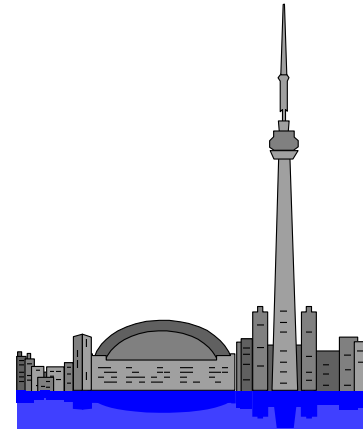


# *Client/Server, the Internet, and WWW*

***A Robelle Presentation  
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***by David J. Greer***

**Robelle**



# Overview

 *Introduction*

 *The Language of the Web*

 *WWW Clients*

 *WWW Servers*

 *Interesting Places to Visit*

 *Summary*

# *Introduction*

- The World Wide Web*
- What is Hypertext?*
- Client/Server Computing*
- The Hypertext Transfer Protocol*
- The Internet*

# *The World Wide Web*



- Started at CERN*
- Started by Tim-Berners Lee*
- Was designed for collaboration and research*
- Growing exponentially*

# *Client/Server Computing*

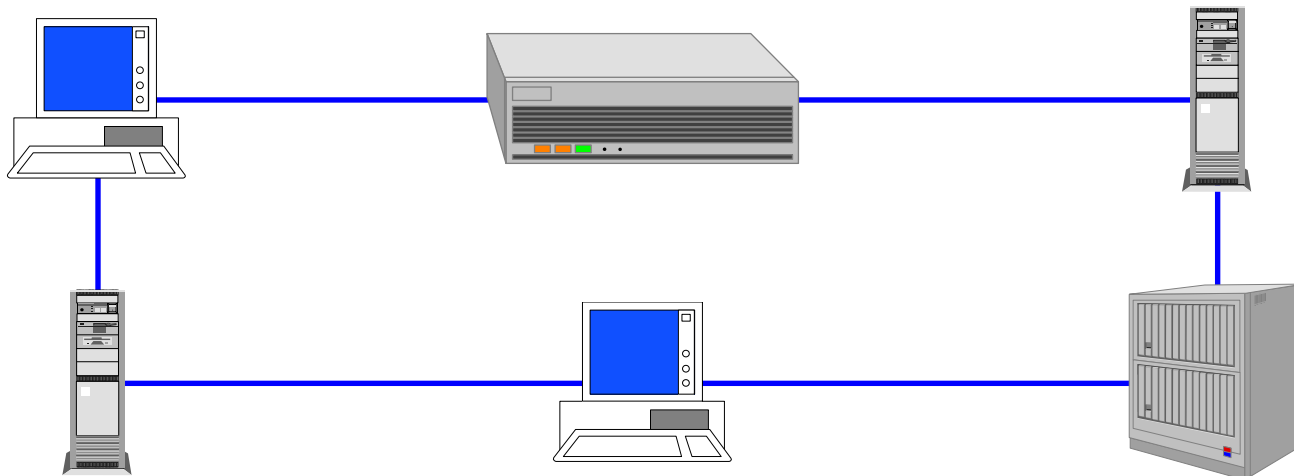
- Traditional connections are serial*
- C/S usually requires networking*
- On a network, clients connect to different hosts*
- On the Internet, you can connect anywhere*

# *Traditional vs Network*

## *Traditional*



## *Network*



# *Hypertext Transfer Protocol*

 *The communications method used by the Web*

 *Has three phases*

- 1. Client connects with a WWW host*
- 2. The HTTP software on the host responds*
- 3. The client and the host close the connection*

 *Traditional data processing*

- 1. User logs on in the morning to one host*
- 2. User interacts with many programs*
- 3. At the end of the day the user logs off*

# *The Language of the Web*

-  *Uniform Resource Locators (URL)*
-  *Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)*
-  *Common Gateway Interfaces (CGI)*



