

- Networks
  - Types of networks (social networks, computer networks, entity-relationship networks, ...)
  - Node-link diagrams
  - Layered Internet architecture (encapsulation)

- The Internet
  - Structure of the “Internet core” (ISPs, IXP’s, CDN’s)
  - Packet switching (store and forward, routing)
  - Types of delays (transmission, propagation, queueing, processing)
  - Computing throughput
  - Causes of packet loss (buffer overflow, bit errors, excessive delay)
  - Traceroute

App Layer

- Service Model
- Example applications (Web, email, streaming video, ...)
- Client-server architecture
- Processes
- Sockets
- Port numbers
- Designing an application level protocol
- The Web
- HTTP message formats (GET, Conditional GET, HEAD, POST, DELETE, response)
- HTTP interaction
- Sequence diagrams
- HTTP use of TCP (persistent, non-persistent)
- Cookies
- Proxy servers
- Email
- Email architecture (mail servers, “user agents”)
- Mail message format
- SMTP (message format, interaction)
- POP3 (message format, interaction)
- Interaction scenario
- 7-bit ASCII limitation
- Socket Programming
- Creating sockets in Python 3 (UDP, TCP)
- Domain Name System
- Application “stacking” (one application layer protocol using another)
- Distributed hierarchical architecture (root servers, TLD servers, authoritative servers)
- Resource records
- DNS message format
- Streaming
- Media coding (audio, video)
- Quality of service requirements (continuous replay, packet loss, latency, adaptation)
- Client-side buffering
- DASH

# Transport Layer

- Common Transport Pieces
  - Socket addressing (UDP, TCP)
  - Checksums
- UDP
  - UDP service goals (unordered, unguaranteed “best effort” delivery)
  - Applications that use UDP
  - UDP message format
- TCP
  - TCP service goals (ordered, guaranteed, eventual delivery)
  - Applications that use TCP
  - Reliable data transfer (checksums, acknowledgement, timeouts, pipelining)
  - Reading Finite State Model diagrams
  - TCP message format
- Adaptation (timeout tuning, flow control)
- Overarching skills
  - Timing analysis
  - Protocol inspection using Wireshark
  - Understanding how protocol layers work together
  - Understanding why protocols differ
  - Designing new protocols
  - Protocol implementation
  - Understanding the consequences of design decisions (technical, social)
- TCP (Only the following topics, which were not on Exam 1)
  - Flow control
  - Setting the timeout
  - Connection close

# Network Layer

- Routers
- Separation of data and control planes
- Data plane design (input buffer, bus switch, output buffer)
- Queueing (FIFO, weighted fair queueing)
- IP
- Hierarchical IP address space
- DHCP
- IPv4 addresses and “Datagram” format
- Fragmentation
- Network address translation
- IPv6
- Tunneling
- Routing
- Routing tables (longest prefix matching)
- Autonomous systems
- Shortest path routing
- Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)



Link Layer

- Point to Point
- Physical layer (twisted pair, coaxial cable, fiber, microwave, satellite)
- Error detection (CRC)
- Error correction
- Ethernet
- Subnets
- CSMA/CD
- MAC addresses
- ARP
- Ethernet frame structure
- Switched Ethernet

Wireless

- WiFi
- CSMA/CA (SIFS, DIFS, RTS, CTS)
- Physical layer issues (signal strength, multipath, interference, hidden terminal)
- Adaptive rate selection
- Association (SSID)
- 802.11 frame structure
- Power management
- Mobile Data
- 4G architecture
- Combination of FDMA and TDMA
- CDMA
- Handoffs
- Roaming mobility (indirect routing)

Security

- Hacking
  - Bots and botnets
  - Distributed denial of service attacks
  - Ransomware
  - Social attacks
  - Disinformation
- Firewalls
  - Firewalls (stateful, stateless)
- Gateways
- Intrusion detection

- Encryption
  - Symmetric key encryption
  - Public key encryption
  - PGP for email
  - SSL (and TLS)
- Authentication
  - Hash
  - Message Authentication Codes
  - Digital signatures
  - Man-in-the-middle attacks
  - Certificate authorities

# Social Issues

- Appropriate Use
  - Legal system (constitution, laws, regulations, treaties)
  - Contracts (e.g., terms of service)
  - Policy (e.g., privacy policies)
  - Norms
  - Technical means
  - Jurisdiction
  - Controlling collection vs. controlling use
  - Balancing interests
- Privacy
  - FISA Section 702
  - Upstream collection
  - About collection
  - Multi-communication transactions
- Twitter
  - Agile development methods
  - Adoption of innovation (social structure, social structure, predictors)
  - Financing
- The Interplanetary Internet
  - Interplanetary propagation delays
  - Interplanetary queueing delays
  - Delay tolerant networking
  - Sneakernet
  - Edge caching
- Global Internet Access
  - Demographic challenges
  - Spatial challenges
  - Last-mile technology (Fiber, radio, drones, balloons, ...)
  - Context-sensitive design