

Q.4

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Why the Internet?

The Internet is a fast, easy way to communicate. An email message can be sent anywhere in the world to any number of people and can arrive within minutes. Documents, pictures, sounds, video clips can be sent to anyone ~~with~~ with internet access.

Internet teleconference (people on the net that conduct real life discussion by typing your own contribution that others can read and reply), online training and learning (e.g. GRE, TOEFL, etc.), e-registration (e.g. WASSCE, NECO, JAMB, NYSC, etc.) and e-commerce/business.

Protocols (Rules of Networking) $\Rightarrow$

Information is stored on the Internet by means of protocols. Protocols are rules that are followed by computers as standards of communications that allow them understand each other. Transferring data in the form of files is one of the most common uses of the internet.

Those that store information that can be accessed by anybody are called anonymous servers. Some require a specific user name and password to login.

Table 3: Protocols

Acronym	Full Name
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
POP, IMAP	Post office Protocol, Interactive Mail Access Protocol
MIME	Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol

Purpose
for transferring files
for sending email
for accessing email
for enhancing email- especially for attachment
Used to transfer web Pages

The World wide Web ⇒

Developed by CERN in Geneva in 1990, the world wide web (www), also known as the web changed the face of the Internet to the extent that people mistakenly think the terms Internet and web are synonymous.

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A web browser, such as Netscape, has the ability to enable access to many different forms of Internet distribution: FTP, the web, Newsgroup and mail all through one application.

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web Server Addresses $\Rightarrow$

web pages that are accessible to all on the Internet are stored on special computers called as web servers. Each web server is assigned a unique address e.g. www.state.gov.ng. Typically web addresses start with www. The name of the site is the name of the organization or person whose pages we are trying to access while "type of site" is a two or three character code indicating the nature of work.

Domain Names $\Rightarrow$

A Domain Name is the name by which an individual or organization chooses to be known on the Internet. It is needed for email addresses and for the names of servers connected to the Internet. Once registered it is recognized throughout the world and cannot be used by anyone else.

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Table 4: Domain Names ⇒

Name Type	Example
Domain name	City.ac.uk
Personal name	Bilbo Baggins
User ID	Ab123
Email	Ab123@city.ac.uk. or b.baggins@city.ac.uk.
Website Server	www.city.ac.uk
Personal web Space	http://www.student.city.ac.uk/~ab123
Unix CPU Server	Swindon.city.ac.uk

Email clients ⇒

These are special mail programs available to compose, receive and send mail. They are referred to as email client as they reside on the user's computer and are used to communicate with the email server. Examples are Outlook express, Eudora etc.

Electronic Mail (E-mail) ⇒

This is a popular resource on the Internet for sending and receiving information. It

represents a large portion of all Internet traffic and is for many the only Internet resource they use. It can be used for business and personal correspondence and exchange of information. Just like normal mail, addresses are required for the exchange of email. There are various companies or web sites that provide free email addresses that you can use at your convenience and that allow you to access your messages from any computer connected to the internet.

The email address is of this format Username@domain-name.com. The Username is the identity of the user whose account it is. Thus Pacific is the name of the organization, while com is the type of organization (e.g. net, org, etc). This is also referred to as the Uniform Resource Location (URL)

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New Group ⇒

Newsgroup allow for group discussion on specific topic. Some newsgroup focus on buying and selling, health, stamp collection, romance, politics etc. There are thousand of newsgroups, once a user gained access to newsgroup site there is no cost to subscribe to them.

File Sharing and Topic Searching ⇒

One of the original Internet goal was global information sharing. located at different part of the globe within minute. generally, the search is free and only takes a few seconds.

Browsers ⇒

A browser is a computer application that "understands" the languages (called protocols) of the internet used to view web pages. Examples include Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator, Mosaic, etc. Browsers that only show textual information are called Text Based Browsers eg. Lynx, Alynx, edbrowse (line-mode browser), ELinks, Emacs/W3, Net-Tamer, w3m, and webIE.

A browser is a window object made of five main sections: Title Bar, Menu bar, Toolbar, Address bar, and the viewing area.

This is a table of personal computer web browsers by years of release of major version, in chronological order.

years	web Browsers
	Pre-browsers: HyperCard, Gopher
1991	WorldWide Web
1992	Viola WWW, Erowise, Midas WWW, MacWWW
1993	Mosaic, Cello, Lynx 2.0, Athena, AMosaic 1.0
1994	IBM Web Explorer, Netscape Navigator, SlipKnot 1.0, Web, IBrowse, Argo, Minuet
1995	Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator 2.0, OmniWeb, WebAuser, Internet Explorer 2, Brai1
1996	Athena 1.0, Internet Explorer 3.0, Netscape Navigator 3.0, Opera 2.0, PowerBrowser 1.5, Cyberdog, Amaya 0.9, A Web, Voyager
1997	Internet Explorer 4.0, Netscape Navigator 4.0, Netscape Communicator 4.0, Opera 3.0
1998	Internet Explorer 5.0 Beta 1, iCab, Mozilla, Opera 4

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1999	Amaya 2.0 mozilla M3, Internet Explorer 5.0
2000	Konqueror, Netscape 6, Opera 4, Opera 5, K-meleon 0.2
2001	Internet Explorer 6, Galeon 1.0, Opera 6
2002	Netscape 7, Mozilla 1.0, Phoenix 0.1 Links 2.0
2003	Opera 7, Safari 1.0, Epiphany 1.0
2004	Firefox 1.0 Netscape Browser, omni web 5.0
2005	Safari 2.0 Netscape Browser 8.0, Opera 8, Epiphany 1.8, Amaya 9.0, Adl Explorer 1.0, maxthon
2006	SeaMonkey 1.0 K-meleon 1.0, Galeon 2.0, Camino 1.0, Firefox 2.0, Avant 11, icab 3, Opera 9, Internet Explorer 7, Sputnik
2007	maxthon 2.0 Netscape Navigator 9, Netsurf 1.0, Flock 1.0, Safari 3.0, Konqueror
2008	Konqueror 4, Safari 3.1, Opera 9.5,
RC	Internet Explorer 8
Beta	Safari 4, Camino 2
Alpha	Opera 10, SeaMonkey 2, Google Chrome 2

Web Site/web Page ⇒

A web page is an area of text and other fancy visual effect that you see when you get on the internet (actually ~~is~~ it is a file but we haven't learned yet what a file is).

The combination of a web page and the web site it belongs to is called its address.

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Computer Training ⇒

- If you are already on the internet and perform a search, the page that allowed you to do the search will present you with the address (called a link) of the page.

A Link ⇒

A link is a word or a sentence that it is usually displayed in a different color although this depends on the person who created the link.

Search Engines ⇒

Although the internet is highly rich with information, that information is not

always organized the way you particularly expect.

Phrase it: Search for ideas and concepts instead of just words, in your search. Using quotes tells the search engines to look for that exact phrase.