

Networking Support In Java



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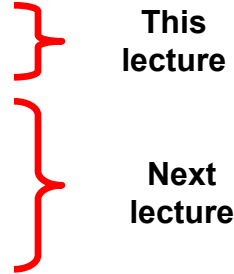
Advanced Programming Concepts

- **Object-oriented support in Java for**
 - **Exception handling**
 - **Streams**
 - **Threads**
 - **Graphics user interfaces (GUIs)**
 - **Networking**
- **Look at **networking** as example of OO design**

Overview

■ Networking

- Background
- Concepts
- Java's objected-oriented view
- Java's networking API
(Application Program Interface)
- Network applications



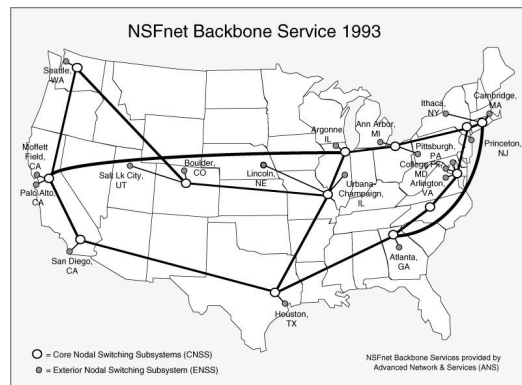
Networking Background

■ Definition

- Set of computers using common protocols to communicate over connecting media

■ History

- 1969 ARPANET
- 1986 NSFnet
- 1995 Internet



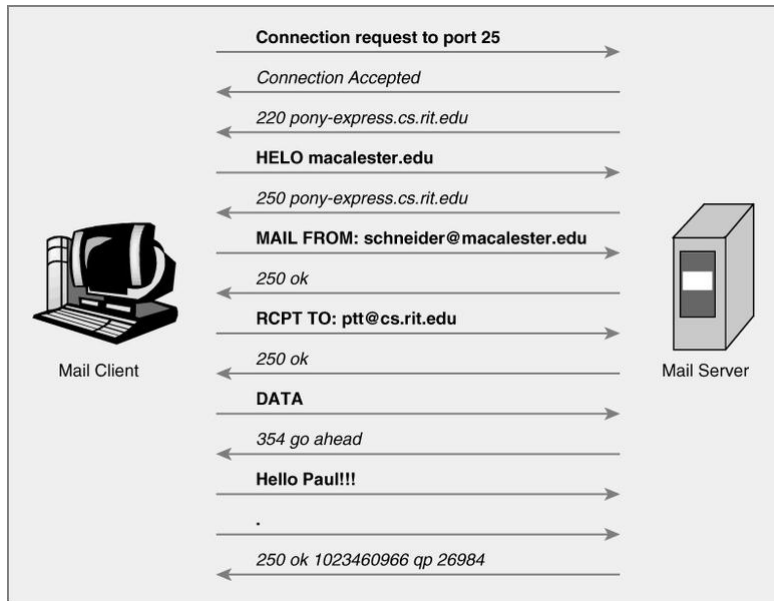
Networking Concepts

- Protocols
- Network model
- Internet addresses
- Ports
- Sockets
- URLs
- Reliability
- Connection vs. packet oriented
- TCP vs. UDP

Protocols

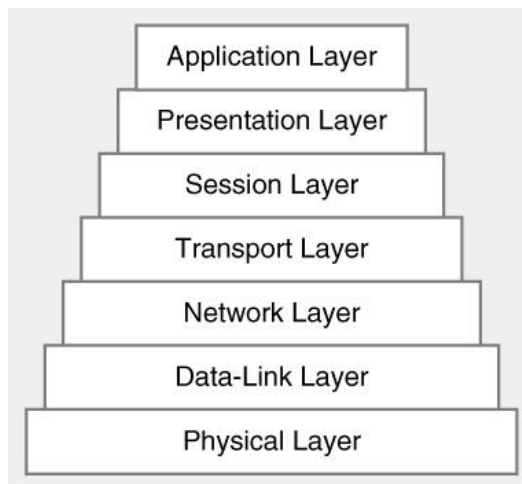
- Definition
 - Formal description of formats and rules
- Used for
 - Message formats
 - Sequence & order of actions
- Needed by computers to exchange information
- Vital for networking

