

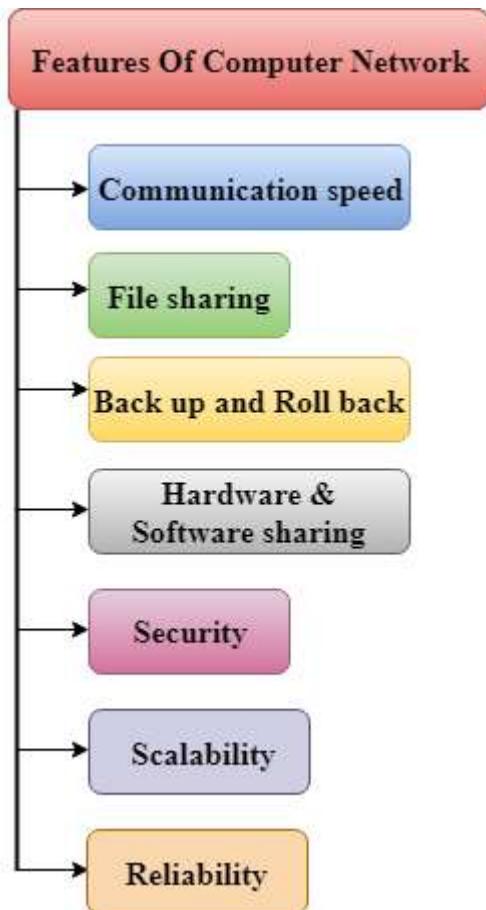
Computer Network

- **Computer Network** is a group of computers connected with each other through wires, optical fibres or optical links so that various devices can interact with each other through a network.
 - The aim of the computer network is the sharing of resources among various devices.
 - In the case of computer network technology, there are several types of networks that vary from simple to complex level.
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Uses Of Computer Network

- **Resource sharing:** Resource sharing is the sharing of resources such as programs, printers, and data among the users on the network without the requirement of the physical location of the resource and user.
- **Server-Client model:** Computer networking is used in the **server-client model**. A server is a central computer used to store the information and maintained by the system administrator. Clients are the machines used to access the information stored in the server remotely.
- **Communication medium:** Computer network behaves as a communication medium among the users. For example, a company contains more than one computer has an email system which the employees use for daily communication.
- **E-commerce:** Computer network is also important in businesses. We can do the business over the internet. For example, amazon.com is doing their business over the internet, i.e., they are doing their business over the internet.

Features Of Computer network



A list Of Computer network features is given below.

- Communication speed
- File sharing
- Back up and Roll back is easy
- Software and Hardware sharing
- Security
- Scalability
- Reliability

Communication speed

Network provides us to communicate over the network in a fast and efficient manner. For example, we can do video conferencing, email messaging, etc. over the internet. Therefore, the computer network is a great way to share our knowledge and ideas.

File sharing

File sharing is one of the major advantage of the computer network. Computer network provides us to share the files with each other.

Back up and Roll back is easy

Since the files are stored in the main server which is centrally located. Therefore, it is easy to take the back up from the main server.

Software and Hardware sharing

We can install the applications on the main server, therefore, the user can access the applications centrally. So, we do not need to install the software on every machine. Similarly, hardware can also be shared.

Security

Network allows the security by ensuring that the user has the right to access the certain files and applications.

Scalability

Scalability means that we can add the new components on the network. Network must be scalable so that we can extend the network by adding new devices. But, it decreases the speed of the connection and data of the transmission speed also decreases, this increases the chances of error occurring. This problem can be overcome by using the routing or switching devices.

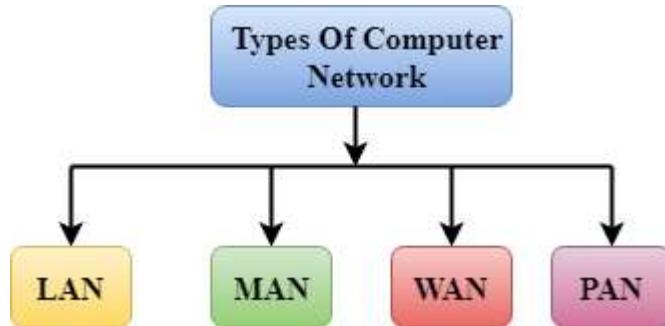
Reliability

Computer network can use the alternative source for the data communication in case of any hardware failure.

Computer Network Types

A computer network is a group of computers linked to each other that enables the computer to communicate with another computer and share their resources, data, and applications.

A computer network can be categorized by their size. A **computer network** is mainly of **four types**:



- LAN(Local Area Network)
- PAN(Personal Area Network)
- MAN(Metropolitan Area Network)
- WAN(Wide Area Network)

LAN(Local Area Network)

- Local Area Network is a group of computers connected to each other in a small area such as building, office.
- LAN is used for connecting two or more personal computers through a communication medium such as twisted pair, coaxial cable, etc.
- It is less costly as it is built with inexpensive hardware such as hubs, network adapters, and ethernet cables.
- The data is transferred at an extremely faster rate in Local Area Network.
- Local Area Network provides higher security.

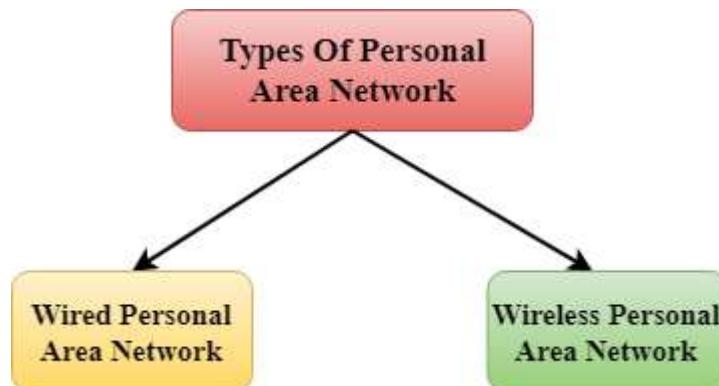


PAN(Personal Area Network)

- Personal Area Network is a network arranged within an individual person, typically within a range of 10 meters.
- Personal Area Network is used for connecting the computer devices of personal use is known as Personal Area Network.
- **Thomas Zimmerman** was the first research scientist to bring the idea of the Personal Area Network.
- Personal Area Network covers an area of **30 feet**.
- Personal computer devices that are used to develop the personal area network are the laptop, mobile phones, media player and play stations.



There are two types of Personal Area Network:



- Wired Personal Area Network
- Wireless Personal Area Network

Wireless Personal Area Network: Wireless Personal Area Network is developed by simply using wireless technologies such as WiFi, Bluetooth. It is a low range network.

Wired Personal Area Network: Wired Personal Area Network is created by using the USB.

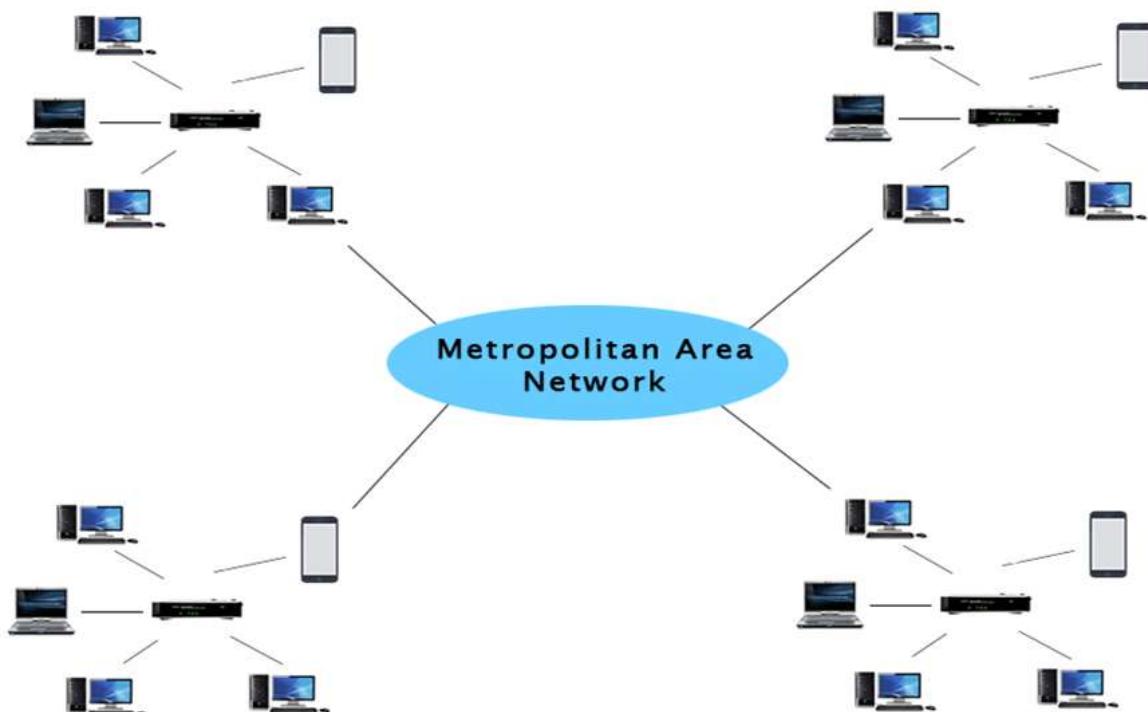
Examples Of Personal Area Network:

- **Body Area Network:** Body Area Network is a network that moves with a person. **For example**, a mobile network moves with a person. Suppose a person establishes a network connection and then creates a connection with another device to share the information.

- **Offline Network:** An offline network can be created inside the home, so it is also known as a **home network**. A home network is designed to integrate the devices such as printers, computer, television but they are not connected to the internet.
 - **Small Home Office:** It is used to connect a variety of devices to the internet and to a corporate network using a VPN
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MAN(Metropolitan Area Network)

- A metropolitan area network is a network that covers a larger geographic area by interconnecting a different LAN to form a larger network.
- Government agencies use MAN to connect to the citizens and private industries.
- In MAN, various LANs are connected to each other through a telephone exchange line.
- The most widely used protocols in MAN are RS-232, Frame Relay, ATM, ISDN, OC-3, ADSL, etc.
- It has a higher range than Local Area Network(LAN).

