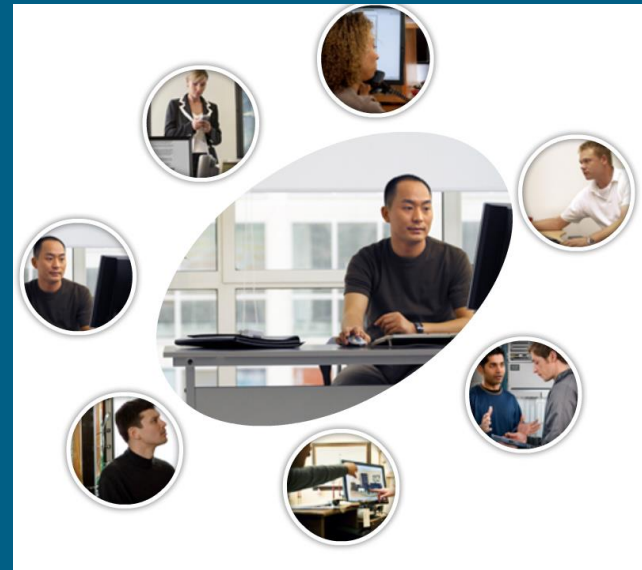




Network Reference Models



Reference Models

Protocol Suites are sets of rules that work together to help solve a problem.

Where is the Café?

Content layer

Conversation Protocol Suite

- 1. Use a Common Language
- 2. Wait Your Turn
- 3. Signal When Finished

Rules layer



Physical layer

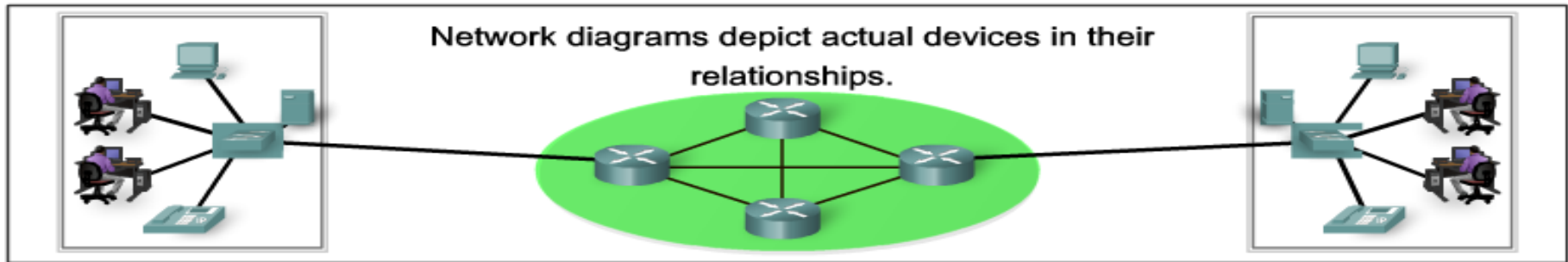


Reference Models

- a framework (guideline) for network implementation and troubleshooting
- divides complex functions into simpler components
- Importance of reference model:
 - ✓ Vendor interoperability “standardization”.
 - ✓ Better understanding of data transfer
- Reference model types :
 - ✓ OSI (Open System Interconnection).
 - ✓ TCP/IP (DOD Model).
 - ✓ Other Models.

Reference Models

Models Provide Guidance



OSI Model

Application

Presentation

Session

Transport

Network

Data Link

Physical

TCP/IP Model

Application

Transport

Internet

Network Access

A networking model is only a representation of network operation. The model is not the actual network.

Reference Models

7. Application

6. Presentation

5. Session

4. Transport

3. Network

2. Data Link

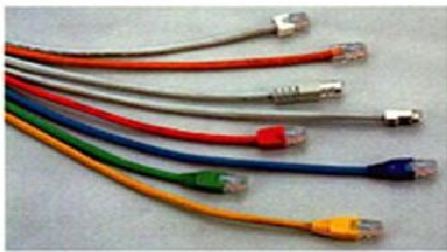
1. Physical

Physical

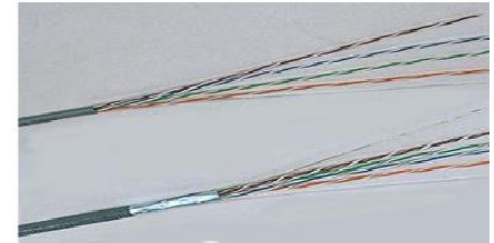
The Physical layer protocols describe the mechanical, electrical, functional, and procedural means to activate, maintain, and de-activate physical-connections for bit transmission to and from a network device.

