

Internet & WWW

Concept of Internet and WWW

Internet

Internet is defined as network of millions of computers connected to each other worldwide through telephone lines or cables. It is the largest network that enables users to share any ideas or search on any topic of interest. The Internet is a global collection of computer networks that are linked together by devices such as switches, hubs or routers and use a common set of protocols for data transmission known as TCP/IP (transmission control protocol / Internet protocol). Some of the more common tools include email, newsgroups, FTP (file transfers), World Wide Web etc. in which the most popular is the WWW.

World Wide Web (WWW)

English scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989. The term WWW also refers as W3 or simple web is the most common service used in Internet. It is like a huge information space where documents or web resources are identified with the help of Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) and accessed via web browsers. The documents like files, images, audios, videos are connected to each other by using hyperlinks. The protocol that is responsible for using WWW is called Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP). We can see the protocol http:// before any web address. For example: <http://www.google.com>.

Difference between Internet and WWW

There are various services run on the Internet and the World Wide Web (WWW) is one of the services running on the Internet. The main differences between Internet and WWW are shown in the following table:

Point of	Internet	Work Wide Web (WWW)
Nature	Hardware based	Software based
Basic Components	Network of computers, wires, cables, wireless networks	Files, folders and documents stored in various computers
Governed By	Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
Dependency	It is the base network which is independent of the WWW.	It depends on Internet.

Applications of Internet

- **E-Mail:** It is the most popular service used in Internet for communication. It facilitates in sending the messages and files such as documents, pictures, songs, videos etc to multiple people at same time. It is fast and economical.
- **Online chatting:** Chat is a personalized and live form of communication that allows users to send instant messages to each other simultaneously. We can also interact through voice and video chats. Chatting can take place via instant messenger, chat websites etc.
- **E-Learning:** E-Learning or Electronic learning refers to learning computer and network enabled digital technologies to learn anytime or anywhere in interactive and interesting manner by using

various media like audio, video, text, animations etc. E-books are available on each and every topic of interest.

- **Internet free calls:** Not only text but it also lets us make free voice and video calls to anyone across the world.
- **Social Networking:** It is the online platform that is used to make social networks or social relations. among people who share interests, activities, ideas, views etc. for social purpose and business both.
For example, Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn etc.
- **Internet T.V:** It is medium of delivering television content over internet connection. Internet TV is also known as web television and become replacement of cable T.V. which provides web-based shows, Video on demand (VoD), regular television shows etc.

Other applications of Internet are *banking, job search, online shopping (E-commerce), stock market updates, online ticket booking, health and research, video conferencing* and many more.

Website address and URL

A Uniform Resource Locator (URL), also referred as website address or web address, is a reference to a web resource that specifies its location on a computer network and a mechanism for retrieving it. A URL is mainly used to point to a webpage, a component of a webpage or a program on a website. Thus, the URL identifies the host computer name, directory path, and file name of the item. It also identifies the protocol used to locate the item such as http, ftp etc. The resource name consists of:

- A domain name identifying a server or the web service.
- A path to the file on the server.
- The resource is to be retrieved using the HTTP protocol (which powers the web) via a web browser.

For Example:

http://www.nielit.gov.in/aboutus/introduction/

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Protocol Domain Name Path to the file