

# L3: Network Layer

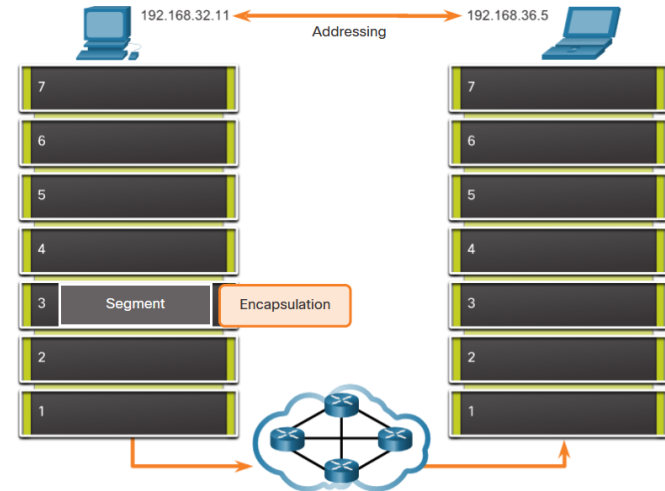
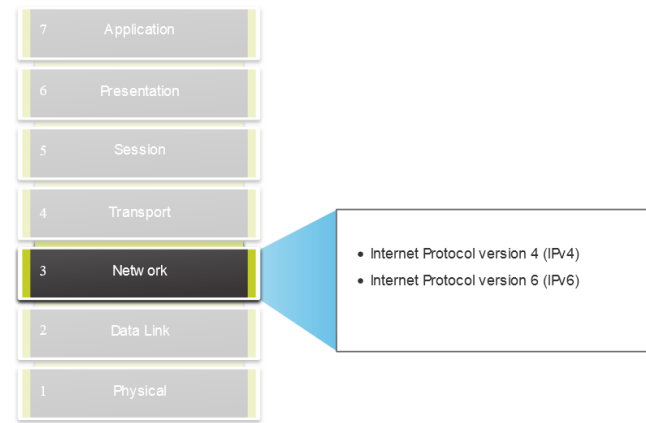
Introduction to Networks v7.0  
(ITN)



# Network Layer Characteristics

## The Network Layer

- Provides services to allow end devices to exchange data
- IP version 4 (IPv4) and IP version 6 (IPv6) are the principle network layer communication protocols.
- The network layer performs four basic operations:
  - Addressing end devices
  - Encapsulation
  - Routing
  - De-encapsulation



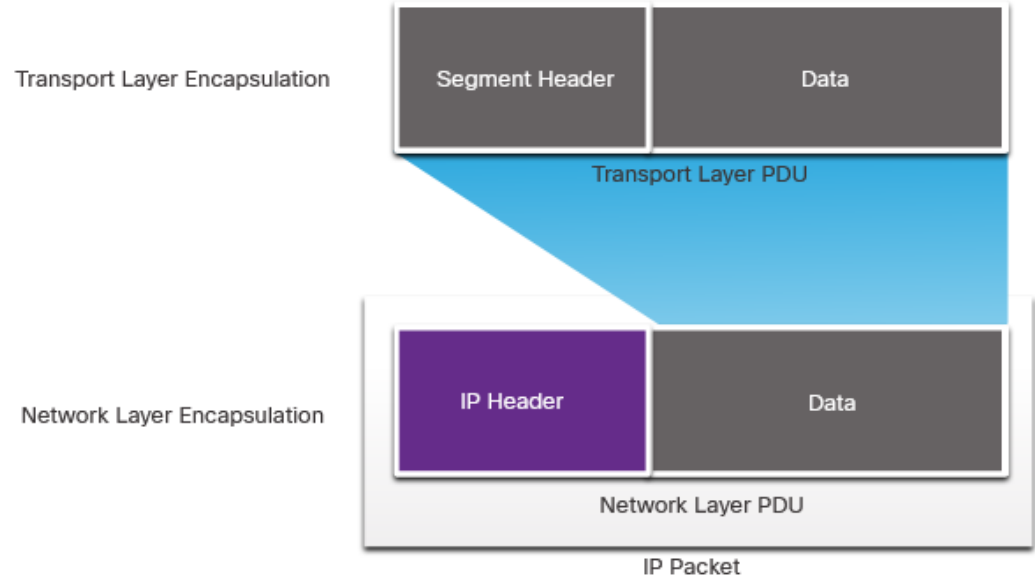
Network layer protocols forward transport layer PDUs between hosts.

