

# Welcome to EUnet

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This brochure is written for potential and new customers of EUnet. It gives you an introduction to the various services of EUnet, thus wetting your appetite for on-line services. Examples of how to use some services will give you an idea of the advantages and opportunities these services can bring to your business and to you personally.

It is assumed that the reader is familiar with PC applications in general and has a basic understanding of communication issues. Technical information is kept to a minimum. See the bibliography for more details.

EUnet was the first commercial provider of Internet services in Europe and is now (1995) the largest open network in Europe. More than 8 000 network nodes in more than 25 countries are connected. This offers you a wealth of European information. EUnet is connected to other Internet service providers and hence is part of the world wide Internet. EUnet grants access to both academic and commercial institutions with more than 60 contact points all over Europe.

You can access EUnet in Switzerland at POPs (Point of Presence) in Basle, Bern, Geneva, Lausanne, Lugano and Zurich.

EUnet provides a number of services to exploit the capabilities of the Internet. See later for a detailed list.

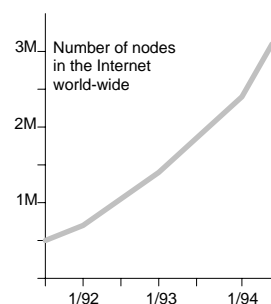
The Internet is more than just a network of computers – it is really a network of networks spanning the entire globe. Beyond that, the Internet is also a network of services and resources, a library, a database, and a community of people from all walks of life ready to answer questions, listen, and share.

The roots of the Internet are with ARPANET, which was set up 1968 to serve researchers in the US military administration. The idea of connecting networks – inter networking – was realised as early as 1973 when mainframes still dominated computing. In 1989 the first public commercial Internets were created. At the end of 1994 about 3 million nodes were connected world wide.

It does not make great sense to compare the Internet with mailboxes and bulletin boards or dedicated conferencing systems, nor with commercial information providers such as BIX (Byte Information Exchange) or CompuServe. In effect, these all are part of the Internet. The commercial information providers

## What is EUnet?

## What is the Internet?



## CompuServe, BIX

maintain an *Internet node* or at least a *gateway* from their computer or network to the Internet.

**The Internet requires some effort from you**

You can compare the Internet with the overwhelming richness of an oriental bazaar, where you can find nearly everything – but only with some effort. People help you to find your way round. This contrasts to a Swiss department store, where everything is advertised and signposted, even for less literate people – but the number of departments is limited to what the architect has foreseen. It is not possible to give you a final answer on the contents of the Internet.

**Internet applications**

The Internet becomes a powerful tool with the large number of applications. Based on the Internet protocol suite (commonly named TCP/IP) applications are built, which exploit the data on the network. Most of these applications are built in a client/server fashion, that is, one part of the application resides on your computer (client), another part resides on the remote computer (server). E-mail is a well-known network application. Others are:

- WWW            Provide 'hypermedia' information.
- Ftp             Transfer files from and to your workstation.
- NetNews        Read articles from newsgroups and allow amendments.

All Internet applications are built on three basic methods: e-mail, file transfer and remote log-in.

**E-mail**

Mail is produced by humans for humans. On top of ordinary mail automatic distribution of messages to a number of recipients is organised with *Mail and List Servers*. *Newsgroups* are another means of distributing information to a number of people. You can imagine newsgroups as bulletin boards for special interest groups to which you can subscribe.

**World Wide Web (WWW)**

This newest development provides the most user friendly access to information on the Internet and hence is the most important application for end-users. It supports hypermedia documents on the network.

**File transfer**

Moving files around in the networks soon became the major purpose of the Internet. In contrast to mail the contents of these files are handled mostly by programs.

**NetNews**

With this application articles from newsgroups are displayed and can be transferred to the local computer.

**Does it serve my requirements?**

The Internet is a huge information source, an immense library 'right at your fingertips'. You know that finding answers in libraries is not that trivial at all. The same is true with the Inter-

net. The examples in this brochure will tell you some initial stories to help you find your way into this hyperspace.

