# L10: Protocols and Layering

6.033 Spring 2007

http://web.mit.edu/6.033

Slides from many folks

MASSACHUSETTS
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TECHNOLOGY

# Plan for studying network systems

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sharing and challenges | 7.A | Ethernet |
| Layering | 7.B+C | End-to-end |
| Routing | 7.D | Internet routing |
| End-to-end reliability | 7.E | Network file system |
| Congestion control | 7.F | NATs |

# Last lecture: challenges

- Economical:
  - Universality
  - Topology, Sharing, Utilization
- Organizational
  - Routing, Addressing, Packets, Delay
  - Best-effort contract
- Physical
  - Errors, speed of light, wide-range of parameters

# Network Design

Problem

- How do we organize design of a network?

Solution

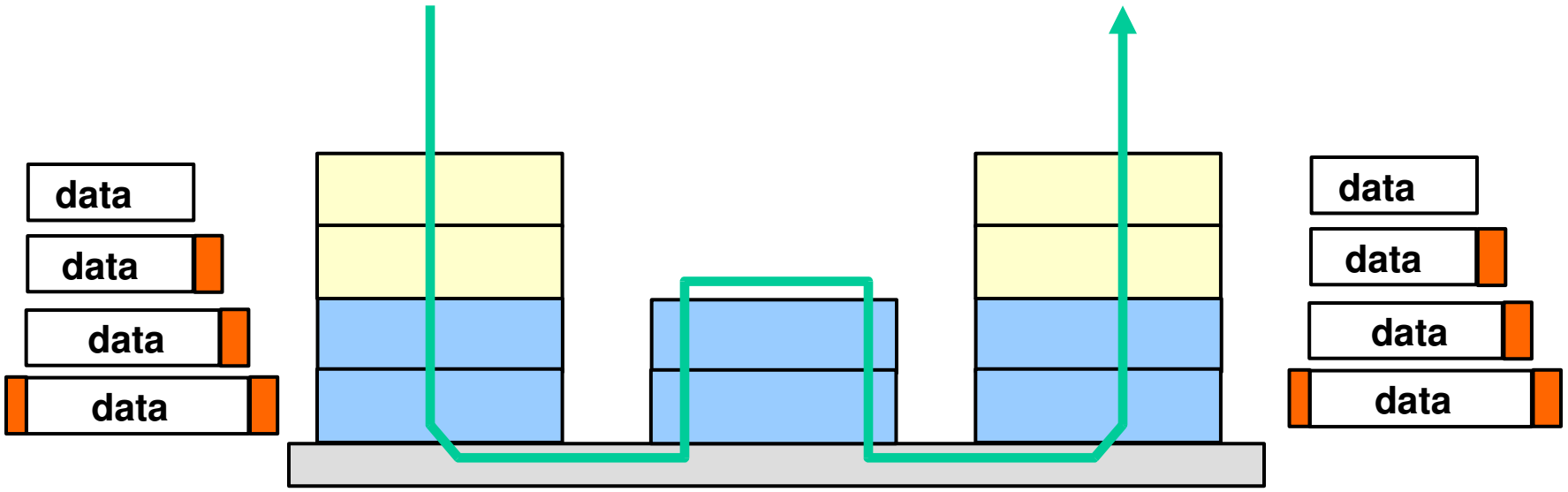
- layering of protocols

# Layering of protocols

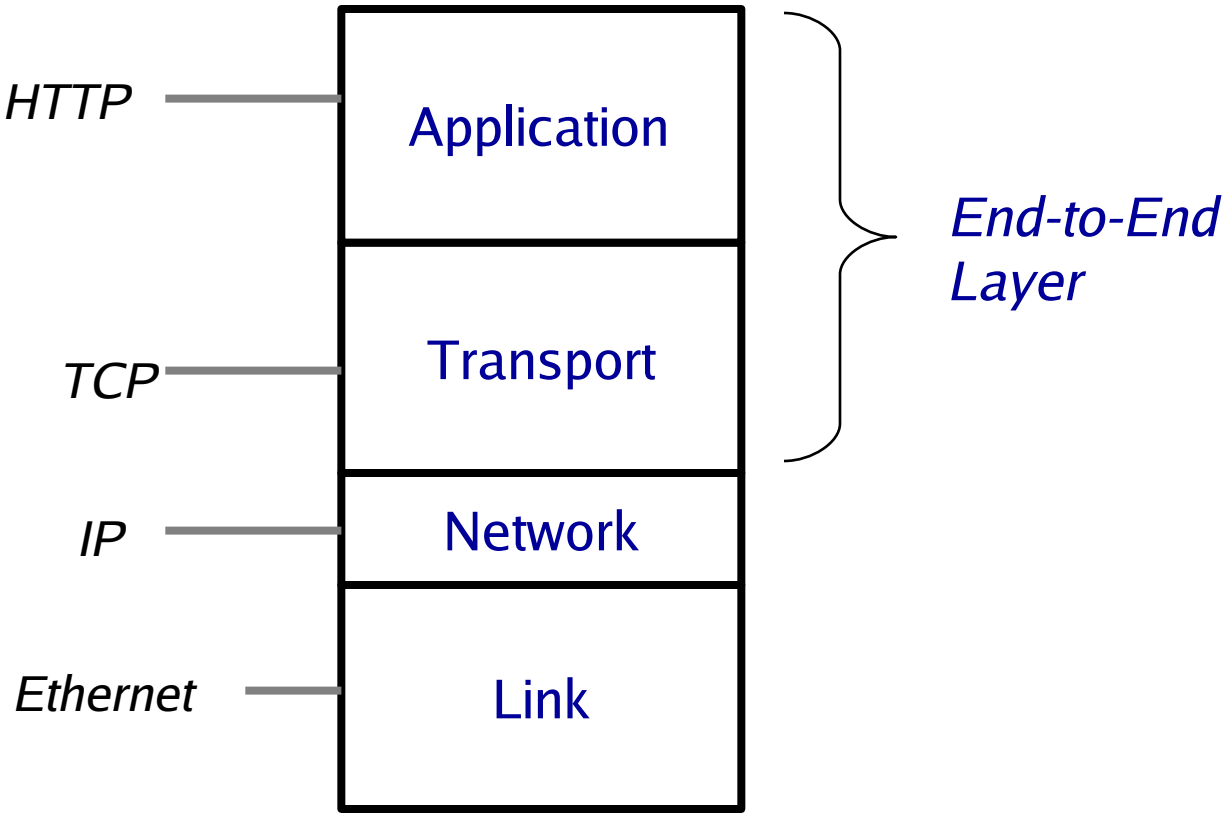
- Layering is a particular form of abstraction
- The system is broken into a vertical hierarchy of protocols
- The service provided by one layer is based solely on the service provided by layer below

# Layering tools for nesting

- Each layer adds/strips off its own header
- Each layer may split up higher-level data
- Each layer multiplexes multiple higher layers
- Each layer is (mostly) transparent to higher layers



