

计算机网络通信基础

Communication Technologies of Computer Network
(For Postgraduate)

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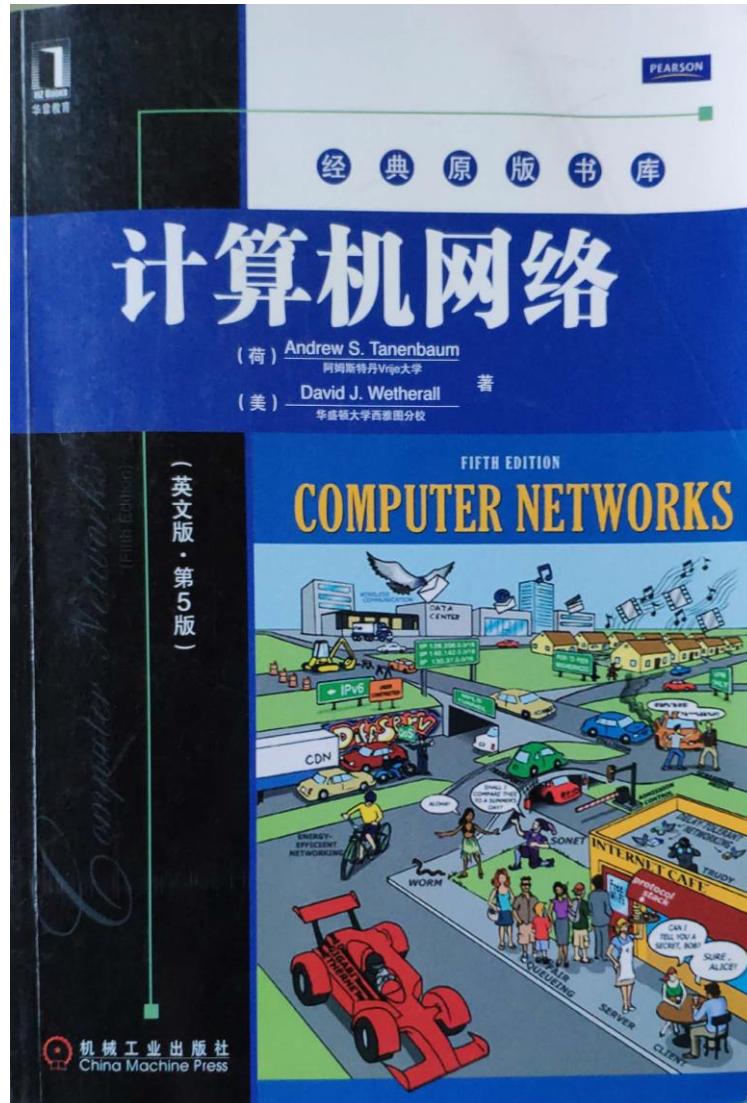
课程参考书

- [1] Andrew S. Tanenbaum, David J. Wetherall. **Computer Networks** [M]. 5th Edition. 机械工业出版社, 2011.
- [2] Stallings, W. **Data and Computer Communications** [M]. 9/10th ed. Pearson Education, Inc., 2011/2014.
- [3] 曾华燊. 现代网络通信技术[M]. 西南交通大学出版社, 2004.
- [4] 谢希仁. 计算机网络[M]. 5/6 ed. 电子工业出版社, 2008/2013.
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- [6] Andrew S. Tanenbaum. 计算机网络[M]. 第3版. 熊桂喜, 王小虎 译. 清华大学出版社, 1998.



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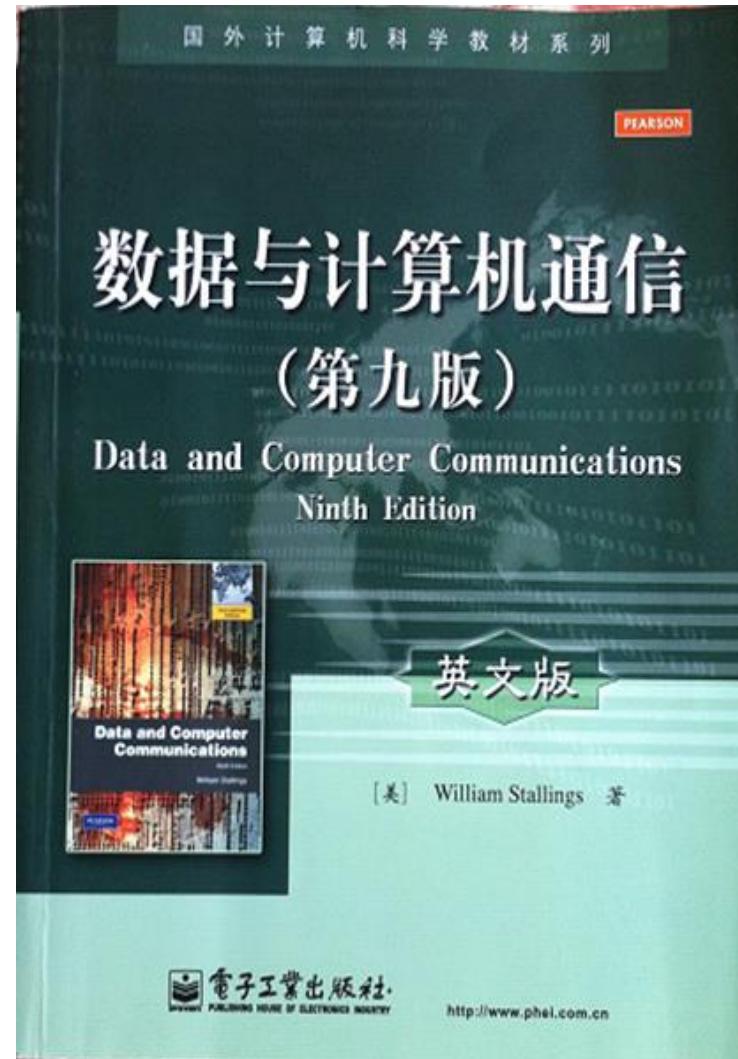
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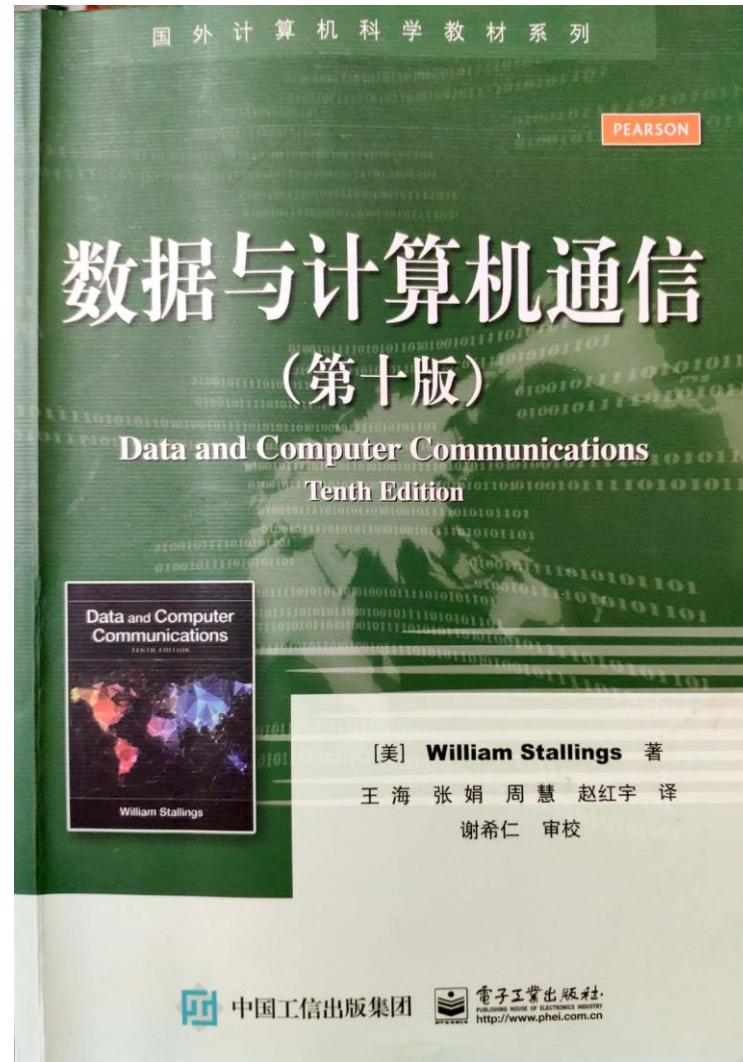
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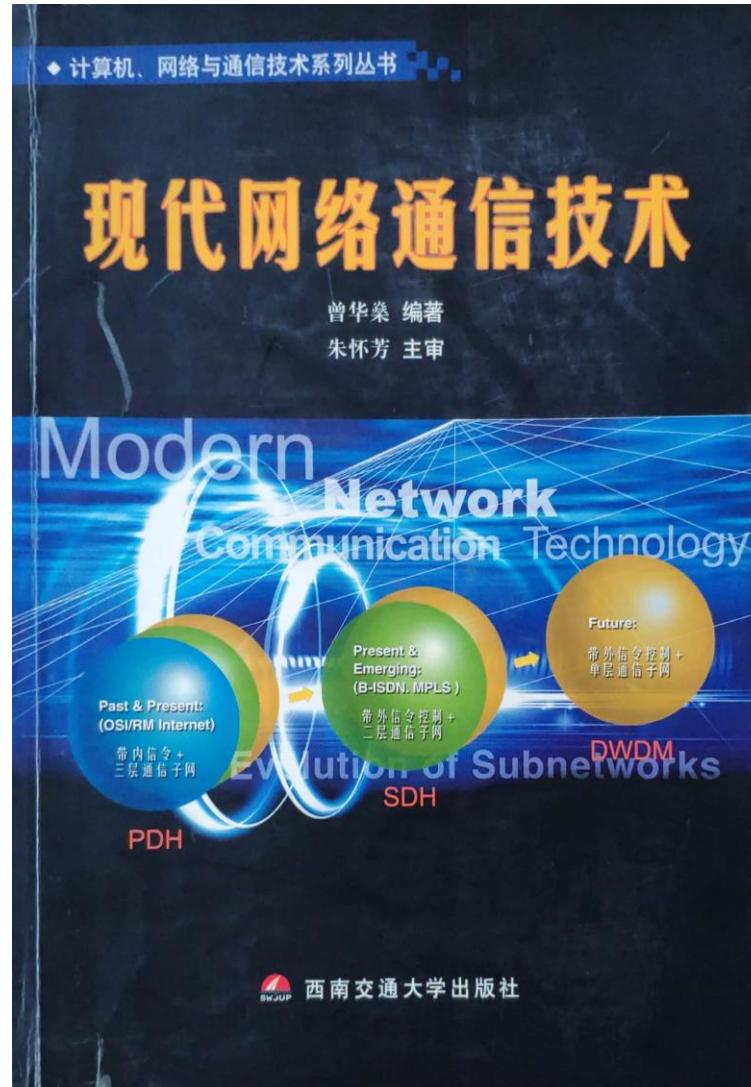
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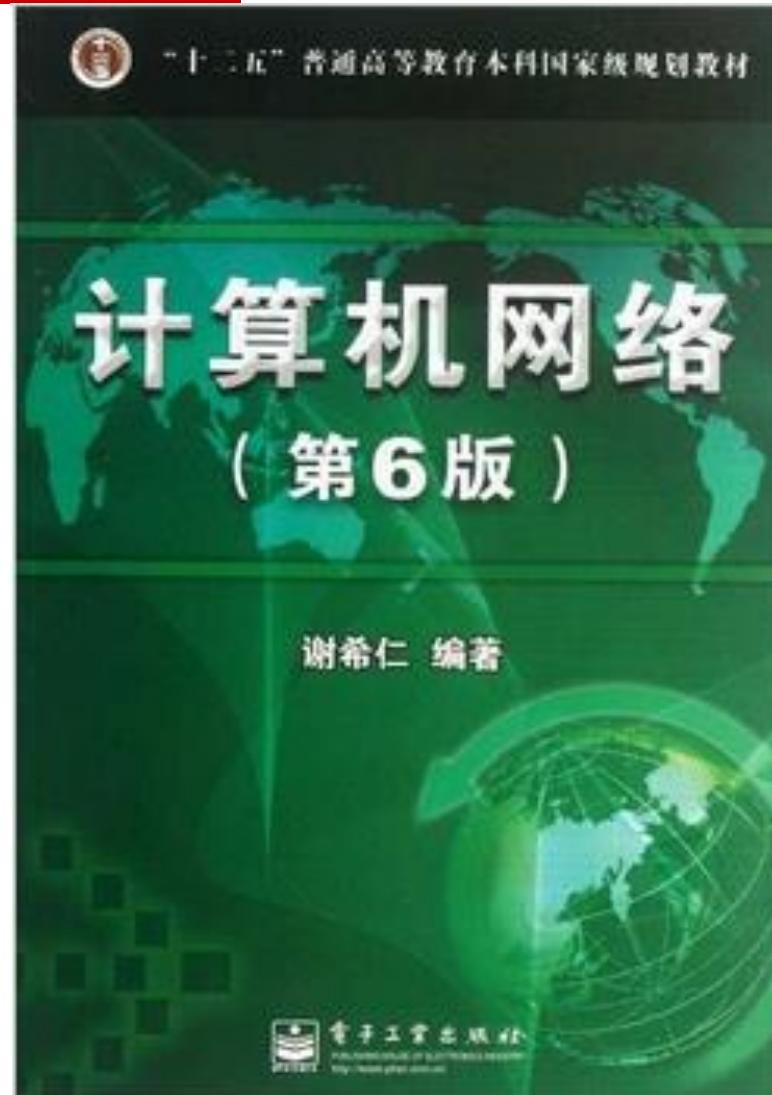
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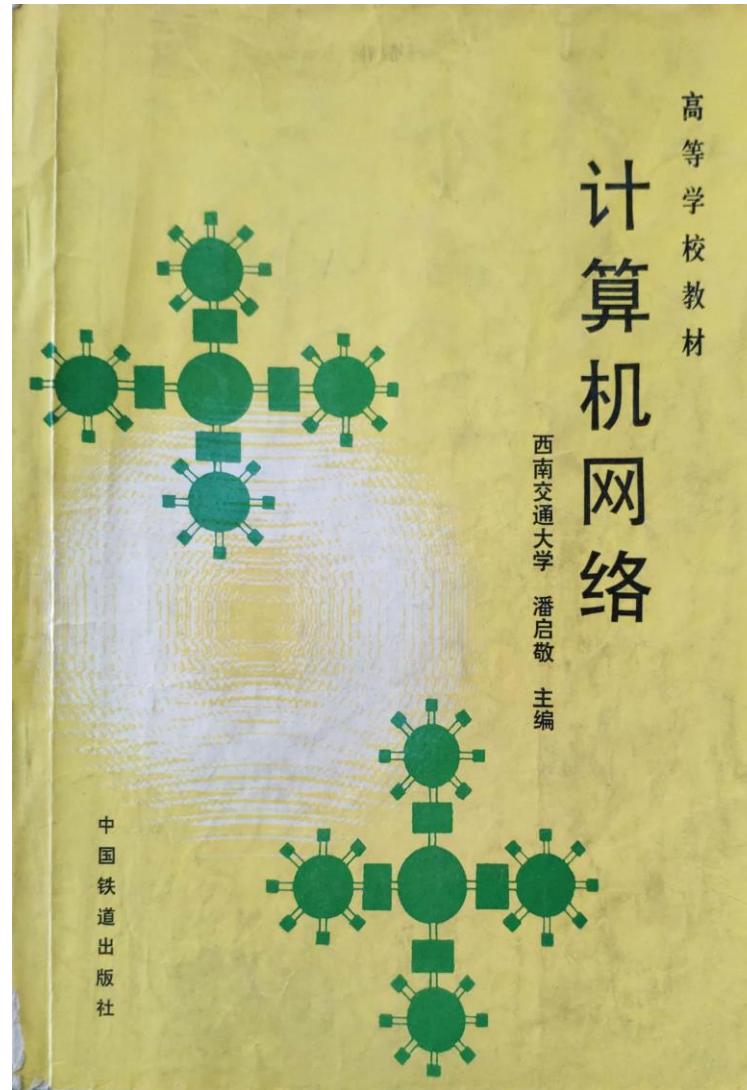
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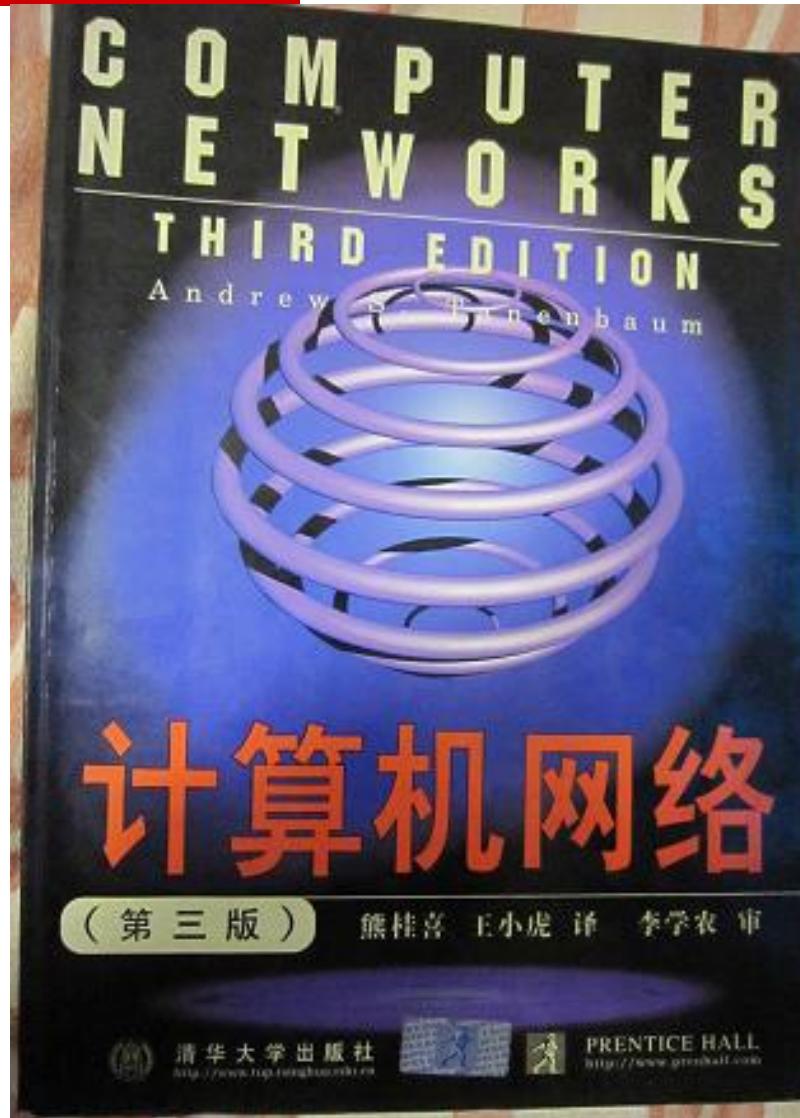
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内容提纲

第1章 概述

第2章 数据传输基础

第3章 Multiplexing(复用)

第4章 Transmission Media(传输介质)



第1章 概述

1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

1.2 电路/报文/分组交换

1.3 计算机网络体系结构

1.4 网络新技术及其发展趋势

1.5 文献阅读与研讨专题



1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

1. 最经典的定义(A.S. Tanenbaum)

(1) An **interconnected** collection of **autonomous** computers. 计算机网络是一些互相连接的、自治的计算机的集合。(3e)

---与具有master/slave、带dumb terminals的main frame区别。

---与Distributed system区别：多台自主/自治计算机的存在对用户是透明（不可见）的。A distributed system is a software system built on top of a network. And the software gives it a high degree of cohesiveness and transparency.



1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

(2) A collection of autonomous computers interconnected by **a single technology**. (4e, 5e)

---与Internet区别： Internet is not a single network but **a network of networks**.

2. 其它定义

(1) 计算机网络是用通信线路（和网络连接设备）将分散在不同地点并具有独立功能的多台计算机系统互相连接，按照网络协议进行数据通信，实现**资源共享**的（为网络用户提供各种**应用服务**的）信息系统（潘启敬，1993）。



1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

---通信线路/媒介：明线、UTP/STP, Cable, Fiber、无线、卫星、微波、毫米波、红外。

---网络设备：网卡、Modem, Repeater, Hub, Bridge, Switch, Router, Gateway。

---地点：汽车/高铁/飞机、家庭/建筑/园区、城市/省/国家、全球/星际。

---计算机系统：Smart Phone/iPad/Note/PC/Workstation、巨/大/中
小型机。

---网络协议：TCP/IP, PPP, IPX/SPX,

---资源共享：硬件（线路/带宽）、软件、数据。

---应用服务：Email, FTP, Telnet, WWW, IM, Twitter, Facebook



1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

(2) Computer Networks are collection of interconnected computers via sub-networks formed of intermediate devices to relay/switch data in the forms of packets, frames or bursts for the purpose of resource-sharing.
(曾华燊, 2004)。

---目的：资源共享。

---涉及的领域：计算机与通信技术。

---技术特点：分组交换（packet switching）。



1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

3. 分类

(1) According to geographic coverage (最主要分类)

- ◆ LAN (局域网, Local Area Network)
- ◆ CAN (园区网, Campus Area Network)
- ◆ MAN (城域网, Metropolitan Area Network)
- ◆ WAN (广域网, Wide Area Network)
- ◆ PAN (个人网, Personal Area Network)
- ◆ HAN (家庭网, Home Area Network)

(2) According to the nature of user (public/private: 公用/专用)

public data network/private network。



1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

(3) Classification of TCP/IP-based Networks

- ◆ Internet (英特网，与internet互联网区分)
- ◆ Intranet (内联网)
- ◆ Extranet (外联网)
- ◆ IoT (Internet of Things, 物联网) / IOV (Internet of Vehicles, 车联网) / AIoT (AI+IoT, 智联网)。

(4) According to communication techniques

wired/wireless Network。

(5) According to topology

- ◆ 规则型 (星型/树型/环型/总线型)
- ◆ 不规则型 (网状/Mesh/Ad hoc)。



1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

(6) 其它分类

- 使用单位: 企业网、校园/园区网、
- 网络作用: 通信子网(主干网)、资源子网、接入网、传感网
- 协议: 802.3/.../11(WiFi)/16(WiMAX)、X.25、FDDI、ATM、Frame Relay、TCP/IP、
- 公司产品: Novell网、IBM Token-Ring、3COM Ethernet、
- 介质: 细缆网、粗缆网、双绞线网、光纤网、卫星网、无线网、
量子网 (?)
- NOS: Netware网、DECnet网、LAN Manager网、
- 应用: 证券业务网、新闻综合业务网、多媒体公用信息网

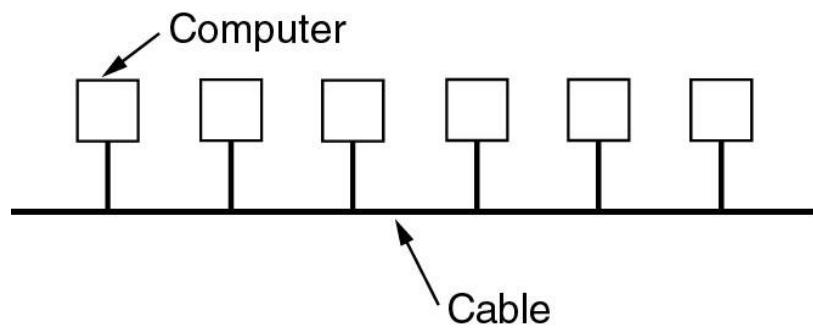


1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

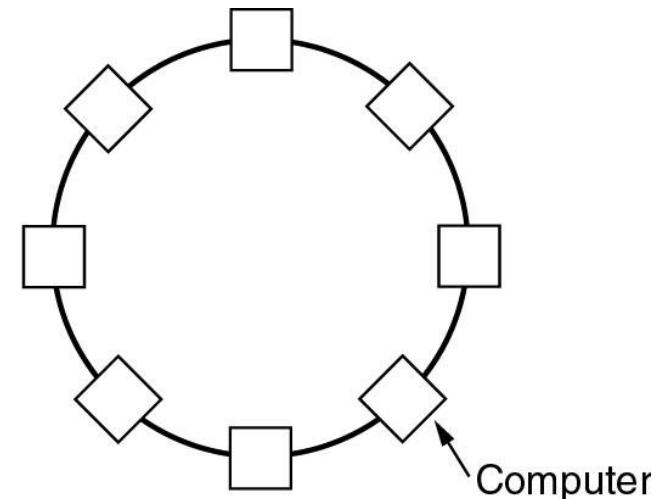
4. 典型组成与结构

(1) LAN基本组成与结构

➤ 引自A.S. Tanenbaum (4e)



(a) Bus



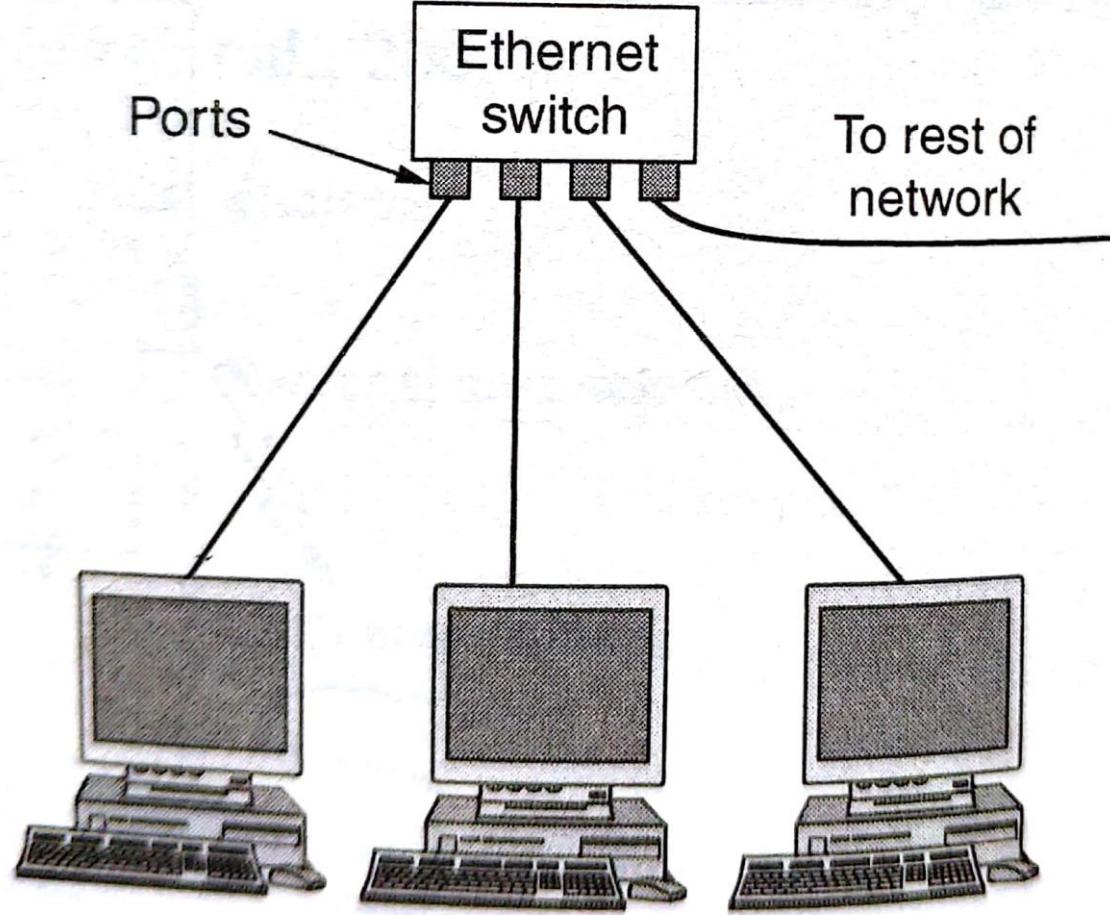
(b) Ring

Two broadcast networks



1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

引自A.S. Tanenbaum (5e)



