<u>MIS</u>

CHAPTER 7

THE INTERNET, INTRANETS, AND EXTRANETS

Warriors

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catapillar

six major roles and goals of IT

- ▶ 1. Increase employee productivity by reducing time, errors and costs using
- 2. Enhance decision making
- 3. Improve team collaboration
- 4. Create business partnerships and alliances
- 5. Enable global reach all over the world taking into consideration the culture of each nation or society.
- 6. Facilitate organizational transformation as the organization evolves and responds to the ever-changing marketplace.

Top ten things I do with a computer

2. 3. 5. 6.

Key Terms

Telecommunications

Transmission of all forms of communication including digital data, voice, fax, sound, and video from one location to another over some type of network



Networks

A group of computers and peripheral devices connected by a communication channel capable of sharing information and other resources among users

Bandwidth

Is the carrying capacity of a telecommunications network. (i.e. the size of the telecommunications channel or *pipeline*)



The Internet and the World Wide Web

Internet

- Worldwide collection of millions of computers and networks
- No one actually owns or runs the Internet
- Started in 1969 as a U.S. Department of Defense project called Advanced Research Projects Agency Network (ARPANET)
- Evolved into National Science Foundation Network (NSFNET) in 1987

The Internet and the World Wide Web (cont'd.)

- Internet backbone
- World Wide Web (WWW, or "the Web")
- Hypermedia
- Hypertext
- How does the internet work?



Domain Name System

142.66.115.13



Domain

- Identifies the Website (host)
- Comes in many suffixes such as:
 - .edu (educational institutions)
 - .org (organizations; non-profit)
 - .mil (military)
 - .net (network organizations)

Example: microsoft.com

IP Address

- Each domain is associated with one or more IP addresses
- Format: a 32-bit address written as 4 numbers (from 0-255) separated by periods

Example: 1.160.10.240

(URL) Uniform Resource Locator

• Identifies particular Web pages within a domain

Example: http://www.microsoft.com/security/default.mspx

What Is HTML?

- Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)
 - Language used to create Web pages
- Structure for an HTML document:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
(Enter the page's description.)
</HEAD>
<BODY>
(Enter the page's content.)
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Navigational Tools, Search Engines, and Directories

- Navigational tools
 - Graphical Web browsers
- Search engines
 - Google
- Directories

Internet Services

- ▶ E-mail
- Newsgroups and discussion groups
- Internet Relay Chat
- instant messaging,
- Internet telephony

E-mail

- One of the most widely used services on the Internet
- Main types
 - Web-based e-mail
 - Client-based e-mail
- E-mail programs include:
 - Folders for organization
 - Address books and distribution groups
 - Spell checkers
 - Delivery notification

Newsgroups and Discussion Groups

Discussion groups

- Formed for people to exchange opinions and ideas on a specific topic
- Group members can post messages or articles that others in the group can read

Newsgroups

- Typically more general and can be established for any topic
- Allow people to get together for fun or for business purposes

Instant Messaging

Internet Relay Chat (IRC)

 Enables users in chat rooms to exchange text messages with people in other locations in real time

Instant messaging (IM)

- Service for communicating with others via the Internet in a private "chat room"
- Many IM applications are available

Internet Telephony

Internet telephony

 Using the Internet rather than the telephone network to exchange spoken conversations

Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)

- Requires high-speed Internet connection and microphone or headset
- International and other long-distance calls are much less expensive
- Used to route traffic starting and ending at public switched telephone network phones
- Call quality has been improving

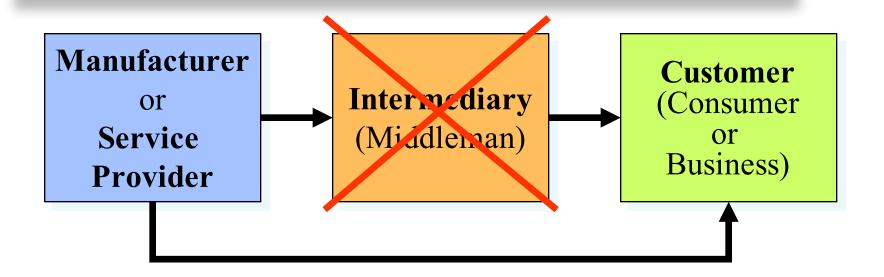
Web Applications

- Services and products for a wide range of customers at more competitive prices and with increased convenience
- Can be used with minimum costs

Impact of the Web: Disintermediation

Disintermediation

- •Removal of the intermediary (middleman) in a sale.
- Companies can sell directly to customers (retail or wholesale) without assistance using the Internet



Web Services

- Tourism and Travel
- Publishing
- Higher Education
- Real Estate
- Employment
- Financial Institutions
- Software Distribution
- Healthcare
- Software Distribution
- Politics

Tourism and Travel

- Travel Web sites allow customers to book tickets for plane trips and cruises, etc.
- InfoHub.com (http://infohub.com/)
 - Specialty travel are offered
- Other examples of sites that offer all types of tourism and travel services:
 - Expedia.com, Travel.com, Travelocity.com,
 Priceline.com, Hotels.com, and Yahoo! Travel

Publishing

Major publishers in the United States and Europe offer Web sites with:

Descriptions of forthcoming books

- Sample chapters
- Online ordering
- Include search features



Higher Education

- Most universities have Web sites offering:
 - Information about departments, programs, faculty, and academic resource
 - Virtual tours of the campus
- Online degree programs and
 - Possible for students who couldn't attend school otherwise to enroll in classes

Real Estate

- Real estate Web sites
 - Provide millions of up-to-date listings of homes
- Buyers and sellers can
 - Review neighborhoods, schools, and real estate prices
- Customers can
 - Find realtors and brokerage firms and learn homebuying tips
- Major real estate Web sites:
 - Remax (www.remax.com), Century 21 (www.century21.com), Prudential (www.prudential.com), and ERA (www.era.com).

