How does the WEB work?

The Web is a system of interconnected resources that are accessed over the Internet using protocols. When accessing a resource on the Web, the browser sends a request to the server hosting that resource, which processes the request and sends a response back to the client. The client then displays the content to the user.

The explanation:

1. When we type the URL in the browser, the request goes to Domain Name Server (DNS) which maps this URL to the IP address and sends it back to the client.
2. When the browser receives the IP address, it sends the request to the server hosting the required page.
3. When the server received the request, it looks for the required document and sends it to the client.

Note: This is done using the Network resources such as routers and switches that route the packages using the IP address of every machine.

Client-server model

The client-server model is an architecture where software applications are divided into two parts: the client and the server. In this model, the client is responsible for requesting resources or services from the server, and the server is responsible for providing those resources or services in response to the client's requests.

The explanation:

1. The client sends a request to the server, specifying the resource or service it wants to access.
2. The server receives the request and processes it, retrieving the requested resource or performing the requested service.
3. The server sends the response back to the client, typically in the form of a data stream or message. This response can include the requested resource, data, or confirmation of a service request.
4. The client receives the response and processes it.

Note: WEB uses the client server model.