



Indian Institute of Information Technology, Nagpur

Course: Computer Networks (CSL 302, Core) 5th Semester



Topics Covered

- TCP/IP Model

Dr. Aishwarya Ukey
Assistant Professor
Dept. of CSE, IIIT Nagpur

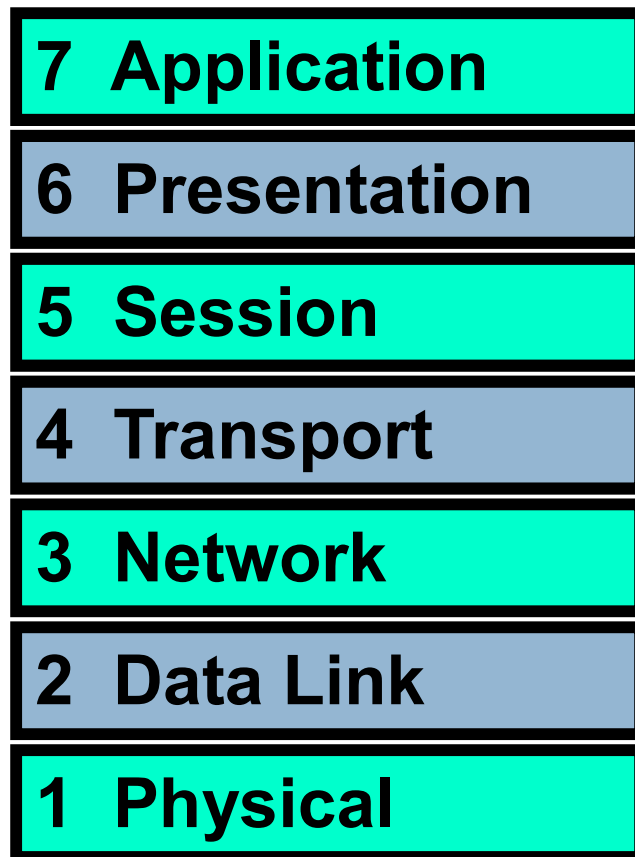
TCP/IP Model



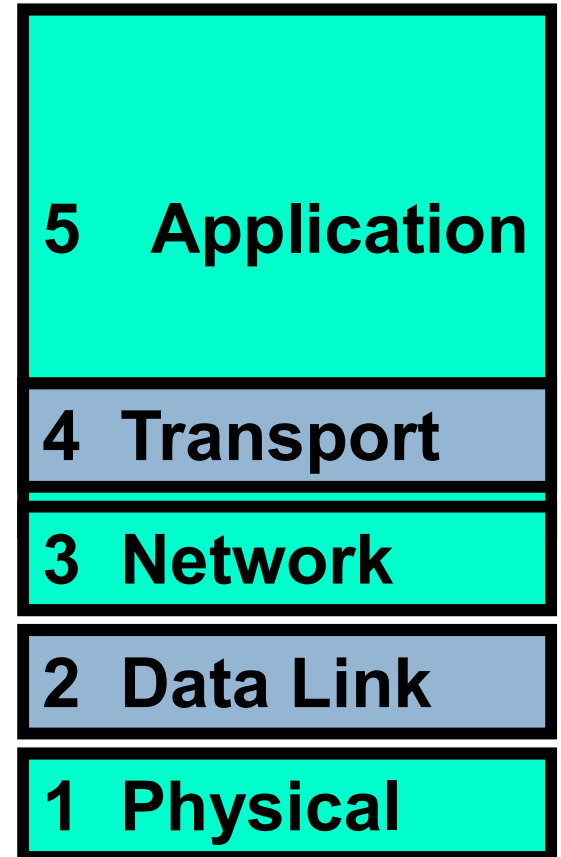
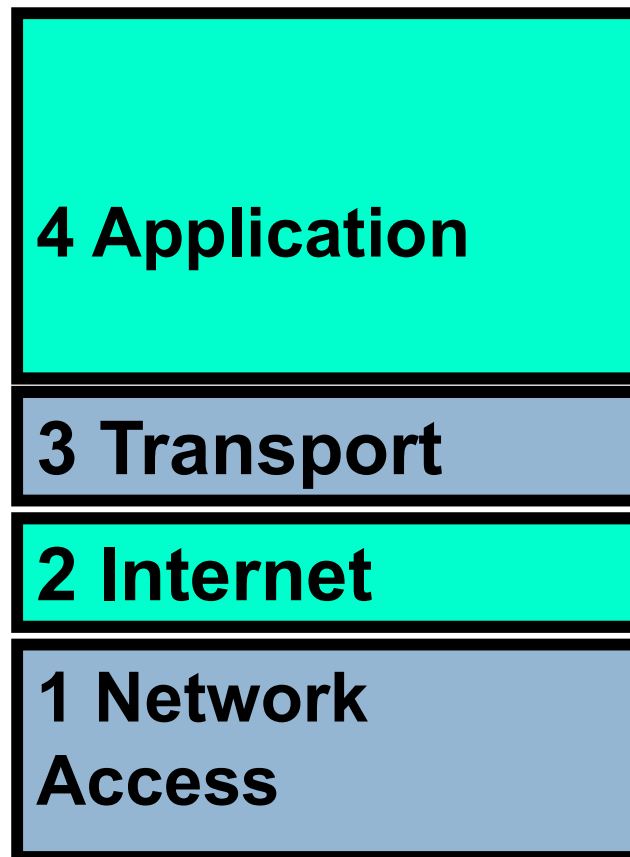
- The TCP/IP model and the TCP/IP protocol stack make data communication possible between any two computers, anywhere in the world, at nearly the speed of light.
- The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) created the TCP/IP reference model because it wanted a network that could survive any conditions.
- The TCP/IP model was developed prior to the OSI model.
- The TCP/IP is a hierarchical protocol made up of interactive modules, and each of them provides specific functionality.

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The OSI Model

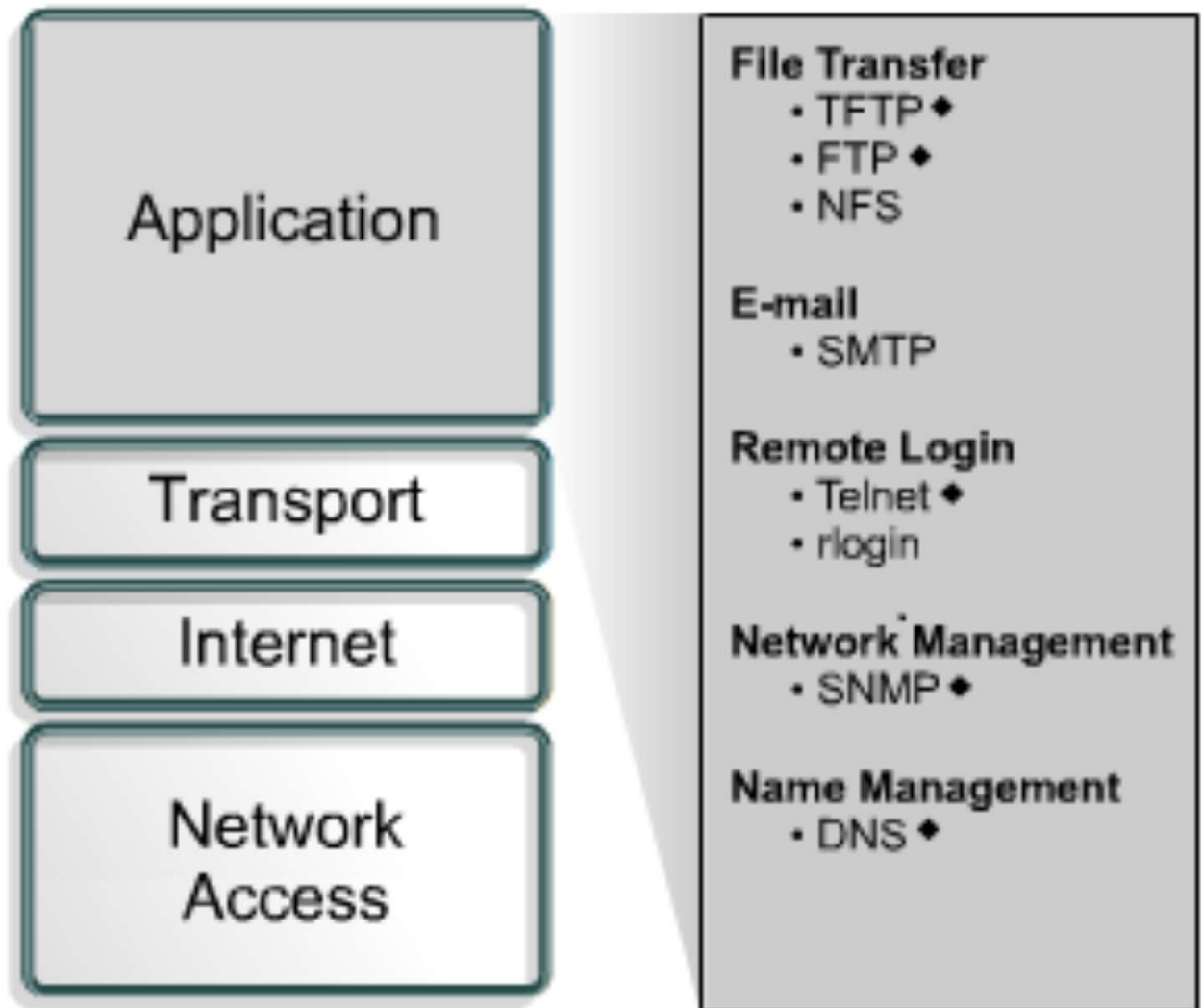


The TCP/IP Model



The Application Layer

The application layer of the TCP/IP model handles high-level protocols, issues of representation, encoding, and dialog control.



The Transport Layer



Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
Connection-Oriented
User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
Connectionless

The transport layer provides transport services from the source host to the destination host. It constitutes a logical connection between these endpoints of the network.

Transport protocols segment and reassemble upper-layer applications into the same data stream between endpoints.

The transport layer data stream provides end-to-end transport services.

The Internet Layer

The purpose of the Internet layer is to select the best path through the network for packets to travel. The main protocol that functions at this layer is the Internet Protocol (IP). Best path determination and packet switching occur at this layer.

