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**DEFINITIONS:**

The OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) model is a seven-layer reference model for computer network communications. The TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) model is a four-layer model for computer network communications. It is the model that is used by the Internet.

The OSI model's additional layers provide more granularity and detail about the different functions that a network needs to perform. However, this also makes the OSI model more complex and difficult to understand. The TCP/IP model's fewer layers make it simpler and easier to understand, but it also means that it is less comprehensive.

**DIFFERENCES:**

**Usage**: The OSI model is less frequently used than the TCP/IP model. The TCP/IP model is widely adopted in real-world networks, including the Internet. The OSI model is used more in academia and for teaching purposes.

**Approach**: The OSI model follows a vertical approach, where each layer provides services to the layer above it and consumes services from the layer below it. The TCP/IP model follows a horizontal approach, where each layer interacts with other layers at the same level.

The vertical approach of the OSI model makes it easier to design and implement new protocols. However, it also makes it more difficult to troubleshoot problems in a network. The horizontal approach of the TCP/IP model makes it easier to troubleshoot problems, but it also makes it more difficult to design and implement new protocols.

**Delivery**: The OSI model guarantees packet delivery, meaning that it ensures that all packets are delivered to their destination. The TCP/IP model does not guarantee packet delivery. This is because the TCP/IP model is designed to be efficient and scalable, and guaranteeing packet delivery would add overhead to the network.

**Replacement**: In the OSI model, tools and changes can easily be replaced. This is because the OSI model's layers are well-defined and independent of each other. In the TCP/IP model, replacing tools is not as easy. This is because the TCP/IP model's layers are more tightly coupled.

**Reliability:** The TCP/IP model is more reliable than the OSI model. This is because the TCP/IP model includes a number of features that improve reliability, such as error detection and correction, retransmission, and flow control.