**Alejandro Giraldo Herrera.**

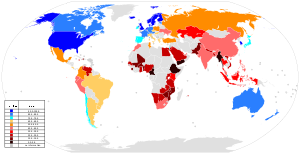
**WWW -World Wide Web**

Adapted from Wikipedia, the free enciclopedia, for academic purposes. 14-04-2021

*Pay attention to related hyperlinked terms*.

A web page can be displayed using a web browser. Web browsers often highlight and underline hypertext links and web pages can contain images.

A global map of the [web index](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_index) for countries in 2014:

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Web_Index.svg)The World Wide Web (WWW), also known as the Web, is an [information system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_system) where documents and other [web resources](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_resource) are identified by [Uniform Resource Locators](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/URL) (URLs, such as https://example.com/), which may be interlinked by [hyperlinks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperlink), and are accessible over the [Internet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web#cite_note-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web#cite_note-2) The resources of the Web are transferred via the [Hypertext Transfer Protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol) (HTTP), may be accessed by users by a [software application](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_application) called a [*web browser*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser), and are published by a software application called a [*web server*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server)*.* The World Wide Web is not synonymous with the Internet, which pre-dated the Web in some form by over two decades and upon which technologies the Web is built.

English scientist [Sir Timothy Berners-Lee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tim_Berners-Lee) invented the World Wide Web in 1989. He wrote the first web browser in 1990 while employed at [CERN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CERN) near Geneva, Switzerland.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web#cite_note-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web#cite_note-AHT-4) The browser was released outside CERN to other research institutions starting in January 1991, and then to the general public in August 1991. The Web began to enter everyday use in 1993-4, when [websites for general use](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_websites_founded_before_1995) started to become available.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web#cite_note-5) The World Wide Web has been central to the development of the [Information Age](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_Age), and is the primary tool billions of people use to interact on the Internet.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web#cite_note-6)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web#cite_note-7)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web#cite_note-8)[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web#cite_note-9)[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web#cite_note-10)

Web resources may be any type of downloaded media, but [*web pages*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) are hypertext documents [formatted](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formatted_text) in [Hypertext Markup Language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) (HTML).[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web#cite_note-11) Special HTML syntax displays embedded [hyperlinks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperlink) with URLs which permits users to [navigate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_navigation) to other web resources. In addition to [text](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plain_text), web pages may contain references to [images](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image), [video](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Video), [audio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Audio_signal), and software components which are either displayed or internally executed in the [user's](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User_(computing)) web browser to render pages or streams of [multimedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multimedia) content.

Multiple web resources with a common theme and usually a common [domain name](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain_name), make up a [website](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website). Websites are stored in computers that are running a [web server](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server), which is a program that responds to requests made over the Internet from web browsers running on a user's computer. Website content can be provided by a publisher, or interactively from [user-generated content](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User-generated_content). Websites are provided for a myriad of informative, entertainment, commercial, and governmental reasons.

**Task. Part A. Vocabulary building.** Match each of the following definitions on the right with the corresponding term or acronym on the left.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Term /  acronym | 🡨 Definition |
| ( 2 ) URL  ( 1 ) WWW  ( 5 ) HTTPS  ( 7 ) Web server  ( 10 ) Website  ( 8 ) Browser  ( 3 ) CERN  ( 4 ) Information Age  ( 11 ) Format  ( 12 ) HTML  ( 13 ) Hyperlink  ( 9 ) Navigate  ( 6 ) Domain name | 1. **Information system of linked computers all over the world through the Internet.** 2. **An address or location where a user can find different media, such as text, images, audio, video, among other types of information.** 3. **The place where the W3 was born: A French research center named “*Conseil européen pour la recherche nucléaire*”** 4. **A historical period of time when media became more accesible to people through isolated and interconnected computers- It is also known as the computer age, the digital age, or new media age, starting in 1950’s and 1960s.** 5. **The protocol or way resources and media travel through nets via hyperlinks.** 6. **A URL where the users get displayed the data they were searching. It is also known as landing page, or index to a set of more specific information.** 7. **A central or main computer which keeps and distributes hyperlinked contents and media.** 8. **A graphical interface / software used to look for information and display it on the screen of end-users’ computers.** 9. **The action of going from one website to another, also known as browsing, or surfing with programs like Firefox, Chrome, and others.** 10. **A group of web sites with commomn contents, usually stored or running from a web server: .org, .com, .net, among others.** 11. **The way something is displayed on a screen, for example the text from a web page with font type, size, color among other features.** 12. **HyperText Markup Language, a code or programming language that tells the text and images on a website how to look like and how to behave when the user clicks on it.** 13. **Enriched text in a website that, when clicked, takes end-user to another URL and displays new information.** |