

## WEB PAGE DESIGN: LESSON 1

## Online Scavenger Hunt: What's the Internet All About?

In the 1950's and early 1960's computers were not able to share information in the way that they are today. Please go online and see if you can find the answers to these questions about the internet and its various components.

1. In August 1962, J.R.C. Licklider of MIT proposed the creation of a large computer network.
  - (a) What did he call his proposed network?  
*The Galactic Network*
  - (b) What did he envision as its purpose?  
*A globally interconnected set of computers through which everyone could quickly access data and programs from any site.*
2. Later that year, Licklider became the first head of computer research at "DARPA," where he sold his successors on the idea of his computer networking concept.
  - (a) What did the initials "DARPA" stand for?  
*Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency*
  - (b) To what agency did DARPA belong?  
*The US Department of Defense*
  - (c) When and why was DARPA originally formed?  
*DARPA was established in 1958 in response to the Soviet launching of Sputnik, with the mission of keeping the US's military technology ahead of its enemies.*
3. In 1966, Lawrence G. Roberts joined DARPA and began work on constructing the type of computer network that Licklider had envisioned. What was that original network called?  
*The ARPANET*

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4. This new network was revealed to the public in 1972. What was the largest network application during the network's first decade?  
*Electronic mail, also known as "E-mail"*
5. In 1980, an independent contractor from England named Tim Berners-Lee developed an experimental internet application he called "ENQUIRE" while working for the CERN agency, in Switzerland.
- (a) What is CERN?  
*The European Organization for Nuclear Research*
- (b) What new network navigation aid was introduced as part of ENQUIRE?  
*Hypertext*
6. By the end of 1990, Berners-Lee had developed two other innovations that made the creation of the "World Wide Web" (WWW) possible.
- (a) What is "HTTP"?  
*hypertext transfer protocol*
- (b) What is "HTML"?  
*hypertext markup language*
- (c) What is the World Wide Web?  
*an internet application via which people can read and share information*
- (d) What did HTTP and HTML allow computers to do?  
*communicate with each other via a common means of information transfer and language*

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7. In 1993, a graphical web browser was introduced by Marc Andreessen and his team at the National Center for Supercomputing, University of Illinois. This browser greatly improved the ease of web page navigation and viewing.
- (a) What was the name of that original web browser?  
*Mosaic*
- (b) After graduating from the University of Illinois, Andreessen and a former head of Silicon Graphics named James Clark formed a company to further develop this browser as a commercial application. What was the name of the browser they developed?  
*Netscape Navigator*
8. The first World Wide Web conference was held at CERN in May 1994 and in September 1994 Tim Berners-Lee founded an international body to create standards and regulations to improve the quality of the World Wide Web.
- (a) What is the name of the international body that sets international standards for the WWW?  
*The World Wide Web Consortium*
- (b) How much did founder Berners-Lee charge others to participate in the WWW?  
*Nothing. Berners-Lee made the Web available freely, with no patent and no royalties due.*
- (c) How much the WWW's regulatory body charge others to participate and upgrade their technologies to current web standards?  
*Nothing. The World Wide Web Consortium decided that their standards must be based on royalty-free technology, so they can be easily adopted by anyone.*

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9. In 1996, the WWW expanded beyond information-sharing into the commercial realm, as businesses began to advertise and sell their products and services via the web. Search tools were also created, to help people navigate the web. Since 2002, other applications, such as social networking sites and personal web pages have become very popular WWW offerings. If you wanted to create a web page of your own, you would need five things. The first is a computer. The second is web page creation software. Can you guess what the other three might be?

*An internet connection, software for uploading your web page to the internet and a server on which to house your page*

10. Every computer on the internet has a unique IP address, which is a string of numbers similar to a phone number. An international domain name registry allows these numbers to be translated into alpha-numeric labels that are easier to remember. A website address, or URL is characterized by a string of alpha or alpha-numeric labels, separated by dots (e.g. *www.companyname.com*).

- (a) What does "IP" stand for?

*Internet protocol*

- (b) What does "URL" stand for?

*Universal Resource Locator*

- (c) Pages on commercial servers end with ".com" Name three other such labels you have seen.

*Answers will vary. Examples include .edu (schools), .org (non-profits), .ca (pages from Canada)*