INTRODUCTION TO INTERNET RESOURCES

The Internet is a network of computers that use common conventions for naming and addressing systems. It is a collection of interconnected independent networks. No one owns the Internet.

Domain	Members
.com	Commercial Organization
.edu	Educational Institutions
.gov	Government organization other than military
.int	International ogranizations
.mil	U.S. military organizations
.net	Internet resources
.org	Organizations not fitting into other domains
.hk	Hong Kong Region
.....	

PART 1: EXPLORING THE NETWORK

GOPHER

The Internet Gopher client is used to search for and retrieve files from Gopher servers anywhere on the Internet. It is thus a distributed document delivery service. Gopher servers store files containing text or binary data, directory information (loosely called phone book), images or sound. Links to other Gopher servers result in network wide cooperation to form the global Gopher web, often called Gopherspace.

You may try our local gopher site and other gopher sites. It is menu base.

csh> gopher

csh> gopher gopher.cuhk.hk

csh> gopher gopher.hku.hk

You can also try our xgopher

WORLD-WIDE WEB

World-Wide Web (also called WWW or W3) is a hypertext-based information system. Any word in a hypertext document can be specified as a pointer to a different hypertext document where more information pertaining to that word can be found. The reader can open the second document by selecting the word (using different methods depending on the interface; in a mouse based system, a user would probably place the mouse over the word and click the mouse button); only the part of the linked document which contains relevant information will be displayed.

The second document may itself contain links to further documents. The reader need not know where the referenced documents are, because they will be obtained and presented as they are needed. World-Wide Web uses hypertext over the Internet: the linked documents may be located at different Internet sites.

You may try our WWW site and other WWW sites.

csh> mosaic	(our IE WWW site)
csh> mosaic http://www.cuhk.hk	(CUHK WWW site)
csh> mosaic http://www.cuhk.hk/hkwww.htm	(other WWW sites in H.K)
csh> mosaic http://hkein.ie.cuhk.hk/	(HKEIN)

or use netscape on sun workstaions:

csh> netscape	(our IE WWW site)
csh> netscape http://www.cuhk.hk	(CUHK WWW site)
csh> netscape http://www.cuhk.hk/hkwww.htm	(other WWW sites in H.K)
csh> netscape http://hkein.ie.cuhk.hk/	(HKEIN)

If you access the network without a graphical environment (says, you dail in our modem spool with a tty terminal connection). You can still access the WWW sites by **Lynx.** Lynx is a full screen browser for WWW using arrows and tab keys, cursor addressing and highlighted or numbered links to navigate within the web. Lynx has no image or sound capabilities: any images or sounds are replaced by a tag at display time and the corresponding files can be retrieved separately.

csh> lynx	(our IE WWW site)
csh> lynx http://www.cuhk.hk	(CUHK WWW site)
csh> lynx http://www.cuhk.hk/hkwww.htm	(other WWW sites in H.K)

You may use lynx to get some html files or gif image files from the web pages.

For example, you want to get the online gif image from

http://www.ie.cuhk.hk/~shlam/image/seye.gif,

you may type

lynx -source http://www.ie.cuhk.hk/~shlam/image/seye.gif > seye.gif

You may also create your web home page in our www server. Here are the steps:

1) mkdir $HOME/public_html
2) put your html files (inculding your index.html) in these directory.
3) chmod 755 $HOME/public_html
4) chmod -R og+r $HOME/public_html
5) chmod og+x $HOME

To open your own www home page just type

mosaic http://www.ie.cuhk.hk/~$USER/

If you do not know how to write the html files for your web pages, read the html guide in

http://www.ie.cuhk.hk/~shlam/in_www_guide.html

<u>Using our WWW cache server</u>

If you always access oversea ftp, gopher and http sites by using mosaic, netscape and lynx, you may use our WWW cache server so that you can get the files directly from our cahce server when you retrieve them again.

To use it:

For netscape:

set

"Options -> Preferences -> Mail & Proxies",

to be

FTP Proxy:	*w3cache.ie.cuhk.hk*	*Port: 8080*
Gopher Proxy:	*w3cache.ie.cuhk.hk*	*Port: 8080*
HTTP Proxy:	*w3cache.ie.cuhk.hk*	*Port: 8080*

For lynx and Mosaic:

setenv http_proxy http://w3cache.ie.cuhk.hk:8080/
setenv ftp_proxy http://w3cache.ie.cuhk.hk:8080/
setenv gopher_proxy http://w3cache.ie.cuhk.hk:8080/

FYI, our cache server does not cache the following site:

*.hk
*.hk.super.net
*.hk.net

and the maximum cache expire limit is 14 days.

If you find that our w3cache server is down, you may just reset the proxy setting in netscape or unsetenv of the proxy variables.

PART 2: SEARCHING DATABASES

WAIS

WAIS, Wide Area Information Server, are databases containing mostly text-based documents (although WAIS documents may contain sound, pictures or video as well). WAIS databases are referred to as sources. The databases may be organized in different ways, using various database systems, but the user is not required to learn the query languages of the different databases. The WAIS client uses natural language queries to find relevant documents which contain the words of the query.

You can get to WAIS by telnet

csh> telnet quake.think.com (login: wais)
csh> telnet sunsite.unc.edu (login: swais)

or by e-mail

You can query WAIS databases and retrieve documents by sending commands in the body part of an e-mail message to WAISmail@quake.think.com. The commands can be

help to get the help file

maxres number to set the maximum number of results (i.e. documents) to be returned.

search source-name | *"source-name1 source-name2 ..." keywords*
where:
source-name
is a source name as found in the directory-of-servers (with or without the .src ending). Use double-quotes (")

to group several sources to be searched.

keywords

are the words you would normally type into a query.

PART 3: FINDING FILES FROM ANONYMOUS FTP SITE

ARCHIE

Archie is a service which helps users to locate files and directories on anonymous FTP servers anywhere on the Internet.

You can access ARCHIE by our local client "xarchie" Enter your search term and choose the query item under the Query pull down menu.

or by telnet with login name "archie"

archie.au	Australia
archie.edvz.uni-linz.ac.at	Austria
archie.aco.net	Austria
archie.uqam.ca	Canada
archie.funet.fi	Finland
archie.univ-rennes1.fr	France
archie.th-darmstadt.de	Germany
archie.ac.il	Israel
archie.unipi.it	Italy
archie.kyoto-u.ac.jp	Japan
archie.hana.nm.kr	Korea
archie.sogang.ac.kr	Korea
archie.nz	New Zealand
archie.uninett.no	Norway
archie.rediris.es	Spain
archie.luth.se	Sweden
archie.switch.ch	Switzerland
archie.ncu.edu.tw	Taiwan
archie.doc.ic.ac.uk	United Kingdom
archie.hensa.ac.uk	United Kingdom
archie.ans.net	USA
archie.internic.net	USA
archie.rutgers.edu	USA

archie.sura.net	USA
archie.unl.edu	USA

Type "prog your_search_key" to query your ftp sites. You can mail the query result back to you by typing "mail your_email_addr"

or by e-mail with the search command in your mail body.

e.g.

csh> mail archie@archie.au

Subject:

prog my_search key

Then the search result will mail back to you.

or by gopher access

e.g.

csh> gopher archie.au 4320

For the detial commands of archie, please refer to:

http://www.cuhk.hk/guides/earn/archie.html#using

You may also use "xarchie" under X-window envinronment.

PART 4: FINDING PEOPLE

NETFIND

NETFIND provides a simple Internet white pages directory facility. Given the name of aperson on the Internet and a rough description of where the person works, Netfind attempts to locate telephone and electronic mailbox information about the person. It does so using a seed database of domains and hosts in the network. The person’s first, last, or login name can be used.

You can access netfind by telnet with login name "netfind"

archie.au (AARNet, Melbourne, Australia)
bruno.cs.colorado.edu (University of Colorado, Boulder)

dino.conicit.ve (Nat. Council for Techn. & Scien.Research,Venezuela)
ds.internic.net (InterNIC Directory and DB Services, S. Plainfield,NJ)
eis.calstate.edu (California State University, Fullerton, CA)
hto-e.usc.edu (University of Southern California, Los Angeles)
krnic.net (Korea Network Information Center, Taejon, Korea)
lincoln.technet.sg (Technet Unit, Singapore)
malloco.ing.puc.cl (Catholic University of Chile, Santiago)
monolith.cc.ic.ac.uk (Imperial College, London, England)
mudhoney.micro.umn.edu (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis)
netfind.anu.edu.au (Australian National University, Canberra)
netfind.ee.mcgill.ca (McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada)
netfind.if.usp.br (University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil)
netfind.oc.com (OpenConnect Systems, Dallas, Texas)
netfind.vslib.cz (Liberec University of Technology, Czech Republic)
nic.uakom.sk (Academy of Sciences, Banska Bystrica, Slovakia)
redmont.cis.uab.edu (University of Alabama at Birmingham)

