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INTERNET NETWORK AND ITS ORGANIZATION

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Abstract:	**Keywords:**
The concept of the Internet network, the history of the origin of the Internet, the development of the Internet network are covered.	Internet , ARPANET, email , computer networks, text, sound, video, photo, graphics, music...etc.

Introduction

The Internet (Latin : *inter* - aro and *net* - network) is a worldwide and public collection of computer networks that exchange information through the standard Internet Protocol (IP) . The main transport protocol for this data is TCP/IP . TCP/IP is a set of interrelated protocols that plays a central role in the transmission of information on the Internet. The Internet consists of thousands of academic, government, commercial and home networks. The Internet consists of e-mail , chat , and linked pages and other World Wide Web services.

The Internet is a global computer system connecting large (global) and small (local) computer networks. In it, regardless of geographical location, time and space, some computers and small networks form a global information infrastructure in mutual cooperation. All derivative networks managed by a system of records cooperate to allow consumers to store, publish, send, receive, search and exchange information in all known forms (text, sound, video, photo, graphics, music, etc.). creates.

Internet system 20th century. It appeared in the 60s. At that time, on the initiative of the US Department of Defense, computers began to connect to telephone networks. Initially, such activities were carried out within the framework of the research of the Advanced Projects Agency (AKRA). These studies coincided with the height of the Cold War. The US Department of Defense has been actively looking for new additional means of communication in the event of a war, when normal means of communication seem to be out of order. In the late 1960s and 1970s, the Internet was not very developed. In the first decade, the international network was limited mainly to the private electronic lines of the military and major scientists. The rapid growth of the Internet has depended on the unique financial and intellectual contribution of government, education, academia and society.

In the 70s of the 20th century, a system of rules for information transfer and exchange between various distributed computer networks was developed. These are protocols for mutual cooperation - Internetworking protocols (IP), which created a favorable environment

for the improvement of the global network. According to the rules established by IP, any individual network must control the flow of information "end-to-end" through multiple networks. Therefore, IP is one of the most important protocols in the protocol system that forms the basis of the Internet, in particular, Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), File Transfer Protocol (FTP).

In the early stages of the development of the Internet, it was mainly funded by the US Department of Defense. By the end of the 1970s, three main sources of supply were distinguished: the government, universities, and research laboratories (including independent ones).

In the 1980s, the Internet began to develop on a universal scale in its own way. At that time, the growth of information transmitted via the Internet went under the motto "increasing by 20 percent per month". Mac, US main network 165 million per second. byte processes and transmits information. This speed is enough to transfer "Encyclopedia Britannica" in one second. In the mid-1980s, the connection of the Internet to public and commercial networks led to the development of the Internet system, both in terms of scope and quality. In the 1990s, fundamental changes took place in the management of the Internet system.

The Internet is a system of standards. He follows the philosophy of self-correction and self-management in his work. Until now, there is no single organization that manages it. The rules for its operation were developed as entry criteria. Technical issues are resolved with the active participation of the Internet Engineering Force (IETL), all standards are adopted by the Internet Architecture Board (IAB). In the last decade of the 20th century, the Internet system grew immeasurably. More than 28,000 mainframe computers were operating on the Internet, and by the end of the 1990s, their number reached tens of millions.The number of Internet users worldwide was 160 million (1999).

One of the nuclear research centers in Switzerland has developed a much improved method of "connecting" the scattered computers of the multimedia system into a single network. It was reflected in the "World Wide Web" system. This system has made the Internet a unique mass media, and it has the potential of information technology, radio broadcasting and telecommunications. Now the Internet is able to transmit not only text, but also images, photos, pictures, sound and video, directly from the place where the event is happening.

Since the Internet is used in combination with all traditional information systems - telecommunications, broadcasting, active exchange of information at the international level, etc., it fulfills several tasks - a source of information and knowledge; mass media, system of information services related to all spheres of human activity (including educational, political, social, economic, cultural, tourism, etc.); serves as a tool that allows prospective market and national companies to join the international information space and the world market in the most cost-effective and fast way.

