

# [World wide web and the internet relationship](https://assignbuster.com/world-wide-web-and-the-internet-relationship/)

1. WHAT IS THE INTERNET?

The internet can be defined as one which is productive and connects computers and other electronic signal receptors anytime and anywhere, helping to share and acquire information. [6]( Jillana Enteen. (2006)).

The internet has made a revolution where it is one which helps us confirm our beliefs and has made our life less monotonous by surfing on it. “ It is an electronic realm filled with infinite opportunity”.[3] ( Jamison, Elizabeth . (2001)).

“ Like the supercomputer, the Internet began as an idea to tie several computers to a supercomputer. Today, it ties more than 64 million computers together”[12] ( Windom, Jarvis F.

(2002)).

The “ Arpanet” was the first name given to this network as only a few restricted persons were getting access to this network. It then got the name “ Internet” when this network became popular and was known internationally.“[3] (Jamison, Elizabeth . (2001)).

Word count: 139

2. WHAT IS THE WORLD WIDE WEB?

“ The world Wide Web is a hypermedia-based system that offers a graphic representation of, and access to, the resources available on the Internet“. “ WWW information is accessed through these computers using browser software, such as Netscape Navigator“.[4] (Jean-Stephen Piché. (1998)).

This is a concept introduced by Tim Berners-Lee, “ Tim suggested three main technologies that meant all computers could understand each other (HTML, URL and HTTP)” ( Retrieved from http://www. bbc. co. uk/guides/z2nbgk7 ). “ The Web page that are accessible on the web usually contain hypertext links and are sometimes called links. These links connect to other pages that are store on the same or even a different server; these servers can be in any location throughout the World. This system of interlinked documents is known as hypertext”( Dummies. com, 2010 ).

Word count: 124

3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE WORLD WIDE WEB AND THE INTERNET?

Without the Internet, the WWW would not have existed.

“ ThefirstWorld Wide Web (WWW)program debuted onthe Internetinthesummer of 1991“.[7] ( Kaplain, Karen. (1998)).

The WWW is a very genius way of accessing information using the Internet. The Web shortened word for the World Wide Web is only an aspect which forms part of the Internet. The need of finding information instantaneously has developed the WWW to access all the needed information found on the Internet. The WWW as its name invokes says that it must be worldwide but this can only be done through the Internet which connects computers globally. [5] ( Jetter, John A. (1996)).

“ Now, though, theWorld Wide Web, with its search engines and hypertext links, has made theInternet accessible even to those who know next to nothing about it “. ((1996). How the World Wide Web simplifies Internet searches, 73, 181. Retrieved

from http://search. proquest. com. dbgw. lis. curtin. edu. au/docview/227758920? accountid= 10382)

Word count: 152

4. WHAT ARE THREE PURPORTED DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE WORLD WIDE WEB AS IT FIRST EMERGED, AND THE MORE RECENT WEB 2. 0?

The world wide web (WWW) as it first emerged had only the characteristic of making people accept what they were given on the Web.

“ Theearlywebprovided a limited user interactions or content contributions and only allowed to searchtheinformation and read it“. The Web 2. 0 has made a change where ” theusers ofweb 2. 0have more interaction with less control”.[10](San Murugesan (2007)) .

By using the Web 2. 0 nowadays, people are allowed to communicate online through social networking. ” The notion of Social Software is normally used for systems, by which humans communicate, collaborate or interact in any other way”.[1] ( Alby, T (2007))

Through the Web 2. 0 people can even create their blogs and have full participation.“ The user is an integral part in the production process of content, tastes, emotions, goods, contacts, relevance, reputation, feedback, storage and server capacity, connectivity, and intelligence”. [8]( Pascu et al. (2007 ))

Word count: 154

5. WHAT IS RSS AND WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT TO THE WEB 2. 0?

“ Really Simple Syndication (RSS) uses extensive markup language (XML) to constantly scan the content of Web sites for updates, which will then be delivered to subscribers’ desktops or mobile devices through an RSS feed“. [11]( Wendy G, Jie. (2007 )). People are up to date with just one click.

The RSS is ” an easy way to condense information into a digestible form“. People can take a quick glance at the feeds and there is no need to visit the web page if not interested. ” The updates can then be displayed in the newsreader in a similar way to e-mail, enabling users to skim hundreds of headlines each day, with the aim of improving productivity”.[2] (Bradbury, Danny. (2006)).

The Web 2. 0 is an ideology which is used to benefit power. An example is Ebay which is a platform where people buy things online.” For example, if someone likes vintage t-shirts, he can set up anRSSfeed and have all auction detail that matches his search criteria sent directly to his desktop”. [9] (Rioux, Mike. (2008)).

Word count: 176

Reference list:

1. Alby, T. Web 2. 0. Konzepte, Anwendungen, Technologien; Hanser: München, Germany, 2007. Retrieved from Future Internet 2010, 2, 41-59; doi: 10. 3390/fi2010041.
2. Bradbury, Danny. (2006). MightRSShelp to solve yourwebmess? INFORMATION OVERLOAD: Danny Bradbury reports on a tool that could help to structure your incoming information:[SURVEYS EDITION]. Financial Times. Retrieved fromhttp://search. proquest. com. dbgw. lis. curtin. edu. au/docview/249913821? accountid= 10382.
3. Jamison, Elizabeth. (2001). What is the internet? Retrieved fromhttp://search. proquest. com. dbgw. lis. curtin. edu. au/docview/204772152? accountid= 10382.
4. Jean-Stephen Piché. (1998). Doing What’s Possible with What We’ve Got: Using the World Wide Web to Integrate Archival Functions. The American Archivist, 61, 106-122 .
5. Jetter, John A. (1996). The World Wide Web: Interface on the Internet, 10, 4-5 . Retrieved fromhttp://search. proquest. com. dbgw. lis. curtin. edu. au/docview/194694597? accountid= 10382.
6. Jillana Enteen. (2006). Spatial conceptions of URLs: Tamil Eelam networks ontheworldwideweb. New media & society, 8, 229-249.
7. Kaplain, Karen. (1998). THECUTTING EDGE; Father Figures; Early Architects ofthe InternetandWebLook totheFuture; Tim Berners-Lee: Theman who createdthe World Wide Websaysthebest is yet to come. Retrieved fromhttp://search. proquest. com. dbgw. lis. curtin. edu. au/docview/421269139? accountid= 10382.
8. Pascu, C.; Osimo, D.; Ulbrich, M.; Turlea, G.; Burgelman, J.-C. The potential disruptive impact of Internet 2 based technologies. First Monday, 2007, 3.
9. Rioux, Mike. (2008). The World ofWeb 2. 0. Electrical wholesaling, 89, (44-45, 62, 5). Retrieved fromhttp://search. proquest. com. dbgw. lis. curtin. edu. au/docview/209774207? accountid= 10382.
10. San, Murugesan (2007), “ UnderstandingWeb 2. 0”, Journal IT Professional. Retrieved fromhttp://search. proquest. com. dbgw. lis. curtin. edu. au/docview/1013810326? accountid= 10382.
11. Wu, Wendy G; Li, Jie. (2007). RSS made easy: a basic guide for librarians. Medical Reference Quarterly, 26, 37-50. Retrieved fromhttp://x. doi. org. dbgw. lis. curtin. edu. au/10. 1300/J115v26n01\_04.
12. Windom, Jarvis F. (2002). Internet; History. Retrieved fromhttp://search. proquest. com. dbgw. lis. curtin. edu. au/docview/232337957? accountid= 10382