

## Protocols definition and types

It is the set of rule of the networking. The standard rules and regulation of the networking system are called protocol. These are the methods and name which are used to make the network standard to work.



There are different types of protocols used on networking system.

- Point to point protocol (PPP)
- Serial line internet protocol (SLIP)
- File transfer protocol (FTP)
- Telnet
- Simple mail transfer protocol (SMTP)
- Hyper text transfer protocol (HTTP)
- Simple network management protocol (SNMP)
- User datagram protocol (UDP)
- Transmission control protocol (TCP)
- Internet protocol (IP)

- Address resolution protocol (ARP)
- Network news transport protocol(NNTP)

## **1. Point to point protocol (PPP)**

Point to point protocol provides connections for the host to network or between two routers. It has also a security mechanism.

Point to point protocol is well known as a protocol for connection telephone lines using modems on both ends. It is widely used to connect computers to the internet.

## **2. Serial line internet protocol (SLIP)**

A PPP is used for over the serial connection. There is an advanced connection over the network called as compressed serial line internet protocol(CSLIP). Which reduce overhead on a SLIP connection by the sending just header information.

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## **3. File transfer protocol (FTP)**

File transfer protocol enables transferring of text and binary files over transmission control protocol (TCP) connection. FTP allows transferring files according to a strict mechanism of ownership and access restrictions.

## **4. Telnet**

Telnet is a terminal emulation protocol for use over transmission control protocol (TCP) connection. It enables the user to login to remote hosts and uses their resource from the local host.

## **5. Simple mail transfer protocol (SMTP)**

This protocol is dedicated for sending e-mail messages originated on a local host over a TCP connection to a remote server. SMTP defines the set of rules which shows two programs to send and receive mail over the network.

## **6. Hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)**

A protocol used to transfer hypertext pages across World Wide Web (WWW).

## **7. Simple network management protocol (SNMP)**

A simple protocol that defines messages related to network management. Through the use of simple network management protocol (SNMP) any host on the LAN can configure network devices such as routers.

## **8. User datagram protocol (UDP)**

A simple protocol which transfers datagram (packets of data) to a remote computer. User datagram protocol does not guarantee that packets will be received in the same order they were sent.

## **9. Transmission control protocol (TCP)**

Like UDP, a protocol that enables a computer to send data to a remote computer. Unlike UDP, TCP is reliable i.e. packets are guaranteed to wind up at their target at the correct order.

## **10. Internet protocol (IP)**

IP is an underline protocol for all the other protocols in the TCP/IP protocol suite. IP defines the means to identify and reach a target computer on the network. The computer in the IP world are identified by unique numbers which are known as IP address.

## **11. Address resolution protocol (ARP)**

In order to map an IP address into a hardware address, then computer uses the ARP protocol which broadcast a request message that contains an IP address to which the target computer replies with both the original IP address and the hardware address.

## **12. Network news transport protocol(NNTP)**

A protocol used to carry USENET posting between news client and USENET servers.

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