1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

(2) MAN的结构(Tanenbaum, 5e)

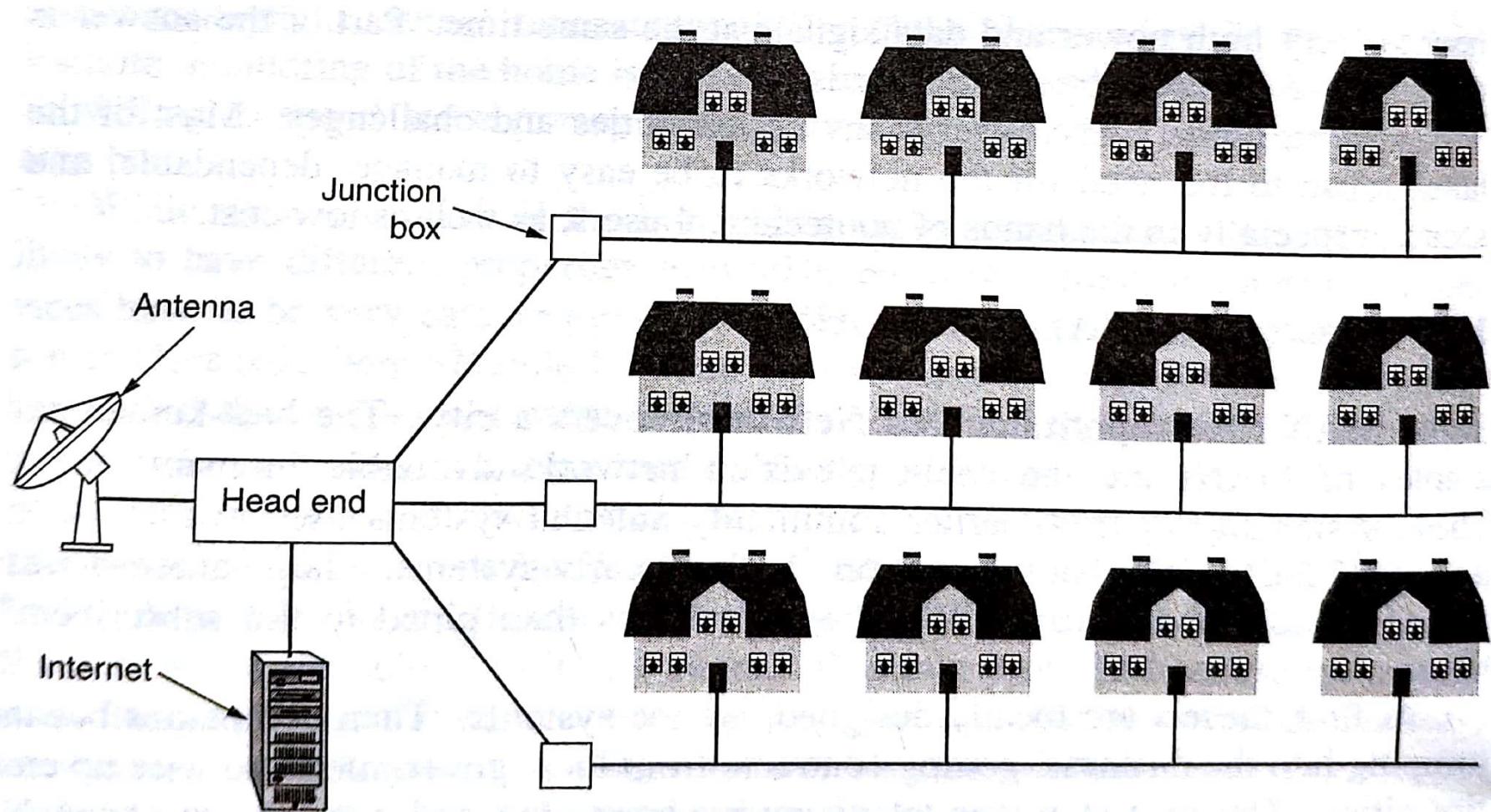


Figure 1-9. A metropolitan area network based on cable TV.

1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

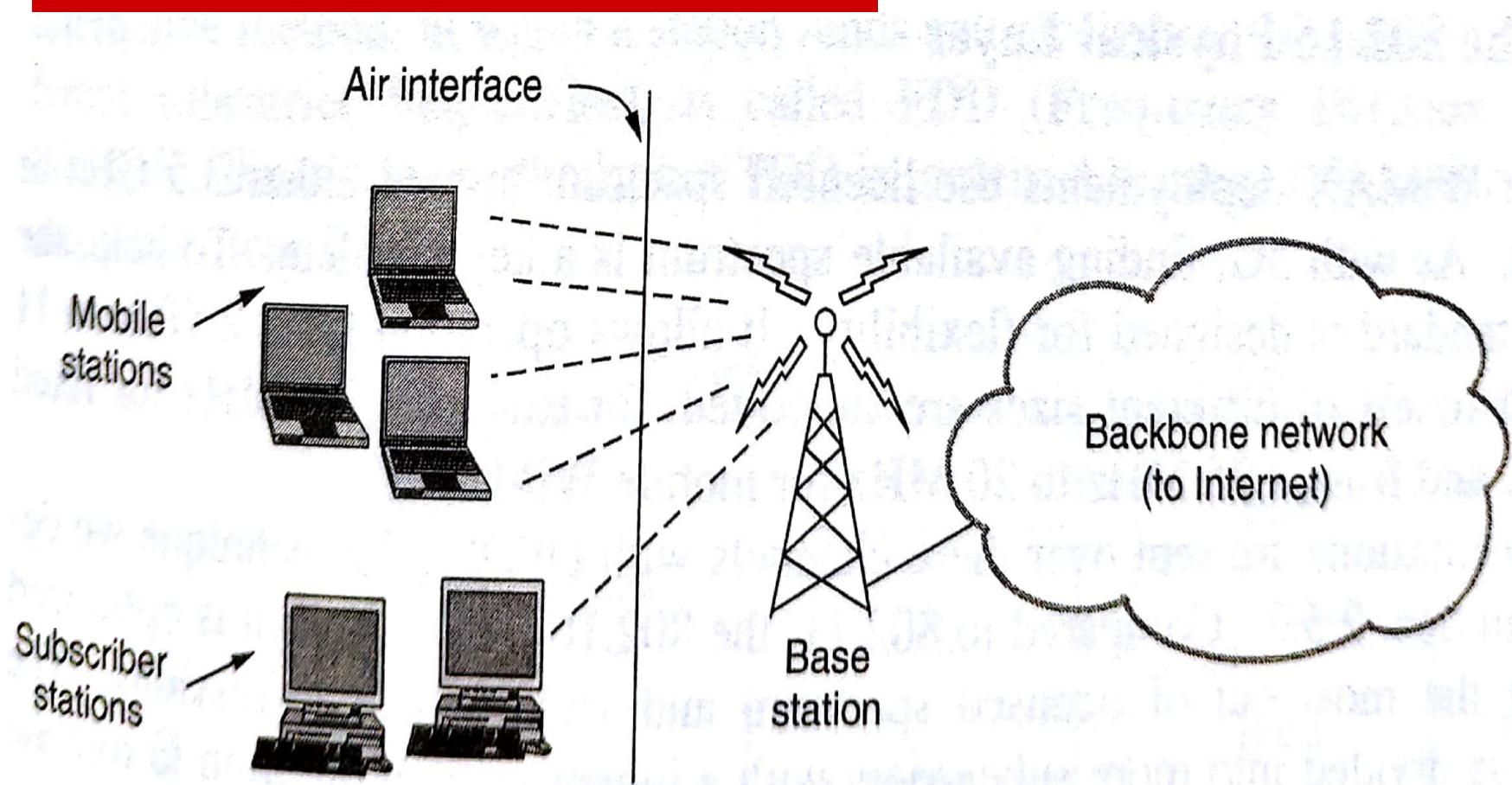
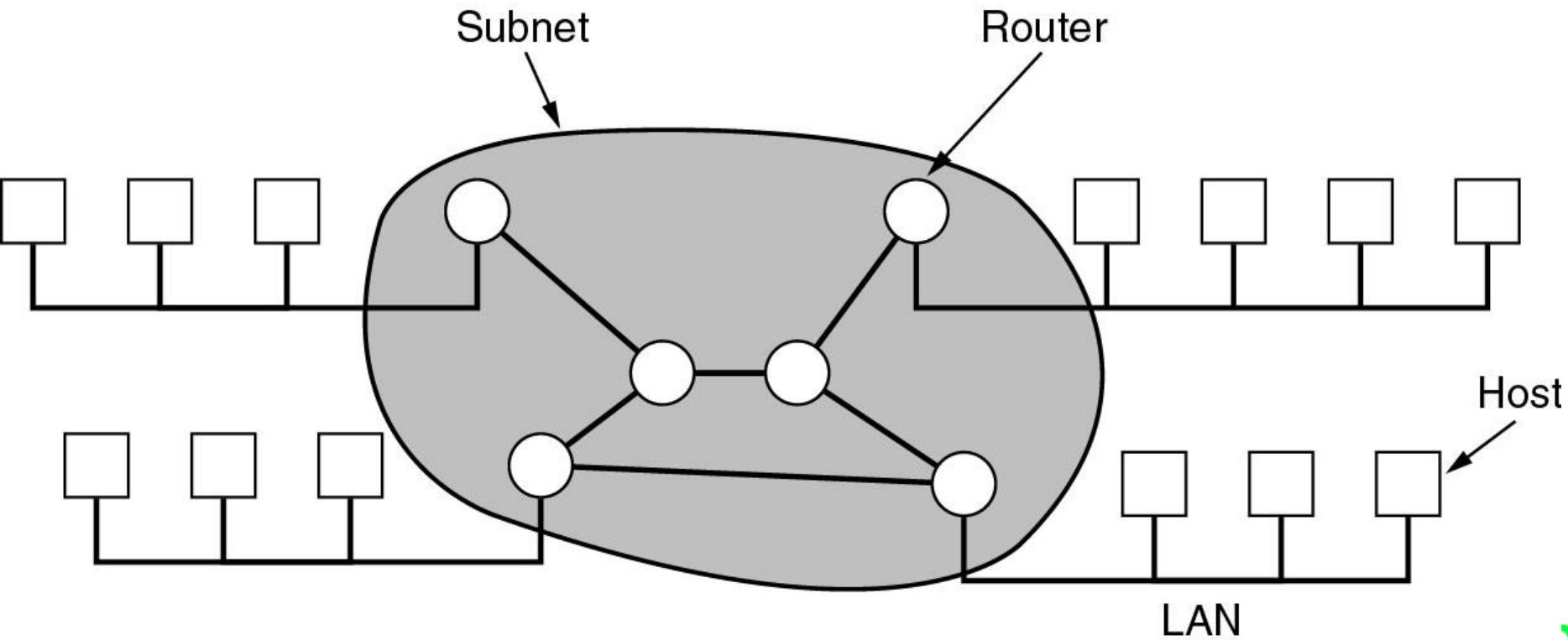


Figure 4-30. The 802.16 architecture.

1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

(3) WAN基本组成与结构

➤ 引自A.S. Tanenbaum (4e/5e)



1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

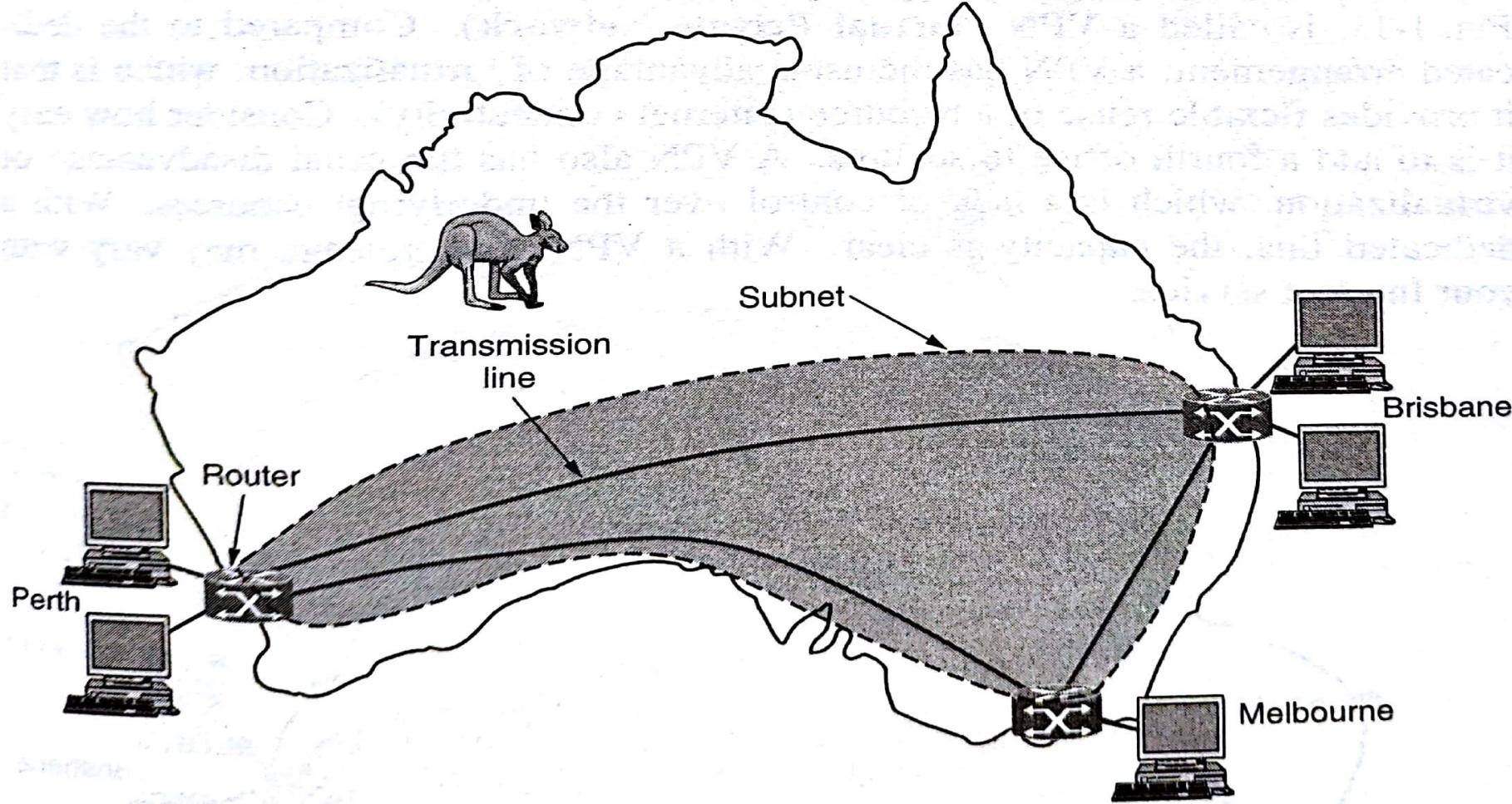


Figure 1-10. WAN that connects three branch offices in Australia.

1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

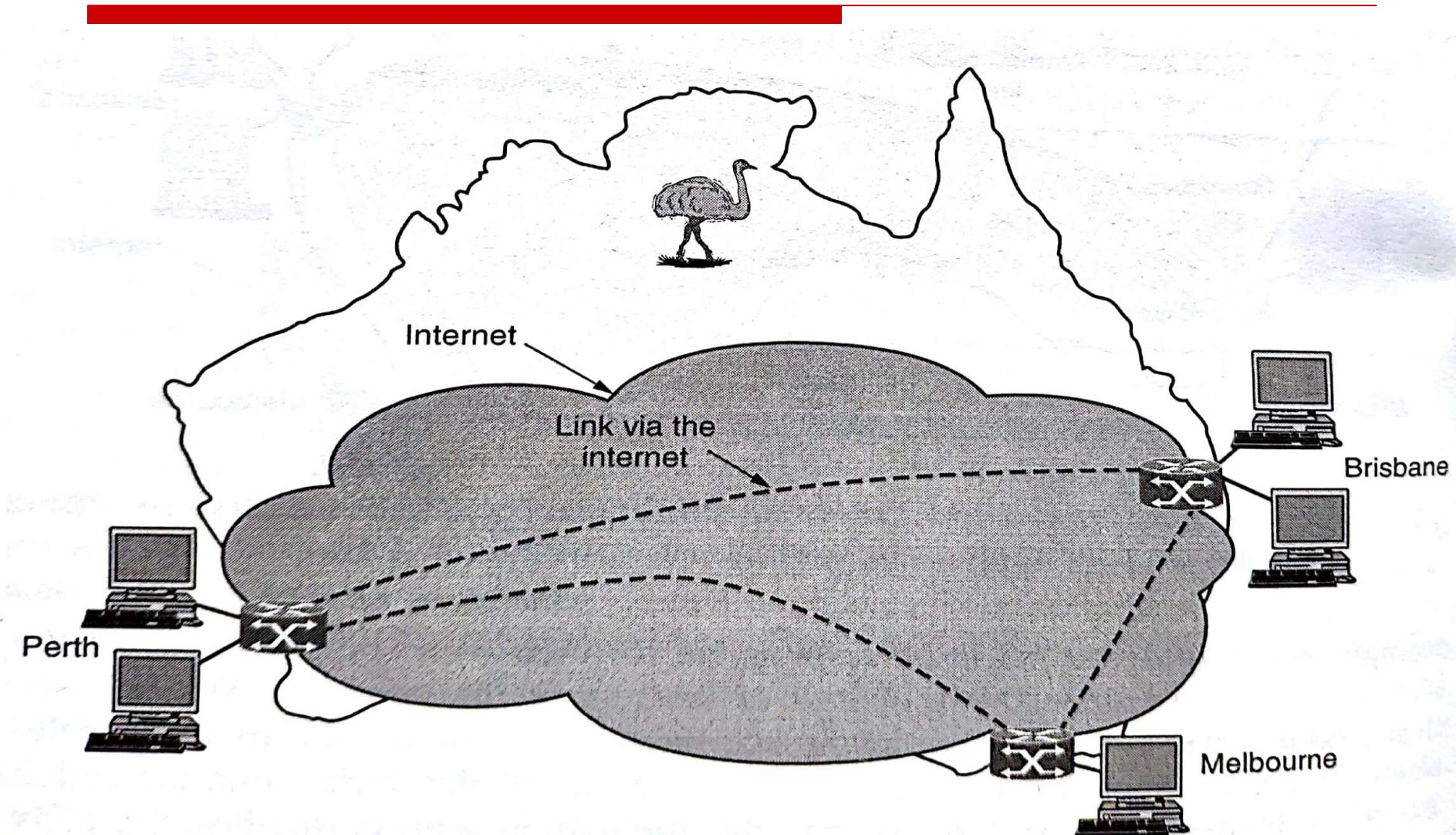


Figure 1-11. WAN using a virtual private network.

1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

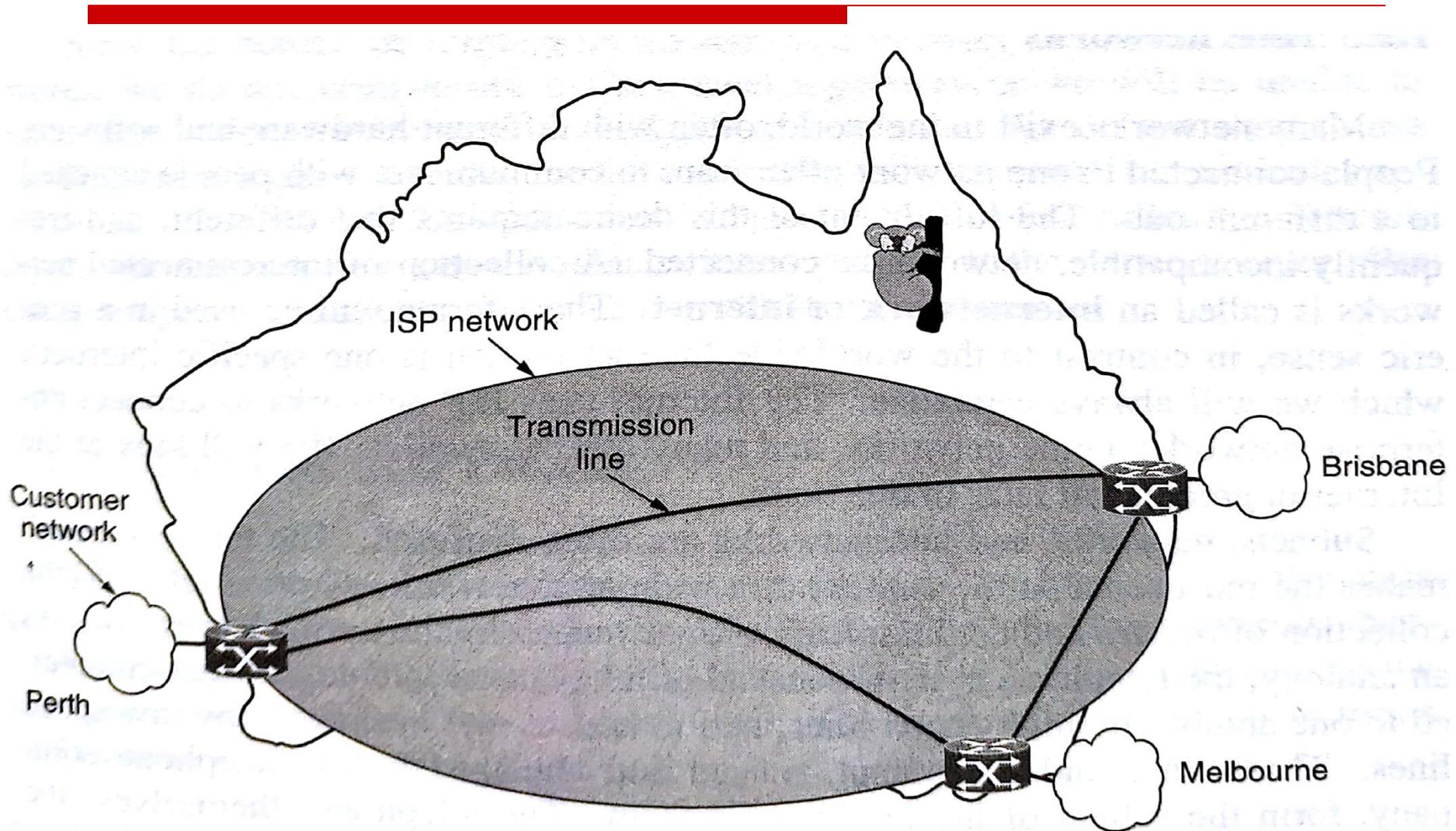
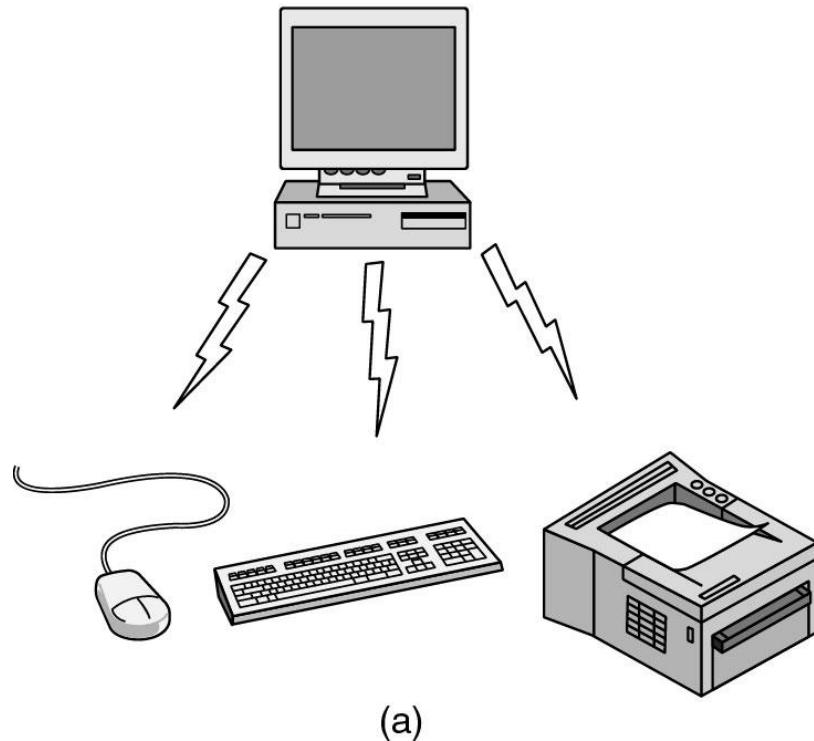


Figure 1-12. WAN using an ISP network.

