PHYSICAL LAYER--- is the physical connection between the receiver and sender and includes hardware used in the assistance of network data transport (cables, modems, routers) and specifies what type of

DATA LINK LAYER—“links” the data from one computer to the next by providing the correct format and detecting any errors occurred during transmission

NETWORK LAYEr--- 1. Routs and rerouts data to determine where data should be sent. This is done by identifying the IP address or finding it through a series of data packet transmissions.

combination of physical and data link layer; defines how data should be sent through the network; transmits data between two devices on the same network

TRANSPORT LAYER--- Transports software from application layer to network layer. Will make large packets smaller in order to make them easier to transmit. Controls reliability of data being sent over the network and will request data be resent if any discrepencies are found within.

MAC ADDRESS---located in the data link layer and recognized as groups of two hexadecimal

3..IP ADDRESS—Run through the router

TCP PORT—used in TRANSPORT LAYER—is used to check target port number when packet is received to determine destination

CHECKSUM CHECK-a sequence of numbers and letters (0\*FF) used to check integrity of a message.1 number is taken away everytime a packet is transmitted. TRANSPORT LAYER

ROUTING TABLE—NETWORK LAYER… responsible for delivering pacets to the correct destination. This is done through routers.

TTL—(TIME TO LIVE) part of IP packet responsible for telling the network how long a packet should be stored before being discarded.