

# Full Stack Web Development

## WS2019 - BSA5 Ausgewählte Kapitel

Alija Sasic

[sasic@technikum-wien.at](mailto:sasic@technikum-wien.at)

Smart Homes and Assistive Technologies

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# Outline

## 1 TCP/IP

# Section

## 1 TCP/IP

- 1.1 History
- 1.2 Protocol Suite
- 1.3 Internet Layer
- 1.4 Transport Layer
- 1.5 Application Layer

# TCP/IP - History I [1]

- 1969: *Advanced Research Projects Agency* (ARPA) funded a research and development project to create an experimental packet-switching network, the [ARPAnet](#).
- 1975: Operational network under the responsibility of *Defense Communications Agency* (DCA).
- 1983: TCP/IP protocols become adopted as *Military Standards* (MIL STD) and implemented in BSD Unix. The term Internet appeared as a term for the network consisting of ARPAnet, MILNET and the unclassified part of the *Defense Data Network* (DDN).
- 1985: *National Science Foundation* (NSF) creates NSFNet and connected it to the Internet.



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# TCP/IP - History II [1]

- 1987: NSF creates a new, faster backbone and a three-tiered network topology.
- 1990: ARPAnet formally passes out of existence.
- 1995: NSFNet ceases its role as a primary Internet backbone network.
- Today's Internet is built by commercial providers. National network providers, called tier-one providers, and regional network providers create the infrastructure. *Internet Service Providers* (ISPs) provide local access and user services.



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# TCP/IP - ARPAnet

## ARPAnet [2]

- Named after *Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA)* of the *U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)*
- Results of the efforts in 1970s to develop a *network architecture* that is
  - open
  - common
  - distributed
  - decentralized
- Avoid problems resulting from typical networks of that time
  - Single point of failure (centralized)
  - Incompatibility (proprietary)



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# TCP/IP - ARPAnet

## Single point of failure [2]

Foremost design goal was establishing a *decentralized, distributed network topology*. To achieve this goal, **ARPAnet** employed a *packet-switching* technology, where each “message” is split into packets, each of which might take different routes over the network and still be reassembled and understood by the recipient.

## Incompatibility [2]

To promote *interoperability*, the *Internet Working Group (INWG)* was formed to examine the issues associated with connecting heterogeneous networks in an open, uniform manner, providing an open platform for proposing, debating, and approving protocols.



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# TCP/IP - Internet Working Group

The Internet Working Group evolved into other bodies, over time [2].

- *Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)*
- *Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)*
- *Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG)*

Proposals for new and updates of existing protocols are provided in the form of *Requests for Comments (RFCs)*.



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# TCP/IP - Request for Comments



## Types

- *Standards (STD)*
- *Best Current Practices (BCP)*
- *For Your Information (FYI)*

## Standards

- Required
- Recommended
- Elective

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# TCP/IP - Communication Model

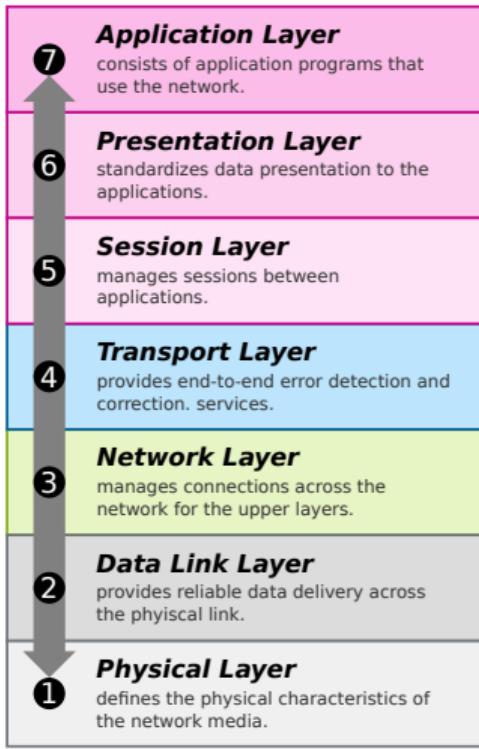


Figure 1: OSI Reference Model [1]



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# TCP/IP - Communication Model

