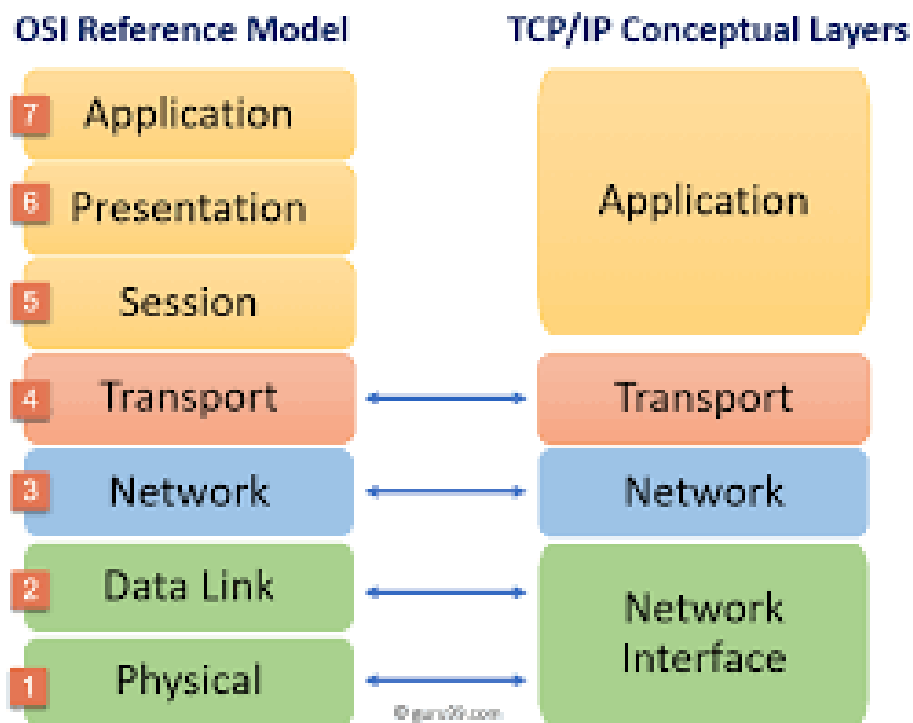


TCP / IP Model

- It stands for **Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol**.
- The **TCP/IP model** is a concise version of the OSI model.
- It contains four layers, unlike seven layers in the OSI model.
- The layers are:
 - Process/Application Layer
 - Host-to-Host/Transport Layer
 - Internet Layer
 - Network Access/Link Layer



- **Network Access Layer:** This layer corresponds to the combination of **Data Link Layer** and **Physical Layer** of the OSI model.
- **Internet Layer:** This layer parallels the functions of OSI **Network Layer**.
- **Transport Layer:** This layer is analogous to the **Transport Layer** of the OSI model.
- **Application Layer:** This layer performs the functions of top three layers of the OSI model: **Application Layer**, **Presentation Layer** and **Session Layer**.

TCP/IP

OSI

TCP refers to Transmission Control Protocol.	OSI refers to Open Systems Interconnection.
TCP/IP has 4 layers.	OSI has 7 layers.
TCP/IP is more reliable	OSI is less reliable
TCP/IP does not have very strict boundaries.	OSI has strict boundaries
TCP/IP follow a horizontal approach.	OSI follows a vertical approach.
TCP/IP uses both session and presentation layer in the application layer itself.	OSI uses different session and presentation layers.
TCP/IP developed protocols then model.	OSI developed model then protocol.
Transport layer in TCP/IP does not provide assurance delivery of packets.	In OSI model, transport layer provides assurance delivery of packets.
TCP/IP model network layer only provides connection less services.	Connection less and connection oriented both services are provided by network layer in OSI model.
Protocols cannot be replaced easily in TCP/IP model.	While in OSI model, Protocols are better covered and is easy to replace with the change in technology.