

to listen for and process incoming internet requests.

Data base :-

The received original data is finally collected by database.

f) OSI Model (Open System Interconnection)

It is a conceptual model that describes the universal standard of communication functions of a telecommunication system (or) computing system without any regard to the system's underlying internal technology and specific protocol.

- 7) Application layer
 - 6) Presentation layer
 - 5) Session layer
 - 4) Transport layer → Heart of OSI
 - 3) Network layer
 - 2) Data link layer
 - 1) Physical layer
- Software layers
- Hardware layers

1) Physical layer

- * Lowest layer of OSI layer
- * Responsible for the actual physical connection b/w devices & transmitting individual bits from one node to next
- * It contains informations in the form of bits.
- * Functions are (Bit synchronization, Bit rate control, Physical topologies, Transmission mode).

2) Data link layer

- * It is responsible for node-to-node delivery of the message.
- * The main function of this layer is to make sure data transfer is error-free from one node to another, over the physical layer.
- * Divided into two sublayers
 - 1) Logical link Control (LLC)
 - 2) Media Access Control (MAC)

3) Network layer

- * It works for the transmission of data from one host to other located in different networks.

* It also takes care of packet routing.

* Functions are Routing and Logical addressing.

4) Transport layer

* It is the heart of the OSI layer.

* It provides services to the application layer and takes services from the network layer.

* Responsible for end to end delivery of the complete message.

* Functions are Segmentation and Reassembly, Service Point addressing.

5) Session layer

* Responsible for the establishment of connection, maintenance of sessions, authentication, and also ensures security.

* Functions are session establishment, maintenance, synchronization, Dialog controller.

6) Presentation layer

- * Also known as Translation layer.
- * Data from application layer is extracted here.
- * Functions are Translation, Encryption / Decryption, Compression.

7) Application layer

- * It is the top layer of the OSI model layer.
- * It produce the data, which has to be transferred over the network.
- * Also serves as a window for the application services to access the network.
- * Functions are Network Virtual Terminal, Mail Services, Directory Services.
- * Eg are Application- Skype, Browsers, etc...