

李全龙

❖束广就狭:

- 无线局域网IEEE802.11
- 6.1 数据通信基础
- 6.2 物理介质
- 6.3 信道与信道容量
- 6.4 基带传输基础
- 6.5 频带传输基础
- 6.6 物理层接口规程

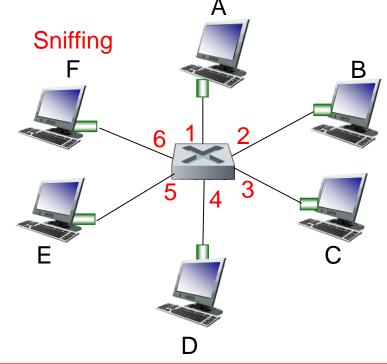




❖质疑辨惑:

1. 若主机F正在进行网络嗅探,则F可能嗅探到帧的目的MAC地址(用字母表示)是什么?什么情况下可以嗅探到这些帧?如果F希望持续嗅探发往其他主机的帧,

可能的方案有哪些?



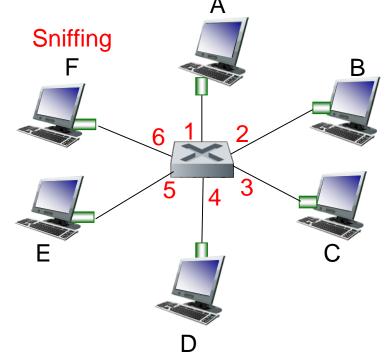
作答



❖质疑辨惑:

■ 1. 若主机F正在进行网络嗅探,则F可能嗅探到帧的目的 MAC地址(用字母表示)是什么?什么情况下可以嗅探到 这些帧?如果F希望持续嗅探发往其他主机的帧,可能的 方案有哪些?

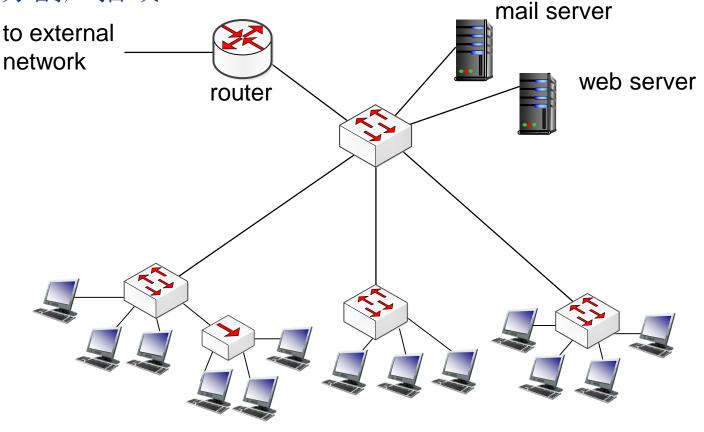
- F, FF-FF-FF-FF
- A, B, C, D, E
- 采用HUB互联主机
- 交换机毒化





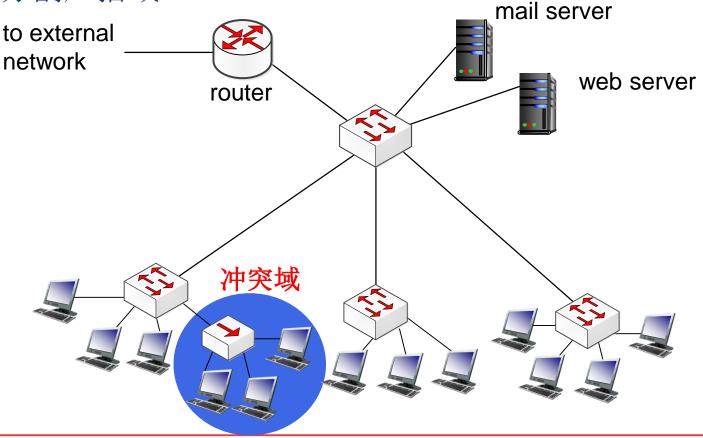
❖质疑辨惑:

■ 2.如何理解冲突域、广播域和子网?如何分割冲突域?如何分割广播域?



