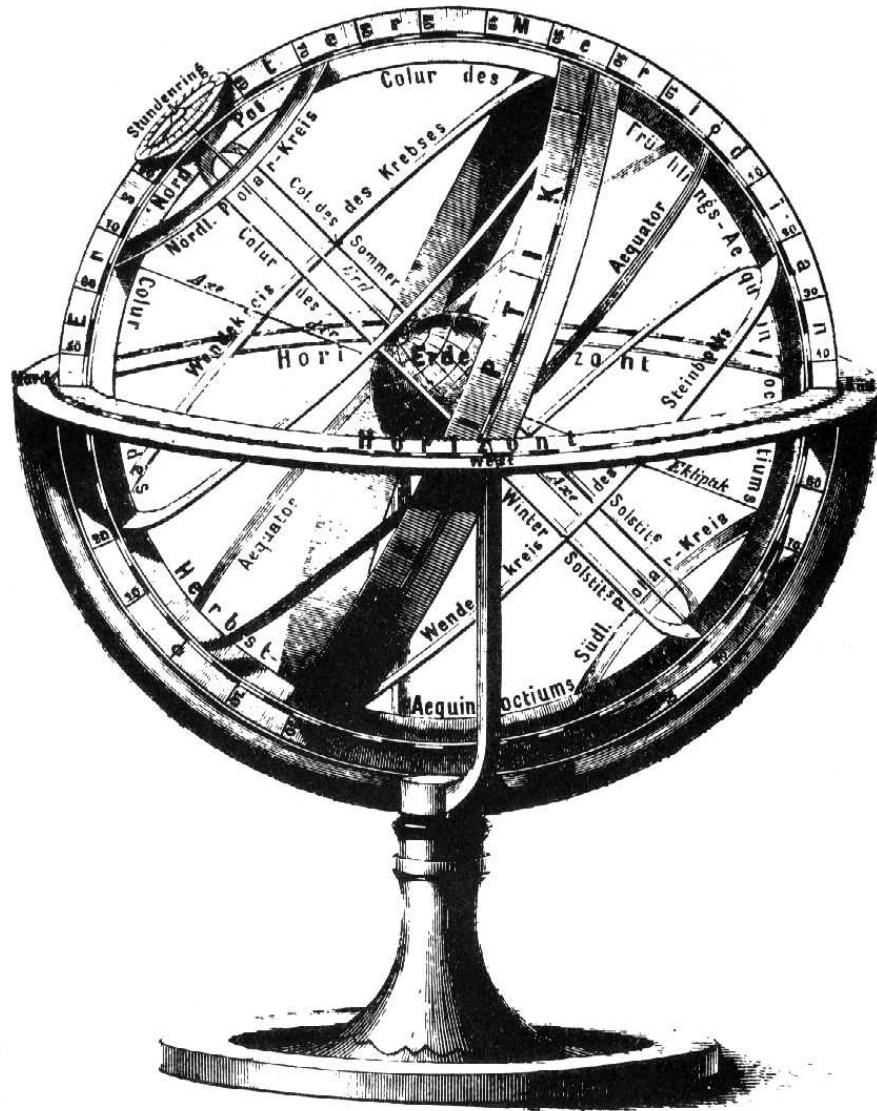


The New York Society Library Presents:



Internet I & II

Ingrid Richter

Computer Specialist
& Webmaster

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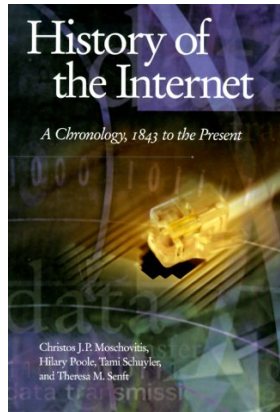
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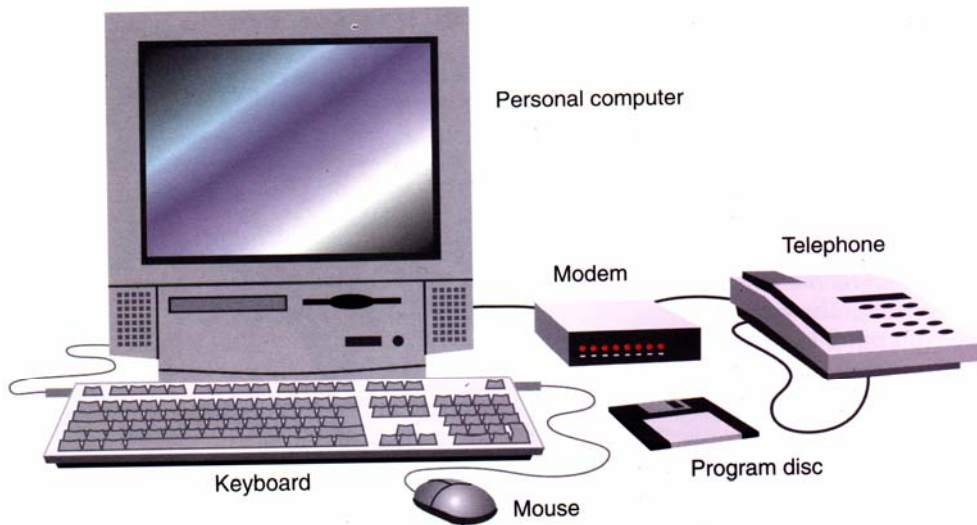


HISTORY OF THE INTERNET:

- 1957:** Russians launch Sputnik. President Eisenhower forms ARPA (Advanced Research Projects Agency) within Department of Defense.
- 1969:** ARPANET links four computers for research purposes: Stanford Research Institute, UCLA, UC Santa Barbara, & University of Utah.
- 1977:** Other networks start connecting to ARPANET, using TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol).
- 1986:** NSFNET (National Science Foundation Net) formed, creating regional network to connect schools and universities.
- 1988:** Creation of the first internet worm by Robert Morris. Resulted in IAB's Security and Ethics Statement in 1989.
- 1989:** Internet Activities Board Security & Ethics Statement:
The IAB strongly endorses the view of the Division Advisory Panel of the National Science Foundation Division of Network, Communications Research and Infrastructure which, in paraphrase, characterized as unethical and unacceptable any activity which purposely:
- (a) seeks to gain unauthorized access to the resources of the Internet,
 - (b) disrupts the intended use of the Internet,
 - (c) wastes resources (people, capacity, computer) through such actions,
 - (d) destroys the integrity of computer-based information, and/or
 - (e) compromises the privacy of users.
- 1990:** ARPANET disappears entirely.
- 1991:** World Wide Web, developed by Tim Berners-Lee, is released by CERN.
- 1993:** White House goes online for first time. Mosaic, the first web browser, brings in a staggering 341,634% increase in traffic
- 1994:** Netscape Navigator released, allowing simultaneous download of text & images.
- 1995:** Microsoft Internet Explorer 1.0 is released, allowing different fonts and color. The Communications Decency Act was proposed by Senator Jim Exxon, attempting to outlaw the transmission of lewd material on the Internet. Prompted development of web filtering tools for parents wishing to restrict websites for their children.
- 1997:** The Supreme Court ruled that the Communications Decency Act violated the First Amendment.

INTERNET I & II

HARDWARE:



The most common way to connect to the Internet is through a computer with a modem (either inside or outside your computer) connected to a telephone line or a computer with an ethernet card connected to a DSL or cable modem for faster access.

HARDWARE ALTERNATIVES:



WEB TV:

<http://www.webtv.com>

(800) 469-3288

\$100 + \$10/month. MSN® TV service and receivers are the perfect way to introduce your friends and family to e-mail and the fun of the Internet.



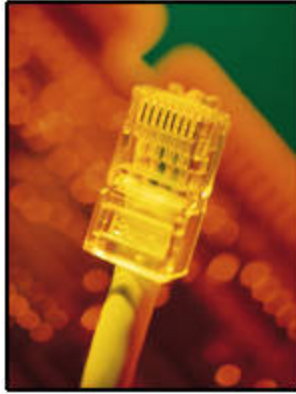
MAILSTATION:

<http://www.mailstation.com>

(800) 395-8425

\$150 (after mail-in rebate) + \$15/month for e-mail access only. E-mail is more than text. Attachments like HTML documents, digital photos and pictures can be shared with family and friends. The new MailStation® 350 lets you view, save and print photo attachments in JPEG and GIF formats.

INTERNET I & II

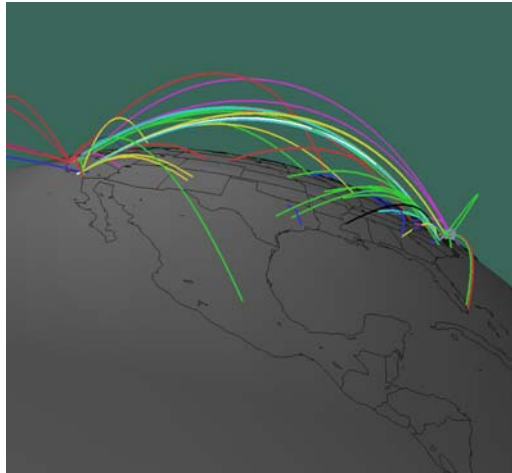


DATA CONNECTIONS:

DIAL-UP: A dial-up account uses your phone line and computer modem to dial up a local (or long-distance) access number. The modem translates data to and from your computer and the Internet through a series of sounds (modulating/demodulating). The fastest modem speed is 56K (or 56 kilobytes of data transferred per second).

CABLE MODEM: A cable modem modifies your cable TV connection to handle two-way data traffic. The speed is faster than a dial-up connection, but you share the Internet connection with your neighbors (the more people online at the same time, the slower the connection).

DSL (Digital Subscriber Line): A DSL connection uses a thicker phone cable for accessing the Internet. Your computer uses an Ethernet card, instead of a modem, to connect to the DSL line. The speed of your connection depends on which DSL service you buy (192K to 1.5M per second). The New York Society Library has a DSL connection to the Internet.



SERVICE PROVIDERS:

An Internet Service Provider (or ISP) will connect you directly to the Internet for a monthly fee (usually around \$20). An Online Service (such as AOL) will connect you to the Internet and offer a variety of additional features available only to their members (for around \$25/month). Both services will supply you with the installation software and setup instructions.

