

Browsers and Search Engines

Short for Web browser:

A software application used to locate, retrieve and also display content on the World Wide Web, including Web pages, images, video and other files. As a client/server model, the browser is the client run on a computer that contacts the Web server and requests information. The Web server sends the information back to the Web browser which displays the results on the computer or other Internet-enabled device that supports a browser. Today's browsers are fully-functional software suites that can interpret and display HTML Web pages, applications, JavaScript, AJAX and other content hosted on Web servers. Many browsers offer plug-ins which extend the capabilities of a browser so it can display multimedia information (including sound and video), or the browser can be used to perform tasks such as videoconferencing, to design web pages or add anti-phishing filters and other security features to the browser.

The two most popular browsers are Microsoft Internet Explorer and Firefox. Other major browsers include Google Chrome, Apple Safari and Opera. While it is most commonly used to access information on the web, a browser can also be used to access information hosted on Web servers in private networks. Also, there are a number of browsers that are designed to access the Web using a mobile device. These mobile browsers ("Micro browser") are optimized to display Web content on smaller mobile device screens and to also perform efficiently on these devices which have far less computing power and memory capacity as Desktop or laptop computers. Mobile browsers are typically "stripped down" versions of Web browsers and offer fewer features in order to run well on mobile devices.

How a Browser Retrieves a Web Page:

The browser application retrieves or fetches code, usually written in HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) and/or another language, from a web server, interprets this code, and renders (displays) it as a web page for you to view. In the majority of cases, user interaction is needed to tell the browser what web site or specific web page he or she would like to view. One way this is done is via the browser's address bar. The web address or URL (Uniform Resource Locator), that you type into the browser's address bar tells the browser where to obtain a page or pages from. For example, let's say that you typed the following URL into the browser's address bar: <http://sakshieducation.com/compute/>.

In this case, you're attempting to reach the Computing & Technology section of sakshieducation.com. The browser looks at this particular URL in two main sections. The first is the protocol, which in the address shown is "http://". HTTP, which stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol, is the standard protocol used to request and transmit files on the Internet, mostly web pages and their respective components. Since the browser now knows that the protocol is HTTP, it knows how to interpret everything located to the right of the forward slashes. It now looks at "sakshieducation.com ", which tells the browser the location of the web server it needs to retrieve the page or pages from. Next, once it reaches this web server, it retrieves the index page of the "compute" directory. Once this page is retrieved by the browser, it is interpreted and rendered in the browser's main window for you to view.

Brief History about developments of Browsers:

The first web browser was invented in 1990 by Sir Tim Berners-Lee. It was called World Wide Web and was later renamed Nexus. In 1993, browser software was further innovated by Marc Andreessen with the release of Mosaic (later Netscape), "the world's first popular browser", which made the World Wide Web system easy to use and more accessible to the average person. Andreessen's browser sparked the internet boom of the 1990s. The introduction of Mosaic in 1993 – one of the first graphical web browsers – led to an explosion in web use. Andreessen, the leader of the Mosaic team at NCSA, soon started his own company, named Netscape, and released the Mosaic-influenced Netscape Navigator in 1994, which quickly became the world's most popular browser, accounting for 90% of all web use at its peak.

Microsoft responded with its Internet Explorer in 1995, also heavily influenced by Mosaic, initiating the industry's first browser war. Bundled with Windows, Internet Explorer gained dominance in the web browser market; Internet Explorer usage share peaked at over 95% by 2002.

Opera debuted in 1996; it has never achieved widespread use, having less than 2% browser usage share as of February 2012 according to Net Applications, but focused on the fast-growing mobile phone web browser market, being preinstalled on over 40 million phones. It is also available on video game console.

In 1998, Netscape launched what was to become the Mozilla Foundation in an attempt to produce a competitive browser using the open source software model. That browser would eventually evolve into Firefox, which developed a respectable following while still in the beta stage of development; shortly after the release of

Firefox 1.0 in late 2004, Firefox (all versions) accounted for 7% of browser use. As of August 2011, Firefox has a 28% usage share.

Apple's Safari had its first beta release in January 2003; as of April 2011, it had a dominant share of Apple-based web browsing, accounting for just over 7% of the entire browser market.

The most recent major entrant to the browser market is Chrome, first released in September 2008. Chrome's take-up has increased significantly year by year, by doubling its usage share from 8% to 16% by August 2011. This increase seems largely to be at the expense of Internet Explorer, whose share has tended to decrease from month to month. In December 2011, Chrome overtook Internet Explorer 8 as the most widely used web browser but still has lower usage than all versions of Internet Explorer combined.

The primary purpose of a web browser is to bring information resources to the user ("retrieval" or "fetching"), allowing them to view the information ("display", "rendering"), and then access other information ("navigation", "following links").

Comparison on all Major Web Browsers:

Google Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer and Safari

A few of us don't understand the advantages and disadvantages between all web browsers. So, I will describe the differences between the browsers, why there so useful, and how one browser may outperform the others.

a. What is Google Chrome?

Google Chrome is a freeware browser developed by Google using the Web Kit layout engine. It was the first release on Microsoft Windows operating system on September 2, 2008 in 43 different languages in beta version. It was written in C++, Assembly, Python and JavaScript. Now a days, it is available in 50 languages. Symbolic Image of Google chrome shown here.



Advantages:

- Fast browsing performance
- More control over your tabs
- More dynamic home page for common used search engines and bookmarks
- More speed and won't slow down on your browsing through internet
- Built-in Flash and PDF Support
- Has sync capabilities that allow you to access your customized browser from any computer
- Makes searching so much simpler
- Ease of use
- Great security
- Free to download at no cost

Limitations:

- Lack of parental controls
- Minor site incompatibilities
- Graphics hardware acceleration doesn't work with all graphics cards

b. What is Firefox?

