DAY - 30

COMPUTER

INTERNET BASICS
& SERVICES

SCIENCE
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What is Internet?

The full form of Internet is **Interconnected Network**.

Originated in the year 1969 with development of ARPANET.

The Internet allows different computer systems to communicate with one another and share information, regardless of location or device.

It is based on a set of protocols and standards known as the Internet Protocol Suite (or TCP/IP) that allow different computer networks to "talk" to one another.

Who developed TCP/IP?

BOB KAHN (1938–) AND VINT CERF (1943–)

American computer scientists who developed TCP/IP, the set of protocols that governs how data moves through a network. Vint Cerf is credited with the first written use of the word 'internet'.

Vint Cerf is also known as one of 'the Fathers of Internet'.

What is TCP/IP ?

TCP/IP stands for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol and is a suite of communication protocols used to interconnect network devices on the internet. TCP/IP is also used as a communications protocol in a private computer network -- an intranet or extranet.

TCP/IP specifies how data is exchanged over the internet by providing end-to-end communications that identify how it should be broken into packets, addressed, transmitted, routed and received at the destination.
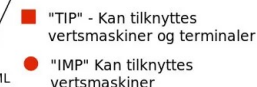
DARPA –

US Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency February 7, 1958, by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in response to the Soviet launching of Sputnik 1 in 1957.

What is ARPANET?

Started in year 1969

Advanced Research Projects Agency Network (ARPANET) was the first wide-area packet-switched network with distributed control and one of the first computer networks to implement the TCP/IP protocol suite.
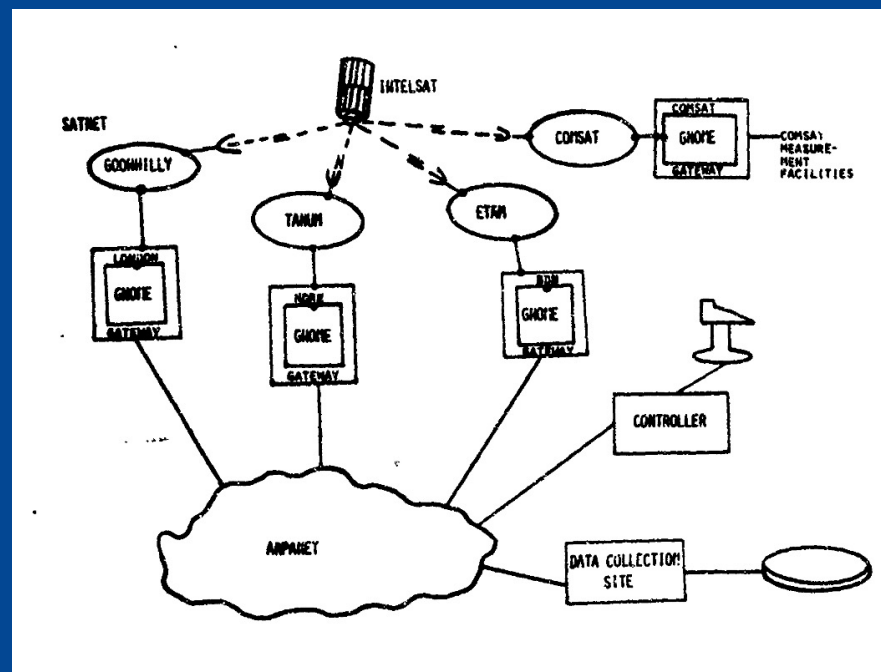
What is SATNET?

Started in year 1973 SATNET, also known as the Atlantic Packet Satellite Network, was an early satellite network that formed an initial segment of the Internet. It was implemented by BBN Technologies under the direction of the Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Internet Protocol

Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4) is the primary version used on the internet today.

It was introduced in 1981 by DARPA and was the first deployed version in 1982 for production on SATNET and on the ARPANET in January 1983.

However, due to a limited number of addresses, a newer protocol known as IPv6 was developed in 1998 by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF).

IPv4 vs IPv6

IPv6 has a greater address space than IPv4, which is required for expanding the IP Connected Devices.

IPv6 has 128 bit IP Address rather and IPv4 has a 32-bit Address.

Some more protocols

1. HTTP
2. FTP

HTTP

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is an application-layer protocol for transmitting hypermedia documents, such as HTML. It was designed for communication between web browsers and web servers.

HTTP follows a classical **client-server model**, with a client opening a connection to make a request, then waiting until it receives a response.

HTTP is a **stateless protocol**, meaning that the server does not keep any data (state) between two requests.

FTP

File transfer protocol (FTP) is a way to download, upload, and transfer files from one location to another on the Internet and between computer systems. FTP enables the transfer of files back and forth between computers or through the cloud.