With the services EUnet provides, enterprises or even one-man companies can support existing business and exploit new opportunities. A few examples of use are:

## **Business opportunities**

- Connect branch offices through EUnet.
- Solve your (software) development problems faster by e-mail to vendors and/or download of utilities, technical information and the like.
- Publish research results (or at least pointers to it) in newsgroups or WWW pages.
- Publish product and order information in newsgroups or WWW pages or make software updates and other information available in an archive. This might solve a tricky distribution problem!
- Establish customer feedback with an automated e-mail service. Those customers who are not on the network, can be reached by a FAX gateway.

You might have heard about lack of security in networks, especially the Internet. Security depends on your behaviour and your computer set up, whether your data can be attacked or your computers get infected by a virus from downloaded software. The Internet has no central administration regulating things. However, participating networks may well be highly regulated and may allow access only to identified people.

## **Security and access rights**

Due to its roots in research and development, the exchange of information is as free as possible. Participating networks establish *Acceptable Use Policies*, which define permissible actions. In most academic networks purely commercial activities such as distributing licensed software is not permitted. Academic institutions normally give general access only to data on specific servers. EUnet has no restrictions on commercial activities and guarantees access to any CIX (Commercial Internet Exchange) service provider.

There are no 'network police' monitoring your every conversation to make sure you comply with the rules. However, if you violate the rules often enough you will get caught because enough people will become aware of it and you likely will be reported. That's one way the network works, through people looking out for each other and for the integrity of the network itself. Truly, the Internet is a community of users, (mostly) all interested in the common good connectivity.

## **Netiquette**

Any service provider or major node has installed a mail address called Postmaster to help you with your initial questions. If you

**postmaster@eunet.ch**

have any questions you don't know who to ask – send mail to her/him. This is not the person to give you hands-on training, but they will forward your request to a helpful individual.

The address of the postmaster is printed on the inner cover of this brochure.

# Overview on EUnet services

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EUnet provides a number of services to give you the best benefit from using the Internet. Please keep the following definitions in mind:

- Services**            These are different methods of accessing the Internet and/or other applications. They are offered by an Internet provider such as EUnet.
- Applications**    These are programs interpreting data and the Internet protocol. Examples are Mail, Gopher or WWW.

The basic EUnet services comprise PersonalEUnet, DailEUnet, InterEUnet with full access to the Internet and EUnetLink and EUnetBox with limited access.

With PersonalEUnet a single computer becomes an Internet host with a network address. Modem or ISDN connection is required. This provides full access to the Internet features. Dynamic address assignment lets you dial-in at all EUnet access points in Switzerland without any configuration change.

**PersonalEUnet**

With DialEUnet a whole network (e.g. LAN) can be connected. This gets an own domain address. Dial-up, leased line or ISDN connection is possible. This provides full access to the Internet features.

**DialEUnet**

With InterEUnet your PC belongs to the address domain of a specific EUnet node. Dial-up, leased line or ISDN connection. Full access to the Internet features is provided.

**InterEunet**

EUnetLink is a UUCP (Unix to Unix Copy) based e-mail and Usenet news service. It provides only limited access to the Internet features.

**EUnetLink**

EUnetBox is EUnet's mailbox log-in service. This service provides only limited access to the Internet features.

**EUnetBox**

Value added services comprise EUnet Traveller, EUnet Archive, EUnet Pager and FAX Gateway, EUnet Mail Gateway and Outsourcing services.

EUnet Traveller allows you to connect to EUnet on your travel around Europe using your personal account.

**EUnet Traveller**

EUnet provides gateways for non-Internet mail systems, such as

**EUnet Gateways**

X.400 and PSI mail. Faxes can be sent and received using the FAX Gateway and personal pagers can be activated by the Pager Gateway.

**EUnet Outsourcing Services**

EUnet offers WWW, ftp and gopher servers. These can act as your information archives. EUnet also offers qualified and experienced design and consulting services to set up servers. This can be backed up with fully managed facilities.

**What does it cost?**

The cost for EUnet services depend on the service itself and the amount of data transferred *or* the connect time. In addition you must consider the PTT cost for connections to the EUnet node (Point Of Presence). The information which you get from the Internet community, is normally free of charge.

