

# Things To Evaluate In A Web Sources

## **URL:**

Personal page?

~ or %



## **Top Level Domain (TLD)?**

.gov, .com, .edu., .org, .net, .mil, .us



## **Credentials:**

Who wrote the page?

Name? Contact info?

Last updated?

Credentials on subject matter?

## **Why is the web site there?**

Biased? Parody? Sarcasm?

Inform? Persuade? Argue?

Sell? Entice? Explain? Opine?



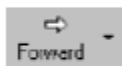
# Internet Explorer 5 Browser Functions



To begin, type an Internet address in the Address text box. (Make sure to click inside the box first.) You don't need to precede the address with `http://`, as this will be assumed by the browser. After you have typed in the address, press the ENTER key on the keyboard. The Web page will appear in the browser window.



Click to move back to the last viewed screen.



Imagine the pages you view as a continuum. If you have backtracked to look at previously viewed pages, clicking **Forward** will move you forward along the continuum.



Click the **Stop** button to discontinue a search. This is useful if it seems to be taking an inordinate amount of time for the page to appear.



Click **Refresh** when viewing pages that are updated frequently: stock quotes, traffic and weather reports, CNN.



Click **Home** to go to the preselected Home page. This may be your library's home page.



Click **Search** to access a preselected Search page. This could be Yahoo, AltaVista, Lycos, Excite, or any one of a number of search engines. Once you access that page, you can type in your search terms to have it search the Web for you.



Click **Favorites** to mark a page so that you can easily return to it later. In the library environment, Favorites are not retained in the computer's memory after logging off.

## How To Change Web Addresses/URLs

- Click in the web address (URL) bar (the white space after the word *address* in the browser. It should say something like <http://www.lewisandclarklibrary.org>)
- Hit “Backspace” on your keyboard to erase the existing address
- Type in the web address you want such as [www.yahoo.com](http://www.yahoo.com)
- Hit “Enter” on your keyboard or click “Go” on the browser

### URL Breakdown

<http://www.lewisandclarklibrary.org>

**http://** Hyper Text Transfer Protocol. This is a protocol used to request and transmit files, especially webpages and webpage components, over the Internet or other computer network.

**www** World Wide Web. The complete set of documents residing on all Internet servers that use the HTTP protocol, accessible to users via a simple point-and-click system.

**Lewisandclarklibrary** This part is called the **Domain Name**. A series of alphanumeric strings separated by periods, such as *www.hmco.com*, that is an address of a computer network connection and that identifies the owner of the address.

**.org** This part is called the **Top Level Domain (TLD)**. This tells us what kind of website we are visiting.

.com: commercial

.org: non-profits

.edu: higher education

.net: computer companies that work with computer networks

.gov: federal government sites

.mil: military sites

.us/.ca/.uk/.ch: country codes

## Secure Online Transactions

Make sure your identity is safe! Follow these simple steps. Also, do some research and learn how to protect yourself online.

Things to look for:

1.

**https://** stands for *SSL or Secure Socket Layer encryption*. From [www.netlingo.com](http://www.netlingo.com): your Internet communications are transmitted in encrypted form. Information you send can be trusted to arrive privately and unaltered to the server you specify (and no other).

2.  **The golden padlock.** Also a sign that you are on a secure site.

3.  **VeriSign** is a company that deals in secure sites.

**DO NOT!** I repeat, **DO NOT** put in your contact information, social security number, or job history into a site that is not secure. Identity theft is too easy.

Check out these sites for more information:

<http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft>

[www.learnthenet.com](http://www.learnthenet.com)

<http://www.privacyrights.org/identity.htm>

### **Tips to Consumers:**

How can I prevent becoming an identity theft victim? While no one can totally prevent this crime from occurring, here are some positive steps to take which will decrease your risk.

- Check your credit reports once a year from all three of the credit reporting agencies listed below.
- Guard your Social Security number. When possible, don't carry your Social Security card with you.
- Don't put your SSN or drivers license number on your checks.
- Guard your personal information. You should never give your Social Security number to anyone unless they have a good reason for needing it.

From <http://www.idtheftcenter.org/preventiontips.shtml#consumers>