Internet

Internet World Stats
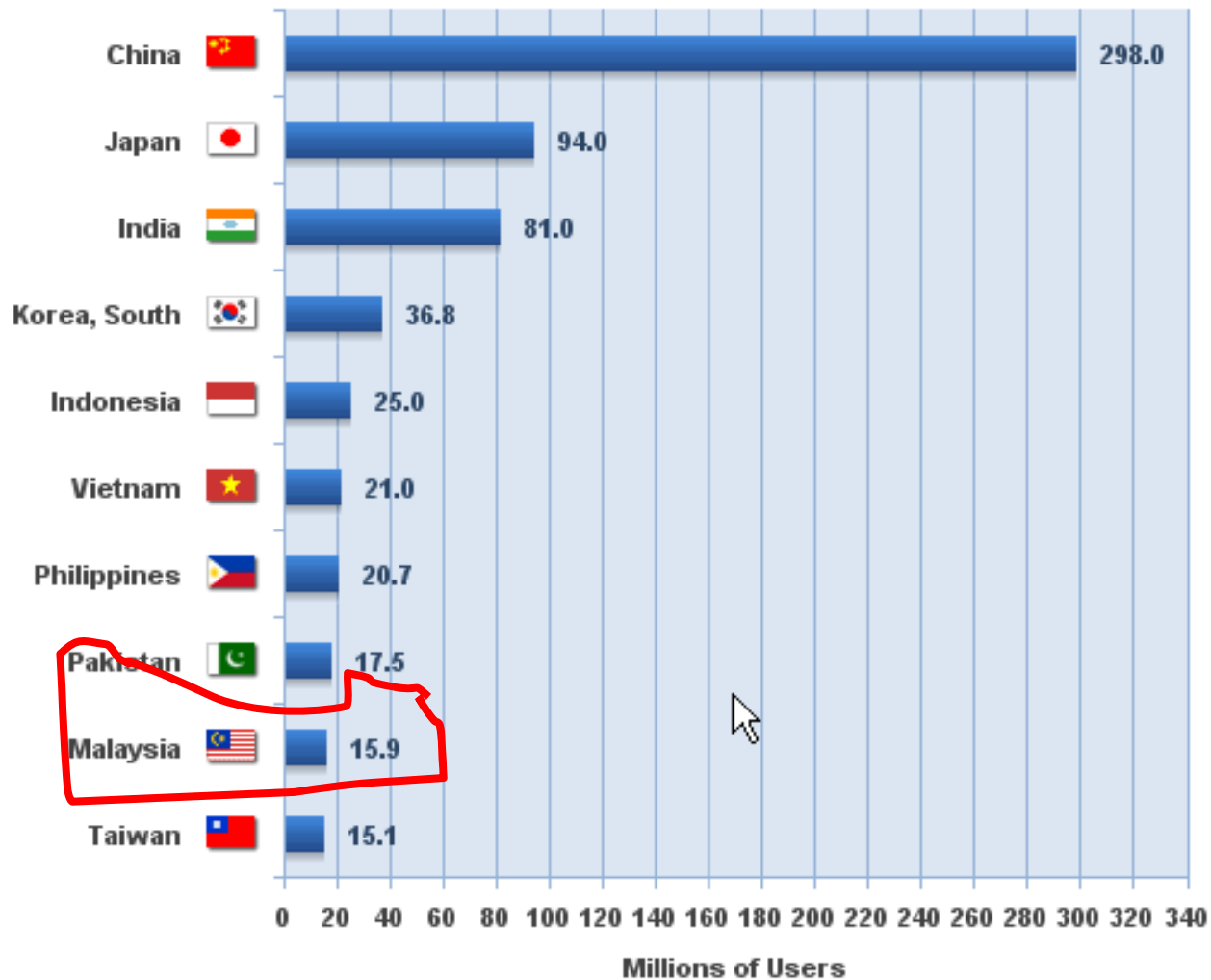
Usage and Population Statistics

