

SY110 Networking – Application Layer

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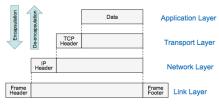
U.S. Naval Academy

Fall AY 2018

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- Application Protocols
- 4 Recap
- Questions



TCP/IP Stack



Headers at higher layers become data at lower layers

Source: IETF RFC 1122

Transport Layer

- TCP & UDP
- Connection-oriented vs. Connection-less
- NAT
- Ports bridge the application layer to the transport layer
- Datagram

Application Layer - Basics

Finally at the top of the TCP/IP stack

 Application Layer processes provide services to the user of a host (or other processes also running at the application layer).

Some Important Protocols

- DHCP Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
- DNS Domain Name System
- HTTP & HTTPS HyperText Transfer Protocol (Secure)
- SSH Secure SHell
- RDP Remote Desktop Protocol
- SFTP Secure File Transport Protocol
- SMB Server Message Block protoco
- SMTP Simple Mail Transfer Protoco
- FTP File transfer Protocol
- TELNET unsecure bi-directional ASCII text communicator, old
- IMAP Internet Message Access Protoco
- IRC Internet Relay Chat

Application Layer - Basics

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Application Protocols

Protocol	Port #	Transport	Tool/Software
HTTP	80	TCP	Web clients/browsers
HTTPS	443	TCP	Web clients/browsers
DNS	53	UDP	nslookup
			or for other client app
SSH	22	TCP	ssh (PuTTY)
RDP	3389	TCP	rdesktop (UNIX)
			Remote Desktop Connection (Windows)
SFTP	22	TCP	WinSCP, FileZilla
DHCP	67,68	UDP	Built into the operating systems
SMB	445	TCP	File browser
			(see "map network drive" in Windows)
SMTP	25	TCP	Email clients and servers
	HTTP HTTPS DNS SSH RDP SFTP DHCP SMB	HTTP 80 HTTPS 443 DNS 53 SSH 22 RDP 3389 SFTP 22 DHCP 67,68 SMB 445	HTTP 80 TCP HTTPS 443 TCP DNS 53 UDP SSH 22 TCP RDP 3389 TCP SFTP 22 TCP DHCP 67,68 UDP SMB 445 TCP

http:

//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_TCP_and_UDP_port_numbers

- Memorize HTTP, HTTPS, DNS, and SSH details, to include port numbers
- Be able to discuss the choice of Transport Layer Protocols
- Basic understanding of types of protocols and services available
- Understand the correlation between Application protocols and port numbers





Questions?