

L8: TCP/IP Overview



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Outline

- TCP/IP Reference Model
 - A set of protocols for internetworking
 - The basis of the modern Internet
- IP Datagram Exchange Examples
 - Forwarding over network and data link layers
- Network Analyzer Views
 - A means to view live Internet protocol traffic
- HTTP (maybe)
 - In a bit more detail

Internetworking

- To allow internetworking a set of protocols developed over time
 - The “TCP/IP protocol suite”
 - aka “Internet protocol suite”
- First described in '74 (Cerf & Kahn)

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TCP/IP Arrangement

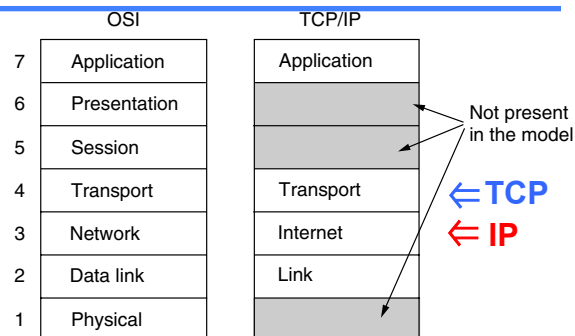
- Roughly organized into a **4-level** model

- Same idea as OSI
- But model came after protocols

- Model called...

- “TCP/IP network architecture”
 - Since it specifies exact services and protocols to be used by each layer
 - Unlike OSI (which is not specific)
- “TCP/IP reference model” (“TCP/IP model”)

- Named after its two primary protocols



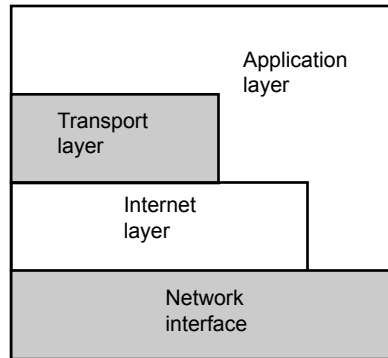
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TCP/IP Model

- 4 layers
 - smaller than OSI
- Model developed “after the fact”
 - Doesn't partition functions as cleanly as OSI
 - layers don't have to talk in sequential fashion
 - E.g. direct interaction between application layer and interface possible
- Not a suitable guide for new network designs

