

## CHAPTER 26 : Remote Log-in, Electronic Mail and File Transfer

### Solutions to Selected Review Questions

#### Review Questions

1. The three transmission modes in FTP are *stream*, *block*, and *compressed*.
2. One connection is for *data transfer*, the other connection is for *control information*.
3. Options in TELNET are negotiated using four control characters **WILL**, **WONT**, **DO**, and **DONT**.
4. *Anonymous FTP* allows a user to access files without an account or password on a remote server.
5. The **leftmost bit** of a data character is **0**; the **leftmost bit** of a control character is **1**.
6. The addressing system has a *local part* and a *domain name* separated by the @ symbol. The local part is a file that holds the mail. The domain name refers to a host that receives and sends mail.
7. *Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension (MIME)* is a supplementary protocol that allows non-ASCII data to be sent through SMTP.
8. In *local log-in*, the user terminal is directly connected to the target computer; in *remote log-in*, the user computer is connected to the target computer through the Internet.
9. A *user agent (UA)* is a software package that composes, reads, replies to, and forwards messages.
10. SMTP is a *push* protocol; it pushes the message from the client to the server. In other words, the direction of the bulk data (messages) is from the client to the server. On the other hand, retrieving messages from mail boxes needs a *pull* protocol; the client must pull messages from the server. The direction of the bulk data is from the server to the client. The third stage uses a message access agent (MAA) such as POP3 or IMAP4.

11. *Storing a file* means copying a file from the client to the server. *Retrieving a file* means copying a file from the server to the client.

12. *ASCII files*, *EBCDIC files*, and *image files*.

13. *FTP* copies a file from one host to another.