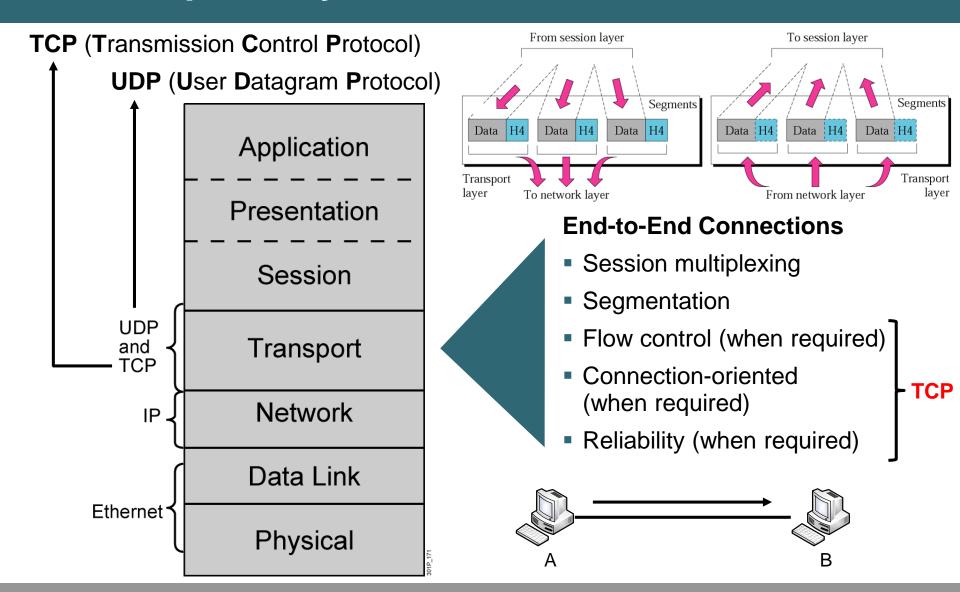


Transport Layer

Transport Layer

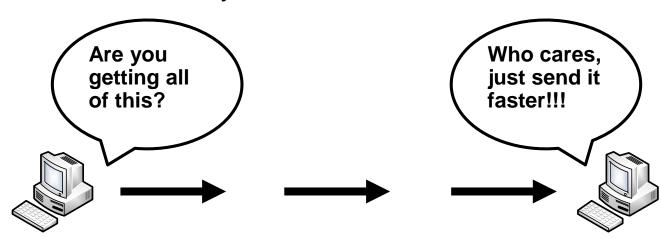


Reliable vs. Best-Effort Comparison

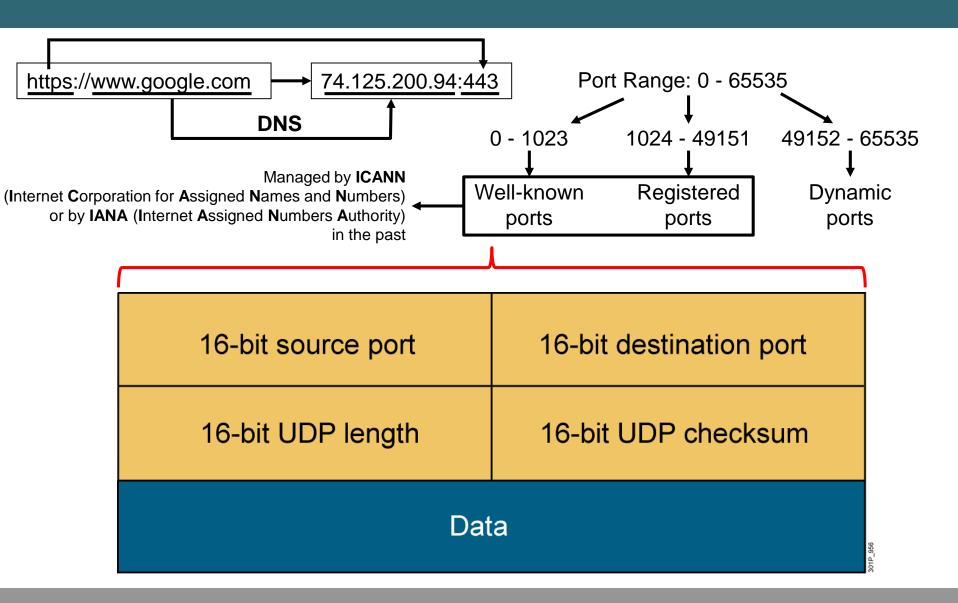
	Reliable	Best-Effort
Connection Type	Connection-oriented	Connectionless
Protocol	TCP	UDP
Sequencing	Yes	No
Uses	E-mailFile sharingDownloading	Voice streamingVideo streaming