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## Network Layer Characteristics

# IP Encapsulation

- IP encapsulates the transport layer segment.
- IP can use either an IPv4 or IPv6 packet and not impact the layer 4 segment.
- IP packet will be examined by all layer 3 devices as it traverses the network.
- The IP addressing does not change from source to destination.



# Network Layer Characteristics

## Connectionless

### IP is Connectionless

- IP does not establish a connection with the destination before sending the packet.
- There is no control information needed (synchronizations, acknowledgments, etc.).
- The destination will receive the packet when it arrives, but no pre-notifications are sent by IP.
- If there is a need for connection-oriented traffic, then another protocol will handle this (typically TCP at the transport layer).



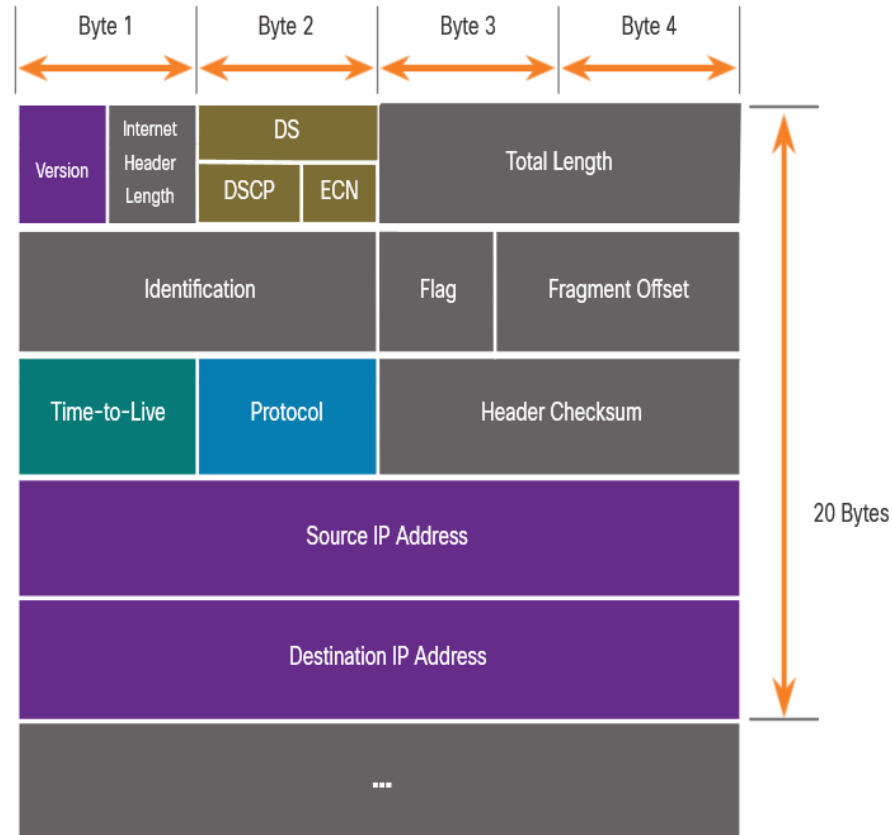
A letter is sent.

## IPv4 Packet Header Fields

The IPv4 network header characteristics:

- It is in binary.
- Contains several fields of information
- Diagram is read from left to right, 4 bytes per line
- The two most important fields are the source and destination.

Protocols may have may have one or more functions.



# IPv4 Packet Header Fields

Significant fields in the IPv4 header:

Function	Description
Version	This will be for v4, as opposed to v6, a 4 bit field= 0100
Differentiated Services	Used for QoS: DiffServ – DS field or the older IntServ – ToS or Type of Service
Header Checksum	Detect corruption in the IPv4 header
Time to Live (TTL)	Layer 3 hop count. When it becomes zero the router will discard the packet.
Protocol	I.D.s next level protocol: ICMP, TCP, UDP, etc.
Source IPv4 Address	32 bit source address
Destination IPV4 Address	32 bit destination address

# Limitations of IPv4

IPv4 has three major limitations:

- IPv4 address depletion – We have basically run out of IPv4 addressing.
- Lack of end-to-end connectivity – To make IPv4 survive this long, private addressing and NAT were created. This ended direct communications with public addressing.
- Increased network complexity – NAT was meant as temporary solution and creates issues on the network as a side effect of manipulating the network headers addressing. NAT causes latency and troubleshooting issues.



# IPv6 Overview

- IPv6 was developed by Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF).
- IPv6 overcomes the limitations of IPv4.
- Improvements that IPv6 provides:
  - **Increased address space** – based on 128 bit address, not 32 bits
  - **Improved packet handling** – simplified header with fewer fields
  - **Eliminates the need for NAT** – since there is a huge amount of addressing, there is no need to use private addressing internally and be mapped to a shared public address

## IPv4 and IPv6 Address Space Comparison

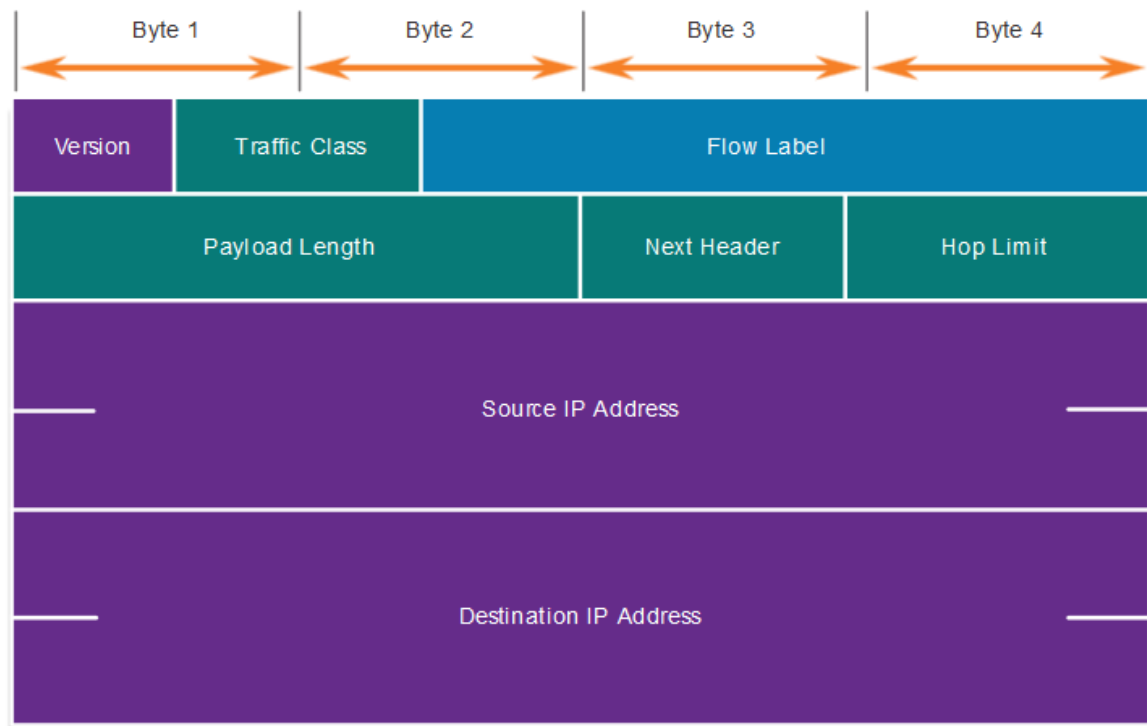
Number Name	Scientific Notation	Number of Zeros
1 Thousand	10 <sup>3</sup>	1,000
1 Million	10 <sup>6</sup>	1,000,000
1 Billion	10 <sup>9</sup>	1,000,000,000
1 Trillion	10 <sup>12</sup>	1,000,000,000,000
1 Quadrillion	10 <sup>15</sup>	1,000,000,000,000,000
1 Quintillion	10 <sup>18</sup>	1,000,000,000,000,000,000
1 Sextillion	10 <sup>21</sup>	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
1 Septillion	10 <sup>24</sup>	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
1 Octillion	10 <sup>27</sup>	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
1 Nonillion	10 <sup>30</sup>	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
1 Decillion	10 <sup>33</sup>	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
1 Undecillion	10 <sup>36</sup>	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

