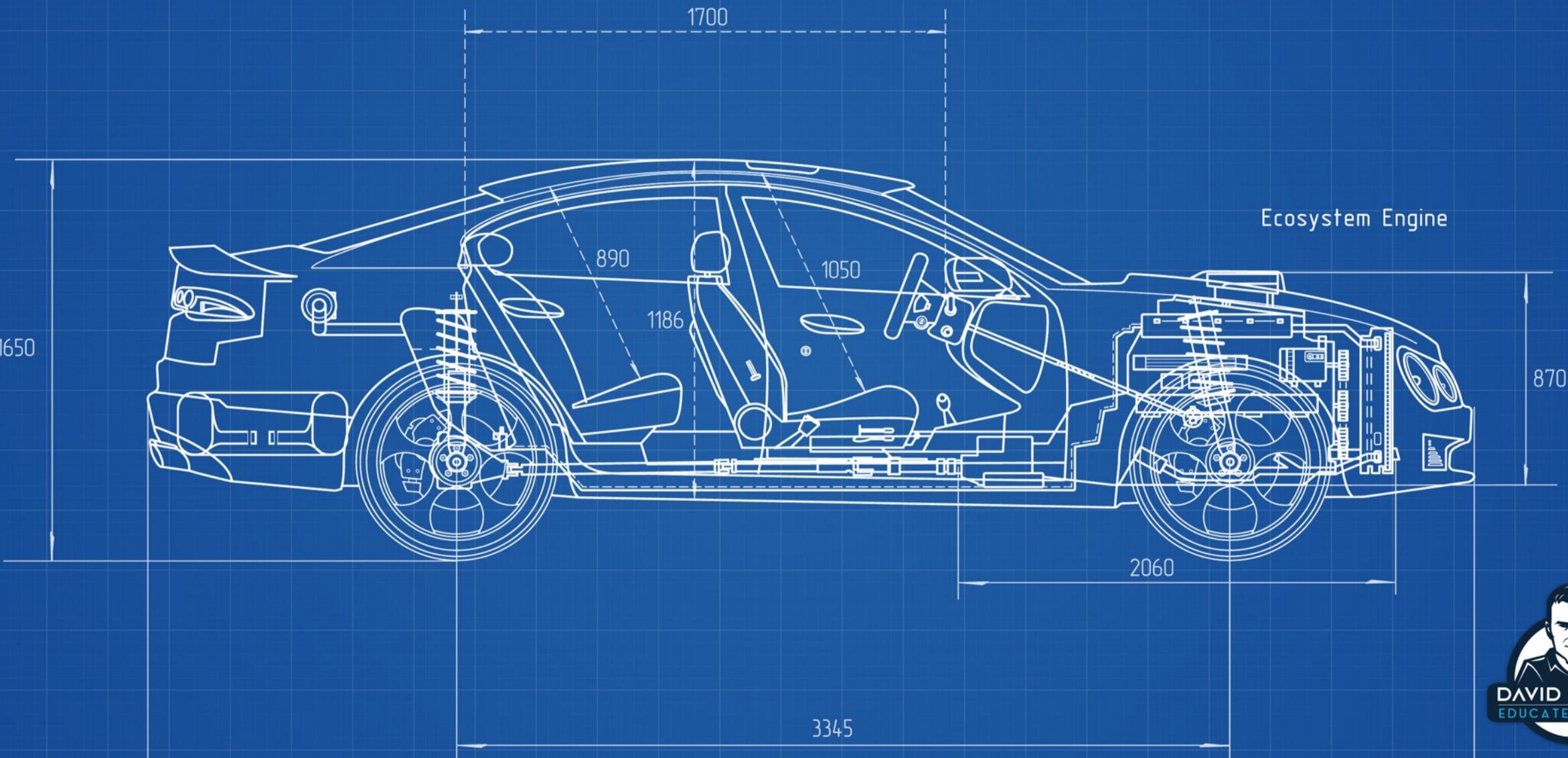


TCP/IP Model



OSI Model



Debates and arguments

Thread

Robert Graham 😊
@ErrataRob

Yea, I've got 3 hours to kill here in this airport lounge waiting for the next leg of my flight, so let's discuss the "OSI Model". There's no such thing. What they taught you is a lie, and they knew it was a lie, and they didn't care, because they are jerks.

10:43 PM · Aug 27, 2019 · Twitter Web App

909 Retweets 2.3K Likes

troubled @troubledaemon · Aug 28, 2019

Actually, I recall the CCNA taught 3 variations: the 7 layer OSI model, the original 4 TCP/IP model from RFC1122, and the updated 5 layer TCP/IP model that we generally think of.

