

مؤتمر الكويت حول الطرق السريعة للمعلومات

"التقنية في خدمة المجتمع"

## سجل الأوراق العلمية

16 - 18 مارس 1998

# الطرق السريعة للمعلومات

الجزء الأول

مراجعة وإعداد

المركز الوطني للمعلومات العلمية والتكنولوجية  
معهد الكويت للأبحاث العلمية

مؤتمر الكويت حول الطرق السريعة للمعلومات  
"التقنية في خدمة المجتمع"

## سجل الأوراق العلمية

16 - 18 مارس 1998

# الطرق السريعة للمعلومات

الجزء الأول

الجهات الممولة والمنظمة للمؤتمر

- معهد الكويت للأبحاث العلمية
- مؤسسة الكويت للتقدم العلمي
- جامعة الكويت
- شركة الاتصالات المتنقلة
- الأمانة العامة للأوقاف
- وزارة المالية
- بنك الكويت الوطني
- ديوان الخدمة المدنية
- مؤسسة الخطوط الجوية الكويتية

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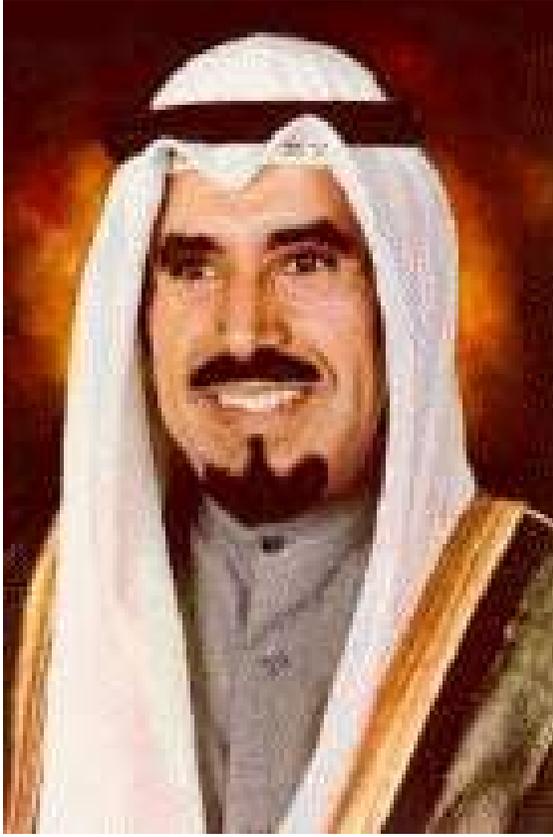
4818713 – 4836100 :

48736907 :

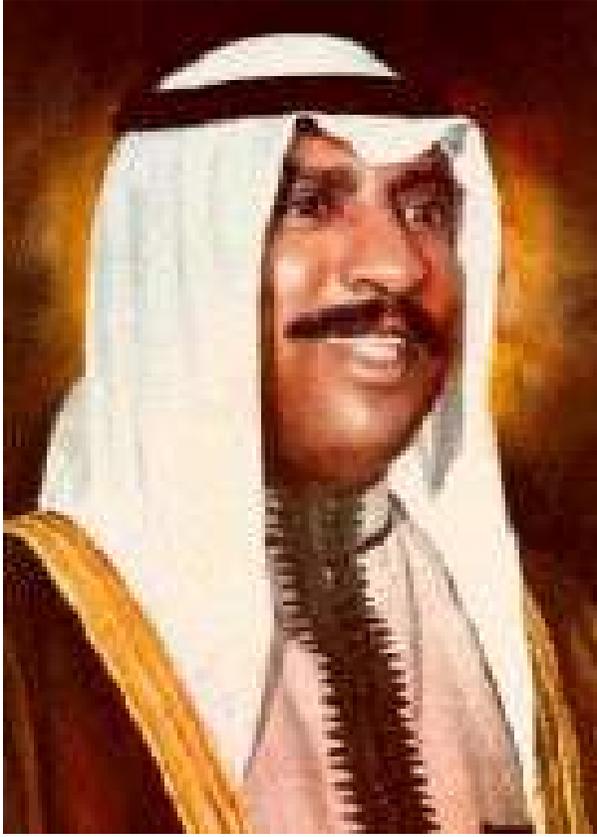
[ffareh@kisar.edu.kw](mailto:ffareh@kisar.edu.kw) :

1999 .

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



**صاحب السمو الشيخ / جابر الأحمد الجابر الصباح  
أمير دولة الكويت**



**سمو الشيخ / سعد العبد الله السالم الصباح  
ولي العهد رئيس مجلس الوزراء**



**معالي الشيخ صباح الأحمد الجابر الصباح  
النائب الأول لرئيس مجلس الوزراء وزير الخارجية**

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## كلمة شكر

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( Software)

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## **تنظيم المؤتمر وفعالياته**



## أهداف المؤتمر ومحاوره

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## جلسات المؤتمر

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## **أولاً: جلسة الافتتاح**

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## **ثانياً: جلسات العمل**

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(MIME)

( www )

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(World Wide Web)

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ASMO 499 ( ASMO )

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ISO 9036

( 128 ) (7 bits)

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1986,708

Information Processing – 8-bit Single-Arabic Alphabet, Character Sets, Part 6: Byte Coded Graphic ISO 8859-6 (Macintosh) ( ) . ISO 8859-6,1988 ( UNIX)

MSCP-

(MS-Window)

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International Universal multiple-octet Character Set, UCS) coded ISO/IEC 10646-1:1993. – 10464 technology – Information ISO -- Character Set (UCS) – Part 1: Architecture and basic multilingual plane. The (Unicode) Unicode Consortium, " " Standard 35 the Unicode Standard V. 1.0 Addison Wesley. 1992

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The Report of the IAB  
 Character Set Workshop held on 29 February – 1 March, 1996,” RFC 2130,  
 (Coded Character Set) April 1997 (Weider C., et al)

(Character Encoding ISO-10646 ISO-8859-6  
 (Octets) Scheme)  
 ISO-10646 UTF-16 UTF-8 UTF-7  
 (Transfer Encoding Syntax)  
 . uuencode bas 64

Yergeau, F. “UTF-8,  
 UTF-8 a Transformation format of Unicode and ISO 10646; RFC 2044,  
 ALIS Technologies, October 1996.  
 ANSI X3. 4 : 1986 “Coded (ASCII) Character Sets – 7 Bit American  
 National standard Code for Information Interchange (7-bit ASCII)”  
 (octet) 128

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(Algorithms)

Unicode

The Unicode Consortium, The Unicode Standard V. 1.0. Addison  
Wesley. 1992

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.(ASCII

(Message Format)

(SMTP, RFC 821)

Postel, J., "Simple Mail Transfer ASCII Protocol", STD

10, RFC 821 August, 1982

Crocker, D., "Standard for the Format of ARPA

(RFC 822) Internet Text Messages", STD 11, RFC 822, UDEL, August  
. 1982.

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Field-name: field body

:

Date: 31 Feb 99 24:00 EDT

[user@domain.com](mailto:user@domain.com)From:

[friend@university.edu](mailto:friend@university.edu)To:

Subject: Test message from user

. (CR)

N. Freed, N. Borenstein, "Request for (MIME) Comments

2045: Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) Part one: Format of  
Internet Message Bodies". November 1996

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(Binary)

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(Header Filed)

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: RFC 822  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-6

Simons, K., "Character Mnemonics & Character Sets" , RFC 1345,  
Rational Almen Planlaegning, June 1992

.( )

Moore K.. "Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) Part Three:  
Message Header Extensions for Non-ASCII Text" , RFC 2047, November  
1996.

