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HISTORY

During the Cold War the U.S. Department of Defense created a decentralized computer network to eliminate the need for a single network hub which could be targeted and disabled in an attack. This experiment administered by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), became known as the ARPANet. The network allowed communication between computer networks at different research institutions.

Eventually, rules for connection to this network became necessary to allow its expansion. These rules listed the type of network, or computer necessary to support inter network communication. The development of TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) allowed the connection of many other networks to the existing structure, therefore expanding the network into the modern Internet.

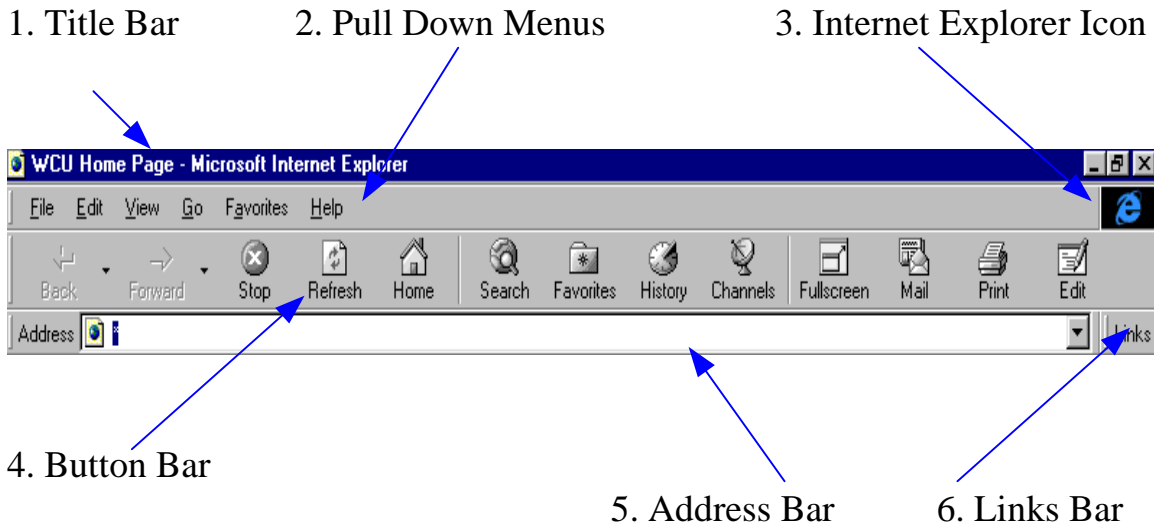
The early form of the Internet required the use of many vague and complicated DOS commands and was not popular with mainstream computer users. FTP and Telnet were the dominant activities of the Internet. FTP (file transfer protocol) allows a user to connect with another computer and remove files or "download files" from that PC. Telnet allows actual connection with another computer and use of its resources.

Gopher was the next development in the evolution of the Internet. This application was developed at the University of Minnesota and named after its mascot, the golden gopher. The application is a menu based information retrieval system; i.e. it allows access to information by burrowing, like a gopher, through menus. Telnetting, and FTPing are performed in this application, but in an invisible manner. This step in the development caused it to be more accessible to the everyday person. Knowledge of vague DOS commands was no longer necessary.

The most recent step the Internet has taken is the World Wide Web (WWW). The WWW was developed at CERN laboratories in Switzerland by Tim Berners-Lee in 1989. This caused the popularity of the Internet to explode into the mainstream. The WWW offers the user a graphical interface to the Internet. This document will focus on the WWW and the software used to browse the World Wide Web, Netscape.

The World Wide Web (WWW) is a global connection of information documents called pages; each with its own unique address. As you surf the Internet on Netscape, the software stores a list of the pages that have been accessed during the session. When you access another page, it is stacked on top of the previous page like a stack of papers on your desk.

TOOLS AND BUTTON BARS



1. **Title Bar-** Gives the identification of the software and the name of the current page.

2. **Pull down menu**

file-

Open- type the internet address you would like to visit.

Save- allows you to save the page that is currently loaded. Portions of the page, such as pictures or text, may also be saved.

Send- you can use Internet Explorer to send mail to others. Files may be attached as well as pointers to sites and text.