Some more important Internet Related Terms

1.   Browser
2.   HTML
3.   WWW
4.   Web Address or URL or Domain Name
5.   Webpage
6.   Website
7.   Web Server
8.   DNS

Browser

A web browser is an application for accessing websites. When a user requests a web page from a particular website, the browser retrieves its files from a web server and then displays the page on the user's screen.

HTML

HyperText Markup Language or HTML is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It defines the content and structure of web content. It is often assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets and scripting languages such as JavaScript.

WWW

The World Wide Web (WWW or Web) is an information system that enables content sharing over the Internet through user-friendly ways meant to appeal to users beyond IT specialists and hobbyists.

The Web was invented by English computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee while at CERN in 1989 and opened to the public in 1991.

Documents and other media content are made available to the network through web servers and can be accessed by programs such as web browsers.

Servers and resources on the World Wide Web are identified and located through character strings called uniform resource locators (URLs).

Web Address / URL

- A uniform resource locator (URL), also known as Web address on the Web, is a reference to a resource that specifies its location on a computer network and a mechanism for retrieving it.

- URLs occur most commonly to reference web pages (HTTP/HTTPS) but are also used for file transfer (FTP), email (mailto), database access (JDBC), and many other applications.

- Most web browsers display the URL of a web page above the page in an address bar. A typical URL could have the form http://www.example.com/index.html,

- which indicates a protocol (http), a hostname (www.example.com), and a file name (index.html).

Domain Name

- **http://www.example.com/index.html,**
- **which indicates a protocol (http), a hostname (www.example.com), and a file name (index.html).**

- **The Hostname is known as Domain Name**
- **A domain name is an address via which internet users can access your website.**

Web Page & Website

A web page (or webpage) is a document on the Web that is accessed in a web browser.

A website typically consists of many web pages linked together under a common domain name.

Web Server

A web server is computer software and underlying hardware that accepts requests via HTTP (the network protocol created to distribute web content) or its secure variant HTTPS.

Commonly a web browser initiates communication by making a request for a web page or other resource using HTTP, and the server responds with the content of that resource or an error message.

A web server can also accept and store resources sent from the user agent if configured to do so.

DNS

The Domain Name System (DNS) is a hierarchical and distributed naming system for computers, services, and other resources in the Internet or other Internet Protocol (IP) networks.

The Domain Name System has been an essential component of the functionality of the Internet since 1985.

Services of Internet

1. Search Engine

2. Downloading and Uploading of Files

3. Emails

4. Chat

Services of Internet

5. **Video Conferencing / Calling**

6. **E-Learning**

7. **E-Banking**

8. **E-Shopping / E-Commerce**

9. **Social Media**

1. The internet, sometimes called simply "Net" is

A. a huge network of networks that joins computers from all across the world.
B. an internal communication system
C. a communication system for the government.
D. All of the above

2. Who is the founder and director of World Wide Web Consortium?

A. Vint Cerf
B. Bob Kahn
C. Jon Postel
D. Tim Berners-Lee

3. The origin of the internet was developed from the concept of

A. Microsoft
B. IBM
C. ARPANET
D. Web

4. In 1969, ARPANET was developed by which country?

A. France
B. England
C. USA
D. Russia

5. What is the full form of internet?

A. InterContinental Network
B. Internal Network
C. Interconnected Network
D. International Network

6. What is the major use of internet?

A. Sharing data and information
B. Browsing webpages
C. Sending and receiving emails
D. All of the above

7. Each computer on a network is recognized by a unique

A. IP address
B. HTTP
C. HTTPS
D. www

8. A computer communicates with other computers on the internet through

A. IP
B. TCP/IP
C. HTTPS
D. Web browser

9. What is the full form of HTML?

A. High Transfer Machine Language
B. High Transmission Markup Language
C. Hyper Text Markup Language
D. Hypermedia Markup Language

10. A set of rules followed by each computer present on a network is called

A. Web
B. HTTP
C. Domain
D. Protocol

11. Inventor of www (World wide web) is . . . .

A. Bill Gates
B. Lee. N. Feyong
C. Tim Berners Lee
D. Tom Berners Lee

12. Internet is governed by several voluntary organizations such as

A. IAB (Internet Architecture Board)
B. IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force)
C. InterNIC (Internet's Network Information Center)
D. All of the above

13. What is the full form of W3C?

A. World Wide Web Communication
B. World Wide Web Cyber
C. World Wide Web Consortium
D. World Web Wide Consortium

14. A . . . . that contains billions of documents in the form of webpages, is one of the most popular services on the internet.

A. Web
B. Web internet
C. Telnet
D. FTP

15. To access a webpage, an URL is required. What is the full form of URL?

A. Uniform Resource Locator
B. Universal Resource Locator
C. Universal Resource Line
D. Uniform Resource Line

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