

CLASS : X

SUBJECT : COMPUTER APPLICATION

**BOOK: COMPUTER APPLICATION (DR. VIPAN ARORA)
DINESH PUBLICATION.**

ONE TWO LINE COPY 200 PAGES.

NOTE:

***FOR NOW STUDENTS NEED NOT WORRY ABOUT THE TEXT BOOK OR COPY.**

***CONTENTS OF THE THIS FILE SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN ANY ROUGH COPY.**

***ASSIGNMENT IS ALSO PROVIDED AT THE END OF THE CHAPTER WHICH
SHOULD BE DONE, IN THE SAME COPY.**

CHAPTER 1 - INTERNET:

**CONTENTS - WORLD WIDE WEB, WEB SERVERS, WEB CLIENTS, WEB SITES, WEB
PAGES, WEB BROWSERS, BLOGS, NEWS GROUPS, HTML, WEB
ADDRESS, E-MAIL ADDRESS, DOWNLOADING AND UPLOADING
FILES FROM A REMOTE SITE. INTERNET PROTOCOLS: TCP/IP,
SMTP, POP3, HTTP, HTTPS. REMOTE LOGIN AND FILE TRANSFER
PROTOCOLS: SSH, SFTP, FTP, SCP, TELNET.**

INTERNET

When two or more systems are connected to each other for sharing of hardware and software resources then they are said to be in a network, and a network of networks is known as internet.

****The first network developed was ARPANET by the Department of Defence, U.S. , America for its defence purposes, which was later developed as intranet and then came internet.

ARPANET stands for American Research Project Agency Network.

WORLD WIDE WEB

- World Wide Web (WWW) is collection of text pages, digital photographs, music files, videos, and animations you can access over the Internet.
- The Web, or World Wide Web, is basically a system of Internet servers that support specially formatted documents. The documents are formatted in a markup language called HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) that supports links to other documents, as well as graphics, audio, and video files.

WEB SERVERS

- Web server is a computer system, which provides the web pages via HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol). IP address and a domain name is essential for every web server.
- Storing, processing and delivering web pages to clients are its main function. All the communication between client (web browser) and server takes place via HTTP.
- Some examples of web server software are Apache, Microsoft and Netscape.

WEB CLIENTS

- A web client is an application that communicates with a web server, using Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol is the protocol behind the World Wide Web, with every web transaction, HTTP is invoked.

WEB PAGE

- A web page is a simple document displayable by a browser. Such documents are written in HTML language
- A web page can embed a variety of resources such as:
 - *style information* — controlling a page's look-and-feel
 - *scripts* — which add interactivity to the page
 - *media* — images, sounds, and videos

WEBSITE

- A collection of web pages which are grouped together and usually connected together in various ways is known as a "web site" or simply a "site."
- Some examples of website are rediffmail.com, gmail.com etc

WEB BROWSERS

- A *browser* is a software that retrieves and displays web pages.
- Some examples of web browser are Netscape Navigator, Internet Explorer, Google Chrome etc.

BLOGS

- It is also known as web logs, these allow users to post thoughts and updates about their life and topics of their interest on the Web.

NEWS GROUPS

- A newsgroup is an online discussion forum accessible through Usenet.
- Each newsgroup contains discussions about a specific topic, indicated in the newsgroup name.

HTML

- HTML stands for hyper text markup language .
- Hypertext means text with additional features.
- Markup means the process of adding additional features.
- Language because it has its own syntax of writing

WEB ADDRESS

- The web address contains information about the location of the webpage.
- It is also known as the URL (uniform resource locator).

Like the address for your home, a web address organizes information about a webpage's location in a predictable way.



Network:

This is a set of connected webpages. The address for the network is typically the same as the homepage of a website. Under that website will be a variety of webpages. The last part of the network address is the top level domain name.

From the example, `www.supremecourt.gov` is the network section of the URL, and the top level domain is `.gov`.

Top Level Domain:

This indicates the type of network. Websites based outside of the United States will often include a country code as part of the domain (e.g. `.uk`, `.ca`, `.in` etc.)

Common domain names:

- `.com` (business)
- `.org` (organization)
- `.edu` (education)
- `.gov` (government)

Note: there are few restrictions about what domain name a website must use. A business can choose either .com or .org. Only a government site can use .gov, but you may find some government sites under other domains (e.g. some public schools use .org).

Folders & subfolders:

folders and subfolders are used to organize all of the content on the website.

The example above has a folder called opinions that contains a subfolder of PDF documents from 2012 called 12pdf.

File name:

The last part of a web address gives the name of the individual file that displays when you go to that address. Web address often end with the file name .htm or .html, which indicates that you are looking at a regular webpage.

The example address above has the file name 11-697_d1o2.pdf. Because the file name ends with .pdf, it will display a PDF document.

E-MAIL ADDRESS

- An email address identifies an email box to which email messages are delivered.
- An email address such as *John.Smith@example.com* is made up of a local part , an @ symbol, and then the domain name.
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DOWNLOADING AND UPLOADING FILES FROM A REMOTE SITE

- Transferring files from a remote site to your personal computer is known as downloading.
- Copying or moving files from your system to a remote site is known as uploading files.

SOME INTERNET PROTOCOLS ARE :

TCP/IP

- TCP/IP stands for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, which is a set of networking protocols that allows two or more computers to communicate.

SMTP

- SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.
- SMTP is a set of communication guidelines that allow software to transmit an electronic mail over the internet is called Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.

POP3

- Post Office Protocol version 3 (POP3) is a standard mail protocol used to receive emails from a remote server to a local email client.
- POP3 allows you to download email messages on your local computer and read them even when you are offline.

HTTP and HTTPS

- Hyper Text Transfer Protocol AND Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is the secure version of HTTP
- This protocol is used to send data between your browser and the website that you are connected to.
- The 'S' at the end of HTTPS stands for 'Secure'. It means all communications between your browser and the website are encrypted.

SOME FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOLS ARE :

SSH AND SFTP

- The Secure Shell Protocol and Secure File Transfer Protocol is a network protocol that provides file access, file transfer, and file management over any reliable data stream.

FTP

- File Transfer Protocol used for uploading and downloading of files

SCP

- Secure Copy Protocol (SCP) is a means of securely transferring computer files between a local host and a remote host or between two remote hosts.
- It is based on the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol.

TELNET

- Telnet is a protocol that allows you to connect to remote computers (called hosts) over a TCP/IP network (such as the internet).
- Using telnet client software on a computer, we can make a connection to a telnet server (that is, the remote host)