Exit/Close- exits Internet Explorer.

edit-

Allows you to perform basic editing commands found in most software products such as cut, copy and paste.

view-

Source-allows you to view the source code.

go-

Allows you to return to homepage, search the web, or access your mail or address book.

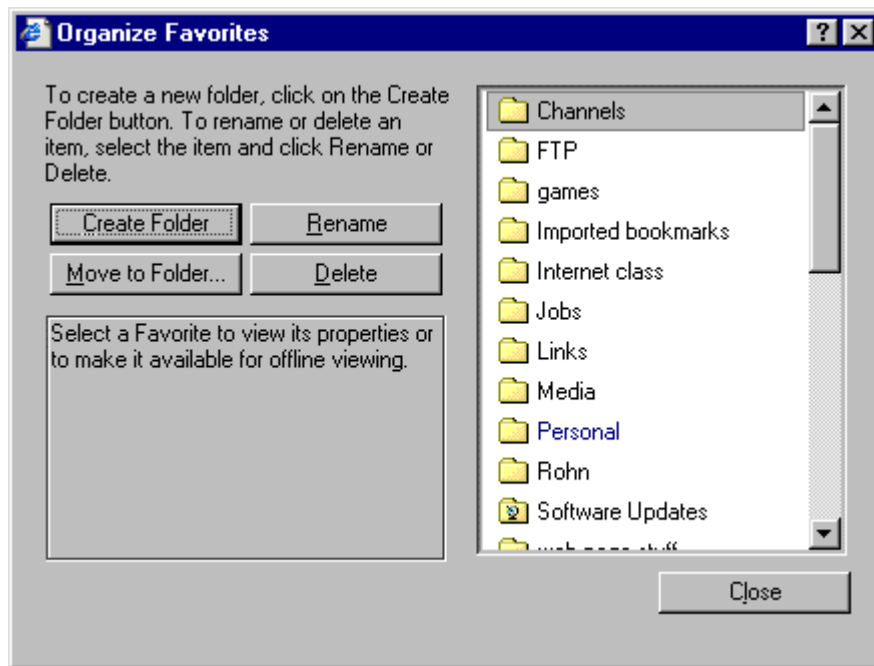
favorites-

Places a marker at a certain page. Setting favorites allows you to easily

return to a site, which may have interested you.

Add to Favorites-allows you to place a marker at your current location on the Internet.

Organize Favorites-allows you to edit and view the list of favorites that you have stored.



Here you can organize your favorites by moving, renaming, and deleting them.

3. Internet Explorer Icon-When the icon is moving Internet Explorer is accessing the page requested. The hourglass shape of the cursor also alerts you to this.

4. Button Bar



Back-returns the user to the previously selected web page (previous item in the stack of pages).

Forward-returns the user to the next page.

Stop-allows you to stop Internet Explorer from downloading a page from the web.

Refresh-reloads a new copy of the page with any new changes.

Home-returns the user to the home page.

Search-enter a word and the document or web page will be searched for.

Favorites-displays a list of your favorite web sites.

History-displays a list of the web sites you have previously visited.

Fullscreen-allows you to view the page full screen.

Mail-allows you to view or send mail.

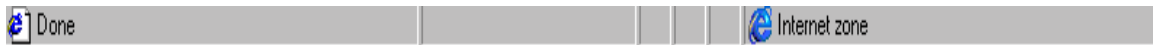
Print-prints the document.

Edit-allows you to edit the source document of the web site.

5. **Address Bar**- type the address of the web site that you would like to visit.

6. **Links Bar**- allows you to customize links and view the weather and channel guides.

Status Bar-



The Status Bar alerts you to the status of loading a page. Tells you when the connection is made and if the document is fully loaded. This is located at the bottom of the window.

WEB PAGES

Addresses

Each page of the WWW has its own unique address through which it can be accessed. This address can be broken down to obtain certain information.

REMEMBER! You can access a page directly through its address by typing the address in the address bar.



Address Prefixes-

example: HTTP, gopher, transparent FTP.

Definition: the site prefixes indicate the type of page that is being accessed.

