Application Layer

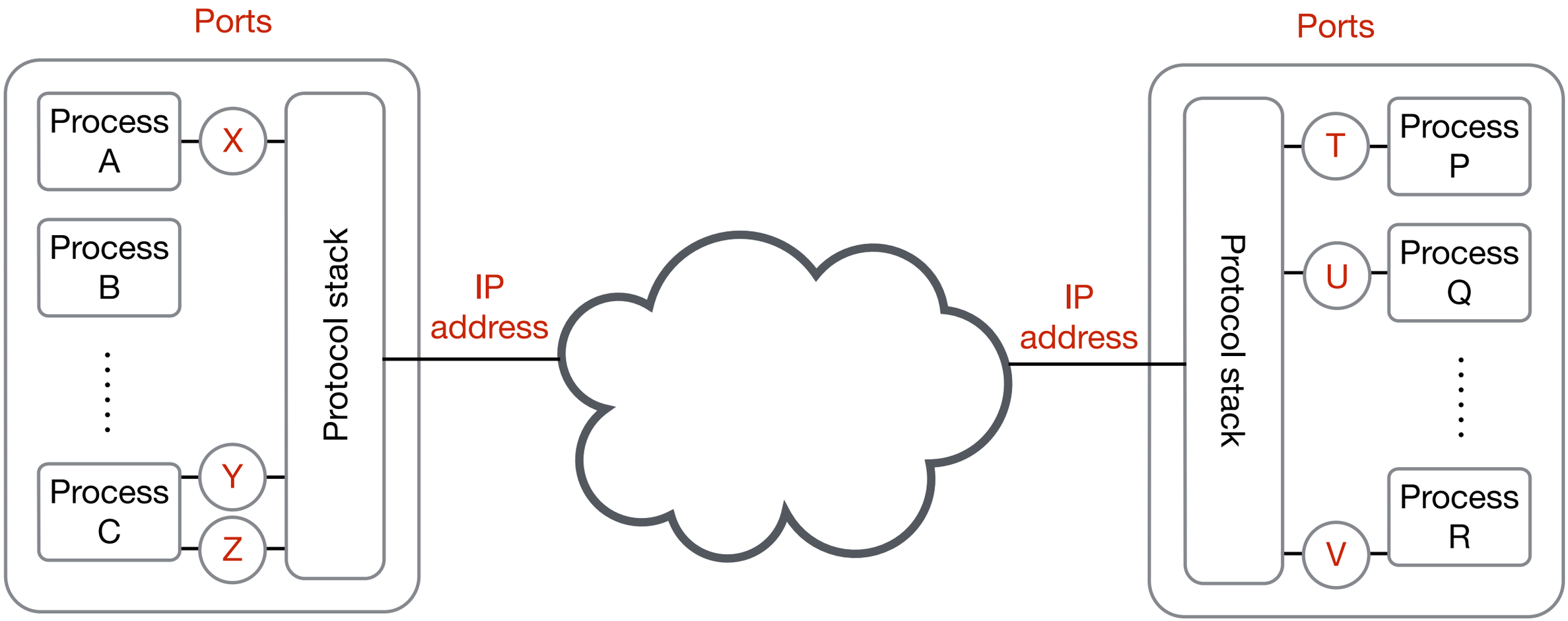
Application Layer

- **Assumptions:**
  - each host (each network interface, actually) has a globally unique id (IP address)
  - each communication endpoint of an application has an id that is unique within the host (port number)
  - underlying network provides reliable connection-oriented or unreliable connection-less service (TCP and UDP)
- Each “communication” is uniquely identified by quadruple of *src/dst IP* and *src/dst port #*

