

Network Layer

application
transport
network

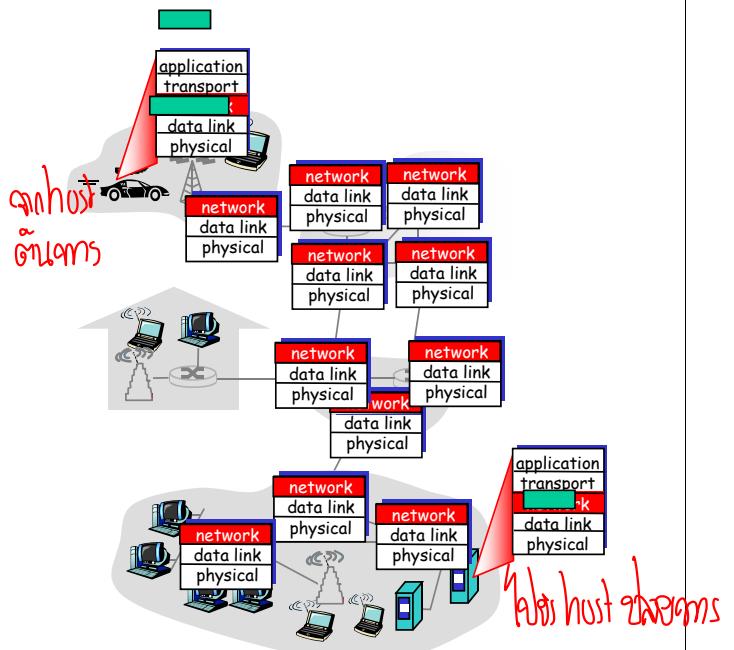
msg
↓
segment
↓
datagram

Computer Networks

Network Layer 4-1

Network layer

- transport segment from sending to receiving host
- on sending side encapsulates segments into **datagrams**
- on receiving side, delivers segments to **transport layer**
- network layer protocols in **every host, router**
- Router examines **header fields** in all IP datagrams passing through it



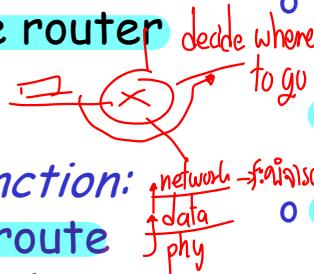
Network Layer 4-2

③ connection setup → ချိန်ပါးလုပ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီး အဲ့ fram relay, atm စိတ်ချုပ်

Two Key Network-Layer Functions

①

- o Forwarding Function:
move packets from router's input to appropriate router output



②

- o Routing Function:
determine route taken by packets from source to destination



- o analogy:

သုတေသနမှူးတို့မှာ ရှိသော လုပ်နည်း အဲ့ လုပ်နည်း

- o routing: process of planning trip from source to destination

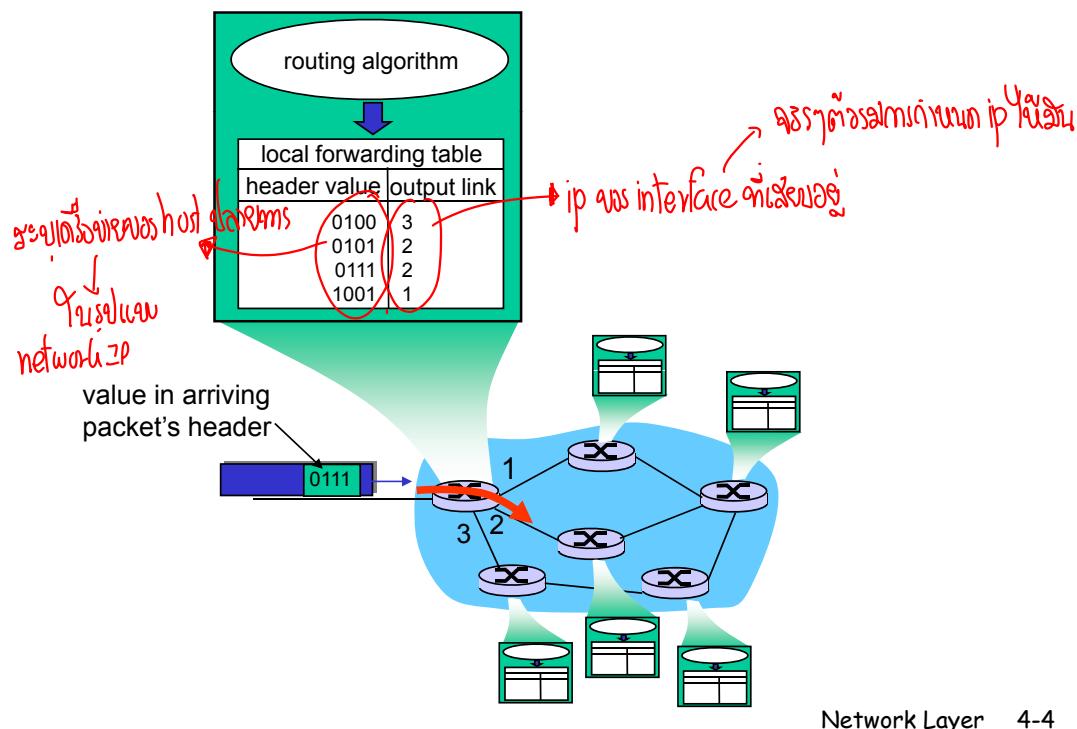
- o forwarding: process of getting through single interchange

- o Routing Algorithms

table

Network Layer 4-3
It sums forward ဆုတ္တာ ထဲပါတယ်
miss forwarding table ဆုတ္တာ ထဲပါတယ်

Interplay between routing and forwarding



Network Layer 4-4

ຕະຫຼາດກິບນໍາ TCP

ໃຊ້ ATM ໃຫ້ນວັດ bandwidth → ຖ້າໄດ້ປົ່ນການຕັດຮຽນແລ້ວ

?

ກະບຽນ
① setup phase
② data transfer phase

Virtual circuits (VC)

ເພື່ອສັນນາ

ໂຄສະນາ virtual circuit

③ Tear down phase

"source-to-dest path behaves much like telephone

circuit" → ຂ່າຍລົດຕະອາງກະສົງ circuit ກ່າວເສີ່ງ → ຂ່າຍລົດຕະອາງທີ່ຈະແກ່ມເຮັດວິດ

○ performance-wise

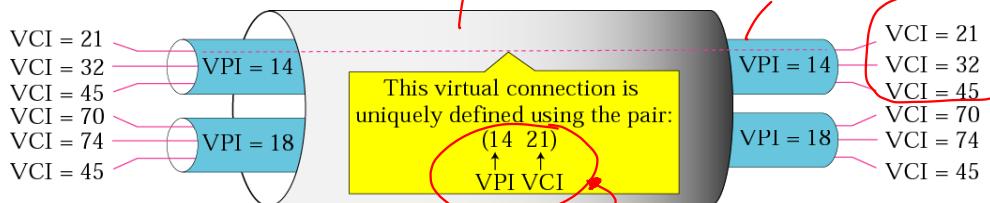
○ network actions along source-to-dest path

- call setup, teardown for each call before data can flow
- each packet carries **VC identifier (VCI)** (not destination host address)
- every router on source-dest path maintains "state" for each passing connection
- link, router resources (bandwidth, buffers) may be *allocated to VC* (dedicated resources = predictable service)

Network Layer 4-7

□ i: □ identifier

VC implementation

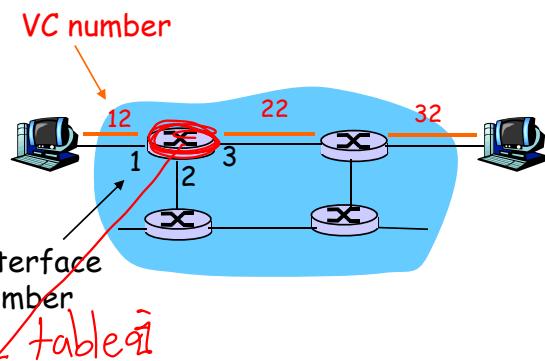


- **VC** consists of:
 - **Path from source to destination (Virtual Path: VP)**
 - **VC numbers**, one number for each link along path
 - entries in forwarding tables in routers along path
 - packet belonging to VC carries VC number (rather than destination address)
 - VC number can be changed on each link.
 - New VC number comes from forwarding table

Note that : virtual connection is defined by a pair of numbers: VPI and VCI.

Network Layer 4-8

Forwarding table



Forwarding table in northwest router:

| Incoming interface | Incoming VC # | Outgoing interface | Outgoing VC # |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 12 | 3 | 22 |
| 2 | 63 | 1 | 18 |
| 3 | 7 | 2 | 17 |
| 1 | 97 | 3 | 87 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... |

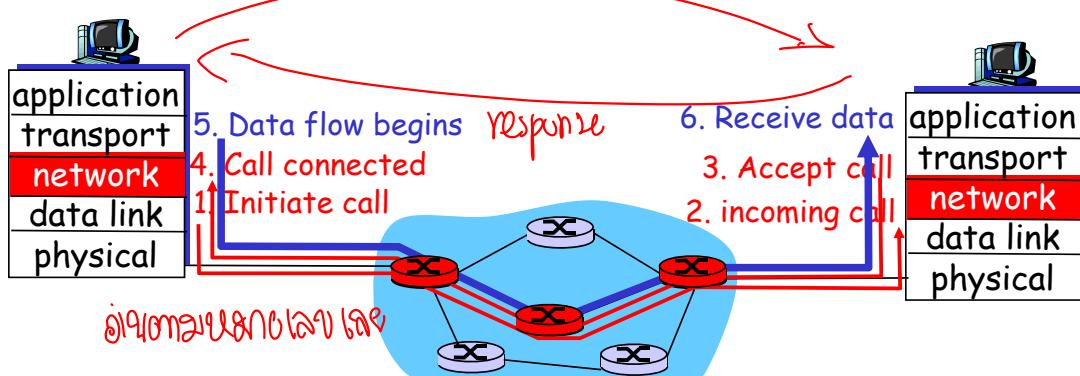
on setup phase

Routers maintain connection state information!

Network Layer 4-9

Virtual circuits: signaling protocols

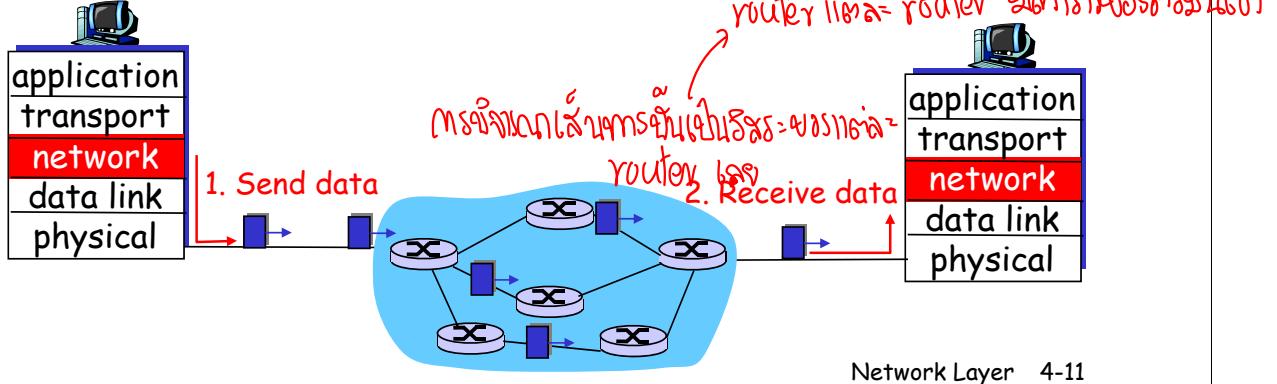
- o used to setup, maintain, teardown VC
- o used in ATM, Frame-Relay, X.25 *setup phase*
- o not used in today's Internet *initial call*



Network Layer 4-10

Datagram networks

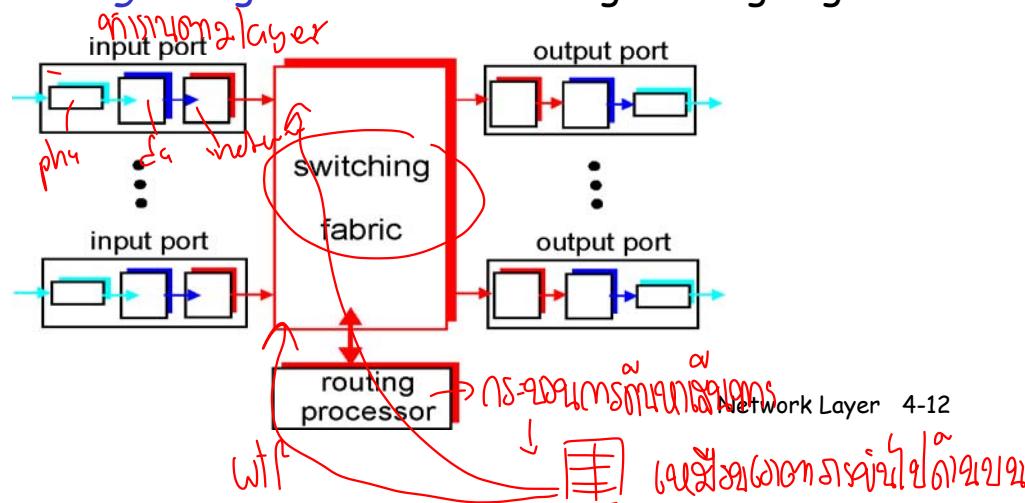
- o no call setup at network layer → **no call setup** → router **does not care**
- o routers: no state about end-to-end connections
 - o no network-level concept of "connection"
- o packets forwarded using destination host address
 - o packets between same source-dest pair may take different paths



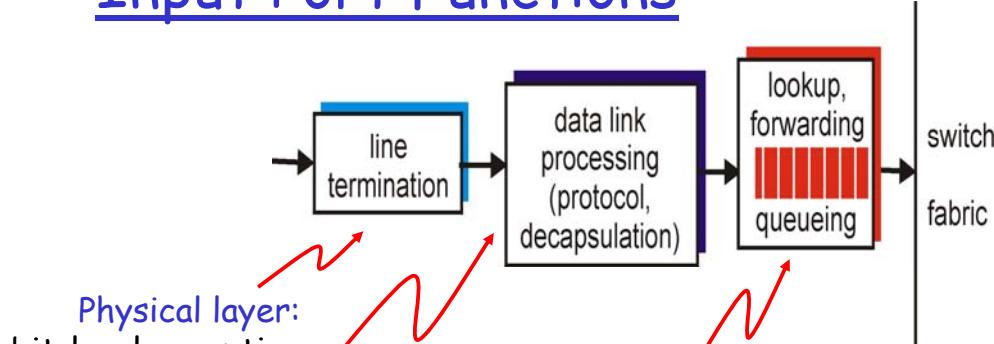
សៀវភៅ slide switching.pdf នេះ

What is inside the router? : Router Architecture Overview

- o Two key router functions:
- o run routing algorithms/protocol
 - o Route Information Protocol (RIP),
 - o Open Shortest Path First (OSPF),
 - o Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
- o **forwarding datagrams from incoming to outgoing link**



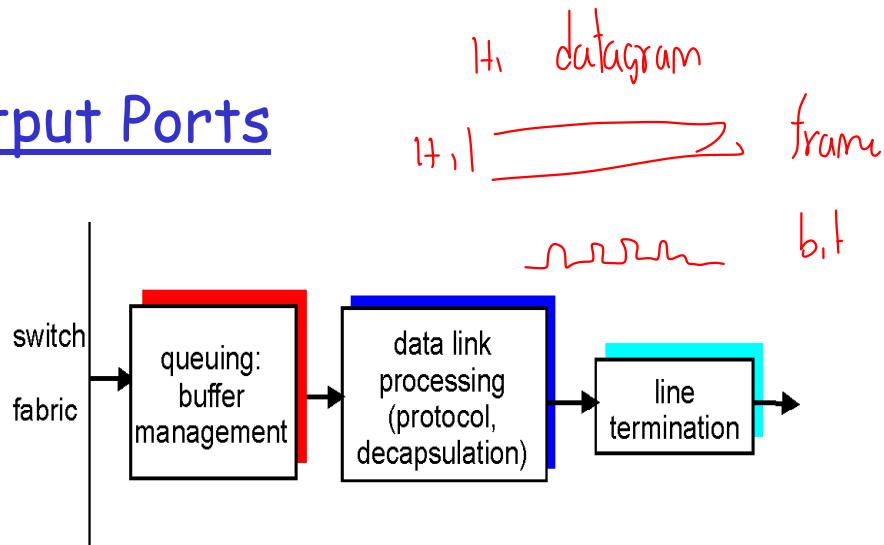
Input Port Functions



- o **Decentralized switching:**
- o given datagram dest., **lookup output port** using **forwarding table** in input port memory
- o **Goal:** complete input port processing at 'line speed'
- o **Queuing:** if **datagrams arrive faster than forwarding rate** into switch fabric

Network Layer 4-13

Output Ports

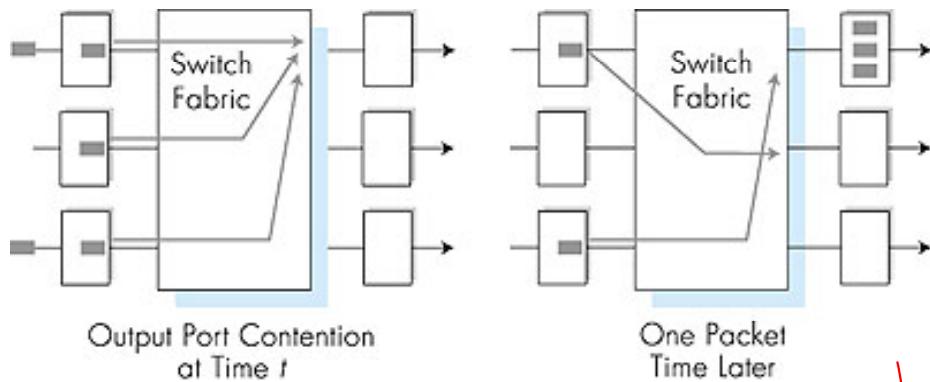


- o **Buffering** required when **datograms arrive from fabric faster than transmission rate**
- o **Scheduling discipline** chooses among **queued datograms for transmission**

ក្នុងសេវាដំឡើងនូវការបញ្ចូល និងចូលដល់ការអនុវត្តន៍

Network Layer 4-14

Output port queueing



- buffering when arrival rate via switch exceeds output line speed
- queueing (delay) and loss due to output port buffer overflow!

