How Does the Web Work?

Web Browsers

Currently the most common browsers are Google Chrome, Safari, Microsoft Edge (replaced Internet Explorer), Firefox, and Opera. There are more out there, but these are the biggest.

We've seen that HTML *(Hypertext Markup Language)* files (webpages) are just text files with HTML code in them. The browsers job is to interpret the HTML code and then display the page.
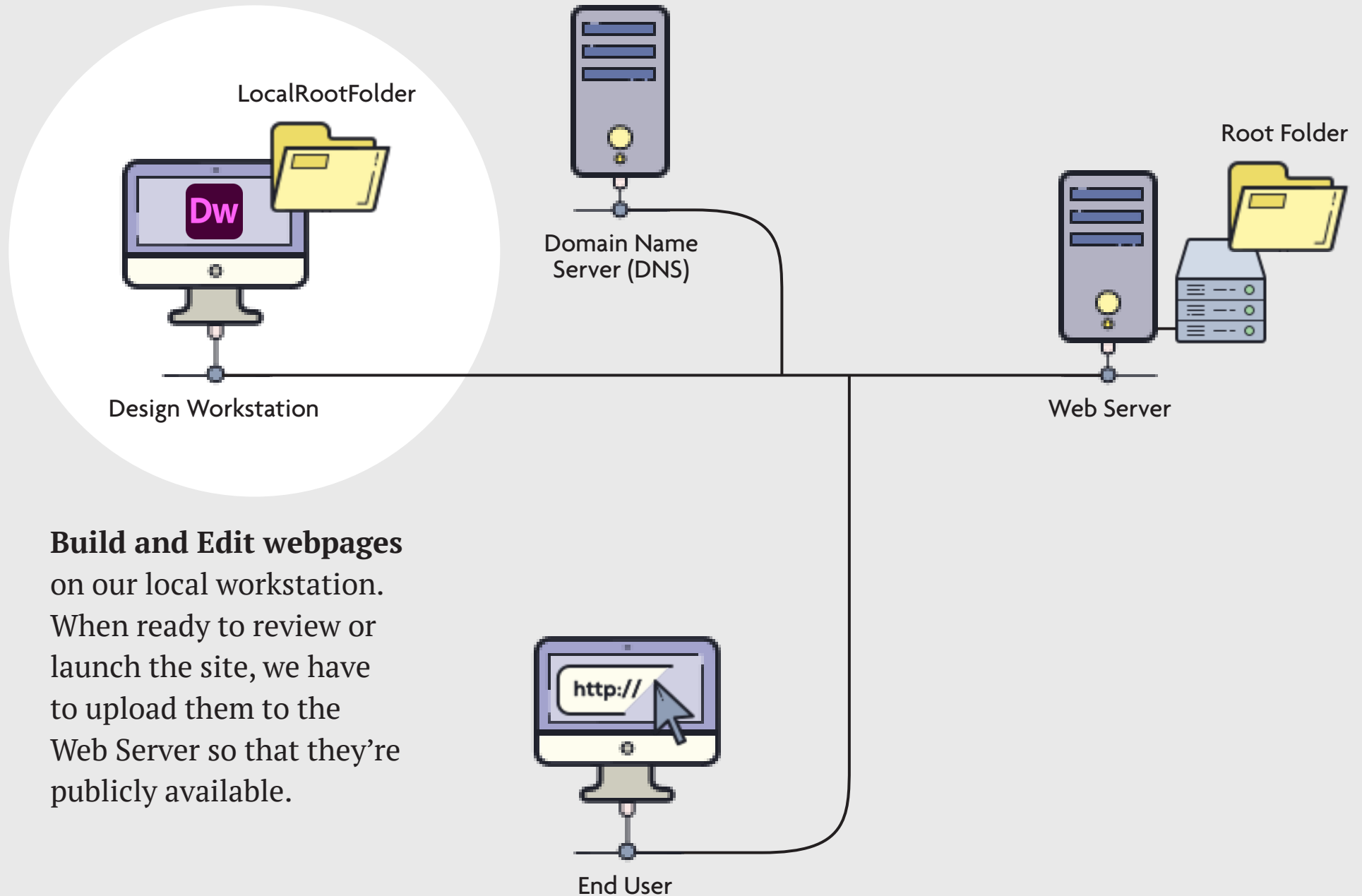

