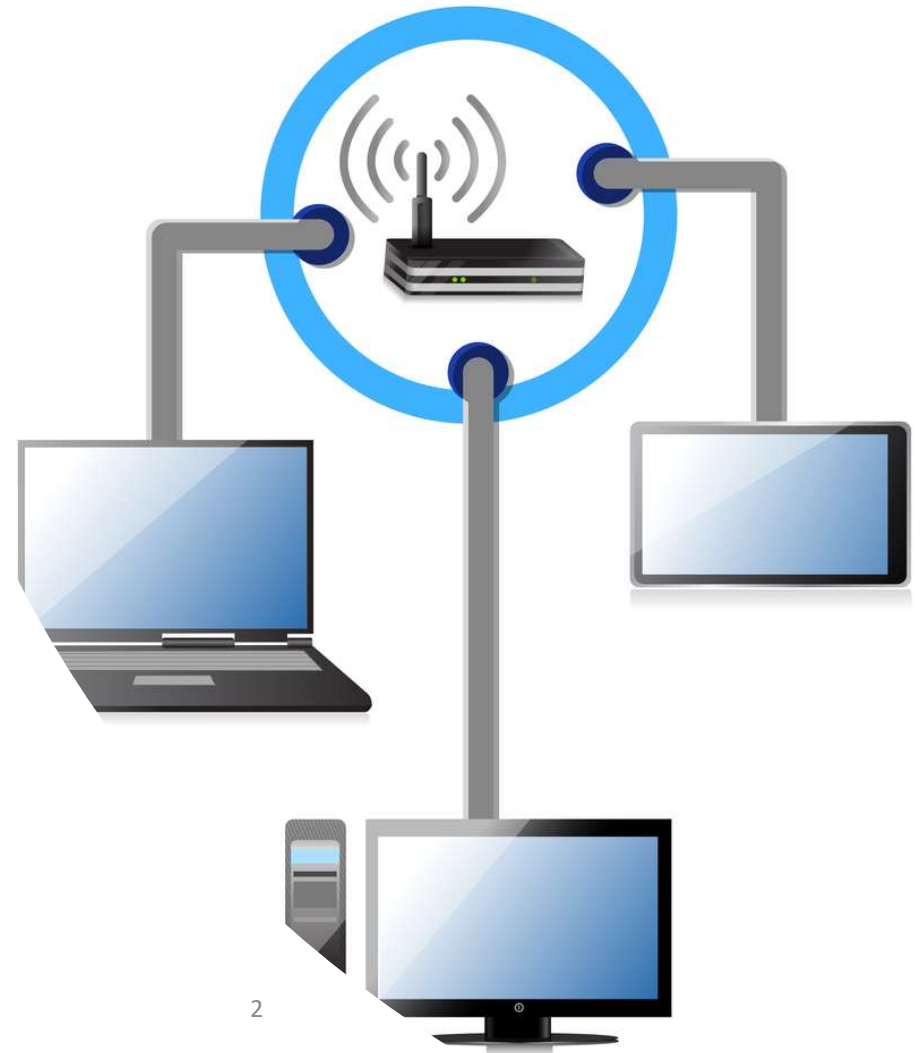


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# World Wide Web

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# World Wide Web

## **Earlier 1990s:**

- World Wide Web (WWW) was created by the European Laboratory for Particle Physics (CERN)
- WWW is a computer network that connects scientists, where they share their documents

## **Mid 1990s:**

- Tim Berners-Lee (CERN fellow) devised a method of navigating between WWW computers using a hyperlinking framework
- The method known as HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
- He also standardize the shared document by specific format known as Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

# HTML

- **Earlier:**
- Dry and plain experience
- (Web) pages of text and graphics with hyperlinks to take you to other pages was a brilliant. However,
- Something was missing?!!!

