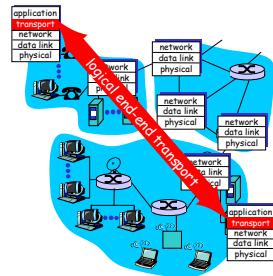


Transport Layer

- ❑ Where does it sit in the stack?
- ❑ Between what entities does it provide communication?
- ❑ What kinds of services does it provide?
- ❑ Examples of transport layer protocols?



Transport Layer 1

UDP vs TCP

- ❑ What kind of services are provided by UDP?
- ❑ How does error detection work?
- ❑ How is error correction different from error detection?
- ❑ What additional services are provided by TCP?
- ❑ If TCP

Transport Layer 2

UDP vs TCP

- ❑ What kind of services are provided by UDP?
- ❑ How does error detection work?
- ❑ How is error correction different from error detection?
- ❑ What additional services are provided by TCP?
- ❑ If TCP is so great, why bother with UDP?

Transport Layer 3

Reliable Data Transfer

- ❑ In what ways can the network be unreliable?
- ❑ Is reliability only provided at the transport layer?
- ❑ What are the different approaches to provide end-to-end reliability?

Transport Layer 4

Reliable Data Transfer Protocols

- Name some key components of reliable data transfer protocols.
- What are the purposes of:
 - Acknowledgements
 - Sequence numbers
 - pipelining
 - Estimation of round trip time
 - Timeout?
- What does the window size determine?
- What are some differences between Go-back-N and Selective repeat?

Transport Layer 5

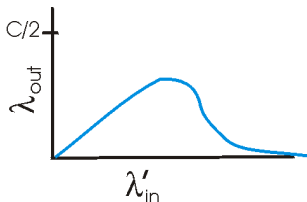
TCP

- Is TCP a Go-back-N or a selective repeat protocol?
- How does TCP estimate the round trip time?
- What is flow control and how does TCP do flow control?

Transport Layer 6

Congestion Control

- Under what network scenario will you see this?



- What are the different approaches to congestion control?

Transport Layer 7

TCP Congestion Control

- What is slow start? Is slow start "slow"?
- How does TCP work in the steady state?
- How can one calculate the throughput of TCP?
- Under what scenario is TCP unfair?

Transport Layer 8