**Do I need special hardware?**

You need a PC, Macintosh or UNIX workstation with some MB of memory and some MB free space on the hard disk. For dial-in connections you will need a modem or ISDN terminal adapter. For leased lines all equipment is provided by EUnet.

**Do I need special software?**

Ordinary communications software (for example, Procomm or VersaTerm) is not appropriate, as it does not honour the Internet Protocol. There are a number of software packages available, which provide just E-mail or even high-level Internet applications such as WWW.

When ordering a service from EUnet, you will get a ShareWare version of an adequate package for popular operating systems, such as MS-Windows, Mac-OS or Sun-OS. This gives you at least comfortable E-mail functions and a terminal-type user interface to other Internet applications such as Telnet or Gopher. For most platforms commercial packages are available. Please contact EUnet for more information.

**Bandwidth and its implications**

It is easy to understand that transfer time for data depends on the amount of data and the throughput of the connection. Most times the bottleneck is the modem at the user's end. But messages may also be routed across networks with low bandwidth.

The amount of data also depends on its nature. E-mail is just text and is normally very short – 2000 characters is a full page of paper. This is equivalent to about 2 KB. An on-line document such as a manual might amount to 200 KB. Pictures and audio files – even if the data is compressed – easily need files of 300 to 500 KB. Video sequences may be 3 MB and larger.

**What connection speed do I need?**

Depending on the service you choose from EUnet, a modem or other device is required. For dial-in services a modem is required.

If your primary interest is E-mail, a modem with 2'400 baud (bit/second) might be sufficient. However, if you need down-

loads of software or images, look at least for 14'400 baud (according to CCITT V.32bis). This transfers about 1.5 KB/second.

If you want to explore the vast information space with Word Wide Web, a modem with 28'800 baud (CCITT V.34) or higher is recommended. WWW documents frequently contain images and a growing number of other document forms (voice, video).



# Examples

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The examples in this section give you an idea of what can be done with EUnet services to fulfil your business or private requirements.

Depending on the EUnet service you have subscribed to, you will get a software package for initial use. For example, ordering PersonalEUnet for a PC with MS-Windows get you a ShareWare version of Trumpet Winsockets (the communication client handling the Internet Protocol) and Eudora (user application for mail).

This package contains both a nice user interface for e-mail and user interfaces for FTP (file transfer), and Telnet (remote log-in).

The examples assume that you have started the communication client and dialled into the EUnet host. With the software mentioned above this is done by a few clicks with the mouse (after proper set-up).

If you encounter any problems, please follow the procedures described later in this brochure. This is to narrow the scope of the problem or to find the reason yourself.

If everything fails, contact EUnet hotline by e-mail, FAX or phone (see inner cover of this brochure).

**Which tools are used in the examples?**

**Preconditions for the examples**

**Problems**

## Send E-mail

Although e-mail is the most simple communication on the Internet, you might encounter problems in addressing some people. Not all of the participating networks can be reached by every route.

### E-mail addresses in Internet

E-mail addresses are set up in the form 'user@domain\_name' (The @ is pronounced 'at'). The domain\_name itself is normally composed of several pieces in a hierarchical manner. For example 'stw@liv.ac.uk'. The most general part is on the right end of the address. In this case 'uk' stands for 'United Kingdom'.

Other domain names characterise the network rather than show geographic information. For example 'univ.pict.com' or 'mvs.oac.ucla.edu'.

### Mail to other networks

Sending mail to other networks with different naming conventions requires special 'translation' of the addressing scheme. For example, to send e-mail from EUnet to somebody on the IBM network with an Inter Enterprise Address (IEA) the scheme is *iea\_num@ibmmail.com*. Sending to a person at CompuServe needs *xxx.yyy@compuserve.com* (the comma of the CompuServe id must be substituted by a period).

