Homework 1 -WWW Life Cycle

1. The user opens a web browser on his device and types the website name in the address bar of his browser.
2. The browser goes to the DNS server to find the website address of the server that hosts the website.  
   \* DNS servers (Domain Name Servers) converts a web address to a real address – IP address - a unique location on the web.
3. The browser receives the IP address of the server where the website lives.
4. The browser sends an HTTP request to the server asking for a copy of the website.
5. The server receives the request, sends back a “200 OK” message and then the HTML data stream, the files of the website, to the web browser. Data is sent between the server and the browser in small packets using TCP/IP standards.  
   \* Data is transferred in small chunks so that many users can request the same website from a server and missing or broken chunks can be quickly and easily resent.
6. The browser assembles the small chunks received into a complete web page and displays it to the user.  
   \* The browser parses the HTML files first and looks for links to other files like CSS files and requests them from the server. The JavaScript files are executed at the end.