



INTERNET TERMS & SERVICES

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INTRODUCTION

○ Network

- A **network** is defined as a group of two or more computer systems linked together share data between them.
- There are many types of computer **networks**
 - LAN (local area network).
 - WAN (Wide Area Network).
 - MAN(Metropolitan Area Network)
 - CAN(Campus Area Network)
 - Wireless Local Area Network
 - Storage Area Network



○ LAN

- Simple and original network
- LAN networks connect computers together over relatively small distances, such as within a single building or within a small group of buildings.

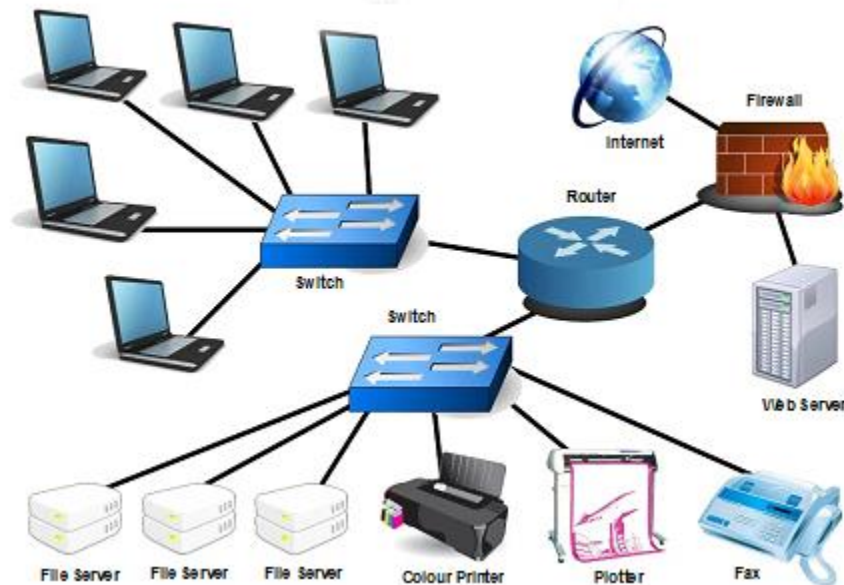


Local Area Network (LAN)



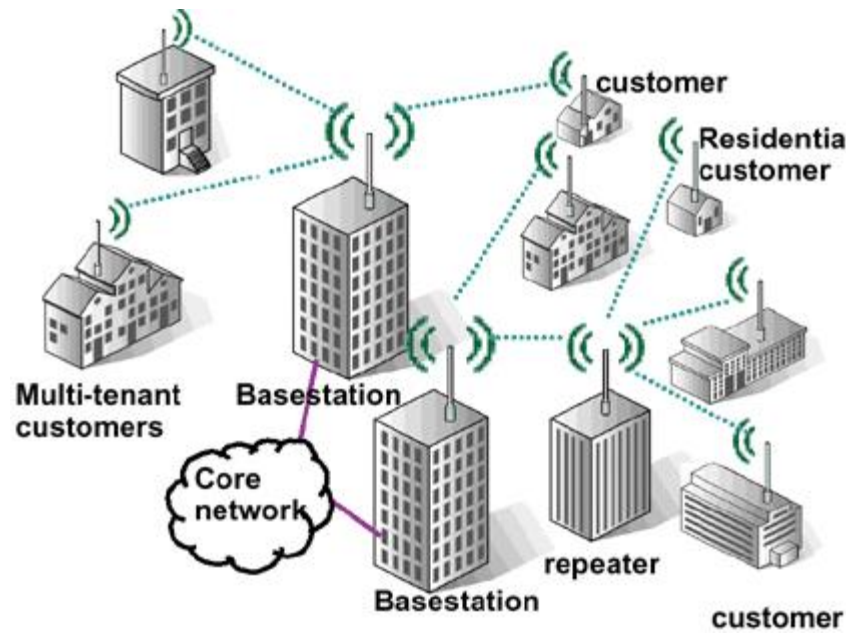
WAN

- WAN networks connect computers together over large physical distances, remotely connecting them over one huge network and allowing them to communicate even when far apart.
- The Internet is a WAN, and connects computers all around the world together.



MAN

- This is a network which is larger than a LAN but smaller than a WAN, and incorporates elements of both.
- It typically spans a town or city and is owned by a single person or company, such as a local council or a large company.



- **Campus Area Network** – This is a network which is larger than a LAN, but smaller than an MAN.
- **Wireless Local Area Network** –
 - This is a LAN which works using wireless network technology such as Wi-Fi.
 - This type of network is becoming more popular.
 - Its devices do not need to rely on physical cables and wires and can organize their spaces more effectively.



Wireless Local Area Network



INTERNET

- Internet is a network of networks.
- The vast collection of computer networks which act as a single huge network for transport of data and messages across distances from any where to anywhere in the world.
- 1968 - DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) contracts with BBN (Bolt, Beranek & Newman) to create ARPAnet.
- 1970 - First five nodes:
 - UCLA
 - Stanford
 - UC Santa Barbara
 - U of Utah, and
 - BBN
- 1974 - TCP specification.
- 1984 – On January 1, the Internet with its 1000 hosts using TCP/IP.



INTERNET TERMS

○ Browser

- An **Internet Browser** is a software program that enables you to view Web pages on your computer.
 - It helps a computer user gain access to all the content that is on the Internet and the hard disk of the computer.
 - It can view images, text documents, audio and video files, games, etc.
- Netscape is one of the original Web browsers. This is designed by in 1994.



○ Netscape



BROWSERS



- Internet Explorer (IE) is a product from software giant Microsoft.
- This is the most commonly used browser in the universe.
- This was introduced in 1995 along with Windows 95 launch and it has passed Netscape popularity in 1998.



- Safari is a web browser developed by Apple Inc. and included in Mac OS X.
- Safari has very good support for latest technologies like XHTML, CSS2 etc.





- Firefox is a new browser derived from Mozilla. It was released in 2004 and has grown to be the second most popular browser on the Internet.



- Opera is smaller and faster than most other browsers
- Fast, user-friendly, with keyboard interface, multiple windows, zoom functions, and more.
- Ideal for newcomers to the Internet, school children, handicap and as a front-end for CD-Rom and kiosks.



Designed by google. It is a commercial versions were released in September 2008 for Microsoft Windows.



WWW

- It is known as world wide web.
- Collection of internet resources, hyperlinked text, audio, and video files, and remote sites that can be accessed and searched by browsers based on standards such as HTTP and TCP/IP.
- <https://www.google.co.in/>



WEB SITE

- A connected group of pages on the World Wide Web having the starting page called home page.
- The home page is the first page that the user see when the website is opened.
- Usually maintained by one person or organization and these pages are related to a single topic or several closely related topics.
- In order to create a web page a domain name is needed.
- To keep the website in internet we need to purchase space in www.

- <http://www.nagarjunauniversity.ac.in/>



WEB ADDRESS

- A web address the starting page address and is typically composed of **four parts**:
- For example, the address
<http://www.google.in>
is made up of the following areas:
 - **http://**
This Web server uses Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). This is the most common protocol on the Internet.
 - **www**
This site is on the World Wide Web.
 - **google**
The Web server and site maintainer.
 - **in**
This tells us it is a site in India
- **URL**
- URL's, or 'uniform resource locators', are the addresses of internet pages and files.
- <https://www.onlinesbi.com/login/password.htm>



HTTP/HTTPS

- **http** is a technical acronym that means 'hypertext transfer protocol the language of web pages.
- When a web page has this prefix, then your links, text, and pictures should work in your web browser.
- **https** is 'hypertext transfer protocol SECURED'. This means that the web page has a special layer of encryption added to hide your personal information and passwords.
- Whenever you log into your online bank or your web email account, you should see https at the front of the page address.