### Example

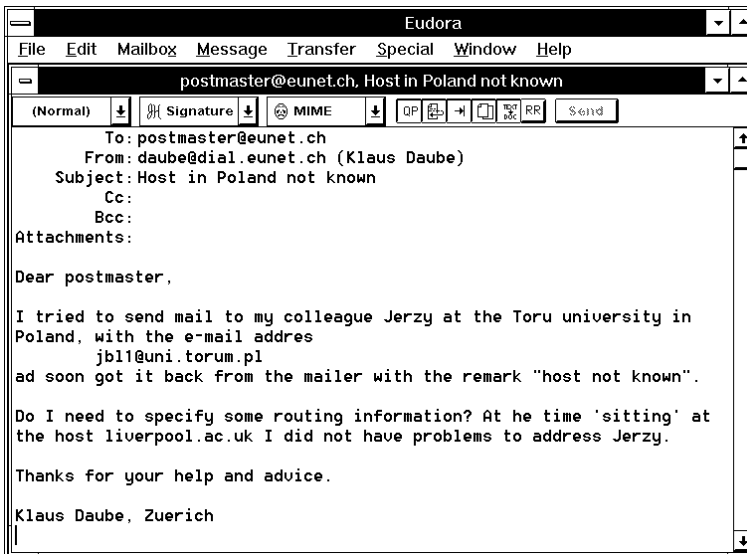
I encountered a problem in sending mail to a colleague in Poland. Hence I asked the Postmaster at my EUnet node for help.

The screen shot on the next page is from MS-Windows version of Eudora. This software supports filing cabinets (in particular an in basket and an out basket) for the mail and the use of nicknames (also called aliases) to avoid lengthy network addresses.

When opening a new mail item this software automatically generates some text: the *To* and *Subject* lines, a completely filled *From* line and some others.

### What to do?

Fill in the *To:* line for the addressee, the *From:* line is already filled by the software. On the *Subject:* line enter a short title and then write the message in the large free space. Push the Send button to send the message and also transfer it to the out basket. There it will be indicated as sent.



If you have specified an incorrect address, you may get an immediate response. A message from the EUnet host tells you the error. The answer may also be e-mail from a mail server of a remote host.

#### What happens?

I had miss-spelled the domain name of the Polish university which is Torun, not Torum...

#### Findings

It is worth to note, that the mail header (in the picture above all lines down to Attachments;) must not contain any characters other than plain ASCII. This data must be 7-bit code. National characters are not part of plain ASCII .

#### National characters in mail

Hence you can not have a subject text with umlauts or a nickname (usually embraced in parentheses after the e-mail address) such as LaBonté or Müller.

You may have national characters in your message text – but the result on the receiver's side depends on their mail software. If they use the same thing, it should work.

Documents produced with word processors or spreadsheet programs usually have to be converted before sending. Programs like Eudora do this for you and send files as 'attachments'.

#### Sending documents

For other mail you will need programs 'uuencode', 'binhex' or similar.

## Get a file by FTP

File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is used to move files around. These can be programs, images or any other file type. The file transfer is handled by logging in to the desired Internet host (node).

### Example

I want to get an MS-Windows version of Mosaic to try out the World Wide Web. I was told that this Internet 'surf board' is located on the EUnet node in Zürich in directory /software/pc/mosaic.

On my PC I have installed the application package which I got from EUnet with my DialEUnet subscription. This includes a Windows-interface to ftp.

### What to do?

- I start the WinFTP program and enter all necessary information, including the initial directory name and the local directory on my computer for the files. For anonymous ftp I just click on the check box to fill in 'anonymous' and the password (which normally is my e-mail address).
- In the next dialog I look for 'mosaic' in the directory list of the remote system and switch to this directory. The file-list displays README. Viewing this file tells me that the newest version of Mosaic is in file 'wmos20a2.zip'.
- I start the transfer by double clicking on this file name. A status message informs me about the progress of the transfer.

