# Layer 1 (Physical Layer) Bitübertragungsschicht

- Telephone network <u>modems</u>
- IrDA Infrared Data Association, Personal Area Network (PAN)
- USB physical layer, IEEE 1394, IEEE 802.3af,
- <u>EIA RS-232</u>, <u>EIA-422</u>, <u>EIA-423</u>, <u>RS-449</u>, <u>RS-485</u>
- Ethernet physical layer 10BASE-T, 10BASE2, 10BASE5, 100BASE-TX, 100BASE-FX, 100BASE-T, 1000BASE-
- T, 1000BASE-SX and other varieties
- Varieties of 802.11 Wi-Fi physical layers
- <u>DSL</u> Digital subscriber line
- ISDN Integrated Services Digital Network
- T1 and other T-carrier links, and E1 and other E-carrier links
- ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, ITU-T, X.509, Y.3172, Y.3173, H.264/MPEG-4 AVC
- IEEE 1394 interface Apple, Sony, Panasonic,...1986; 35 years ago[
- <u>Transferlet</u> Sony, PPP Point-to-Point Protocol
- Etherloop DSL-Ethernet-Combination
- ARINC 818, ADVB Avionics Digital Video Bus (high performance digital video)
- G.hn/G.9960 physical layer 2 GBits Home Networks
- CAN bus (controller area network) physical layer vehicle bus standard
- Mobile Industry Processor Interface physical layer
- Infrared, electromagnetic radiation (EMR)
- Frame Relay, X.25, GSM, Mobilephones
- FO Fiber optics

## Layer 2 (Data Link Layer) Sicherungsschicht

- ♦ ARCnet Attached Resource Computer NETwork (1980's)
- ♦ ARP Address Resolution Protocol
- ♦ <u>ATM</u> Asynchronous Transfer Mode, <u>telecommunications</u> standard by <u>ANSI</u> and <u>ITU</u> (formerly CCITT)
- ♦ CHAP Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol, PPP Point-to-Point Protocol
- ♦ CDP Cisco Discovery Protocol, Cisco Systems (1994), On-Demand Routing
- ♦ DCAP Data Link Switching Client Access Protocol
- ♦ Distributed Multi-Link Trunking
- ♦ Distributed Split Multi-Link Trunking
- ♦ DTP <u>Dynamic Trunking Protocol</u>
- ♦ Econet LAN used by Schools and small Buisinesses
- ♦ Ethernet IEEE 802
- ♦ FDDI Fiber Distributed Data Interface
- ♦ Frame Relay, X.25, GSM, Mobilephones
- ♦ ITU-T G.hn Data Link Layer
- ♦ HDLC High-Level Data Link Control
- ♦ <u>IEEE 802.11</u> WiFi
- ♦ IEEE 802.16 WIMAX
- ♦ <u>LACP</u> Link Aggregation Control Protocol
- ♦ <u>LattisNet</u>, SynOptics 1980s
- ♦ <u>LocalTalk</u>, Old Apple Computers...
- ♦ <u>L2F</u> Layer 2 Forwarding Protocol
- ♦ <u>LLDP</u> Link Layer Discovery Protocol
- ♦ <u>LLDP-MED</u> Link Layer Discovery Protocol Media Endpoint Discovery
- ♦ MAC Media Access Control
- ♦ Q.710 Simplified Message Transfer Part
- Multi-link trunking Protocol
- ♦ NDP Neighbor Discovery Protocol
- ♦ PAgP Cisco Systems proprietary link aggregation protocol
- ♦ PPP Point-to-Point Protocol
- ♦ PPTP Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol
- ♦ PAP Password Authentication Protocol
- ♦ RPR IEEE 802.17 Resilient Packet Ring

- ♦ <u>SLIP</u> Serial Line Internet Protocol (obsolete)
- ♦ StarLAN, First IEEE 802.3 Standard, 1BASE5 Version of Ethernet
- ♦ Space Data Link Protocol, one of the norms for Space Data Link from the <u>Consultative Committee for Space</u> <u>Data Systems</u>
- ♦ STP Spanning Tree Protocol
- ♦ Split multi-link trunking Protocol
- ♦ <u>Token Ring</u> a protocol developed by IBM; the name can also be used to describe the <u>token passing</u> ring logical topology that it popularized.
- ♦ Virtual Extended Network (VEN) a protocol developed by iQuila.
- ♦ VLAN Virtual Local Area Network

## **Network Topology**

- ♦ Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)
- ♦ <u>IS-IS</u>, Intermediate System Intermediate System (OSI)
- ♦ SPB Shortest Path Bridging
- ♦ MTP Message Transfer Part
- ♦ NSP Network Service Part

## Layer 2.5

- ♦ ARP Address Resolution Protocol
- ♦ MPLS Multiprotocol Label Switching
- ♦ PPPoE Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet
- ♦ TIPC Transparent Inter-process Communication

