**Week1**

**PORTFOLIO**

**A red and blue logo

Description automatically generated**

**Assessment Weightage & Type:**

**60% Portfolio Coursework**

**Year:2024**

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* Level: **Level 3)**
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**Technology**

Introduction to Internet : Portfolio on Week-1

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**Introduction:**

* On the first week i.e., week 1, our class delved into the concept of Internet where we discussed the history of internet and the variety of services it provides. Additionally, we also analyzed the basic fundamental terminologies related to Internet like browsers, http, URL, etc. and we thoroughly explored the topic of websites, browsers etc. in WWW and different protocols of email. The comprehension of these fundamental topics lay a strong foundation for the weeks to come where we will discuss more complex concepts.

**Overview:**

What is the internet?

* The Internet is the global system of interconnected computer networks that uses the Internet Protocol suite (TCP/IP) to communicate between networks and devices. It aids millions of users to connect with one another via various electronic, wireless, and optical networking technologies.

History:

* Internet was born in late 1960’s by the **ARPANET** system (Advanced Research Project Agency), which is known as the forefather of internet. It linked together several mainframe computers to establish a network and communication resulting in the establishing an internet system.

Services and uses:

- Internet services widely used by users are:

* Electronic mail: It enables a user to send and receive messages
* FTP: It enables a user to move files from one computer to another
* Telnet: enables users to login to another computer on internet from their local

Computer.

* Usenet news: It enables various users to share their information, views and ideas on a

Common topic.

* The World Wide Web (WWW): enables a user to access the internet.

Uses of the Internet are:

* On-line communication
* Software sharing
* Exchange of views on topics of common interest
* Posting of information
* Product promotion

-:- A ***Regional Internet Registry*** (RIR) is an organization that manages the allocation

and registration of Internet Number Resource (IP Address)

**Terminologies:**

-Some fundamental terminologies are:

* Domain Names
* DNS
* URL
* URI
* Intranet
* Extranet

**1.** Domain Names:

* Domain names are used to identify one or more IP addresses or particular web pages.

-For example:

◦ com - commercial business

◦ net - Network organizations

◦ gov - Government agencies

◦ edu - Educational institutions

◦ org - Organizations (nonprofit)

◦ mil – Military

**2.** DNS:

* Domain Name System is an internet service that translates domain names into Ip addresses. Domain names are alphabetical, while DNS is numerical

**For e.g.:**

Domain name | IP address

thebritishcollege.edu.np | 172.104.60.217

**3.** URL:

* A URL (Uniform Resource Locator) is a unique identifier used by web browsers to

locate resources in the internet.

\* (substrings):

For e.g.----https://www.example.com/page.html

◦ network protocol: https://

◦ host name or address: www.example.com

◦ file or resource location: /page.html

**-:- URI (Uniform Resource Identifier**) is a text that identifies resource in a web page.

**4.** Intranet:

* Intranet is a private network within an enterprise that is used to share company information within the employees safely and securely

5. Extranet:

* Extranet is a private network where outside personnel can have access to a company’s confidential information but only with strict authorized access

6. ISP:

- A company that provides Internet services.

7.Websites:

* A website is a collection of webpages that we find in the internet, it contains -information in the form of texts, images ,color etc.

Types of websites are:

* Static Website: In Static Websites, Web pages are returned by the server which are prebuilt source code files built using simple languages such as HTML, CSS, or JavaScript. There is no processing of content on the server.
* Dynamic Website: In Dynamic Websites, Web pages are returned by the server which are processed during runtime means they are not prebuilt web pages but they are built during runtime according to the user’s demand with the help of server-side scripting languages
* **Web servers** are computers that deliver (serves up) Web pages.
* A software application used to access information on the World Wide Web is called a **Web Browser**.

8. Email:

It transfers electronic mail messages from one computer to another computer in the network. Most e-mail service uses **Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)**

**-types of email are:**

* Client-based email.
* Web based email.

\* Some other key terminologies are:

* IP Address
* DN
* S (Domain Name System)
* URL (Uniform Resource Locator)
* HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)
* HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure)
* Web Browser
* Web Server
* HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)
* CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)
* FTP (File Transfer Protocol)
* LAN (Local Area Network)
* WAN (Wide Area Network)
* Router
* Modem
* Firewall
* Cookies
* Phishing

Reflection:

The content we gathered in week one has built a solid foundation for further studies among me and my peers. Though I was familiar with some of the terminologies discussed but didn’t have an idea on how they worked, however, these classes have allowed me to learn the complex working of the network we use every day, the long process that takes place through several complex steps when the user only has to press a button. I have also become familiar with many internet terms that I didn’t know existed or simply overlooked. I am ready to apply my newly gained knowledge in the real world and step into the digital tech realm with confidence.

Conclusion:

Thus, this week has taught us a deeper understanding on the working of internet. We looked into its history and uses and various necessary terminologies that have helped build a strong groundwork for us.