[**How does the INTERNET work?**](https://youtu.be/x3c1ih2NJEg)

The Internet is a global computer network for communication – actually nothing more than a basic computer network. The Internet simply moves data from one place to another, so that we can chat, browse and share.

Data moves over the Internet in a manner called “packet switching.” What packet switching basically does is send your data in separate pieces – each tagged with your intended destination.

There are millions upon millions of servers on the Internet. Servers store information. There are file servers, mail servers and web servers. The Internet is also made up of routers. Routers simply make connections between different systems. For instance, at work or school, where several computers are networked, you are connected to one router – a single point of entry for the Internet.

**How the web works?**

When you type or click a URL into your browser, The browser goes to the DNS (Domain Name System) server,DNS checks the IP address for the server that hosts your website.

- The browser sends an HTTP request message to the server, asking it to send a copy of the website to the client. This message, and all other data sent between the client and the server, is sent across your internet connection using TCP/IP.

- If the server approves the client's request, the server sends the client a "200 OK" message, which means "Of course you can look at that website! Here it is", and then starts sending the website's files to the browser as a series of small chunks called data packets.

**What is the client-server architecture**?

Client-server : is a distributed application structure that partitions tasks or workloads between the providers like "google" of a resource or service called servers, and service requesters "users" called clients. Often clients and servers communicate over a computer network on separate hardware, but both client and server may reside in the same system. A server host runs one or more server programs, which share their resources with clients. A client usually does not share any of its resources, but it requests content or service from a server. Clients, therefore, initiate communication sessions with servers, which await incoming requests examples of computer applications that use the client-server model are email, and the World Wide Web.

**What is HTTP?**

HTTP is an client-server protocol that allows clients to request web pages from web servers. It is an application level protocol widely used on the Internet. Clients are usually web browsers. When a user wants to access a web page, a browser sends an HTTP Request message to the web server. The server responds with the requested web page. By default, web servers use the TCP port 80.

Clients and web servers use request-response method to communicate with each other, with clients sending the HTTP Requests and servers responding with the HTTP Responses. Clients usually send their requests using GET or POST methods,

Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure is a secure version of HTTP. This protocol enables secure communication between a client (e.g. web browser) and a server (e.g. web server) by using encryption. HTTPS uses **Transport Layer Security (TLS)** protocol or its predecessor **Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)** for encryption.

HTTPS is commonly used to create a secure channel over some insecure network, e.g. Internet. A lot of traffic on the Internet is unencryped and susceptible to sniffing attacks. HTTPS encrypts sensitive information, which makes a connection secure.

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Overview

for more details about HTTP I recommend this article