(CHAPTER-7)

M2: WEB PUBLISHING AND BROWSING

Q. 1. (a) What are the features provided in web hosting?

Answer:-

1. It provides either the single page hosting or there are other methods that can be used Used for the premium sites.
2. The web hosting provides database support and provides the use of the on-growing Language.
3. It provides the platform for application development that can use the languages from PHP to ruby, etc.
4. The web hosting platform allows the users to write and install the scripts that can allow Them to use a particular feature of that platform.
5. Layers such as SSL (Secure sockets Layer) or TLS (Transport layer security) used to Provide more options of security for the websites.

Q. 1. (b) What is Web Hosting?

Answer:- Web hosting is the act of renting space and bandwidth through a company so that may publish our website online.

Q.1. (c) What are the different types of hosting?

Answer: - There are different types of hosting provided to upload and share their files using the web.

a. Free web hosting service: It provides limited services and offers it to advertisements and Other services with limitations.
b. Shared web hosting service: where a server shares many websites all placed at one Place having the range. The domains are shared with a common resource that is based On the server like RAM and CPU.
c. Reseller web hosting: This is the web hosting that allows clients to provide web hosting To others.
d. Virtual Dedicated Server: This is also known as also known as a virtual private server (VPS). This provided the divided server resources in the virtual servers and the method That doesn't relate directly to the hardware.
e. Home server: This is a single machine server that can be thought as a personal server That is used to host one or more websites using the connection.

Q.2. (a) Difference between HTTP and HTML.

Answers:-

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It is a well-known markup language used to develop web pages. It has been around for a long time and is commonly used in webpage design. HTML on the other hand, stands for Hypertext transfer protocol. It is a means of data

Communication for the World Wide web. It is an application protocol for distributed, collaborative, information systems. HTTP is a TCP/IP-based protocol used for transferring WebPages from servers to clients. Hypertext markup language- the formatting used to design WebPages. HTTP is the code in a web address URL that specifies that you are looking for a common website. Basically this protocol establishes the standard that computers on the internet use to communicate and transfer data through web browsers.

HTML is the language of web pages. A word document contains text and formatting code for example. The text code is the content and the formatting code tells word how to display the text on the screen/page.

HTML is very similar. It content (which is easily edited). It's the formatting code that determines how a web page's content will look in a browser.

HTTP is the protocol that is used to request and deliver web page content (as files). When your Browser request a web page from a web server, it uses HTTP. But the owner of the web page uses FTP protocol to actually put the files on the server (using the same address),or delete them from the server because there will be new files, or uploading new files. But both protocols use the same link (the internet).

Q.2. (b) Difference between stateless protocol and state ful protocol.

Answers:-Stateless protocol: Stateless Protocol is a network protocol in which client send Request to the server and server response back as per the given state. Examples of stateless Server restriction is not needed to keep the server information. In stateless, server and client Are loosely coupled and can act independently. Server design is simple to implement. Server handles transactions in a very quicker way.

Stateful protocol:- stateful protocol is a network protocol in which if client send a request to The server then it expects some kind of response, in case of no response then it resend the Request. Examples of stateful protocol is FTP and Telnet. In stateful, a server is required to Maintain the current state and session information. Server design is comparatively complex And difficult to implement. Server is slow comparatively to stateless.

Q.2. (c) What are the advantages and disadvantages of connectionless protocol?

Answer: Advantages of connectionless protocol are as follows:

a.   It sends the packet without handshaking.

b.   It is faster than connection-oriented protocol.

c.   The header size of the packet is smaller as compared to the packets in connection-oriented services.

Disadvantages of connectionless protocol are as follows:

a.   It is not reliable and cannot ensure the data transmission to the destination.

b.   Packets decide the route while transmission based on the network congestion.

c.   It does not have a fixed path.

d.   Different packets do not necessarily follow the same path.

Q.3.(a) Where is the dedicated hosting service used?

Answer:-

Dedicated hosting services allow the users to have their own space or their own web server.

a. It can be handled by the user having the full control over the operating system and the Resources it user.

b. It does not allow the user to own the server but it is just another type of self-managed Server.

c. They are less costly and they allow better services than the shared ones due to the Reliability.

d. It requires lots of responsibility and maintenance to manage the resources and to Provide the services to the dedicated servers.

e. It provides higher security as it is better than the other servers like shared servers that Compromise on security as it is shared between many.

Q.3. (b). What is the scope of web hosting services?

Answer:-

Web hosting scope is higher due to the increase of the traffic when the web page of the website is accessed. The files are uploaded using the FTP (File Transfer Protocol) using the web hosting and its services .Web interface is being used for the deployment of the website using the web hosting services and techniques. ISPs (Internet Service Providers) provide the services to the clients that are from the organizations or on the individual basis and provide the hosting solutions. It provides personal website hosting free to deploy and use. It also allows the accessing to be performed of the websites that is having the higher expense.

Q.4. (a) Explain web Publishing .Write about any publishing tool.

Answer:-Web publishing tools are applications that are used to design and build websites for Either the internet or an intranet. They range from simple text editors that can generate web Application code through to highly sophisticated and feature-rich web authoring packages. Some web publishing tools must be installed on a workstation. Others are server-based and Are accessed via a web-interface. Web publishing tools are also called web authoring tools. This website provides an overview of current web publishing application software. It is intended For individuals and small business owners that wish to establish a new website or want to Upgrade an existing site to one that is more attractive, functional and maintainable.

