



آزمایشگاه شبکههای کامپیوتری

جلسه ۱

مروری بر شبکههای کامپیوتری

A Review on Computer Networks

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http://courses.fouladi.ir/compnetlab

شبکهی کامپیوتری

COMPUTER NETWORK

مجموعهای از کامپیوترهای مستقل و متصل به یکدیگر که بین آنها دادهها انتقال پیدا میکنند. شبکهی کامپیوتری Computer Network





انواع شبکهی کامپیوتری از نظر گسترهی جغرافیایی

Distance Between CPUs	Location of CPUs	Name		
0.1 m	Printed circuit board Personal data asst.	Motherboard Personal Area Network (PAN)		
1.0 m	Millimeter Mainframe	Computer Systems Network		
10 m	Room	Local Area Network (LAN) Your classroom		
100 m	Building	Local Area Network (LAN) Your school		
1000 m = 1 km	Campus	Local Area Network (LAN) Stanford University		
100,000 m = 100 km	Country	Wide Area Network (WAN) Cisco Systems, Inc.		
1,000,000 m = 1,000 km	Continent	Wide Area Network (WAN) Africa		
10,000,000 m = 10,000 km	Planet	Wide Area Network (WAN) The Internet		
100,000,000 m = 100,000 km	Earth-moon system	Wide Area Network (WAN) Earth and artificial satellites		

