

1:1) The internet is the link between computer systems worldwide.

1:2) The world wide web is an application built on the internet where you have access to public webpages.

1:3:A) A group or system of interconnected computers.

1:3:B) Computers that store webpages, sites or apps for clients to download.

1:3:C) Routers connect computers and other devices to the internet.

1:3:D) Packets are small chunks of data the client side receives from the server to download. The packets are small so if some are dropped/ corrupted they are easier to replace.

1:4) The shopper (Client) wants to go to a store (Server). If the client has been there before they know the address already (Local DNS Cache), if not and their mom has been there they ask her for the address (Local Router DNS), otherwise they have to look it up (ISP DNS) in an address book (Root DNS Servers). After the shopper has the address, they will take their car (TCP/IP) out following the street signs (Router) to get to the roads (Internet) they need to follow to get to the store. Upon arrival at the store the shopper can enter the front door if the store is open. The signs inside the store are easy to read if the shopper understands the language they are written in (Http). They can easily find the different sections they are looking for (Components) when they understand everything. When the shopper is done shopping they take their bags (Packets) and load them into their car to head home.



2:1) Domain names and IP addresses are both paths to the same place. Domain names are easier to us to remember, but the computer actually looks for the IP adress.

2:2) 104.22.12.35 is the IP I get for www.devmountain.com

2:3) CloudFlare helps secure the website from attackers by detecting malicious bots and users and helps speed up the website by replicating the assets across several servers that might be closer to the client.

2:4) The browser can get the IP adress by checking the Local DNS Cache, then the Local Router DNS, then the ISP DNS checks the Root DNS servers on the internet.

3:1) initial request (have to start the process), request reaches app server (the request goes the the server looking for directions), app code finishes execution(app code tells the browser what to do with the info given), browser recieves html(reads the html), html processing finishes(understands the html), page renders (returns the put together result).

4:A) The response will be Jurni, and Journaling your journies because that is what the js file indicates the response of '/' will be, it is a string which translates to basic html.

4:B) '/entries' is an array of objects containing ids, dates, content.

4:C) '/entry' post the object created to the end of '/entries' because of the .push. the id was not required because it has a function to create the next id number already.