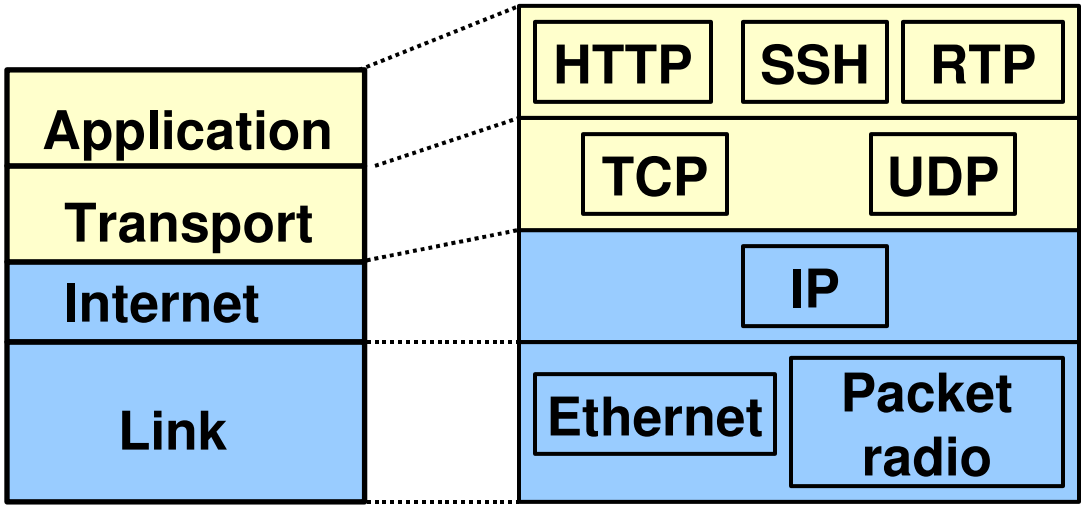
# Layering: The Internet

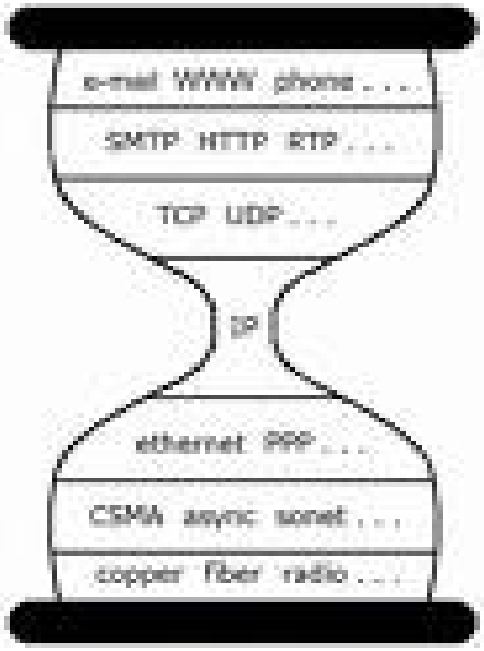



The 4-layer Internet model

# Multiplexing in the Internet

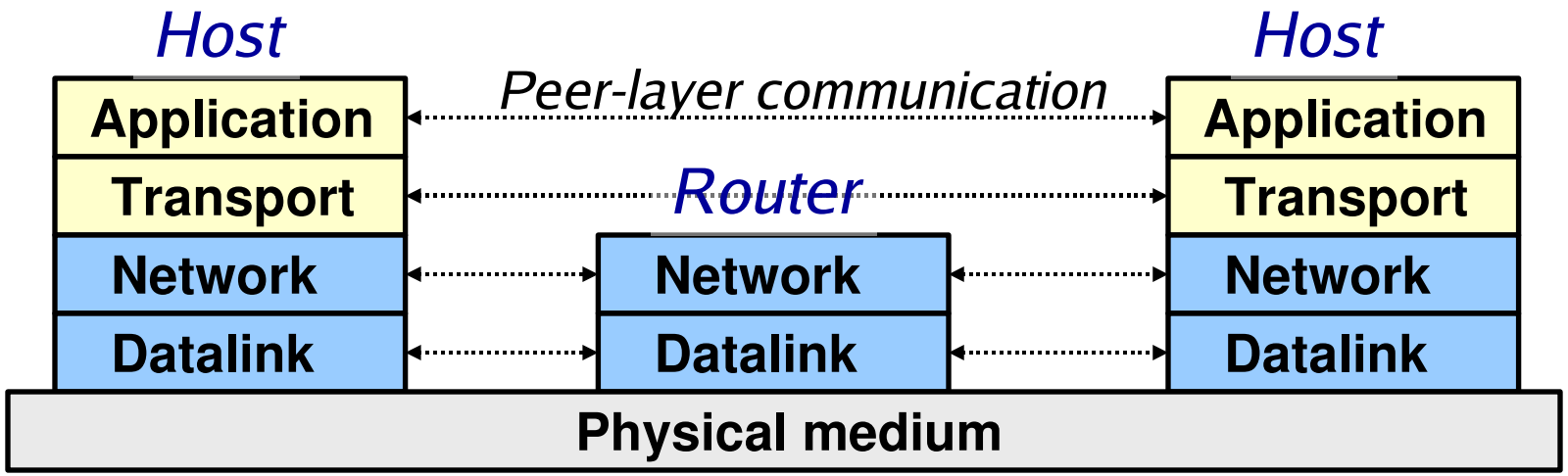
- Many applications, transports, and link protocols
- All use IP at the network layer



