Difference between TCP/IP and OSI Model	
TCP/IP	**OSI Model**
The full form of TCP/IP is Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol.	The full form of OSI is Open Systems Interconnection.
It is a communication protocol that is based on standard protocols and allows the connection of hosts over a network.	It is a structured model which deals which the functioning of a network.
In 1982, the TCP/IP model became the standard language of ARPANET.	In 1984, the OSI model was introduced by the International Organisation of Standardization (ISO).
It comprises of four layers: • Network Interface • Internet • Transport • Application	It comprises seven layers: • Physical • Data Link • Network • Transport • Session • Presentation • Application
It follows a horizontal approach.	It follows a vertical approach.
The TCP/IP is the implementation of the OSI Model.	An OSI Model is a reference model, based on which a network is created.
It is protocol-dependent.	It is protocol-independent.

Similarities between the TCP/IP and OSI models

- Both models are based on layered structuring.
- In both models, data are mainly used to convert raw data into packets and help them reach their destination node.
- In both models, protocols are defined in a layer-wise manner.
- The layers in the models are compared with each other. The physical layer and the data link layer of the OSI model correspond to the link layer of the TCP/IP model.
- The session layer, the presentation layer and the application layer of the OSI model together form the application layer of the TCP/IP model.
- The network layers and the transport layers are the same in both models.

Differences between Client-Server and Peer-to-Peer

S.NO	Client-Server Network	Peer-to-Peer Network
1.	When it comes to a Client-Server Network, clients and servers are distinguished because of the distinctive servers and clients present.	When it comes to the Peer-to-Peer Network, both clients and servers are not distinguished.
2.	It majorly concentrates on sharing the information.	It majorly concentrates on the connectivity part.
3.	Here, we mainly prefer the centralised server to keep the data.	Here, every peer stores its own data.
4.	In the case of the Client-Server network, the server replies to the services which are asked by the client.	In the case of a Peer-to-Peer network, every node can accomplish both request and response.
5.	The Client-Server network is expensive as compared to the Peer-to-Peer network.	The Peer-to-Peer network is affordable as compared to the Client-Server network.
6.	They are a more stable network form.	They are comparatively less stable.
7.	These can be used both in small and large networks.	It is mostly preferred for short networks.