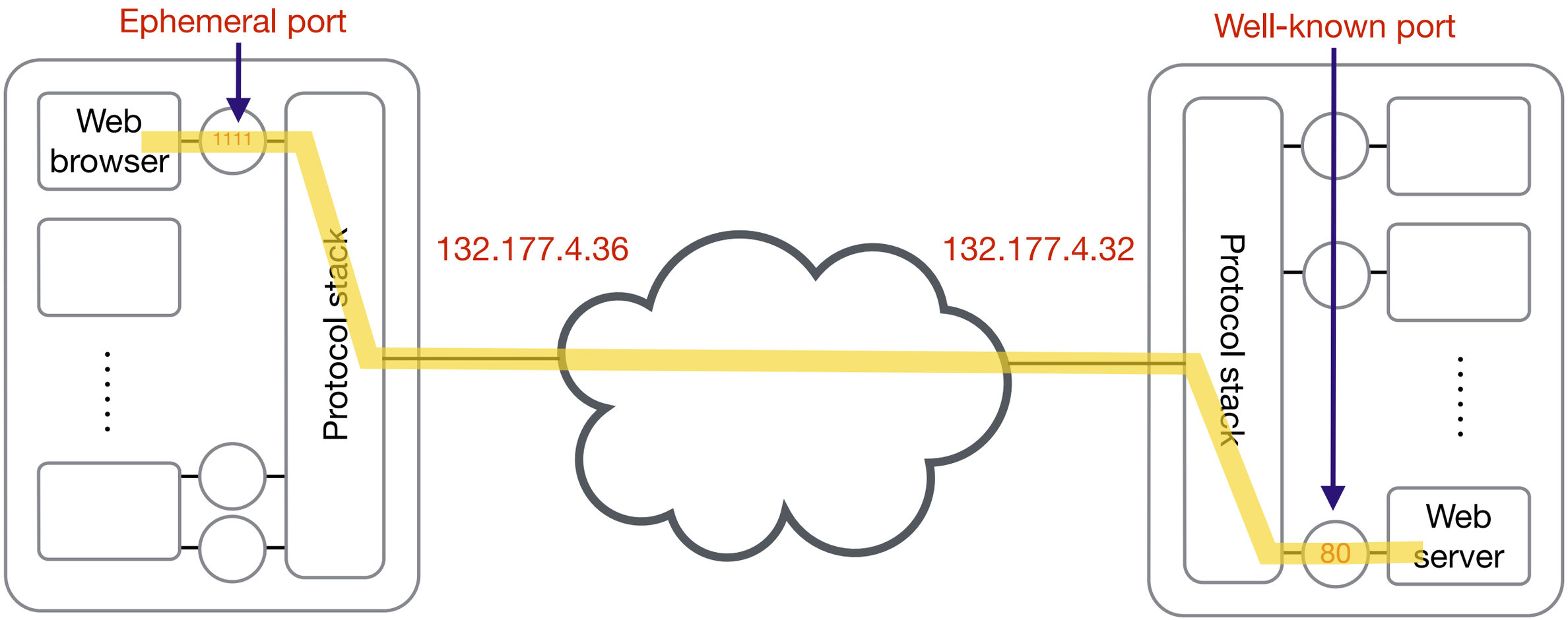
Client and Server

- **Client** (caller)
  - actively opens connection to the server
  - must know server's IP address and port #
  - typically uses *ephemeral* source (local) port number
- **Server** (callee)
  - connects to local port (typically a *well-known* one)
  - waits for clients to connect
  - may handle multiple simultaneous client connections