As access to the Internet for public and commercial structures increases, the number of providers (companies that provide services for establishing communication with the Internet), consumers of Internet information is also increasing, and the Internet is becoming popular as a source of information and mass media. All these publishers, journalists, information

agencies, i. Ch. and has a positive effect on the formation of competition in the environment of trading companies and firms. In addition to telephone lines, it became possible to access the Internet through fiber optic cables, radio networks, or satellite. For this, it is necessary to have companies that provide services for establishing a connection with the Internet - providers. In Uzbekistan, information services for connecting to the Internet began to be provided in 1997. Initially, Naytov (http://www.naytov.com), Uznet (http://www.uznet.net Archived 2013-02-16 at the Wayback Machine .) or Eastlink (http://www.eastlink.uz Archived 2020-06-12 at the Wayback Machine .) started operating (1999). Computerization and automation, which is rapidly developing in Uzbekistan, allows for wide use of the communication function of the Internet. A subscriber connected to the Internet can receive information on various topics in the form of text, photos or videos from computers at home or in the office, for example, in the USA, Australia or Africa. This information is pre-entered into the Internet system. Special specialized companies located in different parts of the world help to speed up the search. They are called "search engines", store the content of information like a directory and provide the subscriber with the "Internet address" where that information is located. Information about this address is stored in "Internet pages". If the subscriber searches for some information, for example, the word "cotton" through the search engine, the information related to this word, the list of companies dealing with cotton or the price of cotton on the world exchange will be displayed on the subscriber's computer. Web pages can be personal or official. Profiles are created by individuals and contain information about these individuals. Official records belong to offices, organizations, companies, where information about government agencies is stored. It is possible to carry out sales, advertising of companies' services or products through the Internet, and purchase of products presented with photos on Internet brochures.

There is also information about Uzbekistan in the international Internet system. From the official leaflets, leaflets of the Government of Uzbekistan, leaflets of the Embassy of Uzbekistan in the USA, etc. there are many official leaflets. They have almost all information about the Republic of Uzbekistan. In addition to these, there are also personal leaflets related to Uzbekistan: "Umid" leaflet, leaflet about Uzbek variety and others. Since February 2000, the "Akhborot" program of Uzbekistan Television (Uz TV) has been broadcast on the Internet, the Uz TV website has been created and is being improved . Many issues related to information resources are solved by large libraries of the republic, relying on the scale of the Internet network in this area. Mas, Medical Library, Republican Scientific and Technical Library, Main Library of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and others.

The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to organize the development of the program to ensure the penetration of the Internet into international information systems" (2001) serves to give Uzbekistan its position at the international level. The national data transmission network in Uzbekistan is UzPAK State Company and It consists of the UzNET network.

The number of Internet users, for example, has exceeded 55 million in the USA , 55 million in China , and 8 million in Japan . The next places are occupied by the countries of England ,

Canada , and Germany , and the Russian Federation occupies the million mark. In almost all regions of Uzbekistan, the connection to the international Internet network is provided through the international channels of the UZPAK State Company. About 50 Internet providers are registered in the republic. The number of Internet users in Uzbekistan is more than 300,000. More than 300 sites of Uzbekistan operate in the Internet system (2002). [1]

History of the creation of the Internet [edit]

1950s , there was a need to connect all computers to a single communication network. This need has led to research in areas such as decentralized networks , queuing theory , and packet switching . As a result of these events in the United States The advent of the ARPANET spurred further developments.

The first network system based on the TCP/IP protocol was created in 1984 at the US National Academy of Sciences , which later became the NSFNet project. In 1995, commercial versions of the Internet began to appear.

1991 CERN _ Announced the World Spider Web Project. This event happened 2 years after Tim Berners-Lee 's creation of HTML , HTTP and the first web pages at CERN . 1993 , the first internet browser Mosaic version 1.0 was released and in 1994 , the internet began to gain massive popularity. Since 1996 , the term Internet has been widely used, but it mainly refers to the World Wide Web .

At the same time, the Internet spread very quickly in 10 years, its open architecture , non-proprietary nature, lack of central control caused it to develop organically. the internet is now recognized as one of the greatest technological achievements of mankind.

STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNET NETWORK.

