Computer Networks: Application Layer Servers & Protocols

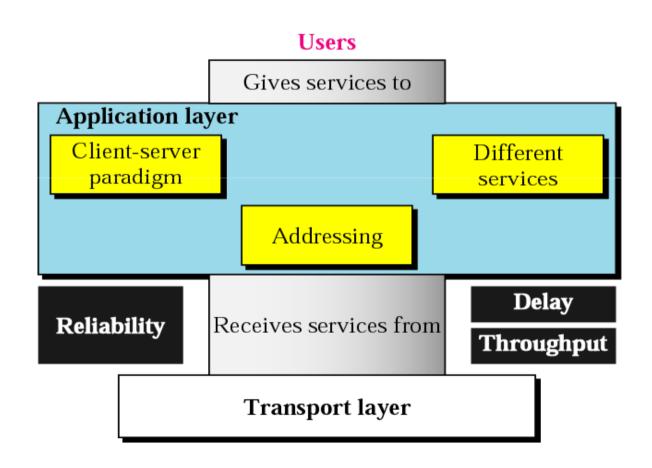


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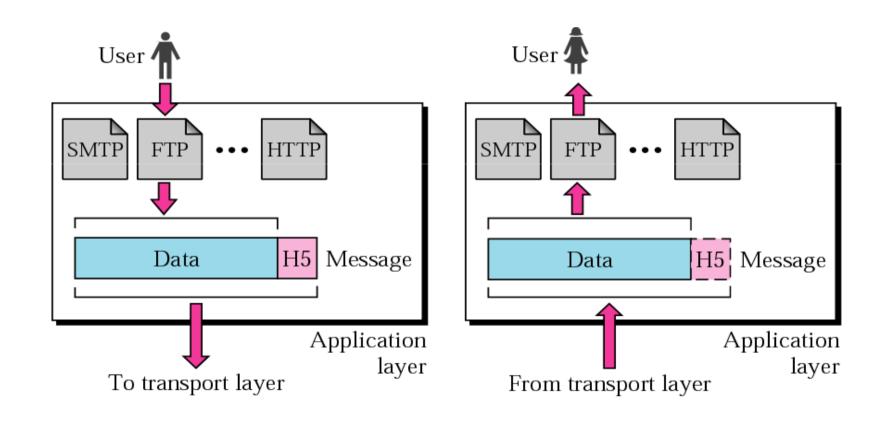
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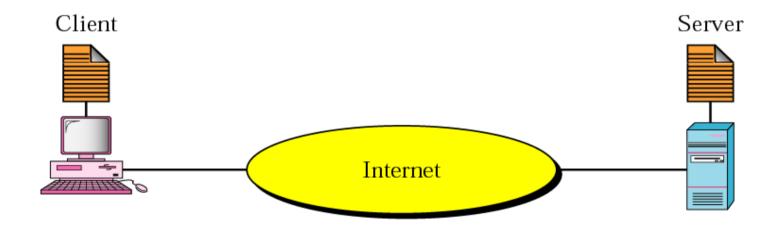
Application Layer: Duties??



