Basic Computing and Programming

> Lecture # 10: Introduction to Internet

Today's Aim

- What is Internet?
- Key Characteristics
- Components of the Internet
- Internet Addressing the Domain Names
- DNS
- Tools and Services on the Internet
- Statistics
- History of Internet

What is Internet?

- A network of networks
- Connects computers around the Globe
- Not owned by any Organization or a person
- Thousands of users connect to and disconnect from it daily
- For students; a great resource for research activities

Key Characteristics

- Geographic Distribution
- Worldwide Acceptance
- Continued Exponential Growth
- Robust Architecture
- Speed
- Universal Access
- Standardized flow of Info
- Self-Learning Made Easy
- Freedom of Speech
- The Digital Advantage-Packet Switching

- The key components of the Internet are:
 - Clients
 - Servers
 - Protocols

Clients

- The users (or computers) connected to the Internet are called clients
- The software running on the user-end are called Client-Software
- Examples:
 - Browsers
 - Messengers
 - FTP software

Servers

- The machines dedicated to providing different services to the users/clients are called Servers
- For example, File Servers, Web Servers, Game Servers, Streaming Servers etc.
- Servers run special software to serve the clients, e.g., Apache, PHP, MySQL etc.

Protocols

- A standard set of rules for communication over the Internet
- Examples:
 - HTTP (hyper-text-transfer protocol)
 - FTP (file-transfer protocol)
 - SMTP (simple-mail-transfer protocol)
 - POP3 (post-office-protocol)

Protocols (continued)

- HTTP
 - used while retrieving a web page from a web-server
- FTP
 - involved in downloading a file from a file-server
- SMTP
 - used to send e-mail
- POP3
 - used for receiving e-mail

- Protocols (continued)
 - □ TCP/IP
 - The protocols' suit of choice for use over the Internet
 - Developed by DoD on Unix (1980s)
 - TCP responsible for forming the packets
 - IP responsible for Routing
 - TCP responsible for Reassembly at the destination

- Recall the Global IP addresses; used to identify a machine worldwide
- But IP address being a number can't be remembered easily
- So every Global IP address is mapped to a 'Domain Name', easily remembered
- Examples of Domain Names;

www.google.com, www.wikipedia.org

DNS

DNS (Domain Name System)

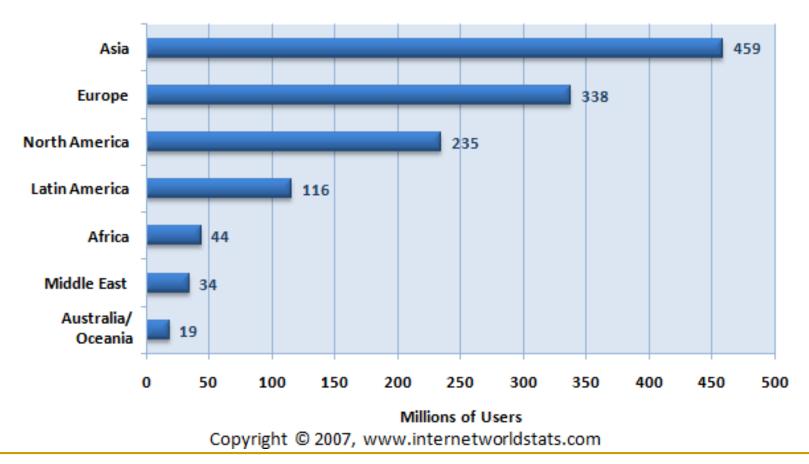
- It is the system which enables to find out the IP address; given a Domain Name
- Domain Name Servers are the key components of this system
- These servers run databases containing the names and IPs of machines on the Internet
- These name servers also exchange messages to update one another

Tools and Services on Internet

- e-Mail
- Instant Messaging-Chat
- Remote Login
- File Transfer
- Newsgroups
- Games
- WWW

Internet Users Worldwide

Internet Usage by World Region

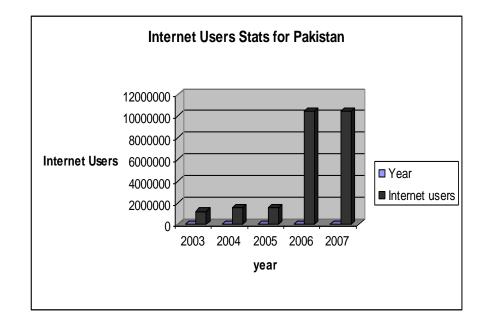


Users Statistics (continued)

WORLD INTERNET USAGE AND POPULATION STATISTICS						
	Population	Population	Internet Usage,	% Population	Usage	Usage Growth
World Regions	(2007 Est.)	% of World	Latest Data	(Penetration)	% of World	2000-2007
<u>Africa</u>	933,448,292	14.20%	43,995,700	4.70%	3.50%	874.60%
Asia	3,712,527,624	56.50%	459,476,825	12.40%	36.90%	302.00%
Europe	809,624,686	12.30%	337,878,613	41.70%	27.20%	221.50%
Middle East	193,452,727	2.90%	33,510,500	17.30%	2.70%	920.20%
North America	334,538,018	5.10%	234,788,864	70.20%	18.90%	117.20%
Latin America/Caribbean	556,606,627	8.50%	115,759,709	20.80%	9.30%	540.70%
<u>Oceania / Australia</u>	34,468,443	0.50%	19,039,390	55.20%	1.50%	149.90%
WORLD TOTAL	6,574,666,417	100.00%	1,244,449,601	18.90%	100.00%	244.70%

Pakistan's Statistics

- 1.2M Internet users in Pakistan in 5/2000 (1% of population)
- 10.5 M (2005)
- 12 M 9/2006 (7.2% of total Population)



- 1858-The Atlantic Cable
- 1957-Sputnik
- 1958-DoD establishes ARPA
- 1962-Licklider Involves 4 Universities
- 1969-BBN's IMP
- 1972-ARPANET's Public Debut

- 1972-email and @ symbol, Telnet Protocol
- 1973-FTP
- 1974-"Internet" used for the first time
- 1978-UUCP
- 1979-Usenet
- 1980-DoD Replaces NCP by TCP/IP
- 1981-BITNET for IBM
- Listserve

- 1983-TCP/IP becomes Universal
- 1986-NSFNet, a 56Kbps connection
- 1989-56Kbps upgraded to 1.5Mbps T1 connection
- 1989-Archie
- WAIS
- 1990-ARPANET dissolved
- 1991-Gopher came into Being

- **1993-WWW**
- 1993-NSFNet upgraded to T3 (45Mbps)
- 1993-1994 Web browsers Mosaic & Netscape Navigator are introduced
- 1995-NSFNet6 replaced by vBNS

Internet vs WWW?

Internet vs Intranet?