Network media

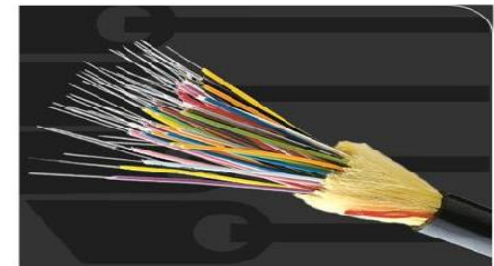
Network Media



Copper



Fiber Optics



Wireless



Reference Models

7. Application

6. Presentation

5. Session

4. Transport

3. Network

2. Data Link

1. Physical

Data Link

The Data Link layer protocols describe methods for exchanging data frames between devices over a common media.

Reference Models

7. Application

6. Presentation

5. Session

4. Transport

3. Network

2. Data Link

1. Physical

Network

The Network layer provides services to exchange the individual pieces of data over the network between identified end devices.

Reference Models

7. Application

6. Presentation

5. Session

4. Transport

3. Network

2. Data Link

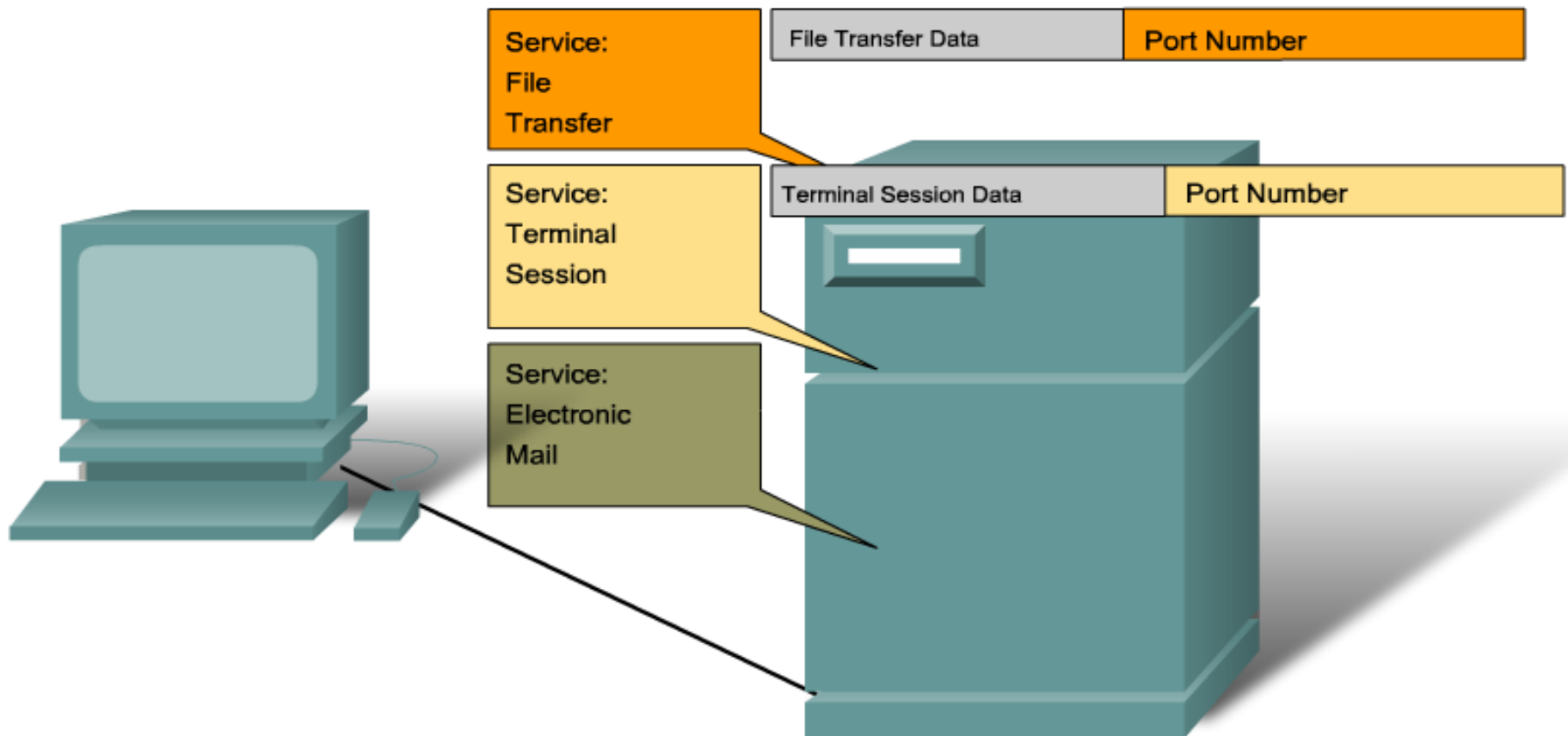
1. Physical

Transport

The Transport layer defines services to segment, transfer, and reassemble the data for individual communications between the end devices.

Reference Models

At the end device, the service port number directs the data to the correct conversation.



Reference Models

7. Application

6. Presentation

5. Session

4. Transport

3. Network

2. Data Link

1. Physical

Session

The Session layer provides services to the Presentation layer to organize its dialogue and to manage data exchange.

Reference Models

7. Application

6. Presentation

5. Session

4. Transport

3. Network

2. Data Link

1. Physical

Presentation

The Presentation Layer provides for common representation of the data transferred between Application layer services.