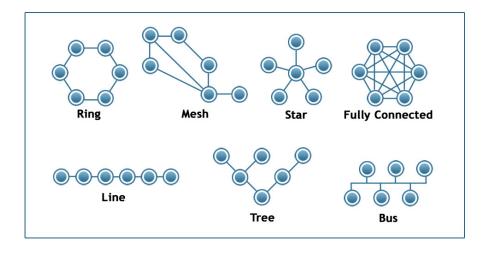


توپولوژی

TOPOLOGY

چگونگی اتصال کامپیوترها به یکدیگر در یک شبکهی کامپیوتری

توپولوژی Topology

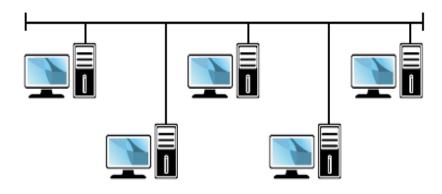




توپولوژی

توپولوژی گذرگاهی

BUS TOPOLOGY

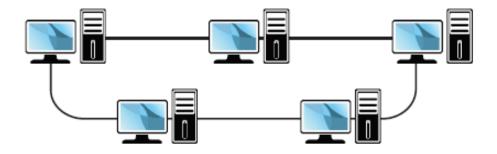




توپولوژی

توپولوژی حلقوی

RING TOPOLOGY

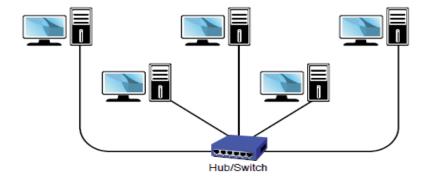




توپولوژی

توپولوژی ستارهای

STAR TOPOLOGY



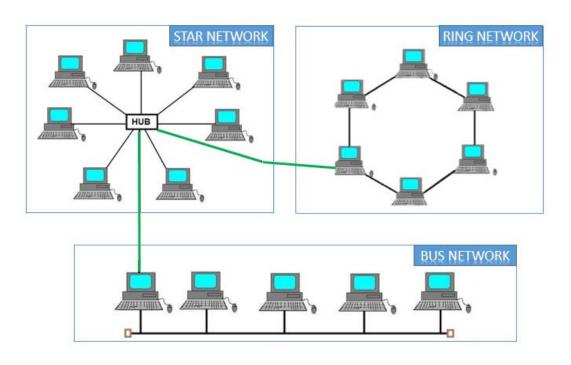


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توپولوژی

توپولوژی آمیخته

HYBRID TOPOLOGY





انواع شبکه از نظر شیوهی مدیریت

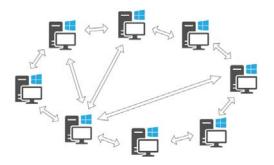
انواع شبکه از نظر شیوهی مدیریت

شبکهی کلاینت-سرور

Client-Server Network

یک کامپیوتر میتواند هم به عنوان سرویسدهنده و هم به عنوان سرویسگیرنده

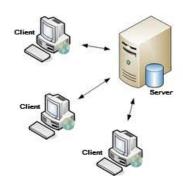
یک کامپیوتر در شبکه نمی تواند هم به عنوان سرویسدهنده و هم به عنوان سرویسگیرنده ایفای نقش نماید.



شبکهی نظیر-به-نظیر

Peer-to-Peer Network

ایفای نقش نماید.





تجهيزات شبكه

تجهيزات شبكه							
نرمافزار Software		<mark>سختافزار</mark> Hardware					
	منفعل Passive	فعال Active					
	بینیاز از منبع تغذیهی برق	نیازمند منبع تغذیهی برق					



كارت شبكه

كارت واسط شبكه

NETWORK INTERFACE CARD







تجهيزات منفعل شبكه

PASSIVE NETWORK DEVICES









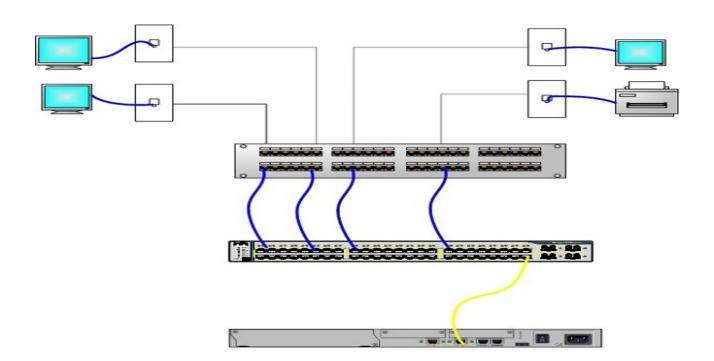
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تجهيزات فعال شبكه

ACTIVE NETWORK DEVICES

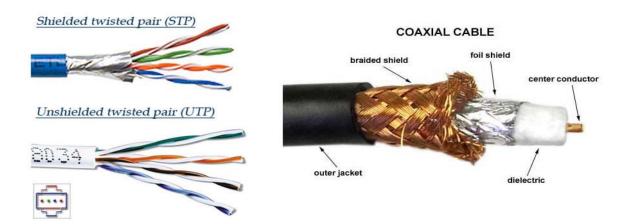




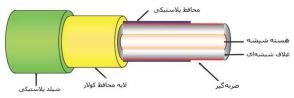


رسانههای انتقال

انواع کابل



Fiber Optic

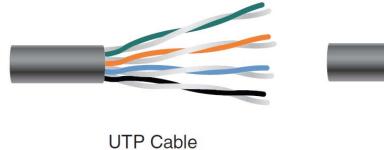


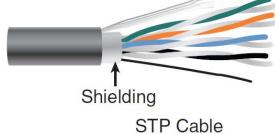


رسانههای انتقال

کابل زوج بههمتابیده

TWISTED PAIR CABLES (TP)





الم مظرفولا^د

سيستمهاي عامل شبكه

NETWORK OPERATING SYSTEMS

Windows NT

IBM AIX

Sun Solaris

Plan 9 from Bell Labs

Inferno

Windows 2000 Data Center Server

Windows 2000 Advanced Server

Windows 2000 Server

Windows 2003 Server (Enterprise, Web Editions)

Windows 2008 Server (Beta 3)

Windows 2012 Server

Windows 2016 Server

Novell NetWare

Red Hat Linux



پروتکل

PROTOCOL

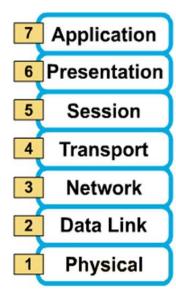
قراردادهای حاکم بر انتقال اطلاعات در شبکه