Firefox is a free and open source web browser developed for Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux coordinated by Mozilla Corporation and Mozilla Foundation. It was first version 1.0 released on November 9, 2004. It is now available in about 78 languages worldwide. The original title was Phoenix from the Phoenix Technologies and had to be renamed because of trademark problems. It was renamed to Firebird which was a free database software project. There was conflict in using the name and the matter was resolved when they renamed the browser again to Firefox. Later on February 9, 2004, Mozilla Firebird became Mozilla Firefox and then was simply referred to as Firefox (Fx, fx, or FF).



Firefox was introduced to new comers who were used to browsing through Internet Explorer in the early 90s. Majority of people may stick to this brand since it was the most popular browsers amongst its competitors based on its features and may allow secure downloads on applications and programs. Symbolic Image of Firefox shown here.

Advantages:

- More secure privacy mode and downloading
- More intuitive navigation
- Contains minimalist interface
- Offers lot of help and support on Firefox tutorial
- Ease of use
- More Customisation
- Speed and more compatible
- Easy to have add-ons
- Free to download at no cost

Limitations:

- No thumbnail previews or mouse gestures however there are free plug-ins from Firefox Mozilla that addresses both these issues.
- Resource heavy “uses a heavy portion of memory to run”.

c. What is Internet Explorer?

Internet Explorer is generally the first component of Windows used in 1995 that is generally known as Microsoft Internet Explorer (IE or MSIE) is containing a series of graphical web browsers and works only on Windows Operating systems. The Internet Explorer supports Java, RSS, CSS, JavaScript and ActiveX for downloading purposes such as videos, songs or software. It also includes privacy protection such as malware and phishing that is built-in. It is mainly being used over by roughly 90% of the world in the market.

Most people started out using Internet Explorer majority of the time when it comes to browsing the internet, checking emails, listening to music online, shopping online and etc. This was the first web browser which consumers used in technology world before other web browsers came out. Looking at the latest updates, 26% of the users on internet are using Internet Explorer but Google Chrome comes close to second place in the competition of usage share in April 2012 followed by Firefox and so on. Symbolic Image of internet explorer shown here.



Advantages:

- Free to download at no cost
- Offers every help option we looked for, including direct support via email and telephone
- Provides speed and functionality
- Easy to use
- Mostly used throughout the world

Limitations:

- Bugs come in IE (Internet Explorer) users at different times and fixing them is time consuming.
- Microsoft is unaware of finding any bugs hidden within the browser to fix.
- Installation on software such as Adobe Flash Player can be slow and has to be done manually sometimes when it comes to updates that need to be installed.
- Lack of security in ActiveX controls.
- Lack of built in features to synchronize bookmarks.
- Confusion between 32 and 64 bit versions for IE.
- Lack of cross-platform experience (i.e. used in Windows but not Mac).
- Huge target for hackers and cyber-thieves.

d. What is Safari?

Safari is web browser that was produced and developed by Apple Inc. which functions on a Mac OS, iOS, and Windows operating system. It was first put out in public on January 7, 2003 by Apple Inc. It was Apple's default browser known as "Panther" for Mac users and released on June 11, 2007 on Microsoft Windows operating system.



Safari is generally for Mac users who are operating Mac OS X 8.1 and onwards for later systems. Many people didn't have a Mac Book when they first started using computers because it was either too expensive or were so used to using a Windows platform even though IE (Internet Explorer) was also good for Mac at the time. Symbolic Image of safari shown here.

Advantages:

- Ease of Use
- Page-load times impressive
- Provides all of security features
- Cleans up unnecessary junk
- Great for Mac users and free to download
- Speed compatibility
- Extremely Fast to download for Mac users
- Add extensions from Safari Extensions

Limitations:

- Lack of customisation options which many competitors offer
- Support system may be missing some options for users in FAQ section
- Trouble with Google built-in search engine that can't be changed
- Difficulty deleting cookies on exit automatically

Search Engines:

Search engines are programs that search documents for specific keywords and returns a list of the documents where the keywords were found. A *search engine* is really a general class of programs; however, the term is often used to specifically describe systems like Google, Bing and Yahoo! Search that enable users to search for documents on the World Wide Web.

How do Search Engines Work?

Search engines do not really search the World Wide Web directly. Each one searches a database of web pages that it has harvested and cached. When you use a search engine, you are always searching a somewhat stale copy of the real web page. When you click on links provided in a search engine's search results, you retrieve the current version of the page.

Search engine databases are selected and built by computer robot programs called spiders. These "crawl" the web, finding pages for potential inclusion by following the links in the pages they already have in their database. They cannot use imagination or enter terms in search boxes that they find on the web.

If a web page is never linked from any other page, search engine spiders cannot find it. The only way a brand new page can get into a search engine is for other pages to

link to it, or for a human to submit its URL for inclusion. All major search engines offer ways to do this. After spiders find pages, they pass them on to another computer program for "indexing." This program identifies the text, links and other content in the page and stores it in the search engine database's files, so that the database can be searched by keyword and whatever more advanced approaches are offered and the page will be found if your search matches its content.

Many web pages are excluded from most search engines by policy. The contents of most of the searchable databases mounted on the web, such as library catalogs and article databases are excluded because search engine spiders cannot access them. All this material is referred to as the "Invisible Web" what you don't see in search engine results.

Different Search engines and their description:

Here we mention more than 250 search engines and describes their type of usage based on different purposes of searches (uses). Search engines, including web search engines, selection-based search engines, metasearch engines, desktop search tools, and web portals and vertical market websites that have a search facility for online databases.

Type	Search Engine	Description
All-Purpose Search Engines		Google - The world's most popular search engine.
		Bing Search: Microsoft's entry into the burgeoning search engine market. Better late than never.
		Yahoo! Search: The 2nd largest search engine on the web (as defined by a September 2007 Nielsen Net ratings report).
		AltaVista : Launched in 1995, built by researchers at Digital Equipment Corporation's Western Research Laboratory. From 1996 powered Yahoo! Search, since 2003 - Yahoo technology powers AltaVista.

