# INTERNET

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# 1-LIST WAYS OF ACCESSING THE INTERNET

Users access the Internet by way of an Internet access provider.
Access providers fall into three categories: Internet service provider (ISP), online service provider, and a wireless Internet service provider.

An Internet service provider (ISP) is a company that traditionally provides access to the Internet and no additional services

An online service provider (OSP)
is a for-profit firm that provides a proprietary network and offers special services that are available only to subscribers.

A wireless Internet service provider can be a local/national company that provides wireless Internet access to computers and other mobile devices, such as notebooks and smartphones.

A user connects to the access provider by:

# DIAL-UP ACCESS

If you are searching for an affordable connection solution and speed is not a high priority, then a dial-up provider will likely meet your needs. A dial-up connection does not require any special hardware; it uses your existing phone jack and dial-up modem configurations.

# DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE (DSL)

A DSL connection offers <span style="color:red">faster</span> access speeds than dial-up, while making use of ordinary phone lines with the addition of a special external modem.

# CABLE ACCESS

Many cable TV companies provide permanent online connections and offer high-speed Internet access, comparable to—and sometimes surpassing—DSL speeds. No phone line is needed, but a cable modem is required.

# SATELLITE ACCESS

If you have a clear view of the sky, then you can most likely get high-speed satellite Internet service! The connection to your high-speed satellite service is comprised of both indoor and outdoor equipment.

Outside, there is an antenna and electronics to transmit and receive data, along with a connection to a small dish. This equipment connects to an indoor receive unit (IRU) and indoor transmit unit (ITU) that connect to your computer through a simple USB connector. Satellite is more costly than cable or DSL

# FIBER-OPTIC SERVICE

Fiber-optic lines running directly to the home provide users with an incredibly fast Internet connection, easily surpassing other methods. This service is still unavailable in many cities and rural areas and is usually offered by a limited number of providers. No modem is needed, but fiber-optic cable may have to be run to and within your home

# 2-DESCRIBE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INTERNET AND WWW

- The Internet is a network of hardware (computers, cables, and routers) through which any computer can directly access other computers and exchange data.

- The World Wide Web (or Web or WWW) is a portion of the Internet that contains billions of documents.

The Web uses the Internet architecture in the same way cars and trucks use an interstate—to move goods and people

# 3-LIST THE MOST POPULAR INTERNET SERVICES

- ➢ e-mail

- ➢ Instant messaging (IM)

- ➢ Internet relay chat (IRC)

- ➢ Social networking sites for online communities

- ➢ Newsgroups

- ➢ VoIP

- ➢ File Transfer Protocol (FTP) (for file exchange)

- ➢ e-commerce

# 4-LIST THE HAZARDS OF THE WEB

- ➢ Malware

- ➢ Identity theft

- ➢ Threats to you and your family

- ➢ Unscrupulous vendors

And many more!

# 5-LIST RULES OF NETIQUETTE

Netiquette, short for Internet etiquette, is the code for acceptable behavior and manners while on the Internet. The basic rule is this:
**Talk to others the same way you would want them to talk to you**

- Keep the message short.
- Avoid sarcasm or the use of phrases or words that could offend the reader.
- Read the message before sending or posting it, correcting spelling and grammar mistakes.
- Do not type in all capital letters as it means that you are yelling.
- Avoid sending a flame. Such messages express an opinion without holding back any emotion and are frequently seen as being confrontational and argumentative.

# 6-DESCRIBE HOW TO FIND INFORMATION ON THE WEB

Information on the Web can be located by entering the URL (Web address) in the address bar of the browser, general surfing, using searches with search operators to get more specific results, and using sites and technology that allow the sharing of information with other Web users

# 7-DEFINE THE INTERNET AND EXPLAIN HOW IT WORKS

The Internet, also called the Net, is a global computer network made up of thousands of privately and publicly owned computers and networks that grew and interlinked, over time, into one giant network. In short, the Internet is a network of networks.

# The unique feature about the Internet is that nobody owns it!

Every connected computer can exchange data with any other computer on the network. The term cyberspace is often used when talking about the Internet. It's an appropriate term because it captures the concept of the intangible, nonphysical territory that the Internet takes. The networks that make up the Internet are not maintained by one company or organization. Instead, the Internet is maintained by a conglomerate of volunteers across the world.

# 8-LIST THE THREE TYPES OF E-COMMERCE

**Business-to-Business E-Commerce (B2B):** When a business uses the Internet to provide another business with the materials, services, and/or supplies it needs to conduct its operations.

**Consumer-to-Consumer E-Commerce (C2C):** The online exchange or trade of goods, services, or information between individual consumers.

**Business-to-Consumer E-Commerce (B2C):** When a business uses the Internet to supply consumers with services, information, or products

# 9-DESCRIBE HOW TO EVALUATE WEBSITES AND CONTENT

Use these questions:

- ✓ Who is the author?
- ✓ Does the author reference to trusted sources?
- ✓ Who is the Web page affiliated with?
- ✓ Who pays for it?
- ✓ What is the purpose of the page?
- ✓ Does the information appear to be accurate?
- ✓ Is the page current?

# 10-WHAT ARE THE SAFE-SURFING PROCEDURES

By taking some simple precautions you can make your Internet experience an enjoyable and safe activity ☺

- Never give out identifying information.
- Never respond to suggestive messages
- Never open e-mail from an unknown source.
- Never allow a child to make arrangements for a face-to-face meeting alone, for any reason, without being accompanied by an adult.
- Remember individuals online may not be who they seem.
- Set reasonable rules and guidelines for computer use by children
- Make using the computer a family activity.

# REFERENCE:-

Computers are your future  12<sup>th</sup> edition by : Catherine  LaBerta

Chapter 6

# THANK YOU FOR WATCHING ☺

This work has been done by: Fahed Ben Omran