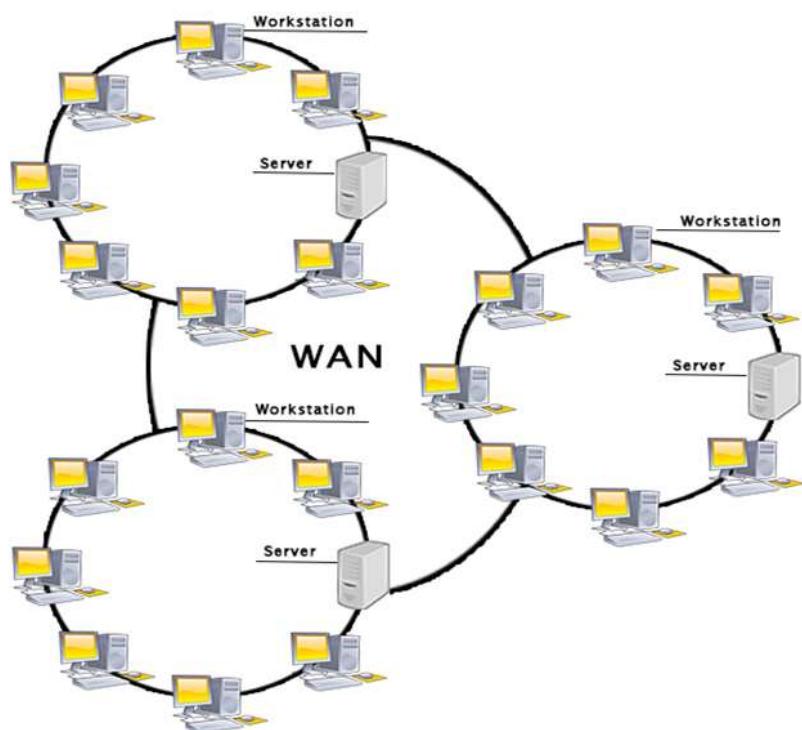


Uses Of Metropolitan Area Network:

- MAN is used in communication between the banks in a city.
 - It can be used in an Airline Reservation.
 - It can be used in a college within a city.
 - It can also be used for communication in the military.
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WAN(Wide Area Network)

- A Wide Area Network is a network that extends over a large geographical area such as states or countries.
- A Wide Area Network is quite bigger network than the LAN.
- A Wide Area Network is not limited to a single location, but it spans over a large geographical area through a telephone line, fibre optic cable or satellite links.
- The internet is one of the biggest WAN in the world.
- A Wide Area Network is widely used in the field of Business, government, and education.



Examples Of Wide Area Network:

- **Mobile Broadband:** A 4G network is widely used across a region or country.

- **Last mile:** A telecom company is used to provide the internet services to the customers in hundreds of cities by connecting their home with fiber.
- **Private network:** A bank provides a private network that connects the 44 offices. This network is made by using the telephone leased line provided by the telecom company.

Advantages Of Wide Area Network:

Following are the advantages of the Wide Area Network:

- **Geographical area:** A Wide Area Network provides a large geographical area. Suppose if the branch of our office is in a different city then we can connect with them through WAN. The internet provides a leased line through which we can connect with another branch.
- **Centralized data:** In case of WAN network, data is centralized. Therefore, we do not need to buy the emails, files or back up servers.
- **Get updated files:** Software companies work on the live server. Therefore, the programmers get the updated files within seconds.
- **Exchange messages:** In a WAN network, messages are transmitted fast. The web application like Facebook, Whatsapp, Skype allows you to communicate with friends.
- **Sharing of software and resources:** In WAN network, we can share the software and other resources like a hard drive, RAM.
- **Global business:** We can do the business over the internet globally.
- **High bandwidth:** If we use the leased lines for our company then this gives the high bandwidth. The high bandwidth increases the data transfer rate which in turn increases the productivity of our company.

Disadvantages of Wide Area Network:

The following are the disadvantages of the Wide Area Network:

- **Security issue:** A WAN network has more security issues as compared to LAN and MAN network as all the technologies are combined together that creates the security problem.
- **Needs Firewall & antivirus software:** The data is transferred on the internet which can be changed or hacked by the hackers, so the firewall needs to be

used. Some people can inject the virus in our system so antivirus is needed to protect from such a virus.

- **High Setup cost:** An installation cost of the WAN network is high as it involves the purchasing of routers, switches.
 - **Troubleshooting problems:** It covers a large area so fixing the problem is difficult.
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Internetwork

- An internetwork is defined as two or more computer network LANs or WAN or computer network segments are connected using devices, and they are configured by a local addressing scheme. This process is known as **internetworking**.
- An interconnection between public, private, commercial, industrial, or government computer networks can also be defined as **internetworking**.
- An internetworking uses the **internet protocol**.
- The reference model used for internetworking is **Open System Interconnection(OSI)**.

Types Of Internetwork:

1. **Extranet:** An extranet is a communication network based on the internet protocol such as **Transmission Control protocol** and **internet protocol**. It is used for information sharing. The access to the extranet is restricted to only those users who have login credentials. An extranet is the lowest level of internetworking. It can be categorized as **MAN, WAN** or other computer networks. An extranet cannot have a single **LAN**, atleast it must have one connection to the external network.

2. **Intranet:** An intranet is a private network based on the internet protocol such as **Transmission Control protocol** and **internet protocol**. An intranet belongs to an organization which is only accessible by the **organization's employee** or members. The main aim of the intranet is to share the information and resources among the organization employees. An intranet provides the facility to work in groups and for teleconferences.

Intranet advantages:

- **Communication:** It provides a cheap and easy communication. An employee of the organization can communicate with another employee through email, chat.
- **Time-saving:** Information on the intranet is shared in real time, so it is time-saving.
- **Collaboration:** Collaboration is one of the most important advantage of the intranet. The information is distributed among the employees of the organization and can only be accessed by the authorized user.
- **Platform independency:** It is a neutral architecture as the computer can be connected to another device with different architecture.
- **Cost effective:** People can see the data and documents by using the browser and distributes the duplicate copies over the intranet. This leads to a reduction in the cost.

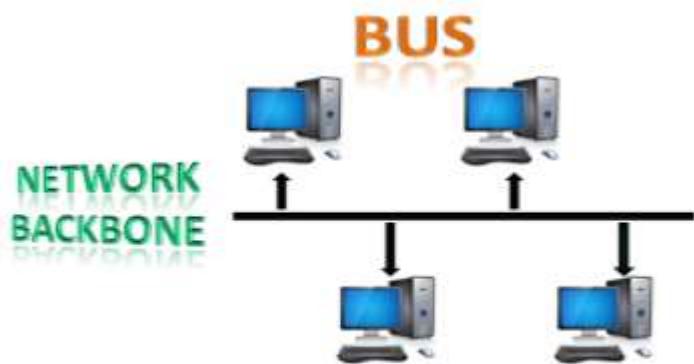
What is Network Topology?

Topology defines the structure of the network of how all the components are interconnected to each other. There are two types of topology: physical and logical topology.

Types of Network Topology

Physical topology is the geometric representation of all the nodes in a network. There are six types of network topology which are Bus Topology, Ring Topology, Star Topology, Mesh Topology, and Hybrid Topology.

1) Bus Topology



- The bus topology is designed in such a way that all the stations are connected through a single cable known as a backbone cable.
- Each node is either connected to the backbone cable by drop cable or directly connected to the backbone cable.
- When a node wants to send a message over the network, it puts a message over the network. All the stations available in the network will receive the message whether it has been addressed or not.
- The bus topology is mainly used in 802.3 (ethernet) and 802.4 standard networks.
- The configuration of a bus topology is quite simpler as compared to other topologies.
- The backbone cable is considered as a "**single lane**" through which the message is broadcast to all the stations.
- The most common access method of the bus topologies is **CSMA** (Carrier Sense Multiple Access).

CSMA: It is a media access control used to control the data flow so that data integrity is maintained, i.e., the packets do not get lost. There are two alternative ways of handling the problems that occur when two nodes send the messages simultaneously.

- **CSMA CD:** CSMA CD (**Collision detection**) is an access method used to detect the collision. Once the collision is detected, the sender will stop transmitting the data. Therefore, it works on "**recovery after the collision**".
- **CSMA CA:** CSMA CA (**Collision Avoidance**) is an access method used to avoid the collision by checking whether the transmission media is busy or not. If busy, then the sender waits until the media becomes idle. This technique effectively

reduces the possibility of the collision. It does not work on "recovery after the collision".

Advantages of Bus topology:

- **Low-cost cable:** In bus topology, nodes are directly connected to the cable without passing through a hub. Therefore, the initial cost of installation is low.
- **Moderate data speeds:** Coaxial or twisted pair cables are mainly used in bus-based networks that support upto 10 Mbps.
- **Familiar technology:** Bus topology is a familiar technology as the installation and troubleshooting techniques are well known, and hardware components are easily available.
- **Limited failure:** A failure in one node will not have any effect on other nodes.

Disadvantages of Bus topology:

- **Extensive cabling:** A bus topology is quite simpler, but still it requires a lot of cabling.
- **Difficult troubleshooting:** It requires specialized test equipment to determine the cable faults. If any fault occurs in the cable, then it would disrupt the communication for all the nodes.
- **Signal interference:** If two nodes send the messages simultaneously, then the signals of both the nodes collide with each other.
- **Reconfiguration difficult:** Adding new devices to the network would slow down the network.
- **Attenuation:** Attenuation is a loss of signal leads to communication issues. Repeaters are used to regenerate the signal.

2) Ring Topology



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- Ring topology is like a bus topology, but with connected ends.
- The node that receives the message from the previous computer will retransmit to the next node.
- The data flows in one direction, i.e., it is unidirectional.
- The data flows in a single loop continuously known as an endless loop.
- It has no terminated ends, i.e., each node is connected to other node and having no termination point.
- The data in a ring topology flow in a clockwise direction.
- The most common access method of the ring topology is **token passing**.
 - **Token passing:** It is a network access method in which token is passed from one node to another node.
 - **Token:** It is a frame that circulates around the network.

Working of Token passing

- A token moves around the network, and it is passed from computer to computer until it reaches the destination.
- The sender modifies the token by putting the address along with the data.
- The data is passed from one device to another device until the destination address matches. Once the token received by the destination device, then it sends the acknowledgment to the sender.
- In a ring topology, a token is used as a carrier.

