.57743300 107.22.19.8	10.0.0.1	TCP	54 80-3695 [FIN, ACK] Seq=2301 Ack=294 Win=123 Len=0
43 3.57751100 10.0.0.1	107.22.19.8	TCP	54 3695-80 [ACK] Seq=295 Ack=2302 Win=17524 Len=0
44 3.60978800 10.0.0.1	107.22.19.8	TCP	66 3696-80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=4 SACK_PERM=1
45 3.61056800 10.0.0.1	10.0.0.138	DNS	82 Standard query 0x8604 A www.heatonresearch.com

```
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
Line-based text data: text/html
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">\n<HTML>\n<HEAD>\n<TITLE>HTTP Recipes</TITLE>\n<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">\n<meta http-equiv="Cache-Control" content="no-cache">\n<meta http-equiv="Content-Style-Type" content="text/css">\n<link rel="alternate" type="application/rss+xml" title="RSS" href="http://www.httprecipes.com/1/12/rss2.xml">\n</HEAD>\n<BODY>\n<table border="0"><tr><td>\n
```

האם בקשת דף האינטרנט הצליצה ומה סוג התוכן שאותם מבוחנים בו?

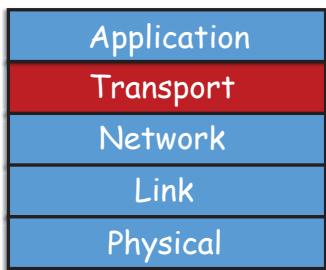
א. השינוי הוא בכתובת ה IP בתחום הכתובת של חברת GoDaddy ולכן כאשר מושנים את כתובת IP של השירות יש צורך לעדכן רק בשרתים המהימנים המחזיקים את הכתובת [www.yossi.co.il](http://www.yossi.co.il).

ב. על יוסי לבצע מס' שינויים:

- לעדכן בשרת ה DNS Authoritative של GoDaddy שהוא כבר לא שם.
- לעדכן בשרת ה TLD אחראי על co.il, שכעת יש DNS authoritative חדש, שבו נמצא השרת המקורי האחראי לדומיין שלו.
- לעדכן את השירותים המקוריים של החברה החדשה בכתובת של האתר שלו

Today:

- ARQ Protocols.



# Introduction to Computer Networks



Practice #5



## ARQ (Automatic Repeat reQuest) Protocols

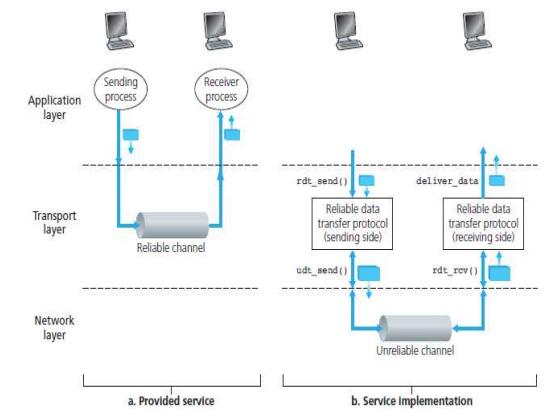
- We know now the channel isn't reliable so we need to find a way that allows the receiver to let the sender know what has been received correctly, and what has been received in error and thus requires repeating.
- If the information didn't receive properly, it must be send again.
- Reliable data transfer protocols based on this technique (retransmission) known as *ARQ protocols*.
- We can estimate the protocol based on Utilization,

$$U = \frac{\text{transmission time takes without loss}}{\text{actual time till ack}}$$

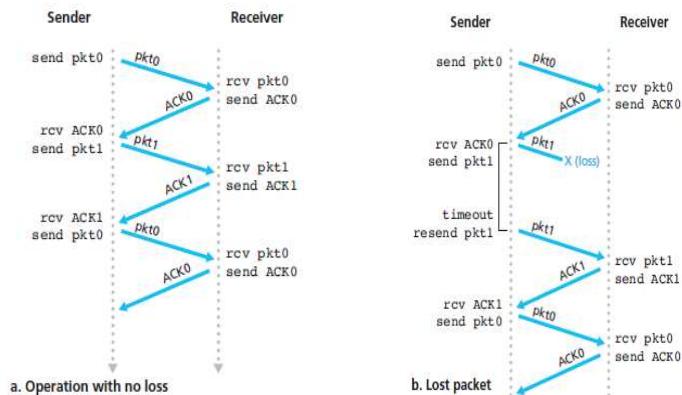
## What is Reliable Data Transfer?

### • Reliable Channel

- With a reliable channel, no transferred data bits are corrupted or lost, and all are delivered in the order in which they were sent.
- It is the responsibility of a **reliable data transfer protocol** to implement this service abstraction.

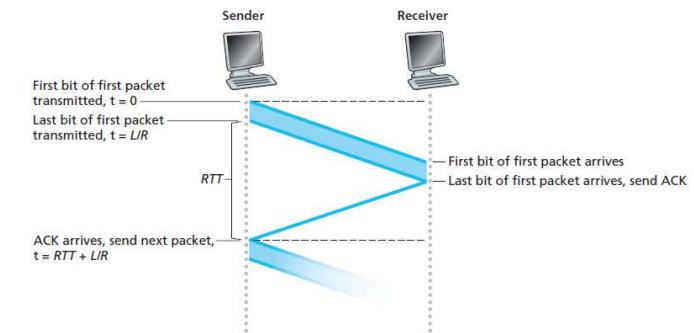


## Stop & Wait ARQ



## Stop & Wait ARQ

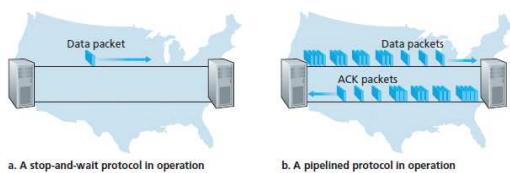
- Send one packet and wait for ACK.
- If the ACK has arrived, send another packet.
- If the ACK has lost, sent the packet again.



## ARQ Protocols

### Pipelining technique

- Rather than operate in a stop-and-wait manner, the sender is allowed to send multiple packets without waiting for acknowledgments.
- The sender and receiver sides of the protocols may have to buffer more than one packet.



## Stop & Wait ARQ

### Without loss

$$U_{sender} = \frac{L/R}{RTT + L/R} = \frac{0.008}{3 + 0.008} = 0.0026$$

$$U_{sender} = \frac{T_{tr}}{T_{RTT} + T_{tr}} = \frac{1}{\frac{T_{RTT} + T_{tr}}{T_{tr}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{T_{RTT}}{T_{tr}} + 1}$$

$$\beta \text{ מייצג את כמות החבילות שאפשר לשלוח ב-RTT אחד.} \quad \beta = \frac{T_{RTT}}{T_{tr}}$$

$$U_{sender} = \frac{1}{\beta + 1}$$

### With loss

$$\Pr(\text{loss packet}) = p$$

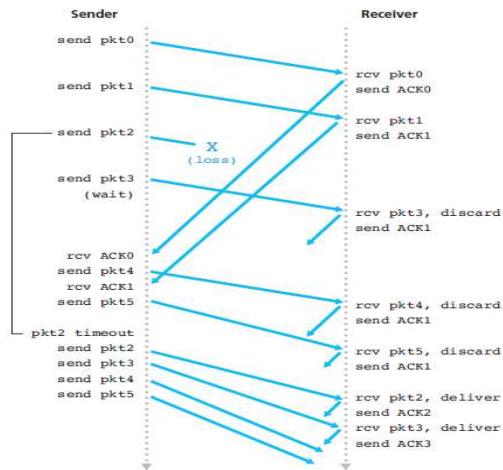
חכילה מועברת עד שהיא נשלחת בהצלחה  
כלומר, התפוגות גיאומטרית להצלחה (p-1)

$$X \sim G(1-p) \quad E(X) = \frac{1}{1-p}$$

$E(X) = \frac{1}{1-p}$   
- כמה פעמים צריך לשלוח בפועל עד  
שmagua חכילה מוצלחת

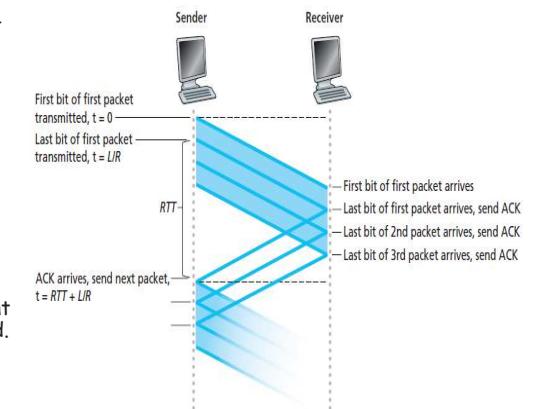
$$U_{sender} = \frac{1}{(\beta + 1) * E(X)} = \frac{1-p}{\beta + 1}$$

## GBN (Go Back N) ARQ



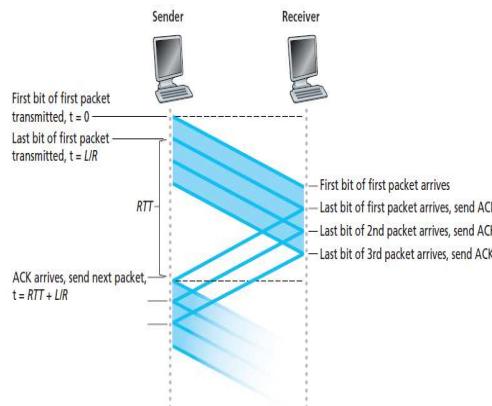
## GBN (Go Back N) ARQ

- The sender is allowed to transmit multiple packets (when available) without waiting for an acknowledgment, but is constrained to have no more than some maximum allowable number,  $N$ , of unacknowledged packets in the pipeline.
- An acknowledgment for a packet with sequence number  $n$  will be taken to be a **cumulative acknowledgment**, indicating that all packets with a sequence number up to and including  $n$  have been correctly received at the receiver.
- If a timeout occurs, the sender resends **all** packets that have been previously sent but that have not yet been acknowledged.



## SR(Selective Repeat) ARQ

- Retransmit only what is really need !
- The SR receiver will acknowledge a correctly received packet (individually) whether or not it is in order.
- Out-of-order packets are buffered until any missing packets are received, at which point a batch of packets can be delivered in order to the upper layer.



## GBN (Go Back N) ARQ

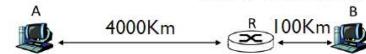
### Without loss

$$U_{sender} = \frac{N * L/R}{RTT + L/R} = \frac{3 * 0.008}{3 + 0.008} = 0.0208$$

$$U_{sender} = \frac{N}{(\beta + 1)}$$

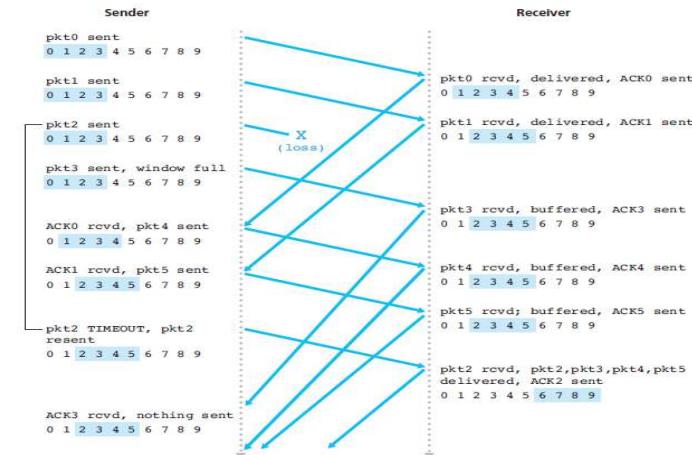
Q.

- נתונה רשת בעלת 2 מחשבים וביניהם נתב A-L B-ט'
- יש מידע רב שלו לשלוח ל-B
- הפרוטוקול שעובד בין A-L R הוא GBN עם חילון בגודל 5 S&W
- הפרוטוקול שעובד בין R-L B הוא R-L S&W
- קצב השיליחה של A הוא 400Kbps
- גודל סegment הוא 256B
- הניחס כי אין שגיאות אויבודים על הקוו, אך-CN ממתינים ל-ACK, כמו-CN ההיחס כי גודל חבילות ACK רונו דינית.



