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Types of people dealing in the Internet

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Abstract :

The emergence and spread of the Internet led to the speed and ease of communication between its users in all parts of the year. It also facilitated access to information and opened the way for expressing ideas and opinions freely without restriction or condition.

It is worth noting that all these contents that users benefit from are ensured by their creation and selection, some of which are of a technical nature and some of which are of an informational nature.

Keywords: technical services ; Internet dealers ; informational services.

Introduction:

The world has recently witnessed a great and unprecedented development in the field of information and communications technology in order to serve humanity, Which prompted modern man to search for simple and easy methods to access and exchange information in every place and time until he invented the international Internet network, which coincided with the invention of the computer and communication devices, All of this led to the emergence of a major revolution in the field of communications, called the virtual world, which bridged long distances and opened the doors of the world wide. The world became a small village that crossed all borders and removed all barriers, and its visitors began to interact in it with all freedom and smoothness, roaming in various areas of social, cultural, economic, political life, etc.

There is no doubt that every work or invention has its administrators, and the same applies to the Internet with parties who ensure the establishment, evaluation, and correction of information, and then its dissemination and circulation on the Internet. These administrators of it are called service providers or intermediaries, and this process goes through many stages in which these operators play an essential role.

These dealers are divided according to their job into two categories. The first type is characterized by its job of a purely technical nature, whether it is related to access to the Internet, or it is related to hosting and preserving content at the request of its owners. As for the second type, its job is predominantly informational, and they are distinguished by their large number that cannot be counted. Their job is considered the lifeblood of the Internet due to the importance they represent in serving the Internet.

From the above, we raise the following problem: What are the types of people dealing on the Internet?.

In order to answer this problem, we will discuss in this topic the technical Internet service providers in the first section, and then we will discuss the informational Internet service providers in the second section.

THE FIRST TOPIC : Technical Internet service providers

They are also called technical intermediaries or communications media suppliers. They work to ensure and provide the necessary technical means and capabilities to broadcast various content on the Internet¹, They can be defined as

the group of people whose role is limited to enabling the user to access the Internet, navigate around it, and see what he wants. They are responsible for providing intermediary services on the Internet, and they are service providers, or what they are called, suppliers of entry ports and accommodation providers, as well as suppliers of information content to the network, The nature of the activity that they engage in via the Internet must be free of any intellectual interference in the content of the content published on Internet sites, otherwise this will result in them becoming publishers of services or content², This category is divided into two types:

First requirement: Internet access service providers

They are considered one of the most important technical circles who play an important role as an intermediary between the network user and the various contents that are broadcast over the Internet.

First section: Definition of the Internet access service resource

There are many definitions of the entry service supplier, as well as many names. He is called the access contractor, the entry service provider, the entry port supplier, the service provider, the communication service, the entry contractor. He may be a public law person, an association, or a commercial company³.

Jurisprudence defined it as every natural or legal person who plays a role in connecting the user - the public - to the Internet, in accordance with subscription contracts that guarantee the customer's access to the sites he wants⁴.

As for legislation, it is defined by the Egyptian Telecommunications Regulatory Law⁵ In Article 1, it is every natural or legal person licensed by the National Telecommunications Regulatory Authority to provide a communication service to third parties.

As for the Algerian legislator, it addressed it in Law No. 09-04, which includes special rules for the prevention of special crimes related to information and communication technologies⁶ In Article 01/1, a service provider is any public or private entity that provides users of its services with the ability to communicate via an information system and/or communications system.

It is worth noting that there are two types of this customer. The first is an economic customer who has contracts with natural or legal persons and has access to the electronic communication network. The second type includes customers, whether natural or legal, who work to supply Internet access service, but are linked to the primary customers by subscription contracts. These customers are called Internet access service providers in a secondary capacity⁷.

