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Soup Of The Day Chef's Signature Seasonal Selection Cup \$11 Bowl \$13 Creamy Tomatoes, Basil Pesto, Cracked Pepper, Heirloom Cherry Tomatoes, Cheesy Toast Cup \$11 Bowl \$13 Iceberg Lettuce Wedge Hickory-Smoked Bacon Crumbles, Tomatoes, Blue Cheese Dressing \$16 The Grille Salad Cherry Tomatoes, Carrot, Butcher-Cut Bacon, Garlic Croutons, Vinaigrette \$15 Burrata & Wild Mushroom Salad Roasted Mixed Mushrooms, Lemon, Herbs, Farro, Arugula, Crispy Breadcrumbs, Creamy Fresh Burrata \$16 Kale & Quinoa Salad Roasted Mixed Mushroom Salad Roasted Mixe Cobb Salad Chilled Petite Cold Water Lobster Tail, Heirloom Cherry Tomatoes, Smoked Bacon, Hard Boiled Egg, Red Onion, Baby Gem Lettuces, Radish, Avocado, Cherry Tomatoes, Hickory- Smoked Bacon, Parmesan, Blue Cheese, Lemon Horseradish Dressing \$32 Café or other similar setting that provides public Internet access "Net cafe" redirects here. For television series of the same name, see Net Cafe (TV series). This article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to remove these template messages) This article may require cleanup to meet Wikipedia's quality standards. The specific problem is: lead too short, original research, additional citations for verification. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (March 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Internet café and sub post office in Münster, Germany An Internet café, also known as a cybercafé, is a café (or a convenience store or a fully dedicated Internet access business) that provides Internet access to the public. The fee for using a computer is generally charged as a time-based rate. Pre-internet café in India, Calif. Cyberia, an early Internet café in India, 1994 Å solar powered Internet café in Nitin Dhakad, Nicaragua. An Internet café in Dewas, Madhya Pradesh, India. The early history of public access online networking sites is largely unwritten and undocumented. There are many experiments that can lay claim to being precursors to internet cafés. In March 1988, the Electronic Café was opened Hongik University in Seoul, South Korea by Ahn Sang-Su and Keum Nuri. Two 16bit computers connected to Online service networks through telephone lines. Offline meetings were held in the café, which served as a place that connected online and offline activities.[1] In July 1991, the SFnet Coffeehouse Network was opened in San Francisco, United States by Wayne Gregori. Gregori installed coin-operated computer terminals in coffeehouses throughout the San Francisco Bay Area. The terminals dialed into a 32 line Bulletin Board System that offered an array of electronic services including FIDOnet mail and, in 1992, Internet mail. Internet access (and the name Cybercafé) was invented in early 1994 by Ivan Pope. Commissioned to develop an Internet event for an arts weekend at the Institute of Contemporary Arts (ICA) in London, and inspired by the SFnet terminal based cafes, Pope wrote a proposal outlining the concept of a café with Internet access. For the event Seduced and Abandoned: The Body in the Virtual World. Over the weekend of March 12–13 in the theatre at the ICA, Pope ran a Cybercafe which consisted of multiple Apple Mac computers on cafe style tables with menus of available services. [2] Around June 1994, The Binary Cafe, Canada's first Internet café, opened in Toronto, Ontario. Inspired partly by the ICA event and associated with an Internet provider startup, EasyNet, in the same building, a commercial Internet café called Cyberia opened on September 1, 1994, in London, England. The first public, commercial American Internet café was conceived and opened by Jeff Anderson and Alan Weinkrantz in August 1994, at Infomart in Dallas, Texas, and was called The High Tech Cafe.[3] A bar called CompuCafé was established in Helsinki, Finland in 1994 featuring both Internet access and a robotic beer seller.[4][5] In January 1995, the CB1 Café in Cambridge installed an Internet Café in the UK, ultimately closing down in 2015.[6][7] The Scottish Bar in French-speaking Switzerland was started on June 27, 1995 by Pierre Hemmer.[8] In June 1995, three Internet cafés opened in the East Village neighborhood of New York City: Internet Cafe, opened by Arthur Perley, the @Cafe, and the Heroic Sandwich.[9] In 1996, the Internet café Surf City opened in downtown Anchorage, Alaska. By 2010, the rising popularity of internet-connected smartphones starting having a major economic impact on internet cafes. It has been estimated that the number of internet cafes in South Korea dropped 17% from 19,000 in 2010 to 15,800 in 2012, and internet cafes in developing countries were struggling to grow.[10] In China, a 2011 government report stated that 130,000 internet cafes in developing countries were struggling to grow.[10] In China, a 2011 government report stated that 130,000 internet cafes in developing countries were struggling to grow.[10] In China, a 2011 government report stated that 130,000 internet cafes in developing countries were struggling to grow.[10] In China, a 2011 government report stated that 130,000 internet cafes in developing countries were struggling to grow.[10] In China, a 2011 government report stated that 130,000 internet cafes in developing countries were struggling to grow.[10] In China, a 2011 government report stated that 130,000 internet cafes in developing countries were struggling to grow.[10] In China, a 2011 government report stated that 130,000 internet cafes in developing countries were struggling to grow.[10] In China, a 2011 government report stated that 130,000 internet cafes in developing countries were struggling to grow.[10] In China, a 2011 government report stated that 130,000 internet cafes in developing countries were struggling to grow.[10] In China, a 2011 government report stated that 130,000 internet cafes in developing countries were struggling to grow.[10] In China, a 2011 government report stated that 130,000 internet cafes in developing countries were struggling to grow.[10] In China, a 2011 government report stated that 130,000 internet cafes in developing countries were struggling to grow.[10] In China, a 2011 government report stated that 130,000 internet cafes in developing countries were struggling to grow.[10] In China, a 2011 government report stated that 130,000 internet cafes in developing countries were struggling to grow.[10] In China, a 2011 government report stated that 130,000 internet cafes in developing countries were struggling to grow.[10] which brought the number down to 144,000.[11] One industry consultant estimated the number had reached 136,000 in 2012.[12] In some locations, however, internet cafes are still operating in South Korea for the purposes of online gaming.[14] Characteristics Internet Cafe, Alice Springs, Australia (pictured 2005) Internet cafés offer the use of computers with high bandwidth Internet cafes offer refreshments or other services such as phone repair. Internet cafes are often hosted within a shop or other establishment. They are located worldwide, and many people use them when travelers, in many developing countries Internet cafés are the primary form of Internet access for citizens as a shared-access model is more affordable than personal ownership of equipment and/or software. Internet cafés are a natural evolution of the traditional café. Cafés started as places for information exchange, and have always been used as places to read the paper, send postcards home, play traditional or electronic games, chat to friends, find out local information. As Internet access is in increasing demand, many pubs, bars and cafés offer the same services. While most Internet cafés are private businesses many have been set up to help bridge the 'digital divide', providing computer access and training to those without home access. There are also Internet kiosks, Internet access and training to those without home access. resorts, and cruise ships offer Internet access for the convenience of their guests; this can take various forms, such as in-room wireless access, or a web browser that uses the in-room television set for its display (usually in this case the hotel provides a wireless keyboard on the assumption that the guest will use it from the bed), or computer(s) that guests can use, either in the lobby or in a business center. As with telephone service, in the US most mid-price hotels are more likely to charge for the use of a computer in their "business center." For those traveling by road in North America, many truck stops have Internet kiosks, for which a typical charge is around 20 cents per minute.[15] Internet cafés come in a wide range of the Internet as a 'cool' phenomenon. A variation on the Internet café business model is the LAN gaming center, used for multiplayer gaming. These cafés have several computer stations connected to a LAN. The connected computers are custom-assembled for gameplay, supporting popular multiplayer games. many of which are being closed down or merged into Internet cafés. The use of Internet cafés for multiplayer gaming is particularly popular in certain areas of Asia like India, China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea and the Philippines. In some countries, since practically all LAN gaming centers also offer Internet access, the terms net cafe and LAN gaming center have become interchangeable. Again, this shared-access model is more affordable than personal ownership of equipment and/or software, especially since games often require high end and expensive PCs. In Asia, gaming is very popular at the Internet