

Day 7 - OSI Model, TCP/IP, DNS, DHCP, NAT, Common Ports and Protocols

OSI Model – 7 Layers Explained

The OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) model standardizes how communication happens over a network in 7 layers:

1. **Physical** – Cables, switches, and physical connections (hardware).
2. **Data Link** – MAC addresses, switches; handles error detection and frame delivery.
3. **Network** – IP addresses, routers; finds the best path for data (routing).
4. **Transport** – Ensures reliable delivery (TCP/UDP).
5. **Session** – Manages sessions and connections between devices.
6. **Presentation** – Translates data formats (e.g., encryption, compression).
7. **Application** – Closest to the user; handles protocols like HTTP, FTP, etc.

TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol)

- The foundational protocol suite of the internet.
- TCP ensures reliable, ordered delivery.
- IP routes packets between devices.
- Layers: Application, Transport, Internet, Network Access (simplified vs OSI).

DNS (Domain Name System)

- Translates domain names (like google.com) into IP addresses.
- like the "phonebook" of the internet.

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

- Automatically assigns IP addresses to devices on a network.
- Saves time vs manual IP setup.

NAT (Network Address Translation)

- Translates private IP addresses to a public one (used in routers).
- Helps multiple devices share a single internet connection.

Common Ports and Protocols

Port	Protocol	Used For
20, 21	FTP	File Transfer Protocol (file transfers)
22	SSH	Secure Shell (remote login, encrypted)
23	Telnet	Remote login (not secure)
25	SMTP	Sending emails
53	DNS	Resolving domain names
67, 68	DHCP	Assigning IP addresses dynamically
80	HTTP	Unencrypted web traffic
110	POP3	Receiving emails (older method)
143	IMAP	Receiving emails (more modern)
123	NTP	Network time synchronization
161, 162	SNMP	Network management and monitoring
443	HTTPS	Secure web traffic (SSL/TLS)
445	SMB	File sharing (Windows networks)
3389	RDP	Remote Desktop Protocol (Windows)