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Anyone, anywhere, can put information on the Internet! It might be true or not true!
How can you determine information is legitimate? Evaluating info is a critical skill!
There are so many pages on the Web with information, sounds, pictures, animation, etc...

Viewing a Web Page and some questions to evaluate a web page:

How long did it take to load the page? Do the images relate to the information?
Is the textual information appropriately labeled? Is the author of the page available?
When was the web page last updated? Is navigation appropriate and friendly?
Is the title of the web page appropriate? Is the information useful and current?
Is the information consistent with other sites? Is information shared or presented?
(Access restriction: low tech is monitor (person) hi tech software (filter)

Determining Authorship:

Somewhere on the Web page, there should be information about author & references.
Using the Back Up arrow might be useful, E-mail Address, Domain might be helpful!
.com .edu .mil .gov .net .org
(Software piracy is one of the biggest problems facing the PC industry.)

Evaluating Content:

Purpose Accurate Sufficient Reviewed Caution Check Sources
Is Content Timely: Currency relates to Age!
Is info current? Posted? Updated? Links: Internal, External, Dead Style & Layout
Navigating the Site: (Ability to move through the site.)
Links should be grouped logically Consistency of layout Identify, Logical, Pertinent

Types of Internet Resources:

Journals, Magazines, Newspapers, Email Mailing Lists,
Search Engines:
How decides order? How searches for Info? How info is updated?

Using Rules of Copyright:

Exclusive right granted by law for certain number of years. Text, Images, Sounds, etc...
Exceptions: After period of time info is public domain & Fair Use small portion for research

Citing Internet Resources: MLA(ModLanguageAssoc) APA(AmPsychAssoc) Turabian
Handbook of Writers of Research Papers (MLA) The Chicago Manual of Style

Internet Detective: (online tutorial) www.sosig.ac.uk/desire/internet-detective.html

Evaluation Survey: (Criteria for Evaluating Electronic Resources)

Author? Email? Load Time? Legible? Navigation? Current Info? Search? Instructions? Updated?

Other Legal and Ethical Issues:

Using non-copyrighted materials: Plagiarism Authors are responsible of ensuring truthfulness

Free flow of information allows personal, financial, business transactions information to be acquired
Not all acts on the Internet are legal: Pranks, Hoaxes, Freeware, Shareware, and Commercial

Safeguarding Hardware & Data:

Electricity provides the power to operate computers and medium to store data
Computers are vulnerable to power Surges & Spikes in electric current. (Lightning)
Power Spike or Surge and render HW inoperatable – Power Outage can wipe out non-stored data

Electrical cords should be secured connections and alternate batteries for uninterrupted service
Surge suppressors protect against Spikes Best to save data frequently for safeguard of interruptions

Saved Data can be damaged or lost in PCs therefore Backing Up on external device best
HW failure, SW viruses/hackers, fire/flood, power irregularities, Normal backup procedures best idea

Types of Computer Crimes: (Billions)

Criminal act committed through the use of computer. Changing or damaging information
Unauthorized use, infection by virus, harrasment/stalking, theft, copyright violations on sw & info

Computer Fraud:

manipulation of computer to obtain money, property, or value dishonestly or cause loss of information
Low staff morale, unusual work patters, staff living beyond means are red flags for computer fraud

Computer Hacking: (Millions)

invading someone else's computer to steal information and/or money, change or damage data

Computer Viruses:

A program written to cause corruption of data attached to exe file

Worm: makes many copies of itself, consumes system resources, slows or stops, independent

Time Bomb: causes damage at a specific time or a specific boot number of times

Logic Bomb: causes damage with the appearance or disappearance of specific data

Trojan Horse: usually does something different than what it appears to be doing

Other Computer Crimes:

Illegal use of computer time is when a employee uses a computer for personal use on company time
via an outside business, organizational records, personal records, using priviledged information and
data diddling which is changing data before or after it has been entered into a computer.

Privacy:

The amount of personal information available is astonishing and would probably be very upsetting.
Just about any and all information submitted on the Internet is gathered and compiled or sold. Also,
you should realize that when you are provided with Email service the Email belongs to the Employer.
An Employer can assess your Email sendings and contact as well as your WWW links and contact.

Security:

Computer security is necessary to keep haredwarew, softwarew, and data safe from harm or destruction.
The best way to protect data is to control access. The most common way of protection is passwords.

More Security Measures:

Security a Priority, Electronic ID Cards, SW & HW Firewalls, AntiVirusSW, Hiring Safeguards,
Biometric security measures such as: fingerprints, voice patterns, retina of eye, etc...

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A key to successful searching on the WWW is knowing the various tools!

Two basic and critical tools for searching are: Search Engines & Subject Directories

Subject Directories use Specialized Topics Search Engines use KeyWords

Primary difference between these tools: Directories are assembled & Engines are automatic

It is important to realize “no” one tool or index contains the entire WWW. Use many Tools!

There are many reasons to search the WWW: School, Business, Health, Vacation, etc...

A search engine is a software program & all different! All support most common Keyword Searches!

Although, keyword searches are the most common way to search not necessarily most efficient!

Concept based searching is when an engine tries to determine what you mean! Hits = number of results!

Excite is best known concept based search engine. It uses ICE (intelligent concept extraction)...

Search engines use “stem” word searching approach: Enter play & Results: plays, playing, player, etc...

Authors of web pages embed keywords using megatags (special tags) to assist in finding web pages.

If web pages don't have megatags then engines looks for “significant” words (title & often).

Search Engines have (3) main parts: Engine * Spider/Crawler (continually checks WWW) * Index.

After searching with keywords results are in 100s or 1000s but first few pages are good percentages!

An engine has it's own index & each engine has it's own algorithm to solve searching problems.

Specialty Search Engines: CategoryOrientedSearchTools: Names, Phone, Shareware, Relatives, etc...

Many specialty search engines can be found at Beaucoup Web Site www.beaucoup.com

Exps: Lycos – Multimedia Corbis or Ditto – Art & Photos AltaVista – Images, Audio, Video

Subject Directories (Subsets of WWW): Card Catalog or Yellow Pages - Educ Directory: Britannica

Subject Directories use guided approach: easy, subset, handpicked, descriptions, quality hits...

Yahoo: large subject directory Librarian Index : High Quality Galaxy: Good annotations & quality

Best to be specific: Phrase Searching uses “ ”, Math Symbols: + must appear - not appear

Examples: “Mickey Mantle” or +cookie +receipe +chocolate -cocanut

Boolean Searches logical operators: AND (fewer results), NOT, OR (more results)-(Not all use Logic)

Examples: cookie AND recipe AND chocolate NOT cocanut (one term or another or both)

Logical search engines: HOTBOT uses languages, words, phrases includes, omits, time period etc...

Wild Card Searching: use * if unk spelling, plurals, variations, Some engines use * at begin or end.

Title Searching: Most search engines allow for specific “title” search where words only in title.

Other Search Features: Some engines allow for “related searches” such as “similar or related pages”

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The Internet is a World Wide network of smaller Networks exchanging Data, Info, E-Mail.
No one person created or owns the Internet. Began in 1960 US Dept of Defense

Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) – scientists share info on Military & Science Research

Originally ARPANET (1969) – UofC SantaBarbara, UofC LosAngeles, StanfordResearchInst, UofUtah
E-mail – 1972, 100K Hosts 1989, ARPA ceased in 1990, WWW in 1992,

The Internet evolved from a network of smaller networks sharing information and collaborating.

First Browser 1993 Mosaic – Marc Andersen U of I, WWW 340% growth first year, Still Growing
Technology & Internet effect how we live, learn, work... Gaining more & more Impact...

Accessing the Internet!

Basic SetUp: Home/School/Business – LAN – Dedicated Line (LAN) – WWW

Basic Components: PC – Modem - ISP (AOL,Prodigy,Compuserve,MSN) – CommSW – Browser

Basic Connections: Phone ISDN DSL CABLE WebTV(SetTopBox)
Phone Line - Integrated Services Digital Network - Digital Subscriber Line - CableTV - Phone Line
POTS –existing copper telephone lines **ADSL** – asymmetric digital subscriber line

How does the Internet Work?

