PRN - 2020BTEGS0027
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Practical No. 2

To distinguish the client-server architecture, internet, WWW, web browser and web server

* Problem Statement 1 :

Study and distinguish the following concepts in your words:

1. Client-server architecture, Internet and World-Wide-Web.

→

Client-Server Architecture -
It is a architecture of a computer network in which many clients (remote processors) request and receive service from a centralized server (host computer). It is a computing model in which server hosts, delivers and manages most of the resources and services to be consumed by the client.

Internet	World Wide Web
① A global system of interconnected computer network that use the TCP/IP protocol to link devices worldwide.	① Online content that is formatted in HTML and accessed via HTTP protocol.
② A massive interconnection of computer networks around the world.	② Service provided by internet
③ Uses Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)	③ Uses Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

2.) Web Browser and Web Server

Web Browser	Web Server
① Web Browser is an application program that displays a www document. It uses internet services to access docs.	① Web server is a program or a computer that can provide services to other programs called client.
② It request for document and services and acts as interface between client and server which displays web content.	② Web server accepts, approve and response to the request made by a web browser for web document.
③ Eg:- chrome, IE, MS Edge, Opera, etc.	③ Eg:- Apache, Tomcat, XAMPP, etc.

* Problem Statement 2 :

• Study and describe the following concepts in your words :

1. Hypertext.

→ Hypertext is text that links to other information. By clicking on a link in a hypertext document, a user can quickly jump to different content. Though hypertext is usually associated with Web pages, technology has been around since 1960s.

2. Hyperlink.

→ Hyperlink is a word, phrase, or image that you can click on to jump to a new document or a new section within current document. Hyperlinks are found in nearly all Web pages allowing users to click their way from page to page.

3. HTTP.

→ HTTP or HyperText Transfer Protocol is a fundamental protocol used on the internet in order to control data transfer to and from a hosting server, in communication with a web browser.

It is essential means of communication between web browsers and servers that maintain websites themselves.

4. HTTP Status Codes with meaning,

→ HTTP Response Status codes indicate whether a specific HTTP request has been successfully completed. Responses are grouped in five classes.

1. Information responses (100-199)
2. Successful responses (200-299)
3. Redirects (300-399)
4. Client errors (400-499)
5. Server errors (500-599)