GROUP PRESENTATION 1

- VALUE (100 POINTS)
- FORM GROUPS OF 4-5
- GOTO SCHOOL WEBSITE www.sphs.edu.bz
- SELECT A PRIMARY & SECONDARY TOPIC
- EMAIL TO sysadmin@sphs.edu.bz
- GROUP MEMBERS, GROUP LEADER (EMAIL), PRIMARY & SECONDARY TOPIC
- LECTURER WILL RESPOND TO GROUP LEADER.
- BASED ON FIRST COME – FIRST SERVED
THE INTERNET
Conducting Internet Research
Computer Applications I
Martin Santos
Objectives

• After completing this section, students will be able to:
  • Understand the internet
  • Identify the different tools for research
  • Use and cite references from the internet
Vocabulary List

- **Internet (the Net)**: a global connection of millions of computer networks
- **Browser**: software that helps a user access web sites (Internet Explorer and Netscape)
- **Server**: a computer that runs special software and sends information over the Internet when requested
- **World Wide Web (the Web or www.)**: multimedia portion of the Internet consisting of text, graphics, audio and video
- **URL**: stands for Uniform Resource Locator. It is the website's “address” or what the user types in to make the connection
- **Web site**: a “virtual” place on the Internet with a unique URL
- **Virtual**: “mental” replica of something - you can’t “touch” it – need a “tool” to get to it
- **Web page**: a place on a web site where specific information is located
- **Home page**: main page of a web site and first page to load when a site is accessed
- **Hyperlink**: “clickable” text or graphics – takes you from one place to another – usually underlined and shows a hand shaped icon
- **Hypertext**: capability to “link” or “jump” to other references or cross references by clicking
- **Cyberspace**: “electronic” universe where information from one computer connects with another
- **Download**: process of transferring information to a computer
- **Search engine**: a site that scans the contents of other web sites to create a large index of information
- **Domain (top level)**: code located in the URL representing the type of organization (i.e., .gov (government), .edu (education), .mil (military), .org (organization – non-profit), .com (commercial – a business – for profit)
- **Internet Service Provider (ISP)**: a company with direct connection to the Internet that grants subscribers access to various Internet services.
How the Internet Works

Have you ever wondered just how the Internet works? Well, every time that you sit down at a computer to “surf” the Internet keep these things in mind:

- the Internet is a gigantic collection of millions of computers all over the world, all linked together on a computer network
- the computers have to communicate with each other in some way
- your home computer connects to an Internet Service Provider usually via a phone line or cable modem
- your Internet Service Provider connects you to other networks via a router which may connect to other networks around the world via fiber-optic lines, undersea cables or satellite links
- when you type a URL into your browser it breaks the URL down into parts and then connects to a Web server and delivers the page you requested
- in order for a computer to talk to every other computer it has to use a protocol (communication method) known as HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) and it has to be coded in a special programming language called HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)
- it sometimes takes only seconds from the time you type in a URL on your home computer for your browser to connect with another computer clear across the world and deliver a page to your screen
- it is fantastic!

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i5oe63pOhLI
• For effective online research:
  – know available search tools
  – understand how tools work
  – know how to use tools
  – evaluate results found with tools
• Characteristics of the Internet:
  – large volumes of information
  – convenient
  – doesn’t contain all information
  – potentially frustrating
Conduction Online Research

• For effective online research:
  – know available search tools
  – understand how tools work
  – know how to use tools
  – evaluate results found with tools
Web versus Print

• Web

– anyone with web access can publish
– author/affiliations and qualifications may be unclear
– may not clearly identify external information
– may be biased/misleading
– publication info may not be listed
Web versus Print

• Print
  – extensive publication process
  – clearly indicates author/affiliations
  – clearly marks outside sources/quotations
  – bias exists, but is reviewed
  – only qualified manuscripts accepted for publication
  – publication info clearly listed
• **Visible Web:**
  content can be found using freely accessible search engines such as Google

• **Invisible Web:**
  content not found by general search engines such as online library - EBSCOHOST
Conducting A Research

• Consider:
  – keywords that apply
  – what kinds of information you need
  – multiple angles
  – keep notes
Using Search Terms

• Do multiple searches
• Try keyword variations
  – e.g. try “dining hall,” “cafeteria,” and “campus food service”
• Be specific as you learn more
  – e.g. change “dining hall” to “Midwest university dining hall”
• Boolean Operators: words added to a search to make it more specific
Boolean Operators

• **AND**
  – finds pages with all of the search terms used
  – e.g. “dining hall” AND “student workers”

• **OR**
  – finds pages with at least one of the search terms
  – e.g. “dining hall” OR “cafeteria” OR “campus food service”
Quotation Marks

