

# Indian Institute of Information Technology, Nagpur

## Course: Computer Networks (CSL 302, Core)

5<sup>th</sup> 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.

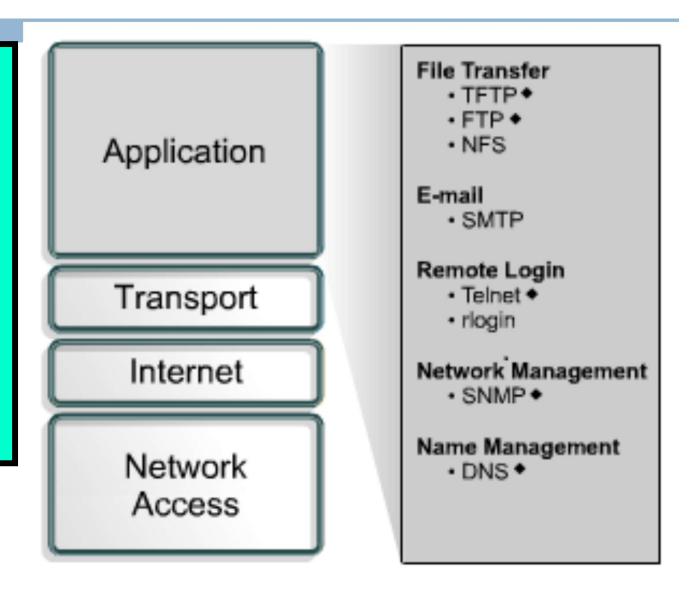
#### The OSI Model

#### The TCP/IP Model

**Application** 6 Presentation **Application 4 Application** 5 Session 4 Transport 4 Transport 3 Transport 3 Network 3 Network 2 Internet 2 Data Link 2 Data Link 1 Network Access **Physical Physical** 

#### The Application Layer

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



#### Application

Transport

Internet

Network Access

### 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

Application

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.

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

Application

The network access layer is also called the host-to-network layer. It the layer that is concerned with all of the issues that an IP packet requires to actually make a physical link to the network media. It includes LAN and WAN details, and all the details contained in the OSI physical and data-link layers. NOTE: ARP & RARP work at both the Internet and Network Access Layers.

Transport

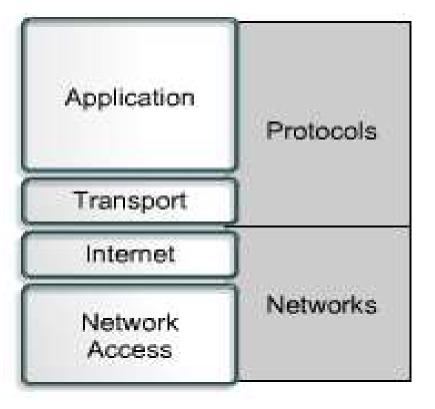
Internet

Network Access

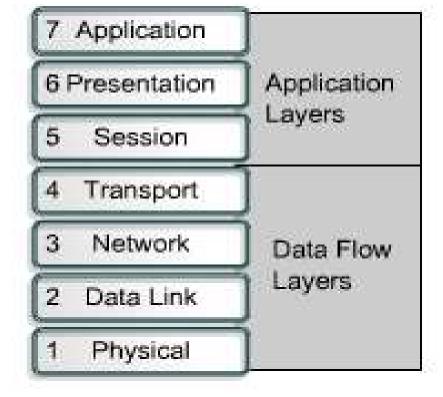
- Ethernet
- Fast Ethernet
- SLIP & PPP
- FDDI
- ATM, Frame Relay & SMDS

