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Visit the following resource and answer the questions listed below:

<http://www.explainthatstuff.com/howthewebworks.html>

1. What is the Internet?

The internet is a worldwide network of computers which is linked by mostly telephone lines and the web is one of the many things that would run on the internet.

1. What is the Web?

The web is a worldwide collection of text pages, digital photographs, music files, videos, and animation that you can access on the internet. All the information on the web is connected together and the basic building blocks of the web is web pages which have text. A collection of webpages on the same computer is called a website.

1. What is the difference and similarity between the Internet and the Web?

The difference between the web and the internet is that the web is a worldwide collection of webpages, while the internet is a worldwide network of computers that are connected together. The similarity between the web and the internet is that you need the internet to connect to the web and the web would be one of the applications on the internet.

1. What made it difficult for early computers to communicate?

In the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s the computers that were made by one manufacturer would be often incompatible with other computers that were made by everyone else. Also, in the 1970s the computers did not have all of the same programs running on it. It was possible to hook computers together, but it would be tricky due to that each computer has programs that specially written for it.

1. What changed in the mid-1980’s?

In the mid-1980s IBM introduced a personal computer for small businesses. Then there was other people who started to copy that computer and later all computers started to look and work the same way. Microsoft created a software called windows that allowed all IBM compatible computers to run the same program.

1. What is ASCII and how did it help solve the communication problem?

ASCII is short for American Standard Code for Information Interchange and it is sometimes referred to as plain text. In ASCII, the numbers between 0 to 255 are used to represent numbers and letters and other characters on the keyboard. Berners-Lee used ASCII to come up with two basic system rules which are known as protocols. If all of the computers followed these two systems, then all the computers at CERN would be able to communicate with each other.

1. What does HTTP stand for and how does it work?

HTTP was the first system rule and it stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is a way to exchange information through a simple “conservation”. This is when a computer that runs a web browser and asks another computer that is a sever for the information it needs for a series of simple messages.

1. How does a web browser (client) ask for a web page?

The web browser would send a request to a web server for the information using simple message and the chat would go on for a few seconds.

1. How does a web server (server) reply to a web page request?

After the chat is over, the information that the web browser requested from the server would be sent back from the server if the server can find the information.

1. What does HTML stand for and how does it work?

The second system rule is HTML and it is short for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is a common language for files to be written in for files to be exchanged using HTTP. HTML is based on ASCII and this means that many computers can understand it. HTML has special codes called tags to structure text which is different than ASCII. Web browsers can read these tags and use them to display thongs such as bold font, italics, headings, tables, and images.

1. How is a HTML document different from a regular text document?

The way HTML documents are different from regular text documents is that HTML uses special code such as it has a code for bold font, images, italics, tables and headings. While normal documents do not have special code when writing text.

1. How are HTML and HTTP different and similar?

The difference between HTML and HTTP is that HTTP is a simple way of a computer asking another one for a webpage. While HTML is how those pages can show what was written on it, so the computer can understand them and display them correctly. The similarity between them is that they have some of the same basic content. They would also work together to get information and show information on your computer.

1. What are the four main parts of a URL?

URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator. There is http:// which is how the computers shares information and it shows information from one computer to another. The domain name is another important part of the URL and it is the domain name of a computer. Then there is the name of the file that you are reading on your computer. The last part of the URL which is “.html” tells the computer that it is a HTML file.

1. What is the purpose of a URL and why are they important?

The purpose of the URL is to locate information stored on another computer. It is important to have a URL because it tells you how to find a web page and access it. If there was no URL, then you would not be able to find the information that you may want.

1. What is the simplest way to host a website?

The simplest way to host a website is to rent a web space on a large computer operated by an internet service provider (ISP) and this is getting someone to host your website. Also, you host your website you would need a hosting package which has a contract with an ISP to give you disk space and bandwidth.

1. What is the simplest way to edit a web page?

The simplest way to edit your website is to update copies web pages on your own computer to avoid embarrassing mistakes and you also have a useful backup copies of the files on the website. So, this can prevent you from losing all of your information if the website or your computer crashed when you were editing the website.