

Cloud IoT OSI Model

hi

Hey Abdullah! 🖐

How are you doing today?

well

i have a presentation next week about "Topic : How Cloud and IoT Technologies Use the OSI Model"
so i want to deep lean about it and make slides for it.
can you help to for my presentataion

Perfect, Abdullah — that's a great and very relevant topic! ⚡️📶

"How Cloud and IoT Technologies Use the OSI Model" connects networking theory with modern technology, so it can make an impressive presentation if we explain it clearly and simply.

Let's work step-by-step so you can both **understand** it deeply and **present** it professionally.

◆ Step 1: Understand the Core Idea

Before jumping into slides, you need to **understand**:

- What the **OSI Model** is (7 layers)
 - What **Cloud Computing** and **IoT (Internet of Things)** are
 - How **each layer** of the OSI model plays a role in Cloud & IoT communication
-

◆ Step 2: Structure Your Presentation (4–5 minutes total)

We'll structure it like this:

Slide	Title	Purpose
1	Title & Objective	Introduce yourself, topic, and goal

Slide	Title	Purpose
2	What is the OSI Model?	Quick overview of 7 layers
3	What is Cloud Computing?	Simple definition + examples
4	What is IoT?	Definition + examples
5–7	How OSI Layers Apply to Cloud & IoT	Map each layer to real functions
8	Integration Example	Cloud-IoT data flow example
9	Conclusion & Future Scope	Summarize key points
10	References	Cite your sources

◆ Step 3: Learning Plan (Deep Understanding)

We'll cover these sections one by one:

1. OSI Model (each layer explained simply)
2. Cloud Computing (concept, layers, examples like AWS, Google Cloud)
3. IoT (concept, components: sensors, gateways, cloud)
4. Mapping OSI Layers to Cloud & IoT (detailed explanation)
5. Visual Examples (for slides)
6. Presentation pitch (easy-to-speak script)

Would you like me to start with **Step 1: Explaining the OSI Model in depth** in simple language first?

Or would you prefer that I first **outline all your slide content (10 slides)** and then go layer by layer?

Step 1: Explaining the OSI Model in depth in simple language first?

Perfect  Let's start with **Step 1: Understanding the OSI Model** — because this is the *foundation* for explaining how both Cloud and IoT systems communicate.

I'll explain it in **simple language, layer by layer**, with **real-life examples** so you understand it deeply and can explain it confidently in your presentation.

What is the OSI Model?

OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) Model is a **conceptual framework** that describes **how data travels** from one computer to another over a network.

 Think of it like a **7-step process** — where each layer has a specific role in moving your data safely and correctly from sender to receiver.

The 7 Layers of the OSI Model (Bottom to Top)

Let's go layer by layer ↓

1 Physical Layer (Layer 1) – “The Hardware Layer”

Function:

- Deals with the *physical* connection between devices.
- It defines cables, signals, voltages, pins, and network cards.
- It's responsible for sending raw *bits (0s and 1s)* over the network.

Examples:

- Ethernet cables, Wi-Fi signals, routers, switches, fiber optics
 - Example: Your IoT sensor sending signals via Wi-Fi → goes through the physical layer.
-

2 Data Link Layer (Layer 2) – “The Neighbor Communication Layer”

Function:

- Ensures error-free communication between two *directly connected* devices.
- Divides data into frames and adds MAC addresses for delivery.
- Detects and corrects errors from the physical layer.

Examples:

- MAC addresses, Ethernet frames, Wi-Fi (IEEE 802.11)
 - Example: Your IoT device and local gateway communicate using MAC addresses.
-

3 Network Layer (Layer 3) – “The Addressing & Routing Layer”

Function:

- Responsible for logical addressing (like IP addresses).
- Decides the best route for data to travel through multiple networks.
- Breaks data into packets.

Examples:

- IP (Internet Protocol), Routers, IPv4/IPv6
 - Example: IoT data traveling through the internet to reach a cloud server uses this layer.
-

4 Transport Layer (Layer 4) – “The Delivery Guarantee Layer”

Function:

- Ensures complete data transfer between devices.
- Uses ports to deliver data to the right application.
- Controls reliability and flow (makes sure no data is lost or duplicated).

