**UNIDADE 9**

Resumo:  
A unidade apresentou uma variedade de textos de referência na linguagem técnica da informática.  
Atividades de aprendizagem  
1. Durante todo o curso você vem realizando muitas atividades de aprendizagem. Nesta aula você viu uma breve história do Web browser. Escreva um texto em inglês, e outro com a tradução em português, sobre a história do Web browser.

A **web browser** is a [software application](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/software_application) for retrieving, presenting, and traversing information resources on the [World Wide Web](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=World_Wide_Web&action=edit&redlink=1). An *information resource* is identified by a [Uniform Resource Identifier](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Uniform_Resource_Identifier&action=edit&redlink=1) (URI) and may be a [web page](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Web_page&action=edit&redlink=1), image, video, or other piece of content. [Hyperlinks](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Hyperlinks&action=edit&redlink=1) present in resources enable users easily to navigate their browsers to related resources. A web browser can also be defined as an [application software](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Application_software&action=edit&redlink=1) or program designed to enable users to access, retrieve and view documents and other resources on the [Internet](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Internet).

Although browsers are primarily intended to access the World Wide Web, they can also be used to access information provided by [web servers](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Web_servers&action=edit&redlink=1) in [private networks](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Private_networks&action=edit&redlink=1) or files in [file systems](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=File_systems&action=edit&redlink=1). The major web browsers are [Firefox](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Firefox), [Google Chrome](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Google_Chrome&action=edit&redlink=1), [Internet Explorer](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Internet_Explorer), [Opera](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Opera_(web_browser)&action=edit&redlink=1), and [Safari](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Safari_(web_browser)&action=edit&redlink=1).

The first web browser was invented in 1990 by [Tim Berners-Lee](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Tim_Berners-Lee&action=edit&redlink=1). It was called [WorldWideWeb](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=WorldWideWeb&action=edit&redlink=1) (no spaces) and was later renamed Nexus.

In 1993, browser software was further innovated by [Marc Andreesen](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Marc_Andreesen&action=edit&redlink=1) with the release of [Mosaic](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Mosaic_(web_browser)&action=edit&redlink=1) (later [Netscape](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Netscape&action=edit&redlink=1)), "the world's first popular browser", which made the World Wide Web system easy to use and more accessible to the average person. Andreesen's browser sparked the internet boom of the 1990s.These are the two major milestones in the history of the Web.

The introduction of the [NCSA Mosaic](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=NCSA_Mosaic&action=edit&redlink=1) web browser in 1993 – one of the first graphical web browsers – led to an explosion in web use. [Marc Andreessen](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Marc_Andreessen&action=edit&redlink=1), the leader of the Mosaic team at NCSA, soon started his own company, named [Netscape](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Netscape&action=edit&redlink=1), and released the Mosaic-influenced [Netscape Navigator](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Netscape_Navigator&action=edit&redlink=1) in 1994, which quickly became the world's most popular browser, accounting for 90% of all web use at its peak (see [usage share of web browsers](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Usage_share_of_web_browsers&action=edit&redlink=1)).

[Microsoft](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Microsoft&action=edit&redlink=1) responded with its [Internet Explorer](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Internet_Explorer) in 1995 (also heavily influenced by Mosaic), initiating the industry's first [browser war](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Browser_war&action=edit&redlink=1). Bundled with [Windows](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Microsoft_Windows), Internet Explorer gained dominance in the web browser market; Internet Explorer usage share peaked at over 95% by 2002.

[Opera](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Opera_(web_browser)&action=edit&redlink=1) debuted in 1996; although it has never achieved widespread use, having less than 1% browser usage share as of February 2009 according to Net Applications,having grown to 2.14 in April 2011 its Opera-mini version has an additive share, in April 2011 amounting to 1.11 % of overall browser use, but focused on the fast-growing [mobile phone](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Mobile_phone&action=edit&redlink=1) web browser market, being preinstalled on over 40 million phones. It is also available on several other [embedded systems](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Embedded_system&action=edit&redlink=1), including [Nintendo](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Nintendo&action=edit&redlink=1)'s [Wii](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Wii&action=edit&redlink=1) video game console.

In 1998, Netscape launched what was to become the [Mozilla Foundation](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Mozilla_Foundation&action=edit&redlink=1) in an attempt to produce a competitive browser using the [open source](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Open_source) software model. That browser would eventually evolve into [Firefox](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Firefox), which developed a respectable following while still in the [beta](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Beta_(software)&action=edit&redlink=1) stage of development; shortly after the release of Firefox 1.0 in late 2004, Firefox (all versions) accounted for 7.4% of browser use. As of August 2011, Firefox has a 27.7% usage share.

[Apple](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Apple_inc.&action=edit&redlink=1)'s [Safari](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Safari_(web_browser)&action=edit&redlink=1) had its first beta release in January 2003; as of April 2011, it has a dominant share of Apple-based web browsing, accounting for just over 7.15% of the entire browser market.

The most recent major entrant to the browser market is [Google](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Google&action=edit&redlink=1)'s [Chrome](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Google_Chrome&action=edit&redlink=1), first released in September 2008. Chrome's take-up has increased significantly year on year, by doubling its usage share from 7.7 percent to 15.5 percent by August 2011. This increase seems largely to be at the expense of Internet Explorer, whose share has tended to decrease from month to month.In December 2011 Google Chrome overtook [Internet Explorer 8](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Internet_Explorer_8&action=edit&redlink=1) as the most widely used web browser. However, when all versions of [Internet Explorer](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Internet_Explorer) are put together, IE is still most popular.

The primary purpose of a web browser is to bring information resources to the user. This process begins when the user inputs a [Uniform Resource Locator](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Uniform_Resource_Locator&action=edit&redlink=1) (URL), for example *http://en.wikipedia.org/*, into the browser. The prefix of the URL, the Uniform Resource Identifier or [URI](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=URI&action=edit&redlink=1), determines how the URL will be interpreted. The most commonly used kind of URI starts with *http:* and identifies a resource to be retrieved over the [Hypertext Transfer Protocol](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol&action=edit&redlink=1) (HTTP). Many browsers also support a variety of other prefixes, such as *https:* for [HTTPS](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=HTTPS&action=edit&redlink=1), *ftp:* for the [File Transfer Protocol](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=File_Transfer_Protocol&action=edit&redlink=1), and [*file:*](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=File_URL_scheme&action=edit&redlink=1) for local files. Prefixes that the web browser cannot directly handle are often handed off to another application entirely. For example, *mailto:* URIs are usually passed to the user's default e-mail application, and *news:* URIs are passed to the user's default newsgroup reader.

In the case of *http*, *https*, *file*, and others, once the resource has been retrieved the web browser will display it. [HTML](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/HTML) is passed to the browser's [layout engine](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Layout_engine&action=edit&redlink=1) to be transformed from [markup](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Markup_language&action=edit&redlink=1) to an interactive document. Aside from HTML, web browsers can generally display any kind of content that can be part of a web page. Most browsers can display images, audio, video, and [XML](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/XML) files, and often have [plug-ins](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Plug-in_(computing)&action=edit&redlink=1) to support [Flash](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Adobe_Flash&action=edit&redlink=1) applications and [Java applets](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Java_applets&action=edit&redlink=1). Upon encountering a file of an unsupported type or a file that is set up to be downloaded rather than displayed, the browser prompts the user to save the file to disk.

Information resources may contain [hyperlinks](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Hyperlinks&action=edit&redlink=1) to other information resources. Each link contains the URI of a resource to go to. When a link is clicked, the browser navigates to the resource indicated by the link's target URI, and the process of bringing content to the user begins again.

Um **navegador da Web** é um [aplicativo de software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/software_application) para recuperar, apresentar e percorrer recursos de informações na [World Wide Web](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=World_Wide_Web&action=edit&redlink=1) . Um *recurso de informação* é identificado por um URI ( [Uniform Resource Identifier](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Uniform_Resource_Identifier&action=edit&redlink=1) ) e pode ser uma [página da web](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Web_page&action=edit&redlink=1) , imagem, vídeo ou outro conteúdo.  [Os hiperlinks](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Hyperlinks&action=edit&redlink=1) presentes nos recursos permitem que os usuários navegem facilmente em seus navegadores para recursos relacionados. Um navegador da web também pode ser definido como um [software](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Application_software&action=edit&redlink=1) ou programa [aplicativo](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Application_software&action=edit&redlink=1) projetado para permitir que os usuários acessem, recuperem e visualizem documentos e outros recursos na [Internet](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Internet) .

Embora os navegadores tenham como objetivo principal acessar a World Wide Web, eles também podem ser usados ​​para acessar informações fornecidas pelos [servidores da Web](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Web_servers&action=edit&redlink=1) em [redes privadas](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Private_networks&action=edit&redlink=1) ou arquivos em [sistemas de arquivos](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=File_systems&action=edit&redlink=1) . Os principais navegadores da Web são [Firefox](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Firefox) , [Google Chrome](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Google_Chrome&action=edit&redlink=1) , [Internet Explorer](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Internet_Explorer) , [Opera](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Opera_(web_browser)&action=edit&redlink=1) e [Safari](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Safari_(web_browser)&action=edit&redlink=1) .