Client and Server

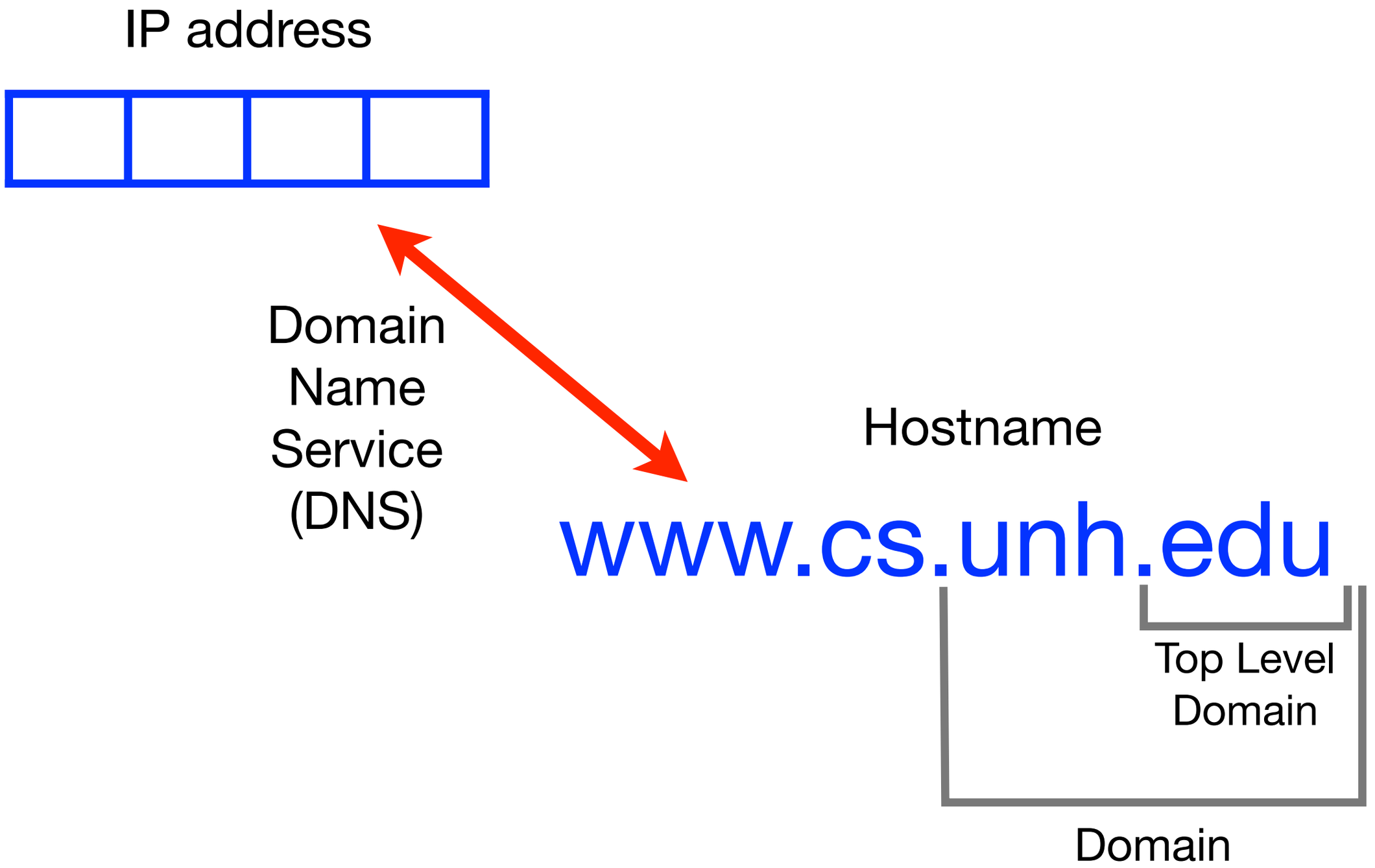


Client and Server



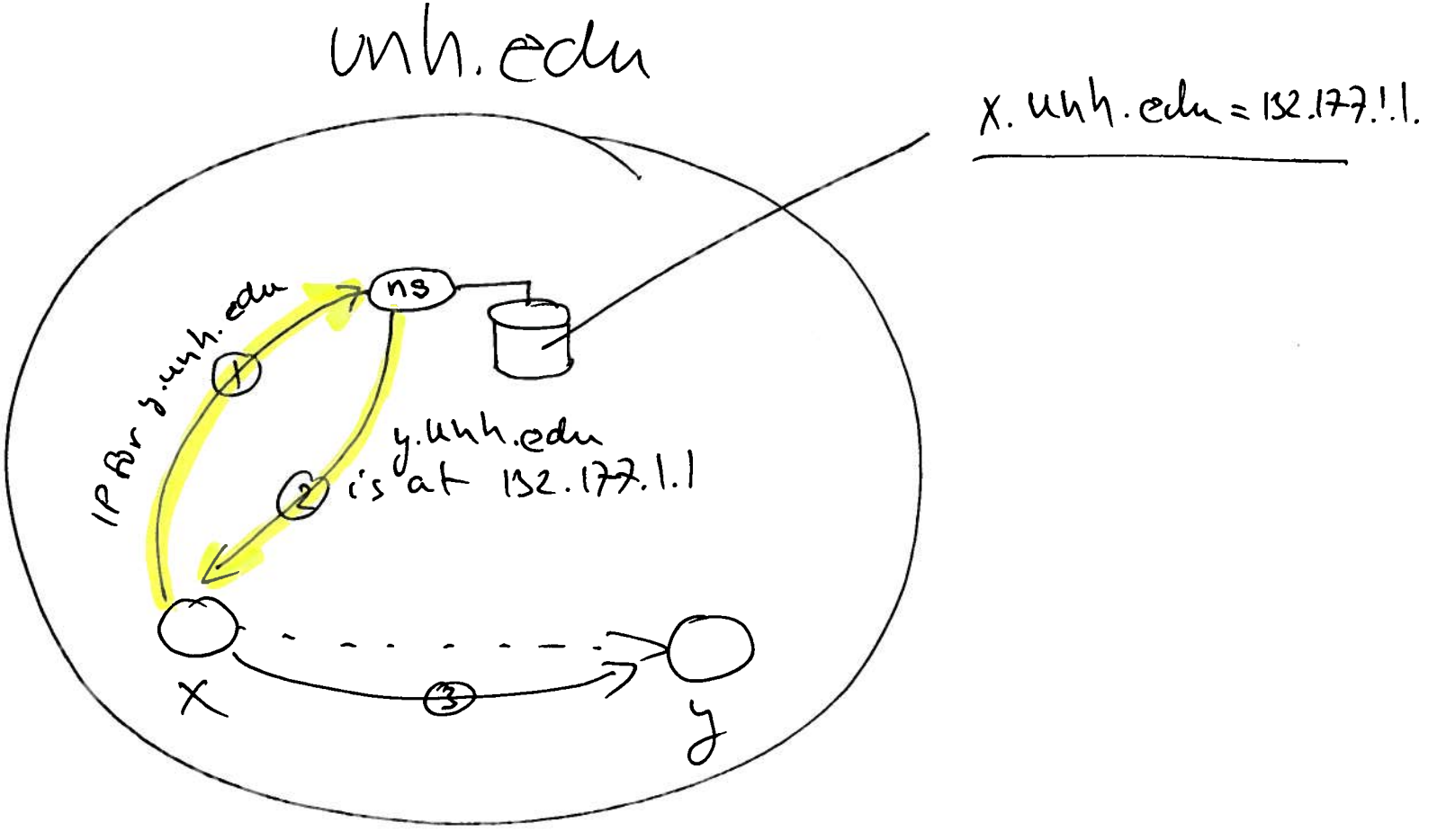
A process (web browser) connected to ephemeral port 1111 on a host with IP address 132.177.4.36 opens connection to a process that listens on well-known port 80 (web server) on a host with IP address 132.177.4.32

