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How does the internet work.

- * It's began in 1960s as a US army funded research project and involved in a public infrastructure.
- * in 1980s that support of many public universities and private companies.
- * the internet is the way to connect all computers together.

① is a backbone of web, the technical infrastructure that makes the web possible.

② is a large network of computers which communicate all together.

How can we connect computers?:-

1 - simple network:- when two computer need to connect, you can link it physically or wirelessly.

but:- if you want to connect many computers, you have complicated quickly.

if you have a 10 computer you will need 45 cables with 9 plugins.

to solve:- each computer on network is connected to "Router". then you need a single plugin on single computer.

2 - A net work of networks:- if you have a hundreds, thousands, billions of computers you can't connect in single Router. so you can connect a two or more Router together.



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What's the World Wide Web? (www).

- * is a popular way to publish information on the internet, created by Timothy Berners-Lee.
- * in 1991, it offered a more powerful and user friendly interface than other internet applications that support hyperlinks.
- * then supporting images, audio, video, and interactive content.
- * in 1994, created the (World Wide Web Consortium) "W3C".

What's the web browser?

- * A web browser is a computer program that allows users to download and view websites.
- * Web browsers are available for desktop computers, tablet, mobile.
- * Mosaic → Netscape → Internet Explorer → Firefox → Safari → Chrome → has a 50% market share.

What's the domain Name? (DNS).

- * you can check a Whois.com
- * the system is hierarchical.

url

https://www.allam.com/en

Protocol Subdomain Label TLD File/Folder

- * This is a string of text that maps to Alphanumeric IP Address used to access website from client software.
- *  Registrars manage the domain names.

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What's HTTP?
Hypertext → Transfer protocol.

HTTP Request? is the way internet communications platforms such as web browsers ask for the information.

HTTP Request made across the internet carries with it a series of encoded data that carries different types of information.

1. HTTP version type.
 2. URL.
 3. an HTTP method. "GET, POST"
 4. HTTP request headers, stored in "key-value pairs"
 5. optional HTTP body.
- An HTTP response is what web clients receive from an internet server in answer to an HTTP request.

web sockets.

→ A protocol that allows for a persistent TCP connection between server and client so they can exchange data at any time.

