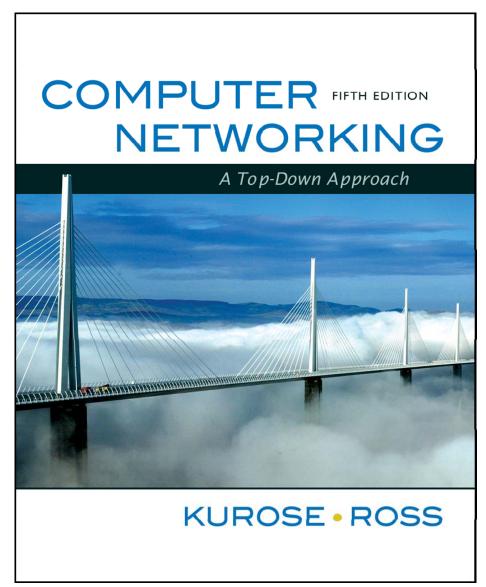


### Chapter 0

Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach, 5<sup>th</sup> edition. Jim Kurose, Keith Ross Addison-Wesley, April 2009.

歐亞書局代理





### **Teaching Instructor**

Yuh-Shyan Chen, Professor

□ http://www.csie.ntpu.edu.tw/~yschen/

□ yschen@mail.ntpu.edu.tw



# Outline

Chapter 0: Syllabus

**Chapter 1: Introduction** 

**Chapter 2: Application Layer** 

**Chapter 3: Transport Layer** 

**Chapter 4: Network Layer** 

**Chapter 5: Link Layer and LANs** 

Chapter 6: Wireless and Mobile Networks

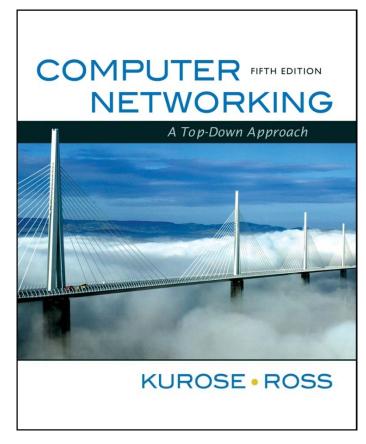
Chapter 7: Multimedia Networking

Chapter 8: Network Security

Chapter 9: Network Management



# Chapter 1 Introduction



Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach, 5<sup>th</sup> edition. Jim Kurose, Keith Ross Addison-Wesley, April 2009.



### Chapter 1: Introduction

### Our goal:

- get "feel" and terminology
- more depth, detail later in course
- □ approach:
  - use Internet as example

### Overview:

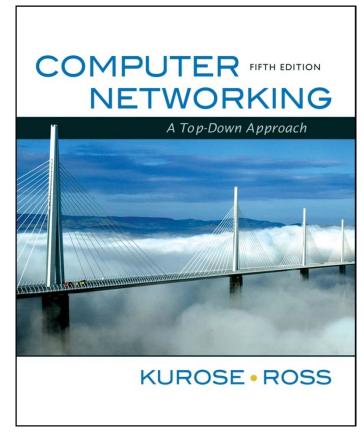
- what's the Internet?
- □ what's a protocol?
- network edge; hosts, access net, physical media
- network core: packet/circuit switching, Internet structure
- performance: loss, delay, throughput
- security
- protocol layers, service models
- history

Introduction

1-5



# Chapter 2 Application Layer



Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach, 5<sup>th</sup> edition. Jim Kurose, Keith Ross Addison-Wesley, April 2009.



# Chapter 2: Application Layer

### Our goals:

- conceptual,
   implementation
   aspects of network
   application protocols
  - transport-layer service models
  - client-server paradigm
  - peer-to-peer paradigm

- learn about protocols by examining popular application-level protocols
  - HTTP
  - o FTP
  - SMTP / POP3 / IMAP
  - O DNS
- programming network applications
  - socket API



### Chapter 2: Application Layer

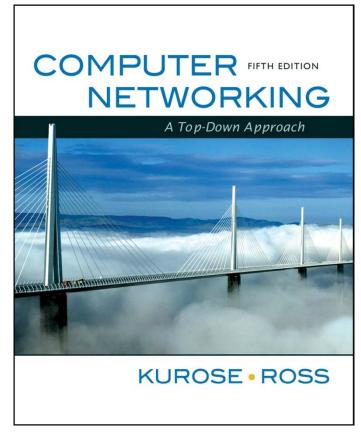
### Our goals:

- conceptual,
   implementation
   aspects of network
   application protocols
  - transport-layer service models
  - client-server paradigm
  - peer-to-peer paradigm

- learn about protocols by examining popular application-level protocols
  - HTTP
  - o FTP
  - SMTP / POP3 / IMAP
  - O DNS
- programming network applications
  - socket API



# Chapter 3 Transport Layer



Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach, 5<sup>th</sup> edition. Jim Kurose, Keith Ross Addison-Wesley, April 2009.



