CSE 333

Lecture 16 -- networks

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Administrivia

Exercise due before class Wednesday

HW3 due Thursday night

Today - overview of networking

Then - client-side and server-side TCP sockets

Rest of the quarter

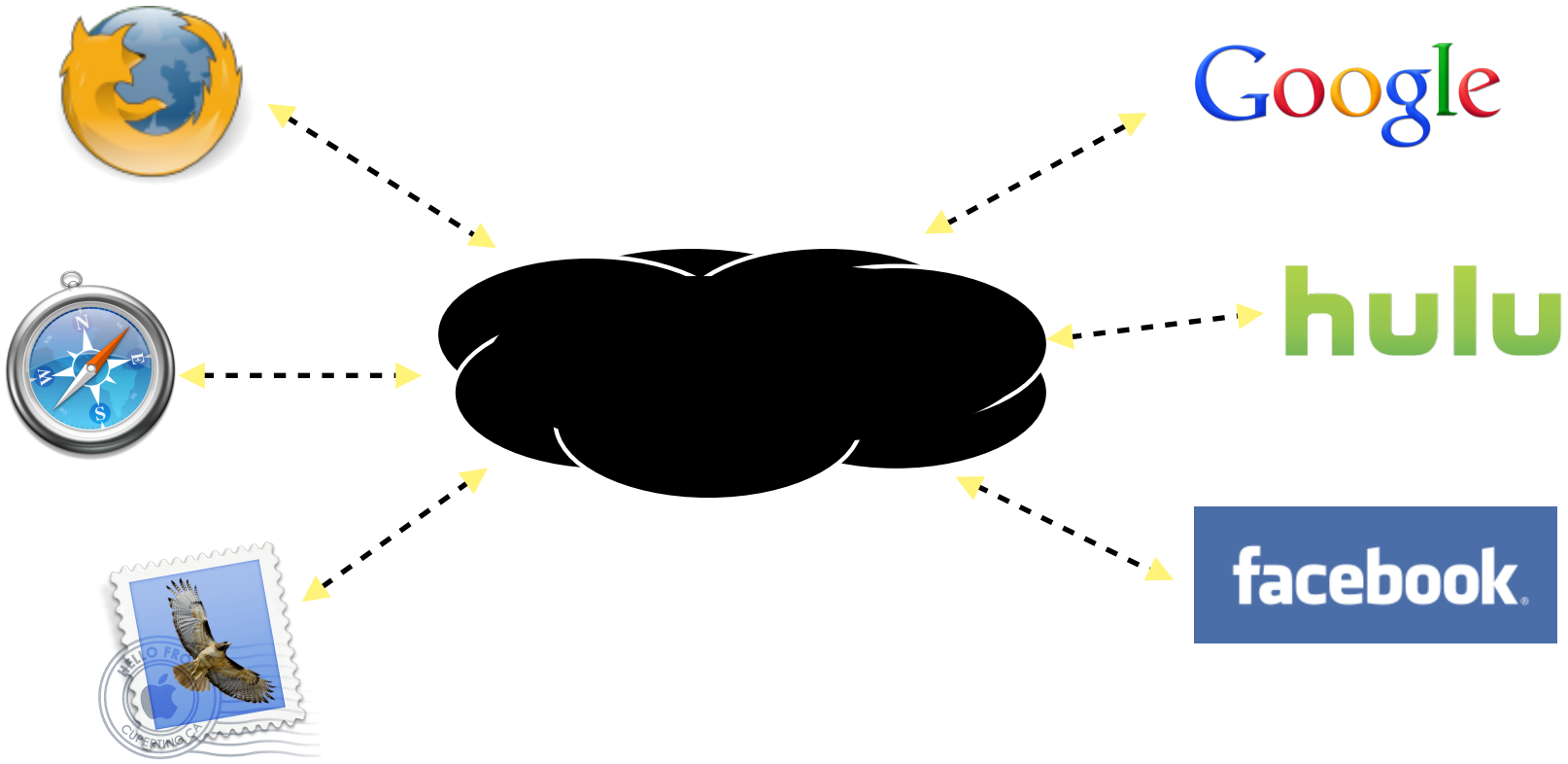
HW4 out by end of the week; due last Wed. of the quarter (+ late days if you have/need them)

A few more exercises, but no more this week after Wed.