Choose the "2. Search" item at the top level choices. Then enter your search key. For example, you may try the search key:
"alan hong kong"

or by gopher access

Choose the Network Wide E-mail Searches item on our top gopher menu

You may also use the netfind service provided by CSD

csh> gopher gopher.cs.cuhk.hk 4398

FINGER

You can get a user finger inforamtion by "finger email_adrr". You can put your finger information in your ~/.plan and ~/.project files. In order to have your finger information work, make sure your .plan and .project can be read by the others and you have "chmod +x $HOME"

PART 5: GETTING FILES FROM ANONYMOUS FTP SITES

One of the most common ways to obtain public domain software and documents is to use anonymous ftp. (Login: anonymous ; pass word: your_email_addr)

Besides anonymous ftp, gopher, mosaic, xarchie also allow you to get files from remote hosts. I would like to remind you two things before you try to get files from oversea hosts:

i) Try our local ftp sites first. Our ftp sites mirror the files from major ftp sites oversea weekly. Hence, you can always get the most updated files from our local sites.

ftp sites	Retrieve Files
ftp.ie.cuhk.hk	**faq, gnu, rfc, Linux, ...**
ftp.cs.cuhk.hk	**msdos (cica, simtel), X11, Linux ....**
ftp.csc.cuhk.hk	**mac,winsock,packet_driver,WWW, images ....**

If you access our local ftp sites, the link is much faster. You can use mosaic or netscape as a ftp browser to view the readme files and image files before you decide to save it at your local host.

(e.g. open the URL file as http://www.ie.cuhk.hk/~shlam/local_ftp.html)

If you cannot find your files at the local ftp sites, then try the xarchie to locate the ftp site oversea.

ii) If you are getting huge files (such as tar files or images files), please put it into /common first and always your files in **/common** after use. Please note that all the files in /common will be erased **at 00:00 on every Monday**.

PART 6: NETWORKED INTEREST GROUPS

USENET (NETNEWS)

Usenet, sometimes called Netnews, is a huge collection of messages which are made available to users worldwide by means of the UUCP and NNTP protocols. Every Usenet message belongs to a newsgroups.Our news servers had subscribed over 2000 newsgroups. The no. of newsgroups are kept growing everyday. Users sending Usenet messages must address each message to a particular newsgroup. Some of the prefixes used to denote topic areas are:

Prefix	Topic Area

comp	Computing
news	Netnews and the USENET
rec	Recreations, hobbies, and leisure time activities.
Sci	The sciences
soc	Social issues
talk	Discussions
alt	Alternative topics (almost anything can show up here!)
misc	Miscellaneous

Of cousre, you should also check out our local newsgroups too.

ie.announce

for some important announcement here. You should read this newsgroup everyday becuase you should not miss any message in this newsgroup. However, you can only read the news but cannot post news here. Only IE staff can post news here. News in this newsgroup has no expired date.

ie.forum

for any discussion about IE dept. You can post your news here. The default expired date of your posted news is 30 days, max. 60 days.

ie.ad

for any advertisement. Same as ie.forum, the default expired date of your posted news is 30 days, max. 60 days

ie.service

for IE network technical problem discussion. You can post any problem that you do not know how to solve in our IE network. You can also post your solution in this newsgruop and let other IE users share your experience. Articles in this newsgroup has no expired date.

Please use **ie.forum** and **ie.ad** newsgroups to broadcast your message instead of using e-mail.

You may be also interested in other local newsgroups too, such as cs.xxxx, ee.xxxx, erg.xxxx, cuhk.xxxx .... etc.

There are two news readers (nn and tin) that allow you to read news and post news. Both nn and tin will update your ~/.newsrc file whenever it connects to the news server. ~/.newsrc records all the newsgroups that you can subscribe in the news server.

