An introduction to the Internet
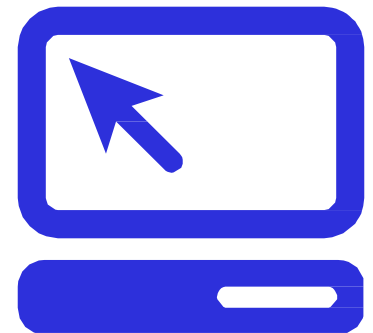
Joining a connected world

Agenda

1. What do you already know about using the Internet?
2. What is this thing called the World Wide Web?
3. How the Internet works
4. Finding your way around Chrome, Firefox and Edge
5. Tools for effective and efficient browsing
6. Organizing and remembering the websites you visit most
7. Customizing your browser
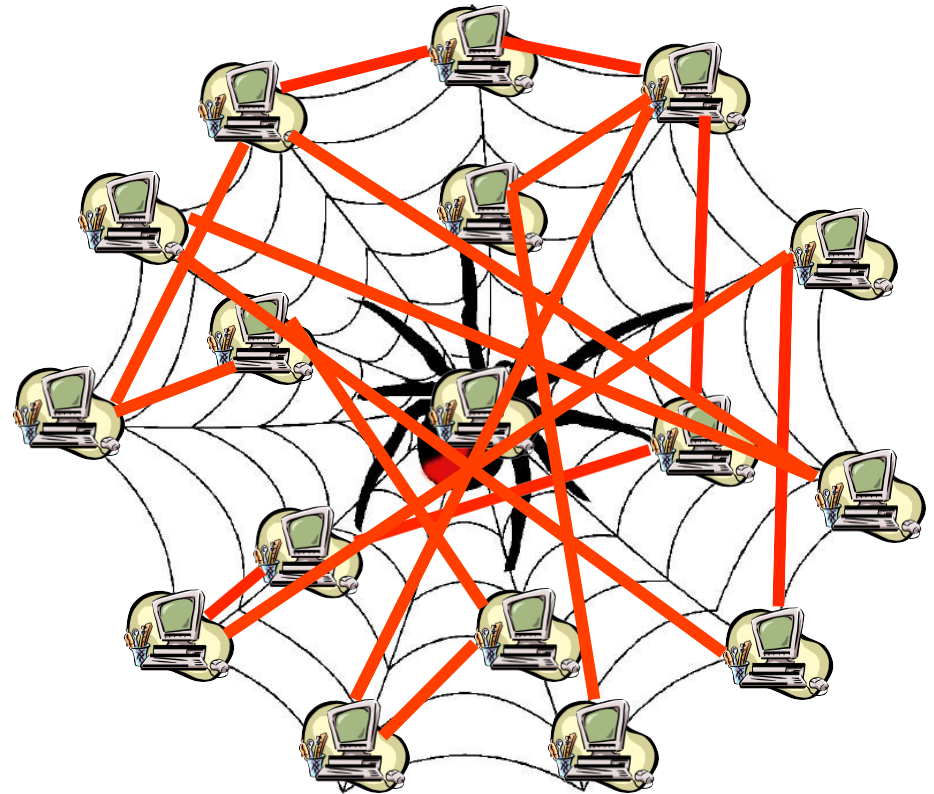8. What will you need to get connected?

1

What do you already know about the Internet?

2

What is this thing called the World Wide Web?

What is the World Wide Web?

- Imagine a spider web with complex links and connections and points where threads touch.

- This is what the World Wide Web is like.

About the Internet: How it all began

- **1958** – Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) was established by the U.S. Department of Defense to the make the U.S. a leader in scientific and technological military applications.

- **1965** – ARPA sponsored a study on a "cooperative network of time-sharing computers." Its goal was to distribute computers so the network would survive a disaster, such as a nuclear attack.

- **1969** – ARPA created ARPANET, the forerunner of the Internet. The Internet emerged from defense, scientific and educational circles.

- **1990** – ARPANET ceased to exist and the first dial-up service providers began providing commercial service.

- **2015** – More than 3 billion users access the Internet every day.

What people use the Internet for

- Looking up information
  - Schoolwork, jobs, how-to, research, banking, directions, businesses
- E-mail
  - Electronic mail to send messages to others
- Buying and selling products
- Social networking
  - Sharing with friends and others what you're doing, including sharing pictures
- Watching and posting videos
- News and weather
- Games

3

How the Internet works

How the Internet works

- Internet information is held on webpages. This is a document developed using a computer coding language such as HTML (hypertext mark-up language).

- Webpages are much more colorful and interactive than word documents, other types of documents, or even books. They are very dynamic and flexible and can contain different sorts of files like text, images, videos, audio and games.

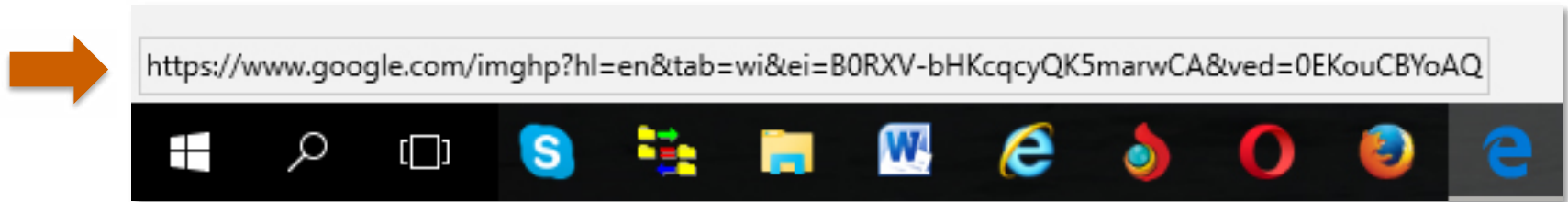# URL – Uniform Resource Locator

- Each webpage has its own, unique Uniform Resource Locator (or URL).

- This is the website's particular Internet address. Like a postal address, it needs to be accurate to work. You wouldn't send a letter to No. 22, when your friend lives at No. 20.

- When you visit people, you need to know the exact street address to ensure you visit the right house. It's the same for each Internet address.

Hyperlinks

- Webpages can contain links to other pages within the website or to other websites. These are called hyperlinks. Hyperlinks often appear as <u>underlined words</u>. An image might also be a hyperlink.

- Behind each hyperlink is computer code linking to another part of the website or containing a URL of another website.

- When you place the cursor arrow over the link (whether it's an image, word or a phrase), the cursor usually turns into a hand with a pointer finger.

- If you want to see what's next, simply click the mouse and one of these links will take you to another page or a different website.

Hyperlinks

- Take a look at the lower left area of your screen and you will see where you're going. The URL should appear here.

Breaking down a URL

http://www.RochesterSeniorCenter.org

- http://

Hypertext transfer protocol – this relates the document directory for a webpage.

- www

World Wide Web – the page is on the world wide web (some webpages don't have www).

- RochesterSeniorCenter

The "domain name," giving details of the government, university, company or organization that owns the domain.

- Org

The "extension," in this case it's short for "organization."

Other URL extensions

- **com** – for "commercial," used by business sites
- **edu** – educational, used by universities, schools, or any educationally-based institution
- **gov** – government
- **org** – organization, used by not-for-profit groups such as a charity, cooperative, etc.
- **biz** – business, the latest indicator of a business domain
- **net** – network provider, often an ISP or large-scale communications company

Country URL extensions

- You can also determine which country a website is from.
    - **uk**   United Kingdom
    - **tv**   Tuvalu
    - **dk**   Denmark
    - **ie**   Ireland
    - **au**   Australia
    - **nz**   New Zealand
    - **fr**   France
- When the country is not indicated, this usually means the website emanates from the United States. For example: http://www.ibm.com

Activity: Take a look at two URLs

Take a look at the following two URLs and indicate:

- Company name

- The country of origin

- Whether it is a commercial or other sort of website

- Any other elements of the website you can find

http://www.tryscience.org

http://www.fairtrading.nsw.gov.au/realestaterenting/ tenantslandlords/tenants.html

Activity: Take a look at two URLs

http://www.tryscience.org

– Tryscience

– USA

– Org – not-for-profit group

Activity: Take a look at two URLs

**http://www.fairtrading.nsw.gov.au/realestaterenting/
tenantslandlords/tenants.html**

- NSW Government Office of Fair Trading

- Australia

- Government website (New South Wales)

- This is a webpage much deeper in the website than the home page.

4

Finding your way around your Internet browser

Arrows identifying parts of an Internet browser

1. This Bar names the browser you are using and the active webpage

2. Stop button – stops a search (or refreshes a page)

3. Instant search button

4. Address bar – URL of active webpage is shown in this field

5. Various links within the active page

6. Status bar – only appears when needed, shows the progress of the current activity

Google Chrome

Search icon that does not appear in Google Chrome

Microsoft Edge

Mozilla Firefox

There is no status bar in Firefox

An introduction to the Internet

5

Tools for effective and efficient browsing

Tools for effective and efficient browsing

Basic functions and tools for Internet browsing include:

- Navigation buttons
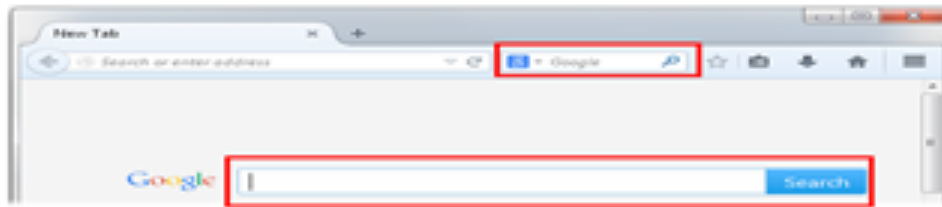
- Searching a webpage

- Help

Toolbar buttons

Button	Google Chrome	Microsoft Edge	Mozilla Firefox
Home			
Back/Forward			
Refresh			
Exit			

Instant search buttons

- The instant search button in the upper right-hand corner enables you to search the Web without navigating to a search provider's website. You can set your default search provider and add more from the *find more providers* menu option in Edge, or *manage search engines* option in Firefox.
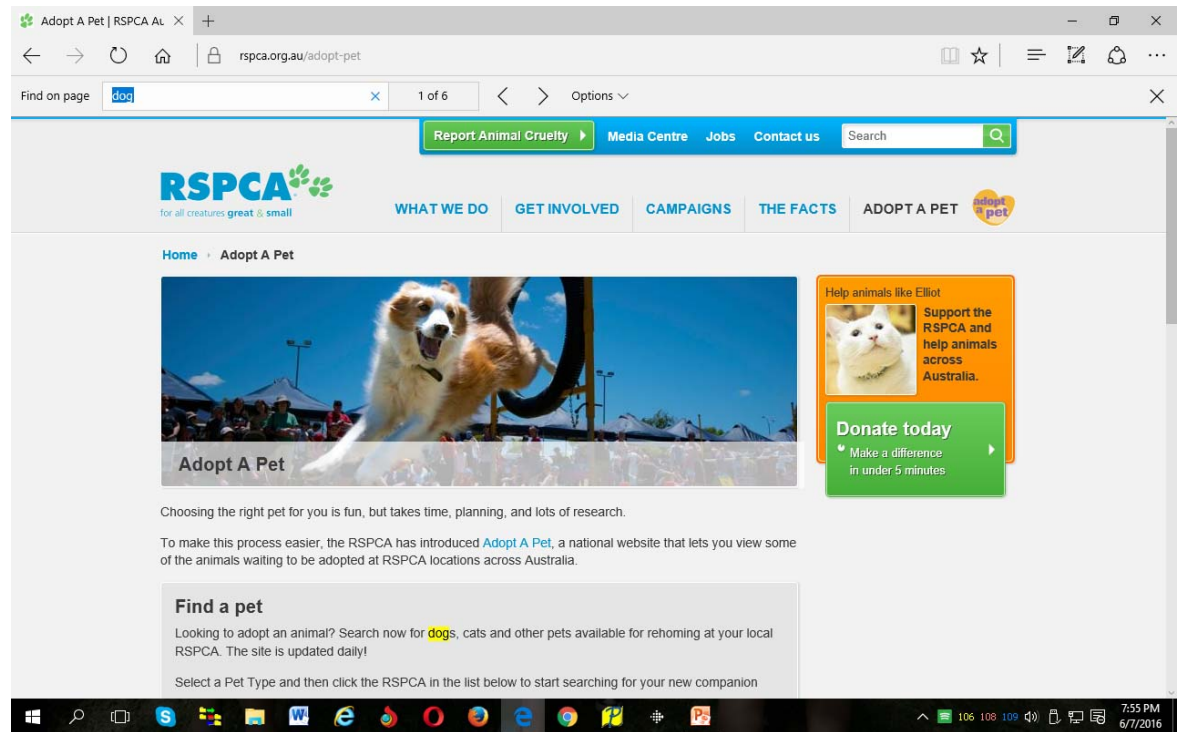
- **Firefox**

- **Chrome** does not have a button. Type your search in the address bar, then press *enter*.

- **Edge** does not have a button. Type your search in the address bar, then press *enter*.

Searching a page

- Use any browser to look for text about dogs. Press Ctrl+F – the "control" key and F key at the same time – and then type "dog" in the search field.

