Module I: Web Essentials Basic HTML Methods, Domain name and Web Hosting

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TLO-1, TLO-2



✓ Identify HTML tags, domain name registration, and hierarchy.

Session Activity

- ✓ Creating a basic HTML page and analyzing its structure
- ✓ Exploring various HTML tags and attributes
- ✓ Explore Doman Name service process.
- ✓ Explore Web Hosting registration process and configuration

Keywords

HTTP, DNS, Web Hosting, Domain Name, Get, Post.



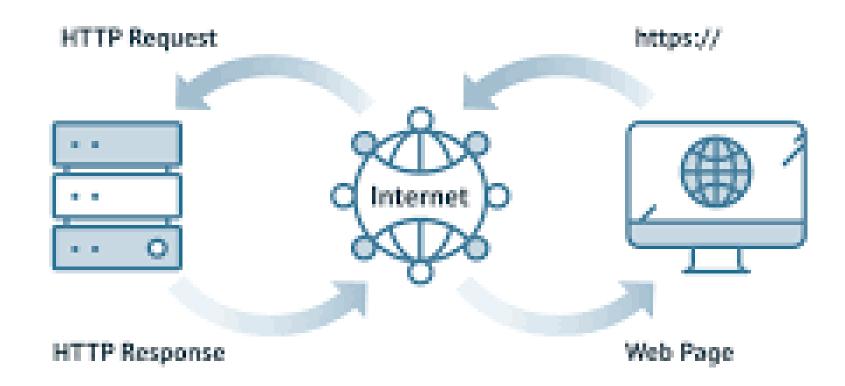


Hypertext Transfer Protocol

The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is designed to enable communications between clients and servers. HTTP works as a request-response protocol between a client and server.

Example: A client (browser) sends an HTTP request to the server; then the server returns a response to the client. The response contains status information about the request and may also contain the requested content.

HOW WEB HOSTING WORKS





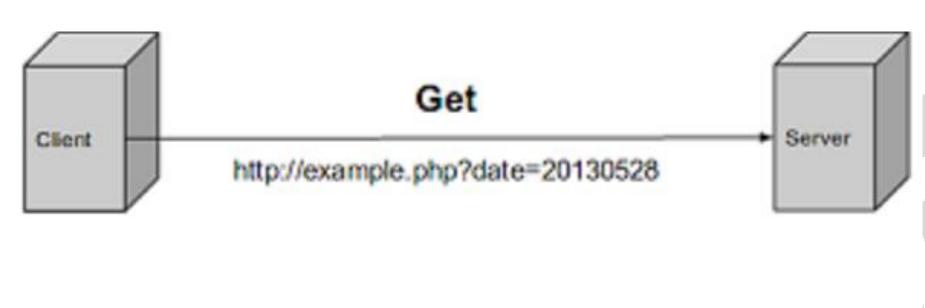
HTML Methods Attribute

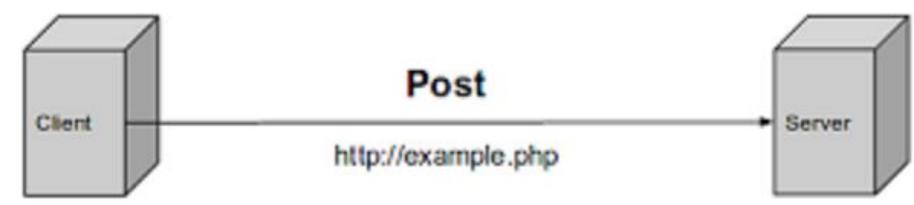


The HTML method Attribute is used to specify the HTTP method used to send data while submitting the form. There are two kinds of HTTP Methods, which are GET and POST. The method attribute can be used with the <form> element.

- ✓ GET: It is the default value. In the GET method, after the submission of the form, the form values will be visible in the address bar of the new browser tab.
- ✓ the query string (name/value pairs) is sent in the URL of a GET request:

Example: /test/demo_form.php?name1=value1&name2=value2





HTML Methods Attribute



✓ POST: is used to send data to a server to create/update a resource.

The data sent to the server with POST is stored in the request body of the HTTP request:

POST /test/demo_form.php HTTP/1.1

Host: w3schools.com

name1=value1&name2=value2

- ✓ PUT is used to send data to a server to create/update a resource.
- ✓ The DELETE method deletes the specified resource.
- ✓ The PATCH method is used to apply partial modifications to a resource.
- ✓ The CONNECT method is used to start a two-way communications (a tunnel) with the requested resource.





Domain Name



A domain name refers to your website address. A domain name is unique and cannot be shared between different sites. For example: msu.edu.in

- ✓ Each website is identified by a unique set of numbers, called an IP address.
- ✓ Your computer uses these numbers to connect to the server where the website data is located
- ✓ When visitors enter a domain name in their search bar, it sends a request to a set of Domain Name System (DNS) servers
- ✓ The DNS then responds with the IP address of the website's hosting server, making it accessible
- ✓ Domain names were created because IP addresses are too complicated to remember. So,
- ✓ for internet users to access a website, it needs to be given a name.s

EXPLORE

Extra Relevant Links as per the topic https://www.ovhcloud.com/en/domains/domain-name-

Structure of Domain name



It Let's take the domain name of the Google website as an example: www.google.com

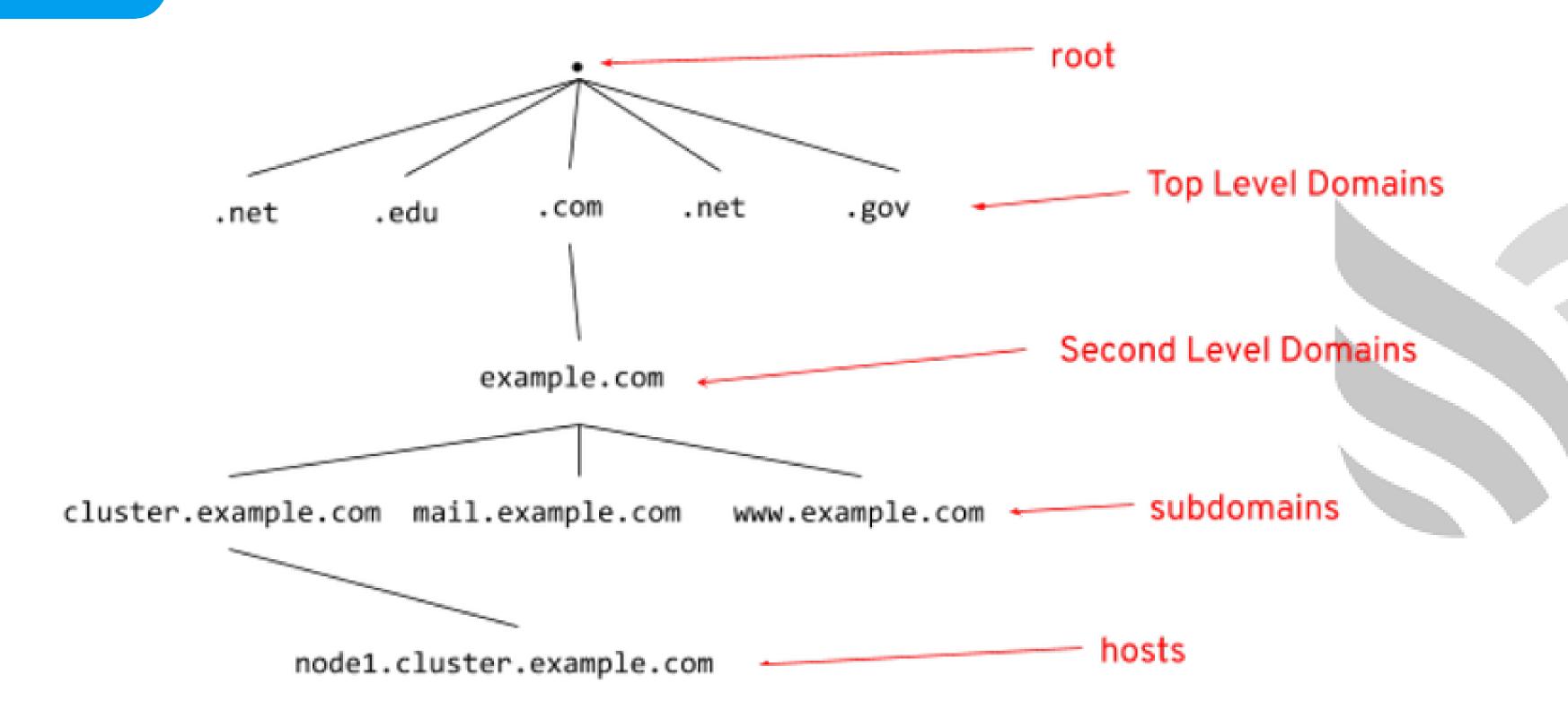
- ✓ www: this refers to the third-level domain (World Wide Web).
- ✓ google: refers to the second-level domain; this is the name of the site
- ✓ .com: this is the top-level domain (TLD), also known as a domain name extension.



Extra Relevant Links as per the topic https://www.interviewbit.com/blog/client-server-architecture//

Domain Name Hierarchy





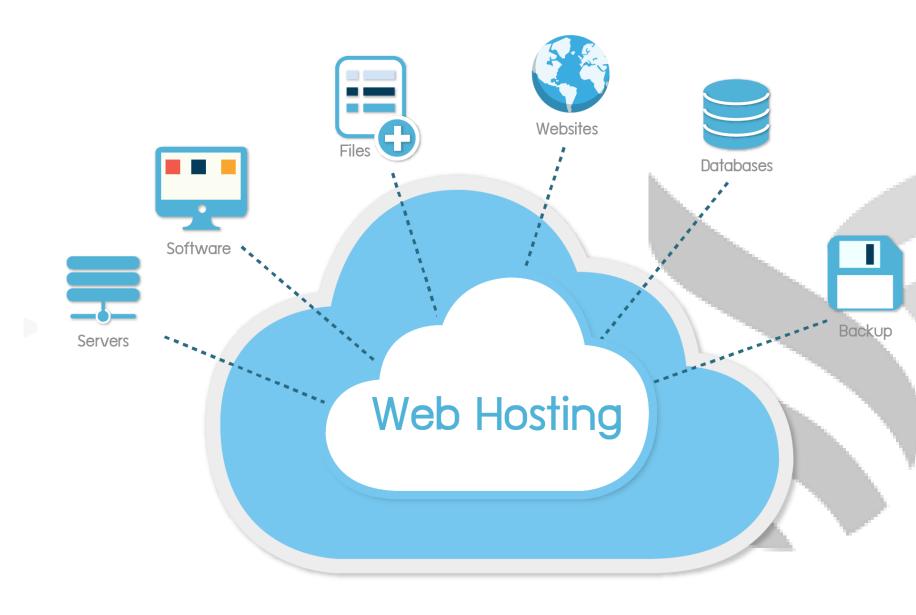
http://www.eitc.org/research-opportunities/future-internet-and-optical-quantum-communications/the-internet-ecosystem-and-dns/the-domain-name-system-architecture

Web Hosting



Web hosting -- also known as website hosting

- ✓ Is the process where a web hosting provider stores and maintains website files and applications on a server
- ✓ Web hosting requires the use of one or more physical or <u>virtual</u> <u>servers</u> to serve as the web host
- ✓ Hosting company -- such as GoDaddy, Bluehost or HostGator -- rents out website space to its customers.
- ✓ A website is a collection of different files, images, applications and databases. These components are stored on a hosting provider's website server, which is continuously powered on and connected to the internet.



https://www.inventiva.co.in/trends/how-to-profit-from-web-hosting/

Practical Task for Lab



- ✓ Explore the free Domain name service provide and register domain name.
- ✓ Explore free webhosting provider https://in.000webhost.com/ and register on it.
- ✓ Creating a basic HTML page and analyzing its structure.



https://sites.google.com/a/deped.gov.ph/mr-vallejos/home/internet-protocol/

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