

## Comparing TCP/IP with OSI

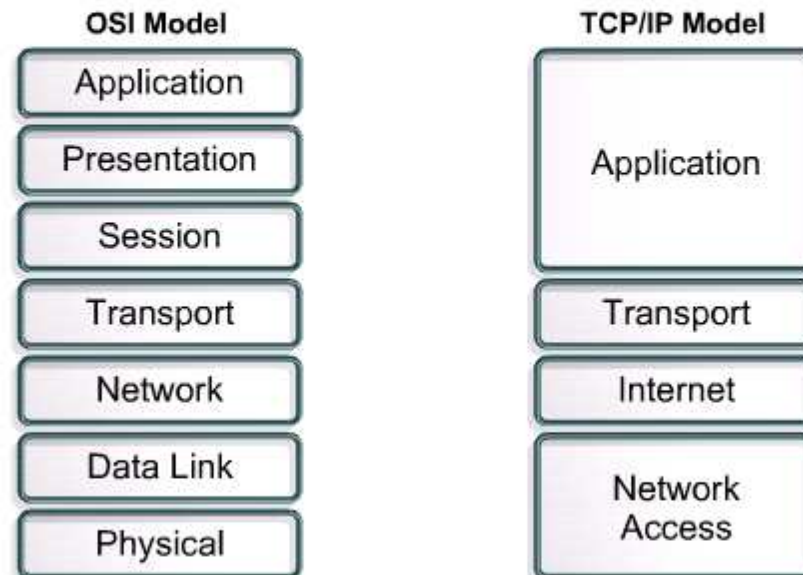
### FIGURES

1

2

3

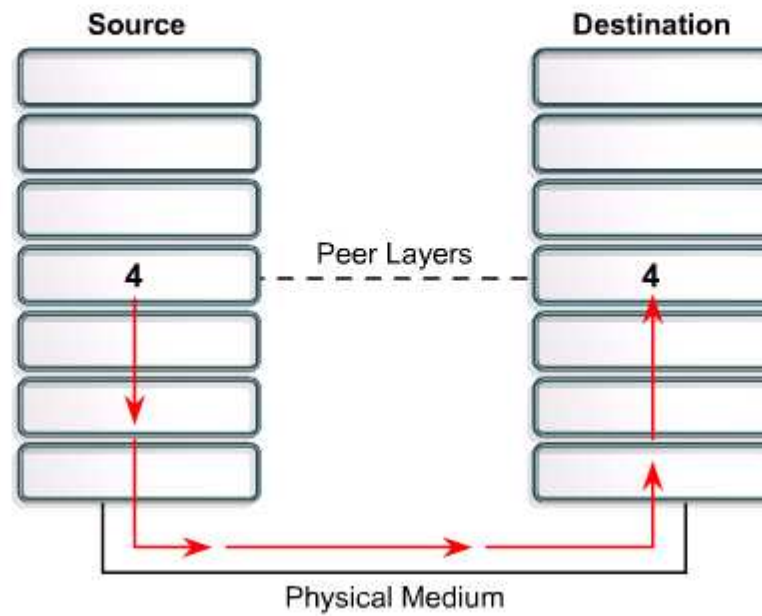
4



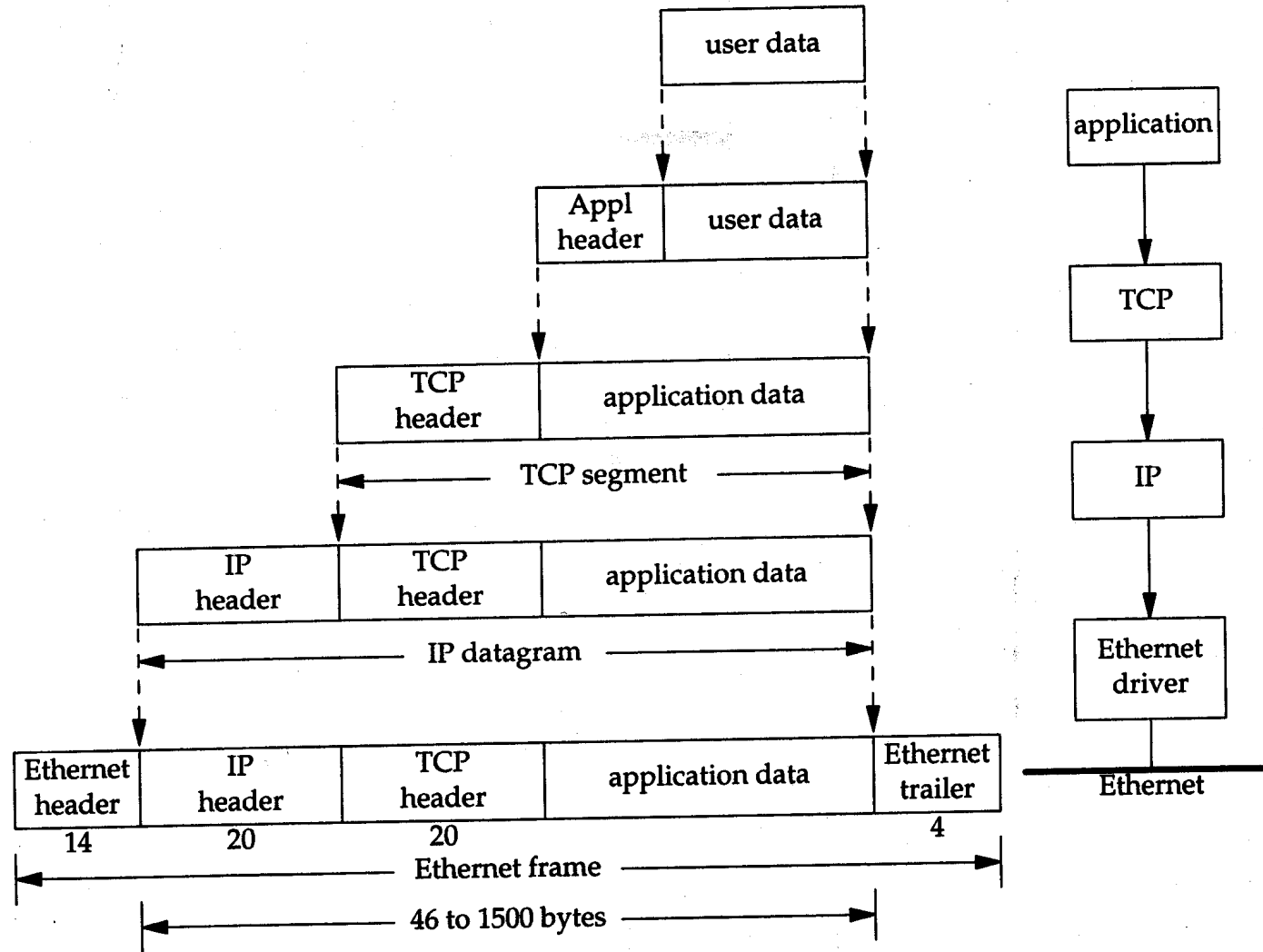