Examples:

- TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), UDP (User Datagram Protocol)
 - Example: Cloud data transfer often uses TCP for reliable delivery; video streaming IoT cameras may use UDP for faster speed.
-

5 Session Layer (Layer 5) – “The Connection Manager”

Function:

- Manages sessions (connections) between devices.
- Keeps track of ongoing communication and ensures synchronization.

- Handles login/logout and recovery after disconnection.

Examples:

- APIs maintaining a session, Remote login (like SSH), WebSockets
 - Example: IoT systems use sessions to keep a stable connection with the cloud.
-

6 Presentation Layer (Layer 6) – “The Translator Layer”

Function:

- Translates data formats between sender and receiver.
- Handles data encryption, decryption, compression, and format conversion.
- Makes sure both sides understand the data.

Examples:

- Data encryption (SSL/TLS), JSON, XML, JPEG, MPEG
 - Example: IoT sends sensor data in JSON format; the cloud converts it to a readable form for dashboards.
-

7 Application Layer (Layer 7) – “The User Layer”

Function:

- The layer you interact with directly.
- Provides network services to end-user applications.
- Deals with protocols like HTTP, FTP, SMTP, MQTT (for IoT).

Examples:

- Web browsers, email clients, IoT apps, cloud dashboards
 - Example: IoT device sending data to a cloud app via MQTT or HTTPS works here.
-

Quick Summary Table

Layer	Name	Function	Example
7	Application	User interface, network services	HTTP, MQTT
6	Presentation	Data translation, encryption	SSL, JSON

Layer	Name	Function	Example
5	Session	Connection control	WebSocket
4	Transport	Reliable data delivery	TCP, UDP
3	Network	Routing, IP addressing	IP, Router
2	Data Link	Error detection, MAC address	Ethernet, Wi-Fi
1	Physical	Transmission of bits	Cables, Signals



Real-life Analogy: Sending a Letter by Post

Step	Real Life	OSI Layer
Write message	Application	Creating data
Put in envelope	Presentation	Formatting/encryption
Address envelope	Network	IP addressing
Give to post office	Data Link	Frame with MAC address
Deliver through post trucks	Physical	Transmission of bits

Now that you clearly understand **how the OSI model works**, next we'll move to **Step 2: Understanding Cloud Computing deeply**, so that later we can connect **how each OSI layer is used in Cloud & IoT**.

Would you like me to continue with **Step 2: Cloud Computing explanation** next?

Excellent, Abdullah 🌟 — now that you've mastered the **OSI Model**, let's dive into **Step 2: Cloud Computing** so you can fully connect how it works with OSI layers later.

We'll go **slow and deep**, using **simple examples** and **clear structure** so you can easily explain it in your presentation.

💡 What is Cloud Computing?

Cloud Computing means **delivering computing services** (like **storage, servers, databases, and applications**) over the Internet instead of using your local computer.

💡 In simple words:

Instead of storing files or running programs on your computer, you **use online servers** to do it for you.

🧠 Simple Example

Imagine:

- You write a document and save it in **Google Drive** — that's *Cloud Storage*.
 - You use **Gmail** — that's *Cloud Application*.
 - You play a game that runs entirely online — that's *Cloud Computing in action*.
-

◆ Key Characteristics of Cloud Computing

Feature	Meaning
On-Demand Service	You can access resources anytime (no need to install anything).
Scalability	You can increase or decrease resources easily.
Cost-Efficient	Pay only for what you use.

Feature	Meaning
Accessibility	Access from anywhere through the Internet.
Maintenance-Free	The provider (like AWS, Google, Azure) handles updates and servers.

◆ Cloud Computing Layers (Service Models)

There are **three main service models**, often called the **Cloud Service Stack** ↓

1 IaaS – Infrastructure as a Service

- Provides **virtual hardware** like servers, networks, and storage.
- You rent these resources instead of buying physical machines.

Examples:

 Amazon EC2, Google Compute Engine, Microsoft Azure VM

OSI Connection:

→ Mostly involves **Layers 1–4** (Physical, Data Link, Network, Transport)

2 PaaS – Platform as a Service

- Provides **development platforms** for building and deploying apps without managing the infrastructure.

