Session 1: Browser Basics

Mastering the Internet Duke OLLI Spring 2024

David Shamlin

Schedule

1	May 1	Browser Basics
2	May 8	Browser Features
3	May 15	The Internet
4	May 22	Accounts
5	May 29	The Cloud
6	June 5	Wrap Up & Help/Search

Ground Rules

- Support Duke OLLI Code of Conduct
 Curiosity + Connection + Kindness + Compassion = Community
- There are no stupid questions!
 So ask them and share your feedback as we go.
- Arrive late, leave early, step out as you need.
- 10 minute break near the end of sessions' first hour.
- Everyone is invited to lunch at a nearby eatery



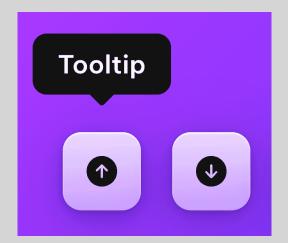
- Start Chrome
- Identify the following UI components/controls
 - Window

Refresh control

Tab

- Tab search
- Close tab
- More
- New tab
- You

- Toolbar
- View Pane
- Address Bar



- Load the following URL https://olli-shamlin.github.io/spring-2024/
- Create a favorite bookmark for the above
- RMB on the Address Bar
 Make sure "Always Show Full URLs" is selected
- Find a link on the current page
 Notice what happens in the Address Bar
- Return to the originally loaded page

Enter each of the following URLs in separate tabs in a window:

- https://olli-shamlin.github.io/spring-2024/
- dequeuniversity.com/library/responsive/1-non-responsive
- amazon.com
- wikipedia.org/wiki/IP_address

- Load each of the following URLs in separate tabs
 - dequeuniversity.com/library/responsive/1-non-responsive
 - amazon.com
 - wikipedia.org/wiki/IP_address
- Move the tab containing the <u>dequeuniversity.com</u> URL to a separate **browser window**
 - Resize the window and observe if/how the page text changes
- Move to the <u>wikipedia.org</u> tab
 - Resize the window and observe if/how the page text changes

- Load each of the following URLs in separate tabs
 - dequeuniversity.com/library/responsive/1-non-responsive
 - wikipedia.org/wiki/IP_address
- Move the tab containing the <u>dequeuniversity.com</u> URL to a separate browser window
 - Resize the window and observe if/how the page text changes
- Move to the <u>wikipedia.org</u> tab
 - Resize the window and observe if/how the page text changes
- In the Wikipedia page, find "Contents" on the left hand side of the page
 - Click on some of the links and observe how the URL in the Address

- Load amazon.com into new tab
- Navigate to a product
- Observe the URL in the address bar while
 - "Flipping" through product pictures
 - Scrolling through a "similar products" section

Uniform Resource Locator

- https://olli-shamlin.github.io/spring-2024/
- dequeuniversity.com/library/responsive/1-non-responsive
- amazon.com
- wikipedia.org/wiki/IP_address

Uniform Resource Locator



Anatomy of a URL

URL Protocol

- Usually HTTP or HTTPS
- The site determines whether HTTP or HTTPS is used When you enter a URL into the Address Bar, you don't have to type the protocol
- HTTP is an acronym for HyperText Transport Protocol
- The "S" in "HTTPS" stands for "secure"
 When HTTPS is used...
 - Communication between the browser and the site is encrypted
 - The browser can "prove" the site's identify using a **certificate** sent to the browser by the site

URL Hostname

- The hostname provides the address of the site
- The value found here is typically a domain name
 - Think of "domain name" as a synonym for "site name"
- Domain names are "words" separated by periods; for example...
 - www.amazon.com
 - en.wikipedia.org
 - courses.learnmore.duke.edu
- Note: domain names are used in email addresses!
 E.g., "gmail.com" is the domain in the email address "dukeollitotw@gmail.com"

URL Resource

protocol://hostname/resource?parameters

- The resource is the address of the page
- The value found here is usually a list of words separated by forward slashes ('/')
- Sometimes the value may also contain
 - A file extension

https://olli-shamlin.github.io/spring-2024/syllabus.html

An anchor point

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IP_address#Subnetworks

URL Paramters

- Parameters are pieces of information your browser sends to the site in addition to the resource
- When parameters are needed is determined by the page currently loaded in the View Pane
- Your browser generates parameters part of a URL when needed
- Don't be surprised if/when the parameters value looks like "gibberish"
 Your browser and the site you are visiting know how to "read" them

Example of a URL with parameters

https://www.google.com/search?

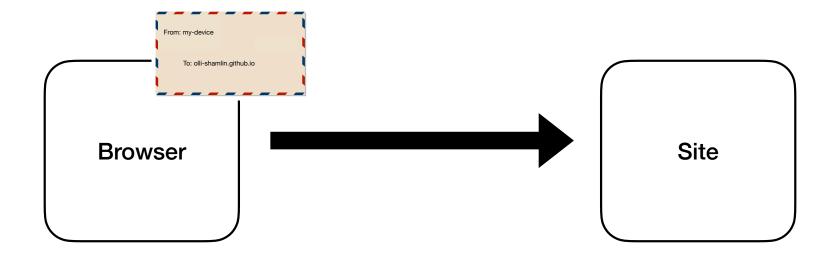
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From: *my-device*To: olli-shamlin.github.io



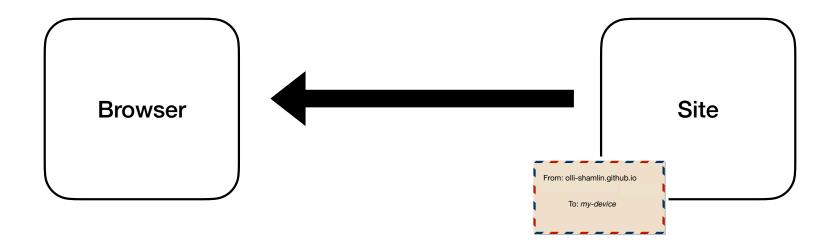


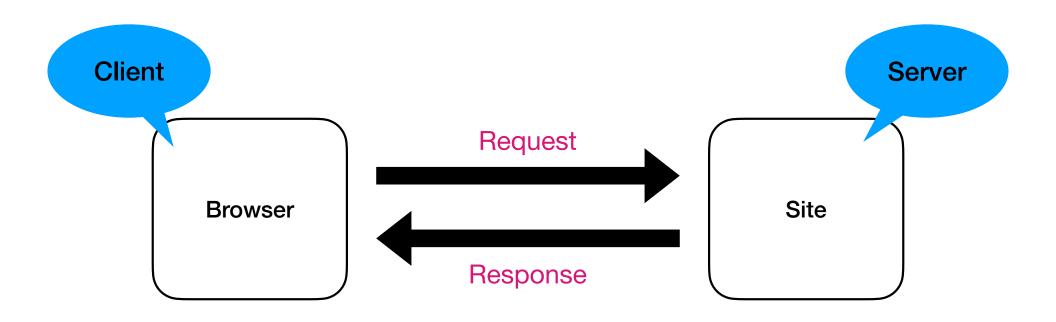




From: olli-shamlin.github.io

To: my-device







Review

- Windows & Tabs
- Toolbar & View Pane
- Address Bar
- Site
- Page
 - Responsive versus Non-Responsive
 - Static versus Dynamic
- Loading a page

- Control & Icon
- Hyperlink
- URL: protocol, domain name, resource, parameters
- HTML, CSS, JavaScript (aka, "JS" or "JSP")
- HTTP(S)
- Client-Server
- Message: Request & Response

Homework

Reinforce key concepts; reflect on your "comfort zone"

- Visit some sites you regularly use and try to determine if they have dynamic or static pages.
- 2. Using a different browser than Chrome, repeat the exercises we did in class.
 - If you have an Apple device, you should have Safari installed
 - If you have a Windows PC device, you should have IE or Edge installed
 - If you have a Chromebook and don't already have a different browser than Chrome installed, try using Firefox for this exercise; you can download it on this page.
- 3. Assess your "digital life profile" using the worksheet found on the "Resources" page of the class website.