INTERNET I & II



MAJOR SERVICE PROVIDERS

A complete list of ISP's in New York City can be found at: <http://www.thelist.com/areacode/212/> .
A list of ISP reviews can be found at: <http://www.isp-planet.com/research/rankings/usa.html>
A list of free ISP's can be found at: <http://www.net4nowt.com/> and
<http://home.pacbell.net/dbk4297/freeisp.html>

- America Online:** <http://www.aol.com> (800) 827-6364
Dialup access. Monthly fees: \$23.90 unlimited; \$19.95 prepaid (year);
\$9.95 for 5 hours; \$4.95 for 3 hours.
- MSN (Microsoft Networks)** <http://www.msn.com> (800) 386-5550
Dial-up, DSL & WebTV access. Dial-up: \$21.95/month + first month free.
DSL: \$49.95/month + \$50 rebate; WebTV: \$21.95 to \$24.95/month.
- United Online (NetZero & Juno)** <http://www.unitedonline.net> (800) 333-3636
Dial-up access. \$9.95/month with no banner; free Internet for 10 hours/month (with banner).
- Earthlink** <http://www.earthlink.com> (800) EARTHLINK
Dial-up, cable, DSL & wireless access. Dial-up: \$21.95/month; Cable (Time-Warner):
\$41.95/month; DSL (\$49.95/month); Wireless: \$24.95/month.
- Prodigy** <http://www.prodigy.com> (800) 776-3449
Dial-up access. Monthly fees: \$21.95 unlimited; \$19.95 prepaid (year);
\$9.95 for 10 hours.
- CompuServe** <http://www.compuserve.com> (800) 292-3900
Dial-up access. AOL-Owned. \$9.95/month for 10 hours; \$19.95 unlimited; \$16.95 prepaid
(year)
- Road Runner** <http://www.rr.com> (800) ROADRUNNER
Cable access. AOL-Owned. Pricing averages to \$44.95/month, plus cable costs.
- AT&T** <http://www.att.net> (888) 613-3064
Dial-up & DSL access. Broadband: <http://www.attbroadband.com> (no prices on
website; must e-mail for information). Dial-up: \$16.95/month for 150 hours, or \$21.95/month
for unlimited access.
- Bway.net** <http://www.bway.net> (212) 982-9800
DSL access. New York Society Library uses for our Internet access. Residential DSL:
\$66.99/month; high-speed DSL: \$99.99/month.
- RCN** <http://www.rcn.com> (800) 746-4726
Dial-up and Cable access. No prices on website; must e-mail for information.

INTERNET I & II

INTERNET BREAKDOWN:

www.learnthenet.co.za/fullglob.html



E-MAIL

(Electronic Mail)

E-mail is a means of sending text messages and attachments from one Internet user to another (example: webmaster@nysoclib.org).

FTP

(File Transfer Protocol)

FTP is used for the quick transfer of files between computers on the Internet (example: <ftp://ftp.nysoclib.org/incoming/>). To download software programs to your computer from the Internet, you will use FTP.

IRC

(Internet Relay Chat)

Text-based program allowing two people to type messages to each other in real time (example: Yahoo! Messenger, AOL Instant Messenger, ICQ, etc.)

TELNET

(Telephone Network)

Telnet is one of the original programs used to connect to the Internet. The New York Society Library uses telnet (<telnet://216.220.102.82>) to connect to our online catalog.

USENET / NEWSGROUPS

(User Networks)

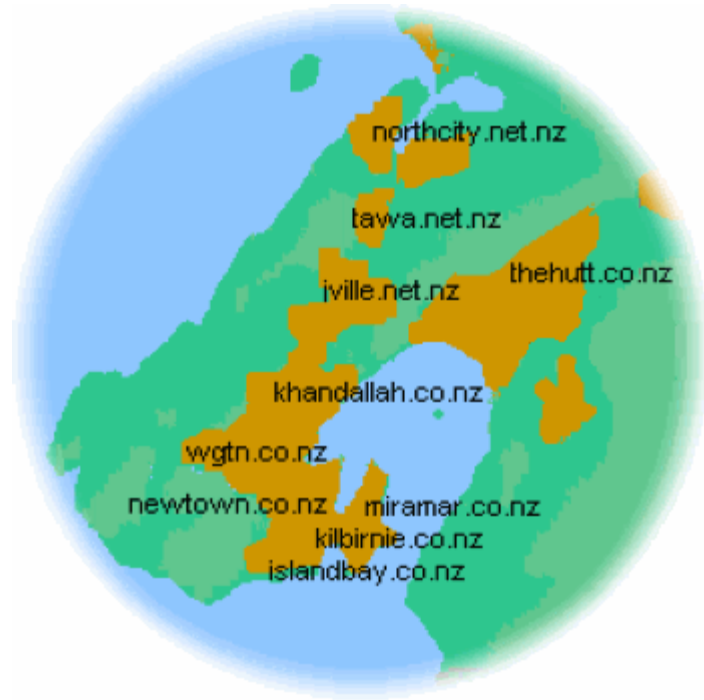
Newsgroups are current online discussion forums. Usenet discussion groups can be accessed through the web at: <http://groups.google.com>

WWW

(World Wide Web)

The web is means of viewing pictures, text and graphics stored on the Internet (sample site: <http://www.nysoclib.org>).