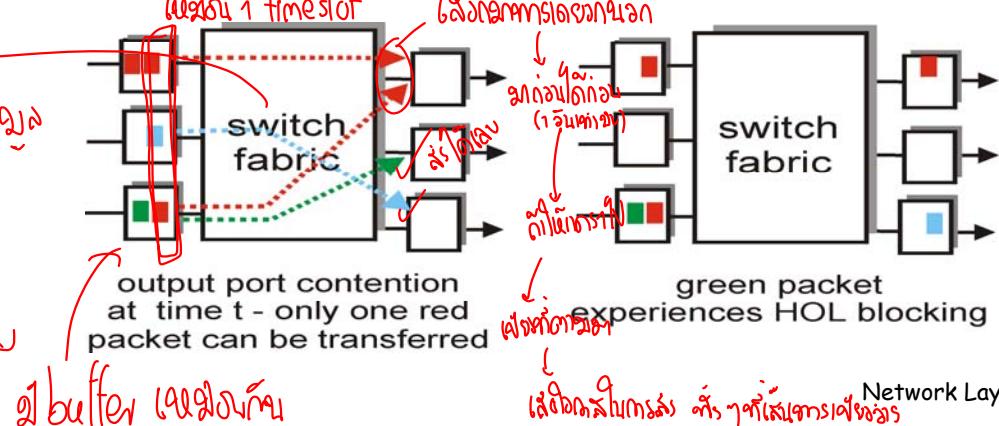
ເລືອດໃຫຍ່ບຸກົມ (ວິທີປັດຕິບັດ)

ການຈົບປັດຂອງບຸກົມ ທຸລິນຢູ່ອຸປະນະ

Network Layer 4-15

Input Port Queuing

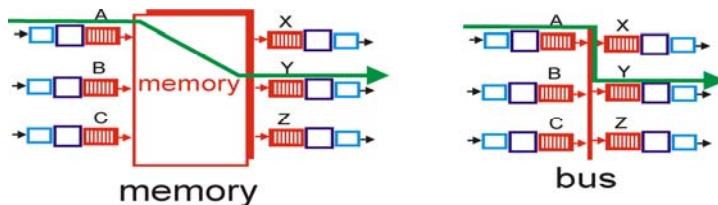
- Fabric slower than input ports combined → queueing may occur at input queues
- Head-of-the-Line (HOL) blocking: queued datagram at front of queue prevents others in queue from moving forward
→ HOL delay → frame loss
- queueing delay and loss due to input buffer overflow!



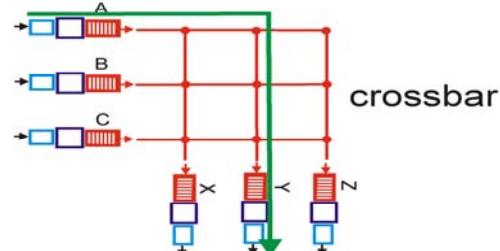
Three types of switching fabrics

- Packet was copied from input port into processor memory
 - routing processor extracted destination address, looked up appropriate output port in forwarding table
 - Cisco's Catalyst 8500 series switches (10 Gbps)
 - Input port transfer packet directly to output port over shared bus
 - One packet at a time can be transferred over bus
 - switching bandwidth of router is limited to bus speed
 - Cisco 5600 - switches packets over 32 Gbps bus

ମୁଖ୍ୟକାରୀ (ପ୍ରେସ୍‌ରୂପ)



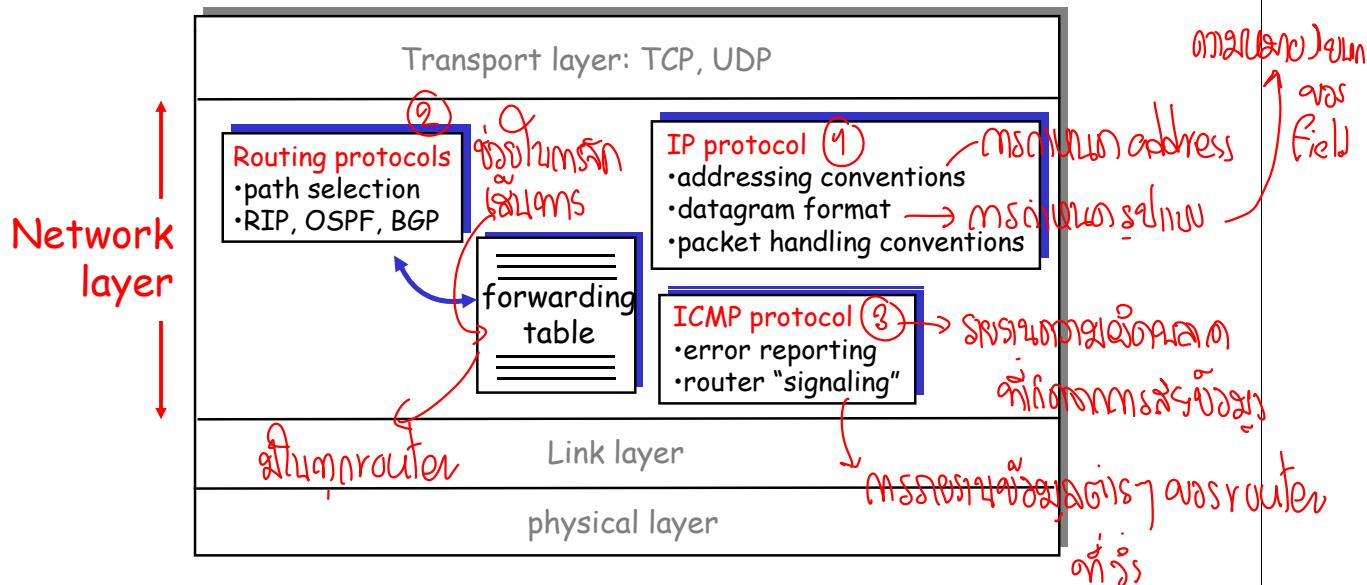
- Crossbar switch is interconnection network Consisting of $2n$ buses
 - Cisco 12000 family switches use interconnection network, providing up to 60 Gbps through switching fabric



Network Layer 4-17

The Internet Network layer → శ్రీ సమయాంగేర్లు

Host, router network layer functions:



Network Layer 4-18

IP datagram format

IPv4

from 60 byte → 60 byte

IP protocol version number

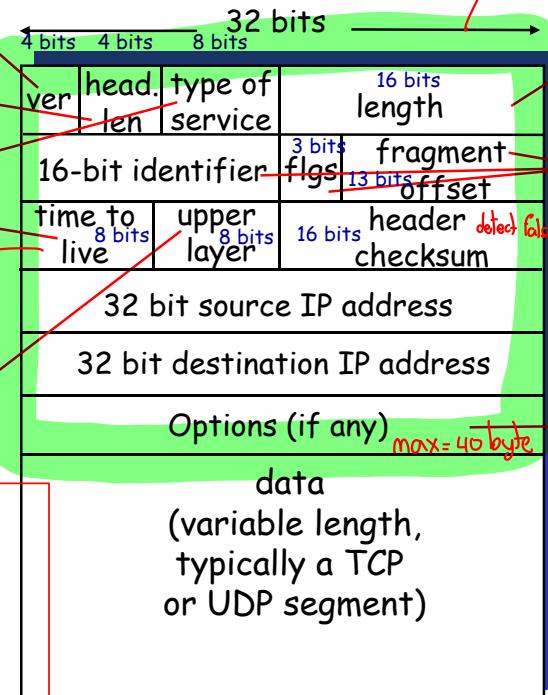
header length (bytes)

"type" of data

max number remaining hops (decremented at each router)

upper layer protocol to deliver payload to (TCP=6, UDP=17)

- o how much overhead with TCP?
- o 20 bytes of TCP
- o 20 bytes of IP
- o = 40 bytes + application layer overhead



total datagram length (bytes)

for fragmentation/reassembly

last hop
3 flag

E.g. timestamp, record route taken, specify list of routers to visit.

Network Layer 4-19

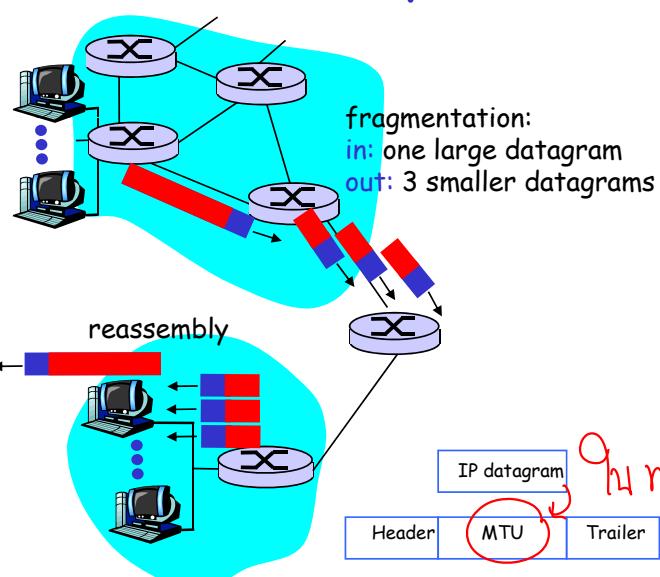
mission host ດ້ວຍມີລົງຈະລົມ ອານຸເຈົ້າໃນເວັບໄທ

ມີລົງຈະລົມສະກຳດ້ວຍດາຕູການ

MTU = Maximum Transmission Units

IP Fragmentation & Reassembly

- o network links have MTU (max.transfer size) - largest possible link-level frame.
 - o different link types, different MTUs
- o large IP datagram divided ("fragmented") within net
 - o one datagram becomes several datagrams
 - o "reassembled" only at final destination
 - o IP header bits used to identify, order related fragments



Token Ring (16 Mbps) - 17,914 bytes

Token Ring (4 Mbps) - 4,464 bytes

Ethernet - 1,500 bytes

Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) - 296 bytes

Network Layer 4-20

1500 MTU

1500 bytes

1500 frame bytes



1500 frame bytes

(a) host ផ្តល់បានពីការណែនាំ នៅលើ host ផ្តល់ទៅគ្រប់គ្រងបញ្ជាផ្ទៃ datagram ដូចខាងក្រោម

IP Fragmentation and Reassembly

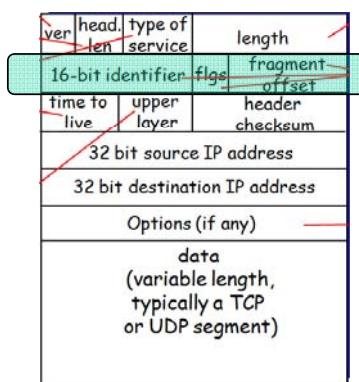
Example

ចំណាំរបស់ខ្លួន: 4000 byte datagram

ចំណាំរបស់ខ្លួន: MTU = 1500 bytes

1480 bytes in data field

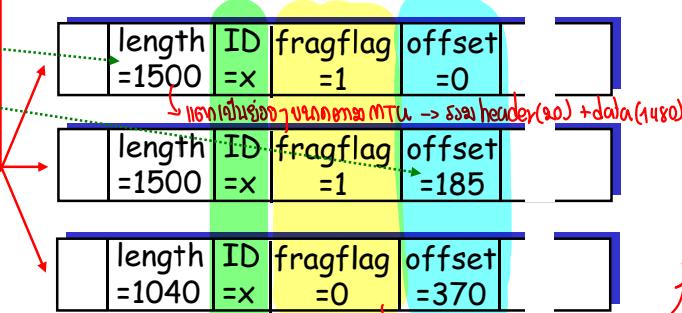
$$\text{offset} = 1480/8$$



ជាកំណត់ថា datagram មានអង្គភាពមិនអាចចុះទៅទំនួន MTU បាន

យើងត្រូវបានចាប់ផ្តើមជាអ្នកចុះទៅទំនួន MTU ដូចខាងក្រោម

One large datagram becomes several smaller datagrams



នៅលើ offset នេះ

$$1480/8 = 185$$

និងនៅលើ offset នេះ

$$1480/8 = 185$$

Network Layer 4-21

នៅលើ host នេះ វាបាន ត្រូវបានស្វែងរក ឬ ស្វែងរក ឯកសារ (global) address នៅលើ

Network Layer : Logical Addressing

ip address

- o Communication at network layer is host-to-host
- o Computer somewhere in the world need to communicate with another computer somewhere else in the world through Internet
- o Packet transmitted by sending computer may pass through several LANs or WANs before reaching destination computer
- o We need global addressing scheme called logical addressing
- o Today, we use the term IP address to mean a logical address in network layer of TCP/IP protocol suite

Network Layer 4-22

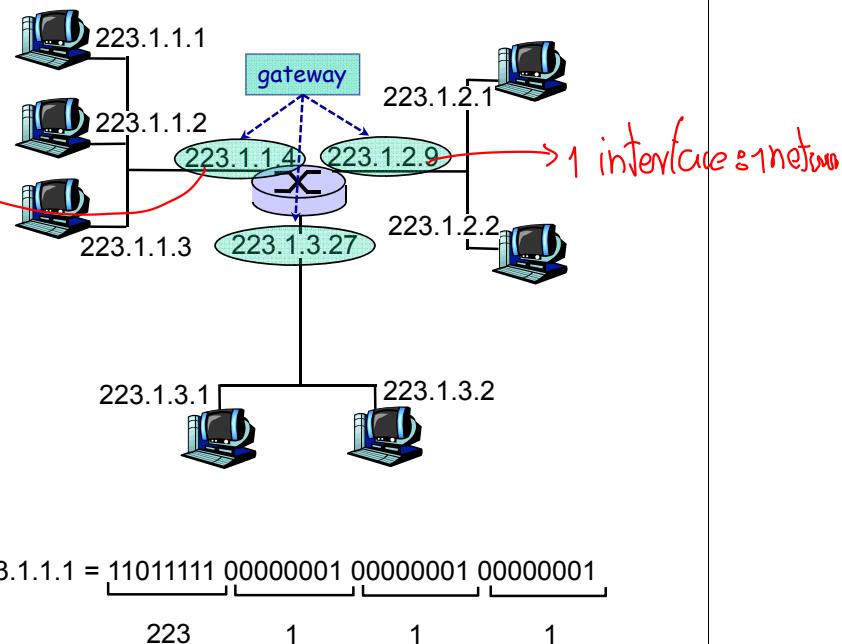
IP Addresses

- o The Internet address are 32 bits in length
 - o Address space is 2^{32} or 4,294,967,296
 - o These addresses are referred to as IPv4 (IP version 4) addresses or simply IP address
- o The need for more addresses motivated a new design of the IP layer called new generation of IP or IPv6 (IP version 6)
 - o The Internet uses 128-bit addresses that give much greater flexibility in address location
 - o These addresses are referred to as IPv6 (IP version 6) address

Network Layer 4-23

IPv4 Addressing: introduction

- o IPv4 address: 32-bit identifier for host, router interface
- o Interface: connection between host/router and physical link
 - o router's typically have multiple interfaces
 - o host typically has one interface
 - o IP addresses associated with each interface

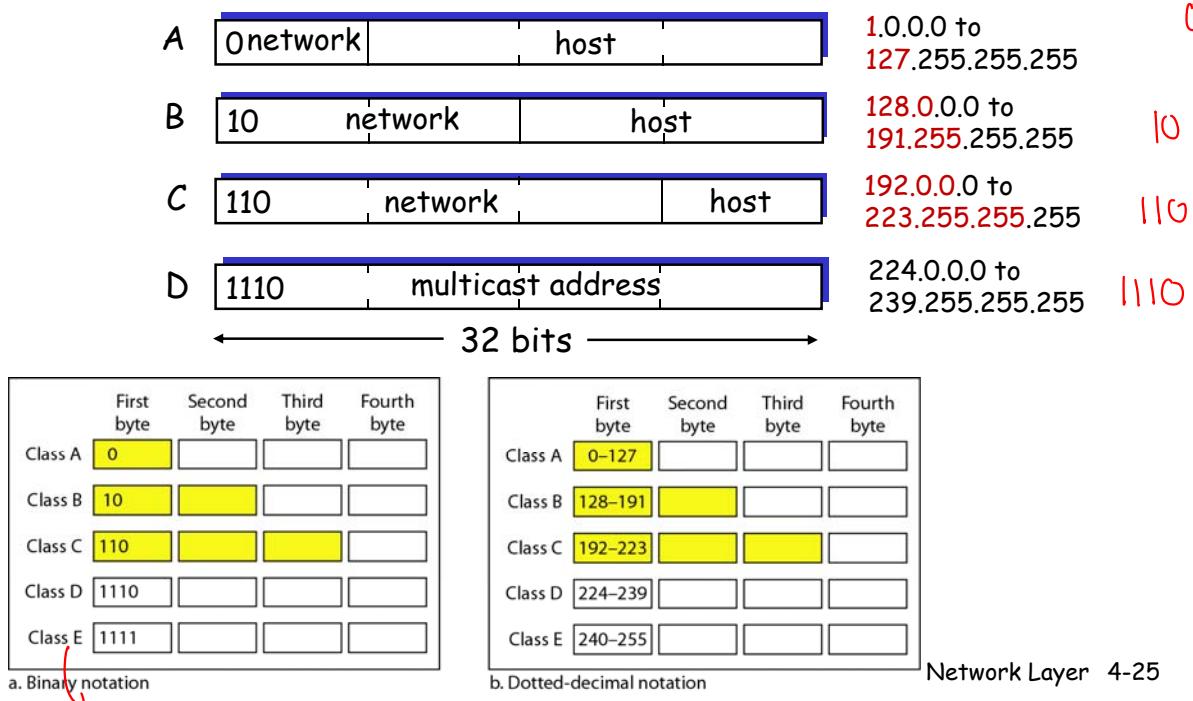


$223.1.1.1 = \underline{11011111} \underline{00000001} \underline{00000001} \underline{00000001}$

