UKaid
from the British people

DigiGirls

BASIC SEARCH AND WEB NAVIGATION

An initiative of
cybersafe.
FOUNDATION

UKaid
from the British people

DigiGirls

Content

- Finding the website
- Part of website
- Using search engine
- UNDERSTANDING urls
- How to set up a wi-fi network
- Configure your router
- Choosing a web browser
- INSTALLING AND UPDATING plug-ins
- How to update a plug-in

An initiative of
cybersafe.
FOUNDATION

UKaid
from the British people

DigiGirls

FINDING THE WEBSITE

The web is full of websites, so how to find a website becomes a question. Fortunately, there are tools built specifically for finding websites.

- **Use a Search Engines**: This makes finding the web very easy;most web browser like CHROME, FIREFOX AND EDGE have search box built in.
- **Browser A Web Directory:** if you don't know the name of a website use a web directory.

PART OF A WEBSITE

There are different parts of a website;

THE HEADER: The header is responsible for showing visitors the website's company logo, the primary & secondary navigation menus, and contact information. The header is normally at the very top of the page.

THE HERO SECTION: A hero section is like the page header but is strictly for homepages. Hero sections are used to help convey your products and services to your visitors on your homepage.

A PAGE HEADER: A page header is a section below the main header, and it typically states the page title to the visitor.

The content section: your content section is where all of your page information goes. This is where the bulk of your titles, paragraphs, images, and forms will go in your website. The content section is known as the biggest part of the page.

The sidebar section: sidebar sections are responsible for showing visitors additional navigation, and filtering options depending on what the site requires.

A footer section: the footer is at the very bottom of your website and normally should include your contact information, logo, and some navigation. You should also include links to any important legal information you need to include with your website like a privacy policy or terms & conditions.

USING SEARCH ENGINE

A search engine is a web-based tool that help users to locate information on the WORLD WEB WIDE(www). They search the world wide web in a systematic way for a particular information specifically ask my the user.Examples; GOOGLE CHROME, BING, YAHOO.

THE SEARCH ENGINE INDEX: The search engine index are web pages that have been discovered by the search engine and are added into a data structure.The index take notes of key signals of contents such as:

- Keywords
- The relevance of the contents
- The freshness of the page
- The previous user engagement

UNDERSTANDING URLs

Every time you click a link on a website or type a web address into your browser, it's a **URL**. URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator. Think of it like a street address, with each portion of the URL as different parts of the address, and each giving you different information.

SCHEME: Every **URL** begins with the **scheme**. This tells your browser what type of address it is so the browser connects to it correctly. There are many types of schemes, but for typical web browsing you will mostly see **http** and **https**. you don't need to type the scheme when typing a web address; instead, you can just begin with the **domain name**.

DOMAIN NAME: The **domain name** is the most prominent part of a web address. Typically, different pages on the same site will continue to use the same **domain name**. E.g, http://www.digigirls.org

Domain name

FILE PATH: The **file path**—often just called the **path**—tells your browser to load a specific page. If you don't specify a **path** and only enter a **domain name**, your browser is still loading a specific page; it's just loading a default page, which usually will help you navigate to other pages.

http://www.digigirls.org**/reading/grammar**

PARAMETER: Some **URLs** include a string of characters after the path—beginning with a question mark—called the **parameter string**. You have probably noticed this part of a **URL** appear in your address bar after performing a search on Google or YouTube. The parameter string can be clear or confusing to a human user, but it is critical information for the server.

www.youtube.com/watch**?v=dQw5w6WgXcQ**

PARAMETER

ANCHOR: Also appearing after the path, the **anchor** tells your browser to scroll to or load a specific part of the page. Usually the **anchor** begins with a hashtag and is used to direct your browser to a specific part of a very long page, much like a bookmark. Different **anchors** don't load different pages; they simply tell the browser to display different parts of the page.

digigirls.com/wiki/j,r.r_digigirls**#writing**

ANCHOR

HOW TO SET UP A WI-FI NETWORK

To create your own Wi-Fi network, you'll need a **wireless router**. This is the device that will broadcast the Wi-Fi signal from your Internet modem throughout your house.Some Internet modems may already have a built-in wireless router, which means you won't need to purchase a separate one

HOW TO SET UP A WI-FI NETWORK

CONNECT THE CABLE:

- Connect the router to your existing Internet modem.
- Connect an Ethernet cable from your modem to the wireless router (there is usually a short Ethernet cable included with your wireless router for this purpose)
- Plug in the power cable for the wireless router.

