

## The Internet : Exploration, Evaluation, and Elaboration



presented by Kathy Schrock



## The Full Itinerary

- The Web browser
- Using hypertext links
- Entering URLs
- E-mail
- Saving files
- Transferring files
- HTML and you
- Evaluation of pages
- Searching tips

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## Exploration

- History of the Internet
- Parts of the Internet
- Using the World Wide Web
- Browsers and browser practice
- Uniform Resource Locators (URLs)

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## What is the Internet?

- Computers connected together are called a network.
- Networks let computers share programs and information.
- The Internet is a network of many smaller networks made up of millions of personal computers connected to thousands of host servers.

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Everyone's computer  
connected!

## Segments of the Internet

- World Wide Web
- E-mail
- FTP
- Newsgroups

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## World Wide Web (WWW)

- Includes text and pictures
- Hypertext and non-linear
- Sound and video can be accessed
- Point-and-click
- Use a Web browser to access

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## Electronic Mail (E-mail)

- Electronic mail allows you to send and receive electronic messages
- Fast and convenient
- Can also include attachments like files and pictures with e-mail messages

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## File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

- FTP is a way to share files and programs
- Download files from large archives to your own computer
- Done via the browser or a special piece of FTP software

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## Newsgroups

- Bulletin-board discussion groups based on various topics
- Thousands exist
- A good place to get information about an area of interest
- Remember that the responses come from all types of people

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## Using The World Wide Web

## Web Browsers

- A computer program that lets you access the WWW and “browse” the Internet for information
- Common browsers :
  - Netscape Navigator
  - Internet Explorer

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## Web Sites

- A single group of many pages dealing with the same topic and written by the same person is called a **Web site**.
- A Web site is like a magazine with many articles. A **home page** is like a front cover that tells what is inside.

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## Browser Practice #1

- Start the browser by clicking on the icon.
- Locate the following :
  - Scroll bars
  - Title
  - Heading
  - Name of person who designed the page
- Close the browser.

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## Hypertext Links

- Underlined words on a Web page that allow you to jump to another place or Web page
- They look like this : the [survey](#) included
- Hidden codes are attached to these words
- This coding is called Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

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## More on Links

- The links might be in the form of pictures such as



- Links might lead to text, video, or sounds
- When you move your cursor over a link, it turns into a pointing finger

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## The Browser Toolbar : Netscape



To move backward one page

To go forward one page

To go to the home page

To open a dialog box to type a URL

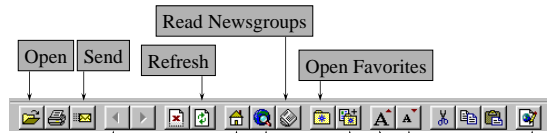
To print that page

To find a word on that page

To stop a page from loading

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## The Browser Toolbar : Internet Explorer



To move backward one page

To move forward one page

Stop

Search the Net

Start Page

Add to Favorites

Change Font Size

Edit Source

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## Browser Practice #2

- Open the browser
- Using the scroll bars, find a hypertext link and click on it
- Use the BACK button on the browser to come back to the home page
- Close the browser

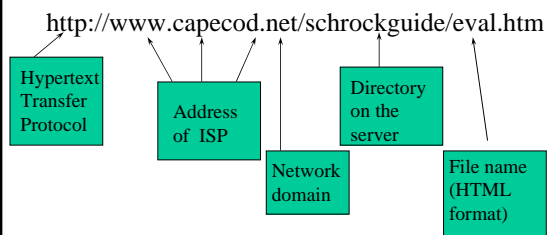
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## Uniform Resource Locators

- A URL is the unique address assigned to each page on the World Wide Web
- Your browser uses the URL to find information located on another computer and to retrieve the corresponding page situated on that server

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## Anatomy of a URL



## Different Protocols on the Net

http://    hypertext transfer protocol (WWW)  
ftp://    file transfer protocol  
news:    newsgroup  
mailto:   e-mail address

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## Different Domains on the Net

.com	commercial
.net	network
.edu	educational
.org	organization
.net	network
.mil	military
.gov	government

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## Speaking "URLs"

<http://www.capecod.net/~kschrock/index.htm>

h-t-t-p colon slash slash  
w-w-w dot capecod dot net  
slash tilde kschrock  
slash index dot htm

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## Browser Practice #3

- Open the browser.
- Choose *FILE*, *OPEN LOCATION* (*Netscape Navigator*)
- Choose *FILE*, *OPEN* (*Internet Explorer*)
- Type <http://cnn.com/>
- Click on *OPEN*
- Click on the *BACK* button
- Click in the location box
- Hit the delete key
- Type <http://cnn.com/>
- Hit enter key
- Close the browser

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## Evaluation

- Bookmarks
- Search engines
- Directories
- Evaluation of sites

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## Bookmarks

- A feature that lets you tell your browser to save your favorite URLs
- Lets you jump directly to a Web page you are interested in
- Saves the information that is in the title tag of the page you are viewing
- Don't get carried away by bookmarks!