INTERNET I & II



DOMAINS:

TRADITIONAL:

.com	Commercial
.edu	Educational
.gov	US Government
.int	International
.mil	US Military
.net	Network systems
.org	Non-profit org

RECENT ADDITIONS:

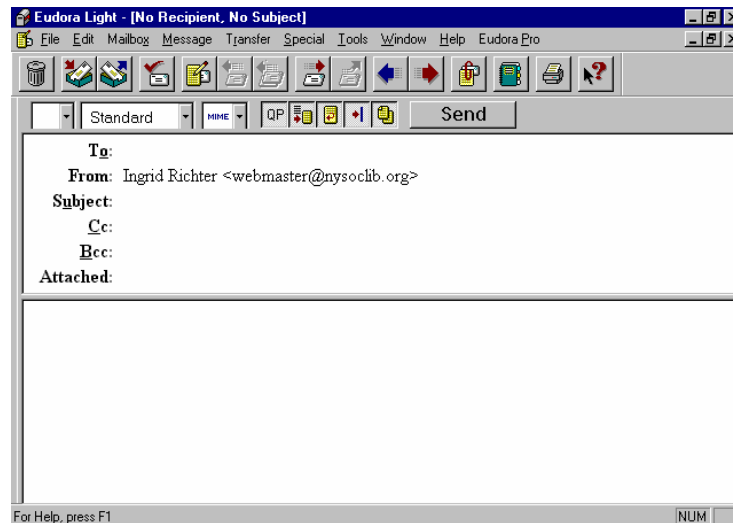
.aero	Air Transport Industry
.biz	General Business
.coop	Co-ops
.info	Information Industry
.museum	Museums
.name	Personal Names
.pro	Professionals
.tv	New Commercial Site

MAJOR COUNTRY DOMAINS:

.ar	Argentina	.fi	Finland	.nl	Netherlands
.at	Austria	.fr	France	.no	Norway
.au	Australia	.gr	Greece	.nz	New Zealand
.be	Belgium	.hk	Hong Kong	.pl	Poland
.br	Brazil	.id	Indonesia	.ru	Russia
.ca	Canada	.in	India	.se	Sweden
.ch	Switzerland	.ie	Ireland	.tw	Taiwan
.cn	China	.it	Italy	.uk	United Kingdom
.de	Germany	.jp	Japan	.us	United States
.dk	Denmark	.kr	South Korea	.za	South Africa
.es	Spain	.mx	Mexico		

INTERNET I & II

E-MAIL (GENERAL)



One of the most popular uses of the Internet, e-mail is short for "electronic mail", a means of sending messages from one Internet user to another. If you are using an online service (i.e. AOL, Microsoft Networks), your e-mail account is built into the service. If you are using another Service Provider, you will need to use a separate e-mail program to read and send messages. Some ISP's offer access to your e-mail through the web.

THE BASICS:

- **To:** is the e-mail address of the person you wish to send an e-mail to. To send a message to several e-mail addresses, simply separate them with a comma.
- **From:** is automatically filled in with your name and e-mail address.
- **Subject:** is what you wish to title your e-mail.
- **Cc:** stands for "Carbon copy", another way of sending the same e-mail to different people (simply type the other e-mail addresses in the Cc: field instead of at the top).
- **Bcc:** stands for "Blind carbon copy", if you don't want the original person in To: to see the alternate recipient. The e-mail address in Bcc sees everything.
- **Underneath the line:** This is your text portion (or the substance) of your e-mail. It's generally 80 characters across and the text wraps to fit. Once you are done typing a message, simply click on the "Send" button to mail your message.
- **Attaching a file:** All e-mail programs these days have an option to attach a file (either a picture or document or anything found on your hard drive). In Microsoft Outlook, compose a new message and look for a paperclip icon. In Yahoo Mail, compose a message and look for text saying "Attachments: Add File". In AOL, compose a message and look for the "Attach" button at the bottom of the screen.

A NOTE ABOUT SECURITY:

E-mail is sent as pure text and is not very secure. Always assume that other people may see what you write and don't send sensitive information (i.e. credit card numbers, social security numbers or passwords) through e-mail.

INTERNET I & II

E-MAIL VIRUSES:



The Anna Kournikova Virus

Viruses are commonly sent through e-mail attachments. To prevent viruses from infecting your computer, install a virus-protection program on your computer and keep the virus definitions up to date.

The two most common programs are Norton Antivirus from Symantec (<http://www.symantec.com>) and VirusScan from McAfee (<http://www.mcafee.com>). New computers generally come with one of these two programs preinstalled. Norton keeps a list of current virus threats at: <http://securityresponse.symantec.com/avcenter/vinfodb.html> McAfee keeps a similar list at: <http://vil.mcafee.com/newVirus.asp>

Keep the virus definitions up-to-date (Norton Antivirus uses LiveUpdate to check for and download the most recent definitions every time you are on the Internet) to prevent your computer from accepting any recently-created virus. Run a periodic scan of your computer, especially if you've been downloading a lot of files/e-mail recently.

Do not open an e-mail attachment unless you are specifically expecting one (some viruses will use your e-mail address book to send the virus to your friends, so be cautious of attachments even from someone you know). Be wary of Microsoft Word and Excel documents - the virus could be hidden in the Macro feature. Also be wary of disguised links: the virus in the picture above is a Visual Basic Script (VBS) disguised as a picture of Anna Kournikova.

If you suspect someone sent you a virus, delete the attachment and empty your recycle bin. If your computer is infected with a virus, check either Symantec's or McAfee's website for removal instructions.