Network Layer 4-24

IP Addresses "class-full" addressing:

given notion of "network", let's re-examine IP addresses:
class



Reserve

| Class | Number of Blocks | Block Size | Application |
|-------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| A | 128 | 16,777,216 | Unicast |
| B | 16,384 | 65,536 | Unicast |
| C | 2,097,152 | 256 | Unicast |
| D | 1 | 268,435,456 | Multicast |
| E | 1 | 268,435,456 | Reserved |

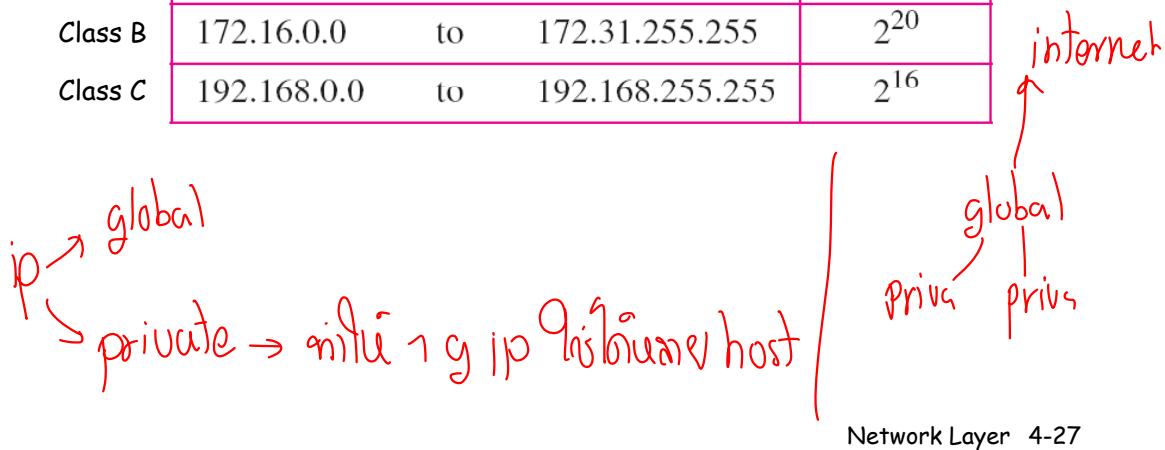
| Class | Network Octets (blanks in the IP address are used for octets identifying hosts) | Total Number of Possible Networks or Licenses | Host Octets (blanks in IP address are used for octets identifying networks) | Total Number of Possible IP Addresses in Each Networks |
|-------|--|---|--|--|
| A | 0._____._____ to 127._____._____ | 128 | _____.0.1 0.0.0 to _____.255.255.254 | 16,777,214 $2^{24} \times 2^{24} \times 254$ $256 - \rightarrow \text{block size}$ |
| B | 128.0._____._____ to 191.255._____._____ | 64×256 16,384 | _____._____.0.1 to _____._____.255.254 | 65,534 |
| C | 192.0.0._____._____ to 223.255.255._____._____ | $32 \times 256 \times 256$ 2,097,152 | _____._____._____.1 to _____._____._____.254 | 254 |

Network Layer 4-26

Address for Private Networks

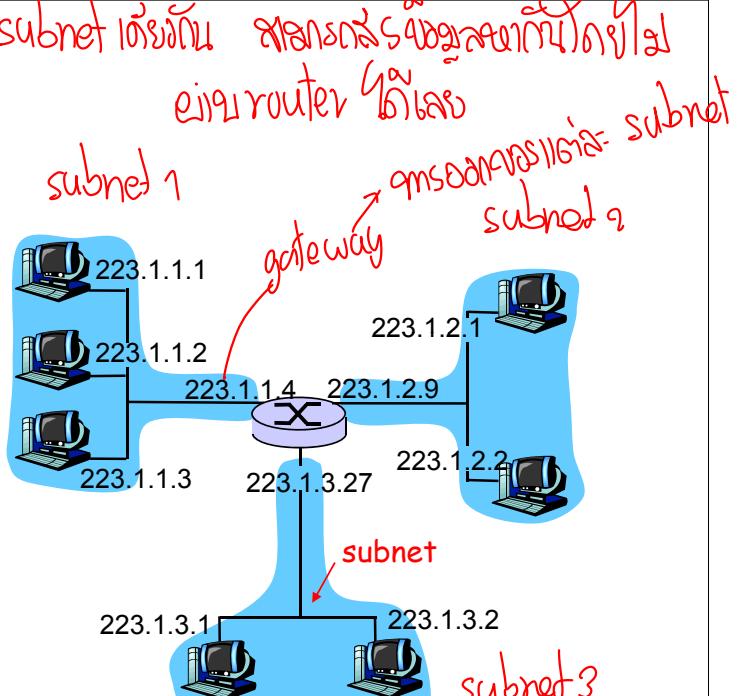
private ip address

| | Range | | Total |
|---------|-------------|----|----------|
| Class A | 10.0.0.0 | to | 2^{24} |
| Class B | 172.16.0.0 | to | 2^{20} |
| Class C | 192.168.0.0 | to | 2^{16} |



Subnets

- o IP address:
 - o subnet part (high order bits)
 - o host part (low order bits)
- o What's a subnet?
 - o device interfaces with same subnet part of IP address
 - o can physically reach each other without intervening router



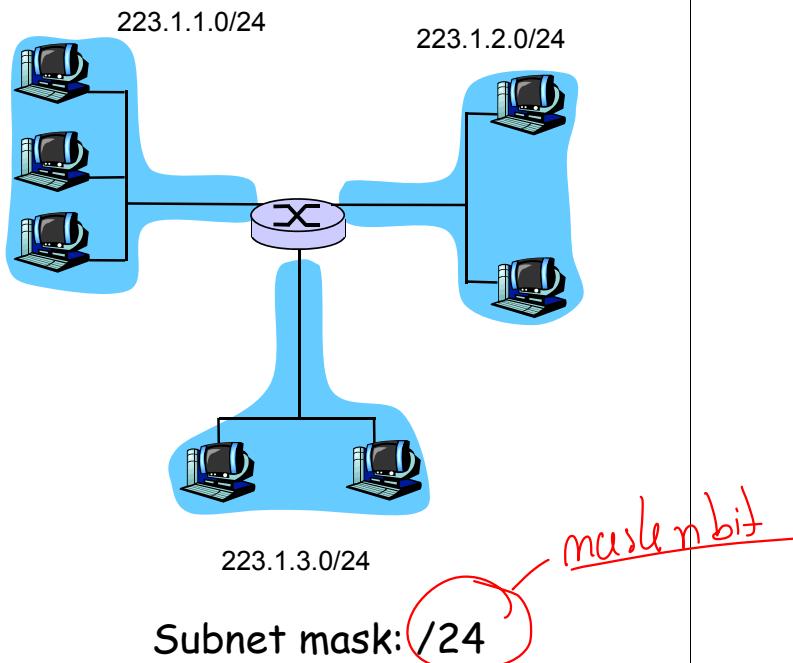
network consisting of 3 subnets

Class C

Subnets

Recipe

- To determine the subnets, detach each interface from its host or router, creating islands of isolated networks.
- Each isolated network is called a **subnet**.

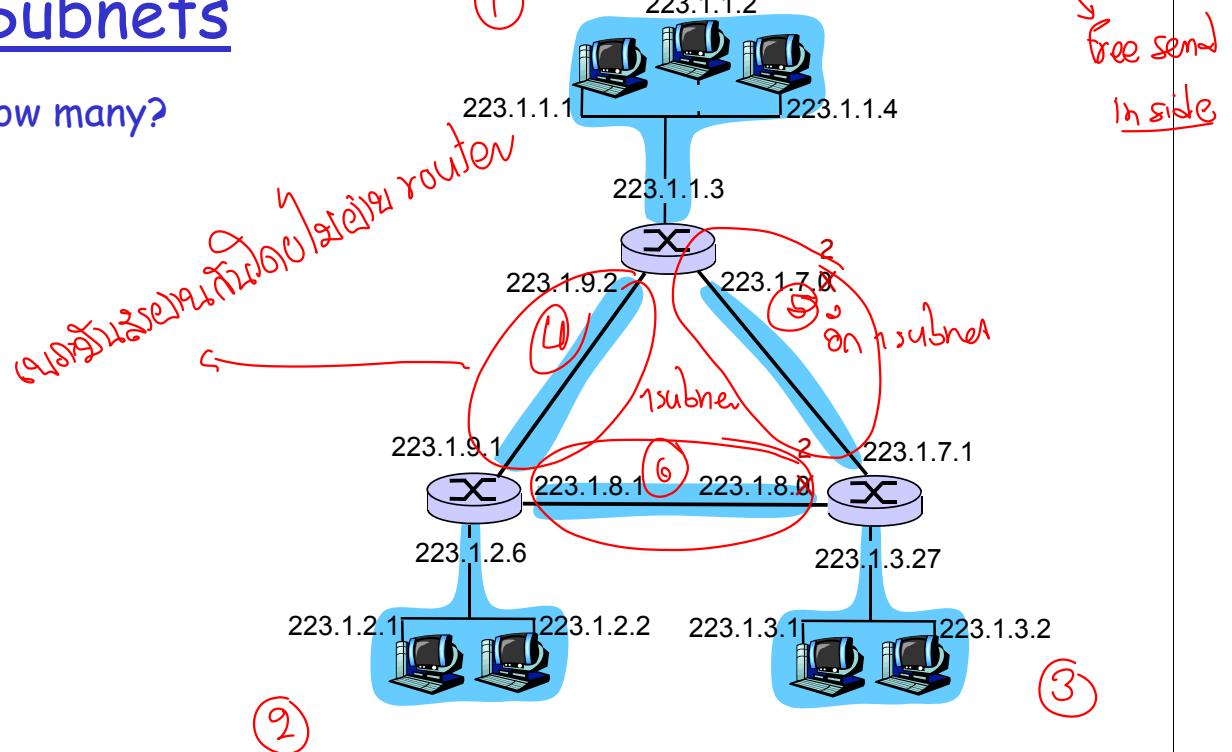


Class C

Network Layer 4-29

Subnets

How many?



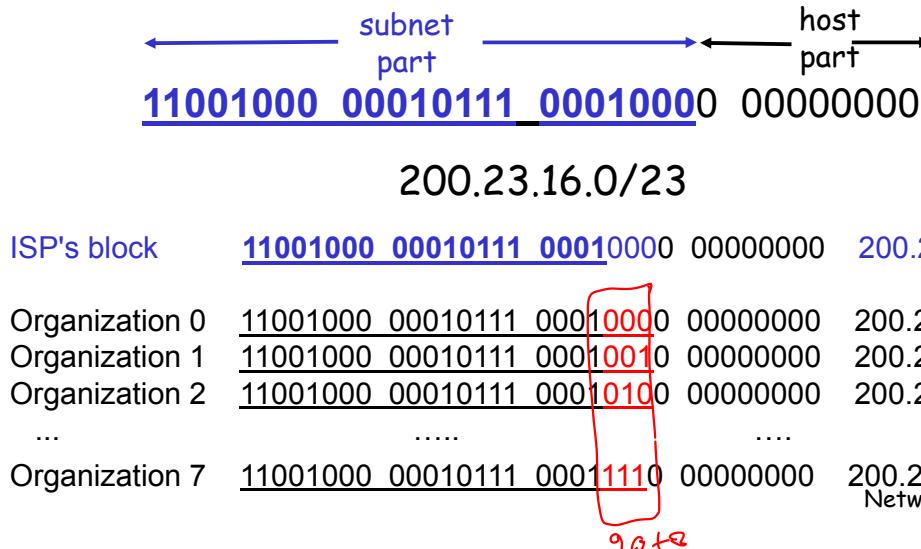
Network Layer 4-30

IP addressing: CIDR

ពិនិត្យលក្ខណៈ classless

CIDR: Classless InterDomain Routing

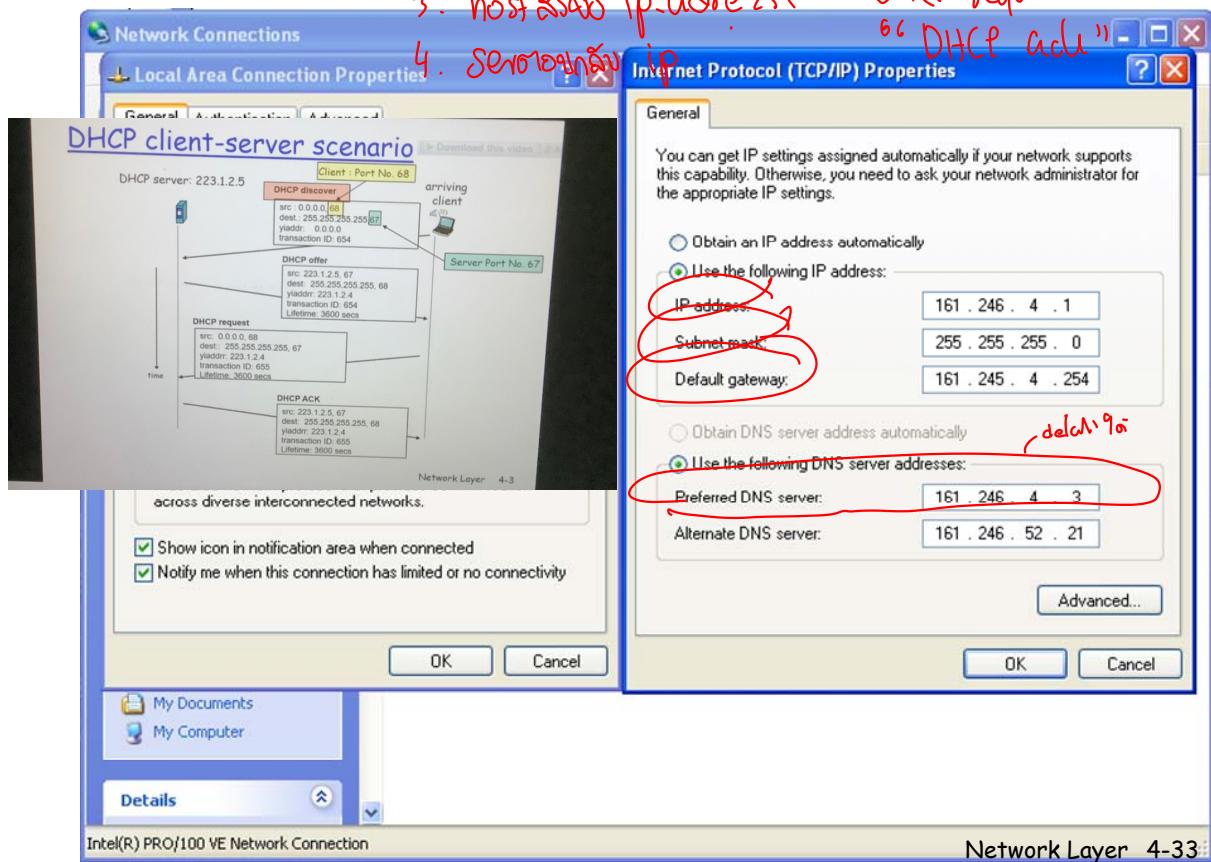
- Subnet portion of address of arbitrary length
- Address format: $a.b.c.d/x$, where x is # bits in subnet portion of address



IP addresses: how to get one?

- **Q:** How does host get IP address?
 - hard-coded by system admin in a file → ក្រុងកើតមុនមានឯកសារ
 - Windows:
 - control-panel->network connections->properties
→ Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)
 - UNIX: /etc/rc.config
 - **DHCP: Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol:** → នគរបាល ip របស់ខ្លួន
dynamically get address from as server
 - "plug-and-play" → ដែលរាយការណ៍បាន
 - allow host to dynamically obtain its IP address from network server when it joins network
- សេវាអនុវត្តន៍ 1. host ទទួលសារមុន នៅពេលចូលរួមទៅបណ្តុះបណ្តាល
- ដើម្បីសារពារនៃសារមុន នឹងបញ្ជូន "DHCP discover"

2. send DHCP msg (client) "DHCP offer"
3. host sends ip address "DHCP request"
4. server replies ip "DHCP ack"

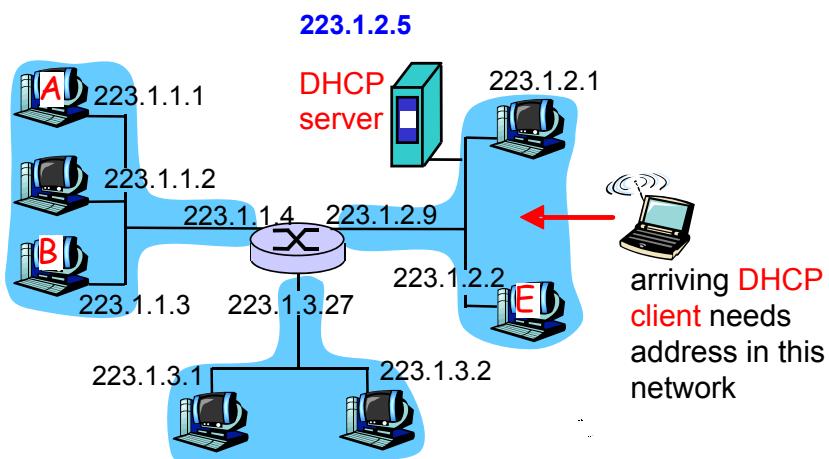


DHCP 9 is UDP protocol works port

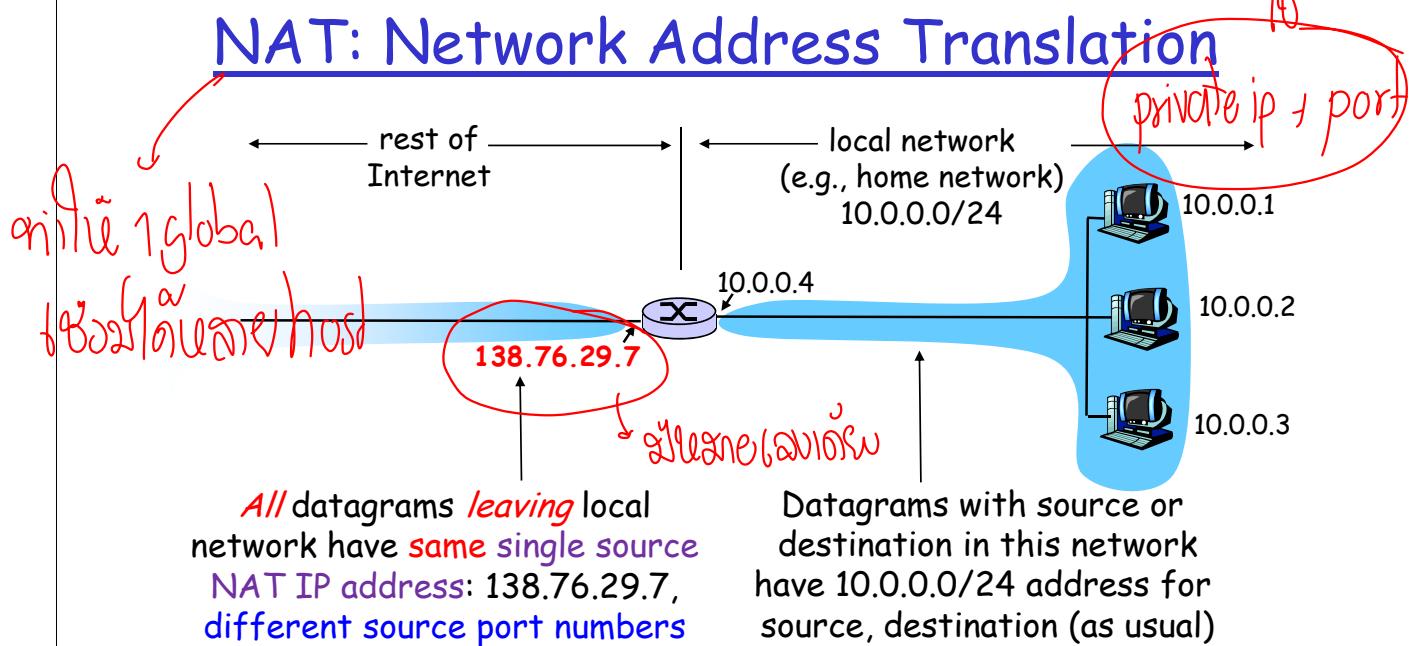
server : 67

client : 68

DHCP client-server scenario



qññiñ global : 1 host



| | Range | Total |
|---------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Class A | 10.0.0.0 to 10.255.255.255 | 2^{24} |
| Class B | 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255 | 2^{20} |
| Class C | 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255 | 2^{16} |

Network Layer 4-41

anspråkstillsättning i fällan att en host i lokala nätverket

öppna

NAT: Network Address Translation

- o **Motivation:** local network uses just one IP address as far as outside world is concerned:
 - o range of addresses not needed from ISP: just one IP address for all devices
 - o can change addresses of devices in local network without notifying outside world
 - o can change ISP without changing addresses of devices in local network
 - o devices inside local net not explicitly addressable, visible by outside world (a security plus).

Network Layer 4-42

NAT: Network Address Translation

Implementation: NAT router must:

ເຊື່ອສານ **datagram**

| សែវ private ip+port] nut 6c9as

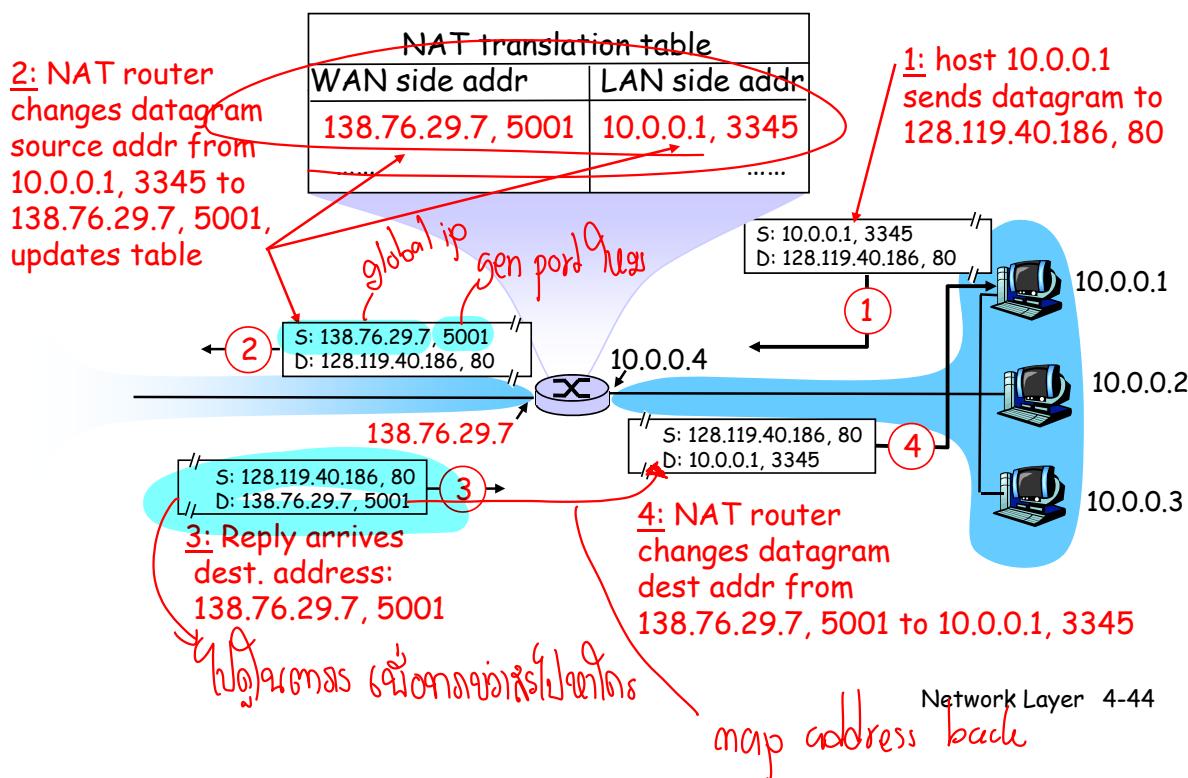
global + post

- **outgoing datagrams: replace** (source IP address, port #) of every outgoing datagram to (NAT IP address, new port #)
... remote clients/servers will respond using (NAT IP address, new port #) as destination address.
 - **remember (in NAT translation table)** every (source IP address, port #) to (NAT IP address, new port #) translation pair


Global + port → private + port host
 - **incoming datagrams: replace** (NAT IP address, new port #) in dest fields of every incoming datagram with corresponding (source IP address, port #) stored in NAT table

Network Layer 4-43

NAT: Network Address Translation



Address Mapping

ອຸປະກອດສ່ວນຂອງໄລ້ໄດ້ຕົວ physical address

ຈະມີເພື່ອແຕ່ລົບເນັດຮັດຕັ້ງສ່ວນເອງ

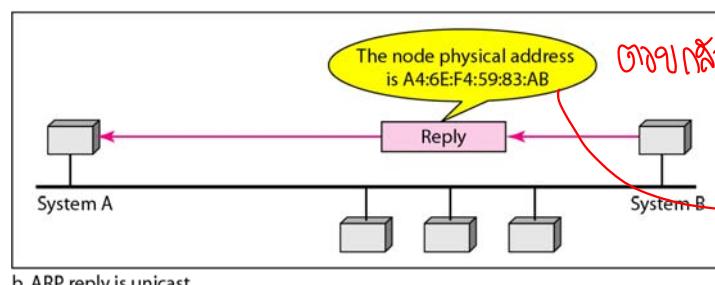
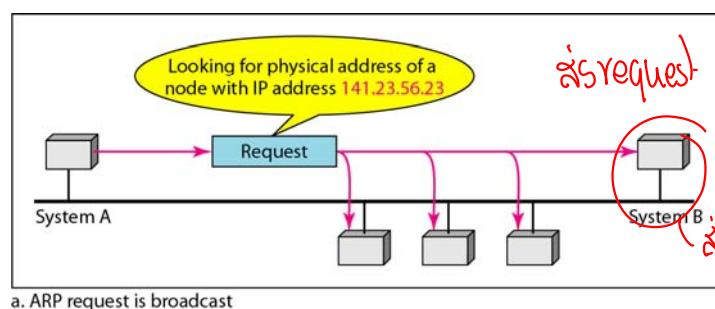
ແລ້ວໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາວັນ ໄດ້ເລີຍ ARP

- Delivery of packet to host or router requires two levels of addressing: logical address and physical address
- We need to be able to map a logical address to its corresponding physical address and vice versa.
- Mapping Logical Address to Physical Address can be done by Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) RFC 826



Network Layer 4-49

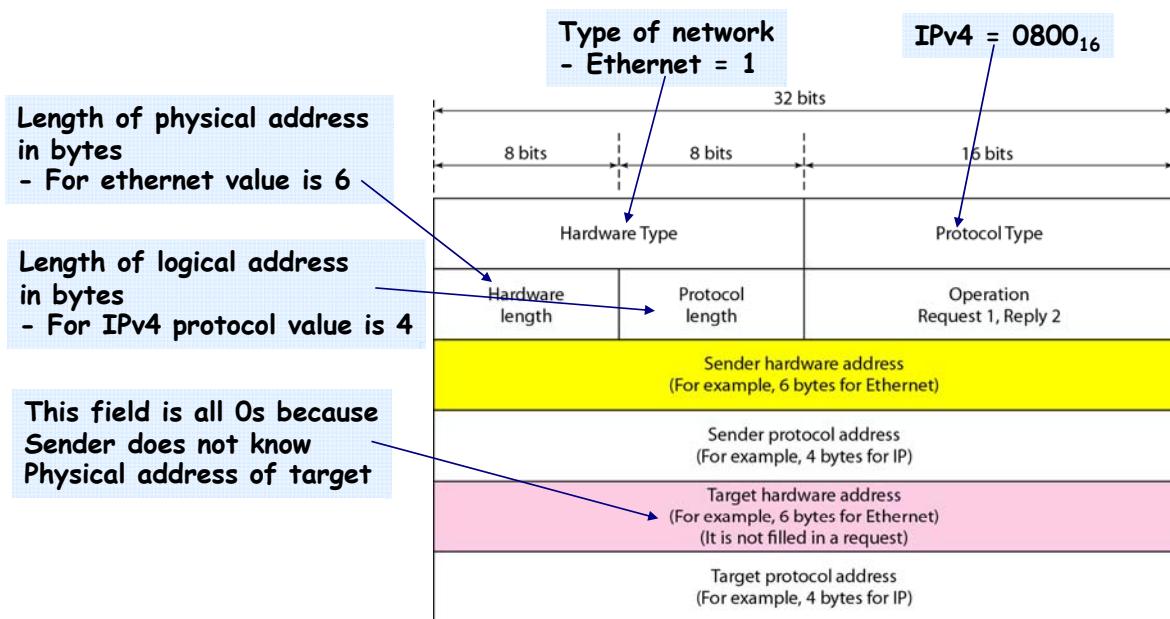
Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)



ARP Operation

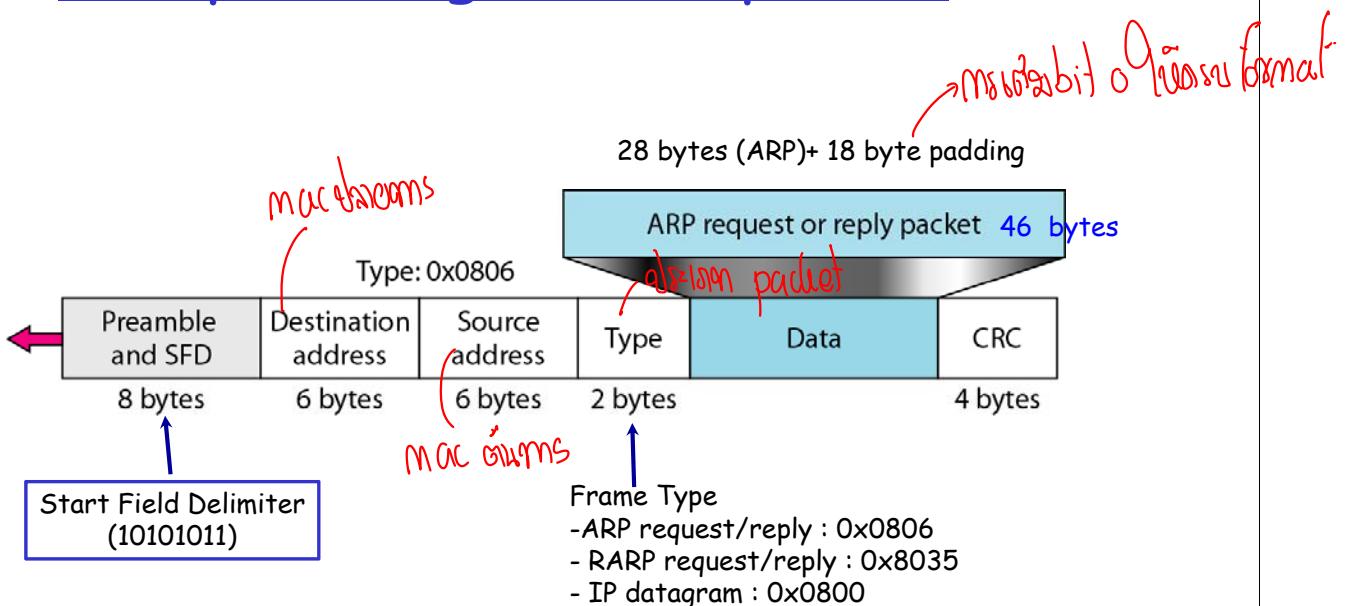
Network Layer 4-50

ARP Packet



Network Layer 4-51

Encapsulating of ARP packet

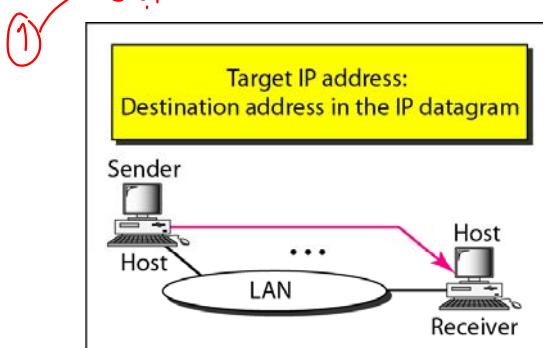


Network Layer 4-52

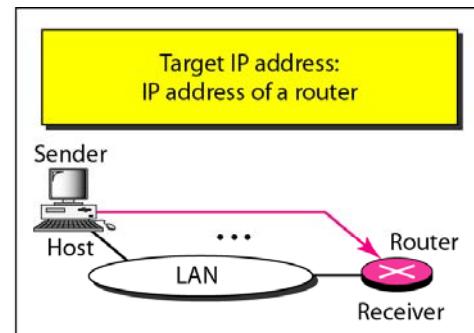
ឧបរករាយ

ទីបន្ទាន់ចុះតូលាការ

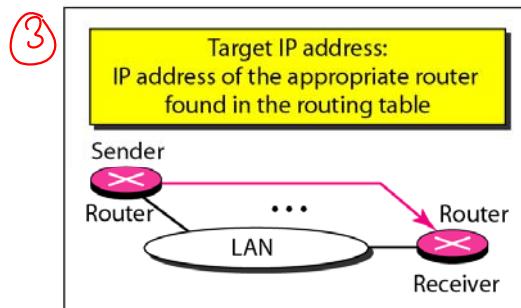
អនុវត្តន៍រូម្យល់ ឱ្យលេរូ



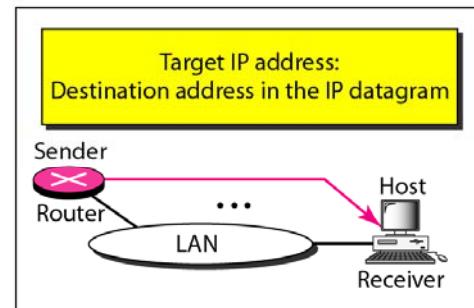
Case 1. A host has a packet to send to another host on the same network.



Case 2. A host wants to send a packet to another host on another network.
It must first be delivered to a router.



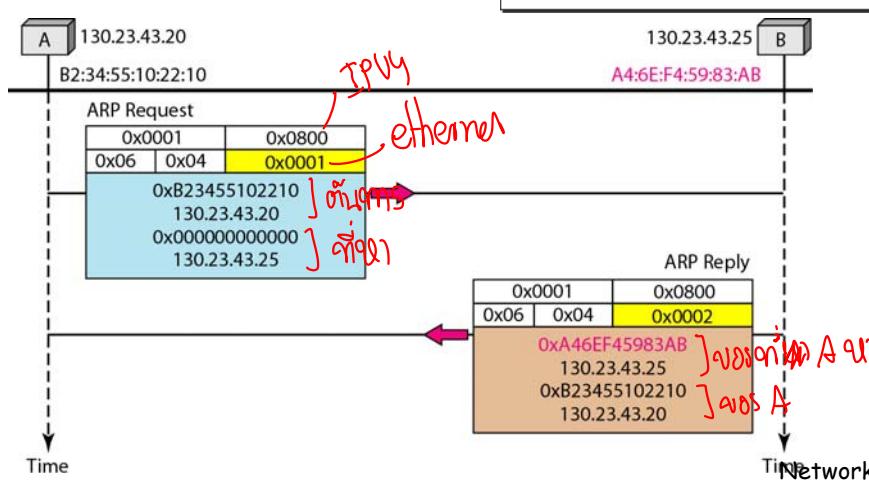
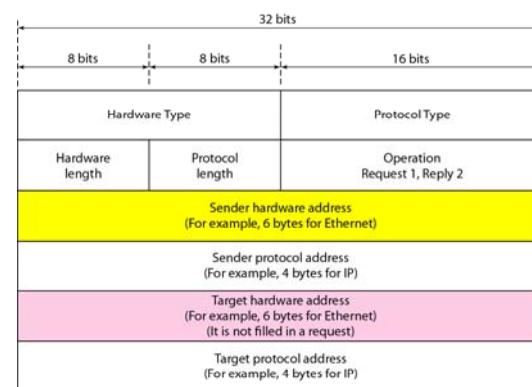
Case 3. A router receives a packet to be sent to a host on another network. It must first be delivered to the appropriate router.



