

# Tech Tip:

## *Copying internet addresses*

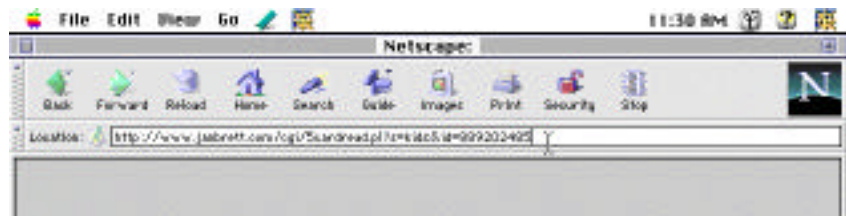
You just got an email telling you about this great web site – or better yet, someone sent you one of these cute electronic postcards – but it is such a pain to write out the address and type it into Netscape later. One typo and you won't find the right page at all!

Tip:

By using the “Copy” and “Paste” commands you can quickly and accurately get to the page you want.

### Copying Internet Addresses using “Copy” and “Paste”

- highlight the text you want to copy
- under Edit, select Copy, or type c
- open Netscape Navigator
- click in the Location box
- under Edit select Paste, or you can type v
- press enter and Netscape will look for your web site



The location or address of a web site refers to its URL (Universal Resource Locator). The address is made up of several segments which specify the protocol, server or computer and pathname of an item.

example: **http://www.coolplace.com/welcome/index.html**

- ◊ “**http://**” is an *internet protocol*. It tells your computer to use certain rules to interpret information
- ◊ “**www.coolplace.com/**” is the *name* of the computer to which you are connecting. This is sometimes called the “*domain name*”. The last three letters in a domain name signify the web page’s sponsor:  
com= commercial                      k12=school                      org= non-profit  
edu=education, usually a university                      gov=government site
- Knowing who sponsors a web site can help you evaluate its content.
- ◊ “**/welcome/**” is a *folder* on the “www.coolplace.com” computer
- ◊ “**index.html**” is a *document* stored in the “welcome” folder on the “www.coolplace.com” computer.

Other address tips:

- ◊ A “~” or “tilde” in an address usually means a personal homepage created by an individual.
- ◊ If an address doesn’t work, try using just the domain name. Ex: http://www.coolplace.com/

