

CS3640

The finals: format and choice

Prof. Supreeth Shastri

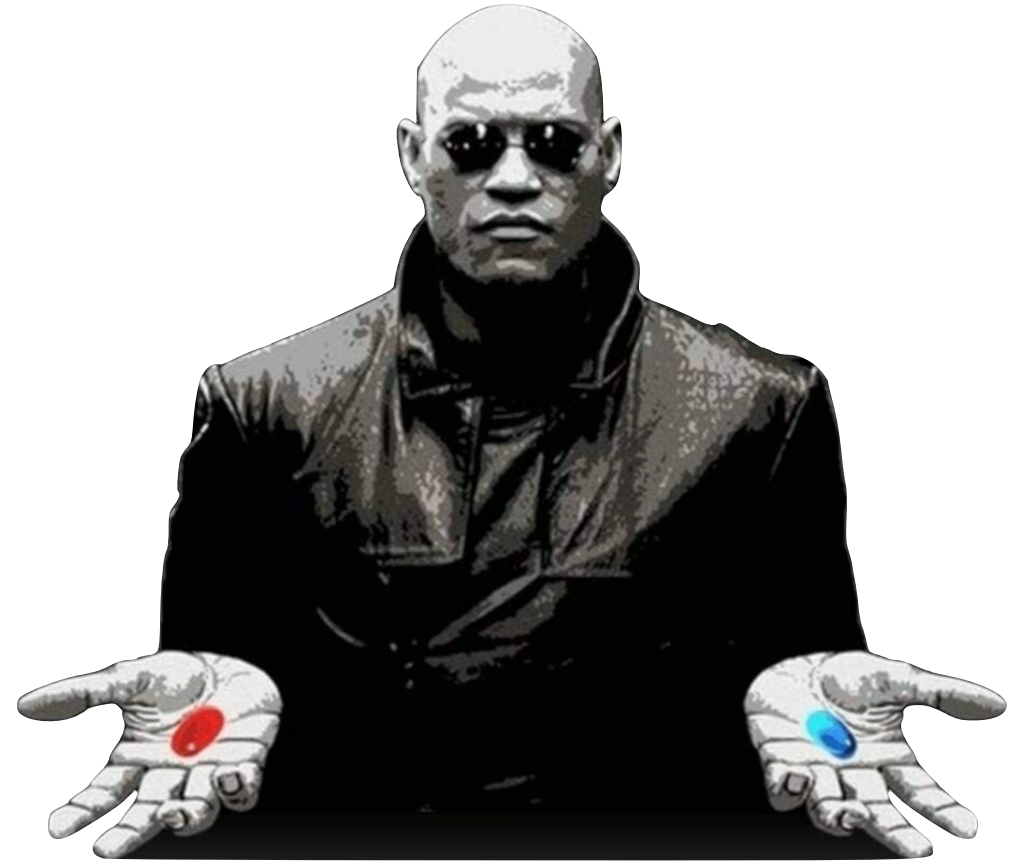
Computer Science

The University of Iowa

Based on your feedback, I'm letting you choose your own path

“ Our Professor is a cool guy I...I and having a conversation with him for the interview would be beneficial. *I have been looking forward for that interview the entire semester.* ”

“ While I respect my peers, I believe the *only ones truly benefitting* from changing the format of the final are those who received the highest grades on the midterm. ”



Structure of the Tech Interview

1-on-1

*conducted by your
instructor*

20%

*your interview determines a
fifth of your final grade*

May 2 - 6

*pick a slot between 9am -
noon that works best for you*

15 mins

*in which you will be asked 4
questions, all carrying equal weights*

Q banks

*Each question comes from a distinct
category (or bank); more in the next slide*

Structure of the Written Exam

1 hour

*you will answer 4 questions,
all carrying equal weights*

20%

*your interview determines a
fifth of your final grade*

May 10

*10am - noon (official slot); we
may have an alternate slot*

Question Choice

*A mix of easy and challenging questions;
a well prepared student should expect to score
the same irrespective of the format choice*

Question Categories

| Category | Example questions and topics | Weight |
|------------------------------|---|--------|
| Networking Principles | <i>Internet's hour-glass model; Middleboxes</i> | 25% |
| Networking Protocols | <i>A day in the life of a packet</i> | 25% |
| Networking Problems | <i>Construct Dijkstra's LS table</i> | 25% |
| Networking Practice | <i>SDN; Cloud computing; Solar superstorms</i> | 25% |

Each category has a bank of 3-4 question; for each interviewee, I will generate a sequence of four random numbers that will determine the specific questions picked from each bank.