Reference Models

7. Application

6. Presentation

5. Session

4. Transport

3. Network

2. Data Link

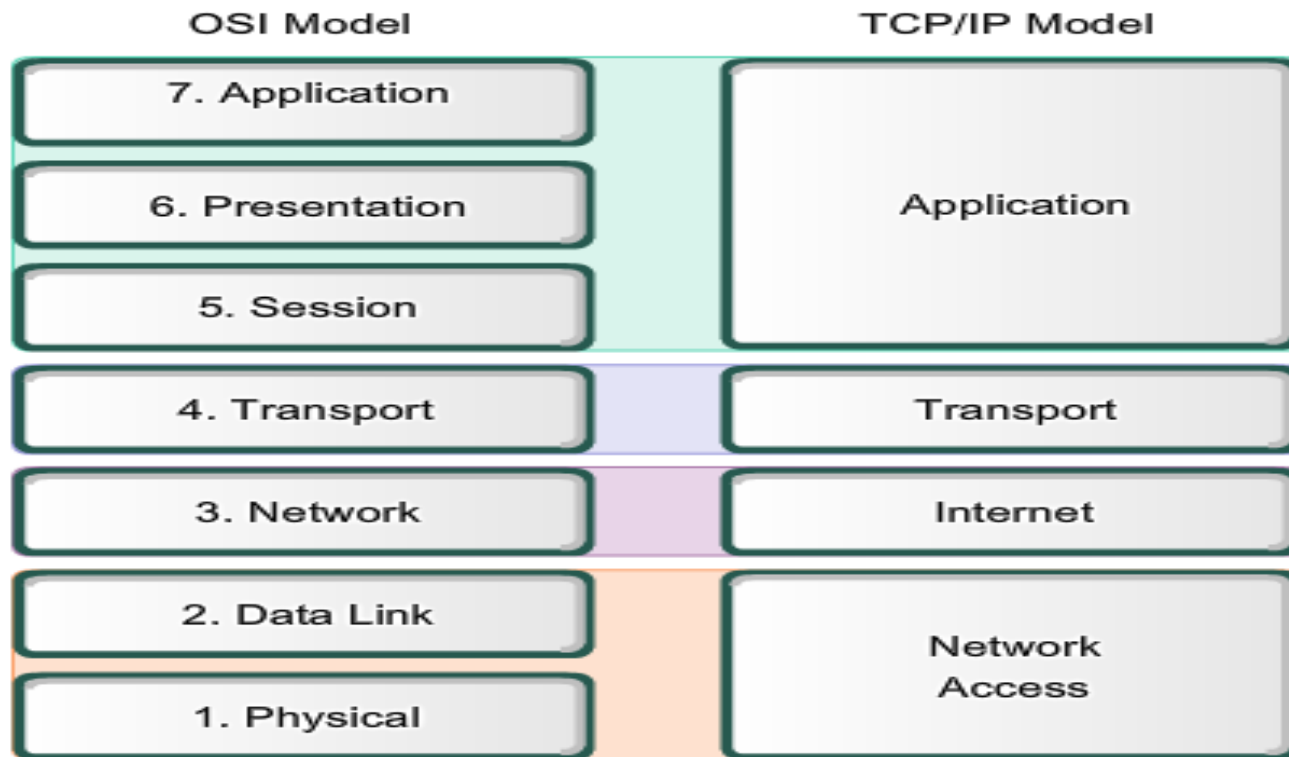
1. Physical

Application

The Application layer provides the means for end-to-end