# FUNDAMENTALS OF WEB DEVELOPMENT



Course Code:CIS121

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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.

WHATIS URL?

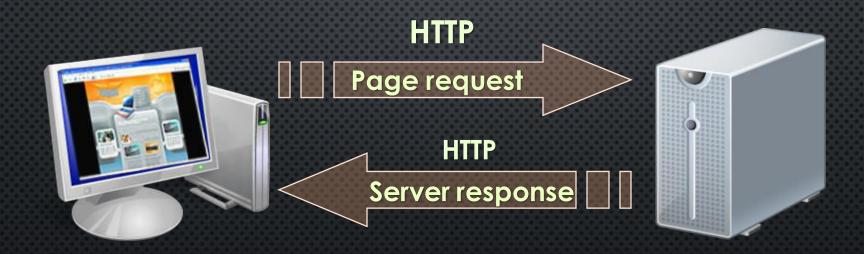
URL STANDS FOR UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR, AND IS USED TO SPECIFY ADDRESSES ON THE WORLD WIDE WEB. A URL IS THE FUNDAMENTAL NETWORK IDENTIFICATION FOR ANY RESOURCE CONNECTED TO THE WEB (E.G., HYPERTEXT PAGES, IMAGES, AND SOUND FILES).

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



Client running a Web Browser

Server running Web Server Software (IIS, Apache, etc.)