

- 1) What are the five layers in the Internet Protocol Stack?  
Layer 1: Physical Layer  
Layer 2: Data-Link Layer  
Layer 3: Network Layer  
Layer 4: Transport Layer  
Layer 5: Application Layer
- 2) What are some responsibilities of the Application Layer?  
Determine destination IP address  
Support network applications  
Decide which data will transit the internet
- 3) The Transport layer manages communications from *process* to *process*.
- 4) As a packet is being constructed and passed “down” to the next layer of the internet protocol stack, a new “header” is added. This process is called encapsulation
- 5) The *payload* (non-header portion) of a transport-layer segment is application data
- 6) What are some reasons for the layering of network protocols?  
Protocols can be tested independently of one another  
When maintenance is required at one level, changes do not affect other layers  
Can update the inner workings of a protocol, as long as input/output remain the same  
The complication of dealing with the intermeshed types of hosts and data is lessened
- 7) What are the seven layers in the ISO protocol stack?  
Layer 1: Physical Layer  
Layer 2: Link Layer  
Layer 3: Network Layer  
Layer 4: Transport Layer  
Layer 5: Session Layer  
Layer 6: Presentation Layer  
Layer 7: Application Layer