Final exam (e.g., 2nd midterm) last day of class

- Review during section that week

Networks from 10,000ft

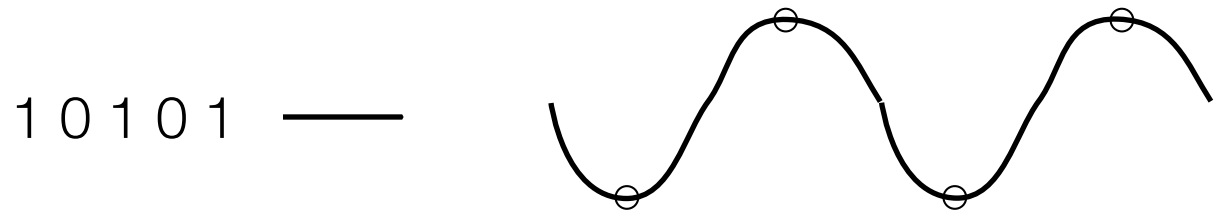


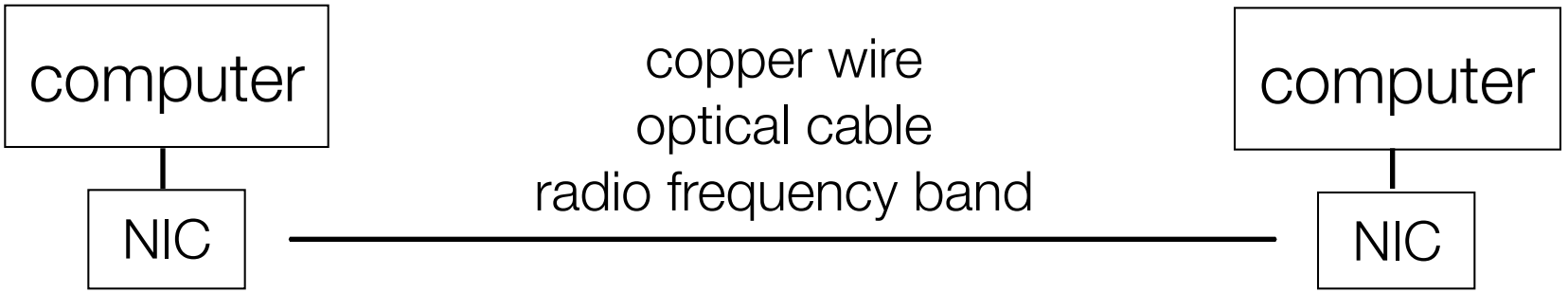
The “physical” layer

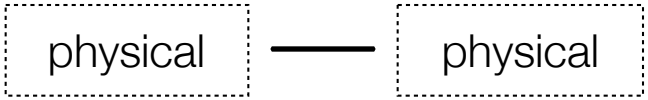
Individual bits are modulated onto a wire or transmitted over radio

physical layer specifies how bits are encoded at a signal level

e.g., a simple spec would encode “1” as +1V, “0” as -1V





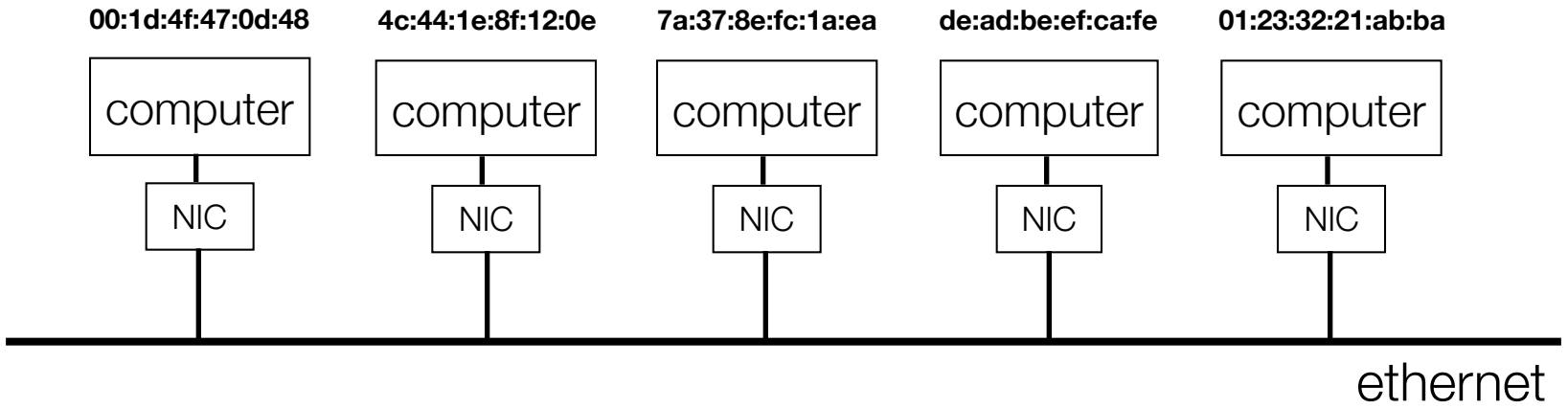


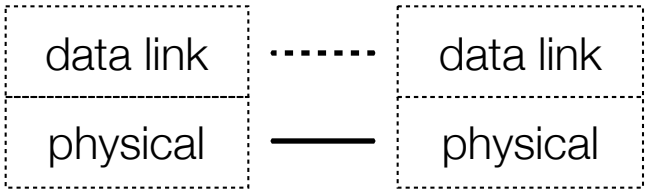
The “data link” layer

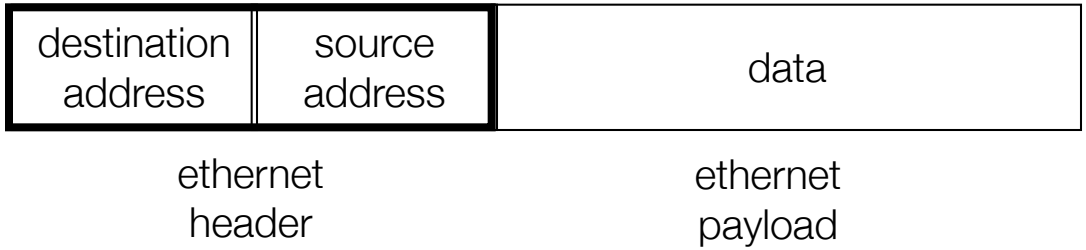
Multiple computers on a LAN contend for the network medium

