Moreno Baricevic

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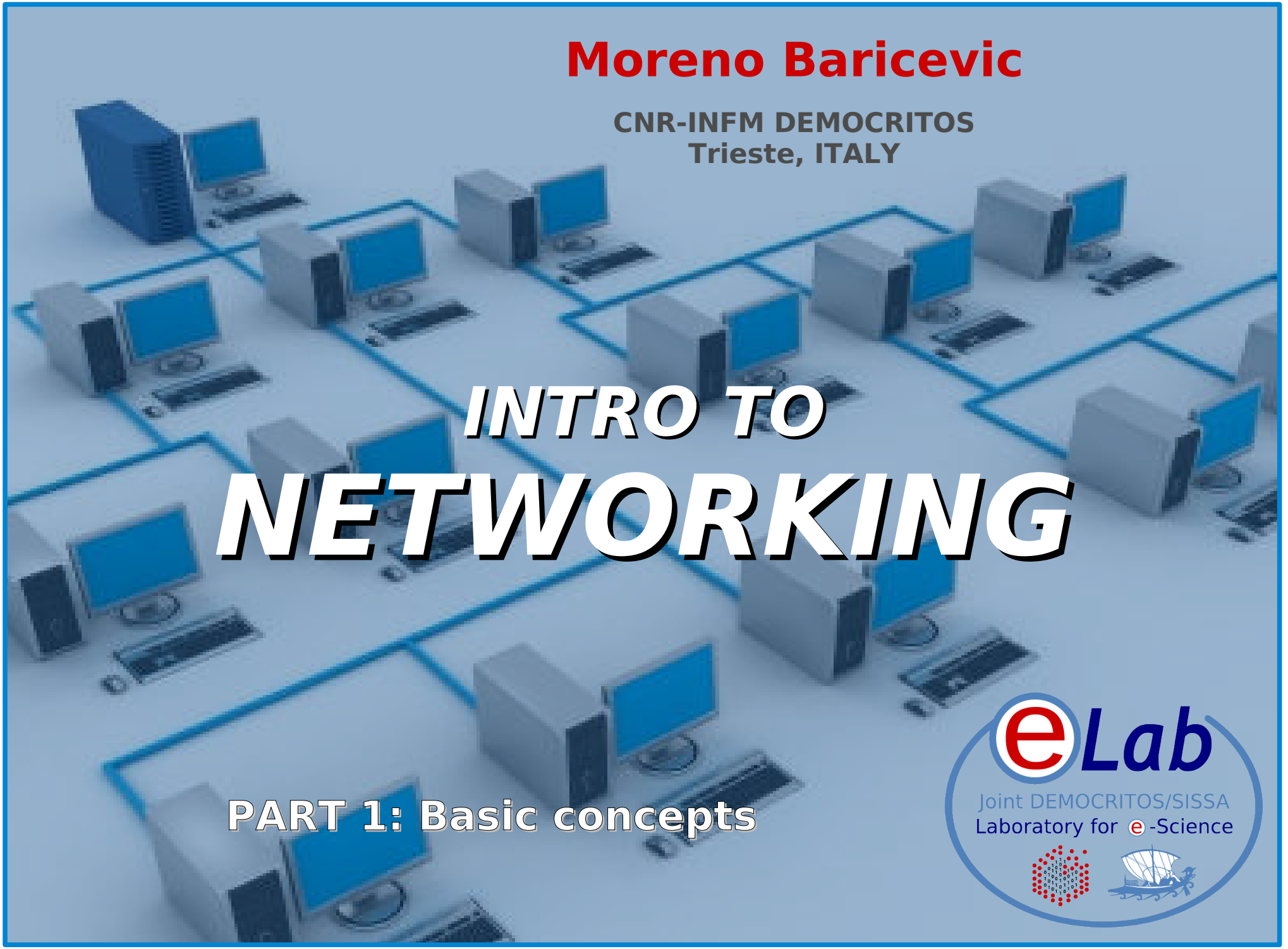
Trieste, ITALY



INTRO TO
NETWORKING

PART 1: Basic concepts

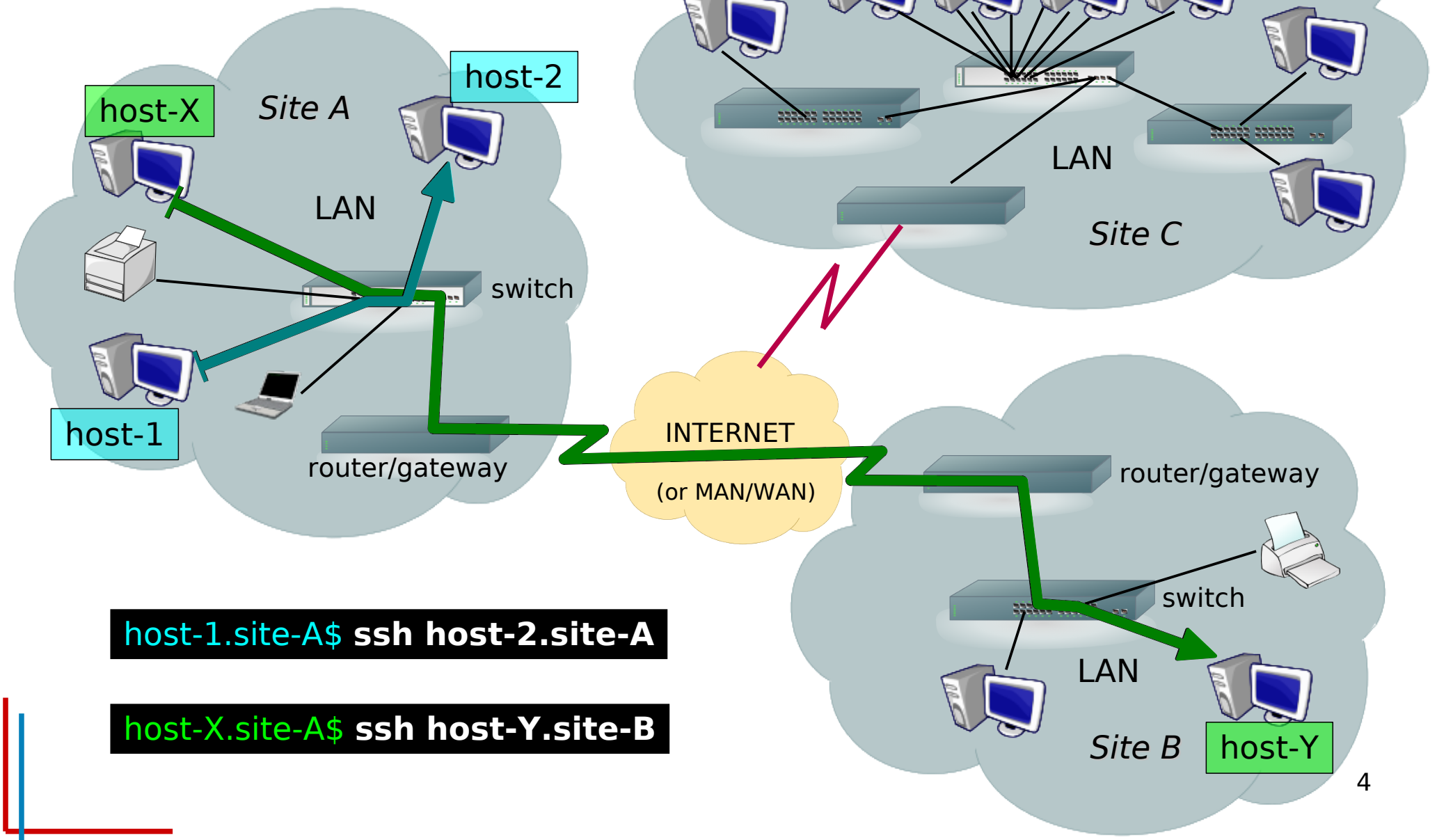
eLab
Joint DEMOCRITOS/SISSA
Laboratory for e-Science

Agenda

- Connections
- Concept of Packet
- Network Stack Models (TCP/IP - ISO/OSI)
- Internet Protocol and IP Address Space
- Ethernet and Physical Address
- Speed, Bandwidth, Latency, Throughput
- High Speed (and Low Latency) Networks
- LINUX commands (configuration and diagnostic)

Connections

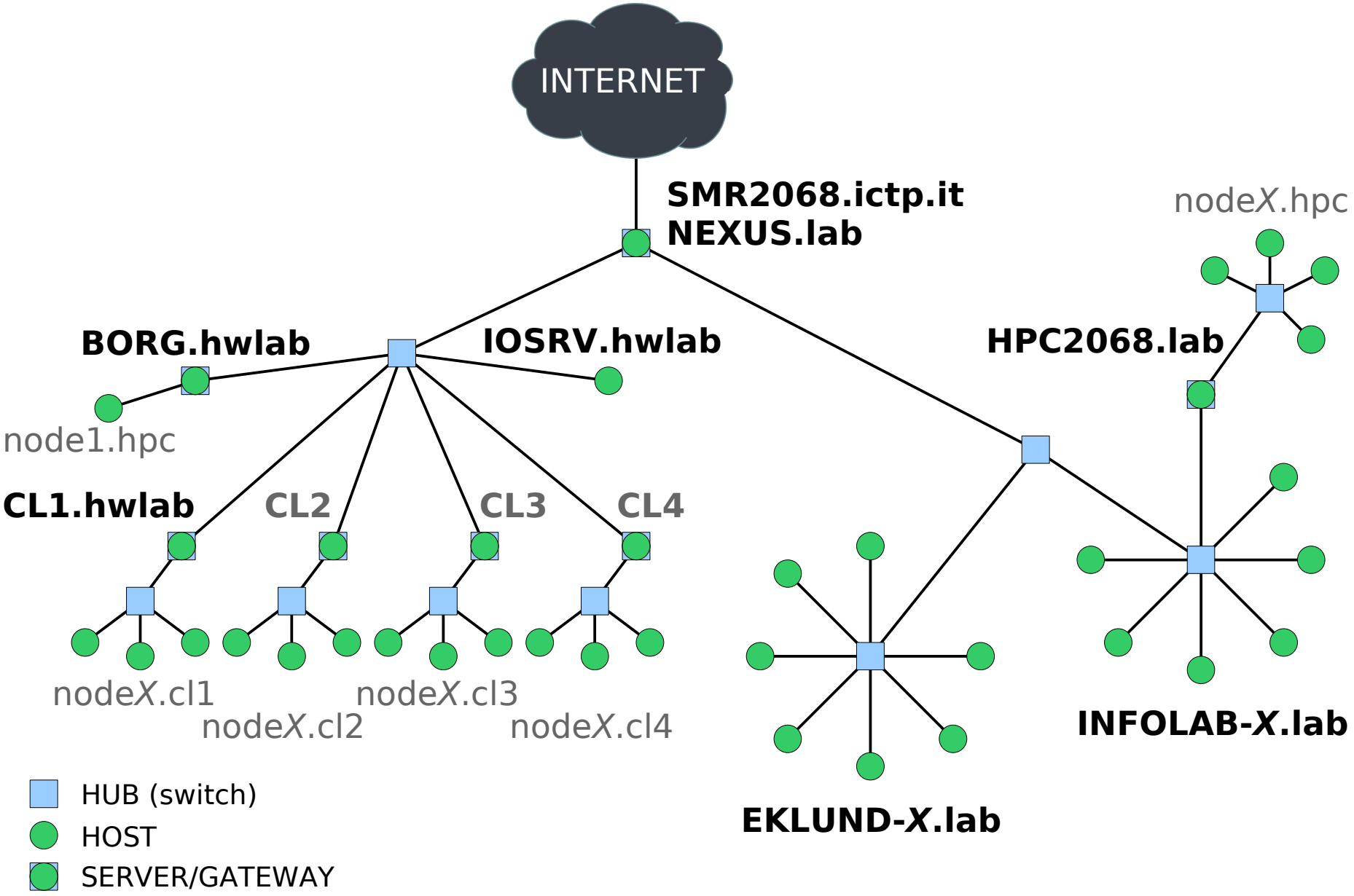
Connections




```
host-1.site-A$ ssh host-2.site-A
```

```
host-X.site-A$ ssh host-Y.site-B
```

Example: the lab network

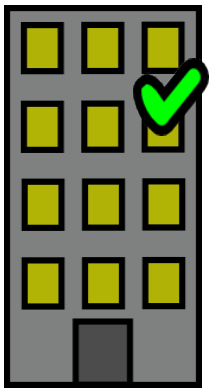


Concept of Packet

Addressing and Multiplexing

From Address:
Country
City
Street and Number
Name/Number

To Address:
Country
City
Street and Number
Name/Apartment/Floor

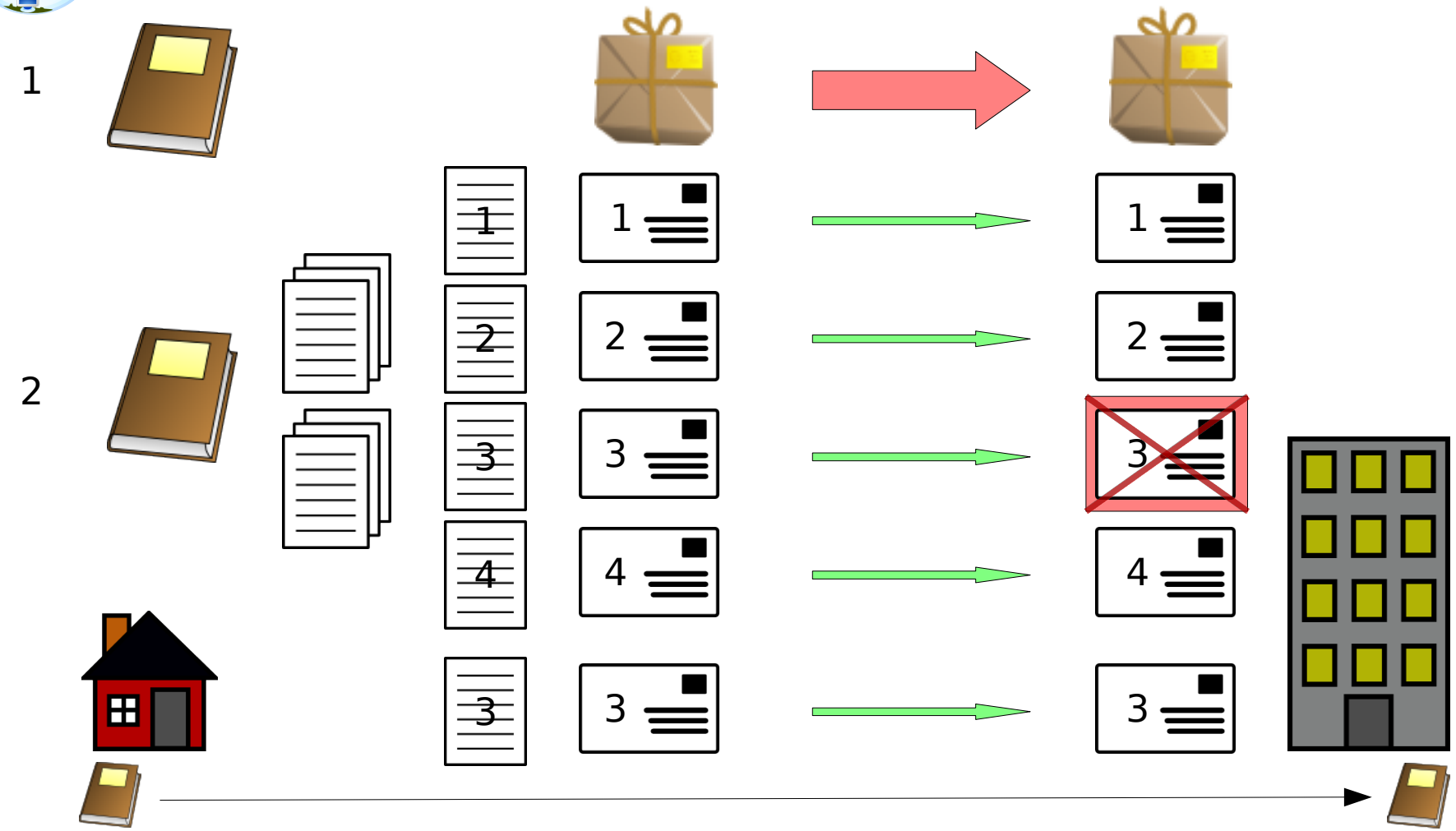


0100110100010010

Source Address:
hostname: **host-a**
domain: **example.com**
IP address: **192.0.32.10**
protocol: **TCP**
port: **35432**

Destination Address:
hostname: **host-b**
domain: **example.org**
IP address: **192.0.2.44**
protocol: **TCP**
port: **25 (SMTP)**

