

## Security framework of Asynchronous Transfer Mode in Computer Network using Artificial Intelligence

Ali Munther Abdulrahman<sup>1</sup>, Asmaa Abdulazeez Dakhil<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Business Information Collage, Information Systems Management, University of Information Technology and Communication.

<sup>2</sup>University of Information Technology and Communication.

**Abstract:** For specific applications, sound is legitimately passed on circumspectly. Video applications are following shrewd, particularly for video on-demand. These moved streams require strong rate mechanized channels between the source and objective, at any rate an earth shattering number of all structures being sifted through today rely on the pack traded Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) movement. In this project author are working on AI Concept. Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence (AI) are two of the buzzwords of the moment. In financial institutions, there is a lot of focus on emerging technologies, things like chatbots and intelligent processes. But how do AI and Machine Learning apply to the ATM space, and how can they be used to make advancements. Renovate we are continuously looking at the data generated by ATMs and reflecting on what it could be used for – and how. One thing that AI is good at is determining ‘what is normal?’ and this is a key element for the operability of ATMs. This paper fills in as an introduction to ATM, with supplement on its ability to pass on fixed rate stations, and portrays the arrangement of the Cambridge Digital Interactive Television Trial, where Video and Audio on demand are passed on to the Home over ATM. Asynchronous transfer mode was structured in view of cells. This is on the grounds that voice information is changed over to parcels and is compelled to impart a system to blast information (huge bundle information) going through a similar medium. In this way, regardless of how little the voice bundles are, they generally experience full-sized information parcels, and could encounter greatest lining delays. This is the reason all information parcels ought to be of a similar size. The fixed cell structure of ATM implies it very well may be effectively exchanged by equipment without the deferrals presented by steered edges and programming exchanging. This is the reason a few people accept that ATM is the way in to the web data transmission issue. ATM makes fixed courses between two focuses before information move starts, which varies from TCP/IP, where information is isolated into bundles, every one of which takes an alternate course to find a good pace. This makes it simpler to charge information use. Be that as it may, an ATM arrange is less versatile to an abrupt system traffic flood. The ATM gives information interface layer benefits that sudden spike in demand for the OSI's Layer 1 physical connections. It works a lot of like little parcel exchanged and circuit-exchanged systems, which make it perfect for genuine rime, low-inactivity information, for example, VoIP and video, just as for high-throughput information traffic like document moves. A virtual circuit or association must be built up before the two end focuses can really trade information

**Index Terms-** ATM Networks, Artificial Intelligence, Congestion, VP, VC, VPI, VCI, OSI model

### I. INTRODUCTION

Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) is, as appeared by the ATM Forum, a convey correspondences thought depicted by ANSI and ITU norms for carriage of an outright degree of client traffic, including voice, information, and video signals" ATM was made to address the issues of the Broadband Integrated Services Digital Network, as portrayed in the late 1980s and intended to integrate media transmission and PC systems. Utilizing a fixed parcel size (something that separates it from X.25 and the edge transfer) speeds up information

throughput since exchanging, and steering gear can drive splendidly characterized cells quicker. ATM can lead information at a hypothetical speed of up to 2.4 Gbps, however it as a rule arrives at speeds somewhere in the range of 45 and 622 Mbps. The 622 Mbps are accomplished, most importantly, in rapid physical conditions, for example, ONET (synchronous optical system or synchronous optical system, a fiber-optic system created by Bell Communications Research that gives high speeds to the transmission of voice, information, and pictures).

### **1.1 Background**

It is an International Telecommunication Union-Telecommunications Standards Section (ITU-T) proficient for call transfer and it transmits all data including numerous help types, for example, information, video or voice which is passed on in little fixed size parcels called cells. Cells are transmitted no concurrently and the system is association arranged. ATM is an innovation which has some occasion in the improvement of broadband ISDN in 1970s and 1980s, which can be viewed as a development of bundle exchanging. Every cell is 53 bytes in length – 5 bytes header and 48 bytes payload. Making an ATM call requires first making an impression on set up an association.

