

THE WEB

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ABOUT THE WEB

WHAT WE'LL DISCUSS

0:

► Introduction

1:

The HTTP protocol

2:

Hyperlinks

3:

What is a Web server

4:

What is a Web browser

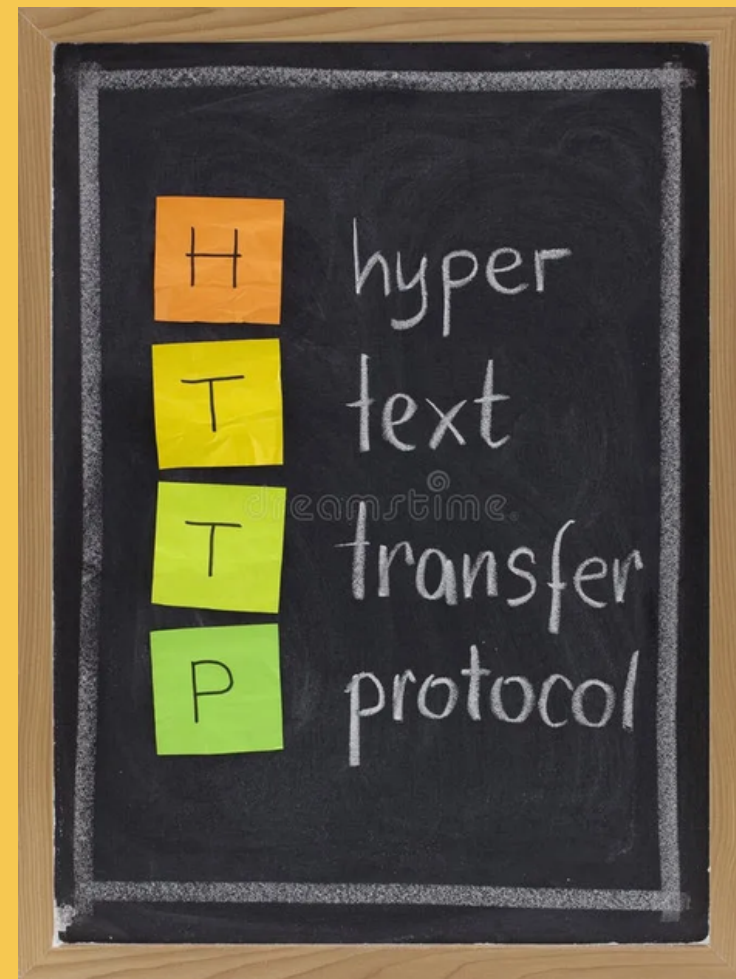
INTRODUCTION



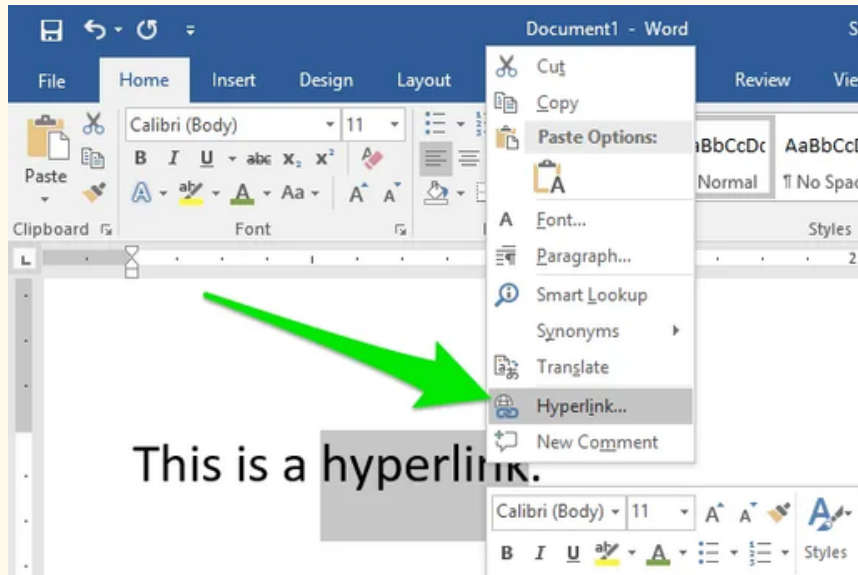
The World Wide Web, commonly known as the Web, operates on a foundation of hypertext, allowing users to navigate between different pages and multimedia content via hyperlinks. It revolutionized information dissemination, enabling users to share and access data globally. The web's evolution has been marked by the development of browsers, coding languages, and various technologies, shaping the digital landscape we engage with today.

HTTP PROTOCOL

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is a fundamental communication protocol for the World Wide Web. It facilitates the exchange of information between a web server and a web browser. HTTP operates as a request-response protocol, where a client sends a request to a server, and the server responds with the requested data. The protocol relies on a stateless model, meaning each request is independent and doesn't retain information about previous interactions. HTTPS, a secure version of HTTP, encrypts data for enhanced security during transmission, crucial for protecting sensitive information online.

