Module - 1

(1). Please break down the URLs listed below. (list-out Protocol, Domain, TLD) .

Answer :

~> https://www.flipkart.com/

https : Protocol

www : Subdomain

flipkart : Domain

com : Top Level Domain

~> https://www.irctc.co.in/

https : Protocol

www : Subdomain

irctc : Domain

co.in : Top Level Domain

~> https://www.allegro.pl/

https : Protocol

www : Subdomain

allegro : Domain

pl : Top Level Domain

~> https://www.johnlewispartnership.co.uk/

https : Protocol

www : Subdomain

johnlewispartnership : Domain

co.uk : Top Level Domain

~> https://www.uidai.gov.in/

https : Protocol

www : Subdomain

uidai : Domain

gov.in : Top Level Domain

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(2). What is HTTPS/SSL Update?

Answer :

The **HTTPS/SSL Update** typically refers to the process of upgrading a website from using HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol) to **HTTPS (HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure)** by installing an **SSL (Secure Sockets Layer)** or **TLS (Transport Layer Security)** certificate. This update improves the **security** and **trustworthiness** of a website.

An **HTTPS/SSL update** means making a website **more secure** by using **HTTPS** instead of just HTTP.

~> **HTTP** = not secure (information can be seen by others)

~> **HTTPS** = secure (information is protected)

1. HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol)

• A protocol used for transferring data between a web browser and a website.

• Example: http://www.example.com

• Not secure as data is sent in plain text.

2. SSL (Secure Sockets Layer)

• A security technology that encrypts data for safe transmission.

• When SSL is enabled, HTTP becomes HTTPS (https://).

• Example: https://www.example.com

• Ensures data privacy and security by encrypting information.

•**SSL** (now largely replaced by **TLS**) is a protocol that encrypts internet traffic.

To do this, the website needs an **SSL certificate**. It’s like a digital ID that keeps your information safe when you visit the site.

~> Benefits of the Update :

- **Data encryption**: Protects user data (e.g., passwords, credit card info).
- **Authentication**: Confirms the site is legitimate.
- **SEO boost**: Google favors HTTPS websites in search rankings.
- **Browser compliance**: Most modern browsers flag HTTP sites as “Not Secure.”

~> Why it’s important:

- Protects your **passwords, credit card info**, etc.
- Shows a **lock icon** in the browser address bar.
- Makes the site **trusted** by users and search engines like Google.

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(3). List out 10 famous browsers used worldwide.

Answer :

1.Google Chrome

– Most popular browser globally, fast and widely supported.

2.Mozilla Firefox

– Known for privacy features and open-source development.

3.Microsoft Edge

– Built on Chromium, replaces Internet Explorer on Windows.

4.Apple Safari

– Default browser on Apple devices (iPhone, iPad, Mac).

5.Opera

– Lightweight browser with built-in ad blocker and VPN.

6.Brave
– Privacy-focused browser that blocks ads and trackers.

7.Vivaldi
– Highly customizable browser for power users.

8.Tor Browser
– Focused on privacy and anonymous browsing using the Tor network.

9.Samsung Internet
– Default browser on Samsung Android devices.

10.UC Browser
– Popular in some Asian markets, especially on mobile.