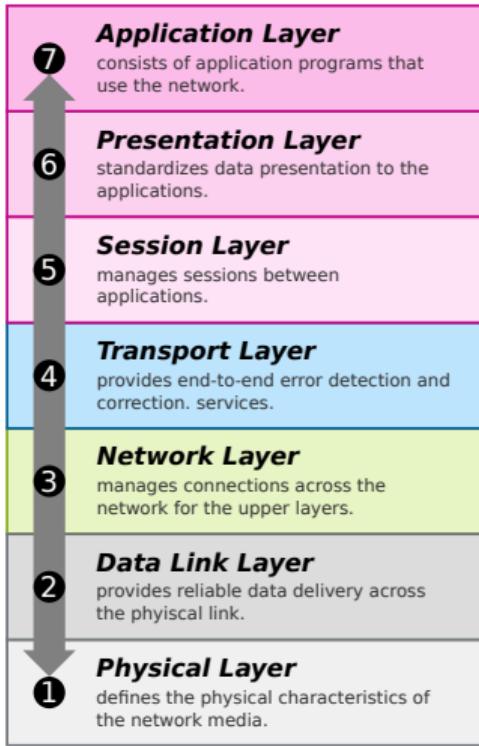


Figure 1: OSI Reference Model [1]

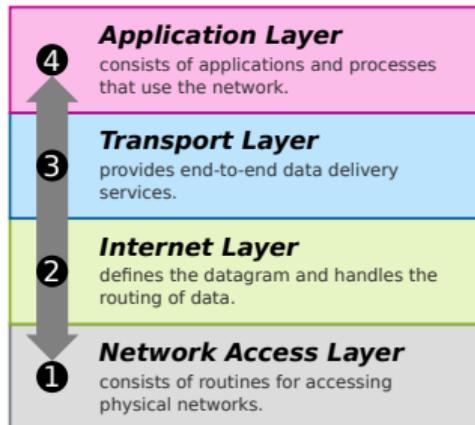


Figure 2: TCP/IP architecture [1]



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# TCP/IP - Data Encapsulation

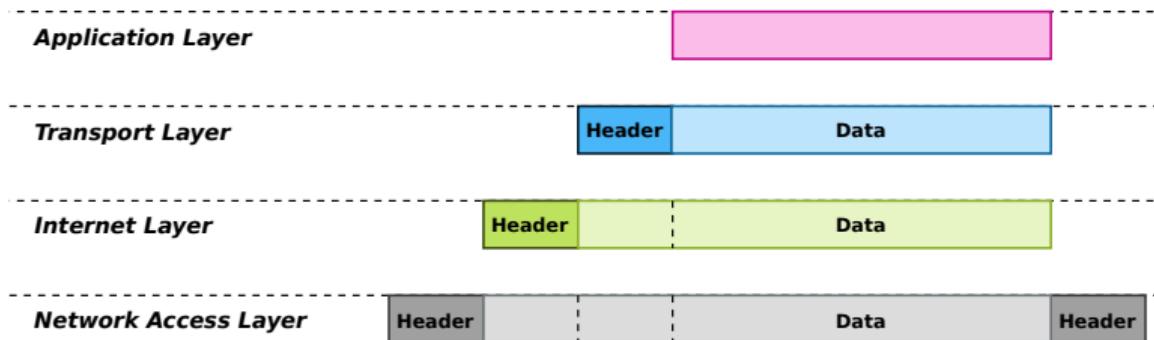


Figure 3: TCP/IP Data Encapsulation [1]



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# TCP/IP - Data Structures

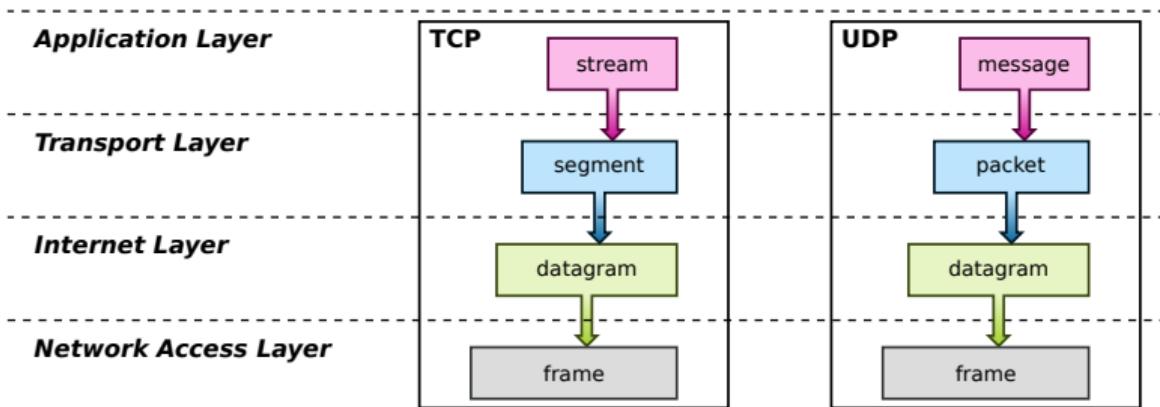


Figure 4: TCP/IP Data Structures [1]