connectivity between individuals in the human network using data networks.

Reference Models

Comparing the OSI and TCP/IP models

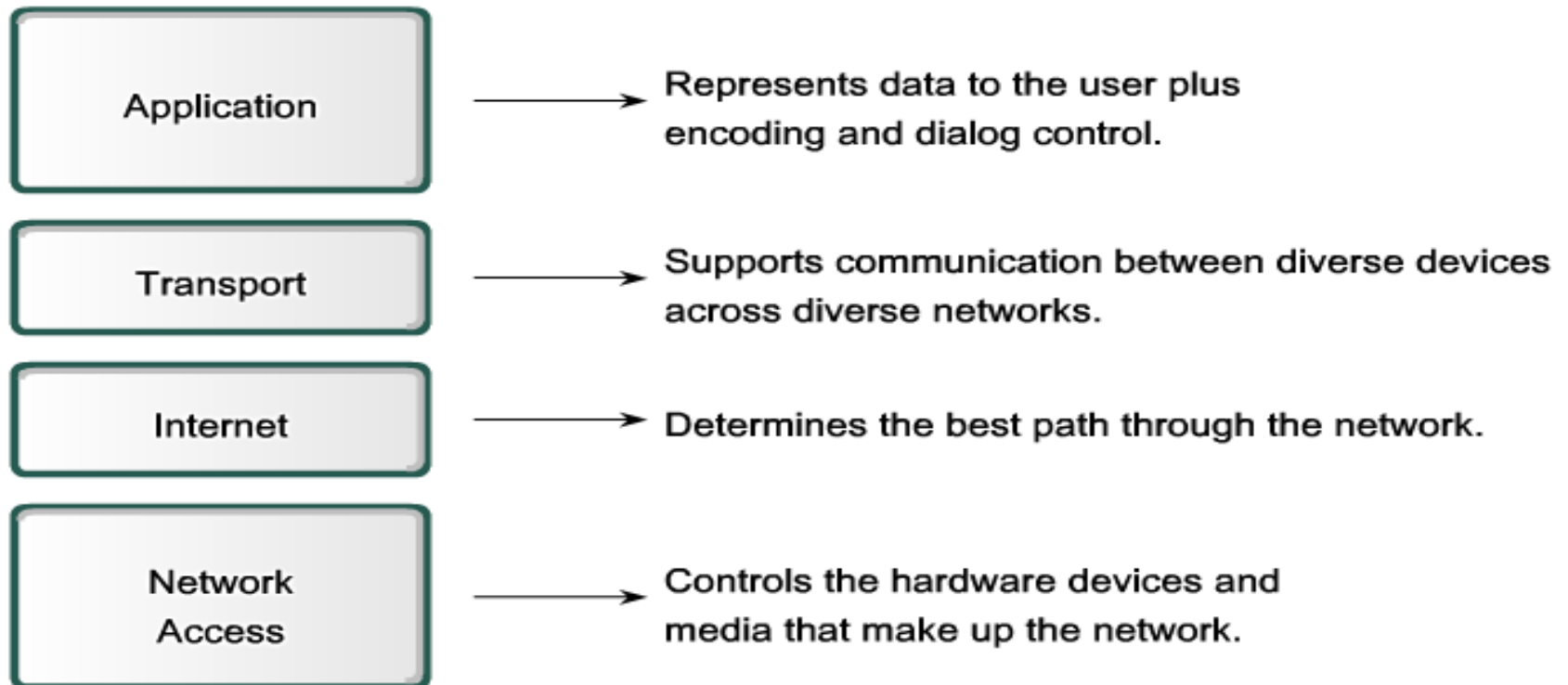


The key parallels are in the Transport and Network layers.