UDP Characteristics

- Operates at transport layer of OSI and TCP/IP models
- Provides applications with access to the network layer without the overhead of reliability mechanisms
- Is a connectionless protocol
- Provides limited error checking
- Provides best-effort delivery
- Has no data-recovery features

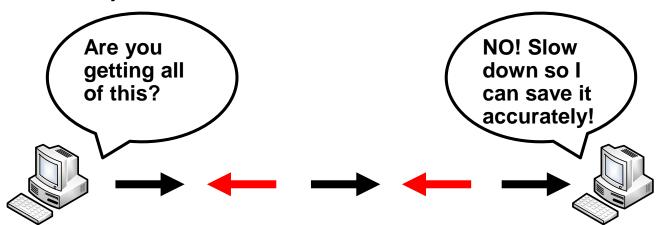


UDP Header



TCP Characteristics

- Transport layer of the TCP/IP stack
- Access to the network layer for applications
- Connection-oriented protocol
- Full-duplex mode operation
- Error checking
- Sequencing of data packets
- Acknowledgement of receipt
- Data-recovery features

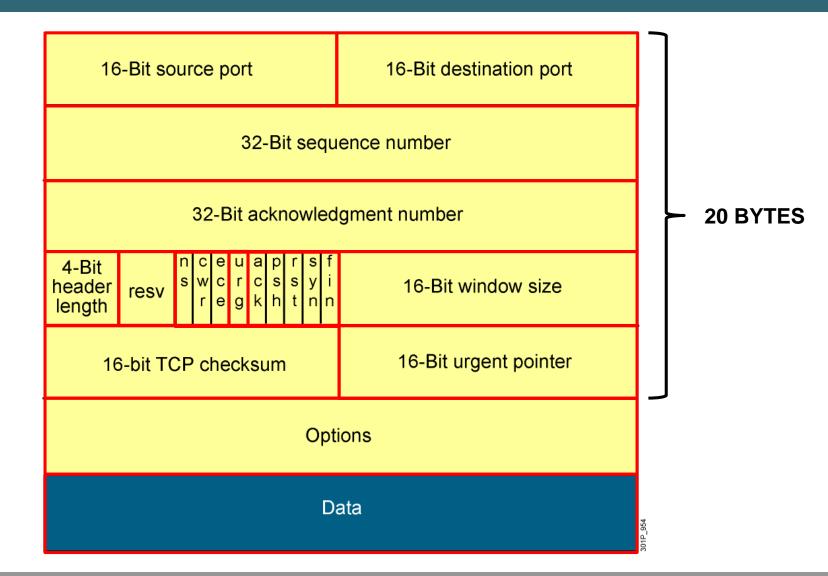


Full-Duplex
Sending and Receiving
Information

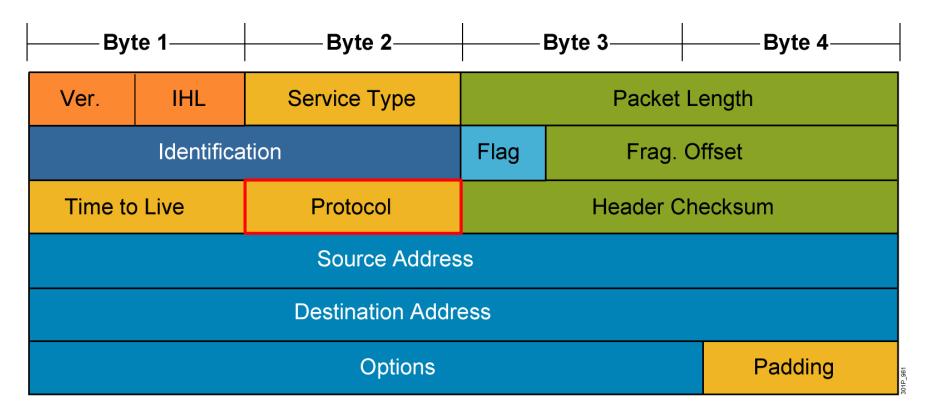
Half-Duplex

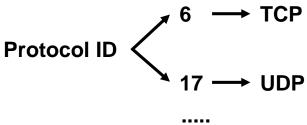
Sending Information

TCP Header

