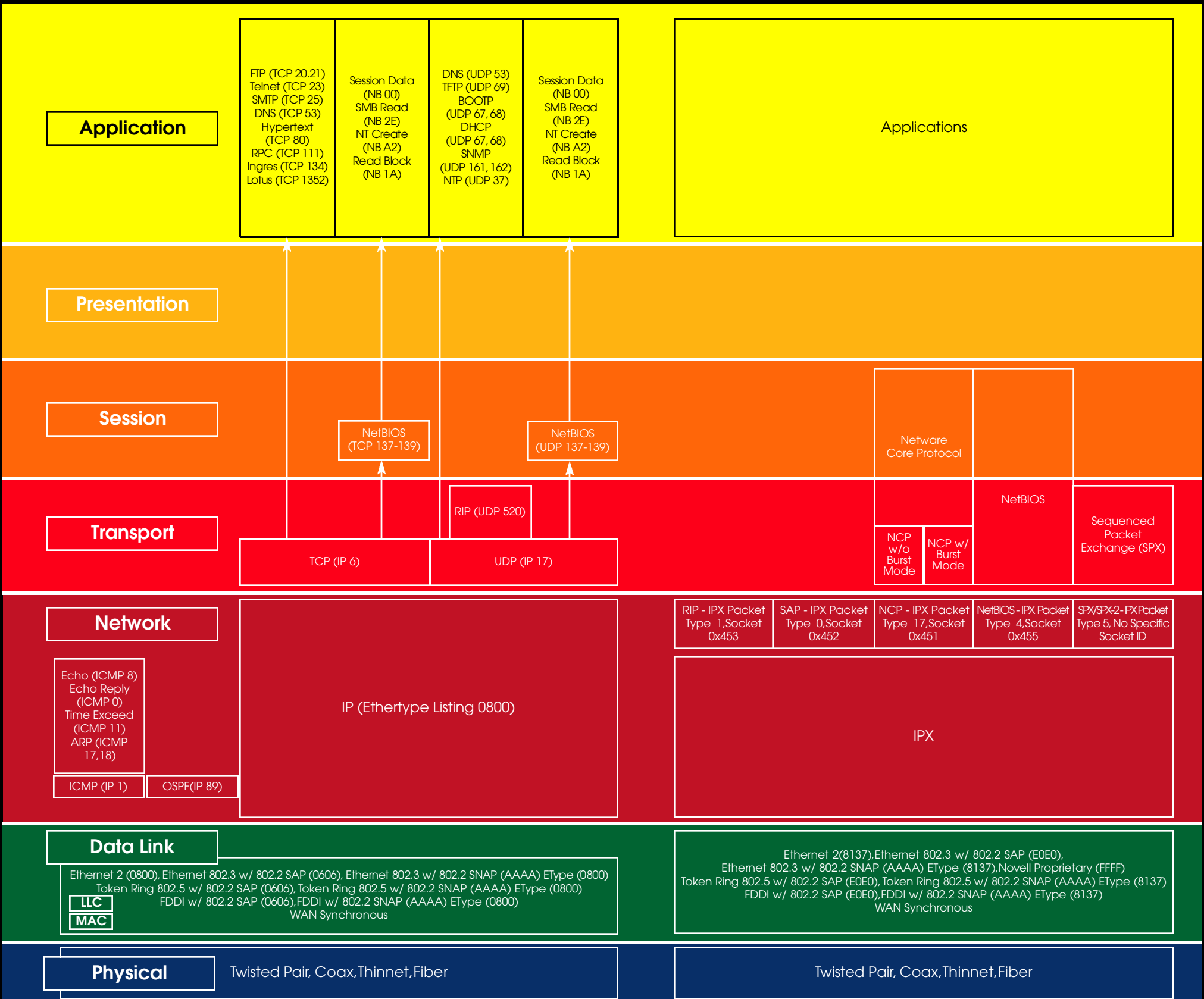


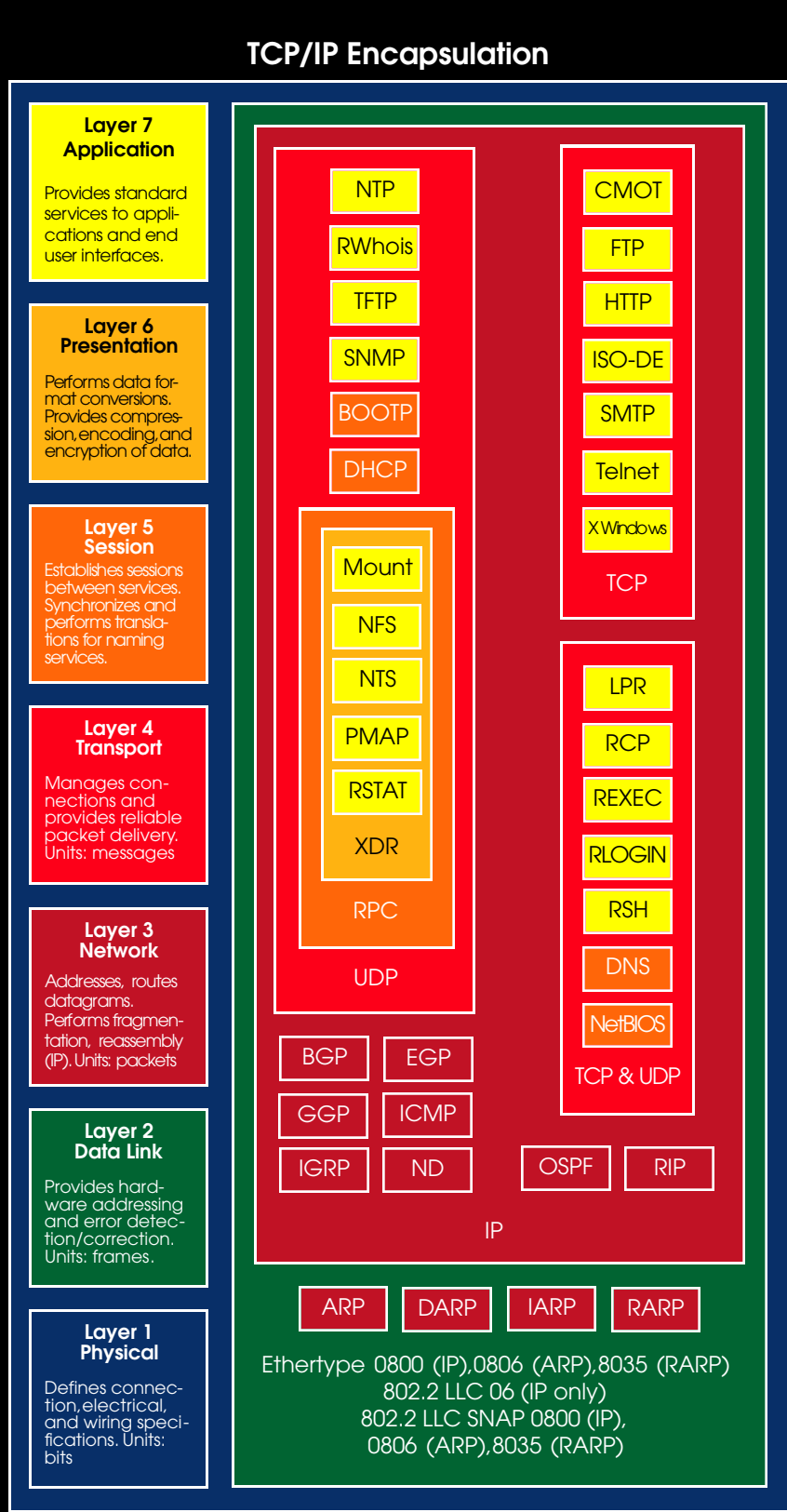
IP Packet Structure

IPX Packet Structure



OSI Model	Keyword	Packet	Hardware	Description
7. Application Layer	application services			Application Layer allows applications to use the network. Handles network access, flow control and error recovery.
6. Presentation Layer	data translation			Presentation Layer translates data into a form usable by the application layer. The redirector operates here. Responsible for protocol conversion, translating and encrypting data, and managing data compression.
5. Session Layer	dialog control			Session Layer allows applications on connecting systems to establish a session. Provides synchronization between communicating computers.
4. Transport Layer	end to end connection	segment		Transport Layer is responsible for packet handling. Ensures error-free delivery. Repackages messages, divides messages into smaller packets, and handles error handling.
3. Network Layer	routing	packet	router	Network Layer translates system names into addresses. Responsible for addressing, determining routes for sending, managing network traffic problems, packet switching, routing, data congestion, and reassembling data.
2. Data Link Layer	framing	frame	bridge or switch	Data Link Layer sends data from network layer to physical layer. Manages physical layer communications between connecting systems. LLC - (802.2) Manages link control and defines SAP's (Service Access Points). MAC - (802.3, 802.4, 802.5, 802.12) Communicates with adapter card.
1. Physical Layer	physical topology	bits	repeater or hub	Physical Layer transmits data over a physical medium. Defines cables, cards, and physical aspects.

MNEMONICS ◀ ALL PEOPLE SEEM TO NEED DATA PROCESSING ▶ • ◀ PLEASE DO NOT THROW SAUSAGE PIZZA AWAY ▶



◀ PLEASE DO NOT TRUST SALES PERSON'S ADVICE ▶



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