**Identifying the Source Device's Process**

The data is obtained by Layer7 as an HTML page.

The formatting information is added in Layer 6.

Layer 5 adds the data necessary to establish a session between the laptop's web browser and the web server.

The transport protocol and source and destination port numbers are added at Layer 4, in this case TCP (which is a unicast protocol) and port 80. (HTTP).

The source and destination IP addresses, in this case 192.168.5.1 and 192.168.5.2, are part of Layer 3.

Layer 2 combines the source and destination MAC addresses, in this case 5-5-5-5-5-5 and 6-6-6-6-6-6, after learning the destination MAC address.

Layer 1 breaks the entire packet down into bits and transmits them to the laptop over the network.

**Identifying the Destination Device's Process**

The bits are received by layer 1 in electrical format, who then transforms them such that layer 2 can read them.

Layer 2 checks the target MAC address to determine if it is directed to it; upon identifying its own MAC address, 6-6-6-6-6, it removes that portion of the transmission and gives the remaining data to layer 3.

Layer 3 checks the target IP address (192.168.5.2) to make sure it is its own, drops that portion, and hands the remaining package to Layer 4.

Layer 4 evaluates port 80 as the destination port, notifies the browser that HTTP data is arriving, drops that portion, and passes the remaining package to Layer 5.

Layer 5 passes the remaining data to Layer 6 after creating the session between the web server and the web browser using the data that was provided on this layer by the web server.

Layer 6 does any necessary format translation and sends the HTML document's core contents to layer 7.

The web browser, a layer7 application, receives the HTML document and displays it in the browser window.