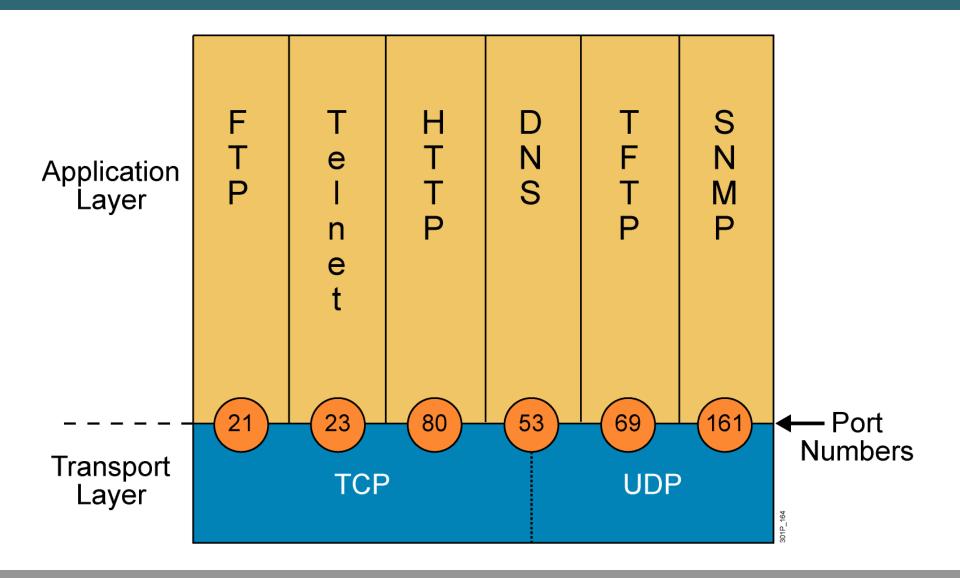


Mapping Layer 3 to Layer 4

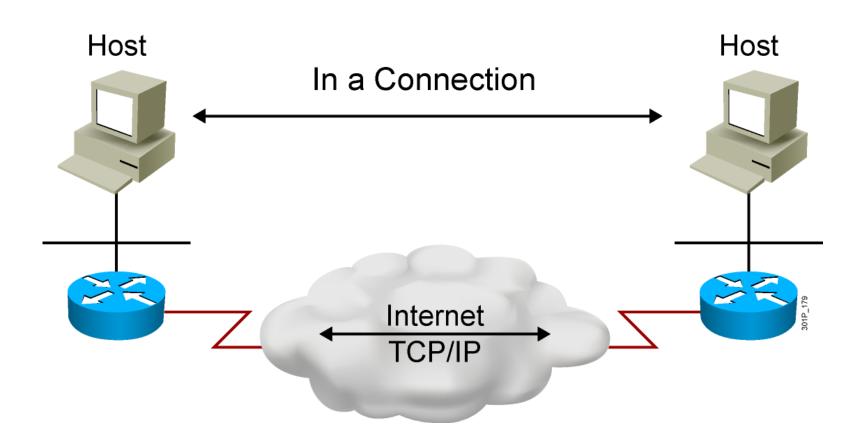




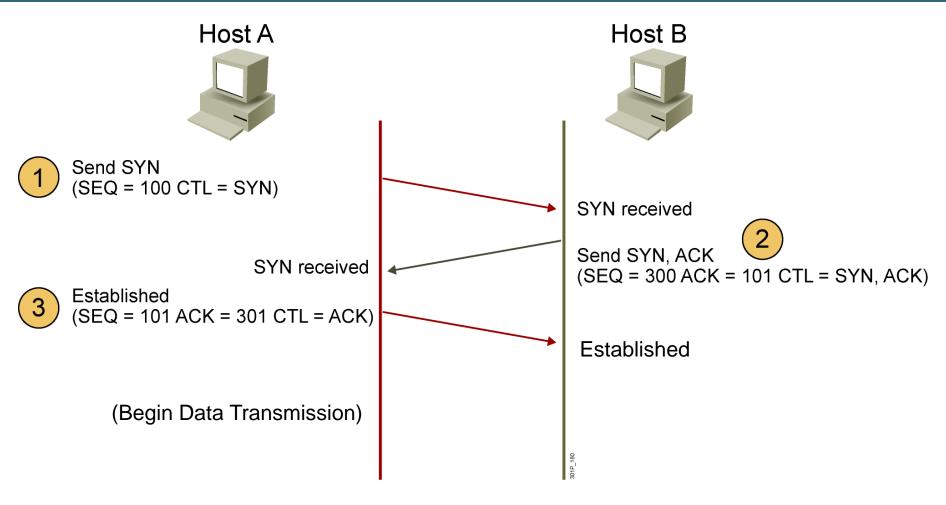
Mapping Layer 4 to Applications



Establishing a Connection

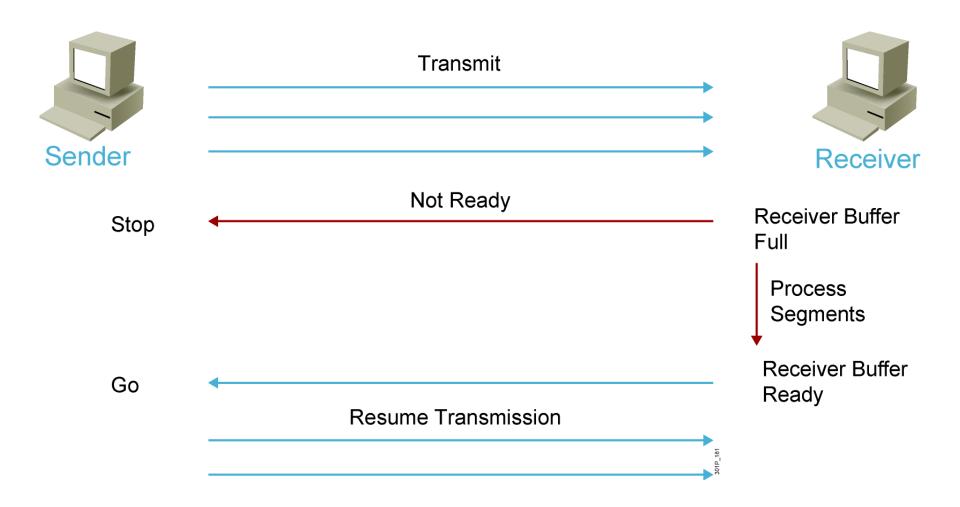


Three-Way Handshake

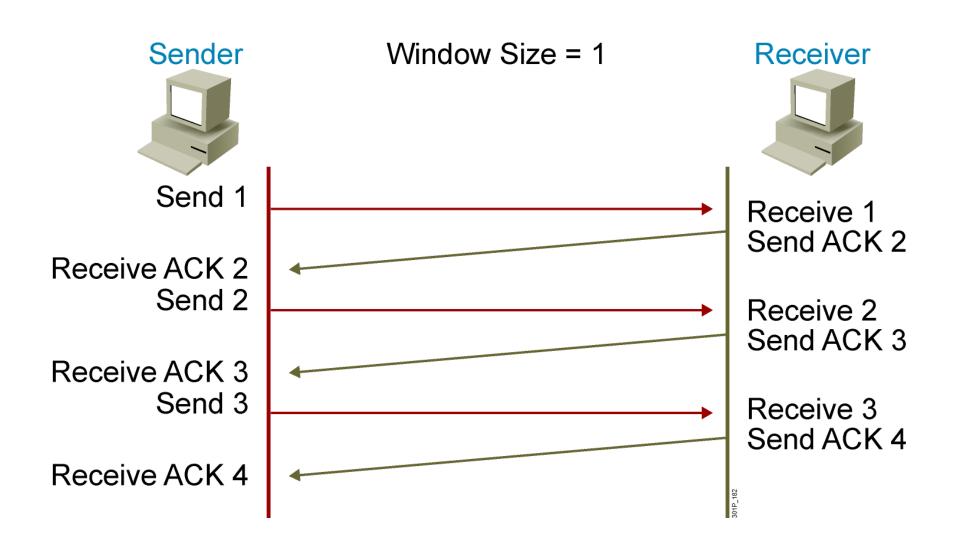


CTL = Which control bits in the TCP header are set to 1

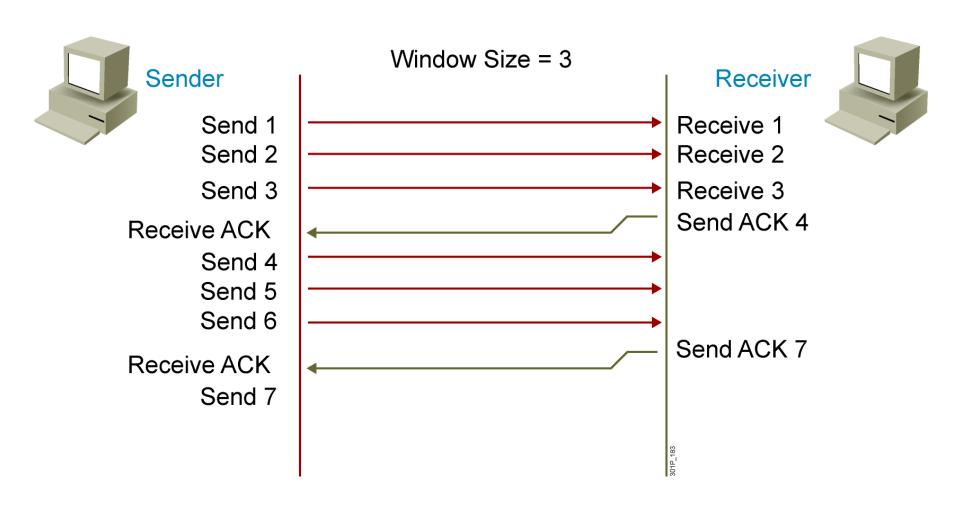
Flow Control