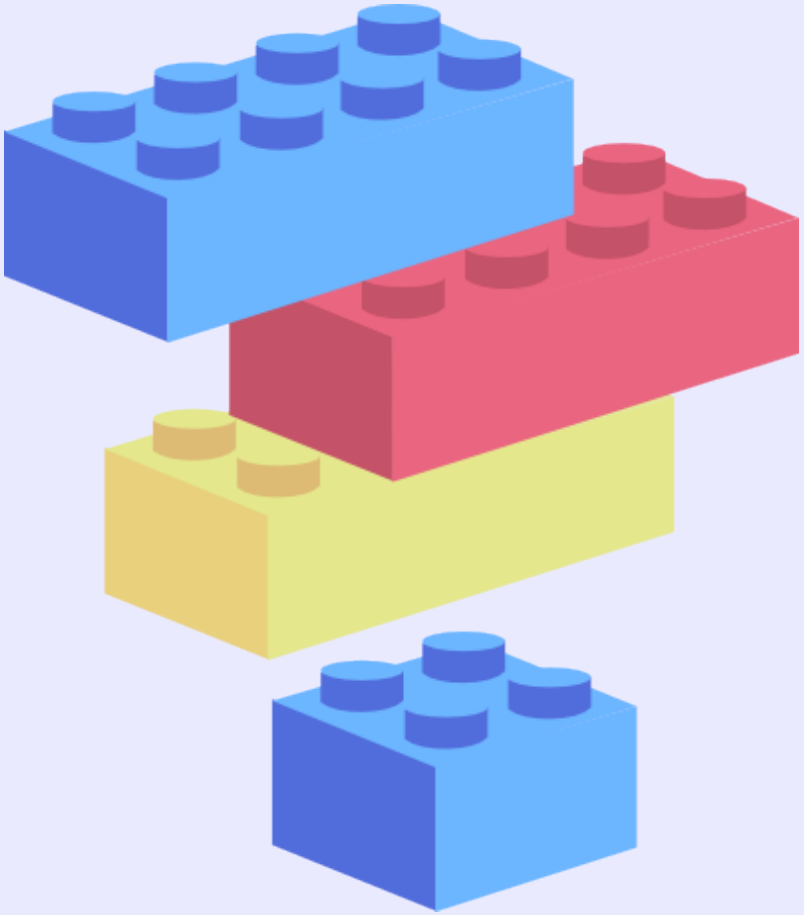
Fragmentation and Windowing



NETWORK CONNECTIONS ARE (OFTEN) NOT RELYABLE
BANDWIDTH IS NOT FREE AND IS NOT UNLIMITED

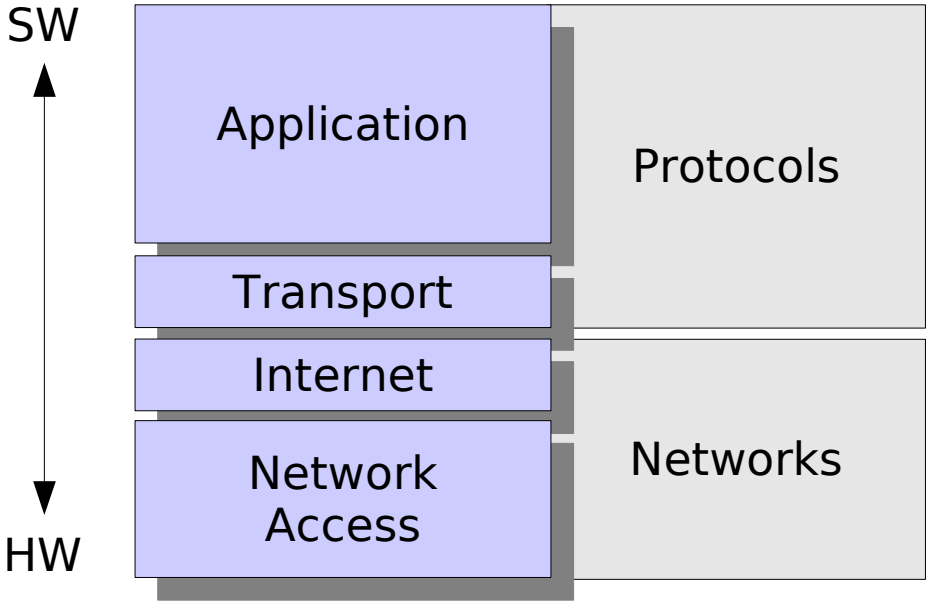
In case of failure, sending twice a large amount of data has a cost, both in terms of money and time. Network protocols splits and fragments the data stream, TCP uses sequence numbers to reassemble the data in case they reach the destination out of order (retransmission, timeout, different routes,...).