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# TCP/IP - Internet Protocol Suite [2, 3]

## Application Layer Protocols

DHCP, DNS, FTP, NTP, POP, HTTP, RTP, SIP, SMTP, SSH, Telnet, TLS/SSL

## Transport Layer Protocols

TCP, UDP, DCCP

## Internet Layer Protocols

IP (IPv4, IPv6), ICMP, ICMPv6, IGMP, IPsec

## Network Interface Layer Protocols

ARP, NDP, OSPF, PPP, MAC (Ethernet, Wi-Fi, DSL, ISDN, FDDI)



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# TCP/IP - Internet Protocol

## Internet Protocol (IP)

The current version IPv4 is defined in [RFC 791](#). Characteristics

- Connectionless
- Unreliable
- Media Independent

## Functions

- Defining the datagram, the basic unit of transmission in the Internet
- Defining the Internet addressing scheme
- Moving data between the Network Access and the Transport Layer
- Routing datagrams to remote hosts
- Performing fragmentation and re-assembly



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# TCP/IP - Internet Protocol

## Internet Protocol (IP)

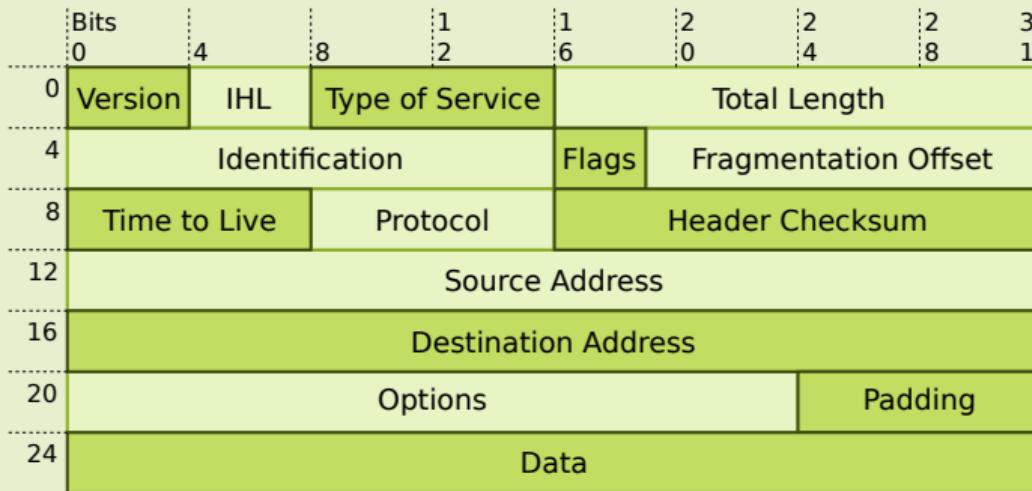


Figure 5: IP [1]