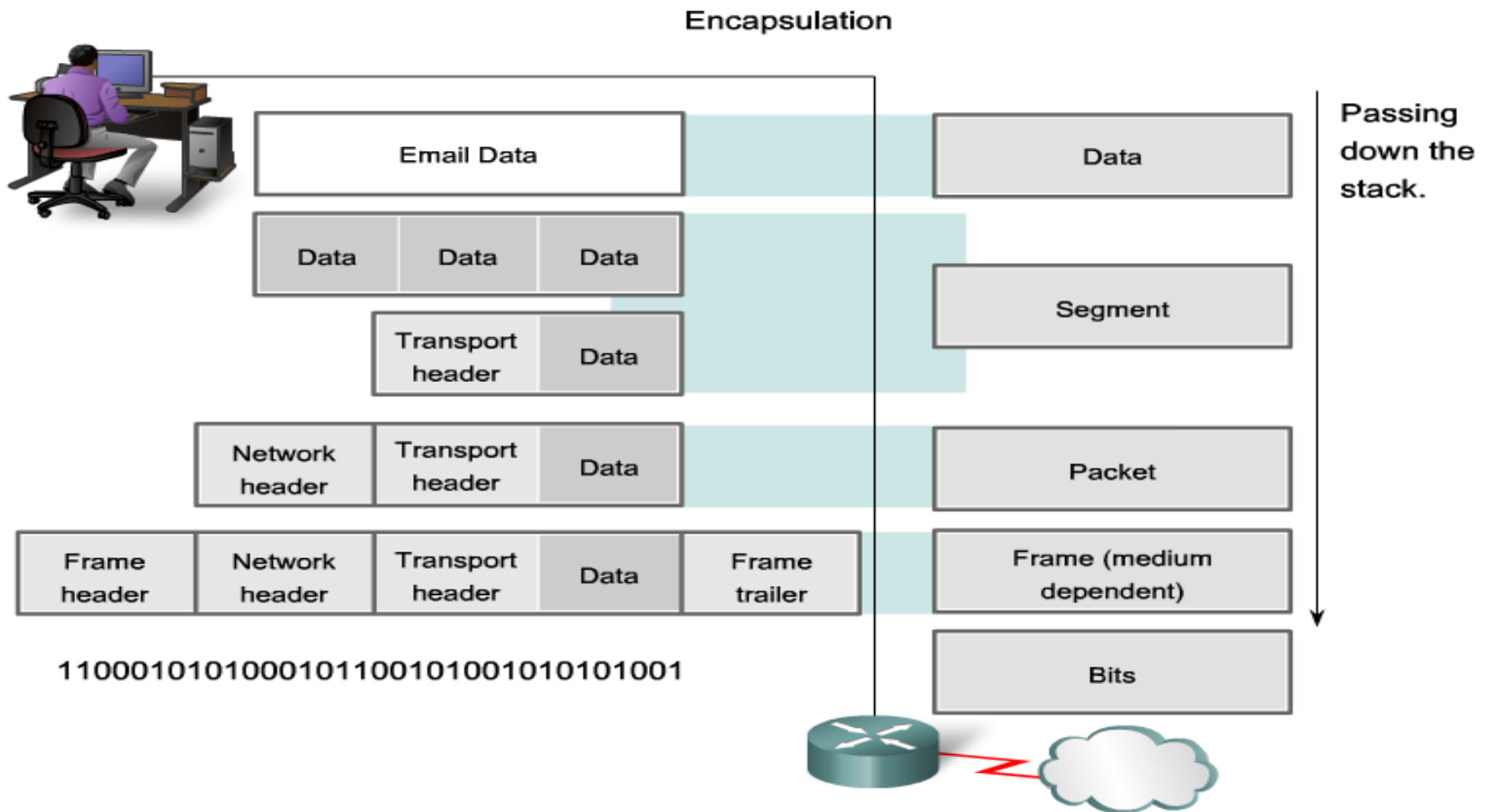
Reference Models

TCP/IP model

TCP/IP Model



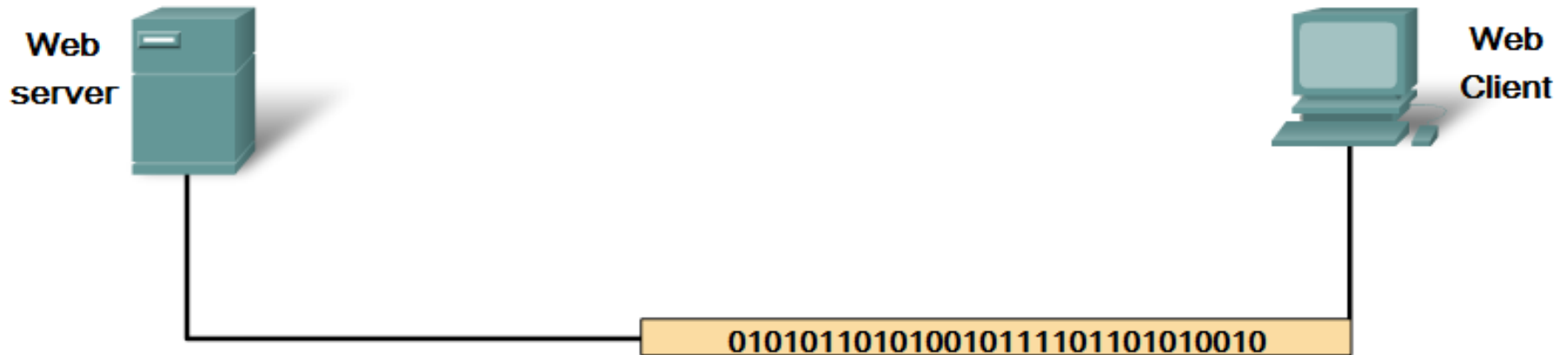
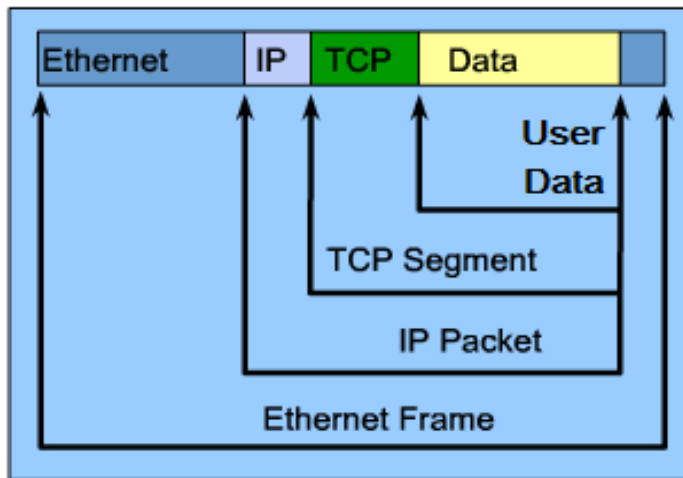
Reference Models