Network Stack

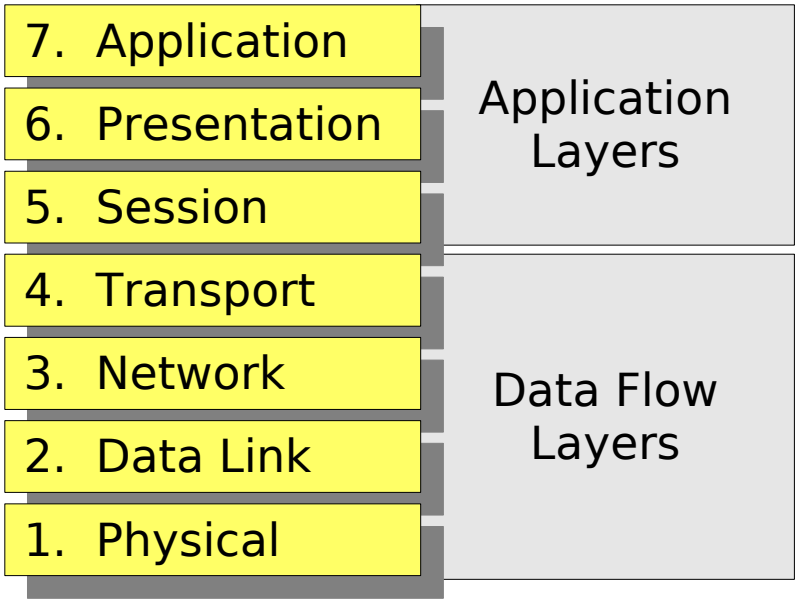


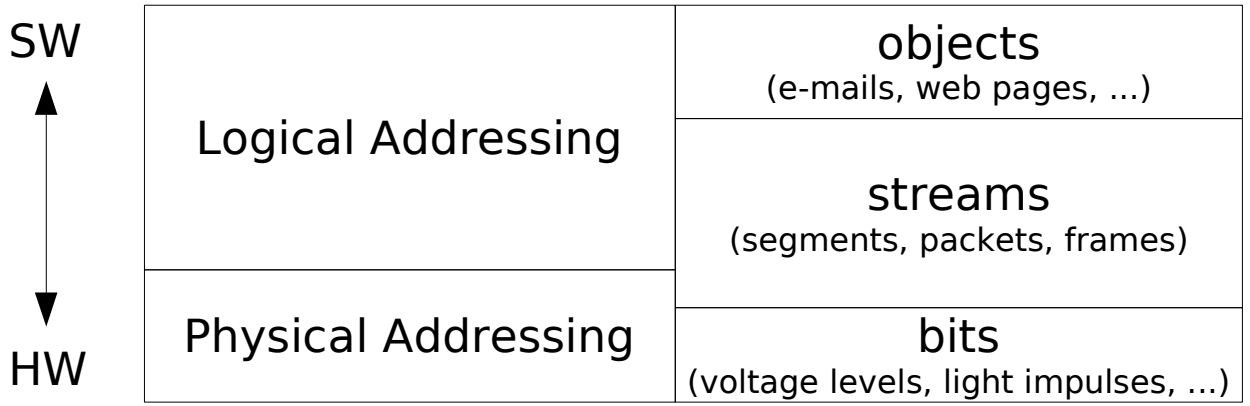
Network Stack Models

TCP/IP Model

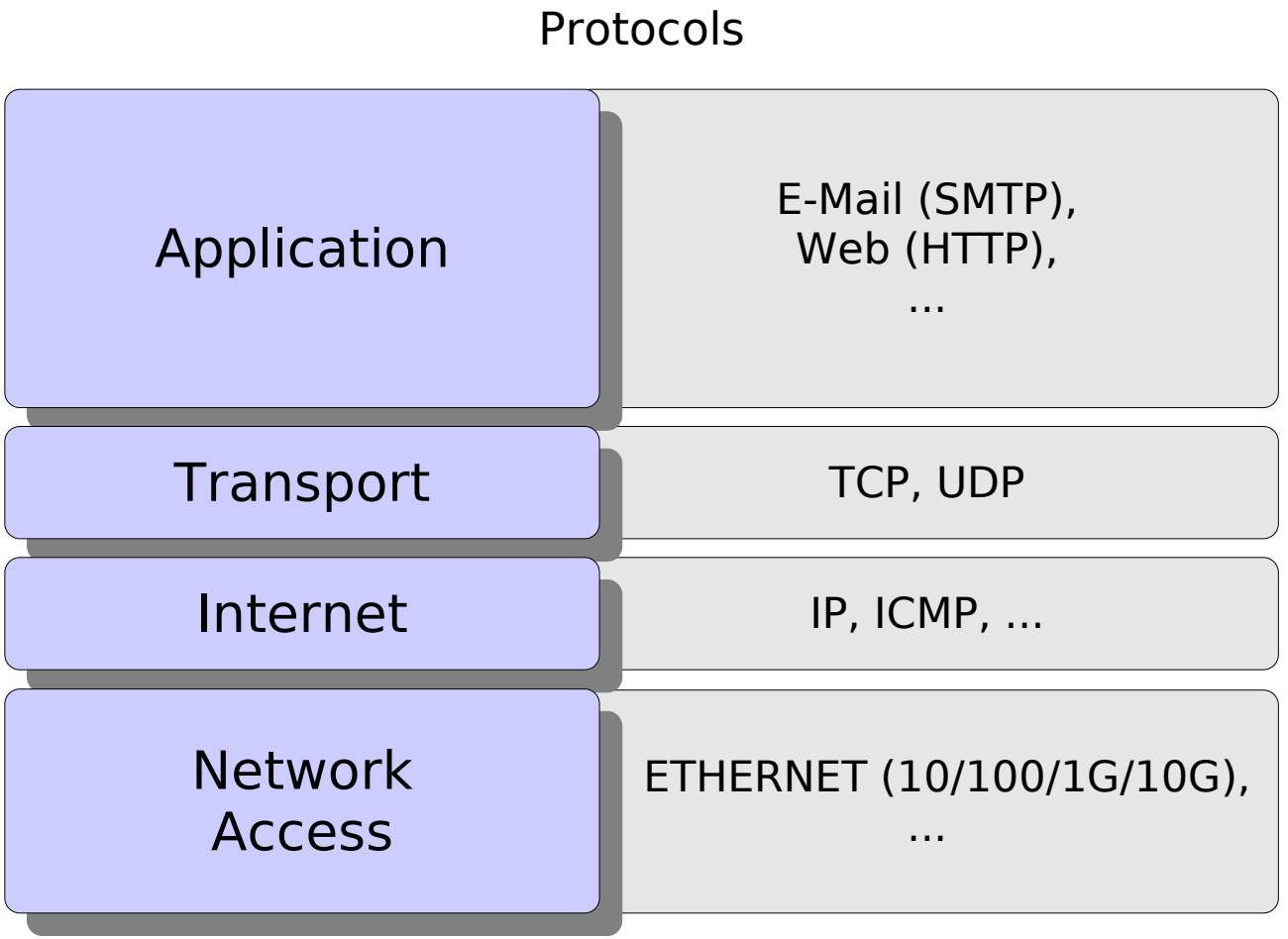


ISO/OSI Model

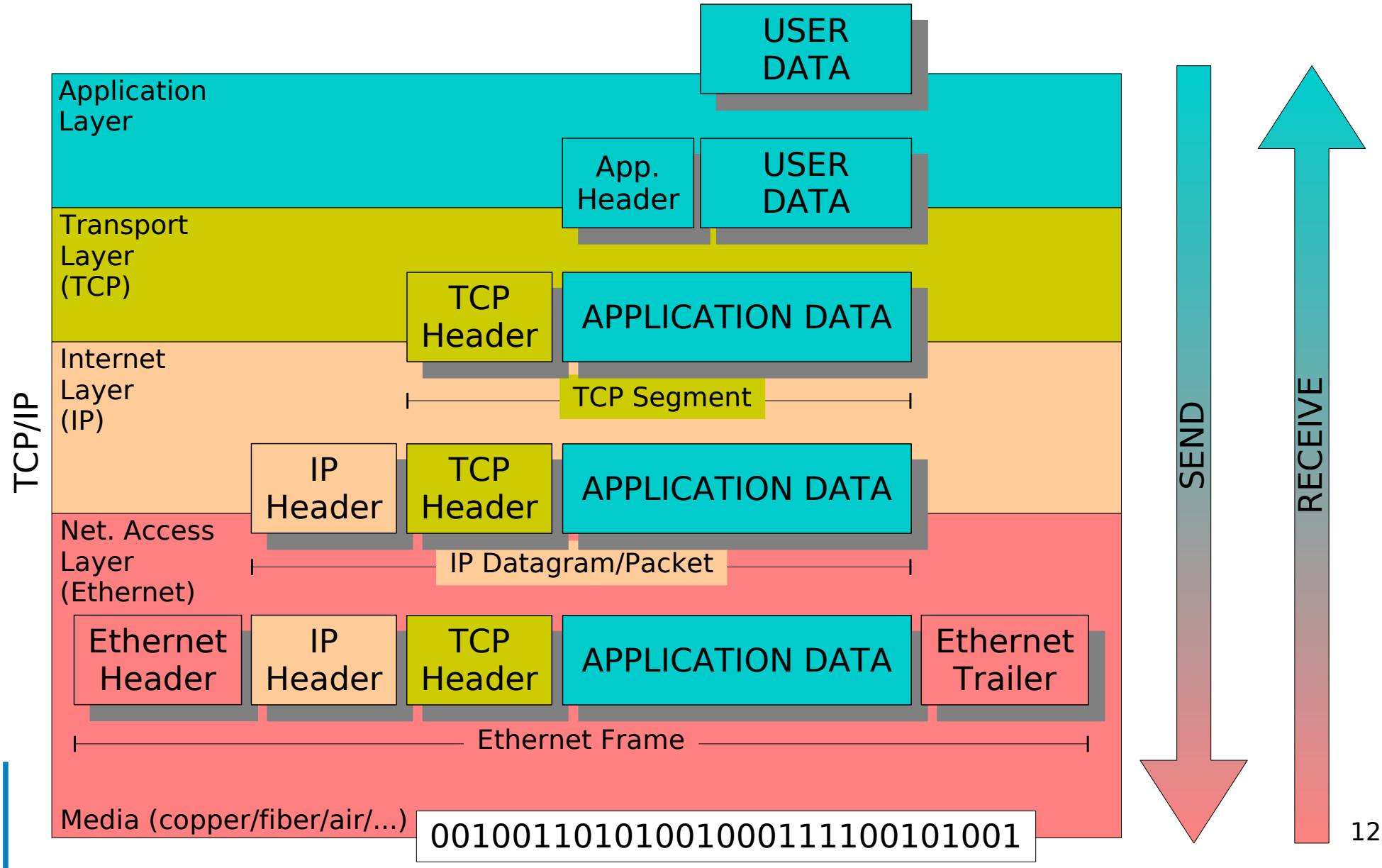




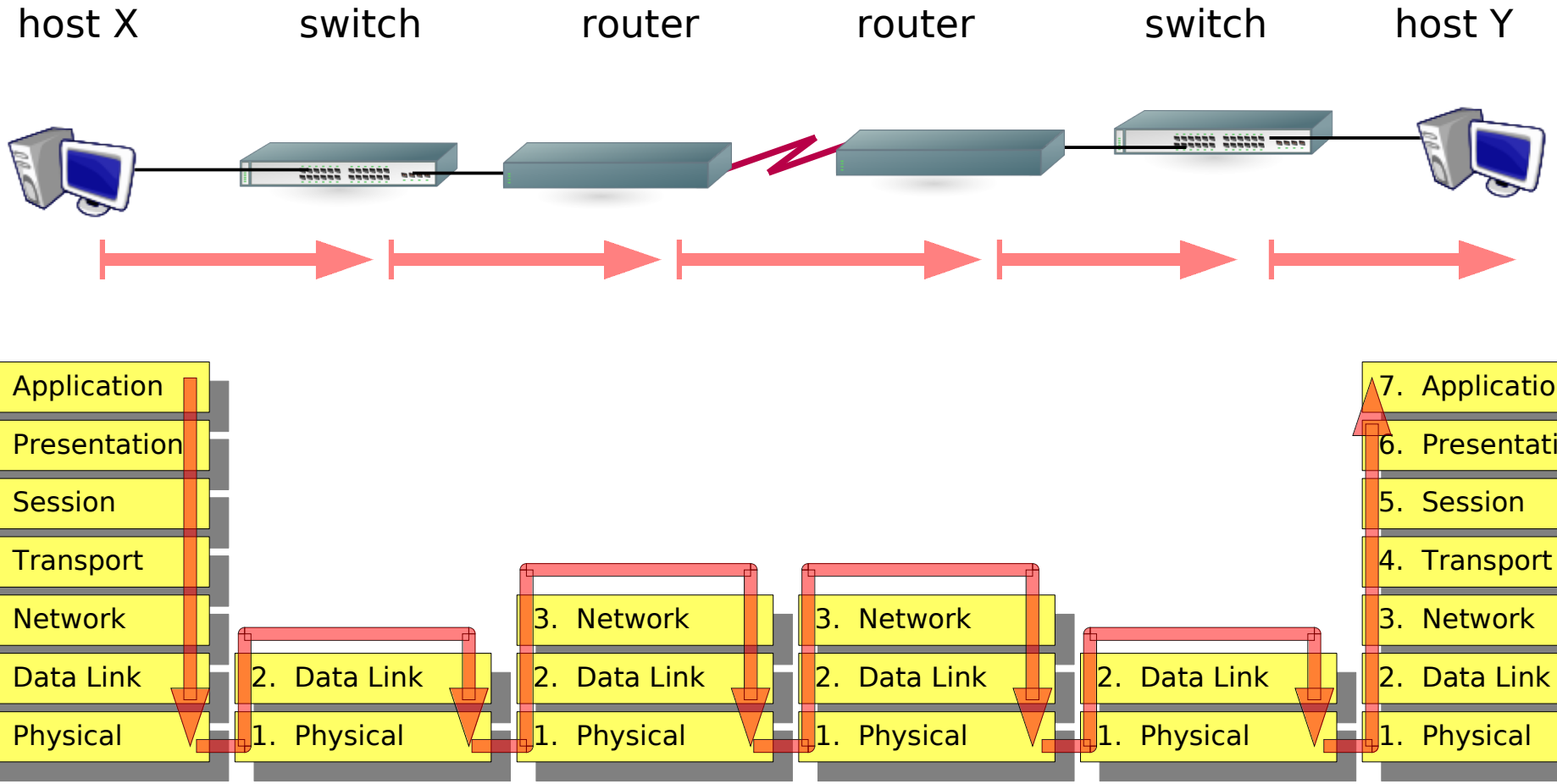
TCP/IP Model


Protocols
Application
E-Mail (SMTP),
Web (HTTP),
...
Transport
TCP, UDP
Internet
IP, ICMP, ...
Network
Access
ETHERNET (10/100/1G/10G),
...

