EXAMPLE COVER PAGE

NAME

ASSIGNMENT

COURSE

DUE DATE

WRITING ASSIGNMENT 1: Profile of an Internet Technology :: Weight 20%. Due FEBRUARY 14TH

**INSTRUCTIONS**: Write a 1000-word profile of the Internet technology you were assigned in class. Please use only academic and journalistic sources for your research. This is a profile and not a critical analysis. Your profile should:

* Summarize the technology, describing its purpose and primary application.
* Explain its history, paying particular attention to its origins and evolution.
* Locate and analyze at least three examples of its use on the Internet; Be specific.
* Evaluate this technology based on its ease of use, effectiveness, and possible applications

**FORMATTING**: Include a cover page with your name, the course title, the title of your assignment, and the assignment’s due date. 12-pt type, 1.5 or double space, margins 1” all around, numbered pages. Please print your paper and proofread it for grammatical and typographic errors before submitting it. Excessive errors will result in a lower grade.

**CITING**: You must cite your sources according to the specifications outlined in MLA and my own requirements. Examples of how to site:

* A Book in Print

Last, First M. Book. City: Publisher, Year Published. Print.

Dickens, Charles. Great Expectations. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1942. Print.

* A Book Online

Last, First M. Book. City: Publisher, Year Published. Website Title. Web. Day Month Year Accessed. James, Henry. The Ambassadors. Rockville: Serenity, 2009. Google books. Web. 16 Mar. 2010. <http://books.google.com>

* A website source or article:

Last, First M. “Article Title.”Website Title. Website Publisher, Date Month Year Published. Web. Date Month Year Accessed, URL/link in a website citation.

Morem, Susan. 101 Tips for Graduates. New York: Ferguson, 2005. Infobase Publishing eBooks. Web. 16 Mar. 2010. <http://www.infobasepublishing.com>

* An instructor’s lecture:

DeFelice, A. “WEEK05 - Policy”. Kiely Room 315, Queens College, NY. 5 March 2017. Powerpoint/Lecture.

It is absolutely crucial to properly cite sources for any information you give that is not common

knowledge. Not doing so is considered plagiarism and will result receiving a reduced or failing grade for the assignment.

**DELIVERY**: All written work must be submitted on time AND WILL DROP ONE LETTER GRADE FOR EACH DAY IT’S LATE. You must submit in two formats: 1. PDF or .docx uploaded to the course website AND as printed copy. Your assignment will not be considered submitted until you have tendered both versions. If you encounter problems uploading to the website, simply email me the doc to ensure my receipt. You may also share Google Docs with me as a way of submitting a digital version.

LIST OF INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES:

1. **Video and Podcasting** – One of the most widely adopted internet technologies for use in instructional settings is video streaming. Between YouTube, TeacherTube, EduTube, and many other video hosting sites, there are an abundance of lectures, how-to videos, and supporting materials available in the form of web based video. Podcasting has also been integrated to provide similar offerings of audio materials through popular sites like iTunes.
2. **Presentation Tools & Multimedia Apps** – This category is vast and rich. There are hundreds (perhaps thousands) of tools on the Internet that can be used to create and share presentations, from simple Powerpoint slide players like Slideshare to multimedia timeline tools like Presi and Vuvox. These tools can be used to support classroom teaching or distance learning, or for student reports and presentations.
3. **Collaboration & Brainstorming Tools** – This is another wide-ranging category, including thought- organizing tools like mindmap and bubbl.us, and collaborative tools like web-based interactive whiteboards and Google Docs. Additionally, some of the other tools in this list, such as wikis and virtual worlds, also serve as collaboration tools.
4. **Blogs & Blogging** - Bloggers and many other regular Internet users are well aware of blogs and blogging, but there are many other professionals who really are not frequenters of the “blogosphere”. In addition to a basic familiarity with this technology, educators have become more aware of sites like WordPress and Squarespace, where users can quickly and easily create their own blogs for free.
5. **Wikis** - a website that allows collaborative editing of its content and structure by its users.
6. **Social Networking** - Many now have a basic understanding of sites like Facebook and Instagram and how they are used. Also of the professional social networking site LinkedIn, and a microblogging site such as Twitter. These are websites that allows subscribers to interact, typically by requesting that others add them to their visible list of contacts, by forming or joining sub-groups based around shared interests, or publishing content so that a specified group of subscribers can access it.
7. **INSTANT MESSAGING** – A system for exchanging typed electronic messages instantly via the Internet or a cellular network, using a shared software application on a personal computer or mobile device. Users can combine messaging from Aim, Yahoo, Facebook, and other sites or tools. Google and Facebook also have implemented their own chat extensions such as G-Chat and Messenger.
8. **Email** - Electronic mail, most commonly called email or e-mail since around 1993, is a method of exchanging digital messages from an author to one or more recipients.
9. **Virtual Worlds** – massively multiplayer online world (MMOW) is a computer-based simulated environment populated by many users who can create a personal avatar, and simultaneously and independently explore the virtual world, participate in its activities and communicate with others.
10. **RSS Feeds** – allows users to create their own “push” data streams (that is, define data flows you want coming to you automatically, rather than having to go and “pull” the information with a Google search or other browsing effort). There are RSS feeds available for many topics and many web sites.
11. **IP address** - An Internet Protocol address (IP address) is a numerical label assigned to each device (e.g., computer, printer) participating in a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol for communication. Google-ing “IP address” from any such device capable will tell you what your numeric public IP actually is. This data can disclose the users location as well as the platform utilized to source the info - e.g. Windows, Mozilla, or Mac, Chrome].
12. **Cloud services** - The use of computer hardware and software resources to deliver services over the Internet or a network is already there as we all know, and developing at fast speed.