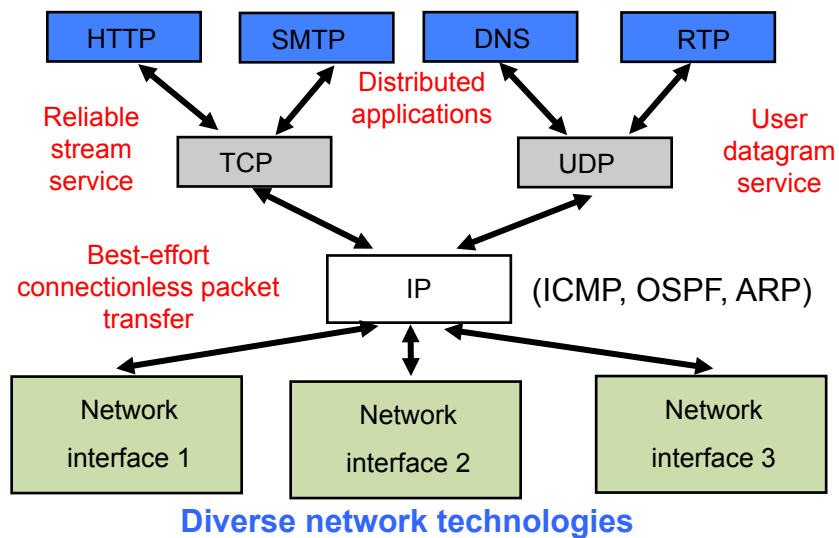


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TCP/IP Protocol Suite



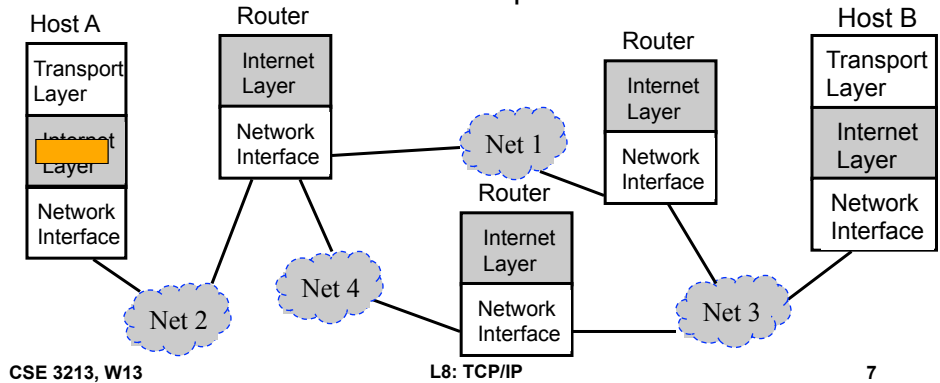
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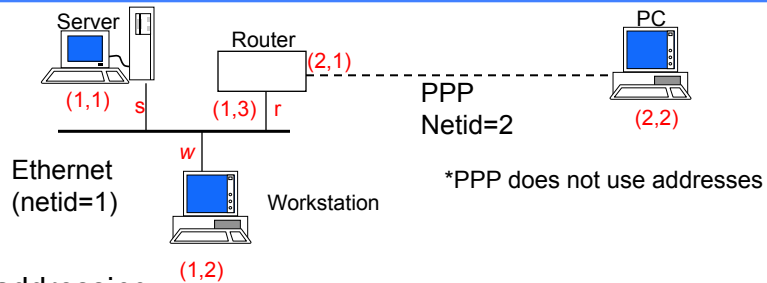
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Internet Protocol Approach

- IP packets transfer information across the Internet
Host A IP → router → router... → router → Host B IP
- **IP layer** in each router determines next hop (router)
- **Network interfaces** transfer IP packets across networks

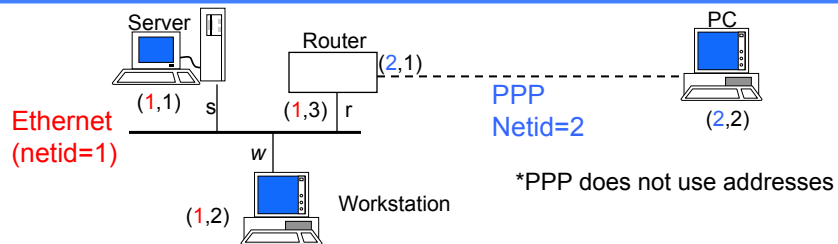


TCP/IP Packet Forwarding Example



- IP addressing
 - unique 32-bit logical address
 - 128.34.51.2 = (netid, hostid), simplified in example: e.g. (1,3)
- Physical address
 - unique LAN address
 - e.g. 48-bit Ethernet: 00:90:27:96:68:07, simplified in example: e.g. r

TCP/IP Packet Forwarding Example



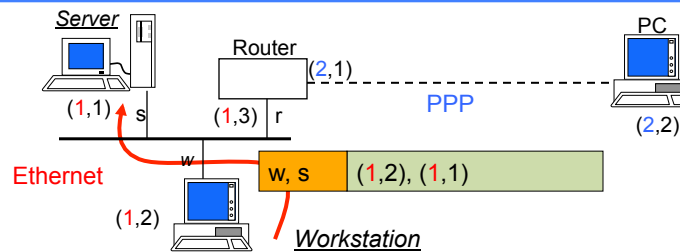
	netid	hostid	Physical address
server	1	1	s
workstation	1	2	w
router	1	3	r
router	2	1	-
PC	2	2	-

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IP Packet from Workstation to Server



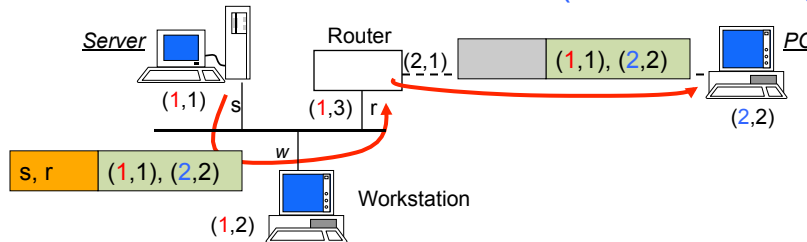
1. IP packet has (1,2) IP address for source and (1,1) IP address for destination
2. IP table at workstation indicates (1,1) connected to same network, so IP packet is encapsulated in Ethernet frame with addresses w and s
3. Ethernet frame is **broadcast** by workstation NIC and captured by server and router NIC
4. server NIC examines protocol **type field** and then delivers packet to its IP layer

