Lab 4

Getting familiar with [RFC 1945] [RFC 2616]

2) a) **Raw connection** - allows direct sending and receiving of Internet Protocol packets without any protocol-specific transport layer formatting
Port 80 - Official Hypertext Transfer Protocol port

b) **Host** - A network host is a computer or other device connected to a computer network. A network host may offer information resources, services, and applications to users

c) **Server response** - after providing proper header, site address and host name server gives us various information about site such like: date of last modification, server, script of the site etc.

d) **Wrong:**
header - site address - We have response - Bad Request
host name -

3) Sites such as Tumblr with a lot of image content are loading longer than sites with just text script

4) **Uniform Resource Identifier** is a string of characters used to identify a resource. Such identification enables interaction with representations of the resource over a network, typically the WWW, using specific protocols

5) **HTTP** is a stateless protocol. A stateless protocol does not require the server to retain information or status about each user for the duration of multiple requests. PuTTY program with set after some time closes itself a program window.

6) Cookie is a small piece of data sent from a website and stored on the user's computer by the user's web browser while the user is browsing. Cookies remember stateful information (such as items added in the shopping cart in an online store) or to record the user's browsing activity.

7) **Search sites** - Google is the most popular search site in the world except from simple searching main window can also work as simple calculator or various converters (e.g. currency converter)

8) **Proxy server** - A proxy server is a dedicated computer or a software system running on a computer that acts as an intermediary between an endpoint device, such as a computer, and another server from which a user or client is requesting a service.

9) [RFC 2818]
**HTTP** - The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is the basic communication protocol that both clients and servers must implement in order to be able to communicate. It covers things such as requests and responses, sessions, caching, authentication and more.

**HTTPS** - HTTP Secure (HTTPS) was introduced, allowing the client and the server to first establish an encrypted communication channel, and then pass the clear text HTTP messages through it, effectively protecting them from eavesdropping.