

Q) SNMP?

A It stands for "Simple network management protocol".

→ It is an application layer protocol used for monitoring the network, detecting network faults and configuring remote devices.

→ There are three components of SNMP:-

- (i) SNMP Manager
- (ii) SNMP agent
- (iii) Management information base.

SNMP Manager:- A central system to monitor the network.

SNMP agent:- It is a device that needs to be managed

Ex:- PC, router, switches, servers.

Management information base:- It contains information of resources that has to be managed.

SNMP Messages:-

(i) Get Request:- SNMP manager sends this message to SNMP agent to get data.

(ii) Get Next Request:- This message is used when we request data continuously from SNMP.

(iii) Get Bulk Request:- It is used to retrieve large data.

(iv) Set Request:- It is used by SNMP manager to set value of object of SNMP agent.

(v) Response:- It is a message sent from agent to manager.

- (vi) Trap:- It's a message sent by agent without being requested by manager.
- (vii) Inform request:- It's used to check whether the trap message is received by the manager (or) not.

Q) HTTP?

A HTTP stands for "Hypertext transfer Protocol".

→ It's an application layer protocol.

Working:-

→ HTTP uses a client server model where web browser is a client that communicates with the web server hosting website.

HTTP connections:- There are two types of connections in HTTP.

- (i) Non-Persistent HTTP connection
- (ii) Persistent HTTP connection
- Non-Persistent HTTP connection:- In NPHC the server can send only one response and accept one request at a time.
- Persistent HTTP connection:- In PHC a server can accept multiple requests.
- HTTP-1.0 is non-persistent & HTTP-1.1 is persistent
- HTTP uses port number 80