Help

- **Google Chrome**

  Help can be found by clicking on the three bars, then highlighting *help* and clicking on *help center*

- **Mozilla Firefox**

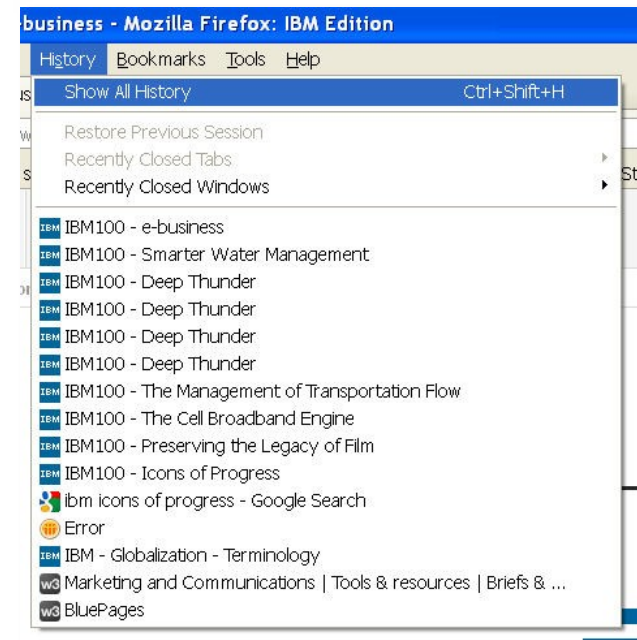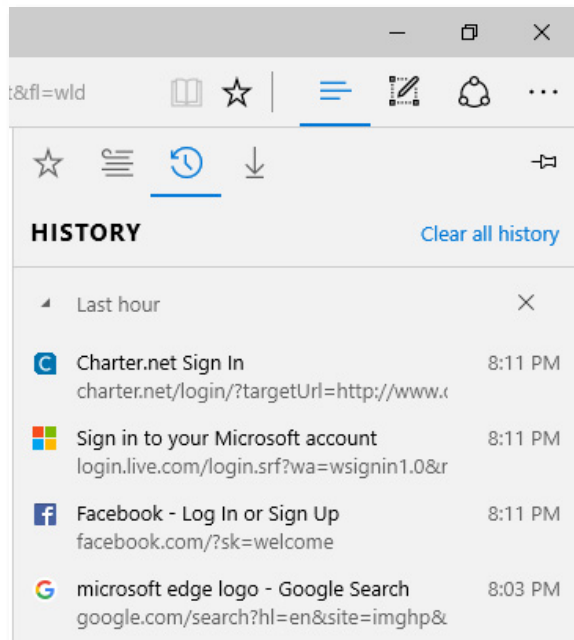 Help is on the menu bar

- **Microsoft Edge**

  Help is not currently available

6

Organizing and remembering the websites you visit most

Your browsing history

- To check what pages you have visited, or which have been visited by someone using your computer…

- **Edge** – click on hub, then on history

- **Firefox** – click on history, then on show all history

Organizing and remembering websites

- You'll visit many Internet sites, but might spend most of your time on just a few of them. It's helpful to store them so they're just a mouse-click away when you open your browser.

- Two features can help you more efficiently use your time on the Internet:

  - Tabbed browsing – visiting more than one website at once

  - Bookmarks/favorites – saving a website so you can go back to it later

Tabbed browsing

- Instead of opening a separate browser window for each site you visit, you can open multiple sites within the same window and "tab" between them.

- **Ctrl+T** allows you to open a new tab. This process is the same in Chrome, Edge and Firefox.

- To switch between tabs, simply click on the tab you want to see.

- All open tabs will be visible just above your address bar.

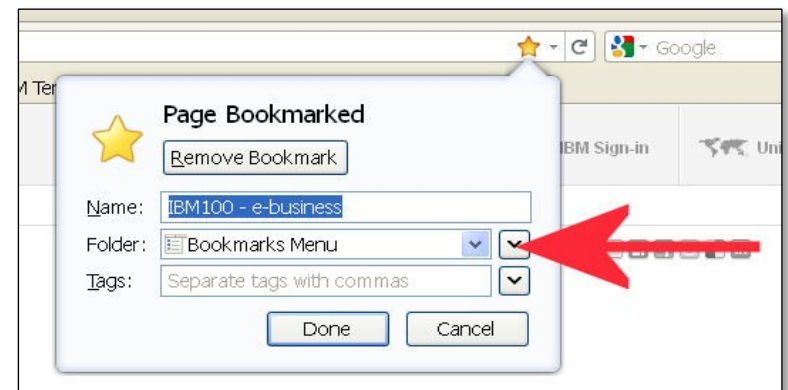- You can also set a group of tabs as your home page.

Bookmarks in Firefox

- **Bookmark this page**

  If you like a webpage, you can add it to your bookmarked pages with this option. You can give the page any name you want. The more pages you add, the harder it will be to find the ones you want, so you'll need to…

- **Organize your bookmarks**

  Organize your bookmarks into folders. When you bookmark a website, click the arrow next to the folder drop-down window, then click new folder on the next menu. It's simple to keep things arranged so they're easily found later.
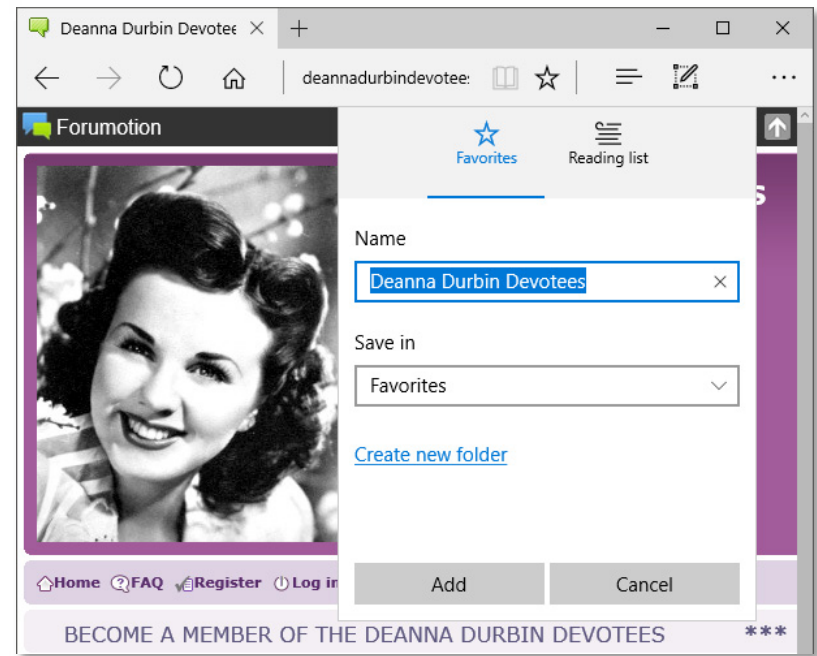
Favorites in Edge

- **Add to favorites**

  If you like a webpage, you can add it to your favorite pages with this option. The more you add, the harder it will be to find the ones you want, so you'll need to…

- **Organize your favorites**

  You can alphabetize them, create folders, etc.

7

Customizing your browser

Internet options: Chrome

- Click the three bars in the upper right corner

  Customize and control Google Chrome

- Click Settings

  You'll find most of the settings you want here

- Click Show advanced settings…

  More settings that you can change

Internet options: Edge

- To see Internet Options, click on the three dots in the upper right corner (More)

- Look at the options here, then click Settings

- Look at these options, then you can also click view advanced settings at the bottom of this list

Internet options: Firefox

- Go to Tools > Options

- In General you can put in your own home page URL and direct your downloads to a particular file.

- In Content you can manage fonts and colors.

- In Privacy you can choose how long your search history is kept and control your private data.

- In Security you can manage passwords and set alerts for suspect sites.

- In Advanced you can clear cached web content.

8

What will you need to get connected?

What will you need to get connected?

- Physical connection via modem, LAN, or a wireless (WiFi) connection

- Computer with an operating system (Windows, Mac OSX, etc.)

- Web browser on your computer to enable you to access the Internet (Chrome, Edge, Firefox)

- Internet Service Provider (ISP) for your connection to the Internet. Usually involves a monthly fee.

Wireless (WiFi) vs. wired Internet

- WiFi, or wireless Internet, is available in public libraries, coffee shops, restaurants and other public places.

    - You can also setup a wireless network at your home, so you can access your Internet connection from anywhere in your home without connecting your computer using a physical cable.

- A wired Internet connection uses a physical cable to connect your computer to a cable or DSL Internet connection.

How to connect to WiFi

- Find the wireless network icon on your taskbar on the bottom right of your screen.

- View available WiFi networks by either right-clicking the icon and selecting "View available wireless networks." Choose the network to connect to by clicking the Connect button.

- Enter the security key – if the wireless network is encrypted (with WEP, WPA or WPA2), you'll be prompted to enter the network password or passphrase. This will be stored for you for next time, so you'll only have to enter it once.

on demand ⋮⋮⋮ community

Launched in 2003, IBM's community service initiative supported 16 million hours of volunteer work by nearly 250,000 volunteers in its first decade worldwide. It's an innovative approach to corporate philanthropy, but at its heart is IBM's traditional belief that we all can, and should, share what we know to make a difference in our communities.