

Numerics

32-bit addresses, 123

A

access technologies

broadband, 287

dial-up, 288

configuring, 295, 299–309

modems, 292–293

trunk lines, 289

Acknowledgment Number field

(TCP), 90

acknowledgments, 175

active/passive clusters, 140

Advanced tab (Network Setup Wizard), 308–309

always-on connections, 286–287

applications

developing

closed technologies, 34–36

open standards, 22–25, 37

for TCP/IP, 13

functions, categorizing, 25

interoperability, 33–34

port numbers, 100–102, 184

dynamic, 104

private, 104

registered, 104

well-known, 102–103

UDP port numbers, 203–204

web browsers, troubleshooting

TCP/IP, 326–328

ARIN (American Registry for Internet Numbers), whois database, 323

ARPAnet, 8

asymmetric cable services, 294–295

ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode), 27

audio, transmitting with UDP, 197

B

bandwidth, 244

of modems, 292–293

base address, 149

Base2 number system, 116, 120–121

counting, 126–128

Base10 number system, 119–120

benefits of subnetting, 152



best path determination, 232–234, 239–240

cost, 234–235

hop counting, 241–243

link-state routing, 245–247

best-effort delivery, 28–30, 189

latency, 191

of UDP, 71

propagation delay, 192

BGP4 (Border Gateway Protocol, version 4), 248

binary number system, 120–121

32-bit addresses, 123

bits, 122

converting to decimal, 128

representing subnetting addresses, 149–150

bits, 88, 122

broadband connections, 287

browsers, troubleshooting TCP/IP, 326–328

bytes, 88, 122

C

calculating best paths, 239–240

carrier-class networks, 259

categorizing

network performance requirements, 257

reliable delivery, 26–27

timely communications, 28–30

software functions, 25

checksum algorithm, 115

checksum field

ICMP messages, 213

IP, 99

TCP, 91

UDP, 94

choosing an ISP, 284–285

CIDR (classless inter-domain routing), 134

classful IP addressing, 132–133

classless IP addressing, 132–135

CLI (command-line interface), 179

closed architectures, 8

closed technologies, 34

consumer benefits of, 35

manufacturer's benefits of, 36

coaxial cables, 256

code field (ICMP messages), 213

commands

ipconfig, 118–119, 314–316

netstat

-e option, 336–338

-s option, 332–335

troubleshooting TCP/IP, 330–331

- ping, 321–322, 339–340
tracert, 340–342
whois, 315–320
ARIN database, 323
InterNIC database, 318–320
- commercialization of Internet**, 9
- communication**
reliability of, 168
- TCP**
sessions, 168–171, 177–178
three-way handshakes, 172–174
- computers**
desktop, 267
laptop, 266
- configuring**
dial-up connections, 295, 299
Network Setup Wizard, 300–309
NICs, 265–266
for wire-based network connection, 268–271
for wireless network connection, 271–277
- connectionless protocols**, 203
- consensus-based standards building**, 7, 42
- consumer benefits of closed technologies**, 35
- converting**
binary to decimal number system, 128
decimal to binary number system, 121
- cost metric**, 234–235
counting in Base2, 126–128
- D**
- data**
receiving with UDP, 201–203
transmitting with UDP, 200–201
- data integrity**, 14
- Data Offset field (TCP)**, 90
- datagrams**, 95, 176
- decimal masks**, 153–155
- decimal number system**, 119–120
converting to binary, 121
dotted quad format, 122
expressing in binary, 125
- dedicated connections**, 286–287
- default gateways**, 119
- delimiters**, 124
- desktop computers**, 267
- destination applications**, 89
- destination machines**, 89
- destination port field**
TCP, 89
UDP, 94
- Destination Unreachable errors (ICMP)**, 215–216, 335