Employment

Services available:

- Expert advice and tools for managing your career
- Resume assistance, including tools for creating professional-looking resumes
- Job search tutorials
- Posting and distributing resumes
- Job alerts
- Searches by company, industry, region, or category
- Announcements of job fairs
- Career tests to see what career is right for you
- Salary calculators

Financial Institutions

- Online banking services
- E-mail to communicate with customers and send account statements and financial reports
- Helps banks reduce the time and costs of communicating via phone
- Consumer acceptance has been slow
- Banking services available via the Internet

Software Distribution

- Vendors distribute software on the Internet as well as drivers and patches
 - Antivirus updates
 - Small, fast, and easy to download
- Large programs not distributed via Internet
- Online copyright-protection schemes

Healthcare

- Possible benefits of Internet use in healthcare:
 - Store patient records on the Internet
 - Accessible from one central location
 - Potential problems with information privacy, accuracy, and currency
 - Telemedicine (http://telemedtoday.com)
 - Enables medical professionals to conduct remote consultation, diagnosis, and conferencing
 - Telepresence surgery
 - Online prescription drugs

Politics

- Most political candidates now make use of Web sites
 - Announcing platforms
 - Publicizing voting records
 - Notices of appearances and debates
 - Fundraising
- Possible use for legislators voting online
 - Security issues

Intranets

Intranets

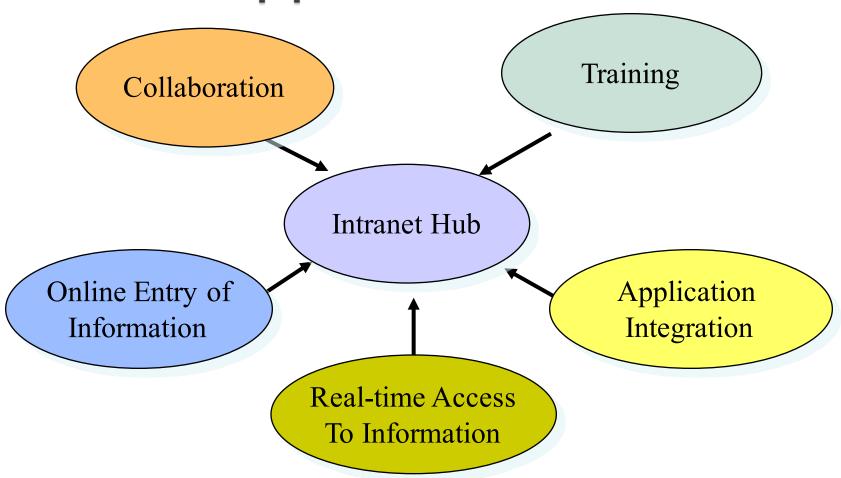
- An **internal**, **private** network using Web technologies to **securely** transmit information within the organization.
- This **private** internal Web **limits** viewing **access** to authorized users within the organization

Intranet Benefits

- Improved information access to authorized user
- Improved timeliness and accuracy of information
- Global reach allowing employees access from anywhere
- Cross-platform integration
- Low cost deployment
- Positive return on investment



Intranet Applications



Extranets

Extranets

- secure networks that provide customers, suppliers, and employees with access to internal systems
- replaced EDI for smaller firms

Extranet Benefits

- timeliness &accuracy of communications, reducing errors & misunderstandings
- Allows central management of documents allowing single updates
- ·Uses standard web protocols
- · Easy to use, requires little training
- Used to automate transactions, reducing cost and cycle time

Extranet Applications

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Procurement Portals

Supply Chain Management

Real-Time Info Access

Exchanges

Distribution Portals

Collaboration







New Trends: The Web 2.0 and 3.0 Eras

- Web 2.0
 - Trend of Web applications that are more interactive than traditional Web applications
 - Collaboration or e-collaboration

Blogs

- Short for "Weblog"
- Journal or newsletter that's updated frequently and intended for the general public
 - Such as Blogger.com
- Wikis
 - Allows users to add, delete, and sometimes modify content
 - Wikis have caught on at many companies

- Social Networking Sites
 - Facebook , twitter
- RSS Feeds
 - "Really simple syndication"
- Podcasting
 - Electronic audio file posted on the Web for users to download to their mobile devices

RSS Feeds

- "Really simple syndication"
- Fast, easy way to distribute Web content in Extensible Markup Language (XML) format
- XML
 - Flexible method for creating common formats for information
 - Tags represent the kind of content being posted and transmitted
 - Defines data with a context

Podcasting

- Electronic audio file posted on the Web for users to download to their mobile devices
- Has a specific URL and is defined with an XML item tag
- Usually collected by an "aggregator"
 - iTunes or iPodder
- Users can subscribe to a podcast

The Internet2

- Collaborative effort involving more than 200 U.S. universities and corporations to develop advanced Internet technologies and applications
 - For higher education and academic research

Gigapop

- Local connection point-of-presence
- Main function is the exchange of I2 traffic with a specified bandwidth
- Relies on the NSFNET and MCI's very highspeed backbone network service

The Internet2 (cont'd.)

- Applications of Internet2 include:
 - Learningware
 - Digital Library
 - Teleimmersion
 - Virtual laboratories

Summary

- Overview and brief history of the Internet and the World Wide Web
- Navigational tools, search engines, and directories
- Internet services
 - E-mail, newsgroups, and instant messaging
- Web applications and the service industry
- Intranets and extranets
- Web 2.0 and Web 3.0