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Video Case 1

1. The 7 layers of the OSI Model are:
   1. Application- the API’s are found here
   2. Presentation- converts data inputted into a suitable form to transfer over network
   3. Session- controls communication between two applications
   4. Transport- ensures data arrives in same order and does not duplicate it
   5. Network- determines the path used to transfer data
   6. Data Link- Provides error checking and creates the packet to be sent
   7. Physical- Sends the data over the network media to the other party
2. Computer communicates with application layer and each layer communicates with the next layer until the physical layer while adding date along the way, it then goes across the network to the physical layer of another computer and pass the data up the layers and removes data and is presented.
3. The TCP/IP model is what is used and has only 4 layers. The layers are modeled after the layers of the OSI model and are used for the same task.
4. The protocols and services are:
   1. Application layer has HTTP, SMTP, DNS, and RIP
   2. Transport layer has TCP (Reliable) and UDP (Unreliable)
   3. Internet layer has IPv4 and IPv6
   4. Network Interface layer has Ethernet, wireless, Frame Relay, and ATM
5. The purpose of layer 2 devices (switches) decides which device to send packets to on a local network. They look at the destination address and send it to that address. The purpose of a layer 3 device (router) is to send packets over two or more networks and send them to the correct end device.