- Wait at least 30 to 60 seconds, and make sure the lights on your router are working correctly.

CONFIGURE YOUR ROUTER

Use your computer to configure your router's default settings. This includes setting a **unique name** and **password** for your wireless network.

- Using your web browser, enter the **router's default IP address** into the address bar, then press **Enter**. Your router's instructions should include this information, but some of the most common addresses include **192.168.0.1**, **192.168.1.1**, and **192.168.2.1**.

- The router's sign-in page will appear, most routers use a standard user name and password combination, such as **admin** and **password**.

- Your router's settings page will appear. Locate and select the **Network Name** setting, then enter a unique network name

- Locate and select the **Network Password** setting, and choose an Encryption option. There are several types of **encryption** you can use, but we recommend **WPA2**, which is generally considered to be the most secure
- Enter your desired password. Make sure to use a **strong password** to help ensure no one else can access your network.

- Locate and select the **Save** button to save your settings.

CONNECT

Now you're ready to connect to your Wi-Fi network and make sure it's working. The process for connecting to a Wi-Fi network will vary slightly depending on what type of computer or device you're using, but any system will require these basic steps;

- Locate your computer's network settings, and search for nearby Wi-Fi networks.
- Select your network and enter your password
- If your connection is successful, open your web browser and try navigation to a webpage, if the page loads it means your wi-fi connection is successful

CHOOSING A WEB BROWSER

A **web browser** is a type of software that allows you to find and view websites on the Internet.

It's always a good idea to keep **at least two web browsers** on your computer or mobile device. This way, if a website isn't working correctly you can try opening the page in a different web browser.

CHOOSING A WEB BROWSER

The best browser depends on the kind of device you're using, using a PC or ANDROID **Google Chrome** is probably the best web browser right now for PCs. It's free to download, it's very fast, and it's secure. Chrome is also the default web browser for many Android devices.

Using an iphone,ipad or Mac **Safari** is the default web browser for Mac computers and iOS devices, including the iPhone and iPad

OTHER RECOMMENDED WEB BROWSER

Firefox: This free web browser from Mozilla works on Windows, Mac, and Android.

Opera: Originally released in 1994, the Opera web browser has been around much longer than Firefox and Chrome.

INSTALLING AND UPDATING PLUGINS

Plug-ins are small applications that allow you to view certain types of content within your web browser. Common plug-ins include **Adobe Reader**, which lets you view PDF files in your browser; and **Microsoft Silverlight**, which is often required for video sites like Netflix.You might also be familiar with some older plug-ins, such as **Adobe Flash Player**, **Java**, and **QuickTime**.

INSTALLING AND UPDATING PLUGINS

Note: If you're using a mobile device instead of a laptop or desktop, you won't need to worry about updating your plug-ins manually.

HOW TO INSTALL OR UPDATE A PLUG-IN

To do this, go to a search engine like Google, then search for **update** or **install [*your plug-in name here*]**. e.g search for **update adobe flash player**. In most cases, you'll find the correct page at the very top of the search results.

Locate and select the **Download** or **Install** button. Some plug-ins may also try to install additional software, so be sure to deselect any offers like this. Locate and double-click the **installation file** (it will usually be in your **Downloads** folder).

Note that you'll need to close your web browser before you can install a plug-in.

Follow the instructions that appear. The plug-in will be updated to the most recent version.

In many cases, your browser will open automatically to a new page, confirming the installation. This means the plug-in is ready to use whenever you need it.

UKaid
from the British people

DigiGirls

THANK YOU

An initiative of
cybersafe.
FOUNDATION