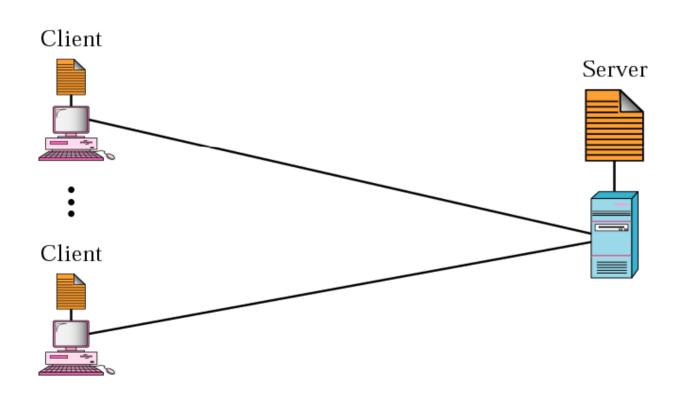
Application Layer: Application Services



Client Server Model: Generic Diagram



Client Server Relationship

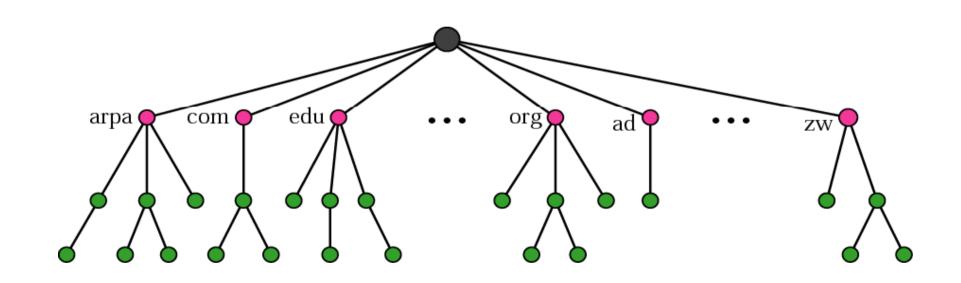


DNS: Domain Name System

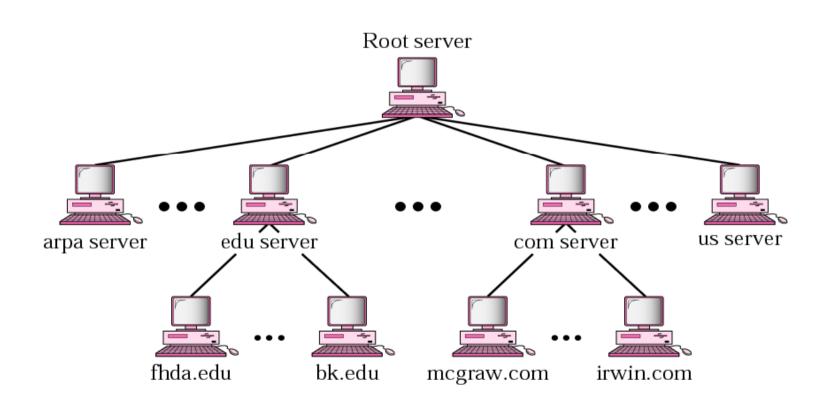
- Hierarchical Naming System Built on a Distributed Database.
- Responsible to Translate Human Address into IP Address.
- Example => How To Verify ??

```
C:\Users\Kumar>nslookup www.google.com.np
Server: ns1.wlink.com.np
Address: 202.79.32.4
Non-authoritative answer:
Name: www.l.google.com
Address: 209.85.231.104
Aliases: www.google.com.np
www.google.com
```

Domain Name System: Hierarchical Naming



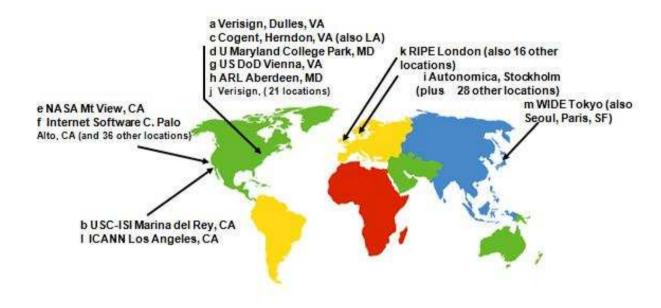
Domain Name System: Hierarchy of Name Servers



Domain Name System: Types

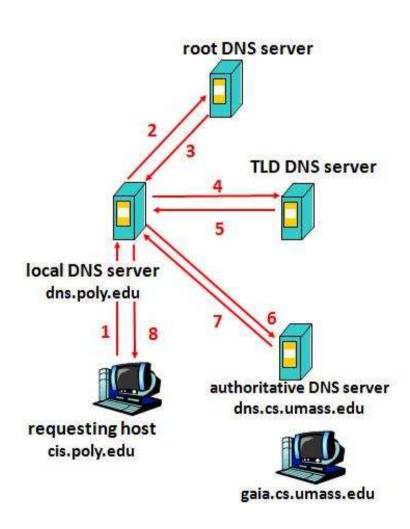
- Root Name Servers
 - Contracts Authoritative Name Server if Mapping Not Found.
 - Gets Mapping.
 - Returns Mapping to Local Name Server.
- Top Level Domain Servers
 - Responsible for com, org, net.
 - All top level Country domains like us, uk, fr, np, in.
- Authoritative Domain Servers
 - Organization's DNS Servers.