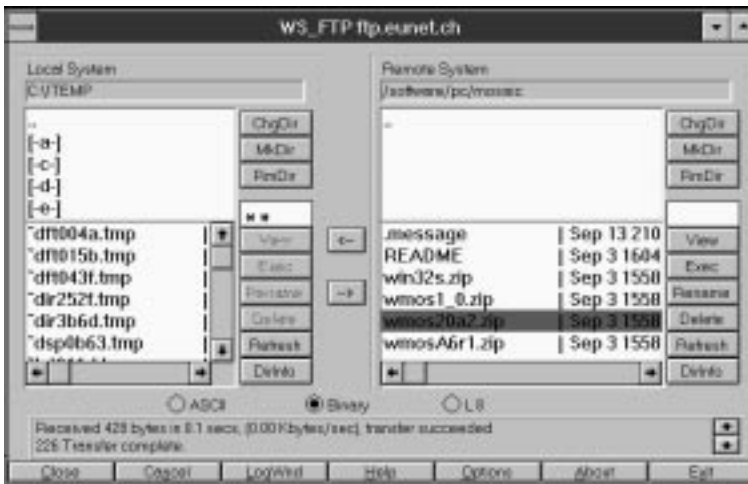
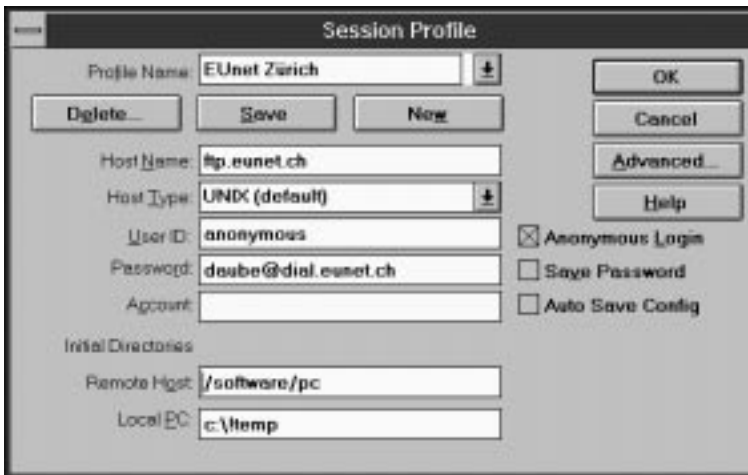
### Findings

If I make the dialog window wide enough I can display the full directory information including the file size. This lets me estimate the transfer time.

### System specialities

When working with other ftp-packages the following might be useful information:

- File names and command names may be case sensitive. Hence `FileName` and `filename` are not the same! Always write them carefully.
- PC adepts be aware that the normal slash (/) may be used to separate directory names, not the backslash (\).
- All files except plain text files must be transferred in BINARY mode.



## Get news regularly by USENET

Newsgroups can be seen as automated bulletin boards. The boards are organised by topics. You read the articles from the board by connecting to the newsgroup. The articles are formed by contributions to the discussion, which are put on the board (posted) by e-mail.

Please learn about the purpose of the current newsgroup (its charter), before you post a message 'to the whole world'...

### Example

I'm setting up software, which might be delivered to countries in the middle east. As this is a completely different culture, I probably must observe special rules to avoid any misinterpretations of icons, colours and the like. Where can I get relevant information? Or is there already a discussion going on this subject?

When you use the newsreader application for the first time you need to load the list of the newsgroups from the EUnet server to your workstation. This takes some time, as there are currently about 4'000 newsgroups.

Fortunately the names in this list are organised hierarchically. For example, misc.health.diabetic is in the main group misc(ellaneous). From this list you define your interests by 'subscribing' to the newsgroups.

### What to do?

In the list of newsgroups I look for 'culture', 'human factors' and 'national', but using the function of the Newsreader I do not find anything. Maybe I have missed the appropriate main group. However, the list is also in my local directory with file name news. grp. With a browser I find 'comp.human-factors'.

I subscribe to comp.human-factors. Reconnecting to the network scans this newsgroup and provides a list of articles. There are two entries with relevant information (Re: screen design for other cultures) and I save them to a file.