INTERNET I & II

WORLD WIDE WEB: BROWSERS

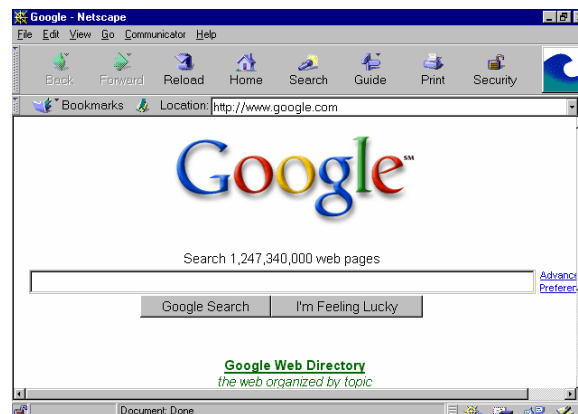
A web browser is a software program (almost always free) that lets you view information on the web or on your computer. The two most common web browsers are Netscape and Internet Explorer. AOL users have their browser built into the software, but they can also use Internet Explorer (or Netscape) while their AOL connection is open.



INTERNET EXPLORER

<http://www.microsoft.com>

Internet Explorer was developed by Microsoft in 1995 to compete with Netscape. Very similar to Netscape, it was installed as the default browser for the Windows operating system. Internet Explorer is used by 80% of the Internet users.



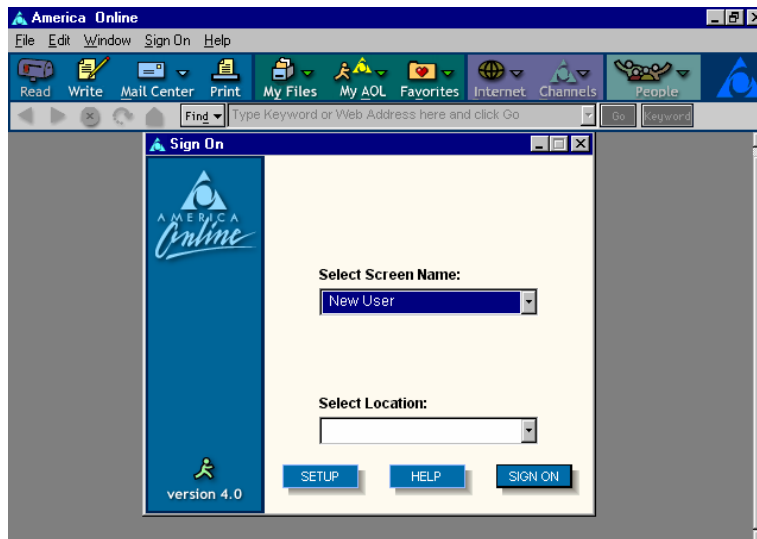
NETSCAPE

<http://www.netscape.com>

Netscape was released in 1994 and nicknamed Mozilla (Godzilla trampling NCSA Mosaic, the first Internet browser). Netscape improved the look and appearance of web over Mosaic and, consequently, controlled about 80% of Internet market in 1995. Netscape has since been bought by AOL/Time/Warner. The latest version of Netscape (6.0) includes the Google search engine in the URL box.

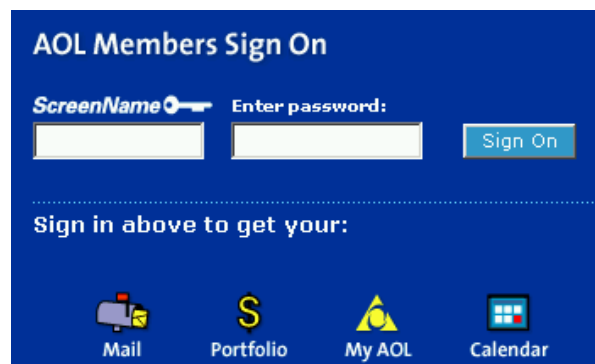
INTERNET I & II

AMERICA ONLINE



AOL is widely used and extremely user-friendly. With America Online, your e-mail program and web browser are built directly into the program (in other words, you will not need to use any other mail or browser program). If you wish to change the font size of your browser, connect to AOL, minimize the AOL screen and open Internet Explorer. You can also use Internet Explorer instead of the AOL browser to surf the web – just connect to AOL first

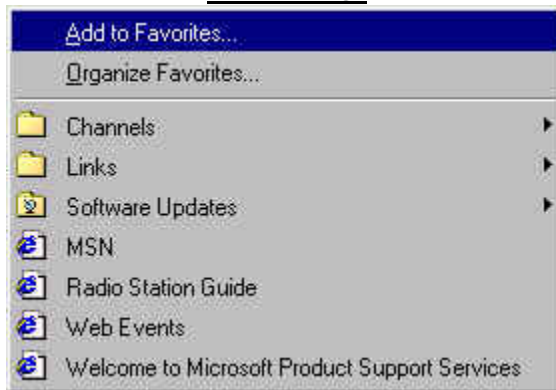
- To read e-mail in AOL: Click the "Read" icon in the upper-left hand corner of your screen.
- To surf the web in AOL: Type the web address or keyword where it says "Type Keyword or Web Address Here and click go."
- To access your AOL e-mail remotely: Go to <http://www.aol.com> and login on the website (example below)



<http://www.aol.com>

INTERNET I & II

WEB TIPS:

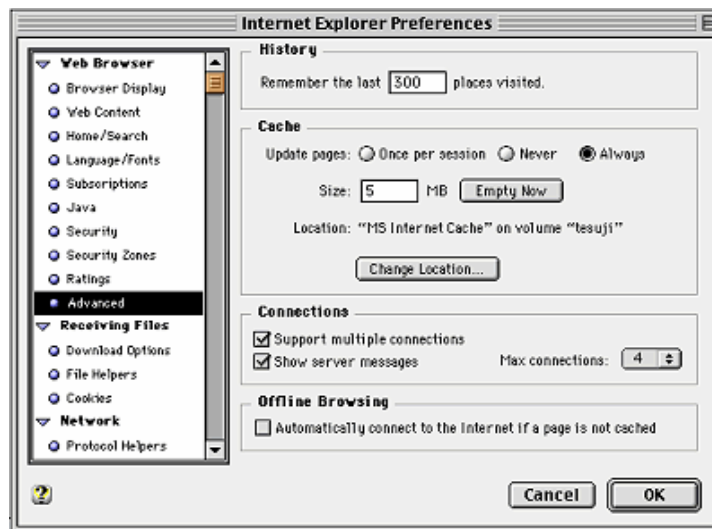


BOOKMARKS / FAVORITES:

This keeps track of your favorite web sites, so that you won't have to enter the URL again.