**developing applications**

- for TCP, 13
- closed technologies, 34
 - consumer benefits of*, 35
 - manufacturer's benefits of*, 36
- open standards, 22–23
 - functional abstraction*, 23–25
- open technologies, 37

development of TCP/IP, 8

- ARPAnet, 8
- commercialization of Internet, 9
- NCP, 63

devices

- hubs, 254
- modems, 292–293
- NICs, configuring, 265–277
- routers, 112, 143
 - and IP addresses*, 129
 - functions performed*, 227, 230
 - packet forwarding*, 236–238
 - software-based*, 228
 - subnetting*, 151
- switches, 254

dial-up connections

- asymmetric cable solutions, 294–295
- configuring, 295, 299
 - Network Setup Wizard*, 300–309
- modems, 292–293
- POTS, 288–289

displaying ICMP statistics, 334–335**distance-vector routing, 241–243****DMZ (demilitarized zone), 146****DNS (domain naming system), 128****dotted quad format, 122****dynamic port numbers, 104****E****Echo messages (ICMP), 214, 334****Echo Reply messages (ICMP), 334****EIA/TIA, 43–44**

- categories of performance, 44

encapsulating IP packets, 111

- checksum algorithm, 115
- frames, 112

encryption, enabling on wireless networks, 277**error rate, 245****extended network prefix, 147****F****fields**

- of ICMP messages, 212–213

- of TCP header, 89–92
 - checksum*, 91
 - PSH*, 180

-
- of TCP headers, 165–166
 - of UDP header, 94, 193
 - checksum*, 94
 - destination port*, 94
 - message length*, 94
 - payload*, 95
 - source port*, 94
 - FIN packets**, 183
 - FIN-ACK packets**, 183
 - firewalls**, 143, 308
 - enabling on wireless networks, 275–277
 - FLSM (fixed-length subnet masking)**, 158
 - forwarding packets**, 236–238
 - fragment offset field (IP)**, 98
 - frames**, 112
 - Ethernet, 238
 - FTP (File Transfer Protocol}**, 11, 287
 - functional abstraction**, 23–25
 - functional layers of TCP/IP**, 77
 - host-to-host, 78
 - Internet, 79
 - network access, 79
 - process application, 77
 - functions of TCP/IP**, 13–14, 63–64
 - application tools, 65–66
 - TCP*, 67–70
 - UDP*, 71–72
 - network tools, IP, 72–75
 - user tools, 64–65
 - G-H**
 - General tab (Network Setup Wizard)**, 302
 - globally unique addresses**, 14
 - hardware-based routers**, 228
 - header information**, 85
 - IP, 97–99
 - TCP, 88
 - fields*, 89–92, 165–166, 180
 - UDP, 94–95
 - fields*, 193
 - history of TCP/IP**, 8, 61
 - ARPAnet, 8
 - commercialization of Internet, 9
 - NCP, 63
 - hop counting**, 241–243
 - host addresses**, 129–131, 141
 - hostmasters**, 159
 - host-to-host layer**, 77–78
 - hubs**, 254
 - versus switches, 255

**IANA, 100–102****ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol), 209–211, 322**

- fields, 212–213
- message types, 213–214
 - destination unreachable*, 215–216
 - Echo*, 214
 - Parameter Problem*, 219–220
 - redirect*, 217–219
 - source quench*, 216–217
 - Time Exceeded*, 219
 - Timestamp*, 221
- ping, 221–222
- ping command, 339–340
- statistics, viewing with netstat -s command, 334–335
- tracert, 222–223, 340–342

Identifier field (IP), 98**identifying IP addresses on computers, 117–119****IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers), 44–45****IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force), 46**

- RFCs, 47

Internet, 281

- access technologies
 - broadband*, 287
 - dial-up*, 288–289
 - selecting*, 286
 - backbone providers, 282
- Internet Header Length field (IP), 97**
- Internet layer, 77–79**
- InterNIC (Internet Network Information Center), 318**
- whois database, 318–320
- interoperability, 33–34**
- logical adjacencies, 53
- IP (Internet Protocol), 96**
- functions of, 96
 - header information, 97–99
 - packets, 109
 - checksum algorithm*, 115
 - encapsulation*, 111
 - frames*, 112
- IP addressing, 116**
- and routers, 129
 - bits, 122
 - classful, 132–133
 - classless, 134–135
 - default gateway, 119
 - delimiters, 124
 - DNS, 128