Screen Readers are used by sight impaired people. They scan the HTML code and read aloud the appropriate portions of the web code to the user.
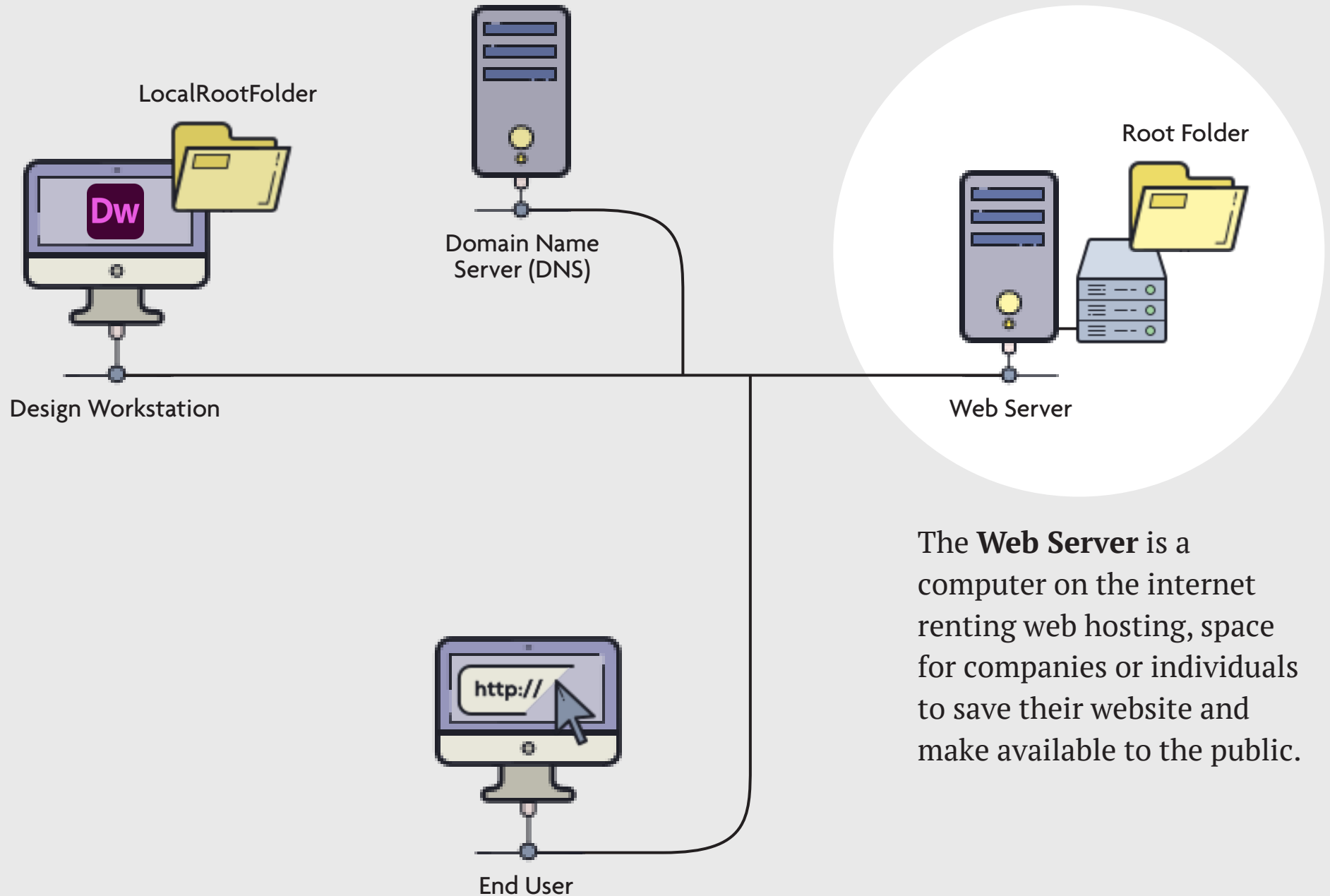
References:
https://www.w3counter.com/globalstats.php
https://www.w3counter.com/trends

Traffic on the Web

LocalRootFolder

Design Workstation

Domain Name
Server (DNS)

