# CS 725/825 & IT 725 Lecture 15 Transport Layer

October 22, 2025

#### TOP

#### Transport Control Protocol

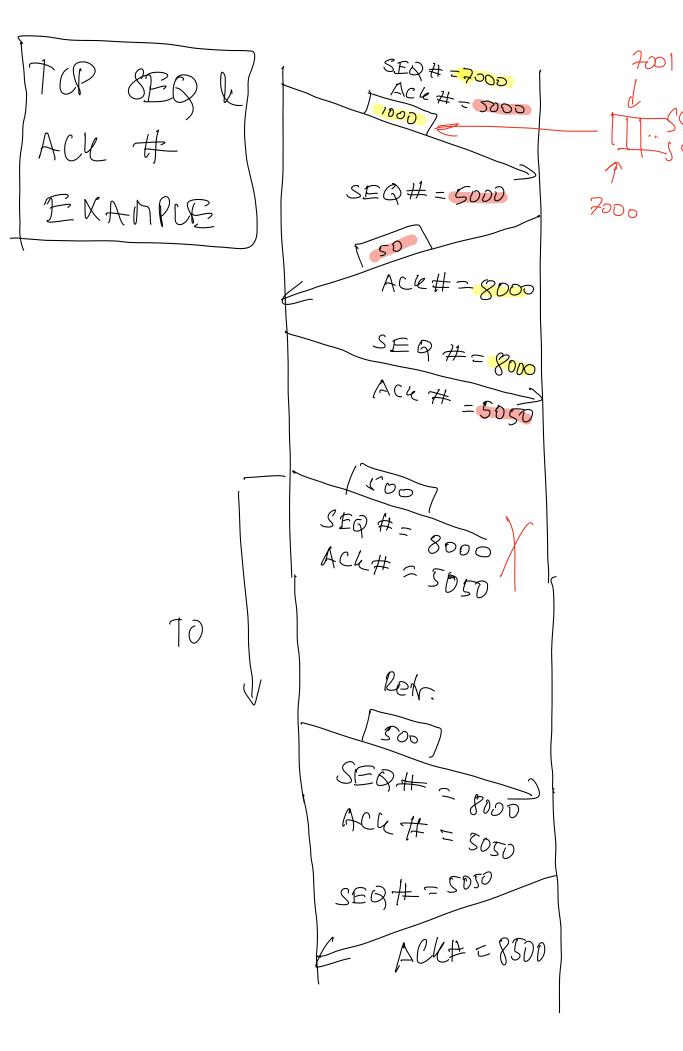
- Provides bidirectional transparent connection-oriented reliable service
- Design parameters and objectives
  - used by most popular applications, majority of Internet traffic is transported over TCP
  - significant impact on congestion behavior of the Internet
  - must operate over networks with widely-varying characteristics
  - must be robust and (relatively) simple to implement

