



# Types of Network Protocols and Their Uses

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Network protocols These protocols define guidelines and conventions for transmitting and receiving data, ensuring efficient and reliable data communication.

## What is Network Protocol?

A data communication between different devices in the network.

It determines what is being communicated, how it is being communicated, and when it is being communicated. It permits connected devices to communicate with each other, irrespective of internal and structural differences.

## How do Network Protocols Work?Network Protocols Work?

It is essential to understand how devices communicate over a network by recognizing network protocols.network protocols.

The

Open Systems Interconnection (OSI),Open Systems Interconnection (OSI), the most widely used model, illustrates how computer systems interact with one another over a network.computer systems interact with one another over a network.

The communication mechanism between two network devices is shown by seven different layers in the OSI model. Every layer in the OSI model works based on different network protocols. At every layer, one or more protocols are there for network communication. To enable network-to-network connections, the Internet Protocol (IP), for instance, routes data by controlling information like the source and destination addresses of data packets. It is known as a network layer protocol.network devices is shown by seven different layers in the OSI model. Every layer in the OSI model works based on different network protocols. At every layer, one or more protocols are there for network

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communication. To enable network-to-network connections, the Internet Protocol (IP), for instance, routes data by controlling information like the source and destination addresses of data packets. It is known as a network layer protocol.

## Types of Network ProtocolsNetwork Protocols

In most cases, communication across a network like the the [Internet](#) uses the [OSI model](#)

.

The OSI model has a total of seven layers.

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Secured connections, network management, and [network communication](#) are the three main tasks that the [network protocol](#) performs. The purpose of protocols is to link different devices.

The protocols can be broadly classified into three major categories:

- Network Communication
- Network Management
- [Network Security](#)

### 1. Network Communication

Communication protocols are really important for the functioning of a network. They are so crucial that it is not possible to have [computer networks](#) without them. These protocols formally set out the rules and formats through which data is transferred. These protocols handle syntax, semantics, [error detection](#), synchronization, and authentication.

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Below mentioned are some network communication protocol:communication protocol:

## Hypertext Transfer Protocol(HTTP)Hypertext Transfer Protocol(HTTP)

It is a layer 7 protocol that is designed for transferring a hypertext between two or more systems.layer 7 protocol that is designed for transferring a hypertext between two or more systems.HTTP works on a client-server model, most of the data sharing over the web is done through using HTTP.data sharing over the web is done through using HTTP.

## Transmission Control Protocol(TCP)Transmission Control Protocol(TCP)

TCP layouts a reliable stream delivery by using sequenced acknowledgment.

It is a

connection-oriented protocol i.e., it establishes a connection between applications before sending any data

.

It is used for communicating over a network. It has many applications such as emails, FTP, streaming media, etc.

## User Datagram Protocol(UDP)

It is a connectionless protocol that lay-out a basic but unreliable message service. It adds no flow control, reliability, or error-recovery functions. UPD is functional in cases where reliability is not required.

It is used when we want faster transmission, for

multicasting and broadcasting connections, etc.

## Border Gateway Protocol(BGP)

### BGP

is a routing protocol that controls how packets pass through the router in an

independent system one or more networks run by a single organization and connect to different networks.

It connects the endpoints of a

[LAN](#) with other [LANs](#) and it also connects endpoints in different LANs to one another.

## **Address Resolution Protocol(ARP)**

### **ARP**

is a protocol that helps in mapping [logical addresses](#) to the physical addresses acknowledged in a local network.

For mapping and maintaining a correlation between these logical and physical addresses a table known as [ARP cache](#) is used.

## **Internet Protocol(IP)**

It is a protocol through which data is sent from one host to another over the internet.

It is used for addressing and routing data packets so that they can reach their destination.

## **Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol(DHCP)**

it's a protocol for network management and it's used for the method of automating the process of configuring devices on [IP networks](#).

A

[DHCP](#) server automatically assigns an [IP address](#) and various other configurational changes to devices on a network so they can communicate with other IP networks. it also allows devices to use various services such as [NTP](#), [DNS](#), or any other protocol based on [TCP or UDP](#).

## **2. Network Management**

These protocols assist in describing the procedures and policies that are used in monitoring, maintaining, and managing the computer network. These protocols also help in communicating these requirements across the network to ensure stable communication. Network management protocols can also be

used for [troubleshooting](#) connections between a host and a client.

## **Internet Control Message Protocol(ICMP)**

It is a layer 3 protocol that is used by network devices to forward operational information and [error messages](#).

[ICMP](#) is used for reporting [congestions](#), network errors, diagnostic purposes, and timeouts.

## **Simple Network Management Protocol(SNMP)**

It is a layer 7 protocol that is used for managing nodes on an IP network.

There are three main components in the SNMP protocol i.e.,

### [SNMP](#)

agent, SNMP manager, and managed device.