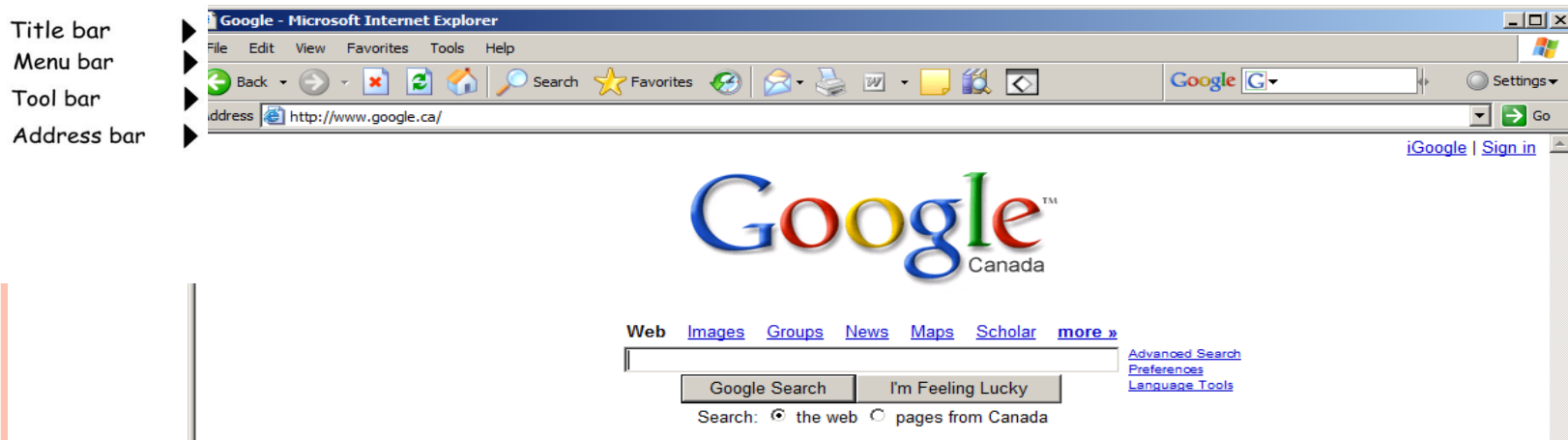
- Endings of web pages tells us a bit about the page.
- Some common endings to web addresses are:
 - **com** (commercial)
 - **edu** (educational institution)
 - **gov** (government)
 - **net** (network)
 - **org** (organization)

- Country code as the last part of the address such as:
 - in (india)
 - **ca** (Canada)
 - **uk** (United Kingdom)
 - **fr** (France)
 - **us** (United States of America)
 - **au** (Australia)



WEB PAGE

- A **Web Page** is like a page in a book.
- A Web site can be a collection of related **Web pages**.



1. **Title bar** – tells you the name of the web page
2. **Menu bar** – has commands for moving around the webpage, printing, etc
3. **Tool bar** – short cuts to commands. Each picture represents a command
4. **Address bar** – webpage address. If you want to go directly to a web page, you will need to know the address.



CREATING A WEBPAGE

- Web pages are created with html.
- Html (hyper text mark up language).
- Web page contains head and body.
- `<html>`
- `<head>`
 - `<title>sample page</title>`
- `</head>`
- `<body bgcolor="pink">`
 - `<p>this is the starting page</p>`
- `</body>`
- `</html>`



IP ADDRESS

- Every host on the Internet must have a unique IP address
- The IP address is a 32-bit number which we write in dotted decimal notation
- The first part of the IP address is the network address – the remainder is the host ID.
- Every computer, cell phone, and a device that accesses the Internet is assigned at least one IP address for tracking purposes.
- Wherever you browse, whenever you send an email or instant message, and whenever you download a file, your IP address acts like a type of automobile license plate to enforce accountability and traceability.



