Internet Basics
The internet

A system of interconnected global computer networks that allows people to share digital information with one another.
The web

A system of online documents that are linked together, like a spider “web” (hence the term World Wide Web).
Web browser

A program that allows you to view websites and navigate between them using hyperlinks. Also used to access web-based applications, like Yahoo Mail, and to store and access documents using web services such as Google Drive.

The five most popular web browsers are:

- Edge
- Internet Explorer
- Mozilla Firefox
- Google Chrome
- Safari
Website

A collection of web pages that provide information about a business, group, organization, or person (such as the Manhattan Public Library or the Flint Hills Discovery Center).
Web page

An electronic document with text, images, and other links that is accessed by clicking a hyperlink from the search results list in a web browser.
Search engine

A website that searches the internet for electronic documents (usually web pages) that contain a key word, phrase, or subject.
Homepage

The page of a website that appears first when someone clicks on the site’s hyperlink in their web browser search results list.
The cloud

A term used to describe web-based applications and/or files that are stored on a shared, remote server and accessible to users through a login (such as Google Docs or Facebook).
Navigation buttons: back, forward, refresh, home

Tabs

Address bar

Bookmarks

Options and settings
Search box

Used to enter keywords when the exact address is unknown.

Note: Some browsers only have a single “omnibox” that is used to enter both web addresses and keywords (like Chrome).
Web address or URL

Tells the computer the correct combination of letters, numbers, and/or characters to reach a particular website.

**Uniform Resource Locator**

- Contain NO SPACES and require correct spelling.
- *Usually* begin with **www**, **http**, or **https**

Example: [www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov)
Domains

The last few letters of the address after the period. USUALLY give users an indicator about the type of site they’re visiting.

.com = commercial business or company
.org = non-profit
.gov = government agency
.info = informational site
.edu = educational institutions
.net = internet service provider (Ex: AT&T)
.mil = United States military branches
Internet safety

- The internet is not evil, but some people are
- Keep yourself safe with a few simple guidelines:
  - Be cautious of entering personal information into websites that aren’t secure (https: or feature a lock icon)
Internet safety, cont.

- Do not click on strange ads or links
- Beware of “pop-ups”
- Choose shopping sites carefully and look for names you know (Ex: Amazon)
- Do not provide account or personal information online unless you know it’s a safe site
- If it sounds too good to be true, it probably is
Internet safety

- Use strong passwords
  - At least 12 characters
  - Mix of upper/lowercase letters
  - Contain at least 1 number
  - Contain a symbol
  - Unique to the website (no repeat passwords)
  - Change your passwords regularly
  - Can use a base password, then change the end for different websites

**Example: librariesRgr34t!**

- **DO NOT** create a folder in your email or computer called “Passwords” and store them in there
Continuing to learn

- Upcoming tech classes
- One-on-one training with Wandean
- Tech Drop-In
  - 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 2 PM
- Online tutorials
  - DigitalLearn.org
  - TechBoomers.com
  - LearnMyWay.com
  - GCFLearnFree.org