STRUCTURE OF NETWORK

OSI MODEL

(1) Application layer : Implemented in Software

(2) Presentation : will take the data from App layer in form of words, char and convert into representable binary format
The process is translation.
Data goes into encoding, encryption
It also provides abstraction.
Here SSL is used

3) Session : helps in setting up and managing up the connections and it enables the sending and receiving the data followed by termination of connected session.

It will do authentication and then authorization

4) Transport layer : It use TCP and UDP
data receive from session layer it will divided into small segments. port no and sequence no is given to these segments.

(b) flow control : control the amount of data that is transfer

(c) error control : data who gets corrupted how transport layer work ?
Checksum ? data received good or bad.

5) Network layer : work for transmission of received data logically from one comp to another that is located in another network

(Router lives here)

functions, logical addressing
- Net layer, assign the sender and receive ip address to every segment it form ip packet
- It support routing.
- Transportation of packets and load balancing happens at network layer

6) Data link layer: allow you to communicate directly with computer and host
~~logical addressing~~
physical addressing way done at which app data should go.
[mac address]

Sender ip address
receiver ip address
Subnet mask

- Frame is data unit of data link layer
- mac address 12 digit Hexa number

data link allows the upper layer of OSI model to access the frame and control how data is received and placed from the media using media access control

data link adds mac address in a frame and ip packet pushes the frame on transport it

7) Physical layer: ~~Data~~ Convert the data into electrical signal in optical fiber or radio signal.

Now physical layer of my router will transfer to my friend physical layer router now OSI model continues, in the end data is received to application layer.