Unit 7 - World Wide Web

World Wide Web offers a way to access documents spread over the several servers over the internet and is the universe of network accessible information. These documents may contain texts, graphics, audio, video, hyperlinks. The hyperlinks allow the users to navigate between the documents.

Web Services

Web services allow exchange of information between the client and server applications on the WWW. Eg. Utility computing

World Wide Web

- WWW is also known as W3.

- August 1 was World Wide Web Day. The World Wide Web (WWW) was conceived in 1989 at the CERN lab in Geneva, Switzerland, as a way for scientists to share knowledge.

- Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989. While working at CERN, he wrote the code for WWW using a NeXT computer, to share documents among researchers across the world using hyperlinks.

- The world"s first website, at CERN, went online on August 6, 1991.Only Berners-Lee and his colleagues had browsers and so the world was not aware of the development. Today, about 1.9 billion websites are online.

- The internet is a massive network of networks that connects millions of computers globally. The WWW is the most widely used system to access the internet. The web is just one of the many services that uses the internet, others being email and internet telephony.

- Jean Armour Polly, a librarian, is credited with coining the term surfing the web. In March 1992, the master in library science had already published an article called "Surfing the Internet" in the University of Minnesota Wilson Library Bulletin.

Lecture Notes for Data Communications for CCA Programme

- The first network email was sent by computer engineer Ray Tomlinson in 1971. The email to himself said "something like QWERTYUIOP". It was sent from one computer to another computer sitting right beside it in Cambridge, Massachusetts, but it traveled via ARPANET, a network of computers that was the precursor to the internet.

- The queries we normally search for are just a minuscule percentage of the internet and is often referred to as the „Surface Web". The remaining part is called „Deep Web" and it is much larger than the Surface Web.