Application

Transport

Internet

Network
Access

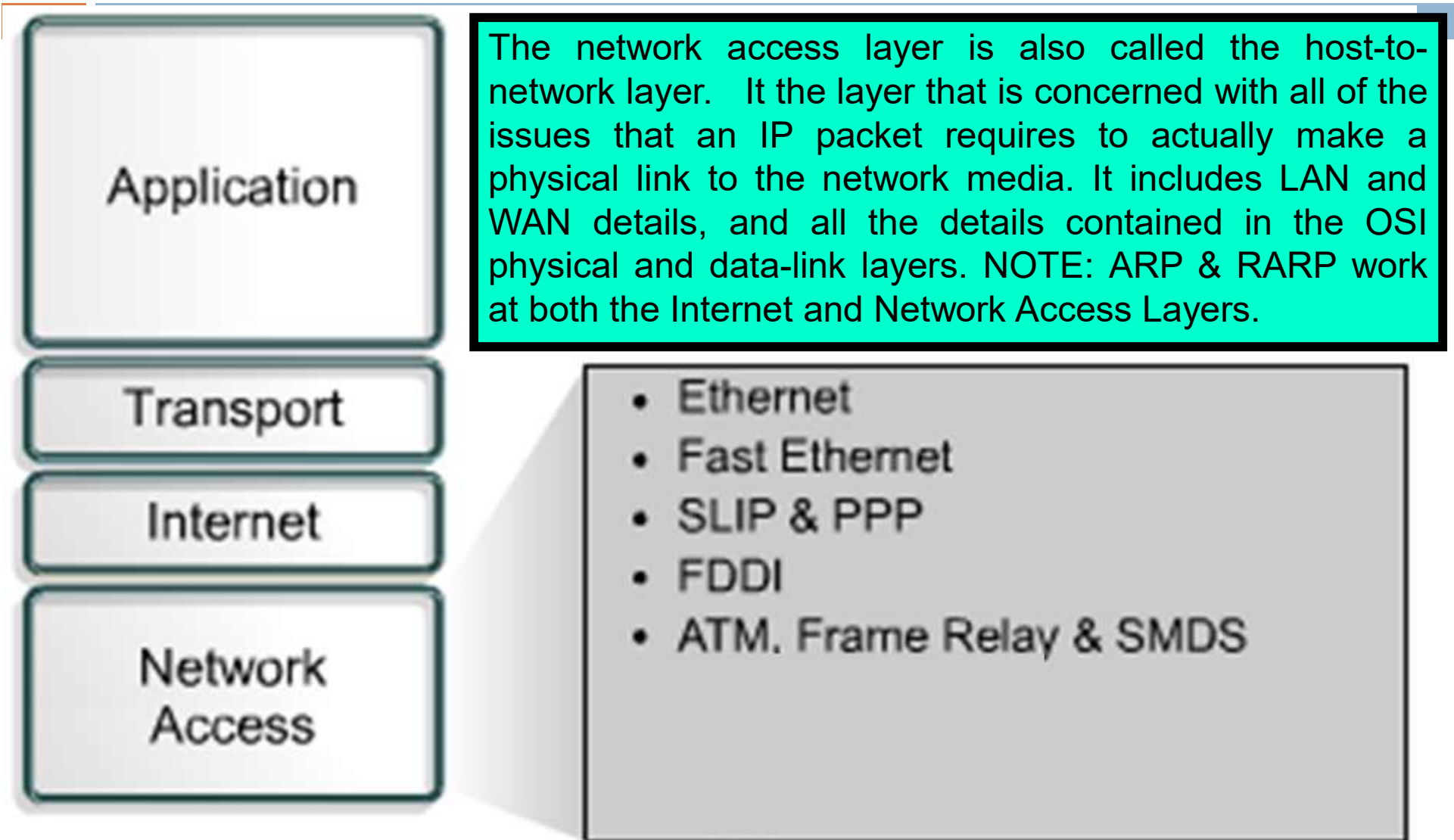
Internet Protocol (IP)

Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)

Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

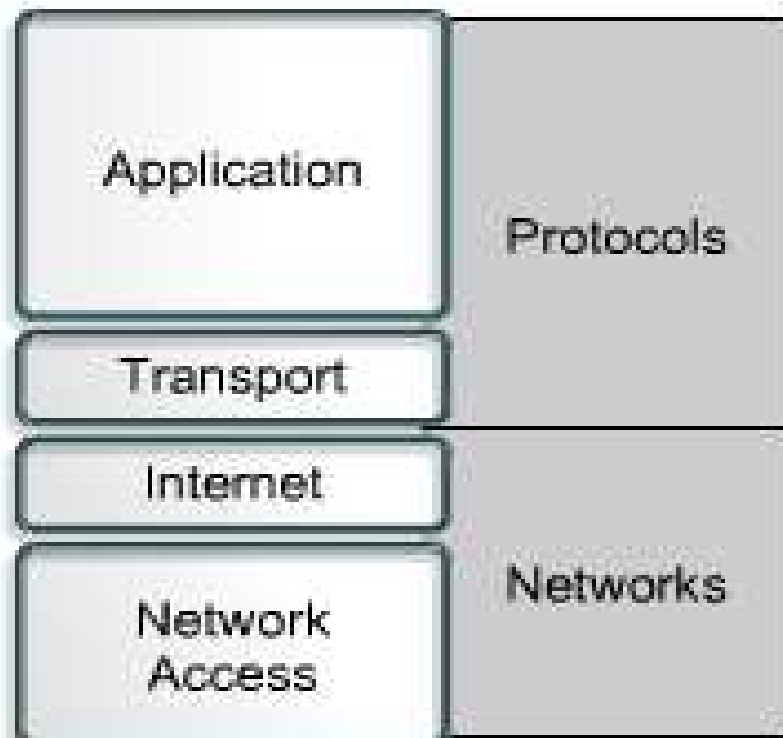
Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP)

The Network Access Layer

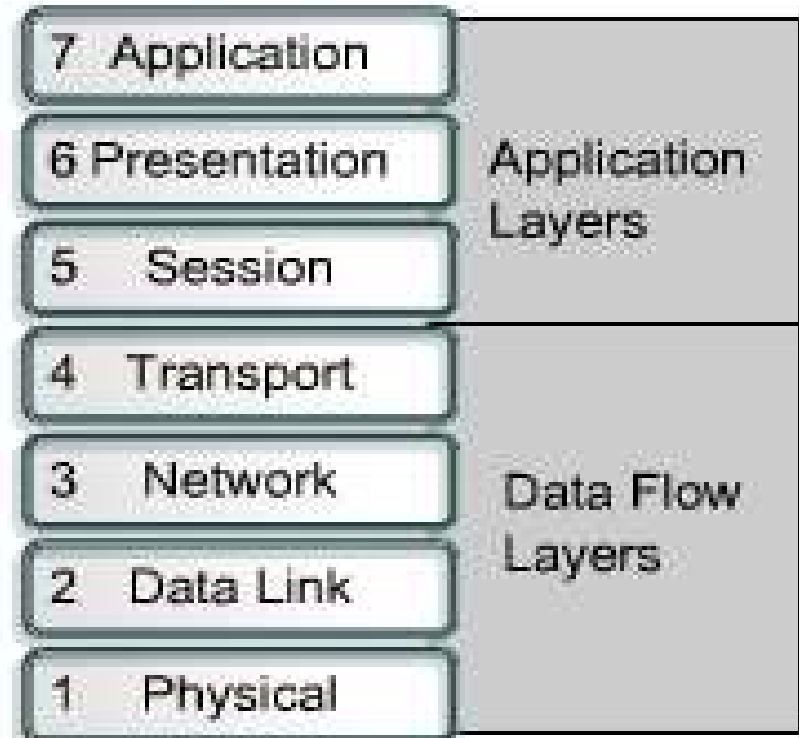


Comparing TCP/IP & OSI Model

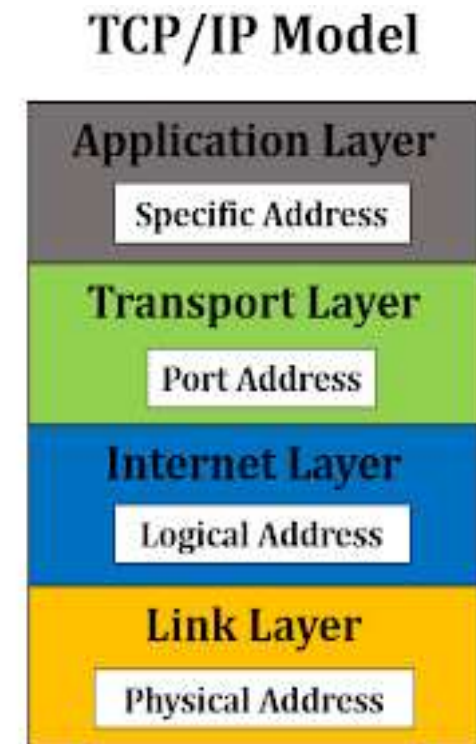
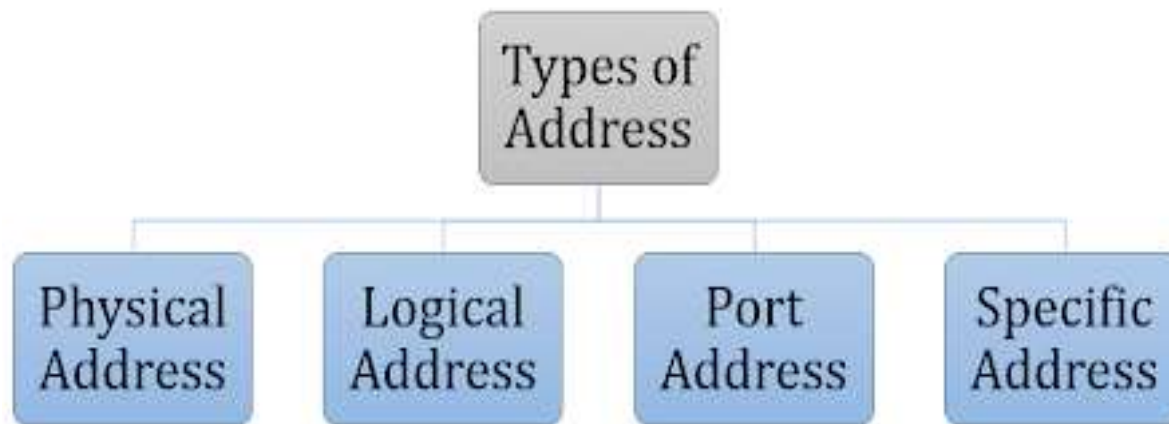
TCP/IP Model



OSI Model



Addressing in TCP/IP



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□ Physical Address (MAC Address)



16	1A	BB
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OUI

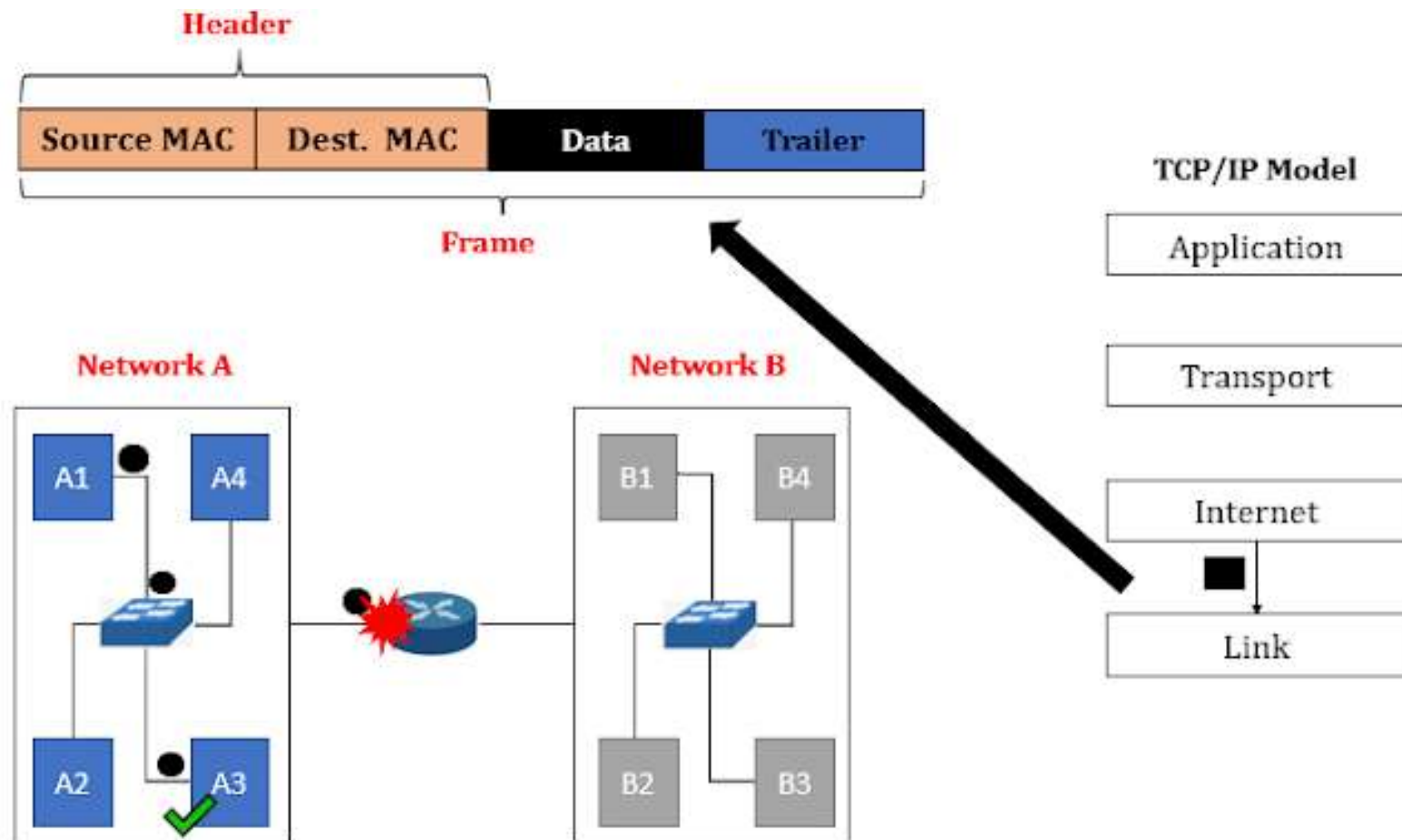
Organizational**l**y **U**nique **I**dentifier

