

TCP/IP (COMPUTER NETWORKS)



TCP stands for **Transmission Control Protocol**

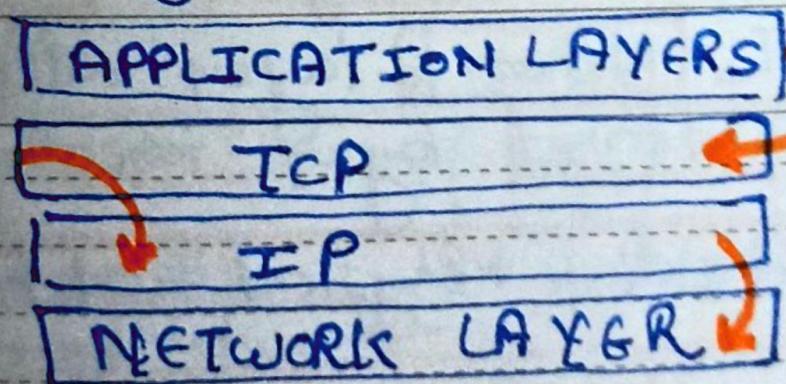
IP stands for **Internet Protocol**

TCP

What is ??

It is one of the **main** protocols of the **internet** protocol suite.

It lies b/w **Application** and **network** layers.



Remarks

Date ___/___/___

No.



TCP/IP

5-layer

- + Application
- + Transport
- + Network
- + Data link
- + Physical layer

4-layer

- + Application
- + Transport
- + Internet
- + Network Access layer

Difference in 5-layer Vs 4-layer

⇒ The Network layer called Internet layer in 4-layer.

Remarks

⇒ Data link + Physical = Network Access layer

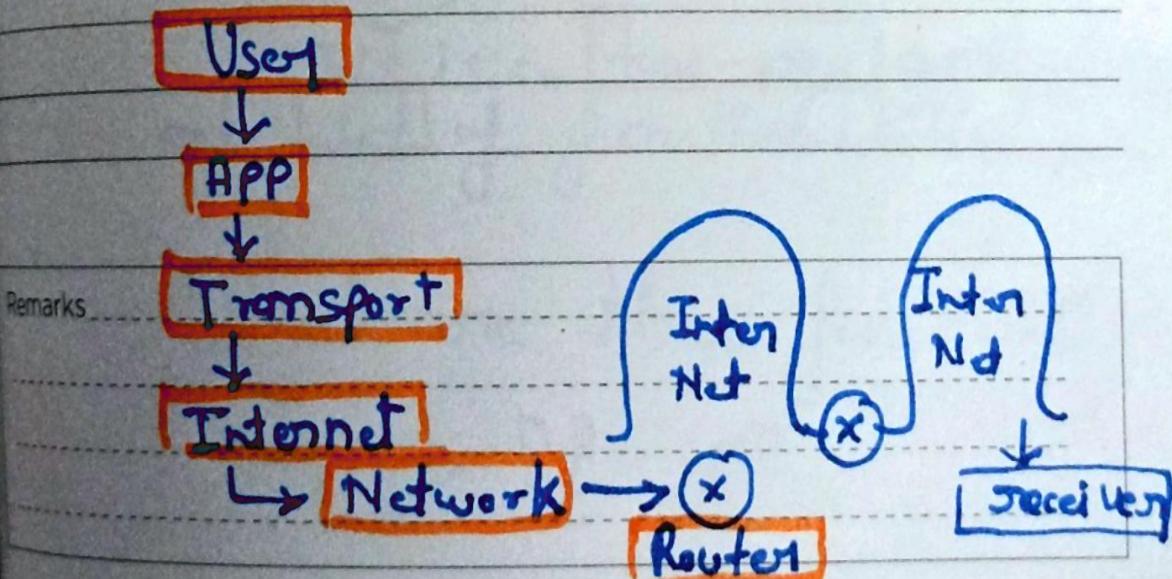
TCP/IP Protocol Suite or Internet Protocol developed by ARPANET. It is fully implemented model.



→ Support → Client - Server and peer to peer

→ It is practical approach.

Working → like User generate data then it goes to



Date ___/___/_____

Note



Jm [TCP/IP] all [process]
will be [done] with the help
of [Internet / Network] layer.

