Computer Information System: Internet – Computer Awareness Notes PDF

INTERNET

The internet is a network of networks i.e. a global network connecting millions of computers. It is a collection of computers connected by network cables or through satellite links. Most of these computing devices are traditional desktop PCs, UNIX based workstation, and so-called servers that store and transmit information such as Web (WWW) pages and e-mail. Application of the internet includes web browsing, instant messaging, blogs, chat rooms, emails, social networking, VOIP, media, newsgroup, online shopping etc.

INTRANET

An intranet is a private network that is contained within an enterprise. The main purpose of an intranet is to share company information and computing resources among employees. When a part of an intranet is made accessible to customers, partners, suppliers, or other outside the company, that part becomes part of an extranet.

World Wide Web

It is a way of accessing information over the medium of the internet. In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee at CERN proposed a protocol to exchange documents with colleagues around the world. It is an information-sharing model that is built on top of the internet. The Web uses the HTTP (hypertext) protocol to transmit data. The Web is just one of the ways that information can be displayed over the Internet. The Internet, not the Web; Web is just a portion of the Internet.

The Internet allows distributed applications running on its end systems to exchange data with each other. These applications include remote
login, file transfer, electronic mail, audio, and video streaming, real-time audio and video conferencing, distributed games, the World Wide Web etc.

**Types of Internet Connection**

Internet Service Provider (ISP): A company, which provides users with an access to the internet, is known as an Internet Service provider or Internet access providers. ISP offers email accounts and other services like remote storage of files for its customers.

1. Dial-up internet access: It is a form of Internet access that uses the facilities of the public switched telephone network (PSTN) to establish a dialed connection to an Internet service provider (ISP) via telephone lines.
2. ISDN: Internet service digital network (ISDN) is an international communication standard for sending voice, video, and data over digital telephone lines or normal telephone wires.
3. Leased Line: It is a service contract between a provider and a customer, whereby the provider agrees to deliver a symmetric telecommunications line connecting two or more locations in exchange for a monthly rent.
4. Broadband: It provides a high data rate access to the Internet and also provides a continuous connection; there is no dial-up/in the process required.
5. Digital Subscriber Line (DSL): It provides a connection to the internet through the telephone network. Unlike dial-up, DSL can operate using a single phone line without preventing normal use of the telephone line for phone calls.
6. Wi-Fi (Wireless fidelity): It is the standard method to connect a high-speed local area network via a wireless transmitter/receiver. Wi-Fi is convenient for mobile Internet users and can bring service to areas where wiring would be costly.
7. T-line: Here Internet access data is carried over fiber optic lines or copper lines. They are quick but highly regulated and generally intended for business use.