

## → Common Network Protocols—

HTTP → Primarily used for transferring the web pages. It operates at the application layer allowing browsers and servers to communicate in delivery of web content.

FTP → facilitates the transfer of files b/w systems, also functioning at the application layer. It provides users to upload or download files to and from server.



08.00

SMTP → Handles the transmission of emails. Operating at the application layer, it is responsible for sending and receiving messages from one server to another, ensuring they reach their intended recipients.

09.00

10.00

11.00

12

IP → Crucial for routing packets across network boundaries, functioning at the Internet layer. It handles the addressing and routing of packets to ensure they travel from source to the destination across diverse networks.

13.00

→ Transmission —

14.00

15.00

Transmission in network refers to the process of sending data signals over a medium from one device to another.

16.00

• Transmission Types —

17.00

• Analog Transmission —

18.00

It uses continuous signals to represent information, commonly seen in traditional radio broadcast.

Notes

• Digital Transmission —

It employs discrete signals (bits) to encode data, which is typical in modern communication technologies.



## Transmission Modes —

Simplex —

This mode allows one-way communication only, such as from a keyboard to a computer, where signals travel in a single direction.

Half Duplex —

This mode permits two-way communication but not simultaneously. Examples are walkie-talkies where users must take turns speaking.

Full Duplex —

This mode, used in telephone calls, supports two-way communication simultaneously, allowing both parties to speak and listen at the same time.