Case 4. A router receives a packet to be sent to a host on the same network.

Network Layer 4-53

Example



Network Layer 4-54

Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)

- o IP provides unreliable and connectionless datagram delivery ↳ ກວດສັບລວມຂອງ loss ໄດ້
- o IP protocol is a best-effort delivery service that delivers datagram from original source to final destination
- o Two deficiencies
 - o Lack of error control ↳ ໄກສະກົນທີ່ອຸປະກອນເຫັນວ່າ error , error correcting
 - o No error-reporting or error-correcting mechanism
- o Lack of assistance mechanism for host and management queries
 - o Host sometimes needs to determine if router or another host is alive
 - o Sometimes a network administrator needs information from another host or router

host ມີສະຖານະຮັດວຽກ
ນໍາມູນລິດແຮກໄຊເຮັດວຽກ
ໃຊ້ router

Network Layer 4-57

(ວິທີສະໝັກ)

ICMP : Type of Messages

- o ICMP message are divided into two broad categories
 - o Error-reporting message
 - ↳ o Report problems that router or host (destination) may encounter when it processes IP packet
 - o Query message
 - ↳ o Help host or network manager get specific information from router or another host
 - o Ex. Nodes can discover their neighbors ດີເນີນອົນດັບໃນ network ໂຄງ
 - o Hosts can discover and learn about routers on their network

Network Layer 4-58

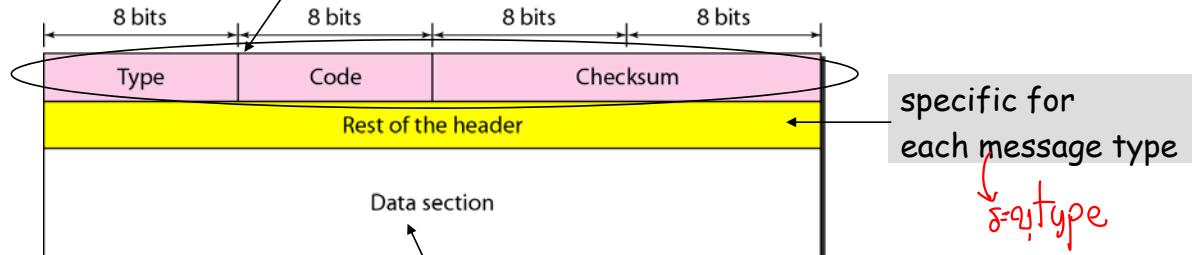
ICMP : Message Format

- o ICMP message has 8-byte header and variable-size data section

(~ 64 bytes (max))

(~ 4600 bytes)

First 4 bytes are common to all



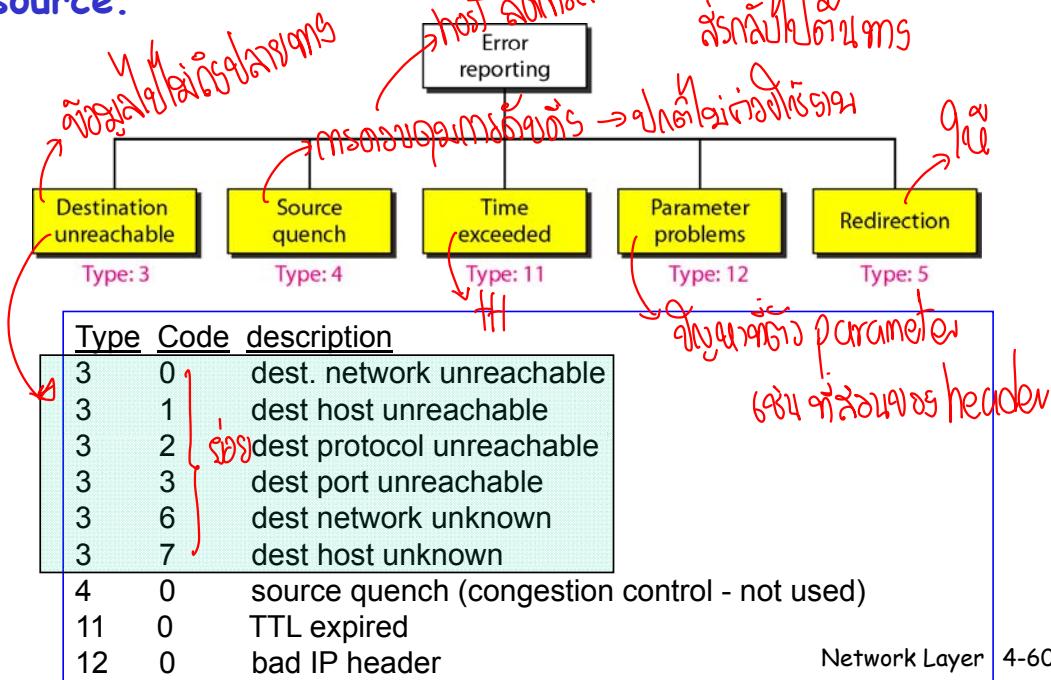
- o In **error messages** carries information for finding original packet that had error
- o In **query messages** data section carries extra information based on type of query

Network Layer 4-59

{long section}

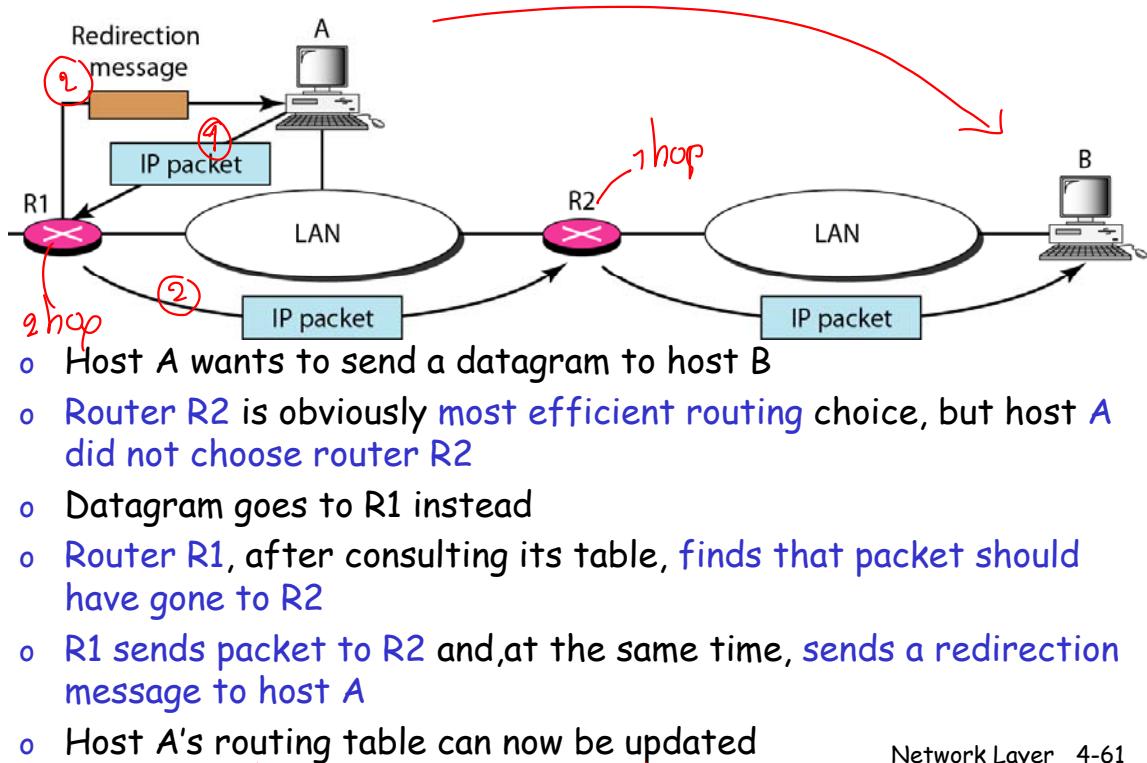
ICMP : Error Reporting

- o ICMP always reports error messages to original source.



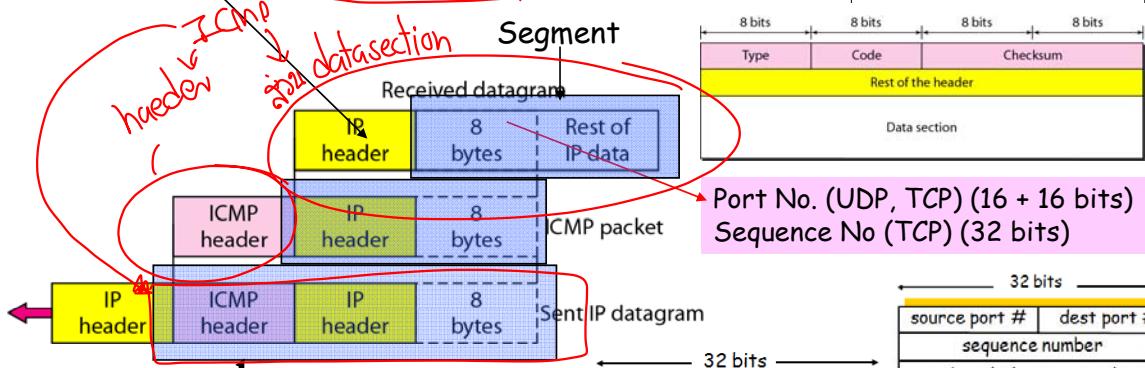
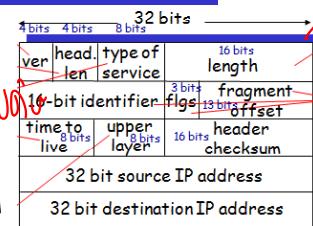
Network Layer 4-60

Redirection Concept



ICMP : Error Reporting (continued)

- Ang/Eng
- All error messages contain data section that includes *an error msg and data section absolutely*
 - IP header of the original datagram plus
 - the first 8 bytes of data in that datagram



- network-layer "above" IP:

- ICMP messages carried in IP datagrams

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ପାତ୍ନୀ ମହିଳା ପାଦମୁଦ୍ରା

| | | |
|---|---------------|----------|
| Type: 3 | Code: 0 to 15 | Checksum |
| Unused (All 0s) | | |
| Part of the received IP datagram including IP header plus the first 8 bytes of datagram data | | |

Destination Unreachable

| | | |
|---|--------------|----------|
| Type: 4 | Code: 0 | Checksum |
| Unused (All 0s) | | |
| Part of the received IP datagram including IP header plus the first 8 bytes of datagram data | | |
| Type: 11 | Code: 0 or 1 | Checksum |
| Unused (All 0s) | | |
| Part of the received IP datagram including IP header plus the first 8 bytes of datagram data | | |

TTL Expired

Network Layer 4-63

Code 0 : Error in one of header field, value in pointer field
points to byte with problem

Code 1 : required part of option is missing

| | | |
|---|-----------------|----------|
| Type: 12 | Code: 0 or 1 | Checksum |
| Pointer | Unused (All 0s) | |
| Part of the received IP datagram including IP header plus the first 8 bytes of datagram data | | |

Parameter Problem

| | | |
|---|--------------|----------|
| Type: 5 | Code: 0 to 3 | Checksum |
| IP address of the target router | | |
| Part of the received IP datagram including IP header plus the first 8 bytes of datagram data | | |

Redirection message format

- Code 0 - Redirection for network (or Subnet) -specific route
Code 1 - Redirection for host-specific route
Code 2 - same as code 0, based on specified type of service
Code 3 - same as code 1, based on specified type of service
- ମେଲିଲାଏଇଲା

Network Layer 4-64

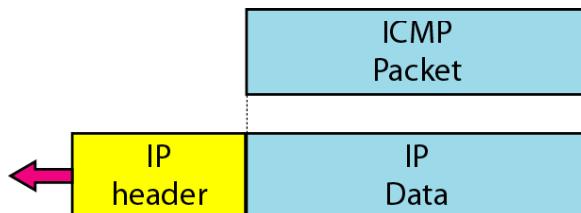
ICMP : Query

| Type | Code | description |
|------|------|---------------------|
| 0 | 0 | echo reply (ping) |
| 8 | 0 | echo request (ping) |
| 9 | 0 | route advertisement |
| 10 | 0 | router discovery |

ping: සෑවා මෙයි ප්‍රාග්‍රැම්ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් සේවක
 ඇත්තා (host) host නැංවයුතුව
 මුදලක් නැංවයුතුව

අනුශ්‍රාපිත අනුශ්‍රාපිත ip data gram

- o Query message is encapsulated in IP packet, which in turn is encapsulated in data link layer frame
- o In this case, no bytes of original IP are included in message

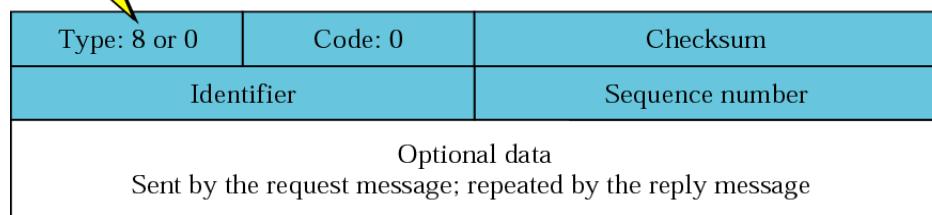


Network Layer 4-65

Echo-request and echo-reply messages

Q: format තේත්ත මිරුම්මේ type

8: Echo request
0: Echo reply



Network Layer 4-66

Route discovery and Route Advertisement

- o Route discovery → *தீவிரமாக தொழிற்சாலையில் பார்க்கப்படும்*

| | | |
|------------|---------|-----------------|
| Type: 10 | Code: 0 | Checksum |
| Identifier | | Sequence number |

மூலமாக நிர்வாகம்

- o Route advertisement

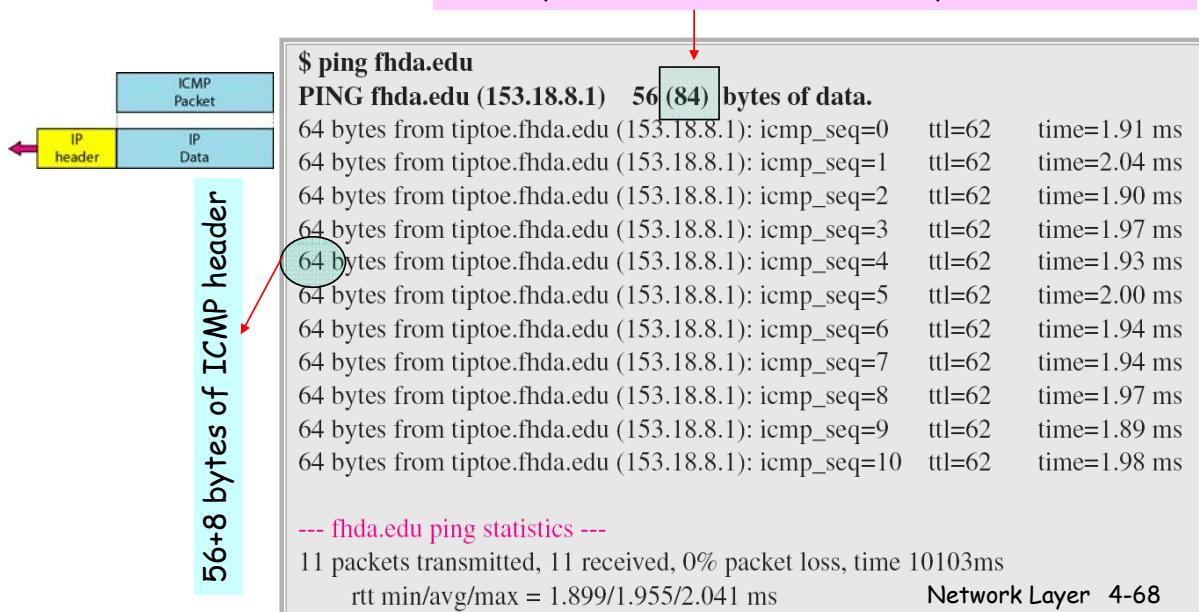
number of router advertisements in message

| Type: 9 | Code: 0 | Checksum |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| Number of addresses | Address entry size | Lifetime |
| IPv4 address router | Router address 1 | Ranking 0 - default 80000000_{16} |
| | Address preference 1 | |
| | Router address 2 | Ranking of router and used to select router as default router |
| | Address preference 2 | |
| | ⋮ | |
| | | Network Layer 4-67 |

Ping

- o Ping program is used to find whether a host is alive or not

56+8 bytes of ICMP header + 20 bytes of IP header



ପ୍ରକାଶିତ କାମଙ୍କ ଏବଂ ରୋଟର ଏବଂ ହୋସ୍ଟ ଏବଂ ଡାଟାଗ୍ରାମ୍

Traceroute

- o Source sends series of **UDP segments** to dest
 - o First has TTL =1
 - o Second has TTL=2, etc.
 - o Unlikely port number
- o When nth datagram arrives to nth router:
 - o Router discards datagram
 - o And sends to source an ICMP message (**type 11, code 0**) : **TTL expired**
 - o Message includes name of router & IP address

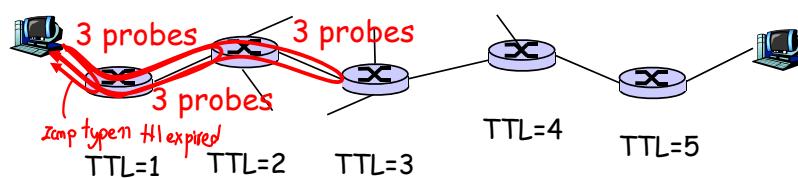
ଏହାକିମ୍ବା ଏହାକିମ୍ବା

- o When ICMP message arrives, **source calculates RTT** (ଏହାକିମ୍ବା ଏହାକିମ୍ବା ଏହାକିମ୍ବା ଏହାକିମ୍ବା)
- o Traceroute does this 3 times
- o **Stopping criterion**
- o UDP segment eventually arrives at destination host
- o Destination returns ICMP "port unreachable" packet (**type 3, code 3** : Destination Port Unreachable)
- o When source gets this ICMP, **stops**.

