WWW Lifecycle

WWW stands for "World Wide Web." It is important to know that this is not a synonym for the Internet. The **World Wide Web**, or just "the Web" as ordinary people call it, is a subset of the Internet. The Web consists of pages that can be accessed using a Web browser. The Internet is the actual network of networks where all the information resides.

1. The Client/ User wants to search a web page, he opens the browser, enters the **URL** (Uniform Resource Locator) . A typical URL could have the form http://www.example.com/index.html, which indicates a protocol (http), a hostname (www.example.com), and a file name (index.html).
   In this situation, we call that the client/ user send a request to the Server.

HTTP (Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol) /**HTTPS** (Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol **Secure**) are the methods used to transfer Web pages to your computer. All Web pages are written in the Hyper-Text Markup Language (**HTML**), which works in conjunction with HTTP/HTTPS.

We have 4 types of HTTP REQUEST: **GET, POST, PUT, DELETE**.

2. **DNS** (Domain Name System) converts name to **IP**. IP Stands for "Internet Protocol" .IP provides a standard set of rules for sending and receiving data over the Internet. It allows devices running on different platforms to communicate with each other as long as they are connected to the Internet. In order for a Internet-connected host to be recognized by other devices, it must have an IP address. This may be either an IPv4 or IPv6 address, but either way it uniquely defines a device on the Internet.

3. The Browser know has IP, read the IP .

4. With a **HTTP request "GET",** browser send command to web server.

5. Web server returns HTML data stream .We use **TCP/IP** as protocols for moving the informations. **Transmission Control Protocol** (**TCP**) is one of the main protocols of the Internet protocol suite. It originated in the initial network

implementation in which it complemented the **Internet Protocol (IP)**. Therefore, the entire suite is commonly referred to as ***TCP/IP***. TCP is connection-oriented, and a connection between client and server is established before data can be sent. SSL/TLS often runs on top of TCP. **Transport Layer Security** (**TLS**), and its now-deprecated predecessor, **Secure Sockets Layer** (**SSL**), are cryptographic protocols designed to provide communications security over a computer network.

File transfer rely on TCP ,is the transmission of a computer file through a communication channel from one computer system to another. Typically, file transfer is mediated by a communications protocol.

6. Web browser renders HTML web page. In this situation we call that the Server send the response to the Client/ User.