# CS 43: Computer Networks

## 12: Multiplexing/Demultiplexing October 10, 2019



#### Discussion Groups

#### Please take a seat next to your lab partner!

## Transport Layer

## Moving down a layer!

**Application Layer** 

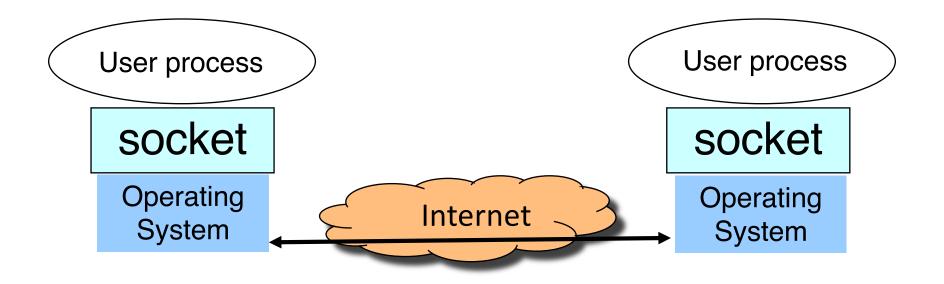
Transport: end-to-end connections, reliability

Network: routing

Link (data-link): framing, error detection

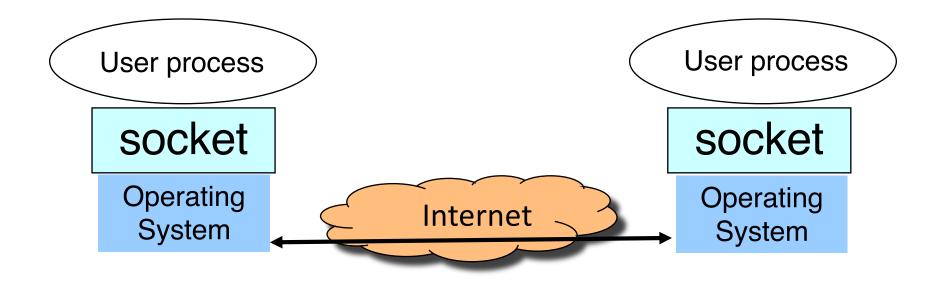
Physical: 1's and 0's/bits across a medium (copper, the air, fiber)

#### Socket Abstraction



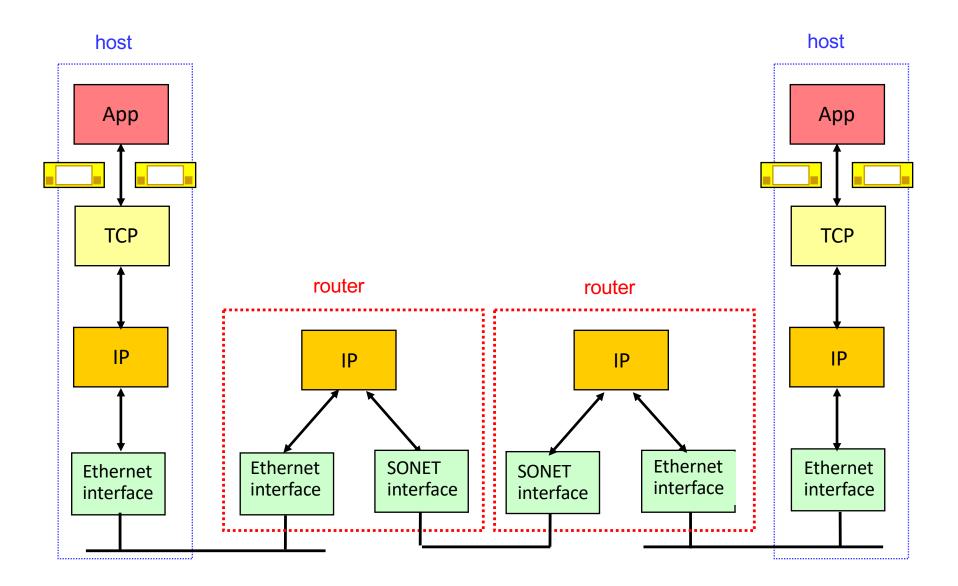
Applications communicate using "sockets" Stream socket: reliable stream of bytes Message socket: unreliable message delivery