Protocols – Email Delivery



Network Model

- **Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model**
 - Multiple layers (7)
 - One function each
 - Each layer relies on previous layer
- **Designed to reduce complexity using abstraction**

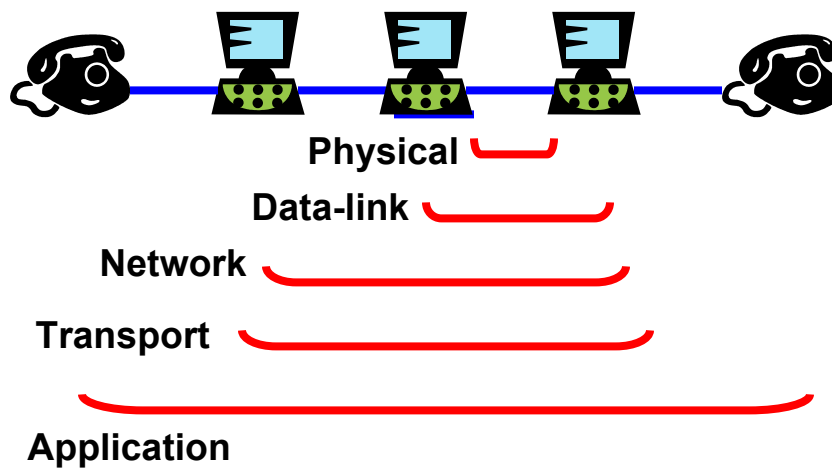


Network Model – Layers

- **Physical layer**
 - Transmit data as 0's and 1's over connection
- **Data-link layer**
 - Between two **physically connected** computers
- **Network layer**
 - Between any two computers connected to network
- **Transport layer**
 - Deliver network data to application
- **Application layer**
 - Between two applications using network

Network Model – VOIP Example

- Voice over IP (VOIP)



Internet (IP) Address

- **Unique address for machine on internet**
 - Get from ISP when connecting to internet
 - Allows network to find your machine
- **Format**
 - 32-bit unsigned integer ⇒ 128.8.128.8
 - Domain name ⇒ cs.umd.edu
- **Name and address for local machine**
 - Localhost
 - 127.0.0.1

Internet (IP) Address

- **Domain Name System (DNS)**
 - DNS servers on internet
 - Can look up IP address associated with name
 - DNS server may need to query other DNS servers
 - edu DNS server queries umd.edu server to find cs.umd.edu
- **Machine can have multiple IP addresses**
 - Virtual machines

Internet (IP) Address

- **Problem**
 - Running out of 32-bit IP addresses
 - Caused by initial address allocation
 - Stanford & MIT given more IP addresses than China
- **Switching to 128-bit IP addresses in IPv6**
 - 1+ million addresses per square meter on Earth

Ports

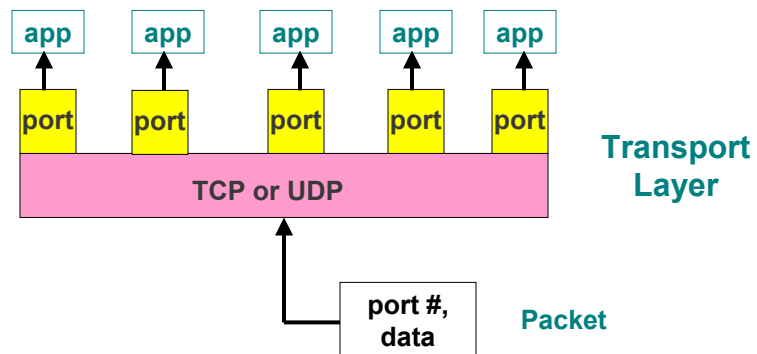
- **Abstraction to identify (refine) destination**
 - Provide multiple destinations at single IP address
- **Format**
 - Unsigned 16-bit integer (0 to 65,535)
 - Ports 0 to 4096 often reserved & restricted
- **Many ports pre-assigned to important services**
 - 21 ftp (file transfer)
 - 23 telnet (remote terminal)
 - 25 SMTP (email)
 - 80 http (web)
 - ...