### Findings

One of the saved articles mentions Apple's *Guide to Macintosh Software Localisation*. It is easy for me to get this book.

| Trumpet News Reader - [News]  |          |  |
|---|----------|--|
| File Edit Special Group Article View Window Help                                    |          |  |
| Re: screen design for other cultures, by John Brewer, Wed, 30 Nov 1994 00:50:27 GMT |          |  |
| alt.authorware  |          | comp.infosystems.www                         |
| ch.general  |          | comp.infosystems.www.providers               |
| comp.ai.nat-lang  |          | comp.lang.basic.visual                       |
| comp.binaries.ms-windows  |          | comp.os.ms-windows.apps.word-proc            |
| comp.edu.languages.natural  |          | Gesellsch.                                   |
| comp.human-factors  |          | misc.health.diabetes                         |
| +   |          |  |
| Tracey R Jenkins  | 13       | HF in Civil,Mech,&Ind. Eng                   |
| Kristrun Gunnarsdottir  | 23       | computer and classicism                      |
| Kevin Volkan  | 9        | Info on telecommuting wanted                 |
| David Ducheyne  | 28       | Re: Info on telecommuting wanted             |
| PWorks  | 17       | Graphical User Interface Design Services     |
| Steve Portigal  | 13       | Re: Graphical User Interface Design Services |
| Kevin Burr  | 15       | Ottawa ACM/SIGCHI Special Event              |
| > "Steve Delanghe"  | 7        | Re: screen design for other cultures         |
| > John Brewer   | 9        | Re: screen design for other cultures         |
| Kevin Burr  | 59       | Re: Scrolling large lists of data            |
| Bartley C. Conrath  | 21       | Brain machine sources?                       |
| Steve Portigal  | 17       | Talkoff on Answering Machines?               |
| Jim Burmeister  | 8        | Donald Norman CD-ROM?                        |
| <<  | >>       | View/list                                    |
| Format  | Skip all | Post   |
| Follow  |          |  |
| Reply   | Archive  | 30 of 34                                     |

## Explore the world with WWW

Data for the World Wide Web are 'marked up' text with special notations for links to other documents or positions in the current document. The mark-up technology keeps the contents and the presentation style separate. In fact, you can tune the presentation of the headings or the body text etc.

The user interface of WWW documents is as intuitive as a help system on a work station. 'Hot spots' are highlighted. Clicking on them branches to the underlying document.

WWW documents may comprise text, images, sound files and video sequences. The elements are presented by special Viewers, which might not be part of your WWW browser. In this case the browser can not display them. It may even happen that the browser fails to display the full character set, which includes national characters such as ç or £.

### Example

I know that the WWW technology was developed at CERN in Geneva. Hence I want to see what they have there on basic information about WWW.

Mosaic is the 'surf board' for this wonderful world. I start it and find a list of 'welcome pages' – starting points in the data universe. From there I select 'CERN Welcome page'.

### What to do?

Scrolling through the CERN Welcome Page I find highlighted links to other documents. After a few clicks with the mouse (which loads WWW pages from remote hosts) I find the Virtual Library with references to WWW development.



Travelling to WWW-pages of France I find this fully coloured map with the sites of WWW servers in France. The small squares on this map provide 'hot links' to the related information. This page demonstrates the power of this new communication vehicle very well.



# More appetisers

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The following examples of files for download and WWW pages give you an idea about the wide spectrum of information that can be found on the Internet.

## Important note

Addresses of information may be very long strings of characters and hence not be printed in one single line. In the following text any hyphenation dash at the end of a line is not part of the displayed data. For example, in . . . muenchen. de/-i sar. . . the - must be left out when using this address.

## FTP candidates

The Gutenberg projects aims at putting on-line a number of the most read (and cited) text from the world literature. Among these are the Bible (King James version), the Book of Mormon or the Kamasustran.

The index of all texts is on

[mrcnext.cs.uiuc.edu/etext/OINDEX.GUT](http://mrcnext.cs.uiuc.edu/etext/OINDEX.GUT)

and the bible at [mrcnext.cs.uiuc.edu/etext/e-text92](http://mrcnext.cs.uiuc.edu/etext/e-text92)

Deirdre E. Stanton provides "Using networked information sources: a bibliography" on [info.lib.murdoch.edu.au](http://info.lib.murdoch.edu.au).