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# TCP/IP - Routing

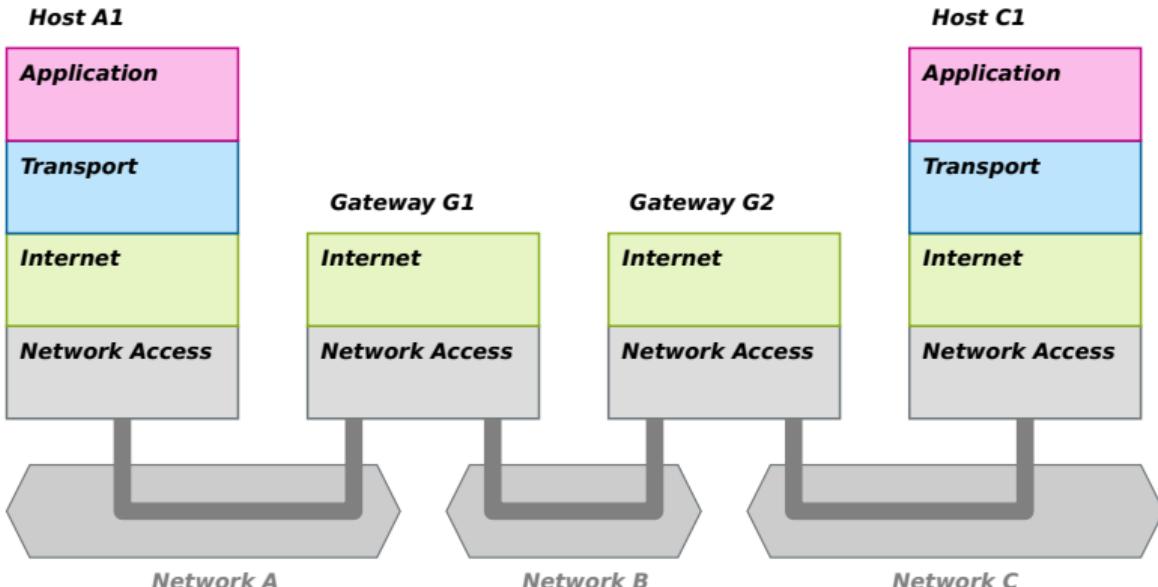


Figure 6: TCP/IP Routing through gateways [1]



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# TCP/IP - User Datagram Protocol

## User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

The current version of UDP is defined in [RFC 768](#).

### Characteristics

- Connectionless
- Unreliable
- Minimal overhead

### Functions

- Delivering data to the correct application process



Figure 7: UDP [1]



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# TCP/IP - Transmission Control Protocol

## *Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)*

The current version of TCP is defined in RFC 793.

### Characteristics

- Connection-oriented
- Reliable
- Byte-stream

### Functions

- Delivering data to the correct application process
- Retransmission of lost data
- In-order delivery
- Congestion control and avoidance
- Data integrity



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# TCP/IP - Transmission Control Protocol

## Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)

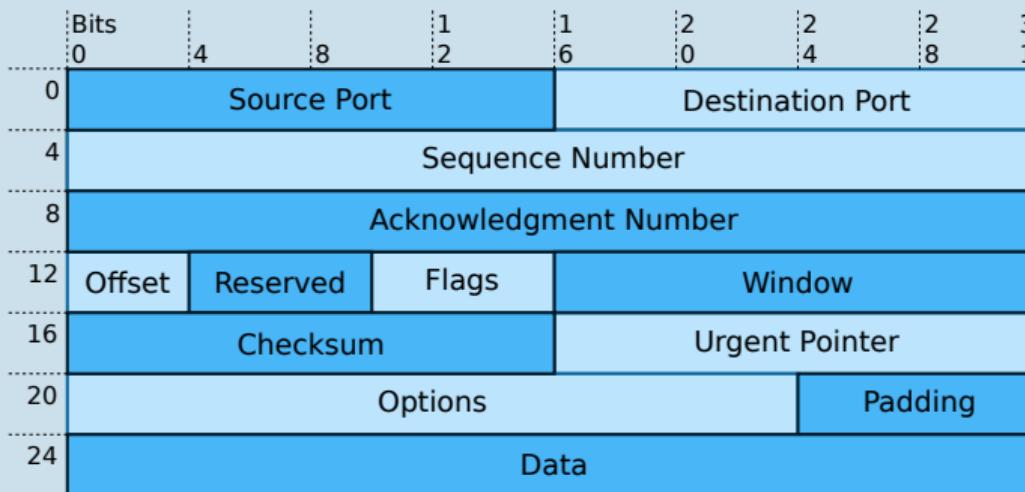


Figure 8: TCP [1]



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# TCP/IP - Connection Establishment

