

Questions:

1. How does the communication between a browser and a web server take place?
2. What is Protocol?
3. What is HTTP protocol?
4. Why HTTP protocol is the safest protocol?
5. Explain the HTTP Request Structure.
6. What is that a Request Line in request header is made up of?
7. What are Request Headers?
8. Give few examples of CGI Environmental Variables.
9. What are the different types of status lines that are available in HTTP protocol?
10. What are the differences between Get and Post Http Methods?
11. What is IIS (Internet Information Server)?
12. What is IIS Manager?
13. What is the default directory for any ASP.NET Web application on IIS?

Questions and Answers:

1. How does the communication between a browser and a web server take place?

Answer: Web browsers and servers communicate via TCP/IP. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is the standard application protocol on top of TCP/IP supporting Web browser requests and server responses. The browser initiates a TCP connection to the Web server (or server pool) via its IP address as published in DNS.

2. What is Protocol?

Answer: Protocol is some kind of rules, standards and guidelines to perform a particular task.

3. What is HTTP protocol?

Answer: The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is an application protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems. HTTP is the foundation of data communication for the World Wide Web.

- I. The communication between web server and web browser on internet is done using HTTP protocol.
- II. HTTP is a RFC2616 specification.

- III. HTTP protocol works on PULL technology. i.e. we can pull everything available on webserver but we cannot push content to the server unless server allows for it.

4. Why HTTP protocol is the safest protocol?

Answer: HTTP communicates only in the string format and string cannot have viruses and is platform independent.

5. Explain the HTTP Request Structure.

Answer: HTTP Request Structure (Browser->Server):

- I. Request Line.
- II. Request Header.
- III. Message Body (Posted Data).

6. What is that a Request Line in request header is made up of?

Answer: Request Line: Method Path Protocol / Version

Example: GET Demo/default.htm http/1.1

7. What are Request Headers?

Answer: These are the name value pairs submitted by the browser to the server. It contains the information about the browser and the OS on the client machine.

8. Give few examples of CGI Environmental Variables.

Answer: CGI Environmental Variables:

It's a collection of name value pairs including request headers and information about the server in a context of a given request. The names of these variables are based on CGI (Common Gateway Interface) specification. These are also referred as Server Variables.

Examples:

- I. Http_User_Agent
- II. Http_Cookie
- III. Htt_referrer

9. What are the different types of status lines that are available in HTTP protocol?

Answer:

Status Line	Status Code Description
1xx	Informational
2xx	Success
3xx	Redirect
4xx	File Not Found / Not Authorized / Not Authenticated.
5xx	Server Error

10. What are the differences between Get and Post Http Methods?

Answer:

GET Method:

- I. All the name value pairs are submitted as a query string.
- II. It's not secured as it is visible in plain text format in the Location bar of the web browser.
- III. Length of the string is restricted.
- IV. If method is not mentioned in the Form tag, this is the default method used.
- V. If get method is used and if the page is refreshed it would not prompt before the request is submitted again.

POST Method:

- I. All the name value pairs are submitted in the Message Body of the request.
- II. Length of the string (amount of data submitted) is not restricted.
- III. Post Method is secured because Name-Value pairs cannot be seen in location bar of the web browser.
- IV. If post method is used and if the page is refreshed it would prompt before the request is submitted again.

11. What is IIS (Internet Information Server)?

Answer: It is a windows component, a web server that accepts requests from client browsers and responds with the requested pages.

12. What is IIS Manager?

Answer: A tool to configure and manage IIS. To launch IIS Manager one of the below method can be used.

Control Panel --> Administrative Tool --> IIS Manager

OR

Start --> Run --> inetmgr.exe

13. What is the default directory for any ASP.NET Web application on IIS?

Answer:

- I. Every web server has a default directory and by default on IIS it is: c:\inetpub\wwwroot\. Only content placed in this folder and its sub folder is accessible to clients on Internet.
- II. From Browser: <http://servername:PortNo/Directory/default.html>