## WWW welcome pages

### Map of German WWW servers:

<http://www.informatik.tu-muenchen.de/-i-sar/WWWother/demap.html>

### Virtual tourist (welcome page)

<http://wings.buffalo.edu/world>

### Virtual library

<http://info.cern.ch/hypertext/DataSources/bySubject/Overview.html>

### Network starting points

<http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/SDG/Software/Mosaic/-StartingPoints/NetworkStartingPoints.html>

### Internet meta resources index

<http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/SDG/Software/-StartingPoints/MetaIndex.html>

### Internet tools summary

<http://www.rpi.edu/Internet/Guides/decemj/-internet-tools.html>

<http://www.rpi.edu/Internet/Guides/decemj/-internet-cmc.html>

**Commercial sites on the web**

<http://tns-www.lcl.mit.edu/commerce.html>

**Images from the Shoemaker-Levy Collision with Jupiter**

<http://newproducts.jpl.nasa.gov/s19/>

(be prepared for long transfer time for the first image)

Look at the map below to see the various educational institutions providing WWW pages in Switzerland. You can get in touch not only with universities, but also with schools of Engineering (Technika).

**Research and education in Switzerland**



# Problems?

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When encountering problems in trying out the examples (or later when working with EUnet), please check the following to narrow the scope of the problem before you call EUnet.

Go through this action list from top to bottom. As soon as you discover an error in your set-up, fix it and restart from the top of the list.

**Does your modem dial out?**

If not: Wrong communication port, wrong cable? Try to talk to the modem with a normal terminal program (MS-Term, Procomm, Kermit etc.).

**Does the login script execute?**

If not: No answer from the modem? Issue the command ATQ0E1 to the modem to see all commands sent to the modem.

**Do you see the login sequence?**

The EUnet terminal server sends something similar to this:

```
Wel come to EUnet POP Lugano (port S4)
Logi n: Sj oeuser
password:
SL/IP sessi on to 193.72.8.124 begi nni ng . . . .
```

If not: check for wrong password, wrong login name (this is not the password for the mail server!)

**Check the WinSock set-up**

With your subscription to the EUnet service you got an information sheet to set up the software package. Have this at hand.

- Start up Ping and enter "146.228.10.16" at the host: prompt. You should see a new line "sending xxx bytes" every second. No: Wrong IP number?
- Start up Ping again, enter "ds.eunet.ch" at the host: prompt. No response: Nameserver address wrong? Header compression wrong?
- Start up ftp, enter "ftp.eunet.ch" at the host: prompt. No response: Header compression wrong?

**Problems with large downloads?**

Ftp download of large files blocks: Set the MTU in the tcpman configuration to 255 (instead of 1006).

**Mail can not be sent**

Everything else works, but mail cannot resolve the pop mailer name: The EUnet nameserver may be unavailable temporarily. Try again one minute later. If it still does not work, inform EUnet by phone.

Feel free to ask the EUnet team if there are any problems. Send mail or call the hotline during working hours.

# Bibliography

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The following are just a few from the growing number of books about the Internet and its use. The comments are provided in the same language as the books.

Tom Badgett and Corey Sandler: Internet - from mystery to mastery. MIS:Press 1993. 324 pages. ISBN 1-55828-308-0.

**Internet: from mystery to mastery**

Learn economical ways to connect to the Internet as an individual or a company. Start with electronic mail, download news from USENET or dialogue in an on-line conference. Internet's powerful reference tools are explained: Archie, WAIS, Gopher, WHOIS and Finger. You are guided through the Internet references to science, business, education, recreation and much more. The book also includes a survey of available data bases, as well as instructions on how to search them. An 'unofficial' smiley dictionary and a file type reference is included, as well as a short glossary.

Dale Daughtery et al: The Mosaic Handbook... O'Reilly & Associates, Inc. 1994. approx. 230 pages. ... for Windows ISBN 1-56592-094-5 ... for the X Windows System ISBN 1-56592-095-3 ... for the Macintosh 1-56592-096-1.

**The Mosaic Handbook**

Learn how to navigate with Mosaic and how to find information on the World Wide Web. How to replace some of the traditional Internet functions like ftp, Gopher and Archie, Veronica and WAIS. For more advanced users: How to add external viewers to Mosaic and how to customise the user interface. All book versions come with a copy of Mosaic on floppy disk or CD-ROM and with a subscription to a large WWW based information service on the Internet.