#### Socket Abstraction



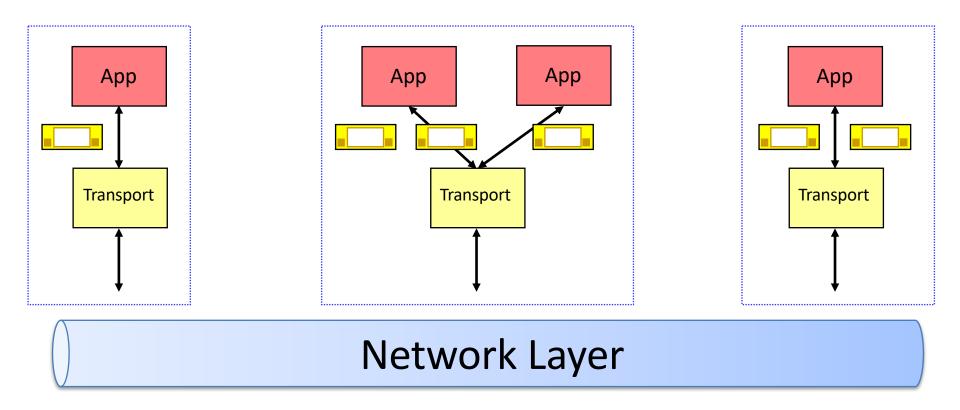
Applications communicate using "sockets"/mailboxes Different mail-delivery service choices: TCP, UDP

