

**E-Content of
INTERNET TECHNOLOGY AND WEB DESIGN**

Chapter: 8.7 Documents Interchange Standards

Topic: 8.7.1 Documents Interchange Standards

Documents Interchange Standards

- Protocol uses different method of exchanging the information over the network.
- Connection-less and Connection–Oriented Protocols
 - With server user make a connection and with HTTP it is a connection less protocol.
 - With a connection-oriented protocol, clients connect to the server, make a request, get a response and then maintain the connection to handle future requests.
 - An example of a connection-oriented protocol is File Transfer Protocol (FTP).
 - When user connects to an FTP server, the connection remains open after user download a file.
 - The maintenance of this connection consumes system resources.
 - A server with too many open connections quickly gets over loaded.
 - Consequently, many FTP servers are configured to allow only 250 open connections at one time, so only 250 users can access the FTP server at once.
 - The drawback to connection-less protocol is that when the same client requests more data, the connection must be re-established.
 - To Web users, this means a delay whenever they request more information.
- Stateless and Stateful Protocol
 - There are two kinds of protocols for the processed transactions on the Internet.
 - These are stateless and stateful protocols.
 - In a stateless protocol, no information about a transaction is maintained after a protocol, state information is kept even after a transaction has been processed.

E-Content of

INTERNET TECHNOLOGY AND WEB DESIGN

- Servers using stateful protocols maintain the information about status of the connection, processes running and status of the processes running.
- Usually, this state information resides in memory and consumes system resources.
- When a client breaks a connection with a server running a stateful protocol, the state information has to be cleared up and is often logged as well.