

<b>SOSI Model</b>	<b>TCP/IP Model</b>
OSI stands for Open Systems Interconnection	TCP/IP implies Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol
It is a structured model with independent standard and generic protocol that deals with the functioning of a network and establishes a communication gateway between the network and the end-user.	It constitutes standard protocols that drive the development of the internet. It is a communication protocol that implements a connection among the hosts over a network.
The OSI model was developed by ISO (International Standard Organization) in 1984.	The TCP/IP model was developed by ARPANET (Advanced Research Project Agency Network) in 1982.
It consists of 7 layers: Starting from the bottom they are the Physical, Data Link, Network, Transport, Session, Presentation, and Application layer.	It consists of 4 layers: Starting from the bottom they are the Network Interface, Internet, Transport, and Application layer.
The OSI model follows a vertical approach.	The TCP/IP model follows a horizontal approach.
The OSI is a reference model, following which a network is designed.	The TCP/IP is an implementation of the OSI Model.
In the OSI model, the physical layer and the data link layer are separate layers.	In TCP, physical and data link layers are merged as a single network layer.
Session Layer and presentation layers are a component of the OSI model.	There is no distinct session and presentation layer in the TCP model.
The OSI model describes the protocols, services, and interfaces as well as provides a precise distinction between them. The OSI model is a protocol-independent model.	The TCP/IP doesn't have any clear distinguishing amongst the services, protocols, and interfaces. The TCP/IP model is protocol-dependent.
The OSI model provides standardization to devices like routers, switches, motherboards, and other hardware devices.	The TCP/IP model does not provide standardization to the devices, however, it gives a connection between different computers.