**Assignment 2**

1. What happens at back end when we browse in URL?

Ans:

* Computers connected to the web are called **clients**and **servers.** Clients are the typical web user's internet-connected devices and web-accessing software available on those devices.
* Servers are computers that store WebPages, sites, or apps. When a client device wants to access a webpage, a copy of the webpage is downloaded from the server onto the client machine to be displayed in the user's web browser.

Apart from client and server other devices are needed like

* **Internet connection**: Allows you to send and receive data on the web. It's basically like the street between your house and the shop.
* **TCP/IP**: Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol are communication protocols that define how data should travel across the web. This is like the transport mechanisms that let you place an order, go to the shop, and buy your goods. In our example, this is like a car or a bike .
* **DNS**: Domain Name Servers are like an address book for websites. When you type a web address in your browser, the browser looks at the DNS to find the website's real address before it can retrieve the website. The browser needs to find out which server the website lives on, so it can send HTTP messages to the right place. This is like looking up the address of the shop so you can access it.
* **HTTP**: Hypertext Transfer Protocol is an application protocol that defines a language for clients and servers to speak to each other. This is like the language you use to order your goods.
* **Component files**: A website is made up of many different files, which are like the different parts of the goods you buy from the shop. These files come in two main types:
  + **Code files**: Websites are built primarily from HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, though you'll meet other technologies a bit later.
  + **Assets**: This is a collective name for all the other stuff that makes up a website, such as images, music, video, Word documents, and PDFs.

When we type a web address into browser

* The browser goes to the DNS server, and finds the real address of the server that the website lives on.
* The browser sends an HTTP request message to the server, to send a copy of the website to the client, this message and all other data sent between the client and the server, is sent across internet connection using TCP/IP.
* If the server approves the client's request, the server sends the client a "200 OK" message, which means "Of course you can look at that website! Here it is", and then starts sending the website's files to the browser as a series of small chunks called data packets.
* The browser assembles the small chunks into a complete website and displays it to you.

1. What are the different ways the grid can be done in HTML?

Ans:

* Using gird row and grid column.
* Flexible grids with the fr unit
* Gaps between tracks
* Repeating track listings
* Implicit and explicit grid
* Minmax() function
* As many columns as will fit
* Positioning with grid template areas
* Line based placement

1. What happens to the older version of HTML?

Ans:

* HTML is not a programming language, it is a markup language used to tell your browser how to structure the web pages you visit.
* The older version of HTML is XHTML .It has its own versions also.
* HTML latest version is HTML5, which supports both audio and video whereas none of other was a part of HTML
* HTML does not allow JavaScript to run within the web browser whereas HTML5 provides full support for JavaScript to run in the background.
* So older version of HTML is dropedout.