

FUNDAMENTALS OF WEB DEVELOPMENT



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INTRODUCTION: HOW WEB WORKS

WHAT IS INTERNET?

- WHAT IS INTERNET?

THE INTERNET IS ESSENTIALLY A GLOBAL NETWORK OF COMPUTING RESOURCES. A NETWORK OF NETWORKS BASED ON THE TCP/IP COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL.

- INTERNET-BASED SERVICES:

EMAIL, FTP, WWW, TELNET

- WHAT IS WWW?

WWW STANDS FOR WORLD WIDE WEB. A TECHNICAL DEFINITION OF THE WORLD WIDE WEB IS – ALL THE RESOURCES AND USERS ON THE INTERNET THAT ARE USING THE HYPERTEXT TRANSFER PROTOCOL (HTTP).

HTTP, URL

- WHAT IS HTTP?

HTTP STANDS FOR HYPERTEXT TRANSFER PROTOCOL. THIS IS THE PROTOCOL BEING USED TO TRANSFER HYPERTEXT DOCUMENTS THAT MAKES THE WORLD WIDE WEB POSSIBLE.

- WHAT IS URL?

URL STANDS FOR UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR, AND IS USED TO SPECIFY ADDRESSES ON THE WORLD WIDE WEB. A URL IS THE FUNDAMENTAL NETWORK IDENTIFICATION FOR ANY RESOURCE CONNECTED TO THE WEB (E.G., HYPERTEXT PAGES, IMAGES, AND SOUND FILES).

A URL CAN BE COMPOSED OF WORDS (HTTP://WWW.YAHOO.COM), OR AN INTERNET PROTOCOL (IP) ADDRESS (192.68.20.50).

- SCHEME - DEFINES THE TYPE OF INTERNET SERVICE (MOST COMMON IS HTTP)
- HOST - DEFINES THE DOMAIN HOST (DEFAULT HOST FOR HTTP IS WWW)
- DOMAIN - DEFINES THE INTERNET DOMAIN NAME (YAHOO.COM)
- PORT - DEFINES THE PORT NUMBER AT THE HOST (DEFAULT FOR HTTP IS 80)
- PATH - DEFINES A PATH AT THE SERVER (IF OMITTED: THE ROOT DIRECTORY OF THE SITE)
- FILENAME - DEFINES THE NAME OF A DOCUMENT OR RESOURCE

HOW THE WEB WORKS?

- WWW USE CLASSICAL CLIENT / SERVER ARCHITECTURE
 - HTTP IS TEXT-BASED REQUEST-RESPONSE PROTOCOL

