

# Navigating the rough waters of modern networking protocols

Micah Thornton, Bobby Santoski, Ryan Sligh  
{mathornton, rsantoski, rsligh}@smu.edu

March 18, 2014

## Abstract

This is the last part of the paper that will be written after everything else has been completed.

## 1 Introduction

The organization of this paper is as follows. There will be a brief introduction where the paper's format, framing, topics, and previous work will be introduced. Next will be a general discussion of different networking protocols and standards with corresponding case studies. The topics to be discussed are network-size increase and the IP address space problem, global networking and countries who don't conform, and a current effort in creating and adapting security protocols. We conclude by examining the affects network protocols have on new businesses entering a market.

The focus of our research regards the relative ease or difficulty an entrepreneur faces when deciding to enter a market place saturated with technological protocols. Because of the rapid advancement in networking technologies that mankind made in the past century, protocols have become more and more complex.

Modern networking touches almost every aspect of a successful business; from marketing and advertisement to accepting payment and collecting customer data. Hence it becomes necessary to inspect the costs and benefits of protocols before considering entrance into a market place.

There is much interest in the over all sustainability of certain networking protocols[3]. In our paper we examine the impact of exponential network growth and problems that are posed with IP addressing on an expanding market. There has also been work done on analyzing the development of protocols [5] and relaying older protocols to new uses [4]. New protocols are always under development as well[1].

## 2 Exponential Address Space Increase

There are both good aspects and bad ones of an increasing network size on the Internet. More devices on the Internet means that your advertisements will reach a larger audience. It also means you will get more business if you are running an on-line shop. But under the hood of the Internet this rapid growth is causing major problems.

The fundamental standard upon which the Internet is based is known as the Internet Protocol, or IP for short. The IP works by assigning a unique address to every device connected to the Internet. The address assigned to a particular device is that device's IP address. The reason that this protocol exists is to make communication between two devices called the client and the host possible.

The IP was first introduced in 1974 by Vint Cerf and Bob Khan[2]. Back in 1974 it was assumed that an address of 32 bits (1's and 0's) was large enough to assign a unique IP address to all devices connected to the Internet for the foreseeable future. An address of this length can accommodate roughly  $2^{32}$  or about 4 billion devices. Unfortunately we live in an age where the number of networked devices is beginning to exceed this limit.

3

4

## References

- [1] W.N.A.W. Ali, A.H.M. Taib, N.M. Hussin, R. Budiarto, and J. Othman. Distributed security policy for ipv6 deployment. In *Sustainable Energy*

- Environment (ISESEE), 2011 3rd International Symposium Exhibition in*, pages 120–124, June 2011.
- [2] V. Cerf and R.E. Kahn. A protocol for packet network intercommunication. *Communications, IEEE Transactions on*, 22(5):637–648, May 1974.
  - [3] R. Gardner and F. Garcia. Bulk transfer capacity estimation in ipv6 networks. In *Computing in the Global Information Technology, 2006. ICCGI '06. International Multi-Conference on*, pages 6–6, Aug 2006.
  - [4] M. Jung, C. Reinisch, and W. Kastner. Integrating building automation systems and ipv6 in the internet of things. In *Innovative Mobile and Internet Services in Ubiquitous Computing (IMIS), 2012 Sixth International Conference on*, pages 683–688, July 2012.
  - [5] Jianping Wu, Gang Ren, and Xing Li. Source address validation: Architecture and protocol design. In *Network Protocols, 2007. ICNP 2007. IEEE International Conference on*, pages 276–283, Oct 2007.