The Internet

C20168

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History

- Grew out of USA defence and research requirements
- A network designed to withstand failures
 - including nuclear attack
- Multiple independant networks
 - all following the same rules
- Became 'public' in 1995
 - though the standards were always public
- Growth now driven by consumer interest

Structure

- Controlled by the Internet Engineering Task Force
 - working groups discuss specific issues
- Decentralised in nature and control
- All standards are open and publicly available
 - proprietary solutions are a threat to open standards
- Changes occur slowly because of its size
 - global organisations move slowly
- But the internet hasn't finished changing!

Connecting

- Requires hardware
 - computer, modem, phone line
- Requires software
 - TCP/IP, browser, email client
- Requires ISP
 - eg eircom.net indigo.ie iol.ie
- Permanent internet connections are prefereable but much more expensive than dial-up ones

The Web

- Grew from an idea by Englishman Tim Berners-Lee
- Is a more acceptable 'front-end' on the internet
 - replaces gopher, ftp, etc
- Is the area of most current development

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A URL specifies...

Which Which Which Which rules? computer? location? file?

protocol path http://www.cti-clonmel.ie/images/e-mail_head.gif filename.filetype
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Searching

- Search engines overcome the vastness of the 'net
 - some 'search engines' are just directories
- Involves standard searching techniques
 - the technology is new, but it's still just a library
- Learn the rules for one or more search engines
- Most engines will limit the number of returns
- Use extra terms to narrow your search
- Bookmarking enables easy return to useful sites

Web Authoring

- It's relatively easy to create web pages
- Tools are freely available for all systems
- Content of pages is very important
 - imaginative people are still needed
- Most ISPs provide space for a home page
- Web pages are defined in HTML
 - browsers display the page based upon system abilities
- Is a world-wide growth industry
 - becoming an in-house skill for larger firms

e-Mail

- The Internets 'Killer App'
- Has rules of etiquette just like letter writing
- The ability to send messages aided the growth of the internet
- Most ISPs will provide 1 standard e-mail address
- Some ISPs will provide more
- 'Free' web-mail addresses are available
 - web-mail can be checked anywhere in the world
 - advertising pays for the service

Security

- Is a significant concern
- Firewalls are used to securely segment networks
- Filters are used to prevent unsuitable downloads
- Viruses are easily preventable
 - anti-viral software is freely available
- On-line purchasing should be secure
 - watch the secure site indicator
 - only purchase by credit card
 - normal rules apply Caveat Emptor

Confidentiality

- Reveal your personal details with care
 - The young are more trusting
- e-Mail is plain text messaging
 - PGP enables more secure transactions
- Pentium III has unique chip ID
 - enables monitoring of user activity
- Other software threats to privacy exist
 - eg cartoon cursors
 - cookies

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