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Saathi

PL-3 Practical No. 2.

To Distinguish client-server architecture, Internet, ~~WWW~~, web browser & Web Server.

1) Problem statement 1)

a) Client-server architecture, Internet & wordwide ~~web~~ web.

i) Client-server architecture :-

We implement a system using LAN or ~~MAN~~ in which centralized devices provides resource/data as response of reques from other device in network.

Advantages of client server architecture.

1. no. of client can access information in server simultaneously.
2. less maintenance cost.
3. We can recover lost Data.

b) Internet :

It is one kind of network in which computer all over world connected. It is also refreed as "network of ~~computer~~ network"

Using internet we communicate & share data

The internet has no signal centralized governance or policies for access & usage.

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① WWW: world wide web:-

It's one of the services provided by internet. components of web system.

1) web uses http protocol for data transformation.

2) TO access web client supplies uniform universal identifier.

3) URL: Uniform resource identifier.

4) HTML is most common format for publishing web documents.

② a) web browser & web server:-

a) web browser:-

web browser is a application software for accessing the world wide web.

web browser takes you anywhere on the internet. It retrieves information from other parts of the web & displays it on your desktop or mobile device. The information is transferred using the HTTP.

Retrieved information needs to be shared & displayed in a consistent format so that people using any browser, anywhere in the world can see the information.

When the web browser fetches data from an internet connected to server, it uses a interpretation engine to translate.

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b) Web server :-

It's an program that distributes web pages as they am requisitenees.

The basic objective of the web server is to store, process & deliver web pages to the users.

Problem statement 2 :-

1) Hypertext :-

Hypertext is text that links to other information. by clicking on a link in a hypertext document / word, a user can quickly jump to different content.

Hypertext is a non-linear & multi sequential & is differ by a text.

Example : WCE moodle is a hypertext on web-website of walchand college of Engineering (WCE), when we click on it, then we went to another content. i.e. we went to WCE moodle website.

2) Hyperlink :-

Hyperlink contains the URL of webpages. hyperlink is referenced when a hypertext navigated. Hyperlinks are hidden under the text, image graphics, audio, video & if we use css to hyperlink then it can be highlighted once we hover the mouse over it. using hyperlink we can jump to another document.

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3) HTTP :-

HTTP stands for Hyper Text Transfer protocol. HTTP is the protocol used to transfer data over the web. It defines commands & services used for transmitting webpage data. HTTP used a server-client model. For communication between clients & server is done by HTTP requests & HTTP responses.

4) HTTP status codes with meaning :-

Http response status codes indicate whether a specific HTTP request has been successfully completed or not.

HTTP status code include :-

1.) 200 : successful request
i.e. webpage exists.

2) 301 : The website/webpage has moved permanently. or forwarded to new url.

3) 304 : This code used for caching purposes. it means that response has not been modified

4) 401 : Unauthorized request. i.e. authorization required.

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5) 403 : Forbidden.
access is not allowed to the page / directory.

6) 500 : internal server error.

7) 404 : This code means server can't find the requested resource. (i.e. url is not recognized).