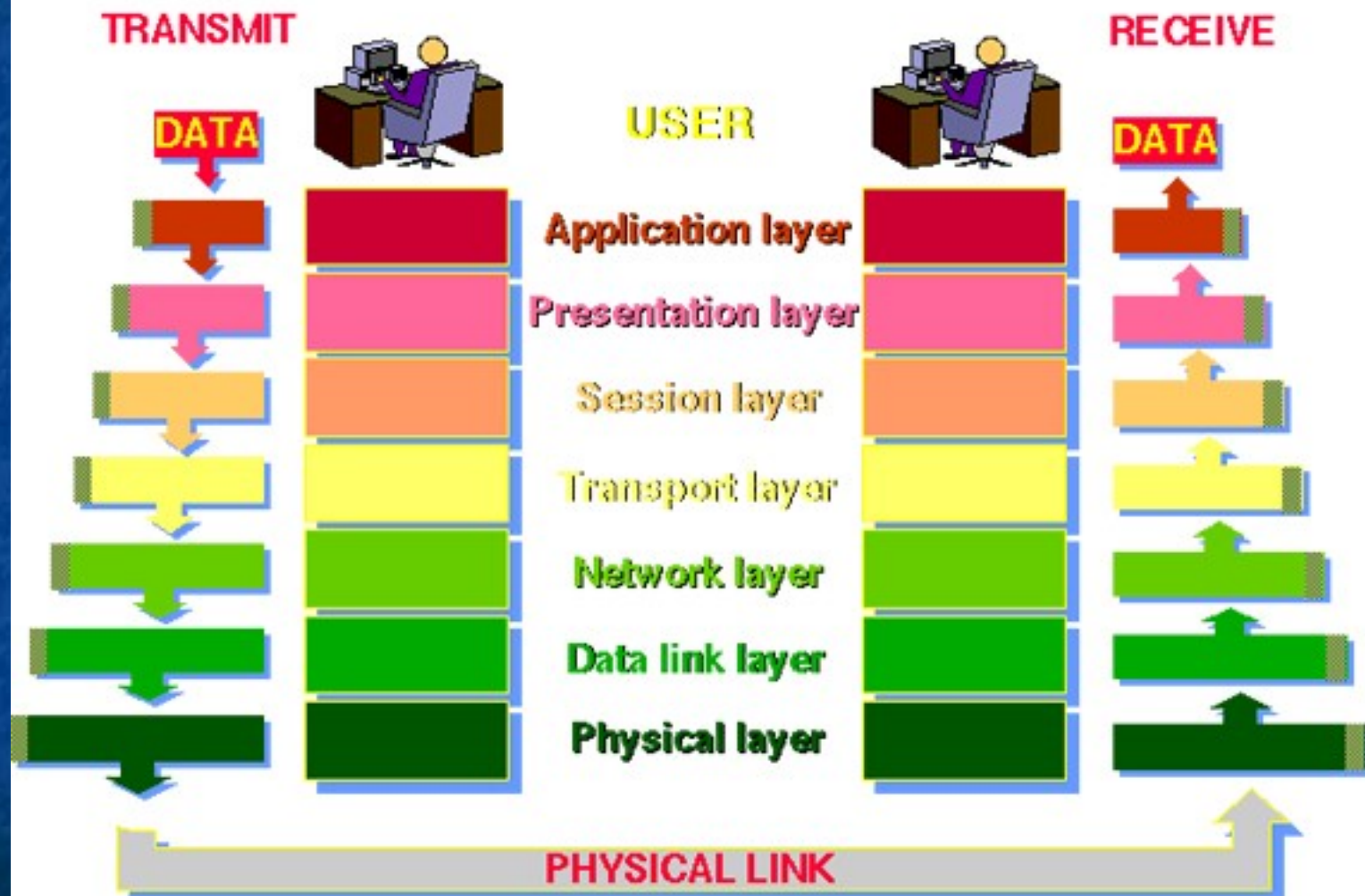


# Application Layer

# THE 7 LAYERS OF OSI



# Software

- Programs that tell the hardware of a computer how to perform tasks
- Software can be divided into two general classes: systems software and *applications software*.