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Encoded-word="=?" charset "?" encoding "?" encoded-text "=?"  
:  
? = Subject: =?ISO-8859-6?B?

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ASCII

SMTP

" "

ASCII

64

.Base 64

"7bit" :

Content "Transfer-Encoding"

"binary"

"8bit"

"base 64" (

)

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Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8895-6

Content-transfer-encoding: base64

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(www)

(Web Server) (HTML)  
(HTTP)  
(Browser)

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Uniform Resource Locator, (URL)

:

<http://server.domain.com/dir/file.html>  
server.domain.com http  
/dir/file.html

( 8 )

F.Yergeau, et al. (RFC 2070) "Internationalization of the Hypertext Markup Language", RFC 2070 January 1997.

Fielding R., et. A.. "hypertext (HTTP 1.1) Transfer Protocol HTTP/ 1.1 "RFC 2068. January 1997

Berners-Lee, T., and D. Connolly, "Hypertext Markup Language-2.0", (HTML 2.0) RFC 1866 MIT/W3C, November 1995

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(HTML 4.0) Raggett D., et. A., "HTML 4.0 Specification," W3C, December 1997.

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(HTTP)

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<head>

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<METAHTTP-EQUIV="Content-Type" CONTENT="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-6">

</head>

(Hyper

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link)

<a href="page.html charset="iso-8859-6"> ... </a>

page.html

(HTML forms)

( )

(URL)

(Internationalization)

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LANG

<li> <body> <p>

attribute

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</p>

<p Lang=ar>

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Alvestrand, H., "Tags for the Identification of Languages", RFC 1766, UNINETT, March 1995.

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ar-sa

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The Unicode Consortium, The Unicode Standard V. 1.0., Addison welsey. 1992.

DIR attribute

(tr)

(rtl)

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</p>

<p dir=rtl> ....

(BIDI override)

<SPAN DIR=LTR> CD <SPAN DIR=LTR> AB <SPAN DIR=RTL>  
</SPAN> EF </SPAN> </SPAN>

:  
EF CD AB

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EF CD AB

ALIGN

( right ) attribute  
( justify ) ( center ) ( left )

dir

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(ISO

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(RFC 2070)

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1418 12

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1985,449

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1986,708

(4) Information Processing – 8-bit Single-Byte Coded Graphic Character Sets, Part 6: Arabic Alphabet, ISO 8859-6, 1988.

- (5) ISO/IEC 10646-1:1993. International Standard – Information Technology – Universal Multiple-octet Coded Character Set (UCS) – Part 1: Architecture and Basic Multilingual Plane.
- (6) The Unicode Consortium, The Unicode Standard V. 1. 0. Addison Wesley. 1992.
- (7)
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- (8)
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- . 1418/4/7
- (9) Weider C., et al., “The Report of the IAB Character Set Workshop held on 29 February – 1 March, 1996,” RFC 2130, April 1997.
- (10) Yergeau, F. “UTF-8, A Transformation Format of Unicode and ISO 10646”, RFC 2044, ALIS Technologies, October 1996.
- (11) ANSI X3.4: 1986 “Coded character Sets – 7 Bit American National Standard Code for Information Interchange (7-Bit ASCII)”.
- (12) Crocker, D., “Standard for the Format of ARPA Internet Text Messages”, STD 11, RFC 822, UDEL, August 1982.
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- (14) N. Freed, N. Borenstein, “Request for Comments 2045: Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) Part One: Format of Internet Message Bodies”, November 1996.
- (15) Borenstein N., and N. Freed, “Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) November 1996. Part Two: Media Types”, RFC 2046.

- (16) Moore K.. “Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) , Part Three: Message Header Extensions for Non-ASCII Text”, RFC 2047, November 1996.
- (17) Freed N., et. A.,. “Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME), Part Four: Procedures”, RFC 2048, November 1996. Registration.
- (18) Simonsen, K., “Character Mnemonics & Character Sets”, RFC 1345, Rational Almen Planlaegning, June 1992.
- (19) F. Yergeau, et al. “Internationalization of the Hypertext Markup Language”, RFC 2070. January 1997.
- (20) Fielding R., et. Al.. “Hypertext Transfer Protocol – HTTP/1.1. “RFC 2068. January 1997.
- (21) Berners-Lee, T. and D. Connolly, “Hypertext Markup Language - 2.0”, RFC 1866, MIT/W3C, November 1995.
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- (23) Alvestrand, H., “Tags for the Identification of Languages”, RFC 1766, UNINETT, March 1995.

(Search Engines)

World Wide Web (www)

: (1)

(The Internet)

TCP/IP /

(World Wide Web)

(HTML

(Discussion

(FTP Files)

Pages)

(Bulletin Boards)

Groups)

(Video Clips)

(Multimedia)

(Audio Clips)

(Email)

(Hyper-Link Technology)

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(FTP)

(Telnet)

(WWW)

(Client/Server)

(Internet Server)

(Internet Browser)

.(Common Gateway Interface; CGI)

(Hyper Text Markup Language; HTML)

(Title) (Meta Tag) " "

(Hyper

Links)

(Image Maps)

(frames)

CGI

(Forms)

(Web Browser)

Netscape Navigator/ Communicator

. Microsoft Internet Explorer

(URL)

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(Search Engines)

(Directories)

(Index-based Search Engines)

(White

(Meta Search Engines)

and Yellow Pages)

:(Internet Directories)

<sup>(1)</sup> (Yahoo!)

1994

**:(Index-based Search Engines)**

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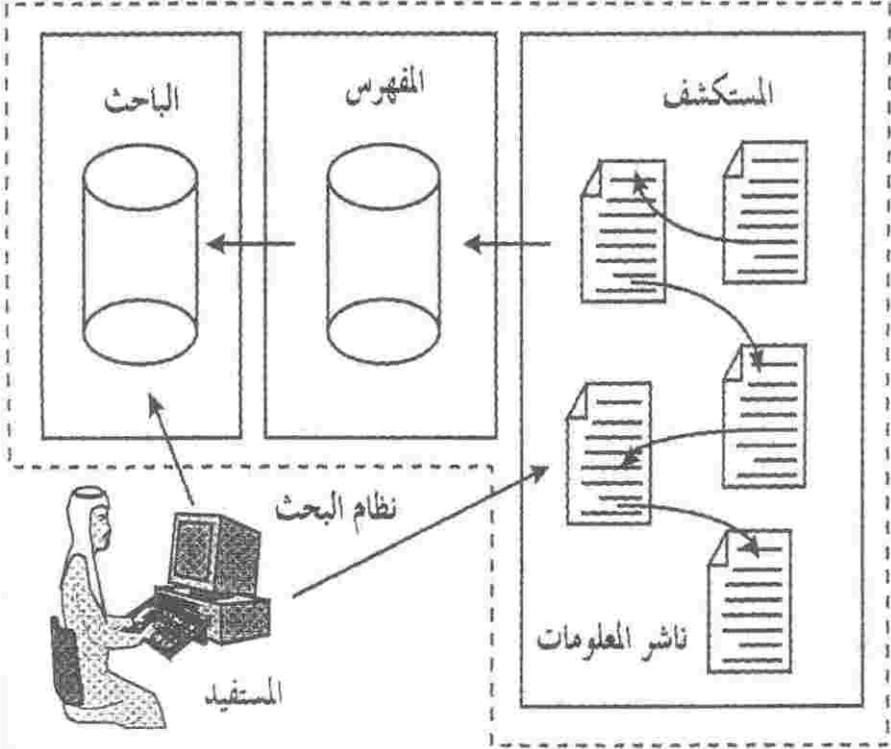
(Robot, Spider, Crawler)