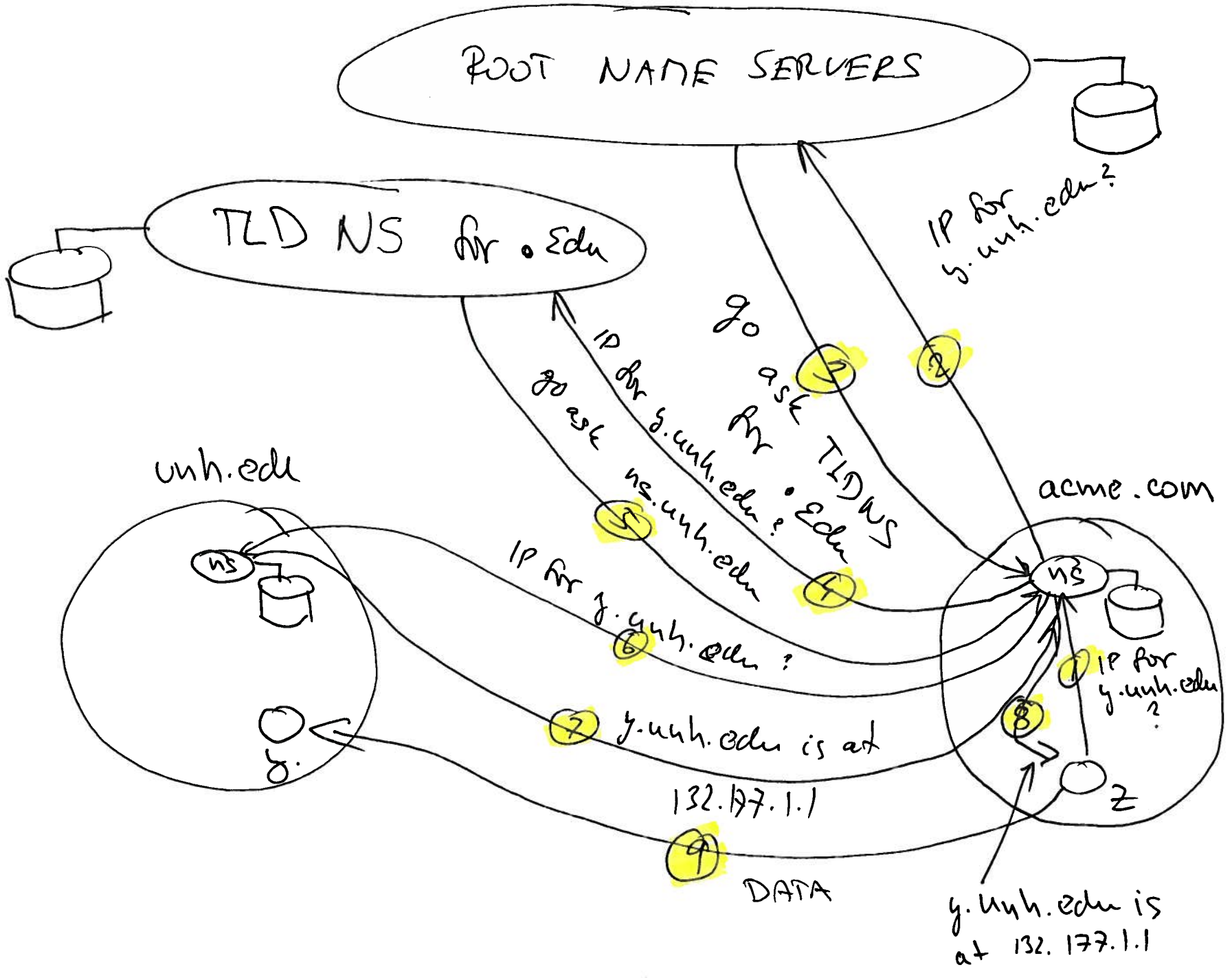
Domain Name Service



Domain Name Service

- Mapping between hostnames and IP addresses:
  - one-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-one, or many-to-many?
  - mapping in both directions
- Possible solutions:
  - centralized database
  - fully distributed database


unh.edu
x.unh.edu = 132.177.1.1
ns
IP for y.unh.edu
1
2
y.unh.edu
is at 132.177.1.1
3
x
y


ROOT NAME SERVERS
TLD NS for .edu
IP for y.unh.edu?
go ask TLD NS for .edu
IP for y.unh.edu?
go ask ns.unh.edu
unh.edu
ns
y.
acme.com
ns
z
IP for y.unh.edu?
IP for y.unh.edu?
y.unh.edu is at 132.177.1.1
DATA
y.unh.edu is at 132.177.1.1