#### TOP Header

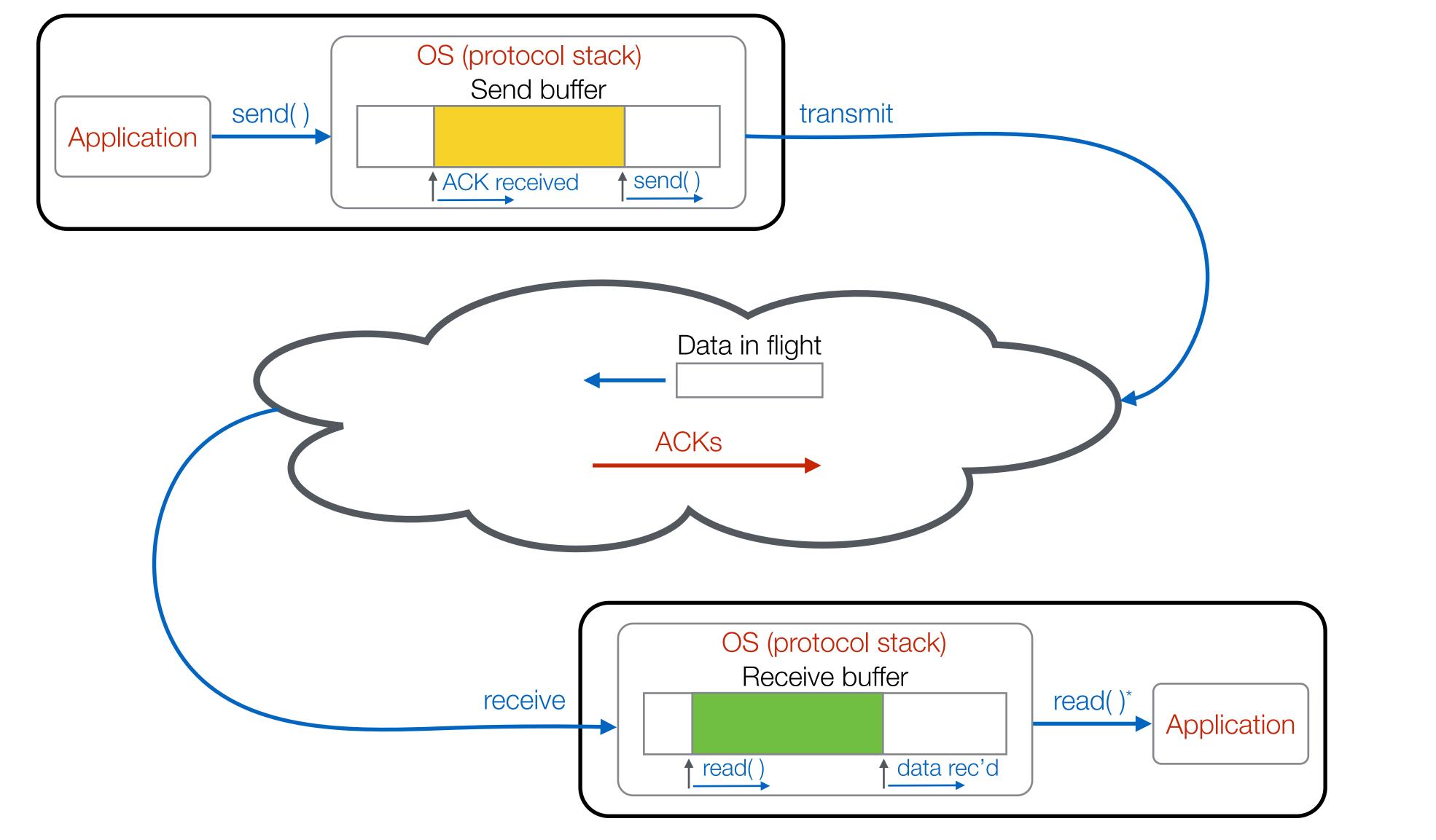
#### **TCP Header**

Offsets	0								1								2								3							
Octet	Bit	0 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	7 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0	0	Source port													Destination port																	
4	32		Sequence number																													
8	64		Acknowledgment number (if ACK set)																													
12	96	Data offset Reserved NS R E G K H T N N WINDOW Size																														
16	128	Checksum													Urgent pointer (if URG set)																	
20	160		Options (if Data Offset > 5, padded at the end with "0" bytes if necessary)																													
•••	•••																															

Another image appropriated from Wikipedia...

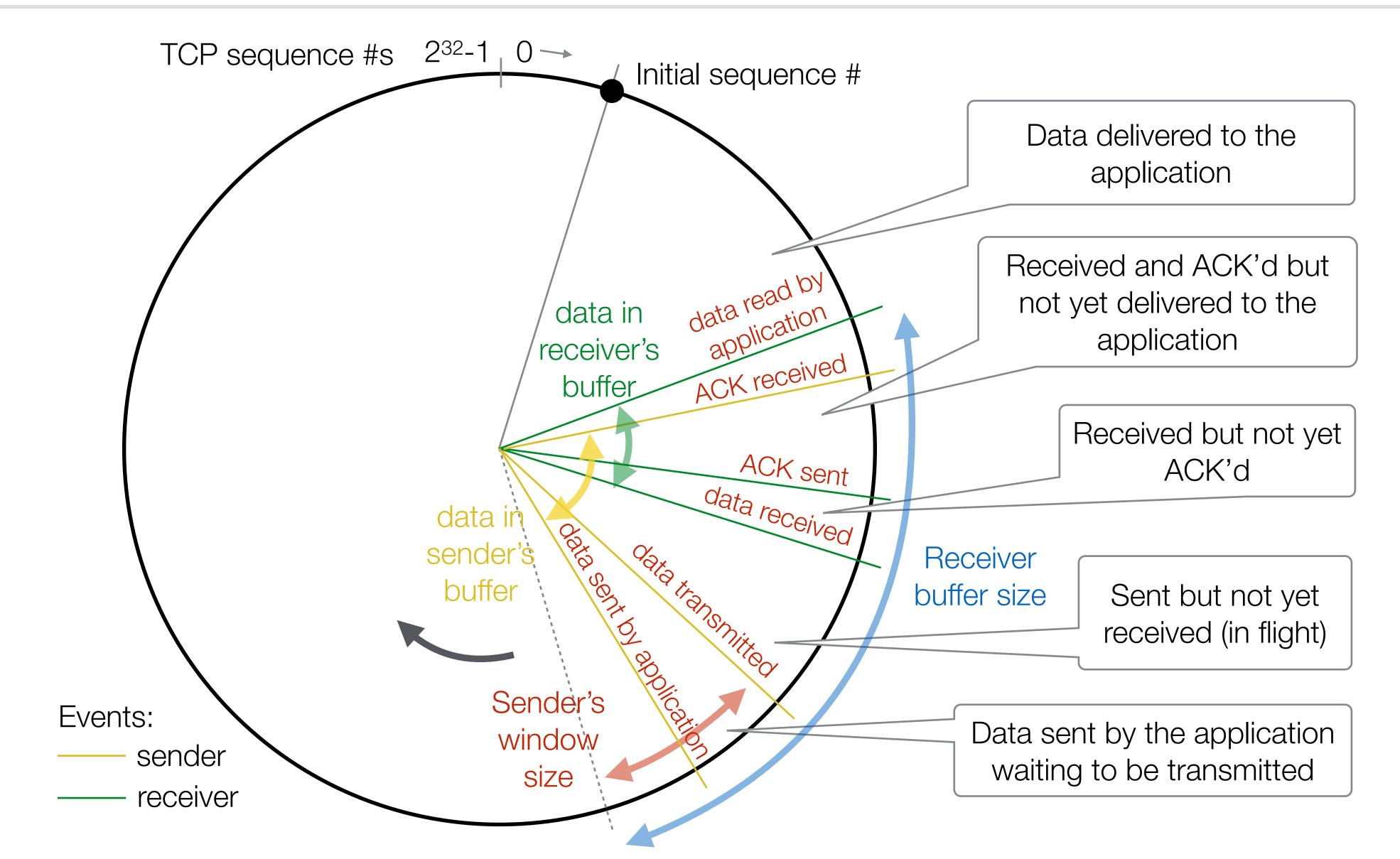


### TCP buffering and data flow

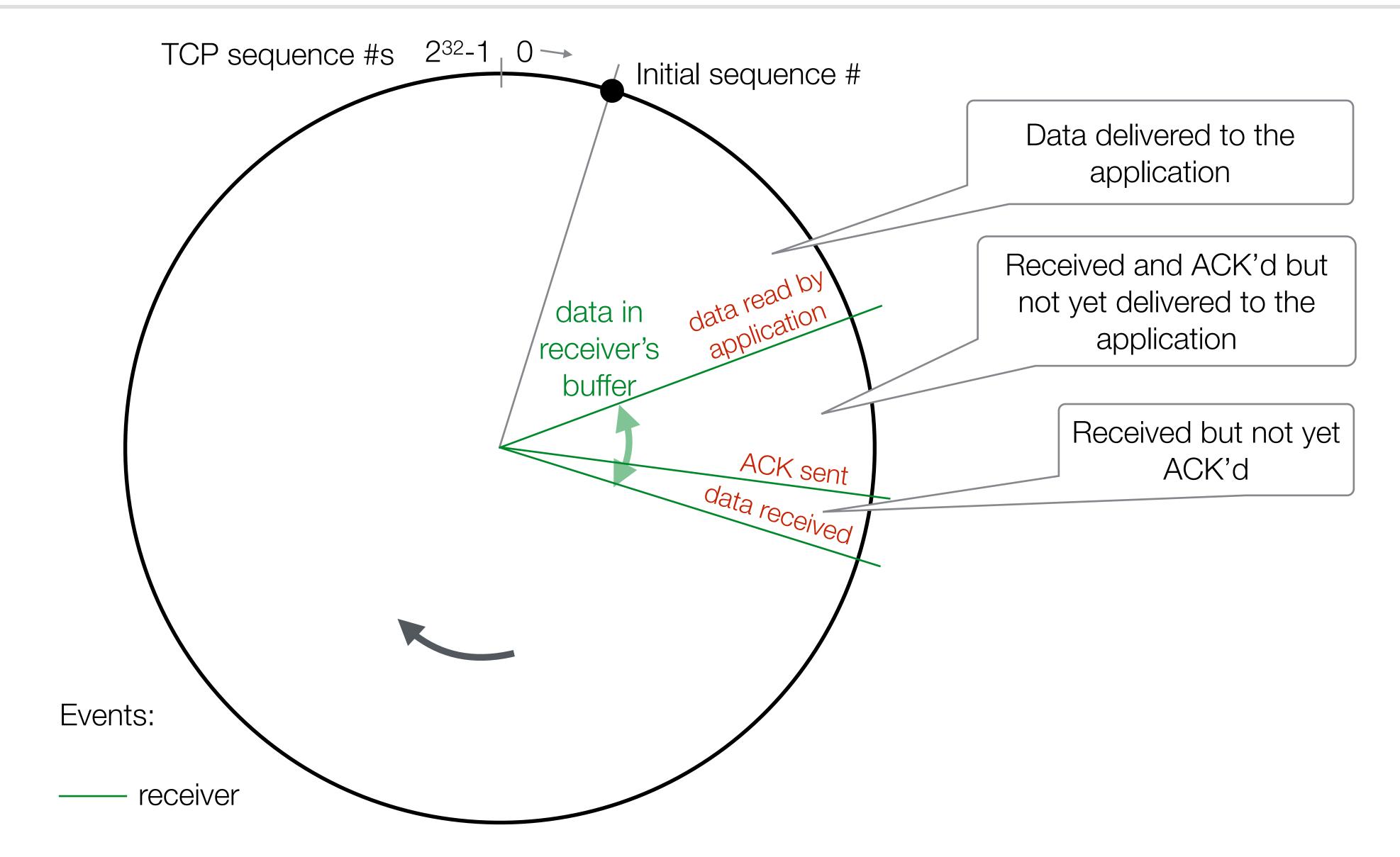


(\*) many APIs call the read() operation "receive" (eg: recv()), read is used here to avoid confusion with receiving data on an interface

