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Computer Programming 11

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IP: (Internet Protocol) In short means that each device on the internet follows a specific set of rules.

IP Address: An IP address is a number in the form #.#.#.# that gives a device it's own form of "postal code". There are around 4 billion possible IP addresses due to the limit of numbers between 1-255 that can be included in an IP address. Many companies have their own defining numbers and private address usually start with 10.#.#.#. In short an IP address defines the device that is connecting to the internet using a number displayed in a unique and specific way.

AP: (Access Point) An AP is the point that wirelessly connects a device to the internet. For example, a router.

Router: A device that broadcasts the internet to the devices wirelessly connected to it. In charge of sending digital packages to the receiver and vice versa.

DNS: (Domain Name System) This converts and translates website URL's to IP addresses and vice versa.

TCP: (Transmission Control Protocol) Defines a certain set of numbers for different uses to avoid the dropping of digital packages as they are transmitted.

Ports/Services: A port such as 21 (the port designed specifically for TCP) is a concrete number that allows for different numbers to be associated with certain services such as TCP.

Traceroute: A traceroute shows the transmissions journey through cyberspace and shows which routers and AP's the transmission runs through on its way to the receiver.

HTTP: (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) HTTP is what web browsers use to talk to web servers.

SMTP: (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) SMTP is responsible for the delivery of an email, or simple mail, from an email client to an email server. Other uses include the delivery of email between email servers and it uses port 25.

HTML: (Hypertext Markup Language) HTML is a standardized coding language that is responsible for the tagging of text files to achieve colour, images, graphics, and etc. on the World Wide Web.