*There will be an optional **bonus question** carrying 10% extra points (only for the written exam)*

Ground rules and policies (tech interviews)

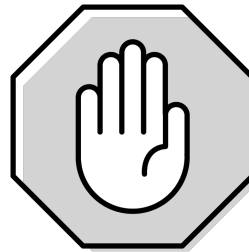
Time management

*is completely **your responsibility**. I will not double guess your strategy (i.e., split time 4-ways, or skip harder ones, etc)*

On camera

All interviews will be recorded to ensure academic integrity, and to sort out any grading discrepancies.

Please bring your student ID card.



Accommodations

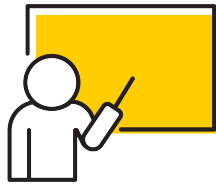
*If you need any special accommodations for the interview, please discuss with me **at least a week** before your slot.*

Code of conduct

*During the interview, you **cannot use** books, notes, Internet resources, or seek help from others.*

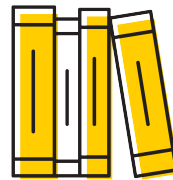
*After the interview, you **should not share** interview details with anyone.*

How to Prepare



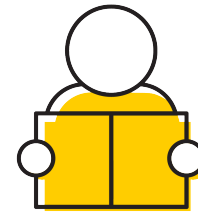
Revisit the **lectures and slides**:

<https://shastri.info/teaching/cs3640>



Read the **textbook**:

*Kurose-Ross chapters 4-6;
Research topics*



Practice the **material**:

*assignments, quizzes;
textbook exercises (optional)*

Keep a pen and paper handy to work out numerical problems and as aids to visualization

What would I advice?

A well prepared student should expect to score the same irrespective of the format choice

“ In theory, theory and practice are the same.
In practice, they are not. ” — Albert Einstein

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Link Layer (3): A Day in The Life of a Packet

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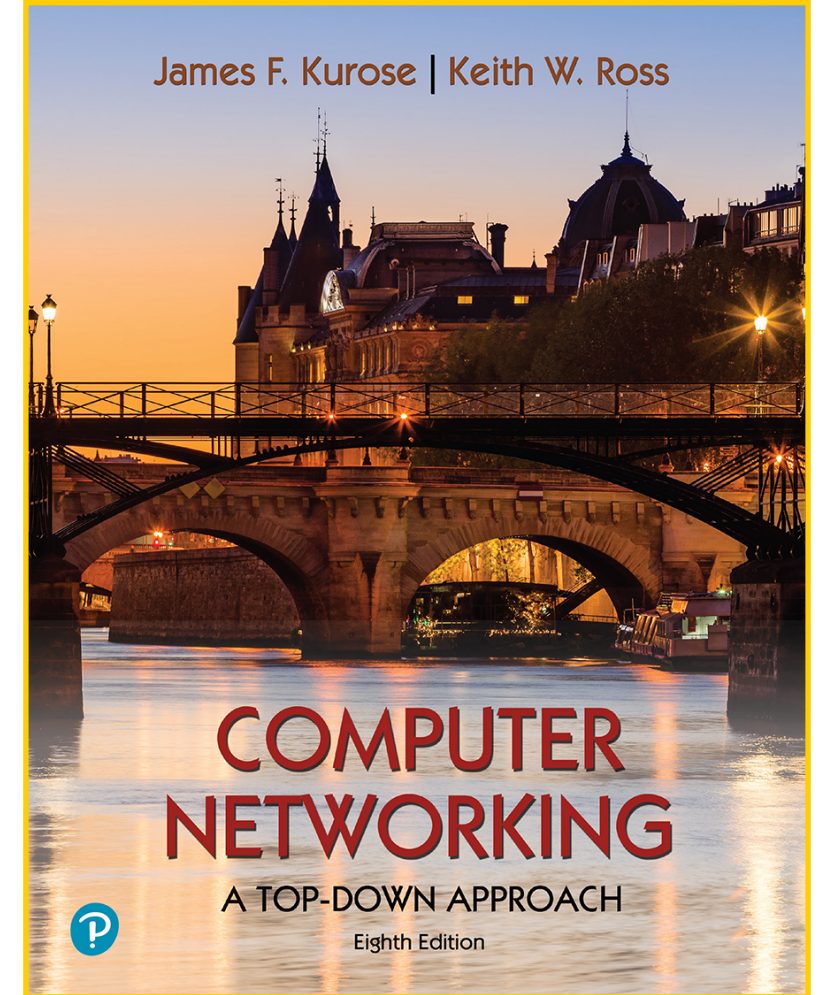
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Lecture Goals

