10/10/22

Q.1) What is Web services?

⟹ Web services are a type of internet software that use standardize messaging protocals and are made aviailable from on application services provided web server for use by a client or other Web-based programs.

Web services can range from major services such as storage Management or customer relationship Management.

Web services are built using open standard protocols that Web services include:-

* Extensible Markup Language (XML): This is used to tag, code & decode data.

* Simple object Access protocol (SOAP): This is used to transfer the data. Different programming language could communicate quick and with minimal efforts.

* Representational state Transfer (REST):
While not all Web services REST Protocol application are more lightweight, Manageable and scalable.

* It accessible to users over the Web.
* uses XML for information exchange.

* Is interoperable over any programing Language, due to use of open standard.

* Is discoverable through a common machanism.

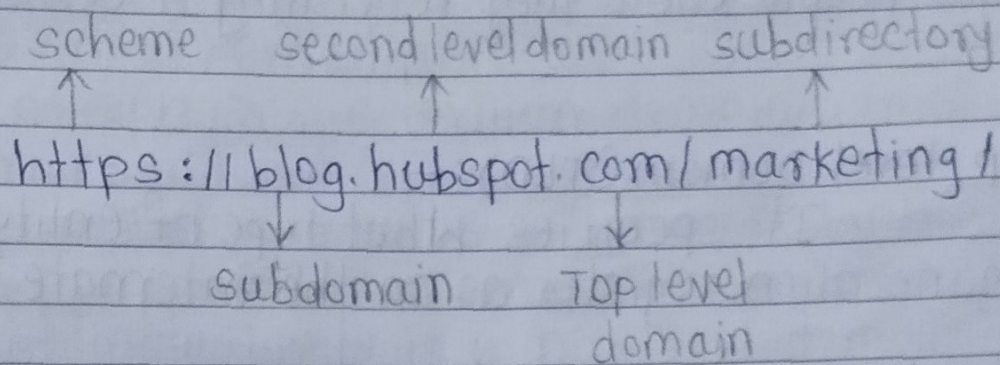Q.2) Explain difference between Website and web services.

Web services	Website.
1) A Web services doesn't have a user interface.	1) A Website has a user interface or GUI
2) A Web services are ment for other application to be interacted over the internet.	2) Website are meant for use by humans.
3) Web services are platform independent as they use open protocols	3) Websites are cross-platform as they require tweaking to operate on different browsers, operating systems, etc.
4) Web services are accessed by HTTP methods - GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, etc.	4) Websites are accessed by using their GUI components - buttons, text boxes, forms, etc.
5) Typically return XML or JSON, easisly decoded by programmer.	5) Typically return HTML or image data or similar
6) Web services, there is no concept at presentation.	6) Website have a double role provide & present information.
7) A Web service is equivalent to a method in java that the Web wrapped around it.	7) Website are pretty self-explantory

Q.3) What is URL & What are the parts in URL.

URL- universal resource locator (the address at the World Wide Web page.)

URL is like that house address. It define that where your website lives online. It helping your visitor's easily find your site.

There are technically five URL parts: The scheme, subdomain, top-level domain, second-level domain, subdirectory.

scheme second level domain subdirectory

https://blog.hubspot.com/marketing/

subdomain Top level domain

Let's break down this URL structure below.

* <u>https:// -</u>

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 onto page like your passwor so cybercriminals can't access it. This security prote protect your Wbsite.

other scheme you might see are main 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 the 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 know they're visiting a certain brand's site.

* Top-level Domain (TLD) :-
It specifies what type of entity your organization register as on the internate.

* subdirectory :-
A subdirectory also known as a subfolder helps people as well as web crowles 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 through the internal such as "website" and "email" email services.

As at 2017, 330.6 million domain names had been registered.

Domain name are formed by the rules. and procedure. "Domain Name system" (DNS) subordinate levels 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 create other publicly accessible internet resources or run Website. and Last one A Fully qualified domain name (FGDN) is that completely specified with all labels in hierarchy of DNS.

Q.5) What is Host Name.

In computer networking a host name (archaically nodename) 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 phase, 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 hostname may have appended the name of a Domain Name system. seperated from the host-specific label by period ("dot"). In the latter from a host Name is called a domain.