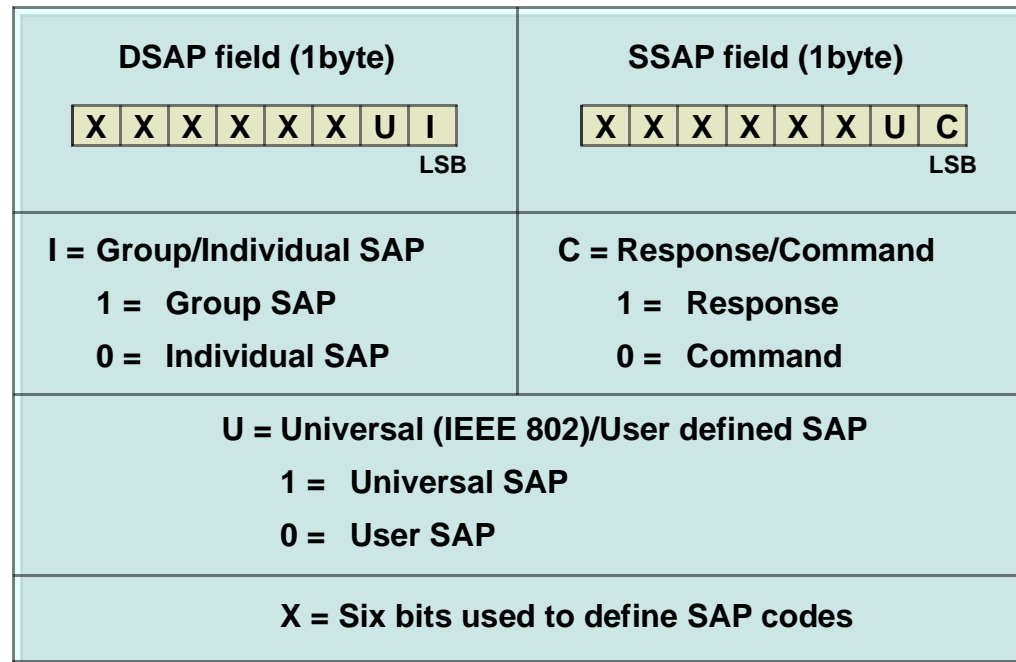
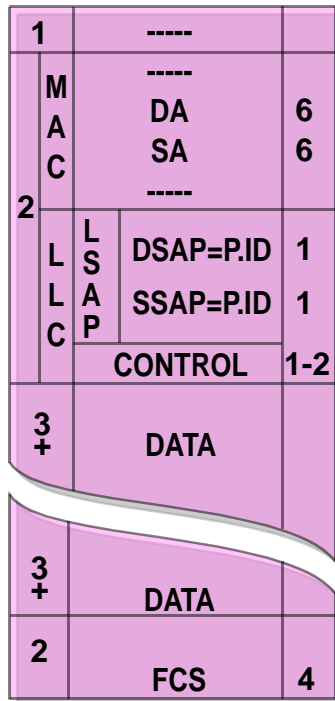


