ASSIGNMENT NO.1

Example used to explain is SLACK.

* **Application Layer** - the highest layer of the OSI model and layer closest to the client, the layer’s components include HTTP and FTP. The application layer receives the formatted data, implements the functions needed by the clients/team. and displays to the client. Client’s questions and answers can be posted.
* **Presentation Layer** - at this layer standard formatting of the data is done. Like encryption or decryption, translation for the data sent over the slack by the clients. The clients message is formatted to readable form .
* **Session Layer** - this layer is responsible for establishing an reliable session slack identifies the client’s device through his session ID and a connection is made.
* **Transport Layer** - on this layer data from any one device are transported to other device on the network. Slack uses transport protocols TCP/IP , data packets are broken into segments and are transmitted via connection.
* **Network Layer** – this layer is responsible for addressing , routing and traffic control. Slack transmits data packets through data routing paths. Routers use IP addresses to route the data. Exchange of data is done through same paths established. The data sent by the client travels through routers to reach a server.
* **Data Link Layer** – This layer connects client’s device to a local network/Communication channel.
* **Physical Layer** - at this layer message sent or received by the client is converted to zeroes and ones for transmission.

(Client refers to user of slack)