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IP Packet from Server to PC (internetworking)



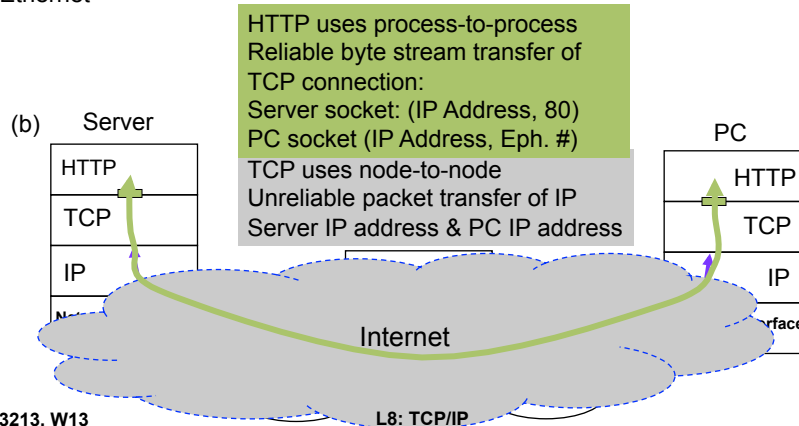
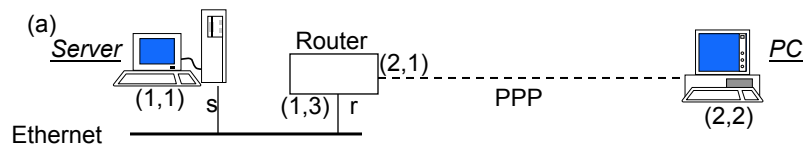
1. IP packet has (1,1) and (2,2) as IP source and destination addresses
2. IP table at **server** indicates packet should be sent to **router**, so IP packet is encapsulated in Ethernet frame with addresses **s** and **r**
3. Ethernet frame is broadcast by **server** NIC and captured by **router** NIC
4. **router** NIC examines protocol **type field** and delivers packet to its IP layer
5. IP layer examines IP packet destination address and determines IP packet should be routed to (2,2)
6. **Router's** table indicates (2,2) is directly connected via PPP link
7. IP packet is encapsulated in PPP frame and delivered to **PC**
8. PPP at **PC** examines protocol **type field** and delivers packet to **PC** IP layer

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What's Happening Above IP?



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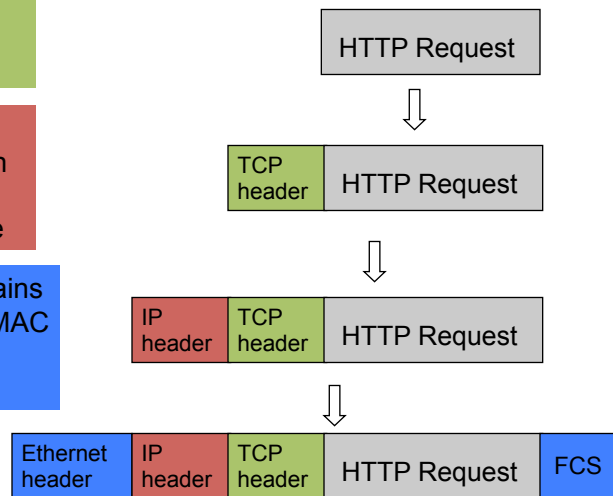
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Encapsulation

TCP Header contains source & destination port numbers

IP Header contains source and destination IP addresses; transport protocol type

Ethernet Header contains source & destination MAC addresses; network protocol type

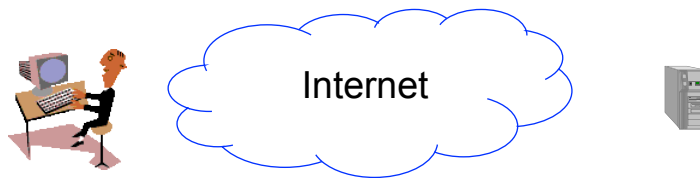


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How the Layers Work Together: Network Analyzer Example



