

## Subject Description Form

<b>Subject Code</b>	COMP4322
<b>Subject Title</b>	Internetworking Protocols, Software and Management
<b>Credit Value</b>	3
<b>Level</b>	4
<b>Pre-requisite / Co-requisite / Exclusion</b>	<b>Pre-requisite:</b> COMP2322
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>The objectives of this subject are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• let students acquire foundational understanding on the concept of Internetworking in terms of the technologies and techniques that drive Internet;</li> <li>• equip students with knowledge and understanding of the software aspects of protocol interactions, characteristics and its architecture; and</li> <li>• provide students with practical exposure of TCP/IP operations in the form of realistic and practical experiments.</li> </ul>
<b>Intended Learning Outcomes</b>	<p>Upon completion of the subject, students will be able to:</p> <p><u>Professional/academic knowledge and skills</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) identify and explain the essential components that drive internetworking;</li> <li>(b) understand the important issues encompassing internetworking and how these issues affect the evolution of Internet and its applications;</li> <li>(c) understand the complete architecture of Internetworking and the operations of underlying protocols and software;</li> <li>(d) rapidly learn new techniques and to align new technologies to existing Internetworking infrastructure; and</li> <li>(e) equipped with practical knowledge on configuring and managing network operations using Internet tools and software.</li> </ul> <p><u>Attributes for all-roundedness</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(f) understand and solve internetworking problems in a systematic and principled approach;</li> <li>(g) develop practical software and present results in the form of technical report; and</li> <li>(h) learn to work effectively as a team member.</li> </ul>

<b>Subject Synopsis/ Indicative Syllabus</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="384 125 1463 197">Topic</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 197 1463 327"> <b>1.</b> Hierarchical address routing; connecting LAN and WAN technologies; IP classful addressing: IP classes, special IP addresses, subnet addressing, multihome addresses; address resolution protocol and RARP.         </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 327 1463 421"> <b>2.</b> Advanced addressing and IP. Supernetting; assigning address blocks; classless addressing; slash notation; IP packet format; ICMP error reporting.         </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 421 1463 656"> <b>3.</b> Transport protocol. Transport services and protocols; protocol mechanisms including error, flow and congestion control; transport addressing; connection control; connection termination; credit-based flow control; silly window syndrome: Nagle’s algorithm; TCP timers: setting timeouts; TCP congestion control: slow-start, multiplicative decrease and additive increase; TCP packet format; TCP state transitions; User Datagram Protocol.         </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 656 1463 857"> <b>4.</b> Internet routing. Direct versus indirect internet routing; routing methods; routing decisions; interior gateway routing versus exterior gateway routing; routing protocols: RIP versus OSPF, BGP, autonomous systems; OSPF routing mechanisms: area border routers, Dijkstra’s algorithm; link state routing.         </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 857 1463 981"> <b>5.</b> Simple Network Management Protocol: Management Information Base (MIB); Structure of Management Information (SMI); SNMP protocol; setting traps.         </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 981 1463 1149"> <b>6.</b> Internet multicast. N-to-N unicast; proxy and Internet multicast; hardware multicast; Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP); Distance Vector Multicast Protocol (DVMP); Core Base Tree (CBT) multicast; MOSPF; Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM); reliable multicast.         </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1149 1463 1350"> <b>7.</b> Internet services. BOOTP versus DHCP; Domain Name Services (DNS); Inverse Domain Mapping; SMTP; POP3; IMAP4; private networks and security: Virtual Private Networks (VPN); intranet versus extranet; private network addressing; IP Security (IPSec); Authentication Header mode versus Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP); Network Address Translation (NAT).         </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Topic	<b>1.</b> Hierarchical address routing; connecting LAN and WAN technologies; IP classful addressing: IP classes, special IP addresses, subnet addressing, multihome addresses; address resolution protocol and RARP.	<b>2.</b> Advanced addressing and IP. Supernetting; assigning address blocks; classless addressing; slash notation; IP packet format; ICMP error reporting.	<b>3.</b> Transport protocol. Transport services and protocols; protocol mechanisms including error, flow and congestion control; transport addressing; connection control; connection termination; credit-based flow control; silly window syndrome: Nagle’s algorithm; TCP timers: setting timeouts; TCP congestion control: slow-start, multiplicative decrease and additive increase; TCP packet format; TCP state transitions; User Datagram Protocol.	<b>4.</b> Internet routing. Direct versus indirect internet routing; routing methods; routing decisions; interior gateway routing versus exterior gateway routing; routing protocols: RIP versus OSPF, BGP, autonomous systems; OSPF routing mechanisms: area border routers, Dijkstra’s algorithm; link state routing.	<b>5.</b> Simple Network Management Protocol: Management Information Base (MIB); Structure of Management Information (SMI); SNMP protocol; setting traps.	<b>6.</b> Internet multicast. N-to-N unicast; proxy and Internet multicast; hardware multicast; Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP); Distance Vector Multicast Protocol (DVMP); Core Base Tree (CBT) multicast; MOSPF; Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM); reliable multicast.	<b>7.</b> Internet services. BOOTP versus DHCP; Domain Name Services (DNS); Inverse Domain Mapping; SMTP; POP3; IMAP4; private networks and security: Virtual Private Networks (VPN); intranet versus extranet; private network addressing; IP Security (IPSec); Authentication Header mode versus Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP); Network Address Translation (NAT).
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<b>Teaching/ Learning Methodology</b>	<p>During the lectures, students will be taught the basic concepts and foundational knowledge on Internet protocols. Whenever possible, to reinforce students understanding of the concepts taught, practical case examples and studies will be included.</p> <p>During tutorials, students will be exposed to practical experiments related Internet protocols and software development. Several lab sessions will be setup to teach student to use software and tools that capture real Internet packets. Students can fully understand the protocols by inspecting the real Internet packets. In addition, students will be asked to design and implement application-level protocols using socket programming interface.</p>								