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(2,3,4)

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(User Interface)



(5) (Alta Vista)

(8) (Infoseek)

(7) (Lycos)

(6) (HotBob)

(11) (Open Text)

(10) (Web Crawler)

(9) (Excite)

(5) (Alta Vista)

(Digital Corp.) "

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1995

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1996

(6) (HotBob)

(Inktomi)

(Meta-search Engine)

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:(Coverage) •

:(Contents) •

:(Size) •

**:(Depth) •**

**:(Freshness) •**

**:(Date Inclusion) •**

**:(Update) •**

**:(Crawling Submitted & Non-Submitted Pages) •**

**:(Frames and Image Maps Support) •**

(Frames)

(Image Maps)

**:(Protected Sites) •**

**:(Popularity) •**

**:(Learns Frequency) •**

**:(Keep Out) •**

( robots.txt)

.( meta tag) " "

**:(URL Status Check) •**

**:(Crawler Name) •**

**:(Spam Penalty) •**

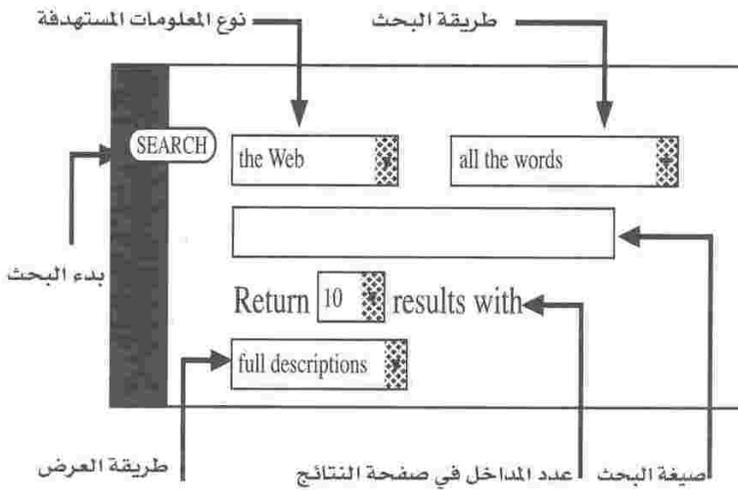
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:(Stop Words)

:(Meta Tag Support) " "

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**:( Boolean Search) ( )**

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**:( Natural Language Searching)**

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**:(Concept Searching)**

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**:(Phrase Searching)**

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**:(Proximity)**

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**:(Language Filtering)** •

**:(Wildcards)** •

**:(Media Search)** •

**:(Field Search)** •

**:(Date Search)** •

**:(Domain Search)** •

**:(Compound Search)** •

:( Case Sensitivity)

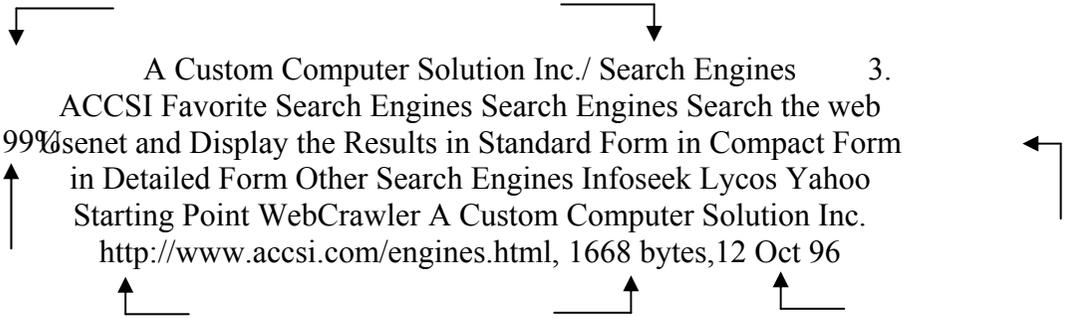
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:(Relevancy Ranking)

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:(Title)

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:(Description)

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:(Results at a Time)

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Computer

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<sup>(18)</sup> (Alis)

(Tango)

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<sup>(19)</sup> (Ecole des Mines de paris)

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<sup>(20)</sup> ISO/IEC 1946-1

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(Alta

<sup>(18)</sup> (Infoseek)

<sup>(5)</sup> Vista)

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- (4) Salton, Gerard, McGill, Michael J. Introduction to Modern Information Retrieval, McGraw-Hill, 1983.
- (5) Alta vista, <http://www.altavista.digital.com>.
- (6) Hotbob, <http://www.hotbob.com>
- (7) Lycos, <http://www.lycos.com>.
- (8) Infoseek, <http://www.infoseek.com>.
- (9) Excite, <http://www.excite.com>.
- (10) WebCrawler, <http://www.webcrawler.com>.
- (11) Open Text, <http://www.opentext.com>.
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<http://www.searchenginewatch.com>.

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<http://www.sakhr.com/tech/i-sindar.thm>

<http://www.microsoft.com/ie40/>.

(17)

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[http://www.alis.com/internet\\_produits/browser/browser.en.html](http://www.alis.com/internet_produits/browser/browser.en.html)

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<http://www.ayna.com>. (21)

<http://www.naseej.com/about.htm>. " " (22)

<http://www.alidrisi.com/idrhelpt.htm>. (23)

(Web Site)

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TCP/IP  
( Client Server)

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(Cross-Talk)

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**( Logical Topology)**

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(PC,s)

Token Ring- Arcent – Ethernet :

(Xerox)

(Ethernet)

(Digital Equipment Corporation, (DEC))

.(Bus Topology)

(Ethernet Card)

( CSMA/CD) Carrier Sens

Multiple Access / Collision Detection))

(Intelligent

Communications Adapter)

( Local Network Diagnostic)

TCP/IP

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(LAS Server)

(Domain)

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**Minisis**

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Minisis

.(Web-Interface)

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CDS/ISIS Minisis

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- + I.B.M Mini-Computer:
- disk drive 8 GB
- Jukbox 10 CD-ROM
- + Bytequest for 20 users
- + 5 Work Stations:
- disk drive 2 GB
- CD-Rom
- + LAN

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(Bytequest)

(Server)

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	( Management )	-1
	(Budget)	-
	Account)	-
	(Personnel)	-
	(Purchasing)	-
	( Access methods)	-2
	MIS	-
	(Social affairs)	-
	( Economic affairs)	-
	(Management resources)	-3
	Equipment	-
	Task & conference	-
	(Office automation)	-4
	( Word processor)	-
	( Electronic mail)	-
	( Correspondence)	-
	( Telecommunications )	-5
	(LAN)	-
	(Telex)	-
	(Fax)	-
	(WAN)	-

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Information Super Highway (ISH)

