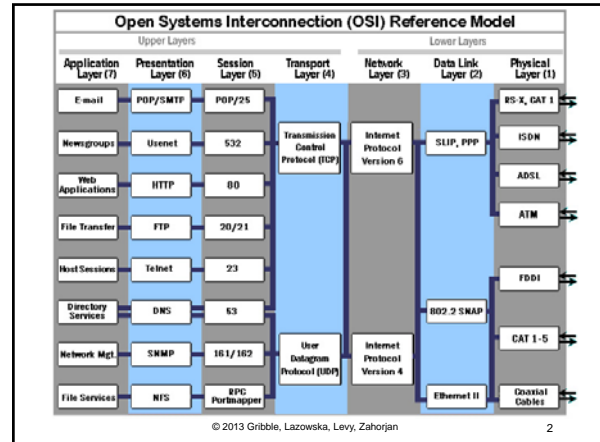


CSE 451: Operating Systems Spring 2013

Module 21 461 in 9 slides

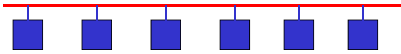
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Data link layer: Ethernet

- Broadcast network



- CSMA-CD: Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection
 - recall the "standing in a circle, drinking beer and telling stories" analogy
- Packetized – fixed
- Every computer has a unique physical address
 - 00-08-74-C9-C8-7E

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- Packet format



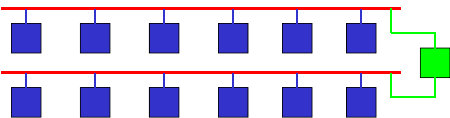
- Interface listens for its address, interrupts OS when a packet is received

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Network layer: IP

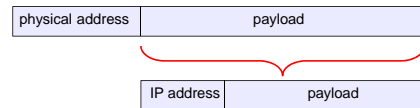
- Internet Protocol (IP)
 - routes packets across multiple networks, from source to destination
- Every computer has a unique Internet address
 - 172.30.192.251
- Individual networks are connected by **routers** that have physical addresses (and interfaces) on each network



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- A really hairy protocol lets any node on a network find the physical address on that network of a router that can get a packet one step closer to its destination
- Packet format



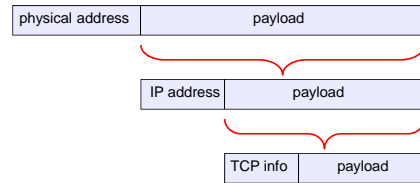
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- A separate really hairy protocol, DNS (the Domain Name Service), maps from intelligible names (lazowska.org) to IP addresses (174.61.234.236)
- So to send a packet to a destination
 - use DNS to convert domain name to IP address
 - prepare IP packet, with payload prefixed by IP address
 - determine physical address of appropriate router
 - encapsulate IP packet in Ethernet packet with appropriate physical address
 - blast away!
- Detail: **port number** gets you to a specific address space on a system
 - a process can "register" for a port, and some are always used: 25=SMTP, 80=web server, 20=FTP, 22=ssh, etc.

Transport layer: TCP

- TCP: Transmission Control Protocol
 - manages to fabricate reliable multi-packet messages out of unreliable single-packet datagrams
 - analogy: sending a book via postcards – **what's required?**



Summary

- Using TCP/IP and lower layers, we can get **multi-packet messages** delivered **reliably** from address space **A** on machine **B** to address space **C** on machine **D**, where machines **B** and **D** are many heterogeneous network hops apart, without knowing any of the underlying details
- Higher protocol layers facilitate specific services
 - email: smtp
 - web: http
 - file transfer: ftp
 - remote login: telnet