Legend

-  There are 4 billion IPv4 addresses
-  There are 340 undecillion IPv6 addresses

# IPv4 Packet Header Fields in the IPv6 Packet Header

- The IPv6 header is simplified, but not smaller.
- The header is fixed at 40 Bytes or octets long.
- Several IPv4 fields were removed to improve performance.
- Some IPv4 fields were removed to improve performance:
  - Flag
  - Fragment Offset
  - Header Checksum



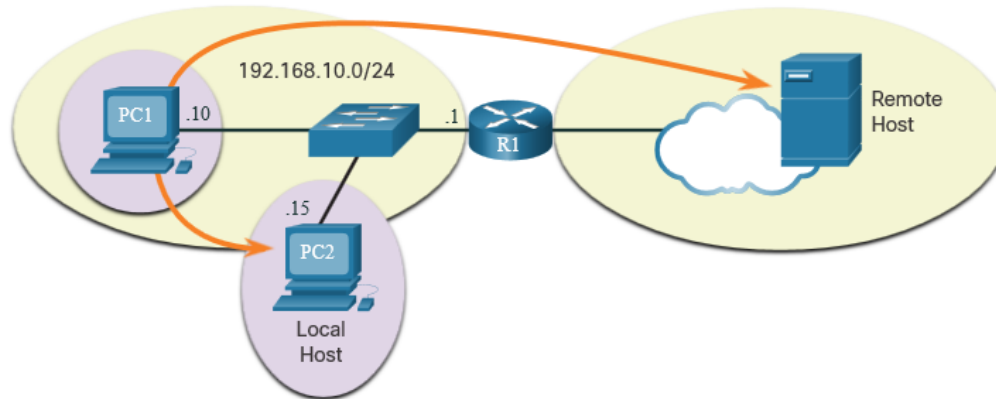
# IPv6 Packet Header

Significant fields in the IPv4 header:

Function	Description
Version	This will be for v6, as opposed to v4, a 4 bit field= 0110
Traffic Class	Used for QoS: Equivalent to DiffServ – DS field
Flow Label	Informs device to handle identical flow labels the same way, 20 bit field
Payload Length	This 16-bit field indicates the length of the data portion or payload of the IPv6 packet
Next Header	I.D.s next level protocol: ICMP, TCP, UDP, etc.
Hop Limit	Replaces TTL field Layer 3 hop count
Source IPv4 Address	128 bit source address
Destination IPV4 Address	128 bit destination address

# Host Forwarding Decision

- Packets are always created at the source.
- Each host devices creates their own routing table.
- A host can send packets to the following:
  - Itself – 127.0.0.1 (IPv4), ::1 (IPv6)
  - Local Hosts – destination is on the same LAN
  - Remote Hosts – devices are not on the same LAN
    - Remote traffic is forwarded directly to the default gateway on the LAN.



# Default Gateway

A router or layer 3 switch can be a default-gateway.

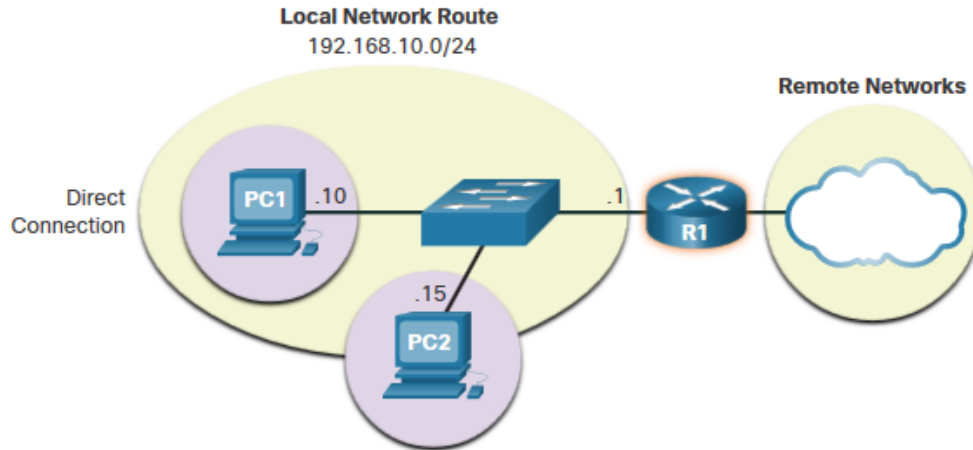
Features of a default gateway (DGW):

- It must have an IP address in the same range as the rest of the LAN.
- It can accept data from the LAN and is capable of forwarding traffic off of the LAN.
- It can route to other networks.

