

WWW lifecycle

1. The user opens the browser and asks him to go get something from the web with an URL.
2. In order to get the html file that he has to render in its browsing window, it needs to know where on the internet finds the URL, so the browser has to know the IP of the domain name.
3. First time he looks in the local cache of the browser to see if the name-IP mapping is there and if is not, then checks if the file is local hosted. If none of the above is true, then asks the designated DNS server for the IP.
4. The browser issues an http GET command (get URL) that is going to go through the network and search for the machine/server (WEB server) that has that IP.
5. The WEB server returns the requested resource (html file).
6. The browser renders the html file and displays the page.