

Il Modello OSI

OSI Model

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The **APPLICATION** Layer is the layer that handles the end-user direct interaction with the application, for example, SSH, HTTP, and DNS. Resource evaluation, synchronization, and communication are functions of the application layer.

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PRESENTATION Layer translates data for the application layer for the network. Encryption and authentication, for example, SSL and TLS, and data compression are processed in the presentation layer.

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The **SESSION** layer handles the management, establishment, and termination of connections between two end-users of a network. Communication sessions consist of requests and responses that occur between applications.

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Ensures complete data transfer is error-free, in sequence, and with no losses or duplications. The **TRANSPORT** layer controls a link's reliability through flow control, segmentation and desegmentation, and error control. Providing the transfer of data between end-users.

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The **NETWORK** layer provides routing and switching technologies that route variable length data packets from the source to the destination network. It creates logical routes (Virtual Circuits) which transmit the data from one network to another.

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The **DATA LINK** layer provides the transmission protocol that controls the data flow between network devices, for example, a network switch. Data packets are encoded and decoded into bits, flow control, and error checks in layer

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defines devices' electrical and **PHYSICAL** aspects, for example, cables, connectors, electrical signals, pinouts, etc. It provides the physical interface between a device and the transmission media.