

Announcements

- Remember: you are responsible for verifying what you submit through the submit server. You can download the zip file you submitted.
- About Project #3
- Midterm #1 this Wednesday (Oct 11)
- In-class Discussion on Friday

Online Resources

- How do we access information on the internet?
- Is information on the internet organized?
- We will look at online databases (and knowledge bases)

Archie

- Index of files available via anonymous ftp
- Contained a list of “well known” anonymous ftp sites and the files they have
- Archie server – Provided you with a list of anonymous ftp sites with a particular file
- Searches limited to text within the name of a directory or file.
- Could not search the contents of the files
- Archie databases began to disappear as the WWW grew.

Indexes/Databases of People

- Several databases that provide the equivalent of “white pages” or “Yellow Pages”
- Personal information can be found through
 - finger servers (Unix system)
 - USENET posters database
 - User registration services (e.g. AOL has member lookup services)
 - Online phone book
 - Text messaging systems registration

Standalone Applications

- Library Catalogs
 - Example: heron.wico.lib.md.us
 - Allow us to search by author, title, subject, keyword, call number
 - No content search
- Campus Library
 - <http://www.lib.umd.edu/>
 - Allow us to search by author, title, subject, etc.
 - Can access other search databases
 - Can access other campus libraries
- Catalogs similar to the ones specified above available via telnet and the web.
- Majority allow you to search specific sets of information about the items, rather than the full text of the item

Non-Library Book Searches

- Book-related search resources
 - Amazon.com
 - Several pages of books scanned and posted along with the book.
 - Books identified with “Look Inside” logo.
 - Google Print (<http://print.google.com/>)
 - Similar to Amazon.com
 - No publisher’s express permission

Peer-to-Peer Systems

- Peer-to-Peer protocols
- Application you run has both client and server capabilities
- These applications are sometimes referred to as ServEnts
- Example:
 - In IM when two buddies can exchange information directly
 - Notice that in IM we first start using a client/server approach (server acts as the lookup resource so you can locate your buddy)
- Advantages
 - Unlike Client/Server system we have better load distribution
 - Keep in mind that not all peers need to have the same functionality and capabilities.
 - Super-peers

Peer-to-Peer Systems

- Napster – File Sharing System
 - Utilized both client/server as well as peer-to-peer functionalities
 - Napster ServEnt would connect to distributed database server to find out where files were located
 - It will then connect to peer to obtain the file
- KaZaA, Grokster – File Sharing System
 - No dedicated servers on the internet
 - Different setting for peers where some peers are “super peers”
 - Super peer – contains not only files but also build a database of peers close to the peer and the files they have
- Gnutella – Similar to KaZaA and Grokster but fully decentralized. Searches passed from peer to peer along the network

Peer-to-Peer Systems

- Groove – Peer-to-Peer shared virtual workspace.
 - Members entering a virtual room are sent copies of all documents for that room.
 - Users in the room provide new users with copies of the room's files.