

Lecture (Chapter) 1



Network Fundamentals

Objectives

1. Describe the OSI seven-layer model.
2. Compare and contrast the OSI and TCP/IP models.
3. Explain the purpose and use of various addressing methods.
4. Identify common Ethernet technologies.
5. Identify common wireless technologies.
6. Explain basic security concepts.

OSI Model

The Open Systems Interconnection model (OSI) is a conceptual model **that characterizes and standardizes** the internal functions of a communication system **by partitioning it into abstraction layers.**

The International Standards Organization (ISO) introduced the OSI model **as a way of resolving the standards dilemma caused by the multiple incompatible standards** in use in the past.

One of the strengths of the OSI model is that it **provides a common context for discussing networking and networking devices.** When a device operates at a certain layer, it means that the device implements the functionality of that layer and also implements the functionality of the layers below it.

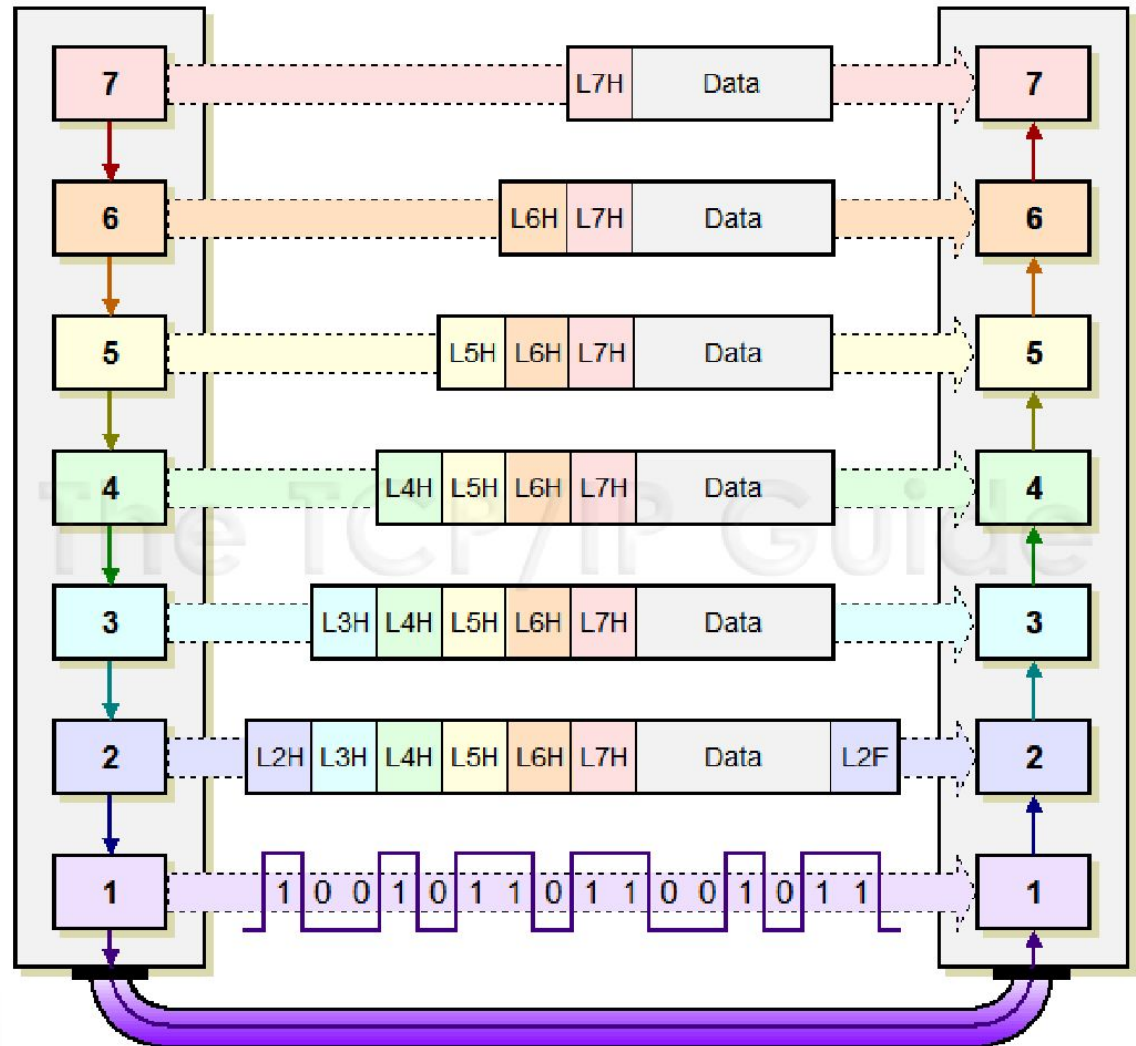
OSI Model

The OSI model is a seven-layer model that organizes and describes networking functions and interfaces.

Layer	Application/Example		Central Device/ Protocols		
Application (7) Serves as the window for users and application processes to access the network services.	End User layer Program that opens what was sent or creates what is to be sent Resource sharing • Remote file access • Remote printer access • Directory services • Network management		User Applications SMTP	G A T E W A Y Can be used on all layers	
Presentation (6) Formats the data to be presented to the Application layer. It can be viewed as the "Translator" for the network.	Syntax layer encrypt & decrypt (if needed) Character code translation • Data conversion • Data compression • Data encryption • Character Set Translation		JPEG/ASCII EBDIC/TIFF/GIF PICT		
Session (5) Allows session establishment between processes running on different stations.	Synch & send to ports (logical ports) Session establishment, maintenance and termination • Session support - perform security, name recognition, logging, etc.		Logical Ports RPC/SQL/NFS NetBIOS names		
Transport (4) Ensures that messages are delivered error-free, in sequence, and with no losses or duplications.	TCP Host to Host, Flow Control Message segmentation • Message acknowledgement • Message traffic control • Session multiplexing	F I L T E R I N G P A C K E T	TCP/SPX/UDP		
Network (3) Controls the operations of the subnet, deciding which physical path the data takes.	Packets ("letter", contains IP address) Routing • Subnet traffic control • Frame fragmentation • Logical-physical address mapping • Subnet usage accounting		Routers IP/IPX/ICMP		
Data Link (2) Provides error-free transfer of data frames from one node to another over the Physical layer.	Frames ("envelopes", contains MAC address) [NIC card — Switch — NIC card] (end to end) Establishes & terminates the logical link between nodes • Frame traffic control • Frame sequencing • Frame acknowledgment • Frame delimiting • Frame error checking • Media access control		Switch Bridge WAP PPP/SLIP		Land Based Layers
Physical (1) Concerned with the transmission and reception of the unstructured raw bit stream over the physical medium.	Physical structure Cables, hubs, etc. Data Encoding • Physical medium attachment • Transmission technique - Baseband or Broadband • Physical medium transmission Bits & Volts		Hub		

