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## Overview of WebSeeker

**WebSeeker 2.0** is a meta-searcher. It resides above search engines, such as Yahoo, Lycos, Webcrawler, etc. **WebSeeker 2.0** performs a comprehensive search of numerous different search engines by creating individual keyword searches for each engine. **WebSeeker 2.0** then brings back the results, sorts them, removes duplicates, collates them, and presents the results to the user. The user can then view the results in an HTML Web page.

In **WebSeeker 2.0** you can create a **WebSeeker 2.0** file (.WSK file) containing your search, and the Results for the search. A WSK file can be named after a user, a broad subject, or anything that the user chooses. Each .WSK file contains a keyword search for each search engine loaded in **WebSeeker 2.0**. Each search returns results. All of the results are listed together in the display window.

Click **Search NOW!** for a step by step tutorial on how to perform an Internet search, or click **Quick Tutorial** to choose from all the tutorial lessons on using **WebSeeker 2.0**.

**Search Now!**

**Quick Tutorial**



## What's New In WebSeeker 2.0?

**Refine** - A new Refine process lets you distill the results of FilterFind searches, fine-tuning your results with multiple filters that let you include only results with complete phrases, NOT conditions, and more!

**New User Interface** - A new, more intuitive interface improves usability:

- ◆ Informative visual feedback in the status and display windows
- ◆ Intuitive menus
- ◆ Graphic display of search progress
- ◆ Streamlined dialog boxes to make product features accessible

**Improved Searching** - More robust parallel searching speeds up the process by conducting searches on multiple engines at once.

**InstantUpdate** - Automatic program updates via the Internet.

**HTML** - Enhanced Web page output of search results for one-click browsing



Enter the title for the subject of the search(es) here.

## Chapter One Lessons

[Lesson 1: Creating a New Search](#)

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[Lesson 7: Boolean Operators](#)

**For better results keep each search narrow and create more searches.**

Use the Boolean operators AND and Or to restrict, or expand searches.

Enter keywords for your search here.

This tab is not used in customizing a search. Please select another tab.

Click **OK** to accept current configuration and launch search.

**AND** is a search option that links keywords together for the search. When **AND** is selected **WebSeeker** looks for documents containing all of the keywords listed.



[Click here to create additional Searches with new Keywords.](#)

Click **Cancel** to discard any changes and abort current search.

Click the **Help** button at any time to open the **WebSeeker** help file.

Click **Finish** to accept current changes and begin search without proceeding to the next step.

Click **Next >** to accept changes and proceed to the next step.

Brings up a dialog box specific to the selected Search Engine.

**AllWeb Search** [X]

Title:

Keywords:

Substring  
 Whole word  
 Regular Expression

Search Based on the following:  
 Titles  Keywords  
 Descriptions  URL's

Case sensitive Hits:

Restrict results to the  domain (e.g. "uk").

Enter subject title and keywords for the new search.

Enter a Title for the search here.

Select one of the radio buttons to qualify the search.



Select as many of these options as desired to expand or restrict the search base.

Select this option to restrict the results to only those which match the case of the keywords.

This option restricts the number of results **WebSeeker** retrieves.

This option to restrict the search to a specified domain. For example, enter com to restrict the search to URLs with a .com extension. Some other possible domains are:  
org (organizations); edu (educational); Countries - UK (United Kingdom), US (United States), IT (Italy); etc.

Use this option restricts the search to a specified domain. For example, enter com to restrict the search to URLs with a .com extension. Some other possible domains are:  
org (organizations); edu (educational); Countries - UK (United Kingdom), US (United States), IT (Italy); etc.

**Example**

This option restricts the number of results **WebSeeker** retrieves.



Select this option to restrict the results to only those which match the case of the keywords.

This option restricts the Search Result to a specific range of Dates.





**Alta Vista Search** [X]

Title:

Keywords:

Query type is Simple  or Advanced

Search the Web  or the News Groups

Priority:

Dates: Begin:  End:  e.g. 21/Mar/95

OK Cancel Help

This option allows you set the Minimum Rating allowable for Search Results. Rating criteria is specific to each search engine.



**Search Magellan** [X]

Title:

Keywords:

Options

Hits:	<input type="text" value="Unlimited"/>	Operator:	<input type="text" value="AND operator between words"/>
Rating:	<input type="text" value="No minimum rating"/>	Green Light:	<input type="text" value="All sites (including Green Light)"/>
Operation:	<input type="text" value="Search only for these words"/>	Description:	<input type="text" value="Medium length description"/>

**Galaxy Search** [X]

Title:

Keywords:

At least one (OR)  
 All (AND)

Output:

**Search**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Web	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Galaxy
<input type="radio"/> All Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gopher
<input type="radio"/> Title Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ielnet
<input type="radio"/> Link Text	

OK Cancel

This option restricts the area **WebSeeker** searches.



**Yahoo Search** [X]

Title:

Keywords:

Case sensitive

Search Titles

Search URLs

Search Comments

At least one (OR)

All (AND)

Single string

Hits:

Substring

Complete words

**AlWeb Search** [X]

Title:

Keywords:

Substring  
 Whole word  
 Regular Expression

Search Based on the following:  
 Titles  Keywords  
 Descriptions  URL's

Case sensitive      Hits:

Restrict results to the  domain (e.g. "uk").

OK      Cancel

**AlWeb Search** [X]

Title:

Keywords:

Substring  
 Whole word  
 Regular Expression

Search Based on the following:  
 Titles  Keywords  
 Descriptions  URL's

Case sensitive

Restrict results to the  main (e.g. "uk").

Hits:

OK Cancel



This field lists the available Search Modules.

After you have selected a Search Module click **Create Search** to enter keywords and options for the new search.

This field describes the selected Search Module.

Searches all of the existing subjects.

This field lists all of the available Search Engines. You may customize your search by selecting only the desired search engines. Search Engines are highlighted when selected.

## Chapter One Lessons

[Lesson 1: Create a New Search](#)

[Lesson 2: Open an Existing Search](#)

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[Lesson 7: Boolean Operators](#)

Click **Find Now** to accept any changes made and launch a search of the active subject and keywords immediately.

Click **Find Later** to launch the search at a later time.



Use the [WebSeeker](#) Internet Scheduler to automate your searches at night or off-peak hours.

## Chapter One Lessons

[Lesson 1: Creating a New Search](#)

[Lesson 2: Opening an Existing Search](#)

[Lesson 3: Expanding a Search](#)

[Lesson 4: Renewing a Search](#)

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# Menu Options

File Menu

Edit Menu

View Menu

Search Menu

Results Menu

Tools Menu

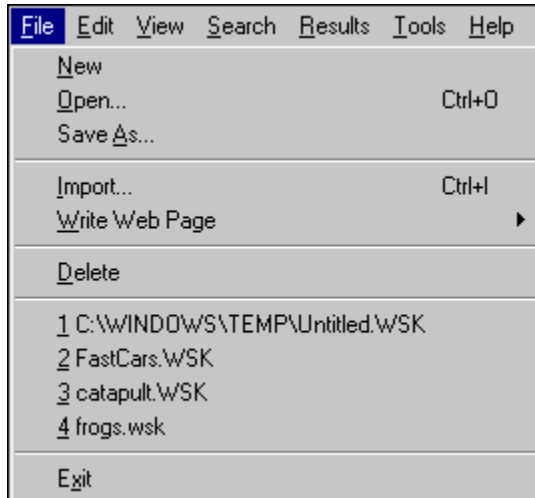
Help Menu



## File Menu

The file menu deals specifically with **WebSeeker** (.WSK) files. A .WSK file is the file created by **WebSeeker** containing all of the search results, and configuration information for a search.

Click on the graphic below to learn more about each option.



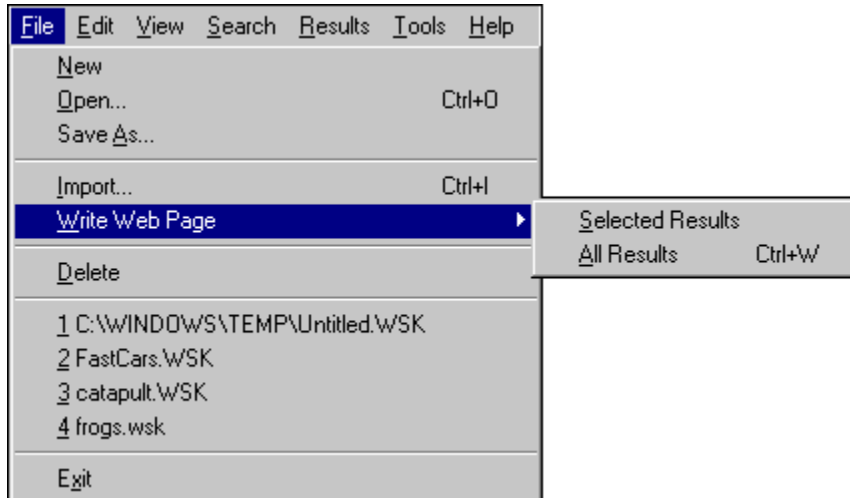
**Related Topics**



## File Menu

The file menu deals specifically with **WebSeeker** (.WSK) files. A .WSK file is the file created by **WebSeeker** containing all of the search results, and configuration information for a search.

Click on the graphic below to learn more about each option.



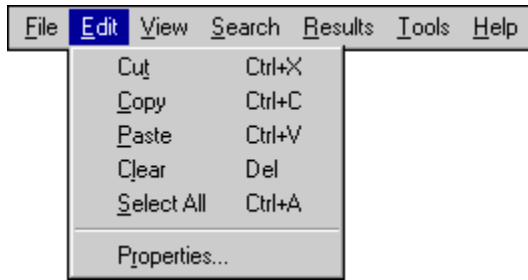


## Edit Menu

From the Edit menu, you can access the standard Windows actions for manipulating individual items. In the context of **WebSeeker**, items generally refer to individual search results or search engines.

Most of these commands are grayed out and unavailable unless you have selected one or more specific items. Conversely, Paste is available only when you have recently cut or copied an item.

Click on the graphic below to learn more about each option.



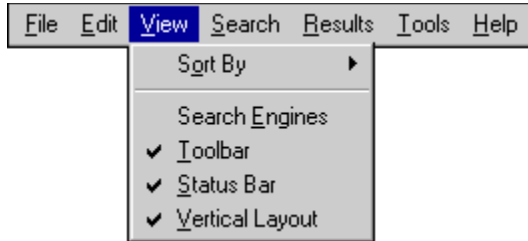
**You can rename a Search Result by right clicking on the Search Result and selecting Properties. Enter the title for the desired name in the Title field of the search module dialog box.**





## View Menu

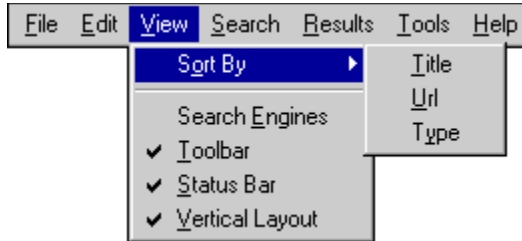
The **V**iew menu is used to display specific tools and results. To learn more about each option click on the menu below.





## View Menu

The **View** menu is used to display specific tools and results. To learn more about each option click on the menu below.

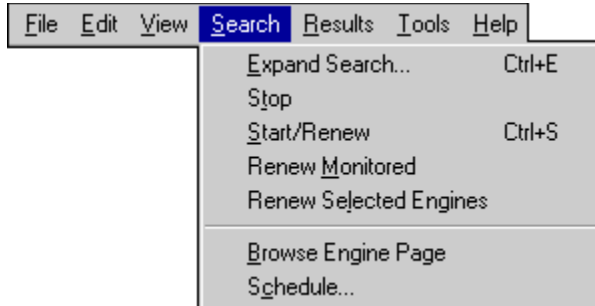






## Search Menu

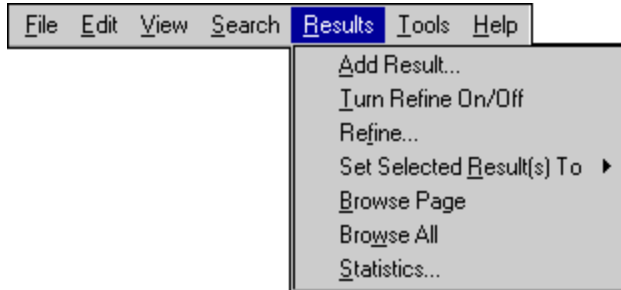
The search menu is used to configure and launch searches. Click on the menu below to learn more about each option.





## Results Menu

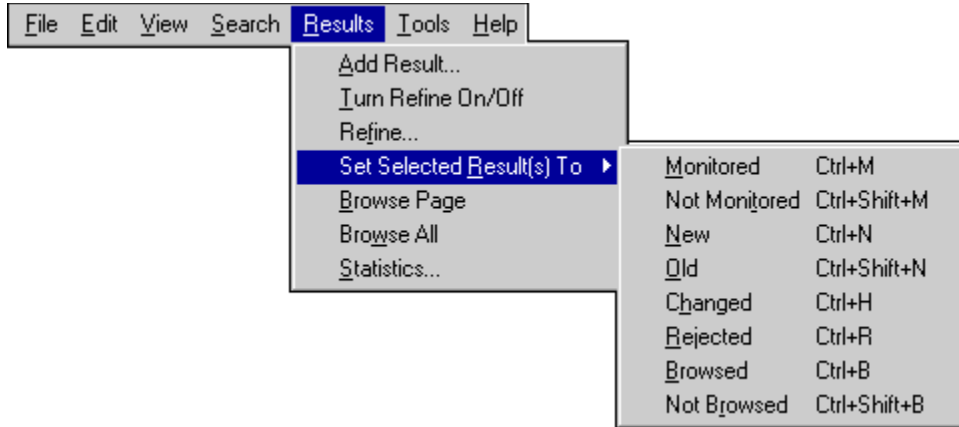
The **Results** menu is used to manage search results. Click on the dialog box below to learn more about each option.





## Results Menu

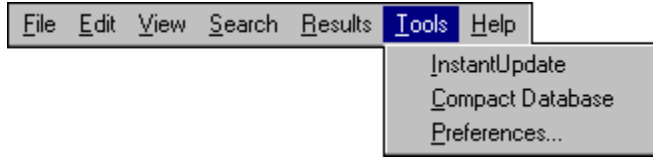
The **Results** menu is used to manage search results. Click on the dialog box below to learn more about each option.





## Tools Menu

The **Tools** menu is used to access **WebSeeker** search tools and the **Preferences** dialog. Click on the dialog box below to learn more about each option.

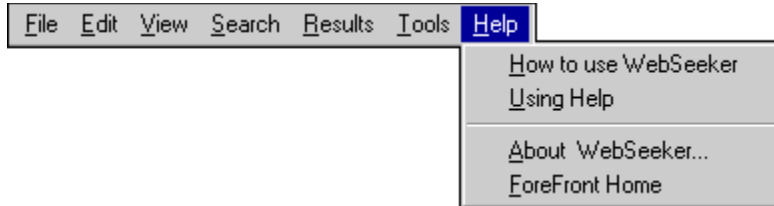


[File Menu](#)  
[Edit Menu](#)  
[View Menu](#)  
[Search Menu](#)  
[Results Menu](#)  
[Tools Menu](#)  
[Help Menu](#)



## Help Menu

The Help Menu is used to receive information about **WebSeeker**. Click on the menu below to learn more about each option.





## Register

Enter requested information in this dialog to register on-line!

**The ForeFront Group** ✕

Please register with us so that we can keep you up-to-date with the latest internet automation technology. Registration is free, and will be sent via your Internet connection.

Name:

Company:

Address:

Address2:

City/State/Postal:

Country:

Telephone:  Fax:

e-mail:

Notify me of new products and upgrades

---

Register as a Beta(free)     Purchase     Use my ForeFront VIP #  
Please register to receive auto updates.

How did you hear about WebSeeker?

# Advanced Features

[Setting Preferences](#)

[Time Out Settings](#)

[Search Scheduler](#)

[Command Line Functions](#)


[Search Engine Specific Options](#)

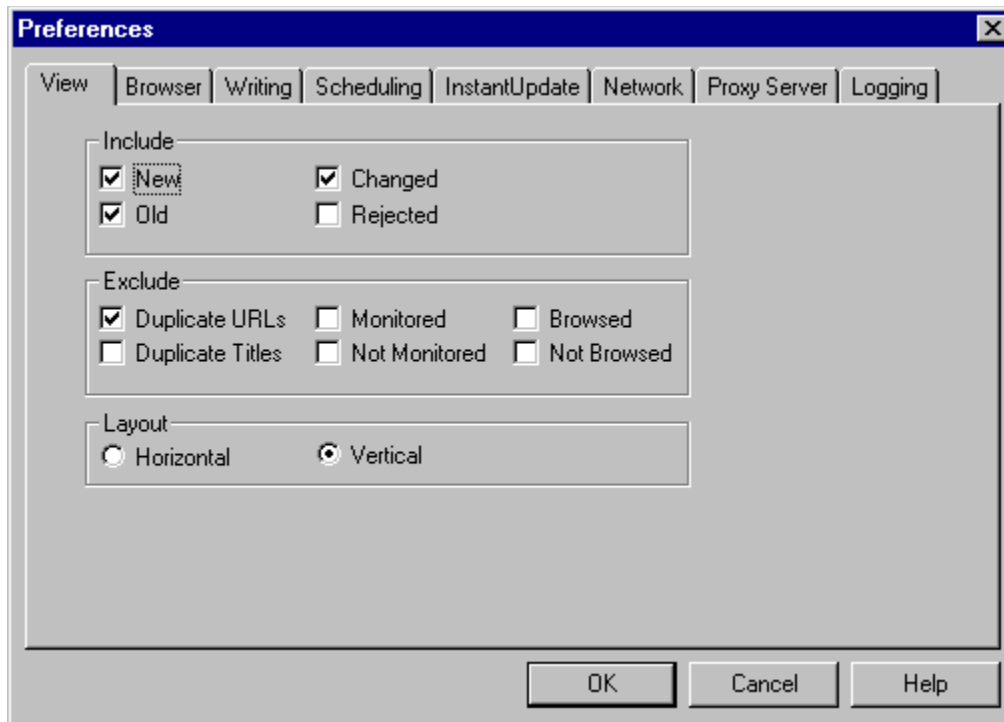




## Time Out Settings

You can set the length of time that **WebSeeker** waits for Reading information, Connecting to a search engine, and Requesting information.

1. After you have completed the information in the Start New Search Dialog box, select .
2. From the **Tools** Menu select **Preferences**. The following dialog box appears.



3. Select the **Network** Tab.
4. Set the **Time Out Settings** to the desired length of time.
5. Press **OK** to accept settings and close the **Preferences** dialog box. Or, select another tab to set other preferences.

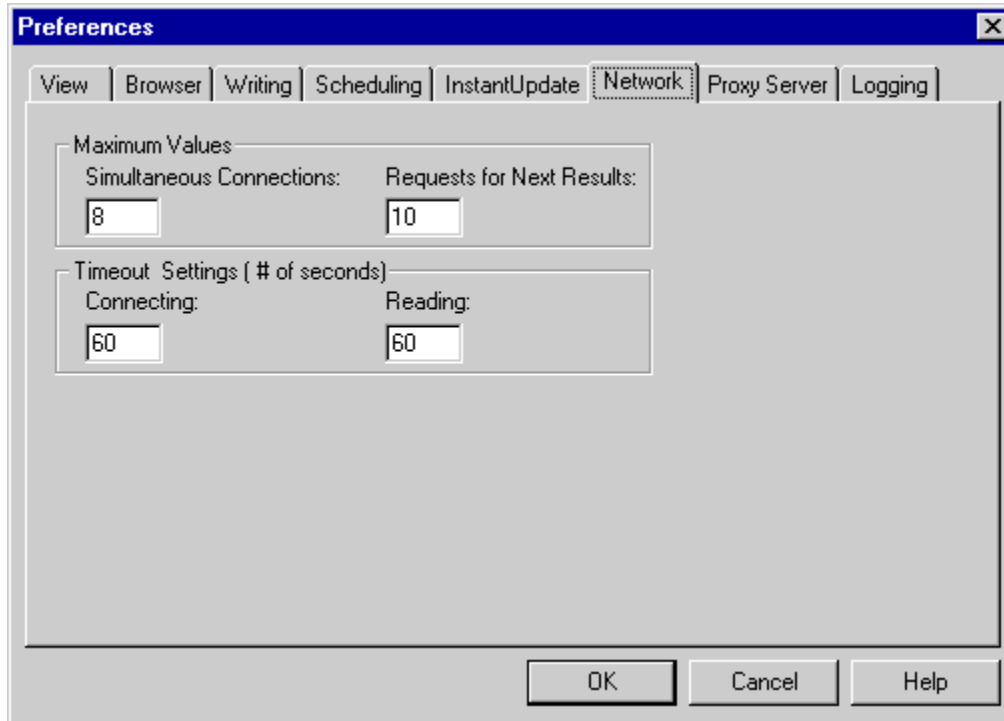




## Time Out Settings

You can set the length of time that **WebSeeker** waits for Reading information, Connecting to a search engine, and Requesting information.

1. After you have completed the information in the Start New Search Dialog box, select .
2. From the **Tools** Menu select **Preferences**. The following dialog box appears.



3. Select the **Network** Tab.
4. Set the **Time Out Settings** to the desired length of time.



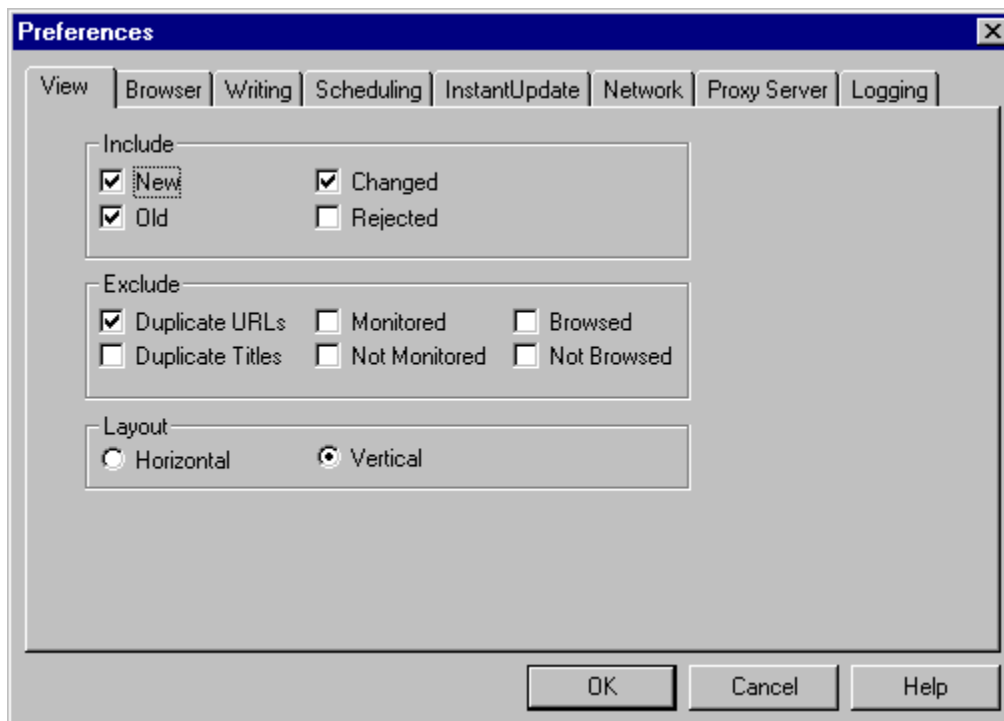
## Preferences (View Tab)

**WebSeeker**'s Preferences dialogs allow you to configure many different aspects of the program to suit your personal search preferences. You can set preferences defining how your search results are displayed; what results are included or excluded; the Web browser you want to use to browse search results; and how **WebSeeker** writes its search results to your hard drive. You can even set up personal preferences for unattended searches, as well as settings dictated by your network setup. In this chapter you will learn about each of the preferences options, what they can do, and where to locate each option.

From the **View** tab on the Preferences dialog box you can choose which results you want included in, or excluded from, the display window. You can also change the orientation of the screen layout.

To set Preferences:

1. From the **Tools** menu, select **Preferences**. The **Preferences** dialog box appears with the **View** tab displayed.



2. In the **Include** section, place a check in the box before each type of result you want to include in the display of search results. You can choose to include any combination of the following: **New**, **Old**, **Changed**, or **Rejected** results.
3. In the **Exclude** section, place a check in the box before each type of result you want to exclude from the display of search results. You can choose to exclude up to four of the following: **Duplicate URLs**, **Duplicate Titles**, **Monitored** results, or **Not Monitored** results, **Browsed** results or **Not Browsed** results. When one result type is the exact opposite of another result type you must choose between the two types.
4. In the **Layout** section, you can choose between **Horizontal** and **Vertical** layout preferences. The layout preference affects the orientation of the two panes (**Search Engines** and **Titles/URLs**) in the main **WebSeeker** window.
5. When you have finished configuring your **View** preferences, click **OK** to accept the current configuration and close the **Preferences** dialog box, or click another tab to configure more preferences.

Select the **Network** tab!



## Search Scheduler

**Schedule** is a powerful utility that automatically launches any action that has been scheduled. It can be used to perform completely unattended searches. **Schedule** can be accessed by selecting **Schedule** from the **Search** menu.

To learn more about **Schedule** and scheduling unattended searches, click on one of the options below.



[More about \*\*Schedule\*\*](#)



[Perform an unattended search](#)



## Perform an Unattended Search

Creating an unattended search requires you to coordinate a number of different settings, particularly if you are connecting to the Internet through a modem as most people do. In addition to setting up the search in the main **WebSeeker** window, you must:

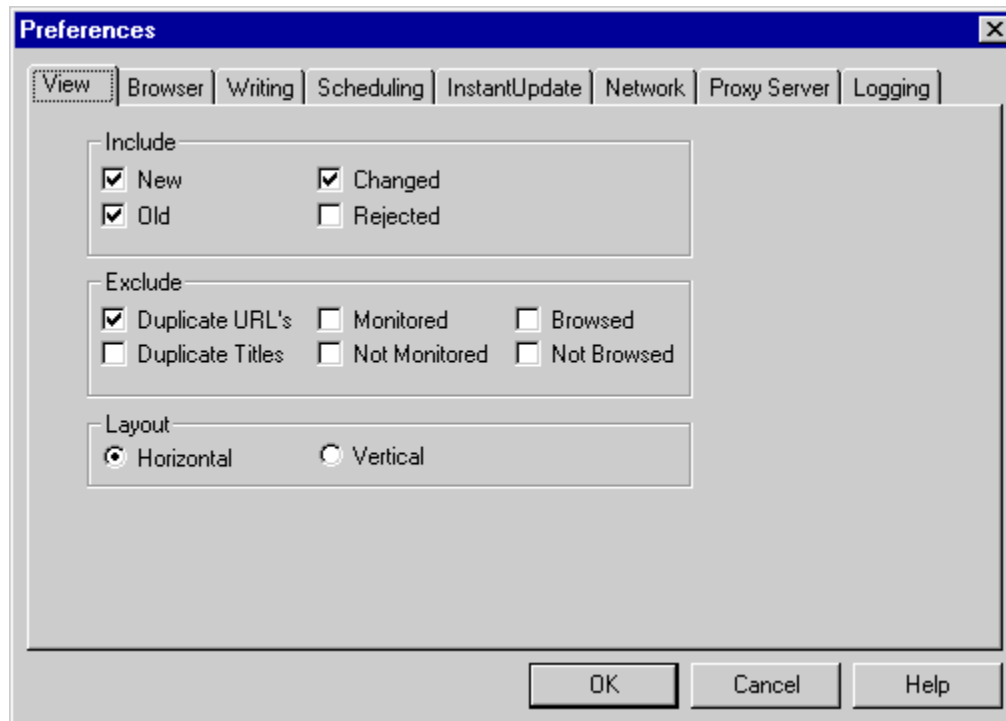
- ◆ Create a standard Windows 95 Dial-Up Connection to your Internet Service Provider.
- ◆ Schedule Don't Stop to press the Connect button on your Windows 95 Dial-Up Connection and handle busy signals.
- ◆ Schedule Grab-a-Dial to run your Windows 95 Dial-Up Connection.
- ◆ Schedule your search.
- ◆ Schedule Hang-It-Up to disconnect your modem at the end of the search.

Your Internet Service Provider should be able to tell you how to create a Dial-Up Connection for their particular setup.