پروتکل Protocol

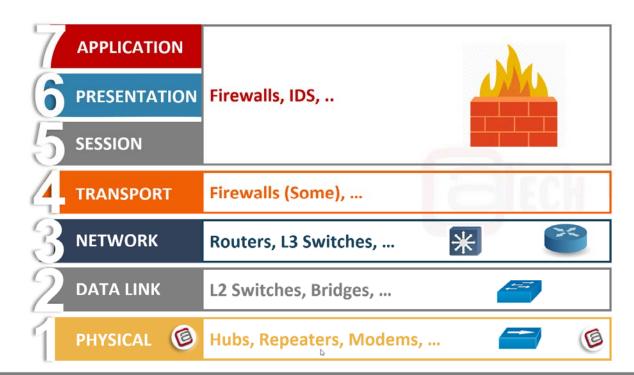


مدل OSI

OSI MODEL

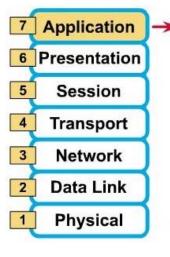






مدل OSI

لايهى ٧: لايهى كاربرد



Network Processes to Applications

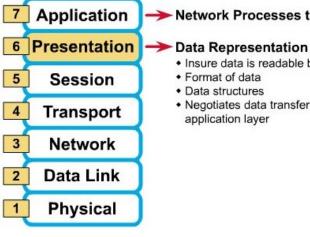
 Provides network services to application processes (such as electronic mail, file transfer, and terminal emulation)



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مدل OSI

لایهی ۶: لایهی نمایش



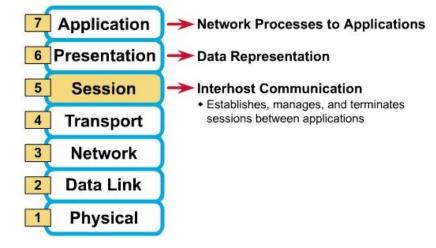
- **Network Processes to Applications**
 - - . Insure data is readable by receiving system