Root Folder

Web Server

Build and Edit webpages
on our local workstation.
When ready to review or
launch the site, we have
to upload them to the
Web Server so that they're
publicly available.

http://

End User

Traffic on the Web

LocalRootFolder

Design Workstation

Domain Name
Server (DNS)
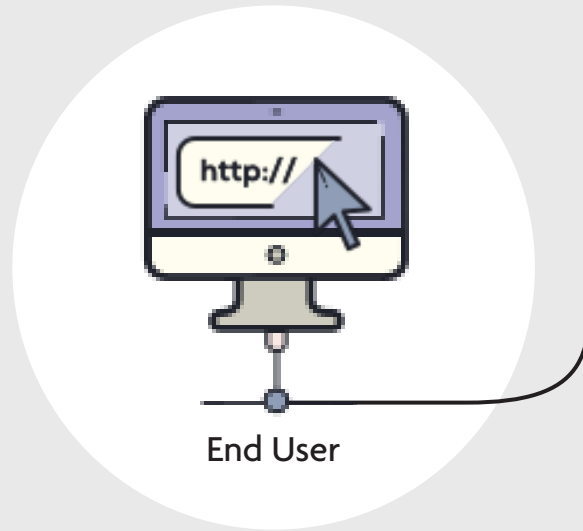
Root Folder

Web Server

End User

The **Web Server** is a
computer on the internet
renting web hosting, space
for companies or individuals
to save their website and
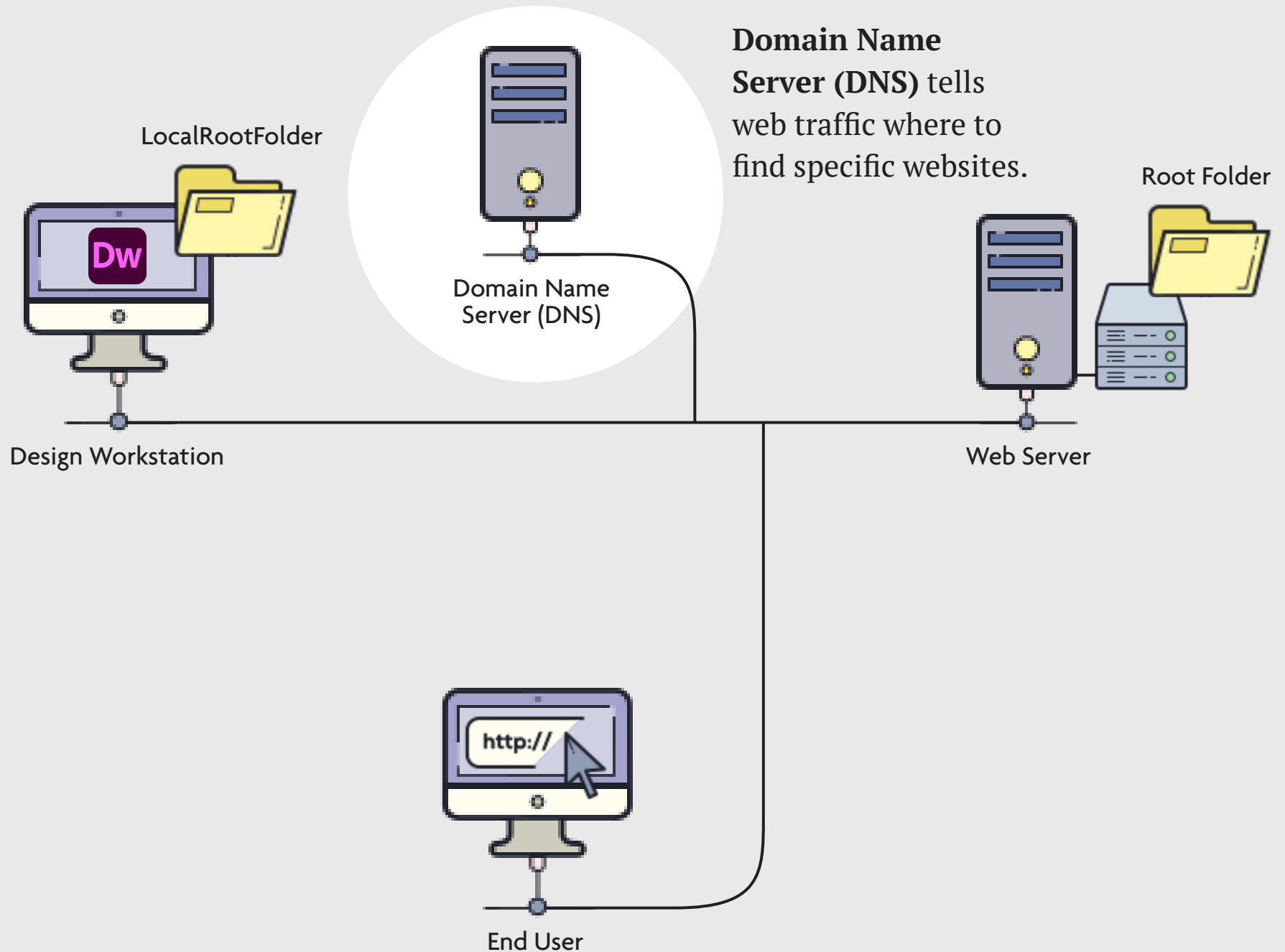make available to the public.