### **1.2 Motivation**

ATM fills in as a station based vehicle layer; using virtual circuits (VCs). ATM got exceptional with phone affiliations and different PC producers during the 1990s. ATM works at the information interface (Layer 2 in the OSI model) over either fiber or reshaped pair associate. No Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) is an improvement that has the capacity of changing information trades and media correspondences.

### **1.3 Benefits of ATM**

1. It is extremely High-speed correspondence contrasted and others.
2. It is fundamentally an association arranged assistance organize which is like our customary communication.
3. Hardware-based exchanging.

### **1.4 Wireless ATM or Mobile ATM Approach**

It interfaces one unidirectional ATM to number of goal ATM. It is distinctive in parcel sizes from Ethernet information or casings. ATM is a center convention for SONET that is the foundation of ISDN. The favorable position gave by such little cells is that they can be exchanged altogether in equipment, utilizing custom chips, which makes ATM switches quick (and possibly modest). The offbeat piece of the name alludes to the way that despite the fact that ATM transmits a consistent stream of cells over a physical medium utilizing advanced sign innovation, a few cells might be left unfilled if no information is prepared for them so exact timings are not applicable. Each cell is encoding information with no concurrent time-division multiplexing (TDM) and it lined before being multiplexed over the

transmission way. Each cell are encodes information and handled inside their schedule opening distributed to it. At the point when cell schedule opening assigned is done, the following cell begins same methodology. That is the reason it's called offbeat time-division multiplexing (TDM); This is ATM's most prominent quality, as it empowers adaptable administration of the nature of administration (QoS) so; an administrator can offer diverse ensured administration levels (at various costs) to various clients considerably over a similar line. This capacity will empower organizations to lease virtual private systems dependent on ATM that act like private rented lines however truly share lines with different clients.

### 1.5 AI & Machine Learning in the ATM Space

1. The ability to predict if the rate of cash being withdrawn equals what the cash management system predicted – i.e. will the ATM run out of cash? Many things can impact this. For example, if a nearby competing ATM fails, is that generating more traffic? Is the weather an influence on this ATM? Are the smaller denomination notes available on this ATM, if not, is this causing larger withdrawal amounts? These factors, together with predicting future values, is what machine learning excels at.
2. Should we be seeing transactions from a particular ATM? It may be communicating fine, but is there a reason the ATM isn't being used? My favourite example of when this happens is when various creatures i.e. snakes, rodents and other none-welcoming species move in and scare away customers. The lack of transactions when transactions are expected is a key part of identifying an occurrence like this and ensuring the efficiency of the monitoring process.
3. Another use of AI is controlling the customer experience. Because AI algorithms will tend to store sequences of data and history, this can be used for recommendation engines at the ATM. We could use this in the ATM experience to target advertising messages – ensuring the adverts which get the best results are targeted towards customers. We are also reviewing how using AI can be used to create custom experiences for every customer based on the behaviour at ATMs.
4. In Canada, the SickKids hospital is famous for using the data from health monitors together with AI techniques to predict when children are likely to have a life-threatening event, so staff can be alerted in advance. We use ATM logs to do the same thing for ATMs, capturing this data, and predicting when intervention may be required. For example, predicting card reader failure, electronic PIN pad or any other errors in the electromechanical parts in the cash dispensing process.

## II. LITERATURE SURVEY

**Kai-Yeung Siu et al.** ATM frameworks for the no pros in the locale. The length of this short article makes it hard to cover very noteworthy pieces of ATM frameworks. We will pressure some chief pieces of ATM that are not tended to in coming about papers of this unprecedented issue. A huge piece of the material in this article relies upon existing instructional activities on ATM, including. The mechanical vitality behind ATM

development and the genuine research excitement for ATM has incited an enormous and improved composing of late. We have made no undertaking to consolidate an exhaustive overview of references. Most references we have alluded to are primarily overview articles or records of ATM Forum. We will escape those fascinated by further understanding of the individual topics to the contrasting papers in this extraordinary issue and the references in that.

