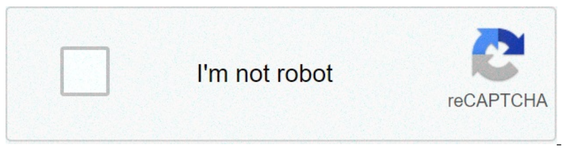

Continue

At which layer of the osi model

At which layer of the osi model do switches operate. At which layer of the osi model does udp operate. At which layer of the osi model do routers work. At which layer of the osi model do bridges and switches operate. At which layer of the osi model would a logical. At which layer of the osi model does a router operate. At which layer of the osi model does ppp perform. At which layer of the osi model do hubs operate.

Seven layers template of abstraction OSI Modellby Layer 7. Application Layer NNTP SIP SSI DNS FTP Gopher HTTP NFS NTP SMPP SMTP SNMP Telnet DHCP Netconf More .... 6.ã, presentation MIME XDR ASN.1 ASCII ASCII PGP 5. Layer Session Named Pipe NetBios SAP PPTP RTP Socks Spy 4.ã, Transport Layer TCP UDP SCTP DCCP SPX 3. IPV4 IPP4 IPPP IPPP IPSEC IPSEC IPX AppleTalk X.25 PLP 2.ã, ATM Link ATM ARP is-Ã¨ SDLC HDLC CSLIP SLIP GFP PLIP IEEE 802.2 LLC MAC L2TP IEEE 802.3 Frame relay ITU-T G.HN DLL PPP X.25. LAPB Q.922 LAPF 1. Physical layer EIA / TIA-232 EIA / TIA-449 ITU-T series VV I.430 I.431 PDH SONET / SDH PON OTN DSL IEEE 802.3 IEEE 802.11 IEEE 802.11 IEEE 802.15 IEEE 802.16 IEEE 1394 ITU -T G.HN Phy USB Bluetooth Bluetooth RS-232 RS-449 VTE The interconnection model of open systems (OSI model) is conceptual model that characterizes and standardize the communication functions of a telecommunication system or processing system without regard At its underlying internal structure and Technolo GY. Its goal is the interoperability of the different communication systems with standard communication protocols. The model partizes the flow of data in a communication system in seven layers of abstraction, from the physical implementation of the transmission bits through a means of communication to the representation of the highest level of the data of a distributed application. Each intermediate layer serves a class of functionality at the level above it and is served by the layer below it. The functionality classes are made in software from standardized communication protocols. The OSI model was developed since the late 1970s to support the emergence of the different network methods of the computer that compete for the application in the great national efforts of network networking. In the 1980s, the model has become a functioning product of the interconnection group of open systems at the international organization for standardization (ISO). While attempting to provide a full description of networking, the model has not succeeded in ensuring dependence on software architects in the first internet design, which is reflected in the less prescriptive Internet protocol suite, mainly sponsored under the auspices of the task force of Internet Engineering (IETF). Communication in the OSI model (example with levels from 3 to 5) in the history of the early and half of the 1970s, the networking was largely either sponsored by the government (NPL network in the UK, ARPANET in the United States, Cyclades in France) or Seller developed with proprietary standards, such as the network architecture of IBM systems and the DECNET of digital equipment corporation. Public data networks were only starting to emerge, and these started using the X.25 standard at the end of the 1970s. [1] [2] The experimental system of the commuted package in UK around 1973-5 identified the need to define higher level protocols. [1] The publication of the United Kingdom Computing Center "Because the calculation distribution" which came from a considerable research on future configurations for computer systems, [3] involved the United Kingdom that presents the case of An international committee to cover this area at the ISO meeting in Sydney in March 1977. [4] Starting from 1977, the international organization for standardization (ISO) conducted a program to develop general standards and network methods. A similar process evolved to the international telegraph and consultative phone committee (CCITT, from French: ComitÃ © Consultif International TÃ © lÃ© Â © phonique et tÃ © © LÃ ©, Graphique). Both bodies have developed documents that have defined similar networking models. The OSI model has been defined for the first time in the form In Washington, DC in February 1978 by Hubert Zimmermann of France and the refined but still the standard project was published by ISO in 1980. [5]. The proceedings of the reference model had to support with many concurrent priorities and interests. The technological change rate has made it necessary to define the standards that new systems could converge rather than standardization standardization After the fact; The opposite of the traditional approach to developing standards. [6] Although it is not a standard, it was a framework where future standards could be defined. [7] In 1983, the CCITT and ISO documents were united to form the basic reference model for the interconnection of open systems, usually called the reference model of interconnecting open systems, the reference model OSI or model Simply OSI. It has been published in 1984 both by ISO, as ISO 7498 standard, and the renowned CCITT (now called the sector of telecommunications standardization of the international telecommunications Union or ITU-T) as standard X.200. OSI had two main components, an abstract network model, called the base reference model or the seven-layer model and a series of specific protocols. The reference model OSI was an important progress in the standardization of network concepts. He promoted the idea of a coherent model of protocol levels, defining interoperability between network and software devices. The concept of a seven-layer model was provided by Charles Bachman's work in Honeywell information systems. [8] Various aspects of design OSI have evolved from the experiences with the NPL network, ARPANET, Cyclades, EIN and the international network work group (IFIP WG6.1). In this model, a network system has been divided into levels. Within each level, one or more entities implement its functionality. Each entity interacted directly only with the layer immediately below it and provided