6F	98	E4
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NIC

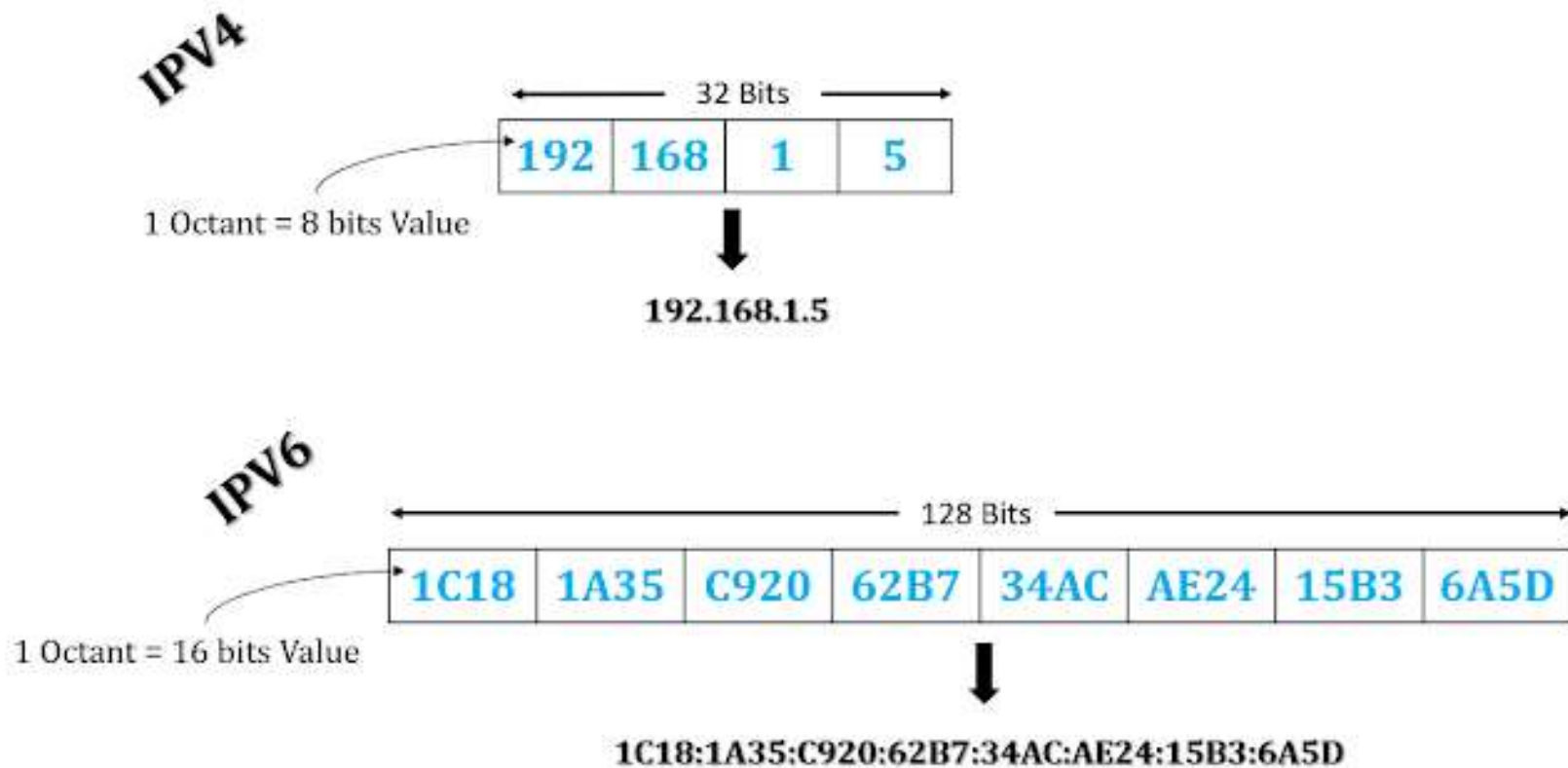
Network **I**nterface **C**ard

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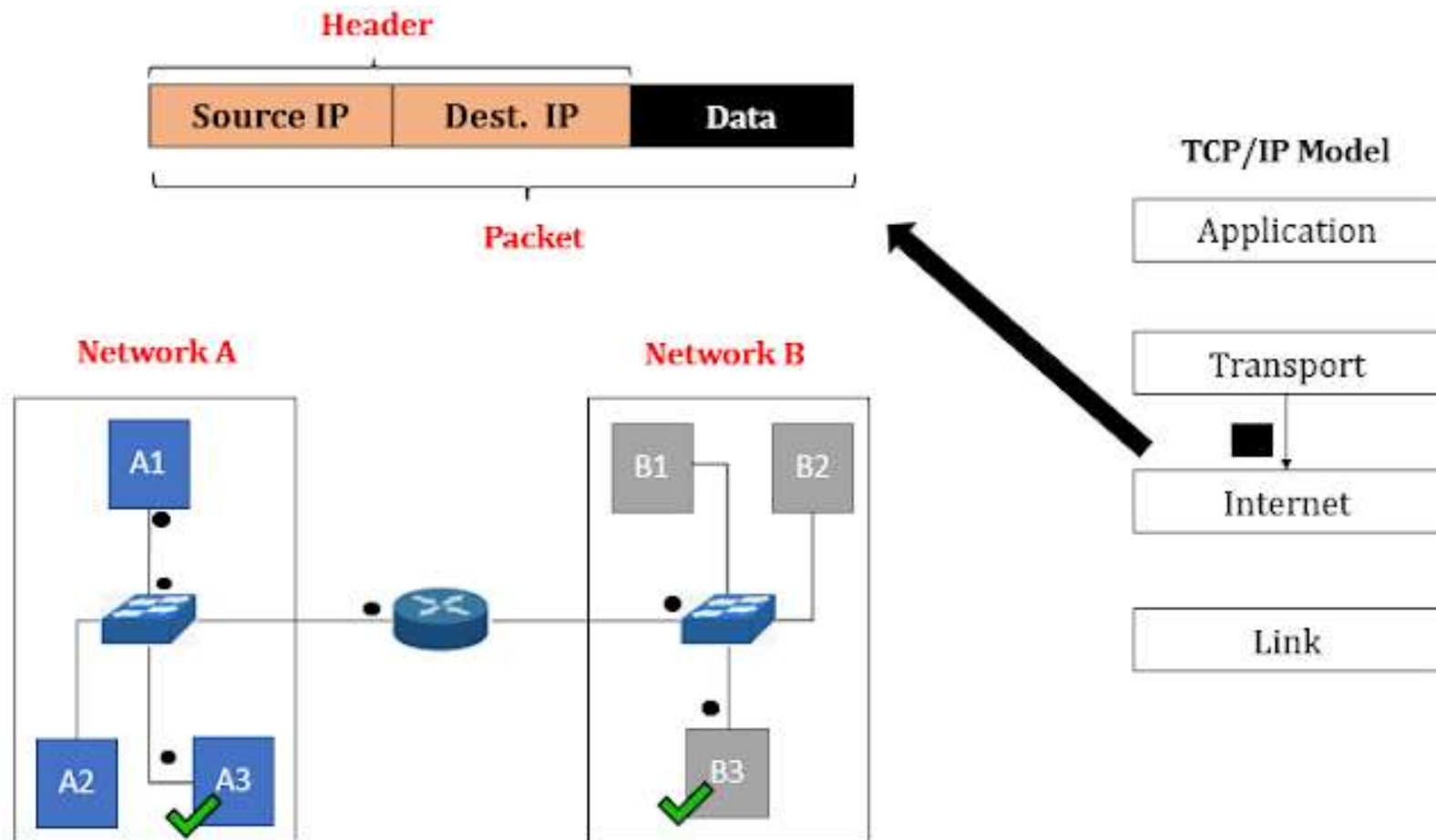


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□ Logical Address (IP Address)



Cont...



Cont...

□ Port No.

Types of ports	Range of Ports
Well Known Ports	0 – 1023
Registered Ports	1024 – 49151
Dynamic/Private Ports	49152 – 65535

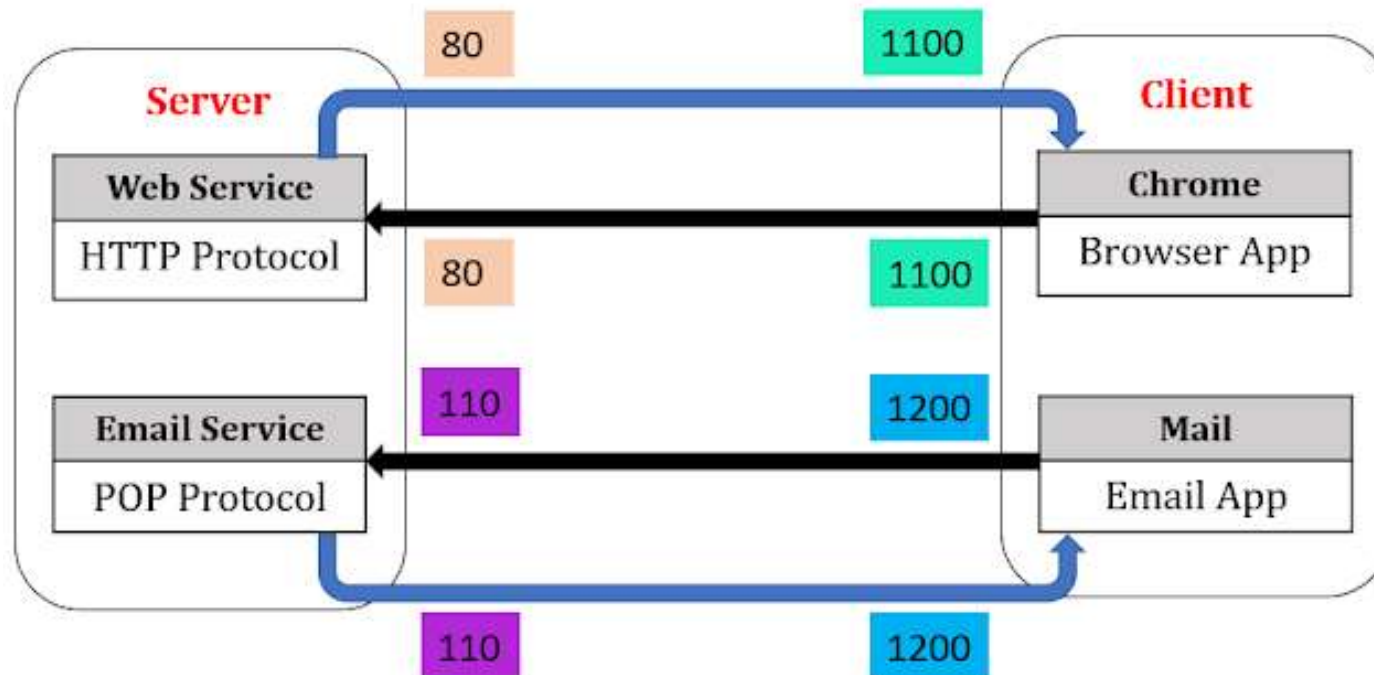
Used for standard protocols and Process

80 – HTTP, 443 – HTTPS,
21 – FTP

Used by ordinary user process

1863 – MSN Messenger
8080 – alternate of HTTP

Cont...