## **Nowadays:**

- Dynamic changing content(e.g. AJAX)
- Utilize the computers (Technology) potentials
- All live aspects such as social media, entertainment, search engine, e-government and all kind of apps

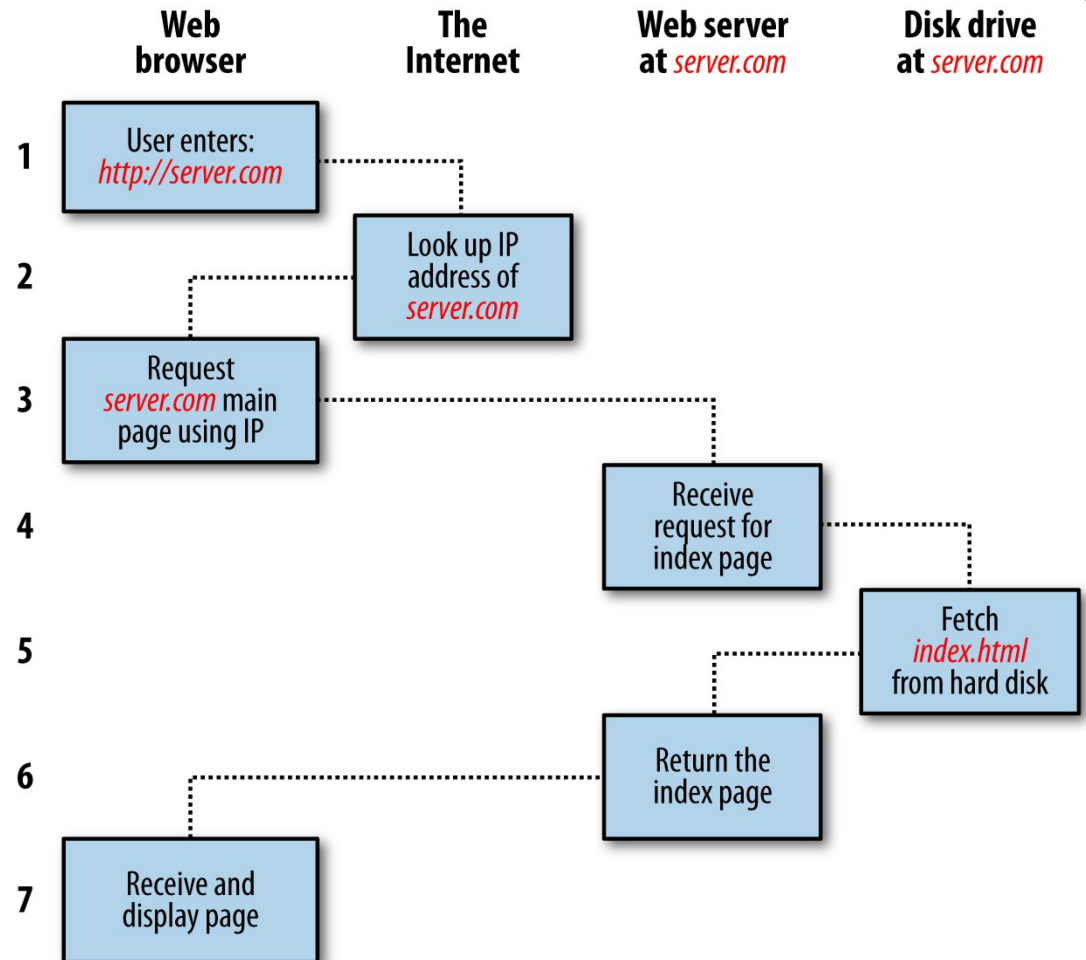


# Internet

- **Network of computers** that provides multiple routes for information to travel:
  - It Renders web pages by browser
  - It uses open governed language for exchanging information (HTML) and HTTP as communication protocol.
- **HTTP** is a communication standard governing the requests and responses that take place between the browser running on the end user's computer and the web server.
- The server's job is to accept a request from the client and attempt to reply to it in a meaningful way, usually by serving up a requested web page.

