

chapter - 6 [Transport layer]

accepts data from higher layer and split into smaller segments that can be sent to network layer.

May use a connection oriented protocol such as TCP.

May use a connectionless protocol such as UDP.

UDP

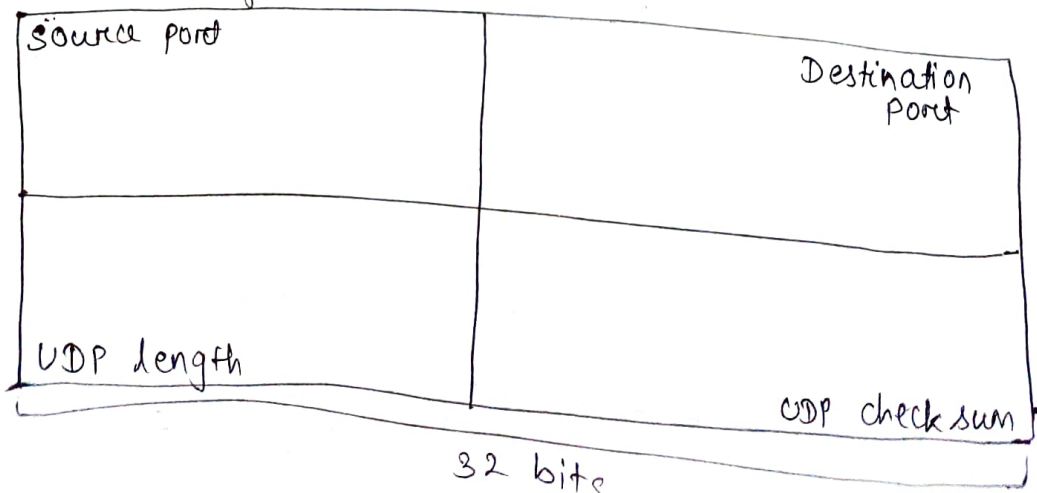
UDP provides a way of transmitting datagrams where the datagrams are independent of each other and they can be transmitted without establishing a connection.

→ UDP does not do flow control, error control & retransmission.

→ UDP is especially useful in client-server situation where client sends short request & accept ~~exp~~ expect short reply.

→ There are 2 ports in UDP i.e., destination port & source port.

→ Application that uses UDP is DNS. (Domain Name System)



TCP Transmission Control Protocol

- It is a connection oriented protocol. that provides end-to-end byte stream over unreliable internetwork.
- It guarantees transmission of data in the same order in which it was received.
- It establishes a connection b/w two hosts which exchange the data.