

## Lecture 3 - OSI Model/TCP Model/Network Theory

# Review network history

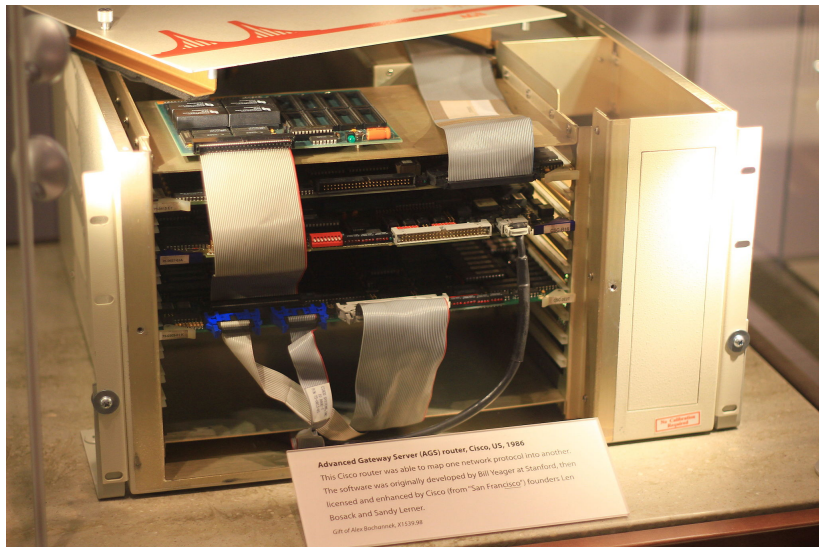


Figure 1: Cisco AGS

# The OSI model

AKA that thing you need to learn but don't directly use

# The OSI Model

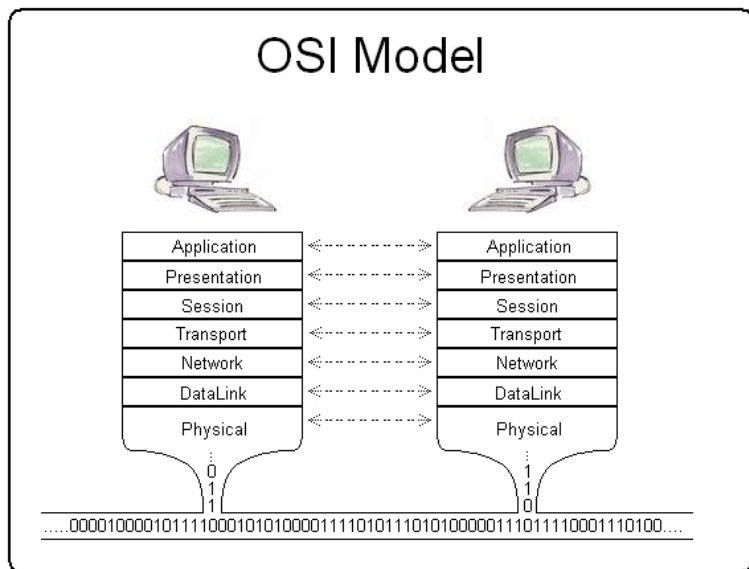


Figure 2: OSI Model

# Ways to remember it

Programmer's don't need to see pretty applications

# Ways to remember it

Please do not throw sausage pizza away

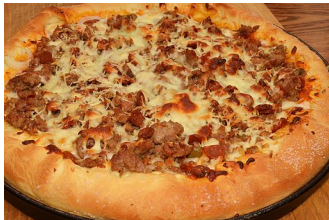


Figure 3: Mmmm Pizza

## Ways to remember it

People don't need those stupid packets anyways



Figure 4: Token Ring

## Ways to remember it

Please do not teach students pointless acronyms



# Physical Layer

- ▶ Data Unit: Bit
- ▶ Electrical
- ▶ Various technologies (Ethernet/Token Ring/Wifi)

# Data Link Layer

- ▶ Data Unit: Frame
- ▶ Reliable Transport
- ▶ Ethernet - 802.2

# Network Layer

- ▶ Data Unit: Packet
- ▶ Not guaranteed to be reliable
- ▶ May split packets if too big
- ▶ IP

# Transport Layer

- ▶ Data Unit: Datagram, Segment
- ▶ Provides multiplexing and flow control
- ▶ UDP, TCP

# Session Layer

- ▶ Handles Burrito Delivery (Just seeing if you're paying attention)
- ▶ Handles sessions and establishment of connections
- ▶ Nothing really in TCP/IP model

# Presentation Layer

- ▶ Handles converting data between formats
- ▶ Allows program to be absolved of conversions
- ▶ Presentation layer is usually OS, but may be application

# Application Layer

- ▶ Application all the things
- ▶ Handles higher level protocols implemented in the application
- ▶ Examples include SMTP, NNTP, FTP

# TCP/IP Model

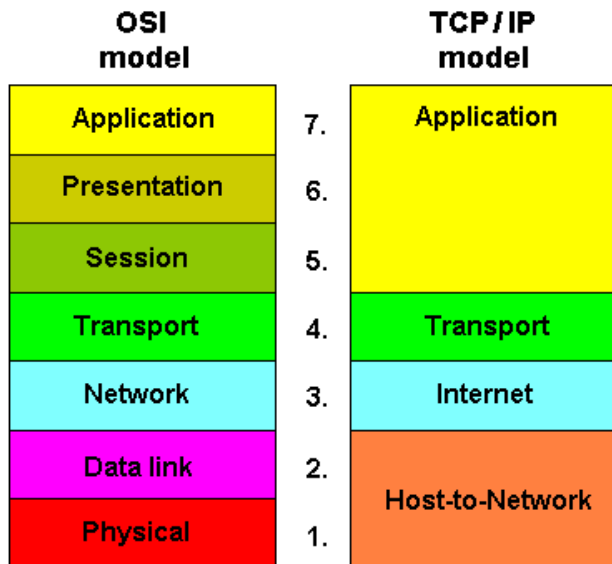


Figure 5: OSI vs TCP



# Comparisons of Models

- ▶ TCP/IP simplified
- ▶ I believe 5 layers
- ▶ Segregates protocols more logically

Questions?

# General Network Discussion

Next week