



# SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING



Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

## **An Autonomous Institution**

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A' Grade  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

## **DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

### **COURSE NAME: 19CT503 – Internet Programming**

III YEAR /V SEMESTER

Unit 1- WEBSITE BASICS

Topic : World Wide Web



# Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

- The public files on the web servers are ordinary text files, much like the files used by word-processing software.
- To allow Web browser software to read them, the text must be formatted according to a generally accepted standard.
- The standard used on the web is Hypertext markup language (HTML).



# Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

- HTML uses codes, or tags, to tell the Web browser software how to display the text contained in the document.
- For example, a Web browser reading the following line of text:  

```
<B> A Review of the Book<I>Wind Instruments of  
the 18th Century</I></B>
```
- recognizes the `<B>` and `</B>` tags as instructions to display the entire line of text in bold and the `<I>` and `</I>` tags as instructions to display the text enclosed by those tags in italics.



# Addresses on the Web:IP Addressing

- Each computer on the internet does have a unique identification number, called an IP (Internet Protocol) address.
- The IP addressing system currently in use on the Internet uses a four-part number.
- Each part of the address is a number ranging from 0 to 255, and each part is separated from the previous part by period,
- For example, 106.29.242.17



# IP Addressing

- The combination of the four IP address parts provides 4.2 billion possible addresses ( $256 \times 256 \times 256 \times 256$ ).
- This number seemed adequate until 1998.
- Members of various Internet task forces are working to develop an alternate addressing system that will accommodate the projected growth.
- However, all of their working solutions require extensive hardware and software changes throughout the Internet.



# Domain Name Addressing

- Most web browsers do not use the IP address to locate Web sites and individual pages.
- They use domain name addressing.
- A **domain name** is a unique name associated with a specific IP address by a program that runs on an Internet host computer.
- This program, which coordinates the IP addresses and domain names for all computers attached to it, is called **DNS (Domain Name System ) software**.
- The host computer that runs this software is called a **domain name server**.



# Domain Name Addressing

- Domain names can include any number of parts separated by periods, however most domain names currently in use have only three or four parts.
- Domain names follow hierarchical model that you can follow from top to bottom if you read the name from the right to the left.
- For example, the domain name `gsb.uchicago.edu` is the computer connected to the Internet at the Graduate School of Business (gsb), which is an academic unit of the University of Chicago (uchicago), which is an educational institution (edu).
- No other computer on the Internet has the same domain name.



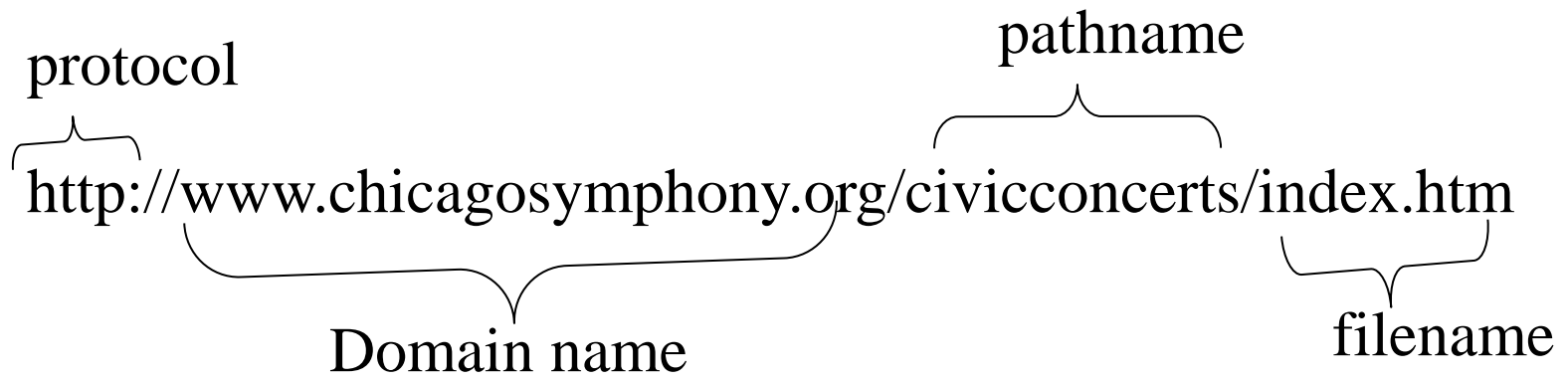
# Uniform Resource Locators

- The IP address and the domain name each identify a particular computer on the Internet.
- However, they do not indicate where a Web page's HTML document resides on that computer.
- To identify a Web pages exact location, Web browsers rely on Uniform Resource Locator (URL).
- URL is a four-part addressing scheme that tells the Web browser:
  - What transfer protocol to use for transporting the file
  - The domain name of the computer on which the file resides
  - The pathname of the folder or directory on the computer on which the file resides
  - The name of the file





# Structure of a Uniform Resource Locators



http => Hypertext Transfer Protocol



# HTTP

- The transfer protocol is the set of rules that the computers use to move files from one computer to another on the Internet.
- The most common transfer protocol used on the Internet is the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).
- Two other protocols that you can use on the Internet are the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) and the Telnet Protocol



# How to find information on the Web?

- A number of search tools have been developed and available to you on certain Web sites that provide search services to help you find information.
- Examples:
  - Yahoo → [www.yahoo.com](http://www.yahoo.com)
  - Excite → [www.excite.com](http://www.excite.com)
  - Lycos → [www.lycos.com](http://www.lycos.com)
  - AltaVista → [www/alta-vista.com](http://www/alta-vista.com)
  - MSN WebSearch → [www.search.msn.com](http://www.search.msn.com)



# How to find information on the Web?

- You can find information by two basic means.
- **Search by Topic** and **Search by keywords**.
- Some search services offer both methods, others only one.
- Yahoo offers both.
- Search by Topic  
You can navigate through topic lists
- Search by keywords  
You can navigate by entering a keyword or phrase into a search text box.



THANK YOU