		<p>Cuil: Cuil was a search engine website (pronounced as Cool) developed by a team of ex-Googlers and others from Altavista and IBM. Cuil, termed as the 'Google Killer' was launched in July, 2008 and claimed to be world's largest search engine, indexing three times as many pages as Google and ten times that of MSN. Now defunct.</p>
		<p>Excite: Now an Internet portal, was once one of the most recognized brands on the Internet. One of the famous 90's dotcoms.</p>
		<p>Go.com: The Walt Disney Group's search engine is now also an entire portal. Family-friendly!</p>
		<p>HotBot: It was one of the early Internet search engines (since 1996) launched by Wired Magazine. Now, just a front end for Ask.com and MSN.</p>
		<p>AllTheWeb: Search tool owned by Yahoo and using its database, but presenting results differently.</p>
		<p>Galaxy: More of a directory than a search engine. Launched in 1994, Galaxy was the first searchable Internet directory. Part of the Einet division at the MCC Research Consortium at the University of Texas, Austin.</p>
		<p>search.aol: Now powered by Google. It is now official.</p>
		<p>Live Search (formerly <i>Windows Live Search</i> and <i>MSN Search</i>) Microsoft's web search engine, designed to compete with Google and Yahoo! Included as part of the Internet Explorer web browser.</p>

	 <p>Lycos: Initial focus was broadband entertainment content, still a top 5 Internet portal and the 13th largest online property according to Media Metrix.</p>
	 <p>GigaBlast was developed by an ex-programmer from Infoseek. Gigablast supports nested boolean search logic using parenthesis and infix notation. A unique search engine, it indexes over 10 billion web pages.</p>
	 <p>Alexa Internet: A subsidiary of Amazon known more for providing website traffic information. Search was provided by Google, then Live Search, now in-house applications run their own search.</p>
Accounting	IFAC.com <p>IFAC.com: For resources and information on IFRS and Accounting.</p>
Bit Torrent	 <p>Btjunkie: An advanced Bit Torrent search engine. It uses a web crawler (similar to Google) to search for torrent files from other torrent sites and store them in its database. It has over 1,800,000 active torrents.</p>
	 <p>Demonoid: A Bit Torrent tracker set up by a person known only as Deimos. The website indexed torrents uploaded by its members. Taken offline after legal threats to its Hosting Company by CRIA.</p>
	 <p>FlixFlux: "The ultimate torrent site for films, combining bit torrent search results with film information, making it easy to find new film releases."</p>

		IsoHunt: It is a comprehensive Bit Torrent search engine, P2P file search and community. Over 930,000 torrents in its database and 16 million peers from indexed torrents. Avg: 40 million searches per month.
		Mininova: Successor to Suprnova.org - a search engine and directory of torrent files. Anonymous uploads, no IP address logging of users, no porn. Over 550,000 torrents in the database, over 4 Billion downloads.
		The Pirate Bay (aka "TPB"): Based in Sweden where torrent trackers are not illegal. No content is filtered or removed as long as it is clearly labeled.
		TorrentSpy: Tracks externally hosted torrent files and provides a forum to comment on them. Integrates Digg-like user-driven content site ShoutWire feed into its front page.
		Torrentz: Tracks nearly 7 million torrents in a searchable portal.
Blog		Amatomu: The South African Blogosphere, sorted. Amatomu searches blogs with a distinct focus on South Africa.
		Bloglines: It is a web-based news aggregator for reading syndicated feeds using the RSS and Atom formats. Sold to Ask.com in 2005.
	<u>Blogperfect</u>	Blogperfect: Google Powered Blog Search

		BlogScope: Search & analysis tool for the blogosphere being developed as part of a research project at the University of Toronto. It currently tracks over 23.5 million blogs with 275.6 million posts.
		IceRocket: An Internet search engine for searching blogs.
		Sphere: It connects your current articles to contextually relevant content from <i>your</i> archives as well as from Blog Posts, Media Articles, Video, Photos and Ads from across the Web.
		Technorati: It catalogs over 112 million weblogs. Known as a kind of gauge for blog popularity as epitomised by its byline of "What's percolating in blogs now". A supporter and contributor to open source software.
Books		FreeBookSearch.net - Comprehensive book searching portal with more than 30 search engines in its archive, the site searches hundreds of digital libraries and also scours the net for hidden books.
		Google Book Search: The power of Google to find books. Google's entry will not let you see full text if the copyright is still active in your jurisdiction.
Business		Alibaba.com: Claims to be the world's largest database of suppliers. Based in China, it is a marketplace of export and import, offers search, company directory, catalog, trade leads and more.

		BankersAlmanac.com: It provides intelligent reference data solutions to the banking industry for payments, due diligence, risk assessment and financial research.
		Business.com: Contains more than 4,00,000 listings within about 65,000 categories. Search results are preceded by four types of paid links.
		Hoovers: A Dun & Bradstreet Company maintains a database of over 23 million companies. Some information is provided free, other information is available to paid subscribers. Good for company stock information.
		Kompass: 2.3M companies in 70 countries referenced by 57,000 product & service keywords 8, 60,000 trade names and 4.6M executive names. A guide for worldwide sourcing.
		LexisNexis: LexisNexis claims to be the "world's largest collection of public records, unpublished opinions, forms, legal, news and business information". Searchable archive of newspapers, public records & more.
		ThomasNet: Powered by the Thomas Register of American Manufacturers (The Big Green Books published since 1898). Catalogs over 6, 50,000 American companies in 67,000 categories.
Email	eMail-Search.org	Email-Search.org: A mini-portal with a number of tools for searching email addresses. Find current, former email addresses, and extract them from the web.

		Nicado: Free to register, Search email addresses. The Nicado search engine allows registered users to search the Nicado database using an email address or telephone number.
		TEK search engine: It is an email-based search engine developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The search engine enables users to search the Web using only email. It is intended to be used by people with low internet connectivity.
Enterprise		AskMeNow: S3 - Semantic Search Solution for mobile telephones. AskMeNow offers a consumer mobile search utilizing proprietary technology & natural language based interaction.
		Autonomy: IDOL Server (Intelligent Data Operating Layer), K2 Enterprise (Formerly Verity), and Ultra seek.
		Dieselpoint: Search & Navigation. Dieselpoint provides advanced full-text search with data navigation capability. It gives users highly relevant results not possible with either traditional search engines or SQL databases.
		dtSearch Engine (SDK): dtSearch Web. dtSearch provides simple to use but very powerful tools which create and maintain full text indexes of documents and data. Terabytes of text can be searched.