WORLD INTERNET USAGE AND POPULATION STATISTICS

World Regions	Population (2008 Est.)	Internet Users Dec. 31, 2000	Internet Users Latest Data	Penetration (% Population)	Users Growth 2000-2008	Users % of Table
Africa	975,330,899	4,514,400	54,171,500	5.6 %	1,100.0 %	3.4 %
Asia	3,780,819,792	114,304,000	657,170,816	17.4 %	474.9 %	41.2 %
Europe	803,903,540	105,096,093	393,373,398	48.9 %	274.3 %	24.6 %
Middle East	196,767,614	3,284,800	45,861,346	23.3 %	1,296.2 %	2.9 %
North America	337,572,949	108,096,800	251,290,489	74.4 %	132.5 %	15.7 %
Latin America/Caribbean	581,249,892	18,068,919	173,619,140	29.9 %	860.9 %	10.9 %
Oceania / Australia	34,384,384	7,620,480	20,783,419	60.4 %	172.7 %	1.3 %
WORLD TOTAL	6,710,029,070	360,985,492	1,596,270,108	23.8 %	342.2 %	100.0 %

NOTES: (1) Internet Usage and World Population Statistics are for March 31, 2009. (2) CLICK on each world region name for detailed regional usage information. (3)

INTERNET USERS AND POPULATION STATISTICS FOR ASIA

ASIA REGION	Population (2008 Est.)	% Pop. of World	Internet Users, Latest Data	Penetration (% Population)	User Growth (2000-2008)	Users % of World
Asia Only	3,780,819,792	56.3 %	657,170,816	17.4 %	474.9 %	41.2 %
Rest of the World	2,929,209,278	43.7 %	939,099,292	32.1 %	280,7 %	58.8 %
WORLD TOTAL	6,710,029,070	100.0 %	1,596,270,108	23.8 %	342.2 %	100.0 %

NOTES: (1) Asiatic Internet Usage and Population Statistics were updated for March 31, 2009. (2) Population numbers are based on data from the US

http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm
Date Report : 31 Mac 2009

UTM

Asia Top 10 Internet Countries

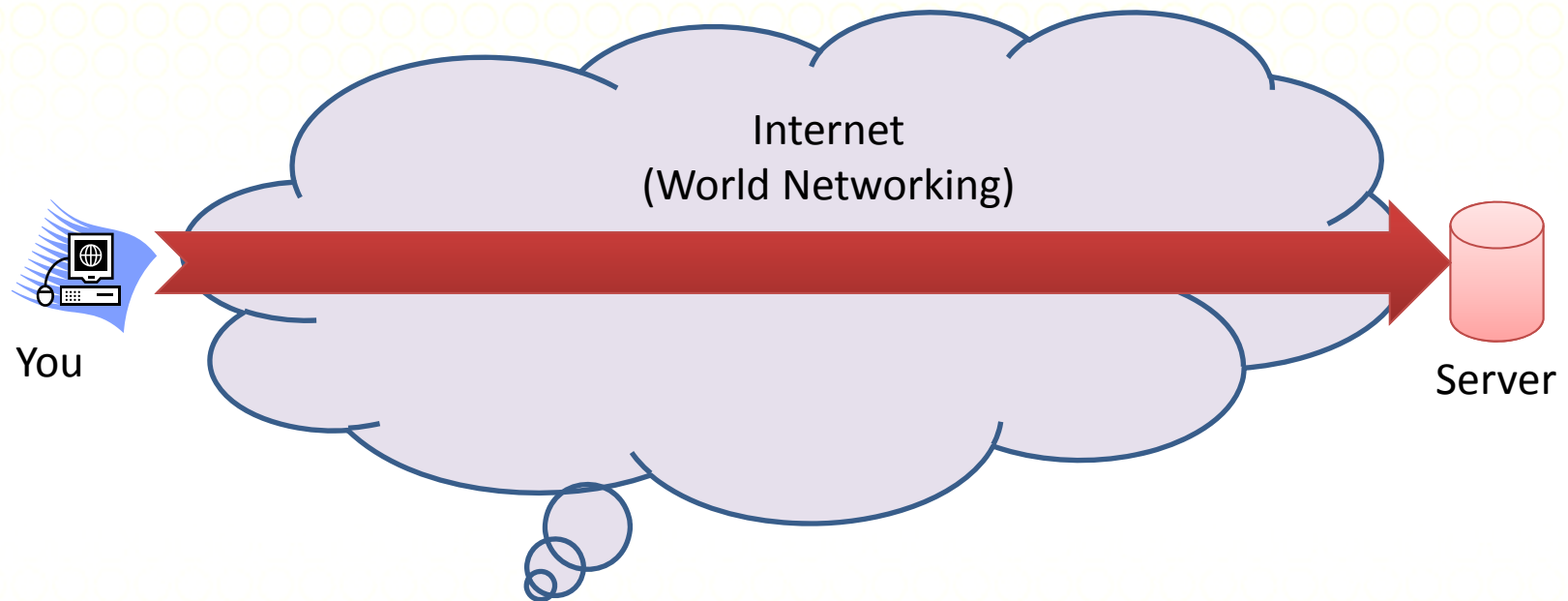| Country	Millions of Users
China	298.0
Japan	94.0
India	81.0
Korea, South	36.8
Indonesia	25.0
Vietnam	21.0
Philippines	20.7
Pakistan	17.5
Malaysia	15.9
Taiwan	15.1

Millions of Users

Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats3.htm

http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm
Date Report : 31 Mac 2009

ASIA INTERNET USAGE AND POPULATION

ASIA	Population (2008 Est.)	Internet Users, (Year 2000)	Internet Users, Latest Data	Penetration (% Population)	User Growth (2000-2008)	Users (%) in Asia
China *	1,330,044,605	22,500,000	298,000,000	22.4 %	1,224.4 %	45.3 %
Georgia	4,630,841	20,000	360,000	7.8 %	1,700.0 %	0.1 %
Hong Kong *	7,018,636	2,283,000	4,878,713	69.5 %	113.7 %	0.7 %
India	1,147,995,898	5,000,000	81,000,000	7.1 %	1,520.0 %	12.3 %
Indonesia	237,512,355	2,000,000	25,000,000	10.5 %	1,150.0 %	3.8 %
Japan	127,288,419	47,080,000	94,000,000	73.8 %	99.7 %	14.3 %
Kazakhstan	15,340,533	70,000	1,900,600	12.4 %	2,615.1 %	0.3 %
Korea, North	22,565,347	--	--	--	--	0.0 %
Korea, South	48,379,392	19,040,000	36,794,800	76.1 %	93.3 %	5.6 %
Kyrgystan	5,356,869	51,600	750,000	14.0 %	1,353.5 %	0.1 %
Laos	6,677,534	6,000	100,000	1.5 %	1,566.7 %	0.0 %
Macao *	545,674	60,000	238,000	43.6 %	296.7 %	0.0 %
Malaysia	25,274,133	3,700,000	15,868,000	62.8 %	328.9 %	2.4 %
Maldives	385,925	6,000	33,000	8.6 %	450.0 %	0.0 %
Philippines	96,061,683	2,000,000	20,650,000	21.5 %	932.5 %	3.1 %
Singapore	4,608,167	1,200,000	3,104,900	67.4 %	158.7 %	0.5 %

http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm
Date Report : 31 Mac 2009

How does the Internet work ?

Internet
(World Networking)

You

Server

UTM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Read this..