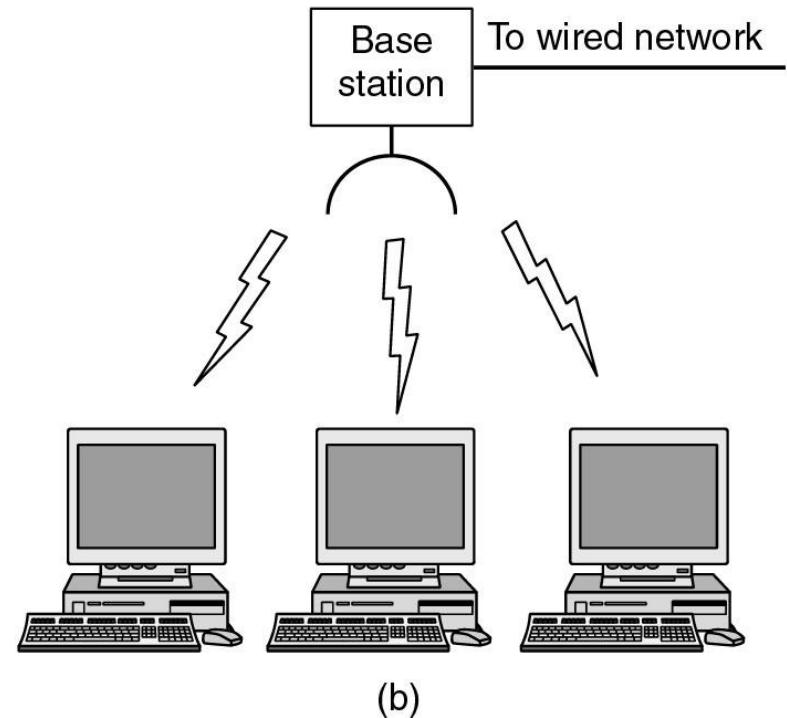
1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

(4) Wireless Networks 基本组成与结构

➤ 引自A.S. Tanenbaum (4e)



(a) Bluetooth PAN configuration



(b) Wireless LAN



1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

引自A.S. Tanenbaum (5e)

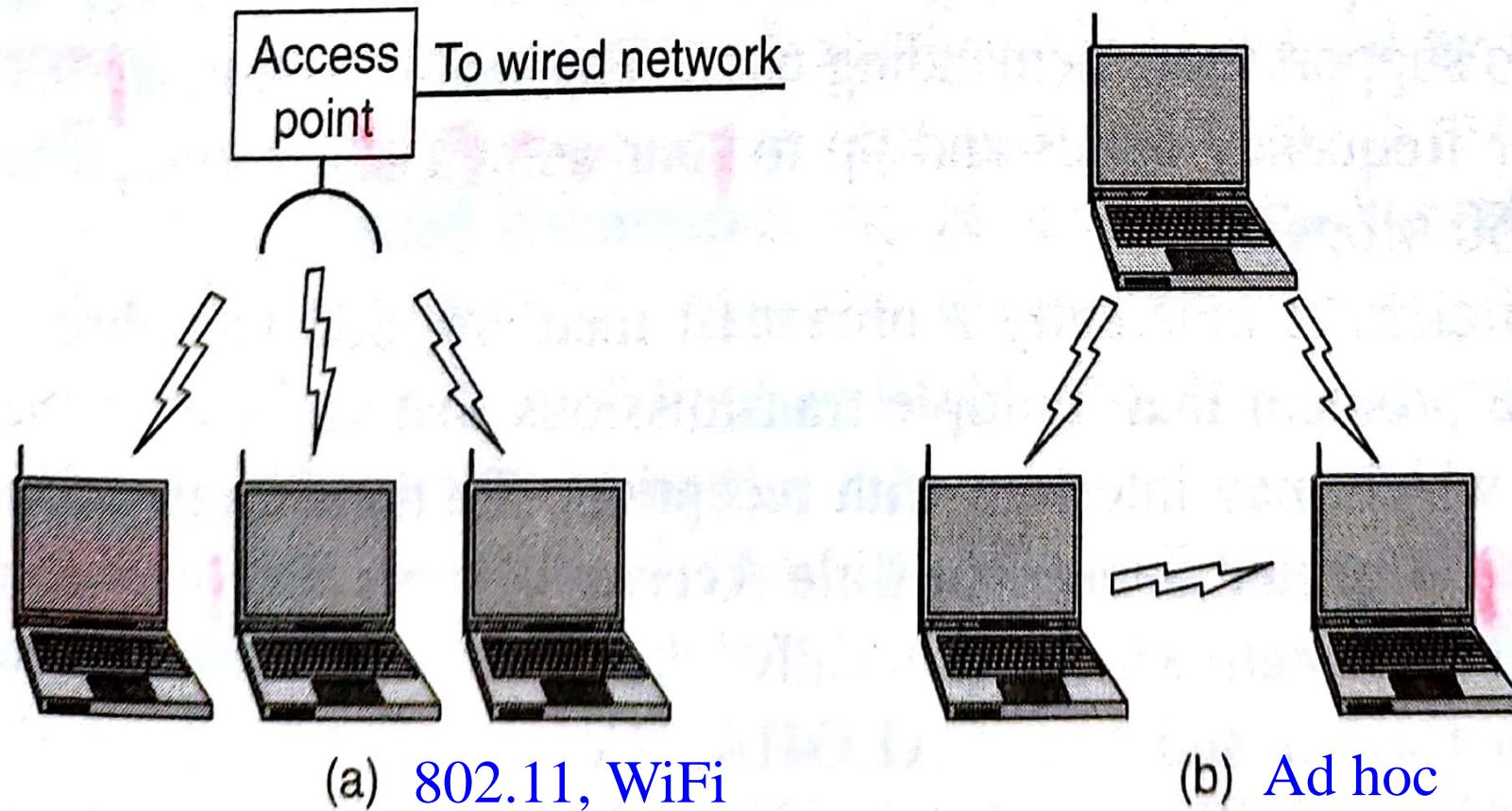
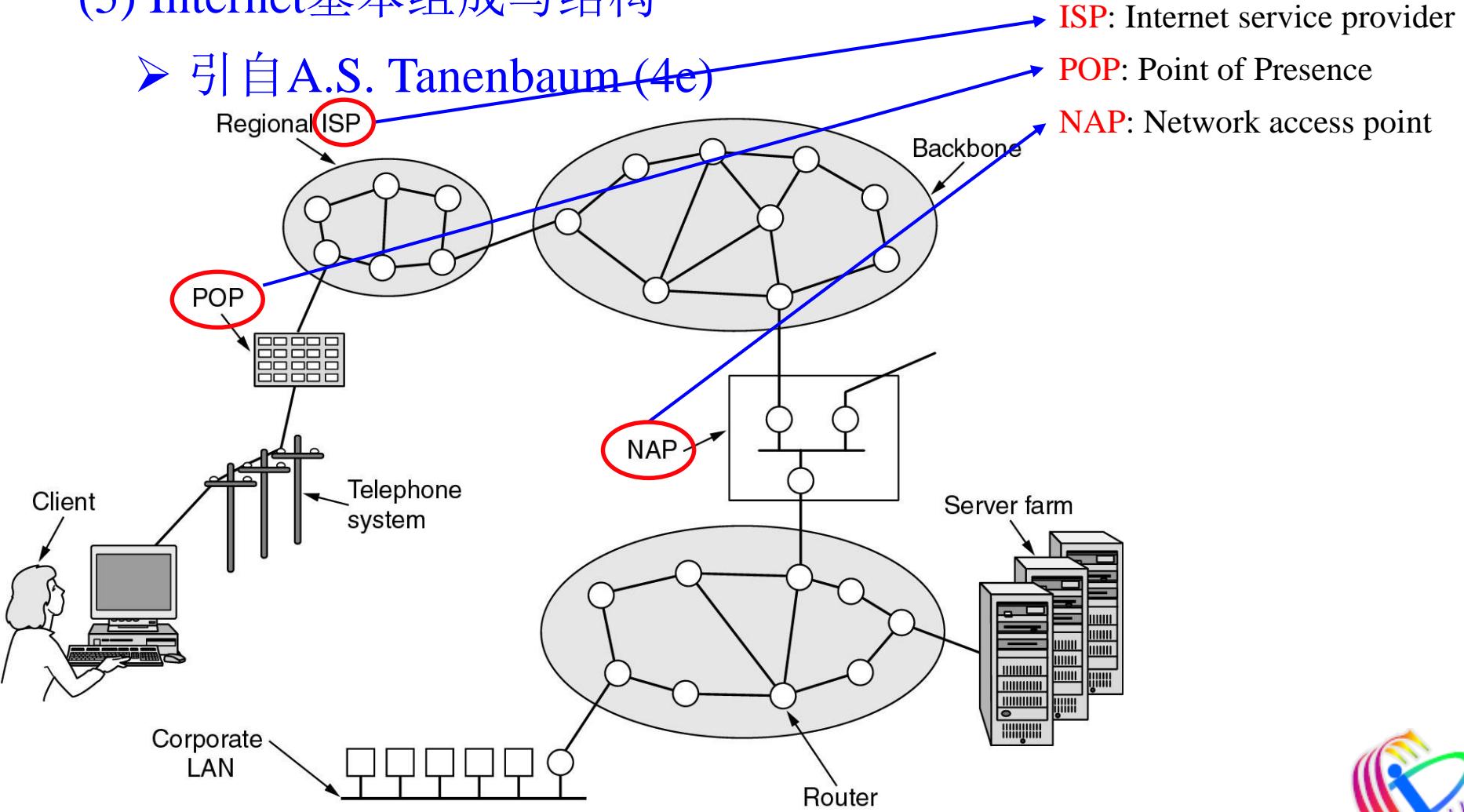


Figure 1-31. (a) Wireless network with an access point. (b) Ad hoc network.

1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

(5) Internet基本组成与结构

➤ 引自A.S. Tanenbaum (4e)



1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

➤ 引自A.S. Tanenbaum (5e)

IXP: Internet exchange points

FTTH: Fiber to the home

DSL: Digital subscriber line

DSLAM: DSL access multiplexer

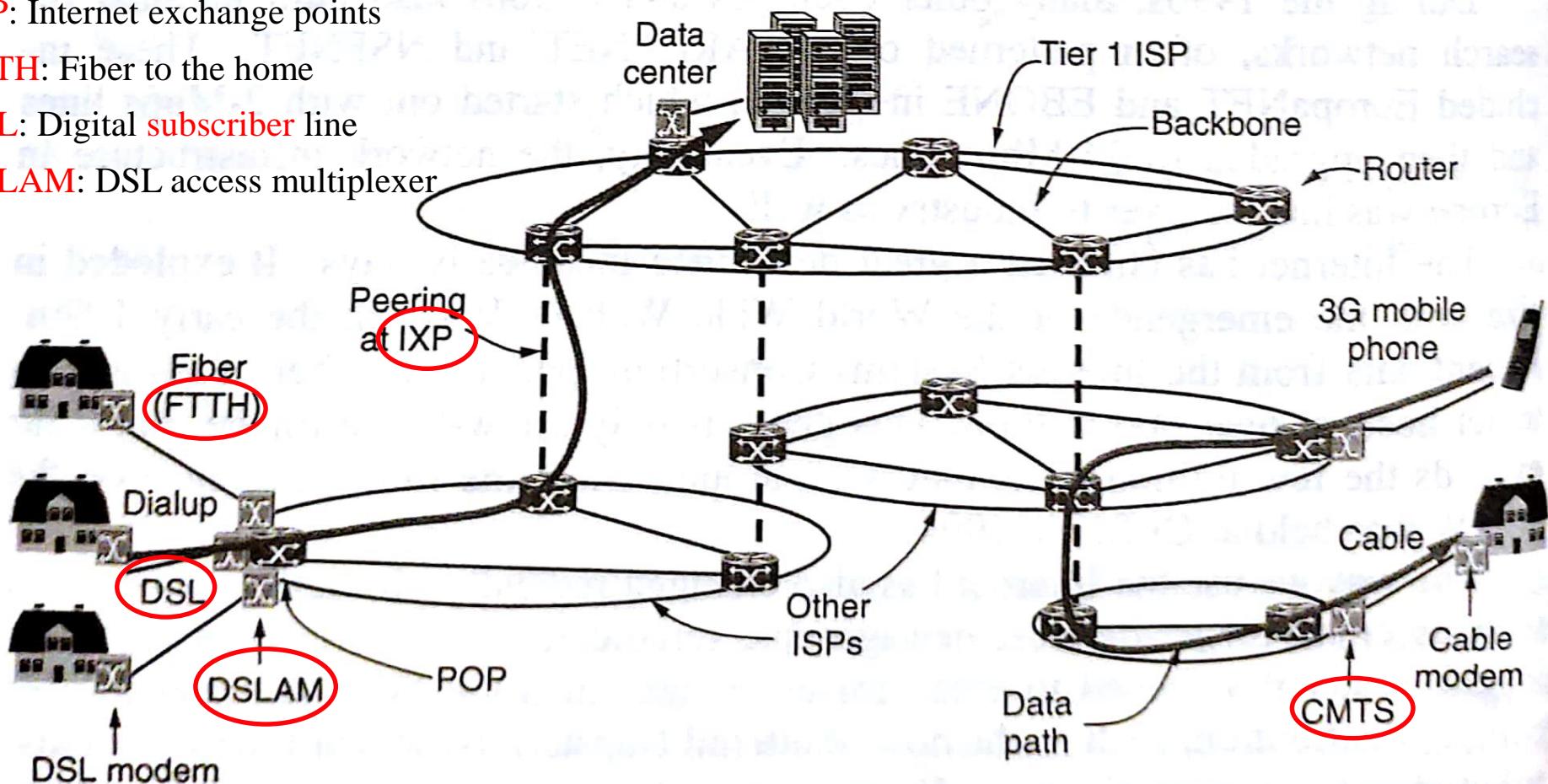
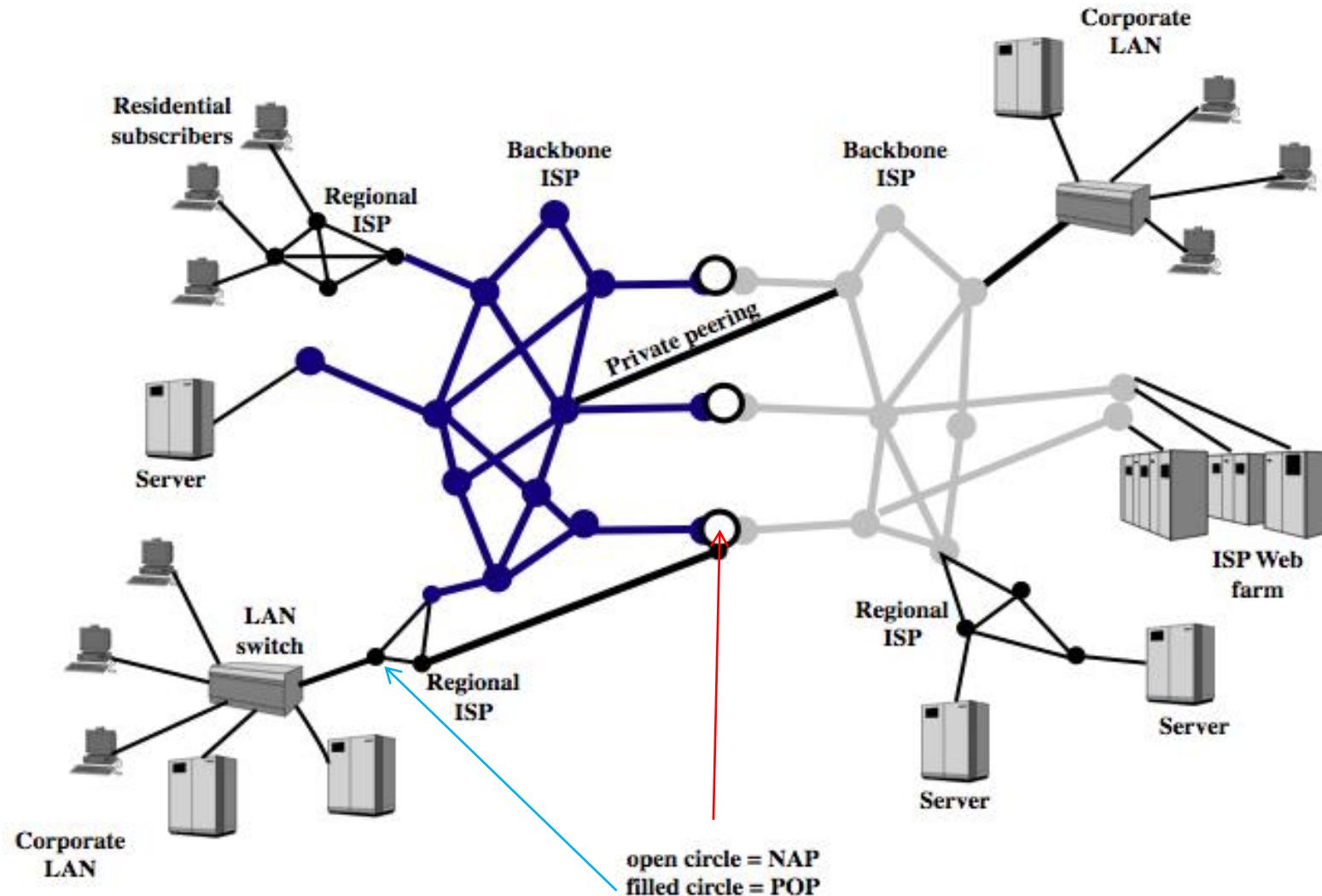


Figure 1-27. Overview of the Internet architecture.

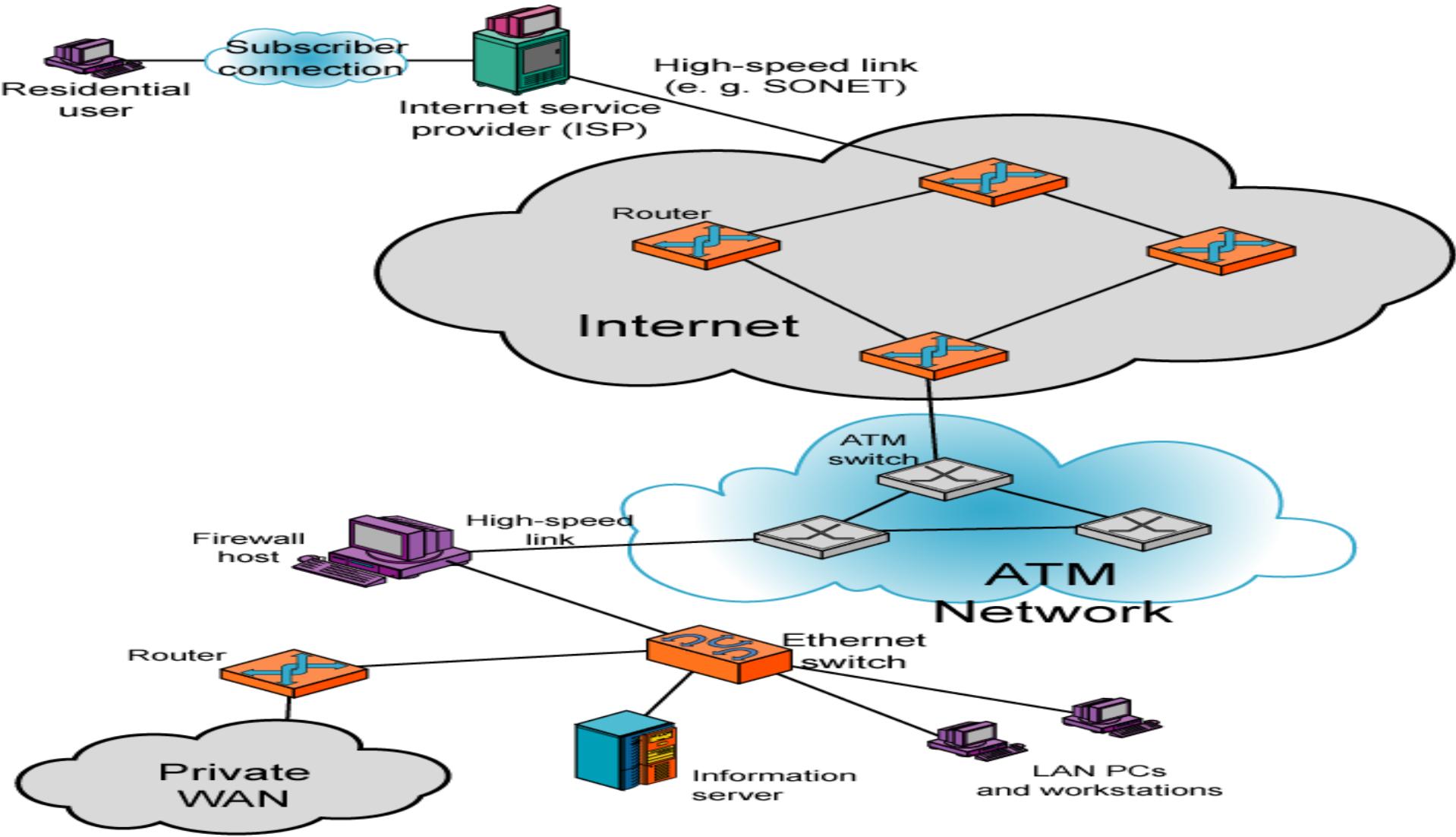
1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

➤引自William Stallings (8e)



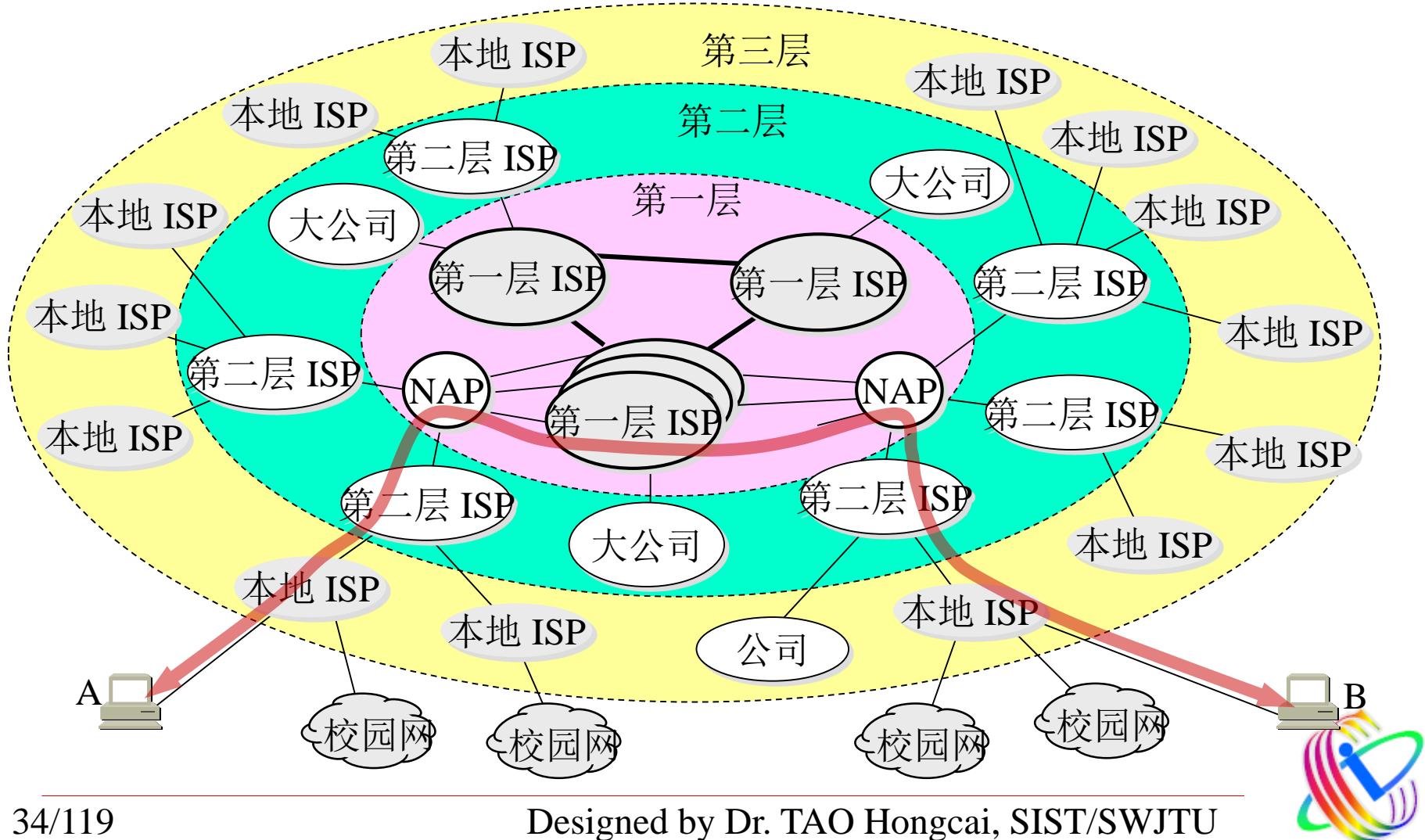
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➤引自William Stallings (8e)



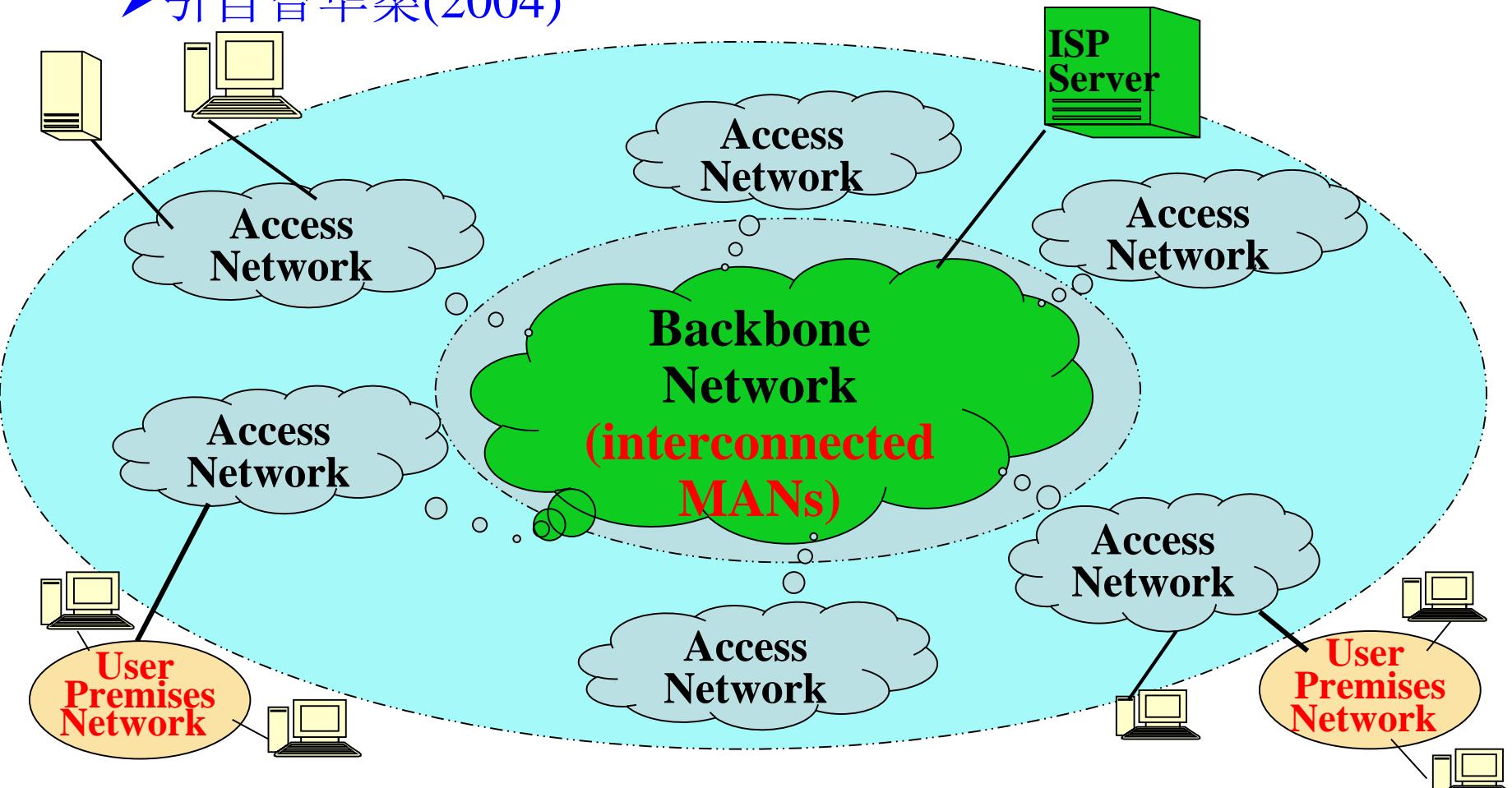
1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

➤引自谢希仁(2008, 5e)



1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

➤引自曾华燊(2004)



The vision of a global WAN formed of Backbone and Access



第1章 概述

1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

1.2 电路/报文/分组交换

1.3 计算机网络体系结构

1.4 网络新技术及其发展趋势

1.5 文献阅读与研讨专题



1.2 电路/报文/分组交换

1. 电路交换 (Circuit switching)