- א. חשבו את קצב השידור המינימלי הדרוש בין R-CN שהחוצצים לא יוצפו מעבר לקיבולת שליהם.
- ב. בהינתן קצב השידור שחושב בסעיף א', הניחס שמחשב A-Sholoch הודעה בגודל 100KB לצומת B. כמה זמן יקח עד שההודעה כללה תגיע ליעד? (הניחס כי גודל הcotract של ההודעה – H-Header – הוא 20bytes)

## SR(Selective Repeat) ARQ



## DNS Hierarchy

- ה DNS בנוי מ 3 היררכיות:
- Root DNS Servers - מחזיקים את הכתובות של שירותי TLD ומmirrim בין הסיווג של ה URL לבין כתובת ה IP של שרת ה TLD הרלוונטי.
  - Top Level Domain - שירותי אלו אחראים על הסיווגות כגון: .ai, .gov, .com וכו'.
  - Servers DNS Authoritative - כל ארגון, או חברת שרותה לאפשר למשתמשים להתחבר אליה, צריכה להחזיק שרת המmir בין הכתובות URL שלה לבן כתובות ה IP של השירותים שלה (או לחילופין לשוכר מקום בחברת אחסון אטריפט). לרוב, חברות וארגוני גדולים (כגון אוניברסיטאות, גוגל, וכו') יחזיקו שירותי שלהם, לעומת זאת אנשים פרטיים או חברות קטנות ישמשו בשירותים של חברות אחסון

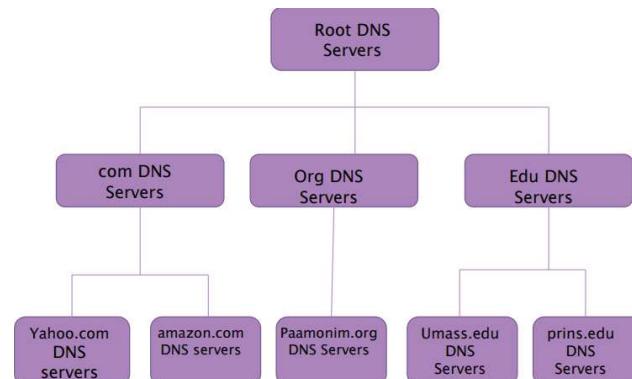
## DNS – Domain Name System

- Domain Name System – מערכת לתרגום כתובות URL ל IP. המערכת בנויה משרתים המחזיקים מידע בצוואר מבוזרת לפי היררכיות בצד התמודד עלייה עמו הביעות הבאות:
- עומס תעבורה
  - מרחק פיזי מתחנות היעד
  - תחזוקה שוטפת

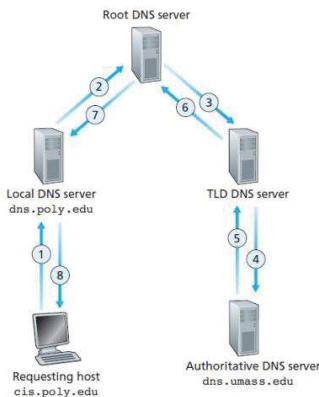
## Local DNS Server

- איננו חלק מהתווך של ה DNS עם זאת הוא מלא תפקיד חשוב בארכיטקטורה של ה DNS.
- כל ISP לדוגמא אוני, חברת גדולה, נטויזן, וכו' מתחזקת שרת מקומי.
- כאשר משתמש שולח שאלתת DNS, ISP מפנה אותו הראשית לשרת המקומי ומשם השרת המקומי מפנה את השאלתא לתוך היררכיה DNS.
- שרת מקומי לרוב היה באוטו LAN של המשתמש או במרחב של רואוטר או שניים ממנו.

## DNS Hierarchy

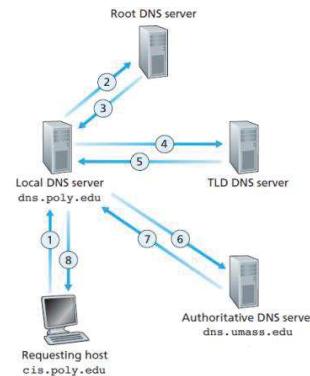


## שיטות לביצוע שאילתות



- רקורסיבית** - בשיטה זו, המחשב המבקש שולח בקשה אחת לשרת Root, שרת ה-Root, לא מוחזיר תשובה עדין אלא שולח בעצמו את הבקשת לשרת ה-TLD שאינו מוחזיר תשובה עדין אלא שולח את השאילתא לשרת המהימן שמחזיר תשובה לשרת ה-TLD שמחזיר תשובה למחשב המבקש.

## שיטות לביצוע שאילתות



- ישן 2 שיטות לביצוע שאילתת DNS:
- אייטרטיבית** - בשיטה זו, המחשב המבקש, שולח בקשה לאחד משרתי ה-Root, לאחר קבלת התשובה (כתובת של שרת ה-TLD) הוא פונה (בעצמו) לשרת ה-TLD ולאחר קבלת תשובה, הוא פונה (שוב בעצמו) לשרת המהימן (Authoritative).

## תרגיל

- א. יוסי פתח אתר ורכש שם דומיין לאתר: [www.Yossi.co.il](http://www.Yossi.co.il) יוסי משתמש בשירותי אחסון אתרים של GoDaddy, והאתר שלו מצויון בשרת שכתובתו 66.96.147.149. לאחר שנה שבה פעל האתר ללא בעיות החליטו בחברת GoDaddy להעביר את האתר של יוסי לשרת אחר שכתובתו 66.96.147.150. אלו שינויים יש לבצע במערכת-DNS כדי שהגולשים באתר יוכלו להמשיך לגלוש לאתר של יוסי ללא בעיות?

- ב. יוסי החליט לשנות את חברת האחסון לחברת בעלת שרתים אחרים. אילו שינויים ידרשו לבצע במערכת DNS במקורה זה?

שאלה 1:

נתונה רשת בעלת 2 מחשבים וביניהם נתב, ל-A יש מידע רב שעליו לשלוח ל-B, ה프וטוקול שעובד בין A ל-R הוא N-GBN עם חלון 5. הפרוטוקול שעובד בין R ל-B הוא W-S.

קצב השליחה של A הוא 400Kbps, גודל הסגמנט הוא 256B. הניחו כי אין שגיאות או איבודים על הנקו, אך כן ממתינים ל-ACK, כמו כן ניחו כי גודל חבילות ACK הינו זניח.

א. חשבו את קצב השידור המינימאלי הדרוש בין R כך שהחצצים לא יוצפו מעבר לקיבולת שלהם.



נודא שגודל החלון (imbhinit כמות הودעות) גדול מ-5 ( $N < \beta + 1$ ):

$$\beta = \frac{T_{RTT}}{T_{tr}} = \frac{\frac{2 * \frac{d}{s}}{L}}{\frac{L}{R_A}} = \frac{0.04}{0.005} = 8$$

$$N = 5 < 8 + 1$$

$$\text{Window Time (A-R): } T_{trans} + T_{RTT} = \frac{L}{R_A} + 2 * \frac{d}{s} = \frac{\frac{256 * \frac{8}{1024}}{400}}{2 * 10^8} + 2 * \frac{4000 * 1000}{2 * 10^8} = 0.005 + 0.045 \text{ [sec]}$$

גודל החלון של 5 הודעות ב-R צריך להיות באותו גודל של R-A כדי שכל הודהות יושיקו להישלח עד שההודהה הבאה תגיעה.

$$0.045 = 5(T_{trans} + T_{RTT}) \Rightarrow 0.009 = \frac{2}{R} + 2 * \frac{100 * 1000}{2 * 10^8} \Rightarrow 0.009 = \frac{2}{R} + 0.001 \Rightarrow R = \frac{2}{0.008} = 250Kbps$$

ב. בהינתן קצב השידור שחשב בסעיף א', הניחו שמחשב A שולח הודהה בגודל 100KB לצומת B. כמה זמן ייקח עד שההודהה יכולה להגיע ליעד? (הניחו כי גודל הכותרת של ההודהה – ה-Header – הוא זניח)

תחלילו, נחשב כמה חבילות צרכות להישלח:

$$\frac{100KB}{256B} = \frac{100}{0.25} = 400$$

400 הודהות הללו נשלחות בקצבות של 5 הודעות בחלון N-GBN. כלומר, יש צורך ב-80 חלונות.

חשוב לציין שיש פעולות שקורא במגביל, ולכן רק נספר את הזמן שקבע התוצאה.

נסתכל על 79 החלונות הראשונים בנפרד, ועל החלון האחרון (ה-80) באופן פרטני:

**Time to send the first 79 windows (A->R):**  $79 * WindowSize = 79 * 0.045 = 3.555$

After 3.555 seconds from the start, R has received 79 windows worth of segments and A is ready to send the last windows worth. However, now we don't care about the time it takes to send the last ACK but rather at what time the last segment arrives at B completely.

**Time to transmit the Last window (A->R->B):**

$$T_{trans_A} + \frac{1}{2}T_{RTT_{AR}} + 4(T_{trans_R} + T_{RTT_{RB}}) + T_{trans_R} + \frac{1}{2}T_{RTT_{RB}} = 0.005 + 0.02 + 4\left(\frac{2}{250} + 0.001\right) + \frac{2}{250} + 0.0005 = 0.0695 \text{ sec}$$

הסביר:  $(ACK - \text{זמן שהסגמנט הראשון יצא מ-A ויגיע ל-R (בלי ACK}) - T_{trans_A} + \frac{1}{2}T_{RTT_{AR}}$

(note: once the first segment arrives at R, we know the last 4 will arrive immediately following by the method of GBN. Therefore we continue timing the transference of the 5 segments from R->B)

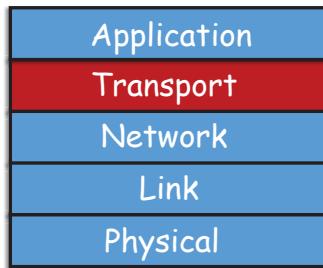
ACK - הזמן ש-4 הסגמנטים (מתוך 5 יצאו מ-R, יגיעו ל-B ויחזרו עם ACK) בצלחה

$. - T_{trans_R} + \frac{1}{2}T_{RTT_{RB}}$  הזמן שהסגמנט החמישי (האחרון) יצא מ-R ויגיע ל-B (בלי ACK). אחרי נקודת זו ההודעה הגיעה במלואה ל-B. עדין נותר הזמן לשЛОח ACK-ים מ-B ל-R ומ-R ל-A, אך זה לא רלוונטי מבחינית השאלה.

**Total Time = 3.555 + 0.0695 = 3.6245 sec**

Today:

- UDP
- TCP



# Introduction to Computer Networks



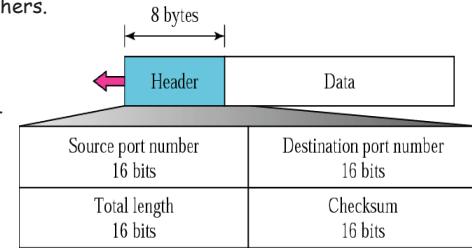
## Practice #6



Hasidi Netanel

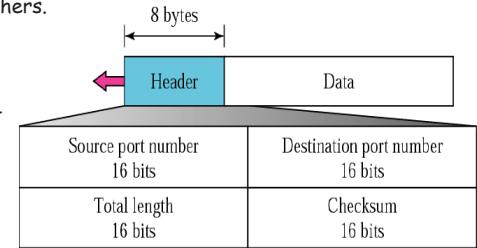
## Connectionless Transport: UDP

- Does just about as little as a transport protocol can do
  - Provide a multiplexing/demultiplexing service in order to pass data between network layer and the current application level process (plus some light error detection service).
- Is Connectionless
  - no handshaking between UDP sender, receiver.
  - each UDP segment handled independently of others.
- Is "best effort"
  - The application is almost directly talking with the network layer therefore packet can be lost and deliver out of order to the application.



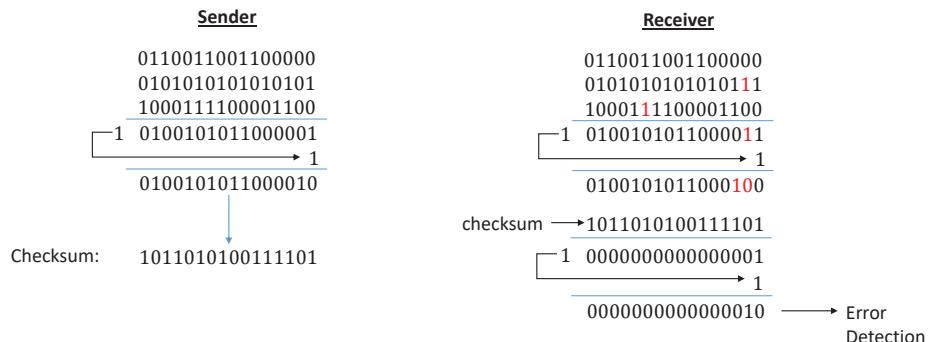
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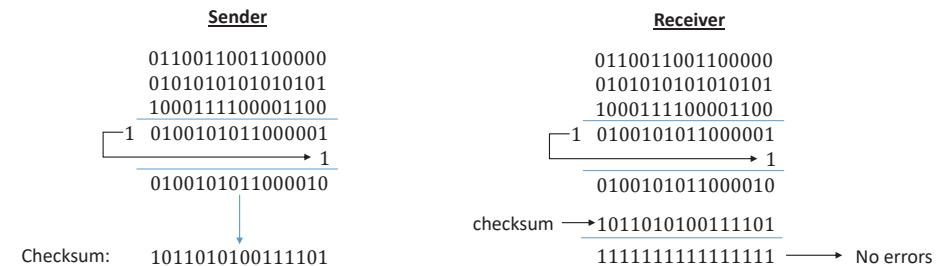
## UDP Checksum

- Provide error detection.



## UDP Checksum

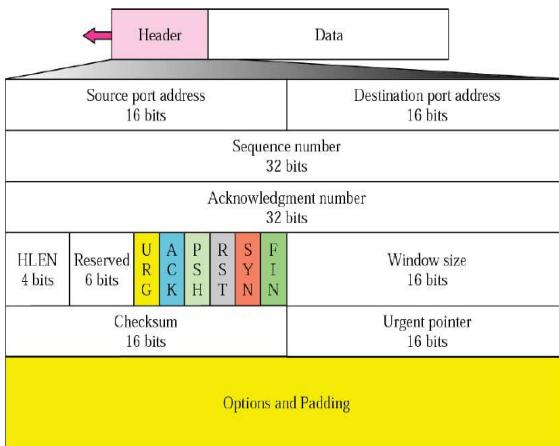
- Provide error detection.



## Connection Oriented: TCP

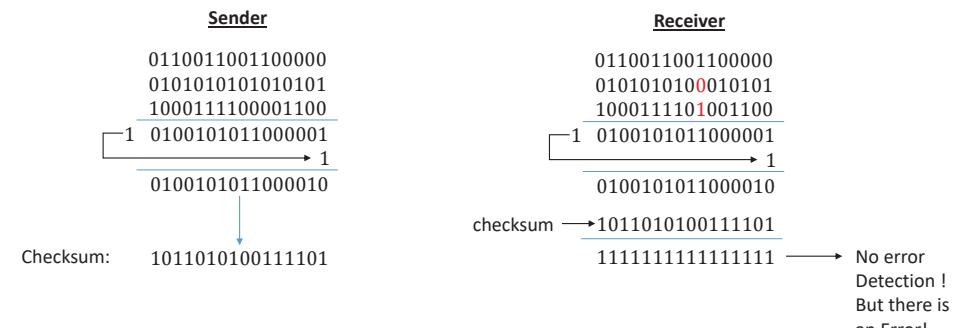
TCP creates reliable service using:

- Pipelined technique.
- Cumulative Ack.
- Single retransmission timer.
- Checksum.
- Retransmissions triggered by:
  - Timeout events.
  - Duplicate Ack.



