

# Definitions

# World Wide Web

The World Wide Web (WWW) is a collection of multimedia information stored on the internet.

**Internet:** Network of computers around the World

**Web:** all the websites around the world

# Web Pages vs Websites

Web pages are single documents that contain information such as text, graphics, audio and video.

A website is a collection of web pages with information about a topic, person, place, organisation and much more...

Web sites are a great way of distributing information

# Browsers

A browser (e.g. Google Chrome/Edge/Firefox) allows you to browse the WWW.

The browser loads and displays web pages from other computers on the internet.

To access a web page you can enter the **URL (Uniform Resource Locator)** into the address line of your browser:

# The URL

The **Uniform Resource Locator** uniquely identifies every single web page on the internet.

The URL is made up of several parts

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk.html>



# The URL

**Protocol:** An agreed set of rules between the sender and the receiver that is used to transfer the file. (e.g. HTTP or HTTPS)

**Domain Name:** The address of the server that is hosting the page.

- Dots separate the different parts of the address.
- The parts are used to specify the type of organisation and country in which it is based.

**Pathway:** Specifies the route to the page.

**Filename:** The name of the actual file being accessed.

# The Home Page

The 'landing' page of a website is called the **home page**.

Home pages provide the user with links to other pages in the website.

The process of jumping from one page to another or from one part of a web page to another part of the same page is achieved by using **hyperlinks**.

# Hyperlinks

Hyperlinks are links to other web pages, another place in the current web page, or a file stored on a local disk

They are generally activated by clicking a piece of text, or on a graphic

Text colour may change once the hyperlink has been clicked on



# Types of Hyperlinks

## External Hyperlinks

- Clicking on the external hyperlink will take you to a different web site. E.g. if you were on the St Andrew's High School website and you clicked the link for SQA, you would be taken out of our school site to the SQA site.

## Internal Hyperlink

- An internal hyperlink - when you click on this it will take you to a different page within the current website.

# Absolute and Relative Addressing (of Hyperlinks)

## Absolute Addressing (of a hyperlink)

This refers to the use of a complete URL to take you to a page  
e.g. `www.bbc.co.uk/news.html` (complete URL used!)

## Relative Addressing (of a hyperlink)

This uses a path from the current page to the destination page.  
E.g. If you are on `www.bbc.co.uk` and you click on the News link, this will take you down a level to the `/news.html` page (complete URL is not used!)