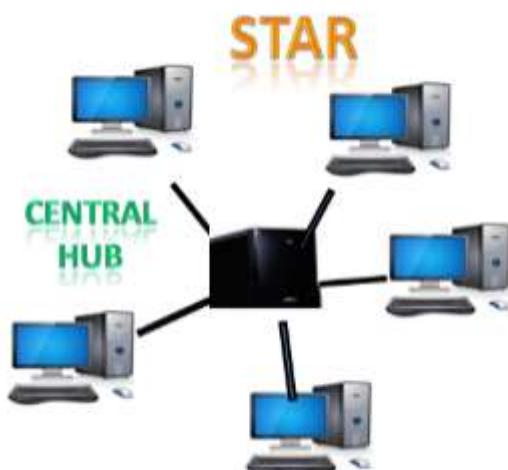
Advantages of Ring topology:

- **Network Management:** Faulty devices can be removed from the network without bringing the network down.
- **Product availability:** Many hardware and software tools for network operation and monitoring are available.
- **Cost:** Twisted pair cabling is inexpensive and easily available. Therefore, the installation cost is very low.
- **Reliable:** It is a more reliable network because the communication system is not dependent on the single host computer.

Disadvantages of Ring topology:

- **Difficult troubleshooting:** It requires specialized test equipment to determine the cable faults. If any fault occurs in the cable, then it would disrupt the communication for all the nodes.
- **Failure:** The breakdown in one station leads to the failure of the overall network.
- **Reconfiguration difficult:** Adding new devices to the network would slow down the network.
- **Delay:** Communication delay is directly proportional to the number of nodes. Adding new devices increases the communication delay.

3) Star Topology



- Star topology is an arrangement of the network in which every node is connected to the central hub, switch or a central computer.
- The central computer is known as a **server**, and the peripheral devices attached to the server are known as **clients**.
- Coaxial cable or RJ-45 cables are used to connect the computers.
- Hubs or Switches are mainly used as connection devices in a **physical star topology**.
- Star topology is the most popular topology in network implementation.

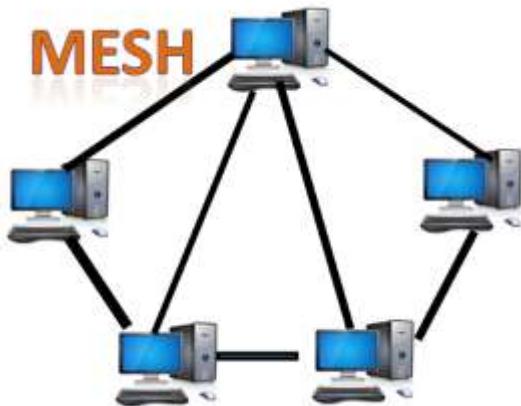
Advantages of Star topology

- **Efficient troubleshooting:** Troubleshooting is quite efficient in a star topology as compared to bus topology. In a bus topology, the manager has to inspect the kilometers of cable. In a star topology, all the stations are connected to the centralized network. Therefore, the network administrator has to go to the single station to troubleshoot the problem.
- **Network control:** Complex network control features can be easily implemented in the star topology. Any changes made in the star topology are automatically accommodated.
- **Limited failure:** As each station is connected to the central hub with its own cable, therefore failure in one cable will not affect the entire network.
- **Familiar technology:** Star topology is a familiar technology as its tools are cost-effective.
- **Easily expandable:** It is easily expandable as new stations can be added to the open ports on the hub.
- **Cost effective:** Star topology networks are cost-effective as it uses inexpensive coaxial cable.
- **High data speeds:** It supports a bandwidth of approx 100Mbps. Ethernet 100BaseT is one of the most popular Star topology networks.

Disadvantages of Star topology

- **A Central point of failure:** If the central hub or switch goes down, then all the connected nodes will not be able to communicate with each other.
- **Cable:** Sometimes cable routing becomes difficult when a significant amount of routing is required.

4) Mesh topology



- Mesh technology is an arrangement of the network in which computers are interconnected with each other through various redundant connections.
- There are multiple paths from one computer to another computer.
- It does not contain the switch, hub or any central computer which acts as a central point of communication.
- The Internet is an example of the mesh topology.
- Mesh topology is mainly used for WAN implementations where communication failures are a critical concern.
- Mesh topology is mainly used for wireless networks.
- Mesh topology can be formed by using the formula:
Number of cables = $(n*(n-1))/2;$

Where n is the number of nodes that represents the network.

Advantages of Mesh topology:

Reliable: The mesh topology networks are very reliable as if any link breakdown will not affect the communication between connected computers.

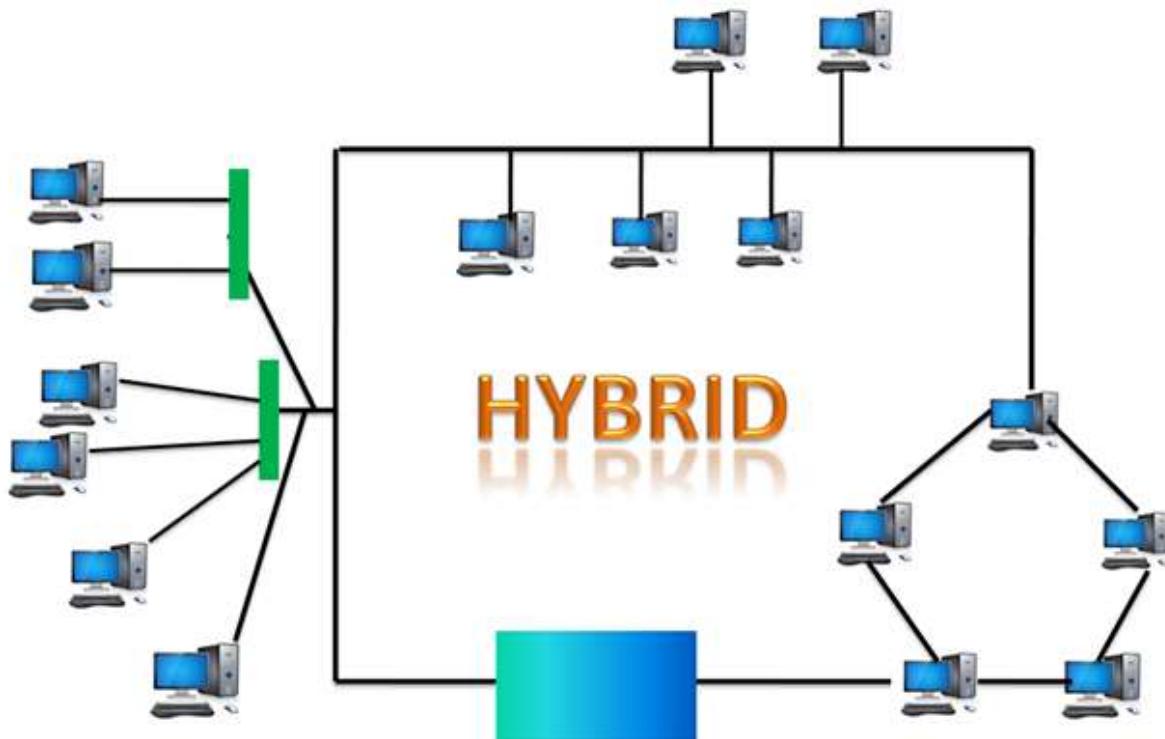
Fast Communication: Communication is very fast between the nodes.

Easier Reconfiguration: Adding new devices would not disrupt the communication between other devices.

Disadvantages of Mesh topology

- **Cost:** A mesh topology contains a large number of connected devices such as a router and more transmission media than other topologies.
 - **Management:** Mesh topology networks are very large and very difficult to maintain and manage. If the network is not monitored carefully, then the communication link failure goes undetected.
 - **Efficiency:** In this topology, redundant connections are high that reduces the efficiency of the network.
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5) Hybrid Topology



- The combination of various different topologies is known as **Hybrid topology**.
- A Hybrid topology is a connection between different links and nodes to transfer the data.
- When two or more different topologies are combined together is termed as Hybrid topology and if similar topologies are connected with each other will not result in Hybrid topology. For example, if there exist a ring topology in one

branch of ICICI bank and bus topology in another branch of ICICI bank, connecting these two topologies will result in Hybrid topology.

Advantages of Hybrid Topology

- **Reliable:** If a fault occurs in any part of the network will not affect the functioning of the rest of the network.
- **Scalable:** Size of the network can be easily expanded by adding new devices without affecting the functionality of the existing network.
- **Flexible:** This topology is very flexible as it can be designed according to the requirements of the organization.
- **Effective:** Hybrid topology is very effective as it can be designed in such a way that the strength of the network is maximized and weakness of the network is minimized.

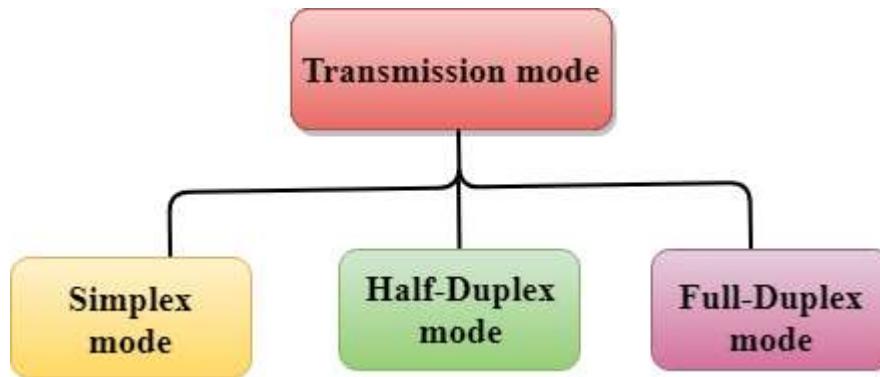
Disadvantages of Hybrid topology

- **Complex design:** The major drawback of the Hybrid topology is the design of the Hybrid network. It is very difficult to design the architecture of the Hybrid network.
- **Costly Hub:** The Hubs used in the Hybrid topology are very expensive as these hubs are different from usual Hubs used in other topologies.
- **Costly infrastructure:** The infrastructure cost is very high as a hybrid network requires a lot of cabling, network devices, etc.