Service	Port#
HTTP	80
POP	110

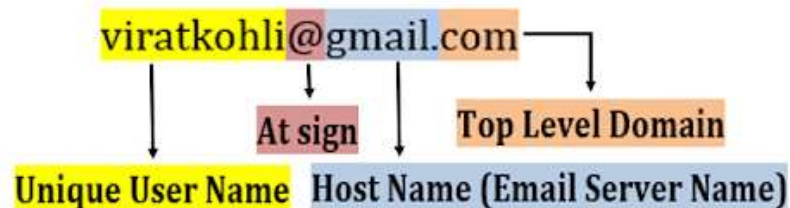
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□ Specific Address

Email Electronic Mail

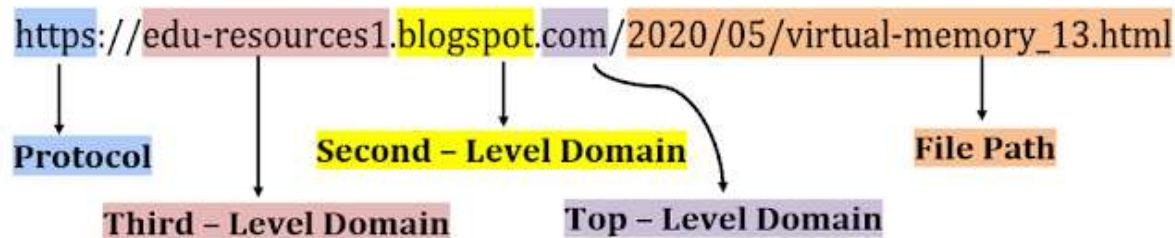
It is message contains text, file, images, videos etc....

Example : GMAIL, YAHOO MAIL, REDIFF MAIL and many more

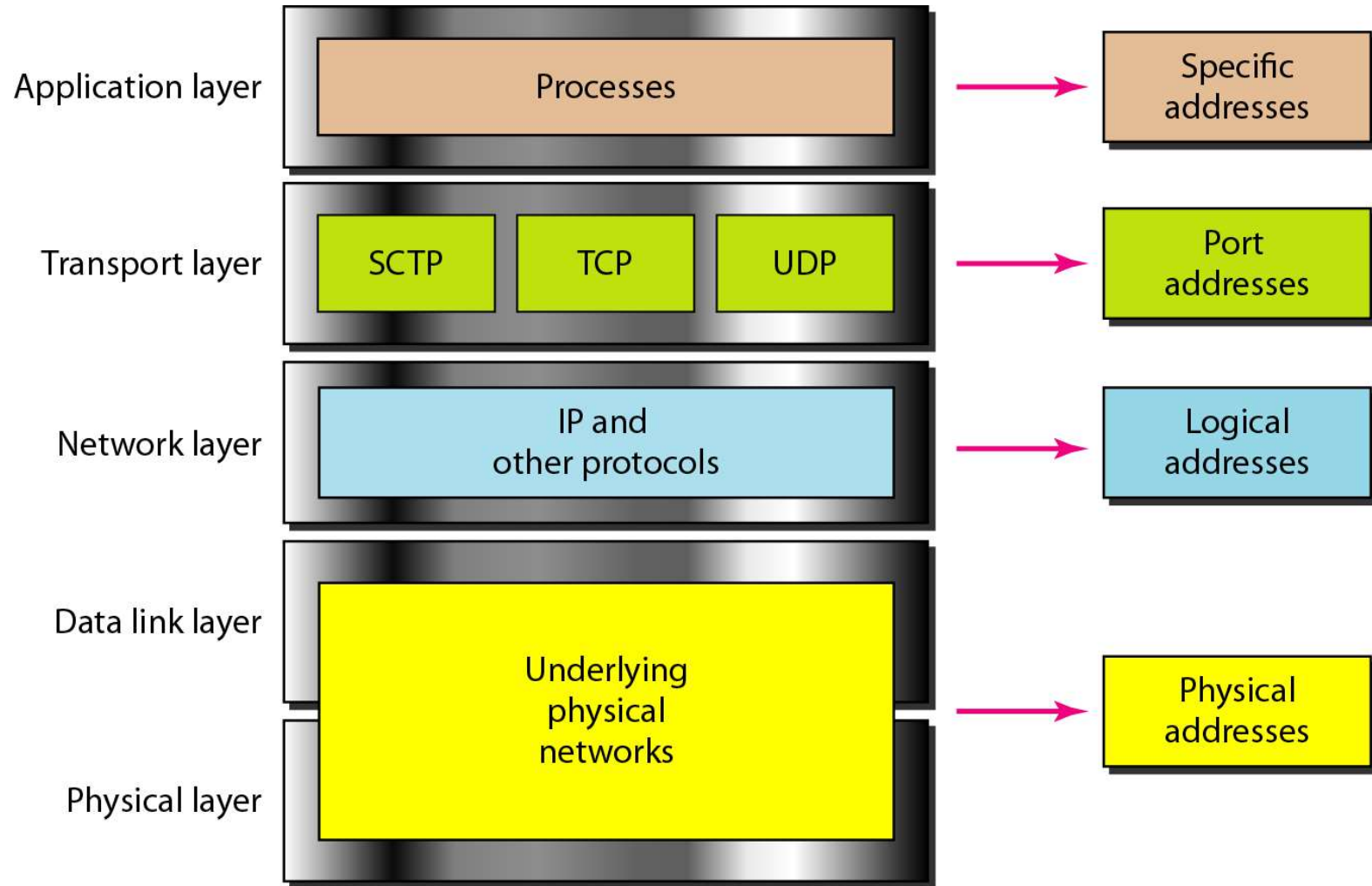


URL Uniform Resource Locator

Address of resource on Internet. Ex. Website, Web Documents



Relationship of Layers and Addresses in TCP/IP

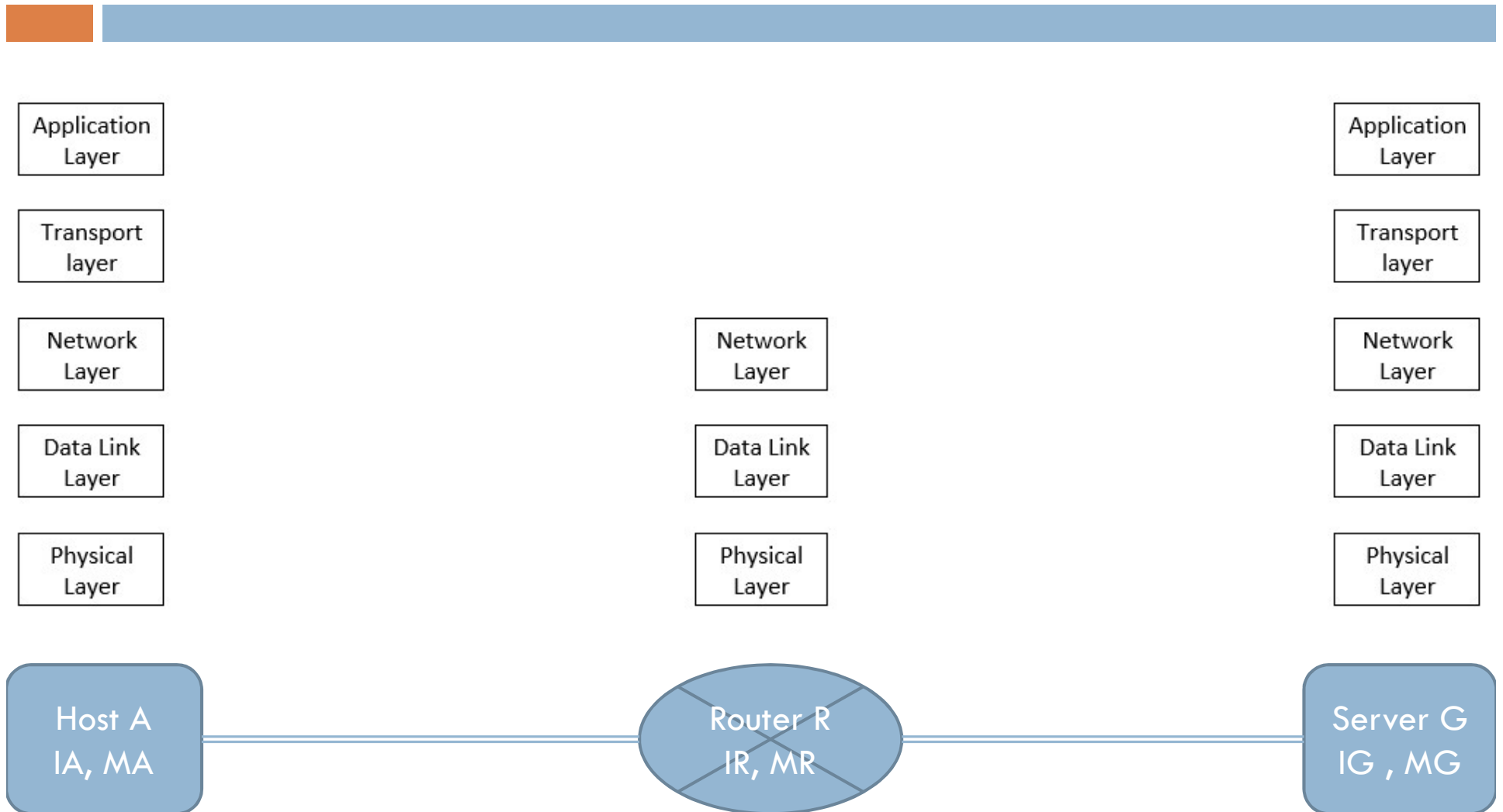


Working of TCP/IP layer

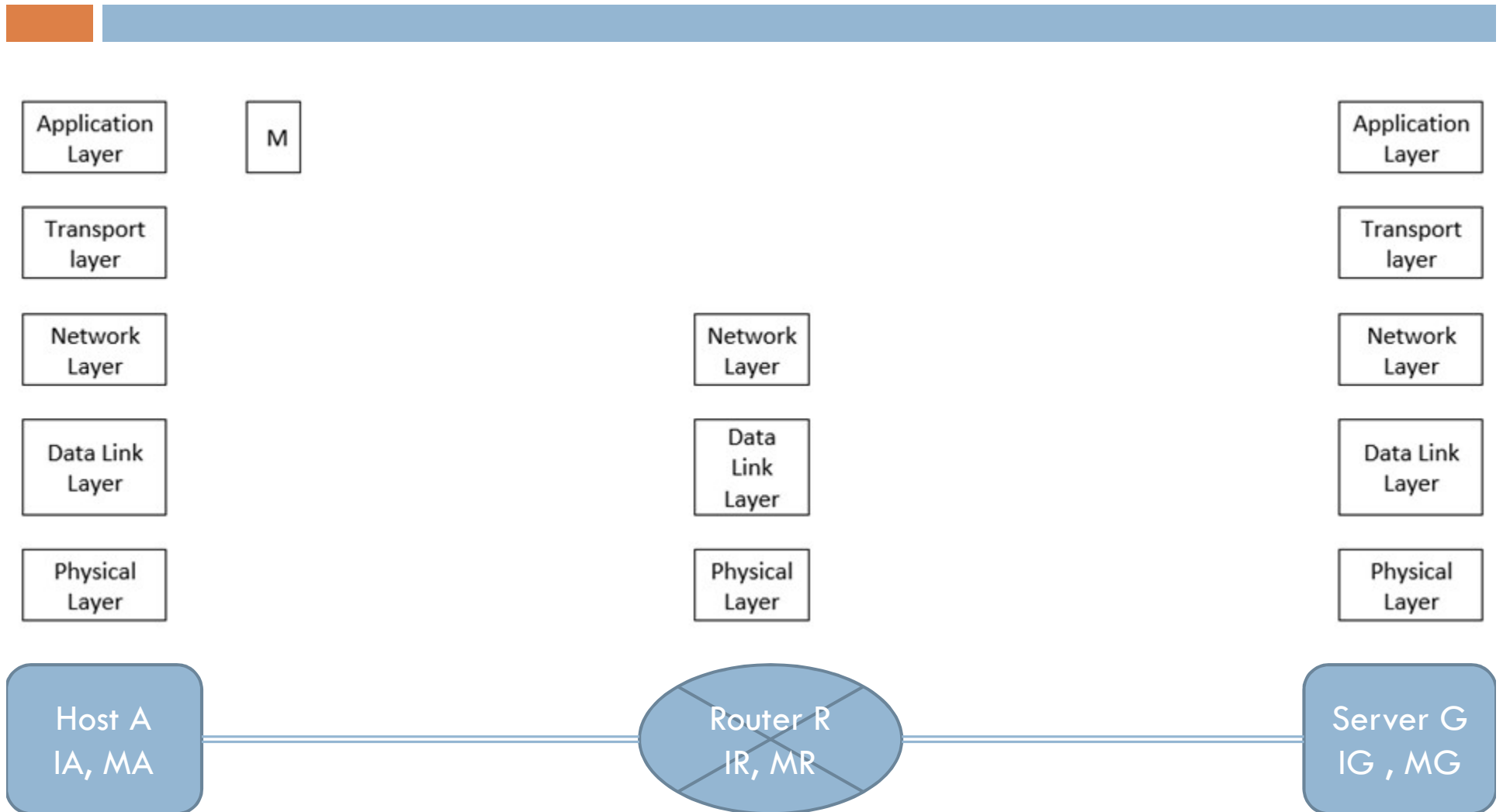


- Simple example to understand the working of layer in TCP/IP.
- Scenario
 - ▣ A host A want send a message to a Server G.
- Two options
 - ▣ Host A and Server G are in the same network.
 - ▣ Host A and Server G are in the different networks.