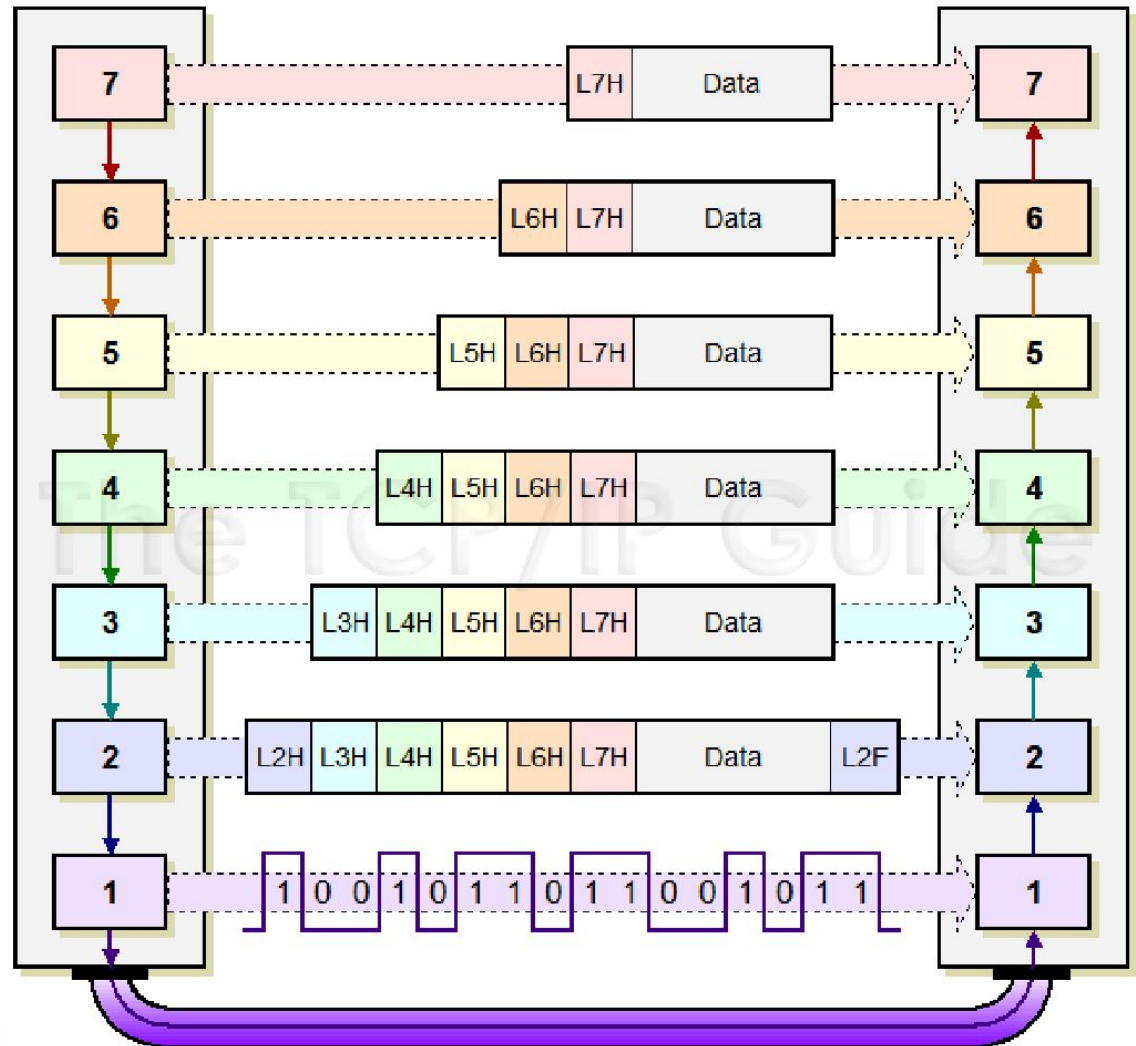
Communication between Layers

Moving from the top, down - messages get larger and larger. A message is passed down, and the lower layer adds a header to it. This is called **encapsulation**, because it is like placing an object into a capsule. The header is sometimes called a **wrapper**. Each successive lower layer encapsulates what it receives from the layer above it.



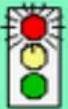

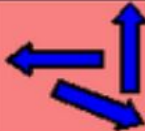




Communication between Layers

Moving from the bottom, up - messages get smaller and smaller. A message is first stripped of its header, and then the inner contents (the "data" portion) is passed up. This is "decapsulation". Each successive upper layer receives the data message from the layer below, and then strips off its own header and passes the data up.



OSI Layer 1. Physical Layer

7		Application Layer Type of communication: E-mail, file transfer, client/server.
6		Presentation Layer Encryption, data conversion: ASCII to EBCDIC, BCD to binary, etc.
5		Session Layer Starts, stops session. Maintains order.
4		Transport Layer Ensures delivery of entire file or message.
3		Network Layer Routes data to different LANs and WANs based on network address.
2		Data Link (MAC) Layer Transmits packets from node to node based on station address.
1		Physical Layer Electrical signals and cabling.

The Physical layer **is responsible for transmitting and receiving** data over a transmission media. Data is treated as an **unstructured raw** data stream.

Functionality provided:

- Transmission media
- Connector
- Data encoding and synchronization
- Transmission technique

OSI Layer 1 functionality

Transmission medium

The path over which a data signal is carried. Transmission can be sent through a physical medium, **such as copper wire or fiber optic cable**, or it can be sent **wirelessly using radio waves**.

Connector

The Physical layer **provides the direct connection between nodes** (node - term used to refer to a connection point on a network, typically a computer or other network device).

OSI Layer 1 functionality

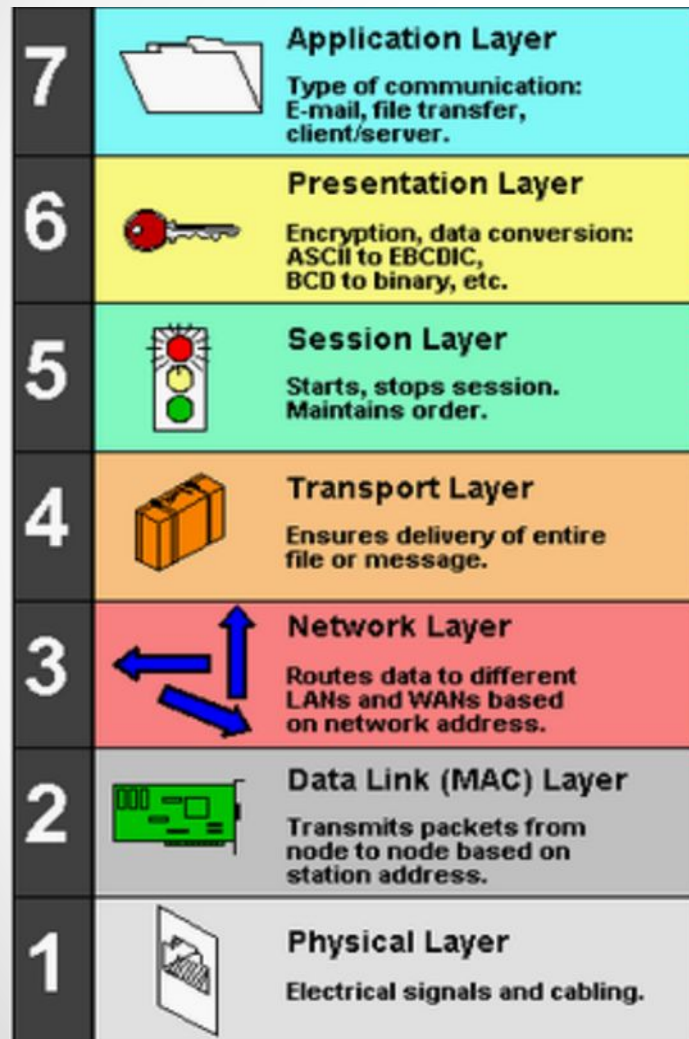
Data encoding

Data conversion of a data stream to a different format. In the context of the Physical layer, it refers to converting data into a transmission format. Data encoding includes specifying how a 1 or 0 bit is identified, how to tell the start and end of a frame, and how data is synchronized.

Transmission technique

Physical layer specifications also determine the transmission technique. **Data can be sent using either a digital or analog transmission.** Fiber optic transmissions, for example, are digital transmissions.

OSI Layer 2. Data Link Layer



The Data Link layer **is responsible for ensuring that data is transmitted between nodes without errors.** This accuracy is accomplished through the following practices:

Functionality provided:

- Link control
- Traffic control
 - Sequencing
 - Acknowledgement
 - Delimiting
 - Error correction
- Access management

OSI Layer 2 functionality

Link control – establishes a logic communication link between nodes and then terminates the link when it is no longer needed.

Access management – determines which node can make use of the media for transmission.

OSI Layer 2 functionality

Traffic control

– manages frame transmission and disables node transmission when no data is available to send.

- **Sequencing** – ensures that frames are sent (and received) sequentially.
- **Acknowledgement** – acknowledges received frames as a way of detecting lost or corrupted frames.
- **Delimiting** – formats frame start and end and recognizes these boundaries on received frames.
- **Error correction** – verifies frame integrity.