(1) 交换的由来

- 源于电话系统；
- n 部电话机两两相连，需 $n(n - 1)/2$ 对电线；
- 当电话机数量增多时，使用交换机完成全网交换任务，同时节省线路资源。

(2) 交换的含义

- 转接：即把一条电话线转接到另一条电话线，使其连通。
- 从通信资源的分配角度看，“交换”即是按照某种方式动态地分配传输线路资源。

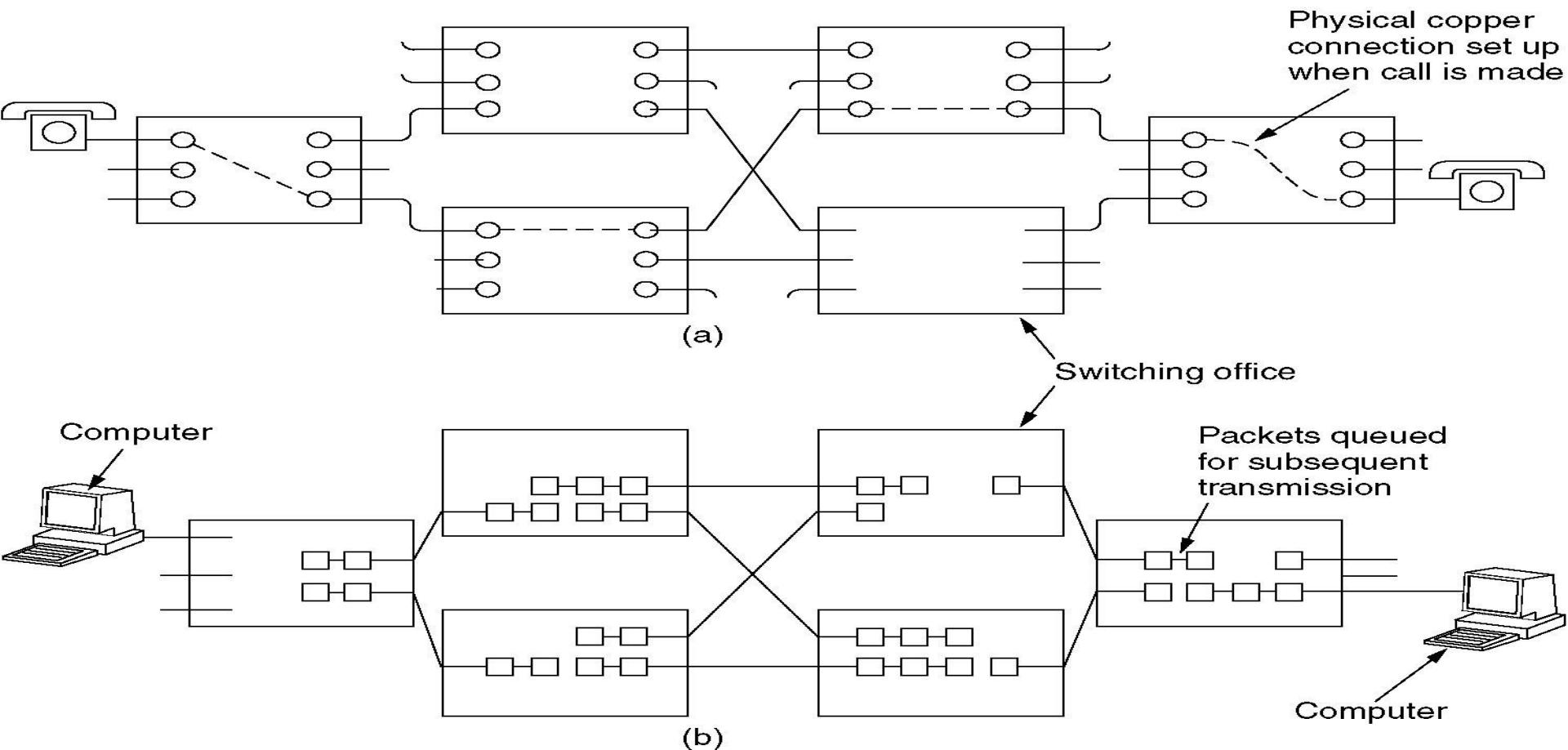


1.2 电路/报文/分组交换

(3) 电路交换的特点

---面向连接（Connection-oriented）；

---电路交换的三个阶段：建立连接、通信、释放连接。



1.2 电路/报文/分组交换

2. 报文交换 (Message switching)

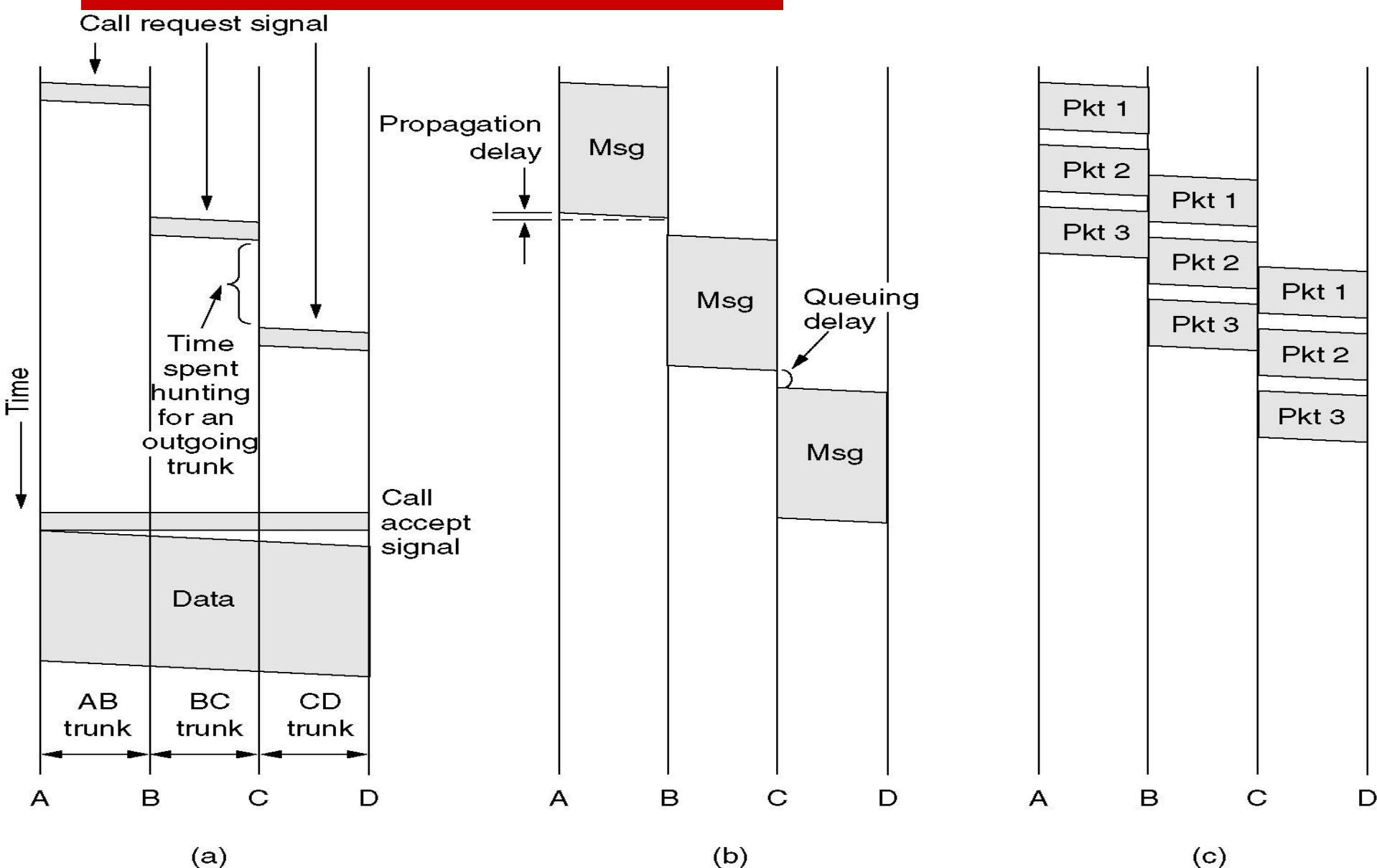
- 存储转发 (Store-and-forward) ;
- 用于电报(Telegram)系统;
- 已不再使用。

3. 分组交换 (Packet switching)

- 存储转发 (Store-and-forward) ;
- 克服报文交换需较大Buffer和不适用于互通通信的缺点;
- 分组大小有严格的上限;
- 减少时延、提高吞吐量;
- 包含两种对分组的处理方式: 虚电路(Virtual circuit, 与电路交换区别)与数据报(Datagram, 与报文交换区别)。



1.2 电路/报文/分组交换



1.2 电路/报文/分组交换

(1) 数据报

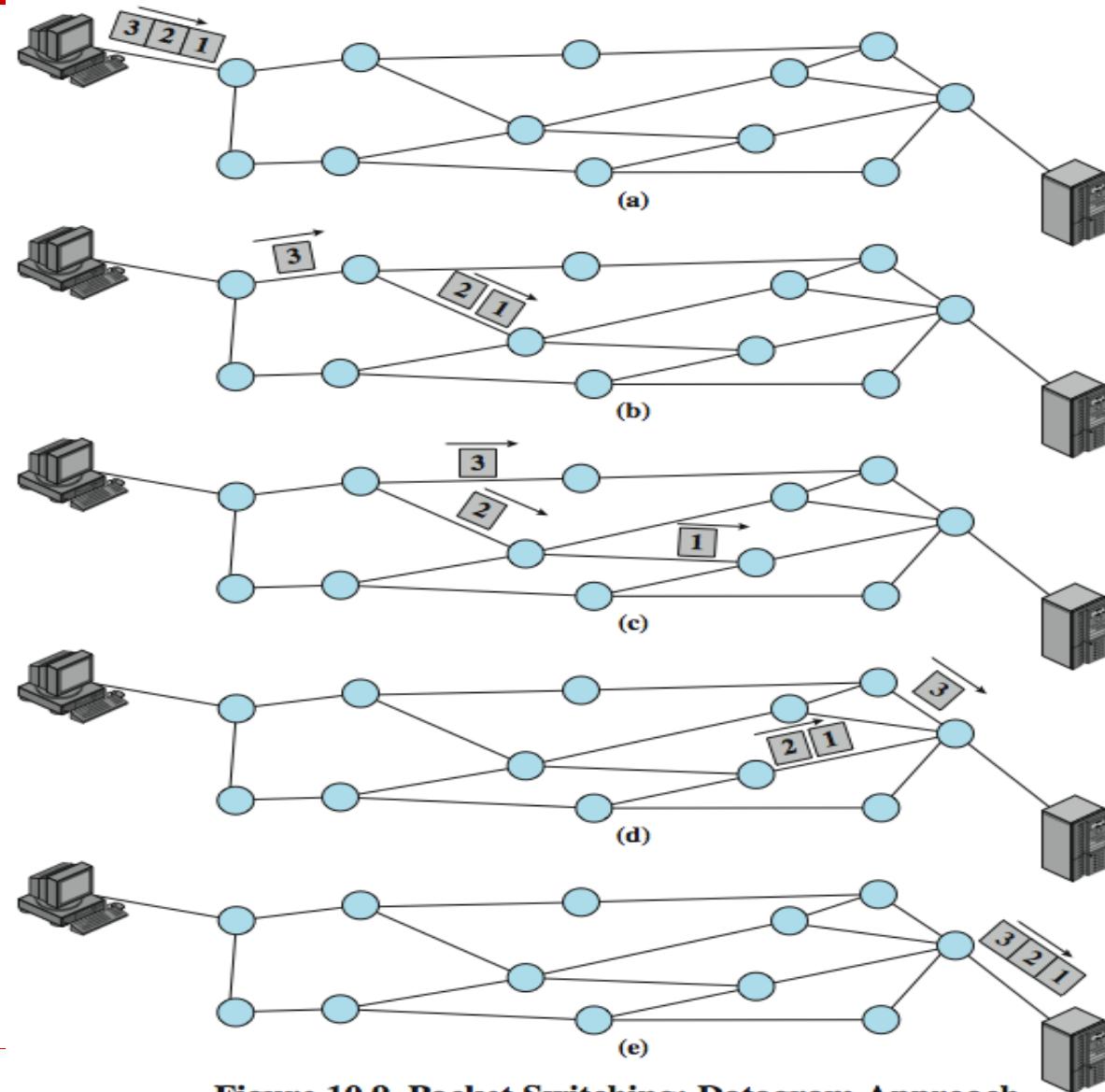


Figure 10.9 Packet Switching: Datagram Approach

1.2 电路/报文/分组交换

(2) 虚电路

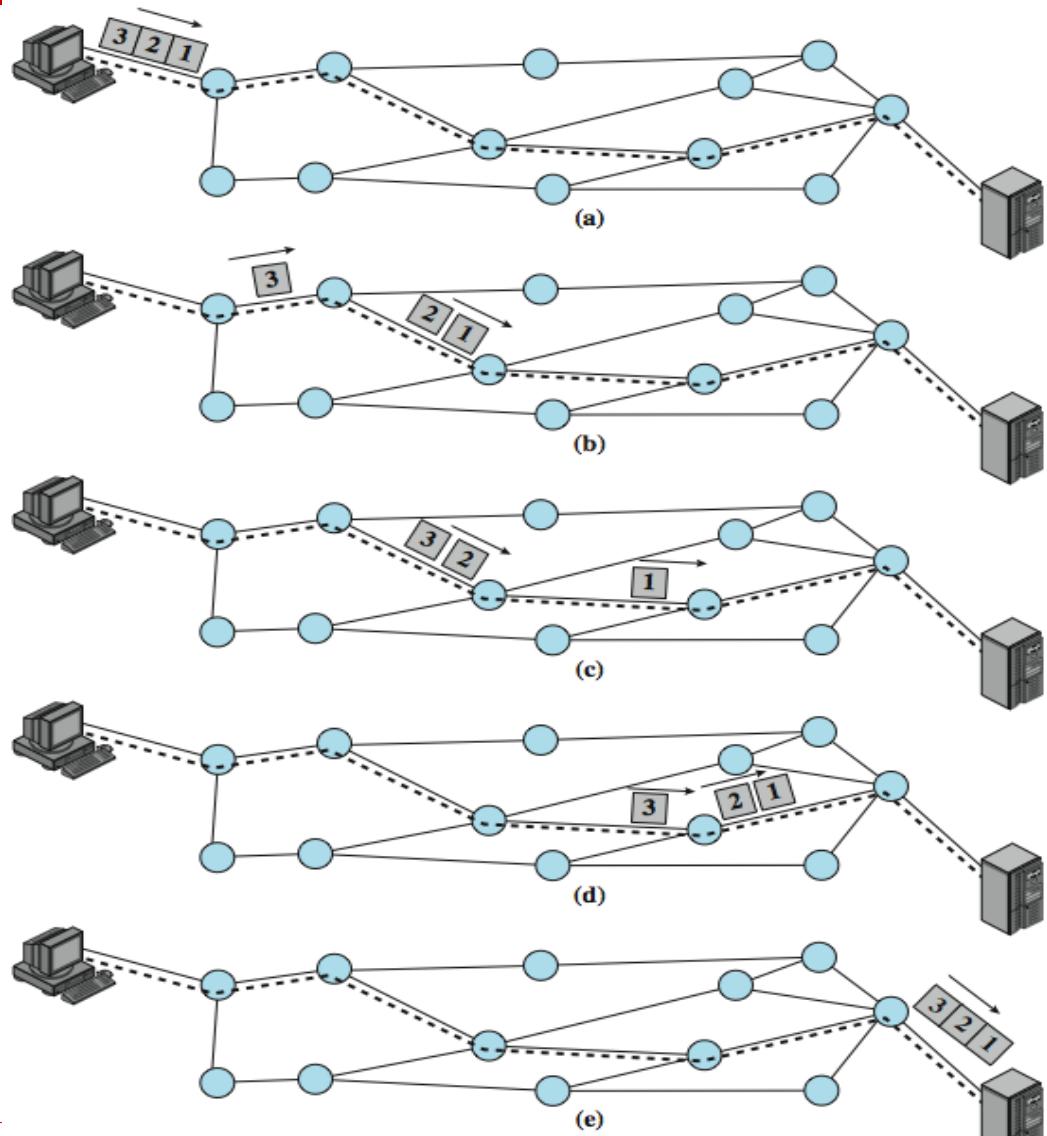
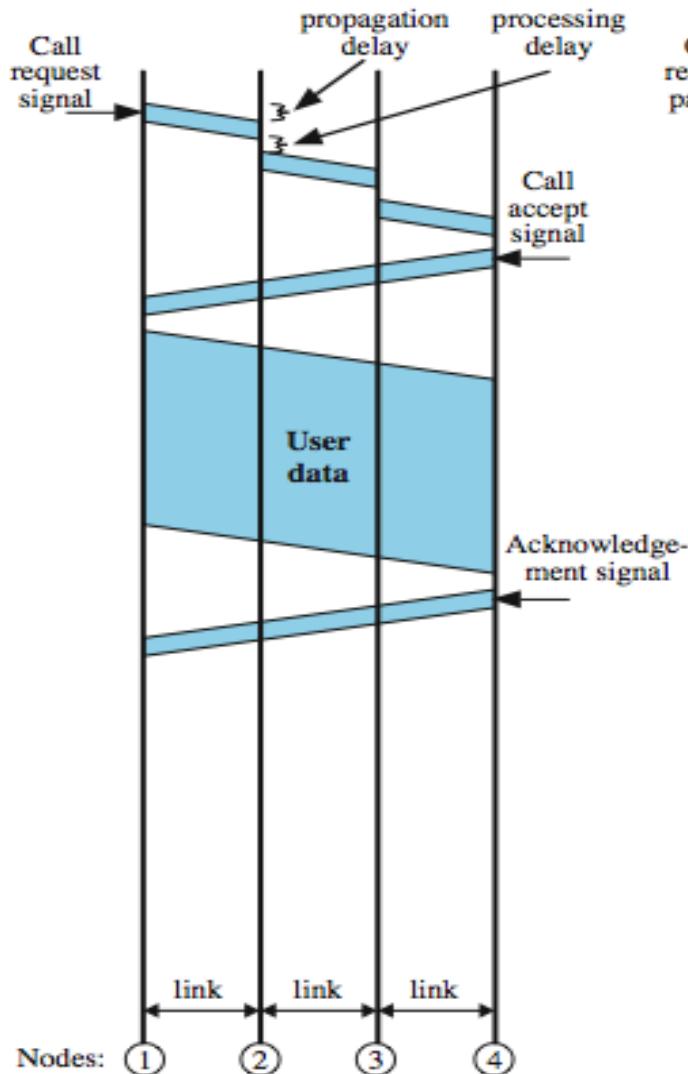


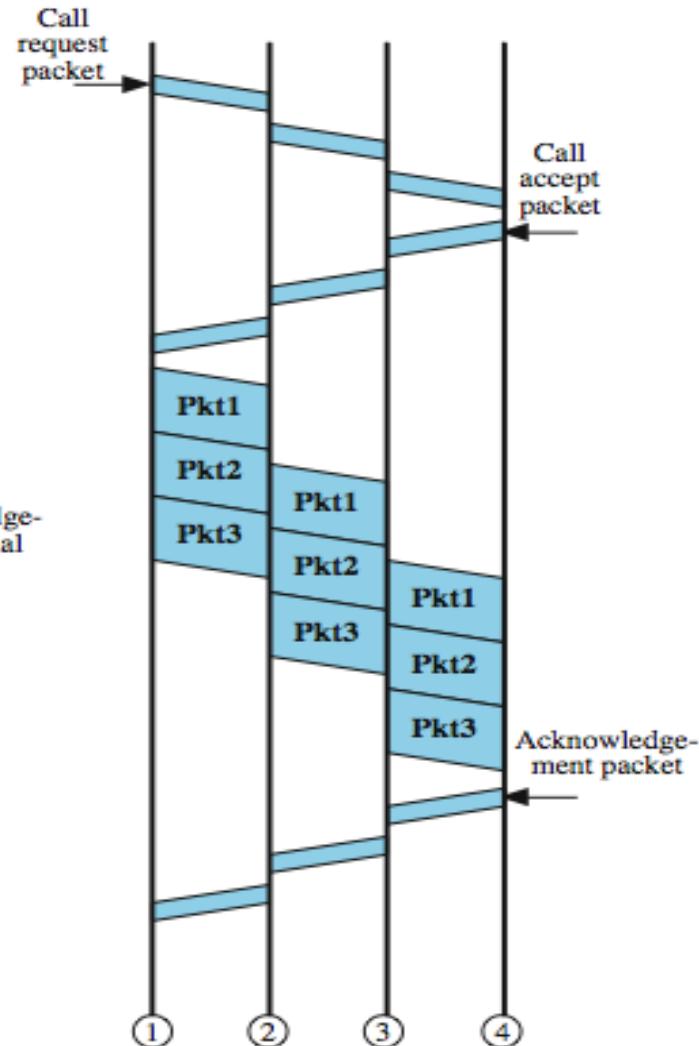
Figure 10.10 Packet Switching: Virtual-Circuit Approach

1.2 电路/报文/分组交换

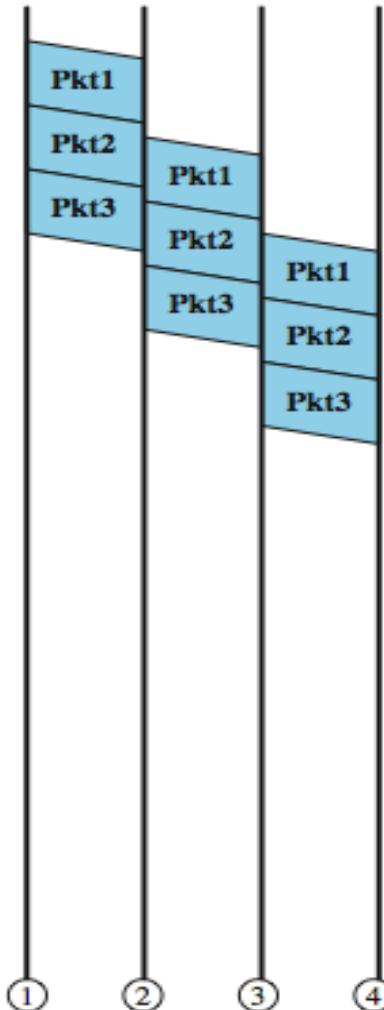
(a) Circuit switching



(b) Virtual circuit packet switching



(c) Datagram packet switching



1.2 电路/报文/分组交换

A comparison of circuit switched and packet-switched (Datagram) networks

Item	Circuit-switched	Packet-switched
Call setup	Required	Not needed
Dedicated physical path	Yes	No
Each packet follows the same route	Yes	No
Packets arrive in order	Yes	No
Is a switch crash fatal	Yes	No
Bandwidth available	Fixed	Dynamic
When can congestion occur	At setup time	On every packet
Potentially wasted bandwidth	Yes	No
Store-and-forward transmission	No	Yes
Transparency	Yes	No
Charging	Per minute	Per packet



第1章 概述

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1.3 计算机网络体系结构

1. ISO OSI/RM

(1) 提出与形成

---1974年，IBM公司首先提出了系统网络体系结构（System network architecture, SNA）；

---1975年，美国DEC公司（1957年创建，1998.1被Compaq公司以96亿美元的价格收购，2001年HP和Compaq宣布合并）提出了数字网络体系结构（Digital network architecture, DNA）；

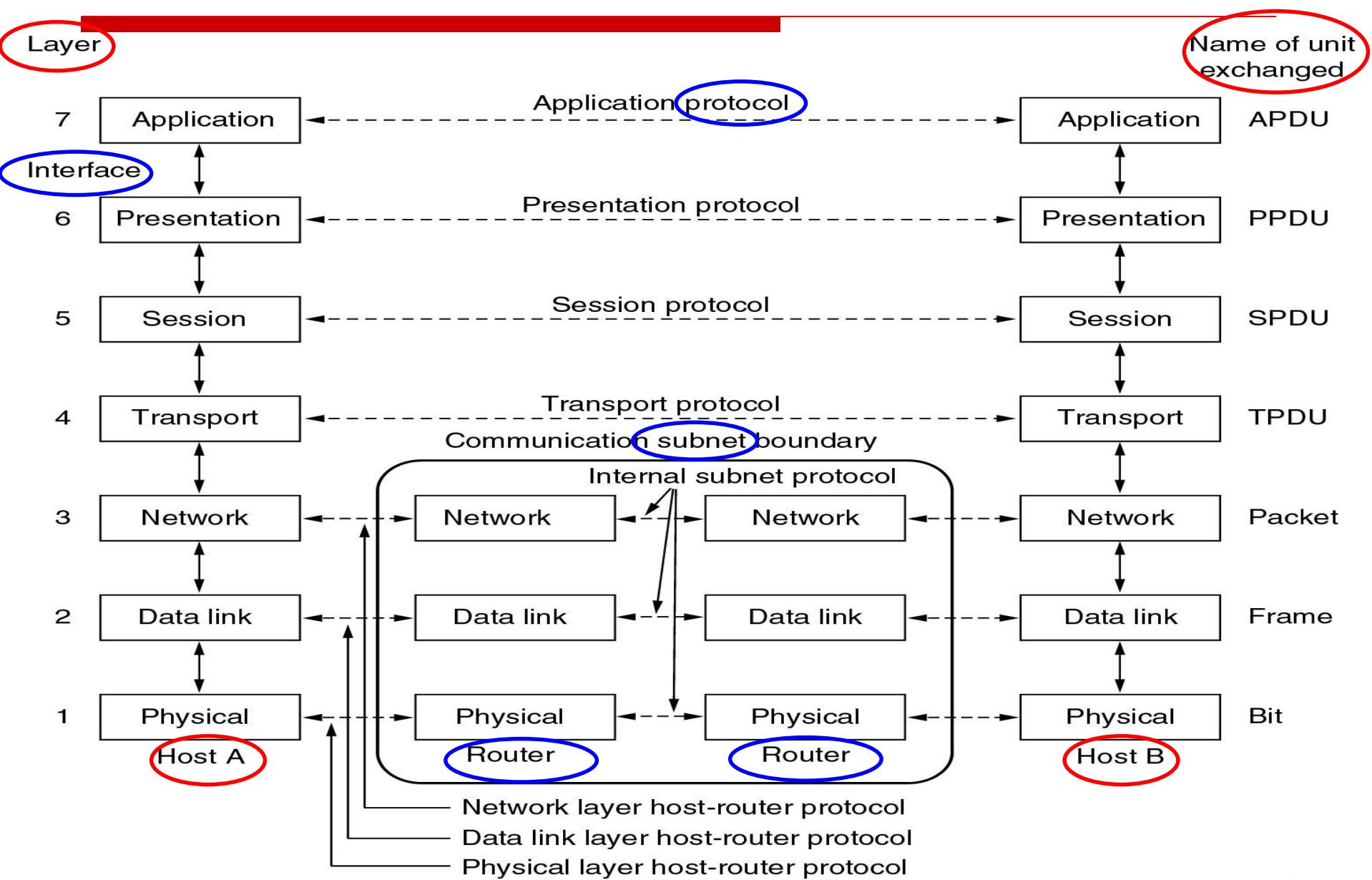
---1980年，ISO公布了开放系统互连参考模型（Open system interconnection / reference model, OSI/RM）。

注：ISO（International Organization for Standardization）非首字母缩略词（IOS），源自希腊语，意为平等（equal）。

(2) OSI/RM的七层结构图



1.3 计算机网络体系结构



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

(3) 各层的目标与问题

◆ 物理层 (Physical layer)

--- 确保比特0、1的正确传输；

--- 物理层协议主要关心物理设备4个方面的特性： 机械、光学/电气、功能、规程。

◆ 数据链路层 (Data link layer)

--- 加强物理层传输原始比特的功能，使之对网络层呈现一条无错线路；

--- 成帧 (Framing)；

--- 差错控制 (Error control)；

--- 流量控制 (Flow control)；

--- 共享信道的分配 (介质访问控制, MAC)。



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

◆ 网络层 (Network layer)

---保证分组从**源结点到目的结点**之间的正确传输；

---寻址(编址?) (Addressing)；

---路径选择 (Routing)；

---拥塞控制 (Congestion control)

◆ 传输层 (Transport layer)

---使会话层不受硬件技术变化的影响，**端到端**的开始；

---连接的建立与拆除；

---差错控制 (Error control)；

---流量控制 (Flow control) 和**拥塞控制 (Congestion control)**；

---网络连接的复用/解复用 (Multiplexing/Demultiplexing)。



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

◆会话层（Session layer）

---用于在不同机器上的用户之间建立会话关系；

---对话控制（Dialog control），如令牌管理；

---同步（Synchronization）：出现故障后的同步恢复。

◆表示层（Presentation layer）

---关心所传输信息的语法和语义，以让采用不同编码的机器能够通信；

---抽象数据结构表示，ASN.1 (Abstract syntax notation one)；

---数据压缩；

---数据加/解密，.....



