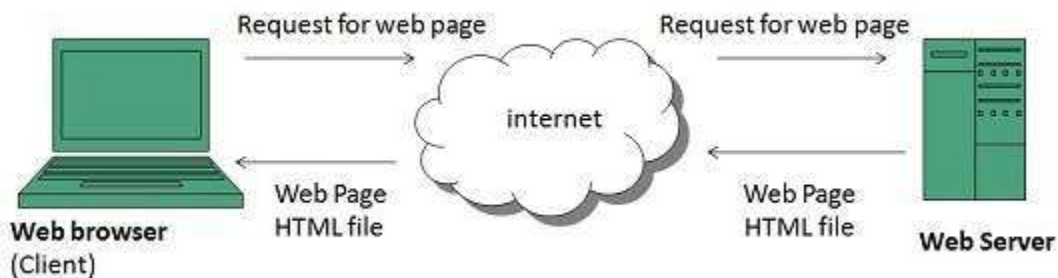# World Wide Web

Composed of

- A hypertext document format for embedding hyperlinks to other documents.
- A protocol for transferring hypertext over the network.
- A server process that supplies hypertext pages upon request.
- Supports image, audio and video.

How it works:

1. Software packages that allow users to access hypertext are either browsers or web servers.
   a. A browser resides on the user's machine **to obtain**
      i. the requested materials and present them to the end user in an organized way.
   b. The web server resides on the computer **containing**
      i. the hypertext documents
      ii. HTTP protocols or similar protocols are used to transfer the data between web servers and browsers.
   c. Each hypertext document available through the WWW is given a unique address called a URL.
   d. URL includes the information that collectively indications the location of the document on the server.
      i. Protocol
      ii. Domain
      iii. All subdomains
      iv. Resource Path ID
      v. Name of the Document

HTML vs XML

HTML – HyperText Markup Language is a way of encoding a document. It's the language used to create and design web pages. HTML is like the instructions on how to arrange and present that data on a display, like a computer screen.

- Special symbols called tags describe how the document should
    - Appear on a display screen.
    - What multimedia resources (audio, video, images) should accompany the document.
    - Focuses on Appearance
    - Which elements within the document are linked to other documents.

XML stands for Extensible Markup Language. It's a way to describe and store data so that it can be shared between different systems and applications. XML is like a neat and organized box where you keep all your data safe and ready to share.

Provides

- A standardized style for designing notational systems for representing data as text files.
- Emphasizes semantics