- host address, 131
identifying on computers, 117–119
network address, 130
subnetting, 139, 142, 145–146
benefits of, 152
binary representation, 149–150
decimal masks, 153–155
FLSM, 158
limitations of, 152
masks, 131, 153
network address, 147
network masks, 154
subnet masks, 155–157
subnetwork address, 147
two-level hierarchy, 130
VLSM, 158–159
- IP suite**, 5
- ipconfig command**, 118–119, 314–316
- ISO (International Organization for Standards)**, 49
- ISPs (Internet service providers)**, 282
- access technologies, selecting, 286
Internet backbone providers, 282
on-ramp providers, 282
selecting, 284–285
Tier 3, 283
- L**
- LANs**, 112, 253
- connecting with routers, 230
Ethernet, 229
NICs, configuring, 265–277
routers, functions of, 231–232
wire-based, 255–256
benefits of, 258–259
coaxial cable, 256
disadvantages of, 259
twisted-pair wire, 256–258
- wireless, 260–261
benefits of, 263
disadvantages of, 263–264
- laptop computers**, 266
- latency**, 191
- Layer 4 (transport layer)**
- best-effort delivery, 189
TCP, 86–87
header information, 88–92
UDP, 92, 190–191
best-effort delivery, 191–192
header fields, 193
header information, 94–95
port numbers, 203–204
real-time video, 195
receiving data, 201–203
transmitting audio, 197
transmitting data, 200–201
transmitting video, 194–195

**layers of OSI reference model, 49–52****layers of TCP/IP**

functions of, 64

application tools, 65–72

network tools, IP, 72–75

user tools, 64–65

host-to-host, 78

internet, 79

network access, 79

process/application, 77

lightweight protocols, ICMP, 211

destination unreachable messages, 215–216

Echo messages, 214

fields, 212–213

message types, 213–214

Parameter Problem messages, 219–220

ping, 221–222

redirect messages, 217–219

source quench messages, 216–217

Time Exceeded messages, 219

Timestamp messages, 221

traceroute, 222–223

limitations

of subnetting, 152

of TCP/IP, 11

link-state routing, best path determination, 244–247**logical adjacencies, 53****logical models, 11****M****manufacturer's benefits**

of closed technologies, 36

of open standards, 56

maximum segment size, 179**message length field (UDP), 94****messages, ICMP, 213–214**

Destination Unreachable, 215–216

Echo, 214

fields, 212–213

Parameter Problem, 219–220

Redirect, 217–219

Source Quench, 216–217

Time Exceeded, 219

Timestamp, 221

milliseconds, 191**modems, 292**

bandwidth, 292–293

multitasking with TCP, 184**multivendor interoperability, 37**

N

- NCP (Network Control Protocol), 63**
- netstat command, troubleshooting**
- TCP/IP, 330–331**
 - e option, 336–338
 - s option, 332–335
- network access layer, 79**
- network addresses,**
 - 129–130, 141, 147**
- network masks, 154**
- Network Setup Wizard, 300–302**
 - Advanced tab, 308–309
 - General tab, 302
 - Networking tab, 306
 - Options tab, 303–305
 - Security tab, 305–306
- network tools, IP, 72–75**
- Networking tab (Network Setup Wizard), 306**
- NICs (network interface cards), 253**
 - configuring, 265–266
 - for wire-based network connection, 268–271*
 - for wireless network connection, 271–277*
- NOS (Network Operating System), 15**
- NTP (Network Time Protocol), 221**

n

number systems, 116

- binary, 120–121
- bits, 122*
- counting in, 126–128*
- decimal, 119–120
- expressing in binary, 125*

O

- on-ramp providers, 282**
- open standards, 22–23, 37–38**
 - creating proprietary technologies, 57
 - functional abstraction, 23–25
 - manufacturer’s benefits, 56
 - reference models, 40–42
- Options tab (Network Setup Wizard), 303–305**
- origins of TCP/IP, 8**
 - ARPAnet, 8
 - commercialization of Internet, 9
- OS (operating system), 15**
- OSI reference model, 48–49**
 - layers, 49–52
 - logical adjacencies, 53
 - transport layer
 - TCP, 86–92*
 - UDP, 92–95, 190–197, 200–204*



