Lab - My Protocol Rules

# Objectives

* Relate computer network protocols to the rules that you use every day for various forms of communication.
* Define the rules that govern how you send and interpret text messages.
* Explain what would happen if the sender and receiver did not agree on the details of the protocol.

# Background / Scenario

Before beginning to communicate with each other, we establish rules or agreements to govern the conversation. These rules, or protocols, must be followed for the message to be successfully delivered and understood. Among the protocol characteristics that govern successful human communication are:

* An identified sender and receiver
* Agreed upon method of communicating
* Common language and grammar
* Speed and timing of delivery
* Confirmation or acknowledgement requirements

The techniques that are used in network communications share these fundamentals with human conversations.

# Instructions

Think about the commonly accepted protocol standards for sending text messages to your friends. Fill out the chart on the next page with some of the rules that you follow when texting with friends and others. The first row has been filled in as an example.

Your Text Messaging Protocol

| Protocol Requirement | What does this mean? | How is it implemented in your protocol? |
| --- | --- | --- |
| An identified sender and receiver | How do you know who the text message is from? How does the person on the other end know the message is delivered to you? Is it going to an individual or a group? | In text messaging, the sender and receiver are usually identified by telephone number, username, or nickname. Group texts can be sent to a predefined group or new groups created on demand. |
| Agreed upon method of communicating | Do we send text only? Do we send pictures back & forth?  What about using smileys and emoji? | We send a mix of texts and calls. Mosty texts. Depending on the receiver we use smileys and emojis |
| Common language and grammar | Do we use acronyms? Is slang acceptable? What is the native language of the participants? | Acronyms are a must and for speedy response . English is the native language |
| Speed and timing of delivery | What determines how soon the recipient gets the message? How quickly to we expect to receive a response? | Speed depends on the network and phone and location of the sender. |
| Confirmation or acknowledgement requirements | How do you know that the message was received? How do you know that the conversation is finished? | Texts are never ending convos. And you know the receiver received the message from the response or from the read indication |

# Reflection

* 1. Now that you have documented the protocols that you use when sending and reading text messages, do you think that these protocols would be the same if you were texting with friends or with your parents and teachers? Explain your answer.

Protocols change depending on who we are texting . There is a certain decorum that is had when you are doing professional texts rather than texts with friends. Punctuation is not important with friends and family. However, with professional texts we make sure proper grammar is used

Type your answers here.

* 1. What do you think that the consequences would be if there was no agreed upon protocol standards for different methods of communications?

The conversations wouldn’t go to well. People would not have a native language also if there isn’t a mutual understanding of texting style, someone can get offended.

Type your answers here.

* 1. Share your protocol rules with your classmates. Are there differences between your protocols and theirs? If so, could these differences result in misunderstanding of the messages?

If protocols are different you can misunderstand each other.

Type your answers here.

# Answer Key

Your Text Messaging Protocol

| Protocol Requirement | What does this mean? | How is it implemented in your protocol? |
| --- | --- | --- |
| An identified sender and receiver | How do you know who the text message is from? How does the person on the other end know the message is delivered to you? Is it going to an individual or a group? | In text messaging, the sender and receiver are usually identified by telephone number, username, or nickname. Group texts can be sent to a predefined group or new groups created on demand. |
| Agreed upon method of communicating | Do we send text only? Do we send pictures back & forth?  What about using smileys and emoji? | It can be a mix of text, pictures, smileys and emoji. Depending on your device and mobile OS, you may even be able to send videos. |
| Common language and grammar | Do we use acronyms? Is slang acceptable? What is the native language of the participants? | The sender and receiver can use acronyms and languages that are understood by both sides. |
| Speed and timing of delivery | What determines how soon the recipient gets the message? How quickly to we expect to receive a response? | The speed of the delivery depends on the speed of the network and amount delay and latency in the network.  A response is received when the recipient sends a response. |
| Confirmation or acknowledgement requirements | How do you know that the message was received? How do you know that the conversation is finished? | The intended recipient sends a response and the recipient indicates the end of the conversation. |

# Reflection

* 1. Now that you have documented the protocols that you use when sending and reading text messages, do you think that these protocols would be the same if you were texting with friends or with your parents and teachers? Explain your answer.

The protocols would be the same, but the data will probably be different.

* 1. What do you think that the consequences would be if there was no agreed upon protocol standards for different methods of communications?

If there were no protocol standards, you would not be able to communicate because it would be similar to speaking different languages between senders and receivers.

* 1. Share your protocol rules with your classmates. Are there differences between your protocols and theirs? If so, could these differences result in misunderstanding of the messages?

If the protocols are not compatible, there could result in misunderstanding of the messages.

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