http://

Traffic on the Web

LocalRootFolder

Design Workstation

Domain Name
Server (DNS)

Root Folder
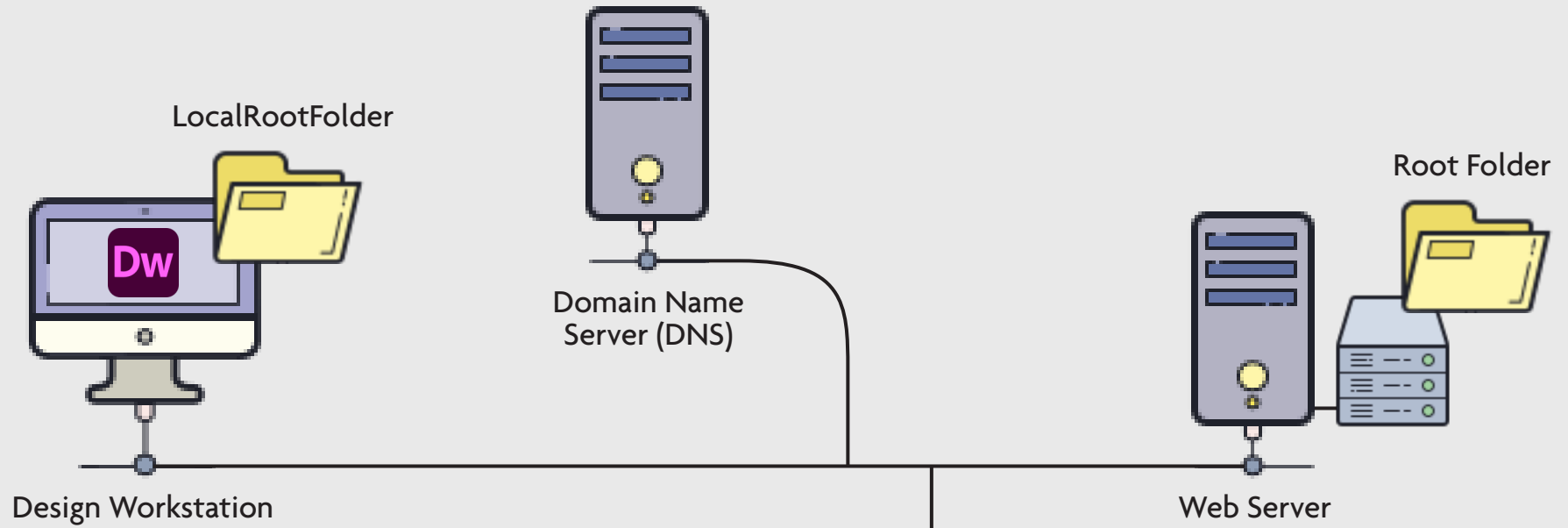
Web Server

The end user accesses
websites through a
computer, tablet, or phone.

http://

End User

Traffic on the Web

LocalRootFolder

Design Workstation

Domain Name
Server (DNS)