Domain Name Space: Root Name Servers

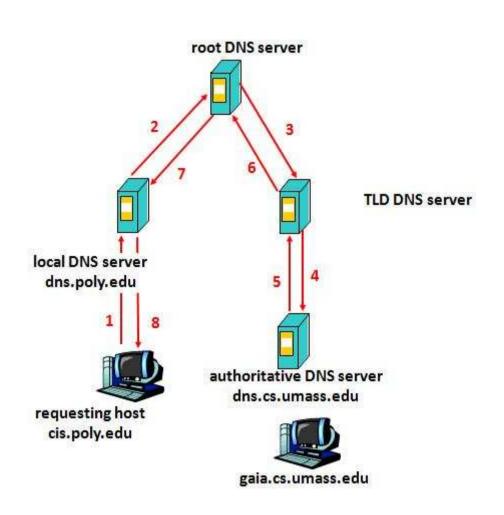


13 Root Name Servers Worldwide

DNS Name Resolution: Iterated Query



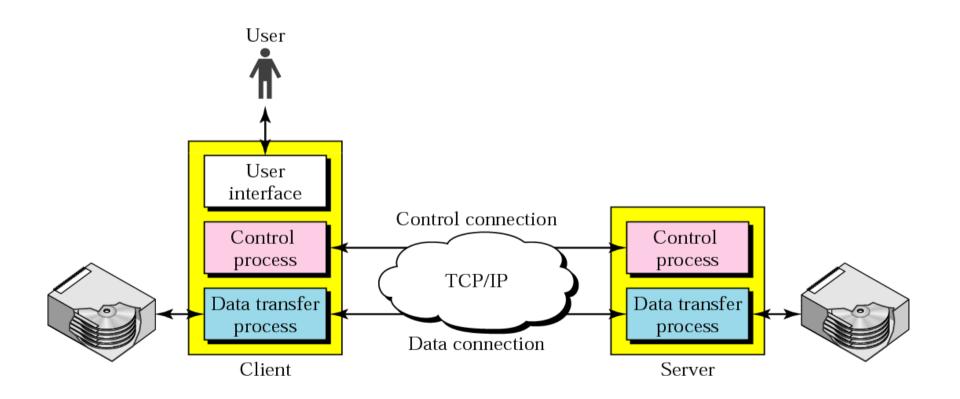
DNS Name Resolution: Recursive Query



FTP: File Transfer Protocol

- Protocol used to Copy File from One Host to Another.
- It uses the Services of TCP.
- It needs Two TCP Connections.
- The Well Known Port 21 is used for Control Connection.
- The Well Known Port 20 is used for Data Connection.

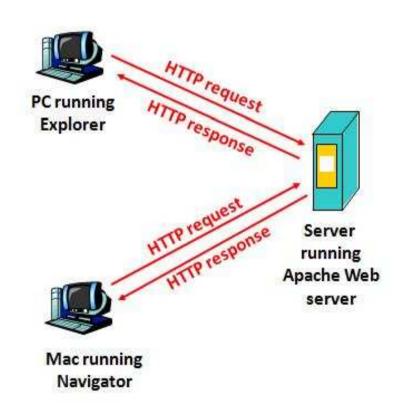
FTP: File Transfer Protocol



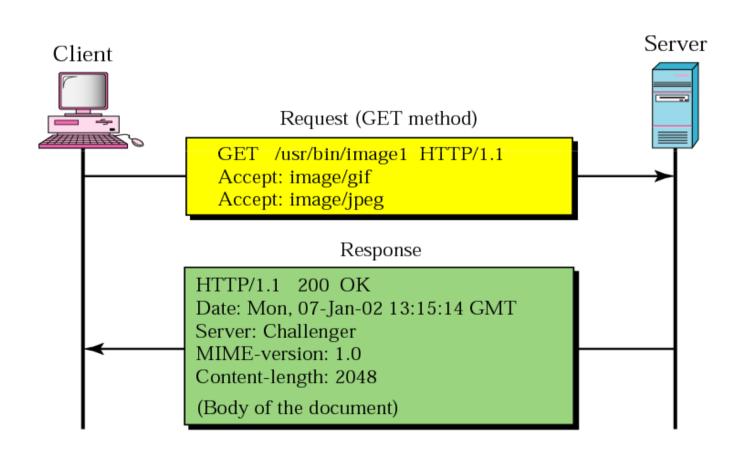
HTTP: Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

- Foundation of Data Communication For World Wide Web.
- HTTP Functions as Request/Response Protocol in Client Server Computing Model.
- Web Browser : Client
- Web Server : Apache Web Server
- HTTP is "Stateless" => No Information of Past Client Requests.
- HTTP Connections => Non Persistent and Persistent.

