Layers can offer two different types of service to the layers above them in the network. These services are:

1. Connection-Oriented Service

2. Connectionless Service

Connection Oriented Service

> There is a sequence of operations to be followed by the users of connection-oriented service. These are:

1. Connection is established

2. Information is sent

3. Connection is released

> Connection-oriented service is modeled after the telephone system
> In connection oriented service, the user first establishes a connection before starting the communication. When connection is established, the user sends the message or the information and finally releases the connection
> In connection oriented service, the connection acts like a tube, the sender pushes objects (bits/data) in at one end, and the receiver takes them out at the other end of the tube in an order
> In some cases, when a connection is established, the sender, receiver, and subnet conduct a negotiation about parameters to be used, such as maximum message size, quality of service required, and other issues
> In connection oriented service, one side makes a proposal and the other side can accept it, reject it, or make a counter proposal
> Connection oriented service is more reliable network service
> In connection oriented service, the data are not lost
> File transfer service is an example for connection oriented service
> Implementation of connection oriented service requires a virtual circuit subnet