cafés. This popularity has helped create a strong demand and a sustainable revenue model for most Internet cafés. With growing popularity, there also comes with this a responsibility as well. In fighting for competitive market share, the Internet cafés have started charging less and hence are adopting alternate means to maximize revenue. This includes selling food, beverages, game and telephone cards to its patrons. Legal issues A notice about anti-terrorism related ID requirements on the door of an Italian Internet café. (Florence, May 2006) In 2003 the EasyInternetcafé chain was found liable for copyright infringement occurring when customers used its CD-burning service to burn illegally downloaded music to their own CDs.[16] In 2005 Italy began requiring entities such as Internet cafés to collect photocopies of the passports of Internet, phone, or fax-using customers as a result of anti-terrorism legislation passed in July of that year.[17] By 2010, a variation of the Internet café known as a "sweepstakes parlor" had become widespread in certain regions of the United States. These facilities offered entries in a contest to customers who purchase Internet usage. Sweepstakes parlors faced scrutiny by local governments, who argued that sweepstakes parlors are a form of illegal gambling. A large number of these locations faced raids by officials, while a number of states enacted laws to ban them. [18][19][20] There are European countries where the total number of publicly accessible terminals is also decreasing. An example of such a country is Germany. The cause of this development is a combination of complicated regulation, relatively high number of wireless internet hotspots. Many pubs, bars and cafés in Germany offer wireless Internet, but no terminal is offered. Additionally, the use of Internet café regulations and a second type of regulations which was originally established for video arcade centres applies to this kind of Internet cafés. It is, for example, forbidden for people under the age of 18 to enter such an Internet café, although particularly people under 18 are an important group of customers for this type of Internet café. Venues Australia Netcafe opened in St Kilda at the Deluxe Café on April 4, 1995, inspired by the Internet café phenomenon that was going on in Seattle. As Australia's first Internet café, founders included Gavin Murray, Rita Arrigo and Christopher Beaumont. Direct from London's Cyberia they were joined by Kathryn Phelps and partnerships with Adam Goudie of Standard Computers for hardware and Michael Bethune from Australia's first ISP for of course their Internet access. In 1995 it was delivered via a standard analogue phone line using a 9600-Baud US Robotics Modem. Cafe.on.net also opened on Rundle Street in Adelaide in 1995, with the support of Internote's Simon Hackett. The Cafe was founded by John Ruciak, and was notable because of its 100Mb ethernet connection. [citation needed] Brazil In Brazil, the initial concept brought by Monkey Paulista was based on the business model used by Internet cafés in South Korea, since this was the first house LAN to exist in Brazil, inaugurated in São Paulo, starting its activities in 1998. The company closed in 2010. However, just a week later for reasons of bureaucracy, the company Lan Game @ The House[21] was opened and today is the first LAN house of Brazil in activity. Today it is seen as the country as a way to test new technologies and demonstration of games and products. Mainland China This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (December 2010) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) According to the "Survey of China Internet Café Industry" by the People's Republic of China Ministry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry" by the People's Republic of China Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland China had 110,000 Internet Café Industry of Culture in 2005, Mainland yuan to P.R. China's GDP. More than 70% of Internet café visitors are from 18 to 30 years old. 90% are male, 65% are unmarried, and 54% hold a university degree. More than 70% of visitors play computer games. 