Remarks _____

OSI Vs TCP/IP

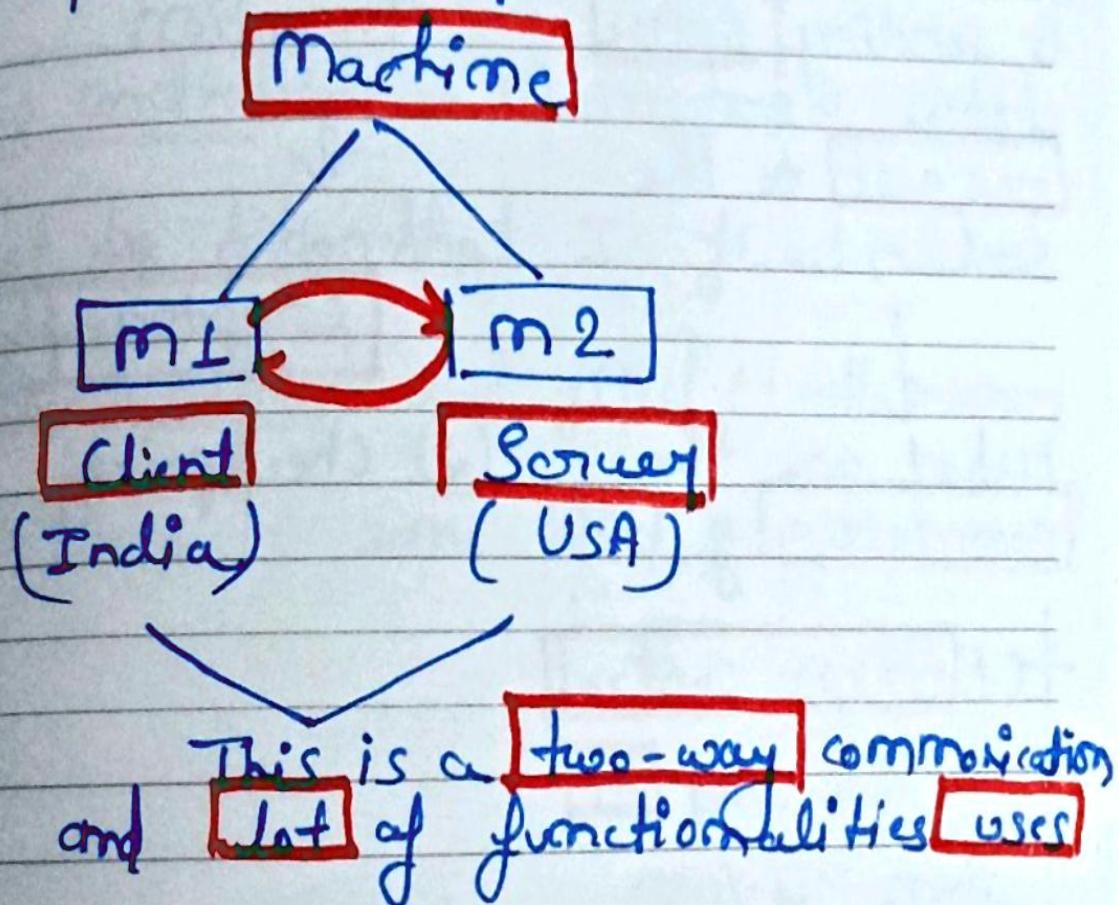
Application layer	Application layer Presentation layer Session layer	Application layer
Transport layer	Transport layer	Transport layer
Network layer	Network layer	Internet layer
Data link layer	Data link layer	Network Access layer
Physical layer	Physical layer	
5-layer	OSI model	4-layer



OSI Model (COMPUTER NETWORKS)

Open System Interconnection → **OSI**

→ take an example :



Remarks

What are these functionalities
→ ??

Date ___ / ___ / _____



Functionalities

Notes
from X0
functionalities

Mandatory

Optional

when my client machine is sending some data or request to the servers.

what are the mandatory fn ??

(1) Error Control

If we send M

then receiver send M if

it receives ML means error.

Remarks

① Encryption / decryption

known as cryptography.

② checkpoint

(2) flow control (Amount of data)



means as a **sender** I am sending data to the **receiver** and I filled the **whole** network with **data**....

No there is some kind of

flow control → Means It should

not be like that I filled the

whole buffer and filled it all memory

→ there is some kind of **constraint**

use then
network
work properly.