Encapsulation/De-encapsulation

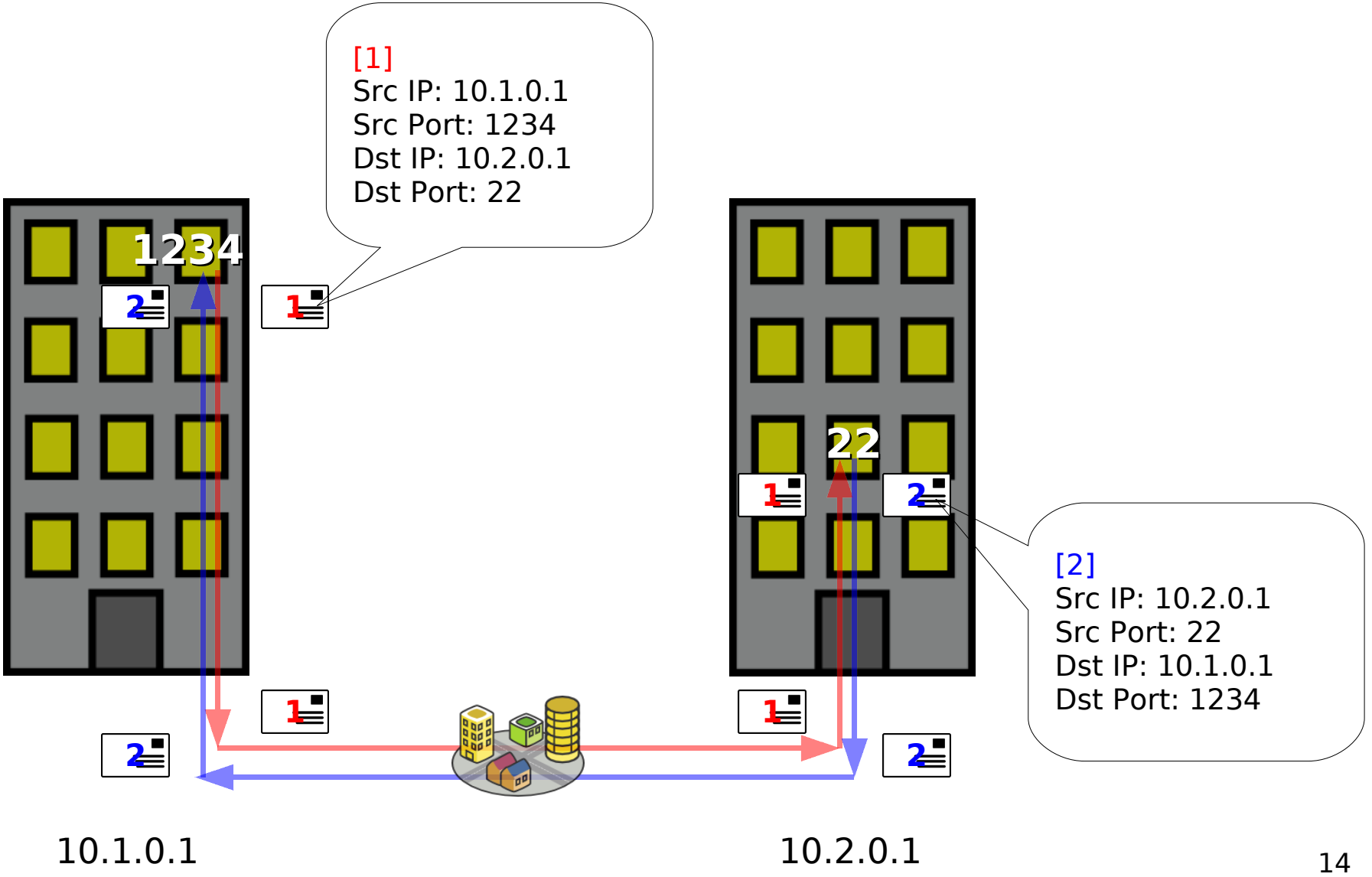


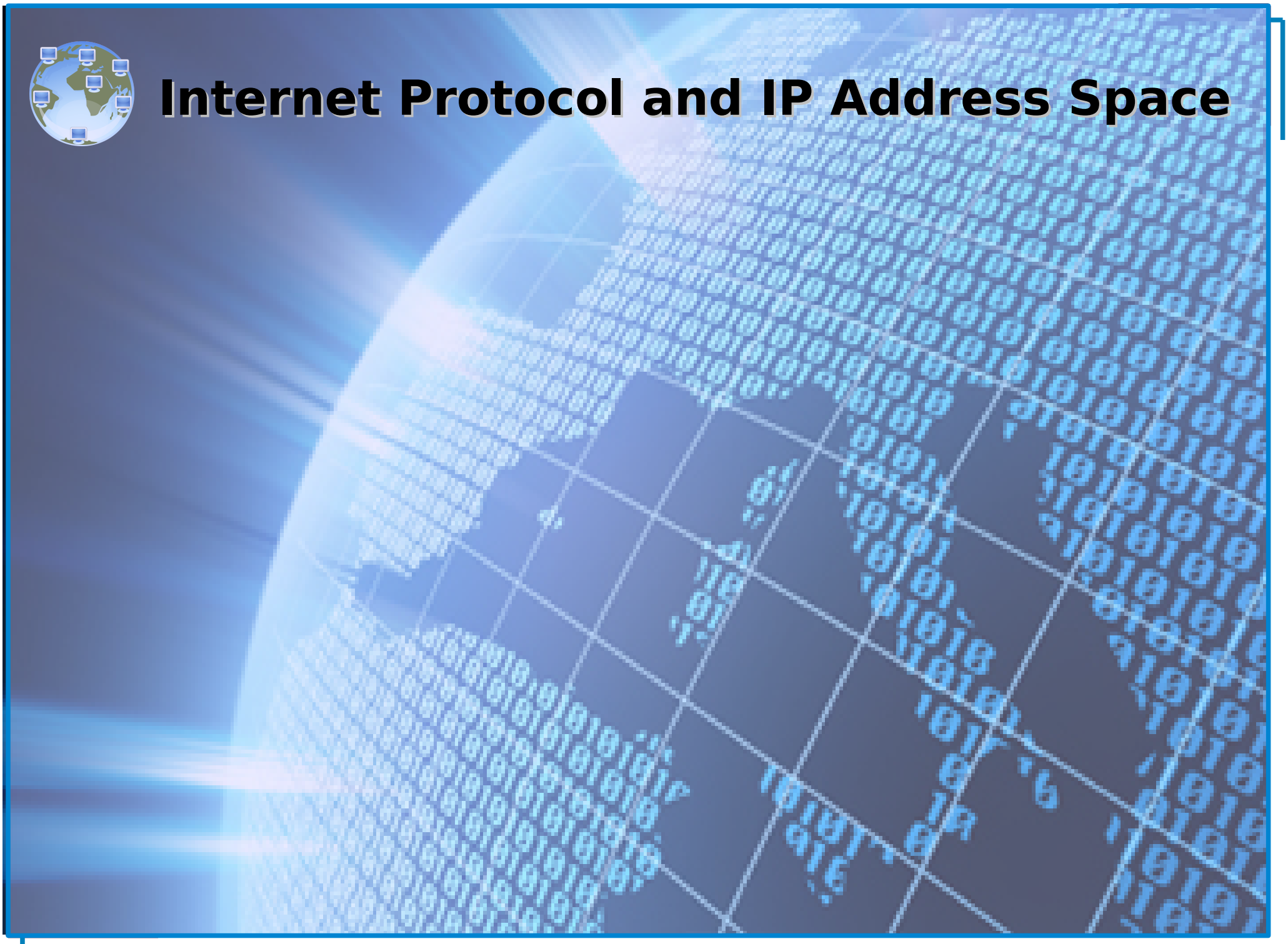
Data flow



- Switches inspect the traffic for layer 2 info (MAC)
- Routers inspect the traffic for layer 3 info (IP)

End-to-end connection




Internet Protocol and IP Address Space

Internet Protocol

The **Internet Protocol (IP)**:

- provides network connectivity at **layer 3**
- it's a **hierarchical network-addressing scheme**
- **addresses are used to route packets** from a source to a destination through the **best available path**
- is a **connectionless, unreliable, best-effort delivery protocol** (verification handled by upper protocols)

IP(v4) addresses

The **IP address** is:

something like this: 10.1.2.3

- a **numerical label** which **uniquely identify each host on a network**
- logically divided in two parts, the *network* portion and the *host* portion
- obtained by the ISP (public IPs) or the system/network administrator (private IPs)
- **assigned** to a host **statically or dynamically** (BOOTP/DHCP)
- a 32bits/4bytes unsigned integer number, usually **represented in a dotted-decimal notation**, as four 8bits/1byte numbers (0-255), called “octets”, separated by a dot '.'

Netmask, Network and Broadcast

The **network address**:

- **identifies the network itself**
- **defines the group of IP addresses that belongs to the same broadcast domain**, hosts that can communicate with each other without the need of a layer 3 device
- is an IP address with the **host portion filled by 0s** (**10.1.2.0**)

The **netmask address** is:

- **a bit-mask of contiguous 1s** (starting from the MSB) that **separates the host portion from the network portion** of an IP address (1s on the network portion, 0s on the host portion)
- often represented in the “slash format” as the total number of bits used for the network and subnetwork portion of the mask (/8, /16, /24, /32, …)
- something like this: **255.255.255.0**

The **broadcast address** is:

- a network address that **allows information to be sent to all nodes on a network**, rather than to a specific network host (unicast)
- an IP address with the **host portion filled by 1s** (**10.1.2.255**)

IP Address Notation

- *Dotted Quad Notation* (*four-octet dotted-decimal*, *numbers-and-dots*)
  - 10.240.27.73 / 255.255.255.0 (10.240.27.73/24)
- Hexadecimal Notation
  - 0AF01B49 / FFFFFF00
- Binary Notation
  - 00001010 11110000 00011011 01001001 / 11111111 11111111 11111111 00000000

11111111 11111111 11111111 00000000	**FFFFFF00**	**255.255.255. 0** Netmask
00001010 11110000 00011011 01001001	0AF01B49	10.240. 27. 73 IP Addr.
00001010 11110000 00011011 00000000	0AF01B00	10.240. 27. 0 Network Addr.
00001010 11110000 00011011 11111111	0AF01BFF	10.240. 27.255 Broadcast Addr.

