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(Based on slide deck of Computer Networking, 7th ed., Jim Kurose and Keith Ross.)





- Principles of network applications
 - Examples, design, architecture, and implementation



- Conceptual, implementation aspects
- Implementation paradigms
 - Client-server and Peer-to-peer
 - Sockets

Goals

• Transport-layer service models



Goals

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Image credits: Tim Gouw, www.pexels.com



Data Networks

Network Applications: Examples

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Network Applications: Examples

E-mail, Web, Text messaging, Remote login, P2P file sharing, Multi-user network games, Streaming stored video (e.g., YouTube, Hulu, and Netflix), Voice over IP (e.g., Skype), Real-time video conferencing, Social networking, search, ...



Application Layer

Goals

- Conceptual, implementation aspects
- Implementation paradigms
 - Client-server and Peer-to-peer
 - Sockets
- Transport-layer service models



Creating a network application

- Write programs that
 - Run on (different) end systems
 - Communicate over network

Example: Web server software communicates with browser software





Creating a network application

- No need to write software for network-core devices
 - Why?
 - Core devices do not run user applications
 - Advantage?
 - Rapid development and deployment





Application Architectures

- Based on how data is exchanged ...
 - Client-Server
 - Peer-to-Peer





Client-Server Architecture

Server:

- Always-on host
- Permanent IP address
- Data centers for scaling





Client-Server Architecture

Client(s):

- Communicate with server
- May be intermittently connected
- May have dynamic IP addresses

Do **not** communicate <u>directly</u> with each other





Peer-to-Peer Architecture

- No always-on server
- Arbitrary end systems directly communicate

• Peers

- Request service from other peers
- Provide service (in return) to other peers
- Self Scalability new peers ...
 - Bring new service capacity and
 - New service demands
- Peers are intermittently connected and change IP addresses
- Complex management





Peer-to-Peer Architecture

• Peers

- Request service from other peers
- Provide service (in return) to other peers
- Peers are intermittently connected and change IP addresses
 - Complex management







Communicating Processes

• **Process:** program running within a host

Communication between two processes?

- Within **same** host
 - Using *inter-process communication* (defined by OS)
- In *different* hosts
 - By exchanging messages





Processes in Client-Server Arch.

• Client process:

• Process that *initiates* communication

- Server process:
 - Process that waits to be contacted

OK, how about in peer-to-peer architecture? Have both client and server processes!





Goals

- Conceptual, implementation aspects
- Implementation paradigms
 - Client-server and Peer-to-peer
- Interface: Sockets
- Transport-layer service models