Reference Models

Protocol Operation of Sending and Receiving a Message

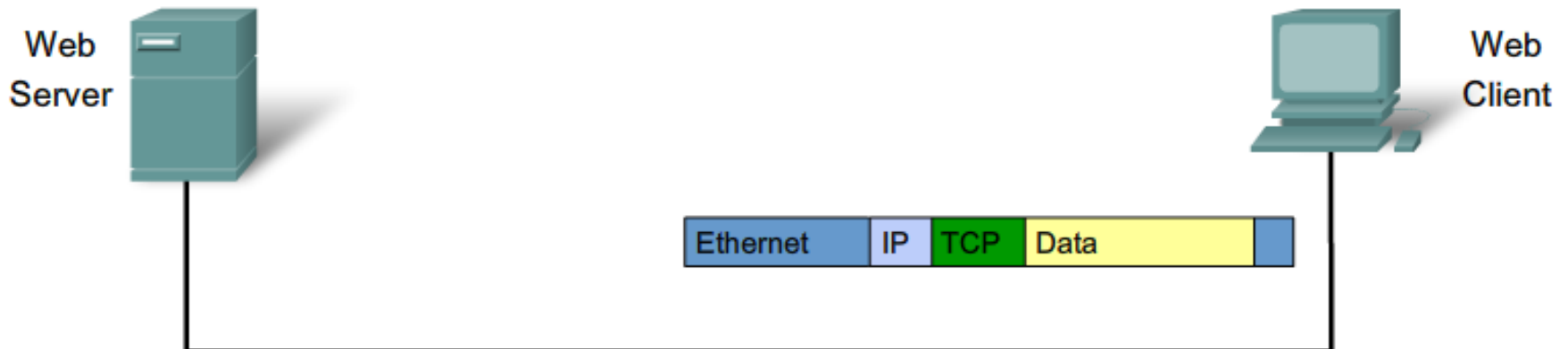
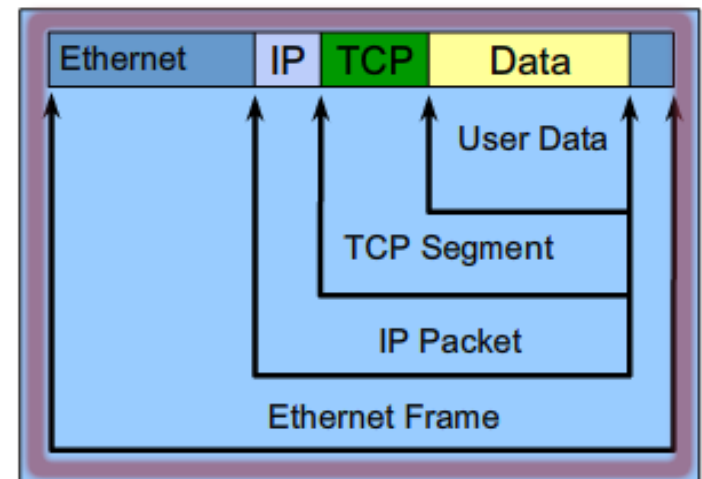
Protocol Encapsulation Terms