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

◆ 应用层 (Application layer)

--- 提供各种应用所需要的协议，如：HTTP, POP, SMTP, FTP,

(4) 对OSI/RM的理解

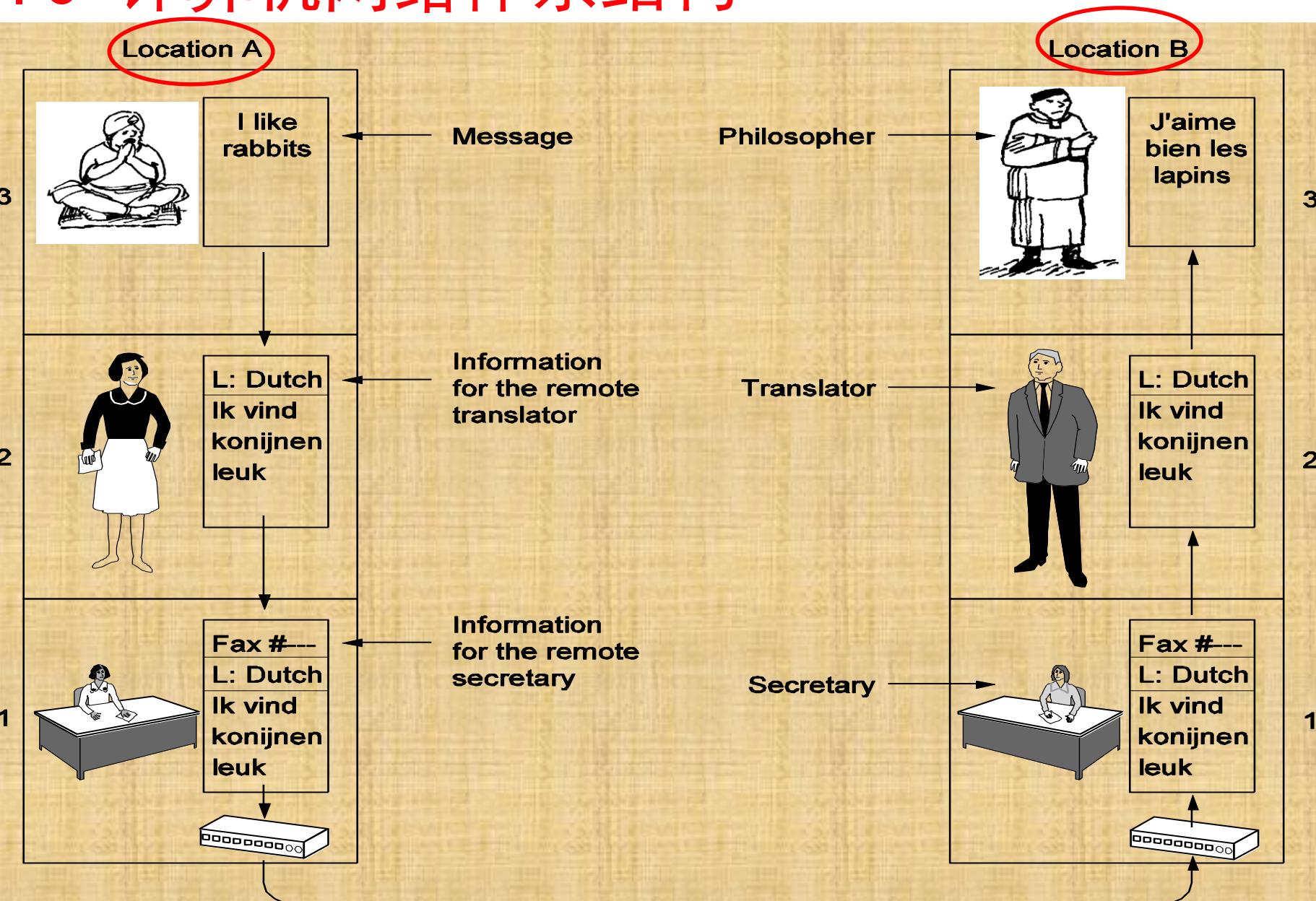
➤ 应用角度和技术角度理解多层通信(A.S. Tanenbaum)

--- 应用角度(哲学家通话): 哲学家-翻译-秘书

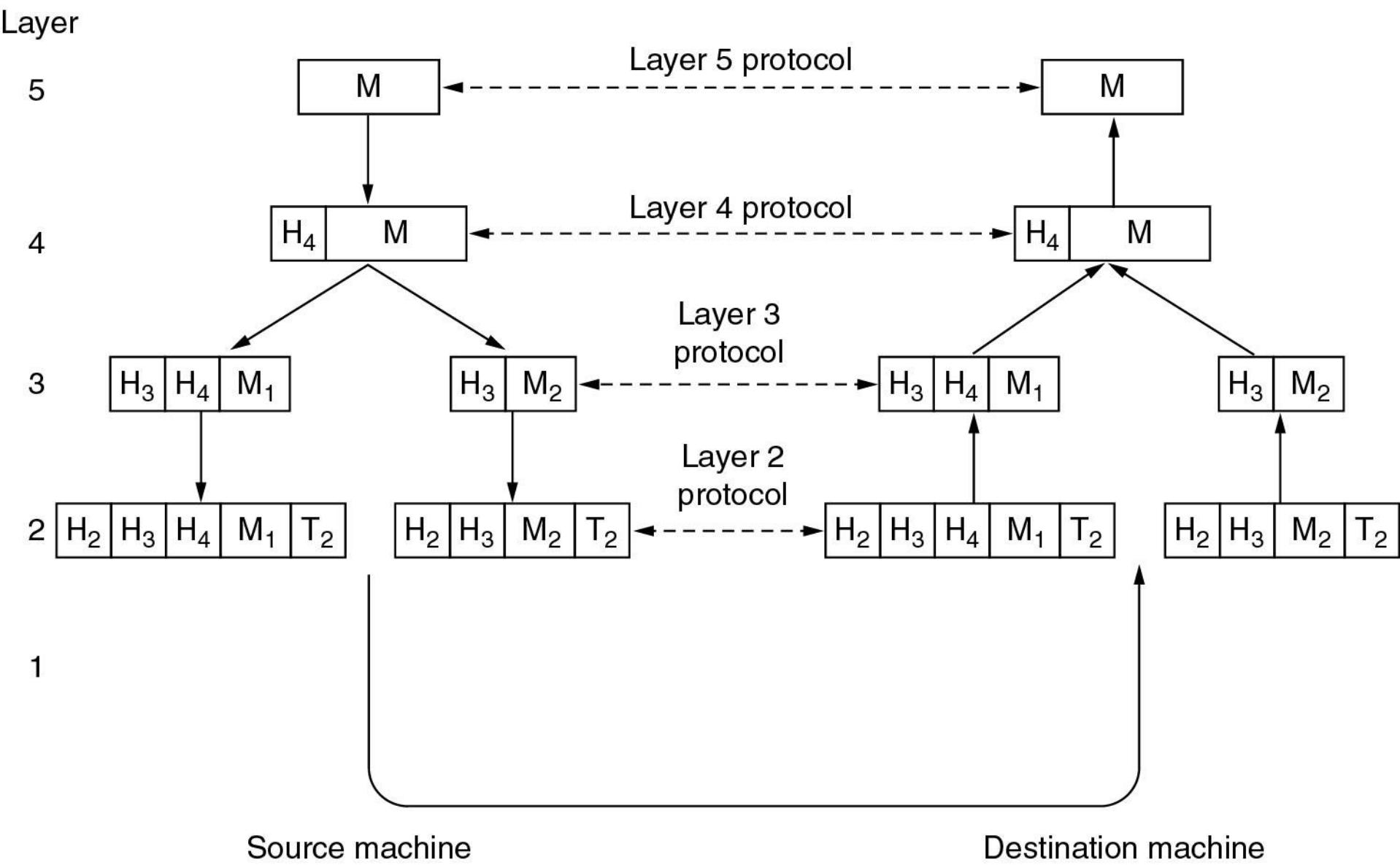
--- 技术角度(虚拟通信与实际通信)



1.3 计算机网络体系结构



1.3 计算机网络体系结构



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

➤技术角度理解多层通信(曾华燊, 2004)

---Case 1: Copy files between two identical PCs in an ideal environment

A) Identical hardware, OS,

B) Ideal environment (No interference)

C) What is the minimal requirement for data exchange?

* Media (wire/wireless channel) to interconnect 2 PCs (via physical plus plug & socket)

* Sending & Receiving approach and devices

* Control procedures (Start & stop operation, Sending & Receiving)

D) Further refinement (See Table 1.2 in the book)



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

项 目	说 明
物理通信介质的选择	有线通信介质：光纤/电线（电话线、双绞线、同轴电缆等等） 无线通信介质/媒介：短波、微波、卫星等等
通信接口插头、座的机械特性描述	使用的插头、插座的机械尺寸、形状，插针数量、排列、形状与尺寸、编号等等（也可引用已有标准）
通信接口插头、插座的光/电气特性描述	电气特性 ：工作方式（非平衡、半平衡、平衡）、0/1电平、发送器输出阻抗、功率，接收器输入阻抗、功率，传送速率、传送距离等（也可引用已有标准） 光特性 ：采用光源（可见光/激光、波长、输出功率等）、传送速率、传送距离等等（也可引用已有标准）
通信接口的功能特性描述	多线的接口需要对每条线的用途进行描述，如：数据传输方式（串、并行）、信号线、控制线、定时线、地线等等
通信接口的规程特性描述	对信号线、控制线、定时线之间的相互关系，通信双方的通信关系（顺序、起停、同步、制约、控制等）。通信干线的接口常常还包括对物理层帧格式和对物理帧的多路复用规程的描述



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

---Case 2: Copy files between 2 identical PCs in a non-ideal environment

- A) Trouble: Transmission error caused by interference
- B) What can we do? – divide the file into small pieces, and send them one by one.

- * Framing: delimiter to decide the frame boundaries/Length indicator
- * Format of the frame (header, payload/user data, type of frames etc)
- * Recovery: retransmit the frame with errors (which frame? A need for sequence number)
- * Resynchronization between a sender & a receiver
- * Flow control (A receiver stops the sending when it is not ready to receive more frames)
- * Acknowledge the correct receipt of a frame (SN again)
- * Protocol specification: define the behavior of the sender and receiver towards external/internal events



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

项目	说 明
定帧界	<p>(1) 由于数据链路层是在传输原始二进制比特流的物理层之上进行分帧的，因而必须在二进制比特流内分帧，并确定帧界</p> <p>(2) 用同步符定帧界（如：连续发“0111110”位串）</p> <p>(3) 用特殊字符表示帧首与帧尾（如：ASCII码中的SOH、EOT分别表示帧首、尾）</p> <p>(4) 长度计数法：在帧中设置帧长度计数字段指明全帧长度，此法常与（1）、（2）配合使用</p>
解决帧正文出现帧界符的问题	<p>(1) “0”比特插入法：在正文中出现“0111110”时，发送方在连续5个“1”之后插入1个“0”，接收方将该“0”丢弃</p> <p>(2) 转义字符法：在正文中出现帧界符时，发送方在界符前加一个转义字符ESC（正文中出现ESC时也作同样处理），接收方将增加的转义字符丢弃</p>



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

定义帧
格式

- (1) 帧的种类划分：控制帧、数据帧
- (2) 帧头：起始符、控制字段（控制帧）、收发方地址、收发帧序号，也可能有帧头计数值与校验字段。
- (3) 正文：上层用户数据与填充字段
- (4) 帧尾：全帧或正文长度字段、全帧或正文校验字段，也可能有帧尾标识字符

规程性
描述

- (1) 规程主要内容：**链路的建立、拆除、识别、管理，流量控制、差错检测**与出错后的恢复，合法的帧间顺序关系描述，时钟的定义、初始化与更新规律、其他状态参数定义、初始化与更新规律
- (2) 对提供**有连接服务的协议**：描述如何利用多条物理线路提高网络连接吞吐率（分/合流），以及如何将多条数据链路连接复用到一条物理线路上（**复用/解复用**）



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

---Case 3: 多台相同计算机间接互联

A) Presumed conditions

- * Copy files among multiple (identical) PCs indirectly.
- * There are more than one routes leading to each other.

B) New problems one has to face

Apart from “flow control, numbering, error checking, acknowledgement etc.”, we have to solve:

- * A PC has to know whom to talk to – **Addressing**.
- * The intermediate component has to know how to reach the destination address – **Routing**.
- * One or more nodes can be jammed when input traffic overwhelming them – a need for **congestion control**.
- * To prevent the network from overloaded (过载)– a need for admission control and traffic shaping (**traffic Engineering**).



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

---Case 4: 多台相同计算机通过多种网络互联

A) Presumed conditions: same as case 3

B) New problems one has to face

* An intermediate node sends an acknowledgement to the sender to indicate that it has received the packet correctly, but unfortunately, after that the node crashes without being able to forward the packet to its downstream node. As a result, the packet will not be sent to the end user.

* Multiple user traffic between two hosts may need share a network connection or network service: multiplexing.

C) Conclusion: We need a layer to handle end-to-end issues. (Further refinement for function requirement, please see table 1.5 in the book.)



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

---Case 5: 半/全双工以及计算机不可靠带来的问题

A) Presumed conditions: same as cases 3 & 4

B) New problems one has to face

- * The DB Server crashes during DB access process: a long file has been partially transferred to the user – Can we resume the process from the interrupted point? - Synchronization problem.
- * Full-duplex in communication vs. half-duplex in host - dialogue control.
- * Funds (money) transfer :PC→bank1→bank2. power off at home, bank accounts locked up: activity management to ensure that a transaction is either completed or returned to the initial state.

C) Conclusion: we need a “session layer” to deal with these problems.



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

---Case 6: 数据表示的差异、数据压缩与加密问题

- A) Presumed conditions: same as before except that computers are different.
- B) New problems one has to face

- * Hardware/software differences— a need for mutual recognizable representation and transfer syntax as well.
- * For transfer efficiency, there is a need for compression.
- * For security reasons, there is a need for en/deciphering and key exchange protocols.

- C) All these have led to a new layer: presentation layer!



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

---Case 7: 通用性的应用问题

So far we have, in fact, solved the open inter-connection problem in a network. With the 6-layer network architecture, end-systems (host/computer) can actually exchange meaningful information, with required efficiency and security.

However, there are many applications which are commonly used by almost all computers, e.g. **file transfer, e-mail , directory service**, etc. It would be unwise to have different application protocols for providing the same services merely because the computers are manufactured by different companies. Examples: FTP, RTP (Real-time Transfer Protocol), Web service defined by W3C, SMTP, and etc.

All these have led to the Application layer, which represents commonly used applications within the OSI/RM.



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

➤技术角度理解层次划分(谢希仁, 2008)

A) 主机 1 向主机 2 通过网络发送文件

B) 可以将要做的工作进行如下的划分

* 第一类工作与传送文件直接有关

a) 确信对方已做好接收和存储文件的准备。

b) 双方协调好一致的文件格式。

c) 两个主机将文件传送模块作为最高的一层。

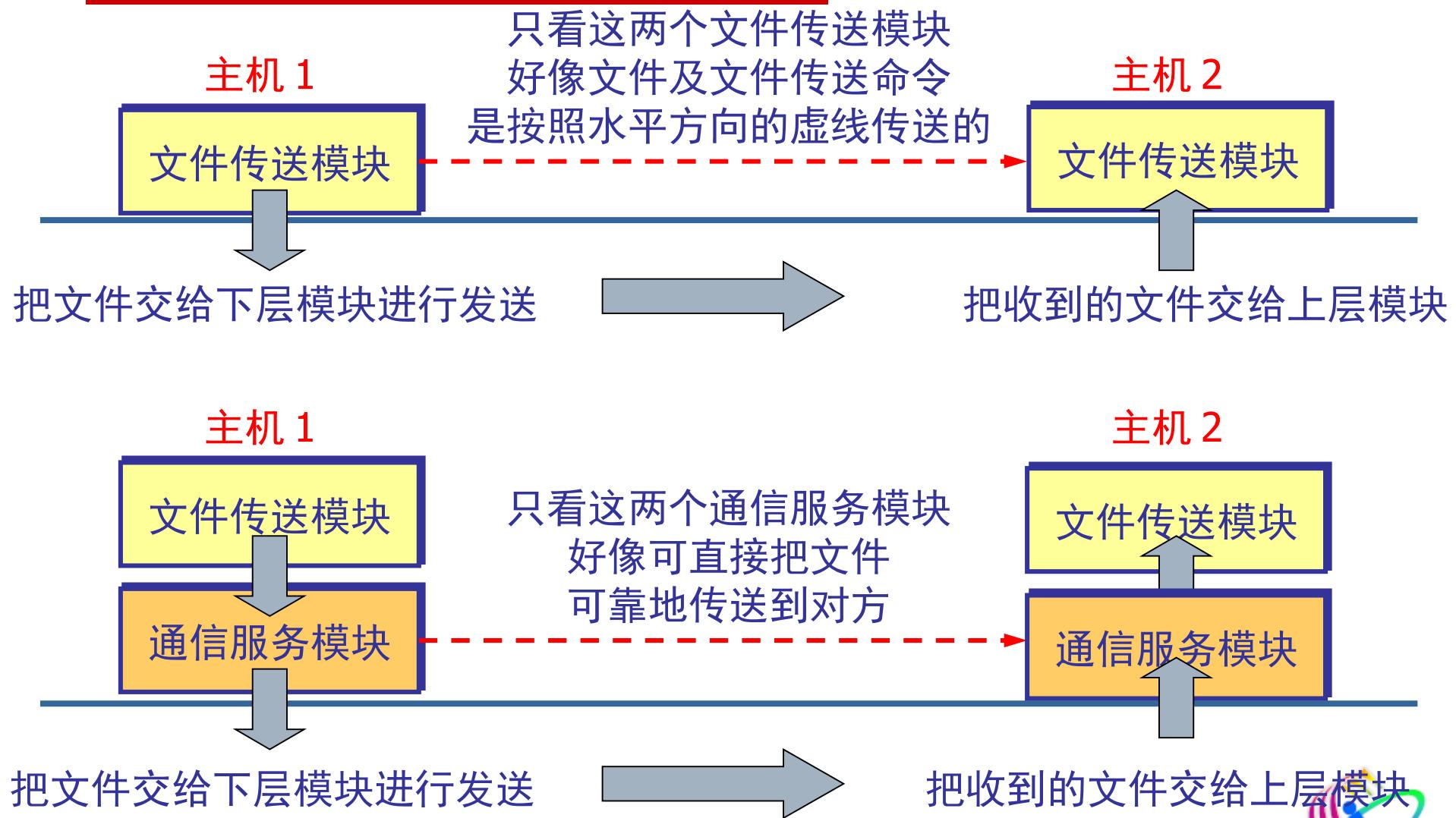
* 剩下的工作由下面的模块负责

 设计一个通信服务模块。

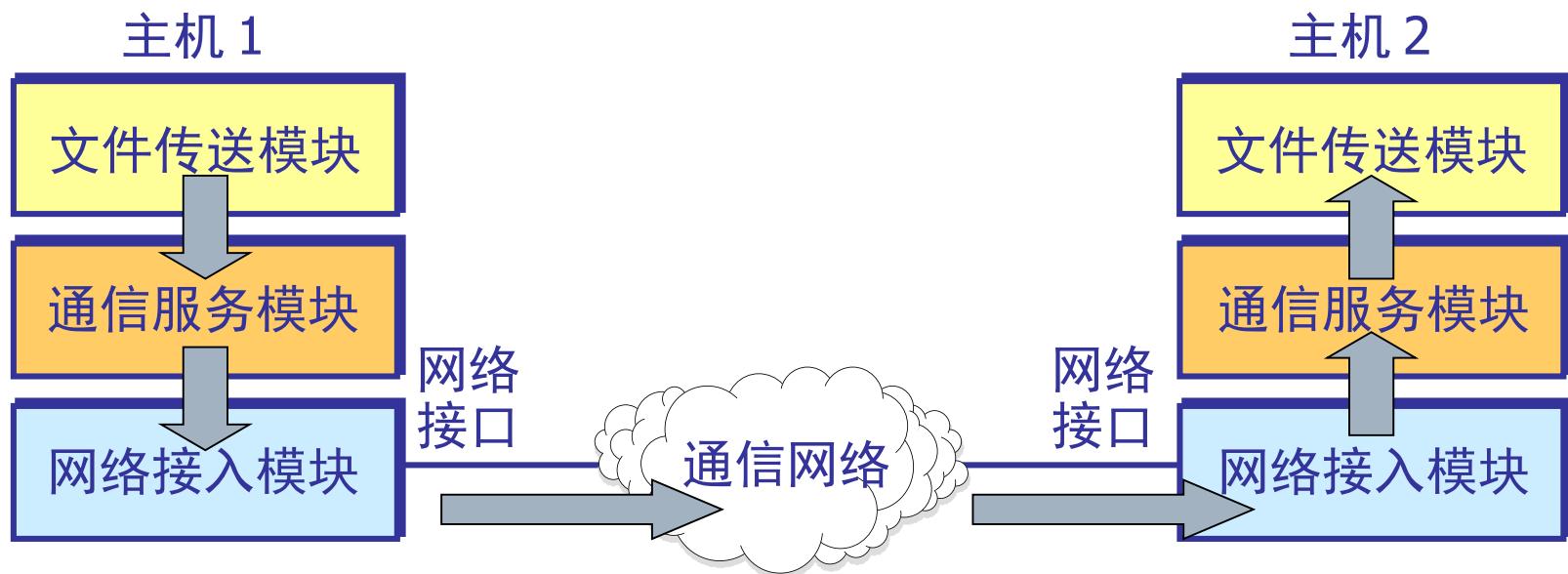
* 最后设计一个网络接入模块



1.3 计算机网络体系结构



1.3 计算机网络体系结构



网络接入模块负责做与网络接口细节有关的工作
例如，规定传输的分组格式，分组的最大长度等。



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

(5) OSI/RM的几个主要概念

➤ 实体 (Entity)

---实体表示任何可发送或接收信息的硬件或软件进程。

---不同机器上的相互通信的同层实体为对等实体(Peer entity)。

➤ 协议 (Protocol)

---协议是控制两个对等实体间交换帧、分组或报文的格式和意义的规则集合。

---协议应包括的3个规定(潘启敬, 1993; William Stallings, 2010)

a) 语法(Syntax)规定, 即各种报文的格式;

b) 语义(Semantics)规定, 即各种命令及回答响应的含义;

c) 时序(Sequence)规定, 即应答次序和状态变化的规则(状态变迁图/表描述)。



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

➤ 接口 (Interface)

---相邻层间的部分为接口。

---接口告诉上层的进程如何访问下层。

➤ 服务 (Service)

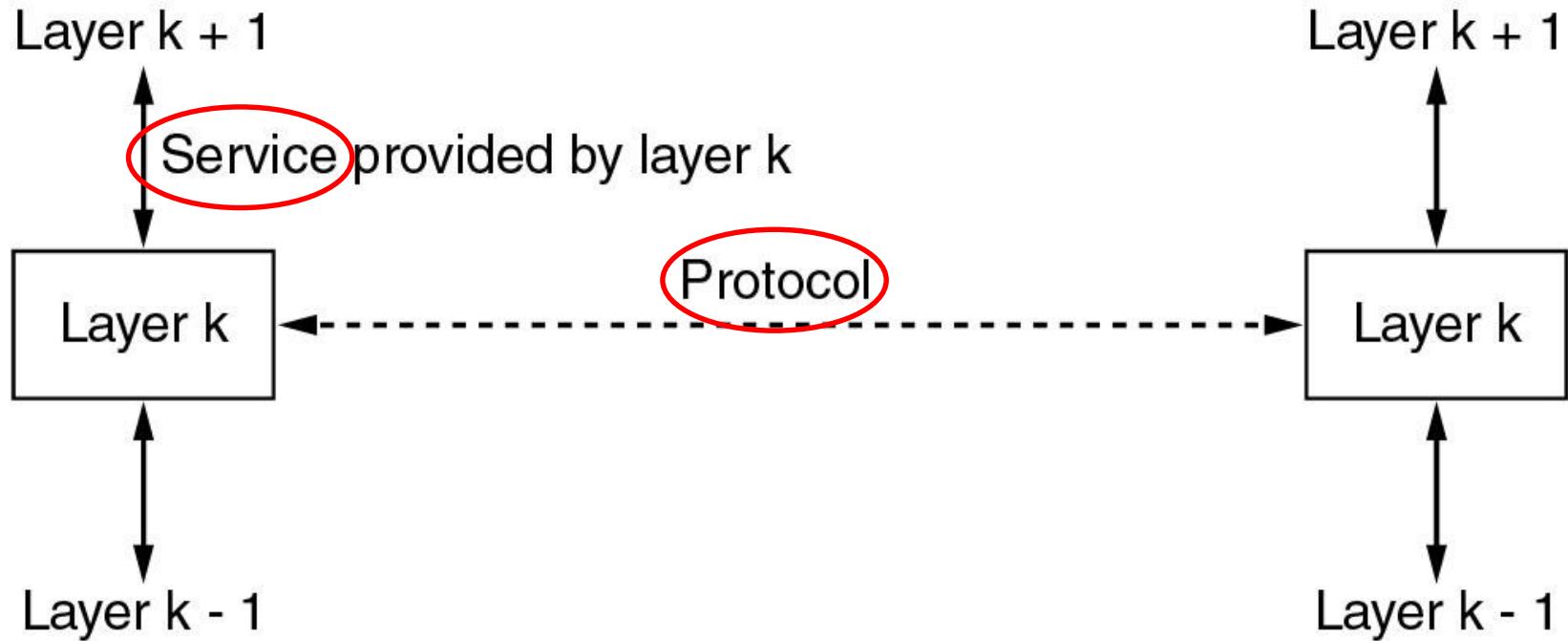
---服务表示各层可为上层提供的功能，这种服务通过接口以服务原语(Service primitive)的形式呈现给上层。

---协议与服务的关系

- a) 服务只是定义了本层可为上层提供的操作，但并不定义该操作具体的实现；
- b) 实体利用协议来实现它们的服务定义，同一服务可以用不同的协议来实现；
- c) 服务对服务的用户可见，而协议对服务的用户不可见；
- d) 服务是垂直方向，协议为水平方向。