• Return pages with exact matches
  – enter **dining hall**
    • Get: “As I was **dining**, I heard a noise coming from the hall”
  – enter “**dining hall**”
    • Get: “**Dining hall** food quality is assessed in this paper.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASIC SEARCHING</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quotation marks</strong></td>
<td>Requires words to searched as a phrase, in the exact order you type them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ ”</td>
<td>“working mothers”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ ”</td>
<td>”affirmative action”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Common Words Usually Ignored</strong></td>
<td>Search which versus that. Only versus is searched on. Which and that are ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ or “ ”</td>
<td>• To require common words to be searched:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to search them</td>
<td>+which versus +that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>”which versus that”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excluding</strong></td>
<td>“acute pancreatitis” - diet - hispanic –“pancreatic cancer”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-“phrase in quotes”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Basic Search Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASIC SEARCHING</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OR</strong> allows more than one term</td>
<td>OR requires at least one of the terms joined by it to appear somewhere in the document, in any order. “African Americans” OR blacks ear OR nose OR throat  • The more words you enter connected by OR, the more documents you get. Broadens the search..  • USES:  o The OR operator is generally used to join similar, equivalent, or synonymous concepts. &quot;global warming&quot; OR &quot;greenhouse effect&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dogs OR cats allows pages with at least one of the terms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Basic Search Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>BASIC SEARCHING</strong></th>
<th><strong>EXAMPLES</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AND</strong> (default)</td>
<td>AND is the default and only needs to be typed if you are using other Boolean operators with ( ). Info-people training is logically the same as info-people and training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dogs AND cats</td>
<td>• The more words you enter connected by AND, the fewer documents you get. All your words will be searched on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is the small overlap</td>
<td>• USES:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where both terms</td>
<td>o The AND operator is generally used to join different kinds of concepts, different aspects of the question.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occur</td>
<td>o &quot;global warming&quot; AND &quot;sea level rise&quot; AND california</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Basic Search Criteria

### BASIC SEARCHING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AND NOT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dogs AND NOT cats excludes pages that mention cats, even if they also mention Dogs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EXAMPLES

Excludes documents containing whatever follows it.
- The AND NOT operator is generally used after you have performed a search, looked at the results, and determined that you do not want to see pages containing some word or phrase.
- USES:
  - The AND NOT operator should be used with extreme caution, because it eliminates the entire page, and some pages may be of value to you for other information they contain. I almost never use and not for this reason.
  - "global warming" AND "sea level rise" AND NOT California - The first two terms must be somewhere and any page containing California will be thrown out.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASIC SEARCHING</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEAR</strong></td>
<td>Requires the term following it to occur within a certain proximity of the preceding word in the search. In Exalead.com, NEAR requires the terms to be within 16 words of each other in either direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dogs NEAR cats</td>
<td>• Joining words by NEAR gives you fewer documents than AND, because it requires the words to be closer together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requires both terms, like AND, with the added requirement that they be within 16 words of each other</td>
<td>• USES:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available in Exalead.com only</td>
<td>o The NEAR operator is used when you want to require that certain terms appear in the same sentence or paragraph of the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o &quot;global warming&quot; NEAR &quot;sea level rise&quot; - Requires the two phrases to occur within 16 words of each other, in either direction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Basic Search Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASIC SEARCHING</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( ) parentheses: &quot;Nesting&quot;</td>
<td>Require the terms and operations that occur inside them to be searched first. This is called &quot;nesting.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Parentheses MUST BE USED to group terms joined by OR when there is any other Boolean operator in the search.</td>
<td>• Parentheses MUST BE USED to group terms joined by OR when there is any other Boolean operator in the search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Parentheses also MUST BE USED with NEAR:</td>
<td>• Parentheses also MUST BE USED with NEAR:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o &quot;global warming&quot; AND &quot;sea level rise&quot; AND (California OR “Pacific Coast*”) - Requires first two terms somewhere in all documents, and either California or Pacific coast.</td>
<td>o (&quot;global warming&quot; NEAR &quot;sea level rise&quot;) AND (California OR “Pacific Coast*”) - Requires sea level rise to be within 16 words of global warming; the rest can be anywhere in the pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The parentheses guarantee that the effect of near stops with sea level rise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Another kind of search tool is called a **Meta-searcher**. Some characteristics of *meta-searchers* are:

- They search other search engines instead of searching the Internet.
- They act like a librarian – searching for and accessing from a variety of sources and letting the user decide what to use for him or herself letting the user.
- Let’s try a search using a very popular *meta-search tool* called *Metacrawler*.
Meta Search Engines

- **WebCrawler.com** – Another popular portal that collects the most relevant searches from other top websites, delivering them conveniently onto a single page. It was developed in 1994 by Brian Pinkerton at the University of Washington. Originally it had its own spider and index, but changed in 2008. It is also currently owned by InfoSpace, Inc.

- **Infospace.com** – Founded in early 1996 by Naveen Jain, Infospace currently operates one of the Internet’s most popular Metasearch engines. You can perform queries using a specific keyword to get results from Google, Yahoo!, Bing and Ask. You can also find images, people, businesses and videos using its available search verticals.

- **Info.com** – This site provides you with results from up to 10 other top resources, including pay-per-click and free directories, such as LookSmart, About.com and the Open Directory Project (ODP).

- **Dogpile.com** – A top aggregator of the most relevant searches from Google, Bing, Yahoo! and Ask. It delivers them conveniently on a single webpage. Dogpile is owned by InfoSpace, which is currently one of the most popular sites in its niche.

- **Ixquick.com** – A site that has been around since 1998, and is best known as the world’s most private search engine. A query there makes it easy to get listings from a ton of other sites maintaining their own indexes.

- **Excite.com** – A web portal that’s owned by Mindspark, Excite was one of the most popular Internet destinations of the 1990s. Today, its SERPs are an aggregated display of listing from the 3 top general search engines.

- **Zoo.com** – In 2012, this website was changed from a resource about zoos to a meta search engine that displays what it considers the best results from Google and Yahoo. Metacrawler, one of the previous 10 tens in this list redirects here. The site is owned by InfoSpace, a company that owns numerous Internet properties.
Citing Website (APA Style)

• Author. (Date published if available; n.d.--no date--if not). Title of article. *Title of web site*. Retrieved date. From URL.

Example:

Plagiarism Checker

- Free, automatic and efficient duplicate content analysis websites. It is service for teachers of Colleges and Universities that want to check assignments and papers for passages plagiarized from the Internet. There are more than one plagiarism software and techniques vary.

Example:
http://www.plagscan.com/seesources/