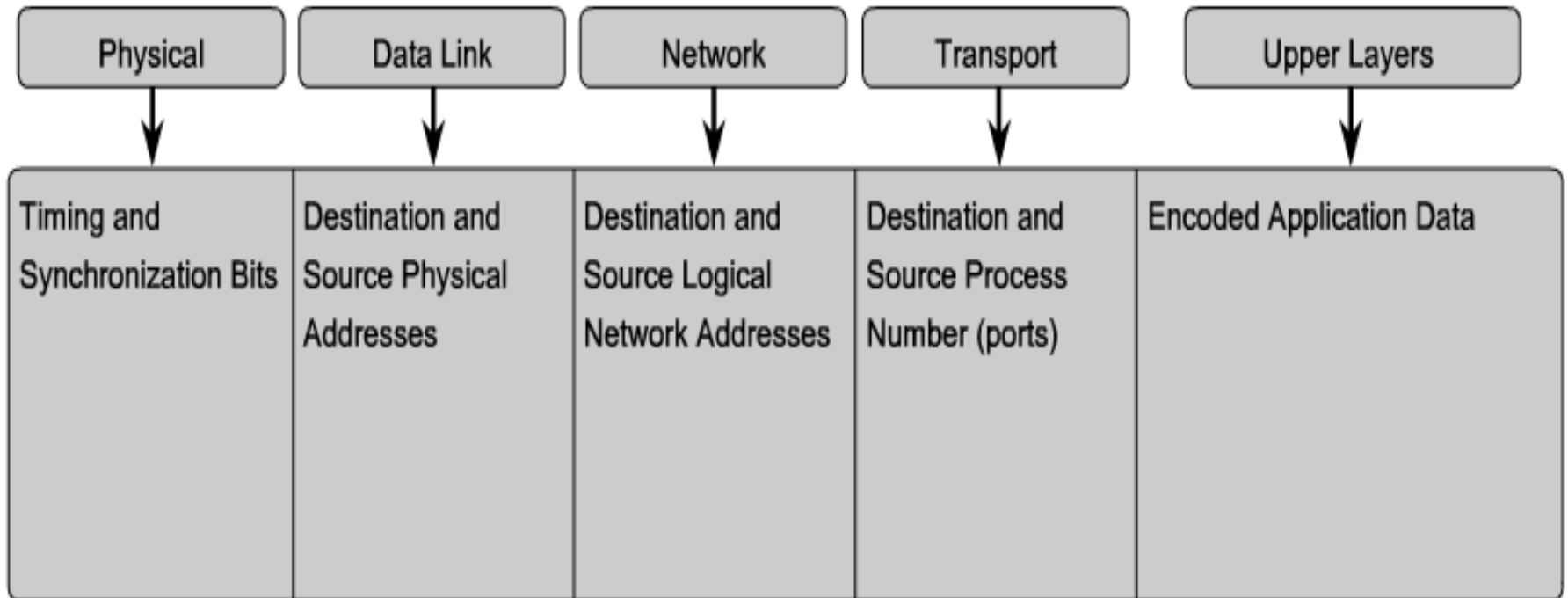
Reference Models

Protocol Operation of Sending and Receiving a Message

Protocol Encapsulation Terms



Reference Models



Reference Models

The Protocol Data Unit header also contains the network address.

