

Computers Are Your Future

Chapter 2

The Internet & World Wide Web

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What You Will Learn . . .

- How the Internet works
- Methods for accessing the Internet
- The Internet and the World Wide Web
- Web browsers and Web servers

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What You Will Learn . . .

- Parts of a URL
- How to access Web pages
- Search engines and portals
- Use operators to improve search results
- Reliability of information on the Web
- Most popular Internet services

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The Internet



The Internet is a global computer network in which every computer connected to it can exchange data with any other connected computer.

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How the Internet Works

Interoperability is the ability to communicate with a computer even if it is a different brand or model.



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Accessing the Internet and WWW

You will need:

- A computer with an operating system that supports Internet protocols
- Communications equipment such as a modem, Ethernet card, or wireless network card
- An Internet service provider (ISP)
- Web browser software such as Internet Explorer, Firefox, Opera, Avant, or Safari

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The Internet vs the World Wide Web:
What's the Difference?

- The Internet is the physical connection of millions of networks.
- The World Wide Web consists of documents, images, web pages, etc. that are stored on Web servers connected to the Internet.

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The Web Site

- **Web site** - a collection of related Web documents that are made available to the public.
- The **index page**, or **home page**, is the first page of a Web site.
- **Web pages** are individual Web documents.

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The Hypertext Concept

- **Hypertext** – a method of preparing and publishing text to be viewed in a web browser
- **Hyperlinks** – words or images that can be clicked to view another document or Web page
- **Hypermedia** – a hyperlink to multimedia, such as music and movies

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Web Browser

- **Web browser** – software that is used to display Web documents and enable users to link to other Web pages.
- Popular web browsers:
 - Internet Explorer Avant
 - Firefox Opera
 - Safari

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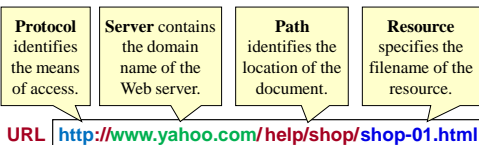
Web Server

- **Web server** – a computer that stores and provides access to web documents.
Web servers respond to requests from other computers. They find and send requested resources back to the other computer's browser.

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Web Addresses (URLs)

- The **uniform resource locator (URL)** is the standard used to identify Web resources.
- A URL consists of:



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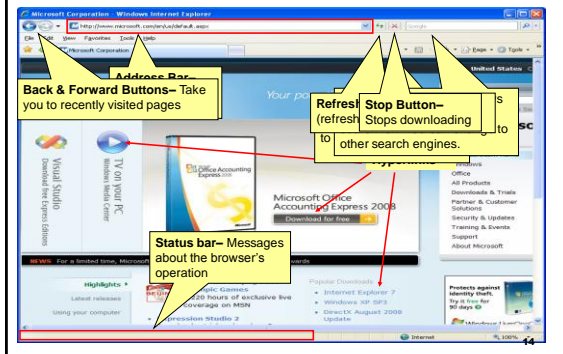
Browsing the Web

To access a Web page, you can do any of the following:

- Type a URL in the Address box
- Click a hyperlink
- Click a button on the Links toolbar
- Use the Back and Forward buttons
- Use the Favorites or Bookmarks list

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The Web Browser's Window



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Emerging Technologies

Ways to share information on the Internet

- Wiki – open-content encyclopedia
- Weblog (blog) – Internet journal or diary
- Moblog (mobile blog) - content posted from a portable phone or PDA

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Finding Information on the Web

Ways to find information on the Web:



- Browse** or **surf** the Web
- Search the Web** – using search engines to locate Web pages with the information you're looking for.
- Subject guides** – using Web pages that have subjects grouped under headings.

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Using Search Engines

To use a search engine, you:

- Go to the URL for a search engine (MSN, Lycos, Alta-Vista, Yahoo, etc.).
- Type in one or more words describing your topic.
- The results (hits) are displayed in your browser.
- Click a link that looks interesting and view the corresponding page.

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Rules for Evaluating Web Pages

1. Who is the author?
2. Where does the information come from?
3. Who provides the server for the page?
4. Is the information objective or one-sided?
5. Is the language objective or argumentative?
6. What is the purpose of the page?
7. Is the information accurate?
8. Is the page up-to-date?

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Using the Web for Schoolwork

- Use authoritative online sources.
- Use your library to find articles and books.
- Cite online and offline references.



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E-Mail: Electronic Mail

- **E-mail** is short for electronic mail.
- It's the most popular of the Internet services.
- Attachments such as photos, music files, and any document may be sent with the message.
- Email address has two parts:
myname@someserver.com

User Name

Name of the Email Server

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Spam: Can It Be Stopped?

Spam – unsolicited e-mail (often advertising, may contain viruses or phishing links)

To avoid spam:

- Avoid posting your e-mail address on web pages.
- Use spam protectors or filters.
- If it looks like spam, DELETE IT IMMEDIATELY.
- Never reply to spam.

To avoid getting a virus:

- Never click on a link or attachment in spam.

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File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

Your Computer



UPLOAD

Another Computer

DOWNLOAD



- **FTP** is software that enables you to transfer files from one computer to another.
- **FTP servers** store files and provide access to them.

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Uploading and Downloading

- Downloading – transferring a document or file from another computer to your computer
- Uploading – transferring a document or file from your computer to another computer



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Listservs: Electronic Mail Lists

- A **listserv** is an automatic email generator.
- The listserv name looks like an email address.
- When e-mail is sent to the listserv name, all members of the listserv get a copy of the message.

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