P

packets, **10**, **176**

FIN, **183**

forwarding, **236–238**

IP, **109**

checksum algorithm, **115**

encapsulation, **111**

frames, **112**

SYN-ACK, **174**

TTL, **73**

unicast, **337**

padding field (IP), **91**, **99**

Parameter Problem messages (ICMP), **219–220**

PARC (Palo Alto Research Center), **44**

payload field

IP, **92**, **99**

UDP, **95**

PBXs, **302**

ping, **221–222**

ping command, **321–322**, **339–340**

policy-based routing, **248**

port numbers, **69**, **100–102**, **184**

dynamic, **104**

private, **104**

registered, **104**

UDP, **203–204**

well-known, **102–103**

ports, **89**

POTS, **288**

asymmetric cable solutions,
294–295

dial-up connections, configuring,
295, **299–309**

modems, **292**

bandwidth, **292–293**

trunk lines, **289**

priority handling, **180**

private port numbers, **104**

process/application layer, **77**

Project 802 reference model, **44–46**

propagation delay, **192**

proprietary technologies, **8**, **34**

creating through open standards, **57**

Protocol field (IP), **98**

protocols, **5**, **75**

PSH field, **180**

R

real-time video, **195**

receiving data with UDP, **201–203**

redirect messages (ICMP), **217–219**

reference models, **39–42**

consensus-building process, **42**

- IEEE, 45
- OSI reference model, 48–49
- layers*, 49–52
 - logical adjacencies*, 53
- Project 802 reference model, 44–46
- registered port numbers**, 104
- reliability**
- of communications, 168
 - of data delivery, 26–27, 86, 163
 - TCP*, 72
- resequencing**, 14
- Reserved field (TCP)**, 90
- Reset Connections errors (ICMP)**, 335
- RFCs (Requests for Comments)**, 47
- routers**, 112, 143
- and IP addresses, 129
 - functions of, 227, 230
 - forwarding packets*, 236–238
 - in single-router networks*, 231–232
 - software-based, 228
 - subnetting, 151
- routing, policy-based**, 248
- routing protocols, best path determination**, 232–234, 239
- cost, 234–235
 - distance-vector protocols, 241–243
 - link-state protocols, 244–247
- routing tables**, 234
- RTT (round trip time)**, 181
- ## S
- Security tab (Network Setup Wizard)**, 305–306
- segmentation and reassembly**, 14
- segments**, 10, 175–178
- maximum size of, 179
- selecting**
- access technologies, 286
 - ISPs, 284–285
- sequence number field (TCP)**, 89
- sequence numbers**,
- 169–170, 174–175**
- sessions**, 164
- TCP*, 168–171, 177–178
 - timed out packets*, 182
- shared networks**, 143
- single-router networks**, 231–232
- sliding windows**, 91, 178
- sockets**, 101, 185
- software**
- closed technologies, 34
 - consumer benefits of*, 35
 - manufacturer's benefits of*, 36
- developing, open standards, 22–23
- functional abstraction*, 23–25



- functions, categorizing, 25
- interoperability, 33–34
- open technologies, 37
- software-based routers, 228**
- source machines, 89**
- source port field**
 - TCP, 89
 - UDP, 94
- Source Quench errors (ICMP), 216–217, 334**
- sourceIP address field (IP), 99**
- standards, 38**
 - consensus-building process, 42
 - EIA/TIA, 43–44
 - categories of performance, 44*
 - IEEE, 44–45
 - IETF, 46–47
 - open standards, manufacturer’s benefits of, 56
 - reference models, 39–42
 - IEEE reference model, 45*
 - OSI reference model, 48–53*
- subnetting, 139, 142, 145–146**
 - benefits of, 152
 - binary representation, 149–150
 - decimal masks, 153–155
 - extended network prefix, 147
 - limitations of, 152
 - masks, 153
 - network address, 147
- network masks, 154
- subnet masks, 131, 155–157
 - FLSM, 158*
 - VLSM, 158–159*
- subnetwork address, 147
- subnetworks, 132, 147**
- switches, 254**
 - versus hubs, 255
- SYN-ACK packets, 174**
- system messages, ICMP, 209–211**
 - Destination Unreachable, 215–216
 - Echo, 214
 - fields, 212–213
 - message types, 213–214
 - Parameter Problem, 219–220
 - Redirect, 217–219
 - Source Quench, 216–217
 - Time Exceeded, 219
 - Timestamp, 221
- system-level processes, 103**

T

- TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), 67–70, 86**
 - header fields, 165–166
 - multitasking, 184
 - port numbers, 69, 100–102, 184
 - dynamic, 104*
 - private, 104*

- registered*, 104
 - well-known*, 102–103
 - reliability of, 168
 - segments, 175–178
 - maximum size of*, 179
 - sequence numbers, 169–170, 174–175
 - sessions, 165, 168–171, 177–178
 - timed out packets*, 182
 - sliding windows, 91, 178
 - three-way handshakes, 172–174
 - versus UDP, 95
 - window size, 178
- three-way handshakes, 172–174**
- Tier 3 ISPs, 283**
- Time Exceeded messages (ICMP), 219**
- timed out packets, 181**
- timely communications, 28–30**
- Timestamp messages (ICMP), 221**
- tools. *See* utils**
- ToS field (IP), 97**
- Total Length (IP), 97**
- tracert, 222–223**
- tracert command, 340–342**
- transmission media, 255**
 - coaxial cable, 256
 - twisted-pair wire, 256–258
- wireless, 260–261
 - benefits of*, 263
 - disadvantages of*, 263–264
- transmitting data with UDP, 200–201**
- transport layer**
- best-effort delivery, 189
 - TCP, 86–87
 - header information*, 88–92
 - UDP, 92, 190–192
 - header fields*, 193
 - header information*, 94–95
 - port numbers*, 203–204
 - real-time video*, 195
 - receiving data*, 201–203
 - transmitting audio*, 197
 - transmitting data*, 200–201
 - transmitting video*, 194–195
- troubleshooting**
- IP addresses, ping command, 339–340
 - ipconfig command, 314–316
 - netstat utility, 330–331
 - e option*, 336–338
 - s option*, 332–333, 335
 - ping command, 321–322
 - tracert command, 340–342
 - web browsers, 326–328
 - whois command, 317–320
 - ARIN database*, 323
 - InterNIC database*, 318–320



trunk lines, 289
TTL (Time-To-Live), 73
TTL field (IP), 98
twisted-pair wire, 256–258
type indicator field (ICMP messages), 212

U

ubiquitous nature of TCP/IP, 21
UDP (User Datagram Protocol), 71–72, 92, 190
 best-effort delivery, 191
 latency, 191
 propagation delay, 192
 header fields, 193
 header information, 94–95
 port numbers, 203–204
 receiving data, 201–203
 transmitting audio, 197
 transmitting data, 200–201
 transmitting video, 194–195
 real-time, 195
 versus TCP, 95
unicast packets, 337
universality of TCP/IP, 21
urgent packets, 170
 priority handling, 180
USB (Universal Serial Bus) cable, 262

utilities, 64
 application tools, 65–66
 TCP, 67–70
 UDP, 71–72
 ipconfig, 314–316
 netstat
 -e option, 336–338
 -s option, 332–335
 troubleshooting TCP/IP, 330–331
 network tools, IP, 72–75
 ping, 321–322
 ping command, 339–340
 tracert command, 340–342
 whois, 317–320
 ARIN database, 323
 InterNIC database, 318–320

V

versatility of TCP/IP, 20
Version field (IP), 97
video
 real-time, 195
 transmitting with UDP, 194–195
viewing ICMP statistics, 334–335
VLSM (variable-length subnet masking), 158–159
VoIP (Voice over IP), 28

W-Z

WANs (wide-area networks), 229

routers, 112

web browsers, troubleshooting

TCP/IP, 326–328

**well-known port numbers,
102–103, 185**

whois command, 315–320

ARIN database, 323

InterNIC database, 318–320

Window size field (TCP), 91, 178

wire-based networks, 255–256

benefits of, 258–259

coaxial cable, 256

connecting to, 268–271

disadvantages of, 259

twisted-pair wire, 256–258

wireless networks, 260–261

benefits of, 263

connecting to, 271–273

disadvantages of, 263–264

firewalls, enabling, 275–277

wizards, 269

zero suppression, 121