Transmission modes

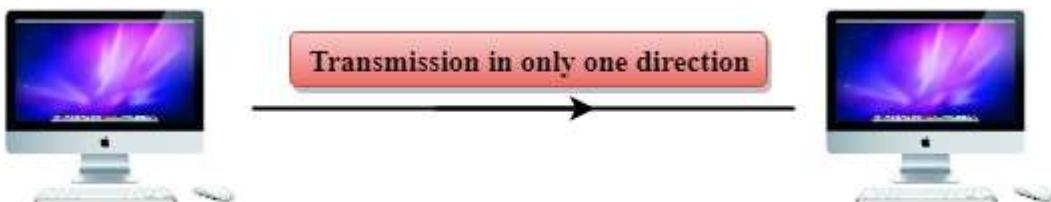
- The way in which data is transmitted from one device to another device is known as **transmission mode**.
- The transmission mode is also known as the communication mode.
- Each communication channel has a direction associated with it, and transmission media provide the direction. Therefore, the transmission mode is also known as a directional mode.
- The transmission mode is defined in the physical layer.

The Transmission mode is divided into three categories:



- Simplex mode
- Half-duplex mode
- Full-duplex mode

Simplex mode



- In Simplex mode, the communication is unidirectional, i.e., the data flow in one direction.
- A device can only send the data but cannot receive it or it can receive the data but cannot send the data.
- This transmission mode is not very popular as mainly communications require the two-way exchange of data. The simplex mode is used in the business field as in sales that do not require any corresponding reply.
- The radio station is a simplex channel as it transmits the signal to the listeners but never allows them to transmit back.
- Keyboard and Monitor are the examples of the simplex mode as a keyboard can only accept the data from the user and monitor can only be used to display the data on the screen.
- The main advantage of the simplex mode is that the full capacity of the communication channel can be utilized during transmission.

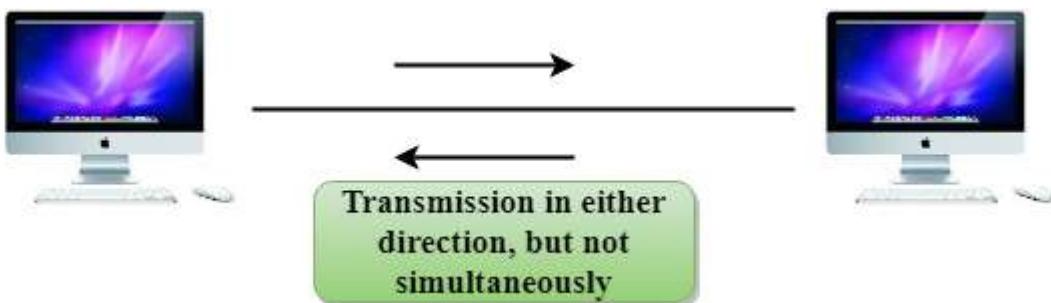
Advantage of Simplex mode:

- In simplex mode, the station can utilize the entire bandwidth of the communication channel, so that more data can be transmitted at a time.

Disadvantage of Simplex mode:

- Communication is unidirectional, so it has no inter-communication between devices.

Half-Duplex mode



- In a Half-duplex channel, direction can be reversed, i.e., the station can transmit and receive the data as well.
- Messages flow in both the directions, but not at the same time.
- The entire bandwidth of the communication channel is utilized in one direction at a time.
- In half-duplex mode, it is possible to perform the error detection, and if any error occurs, then the receiver requests the sender to retransmit the data.
- A **Walkie-talkie** is an example of the Half-duplex mode. In Walkie-talkie, one party speaks, and another party listens. After a pause, the other speaks and first party listens. Speaking simultaneously will create the distorted sound which cannot be understood.

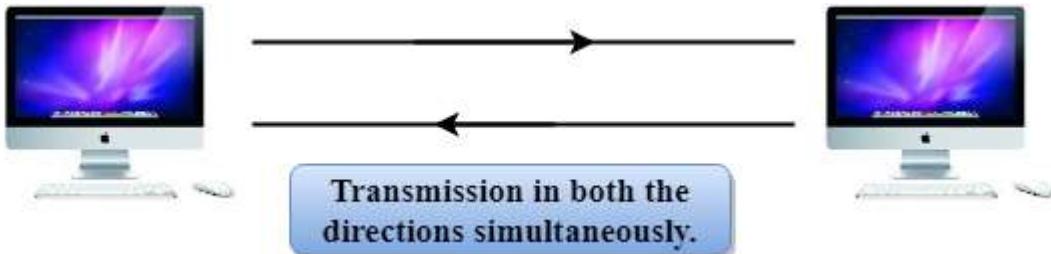
Advantage of Half-duplex mode:

- In half-duplex mode, both the devices can send and receive the data and also can utilize the entire bandwidth of the communication channel during the transmission of data.

Disadvantage of Half-Duplex mode:

- In half-duplex mode, when one device is sending the data, then another has to wait, this causes the delay in sending the data at the right time.
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Full-duplex mode



- In Full duplex mode, the communication is bi-directional, i.e., the data flow in both the directions.
- Both the stations can send and receive the message simultaneously.
- Full-duplex mode has two simplex channels. One channel has traffic moving in one direction, and another channel has traffic flowing in the opposite direction.
- The Full-duplex mode is the fastest mode of communication between devices.
- The most common example of the full-duplex mode is a telephone network. When two people are communicating with each other by a telephone line, both can talk and listen at the same time.

Advantage of Full-duplex mode:

- Both the stations can send and receive the data at the same time.

Disadvantage of Full-duplex mode:

- If there is no dedicated path exists between the devices, then the capacity of the communication channel is divided into two parts.
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Computer Network Models

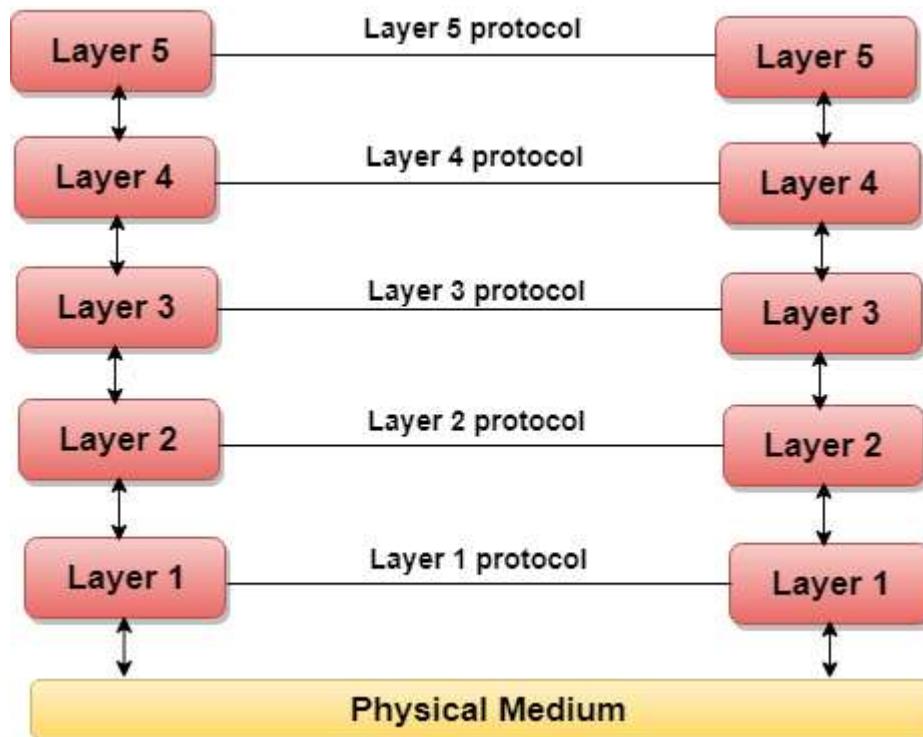
A communication subsystem is a complex piece of Hardware and software. Early attempts for implementing the software for such subsystems were based on a single, complex, unstructured program with many interacting components. The resultant software was very difficult to test and modify. To overcome such problem, the ISO has developed a layered approach. In a layered approach, networking concept is divided into several layers, and each layer is assigned a particular task. Therefore, we can say that networking tasks depend upon the layers.

Layered Architecture

- The main aim of the layered architecture is to divide the design into small pieces.
- Each lower layer adds its services to the higher layer to provide a full set of services to manage communications and run the applications.
- It provides modularity and clear interfaces, i.e., provides interaction between subsystems.
- It ensures the independence between layers by providing the services from lower to higher layer without defining how the services are implemented. Therefore, any modification in a layer will not affect the other layers.
- The number of layers, functions, contents of each layer will vary from network to network. However, the purpose of each layer is to provide the service from lower to a higher layer and hiding the details from the layers of how the services are implemented.
- The basic elements of layered architecture are services, protocols, and interfaces.
 - **Service:** It is a set of actions that a layer provides to the higher layer.
 - **Protocol:** It defines a set of rules that a layer uses to exchange the information with peer entity. These rules mainly concern about both the contents and order of the messages used.
 - **Interface:** It is a way through which the message is transferred from one layer to another layer.

- In a layer n architecture, layer n on one machine will have a communication with the layer n on another machine and the rules used in a conversation are known as a layer-n protocol.

Let's take an example of the five-layered architecture.



- In case of layered architecture, no data is transferred from layer n of one machine to layer n of another machine. Instead, each layer passes the data to the layer immediately just below it, until the lowest layer is reached.
- Below layer 1 is the physical medium through which the actual communication takes place.
- In a layered architecture, unmanageable tasks are divided into several small and manageable tasks.
- The data is passed from the upper layer to lower layer through an interface. A Layered architecture provides a clean-cut interface so that minimum information is shared among different layers. It also ensures that the implementation of one layer can be easily replaced by another implementation.
- A set of layers and protocols is known as network architecture.

Why do we require Layered architecture?