Always Changing & Evolving Similar to Postal Service Standard Proctol (TCP/IP)
Constant Growth E-mail & Street Address Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
Basic Components of Internet (6): **E-mail – FTP – Chat – ListServs – WWW – NewsGroups**

E mail: Electronic Messages with attachments of Text and Pictures
UserName and Domain Name tlove @ malone . edu

FTP: File Transfer Protocol – Allows for viewing or download of Text, Audio, Video, etc

Chat: Real Time communication via Voice and/or Text with Video

ListServs: MailingLists or AddressBooks using Email - All clients receive same/regular message
(Announcements, DiscussionLists, Public/Private Lists, NewsLetter)

WWW: linked web pages (documents hyperlinked began in 1989 by Marc Andersen
U of I – Mosaic / Marc Andersen co-founder Netscape Comm 1994
Web Protocol (HTTP) Hypertext Transfer Protocol – Any PC can be server
URL (Uniform Resource Locator) HTML (Hypertext Marked Language)
www . msn . com Changes reg text using tags or commands

UseNet: Newsgroups – DiscussionForum/BulletinBoard – Use Email or WWW to read messages

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A browser is a software program to retrieve and read documents from WWW.
WWW is the graphical portion of the Internet! Also, probably most used portion!

Browsers send messages to the Web Server to retrieve Web documents.

Browsers render the HTML code to display the Web Page. Most browsers similar!

Common browsers are: MS Internet Explorer & Netscape Navigator/Communicator

Browsers differ from the tools: Mail, Chat, Viewing and Listening to Multimedia.

Browser Basic Components:

Title Bar Menu Bar Tool Bar Address Box Go Button
Access Indicator Document Window Scroll Bars Status Bars

Address Box: Near top where URL Uniform Resource Locator is placed.

Site Map: Outline form of the Various Linked Web Pages

Search Box: Located on many web pages for searching for specific materials

Favorites (MSIE) & BookMarks (NN/NC): Contains Web Sites often visited.

Favorite Folder: Contains saved Web Pages for later use Save As...

Organize using Browser folders: Create, Rename, Move, Delete, NN/NC separator

Copy & Paste: Important surfing skill to save Whole or Partial Web Page

E-mail: Explorer (MS Outlook Express) Navigator (Netscape Mail)

E-mail Addresses: username @ server. extension (edu, gov, mil, gov, net, org)

Tools > Mail & News: Read, New, Send Page, Send Link, Read News (NewsReader)

Signature: Saved Name and information about user to be auto included in E-mails

Receive E-mail: Reply, Forward, Save, Delete, etc...

E-mail Message Components: Header (To, CC, BCC, Subject) Body

AddressBook: A special list of users that can be sent E-mail all at once.

Writing Professional E-mails: Personal & Professional "Written Proof"

E-mails can be used as documentation of what has transpired.

SPAM: junk Email, junk newsgroup postings, unsolicited Email... Not illegal yet!

Learn the Internet & WWW for Novices

<http://www.learnthenet.com/english/index.html>

A comprehensive view of the Internet & WWW

<http://www.sofweb.vic.edu.au/internet/intro.htm>

ListServs - Mailing Lists (Newsletter)

Topica – Leader in Information by Email

<http://www.liszt.com/>

L-Soft – A Gateway to ListServs

<http://www.lsoft.com/lists/listref.html>

Learn the Net – Mailing Lists

<http://www.learnthenet.com/english/toolbar/newsletter.htm>

How to use Mailing Lists (Newsletter)

<http://www.cit.cornell.edu/computer/email/using-lists/>

UseNets - NewsGroup (BulletinBoard)

Google Acquires Deja's Usenet NewsGroups

http://groups.google.com/googlegroups/deja_announcement.html

Finding the Appropriate NewsGroup

<http://www.geocities.com/findnewsgroup/>

Learn the Net – NewsGroups

<http://www.learnthenet.com/english/section/newsgroup.html>

How to Use Bulletin Boards (NewsGroup)

<http://www.cit.cornell.edu/services/netnews/>
