**BGP – Broad Gateway Protocol**

This is a standardized exterior gateway protocol designed to exchange routing and reachability information among autonomous systems (AS) on the Internet.

**DHCP - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol**

It is a network management protocol used on Internet Protocol networks whereby a **DHCP** server dynamically assigns an IP address and other network configuration parameters to each device on a network so they can communicate with other IP networks.

**DNS – Domain Name Server**

It is a hierarchical and decentralized naming system for computers, services, or other resources connected to the Internet.

**FTP – File Transfer Protocol**

It is a standard internet protocol provided by TCP/IP used for transmitting the files from one host to another. It is mainly used for transferring the web page files from their creator to the computer that acts as a server for other computers on the internet.

**HTTP – Hyper Text Transfer Protocol**

It  is an application protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems

**HTTPS – Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure**

It is an extension of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). It is used for secure communication over a computer network, and is widely used on the Internet.

**IMAP - Internet Message Access Protocol**

It is a standard email protocol that stores email messages on a mail server, but allows the end user to view and manipulate the messages as though they were stored locally on the end user's computing device(s).

**LDAP - Lightweight Directory Access Protocol**

It is a lightweight client-server protocol for accessing directory services, specifically X. 500-based directory services. It runs over TCP/IP or other connection-oriented transfer services.

**MGCP - Media Gateway Control Protocol**

It is a signalling and call control communications protocol used in voice over IP (VoIP) telecommunication systems. It implements the media gateway control protocol architecture for controlling media gateways connected to the public switched telephone network (PSTN).

**MQTT -**

**NNTP - Network News Transfer Protocol**

It is the protocol used to connect to Usenet servers and transfer newsgroup articles between systems over the Internet. It is similar to the SMTP protocol used for sending email messages, but is designed specifically for newsgroup articles.

**NTP - Network Time Protocol**

It is a networking protocol for clock synchronization between computer systems over packet-switched, variable-latency data networks.

**POP - Post Office** **Protocol**

It is a type of computer networking and Internet standard protocol that extracts and retrieves email from a remote mail server for access by the host machine. It is an application layer protocol in the OSI model that provides end users the ability to fetch and receive email.

**ONC/RPC -**

**RTP - Real-time Transport Protocol**

It is a network protocol for delivering audio and video over IP networks.

**RTSP - Real Time Streaming Protocol**

It is a network control protocol designed for use in entertainment and communications systems to control streaming media servers. The protocol is used for establishing and controlling media sessions between end points.

**RIP - Routing Information Protocol**

It is a dynamic **routing protocol** which uses hop count as a **routing** metric to find the best path between the source and the destination network.

**SIP - Session Initiation Protocol**

It is a signalling **protocol** used for initiating, maintaining, modifying and terminating real-time sessions that involve video, voice, messaging and other communications applications and services between two or more endpoints on IP networks.

**SMTP - Simple Mail Transfer Protocol**

It 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 computer users based on e-mail addresses.

**SNMP - Simple Network Management Protocol**

It is an Internet Standard **protocol** for collecting and organizing information about managed devices on IP networks and for modifying that information to change device behaviour.

**SSH – Secure Shell**

It uses encryption to secure the connection between a client and a server. All user authentication, commands, output, and file transfers are encrypted to protect against attacks in the network.

**Telnet - TELecommunication NETwork**

It is a network protocol used on the Internet or local area network (LAN) connections. A **Telnet** program allows a user on one system to login to a remote system and issue commands in a command window of the remote system.

**TLS/SSL -**

These are cryptographic protocols designed to provide communications security over a computer network. The connection is private because symmetric cryptography is used to encrypt the data transmitted.

**XMPP - Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol**

It is a communication **protocol** for message-oriented middleware based on XML (Extensible Markup Language). It enables the near-real-time exchange of structured yet extensible data between any two or more network entities.