To bookmark a file in Netscape Navigator, choose "Bookmarks→ Add Bookmark" (choose "Edit Bookmarks" to add, delete or modify your bookmark contents). The bookmarked file will appear at the bottom of the list.

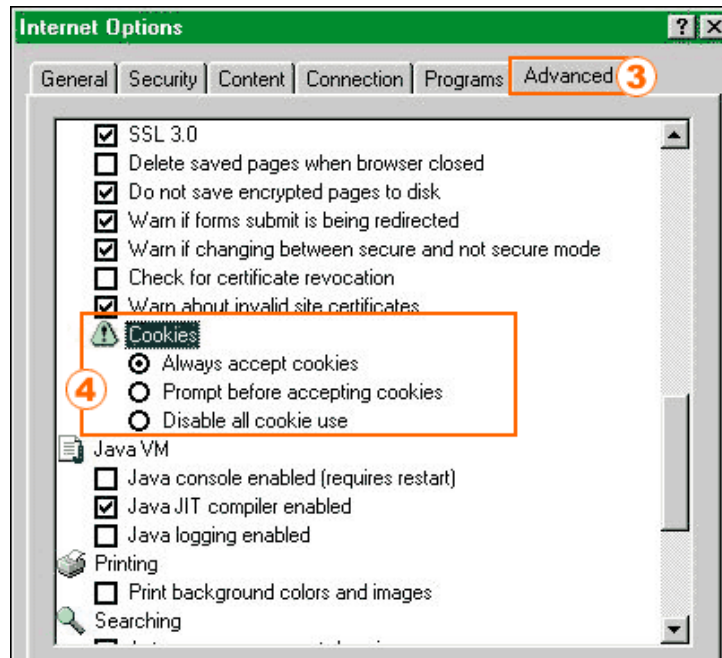
To add to favorites in Internet Explorer, choose "Favorites → Add to Favorites" (choose "Organize Favorites to add, delete or modify your favorites). The new file will appear at the bottom of the Favorites list (for Windows 98+ users, it will also appear in the Start Menu, under "Start→ Favorites")



CACHE

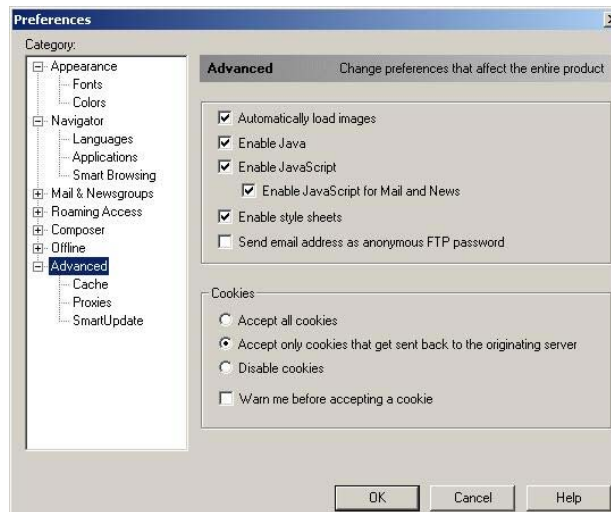
Browsers cache (or save) online web pages and pictures in a temporary folder on your computer to speed up your Internet time (when you revisit the site, it pulls the images and text from the cache instead of the server). If you have been having a slow time surfing the web, you may wish to increase your cache size. Likewise, if your hard drive is filling up, you may wish to decrease or empty your cache.

The cache settings in Netscape Navigator are under "Edit→ Preferences → Advanced → Cache". The cache settings in Internet Explorer are under "Tools → Internet Options → Temporary Internet files → Settings".



COOKIES

A cookie is a bit of information about you that another computer stores on your computer (it may keep track of passwords or user preferences). Amazon.com uses this to track your book interests; The New York Times online uses this to save your password. To change your cookie settings in Internet Explorer, choose "Tools -> Internet Options -> Security -> Custom Level" and scroll down to "Cookies" (For Windows 95+ users, cookies are stored on your computer under C:\Windows\Cookies). To change your cookie settings in Netscape Navigator, choose "Edit -> Preferences -> Advanced -> Cookies".