OSI Layer 2. MAC address

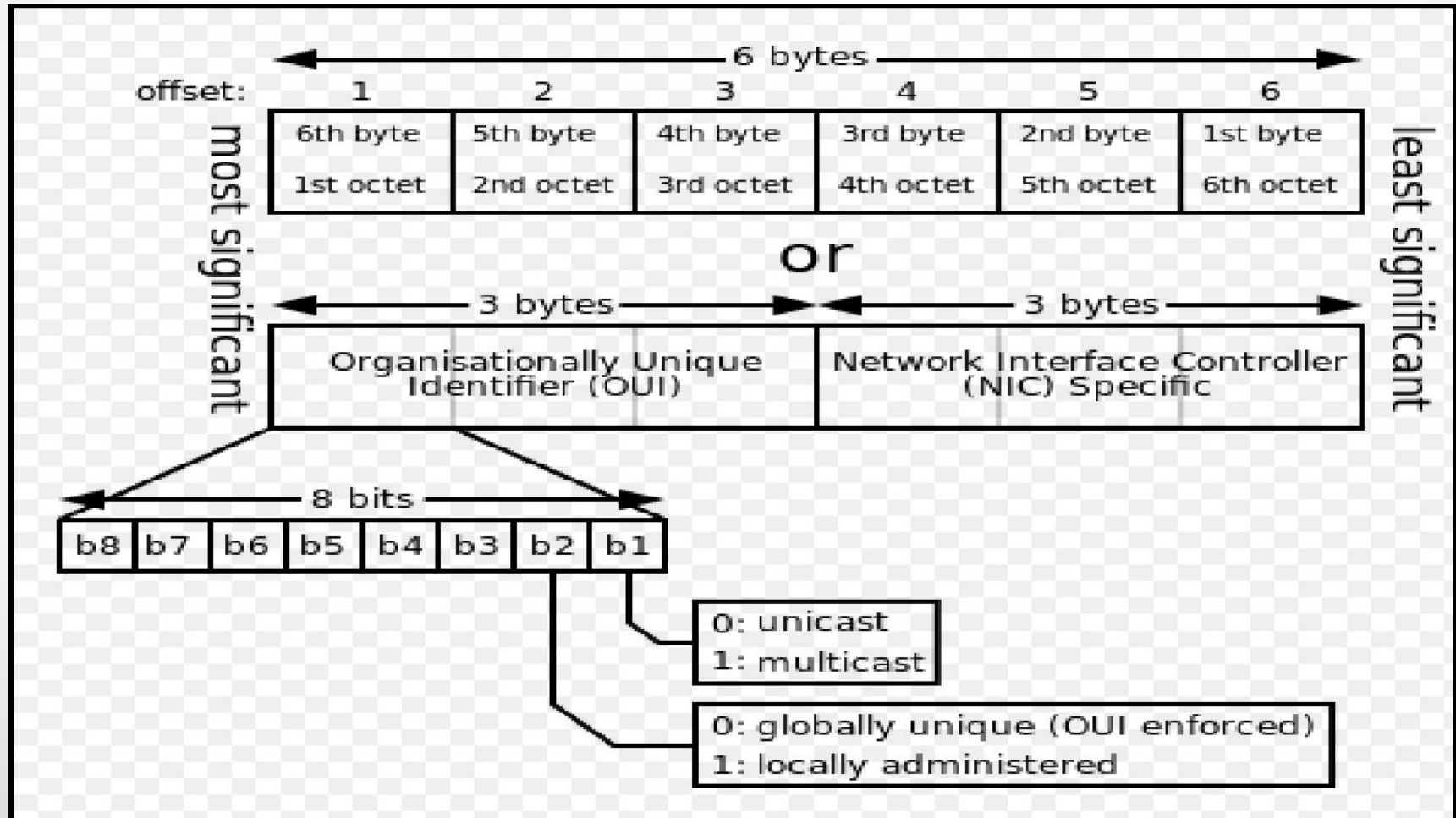
Each node is uniquely identified at the Data Link layer through a unique address known as the **Media Access Control (MAC) address**.

The MAC address is typically written as a 12-digit hexadecimal number, for example:

00-C0-26-A9-42-F7.

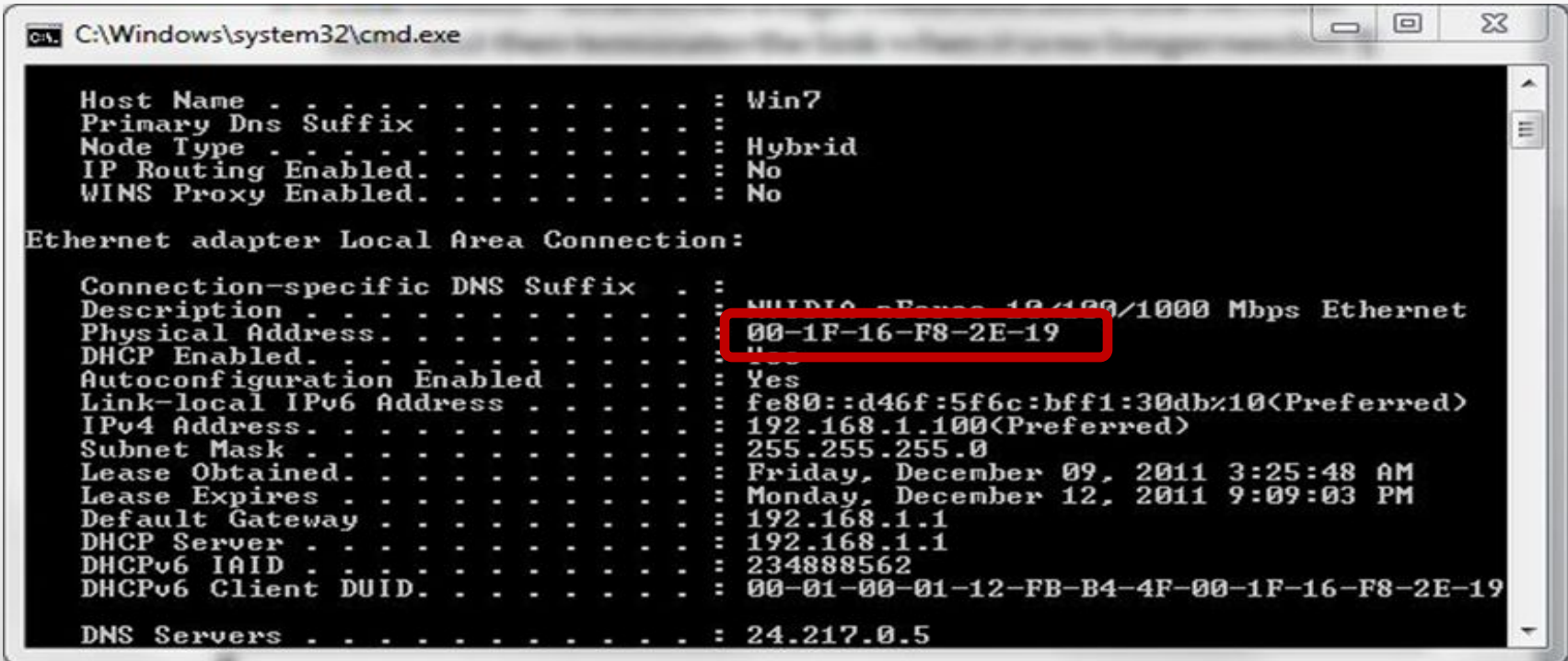
The first three octets (in transmission order) identify the organization that issued the identifier and are known as the Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI). The remaining digits represent a unique adapter address – Network Interface Controller (NIC) Specific.

OSI Layer 2. MAC Address



MAC Address

You can retrieve the MAC address for an Ethernet network adapter in a Windows computer by running the IPCONFIG command. The MAC address is listed with the Ethernet adapter configuration. It is listed as the adapter's **physical address**. In this case, the address is: 00-1F-16-F8-2E-19



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe



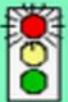




Host Name . . . . . : Win7
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . :
Node Type . . . . . : Hybrid
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
Description . . . . . : NULIO - Power 10/100/1000 Mbps Ethernet
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-1F-16-F8-2E-19
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::d46f:5f6c:bff1:30db%10(Preferred)
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.100(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained. . . . . : Friday, December 09, 2011 3:25:48 AM
Lease Expires . . . . . : Monday, December 12, 2011 9:09:03 PM
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
DHCP Server . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 234888562
DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-12-FB-B4-4F-00-1F-16-F8-2E-19