Maxwell et al: The Internet Yellow Pages. NRP Publishing. 1500 pages. ISBN 1-56205-306-X.

**The Internet Yellow Pages**

Comprehensive list of resources covering well over 100 categories with over 10'000 entries.

Brendan P. Kehoe: Zen und die Kunst des Internet, Kursbuch für Informationssüchtige. Prentice Hall 1994. 195 Seiten. ISBN 3-930436-06-X.

**Zen und die Kunst des Internet**

Übersetzung des ersten für Einsteiger geschriebenen Buches: Elektronische Post; FTP Transfers und Telnet; Aufbau von Verbindungen zu Compuserve, GENie und BIX; Kommunikation mit Netzen wie Fido oder Prodigy; Etikette und Kommunikati-

on im Netz; Initiieren von Interessengruppen; die vielen Dienste nutzbringend einsetzen; Internet Mailboxen; Werkzeuge wie WAIS und gopher (noch nichts über WWW); Kontakt zur "Society for Electronic Access". Anhang: Länderkennungen, Internet-Zugänge in Deutschland, Angebote von FTP Transfers. Ein 12 seitiges Glossar rundet den Inhalt ab.

**Internet & Co.**

Joachim Lammarsch, Helge Steenweg: Internet & Co, Elektronische Fachkommunikation auf akademischen Netzen. Addison-Wesley. 218 Seiten. ISBN 3-89319-538-6.

Theoretische Grundlagen werden nur kurz angetönt. Die Lösung praktischer Probleme steht in diesem Buch im Vordergrund: Welche Netze sind im Internet? Elektronische Post. Transfer von Dateien. Nutzung von List- und Mailservern. Wie ist PublicDomain und Shareware Software erhältlich? Wie erhalte ich Informationen? Recherche in Bibliotheken und On-Line Datenbanken. Wie wandle ich die verschiedenen Dateiformate um?

**In 8 Sekunden um die Welt**

Gunther Maier, Andreas Wildberger: In 8 Sekunden um die Welt. Addison-Wesley 1994. 200 Seiten. ISBN 3-89319-775-3.

Anhand konkreter Beispiele werden die Grundlagen des Netzwerkes sowie die wichtigsten Anwendungen und Informationsquellen erläutert: Zugang zum Internet; Übersicht über Netzwerkdienste; Anschluss die Dienste (Diskussionslisten, E-Journale, Newsgroups, Literaturinformationen, Telnet Ressourcen, FTP und Archie, Gopher, WAIS, WWW). Das Erstellen von WWW pages mit HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) wird ausführlich dargestellt, ebenso die Möglichkeiten, Information im Internet anzubieten. Eine ausführliche Literaturliste ist angefügt.

**Der Internet Navigator**

Paul Gilster: Der Internet Navigator. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt. Hanser 1994. 575 Seiten. ISBN 3-446-17702-7

Dieses Buch führt anhand konkreter Fragestellungen in den Gebrauch von Internet ein. Technische Fragen werden erläutert, sobald dies zur Lösung des eigentlichen Problems notwendig ist. Im Anhang stehen viele Adressen von Internet Anbietern, Anbietern von Einwählknoten, und eine reichhaltige Bibliographie (bibliographische Daten).

**Internet pour les Nuls**

John R. Levine, Carol Baroudi: Internet pour les Nuls, traduit par Véronique Lévy. Sybex. ISBN 2-7361-1298-9.

Le moyen le plus facile et le plus distrayant de découvrir Internet pour PC (DOS ou UNIX) et Mac. Des réponses simple à vos problèmes quotidiens. Les services et les commandes le plus connus: Les premiers pas dans le monde d'Internet; Courrier et

petit potins; Internet et le temps réel; Les outils de navigation; Les petits trucs d'Internet; Le cercle de références.

Olivier Saint Léger et Thierry Pigot: Internet Clés de contact. Sybex.

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Olivier Andrieu: Internet Guide de connexion. Eyrolles. ISBN 2-212-08900-7.

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