NN

If you are the first time to use **nn,** nn will subscribe all the newsgroups in the mews server. The subscribed newsgroups are marked with a ":" character. You can use the following two ways to unsubscribed the newsgroups:

1) Type the "U" key to unscribed the newsgroup one by one interactively in nn or

2) Use vi, sed, notepad, or texteditor to replace all the ":" characters in your ~/.newsrc with the "!" character. Then pick up the newsgroups that you want to subscribe and change the "!" character back to ":" characters on that newsgroups lines.

nn allow you to to search ALL newsgroups for a particular subject or a particular author. The format of the command is:

nn -mxX -sSubject all or *nn -mxX -nName all*

For the detail of nn or our newsgroups , please read our IE gopher -> Internet/Usenet

TIN

tin can allow you to connect other news servers. For example, you can connect to news.cuhk.hk or news.ust.hk

csh> env NNTPSERVER=news.cuhk.hk tin
or
csh> env NNTPSERVER=news.ust.hk tin

However, different news servers may have different newsgroup. It is better for you to back up your original ~/.newsrc before your connect to other news servers. Or you just alias a command to access other news servers. E.G.

alias cuhknews "(setenv NNTPSERVER news.cuhk.hk; tin -rf ~/.cuhknewsrc)"

PART 7: OTHER TOOLS OF INTEREST

IRC

IRC, Internet Relay Chat, is a real-time conversational system. It is similar to the talk command which is available on many machines in the Internet. IRC does everything talk does, but it allows more than two users to talk at once, with access throughout the global Internet.

You may also try other irc servers. Read the irc_servers.txt file.

usage:

irc your_nickname irc_server

Here are some commonly used simileys in irc:

:-)	Smiling
:-D	Laughing
;-)	Winking
:-(	Frowning
:-X	Sealed lips
|-|	Sleeping
8-|	Surprised
:{	Mustached
(:)-)	diver
[:|]	Robot

PART 8: FINDING YOUR ANSWER/SOLUTION FROM INTERNET

Here are my steps to find my answer or solution from internet. If you have another better way, please e-mail to me (shlam@Ie.cuhk.hk), I will update the steps.

1) Search the faq first and see if you can find your answer there.

ftp://ftp.cs.cuhk.hk/pub/faq/	(faq at cs.cuhk.hk)
ftp://sunsite.ust.hk/pub/faq/	(faq at sunsite.ust.hk)
http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/hypertext/faq/usenet/	(hypertext faq at ohio-state)
ftp://rtfm.mit.edu/pub/usenet/news.answers/	(usenet faq at rtfm.mit.edu)

2) Search the related links from

http://home.netscape.com/home/internet-search.html
http://home.netscape.com/home/internet-directory.html

in netscape "Net search" and "Net Directory" by supplying some key words.

(also try the http://www.yahoo.com/search.html if you like)

or search the related files by using xarchie.

Try the following web sites if you have time:

http://www.w3.org/hypertext/DataSources/bySubject/Overview.html
http://fuzine.mt.cs.cmu.edu/mlm/lycos-all.html
http://www.infoseek.com:80/Home
http://www.analysys.co.uk/commslib.htm

3) Post the question in some corresponding usenet newsgroups and see if other netters can help you. Make sure you have read the newsgroup faq berfore your post it. After you get the answer from some netters, please cancel your post article; otherwise your post article will still continue to propagate to other sites and therefore, you will still continue to receive replies from netters.

4) Send mail to your friends and see if they have encountered your problem before. Ask them to give you some hints to slove your problem.

REFERNCE:

For more detail about internet resource, you can view the following http documents in mosaic or netscape.

http://www.cuhk.hk/guides/earn/notice.html
(The Guide to Network Resource Tools)

http://www.cuhk.hk/bdgtti2.2/bdgtti.html
(Welcome to the Big Dummy's Guide to the Internet)

http://www.cuhk.hk/bdgtti2.2/bdg_toc.html
(Big Dummy's Guide to the Internet - Table of Contents)

http://www.cuhk.hk/guides/earn/notice.html
(The Guide to Network Resource Tools)

http://www.ie.cuhk.hk/~shlam/in_www_guide.html
(Alan's Internet and www Beginners' Guide)

http://www.ie.cuhk.hk/~shlam/netacctool.html
(Alan's network tools)