DOMAIN NAME SERVICE

- IP addresses are used to identify hosts on a TCP/IP network
- Example: 134.220.1.9
- Numbers are not 'friendly' – people prefer names
- DNS is a protocol used to map IP addresses to textual names
- E.g. `www.wlv.ac.uk` maps to 134.220.1.9



E-MAIL

- Email (formerly spelled e-mail with a hyphen) is electronic mail.
- It is the sending and receiving of typewritten messages from one screen to another.
- a Email is usually handled by a webmail service (e.g. Gmail or Yahoo! Mail), or an installed software package (e.g. Microsoft Outlook).
- Email has many cousins: text messaging, instant messaging, live chat etc.
- anupama@gmail.com anupama is the special file stored on the mail server called user's mail box.
- Gmail.com is the domain name.
- Emails work with SMTP protocol.(Simple mail transfer protocol) .



BLOGS AND BLOGGING

- A blog ('web log') is a modern online writer's column.
- Amateur and professional writers publish their blogs on most every kind of topic: their hobby interest in readings and games, their opinions on health care, their commentaries on celebrity gossip, photo blogs of favorite pictures, tech tips on using Microsoft Office.
- Absolutely anyone can start a blog, and some people actually make reasonable incomes by selling advertising on their blog pages.
- Web logs are usually arranged chronologically, and with less formality than a full website.
- Blogs vary in quality from very amateurish to very professional.
- It costs nothing to start your own personal blog.



SOCIAL MEDIA

- Social media is the broad term for any online tool that enables users to interact with thousands of other users.
- Instant messaging and chatting are common forms of social media, as are blogs with comments, discussion forums, video-sharing and photo-sharing websites.
- Facebook.com , MySpace.com , YouTube.com , twitter.com and linkedin.com are examples of social media.



ISP

- ISP is Internet Service Provider.
- That is the private company or government organization that plugs you into the vast Internet around the world.
- Your ISP will offer varying services for varying prices: web page access, email, hosting your own web page, hosting your own blog, and so on.
- ISP's will also offer various Internet connection speeds for a monthly fee.
- Sifi, vinavi , reliance, airtel etc.



SPEED OF INTERNET

- The performance of an Internet connection, which is based on the number of bytes per second that data travels from the user's device to the Internet (upload) and from the Internet (download).
- **kbps** – Kilobits per second. This is used when talking about dialup (56k for example) and low speed DSL.
- **Mbps or mbps** – Megabits per second. Some people confuse this with *megabytes*.
- **MBps** – Megabytes per second. Megabytes aren't usually used in (residential) internet plans.
- **gbps** – Gigabits per second. Gigabits are hardly used for internet plans, and the costs make them unpractical for families and small businesses.



- Bytes ==> 8Bits
- Kilo ==>1024Bytes
- Mega ==> 1000Kilo
- Giga ==> 1000Mega

- 1 Web Page – 1 MB
- 1 Text Email – .97 MB
- 10 Min YouTube Video – 43 MB
- Download 1 Image – 2.5 MB
- 30 Min of Gaming – 2.5 MB



BROADBAND

- **Broadband** - A high speed internet connection is known as broadband. There are many different types of broadband, but the term is mostly used to distinguish fast connections to the much slower dial-up connections.
- Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)
- Cable Modem
- Fiber
- Wireless
- Satellite



DOWNLOAD & UPLOAD

- Downloading is a broad term that describes when you make a personal copy of something you find on the Internet or World Wide Web.
- Downloading is associated with songs, music, and software files.
- Copying the file from WWW to the computer.
- Uploading is saving the copy present on the computer to the WWW .
- Uploading photos, application etc.



E-COMMERCE

- E-commerce is 'electronic commerce': the transacting of business selling and buying online.
- Every day, billions of dollars exchange hands through the Internet and World Wide Web.

- G2G
- B2B
- B2C



SEARCH ENGINES

These are used to search for an page or word or image or video etc.

Two basic ways

1. if you know the address of the web page (example: www.anu.ac.in)
2. Using a search engine like **Google** to find the address. This is called a **keyword search**



TYPING IN THE WEB SITE ADDRESS

1. Go to the **address** bar. Click once to highlight the address. (It should turn blue).
2. Hit the **Delete** key on your keyboard.
3. Enter the following address:
www.theweathernetwork.com
4. Then press **Enter** on the keyboard *or* click on the word **Go** on the right side of the **Address Bar**.



