第二章 思考题

1. 网络应用程序有哪两种体系结构?

答: Client-Server, Peer-to-Peer, 混合结构

2. 网络体系结构与应用程序体系结构之间有什么区别?

R2. What is the difference between network architecture and application architecture?

答:一种是分层,一种是基于网络开发应用的软件架构。网络体系结构指的是因特网种的五层 网络协议.

应用程序体系结构通常是由开发者自己定义的.

它们的区别在于,从应用程序研发者的角度看,网络体系结构是固定的,并为应用程序提供了特定的服务集合.另一方面,应用程序体系结构由应用程序研发者设计,规定了如何在各种端系统上组织该应用程序.

应用程序体系架构可以通过应用网络体系架构中的内容从而使应用程序拥有网络传输功能.

3. 对两进程之间的通信会话而言, 哪个进程是客户, 哪个进程是服务器? R3. For a communication session between a pair of processes, which process is the client and which is the server?

答:发起请求的是客户端,进行应答的是服务器。在一对进程之间的通信会话场景中,发起通信(即在该会话开始时发起与其他进程的联系)的进程被标识为客户,在会话开始时等待联系的进程是服务器.

4. 对一个 P2P 文件共享应用, 你同意"一个通信会话不存在客户端和服务器端的概念"的说法吗? 为什么?

R4. For a P2P file-sharing application, do you agree with the statement, "There is no notion of client and server sides of a communication session"? Why or why not?

答:不同意. P2P 文件共享应用虽然能够相互传输文件,看起来每个用户即可以当客户,也可以当服务器. 但是具体落实到一次通信会话中,当对等方 A 请求对等方 B 发送一个特定的文件时,在这个特定的通信会话中对等方 A 是客户,而对等方 B 是服务器.

5. 运行在一台主机上的一个进程,使用什么信息来标识运行在另一台主机上的进程? R5. What information is used by a process running on one host to identify a process running on another host?

答: 通过 IP 地址标识另一台主机,通过另一台主机上的目的地端口号来标识另一台主机上的程序。

6. 假定你想尽快地处理从远程客户到服务器的事务, 你将使用 UDP 还是 TCP? 为什么? R6. Suppose you wanted to do a transaction from a remote client to a server as fast as possible. Would you use UDP or TCP? Why?

答: 我会使用 UDP, 因为 TCP 是面向连接的, 在传输之前需要进行三次握手. 而 UDP 是无连接的, 可以直接选定合适速率向外传送.

7. 你能设想一个既要求无数据丢失又高度时间敏感的应用程序吗? Can you conceive of an application that requires no data loss and that is also highly time-sensitive?

答: 发射火箭的程序等。

8. 运行在多个端系统中的应用程序是如何实现通信的?

答: 通过 IP 地址和端口号进行通信

9. 你对应用层的协议了解有多少,举例说明。

答: 应用	应用层协议
Web 冲浪	HTTP 协议
电子邮件	SMTP 协议
因特网电话	SIP 协议
流式多媒体	HTTP 协议
文件传输	FTP 协议

10. 谈谈你对 cookie 的认识?

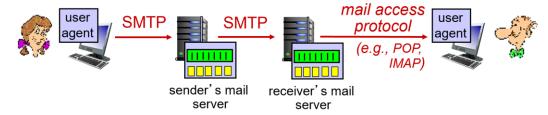
答: Cookie 技术有 4 个组成部分: 1.在 HTTP 响应报文中有一个 Cookie 首部行。2.在 HTTP 请求报文中有一个 Cookie 首部行。3.在用户端系统中保留一个 Cookie 文件,由用户的浏览器进行管理。4.在 Web 站点上有一个后端数据库。

当访问服务器的时候,服务器会产生一个唯一的识别码,并以此作为索引在它的后端数据库中产生一个表项,接下来服务器用一个包含 set-cookie 首部行的 HTTP 响应消息对浏览器响应,浏览器收到后会在它管理的特定 cookie 文件中添加一行,包含服务器的主机名和 set-cookie,之后再浏览该网站时,浏览器就会从它的 cookie 文件中获取这个网站的识别码,里面包含着最近的访问信息等,然后请求消息的首部行就包含这些消息,服务器就可以跟踪用户了。

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- 11. 从邮件服务器获取报文的方式有几种? 分别采用什么协议?
- 答:有两种方式:客户端:POP3和IMAP,浏览器:HTTP
- 12. 一个典型的邮件发送过程是怎样的?

