1. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

- standard Internet protocol for transmitting files between computers on the Internet over TCP/IP connections.  
- Files stored on an FTP server can be accessed using an FTP client, such as a web browser, FTP software program, or a command line interface.

2. DHCP

- is a network server that automatically provides and assigns IP addresses, default gateways and other network parameters to client devices.  
- Without it, the network administrator has to manually set up every client that joins the network, which can be cumbersome, especially in large networks.   
-usually assign each client with a unique dynamic IP address, which changes when the client’s lease for that IP address has expired.

3. Domain Name Service

- is a naming database in which internet domain names are located and translated into internet protocol (IP) addresses.   
- DNS maps the name people use to locate a website to the IP address that a computer uses to locate a website.

4. POP vs IMAP

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| **IMAP** | **POP** |
| an application layer internet standard protocol used when you need to access your emails from multiple devices. | The latest version of the original email protocol used as a standardised method of delivering emails. |
| Any changes made on one device will be reflected on others. | Any changes made on one device won’t be replicated on others. |
| Ideals for users who use multiple devices to access their emails | Ideal for those who access their emails |
| User can search the content of a definite string of characters prior downloading | To search the content within the email. It has to be downloaded first. |
| The emails can be organised in the mailbox of mail server. | The emails cannot be organised of mail server. |

5. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)

- push protocol   
use to send email whereas POP or IMAP are used to retrieve those mails at the receiver’s side.  
- sending email between server.

6. HTTP vs HTTPS

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| **HTTP** | **HTTPS** |
| System for transmitting and receiving information over Internet. | Need arose to address exchange of confidential information over insecure internet. |
| Is appropriate when non-sensitive information needs to be exchanged. | Transfer of encrypted information. |
| Used for data transfer with header from client | For financial and other confidential information, HTTPS will be the right choice. |
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