

Chapter 2: outline

2.1 principles of network applications

2.2 Web and HTTP

2.3 electronic mail

- SMTP, POP3, IMAP

2.4 DNS

2.5 P2P applications

2.6 video streaming and content distribution networks

2.7 socket programming with UDP and TCP

Chapter 2: application layer

our goals:

- conceptual, implementation aspects of network application protocols
 - transport-layer service models
 - client-server paradigm
 - peer-to-peer paradigm
 - content distribution networks
- learn about protocols by examining popular application-level protocols
 - HTTP
 - FTP
 - SMTP / POP3 / IMAP
 - DNS
- creating network applications
 - socket API

Some network apps

- e-mail
- web
- text messaging
- remote login
- P2P file sharing
- multi-user network games
- streaming stored video (YouTube, Hulu, Netflix)
- voice over IP (e.g., Skype)
- real-time video conferencing
- social networking
- search
- ...
- ...

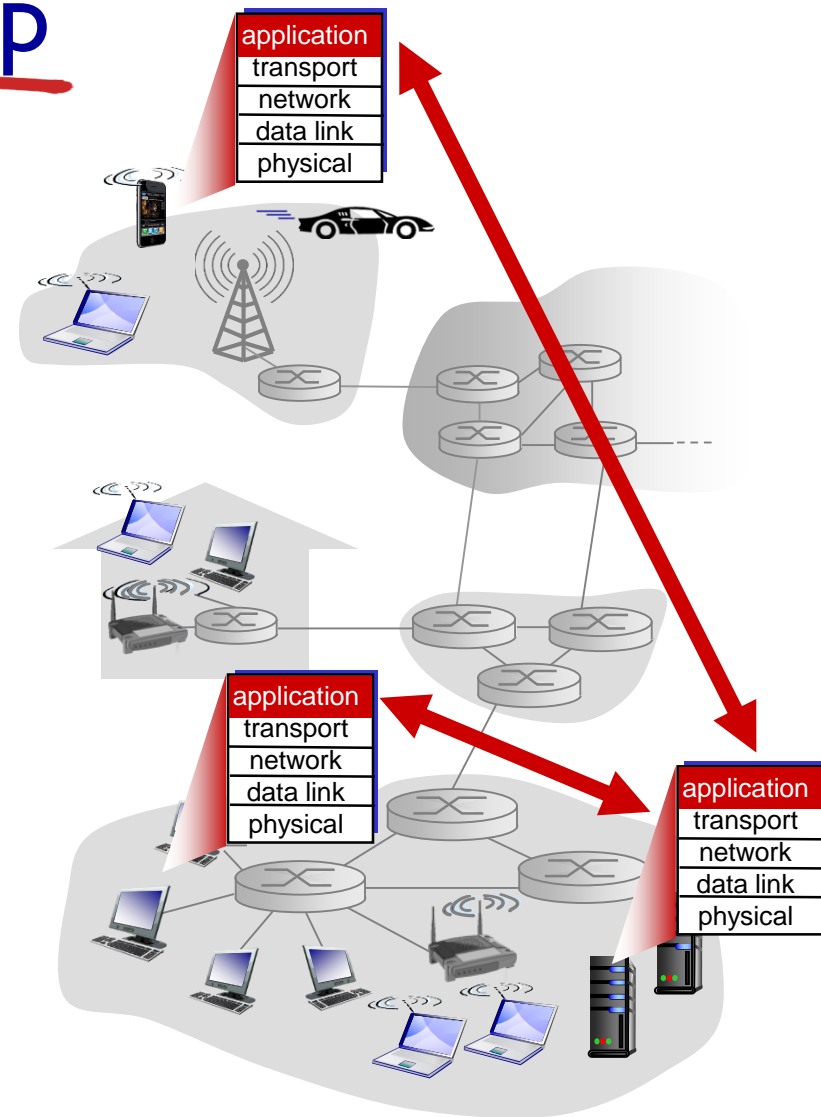
Creating a network app

write programs that:

- run on (different) *end systems*
- communicate over network
- e.g., web server software communicates with browser software

no need to write software
for network-core devices

- network-core devices do not run user applications
- applications on end systems allows for rapid app development, propagation