- User clicks on <http://www.nytimes.com/>
- Wireshark **network analyzer** captures all frames observed by its Ethernet NIC
- Sequences of frames and contents of frame can be examined in detail down to individual bytes

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Wireshark Window

Top Pane shows frame/packet sequence

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	0.000000	128.100.100.113	128.100.100.128	DNS	Standard query A www.nytimes.com
2	0.129976	128.100.100.128	128.100.11.13	DNS	Standard query response A 64.15.247.200 A 64.15.247.24
3	0.131524	128.100.11.13	64.15.247.200	TCP	1127 > http [SYN] Seq=3638689752 Ack=0 win=16384 Len=0
4	0.168286	64.15.247.200	128.100.11.13	TCP	http > 1127 [SYN, ACK] Seq=1396200325 Ack=3638689753 win=0
5	0.168320	128.100.11.13	64.15.247.200	TCP	1127 > http [ACK] Seq=3638689753 Ack=1396200326 win=17
6	0.168688	128.100.11.13	64.15.247.200	HTTP	GET / HTTP/1.1
7	0.205439	64.15.247.200	128.100.11.13	TCP	http > 1127 [ACK] Seq=1396200326 Ack=3638689753 win=32
8	0.236676	64.15.247.200	128.100.11.13	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Middle Pane shows encapsulation for a given frame

```

Frame 1 (75 bytes on wire, 75 bytes captured)
  Ethernet II, Src: 00:90:27:96:b8:07, Dst: 00:e0:52:ea:b5:00
  Internet Protocol, Src Addr: 128.100.11.13 (128.100.11.13), Dst Addr: 128.100.100.128 (128.100.100.128)
  User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 1126 (1126), Dst Port: domain (53)
  Domain Name System (query)
  
```

Bottom Pane shows hex & text

```

0000  00 e0 52 ea b5 00 00 90 27 96 b8 07 08 00 45 00  ..R....'.....E.
0010  00 3d 54 41 00 00 80 11 76 19 80 64 0b 0d 80 64  .=TA....v.d...d
0020  64 80 04 66 00 35 00 29 49 83 00 a5 01 00 00 01  d..f.5.)I.....
0030  00 00 00 00 00 00 03 77 77 77 07 6e 79 74 69 6d  .....w ww.nytim
0040  65 73 03 63 6f 6d 00 00 01 00 01  es.com...
  
```

Top Pane: Frame Sequence

DNS Query

TCP Connection Setup

HTTP Request & Response

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	0.000000	128.100.11.13	128.100.100.128	DNS	Standard query A www.nytimes.com
2	0.129976	128.100.100.128	128.100.11.13	DNS	Standard query response A 64.15.247.200 A 64.15.247.24
3	0.131524	128.100.11.13	64.15.247.200	TCP	1127 > http [SYN] Seq=3638689752 Ack=0 win=16384 Len=0
4	0.168286	64.15.247.200	128.100.11.13	TCP	http > 1127 [SYN, ACK] Seq=1396200325 Ack=3638689753 win=0
5	0.168320	128.100.11.13	64.15.247.200	TCP	1127 > http [ACK] Seq=3638689753 Ack=1396200326 win=17
6	0.168688	128.100.11.13	64.15.247.200	HTTP	GET / HTTP/1.1
7	0.205439	64.15.247.200	128.100.11.13	TCP	http > 1127 [ACK] Seq=1396200326 Ack=3638689753 win=32
8	0.236676	64.15.247.200	128.100.11.13	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Middle Pane shows encapsulation for a given frame

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Frame 1 (75 bytes on wire, 75 bytes captured)
  Ethernet II, Src: 00:90:27:96:b8:07, Dst: 00:e0:52:ea:b5:00
  Internet Protocol, Src Addr: 128.100.11.13 (128.100.11.13), Dst Addr: 128.100.100.128 (128.100.100.128)
  User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 1126 (1126), Dst Port: domain (53)
  Domain Name System (query)
  
```

Bottom Pane shows hex & text