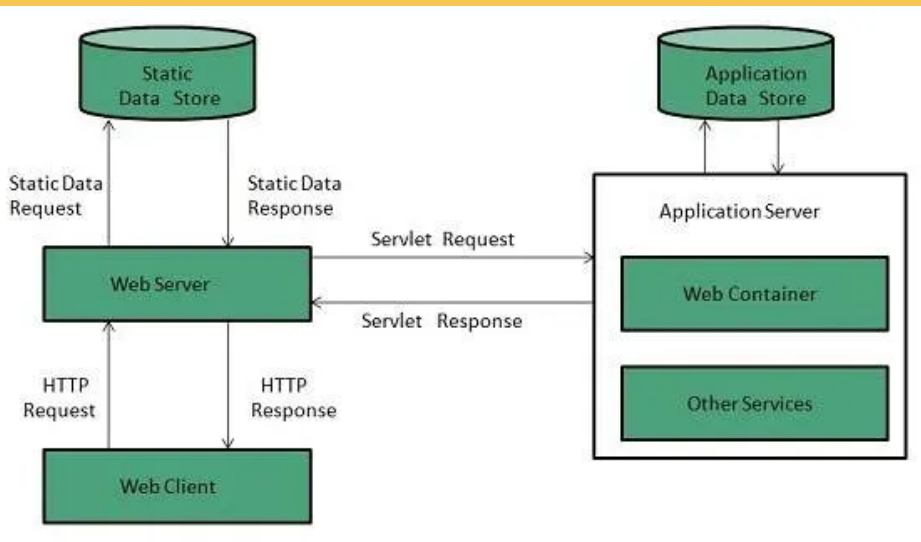


HYPERLINKS



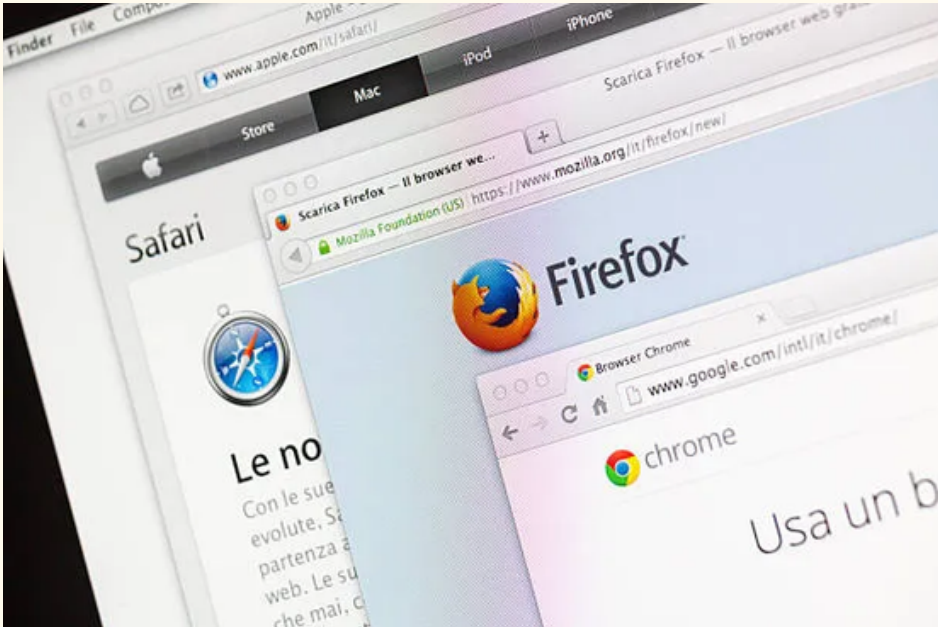
Hyperlinks, often referred to simply as links, are essential elements in web content that enable navigation between different documents or resources. They are typically embedded in text or images and connect one location to another within the same document or across the internet. Hyperlinks play a crucial role in the structure of the World Wide Web, forming the foundation for seamless information access. URLs (Uniform Resource Locators) are commonly used as the destination addresses for hyperlinks. The ability to click on hyperlinks has become a fundamental user experience, allowing effortless exploration and interconnectedness on the web.

WEB SERVER



A web server is software or hardware that stores, processes, and delivers web content to users over the internet. It responds to requests from web browsers by sending the requested files, which can include HTML pages, images, scripts, and more. Web servers use the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to communicate with web browsers. Examples of popular web servers include Apache, Nginx, and Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS). These servers play a crucial role in hosting websites and applications, making content accessible to users globally.

WEB BROWSER



A web browser is a software application that allows users to access and navigate the World Wide Web. It interprets and displays web content, including text, images, videos, and other multimedia, presented on web pages. Examples of web browsers include Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Microsoft Edge, and Safari. Users interact with browsers to enter URLs (Uniform Resource Locators) or click on hyperlinks, initiating requests to web servers, which then deliver the requested content. Browsers also support features such as bookmarks, history, and extensions, enhancing the overall browsing experience.