Remarks

(3) Multiplexing / Demultiplexing

⇒ **lot of machine** there but

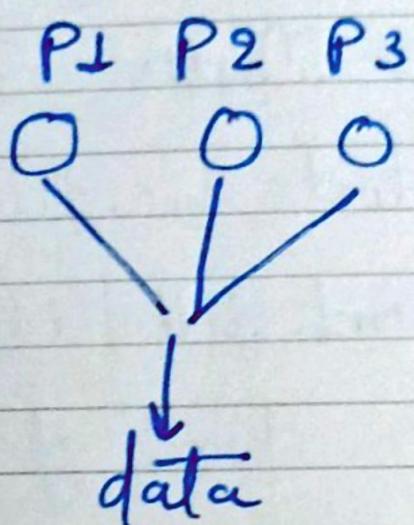
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Notes



which one provide data
then we need multiplexing
and demultiplexing

M → ML



What is the need of OSI model
why we made this model ??

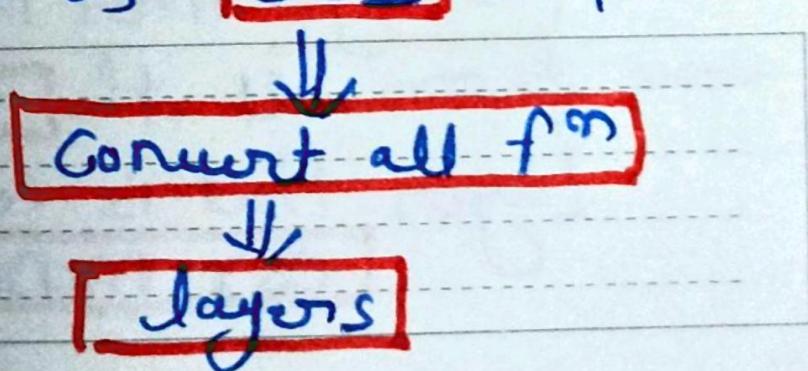
Remarks

→ Big Question.

The **reason** behind that model
is this that all these **functionalities**
that we are **providing** → we
decided to **put** in a **model**

When we **send/receive** the
data **first** it **passes** through
all the **protocols** that is
present in our **model**.

⇒ So, for that we made a
model that is **OSI** model.

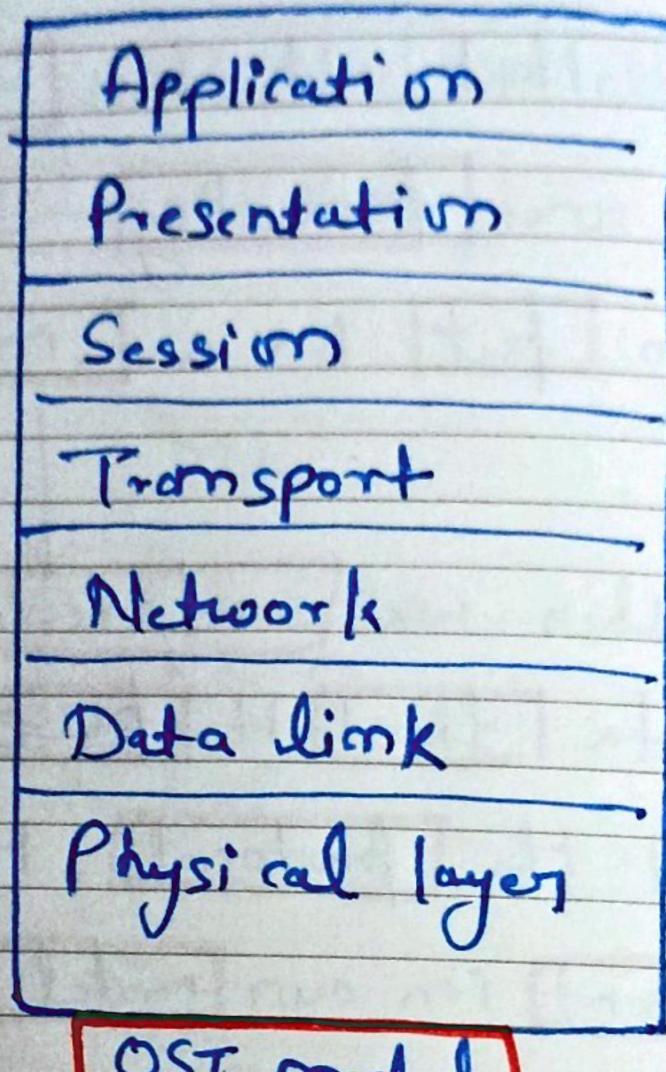


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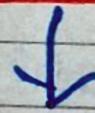
Notes



functionalities



OSI model



Remarks

whenever we pass our message first it passes from all the seven layer that is concept of OSI model