# Chapter 3: Transport Layer

### Our goals:

- understand principles behind transport layer services:
  - multiplexing/demultip lexing
  - reliable data transfer
  - flow control
  - congestion control

- □ learn about transport layer protocols in the Internet:
  - UDP: connectionless transport
  - TCP: connection-oriented transport
  - TCP congestion control



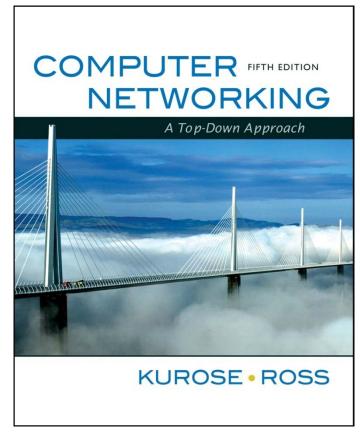
# Chapter 3 outline

- 3.1 Transport-layer services
- 3.2 Multiplexing and demultiplexing
- 3.3 Connectionless transport: UDP
- 3.4 Principles of reliable data transfer

- 3.5 Connection-oriented transport: TCP
  - segment structure
  - reliable data transfer
  - flow control
  - connection management
- 3.6 Principles of congestion control
- 3.7 TCP congestion control



# Chapter 4 Network Layer



Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach, 5<sup>th</sup> edition. Jim Kurose, Keith Ross Addison-Wesley, April 2009.



### Chapter 4: Network Layer

### Chapter goals:

- understand principles behind network layer services:
  - network layer service models
  - forwarding versus routing
  - how a router works
  - routing (path selection)
  - dealing with scale
  - o advanced topics: IPv6, mobility
- ☐ instantiation, implementation in the Internet



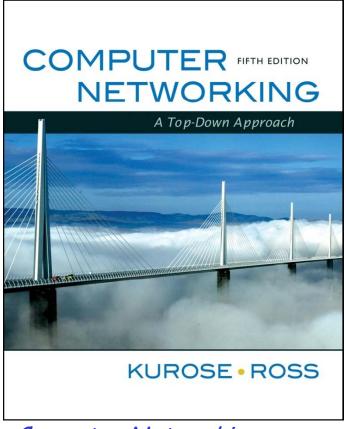
# Chapter 4: Network Layer

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Virtual circuit and datagram networks
- 4.3 What's inside a router
- □ 4.4 IP: Internet Protocol
  - Datagram format
  - IPv4 addressing
  - ICMP
  - o IPv6

- 4.5 Routing algorithms
  - Link state
  - Distance Vector
  - Hierarchical routing
- 4.6 Routing in the Internet
  - o RIP
  - OSPF
  - BGP
- 4.7 Broadcast and multicast routing



# Chapter 5 Link Layer and LANs



Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach, 5<sup>th</sup> edition. Jim Kurose, Keith Ross Addison-Wesley, April 2009.



# Chapter 5: The Data Link Layer

### Our goals:

- understand principles behind data link layer services:
  - error detection, correction
  - sharing a broadcast channel: multiple access
  - link layer addressing
  - reliable data transfer, flow control: *done!*
- instantiation and implementation of various link layer technologies



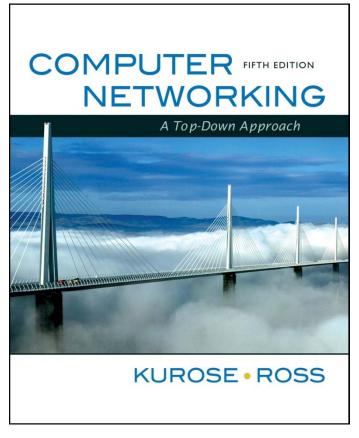
# Link Layer

- 5.1 Introduction and services
- 5.2 Error detection and correction
- 5.3Multiple access protocols
- □ 5.4 Link-layer Addressing
- □ 5.5 Ethernet

- □ 5.6 Link-layer switches
- □ 5.7 PPP
- 5.8 Link virtualization: ATM, MPLS



# Chapter 6 Wireless and Mobile Networks



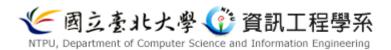
Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach, 5<sup>th</sup> edition. Jim Kurose, Keith Ross Addison-Wesley, April 2009.