答



- 13. 在电子邮件的协议首部能够发现报文发送主机的 IP 地址吗?
- 答: 能够。
- 14. 对比一下 SMTP 与 HTTP。

答:相同点:

- (1) 这两个协议都用于从一台主机向另一台主机传送文件,其中: HTTP 从 Web 服务器向 Web 客户(通常是一个浏览器)传送文件(或称对象); SMTP 从一个邮件服务器向另一个邮件服务器传送文件(即电子邮件报文)。
- (2) 当进行文件传送时,HTTP 和 SMTP 都使用持续连接。不同点:
- (1) HTTP 主要是拉(pull)协议,即在方便的时候,某些人在 Web 服务器上转载信息,用户使用 HTTP 从该服务器拉取这些信息。特别是 TCP 连接是由想接受这些文件的机器发起的。而 SMTP 基本上是一个推(push)协议,即发送邮件服务器把文件推向接收邮件服务器。特别是这个 TCP 连接是由想发送该文件的机器发起的。
- (2) SMTP 采用 7 比特 ASCII 码格式。如果该报文包含了非 7 比特 ASCII 字符(如具有重音的法文字符)或二进制数据(如图形文件),则该报文必须按照 7 比特 ASCII 码进行编码。HTTP 数据则不受该限制。
- (3)对于处理既包含文本又包含图形(也可能是其他媒体类型)的文档。HTTP 把每个对象 封装到它自己的 HTTP 响应报文中,而 SMTP 则把所有报文对象放在一个报文中。
- 15. SMTP、POP3 和 IMAP 分别是什么协议,实现了什么功能?
- 答: SMTP: delivery/storage to receiver's server

邮件获取协议: retrieval from server

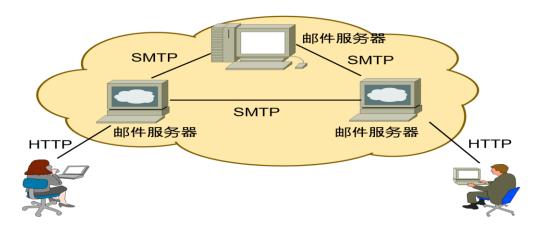
• POP: Post Office Protocol [RFC 1939]:

认证,下载

• IMAP: Internet Mail Access Protocol [RFC 1730]:

更多特征, 能够在服务器上对邮件操作。

- HTTP: gmail, Hotmail, Yahoo! Mail, etc.
- 16. 基于 web 的电子邮件使用了哪些协议?



- 17. 为什么 HTTP、SMTP 和 POP3 都运行在 TCP,而不是 UDP 上?
 R11. Why do HTTP, SMTP, and POP3 run on top of TCP rather than on UDP?
- 答: 因为它们对可靠性传输有要求,对实时性要求相对弱。
- 18. DNS 服务器有哪两种查询方式?
- 答: 递归查询和迭代查询
- 19. 什么是 socket? socket 位置在哪里?
- 答: socket 是应用程序与传输层之间的一个接口,位于端系统。

复习:

- P12. A packet switch receives a packet and determines the outbound link to which the packet should be forwarded. When the packet arrives, one other packet is halfway done being transmitted on this outbound link and four other packets are waiting to be transmitted. Packets are transmitted in order of arrival. Suppose all packets are 1,500 bytes and the link rate is 2.5 Mbps. What is the queuing delay for the packet? More generally, what is the queuing delay when all packets have length L, the transmission rate is R, x bits of the currently-being-transmitted packet have been transmitted, and n packets are already in the queue?
- 答: The arriving packet must first wait for the link to transmit 4.5 *1,500 bytes = 6,750 bytes or 54,000 bits. Since these bits are transmitted at 2.5 Mbps, the queuing delay is 54000/2500 = 21.6 sec. Generally, the queuing delay is (nL + (L x))/R.
- P18. Perform a Traceroute between source and destination on the same continent at three different hours of the day.
- a. Find the average and standard deviation of the round-trip delays at each of the three hours.
- b. Find the number of routers in the path at each of the three hours. Did the paths change during any of the hours?
- c. Try to identify the number of ISP networks that the Traceroute packets pass through from source to destination. Routers with similar names and/ or similar IP addresses should be considered as part of the same ISP. In your experiments, do the largest delays occur at the peering interfaces between adjacent ISPs?

答:

On linux you can use the command

traceroute www.targethost.com

and in the Windows command prompt you can use

tracert www.targethost.com

In either case, you will get three delay measurements. For those three measurements you can calculate the mean and standard deviation. Repeat the experiment at different times of the day and comment on any changes.