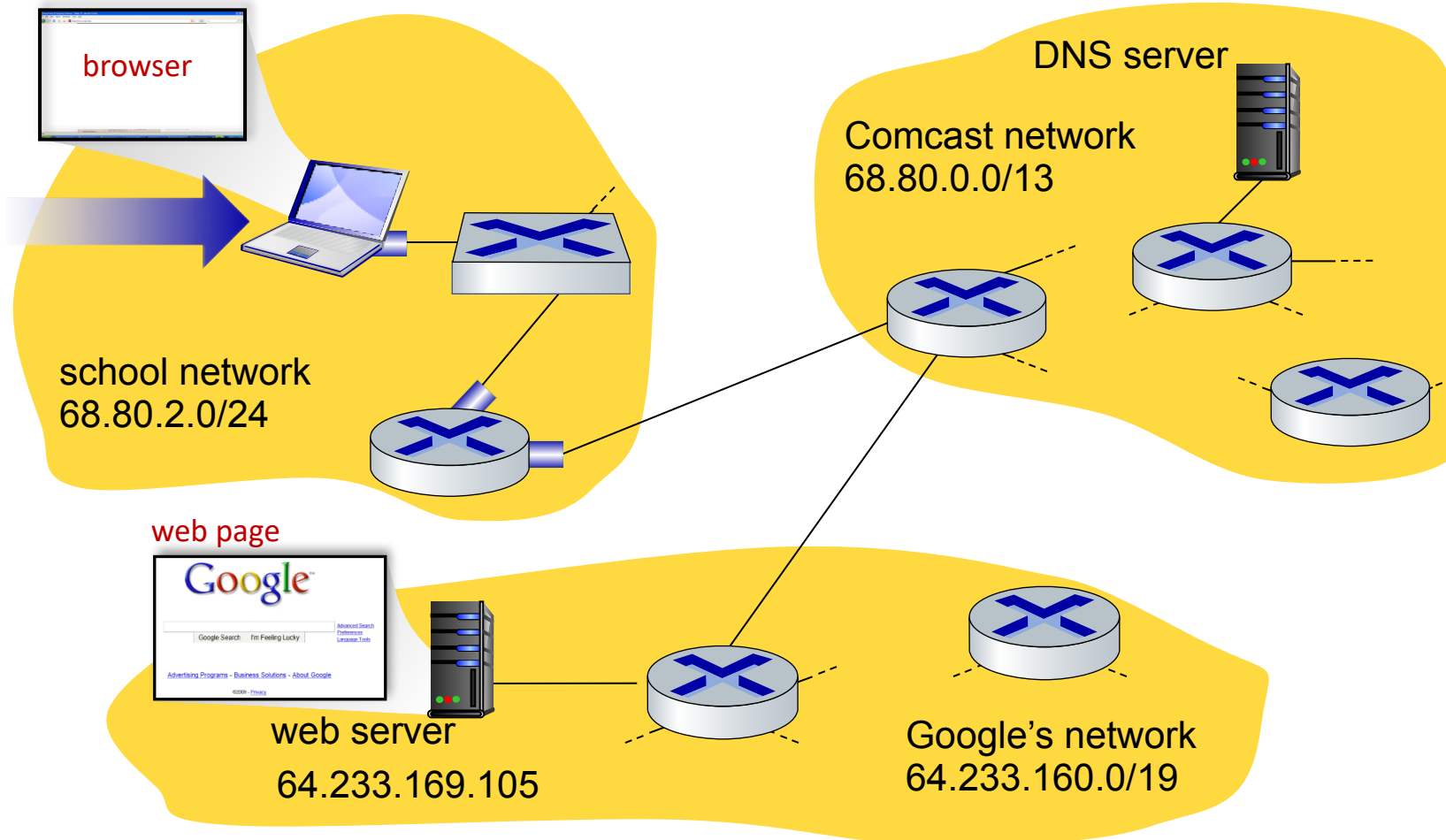
Retrospective: a day in the life of a web page request

- *touches all five layers of the stack*
- *utilizes more than a dozen protocols*
- *end-to-end flow of control and data*