 - · Negotiates data transfer syntax for application layer



مدل OSI

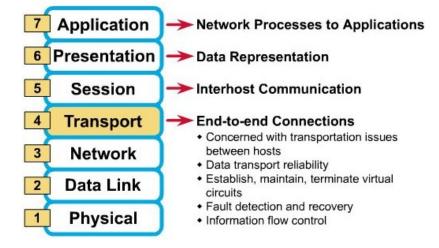
لایهی ۵: لایهی جلسه





مدل OSI

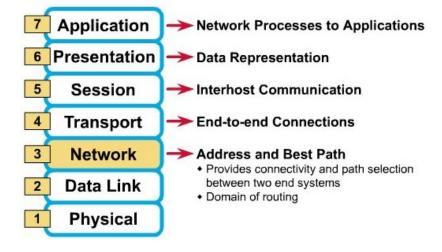
لايهي ۴: لايهي انتقال





مدل OSI

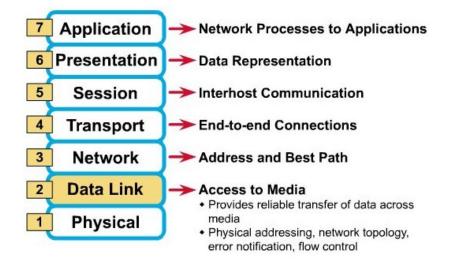
لایهی ۳: لایهی شبکه





مدل OSI

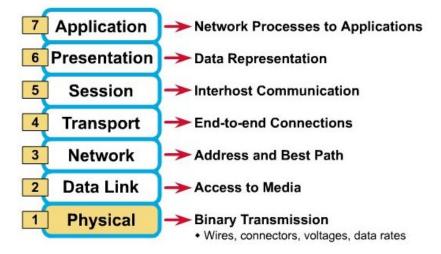
لایهی ۲: لایهی پیوند دادهها



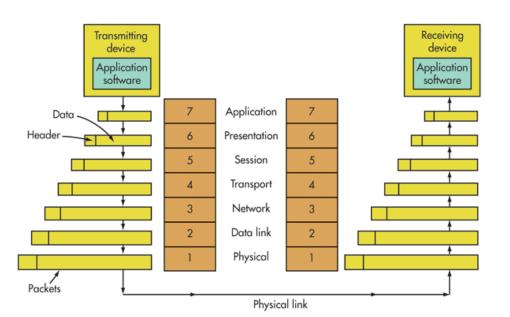


مدل OSI

لایهی ۱: لایهی فیزیکی

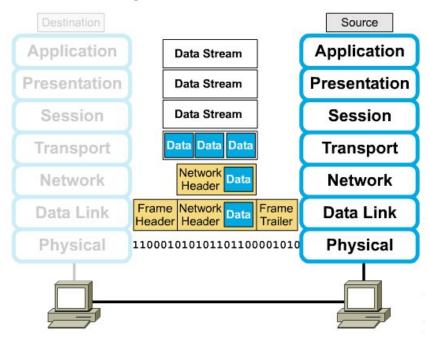






كپسولهسازى دادهها

Data Encapsulation

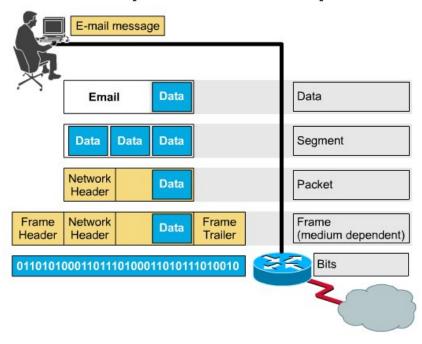




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كيسولهسازى دادهها

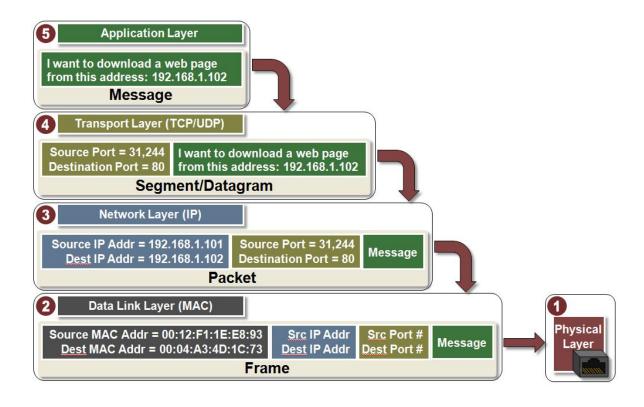
Data Encapsulation Example





كپسولهسازى

نمونا



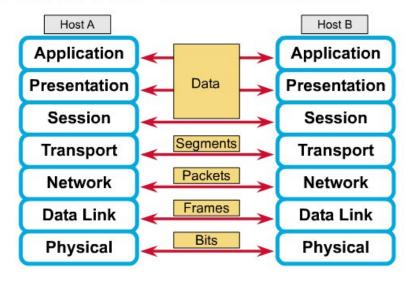


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ارتباطات نظیر به نظیر

اسامي واحد اطلاعات براي هر لايه

Peer-to-Peer Communications

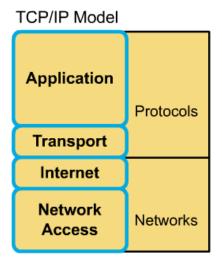


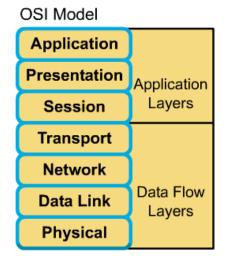


OSI layers	Function	Data type	Protocols	Network components
Application layer	User Application Services ,Allows access to network services that support Applications. Handles network access, Flow control and error recovery.	User Data	DNS; NFS; BOOTP; DHCP; SNMP; RMON; FTP; TFTP; SMTP; POP3; IMAP; NNTP; HTTP; Telnet	Gateway
Presentation layer	Data Translation; Compression and Encryption. All different formats from all sources are made into a common uniform format that the rest of the OSI model can understand.	Encoded User Data	SSL; Shells and Redirectors MIME	Gateway , Redirector
Session layer	Session Establishment, Management And Termination. Manages who can transmit data at a certain time and for how long.	Sessions	NetBIOS, Sockets, Named Pipes, RPC	Gateway
Transport layer	Additional connection below the session layer Manages the flow control of data between parties across the network, Provides flow control and error-handling.	Datagram's /Segments	TCP and UDP; SPX; NetBEUI/NBF	Gateway , Advanced Cable tester Brouter