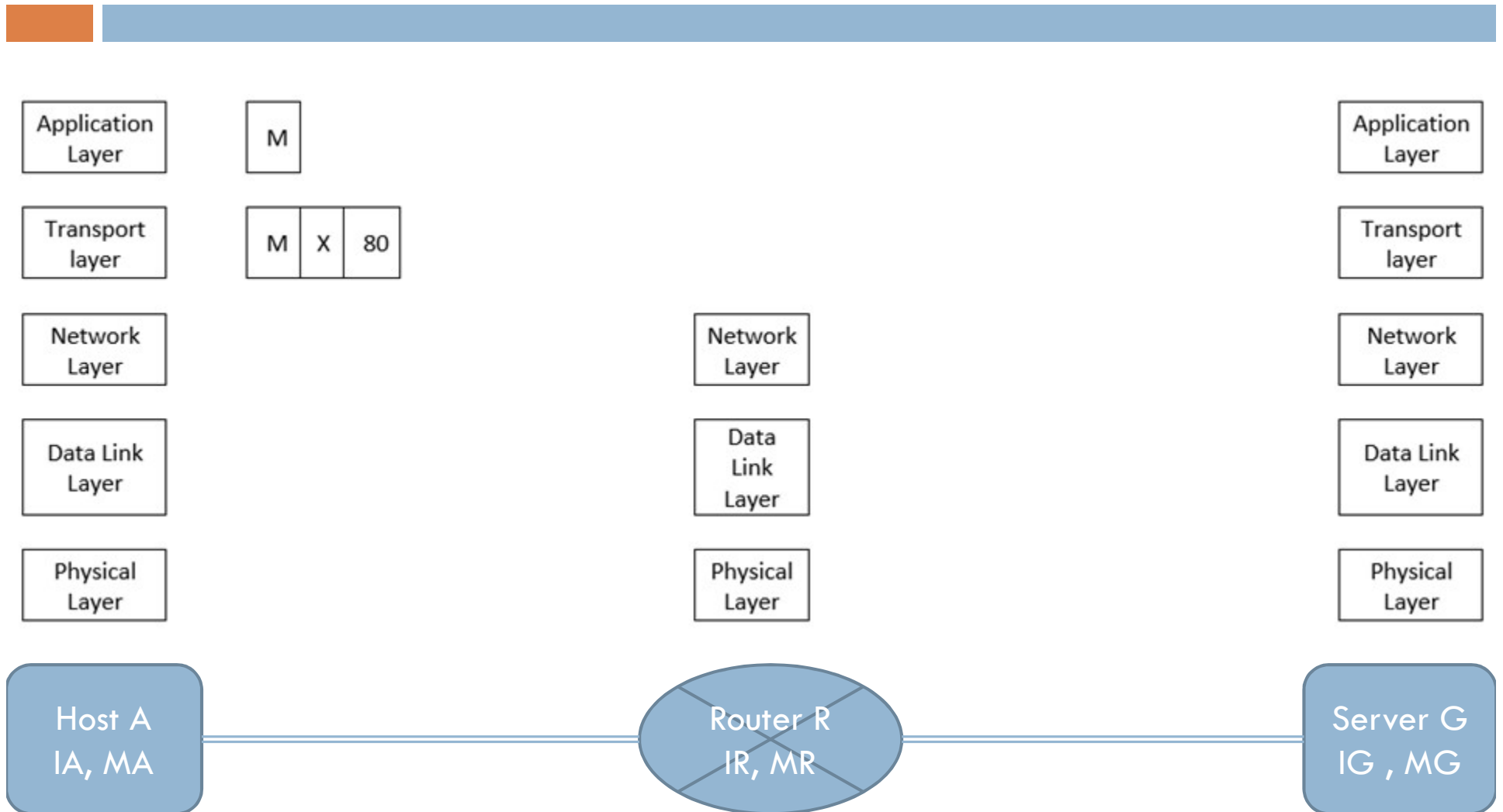
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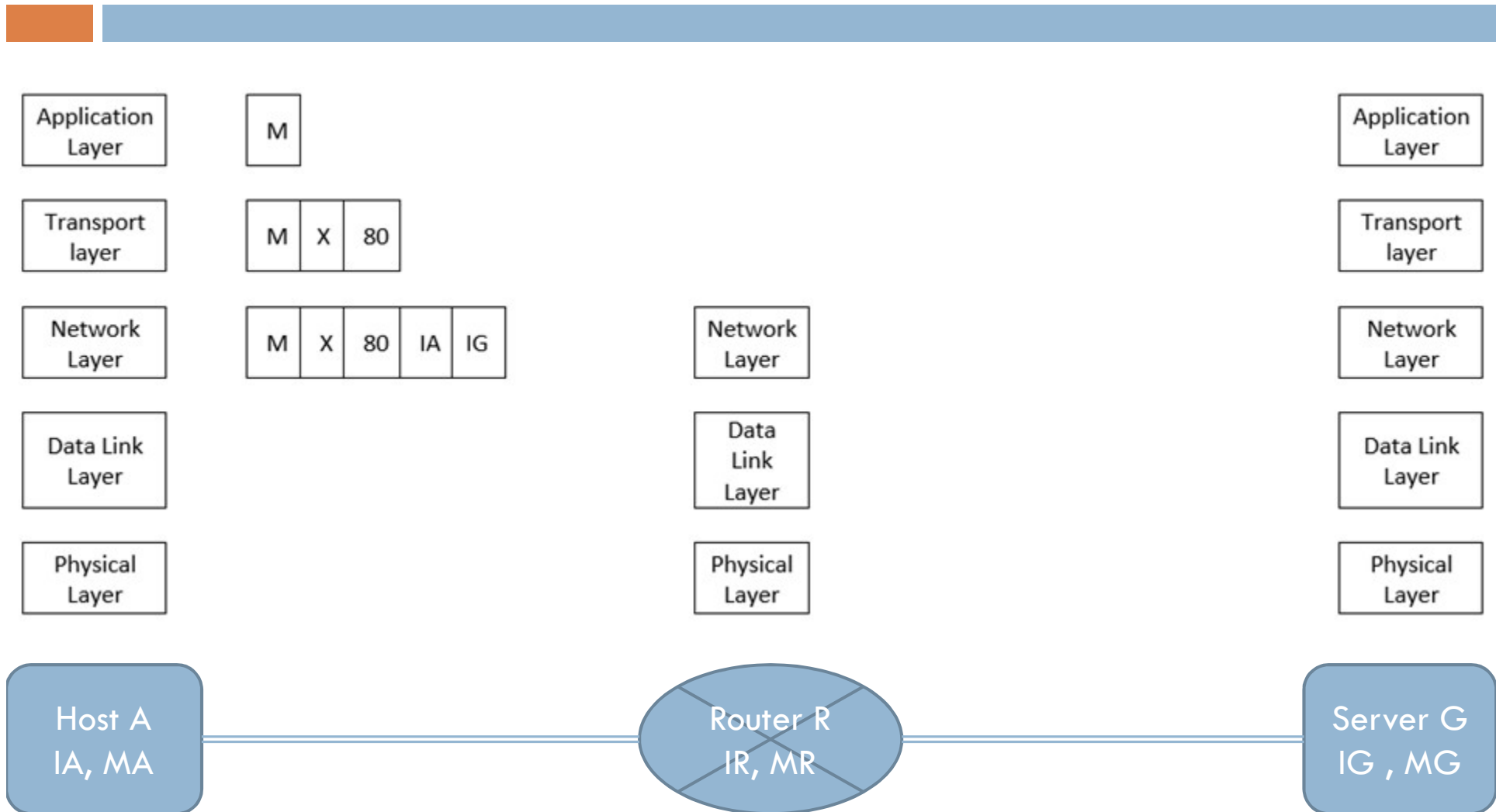
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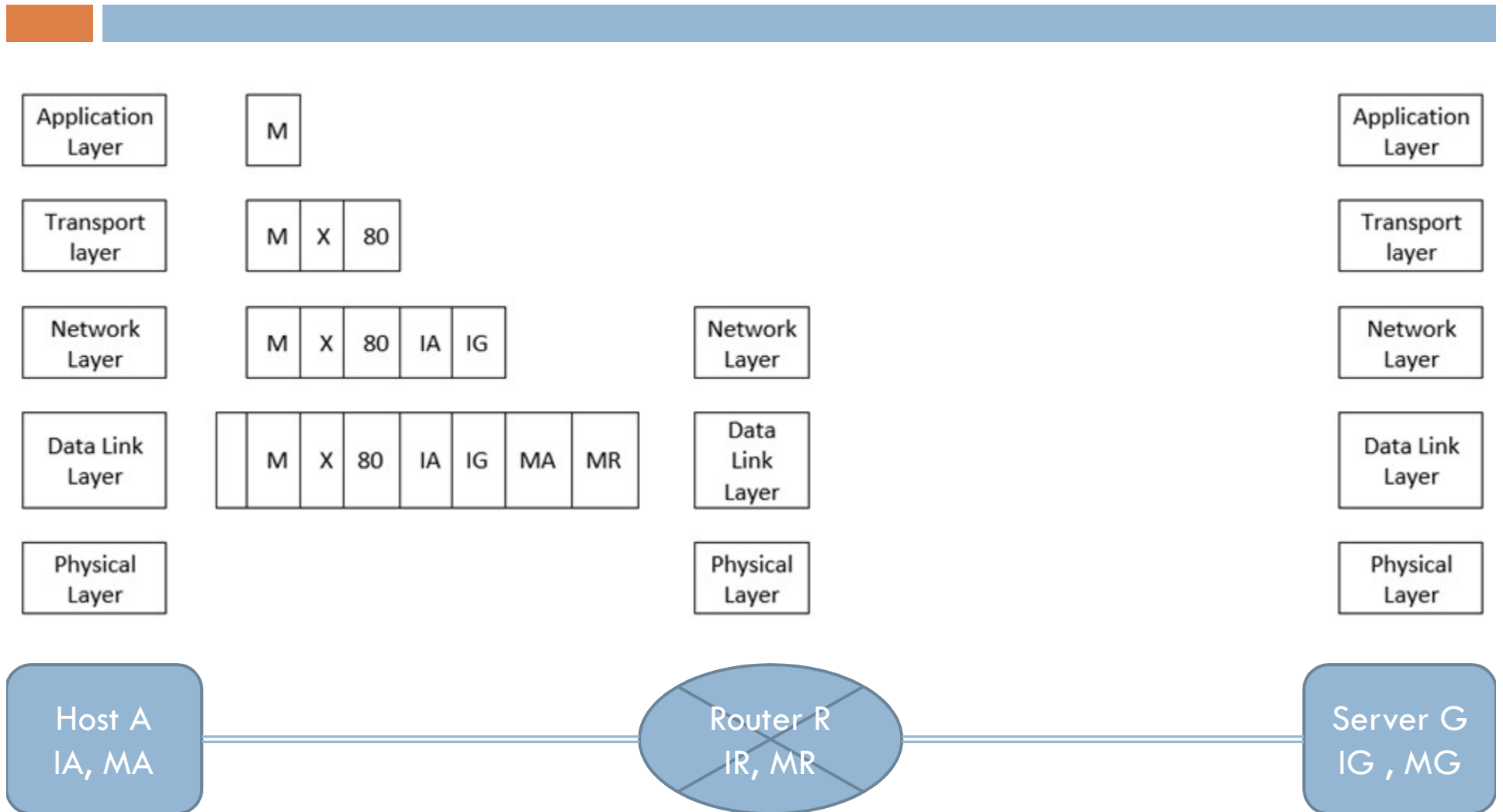
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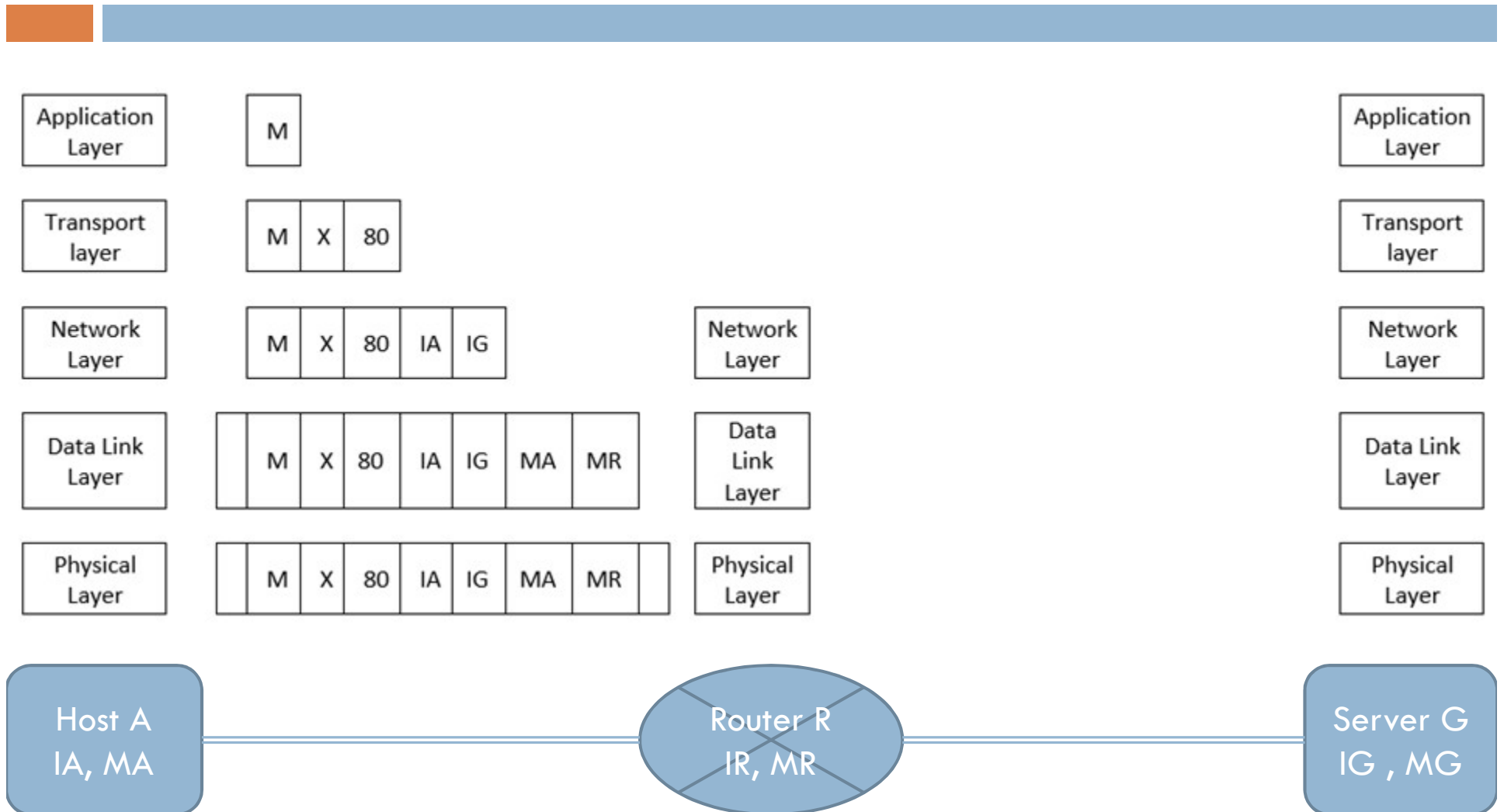
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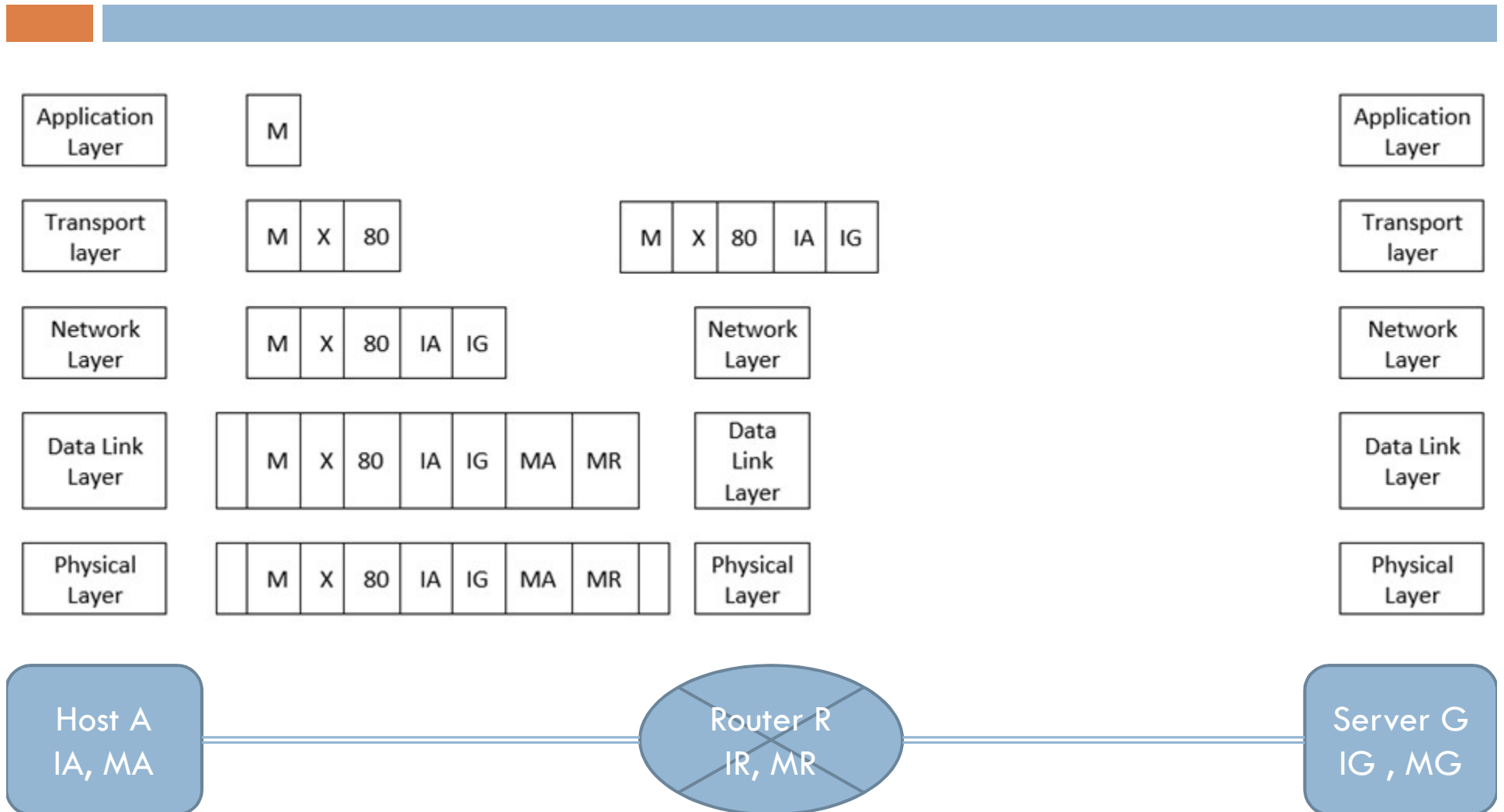
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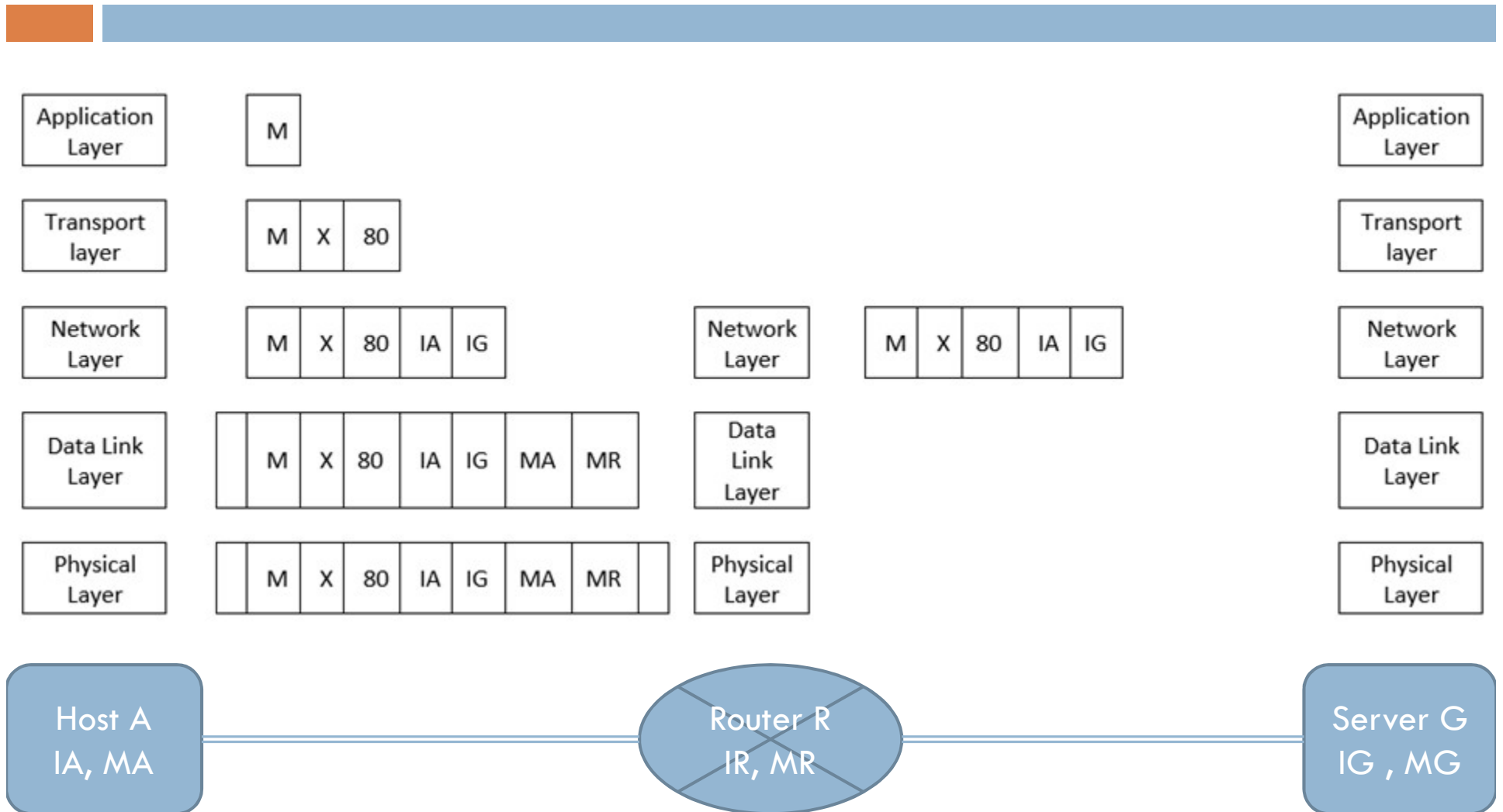
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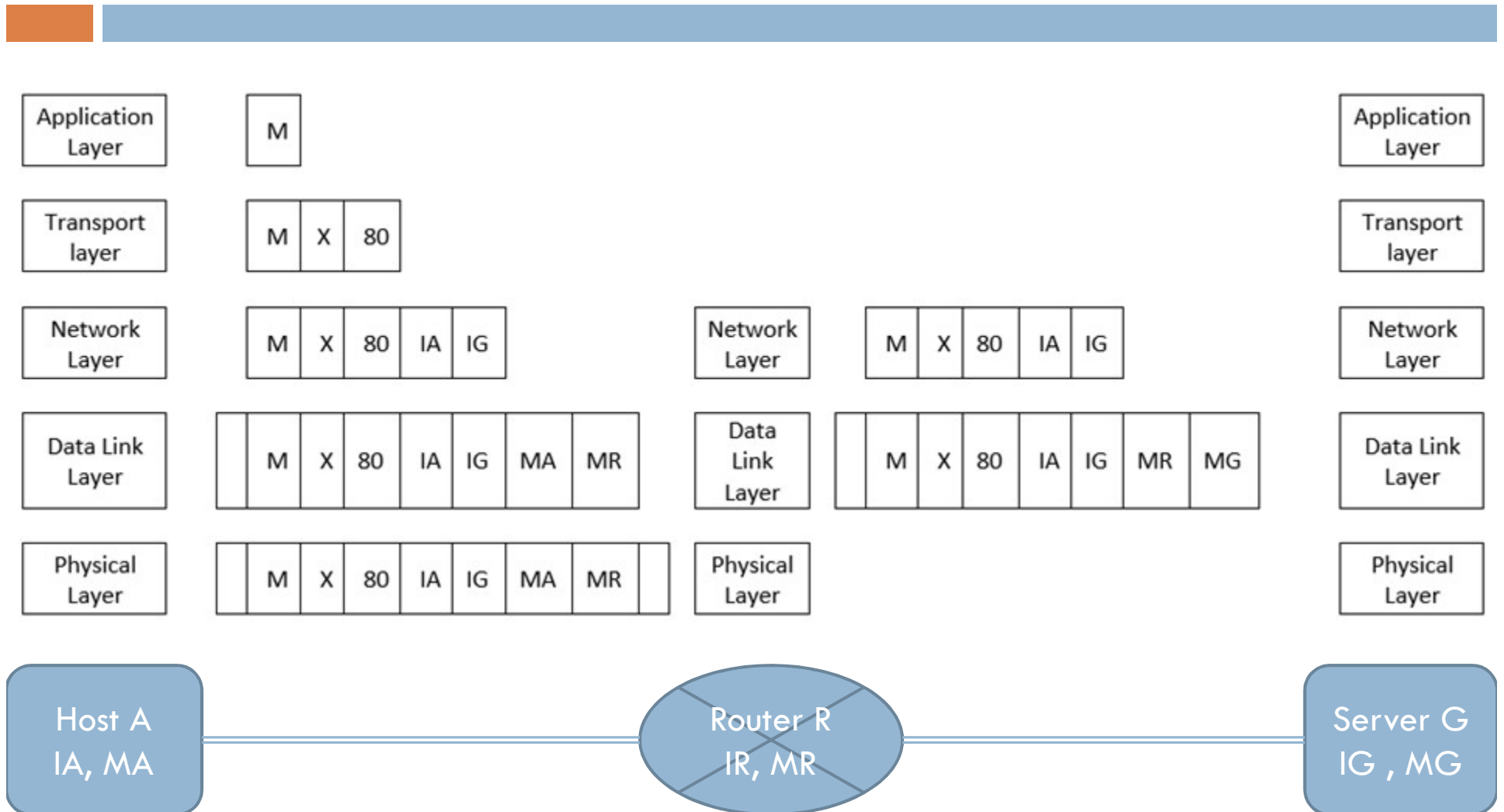