Chapter 6.7

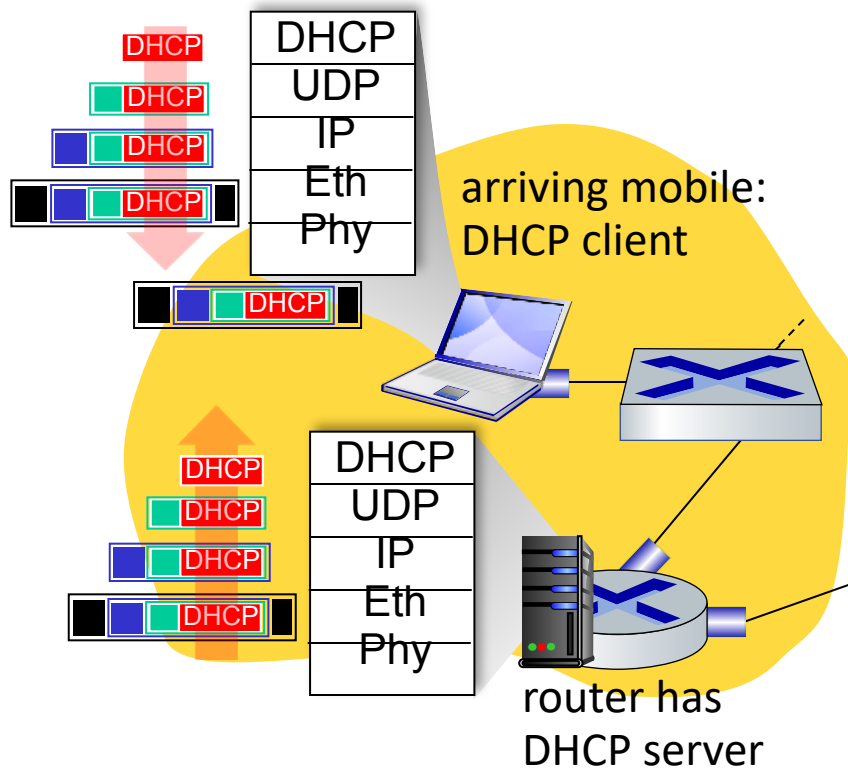
A day in the life: scenario



- *arriving mobile client attaches to network*
- *requests web page: www.google.com*

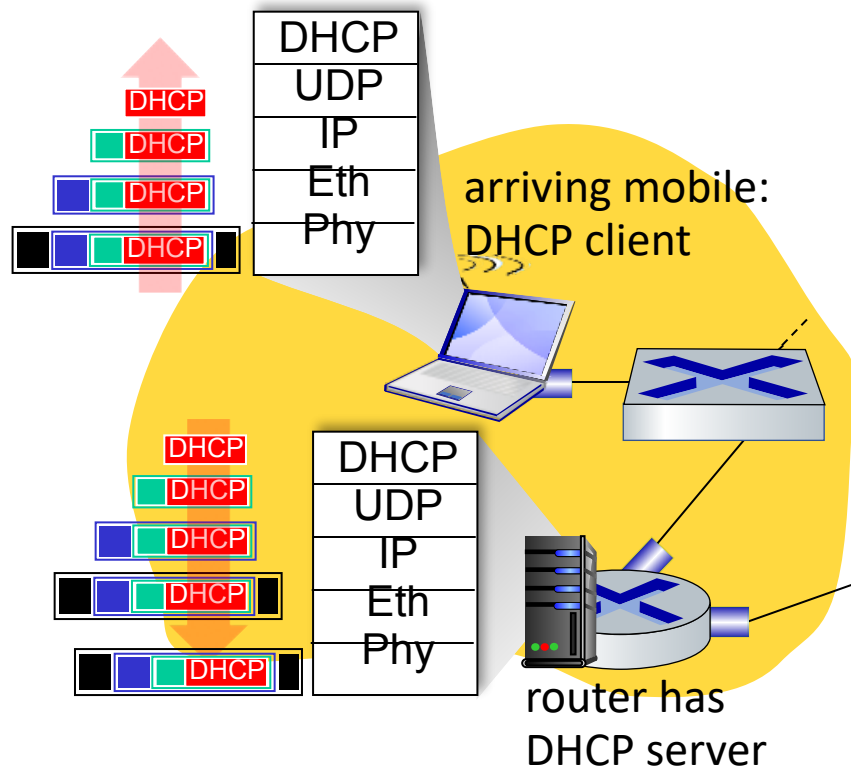
Sounds simple !