media access control (MAC) specifies how computers cooperate

link layer also specifies how bits are packetized and NICs are addressed





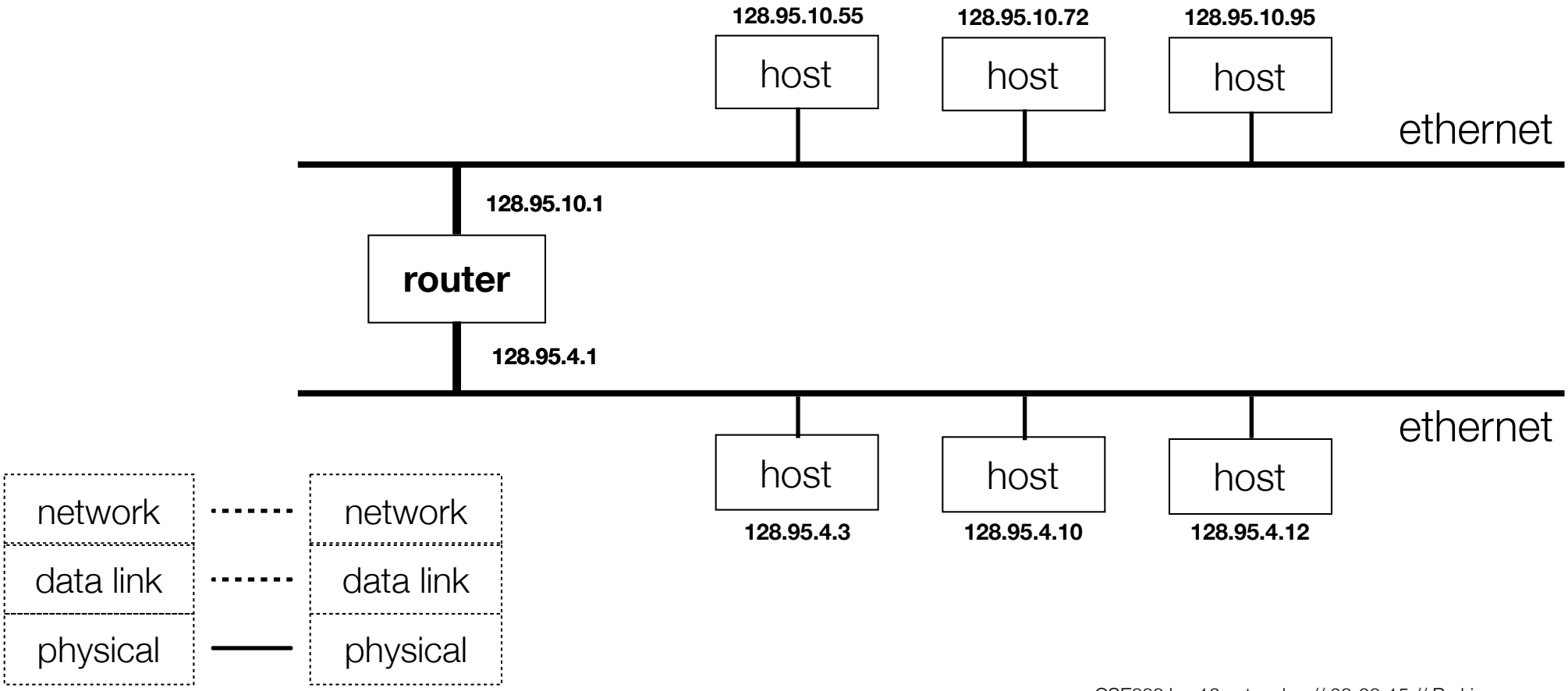


The “network” layer (IP)

The Internet Protocol (IP) routes packets across multiple networks

every computer has a unique Internet address (IP address)