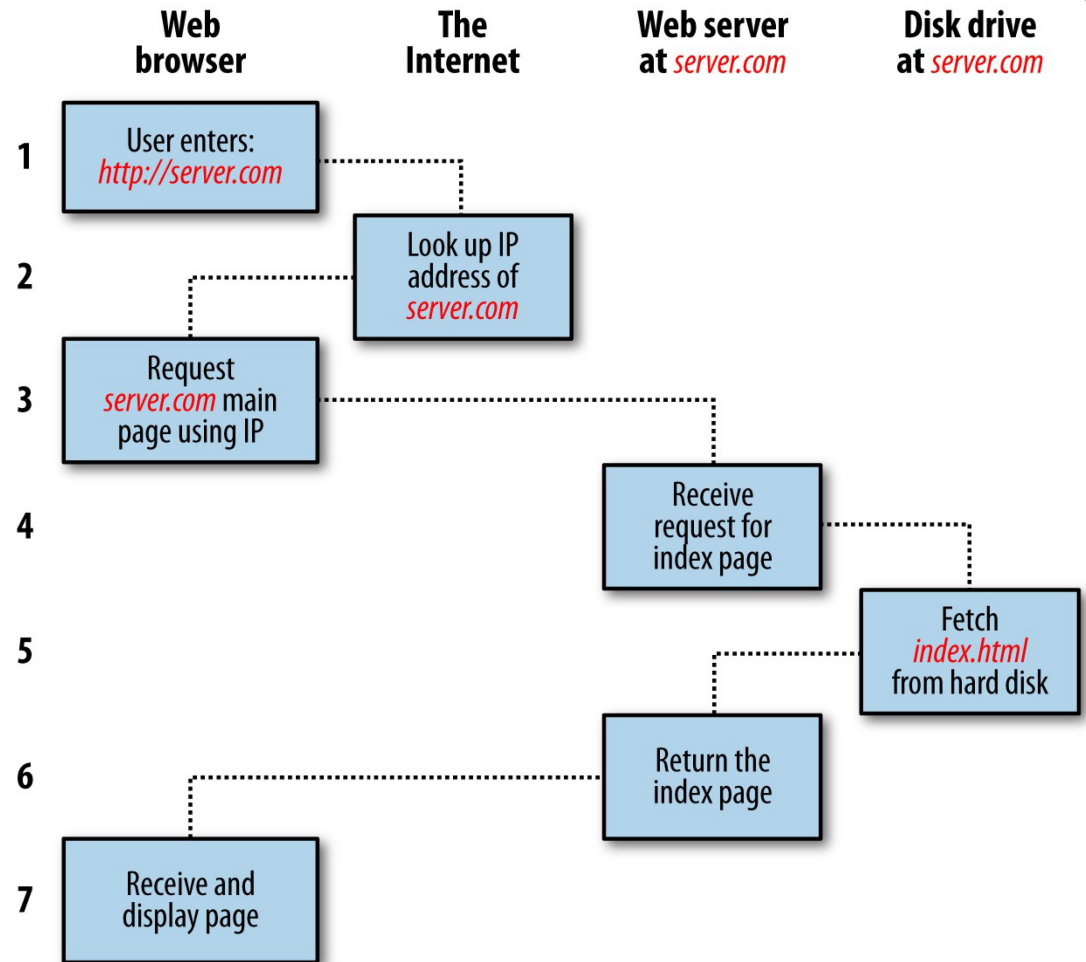
# The Request/Response Procedure

1. You enter `http://server.com` into your browser's address bar
2. Your browser looks up the IP address for `server.com`
3. Your browser issues a request for the home page at `server.com`
4. The request crosses the Internet and arrives at the `server.com` web server



# The Request/Response Procedure

5. The web server, having received the request, looks for the web page on its disk
6. The web page is retrieved by the server and returned to the browser
7. Your browser displays the web page



# HTML, XHTML, and HTML5

- Standard Generalized Markup language SGML. Is a format to standardize the scientific document before internet era.
- Like SGML, HTML uses tags to provide formatting features
- W3C introduced XHTML to solve problems in HTML 4 ,By making the tags XML-friendly.
- HTML5 originates from HTML 4.01, not from XHTML
- HTML5 + XHTML rules make more compliant with wider variety of browsers; webpage readers, generators and validators

# HTML, XHTML, and HTML5

- HTML5 reinvents rich, interactive websites - audio, video, animations
- HTML5 represents a reinvented HTML, CSS and JavaScript for rich, interactive websites
- Browsers ignore tags that are not recognized
- tags are NOT case-sensitive but XHTML requires lowercase tag names
- W3C also recommends lowercase tag names





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# References

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