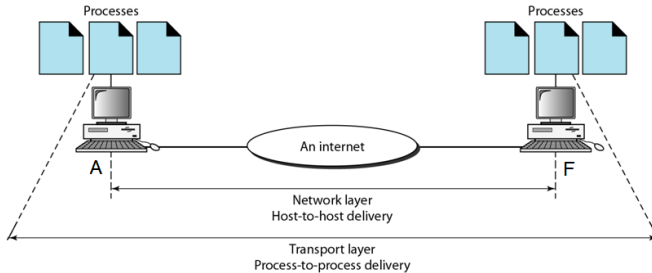


# 22AIE204 Introduction to Computer Networks

Encapsulation  
TCP/IP model

## How two devices communicate over internet?



**Figure:** Reliable process-to-process delivery of a message

- ▶ applications running in device A and F interact with each other
- ▶ process corresponds to a given application currently active in a device

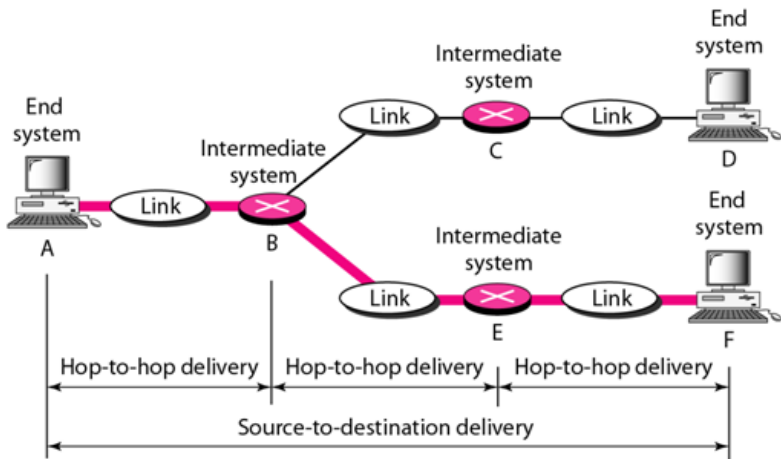
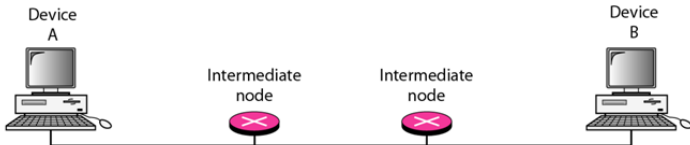


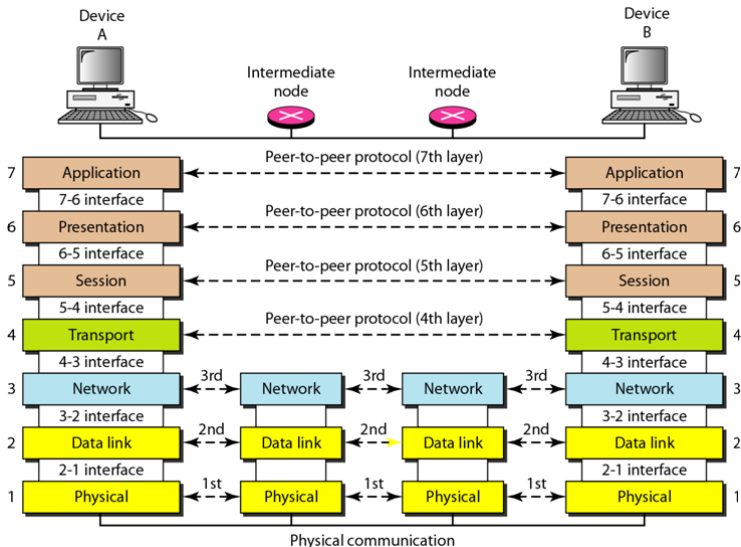
Figure: Source-to-destination delivery of data at network layer

How the data is sent from device A to B along the two intermediate nodes?



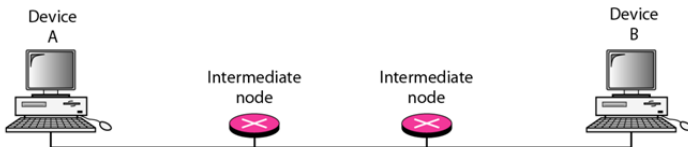
- ▶ data packet is sent from device A to B
- ▶ intermediate nodes/devices will forward the data received to the next node along the path
  - ▶ here device A will send the data to first intermediate node which forwards it to the second intermediate node and so on

# The interaction between layers in the OSI model



# The interaction between layers in the OSI model

How the data is sent from device A to B along the two intermediate nodes?



