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**THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF ZANZIBAR**

**SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

Course Code-Name: CS/INF 2215- Web Technologies

Second Semester 2019-2020

ASSIGNMENT 1

Student Name

**SHARIFA TALIB SAID - BITAM/5/17/262/TZ**

**Guide Name: MS. Raya Ahmada**

Basic ideas of web

is a collection of web pages and related content that is identified by a common domain name and published on at least one web server, Examples are wikipedia.org, google.com, and amazon.com

All publicly accessible websites collectively constitute the World Wide Web. There are also private websites that can only be accessed on a private network, such as a company's internal website for its employees.

History of Internet

The history of the Internet has its origin in the efforts to build and interconnect computer networks that arose from research and development in the United States and involved international collaboration, particularly with researchers in the United Kingdom and France.

The first workable prototype of the **Internet** came in the late 1960s with the creation of ARPANET, or the Advanced Research Projects Agency Network. ... ARPANET adopted TCP/IP on January 1, 1983, and from there researchers began to assemble the “network of networks” that became the modern **Internet.**

**Web Technologies Terminologies**

**Protocol**

A network protocol is an established set of rules that determine how data is transmitted between different devices in the same network. Essentially, it allows connected devices to communicate with each other, regardless of any differences in their internal processes, structure or design.

**WWW**

WWW stands for **W**orld **W**ide **W**eb. Are all the resources and users on the Internet that are using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). The World Wide Web is the universe of network-accessible information, an embodiment of human knowledge.

In simple terms, The World Wide Web is a way of exchanging information between computers on the Internet, tying them together into a vast collection of interactive multimedia resources.

**HTML**

HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage. This is the language in which we write web pages for any Website. Even the page you are reading right now is written in HTML.

This is a subset of Standard Generalized Mark-Up Language (SGML) for electronic publishing, the specific standard used for the World Wide Web.

**URL**

URL stands for **U**niform **R**esource **L**ocator, and is used to specify addresses on the World Wide Web. A URL is the fundamental network identification for any resource connected to the web (e.g., hypertext pages, images, and sound files).

**HTTP**

HTTP stands for **H**ypertext **T**ransfer **P**rotocol. This is the protocol being used to transfer hypertext documents that makes the World Wide Web possible.

A standard web address such as [Yahoo.com](http://www.yahoo.com/) is called a URL and here the prefix **http** indicates its protocol