HTTP- Indicates that a page which contains hypertext language is being accessed. This type of page will contain links to other web pages.

example: HTTP://www.wcupa.edu

gopher-This page will contain a gopher site. You'll notice that the gopher sites contain the same type of directories and file folders that were present in the old method of gophering.

example: gopher://gopher.exploratorium.edu

Transparent FTP-This will allow you to transfer files through Internet Explorer. The file is transferred to your computer and you don't have to take all of the complicated steps that were originally required.

example: FTP://oak.oakland.edu

NOTICE! many web page addresses look much like email addresses.



What the Heck is HTML!?!

HTML

The WWW communicates through what is called HTML (Hypertext Markup Language). HTML is the language the WWW (World WideWeb) uses to describe the layout of a web page. Web browsers, like Internet Explorer, read the incoming HTML computer code and display the web page according to the instructions it receives. Instructions are allowed for the display of graphics and regular text. These graphics and text allow access to other web sites.

How do I know which is HTML and which is regular text?

HTML text can appear in a few different ways.

PICTURES

AREA MAPS- different areas of the picture contain different links

REGULAR TEXT

The easiest way to recognize hypertext links is by the appearance of the cursor. When the cursor is covering a link it will be in the form of a pointing hand.

SEARCHING



What is it?

Searching is probably one of the most powerful tools of the WWW (World Wide Web). It allows the user to sift through the mountains of information on the WWW. Since there is so much information on the World Wide Web, it is easiest to start with a subject that interests you and perform a search. The search engines, as they are called, are developed by different people and put on the web for public use. Most searches are called keyword searches. The user types in a word or a few words and the engine browses through all of the information, returning as many documents as it can find with either one or all of the words present. It returns this in a list form which the user can then browse. Depending on how specific the words are entered, the list can be anywhere from a few matches, to thousands. The lists are usually returned in groups of about 25 documents.

In Internet Explorer 5 the search feature is different. You can choose to use the Assistant Wizard, which uses categories for it's search or you can use a single engine search. To choose the Assistant Wizard or the single engine search option select customize in the search box.

How do I perform a search?

Step 1:



Select the Search button on the button bar

Step 2:

Choose one of the categories if you are using the Assistant Wizard.



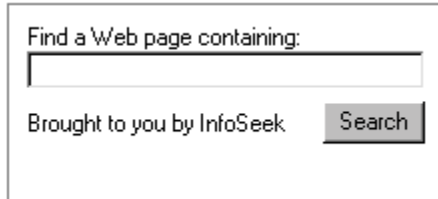
If you are using a single engine search go to step 3.

2 examples of search engines are:

Infoseek

Yahoo

Step 3:



Enter the subject that interests you in the search bar. More than one word may be entered for the search. It is suggested that no punctuation be included (commas, etc.).

Where do I begin?

Now you are ready to begin surfing. The quickest way to become comfortable with the WWW is by simply playing with it. You'll find information available on the World Wide Web is useful and easy to come by. When the search is complete your search results will come up on the left-hand side.

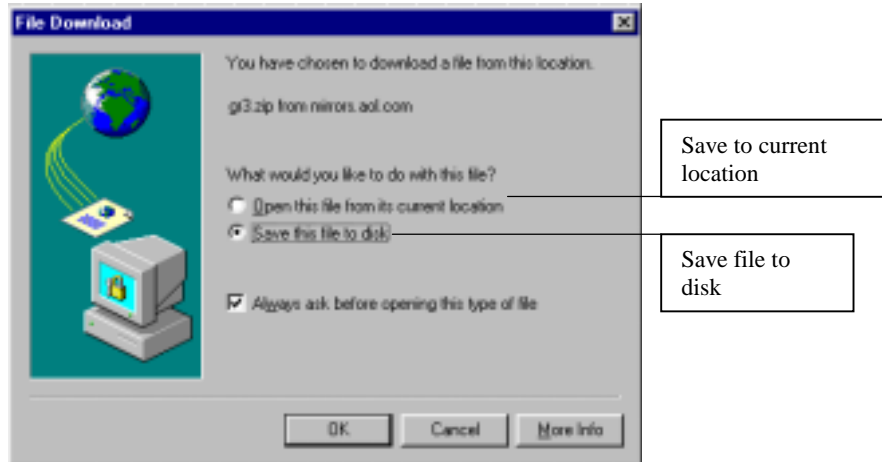


DOWNLOADING A FILE

To download follow these steps:

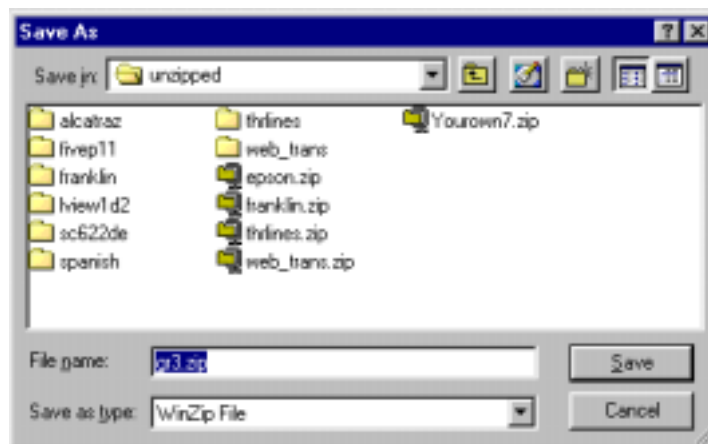
Step 1. Click on the file to be downloaded

Step 2. Once you have selected the downloadable file the following screen will pop up. In this box you are asked how you want to save the file, either to the internet location or save it to a more permanent spot on a drive for example your C drive.

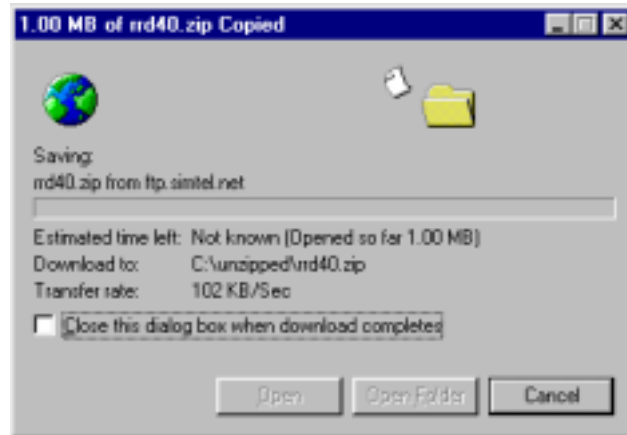


Step 3. Click on OK

Step 4. The next step asks you where you want to save the executable program. **This option will only come up if you choose the save to file option.** Go to the folder where you want to save the program. Open the folder where you want to save the file and click on OK.



Step 5. In step 5 you will come to a screen with flying papers this is where the program is now being copied to your drive. In this window you will find the download time and the estimated time left for downloading. You also have an option to close this dialog box once the transfer is complete.



Step 6. Once this is done your file will be saved to the destination you selected.

Step 7. Go to the folder where you saved the file and unzip it or execute it.

GLOSSARY OF INTERNET TERMS

1. **Transparent FTP**- File Transfer Protocol- This application allows the user to connect to a remote computer and retrieve files from that computer.
2. **Telnet**- This application allows the user to login to a remote computer and use the resources of that computer.
3. **WWW**- The World Wide Web- a global connection of networks, connected by information documents called pages.
4. **HTML**- HyperText Markup Language- the computer language used to store the locations or connections between web pages.
5. **TCP/IP**-Transmission Control Protocol Internet Protocol-a list of rules developed in the early years of the Internet. It outlines the necessary system requirements for connection to the Internet.
6. **HTTP**- HyperText Transfer Protocol, the list of rules that the computer follows to transfer a hypertext document to your computer.
7. **Hypertext Document**- A document that uses the hypertext language as its source code.
8. **Web Pages**- Information documents on the WWW.
9. **Keyword Searches**- Topic searches performed on the basis of one or more words entered by the user.
10. **Domains**- The proper terminology for a site's domain name is its fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN). It is usually selected to indicate the site's organization or sponsoring agent. For example: West Chester University's FQDN is "wcupa.edu". The "edu" is sometimes referred to as the trailing domain, which references the type of organization the individual is associated with. Other trailing domains that might be of some use are:
 - com**- usually a company or other commercial institution
 - edu**- an educational institution
 - gov**- a government site
 - mil**- a military site
 - net**- gateways and other administrative hosts for a network
 - org**- reserved for private administrative hosts for a network reserved for private organizations which do not comfortably fit into other classes of domains.