History of the Internet

A Chronology, 1843 to the Present

Christos J. P. Moschovitis,
Hilary Poole, Tami Schuyler,
and Theresa M. Senft

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9hIQjrMHTv4&
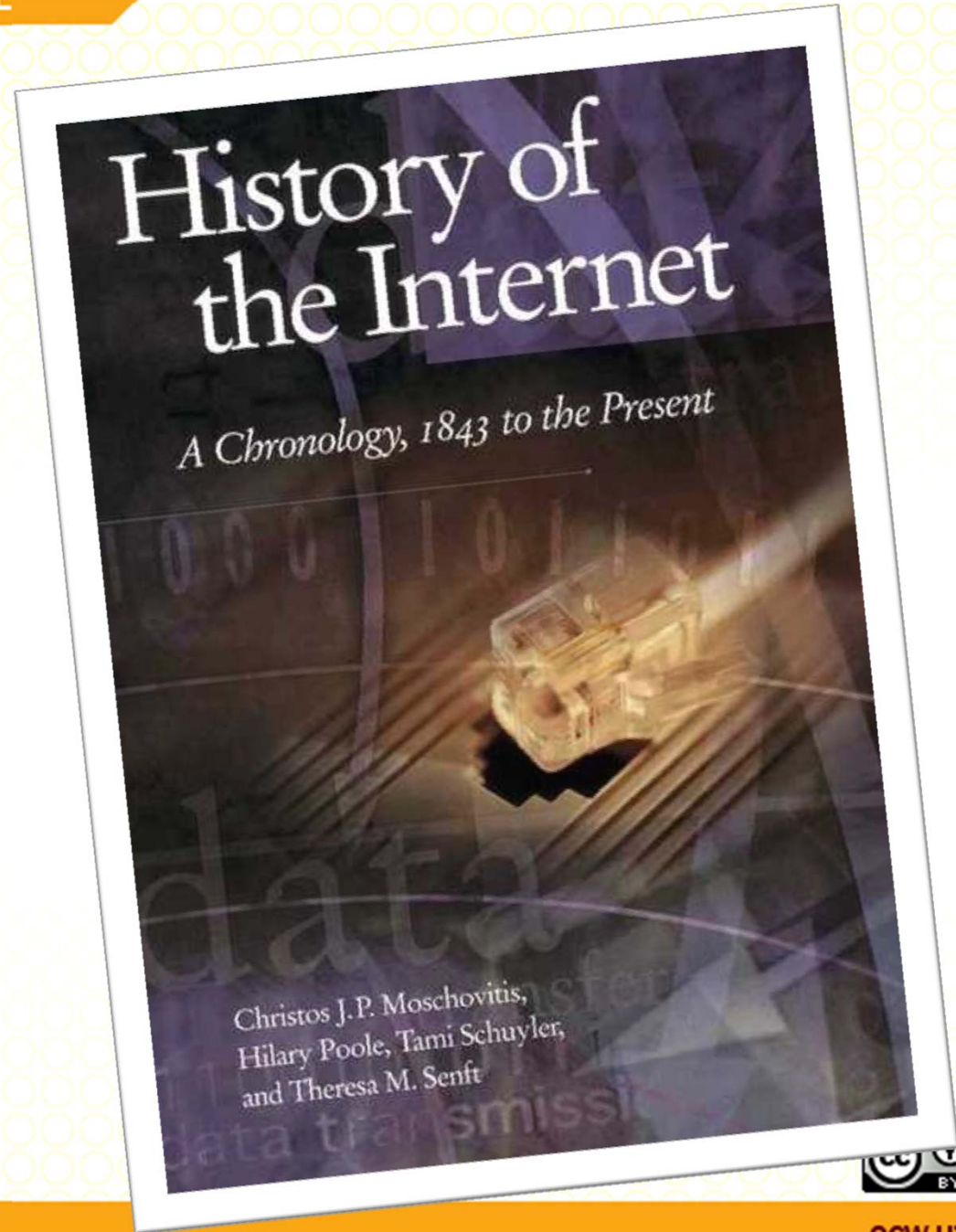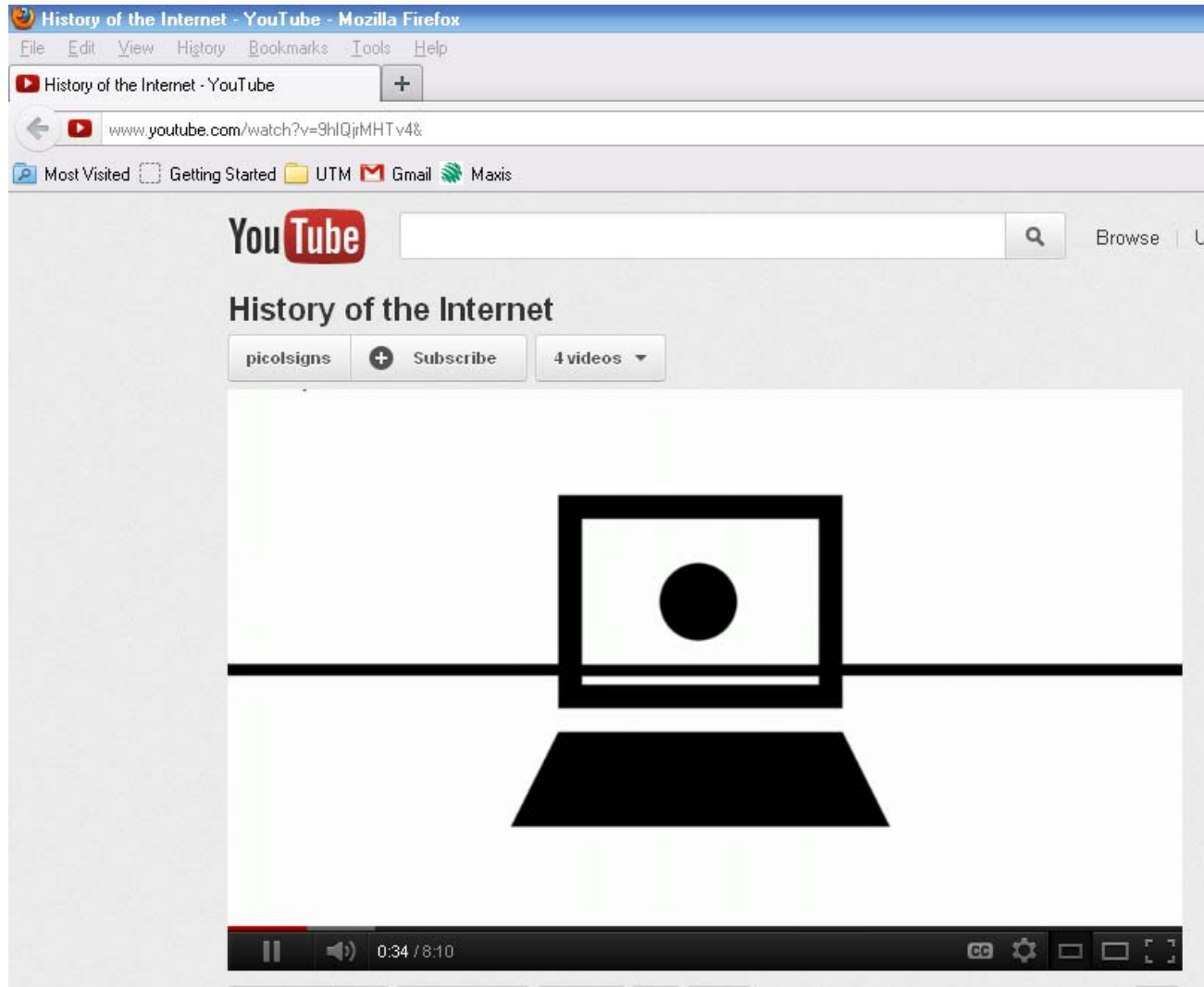
history of the internet starting from the very beginning (1957) upto this year (2009).