- ▶ same layers communicate with each other
- ▶ data is passed down the layer at sender and the reverse operation at the receiver
- ▶ data is forwarded by the network devices along the path from sender to receiver

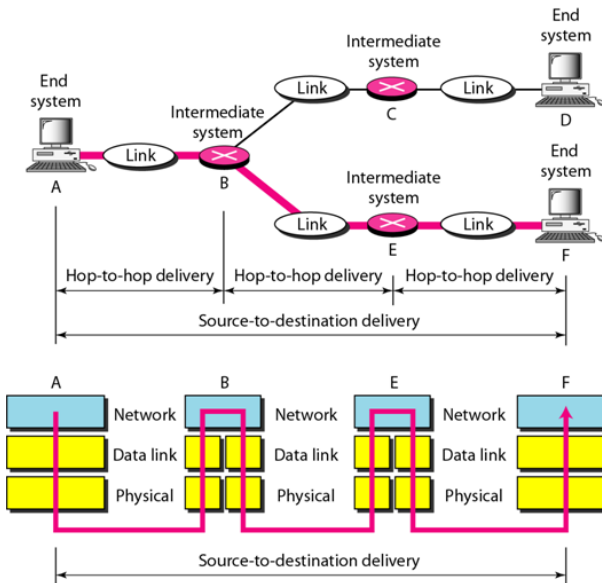


Figure: Source-to-destination delivery of data at network layer

# The interaction between layers in the OSI model

How the data is passed from device A to B along the two intermediate nodes?

- ▶ data is passed down from higher to lower layers in device A
- ▶ data is transmitted to the first intermediate node at the physical layer
- ▶ data received at the first intermediate node is passed to the layers above
- ▶ process repeats till it reaches application layer at device B



# Data transfer between the layers in a device

## Encapsulation:

- ▶ Each layer in the sending device adds its own information as a **header** to the **message** it receives from the layer just above it before passing to the layer just below it.
  - ▶ same layers between the communicating nodes interact using based on the header
  - ▶ information required to forward the data to next node will be stored in the header
- ▶ At receiver, data is passed to the layer above after removing the header - de-encapsulation.

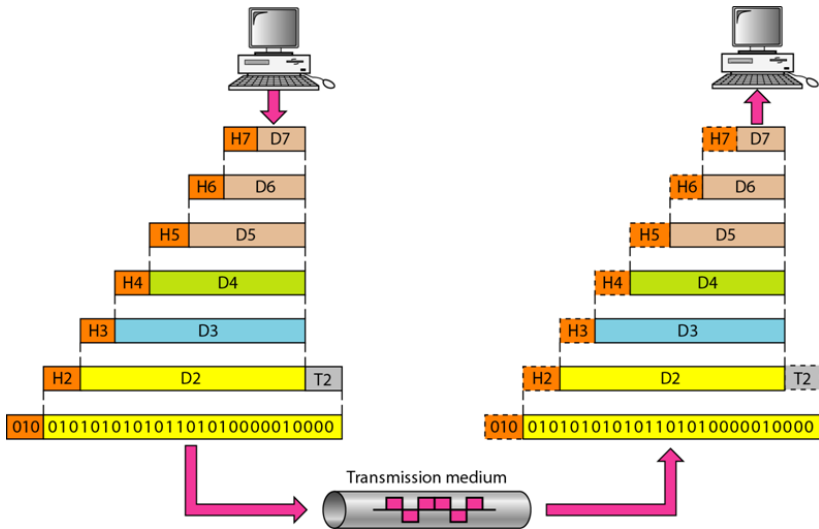


Figure: An exchange using the OSI model

# The Internet (TCP/IP) Protocol Suite

- ▶ It stands for Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol.
- ▶ TCP/IP was developed to solve the problem of inter networking
- ▶ Internet based applications and the communication between the end devices connected to the internet are based on this model
- ▶ Protocols define how the communication takes place at each layer and how to interface between the adjacent layers.