TCP Acknowledgment



Fixed Windowing



TCP Sliding Windowing



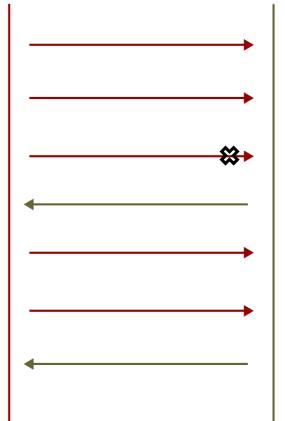
Window Size = 3 Send 1

Window Size = 3 Send 2

Window Size = 3 Send 3

Window Size = 3 Send 3

Window Size = 3 Send 4

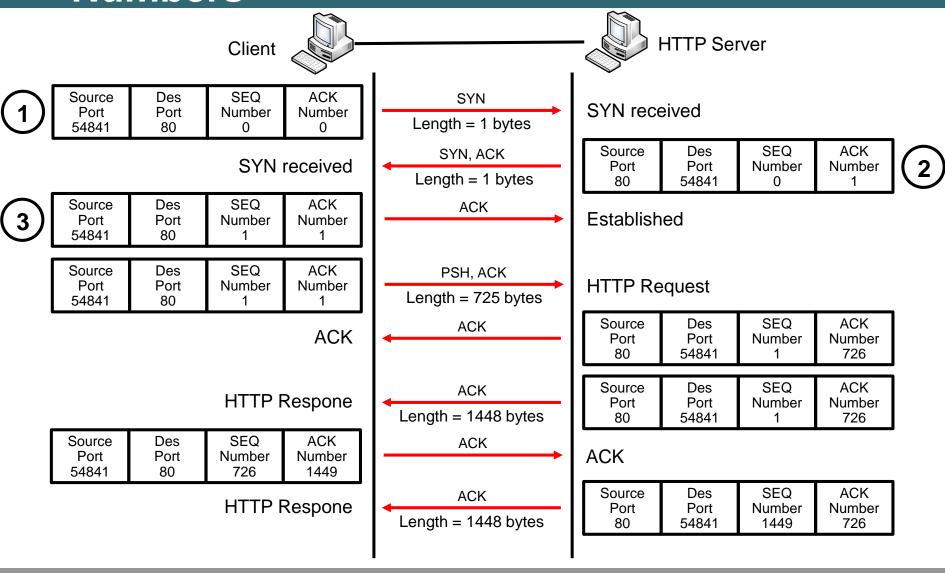




ACK 3 Window Size = 2 Segment 3 is lost because of the congestion of the receiver.

ACK 5 Window Size = 2

TCP Sequence and Acknowledgment Numbers



#