		Endeca's: Endeca's search and information access solutions help enterprises find, analyze, and understand information. This is the Guided Navigation experience.
		Exalead: Exalead one: Enterprise. Exalead - Internet search engine, image search engine, video search engine ... Web Images Wikipedia Video More » · Advanced search. 8 billion pages indexed to date.
		Expert System Sp. A. (Cogito) is a pioneer in developing semantic technologies to understand and manage unstructured information. Expert System's semantic approach enables rapid classification of information.
		Fast Search & Transfer: Enterprise Search Platform (ESP), Retrieval Ware (formerly Convera)
		Funnelback: It is an Internet and Enterprise search engine company offering a suite of search solutions, hosted solution for the web and a fully customisable enterprise solution for searching behind the firewall.
		Google Search Appliance: Makes it easy for employees to find information inside your organization, as it is to find information on google.com. Deploy a Google Search Appliance.
		Microsoft's SharePoint Search Services: Microsoft Search Server (MSS) is an enterprise search platform from Microsoft, based on MS Office SharePoint Server. MSS shares its architecture with Windows Search.

	Northern Light Search: Search articles from over 800 online news feeds and over 1,000 industry authority blogs.
	Open Text (Hummingbird): Enterprise Content Management (ECM) software solutions supporting +/- 20 million seats across 13,000 deployments in 114 countries and 12 languages worldwide.
	Oracle Secure Enterprise Search 10g: A standalone product from Oracle enables a secure, high quality, easy-to-use search across all enterprise information assets.
	SAP Net Weaver Search and Classification (TREX): finds information in both structured and unstructured data. TREX provides SAP applications with services for searching and classifying large collections of documents.
	TeraText Suite: Most data resides in semi-structured, primarily textual documents, not in structured, organisational repositories. Teratext is designed for text-rich data repositories.
	Vivisimo: Clustering Engines developed by scientists based upon a mathematical algorithm and deep linguistic knowledge to find relationships between search terms and bring them to light. (Web search: Clusty)

		Zylab: Information Access Platform for government and corporate sectors does capturing, archiving, searching, security, and context-specific content-management.
Forum		Omgili (Oh My God, I Love It!): Find out what people are saying. Personal experiences, solutions to problems, ideas and opinions.
		Cheatsearch.org: Finds Game Cheats from all over the web. Searches all of the most popular cheat sites and forums to find cheats for any game.
Games		Genie Knows: A division of IT Interactive Services Inc., a Canadian vertical search engine company concentrating on niche markets: health search, video games search, and local business directory search.
		Wazap: It is a vertical search engine, video game database and social networking site that distributes gaming news, rankings, cheats, downloads and reviews.
Human Search		ChaCha Search: It is a search engine that pays human "guides" to answer questions for users. This is a technique known as social searching.
		Eurekster: It is a New Zealand company, with an office located in San Francisco, California, that builds social search engines for use on websites; the search engines are called swickis (search+wicki).

		<p>Mahalo.com: It is a web directory (or human search engine) - the project is in beta test. It differentiates itself from algorithmic search engines by tracking and building hand-crafted results for searches.</p>
		<p>Rollyo: It is a Yahoo!-powered search engine which allows users to register accounts and create search engines that only retrieve results from the websites and blogs they want to include in their search results.</p>
		<p>Trexy: Search trails are the click pathways you create while searching and finding information on 4,000+ search engines. Record and share your "search trails". Easier searching of the "deep web".</p>
		<p>Wink: Wink People Search: Over 333,304,647 people on social networks and across the Web. Find people using name search, location, school, work, interests, and more.</p>
<p>International</p>		<p>Accoona: A search engine that uses artificial intelligence. In addition to traditional searches, it allows business profile searches, and its signature "Super Target" feature. Partnered with China Daily, a large Chinese portal.</p>
		<p>Alleba: Philippines search engine and highly organised directory of Filipino websites.</p>

		<p>Ansearch: Australia/NZ/UK/US. Ansearch Ltd is involved in various online media activities, including the Ansearch.com.au search engine and the Soush online media network.</p>
		<p>Araby: Middle East - Arabic language search engine owned by the Maktoob Group, which owns the world's largest online Arab community; Maktoob.com. (Arabic only).</p>
		<p>Baidu: China - The Google of China, Baidu is doing what no other Internet company has been able to do: clobbering Google and Yahoo in its home market.</p>
		<p>Daum: Korea - Daum is a popular web portal in South Korea which offers many Internet services including search, a popular free web-based e-mail, messaging service, forums, shopping and news.</p>
		<p>Guruji.com: India - an Indian Internet search engine that is focused on providing better search results to Indian consumers, by leveraging proprietary algorithms and data in the Indian context.</p>
		<p>goo: Japan - an Internet search engine and web portal based in Japan, which crawls and indexes primarily Japanese language websites. goo is operated by the Japanese telecomm giant NTT.</p>
		<p>Miner.hu: Hungary - a vertical search engine for searching blogs, videos and other Hungarian content on the internet. Miner.hu indexes about 129.000 blogs.</p>

	<p>Najdi.si: It is a Slovenian search engine and web portal created by Interseek. It's the most visited website in Slovenia. It uses a technology created by Interseek written entirely in Java.</p>
	<p>NAVER: Korea - The undisputed number 1 search engine in Korea with over 16 million visitors and 1 billion page views per day.</p>
	<p>Onet: Poland - Polish language web portal and search.</p>
	<p>Onkosh: Middle East - Arabic language search.</p>
	<p>Rambler: Russia -offers proprietary web search (Rambler Search), e-mail, rating and directory, media, e-commerce and other services to the Russian-speaking web surfer.</p>
	<p>Rediff: India - India's leading internet portal for news, mail, messenger, entertainment, business, mobile, e-commerce, shopping, auctions, search, sports and more.</p>
	<p>SAPO: Portugal - Portuguese language search based in Portugal and focused on Portugal.</p>
	<p>Search.ch: Switzerland - a search engine and web portal for Switzerland. Founded in 1995 as a regional search engine, later many other services were added: phonebook, SMS service. Acquired by the Swiss Post.</p>
	<p>Sesam: Norway, Sweden - Based in Norway and focused on Norway and Sweden.</p>

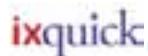
	 Walla! : Israel - Search the web in Hebrew with an Israel focus.
	 Yandex : Russia - Yandex (Russian: Яндекс) is a Russian search engine and one of the largest Russian Web portals. Yandex was launched in 1997.
	 Bixee (India) : Comprehensive job search for India.
	 Career Builder : The career builder website.
Job	 craigslist : It is a centralised network of online communities, with free classified ads (with jobs, internships, housing, personals, services, community, gigs, resume, and pets categories) and forums.
	 CV Fox : A search engine that is designed to hunt down and retrieve resumes (CV's) from all over the Internet. Free to use, has become a popular tool with professional recruiters.
	 Dice.com : It is the #1 technology job board. For technology experts in areas such as Information Technology (IT), software, high tech, security, biotech, and more. Recently purchased eFinancialCareers.com.
	 eluta : High-paying jobs in Canada directly from employers' websites. Search new full-time jobs at 71000+ employers across Canada.
	 Hot Jobs (Yahoo) : Find a job, post your resume, research careers at featured companies, compare salaries and get career advice on Yahoo! HotJobs.

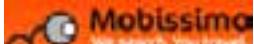
		Incruit (Korea): Incruit claims to be the first Korean match making site between job seekers and companies and claims the first Korean Internet résumé database (June 1. 1998).
		Indeed.com: A job 'meta-search' that scours job boards, newspapers and multiple sources with one search interface.
		Jobs.pl (Poland): Run by an American/Polish team of MBA's, Poland's leading job portal. Partially owned by European Media Group "Orkla Press" from Scandinavia.
		JobsDB (Asia/Pacific): An Asia/Pacific focused job and recruitment site with databases dedicated to each country in the Asia/Pacific region.
		JobPilot (Owned by Monster): A European job site now owned by Monster.com. Focused on European jobs with branches in a number of European countries.
		Jobserve: UK based job search focused originally on IT Contracting work, but now covering multiple areas. Resume database, large number of job postings.
		Monster.com: The world's largest resume database and online job search.
		Naukri.com (India): An India-focused job search engine.
		Recruit.net: A job search engine that allows you to search jobs worldwide.

		SimplyHired.com: Job search engine. Search over 5 million job listings and thousands of jobs sites to find a job you love.
		StepStone (Europe): European online recruitment site based in Scandinavia with operations and subsidiaries throughout Europe.
		TheLadders.com (USA): Job search for professional jobs in the most comprehensive source of \$100K+ jobs on the internet.
Legal	CANADIAN LAW LIST	Canadian Law List: List of Canadian lawyers.
		Lawyers.com: Another LexisNexis company
		FindLaw: Search FindLaw's database of 1,000,000 lawyers to find attorneys in your area. All Topics in FindLaw are geared for the Public, by Subject Area.
		The Lawyers' List: Search for lawyers all across the United States.
		LexisNexis: Provider of legal, government, business and high-tech information sources. By subscription only.
		Martindale.com and LexisNexis, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc.
		LexisNexis owned portal for searching for lawyers and things legal (Canada).
		Géoportail: French Geographic portal. French language only.

		Google Maps: Provides directions, interactive maps, and satellite/aerial imagery of the United States as well as other countries. Can also search by keyword such as type of business.
		MapQuest (AOL): It was founded in 1967 as Cartographic Services, a division of R.R. Donnelley & Sons & became an independent company in 1994. MapQuest was acquired in 2000 by America Online, Inc.
		Michelin (Via Michelin): The European map specialists' webpage includes standard map features with good European coverage.
		Windows Live Maps: Enter an address, click enter... be sure to check out "Bird's Eye View". You can see a close-up aerial view of nearly any US Address and many foreign ones. Amazing.
		Yahoo Maps: Maps, directions, reverse-directions satellite view but no 'bird's-eye-view'.
Medical	 Bioinformatic Harvester	Bioinformatic Harvester: From the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, the Bioinformatic Harvester crawls and cross links dozens of bioinformatic sites and serves 10's of thousands of pages daily.
		Entrez (Pubmed): The life sciences search engine.
		EB-Eye - EMBL-EBI's (European Bioinformatics Institute): Open-source, high-performance, full-featured text search engine library written entirely in Java. Very fast access to the EBI's data resources.

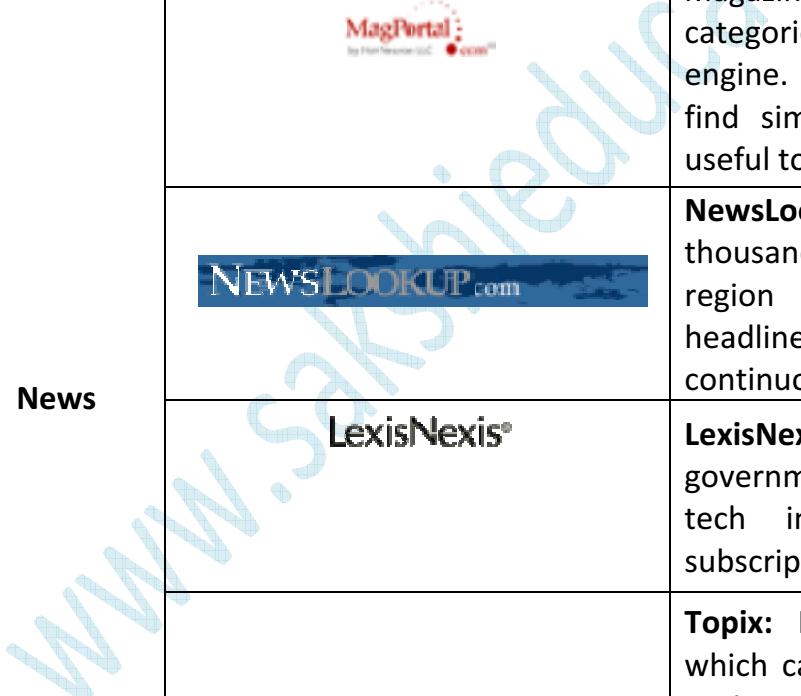
		Genie Knows: A division of IT Interactive Services Inc., a Canadian vertical search engine company concentrating on niche markets: health search, video games search, and local business directory search.
		GoPubMed: Knowledge-based: GO - Gene Ontology - Searching sorted - Social network and folksonomy for sciences.
		Healia: The health search engine. From the site, "The high quality and personalised health search engine".
		KMLE (King's Medical Library Engine): Full American Heritage Stedman's Medical Dictionary comprehensive resource including tens of thousands of audio pronunciations and abbreviation guides.
		MeSH - Medical Subject Headings (GoPubMed): Knowledge-based.
		SearchMedica: Professional Medical Search
		WebMD: A source for health information, a symptom checklist, pharmacy information, and a place to store personal medical information. The leading US Health portal, it scores over 40 million hits per month.
MetaSearch	<u>Brainboost</u>	Brainboost: Now Answers.com. Type in a question in natural language, get an answer.
		Clusty: The clustering search engine powered by Vivisimo.

		Dogpile: Brings together searches from the top search engines including Google, Yahoo! Search, Live Search, Ask.com, About, MIVA, LookSmart and more.
		Excite: Now an Internet portal, was once one of the most recognised brands on the Internet. One of the famous 90's dotcoms.
		HotBot: It was one of the early Internet search engines (since 1996) launched by Wired Magazine. Now, just a front end for Ask.com and MSN.
		Info.com: Metasearch bringing together results from the top search engines.
		ixquick: Eliminate Big Brother! The Ixquick metasearch engine permanently deletes all personal search details gleaned from its users. Based in the Netherlands, results come from 11 search engines.
		Kayak: Metasearch for travel - search 140 travel sites all at once for the best deals and buy tickets and make reservations direct.
		Krozilo: It is a virtual web browser, similar to My Yahoo!, iGoogle, Pageflakes, Netvibes, and Microsoft Live. Krozilo uses AJAX and DHTML, so does not require installation.
		Mamma: "The Mother of All Search Engines" - was one of the web's first metasearch engines (1996). Now owned by Copernic Inc. of Montreal, Canada, Mamma.com is a tier 2 search engine.

	<p>MetaCrawler: It is a metasearch engine that blends the top web search results from Google, Yahoo!, Live Search, Ask.com, About.com, MIVA, LookSmart and other popular search engines.</p>
	<p>MetaLib: It is a federated search system developed by Ex Libris. MetaLib conducts simultaneous searches in multiple resources such as library catalogs, journal articles, newspapers and the web.</p>
	<p>Mobissimo.com: It is a travel meta-search website. Like other travel meta-search websites, Mobissimo does not sell directly to the consumer but consolidates travel offerings for a referral fee.</p>
	<p>Myriad Search: Ad-free search lets users select results from Ask Jeeves, Google, MSN, and Yahoo! Select search depth and place bias on the search results from the major search engines.</p>
	<p>Sidestep: Searches over 200 travel-related websites for airfares & the best deals on airfare. Find cheap airfares, discount hotels, car rentals and cruise deals to popular travel destinations worldwide.</p>
	<p>SurfWax: It offers a variety of tools for finding, saving, and sharing information on the Internet, including Nextaris, the law-article research site LawKT, the SurfWax meta-search and SurfWax Scholar services.</p>

		Turbo10.com: It is a metasearch engine which uncovers information in the Invisible Web. Turbo10 can access information from 800 online databases and searches 10 databases simultaneously.
		WebCrawler: It was used to build the first publicly-available full-text index of a subset of the Web. WebCrawler® brings users the top search results from Google, Yahoo!, Windows Live, Ask and other popular search engines.
Multimedia		YouTube: Owned by Google, the web's largest media site. This will search through the videos of YouTube only.
		blinkx: Over 18 million hours of video. Search it all. Blinkx is a multi-media metasearch engine searching the media files of sites such as YouTube, MetaCafe, Google Video, MySpace and more.
		FreeBookSearch.net: The famous book searching portal also searches for audio books. This same search will also find MP3 files.
		FindSounds: Search engine to find any kind of sound file: WAV, MP3, AIFF, AU - search by sample rate and quality... a great place to find those sound effects.
		MetaCafe: Search videos hosted by MetaCafe. If you are a producer of videos, you can get paid for videos - the more viewers, the more cash.

	 <p>Musgle</p>	<p>Musgle: Music Search (mp3, wav, etc.): Based upon a JavaScript that automatically inserts a clever Boolean search string into Google to return catalogs of hidden MP3 and Music files.</p>
		<p>PBS: It provides resources to air, its standard programming & also provides its audience with multiple online archives of specific video programs. All video archives can be searched for any spoken word pronounced in them.</p>
		<p>Picsearch: Search the web for images. An image search service with more than 2,000,000,000 pictures.</p>
		<p>Podscope: "Introducing: the first search engine that can find podcasts according to the words spoken during them." Finds audio and video files based upon actual content.</p>
		<p>SpeechBot: It was a search engine for audio & video. It was created by HP Research, but unfortunately, IT is now offline.</p>
		<p>Singing Fish: An audio and video search engine, it is now AOL media search.</p>
		<p>StrimOO: Video search engine. Find videos on Youtube, Metacafe, Dailymotion and more, with one search.</p>
		<p>TVEyes: TVEyes makes Radio & TV searchable by keyword, phrase or topic - just as you would use a search engine for text. TVEyes is the first company to deliver real-time TV and Radio search.</p>

News 		Veveo / VTap: A video search platform for mobile phones. Vtap is an offering from Veveo and it currently works on Apple Iphones as well as Microsoft Mobile-powered phones.
		Web-Cam-Search.com: Search and hack nearly a million webcams for free on the net. This search uses Boolean scripting to uncover cams - public & supposedly 'private'. :-)
		Google News: News by Google. Search and browse 4,500 news sources updated continuously.
		MagPortal: Find individual articles from many freely accessible magazines by browsing the categories or using the search engine. You can mark articles or find similar articles with several useful tools.
		NewsLookup.com: Search thousands of news sites by source region and media type. News headlines are updated continuously.
		LexisNexis: Provider of legal, government, business and high-tech information sources. By subscription only.
		Topix: It is a news aggregator which categorizes news stories by topic and geography. It was created by the founders of the Open Directory Project. Knight Ridder, Tribune Company and Gannett own 75% of Topix.net.
		Yahoo News: Use Yahoo! News to find breaking news, current events, the latest headlines, news photos, analysis & opinion on top stories,

		world, business, politics...
	DataparkSearch	DataparkSearch Engine: It is a full-featured open source web-based search engine released under the GNU General Public License and designed to organize search within a website, group of websites, intranet or local system.
		Egothor: It is an Open Source, high-performance, full-featured text search engine written entirely in Java. It can be configured as a standalone engine, metasearcher, peer-to-peer HUB, etc.
Open Source	gonzui	gonzui: It is a source code search engine for accelerating open source software development - a source code search engine that covers vast quantities of open source codes available on the Internet.
		Grub: It was started back in 2000 with a simple concept of distributing part of the search process pipeline: crawling. Their website claims, "We want to help fix search."
		ht://Dig: It is a complete world wide web indexing and searching system for a domain or intranet. ht://Dig is meant to cover the search needs for a single company, campus, or web site.
		The iSearch PHP search engine allows you to build a searchable database for your web site. Visitors can search for key words and a list of any pages that match is returned to them.

		<p>Apache Lucene is a high-performance, full-featured text search engine library written entirely in Java. Full-text search & cross-platform. Apache Lucene is an open source project available for free download.</p>
		<p>The Lemur Toolkit is an open-source toolkit designed to facilitate research in language modeling and information retrieval. Lemur supports a wide range of industrial and research language applications.</p>
		<p>mnoGoSearch: Web search engine software.</p>
Namazu		<p>Namazu: It is a full-text search engine intended for easy use. Not only does it work as a small or medium scale Web search engine, but also as a personal search. (Namazu means "Catfish" in Japanese.)</p>
		<p>Nutch: It is an effort to build an open source search engine based on Lucene Java for the search and index component. The fetcher ("robot" or "web crawler") has been written from scratch solely for this project.</p>
		<p>OpenFTS: OpenSource Full Text Search is an advanced PostgreSQL-based search engine that provides online indexing of data and relevance ranking for database searching.</p>
		<p>Sciencenet: For scientific knowledge based on YaCy Technology. Current search engines are based on popularity and/or sponsored links. This makes it difficult for scientists/ students/</p>

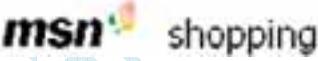
		teachers. Sciencenet is the solution.
	 Sphinx	Sphinx: It is a free software search engine designed with indexing database content in mind. It currently supports MySQL and PostgreSQL natively. It is distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License v2.
	SWISH-E	SWISH-Enhanced (Simple Web Indexing System for Humans - Enhanced) is a fast, powerful, flexible, free, and easy to use system for indexing collections of Web pages or other text files.
	 Terrier	Terrier: It is software for the rapid development of Web, intranet and desktop search engines. A modular platform for the rapid development of large-scale Information Retrieval applications.
	 Wikia Search	Wikia Search: Jimmy Wales and Wikia aim to create an open source Internet search engine, to which the community can contribute.
	 Xapian	Xapian: It is an Open Source Search Engine Library, released under the GPL. It's written in C++, with bindings to allow use from Perl, Python, PHP, Java, Tcl, C# and Ruby (so far!)
	 YaCy	YaCy: It is a scalable personal web crawler and web search engine. One YaCy installation can store more than 10 million documents, but in a community of search peers YaCy can provide a search index of unlimited size.

	Zettair	Zettair: It is a compact and fast text search engine designed and written by the Search Engine Group at RMIT University. It was formerly known as Lucy.
People		AnyWho.com: Part of AT&T, mostly a telephone directory and reverse phone number directory.
		Ex.pplode.us: Explode is an easy way to find friends and those with common interests, no matter what social network or service they use.
	Finding-People.com	Finding-People.com: Finding-People.com is the best place to start a people search, as they have a huge number of tools all in one place to find whomever you seek.
		InfoSpace: From their webpage, "The yellow pages and white pages directory from InfoSpace is the most convenient way to find people and businesses."
		LinkedIn: It is a business-oriented social networking site used for professional networking. As of March 2008, it had more than 20 million registered users. An easy way to search for business people or professionals.
		Spock: It advertises itself as, "The world's most accurate people search. Sign up to find people you know."
		Wink: It is a free people search engine that helps you find people at social networks, blogs, and across the Web.
	ZABASEARCH	Zabasearch: Honestly free people search. All US postal addresses & telephone numbers revealed free.