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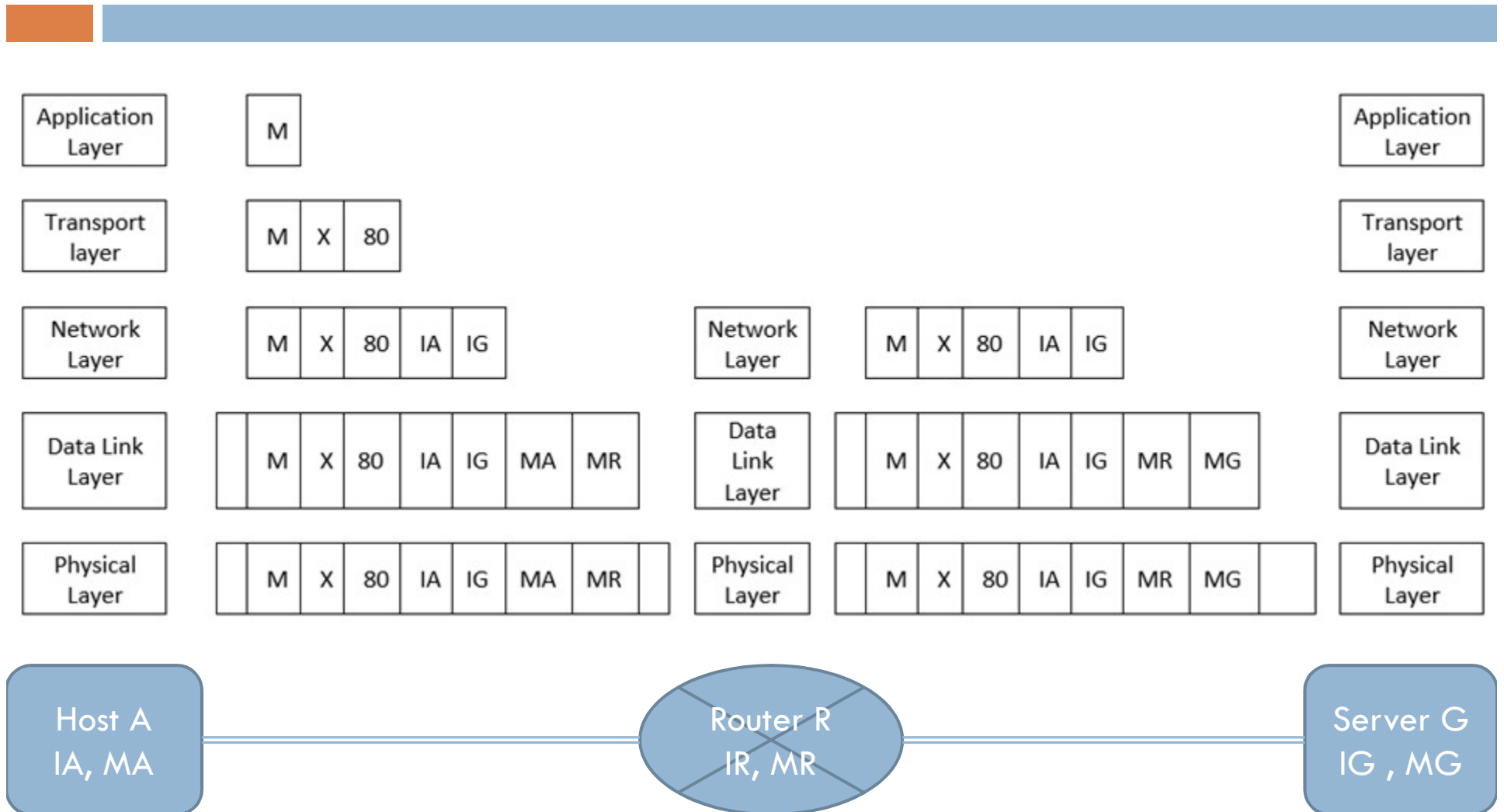
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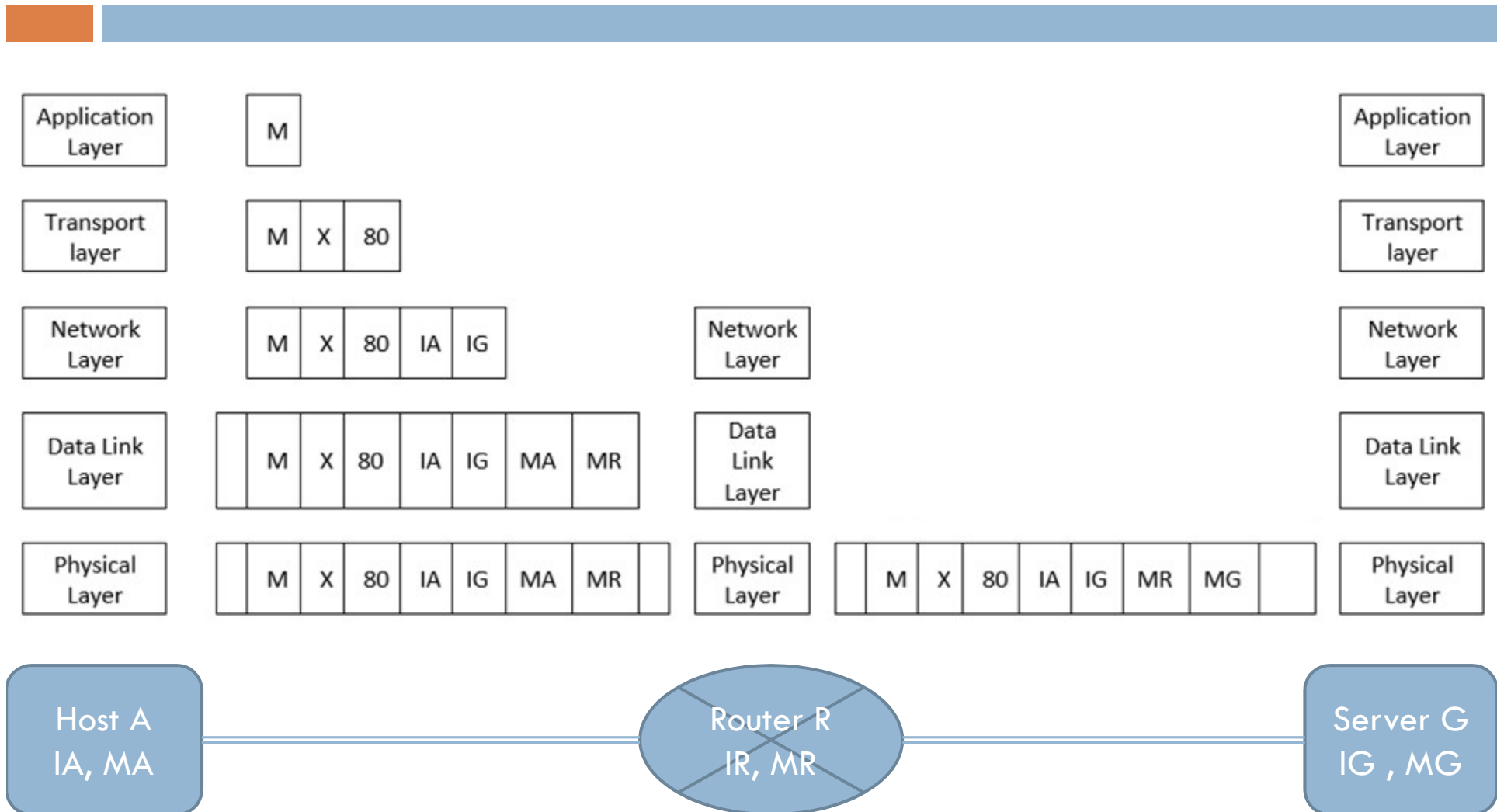
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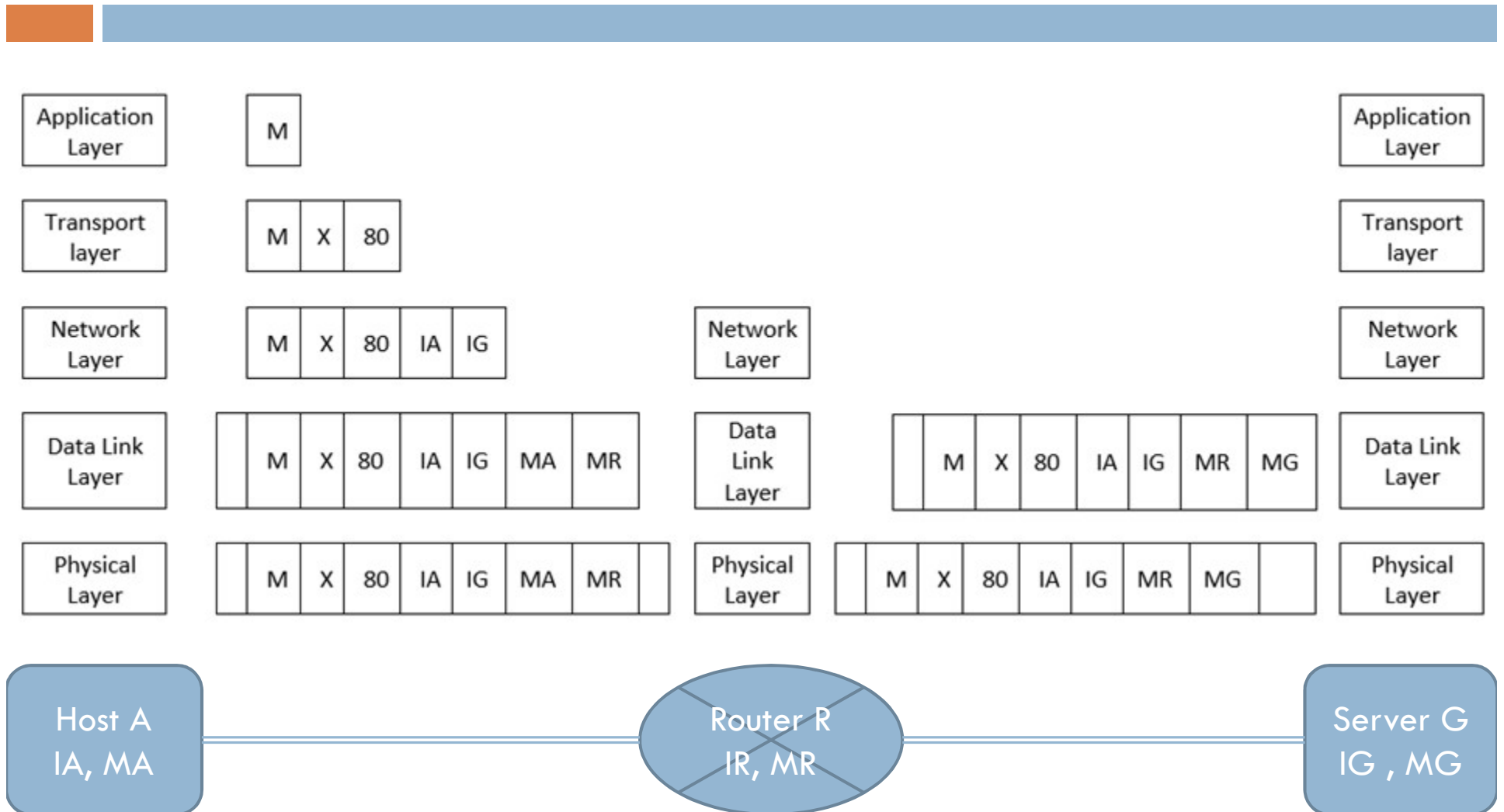