DNS Servers . . . . . : 24.217.0.5
```

OSI Layer 3. Network Layer

7		Application Layer Type of communication: E-mail, file transfer, client/server.
6		Presentation Layer Encryption, data conversion: ASCII to EBCDIC, BCD to binary, etc.
5		Session Layer Starts, stops session. Maintains order.
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2		Data Link (MAC) Layer Transmits packets from node to node based on station address.
1		Physical Layer Electrical signals and cabling.

The Network layer makes
routed networks possible.

**Functionality
provided:**

- Node address
- Network address
- Traffic routing
- Fragmentation/
reassembly

Network Address

The network address is specified through device configuration. The address can either be configured on the node or applied automatically when the node connects to the network. The address identifies the node and the subnetwork on which it is located.

123.20.210.3

01111011 00010100 11010010 00000011

OSI Layer 3. Network Layer

Routers are responsible **for forwarding traffic between networks**. Routers make sure that data follows an appropriate path to the right destination. They are also responsible for managing **fragmentation**.

Router.



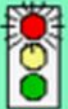




Device responsible for directing network traffic based on network address.

Fragmentation.

The process of dividing a network packet into smaller sized packets for reassembly at its destination.

Fragmentation is necessary because some routers have a smaller maximum transmission unit (MTU) size than others. When a router with a larger MTU sends a frame to a router with a smaller MTU, it must break up the frame so that it can be reassembled later by the receiving node.

OSI Layer 4. Transport Layer

7		Application Layer Type of communication: E-mail, file transfer, client/server.
6		Presentation Layer Encryption, data conversion: ASCII to EBCDIC, BCD to binary, etc.
5		Session Layer Starts, stops session. Maintains order.
4		Transport Layer Ensures delivery of entire file or message.
3		Network Layer Routes data to different LANs and WANs based on network address.
2		Data Link (MAC) Layer Transmits packets from node to node based on station address.
1		Physical Layer Electrical signals and cabling.

The Transport layer is responsible for **error-free delivery message**. **Retransmission of data to recover errors** or lost data will occur in software managing this layer. The **basic functions are similar to those provided for frames by the Data Link layer**, but at a higher level.

Functionality provided:

- Segmentation
- Acknowledgement
- Traffic control
- Multiplexing

Transport Layer

Segmentation

- Splits the message (if necessary) for reassembly by the receiving Transport layer.

Acknowledgement

- Uses acknowledgements to provide reliable delivery.

Traffic control

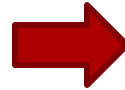
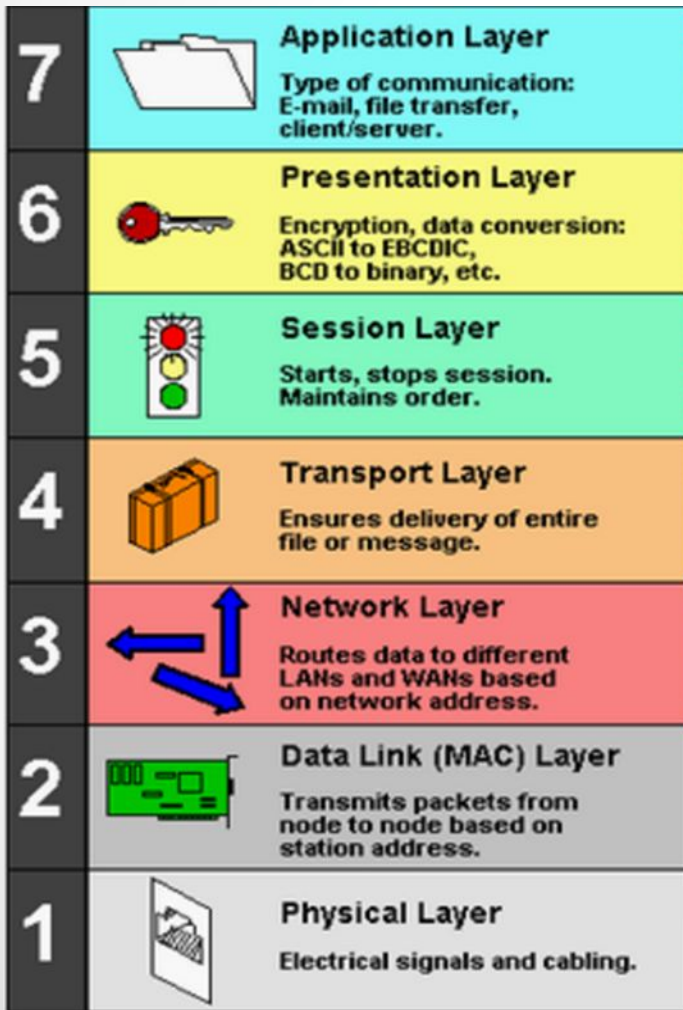
- Enables transmission only when a message is available.

Multiplexing

- Manages transmission of multiple messages.

The Transport layer adds header information that enables the receiving host to reassemble the message. This includes sequence numbering, if it is not provided in the lower layers.

OSI Layer 5. Session Layer

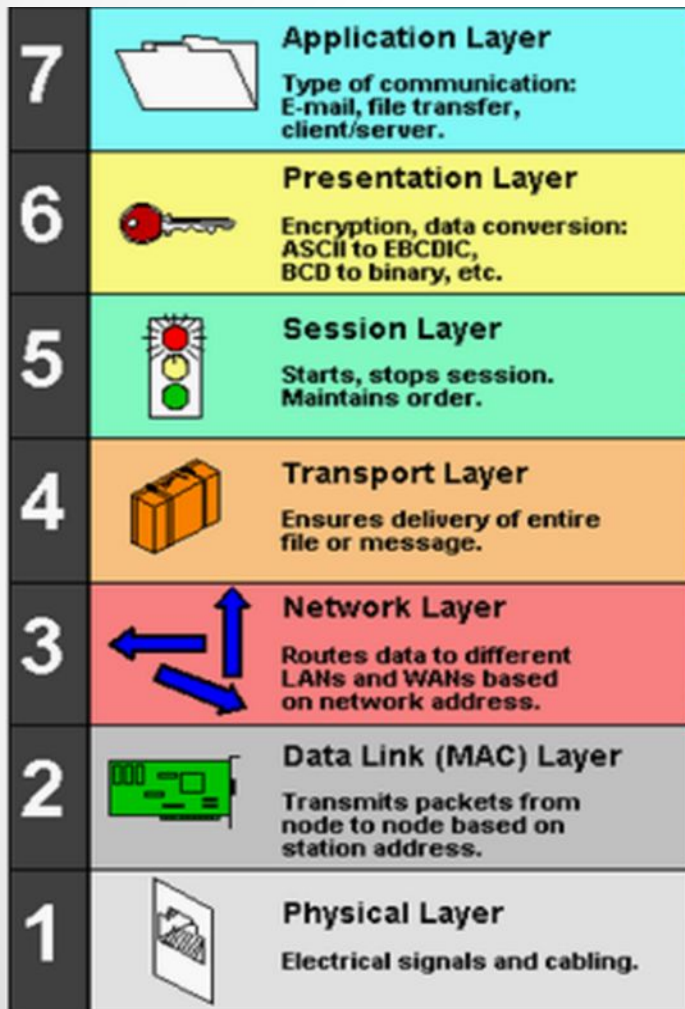


**Function-
ality
provided:**

- Establishing sessions between hosts
- Managing/maintaining sessions
- Terminating sessions when it is no longer needed.

Session Layer protocols also **provide functions to support the session**, including security, recognition between hosts, and session logging.

OSI Layer 6. Presentation Layer



Functionality
provided:

- Character translation
 - ASCII
 - EBCDIC
- Conversion
- Compression
- Encryption

The Presentation layer is responsible **for formatting data** from the Application layer so that the data can be transmitted or so that the data can be recognized by the Application layer.

Presentation Layer

Character translation

typically ASCII or EBCDIC.

Conversion

as necessary, including bit order, formatting end of line, and so forth.

Compression

applying data compression algorithms to reduce the size of data being transmitted.

Encryption

encrypting/decrypting data to provide data security.

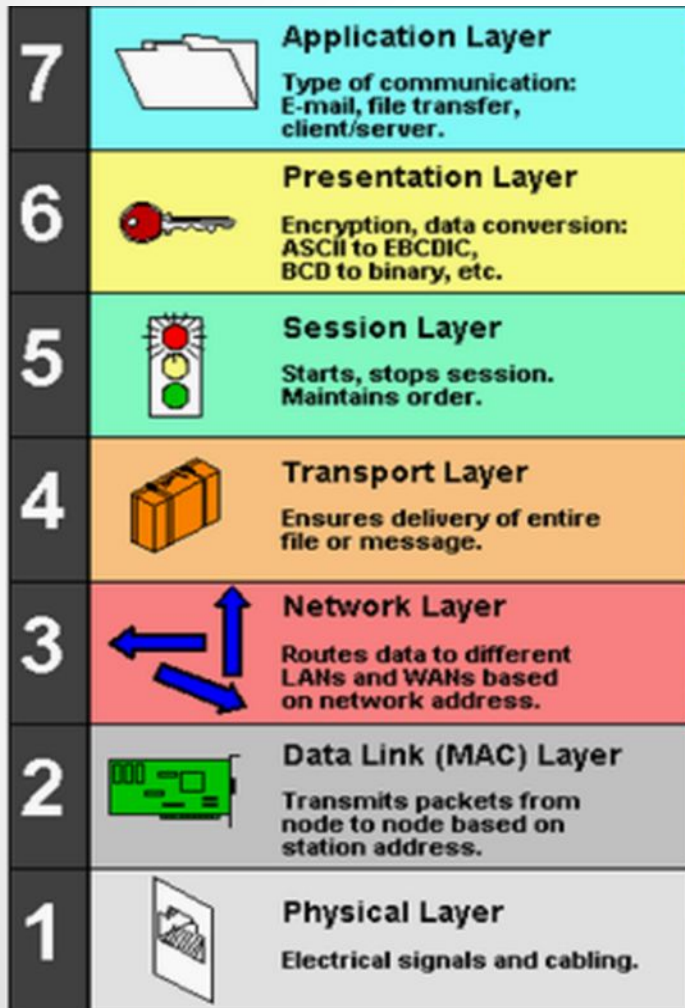
American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)

- Character encoding method that is used to represent 128 characters as 7-bit values. Most commonly used by the UNIX operating system and some legacy applications such as DOS-based applications.

Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC)

- Binary code for encoding characters developed by IBM and primarily used in mainframe computers.

OSI Layer 7. Application Layer



Functionality provided:

- Remote file and printer access
- Resource sharing
- Communications between processes
- Electronic messaging and e-mail
- Directory services
- Virtual devices and virtual communications
- Web browsing

Users and applications are provided access to network services through the Application layer.

TCP/IP Model

The Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) protocol suite is currently **the most commonly implemented set of networking protocols**. It is used on most LANs and WANs, and it is the fundamental protocol supporting the Internet.

Local area network (LAN)

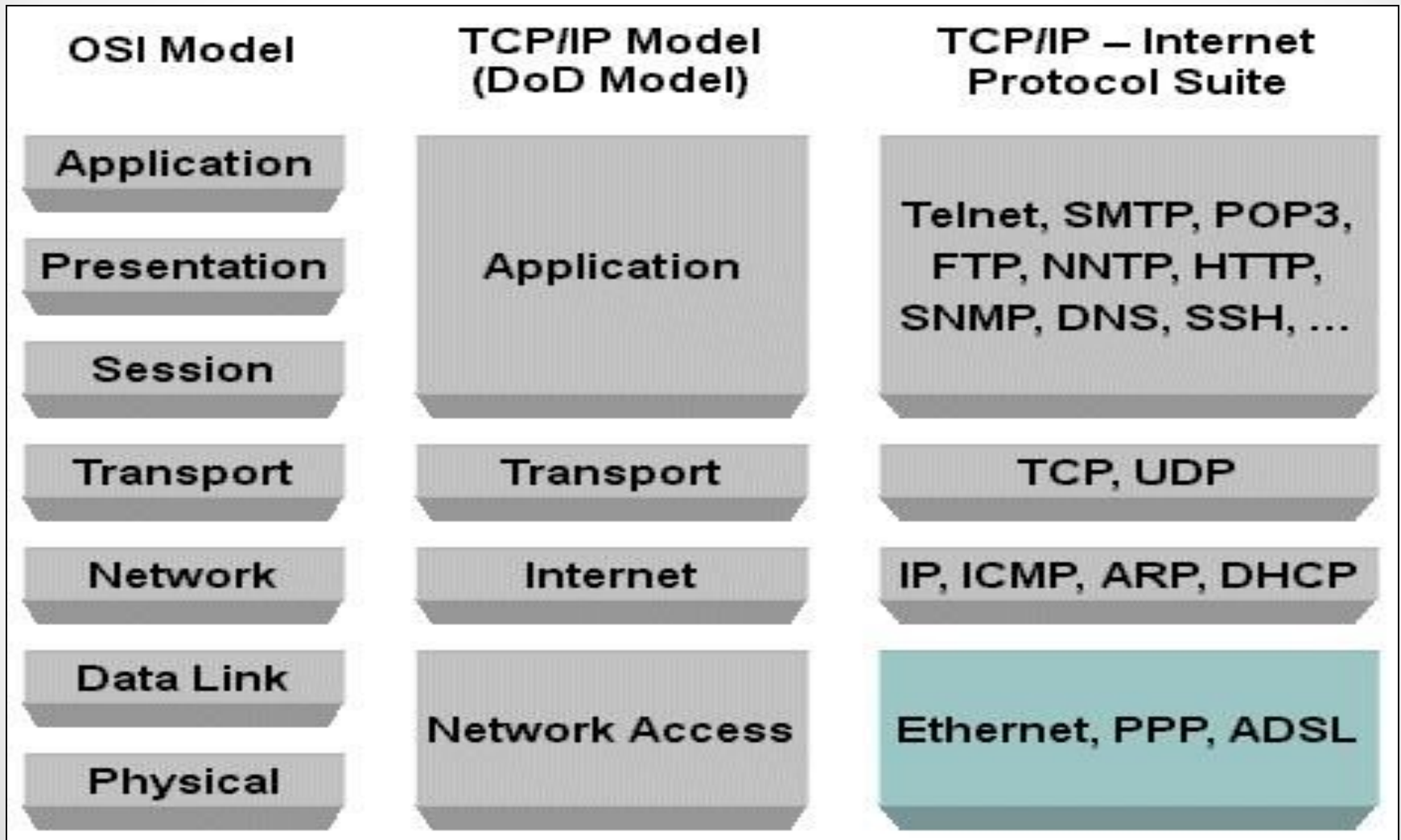
- Computers connected in a small geographic area, typically a single office or building.

Wide area network (WAN)

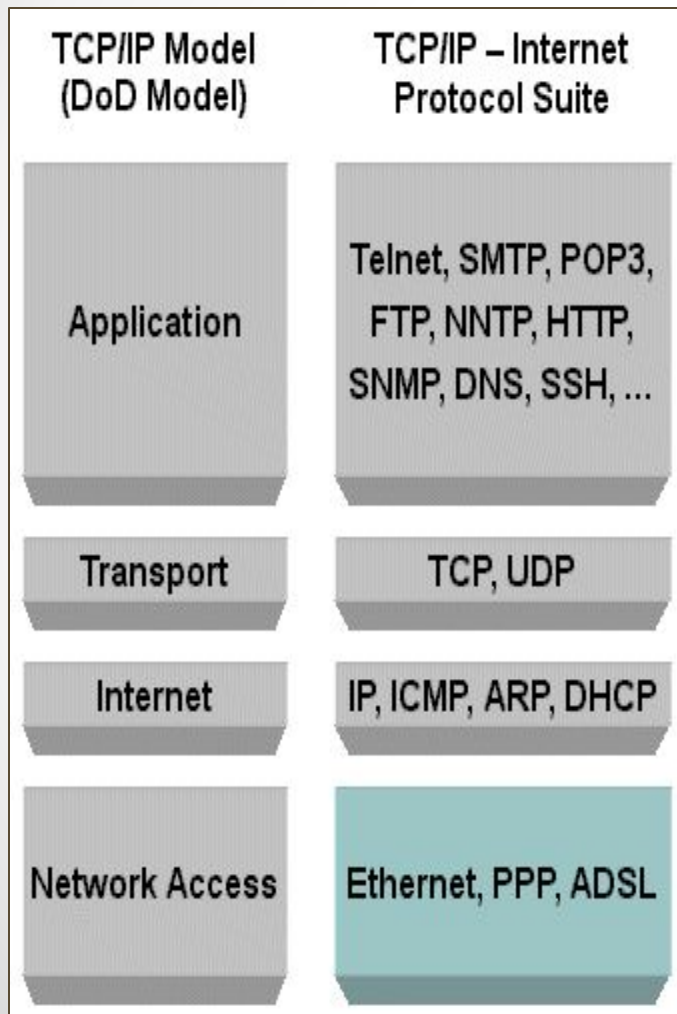
- Computers connected over a wider geographic area. The Internet is an example of a WAN.