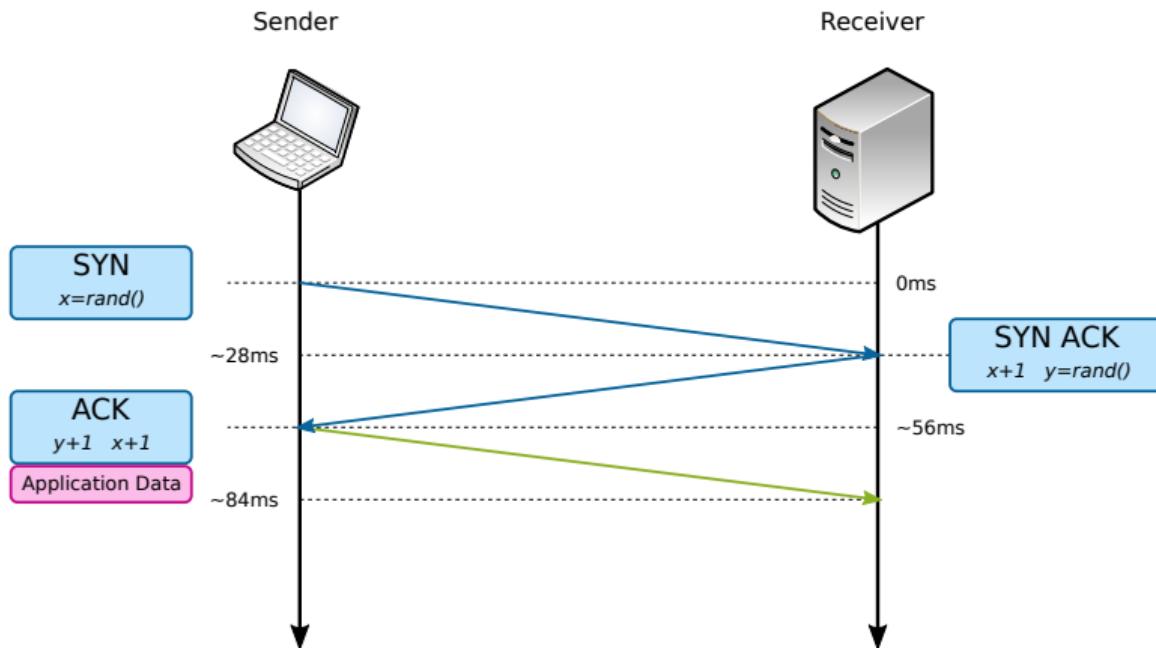


Figure 9: TCP Three-Way Handshake [1]



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# TCP/IP - Simple Mail Transfer Protocol



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# TCP/IP - File Transfer Protocol



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# TCP/IP - Hypertext Transfer Protocol



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# Acronyms I

- ARP Address Resolution Protocol
- ARPA Advanced Research Projects Agency
- ARPAnet Advanced Research Projects Agency Network
- BCP Best Current Practices
- BSD Berkley Software Distribution
- DCA Defense Communications Agency
- DCCP Datagram Congestion Control Protocol
- DDN Defense Data Network
- DHCP Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
- DNS Domain Name System



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Acronyms

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# Acronyms II

DoD Department of Defense

DSL Digital Subscriber Line

FDDI Fiber Distributed Data Interface

FTP File Transfer Protocol

FYI For Your Information

HTTP Hypertext Transfer Protocol

IANA Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

ICMP Internet Control Message Protocol

IESG Internet Engineering Steering Group

IETF Internet Engineering Task Force



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Acronyms

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# Acronyms III

IGMP Internet Group Management Protocol

INWG Internet Working Group

IP Internet Protocol

IPsec Internet Protocol Security

ISDN Integrated Services Digital Network

ISP Internet Service Provider

MAC Media Access Control

MILNET Military Network

MIL STD Military Standards

NDP Neighbor Discovery Protocol



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Acronyms

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# Acronyms IV

NSF National Science Foundation

NSFNet National Science Foundation Network

NTP Network Time Protocol

OSPF Open Shortest Path First

POP Post Office Protocol

PPP Point-to-Point Protocol

RFC Request for Comments

RTP Real-Time Transport Protocol

SIP Session Initiation Protocol

SMTP Simple Mail Transfer Protocol



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# Acronyms V

- SSH Secure Shell
- SSL Secure Socket Layer
- STD Standards
- TCP Transmission Control Protocol
- TCP/IP Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, Internet protocol suite
- TLS Transport Layer Security
- UDP User Datagram Protocol
- U.S. United States
- Wi-Fi Wireless Fidelity



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Acronyms

References

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- [2] L. Shklar and R. Rosen, *Web Application Architecture*, 2nd ed. West Sussex, England: John Wiley & Sons Ltd., 4 2009. [Online]. Available: <https://www.wiley.com/en-us/Web+Application+Architecture%3A+Principles%2C+Protocols+and+Practices%2C+2nd+Edition-p-9780470518601>
- [3] Wikipedia contributors, “Internet protocol suite,” [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Internet\\_protocol\\_suite](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Internet_protocol_suite), 9 2019.



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