SNMP agent has the local knowledge of management details, it translates those details into a form that is compatible with the SNMP manager. The manager presents data acquired from SNMP agents, thus helping in monitoring network [glitches](#), and network performance, and [troubleshooting](#) them.

## **Gopher**

It is a type of file retrieval protocol that provides downloadable files with some description for easy management, retrieving, and searching of files. All the files are arranged on a [remote computer](#) in a stratified manner. Gopher is an old protocol and it is not much used nowadays.

## **File Transfer Protocol(FTP)**

[FTP](#) is a Client/server protocol that is used for moving files to or from a [host computer](#), it allows users to download [files](#), [programs](#), [web pages](#), and other things that are available on other services.

## **Post Office Protocol(POP3)**

It is a protocol that a local [mail client](#) uses to get [email messages](#) from a remote [email server](#) over a TCP/IP connection.

Email servers hosted by ISPs also use the [POP3](#) protocol to hold and receive emails intended for their users. Eventually, these users will use email client software to look at their [mailbox](#) on the remote server and to download their emails.

After the email client downloads the emails, they are generally deleted from the servers.

## [Telnet](#)

It is a protocol that allows the user to connect to a remote computer program and to use it i.e., it is designed for remote connectivity.

[Telnet](#) creates a connection between a host machine and a remote endpoint to enable a remote session.

## 3. Network Security

These protocols secure the data in passage over a network. These protocols also determine how the network secures data from any unauthorized attempts to extract or review data. These protocols make sure that no unauthorized devices, users, or services can access the network data. Primarily, these protocols depend on encryption to secure data.

## [Secure Socket Layer\(SSL\)](#)

It is a network security protocol mainly used for protecting sensitive data and securing [internet connections](#).

SSL allows both server-to-server and client-to-server communication.

All the data transferred through [SSL](#) is encrypted thus stopping any unauthorized person from accessing it.

## Hypertext Transfer Protocol(HTTPS)

It is the secured version of HTTP. this protocol ensures [secure communication](#) between two computers where one sends the request through the [browser](#) and the other fetches the data from the [web server](#).

## [Transport Layer Security\(TLS\)](#)

It is a [security protocol](#) designed for

[data security](#)

and privacy over the internet, its functionality is encryption, checking the integrity of data i.e., whether it has been tampered with or not, and authentication.

It is generally used for encrypted communication between servers and [web apps](#), like a web browser loading a website, it can also be used for encryption of messages, emails, and

[VoIP](#).

## Some Other Protocols

### [Internet Message Access Protocol \(IMAP\)](#)

- ICMP protocol is used to retrieve message from the mail server. By using ICMP mail user can view and manage mails on his system.

### [Session Initiation Protocol \(SIP\)](#)

- SIP is used in video, voice, and messaging application. This protocol is used to initiating, Managing, Terminating the session between two users while they are communicating.

### [Real-Time Transport Protocol \(RTP\)](#)

- This protocol is used to forward audio, video over IP network. This protocol is used with SIP protocol to send audio, video at real-time.

### [Rout Access Protocol \(RAP\)](#)

- RAP is used in network management. It helps to user for accessing the nearest router for communication. RAP is less efficient as compared to [SNMP](#).

### [Point To Point Tunnelling Protocol \(PPTP\)](#)

- It is used to implement VPN ( Virtual Private Network ).  
PPTP protocol append PPP frame in IP datagram for transmission through IP based network.

### Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)

- TFTP is the simplified version of FTP. TFTP is also used to transfer file over internet

### Resource Location Protocol (RLP)

- RLP is used to assign the resource such as server, printer, or other devices over the internet to the user. It is used to locate the resource to the client for broadcast query.

## Frequently Asked Question on Network Protocols – FAQs

### What is the need of network protocols?

*Network protocol is a set of rules that shows how data is transferred between various devices connected to the same network.*

### Which protocol suite is used when accessing the Internet?

*The protocol used while accessing the internet are TCP and UDP.*

### What is meant by IP multicasting?

*IP Multicasting is defined as the types of group communication in which data is sent simultaneously to multiple computers.*



## What are some important protocols of transport layer?

*Important protocols of transport layer include-*

- *Transmission Control Protocol (TCP).*
- *User Datagram Protocol (UDP).*
- *Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP).*

## What are important protocols of Application layer?

*Some important protocols of Application Layer include-*

- *Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP).*
- *File transfer Protocol (FTP).*
- *Simple Mail Transfer protocol (SMTP).*
- *Domain Name System (DNS).*

## What is the full form of DHCP?

*Full form of DHCP is Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol.*

## What is the function of DHCP?

*Function of DHCP is to assign IP address to device on a network automatically.*

## What is Virtual Local Area Network in networking?

A virtual local area network (VLAN) is a virtualized link that unites various network nodes and devices from several LANs into a single logical network.

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