# Application Protocols

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#### Introduction

Overview of Application Protocols

TCP/IP is the foundation of Internet communication.

Application protocols are specific to the type of activity the user is conducting.

In this presentation, we will explore protocols for websites, emails, and file transfers.

## Protocols for Websites

#### HTTP and HTTPS

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol): Used to load web pages.

HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure): Secure version of HTTP, encrypts data to prevent eavesdropping.

#### **Website Content:**

- Created using **HTML** (**Hypertext Markup Language**).
- CSS (Cascading Style Sheets): Used for web design templates.

# Email Protocols

**How Email Works** 

**SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)** is used to send emails between servers. POP3 (Post Office Protocol) Downloads messages to your computer and deletes them from the server. IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol) Stores emails on the server, allowing access from multiple devices.

### Secure Email Protocols

Securing Email Communications

**SMTPS**: Secure SMTP.

Secure versions of email protocols add encryption:

**IMAPS**: Secure IMAP.

Web-based email clients (e.g., Gmail) use **HTTPS** for secure communications.

POP3 over TLS: Secure POP3.

## File Transfer Protocols

#### Transferring Files Securely

- FTP (File Transfer Protocol): Transfers files between clients and servers but lacks security.
- Secure alternatives:
  - SFTP (Secure File Transfer Protocol): Adds encryption.
  - FTPS (File Transfer Protocol Secure): FTP over SSL/TLS.

#### **Essential Concepts**

## Key Takeaways

Websites are delivered through HTTP or HTTPS. Email is transferred using SMTP for sending and IMAP or POP3 for receiving. For secure email, use IMAPS, SMTPS, or POP3 over TLS. Instead of FTP, use SFTP or FTPS for secure file transfers.

# The End Application Protocols

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