PREFERENCES:

Dislike all the black pages with white text? Unable to read most web fonts? You can change all of these settings under the personal preference pages. In Netscape Navigator, choose "Edit -> Preferences -> Appearance -> Fonts or Colors". In Internet Explorer, choose "Tools -> Internet Options -> General -> Fonts or Colors"

INTERNET I & II

SEARCH ENGINES:



Since the number of websites is astronomical (and growing daily), you will need to use a search engine to find information on the web. Most people stick with one search engine, but you can use as many (or few) search engines as you wish. For a review of all the search engines, visit: <http://searchenginewatch.com/>

Alltheweb:	http://www.alltheweb.com
Altavista:	http://www.altavista.com
Ask Jeeves:	http://www.askjeeves.com
Dogpile:	http://www.dogpile.com
Excite:	http://www.excite.com
Go:	http://www.go.com
Google:	http://www.google.com
HotBot:	http://hotbot.lycos.com
Invisible Web:	http://www.invisibleweb.com
LookSmart:	http://www.looksmart.com
Lycos:	http://www.lycos.com
MetaCrawler:	http://www.metacrawler.com
MSN Search:	http://search.msn.com
Northern Light:	http://www.northernlight.com
Open Directory:	http://dmoz.org
WebCrawler:	http://www.webcrawler.com
Yahoo:	http://www.yahoo.com

INTERNET I & II

INFORMATIONS GÉNÉRALES:

- [Application](#)
- [Le Bâtiment](#)
- [La Collection](#)
- [Histoire de la bibliothèque](#)
- [Carte d'emplacement](#)
- [Bibliothèques D'Adhésion](#)
- [L'Information D'Adhésion](#)
- [Documentations de référence](#)
- [Utilisation de la bibliothèque](#)
- [Mises à jour De Web](#)



Photographie par Paul Warchol



TRANSLATION TOOLS:

<http://babelfish.altavista.com/>

Altavista's BabelFish will translate web pages and pure text to and from a variety of languages: Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese & Spanish.

Live Webcam : Papeete Seafront (Tahiti - French Polynesia)

The image will be updated in seconds



Click [here](#) for some of interesting webcam captures

*This webcam is maintained by [Tahiti Nui Travel](#) : english version
[Tahiti Nui Travel](#) : version française*

TAHITI NUI TRAVEL 10/10/02 12:54:45 (GMT -10)

WEBCAMS:

Webcams are live cameras from around the world, projecting images onto the Internet. For more cities, visit: <http://www.webcam-index.com/>

- Berlin: http://www.berlinonline.de/spass/live_kamera/
Hong Kong: http://www.discoverhongkong.com/eng/popup/webcam/pu_webc_indx.jsp?pic=1
Los Angeles: <http://www.earthcam.com/usa/california/losangeles/hollywood/>
New York: <http://www.earthcam.com/usa/newyork/timesquare/>
Tokyo: <http://info.nttlis.co.jp/webcam/index.html>



PROXY SERVERS:

A proxy server is used to either speed up your connection to the Internet (commonly accessed pages are stored on the proxy server instead of on the Internet) or to give you access to restricted databases. The New York Society Library is using a proxy server to give members remote access to:

American National Biography

<http://www.anb.org/articles/index.html>

American National Biography offers portraits of more than 17,400 men and women -- from all eras and walks of life -- whose lives have shaped the nation. More than a decade in preparation, the American National Biography is the first biographical resource of this scope to be published in more than sixty years.

FirstSearch:

<http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org>

FirstSearch service is an online reference system that will help you access a wide range of resources to meet your information needs. FirstSearch includes more than databases, and provides access to over 9,000 journals that contain full-text articles.

Oxford English Dictionary

<http://dictionary.oed.com/entrance.dtl>

Oxford English Dictionary is the accepted authority on the evolution of the English language over the last millennium. It is an unsurpassed guide to the meaning, history, and pronunciation of over half a million words, both present and past. It traces the usage of words through 2.5 million quotations from a wide range of international English language sources, from classic literature and specialist periodicals to film scripts and cookery books.

Oxford Reference Online:

<http://www.oxfordreference.com>

For the first time you can access a comprehensive and growing collection of Oxford's acclaimed reference titles without leaving your desk. Oxford Reference Online: The Core Collection brings together 100 language and subject dictionaries and reference works - containing well over 60,000 pages - into a single cross-searchable resource. books.

Proquest-NYTimes Archives:

<http://www.il.proquest.com>

ProQuest offers complete access to the New York Times backfile. This is the only ProQuest service available at this time.

If you would be interested in accessing these restricted databases from home via the library proxy server, please send an e-mail message to: webmaster@nysoclib.org and I will send you remote-access instructions.

INTERNET I & II

TRAVEL BARGAINS:

October 11, 2002:

CATHAY PACIFIC:

www.cathay-usa.com/dotm

From: Los Angeles, San Francisco or New York. To: Hong Kong, Singapore and Bangkok. Must travel to all destinations in the order specified. Fare: \$748* plus taxes for transpacific roundtrip flights any day of the week from Los Angeles, San Francisco or New York. Available for Purchase: October 1, 2002 through November 30, 2002 (or until deemed sold out). Valid Travel Dates: Travel must be completed between October 4 and December 15, 2002.

EXPEDIA TRAVEL

<http://www.expedia.com>

Huge fare sale! Book a roundtrip flight starting at \$96; Aloha, Hawaii! Take your pick of islands—packages from \$442; Save up to 50% at Walt Disney World® Resort Hotels; Cruise into savings: Set sail during the holidays from \$199 ; Fare sale: Fly with ATA—roundtrip flights starting at \$168

ICELAND AIR

<http://www.icelandair.com>

Introducing our latest foray into the world of discount travel... discover Europe this Autumn with fares as low as \$498 for two people (that's only \$249 each!) when you book the new Companion Fare. Although the fares are too many to list here, you can view and book them online (click the link above) or call our friendly and attentive Reservations Agents at 1-800-223-5500 to get a fare quote and make your booking.