The diagram illustrates two networking models side-by-side. On the left is the 7-layer OSI model, which consists of Application, Transport, Internet, and Link layers. On the right is the 4-layer TCP/IP model, which includes Application, Transport, Network, and Data Link layers. The Physical layer is implied at the bottom of both models. Dashed lines connect the corresponding layers between the two models: Application to Application, Transport to Transport, and Internet to Network. The Data Link and Physical layers are shown in red, while the others are in orange.

Figure 1-4 Two TCP/IP Networking Models

3 2 36

- Don't argue. Just learn the TCP/IP model (and a bit of the OSI model) for the exam.

<https://twitter.com/ErrataRob/status/1166451306183254016>



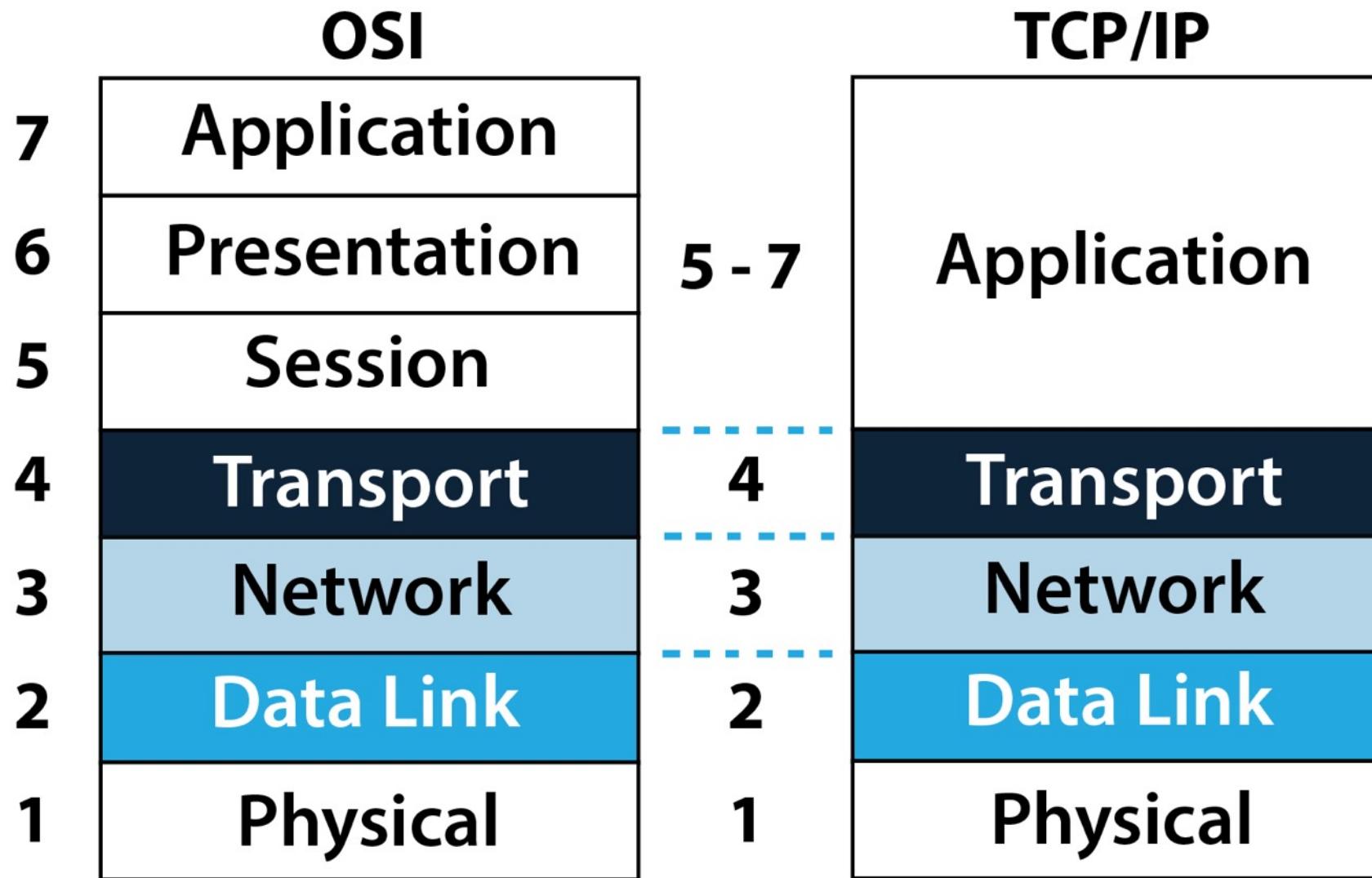
Different models in literature

RFC 1122 ^[35] , Internet STD 3 (1989)	Cisco Academy ^[35]	Kurose, ^[36] Forouzan ^[37]	Comer, ^[38] Kozierok ^[39]	Stallings ^[40]	Tanenbaum ^[41]	Arpanet Reference Model (RFC 871 ^[35])	OSI model