Here is an example solution:

```
traceroute to www.poly.edu (128.238.24.40), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets

1 thunder.sdsc.edu (132.249.20.5) 2.802 ms 0.645 ms 0.484 ms

2 dolphin.sdsc.edu (132.249.31.17) 0.227 ms 0.248 ms 0.239 ms

3 dc-sdg-agg1--sdsc-1.cenic.net (137.164.23.129) 0.360 ms 0.260 ms 0.240 ms

4 dc-riv-corel--sdg-agg1-l0ge-2.cenic.net (137.164.47.14) 8.847 ms 8.437 ms 8.230 ms

5 dc-lax-corel--lax-core2-l0ge-2.cenic.net (137.164.46.64) 9.969 ms 9.929 ms 9.846 ms

6 dc-lax-px1--lax-core1-l0ge-2.cenic.net (137.164.46.151) 9.845 ms 9.729 ms 9.724 ms

7 hurricane--lax-px1-gc.cenic.net (198.32.251.86) 9.971 ms 16.981 ms 9.850 ms

8 10gigabitethernet4-3.core1.nyc4.he.net (72.52.92.225) 72.796 ms 80.278 ms 72.346 ms

9 10gigabitethernet3-4.core1.nyc5.he.net (184.105.213.218) 71.126 ms 71.442 ms 73.623 ms

10 lightower-fiber-networks.l0gigabitethernet3-2.core1.nyc5.he.net (216.66.50.106) 70.924 ms 70.959 ms 71.072 ms

11 ae0.nycmnyzrj91.lightower.net (72.22.160.156) 70.870 ms 71.089 ms 70.957 ms

12 72.22.188.102 (72.22.188.102) 71.242 ms 71.228 ms 71.102 ms

traceroute to www.poly.edu (128.238.24.40), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
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traceroute to www.poly.edu (128.238.24.40), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets

1 thunder.sdsc.edu (132.249.20.5) 0.478 ms 0.353 ms 0.308 ms

2 dolphin.sdsc.edu (132.249.31.17) 0.212 ms 0.251 ms 0.238 ms

3 dc-sdg-aggl--sdsc-1.cenic.net (137.164.23.129) 0.237 ms 0.246 ms 0.240 ms

4 dc-riv-corel--sdg-aggl-10ge-2.cenic.net (137.164.47.14) 8.628 ms 8.348 ms 8.357 ms

5 dc-lax-corel--lax-core2-10ge-2.cenic.net (137.164.46.64) 9.934 ms 9.963 ms 9.852 ms

6 dc-lax-px1--lax-corel-10ge-2.cenic.net (137.164.46.151) 9.831 ms 9.814 ms 9.676 ms

7 hurricane--lax-px1-ge.cenic.net (198.32.251.86) 10.194 ms 10.012 ms 16.722 ms

8 10gigabitethernet4-3.corel.nyc4.he.net (72.52.92.225) 73.856 ms 73.196 ms 73.979 ms

9 10gigabitethernet3-4.corel.nyc5.he.net (184.105.213.218) 71.247 ms 71.199 ms 71.646 ms

10 lightower-fiber-networks.10gigabitethernet3-2.corel.nyc5.he.net (216.66.50.106) 70.987 ms 71.073 ms 70.985 ms

11 ae0.nycmnyzrj91.lightower.net (72.22.160.156) 71.075 ms 71.042 ms 71.328 ms

12 72.22.188.102 (72.22.188.102) 71.626 ms 71.299 ms 72.236 ms
```

```
1 thunder.sdsc.edu (132.249.20.5) 0.403 ms 0.347 ms 0.358 ms
2 dolphin.sdsc.edu (132.249.31.17) 0.225 ms 0.244 ms 0.237 ms
3 dc-sdg-agg1--sdsc-1.cenic.net (137.164.23.129) 0.362 ms 0.256 ms 0.239 ms
4 dc-riv-corel--sdg-agg1-l0ge-2.cenic.net (137.164.47.14) 8.850 ms 8.358 ms 8.227 ms
5 dc-lax-corel-lax-core2-l0ge-2.cenic.net (137.164.46.64) 10.096 ms 9.869 ms 10.351 ms
6 dc-lax-px1--lax-core1-l0ge-2.cenic.net (137.164.46.61) 9.721 ms 9.621 ms 9.725 ms
7 hurricane--lax-px1-ge.cenic.net (198.32.251.86) 11.345 ms 10.048 ms 13.844 ms
8 10gigabitethernet4-3.core1.nyc4.he.net (72.52.92.225) 71.920 ms 72.977 ms 77.264 ms
9 10gigabitethernet3-4.core1.nyc5.he.net (184.105.213.218) 71.273 ms 71.247 ms 71.291 ms
10 lightower-fiber-networks.10gigabitethernet3-2.core1.nyc5.he.net (216.66.50.106) 71.114 ms 82.516 ms 71.136 ms
11 ae0.nycmnyzrj91.lightower.net (72.22.160.156) 71.232 ms 71.071 ms 71.039 ms
12 72.22.188.102 (72.22.188.102) 71.585 ms 71.608 ms 71.493 ms
```

Traceroutes between San Diego Super Computer Center and www.poly.edu

- a) The average (mean) of the round-trip delays at each of the three hours is 71.18 ms, 71.38 ms and 71.55 ms, respectively. The standard deviations are 0.075 ms, 0.21 ms, 0.05 ms, respectively.
- b) In this example, the traceroutes have 12 routers in the path at each of the three hours. No, the paths didn't change during any of the hours.
- c) Traceroute packets passed through four ISP networks from source to destination. Yes, in this experiment the largest delays occurred at peering interfaces between adjacent ISPs.