# Layer Communication

FIGURE

1



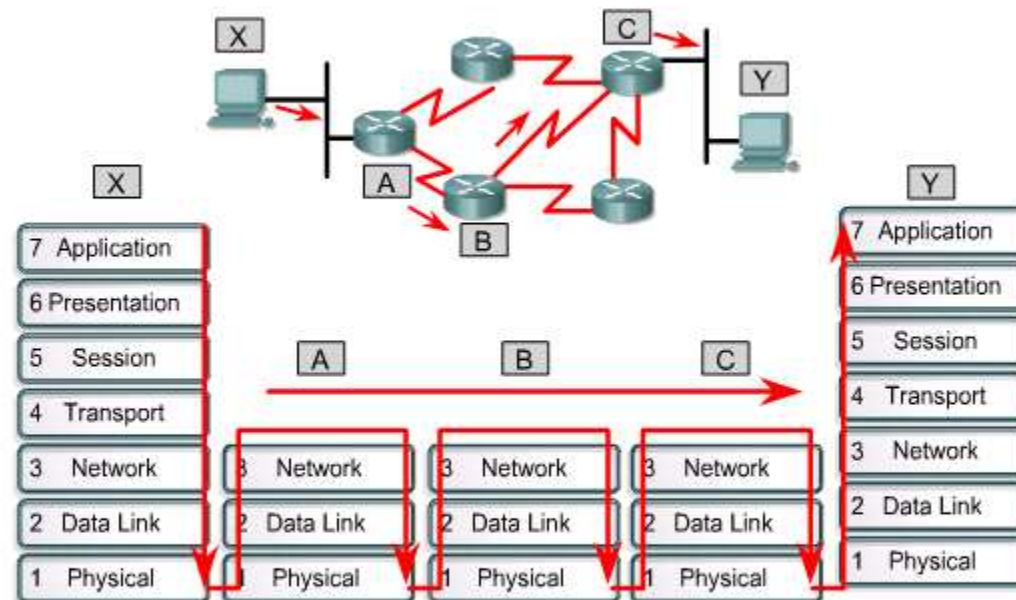
# Encapsulamento



## Data Flow through a Network

FIGURE

1

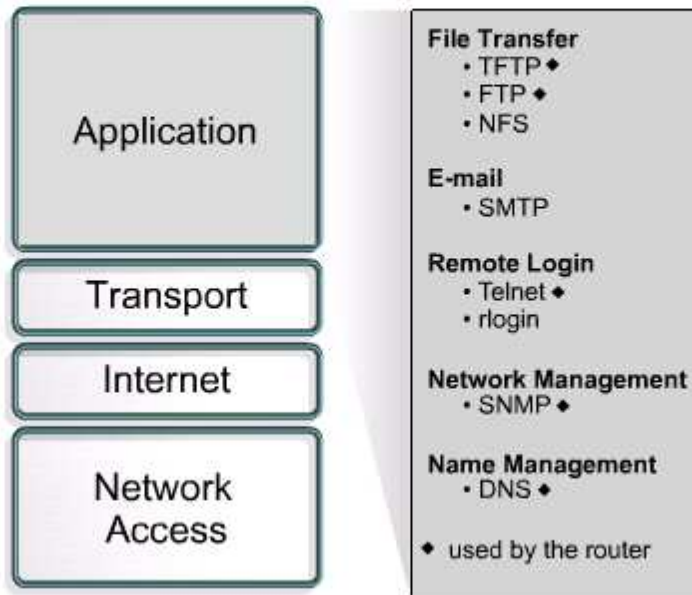


Data flow in a network focuses on Layers 1, 2, and 3 of the OSI model. This is after being transmitted by the sending host and before arriving at the receiving host.