A day in the life: connecting to the Internet



- *connecting laptop needs to get its own IP address, address of first-hop router, address of DNS server: use DHCP*
- *DHCP request encapsulated in UDP, encapsulated in IP, encapsulated in 802.3 Ethernet*
- *Ethernet frame **broadcast** (dest: FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF) on LAN, received at the router running DHCP server*
- *Ethernet demuxed to IP demuxed to UDP demuxed to DHCP*

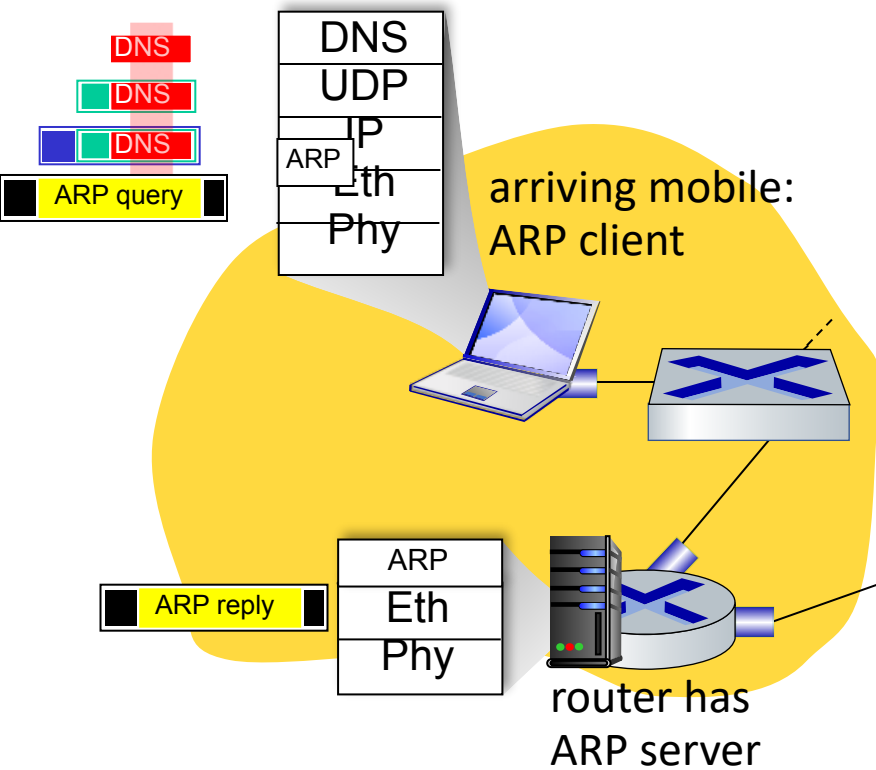
A day in the life: connecting to the Internet



- *DHCP server formulates DHCP ACK containing client's IP address, IP address of first-hop router, name and IP address of DNS server*
- *encapsulation at DHCP server, frame forwarded through LAN, demultiplexing at client*
- *DHCP client receives DHCP ACK reply*

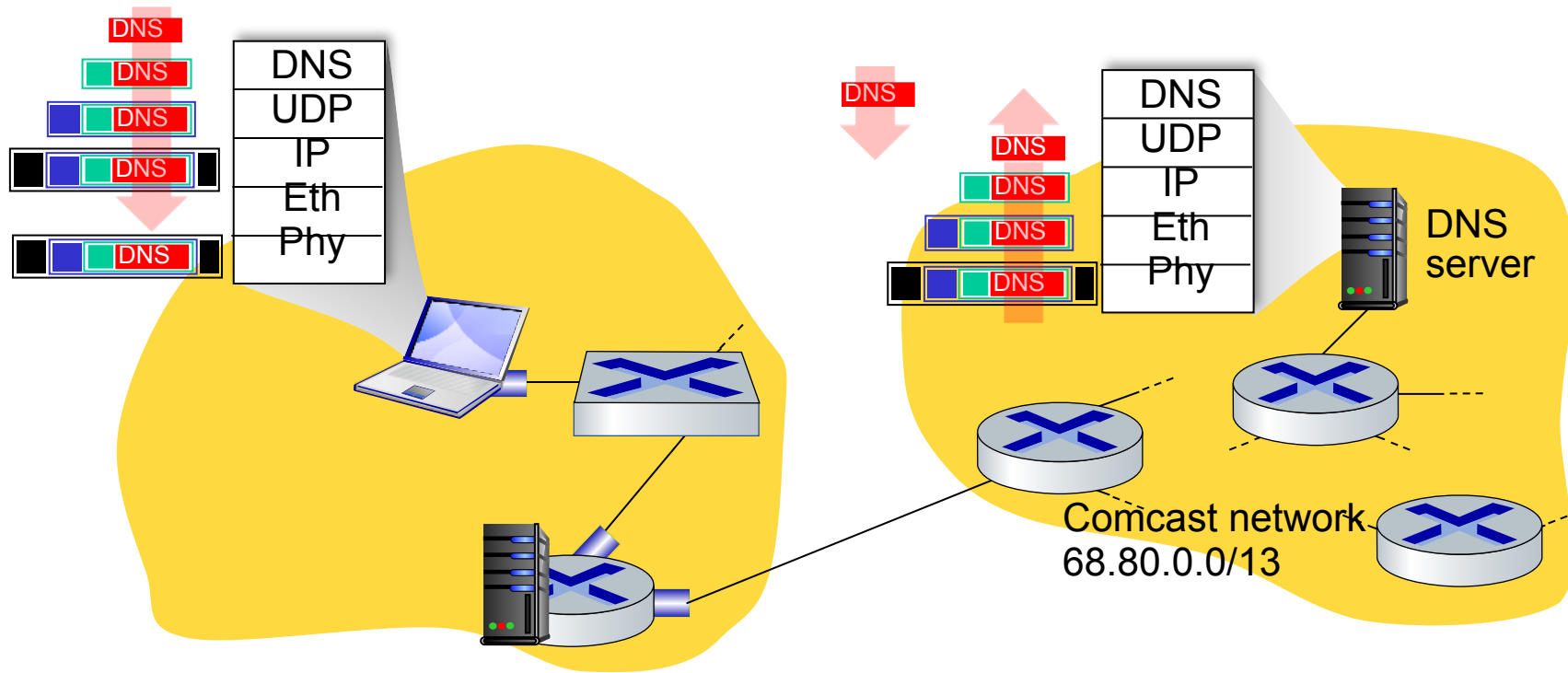
*Client now has IP address, knows name and address of
DNS server and IP address of its **first-hop router***

