

# Browser Basics



# Introduction to Web Browsers

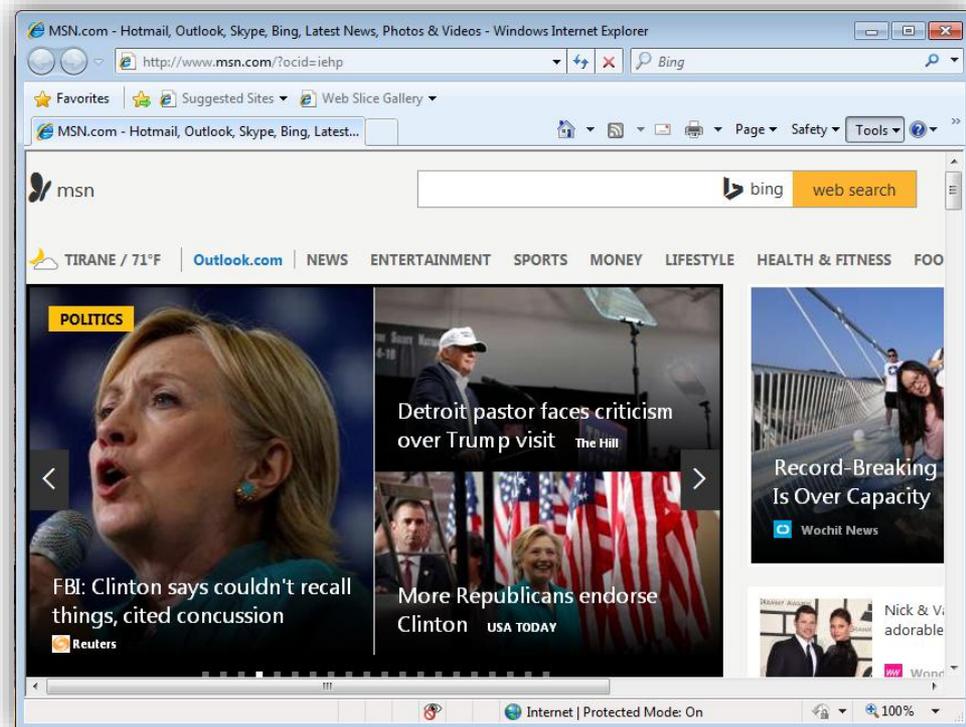
- The World Wide Web (or WWW, or just the Web) is a system that uses the Internet to link vast quantities of information all over the world. To start using the World Wide Web, all you need is an Internet connection and a Web browser, such as **Internet Explorer**, **Netscape Navigator**, **Opera**, or **Firefox**.
- **Hypertext** is a type of electronic document that contains pointers or links to other documents.

# Internet Explorer

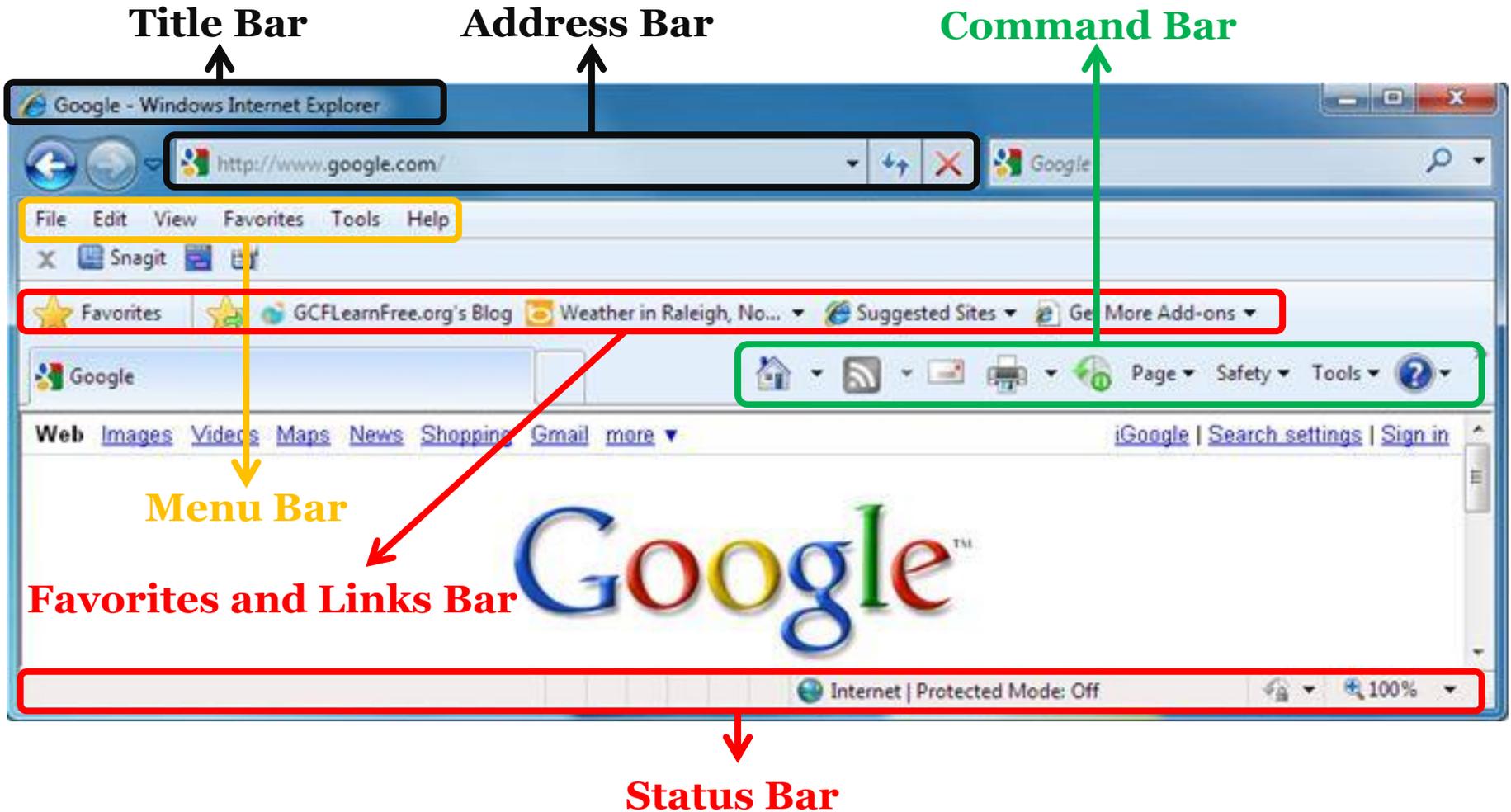


# Internet Explorer

- Microsoft's version of a Web browser is called the **Microsoft Internet Explorer**. It has the advantage of being tightly integrated into Windows operating systems and Microsoft Office.



# Toolbars



# Toolbars

Tool	Explanation
	The <b>Back</b> icon will re-display the previous page that you visited.
	The <b>Forward</b> icon will display the next page (assuming that you have first moved back a page).
	The <b>Home</b> icon will take you to your default starting page. This page can be set up to be any page on any Web site.
	The <b>Refresh</b> icon reloads the information from the Web site that you are visiting.
	The <b>Stop</b> icon will halt the downloading of information.
	The <b>Search</b> icon allows you to search the Internet for sites containing information that is of interest to you.
	The <b>Print</b> icon allows you to print a Web page that is displayed on your screen.
 Favorites	The <b>Favorites</b> list icon is basically a series of bookmarks that allows you to store pointers to your favorite Web sites, so that you can easily re-visit the Web site of interest.

# Toolbars

- **Bookmark** is a link stored in a Web browser for easy reference.
- **Web site** is a collection of Web pages devoted to a single subject or organization.
- **Webmaster** is the person in charge of a Web site.
- **Surfing** is the art and vice of bouncing from Web page to Web page in search of whatever.
- **Uniform Resource Locator (URL)** is the standard format used for hypertext links on the Internet.

# URL (Universal Resource Locator)

- All Web pages have an address. URLs are the addresses that you use to access pages of information on the WWW. To be able to see a particular Web page; you have to be able to find it among the many millions of others spread around the Internet. This is done using a Uniform Resource Locator (always abbreviated as URL).

# URL (Universal Resource Locator)

THE STRUCTURE OF THE URL	
<code>http://</code>	This is the name of the protocol used to send the information between the server and your computer. Ordinary Web pages are sent using HyperText Transport Protocol, so most URLs start with the abbreviation http. The name of the protocol is always followed by a colon and two slashes (//).
<code>www.microsoft.com</code>	The address of a Web server. In this case, the address of the computer is www.microsoft.com.
<code>/windowsxp/64bit/</code>	The position of the Web page's folder (directory) on the server. Names of folders are separated by slashes .
<code>login.html</code>	The file name of the Web page. The .html extension shows that it is just an ordinary Web page. Most Web pages have either a .html or .htm. extension. This stands for <b>Hyper Text Mark-up Language</b> and shows that the file is in that format. There is a difference between large and small letters, so login.html is not the same file as Login.HTML.

# URL (Universal Resource Locator)

PROTOCOLS USING IN URL	
<b>http://</b>	Hypertext Transfer Protocol - server is supporting the Web protocol.
<b>https://</b>	Secure WEB page - server is supporting the Web protocol - but it is secure.
<b>ftp://</b>	File Transfer Protocol - server is set up to send and receive files.
<b>news:</b>	News Server - used to access a usenet newsgroup.
<b>mailto:</b>	Mail Server - access to e-mail server.
<b>telnet://</b>	Telnet - access to a terminal emulation session.

# URL (Universal Resource Locator)

THE MOST USED DOMAIN TYPES	
<b>com</b>	Commercial companies
<b>edu</b>	Educational institutions, like universities
<b>gov</b>	The government
<b>mil</b>	The military
<b>org</b>	Non-profit organizations
<b>net</b>	Non-profit organizations
<b>eu</b>	European Union. Available for registered offices within the European Community
<b>int</b>	International organizations
<b>biz</b>	For business or commercial use.

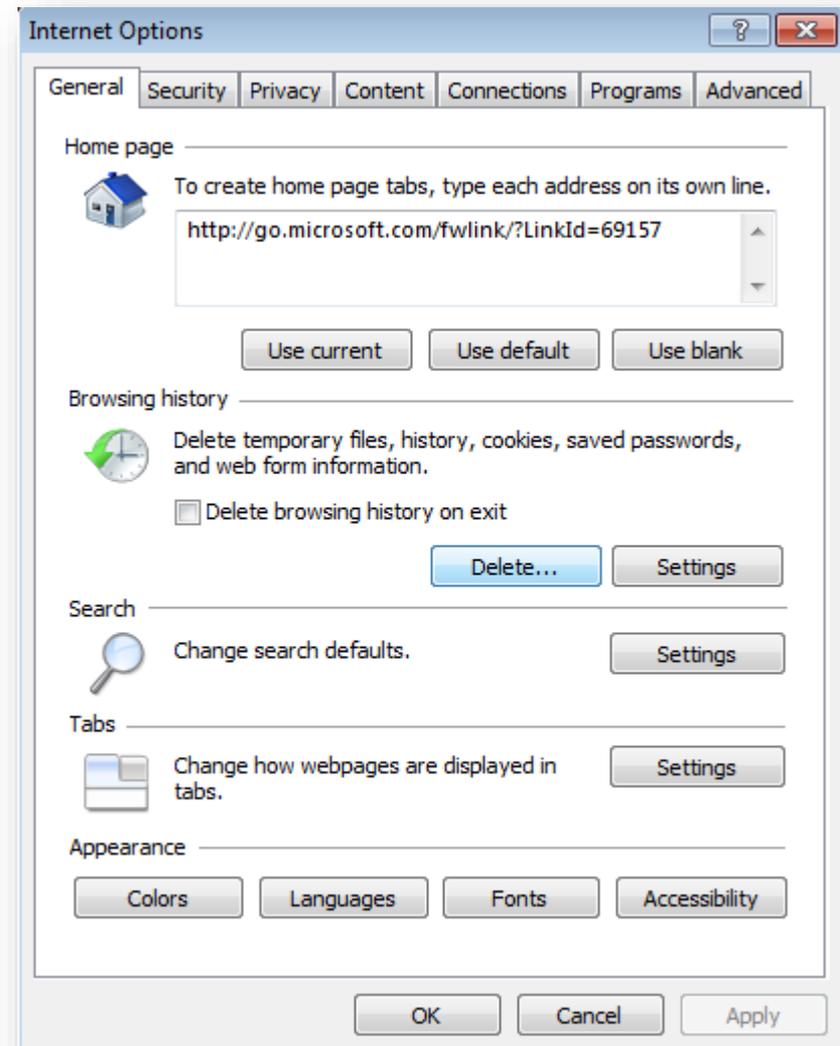
# The AutoComplete Feature

- The **AutoComplete** feature saves previous entries you've made for Web addresses, forms, and passwords. Then, when you type information in one of these fields, AutoComplete suggests possible matches.



# Deleting Autocomplete Entries

1. On the Tools menu in Internet Explorer, click Internet Options.
2. Click the General tab.
3. Under Browsing History, click Delete.
4. Click OK.



# Using Hyperlinks

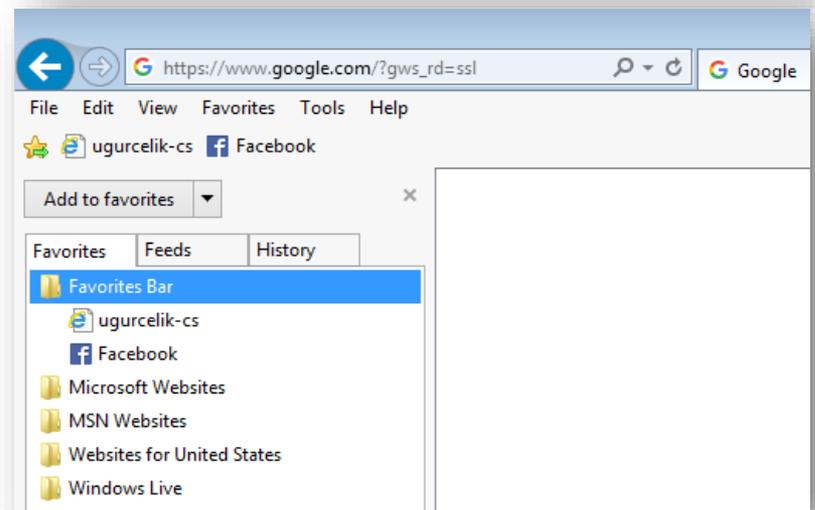
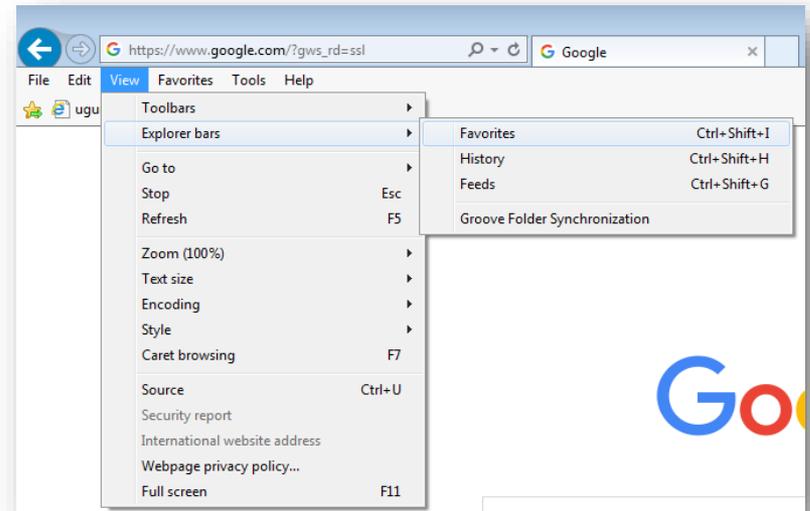
- A **hyperlink** is simply a part of the text (or graphic) on a Web page, that when clicked on will automatically:
  - Take you to a different part of the same page
  - Take you to a different page within the Web site
  - Take you to a page in a different Web site
  - Enable you to download a file
  - Launch an application, video or sound
  - Enable you to send an e-mail.
- The words that are underlined indicate a hyper link. By default these text links are normally displayed in blue.

# Favorites (Bookmarks)

- You have finally found a Web page about your project, and you want to return back to it later. What should you do? Well, you do not have to write down the Web address on a Post-It note and stick on your monitor. Instead you can simply add the Web page to the favorites feature of the Internet Explorer so you can quickly return back to any Web page in the list.

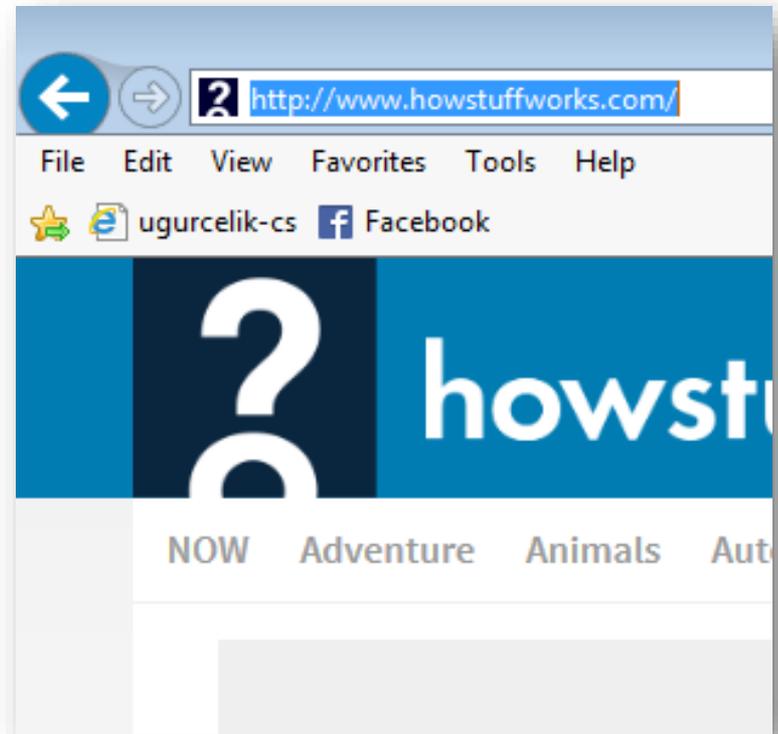
# Go to a Web Site in Your Favorites List

1. Select View → Explorer Bars → Favorites.
2. Click the Web site you want to visit.



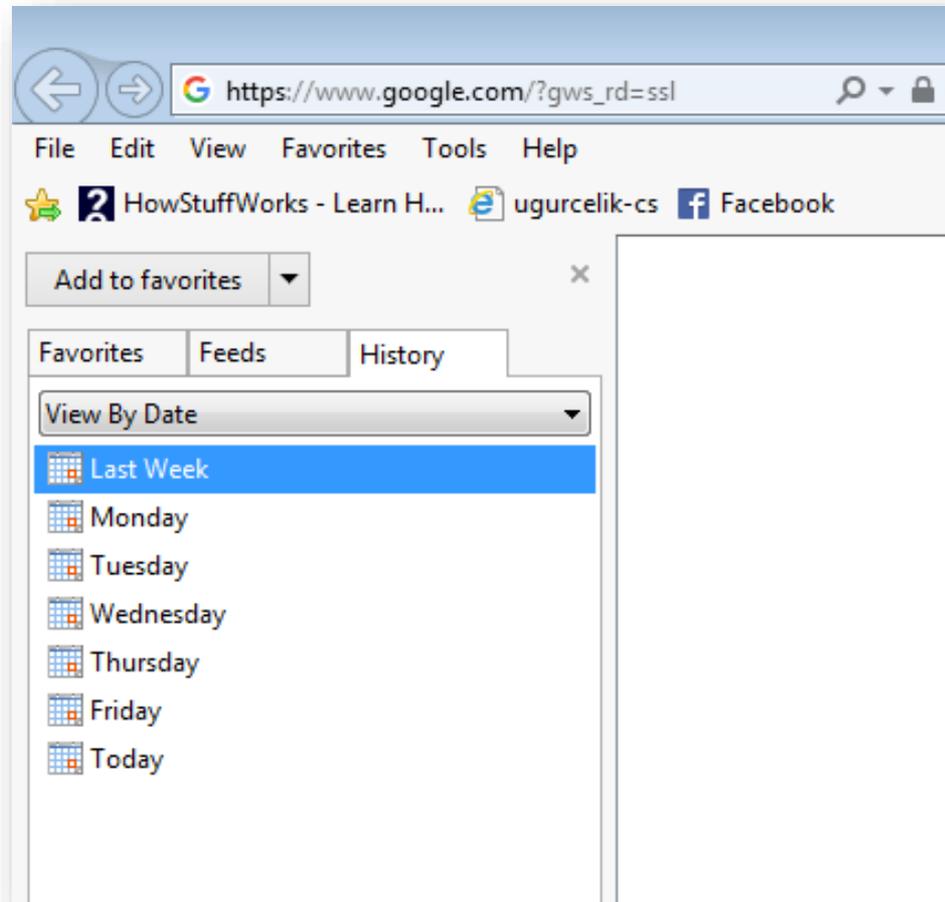
# Add a Web Site to Your Favorites List

- To add a website to favorites, click over favorites icon .



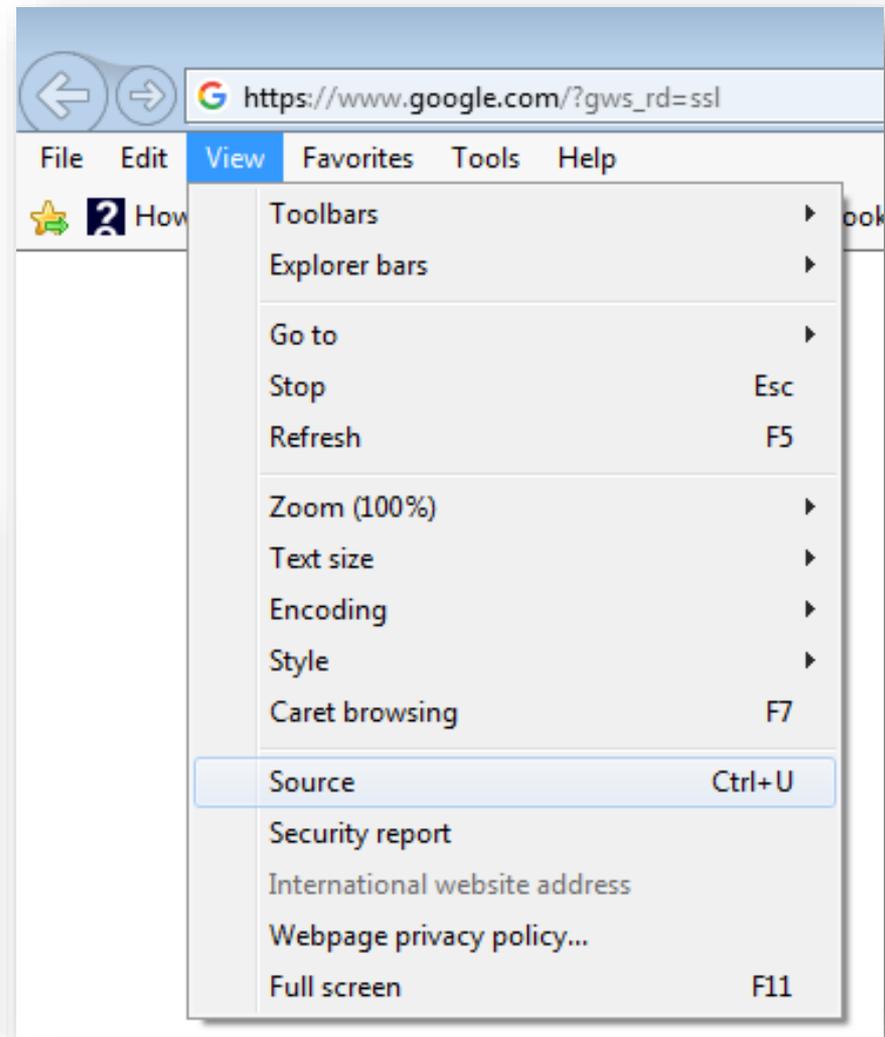
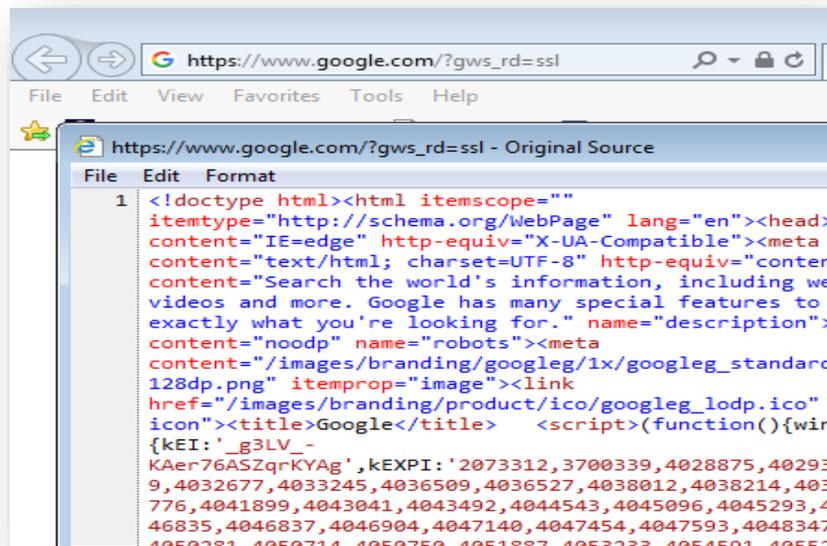
# Displaying History of Visited Web Pages

1. Select View → Explorer Bars → History.



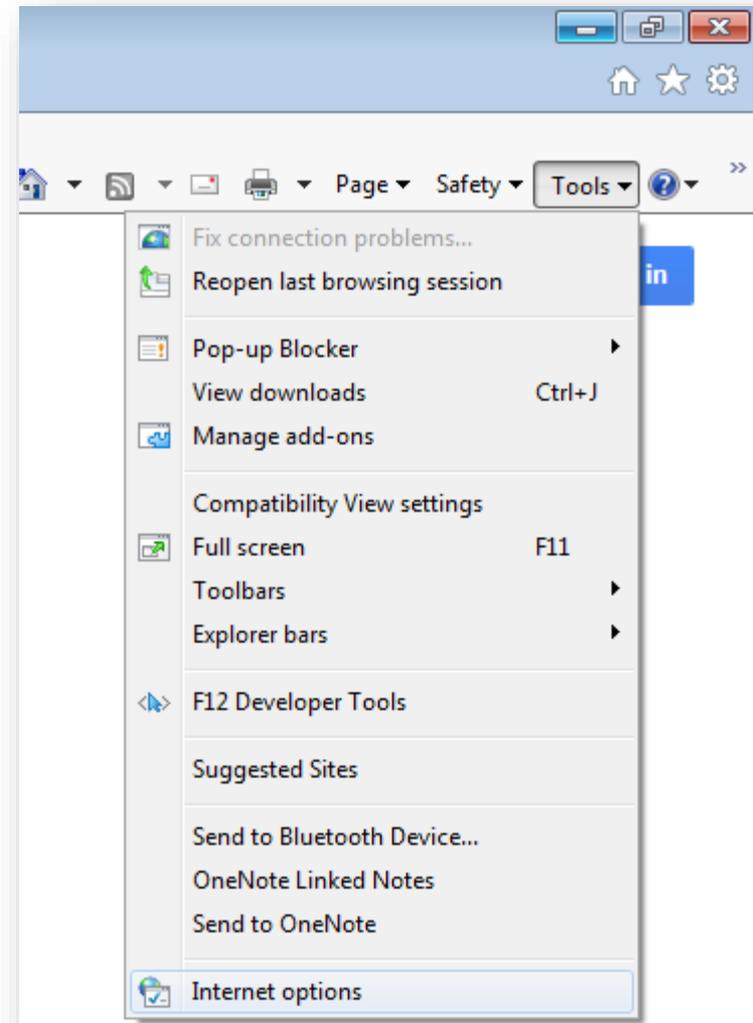
# Viewing the Code Behind a Web Page

- Internet Explorer has an option to edit the Web pages. This option allows you to see how any Web page was coded by using an html editor or text editor. You can choose the editor by clicking the arrow near the button.



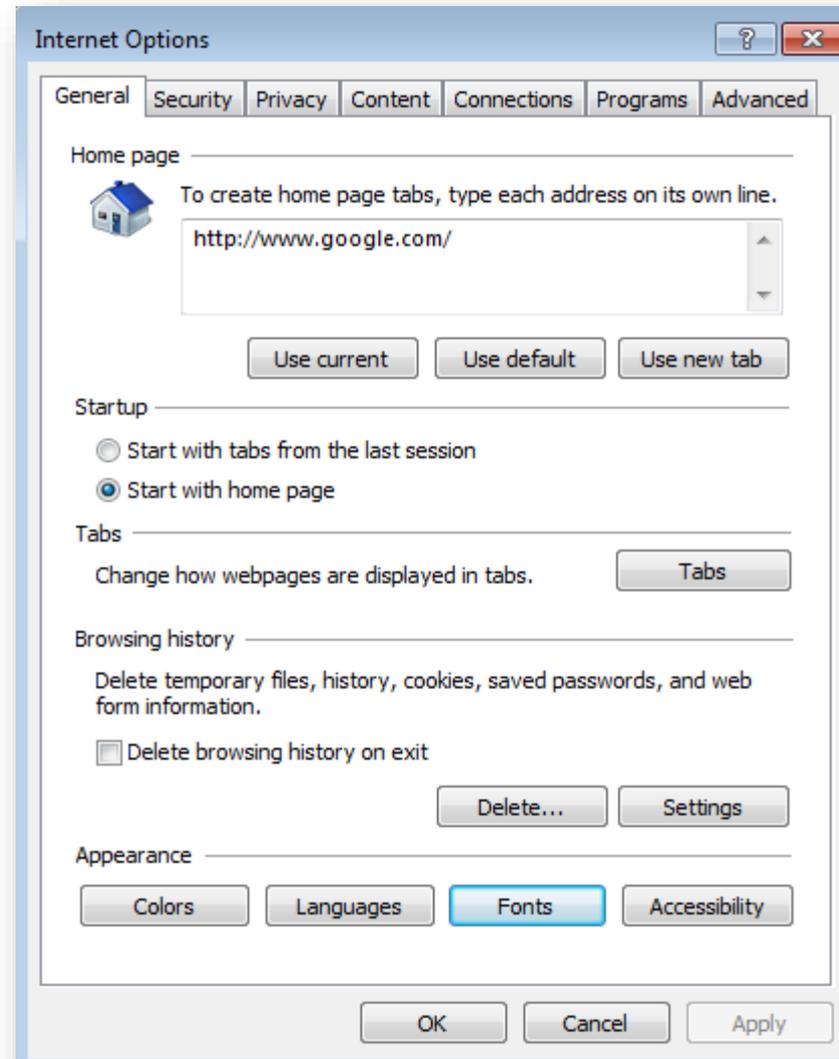
# Internet Explorer Options

- You can change your Internet Explorer settings using Internet Options window. You can specify your default home page (the first Web page you see when you start the browser), delete temporary Internet files stored on your computer, use Content Advisor to block access to objectionable material, and specify how colors and fonts are displayed on Web pages.
- You can also set your security level , modify cookie and specify which programs to use for e-mail and reading Internet newsgroups.



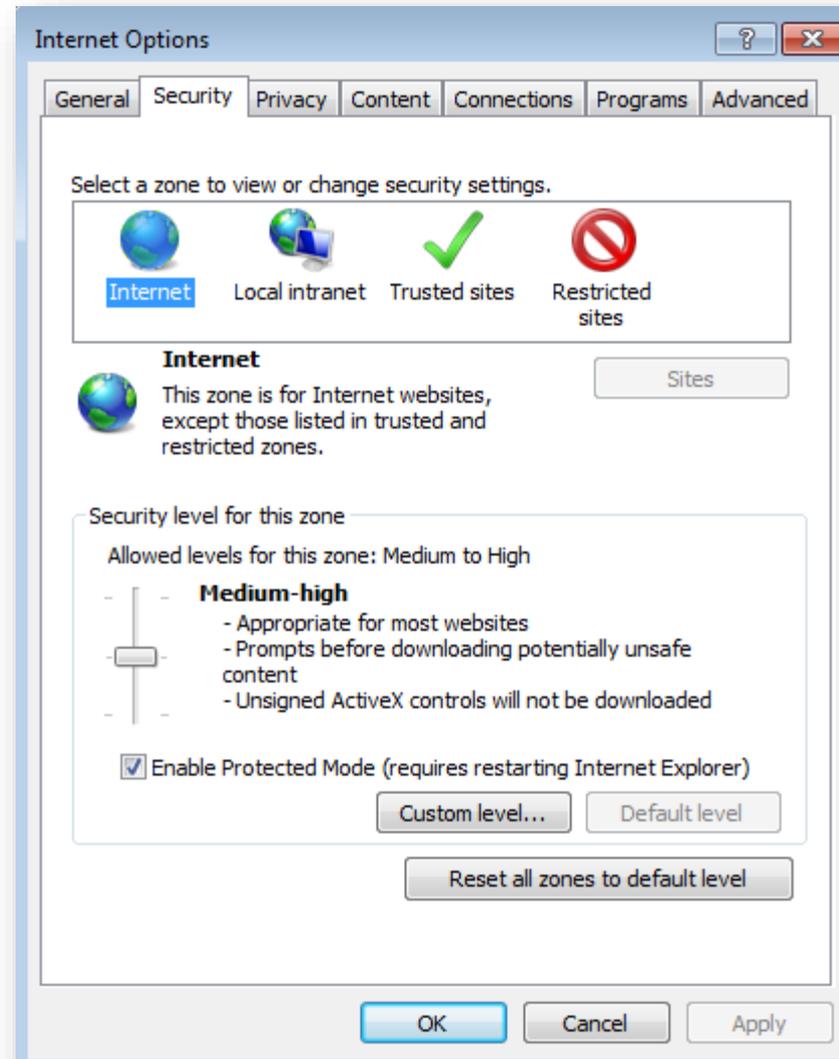
# General Tab

- You can do the following under the General tab ;
  - To Set a Home Page
  - To Delete Temporary Internet Files
  - To Delete the Contents of the History Folder
  - To Set How Many Days Files Will be Kept in the History Folder



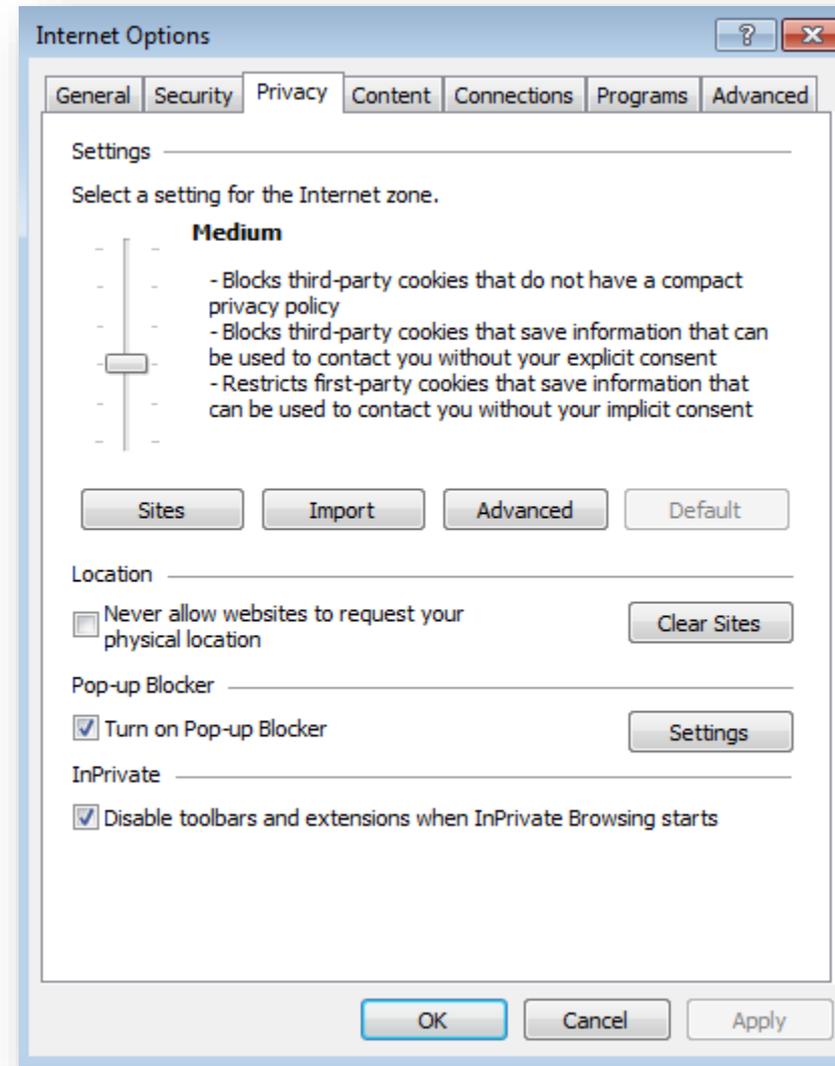
# Security Tab

- The options within the Security tab allow you to set a security level.
- You can restrict websites or you can set them as Trusted.



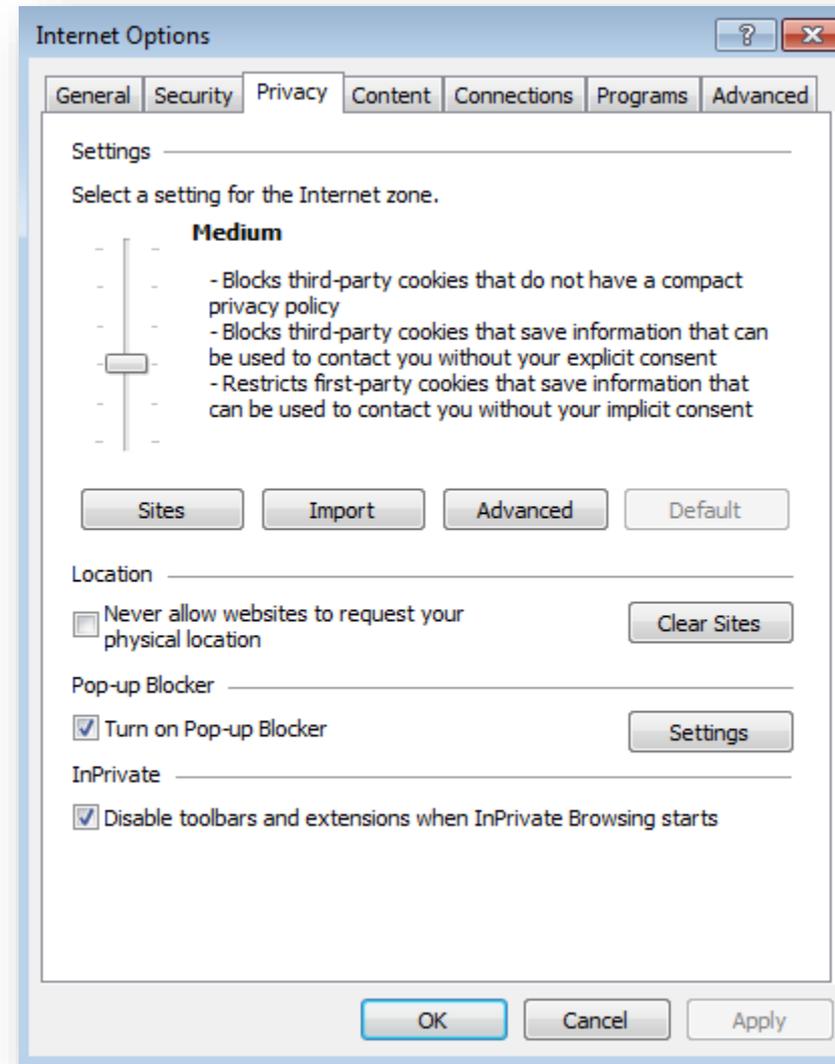
# Privacy Tab

- **Block all cookies:** Cookies from all Web sites will be blocked. Existing cookies on your computer cannot be read by Web sites
- **High:** Cookies from all Web sites that do not have a permission will be blocked. Cookies from all Web sites that use your personally information without your permission will be blocked.
- **Medium High:** Cookies from third-party Web sites that do not have a compact policy will be blocked. Cookies from third-party Web sites that use your personally identifiable information without your permission will be blocked. Cookies from first-party Web sites that use your personally identifiable information without your permission will be blocked.



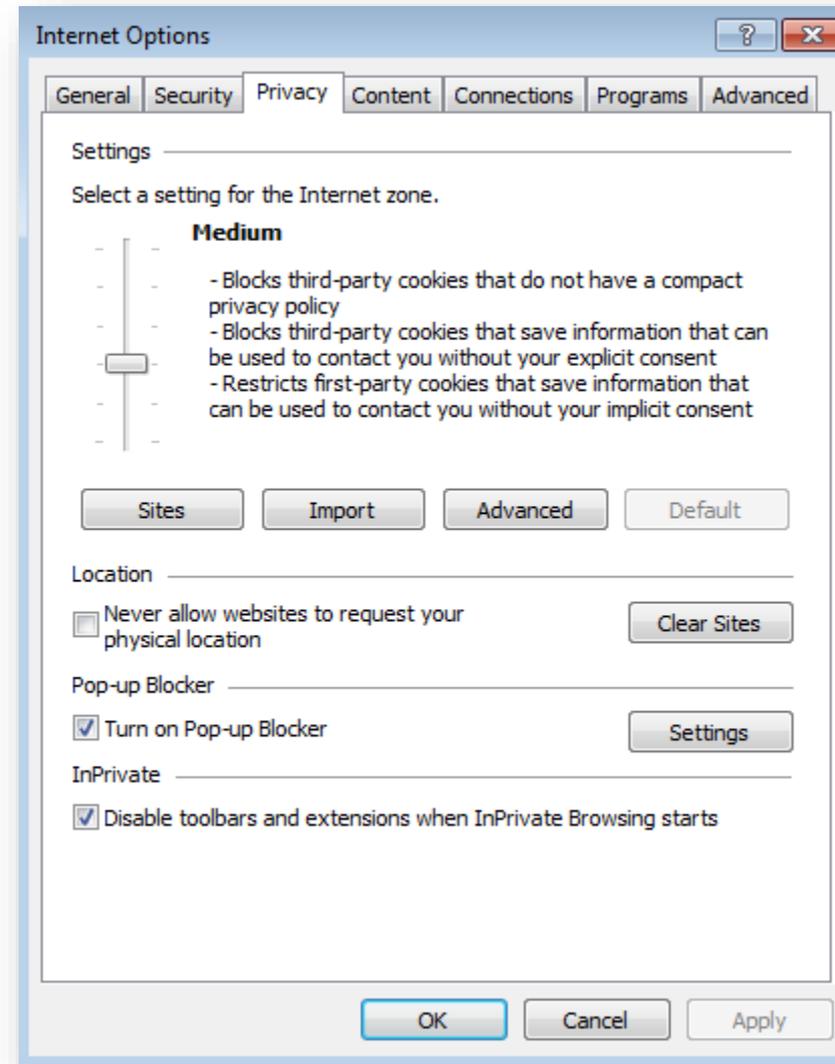
# Privacy Tab

- **Medium:** Cookies from third-party Web sites that do not have a compact policy will be blocked. Cookies from third-party Web sites that use your personally identifiable information without your permission will be blocked. Cookies from first-party Web sites that use your personally identifiable information without your permission will be deleted from your computer when you close Internet Explorer.
- **Low:** Cookies from third-party Web sites that do not have a compact policy will be blocked. Cookies from third-party Web sites that use your personally identifiable information without your permission will be deleted from your computer when you close Internet Explorer.



# Privacy Tab

- **Accept all cookies:** All cookies will be saved on your computer. Existing cookies on your computer can be read by the Web sites that created them. Select the Block pop-ups check box to prevent from appearing the pop-up windows on your screen.
- Pop-up is a small box that appears over a visited page to deliver information or display an advertisement.
- When you change your privacy settings, the changes might not affect cookies that are already on your computer.



# Understanding Cookies

- A cookie is a piece of text that a **Web server** can store on a user's hard disk. Cookies allow a Web site to store information on the machine of a user and later retrieve it.
- For example, a Web site might generate a unique ID number for each visitor and store the ID number on the machine of each user using a cookie file.
- You can see all of the cookies that are stored on your machine. The most common place for them to reside is in a directory called **c:\windows\cookies**.

# Understanding Cookies

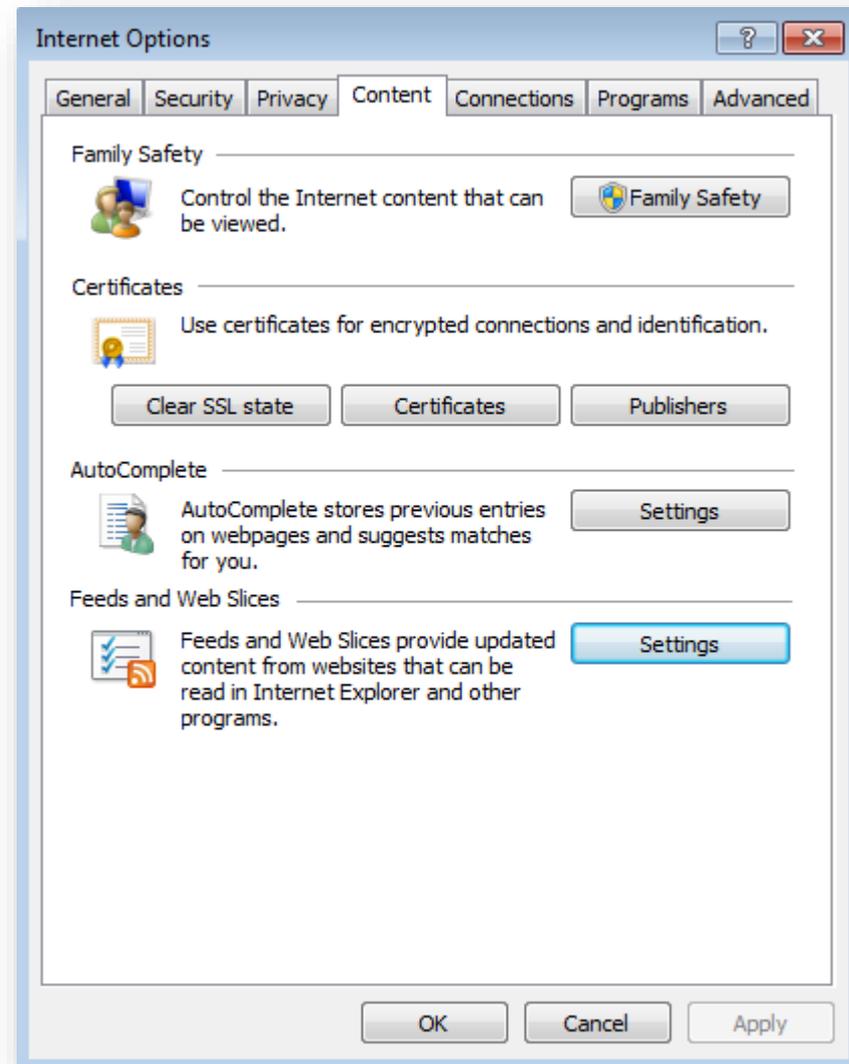
- Some Web sites require cookies; therefore, if you select a setting that does not allow cookies to be saved on your computer, you might not be able to view certain Web sites.
- When you look at the cookie file Amazon has created on machine, it contains the following:

```
session-id-time 954242000 amazon.com/  
session-id 002-4135256-7625846 amazon.com/  
x-main eKQlfwnxuF7qtmX52x6VWAXh@lh6Uo5H amazon.com/  
ubid-main 077-9263437-9645324 amazon.com/
```

- It appears that Amazon stores a main user ID, an ID for each session, and the time the session started on machine.

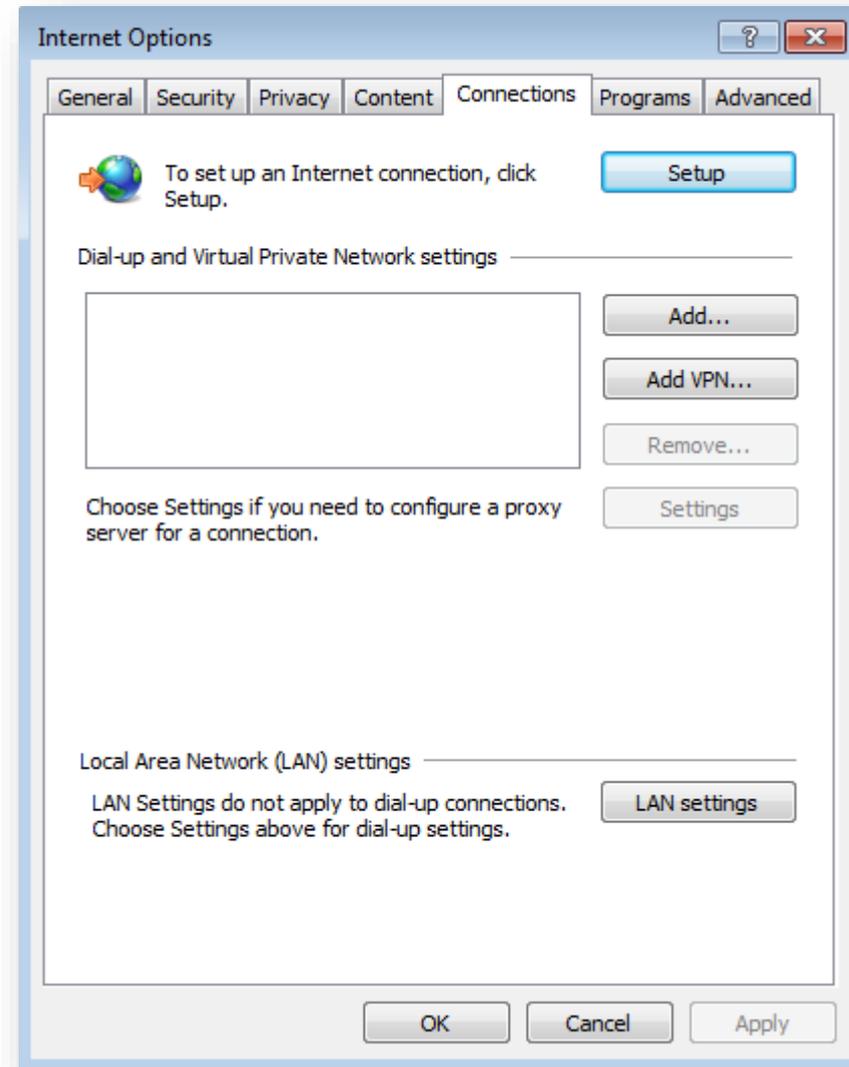
# Content Tab

- **Certificates:** This feature allows you to manage the identification certificates you may have.
- **Personal Information:** This consists of two options. AutoComplete will store entered Web address, information entered into forms, and usernames and passwords needed to access sites you have visited. When you are using your browser, previous entries will come up as choices so that you don't have to retype the information.



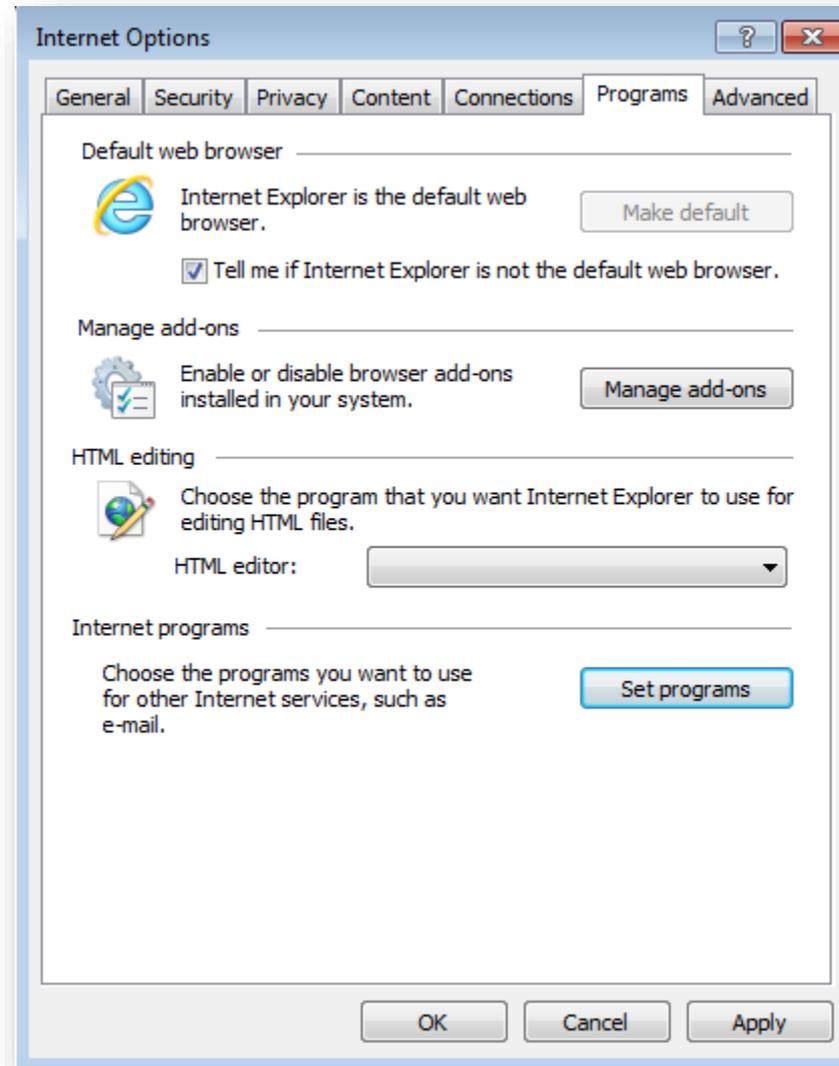
# Connections Tab

- You can use the New Connection Wizard to set up an Internet connection. If you want to reach Internet connection settings, connection tab is one of another way instead of the control panel.



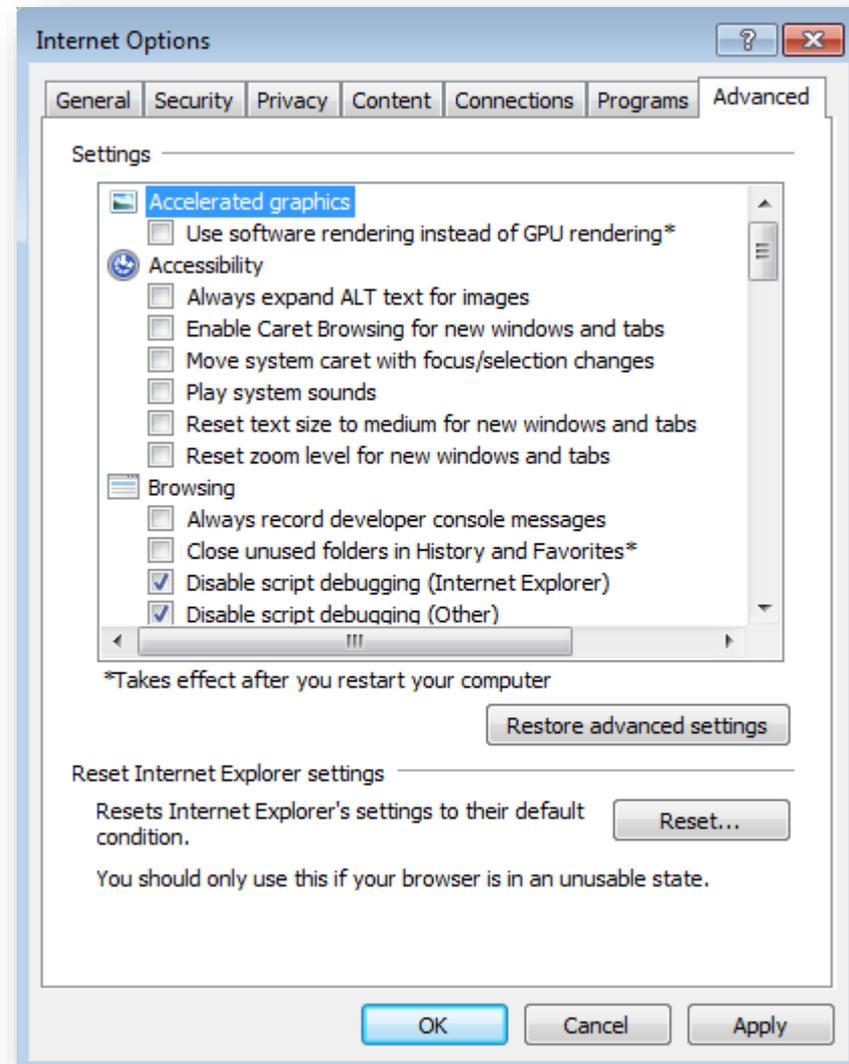
# Programs Tab

- You can change the default programs you use for HTML editor, e-mail, newsgroups, your calendar, Internet calls and contact list. Whenever you click a link on a Web page for these programs, Internet Explorer opens the program you specified.



# Advanced Tab

- There is a lot of detailed customization that can be performed via the Advanced tab of the Internet Options dialog box.
- To reset settings, just click the Reset button. All Internet Explorer installation settings will be restored automatically.



# Cleaning Internet Activity Data

- Windows and other software programs store information about what you have done, what documents you have used, what Web sites you have visited, and various other activities you have performed. Therefore, anyone else can see what you have been doing on your computer, which raises several privacy concerns. Furthermore, much of your activity information takes up valuable disk space, and recovering this space can be very beneficial.
- There are Third party programs for cleaning this Internet activity information, cookies and Windows activity information from computer. Such as Window washer.

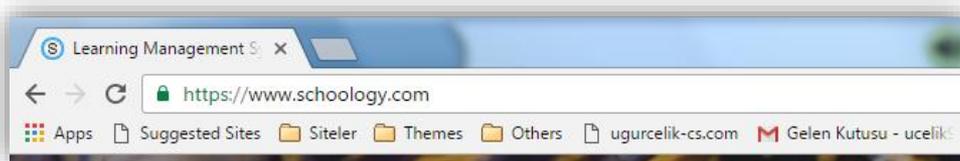
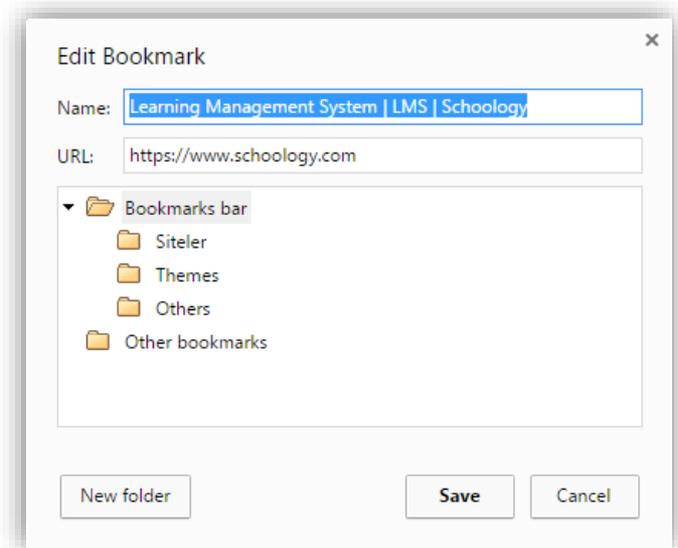
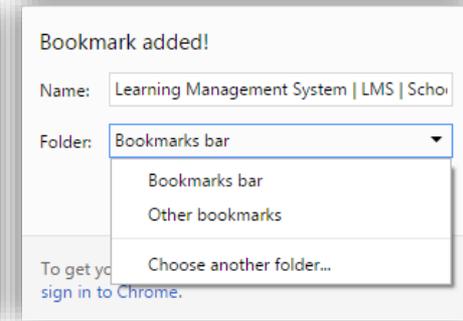
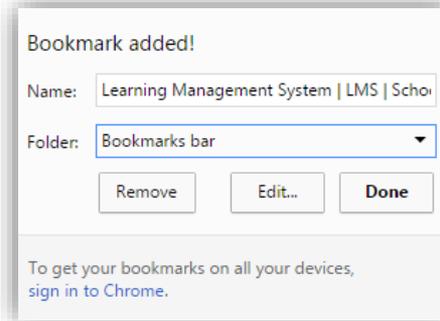
# Google Chrome



# Bookmarks

To save a website as bookmark;

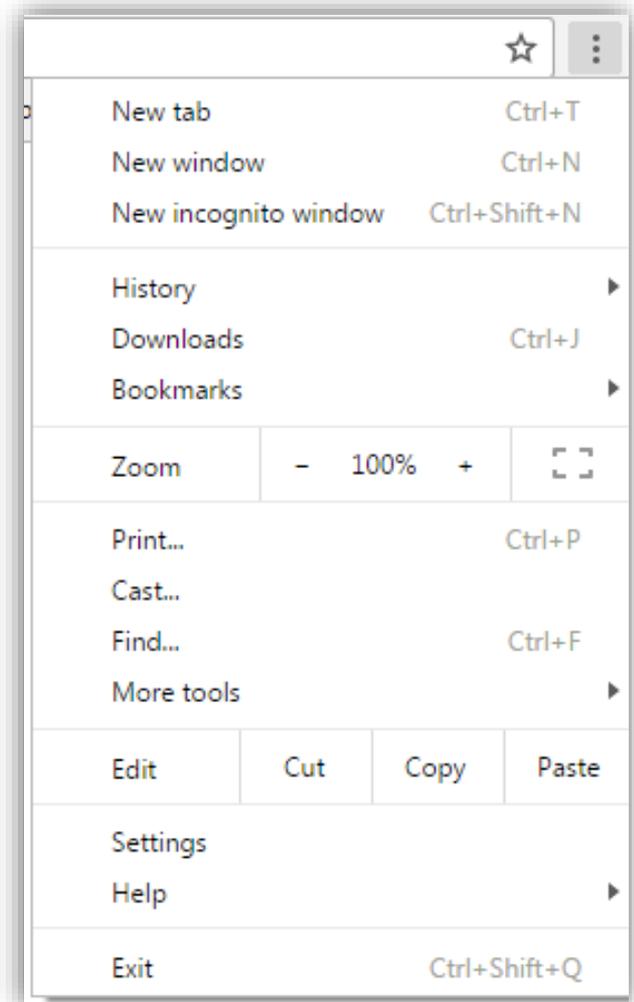
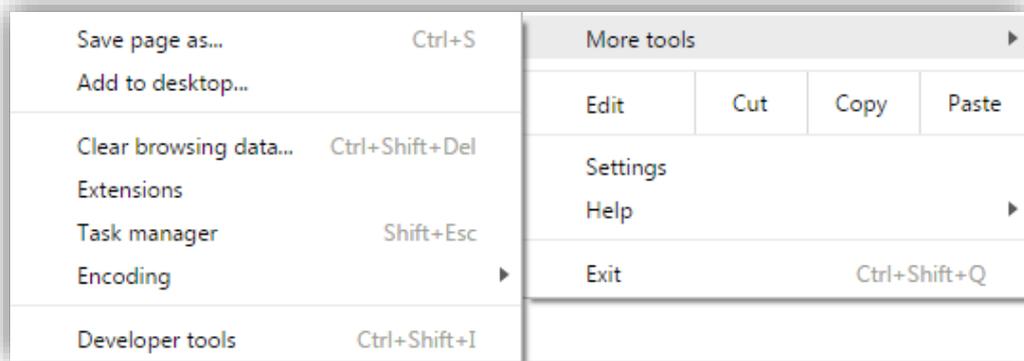
- ✓ Open a website.
- ✓ To add it to the address bar, left-click on the bookmark icon (  ) and click Done.
- ✓ To add it into a folder, choose “Choose another folder...” option.
- ✓ To remove a bookmark, right-click and delete it.



**Bookmarks**

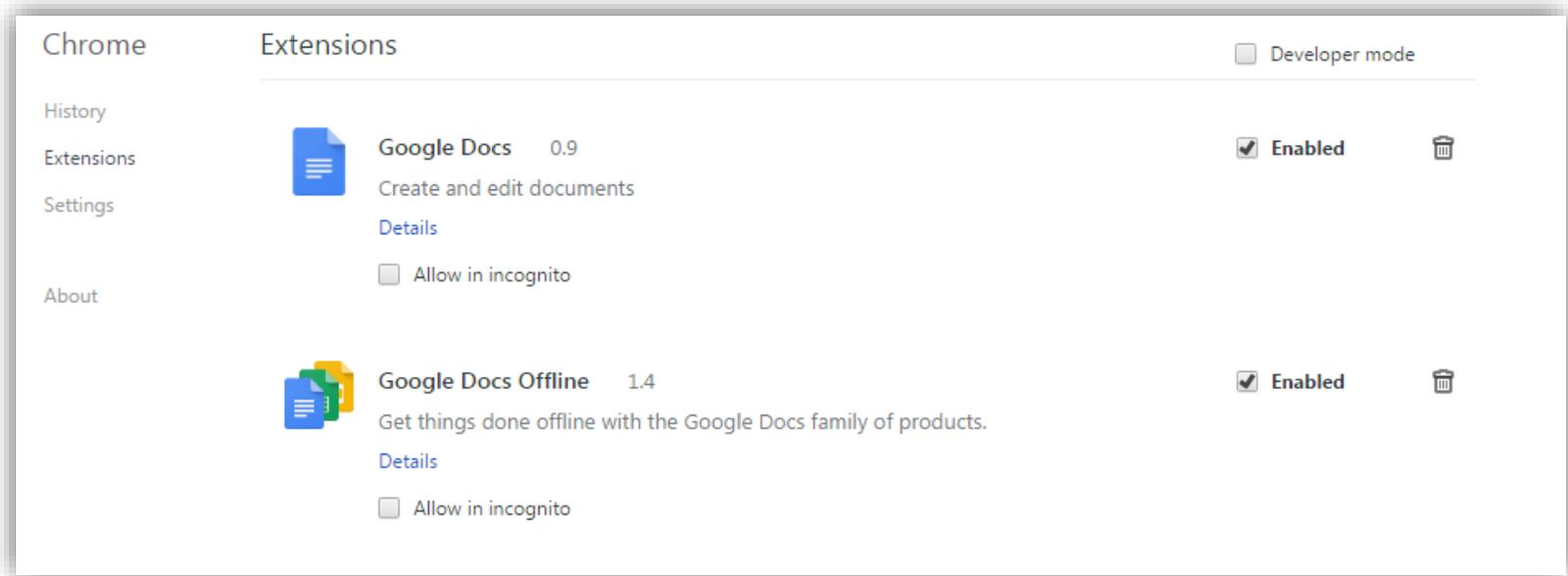
# Customize and Control

- **History** : You can view and delete browsing history.
- **Downloads** : You can see downloaded files.
- **Print** : You can print the current web page.
- **Find** : You can make a search in the current web page.
- **More Tools** :



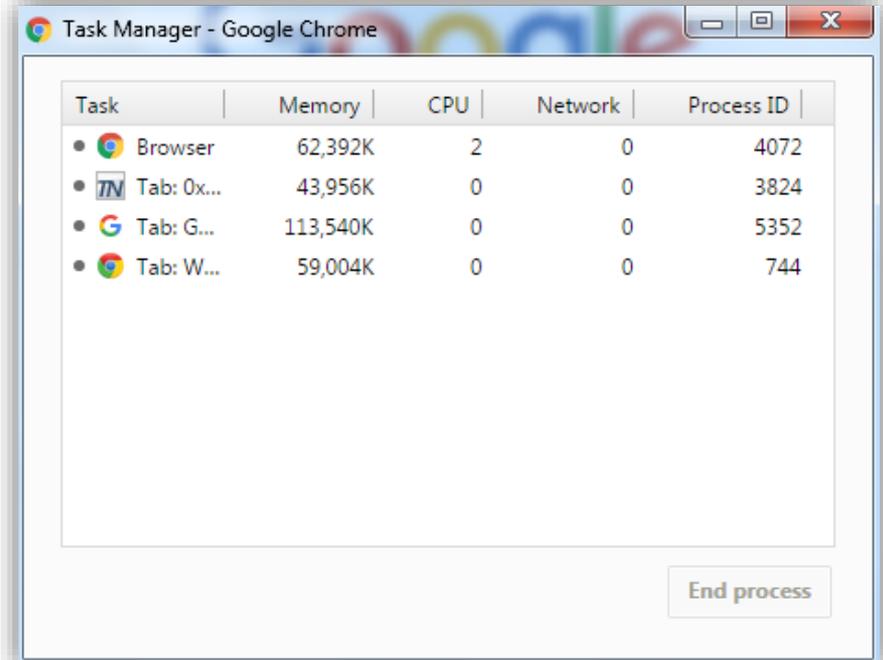
# More Tools : Extensions

- Extensions are small software programs that can modify and enhance the functionality of the browser.



# More Tools : Task Manager

- Just like your Windows machine, Google's Chrome has a built-in task manager. The feature gives you a bird's eye view of the browser, letting you see how much of your computer's memory a site is using, its CPU usage and network activity.
- If your computer feels like it's hit a brick wall after opening a particular web page, you can turn to the task manager to see if the site is hogging your system's resources. You can also use the task manager to quickly close browser tabs that have stopped working or otherwise crashed.



# Settings

Chrome

History

Extensions

Settings

About

## Settings

### Sign in

Sign in to get your bookmarks, history, passwords and other settings on all your devices. You'll also automatically be signed in to your Google services. [Learn more](#)

### On startup

Open the New Tab page

Continue where you left off

Open a specific page or set of pages. [Set pages](#)

### Appearance

Show Home button

Always show the bookmarks bar

### Search

Set which search engine is used when searching from the [omnibox](#).

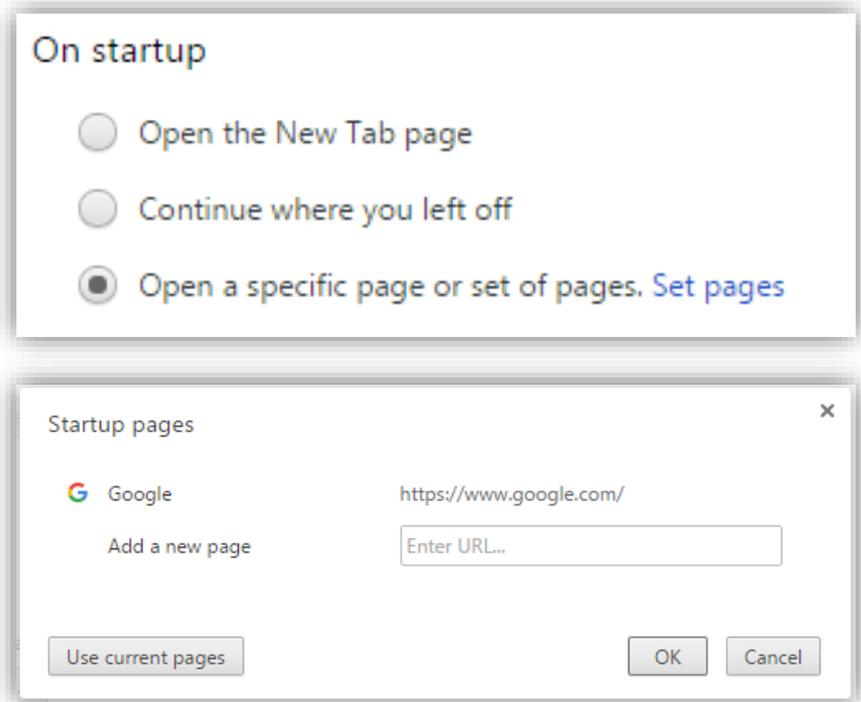
### People

Enable Guest browsing

Let anyone add a person to Chrome

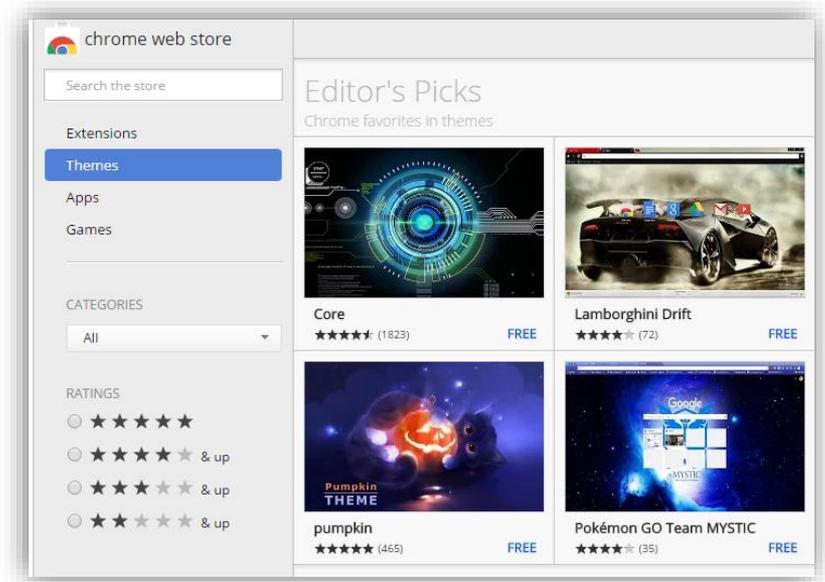
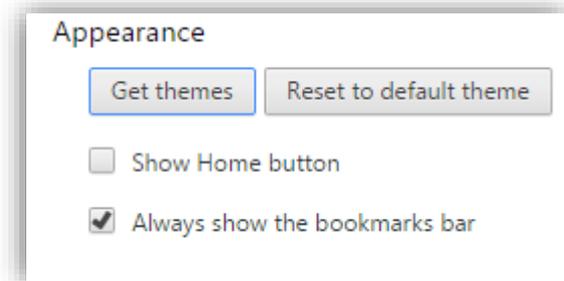
# Settings : On Startup

- On startup; you can set pages which will open when chrome opens.



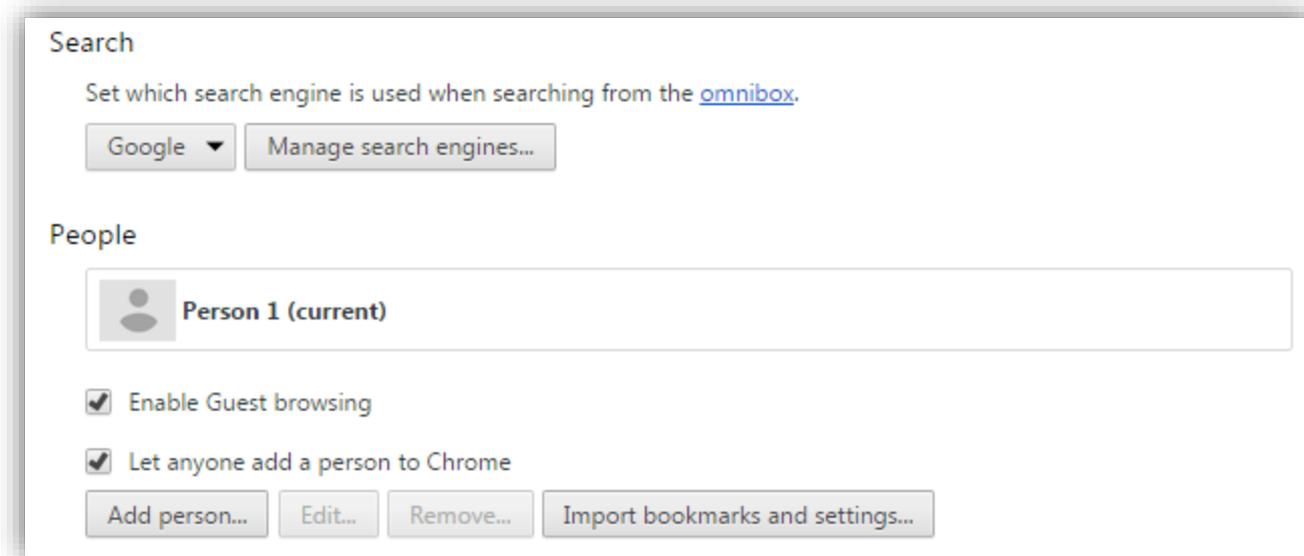
# Settings : Themes

- Under Appearance; you can get themes and add them to chrome.



# Settings : Search and People

- **Search:** you can set and change a search engine.
- **People :** Profiles are managed with an appropriately-titled “People” section in the Chrome settings. From here you can administer to your existing profiles, add new ones, remove old ones, and import bookmarks and settings. Give yourself a name and choose an avatar, then click “Add” and you’ll be asked to then sign into another Google Account. From there, that profile will be associated with that particular account.



# Offline Browsers

- With Offline browsers you will be able to save Web pages and websites. The offline browser can save pages with Flash movies and dynamically loaded images. Offline browser is particularly useful when you want to save many Web pages.
- With a few clicks of the mouse you will be able to save tens, hundreds, or even thousands of Web pages from your favorite Web sites. Offline browser will let you browse your favorite Web sites and read articles while you are on the road or at any other place where access to the Internet is not available.

# Offline Browsers

## SOME OFFLINE BROWSERS

Internet Researcher

<http://www.zylox.com>

BlackWidow

<http://www.softbytelabs.com>

Check&Get

<http://activeurls.com/en>

Teleport Pro

<http://www.tenmax.com/teleport/pro/home.htm>

WebCopier

<http://www.maximumsoft.com>

# Plugins (Add-ons)

- A **plugin** (or plug-in) is a computer program that interacts with another program (for example a Web browser or an email client) to provide a certain, usually very specific, function. Typical examples are plugins to display specific graphic formats, to play multimedia files, to encrypt/decrypt email, or to filter images in graphic programs.

COMMON PLUGINS FOR WEB BROWSERS	
	<b>Adobe Reader</b> For viewing and printing Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) files.
	<b>Flash Player</b> Macromedia Flash Player is the universal rich client for delivering effective Macromedia Flash experiences across desktops and devices.
	<b>Quicktime Player</b> QuickTime Player is an easy-to-use application for playing, interacting with or viewing video, audio, VR or graphics files.
	<b>RealPlayer</b> RealPlayer enables your computer to play streaming RealVideo and RealAudio.
	<b>Windows Media Player</b> Windows Media Player lets you play streaming audio, video, animations, and multimedia presentations on the Web.
	<b>Java Runtime Environment</b> The Java Runtime Environment enables your computer to run applications and applets that use Java technology.
	<b>Shockwave Player</b> Shockwave Player displays Web content that has been created by Macromedia Director.

# Keyboard Shortcuts of The IE

<b>F11</b>	Toggle between full-screen and regular views of the browser window.
<b>TAB</b>	Move forward through the items on a Web page, the Address bar, and the Links bar.
<b>SHIFT+TAB</b>	Move back through the items on a Web page, the Address bar, and the Links bar.
<b>ALT+HOME</b>	Go to your Home page.
<b>ALT+ RIGHT ARROW</b>	Go to the next page.
<b>BACKSPACE</b>	Go to the previous page.
<b>SHIFT+F10</b>	Display a shortcut menu for a link.
<b>CTRL+TAB</b>	Move forward and backward between frames.

# Keyboard Shortcuts of The IE

UP ARROW	Scroll toward the beginning of a document.
PAGE UP	Scroll toward the beginning of a document in larger increments.
PAGE DOWN	Scroll toward the end of a document in larger increments.
CTRL+F	Find on this page.
F5 or CTRL+R	Refresh the current Web page.
CTRL+A	Select all items on the current Web page.
DOWN ARROW	Scroll toward the end of a document.

# Summary

A **Web browser** is a software application that handles the display of the data that the Internet connection brings to your computer. Internet Explorer is Microsoft's Web browser and comes with the Microsoft Windows operating system and can also be downloaded from Microsoft's Web site. It has been the most widely-used Web browser since 1999.

To load a Web page type the URL of it in the **Address bar** and press **Enter** key. **URL** is the address of a resource available on the Internet. **Domain type** is the last three letters of the domain name after the dot in a URL that tells you what kind of organization you are dealing with. Except USA, each country has a two letter **country code** in the URL that indicates where the Web page is been published from.

You can keep a list of your **favorite Web addresses** in your browser for quick access at a later time. In addition to this, you can save Web pages and Web sites to use **offline**.

A **plugin** (add-on) is a small software application that merges with browser software to enable it to play multimedia elements on a Web page. They are free and can be downloaded from the Internet.

# Exercises

Information system using the Internet to access hypertext documents.	<b>www</b>
Information stored on a user's computer by a Web site so preferences are remembered on future requests.	<b>Cookie</b>
A link stored in a Web browser for easy reference.	<b>Bookmark</b>
A keyboard key to go to the previously visited Web page in IE.	<b>Backspace</b>
a computer program that interacts with another program (for example a Web browser or an email client) to provide a certain, usually very specific, function.	<b>Plugin</b>
A software that allows a user to access and view HTML documents.	<b>Web Browser</b>
An electronic connection between one Web page to other Web page.	<b>Hyperlink</b>
Text with links to other text.	<b>Hypertext</b>

# Exercises

A language in which web pages are written.	HTML
A collection of connected Web pages.	Website
The main page of a Web site.	Home Page
An address of an Internet resource.	URL
Where you type URLs in a Web browser.	Address Bar
A feature of Web browsers that predicts the URLs when user starts to type them.	AutoComplete
An HTML document that is accessible on the Web.	Web Page

The End

