

Unit-3 (Enterprise Resource Planning)

Q Internet & it's characteristics

→ network of networks

→ complex combination of thousand of technologies & services used by people

IP

TCP

(Transmission control protocol)

* Characteristics

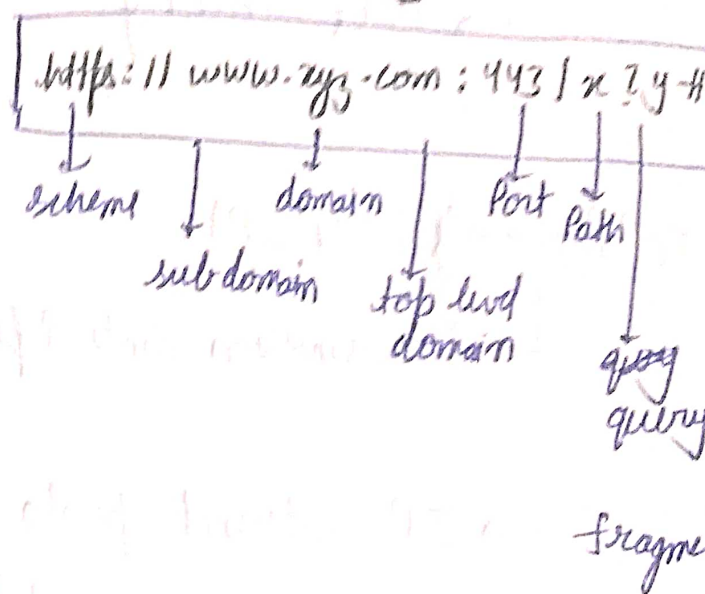
- complex network
- disorganized
- decentralized
- dynamic
- widely used & International
- Increasing Exponentially (12%.)

* Not Internet

- centralized
- free system
- organized
- static → Just like uska

* Component of Internet

- Internet Services (Browsing, E-comm, Bookings etc)
- Element of Internet (Servers, Client PCs)
- Uniform Resource Locator (URL) → (Address of webpage)
- Internet Protocols (TCP & IP)



Q URL = Uniform Resource Locator
URI = Uniform Resource Identifier

Q Shopping Cart (prev. year RTU)

- Adding prod.
- Reviewing the Cart
- Complete Purchase
- Continue the Shopping Process (for customer)

→ Process of working of cart

Khud likh denge kuch Bhi faltu

- order Confirmation
- identify return customers
- shipping options & Inventory
- Payment options
- customer Info for future use (for Merchant)

Main Ideas, Questions & Summary:

Library / Website Ref.:-

Internet protocols

→ set of Rules for data exchange on Internet

data $\xrightarrow{\text{Broken}}$ Small packets $\xrightarrow{\text{Internet Protocols}}$ organized data $\xrightarrow{\text{Transmission on Network}}$ Receiver

→ Need of Protocols

- Different transfer Rate on Both ends
- Data format is not same at Both ends
- Data Security

(X = 10 MBPS Y = 5 MBPS)
Example

1) TCP Protocols (TCP/IP)

→ transmission control protocol (divides in small packets and send to Receiver)

→ IP (Internet protocol)

→ gives addressing through which data sahi Jagah Jages
(Root protocol, Or Protocol of All Time) (diagram from b/f b)

2)

HTTP

→ Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

→ application protocol in address bar before "www"

HTTP \xrightarrow{S} Secure → uses SSL/TLS protocol

3) FTP (File Transfer Protocol)

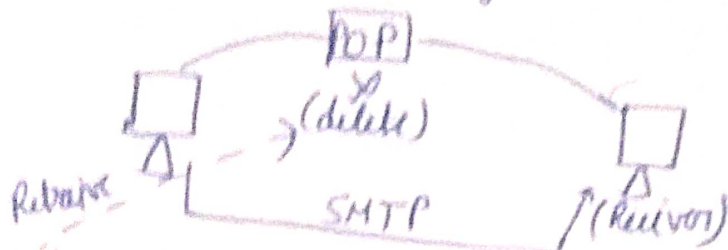
4) SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) → used for automatic "transfer"

→ uses Header of Mail and Queue

6) POP (post office protocol)

→ used in SMTP

- Message access protocol (Mail Box)
- user can fetch email from the server



7) IMAP (Internet Mail Access protocol)

8) PPP (point to point) → directly connected devices transfer

9) UDP (user datagram Protocol)

- no connection of TCP/IP
- short distances
- unreliable & connection less

Networking Categories

- 1) PAN (personal area Network) → small office
- 2) LAN (local Area Network) → 2-3 offices
- 3) WLAN (Wireless) → Wi-fi
- 4) CAN (Campus) → school college
- 5) MAN (Metropolitan) → town & city
- 6) WAN (wide area) → miles apart
- 7) VPN (Virtual Private) → private network (P2P)

Main Ideas, Questions & Summary:

Library / Website

Cookies

- Small pieces of data (textfiles)
 - User Identification & Auth (HTTP cookies)
 - Threat to privacy
 - used in E-commerce for remembering login, shopping cart choices etc.
 - used to track visitor count and browsing activity
 - ↓ Personalized Recommendations
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