Network Layer 4-69

"Real" Internet delays and routes

- o What do "real" Internet delay & loss look like?
- o **Traceroute program (tracert for windows)**: provides delay measurement from source to router along end-end Internet path towards destination.
For all i:
 - o sends three packets that will reach router i on path towards destination
 - o router i will return packets to sender
 - o sender times interval between transmission and reply.



Network Layer 4-70

"Real" Internet delays and routes

traceroute: gaia.cs.umass.edu to www.eurecom.fr

traceroute ip router
Three delay measurements from gaia.cs.umass.edu to cs-gw.cs.umass.edu

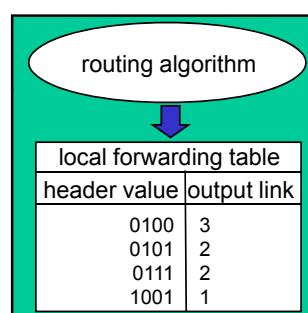
| | | | | |
|----|---|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | cs-gw (128.119.240.254) | 1 ms | 1 ms | 2 ms |
| 2 | border1-rt-fa5-1-0.gw.umass.edu (128.119.3.145) | 1 ms | 1 ms | 2 ms |
| 3 | cht-vbns.gw.umass.edu (128.119.3.130) | 6 ms | 5 ms | 5 ms |
| 4 | jn1-at1-0-0-19.wor.vbns.net (204.147.132.129) | 16 ms | 11 ms | 13 ms |
| 5 | jn1-so7-0-0-0.wae.vbns.net (204.147.136.136) | 21 ms | 18 ms | 18 ms |
| 6 | abilene-vbns.abilene.ucaid.edu (198.32.11.9) | 22 ms | 18 ms | 22 ms |
| 7 | nycm-wash.abilene.ucaid.edu (198.32.8.46) | 22 ms | 22 ms | 22 ms |
| 8 | 62.40.103.253 (62.40.103.253) | 104 ms | 109 ms | 106 ms |
| 9 | de2-1.de1.de.geant.net (62.40.96.129) | 109 ms | 102 ms | 104 ms |
| 10 | de.fr1.fr.geant.net (62.40.96.50) | 113 ms | 121 ms | 114 ms |
| 11 | renater-gw.fr1.fr.geant.net (62.40.103.54) | 112 ms | 114 ms | 112 ms |
| 12 | nio-n2.cssi.renater.fr (193.51.206.13) | 111 ms | 114 ms | 116 ms |
| 13 | nice.cssi.renater.fr (195.220.98.102) | 123 ms | 125 ms | 124 ms |
| 14 | r3t2-nice.cssi.renater.fr (195.220.98.110) | 126 ms | 126 ms | 124 ms |
| 15 | eurecom-valbonne.r3t2.ft.net (193.48.50.54) | 135 ms | 128 ms | 133 ms |
| 16 | 194.214.211.25 (194.214.211.25) | 126 ms | 128 ms | 126 ms |
| 17 | *** | | | |
| 18 | *** | | | |
| 19 | fantasia.eurecom.fr (193.55.113.142) | 132 ms | 128 ms | 136 ms |

* means no response (probe lost, router not replying)

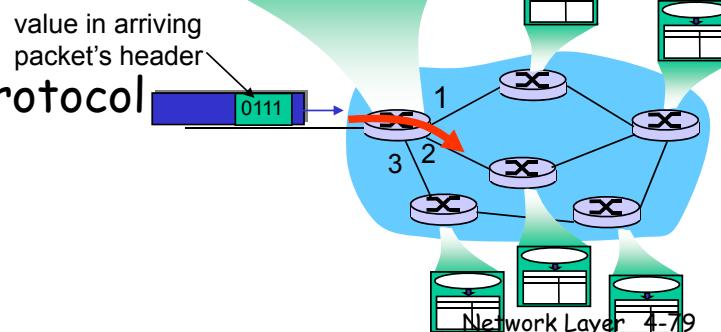
Network Layer 4-71

Routing Algorithms

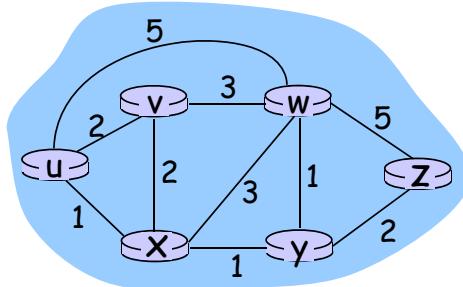
- o Link state
 - o Ex. Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)



- o Distance Vector
 - o Ex. Routing Information Protocol (RIP)



Graph abstraction



Graph: $G = (N, E)$

$N = \text{set of routers} = \{ u, v, w, x, y, z \}$

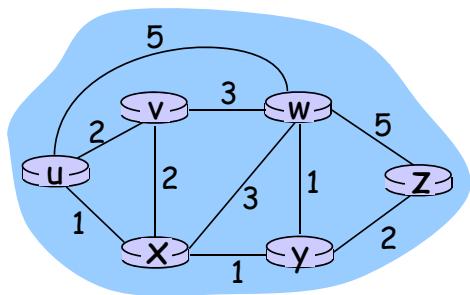
$E = \text{set of links} = \{ (u,v), (u,x), (v,x), (v,w), (v,y), (w,z), (w,y), (x,y), (x,z) \}$

Remark: Graph abstraction is useful in other network contexts

Example: P2P, where N is set of peers and E is set of TCP connections

Network Layer 4-82

Graph abstraction: costs



- $c(x, x') = \text{cost of link } (x, x')$
 - e.g., $c(w, z) = 5$
- cost could always be 1, or inversely related to bandwidth, or inversely related to congestion

Cost of path $(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_p) = c(x_1, x_2) + c(x_2, x_3) + \dots + c(x_{p-1}, x_p)$

Question: What's the least-cost path between u and z?

Routing algorithm: algorithm that finds least-cost path

Network Layer 4-83

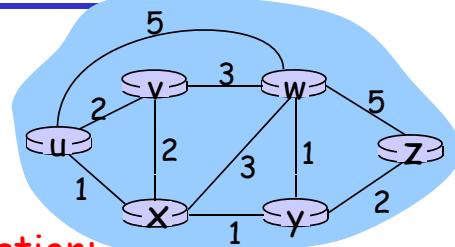
Routing Algorithm classification

- o Global or decentralized information?
- o Global:
 - o all routers have complete topology, link cost information
 - o "link state" algorithms
- o Decentralized:
 - o router knows physically-connected neighbors, link costs to neighbors
 - o iterative process of computation, exchange of information with neighbors
 - o "distance vector" algorithms
- o Static or dynamic?
- o Static:
 - o routes change slowly over time
- o Dynamic:
 - o routes change more quickly
 - o periodic update
 - o in response to link cost changes

Network Layer 4-84

A Link-State Routing Algorithm

- o Dijkstra's algorithm
- o network topology, link costs known to all nodes
 - o accomplished via "link state broadcast"
 - o all nodes have same information
- o computes least cost paths from one node ('source') to all other nodes
 - o gives forwarding table for that node
- o iterative: after k iterations, know least cost path to k destination's



- o Notation:
- o $c(x,y)$: link cost from node x to y ; $= \infty$ if not direct neighbors
- o $D(v)$: current value of cost of path from source to destination v
- o $p(v)$: predecessor node along path from source to v
- o N' : set of nodes whose least cost path definitively known

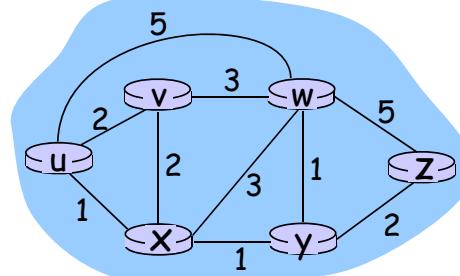
Network Layer 4-86

Dijkstra's Algorithm

```

1 Initialization:
2    $N' = \{u\}$ 
3   for all nodes v
4     if v adjacent to u
5       then  $D(v) = c(u,v)$  }   หา Cost จาก U ไปยัง Node ซึ่งเกี่ยงกัน
6     else  $D(v) = \infty$ 
7
8 Loop   เลือก node ที่ให้ cost น้อยที่สุด เป็นสมาชิกของ N'
9   find w not in  $N'$  such that  $D(w)$  is a minimum
10  add w to  $N'$ 
11  update  $D(v)$  for all v adjacent to w and not in  $N'$  :
12     $D(v) = \min( D(v), D(w) + c(w,v) )$ 
13  /* new cost to v is either old cost to v or known
14  shortest path cost to w plus cost from w to v */
15 until all nodes in  $N'$ 

```



Network Layer 4-87

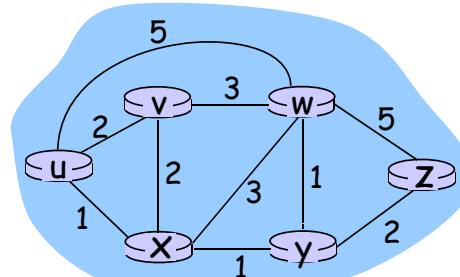
P : โหนดใดๆ ในเครือข่ายที่ไม่เป็นสมาชิกของ N'

Dijkstra's Algorithm

```

1 Initialization:
2    $N' = \{P\}$ 
3   for all nodes P
4     if P adjacent to u
5       then  $D(P) = c(u, P)$  }   หา Cost จาก U ไปยัง Node ซึ่งเกี่ยงกัน
6     else  $D(P) = \infty$ 
7
8 Loop   เลือก node ที่ให้ cost น้อยที่สุด เป็นสมาชิกของ N'
9   find Q not in  $N'$  such that  $D(Q)$  is a minimum
10  add Q to  $N'$ 
11  update  $D(P)$  for all P adjacent to Q and not in  $N'$  :
12     $D(P) = \min( D(P), D(Q) + c(Q, P) )$ 
13  /* new cost to P is either old cost to P or known
14  shortest path cost to Q plus cost from Q to P */
15 until all nodes in  $N'$ 

```



Q : โหนดใดๆ ในเครือข่ายที่ไม่เป็นสมาชิกของ N' และมีค่า Cost น้อยที่สุด

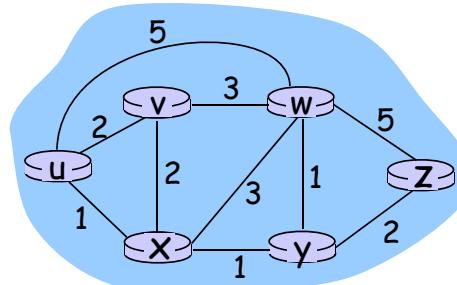
Network Layer 4-88

Dijkstra's algorithm: example

$D(P)$: current value of cost of path from source to destination P

$p(P)$: predecessor node along path from source to P

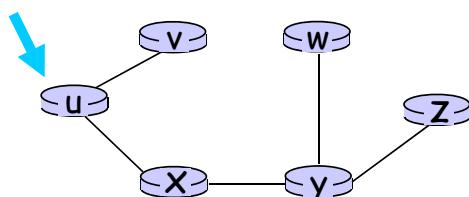
| Step | N' | $D(v), p(v)$ | $D(w), p(w)$ | $D(x), p(x)$ | $D(y), p(y)$ | $D(z), p(z)$ |
|------|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | u | 2,u | 5,u | 1,u | ∞ | ∞ |
| 1 | ux | 2,u | 4,x | | 2,x | ∞ |
| 2 | uxy | 2,u | 3,y | | | 4,y |
| 3 | uxyv | | 3,y | | | 4,y |
| 4 | uxyvw | | | | | 4,y |
| 5 | uxyvwz | | | | | |



ต้องการหา **Shortest Path** จาก Node u ไปยังทุก Node
Network Layer 4-89

Dijkstra's algorithm: example (2)

Resulting shortest-path tree from u:



Resulting forwarding table in u:

| destination | link |
|-------------|-------|
| v | (u,v) |
| x | (u,x) |
| y | (u,x) |
| w | (u,x) |
| z | (u,x) |

Distance Vector Algorithm

Bellman-Ford Equation (dynamic programming)

Define

$d_x(y) := \text{cost of least-cost path from } x \text{ to } y$

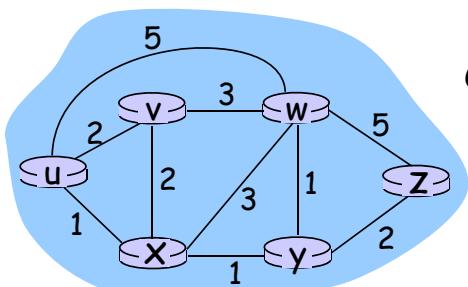
Then

$$d_x(y) = \min_v \{ c(x,v) + d_v(y) \}$$

where min is taken over all neighbors v of x

Network Layer 4-93

Bellman-Ford example



Clearly, $d_v(z) = 5$, $d_x(z) = 3$, $d_w(z) = 3$

B-F equation says:

$$\begin{aligned} d_u(z) &= \min \{ c(u,v) + d_v(z), \\ &\quad c(u,x) + d_x(z), \\ &\quad c(u,w) + d_w(z) \} \\ &= \min \{ 2 + 5, \\ &\quad 1 + 3, \\ &\quad 5 + 3 \} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

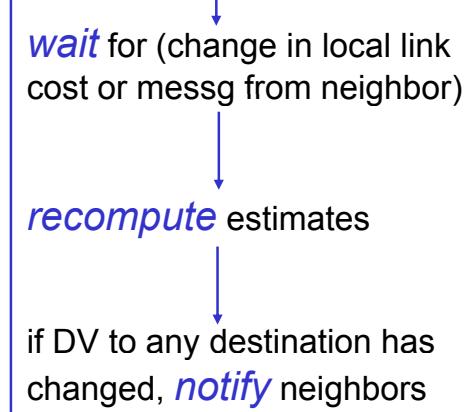
Node that achieves minimum is next
hop in shortest path → forwarding table

Network Layer 4-94

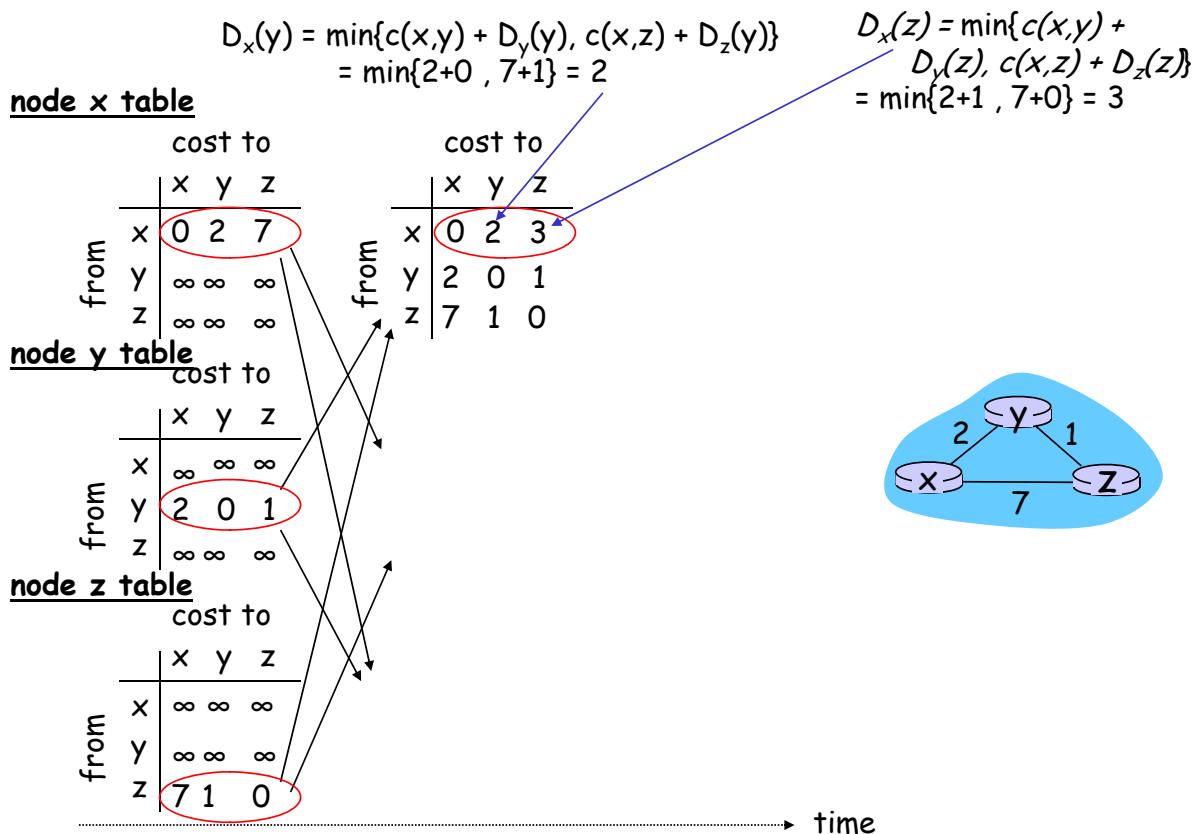
Distance Vector Algorithm

- o **Iterative, asynchronous:** each local iteration caused by:
 - o local link cost change
 - o DV update message from neighbor
- o **Distributed:**
 - o each node notifies neighbors *only* when its DV changes
 - o neighbors then notify their neighbors if necessary

Each node:



Network Layer 4-97



Network Layer 4-98

$$D_x(y) = \min\{c(x,y) + D_y(y), c(x,z) + D_z(y)\}$$

$$= \min\{2+0, 7+1\} = 2$$

node x table

| | | x | y | z |
|------|---|----------|----------|----------|
| | | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| from | x | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| from | y | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |
| from | z | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |

$$D_x(z) = \min\{c(x,y) + D_y(z), c(x,z) + D_z(z)\}$$

$$= \min\{2+1, 7+0\} = 3$$

node y table

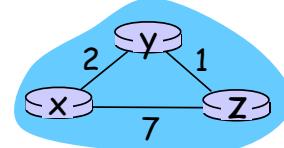
| | | x | y | z |
|------|---|----------|----------|----------|
| | | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |
| from | x | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |
| from | y | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| from | z | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |

node z table

| | | x | y | z |
|------|---|----------|----------|----------|
| | | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |
| from | x | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |
| from | y | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |
| from | z | 7 | 1 | 0 |

| | | x | y | z |
|------|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| from | x | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| from | y | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| from | z | 7 | 1 | 0 |

| | | x | y | z |
|------|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| from | x | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| from | y | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| from | z | 3 | 1 | 0 |



IPv6 Header (Cont)

ໄດ້ແກ່ IPv4 → ໃຊ້ຕົວອາຍຸລວມຕະຫຼາດ
(32b)
ຕົວອາຍຸລວມຕະຫຼາດ → ໃຊ້ IPv6 (128b)

- ລົງທຶນ header fix ອີ 40 byte

Packet priority(8-bits)

Priority values subdivide into range:

Traffic where source provides

- Congestion control
- Non-congestion control

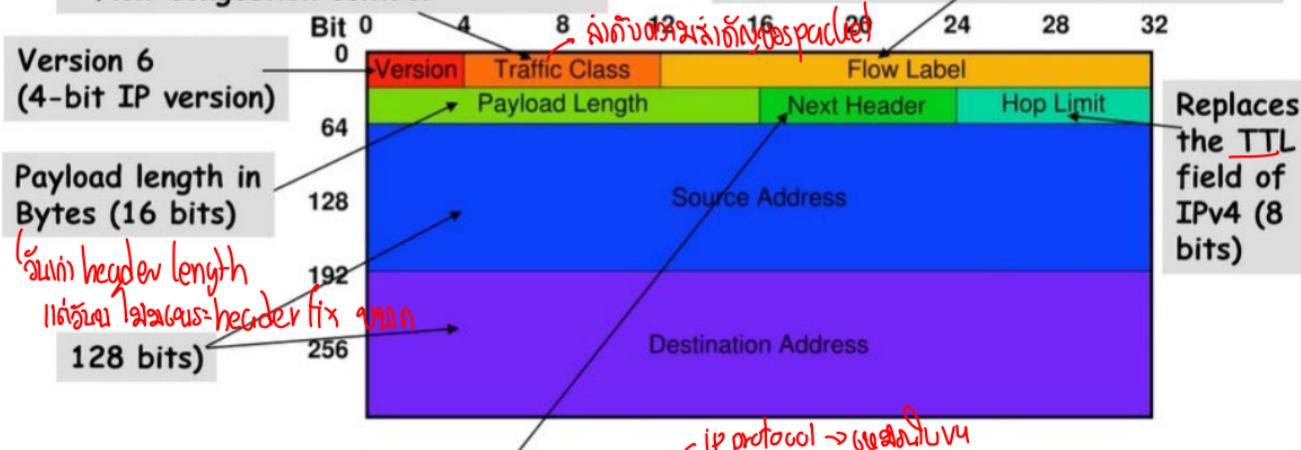
- ດອກເຮັດ QoS

QoS management (20bits)

Originally created for giving

realtime applications

Special service, but currently unused



Specifies the next encapsulated protocol. Values are compatible with those specified for IPv4 protocol field (8 bits) (UDP=17, TCP=6)

Other Changes from IPv4

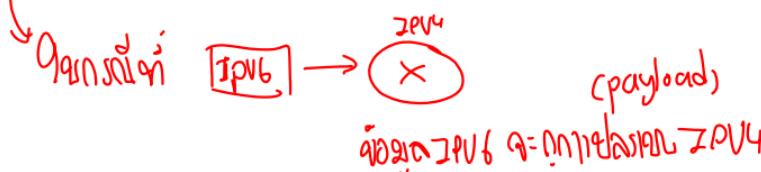
- o **Checksum:** removed entirely to reduce processing time at each hop
- o **Options:** allowed, but outside of header, indicated by "Next Header" field
- o **ICMPv6:** new version of ICMP
 - o additional message types, e.g. "Packet Too Big"
 - o multicast group management functions

Transition From IPv4 To IPv6

បានអ៊ូនទរសបាត់ IPv6

- Not all routers can be upgraded simultaneous
 - no "flag days" → មិនអាចចូលរួមជាអង្គភាពណ៍បានពាណិជ្ជកម្ម IPv6 standard → IPv6
 - How will the network operate with mixed IPv4 and IPv6 routers?

ឧបនៃ **Tunneling:** IPv6 carried as payload in IPv4 datagram among IPv4 routers

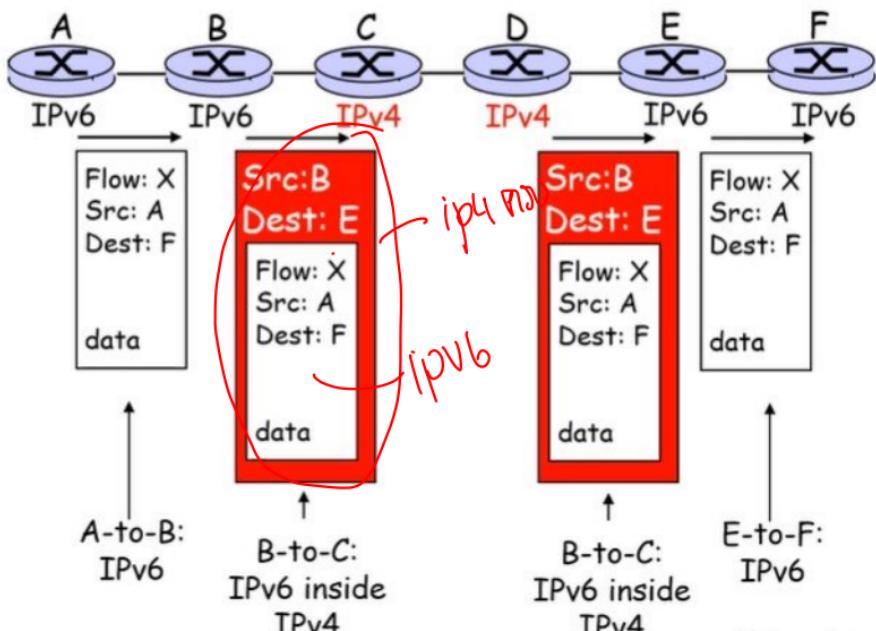


Tunneling

Logical view:



Physical view:



Routing Algorithms

al 1st ស្នើសុំនូវលក្ខណៈទីផ្សារ

o Link state

- o Ex. Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)

al 2nd

o Distance Vector

- o Ex. Routing Information Protocol (RIP)

→ ជាប្រព័ន្ធភាព

ជាមុនក្នុងមិន

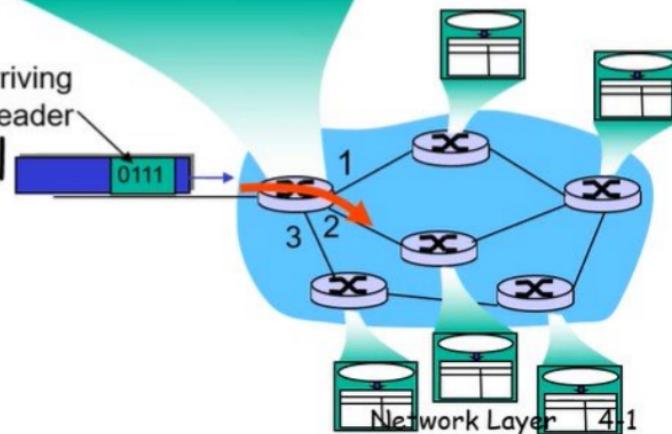
forwarding table

ផ្តល់តម្លៃដែលអាចបញ្ចប់បាន
packet

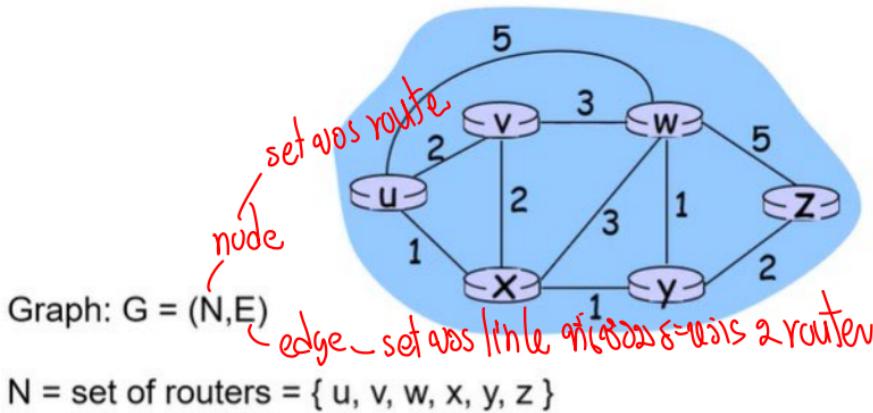
routing algorithm

local forwarding table

| header value | output link |
|--------------|-------------|
| 0100 | 3 |
| 0101 | 2 |
| 0111 | 2 |
| 1001 | 1 |



Graph abstraction



Remark: Graph abstraction is useful in other network contexts

Example: P2P, where N is set of peers and E is set of TCP connections

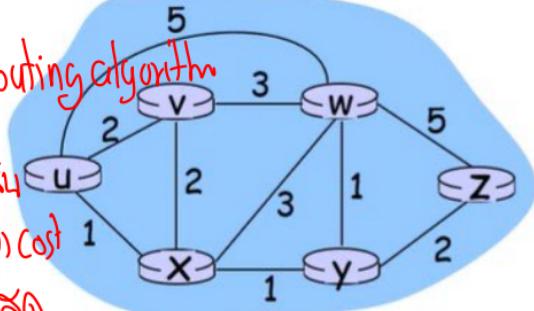
ទាញយកលើសំណងចម្លោះ

Graph abstraction: costs

នាម ឲ្យបាន ឱ្យ ខ្សោនតាមតម្រូវការរបស់អ្ន

ឱ្យមក routing algorithm

ឱ្យបាន (តម្រូវ) cost
មកក្នុង (តម្រូវ) cost
និងការផ្តល់



router 2 router

given: • $c(x, x')$ = cost of link (x, x')

- e.g., $c(w, z) = 5$

• cost could always be 1, or inversely related to bandwidth, or inversely related to congestion

សំណងបាននូវអគ្គភាពមួយ 1 router → path

Cost of path $(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_p)$ = $c(x_1, x_2) + c(x_2, x_3) + \dots + c(x_{p-1}, x_p)$

cost នៅតីម្រៀបមិនដឹងបាននៅអ្ន

Question: What's the least-cost path between u and z?

Routing algorithm: algorithm that finds least-cost path

Routing Algorithm classification

ପାଦବୀ ଏବଂ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣ

- Global or decentralized information? ແມ່ນໄດ້ໂຄງການສຳເນົາໄດ້ລວມທັງໝົດ
 - Global: → ຖັນຍາ router ມີລົງທຶນຂອງລາຍງາວ cost ອົບສະການ
 - all routers have complete network topology, link cost information

ງາງຕົ້ນ
network
ຕົ້ນເປັນ

የኩስ "link state" algorithms

- o Decentralized: → routers program themselves
 - o router knows physically-connected neighbors, link costs to neighbors
 - o iterative process of computation, exchange of information with neighbors

Distance Vector Algorithms

Classification បង្កើតរបាយក्रោម
តាមរយៈបច្ចេកវិទ្យារបស់ពីរនៅក្នុង

☞ Static: ເສັນຕິພາບຂອງເຊື້ອງນາໂທໂຮງການ

- o routes change slowly over time

o Dynamic:

- o routes change more quickly
 - o periodic update
 - o in response to link cost changes

A Link-State Routing Algorithm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{กูน } D(W) &= 2+3 \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

(GIS algorithm กີ)

ອານວະດີ ວູດໍາຍັງຂູ້ລວດຕ່າງໆ

- o Dijkstra's algorithm
- o network topology, link costs known to all nodes
 - o accomplished via "link state broadcast"
 - o all nodes have same information
- o computes least cost paths from one node ('source') to all other nodes
- ↳ o gives forwarding table for that node
- o iterative: after k iterations, know least cost path to k destination's

ໄດ້ໃຫຍ່?

GIS broadcast

ທຸນສະແໜເລືອດນີ້ນຳມາຈະການໃຊ້ຢ່າງຍິນຍົງ

ກຳນົດຂຶ້ນດີເປັນຍຸດ

ດີກຳນົດນັງຕີ້ນີ້ນີ້

D(destination) = val

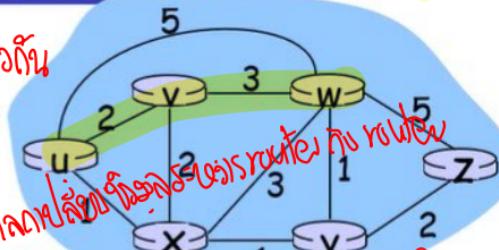
node ອັນນີ້ນີ້ ກຳນົດນີ້ = source

p(y) → node ອັນນີ້ນີ້

ກຳນົດ y

P(y) = X

Network Layer ~ 4-5



o Notation: ອານວະດີ ມີຄວາມຮັບຮັກຂອງກີ

o $c(x,y)$: link cost from node x to y; $= \infty$ if not direct neighbors

o $D(v)$: current value of cost of path from source to destination v

o $p(v)$: predecessor node along path from source to v

o N' : set of nodes whose least cost path definitively known

set of node ທີ່ກ່າງແລ້ວລືບໃນການ cost ຖັນຍາດຕະຫຼາດ

P : โหนดใดๆ ในเครือข่ายที่ไม่เป็นสมาชิกของ N'

Dijkstra's Algorithm

หา shortest path node u only

1 Initialization: วงกลมเป็นตัว

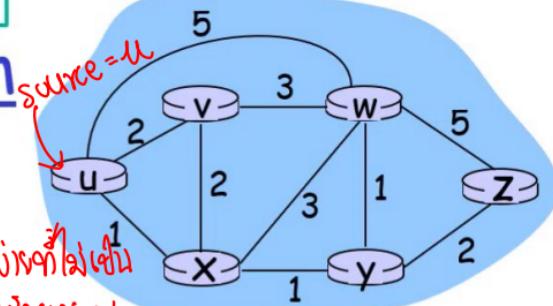
2 $N' = \{u\}$

3 for all nodes P

4 if P adjacent to u #ตัวอักษรบวกกัน
5 then $D(P) = c(u, P)$ # ช่องทางที่สั้นที่สุดของ N'

6 else $D(P) = \infty$ # ถ้าไม่มีเส้นทางเข้ามาดูจะเป็น CO
7

8 Loop วนไปบอกรอ



เลือก node ที่ให้ cost น้อยที่สุด เป็นสมาชิกของ N'

- 9 find Q not in N' such that $D(Q)$ is a minimum หา node ที่ไม่ใช่ใน N'
10 add Q to N'
11 update $D(P)$ for all P adjacent to Q and not in N' :
12 $D(P) = \min(D(P), D(Q) + c(Q, P))$ # ปรับเปลี่ยนค่า cost ของตัว P ให้เป็นตัว Q ที่สั้นที่สุด
13 /* new cost to P is either old cost to P or known shortest path cost to Q plus cost from Q to P */
14
15 until all nodes in N'

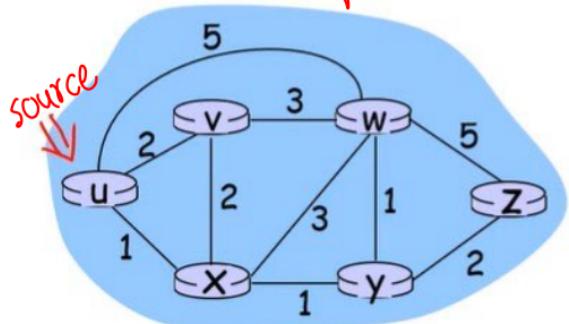
Q : โหนดใดๆ ในเครือข่ายที่ไม่เป็นสมาชิกของ N' และมีค่า Cost น้อยที่สุด

Dijkstra's algorithm: example

$D(P)$: current value of cost of path from source to destination P

$p(P)$: predecessor node along path from source to P

| Step | N' | $D(v), p(v)$ | $D(w), p(w)$ | $D(x), p(x)$ | $D(y), p(y)$ | $D(z), p(z)$ |
|------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | initial | u | | | | ∞ |
| 1 | ux | $2, u$ | $2, u$ | $4, x$ | $1, u$ | ∞ |
| 2 | uxy | $2, u$ | $3, y$ | $3, y$ | | $4, y$ |
| 3 | $uxyv$ | | | $3, y$ | | $4, y$ |
| 4 | $uxyvw$ | | | | | $4, y$ |
| 5 | $uxyvwz$ | | | | | |

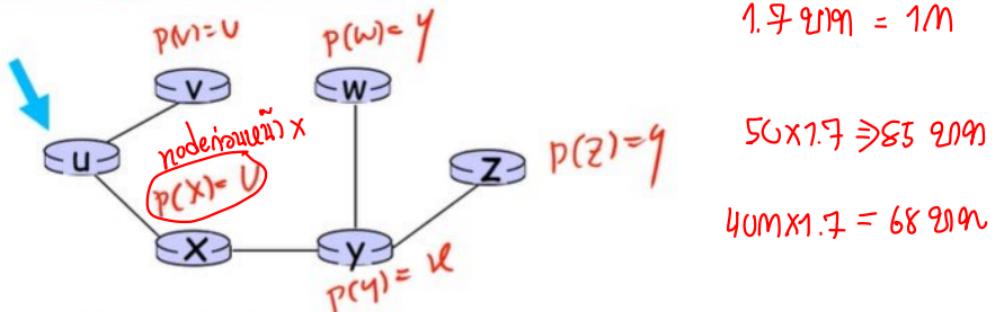


▷ ดูวิธีการคำนวณ (ใช้ค่าตัวชี้อัปเดต)
▷ รอบต่อไปจะคำนวณ N'