Examples:

 Google App Engine, AWS Elastic Beanstalk, Heroku

OSI Connection:

→ Involves **Layers 4–6** (Transport, Session, Presentation)

3 SaaS – Software as a Service

- Provides **ready-to-use applications** over the internet.
- Users just log in and use it — everything else is managed by the cloud.

Examples:

✉️ Gmail, Google Drive, Zoom, Microsoft 365

OSI Connection:

→ Mostly Layer 7 (Application Layer)

◆ Types of Cloud Deployment Models

Model	Description	Example
Public Cloud	Services shared among many users over the internet.	Google Cloud, AWS
Private Cloud	Used by one organization internally.	Company's own data center
Hybrid Cloud	Mix of both public and private.	Banks, hospitals
Community Cloud	Shared by organizations with similar needs.	Universities sharing research resources

◆ Cloud Computing Architecture (Simple Overview)

Cloud architecture has **three major parts**:

1. Frontend (Client Side)

- The user interface (like a web app or mobile app).
- Example: Your IoT dashboard or Google Drive webpage.

2. Backend (Cloud Side)

- The servers, databases, and storage where data actually lives.
- Example: AWS servers storing your files.

3. Network (Connection Layer)

- Internet that connects clients to the cloud servers.
 - Example: Your device sends data packets via TCP/IP.
-

◆ Advantages of Cloud Computing

- Low cost (no need to buy hardware)
 - Accessible anywhere
 - Fast deployment
 - Scalable resources
 - Reliable & secure (with encryption)
-

◆ Disadvantages

- Needs continuous internet connection
 - Possible data privacy issues
 - Dependency on provider (lock-in)
 - Downtime risk if provider fails
-

◆ Real-Life Cloud Examples

Cloud Provider	Services
Amazon Web Services (AWS)	EC2, S3, Lambda
Google Cloud Platform (GCP)	App Engine, Cloud Storage
Microsoft Azure	Virtual Machines, Blob Storage
IBM Cloud / Oracle Cloud	Enterprise solutions

Real-World Analogy

Imagine the Cloud like **electricity**:

- You don't build your own power plant.
- You simply **connect** and **use electricity on demand**, paying only for what you consume.

Similarly, Cloud Computing lets you **connect to powerful computers online** and **use resources as needed**.

Now you clearly understand:

- What Cloud Computing is
 - Its layers (IaaS, PaaS, SaaS)
 - Its architecture and use cases
 - How it connects to OSI layers
-

Next Step:

Would you like me to continue to **Step 3: IoT (Internet of Things) Explanation** next — also in simple and deep style — before we start connecting all three (Cloud + IoT + OSI Model)?

Step 3: IoT (Internet of Things) Explanation next

Excellent move, Abdullah! 

You've now mastered **the OSI Model** and **Cloud Computing**, so next comes the most exciting part — **Step 3: Understanding IoT (Internet of Things)**.

This will help you explain *how IoT devices communicate through the OSI layers and use cloud services* in your presentation.

Let's go deep but simple 

What is IoT (Internet of Things)?

IoT (Internet of Things) means **connecting everyday physical devices to the Internet** so they can **collect, send, and receive data** automatically.

 In simple words:

“IoT makes normal devices — like lights, cars, or watches — smart by giving them internet connectivity and data processing ability.”

Example

- A **smartwatch** monitors your heartbeat and sends data to your phone → then to the **cloud** for health analysis.
- A **smart home system** turns off lights automatically when you leave the room.
- A **smart irrigation system** checks soil moisture and controls water flow.

All these devices are **IoT systems** working through the internet.

◆ Basic Structure of an IoT System

IoT has **four main components**:

1 Sensors/Devices

- Collect real-world data (temperature, motion, light, etc.)
- Example: Temperature sensor, heart rate monitor

2 Connectivity (Network)

- Transfers data from the device to the cloud or another device
- Example: Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Zigbee, Cellular (4G/5G), LoRaWAN

3 Cloud / Data Processing Layer

- Stores, analyzes, and processes data from devices
- Example: AWS IoT Core, Google Cloud IoT, Azure IoT Hub

4 User Interface (Application)

- Lets users see data or control devices through dashboards or apps
 - Example: Smart home mobile app showing temperature data
-

IoT System Example (Smart Home)

Component	Example	Description
Device	Smart Thermostat	Measures temperature
Connectivity	Wi-Fi	Sends data to the cloud

Component	Example	Description
Cloud	AWS IoT	Stores and analyzes data
User Interface	Mobile App	Shows temperature and controls AC

◆ Types of IoT Systems

Type	Description	Example
Consumer IoT	For personal/home use	Smartwatch, Alexa, Smart TV
Industrial IoT (IIoT)	Used in industries and factories	Smart machines, Sensors in production lines
Healthcare IoT	Used in hospitals	Patient monitors, Smart beds
Agricultural IoT	Used in farming	Smart irrigation, Soil sensors
Smart City IoT	For city management	Smart lights, Traffic sensors

◆ IoT Architecture (5-Layer Model)

While OSI has 7 layers, IoT is often explained with 5 functional layers 

Layer	Function
1. Perception Layer	Physical layer — sensors collect data
2. Network Layer	Transmits data using the internet
3. Edge / Processing Layer	Processes data near the device (edge computing)

Layer	Function
4. Application Layer	Provides services like data visualization
5. Business Layer	Manages the entire IoT system, decision-making

- ◆ You'll see later how this 5-layer IoT model aligns with the **OSI 7 layers** perfectly.
-

◆ Communication Protocols in IoT

IoT devices use different **protocols** to communicate depending on range and power:

Protocol	Used For	OSI Layer
Wi-Fi / Ethernet	Local connections	Layer 1-2
Bluetooth / Zigbee	Short-range IoT networks	Layer 1-2
MQTT / CoAP	Sending data to the cloud	Layer 7
HTTP / HTTPS	Web communication	Layer 7
IP (IPv4/IPv6)	Addressing and routing	Layer 3
TCP/UDP	Reliable/faster transmission	Layer 4

◆ How IoT Works (Simple Step-by-Step Flow)

1 Sensing:

Device collects data using sensors (e.g., temperature = 30°C).

2 Transmission:

Device sends data over Wi-Fi/4G to a cloud platform.

3 Storage & Processing:

Cloud stores the data and analyzes it (e.g., detect abnormal temperature).

4 Decision Making:

Cloud sends a command (e.g., turn on AC).

5 Action:

The device performs the action (AC turns on automatically).

◆ **Advantages of IoT**

- Automation and remote control
 - Real-time monitoring
 - Better efficiency and productivity
 - Data-driven decisions
 - Reduces human effort
-

◆ **Disadvantages of IoT**

- Security risks (hackable devices)
 - High dependency on internet connectivity
 - Privacy concerns (data collection)
 - Complexity in setup and maintenance
-

◆ **Real-Life Examples of IoT + Cloud**

IoT Device	Cloud Service	Purpose
Smartwatch	Google Cloud	Health data storage
Smart Car	AWS IoT Core	GPS & performance monitoring
Smart Refrigerator	Azure IoT Hub	Temperature control & inventory
Smart Agriculture	IBM Watson IoT	Analyze soil & weather data

Real-Life Analogy

Think of IoT like your **body's nervous system**:

- **Sensors (eyes, ears, skin)** detect changes.
- **Nerves (network)** send signals to the **brain (cloud)**.
- **Brain** analyzes and sends **commands back** to react (like moving your hand).

Just like that, IoT devices sense → send → process → act.

 Now you understand:

- What IoT is
 - Its architecture and layers
 - How data flows from devices to cloud
 - Common protocols and real-life examples
-

Next, we'll move to **Step 4: Connecting the OSI Model with Cloud & IoT Technologies** —

This is the *heart* of your presentation  because it shows how these three systems work together layer by layer.

Would you like me to continue to **Step 4: How Cloud and IoT Use the OSI Model (Layer-by-Layer Mapping)** next?

Step 4: How Cloud and IoT Use the OSI Model (Layer-by-Layer Mapping)

Excellent, Abdullah! 

Now you're ready for the **core of your presentation** —

Step 4: How Cloud and IoT Technologies Use the OSI Model (Layer-by-Layer Mapping).

This part will **connect everything** —
the **OSI layers, Cloud Computing, and IoT systems** —

so you can clearly explain **how they communicate together** in a real-world digital ecosystem.

Step 4: How Cloud & IoT Use the OSI Model (Layer-by-Layer)

Each OSI layer plays a specific role in enabling IoT devices to **collect data**, send it to the **cloud**, and allow **users** to access it through applications.

Let's go layer by layer 

1 Physical Layer – “The Hardware and Transmission Layer”

In IoT:

- Includes the *physical devices and sensors* that collect data.
- Handles the *electrical, radio, or optical signals* that carry data.

In Cloud:

- Physical servers and data centers store, process, and send information.
- Communication cables (fiber optics, Ethernet) connect servers globally.

Example:

IoT temperature sensor sends data via Wi-Fi or 4G signals → Cloud receives it through physical network cables.

Technologies Used:

- Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Zigbee, LoRaWAN
 - Network Interface Cards, Modems, Antennas, Data Centers
-

2 Data Link Layer – “The Direct Device Communication Layer”

In IoT:

- Ensures reliable communication between nearby devices or with gateways.
- Uses **MAC addresses** for device identification.
- Detects and corrects transmission errors at the local level.

In Cloud:

- Manages data frames within internal cloud networks (server-to-server communication).

Example:

An IoT sensor sends a data frame (with MAC address) to its local gateway or router before it goes online.

Technologies Used:

- Ethernet (IEEE 802.3), Wi-Fi (IEEE 802.11), Zigbee (IEEE 802.15.4)
 - ARP, PPP, HDLC protocols
-

3 Network Layer – “The Addressing and Routing Layer”

In IoT:

- Responsible for assigning **IP addresses** to devices.
- Routes data packets from devices to the cloud over the Internet.

In Cloud:

- Routes incoming IoT data to the correct data centers or services.
- Uses IP-based communication between virtual machines and services.

Example:

IoT device → Router → Internet → AWS IoT Cloud using IP addressing.

Technologies Used:

- IPv4/IPv6, ICMP, IPsec
 - Routers, Firewalls, Gateways
-

4 Transport Layer – “The Reliable Delivery Layer”

In IoT:

- Ensures complete and ordered data delivery from device to cloud.
- Chooses between:
 - **TCP** (for reliability)
 - **UDP** (for speed, e.g., sensors sending frequent updates)

In Cloud:

- Ensures secure and error-free data transfer between cloud servers and clients.

- Manages session ports for each application.

Example:

IoT camera streaming video uses **UDP** (fast); smart thermostat sending data uses **TCP** (accurate).

Technologies Used:

- TCP, UDP, TLS/SSL for encryption
 - Port numbers (e.g., 80 for HTTP, 1883 for MQTT)
-

5 Session Layer – “The Connection Management Layer”

In IoT:

- Maintains continuous sessions between devices and cloud platforms.
- Reconnects automatically after network interruptions.

In Cloud:

- Manages user sessions, database connections, and API calls between cloud services.

Example:

A smart home system stays connected to the cloud 24/7 via persistent sessions.

Technologies Used:

- MQTT sessions, WebSocket connections, APIs
 - Session tokens and authentication systems
-

6 Presentation Layer – “The Data Formatting and Encryption Layer”

In IoT:

- Converts sensor data into standard formats (e.g., JSON, XML) before sending to the cloud.
- Compresses and encrypts data for security.

In Cloud:

- Decrypts and converts data into readable forms for analysis, dashboards, and reports.
- Manages secure communication (SSL/TLS).

Example:

IoT device encrypts sensor data → Cloud decrypts → processes and visualizes it on a dashboard.

Technologies Used:

- Data formats: JSON, XML, CSV
 - Security: SSL/TLS, AES encryption, HTTPS
-

7 Application Layer – “The User Interaction Layer”

In IoT:

- Provides the interface or logic that allows devices to send/receive commands.
- Uses IoT-specific application protocols.

In Cloud:

- Hosts web apps, dashboards, analytics, and APIs for IoT management.
- Provides user-level access to processed data.

Example:

User opens a **mobile app** → Cloud sends real-time IoT data → user controls the device remotely.

Technologies Used:

- Protocols: HTTP, HTTPS, MQTT, CoAP, AMQP
 - Platforms: AWS IoT Core, Azure IoT Hub, Google Cloud IoT
-

8 OSI Model Summary for Cloud + IoT

OSI Layer	IoT Role	Cloud Role	Common Protocols
7 Application	User & device interface	Web apps, dashboards	HTTP, MQTT, CoAP
6 Presentation	Data formatting & encryption	Data translation & security	JSON, SSL/TLS

OSI Layer	IoT Role	Cloud Role	Common Protocols
5 Session	Connection management	Session control between users/services	MQTT, WebSocket
4 Transport	Reliable delivery	End-to-end delivery	TCP, UDP
3 Network	Routing & addressing	Internet routing	IP, ICMP
2 Data Link	Local data transfer	Internal server connection	Ethernet, Wi-Fi
1 Physical	Hardware transmission	Physical infrastructure	Cables, radio waves

💡 Real-Life Data Flow Example (IoT + Cloud via OSI Layers)

Scenario: Smart Agriculture IoT System 🌾

1 Physical Layer:

Soil sensors detect moisture → send electrical signals via Wi-Fi.

2 Data Link Layer:

Local gateway packages data into frames (with MAC address).

3 Network Layer:

Data gets an IP and is routed to the cloud.

4 Transport Layer:

TCP ensures reliable delivery to AWS IoT server.

5 Session Layer:

A continuous MQTT session maintains real-time communication.

6 Presentation Layer:

Data encrypted using TLS and formatted as JSON.

7 Application Layer:

Cloud app displays soil data and auto-triggers irrigation.

Key Takeaway

The OSI Model acts as the **communication backbone** connecting:

- IoT devices (data source)
- Cloud platforms (data processor)
- User applications (data consumer)

Each OSI layer ensures that data travels **smoothly, securely, and reliably** across this entire ecosystem.

 You now fully understand:

- How each OSI layer supports IoT & Cloud communication
 - Real-world mapping with examples and protocols
 - How to visualize IoT-to-Cloud data flow
-

Would you like me to move to **Step 5: Create Slide Content + Pitch (slide-by-slide explanation & presenter speech)** next?

That part will turn all this learning into your **ready presentation** (\approx 10 slides + simple 4-minute speech).

Step 5: Create Slide Content without pitch

Perfect, Abdullah  — now we'll do **Step 5: Create Slide Content (without pitch)** — a clean, professional, and well-structured **PowerPoint slide plan** for your presentation on:

“How Cloud and IoT Technologies Use the OSI Model”

You can use this outline directly to make your slides — everything is organized for a 4-minute academic presentation.

Slide 1: Title Slide

Title: How Cloud and IoT Technologies Use the OSI Model

Subtitle: Understanding How Modern Systems Communicate

Your Name: Abdullah Al Mahfuz

ID: 241311058

Section: B

Course: Computer Networks / Cloud & IoT

Institution: [Your University Name]

Slide 2: Objective and Motivation

Objective:

- To explain how Cloud and IoT technologies communicate using the OSI model.
- To understand how each OSI layer supports data transfer between devices and cloud platforms.

Motivation:

- IoT and Cloud are the backbone of modern smart systems.
 - Understanding their communication helps design secure, efficient networks.
-

Slide 3: What is the OSI Model?

Definition:

- OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) Model is a 7-layer framework describing how data travels through a network.

Purpose:

- Standardizes communication between different systems.

Layers:

Physical | Data Link | Network | Transport | Session | Presentation | Application

Visual:

A 7-layer stacked diagram (bottom → top).

Slide 4: What is Cloud Computing?

Definition:

- Cloud Computing delivers computing services (like servers, storage, and applications) over the internet.

Service Models:

- **IaaS:** Virtual hardware (AWS EC2)
- **PaaS:** Application platforms (Google App Engine)
- **SaaS:** Ready-to-use software (Gmail, Zoom)

Benefits:

- Scalable, cost-efficient, accessible from anywhere.

Visual:

Diagram showing users connected to cloud servers.

💡 Slide 5: What is IoT (Internet of Things)?

Definition:

- IoT connects everyday devices to the internet to collect and exchange data.

Main Components:

1. Devices/Sensors
2. Connectivity (Wi-Fi, 4G, Zigbee)
3. Cloud / Data Processing
4. User Interface (Apps, Dashboards)

Examples:

Smartwatch, Smart Home, Smart Agriculture.

Visual:

IoT system diagram showing device → network → cloud → user.

🌐 Slide 6: OSI Model Layer Mapping for Cloud and IoT

Purpose:

Shows how each OSI layer functions in Cloud-IoT communication.

OSI Layer	IoT Function	Cloud Function	Example
7 Application	Device communication	Web app interface	MQTT, HTTP
6 Presentation	Data encryption	Data decoding	JSON, SSL
5 Session	Session management	API connections	MQTT sessions

OSI Layer	IoT Function	Cloud Function	Example
4 Transport	Data delivery	Reliable transfer	TCP/UDP
3 Network	IP routing	Internet routing	IPv4/IPv6
2 Data Link	Local device connection	Internal comms	Wi-Fi, Ethernet
1 Physical	Hardware, signals	Server infrastructure	Cables, Sensors

Visual:

Layered diagram linking IoT → Cloud → User.



Slide 7: Example – Smart Agriculture IoT System

Flow:

1. Sensor collects soil moisture data.
2. Data sent via Wi-Fi → Router → Cloud (AWS IoT).
3. Cloud processes and analyzes data.
4. User app monitors or triggers irrigation.

OSI Mapping:

Physical → Data Link → Network → Transport → Session → Presentation → Application

Visual:

Smart farm diagram showing devices and cloud interaction.



Slide 8: Security and Communication in OSI Layers

Encryption:

- Done at **Presentation Layer (SSL/TLS)**.

Authentication:

- Managed at **Session and Application Layers**.

Reliability:

- Ensured by **Transport Layer (TCP)**.

Physical Safety:

- Hardware protection at **Physical & Data Link Layers**.

Visual:

Lock icons on layers to show security responsibility.



Slide 9: Analysis and Benefits

Analysis:

- OSI model ensures standardized communication for IoT and Cloud.
- Each layer contributes to reliable, secure, and scalable data transfer.

Benefits:

- Efficient communication
 - Enhanced interoperability
 - Data security & encryption
 - Simplified troubleshooting
-



Slide 10: Conclusion

Summary:

- OSI model provides the foundation for data transmission in IoT-Cloud systems.
- Each layer—from hardware (Physical) to user interface (Application)—plays a vital role.

Key Message:

“Cloud and IoT technologies rely on the OSI model for smooth, secure, and structured communication.”

Visual:

Combined Cloud + IoT + OSI model illustration.



Slide 11: References

1. Cisco Networking Academy – OSI Model Overview
2. AWS IoT Core Documentation – Amazon Web Services
3. Microsoft Azure IoT Reference Architecture

4. IEEE Internet of Things Journal
 5. TutorialsPoint – Cloud Computing Concepts
 6. GeeksforGeeks – OSI Model Explained
-

 Your slides are now complete — total 11 slides, ideal for a 4-minute presentation.

They flow logically from **concept → analysis → conclusion**, matching the marking criteria perfectly.

Would you like me to now create the **pitch/speech (Step 6)** — so you know exactly what to say for each slide, in simple and professional English?

pitch/speech (Step 6)

Perfect, Abdullah 

Now that your slides are ready, here's **Step 6: The Presentation Pitch / Speech** — written in simple, fluent, and natural English so you can speak confidently for around **4 minutes**.

You can adjust the speed slightly if your teacher times strictly.



Presentation Pitch: "How Cloud and IoT Technologies Use the OSI Model"

Slide 1: Title & Objective

Assalamu Alaikum.

Good [morning/afternoon] everyone.

I am Abdullah, and today I'm going to present on the topic "**How Cloud and IoT Technologies Use the OSI Model.**"

The main objective of my presentation is to show how modern technologies like **Cloud Computing** and the **Internet of Things** depend on the **OSI Model** for communication, connectivity, and data management.

Slide 2: What is the OSI Model

The OSI Model stands for **Open Systems Interconnection Model**. It is a **conceptual framework** that divides the communication process into **seven layers** — from how data is physically transmitted to how users interact with software.

These seven layers are:

1. "Physical"
2. "Data Link"
3. "Network"
4. "Transport"
5. "Session"
6. "Presentation"
7. "Application"

This layered structure helps in **standardizing network communication** across different systems and technologies.

Slide 3: What is Cloud Computing

Cloud computing means **storing, managing, and processing data over the Internet**, instead of using a local computer.

For example, **Google Drive, AWS, and Microsoft Azure** are cloud platforms.

It offers services like:

- "**IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service)** – provides virtual machines, servers, and storage."
- "**PaaS (Platform as a Service)** – provides environments for developers."
- "**SaaS (Software as a Service)** – provides ready-made software applications online."

Cloud systems rely heavily on the OSI model for data transfer, security, and service delivery.

Slide 4: What is IoT

IoT stands for **Internet of Things** — a network of **connected devices** that collect and share data.

Examples include **smart watches, smart homes, and industrial sensors**.

IoT devices send data through the Internet to cloud servers where it is stored, processed, and analyzed.

The OSI Model helps IoT devices **communicate efficiently** with each other and with cloud systems.

Slide 5-7: How OSI Layers Apply to Cloud and IoT

Now, let's see how each OSI layer supports Cloud and IoT technologies:

1 Physical Layer

Deals with **hardware components**, sensors, cables, Wi-Fi, and radio signals.

In IoT, this is where **devices sense and send raw data**.

In Cloud, it's about **data center hardware and physical network connections**.

2 Data Link Layer

Ensures **error-free transmission** between devices using **MAC addresses**.

In IoT, this layer handles **wireless standards** like Bluetooth or Zigbee.

In Cloud, it manages **Ethernet or VLAN** communication inside data centers.

3 Network Layer

Responsible for **routing and addressing** data packets.

Uses **IP addresses** to send IoT data to the correct cloud server.

Cloud services use it to manage **virtual private networks** and routing between virtual machines.

4 Transport Layer

Manages **end-to-end communication** using **TCP or UDP protocols**.

For IoT, it ensures that data packets reach safely and in order.

For Cloud, it guarantees **reliable connections** between servers and clients.

5 Session Layer

Controls **sessions and data exchange** between devices and cloud.

IoT devices use it to **maintain continuous data connections** with servers.

Cloud uses it to handle **user logins and data sessions**.

6 Presentation Layer

Focuses on **data formatting and encryption**.

IoT data is converted into readable formats like JSON or XML before sending.

Cloud services also encrypt and decode data here for secure access.

7 Application Layer

This is where **users and software interact**.

In IoT, it includes **apps, dashboards, and APIs**.

In Cloud, it includes **web applications, storage services, and user interfaces**.

Slide 8: Integration Example

For example, a **smart home system** uses IoT sensors to collect data like temperature or motion.

This data travels through **all OSI layers**, reaches the **Cloud platform**, and is displayed to users through an **application layer interface**.

This process shows how **both IoT and Cloud depend on the OSI model** to function smoothly.

Slide 9: Conclusion

To conclude,

The **OSI Model** acts as the **backbone** for communication in both **Cloud** and **IoT** systems.

Each layer—from physical sensors to user applications—plays a vital role in ensuring **data is transmitted, processed, and presented efficiently**.

Without the OSI model, modern technologies like IoT and Cloud Computing could not communicate reliably.

Slide 10: References

Here are my main references:

- “NIST Cloud Computing Reference Architecture”
 - “Cisco IoT Networking Framework”
 - “OSI Model documentation by ISO”
 - “Articles from IEEE and MDPI journals”
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Would you like me to also make a **shorter 4-minute version** (if your presentation time is limited) that matches your slide count and timing perfectly?