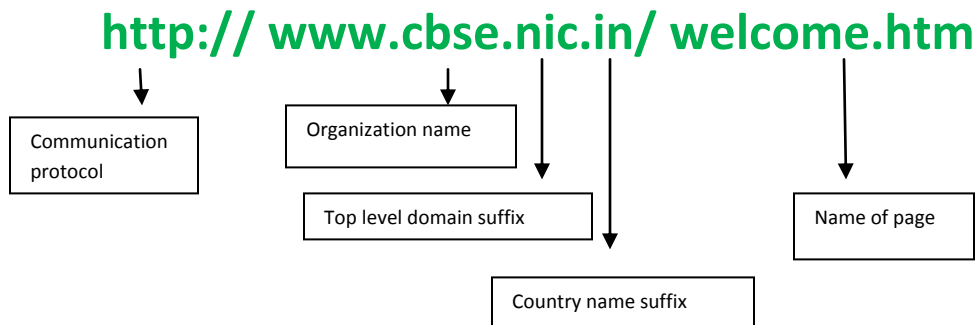


UNIT – I (X)

BASICS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (Internet)

Web Address and URL (Uniform Resource Locator)

Each website has a unique address called as **Web Address**. Web page address is a URL which consists of 4 parts.



Top level domains:

com: commercial enterprise

edu: educational institution

gov: U.S govt. entity

mil: U.S military entry

net: network access provider

org: non-profit organization

Protocols

Set of rules which allows two computers to communicate with each other is called a protocol.

1. TCP/ IP (Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol):

TCP is responsible for sending the information in the form of packets and IP is responsible for sending these packets to the right destination.

2. HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol):

It is the main protocol of the WWW. The web browser acts as the client and the website as the server. A client submits an HTTP request to the server. The server provides resources (links, HTML pages) as HTTP response to the client.

http://

3. FTP (File Transfer Protocol):

It is used to transfer files from computers on a network. Used in downloading, uploading data files, movies etc.

ftp://

Web Portal

It is also called as a links page. It presents the information from diverse sources in a unified manner. It offers services such as email, prices, stock, databases, entertainment etc. Examples: Thrashbarg, AOL, iGoogle, Yahoo, Netvibes etc.

Social Networking

It is an online service/ site that reflects relations among people who share interests and activities. It consists of a user with his/ her social links (profile). People from all over the world maintain their social profile and share their opinions, photographs, videos, audios etc. It is a great way to be in touch with others.

Examples: Facebook, Twitter, Hi5, Orkut, LinkedIn etc.

Blogs

It is a website or a part of a website. It is maintained by an individual with regular commentary, description of events etc. It allows visitors to leave comments in an interactive format. A blog combines text, images, links, webpages etc.

Microblogging: It allows users to exchange small elements of content such as short sentences, individual images or video links. Example: www.twitter.com

Communication Protocols: For exchanging messages between computing systems and telecommunications. Example: TCP/IP, HTTP, FTP, Telnet, SMTP and IMAP.

Telnet Protocol

Telnet (Telecommunications Network). It is used to establish a connection between different computers, which may be geographically apart. It allows user to login at some remote computer and then work on it. Example: A person has his office in Delhi but has gone for some work to Mumbai. Then by Telnet, he can access all the files residing on his computer in Delhi.

E – Commerce (Electronic Commerce)

It is buying and selling of products or services over the Internet. It involves developing, marketing, selling, delivering, servicing and paying of goods and services. The various applications of E – Commerce are:

1. **E – Banking (Electronic Banking):** It is a way of performing bank transactions over the Internet on a secure website. Facilities – customer can check amount in his account, transfer money, apply for loans, payment of bills, credit card applications etc.
2. **E – Marketing:** It involves advertisement of products which is necessary to attract the attention of a customer.
3. **E – Shopping:** It is the process of shopping done on Internet. Customers can buy goods or services from a seller over the Internet from any part of the world.

E – Reservation

It is the online reservation of trains, flights, hotels, theatres etc using Internet. We need not visit an airline office or railway reservation counters to reserve our tickets.

E – Learning

Learning and teaching on the Internet is called e – learning. It has made learning a fun activity. It has also provided opportunities to students to pursue their studies through distance education from universities across the world. It is beneficial for those who cannot attend regular classes or are physically disabled.

Newsgroups

Newsgroups are the best place to get the latest information on any topic. They are a source of both information and communication between a group of people. Anyone can join a newsgroup at anytime to become a part of an ongoing conversation between thousands of people. Examples of Indian Newsgroups: Indiatimes.com, rediff.com, mastindia.com etc.

Usenet

Usenet is a worldwide distributed Internet discussion system. Users read and post messages to one or more categories known as **newsgroups**. Usenet resembles a bulletin board system. It refers to a set of people who exchange articles tagged with one or more universally recognized labels called newsgroups (or groups).

Instant Relay Chat (Instant Messaging)

It is also called as chatting. It is a free service with which we can communicate with people from all over the world. When the user runs the Instant Messenger on a computer, it connects him to the

server computer on Internet. These servers link to many other servers to make up a network that transports messages from one user to another. Examples: Yahoo Messenger, AOL Instant Messenger, GoogleTalk etc.

Email

Electronic mail is a system of creating, sending and storing textual messages with or without multimedia attachments. To use email service one needs to have an email account. Email uses SMTP/ POP protocols (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol / Post Office Protocol).

Email addresses

