

**How the internet works;**

A worldwide network of local networks that interconnect with each other by internet protocols

**The world wide web;**

A system of public web pages used through the internet. The web consists of hostnames, IP Addresses, protocols, and URL's

**Networks;**

A connection between one or more computers by obtaining their specific IP Address through routers

**Servers;**

A computer that sends information to other computers. Clients connect to servers through either a local area network or through the internet. A server receives data with a client trying to connect with the service.

**Routers;**

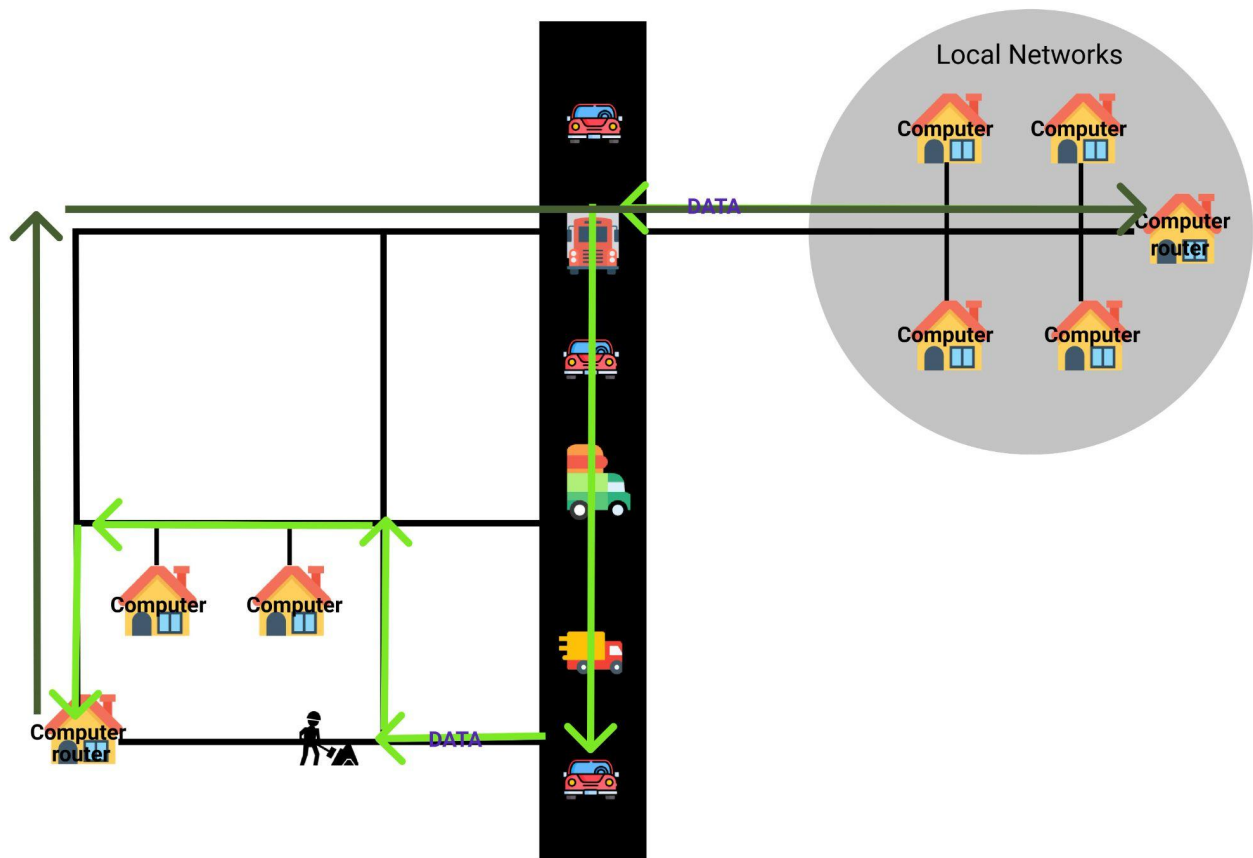
Routers are used to send messages to other computers by connecting with the desired locations router.

**Packets;**

How data is sent between sender and receiver. It's a small amount of data sent in fragments of a larger message, divided into packets.

**Metaphor;**

The internet and web work just like a road system works. A combination of interstates and streets that provide different kinds of cars, trucks, semi's, etc. to drive where they need to go. A road system is made of local streets that connect to larger and streamlined highways. When the road is closed or damaged, cars use alt routes to go to their destination.



### **Difference between IP & Domain;**

The IP address is the location and instructions for the computer to understand, the domain name is the nickname for the page

### **Devmountain IP;**

172.66.40.149

- The IP address is blocked because if the IP is not static it might redirect to another hostname.

### **Domain name and IP;**

When we first search for a domain, the DNS checks its cache if the site has been accessed by our IP before, if it hasn't, the OS and browser call the resolver to access the root server. The Root server contacts the Top Level Domain and is accessed by the resolver to make a request. The resolver lastly retrieves the IP for the nameserver.

### **How a web page loads;**

1. Initial request;  
The user types a hyperlink or URL and sends a request over the network
2. Request reaches app server;  
The request reaches the application
3. App code finishes Execution
4. Browser receives HTML:
5. HTML finishes processing
6. Page rendered in the browser

#### **TOPIC 4;**

Part A:

I think the first thing you will see is the H1 and H2 tag because the default '/' function displays that. The content type is HTML I think.

Part B;

When you type /entries I think you will see the object 'entries'. I made this prediction because /entries call the function entries which calls the object.

Part C:

The function pushes the user information into the entries object. The URL will be <http://localhost:4500/entry>