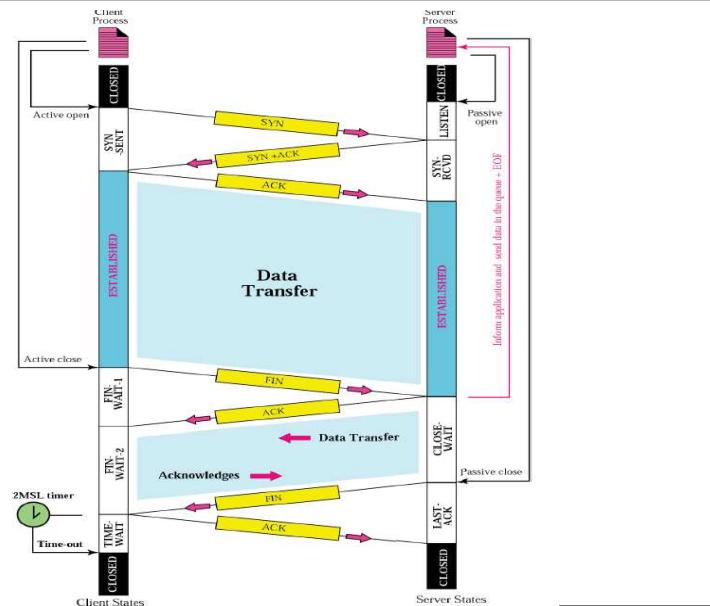
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# Connection Oriented: TCP

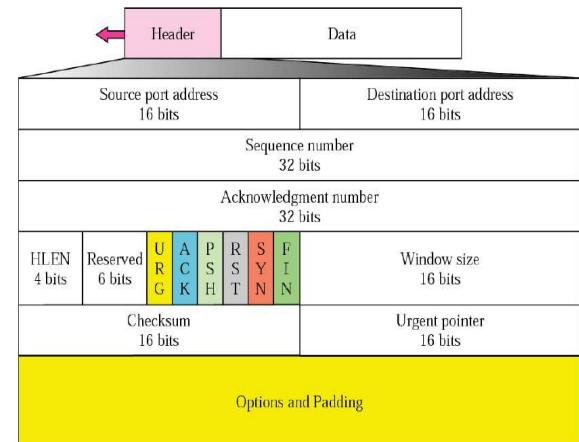
## TCP connection establishment and Termination



# Connection Oriented: TCP

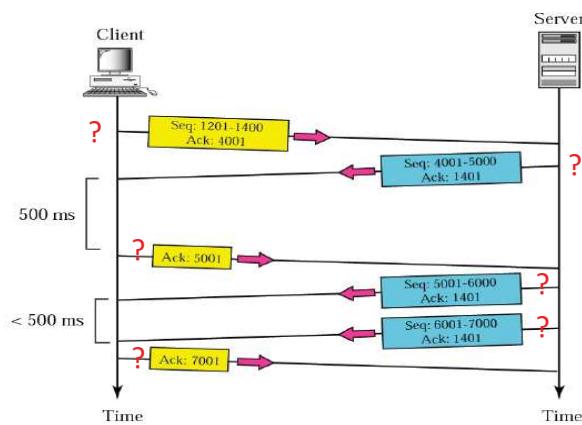
## TCP Segment Format

- Typical Header size = 20 B.
- Window size - is used for *flow control*, indicate the number of bytes that a receiver is willing to accept.
- ACK bit - is used if the segment contains an acknowledgment for a segment that has been successfully received.
- SYN bit - Sent in the first packet when initiating a connection.
- RST bit - The flag causes the receiver to reset the connection.
- FIN bit - Used for closing a connection. Both sides need to send a FIN.



# TCP ACK Rules

צין ליד כל אחד מההפקות איזה מס' ווק הוא מיציג?

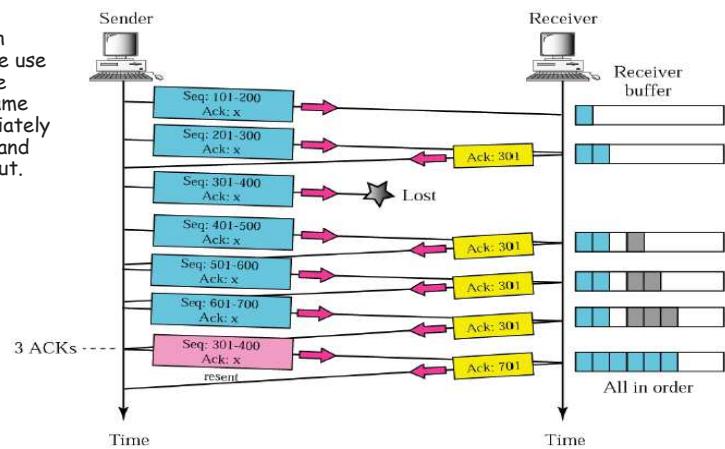


# TCP ACK Rules

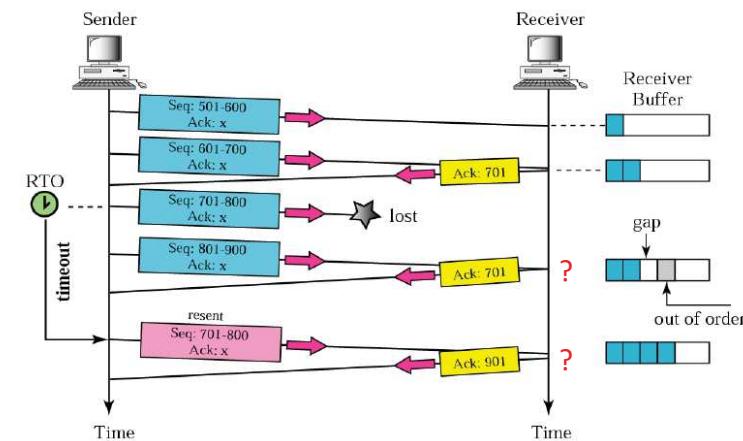
- 1) If (need to send data)  
Send also an ACK giving next seq. N expected (piggyback). → Reduce traffic.
- 2) If (no data to send & receive only one in-order ACK)  
Delay Ack until another ack arrives || until period of time has passed. → Prevents extra traffic.
- 3) If (new in-order segment has arrived & didn't send ack for the packet before)  
Send immediately Ack. (straightforward of 2).
- 4) If (out-of-order segment received) Creates a gap.  
Send immediately ack (its next seq. num expected) → leads to **Fast Retransmission**.
- 5) If (missing segment arrives) Fills a gap. solve the problem of lost segment.  
Send Ack (probably a cumulative ack) → informs sender that missing segment finally received.
- 6) If (segment arrives many times) Solve the problem of lost ack.  
Send immediately ack.

## TCP ACK Rules

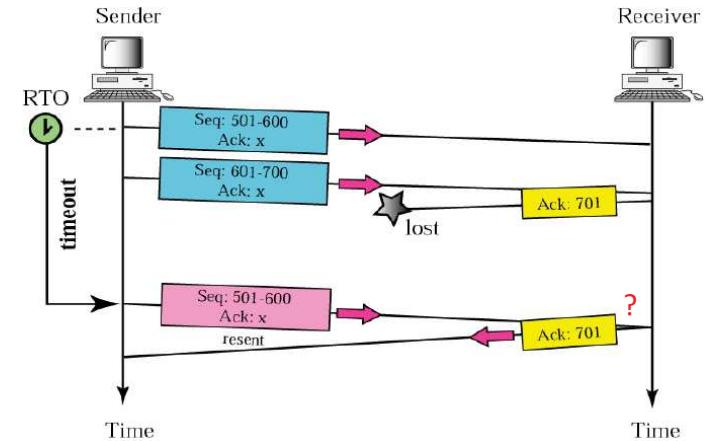
**Fast Retransmission-** in order to save timeout we use 3 dup. ack rule. When we received 3 ack on the same segment we send immediately the requested segment and don't wait for the timeout.



## TCP ACK Rules

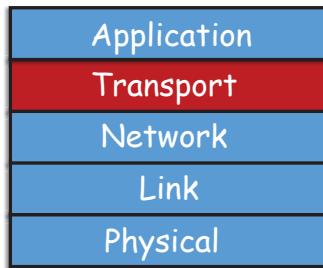


## TCP ACK Rules



Today:

- ❑ RTO & RTT Estimation
- ❑ TCP Flow Control
- ❑ TCP Congestion Control



# Introduction to Computer Networks



## Practice #7



## RTO & RTT Estimation

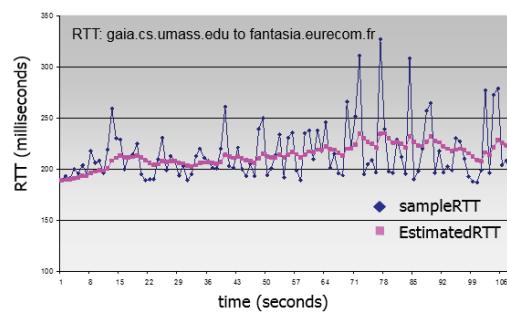
- Setting the timeout value (RTO)
  - Estimated RTT + "safely margin"
  - We measure the deviation of the *Sampled RTT* from the *Estimation RTT*.
  - Based on **RTT** → but RTT varies.

$$\text{DevRTT} = (1-\beta) * \text{DevRTT} + \beta * |\text{SampleRTT} - \text{EstimatedRTT}|$$

(typically,  $\beta = 0.25$ )

$$\text{TimeoutInterval} = \text{EstimatedRTT} + 4 * \text{DevRTT}$$

 estimated RTT      "safety margin"



## RTO & RTT Estimation

- How to estimate TCP timeout value - RTO (Retransmission time out)?
  - Value too small → results in unnecessary retransmission.
  - Value too long → long waiting time, long timing.
  - Based on **RTT** → but RTT varies.

- We set RTO as a function of RTT.

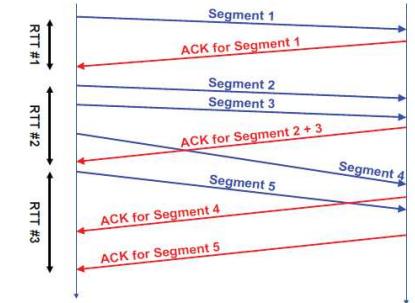
- How to estimate RTT?

- **SampleRTT** - Each TCP connection measures the time difference between the transmission of a segment and the receipt of the corresponding ACK.

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

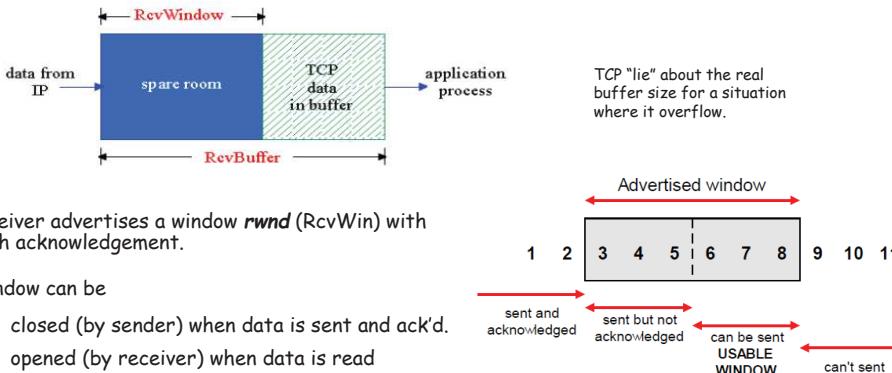
- Typical value  $\alpha = 0.125$

- We want to consider also the last sample because it is the most updated. Nevertheless the average estimation is more steady.



## TCP Flow Control

- sender won't overflow receiver's buffer by transmitting too much, too fast.
- receive side of TCP connection has a receive buffer:



## Q1

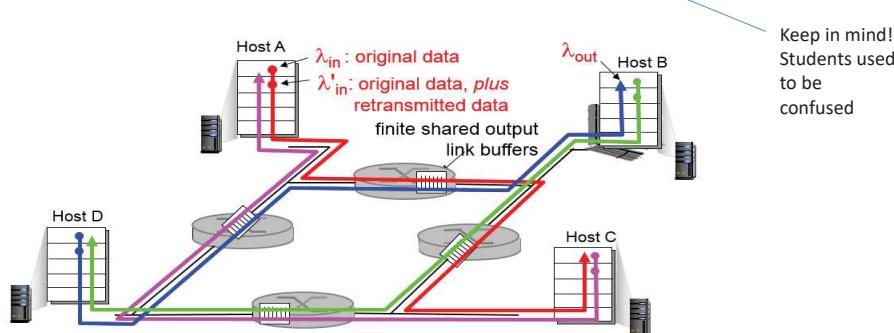
לפניך פלט של תוכנה Wireshark. חשב זמן RTT של כל סגמנט.

