

## client and server - side scripting.

### client - side scripting :-

- \* Web Browsers execute client - side scripting
- \* It is used when browsers have all code.
- \* Activities like popup on reloading, mouse over activities.
- \* Form Validity checked and shows success/error message.
- \* Example :- HTML, javascript
- \* Reduce server load.

### In a web Page:-

- HTML :- Provides the structure or layout to webpage.
- CSS :- Provides presentation to webpage.
- Script :- Controls the action or behaviour of HTML elements.

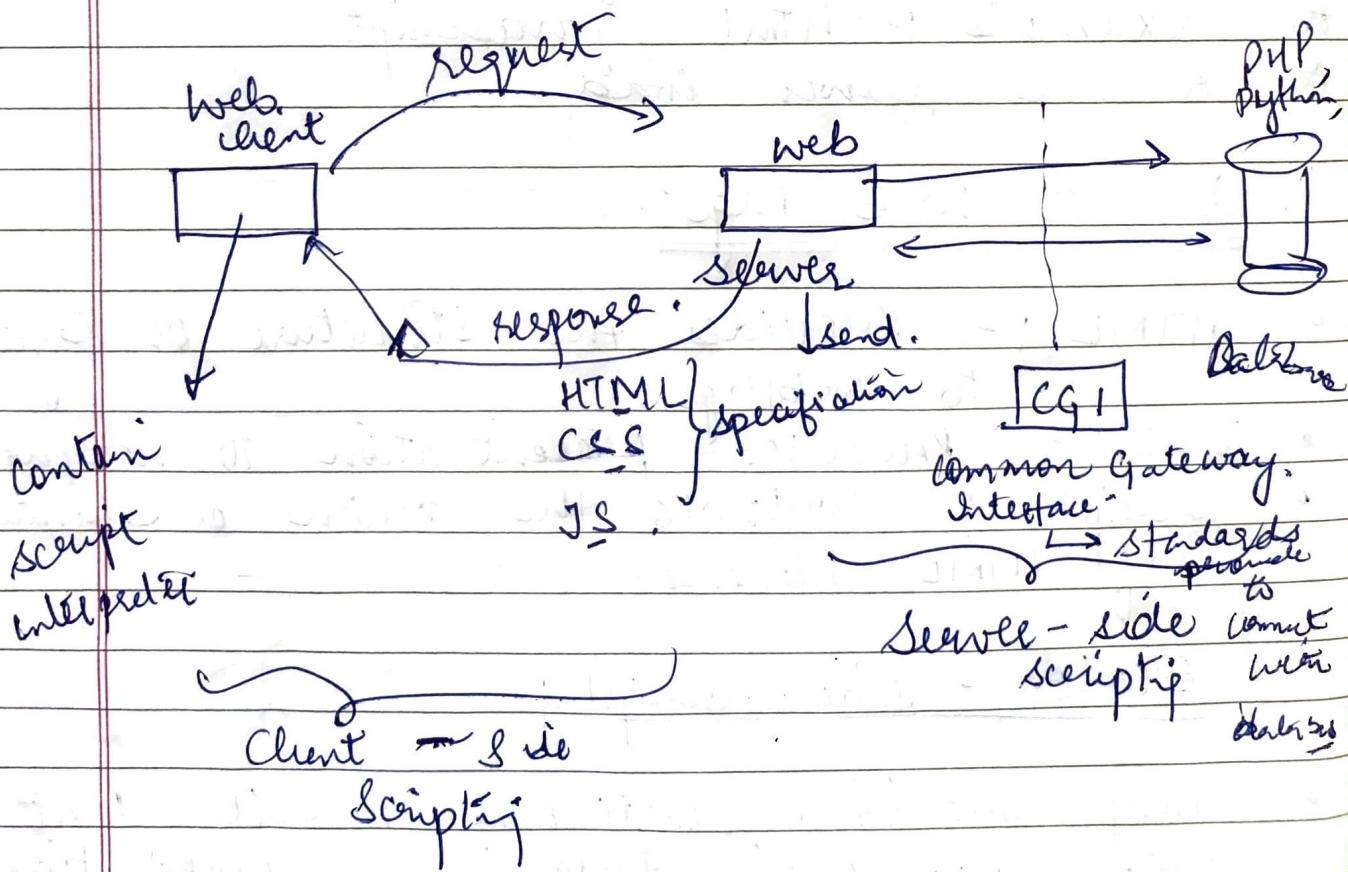
### Client - side Scripting

- Any major, functional website that we are using today is a combination of static and dynamic webpages and contain client - side as well as server - side scripts.

\* Has 3 main components :-

- 1) Client (Browsers requesting)
2. Server (located anywhere in the world, storing variety of websites on it)
3. Database (storing all user website data)

\* When client request

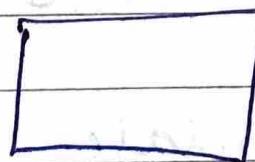
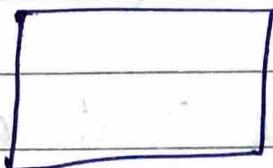


→ when you request to the server and server response you back some scripting is stored in the client-side known as 'client side - scripting'

Suppose e-commerce website

- ↳ Online Payment Page open.
- ↳ Card details
- ↳ Empty field
- ↳ Correct the fields.
- ↳

Checking  
Validation



HTML



CSS

store

Script

Difference client & server scripting

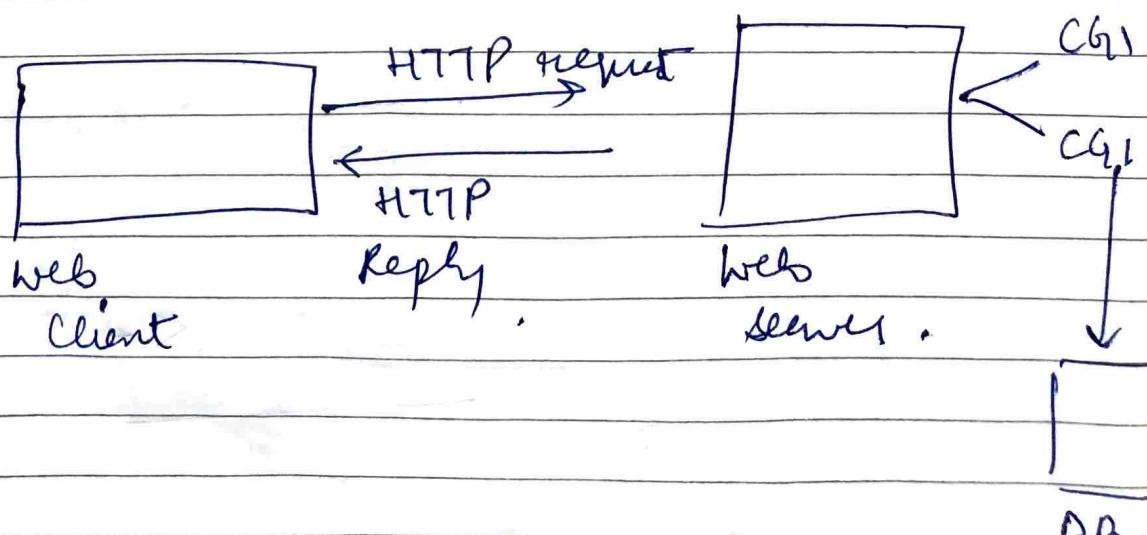
## web- Server Architecture :-

web server incorporates a modular architecture that supports a variety of API's and programming technologies that enable you to do following.

- ↳ Generate dynamic content in response to client request.
- ↳ Modify & extend the behavior of the server.

web server includes a number of software modules

- Content Engines
- Server Extensions
- Runtime Enviror
- ↳ Application Services .



content engine are designed for manipulating customer data. The following three content engines make up the web Publishing layer of web server architecture

- \* · HTTP engine represents the core of web server.
- \* The web Architecture resides on top of this engine for performance and integration functionality.
- \* · The Content handling engine enables you to manage your server's content. You can create and store HTML pages, and other files such as graphic, text, sound or video on your server.

### \* Server Extensions :-

Web Server extensions enable you to extend or replace the function of the server to better suit your business.

Common Gateway Interface (CGI), Java Servlets and Java Server Pages (JSP).

↳ Remi

# → What is IIS (Internet Information Services)

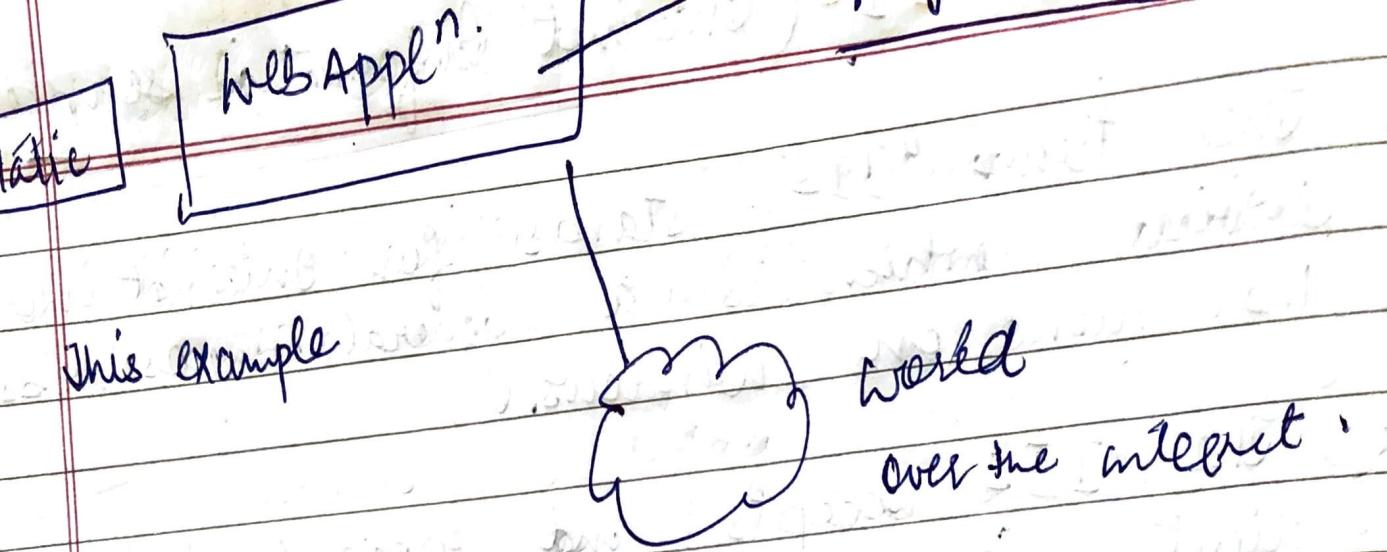
- ★ The term "IIS" stands for Internet Information Services, which is a general purpose webserver that runs on Windows.
- ★ The IIS accepts and responds to the client's computer requests and enables them to share and deliver information across the LAN.
- ★ These webservers are commonly used as a portal for sophisticated and highly interactive websites.  
For example:- AWS enables media services such as Netflix to provide real-time streaming content.

## \* How it Works:-

It works through several different standard protocols:-

HTML:- used for creating Variety of elements.  
ex:- Text buttons, hyperlinks, direct / indirect behaviors.

★ HTTP:- is used for exchanging the info. b/w two or more servers and clients.

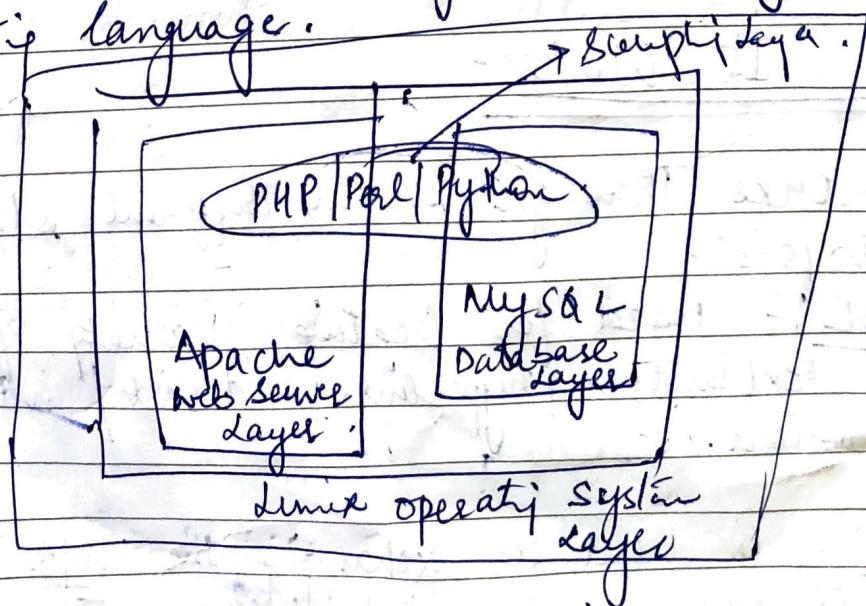


\* IIS is a windows component that works as a webserver.

LAMP Server is Linux / Apache / MySQL / PHP

LAMP is an open-source web development platform that uses Linux as the operating system. Four components → LAMP stack.

Apache as the web-server, MySQL as the database and PHP / Python as Object-Oriented script language.



Lamp is suitable for building dynamic websites and web applications.

## Difference b/w IIS and Apache.

- \* The IIS is only available for the windows operating systems.
- \* Apache can be used on a variety of OS such as Mac, Linux and windows etc.
- \* The security features of the IIS are more reliable than the Apache web server which makes it a better option than the Apache.

## Mobile Security :-

Mobile security, which refers to the protection of mobile devices against cybersecurity threats.

- \* Top concern for today's companies due to the growing use of mobile devices for business purposes.
- \* As remote workers access corporate data and applications using untrusted mobile devices, companies require an easy-to-use solution that protects their data without negatively impacting employee productivity.

## Components of Mobile Security Solutions:-

Mobile security is complex because of the larger number of potential attack vectors - devices can be targeted at multiple levels.

- Applications :- Malware can be developed and deployed as malicious apps that users unwittingly install on their devices.
- Network :- Mobile
- OS = .