ORBITZ:

<http://www.orbitz.com/>

Caribbean Getaway Sale from American \$165 Students Only! Travel deals everywhere! \$86 The Big Sale - Over 1300 Routes Included! \$83 Spirit - Book October for January Sale! \$96 European Break Sale from Continental! \$272

PRICELINE

<http://www.priceline.com/>

Buy before October 16, 2002 and save up to 50% on airline tickets! Fly anywhere you want -- just complete your trip by November 16, 2002.

UNITED VACATIONS:

<http://www.unitedvacations.com/email/index1.htm>

HAWAII: Free Nights in Kauai! Escape to paradise! Book your winter getaway to Kauai and take advantage of fantastic specials, including FREE nights! **CANADA:** Check out this incredible 3rd night free in Toronto! Head out on a Toronto getaway and save! Stay 3 nights for the price of 2. **EUROPE:** Vacations from \$369 including 5,000 Mileage Plus® Bonus Miles!

YAHOO/TRAVELOCITY

<http://my.yahoo.com/>

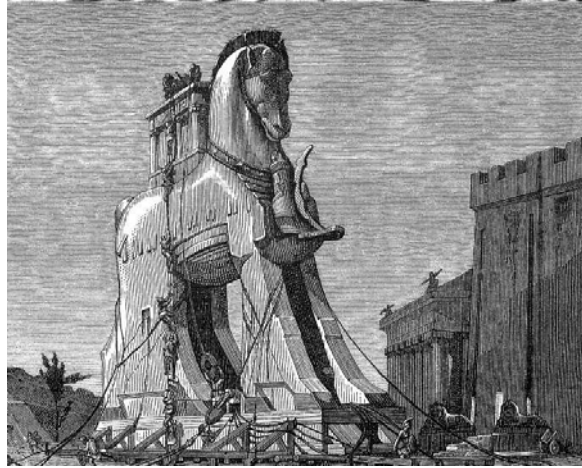
Best Fares to: Berlin, Germany \$340; Cairo, Egypt \$622; Geneva, Switzerland \$354; Hong Kong \$567; Los Angeles, CA \$178; London, UK - all \$216; Minneapolis, MN \$192; Tokyo, Japan \$580; Paris, France - all \$328; Seattle/Tacoma, WA \$238

SECURED PAGES

Legitimate websites (such as major airlines) will encrypt potentially sensitive information while it is being transferred from your computer to their computer. To make sure your information is secure, look for the encryption symbol (usually a padlock) in your browser.

INTERNET I & II

STARTING LINKS:



Auctions:

www.ebay.com
www.etrade.com

Airlines:

www.aa.com
www.alaska-air.com
www.americawest.com
www.british-airways.com
www.continental.com
www.delta-air.com
www.nwa.com
www.ual.com
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ACRONYMS & DEFINITIONS

<u>ANSI:</u>	American National Standards Institute
<u>ASCII:</u>	American Standard Code for Information Exchange (pure text)
<u>AOL:</u>	America Online service provider
<u>bookmark:</u>	a saved electronic record of a URL, allows fast access to that site again.
<u>browser:</u>	client software designed to communicate with web server and translate data.
<u>cache:</u>	an area of disk space reserved for holding data, used to speed up web pages.
<u>chat:</u>	An IRC program that allows users to exchange information in real time.
<u>DNS:</u>	Domain Name System, describes computers and system (i.e. nysoclib.org)
<u>e-mail:</u>	Electronic mail messages sent over computers from one user to another.
<u>FAQ:</u>	Frequently Asked Questions
<u>FTP:</u>	File Transfer Protocol (moves files from one computer to another).
<u>Gopher:</u>	Early protocol for creating directories of information (named for UM mascot)
<u>home page:</u>	the top page of a web site, provides access to rest of information on the site
<u>host:</u>	Any networked computer that allows users to communicate with other users .
<u>HTML:</u>	Hypertext Markup Language (language used to create web pages)
<u>HTTP:</u>	Hypertext Transfer Protocol (viewing web pages via a browser)
<u>InterNIC:</u>	The service that registers domain names for users.
<u>IP address:</u>	Internet Protocol address - describes machines on Internet
<u>IRC:</u>	Internet Relay Chat (talk facility, equivalent to telephone conference call)
<u>ISP:</u>	Internet Service Provider
<u>LAN:</u>	Local Area Network (connects all computers by cable)
<u>MSN:</u>	Microsoft Network (online service)
<u>network:</u>	Any set of connected, inter-operative computers.
<u>newsgroup:</u>	Collection of information on Internet about specific topics.
<u>offline:</u>	not connected to a computer network
<u>online:</u>	connected to a computer network.
<u>POP:</u>	Post Office Protocol (e-mail protocol)
<u>protocol:</u>	a set of rules for exchanging information over a network
<u>search engine:</u>	a program that searches through electronic information
<u>SMTP:</u>	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (sends e-mail over internet)
<u>TCP/IP:</u>	Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol (standardized protocol)
<u>Telnet:</u>	Telnet Protocol (allows one machine to run programs on another machine)
<u>URL:</u>	Universal Resource Locator (standard method of naming files on web)
<u>WAN:</u>	Wide Area Network (or LANs connected to a backbone)
<u>webmaster:</u>	a person in charge of managing a web site.
<u>WWW:</u>	World Wide Web, makes text and graphics information available

INTERNET I & II
ADDITIONAL NOTES: