

Assignment - I

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Subject - web service

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Q.1 What is webservice

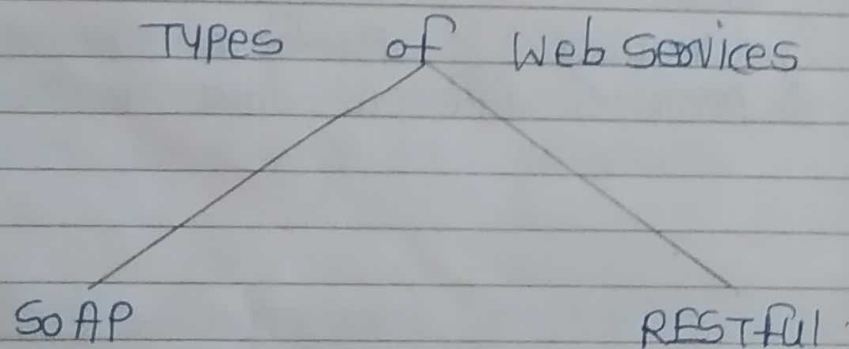
A web service is can be defined by following ways:

- 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.



1) 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.

2) difference between website and 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 a website that has 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.

1) 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 pre
self-explanatory.

2) 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 of a World Wide Web page). URL is like that house address. It defines that where your website lives online. It helps your visitors easily find your site.

There are technically five 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 stands 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 cybercriminals can't access it. This security. Protocol protects your website. blog

Other scheme you might see are mail to :// which can open your computer's default email services.

Subdomain - If your website is like a house, your subdomain are like specific room 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 your organization register as on the internet.

Subdirectory -

A subdirectory also known as a subholder helps peoples as well as web crawlers understand which particular section webpage they're on.

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 through the internet 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. Country code top-level domain.

It creates other publicly accessing internet resource or run website. and last one A fully qualified domain name (FQDN) is that completely specified with all tables in hierarchy of DNS.

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. At electronic communication. such as the World Wide web Host name may be simple name consisting at a single word or phrase or they may be structured. Each host name usually has at least one numeric network address. associated with it for routing 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 form a host name is called a domain