File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is a standard network protocol used to transfer computer files from one host to another host over a TCP-based network, such as the Internet.

FTP is built on a client-server architecture and uses separate control and data connections between the client and the server.

Syntax

FTP URL syntax is described in RFC 1738, taking the form:

ftp://[<user>[:<password>]@]<host>[:<port>]/<url-path> (the bracketed parts are optional).

For example, the URL ftp://public.ftp-servers.example.com/mydirectory/myfile.txt represents the file *myfile.txt* from the directory *mydirectory* on the server *public.ftp-servers.example.com* as an FTP resource. The URL ftp://user001:secretpassword@private.ftp-servers.example.com/mydirectory/myfile.txt adds a specification of the username and password that must be used to access this resource.

Command	RFC	Description
ABOR		Abort an active file transfer.
ACCT		Account information.
ADAT	RFC 2228	Authentication/Security Data
ALLO		Allocate sufficient disk space to receive a file.
APPE		Append.
AUTH	RFC 2228	Authentication/Security Mechanism
CCC	RFC 2228	Clear Command Channel.
CDUP		Change to Parent Directory.
CONF	RFC 2228	Confidentiality Protection Command
CWD		Change working directory.
DELE		Delete file.
ENC	RFC 2228	Privacy Protected Channel
EPRT	RFC 2428	Specifies an extended address and port to which the server should connect.
EPSV	RFC 2428	Enter extended passive mode.
FEAT	RFC 2389	Get the feature list implemented by the server.

HELP		Returns usage documentation on a command if specified, else a general help document is returned.
LANG	RFC 2640	Language Negotiation
LIST		Returns information of a file or directory if specified, else information of the current working directory is returned. If the server supports the '-R' command (e.g. 'LIST -R') then a recursive directory listing will be returned.
LPRT	RFC 1639	Specifies a long address and port to which the server should connect.
LPSV	RFC 1639	Enter long passive mode.
MDTM	RFC 3659	Return the last-modified time of a specified file.
MIC	RFC 2228	Integrity Protected Command
MKD		Make directory.
MLSD	RFC 3659	Lists the contents of a directory if a directory is named.
MLST	RFC 3659	Provides data about exactly the object named on its command line and no others.
MODE		Sets the transfer mode (Stream, Block, or Compressed).
NLST		Returns a list of file names in a specified directory.
NOOP		No operation (dummy packet; used mostly as keepalives).
OPTS	RFC 2389	Select options for a feature.
PASS		Authentication password.
PASV		Enter passive mode.
PBSZ	RFC 2228	Protection Buffer Size
PORT		Specifies an address and port to which the server should connect.
PROT	RFC 2228	Data Channel Protection Level
PWD		Print working directory. Returns the current directory of the host.
QUIT		Disconnect.
REIN		Re-initialize the connection.
REST		Restart transfer from the specified point.
RETR		Retrieve a copy of the file.
RMD		Remove a directory.
RNFR		Rename from.
RNTO		Rename to.

SITE		Sends site specific commands to remote server.
SIZE	RFC 3659	Return the size of a file.
SMNT		Mount file structure.
STAT		Returns the current status.
STOR		Accept data and store data as a file at the server site.
STOU		Store file uniquely.
STRU		Set file transfer structure.
SYST		Return system type.
TYPE		Sets the transfer mode (ASCII/binary).
USER		Authentication username.
XCUP	RFC 775	Change to the parent of the current working directory.
XMKD	RFC 775	Make directory.
XPWD	RFC 775	Print current working directory.
XRCP	RFC 743	
XRMD	RFC 775	Remove directory.
XRSQ	RFC 743	
XSEM	RFC 737	Send, mail if cannot.
XSEN	RFC 737	Send to terminal.

WWW - World Wide Web

The World Wide Web consists of all the Web sites connected to the Internet worldwide that access Web content. With a web browser, one can view web pages that may contain text, images and other multimedia and navigate between them by using hyperlinks.

There are several Web browsers that make it easy to access the World Wide Web (WWW). Name of some of them are:-

- Google Chrome
- Mozilla Firefox
- Netscape Navigator and Netscape Communicator
- Microsoft's Internet Explorer
- Opera, for mobile as well as for PC
- Safari, for MAC system

Browsers are also used in Mobile devices to access content from World Wide Web.

The term/name WWW is often mistakenly used as a synonym for the Internet itself, but the Web is actually something that is available via the Internet, just like e-mail and many other Internet services.