To perform an unattended **WebSeeker** search follow these steps:

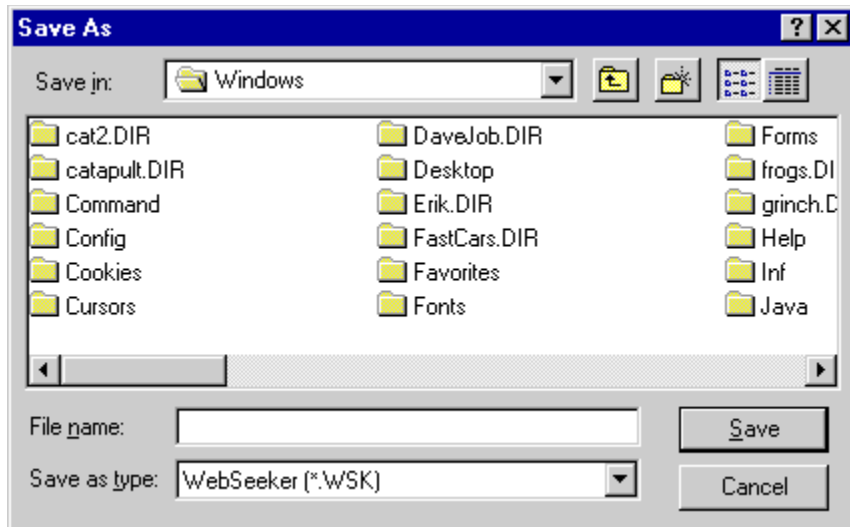
1. Configure your search.
2. Select **Tools, Preferences**.

The **Preferences** dialog box appears, open to the **View** tab.

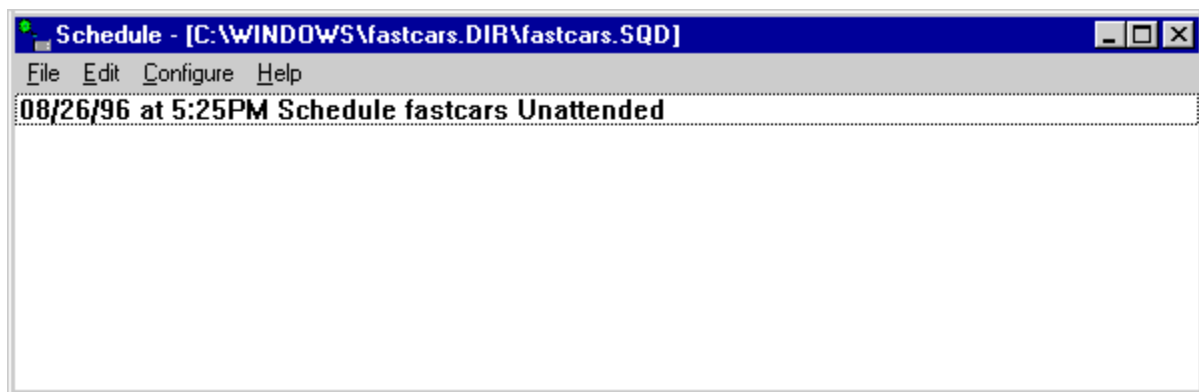


3. Select the **Schedule** tab.
  - ◆ Select the **Run After** check box.
  - ◆ Press enter, or browse for the directory and file name for hangitup.exe. This program automatically disconnects your computer from the Internet as soon as the search is completed. (If you are running with a T1 or other direct connectivity, you do not need to use hangitup.exe).
  - ◆ Make any other desired modifications and press OK.
4. From the **File** menu select **Save As**.

The **Save As** dialog box appears.



5. Enter the desired name for the WSK file and press **OK**.
6. After you have saved the search, select **Schedule** from the **Search** menu. The **Schedule** window appears.



The active, saved search is listed in the display window followed by the word “unattended.”

7. Select the action (search) in the **Schedule** display window, and then select **Configure** , **Edit**. The **Add/Edit** dialog box appears.

Click on the dialog box below to learn more about each option

**Add/Edit Time**

**Starting**  
 August 26 1996 at 12 : 05  am  pm  
**Frequency**  
 Once

**Ending**  
 December 31 2001 at 1 : 00  am  pm

**Description** [Text Field]  
**Command Line:** [Text Field]  
**Working Directory:** [Text Field]  
**Run-Mode:** Normal [Dropdown]  
 Print File     Background

OK  
 Cancel  
 Browse...  
 Help

8. Set the time you would like the unattended search to run, and change any other settings desired. Press **OK**. The **Schedule** main window returns.

If you have a T1 connection you may minimize (not exit) **Schedule** now. If you are using a modem you must complete the following steps.

9. From the **Configure** menu select **Add**. The **Add/Edit** dialog appears.
10. In the command line field enter directory and file name, or, browse for **Grab-a-Dial**. **Grab-a-Dial** launches any Windows dial up programs. If you prefer another program to **Grab-a-Dial**, you may enter it instead.

By default **Grab-a-Dial** is installed to: C:\Program Files\ForeFront\WebSeeker.

11. In the Command Line field add the name of your dial up connection in quotes. The full command line should look like this:

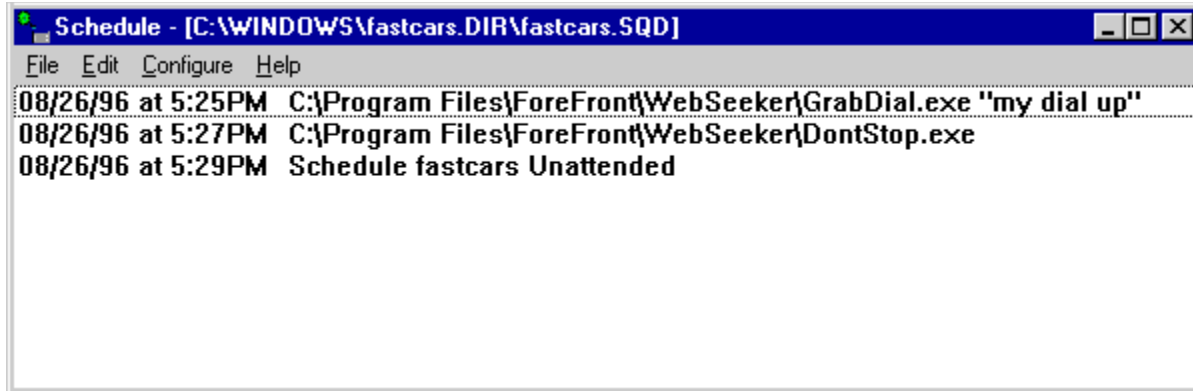
C:\Program Files\ForeFront\WebSeeker\Grabdial.exe "my Internet connection"

**NOTE:** The name of your dial up connection varies depending your individual account, and naming preferences. Make sure you use the correct name for your dial up connection.

12. Set the time for **Grab-a-Dial** to launch a few minutes before the search is scheduled.
  - ◆ This insures that a connection is made before the search is launched.
  - ◆ When you have finished configuring the action press **OK**.
 The **Schedule** window reappears.
13. Following the above procedure, add **Don't Stop** to the SQD file. **Don't Stop** totally automates your dial up program by pressing **OK**, **Yes**, **Connect?**, etc. on any dialogs in your dial up program that may require a response.
  - ◆ Set **Don't Stop** to run before **Grab-a-Dial**, or other similar program.

The **Schedule** window should now have three actions listed. The result looks like this:





14. From the **File** menu select **Save As**. The **Save As** dialog box appears.

- ◆ Enter a name for the SQD file and press **OK**.

15. You may now minimize (not exit) **Schedule**.

NOTE: **Schedule** must be running in order to launch scheduled actions.

[More about Schedule](#)



## Perform an Unattended Search

Creating an unattended search requires you to coordinate a number of different settings, particularly if you are connecting to the Internet through a modem as most people do. In addition to setting up the search in the main **WebSeeker** window, you must:

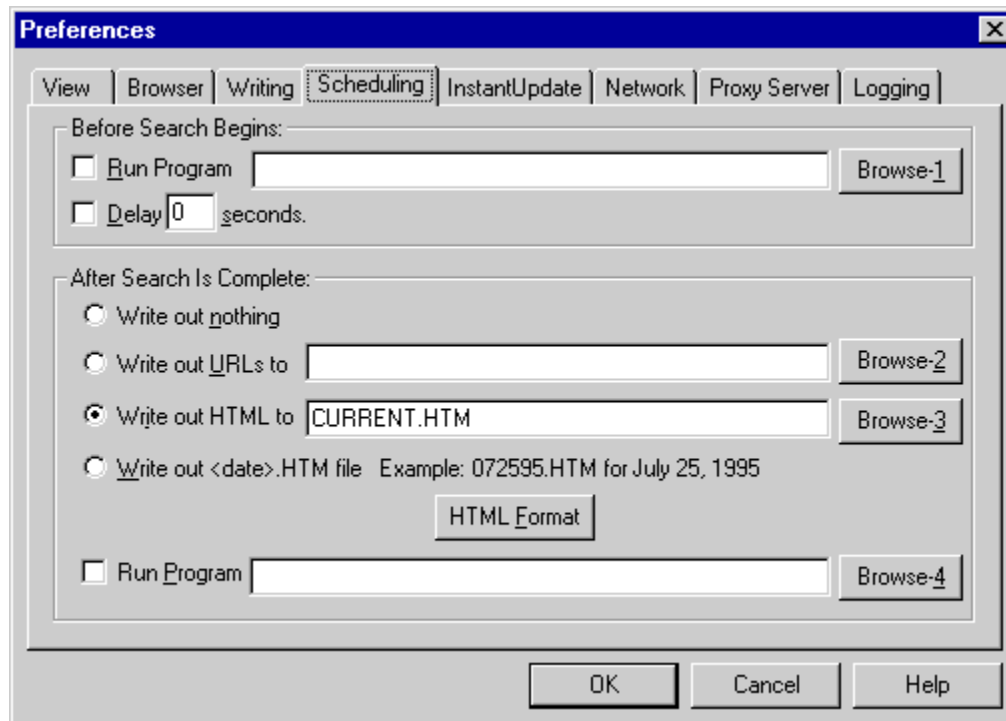
- ◆ Create a standard Windows 95 Dial-Up Connection to your Internet Service Provider.
- ◆ Schedule Don't Stop to press the Connect button on your Windows 95 Dial-Up Connection and handle busy signals.
- ◆ Schedule Grab-a-Dial to run your Windows 95 Dial-Up Connection.
- ◆ Schedule your search.
- ◆ Schedule Hang-It-Up to disconnect your modem at the end of the search.

Your Internet Service Provider should be able to tell you how to create a Dial-Up Connection for their particular setup.

To perform an unattended **WebSeeker** search follow these steps:

1. Configure your search.
2. Select **Tools, Preferences**.

The **Preferences** dialog box appears, open to the **View** tab.



3. Select the **Schedule** tab.
  - ◆ Select the **Run After** check box.
  - ◆ Enter, or browse for, the directory and file name for hangitup.exe. This program automatically disconnects your computer from the Internet as soon as the search is completed. (If you are running with a T1 or other direct connectivity, you do not need to use hangitup.exe).
  - ◆ Make any other desired modifications and press OK.
4. From the **File** menu select **Save As**.

The **Save As** dialog box appears.



5. Enter the desired name for the WSK file and press **OK**.
6. After you have saved the search, select **S**earch, **S**chedule from the **S**earch Menu. The **S**chedule window appears.



The active, saved search is listed in the display window followed by the word “unattended.”

7. Select the action (search) in the **S**chedule display window, and then select **C**onfigure, **E**dit. The **A**dd/**E**dit dialog box appears.

Click on the dialog box below to learn more about each option



8. Set the time you would like the unattended search to run, and change any other settings desired. Press **OK**. The **S**chedule main window returns.


If you have a T1 connection you may minimize (not exit) **S**chedule now. If you are using a modem you must complete the following steps.

9. From the **C**onfigure menu select **A**dd. The **A**dd/**E**dit dialog appears.
10. In the command line field enter directory and file name, or, browse for **G**rab-a-Dial. **G**rab-a-Dial launches any Windows dial up programs. If you prefer another program to **G**rab-a-Dial, you may enter it instead.

By default **G**rab-a-Dial is installed to: C:\Program Files\ForeFront\WebSeeker.

11. In the Command Line field add the name of your dial up connection in quotes. The full command line should look like this:

C:\Program Files\ForeFront\WebSeeker\Grabdial.exe “my Internet connection”

 **NOTE:** The name of your dial up connection varies depending your individual account, and naming preferences. Make sure you use the correct name for your dial up connection.

12. Set the time for **G**rab-a-Dial to launch a few minutes before the search is scheduled.
  - ◆ This insures that a connection has been made before the search is launched.
  - ◆ When you have finished configuring the action press **OK**.The **S**chedule window reappears.
13. Following the above procedure, add **D**on't **S**top to the SQD file.**D**on't **S**top totally automates your dial up program by pressing **OK**, **Y**es, **C**onnect?, etc. on any dialogs in your dial up program that may require a response.
  - ◆ Set **D**on't **S**top to run before **G**rab-a-Dial, or other similar program.

The **S**chedule window should now have three actions listed. The result looks like this:



14. From the **F**ile menu select **S**ave **A**s. The **S**ave **A**s dialog box appears.
  - ◆ Enter a name for the SQD file and press **OK**.
15. You may now minimize (not exit) **S**chedule.



NOTE: **Schedule** must be running in order to launch scheduled actions.



**More about Schedule**

Select the **Scheduling** tab.

[Command Line Functions](#)  
[Search Engine Specific Options](#)  
[Time Out Settings](#)



## Command Line Functions

Command Line Functions are available when using the **Schedule** utility. The Command line field is accessed by selecting **A**dd or **E**dit from the **C**onfigure menu in the **S**chedule window. In addition to the path and file name, the Command line text box can take the following options:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Function</u>
/e	Exit upon completion
/u	Unattended search.



These command line functions are for **WebSeeker** scheduling only! They do not work with other applications.





## Search Engine Specific Options

Each Search Engine is configured with a specific set of options. You can customize your search for each specific search engine depending on the available options. To view a search engine's options highlight the search engine and from the menu select **Edit, Properties**.

Some helpful search engine configuration options are:

Number of Hits

Restrict search to \_\_\_ domain

Case Sensitive

Dates

Minimum Rating

Search Area





[Search Engine Specific Options](#)  
[Time Out Settings](#)  
[Search Scheduler](#)

[Time Out Settings](#)  
[Search Scheduler](#)  
[Command Line Functions](#)

[Command Line Functions](#)  
[Search Engine Specific Options](#)  
[Time Out Settings](#)

Enter your E-mail address here. This field is optional. E-mail information is used to inform the search engine who is querying.

Enter the name of your browser here. This is an optional field.

Set the maximum number of simultaneous connections here.

