

## **Lecturer (2)**

## **Types of Web-Based Application**

However, from the aspect of you the user, you really only care about what the web application does, and how it will help you. So, it is easier to talk about types of web applications based on use:

- social networking websites (Facebook, MySpace, hi5.com, Xanga, Classmates.com).
- Image websites (Snapfish, Flickr, Photobucket, Shutterfly)
- Online calendars (Google Calendar, O2 Calendar, Yahoo! Calendar)
- Chat sites (chat-avenue, omgpop, czateria, Meebo)
- Online shopping websites (just about ANY store -- the grandfather of online shopping is Amazon)
- Online telephone directories (Yellow.com, White Pages, AnyWho)
- Blog pages (Blogger, Word Press, Tumblir)
- Online news publishers (Press Smart, The Drudge Report, Open Publish)
- Online dictionaries (ExamplesThe American Heritage Dictionary, Dictionary.com)
- Webmail services (Gmail, Yahoo Mail, HotMail)
- Map servers (Google Maps, MapQuest)
- Internet search engines (Google, Bing, Yahoo)
- Alternatives to desktop software applications (Google Docs, Slide Rocket, Avairy, Mint)

## **What is the HTTP?**

is short for *Hyper Text Transfer Protocol*. HTTP is the underlying protocol used by the World Wide Web and this protocol defines how messages are formatted and transmitted, and what actions Web servers and browsers should take in response to various commands.

For example, when you enter a URL in your browser, this actually sends an HTTP command to the Web server directing it to fetch and transmit the requested Web page. The

other main standard that controls how the World Wide Web works is HTML, which covers how Web pages are formatted and displayed.

### **What is the URL?**

URL is the abbreviation of Uniform Resource Locator. URL is the global address of documents and other resources on the World Wide Web.

### **Parts of a URL**

The first part of the URL is called a protocol identifier and it indicates what protocol to use, and the second part is called a resource name and it specifies the IP address or the domain name where the resource is located. The protocol identifier and the resource name are separated by a colon and two forward slashes.

For example, the two URLs below point to two different files at the domain webopedia.com. The first specifies an executable file that should be fetched using the FTP protocol; the second specifies a Web page that should be fetched using the HTTP protocol.

### **What is the website?**

A Web site is a related collection of World Wide Web (WWW) files that includes a beginning file called a home page. A company or an individual tells you how to get to their Web site by giving you the address of their home page. From the home page, you can get to all the other pages on their site. For example, the Web site for IBM has the home page address of <http://www.ibm.com>.

### **What is a Client?**

A client is a piece of computer hardware or software that accesses a service made available by a server. The server is often (but not always) on another computer system, in which case the client accesses the service by way of a network.

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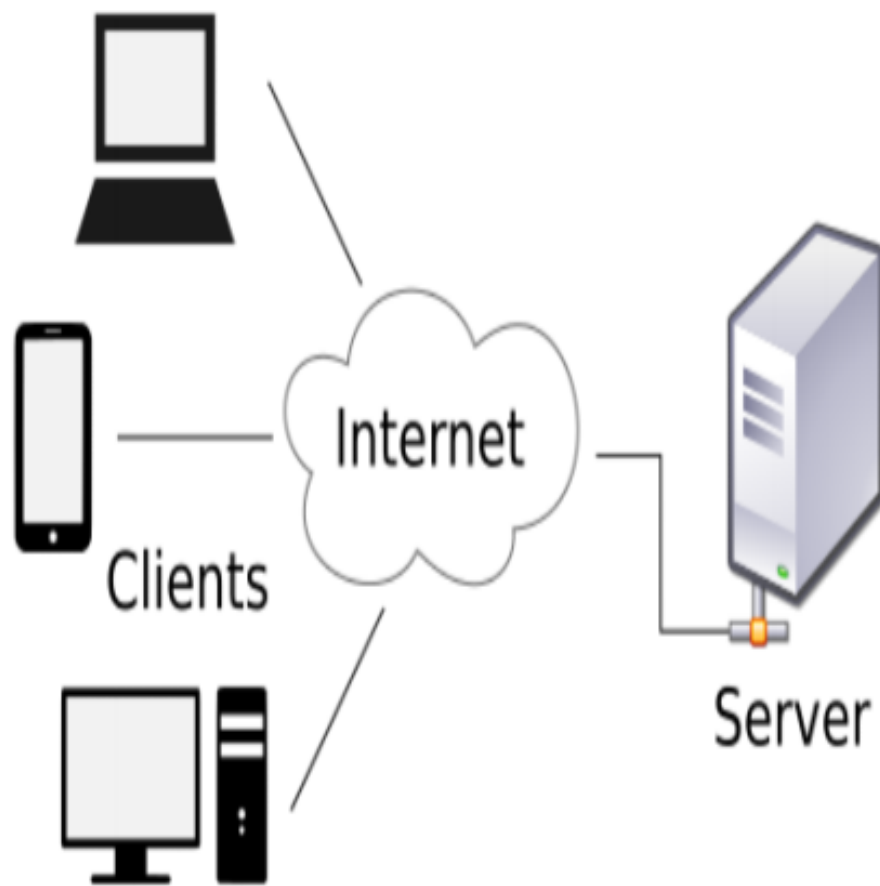


Figure Client