

Introduction: WWW

A world wide web is a repository of information spread all over the world and linked together. The www has a unique combination of flexibility, portability and user friendly features that distinguish it from the other services provided by the internet. The www is a distributed client server service, in which a client using a browser can access a service using a server. However, the service provider is distributed over many location called websites.

The term WWW refers to a set of Internet protocols and software which together present information to a user in a format called hypertext.

Hyper Text & media

- **Hypertext:** A system of writing and displaying text that enables the text to be linked in multiple ways, to be available at several levels of detail, and to contain links to related documents is **called** Hypertext.
- **Hypermedia:** Multi-level interactive computer based instruction or information management system that includes video, slides, graphics, sound, and other systems controlled through the hypermedia system. Hypermedia is a general term applied to “clickable” media. Once you click on a particular word or graphics, you are then taken to other text, graphics, sound files, animation or moving video. Or, more generically, an interactive project which includes a structure of linked elements which the user can navigate.

HTTP

- The **Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)** is a networking protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems. HTTP is the foundation of data communication for the World Wide Web.
- Three methods:
 1. **Head:** Gets the header information (use `GetHeader` to retrieve header information)
 2. **Get:** Retrieves the document specified in the URL property (use `GetHeader` to retrieve header information and `GetChunk` to get the rest of the information)
 3. **Post:** Sends data to the server