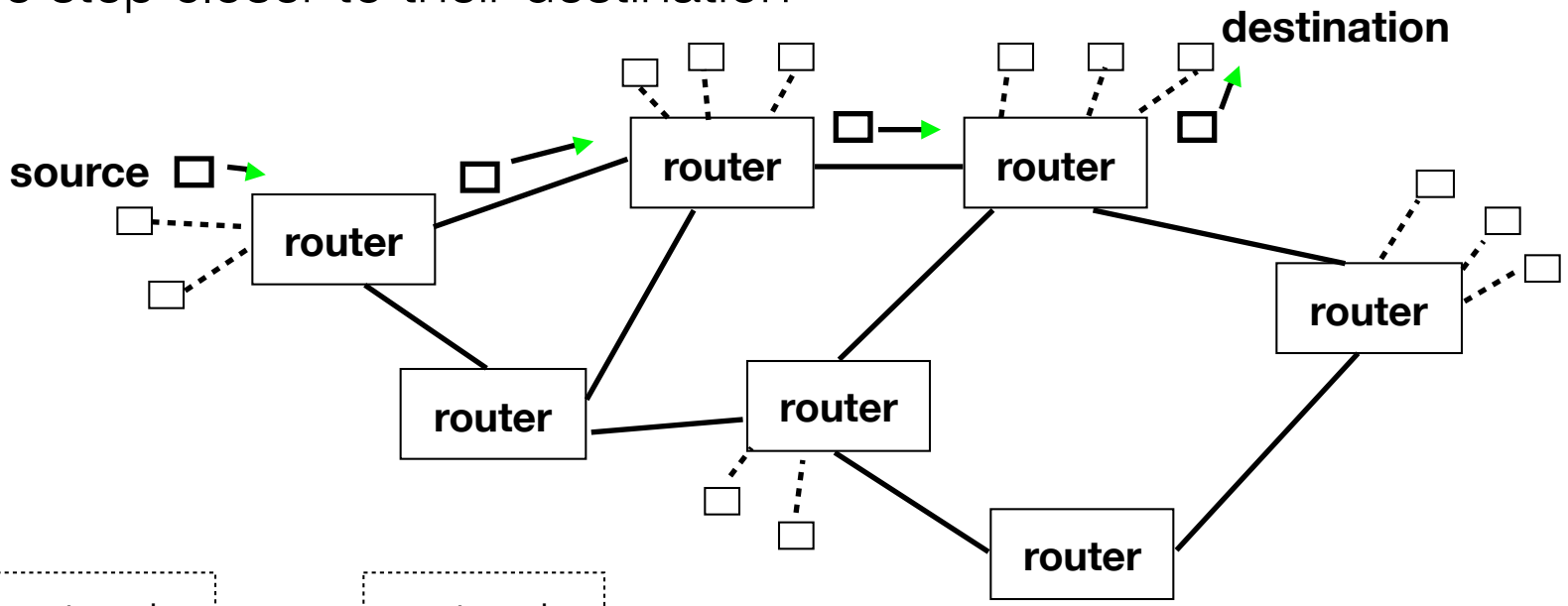
individual networks are connected by routers that span networks

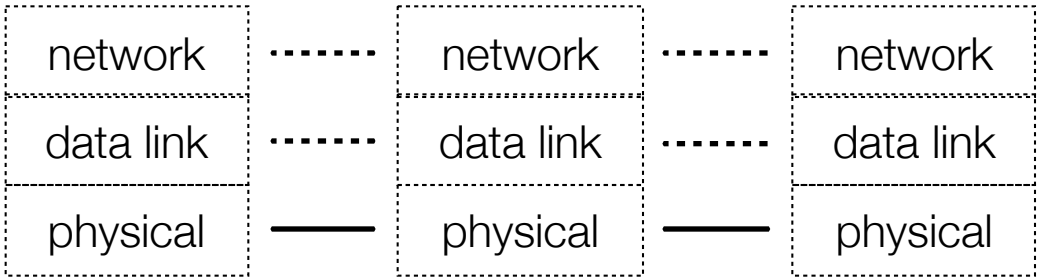


The “network” layer (IP)

Protocols to:

- let a host find the MAC address of an IP address on the same network
- let a router learn about other routers and figure out how to get IP packets one step closer to their destination