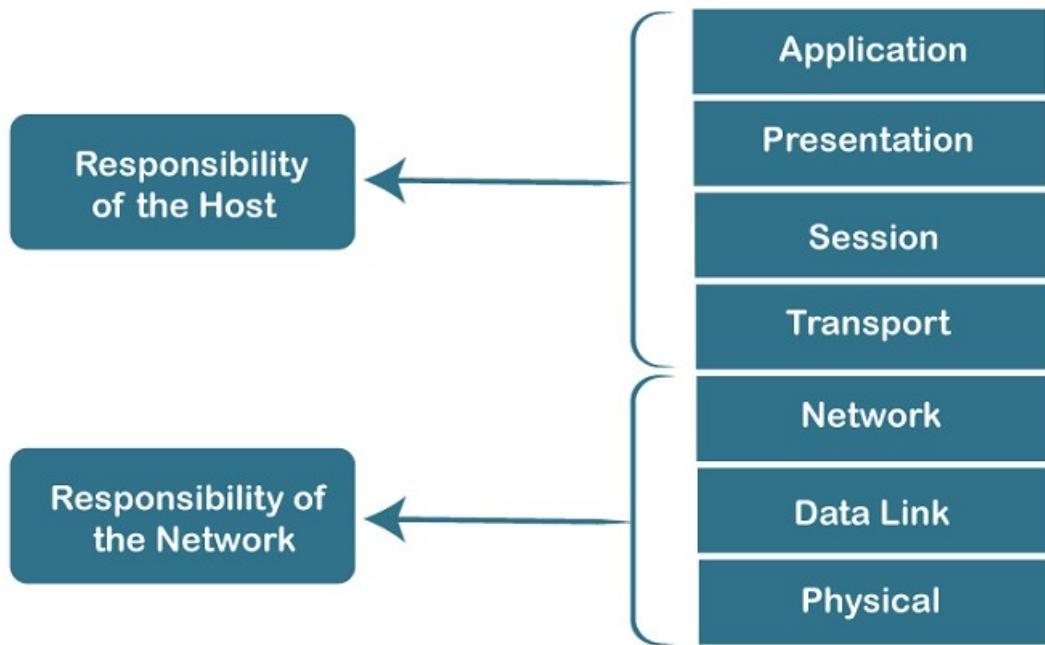
- **Divide-and-conquer approach:** Divide-and-conquer approach makes a design process in such a way that the unmanageable tasks are divided into small and manageable tasks. In short, we can say that this approach reduces the complexity of the design.
- **Modularity:** Layered architecture is more modular. Modularity provides the independence of layers, which is easier to understand and implement.
- **Easy to modify:** It ensures the independence of layers so that implementation in one layer can be changed without affecting other layers.
- **Easy to test:** Each layer of the layered architecture can be analysed and tested individually.

OSI Model

- OSI stands for **Open System Interconnection** is a reference model that describes how information from a **software** application in one **computer** moves through a physical medium to the software application in another computer.
- OSI consists of seven layers, and each layer performs a particular network function.
- OSI model was developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1984, and it is now considered as an architectural model for the inter-computer communications.
- OSI model divides the whole task into seven smaller and manageable tasks. Each layer is assigned a particular task.
- Each layer is self-contained, so that task assigned to each layer can be performed independently.

Characteristics of OSI Model:

Characteristics of OSI Model



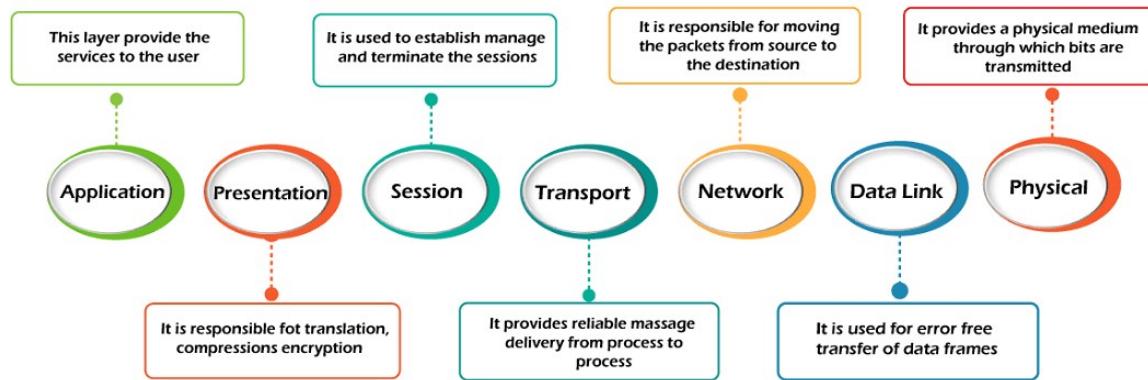
- The OSI model is divided into two layers: upper layers and lower layers.
- The upper layer of the OSI model mainly deals with the application related issues, and they are implemented only in the software. The application layer is closest to the end user. Both the end user and the application layer interact with the software applications. An upper layer refers to the layer just above another layer.
- The lower layer of the OSI model deals with the data transport issues. The data link layer and the physical layer are implemented in hardware and software. The physical layer is the lowest layer of the OSI model and is closest to the physical medium. The physical layer is mainly responsible for placing the information on the physical medium.

7 Layers of OSI Model

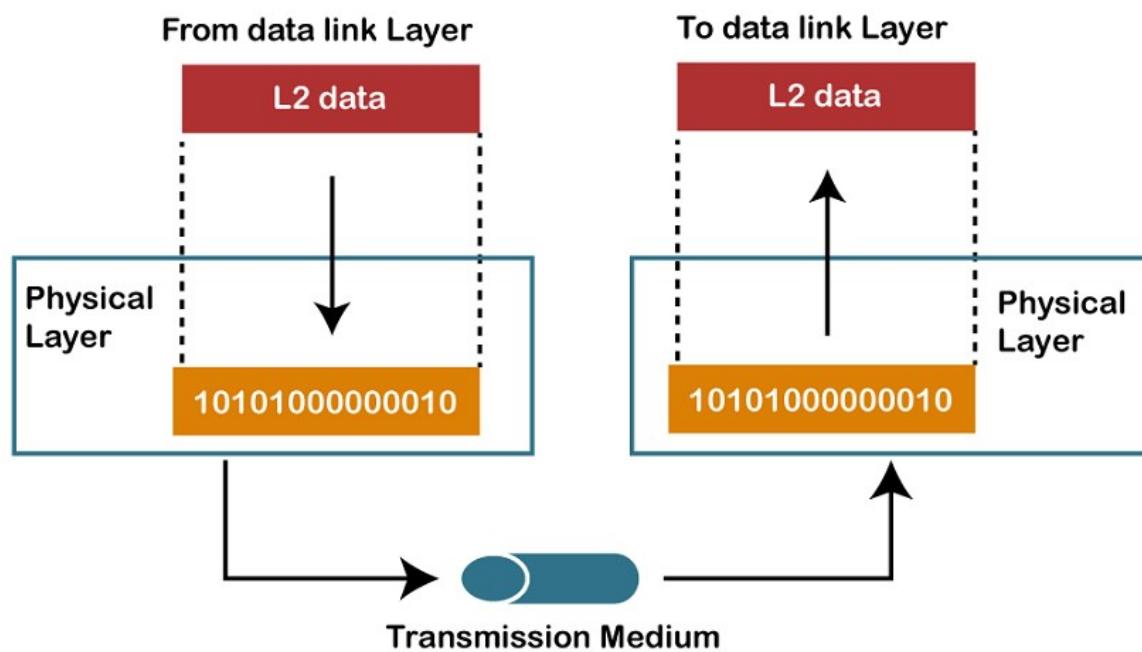
There are the seven OSI layers. Each layer has different functions. A list of seven layers are given below:

1. Physical Layer
2. Data-Link Layer
3. Network Layer
4. Transport Layer

5. Session Layer
6. Presentation Layer
7. Application Layer



1) Physical layer

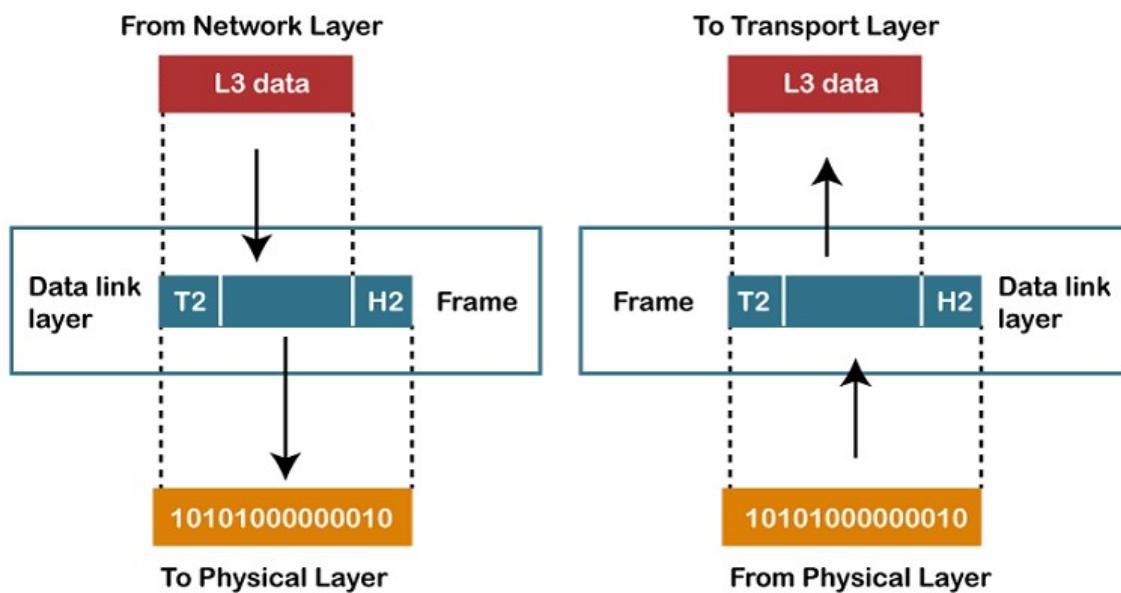


- The main functionality of the physical layer is to transmit the individual bits from one node to another node.
- It is the lowest layer of the OSI model.
- It establishes, maintains and deactivates the physical connection.
- It specifies the mechanical, electrical and procedural network interface specifications.

Functions of a Physical layer:

- **Line Configuration:** It defines the way how two or more devices can be connected physically.
- **Data Transmission:** It defines the transmission mode whether it is simplex, half-duplex or full-duplex mode between the two devices on the network.
- **Topology:** It defines the way how network devices are arranged.
- **Signals:** It determines the type of the signal used for transmitting the information.

2) Data-Link Layer



- This layer is responsible for the error-free transfer of data frames.
- It defines the format of the data on the network.
- It provides a reliable and efficient communication between two or more devices.
- It is mainly responsible for the unique identification of each device that resides on a local network.
- It contains two sub-layers:
 - **Logical Link Control Layer**
 - It is responsible for transferring the packets to the Network layer of the receiver that is receiving.
 - It identifies the address of the network layer protocol from the header.
 - It also provides flow control.
 - **Media Access Control Layer**

- A Media access control layer is a link between the Logical Link Control layer and the network's physical layer.
- It is used for transferring the packets over the network.

