**OSI Model Report**

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# Introduction

Protocols are needed for the possibility of decorum in all aspects of our lives. As such, these have been incorporated into how networks are set up to afford the users a sense of reliability and usability of the integrated resources. Therefore, networks need to be capable of communicating within an organization and connecting it to the internet to facilitate external communications.

The OSI Model helps computer systems on a network to communicate. On the other hand, the TCP/IP communication protocol is used to help network-connected devices access the internet (Shabani, Dermaku&Ademi, 2020). The OSI Model, therefore, lays out how the network is to be physically set up and details how the connected devices communicate over the network (Shabani, Dermaku&Ademi, 2020).

# User Interaction Layer on the OSI Model

Unlike the TCP/IP communication protocol, the OSI model operates with seven layers (Zhao et al., 2018). Each layer is specific with the functions they handle for the network's benefit and the connected devices' internal communication. End users interact with the OSI Model through the application layer (Zhao et al., 2018). The interaction between end users and the application layer is indirect. The end user and the application layer are facilitated through software applications. The application layer, through the software application, uses them to implement communication. The Application layer facilitates end users' support in the various endeavors they may be aiming to accomplish through the network. The OSI Application layer works to help end users identify their colleagues on the network, check for the availability of needed resources and facilitate communication by making sure it is in synch. With the OSI Application Layer being fully functional and attaining success in its utilization, end users can communicate with their fellows, get resources needed and have their communication secured. A good instance is when an end user needs to print a document while working from their assigned workstation without physically going to the printer connected to the network. The end user can therefore check the online printers, and a report about the availability of printing paper and toner may be communicated back to them.

# OSI Model layers

## Session layer

The OSI Model is used to facilitate communication between the connected devices on an established network. The session layer facilitates the communication intended to be conducted through the network (Howser, 2020). The session layer sets up sessions that have devices in communication engaged. With this engagement by the established session, the devices used can pass on data. With the communication handled to completion, the session layer ends the session. The sessions established for devices to communicate and share data are controlled by the flow control that is appropriated and implemented by the session layer. The session layer, therefore, takes care of and provides the rules that determine how the devices communicate with each other. Therefore, the session layer at any given moment does not allow a device on the receiving end to be overly engaged and prevents them from becoming overwhelmed.

## Presentation layer

The presentation layer is the last layer before the application layer in the OSI Model (Howser, 2020). The presentation layer works to have the data expected by a user to be readable. This enables users to receive messages formatted to be human-readable and comprehensible. Data compression may occur at this layer to help the data transmission easier. Also, as a measure of ensuring the data security of the message in transit, the presentation layer may facilitate the encryption of the data being sent (Zhao et al., 2018).

**References**

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