In general, the role of the access service provider is primarily technical and is not related to supplying information. Rather, he only undertakes to place it on the site and facilitate access to it through the port he has prepared for this purpose, Therefore, he is not aware of the information transmitted on the Internet, but this resource, which provides subscribers with the technical means necessary to use the Internet, can go beyond its role, to provide additional services by becoming a supplier of services and information that are published on the network, such as e-mail service or website hosting⁸.

second section: Distinguish between the access service provider and the information carrier

The information carrier undertakes the physical transfer of information by his technical means, as he connects networks in implementation of the information transfer contract between networks linked to Internet sites or network users. This major task is usually undertaken by the General Communications Authority, which usually contracts with Internet service providers, projects and organizations that have subscriptions to the public network, or leases specialized lines⁹.

The information carrier, communications worker, or remote communication service provider is a technical work through which the worker, whether a natural or legal person, connects in the form of a “CKET” from the user’s device to the access provider’s server computer and then transfers it from this last computer to the computers linked to Internet sites¹⁰.

It is also known as the technical worker who connects networks. The carrier ensures the transfer of information in the form of packages from the user’s device to the server computer of the access provider and then transferring it from this last computer to computers linked to Internet sites or users of other networks, through relay computers¹¹.

As for the Algerian legislator, he defined it in Law No. 18-04 specifying the general rules related to mail and electronic communications¹² It is every natural

or legal person who exploits a public electronic communications network open to the public and/or provides the public with an electronic communications service¹³.

Thus, Algeria Telecom Company is considered to be the one that plays the role of an internal information carrier to work on managing the market for electronic communications networks and services that was established following the issuance of the repealed Law 2000-03 specifying the general rules related to mail and telecommunications¹⁴ Who restructured post and communications by separating postal activities from communications activities¹⁵.

Therefore, it is every natural or legal person who exploits the remote communications network to deliver information material to the public¹⁶ Its role is limited to ensuring the transfer of information and linking different units, so it is assumed, as a general rule, that it is not monitored or aware of the information that crosses the network through it¹⁷. It is similar to the network connection service provider in this characteristic¹⁸.

second requirement: Accommodation service provider

If a person wants to create a web page on the Internet or a company wants to design a website, it should use the service of someone who will host its page on its information server.

First section: Definition of accommodation service

This client is called the accommodation supplier, as well as the hosting supplier, host, and accommodation contractor, but the last term is the most common¹⁹, Whatever the name, the provider of the accommodation service is every natural or legal person who offers to accommodate web pages on his server computers in exchange for a fee. Therefore, he is like a lessor of places on the Internet to the tenant, and he is the publisher who publishes whatever texts or images he wants and seeks to organize discussion conferences or creates informational links with other sites²⁰.

It also means anyone who provides the public with a computer storage service or services that allow the public to connect to websites on the Internet, or is a commercial company or a public law person, such as universities and public institutions, who offers to house web pages on his server computers, and this is often done in exchange for a fee²¹.

As for legislation, it is defined in Article 6 of the law relating to trust in the digital economy²² It is every natural or legal person who provides, even without charge, at the disposal of the public via the Internet the storage of texts, images,

sound and messages, whatever their nature, which are supplied by the beneficiary of these services.

As defined by the European Electronic Commerce Directive²³ In Article 14, it is stated that hosting consists of storing the information that is supplied by the beneficiary of these services.

As for the Algerian legislator, it was addressed in Law No. 09-04, which contains special rules for the prevention of special crimes related to information and communication technologies, where it states: “Any other entity that processes or stores information data for the benefit of the aforementioned communication service or its users²⁴”, Therefore, the Algerian legislator touched on it without mentioning its name.

second section: Shelter photos online

The accommodation service provider is often a network that hosts the website by providing a server and providing specific services for websites that are created by individuals and various companies. It provides different forms of accommodation, including:

1- Shared hosting service:

It is a hosting that contains a group of websites on the same domain and is the best for new companies²⁵, In this type, several sites share the use of a shared private computer called a server, so that the sites hosted on the Internet are stored on it. This server is responsible for providing information related to the different sites. This method makes the websites available to Internet users²⁶.

The advantages of shared website hosting are numerous and are as follows²⁷:

- Flexibility to use shared hosting resources for websites according to the available budget.
- You do not need high technical skills.
- It is easy to use.
- It can be used for various types of websites with different spaces.

2- Consulting hosting service “dedicated server hosting”:

In this hosting, a server or several servers are allocated to one client so that he has greater control over his site according to his requirements, including performance and security features. It also provides the physical server, environment, related services, and technical support. The features of the dedicated server are numerous, including the following²⁸:

- The ability to fully control the server, its applications, and its operating systems.
- The possibility of improving the dedicated server to support different applications.
- Flexibility and the ability to easily change server configurations, add new programs, and modify resources in order to meet the different needs of the server.
- Provides security, protection and privacy.

3- Turnkey hosting service:

It is the one in which the customer has the freedom to manage the server, with the only difference being the necessity of the supplier's intervention and participation in the management²⁹.

4- Cloud hosting service:

Cloud hosting allows access to applications and websites using special tools, where a network of a group of virtual and physical cloud servers hosts the application or website, ensuring greater flexibility and higher scalability. The advantages of cloud hosting are numerous, including the following³⁰:

- The ability to publish various applications in addition to websites without resorting to using an individual local server.
- Providing the necessary resources and tools for the user's needs according to the nature of his site.

- Financial payment is made for the price of the resources that are used only.
- Support databases from the SQL programming language – including MySQL – or NoSQL.
- Easy to control using APIs, web portals and mobile applications.

THE SECOND TOPIC Internet Information Service Providers

The process of broadcasting over the network is contributed to by stakeholders who are predominantly of an informational and intellectual nature, unlike technical stakeholders who are called information content providers. Then, in second place, comes a group of stakeholders whose tasks are to provide information services, and these are called second-generation web operators.

First requirement: Information content providers

The term “information content suppliers” is used to express and denote anyone who has a direct or indirect contribution to broadcasting specific content on the network, whether they are the owner or creator of this content or do so on behalf of others.

First section: Definition of information content resource

It is any natural or legal person who publishes information and messages related to a specific topic on the Internet so that the user of this network can obtain it for free or for a fee, and it is considered the beating heart that breathes life into the network³¹.

Some have defined it as the person who provides other intermediaries with information and data that is broadcast on the site, and the data that this resource specifies may be in the form of written texts, images, musical pieces, or a trademark that is advertised³².

Providing information over the network means publishing it, i.e. making it accessible to the public, so that it is readable or visible to them. If this service is primarily based on the web, it acquires the description of a public means of communication whose goal is to place specific information content (texts, messages, images, sound, etc.) at the disposal of network users³³.

It was also defined as the person who supplies informational content to websites, and it has two meanings: one is the author in the sense of the publisher, and the second meaning is the website manager³⁴.

Therefore, the information content provider is distinguished from the accommodation contractor - the accommodation service provider - in that the latter does not compose or collect the electronic information content, but only stores it on its devices based on its agreement with the information provider³⁵, The same applies to the access service provider, which does not interfere with the content of the information or the content in any way, but rather its role is limited to ensuring the connection of the information provider to the network via the necessary technical devices³⁶.

second section: Identify different types of information content providers across the network.

These suppliers can be classified into two categories as follows:

First: Publishers of informational content via the Internet

We said that the provision of content via the Internet may be an intellectual provision that takes place through the authorship and creation of content, or a material provision that takes place through placing it within the public's reach and making it available for viewing.

Electronic publishing of information via the Internet is done by any natural or legal person whose mission is to carry out the process of broadcasting and publishing the content prepared by the authors. These people work on creating the content, while the publisher is responsible for making it available for viewing³⁷.

Second: Authors of informational content via the Internet

Providers of informational content on the Internet are either publishers of this content or authors of it. Anyone who places certain content on the network is described as its author. There is no difference in this between the ordinary user of the network who uses his free time to broadcast video clips that he filmed or thoughts that he composed, taking advantage of the services of the second generation of the web, and between professionals such as a merchant who announces his offer to sell a certain product through e-commerce sites. Each of them is classified as a provider of informational content³⁸.

second requirement: Web 2.0 Operators

They are also called active Internet users who supply and broadcast data over the network. Not only that, but they have also become contributors to the preparation, composition and broadcasting of information over the network.

First section: Web 2.0 Concept

Linguistically, Web 2.0 can be defined as consisting of two parts. The first part is represented by the word "Web", which was previously used to refer to the virtual environment. The second part was expressed in the language of numbers 2.0, which is derived from the philosophy of software development, so that the advanced version is expressed using the language of numbers. Thus, the web that was developed before 2004 can be described under the name Web 1.0³⁹.

It can be defined as a set of web-based systems that include elements that allow the user to enter and interact with other users or with content provided by these users. This takes several forms, the most important of which are viewing, adding, and modifying. Among these tools are social networking tools such as Facebook and Twitter, and collaborative authoring tools such as blogs and wikis⁴⁰.

Web 2.0 has appeared since the beginning of the twenty-first century after the generation of the static web 1.0, and before the generation of the semantic web or web 3.0, and it was accompanied by many facilities available to users regarding publishing different content on the Internet in the form of - images, audio, text, video - with the possibility of exchanging them with others, as well as providing free or paid applications on the Internet that were not available in the previous generation of the web, which was based on closed source software - ready-made applications - which required installation on computers or mobile communication devices such as smartphones and updating them automatically on the spot⁴¹.

Second: Characteristics of the second generation of the web

The second generation of the web is characterized by several characteristics, including:

1- Participation:

It is based on the active participation of users through building content, whether by commenting, evaluating, sharing specific content, or including content on the network⁴², This means the possibility of participating in creating content and broadcasting it on the network, as well as adding and responding to it, which contribute to increasing its content and breaking the isolation.

2- Interactivity:

It provides the opportunity for users to interact with the content broadcast over the network, as well as the possibility of broadcasting their own content. It is characterized by openness to users' reactions, allowing them the freedom to respond and comment on the content, as well as exchange information with

complete freedom and transparency. The site rarely places barriers in front of the user unless it is related to intellectual property rights or some personal data⁴³.

3- Interconnection:

Most Web 2.0 sites grow and thrive thanks to their interconnectedness with other sites through links, which connect them to each other or links that are found in various articles and content.

second section: Types of Web 2.0 Users

Web 2.0 users can be classified into two types as follows:

First: Providers of automated content search services

Also called a search engine provider, resource provider, or content service provider, it plays an important role in determining the information we are looking for. When a website is created, it is easy for Internet users to view it by publishing it. This publishing is done by indexing sites on search engines. The role played by the content search service provider has become essential for obtaining information. If the hosting contractor allows information to be stored on the Internet, the search service provider is the one who enables the public or users to access and browse it⁴⁴.

Second: Services that aim to broadcast content

Internet services that aim to help broadcast content and various contents over the network and resulting from the second generation of the web technology, and accordingly can be classified into three categories, which are participatory sites, blogs, and discussion forums. Unlike content search service providers, which are always sites specialized in broadcasting content, services that aim to broadcast content can be the subject of an independent site or be a service provided by a site in order to provide an opportunity for its visitors to express their opinions⁴⁵.

Conclusion:

From what was mentioned above, the Internet is operated with the cooperation of many stakeholders, and their combined efforts, starting with the access service provider who provides the necessary technical means for users, which allow them to access it, passing through the accommodation service supplier who ensures the storage and preservation of data and information for its customers, and offers to accommodate web pages on its servers in exchange for a certain amount of cash.

The Internet access and accommodation service provider is considered one of the most important and prominent customers as it is a provider of Internet services of a technical nature. This does not negate the existence of another type of customer whose jobs are predominantly informational, and they also constitute an important element in the formation of the Internet network, which has become a part of our lives.

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