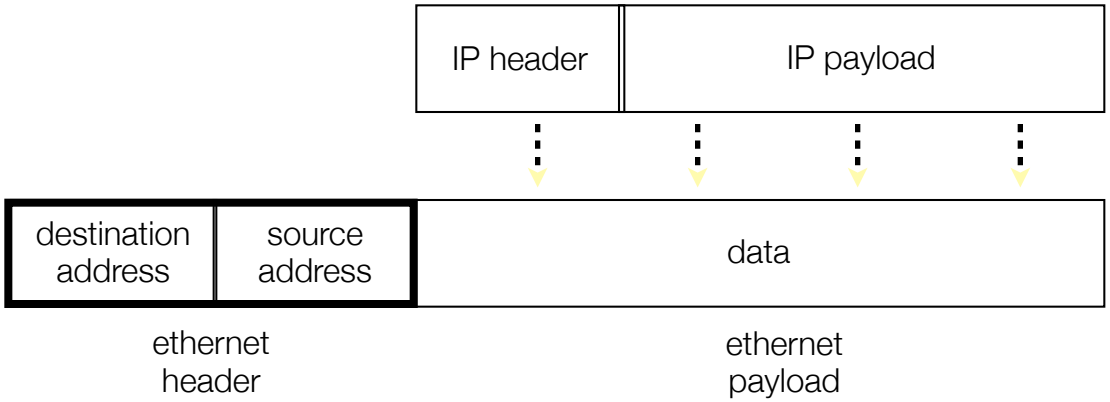


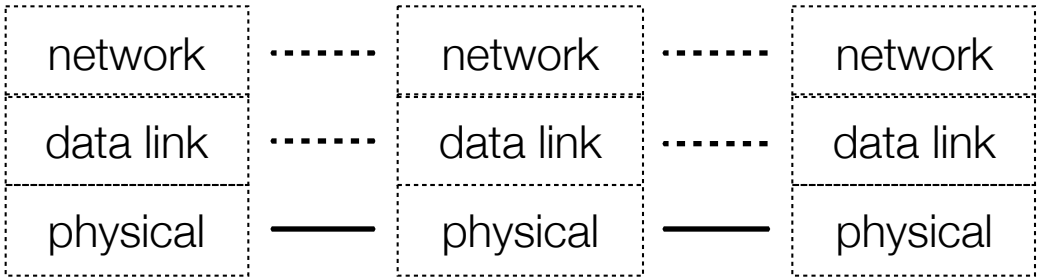
The “network” layer (IP)

Packet encapsulation

an IP packet is encapsulated as the payload of an Ethernet frame

as IP packets traverse networks, routers pull out the IP packet from an ethernet frame and plunk it into a new one on the next network





The “transport” layer (TCP, UDP)

TCP

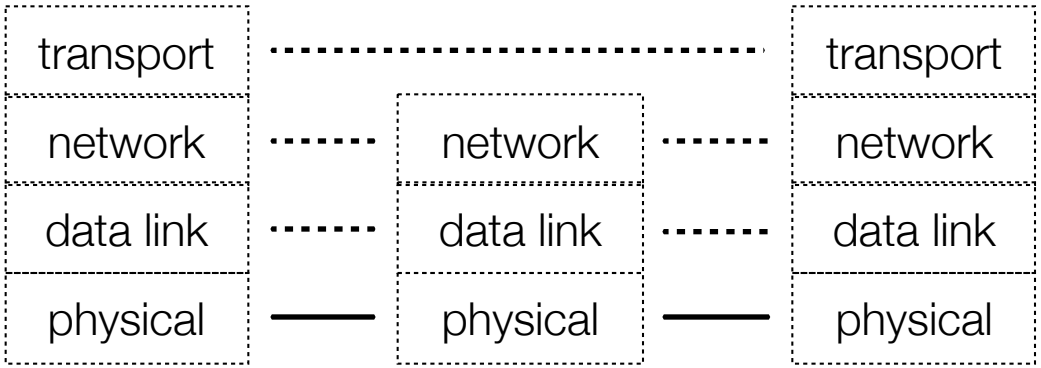
the “transmission control protocol”

provides apps with reliable, ordered, congestion-controlled byte streams

fabricates them by sending multiple IP packets, using sequence numbers to detect missing packets, and retransmitting them

a single host (IP address) can have up to 65,535 “ports”

kind of like an apartment number at a postal address



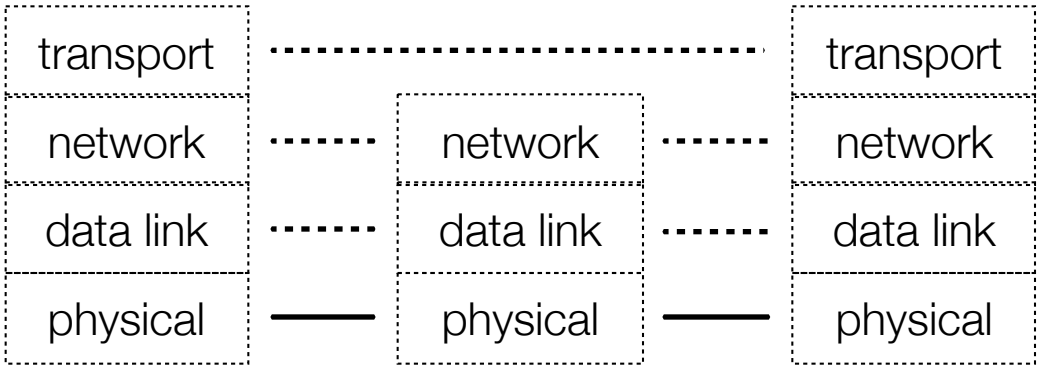
The “transport” layer (TCP, UDP)

TCP

useful analogy: how would you send a book by mail via postcards?

