COMPUTER NETWORK

SERIES TEST

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1) Explain DNS in Internet ?

DNS stands for "Domain Name System". It is a hierarchical and decentralized naming system used to identify computers reachable through the internet or other Internet protocol (IP) networks.

The Resource records contained in DNS associate domain names with other forms of information. These are most-commonly used to map human friendly domain names to the numerical IP addresses computers need to locate services and devices using underlying Network protocols.

Domain Name System has been an essential part of functionality of internet since 1985.

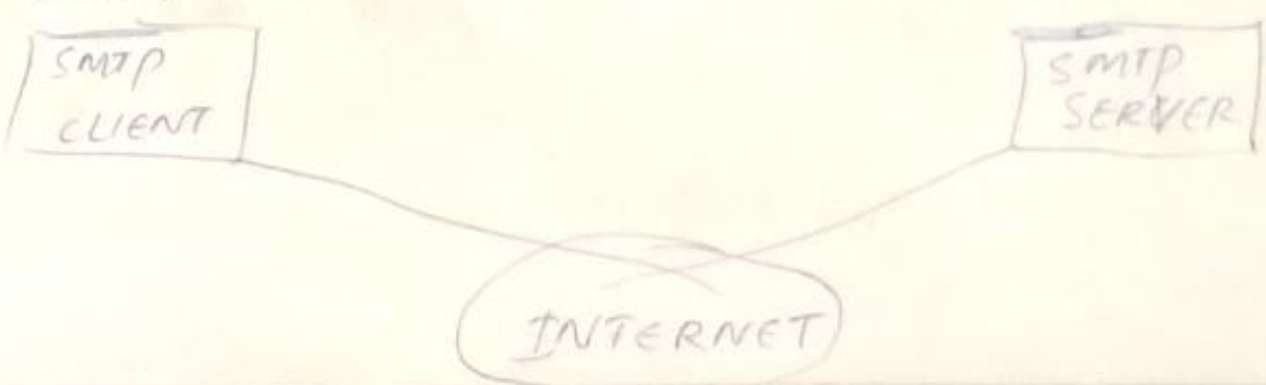
The purpose of DNS is to convert URLs and domain names into IP addresses that computers can understand and use. They Translate what a user types into a brow- into something the machine can use to find a webpage. This process of translation and look up is called DNS resolution.

(2) Explain SMTP ?

Ans: SMTP stands for "Simple Mail Transfer protocol". SMTP is a set of communication guidelines that allow software to transmit an electronic mail over the Internet is called Simple mail Transfer protocol.

It is a program used for sending messages to other computers users based on e-mail addresses. provides mail exchange between users on same or different computers, and it also supports:

The main purpose of SMTP is used to set-up communication rules between servers. the servers have a way of identifying themselves and announcing what kind of communication they are trying to perform. They also have a way of handling the errors such as incorrect email address. for example, if the recipient address is wrong, then recieving server reply with an error message of some kind.



(3) Explain about FTP protocol?

Ans: FTP stands for "File Transfer protocol". FTP refers to a group of rules that govern how computers transfer files from one system to another over the Internet. Businesses use FTP to send files between computers, while websites use FTP for the uploading and downloading of files from their website's servers.

While transferring files, FTP uses three diffrent modes: Block, Stream and Compressed. the Stream mode enables FTP to manage Information in a String of data without any boundaries between them. the block mode separates the data into blocks, and in the Compress mode, FTP uses an algorithm called the Lempel-Ziv to Compress the data.

There are three primary categories of FTPs

(1) FTP plain

(2) FTPS

(3) FTPES

FTP can be used via web browser or through a General user Interface (GUI).