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## Adding Bookmarks Practice

- Open browser
- Click on *Bookmarks*
- Click on *Add Bookmarks*

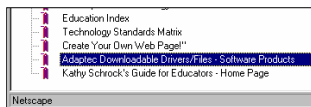


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## Checking Bookmarks

- Click on *Go to Bookmarks*
- Your newly added bookmark will be at the bottom of the list

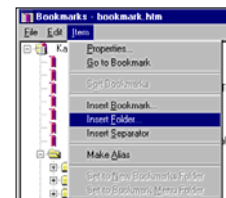


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## Organizing Bookmarks

- You can create folders to organize your bookmarks
- Choose *Bookmarks*  
*Go to Bookmarks*  
*Item*



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## Search Engines

- Also known as “spiders” or “robots”
- Computer programs that go out on the Internet, collect data from the servers, and index it so it is searchable by keyword

→ Altavista (<http://altavista.digital.com/>)

→ HotBot (<http://www.hotbot.com/>)

→ Excite (<http://www.excite.com/>)

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## Directories

- Collections of resources that are compiled by human beings
- May be general or subject-specific
- May also be keyword-searchable

→ Yahoo (<http://www.yahoo.com/>)

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## Search Engine Practice

- Open your browser
- Choose *File, Open Location*
- Type <http://altavista.com/>
- Choose *Open*
- Choose the *Advanced Search* option

continued...

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## Search Engine Practice

- Type this in the large box :  
[teachers AND elementary](#)
- Press the search button
- This phrase will only return Web pages with both of these words occurring on them

continued...

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## Search Engine Practice

- Type this in the large box :  
[teachers OR elementary](#)
- Press the search button
- This phrase will return Web pages with either of these words occurring on them
- This is called **Boolean** searching

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## Directory Practice

- Click in the *Location* box of your browser
- Hit the delete key
- Type this URL in the box:  
<http://www.yahoo.com/>
- Choose a section and then browse around
- Type a search term in the search box

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## Evaluation of Sites

- Students need to be able to critically evaluate a Web page for authenticity, applicability, authorship, bias, and usability
- It is important to practice this skill with any Web pages you choose to use in the classroom

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## Evaluation of Sites Practice

- Go to Kathy Schrock's Guide for Educators <http://discoveryschool.com/schrockguide/>
- Choose a subject area of interest to you
- Find a site and, using the evaluation checklists, evaluate the site for content and technical design

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## Elaboration

- Saving files and graphics to a diskette
- Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

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## Saving Files

- To save the text from a page you are viewing choose *File-Save As*
- Save as either HTML or text file format
- Save as **HTML** if you are going to view the file in a browser
- Save as **text** if you are going to use in a word processing program

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## Saving Graphics

To save a graphic appearing on a Web page

- On a Windows machine
  - click on the right hand mouse button
  - choose *Save image as*
- On a Mac
  - click and hold down the mouse button over the graphic
  - choose *Save image as*

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## Graphics Information

- The World Wide Web recognizes two main file formats for pictures
- GIF -- best used for line art
- JPEG -- best used for photographs

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## Web Saving Practice

- Open your browser
- Find a page which interests you with text and at least one picture
- Save the text to your diskette
- Save the graphics to your diskette
- In your browser, choose *File-Open File*
- Open the files on your diskette

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## Hypertext Markup Language

- An HTML file is a simple text file that works like a set of instructions for what a Web page should look like
- HTML tells a browser how to put a Web page together
- It assumes that each Web page has common elements such as titles, headings, lists, graphics, and hypertext links

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## HTML Introduction

- HTML is a text file written with special tags
- You can write these files with any word processing program
- These tags tell your browser how to look when the page is loaded and also give instructions for retrieving and displaying images

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## HTML Tags

- HTML tags are always written inside angled brackets **<LIKE THIS>**
- Each tag gives a unique kind of instruction
- There are standardized tags (HTML 4) and browser-specific tags

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## Tags Defined

- Different types of tags give a unique type of instruction
  - Heading size : 6 sizes from large to very small
  - Text appearance : **bold**, *italic*, or underline
  - Line formatting : paragraphs and lists
  - Horizontal rule : line that divides a page
  - Image file location
  - Hypertext link location

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## HTML Source Code Practice

- Open your browser
- Choose *View-Document Source*
- Look at the source code and locate the following codes :

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> </TITLE>
</HEAD>
```

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## HTML Source Code Practice #2

- Go to <http://kathyschrock.net/abceval/index.htm>
- See if you can find the following codes
  - <UL> unordered list
  - <LI> list item
  - </UL> end of unordered list
  - <A HREF=" "></A> hypertext reference
  - <H2> </H2> heading size
  - <HR> horizontal rule

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The End

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