**Domain Name
Server (DNS)** tells
web traffic where to
find specific websites.

Root Folder

Web Server

http://

End User

Traffic on the Web

LocalRootFolder

Domain Name
Server (DNS)

Root Folder

Design Workstation
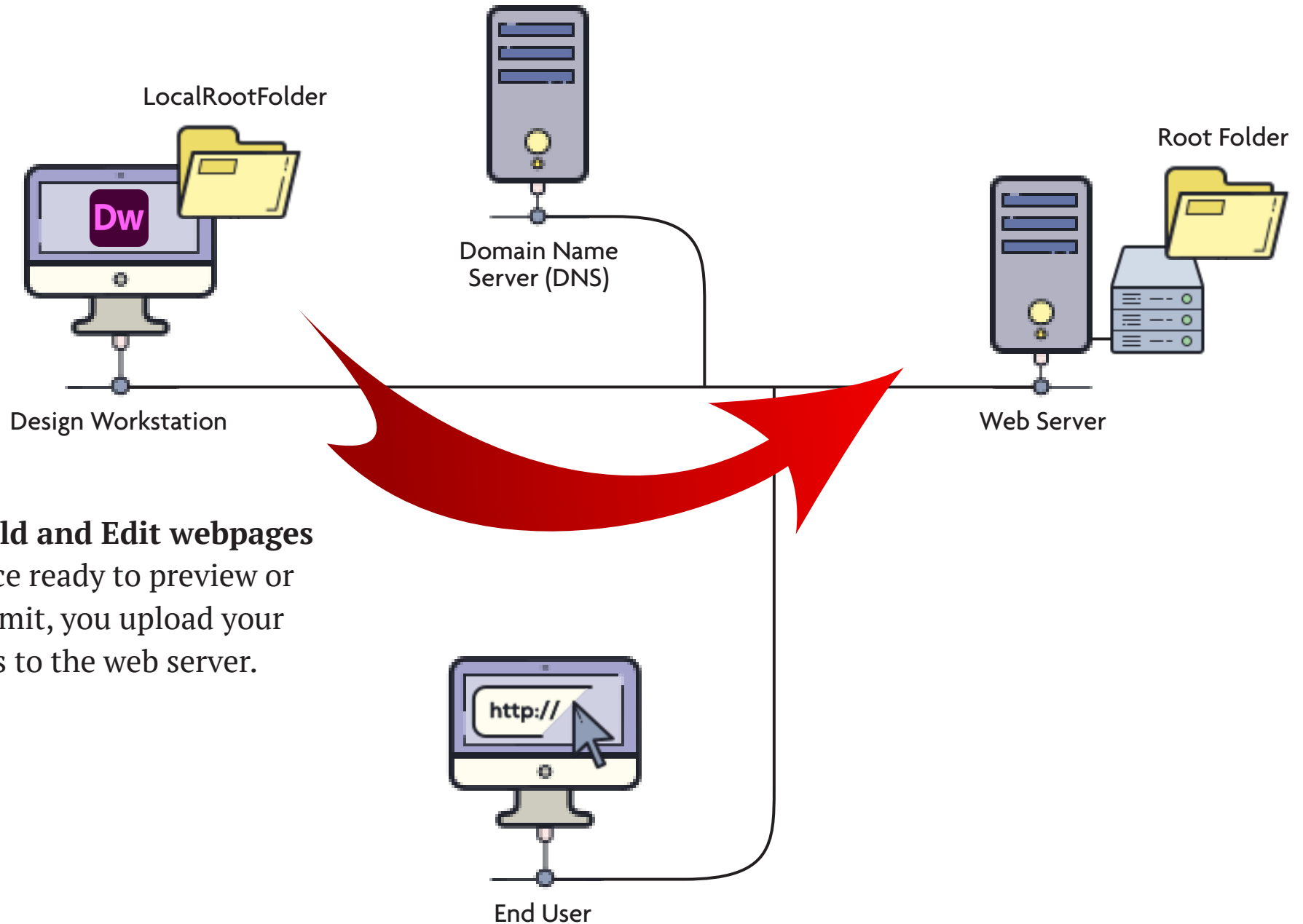
Web Server

Build and Edit webpages
Once ready to preview or
submit, you upload your
files to the web server.

http://

End User

Traffic on the Web

LocalRootFolder

Root Folder

Domain Name
Server (DNS)