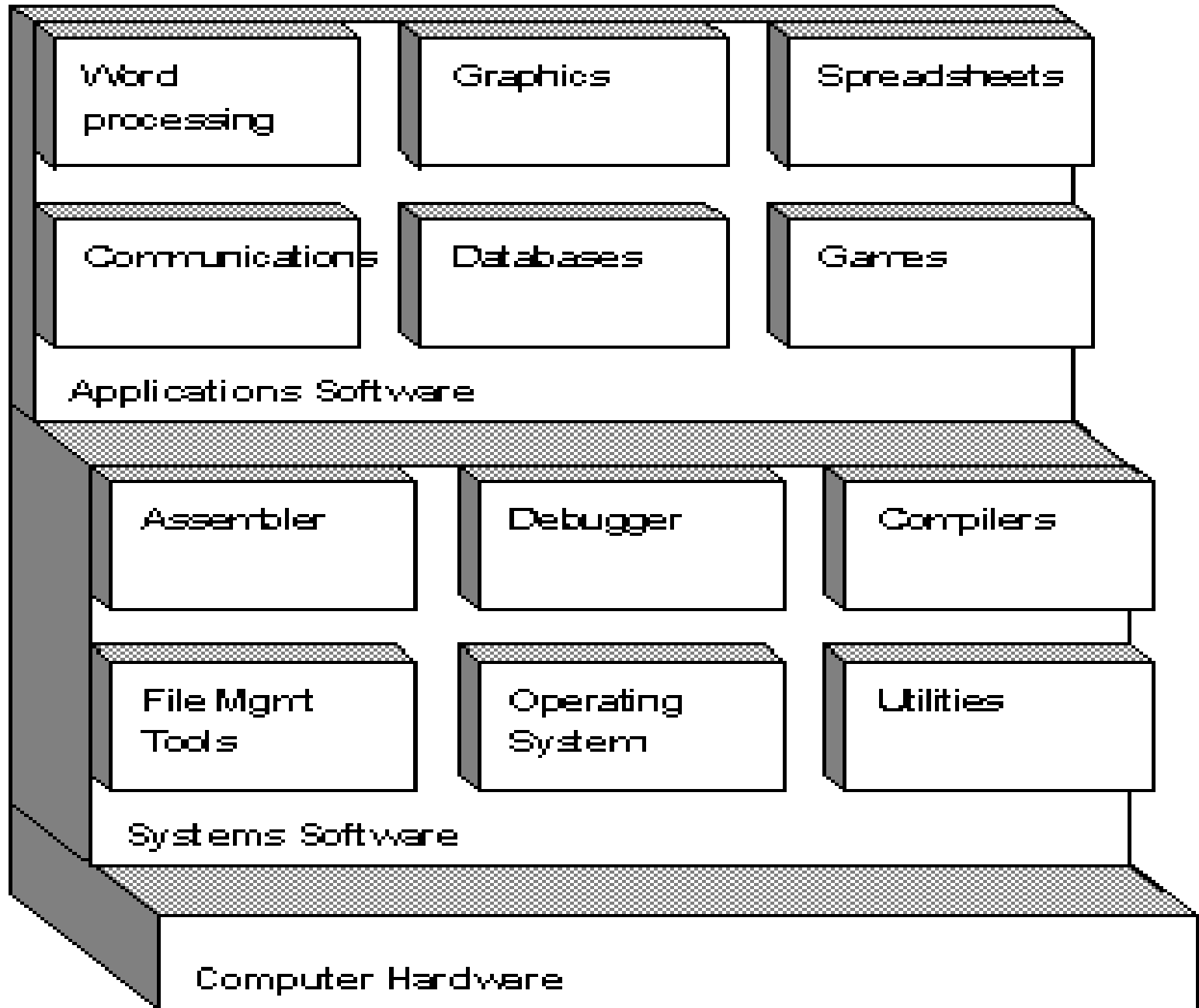
# System software

- Systems software consists of programs that interact with the computer at a very basic level.
- This includes operating systems, compilers, and utilities for managing computer resources.



# Applications...

- Applications software (also called *end-user programs*) includes database programs, word processors, spreadsheets, games ....
- Applications software sits on top of systems software because it is unable to run without the operating system and system utilities.



# Application Layer

- The **application layer** is the seventh level of the seven layer OSI model.
- It's the "highest layer" of the OSI model.

# OSI: Layer 7 – Application Layer

- This is the layer at which
  - communication partners are identified
  - quality of service is identified
  - user authentication and privacy are considered



# Application Layer Review

- Everything at this layer is application-specific.
- This layer provides application services for file transfers, e-mail, and other network software services.

# Application Layer Protocols:

- The Hyper Text Transfer Protocol, or *HTTP*, is the most widely used Application layer protocol in the world today.
- It forms the basis of what most people understand the Internet to be—the World Wide Web.
- Its purpose is to provide a protocol for the retrieval of Hyper Text Markup Language (*HTML*) and other documents from Web sites throughout the Internet.

# Application Layer Protocols

- HTTP – Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
- FTP – File Transfer Protocol
- POP – Post Office Protocol
- SMTP – Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
- SSL – Secure Socket Layer
- Telnet – for remote computer access