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HW 5

1. Data representation and data transfer are the two parts of application protocols. The syntax of data items that are shared, the exact forms employed during transmission, and the translation of integers, characters, and files communicated between computers are all examples of data representation. It covers client-server interaction, message syntax and semantics, valid and incorrect exchange error handling, and interaction termination for data transfer.
2. GET, HEAD, POST, and PUT are the four forms of HTTP requests. When requesting a document, the GET method is utilized. When obtaining status information, the HEAD is used. POST is a protocol for sending data to a server, which then adds it to a given item. When providing new data to a server, PUT is used to overwrite the previous data in the given item.
3. A DSN server can return a different IP address because the DNS type system creates unexpected outcomes because the address returned depends on the record type, a DNS server can return a different IP address for a given name depending on whether the lookup specifies email or web service.
4. Because all names are stored in ASCII, the IDNA standard does not necessitate any changes to DNS servers or clients. When a domain name with a non-ASCII character is entered, IDNA converts it to an ASCII character sequence and records the result in the DNS.
5. A computer can send DHCP messages to another sever on another network because DHCP does not need each individual network to have a server, the computer can transmit DHCP messages to a server on another network. A DHCP relay agent, on the other hand, relays requests and responses between a client and a server.