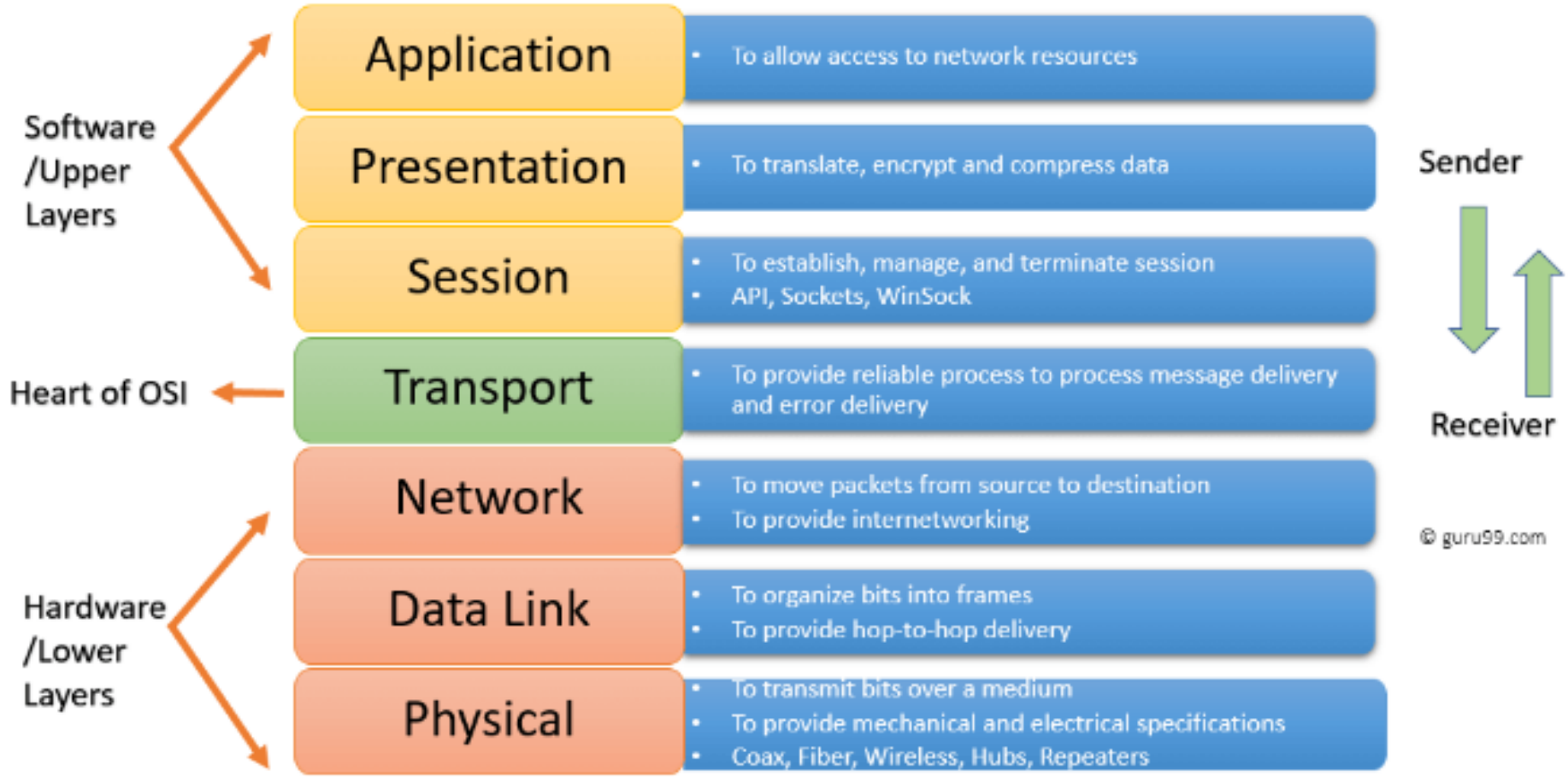
DAY 4

OSI MODEL

- STANDS FOR OPEN SYSTEM INTERCONNECTION
- **describes seven layers that computer systems use to communicate over a network.**
- OSI IS A REFERENCE MODEL OF TCP/IP


Application
To allow access to network resources
Presentation
To translate, encrypt and compress data
Session
To establish, manage, and terminate session
API, Sockets, WinSock
Transport
To provide reliable process to process message delivery and error delivery
Network
To move packets from source to destination
To provide internetworking
Data Link
To organize bits into frames
To provide hop-to-hop delivery
Physical
To transmit bits over a medium
To provide mechanical and electrical specifications
Coax, Fiber, Wireless, Hubs, Repeaters
Software /Upper Layers
Heart of OSI
Hardware /Lower Layers
Sender
Receiver
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Physical layer

- The main functionality of the physical layer is to transmit the individual bits from one node to another node.
- It is the lowest layer of the OSI model.
- It establishes, maintains and deactivates the physical connection.

Data-Link Layer

- This layer is responsible for the error-free transfer of data frames.
- It defines the format of the data on the network.
- It provides node to node delivery

Network Layer

- It determines the best path to move data from source to the destination based on the network conditions, the priority of service, and other factors.
- Routers are the layer 3 devices, they are specified in this layer and used to provide the routing services within an internetwork.

Transport Layer

- The Transport layer is a Layer 4 ensures that messages are transmitted in the order in which they are sent and there is no duplication of data.
- The main responsibility of the transport layer is to transfer the data completely.
- It receives the data from the upper layer and converts them into smaller units known as segments.

Assignments

- Protocols used in 4 layer
- Describe some functionality of 4 layers

THANK YOU