## Addressing Applications using Ports

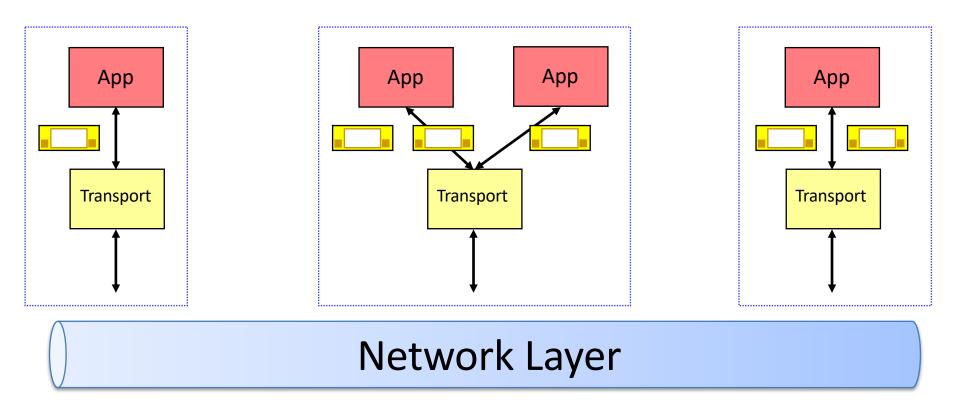


Slide 7

## Multiplexing

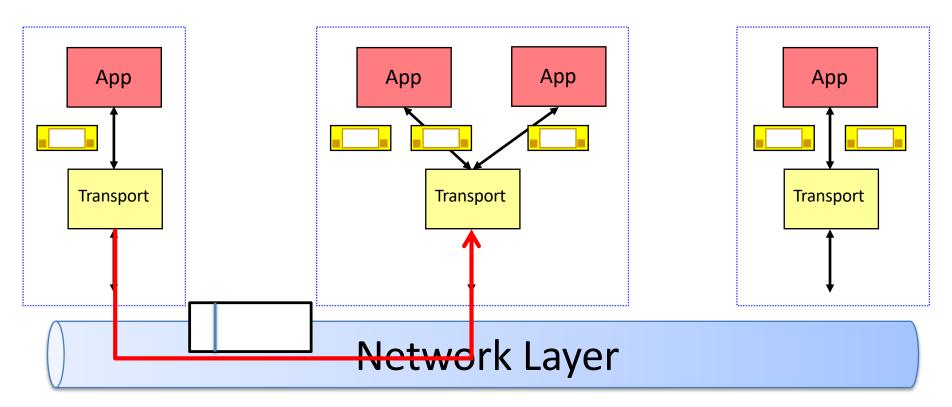


## Multiplexing

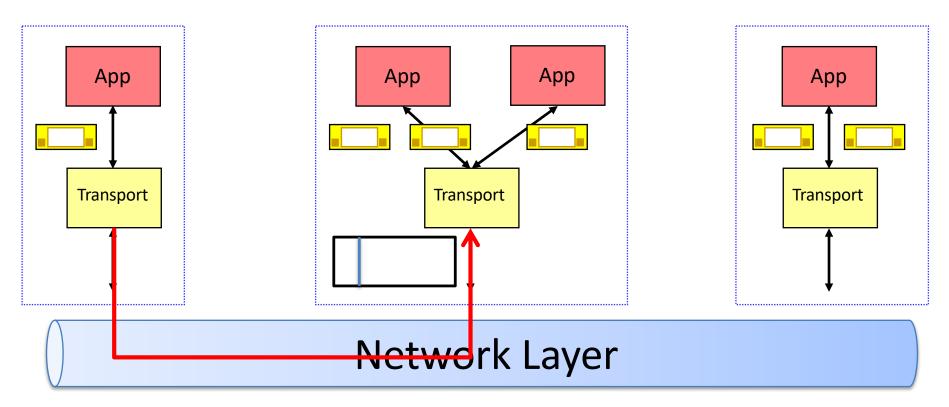


- The network is a shared resource.
  - It does NOT care about your applications, sockets, etc.
- Senders mark segments, in header, with identifier (port)

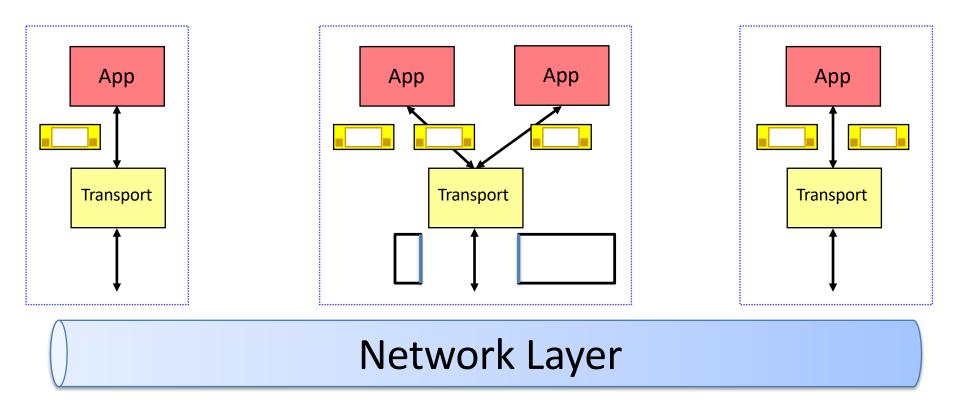
## Multiplexing



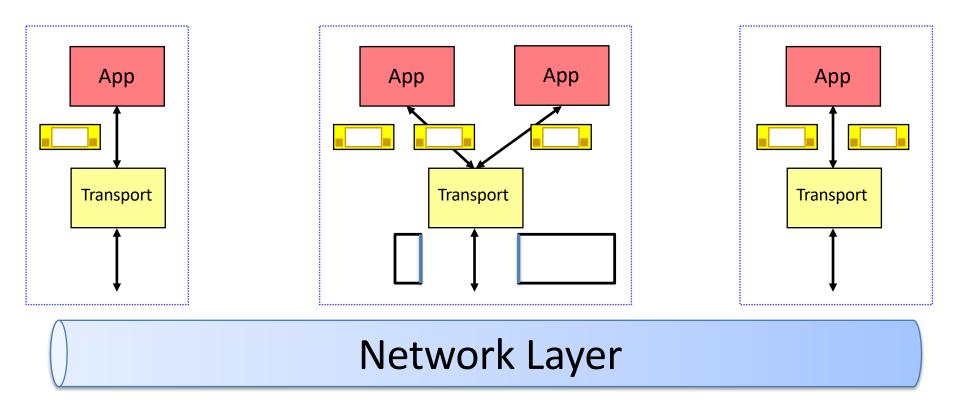
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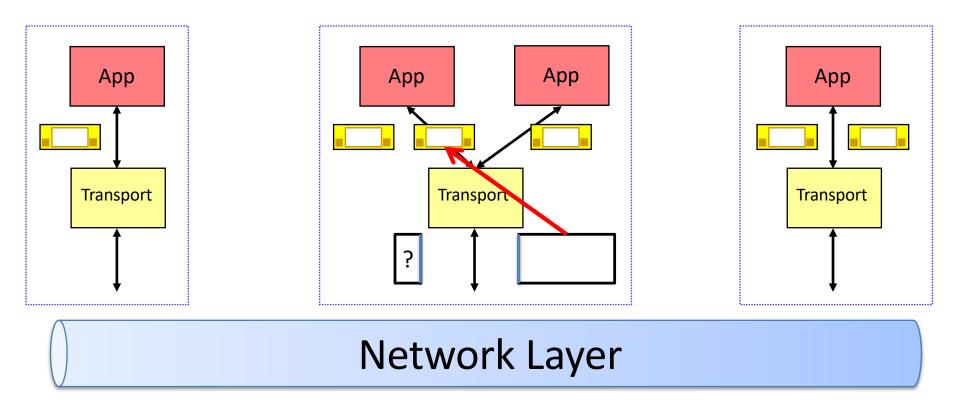
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#### Midterm