**Christoph L. Schuba et al.** a self-contained delineation of customary IP and ARP (address objectives show) over ATM (odd trade mode) and depicts a model empowering the utilization of the traded virtual circuit based neighborhood ATM subnet model. Its substance is refined from the arrangement and execution of a model of a contraption driver for this particular subnet model. This paper explains one building recommendation for the association among IP and ATM and portrays a model execution. The physical topology of ATM frameworks and the predictable structure constrained by the IP model are not adequately mapped onto each other. To facilitate the two unmistakable correspondence perfect models one can make wise IP sub frameworks (LIS) in ATM that work and bestow self-rulingly of various LISs on a comparable ATM orchestrate.

**Arjan Duresi et al.** ATM is a cell-organized trading and multiplexing headway that usages fixed-length cells to pass on various sorts of traffic, for instance, data, voice, video, sharp media, and so forth. Through various classes of affiliations. ATM is an association organized movement, in which a collusion is made between the two endpoints before the real data exchange begins. The ATM show reference model is appropriated into three layers: the ATM alteration layer (AAL), the ATM layer, and the physical layer, and three planes: customer/control plane, layer the get onto and plane affiliation. Four sorts of AALs were proposed, each supporting a substitute sort of traffic or affiliation that could be used on ATM frameworks.

**Jakub Svoboda et al.** This paper gives the peruses an outline of the present system checking approaches, their designs, highlights and properties. What's more, it displays a correlation between those methodologies. System checking and estimation have become increasingly more significant in a cutting edge convoluted system. Already, heads may simply screen two or three framework contraptions or not actually a hundred PCs. The framework information move limit may be just 10 or 100 Mbps;

**Robert H. Deng et al.** The proposed design encourages consistent combination of security administrations into the current ATM engineering and affirms to the ATM B-ISDN PRM: security related flagging usefulness, for example, common end framework confirmation, foundation of security affiliations, and cryptographic key appropriations are completed in the control plane, while assurance of client traffic is accomplished by characterizing a Data Protection Layer in the client plane.

**Yukari Tsuji et al.** The social condition and structure are changing against a foundation of specialized advancements and outlook changes in numerous fields. The field of data and correspondence innovation (ICT) is no special case. Various social issues and issues in business activities are happening because of outer factors, for example, globalization, a

decrease in the working age populace, atmosphere changeability, cataclysmic events, and inner components starting inside the system, for example, digitization, the touchy development in Internet traffic, and digital assaults.

**M.Sreenivasulu et al.** we considered a productive rate based congestion avoidance, Explicit Rate Indication Congestion Avoidance (ERICA) for ATM systems. An upgrade to ERICA congestion avoidance is proposed. The reproduction results shows that upgraded ERICA plot gives preferable outcomes over unique ERICA congestion avoidance.

**Nisha.R et al.** execution of the Class Based Tunnel Selection (CBTS) in MPLS arrangements utilizing TE is talked about. The target of TE in MPLS arrangement is to exchange information way interface when the system is blocked. It likewise gives the mix of ATM's (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) TE capacities alongside COS (Class Of Service) at layer 2.5 to diminish latency and subsequently speed is improved. Traffic Engineering (TE) in MPLS arrangement utilizing tunnel for transmission of information parcels. RSVP convention is being utilized for holding data transmission along the way from source to goal. Here a CBTS component is utilized to reroute delicate traffic dependent on the need of the client through passages.