NETWORK PORTION | **HOST PORTION**

Reserved IP Addresses

RFC 3330
RFC 1918
RFC 2606

- “This” network: 0.0.0.0/8
- Loopback: 127.0.0.0/8
- Private addresses: 10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, 192.168.0.0/16

```
10.0.0.0          172.16.0.0        192.168.0.0
10.255.255.255    172.31.255.255    192.168.255.255
```

- “TEST-NET” (example.com, org, net): 192.0.2.0/24
- 6to4 Relay: 192.88.99.0/24
- “Link local” (zeroconf): 169.254.0.0/16
- Multicast: 224.0.0.0/4

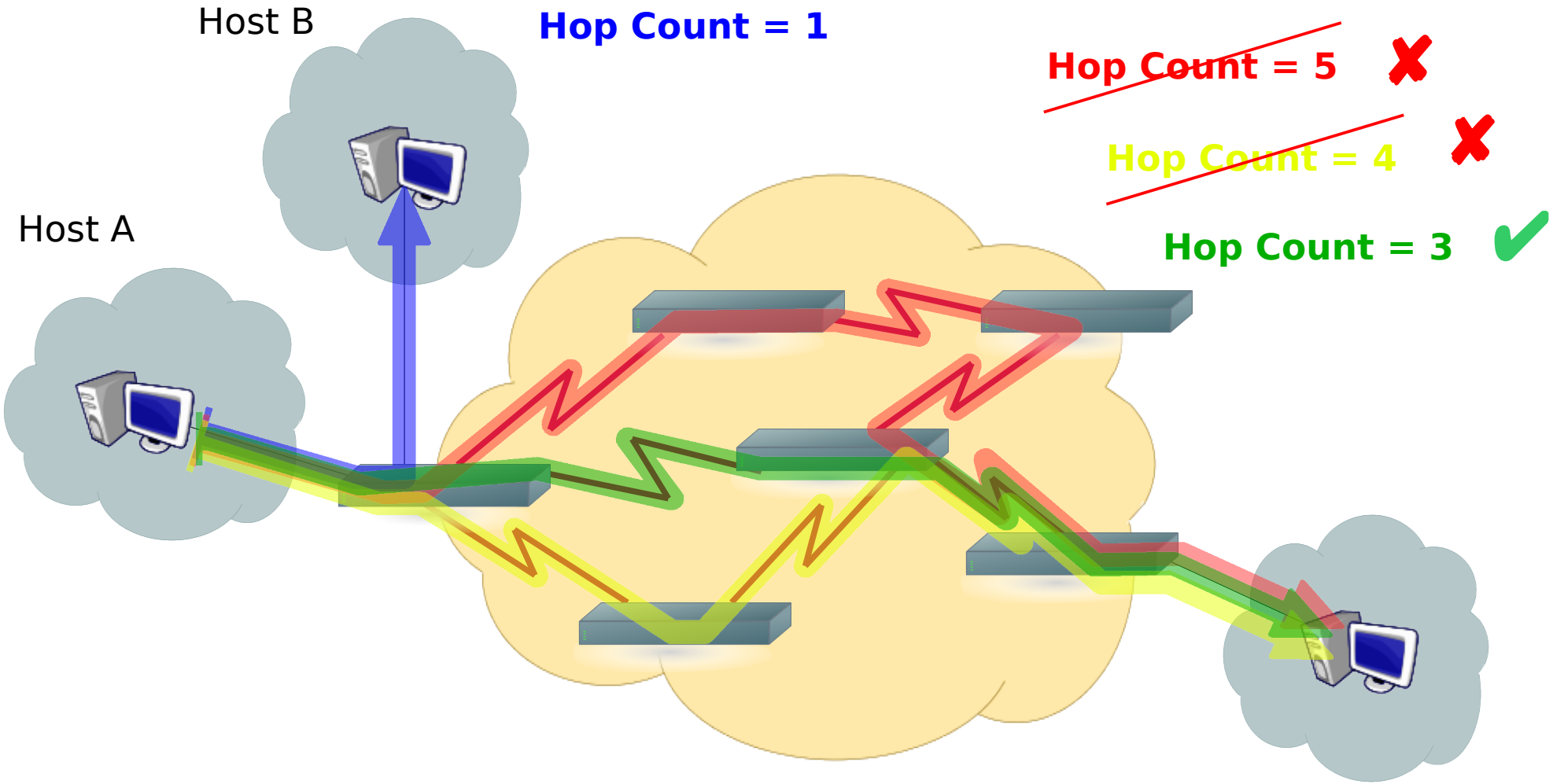
Host names, Domain names and DNS

- **hostname**
  - **cerbero**.hpc.sissa.it
- **first level domain**
  - cerbero.hpc.sissa.**it**
- **second level domain**
  - cerbero.hpc.**sissa**.it
- **third level domain**
  - cerbero.**hpc**.sissa.it
- ***Fully Qualified Domain Name*** **(FQDN)**
  - **cerbero.hpc.sissa.it**
- **DNS**
  - cerbero.hpc.sissa.it **-->** 147.122.17.62
  - 147.122.17.62 **-->** cerbero.hpc.sissa.it

Routing

- **routers** are layer 3 devices that **use the IP address to move data packets between networks**
- when packets arrive at an interface, the router uses the **routing table** to determine where to send them
- each router that the packet encounters along the way is called a **hop**, the **hop count** is the distance traveled
- routing **metrics** are used to determine the **best path (hop count, load, bandwidth, delay, cost, and reliability of a network link)**

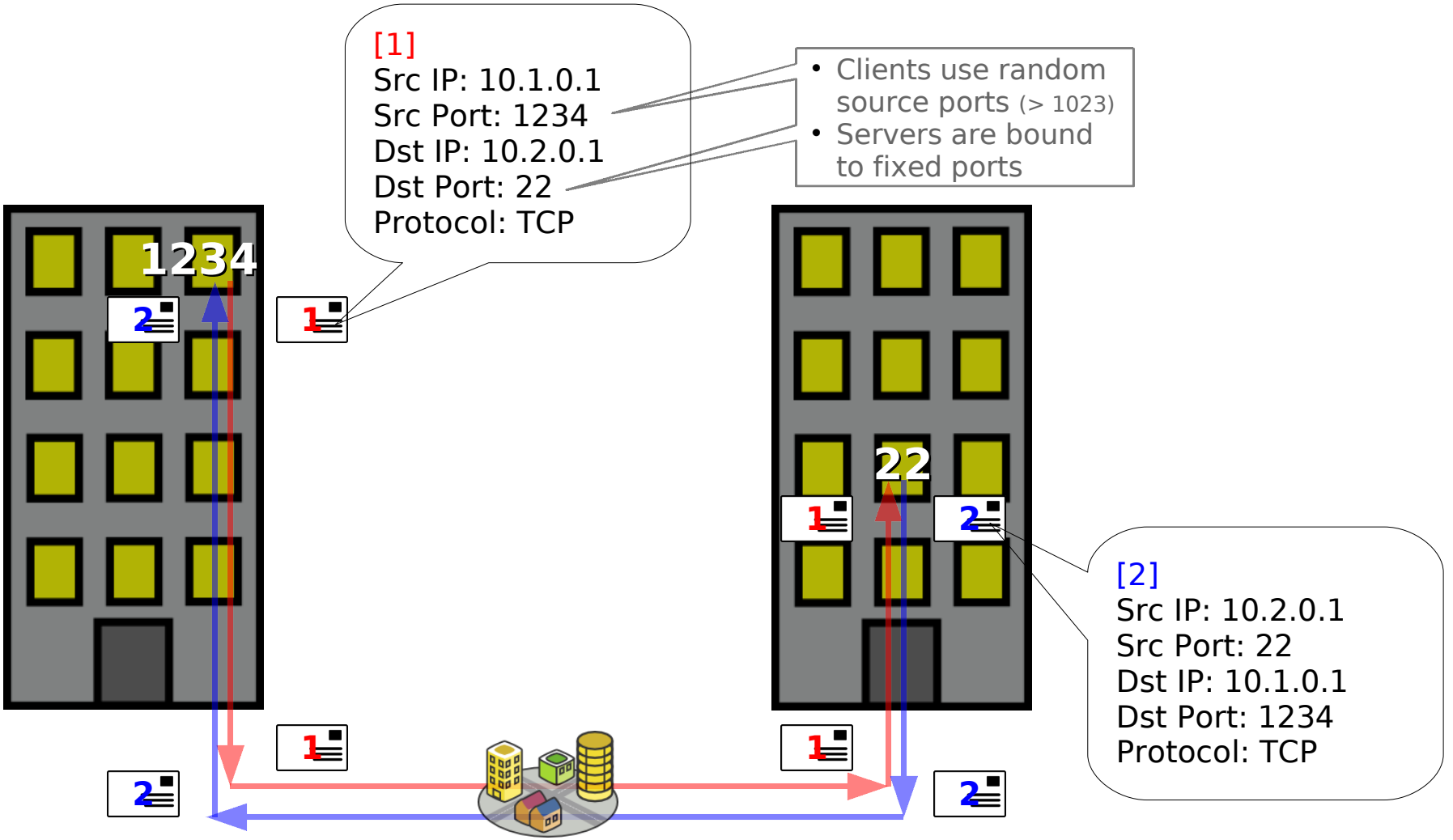
Best path determination



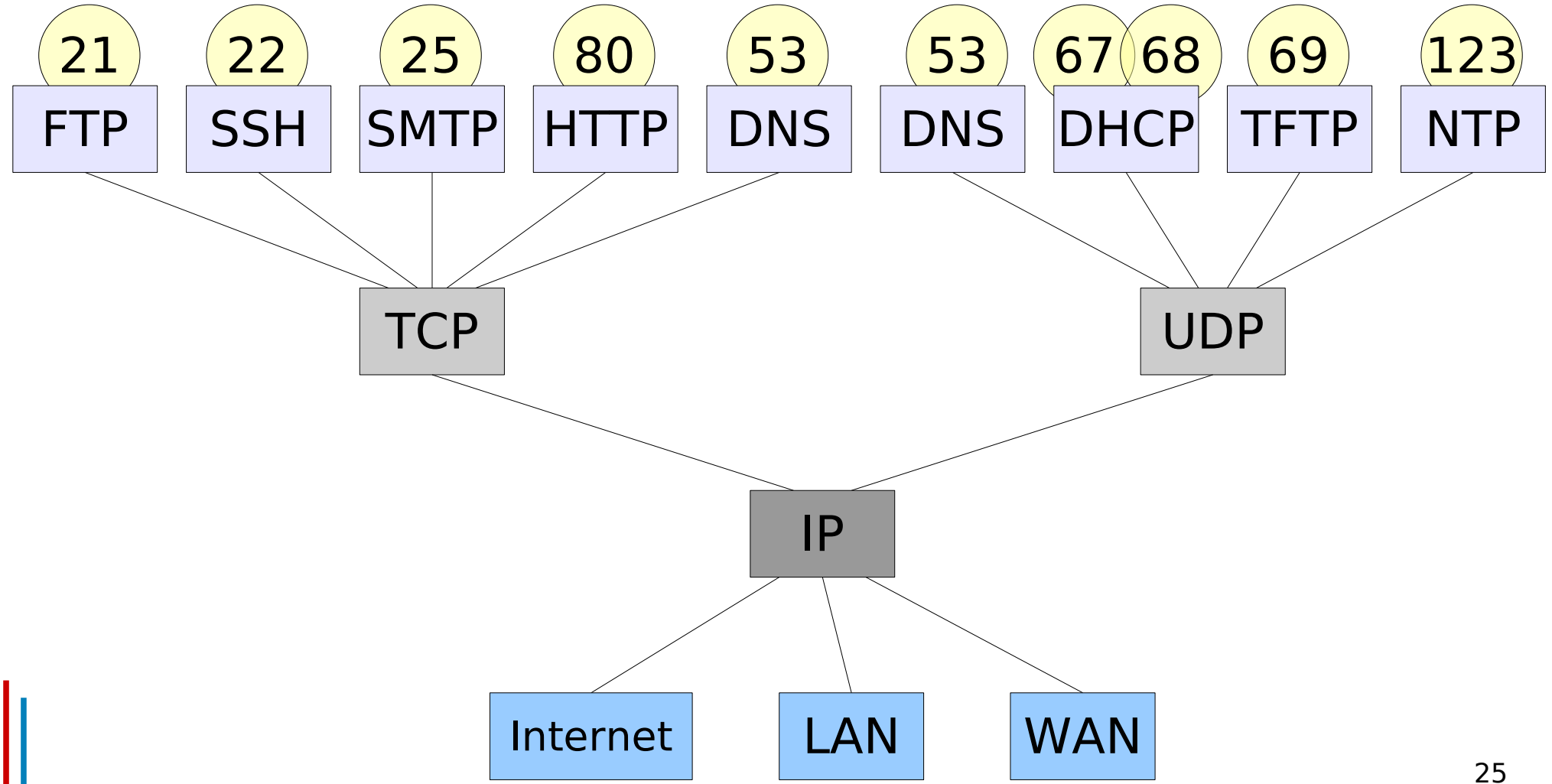
Host A -> Host B cost = 1

Host A -> Host C cost = 3

End-to-end connection (try 2)



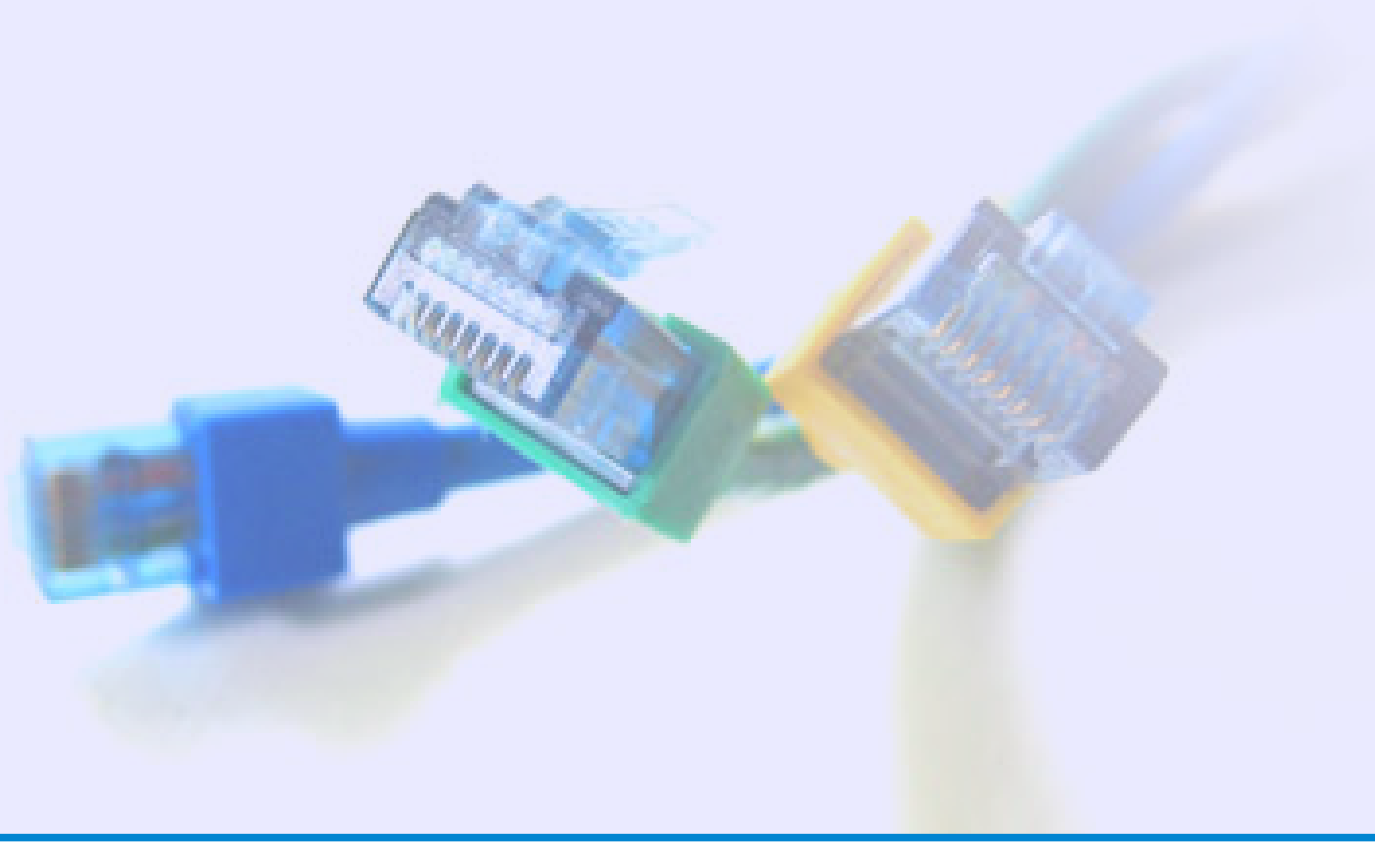
Protocols, Ports and Services



Summary (so far)