A day in the life: ARP (before DNS, before HTTP)



- *before sending HTTP request, need IP address of `www.google.com`: [use DNS](#)*
- *DNS query created, encapsulated in UDP, encapsulated in IP, encapsulated in Ethernet. However, to send frame to router, need MAC address of router interface: [use ARP](#)*
- *[ARP query](#) broadcast, received by router, which replies with [ARP reply](#) giving MAC address of router interface*
- *client now knows [MAC address](#) of first hop router, so can now send frame containing DNS query*

A day in the life: using DNS

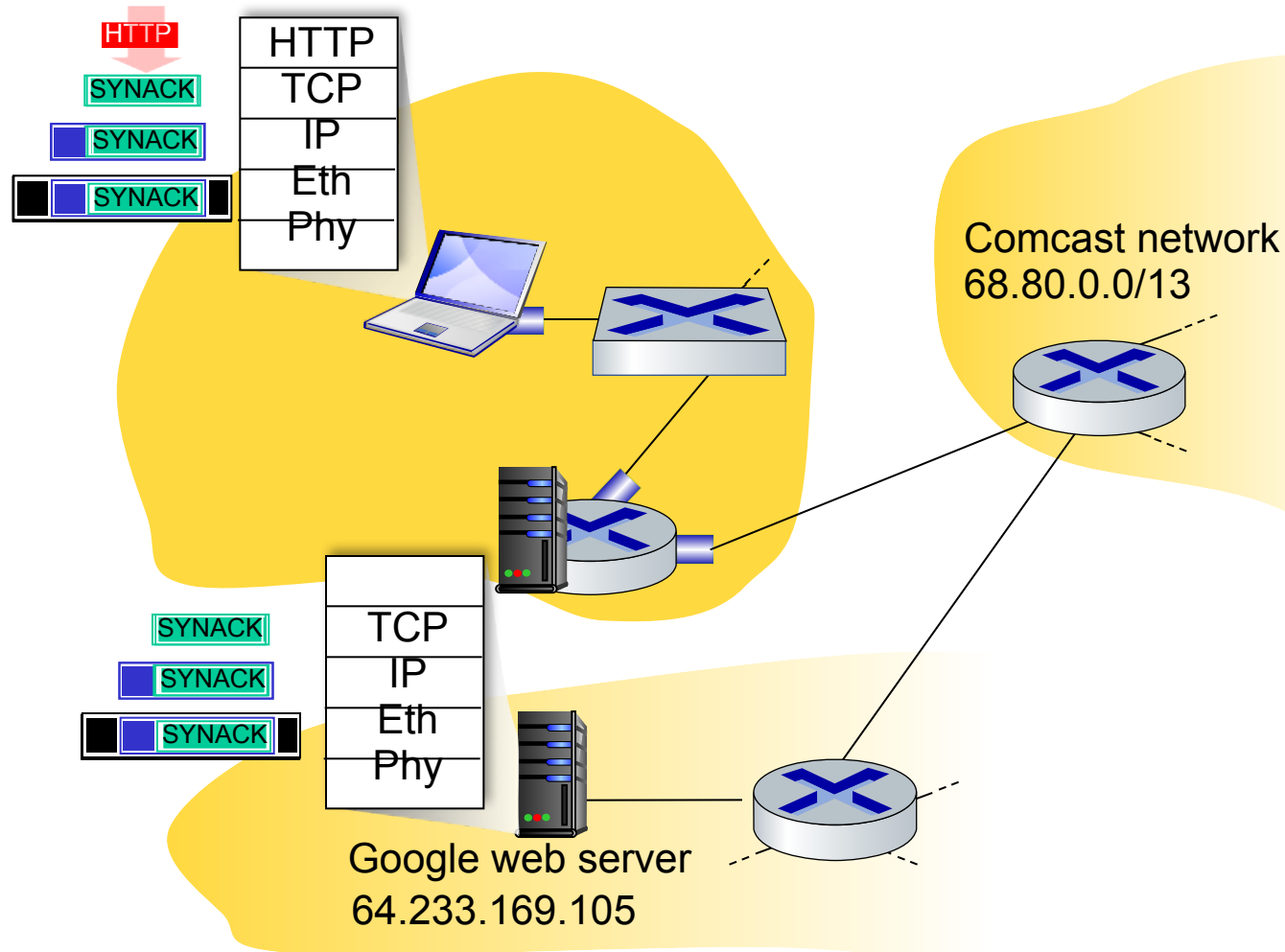


- *IP datagram containing DNS query forwarded via LAN switch from client to first-hop router*

- *IP datagram forwarded from campus network into Comcast network, routed (tables created by [RIP](#), [OSPF](#), and/or [BGP](#) routing protocols) to DNS server*

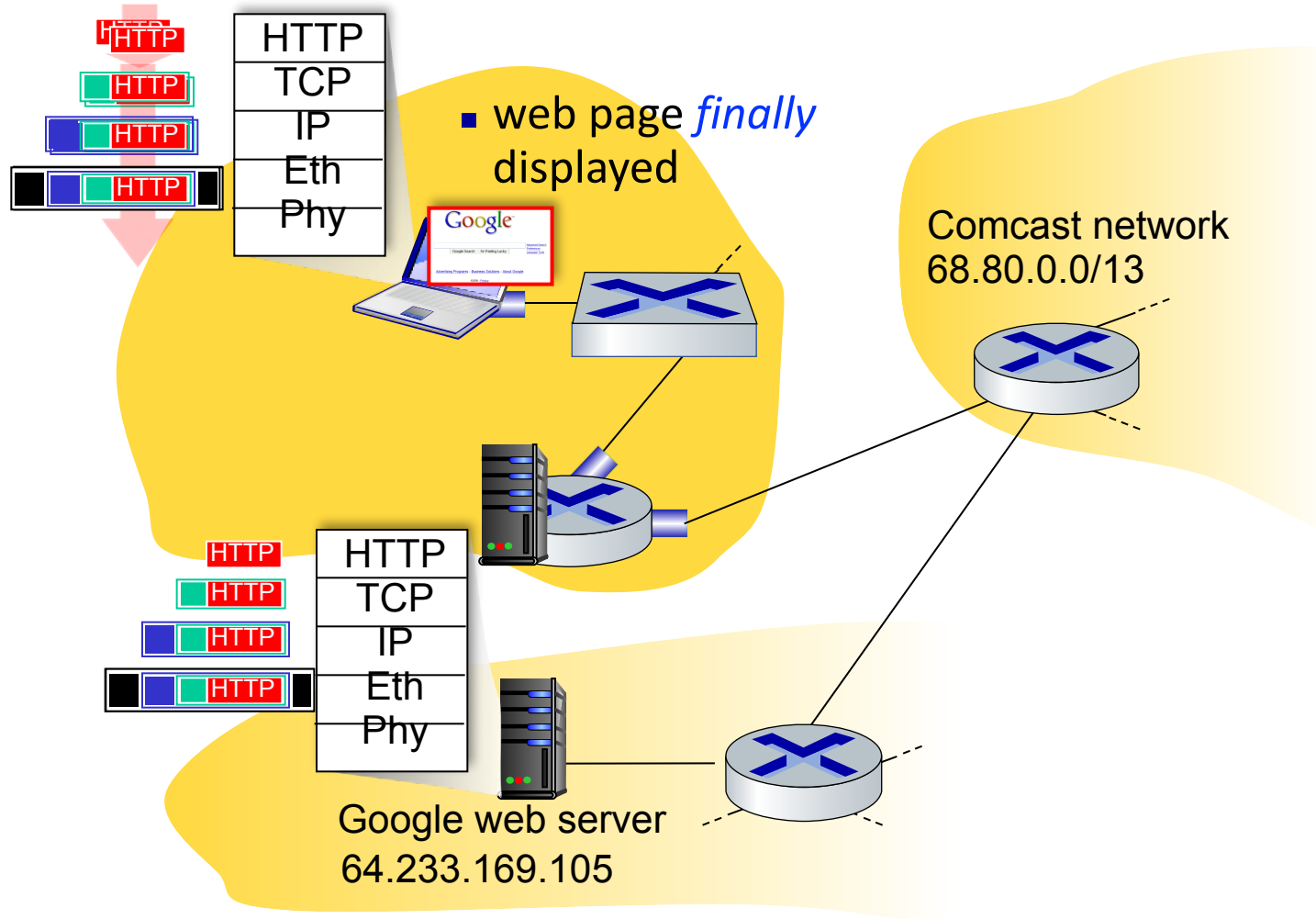
- *demuxed to DNS*
- *DNS replies to client with [IP address](#) of [www.google.com](#)*