If a device has no default gateway or a bad default gateway, its traffic will not be able to leave the LAN.

# A Host Routes to the Default Gateway

- The host will know the default gateway (DGW) either statically or through DHCP in IPv4.
- IPv6 sends the DGW through a router solicitation (RS) or can be configured manually.
- A DGW is static route which will be a last resort route in the routing table.
- All device on the LAN will need the DGW of the router if they intend to send traffic remotely.



# How a Host Routes

## Host Routing Tables

- On Windows, route print or netstat -r to display the PC routing table
- Three sections displayed by these two commands:
  - Interface List – all potential interfaces and MAC addressing
  - IPv4 Routing Table
  - IPv6 Routing Table



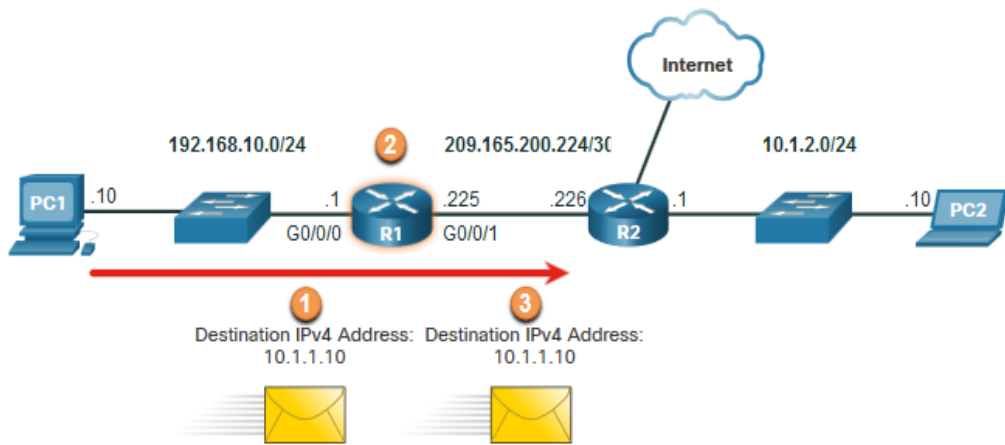
### IPv4 Routing Table for PC1

```
C:\Users\PC1> netstat -r

IPv4 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
Network Destination        Netmask          Gateway          Interface        Metric
0.0.0.0                    0.0.0.0          192.168.10.1    192.168.10.10    25
127.0.0.0                  255.0.0.0        On-link         127.0.0.1        306
127.0.0.1                  255.255.255.255  On-link         127.0.0.1        306
127.255.255.255           255.255.255.255  On-link         127.0.0.1        306
192.168.10.0               255.255.255.0    On-link         192.168.10.10    281
192.168.10.10              255.255.255.255  On-link         192.168.10.10    281
192.168.10.255            255.255.255.255  On-link         192.168.10.10    281
224.0.0.0                  240.0.0.0        On-link         127.0.0.1        306
224.0.0.0                  240.0.0.0        On-link         192.168.10.10    281
255.255.255.255           255.255.255.255  On-link         127.0.0.1        306
255.255.255.255           255.255.255.255  On-link         192.168.10.10    281
```

## Router Packet Forwarding Decision

What happens when the router receives the frame from the host device?