Set the maximum number of [Reposts](#) here.

Set the maximum time for Reading here.



Set the maximum time to wait for Connection.

Set the maximum amount of time for Requesting information here.

Enter the name of your Proxy Server (if applicable) here.

Enter Proxy Port (if applicable) here.

Click here to [Browse](#) for your Internet [Browser](#).

[Search Scheduler](#)  
[Command Line Functions](#)  
[Search Engine Specific Options](#)

[Command Line Functions](#)  
[Search Engine Specific Options](#)  
[Time Out Settings](#)

**AND** is a search option that links keywords together for the search. When you are searching for a particular pair or larger group of keywords, use the **AND** [Boolean Operator](#) to restrict your search. For example, a search could be launched for “computer animation.” In the keywords field the keywords "computer" and "animation" are entered. Click the **AND** radio button to select it. **WebSeeker** now searches for documents including both keywords, “computer” **AND** “animation.” Selecting the **AND** box automatically removes any search engines that do not support **AND** searches.



**AS A PHRASE** is a search option that searches for all of the keywords entered, in the exact order they are entered.

[OR Operator](#)  
[Boolean Operators](#)  
[AS A PHRASE](#)

## Chapter One Lessons

[Lesson 1: Create a New Search](#)

[Lesson 2: Open an Existing Search](#)

[Lesson 3: Expanding a Search](#)

[Lesson 4: Renewing a Search](#)

[Lesson 5: Customizing Search](#)

[Lesson 6: Stopping a Search](#)

[Lesson 7: Boolean Operators](#)

The **OR** operator is often used to include two different phrases of a Boolean search. For example, using the keywords "plane" and "airplane," select **OR** as the [Boolean Operator](#). **WebSeeker** now searches for all documents containing either the word "plane," **OR** the word "airplane," **OR** both. This expands your search to include documents that might not otherwise be found. An article that only uses the word "plane" would not be found while searching for just "airplane."

[Boolean Operators](#)  
[AND Operator](#)

Brings up the **WebSeeker** search dialog box.

Adds a single keyword query of one Search Engine to the selected Subject.

Manually add a Search Result to the selected Search.



Adds a keyword query of all the loaded Search Engines to the selected Subject.

Deletes the selected Subject, Search, or Search Result.

Inserts a Subject, Search, or Search Result above the selected one.

Modifies the selected Subject, Search, or Search Result.

Launches your Web Browser with the URL for the selected Search Result.

Displays database statistics on current search.

[Compact Database](#) results.

Displays Search Results excluding **Duplicate Titles**.



Displays Search Results excluding **Duplicate URLs**.

Displays Search Results excluding **Monitored** results.

Displays Search Results excluding **Non-Monitored** results.

Displays Search Results excluding those that have been tagged as **Browsed**.

Displays Search Results excluding **Non-Browsed** results.

Displays Search Results that are **New** since the last search on the current keywords.

Displays Search Results that have been **Changed** since the last search on the current keywords.

Displays **Old** Search Results



Displays Search Results which were previously **Rejected**.

Exits **WebSeeker**.

[File Menu](#)  
[Edit Menu](#)  
[View Menu](#)  
[Search Menu](#)  
[Results Menu](#)  
[Tools Menu](#)  
[Help Menu](#)

Brings up the **WebSeeker** Start New Search dialog box to create a new search.

Opens an already existing WSK file. The **Open File** dialog box appears.

Saves the active search subject to a WSK file named by the user.

Deletes the active WSK file and all of its Search Results.

Imports the hot links (URLs) from HTM and HTML files into the current Search Results where they can be monitored, browsed, or rejected the same as any other Search Result. For more information on this feature see [Import Files](#).



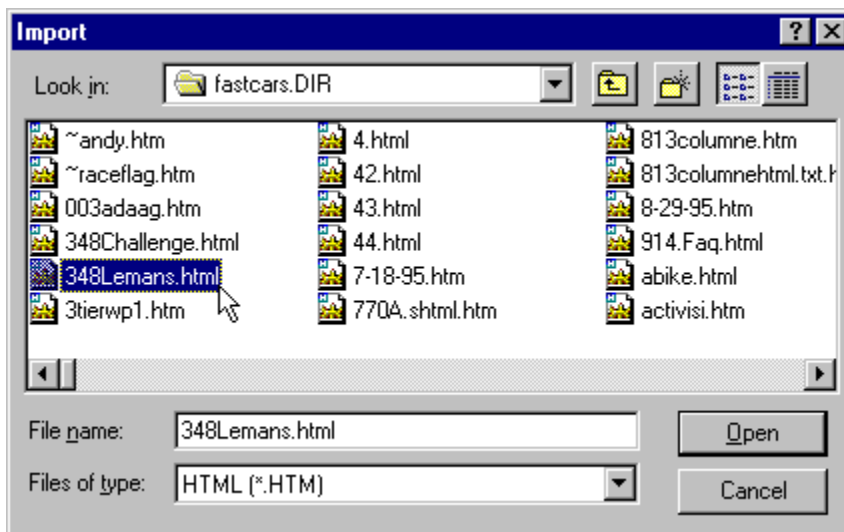
## Import File

You can import all of the links (URL's) from any HTM or HTML file using the Import function on the file menu. **WebSeeker** adds the URL's to the results list of the active file. The word "Import" appears in the Search Engines pane of the results window. Select Import to view the imported results.

To import HTM/HTML links into a search's results:

1. Open the search you want to import the HTM/HTML links into.
2. From the **File** menu select **Import**.

The **Import** dialog box appears.



3. Enter the file you want to import.
  - ◆ If you know the file name and directory of the HTM or HTML file containing the links you want to import, you can enter it in the file name field.
  - ◆ Or, navigate to the to the correct directory and select the desired file by clicking on it.
  - ◆ Press **OK** or **Enter**.
4. **WebSeeker** imports the file's links (URL's) into the current search results.

You can view the imported URL's in the Results window. If the Search Engines pane is not visible, select **View, Search Engines**. The Search Engines pane appears. Select the entry entitled "Import" in the Search Engines pane. The imported URL's are displayed in the Title pane.

If you import the links of multiple HTM/HTML files into a search's result, the new results will be added to the current Import" entry.

Creates a file which logs the errors for each search.

Creates a file for each subject which logs any details of the subject. Additions are made to this file each time a search is run on the subject.

Keeps the source of the result including all links. This enables you to double click on an individual Search Result and go directly to that results' web page.

This area displays recently used files. If the user selects one of these files **WebSeeker** automatically opens the file.

[File Menu](#)

[Edit Menu](#)

[View Menu](#)

[Search Menu](#)

[Results Menu](#)

[Tools Menu](#)

[Help Menu](#)

Cuts the selection and puts it on the clipboard. This option is only enabled in Refine mode.

Copies the selection and puts it on the clipboard. This option is only enabled in Refine mode.



Inserts the clipboard contents at the point of insertion. This option is only enabled in Refine mode.

Deletes the selection from the active file. A Warning dialog box appears to verify you want to delete the item.

Selects all Results.

Launches your browser to the selected results web page. The page can either be located on the World Wide Web, or on your hard drive if a **FilterFind** search is performed.

Launches your web browser to the Web page created by **WebSeeker** containing all results of the current search and their links.

Displays statistics on current results.

Select this option to turn refiner on/off.

Select this option to refine results. Brings up the Refine dialog box.



Launches the Internet Scheduler. The [Schedule window](#) appears.

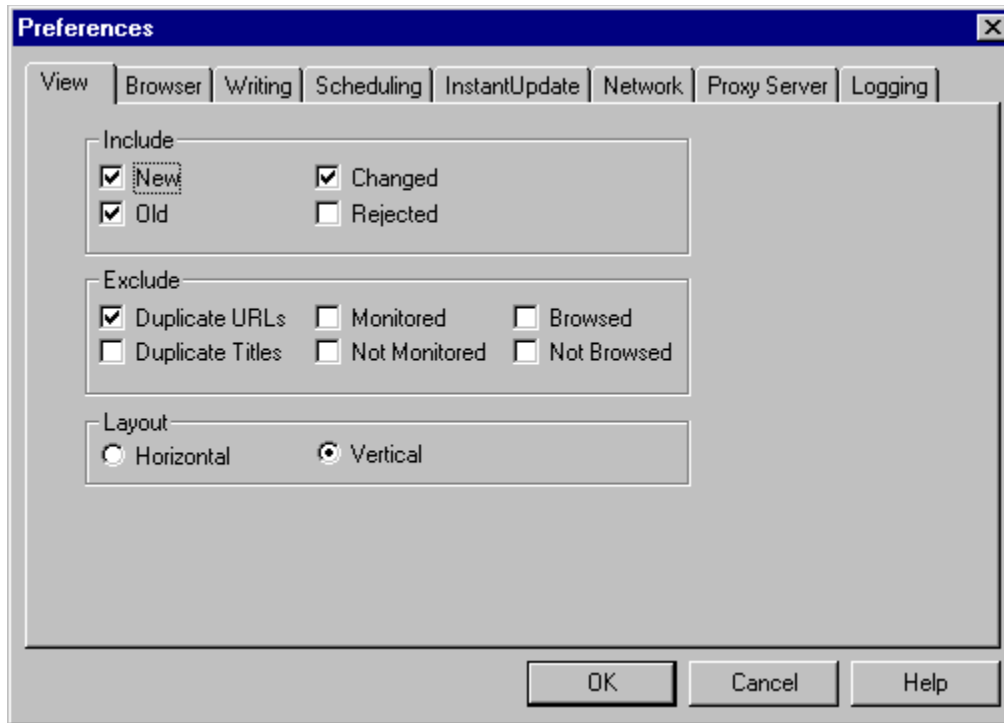
See [Advanced Features](#) to learn more about the schedule function.



Sets the results of the Scheduled search to one of the listed options.

Brings up the [Preferences](#) dialog box.

## The Preferences dialog box



Launches [InstantUpdate](#).

[Compact Database](#), any items that have been deleted or cleared are permanently removed from the database.

If a Search Engine is selected this brings up the dialog box specific to that Search Engine. If a URL is selected the **Add/Edit URL** dialog box appears.



Runs a program before the search begins.

Browse for programs to run before search begins.

Press **OK** to accept any changes made to Preferences and close the **Preferences** dialog box.

Press **Cancel** to discard any changes made to Preferences and close the **Preferences** dialog box.

Enter desired delay time before search begins.

[Click here to configure results to be written to HTML file.](#)

Select the write out option that best represents the file type you prefer. You may only choose one.

Enter the name for the HTML file here. You may choose a new file name, or you may have results added to an existing file. If you choose not to enter a name, **WebSeeker** creates the default file CURRENT.HTM.



Browse to select an HTM file for current search.

Enter the name for the Text file here. You may choose a new file name, or you may have results added to an existing file. If you choose not to enter a name, **WebSeeker** creates the default file URLLIST.TXT.

Browse to select a TXT file for current search.

Runs a program after the search has finished.

Runs a program after the search has finished. Enter the name of the program you want to run.

Browse for a program to run after the search is completed.

Click **OK** to accept the current configurations and close the **Preferences** dialog box.

Click Apply to accept the current configuration and leave the Preferences dialog box open to allow additional changes.



Click here to have [WebSeeker](#) alert you when the search is complete.



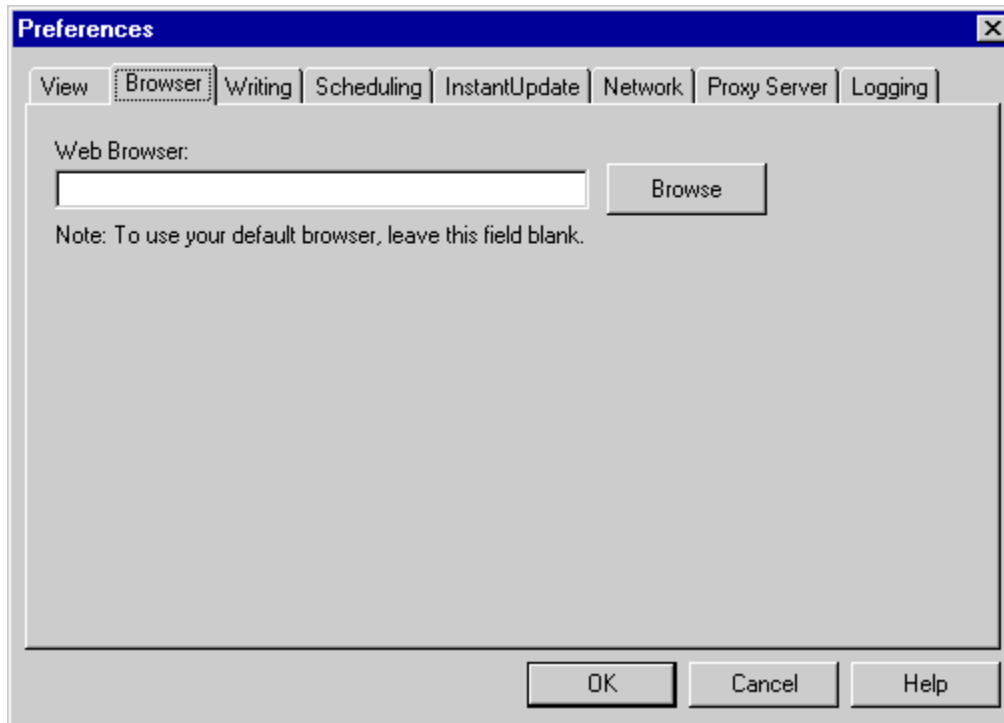
## Preferences (Browser Tab)

**WebSeeker**'s Preferences dialogs allow you to configure many different aspects of the program to suit your personal search preferences. You can set preferences defining how your search results are displayed; what results are included or excluded; the Web browser you want to use to browse search results; and how **WebSeeker** writes its search results to your hard drive. You can even set up personal preferences for unattended searches, as well as settings dictated by your network setup. In this chapter you will learn about each of the preferences options, what they can do, and where to locate each option.

The Browser Preferences tell **WebSeeker** which Web browser to use for displaying the results of a search. If nothing is entered, **WebSeeker** uses your default browser. If you have more than one Web browser on your computer and you don't know which is your default browser, double-click an HTM or HTML file from Windows Explorer. The Web browser that launches with the selected file is your default browser.

To set Preferences:

1. From the **Tools** menu, select **Preferences**. The **Preferences** dialog box appears with the **View** tab displayed. Select the **Browser** tab to switch to the **Browser** Preferences page.



