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Sub- Web Services

Assignment -①

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① What is web service?

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→ [Web Service] :-

Web service is a technology to communicate one programming language with another. In other words, web service provides a way to achieve interoperability.

Web services allow different organizations or applications from multiple sources to communicate without the need to share sensitive data or IT infrastructure. Instead, all information is shared through a programmatic interface across a network.

Web services are client and server applications that communicate over the World Wide Web's (WWW) HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP).

For example, java programming language can interact with PHP and .Net by using web services.

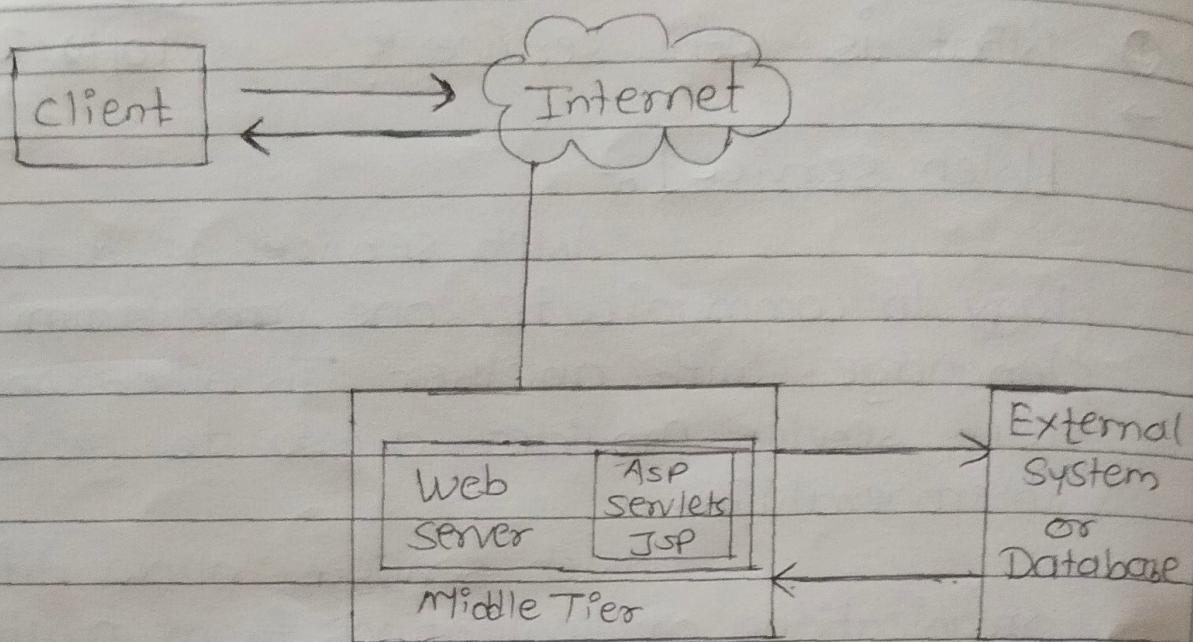
What are the two types of web service -

① Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)

② Representational State Transfer (REST).

③ Universal Description Discovery and Integration (UDDI)





② Difference between website and web service.



website	webservice
① A website has a user interface or GUI.	② A webservice doesn't have a user interface.
② Websites are meant for use by humans.	② Web services are meant for other applications to be interacted with over the internet.
③ Websites are cross platforms as they require tweaking to operate on different browsers, operating systems, etc.	③ Web services are platform independent as they use open protocols.
④ Websites are accessed by using their GUI Components - buttons, text boxes, forms, etc.	④ Web services are accessed by HTTP methods → GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, etc.
⑤ Ex:- Art of Testing.com is a website that has a collection of reddit-ed web pages containing tutorials.	⑤ Google maps API is a web service that can be used by websites to display maps by passing coordinates.

③ What is URL? What are the parts in URL?



URL :-

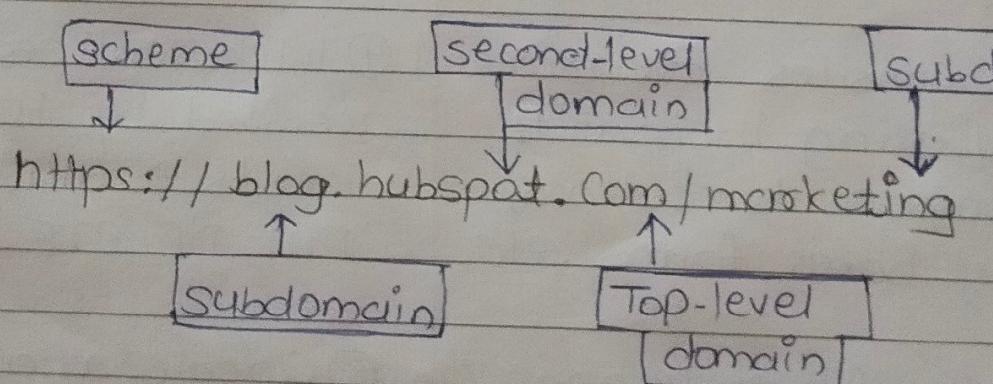
URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator and represents a resource on the World Wide Web, such as a web page or FTP directory.

This section shows you how to write java program that communicate with a URL.

A URL can be broken down into parts, as follows - protocol://host:port/path?

⇒ URL consists of five parts-

- i) the scheme
- ii) subdomain
- iii) top-level domain
- iv) second-level domain
- v) subdirectory.



④ What is domain?

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Specific to the internet, the term domain can refer to how the internet is structured, and domain also refers to how an organization's network resources are organized.

In general a domain is an area of control or a sphere of knowledge.

The domain name example.com might translate to the physical address 198.102.434.8.

Other examples of domain names are google.com and wikipedia.org.

Using a domain name to identify a location on the internet rather than the numeric IP address makes it much easier to remember and type web addresses.

So a domain name is a string of text that maps to a numeric IP address, used to access a website from client software.

The following are the types of domain -

- ① Generic Top-Level Domains(gTLD)
- ② Country code Top-Level Domains(ccTLD)
- ③ Internationalized Country Code Top-Level Domains (IDN cc TLD).

⑤ What is hosting?

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Hosting, in its most generic sense, is a service through which storage and computing resources are provided to an individual or organization for the accommodation and maintenance of one or more websites and related services.

All websites on the internet need hosting of one kind or another. While it is possible to set up your own server, that's an advanced task.

So it's important to understand that to make your website available to internet users, you'll need a hosting plan.

Web hosting is important because no one online will be able to access your website until it is hosted on a server.

If you want anyone to see your site, then a website hosting package is a necessary part of your website launch.

We need web hosting to store our web files and make our website available on the internet.