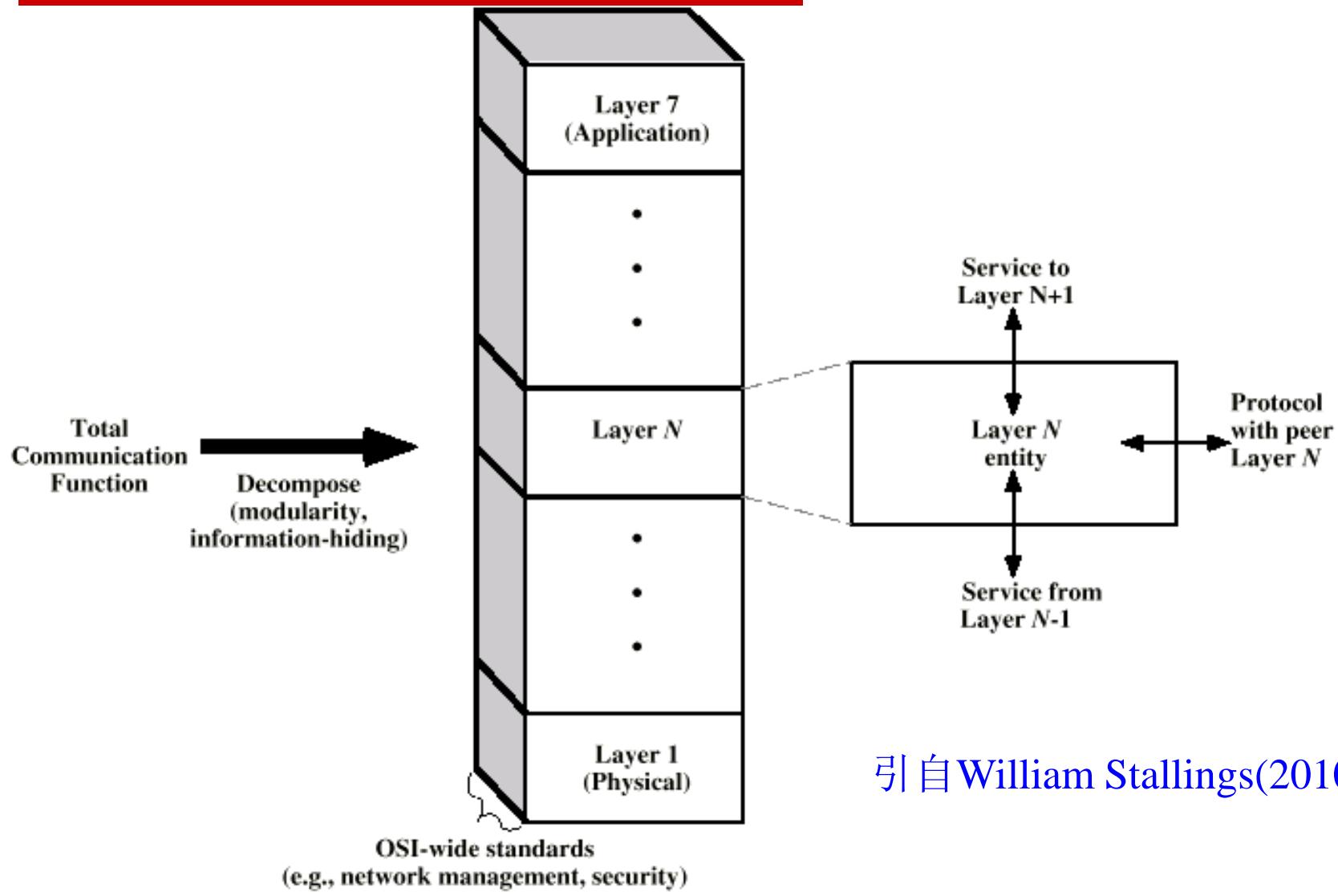
1.3 计算机网络体系结构



The relationship between a service and a protocol (Tanenbaum, 4e, 5e)

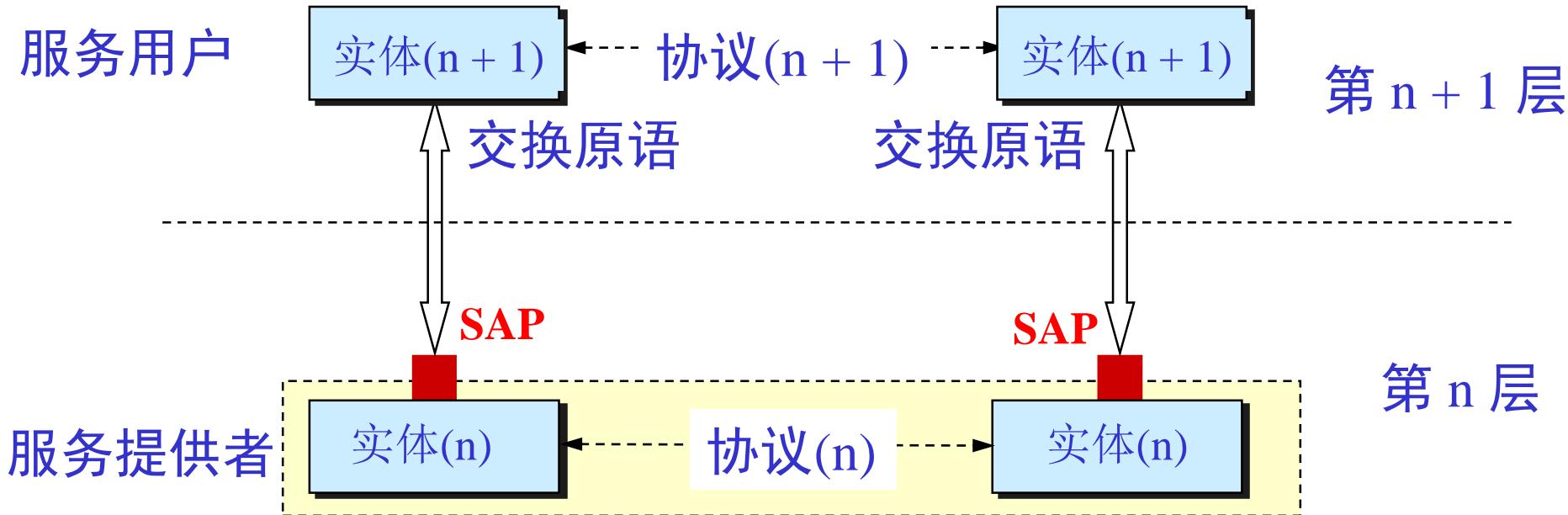


1.3 计算机网络体系结构

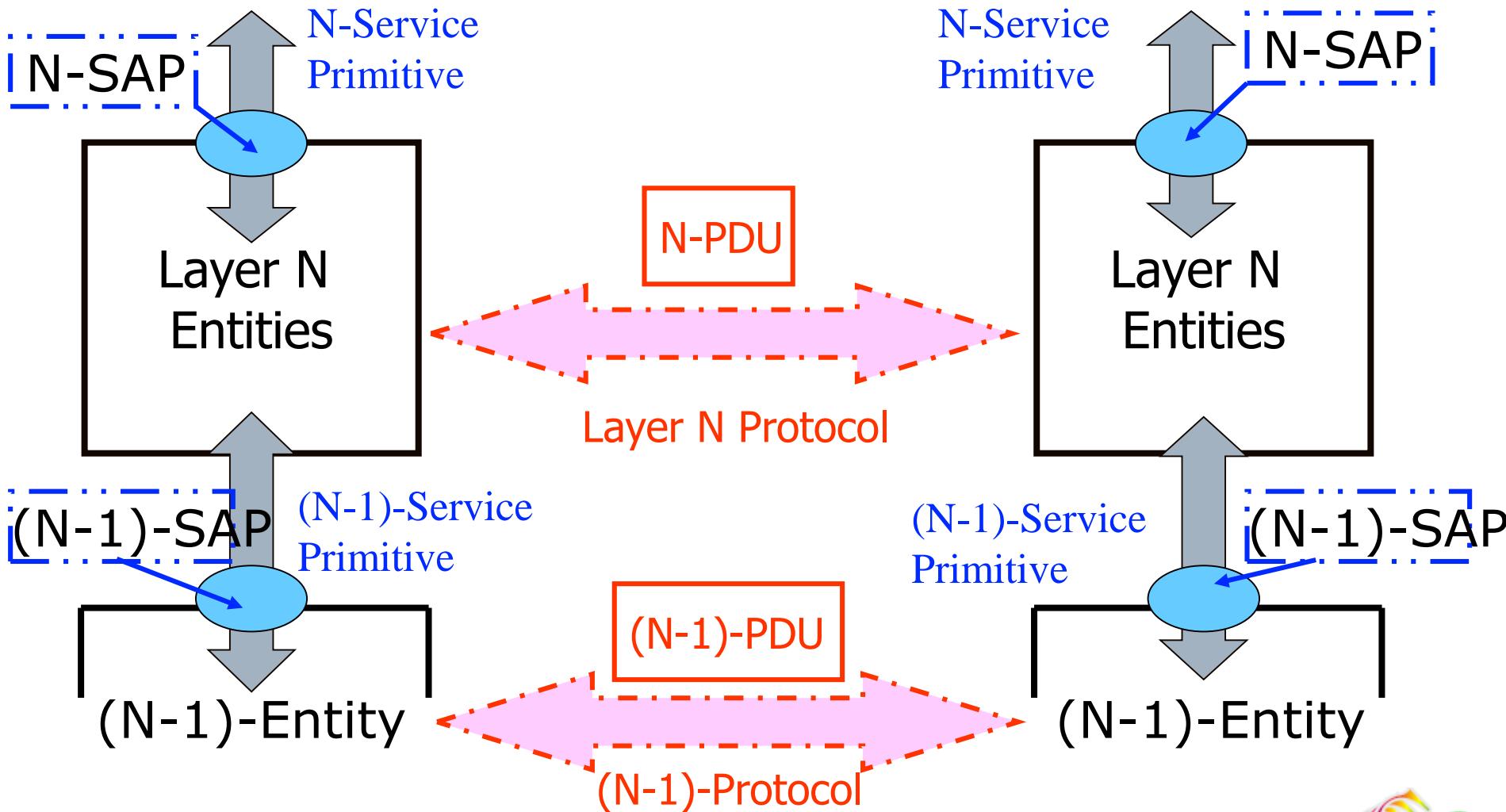


1.3 计算机网络体系结构

---相邻两层的实体进行交互的地方，称为服务访问点 SAP (Service Access Point)。(谢希仁，2008)



1.3 计算机网络体系结构



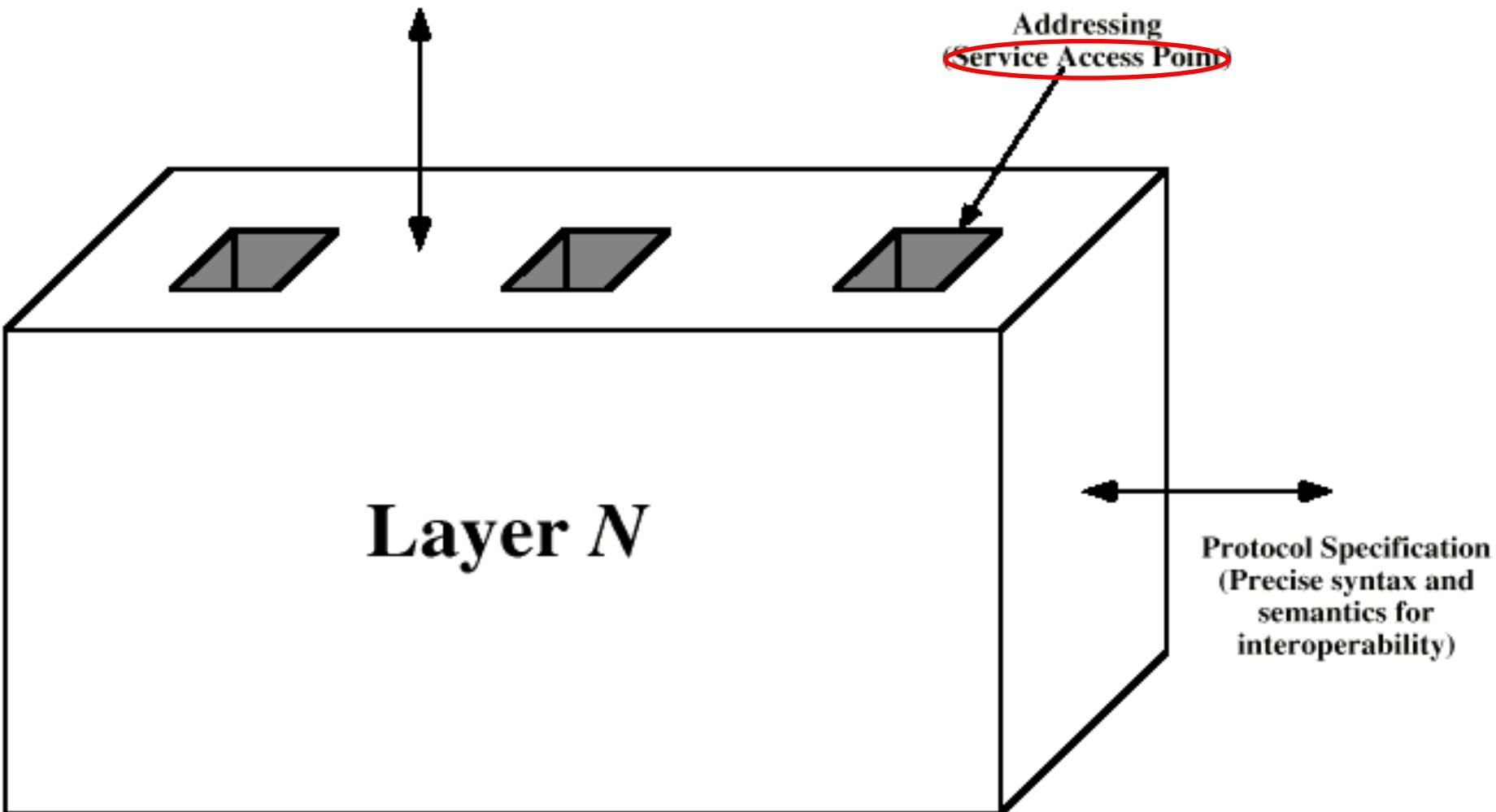
Interrelationship between services and protocols (曾华燊, 2004)



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

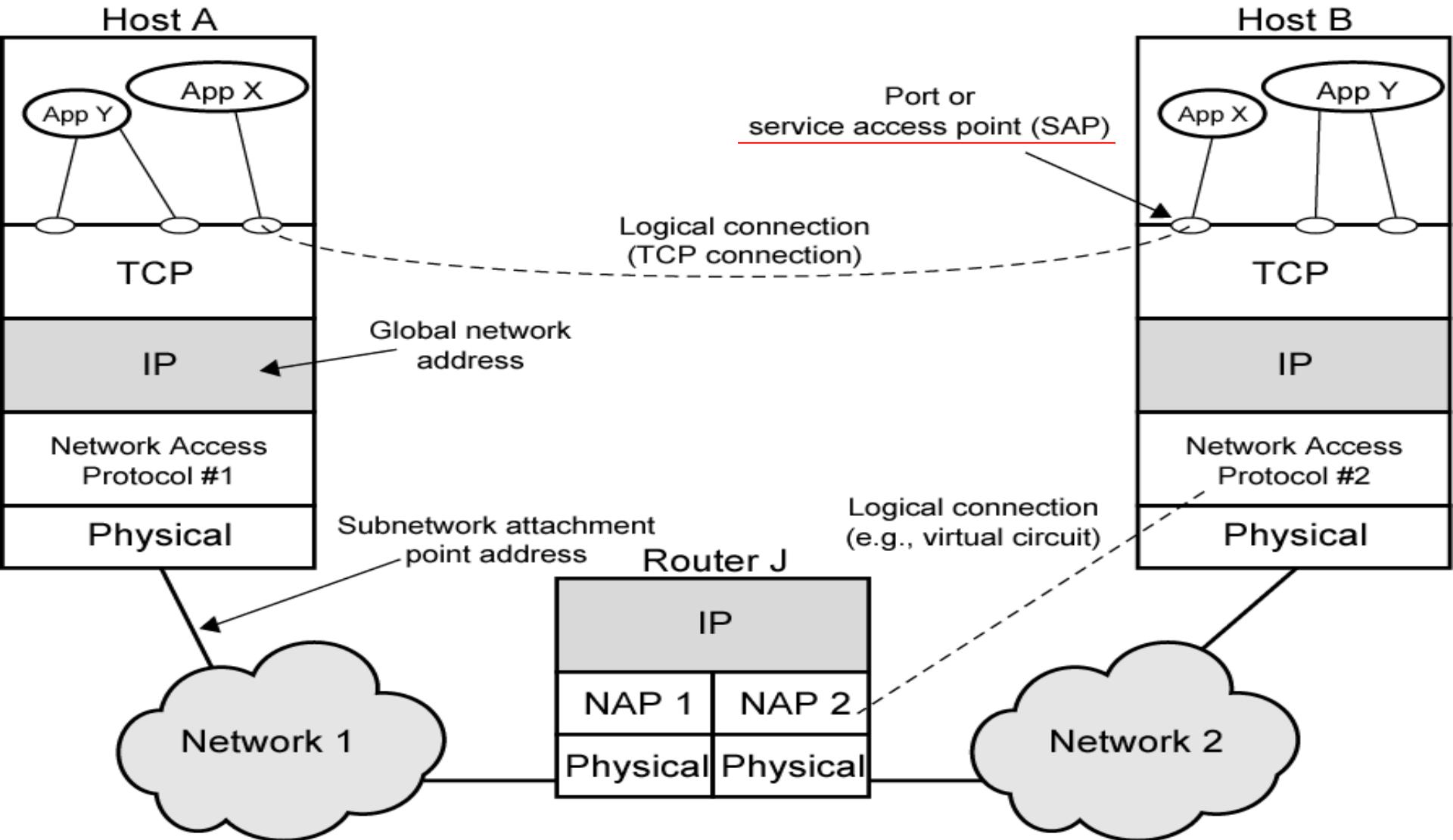
Service Definition
(Functional description
for internal use)

引自William Stallings(2010)



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

引自William Stallings(2010)



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

---两种服务：面向连接(Connection-oriented)和无连接(Connectionless)服务

面向连接服务类似电话系统；无连接服务类似邮政系统。

Six different types of service (Tanenbaum, 2008)

	Service	Example
Connection-oriented	Reliable message stream	Sequence of pages
	Reliable byte stream	Remote login
	Unreliable connection	Digitized voice
Connection-less	Unreliable datagram	Electronic junk mail
	Acknowledged datagram	Registered mail
	Request-reply	Database query



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

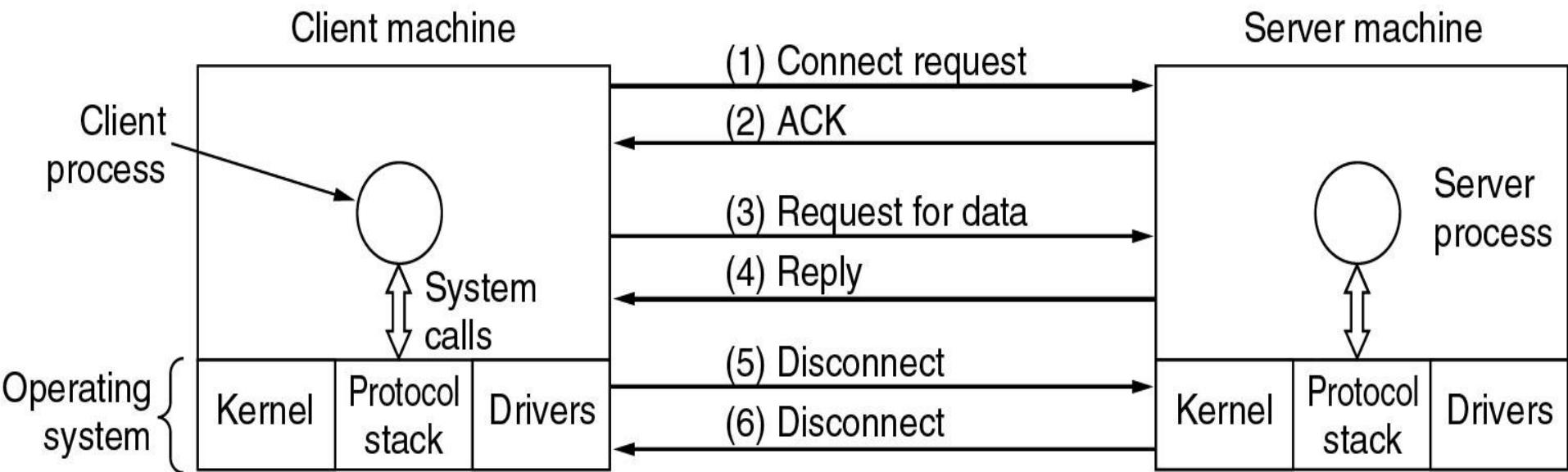
---服务原语，即操作（Operation），是服务的具体体现。

Five service primitives for implementing a simple connection-oriented service (Tanenbaum, 4e, 5e)

Primitive	Meaning
LISTEN	Block waiting for an incoming connection
CONNECT	Establish a connection with a waiting peer
RECEIVE	Block waiting for an incoming message
SEND	Send a message to the peer
DISCONNECT	Terminate a connection



1.3 计算机网络体系结构



Packets sent in a simple client-server interaction on a connection-oriented network.

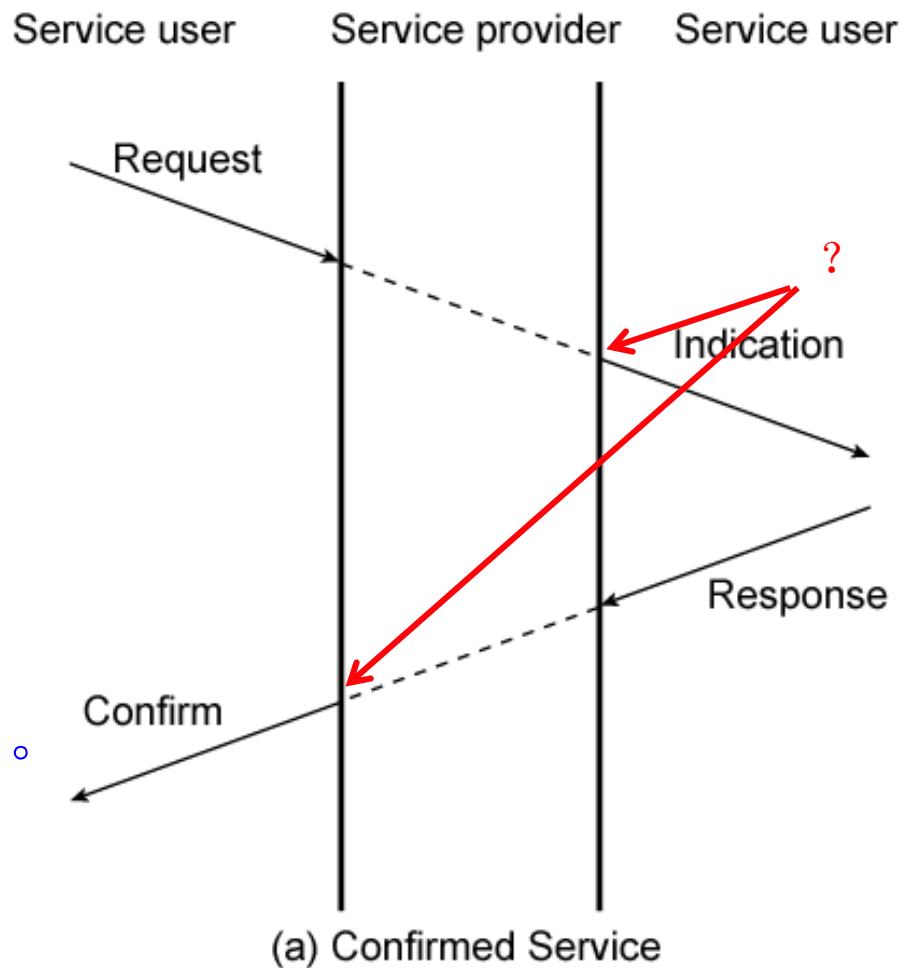


1.3 计算机网络体系结构

---抽象服务原语

- ① Request (请求)
- ② Indication (指示)
- ③ Response (响应)
- ④ Confirm (证实)

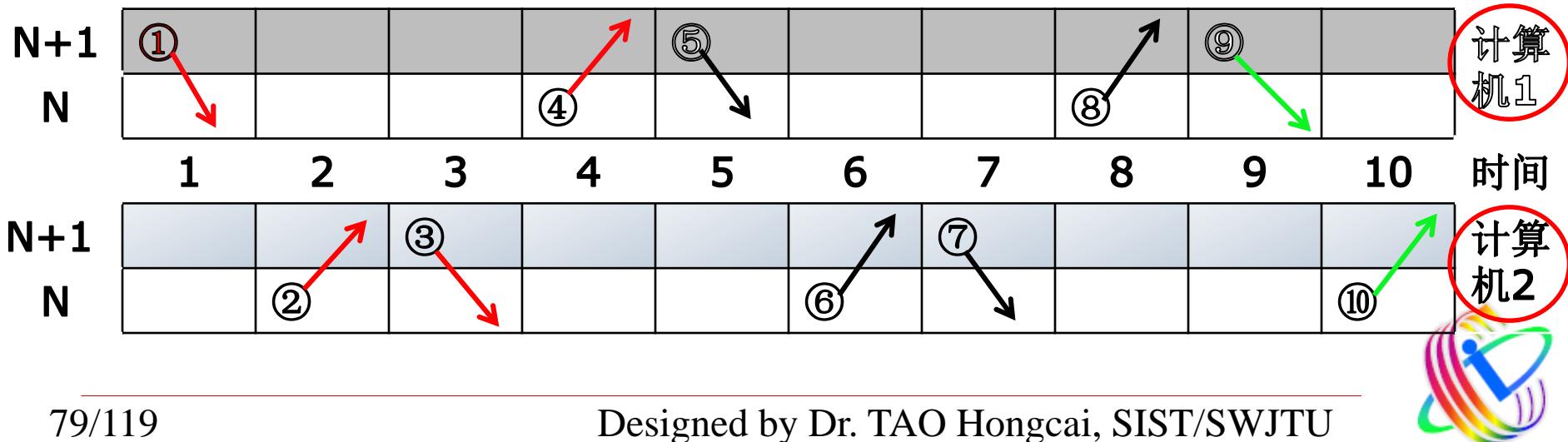
注：4个原语在建立连接
(Connect)、释放连接
(Disconnect)或传输数据时选用。



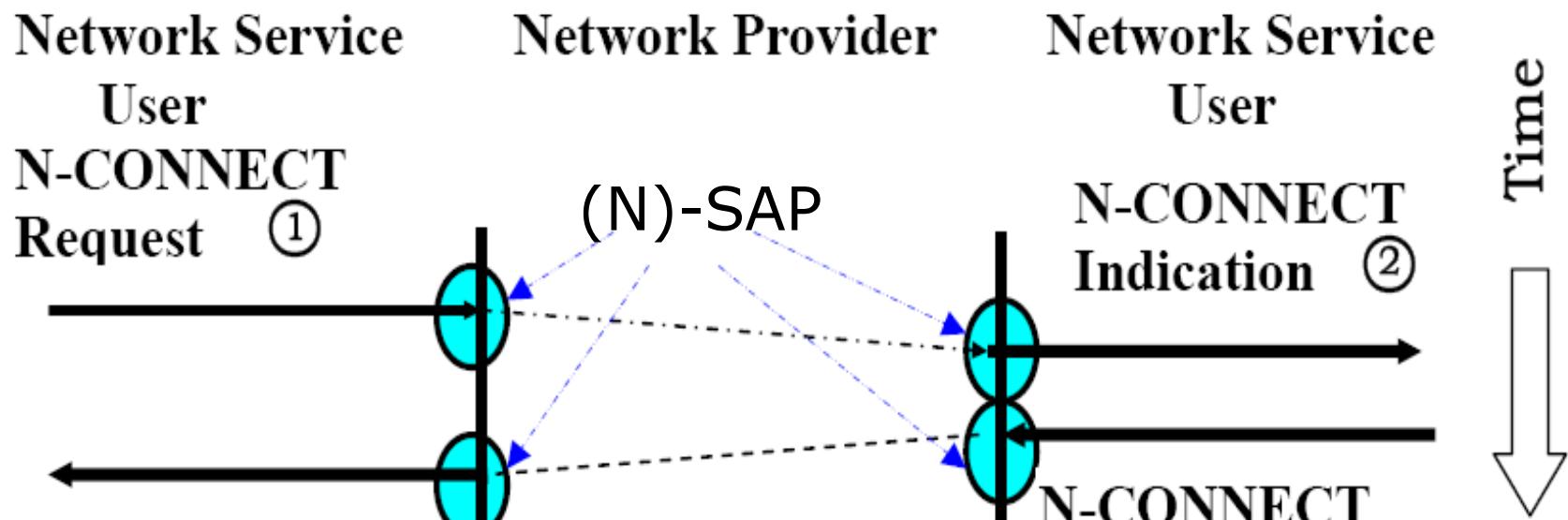
1.3 计算机网络体系结构

例：打电话邀请你姑妈到家里来喝茶(Tanenbaum, 3e)

- ①CONNECT.request: 拨姑妈家电话号码;
- ②CONNECT.indication: 她家电话铃响了;
- ③CONNECT.response: 她拿起电话;
- ④CONNECT.confirm: 你听到电话铃停止;
- ⑤DATA.request: 你邀请她来喝茶;
- ⑥DATA.indication: 她听到了你的邀请;
- ⑦DATA.request: 她说她很高兴来;
- ⑧DATA.indication: 你听到她接受了邀请;
- ⑨DISCONNECT.request: 你挂断电话;
- ⑩DISCONNECT.indication: 她听到电话挂断。



1.3 计算机网络体系结构



The Process of a connection being successfully established

引自曾华燊(2004)



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

➤ 端系统(End system)

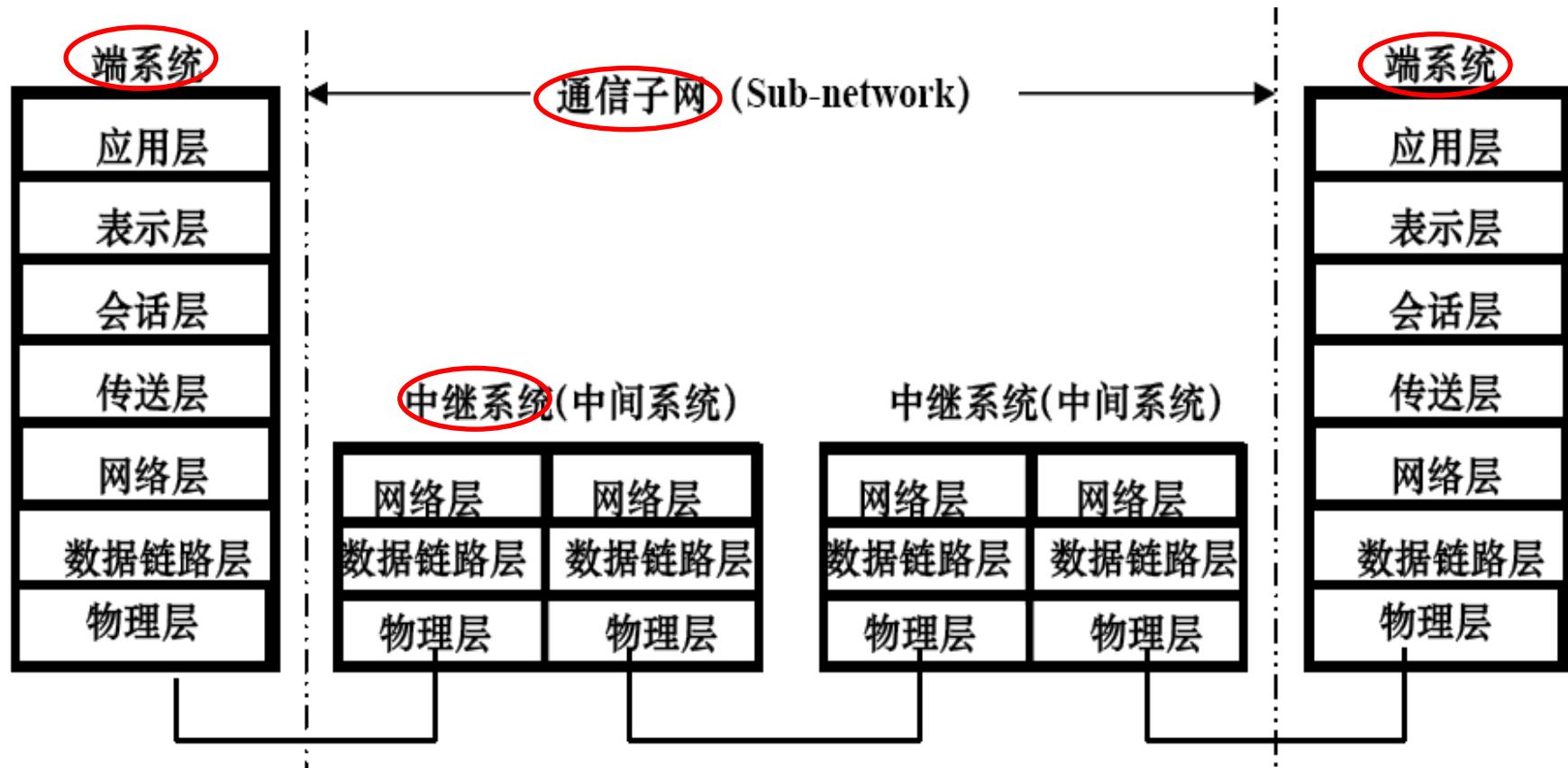
--- In OSI/RM, an end-system is either an application data source, destination host (or both), which consists of 7 layers. Note that OSI/RM restricts end-systems to user-data source hosts or destination hosts.

➤ 中间/中继系统(Intermediate/Relay system)

--- In OSI/RM a relay/ intermediate system is not a destination host nor a source host, it only receives and forwards received data according to its downstream node or destination host. A relay system in the context of OSI/RM is composed of at most 3 OSI layers (from the Physical layer up to the Network layer!!)



1.3 计算机网络体系结构



OSI/RM 中端系统、中继系统与通信子网关系示意图

引自曾华燊(2004)

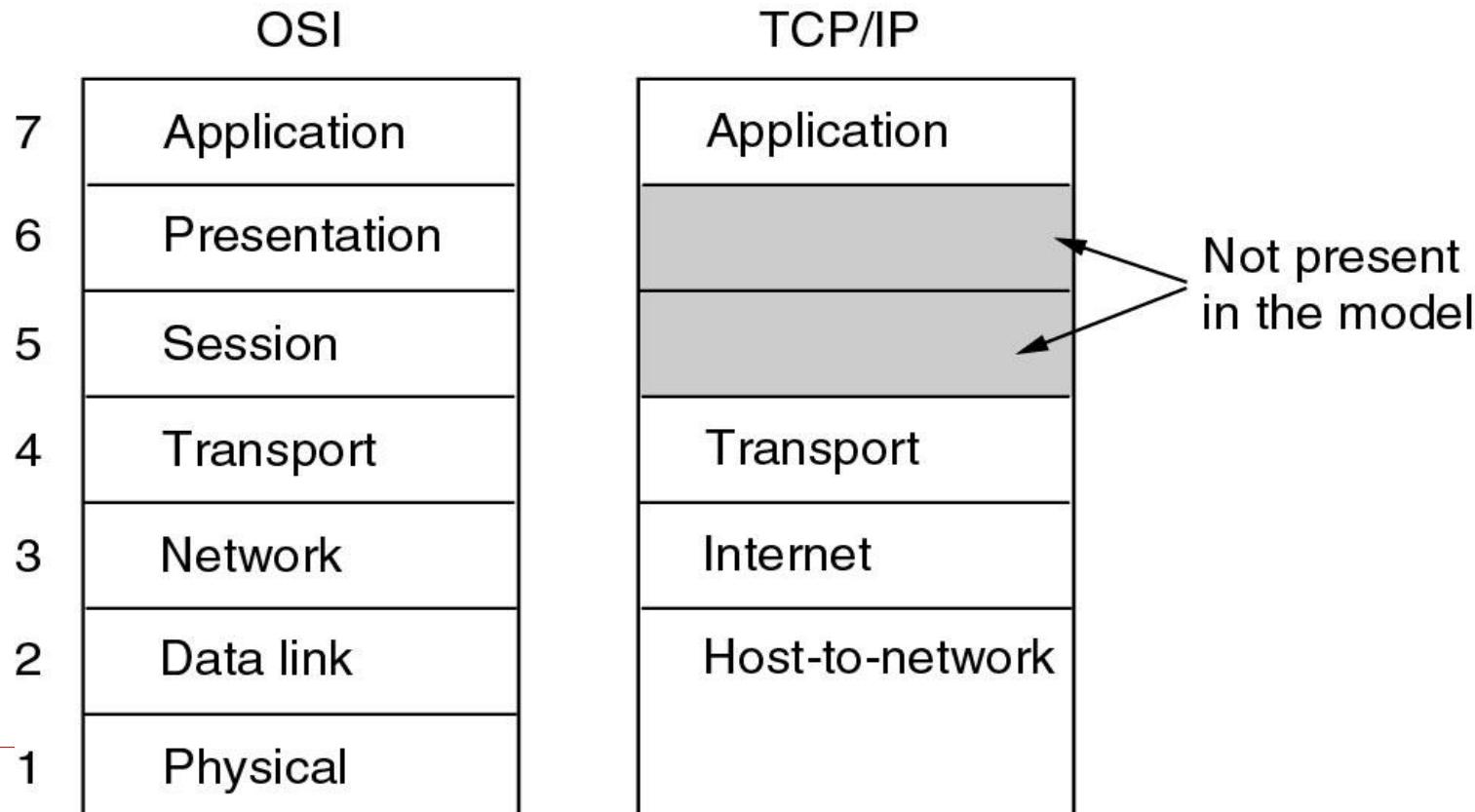


1.3 计算机网络体系结构

2. TCP/IP参考模型

(1) 层次组成

TCP/IP 是四层的体系结构：应用层、传输层、网际层和网络接口层。最下面的网络接口层并没有具体内容。

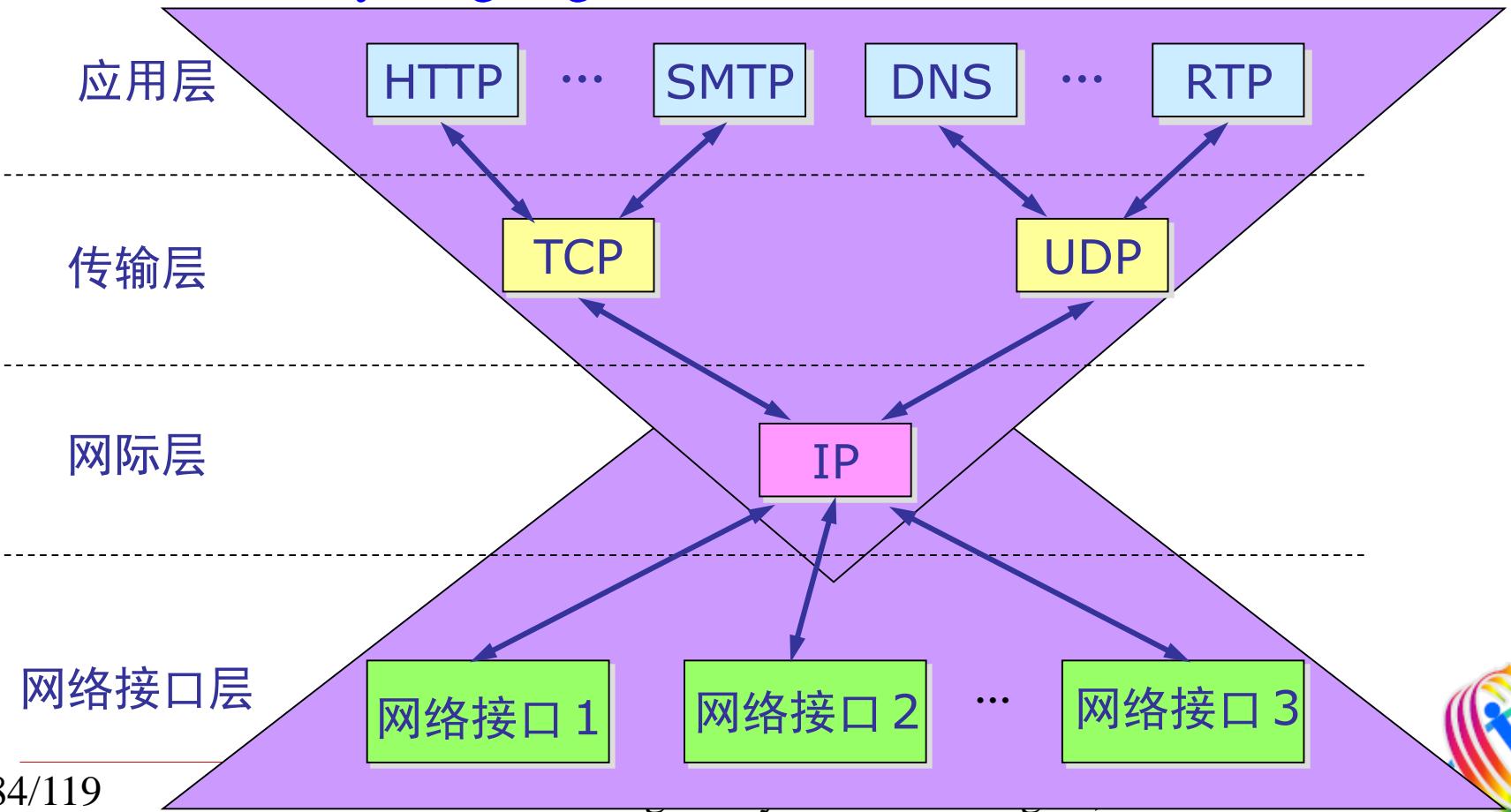


1.3 计算机网络体系结构

(2) TCP/IP协议簇

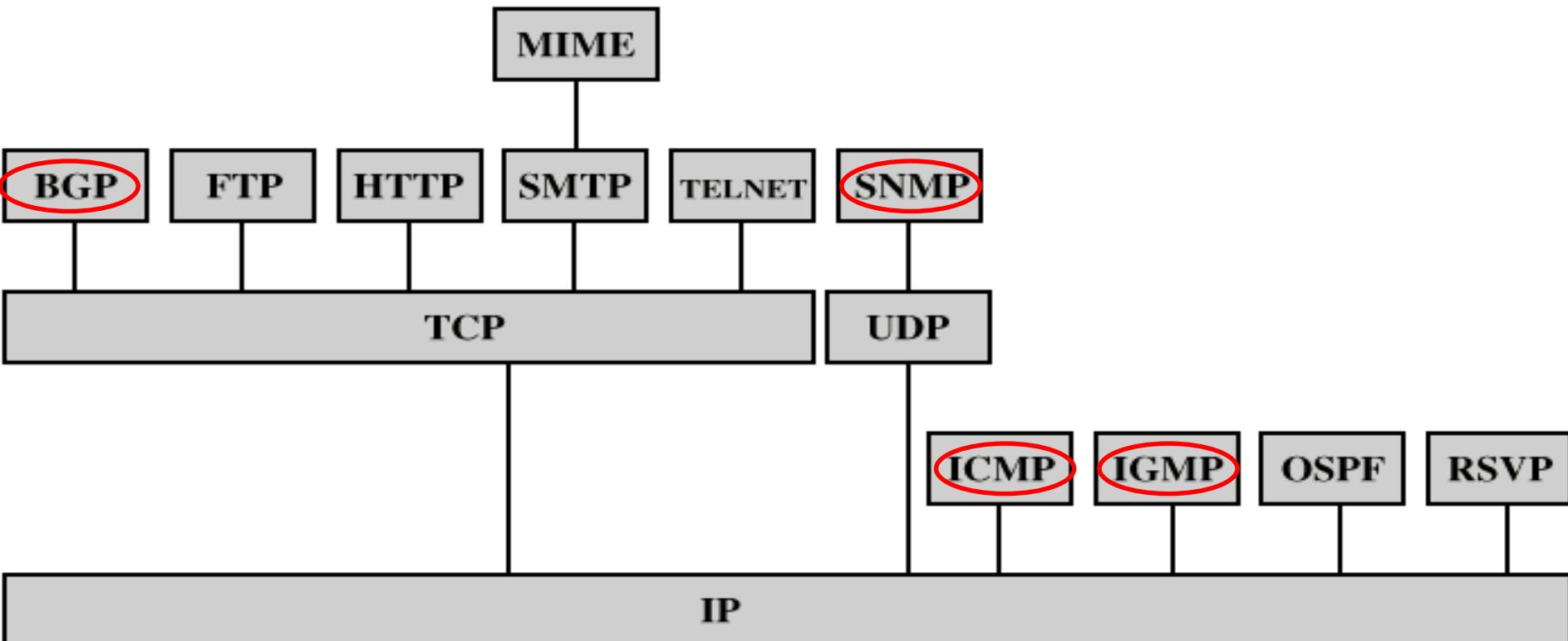
--- everything over IP, e.g., VoIP

--- IP over everything, e.g., IP over ATM, IP over WDM/DWDM



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

--- Some TCP/IP Protocols (William Stallings, 2010)



BGP = Border Gateway Protocol

FTP = File Transfer Protocol

HTTP = Hypertext Transfer Protocol

ICMP = Internet Control Message Protocol

IGMP = Internet Group Management Protocol

IP = Internet Protocol

MIME = Multi-Purpose Internet Mail Extension

OSPF = Open Shortest Path First

RSVP = Resource ReSerVation Protocol

SMTP = Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

SNMP = Simple Network Management Protocol

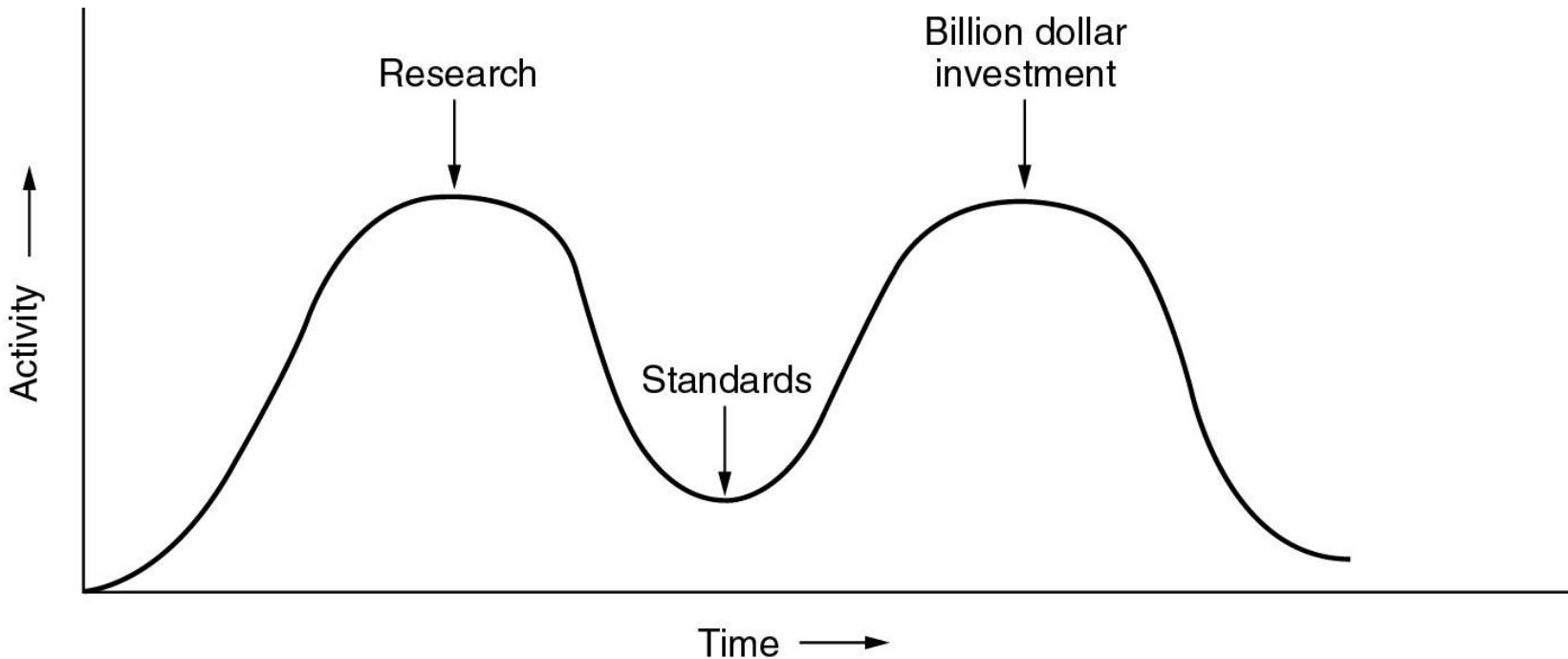
TCP = Transmission Control Protocol

UDP = User Datagram Protocol

1.3 计算机网络体系结构

3. 对OSI/RM的批评 (Tanenbaum,4e, 5e)

(1) Bad timing



The apocalypse of the two elephants



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

(2) Bad technology

- 协议与模型存在缺陷，会话层和表示层几乎为空，数据链路层和网络层功能太多以至不得不增设子层；
- 相关的服务定义和协议极其复杂，难以理解；
- 某些功能在各层重复出现，如：寻址、流量控制、差错控制（宜放在高层）。
-

(3) Bad implementations

因模型和协议的复杂导致其实现庞大、笨拙。

(4) Bad politics

政府官僚推动技术上不足的标准亦是失败原因之一。



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

4. 对TCP/IP模型的批评 (Tanenbaum,4e, 5e)

- ① Service, interface, and protocol not distinguished;
- ② Not a general model;
- ③ Host-to-network “layer” not really a layer;
- ④ No mention of physical and data link layers;
- ⑤ Minor protocols (e.g., TELNET) deeply entrenched, hard to replace.



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

5. 一种混合的五层模型 (Tanenbaum,4e, 5e)

(1) The hybrid reference model

5	Application layer
4	Transport layer
3	Network layer
2	Data link layer
1	Physical layer

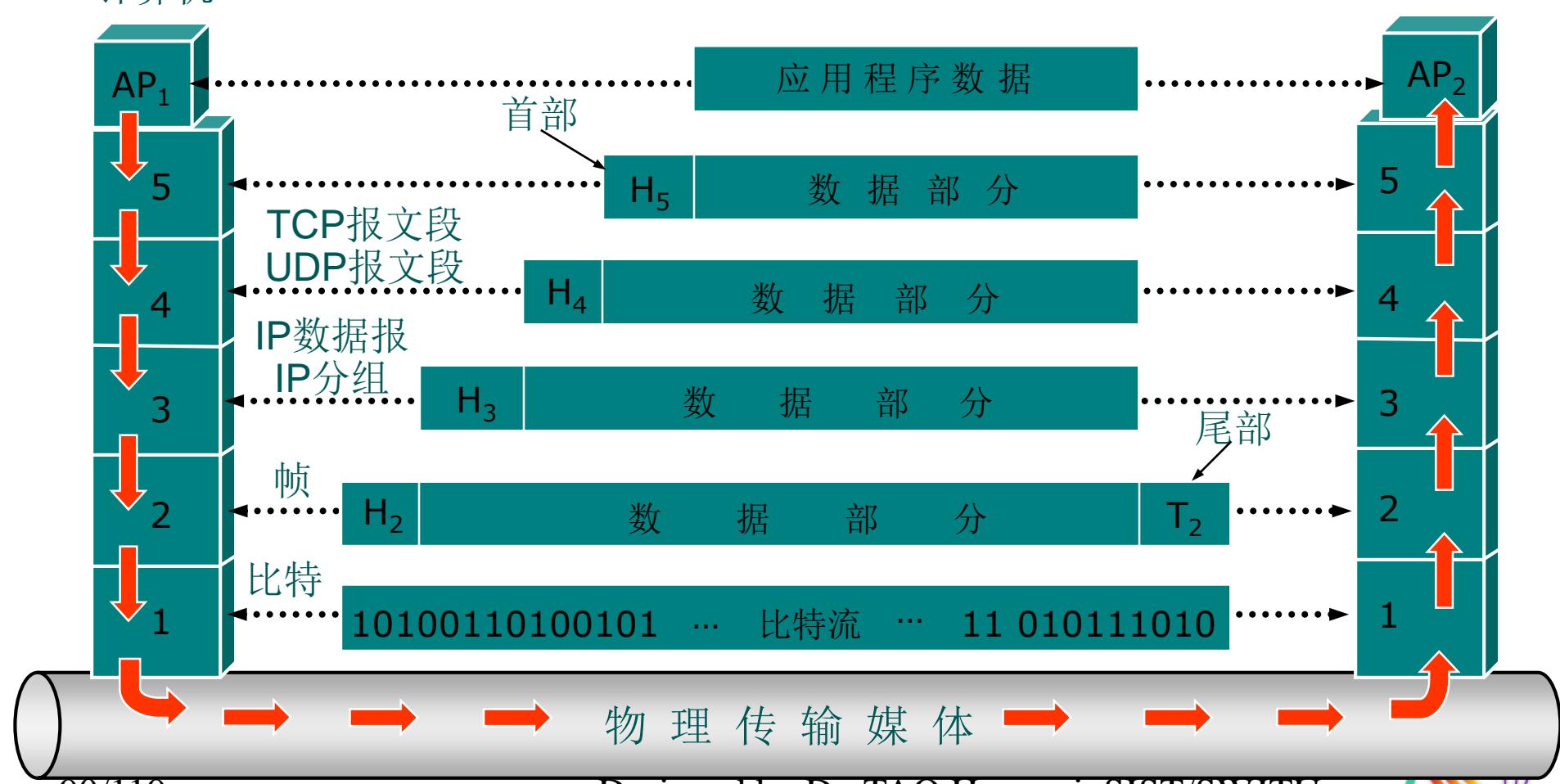


1.3 计算机网络体系结构

(2) 数据在各层之间的传递过程

计算机 1

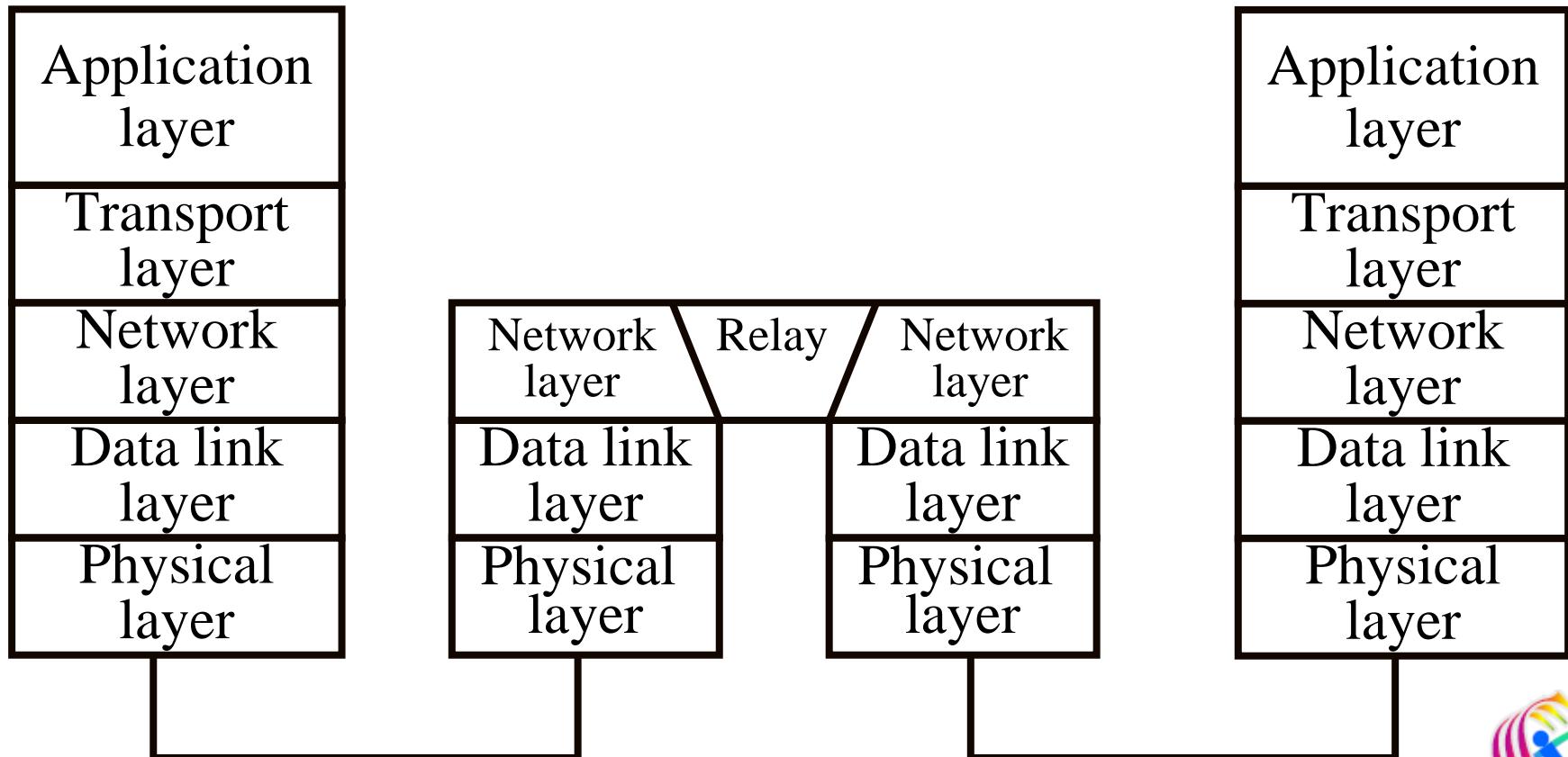
计算机 2



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

6. 对网络模型和体系结构的反思 (曾华燊, 2004)