# The Internet (TCP/IP) Protocol Suite

- ▶ TCP/IP protocol suite is made of **five layers**:
  - ▶ application layer
  - ▶ transport layer
  - ▶ network layer
  - ▶ data link layer and
  - ▶ physical layer

# The Internets 5-Layer Model

- ▶ Application: used by application program
- ▶ Transport: establishes end-to-end connections
- ▶ Network\*: data transfer between the end-to-end systems, addressing and routing
- ▶ Data Link\*: deals with message delineation, error control & network access
- ▶ Physical\*: defines how information will be transmitted through the network

\*same as corresponding layer in OSI model

# TCP/IP model

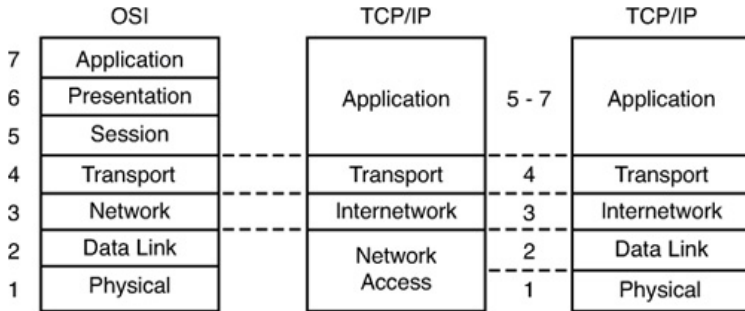


Figure: Comparison of layers in OSI and TCP/IP model

# Encapsulation in TCP/IP model

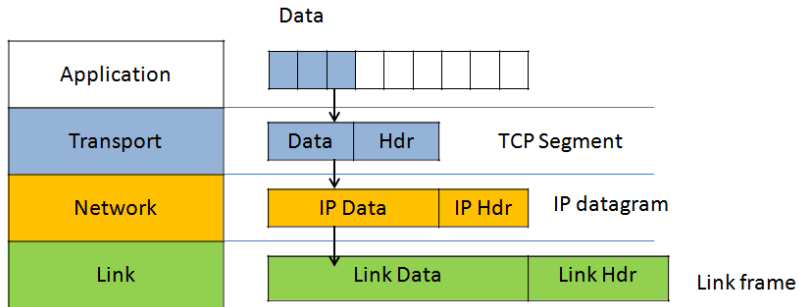
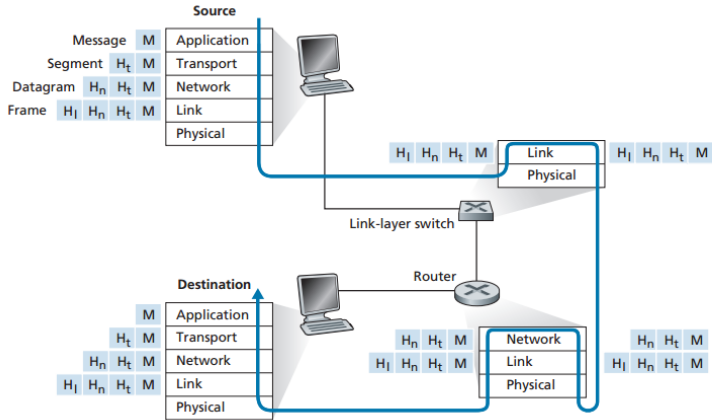
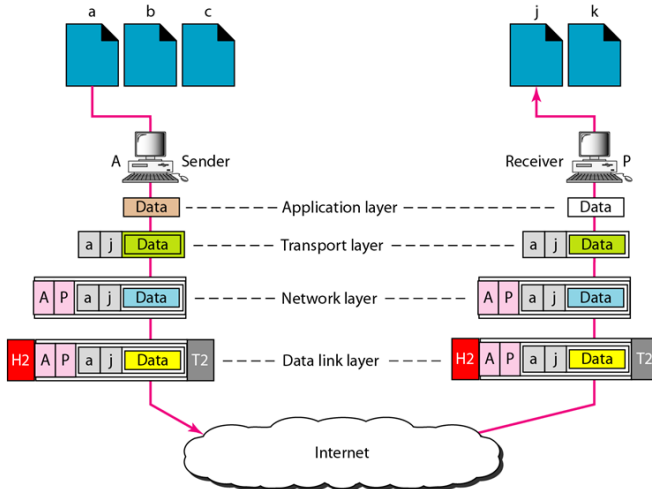


Figure: Encapsulation



**Figure:** Data transfer between the applications running in different end systems





**Figure:** Data transfer between the applications running in different end systems

Questions?