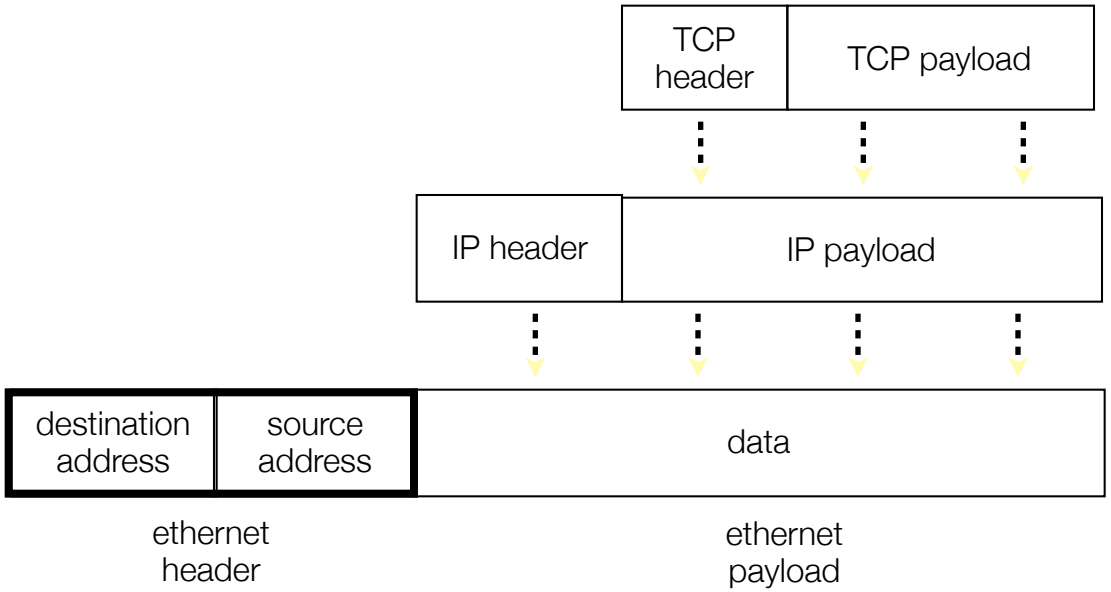
split the book into multiple postcards, send each one by one, including sequence numbers that indicate the assembly order

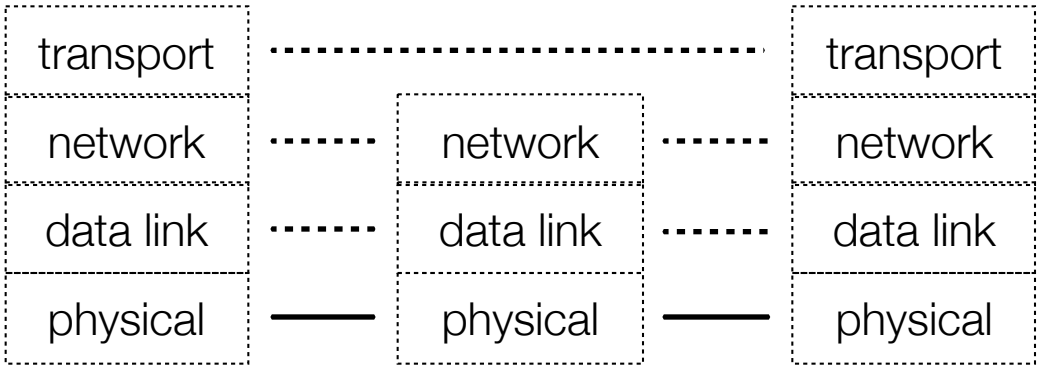
receiver sends back postcards to acknowledge receipt and indicate which got lost in the mail



The “transport” layer (TCP)

Packet encapsulation -- same as before!





The “transport” layer (TCP)

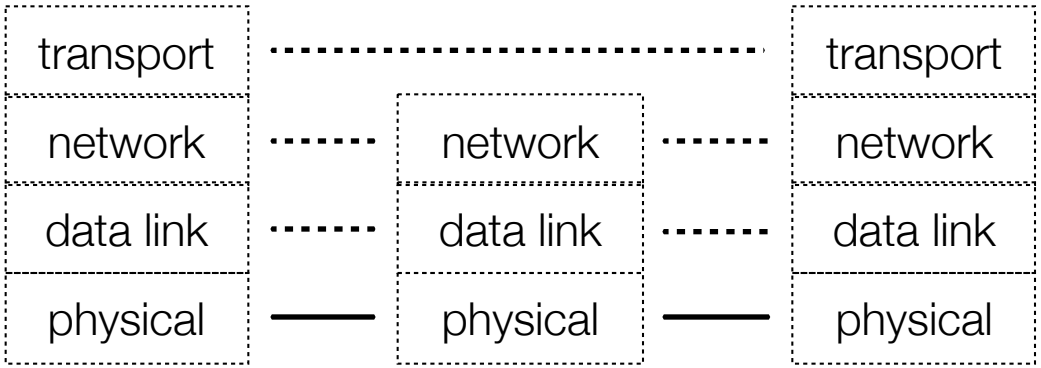
Applications use OS services to establish TCP streams

the “Berkeley sockets” API -- a set of OS system calls

clients ***connect( )*** to a server IP address + application port number

servers ***listen( )*** for and ***accept( )*** client connections

clients, servers ***read( )*** and ***write( )*** data to each other



The “transport” layer (UDP)

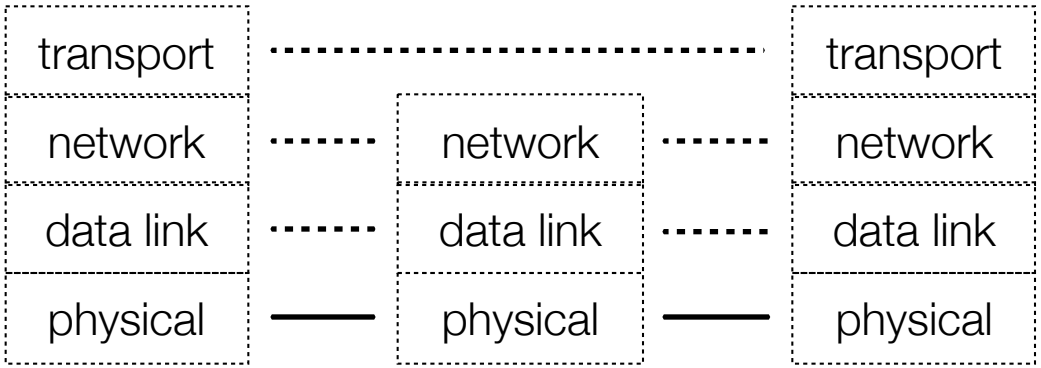
UDP

the “user datagram protocol”

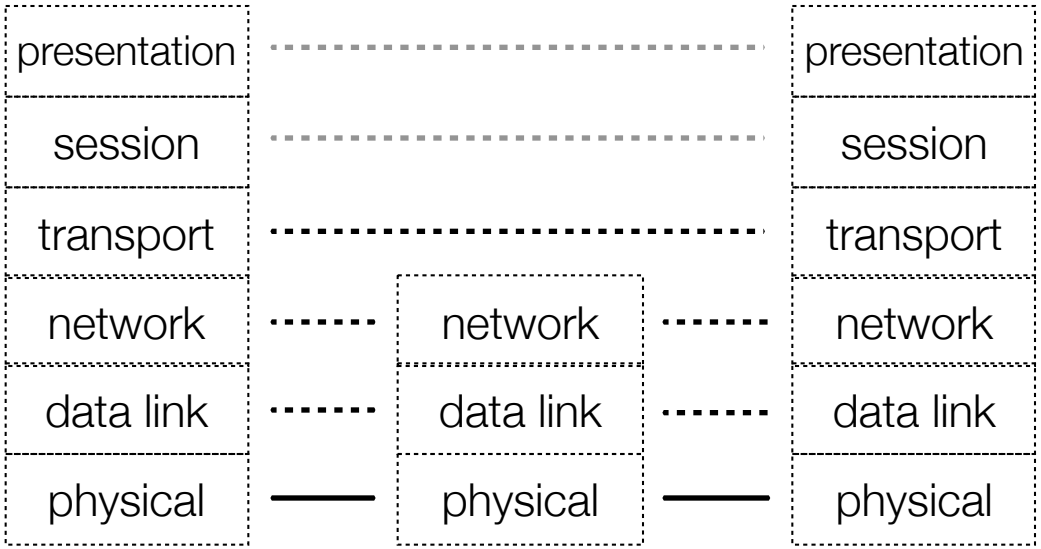
provides apps with unreliable packet delivery

UDP datagrams are fragmented into multiple IP packets

UDP is a really thin, simple layer on top of IP



The (mostly missing) layers 5,6



Layer 5: session layer

supposedly handles establishing, terminating application sessions

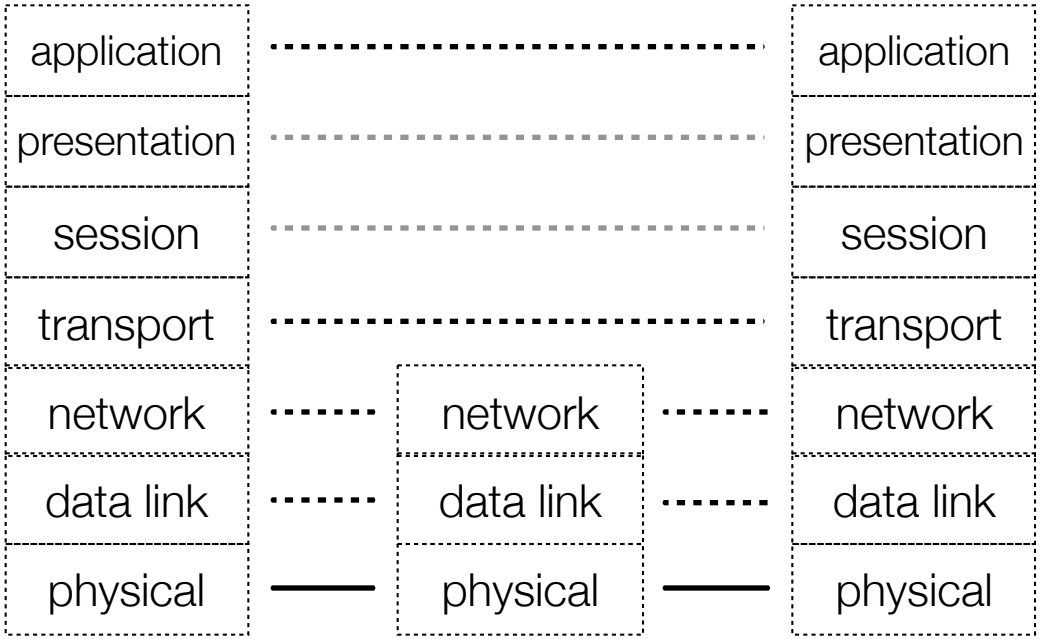
RPC kind of fits in here

Layer 6: presentation layer

supposedly maps application-specific data units into a more network-neutral representation

encryption (SSL) kind of fits in here

The “application” layer



Application protocols

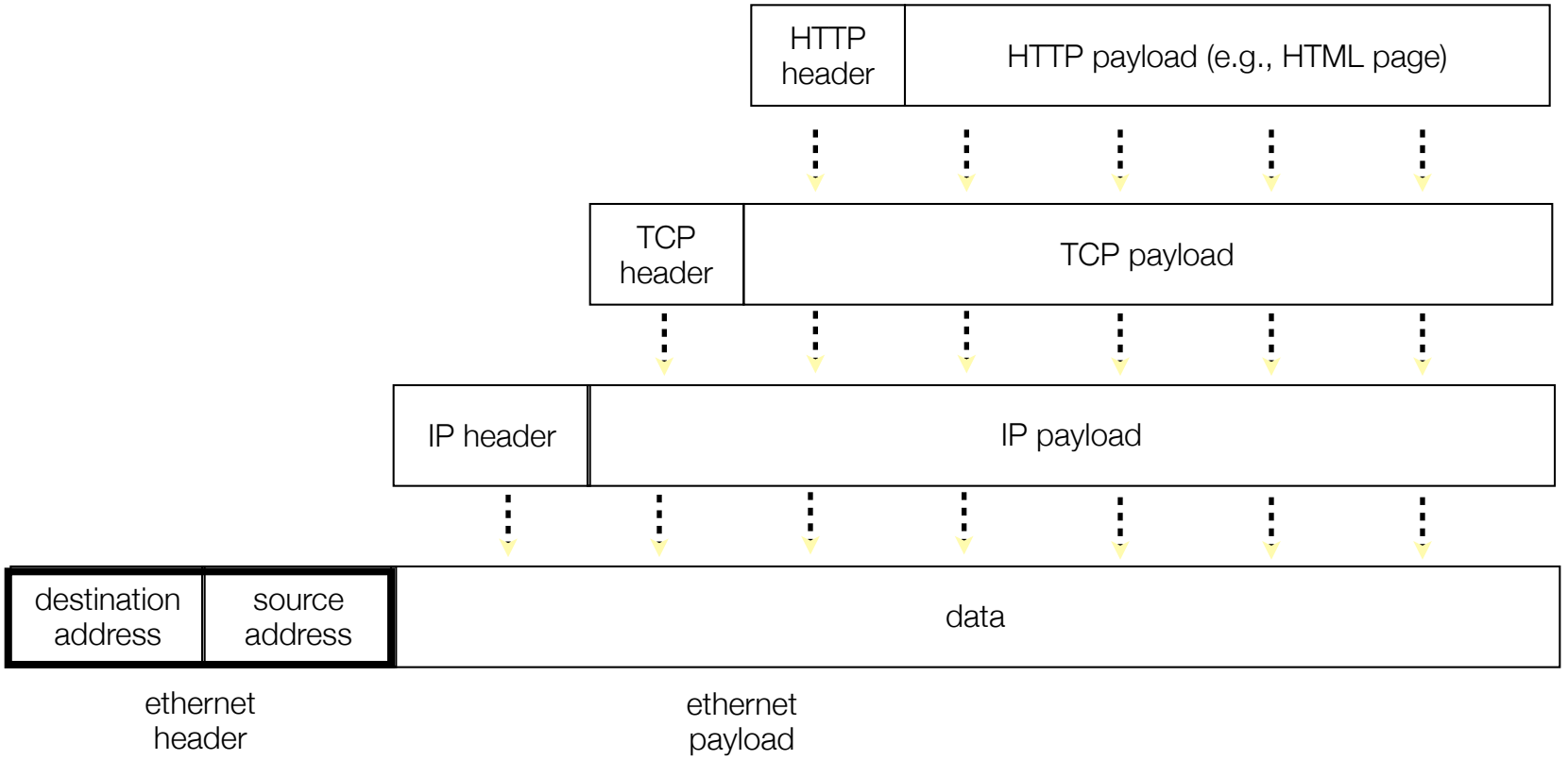
the format and meaning of messages between application entities

e.g., HTTP is an application level protocol that dictates how web browsers and web servers communicate

HTTP is implemented on top of TCP streams

The “application” layer

Packet encapsulation -- same as before!



The “application” layer

Packet encapsulation -- same as before!

The “application” layer

Popular application-level protocols:

DNS: translates a DNS name (**www.google.com**) into one or more IP addresses (74.125.155.105, 74.125.155.106, ...)

a hierarchy of DNS servers cooperate to do this

HTTP: web protocols

SMTP, **IMAP**, **POP**: mail delivery and access protocols

ssh: remote login protocol

bittorrent: peer-to-peer, swarming file sharing protocol

See you on Wednesday!