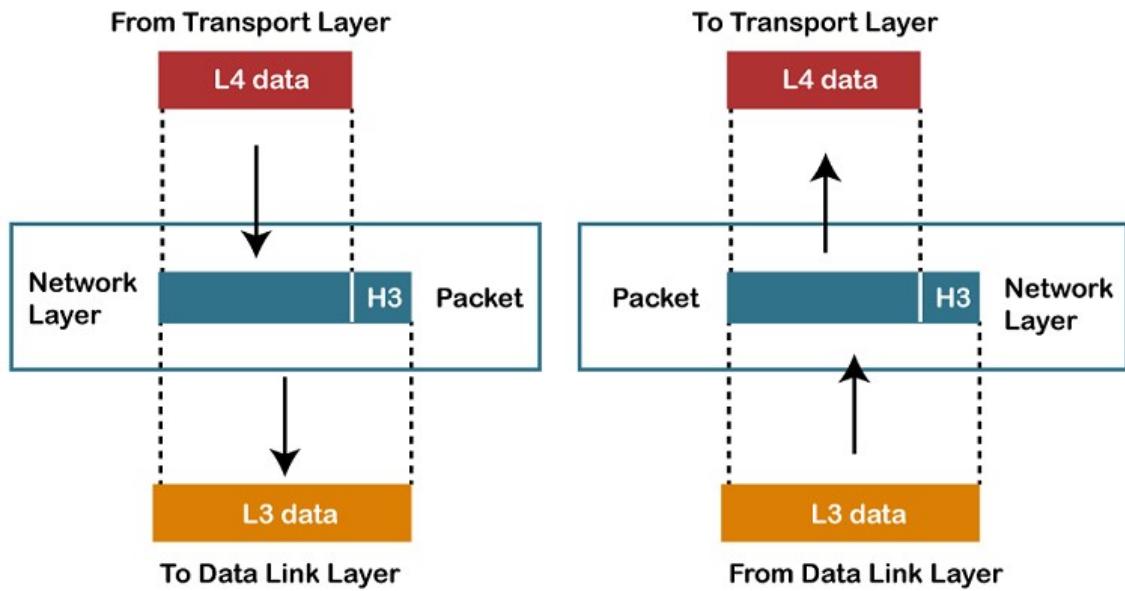
Functions of the Data-link layer

- **Framing:** The data link layer translates the physical's raw bit stream into packets known as Frames. The Data link layer adds the header and trailer to the frame. The header which is added to the frame contains the hardware destination and source address.



- **Physical Addressing:** The Data link layer adds a header to the frame that contains a destination address. The frame is transmitted to the destination address mentioned in the header.
- **Flow Control:** Flow control is the main functionality of the Data-link layer. It is the technique through which the constant data rate is maintained on both the sides so that no data get corrupted. It ensures that the transmitting station such as a server with higher processing speed does not exceed the receiving station, with lower processing speed.
- **Error Control:** Error control is achieved by adding a calculated value CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) that is placed to the Data link layer's trailer which is added to the message frame before it is sent to the physical layer. If any error seems to occur, then the receiver sends the acknowledgment for the retransmission of the corrupted frames.
- **Access Control:** When two or more devices are connected to the same communication channel, then the data link layer protocols are used to determine which device has control over the link at a given time.

3) Network Layer

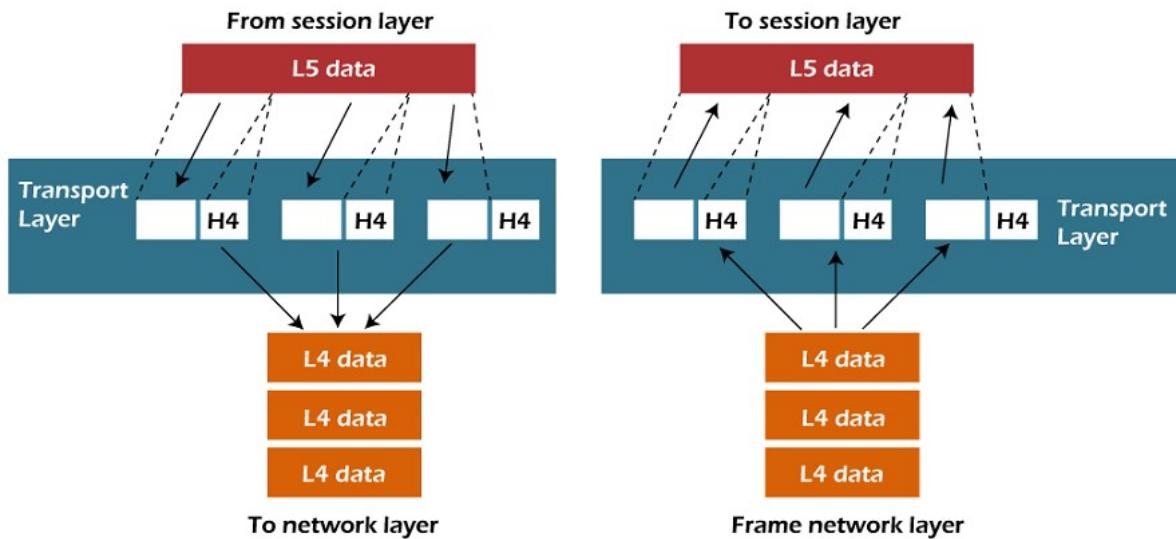


- It is a layer 3 that manages device addressing, tracks the location of devices on the network.
- It determines the best path to move data from source to the destination based on the network conditions, the priority of service, and other factors.
- The Data link layer is responsible for routing and forwarding the packets.
- Routers are the layer 3 devices, they are specified in this layer and used to provide the routing services within an internetwork.
- The protocols used to route the network traffic are known as Network layer protocols. Examples of protocols are IP and Ipv6.

Functions of Network Layer:

- **Internetworking:** An internetworking is the main responsibility of the network layer. It provides a logical connection between different devices.
- **Addressing:** A Network layer adds the source and destination address to the header of the frame. Addressing is used to identify the device on the internet.
- **Routing:** Routing is the major component of the network layer, and it determines the best optimal path out of the multiple paths from source to the destination.
- **Packetizing:** A Network Layer receives the packets from the upper layer and converts them into packets. This process is known as Packetizing. It is achieved by internet protocol (IP).

4) Transport Layer



- The Transport layer is a Layer 4 ensures that messages are transmitted in the order in which they are sent and there is no duplication of data.
- The main responsibility of the transport layer is to transfer the data completely.
- It receives the data from the upper layer and converts them into smaller units known as segments.
- This layer can be termed as an end-to-end layer as it provides a point-to-point connection between source and destination to deliver the data reliably.

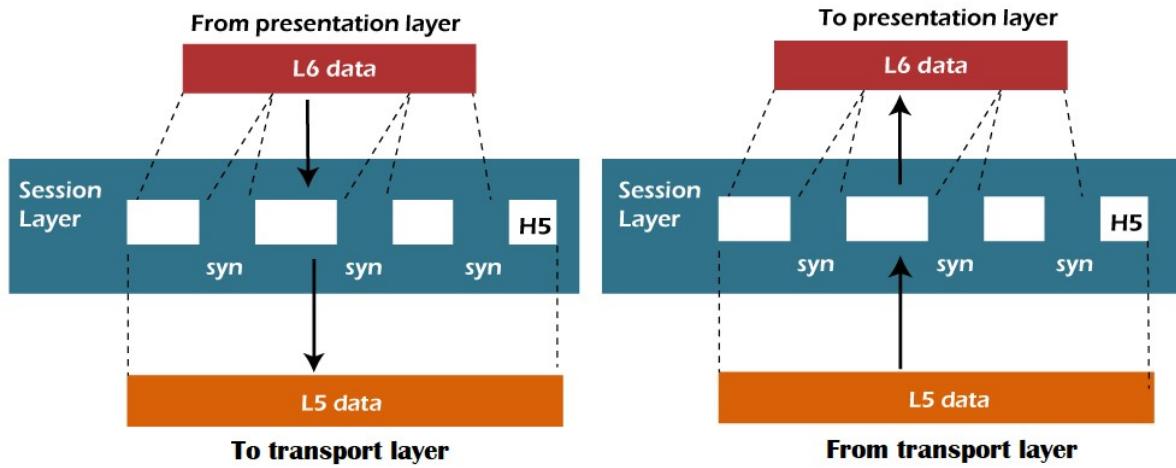
The two protocols used in this layer are:

- **Transmission Control Protocol**
 - It is a standard protocol that allows the systems to communicate over the internet.
 - It establishes and maintains a connection between hosts.
 - When data is sent over the TCP connection, then the TCP protocol divides the data into smaller units known as segments. Each segment travels over the internet using multiple routes, and they arrive in different orders at the destination. The transmission control protocol reorders the packets in the correct order at the receiving end.
- **User Datagram Protocol**
 - User Datagram Protocol is a transport layer protocol.
 - It is an unreliable transport protocol as in this case receiver does not send any acknowledgment when the packet is received, the sender does not wait for any acknowledgment. Therefore, this makes a protocol unreliable.

Functions of Transport Layer:

- **Service-point addressing:** Computers run several programs simultaneously due to this reason, the transmission of data from source to the destination not only from one computer to another computer but also from one process to another process. The transport layer adds the header that contains the address known as a service-point address or port address. The responsibility of the network layer is to transmit the data from one computer to another computer and the responsibility of the transport layer is to transmit the message to the correct process.
- **Segmentation and reassembly:** When the transport layer receives the message from the upper layer, it divides the message into multiple segments, and each segment is assigned with a sequence number that uniquely identifies each segment. When the message has arrived at the destination, then the transport layer reassembles the message based on their sequence numbers.
- **Connection control:** Transport layer provides two services Connection-oriented service and connectionless service. A connectionless service treats each segment as an individual packet, and they all travel in different routes to reach the destination. A connection-oriented service makes a connection with the transport layer at the destination machine before delivering the packets. In connection-oriented service, all the packets travel in the single route.
- **Flow control:** The transport layer also responsible for flow control but it is performed end-to-end rather than across a single link.
- **Error control:** The transport layer is also responsible for Error control. Error control is performed end-to-end rather than across the single link. The sender transport layer ensures that message reach at the destination without any error.

