How Browser works? What is web?
 The web or WWW (world wide web) is a huge network of connected computers. In 1989 the world wide web was invented by Sir Tim Berners-Lee.
He was trying to find a new way for scientists to easily share the data from their experiments.
 He also made the world's first web browser and web server. Reference - Business Insider Tim suggested three main technologies that meant all computers could understand each other (HTML, URL and HTTP). All of these remain in use today. We will learn about these 3 words in next slides.
 1989 onwards web is developed, initial version was web 1.0, current version is 2.0 & future is of web 3.0. Importance of web World is connected via web. (Services from financial, entertainment, govt. & education domains are available at finger tips). Accessible to anyone, anywhere & anytime
 Different people can get the right information in many times with ease. Problems solved the lack of time and the lack of money for people through the acceleration of the completion of routine work, especially government work, most of the work today can be implemented very easily and quickly through specialized websites such things as government sites. Make it easier for people to shop through e-shopping sites, where people can purchase anything they need from anywhere in the world through these sites. These sites are highly reliable and easy to make money with.
 It facilitated the individuals who wish to complete their educational journey by doing this through distance learning through communication with the university to which the student has joined. Some of them have been able to provide different types of entertainment for people. People can watch television channels, play entertaining and useful games, watch movies, read books, watch cartoons, watch videos & so on. Through some websites can start private businesses that generate a good income on individuals leading to financial independence.
HAT PARTY
• Reference : BBC
Evolution of the Web Web 1.0 Web 2.0 Web 3.0
1. Supports heavy content authority to censor the content) 1. Mostly read only pages (No content creation) 2. Rich web apps like Maps, animations, streaming etc. 3. Al & ML to serve better results
research papers 3. Web apps generators (No code / Low code tools) 4. Connectivity and ubiquity - ie. IoT devices
Reference: NFT Marketplaces in India Top 10 Most Expensive NFTs Ever Sold Power of Web3 Blockchain can bring as big revolution as the internet.
Blockchain can bring as big revolution as the internet. ::
aws Uber aws Uber aws Suber aw
Web 3 No Intermediaries, Decentralized Web 2.0 Participatory, Controller
Web 1.0 "Read Only", Decentralized
Learn how a small country with limited resources & population is 50+ Lakhs transformed lives of refugees using blockchain technology better than US
and Canada - Ethereum Smart Contracts Building Blocks of Web There are 4 Building Blocks of the Web
Content Client & Server
Protocol Identifications
Content
It means anything from these we see on the Internet Images Videos Texts Audio
Disney+ hotstar Winner
WIKIPEDIA Client & Server
Client request the data & server sends the required info to the client. B Bootstrap React ANGULAR FORCHE
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CLIENT SIDE SERVER SIDE Once you open facebook.com
machine from where web page is served to you is server. Apart from this, any device through which we request information from server, is a client.
Protocols are rules, they are followed by the server and the client to communicate with each other securely.
There are a lot of protocols but in full stack web development, we deal with https (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure) & http (earlier used)
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password: abc123 Helen
HTTP Without password encryption Hacker see "abc123"
https://www.example.com password: abc123
password: abc123 With password encryption
password: abc123 With password encryption
password: abc123 With password encryption Hacker see "xyaerXzabc"
password: abc123 With password encryption Hacker see "xyaerXzabc" Any data you fetch from or submit to server, travels through 100s of networking devices hackers can see / steal these data from such devices. So we need to convert the data to some format so that only client and server can understand – no other device or human. In software engineering, converting plain data to un-understandable form is called encryption. Once the encrypted data reaches to the receiver (in current topic – it's a
password: abc123 With password encryption Hacker see "xyaerXzabc" Any data you fetch from or submit to server, travels through 100s of networking devices hackers can see / steal these data from such devices. So we need to convert the data to some format so that only client and server can understand – no other device or human. In software engineering, converting plain data to un-understandable form is called encryption.
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