Four layers	Four layers	Five layers	Four+one layers	Five layers	Five layers	Three layers	Seven layers
"Internet model"	"Internet model"	"Five-layer Internet model" or "TCP/IP protocol suite"	"TCP/IP 5-layer reference model"	"TCP/IP model"	"TCP/IP 5-layer reference model"	"Arpanet reference model"	OSI model
Application	Application	Application	Application	Application	Application	Application/Process	Application Presentation Session
Transport	Transport	Transport	Transport	Host-to-host or transport	Transport	Host-to-host	Transport
Internet	Internetwork	Network	Internet	Internet	Internet		Network
Link	Network interface	Data link	Data link (Network interface)	Network access	Data link	Network interface	Data link
		Physical	(Hardware)	Physical	Physical		Physical

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_protocol_suite



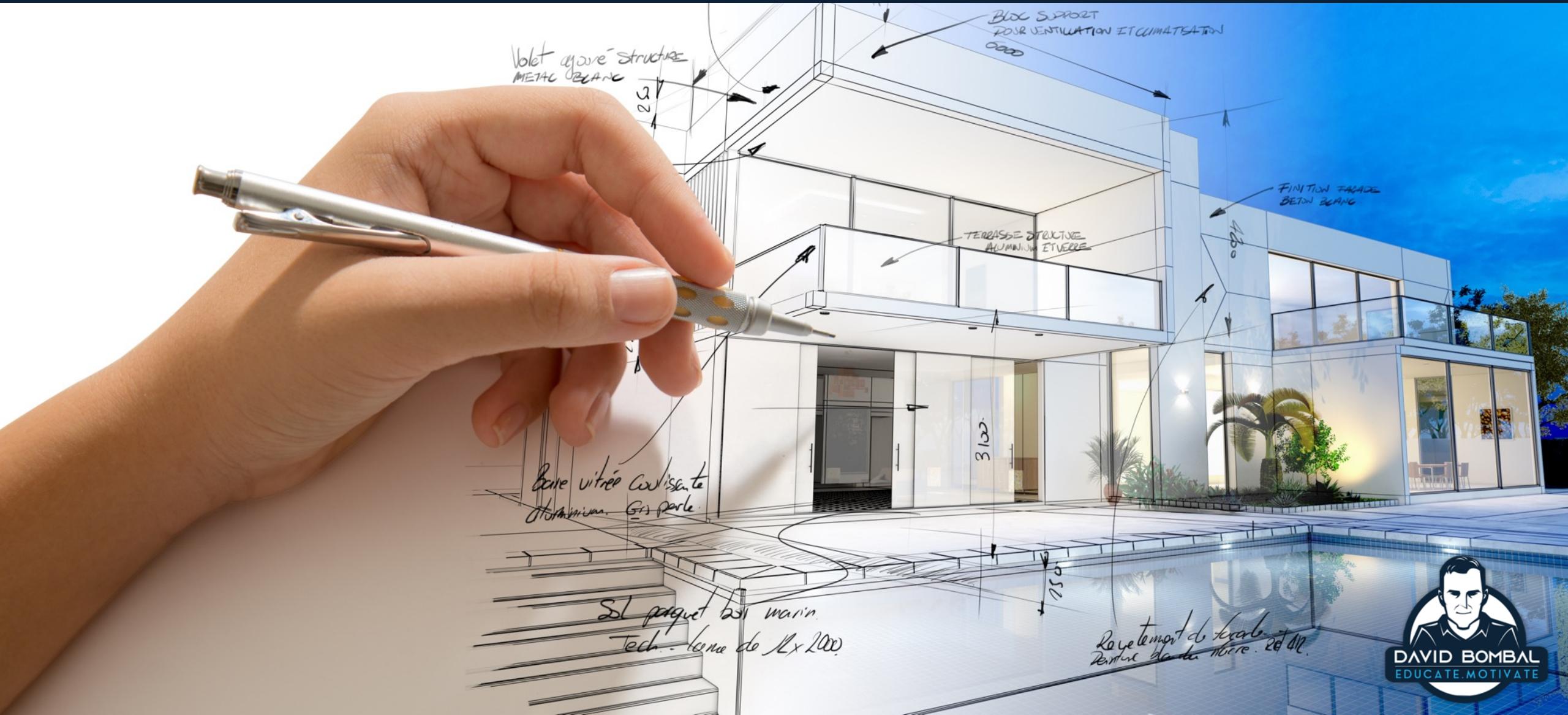
OSI vs TCP/IP Model



Why use a model?



