

COMP 6461

Computer Networks & Protocols

Winter 2023

Dr. Abdelhak Bentaleb



Important Deadlines (Updated)

- Theoretical assignment 1 **January 27th, 2023**
- Theoretical assignment 2 **February 17th, 2023**
- Theoretical assignment 3 **March 17th, 2023**
- Theoretical assignment 4 **April 7th, 2023**
- Lab assignment 1 **February 10th, 2023**
- Lab assignment 2 **March 24th, 2023**
- Lab assignment 3 **April 14th, 2023**
- Midterm **February 21st, 2023 starting at 2:45 PM**
- Final exam's date be announced later
- **Labs: Individual or 2 students max.**

Lecture 2a

Introduction to Networking (Part 3)

Chapter 1: roadmap

- What *is* the Internet?
- What *is* a protocol?
- Network edge: hosts, access network, physical media
- Network core: packet/circuit switching, internet structure
- Performance: loss, delay, throughput
- **Protocol layers and service models**

Protocol “layers” and reference models

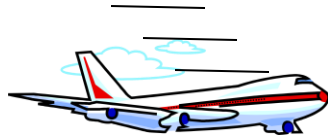
Networks are complex,
with many “pieces”:

- hosts
- routers
- links of various media
- applications
- protocols
- hardware, software

Question: is there any
hope of *organizing*
structure of network?

- and/or our *discussion*
of networks?

Example: organization of air travel



————— *end-to-end transfer of person plus baggage* —————→

ticket (purchase)

baggage (check)

gates (load)

runway takeoff

airplane routing

ticket (complain)

baggage (claim)

gates (unload)

runway landing

airplane routing

airplane routing

How would you *define/discuss* the *system* of airline travel?

- a series of steps, involving many services

Example: organization of air travel



layers: each layer implements a service

- via its own internal-layer actions
- relying on services provided by layer below

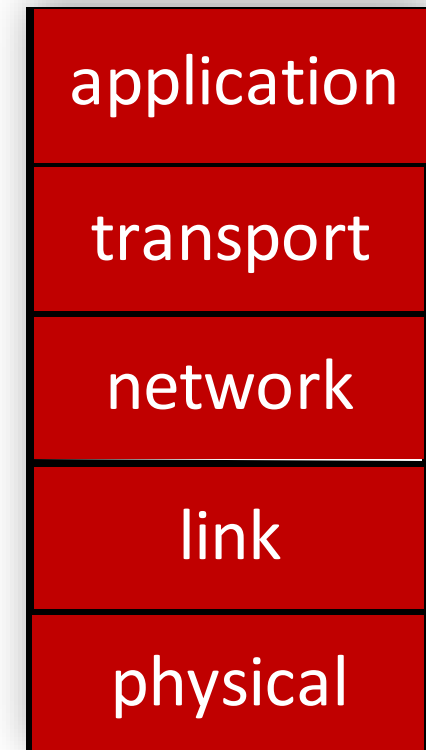
Why layering?

Approach to designing/discussing complex systems:

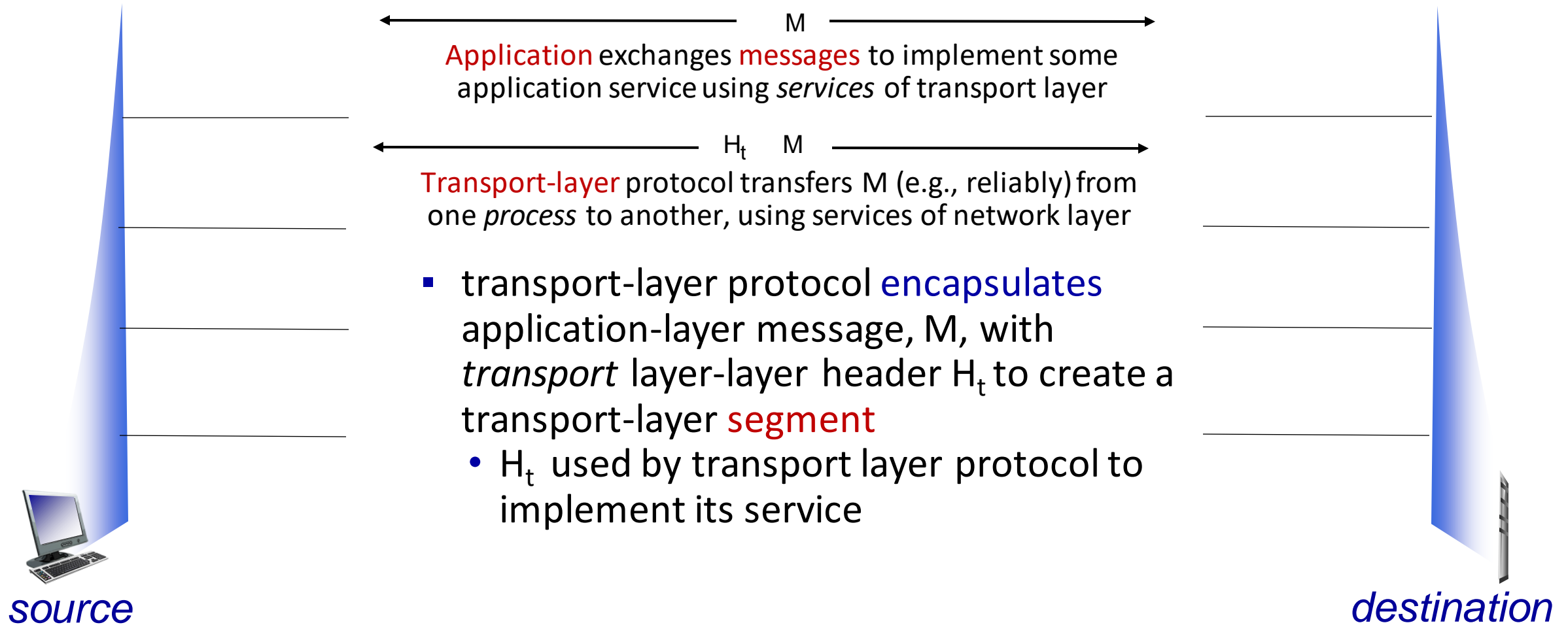
- explicit structure allows identification, relationship of system's pieces
 - layered *reference model* for discussion
- modularization eases maintenance, updating of system
 - change in layer's service *implementation*: transparent to rest of system
 - e.g., change in gate procedure doesn't affect rest of system

