INFORMATION SEARCH THROUGH INTERNET

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1.INTRODUCTION

An Internet is a set of networks connected by gateways. The Internet protocol is a network layer protocol that routes data across an internet. The Internet system is now poised for a rapid period of expansion during and beyond the final decade of the 20th century. As networking, personal computing work stations, mobile communication and distributed computing it has become more widespread and the information in digital from has become a norm, the utility of systems like the internet has been rising dramatically.

The Internet is a dynamic system; its technology and protocol base is undergoing conflicious change. A large community of network designers, users and implementers are contributing to the knowledge-base of Internet. The users of more than a million host machines now have same sort of access to interconnected electronic Network.

2. CONNECTION

Transmission control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) provides reliable connection-oriented, peer-to-peer communications. Online databaser has a share shaped architecture in which a dumb terminal -links up with a service-supplying computer (Host). The terminal is completely subordinate to the central-computer in terms of both query languages(i.e. the language used and imposed by the central computer) and type of service. The type of architecture sways towards the host, which represent its fulerum.

The connection is reticular in as many a network as a constellation of interconnected nodes in which, in due work session, it is possible to cross from one node to another, browsing among the interest scattered here and there and passing from one networked system to another with the greatest of case.

3. INFORMATION FORMAT

Online information consists mainly of database which can be queried through an Information Retrieval Programme called Information Retrieval System. The database format is the least commonly used on the INTERNET, where unstructured, full text and unclassified information prevails. Networked information, resources may in fact have different structures; files (of documents, software, images and so on), services (access to library catalogue or directories) or vast data archives (collection of the result of surveys or experimental data). Information may come in the form of text, data, images and sounds.

4. SEARCH TOOLS

Here we are discussing only two Gopher & World Wide Web numbers other than which tools also exist. Gopher and World Wide Web is a very good tool for Networked Information Retrieval.

Gopher is a system of distribution (i.e. publications plus access) of networked information. In Gopher, information is organised hierarchically in a menu. It is a menu-driven system at the client and facilitates obtaining information in an orderly, logical manner through the same. Information is accessed simply by selecting the menu item desired.

The World Wide Web (WWW or W3) is another networked informations distribution system, unlike Gopher, however, it is based on hypertext technology. Information is presented in text form and selectable items are either underlined or followed by number. It is sufficient to specify the number of the item, or to click on the underlined item, to be connected to the resource desired.

For each of these basic functions, point and - click type graphical interfaces - Turbogopher for Gopher and Mosaic or Netscape for the Web - have been developed.

The interface's role is not only to create an attractive screen display; it also facilitates accessary service such as printing or screen and/ or document storage. Some most common tools are grouping of Information Search :

(a) FILE SEARCH

Archi serves to identify electronic document or data archives, where the search space is a set of file name. This is a type of a global librarian that automatically reaches out to a whole lot of INTERNET Servers; and indexes their files to generate a single database that can be easily searched. File Transfer Protocol (FTP) accomodates both public information sharing and private file system security by offering two kinds of service.

(i) Access to public files by means of anonymous logins.

(ii) Access to private files, which is

restricted to users with system login identifiers and password.

(b) DOCUMENT SEARCH

WAIS is a programme that can search hundreds of databases in one go, and it is designed to retrieve full text documents from various sources. WAIS uses a networked information retrieval protocol called Z39.50, which is central in the problem searching on the Internet.

HYTELNET is a hypertext browser for Telnet accessibilities. It assists Internet users in accessing resources such as library catlaogue freenets full text database, electronic books and many other useful text databases.

(c) GOPHER MENU SEARCH

Very esay Rodent -Oriented Netwide Index to Computerised Archives (VERONICA) is the equivalent for Gopher items of Archie for files. The outcome of the search is a set of Gopher items presented in Gopher, menu form and containing only items in which the string requested is present.

Jonzy's Universal Gopher Hierarchy Exacavation and Display (JUGHEAD) serves to identify Gopher/menu items. ItItmakes word searches on Gopher menus and returns a Gopher menu built dynamically in accordance with the query.

(d) WORLD WIDE WEB SEARCH

It is a more advanced browsing and searching system developed on the Internet based on the hypertext paradigm. World wide web allows to explore a seemingly unlimited World Wide digital 'Web' of human knowledge. The WWW treats Internet data as hypertext. Hypertext is text which contains links to other text. In hypertext, information is obtained in a very interactive manner in a window and may be a software programme with a graphic interface.

Web server extends the library's popular Gopher service portico, adding high quality

graphics, colour photographic images, sound recording and interactive hypertext link to texed based information available.

MOSAIC

Due to this Internet can talk, sing, shout show a movie, display smart formated documents and the works. Mosaic's environment is windowed. We can search information through many ways.

5. CONCLUSION

The proliferation of tools to facilitate access to this store of information is such that it is extremely difficult to update. On the evaluation of all of them, However, no tools as yet is capable of performing the sophisticated functions of online information retrieval.

An international standard format should be used to store the bibliographic information of the Internet resources, so that the information can be transferable among different systems.

When we consider which method to use to

organise the Internet meta information, we have to think about flexibility and complexity of the method to handle highly varied information. Providing integrated access to all formats of information resources through a single information management system -the library catalogue- is the most beneficial way to meet the research needs of the public. We have to think about who we want to serve in organising the Internet resources, so that indexing and access mechanisms can be expected to meet user's needs.

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