WWW Lifecycle

The simplest example of this process is given by Peter Morville and Louis Rosenfeld in their book „Information Architecture for the World Wide Web: Designing Large-Scale Web Sites". They depicted in the Figure and the description below the simplest way possible to describe the search and receiving of information via World Wide Web.

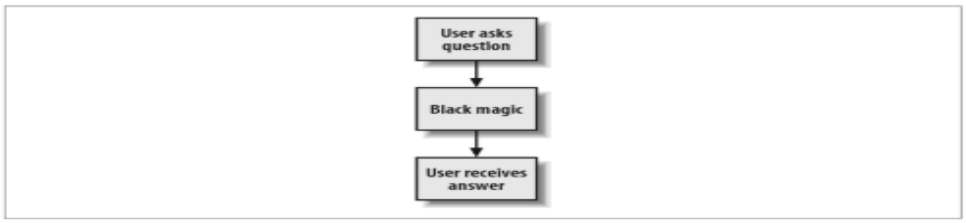


Figure 3-1. The "too-simple" model of information needs

Or, expressed as a simple algorithm:

1. User asks a question.
2. Something happens (i.e., searching or browsing).
3. User receives the answer.
4. Fin.

Figure 1. The search and receiving of information via World Wide Web.[1]

The authors mentioned above give us a more detailed description of how the system works. We present their illustration in Figure 2.

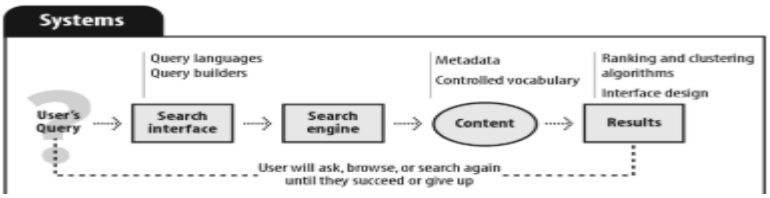


Figure 2. The search process.[2]

George Chang, Marcus Healey, James A. M. McHugh and T.L. Wang present us in their book „Mining the World Wide Web: An Information Search Approach" the web querying system architecture (Figure 3).

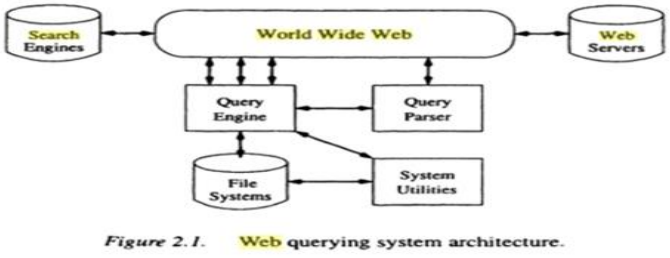


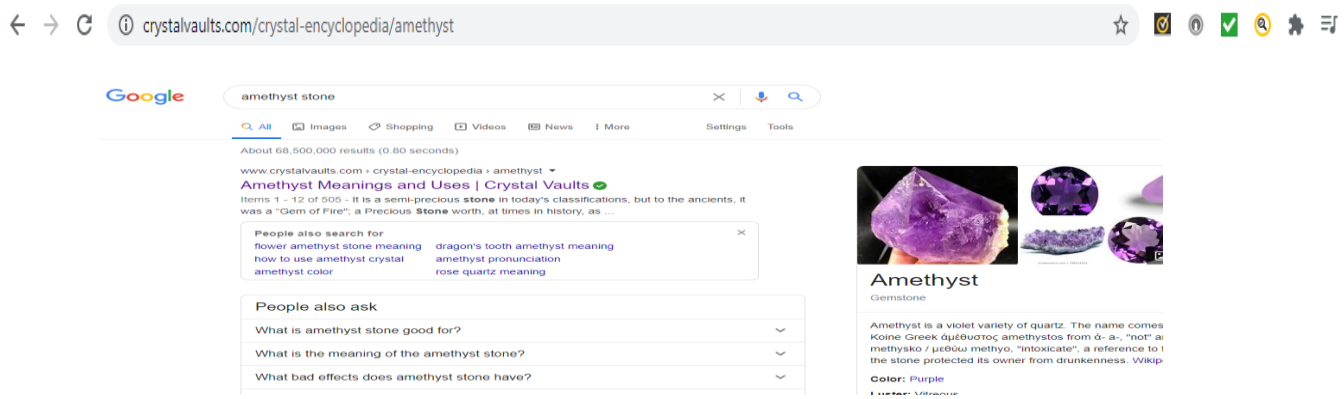
Figure 2.1. Web querying system architecture.

Figure 3. Web querying system architecture by George Chang & Co.[3]

[1] Peter Morville, Louis Rosenfeld, 2006, *Information Architecture for the World Wide Web: Designing Large-Scale Web Sites,* "O'Reilly Media, Inc.", Sebastopol, California, United States, p. 31.
[2] Ibidem., p. 14.
[3] George Chang, Marcus Healey, James A. M. McHugh, T.L. Wang, 2012, *„Mining the World Wide Web: An Information Search Approach",* Springer Science & Business Media, Berlin, Germany, p. 21.

How the WWW lifecycle works:

1. User opens browser and enters URL or enters a query and selects a website



2. The Laptop communicates through HTTP with DNS Servers. DNS converts name (https://www.crystalvaults.com/crystal-encyclopedia/amethyst) to IP (104.200.135.250 (serv-19014.crystalvaults.com))

3. Browser has now the IP

4. Browser sends the command GET to the Web Server for accessing the site or the command POST for a search query

5. The Server returns HTML data stream. Because information is vast it must be broken down and transported in small packets

6. The web browser provides the HTML web page https://www.crystalvaults.com/crystal-encyclopedia/amethyst

Bibliography:

- George Chang, Marcus Healey, James A. M. McHugh, T.L. Wang, 2012, „Mining the World Wide Web: An Information Search Approach", Springer Science & Business Media, Berlin, Germany.
- Peter Morville, Louis Rosenfeld, 2006, Information Architecture for the World Wide Web: Designing Large-Scale Web Sites, "O'Reilly Media, Inc.", Sebastopol, California, United States.