```

0000  00 e0 52 ea b5 00 00 90 27 96 b8 07 08 00 45 00  ..R....'.....E.
0010  00 3d 54 41 00 00 80 11 76 19 80 64 0b 0d 80 64  .=TA....v.d...d
0020  64 80 04 66 00 35 00 29 49 83 00 a5 01 00 00 01  d..f.5.)I.....
0030  00 00 00 00 00 00 03 77 77 77 07 6e 79 74 69 6d  .....w ww.nytim
0040  65 73 03 63 6f 6d 00 00 01 00 01  es.com...
  
```


Middle Pane: Encapsulation

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with the packet list pane at the top and the packet details pane below. The selected packet is an Ethernet II frame. Red callouts highlight specific fields:

- Ethernet Frame**: Points to the entire Ethernet II frame entry in the packet list.
- Ethernet Destination and Source Addresses**: Points to the 'Destination' and 'Source' fields in the Ethernet II details pane.
- Protocol Type**: Points to the 'Type' field in the Ethernet II details pane.

The packet list pane shows:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
6	0.168688	128.100.11.13	64.15.247.200	HTTP	GET	...

The packet details pane shows:

```
Ethernet II, Src: 00:90:27:96:b8:07, Dst: 00:e0:52:ea:b5:00
Destination: 00:e0:52:ea:b5:00 (Foundry_ea:b5:00)
Source: 00:90:27:96:b8:07 (Intel_96:b8:07)
Type: IP (0x0800)
```

Middle Pane: Encapsulation

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with the packet list pane at the top and the packet details pane below. The selected packet is an Internet Protocol (IP) packet. Red callouts highlight specific fields:

- And a lot of other stuff!**: A cloud-shaped callout pointing to the entire IP packet entry in the packet list.
- IP Packet**: Points to the entire IP packet entry in the packet list.
- IP Source and Destination Addresses**: Points to the 'Source' and 'Destination' fields in the Internet Protocol details pane.
- Protocol Type**: Points to the 'Protocol' field in the Internet Protocol details pane.

The packet list pane shows:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
6	0.168688	128.100.11.13	64.15.247.200	HTTP	GET	...

The packet details pane shows:

```
Internet Protocol, Src Addr: 128.100.11.13 (128.100.11.13), Dst Addr: 64.15.247.200 (64.15.247.200)
Version: 4
Header length: 20 bytes
Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: Default; ECN: 0x00)
Total Length: 689
Identification: 0x5445
Flags: 0x04
Fragment offset: 0
Time to live: 128
Protocol: TCP (0x06)
Header checksum: 0xe0b8 (correct)
Source: 128.100.11.13 (128.100.11.13)
Destination: 64.15.247.200 (64.15.247.200)
```

Middle Pane: Encapsulation

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with the following details:

- Packet List:** No. 6, Time 0.168688, Source 128.100.11.13, Destination 64.15.247.200, Protocol HTTP, Info GET / HTTP
- Packet Bytes:** 6415247200 (6415247200)
- Frame 6 (703 bytes on wire, 703 bytes captured):**
 - Ethernet II:** Src: 00:90:27:96:b8:07, Dst: 00:e0:52:ea:b5:00
 - Transmission Control Protocol:** Src Port: 1127 (1127), Dst Port: http (80), Seq: 3638689753, Ack: 139620032
 - Source port: 1127 (1127)
 - Destination port: http (80)
 - Sequence number: 3638689753
 - Next sequence number: 3638690402
 - Acknowledgement number: 1396200326
 - Header length: 20 bytes
 - Flags: 0x0018 (PSH, ACK)
 - Window size: 17316
 - Hypertext Transfer Protocol:**
 - GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n
 - Accept: image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/png, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint, application/javascript, application/xhtml+xml, */*\r\n
 - Accept-Language: en-us\r\n
 - Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n
 - User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; windows NT 5.0)\r\n
 - Host: www.nytimes.com\r\n
 - Connection: Keep-Alive\r\n
 - Cookie: RMIID=80e7478f5a393db9fc19f2c4; NYT-S=1002xv091grjagxb2AZ90xq41qdEz/TranSsRnEzE6Feqqe5mo8R\r\n
- Packet Bytes:** 0000 00 e0 52 ea b5 00 00 90 27 96 b8 07 00 00 00 00 02 b1 54 45 40 00 80 06 e0 b8 80 64 0b 00 00 20 f7 c8 04 67 00 30 d8 e1 ff 09 53 38 53 80 00 30 43 a4 87 81 00 00 47 45 54 20 2f 20 48 50 00 00 00 2f 31 2e 31 0d 0a 41 63 63 65 70 74 3a 20

TCP/IP Summary

- Encapsulation is key to layering
- IP provides for transfer of packets across diverse networks
- TCP and UDP provide universal communications services across the Internet
- Distributed applications that use TCP and UDP can operate over the entire Internet
- Internet names, IP addresses, port numbers, sockets, connections, physical addresses

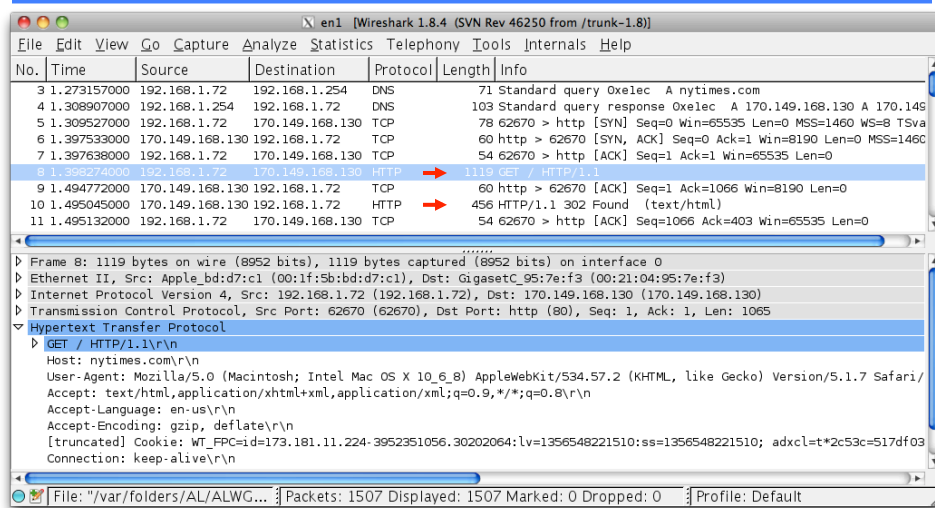
Hypertext Transfer Protocol

- RFC 1945 (HTTP 1.0), RFC 2616 (HTTP 1.1)
- HTTP provides **communications between web browsers & web servers**
- Web: framework for accessing documents & resources through the Internet
- Hypertext documents: text, graphics, images, hyperlinks
- Documents prepared using **Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)**

HTTP Protocol

- HTTP servers use well-known **port 80**
- **Client** request / **Server** reply
- **Stateless**: server does not keep any information about client
- HTTP 1.0 new TCP **connection per request/reply** (non-persistent)
- HTTP 1.1 **persistent** operation is default

HTTP Typical Exchange



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HTTP Message Formats

- HTTP messages written in ASCII text
- Request Message Format
 1. Request Line (Each line ends with carriage return)
 - Method URL HTTP-Version \r\n
 - Method specifies action to apply to object
 - URL specifies object
 2. Header Lines (Each line ends with carriage return)
 - *Attribute Name: Attribute Value*
 - E.g. type of client, content, identity of requester, ...
 - Last header line has extra carriage return
 3. Entity Body (Content)
 - Additional information to server

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HTTP Request Methods

Request method	Meaning
GET	Retrieve information (object) identified by the URL.
HEAD	Retrieve meta-information about the object, but do not transfer the object; Can be used to find out if a document has changed.
POST	Send information to a URL (using the entity body) and retrieve result; used when a user fills out a form in a browser.
PUT	Store information in location named by URL
DELETE	Remove object identified by URL
TRACE	Trace HTTP forwarding through proxies, tunnels, etc.
OPTIONS	Used to determine the capabilities of the server, or characteristics of a named resource.

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HTTP Request Headers

The screenshot displays a network capture in Wireshark. The packet list pane shows a GET request from 192.168.1.72 to 170.149.168.130. The packet details pane is expanded to show the Hypertext Transfer Protocol section, which contains the following headers:

```

GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n
Host: nytimes.com\r\n
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_6_8) AppleWebKit/534.57.2 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/5.1.7 Safari/534.57.2\r\n
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8\r\n
Accept-Language: en-us\r\n
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n
[truncated] Cookie: WT_FPC=id=173.181.11.224-3952351056.30202064:lv=1356548221510:ss=1356548221510; adxcl=t*2c53=517df03\r\n
Connection: keep-alive\r\n
    
