# Network tools and protocols terminology

A. Network tools:

1. ping - checking remote machine response

2. Telnet- connecting to a remote machine service.

3. curl - A command-line tool for getting or sending data including files using URL syntax.

4. netstat -f -o - listing local to remote connections

5. nslookup ynet.co.il - querying about a host DNS entries

6. Postman - verbose service tester

7. Swagger - Service to display web API documentation

B. Network ,protocols :

1. MAC address - "Media access control" address is a unique identifier assigned to a network interface controller (NIC) for use as a network address in communications within a network segment.

2. IP - Internet protocol x.x.x.x (example: 40.113.200.201)

3. Port (http,https)

4. DNS - Domain name service [hostName]:[networkName] (example: msn.co.il)

5. URL - Uniform Resource Locator - (example: http://msn.co.il/sport/22)

6. HTTP - hyper text transfer protocol - application layer protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems, request–response protocol in the client–server computing model.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol>

7. HTTP methods/verbs - ( get , post , put ,delete) indicate the desired action to be performed on a URL.

8. HTTP status codes :

a. 200 - 299 success codes.

(200=OK , 201=Created , 202=Accepted , 204= NoContent ( Update | Delete ))

b. 300 - 399 redirection codes.

c. 400 - 499 client error codes. (401=Unauthorized, 403=Forbidden ,404=Not Found)

d. 500 - 599 server error codes.(500=Internal Server Error)

9. CRUD - create, read, update, and delete (CRUD) is a software architectural style regarding the four basic operations of persistent storage.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Create,_read,_update_and_delete>

10. REST - "Representational state transfer" is a software architectural style which uses a subset of HTTP, It is commonly used to create interactive applications that use Web services.