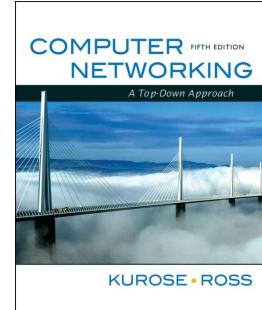


# RSC

## Part II: Network Layer

### 2. Introduction to IP



**Redes y Servicios de Comunicaciones**  
**Universidad Carlos III de Madrid**

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

## RSC Part II: Network Layer

- II. 1 Basic Network layer concepts
- II.2 Introduction to IPv4
  - Datagram format
  - ICMP
- II.3 IPv4 addressing
- II.4 IPv4 in operation
  - ARP
- II.5 IPv6
- II.6 Network routing
  - Link state
  - Distance Vector
- II.7 Routing in the Internet
  - Hierarchical routing
  - RIP

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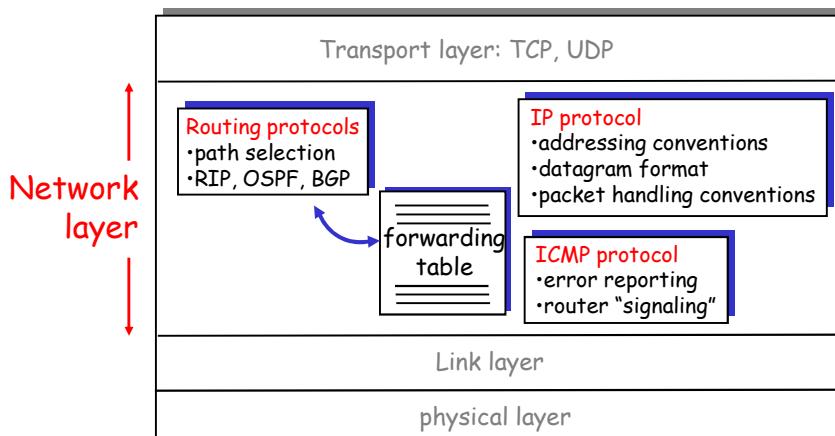
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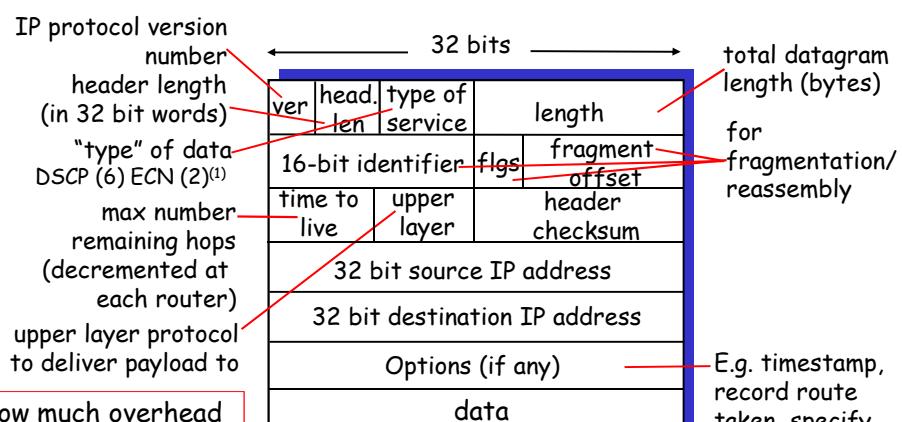
## The Internet Network layer

Host, router network layer functions:



Network Layer 4-3

## IP datagram format



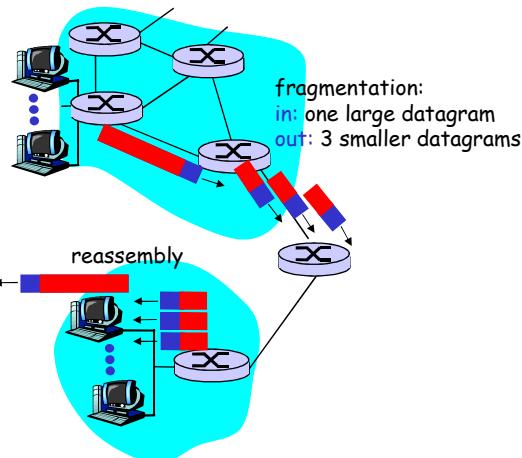
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## IP Fragmentation & Reassembly

- network links have MTU (max.transfer size) - largest possible link-level frame.
  - different link types, different MTUs
- large IP datagram divided ("fragmented") within net
  - one datagram becomes several datagrams
  - "reassembled" only at final destination
  - IP header bits used to identify, order related fragments



Network Layer 4-5

## IP Fragmentation and Reassembly

### Example

- 4000 byte datagram
- MTU = 1500 bytes

1480 bytes in data field

length =4000	ID =x	fragflag =0	offset =0	
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One large datagram becomes several smaller datagrams

length =1500	ID =x	fragflag =1	offset =0	
length =1500	ID =x	fragflag =1	offset =185	

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## ICMP: Internet Control Message Protocol

- used by hosts & routers to communicate network-level information
  - error reporting:  
unreachable host, network,  
port, protocol
  - echo request/reply (used  
by ping)
- network-layer "above" IP:
  - ICMP msgs carried in IP  
datagrams
- **ICMP message:** type, code plus  
first 8 bytes of IP datagram  
causing error

Type	Code	description
0	0	echo reply (ping)
3	0	dest. network unreachable
3	1	dest host unreachable
3	2	dest protocol unreachable
3	3	dest port unreachable
3	6	dest network unknown
3	7	dest host unknown
4	0	source quench (congestion control - not used)
8	0	echo request (ping)
9	0	route advertisement
10	0	router discovery
11	0	TTL expired
12	0	bad IP header

Network Layer 4-7

## Traceroute and ICMP

- Source sends series of UDP segments to dest
  - First has TTL =1
  - Second has TTL=2, etc.
  - Unlikely port number
- When nth datagram arrives to nth router:
  - Router discards datagram
  - And sends to source an ICMP message (type 11)
- When ICMP message arrives, source calculates RTT
- Traceroute does this 3 times
- **Stopping criterion**
- UDP segment eventually arrives at destination host
- Destination returns ICMP

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