**Question**

**In a one page document, compare the OSI model to any day to day layered process you know**

**Solution**

Here's a step-by-step comparison of the OSI model layers to the process of creating a map by a GIS analyst:

* Physical Layer: This layer of the OSI model deals with the physical aspects of communication, such as the transmission of raw data over a physical medium. In the case of GIS mapping, the first step is usually data collection, which involves physically gathering information about the area of interest. This can be done through a variety of methods, such as using GPS devices, aerial photography, or ground surveys.
* Data Link Layer: The data link layer of the OSI model is responsible for ensuring reliable communication between devices on the same network. Similarly, in GIS mapping, the next step is often data cleaning, which involves checking the collected data for errors and inconsistencies to ensure that it is reliable and accurate.
* Network Layer: The network layer of the OSI model is responsible for routing data between networks. In GIS mapping, the next step may involve data analysis, which involves using software tools to analyze and manipulate the collected data to extract useful information and insights.
* Transport Layer: The transport layer of the OSI model is responsible for ensuring that data is transmitted reliably and efficiently between devices. In GIS mapping, the next step may involve designing the map, which involves deciding on the appropriate layout and presentation of the data to communicate the desired information effectively.
* Session Layer: The session layer of the OSI model is responsible for managing communication sessions between devices. In GIS mapping, the next step may involve visualization, which involves creating a final map using GIS software that presents the data in an easily understandable format.
* Presentation Layer: The presentation layer of the OSI model is responsible for ensuring that data is presented in a format that can be easily understood by the recipient. Similarly, in GIS mapping, the final step may involve sharing the map with others, which may involve presenting the data in a variety of formats (e.g., online, printed, interactive) to suit the needs of the audience.
* Application Layer: The application layer of the OSI model is responsible for user-level protocols and applications. In GIS mapping, this may involve using GIS software applications to perform various tasks, such as data collection, analysis, and visualization.

Overall, the comparison highlights the similarities between the layered approach of the OSI model and the step-by-step process of GIS mapping, emphasizing the importance of each layer or stage in achieving the overall goal of successful communication or map creation, respectively.