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Intranet  
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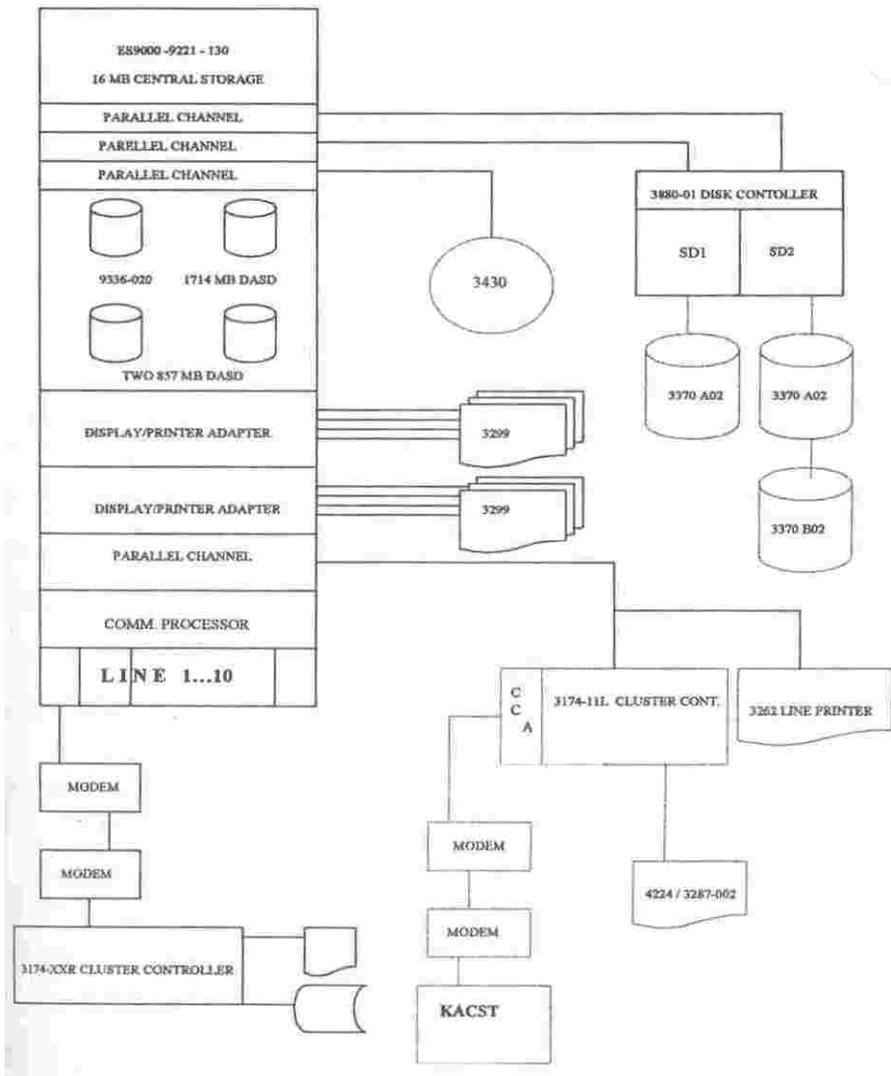
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(Internet)

(E-mail)

:(Dialog)

(Dial-up)

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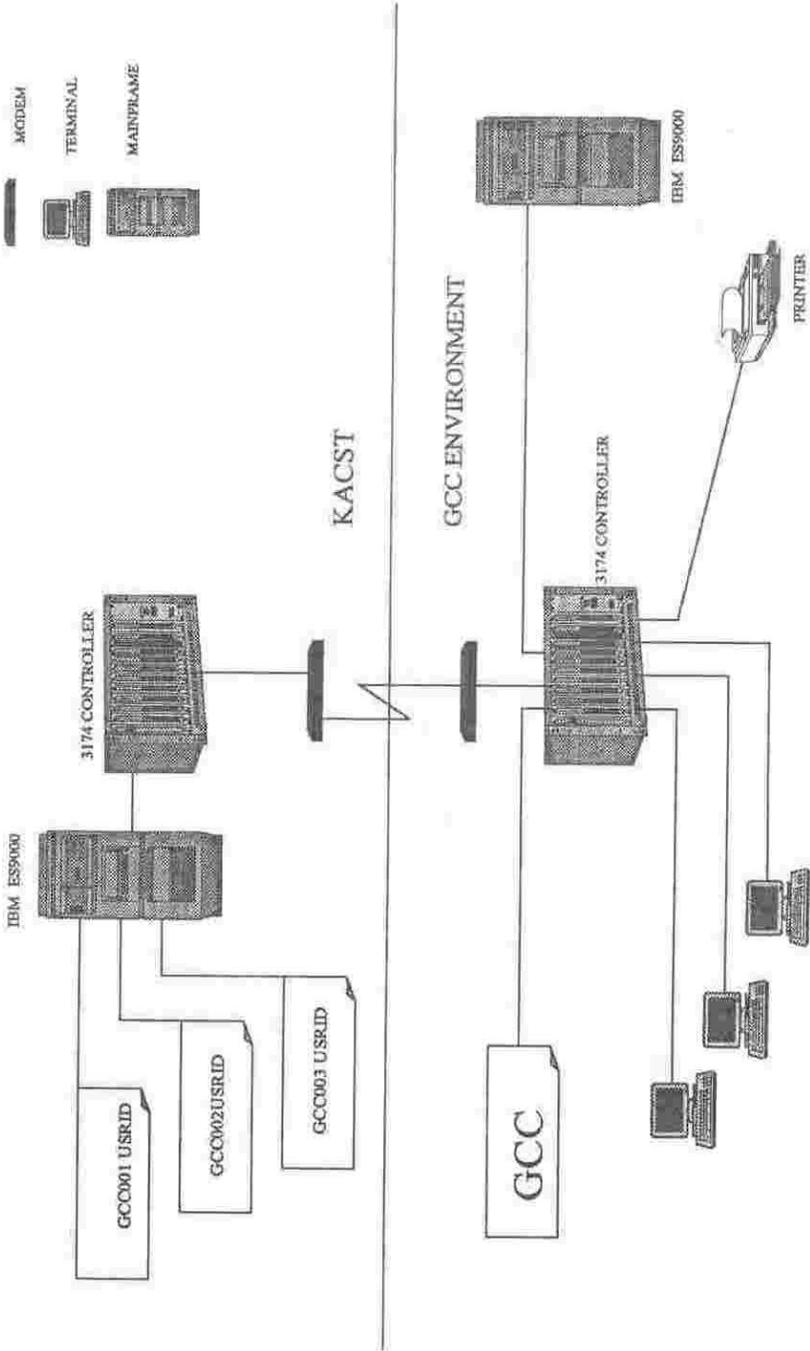
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(CD-ROM)

