Osi security architecture
The OSI Security Architecture, an integral part of the OSI model, provides a systematic approach to securing network communications. By delineating specific objectives and outlining distinct security services and mechanisms, it addresses vulnerabilities at each layer of network communication

Seven layer
Physical, Data Link, Network, Transport, Session, Presentation, and Application.

Physical

The physical layer is the first and lowest layer of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) communications model. The physical layer's function is to transport data using electrical, mechanical or procedural interfaces. OSI is a reference model used to show how applications communicate over a network.

Data link

The data link layer, or layer 2, is a protocol layer in the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model that manages how data moves between network nodes

Network

Network-to-network connections are what make the Internet possible. The "network layer" is the part of the Internet communications process where these connections occur, by sending packets of data back and forth between different networks. In the 7-layer OSI model (see below), the network layer is layer 3.

Transport

- The transport layer manages the transfer of data between hosts and end systems, ensuring that data is delivered accurately and reliably.

Session

The session layer is the fifth layer of the OSI model for computer networking and is responsible for managing sessions between applications on different devices

Presentation

The presentation layer is the sixth layer of the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) model, and is responsible for translating data so that it can be used by the application layer:

Application

The application layer is the top layer of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model, and it's responsible for communication between applications on different networks and computer systems: