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TCP Vs UDP

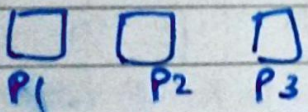
TCP

Transmission Control Protocol

Internet protocol that connect a server and a client.

Connection oriented
(Means: It first establish the connection then transfer the data)

Reliability
(Means: Notify the sender whether data is received OR not)



reach in order

UDP

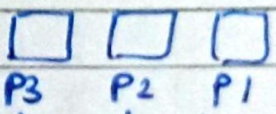
User Datagram protocol

a communications protocol that facilitates the exchange of messages b/w computing devices in a network.

connection less
(Means: does not care about connection, whenever it give data from an application → start transmission of data.

less Reliability
(Not sure about get data)

↳ like



not reach in order.

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TCP Vs UDP

TCP

- Error Control is mandatory.
  - { Here, use checksum to check error }
- Slow transmission (here data travel only on one network)
- More overhead (Means: Tcp header 20-60 Byte)
- Flow Control, Congestion Control
  - { Check for capacity of data }
- help in finding packet of loss.

UDP

- Error Control is optional.
  - { UDP header also have checksum but only difference is this error control is optional }
- Fast transmission (here data travel from multiple network)
- less overhead (8 Byte)
- No flow Control and congestion control.
- No help in finding packet of loss.

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Keypoints :

① TCP uses → HTTP
UDP uses → DNS

② TCP uses → FTP (file transfer Protocol)
UDP uses → BOOTP, DHCP, RIP

Public Vs Private Address (IP)

Public

what is ??

Used to **communicate** **outside** the network.
It is assigned by **ISP** (Internet Service Provider)

divided into 3 classes

- **Class A** → begin 1 to 126
- **Class B** → begin 128 to 191
- **Class C** → begin 192 to 223

Private

what is ??

Used to **communicate** **within** the network.

Using Private IP, **data** or information can be **sent** or **received** within the **same** network.

but if we **don't** want to **connect** with internet but have IP address so for that **Private IP** will **come**