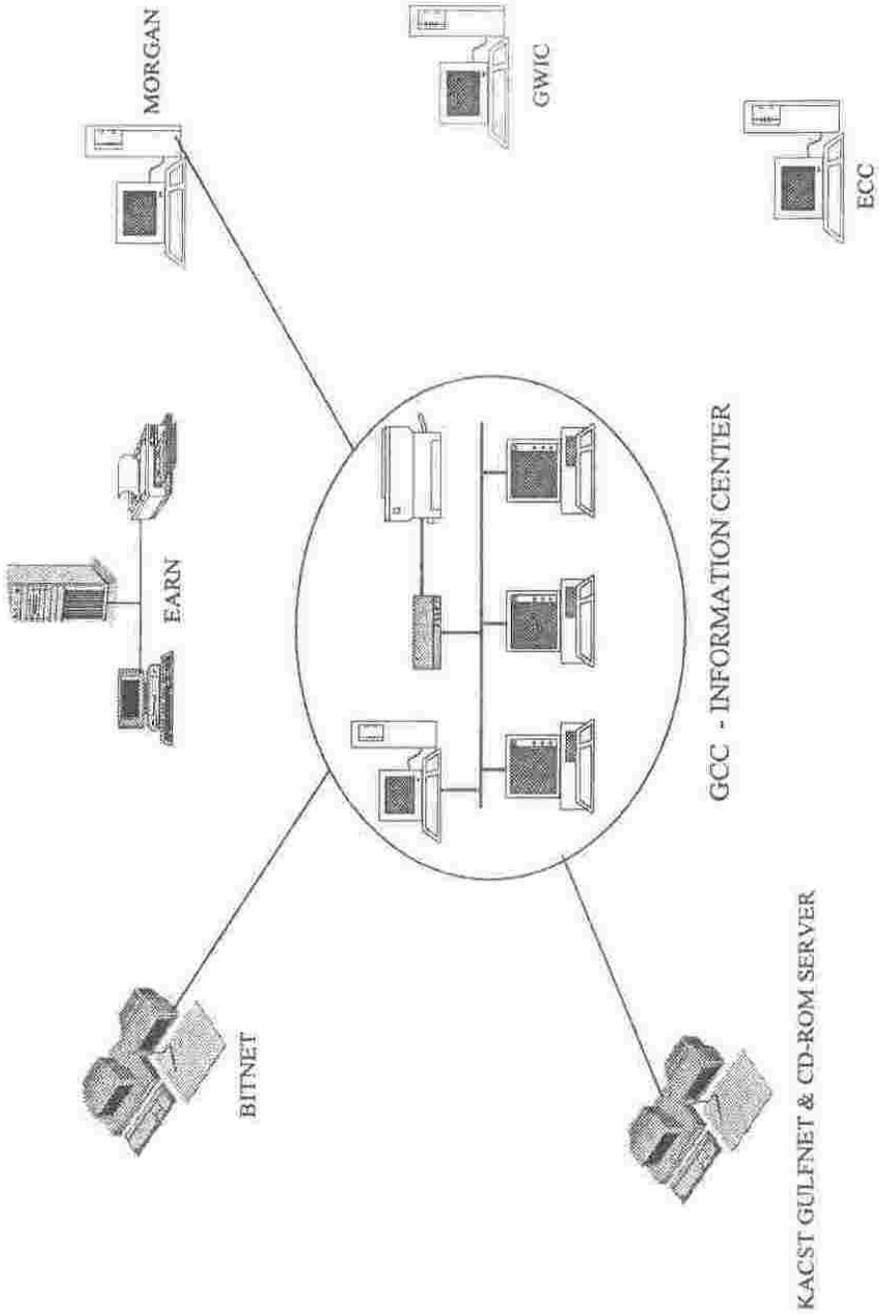
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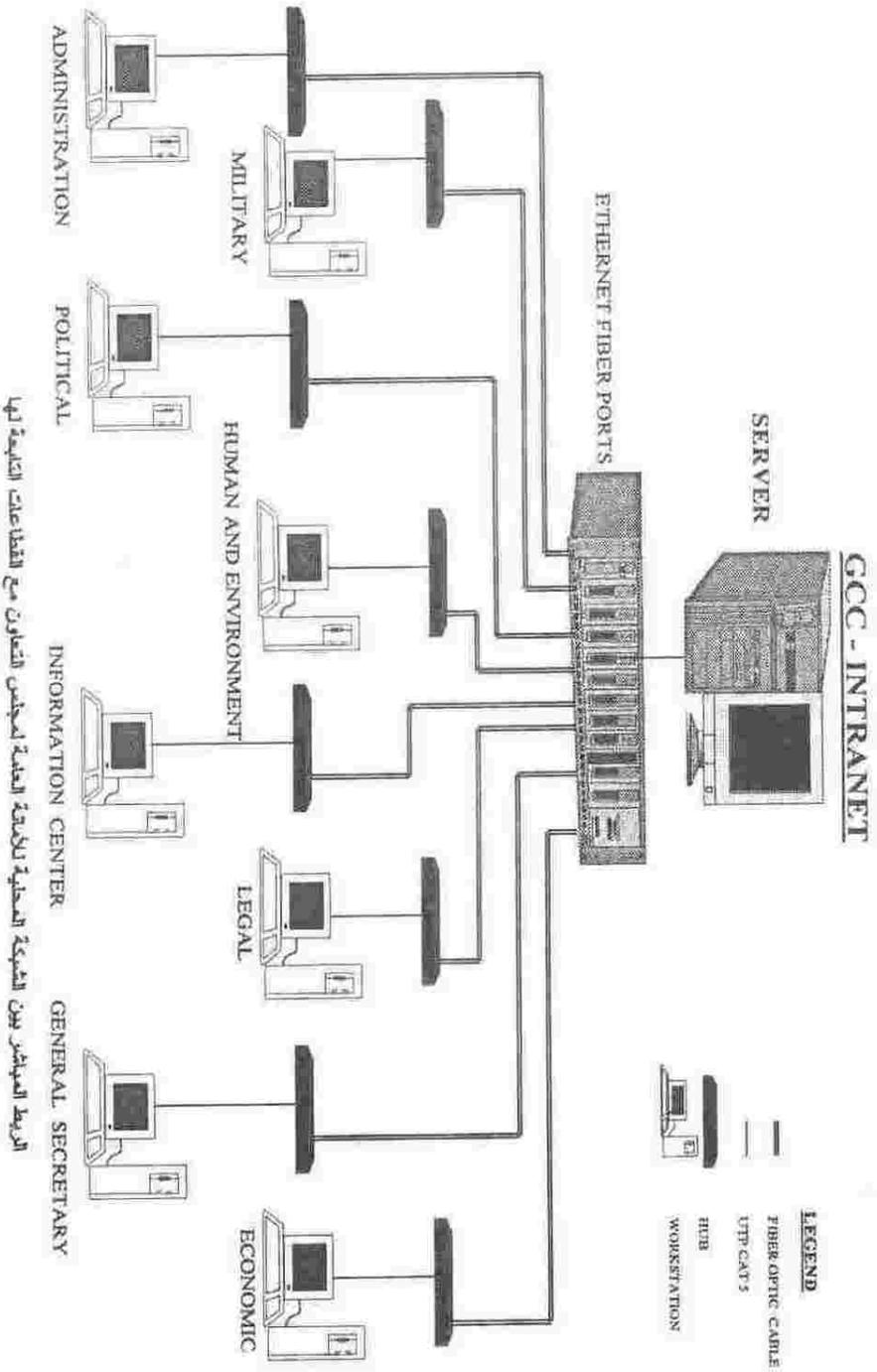
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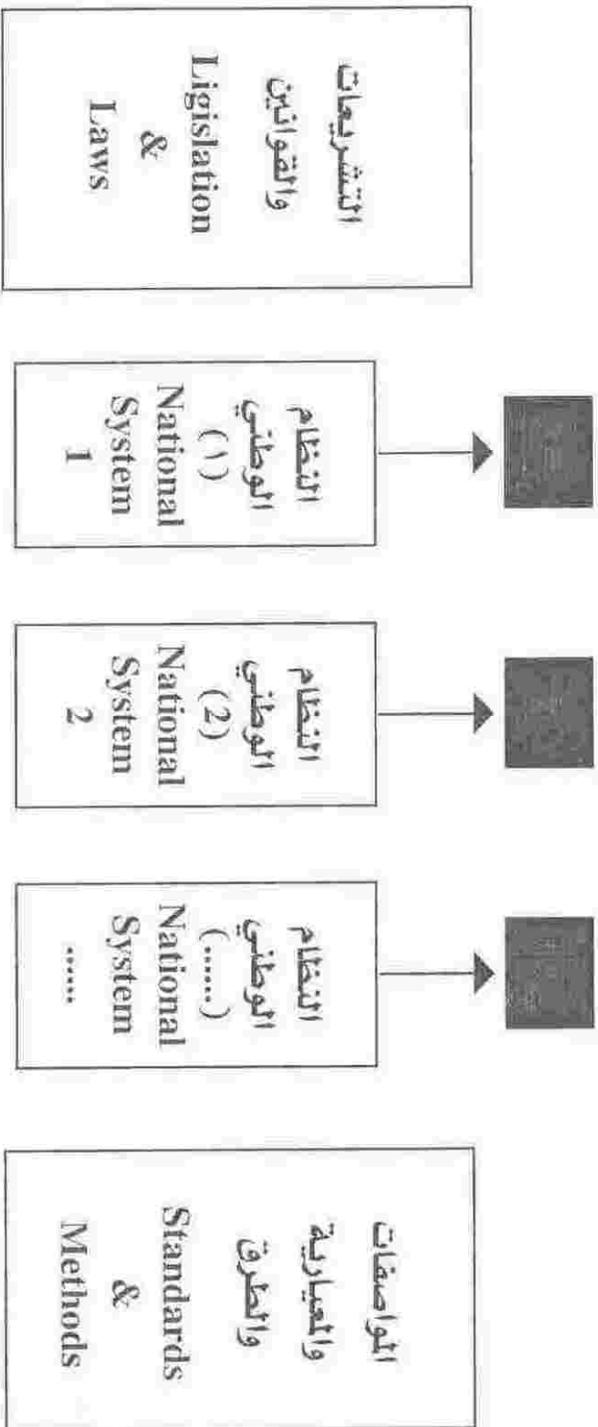
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البنية التحتية الوطنية للمعلومات  
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Token Ring	IEEE 802.3	
FDDI	ANSIX 3 T 9.5	
Fast Ethernet	IEEE 802.3	100 Base – T
100 VG – Any Lan	IEEE 802.12	
Frame Relay	Frame Relay Forum	
ATM	ATM Forum and International Tecomunication Union	Braod Bankd ISDN (B- ISDN) Cell Relay
Wireless Transmission	IEEE 802.11	Wireless LAN

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TCP/ IP (Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol)  
IBM's SNA ( System Network-----)  
Novell Netware IPX (----- Packet Exchange)  
DEC,s DNA (Digital Network -----)

ATM

(WAN) (Asynchronous Transfer Mode)  
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**ATM**

Asynchronous Transfer Model is a promising but unfinished network technology controlled by a group called the ATM Forum. It is supposed to integrate everything – LANs, WANs, data, voice, and video on a single network running at speeds of 25 Mbps up to 622 Mbps predefined to 9.6 Gbps. ATM uses short 53-byte cells. Each cell consists of 5 bytes header material and 48 bytes of payload. ATM uses a quality-of-service scheme to distinguish between cells requiring a constant bit rate (for voice or video) and those that don't (e-mail).

**FDDI**

Fiber Distributed Data Interface. The ANSI-standard 100 Mbps fiberoptic network configured in two counter-rotating rings. FDDI uses a token-passing protocol over a ring topology. FDDI interfaces to traditional LANs are then provided to allow the FDDI network to act as a wide area or metropolitan area network for the LANs attached to it. FDDI can accommodate up to 500 nodes with a total fiber path length of up to 100 Kilometers.

**X.25**

A CCITT recommendation that defines the interface between a packet-mode host system and a packet switching network. X.25 is a connectionless network it handles data in packet format just as a local area network does. X.25 is commonly used for WAN connections.

**Frame Relay**

Frame Relay is a standard that is based on the X.25 protocol. It uses a multiplexed interface to a packet-switched network. Because it employs static multiplexing, Frame Relay is able to define independent virtual circuits. The virtual circuits are just data paths that are defined through the network cloud. Network bandwidth is not allocated to the paths until data needs to be transmitted. Therefore within the network bandwidth is dynamically allocated on a packet-by-packet basis.

**ETHERNET**

A baseband network with a bus topology and a data transmission rate of 10Mbps. The access method used is CSMA/CD (Carrier sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection), where a node listen to the data traffic on the network if there is none an node is free to send its own data while

sending its data a node listens to the network if it detects a collision the node will pause.

### **Fast Ethernet**

AN IEEE802.3 standard for a 100 Mbps Ethernet proposal for the use of the standard Ethernet for CSMA/CD access discipline over twisted pair cable at speeds up to 100Mbps.

### **GIGA ETHERNET**

Is an equally important emerging technology to ATM. Its benefits can be tied to its Ethernet legacy. Giga Ethernet's high bandwidth capabilities will alleviate traffic congestions on large Fast Ethernet networks as well as enable high speed data transfer and it will deliver some real time and multimedia applications.

### **TOKEN RING**

A 4/16 Mbps local area network that uses a token passing access method to allow nodes on the network to transmit data. Designed with a ring architecture, a token (special data packet) is continuously passed from node to node when a node has data to transmit it attaches the data to the token if the token is free every node on the ring sees the data but only the addressed receiving node will accept it.

### **100VG-AnyLan**

IEEE 802.12 is a standard for 100 Mbps. LAN that is compatible with Ethernet and token ring.

### **Wireless Transmission**

Cellular and radio wave transmissions used to send or relay data transmissions over wide areas. Wireless LANs use electromagnetic airwaves (radio and infrared) to communicate information from one point to another without relying on physical connection.

### **Satellite-Based Transmission**

Using this technology data transmission is bounced off an orbiting satellite to reach remote locations.

### **LEASED LINE**

A permanent circuit provided by the telephone company a leased line may be a direct point to point connection or a multipoint connection. Leased

lines are available for either analog (up to 64Kbps) or digital transmission depending on the interfaces devices provided by the telephone carriers.

### **T1**

A standard definition for high speed digital data transmission at 1.54 Mbps. Twenty-Four 64 Kbps channels plus 8 Kbps of control information re provided. Also referred to as DS1. A related European version, called E1, has 2.048 Mbps bandwidth. Thirty-two 64 Kbps channels are provided.

### **T3**

A standard definition for high speed digital data transmission at 44.736 Mbps provided the equivalent bandwidth of 28 T1 circuits. Also referred to as DS3.

### **DSL**

Digital Subscriber Line, which is a circuit carry high speed data over standard copper lines

### **ADSL**

Asymmetric Digital Subscriber line (ANSI standard T1 .413), is an attempt to provide more robust multimedia and network connections than are available through modems. ADSL offers different throughput rates. The downstream speeds (network to home) rates ranging from 1.544 from distance to 5 kilometers using 1 wire pair up to 8 Mbps at distances of 3-3.5 kilometers using standards 24-gauge wire, and up stream (home to network) rates ranging from 16 to 640 Kbps.

### **HDSL**

High-Bit-Rate Digital Line is related to ADSL it is intended as a direct replacement for traditional T1 (over 2 copper pair)/E1 (over 3 copper pair) Service. It promises transmission speeds ranging from 704 Kbps to 6 Mbps at distance of 4.5 kilometers. HDSL is favorable for remote LAN access and Internet connections.

### **SDSL**

Symmetric Digital Subscriber Line, it delivers the same bandwidth in both directions. The transmission rate ranges from 160 Kbps to 2.048 Mbps over a single copper-pair wire at a distance of 3 kilometers. SDSL is favorable for remote LAN access and Internet connections.

### **VDSL**

Very high bit-rate Digital Subscriber Line, is the fastest DSL technology supporting a downstream rate of 1 to 52 Mbps and upstream rate of 1.5 to 2.3 Mbps over a single copper pair wire. The maximum operating for this DSL technology will be 300 to 1370 meters.