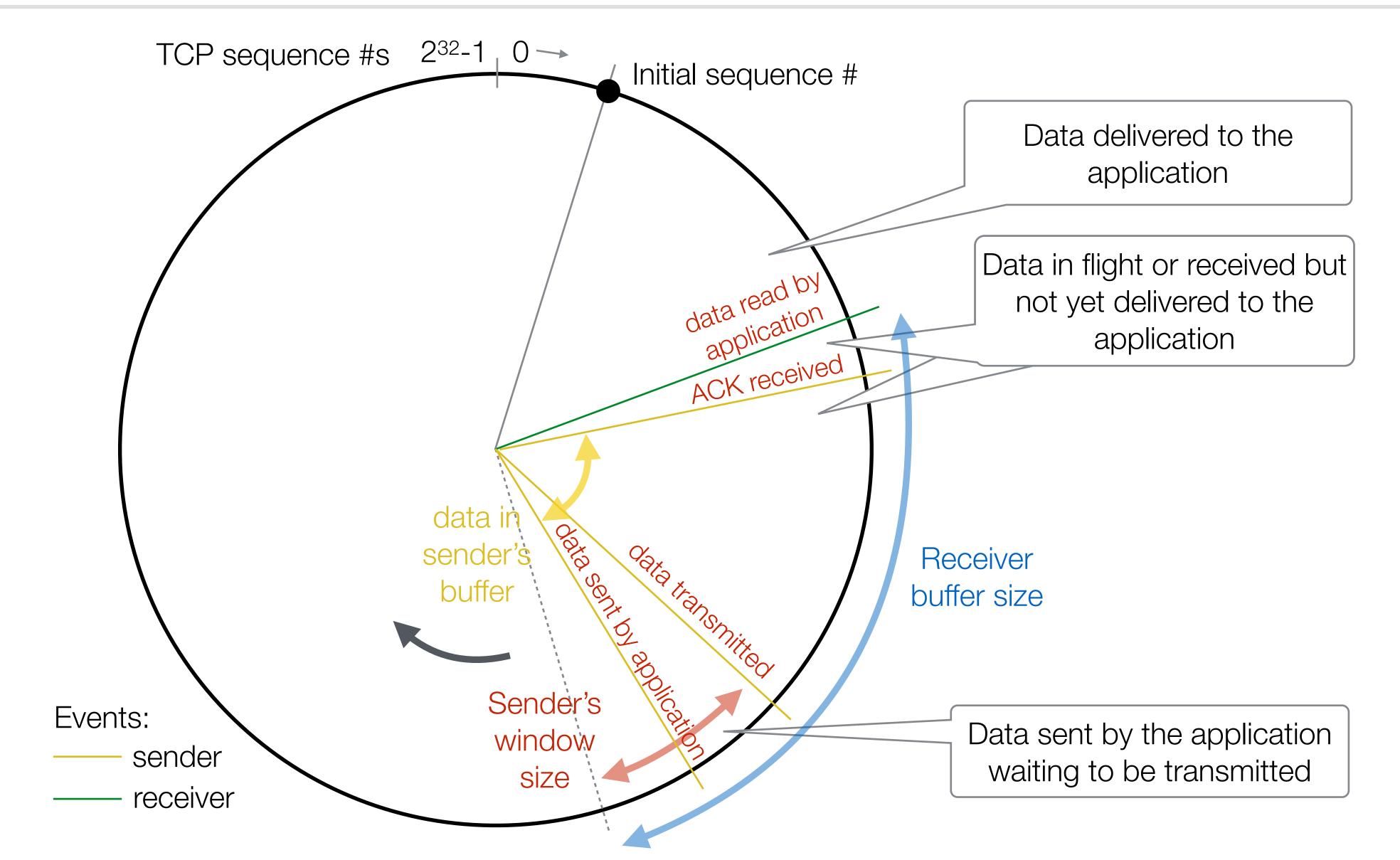
# TCP Sliding Window



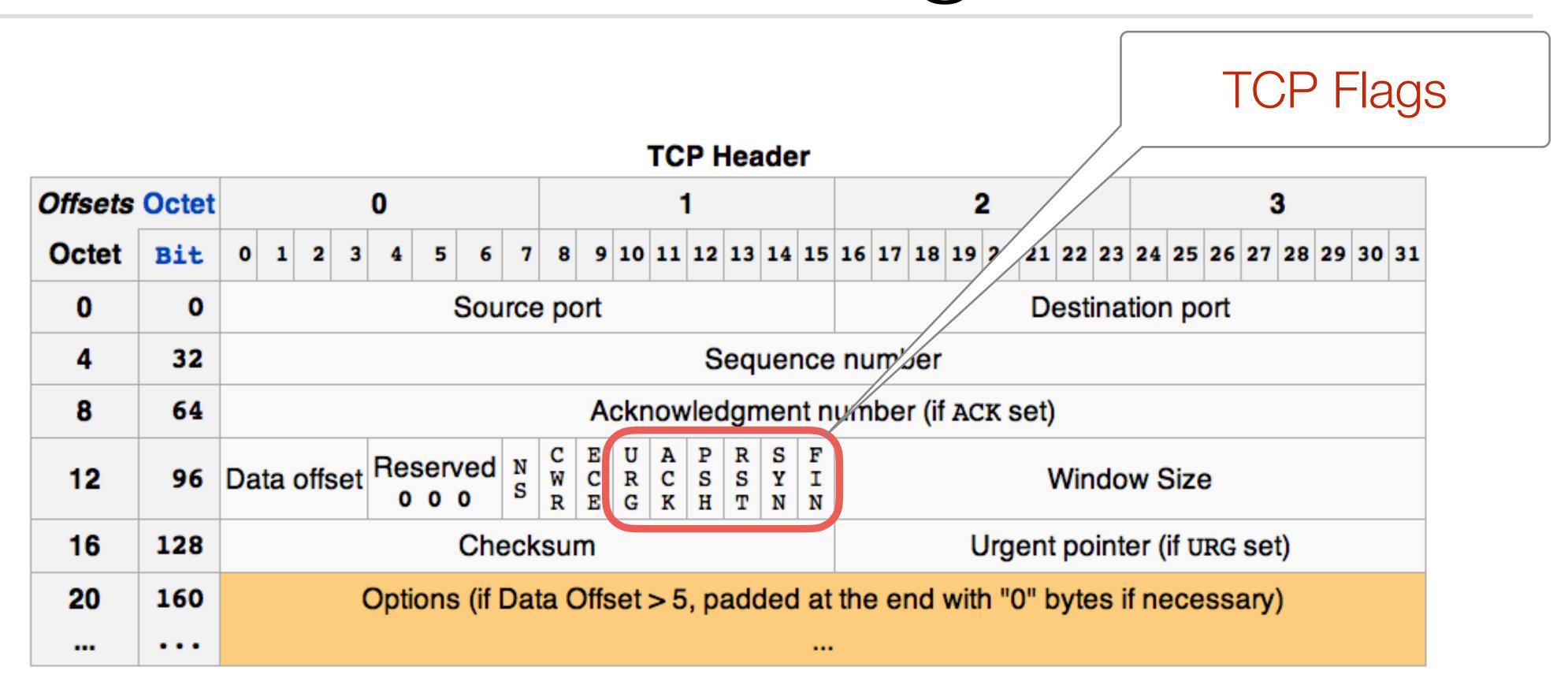
# TCP Sliding Window



# TCP Sliding Window



#### TCP session management



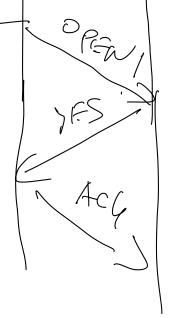
Another image appropriated from Wikipedia...

#### CONNECTION OPEN CONCEPTS



TO

3-WAY HANDSHAKE



OPEW/

CONNECTION PEJECIED