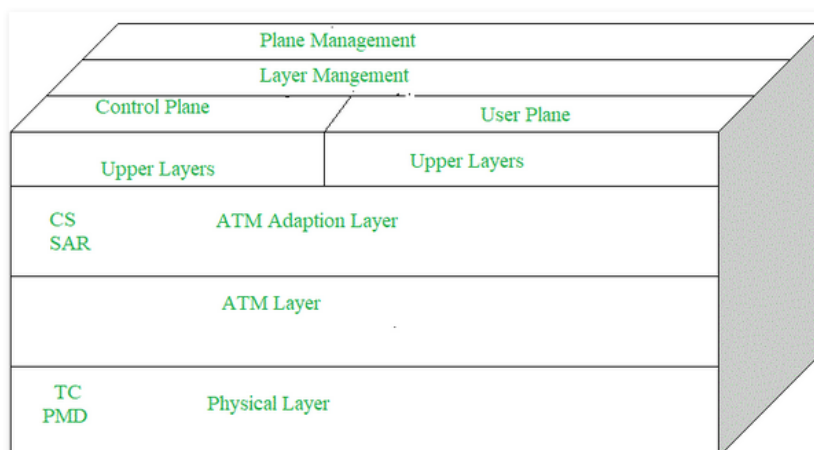
**Sumanpreet et al.** GPON perceived the need to advance PON to being a Gigabit capable answer for moving Ethernet and IP traffic. GPON is the most developed PON convention in the commercial center today. It offers far higher effectiveness when contrast with ATM and Ethernet based PON advancements. GPON give the more extended transmission and higher data transfer capacity. GPON is point to multipoint instrument and is probably the best decision for the broadband access arrangement. The GPON speed is more than other PON gauges.

**Ali Munther Abdulrahman et al.** one of the factors and the measure of the society change to the digitalization era is the usability of the available infrastructure that is provided by the public and the private sectors, the ATM technology is an example of the society that utilizing the available technology.

**Ali Munther Abdulrahman et al.** the growth of technology is so rapid that make the utilization of combining technology with humans more easy and comfort in a way that we can use the bioinformatic as identification method used in the ATM infrastructure as a extra method for identification.

### III. ARCHITECTURE OF ATM

ATM standard uses two kinds of associations. i.e., Virtual channel associations (VCCs) which comprises of Virtual channel associations (VCCs) packaged together which is an essential unit conveying single stream of cells from client to client. A virtual channel can be made start to finish over an ATM arrangement, as it doesn't defeat the cells to a specific virtual circuit. In the event of significant disappointment all cells having a place with a specific virtual channel are steered a similar route through ATM arrangement, in this manner helping in quicker recuperation.



**Figure 1: Relating layers of OSI and ATM model.**

### **ATM Adaption Layer (AAL) –**

It is intended for disengaging higher layer conventions from subtleties of ATM forms and plans for change of client information into cells and portions it into 48-byte cell payloads. AAL convention excepts transmission from upper layer administrations and help them in mapping applications, e.g., voice, information to ATM cells.

### **PHYSICAL LAYER –**

1. It deals with the medium-subordinate transmission and is partitioned into two sections physical medium-subordinate sub layer and transmission union sub layer. Principle capacities are as per the following:
2. It changes over cells into a piece stream.
3. It controls the transmission and receipt of bits in the physical medium.
4. It can follow the ATM cell limits.
5. Searches for the bundling of cells into fitting kind of casings.

### **ATM Layer –**

It handles transmission, exchanging, blockage control, cell header preparing, consecutive conveyance, and so forth., and is answerable for at the same time sharing the virtual circuits over the physical connection known as cell multiplexing and going cells through ATM organize known as cell hand-off utilizing the VPI and VCI data in the phone header