### **PSTN**

Public Switched Telephone Network, which is dial up telephone lines that can be used for interoffice data transmission at low speed communication with little or no extra wiring cost over modems up to 56Kbps.

### **ISDN**

Is an integrated Services data Network. A digital based network capable at supporting WAN applications. Because it is digital, ISDN is ideal for connection to network services like corporate LANS. ISDN comes in 2 flavors, Basic Rate Interface (BRI) and Primary Rate Interface (PRI). BRI is a 2B+D service. It has two 64-Kbps B (Bearer) channels, and one 16-Kbps D (Data)

Channel. PRI has 23 B channels at 64-Kbps each and one 64-Kbps D channel. Each B channel can support the user's choice of calls with a mix of voice, video or data.

### **TCP/IP:**

Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol. TCP/IP is a set of network services that provide interoperability between heterogeneous systems and allow sharing of information among them in high speed systems communication environment. TCP/IP great strength is that it easily enables computers of different architectures and operating systems to communicate with one another where it packages and addresses information to guarantee end to end delivery. It uses encapsulation which is a method of moving information for one type of network through a different type of network. Another TCP/IP advantage is that it's not bound in anyway to a physical medium whether it is wireless. Ordinary phone or packet switching network, The major protocols in TCP/IP are:

**TCP:** the major transport protocol providing reliable connection-oriented, full duplex streams.

**IP:** uses information such as source and destination addresses to route packets from network to another.

**UDP:** User datagram Protocol: used for real time program to program communications

**Telnet:** An application protocol that allows a terminal on one host to pass through to a remote network appearing as a local terminal.

**FTP:** File Transfer Protocol: facilitates the movement of text and binary files between systems.

**RIP:** Routing Information Protocol: enables routers to share routing information with one another.

**SNMP:** Simple Network Management Protocol: provides the framework for systems to report performance data to central site.

And many other service protocols available but not listed such as SMTP, ICMP, and IGP.

### **IBM SNA:**

IBM's System Network architecture is an entire family of protocols based on different Physical Unit (PU) and Logical Unit (LU) classifications. SNA was defined to provide a model for all types of computer based communication. The PU layer will be filled in by topologies, transmission, and access methods of the LAN in use. The LU layer will be the consumers of these services. Where an LAN is used, the LU section of the architecture will need to be oriented to towards APPN and APPC. APPN is an Advanced Peer to Peer Networking which is an IBM term that refers to the ability of micro systems in a network communicate with one another without involving any higher level SNA devices. APPC is an advanced Program-to-Program Communications which is an interface that allows two programs running on separate systems to communicate with one another over the network.

### **Novell NetWare IPX:**

IPX stands for the Internetwork Packet eXchange. IPX is a multipurpose transport that can carry a number of service protocols. These services include:

**SPX:** Sequenced Package eXchange is a connection-oriented protocol that runs as an extension to IPX and provides end-to-end delivery of messages.

**NCP:** Netware Core Protocol which handles accessing files and printers on NetWare services.

**BMP:** Burst Mode Protocol allows to request more data in a single message designed for high-volume applications.

**SAP:** Service Advertising Protocol used by file, print, and other types of servers to announce available on the LAN.

**RIP:** Routing Information Protocol is used to help a message move from one NetWare network to another.

**DEC's DNA:**

Digital Network Architecture in DECnet which is Digital's line of products that allows communication between DEC systems. DNA is the architecture for the interconnection of its computers and computer related devices. As in SNA it is layered architecture and the various layers are defined for their functionalities and services such as defining the physical characteristics of the medium used, the link between the nodes routing information applications that use the networks and managing the operations of the network.

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- 1) According to new research introduced by Killen & Associates, the Palo Alto-based market research and consulting firm. In all markets examined – both emerging and well established – the research firm found that IT vendors have excellent opportunities for continued growth and profits. “Killeen & Associates (02/20/97).
- 2) According to a new study from Killeen & Associates, spending for information technology products and services in the Middle East/Africal Region will grow from \$17.8 billion in 1997 to \$34.9 billion in 2002, a compound growth rate (CAGR) of 14%.
- 3) According to Killeen & Associates, a Palo Alto market research and consulting firm.
- 4) Killeen & Associates (03/07/97).
- 5) WTD Report 1995.

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(<sup>4</sup>) World Telecommunication Development Report. ITU. 14 Feb. 1997.



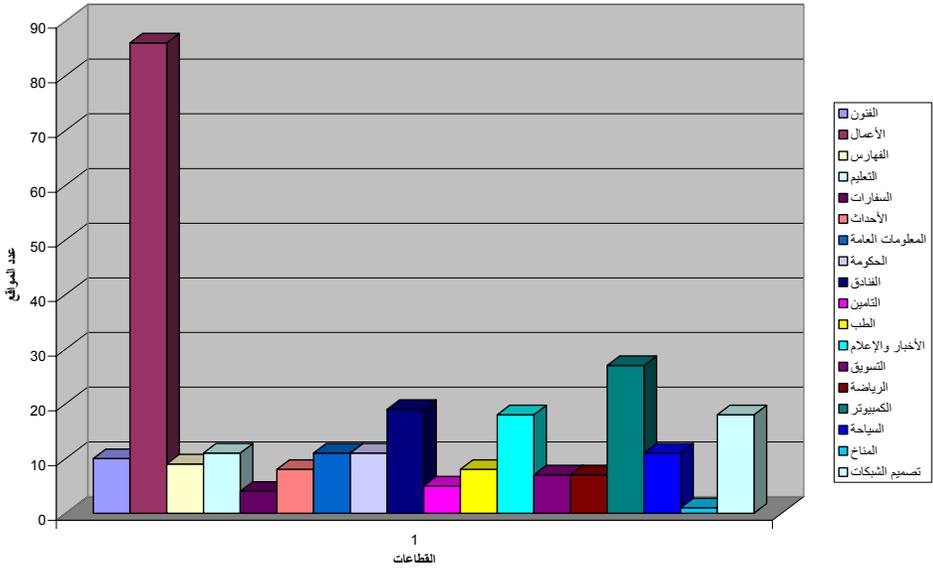
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مواقع صفحات الإنترنت في دولة الإمارات حسب القطاعات



