

OSI Model

Introduced to setup MultiVendor System. Not used in the market (TCP/IP is used in the market).

1. Physical Layer - Cables, Hubs, Network Interface Cards (NIC)
2. Data Link Layer - MAC Address, Switches
3. Network Layer - IP, Routers
4. Transport Layer - TCP, UDP, Ports (Source and Destination)
5. Session - Establish and terminate connection with the device
6. Presentation - Formating data for the app to understand, Encryption and decryption of data (eg: ASCII)
7. Application - SMTP, FTP, Telnet

OSI Model Explained: The OSI 7 Layers

7	Application Layer	Human-computer interaction layer, where applications can access the network services
6	Presentation Layer	Ensures that data is in a usable format and is where data encryption occurs
5	Session Layer	Maintains connections and is responsible for controlling ports and sessions
4	Transport Layer	Transmits data using transmission protocols including TCP and UDP
3	Network Layer	Decides which physical path the data will take
2	Data Link Layer	Defines the format of data on the network
1	Physical Layer	Transmits raw bit stream over the physical medium

Simple way to learn:

All People Seems To Need Data Processing.

-Shakti Sikka