**DV300\_10\_SAS on video related to OSI MODEL**

**Self-Assessment Sheet**

Q1. In order to network communication to take place this needs to be a set of standards and that’s why a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was developed.

A1. OSI Model

Q2. The OSI model described how information from software in one computers moves through a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to reach software in another computer.

A2. Network

Q3. OSI model does this by breaking down this huge task of data communication into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ giving control into data being sent in one layer to another and layers are numbered from 1 to 7 starting from the bottom.

A3. 7 different layers

Q4. When two computers want to communicate the data flows down the OSI model and when the data is crosses over the network media such as the internet it flows back up the OSI model to its destination. (True/False)

A4. True

Q5. The top layer of the OSI model is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. And this layer as you might be guessed deals with the applications. The purpose of the layer is to manage communications between applications.

A5. Application

Q6. Application layer supports application protocols such as email, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and FTP. At this layer, data still resembles something that you can actually read.

A6. HTTP

Q7. The Presentation layer is where data is first converted into a form that can be sent over a network. Data is compressed or decompressed and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_This layer is sometimes referred to as the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ layer.

A7. encrypted or decrypted & translation

Q8. The Session layer controls the dialogue during the communications. It establishes, manages, and terminates the connection between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_application. This layer is also known as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” because it directs network traffic.

A8. local and remote & traffic cop

Q9. The transport layer provides the transfer of data between end users. It responsible for resending any packets that do not receive an acknowledgement from the destination ensuring that the data packets will be received by the destination. This layer guarantees that packets are received. (True/False)

A9. True

Q10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is responsible for routing the data packets based on its logical IP address. It fragments and reassembles the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. And it instructs data on how to find its ultimate destination.

A10. Network layer

Q11. The bottom of the OSI model is Physical layer and this layer defines the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of a network such as a connectors, media types, cables, voltages, etc.

A11.network standards and physical characteristics

Q12. What does physical layer defines?

A12. It defines the topology of the network.

Q13. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for sending data to the physical layer. data packets are encoded and decoded into bits

A13. data link layer

Q14. Data Link layer handles flow control and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. And it also divided onto two sub layers, the media access control layer (MAC) and the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ layer.

A14. Frame Synchronization & Logical Link Control (LLC) layer