Why use a model?



Why use a model?

- A mental model captures ideas in a problem domain, while a conceptual model represents 'concepts' (entities) and relationships between them.
- A conceptual model is a representation of a system, made of the composition of concepts which are used to help people know, understand, or simulate a subject the model represents.
- It is also a set of concepts. Some models are physical objects; for example, a toy model which may be assembled, and may be made to work like the object it represents.
- The term conceptual model may be used to refer to models which are formed after a conceptualization or generalization process.
- Conceptual models are often abstractions of things in the real world whether physical or social.

* Source: Wikipedia



Why use a model?

- The aim of a conceptual model is to express the meaning of terms and concepts used by domain experts to discuss the problem, and to find the correct relationships between different concepts.
- The conceptual model attempts to clarify the meaning of various, usually ambiguous terms, and ensure that problems with different interpretations of the terms and concepts cannot occur.
- Such differing interpretations could easily cause confusion amongst stakeholders, especially those responsible for designing and implementing a solution, where the conceptual model provides a key artifact of business understanding and clarity.

* Source: Wikipedia



TCP/IP Model

- The Internet protocol suite is the conceptual model and set of communications protocols used in the Internet and similar computer networks.
- It is commonly known as TCP/IP because the foundational protocols in the suite are the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and the Internet Protocol (IP).
- During its development, versions of it were known as the Department of Defense (DoD) model because the development of the networking method was funded by the United States Department of Defense through DARPA. Its implementation is a protocol stack.

* Source: Wikipedia



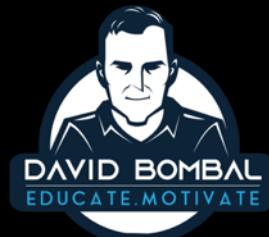
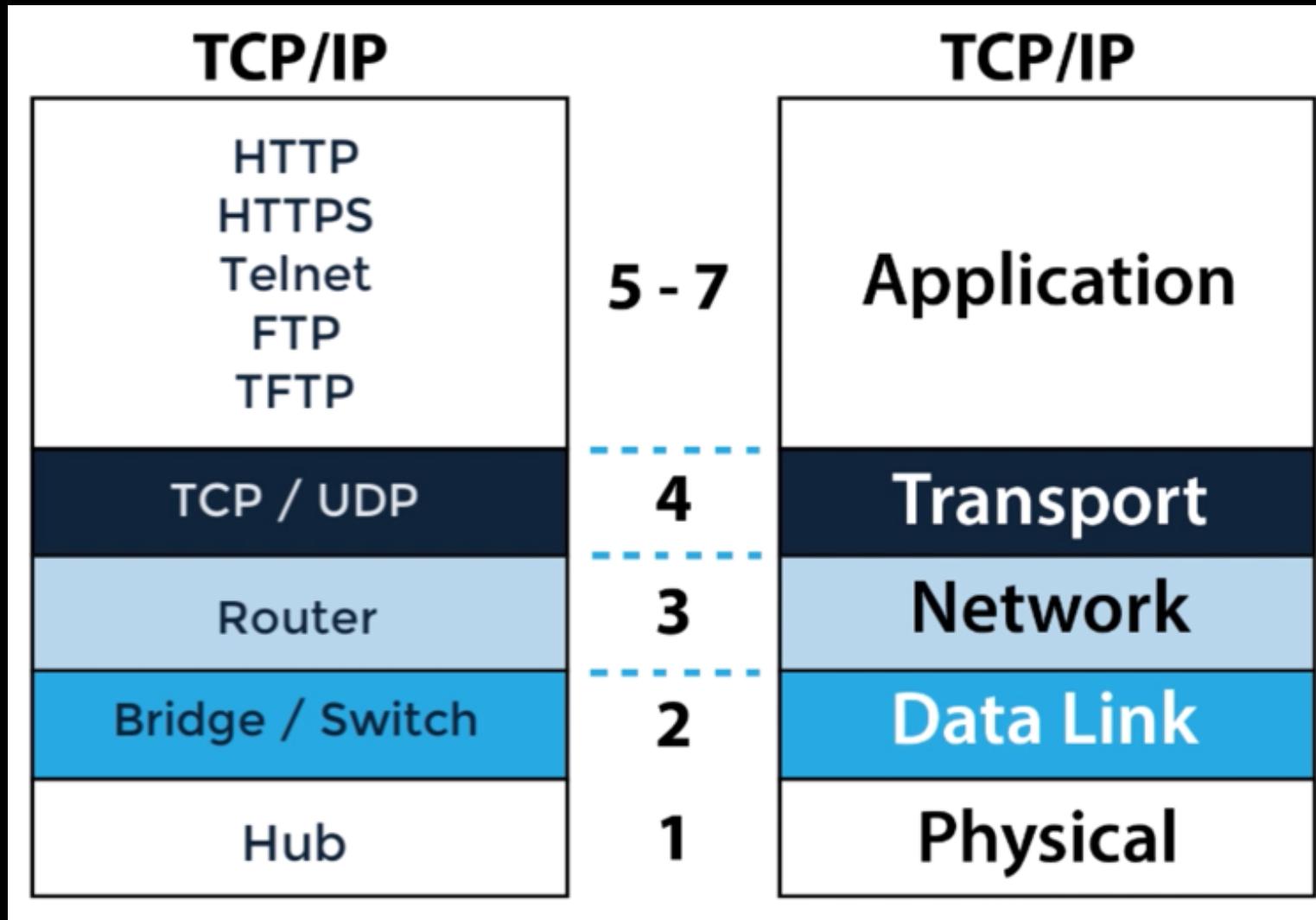
What is a protocol