```

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HTTP Response Message

- Response Message Format
 - Status Line
 - HTTP-Version Status-Code Message
 - Status Code: 3-digit code indicating result
 - E.g. HTTP/1.0 200 OK
 - Headers Section
 - Information about object transferred to client
 - E.g. server type, content length, content type, ...
 - Content
 - Object (document)

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HTTP Response Message

The screenshot displays the Wireshark interface with the following details:

- Packet List:** Shows a list of captured packets. Packet 10 is selected, which is an HTTP response from 170.149.168.130 to 192.168.1.72.
- Packet Details:**
 - Ethernet II:** Src: GigasetC_95:7e:f3 (00:21:04:95:7e:f3), Dst: Apple_bd:d7:c1 (00:1f:5b:bd:d7:c1)
 - Internet Protocol Version 4:** Src: 170.149.168.130, Dst: 192.168.1.72
 - Transmission Control Protocol:** Src Port: http (80), Dst Port: 62670 (62670), Seq: 1, Ack: 1066, Len: 402
 - Hypertext Transfer Protocol:**
 - HTTP/1.1 302 Found
 - Date: Wed, 26 Dec 2012 17:44:53 GMT
 - Server: Apache
 - Location: http://www.nytimes.com/
 - Content-Length: 207
 - Connection: close
 - Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1
- Packet Bytes:** Line-based text data: text/html

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Cookies and Web Sessions

- Cookies are data exchanged by clients & servers as **header lines**
- Since HTTP **stateless**, cookies can provide context for HTTP interaction
- Set cookie **header line in reply message** from server + unique ID number for client
- If client accepts cookie, cookie added to **client's cookie file** (must include expiration date)
- Henceforth client requests include ID
- Server site **can track client interactions**, store these in a separate database, and access database to prepare appropriate responses

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Cookie Header Line; ID is 24 hex numeral

The image shows a Wireshark capture of an HTTP response. The packet list pane shows a GET request from 192.168.1.72 to 170.149.168.130 on port 80. The packet details pane shows the response structure: Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, Transmission Control Protocol, and Hypertext Transfer Protocol. The HTTP response is a 302 Found (text/html). The Set-Cookie header is highlighted with a red box, showing the cookie name 'WF_FPC' and a 24-character hexadecimal ID: 'id=173.181.11.224-3952351056_30202064:lv=1356548221510:ss=1356548221510; adxcl=t*2c53c...517df03'.

```
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Internals Help
No. Time Source Destination Protocol Length Info
3 1.273157000 192.168.1.72 192.168.1.254 DNS 71 Standard query Oxelec A nytimes.com
4 1.308907000 192.168.1.254 192.168.1.72 DNS 103 Standard query response Oxelec A 170.149.168.130 A 170.145
5 1.309527000 192.168.1.72 170.149.168.130 TCP 78 62670 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=8 TSva
6 1.397533000 170.149.168.130 192.168.1.72 TCP 60 http > 62670 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=8190 Len=0 MSS=146C
7 1.397638000 192.168.1.72 170.149.168.130 TCP 54 62670 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
8 1.398274000 192.168.1.72 170.149.168.130 HTTP 1119 GET / HTTP/1.1
9 1.494772000 170.149.168.130 192.168.1.72 TCP 60 http > 62670 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1066 Win=8190 Len=0
10 1.495045000 170.149.168.130 192.168.1.72 HTTP 456 HTTP/1.1 302 Found (text/html)
11 1.495132000 192.168.1.72 170.149.168.130 TCP 54 62670 > http [ACK] Seq=1066 Ack=403 Win=65535 Len=0

Frame 8: 1119 bytes on wire (8952 bits), 1119 bytes captured (8952 bits) on interface 0
Ethernet II, Src: Apple_bd:d7:c1 (00:1f:5b:bd:d7:c1), Dst: GigasetC_95:7e:f3 (00:21:04:95:7e:f3)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.72 (192.168.1.72), Dst: 170.149.168.130 (170.149.168.130)
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 62670 (62670), Dst Port: http (80), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 1065
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
  GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n
  Host: nytimes.com\r\n
  User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_6_8) AppleWebKit/534.57.2 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/5.1.7 Safari/
  Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8\r\n
  Accept-Language: en-us\r\n
  Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n
  [truncated] Cookie: WF_FPC=id=173.181.11.224-3952351056_30202064:lv=1356548221510:ss=1356548221510; adxcl=t*2c53c...517df03
  Connection: keep-alive\r\n
```

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