Question & Answer		3-times more listings than white pages phone directory.
		ZoomInfo: Founded in 1999, ZoomInfo is a Web-based service that extracts information about people and companies from millions of published resources.
		About.com: The majority of their results come from their own site. Used to be miningco.com.
		Answers.com: It offers free access to millions of topics from the world's leading publishers.
		Ask Jeeves was designed to allow users to get answers to questions posed in everyday, natural language. Ask.com was the first such commercial question-answering search engine for the Web.
		AskMeNow: Questions answered from your mobile telephone. From their site, "We thought it would be cool if we could get simple answers from our phone anytime, anywhere — so we built AskMeNow."
		Ask Wiki Beta: It is a preliminary integration of a semantic search engine that seeks to provide specific answers to questions using information from Wikipedia articles.
		Brainboost: Now Answers.com. Type in a question in natural language, get an answer.
		eHow: It is an online knowledge resource with more than 140000 articles and videos offering step-by-step instructions on "how to do

		just about everything"
	Lexxealpha	Lexxe: It is a processes natural language queries and delivers results in clusters by topic. Queries can be keywords, phrases or short questions.
		Lycos iQ: It is a community driven "human search" site by Lycos Europe GmbH. Users on iQ can post questions and answers in a similar manner to sites such as Yahoo Answers, Google Answers and Wondir.com.
		Powerset: It is betting on the wisdom of the crowds with a new online community site called Powerset Labs. The company hopes the site will get people to help build and improve its search engine.
	Windows Live QnA	Windows Live QnA: Ask any question and get answers from people in the know. Try it. Real answers. A little late to a crowded market, but Windows is there now too.
		Yahoo! Answers: It is a community-driven knowledge market website launched by Yahoo! that allows users to ask questions of other users and answer other users' questions. Over 60 million users.
Real Estate		ForSaleByOwner.com: Search homes being sold by their owners without the intermediation of realtors - save on commission.
		Home.co.uk: Comprehensive Property Search for UK houses for sale, estate agents, house prices and guides on buying and selling

		property and mortgages advice.
		Inman News: Real Estate News search.
	properazzi	Properazzi.com: It is an online real estate search engine. Launched in March of 2007 by Yannick Laclau, it allows users to search and view property listings for Europe.
		Realtor.com: The official site of the National Association of Realtors. Search listed properties all across America.
		Rightmove: Find property online; search a wide range of property for sale in various areas in the UK, London and Overseas with Rightmove.
		Trulia: Find property online, agents can list their properties free, a robust real estate portal for homebuyers and sellers.
		Zillow: It provides free real estate information including homes for sale, comparable homes, historical sales, home valuation tools and more.
School		The College Search Engine.com: Searches the websites of colleges and universities worldwide, not just the USA. If it is on a university website somewhere, this search engine will find it.
		Skoolz.org: Search colleges and universities. Use this search to search only the websites of colleges - to find courses, information, professors, curricula, etc.

		Google University Search: It allows you to search a specific site - one school at a time. The list of schools is comprehensive. Skoolz searches them all at once; Google University Search allows them to be searched one at a time.
Scientific		Scirus: The most comprehensive scientific research tool on the web. Over 450 million scientific items indexed at last count. Search journals, scientists' homepages, courseware, pre-print server material, patents, more...
		Google Product Search: (Formerly Froogle) use Google to search for the best deals on products when you are shopping.
		Kelkoo: A Yahoo! company. Also powers Yahoo! Shopping in several countries.
Shopping		MSN Shopping: Comparison shopping made easy: Offering 33,155,627 products from over 8,000 stores — all in one place — and over 470 pages of shopping advice to help you make the right choices.
		MySimon: Price Comparison Shopping
		Nextag Comparison Shopping. Product directory and search. Shows popular searches - what others are searching for.
		PriceGrabber.com: "Comparison Shopping beyond compare" Comparison shopping and search engine.

Source Code	 	PriceRunner: Price Comparison website and search engine
		RetailMeNot: From the people who brought you "BugMeNot", check here before you buy for discount coupons and promo codes. Why pay retail when you can find coupons at RetailMeNot?
		Shopping.com: A shopping directory and search owned by eBay.
		Shopwiki: Shopping directory and search cataloguing some 241,416,304 products, and counting...
		Shopzilla (Owned by Bizrate): It helps shoppers find, compare and buy anything, sold by virtually anyone, anywhere. 20 million unique visitors according to ComScore. BizRate reviews stores and products.
		TheFind.com: It is a discovery shopping search engine as opposed to a comparison search. The search database includes over 150 Million products from over 500,000 online stores.
		Google Codesearch: It searches public source code using a variety of parameters.
		JavaScriptSearch.org: It searches for javascripts, ajax, DHTML and JavaScript snippets from all over the web. The fastest way to find a JavaScript. Useful for web developers and webmasters.

		JExamples: It analyzes the source code of Java open source projects such as Ant, Tomcat and Batik and loads them into a java examples database for easy searching. Enter the name of a Java API Class and click Search.
		Koders: It searches some 766,893,913 lines of open source code. Securely searches private source code. Create and share a custom code index that is easily searched from Visual Studio, Eclipse or any browser.
		Krugle Code Search Engine: It can turn your company's code and related development assets into a searchable, shareable asset.
		PHP Classes Repository: Find the PHP class you need at PHP Classes. The leading PHP site for coders. Everything PHP!
Usenet		Google Groups: Formerly Deja News, Google Groups lets you post on Usenet forums without using a mail client via their easy-to-use web interface.
Visual Search Engines		Grokker: Visual Meta Search Engine lets you choose which sites to search and presents the results in multiple views - outline view, map view.
		Kartoo: Visual Meta Search Engine searches multiple search engines and presents its results in a visual map.

Model Question Paper

1. _____ a software application used to locate, retrieve and also display content on the World Wide Web. (**Web browser**)

2. The browser application retrieves or fetches code, usually written in _____.
(HTML)

3. The first web browser was invented in 1990 by Sir _____. (**Tim Berners-Lee**)

4. The first web browser called World Wide Web and was later renamed _____.
(Nexus)

5. Google Chrome is a freeware browser developed by Google using the
_____ layout engine. (**WebKit**)

6. Firefox now available in about more than _____ languages worldwide. (**78**)

7. Google Chrome supports _____ and PDF Support. (**Built-in Flash**)

8. Internet Explorer is generally the first web browser of _____ released in 1995.
(Windows OS)

9. Safari is web browser that was produced and developed by _____. (**Apple Inc**)

10. Safari Browser functions on a Mac OS, iOS and _____ operating systems.

(Windows)

11. Search engines are programs that search documents for specified keywords and
_____ of the documents where the keywords were found.

(Returns a list)

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