20% of China's Internet users go to Internet cafés. Internet café visitors are from 18 to 30 years old. 90% are male, 65% are unmarried, and 54% hold a university degree. cheaper than at home. Large Internet cafes of major cities in China are expensive and heavily regulated by Government officials. Large Internet cafes are small privately owned cafes comprising 90% of the market. (China Tightening Control, 2003) The majority of Internet cafes are unregistered because they do not meet the requirements of government standards or they do not want to go through the lengthy process of registering. According to Hong and Huang only 200 out of 2,400 cafes are registered in Beijing. The Chinese government is cracking down on the number of unregistered Internet cafes because some users spread propaganda, slander, allow pornography, and allow underage users. Crack downs by Chinese Government Officials banned 17,488 Internet Cafes in 2002 and another 27,000 were banned in 2003. (J. Hong, L. Huang) Internet Cafes in 2002 and another 27,000 were banned in 2003. businesses. These pre-approved businesses monitor patrons' activities and help the government crackdown on offending users. (Xiao, 2003; Qiu 2003) Milestones: Before 1995 – An Internet café called 3C+T appeared in Shanghai, probably the first in China. The price was 20 yuan per hour) 1995–1998 – China's Internet cafés proliferate. Playing unconnected games is the main purpose of café users. The average price was 15~20 yuan per hour. After 2002 - Heavy censorships were imposed, including real-name registration. At the end of 2004, more than 70,000 Internet cafés were closed in a nationwide campaign. 2008 - Microsoft attempts to make Internet cafés profitable in Asia and other emerging markets. After discussions with the governments of these countries, it helps to establish safe Internet cafes had been closed down, bringing the total to 144,000.[22] India This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (May 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) In India, Internet cafés used by traveling people and business are declining since the arrival of widespread mobile Internet usage. A set of other services are also offered, such as printing of documents or webpages. Operators also help computer illiterates through some government processes (as a part of e-government ID is compulsory for Internet café users in most states. In 2008, there were 180,000 cyber cafes in India but by 2017, it declined to 50,000, one of primary reasons for decline was rules of IT Act, which caused licensing issues and other restrictions. [23][24] Indonesia Internet café in Riau, Indonesia According to APWKomitel [25] (Association of Community Internet café in Riau, Indonesia According to APWKomitel [25] (Association of Community Internet café in Riau, Indonesia According to APWKomitel [25] (Association of Community Internet café in Riau, Indonesia According to APWKomitel [25] (Association of Community Internet café in Riau, Indonesia According to APWKomitel [25] (Association of Community Internet café in Riau, Indonesia According to APWKomitel [25] (Association of Community Internet café in Riau, Indonesia According to APWKomitel [25] (Association of Community Internet café in Riau, Indonesia According to APWKomitel [25] (Association of Community Internet café in Riau, Indonesia According to APWKomitel [25] (Association of Community Internet café in Riau, Indonesia According to APWKomitel [25] (Association of Community Internet café in Riau, Indonesia According to APWKomitel [25] (Association of Community Internet café in Riau, Indonesia According to APWKomitel [25] (Association of Community Internet café in Riau) (Association of Cammunity Internet Café in Ria 2006 providing computer/printer/scanner rentals, training, PC gaming and Internet access/rental to people without computer or internet access. The website[26] also contains a directory listing some of these warnet/telecenter/gamecenter in Indonesia. In urban areas, the generic name is warnet (or warung Internet) and in rural areas the generic name is telecenter. Warnets/netcafes are usually privately owned as bottom-up initiatives, while telecenters in rural villages are typically government or donor-funded as top-down financing. Information on netcafe/warnet in Indonesia can also be found in a book titled: Connected for Development: Indonesian Case study.[27] Currently, no special license is required to operate an Internet cafe or warnet in Indonesia, except for the ordinary business license applicable to cafes or small shops. Because of hype and poor business planning, many net cafes or small shops. Because of hype and poor business planning, many net cafes or small shops. a feasibility study before planning to open an Internet café, and provide a business model called multipurpose community Internet cate varies between Rp 2500–15000 (\$0,27 – 1,60) Japan Japan has a strong Internet cafe culture, with most serving a dual purpose as joint Internet-manga cafes. Most chains (like Media Cafe Popeye and Jiyū Kūkan) allow offer customers a variety of seating options, including normal chair, massage chair, couch, and flat mat. Customers are then typically given unlimited access to soft drinks, manga, magazines, Internet, online video games, and online pornography. Most offer food and shower services for an additional fee. In fact, many purchase "night packs" and shower/sleep in the cafe homeless".