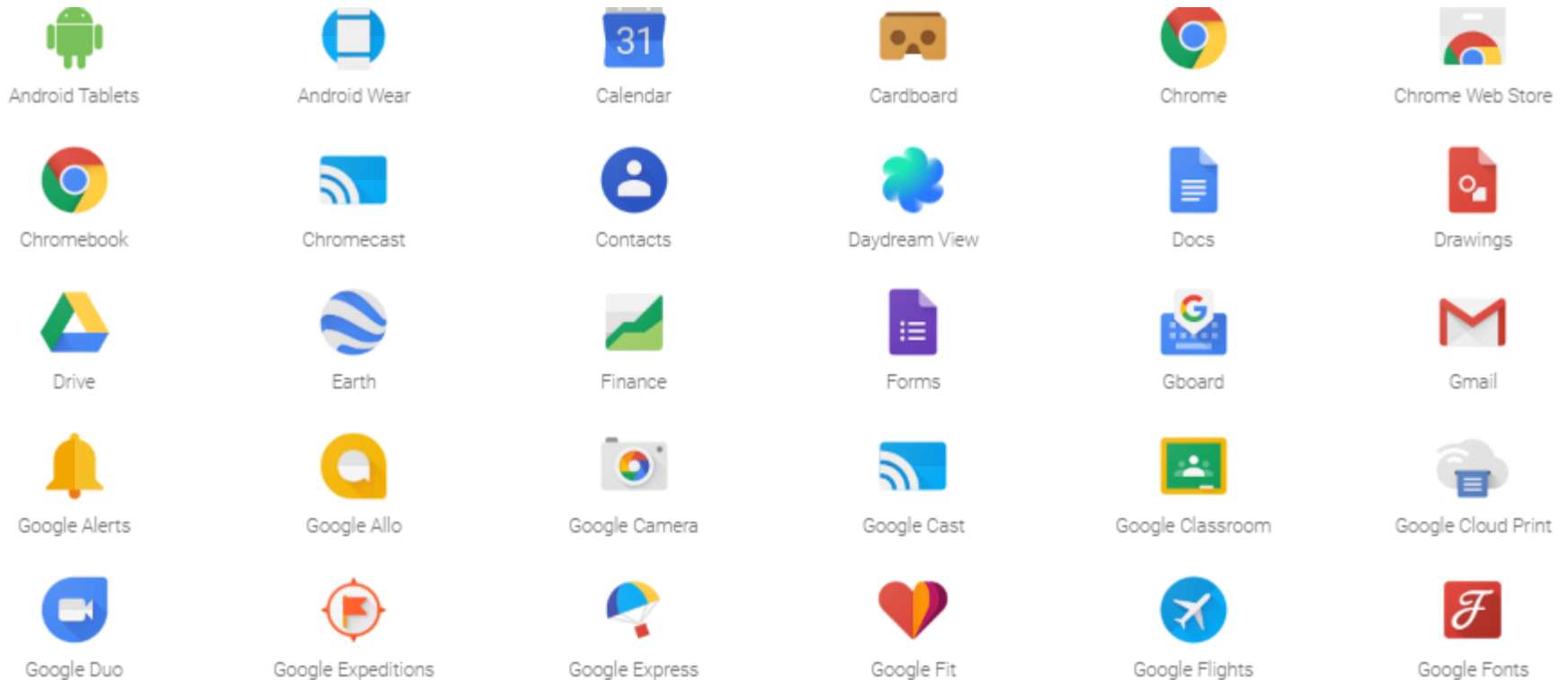
TYPES OF SEARCH ENGINES

- Goolge
- Yahoo
- Bing
- Ask.com
- DuckDuckGo
- Ecosia
- Exalead
- Munax
- Qwant



SERVICES OF GOOGLE

- Google search
- Gmail
- Gtalk....Many more are there.



CONCLUSION

- Internet has become the need of the hour.
- It is simple to use only thing needed is the interest to learn.
- The more you use the internet the more you get access to it and benefitted and the more you are connected with the world.

