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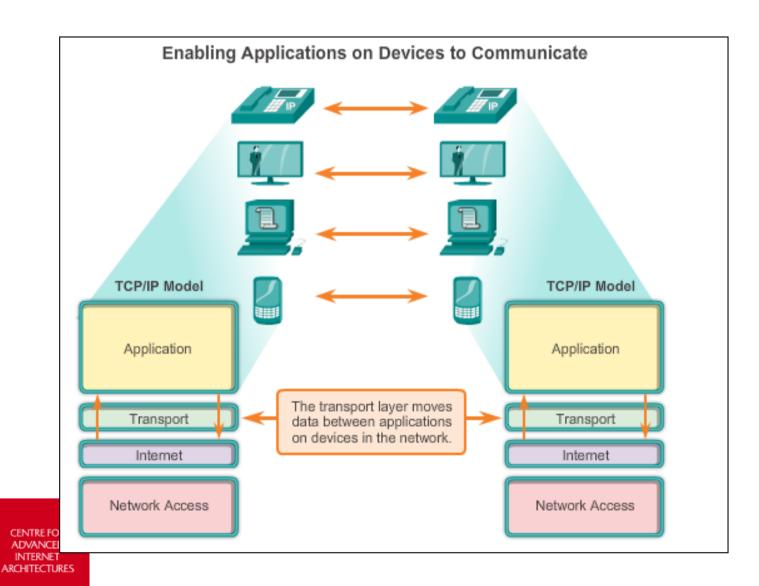
Outline

- Role of the Transport Layer
- Characteristics
- Supporting Concurrent Applications
- Port Numbers





The Role of the Transport Layer

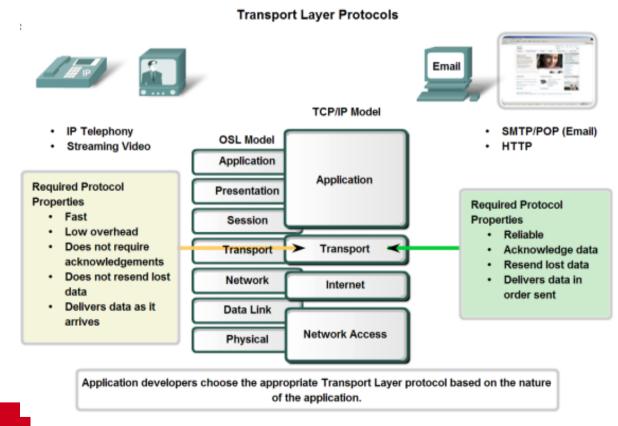




CENTRE FOR ADVANCED INTERNET ARCHITECTURES

Basic Characteristics

- Primary role Allow applications to communicate
- Different categories of applications







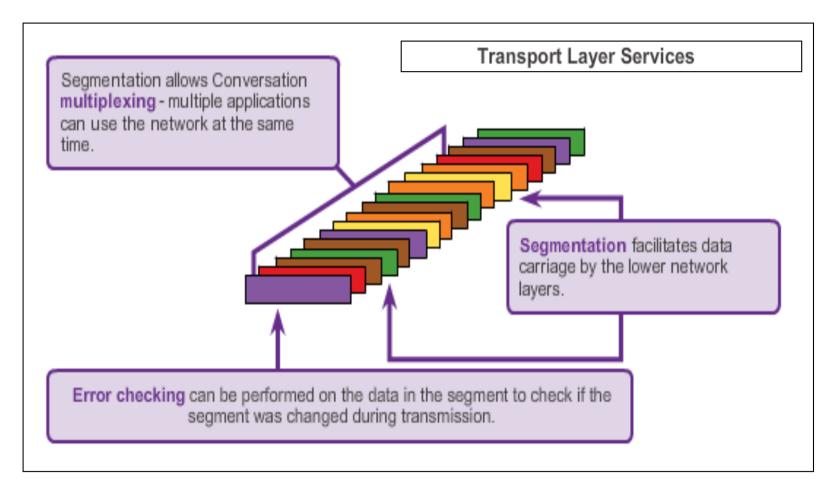
Basic Characteristics

- Application categories serviced by TCP or UDP
 - UDP Real-time applications
 - TCP Reliability required
- Has an impact on
 - How these protocols behave under varying network conditions Subsequent impact on applications
- Other Transport Layer Protocols exist





