

HTTP

HTTP is a request/response protocol between clients (user agents) and servers (origin servers) that is used to access web-related services and pages.

An HTTP client initiates a request by establishing a TCP connection to a particular port on a remote host (port 80 by default). Resources to be accessed by HTTP are identified using uniform resource identifiers (URI or URL) using the http: or https: URI schemes.

HTTP supports authentication between clients and servers, which involves sending a clear-text password (not secure).

HTTPS

Secure HTTP or HTTPS provides the ability to connect to a HTTPS server securely. It uses SSL and TLS (transport layer security) to provide authentication and data encryption.

An HTTPS client initiates a request by establishing a TCP connection to a particular port on a remote host (port 443 by default). Resources to be accessed by HTTPS are identified using URIs or URLs using the HTTPS URI schemes.

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) is a text-based protocol usually used by two mail servers to exchange e-mail.

Users can then retrieve e-mail from the servers via mail clients such as Outlook, Eudora, or Pine. Mail clients use various protocols, such as Post Office Protocol 3 (POP3), to connect to the server.

SMTP uses well-known ports TCP port 25 and UDP port 25

File Transfer Protocol

FTP allows users to transfer files from one host to another. FTP is a TCP-based connection-oriented protocol, and it uses port 21 to open the connection and port 20 to transfer data. FTP uses clear-text authentication. FTP clients can be configured for two modes of operation: PORT (active) mode and PASV (passive) mode.

IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol)?

Internet Message Access Protocol, or IMAP, is a standard email retrieval (incoming) protocol. It stores email messages on a mail server and enables the recipient to view and manipulate them as though they were stored locally on their device(s). (port

POP 3 (Post Office Protocol Version 3.)

POP3 protocol is used to provide access to the mail inbox that is stored in the email server. POP3 protocol can download and delete messages

POP3 and IMAP are protocols for retrieving emails from a server, while SMTP is for transmitting emails.

Post Office Protocol (POP3)	Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP)
POP is a simple protocol that only allows downloading messages from your Inbox to your local computer.	IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol) is much more advanced and allows the user to see all the folders on the mail server.
The POP server listens on port 110, and the POP with SSL secure(POP3DS) server listens on port 995	The IMAP server listens on port 143, and the IMAP with SSL secure(IMAPDS) server listens on port 993.
In POP3 the mail can only be accessed from a single device at a time.	Messages can be accessed across multiple devices
The user can not create, delete or rename email on the mail server.	The user can create, delete or rename an email on the mail server.
It is fast.	It is slower as compared to POP3.

Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), is a technology that allowing you to make voice calls over a broadband Internet connection instead of an analog (regular) phone line

Voice is converted into a digital signal by VoIP services that travel over the Internet. If the regular phone number is called, the signal is converted to a regular telephone signal i.e. an analog signal before it reaches the destination