OVERVIEW:

WWW (World Wide Web)

Daily motivation

Interaction

- Web interaction in finding factual information, develops a conceptual framework for studying user-Web interaction, and applies a process-tracing method for conducting holistic user-Web studies. Describes measurement techniques and proposes a model consisting of the user, interface, and the World Wide Web.

Collection of Web Resources

- As the World Wide Web becomes an increasingly popular platform for the delivery of digitized information, librarians face the challenge of finding and using information that's accurate and reliable. Browsers such as Netscape and Microsoft Explorer have demystified the Internet, and make its contents accessible to users who have a minimum of technical expertise. Consequently, the notion of the Internet as a virtual library, available at the click of a mouse, is becoming increasingly attractive, particularly to libraries with limited resources and small collections.

Tim Berners (1989)

- In March 1989, Tim laid out his vision for what would become the web in a document called “[Information Management: A Proposal](http://info.cern.ch/Proposal.html)”. Believe it or not, Tim’s initial proposal was not immediately accepted. In fact, his boss at the time,[Mike Sendall](http://bullarchive.web.cern.ch/bullarchive/9930/art2/Text_E.html), noted the words “Vague but exciting” on the cover. The web was never an official CERN project, but Mike managed to give Tim time to work on it in September 1990. He began work using a[NeXT computer,](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NeXT_Computer) one of Steve Jobs’ early products.

- The first web browser - or browser-editor rather - was called WorldWideWeb as, after all, when it was written in 1990 it was the only way to see the web. Much later it was renamed Nexus in order to save confusion between the program and the abstract information space (which is now spelled World Wide Web with spaces).

\*HTTP - Hypertext Transfer Protocol. Allows for the retrieval of linked resources from across the web.

\*HTML - HyperText Markup Language. The markup (formatting) language for the web.

\*URI - Uniform Resource Identifier. A kind of “address” that is unique and used to identify to each resource on the web. It is also commonly called a URL

Hypermedia

- To embrace the World Wide Web as their primary application infrastructure, they should not bypass the benefit of hypermedia support. The Web's infrastructure can serve as an interface to all interactive applications and, over time, will become the graphical user interface model for new applications. Ubiquitous hypermedia support should become the jewel of the Web environment. Through Web integration, hypermedia could become an integral part of every interactive application. With the proper tools to support hypermedia in Web application development.

\*Static – **Static web sites** are built using individual web page files written in [HyperText Markup Language (HTML)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML), along with some support files for styling (e.g., [Cascading Style Sheets – CSS](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets)), images (e.g., JPGs, GIFs, etc.) and media elements (e.g., audio, video and Flash objects). Files are usually prepared off-line on a local computer using specialized web-authoring software like[Adobe Dreamweaver](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dreamweaver), and then “published” to a web server connected to the World Wide Web (WWW).

\*Dynamic - **Dynamic web site** development came out of that need for interaction. These sites often provide the user with the ability to interact with the content and provide some kind of feedback. But the real reason for calling these sites dynamic has to do with how the sites are constructed and maintained. In the dynamic web site, all of the content, styling files and related web documents are contained within one or more databases located somewhere on the Web and “controlled” or administered by an application called a [Content Management System](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Content_management_system)(CMS).

Internet Work

Internet to Department

Network

\* connection

\*HTTP states less communications protocol

\*services do not keep information about clients in between request

\* resourcs are identified using URL

\*Scheme ( http or https) - Each URI begins with a scheme name that refers to a specification for

assigning identifiers within that scheme. As such, the URI syntax is

a federated and extensible naming system wherein each scheme's

specification may further restrict the syntax and semantics of

identifiers using that scheme

\*Authority - The authority component is preceded by a double slash ("//") and is

terminated by the next slash ("/"), question mark ("?"), or number

sign ("#") character, or by the end of the URI.

\*Path – The path component contains data, usually organized in hierarchical

form, that, along with data in the non-hierarchical query component

, serves to identify a resource within the scope of the

URI's scheme and naming authority (if any). The path is terminated

by the first question mark ("?") or number sign ("#") character, or

by the end of the URI.

\* Port - The port subcomponent of authority is designated by an optional port

number in decimal following the host and delimited from it by a

single colon (":") character.

\*Query - The query component contains non-hierarchical data that, along with

data in the path component,serves to identify a

resource within the scope of the URI's scheme and naming authority

(if any). The query component is indicated by the first question

mark ("?") character and terminated by a number sign ("#") character

or by the end of the URI.

\*Fragment - The fragment identifier component of a URI allows indirect

identification of a secondary resource by reference to a primary

resource and additional identifying information. The identified

secondary resource may be some portion or subset of the primary

resource, some view on representations of the primary resource, or

some other resource defined or described by those representations. A

fragment identifier component is indicated by the presence of a

number sign ("#") character and terminated by the end of the URI.