Supporting Concurrent Applications

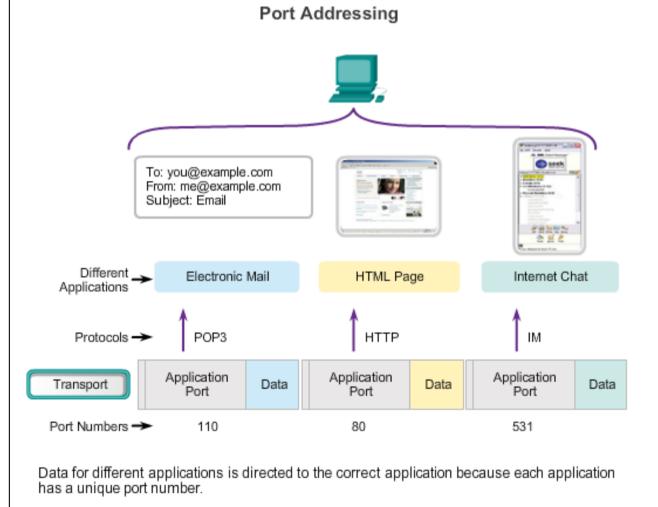




Supporting Concurrent Applications

Port Numbers

The **Transport Layer Address**





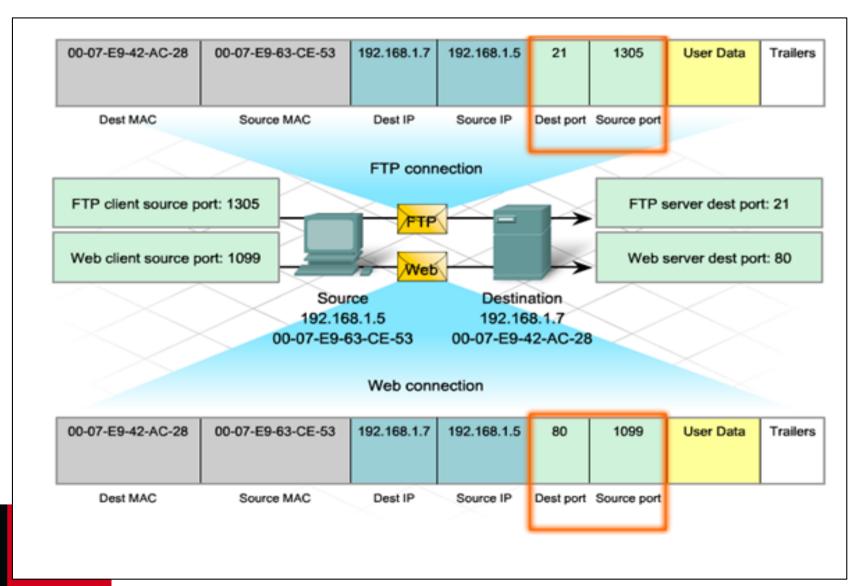


Supporting Concurrent Applications

- Define a tuple (source/destination IP-address/port-number pairs)
- Uniquely identify separate flows
- For server-type applications
 - Server-side port standardised
 - Client-side port random



Port Numbers







Port Numbers

Port Numbers

Port Number Range	Port Group
0 to 1023	Well Known (Contact) Ports
1024 to 49151	Registered Ports
49152 to 65533	Private and/or Dynamic Ports

Registered TCP Ports:

1863 MSN Messenger

2000 Cisco SCCP (VoIP) 8008 Alternate HTTP

8080 Alternate HTTP

Well Known TCP Ports:

FTP

Telnet

SMTP

80 HTTP

110 POP3

194 Internet Relay Chat (IRC)

443 Secure HTTP (HTTPS)





Port Numbers

Registered UDP Ports:

1812 RADIUS Authentication

Protocol

5004 RTP (Voice and Video

Transport Protocol)

5040 SIP (VoIP)

Well Known UDP Ports:

69 TFTP 520 RIP

Registered TCP/UDP Common Ports:

1433 MS SQL

2948 WAP (MMS)

Well Known TCP/UDP Common Ports:

53 DNS

161 SNMP

531 AOL Instant Messenger, IRC







In this lecture, we covered:

- Role of the Transport Layer
- Characteristics
- Supporting Concurrent Applications
- Port Numbers