The Internet is a self-forming and self-managing complex system, consisting mainly of three components:

technician;

software;

information.

The technical support of the Internet network consists of various types of computers, communication channels (telephone, satellite, fiber optic and other types of network channels) and a set of technical tools of the network. The software (component) of the Internet network is the programs that ensure the operation of various computers and network devices connected to the network on the basis of a single standard (in a single language). Information support of the Internet network is available on the Internet. consists of a set of information in the form of various electronic documents, graphic images, audio recordings, video images, websites, etc.

The Internet has two main functions, the first is an information space, and the second is a communication tool.

Internet connection. Connection to the Internet network is a permanent connection through a dedicated communication channel (optical fiber, satellite connection, radio channel, dedicated non-switching telephone line) , as well as a switched connection, that is, a disconnectable connection (Dial-ur access, Dial -ur) in the form.

INTERNET CONNECTION THROUGH A PHONE LINE

It is possible to connect to the Internet through standard telephone networks using standard modem devices. When connecting to the Internet through a telephone line, in addition to a modem device, a special program (protocol) is also used. In this case, when connecting to the Internet using this program, the telephone line is reserved, after the end of the session, the telephone network is released and another user can use it. The advantage of Internet connection software is that they allow you to connect directly to the Internet.

Connection to the Internet via a telephone line is made between the Internet service provider and the client. In this case, the user connects directly to the Internet using a logical name (login) and a secret character (password)

Internet connection using mobile communication devices. You can connect to the Internet not only by cable or telephone line, but also wirelessly using mobile communication devices. Wireless connection to the Internet is made through a computer or on the mobile phone itself. If you need to connect wirelessly to the Internet through a computer, then you need a wireless modem from an operator or provider that provides Internet services in addition to a computer, or a mobile phone device that performs the same function.

If you need to connect or use the Internet from the mobile phone itself , then you need to be a customer of a mobile operator that provides Internet services and have GPRS service enabled. When using the Internet using mobile communication devices, WAP technology allows wireless access to the Internet. GPRS transport service is used to transfer requests and data in mobile communication networks.

Modem concept and its function.

Modem is short for modulator-demodulator. The main task of this device is to convert the digital signal received from the computer into an analog form for transmission, and to convert the received signal back from the analog form to the digital form and transmit it through communication channels. Modem provides transmission of signal (information) through telecommunication channels. Using a modem, it is possible to connect to the Internet through a normal analog telephone network. Theoretically, the maximum use of such modems
speed 56 Kb/sec. Modem is divided into internal and external types, and both serve to connect to the Internet or telecommunication networks.

External fax/modem Wireless modem Internal modem

The function of the Internet and the purposes of its use. The task of the Internet server is to provide Internet network subscribers with the service of reading web documents, e-mail, file transfer and reception, communicating, storing and working with documents on the network. The Internet is used for information exchange, remote education, holding conferences, creating websites, introducing e-mail , establishing communication, and so on.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNET NETWORK IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Internet development in the Republic of Uzbekistan is directly connected with the development of the country. It reflects all the stages of the modern state and lifestyle of the population. Internet development in Uzbekistan can be divided into the following main periods:

Early 1990s. The UUCP data transfer system has made it possible to exchange information by e-mail. Users began to make calls to Moscow or other long-distance calls using analog modems. Data transfer rate was 1200-2400 baud (bit/s).

In 1992-1995, UUCP started its activities as a local provider. The speed of services provided by him was 9600-14400 baud (bit/s). After that, BCC (Business Communication Center), CCC and PERDCA (Silk.org) providers were established. Connection to SONET e-commerce networks has started.

FidoNet, a global text messaging network, is launched. Relcom - the first e-mail network launched. It was possible to connect to the Internet through analog modems with a data transmission speed of 9600 to 14400 baud. These services are provided by Naytov, BCC and Silknet (PERDCA) providers . "UZ" domain was founded on April 29, 1995. The foundation was laid for the interbank data transfer network of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

1996. Under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the UN Internet Development Project in Uzbekistan was established. It was later known as UzNet. The UzPAK company started operating in the telecommunications market.

1997-1999 years. The era of unprecedented development of the Internet. Each provider got its own independent channel on the international Internet. Some had modems all the way to Moscow, others had asynchronous satellite channels. Uzbekistan's scientific and educational network UzSciNet has started its activities. New internet providers were established. The price of using the Internet for one hour was 600 soums (at the Central Bank exchange rate during that period, this amount was equal to 4 dollars on average). In certain directions, technologies began to move from analog to digital form. Naytov and UzNet providers began to provide Internet services through digital modems only for legal entities. The practice of setting tariffs for Internet use based on traffic has begun. The experience of establishing voice communication over the Internet was used. Sarkor Telecom provider introduced Radio Ethernet wireless network technology. The use of the Trans-Asia-Europe (TAYe) optical communication data transmission network began.

1999. Resolution No. 52 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was signed. In accordance with the decision, international data transmission, as well as connection to the Internet network, by obtaining a license from UzAAA, which gives the right to access the international network, from the republican and international computer networks of the operators (providers) of the data transmission networks of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the Internet only The established procedure for the development and use of the UzPAK state data transmission network and the use of the national data transmission network through technical means was established. Access to the international network through the Iskra

government communication network and a number of other means of data transmission was suspended. UzNet equipment, network and personnel were transferred to the management of UZPAK. All providers were advised to integrate their networks into the UZPAK network. The following schedule of providers' activities was popularized: all traffic was carried through private or purchased channels, using the UzPAK channel (usually an analog modem with 33600 baud (bit/s)) as a backup. In that area, the price of UzPAK services was higher than that of other providers. Even so, the number of asynchronous communication users has grown.

1999-2000 years. A new project of the UN on the development of the Internet network in Uzbekistan - UZB/99/016 (UzSciNet) has started work. This time, work on creating an academic network under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan has begun. A number of providers with their own independent (mainly satellite) channels have been active in the Internet market. The first Cisco Networking Academy is launched.

2001-2002 years. The transmission capacity of external Internet channels is 8.5 Mbit/s. increased to 18 Mbit/s. Sarkor Telekom was first connected to China Telecom through TAYe. A sharp drop in prices for DialUp services was observed. "Naytov Internet" business was transferred to Buzton company. Resolution No. 352 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On decentralization of the use of international computer networks" was signed. According to it, it was noted in the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 52, that the data transmission network operators (providers) of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the republican and international computer networks, including the Internet, only to develop the state network "UzPAK" and from it the established procedure regarding the use of the enterprise and the National Data Transmission Network through technical means was canceled. Providers were still required to connect to international communications through Uzbektelecom JSC.

in 2003-2005. The throughput capacity of external Internet channels has increased from 32 Mbit/s to 143.1 Mbit/s. Connecting to the Internet through DSL has become widely popular among both individuals and legal entities. Providers have begun to expand Internet connection services in the regions as well. Internet speed increased from 64 Kbit/s to 1 Mbit/s. Unlimited monthly rates have been introduced for those who connect via DialUp through a monthly subscription fee. Providers have introduced Callback service. Russian companies Vmpelcom (Beeline), MTS, Telia Sonera started operating in the mobile communications market of Uzbekistan. IP telephony (Platinum connect, 2Oxygen, Buzton) companies appeared in the telecommunications market.

The government portal of the Republic of Uzbekistan - www.gov.uz was established. In accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 221 of October 6, 2005, in order to comprehensively satisfy the information needs of state and public bodies, citizens, enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of the forms of ownership, the National Data Transmission Network "Uzbektelecom" JSC was entrusted with providing and developing it. The UZINFOCOM center has acquired the right to administer the top-level domain of Uzbekistan (ccTLD.uz).

There were 6 registrars (Tomas, BCC, Sarkor Telecom, Global Study, TV-Inform and Arsenal-D) that registered the national domain of UZ. IT Association of Uzbekistan, ZiyoNet

information and education network, "UZ-CERT" service that takes quick measures against computer attacks, National information and search system WWW.UZ were founded.

2006-2009 years. The throughput capacity of external Internet channels has increased to 1125 Mbit/s. The first digital signature registration center was opened. Companies started providing wireless Internet services based on GPRS, 3G, Wi-MAX technologies. The number of Internet users has exceeded 2 million , and mobile communication users have reached 10 million. The Simus company became the national registrar of the "UZ" domain. On the basis of the decision PQ-1073 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the implementation of projects on additional infrastructure facilities included in the anti-crisis program" until 2009, communication and telecommunication facilities, in particular additional measures for the development of national and regional data exchange networks were determined . Mobile communication operator "MTS-Uzbekistan" received a license to build a 4G (4th generation) mobile network in the country.

2010-2011 years. The number of users reached 7,378 million or 24% of the population.

Out of this number of mobile Internet users is 4,119 million. It can be seen that most people prefer mobile connection when using the Internet.

In 2010, the number of Internet users in Uzbekistan increased by 3.2 million, compared to 2002, the increase is 23.8%.

The number of Internet users is constantly increasing in all regions of Uzbekistan, and 24% of the country's population uses the international network. At the end of 2010, the number of government bodies using the Internet reached 7,643.

According to the information provided by the UZINFOCOM center, in 2010 the number of active domains registered from the national domain ".UZ" reached 11 thousand.

In 2010, the volume of traffic in TAS-IX reached 615,025.32 GBytes, an increase of 314.8% compared to 2009.

" ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT STATE OF THE INTERNET IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS"

Today's development trends of the world market show that the introduction of innovations in the field of information and communication technologies, as well as their effective use, help to increase the efficiency of management and technological processes in enterprises, to create new types of goods and services in various sectors of the economy, and to expand the existing ones.

Telecommunication services are becoming more and more integrated with the concept of the Internet, and its accessibility is facilitating the greater sharing of information and knowledge between people. This leads to the formation of a knowledge-based society. Therefore, the further development of telecommunication services, in particular the Internet, will help Uzbekistan enter the world socio-economic community more successfully and improve the standard of living of the population.

In order to reflect how this sector is developing in Uzbekistan, the Communication and Information Agency of Uzbekistan, the project of the United Nations Development Program "Assisting the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Formation and Implementation

of ICT Policy for the Development of Uzbekistan" (ICTP), as well as "UNICON.UZ" scientific-technical and marketing research center prepared the report "Analysis of the current state of the Internet in Uzbekistan and its development prospects".

It consists of expert assessment of quality and quantity indicators of the current state of Internet development in Uzbekistan , main factors and development prospects.

was prepared based on the analysis of the official statistical information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the results of interviews with the heads of regulatory bodies, the opinions of professional market participants about the current situation in the Internet network and its development prospects.

The presence of a positive trend in the development of the Internet access services market has been noted according to several indicators. These are, in particular: the increase in the number of users, the introduction of new services, the development of national information resources, and the reduction of Internet access prices. It was noted that the share of subscribers using broadband access to the Internet network has increased more than 2 times, and now they make up more than 69 thousand subscribers. According to the opinion of the majority of providers participating in the survey (73%), the priority direction in the development of the Internet resource should be focused on the increase of scientific and educational information. The report also summarizes the opinions of experts in the field about the existing shortcomings and offers recommendations on how to eliminate these shortcomings.

About 40 representatives of state and private enterprises of the Republic of Uzbekistan are planned to participate.

The electronic version of the information-analytical report "Analysis of the current state of the Internet in Uzbekistan and its development prospects" will be posted on www.ictp.uz in the near future.

INTERNET INTERNATIONAL COMPUTER NETWORK...

Internet information exchange is carried out based on standard rules. The rules of data transfer on the Internet are called protocols (for example, TCP/IP – TRANSMISSION CONTROL PROTOKOL / INTERNET PROTOKOL) .

Thanks to the creation and development of a device called a modem (1979 by Nayes company), which allows computers to send information over the phone, millions of people who only have a personal computer and a phone have the opportunity to use the Internet without special network devices.

Due to the development of information technology in 1992-1993, it was possible to transmit video and sound information over long distances in a short time, which was called the World Wide Web (abbreviated as Web or WWW).

By the Internet, most people understand the WWW. In fact, WWW is part of the Internet and stands for international spider's web. WWW quickly gained the attention of users due to its multimedia capabilities (the technology of combining image and text information with sound and moving image information).

