

# CHAPTER # 2

## Q1 Internet Service Providers:-

Many home and small business users connected to the high-speed internet broadband service. With broadband internet service, your computers and mobile devices usually connected to the internet the entire time it is powered on. Some broadband internet service includes the following;

Cable Internet Service provides a high-speed internet connection access to the cable television network via a cable modem.

DSL (Digital Subscriber Line)

provides a high-speed internet using a regular telephone line.

Fibre to the Premises (FTTP)

uses fibre optics to provide high-speed internet access to home and business.

Fixed Wireless provides a high-speed internet connection using a dish shaped antenna from your home and business to communicate with a tower location via a radio signals.

Wi-Fi (Wireless Fidelity)

network uses radio signals to provide high-speed internet connections to



wireless computers and devices.

Cellular radio signal offers high-speed internet to devices with built-in compatible technologies or computer with wireless modems.

Satellite Internet Service provides high-speed internet connections via satellite to satellite dish that communicate with satellite modem.

Access Providers:-

An access providers is a business that provides individuals and organizations access to the internet.

for free or a fee. The access providers are customized as ISPs, online service providers, and wireless internet service providers. An ISP (Internet Service Provider) is a national or regional access providers. A regional ISP usually provides Internet access to a specific geographic area. A national ISP is a business that provides internet access in cities and towns nationwide. A national ISP offers more services and have strong (larger) technical support staff. Examples.

of national ISPs are  
AT & T and Earthlink.

Q2 Website:-

A website is a collection  
of related web pages  
and associated items,  
such as documents and  
pictures, stored on a  
web server.

Static & Dynamic websites:-

Some web pages are  
static (fixed); others  
are dynamic (changing).

Visitors to a static  
web page all see the  
same content. With a  
dynamic web page,  
by contrast, visitors  
can customize some



or all of the viewed content such as desired stock quotes, wheather for a region, and ticket availability for flight.

### Q3 Web Application:-

A web application or a web <sup>app</sup> ~~page~~, is a website that allow user to access and interact with software through a web browser on a computer or device connected to the Internet.

Some web applications provides free access to their softwares. Others offer part of their software free and charge

for access to more comprehensive features or when a particular action is requested. Examples of web applications are

Google docs (word processing, spreadsheet, presentations),  
turbotax (tax preparation)  
and Windows <sup>live</sup> Hotmail (email).

#### Q4 Content Aggregator:-

A content aggregator is a business that gathers and organizes web content and then distributes to the subscribers for free or a fee. Examples of distributed content include news, music, video and picture. Subscribers select

content in which they are interested. Whenever, this content changes, it downloaded automatically (pushed) to subscriber's computer or mobile device.

RSS 2.0 which stands for "Really Simple Syndication", is a specification that content aggregators use to distribute content to subscribers.

"Atom" is another specification sometimes used by content aggregator to distribute content. Some current

web browsers include a feature, such as Internet Explorer's web-slices that enables content



aggregator to mark section of web-page as feed to subscriber.

Evaluating the Website:-

Do not assume that information presented on the Web is correct or accurate. Any person, company and organization publish their web pages on the Internet - No one oversees the content of these web pages.

Q5 Web Publishing:-

Web publishing is the development and maintenance of web pages. To develop a web page, you do not need to be a

computer programmer. Web publishing is fairly easy as long as you have the proper tools.

The five major steps to Web publishing are as follows;

- ① Plan a Website: Think about issues that could affect the design of website.
- ② Analyze and design a Website: Design the layout of element of the website such as link, text, graphics, videos, audios and virtual reality.
- ③ Create a Website: Use word processing software to create basic web pages or Web page authoring

software to create  
sophisticated website.

④ Deploy a Website: Transfers  
the web pages from your  
computer to a web  
server.

⑤ Maintain a Website: Ensure  
the website content remain  
current and all links  
work properly.