- In telecommunication, a communication protocol is a system of rules that allow two or more entities of a communications system to transmit information via any kind of variation of a physical quantity.
- The protocol defines the rules, syntax, semantics and synchronization of communication and possible error recovery methods.
- Protocols may be implemented by hardware, software, or a combination of both.

* Source: Wikipedia



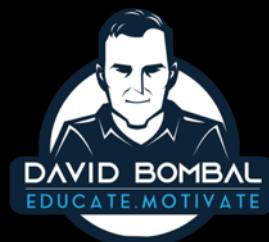
Devices & protocols



Port numbers

- In computer networking, a port is a communication endpoint.
- At the software level, within an operating system, a port is a logical construct that identifies a specific process or a type of network service.
- A port number is a 16-bit unsigned integer, thus ranging from 0 to 65535.

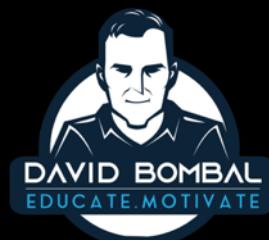
* Source: Wikipedia



IANA port numbers

- Service names and port numbers are used to distinguish between different services that run over transport protocols such as TCP and UDP.
- Service names are assigned on a first-come, first-served process, as documented in [RFC6335].
- Port numbers are assigned in various ways, based on three ranges:
 - System Ports (0-1023)
 - User Ports (1024-49151)
 - and the Dynamic and/or Private Ports (49152-65535)

* Source: iana.org



Ephemeral ports

- An ephemeral port is a short-lived transport protocol port for Internet Protocol (IP) communications.
- Ephemeral ports are allocated automatically from a predefined range by the IP stack software.
- An ephemeral port is typically used by the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), User Datagram Protocol (UDP), as the port assignment for the client end of a client–server communication to a particular port (usually a well-known port) on a server.

* Source: Wikipedia



Ephemeral ports

- The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) suggests the range 49152 to 65535 for dynamic or private ports.
- Many Linux kernels use the port range 32768 to 61000. FreeBSD has used the IANA port range since release 4.6. Previous versions, including the Berkeley Software Distribution (BSD), use ports 1024 to 5000 as ephemeral ports.[
- Microsoft Windows operating systems through XP use the range 1025–5000 as ephemeral ports by default.
- Windows Vista, Windows 7, and Server 2008 use the IANA range by default.
- All versions of Windows since Windows 2000 have the option of specifying a custom range anywhere within 1025–65535.

* Source: Wikipedia



Good URLs

- Port numbers:
 - <https://www.iana.org/assignments/service-names-port-numbers/service-names-port-numbers.xhtml>
- Protocol numbers:
 - <https://www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers/protocol-numbers.xhtml>



TCP/IP Model