Design Workstation
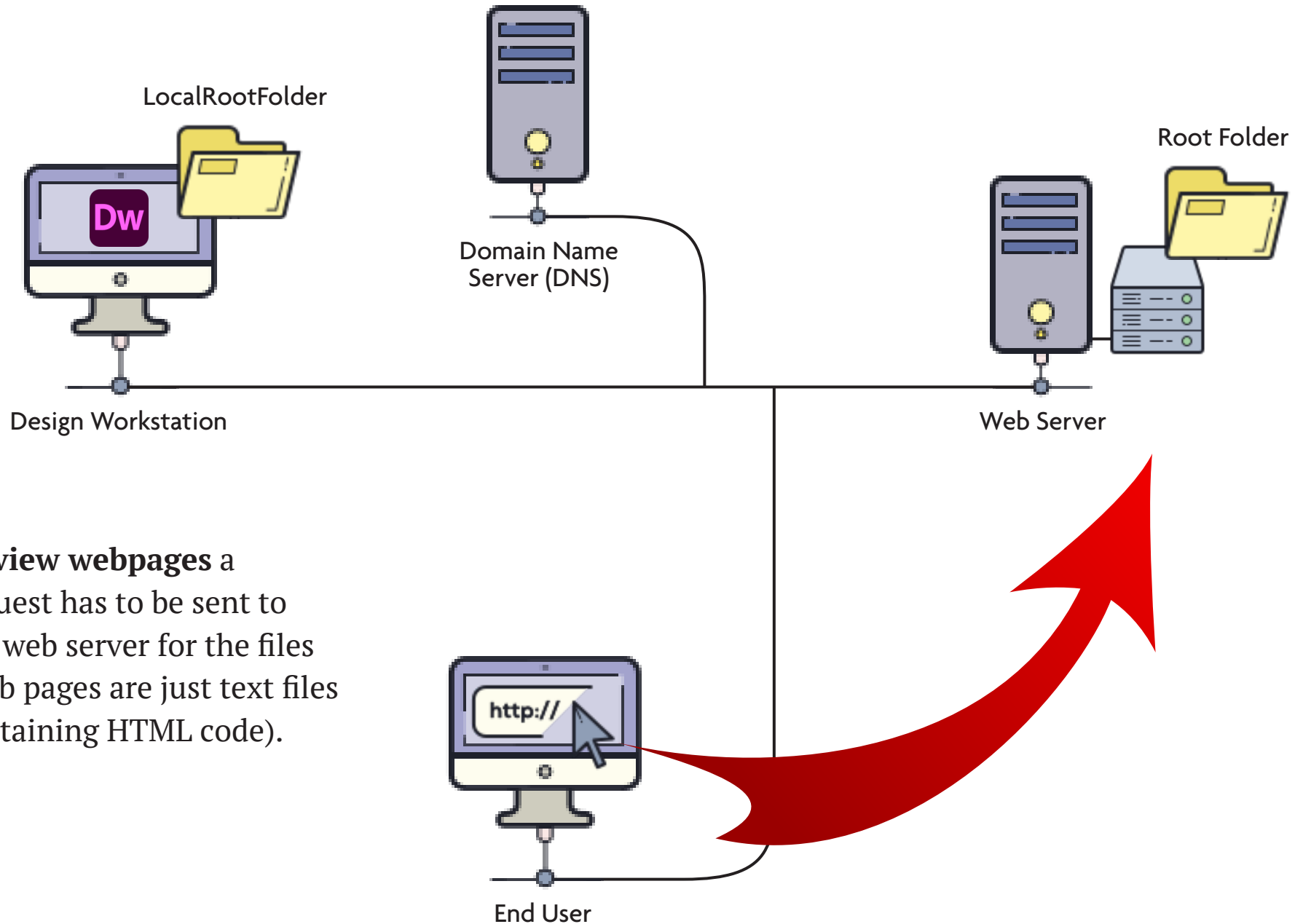
Web Server

To **view webpages** a
request has to be sent to
the web server for the files
(web pages are just text files
containing HTML code).

