**The Internet Notes Part 3**

**Your Favorite Websites**

1. What are some of your favorite websites?

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| Youtube.com  Amazon.com  Facebook.com  Googleclassroom.com  Aeries.ggusd  google drive  Google docs.  yelp.com |

2. Explain how you access these websites.

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| Click google, type into google, and then press button.  Iphone, safari browser |

3. Load one of your favorite websites. Watch as it loads. Did it load all at once or in pieces?

**Key Terms**

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| Browser | A browser is a software that renders web pages and other resources on the network.  Ex: Google Chrome, Firefox, IE, Safari, Opera, Edge, Bing |
| Browser tabs | Seperate viewing panes within ONE browser window.  Pro: Easy to switch between web pages |
| Bookmarks | Data used by a rowser that allows you to return quickly to a previously visited site |
| History | A list of resources and webpages you previously visited within a certain time range. |
| URL | Uniform Resource Locator: a bunch of characters that contain information on how to access a webpage on the internet. |
| Cached page | Page that’s been previously loaded and saved locally so, you can access it more quickly |
| TCP/IP | Transmission control Protocol / Internet protocol - how devices communicate.  TCP: It puts IP packets in order and checks for errors in the transmission.  IP: set of rules  \*\*Dominant set of protocols for data transters on the internet (TCP) |
| HTTP | HyperText Transfer Protocol -set of rules that allows foro passing structured text on the internet. |

When you enter a web address into your browser, three(3) sets of exchanges occur:

* Your computer uses name servers which applies the Domain Name System (DNS) to get the IP address of the web server.
* Your computer follows the TCP/IP with the webserver to open a connection (more on that in a later activity).
* Your computer sends an HTTP request. Then the web server sends an HTTP response and closes the connection.

4. Other than the content being of interest to you, there may be other reasons you prefer this site over others of similar content. Evaluate the website you loaded for usability and accessibility.  
Things to consider:

a. How’s the site structured?

b. Is it simple to navigate?

c. Are the information and options easy to find? Is it filled with distractions of unnecessary information?

d. Does the site give feedback for user interaction? Is the user informed of actions, changes in state, and errors?

e. Is it tolerant? Are user mistakes easy to undo and is reasonable input interpreted easily?

f. How is the design across components of the site?

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| The site is easily structured for everybody to use. I like the content on yelp.com. Yes, it is simple to naviage. The information and options are easy to find. It is not filled with unnecesssary information. Yes, it gives feedback for user interactions. The user can also comment and response back. Yes it is tolerant. Yes users can easily undo mistakes. The website is designed for the user to search up any business they want. For instance you are able to search different types of foods, activities, parks, etc from anywhere you want. Places like your current location or even up to 30 miles away from your location. |

5. For what audience was this site intended and how effective is it at tailoring to that audience? What makes it effective or ineffective?

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| This website is intended for everybody. It is effective to everybody also. This is because it is easy to see different places to go and which place provides the best customer service. |

6. Consider how you would access this site if you were color blind, vision impaired, blind, or deaf. How much would it change your experience? In what ways and to what extent?

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| It wouldnt change my experience that much. Its mostly to search up information. I wouldnt be able to see the information clearly if i were blind or vision impaired but its user friendly. |

7. The URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of a website is how you direct your browser to a specific site.

1. A URL starts with a **scheme** such as file or http. The scheme is usually a protocol for exchanging information such as http, https, or ftp, followed by a colon and two slashes "://".
2. After the scheme or protocol, the URL has a **domain name or IP address**, then a slash, and
3. Finally a full **path** to the resource that we want to view in the browser.
4. After the question mark is a set of **parameters** passed to the website by your browser. The list of parameters begins with the question mark, and each parameter is separated from the others by an ampersand (&).

Some URLs include a colon followed by a number between the host name and the slash preceding the resource path. This number indicates the **port** on the server that is being accessed. Port numbers are used by software and hardware to filter packets. A **filter** only lets some packets through.

* Unencrypted web traffic typically uses port 80, and the :80 can be omitted from the URL.
* Encrypted web traffic typically uses port 443, and the :443 can be omitted from the URL.

Examples:

- **https://mail.example.com/news/current/index.php?x=35&abs=4**

- **http://garbage.uselessfiles.edu:5555/table.php?fire=2**

**TRY:**

**http://samplehs.pltwcs.org/students/bkiGag3/sample.php?f=2**

**http://forums.about.com/ab-guitar/messages/?msg=6198.1**

**http://www.bing.com/search?q=cheese&FORM=MSNH11**

**http://www.w3.org/products/electronics/blu-ray?sort=alphabetical**

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Parameter 1 | | |  | Parameter 2 | | |
| Scheme |  | Domain Name or IP Address | Port |  | Path (can use “/”) |  | Key |  | Value |  | Key |  | Value |
| https | :// | mail.example.com | :443 | / | news/current/index.html | ? | x | = | 35 | & | abs | = | 4 |
| http | :// | garbage.uselessfiles.edu | :5555 | / | table.php | ? | fire | = | 2 | & |  | = |  |
| http | :// | samplehs.pltwcs.org | :80 | / | students/bkiGag3/sample.php | ? | f | = | 2 | & |  | = |  |
| http | :// | forums.about.com | :80 | / | ab-guitar/messages | ? | msg | = | 6198.1 | & |  | = |  |
| http | :// | www.bing.com | :80 | / | search | ? | q | = | cheese | & | Form | = | MSNH11 |
| http | :// | www.w3.org | :80 | / | products/electronics/blu-ray | ? | sort | = | alphabetical | & |  | = |  |

10. Consider the following URL. Match the components of the URL in the left column with the component names in the right column.

https://free.coolsite.com:443/index/page1.html?x=1&y=3

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| Https (I)  Free.coolsite.com (H)  443 (A)  index/ (B)  Page1.html (G)  X (C)  1 (D)  Y (E)  3 (F) | a. Port  b. path  c. parameter #1 key  d. parameter #1 value  e. parameter #2 key  f. parameter #2 value  g. resource name  h. domain name  i. scheme or protocol |