ต้องการหา Shortest Path จาก Node u ไปยังทุก Node

Dijkstra's algorithm: example (2)

Resulting shortest-path tree from u:



Resulting forwarding table in u:

| destination | link |
|-------------|-------|
| v | (u,v) |
| x | (u,x) |
| y | (u,x) |
| w | (u,x) |
| z | (u,x) |

ස්ථානයක් මෙහෙයුම් සඳහා ප්‍රතිච්‍රියාව ඇතුළුවේ

Distance Vector Algorithm

ສຳເນົາ
algorithms
in routing

ອັນດີ

Bellman-Ford Equation (dynamic programming)

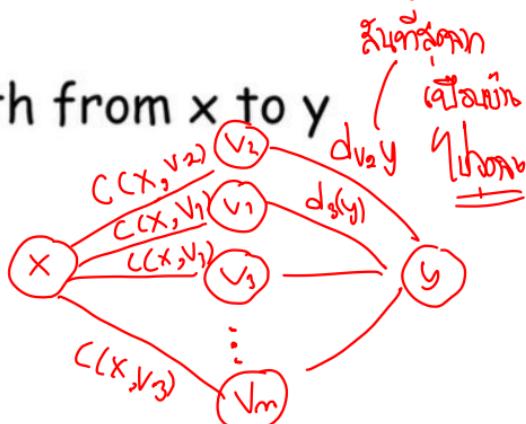
Define

$d_x(y) := \text{cost of least-cost path from } x \text{ to } y$

ສືບຕິຫຼາຍ $x \rightarrow y$

Then

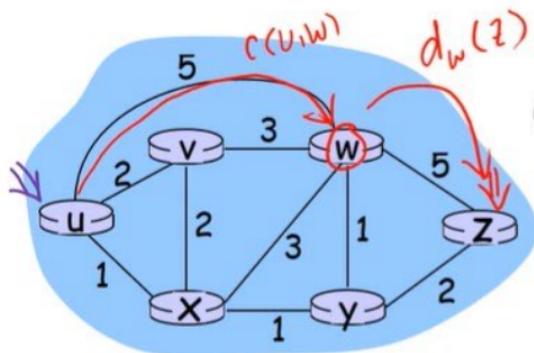
$$d_x(y) = \min_v \{ c(x, v) + d_v(y) \}$$



↑ ດັວຍໃຫ້ມີຜົນຍຸດຍະກູງ X ທີ່ໄດ້ຢູ່

where min is taken over all neighbors v of x

Bellman-Ford example



Clearly, $d_v(z) = 5$, $d_x(z) = 3$, $d_w(z) = 3$

B-F equation says: (Bellman-Ford algorithm)

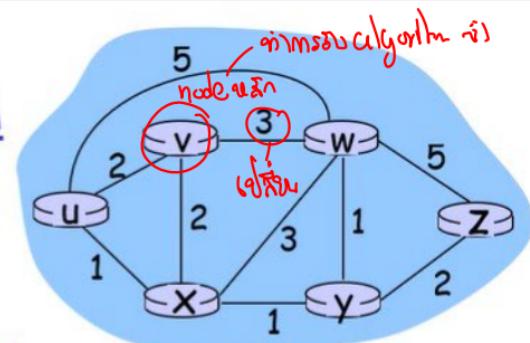
$$\begin{aligned}d_u(z) &= \min \{ c(u,v) + d_v(z), \\&\quad c(u,x) + d_x(z), \\&\quad c(u,w) + d_w(z) \} \\&= \min \{ 2 + 5, \\&\quad 1 + 3, \\&\quad 5 + 3 \} \\&= 4\end{aligned}$$

Node that achieves minimum is **next hop** in shortest path → forwarding table

Distance Vector Algorithm

กิจกรรม

- o **Iterative, asynchronous:** each local iteration caused by:
 - ↳ local link cost change
 - o DV update message from neighbor
- o **Distributed:**
 - o each node notifies neighbors only when its DV changes
 - o neighbors then notify their neighbors if necessary



Each node:

ປະຫວັດການ

```

    wait for (change in local link
    cost or messg from neighbor)
  
```

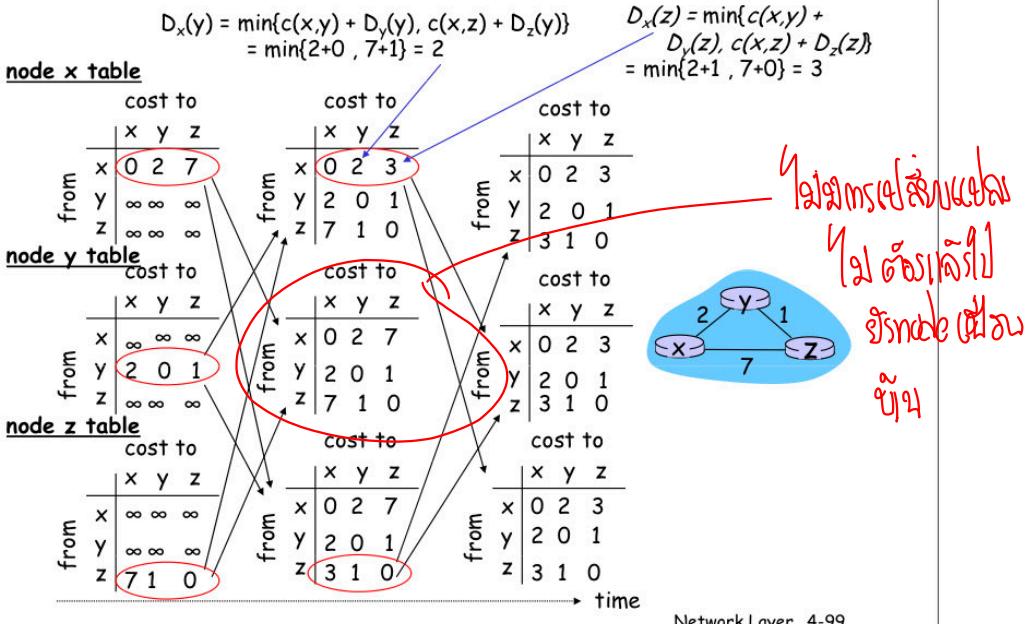
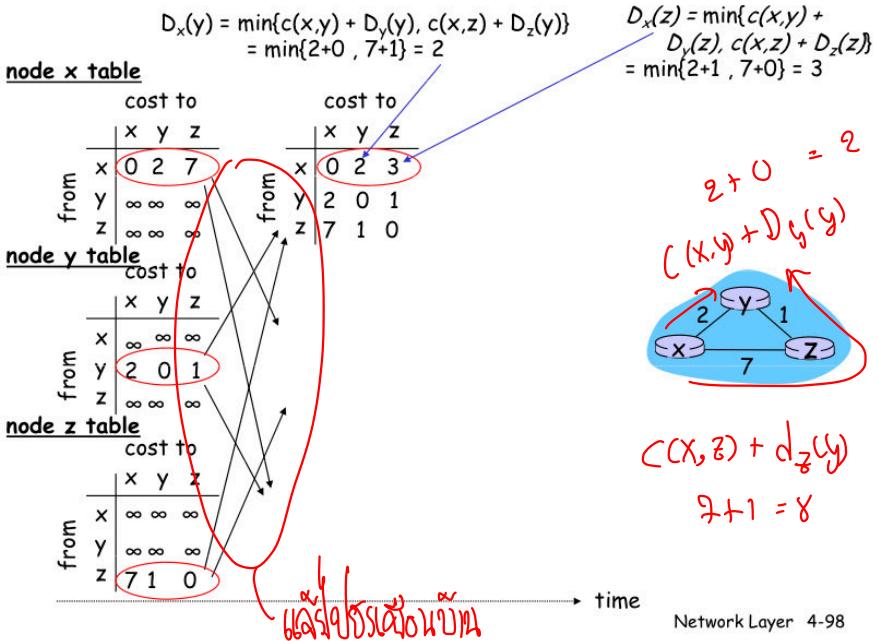
```

    recompute estimates
  
```

ອະນະ

```

    if DV to any destination has
    changed, notify neighbors
  
```



Mac address ip address

↳ ከመስቀል ንዑስ ip ዘዴ 1 ተሰጥቶበት ስለ (1) subnet mask ነው?
(2) network ip ነው?
(3) broadcast ip ነው?
(4) ጥሩ ip , የዚህንን assign እንደ host
(5) እናን subnet , host የሱ ዘዴ

6018 110 ABC

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 87 & 108 & 109 & 109 & 109 & 109 & 109 & 109 & 109 \\
 2 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
 2^9 & 2^4 & 2^5 & 2^4 & 2^3 & 2^2 & 2^1 & 2^0 \\
 128 & 64 & 32 & 16 & 8 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\
 128 & 192 & 224 & 200 & 248 & 252 & 254 & 256 \\
 \text{original subject} & & & & & & & \\
 128 & 192 & 224 & 200 & 248 & 252 & 254 & 256 \\
 \text{original subject} & & & & & & & \\
 \end{array}$$

Qumsetup host Yūmēnshōzō network 90° (gōngshì) like ip address, subnet mask, default gateway
dns

subnet mask → 11111111111111111111111111111111

1p 1/24 → "mash 24"
↓ 24 گپریمیمیس \Rightarrow '1' چیزیکو '0'

classful subnet

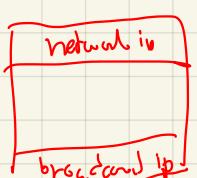
↳ class A \Rightarrow /f → mask & bit

11

124

Use mask (வினாக்களுக்கு)

msunetwork ip, broadcast ip



93.0.1.0/24 subnet

network ip & ip address subnet mask assign to host

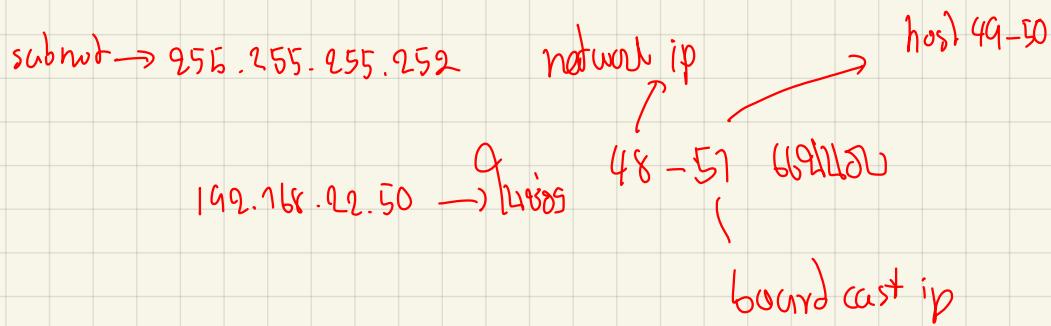
ପ୍ରସ୍ତରମୁଖ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଗ୍ରହଣ କିମ୍ବା rating ମୁଦ୍ରଣ

braudersip តើមពុកាប, យើងរួចរាល់ រាយនីមួយៗ braudersip

ନିର୍ମାଣକାରୀ ପରିବହନ ପାଇଁ

↳ ex

$199.168.92.50/30 \rightarrow$ ຖັນຂອງ 4 ຕົວເທົ່ານີ້ network



ດິນເກມໂລກ ip (a) ipaddress & subnet

90/30

ເຫັນໄວ້ \rightarrow ip ຂອບຄູ / ip ຂອບ subnet

ເຖິງຕົວເທົ່ານີ້ host ດີກ່າວ network ip ຂອບຄູ 1 ອີ່ກໍລິນ

ເພື່ອກົດໃຈຄຳຄົນໄດ້

ດິນເກມ ip (b) host ອົດເສດຖະກິນ

$10.10.10.3/13 \rightarrow$ 8 ip ອົດເສດຖະກິນ

↓
ຊັບມຸນ

11111.1111000.

ip ອົດເສດຖະກິນ
 \downarrow
 $8 \times 256 \times 255$

$\frac{256}{8}$ subnet

32 subnet

subnet = $8 \times 256 \times 255 - 2$

ເອດຈົ້າໃຫຍ່ host ອົດເສດຖະກິນ

$$= 2^{32-n} - 2 ; n \rightarrow \text{ນັດວຽກ}$$

$$2^{18} = 524288 - 2$$

ດິນເກມ subnet = 2^m ; ຈຳກັດ bit ອົດເສດຖະກິນ m ມີ

ນັດວຽກ

$$2^5 = 32$$

ດິນເກມ

ការចិត្តប្រព័ន្ធសម្រាប់ 127 និង subnet

↪ សម្រាប់ 1 subnet = 32 ip

ជាមុន subnet = 2^p ; p=លក្ខណីនិង mask

$$= 2^{7-20} = 2^7 = 128 \text{ subnet}$$

Variable Length Subnet Masks (VLSM)

↪ សំណង់នូវអង្គភាពដែលមិនមៀនជាសម្រាប់ subnet (mask នៃនឹងមាន subnet នៅក្នុងមិនមៀន) តាមការក្លាយក្នុងមិនមៀន

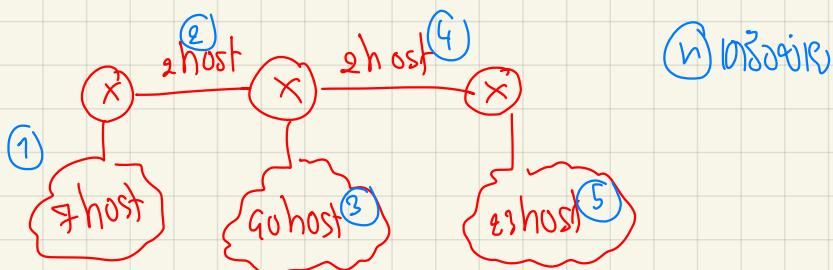
↪ គ្រប់គ្រងទីតាំងនៃ ip

↪ VLSM នៃ នឹងមានរយៈ subnet នៅក្នុងមិនមៀននៅក្នុងសំណង់នូវអង្គភាពដែលមិនមៀន

↪ VLSM នៃ នឹងមានរយៈ subnet នៅក្នុងមិនមៀន

↪ VLSM នៃ នឹងមានរយៈ subnet នៅក្នុងមិនមៀន → បញ្ជាក់ថា នឹងមាន

↪ សំណង់នូវអង្គភាពនៃ ip នឹងមានរយៈ subnet នៅក្នុងមិនមៀន



រាយការណ៍នៃ ip នៃ នឹងមាននៅលើ 192.168.55.0/24 និង 192.168.55.10/24 នឹងបានបង្កើតឡើង subnet (1-5)

នឹងមាន និង នឹងមាន hosts និង subnet និង VLSM

↪ subnet mask = 255.255.255.0 \rightarrow 1 subnet = 256 ip address

192.168.55.0 - 255

↪ នាយកដែលបាន ① - ⑤ នឹងបាន ip space ខ្លួន

subnet និង នឹងមាន hosts \rightarrow -2 (broadcast), network ip)

= 9 ip

នឹង /28 \rightarrow នឹងបាន 16 ip \rightarrow នាយកដែលបាន ip និង 192.168.55.0 - 15

② ពី 192.168.2.0 host + 2 = 4 ip

92/30 → 192.168.55.16-19

③ ពី 192.168.0.0 host + 2 = 6 ip

92/25 → 192.168.55.128-255

រាយការណ៍ទាំងអស់

④ បើដឹង ② 192 → [] . 20-23

⑤ 23+2 = 25 ip 92/27 → 32 ip → [] . 32-63

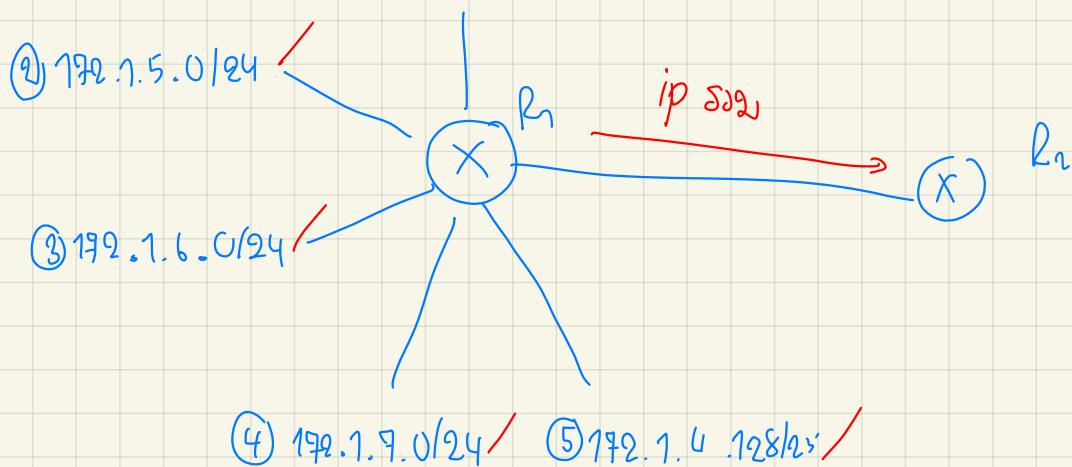
ចាន់បន្ថែមពាណិជ្ជកម្ម

Summarization

បានបញ្ជាក់ពី 192.168.0.0/25 ដែលមាន 25 ip នៅក្នុងផ្ទះមេដូចជាបានបញ្ជាក់

ការបញ្ជាក់ routing table តែងតាំង

① 192.1.4.0/25 /



បានបញ្ជាក់ពី 192.1.4.0/25 ដែលមាន 25 ip នៅក្នុងផ្ទះមេដូចជាបានបញ្ជាក់

