7 LAYER OSI MODEL

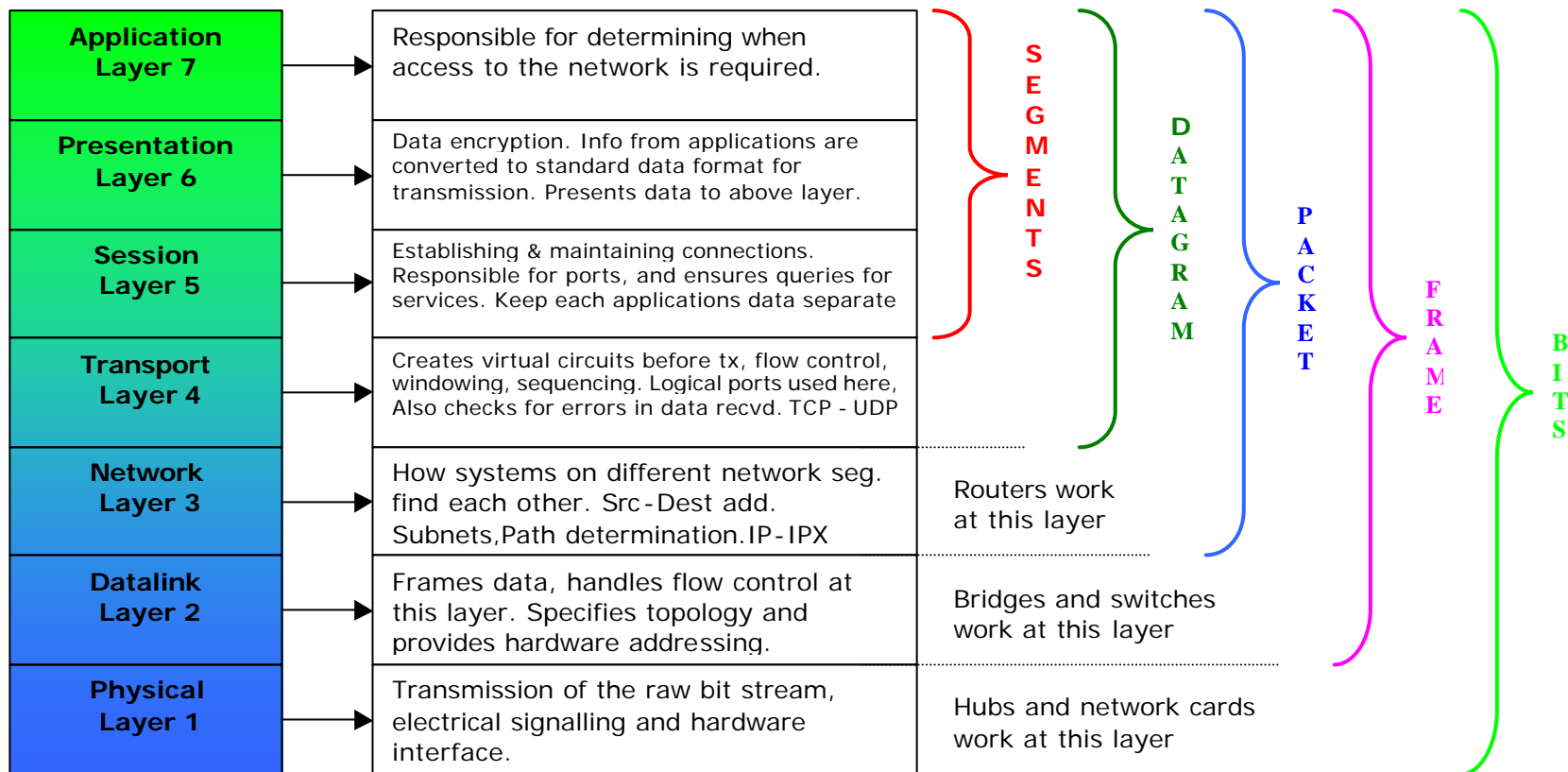| Layer	Description	
Application Layer 7	Responsible for determining when access to the network is required.	
Presentation Layer 6	Data encryption. Info from applications are converted to standard data format for transmission. Presents data to above layer.	
Session Layer 5	Establishing & maintaining connections. Responsible for ports, and ensures queries for services. Keep each applications data separate	
Transport Layer 4	Creates virtual circuits before tx, flow control, windowing, sequencing. Logical ports used here, Also checks for errors in data recvd. TCP - UDP	
Network Layer 3	How systems on different network seg. find each other. Src-Dest add. Subnets,Path determination.IP-IPX	Routers work at this layer
Datalink Layer 2	Frames data, handles flow control at this layer. Specifies topology and provides hardware addressing.	Bridges and switches work at this layer
Physical Layer 1	Transmission of the raw bit stream, electrical signalling and hardware interface.	Hubs and network cards work at this layer

SEGMENTS — DATAGRAM — PACKET — FRAME — BITS

In the Cisco 3 layer Model, remember that Routers fit in the Distribution layer, and switches/hubs in the Access layer.