- When: Tuesday, Oct. 22
- <u>Time:</u> 2.40 3.55 PM
- Location: SCI 181

## CS Exam Policy

Exam takers must place all non-essential items at the front of the room (or other designated area).

Unless otherwise permitted, students may not have any electronic devices or course materials in their possession during the entirety of the exam. This includes cell phones, tablets, laptops, smart watches, course notes, articles and books, among others. These items should be placed at the front of the room near the proctor.

If you need to leave the room during the exam, you must obtain permission from an instructor first. Any non-permitted discussion or aide in regards to exam material will result in immediate forfeiture of the exam and a report to the College Judiciary Committee. Please discuss any concerns or accommodations with your instructor prior to starting the exam.

#### Format

- A few important definitions.
- A few short answer questions.
- A few multi-part depth questions.

#### Hints

- You don't need to shotgun me with info.
  - If it says to be brief, don't write a ton.
  - I will grade all of what you write.
- I try to specify approximately how much text I'm looking for.
  - When it's not explicit, you can tell by the point value of the question and blank space.

#### Hints

- For many questions, the point value roughly corresponds to how many things I'm looking for in your response.
  - 3 points: describe 3 things...
- Numerical questions: showing work can help you get partial credit
- Explanation/Why questions: I'm generally looking for a text answer. You can use examples/numbers as supporting evidence though.

#### Hints

- If I ask a question like, "Given [scenario], why might we prefer to do X rather than Y?"
- DO NOT just answer:

— "it's faster" / "it's better" / "it's more efficient"

- Much better:
  - "it's faster because..." (e.g., it requires fewer instructions)

# Fair game (As covered in class/labs)

- Abstraction, Layering, End-to-end design
- HTTP, DNS, Email, BT, etc. (app protocols)
- Basics of distributed systems
- Concurrency, application structure, and blocking
- Everything up to the transport layer
- The functions we highlighted in labs
- Anything else we talked about in class

## Regarding Labs

- I do **not** expect that you memorized lab solutions.
- I **do** expect that you participated in the labs and are familiar with what they asked you to do.

## Examples:

## Examples: Cacti







### Definitions

- Response: ~1-2 sentences
- Cactus example:

spine

Cactus spines are modified leaf structures that provide protection against herbivores and aid in the reduction of water loss.

#### Short Answer

- Response: a few words to one sentence
- Cactus example:

In class, we talked about several common cactus body types. Choose three, and briefly describe their characteristics.

Columnar – Tall, large, sparse columns, like the Saguaro Globular – Singular barrel-like shape Clumping – Group of small, usually round stems closely clustered together

#### Multi-Part

- Response: depends on part and point value
  - Usually earlier Q's are fewer points and shorter

Cactus Classification

- A. (1 pt) What is the relationship between cacti and succulents?
- B. (2 pt) Why is it difficult to classify cacti?
- C. (4 pt) How have genetic markers been used to classify cacti?

### Multi-Part

A. (1 pt) What is the relationship between cacti and succulents?

All cacti are succulents, not all succulents are cacti.

B. (2 pt) Why is it difficult to classify cacti?

Cacti pollination is not selective, leading to many hybrid species for which there is no classification. Furthermore, different groups using different naming systems, adding more confusion to cactus classification. (ex optional)

C. (4 pt) How have genetic markers been used to classify cacti?

(I have no idea.)

Exam logistics questions?