Sockets

- **Application-level abstraction**
 - Represents network connection
 - Implemented in software
 - Supports both UDP and TCP protocols
- **History**
 - Introduced in Berkley UNIX in 1980s
 - Networking API

Sockets

- **Socket is bound to port number**
 - Receives data packet
 - Relays to specific port



Uniform Resource Locators (URLs)

■ Represent web resources

- Web pages
- Arbitrary files
- ...

■ Examples

- <http://www.cs.umd.edu/index.html>
- ftp://www.cs.umd.edu/pub/doc/csd_policies.pdf
- <https://login.yahoo.com/>
- <file://dir/my.txt>

Uniform Resource Locators (URLs)

■ Consists of

- Protocol
 - http
 - ftp
 - https (secure http)
 - file
 - ...
- IP address (or domain name)
- Port (optional)
 - <http://www.cs.umd.edu:80/>
- Reference to anchor (optional)

Reliability

■ Reliable

- Data guaranteed to
 - Arrive in order
- More overhead
- Slower

Reliability

■ Unreliable

- Data **not** guaranteed to
 - Arrive ⇒ lost data
 - Arrive in order ⇒ out of order data
- Less overhead
- Faster
- Transfers responsibility to higher layer
 - Extra work for higher layer
 - Compensate with **timeouts**
 - Estimate packet lost if longer than average round trip

Reliability

- **Reliable layers**
 - Data-link
- **Unreliable layers**
 - Physical
 - Network
- **Can be either**
 - Transport
 - Reliable ⇒ TCP
 - Unreliable ⇒ UDP
 - Application

Ways To Connect

1. Connection-oriented
2. Packet-oriented

Connection Oriented

■ Approach

- Reserve (single) communication channel
- Send **stream** of data along channel

■ Also called

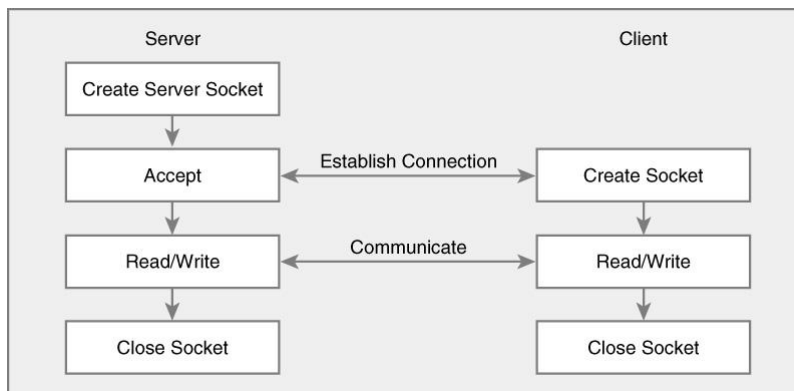
- Circuit switching
- Stream oriented

■ Example

- Telephone call (current)

Connection Oriented

■ Protocol



Connection Oriented

■ Advantages

- Simpler scheme
- Easier to use
- Higher quality communication
 - Less likely to lose data (at network layer)

Packet Oriented

■ Approach

- Break message up into **packets**
- Transmit packets separately
- Assemble packets at destination

