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| **OSI Model Layer** | **Physical Example** | **Email Example** |
| 7) **Application**: Responsible for direct interaction between applications and the user interface to the application, for instance the use of a web browser like IE or Firefox. | Write a letter | The application will read commands (i.e. SMTP) that the application layer on the sender sent and hence email will be received. |
| 6) **Presentation**: Responsible for guaranteeing that data is exchanged in a way that is comprehensible between both parties. In some services that use a form of encryption, the encryption happens at the presentation layer. | Put letter in envelope | Converts incoming and outgoing data from one presentation format to another (usually part of an operating system). |
| 5) **Session (Host**): Responsible for dialogue control between two computers. Basically it establishes, manages and terminates all connections that happen between the computers | Address envelope | Opens and closes conversations between two computers. It performs name recognition and functions such as security, needed to allow two applications to communicate. |
| 4) **Transport**: Provides transparent transfer of data between computers, providing reliable data transfer services to the upper layers.  This means that it is responsible for assembling all data in smaller portions that can be carried reliably on a data network. If a packet is lost or not received, it is the transport layer's job to make sure that that single packet is retransmitted and then reassembled in the correct order. | Put envelope in mailbox | Organizes the email into data packets in a way that they can be efficiently transmitted over the network. Ensures all packets arrive. |
| 3) **Network**: This layer is responsible for the addressing part of the connection.  Not only on ensuring that each address is unique on the network, but also on making sure that whatever path is available (whether a good or a bad one), it always delivers the information where it needs to go, and that our information will be sent from hop to hop until it reaches its final destination. | Envelope (with other mail) goes to the Central Processing (post) office | Directs the email on where to go over networks |
| 2) **Data Link**: The data link layer was designed to deal with ensuring the physical layer can recover from errors that might happen and to deal with different connecting mediums.  Basically it prepares (encapsulates) data so that it can be transmitted over whatever physical means are necessary (radio waves, fiber-optic cable, copper). | Letter sent out and delivered to receiver | Decides which transmission method to use (MAC address). |
| 1) **Physical Link**: This layer defines the physical specifications of the devices and what needs to be done in order for the information to be transmitted over the selected medium. | Recipient opens letter | Reads bits from physical medium and converts them into frames for sending. |

Resources:

<http://www.just.edu.jo/~mzali/courses/Summer15/CIS442/files/osi-model.htm>

<https://intellicity.wordpress.com/2014/11/09/a-simple-real-life-example-on-how-the-osi-model-works/>