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Introduction of the Internet

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My Goals for Today

- ◆ Talk about commonly used terms.
- ◆ Talk about parts of a webpage/website
- ◆ Client Server concept.
- ◆ Show you some ways to move around a webpage.
- ◆ Show you how to look for information using a **search engine**, using a **web address** and a **key word search**.

Some Common Terms

- ◆ **The Internet** is a network of computers spanning the globe. It is also called the **World Wide Web**.
- ◆ An **Internet Browser** is a software program that enables you to view Web pages on your computer. Browsers connect computers to the Internet, and allow people to "surf the Web."
- ◆ **Internet Explorer** is one of the browsers most commonly used. There are other browsers available as well, including **Netscape**

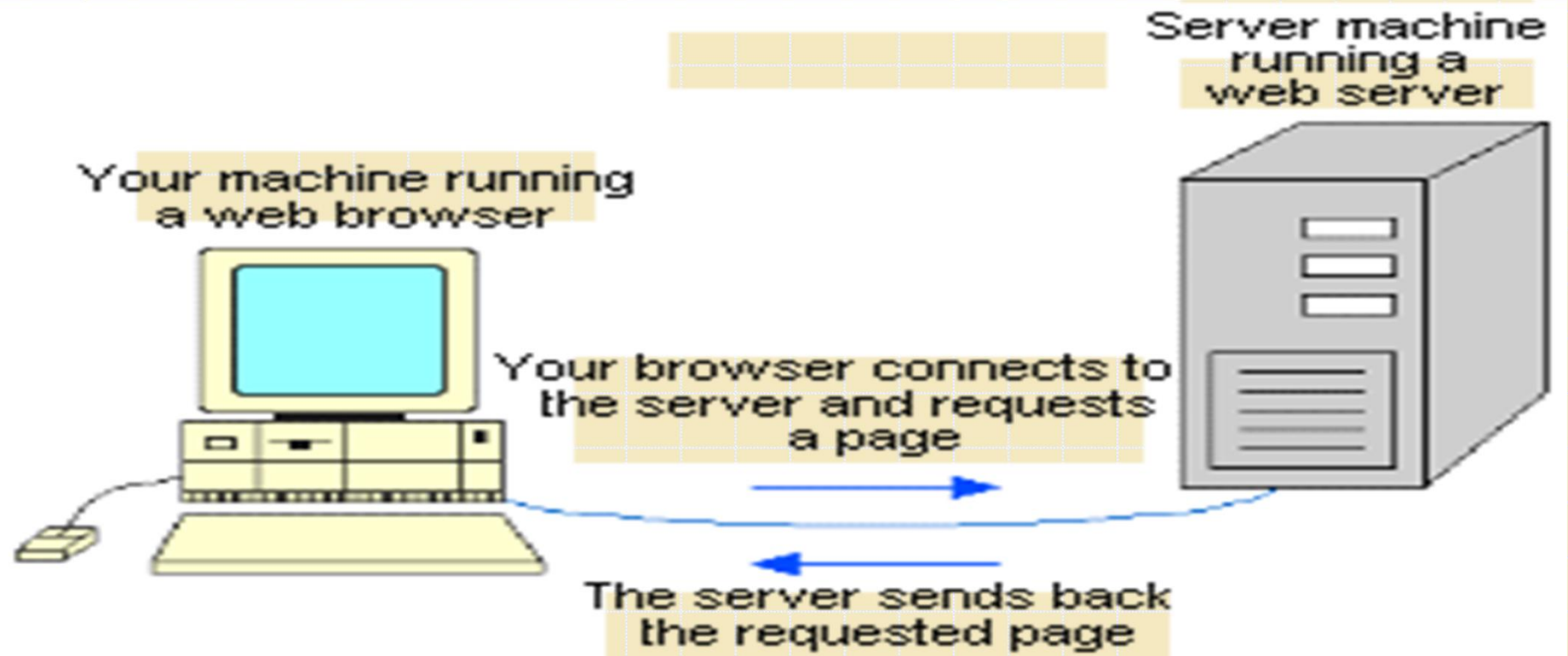


- ◆ A site or area on the World Wide Web that is accessed by its own Internet address is called a **Web site**.
- ◆ **A Web Page** is like a page in a book. Websites often have several pages that you can access by clicking on **links**. A Web site can be a collection of related **Web pages**.
- ◆ Each Web site contains a **home page** (this is the original starting page) and may also contain additional pages.
- ◆ **Hyperlink**: Allows you to move from one web page document to another. It can be text which is usually underlined or a graphic. When you move your mouse over a hyperlink, the mouse cursor usually becomes a hand which indicates a hyperlink is present. Once you click on the link, you move to another web page document or to another place on the same web page.

Clients and Servers Architecture:

In general, all of the machines on the Internet can be categorized as two types: **servers** and **clients**.

Those machines that provide services (like Web servers or FTP servers) to other machines are servers. And the machines that are used to connect to those services are clients.



A **server** machine may provide one or more services on the Internet.

For example, a server machine might have software running on it that allows it to act as a Web server, an e-mail server and an FTP server.

WEB SERVER

Caters to internet clients to provide web-pages. It stores the text, graphics, and other information in the form of web pages. The web pages are mainly developed using HTML.

HTML : *Stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. A special language used to prepare web pages and display information using Browsers.*

E-MAIL SERVER

Caters to e-mail clients acting the same way as the post box in a post office. Stores incoming mails and transfers outgoing mails to the e-mail server of the recipient.

In the e-mail addresses the part after @ denotes the mail server address.

abc@vsnl.net

pqrs@gmail.com

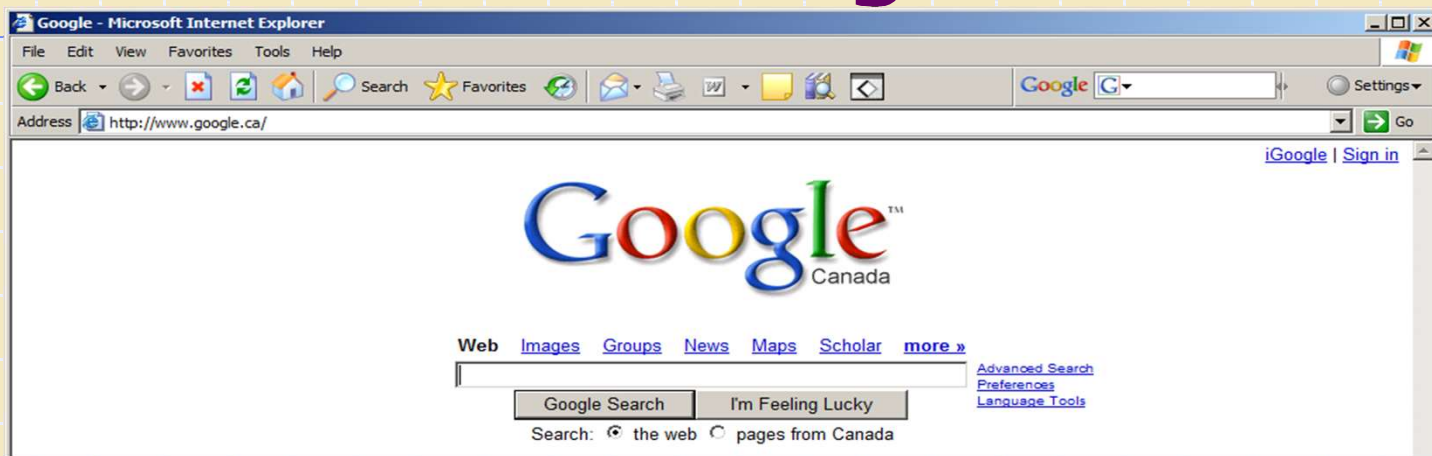
FTP SERVER

File Transfer Protocol, the protocol used on the Internet for sending files. The server stores the files that can be downloaded by the clients.

Files stored in these servers can be downloaded / uploaded through FTP programs which allow us to connect to the ftp port.

Layout of a Web Page

Title bar
Menu bar
Tool bar
Address bar



- 1. Title bar** – tells you the name of the web page
- 2. Menu bar** – has commands for moving around the webpage, printing, etc
- 3. Tool bar** – short cuts to commands. Each picture represents a command
- 4. Address bar** – webpage address. If you want to go directly to a web page, you will need to know the address.

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Parts of a Web Address

- ◆ A URL (web address) is typically composed of **different parts**:
- ◆ For example, the address <http://www.CSUjaipur.ac.in> is made up of the following areas:
- ◆ **http://**
This Web server uses Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). This is the most common protocol on the Internet.
- ◆ **www**
This site is on the World Wide Web.
- ◆ **CSUjaipur**
The Web server and site maintainer.
- ◆ **ac**
This tells us it is a Academic site.
- ◆ **in**
This tells us it is a site in India.

◆ Endings of web pages tells us a bit about the page. Some common endings to web addresses are:

◆ **com** (commercial)

◆ **ac/ edu** (educational institution)

◆ **gov** (government)

◆ **net** (network)

◆ **org** (organization)

◆ You might also see addresses that add a country code as the last part of the address such as:

◆ **in** (India)

◆ **ca** (Canada)

◆ **uk** (United Kingdom)

◆ **fr** (France)

◆ **us** (United States of America)

◆ **au** (Australia)

How to Search the Internet

Two basic ways

1. if you know the address of the web page (example: www.sanskrit.nic)
2. Using a search engine like **Google** to find the address. This is called a **keyword search**

Typing in the Web Site Address

1. Go to the **address** bar. Click once to highlight the address. (It should turn blue).
2. Hit the **Delete** key on your keyboard.
3. Enter the following address:
www.bhasker.com
4. Then press **Enter** on the keyboard *or* click on the word **Go** on the right side of the **Address Bar**.

Search the Internet

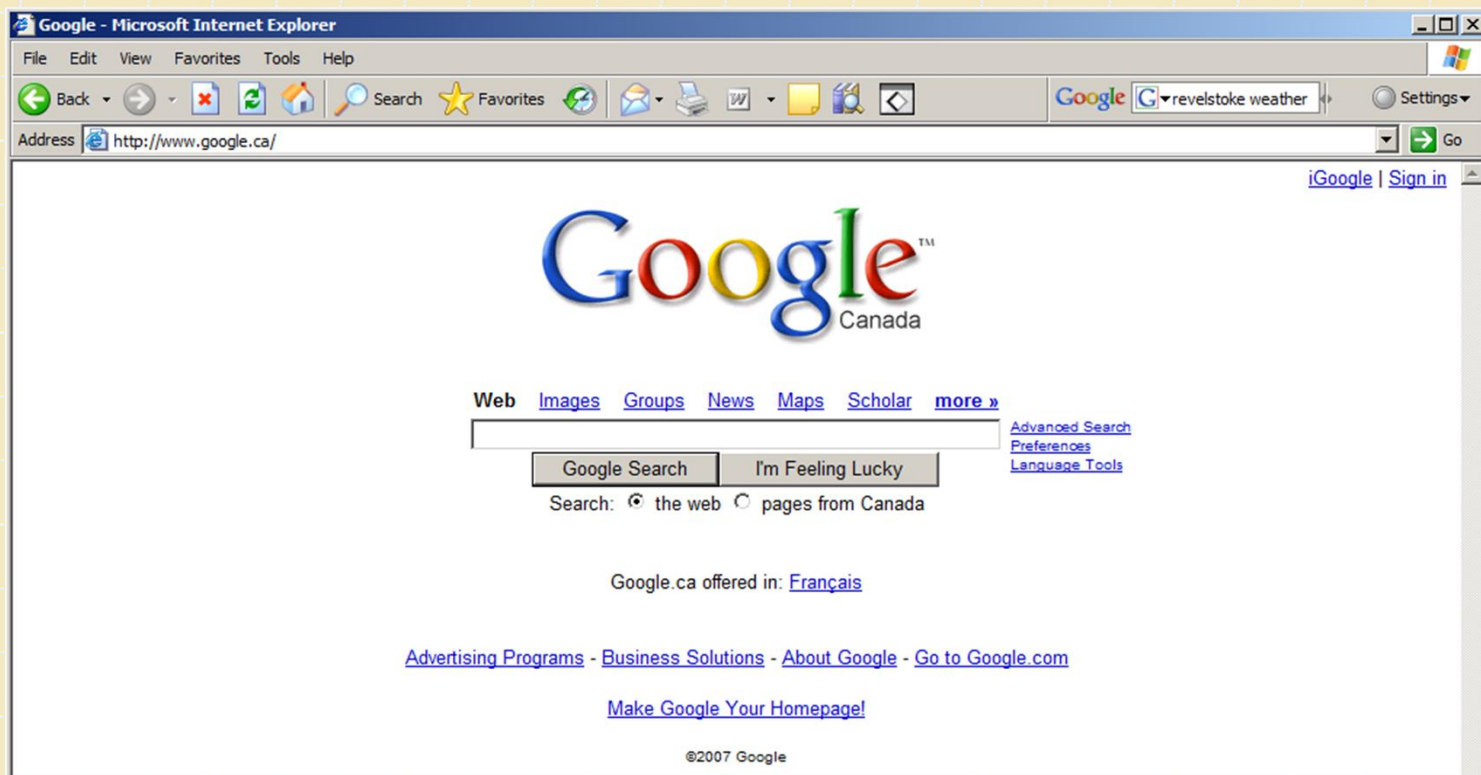
- ◆ If you don't know the address of the webpage, but want to learn more about a topic or find a particular website, you will need to do a search.
- ◆ There are several handy **search engines** out there that will locate information for you. Two of the mostly commonly used are:
www.google.co.in
www.yahoo.com

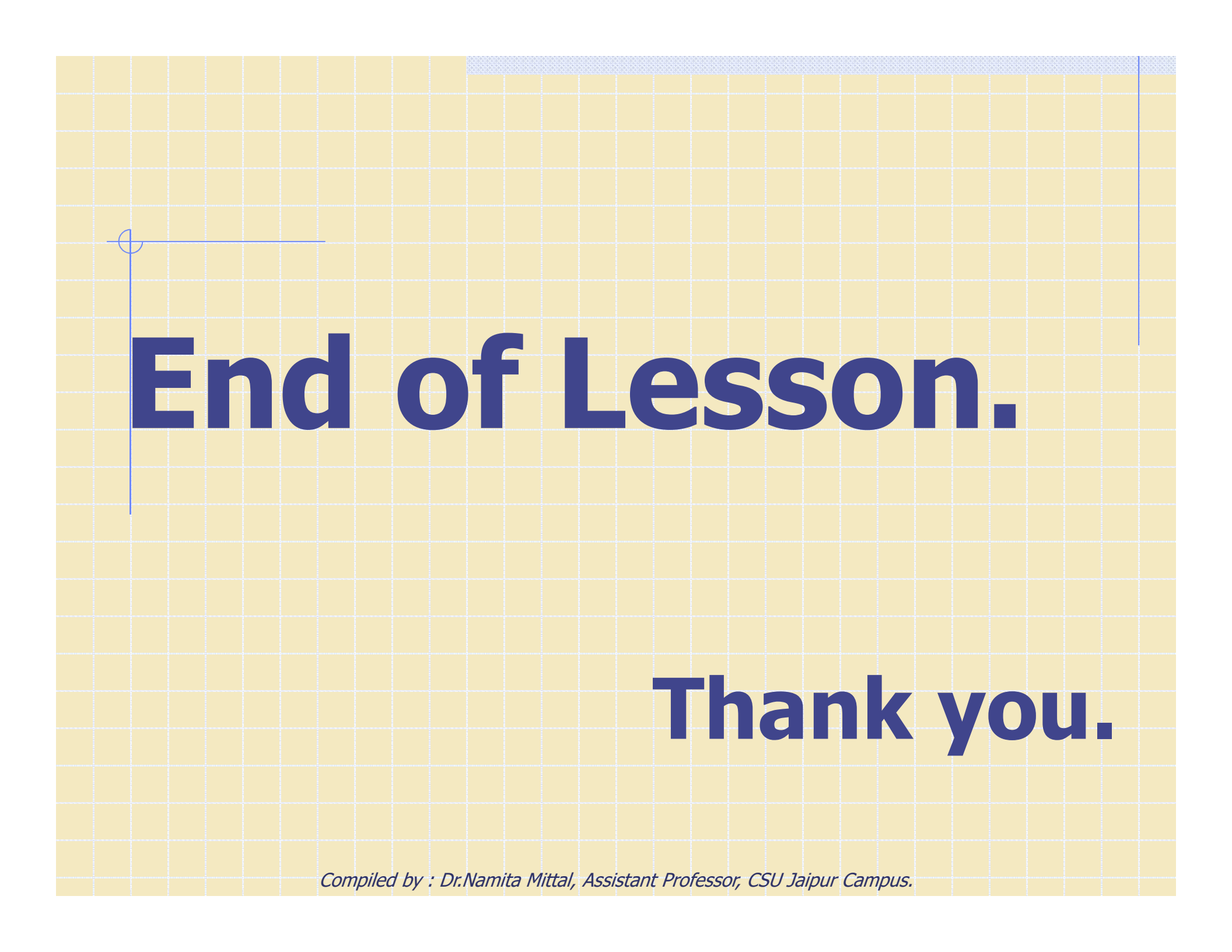
Practice Exercise

1. Type www.google.co.in into the **address** bar. (www.google.co.in is a Indian version of the search engine. www.google.com will search US sites first)

1. Hit the **Enter** key or **Go** on the toolbar. You should see the Google web page.

3. Now click on the Google box. You should see a flashing cursor. Type in the topic. Hit enter.





End of Lesson.

Thank you.