We will need the following software before we begin creating our web pages.

FrontPage 2003 from Microsoft is one of the best web publishing tools on the market today. This sophisticated web authoring application provides an intuitive user interface. Although this Web publishing tool is suitable for new web designers; it also provides advanced features that Only professional web publishers would want to use. Because it is so simple to switch between The WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get) user interface and the "HTML Code" interface, One can easily view the HTML Code as pages are created. FrontPage also provides functionality To insert user-defined code into a page. This code is protected when changes are subsequently Made using the WYSIWYG user interface.

It has numerous features that enable software objects to be reused, thereby saving much Development and maintenance effort. These features include support for shared borders,

Website "themes", included" pages and system generated navigation bars and titles.
It also provides XML capabilities that allow websites to interact with other websites over the Internet. In addition to integrating with MS Access to provide data-driven functionality, FrontPage 2003 websites can also interface with SQL Server and XML databases and
Other databases using ODBC.

Q.4. (b) Difference between connection oriented and connectionless protocol

Answer:- With a connectionless protocol, clients connect to the server, make a request, get a response, and then disconnect. For the Internet, HTTP is a connectionless protocol.

With a connection-oriented protocol, clients connect to the server, make a request, get a response, and then maintain the connection to handle future requests. An example of a connection-oriented protocol is File Transfer protocol (FTP). When we connect to an FTP server, the connection remains open after you download a file. The maintenance of this connection consumes system resources. A server with too many open connections quickly gets overloaded. Consequently, many FTP servers are configured to allow only 250 open connections at one time, so only 250 users can access the FTP server at once.

Connectionless protocols differ from connection-oriented protocols in the way requests and responses to requests are handled. HTTP is a connectionless protocol. When clients connect to the HTTP server being a connectionless protocol, they make a request are used after the transaction is finished. Consequently with low system overhead.

The drawback to connectionless protocols is that when the same client requests more data, the Connection must be re-established. To web users, this means a delay whenever they request more information.

Q.5. (a) What is a cookie? How are they used on Internet?

Answer:- A cookie is information that a web site puts on our hard disk so that is can remember something about us at a later time. Typically, a cookie records your preferences when using a particular site. Using the web's preferences when using a particular site. Using the Web's Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), each request for a web page is independent of all other requests. For this reasons, the web page server has no memory of what pages it has send to a user previously or anything about our previous visits. A cookie is a mechanism that allows the server to store its own information about a user on the user's own computer. We can view the cookies that have been stored on our hard disk. The location of the cookies depends on the browser. Internet explorer stores each cookie as a separate file under a Windows subdirectory. Cookies have been of concern for internet privacy, since they can be used for tracking the browsing of a user. HTTP cookies are used for user authentication, user tracking and maintaining User-specific third-party cookies also allows for tracking across multiple sites.

Q.5 (b) what is CGI? Explain.

Answer:- The Common Gateway interface (CGI) is a standard way for a web server to pass a web user's request to an application program and to receive data back to forward to the user. When the user requests a web page (for example, by clicking on a highlighted word or entering a website address), the server sends back the requested page. However, when a user fills out a

form on a web page and form sends it in, it usually needs to be processed by an application program. The web server typically passes the form information to a small application program that processes the data and may send back a confirmation message. This method Gateway Interface (CGI).It is part of the web's Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).

If we are creating a website and want a CGI application to get control, you specify the name of the a programmer can write a CGI application in a number of different languages can write such as C,C++, Java, and PERL.

==Q.5 (c) What is web hosting and web publishing?==

Answer:- Creating a website and placing it on the web server is called web publishing. A website is a collection of HTML pages with the home page typically named INDEX>HTML. Websites are designed using web includes creating and uploading websites, updating web pages, and posting blogs online. The published contents may include text, image, videos and other types of media.

Web hosting is the service that makes our website available to be viewed by others on the internet. A web host provides space on its server, so that other computers around the world can access our website by means of a network or modem. The users want to view our website, All they need to do is type our website address into their browser. Their computer will then connect to our server and our WebPages will be delivered to them through the browser.

Most web hosting companies require that we own our domain name in order to host with them. If you do not have a domain name, the web hosting companies will help us purchase one. The basic features of a web hosting plan include:

- Disk space
- Bandwidth or Data transfer
- E-mail accounts
- FTP access

==Q.5 (d) what is WWW? Explain briefly with the help of WWW architecture.==

Answers:- The World Wide Web is the part of the internet that contains websites and WebPages. It was invented in 1989 by Tim Berners-Lee at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland. It is basically a system of internet servers that support specially formatted documents. The documents are formatted in a markup language called HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) that supports links to other documents as well as graphics, audio and video files.

Architecture of WWW

WWW is basically a distributed client-server service. It this, a client can access the services from a server using a browser. These services are usually distributed over many locations called sites or websites. From the user's point of view web consists of a vast worldwide collection of documents called web pages. Each web page can contain link to other pages anywhere in the World. By clicking on such link user can access another web page. Such a text or image that enables in the user to link to another web page is the string of text that points to another web

Page is called hypertext. Hypermedia is enhanced form of a hyperlink which not only links to the other pages or other sections within the same page but can also link with various medium like sound, animation, movie clip etc. Hypermedia is grouping of different media like sound, graphics, animations and text in a single file. These hyperlinks are created with the help of specialized language called Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). In order to access these web pages on different sites, each of these pages has a specific address called Uniform Resource Locator (URL).