The TCP/IP model is based on the four-layer DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) model (figure shows how the TCP/IP model maps to the OSI model). **Functionality is provided through various protocols implemented at each of the layers.**

TCP/IP Model



TCP/IP Model. Network Interface Layer



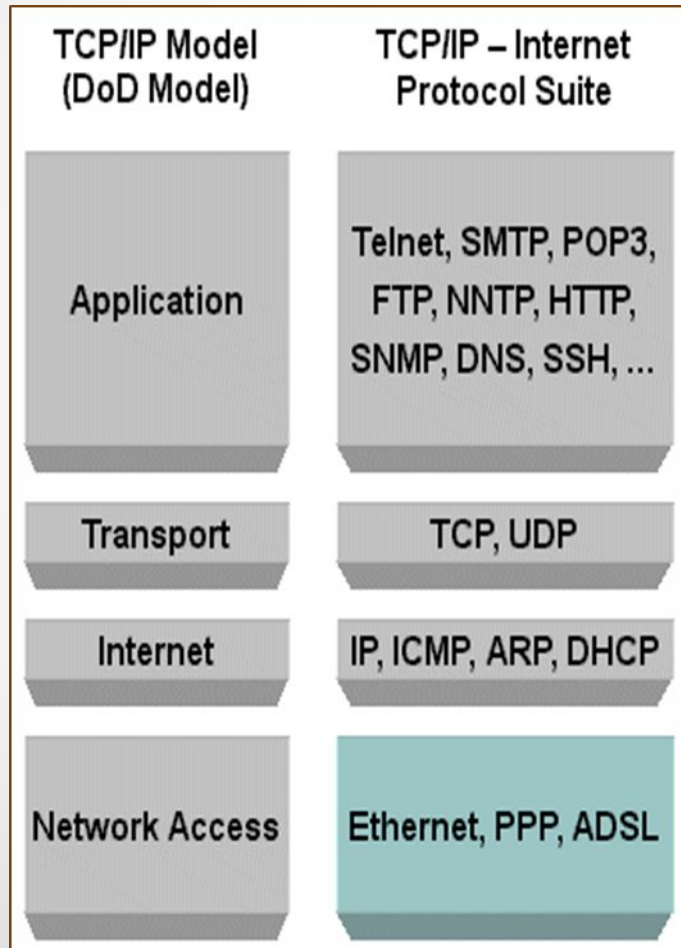
Supports:

- Implementation of OSI Physical and Data Link layers.
- Hosts identified by MAC address.
- A wide range of low-level protocols.

Does not support:

- Sequencing
- Acknowledgement

TCP/IP Model. Internet Layer



**Respon-
sible
for:**

- **network addressing**
- **host addressing**
- **routing**
- **packaging data for transmission**
- **fragmenting packets for transmission and reassembling packets**

Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4)
192.168.10.42

Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
fe80::d46f:5f6c:bff1:30db

Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4)

IPv4, the original Internet Protocol, **uses a 32-bit address**. It is typically written in dotted decimal notation, as shown below:

192.168.10.42

While IPv4 is still useful in most situations, the Internet is running out of IPv4 addresses that are available for assignment.

Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)

IPv6 was developed to extend the address space by **providing a 128-bit address**, represented as a series of hexadecimal numbers:

fe80::d46f:5f6c:bff1:30db

The goal for TCP/IP implementations, including the Internet, is to gradually switch from IPv4 to IPv6. Most network devices now support both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. Computer operating systems configure hosts with both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. However, IPv6 addresses are largely ignored because they are not currently required in most network environments.

Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

One protocol implemented in the Internet layer that deserves special mention is ARP. There are versions of ARP in both IPv4 and IPv6. In each case, its basic function is to map IP addresses to MAC addresses.

Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

- TCP/IP protocol designed to provide IP address/MAC address resolution.

MAC address information **is collected through the use of broadcast transmissions**. To reduce the number of broadcasts, each host maintains its own ARP cache. You can enter address information into the cache as static entries, but most of the information is maintained dynamically as the result of ARP broadcasts.

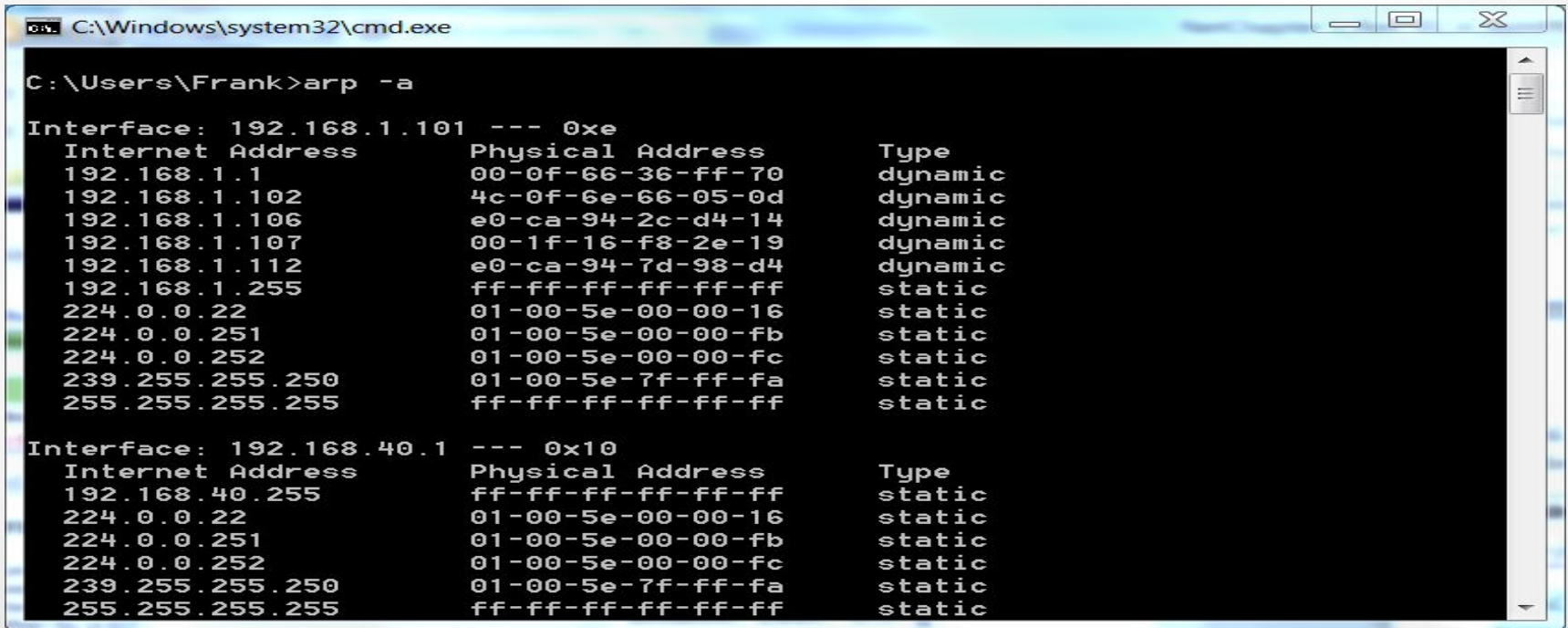
Broadcast

- One-to-many connectionless communication.

ARP Command

You can view the contents of a computer's ARP cache by running the following command:

arp -a



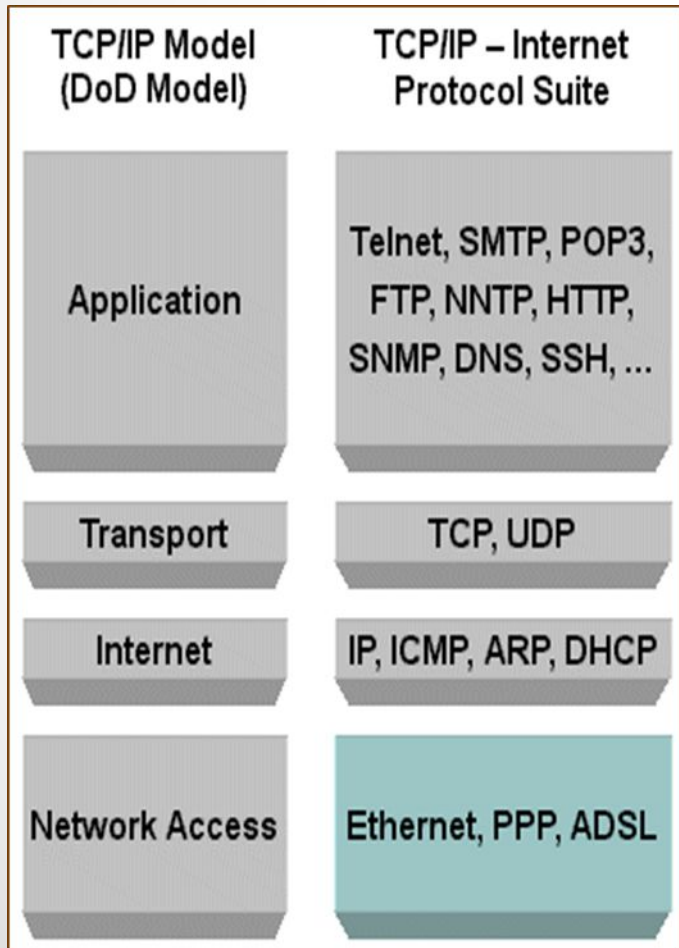
```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\Frank>arp -a