Internet History

*The **Internet** is a global network of interconnected computers, enabling users to share information along multiple channels.*

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet

- Started in 1969 as ARPANET funded by DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency)

- Build as packet switching network to recover from a nuclear attack by automatically rerouting data through surviving links

"When I took office, only high energy physicists had ever heard of what is called the World Wide Web... Now even my cat has it's own page."
Bill Clinton
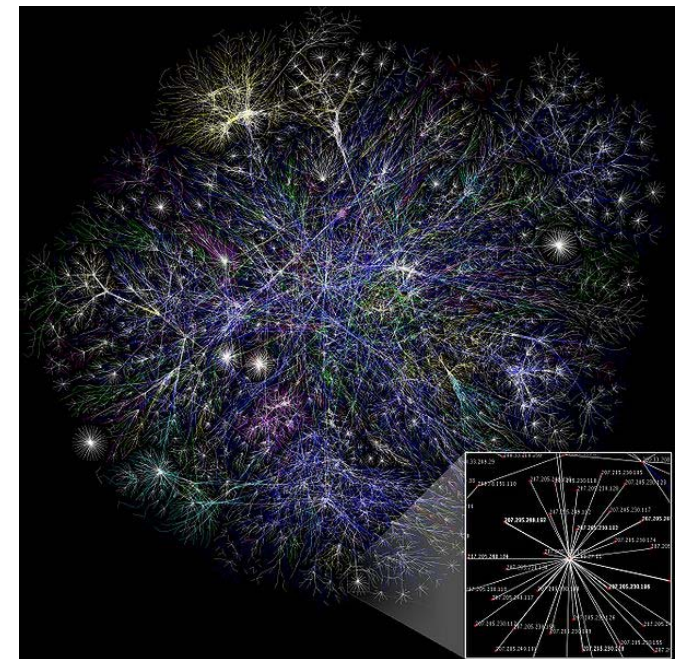
The User Perspective

UTM
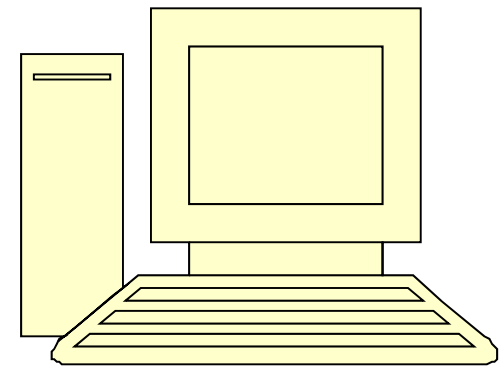
New York

Basic Setup

Each computer must have a unique identifier

Computers must be able to exchange data

Everyone involved must **speak the same language**
- TCPIP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol)

Network Identifier

Every computer has at least one unique identifier, usually two:

IP Number: #.#.#.#, where # is an 8 bit number

What is your IP number?

IP Name for easy reference

What is your computer's IP name?

- What is the IP number of "FPUTM"
- What is the IP number of "www.utm.my"
- What is the IP name of "161.139.52.254"

Protocol

A mutually agreed-upon convention or standard that controls or enables the connection, communication, and data transfer between computing endpoints.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protocol_(computing)

Example – Client/Server

I want to view the main web page from www.fp.utm.my

- **Server computer**: www.fp.utm.my
- **Client computer**: 161.139.52.254

Server program
web server program (httpd) running on www.fp.utm.my with access to lots of stored web pages

Client program
Internet Explorer or Firefox with extensive formatting and display capabilities but no data to display

Example – Client/Server

I want to view the main web page from www.fp.utm.my

- **Client**: start IE and enter: *http://www.fp.utm.my/*
  - Client sends packet to DNS: *who is www.fp.utm.my*
  - DNS sends packet back: *www.fp.utm.my= 161.139.52.254*
  - Client sends packet to *161.139.52.254 : give me main page*
- **Server:** receives request for page from 10.4.8.1
  - Retrieves the web page from disk (or database)
  - Sends data to 10.4.8.1 *here is the data*
- **Client**: formats data and display it nicely

Example – Client/Server

I want to view the main web page from
www.fp.utm.my

- **Client:** sends *"give me main page"*
  Server: sends data to 10.4.8.1
  - *http (Hypertext Transport Protocol): regulates how a web server and client communicate*
- **Client**: *formats data and display it nicely*
  - *HTML (Hypertext Markup Language): defines how text is supposed to look and where to place it*