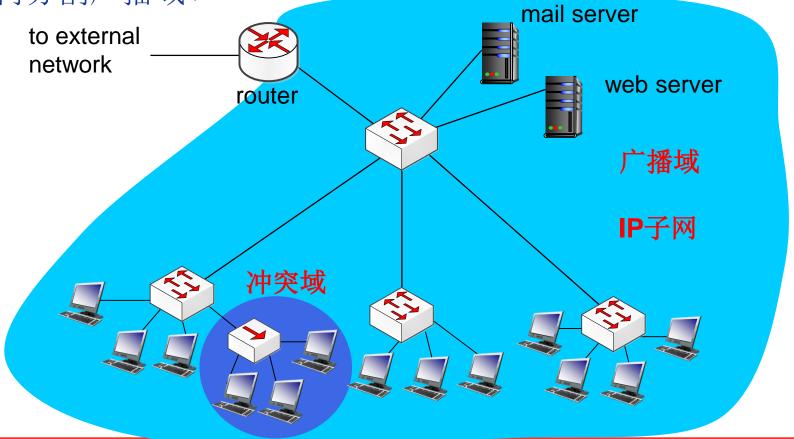
❖质疑辨惑:

■ 2.如何理解冲突域、广播域和子网?如何分割冲突域?如何分割广播域?



❖质疑辨惑:

■ 2.如何理解冲突域、广播域和子网?如何分割冲突域?如何分割广播域?





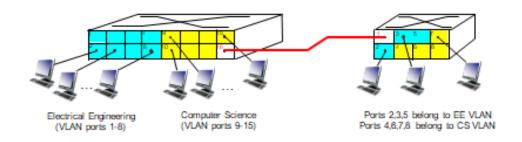
❖质疑辨惑:

■ 3.VLAN划分中的Trunk端口特点是什么? 802.1Q是什么协议? 为什么需要该协议?





VLANS spanning multiple switches



- trunk port: carries frames between VLANS defined over multiple physical switches
 - frames forwarded within VLAN between switches can't be vanilla 802.1 frames (must carry VLAN ID info)
 - 802.1q protocol adds/removed additional header fields for frames forwarded between trunk ports

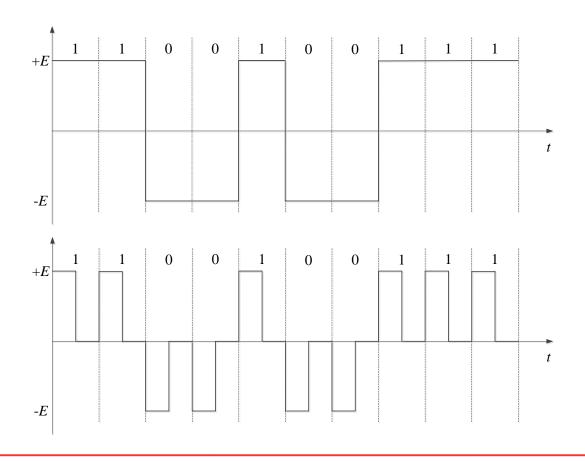






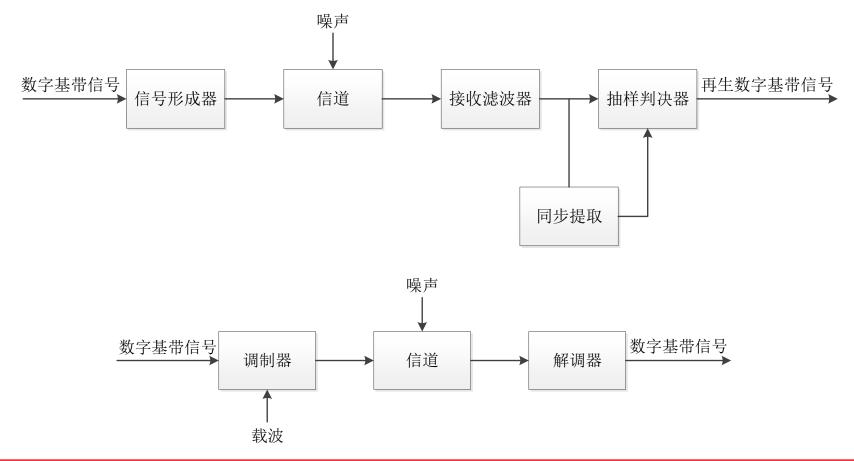
❖质疑辨惑:

■ 4.归零码与非归零码相比,各有什么优缺点?



❖质疑辨惑:

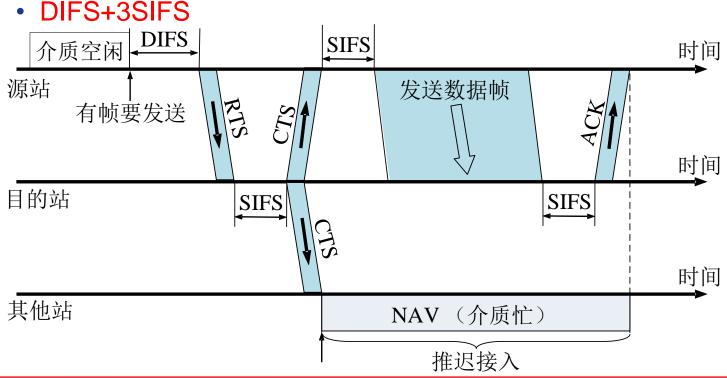
■ 5.如何理解基带传输和频带传输?





❖质疑辨惑:

■ 6.CSMA/CA协议如何实现信道预约?一个主机从期望发送数据开始,到确认数据被接收方正确接收最快需要多少时间? (注:忽略传播时延、处理时延和传输时延)



主讲人: 李全龙



❖质疑辨惑:

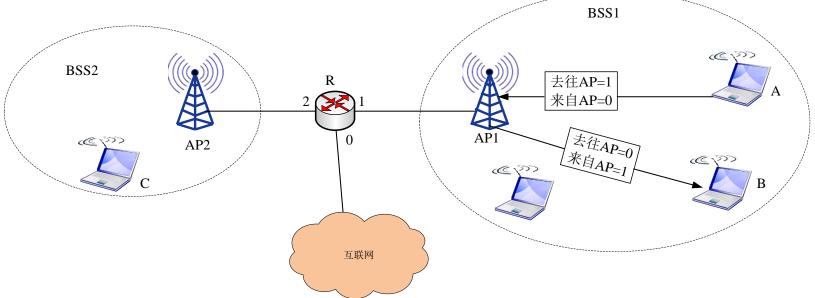
■ 7.IEEE802.11帧中的几个地址分别如何取值?分别是什么 含义?

2 6 6 6 6 0 - 23124 seq address address address address frame duration **CRC** payload control 3 control 4

❖质疑辨惑:

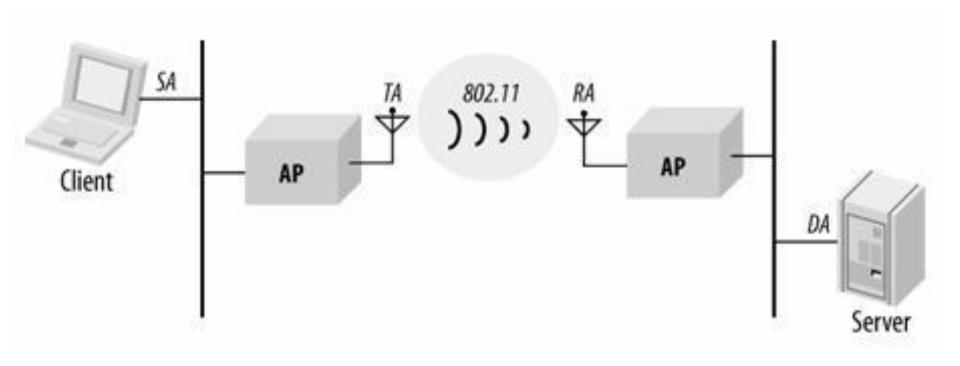
■ 7.IEEE802.11帧中的几个地址分别如何取值?分别是什么含义?

去往AP	来自AP	地址1	地址2	地址3	地址4
0	1	目的地址	AP地址	源地址	
1	0	AP地址	源地址	目的地址	





无线分布系统WDS



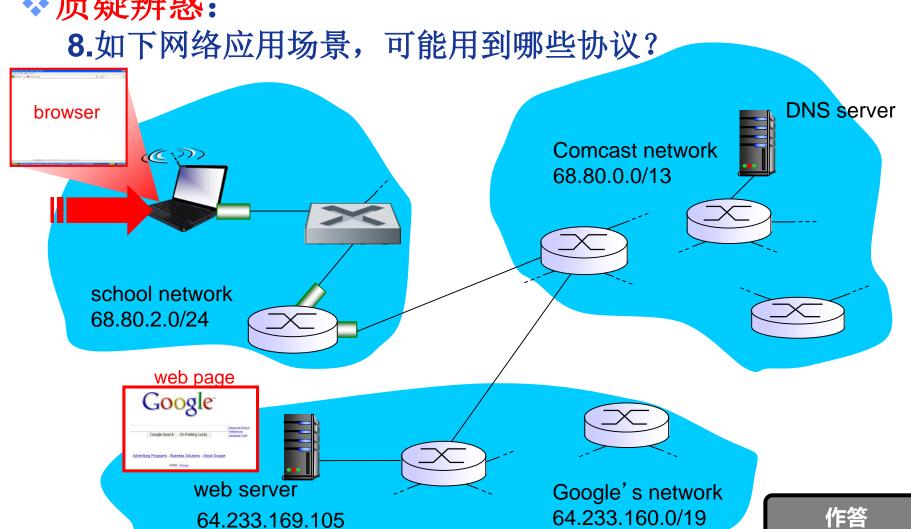
关于 802.11 数据帧的地址

❖802.11 数据帧最特殊的地方是有四个地址字段

功能	去往 AP	来自 AP	地址 1	地址 2	地址 3	地址 4
IBSS	0	0	DA (目的地址)	SA (源地址)	BSSID	
架构网络	0	1	DA	AP 地址 (BSSID)	SA	
	1	0	AP 地址 (BSSID)	SA	DA	
WDS	1	1	RA	TA	DA	SA

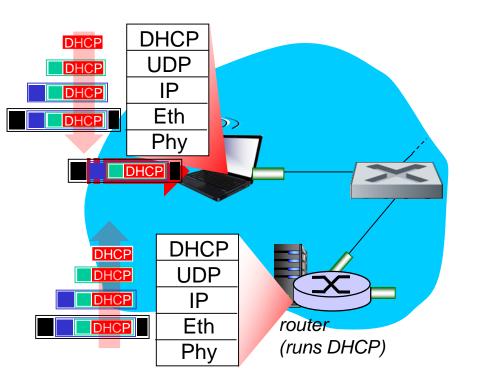


❖质疑辨惑:



计算机网络

A day in the life... connecting to the Internet

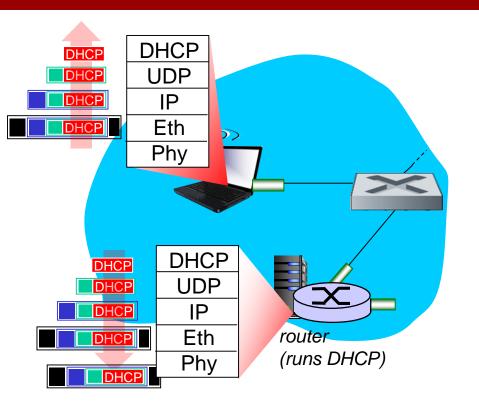


- connecting laptop needs to get its own IP address, addr of first-hop router, addr of DNS server: use DHCP
- DHCP request encapsulated in UDP, encapsulated in IP, encapsulated in 802.3 Ethernet
- Ethernet demuxed to IP demuxed, UDP demuxed to DHCP





A day in the life... connecting to the Internet



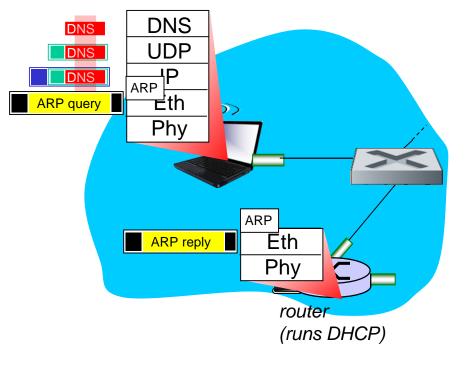
- DHCP server formulates
 DHCP ACK containing
 client's IP address, IP
 address of first-hop router
 for client, name & IP
 address of DNS server
- encapsulation at DHCP server, frame forwarded (switch learning) through LAN, demultiplexing at client
- DHCP client receives DHCP ACK reply

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





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



- before sending HTTP request, need IP address of www.google.com: DNS
- DNS query created, encapsulated in UDP, encapsulated in IP, encapsulated in Eth. To send frame to router, need MAC address of router interface: 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 DNS **UDP** DNS DNS IΡ **DNS** DNS **DNS** server DNS Eth **UDP** DNS Phy IP DNS Eth DNS Phy DNS Comcast network 68.80.0.0/13

IP datagram containing DNS query forwarded via LAN switch from client to Ist hop router

router

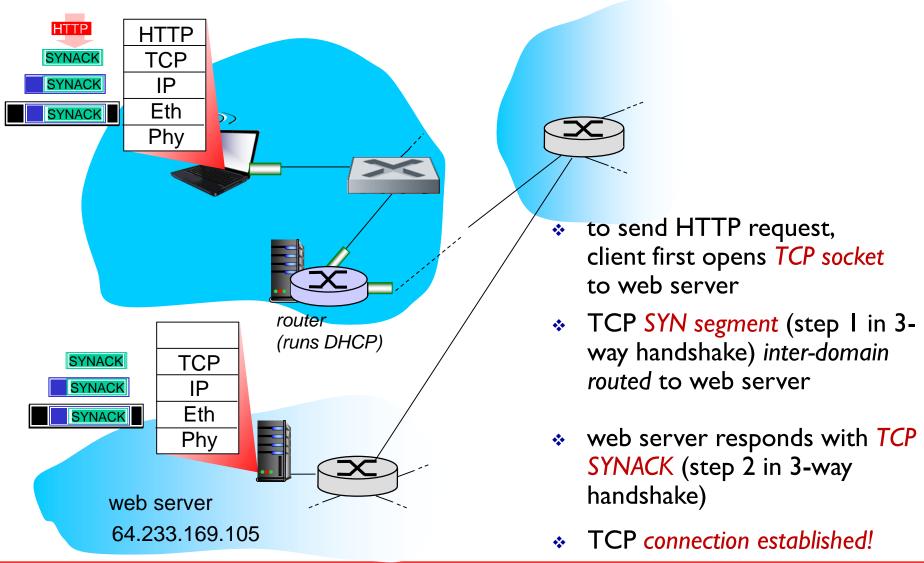
(runs DHCP)

- IP datagram forwarded from campus network into comcast network, routed (tables created by RIP, OSPF, IS-IS and/or BGP routing protocols) to DNS server
- demux'ed to DNS server
- DNS server replies to client with IP address of www.google.com

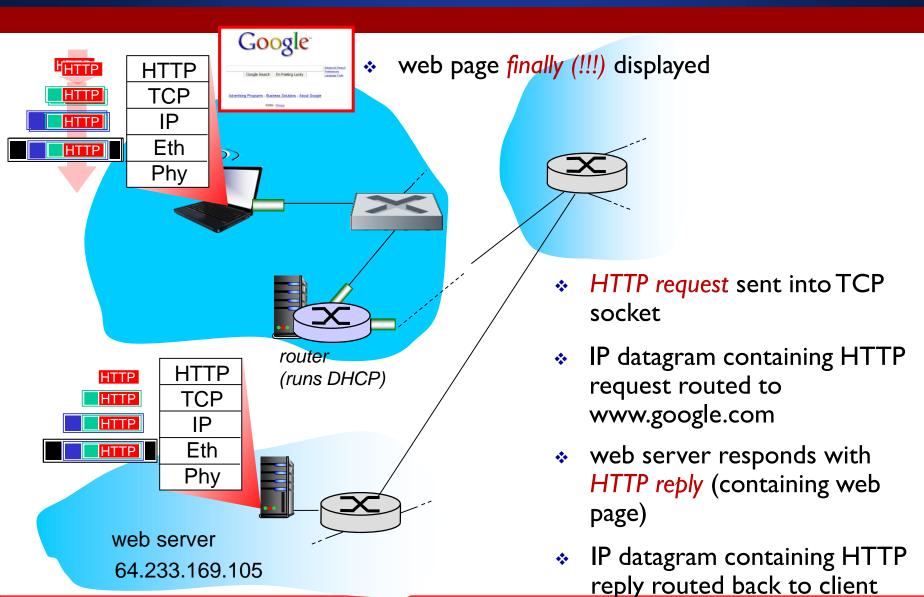




A day in the life...TCP connection carrying HTTP



A day in the life... HTTP request/reply



❖解疑释惑:

- 1.如果主机换了网卡,其他主机如何更新ARP表?
- 2.以太网帧中的Data字段长度是多少?为什么?
- 3.路由器、交换机、集线器网络互连设备有什么区别?
- 4.二层交换机和三层交换机有什么区别?
- 5.曼彻斯特编码到底高电平跳到低电平为"1"? 还是 反过来?





- ❖演武修文:
 - 课堂测验

实验2: 可靠数据传输协议设计与实现



下列关于交换机的叙述中,正确的是

- A 以太网交换机本质上是一种多端口网桥
- 通过交换机互连的一组工作站构成一个 冲突域
- 交换机每个端口所连网络构成一个独立的广播域
- 以太网交换机可实现采用不同网络层协议的网络互联

对于100 Mbps的以太网交换机,当输出端口无排队,以直通交换(cut-through switching)方式转发一个以太网帧(不包括前导码)时,引入的转发延迟至少是

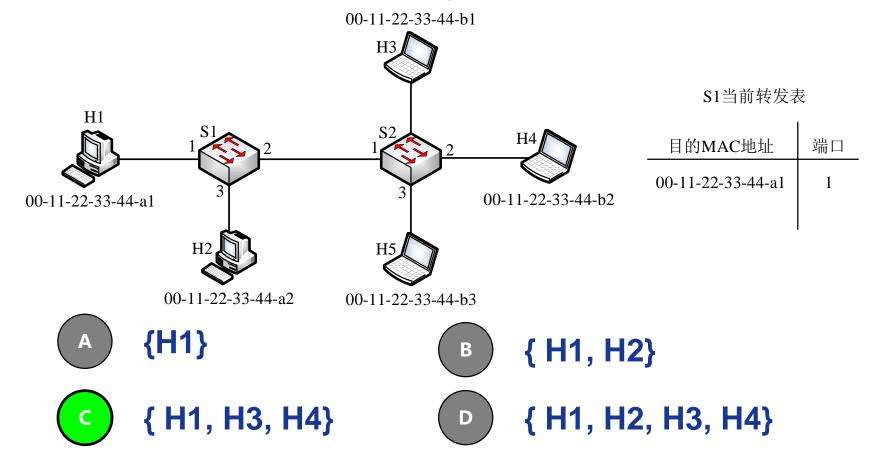
- A 0 µs
- **0.48 μs**
- **5.12 μs**
- D 121.44 μs



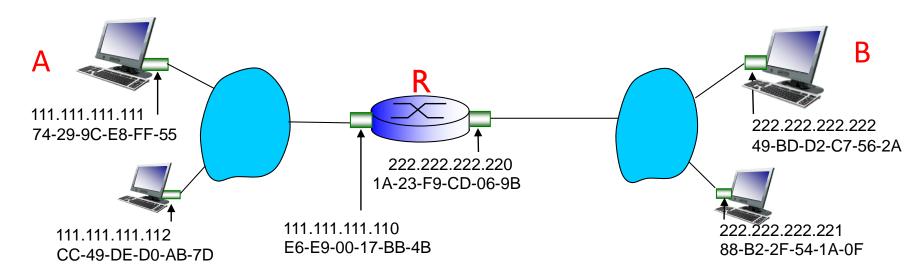
下列网络设备中, 能够抑制广播风暴的是

- A 中继器
- B 集线器
- 交换机
- 路由器

某以太网拓扑如下图所示,S1、S2为以太网交换机,S1当前转发表如下表所示,S2当前转发表为空。若主机H5向主机H1发送1个帧,且此时主机H1~H4均在进行网络嗅探(sniffing),则能够接收到该帧的主机是



如下图所示网络,各主机及路由器的ARP表为空。若主机111.111.111.111 向主机222.222.222.222发送IP数据报,则封装该IP数据报的数据帧的目的 MAC地址是













若某通信链路的数据速率(比特率)是24 kbps, 采用8相位、8幅值的QAM调制,则该链路的波特率是____。

- A 2000波特
- **B** 4000波特
- 8000波特
- 12000波特

第10周 课堂教学安排

❖恢复大班上课!