A day in the life: TCP connection carrying HTTP



- To send *HTTP* request, client first opens *TCP* socket to web server
- *TCP SYN* segment (step 1 in *TCP* 3-way handshake) inter-domain routed to web server
- web server responds with *TCP SYNACK* (step 2 in *TCP* 3-way handshake)
- *TCP connection established!*

A day in the life: HTTP request/reply



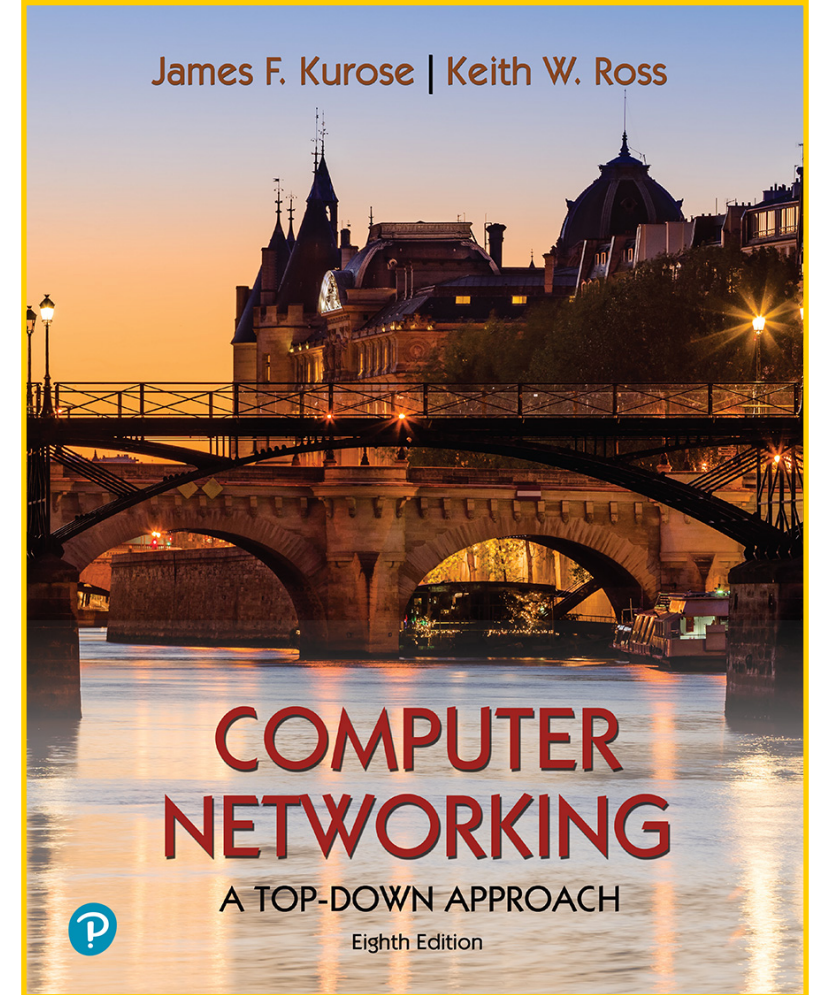
- *HTTP request* sent into TCP socket
- *IP datagram containing HTTP request* *routed* to *www.google.com*
- *web server responds with HTTP reply* (containing web page)
- *IP datagram containing HTTP reply* *routed back* to client

Next two lectures

Research topics to expand our horizon and get a taste of the state-of-the-art in networking

- *Software-Defined Networking*
- *Solar Superstorms and the Internet*

These two lectures are asynchronous (**no in-person classes**)



Chapters 4.4, 5.5

Spot Quiz (ICON)