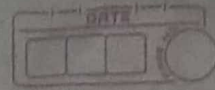Name- Gajphade Shrouti Sandip
Subject - web service.

10/10/22

Q.1 Q.1 What is webservice
→ A web service is can be defined by following ways:

- It is a client Server application or application component for communication.
- The method of communication between two devices over the network.
- It is a software system for the inoperable machine or to Machine communication.
- It is a collection of standards or Protocols for exchanging information between two devices or Application.
for example - the Java Application can interact with Java, •Net and PHP applications.

Types of webservice -
There are mainly two types of web services.
1. SoAP web service.
2. RESTful Web services.

Types of Web Services

SoAP   RESTful

1) SOAP -
SOAP Stands for Simple Object Access Protocol
It is a XML based Protocol for accessing
web services.
SOAP is XML based Protocol. It is a Platform
independent. SOAP you will be able to
interact with other Programming language
Application.

Advantages -
- Web security - SOAP defines its own security
known as WS security.

- language and platform independent - SOAP web
services can be written in any Programming
language & executed in any Platform.

disadvantages of -
1) slow
2) WSDL dependent.

2) RESTful web service -
REST stands for Representational state
transfer.
REST is an architectural style not a
Protocol.

Advantages of RESTful web service.
1) fast
2) language & Platform independent.
3) permits different data format

Q.2) difference between website and a web service

web service	web site
1) A web service doesn't have a user interface	A website has a user interface of GUI.
2) Web services are meant for other application to be interacted with over the internet	websites are meant for use by humans
3) Web services are Platform independent as they use open Protocols	websites are cross-platform as they require tweaking to operate on different browsers, operating system, etc.
4) Web services are accessed by HTTP methods - GET, POST, PUT, DELETE etc.	websites are accessed by using their GUI components - button, text, boxes, forms etc.
5 eg - Google maps API is a web service that can be used by websites to display maps by passing coordinates to it.	eg - Art of Testing.com is a website that has a collection of related web pages containing tutorials.
6) Typically returns HTML or image data or similar. JSON or	Typically returns HTML or image data or similar.

— something like that, something that is easily decoded by a programmer

7)	Web service is equivalent to a method in java that has a web wrapper around it. It lives on the server and it can be sent data / queried etc. and may or may not return a result. It does not have any front end.	Websites are pretty self-explantory
8)	Web services are registered in UDDI registries	Websites are not registered in UDDI registries

Q.3 What is URL ? What are the Parts in URL

→ URL - Universal Resource Locator (the address at a World Wide Web page. URL is like that house address. It define that where your websites lives online. It helping your visitors easily find your site.

There are technically live URL

Parts - the scheme subdomain, top-level domain, Second level domain, subdirectory

http ://blog.hubspot.com/marketing/

let's break down this URL structure below.

https://
The scheme tells web server which protocol to use when it accesses a page on your website.

HTTP - Which stand for hypertext Transfer Protocol. Secure- is most common scheme It tells your web browser to encrypt any information you enter into the page like your password, so cyber criminals can't access it This security. Protocol protect your website. blog othe scheme you might see are mail to ://
which can open your computers default email services.

* Subdomain - If your website is like a house your subdomain are like specific room in that house. It indicate which particular page of your website this web browser should server up. for instant, subdomain like blog will provide your website blog page.

* Second - level Domain (SLD) -
Is the name at your website It helps people knows they're visiting a certain brand's site.

* Top - level domain (TLD) -
It specifies what types of entity yours organization register as on the internate.

* Subdirectory -
A subdirectory also known as a subfolder helps peoples as well as web crawles understand which particular section webpage they're on.

Q.4) What is Domain -
A domain name is a string that identifies a realm of administrative autonomy authority or control within the internet.
In general domain name identifies a network domain or an internet protocol resource such as a personal computer used to access the internet or a server of computer. Domain name are often use to identify services provided throug the internal such as website and "email" services As at 2017, 330.6 million domain names had been registered.
Domain names are formed by the rules & procedure. "Domain name System" (DNS) subordinate level is a DNS root

domain which is nameless. The first level set of domain are TOP level domain (TLD), including generic TOP level domain (gTLD) such as Prominent domain com, info, net, edu, org. Contry code. toP-level domain.

It creates other publicity accessing internet resource or run website. and last one A fully qualified domain name (FQON) is that completery specified with all tables in hierachy of DNS.

Q.5) What is Host Name.
→ In computer networking a host name is a label that is assigned to a device connected to a computer network and that is used to identify the device in various form. It electronic communication. such as the world wide web. Host name may be simple name consisting at a single word or phase or they may be Structured. Each host Name usually hat at least one numeric network address. associated with it for rauting Packets for Performance and other reasons.

Internet host name may have appended the name of a Domain name system Separated from the host specific label by period ("dot"). In the latter from a host name is called a domain