

## OSI Model (Iso)

### OPEN SYSTEM INTERCONNECTION

Application Layer

Presentation Layer

Session Layer

Transport Layer

Network Layer

Datalink Layer

Physical Layer

Each Layer is a package of protocols.

### Application Layer

Network applications

chrome, firefox, Outlook, skype

HTTP

HTTPS

- some protocols name:- HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, NFS, FMTP, DHCP, SNMP, SMTP, POP3, TELNET, IRC, NNTP

File Transfer, web surfing, Emails, Virtual Terminals.



### Presentation Layer:-

Data from ~~characters~~ characters and numbers are converted into binary. (Translation) (i)\*

• ASCII → EBCDIC

\* (ii) Data compression, (i) Lossy (ii) Lossless.

\* (iii) Encryption: SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) Decryption.

## Session Layers:-

Manages connection and Termination of connections.

### Main concept

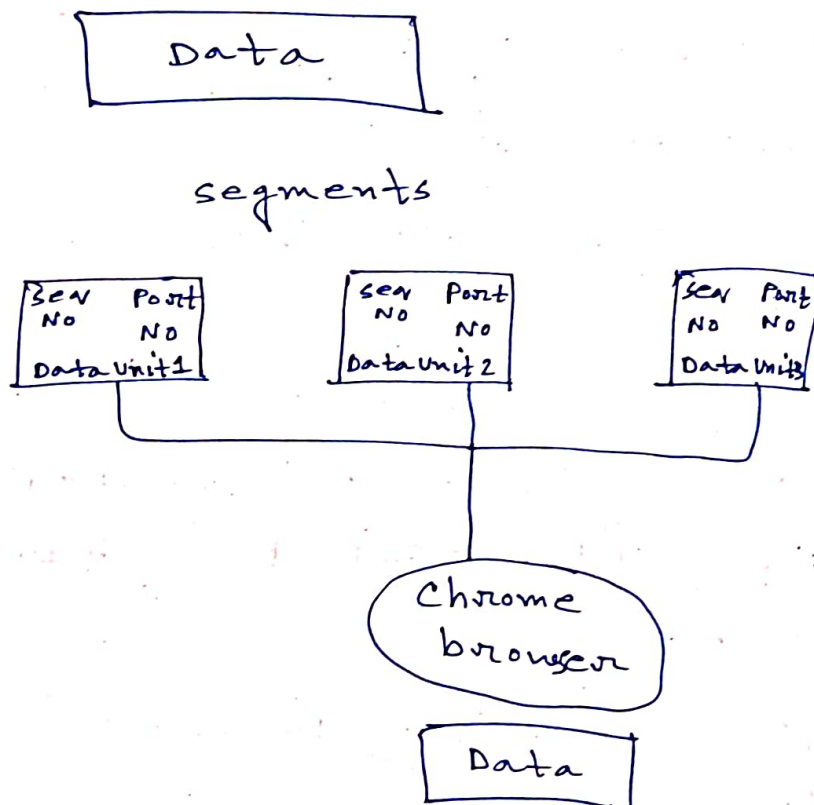
(i) Authentication

(ii) Authorization

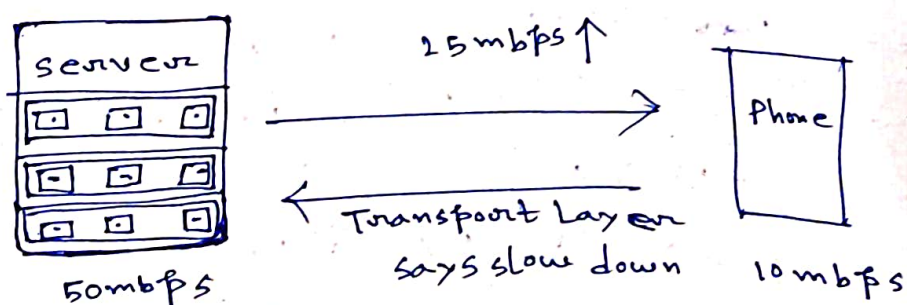
↓ (iii) Session Management

## Transport Layer :-

### segmentation:-



## Flow control:-



## Error Control:-

- (i) Automatic Repeat Request if any data lost.
- (ii) checksum.

## Protocols:-

Transmission Control Protocol (TCP).

→ Slower but acknowledgement of receiving data.

User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

→ Faster but no acknowledgement of receiving of data.

## Services:-

Connection Oriented Transmission

Via → TCP (www, Email), FTP).

Connection Less Transmission

Via → UDP (online streaming, videogames, TFTP DNS).



## Network Layer:-

Logical Addressing:-

IP4 & IP6

works with  
Packets.

Routing

Path Determination.



## ~~Link~~ Datalink Layer:-

works with Frames.

MAC ADDRESS.

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## Physical Layer:-

Frames → Bits → Wired or  
wireless Media.

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