### Comparing TCP/IP & OSI Model

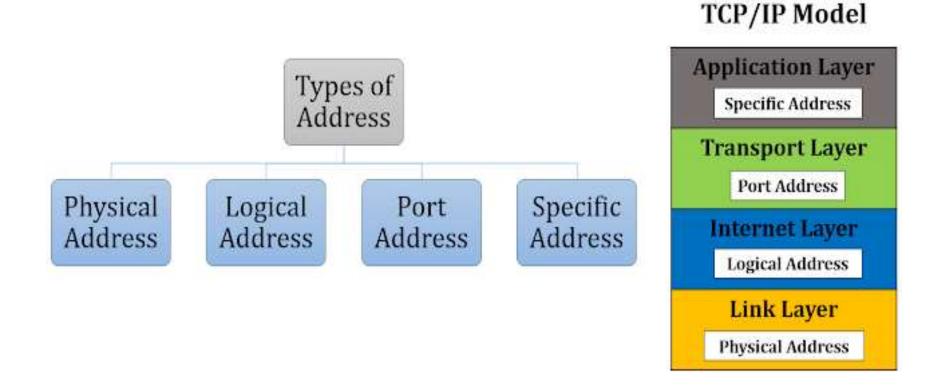
#### TCP/IP Model



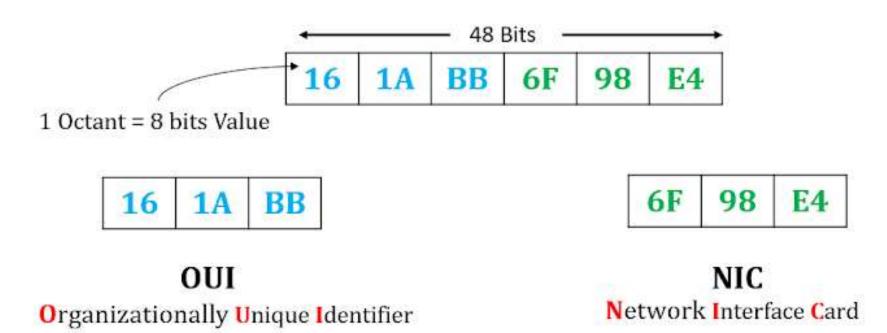
#### OSI Model

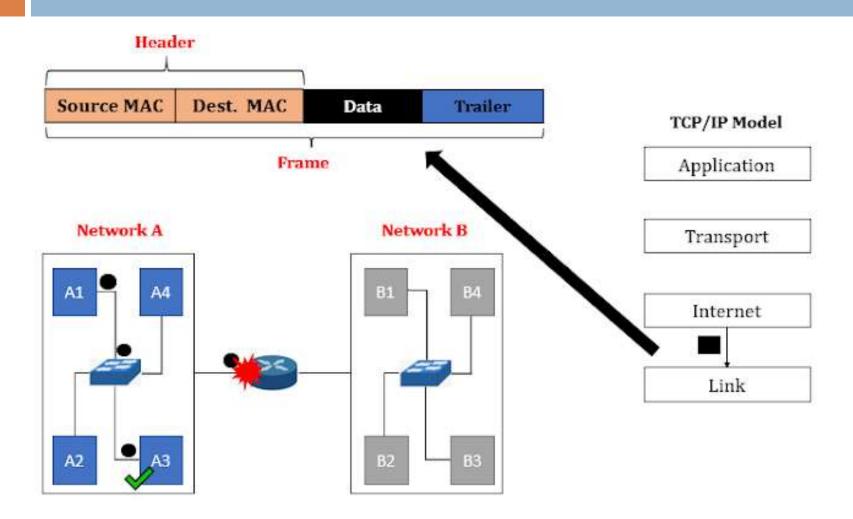


### Addressing in TCP/IP

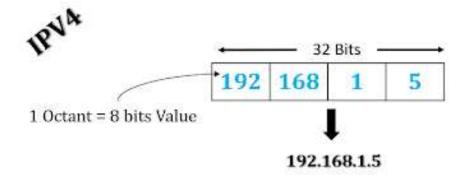


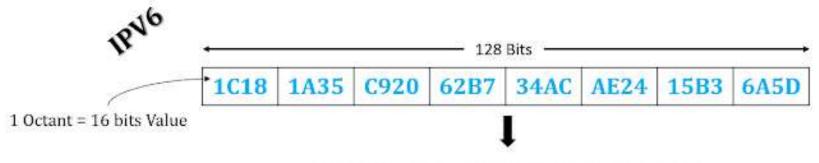
#### Physical Address (MAC Address)