Segment	Send Time	ACK Time	Sample RTT	Estimated RTT
1	1.4275	1.5851	0.1576	0.1576
2	1.4282	1.5895	0.1613	0.1580625
3	1.4285	1.5918	0.1633	0.158717188
4	1.4283	1.5949	0.1666	0.159702539
5	1.5853	1.744	0.1587	0.159577222
6	1.5897	1.7959	0.2062	0.165405069

Segment	Send Time	ACK Time	Sample RTT	Estimated RTT
1	6.1.427574000	10.0.0.2	128.119.245.12	TCP 680 63576 > http [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 win=16384 Len=626
2	7.1.428210000	10.0.0.2	128.119.245.12	TCP 1414 63576 > http [ACK] Seq=627 Ack=1 win=16384 Len=1360
3	8.1.428258000	10.0.0.2	128.119.245.12	TCP 1414 63576 > http [ACK] Seq=1987 Ack=1 win=16384 Len=1360
4	9.1.428304000	10.0.0.2	128.119.245.12	TCP 1414 63576 > http [ACK] Seq=3347 Ack=1 win=16384 Len=1360
5	10.1.585183000	128.119.245.12	10.0.0.2	TCP 54 http > 63576 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=627 win=7168 Len=0
6	11.1.585337000	10.0.0.2	128.119.245.12	TCP 1414 63576 > http [ACK] Seq=4707 Ack=1 win=16384 Len=1360
7	12.1.589714000	128.119.245.12	10.0.0.2	TCP 1414 63576 > http [ACK] Seq=1981 Ack=1 win=8854 Len=1360
8	13.1.589771000	10.0.0.2	128.119.245.12	TCP 1414 63576 > http [ACK] Seq=6091 Ack=1 win=16384 Len=1360
9	14.1.589771000	10.0.0.2	128.119.245.12	TCP 1414 63576 > http [ACK] Seq=7427 Ack=1 win=16384 Len=1360
10	15.1.591828000	128.119.245.12	10.0.0.2	TCP 54 http > 63576 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2347 win=12544 Len=0
11	16.1.591928000	10.0.0.2	128.119.245.12	TCP 1414 63576 > http [ACK] Seq=8787 Ack=1 win=16384 Len=1360
12	17.1.591973000	10.0.0.2	128.119.245.12	TCP 1414 63576 > http [ACK] Seq=10147 Ack=1 win=16384 Len=1360
13	18.1.594937000	128.119.245.12	10.0.0.2	TCP 54 http > 63576 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=4707 win=15360 Len=0
14	19.1.595030000	10.0.0.2	128.119.245.12	TCP 1414 63576 > http [ACK] Seq=11507 Ack=1 win=16384 Len=1360
15	20.1.595081000	10.0.0.2	128.119.245.12	TCP 1414 63576 > http [ACK] Seq=12867 Ack=1 win=16384 Len=1360
16	21.1.744014000	128.119.245.12	10.0.0.2	TCP 54 http > 63576 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=6067 win=18048 Len=0
17	22.1.744143000	10.0.0.2	128.119.245.12	TCP 1414 63576 > http [ACK] Seq=14227 Ack=1 win=16384 Len=1360
18	23.1.744191000	10.0.0.2	128.119.245.12	TCP 1414 63576 > http [ACK] Seq=15587 Ack=1 win=16384 Len=1360
19	24.1.744228000	10.0.0.2	128.119.245.12	TCP 680 63576 > http [PSH, ACK] Seq=16947 Ack=1 win=16384 Len=626
20	25.1.795969000	128.119.245.12	10.0.0.2	TCP 54 http > 63576 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=427 win=20736 Len=0

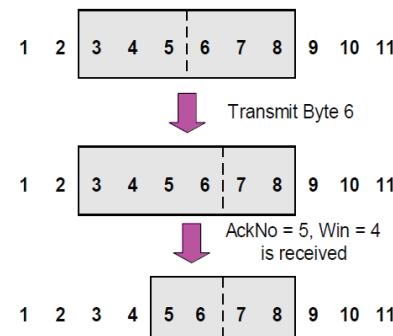
## TCP Congestion Control

- Congestion occurs when load on the network greater than capacity of the network, e.g. "too many sources sending too much data too fast for **network** to handle".
- Different from Flow Control the **network** can't handle, **not the end point**.

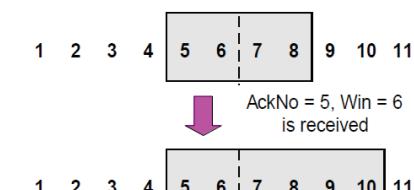


## TCP Flow Control

"Window Closes"



"Window Opens"

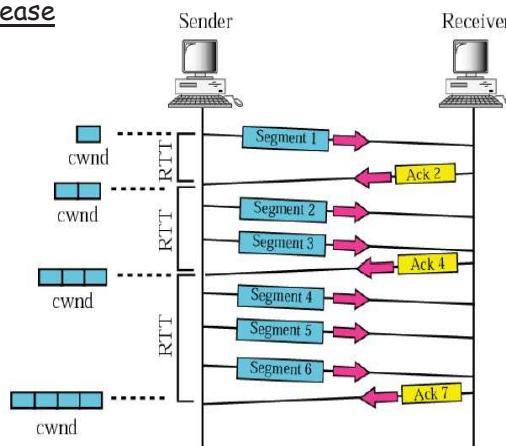


# TCP Congestion Control

## Congestion Avoidance - Additive increase

- Congestion Avoidance is used if  $cwnd \geq ssthresh$ .
- Increase the value of  $cwnd$  by just a single MSS every RTT.

$$cwnd = cwnd + MSS$$



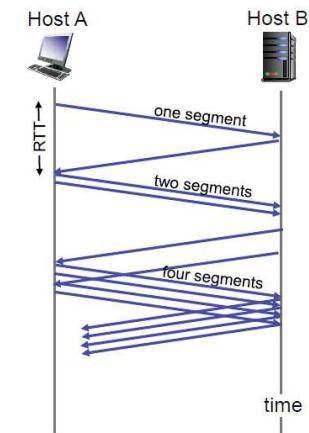
# TCP Congestion Control

## Slow Start

- Slow start is used if  $cwnd < ssthresh$ .
- Slow start named because it starts with the congestion window  $cwnd = 1$  MSS.
- increase rate exponentially.  $cwnd$  is doubled for every RTT received.

$$cwnd = cwnd \cdot 2$$

- initial rate is slow but ramps up exponentially fast



# TCP Window Size

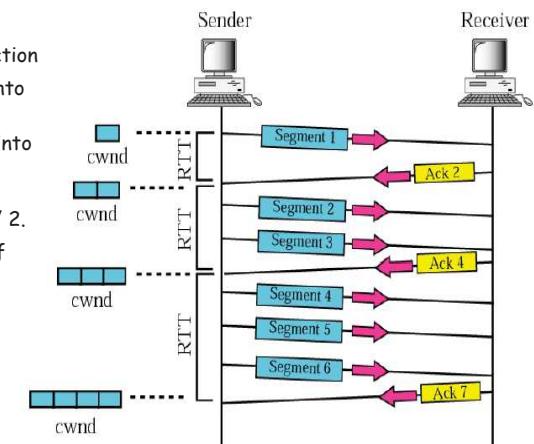
- TCP separates receiver congestion from network congestion, and uses window flow controls for each
  - rwnd: receiver window opened (by receiver) when data is read.
  - cwnd: congestion window
- TCP must not send data with a higher sequence number than the sum of the highest acknowledged sequence number and  $\min(cwnd, rwnd)$ .

Window Size = minimum (rwnd, cwnd)

# TCP Congestion Control

## Congestion Detection

- We react differently to congestion detection
- packet loss detected by a **timeout**  $\rightarrow$  go into slow start ( $cwnd = 1$  MSS).
- packet loss detected by **Dup ACKs**  $\rightarrow$  go into **fast recovery** ( $cwnd = cwnd / 2$ ).
- In both cases threshold dropped to half (multiplicative decrease)  $ssthresh = cwnd / 2$ .
- In **fast recovery** we increase the value of  $cwnd$  by 1 for every dup ack received.



## Q2

מחשב מסויים משדר קובץ בגודל של 1MB על גבי סegmentTCP לעלי MSS = 1460BTU. כמו כן ידוע כי ערך הסף (Threshold) לחילון ה congest control הוא 128 סегמנטים בחילון.

א. כמה סегמנטים אמורים להישלח?

ב. נתנו כי בחילון 11 קרטה תקלת וגעית באחד הנתבים. תקלת שגרמה לכל הסוגמנטים בחילון זהה להיזתק. בסיום החילון השולח הגיעו ל Timeout מוביל שקיבל אישור על אף אחד מהסוגמנטים הללו. מעת מוקהה זה נתנו כי כל שאר הסוגמנטים שנשלחו הגיעו בהצלחה כמו גם כל האישוריים עליהם (ACKs).

מלא את הטבלה הבאה עד לשורה בה כל הסוגמנטים הנדרשים עברו בהצלחה.

Window number	#Segments Per Window	Total Segment Sent
1	1	1
...	...	...

$$|F| = 1 \text{ MB}, \text{ MSS} = 1460 \text{ B}$$

$$\# \text{ Seg} = \frac{F}{\text{MSS}} = \left\lceil \frac{1 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 1024^2}{1460} \text{ B} \right\rceil = 719 \text{ seg}$$

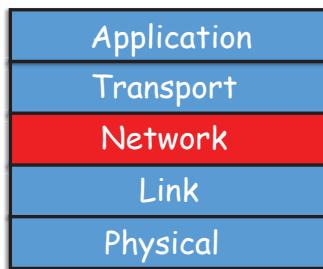
Win Num	Seg per win	Total Seg Sent
1	1	1
2	2	3
3	4	7
4	8	15
5	16	31
6	32	63
7	64	$127 = 64 + 63$
8	128 <sup>thresh</sup> ←	255
9	129	384
10	130	514
Failure (11)	—	—
again 11	1	515
12	2	517
13	4	521
14	8	529
15	16	545
16	32	577
17	64	641
18	65 ←	706
19	13 <sup>new</sup> ←	719

SRTthresh = 128 seg  
 SRTthresh =  $\frac{\text{count}}{2} = \frac{130}{2} = 65$   
 congestion avoidance  
 congestion detection  
 slow start  
 slow start

congestion avoidance  
 slow start  
 congestion avoidance

Today:

- IP Header.
- IP Fragmentation.
- ICMP.
- DHCP.
- NAT.



# Introduction to Computer Networks



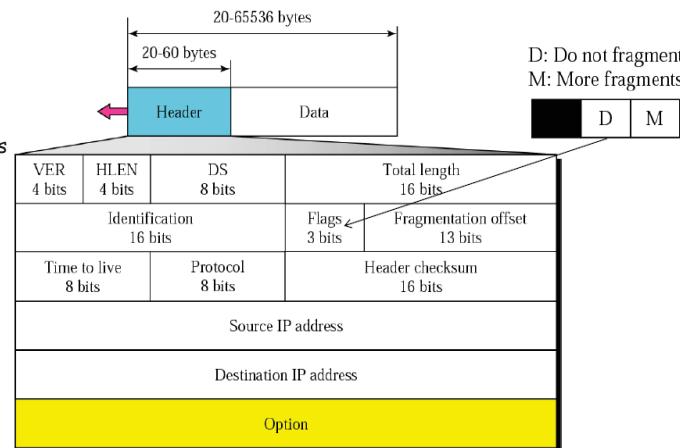
## Practice #8



Hasidi Netanel

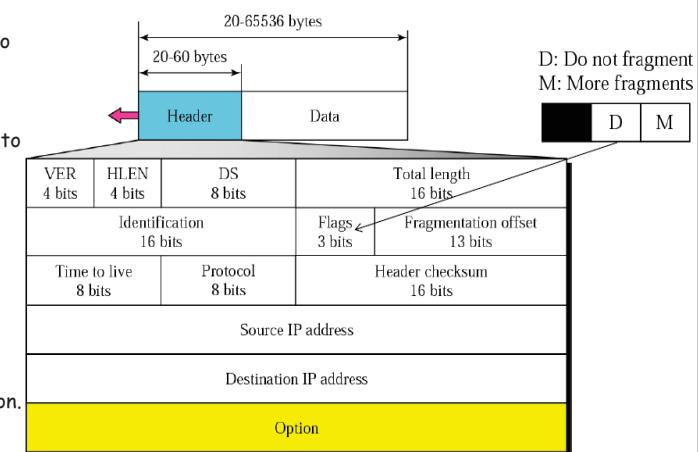
## IP Header

- Protocol- analogous to the role of the port number field in the transport layer segment. used only when an IP datagram reaches its final destination. The value of this field indicates the specific transport-layer protocol to which the data portion of this IP datagram should be passed.



- Identification- datagram number (analogous to sequence number in TCP).
- Time to live- number of hops until the destination. If this field gets to zero and didn't have reached destination- we throw the datagram.
- Fragmentation offset- if the datagram was fragmented, its indicated the data offset (multiply by 8).
- Flags- indicate if there are more fragmented datagrams in the current datagram identification.

## IP Header



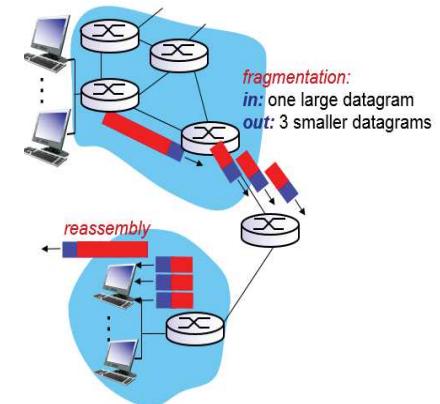
Q1

נתונה datagram בגודל 4096 בתים, אשר מגיעה לערוץ בו ה MTU הינו 1500 בתים. הינו שמספר הדיזיין של החבילה היא 21.

עבור כל פרטן שיזכר רשםו את השמות הבאים ב {identification\_Number, length, offset, flag}

## IP Fragmentation

- Not all link-layer protocols can carry network-layer packets of the same size. Therefore the network layer must fragment datagrams before the Link Layer can carry those packets.
- MTU (Maximum Transfer Unit)** - The maximum amount of data that a link-layer frame can carry. For example, Ethernet frames can carry up to 1,500 bytes of data, whereas frames for some wide-area links can carry no more than 576 bytes.
- Fragments are reassembled only at the final destination.

