

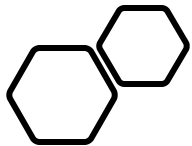


INTERNET

COMPUTER SPECIAL CLASS

**SSC CGL / CHSL /
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INTERNET

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WHAT IS THE INTERNET ?

- A world-wide **network** of computers allows people to share information electronically
- It is a BIG book **with** many web-pages **on different topics.**
- It **Can be** accessed anywhere **with an** Internet connection



INTRANET

- An **intranet** is a computer network that uses Internet Protocol technology to share information, **operational systems, or computing services** within an organization.
- **INTRANETS** are also being used as corporate culture-change platforms.
- **All Bank uses INTRANET for their** internal working.

EXTRANET

- An extranet is a computer network that allows controlled access from the outside, for specific business or educational purposes.
- In a business-to-business context, an extranet can be viewed as an extension of an organization's intranet that is extended to users outside the organization, usually partners, vendors and suppliers, in isolation from all other Internet users.

THE INTERNET'S HISTORY

J.C.R. Lickliter conceives of the idea of a "galactic network".

1962

Ray Tomlinson invents e-mail.

1972

The World Wide Web is developed.

1989

The first graphical Web browser (Mosaic) is developed.

1993

ARPANET goes online, connecting four computers.

1969

Internet protocols begin.

1983

Barriers to commercial activity are lifted.

1995

ARPANET

- **The Advanced Research Projects Agency Network (ARPANET)** was one of the world's first operational networks.
- It was developed by US Department of Defence during Second World War.
- It was fully completed in 1969.

INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER

- A company that provides Internet access for customers
examples: BSNL, Airtel, Vodafone, AOL, etc
- Your computer connects to the Internet Service Provider (ISP) then to the Internet.



HOW TO CONNECT TO THE INTERNET

Main ways to connect to the Internet

1. Wireless
2. Mobile
3. Hotspots
4. Dial-Up
5. Broadband
6. DSL
7. Cable
8. Satellite
9. ISDN

WEB BROWSER

- **A Web Browser** (commonly referred to as a **browser**) is a software application for retrieving, presenting and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web.
- Browsers are sometimes also called Web clients, since they get information from a server.
- First Graphical Web Browser is MOSAIC.
- Mosaic was developed by **Marc Lowell Andreessen** in **1993**.
- Mosaic was developed at the **National Centre for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA)**

COMMONLY USED WEB BROWSERS

- Google Chrome
- Mozilla Firefox
- Safari
- Internet Explorer
- Opera



WEB ADDRESSES

- Web addresses are an addressing system that identifies where a Web resource is located.
- The **Uniform Resource Locator (URL)** is the standard used to identify Web resources.
- The URL consists of:

Protocol
identifies
the means
of access

Server contains
the domain
name of the
Web server

Path
identifies the
location of the
document

Resource
specifies the
filename of the
resource

URL

http://www.mahendras.org/User/downloads.aspx

DOMAIN TYPE

TELNET

- Telnet is a protocol that allows you to connect to remote computers (called hosts) over a TCP/IP network (such as the Internet).
- Using telnet client software on your computer, you can make a connection to a telnet server (i.e., the remote host).
- Once your telnet client establishes a connection to the remote host, your client becomes a virtual terminal, allowing you to communicate with the remote host from your computer.
- **Default Port Number of TELNET is 23**

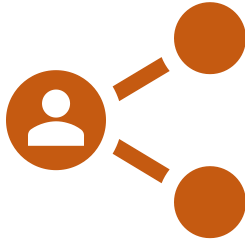
WWW

- WWW stands for WORLD WIDE WEB.
- WWW was developed by TIM BERNERS-LEE.
- In short it is called W3.
- WWW was invented in 1989.
- W3C stands for World Wide Web Consortium.
- The W3C is the main international standards organization for the World Wide Web.



DOMAIN TYPES





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