O primeiro navegador da web foi inventado em 1990 por [Tim Berners-Lee](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Tim_Berners-Lee&action=edit&redlink=1) . Foi chamado [WorldWideWeb](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=WorldWideWeb&action=edit&redlink=1) (sem espaços) e mais tarde foi renomeado para Nexus.

Em 1993, [Marc Andreesen](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Marc_Andreesen&action=edit&redlink=1) inovou o software de navegador com o lançamento do [Mosaic](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Mosaic_(web_browser)&action=edit&redlink=1) (mais tarde [Netscape](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Netscape&action=edit&redlink=1) ), "o primeiro navegador popular do mundo",   que tornou o sistema da World Wide Web fácil de usar e mais acessível para as pessoas comuns. O navegador de Andreesen provocou o boom da Internet nos anos 90. Esses são os dois principais marcos da história da Web.

A introdução do navegador da web [NCSA Mosaic](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=NCSA_Mosaic&action=edit&redlink=1) em 1993 - um dos primeiros navegadores gráficos - levou a uma explosão no uso da web. [Marc Andreessen](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Marc_Andreessen&action=edit&redlink=1) , líder da equipe Mosaic da NCSA, logo fundou sua própria empresa, chamada [Netscape](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Netscape&action=edit&redlink=1) , e lançou o [Netscape Navigator,](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Netscape_Navigator&action=edit&redlink=1) influenciado pelo Mosaic, em 1994, que rapidamente se tornou o navegador mais popular do mundo, respondendo por 90% de todo o uso da Web na Web. seu pico (consulte a [parcela de uso dos navegadores da web](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Usage_share_of_web_browsers&action=edit&redlink=1) ).

[A Microsoft](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Microsoft&action=edit&redlink=1) respondeu com o [Internet Explorer](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Internet_Explorer) em 1995 (também fortemente influenciado pelo Mosaic), iniciando a primeira [guerra de navegadores](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Browser_war&action=edit&redlink=1) do setor . Juntamente com o [Windows](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Microsoft_Windows) , o Internet Explorer ganhou domínio no mercado de navegadores da web; O compartilhamento de uso do Internet Explorer atingiu mais de 95% em 2002.

[Opera](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Opera_(web_browser)&action=edit&redlink=1) estreou em 1996; embora nunca tenha alcançado amplo uso, tendo menos de 1% de compartilhamento de uso do navegador em fevereiro de 2009, de acordo com a Net Applications, [[7]](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Intellectual_Property_and_the_Internet/Web_browsers#cite_note-browsershare-7) tendo aumentado para 2,14 em abril de 2011, sua versão do Opera-mini possui uma parcela aditiva, em abril de 2011 no valor de 1,11% do uso geral do navegador, mas focado no crescente mercado de navegadores de [telefonia móvel](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Mobile_phone&action=edit&redlink=1) , sendo pré-instalado em mais de 40 milhões de telefones. É também disponível em diversos outros [sistemas embarcados](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Embedded_system&action=edit&redlink=1) , incluindo [Nintendo](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Nintendo&action=edit&redlink=1) 's [Wii](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Wii&action=edit&redlink=1) consola de jogos de vídeo.

Em 1998, a Netscape lançou o que se tornaria a [Mozilla Foundation](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Mozilla_Foundation&action=edit&redlink=1) na tentativa de produzir um navegador competitivo usando o modelo de software de [código](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Open_source) aberto. Esse navegador acabaria evoluindo para o [Firefox](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Firefox) , que desenvolveu um número respeitável de seguidores ainda no estágio [beta](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Beta_(software)&action=edit&redlink=1) de desenvolvimento; logo após o lançamento do Firefox 1.0 no final de 2004, o Firefox (todas as versões) representava 7,4% do uso do navegador. Em agosto de 2011, o Firefox tinha uma participação de 27,7%.

O [Safari da](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Safari_(web_browser)&action=edit&redlink=1)[Apple](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Apple_inc.&action=edit&redlink=1) teve seu primeiro lançamento beta em janeiro de 2003; em abril de 2011, ele detinha uma fatia dominante da navegação na web baseada na Apple, respondendo por pouco mais de 7,15% de todo o mercado de navegadores.

