

# THE INTERNET GLOBALIZATION

The Internet is a global network of computer connecting million of people around the world. In 1960's ARPA was established in US Department of Defense. The objective was to create a computer network that would be immune to a nuclear attack.

In the beginning only researchers, scientists and federal agencies had access. After 20's, ARPA was broken into three different sub-nets: one was reserved for the military and other for general public. In the mid 80's, the DNS and NSF were introduced. The late 80's the first worm(virus) affect 6,000 of the now over 60,000 hosts and IRC was developed. Italy join the net with a domain name .it. In the early 90's the world comes online and Lee release WWW. Later a new technologies emerge which include XML, net cell phones, mobile code Java and embedded computing. In 21st century web size passes the 1 billion benchmark, media companies start selling music and video, two major dictionaries added the word "Google" and new domain names, and in 2007 Internet TV was possible on the Interface like Skype and other apps. When we surf on the web, our starting point in most cases is a search engine. This software can be seen as a kind of map for travelling the web, guiding we to exactly where you want to go. The earliest search engines indexed the web site, but now the popular search engines are Google, Yahoo and other, which have a unimaginable calculation power and use a bot which have a rating system for its results. The whole planet is hit by a real technological revolution that concerns the world of information and communication where the main language used on the web is the micro language. This phenomenon is not truly global, but is linked to the economic conditions of the state. Nowadays about forty to fifty million people use Internet for a variety of reasons, works, education, business and recreation. Anyone can publish anything on the Internet, so the information are not always reliable, because they are not checked or approved. The beautiful is that we can do all this just sitting at home with your laptop. But there are also negative aspects such as the problem that it is addictive and prevents people from engaging in social activities and the fear of being tracked, but the biggest problem is that of the internet crimes. Fear of internet crime is now more prevalent than concerns about more conventional crimes. Big online threats include Phishing, Vishing, Pharming, Spamming and Spyware. Phishing is a type of fraud carried out over the Internet through which an attacker tries to trick the victim into believing to provide personal information, financial data or access codes. Pharming is much like the Phishing. The pharmer rely on fake Web sites and theft of confidential information by making online scams, but they are harder to detect because instead of using false e-mail in which trick users to click on the links, pharmer redirect victims directly on the fake Web site, even when they typed the correct address of the on-line service in the Web browser. Vishing is the fusion of VoIP with Phishing, and the scam is carried out through phone services. Spamming is the use of electronic messaging systems to send unsolicited messages, like: advertising and sending messages repeatedly on the email spam. Spyware is a software hidden in programs that we download from untrustworthy websites. Spyware monitors personal information, sends it through the Internet to its inventor and exploits your computer's resources, causing also crashes. But the Get Safe Online that fights Internet crimes, encourages people to use the Internet with caution, because it is a very powerful tool. Also I think like Get Safe Online, because the Internet is our future.