# TCP/IP Applications

FIGURE

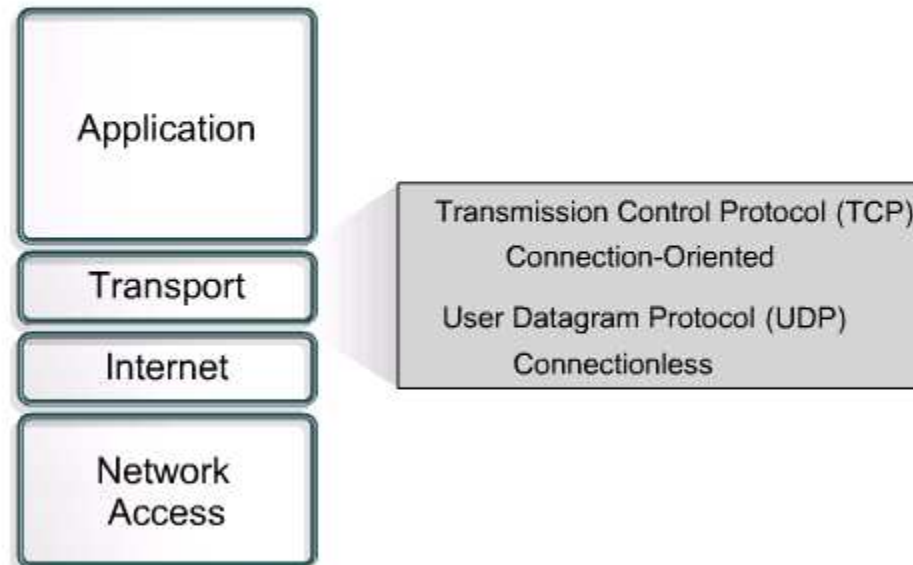
1



## Transport Layer Protocols

### FIGURES

1  
2  
3

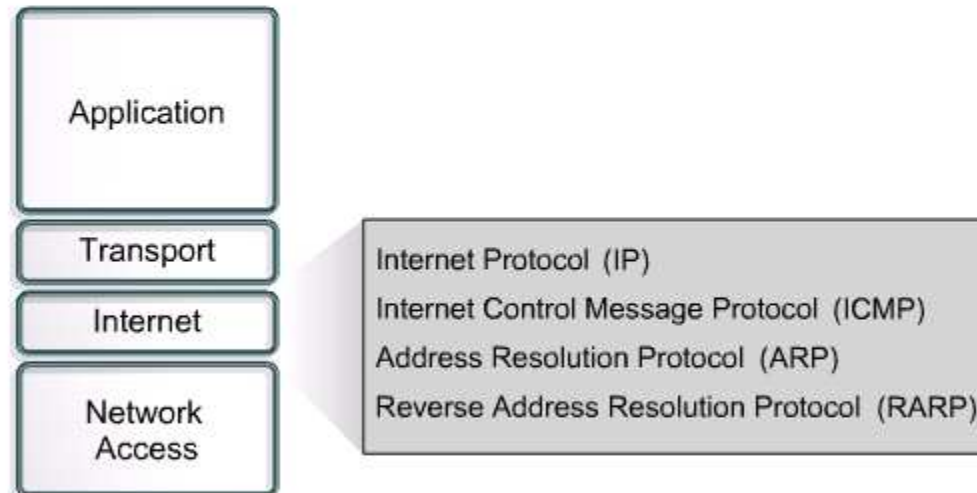


# Internet Layer Protocols

## FIGURES

1

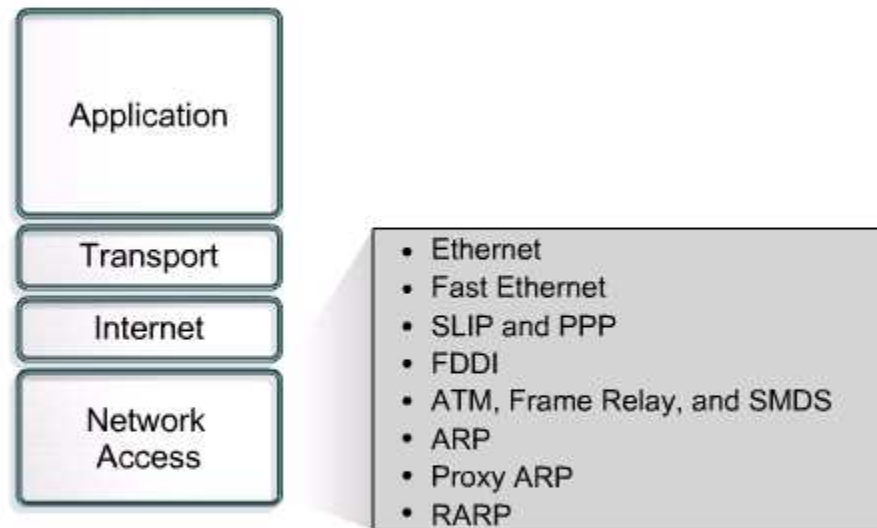
2



## Network Access Protocols

FIGURE

1



ARP and RARP work at both Internet and network access layers.