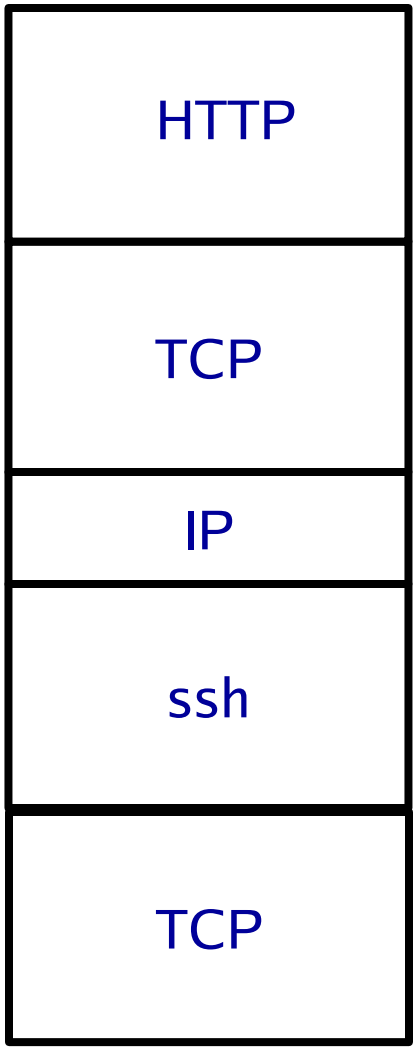
# Where are these layers?

- Link and network layers are implemented everywhere
- The end-to-end layer (i.e., transport and application) is implemented only at hosts



# Clever usages of layering

- Nesting layers to the extreme: tunneling
  - Run link layer over TCP (Virtual Private Network)
- Router uses TCP as transport for routing protocol (e.g., BGP)
- …



# Link Layer

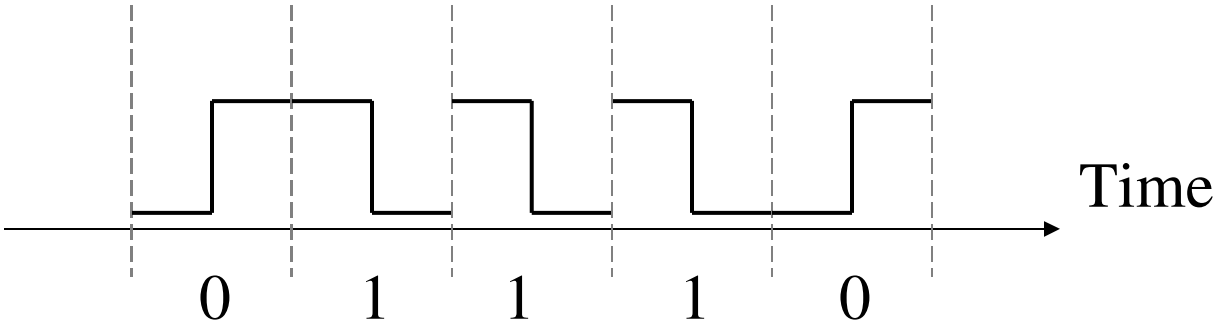
Problem:

Deliver data from one end of the link to the other

Need to address:

- Bits→ Analog → Bits
- Framing
- Errors
- Medium Access Control (The Ethernet Paper)

# Manchester encoding




- Each bit is a transition
- Allows the receiver to sync to the sender's clock

# Framing

- Receiver needs to detect the beginning and the end of a frame
- Use special bit-pattern to separate frames
  - E.g., pattern could be 1111111 (7 ones)
- *Bit stuffing* is used to ensure that a special pattern does not occur in the data
  - If pattern is 1111111 → Whenever the sender sees a sequence of 6 ones in the data, it inserts a zero (reverse this operation at receiver)

# Error Handling

- Detection:
  - Use error detection codes, which add some redundancy to allow detecting errors
- When errors are detected
  - Correction:
    - Some codes allow for correction
  - Retransmition:
    - Can have the link layer retransmit the frame (rare)
  - Discard:
    - Most link layers just discard the frame and rely on higher layers to retransmit

# This Lecture

- To cope with the complexity, the network architecture is organized into layers

- The link layer delivers data between two machines that are directly connected using a link