It provides an interface from the application to the network by supplying a protocol with actions meaningful to the application, for example, “get web page object.”
Application Layer

This layer negotiates data formats, such as ASCII text, or image types like JPEG.
Presentation Layer

This layer provides methods to group multiple bidirectional messages into a workflow for easier management and easier backout of work that happened if the entire workflow fails.
Session Layer

In function, much like TCP/IP’s transport layer. This layer focuses on data delivery between the two endpoint hosts (for example, error recovery).
Transport Layer

Like the TCP/IP network (Internet) layer, this layer defines logical addressing, routing (forwarding), and the routing protocols used to learn routes.
Network Layer

Like the TCP/IP data link layer, this layer defines the protocols for delivering data over a particular single type of physical network (for example, the Ethernet data link protocols).
Data Link Layer

This layer defines the physical characteristics of the transmission medium, including connectors, pins, use of pins, electrical currents, encoding, light modulation, and so on.
Physical Layer

This matches all packets, so that if a packet does not match any other more specific route in the routing table, the router can at least forward the packet based on the default route
Default route

Each has only one possible physical route to use to send packets to the rest of the network.
Remote Site

This is only as good as the input typed into the ip route command.
Static route

100/100