

* Internet

~ Intranet

~ Extranet



Team eBAD

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There's no place like 127.0.0.1

*What is the Internet?

The Internet is a worldwide system of computer networks - a network of networks in which users at one computer can get information from other computers.

Today, the Internet is a public, cooperative, and self-sustaining facility accessible to hundreds of millions of people worldwide.

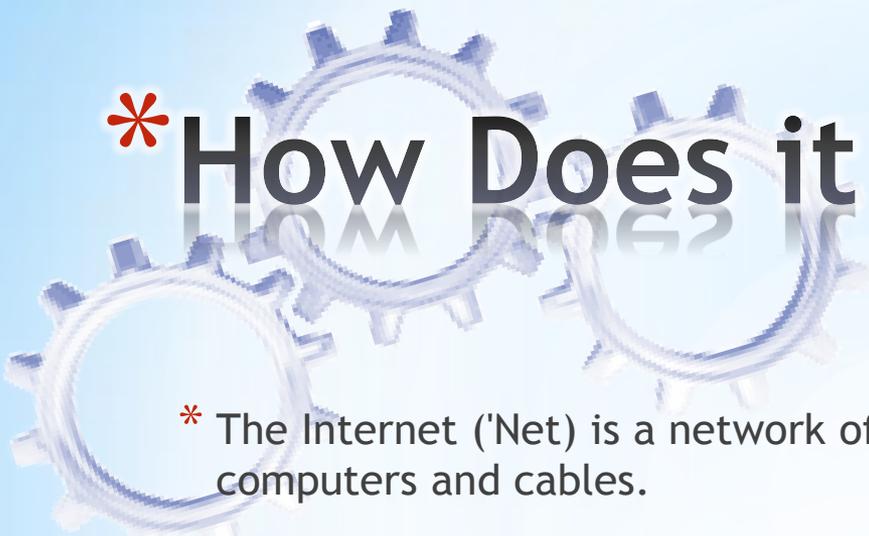


FYI - the Internet and the World Wide Web are not one and the same.

* Internet Milestones

- * *The 60's - a concept is born, first network*
- * **The 70's** - email, ARPNET, Telenet, microcomputer, international connection, 'personal computer, Microsoft in born, 1st spam
- * **The 80's** - DOS, TCP/IP, DNS, 1st 'worm', IBM PC, the Boom is on!
- * **The 90's** - Internet goes public, 1st search engine, 1st dial-up access, **WWW**, 1ST browser, Linux, webcam, Yahoo, Amazon.com, AOL, Craig's list,
- * **The 2020's** - Wikipedia, Skype, My Space, iTunes, Podcast, Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, WikiLeaks, Google (this & that), The Cloud





* How Does it work?

- * The Internet ('Net) is a network of networks. Basically it is made from computers and cables.
- * **ISP - internet connection is established**
- * DNS server converts this name to an IP address
- * The requested page is retrieved and forwarded to you
- * Your computer receives an HTML page
- * This page is processed by your web browser and the desired material (information) in the form of text, graphics, pictures, sound, movie, animation etc. is displayed on your monitor.



*What is the World Wide Web

In simple terms, Web is one of the services that runs on the Internet. It is a collection of text documents and other resources, linked by hyperlinks and URLs, usually accessed by web browsers from web servers.

In short, the Web can be thought of as an application "running" on the Internet.

FYI- the Internet and the World Wide Web are not one and the same.



*Why is WWW needed?

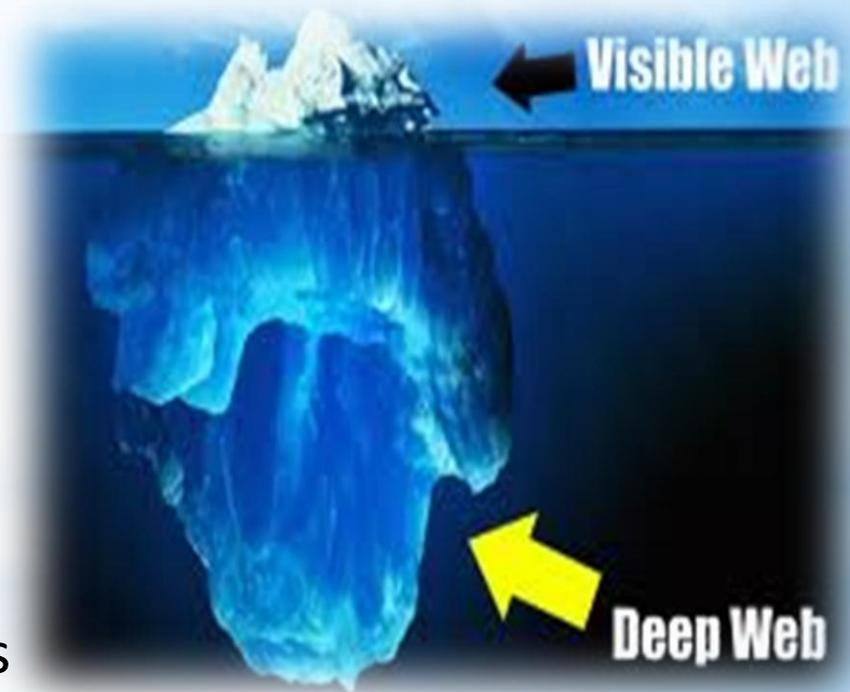
- The Web made the net useful because people are really interested in information but really don't want to have know about computers and cables
- Before the World Wide Web the Internet was only a screens full of text, it was visually very boring
- WWW not only change its appearance, it made it possible for pictures and sound to be displayed and exchanged.
- The idea of clicking on a word or a picture to take you somewhere else was a basic foundation of the web.
- Hypertext Markup Language (html), the language that allowed pages to display different fonts and sizes, pictures, colors



*What is the Invisible Web?

*The **Invisible Web** (also called Deepnet) refers to World Wide Web content that is not part of the Visible (also called Surface) Web, which can be found by standard search engines.*

- * Visible web = 23.5 billion pages
- * Invisible web = 300+ billion pages



* Why is it invisible?

- * Dynamic content
- * Unlinked content
- * Private Web
- * Contextual Web
- * Limited access content
- * Scripted content
- * Non-HTML/text content



* How can I find the invisible internet?

Data on the invisible Web is not inaccessible; the information is out there-it is stored on a Web server somewhere and can be accessed -but the data must be found using means other than the general-purpose search engines, such as Google and Yahoo!.

- *ThomasNet*
- *Google Patent Search*
- *Virtual Library*
- *SurfWax*
- *Digital library of educational research and information*



*What is an Intranet?

- * A generic term for a collection of private computer networks within an organization
- * Closed version of the internet
- * Decentralized access
- * Multiple networks working together (subnets)
- * Primarily a productivity tool

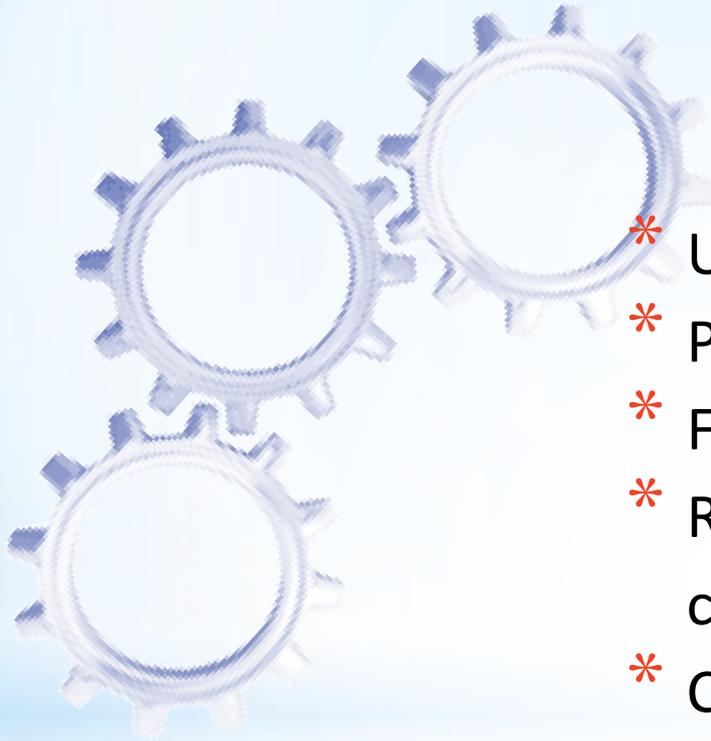


* Why is an Intranet Useful?

- * Conveys information
- * Organizes information into a single place
- * Provides more detail than a simple remote connection



* How does an intranet work?



- * Usually accessible via a browser
- * Protected by firewalls
- * FTP vs. browser
- * Relies on telecom networks for connectivity
- * Connects via TCP/IP



* Points to Ponder

- * Simple intranet
 - * Email + message board
- * Complex intranet
 - * Web sites
 - * Personnel info
 - * News
 - * Forms & documentation
 - * Databases & applications
- * Never “set and forget”
- * One intranet developer per every 1000 employees average
- * Keep pace with internet sites



* Intranet Pros and Cons

* Pros

- * Limits access from the outside world
- * Shares information in bulk quickly
- * Covers a wide geographic/ decentralized area
- * Ease of data sharing

* Cons

- * Lack of flexibility for mobile devices
- * Redundant content



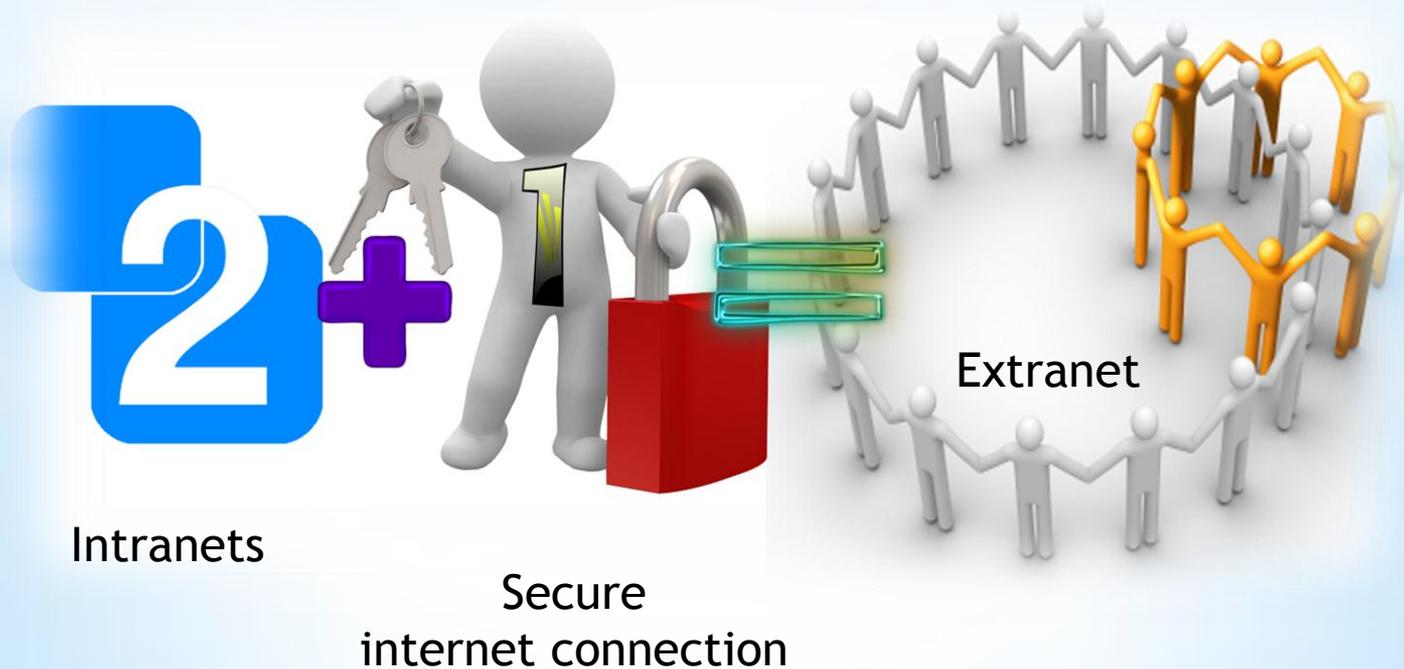
* Intranets @ Work

- * Trend
 - * Follow social networking
- * Examples:
 - * America Online
 - * Cenvéo
 - * Symantec Altiris
 - * Premera Blue Cross
 - * Oracle Stellant
 - * EDCC Intranet



*What is an extranet?

At its simplest level, an extranet is two or more intranets logically connected via secure links across the internet.



*What the extranet does

- * Allows controlled access to an intranet from the outside
 - * Uses the internet as a medium
 - * It provides a convenient HTML-based point of contact
 - looks and acts like a web page
 - limited-access Web sites
 - e-mail
 - FTP capabilities
- 

*When is it used?

- * An extranet is used to provide secure access to a company's intranet(s) to users outside of the company
- * It is used primarily for business-to-business (B2B) communication and applications
 - share data
 - access account information
 - order supplies
 - request support
 - collaboration



* Who uses an extranet?

* Useful whenever there is a need to access a company intranet from computers and devices outside of the network.

- Remote employees
- Business partners
- Customers
- Suppliers
- Vendors
- Students



* How Does it work?

- * A private network (intranet) mapped onto a public one (internet) is also called a virtual private network (VPN).
- * VPN's often use special security protocols.
- * Access to the intranet needs security certificates and authentication (i.e. user name & password)
- * This ensures users are legitimate, and that they're logging in via secure connections.



*The Double Edged Swords

Security

- Access vs Risk

Cost

- Implementation vs Savings

Contact

- The personal touch vs instant gratification



* Advantages

- * 24 hr. access
- * Secure location for:
 - data sharing and archiving
 - communication and collaboration
 - accessing services and software
 - ordering products
- * Documents & tracks user's activities
- * Increased efficiency and productivity
- * Controlled access/security
- * Reduce warehouse inventory (JIT ordering)
- * Reduces margin of error
- * Builds customer loyalty
- * Accessible from multiple devices (computer, smartphone, tablet, etc.)





* Q & A