#### IV. STRUCTURE OF AN ATM CELL

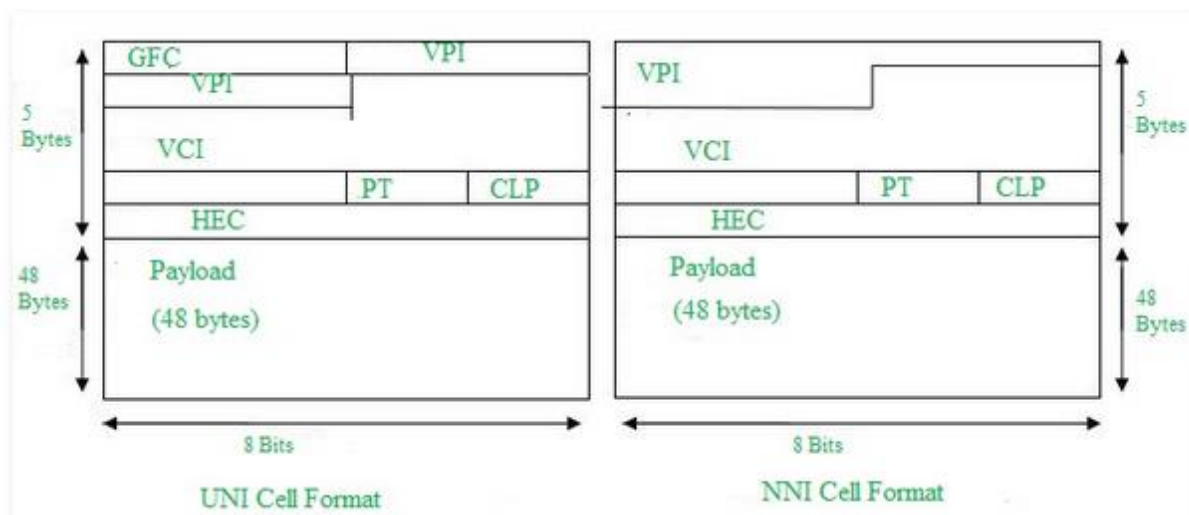


Figure 02 : ATM Cell Format

As data is transmitted in ATM as fixed size units called cells. As realized effectively every cell is 53 bytes in length which comprises of 5 bytes header and 48 bytes payload.

1. **UNI Header:** This is utilized inside private systems of ATM for correspondence between ATM endpoints and ATM switches. It incorporates the Generic Flow Control (GFC) field.
2. **NNI Header:** is utilized for correspondence between ATM switches, and it does exclude the Generic Flow Control(GFC) rather it incorporates a Virtual Path Identifier (VPI) which possesses the initial 12 bits.

#### VI. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

##### 6.1 ATM Networks Configuration

The default arrangement permits a host to have a limit of fourteen concurrent associations when utilizing the "customer" adaptation of the ENI-155p ATM card, which has 512KB of memory and 504KB of memory accessible for the SAR cushions. These fourteen associations permit correspondence utilizing IP over ATM to seven different hosts when utilizing SVCs. On the off chance that you set up PVCs, you can speak with fourteen different hosts. When utilizing an ARP server, you have one less association accessible, decreasing the host consider by one well. The "server" variant of the ENI 155p card has 2MB of memory, with 2040KB for SAR supports, taking into consideration increasingly synchronous associations. To build the quantity of concurrent associations for old style IP, you have to change the size of the most extreme SDU set on the ATM interface. By utilizing the allotment rule given above, you can gauge the measure of memory required for the associations. For instance, on the off chance that you need to utilize 16KB for every association, the most extreme SDU would be 16384 partitioned by 3, which is 5461 bytes. I'll utilize a SDU of 4352 bytes for my model right now. The greatest SDU is determined as an alternative to the ATM ARP daemon. In any case, when the SDU is changed, the IP interface should likewise be arranged to have a

MTU of a similar size as the SDU, short 8 bytes for the AAL-5 trailer. Consequently, in my model the MTU is 4344 bytes. A potential issue happens while changing the most extreme SDU for the interface: the ATM ARP daemon may not speak with the ARP server on the Fore switch. Our switch would acknowledge just associations with a SDU of 9188 bytes. The fix for this issue is to make a lasting ARP store section on the host, indicating the most extreme SDU of 9188 bytes, for the association with the ARP server. The means for arranging the ATM programming on the workstation are as per the following:

1. Configure the IP interface for your MTU size, 4344 bytes in my model:
2. `ifconfig atm0 ipaddr netmask mtu 4344`
3. Create a perpetual ATM ARP reserve passage for the ARP server with SDU size of 9188:
4. `atmarp - s arpserver arpsrvnsap qos \`
5. `ubr:sdu=9188 arpsrv`
6. Configure the SDU (MTU in addition to 8 bytes) on the ATM interface:
7. `atmarp - q arrange ubr:sdu=4352`

Allude to Listing 1 for a total case of designing the ATM programming for the Efficient connector. Utilizing IP over Permanent Virtual Circuits To build up a PVC, the accompanying advances must be performed.

1. On the workstation, include an ATM ARP section every hub determining the PVC (vpi.vci pair) used to interface with every one of different hosts.
2. Create the PVC on the switch.

For instance, the accompanying directions executed on the proper host will set up a PVC between hubs named node1 and node2, on interface 0, utilizing a vpi of 0 and a vci of 70:

1. node1: `atmarp - s node2 0.0.70`
2. node2: `atmarp - s node1 0.0.70`

## 6.2 Materials

- i. ATM Switch
- ii. GNS3
- iii. ATM end focuses
- iv. Networking Cables

## 6.3 System Configuration

The switch finishes the PVC dependent on the info port to yield port virtual channel association (VCC) mapping. Note that the PVC vpi.vci (0.70) matches the vpi.vci given to the atmarp directions on the hosts. The above directions will interface two ports on a similar ATM switch board. The Fore ASX-1000 switch has up to four switch sheets. In the event that you are interfacing machines on various switch sheets, the methodology is increasingly convoluted, as you should associate each port to the switch texture and associate the texture



to each port. In this manner, in the event that you wish to associate a machine on port 1a1 to a machine on port 3a1, the accompanying directions are required:

On SCP 1:

```
localhost::> conf vcc  
localhost::configuration vcc> new 1a1 0 70 1e3 0 70  
localhost::configuration vcc> new 1e3 0 70 1a1 0 70
```

On SCP 2:

```
localhost::> conf vcc  
localhost::>configuration vcc> new 3a1 0 70 3e1 0 70  
localhost::>configuration vcc> new 3e1 0 70 3a1 0 70
```

On the Fore switch, the texture associations are space e. Thusly, port 1e3 alludes to an association from switch board 1 to switch board 3. In like manner, 3e1 alludes to an association from switch board 3 to switch board

## VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 7.1 Interpretation of Results

It shows results obtained after the reenactment strategy. Here, an ATM arrange was reproduced and expected to send information at a speed of 155 Mbps. The figure shows two LAN sifts through: the remote structure and the headquarters" organize. All the framework contraptions and their IP addresses are additionally showed up.

### 7.2 Analysis of Results using Wire Shark

Wire shark is a framework pack analyzer. A framework bundle analyzer is fit for getting structure allots showing its nuances regardless much as could be conventional. Wire shark application makes customers know definitely what's happening inside the framework. Wire shark is the best open source pack analyzer used today. Coming about to arranging the copied structure, the bundle analyzer (wire shark) was supported to take a gander at the estimation of the framework. Key issues were investigated through wire-shark application (sort out chief) to break down issues climbing out of the reenacted framework, check security issues, investigate show execution and access the structures affiliation shows up. Through requesting the wire-shark, the rehashed structure sensibly found a functional pace got line packs, kept an eye on and indicated nuances of these groups, save the got packages and changed over these social events to be open through windows.

### 7.3 Analysis of move time using Wire-shark

Various examinations were finished from the results gained. Regardless, an instance of the assessments finished is in this way portrayed:

1. Leave the remote framework alone IP address = 192.168.2.0. Let the headquarter mastermind be IP address = 192.168.3.0.
2. To separate the time the pack left the remote framework, IP address = 192.168.2.0 (click enter)
3. Press CTRL + ALT + 0 to show the time the package left the remote framework (2014-12-22 12:30:00).
4. To separate the time the group landed at the base camp framework, IP address = 192.168.3.0 (click enter)
5. Press CTRL + ALT + 0 to show the opportunity the bundle went to the headquarter orchestrate (2014-12-22 12:30:01).

## CONCLUSION

From the consideration of all the above point author conclude that, the ATM utilizes the PT field to assign different extraordinary sorts of cells for tasks, organization and the executives (OAM) purposes, and to outline parcel limits in some ATM adjustment layers (AAL). On the off chance that the most critical piece (MSB) of the PT field is 0, this is a client information cell, and the other two bits are utilized to demonstrate arrange clog and as a broadly useful header bit accessible for ATM adjustment layers. In the event that the MSB is 1, this is an administration cell, and the other two bits demonstrate the sort. (System the board fragment, arrange the board start to finish, asset the executives, and held for some time later.) A few ATM interface conventions utilize the HEC field to drive a CRC-based confining calculation, which permits finding the ATM cells with no overhead past what is in any case required for header insurance. The 8-piece CRC is utilized to address single-piece header mistakes and identify multi-bit header blunders. When multi-bit header blunders are distinguished, the present and consequent cells are dropped until a cell with no header mistakes is found. ATM Forum Security Working Group has contrived drafts for security explicit and security structure. A great deal of other security issues has been reviewed in ATM Forum. ATM is fit for moving different sorts of associations at the same time on a practically identical system. All information is set in cells of uniform size. The cell header contains data concerning cell organizing utilizing VCI's and VPI's. Cells from different applications with a relative goal can be interleaved to share physical working environments. These awards arrange suppliers to move various sorts of associations utilizing the proportionate physical working environments. This is favored for arrange suppliers in that working environments can be completely used. It is a dash of breathing space for end clients since they can interface their different systems and pay for the information they are sending.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Kai-Yeung Siu "A Brief Overview of ATM: Protocol Layers, LAN Emulation, and Traffic Management" Computer Communication Review ACM SIGCOMM
- [2] Christoph L. Schuba "Classical IP and ARP over ATM"

- [3] Arjan Durrezi “Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)”
- [4] Ibrahim Ali Ibrahim Diyeb “Frame Relay versus Asynchronous Transfer Mode: A Comparative Study and Simulation” I. J. Computer Network and Information Security, 2017, 10, 33-40  
Published Online October 2017 in MECS (<http://www.mecspress.org/>) DOI: 10.5815/ijcnis.2017.10.04
- [5] Jakub Svoboda “Network Monitoring Approaches: An Overview” International Journal of Advances in Computer Networks and Its Security– IJCNS Volume 5: Issue 2 [ISSN: 2250-3757]  
Publication Date: 30 October, 2015
- [6] Robert H. Deng “Securing Data Transfer in Asynchronous Transfer Mode Networks” 0-7803-2509-5/95 US\$4.00 © 1995 IEEE
- [7] Yukari Tsuji “Future Network Technologies for the 5G/IoT Era” Feature Articles: Creating a Flexible and Smart Network as a New Social Infrastructure
- [8] Kiran R. Barapatre “A Performance Comparison of X.25, Frame Relay and ATM in High Speed networks-A Review” International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering (An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization) Website: [www.ijirccce.com](http://www.ijirccce.com) Vol. 5, Issue 3, March 2017
- [9] D. E. Basseyy “Performance Evaluation of Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) As A Vehicle For Wide Bandwidth Internet Carriage” International Journal of Engineering Research and General Science Volume 4, Issue 5, September-October, 2016 ISSN 2091-2730
- [10] M.Sreenivasulu “Enhanced ERICA Congestion Control Scheme for ATM Networks” IJCSNS International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security, VOL.11 No.5, May 2011
- [11] Nisha.R “Implementation of Class Based Priority Tunneling In Multi-Protocol Label Switching Networks” International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE) ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8 Issue-7 May, 2019
- [12] Sumanpreet “A review on Gigabit Passive Optical Network (GPON)” International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering Vol. 3, Issue 3, March 2014
- [13] Ali Munther Abdulrahman, Muthanna Jabbar Abdulredh “Identify the Problems of Localization of E-Services Within Local Communities to Develop an Approved National Approach to Reduce Them)” Solid State Technology Vol. 63, Issue 2, October 2020
- [14] Mohammed A. Fadhel Ahmed Samit Hatem, Muthanna J. Adulredh, Ali M. Abdulrahman “Human Speaker Recognition Based Database Method” International Conference on Intelligent Systems Design and Applications Vol. 1351, Issue 3, June 2021