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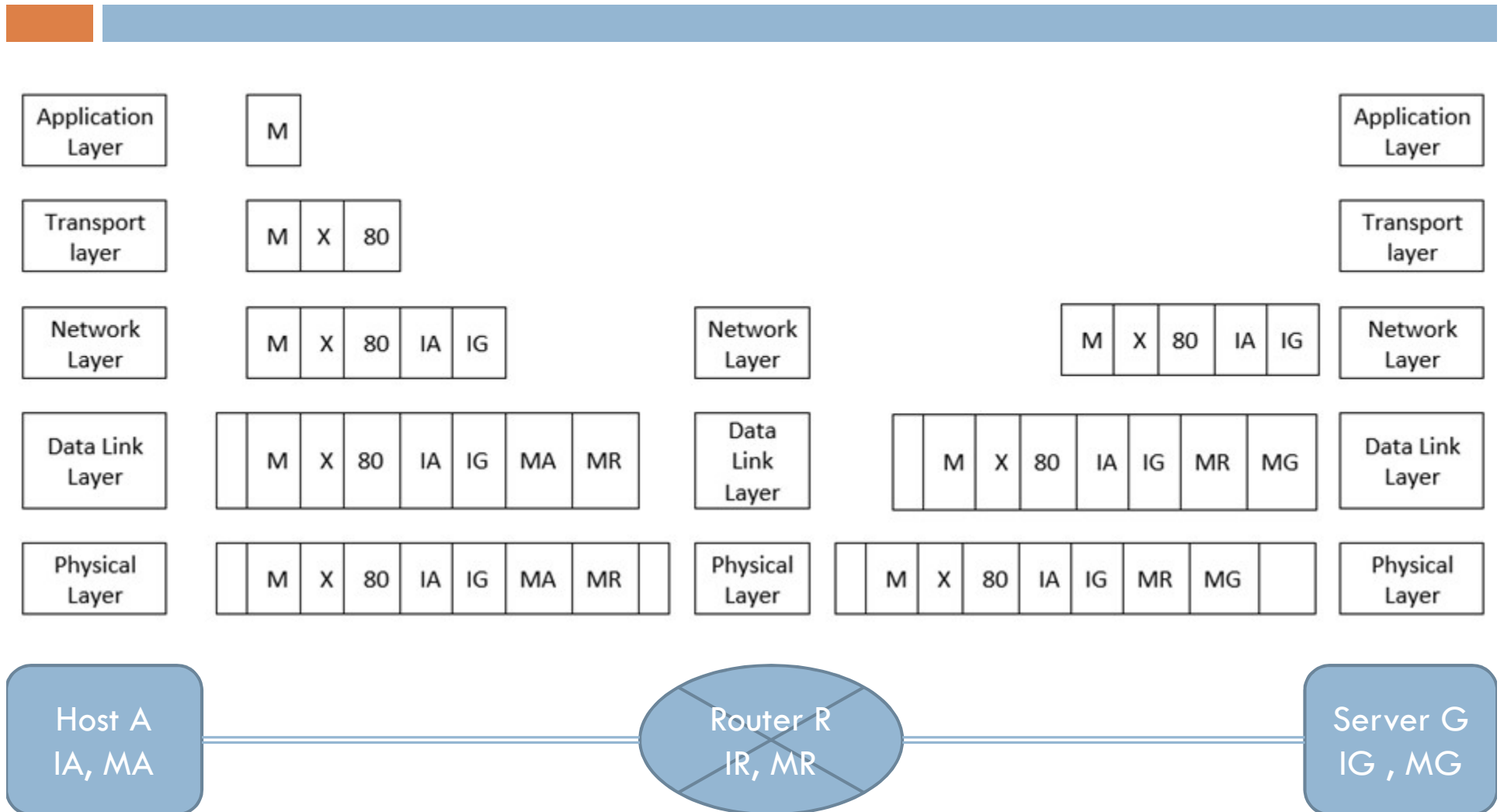
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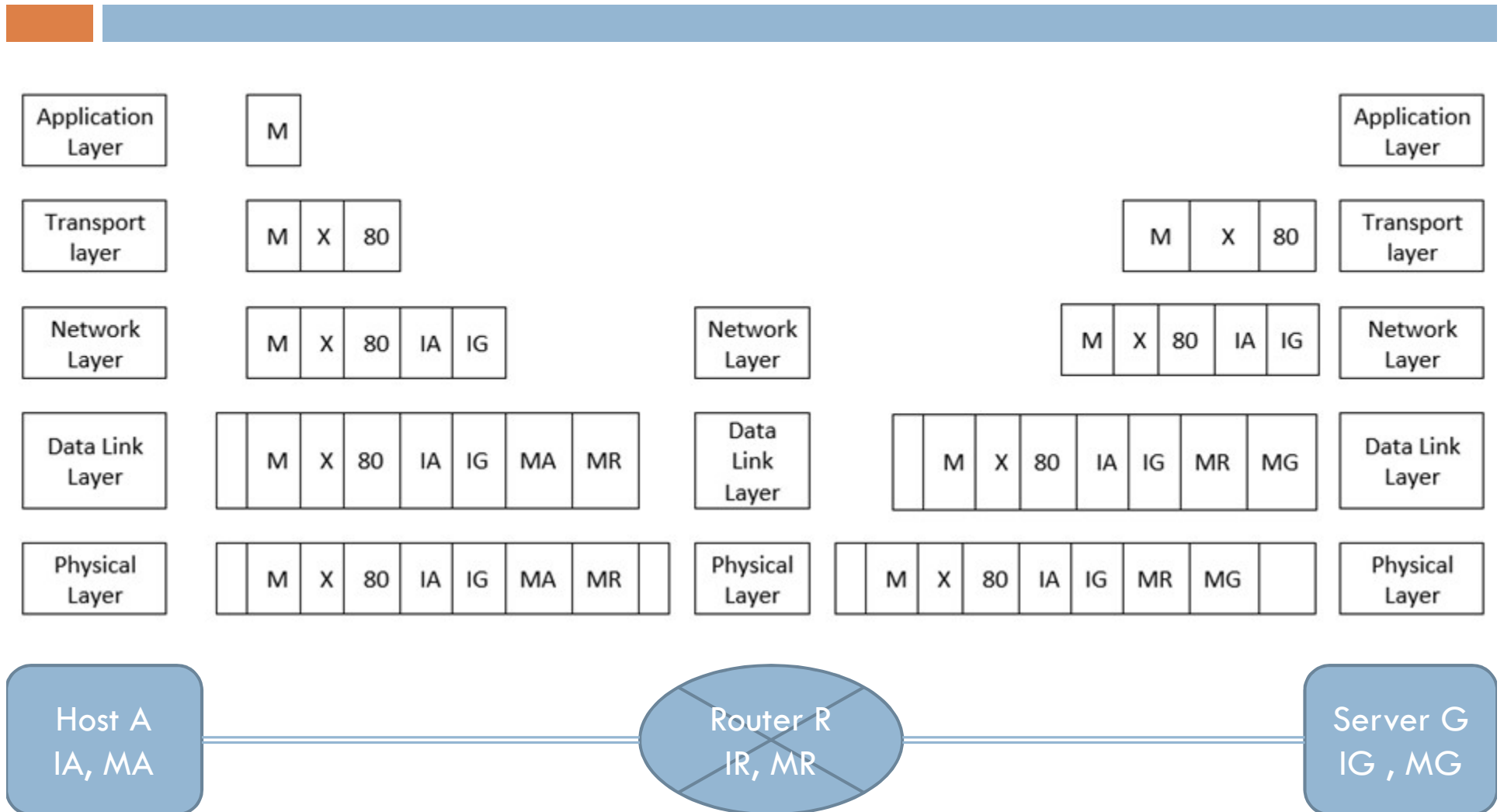
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