A recente grande operadora para o mercado de navegadores é [Google](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Google&action=edit&redlink=1)  [Chrome](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Google_Chrome&action=edit&redlink=1) , lançado pela primeira vez em setembro de 2008. do Chrome take-up aumentou significativamente de ano para ano, dobrando sua fatia de uso de 7,7 por cento para 15,5 por cento até Agosto de 2011. Este aumento parece principalmente em detrimento do Internet Explorer, cuja participação tende a diminuir de mês para mês. Em dezembro de 2011, o Google Chrome ultrapassou o [Internet Explorer 8](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Internet_Explorer_8&action=edit&redlink=1) como o navegador da Web mais usado. No entanto, quando todas as versões do [Internet Explorer](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Internet_Explorer) são reunidas, o IE ainda é o mais popular.

O objetivo principal de um navegador da web é trazer recursos de informações para o usuário. Esse processo começa quando o usuário insere um URL ( [Uniform Resource Locator](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Uniform_Resource_Locator&action=edit&redlink=1) ), por exemplo *http://en.wikipedia.org/* , no navegador. O prefixo da URL, o Uniform Resource Identifier ou [URI](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=URI&action=edit&redlink=1) , determina como a URL será interpretada. O tipo de URI mais usado começa com *http:* e identifica um recurso a ser recuperado pelo HTTP ( [Hypertext Transfer Protocol](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol&action=edit&redlink=1) ). Muitos navegadores também oferecem suporte a vários outros prefixos, como *https:* para [HTTPS](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=HTTPS&action=edit&redlink=1) , *ftp:* para o [File Transfer Protocol](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=File_Transfer_Protocol&action=edit&redlink=1) e o [*arquivo:*](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=File_URL_scheme&action=edit&redlink=1)para arquivos locais. Os prefixos que o navegador da Web não pode manipular diretamente geralmente são transferidos para outro aplicativo. Por exemplo, *mailto:* URIs geralmente são passados ​​para o aplicativo de email padrão do usuário e *news:* URIs são passados ​​para o leitor de grupo de notícias padrão do usuário.

No caso de *http* , *https* , *arquivo* e outros, depois que o recurso for recuperado, o navegador exibirá. [O HTML](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/HTML) é passado para o [mecanismo de layout](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Layout_engine&action=edit&redlink=1) do navegador para ser transformado da [marcação](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Markup_language&action=edit&redlink=1) em um documento interativo. Além do HTML, os navegadores da Web geralmente podem exibir qualquer tipo de conteúdo que possa fazer parte de uma página da Web. A maioria dos navegadores pode exibir imagens, áudio, vídeo e arquivos [XML](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/XML) , e geralmente possui [plug-ins](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Plug-in_(computing)&action=edit&redlink=1) para suportar aplicativos [Flash](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Adobe_Flash&action=edit&redlink=1) e [applets Java](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Java_applets&action=edit&redlink=1). Ao encontrar um arquivo de um tipo não suportado ou um arquivo configurado para ser baixado em vez de exibido, o navegador solicita que o usuário salve o arquivo em disco.

Os recursos de informação podem conter [hiperlinks](https://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=Hyperlinks&action=edit&redlink=1) para outros recursos de informação. Cada link contém o URI de um recurso para o qual ir. Quando um link é clicado, o navegador navega para o recurso indicado pelo URI de destino do link, e o processo de trazer conteúdo para o usuário começa novamente.

Página 66

2. Complete todos os exercícios desta Unidade

Read the article about data storage. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

cloud - contents - emerging - encrypt - flash -loss - magnetic - offsite - protect - security - theft - volumes

Online storage is an emerging method of data storage and back-up. A remote server with a network connection and special software backs up files, folders, or the entire contents of a hard drive. There are many companies that provide a web-based backup. One offsite technology in this area is cloud computing. This allows colleagues in an organisation to share resources, software and information over the Internet. Continuous backup and storage on a remote hard drive eliminates the risk of data loss as a result of fire, flood or theft. Remote data storage and back-up providers encrypt the data and set up password protection to ensure maximum security. Small businesses and individuals choose to save data in a more traditional way. External drives, disks and magnetic tapes are very popular data storage solutions. USB or flash memories, DVDs and hard disks are cheap and widely accessible solutions. These methods are very practical with small volumes of data storage and backup. How ever, they are not very reliable and do not protect the user in case of a disaster.

Página 67.

What are your favorite websides? Why? Use the words in the box to describe them.

My favorite site is that of Udemy it is easy to use, I like facebook because it is funny and fun, instagram because it is fast to navigate and all sites that can bring me interesting information.

Read the e-mail. Answer the questions.

1- How many security features will the company have?

R: will have a virtual private network with a firewall, Secure Socket Layer (SSL) will create a secure connection for the users, will have two-factor authentication (2FA), all data will have encrypted backup.

