

Wilson Chapter 2: The Internet

- Remember to read and memorize the terminology on pages 13-16.
- Also, do the written assignment on iCollege.

Quick History of the Internet

- Earliest beginnings: US Department of Defense project called ARPANET (1960s)
- Spread to research, scientific and academic communities
- Then spread to commercial use in late 1990s

Internet Protocols (or Standards)

- Packet switching: Data is broken down into smaller units called *packets*. These packets are sent out individually over the network.
- TCP/IP = Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol
 - TCP - breaks down data into packets and reassembles them at their destination

Internet Protocols (or Standards)

- IP = Internet Protocol
 - IP - manages the addressing and delivery of the packets
 - Every machine connected to the internet has an IP address
 - The IP address consists of 4 numbers written as #.#.#.#
 - The domain name (or web address or URL) is really an alias for the IP address

Internet Applications

- Email and Mailing Lists
 - Using Mailing lists, members can receive email and send email messages to all other members
 - email is asynchronous - one person sends a message at one time and the recipient receives the message at a different time
- Chat or Instant Messaging (IM) - send and receive messages simultaneously = synchronous

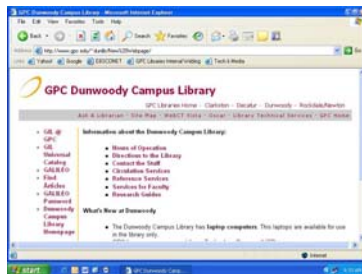
World Wide Web

- HTML = Hypertext Markup Language - computer coding used to structure text, multimedia and links
- HTTP = Hypertext Transfer Protocol - requests and transmits files across the internet
- Web browser: software to receive, interpret and display web pages
- Popular browsers: Netscape Navigator, Microsoft Internet Explorer, Firefox

Accessing the Internet

You need:

1. A computer with appropriate software (e.g., browser) and hardware (e.g., modem, cable)



Accessing the Internet (cont'd)

2. Internet service through an internet service provider (ISP)
 - a. dial up service - through your telephone line - slowest service.
 - b. DSL = digital subscriber line - faster than dial up.
 - c. cable - even faster service through your cable line.
 - d. direct internet connection through an organization. Individual PCs are connected through the LAN. Speed varies.

Internet Uses in Libraries

1. Web page - provide information about the library (e.g., hours, staff, numbers)
2. Library catalog or OPAC = Online Public Access Catalog
3. Databases - access to magazine, journal and newspaper articles
4. Answer questions via email or chat
5. Many, many more

We provide all of the above on the [GPC libraries homepage](http://www.gpc.edu/library/) (<http://www.gpc.edu/library/>)

Internet Use Policies

- Because of all of the possible inappropriate uses of the internet, libraries must develop a policy for its use.
- Some libraries have special software to enforce their policy
 1. Filtering software - blocks inappropriate sites from being displayed by looking for certain words in the web page. Usually found in public libraries but not in academic libraries.
 2. Security software - prevents users from installing software on a library PC. Usually found in all libraries.

Technical Services and the Internet

- Technical Services is a department which uses the internet for “behind the scene” activities
 1. Cataloging new materials
 2. Claiming materials that were not received
- More in LIST 1103: Acquisitions and Technical Processing

Collection Development and the Internet

- Librarians use the internet to select which materials to buy
- Libraries buy electronic materials that are accessed by library users via the internet. Libraries pay for access to electronic versions of articles (e.g. Ebscohost) and books (e.g. netlibrary).

Blogs

- Blog = Weblog - people publish their diary on the internet.
- Blogs are usually updated on a regular basis
- Blogs are usually made up of many, short pieces of information
- Free software is available from blogger.com

Blogs and RSS Feeds

- RSS is a tool for receiving updated information from other web sites
- RSS reader or aggregator software is needed. There are several free software packages available (e.g. [My Yahoo](http://my.yahoo.com/), <http://my.yahoo.com/>).

Podcasts

- Podcasting is the method of distributing multimedia files such as audio programs or music videos over the Internet.
- May use RSS to distribute the files to users.
- You can find some podcasts from the GPC's Decatur Campus Library at:
<http://www.gpc.edu/~declib/podcasts.htm>.

Wiki

- Webpages that can be updated and changed by many people.
- You can protect your wiki by requiring a password in order to make changes.
- The most popular wiki is probably wikipedia (<http://en.wikipedia.org>)
- A wiki can also be used by library staff members to communicate with each other.

Wireless Networking

- Wireless is a method of communication that uses low-powered radio waves to transmit data between devices.
- Allows for communication without cables or cords.
- A computer needs both correct hardware and software to use a wireless network.
- Also, a computer may need to be properly configured to use the wireless network.