

- **Internet:** In the 1990's, internet, which is a network of networks, came into existence. The internet has evolved from ARPANET. The computers are connected through World Wide Web that comprises a large network and shares a common communication protocol (Transmission Control Protocol-Internet Protocol, TCP/IP). It allows computers of different types to exchange information and is known as internet. Millions of domestic, business and government networks are connected to each other for the purpose of sharing files, data, email, etc. Most of the computers are not connected directly to the internet. Instead, they are connected to smaller networks which are further connected to a backbone network through gateways.

CTM: Network of networks makes the internet.

- **Interspace:** Interspace is a software that allows multiple users in a client-server environment to communicate with each other by sending and receiving data of various types such as data files, video, audio and textual data in a 3-D environment. It facilitates online real-time exchange of data. Interspace is the most advanced term of communication available on the internet today.

5.4 HOW DOES INTERNET WORK

One of the greatest things about the internet is that nobody really owns it. It is a global collection of networks, both big and small. These networks connect together in many different ways to form the single entity that we know as internet. In fact, the very name comes from this idea of interconnected networks.

Since its beginning in 1969, the internet has grown from four host computer systems to tens of thousands. However, just because it is growing, the internet does not mean that it is not monitored and maintained. The Internet Society, a non-profit group established in 1992, oversees the formation of the policies and protocols that define how we use and interact with the internet.



Fig. 5.4(a): Working of the internet

Before we learn about the basic underlying structure of the internet, *e.g.*, domain name servers, network access points and backbones, we first need to understand how our computer connects to others.

Every computer that is connected to the internet is part of a network, even the one in our home. *For example*, we may use a modem and dial a local number to connect to an **Internet Service Provider (ISP)**. At work, a computer may be part of a **Local Area Network (LAN)**, but it most likely still connects to the internet using an ISP that the company has contracted with.

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 4 of 7