services for use from the above level. The documents of the OSI standards are available at the ITU-T as X.200-series of recommendations. [9] Some of the protocol specifications were also available as part of the ITU-T X series. Equivalent ISO and ISO / IEC standards for the OSI model were available at ISO. Not all are free. [10] OSI was an industrial effort, trying to get participants in the sector to agree on common network standards to provide multi-supplier interoperability. [11] It was common for large networks support multiple suite of the network protocol, with many devices unable to interoperate with other devices due to the lack of common protocols. For a period at the end of the 1980s and at the beginning of the 90s, engineers, organizations and nations became polarized on the question of which standard, the OSI model or the Internet protocol suite would involve the best and most robust computer networks. [4] [12] [13] However, while OSI has developed its networking standards at the end of the 1980s, [14] [15] TCP / IP has entered a widespread use on multi-supplier networks for internetworking . The OSI model is still used as a reference for teaching and documentation; [16] However, the OSI protocols originally designed for the model have not earned popularity. Some engineers claim that the reference model OSI is still relevant to cloud computing. [17] Others say that the original OSI model does not adapt to today's networking protocols and have suggested a simplified approach. [18] [19] Definitions This section needs further quotations for verification. Please help you improve this item by adding quotes to reliable sources. The material not brought can be challenged and removed. (November 2019) (find out how to remove this message message) The communication protocols allow an entry into a single host to interact with an entry corresponding to the same level in another host. Service definitions, such as the OSI model, abstractly describe the functionality provided to a (N) -Layer from one level (N-1), where n is one of the seven levels of protocols operating in the host At each level N, two entities to communication devices (I layer n PEERS) Exchange Protocol Data Unit (PDU) by means of a level N protocol. Each PDU contains a useful load, called Service Data Unit (SDU), along with headers or protocol pirators. Data processing of two devices communicated compatible devices OSI proceed as follows: The data to be transmitted are composed in the highest layer of the transmission device (level N) in A a Data unit (PDU). The PDU is passed to the N-1 layer, where it is known as Service Data Unit (SDU). At N-1 level the SDU is concatued with a header, a more page or both producing a N-1 level PDU. It is then passed to the N-2 layer. The process continues until the lowest level is reached, from which the data is transmitted to the receiving device. To the receiving device, the data is passed from the lowest to the highest layer as a series of SDUs, while it is later readfilled by the header or from the page more of each level until reaching the highest layer, where ls is consumed 'Last of data. Standard documents The OSI model was defined in ISO / IEC 7498 which consists in the following parts: ISO / IEC 7498-1 The ISO / IEC 7498-2 basic model ISO / IEC 7498-3 Security Architecture and ISO Addressing / IEC 7498- 4 ISO / IEC 7498-1 management framework is also published as an ITU-T X.200 recommendation. Level architecture Recommendation X.200 describes seven layers, labeled by 1 to 7. Layer 1 is the lowest level in this model. Data function of the protocol protocol of OSI Model Layer Protocol (PDU) [20] Hostlayers 7 High level API application data, including resource sharing, access to remote files 6 Data translation presentation presentation between a network service and an application; Including character encoding, data compression and encryption / decryption 5 communication sessions management sessions, ie, continuous exchange of information in the form of more back-event transmissions between two nodes 4 transport segment, reliable transmission datagram Segments of data between points up a network, including segmentation, recognition and multiplexing Medialyers 3 structuring network packages and management of a multi-node network, including addressing, routing and traffic control 2 Reliable frame data connection frame Data transmission between two nodes connected by a physical layer 1 physical bit, transmission symbol and reception of raw bit flows on a medium physical layer 1: physical layer The physical layer is responsible for transmission and reception of untreated raw data between a device and a physical transmission medium. Converts digital bits into electrical, radio or optical signals. The level specifications define the features such as voltage levels, voltage changes time, physical data speeds, maximum transmission distances, modulation scheme, channel access method and physical connectors. This includes the pin layout, voltages, line impedance, cable specifications, signal timing and frequency for wireless devices. The bit rate control is performed on the physical layer and can define the transmission mode as Simplex, a half duplex and full duplex. The components of a physical layer can be described in terms of network topology. Physical level specifications are included in the specifications for Bluetooth, Ethernet and Ethernet and USB standards. An example of a lesser known physical layer specification would be for the standard can. Layer 2: Data connection level The data connection level provides the transfer of node-node data - a link between two directly connected nodes. Detects and possibly corrects errors that can occur in the physical layer. Defines the protocol to establish and terminate a connection between two physically connected devices. It also defines the protocol for flow control between them. IEEE 802 divides the data connection level into two sub-filterers: [21] Media access control level (Mac) Â ¢ â,¬ "responsible for checking the control how the devices in â €

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