- fragmentation
- protocols
- IP addresses
- DNS
- routing
- ports

Ethernet and Physical Address

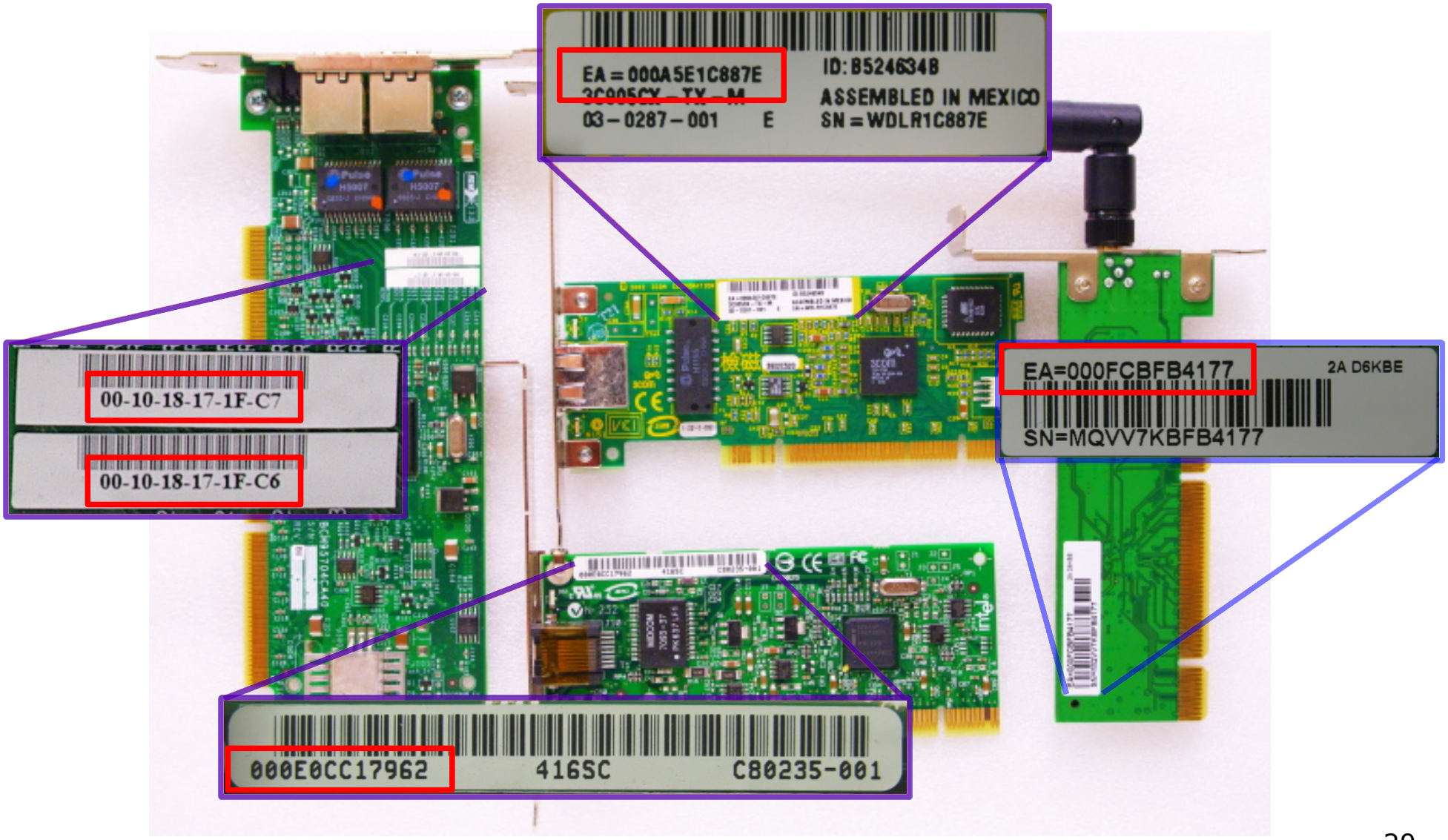


MAC Address

The ***Media Access Control* Address** is:

- a **physical address**, **globally unique**
- **assigned by the manufacturer** of the NIC and **burned-in into the PROM of the NIC** (in some cases, can be administratively assigned)
- part of the Ethernet protocol and **operates at Layer 2**
- sometimes called ***Ethernet Hardware Address*** (EHA)
- **used by DHCP to dynamically assign IP Addresses**
- a 48bits number represented as a 6 groups of two hexadecimal digits (6 bytes) separated by ':' (00:1d:09:d7:3b:25), made of two parts, 3 bytes each:
  - the OUI (Organizationally Unique Identifier)
  - the production number

MAC Address


EA = 000A5E1C887E
ID:B5246348
ASSEMBLED IN MEXICO
03 – 0287 – 001 E
SN = WDLR1C887E
00-10-18-17-1F-C7
00-10-18-17-1F-C6
EA=000FCBFB4177
2A D6KBE
SN=MQVV7KBFB4177
000E0CC17962
416SC
C80235-001

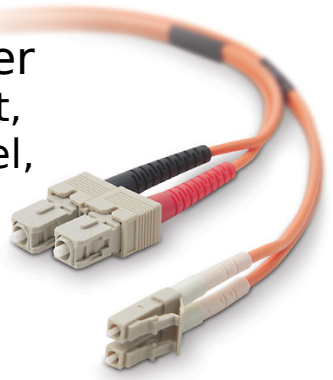
Cables and connectors

- **bandwidth varies depending upon the type of media as well as the technologies used,** the physics of the media account for some of the difference
- signals travel through twisted-pair copper wire, coaxial cable, optical fiber, and air
- **the physical differences in the ways signals travel result in fundamental limitations on the information-carrying capacity of a given medium**
- **actual bandwidth of a network is determined by a combination of the physical media and the technologies chosen for signaling and detecting network signals**.

Ethernet RJ45
(10/100/1000)

10GBASE-CX4
(Infiniband &
10GB Ethernet)

SC / LC Fiber
(*G Ethernet,
Fiber Channel,
Myrinet
& more)



That's All Folks!

"Network is down."

```
( questions ; comments ) | mail -s uheilaaa baro@democritos.it

( complaints ; insults ) &>/dev/null
```

REFERENCES AND USEFUL LINKS

SOFTWARE:

- Linux Kernel http://www.kernel.org
- Netfilter http://www.netfilter.org

- nmap http://www.insecure.org/nmap/
- hping http://www.hping.org/
- netcat http://netcat.sourceforge.net/
- iptstate http://www.phildev.net/iptstate/
- ss http://linux-net.osdl.org/index.php/Iproute2
- lsof ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/
- netstat http://www.tazenda.demon.co.uk/phil/net-tools/
- tcpdump http://www.tcpdump.org
- wireshark http://www.wireshark.org
- ethereal http://www.ethereal.com (see wireshark)
- iptraf http://iptraf.seul.org/
- ettercap http://ettercap.sourceforge.net
- dsniff http://www.monkey.org/~dugsong/dsniff/
- tcptraceroute http://michael.toren.net/code/tcptraceroute/
- (telnet, traceroute, ping, ...)

DOC:

- IPTables HOWTO http://www.netfilter.org/documentation/HOWTO/
- IPTables tutorial http://iptables-tutorial.frozentux.net/
- Having fun with IPTables
  http://www.ex-parrot.com/~pete/upside-down-ternet.html
- Denial of Service http://www.cert.org/tech_tips/denial_of_service.html
- IPv4 Address space
  - http://www.cymru.com/Documents/bogon-bn.html
  - http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv4-address-space
  - http://www.oav.net/mirrors/cidr.html
  - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv4
  - IANA http://www.iana.org
  - RIPE http://www.ripe.net
  - RFC 3330 http://www.rfc.net/rfc3330.html
- SANS: http://www.sans.org/reading_room/whitepapers/firewalls/
  http://www.sans.org/reading_room/

RFC: (http://www.rfc.net)

- RFC 791 – Internet Protocol (IPv4)
  http://www.rfc.net/rfc791.html
- RFC 793 – Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
  http://www.rfc.net/rfc793.html
- RFC 768 – User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
  http://www.rfc.net/rfc768.html
- RFC 792 – Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
  http://www.rfc.net/rfc792.html
- RFC 1180 – A TCP/IP Tutorial
  http://www.rfc.net/rfc1180.html
- RFC 1700 / IANA db – Assigned Numbers
  http://www.rfc.net/rfc1700.html
  http://www.iana.org/numbers.html
- RFC 3330 – Special-Use IPv4 Addresses
  http://www.rfc.net/rfc3330.html
- RFC 1918 – Address Allocation for Private Internets
  http://www.rfc.net/rfc1918.html
- RFC 2196 – Site Security Handbook
  http://www.rfc.net/rfc2196.html
- RFC 2827 – Network Ingress Filtering
  http://www.rfc.net/rfc2827.html
- RFC 2828 – Internet Security Glossary
  http://www.rfc.net/rfc2828.html
- RFC 1149 – Transmission of IP Datagrams on Avian Carriers
  http://www.rfc.net/rfc1149.html
- Unofficial CPIP WG
  http://www.blug.linux.no/rfc1149/
- RFC 2549 – IP over Avian Carriers with Quality of Service
  http://www.rfc.net/rfc2549.html
- Firewalling the CPIP
  http://www.tibonia.net/
  http://www.hotink.com/wacky/dastrdly/

Some acronyms...

ICTP – the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics
DEMOCRITOS – DEMOCRITOS Modeling Center for Research In aTOmistic Simulations
INFM – Istituto Nazionale per la Fisica della Materia (Italian National Institute for the Physics of Matter)
CNR – Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italian National Research Council)

IP – Internet Protocol
TCP – Transmission Control Protocol
UDP – User Datagram Protocol
ICMP – Internet Control Message Protocol
ARP – Address Resolution Protocol
MAC – Media Access Control

OS – Operating System
NOS – Network Operating System
LINUX – LINUX is not UNIX

PING – Packet Internet Groper

FTP – File Transfer Protocol – (TCP/21,20)
SSH – Secure SHell – (TCP/22)
TELNET – Telnet – (TCP/23)
SMTP – Simple Mail Transfer Protocol – (TCP/25)
DNS – Domain Name System – (UDP/53)
NTP – Network Time Protocol – (UDP/123)
BOOTPS – Bootstrap Protocol Server (**DHCP**) – (UDP/67)
BOOTPC – Bootstrap Protocol Server (**DHCP**) – (UDP/68)
TFTP – Trivial File Transfer Protocol – (UDP/69)
HTTP – HyperText Transfer Protocol – (TCP/80)
NTP – Network Time Protocol – (UDP/123)
SNMP – Simple Network Management Protocol – (UDP/161)
HTTPS – HyperText Transfer Protocol over TLS/SSL – (TCP/443)
RSH – Remote Shell – (TCP/514,544)

ISO – International Organization for Standardization
OSI – Open System Interconnection

TLS – Transport Layer Security
SSL – Secure Sockets Layer

RFC – Request For Comments

ACL – Access Control List

PDU – Protocol Data Unit

TCP flags:
- **URG**: Urgent Pointer field significant
- **ACK**: Acknowledgment field significant
- **PSH**: Push Function
- **RST**: Reset the connection
- **SYN**: Synchronize sequence numbers
- **FIN**: No more data from sender

RFC 3168 TCP flags:
- **ECN**: Explicit Congestion Notification
- (**ECE**: ECN Echo)
- **CWR**: Congestion Window Reduced

ISN – Initial Sequence Number