Interface: 192.168.1.101 --- 0xe
Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
192.168.1.1           00-0f-66-36-ff-70    dynamic
192.168.1.102         4c-0f-6e-66-05-0d    dynamic
192.168.1.106         e0-ca-94-2c-d4-14    dynamic
192.168.1.107         00-1f-16-f8-2e-19    dynamic
192.168.1.112         e0-ca-94-7d-98-d4    dynamic
192.168.1.255         ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
224.0.0.22            01-00-5e-00-00-16    static
224.0.0.251           01-00-5e-00-00-fb    static
224.0.0.252           01-00-5e-00-00-fc    static
239.255.255.250       01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa    static
255.255.255.255       ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static

Interface: 192.168.40.1 --- 0x10
Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
192.168.40.255        ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
224.0.0.22            01-00-5e-00-00-16    static
224.0.0.251           01-00-5e-00-00-fb    static
224.0.0.252           01-00-5e-00-00-fc    static
239.255.255.250       01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa    static
255.255.255.255       ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
```

<http://www.cmdhelp.ru/index.php?commands>

TCP/IP Model. Transport Layer



Provides datagram (packet of data containing destination and routing information) services for Application layer protocols.

TCP
(Transport Control Protocol) -
connection-oriented protocol

- Establishes connection between hosts
- Provides sequencing and acknowledgement
- Recovers lost packets through retransmission

UDP
(User Datagram Protocol) -
connectionless protocol

- One-to-one or one-to-many transmissions

TCP and UDP protocols

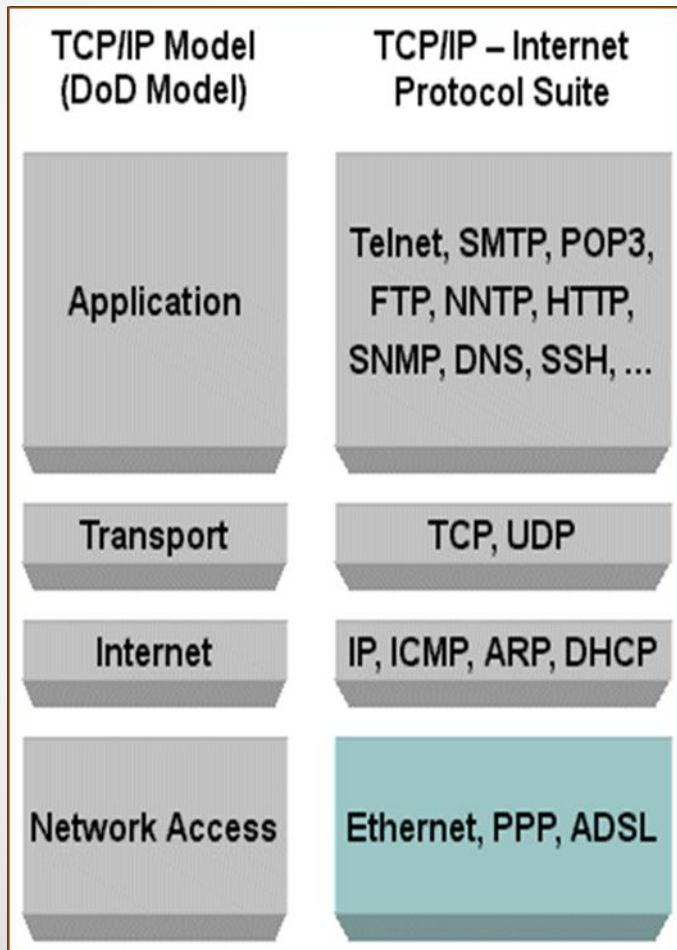
TCP is a connection-oriented protocol. In other words, it provides a reliable, one-to-one connection between two network hosts. TCP is used whenever it is necessary to ensure delivery of data.

TCP is responsible for:

- **Establishing the connection between hosts**
- **Sequencing and acknowledging packets sent between hosts**
- **Recovering lost packets (through retransmission)**

UDP is a connectionless protocol. It can be used for one-to-one or one-to-many (broadcast) transmissions. Because UDP is connectionless, it does not ensure reliable delivery, although reliable communication can be implemented through higher-level protocols that use UDP for delivery. Typically, UDP is used when very little data (no more than one packet) is being sent.

TCP/IP Model. Application Layer



Information exchange protocols. **It is the interface between a computer's users and applications and the network services** provided by TCP/IP.

Management protocols

- Managing and resolving host names with IP addresses
- Maintaining and sharing route information between routers
- Automatically providing network configuration information for host computers

Ethernet

Ethernet is a low-level communication protocol that is implemented at the Physical and Data Link layers of the OSI model or the Network Interface layer of the TCP/IP model.

Standard defines:

- **Transmission media and connector types**
- **Cable segment lengths**
- **Transmission signals (strength and format)**
- **Frame format**
- **Network access method**

Ethernet

Ethernet is currently **the most commonly used** communication standard for LAN technologies. One reason for this is that Ethernet, in its current form, is a standardized technology based on the **IEEE 802.3** standard.

Ethernet was originally introduced as a proprietary communication system. It was first developed by Xerox. By 1980, **Ethernet was the clear winner**, and today, other low-level protocols are rarely seen except in very specialized applications, such as some manufacturing process control systems.

Ethernet has become so common that most manufacturers build **an Ethernet network adapter (or NIC) directly into a computer's** motherboard for both desktop and laptop (and some tablet) computers.

Ethernet specifications

The original Ethernet implementations used coaxial cable. These first standards were known as:

- **10Base5 – Thick Ethernet or thicknet**
- **10Base2 – Thin Ethernet or thinnet**

Both standards support data transmission rates of up to 10 megabits per second (Mbps).

The 10Base5 and 10Base2 types **use different connectors**. 10Base5 uses an AUI connection, and 10Base2 uses a BNC connector.

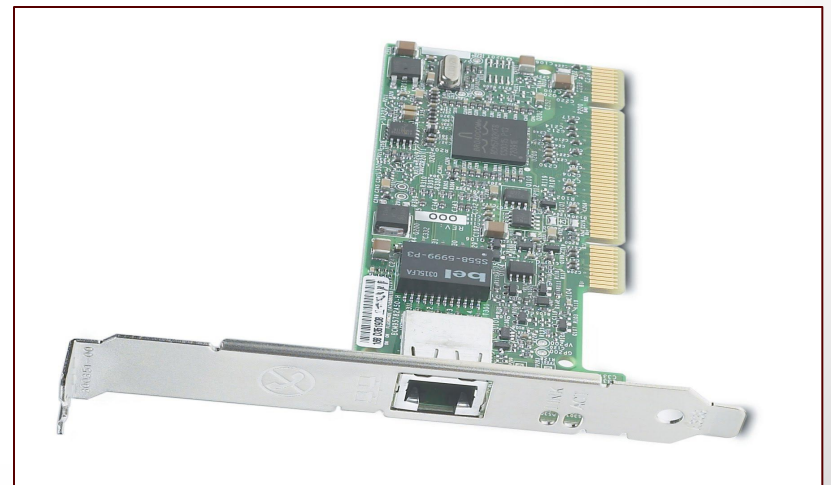
You are **unlikely to ever encounter a network using Ethernet over a coaxial cable today**. The current standard is **Ethernet over twisted pair copper cable**, although fiber optic cable is also used in high-speed and high-security applications.

Network Adapter

The most important Ethernet standards include IEEE 802.3 standards

Name	Data rate	Standard	Note
10BaseT	10 Mbps	802.3i	Requires two twisted pairs
100BaseT	100 Mbps	802.3u	Requires two twisted pairs
1000BaseT	1 Gbps	802.3ab	Requires four twisted pairs
10GBaseT	10 Gbps	802.3an	Requires four twisted pairs

Ethernet network adapters (NICs) have an RJ-45 modular adapter, a fiber optic adapter, or both. New computers have an RJ-45 connector built onto the motherboard, and they might also have an optical connector.



Ethernet Traffic Types

Unicast - a transmission sent to one specific host identified by a specific address.

Broadcast - a transmission sent to all hosts on a network or network segment without regard for a host address.

Multicast - a transmission sent to an identified group of hosts addressed as a multicast group, which is effectively a distribution group.

Anycast - a transmission sent to the first host within a distribution group rather than all members of the group.

Unicast and Broadcast traffics

Typically, most of the traffic on a network will be **unicast** traffic, one-to-one communication between hosts. In a switched network, traffic is filtered and forwarded at the switch.

Broadcast traffic is usually related to network management activities. All hosts can potentially receive and will, in turn, process the traffic. ARP, for example, uses broadcasts to resolve MAC addresses.

Multicast and Anycast traffics

Multicast traffic is similar to broadcast traffic in that it is one-to-many communications. The difference between the two is that in multicast traffic, the data is targeted at specific hosts. The advantage multicast traffic has over unicast traffic is that it can reach multiple destinations with a single transmission.

Anycast traffic is also sent to a distribution group, which is a set of hosts that have the same anycast destination address. However, the traffic is processed by the first host receiving the transmission. Anycast is most often used in managing route information and router availability.

Ethernet Frame



Preamble– 7 bytes

Start frame delimiter – 1 byte

Source address (MAC address) – 6 bytes

Destination address (MAC address) – 6 bytes

Type or length – 2 bytes

Data – 46 to 1500 bytes

Pad – 0 to 46 bytes

Checksum – 4 bytes

Ethernet Frame



Each frame begins with a preamble and start of frame delimiter. This is followed by the source and destination MAC addresses. The frame can also include a tag identifying VLAN membership. The frame also identifies the type of protocol embedded in the payload, followed by the payload data.

A standard frame **is limited to 1500 bytes** of payload, which is the data portion of the Ethernet frame. **The entire frame size is 1518 bytes.** Newer devices, including Gigabit Ethernet switches, can support jumbo frames with up to 9000 bytes of data.

CSMA/CD

Shared media Ethernet uses a **network access method** known as CSMA/CD. With CSMA/CD, a host will first check to see if it can detect another host transmitting. If it cannot, it will transmit its frame. This was an issue in older Ethernet networks that shared a coaxial cable.

Carrier Sense
Multiple Access
with Collision
Detection
(CSMA/CD)

• Network access method used by the Ethernet protocol, supporting shared access to the transmission media.

The problem CSMA/CD is that you might have more than one host trying to transmit at the same time. This is known as a **collision** and results in the corruption of all frames transmitted at that time.



CSMA/CD

When a collision occurs:

- hosts will stop transmitting.
- Both frames are discarded.
- Both stations will wait a random time and attempt to transmit until

Typically, a host is configured with **a maximum transmission attempt count**. If this count is reached for a single frame, the frame is discarded and the transmission is aborted.

Most Ethernet networks today **are built with switches, so this shared media access method does not apply**. Traffic is forwarded through the appropriate port at the switch so that the patch cable to the destination is not shared by other devices

Collision Domain

As a network grows larger with more (and more active) hosts, **collisions can become a serious problem and significantly degrade network performance.** However, you can control and segregate network traffic, setting up collision domains through communication devices installed on your network.

- **Switch**

- Devices that operate at the Data Link layer manage traffic based on the MAC address. Devices at this layer include bridges and Layer 2 switches. These devices can pass or block traffic based on the destination MAC address.

- **Router**

- Devices that operate at the Network layer manage traffic based on the network address. IP address. Traffic is routed, passed, or blocked based on the destination address. By default, a router blocks most (or all) broadcast traffic, creating broadcast domains.



VLAN

In the early days of networking, network hosts could be organized by physical location only. Older network designs used bridges and routers to establish boundaries between hosts.

Modern switches provide segmentation through VLANs. A VLAN looks like a routed subnet, also referred to as a Layer 3 subnetwork, to the rest of the network. **Each VLAN has its own network IP address for routing purposes.**

VLAN

The simplest type of VLAN is a **static VLAN**. In this configuration, switch ports are assigned to VLANs, creating the equivalent of Layer 3 subnetworks. When a device is connected to a port, it becomes part of the VLAN to which the port is assigned.

A VLAN can also be created and managed **dynamically**. You can assign ports to a VLAN based on factors such as a connected computer's MAC address or the username used when logging onto the computer.

- **Static VLAN** - are also known as Port-based VLANs are created by allocating ports to a VLAN manually.
- **Dynamic VLAN** – are made by allocating the host to a VLAN when host is plugged in a switch by the use of hardware addresses from database.

VLAN and Ethernet

When using VLANs on an Ethernet network, **each frame includes an 802.1Q tag in each Ethernet frame**, increasing the overall frame size to at most 1522 bytes. The information in the tag identifies the frame as a VLAN frame and includes VLAN ID information to help route the frame to the correct destination.

Wireless Networking

Defined by 802.11 standards. Standards in the 802.11 family define a through-the-air interface between a wireless client and a base station access point (AP) or between two or more wireless clients.

Wireless adapters (NIC) include radio frequency transmitter and receiver operating in a specific frequency range, depending on the standard or standards that the wireless NIC supports.

Access points (APs) provide a common connection point for devices. **Most 802.11 wireless network configurations are based around one or more access points (APs).** The AP acts as a central point of access for wireless hosts.

Current Wireless Standards

Standard	Frequency	Maximum data rate
802.11a	5 GHz	54 Mbps
802.11b	2.4 GHz	11 Mbps
802.11g	2.4 GHz	54 Mbps
802.11n	2.4/5 GHz	Up to 600Mbps

802.11g is downward compatible with 802.11b

802.11n is downward compatible with 802.11a, 802.11b, and 802.11g

CSMA/CA

The network access method used by

802.11 wireless is CSMA/CA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance) similar to

CSMA/CD. Sending host cannot

transmit for a predetermined amount of time to ensure the availability of the channel it is going to use for

transmission.

A request to send (RTS) signal is sent, informing the other hosts of its intent to transmit.

The sending host waits for a clear-to-send (CTS) signal before starting transmission.

Security Basics

Authentication and resource
access

Data and communication
security

Authentication Forms

If you have ever logged onto a computer, when connecting to a network, running management utilities, or attempting to access resources, such as files, you have taken part in an authentication process. For users, authentication is usually based on one or more of the following:

**What you
know**

- Password or PIN

**What you
have**

- Smart card, ID badge, etc.

Who you are

- Biometric information

Data Security

- **Prevent data from being exposed**
- **Prevent data from being corrupted**

The use of data encryption plays a central role in security in most network systems. Data is stored in an encrypted form on the disk. Even if an unauthorized user (or program) gains access to a file's storage location, the file is still protected through its encryption.

Encryption - the process of using an algorithm to render the data unreadable without the technology and knowledge necessary to reverse the process.

Summary

The OSI model describes network functions as seven distinct layers.

- at the transmission media level.
- Layer 2, the Data Link layer, is responsible for low-level link control and traffic control.
- Layer 3, the Network layer, is responsible for network addressing and routing traffic through a network.
- Layer 4, the Transport layer, is responsible for ensuring error-free message delivery.
- Layer 5, the Session layer, establishes and manages communication sessions between hosts.
- Layer 6, the Presentation layer, is responsible for data translation and formatting.
- Layer 7, the Application layer, provides users and applications with access to networking functionality and network services.

Summary (cont'd)

The MAC address is implemented at Layer 2 and uniquely identifies a network host.

The TCP/IP Network Interface layer implements functionality from the OSI model Physical and Data Link layers.

The TCP/IP Internet layer implements functionality from the OSI model Network layer (IPv4 and IPv6 are implemented).

The TCP/IP Transport layer implements functionality from the OSI model Transport and Session layers.

The TCP/IP Application layer implements functionality from the OSI model Session, Presentation, and Application layers.

802.3 Ethernet and 802.11 Wi-Fi are implemented at the OSI model Physical and Data Link layers.

Summary (cont'd)

Network traffic can be a mix of unicast, broadcast, multicast, and anycast traffic.

802.3 uses CSMA/CD for network access.

802.11 uses CSMA/CA for network access.

Authentication factors include what you know, what you have, and who you are.

Data security helps to prevent data from being improperly disclosed or corrupted.

VLANs provide a way to segment network devices based on port connection or other characteristics rather than physical location.

•Thank you for your attention!