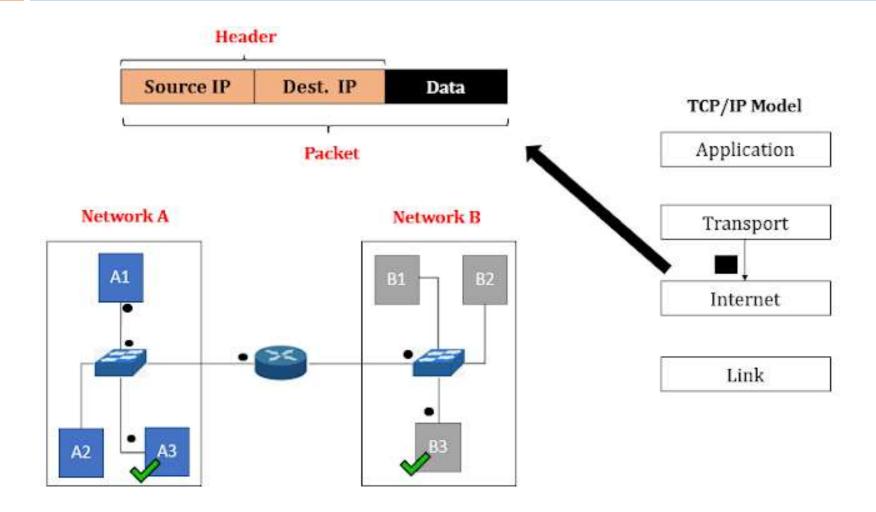


#### Logical Address (IP Address)



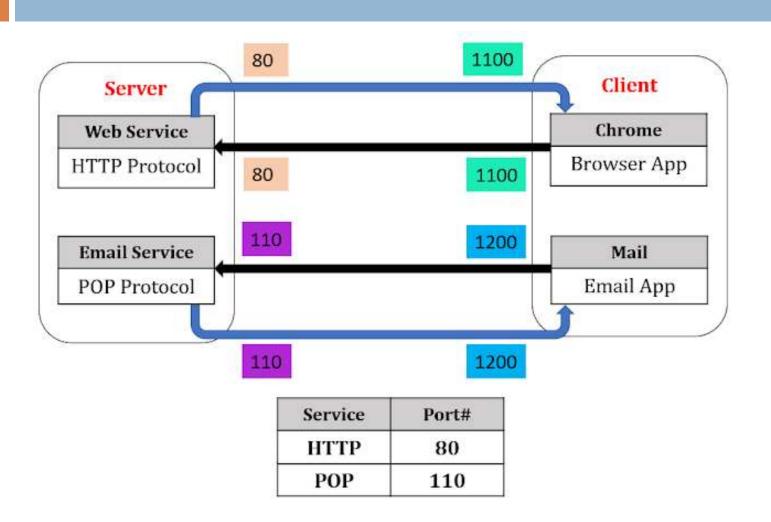


1C18:1A35:C920:62B7:34AC:AE24:15B3:6A5D



#### □ Port No.

Types of ports	Range of Ports	Used for standard protocols and Process 80 - HTTP, 443 - HTTPS, 21 - FTP Used by ordinary user process 1863 - MSN Messenger
Well Known Ports	0 - 1023	
Registered Ports	1024 - 49151	
Dynamic/Private Ports	49152 - 65535	
		8080 - alternate of HTTP

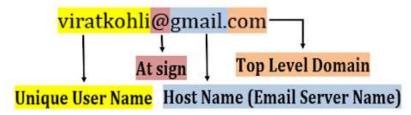


#### Specific Address

Email Electronic Mail

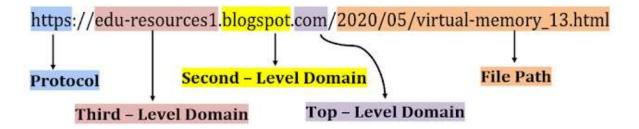
It is message contains text, file, images, videos etc....

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

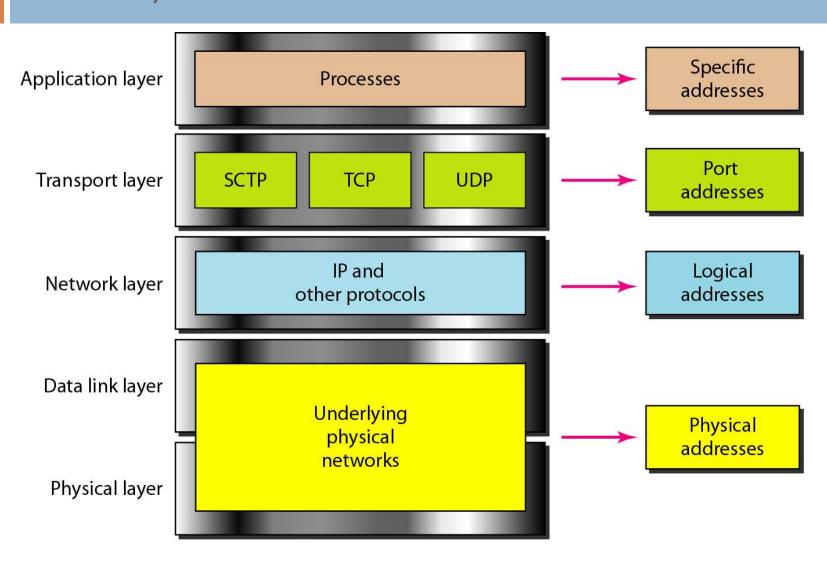


#### URL Unform Resource Locator

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.

Application Application Layer Layer Transport Transport layer layer Network Network Network Layer Layer Layer Data Link Data Link Data Link Layer Layer Layer Physical Physical Physical Layer Layer Layer Router R Host A Server G IA, MA IG, MG

Application Application M Layer Layer Transport Transport layer layer Network Network Network Layer Layer Layer Data Data Link Data Link Link Layer Layer Layer Physical Physical Physical Layer Layer Layer Router R IR, MR Host A Server G IA, MA IG, MG

Application Application M Layer Layer Transport Transport Χ 80 M layer layer Network Network Network Layer Layer Layer Data Data Link Data Link Link Layer Layer Layer Physical Physical Physical Layer Layer Layer Router R IR, MR Host A Server G IA, MA IG, MG