[30] Kenya This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. challenged and removed. (May 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) See also: Video gaming in Kenya, combined with other services. Internet cafés are prevalent in the city of Mombasa, as poverty and unreliable infrastructure do not make personal Internet cafés are prevalent in the city of Mombasa, Kenya, combined with other services. citizens. The cafés are often combined with a variety of other businesses, such as chemists, manicurists, repair shops, and convenience stores. Video gaming has become particularly profitable in Internet cafés or better known as computer shops are found on almost every street in major cities and there is at least one in most municipalities or towns. There are also Internet cafés in coffee shops and malls. High-end restaurants and fast food chains also provide free broadband to diners. Rates range from P10 (\$0.20) on streets, up to P100 (\$2) in malls. In some major cities with existing ordinances regulating Internet cafés (e.g. Valenzuela, Marikina, Davao, Lapu-lapu and Zamboanga), students who are below 18 years of age are prohibited from playing computer games during regular class hours. Depending on the city, regulations varies on their exact details and implementation.[31] Such city ordinances usually also requires Internet café owners to: Install filtering software to block adult oriented sites Prohibit the sales of alcoholic drinks and cigarettes inside their establishment Allow open view of rented computers (i.e. no closed cubicles) Front wall panel is 50% transparent to allow a clear view of the interior of the establishment Adequate lighting both inside and outside of the establishment to allow a clear view of the interior at all times Sometimes install a CCTV for increased security Poland The first Internet café in Poland was opened in 1996. Such establishments soon became very popular among the Polish population, especially young people, who at the time still rarely had access to computers with high speed Internet at home. They were commonly used to play games like Icy Tower or Counter-Strike, as well as for instant messaging on the Gadu-Gadu client. Internet access to many Poles, and most establishments were shut down by the 2010s. Slovakia In Slovakia, the first Internet café was opened officially in the city of Košice on July 17, 1996, providing services such as e-mail, Gopher, News, Telnet, WWW, Talk and others to the general public.[32] South Korea Main article: PC bang In South Korea, Internet cafés are called PC bangs.[33] They are ubiquitous in South Korean cities, numbering over 20,000.[34] PC bangs mostly cater to online game playing for the younger generation. On average and mode, use of a PC bang computer is priced at around 1,000 won per hour (about \$0.88 USD). Taiwan Internet cafés are omnipresent in Taiwan, and especially concentrated in major cities, namely Taipei and Kaohsiung. The Internet café is called a "網咖" (Wǎng kā) in traditional Chinese. The first character literally means "net" and the second character is the first syllable of "café."The rate is consistent at about NT\$10~20 in the most part, but prominent districts, such as the Eastern District of Taipei, can charge users up to NT\$35 per hour. With the growth of smartphone ownership and free Wi-Fi networks in all major public attractions, the Internet cafés now primarily cater to gamers, and some even provide food and drinks. Vietnam In Vietnam, almost every Internet cafés advertises itself as a game center. Many Internet cafés charge a fairly cheap fee, usually \$0.1 - \$0.25 an hour. Services such as food and drink are also often available. Internet café in Vietnamese is quán net or tiệm means store and net is Internet). United States Reputedly, the first kosher cybercafe was the IDT Cafe in New York City's diamond district, opened in the spring of 1997.[35][36][37][38][39] Internet cafés were typical in the 90s but began to decline in popularity due to the expansion of home-based email and internet access points. In popular culture Popular movies like The Beach feature an Internet café. [40] See also Internet portal Capsule hotel Kiosk software Public internet booths Notes ^ "Cyber Internet History Museum". Eng.i-museum.or.kr. 2009-09-24. Archived from the original on 2015-01-09. Retrieved 2013-11-02. ^ More theorists than you could shake a stick at: Rupert Goodwins floats in organic creme de menthe after a meeting of art and artifice at London's ICA ^ Lewis, Peter H. (1994-08-27). "Here's to the Techies Who Lunch". The New York Times. Retrieved 2007-11-17. ^ "Tällainen oli Helsingin CompuCafé, "maailman ensimmäinen nettikahvila", jota esittelevää videota ihastellaan nyt ulkomaillakin" (in Finnish). 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