# *Uniform Resource Locators*

 *Access method*

 *Server name*

 *Location*

 *Robelle's welcome page:*

 *<http://www.robelle.com>*

 *Robelle's list of HP 3000 Internet resources:*

 *<http://www.robelle.com/hp3000.html>*

# *Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)*

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- ☐ “Source” language of Web documents*
- ☐ Consists of “marks” and the actual text*
- ☐ Very different from WYSIWYG editing*
- ☐ HTML editors are still primitive*

# *Example HTML*

 *<PRINT PAGE 11 OF CSWWW2.PPT>*

# *WWW Clients*

- Called browsers in Web terms*
- Both character-mode and graphical*
- Most popular are Netscape and Mosaic*
- Need network infrastructure to use browsers*

# Lynx Example

Robelle Internal WWW Home Page (p1 of 3)

Robelle

WELCOME TO THE WORLD-WIDE WEB HOME PAGE FOR ROBELLE CONSULTING LTD.

Here is an introduction to the WWW.

Information sources about and for WWW

- \* For a description of WWW choose [Web Overview](#)
- \* [About the WWW Information Sharing project](#)
- \* [WWW Information By Subject](#)
- \* [WWW Information By Type](#)

HP 3000 Information

- \* [Robelle's WWW Server](#)
- \* [Latest What's Up DOCumentation? newsletter](#)
- \* [Robelle's ftp Archive](#)
- \* [Robelle's List of HP 3000 Internet Resources](#)

-- press space for next page --

Arrow keys: Up and Down to move. Right to follow a link; Left to go back.

H)elp O)ptions P)rint G)o M)ain screen Q)uit /=search [delete]=history list



# *WWW Servers*

- ☐ Why Setup a WWW Server?*
- ☐ WWW Server Design*
- ☐ Setting up a WWW Server*
- ☐ Maintaining Your WWW Server*

# *Why Setup a WWW Server?*





- To provide information to the Internet*
- As a local information resource*
- To automate some internal tasks  
(e.g., forms)*
- Experiment with client/server designs*

# *WWW Server Design*

- Consider network speed*
- Start with text information*
- Question each graphical image*
- Keep files to a reasonable size*
- Plan your document organization*
- Use graphic design common sense (e.g., white space)*



# Welcome Page

-  *Default document accessed on your server*
-  *Should have a domain name that starts with www*
  -  *<http://www.robelle.com>*
-  *Clearly identify what information you are providing*
-  *Make sure that you configure a default document*

# *Setting up a WWW Server*

- Decide on which platform*
- There are servers for many platforms*
- W3 or NCSA servers are most popular for UNIX*
- There are several choices for Windows NT*
- Choose a server “close” to the information*

# *Maintaining Your WWW Server*

- ☐ Log files tend to grow without bounds*
- ☐ Verify your HTML with a tool such as Weblint*
- ☐ Keep statistics*
- ☐ Automate where possible*

# *Interesting Places to Visit*

 *Virtual References*

 *Travel Resources*

 *Searching WWW*

# *Virtual References*

 *Spider's Web by Bob Alison*

 *<http://gagme.wwa.com/~boba/spider.html>*

 *Yahoo*

 *<http://www.yahoo.com>*

# *Travel Resources*

 *Rec. Travel Library*

 *<http://www.solutions.mb.ca/rec-travel>*

 *GNN Travel Center*

 *<http://gnn.com/meta/travel/index.html>*

# *Searching WWW*

 *WebCrawler*

 *<http://webcrawler.com>*

 *Lycos*

 *<http://lycos.cs.cmu.edu>*

 *World-Wide Web Worm (WWWW)*

 *<http://www.cs.colorado.edu/home/mcbryan/WWWW.html>*

# Summary

- ❑ *WWW demonstrates client/server computing*
- ❑ *A WWW server is an application*
- ❑ *Writing Web documents is time-consuming*
- ❑ *The Web is a big place — have fun*



# Lynx Example