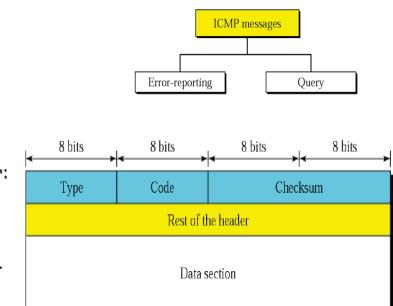


## ICMP

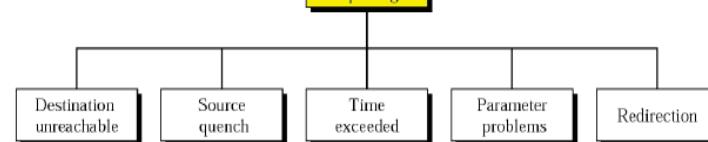
Type	Code	Description	
3	0-15	Destination unreachable	Notification that an IP datagram could not be forwarded and was dropped. The code field contains an explanation.
4	0	Source Quench	Notification that an IP datagram has been discarded due to congestion in a router or the dest. host. The source must slow down the sending of datagrams until the congestion is relieved
5	0-3	Redirect	Informs about an alternative route for the datagram and should result in a routing table update. The code field explains the reason for the route change.
11	0, 1	Time exceeded	Sent when the TTL field has reached zero (Code 0) or when there is a timeout for the reassembly of segments (Code 1)
12	0, 1	Parameter problem	Sent when the IP header is invalid (Code 0) or when an IP header option is missing (Code 1)

## ICMP

- IP does not provide any clue to where datagrams were get lost.
- ICMP is a helper protocol that supports IP with facility for: Error reporting & Simple queries.
- ICMP does not correct errors, it simply reports them.
- ICMP always reports error messages to the original source.
- Checksum - not consider the IP header.



## Error reporting



Q2

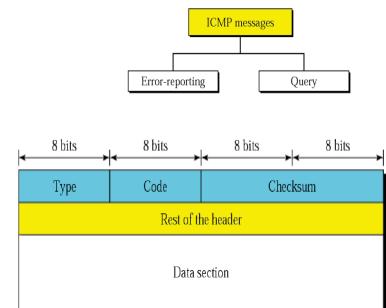
לפניך פלט של תוכנה Wireshark

No.	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
140	192.168.0.4	81.218.31.185	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=4774/42514, ttl=6
141	62.219.189.186	192.168.0.4	ICMP	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
142	192.168.0.4	81.218.31.185	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=4775/42770, ttl=6
143	62.219.189.186	192.168.0.4	ICMP	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
144	192.168.0.4	81.218.31.185	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=4776/43026, ttl=6
145	62.219.189.186	192.168.0.4	ICMP	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
154	192.168.0.4	81.218.31.185	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=4777/43282, ttl=7
155	212.179.16.98	192.168.0.4	ICMP	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
156	192.168.0.4	81.218.31.185	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=4778/43538, ttl=7
157	212.179.16.98	192.168.0.4	ICMP	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
158	192.168.0.4	81.218.31.185	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=4779/43794, ttl=7
159	212.179.16.98	192.168.0.4	ICMP	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
168	192.168.0.4	81.218.31.185	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=4780/44050, ttl=8
169	81.218.31.185	192.168.0.4	ICMP	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=4780/44050, ttl=55
170	192.168.0.4	81.218.31.185	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=4781/44306, ttl=8
171	81.218.31.185	192.168.0.4	ICMP	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=4781/44306, ttl=55
172	192.168.0.4	81.218.31.185	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=4782/44562, ttl=8
174	81.218.31.185	192.168.0.4	ICMP	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=4782/44562, ttl=55

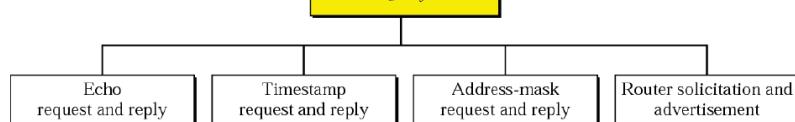
- א. מאי זה שכבה התהילך החל ? (אפקט קביה, תעבורות, רשות , לא ניתן לדעת).
- ב. למי שייכת הכתובת ? ? ? (נובט, מחשב שרת , לא ניתן לדעת).
- ג. ב. למי שייכת הכתובת ? ? ? (נובט, מחשב שרת , לא ניתן לדעת).
- ד. כמה נטבים יש בדרך עד שההודעה מגיעה ליעדה (אם בכלל)?

## ICMP

- IP does not provide any clue to where datagrams were get lost.
- ICMP is a helper protocol that supports IP with facility for: Error reporting & Simple queries.
- ICMP does not correct errors, it simply reports them.
- ICMP always reports error messages to the original source.
- Checksum - not consider the IP header.
- Example: Timestamp - request: type=13, replay: type=14.
- Example: Echo (ping) - request: type=8, replay: type=0, code=0.

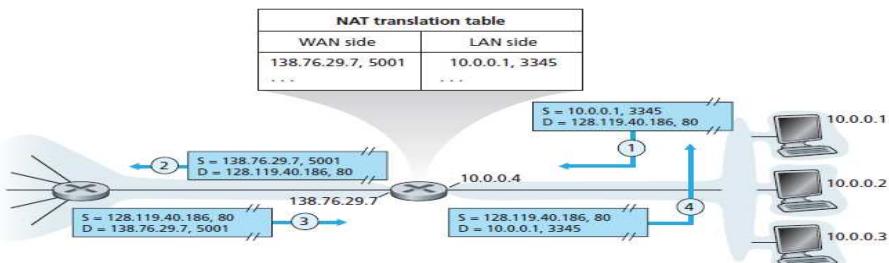


## Query



## NAT (Network Address Translation)

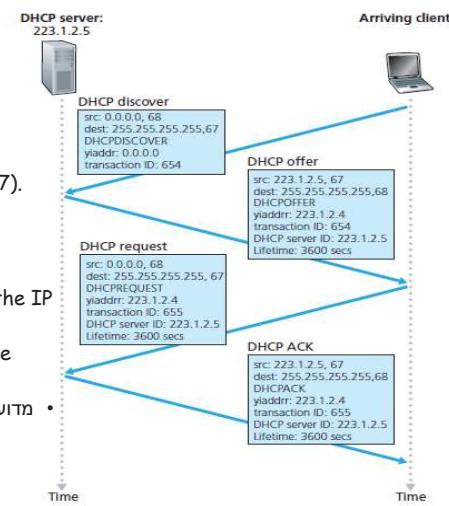
- A Technique used to translate public network address to private network address.
- Allow us to use one set of IP addresses for internal traffic and a second set of addresses for external traffic.
- NAT serves these purposes:
  - Provide type of firewall - hiding internal IP address.
  - Enable a company to connect multiple machines to one IP address allocated by ISP instead buy a set of addresses.



## DHCP

- A protocol that allow host to dynamically obtain its IP address from network server when it joins network.
- Plug & Play - refer to the ability of the protocol to connecting a host into a network automatically.
- DHCP Message Types:
  - DHCP Discover. (send within UDP packet to port 67).
  - DHCP Offer. (Broadcast message).
  - DHCP Request. (also Broadcast).
  - DHCP Ack.
- IP address lease time - the amount of time for which the IP address will be valid.
- Transaction ID - to identify each request (there can be more than one DHCP server within a network).

מודיע הדעת ?unicast ב broadcast DHCP Request ב נשלחת ב ולא ב



## NAT (Network Address Translation)

- Advantages:
  - Need to buy just one IP address from ISP that can serve the whole local network.
  - Can change local addresses without notifying the outside world.
  - Can change ISP without change addresses of internal devices (the opposite from above).
  - Provide security- internal device addresses are not explicitly addressable.
- Disadvantages:
  - Belongs to the network layer but do transport layer work .
  - Cant deliver encrypted packets (IPsec).
  - What happened if someone from outside wants to initiate the connection (traversal Problem).

## שאלה 1

$|Datagram| = 4096 B$

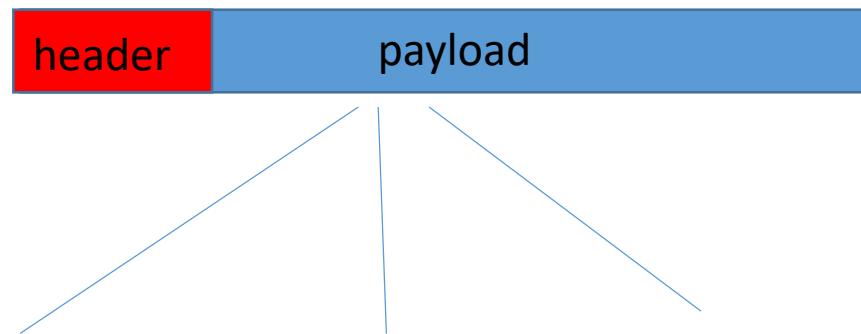
$MTU = 1500 B$

$ID = 21$

$Data = 4096 - 20 = 4076$



$$\#fragmentedDatagrams = \frac{4076}{1500 - 20} = 2.754 \rightarrow 3$$



כמו שנאמר  
בתרגול ב  
payload נמצא ה  
data וההדרים של  
השכבות הקודומות

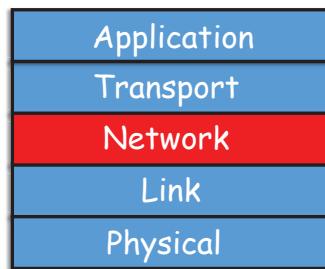
ID:	21	21	21
Size:	1480	1480	$4076 - 2 * 1480 = 116$
Offset:	0	$1480 / 8 = 185$	$185 * 2 = 370$
Flag:	1	1	0

## שאלה 2

- א. התחילה החל משלבת האפליקציה. אלו הקלטות על הפעלה של כלי traceroute שהוא סוג של אפליקציה לכיל דבר. זה שהוא משתמש ונווצר בהודעות פינג באמצעות פרוטוקול icmp לא אומר שהוא מתחילה משלבת 3.
- ב. מכתובת זו נשלחת הודעה icmp time to leave שזה אומר שמשה הקפיצות נגמר- מס' הראותים שההודעה ברשות יכולה לעבור, כלומר זהו הרטור האחרון בדרך ליעד. רק נתב יכול לשלוח הודעה כזו.
- ג. לא ניתן לדעת את אופי התחנה כיון שאפשר לשלוח פינג גם לנtab וגם למחשב\שרת.
- ד. 8/7 תלוי באופי התחנה האחורונה (מחשב או נתב). מזהים שיש reply עבור פינג שנשלח עם TTL=8.

Today:

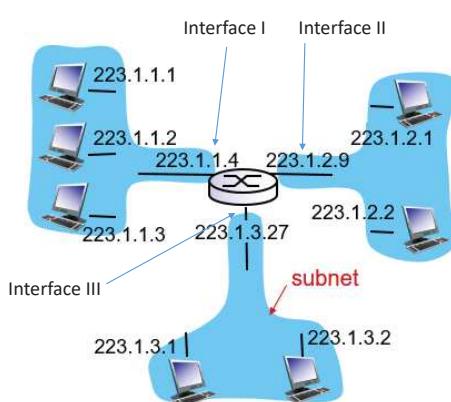
- Subnets



# Introduction to Computer Networks



Practice #9

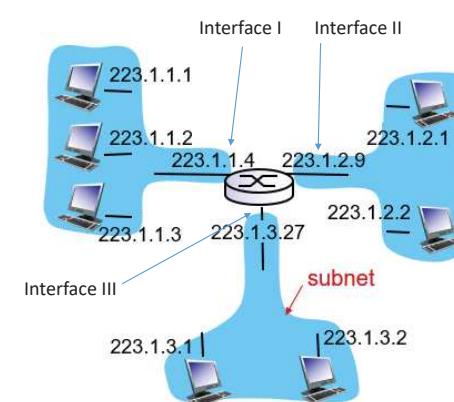


**-Classless Routing** מ"ס כתובות אזל, נאלצו למשות שינוי <= CIDR - לכל תת רשת יש prefix מסויים זהה. הרישום מתרחש בצורה  $a.b.c.d$  כאשר  $a$  היא "מסכת הרשת" (subnet mask) שאומරת כמה ביטים שייכים לפחות רצף.

טיפ: באמצעות "mask" הביט המשמש למסיכה (subnet increment number) מכל לדעת מה כתובות ה subnet השם והקל בתישוב. בדוגמא זו "הקפיצות" הינו ב.2.

**גודל subnet מקסימלי (מ"ס כתובות חופשית)**

כתובות הן שמורות - אחת לכתובת broadcast.  $2^{32-x} - 2$



**כתובת IP** כתובות בת 4 אוקטוטות (8 ביטים בכל אחת) המזאה את הנתקב או ה host.

**Interface** היציאה הפיסית ("הרגל") היוצרת את החיבור בין הראטור ל host. לנתק בולוט להיות כמה "רגלים". לכל גל כתובות משלה. כל מפריד subnets.

**Subnet** קבוצה של מחשבים שחולקים אותו prefix מסוים של כתובות ip. ניתן להעיר מידע בין מחשבים הבאים ה subnet ללא מעורבות של נטב.

**-Classful Routing** יש 5 מחלקות (סוגים) של הקצאת כתובות המוגדרים היטב (A,B,C,D,E), לכל אחת יש טווח כתובות שללה.

## Q2

א. ניתנת לכם כתובת  $222.85.64.0/24$   
עליכם לחלק את ה subnet לחתמי רשותות בנות: 15 hosts , 28 hosts, 10 hosts

**S2:**  $15+2 = 17 \rightarrow 5$  bit needed  $\rightarrow A.B.C.001|.../27$

**S1:**  $28+2 = 30 \rightarrow 5$  bit needed  $\rightarrow A.B.C.000|.../27$

**S3:**  $10/2 = 12 \rightarrow 4$  bit needed  $\rightarrow A.B.C.0100|.../28$

	S1	S2	S3
Subnet Add.	$222.85.64.0 / 27$	$222.85.64.32 / 27$	$222.85.64.64 / 28$
Subnet Broadcast	$222.85.64.31$	$222.85.64.63$	$222.85.64.79$
Host Ranges	$222.85.64.1 - 222.85.64.30$	$222.85.64.33 - 222.85.64.62$	$222.85.64.65 - 222.85.64.78$

ב. מס' כתובות מבוזחות לא מנוצלות:

$$(8 - 2 - 1) \cdot (2^5 - 2) + 1 \cdot (2^4 - 2) + (2^5 - 2 - 28) + (2^5 - 2 - 15) + (2^4 - 2 - 10)$$

## Q1

א. מה כתובת הרשת של host שכתובתו 150.123.45.80  
ומסכת רשת של host 255.255.255.192

$192 \rightarrow 2$  bits of '1'  $\rightarrow /26$

$150.123.45.80 \rightarrow A.B.C.01|010000 \rightarrow$

subnet address:  $150.123.45.64 /26$

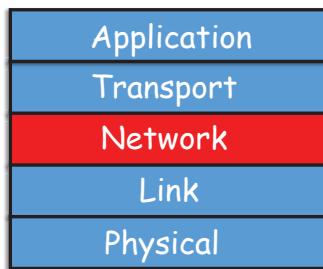
ב. מה מס' המחשב ב subnet 80-64 = 16 ?subnet

ג. מה מס' המחשבים המקוריים ברשת?

$$6 \text{ free bits} \rightarrow 2^6 - 2 = 62 \text{ hosts}$$

Today:

- ❑ Link State.
- ❑ Distance Vector.