2- Which security feature will stop attacks on the company network?

R: The web application protection firewall(WAF)

3 - What soluttion will protect customer contacts and login boxes?

R: A virtual private network.

4 - What will protect private user information sent over the network?

R: Secure Socket Layer (SSL)

5 - What will the two-factor authentication prevent?

R: This will prevent password leaks.

6 - What will protect information?

R: The encrypted backup.

Página 68

1 - How many things does network range depend on?

R: Network range depends on the type of 802.11 protocol, strength of the device transmitter and the architecture of the surrounding area.

2 - What can reduce network range?

R: Some structures, such as walls and metal frames.

3 - What can improve network range?

R: Bandwidth and latency are the measures of computer network speed, or data transfer rate.

4 - What two things affect speed?

R: The hardware and software used.

Read the text on security and match the headings in the box with the paragraphs 1-5.

1- Safety security requirements

Only install and use software that the management has approved. Install the latest antivirus and antispyware tools. Keep current with security software updates and patches. Follow office health and safety standards.

2 - Password recommendations

Choose a password that is difficult to guess: use between 6 and 8 characters, have letters in upper and lower case and intermix letters, numbers, and punctuation marks. Keep your password private. Change your password every 9 weeks.

3- Email and network usage

Configure your email software to use secure protocols. Use company official e-mail software only. Always double check that you are sending your message to the right recipient. Do not send sensitive data over the network. Use mail encryption to send sensitive data. Do not download unknown files or files for private use, such as movies and music.

4 - Data transfer and backup

Transfer files via a secure connection. Back up files regularly on the server in your homefolder. Do not use external drives.

5 - Reporting IT security incidents

Employees must notify their supervisor or IT help desk about any damage, misuse, irregularities or security breaches.

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Read the descriptions 1-8. Match the words in the box to the descriptions.

1- Malicious software that can copy ifself and infect the system. (TROJAN).

2- Affects privacy. it does not take control of a computer system, but sends information about the use of a computer system. (SPYWARE).

3- Spreads without the user taking action and usually acts in operation system. (VÍRUS)

4- A person who on purpose attempts to break into a computer system and use it without the knowledge of the owner. (HACKER).

5- Software that replaces the user's search engine with its own. (WORM).

6- An effort to gain unauthorised access to a computer. (BROWSER HIJACKER).

7- A program that automally plays commercials on a computer. ( ADWARE).

8- A program which is usually free but contains malicious files. (MALWARE ATTACK).

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Read the part of this email from the owner of Jumbo Book Store. Answer these questions.

1 - What types of information does Jumbo Book Store communicat e between

its employees?

R: He communicat handwritten sales reports.

2 - How do the employees exchange information in the company?

R: By reports

3 - What documents does Amik prepare?

R: He prepare writes purchase orders for new books, sales figures for the owner and

customer information for the marketing department.

4 - How much time does it take to compile the data?

R: It takes 5 to 6 hours to compile data about the sales.

5 Wh y do the customers complain?

R: Because customers complaining about poor information about available books and stationary products in the warehouse.

Read the article about computers and their different jobs on the internet. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Peer-to-peer - routers - electronic filing cabinets - servers - Web servers - file servers - a billion - Internet Service Provider - Peers - mail servers - worldwide network - client

There are hundreds of millions of computers on the Net, but they don't all do exactly the same thing. Some of them are like electronic filing cabinets that simply store information and pass it on when requested. These machines are called servers. Machines that hold ordinary documents are called file servers; ones that hold people's mail are called mail servers; and the ones that hold Web pages are Web servers. There are tens of millions of servers on the Internet.

A computer that gets information from a server is called a client. When your computer connects over the Internet to a mail server at your ISP (Internet Service Provider) so you can read your messages, your computer is the client and the ISP computer is the server. There are far more clients on the Internet than servers—probably getting on for a billion by now!

When two computers on the Internet swap information back and forth on a more-or-less equal basis, they are known as peers. If you use an instant messaging program to chat to a friend, and you start swapping party photos back and forth, you're taking part in what's called peer-to-peer (**P2P**) communication. In P2P, the machines involved sometimes act as clients and sometimes as servers. For example, if you send a photo to your friend, your computer is the server (supplying the photo) and the friend's computer is the client (accessing the photo). If your friend sends you a photo in return, the two computers swap over roles.

Apart from clients and servers, the Internet is also made up of intermediate computers called routers, whose job is really just to make connections between different systems. If you have several computers at home or school, you probably have a single router that connects them all to the Internet. The router is like the mailbox on the end of your street: it's your single point of entry to the worldwide network.