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INVESTIGATION OF INTERNET PURPOSES USAGE AMONG UNIVERSITIES IN SULAIMANI CITY

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Abstract: These days the demand of using Internet connections becomes one of the main important aspects among individuals. Also, this need is not bounded by people daily uses, but it includes the different organizations such as educational, governmental and private sectors. Also, there are different ideas of using the internet, for example, some people may use it for online communications, online entertainment, and reading the news. Moreover, some others use it for learning aims by some educational organization, especially universities. However, there is some complaining by the government on bad using Internet services by their users. Sometimes, users, when they use the Internet, may forget some important points and fact about their using, which is using it in a way will result in a bad way on their users. For instance, some website may contain videos or images may have unwanted affection on users. Thus, they may lose their important time for a reason that not useful, and sometimes students may consume their time and forget their assignment and their concentration on their study. Furthermore, some other group may use the Internet for social networking and this website sometimes may lead to a problem in between people. Therefore; these levels that are comprised of this research should have sensitivity with time using and using while thinking in behaving. Moreover, these demands of using the internet are different from one university level to another level based on their needs and their uses. Even in each group their individuals may use the internet in a different way, for example, some may use it for entertainment. Moreover, some other may use it for general purposes, and there are some other groups use the internet for academics purposes. Moreover, this research is showing how the Internet may affect their users at different levels of their academics thinking. Also, there is a survey done on groups that are specified only or limited to the university members' students, employees, and lecturers.

Keywords: Online survey, internet purpose, data analysis, internet usage, internet addiction

Introduction

Nowadays, the main demands to do our daily activity are via using Internet access. Thus, in many organizations either public or private parts their staffs use the Internet connection for their purposes and mainly for the organization requirements. For example, universities are an academics place that requires all the facilities and providing capabilities for their members to enjoy the Academics environments in the most open process. So, these academics organizations should provide Internet access for their individuals, for example, student, employee, and lecturer. It is obvious that each level of these individuals has their particular purposes for Internet use. However, there is some different idea towards using the Internet connection for them. Moreover, this kind of use is controlled by the universities Internet services provider. Therefore, they cannot access some disallowed websites; this policy is applied on all of them equally. However, at some level they may need to access some site as a requirement for the lecturer, university manager and instructor according to the individual levels. Outstanding individuals are university lecturers; they need the widest Internet access to many websites. Examples of these important website access, international journals web pages, academics blogs, online information services and different web links that give knowledge to the lecturers. The main reason for this broad access by university teachers is to deliver and collect information to provide it to students in the class. Also, they need to track the updated course information that they teach in the class. For instance, computer lecturers are

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updating every year, so they should bring the newest information to the students and displace the prior knowledge. Moreover, teachers can look for the most modern materials from journals and academics publishers to do their research papers, projects, and thesis, because they need to find out how the other works have been done.

The second group is University employees, this level of university members may need to use the internet for more general purposes as well as personal needs. For example, some employee may use the internet on their desktop for entertainment for some relaxing time and the original mind at their rest time. However, some other may need it for university purposes, for instance, documentation processing between different university colleges even between universities in wider paper exchange. This kind of process is chosen as a way of providing a smooth process for paper documentation for the applicant. Let us take some examples of the both uses by employees. Entertainment uses such as Facebook, Tweeter, YouTube and Entertainment websites. Whereas, the University uses such as academic emails to exchange some Academics or official documentation process in colleges or universities and interchange some other documentation purposes with outer universities.

Third University members are students; these individuals use Internet access mainly for studying reason. For example, students may ask their teacher to write assignments and use Internet sources and cite them in their text. Some of these resources that are available online it required Internet access. So that students should visit some website for examples, journals, publishers, tutorials and web blogs. These sources are available in different file types that they can download them directly from the specify websites, for instance, Portable Document Files (PDF), PowerPoint Files (PPT), Word Document Files (DOC), Spreadsheet Files (XLS) and Webpages, which are mostly HTML files.

On the other hand, there are some other users by University students may use it for contacting their colleagues and instructors to exchange information and data in more details. While some other group of students may use Internet access for entertainment, such as accessing social websites, listing to music, watching movies and gaming at any time.

This paperwork discusses the community problems between universities members with all levels of educations towards using The Internet either at school or home. Also, it examines the effect of using these life essential materials on our capabilities and the way of thinking while working time and free time.

Also, this research investigated some steps of solution to cover this phenomenon about using The Internet either for useful methods or using for purposes that bring many drawbacks. This solution is comprised the three core group members of universities in Sulaimani, who are lecturers, employees, and students.

Our work is presented in the following sections:

- Introduction
- Background and Research
- Related Work
- Case Study
- Design and Implementation
- Result and Discussion
- Conclusion
- Future work
- References

Background and Research

Internet services have a big role in many parts of life, and it can provide a comfortable life for all people in any education position in their life. Also, people start to use internet services for lots of their everyday purposes; for example, people may use it for entertainment, online learning and research, communication and news tracking and social networking. The maximum uses are the most used at the present among human beings, and they do all the listed goals may be found in one of the social networking website. As it can be seen from the fig 1, there are different amounts of internet usage over the world, and the most obvious one with most of internet user is Asian continent with 36% percentages, next is 29% which is Europe countries. However, the continent with least internet users is Australia.

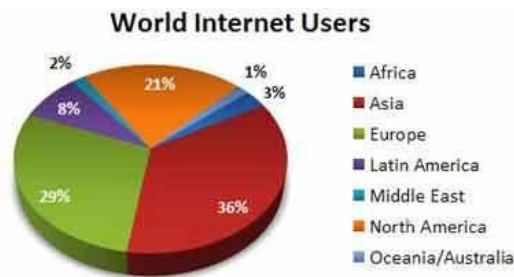


Figure 1. Global internet usages

Also, the education system nowadays becomes an important part of internet services terminologies in many organizations and universities. Most of the universities have their website and links for their learners to track their studies and download materials research. Thus, the student will also have dependencies on the internet as well, so they need to connect to get those lessons and subject that uploaded by the universities.

Also, these websites consist of many facilities and easy steps to get information that provided by the schools. For instance, most of them provide links for tracking new knowledge and getting information, which mean university will inform their learners with any new idea come out. Furthermore, students also have opportunities to enjoy their discussion room on the website, which included for teacher and students to discuss new idea and exchange new information among each other .

In fact, universities came across this new idea with providing web pages that are specific for educational knowledge purposes, after longtime suffering with lack of information and some obstacles in the way of teaching. They have found that some student did not get the teachers' lesson material wrong way, most of them lost in between, or students may be in sometimes forgot what lecture they have studied and in which chronologically order are examined.

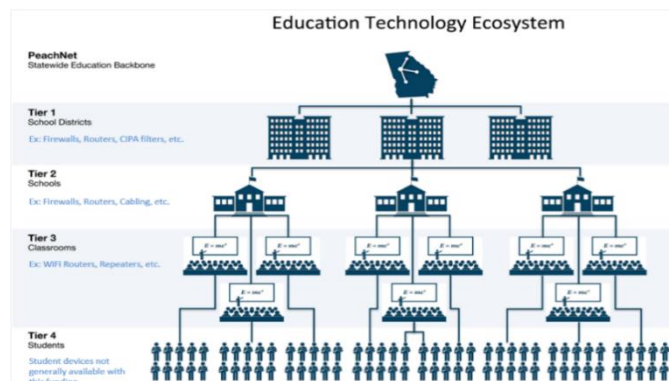


Figure 2. Education technologies

In addition to those ideas that related to publishing academic subjects online subject, there is a new phenomenon which online learning system. In this system, students will participate online courses rather in person, and all the material will appear online. Also, there is an online class that teachers give their lectures through online webs pages. Moreover, it is also called distance learning, learning from distance on computer devices or any other devices that have abilities to connect to the internet, but the students are required to attend the test in person in class rather than doing it through the online system. Additionally, this kind of courses is available for undergraduate and postgraduate studies such as; B.Sc., M.Sc. And Ph.D. Thus, the universities are required to provide a web links for their distance student to access the website remotely and give them a username and password to access the system through their account [11] [12].

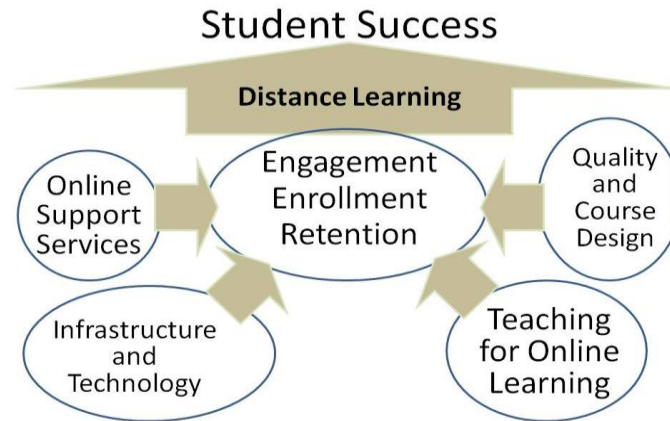


Figure 3. Distance learning system

All these that have mentioned can be group into new terminology that is called “E-Learning,” this term means compounding new technologies with learning outcome, so it becomes technology knowledge. In all over the world, this way of learning becomes one of the most practical ways that families depend on to teach their children. Also, universities start to consider it as their material, so most of their work is based on it. For example, smartphones and tablets that are new devices and people either inside or outside the university become used to know those devices. Thus, they could do all education purposes through these devices in an easy way, and most of these devices provide a broad range of applications and mobile software, they can provide lots of facilities to their user for different purposes.

Also, eLearning comprises many advantages such as; continuous delivery, Quick to update and good for large groups. However, there are some disadvantages, for instance, cost efficient and speed of working employee to understand how to use it.



Figure 4. E-Learning and its impact

On the other hand, there many types of research have been conducted on the use of Internet by people and especially by the educational organizations and in particular between 1994 and 1998. They have done their research on schools, colleges and universities, and one of these universities is the George Manson University (GMU). The central point on the internet that constraints on it are the effectiveness, of course, delivery, which means either it is provided by the teacher ultimately to the students or need to give more detail or even change the style of teaching and working on it. Later on, some advice and some investigation have come into account about internet teaching improvement. One of the main characteristics is to develop a web links to provide online space for publishing teachers’ material for students, and it is called dashboard for the teacher. Also, there must be in a good quality and perfect resolution to give entirely perfect material to their members. There are many other aspects related to internet usage and their uses in educational systems. For example, there are possibilities to use online educational tools for teaching through the online lesson, and this type of learning is called distance higher education study, and the universities manage these. For the instance, University of Kuwait entirely depends on noodles, WebCT and online study Blackboard.

Case Study and Proposed Work

Proposed Work

In this research, we proposed a new idea about Internet usage and showing data in the statistical view. These kinds of statistical data are based on the number of participation that has been registered in the conducted survey. In design and implementation, we have discussed our work in more details.

Also, while creating the idea of this investigation we came into account that we need the following requirements:

Hardware:

Computer with the following specifications:

Software:

Visual Studio 2013.

Python.

MySQL.

Excel Spreadsheet.

Google Documents.

Case Study

In our research, we present twenty-three questions in the survey that we conducted at the Sulaimani city universities. These questions are ranged from general to personal items that are related to the Internet usage purpose among the six universities with their faculty and schools. Also, we discuss for general questions among other questions in the survey overall the three groups (lecturers, employees, and students).

Case one lecturer: This group is the first individuals among the other groups for using Internet access for their purposes.

Question, are you using the internet? : In this question it is supposed to get the big trend in the statistical data because lecturer they need to use Internet access for academics purposes.

Question, what do you use the Internet primarily? : In this question all guess are going to the "Education/Learning Materials", thus due to academics purposes.

Question, on average, how many hours per day do you spend on the Internet? : In this type of question the lectures are going to choose "More than 4 hours" because they need more connection with new knowledge.

Question, what is the result of using The Internet in your opinion? : Lecturers state the best and worst things about using the internet that mostly indicate academic reasons.

Case two employees: The members of this level mostly use Internet for two reasons in university which are documentation processes and entertainments.

Question, are you using the internet? : In this question, employees mostly apply to answer the questions with choosing "yes" and this due to their type of work.

Question, what do you use the Internet primarily? : In this question, these individuals will choose the "communication", for documentation exchange purposes, and choose "entertainments" or "social networking" in rest time.

Question, on average, how many hours per day do you spend on the Internet? : They usually use the internet at university and home with the different amount of time.

Question, what is the result of using The Internet in your opinion? : They are likely to indicate some websites that are more for having some pleasure time and reading news as well as presenting some useful websites for knowledge collection.

Case three students: Students are using The Internet for a very particular personal use plus their study.

Question, are you using the internet? : Most of them will answer yes because nowadays they use the internet in the most intensive way to getting the piece of knowledge that asked by their teachers.

Question, what do you use the Internet primarily? : Students use the internet primarily for presenting some sources for their assignments on the top they use for time enjoyment.

Question, on average, how many hours per day do you spend on the Internet? : They spend a lot of time one Internet daily and night with a maximum average of hours.

Question, what is the result of using The Internet in your opinion? : They indicate some sources about academic knowledge their study and showing some web links for social networking.

Related Work

According to “Dr. Nursel Selver RUZGAR on 2005” has mentioned some facts based on a survey that he had done at Marmara University in Turkey. His study is conducted on students and teachers to evaluate two main aspects that are Internet usage and Learning outcome via The Internet. After he finished his investigation, start with analyzing the data by using SPSS statistical software. And he came into the following result in his research. These data has been done via survey conduction, with 720 clear data that is used in the analysis process. The first investigation was about internet usage

Table 1. Sample characteristic

Characteristics		Sample (%)
Gender	Male	71.4
	Female	28.6
Internet Access From:	Home Only	50.1
	School Only	12.8
	Both Home and School	4.7
	Other Combinations	32.4
Type of Internet Connection	Modem (Dial-Up)	67.1
	DSL	14.6
	Cable	11.3
	Other/Don't Know	7.1
Time Spent Online (Hours/week)	1-5	36
	6-10	20.6
	11-15	11.1
	16-20	22.1
	More than 20	10.3

He found that some males were the on the pick comparing to females.
 Internet Access from home registered the higher point among the other places.
 Modem used mostly in comparison to other connection ways.
 They spent 1 to 5 hours (per week).
 The second investigation was about Internet purpose usage

Table 2. Purposes that they use the internet

Use Internet For	Sample (%)
E-Mail	64.4
Research for Homework	58
Chat	56.8
Read News and Sports Information	60.6
Download Music	29.7
Buy Products Online	20
Research for Products and Services	45.6
Play Games	26.3
Download Images	30.6

In this foundation, he came into account that there some Internet purposes that students and teachers mostly use for their daily works and the most usage were gone for E-Mail checking and sending with 64.4%. On the second top level, News tracking was 60.6%. However, the least usage was “Buy Products Online”, and it was 20%.

Table 3. Top 20 countries with the highest number of internet users (IWS, 2009)

Country	User latest data	% Population (Penetration)	% of world users
1. China	360.000.000	26.9	20.8
2. United States	227.719.000	74.1	13.1
3. Japan	95.979.000	75.5	5.5
4. India	81.000.000	7.0	4.7
5. Brazil	67.510.400	39.0	3.9
6. Germany	54.229.325	65.9	3.1
7. United Kingdom	46.683.900	33.3	2.6

8. Russia	45.250.000	32.3	2.6
9. France	43.100.134	69.3	2.5
10. Korea, South	37.475.800	77.3	2.2
11. Iran	32.200.000	48.5	1.9
12. Italy	30.026.400	51.7	1.7
13. Indonesia	30.000.000	12.5	1.7
14. Spain	29.093.984	71.8	1.7
15. Mexico	27.600.000	24.8	1.6
16. Turkey	26.500.000	34.5	1.5
17. Canada	25.086.000	74.9	1.4
18. Philippines	24.000.000	24.5	1.4
19. Vietnam	21.963.117	24.8	1.3
20. Poland	20.020.362	52.0	1.2
Top 20 Countries	1.325.437.422	30.3	76.14
Rest of World	2.480.556.319	17.1	23.6
Total World-Users	1.733.9930741	25.6	100.0

Based on “Ihan Turan” investigation on 2015, he found that there are different of purpose usages among different world countries. However, he took two countries as a case study for his research paper. Also, “Turan”, used his investigation on student level only, and for two countries which are Turkey and Chinese for different usages.

In this part of “Turan” investigation, show some different countries and that are twenty countries from a different continent. The country with most Internet usage was China that recorded 20.8% among the other mentioned countries. Next country after China is united state with percentage 13.1%. On the other hand, the lowest rate was gone for Poland.

Implementation and Design

In our research, we have tried to show that the internet has different uses among people these days and people with a different level of education in various places and organizations. However, in our work we limited our research into one organization which is Universities in Sulaimaniyah city. To get highest and most accurate result, we have conducted a survey with including some relevant questions to university members. These members are students, teachers and employees who are participated to answer the same question in the investigation.

Survey questions are some general inquiry asks their participants to respond to the questions based on their opinion, and most of that inquiry is multiple choices, and there are few of them need text entries. Most of the questions are about how to use the internet and what purpose you need to do with the internet. As it is mentioned in the case study section, four main questions will comprise the all three levels, whereas, the all other questions are relevant to be answered as well.

With each question, we get some statistical data, and in return it will be used to represent other statistical data for other questions. And we will analyze all the data that we got from the survey, using some mathematical calculation and draw chart and bars to represent all the information. Also, there are six universities are available in Sulaimani city, which are University of Sulaimani, Cihan University, Komar University, Human Development University, Polytechnic Institute and University of American (AUIS). We have included all these universities in our survey, with all their members.

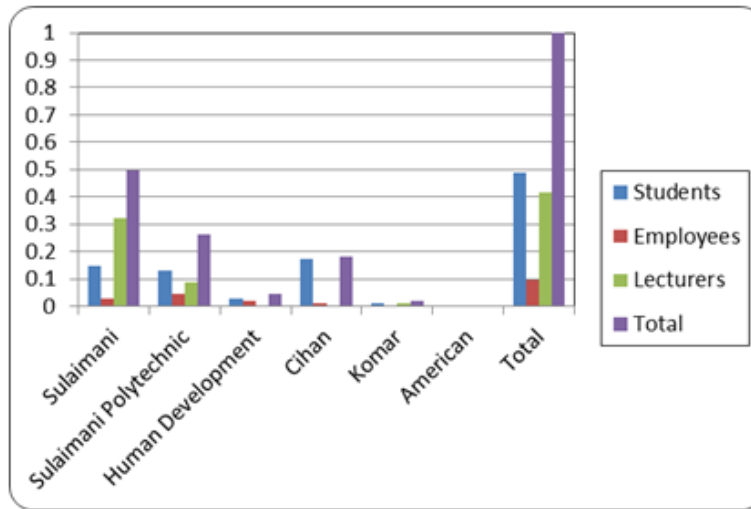


Figure 5. Statistical analysis for general internet use

Also, the design of our study is in two parts or two forms; the first part is that the users’ basic information, such age, gender, university, faculty and if you use the internet or no. The last one is the main part of the survey, because when the user hit “No”, the study will be ended and the record will be saved in the Google drive excel sheet. On the other hand, at the time the user click on “Yes” button, go to the next form to continue with survey and filling the other data inquiries. The study questions on the second form are related to how to use the internet and how many times per hours or days, for usage.

Although most of the question is going to be answered by choosing from given multi-choice, there some other required to enter texts, and question from this type are about giving some excellent website that are more useful among other web links and writing some advantages and disadvantages of using Internet services and its impact on learning. Furthermore, the steps of filling the survey form are in two main steps:

The first step the participant will start with filling some fundamental and general information about Internet use and personal data. It is presented in the following figures (Fig 6A – Fig 6B). Although the participant fills the form chronologically, in the last question, which is about if using the internet or no, it decides either on continuing filling form with choosing “Yes” or go to the end way if he/she wants “No.” Also, the number of question for this part are from 1 to 8 questions.

Internet Purpose Usage Survey

معمولاً، قهرمانان، خوندکاران، بهرگز ...
 لنگر به لنگر نعت کلمه که کتی خندان تارخان بکن به پرکردنوی نام قورمه، دهریاری (معرست له بکنار هندی نیتنیت
 له لایین ستافی، ماموستایان و قهرمانان و خوندکاران زانکارانی شاری سلیمانی)، معرست لهم ایکنایمونه، بۇ پشاندانی نامیه که
 جۆن نیتنیت بارمایدیم دحیت له بهرینیش چوینی ستافی زانکاران هرودها بۇ ج معرستیک بکنار ی بینن. وه لنگر بکرت
 ماموستایان و قهرمانان و خوندکارانی هوریتان له کولیمکان ننگدار بکنامونه به پرکردنوی له زانکار حکومی تایهتکنانی شاری
 سلیمانی زور سوباس گوزار دحین هورکانیتان چنگه ریژ و سوباسه.
 *مطلوب

1. Age Group: (تسن)

(17-18)
 (19-21)
 (22-25)
 (26-30)
 (31-35)
 (36-40)
 (41-50)
 (51-60)
 (61+)

2. Gender: (رنگر)

Male (نر)
 Female (مرا)

Figure 6A. Survey form1 part 1

3. Education Level (ناستی خویندن) *

High School (لئامهچی)
 College not Graduated (لئویندکاری زانکۆ)
 Bachelor (بکلورینس)
 Master (ماستر)
 PhD (دکتورا)
 ئه‌خری :

4. Occupation/Status (ځایه چیه) *

Student (خویندکار)
 Employee (څه‌مه‌تبی)
 Lecturer (وانه‌نێز)

5. University of (زانکۆی) *

6. School / College (څوێنج / څوێنۆ) *

7. Is your university providing Internet service ? (ئایا زانکۆت څه‌مه‌تگوزاری ئینتەرنێتی بۆ) ؟ (دا‌یینه‌کرنویت ؟) *

Yes (بێن)
 No (نه‌نێز)

8. Are you using Internet? (ئینتەرنێت به‌کار ده‌نیت ؟) *

Yes (بێن)
 No (نه‌نێز)

تم الإكمال بنسبة 50%

Figure 6B. Survey form1 part 2

In the second part of the form, which is after filling the first part with ticking yes to the question number 8. The participant starts with filling the second part, and in this section, the participant survey start filling the some question about how to use the Internet, for what subject or purposes, how many hours, days and months. There are questions, and they are about giving an opinion on internet usage, in general, usefulness and harmfulness, some good recommended the website and finally and the last part of survey question is about feeling about using internet services, to what extent is comfortable with using the internet.

9. How do you connect to Internet? (چۆن به‌یخه‌مندی به ئینتەرنێتی ده‌مه‌یت ؟) *

Wi-Fi (وای‌فای / بی وایر)
 LAN (نه‌ وایر)
 DSL (څه‌ن تله‌فون)
 ئه‌خری :

10. How often do you use the Internet (in general) ? (به‌ څه‌ ځایه‌کی گه‌شێ چه‌نده جار ئینتەرنێت به‌کار ده‌نیت ؟) *

Everyday (هه‌موور به‌رۆژیک)
 More than once a week (مه‌تره‌ی چه‌نده جارێک)
 Once a week (جارێ جار)
 Once a month (جارێ مانگی)

11. On average, how many hours per day do you spend on the Internet? (به‌ څه‌ څه‌وه‌مان به‌رۆژیه‌کی به‌کار ده‌نیت ؟) *

Less than 1 hour a day (که‌متر له‌ که‌ته‌مه‌رێک له‌ به‌رۆژیک)
 1-2 hours (١-٢ که‌ته‌مه‌ر)
 2-3 hours (٢-٣ که‌ته‌مه‌ر)
 3-4 hours (٣-٤ که‌ته‌مه‌ر)
 More than 4 hours (له‌ ٤ که‌ته‌مه‌ر زیاتر)

12. What time you use Internet Connection? (څه‌ څه‌ څه‌وه‌ ئینتەرنێت به‌کار ده‌نیت ؟) *

Day (به‌رۆژ)
 Night (شه‌وان)

13. Where do you connect to the Internet? (له‌ څه‌ څه‌وه‌ ئینتەرنێت به‌کار ده‌نیت ؟) *

Home (ماڵه‌)
 Café (کافه‌)
 University (زانکۆ)
 ئه‌خری :

14. Which device do you use for Internet Access? (څه‌ څه‌وه‌ ئینتەرنێت به‌کار ده‌نیت بۆ به‌کار ده‌نیت ؟) *

PC (کۆمپیوتەر)
 Laptops (لاپتۆپ)
 Smartphones (فه‌لانه‌ر / سه‌مه‌ر)

Figure 7A. Survey form2 part 1

12. What time you use Internet Connection? (چ کاتیک اینتەرنەت بەکار دێیت ؟) *

Day (ڕۆژ)

Night (شەوان)

13. Where do you connect to the Internet? (لە چ شوێنێک اینتەرنەت بەکار دێیت ؟) *

Home (ماڵەوە)

Café (کافێ)

University (زانکۆ)

Others (ڕوونی)

14. Which device do you use for Internet Access? (چ ئەلێکترۆنیک بەکار دێیت بۆ بەکار هێنانی ؟) *

PC (کۆمپیوتەر)

Laptops (لاپتۆپ)

Smartphones (موبایل زۆرک)

Tablets (تابلەت)

15. Do you use a Webcam? (دایا ویب کەمێرا بەکار دێیت ؟) *

Yes (بەڵێ)

No (نەستێ)

16. Have you received lessons on how to use the Internet? (دایا هیچ وەرگەیشتنێک خۆتێوە لاسەن ؟) *

Yes (بەڵێ)

No (نەستێ)

17. Have you received lessons on how to stay safe on the Internet? (دایا هیچ وەرگەیشتنێک خۆتێوە لاسەن چۆن سەلامەت دەبێت لە بەکار هێنانی اینتەرنەت ؟) *

Yes (بەڵێ)

No (نەستێ)

Figure 7B. Survey form2 part 2

18. What do you use the Internet primarily for? (بۆ چ شتێکی سەرەکی ئینتەرنەت بەکار دێیت ؟) *

Research (توێژینەوە)

Education/Learning Materials (قەرەندە)

News (ھاوار)

Communication (پەیوەندی)

Social Network (تورێ گۆڕەپانەکان)

Entertainment (خوێنی و کت بەسەربردن)

Hack (دزکردن)

Others (ڕوونی)

19. How often do you use them? (تا چەند ئەمەکان بەکار دێیت ؟) *

	Everyday (ھەر ڕۆژێک)	More than once a week (ھەفتەی چەند جارێک)	Once a week (ھەفتەی جارێک)	Once a month (ھەفتەی جارێک)
Research (توێژینەوە)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Education/Learning Materials (قەرەندە)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
News (ھاوار)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Communication (پەیوەندی)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social Network (تورێ گۆڕەپانەکان)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Entertainment (خوێنی و کت بەسەربردن)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hack (دزکردن)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Others (ڕوونی)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

20. Please state the most 3 website that you use (٣ وب سەیت بێروسە کە زۆرترین جار بەکار دێیت ؟) *

Figure 7C. Survey form2 part 3

21. Please state the 3 best things about the Internet (include web addresses if wanted) (* تکلیه ۳ باشی دهریزه‌ی نیتت‌تیت بتوسه نمتوانیت نامدرئسی سایت بتوسیت)

22. Please state the 3 worst things about the Internet (include web addresses if wanted) (* تکلیه ۳ خرابی دهریزه‌ی نیتت‌تیت بتوسه نمتوانیت نامدرئسی سایت بتوسیت)

23. How comfortable do you feel using the Internet? (تاج رادیک نامودیت له یماکر هیتقی) (نیتت‌تیت ؟)

Very Comfortable (زور نامودم)
 Some What Comfortable (تارادیک نامودم)
 Uncomfortable (هج ناموده نی)

100% تم إكمال النموذج

إرسال | الرجوع

عدم إرسال كلمات المرور عبر تملاح Google مطلقاً.

Figure 7D. Survey form2 part 4

The implementation of this research has gone through some steps of data analyzing and investigating new results:

Showing how the different members of the university, students, teachers, and employee, use internet services. Analyzing the percentages of total participation for all the universities' members and all the universities that included in the survey.

Analyzing the amount of internet users among different age ranges and different genders.

Investigating the number of participant with how they use the internet and for which purposes.

Finding the number of members to know how many times they use the internet in per hours, days, weeks and months.

Evaluating how many websites are useful to use the other website

Describing the different advantages and drawbacks of using the internet to the members.

Investigation of the three best websites that gives a useful idea to the users.

The survey of this research has been created by using online word document on Google Drive; we have entered the entire essential question and publish it online. After that, we have published our work among the universities that are included in our survey. The process publishes been done from Facebook, Google mail, Yahoo mail and notifying them by a phone call. More or less, the total of our collected data was 115 participants. Survey got a response from all the universities except American University in Sulaimani (AUIS), did not fill or participate in the survey at all, although they lots of notification to fill it, but it did not affect our study and our research investigation.

In the result and discussion section, all the data are presented in tables and statistical charts, and we used Microsoft Excel software for that purposes, and we found the percentages with it for each table of data and drawing the diagram if required. We have used some mathematical operation to produce and present all the data in a statistical way and for each section of the survey question.

After these steps, we entered all the data from excel table to the MySQL table for further data analysis to other some that specify some new result internet usage regarding education, entertainment, and harmfulness. These findings will be conducted by using Python programming language to summarize all the MySQL table and result in new statistical data, and through using the visual studio components.



Figure 8. Visual Studio 2015

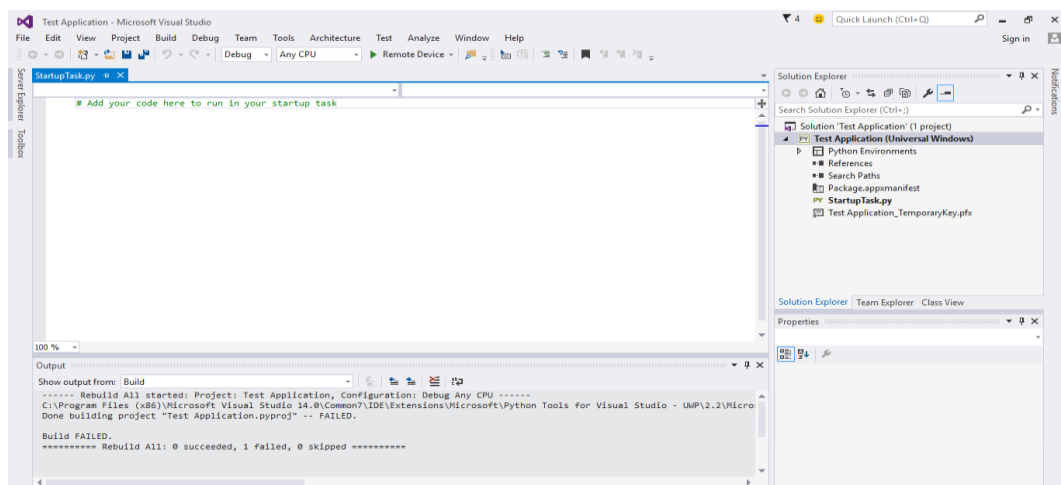


Figure 9. Visual Studio 2015 Python IDE

Also, the data in this research are implemented in two steps; the first step is about showing the general information about Internet usage, by the university members. And to do this process, we concentrated on excel sheet that contain data gathered from the online survey. The survey and the saving data are created by suing Google document drive. After the deadline of the investigation is time out, we downloaded the excel file with their data, and we did some clearance on it. Finally, we started with drawing the statistical charts. Thus, we have showed the general idea about the first part of the work. And these investigations answered the following questions:

- What are the main purposes of using the internet from the members?
- How many hours per day they use the internet?
- How are they feel when they use the internet?
- Which is the most university that provide internet services?
- Which members are the most intend to use the internet?
- Which university members are using the internet mostly?
- Which are the most purposes the members use mostly?
- What is their opinion about using the internet?
- What is the most useful website that the members visit mostly?

In the second step, we manipulated all the results in the first stage to come out with four main results and this outcome answer the following questions:

- Which members are using the Internet every day and in which university?
- Which members use the internet every day for research and education purposes?
- Which Occupation uses the internet every day for entertainment and social networking purposes?
- How many members have got lessons on using internet usage?

For answering these questions, we used python for data analysis with MySQL database to use the saved data and sketch the appropriate charts and table for new resulted data. So, we used python code to make a connection to the database and to import some important library to draw the graphs. In the Result and discussion section, all these data are discussed in more details.

Result and Discussion

In our work, we have conducted a survey of all the universities in Sulaimani area bound, and the investigation is carried out on the all the three member levels which are students, teachers, and employees. In this section, we present our results in multiple stages.

The first result is starting with the number of participant in each university, with calculating their participant percentage rate. We have presented the data in the table, with the name of universities, the number of member and percentage rate. It is shown in Table 4.

As we can see, the number participation for the First one is going to the University of Sulaimani, which is 49.57%, and the numbers of the participant were 57. The second place is going to Sulaimani Polytechnic Institute, which was 26.08% percentage of participation with 30 involvement. This calculation of rates were done based on some mathematical and statistical operations, which is:

Number of assistance/total participation in the survey *100

Moreover, in between those universities that are included in the study, they are in two categories private and public universities. In Sulaimani City, four universities are working on the private sector and two universities as public. Based on resulted data from a survey we can investigate that number of percentage of a public university are much higher than private universities. Also, the total numbers of participation in both university sectors are 115 participants, but one of the participants said in the survey that he/she is not using the internet. For this reason, our data will become 114 instead of 115.

In more details of our investigation of data that we found, we can find that the most participants of our survey are student level with 56 members and the lecture was 48 and in the third place was an employee as it is clear in the following table. So that respective percentage of participation among these members can be seen in fig 11.

Table 4. Number of participation

Universities	Public/Private	Number of participate	Percentage
Sulaimani	Public	57	49.57 %
Sulaimani Polytechnic	Public	30	26.09 %
Human Development	Private	5	4.35 %
Cihan	Private	21	18.26 %
Komar	Private	2	1.73 %
American	Private	0	0.00 %
Total	2 public/ 4 Private	115	100.00 %

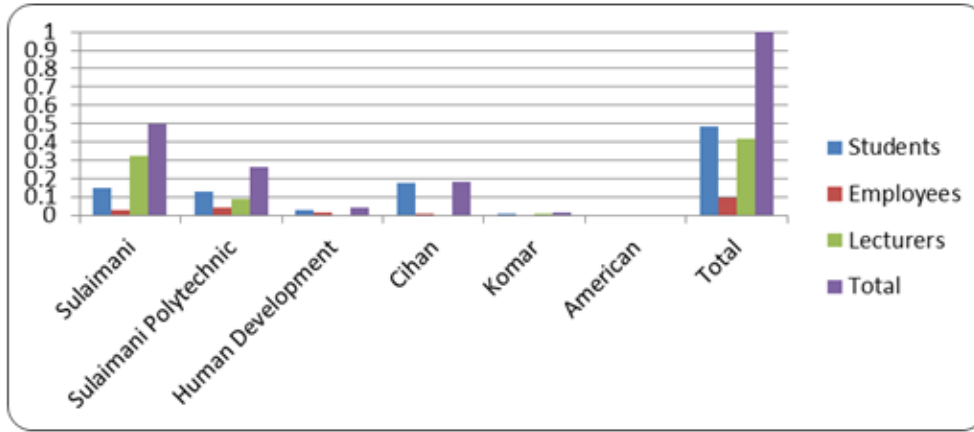


Figure 10. Members of universities participation percentages

Table 5. Number of participation

Occupation	Number of Participates
Students	56
Employees	11
Lecturers	48
Total	115

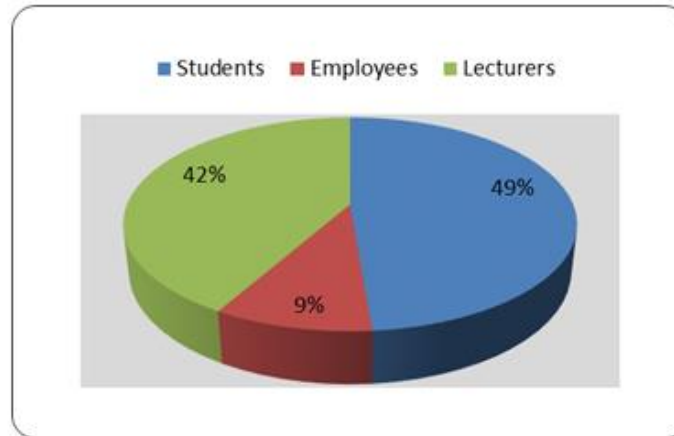


Figure 11. Member participation percentages

Also, in our result we found that there are different rates and some internet service availabilities by the universities and with vast different presenting data. Thus, in our result it can be found that, their poverty of providing internet services. However, one of the university didn't participate in the survey at all, so it become zero data, and it is the American University in sulaimani (AUIS). We considered our result into two sub-data that are “Yes” for available internet services and “No ” for didn't provide it. And this is evident in the following table 6.

The university that that have maximum “Yes” is the University of Sulaimani with answers 26 out of 57, and next to it, is the Sulaimani Polytechnic University, which was 20 out of 30. As it is mentioned the American University, was zero and this is due to lack of participation in the survey. Whereas, the University of Cihan all data shows that the University didn't provide internet services at all for their members and all the three levels. So, the final summation of the data shows that there general poorness in providing internet services to the universities which in total, “Yes” is 48, and “No” is 77. Thus, universities members, including all the three levels will suffer from education, communication, and any other internet usage purposes, which may be provided usefulness for their organization. While in fig 12 show the amount of percentages of universities capabilities for providing internet services capabilities.

Table 6. Internet services availabilities by universities

Universities	Yes	No
Sulaimani	26	31
Sulaimani Polytechnic	20	10
Human Development	0	5
Cihan	0	21
Komar	2	0
American	0	0
Total	48	77

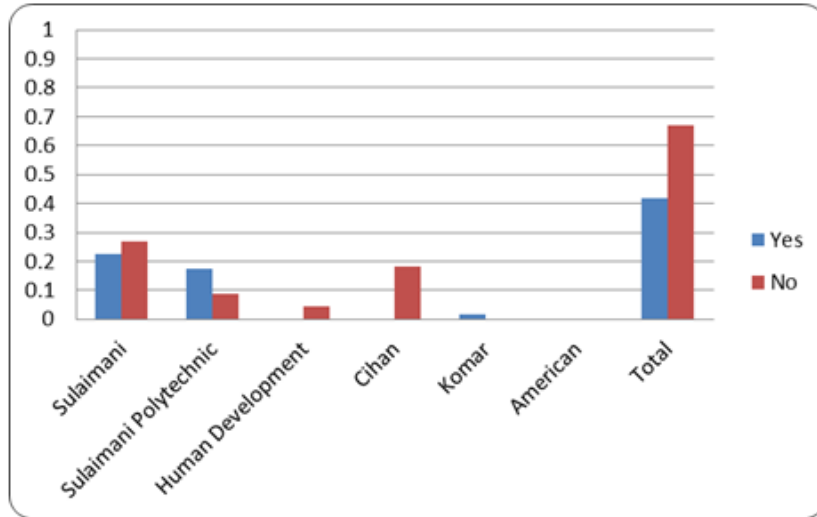


Figure 12. University internet services provider percentages

In previous data, it shows the capabilities of all universities, in general, to provide internet services, but in the following table we enter into more details about our survey results and show how each level. The lectures are the most people in use university internet, and it is obvious this kind of persons in this level need know all the new about their knowledge and develop the present idea that they already have and improve it into better. So, the lecturers in the University of Sulaimani were 21 out of 31, were the most number recorded in the data, and the Sulaimani Polytechnic was 9.

On the other hand, the largest number of students among other students was 9, and it was the Sulaimani Polytechnic. Thus, as it evident from the table, some students and teachers who got internet service that provided by the University are same. So this means there is equality from internet providers. Unlike Sulaimani University which it is recorded that are an enormous difference between these two levels, students were 4 and teachers were 21.

Speaking to employees, the total number of all employees that got internet services, in general, are 3 out of 11, and the Sulaimani Polytechnic University got the most of the range of data and then the Sulaimani University with 1. The particular vast amount of data comparing students and teachers; it is referred to that employees may not need internet services because they only work with hard copies of documents rather than on The Internet.

Table 7. Internet services availabilities by universities based on members answers

Universities	Students	Employees	Lecturers
Sulaimani	4	1	21
Sulaimani Polytechnic	9	2	9
Human Development	0	0	0
Cihan	0	0	0
Komar	1	0	1
American	0	0	0
Total	14	3	31

As we mentioned before, our survey is conducted on three different levels of university people, and they are students, employees, and lecturers. As we showed our data about internet availabilities in Table 7 and 6, there

are clear differences of use of the internet for different members and various reasons. In the below (Table 8) their data are presented two categories that are “more than once” and “Everyday”, additionally in our later data foundation there are differential with some hours per days of internet use by those groups.

Table 8. Internet services availabilities by universities based on members answers

Use the Internet	Students	Employees	Lecturers	Total
More than once a week	4	1	4	9
Everyday	52	10	43	105
Total	56	11	47	114

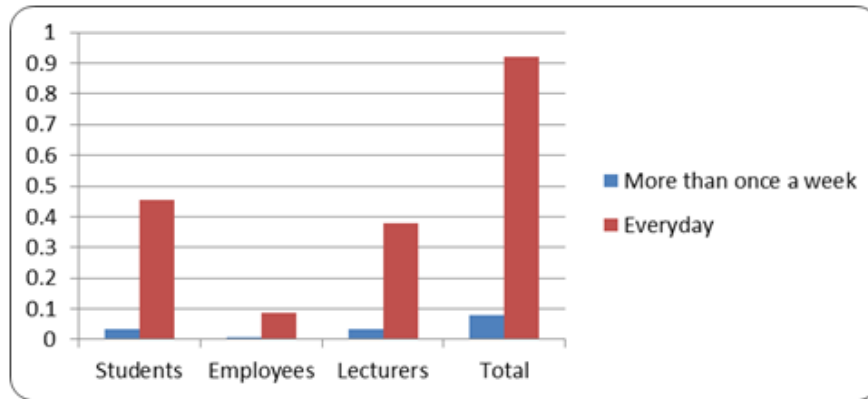


Figure 13. Amount of days internet usage by members' percentages

Other investigation that we have come to across while analyzing the results of the survey, there is another with internet usage, and this time the analyzer worked is internet usage hours per day. As other data, the test has been done on the all three members (Lecturers, Students and Employees).

Students' records that they use the internet more than 4 hours in a day and the record was 28, and few of them may use it for about less than 1 hours daily. While an employee, most of them use internet 3 to 4 hours in a day. However, the table shows that there, not any employees live without internet services all of them use it for their everyday purposes and more than 1 hours.

Speaking to lecturers' members including into these data representation it can be seen that they are using The Internet for 1 - 2 hours per day and it is. Lectures data in this analyzing process, lectures data have a different range of several times per usage, and they are near to each other. See the table below (Table 9). And in fig 14 show the precise data with percentages.

Table 9. The internet daily usage hours per day

Use the Internet	Students	Employees	Lecturers	Total
Less than 1 hour a day	2	0	2	4
1-2 hours	5	4	13	22
2-3 hours	12	1	12	25
3-4 hours	9	5	8	22
More than 4 hours	28	1	12	41
Total	56	11	47	114

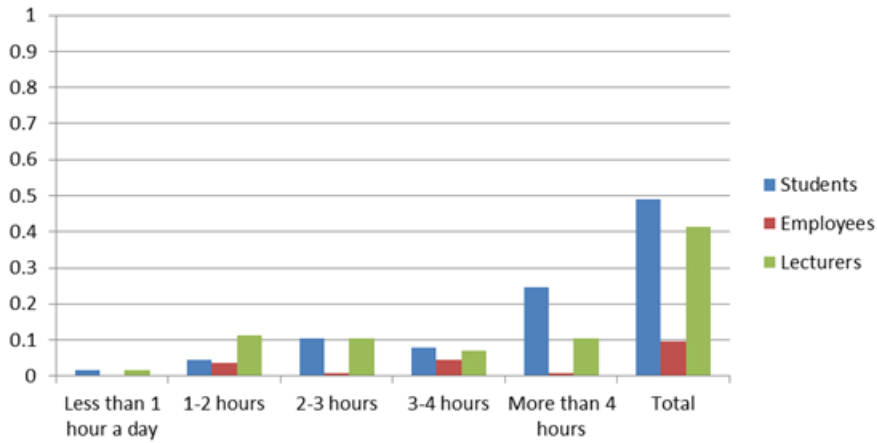


Figure 14. Internet usage hours per day by the members

At present, there are lots of training centers and private colleges who give a lecture on computer subjects. One of the materials is about internet topics and internet security. Also, there are computer subjects become a difficult lesson in colleges and universities schools and faculties.

Although it is computer science or computer engineering subject, students from other schools and departments have one computer module in their first year of university. Thus, they will get lots of information and knowledge about using how to use a computer, how to interact with internet services and how to protect themselves from hackers and viruses.

In the following table (Table 10A) shows that students in Sulaimani city universities didn't get any lessons about internet usage and only 22 out of 56 got lectures on it. Whereas, the employees said that they got lectures more than the others who said they did not get although the difference is that much. Also, the same thing can be seeing for lectures.

In total, it can be noticed that overall the amount goes for the talk that says "No internet lectures" with 65 "No", and this is maybe related to the university policies with a lack of providing facilities for their members with internet services and even internet and computer lectures as a training course. The fig 15 and fig 16, show the amount rate of the data in more accurate.

Table 10A. Internet lessons

Occupation	Yes	No	Total
Students	22	34	56
Employees	6	5	11
Lecturers	21	26	47
Total	49	65	114

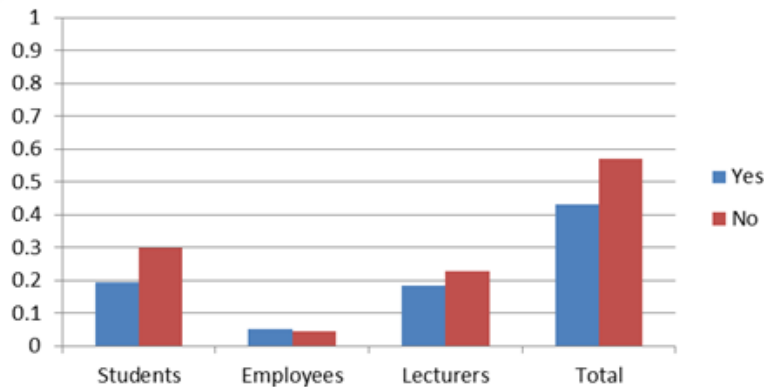


Figure 15. University members got lessons on internet usage

In the following table (Table 10B), shows that if the members got any security lesson, and we found in our data analyzing that most of the members have not got any attention with providing security for their computers and

they have not the intention for safety purposes. However, few of employees said they have got security lessons. The total amount of the “Yes” for the members was 50, and the rest was 64 out of 114.

Table 10B. The internet security lessons

Occupation	Yes	No	Total
Students	26	30	56
Employees	6	5	11
Lecturers	18	29	47
Total	50	64	114

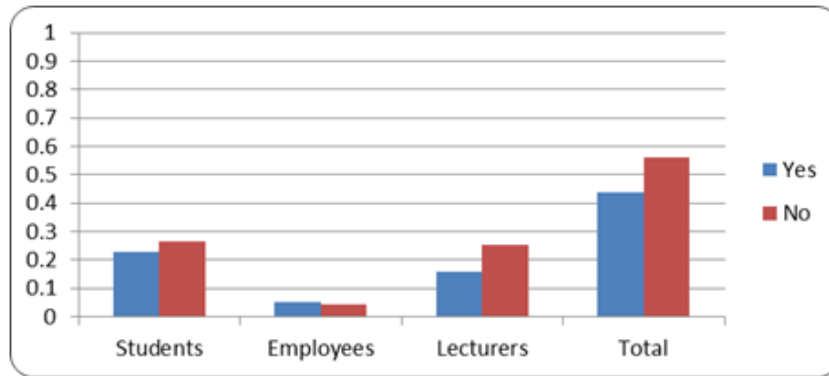


Figure 16. University members got lessons on internet security

This research has gone into further details with the investigation of more data, and this time show how users use the internet and for what main purposes. In fact, we have listed some purposes, for instance, entertainment, news, education, chatting, and hacking. In this section of the study, we have tried to find how members are interacting with using the internet, and how they are intended to use those purposes.

Thus, as we can see in the following chart and table, that most of the students adore using the internet for education purposes, but they likely less use it for hacking purposes. Also, in the second place, students use Internet for communication and social networking in the same amount.

Whereas, teachers are more intend to use the internet for research purposes and less entertainment, but they also like to use the internet for information gathering and educational purposes as well. On the other hand, employees are more likely use Internet for educational and research, and less for news, entertainment, and hacking.

Although, there are a different amount of internet purposes use among members, the data also show that the members are less intend to use the internet for hacking purposes, as it can be seen that total use is five among 114.

Table 11. Members and internet purpose

Occupation	Research	Education/Learning Materials	News	Communication	Social Networking	Entertainment	Hack
Students	13	35	29	32	32	25	2
Employees	7	8	3	6	6	3	3
Lecturers	44	40	36	33	37	16	0
Total	64	83	68	71	75	44	5

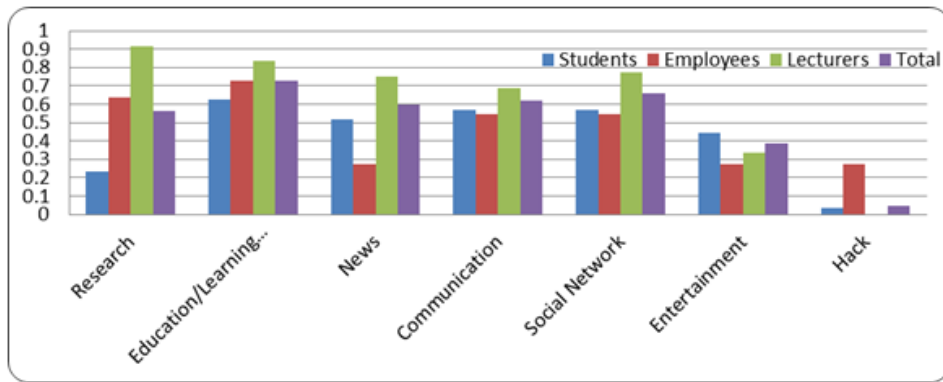


Figure 17. Members and internet purpose percentages

In previous data, we concentrate on members, students, teachers and employees, and their main purposes for using the Internet. In the following chart, we showed that how each group of age is reacting with different internet features. These following show that the people ages between (17-18) re more interested in the entertainment purposes, while researchers area are the interest for the age group (31-35) and (36-40).

However, the age groups (22 – 25), are more interested in educational purposes rather than entertainment area. Whereas, people in the age (41 – 50) they mostly use internet service for reading news and research. Speaking generally, the total of this investigation show that people in academics organization are more interested in educational and learning materials purposes in the first place and, interested in social networking in the second level. As mentioned in the previous data, that hacking has less interest by people in university in general.

Table 12. Age group and internet purposes

Age Group	Research	Education/Learning Materials	News	Communication	Social Network	Entertainment	Hack
17-18	0	1	1	1	2	5	0
19-21	6	10	8	9	5	6	0
22-25	8	21	15	19	17	11	4
26-30	7	10	8	9	11	7	1
31-35	24	24	21	18	24	9	0
36-40	14	14	10	11	12	4	0
41-50	5	3	5	4	4	2	0
Total	64	83	68	71	75	44	5

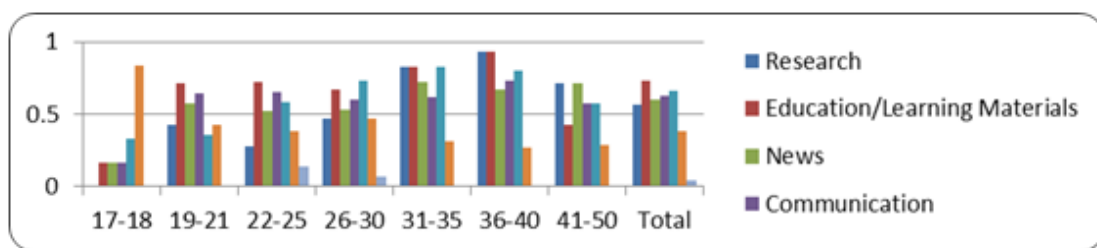


Figure 18. Age group and internet purposes percentages

As well as different age group, the same of data comparison have used on different occupation in the universities, students, teachers and employees. In these set of data, it shows that how each member use internet activities and how often. Students are more likely to use the internet for news as daily internet usage; they look forward headlines and news every day. Then they use the internet for communication and social networking as a daily activity. In contrast to these activities students is less use internet for research, while education purposes have some amount of participation. On the other hand, students doing research six times per month. However, education goals are more likely to be used once a week. Teachers are more intend to read the news and use social website among the other uses, and they do not attend to any activities that comprise hacking information. Nevertheless, some of the teachers use internet for research every day. As typical applications, teachers are more plans to gather information for their education purposes. On employees' cases, in daily data, it shows that they are more about social and communication purposes; also, it shows that they are not into research and education

uses. While, on weekly activities employees don't record any interest to the hacking, communication and education.

Table 13. Member group and internet purposes

Occupation	Time	Research	Education / Learning Materials	News	Communication	Social Network	Entertainment	Hack
Students	Everyday	8	20	34	30	30	20	2
	More than once a week	9	10	1	6	8	7	3
	Once a week	2	5	1	2	0	2	0
	Once a month	6	2	0	0	0	1	3
Employees	Everyday	4	7	5	6	7	2	2
	More than once a week	0	4	0	2	2	1	1
	Once a week	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
	Once a month	2	0	1	1	0	1	2
Lecturers	Everyday	17	20	28	17	26	4	0
	More than once a week	14	15	6	11	12	9	1
	Once a week	4	3	3	5	1	4	0
	Once a month	4	1	0	0	0	3	5

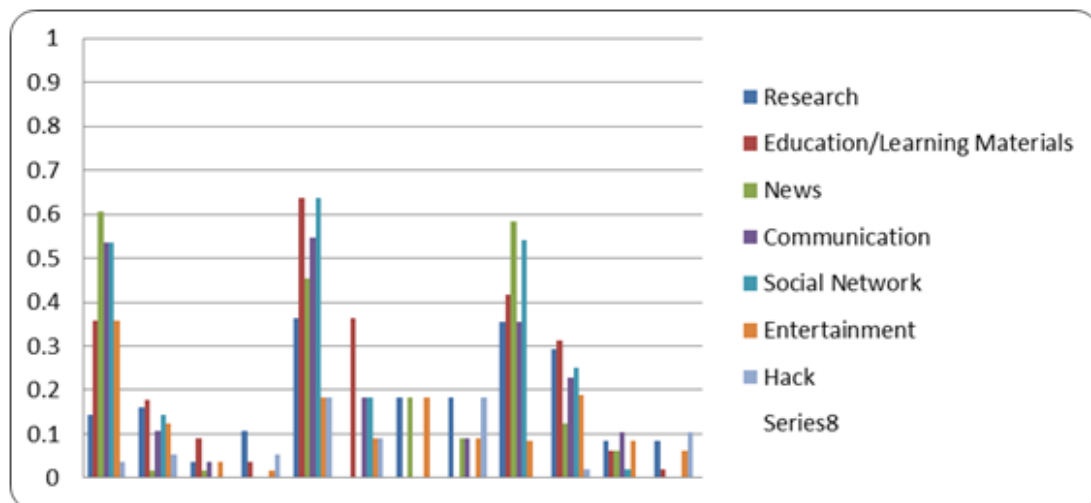


Figure 19. Member group and internet purposes

Another point that have been noticed in our research survey is to what extend members are eager to use the internet and how comfortable are they. It is obvious that there is a different range of happiness and comfortless

via using the internet. The presentation of data shows that the most occupation that is very comfort with using the Internet is lecturers, then students. Whereas, the students are the most who dislike using the internet or uncomfortable with using the internet. Students are can also record number one with an idea that is said “Somewhat comfortable.” Moreover, the enormous amount of total is people with “somewhat comfortable”. The following diagram and table describe the data in more details.

Table14. Member pleasure with internet usage

Occupation	Very Comfortable	Some What Comfortable	Uncomfortable
Students	12	42	2
Employees	7	4	0
Lecturers	21	25	1
Total	40	71	3

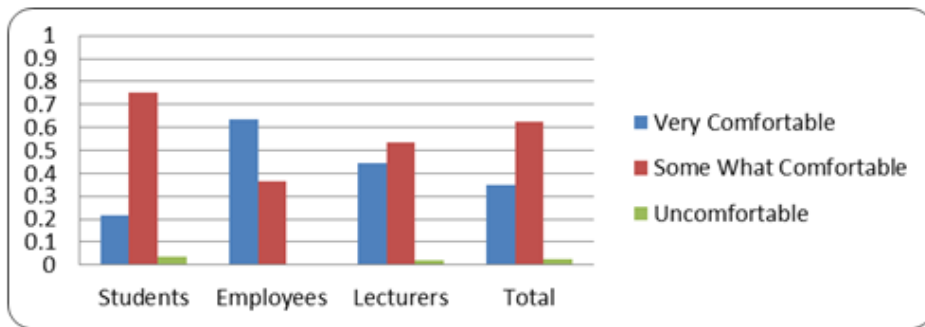


Figure 20. Member pleasure with internet usage

Also, our survey shows the main three websites that have most popularity among the groups, and these websites are Google, Facebook, and YouTube. And the most popular one is Google search engine with 48%.

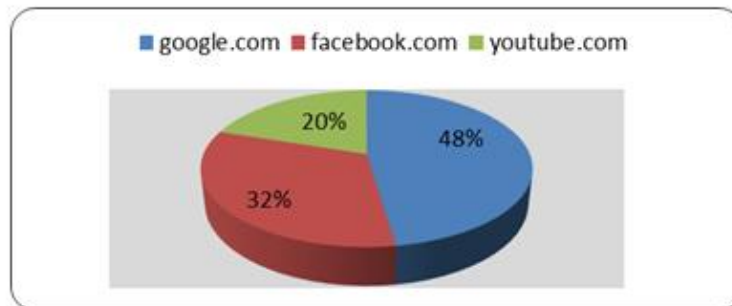


Figure 21. Three most website use

Also, the participated people also, indicated the best and worse points about internet usage, and these ideas based on participant opinion. These views have a different range of a wrong idea about using the internet as disadvantages, as it describes in the following. Among these drawbacks, wasting time and community problem.

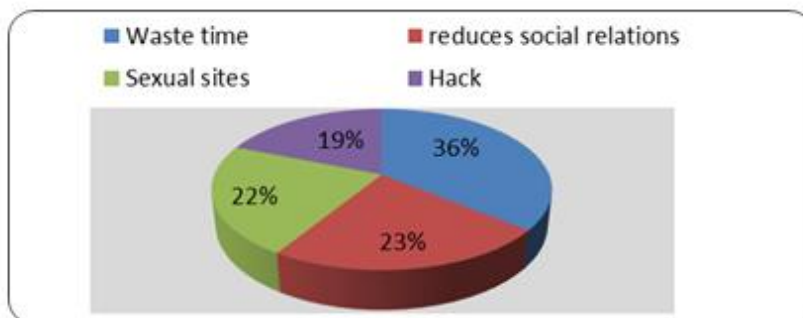


Figure 22. Three worst things about the internet

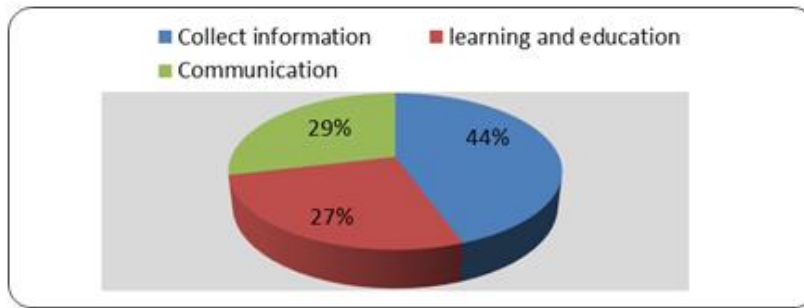


Figure 23. Three best things about the internet

In the second part of our result and discussion, we worked on the previous tables and charts, and we found more new data in more details to find the central idea about internet usage impact on educations and university members. Thus, we answered the four top question as we mentioned in implementation and design section.

"Which members are using the internet every day and in which university?" In this question, we investigated that the most members are using The internet as the daily basis are university lectures, and this amount of lecture are recorded at the University of Sulaimaniyah. However, the University of Cihan and their students marked the second place with using the internet. Whereas the university of Komar recorded the lowest data for all their members. It can be seen in the following figure and table.

Table15. Universities members which are using the internet every day

Lecturers, x; Employees, x; Students, x	Lecturers, y	Employees, y	Students, y
Sulaimani University	32	3	15
Sulaimani Polytechnic University	10	4	13
Komar University	0	1	1
Cihan University	0	1	20
Human Development University	0	2	3

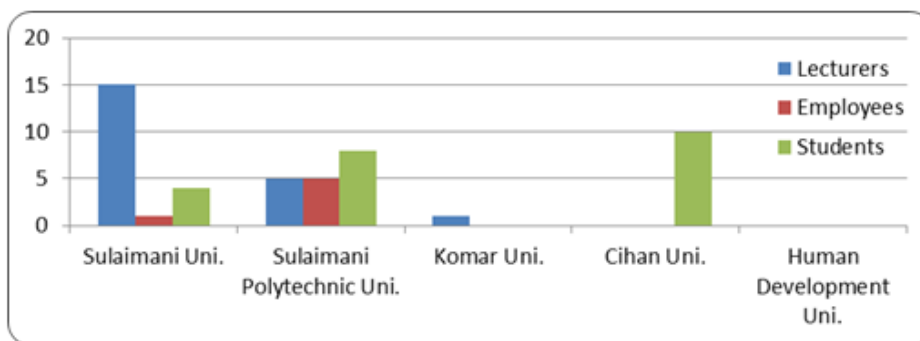


Figure 24. Universities members which are using the internet every day

"Which members use the internet every day for research and education purposes?"