# Introduction to Computer Networks

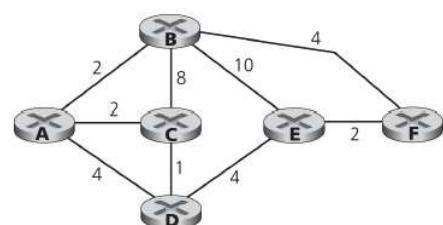


Practice #10



## Link State

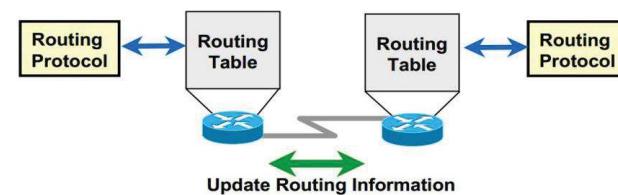
- Is a global algorithm - every node has the net topology and link costs known to all nodes.
- Computes least cost paths from one node ("source") to all other nodes.
- Iterative: after  $k$  iterations, know least cost path to  $k$  destination.



כיצד מחשב האלגוריתם את  
המסלול הקצר ביותר מוקודז'ו D  
(למשל) לכל שאר הצלטנים  
ברשת?

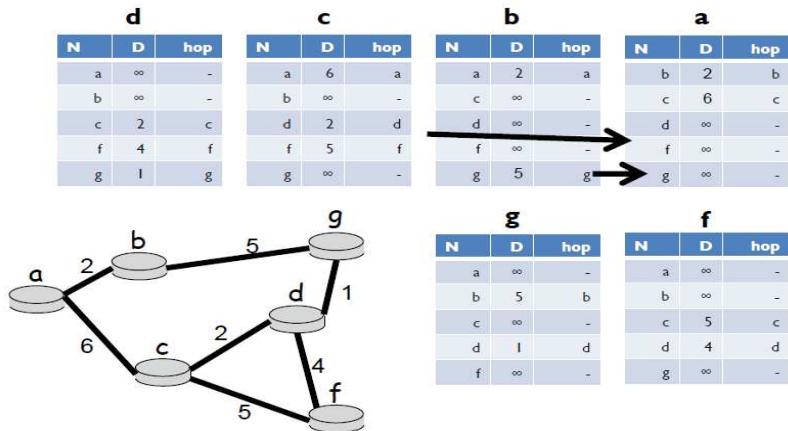
## Routing Algorithms

- The purpose of a routing algorithm is to find a "good" path from source router to destination router.
- Need to consider also policy issues.
- A **global routing algorithm** computes the least-cost path between a source and destination using complete, global knowledge about the network (such as link state).
- In a **decentralized routing algorithm**, the calculation of the least-cost path is carried out in an iterative, distributed manner. (such as distance vector)



## Distance Vector

Initiation Stage:



## Distance Vector

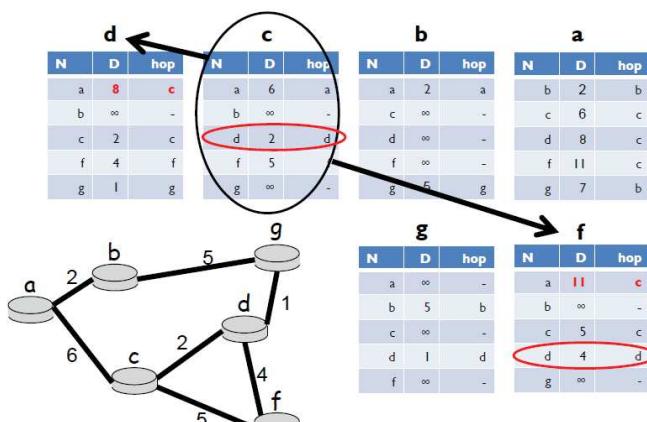
- Each node maintains a Vector which estimate the distances to all other nodes.
- **It's Distributed** - each node receives some information from one or more of its *directly attached* neighbors, performs a calculation, and then distributes the results of its calculation back to its neighbors.
- **It is iterative** - the process continues on until no more information is exchanged between neighbors.
- **Is asynchronous** in that it does not require all of the nodes to operate in lockstep with each other.
- When a node  $x$  receives new DV estimate from neighbor, it updates its own DV using B-F equation:

$$D_x(y) \leftarrow \min_v \{c(x,v) + D_v(y)\}$$

- IF there was a change in the DV, the node send its new DV to its neighbors.
- An iteration can also be caused by local link cost change.

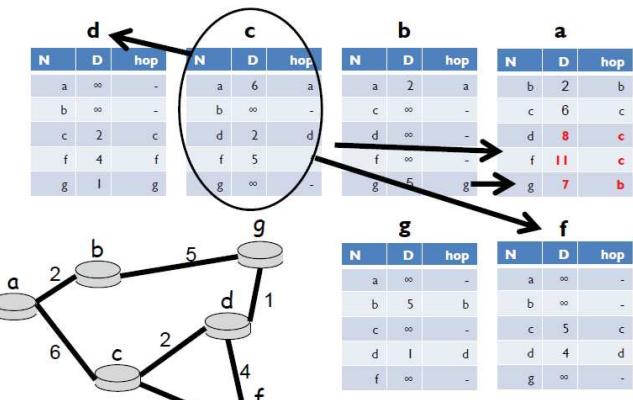
## Distance Vector

- C send its DV to D and F, causing their DV update.



## Distance Vector

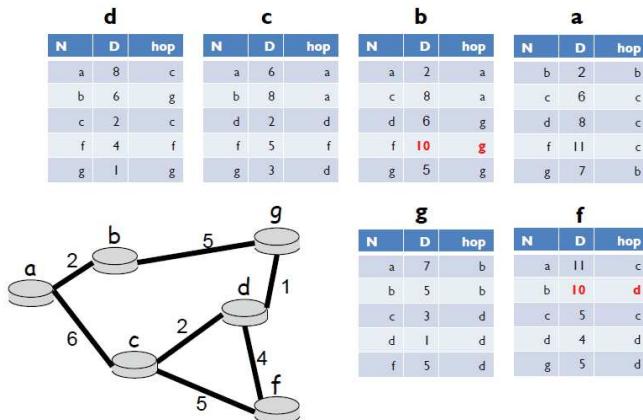
- C and B send their DV, causing a DV update of node A.



## Distance Vector

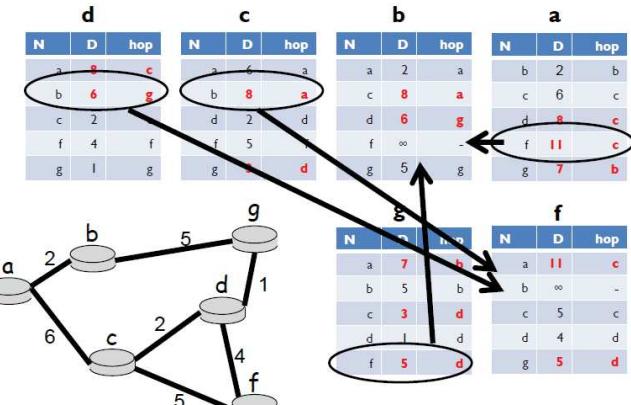
- After second iteration.

מדוע באיטרציה השנייה  
? "מכיר" את f



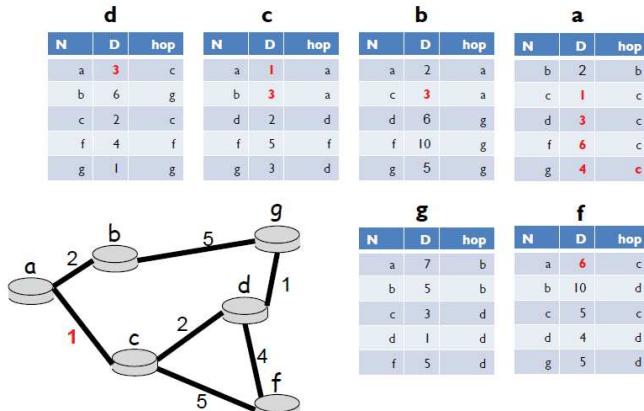
## Distance Vector

- After first iteration.



## Distance Vector

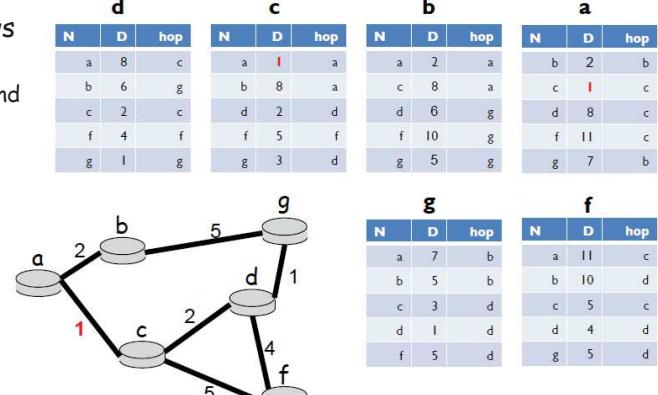
- GNTF - Good News Travels Fast:**  
After second iteration.



## Distance Vector

- GNTF - Good News Travels Fast:**  
We decrease an edge and see that after 2 iterations distances converge.

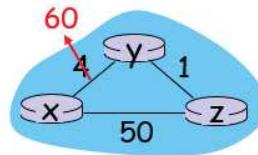
מי שולח את הוקטור  
שלו בעקבות העדכון?



## Distance Vector

- **BNTS**- Bad News Travels Slow.
- Known as Routing Loop Problem.

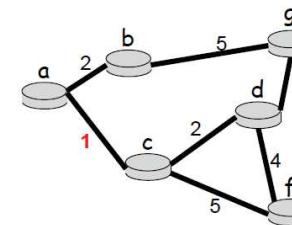
- Show that it requires 44 iteration until convergence.



## Distance Vector

- **GNTF** - Good News Travels Fast:  
After second iteration.

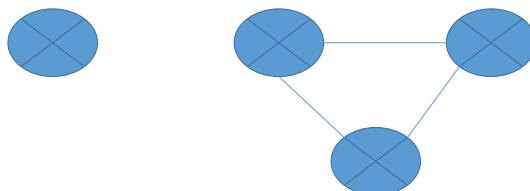
d			c			b			a		
N	D	hop									
a	3	c	a	1	a	a	2	a	b	2	b
b	5	c	b	3	a	c	3	a	c	1	c
c	2		d	2	d	d	5	a	d	3	c
f	4		f	5	f	f	8	a	f	6	c
g	1		g	3	d	g	5	g	g	4	c



g			f		
N	D	hop	N	D	hop
a	4	d	a	6	c
b	5	b	b	8	c
c	3	d	c	5	c
d	1	d	d	4	d
f	5	d	g	5	d

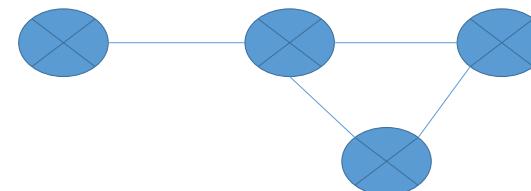
## Distance Vector

- **BNTS**- Bad News Travels Slow.
- Can lead to **Count to infinity problem** - occurs when a node is removed from the network and the "gateway" to the removed node believes it can still reach it via a neighbor (who unknowingly is using himself as the access route).



## Distance Vector

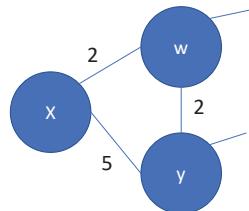
- **BNTS**- Bad News Travels Slow.
- Can lead to **Count to infinity problem** - occurs when a node is removed from the network and the "gateway" to the removed node believes it can still reach it via a neighbor (who unknowingly is using himself as the access route).



## Distance Vector

- **BNTS**- Bad News Travels Slow.
- Solutions:
  - **Split Horizon with Poisoned reverse**: If Z routes through Y to get to X: tells Y its (Z's) distance to X is infinite (so Y won't route to X via Z) . Doesn't always solve the count to infinity problem (why?)
  - **Defining Infinity** (RIP defines 16 as an infinity) - when reaching to this number we can conclude that the node isn't reachable.

Q2



נתון ש:  
 $D_w(u) = 5$   
 $D_y(u) = 6$

א. Distance vector של x:  
 $D_x(y) = 4$   $D_x(w) = 2$   $D_x(u) = 7$

ב. אילו קשתות נשנה כך ש x יעדכן את שכניו על מחיר חדש לנו?

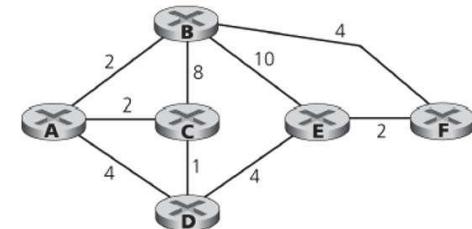
רק קשתות הקשורות ישירות לx רלוונטיות לכך:

if  $c(x,y) = \epsilon \leq 1 \rightarrow D_x(u) = 1 + \epsilon$

הסביר: אם מחיר הקשת גדול מ 1 אין מה לעדכן כי המסלול נשאר זהה במחיר 7.  
 אם מחיר הקשת 1 גם אין מה לעדכן כי המסלול לא משתנה רק המחיר.