# LAN FRAME FORMATS

## IEEE 802.2 - LLC (Logical link Control)



## LAN FRAME FORMATS

### SNAP

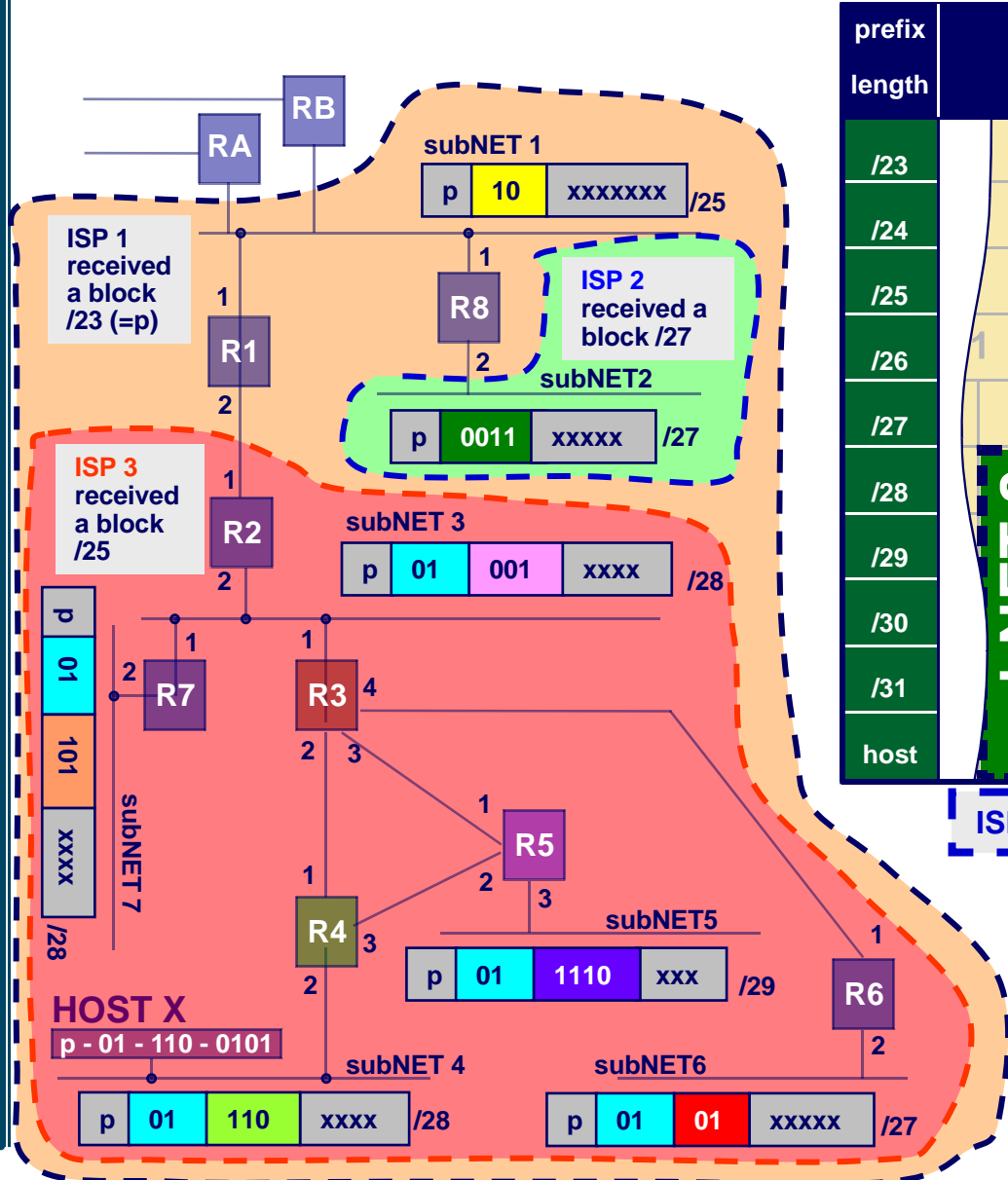
1	-----		
M A C	-----		
	DA	6	
	SA	6	
2	-----		
L S A P	DSAP=SNAP	1	
	SSAP=SNAP	1	
	CONTROL		1
	PIF	OUI	3
		P.ID	2
3 +	DATA		
3 +	DATA		
2	FCS	4	

- SNAP "opens" the frame for five additional bytes,
- the PIF = Protocol Information Field.

- PIF has two fields:

- OUI - Organizationally Unique Identifier – 3 bytes
  - globally administrated by IEEE 802.2
  - OUI 00-00-00 is reserved for use in "special" cases. (administrated by IETF - International Engineering Task Force)
- P.ID - Protocol Identifier – 2 bytes
  - locally administrated by each organization having an OUI.