5) Session Layer

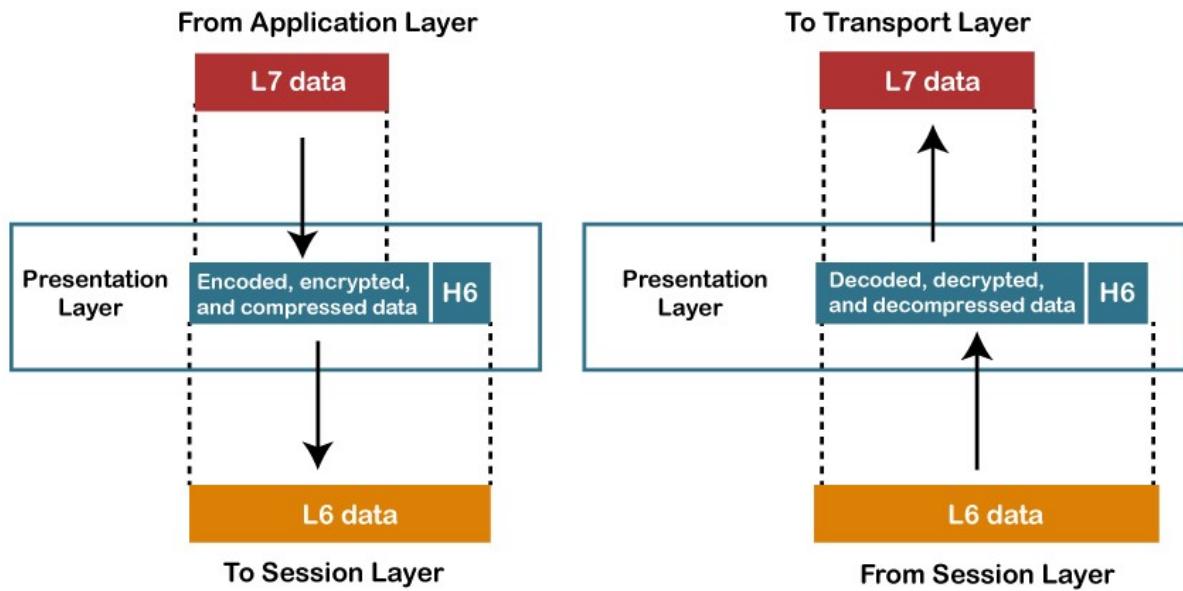


- It is a layer 3 in the OSI model.
- The Session layer is used to establish, maintain and synchronizes the interaction between communicating devices.

Functions of Session layer:

- **Dialog control:** Session layer acts as a dialog controller that creates a dialog between two processes or we can say that it allows the communication between two processes which can be either half-duplex or full-duplex.
- **Synchronization:** Session layer adds some checkpoints when transmitting the data in a sequence. If some error occurs in the middle of the transmission of data, then the transmission will take place again from the checkpoint. This process is known as Synchronization and recovery.

6) Presentation Layer

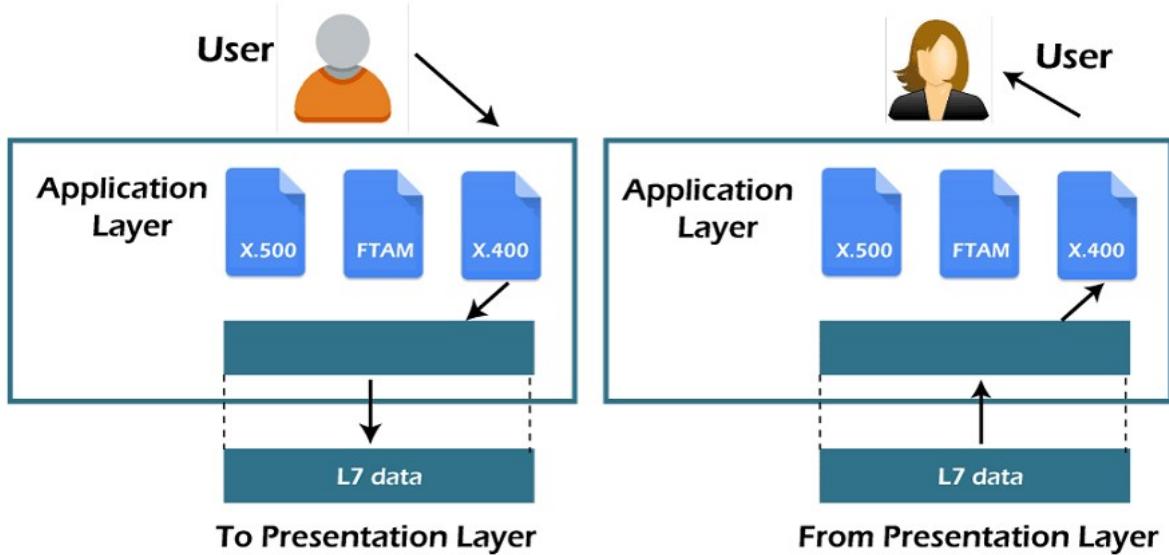


- A Presentation layer is mainly concerned with the syntax and semantics of the information exchanged between the two systems.
- It acts as a data translator for a network.
- This layer is a part of the operating system that converts the data from one presentation format to another format.
- The Presentation layer is also known as the syntax layer.

Functions of Presentation layer:

- **Translation:** The processes in two systems exchange the information in the form of character strings, numbers and so on. Different computers use different encoding methods, the presentation layer handles the interoperability between the different encoding methods. It converts the data from sender-dependent format into a common format and changes the common format into receiver-dependent format at the receiving end.
- **Encryption:** Encryption is needed to maintain privacy. Encryption is a process of converting the sender-transmitted information into another form and sends the resulting message over the network.
- **Compression:** Data compression is a process of compressing the data, i.e., it reduces the number of bits to be transmitted. Data compression is very important in multimedia such as text, audio, video.

7) Application Layer



- An application layer serves as a window for users and application processes to access network service.
- It handles issues such as network transparency, resource allocation, etc.
- An application layer is not an application, but it performs the application layer functions.
- This layer provides the network services to the end-users.

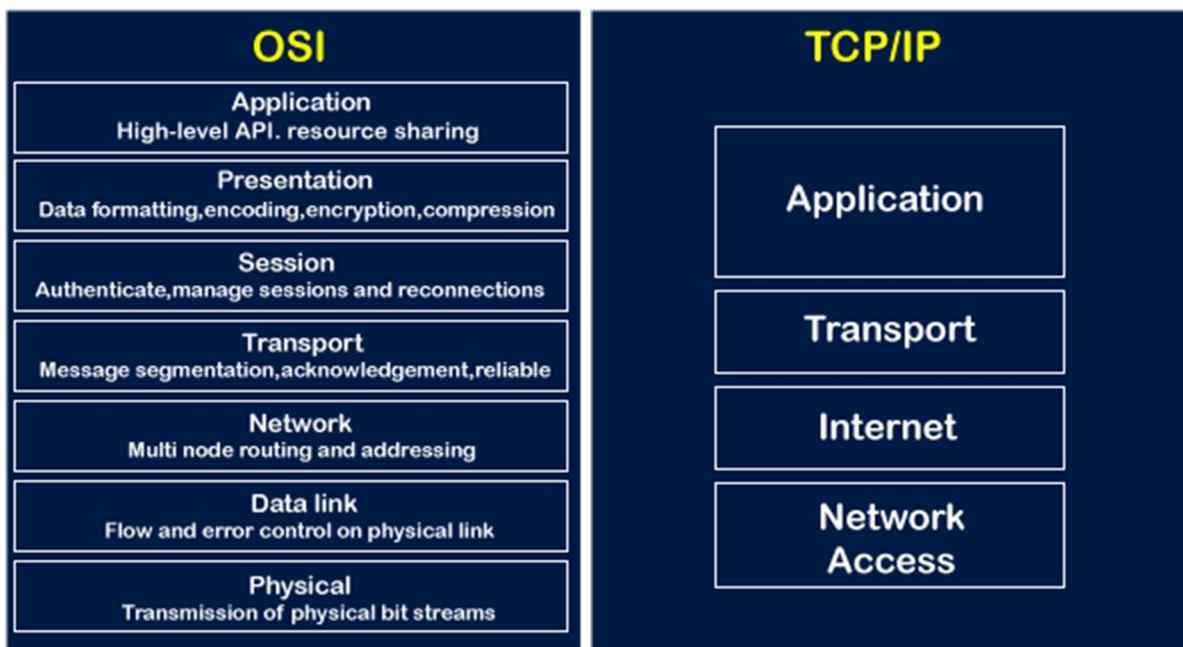
Functions of Application layer:

- **File transfer, access, and management (FTAM):** An application layer allows a user to access the files in a remote computer, to retrieve the files from a computer and to manage the files in a remote computer.
- **Mail services:** An application layer provides the facility for email forwarding and storage.
- **Directory services:** An application provides the distributed database sources and is used to provide that global information about various objects.

What is TCP/IP model?

The TCP model stands for **Transmission Control Protocol**, whereas IP stands for **Internet Protocol**. A number of protocols that make the internet possibly comes under the TCP/IP model. Nowadays, we do not hear the name of the TCP/IP model much, we generally hear the name of the IPv4 or IPv6, but it is still valid. This model consists of 4 layers. Now, we will look at the diagrammatic representation of the [TCP/IP model](#).

OSI Model & TCP/IP



As shown in the above diagram, the TCP/IP model has 4 layers, while the OSI model consists of 7 layers. Diagrammatically, it looks that the 4 layers of the TCP/IP model exactly fit the 7 layers of the OSI model, but this is not reality. The application layer of the [TCP/IP](#) model maps to the first three layers, i.e., application, session, and presentation layer of the OSI model. The transport layer of the TCP maps directly to the transport layer of the OSI model. The internet layer of the TCP/IP model maps directly to the network layer of the OSI model. The last two layers of the OSI model map to the network layer of the TCP/IP model. TCP/IP is the most widely used model as compared to the OSI model for providing communication between computers over the [internet](#).

Functions of TCP/IP layers:

Network Access Layer

- A network layer is the lowest layer of the TCP/IP model.
- A network layer is the combination of the Physical layer and Data Link layer defined in the OSI reference model.
- It defines how the data should be sent physically through the network.
- This layer is mainly responsible for the transmission of the data between two devices on the same network.
- The functions carried out by this layer are encapsulating the IP datagram into frames transmitted by the network and mapping of IP addresses into physical addresses.
- The protocols used by this layer are ethernet, token ring, FDDI, X.25, frame relay.