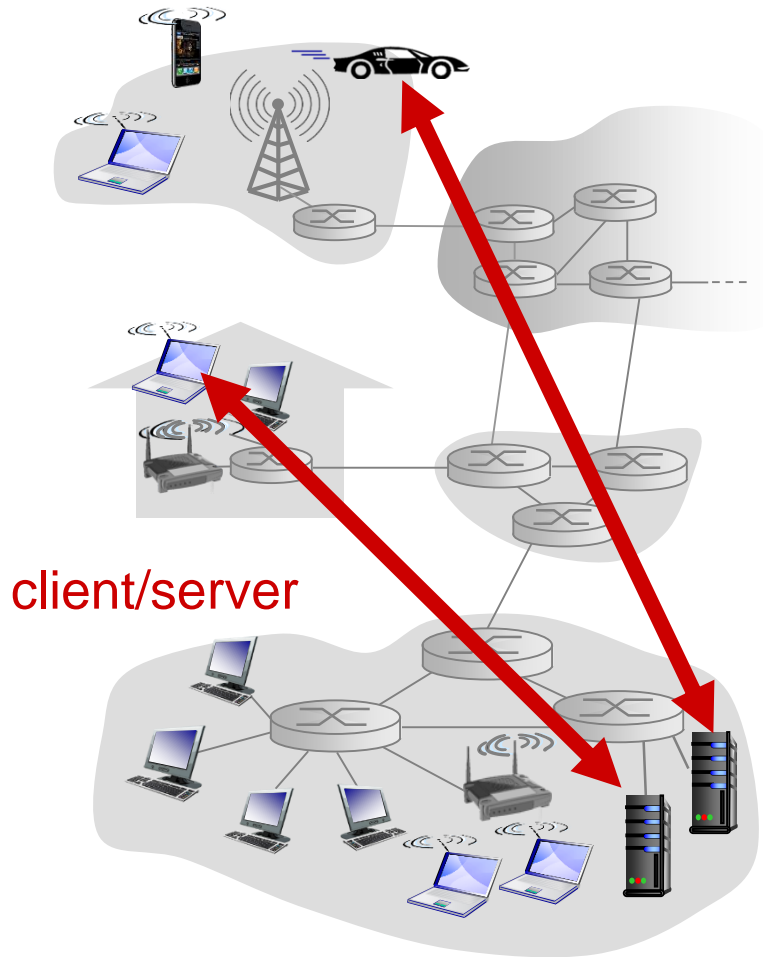


Application architectures

possible structure of applications:

- client-server
- peer-to-peer (P2P)

Client-server architecture



server:

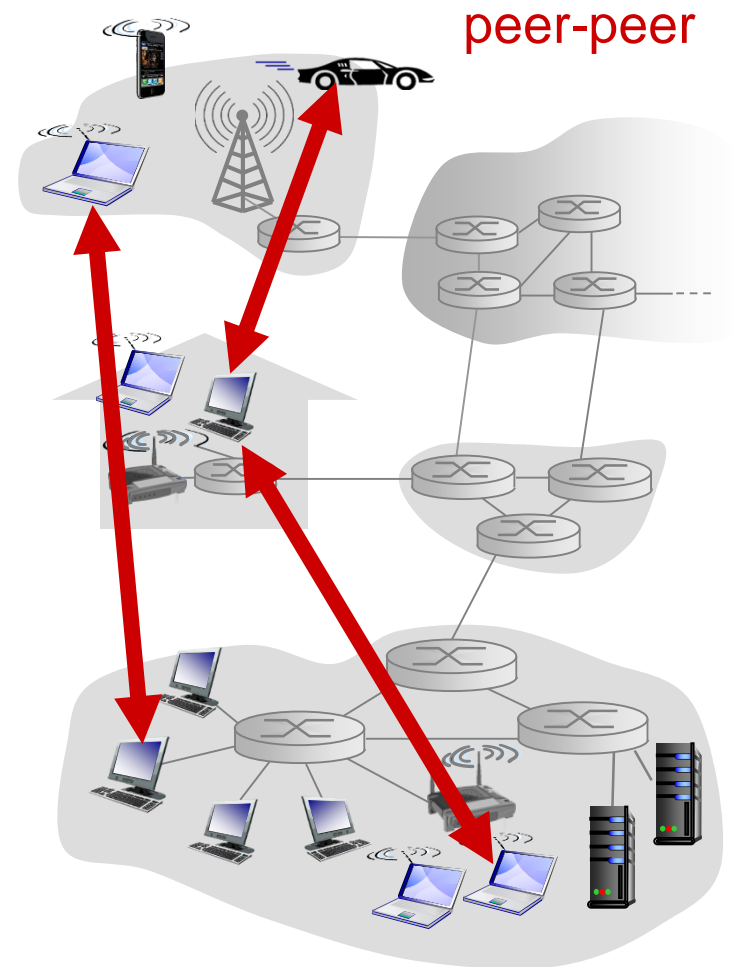
- always-on host
- permanent IP address
- data centers for scaling

clients:

- communicate with server
- may be intermittently connected
- may have dynamic IP addresses
- do not communicate directly with each other

P2P architecture

- no always-on server
- arbitrary end systems directly communicate
- peers request service from other peers, provide service in return to other peers
 - *self scalability* – new peers bring new service capacity, as well as new service demands
- peers are intermittently connected and change IP addresses
 - complex management



Chapter 2: summary

most importantly: learned about protocols!

- typical request/reply message exchange:
 - client requests info or service
 - server responds with data, status code
- message formats:
 - *headers*: fields giving info about data
 - *data*: info(payload) being communicated

important themes:

- control vs. messages
 - in-band, out-of-band
- centralized vs. decentralized
- stateless vs. stateful
- reliable vs. unreliable message transfer
- “complexity at network edge”