2. Enter the complete path of the Web browser you want **WebSeeker** to use when browsing search results.
  - ◆ If you want to use your system's default Web browser, leave the text box blank.
  - ◆ If you know the file name and location of the Web browser you want to use, type it in the Web Browser text box.
  - ◆ If you do not know the name and location of your preferred Web browser, click the Browse button to open a Windows File Open dialog box.

Locate the name and directory of the browser you want to use, and click Open. The Browser tab of the Preferences dialog box returns with the selected browser name entered in the Web Browser text box.

3. When you have finished configuring your Browser preferences, click OK to accept the current configuration and close the Preferences dialog box, or click another tab to configure more preferences.



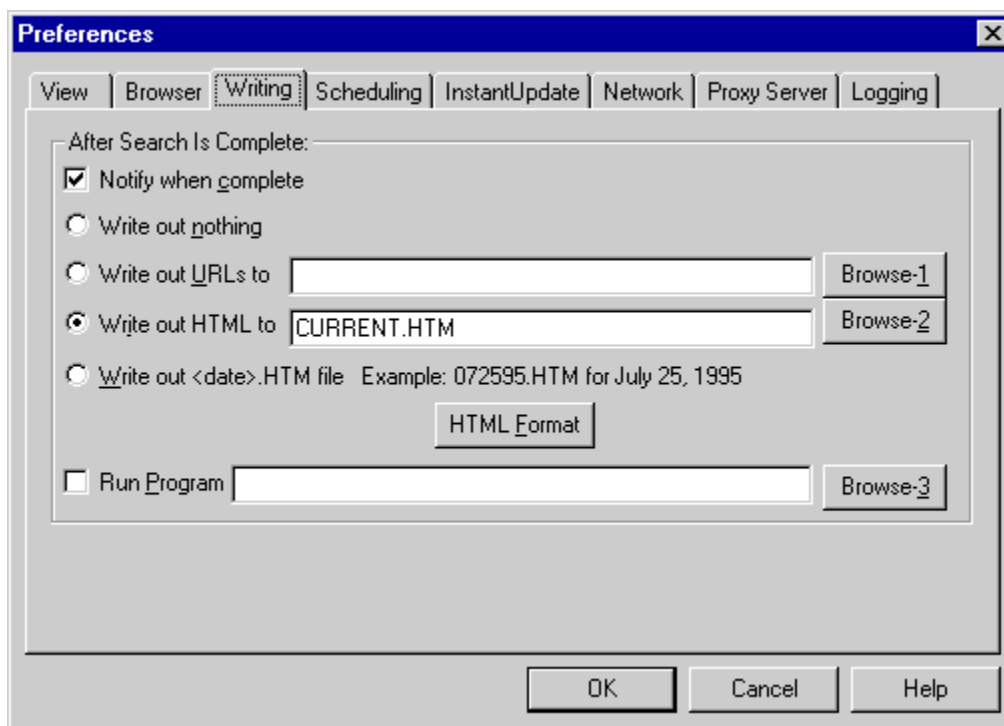
## Preferences (Writing Tab)

**WebSeeker**'s Preferences dialogs allow you to configure many different aspects of the program to suit your personal search preferences. You can set preferences defining how your search results are displayed; what results are included or excluded; the Web browser you want to use to browse search results; and how **WebSeeker** writes its search results to your hard drive. You can even set up personal preferences for unattended searches, as well as settings dictated by your network setup. In this chapter you will learn about each of the preferences options, what they can do, and where to locate each option.

The Writing Preferences let you decide whether **WebSeeker** should notify you when a search is complete; what files, if any, to write out with the URLs and HTML of the search; and whether to run a program after the search is complete.

To set preferences:

1. From the **Tools** menu, select **Preferences**. The **Preferences** dialog box appears with the **View** tab displayed. Select the **Writing** tab to switch to the **Writing** Preferences page.



2. If you want **WebSeeker** to prompt you when it completes a non-scheduled search, select **Notify when complete**.
3. The next four radio buttons allow you to choose your writing options for non-scheduled searches. You can make any one of the following choices:
  - ◆ Choose **Write out nothing** if you do not want **WebSeeker** to write search results to a file of any sort.
  - ◆ Choose **Write out URLs** to if you want **WebSeeker** to write the URLs of its search results to a text file. Type the full name and path for the file in the text box. If you do not include a path, **WebSeeker** saves the file in its own directory (**WebSeeker**) by default. If you want to save the URLs to an existing file, click Browse-1, navigate to the desired file, and click Open to save your file choice and return to the Writing preferences page.
  - ◆ Choose **Write out HTML** to if you want **WebSeeker** to write its search results to an HTML file that you can view in your Web browser. Type the full name and path for the file in the text box. If you do not include a path, **WebSeeker** saves the file in its own directory (**WebSeeker**) by default. If you want to save the results to an existing file, click Browse-2, navigate to the desired file, and click Open to save your file choice and return to the Writing preferences page.
  - ◆ Choose **Write out <date>.HTM** file if you want **WebSeeker** to write its search results to an HTML file named <today's date>.HTM. You will then be able to browse your search results through your Web browser.
  - ◆ If you want to adjust the format of the HTML file, click **HTML Format**. Choose which results you want to include

or exclude and whether you want results sorted by Title, URL, or Type. Click OK to save your file choice and return to the Writing preferences page.

4. If you want **WebSeeker** to automatically run a program when the search is complete, select **Run Program**. Type the full name and path for the file in the text box. If you do not know the full path, click Browse-3, navigate to the desired file, and click **Open** to save your choice and return to the **Writing** preferences page.
5. When you have finished configuring your **Writing** preferences, click **OK** to accept the current configuration and close the **Preferences** dialog box, or click another tab to configure more preferences.

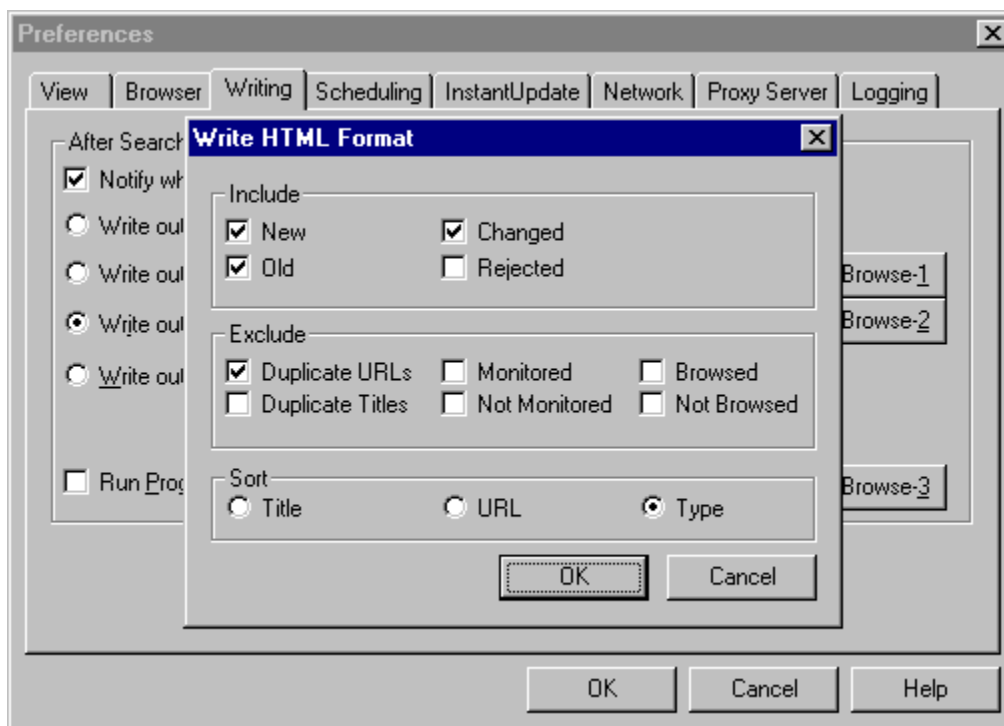
## Preferences (Writing Tab)

**WebSeeker's** Preferences dialogs allow you to configure many different aspects of the program to suit your personal search preferences. You can set preferences defining how your search results are displayed; what results are included or excluded; the Web browser you want to use to browse search results; and how **WebSeeker** writes its search results to your hard drive. You can even set up personal preferences for unattended searches, as well as settings dictated by your network setup. In this chapter you will learn about each of the preferences options, what they can do, and where to locate each option.

The Writing Preferences let you decide whether **WebSeeker** should notify you when a search is complete; what files, if any, to write out with the URLs and HTML of the search; and whether to run a program after the search is complete.

To set preferences:

1. From the **Tools** menu, select **Preferences**. The **Preferences** dialog box appears with the **View** tab displayed. Select the **Writing** tab to switch to the **Writing** Preferences page.



2. If you want **WebSeeker** to prompt you when it completes a non-scheduled search, select **Notify when complete**.
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  - ◆ Choose **Write out nothing** if you do not want **WebSeeker** to write search results to a file of any sort.
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  - ◆ Choose **Write out HTML** to if you want **WebSeeker** to write its search results to an HTML file that you can view in your Web browser. Type the full name and path for the file in the text box. If you do not include a path, **WebSeeker** saves the file in its own directory (**WebSeeker**) by default. If you want to save the results to an existing file, click Browse-2, navigate to the desired file, and click Open to save your file choice and return to the Writing preferences page.
  - ◆ Choose **Write out <date>.HTM** file if you want **WebSeeker** to write its search results to an HTML file named <today's date>.HTM. You will then be able to browse your search results through your Web browser.
  - ◆ If you want to adjust the format of the HTML file, click **HTML Format**. Choose which results you want to include

or exclude and whether you want results sorted by Title, URL, or Type. Click OK to save your file choice and return to the Writing preferences page.

4. If you want **WebSeeker** to automatically run a program when the search is complete, select **Run Program**. Type the full name and path for the file in the text box. If you do not know the full path, click Browse-3, navigate to the desired file, and click **Open** to save your choice and return to the **Writing** preferences page.
5. When you have finished configuring your **Writing** preferences, click **OK** to accept the current configuration and close the **Preferences** dialog box, or click another tab to configure more preferences.

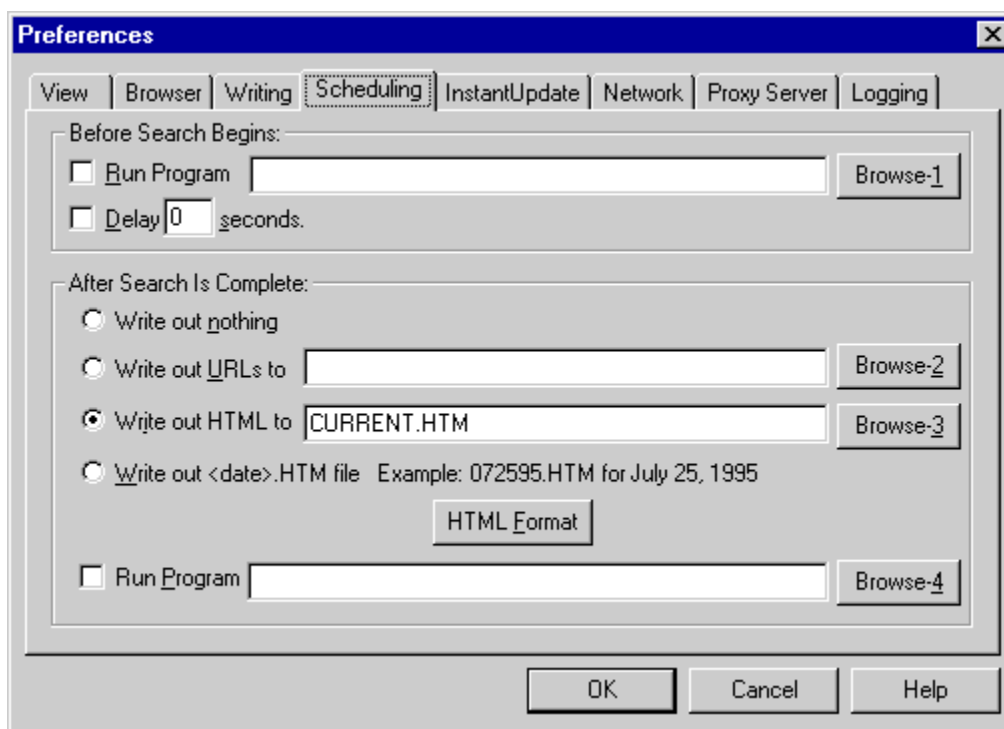
## Preferences (Scheduling Tab)

**WebSeeker's** Preferences dialogs allow you to configure many different aspects of the program to suit your personal search preferences. You can set preferences defining how your search results are displayed; what results are included or excluded; the Web browser you want to use to browse search results; and how **WebSeeker** writes its search results to your hard drive. You can even set up personal preferences for unattended searches, as well as settings dictated by your network setup. In this chapter you will learn about each of the preferences options, what they can do, and where to locate each option.

The Scheduling Preferences tab sets basic preferences for an unattended search. You can decide whether **WebSeeker** should notify you when a search is complete; what files, if any, to write out with the URLs and HTML of the search; and whether to run a program after the search is complete.

To set preferences:

1. From the **Tools** menu, select **Preferences**. The **Preferences** dialog box appears with the **View** tab displayed. Select the **Scheduling** tab to switch to the **Scheduling** Preferences page.



2. If you want **WebSeeker** to automatically run a program before beginning a scheduled search, select **Run Program** in the Before Search Begins section. For example, you may need to run a dialing program in order to make your Internet connection. Type the full name and path for the program file in the text box. If you do not know the full name and path, click Browse-1, navigate to the desired file, and click Open to save your choice and return to the Scheduling preferences page.

If you want **WebSeeker** to delay between running the program and starting the search, select **Delay** and then enter the number of seconds in the seconds text box.