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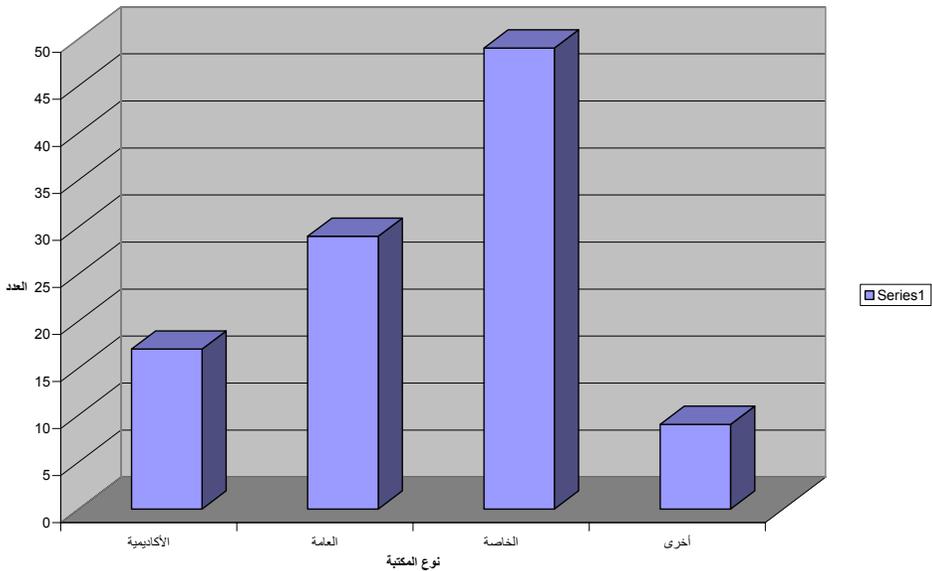
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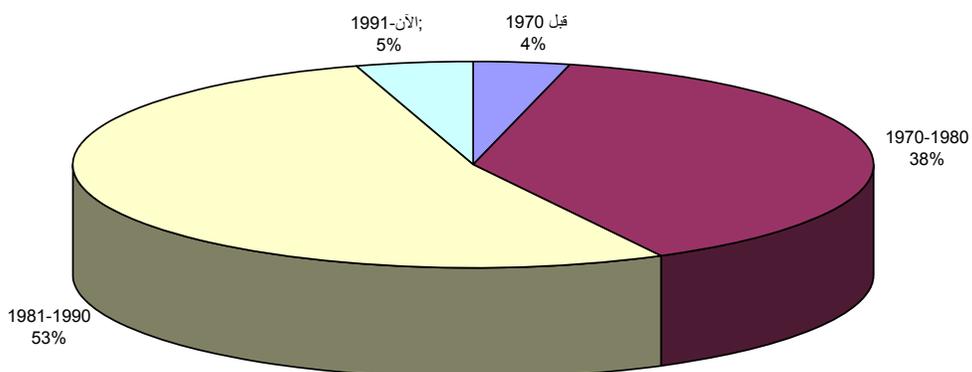


(<sup>20</sup>) A view of the prospects for sharing information resources through networks in the Arabian gulf region: A Case study of the United Arab Emirates. Ph.D.at the University of Wales. Dr. Bakry M.Abdel Mareem 1997-P156

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(31) مجلة الإمارات اليوم، تحقيق خاص حول التجارة الإلكترونية، دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، 18 أبريل 1998 ص 38-42.



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- 6- Information and Library in the Arab World. Economic and Social Changes in the Emirates: Is the information adequate. Dr. Bakri kusa Abdul karim. 1994.
- 7- Information and Library in the Arab World. Medical Libraries and their services to the health Sector in the United Arab Cmirates Mohammed Sadiq Jaffar 1994.
- 8- A view of the prospects for sharing information resources through networks in the Arabian Gulf region: A Case study of the United Arab Emirates. Dr. Bakri Musa Abdul Karim. A Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. University of Wales 1997.
- 9- National Information Infrastructure Initiatives: [http://mitpress .mit.edu](http://mitpress.mit.edu).
- 10- Standards Policy for Information Infrastructures. <http://www.gii-awards.com/nii.html>.

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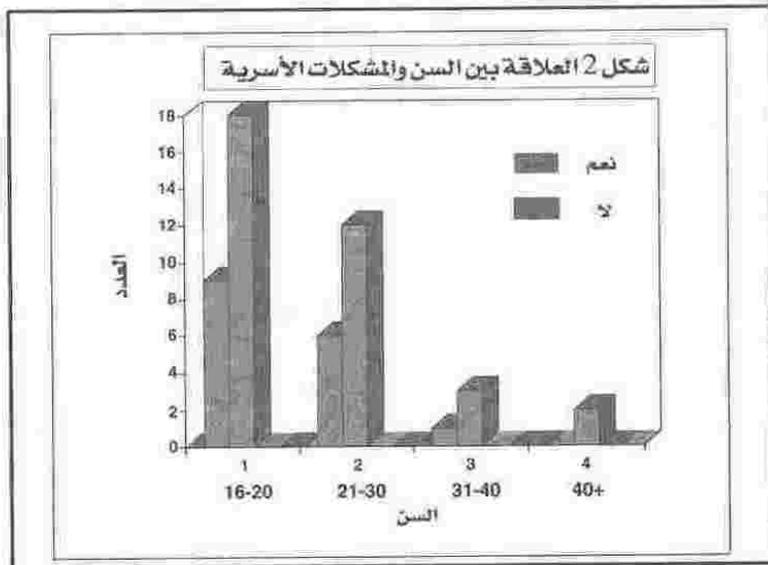
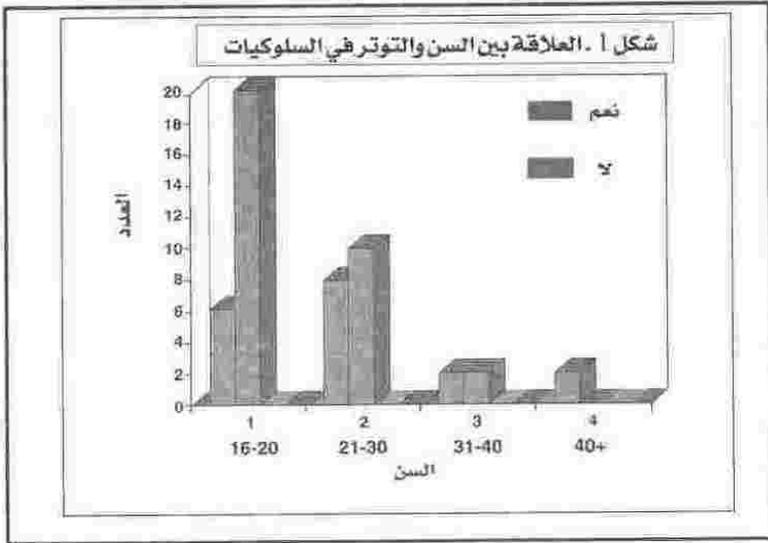
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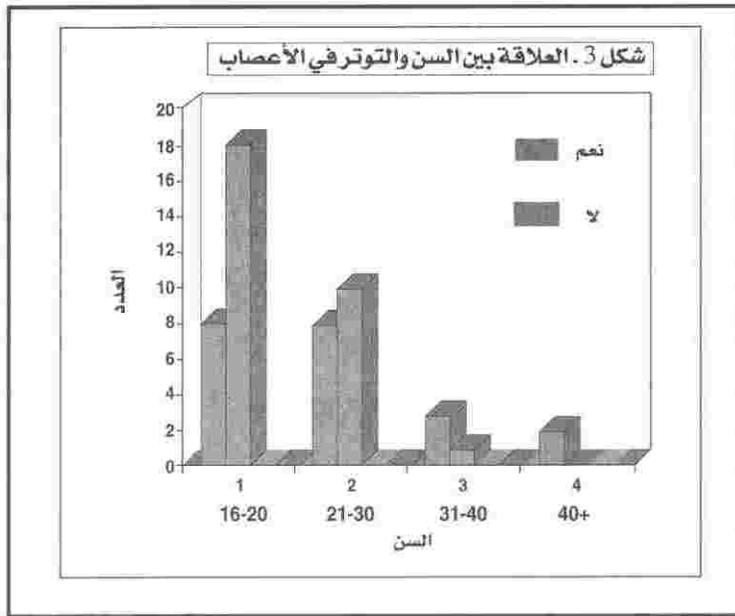


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**ثالثاً: جلسة الحوار العلمي بين طلبة من  
جامعة الكويت وخبراء المؤتمر**

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**رابعاً: توجهات المناقشات والحوار في  
جلسات المؤتمر**





## **خامسا: الجلسة الختامية**

• **توصيات ومقترحات المؤتمر**

• **الكلمة الختامية**

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Arab Web Sites

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