Layered Internet protocol stack

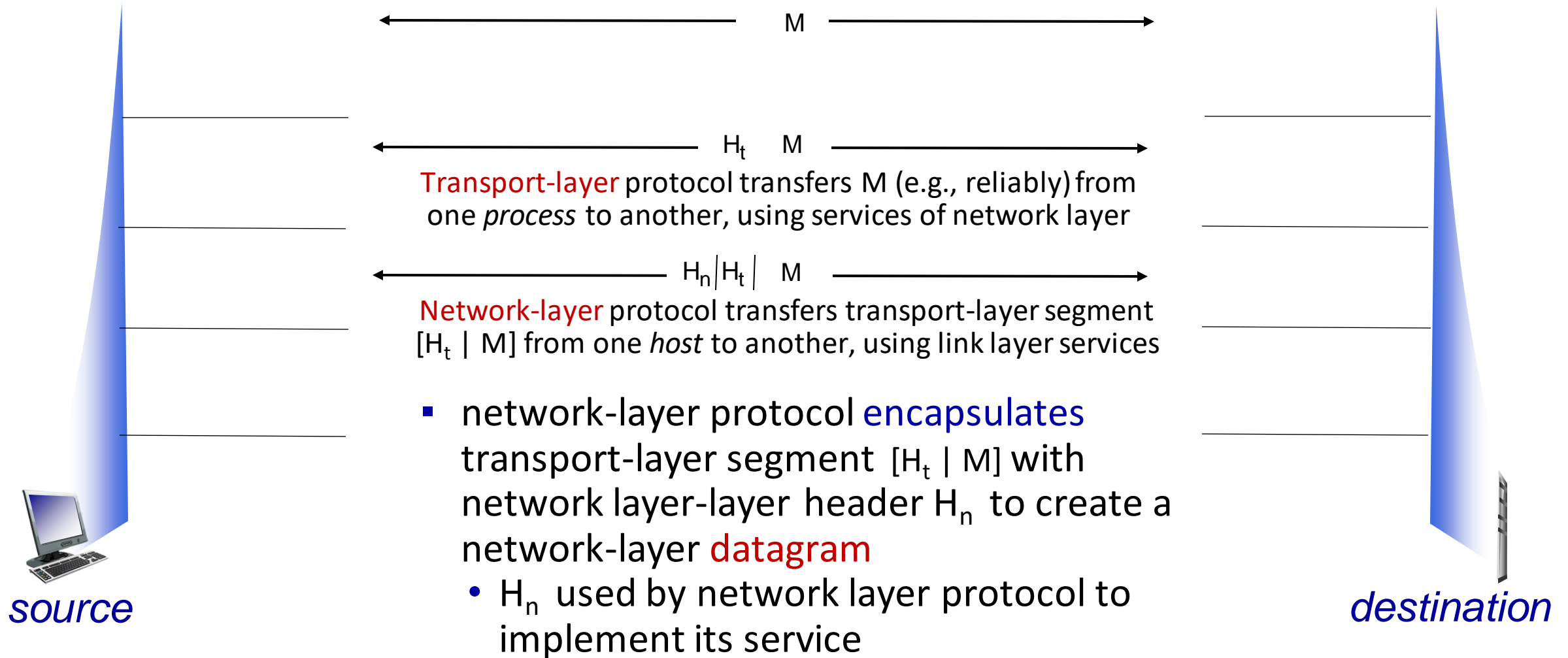
- *application*: supporting network applications
 - HTTP, IMAP, SMTP, DNS
- *transport*: process-process data transfer
 - TCP, UDP
- *network*: routing of datagrams from source to destination
 - IP, routing protocols
- *link*: data transfer between neighboring network elements
 - Ethernet, 802.11 (WiFi), PPP
- *physical*: bits “on the wire”



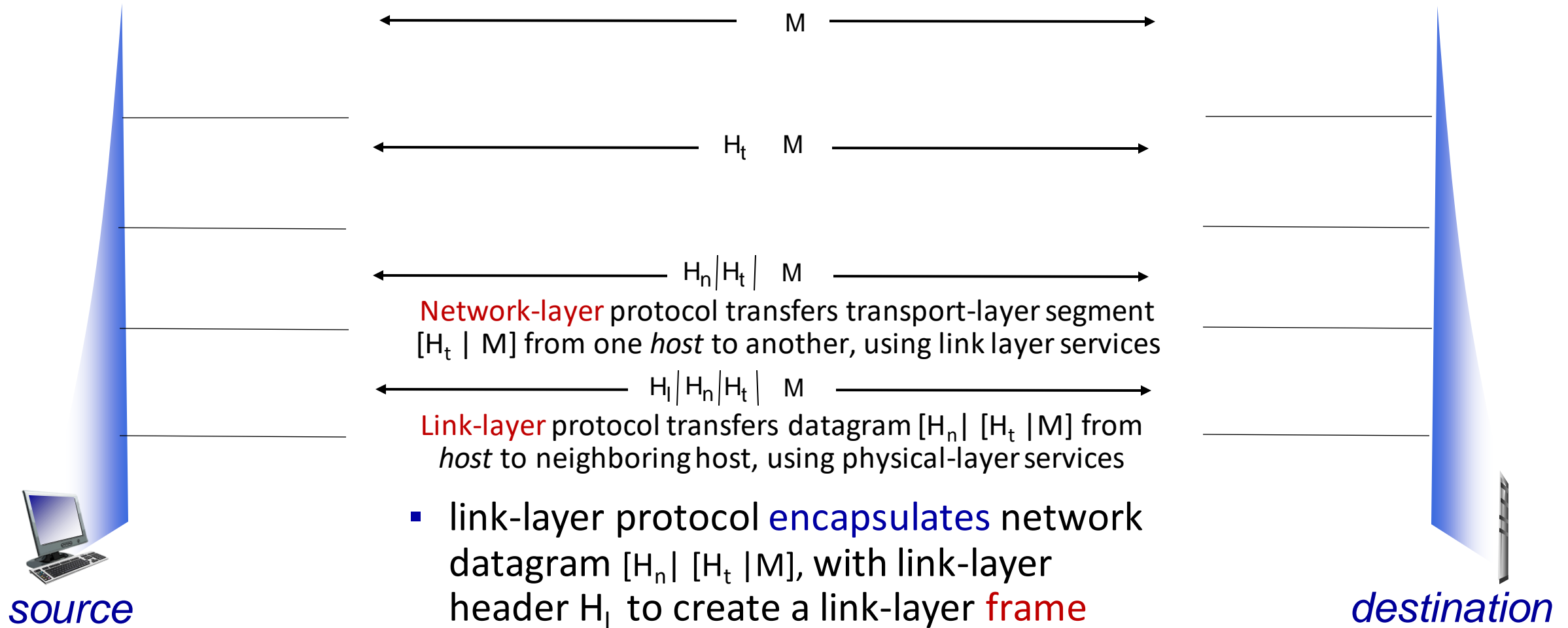
Services, Layering and Encapsulation



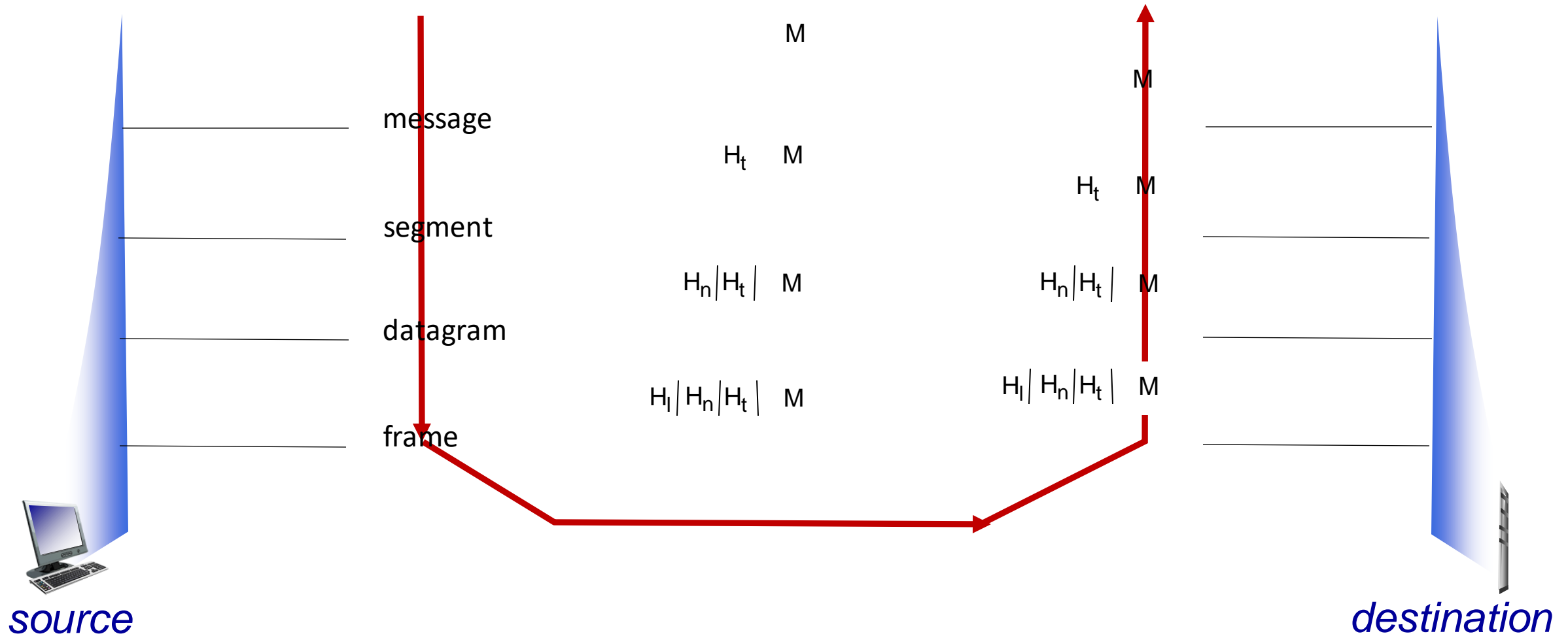
Services, Layering and Encapsulation



Services, Layering and Encapsulation

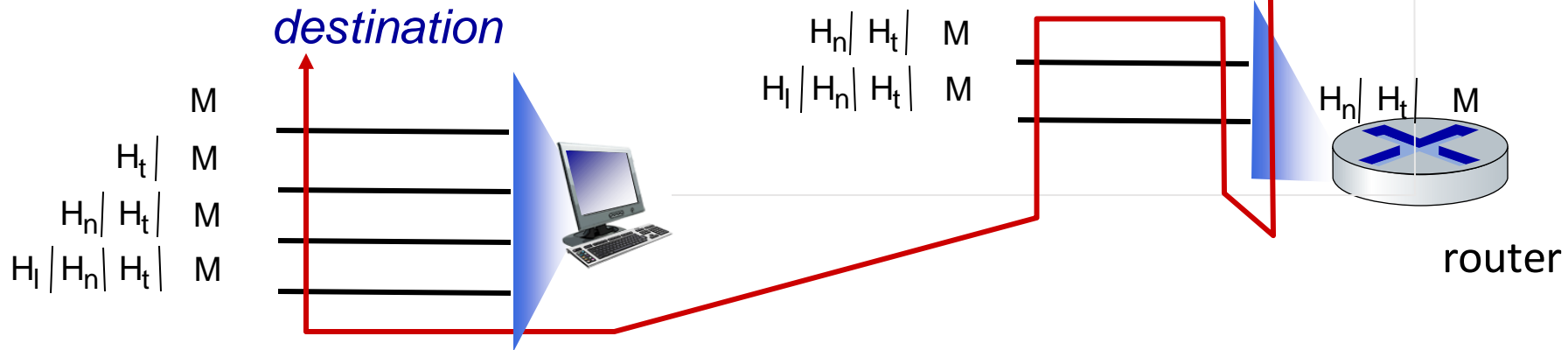


Services, Layering and Encapsulation



Encapsulation: an end-end view

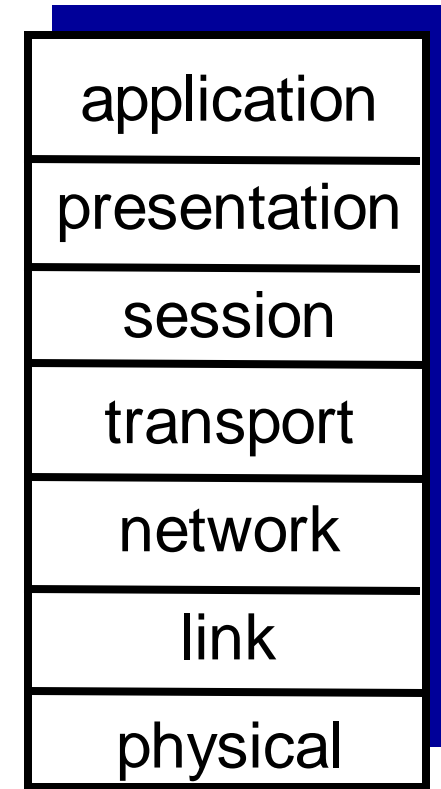
message M
 segment H_t | M
 datagram H_n | H_t | M
 frame H_l | H_n | H_t | M



ISO/OSI reference model

Two layers not found in Internet protocol stack!

- *presentation*: allow applications to interpret meaning of data, e.g., encryption, compression, machine-specific conventions
- *session*: synchronization, checkpointing, recovery of data exchange
- Internet stack “missing” these layers!
 - these services, *if needed*, must be implemented in application
 - needed?



The seven layer OSI/ISO reference model

Chapter 1: summary

We've covered a “ton” of material!

- Internet overview
- what's a protocol?
- network edge, access network, core
 - packet-switching versus circuit-switching
 - Internet structure
- performance: loss, delay, throughput
- Layering and service models

You now have:

- context, overview, vocabulary, “feel” of networking
- more depth, detail, *and fun* to follow!