### R1 Routing Table

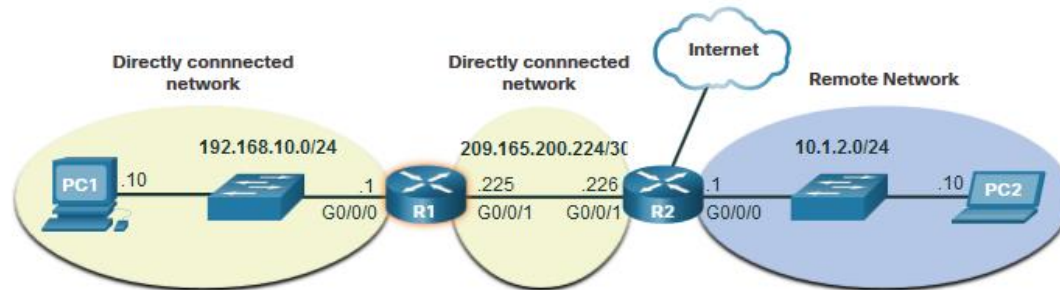
Route	Next Hop or Exit Interface
192.168.10.0 /24	G0/0/0
209.165.200.224/30	G0/0/1
<b>10.1.1.0/24</b>	<b>via R2</b>
Default Route 0.0.0.0/0	via R2

1. Packet arrives on the Gigabit Ethernet 0/0/0 interface of router R1. R1 de-encapsulates the Layer 2 Ethernet header and trailer.
2. Router R1 examines the destination IPv4 address of the packet and searches for the best match in its IPv4 routing table. The route entry indicates that this packet is to be forwarded to router R2.
3. Router R1 encapsulates the packet into a new Ethernet header and trailer, and forwards the packet to the next hop router R2.

# IP Router Routing Table

There three types of routes in a router's routing table:

- **Directly Connected** – These routes are automatically added by the router, provided the interface is active and has addressing.
- **Remote** – These are the routes the router does not have a direct connection and may be learned:
  - Manually – with a static route
  - Dynamically – by using a routing protocol to have the routers share their information with each other
- **Default Route** – this forwards all traffic to a specific direction when there is not a match in the routing table

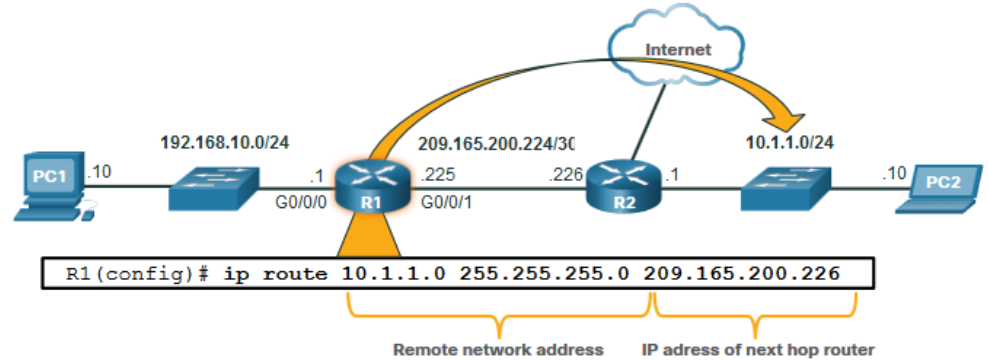


# Introduction to Routing

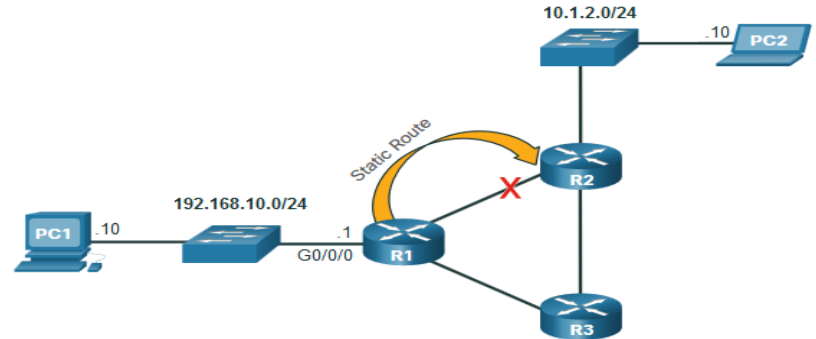
## Static Routing

### Static Route Characteristics:

- Must be configured manually
- Must be adjusted manually by the administrator when there is a change in the topology
- Good for small non-redundant networks
- Often used in conjunction with a dynamic routing protocol for configuring a default route



R1 is manually configured with a static route to reach the 10.1.1.0/24 network. If this path changes, R1 will require a new static route.