http://

End User

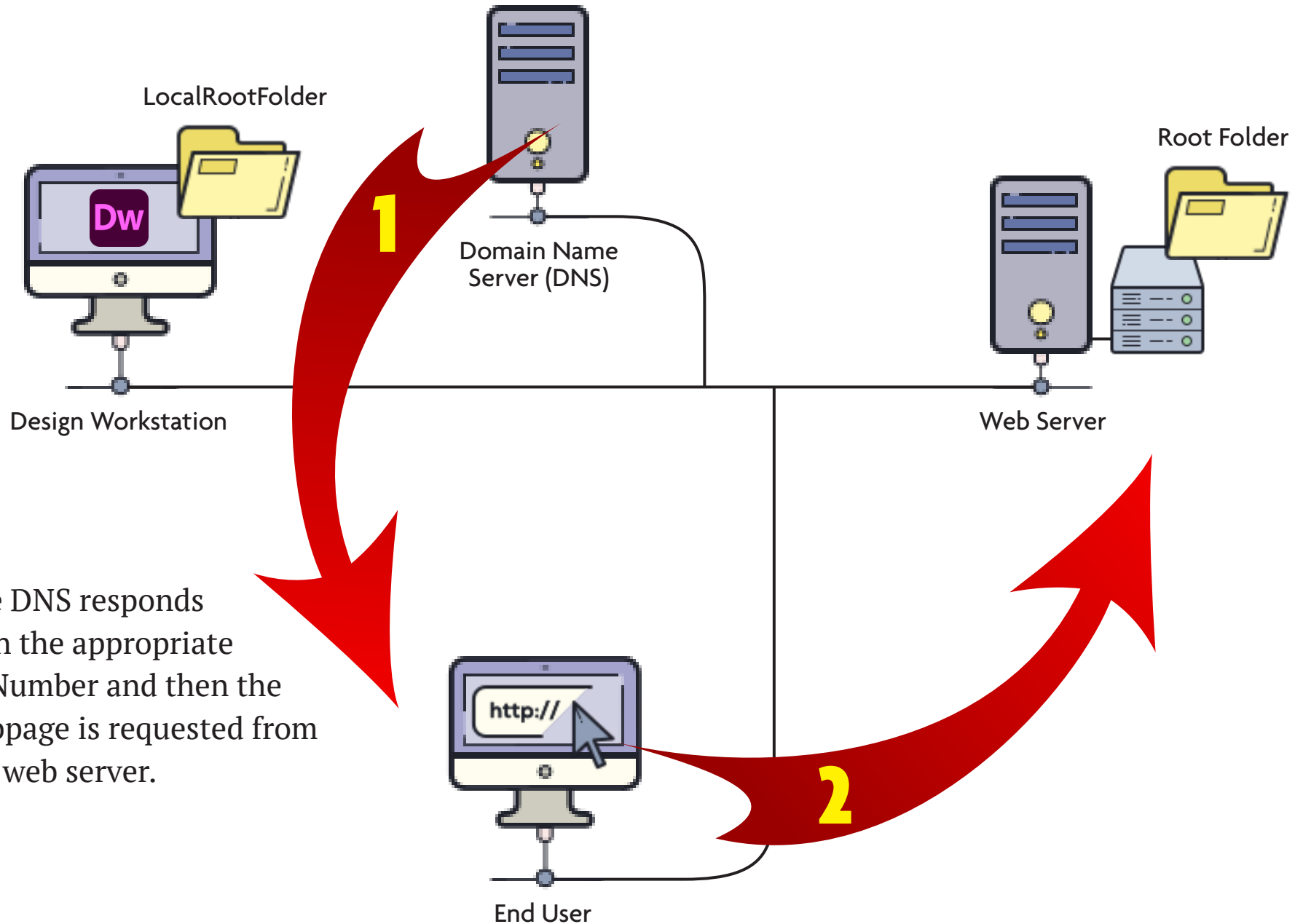# Traffic on the Web

LocalRootFolder

Root Folder

Domain Name
Server (DNS)