## Layer 3 (Network Layer) Vermittlungsschicht

- ♦ <u>CLNP</u> Connectionless Networking Protocol
- ♦ IPX Internetwork Packet Exchange
- ♦ NAT Network Address Translation
- ♦ Routed-SMLT, High Speed Link between Routers and Switches, etc.
- ♦ <u>SCCP</u> Signalling Connection Control Part
- ♦ AppleTalk DDP
- ♦ HSRP Hot Standby Router protocol
- ♦ VRRP Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol
- ♦ IP <u>Internet Protocol</u>
- ♦ ICMP Internet Control Message Protocol
- ♦ ARP Address Resolution Protocol
- ♦ RIP <u>Routing Information Protocol</u> (v1 and v2)
- ♦ OSPF Open Shortest Path First (v1 and v2)
- ♦ IPSEC IPsec

## Layer 3+4 (Protocol Suites)

- ♦ AppleTalk
- ♦ <u>DECnet</u>, Digital Equipment Corporation 1975
- ♦ IPX/SPX Internetwork Packet Exchange/Sequenced Packet Exchange 1983
- ♦ Internet Protocol Suite, conceptional Model, TCP/IP

#### Layer 4 (<u>Transport Layer</u>) Transportschicht

- ♦ AEP AppleTalk Echo Protocol
- ♦ AH Authentication Header over IP or IPSec
- ♦ <u>DCCP</u> Datagram Congestion Control Protocol
- ♦ ESP Encapsulating Security Payload over IP or IPSec
- ♦ NetBIOS NetBIOS, File Sharing and Name Resolution
- ♦ IL Originally developed as transport layer for <u>9P</u>
- ♦ <u>iSCSI</u> Internet Small Computer System Interface
- ♦ NBF NetBIOS Frames protocol

- ♦ <u>SCTP</u> Stream Control Transmission Protocol
- ♦ Sinec H1 for telecontrol
- ♦ <u>TUP</u>, Telephone User Part
- ♦ SPX Sequenced Packet Exchange
- ♦ NBP Name Binding Protocol {for AppleTalk}
- ♦ TCP <u>Transmission Control Protocol</u>
- ♦ UDP <u>User Datagram Protocol</u>

# Layer 5 (<u>Session Layer</u>) Sitzungsschicht

This layer, presentation Layer and application layer are combined in TCP/IP model.

- $\diamond$  <u>9P</u> Distributed file system protocol developed originally as part of <u>Plan 9</u>
- ♦ ADSP AppleTalk Data Stream Protocol
- ♦ ASP AppleTalk Session Protocol
- ♦ H.245 Call Control Protocol for Multimedia Communications
- ♦ <u>iSNS</u> Internet Storage Name Service
- NetBIOS, File Sharing and Name Resolution protocol the basis of file sharing with Windows.
- ♦ NetBEUI, NetBIOS Enhanced User Interface
- ♦ NCP NetWare Core Protocol
- PAP Printer Access Protocol
- ♦ RPC Remote Procedure Call
- ♦ RTCP RTP Control Protocol
- ♦ SDP Sockets Direct Protocol
- ♦ SMB Server Message Block
- ♦ SMPP Short Message Peer-to-Peer
- ♦ SOCKS "SOCKetS", exchanges network packets between a client and server through a proxy
- $\Diamond$  ZIP Zone Information Protocol {For AppleTalk} This layer provides session management capabilities between hosts. For example, if some host needs a password verification for access and if credentials are provided then for that session password verification does not happen again. This layer can assist in synchronization, dialog control and critical operation management (e.g., an online bank transaction).

#### Layer 6 (Presentation Layer) Darstellungsschicht

- ♦ TLS Transport Layer Security
- ♦ AFP Apple Filing Protocol, Part of Apple File Services (AFS)
- ♦ SSL Secure Sockets Layer
- ♦ FTP File Transfer Protocol
- ♦ SSH Secure Shell

## Layer 7 (Application Layer) Anwendungsschicht

- ♦ SOAP, Simple Object Access Protocol, (XML Informations..)
- ♦ SSDP Simple Service Discovery Protocol, A discovery protocol employed by UPnP
- ♦ TCAP, Transaction Capabilities Application Part, Q.771-Q.775, ANSI T1.114
- UPnP <u>Universal Plug and Play</u>
- ♦ DHCP Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
- ♦ DNS Domain Name System
- ♦ HTTP Hypertext-Transfer Protocol
- HTTPS Hypertext-Transfer Protocol Secure
- ♦ NFS Network File System, Microsystems 1984
- ♦ POP3 Post Office Protocol
- ♦ SMTP Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
- ♦ SNMP Simple Network Managment Protocol
- FTP File transfer Protocol
- ♦ NTP Network Time protocol
- ♦ IRC Internet Relay Chat
- ♦ <u>Telnet</u>, 1969 beginning with RFC 15
- ♦ SSH Secure Shell, Introduced 1995, Tatu Ylönen
- ♦ TFTP Trivial File Transfer Protocol, early stages of nodes booting into LANs
- ♦ IMAP Internet Message Access Protocol, RFC 3501
- ♦ Gemini Protocol, Hypertext Informations (with TLS)