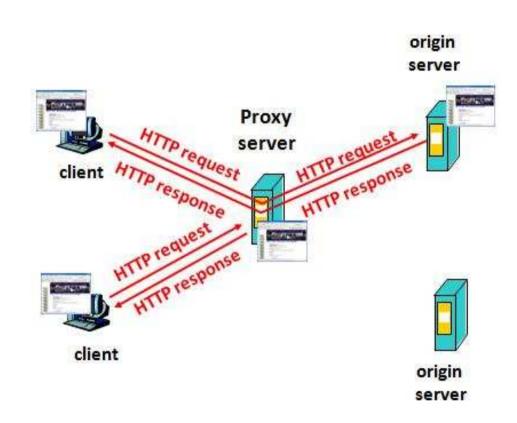
HTTP: Request/Response Protocol



HTTP: Request/Response Example

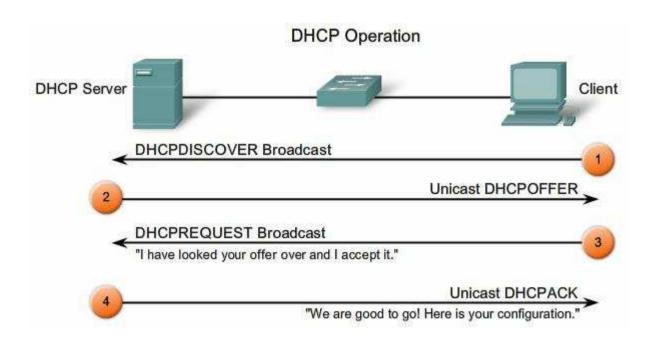


Proxy Server: Web Caching



Satisfy Client Request without Involving Origin Server

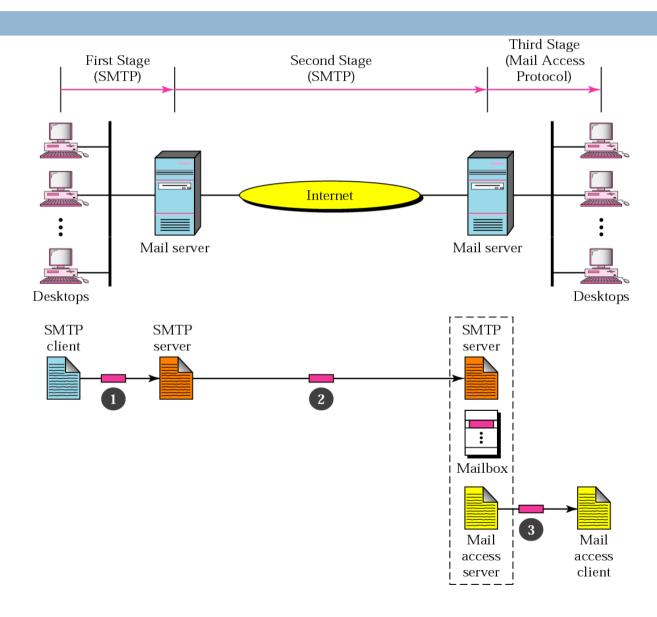
DHCP: Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol



SMTP: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

- Internet Standard for Electronic Mail Transmission.
- It is Specified for Outgoing Mail Transport.
- Uses TCP Port No 25.
- For Receiving Messages Clients Use IMAP or POP.
 - IMAP : Internet Message Access Protocol
 - POP : Post Office Protocol

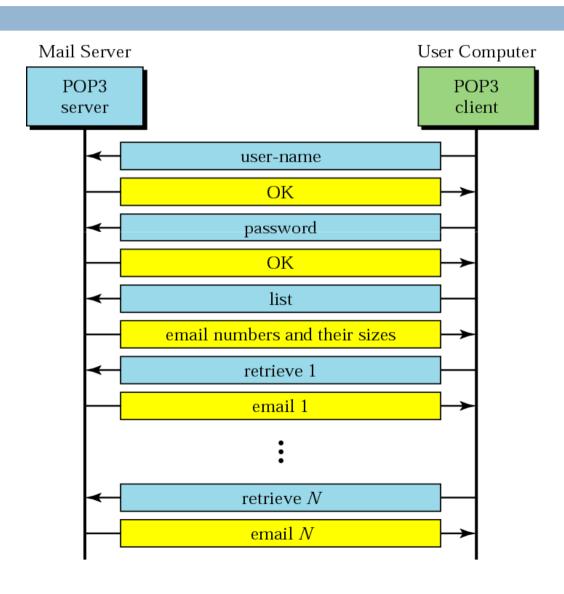
SMTP: Example



POP: Post Office Protocol

- Application Layer Protocol used by Email Clients to retrieve Email From Remote Server.
- POP Version 3 is referred as POP3.
- A POP3 Servers Listens on Well Know Port 110.
- Encryption Communication for POP3 Using SSL.
- It uses Well Known TCP Port 995 (Eg. Google Gmail).

POP3: Post Office Protocol Version 3 (Steps)



IMAP: Internet Message Access Protocol

- It is one of the Prevalent Application Layer Protocol for Email Retrieval.
- All Modern Email Clients and Servers Supports IMAP.
- An IMAP Server Listens at Port 143.
- IMAP4 is referred as IMAP Version 4.
- Multiple Clients can Simultaneously connect to Same Mailbox.
- It allows Connected and Disconnected Mode of Operation.
- Multiple Mailboxes on the Server.

Tools For Client Server:

- Web Servers and Clients
 - Apache Tomcat
 - Microsoft IIS
 - Oracle Web Tier
 - Internet Explorer
 - Google Chrome
 - Mozilla Firefox
- Email Servers and Clients
 - Microsoft Exchange Server
 - ✓ Horde
 - WorldClient
 - Microsoft Outlook Express
 - Thunderbird

Thank You