209.165.200.230



209.165.200.226

Destination
network

209.165.202.145

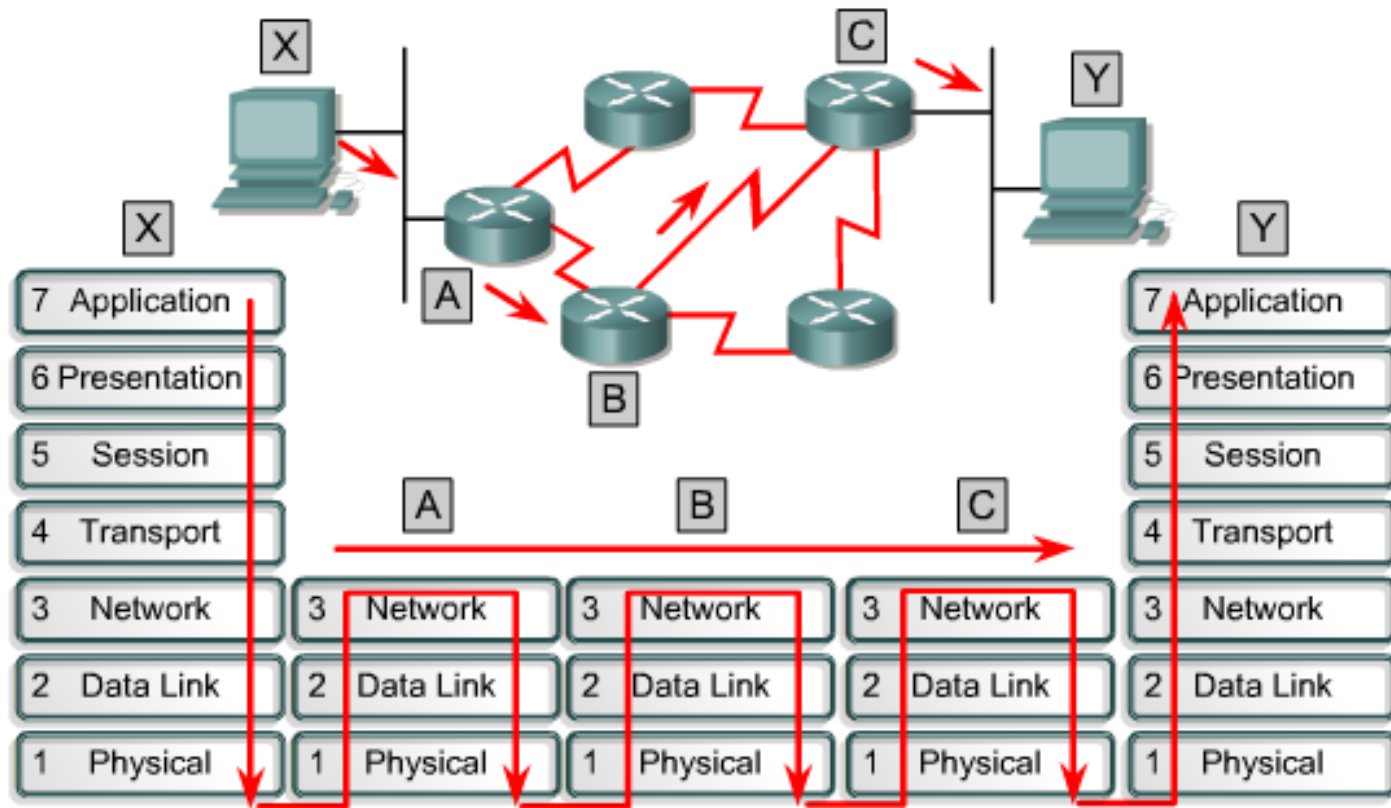
Source
network

209.165.202.130



Source end device

Transmission Example



Each router provides its services to support upper-layer functions.