■ Also called

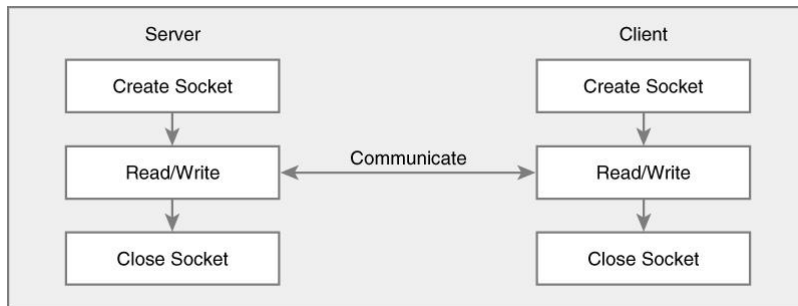
- Packet switching
- Connectionless

■ Example

- US Mail
- VOIP (Voice over IP)

Packet Oriented

■ Protocol



Packet Oriented

■ Advantages

- Can share communication channel
- Higher utilization of channels
- Can utilize multiple channels at once
- Can reroute around failed channels

Internet

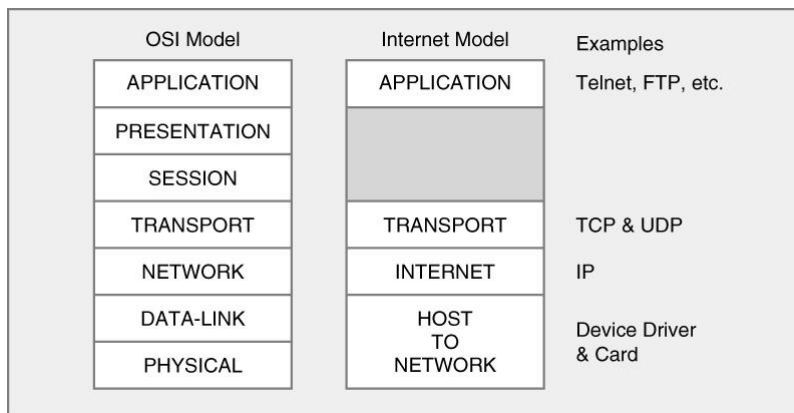
■ Network layer

- Internet Protocol (IP)

■ Transport layer

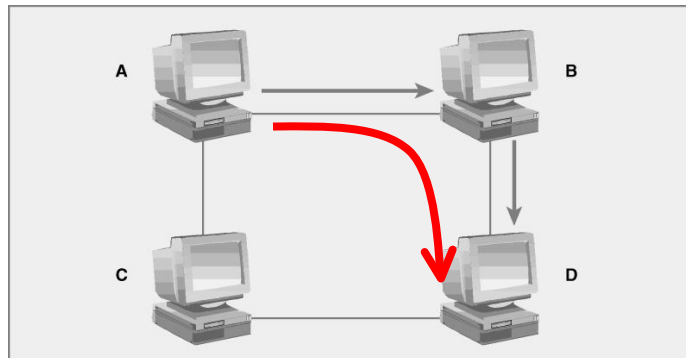
- User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
- Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)

Internet



Internet Protocol (IP)

- Packet oriented
- Packets **routed** between computers
- Unreliable



User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

- Packet oriented
- Message split into datagrams
- Send datagrams as packets on network layer
- Unreliable but fast
- Application must deal with lost packets
- Examples
 - Ping
 - Streaming multimedia
 - Online games

Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)

- Connection oriented
- Message split into datagrams
- Send datagrams as packets on network layer
- Provides illusion of reliable connection
 - Extra messages between sender / recipient
 - Resend packets if necessary
 - Ensure all packets eventually arrive
 - Store packets and process in order

Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)

- Reliable but slower
- Application can treat as reliable connection
 - Despite unreliability of underlying IP (network)
- Examples
 - ftp (file transfer)
 - telnet (remote terminal)
 - http (web)