3. The first four radio buttons in the **After Search Is Complete** section let you choose your writing options for scheduled searches. You can make any of the following choices.
  - ◆ Choose **Write out nothing** if you do not want **WebSeeker** to write search results to a file of any sort.
  - ◆ Choose **Write out URLs** to if you want **WebSeeker** to write the URLs of its search results to a text file. Type the full name and path for the file in the text box. If you do not include a path, **WebSeeker** saves the file in its own directory (**WebSeeker**) by default. If you want to save the URLs to an existing file, click Browse-2, navigate to



- the desired file, and click Open to save your file choice and return to the Scheduling preferences page.
- ◆ Choose **Write out HTML** to if you want **WebSeeker** to write its search results to an HTML file that you can view in your Web browser. Type the full name and path for the file in the text box. If you do not include a path, **WebSeeker** saves the file in its own directory (**WebSeeker**) by default. If you want to save the results to an existing file, click Browse-3, navigate to the desired file, and click Open to save your file choice and return to the Scheduling preferences page.
  - ◆ Choose **Write out <date>.HTM** file if you want **WebSeeker** to write its search results to an HTML file named <today's date>.HTM. You will then be able to browse your search results through your Web browser.
  - ◆ If you want to adjust the format of the HTML file, click **HTML Format**. Choose which results you want to include or exclude and whether you want results sorted by Title, URL, or Type. Click OK to save your file choice and return to the Scheduling preferences page.
4. If you want **WebSeeker** to automatically run a program when the scheduled search is complete, select **Run Program**. Type the full name and path for the program file in the text box. If you do not know the full path, click Browse-4, navigate to the desired program file, and click Open to save your choice and return to the Scheduling preferences page.
  5. When you have finished configuring your **Scheduling** preferences, click **OK** to accept the current configuration and close the **Preferences** dialog box, or click another tab to configure more preferences.

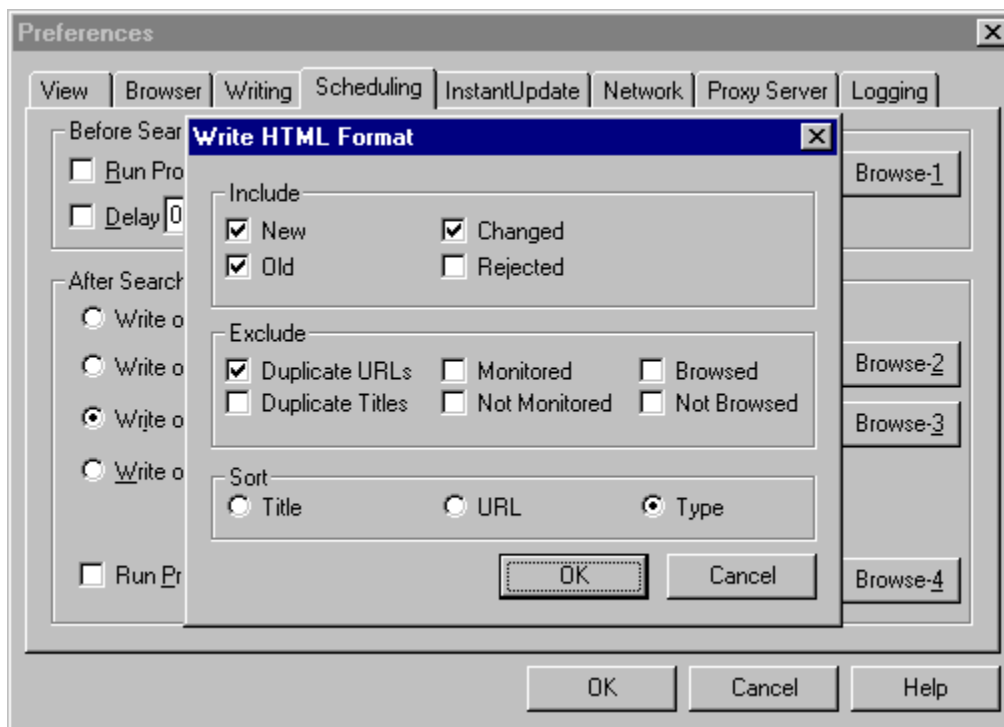
## Preferences (Scheduling Tab)

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The Scheduling Preferences tab sets basic preferences for an unattended search. You can decide whether **WebSeeker** should notify you when a search is complete; what files, if any, to write out with the URLs and HTML of the search; and whether to run a program after the search is complete.

To set preferences:

1. From the **Tools** menu, select **Preferences**. The **Preferences** dialog box appears with the **View** tab displayed. Select the **Scheduling** tab to switch to the **Scheduling** Preferences page.



2. If you want **WebSeeker** to automatically run a program before beginning a scheduled search, select **Run Program** in the Before Search Begins section. For example, you may need to run a dialing program in order to make your Internet connection. Type the full name and path for the program file in the text box. If you do not know the full name and path, click Browse-1, navigate to the desired file, and click Open to save your choice and return to the Scheduling preferences page.

If you want **WebSeeker** to delay between running the program and starting the search, select **Delay** and then enter the number of seconds in the seconds text box.

3. The first four radio buttons in the **After Search Is Complete** section let you choose your writing options for scheduled searches. You can make any of the following choices.
  - ◆ Choose **Write out nothing** if you do not want **WebSeeker** to write search results to a file of any sort.
  - ◆ Choose **Write out URLs** if you want **WebSeeker** to write the URLs of its search results to a text file. Type the full name and path for the file in the text box. If you do not include a path, **WebSeeker** saves the file in its own directory (**WebSeeker**) by default. If you want to save the URLs to an existing file, click Browse-2, navigate to

- the desired file, and click Open to save your file choice and return to the Scheduling preferences page.
- ◆ Choose **Write out HTML** to if you want **WebSeeker** to write its search results to an HTML file that you can view in your Web browser. Type the full name and path for the file in the text box. If you do not include a path, **WebSeeker** saves the file in its own directory (**WebSeeker**) by default. If you want to save the results to an existing file, click Browse-3, navigate to the desired file, and click Open to save your file choice and return to the Scheduling preferences page.
  - ◆ Choose **Write out <date>.HTM** file if you want **WebSeeker** to write its search results to an HTML file named <today's date>.HTM. You will then be able to browse your search results through your Web browser.
  - ◆ If you want to adjust the format of the HTML file, click **HTML Format**. Choose which results you want to include or exclude and whether you want results sorted by Title, URL, or Type. Click OK to save your file choice and return to the Scheduling preferences page.
4. If you want **WebSeeker** to automatically run a program when the scheduled search is complete, select **Run Program**. Type the full name and path for the program file in the text box. If you do not know the full path, click Browse-4, navigate to the desired program file, and click Open to save your choice and return to the Scheduling preferences page.
  5. When you have finished configuring your **Scheduling** preferences, click **OK** to accept the current configuration and close the **Preferences** dialog box, or click another tab to configure more preferences.

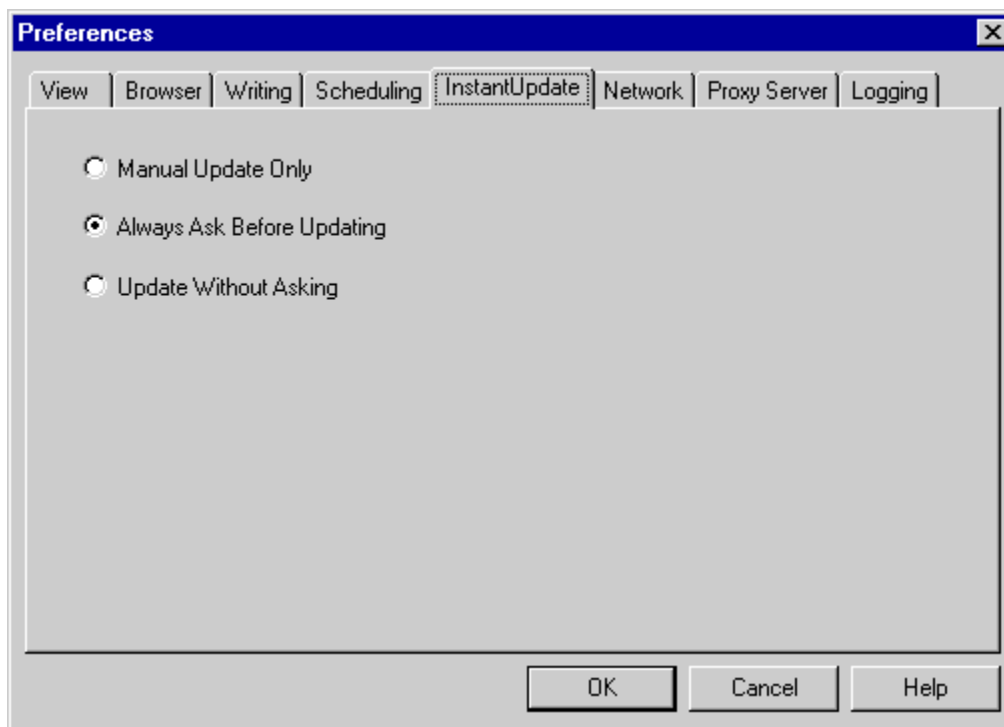
## Preferences (InstantUpdate Tab)

**WebSeeker**'s Preferences dialogs allow you to configure many different aspects of the program to suit your personal search preferences. You can set preferences defining how your search results are displayed; what results are included or excluded; the Web browser you want to use to browse search results; and how **WebSeeker** writes its search results to your hard drive. You can even set up personal preferences for unattended searches, as well as settings dictated by your network setup. In this chapter you will learn about each of the preferences options, what they can do, and where to locate each option.

The InstantUpdate Preferences determine how you obtain your free automatic updates to **WebSeeker**. (Purchasing and registering **WebSeeker** entitles you to free interim upgrades.) The built-in InstantUpdate utility automatically downloads any **WebSeeker** updates directly from the ForeFront Web site.

To set preferences:

1. From the **Tools** menu, select **Preferences**. The **Preferences** dialog box appears with the **View** tab displayed. Select the **InstantUpdate** tab to switch to the **InstantUpdate** Preferences page.



2. If you want **WebSeeker** to update only when you manually request it (by choosing **InstantUpdate** from the **Tools** menu), select **Manual Update Only**.

If you want **WebSeeker** to check for update but ask you before updating, select **Always Ask Before Updating**.

If you want **WebSeeker** to take care of the updating without any intervention on your part, select **Update Without Asking**.

The default settings is **Always Ask Before Updating**.

3. When you have finished configuring your **InstantUpdate** preferences, click **OK** to accept the current configuration and close the **Preferences** dialog box, or click another tab to configure more preferences.





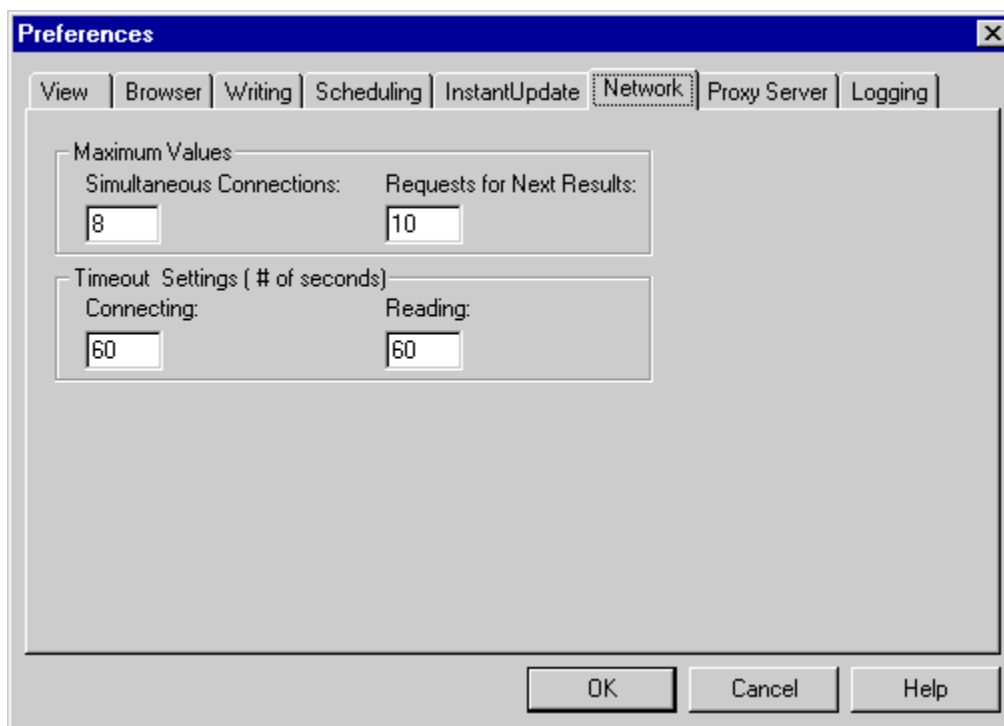
## Preferences (Network Tab)

**WebSeeker**'s Preferences dialogs allow you to configure many different aspects of the program to suit your personal search preferences. You can set preferences defining how your search results are displayed; what results are included or excluded; the Web browser you want to use to browse search results; and how **WebSeeker** writes its search results to your hard drive. You can even set up personal preferences for unattended searches, as well as settings dictated by your network setup. In this chapter you will learn about each of the preferences options, what they can do, and where to locate each option.

The Network preferences configure maximum values for connections and result requests. You can also configure your timeout settings here.

To set preferences:

1. From the **Tools** menu, select **Preferences**. The **Preferences** dialog box appears with the **View** tab displayed. Select the **Network** tab to switch to the **Network** Preferences page.



2. In the **Maximum Values** section, set the following options:
  - ◆ Simultaneous Connections determine the maximum number of connections **WebSeeker** makes at one time. You may enter any number up to 255; however, if you are using a modem, we recommend a maximum value of 64.  
The default number of simultaneous connections is 8.
  - ◆ Requests for Next Results limits the number of times **WebSeeker** requests additional results from search engines. Many engines deliver results in groups of ten or so. To obtain additional results, **WebSeeker** must continue to request the next set of results. There is no maximum limit for requests.  
The default number of requests is 10.
3. Set the following options in the **Timeout Settings** section.
  - ◆ Connecting determines the number of seconds **WebSeeker** waits for a connection to each server before timing out. There is no maximum length of time.

The default timeout for connecting is 60 seconds.

- ◆ Reading determines the number of seconds **WebSeeker** waits to read the data from each server. There is no maximum length of time.

The default timeout for the reading field is 60 seconds.

4. When you have finished configuring your **Network** preferences, click **OK** to accept the current configuration and close the **Preferences** dialog box, or click another tab to configure more preferences.



