Announcements

- Check announcements daily
Web Search Tools

- **Subject (Web) Directories**
- **Search Engines**
  - Based on “spider” gathering information
  - Search Engine List
    - [http://websearch.about.com/od/enginesanddirectories/tp/search-engine-list.htm](http://websearch.about.com/od/enginesanddirectories/tp/search-engine-list.htm)
- **MetaSearch Engines**
  - Rely on several search engines to get results.
  - MetaSearch Engine List
    - [http://websearch.about.com/od/metasearchengines/Meta_Search_EnginesSearch_with_the_Best_Meta_Search_Engines.htm](http://websearch.about.com/od/metasearchengines/Meta_Search_EnginesSearch_with_the_Best_Meta_Search_Engines.htm)
- **Invisible Web**
  - Example – searchable databases
- **Great References**
  - [http://websearch.about.com/od/internetresearch/a/whatissearch.htm](http://websearch.about.com/od/internetresearch/a/whatissearch.htm)
  - [http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/TeachingLib/Guides/Internet/FindInfo.html](http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/TeachingLib/Guides/Internet/FindInfo.html)
Web Directories

- Organizes web sites by topic
- It is maintained by humans rather than software
- Smaller than search engines’ databases
- How to search a web directory
  - A provided term is search in the directory’s indexed categories
- Examples
  - Yahoo - http://dir.yahoo.com/
Trustworthiness of Web Data

- How can we verify the data/information from the web is valid?
- Cartoon – “On the Internet, Nobody Knows You’re a Dog”
- How can we verify the data validity and integrity?
- Remember anyone can write a web page!
- Example:
  - Wikipedia – who writes it?
  - How can we know a web site is legit?
- You need to carefully evaluate what you find in the web
Criteria to Evaluate Web Data

- Excellent Reference: http://www.library.jhu.edu/researchhelp/general/evaluating/
- Criteria
  - Authorship
    - Who wrote the document?
    - Do you recognize the author (e.g., someone in your field)
    - Is the document linked to a document you trust?
    - Is biographical information provided?
    - Is the author referred to by a trust authority (persons)?
  - Publishing Entity
    - Any organization name provided in the document?
    - Can you contact the web master?
    - Are any parts of the document (headers, images, etc.) associated with an organization?
    - Is the URL associated with an organization you trust?
    - Can you verify the identity of the server via whois servers or dnslookup?
  - Point of view – Examine who is providing the information and what might be their point of view
    - Is the document part of an organization with a philosophical or political agenda?
Criteria to Evaluate Web Data

- **Criteria**
  - Context author situates the work
  - Author displays knowledge or sources, theories, techniques
  - Document includes a bibliography

- **Accuracy**
  - Document relies on sources listed in a bibliography
  - Background information used can be verified for accuracy
  - Methodology presented is appropriate for the topic and allows for study duplication

- **Currency (Timeliness of Information)**
  - Keep in mind that for some documents this is not an issue
  - Document refers to clearly dated information
  - Document includes a publication date

- **Guide to evaluating web pages**
  - [http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/TeachingLib/Guides/Internet/Evaluate.html](http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/TeachingLib/Guides/Internet/Evaluate.html)

- **Bibliography on Evaluating Web Information**

- **Librarian Internet Index**
  - [http://lii.org/](http://lii.org/)
Web Site Validation (whois servers)

- Importance of finding owner of web site
- Whois servers → databases that keep track of owners of domains
- Unix whois → provides domain information
  - Domain name
  - Registrar → Organization which registered the domain
  - Whois server → where you can find information about the domain
- Example using [http://www.internic.net/whois.html](http://www.internic.net/whois.html), Domain option and umd.edu
- Example using umd.edu and the Unix command
  - Run Unix whois command to determine whois server
  - Run Unix whois command with the –h option on whois server
Web Site Validation (whois servers)

[loompa 11] whois umd.edu

Whois Server Version 2.0

Domain names in the .com and .net domains can now be registered with many different competing registrars. Go to http://www.internic.net for detailed information.

Domain Name: UMD.EDU
Registrar: EDUCAUSE
Whois Server: whois.educause.net
Referral URL: http://www.educause.edu/edudomain
Name Server: NOC.UMD.EDU
Name Server: NS1.UMD.EDU
Name Server: NS2.UMD.EDU
Status: ok
Updated Date: 01-aug-2008
Creation Date: 31-jul-1985
Expiration Date: 31-jul-2009

>>> Last update of whois database: Thu, 16 Jul 2009 18:14:01 UTC <<<
ICANN

- ICANN → Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
- http://www.icann.org/

Responsibilities
- Coordinates internet naming system
- Ensures every IP address is unique
- Oversees distribution of IP addresses and domain names
- Accrediting domain name registrars
InterNIC web site

- Operated by ICANN
- www.internic.net
- Provides public information regarding Internet domain name registration services
  - Find registrar’s details
  - Search domain information
  - Report incorrect whois data
  - File a registrar complaint
- whois server for .mil domains – whois.nic.mil
- Whois server for .gov domains – whois.nic.gov
  - Provides great information about domain names, ICANN and registrars.
Link/CSS Example

- **Example:** links.html, links.css
Conventions to Use From Now on

- Variable/Function names
  - We will use lowercase
  - If multiple words are associated with a variable name then capitalize the first letter of second word on `waterTemperature` `globalWarmingIndex`

- Curly Brackets
  - Use a particular style

- Comparisons
  - Use `===` rather than `==`

- No global variables!

- Good indentation
Testing/Debugging

- **Testing**
  - Remember to test your code as you develop it
  - First use simple data sets
- **Debugging**
  - Make sure your input is correct
  - Use Error Console to track down problems
  - Use lint to check the syntax
  - Use alert to display values and identify the execution path
  - Use trace tables
    - When writing trace tables create a column for each variable
    - Define the columns as you see find the variables
  - When writing functions
    - Test each function individually with its own driver
  - Let’s see an example
<br/> vs. \n
- What is the difference between the two?
- When should we use them?
- Example: Brvsnewline.html
document.writeln/write

- Example: WriteLnVsWrite.html
Let’s write pseudocode for a program that reads items and computes a total. The program will stop reading items when “quit” is entered.

Items: milk → $1.0, paper → $3.0, water → $2.0, other → 1.0

Let’s now expand the program so we can compute a receipt.

Let’s now expand the program so we can compute a summary of the number of items we have sold for each category (along with the total contribution).

Using “\n” to define menu entries.