If the route from R1 via R2 is no longer available, a new static route via R3 would need to be configured. A static route does not automatically adjust for topology changes.

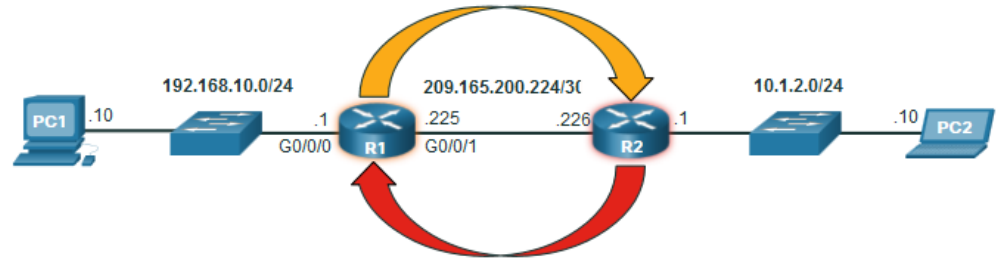
# Introduction to Routing

## Dynamic Routing

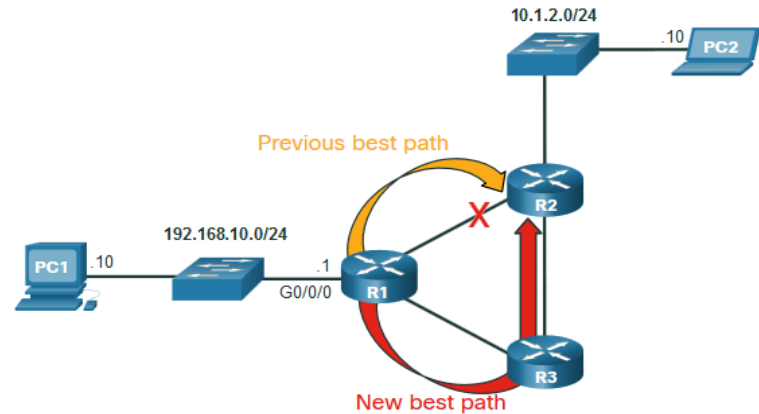
### Dynamic Routes Automatically:

- Discover remote networks
- Maintain up-to-date information
- Choose the best path to the destination
- Find new best paths when there is a topology change

Dynamic routing can also share static default routes with the other routers.



- R1 is using the routing protocol OSPF to let R2 know about the 192.168.10.0/24 network.
- R2 is using the routing protocol OSPF to let R1 know about the 10.1.1.0/24 network.

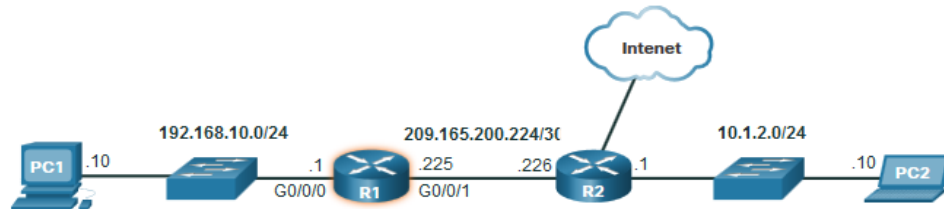


R1, R2, and R3 are using the dynamic routing protocol OSPF. If there is a network topology change, they can automatically adjust to find a new best path.

## Introduction to an IPv4 Routing Table

The **show ip route** command shows the following route sources:

- **L** - Directly connected local interface IP address
- **C** – Directly connected network
- **S** – Static route was manually configured by an administrator
- **O** – OSPF
- **D** – EIGRP



This command shows types of routes:

- Directly Connected – C and L
- Remote Routes – O, D, etc.
- Default Routes – S\*

```
R1# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.226 to network 0.0.0.0
S*   0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.226, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
     10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O    10.1.1.0 [110/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:02:45, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
     192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
L    192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
     209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    209.165.200.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
L    209.165.200.225/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
R1#
```