## EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS

(Class IX)

Common to All Sectors



#### PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education

Shyamla Hills, Bhopal – 462 013, Madhya Pradesh, India

# UNIT 3: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY SKILLS

Session 7: Communication and Networking - Internet Browsing

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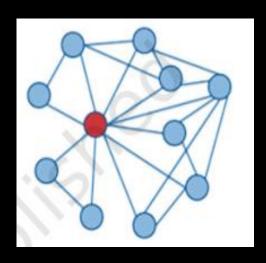
## Session Objectives

The students will be able to:

- □ Describe the meaning of World Wide Web;
- □ Identify the parts of a web browser; and
- □ Use a web browser to search for information on the Internet.

### World Wide Web

The World Wide Web (WWW) or simply the Web is a huge collection of information. It is a vast network of linked hypertext files, stored on computers throughout the world, that can provide a computer user with information on a huge variety of subjects. It serves as a platform through which users can use or share information.



Symbolic
Representation of World Wide
Web (WWW)

### World Wide Web

- □ World Wide Web is a collection of webpages found on the network of computers or internet.
- It is a system to transfer information between the web browser and the web pages.
- ☐ Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) is the publishing format for the web.

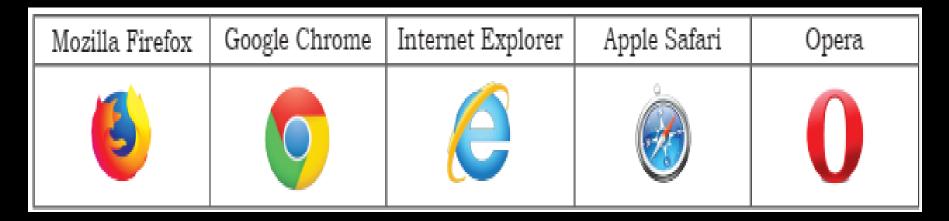




## Web Page

A web page is a document present on a computer that is connected to the Internet. There are hundreds of web pages. Each web page has a unique address/location like the address of a house. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is a kind of 'address' that is unique to each resource on the web. It could be the address of a webpage or an image file. For example, the URL of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is <a href="http://ncert.nic.in">http://ncert.nic.in</a>.

A web browser (commonly referred to as a browser) is a software application for using and sharing information on the World Wide Web.



Web Browsers

#### Parts of a Web Browser

(a) Hyperlink: A hyperlink is an HTMLelement in an document that links to either another portion of the document or to another document altogether. There are hyperlinks (highlighted and underlined words) present on web pages. If you click a hyperlink, it will take you to another part on the same page or to a different page.



#### Parts of a Web Browser

- (b) Address bar (Alt+d): You can type the address/URL of a web page in this box and press Enter. The browser will display the page linked to that URL.
- (c) Tabbed browsing (Ctrl+T): Tabbed browsing allows a user to view multiple pages in the same window. So if you want to compare two types of plants, for example, trees and shrubs, you can open the two in two different tabs.

#### Parts of a Web Browser

- (d) Back and forward buttons (Alt+Left or right arrow keys): These buttons allow you to go back to the last page viewed, or go forward to the next page viewed. For example, in the previous example, if you click 'Back' arrow on the 'Flowers' page it will take you back to the 'Table of Content'.
- (e) Refresh button (F5): Sometimes, you do not see the complete page correctly. You can reload the page by clicking the Refresh button.

#### Parts of a Web Browser

- (f) Steps to browse a web page: Open a web browser, such as Internet Explorer or Google Chrome. To search for information, follow the given steps:
- ☐ Type http://google.co.in in the address bar
- ☐ Type 'best hill station in India' in the Google search bar
- Press Enter
- □ Scroll the screen and click on the link for the page you want to see.

## Summary

In this session, you have learnt about uses of a web browser on the Internet and you have also learnt about the parts of a web browser.

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