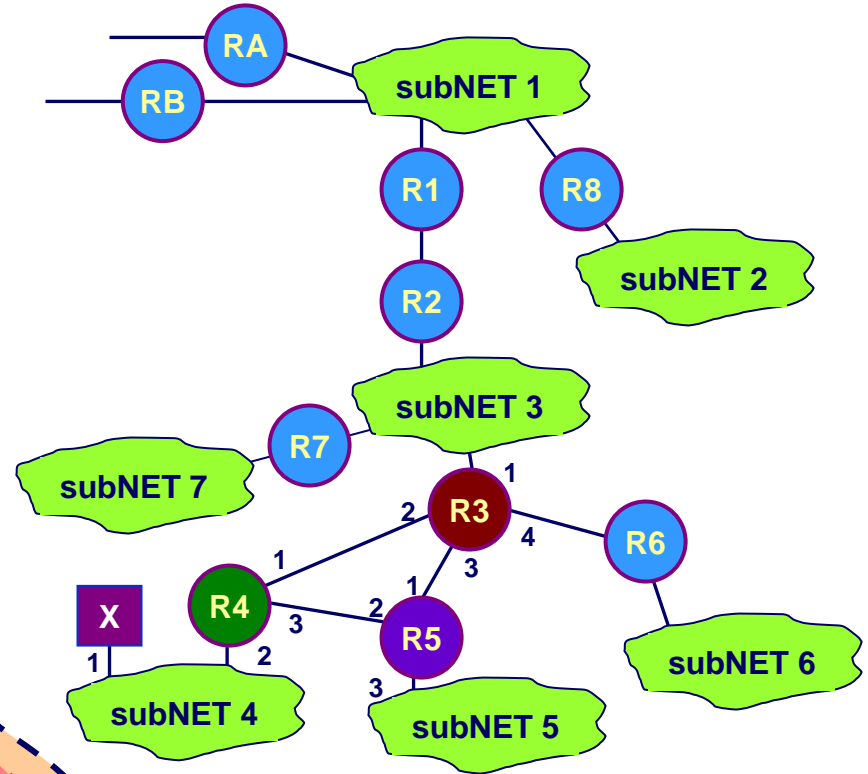
## Routing Tables - Example: Class-less (CIDR) Environment



prefix length	Network Prefix									
/23	p									
/24	0					ISP 1				
/25	1					0				
/26	1		0			1		1		
/27	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
/28	subNET 2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
/29	subNET 3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
/30	subNET 6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
/31	subNET 7	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
host	subNET 4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	ISP 2		ISP 3			subNET 1				

