How web works

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INTRODUCTION (internet)

HTTP

URL

SUMMARY

agenda

introduction

• Internet :

Internet is a global network of networks.

It means connecting a computer to any other computer anywhere in the world.

The Internet can be viewed as a big book-store.



WWW (world wide web)

• What is World Wide Web ?!

It's a service accessed by the Internet.

It's a collection of information which is stored in web servers.

and connected to our local computers through the Internet.



HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol)

• 1. HTTP Definition:

• HTTP stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol, a language computers use to communicate on the internet.

• 2. Role of HTTP:

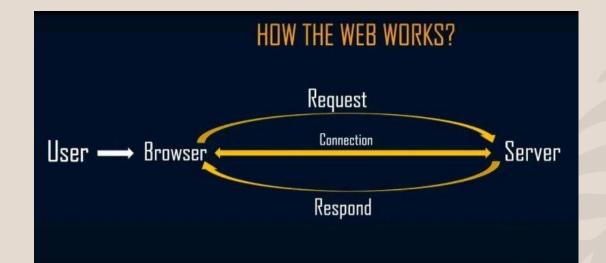
 Its role is simple – it helps your web browser ask for something, like a website, and assists the server in sending that requested thing. Essentially, it creates the way information is exchanged on the internet.



HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol)

• 3. HTTP Cycle:

- This happens through a cycle called "request-response." Your browser sends a request to the server for information, and the server responds by sending this information. This cycle repeats for every request you make.
- In this way, HTTP facilitates the exchange of information between computers on the internet through this straightforward and repetitive process.



URL

URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator.

It is the address used to identify resources, such as web pages, on the internet.

A URL consists of several components, including the protocol ,the domain name and the path to the specific resource on the server.

The URL is what you enter into a web browser's address bar to access a specific webpage or resource on the internet.



schema	specifies the communication method used to access the resource
Domain Name	it identifies the host web server where the resource is located.
Port number	It specifies the network port used to access the resource.
Path	It specifies the location of the resource on the host server
Parameters	The web server can use those parameters to do extra stuff before returning the resource.
Authority	-4
<mark>ttp</mark> :// www.example.com: <mark>8</mark>	30 /path/to/myfile.html ?key1=value1&key2=value2 <mark>#SomewhereInTheDocument</mark>
Scheme Domain Name	Port Path to the file Parameters Anchor

Thank you