**Describing the data's contents**

The Application layer sits down with the Transport layer and adds any necessary information to the header regarding the presentation and formatting of the data. This PDU is simply referred to as data when it is given to the Transport layer.

**Describing each segment's content**

The data that was passed down from the Application layer is supplemented by the Transport layer with port number information. You learnt earlier in this chapter that this information comprises of the requested service or application's port number and the Transport protocol (either TCP or UDP). This is included as a Transport header, which means it comes before the data and is read by the destination device before the actual data is read. The PDU that follows after this information has been added is referred to as a segment.

**Describe the packets' contents**

The Transport layer transmits this segment PDU to the Internet layer. The segment receives the necessary logical address information from the Internet layer. The IP addresses of the source and destination devices make up this data. The PDU is now referred to as a packet after this data has been added to the segment in the form of a Network header. You can now see that, despite the fact that it is frequently used in everyday discourse, calling the entire unit a packet is actually extremely imprecise. In this stage of the process, it is just referred to as a packet. The Network Access layer is now given control of the packet.

**Defining the Frames' contents**

After receiving the packet, the Network Access Layer adds the physical address data in the form of a frame header, also known as a Data Link header. The media access control (MAC) addresses of the source and destination device are contained in this data.