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Question 1:

1. List and briefly explain SEVEN (7) OSI Layers
   1. Physical layer - involved with sending raw, unstructured data bits from the physical layer of the sending device to the physical layer of the receiving device via a network.
   2. Data link layer - This layer is in charge of sending data between nearby network nodes.
   3. Network layer - The network layer is in charge of taking frames from the data link layer and sending them to the correct locations based on the addresses they contain.
   4. Transport layer - This layer facilitates end-to-end data flow between two network endpoints. It guarantees the timely and accurate delivery of data.
   5. Session layer - This layer creates, manages, and ends communication sessions between two endpoints. To guarantee that data is transferred in the proper order, it offers synchronization and dialogue control.
   6. Presentation layer - The presentation layer is in charge of representing data in a way that the application layer can understand.
   7. Application layer - This layer provides network services to end-user applications
2. PDU stands for protocol data unit. It is a data unit that is exchanged across the various layers of the protocol stack.
   1. In transport layer, it is called segment
   2. In network layer, it is called packet
   3. In data link layer, it is called frame
   4. In physical layer, it is called bits
3. The function of logging synchronous is to avoid syslog message

Question 2:

C.The OSPF route because it has the route with the longest prefix match

Question 3

* This is an output from show ip route command
* This utilized static routing concept
* All ports have been assigned with an IP address
* All ports are connected to interfaces
* All Ip address are IPV4
* Default route has been set