The creation of the WWW was based on the project of the European Nuclear Research Council

in Switzerland in 1989. The main goal of this project was to find effective ways of spreading information on the Internet and to observe its consequences. Today, the WWW has become one of the fastest growing areas of the Internet.

In the WWW, information is placed on special pages , i.e. Web pages. Information in the form of text, picture, sound, video, etc. can be placed on the web page. This, in turn, has given incomparable opportunities to representatives of advertising, commerce, education and many other fields. For example, many movie studios create Web pages to advertise their products. This web page is mainly about new movies along with 1-2 minute snippets of those movies. Before the WWW, this was only possible through cinemas or television.

While cinema and television shows are timed, anyone who wants to use the WWW can get complete information about a new movie at any time.

Another popularization of the WWW is hypertext. Hypertext is an attachment that indicates a link to a part of a Web page or to another Web page, and may be an image or text. With the help of hypertext, you can quickly and easily go to the desired part of the Web page or to another web page.

A set of several Web pages belonging to one organization or a private person and interconnected by content is called a Web site. A website can be likened to a book, and a web page can be likened to a page in a book. Web pages on a website are linked to each other using hypertext.

Both websites and web pages are stored on special computers connected to the Internet, called web servers, and have their own addresses. This address is called a URL. A URL always starts with http://. Then the address of the network (provider) where the web page is located (for example, WWW.uzsci.net), then the name of the web page (for example, rtm) is written. Thus, the Internet address of the example web page will be http:// www.uzsci.net rtm.

Special programs have been developed for using the WWW service of the Internet. They are called Web browsers (Browser). Browser is an English word that means to provide a view, to display. The first Web browser was created in 1990 by CERN employee Tim Berners-Lee.

To date, many Web browsers have been created. Among them are Mosaic Opera, Adwiper, Netgape Navicator, Netscape Communicator , Migrosoft Internet Ezplorer and PowerBrowser. The most used of these are Netscape Communicator and Microsoft Internet Explorer. Netscape Communicator and Microsoft Internet Explorer are browsers based on Microsoft's Internet Explorer program. Let's get acquainted with the functions and capabilities of browsers based on Microsoft's Internet Explorer program.

The main functions of web browsers are as follows:

· Load and browse web pages in memory.

· Write (save) a web page to disk.

· Calling a web page by its WWW address.

To open a web page on the Internet, it is enough to write the desired web page address in the address bar of Internet Explorer and press the key. For example, if we write www.rambler.ru in the address bar and press the key, rambler.ru web page will appear in the data window after a few seconds. In the same way, you can open several web pages in a row.

Opened using the <> and <> actions on the toolbar

It is possible to navigate through web pages, i.e. go to the previous or next opened web page. Depending on the size of the web page, it may take a few seconds to a few minutes to open. As the web page opens, parts of it will gradually appear on the screen. If you click the <> button on the toolbar at this time, the web page will stop fetching from the Internet and the data window will display the readable part of the web page.

cyberspace and virtual existence, which are widely used in recent times, are directly connected with the international network of the Internet . An important feature of these concepts is that it is impossible to give them a precise definition using the concepts of a science. They are an artistic image, not a scientific concept. The collection of computer systems connected with all means of communication in the world, the information, data sets and flows in them is called cybernetic space (cyberspace).

CONCLUSION

Today's development trends of the world market show that the introduction of innovations in the field of information and communication technologies, as well as their effective use, help to increase the efficiency of management and technological processes in enterprises, to create new types of goods and services in various sectors of the economy, and to expand the existing ones.

The presence of a positive trend in the development of the Internet access services market has been noted according to several indicators. These are, in particular: the increase in the number of users, the introduction of new services, the development of national information resources, and the reduction of Internet access prices. In the report, it was noted, among other things, that the share of subscribers using broadband access to the Internet has more than doubled over the next year, and now they make up more than 69,000 subscribers. According to the opinion of the majority of providers participating in the survey (73%), the priority direction in the development of the Internet resource should be focused on the increase of scientific and educational information. The report also summarizes the opinions of experts in the field about the existing shortcomings and offers recommendations on how to eliminate these shortcomings.

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