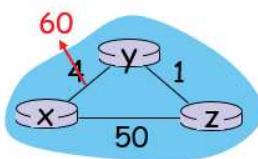
לגביה קשת (w,x) כל שינוי במחיר יגרום לעדכון כאשר המחיר המפורסם יमע בין 5 ל 11.

Q1



Step	N'	D(A),P(A)	D(B),P(B)	D(C),P(C)	D(E),P(E)	D(F),P(F)
0	D	4,D	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
1	D,C	$\infty$	3,C	9,C	-	4,D
2	D,C,A	-	-	5,A	-	$\infty$
3	D,C,A,E	-	-	$\infty$	-	6,E
4	D,C,A,E,B	-	-	-	-	$\infty$
5	D,C,A,E,B,F	-	-	-	-	-

Q3



התוכניות היא אחרי 44 איטרציות:

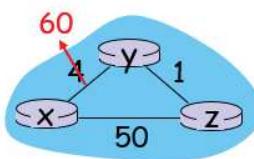
ז שוב מקבל את העדכון ובאותו אופן המרחק גדול ל 8 ושוב שולח את זה ל Z שמשנה את המרחק ל 9.  
 נקבל:  
 Y: 8 → 10 → ... → 48 → 50 → 51  
 Z: 7 → 9 → 11 → ... → 49 → 50

הערה: בשלב האחרון ש Z מקבל את העדכון על המרחק של 50 הוא מבצע (ה NH שלו הופך להיות x, למורות ז' כמובן לא ידוע את זה)

$$D_z(x) = \min\{c(z,x) + D_x(x), c(z,y) + D_y(x)\} = \min\{50 + 0, 50 + 1\} = 50$$

וכאן זה סיוםו של "הפינג-פונג" בין Y ל Z.

Q3



התוכניות היא אחרי 44 איטרציות:

לפני השינוי:

$$\begin{aligned} D_y(x) &= 4 \\ D_y(z) &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} D_z(x) &= 5 \\ D_z(y) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

אחרי השינוי:

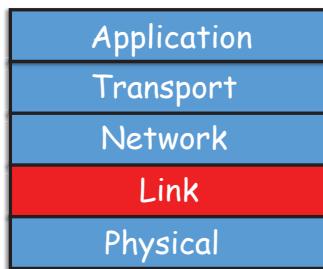
$$D_y(x) = \min\{c(y,x) + D_x(x), c(y,z) + D_z(x)\} = \min\{60 + 0, 1 + 5\} = 6$$

כלומר כעת NH של Y כדי להגיע ל x הוא Z.  
 ו מעודכן את השן של Z וכתוצאה מה מבחן עדכון:

$$D_z(x) = \min\{c(z,x) + D_x(x), c(z,y) + D_y(x)\} = \min\{50 + 0, 1 + 6\} = 7$$

Today:

- ❑ Link Layer Services.
- ❑ Link Layer Addressing.
- ❑ ARP.



# Introduction to Computer Networks



Practice #11



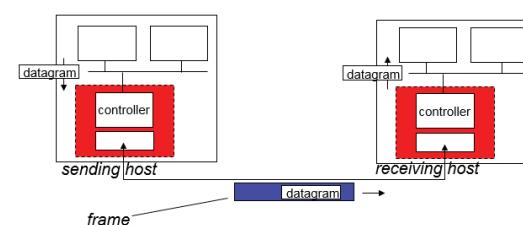
## Link Layer Services

- Link Access.
- Reliable Delivery.
- Flow Control.
- Error Detection.
- Error Correction.
- Half/Full Duplex.

(A services that repeat in transport layer, why?  
We can ask this question in both directions).

## The Link Layer

- **Link** - communication channel that connect adjacent nodes along communication path .
- **Data-link layer** has responsibility of transferring datagram from one node to physically adjacent node over a link.
- Link layer is implemented in a network adapter (**NIC** - Network Interface Card) as a combination of hardware, software and firmware.



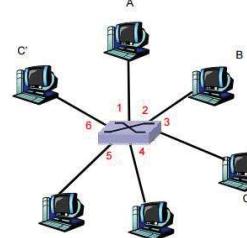
## Link Layer Addressing

When switch receives a frame:

1. record link associated with sending host
2. index switch table using MAC dest address
3. 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 // forward on all but the interface on which the frame arrived

MAC addr	interface	TTL
A	1	60
A'	4	60

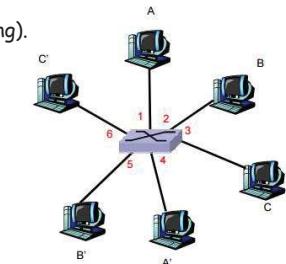
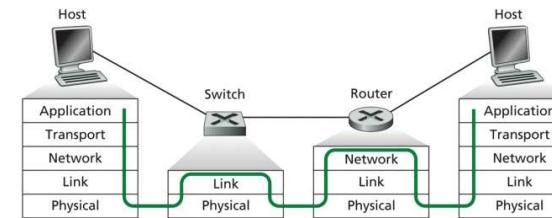
Remember: switches are dumb.



Switch table  
(initially empty)

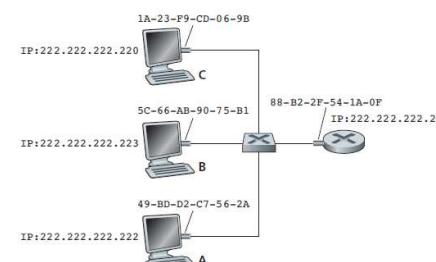
## Link Layer Addressing

- **MAC Address** - 48 bit address, burned in NIC (unique identifier assigned to network interfaces).
  - Portable address. Ex: 1A-2F-BB-76-09-AD
- **Switch**:
  - keeps a record of the *MAC addresses* of all the devices connected to it.
  - examine incoming frame's *MAC address*, *selectively* forward frame to one-or more outgoing links.
  - Transparent - hosts are unaware of presence of switches.
  - One Switch isn't aware of other switches.
  - Plug & play - switches do not need to be configured (self learning).

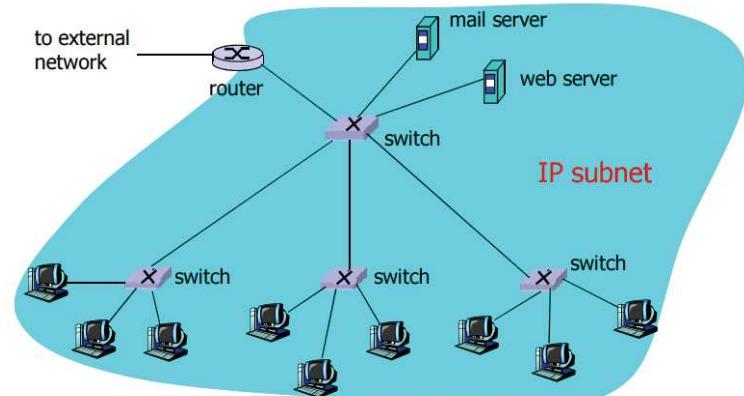


## ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)

- Is used to map interface's *MAC addresses*, knowing its *IP address*.
- Remember: it's not the hosts and routers that have link layer address, but rather their adapters (network interfaces), therefore a node can have multiple addresses.
- Each host and Router has *ARP Table* which contains the mapping <IP address; MAC address; TTL> .
- **TTL** (Time To Live) - the time the mapping will be forgotten (typically 20 min).
- ARP tables are "plug & play".
- **ARP Query** - ("what is the MAC address of an IP a.b.c.d?" )
  - when node wants to send datagram to another node and it doesn't know its destination MAC address, it sends *Broadcast* message with MAC address destination of all 'F'.
  - The other node replies with a unicast answer contains its MAC address.



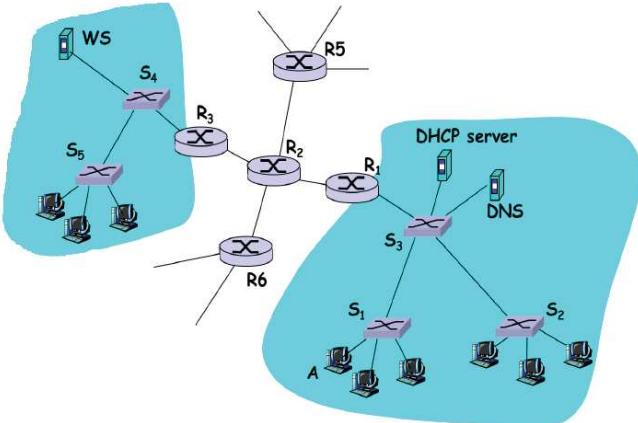
## Link Layer Addressing



Q.

נתונה הרשות הבאה, ונתון כי צומת A רוצה לפתוח התקשורת TCP עם WS (TCP 3 handshake). (TCP 3 handshake)

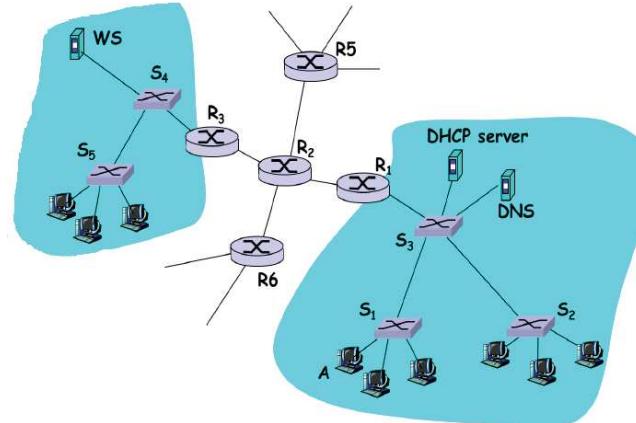
- כמה מסגרות ישודרו במהלך התהליך?
- הנחות לסעיף ב':
  - אין איבודים של חבילות.
  - זו התעבורה היחידה ברשות.
  - מחשב A ידוע את כתובת ה IP של WS.
  - טבלאות המיתוג **ריקות**.
  - טבלאות הניתוב מלאות.
  - טבלאות הניתוב מלאות.



Q.

נתונה הרשות הבאה, ונתון כי צומת A רוצה לפתוח התקשורת TCP עם WS (TCP 3 handshake). (TCP 3 handshake)

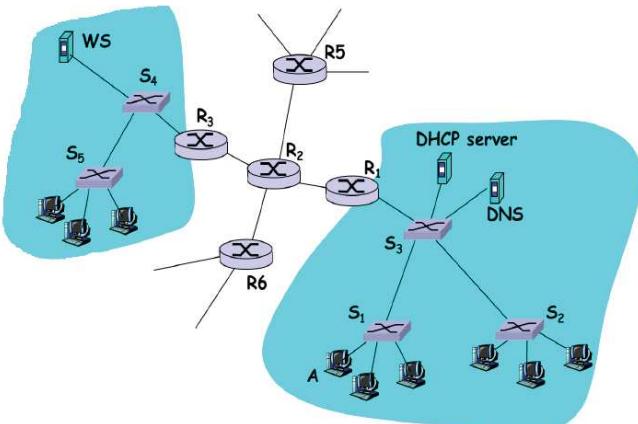
- כמה מסגרות ישודרו במהלך התהליך?
- הנחות לסעיף א':
  - אין איבודים של חבילות.
  - זו התעבורה היחידה ברשות.
  - מחשב A ידוע את כתובת ה IP של WS.
  - טבלאות ARP מלאות.
  - טבלאות המיתוג מלאות.
  - טבלאות הניתוב מלאות.



Q.

נתונה הרשות הבאה, ונתון כי צומת A רוצה לפתוח התקשורת TCP עם WS (TCP 3 handshake). (TCP 3 handshake)

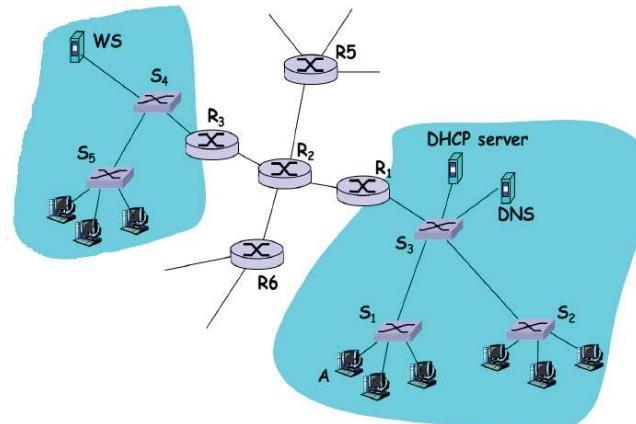
- כמה מסגרות ישודרו במהלך התהליך?
- הנחות לסעיף ד':
  - אין איבודים של חבילות.
  - זו התעבורה היחידה ברשות.
  - מחשב A לא ידוע את כתובת ה IP של WS.
  - טבלאות ARP **ריקות**.
  - טבלאות המיתוג **ריקות**.
  - טבלאות הניתוב מלאות.
  - מחשב A ידוע את URL ה IP של DNS.
  - מחשב A ידוע את IP ה DNS של WS.



Q.

נתונה הרשות הבאה, ונתון כי צומת A רוצה לפתוח התקשורת TCP עם WS (TCP 3 handshake). (TCP 3 handshake)

- כמה מסגרות ישודרו במהלך התהליך?
- הנחות לסעיף ג':
  - אין איבודים של חבילות.
  - זו התעבורה היחידה ברשות.
  - מחשב A ידוע את כתובת ה IP של WS.
  - טבלאות ARP **ריקות**.
  - טבלאות המיתוג **ריקות**.
  - טבלאות הניתוב מלאות.