(1) OSI/RM-like representation of Internet Architecture



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

- ① End-system: 5 layer architecture, combining the 3 upper-layers in the OSI/RM into an “application layer”.
- ② physical layer protocols/interfaces are adopted from standards defined by other standard bodies.
- ③ The PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) is used as the de facto standard for its data link layer mostly for WAN (Connection oriented).
- ④ The IP (Connectionless) is the basic protocol for its network layer, and TCP/UDP for the transport layer.
- ⑤ A set of application protocols has been designed, such as FTP (File Transfer Protocol), HTTP - Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (more precisely, it should be viewed as a presentation layer protocol in OSI/RM), protocols for Web service, and etc.

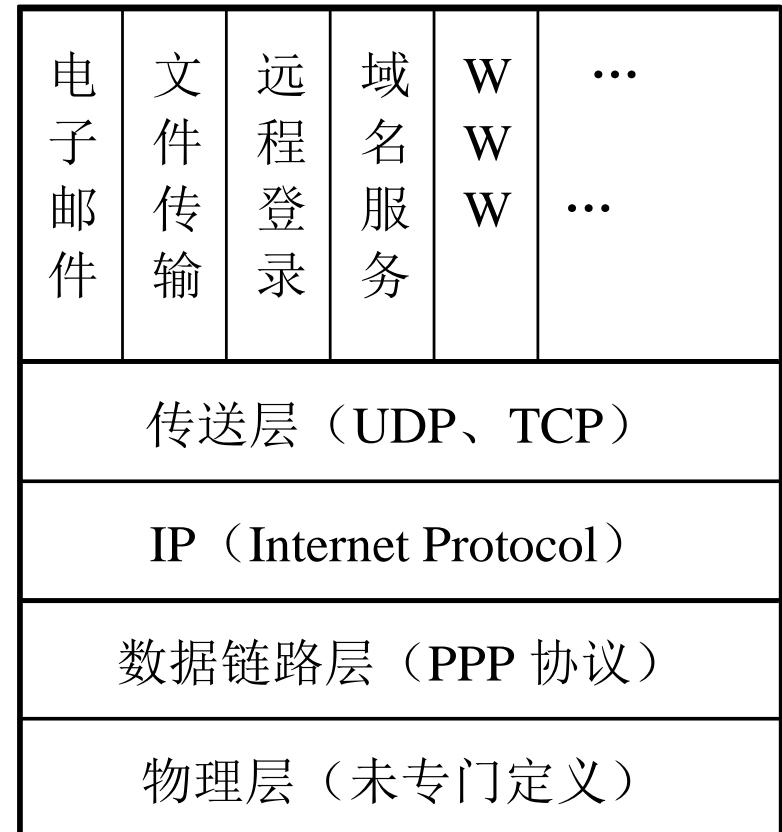


1.3 计算机网络体系结构

OSI/RM 的 7 层端系统



Internet 的 5 层端系统



OSI/RM 的 7 层结构与 Internet 的 5 层结构的对应关系



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

(2) Problems with OSI-like Representation of Internet

① In routers

Besides implementations of three lower layer protocols (from the physical layer through network layer), there are:

- ◆ ICMP (not for carrying user data, but for control messages instead)
- ◆ ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) not directly used for user-data transfer but in helping an end-system to get the MAC address of “destination” host in Ethernet domain.
- ◆ DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) for client computer to get IP address dynamically, nor it is used directly for user-data transfer.



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

- ◆ Routing protocols used to exchange routing information among routers to calculate the “best” path between source to destination and to establish or update **routing table** for individual routers. (e.g. RIP - Routing information Protocol, OSPF, BGP etc.)
- ◆ **Management** stations needs to exchange management information of routers, therefore, routers have to **monitor network performance**(use of **SNMP**).
- ◆ DNS (Domain Name System) protocol: to get destination IP address from URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) .



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

② Conclusions

- ◆ It is **difficult** to treat RIP and SNMP utilizing UDP , and BGP utilizing TCP as an enhancement of network layer protocol as being thought by network communities.
- ◆ These protocols (**RIP, SNMP, BGP**) should be better interpreted as application protocols, consequently, the collection of functions for control and management in router should be better defined as a **special type of end-system**. As a result, a **router** is composed of two parts: those for **user-data transfer** (involving at most 3 layers) and those for subnetwork signaling (信令) and management (involving all 7 OSI-layers).
- ◆ **DNS servers** can also be seen as another type of end-system, which do **not** directly involved in user-data transfer, but as an important supplementary system to aid finding destination.



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

③ Analysis

- ◆ Internet was designed it was implicitly assumed that control-&management information could be transferred in the sub-network over the same platform (protocol stack) as user-data, i.e. need the network layer **at most**. However, when RIP, BGP, SNMP, and etc. were defined, relevant information exchange actually needs **end-to-end** reliable transfer protocol between them; therefore UDP/TCP is adopted and this contradict **original assumption**.
- ◆ To verify the model, there is a need for **architectural rethinking**.



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

(3) In-band(带内) & Out-of-band(带外) signaling

① In communications

- ◆ It is referred to as **in-band signaling** if control signals are transmitted in the same frequency band for transmitting data.
- ◆ It is referred to as **out-of-band signaling** if control signals are transmitted in a frequency band other than the one for transmitting data.

② What about In computer networks?

No one has ever tried to clarify in-band & out-band concepts in **computer networks** although they have been widely used first in ISDN (Integrated Service Digital Networks) and later in MPLS (Multi-Protocol Label Switching).

But first let us see an example in **telephone networks**.



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

③ Out-of-band signaling in telephone networks

- ◆ Old telephone switching networks adopted in-band signaling concept, where voice signals, dialing signals & network management signals are **all** transmitted over the **same wire**.
- ◆ Later, voice switching networks are separated from management networks (TMN, Telecomm management network) to avoid mutual interference.
- ◆ Modern telephone networks merged two networks into one, but control & management information are transmitted in different channels (e.g. in one E1 channel, there **30** E0 Channels are for voice and **2** for signaling and management).



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

(4) Use of Out-of-band signaling to **describe** Internet architecture

◆ **Definition 1:** It is called an out-of-band signaling sub-network (通信子网) if exchange of **control/management traffic** between **routers** involves protocol entities at **higher layers** above the one for switching **user-data traffic**, or exchange of two types of traffic utilizes different physical channels, physical link, or physical networks .

◆ **Definition 2:** With the **out-of-band** signaling concept, **network functions** can be grouped into two platforms: User-data platform (**U-platform**), handling user-data forwarding/receiving or switching/relaying, and Signaling & Management platform (**S&M-platform**) handling control or management information.

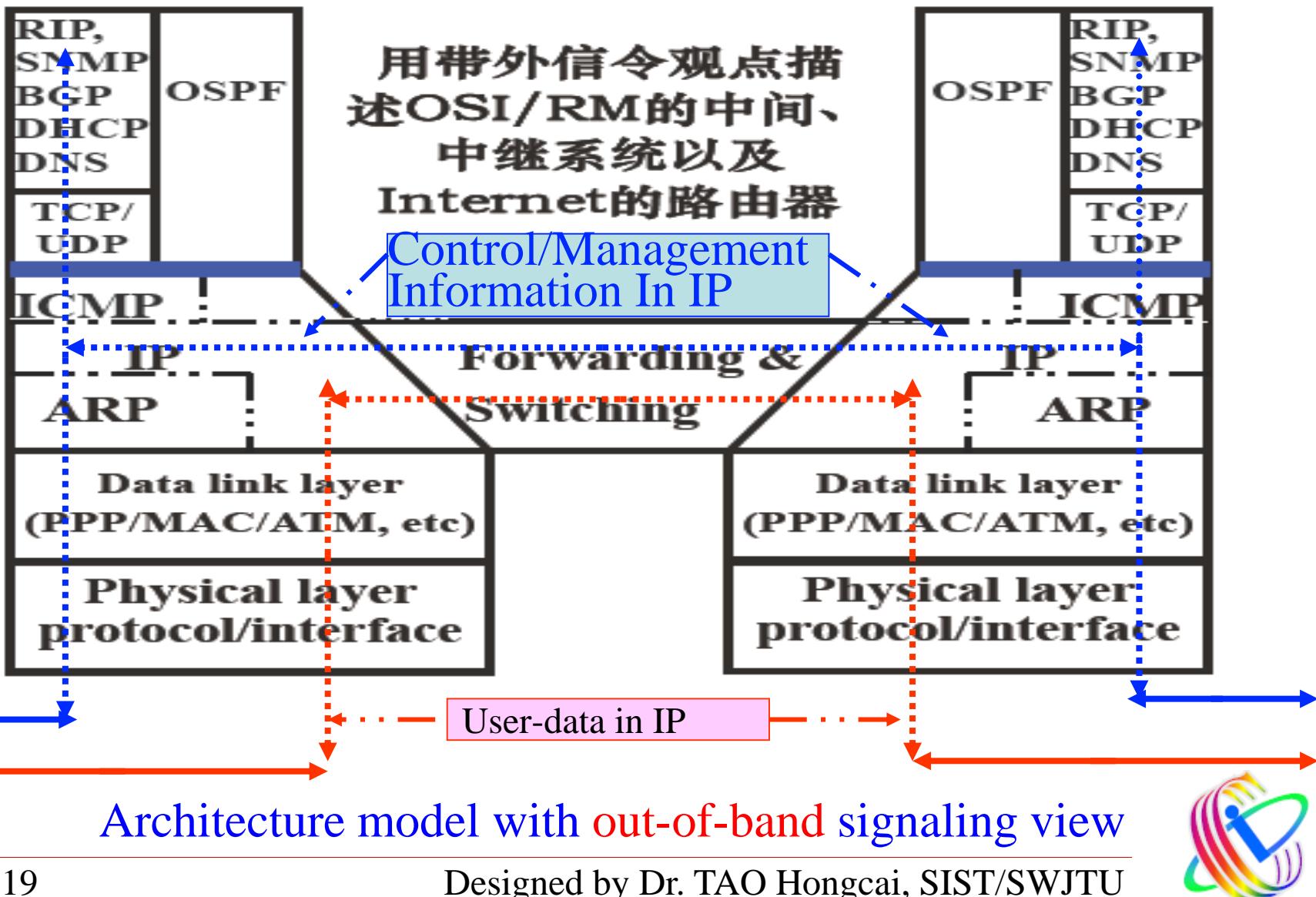


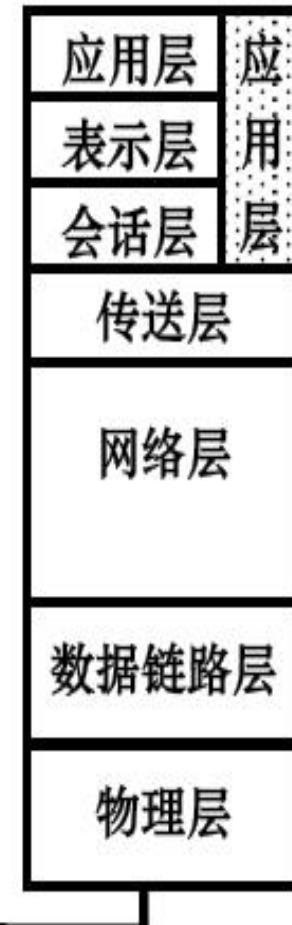
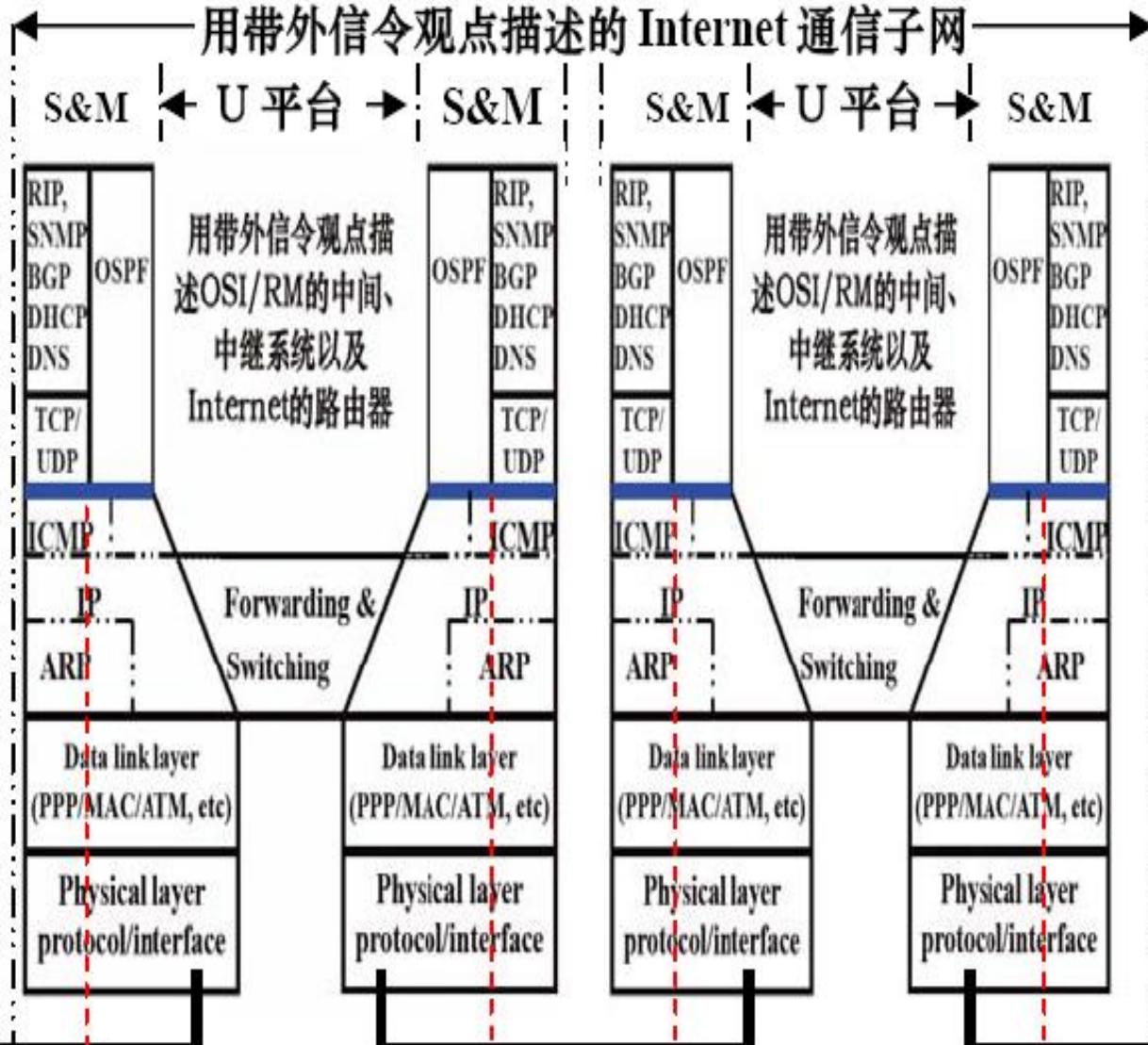
1.3 计算机网络体系结构

◆ **Definition 3:** It is called an **end-system** if a system involves all the 7 OSI-layers. An end-system can either be an Application oriented End-system (AO-ES) in the **resource** subnetwork, or a Signaling & Management End-system (S&M-ES) in a **communication** subnetwork (subnetwork in short).



1.3 计算机网络体系结构





用带外信令的观点描述 OSI/RM 和 Internet 的端系统与 Internet 的通信子网的关系



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

(5) Advantages of Out-of-band signaling

◆ It can better describe the operation process of Internet sub-networks, i.e. routers are composed of (at least) two working platforms (protocol stacks), **one** of which involves at most the **3** lower layers of the OSI/RM, and **the other** consists of **5** layers (7 layers in OSI/RM). In other words, an Intermediate system/relay system (router/switch in Internet) can be seen as a complex device composed of **user-data routing/switching component** (at most three layers) and an associated **control/management end-system** (up to layer 7 in OSI/RM).



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

- ◆ It can thus **deal with issues for data** transfer and switching (i.e. building of U-platform) and **issues for control and management** information **separately**. Consequently, the U-platform can be potentially reduced to **two-layer or single** layer structure so as to **ease the existing difficulty** both in **switching efficiency** and in **QoS insurance** with multi-layer U-platform.
- ◆ **Further** applying the **out-of-band** signaling concept to **end-system** can **better interpret the operations** relevant **DNS, ARP, ICMP**, and etc.
- ◆ **SDN** (Software defined network), 将网络设备控制面与数据面分离开来（利用统一接口，如**OpenFlow**，完成两个面之间的交互），以实现网络流量的灵活控制。



1.3 计算机网络体系结构

7. Design Issues for the Layers (Tanenbaum,4/e)

--- Addressing

--- Error Control

--- Flow Control

--- Multiplexing

--- Routing



第1章 概述

1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

1.2 电路/报文/分组交换

1.3 计算机网络体系结构

1.4 网络新技术及其发展趋势

1.5 文献阅读与研讨专题



1.4 网络新技术及其发展趋势

1. 网络新技术

- (1) 光纤传输
- (2) 无线/移动(4G/5G/6G)网络
- (3) 无线传感器网络 (WSN)
- (4) 高速LAN (1/10Gbps)
- (5) 接入技术 (XDSL, HFC, Cable Modem)
- (6) IPv6
- (7) 网络安全、服务质量 (QoS)
- (8) 车联网IOV/智联网AIoT/量子通信

2. 发展趋势

- (1) 网络协议层次扁平化，下一代网络体系结构
- (2) 网络高速化（线路、协议、交换机/路由器）
- (3) 网络综合化（有线、无线、广电，三网融合）
- (4) 网络智能化（语义网络、软件定义网络SDN、管理与安全）



1.4 网络新技术及其发展趋势

2. 蓝牙技术

- (1) 2016.6, 蓝牙技术联盟(Bluetooth special interest group, SIG)正式宣布了蓝牙5.0标准。
- (2) 2016.12.8, 蓝牙技术联盟正式宣布推出新一代核心规格版本 Bluetooth 5。
 - 带宽2Mbps (比原来的1Mbps扩大了2倍);
 - 传输距离理论有效工作距离300m (比原来扩大了4倍);
 - 数据包大小255Byte (比原来的31Byte扩大了8倍);
 - 低功耗。
 - 向下兼容蓝牙v4.0 LE, 可能成为IoT设备未来通讯协议主要方案之一。



第1章 概述

1.1 计算机网络的定义、分类、结构

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1.3 计算机网络体系结构

1.4 网络新技术及其发展趋势

1.5 文献阅读与研讨专题



1.5 文献阅读与研讨专题

1. 文献搜寻

(1) 学校图书馆网站→常用电子资源，如SCI, EI, CNKI
(985/211/双一流高校/学科博士/硕士学位论文，科技/中文核心/英文期刊文章，高级别国际会议文章等等),

(2) 各种搜索，如关键词、作者名(权威作者、著名研究团队)、期刊名、文章名、

2. 文献阅读

(1) 综述文章；

(2) 溯源阅读，查阅文章所列参考文献，层层发散追溯.....

(3) 倒序阅读；

.....



1.5 文献阅读与研讨专题

3. 专题报告的研讨

- (1) 选题自拟，但不得太泛，且应与有线/无线/移动/卫星网络、通信直接相关(不得涉及网络安全)，如有自己的相关仿真实验更佳。
- (2) 专题题目须在群中提交申请，审核通过才能确定；否则，须更换选题并另行申请。各组选题不能重复（以在群中提交申请的先后顺序为准）。
- (3) 专题研究均以团队形式开展，团队自组，每组人数 ≤ 6 人，组长组内选定。团队确定后在群中公布，成员姓名(学号)。
- (4) 口头报告拟从第8周开始，每人均须报告，每人10分钟左右。
- (5) 报告顺序采取自荐、预定与随机抽取确定（自荐前3组有奖励加分），如无故未到，则每次从口头报告分数中扣除20分。



1.5 文献阅读与研讨专题

- (6) 每组口头报告后均有点评和提问环节，如冷场将随机点名提问，如未到亦每次将从口头报告分数中扣除20分。对踊跃/较佳提问适当给予奖励课堂表现分。
- (7) 纸质报告须遵照报告模板撰写，不得修改模板所定各种格式（包括字体字号）。
- (8) 纸质报告双面打印，每组一份。
- (9) 纸质报告第17周期末考试时提交。
- (10) 报告内容不能太泛，应有技术细节，特别是应有自己的思考。



1.5 文献阅读与研讨专题

4. 曾做研讨专题

◆ 2016-2017(1)

- (1) 软件定义光网络技术
- (2) 云计算中的网络技术
- (3) 802.11ac标准的5GHz无线路由器
- (4) 6LowPan无线通信技术
- (5) 无线网络定位技术
- (6) 5G网络通信技术
- (7) 云计算中的网络技术
- (8) SDN V2.0
- (9) UDT穿透在P2P开发平台中的应用
- (10) 视频无线传输技术
- (11) 量子通信
- (12) NFC技术及其应用
- (13) Hadoop集群下的网络架构分析及实测监控



1.5 文献阅读与研讨专题

◆ 2015-2016(1)

- (1) 大二层网络
- (2) SDN软件定义网络
- (3) 基于socket的网络通信技术
- (4) IP多媒体子系统IMS
- (5) NFC与支付应用
- (6) IPv6过渡技术
- (7) Zigbee技术与智能家居应用
- (8) 软交换技术
- (9) 4G网络终端通信标准及相关技术
- (10) 短距离无线通信技术
- (11) 基于802.11ac的无线网路技术与应用
- (12) 基于互联的新技术——V2V



1.5 文献阅读与研讨专题

◆ 2014-2015(1)

- (1) 车载网络技术
- (2) 卫星通信技术
- (3) 嵌入式网关分析与设计
- (4) 访问控制及防火墙技术
- (5) 蓝牙通信技术
- (6) 4G网络通信技术研究
- (7) 云计算中的网络技术
- (8) 802.11ac技术
- (9) 无线传感器网络的定位技术
- (10) RFID技术
- (11) 蚁群算法及其在路由选择中的应用
- (12) WiMAX技术分析
- (13) 6LoWPAN适配层关键技术分析
- (14) NFC技术及其应用
- (15) 基于H.323的VoIP的语音通信技术研究



1.5 文献阅读与研讨专题

◆ 2013-2014(1)

- (1) IP多媒体子系统技术
- (2) 802.11ac研究分析
- (3) ZigBee MAC协议
- (4) PKI&PMI浅析
- (5) 深海水声通信
- (6) WiMAX技术分析
- (7) SSL协议分析
- (8) 光通信技术
- (9) 移动计算机网络通信技术分析
- (10) 无线传感网络
- (11) 蓝牙通信技术与应用
- (12) 浅议无线音频技术
- (13) 802.1Qbg 协议及相关技术介绍
- (14) NFC技术



1.5 文献阅读与研讨专题

◆ 2012-2013(1)

- (1) 4G网络
- (2) 802.16协议解读
- (3) IP宽带传输技术的演进及波分复用光网络技术
- (4) OFDM调制技术及其应用
- (5) 基于蚁群算法的路由算法 (6) 简单网络管理协议
- (7) 认知网络
- (8) EPON技术
- (9) 物联网
- (10) 网络爬虫
- (11) 无线传感器网络中的定位技术
- (12) 卫星通信地面站建网 (13) 下一代网络
- (14) 语义网



1.5 文献阅读与研讨专题

◆ 2011-2012(1)

- (1) IPv4与IPv6
- (2) 高速LAN
- (3) 传感器网络
- (4) 光纤传输与光纤网络
- (5) PPP协议及其变体
- (6) 无线传输与无线网络
- (7) 接入网技术
- (8) 语义网络
- (9) 下一代网络
- (10) 物联网
- (11) Everything over IP and IP over Everything
- (12) 云计算中的网络技术
- (13) 主要网络厂商的路由器及其比较

注：以上题目仅供参考，选题不要太宽泛，且尽量不要与上述各学期题目重复！