<b>Assessment Methods in Alignment with Intended Learning Outcomes</b>	Specific assessment methods/tasks	% weighting	Intended subject learning outcomes to be assessed (Please tick as appropriate)								
			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	
	<b>Continuous Assessment</b>	<b>50%</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	<b>Examination</b>	<b>50%</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>									
<p>Explanation of the appropriateness of the assessment methods in assessing the intended learning outcomes:</p> <p>The course will be assessed by continuous assessments and a final examination. The continuous assessment methods include individual assignments, quizzes and group projects.</p> <p>The individual assessments are designed to help students reinforce their understanding on the materials that are taught in the class. The questions are set with practical case examples that help students to apply the theory into practical solutions. This will help students to think independently and to assess individual student's analytic and problem solving skills. Group projects are designed to help students work collectively on a large problem that requires collaborative efforts and coordination among group members. In addition, the projects will require them to write comprehensive reports on the findings and, to present and communicate effectively to the audience. Final exam is comprehensive. It tests the knowledge of the whole course.</p>											
<b>Student Study Effort Expected</b>	Class contact:										
	▪ Lecture							39 Hrs.			
	▪ Laboratory							0 Hrs.			
	Other student study effort:										
	▪ Assignments, Coursework, Reading, Exam							66 Hrs.			
Total student study effort							105 Hrs.				
<b>Reading List and References</b>	<b>Textbook:</b>										
	1. Kurose, James F. and Ross, Keith W., <i>Computer Networking: A Top-Down Approach</i> , Fifth Edition, Addison Wesley, 2009.										
<b>Reference Books:</b>											
1. Comer, Douglas, <i>Internetworking with TCP/IP: Principles, Protocols, and Architectures</i> , 5 <sup>th</sup> Edition, Prentice Hall, 2005.											
2. Stevens, W. Richard, <i>TCP/IP Illustrated, Volume 1</i> , Addison Wesley, 1994.											
3. Tanenbaum, Andrew, <i>Computer Networks</i> , 5 <sup>th</sup> Edition, Prentice Hall, 2010.											

	4. Articles from IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking, IEEE Internet Computing, The Internet Protocol Journal, ACM Communications Magazine.
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