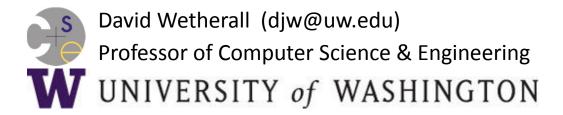
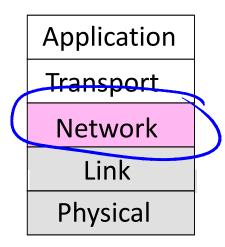
Introduction to Computer Networks

Network Layer Overview



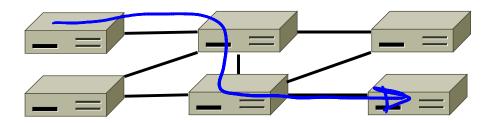
Where we are in the Course

- Starting the Network Layer!
 - Builds on the link layer. <u>Routers</u> send <u>packets</u> over multiple networks



Why do we need a Network layer?

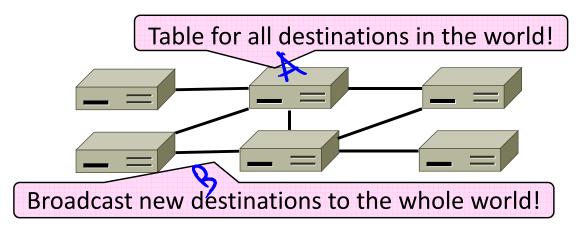
 We can already build networks with links and switches and send frames between hosts ...



Shortcomings of Switches

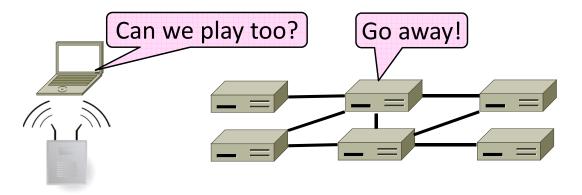
1. Don't scale to large networks

Blow up of routing table, broadcast



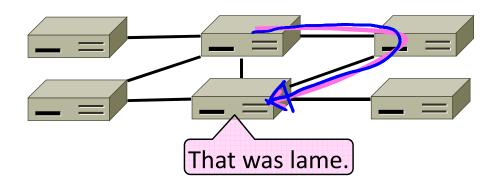
Shortcomings of Switches (2)

- 2. Don't work across more than one link layer technology
 - Hosts on Ethernet + 3G + 802.11 ...



Shortcomings of Switches (3)

- 3. Don't give much traffic control
 - Want to plan routes / bandwidth



Network Layer Approach

- Scaling:
 - Hierarchy, in the form of prefixes
- *Heterogeneity:
 - IP for internetworking
- Bandwidth Control:
 - Lowest-cost routing
 - Later QOS (Quality of Service)

Topics

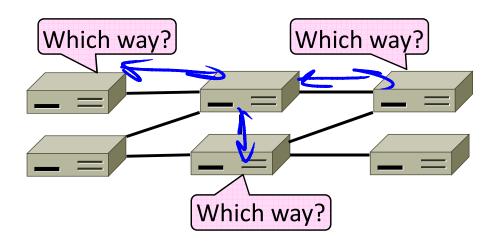
- Network service models
 - Datagrams (packets), virtual circuits
- IP (Internet Protocol)
 - Internetworking
 - Forwarding (Longest Matching Prefix)
 - Helpers: ARP and DHCP
 - Fragmentation and MTU discovery
 - Errors: ICMP (traceroute!)
- Pv6, the future of IP
- NAT, a "middlebox"
- Routing algorithms

This time

Next time

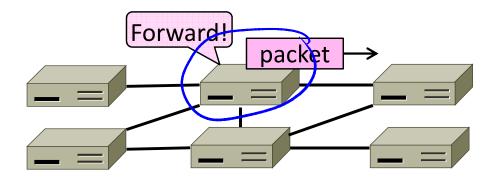
Routing vs. Forwarding

- Routing is the process of deciding in which direction to send traffic
 - Network wide (global) and expensive



Routing vs. Forwarding (2)

- Forwarding is the process of sending a packet on its way
 - Node process (local) and fast



Our Plan

- Forwarding this time
 - What routers do with packets
- Routing next time
 - Logically this comes first
 - But ignore it for now

END



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