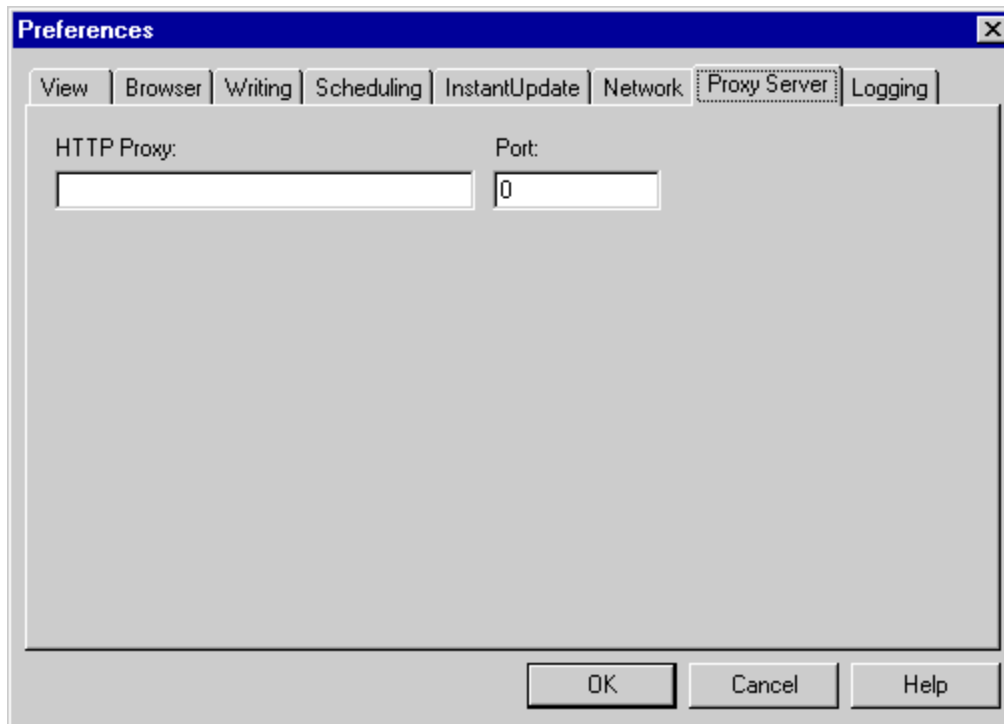
## Preferences (Proxy Server Tab)

**WebSeeker**'s Preferences dialogs allow you to configure many different aspects of the program to suit your personal search preferences. You can set preferences defining how your search results are displayed; what results are included or excluded; the Web browser you want to use to browse search results; and how **WebSeeker** writes its search results to your hard drive. You can even set up personal preferences for unattended searches, as well as settings dictated by your network setup. In this chapter you will learn about each of the preferences options, what they can do, and where to locate each option.

The Proxy Server Preferences define any applicable proxy information. If you are going through a firewall, it is important to enter this information before you attempt to conduct a search. Once the information is configured, **WebSeeker** automatically enters the information to the proxy and bypasses the firewall.

To set preferences:

1. From the **Tools** menu, select Preferences. The **Preferences** dialog box appears with the **View** tab displayed. Select the **Proxy Server** tab to switch to the **Proxy Server** Preferences page.



2. Enter the name or address of your proxy in the **HTTP Proxy** text box.
3. Enter the number of your proxy port in the **Port** text box.
4. When you have finished configuring your **Proxy Server Preferences**, click **OK** to accept the current configuration and close the **Preferences** dialog box, or click another tab to configure more preferences.



Choose the types of results you would like included in your HTML file.

Choose the types of results you would like excluded in your HTML file.

Choose one of these radio buttons to define the way results are sorted in the HTML file.

Click **OK** to accept the HTML Format configuration and return to **Scheduling Preferences**.

Click **OK** to accept the HTML Format configuration and return to **Writing Preferences**.

Click **Cancel** to disregard any changes made to HTML Format and return to **Scheduling Preferences**.

Click **Cancel** to disregard any changes made to HTML Format and return to **Writing Preferences**.



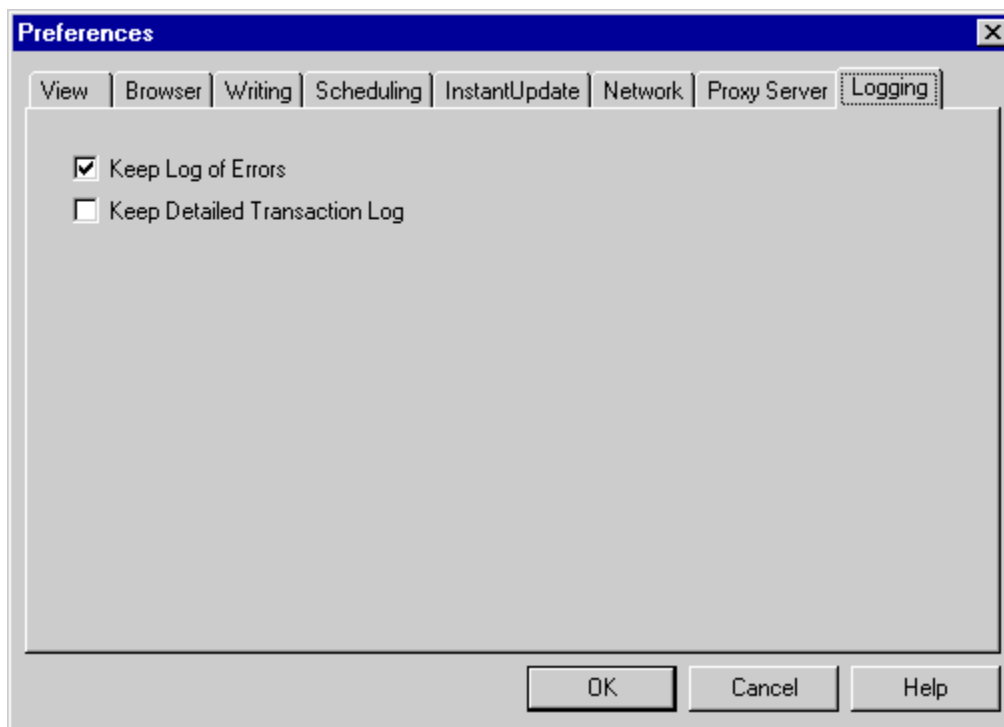
## Preferences (Logging Tab)

**WebSeeker**'s Preferences dialogs allow you to configure many different aspects of the program to suit your personal search preferences. You can set preferences defining how your search results are displayed; what results are included or excluded; the Web browser you want to use to browse search results; and how **WebSeeker** writes its search results to your hard drive. You can even set up personal preferences for unattended searches, as well as settings dictated by your network setup. In this chapter you will learn about each of the preferences options, what they can do, and where to locate each option.

The Logging Preferences determine the log files **WebSeeker** creates for each search. These files can be found in the search directory, <file name>.dir. The error log has the same name as the search file, with a .LOG extension. The detail log is untitled.LOG unless you rename it. These file can be viewed in Microsoft Notepad, Wordpad, or any text editor.

To set preferences:

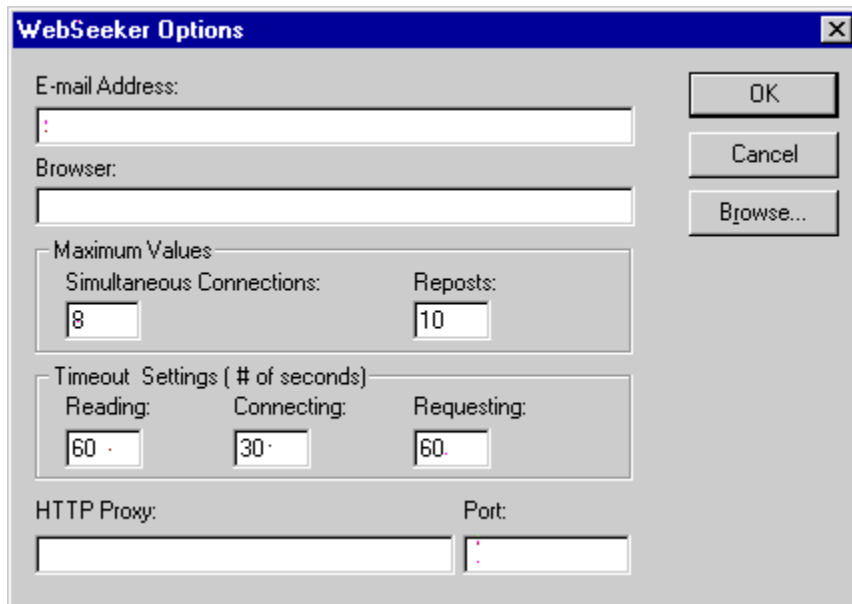
1. From the **Tools** menu, select Preferences. The **Preferences** dialog box appears with the **View** tab displayed. Select the **Logging** tab to switch to the **Logging Preferences** page.



2. If you want **WebSeeker** to create an file listing the errors encountered in each search, select **Keep Log of Errors**. The default setting is to keep this log.
3. If you want **WebSeeker** to maintain a detailed listing of all transactions, select **Keep Detailed Transaction Log**. The default setting is not to keep this log.
4. When you have finished configuring your **Logging** Preferences, click **OK** to accept the current configuration and close the **Preferences** dialog box, or click another tab to configure more preferences.



Brings up the **WebSeeker** Options dialog box.



The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "WebSeeker Options". It contains several input fields and buttons. On the right side, there are three buttons: "OK", "Cancel", and "Browse...".

**WebSeeker Options** [X]

E-mail Address:

Browser:

Maximum Values

Simultaneous Connections:	Reposts:
<input type="text" value="8"/>	<input type="text" value="10"/>

Timeout Settings (# of seconds)

Reading:	Connecting:	Requesting:
<input type="text" value="60"/>	<input type="text" value="30"/>	<input type="text" value="60"/>

HTTP Proxy:  Port:

Enter the name of your [browser](#) here.

Sets the selected result(s) to Monitored.

Sets the selected result(s) to **Non-Monitored**.

Sets the selected result(s) to **New**.

Sets the selected result(s) to **Old**.

Sets the selected result(s) to **Changed**.

Sets the selected result(s) to **Rejected**.



Sets the selected result(s) to **Browsed**.

Sets the selected result(s) to **Not Browsed**.

## **New**

A result is considered new if it has not been included in the results of a search on the current keywords. A search can be *New* for several reasons:

- ◆ The web page is new.
- ◆ The web page has been modified so that it now matches the criteria of the search.
- ◆ The search engine has been updated to include any changes.

## **Old**

Results are considered old if they have previously been included in the results of a search, and have not been tagged as browsed or monitored.

## Changed

Results are considered modified if they have been altered since the last search of the current keywords.

## Rejects

You can discard a Search Result by setting it to rejected. If a previously rejected result appears it is automatically discarded in a new search. It is possible to include a previously rejected result by selecting **I**nclude, **R**ejects from the **V**iew menu.

## **Browsed**

Results of a search that have been read can be set to browsed as a way to control the results of future searches. You can restrict a search to only browsed results, or you can exclude browsed results to filter out information you have already seen.

[File Menu](#)  
[Edit Menu](#)  
[View Menu](#)  
[Search Menu](#)  
[Results Menu](#)  
[Tools Menu](#)  
[Help Menu](#)



Launches a search of all the keywords in the selected subject.

Launches a search on the keywords of all the selected searches.

Launches the active search.

Launches the active search with only the selected search engines.

Launches your browser to the page of results that the selected search engine returned.

Launches **WebSeeker** Scheduler. The **Schedule** Window appears.

Launches a search of all of the keywords in all of the existing subjects.

Renews a search of all of the searches results that have been set to **Monitored**.



Stops the active Search. **WebSeeker** returns any results that were collected before the search was stopped.

Brings up the Start New Search dialog. Enter keywords to add to the active search.

[File Menu](#)  
[Edit Menu](#)  
[View Menu](#)  
[Search Menu](#)  
[Results Menu](#)  
[Tools Menu](#)  
[Help Menu](#)

Writes only the selected results to a text or HTML file, according to your preferences setting. To set file preferences, select **Preferences** from the **Tools** menu. For more information on Write options go to [Writing Preferences, Writing tab](#).

Writes All results to a text or HTML file, according to your preferences settings. To set file preferences, select **P**references from the **T**ools menu. For more information on Write options go to [Writing Preferences, Writing tab](#).

[File Menu](#)  
[Edit Menu](#)  
[View Menu](#)  
[Search Menu](#)  
[Results Menu](#)  
[Tools Menu](#)  
[Help Menu](#)

Displays the [Toolbar](#).

Displays available search engines.



Sorts and displays results by URL.

Sorts and displays results by Title.

Sorts and displays results by statusType.





# Toolbar

Click on the Toolbar to learn the function of each button.



Click individual buttons for a description of the action launched by each button.



[New](#)



[Open](#)



[Expand](#)



[Start/Renew](#)



[Stop](#)



[Browsed](#)



[Reject](#)



[Monitor](#)

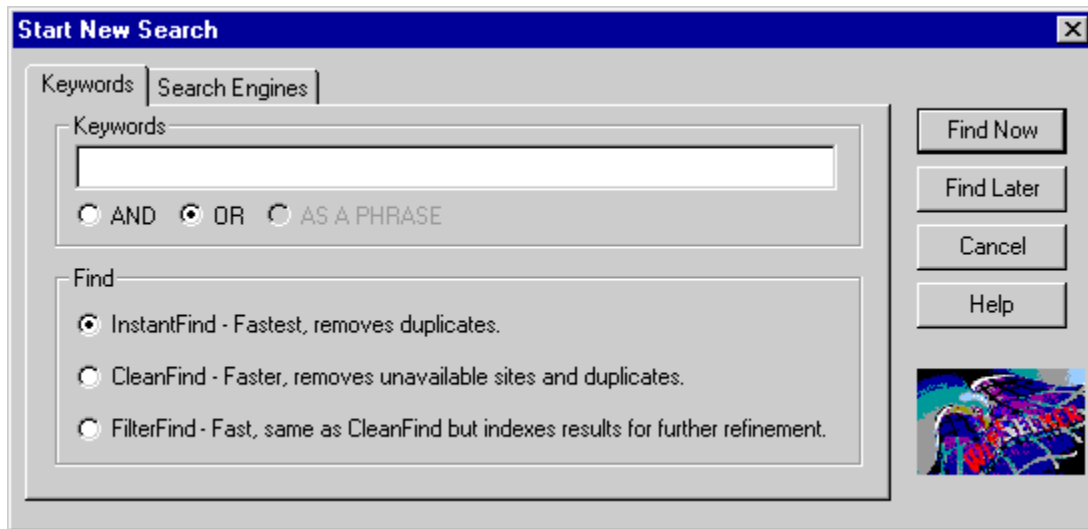


[Refiner ON/Off](#)



[Refine](#)

Creates a new document. The **Start New Search** dialog box appears.