## Common TCP/IP Protocols

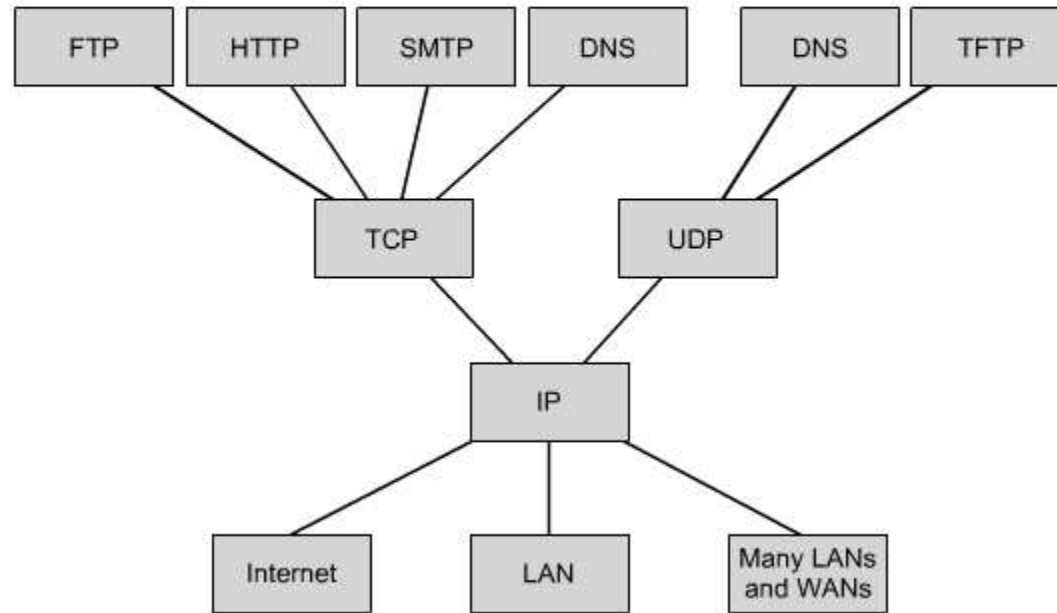
### FIGURES

1

2

3

4

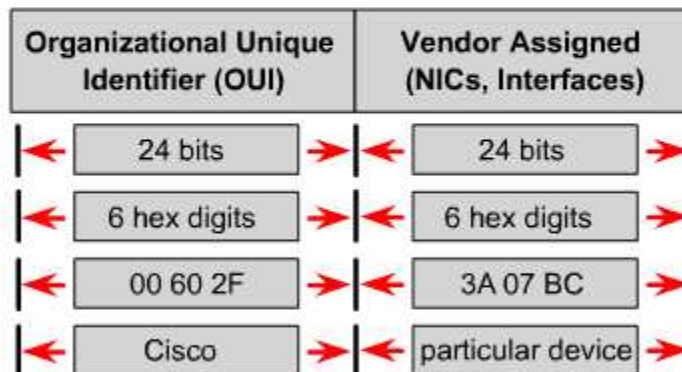


## MAC Address Format

### FIGURES

1

2



## IP Addressing Format

### FIGURES

1

2

3

4

1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0

← 32 Bits →

## Consecutive Decimal and Binary Values

### FIGURES

1  
2  
3  
4

Binary : 11000000.10101000.00000001.00001000 and 11000000.10101000.00000001.00001001

Decimal : 192.168.1.8 and 192.168.1.9

Both the binary and decimal numbers represent the same values, but it is much easier to see with the dotted decimal values. This is one of the common problems found in working directly with binary numbers. The long strings of repeated ones and zeros make transposition and omission errors more likely.

## Address Class Prefixes

### FIGURES

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8

<b>Class A</b>	<b>Network</b>	<b>Host</b>		
Octet	1	2	3	4

<b>Class B</b>	<b>Network</b>		<b>Host</b>	
Octet	1	2	3	4

<b>Class C</b>	<b>Network</b>			<b>Host</b>
Octet	1	2	3	4

<b>Class D</b>	<b>Host</b>			
Octet	1	2	3	4

Class D addresses are used for multicast groups. There is no need to allocate octets or bits to separate network and host addresses. Class E addresses are reserved for research use only.

## IP Address Range

### FIGURES

1

2

3

4

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8

IP address class	IP address range (First Octet Decimal Value)
Class A	1-126 (00000001-01111110) *
Class B	128-191 (10000000-10111111)
Class C	192-223 (11000000-11011111)
Class D	224-239 (11100000-11101111)
Class E	240-255 (11110000-11111111)

Determine the class based on the decimal value of the first octet.

\* 127 (01111111) is a Class A address reserved for loopback testing and cannot be assigned to a network.

## Private IP Addresses

### FIGURES

1

2

3

Class	RFC 1918 internal address range
A	10.0.0.0 to 10.255.255.255
B	172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255
C	192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255

# Port Numbers

## FIGURES

- 1
- 2
- 3

