Link:

### Under: ISO/OSI Model in Communication Networks

Replace the given text till diagram by the following:

The OSI model (minus the physical medium) is shown in the figure below. This model is based on a proposal developed by the International Standards Organization (ISO) as a first step toward international standardization of the protocols used in the various layers. It was revised in 1995. The model is called the ISO OSI (Open System Interconnection) Reference Model because it deals with connecting open systems i.e. systems that are open for communication with other systems. We will just call it the OSI model for short.

The OSI model has seven layers as shown in the figure.

**Principles of OSI Model:**

The principles that were applied to arrive at the seven layers can be briefly summarized as follows:

1. A layer should be created where a different abstraction is needed.
2. Each layer should perform a well-defined function.
3. The function of each layer should be chosen with an eye toward defining internationally standardized protocols.
4. The layer boundaries should be chosen to minimize the information flow across the interfaces.
5. The number of layers should be large enough that distinct functions need not be thrown together in the same layer out of necessity and small enough that the architecture does not become unwieldly.

#### Feature of OSI Model :

As it is…

**The under functions of each layer:**

**5- The session layer: (Replace the text by this:)**

* The session layer allows users on different machines to establish sessions between them.

The various services offered by Session Layer are:

* **Dialog control**: keeping track of whose turn it is to transmit.
* **Token management**: preventing two parties from attempting the same critical operation at the same time.
* **Synchronization**: check-pointing long transmissions to allow them to continue from where they were after a crash.

**7- The Application Layer (Replace the given text by)**

* The application layer contains a variety of protocols that are commonly needed by users.
* One widely used application protocol is **HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol)**, which is the basis for the World Wide Web (www).
* When a browser wants a Web page, it sends the name of the page it wants to the server using HTTP. The server then sends the page back.
* Other application protocols are used for file transfer (**FTP**), electronic mail (**SMTP**), and network news.