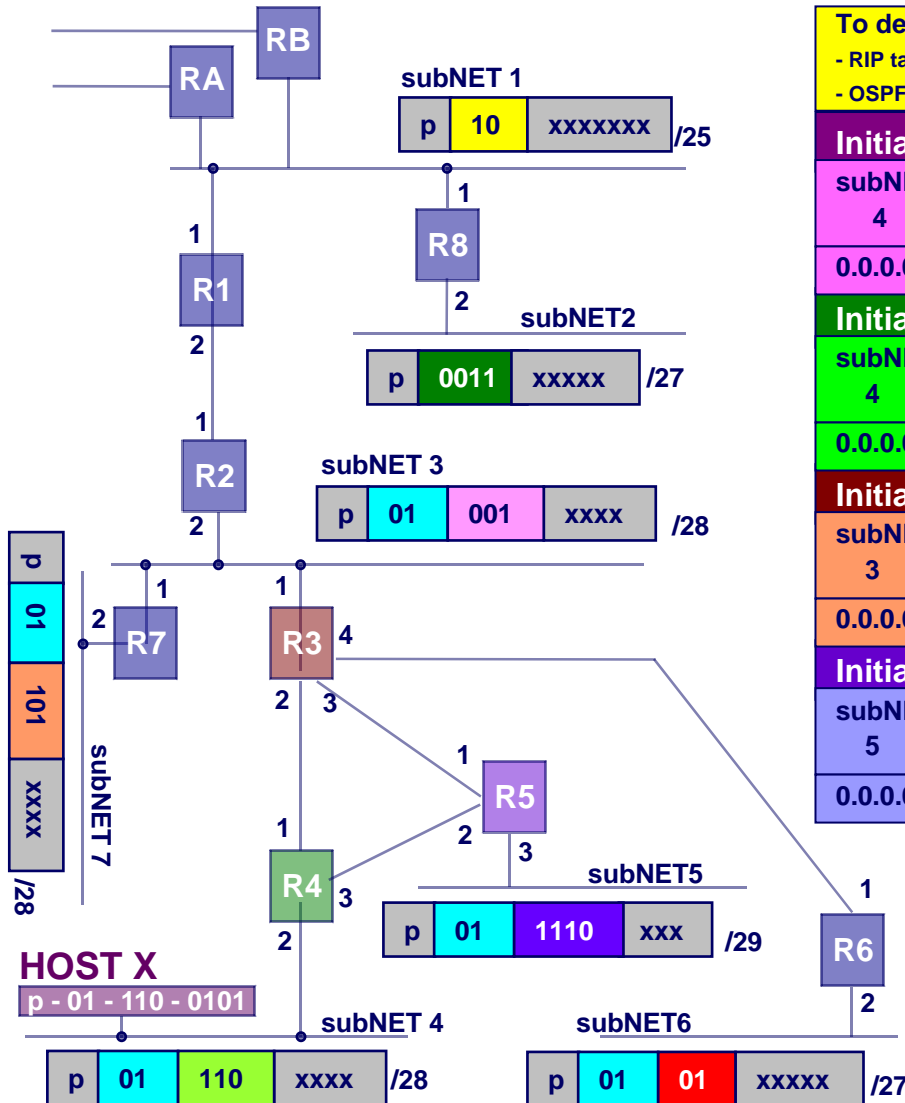
## Routing Tables

### - Example: Class-less (CIDR) Environment



## Routing Tables

### - Example: Class-less (CIDR) Environment



To destination	Deliver to router	Port	Nr. of hops
- RIP tables do not include mask length - OSPF tables do include mask length			
<b>Initial table in Host X</b>			
subNET 4 <code>p 01 110 xxxx</code>	-	X.1	0
0.0.0.0 (default)	R4	X.1	1
<b>Initial table in R4</b>			
subNET 4 <code>p 01 110 xxxx</code>	-	R4.2	0
0.0.0.0 (default)	R3	R4.1	1
<b>Initial table in R3</b>			
subNET 3 <code>p 01 001 xxxx</code>	-	R3.1	0
0.0.0.0 (default)	R2	R3.1	1
<b>Initial table in R5</b>			
subNET 5 <code>p 01 1110 xxx</code>	-	R5.3	0
0.0.0.0 (default)	R3	R5.1	1

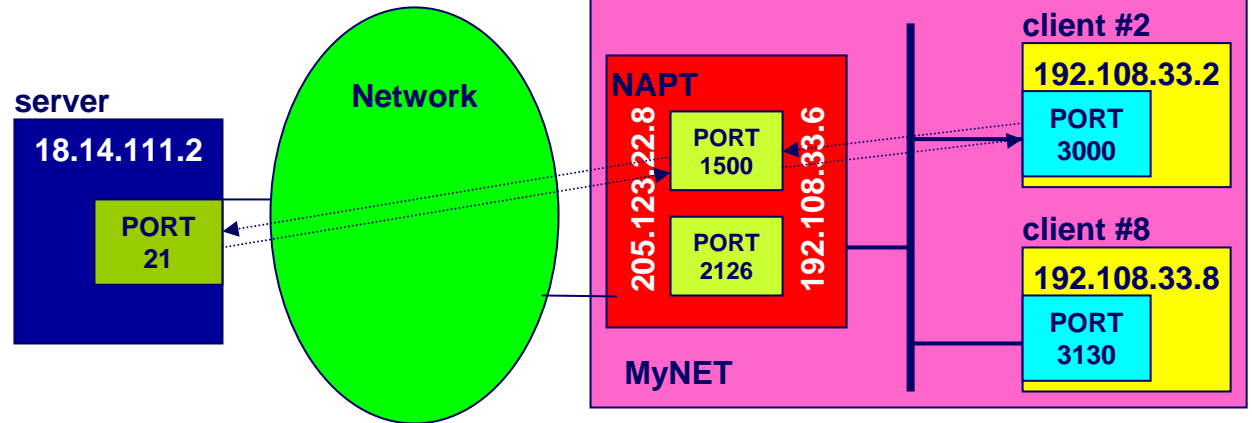
Initial routing tables

# LAYER 4 SWITCHING NETWORK ADDRESS PORT TRANSLATION

## Application #1

### Net address translating

- NAPT allows the use of one single globally administrated IP address for multiple simultaneously active users
- NAPT allows changing of this unique address without having to modify every individual user's IP address (CIDR environment)
- NAPT identifies incoming packets based on their Layer 4 DESTINATION port



	Layer 4 PORT		Layer 3 ADDRESS		Layer 2 ADDRESS	
	dest.	source	dest.	source	dest.	source
client #2 to NAPT	21	3000	18.14.111.2 (blue)	192.108.33.2 (yellow)	NAPT (red)	client #2 (yellow)
NAPT to server	21	1500	18.14.111.2 (blue)	205.123.22.8 (red)	...	...
server to NAPT	1500	21	205.123.22.8 (red)	18.14.111.2 (blue)	...	...
NAPT to client #2	3000	21	192.108.33.2 (yellow)	18.14.111.2 (blue)	client #2 (yellow)	NAPT (red)