OSI model	TCP/IP model
It is seven layered reference model.	It is four layered model.
Internetworking is not supported.	TCP/IP supports internet working.
It clearly distinguishes between services, interfaces & protocols.	This model fails to distinguish betwn services, interface & protocols.
Network layer provides both connectionless & connection-oriented services.	The internet layer provides connectionless services.
Transport layer provides only connection-oriented services.	Transport layer provides both connection-oriented & connection less services.

Q) Diff betwn Client Server network & Peer to Peer network.

Client Server	Peer to Peer
→ A client server provides resources & services to multiple clients, which depend on this server for operations.	All nodes (peers) in network have equal status & can act as both clients & servers.
→ Servers manage resources & handle client request & use the services provided by server.	Resources & services are distributed among all peers, with each node potentially sharing its own resources.
→ Security is easier to manage & enforce due to central control point.	Security can be more complex due to lack of central authority, requiring cooperation among peers for security measures.

Q What are 7 layers of OSI model, function of each la

3) The 7 layers of OSI model are:-

1) Physical layer
→ function: deals with physical connection between de including the transmission of raw bitstreams over physical medium. It defines hardware elements su as cables, switches & NICs.

2) Data link layer
→ provides node to node data transfer, error detection correction & flow control. It manages the link betw the directly connected nodes & frames data.

3) Network ~~data~~ layer
→ handles routing & forwarding of data packets be een nodes on different networks. It determines the best path for data transfer & manages ~~local~~ logic addressing (IP addresses)

4) Transport Layer
→ ensures reliable data transfer between end sys including error recovery & flow control. It provides e to end communication services & manages data segm tation & reassembly

5) Session Layer.
→ manages sessions or connections between applicati It establishes, maintains & terminates sessions, ensu orderly data exchange & synchronization.

6) Presentation layer

→ Translates data between the application layer & network. It handles data encryption, compression & translation of data formats (eg: from EBCDIC to ASCII)

7) Application layer

→ provides network services directly to end-user applications. It includes protocols for specific data communications service on a network such as HTTP for web browsing, FTP for file Transfer & SMTP for email.

4) What are principles behind OSI model.

→ OSI is based on several key principles:

1) layered Approach:

The model is divided into seven distinct layers each with specific functions to reduce complexity by isolating different network tasks.

2) Interoperability: Ensures the various hardware & software from different vendors can work together by adhering to standardized protocols.

3) Modularity:

Each layer operates independently, so change in one layer typically do not affect ~~the~~ others, allowing for easier updates & enhancements.

4) Decoupling:- Separates network architecture into layer