### Chapter 6: Wireless and Mobile Networks

### Background:

- # wireless (mobile) phone subscribers now exceeds # wired phone subscribers!
- computer nets: laptops, palmtops, PDAs, Internetenabled phone promise anytime untethered
   Internet access
- two important (but different) challenges
  - wireless: communication over wireless link
  - mobility: handling the mobile user who changes point of attachment to network



# Chapter 6 outline

### 6.1 Introduction

#### Wireless

- 6.2 Wireless links, characteristics
  - O CDMA
- □ 6.3 IEEE 802.11 wireless LANs ("wi-fi")
- 6.4 Cellular Internet Access
  - architecture
  - standards (e.g., GSM)

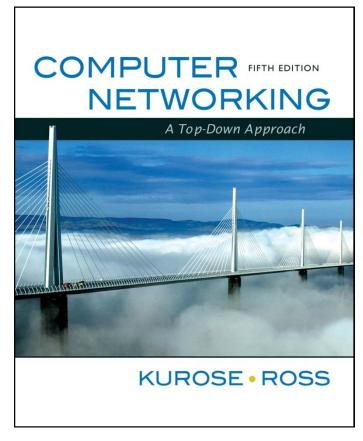
### Mobility

- 6.5 Principles: addressing and routing to mobile users
- □ 6.6 Mobile IP
- 6.7 Handling mobility in cellular networks
- 6.8 Mobility and higherlayer protocols

6.9 Summary



# Chapter 7 Multimedia Networking



Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach, 5<sup>th</sup> edition. Jim Kurose, Keith Ross Addison-Wesley, April 2009.



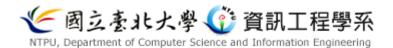
### Chapter 7: Goals

### Principles

- classify multimedia applications
- identify network services applications need
- making the best of best effort service

### Protocols and Architectures

- specific protocols for best-effort
- mechanisms for providing QoS
- architectures for QoS



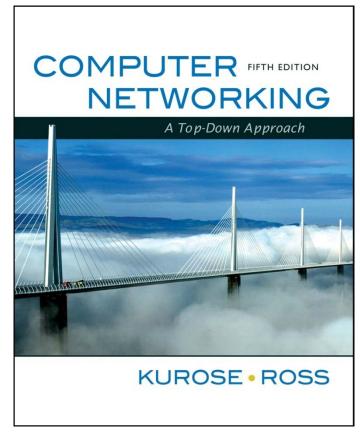
### Chapter 7 outline

- 7.1 multimedia networking applications
- 7.2 streaming stored audio and video
- 7.3 making the best out of best effort service
- 7.4 protocols for real-time interactive applications RTP,RTCP,SIP

- 7.5 providing multiple classes of service
- 7.6 providing QoS guarantees



# Chapter 8 Network Security



Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach, 5<sup>th</sup> edition. Jim Kurose, Keith Ross Addison-Wesley, April 2009.



# Chapter 8: Network Security

### Chapter goals:

- understand principles of network security:
  - cryptography and its many uses beyond "confidentiality"
  - authentication
  - message integrity
- security in practice:
  - firewalls and intrusion detection systems
  - o security in application, transport, network, link layers

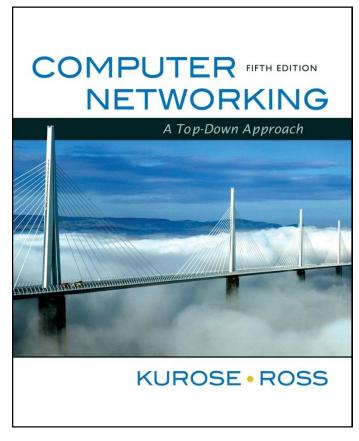


### Chapter 8 roadmap

- 8.1 What is network security?
- 8.2 Principles of cryptography
- 8.3 Message integrity
- 8.4 End point authentication
- 8.5 Securing e-mail
- 8.6 Securing TCP connections: SSL
- 8.7 Network layer security: IPsec
- 8.8 Securing wireless LANs
- 8.9 Operational security: firewalls and IDS



# Chapter 9 Network Management



Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach, 5<sup>th</sup> edition. Jim Kurose, Keith Ross Addison-Wesley, April 2009.



### Chapter 9: Network Management

### Chapter goals:

- □ introduction to network management
  - o motivation
  - major components
- ☐ Internet network management framework
  - MIB: management information base
  - SMI: data definition language
  - SNMP: protocol for network management
  - security and administration
- presentation services: ASN.1



# Chapter 9 outline

- What is network management?
- ☐ Internet-standard management framework
  - Structure of Management Information: SMI
  - Management Information Base: MIB
  - SNMP Protocol Operations and Transport Mappings
  - Security and Administration
- □ ASN.1



# 計分方式

- Computer network
  - ○期中考 (35%)
  - ○期末考 (35%)
  - Homeworks (20%)
  - ○網路程式作業 (10%)