Internet Layer

- An internet layer is the second layer of the TCP/IP model.
- An internet layer is also known as the network layer.
- The main responsibility of the internet layer is to send the packets from any network, and they arrive at the destination irrespective of the route they take.

Transport Layer

The transport layer is responsible for the reliability, flow control, and correction of data which is being sent over the network.

The two protocols used in the transport layer are **User Datagram protocol and Transmission control protocol.**

Application Layer

- An application layer is the topmost layer in the TCP/IP model.

- It is responsible for handling high-level protocols, issues of representation.
- This layer allows the user to interact with the application.
- When one application layer protocol wants to communicate with another application layer, it forwards its data to the transport layer.
- There is an ambiguity occurs in the application layer. Every application cannot be placed inside the application layer except those who interact with the communication system. For example: text editor cannot be considered in application layer while web browser using **HTTP** protocol to interact with the network where **HTTP** protocol is an application layer protocol.

Comparison between TCP/IP and OSI Model:

OSI Model	TCP/IP Model
It stands for Open System Interconnection .	It stands for Transmission Control Protocol .
OSI model has been developed by ISO (International Standard Organization).	It was developed by ARPANET (Advanced Research Project Agency Network).
It is an independent standard and generic protocol used as a communication gateway between the network and the end user.	It consists of standard protocols that lead to the development of an internet. It is a communication protocol that provides the connection among the hosts.
In the OSI model, the transport layer provides a guarantee for the delivery of the packets.	The transport layer does not provide the surety for the delivery of packets. But still, we can say that it is a reliable model.
This model is based on a vertical approach.	This model is based on a horizontal approach.

<p>In this model, the session and presentation layers are separated, i.e., both the layers are different.</p>	<p>In this model, the session and presentation layer are not different layers. Both layers are included in the application layer.</p>
<p>It is also known as a reference model through which various networks are built. For example, the TCP/IP model is built from the OSI model. It is also referred to as a guidance tool.</p>	<p>It is an implemented model of an OSI model.</p>
<p>In this model, the network layer provides both connection-oriented and connectionless service.</p>	<p>The network layer provides only connectionless service.</p>
<p>Protocols in the OSI model are hidden and can be easily replaced when the technology changes.</p>	<p>In this model, the protocol cannot be easily replaced.</p>
<p>It consists of 7 layers.</p>	<p>It consists of 4 layers.</p>
<p>OSI model defines the services, protocols, and interfaces as well as provides a proper distinction between them. It is protocol independent.</p>	<p>In the TCP/IP model, services, protocols, and interfaces are not properly separated. It is protocol dependent.</p>
<p>The usage of this model is very low.</p>	<p>This model is highly used.</p>
<p>It provides standardization to the devices like router, motherboard, switches, and other hardware devices.</p>	<p>It does not provide the standardization to the devices. It provides a connection between various computers.</p>

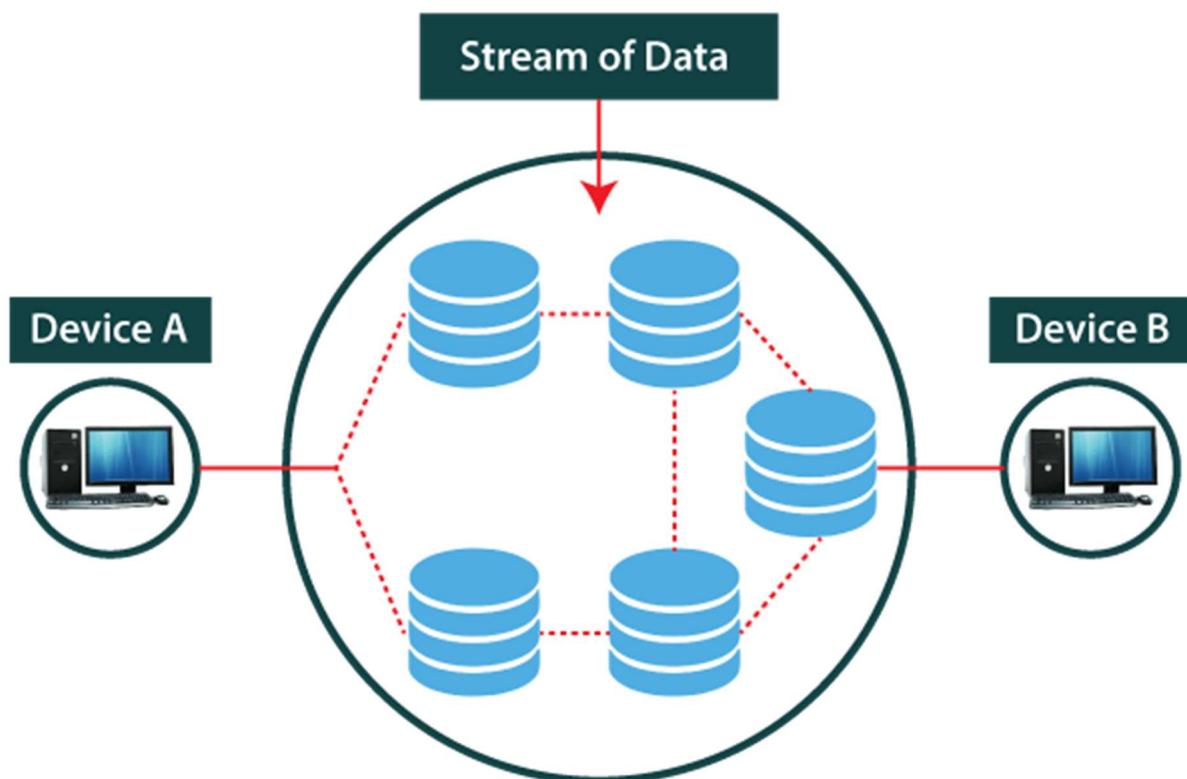
Connection-Oriented and Connectionless Service

Data communication is a telecommunication network to send and receive data between two or more computers over the same or different network. There are two ways to establish a connection before sending data from one device to another, that are **Connection-Oriented** and **Connectionless Service**. Connection-oriented service involves the creation and termination of the connection for sending the data between two or more devices. In contrast, connectionless service does not require establishing any connection and termination process for transferring the data over a network.

Connection-Oriented Service

A connection-oriented service is a network service that was designed and developed after the telephone system. A connection-oriented service is used to create an end to end connection between the sender and the receiver before transmitting the data over the same or different networks. In connection-oriented service, packets are transmitted to the receiver in the same order the sender has sent them. It uses a handshake method that creates a connection between the user and sender for transmitting the data over the network. Hence it is also known as a reliable network service.

Connection-oriented Communication



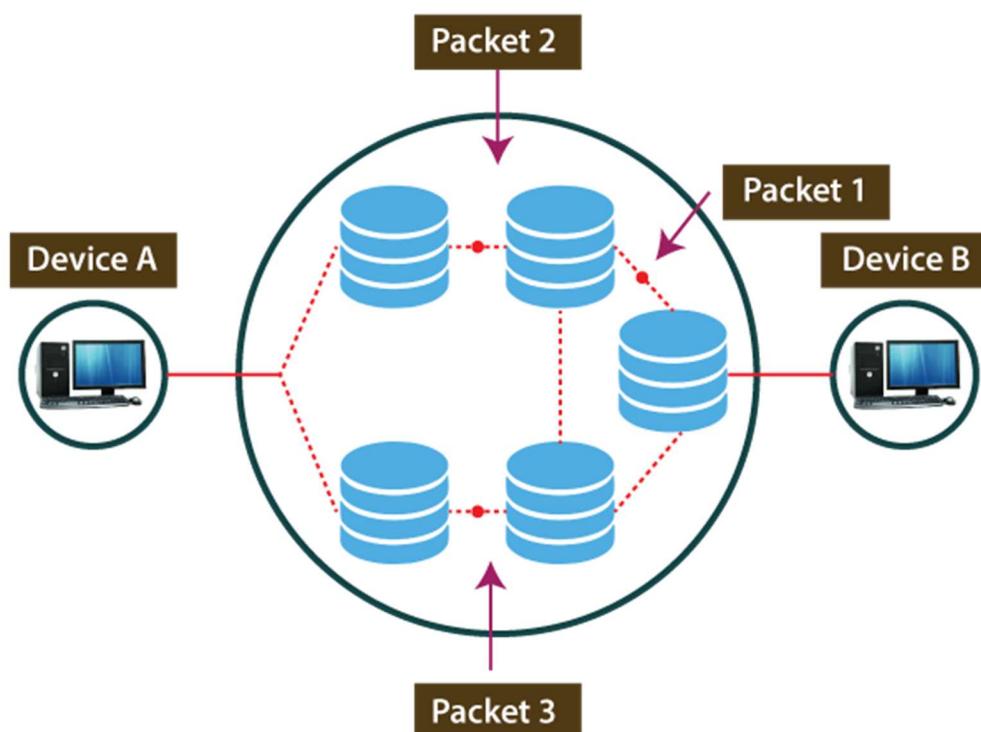
Suppose, a sender wants to send data to the receiver. Then, first, the sender sends a request packet to a receiver in the form of an **SYN** packet. After that, the receiver responds to the sender's request with an (SYN-ACK) signal/packets. That represents the confirmation is received by the receiver to start the communication between the sender and the receiver. Now a sender can send the message or data to the receiver.

Similarly, a receiver can respond or send the data to the sender in the form of packets. After successfully exchanging or transmitting data, a sender can terminate the connection by sending a signal to the receiver. In this way, we can say that it is a reliable network service.

Connectionless Service

A connectionless service is similar to a **postal system**, in which each letter takes along different route paths from the source to the destination address. Connectionless service is used in the network system to transfer data from one end to another end without creating any connection. So it does not require establishing a connection before sending the data from the sender to the receiver. It is not a reliable network service because it does not guarantee the transfer of data packets to the receiver, and data packets can be received in any order to the receiver. Therefore we can say that the data packet does not follow a **defined** path. In connectionless service, the transmitted data packet is not received by the receiver due to network congestion, and the data may be lost.

Connectionless Communication



For example, a sender can directly send any data to the receiver without establishing any connection because it is a connectionless service. Data sent by the sender will be in the packet or data streams containing the receiver's address. In connectionless service, the data can be travelled and received in any order. However, it does not guarantee to transfer of the packets to the right destination.