**Q:Explain the working of a CDN with diagrams**

Ans:A CDN is a network of computers that delivers content.

More specifically, it’s a bunch of servers geographically positioned between the origin server of some web content, and the user requesting it, all with the purpose of delivering the content faster by reducing latency. This is their *primary purpose*.

These geographically closer servers, also called PoPs or Points of Presence, also cache the cacheable content which removes a lot of the load from the origin server. There are different types of CDNs offering different kinds of services, and they can have differing [*network topology*](http://www.doc.ic.ac.uk/~mz4615/): scattered CDNs aim to have as many servers scattered around the world as possible. Akamai is one such CDN. Consolidated CDNs have fewer points, but bigger ones built for network performance, throughput, and DDoS resistance.

**Benefits**:

1. When a big vulnerability in the certificates appears, the CDNs usually quickly respond because they have the most to lose (all their customers). Hence, a fix is usually in place before most people even know about the security hole.
2. Connections are faster because if many websites use the same CDN, then you’ve already established a valid connection and mutual trust with the CDN via its SSL certificate, and this process does not have to be repeated for every site that uses that CDN’s certificate. This doesn’t impact an individual website as much as it does *the entire web*.

**Types:**

1:content oriented

2:security oriented