

#### **OSI Model**

- Nodes must follow rules to communicate
  - Example: any language -English, Spanish, etc
- Rules for networking are divided into 7 layers (OSI Model)

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



- Purpose: Transporting Bits
  - o Transmits bits (1's, 0's) between nodes
- Technologies
  - Cables, WiFi, Repeaters, Hubs





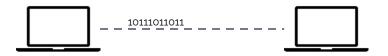


- 7 Application6 Presentation
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  3 Network
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Layer 1 - Transporting Bits



- 7 Application
- 6 Presentation
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Network

3

- 2 Data Link
- 1 Physical

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### Layer 2 - Data Link

- Purpose: Hop-to-Hop
  - Addressing scheme: MAC Address
    - 48-bits / 12 hex digits (e.g. 74:56:D9:84:AB:6F)
  - Often traffic is sent over multiple "hops"
- Technologies
  - Network Interface Card (NIC)
  - Switch

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### Layer 2 - Hop to Hop



- 7 Application
- 6 Presentation
- 5 Session4 Transport
- 3 Network
- 2 Data Link
- 1 Physical



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#### Layer 3 - Network Layer

- Purpose: End-to-End
  - Addressing scheme: IP Address
    - 32-bits / 4 Octets each 0-255
    - **1**92.168.1.20
- Technologies
  - Routers, Hosts
  - Anything with an IP

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

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8

#### Layer 4 - Transport Layer

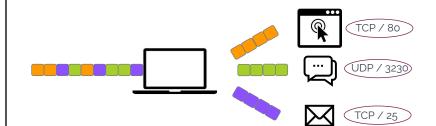
- Purpose: Service-to-Service
  - Deliver to the right service (aka software)
    - Distinguish data streams
  - Addressing scheme: Port / Protocol
  - o Ports 0 to 65535
  - o Protocols TCP, UDP

- 7 Application
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9

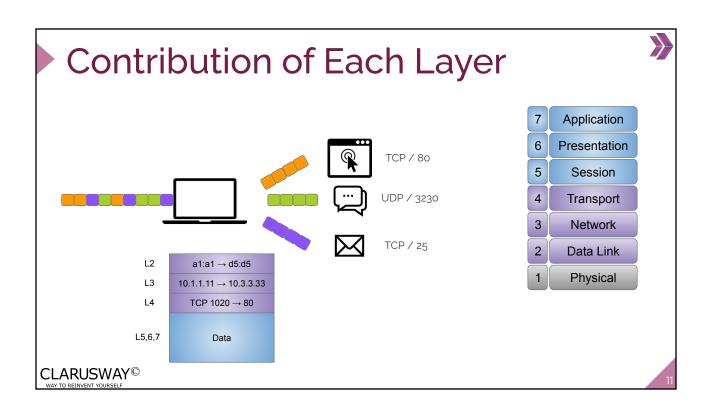
## Layer 4 - Transport Layer

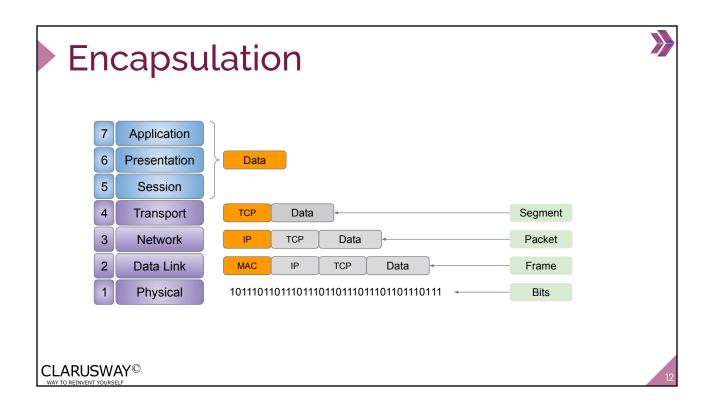


- 7 Application
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  5 Session
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10





# Summary

6 Presentation

5	Session

4 Transport

3 Network

Data LinkPhysical

Data

Function	Addressing	Devices (example)
Service-to-Service	Port/Protocol	-
End-to-End	IP Address	Routers, Hosts
Hop-to-Hop	MAC Address	NIC, Switch
Bits		Cable, Connector



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