הבהרה להתחלה: הودעה שעוברת מ-A ל-B דרך S1 נספרת כ.cidor של 2 מסגרות (הראשונה מ-A ל-S1 והשנייה מ-S1 ל-B)

א. עם טבלאות מיתוג מלאות וטבלאות ARP מלאות

שלב	תהליך	כמות הודעות
1	A שולח הודעת SYN ל-SW. ההודעה עוברת דרך S1 (1), ממשיכה ל-S3 (1), ממשיכה ל-S4 (1), ל-R2 (1), ל-R3 (1), ל-S4 (1) ול-SW (1)	7
2	B מוחזיר ל-A הודעת SYNACK (עוברת את אותו המסלול כמו קודם)	7
3	A שולח ל-B הודעת ACK	7
<b>סה"כ</b>		<b>21</b>

ב. עם טבלאות מיתוג ריקות וטבלאות ARP מלאות

שלב	תהליך	כמות הודעות
1	A שולח הודעת SYN ל-B. ההודעה מגיעה עד S1 [A מתווסף לטבלת מיתוג]	1
3	S1 עושה Flood להודעה (שולח לכלם חוץ מ-A, אך כולל S3)	3
4	S3 עושה Flood להודעה	4
3	S2 עושה Flood להודעה	3
3	R1 קיבל את ההודעה (מ-S3) ועביר אותה ל-R2, משם ל-R3 ומשם ל-S4 [R3 מתווסף לטבלת המיתוג של S4]	3
5	S4 עושה Flood להודעה (2), S5 עושה Flood להודעה (3)	5
2	B מוחזיר הודעת SYNACK (מכיוון ש-R3 ו-A בטבלאות המיתוג השונות, ההודעה נשלחת ישירות כמו קודם) [B מתווסף לטבלת מיתוג]	7
3	A שולח הודעת ACK ל-B. כמו קודם עכשו טבלאות המיתוג מלאות במידע הרלוונטי.	7
<b>סה"כ</b>		<b>33</b>

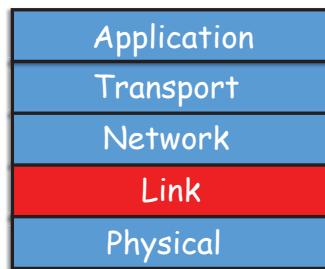
ג. עם טבלאות מיתוג ריקות וטבלאות ARP ריקות

שלב	תהליך	כמות הודעות
1	A רוצה לשלוח הודעת SYN ל-B, אך הוא לא יודע את ה-MAC של R. לכן הוא שולח ARP ב-Broadcast. כל תהליך-h-Broadcast מתרכש כמו קודם עם 3+4+3 הודעות.	11
2	R1 מוחזיר תשובה לשירה ל-ARP. מכיוון שטבלאות המיתוג כבר מכירות את A, הן יעבירו אליו ישירות.	3
3	cutet A יודע את ה-MAC של R. הוא שולח את ה-SYN שמיועד ל-B. ההודעה מגיעה עד R1.	3
	R1 לא יודע את כתובות ה-MAC של R2 (!!) שולח ARP (הודעה אחת בלבד), מקבל תשובה (עוד הודעה) וcutet הוא יודע את ה-MAC, ויכול להעביר אליו את הודעתה ה-SYN המקוריית	3
3	כנ"ל R2 עם R3	3
6	טבלת ARP של R3 ריקה, ולכן הוא ישולח ARP ב-Broadcast כדי למצוא את ה-MAC של SW (הודעה אחת מ-3+4+3 הודעות מ-S4-S5)	6
2	SW עונה על ה-ARP ישירות	2
2	cutet R3 מכיר את ה-MAC של SW והוא יכול להעביר אליו את ה-SYN	2
2	החזרת תשובה SYNACK מתבצעת ישירות, מכיוון שבתהליכיים שקרו קודם טבלאות ARP והמיתוג התמלאו במידע הרלוונטי	7
3	שליחת ACK מתבצעת ישירות	7
<b>סה"כ</b>		<b>47</b>

שלב	תהליכי	כמות הודיעות
0	(מציאת כתובת IP) A רוצה לשלוח שאלתה ל-DNS, אך הוא לא יודע את ה-MAC של DNS. שליחת ARP ב-Broadcast	11
	שליחת תשובה מ-DNS ל-A לשאלת ARP	3
	שליחת שאלת DNS מ-A ל-DNS	3
	שליחת תשובה מ-DNS ל-A לשאלת DNS	3
1+2+3	כל ההליכי כמו סעיף ג'	47
<b>סה"כ</b>		<b>67</b>

Today:

- MAC Protocols.



# Introduction to Computer Networks

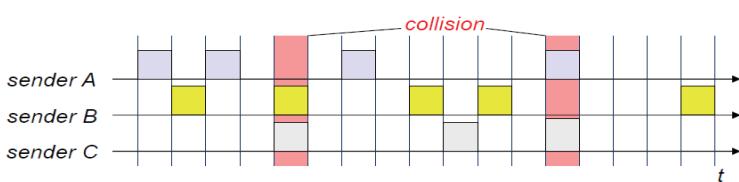


Practice #12



## Random Access Protocols

- A transmitting node always transmits at full rate.
- When there is a collision, each node involved in the collision retransmits (not necessarily right away) its frame until its frame gets through without collision.
- **Slotted ALOHA**
- Time divided into slots size  $L/R$  sec (assume all frames consist exactly  $L$  bits).
- Every node can transmit at each slot but only at the beginning of the slot.
- If no collision  $\rightarrow$  node can send new frame in the next slot.
- If collision  $\rightarrow$  node retransmits the frame in the next slot (with prob.  $P$ ).



## MAC (Multiple Access Protocols)

- nodes are capable of transmitting frames at the same time.
- When this happens, all of the nodes receive multiple frames at the same time, which cause the frames to collide.
- Collide messages can't be interpreted correctly at the receivers.
- Therefore all frames involved in the collision are lost and the channel is wasted.
- MAC responsibility is to ensure useful work of the channel, which done through coordination of the transmissions of the active nodes.
- Human analogy:
  - "Give everyone a chance to speak."
  - "Don't speak until you are spoken to."
  - "Don't monopolize the conversation."
  - "Don't interrupt when someone is speaking."
  - "Don't fall asleep when someone is talking."

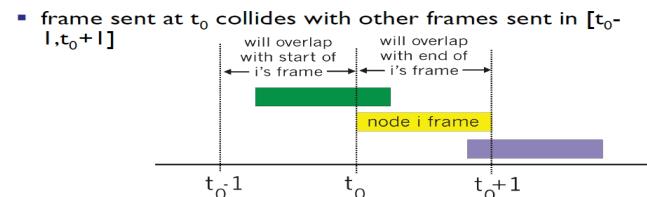


## CSMA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access)

- Human analogy: "don't interrupt others!".
  - Before transmitting, we check if the channel is empty.
  - Even if we can't sense transmission it doesn't mean there is no transmission!
    - Consider A starts transmit at time  $t_0$ .
    - Consider B starts transmit at time  $t_0 + T_{prop} - \epsilon$ .
    - Only at time  $t_0 + T_{prop}$ , B can sense the transmission of A.
  - Distance & propagation delay play role in the collision probability.
- Wait until there is data to send.
  - Sense the channel:
    - If the channel is busy, wait random time and go back to 2.
    - If the channel is clear  $\rightarrow$  start transmitting.
      - If there wasn't collision  $\rightarrow$  back to 1.
      - If there was collision  $\rightarrow$  draw random time and go back to 2.

## Random Access Protocols

- A transmitting node always transmits at full rate.
- When there is a collision, each node involved in the collision retransmits (not necessarily right away) its frame until its frame gets through without collision.
- Pure ALOHA**
- Unslotted, no synchronization, everyone can transmit whenever it wants.
- Collision probability increase.
- If no collision  $\rightarrow$  node can send new frame in the next slot.
- If collision  $\rightarrow$  node retransmits the frame immediately (with prob.  $P$ ) or wait time = 1 frame transmission time (with prob.  $1-P$ ) and so on.



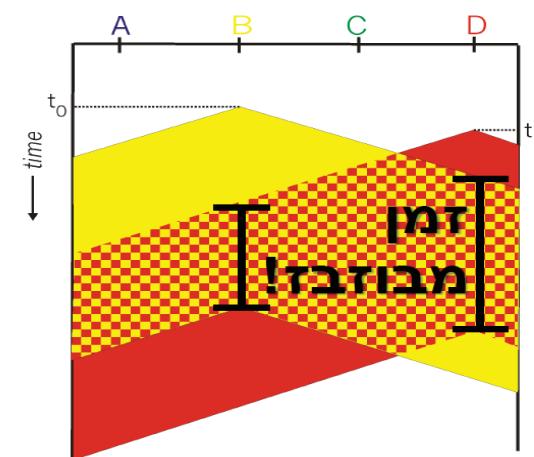
## CSMA/CD (Collision Detection)

- If we know that there was a collision we don't need to continue the transmission (packet in any case goes to "garbage").
  - Someone else talking  $\rightarrow$  stop talking!
- Wait until there is data to send.
  - Sense the channel:
    - If the channel is busy, wait random time and go back to 2.
    - If the channel is clear  $\rightarrow$  start transmitting.
      - If there wasn't collision  $\rightarrow$  back to 1.
      - If there was collision  $\rightarrow$  **Stop transmission**.
 

Send Jam Signal (48 bit).

Wait random time and go back to 2.

## CSMA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access)



## Q.1

נתונים שלושה צמתים בערוץ בו משתמשים בפרוטוקול slotted ALOHA. בהנחה וכל הצמתים רוצים לשדר בכל עת  $k$  היא ההסתברות שצומת תshedר בכל slot שהוא:

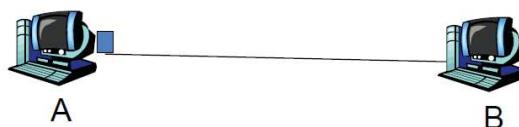
- א. מה ההסתברות שצומת כלשהו תוכל לשדר בהצלחה פאקט?
- ב. מה ה efficiency המקסימלי במקורה זהה?

## Binary Exponential Backoff

- What is the time each node need to wait until trying to transmit the frame again?
- A node chooses the value of  $K$  at a random from the set  $\{0,1,2,\dots,2^n-1\}$ , where  $n$  is the number of the collision.
- $\text{Wait Time} = K * T$ , where  $T$  is the time it requires to send 512 bits.
- So for  $n = 1$  we get  $\{0,1\}$ 
  - $n = 2$  we get  $\{0,1,2,3\}$
  - $n = 3$  we get  $\{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}$  and so on.
- The limit is  $n = 10$ .
- In this technique we get less chance to collision again when there were a lot of collisions before (we draw a number from bigger set as  $n$  grows!).

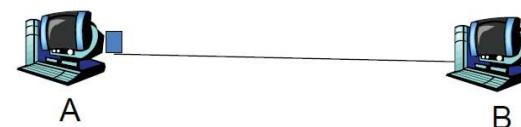
## Q.2

- בהנחה שהתרחשה התנגשות, עבר  $N=2$  למחשב A, כמה זמן ביטים עברו (מהרתחלה) לכל היותר עד שיוכל מחשב A להאזין לפניו שידור.



## Q.2

- נתונים 2 מחשבים A ו-B המשדרים זה לזה בשיטת CSMA/CD. המחשבים במרקם 4300 Ethernet מטר זה מזה ומשדרים ע"ג תשתית של 512 bytes. גודל הפירים הוא 10Mbps.
- A התחל לshedר בזמן 0 ולפני שסימן חיבור, B גם מתחילה לשדר. האם A יצליח לסיים את התשדרות לפני שהוא יחזר בהתנגשות?



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Q1

$p$  the slot 2 reservation (k)  
 $1-p$  the slot 2 reservation of N3E (2012)

now 2nd, slot 2 reservation of B1, new slot 1st  
slot 1st reservation of

$$p(1-p) \cdot (1-p)$$

$$\cdot 3p(1-p)^2 \text{ now 3rd slot}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dp} (3p(1-p)^2) = 3 \frac{d}{dp} (p(1-p)^2) =$$

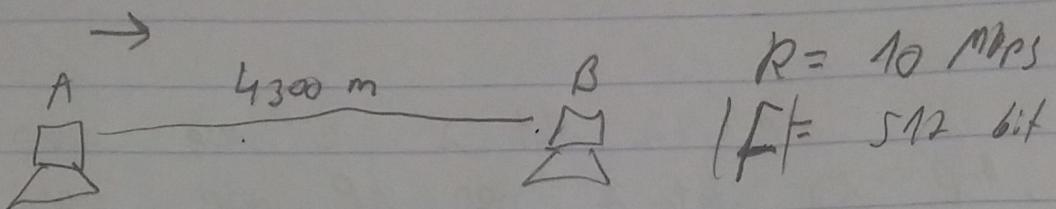
$$= 3 [p \cdot 2(1-p) \cdot (-1) + (1-p)^2] = 3 [2p^2 - 2p + 1 - 2p + p^2] \\ = 3 [3p^2 - 4p + 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow = 0 \Rightarrow 2p(1-p) = (1-p)^2$$

$$3p = 1 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{max Efficiency} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} (1 - \frac{1}{3})^2 = \boxed{\frac{4}{9}}$$

Q2



$$T_{\text{prop}} = \frac{d}{s} = \frac{4300 \text{ m}}{2.10^8 \text{ m/s}} = 0.0215 \text{ ms}$$

$L = 17 \text{ Bits}$  in  $T_{\text{prop}}$

$$\Rightarrow L = R \cdot T_{\text{prop}} = 10 \cdot 2^{20} \cdot \frac{0.0215}{1000} = [225.44] = 226 \text{ bits}$$

Ans A receives 10 bits from B 226 bits 226 bits  
 Ans 2 225 bits from B 60 bits 226 bits

Due to initial 125 bits from B, A receives 226 bits

$$451 = 225 + 226 \text{ bits from B to A} \text{ and} \\ \text{PDR} \text{ of A is } 451 < 512$$

return bits from A to B 451 bits  $\therefore n=22$   
 486 bits from B to A jam signal due to A  
 $486 + 48 = 534 \text{ bits from B to A}$

0, 1, 2, 3 bits from A to B  $\therefore \text{PDR} \text{ of B is } 512$

$$k \cdot 512 = 1536 \text{ bits} \quad \text{1/2 PDR of B} \quad \text{PDR}$$

$$2035 \text{ bits} \quad \text{PDR of B} = \text{PDR of A} = 512$$