Network layer	Translates logical network address and names to their physical address (e.g. computer name to MAC address) Logical Addressing; Routing; Datagram Encapsulation; Fragmentation and Reassembly; Error Handling and Diagnostics	Datagram's / Packets	IP; IPv6; IP NAT; IPSec; Mobile IP; ICMP; IPX; DLC PLP; Routing protocols such as RIP and BGP	Brouter, Router, Frame Relay Device, ATM Switch, Advanced Cable Tester.
Data link layer	Handles data frames between the Network and Physical layers, The receiving end packages raw data from the Physical layer into data frames for delivery to the Network layer, Logical Link Control; Media Access Control; Data Framing; Addressing Error Detection and Handling; Defining Requirements of Physical Layer	Frames	IEEE 802.2 LLC, Ethernet Family; Token Ring; FDDI and CDDI; IEEE 802.11 (WLAN, Wi-FI); HomePNA ;HomeRF; ATM; SLIP and PPP	Bridge , Switch, ISDN Router, Intelligent,Hub NIC,Advanced Cable Tester
Physical layer	Transmits raw bit stream over physical Cable, Defines cables, cards, and physical Aspects, Defines NIC attachments to hardware, how cable is attached to NIC. Encoding and Signalling; Physical Data Transmission; Hardware Specifications; Topology and Design.	Bits	EEE 802 IEEE 802.2 ISO 2110 ISDN	Repeater; Multiplexer; Hubs TDR Oscilloscope Amplify

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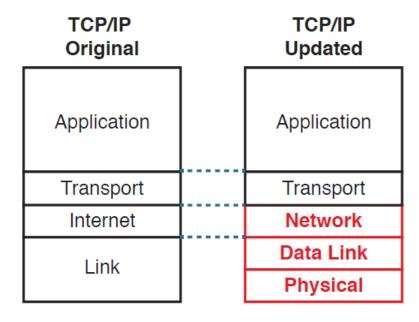
مقایسهی مدلهای TCP/IP و OSI







مدلهای TCP/IP





پروتکلهای مربوط به هر لایه

OSI Model	DoD Model	proto	devices/apps		
layer 5, 6, 7	application	dns, dhcp, ntp, snmp, https, ftp, ssh, telnet, http, pop3 others		web server, mail server, browser, mail client	
layer 4	host-to-host	tcp	udp	gateway	
layer 3	internet	ip, icmp, igmp		router, firewall layer 3 switch	
layer 2	network	arp (mac), rarp		bridge layer 2 switch	
layer 1	access layer 1	ethernet, token ring		hub	

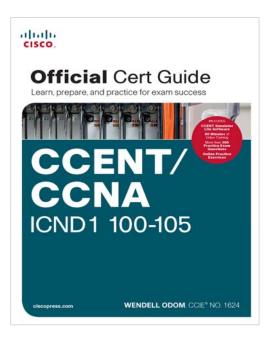


آزمایشگاه شبکه های کامپیوتری

مروری بر شبکههای کامپیوتری

منابع

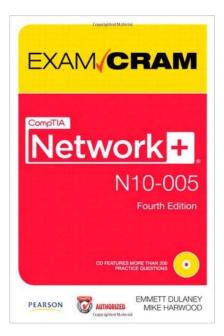
منبع اصلي



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منبع كمكي



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