This question is about education, and research purposes are relevant to the university members, and how many hours they spend on the internet for those purposes. It is obvious that are a different range of data for using the internet to research by various level of university members.

The result of study this questions shows, that lecture at the University of Sulaimani are the most member are using the internet for learning purposes on the daily basis. This is due to prepare lectures for their students or researching for new information and finding new knowledge. On the other hand, students at the University of Cihan are the most members who are doing researches more than lectures. While in the Polytechnic University lecturers and students are roughly nearly same toward using the Internet for learning purposes. The following figure and table illustrate in more details.

Table 16. Using the internet by universities members for research and education purposes every day

Lecturers, x; Employees, x; Students, x	Lecturers, y	Employees, y	Students, y
Sulaimani University	18	2	6
Sulaimani Polytechnic University	6	4	6
Komar University	0	0	1

Cihan University	0	1	8
Human Development University	0	2	3

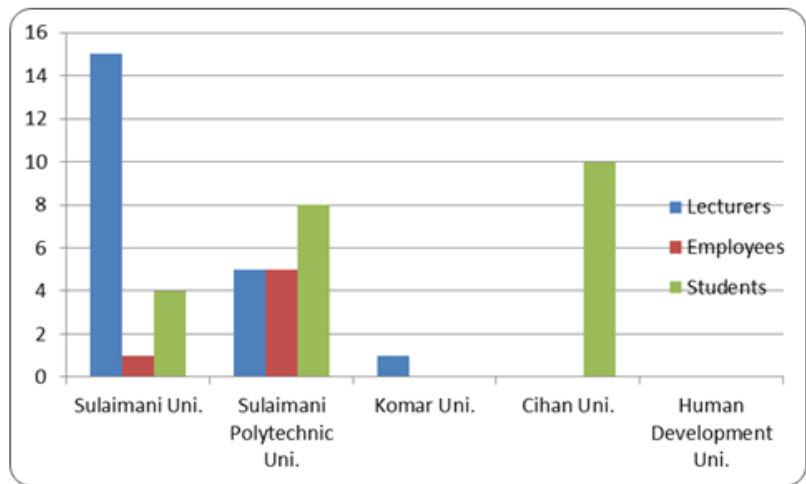


Figure 25. Rates of using internet by universities members for research and education purposes every day

Which Occupation uses the internet every day for entertainment and social networking purposes?

In this study that asks about to what range university members their time on regular general objects spend on the internet for entertainment and social networking. Also, it asks for the university that their members are the most among the other universities use internet for those purposes. The data shows that the all the member groups participate in this case with using those goals, and the students at the University of Cihan are the most users among the university members and other university student groups for using social website and entertainment subjects. Whereas, the lecturer groups recorded a massive amount of participation for using those activities, and it was at the University of Sulaimani. Also, the employees' member groups that use the internet for social activities are in the Polytechnic University, and in the second place is for university employees with a slight difference in the participation rate.

Table17. Universities members who are using the internet every day for entertainment and social networking purposes

Lecturers, x; Employees, x; Students, x	Lecturers, y	Employees, y	Students, y
Sulaimani University	22	2	10
Sulaimani Polytechnic University	5	3	9
Komar University	1	0	1
Cihan University	0	1	14
Human Development University	0	1	3

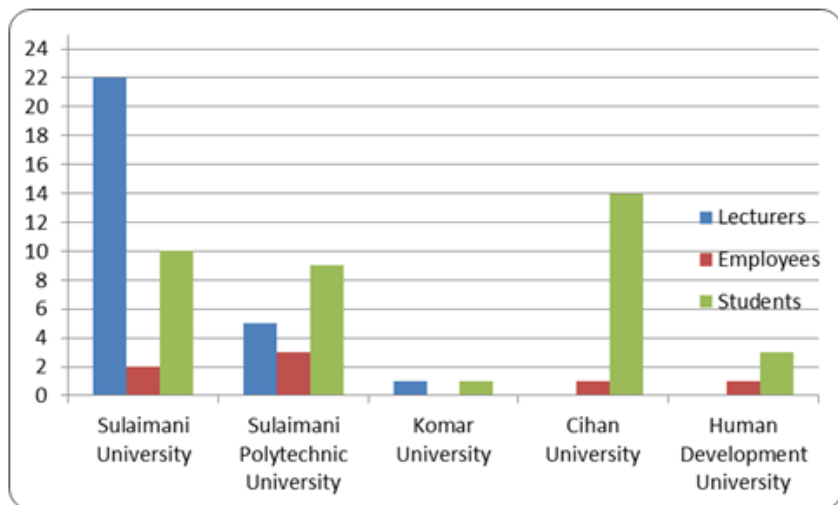


Figure 25. Universities members who are using the internet every day for entertainment and social networking purposes

"How many members have got lessons on using internet usage?"

In this part of the question, it shows whether the university members have taken any internet lectures or any courses that provided by the University. Also, it asks if any of the university has delivered any courses about computers and internet use for their members. In fact, the collected data show that, lecturers and employees at the Polytechnic University are leveled with the same amount of data, which both of them have been at Internet courses provided by the university, but student recorded the most and more than the two other members with internet courses participation. On the other hand, University of Sulaimani the most members that have been at Internet courses are the lectures, students, and employees in order. However, some university recorded zero level of data, and this is due to either lack of survey participation or these universities have difficulties with opening free courses for their members. In the following it discussed in more details.

Table18. Universities members who have got lessons on using internet usage

Lecturers, x; Employees, x; Students, x	Lecturers, y	Employees, y	Students, y
Sulaimani University	15	1	4
Sulaimani Polytechnic University	5	5	8
Komar University	1	0	0
Cihan University	0	0	10
Human Development University	0	0	0

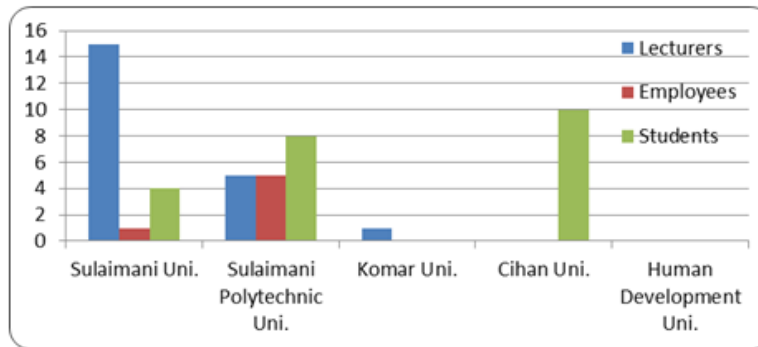


figure 25. universities members who have got lessons on using internet usage

Conclusion

In conclusion, there are an enormous amount of data has been presented in this research, and in two was general and specific. Also, in comparing those resulting data it from those ways it came into four further new results. As it had been mentioned before that some of the included university didn't record a proper participation or even didn't participate in the survey at all. This rejecting survey completion maybe returns to some policy related to their University First, University of Sulaimani is the university that recorded the most university among others with survey participation with 56 out of 115, and in the second place is the Polytechnic University, which marked 30 out of 115. However, the lowest amount of participation were Komar University with two involvement and AUIS University with zero participation. The second outcome, as data has been presented in percentage rate, and this time for Internet provider by the universities, it has been found that Komar University, provide The internet for their members with full services, and the rate was 100%, which means all the survey participant from this university got The internet by the University. Also, Polytechnic University is the second university with 66%. Whereas, Cihan and AUIS Universities scored 0%, and this is maybe related to poor quality of services or poor quality of IT managing system.

The third result is related to the foundation of University abilities with providing courses for Internet primary uses and safety with Internet usage. For this, the final data shows that Polytechnic University is 83%, which means provide Internet courses regularly and monthly. Also, all the participant from that university chooses yes to answer that question in the survey. On the other hand, the least University that have the poor ability with providing courses about computer and Internet fundamentals is Cihan University with percentage 57.14%. In contrast, University of Human Development is 20%, and it is the least university. Finally and the eventual outcome of this research is the data that shows what extend member in all of those universities use Internet for research and education purposes. The concluded data show the abilities of university members with doing researches and using Internet services that provided by the university for general educational purposes. For this data, University of Human Development is the most university that do researchers with using Internet Services.

Future Work

In this research, we have mentioned some basic points related to the internet usage in the universities in Sulaimani bound. In our next we have already planned to do some investigations that are continuous with the work of this research with more details as the following:

Expand our research to cover all the universities in the Iraq Kurdistan Region.

Find key points of using the internet for educational purposes.

How E-learning can provide some impacts on education levels and understandings.

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