Design Workstation
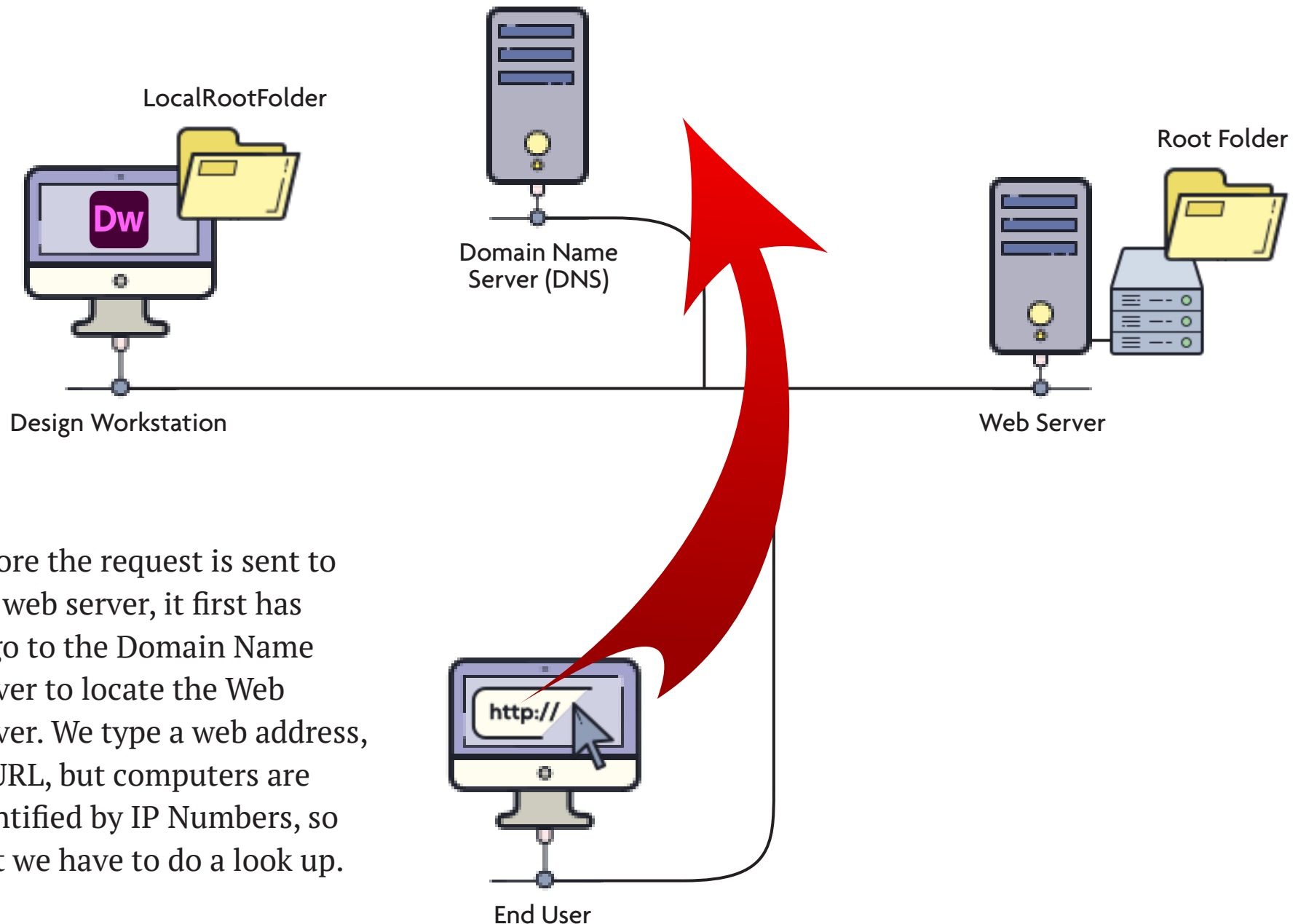
Web Server

Before the request is sent to the web server, it first has to go to the Domain Name Server to locate the Web Server. We type a web address, or URL, but computers are identified by IP Numbers, so first we have to do a look up.

http://

End User

Traffic on the Web

LocalRootFolder

Root Folder

1

Domain Name
Server (DNS)

Design Workstation

Web Server

Dw

http://

The DNS responds
with the appropriate
IP Number and then the
webpage is requested from
the web server.

2

End User

Traffic on the Web

LocalRootFolder

Root Folder

Domain Name
Server (DNS)

Design Workstation

Web Server

http://

The web server now **sends the webpage** (text file containing HTML code) to the browser. The browser interprets the code and displays the page.

End User