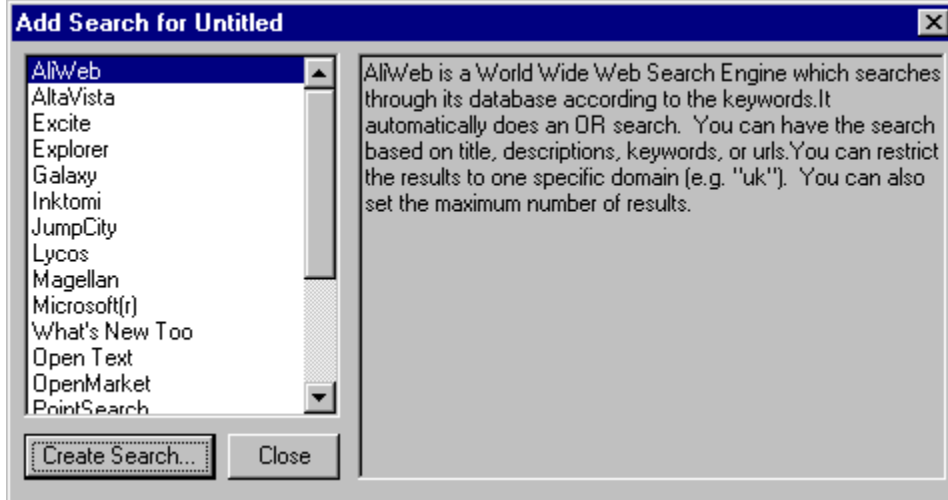


Opens an existing file. The **Open File** dialog box appears.

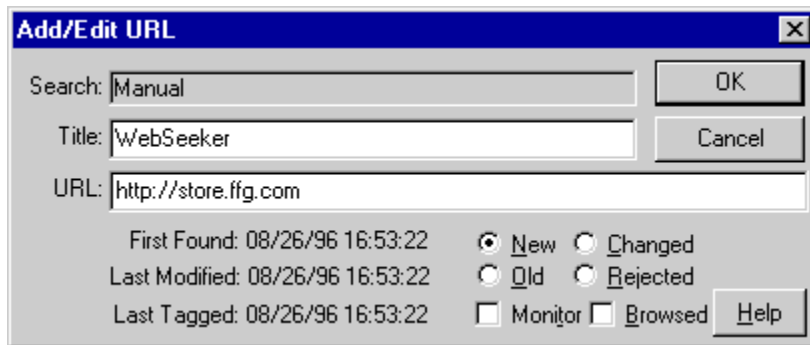


Copies selected data to the global clipboard





Use this dialog box to view, and change the properties of the selected URL.



The image shows a classic Windows-style dialog box titled "Add/Edit URL". It features a blue title bar with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The main area is light gray and contains several input fields and control elements:

- Search:** A text box containing the word "Manual". To its right is an "OK" button.
- Title:** A text box containing "WebSeeker". To its right is a "Cancel" button.
- URL:** A text box containing "http://store.ffg.com".
- Metadata:** Three lines of text on the left: "First Found: 08/26/96 16:53:22", "Last Modified: 08/26/96 16:53:22", and "Last Tagged: 08/26/96 16:53:22".
- Radio Buttons:** To the right of the metadata are four radio buttons: "New" (selected), "Changed", "Old", and "Rejected".
- Checkboxes:** Below the radio buttons are two checkboxes: "Monitor" and "Browsed", both of which are unchecked.
- Buttons:** A "Help" button is located in the bottom right corner of the dialog.

This area lists the name of the current **Search**.

This area list the **Title** of the selected URL.

This area lists the URL (Uniform Resource Locator).

This are displays action specific **Dates**.

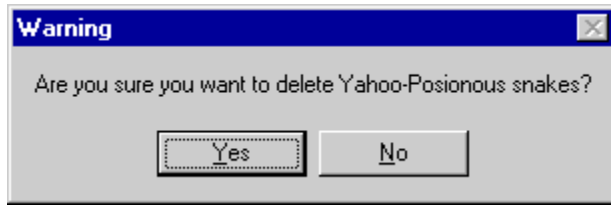
You may select a radio button to change the current **WebSeeker** setting for the selected URL.

Select check boxes to set current URL to **Browsed**, and, or, **Monitored**.

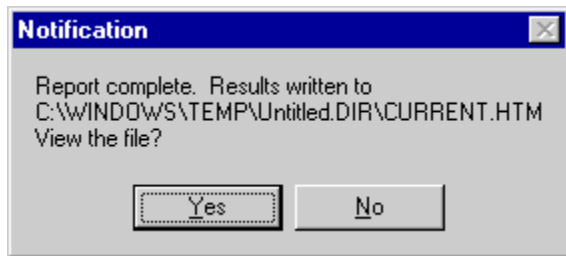


Press **Help** button to receive help specific to the current action.

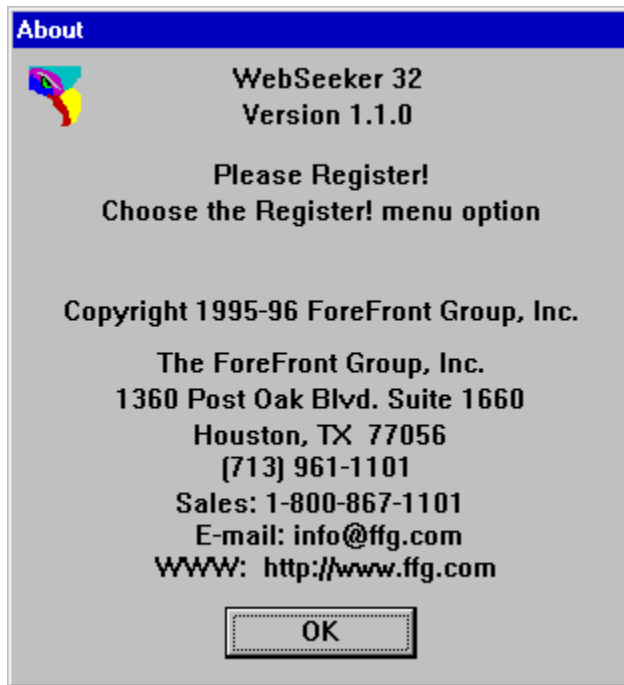
Deletes selected items. A **Warning** dialog box appears to verify items to delete.



Writes the selected result(s) to an HTM file. The following dialog box appears.



Displays version and copyright information.



**Add/Edit URL** [X]

Search:

Title:

URL:

First Found: 08/26/96 16:53:22  New  Changed  
Last Modified: 08/26/96 16:53:22  Old  Rejected  
Last Tagged: 08/26/96 16:53:22  Monitor  Browsed

Creates a **New** document.

Opens an existing document.

Copies the selection to the global clipboard.



Inserts item into the selected list.

Delete an item from the selected list/

Edits an item in the selected list.

Starts, or renews, the active search.

Stops the search.

Set the selected result(s) to **Monitored**.

Set the selected result(s) to **Rejected**.

Set the selected result(s) to **Browsed**.



Turns the **Refiner** on and off.

Refines results. The [Refine](#) dialog box appears.

**Refine** [X]

You searched for: great white shark

Find:

Write out results based on write preferences.

Launch browser with selected result or selected search.

Launch browser with [ForeFront](#) home page.

Display program information, version number and copyright.

Opens the **WebSeeker** help file.



Displays the [Status Bar](#). The **Status Bar** lists the current action.

Set the selected to 'Monitored'

NMD

U

66



Changes the display setting to **Vertical Layout** when selected. Layout changes are not effective until the next **WebSeeker** session.

Changes the display setting to **Horizontal Layout** when selected. Layout changes are not effective until the next **WebSeeker** session.

This sorts and displays the Search Results according to their dates.

This sorts and displays the Search Results Alphabetically.

Displays the URLs for the active search.

Expands the search. The [Start New Search](#) dialog box appears.





[File Menu](#)  
[Edit Menu](#)  
[View Menu](#)  
[Search Menu](#)  
[Results Menu](#)  
[Tools Menu](#)  
[Help Menu](#)

This option launches the **WebSeeker** help file. Use this file to learn how to use **WebSeeker**, or to answer specific questions on **WebSeeker** functions.

This option launches the Windows help file. Use this file to learn how to use Winhelp.

This option displays version and copyright information about **WebSeeker**.

This option launches your browser to the [ForeFront](#) home page.

Enter personal registration information.

Check this box to receive information on all of **ForeFront's** new products and upgrades.



Click **Send** to register on-line when you have completed the registration form.

Click **Just Save** to save registration information to send at a later time.

Click **Cancel** to abort on-line registration without saving changes.

These are registration options. Register Demo, Purchase the product, or use your ForeFront VIP number. You may select only one option.

Use this field to let ForeFront know how you heard about **WebSeeker**. This field is optional

## Chapter Two Lessons

[Lesson 8: Standard Refining](#)

[Lesson 9: Advanced Refining](#)

[Lesson 10: Constructing Valid Search Expressions](#)

[Lesson 11: Add Result\(s\) URL](#)

[Lesson 12: Changing Results Settings](#)

## Chapter Two Lessons

[Lesson 8: Standard Refining](#)

[Lesson 9: Advanced Refining](#)

[Lesson 10: Constructing Valid Search Expressions](#)

[Lesson 11: Add Result\(s\) URL](#)

[Lesson 12: Changing Results Settings](#)



## Troubleshooting



Can you add more search modules to [WebSeeker](#) so that more search engines can be utilized?

I receive a lot of results I don't want with only a few that I do. How can I get only the results that I want?

Why don't I get search results from all the search engines all the time?

Why does a new copy of Netscape launch every time I double click a search result?

Why do I receive results that don't contain any keywords from the search?



At **ForeFront** we are always developing additional search modules for search engines. If you have any suggestions for additional search modules that you would like to see added, or any other suggestions or questions, please let us know. Your input is important to us.

We can be reached by E-mail at:

[info@ffg.com](mailto:info@ffg.com)

You will receive better search results by selecting keywords that are unique (if possible) to the subject you are searching for. To further narrow your search you can **AND** words together. By checking the **AND words together** radio button, [WebSeeker](#) automatically removes any search engines that do not support **AND** searches. Using multiple, unique words ensures better search results.

Some search engines become slowed down as more and more people use them. This can usually be remedied by performing a new search using only that search engine. If the problem persists, verify that the search engine is operating, then contact [ForeFront](#).

When you double click on a search result you are telling Netscape that you want to browse the Internet. Netscape, like many other applications, is unaware that you may already have another copy running, and launches a new copy to fulfill the task.

Sometimes results appear that don't seem to have any reference to the search. This can be due to several reasons.

- ◆ The web page previously contained the referenced information, but has since been changed.
- ◆ The page no longer exists.
- ◆ The server has not been updated since modifications were made.
- ◆ The keywords can be found in the source. You can check this by selecting **View Source** on your browser.



## Customer Support

The first line of support should be this Help file and the user manual. If you cannot find the information you need here, contact us at our Web site. All of the online help options are detailed on our Customer Support home page:

(<http://www.ffg.com/support.html>) ,

which you can access directly by clicking on the Web icon below :



Get Internet  
Support Now!





## Known Problems and Limitations

**WebSeeker** and the **WebSeeker** utilities have the following Known Problems and Limitations:

1. In order to perform an unattended **WebSeeker** search using Schedule you must:
  - ◆ Use the standard Windows 95 Dial-Up Connection to connect to the Internet, and your Web connection must not require you to type your name and password into the dial-up window. If your Internet Service Provider (ISP) requires you to enter your name and password manually each time (rather than with a script or remembered password), you can not perform scheduled, unattended searches.
  - ◆ Or, use a LAN network internet connection, that does not require you to type your name and password in order to connect to the Internet.
2. If you are using a Windows NT operating system, you must double right click wherever a right click is used.

[System Requirements](#)  
[Upgrading](#)  
[Uninstalling \*\*WebSeeker\*\*](#)





## System Requirements

In order for **WebSeeker** to install and run properly, the following are required:

- ◆ 486 or higher class machine
- ◆ Windows 95, or Windows NT<sup>a</sup> 3.5 or higher
- ◆ 8 Megabytes of RAM
- ◆ 10 Megabytes of free disk space on your hard drive
- ◆ An Active Internet connection with a Winsock - compliant network product
- ◆ TCP/IP connection with SLIP, PPP, or direct connectivity
- ◆ A Web Browser including :


Internet Explorer<sup>a</sup> version 2.0 or higher  
Netscape Navigator<sup>a</sup> version 2.0 or higher  
Enhanced Mosaic<sup>a</sup> version 2.0 or higher  
or other Spy-Glass SDI standard-compliant Web browser

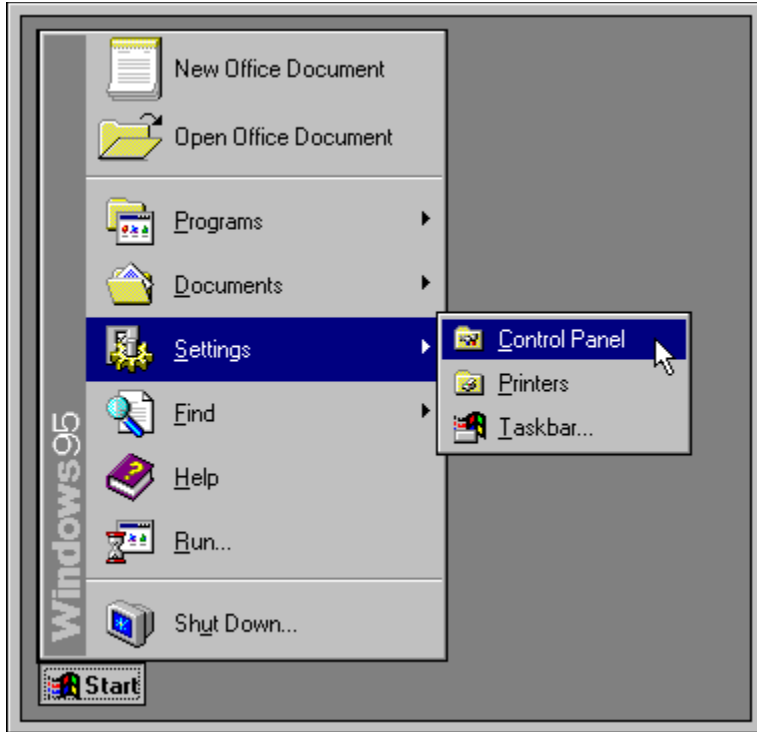
In order to run an unattended search using the **Schedule** utility, the following are required:

- ◆ Correctly configured Windows 95 Dial-Up networking setup, or direct connectivity.
- ◆ Or, a LAN internet connection that does not require you to type in your user name and password to login.



# Installing WebSeeker

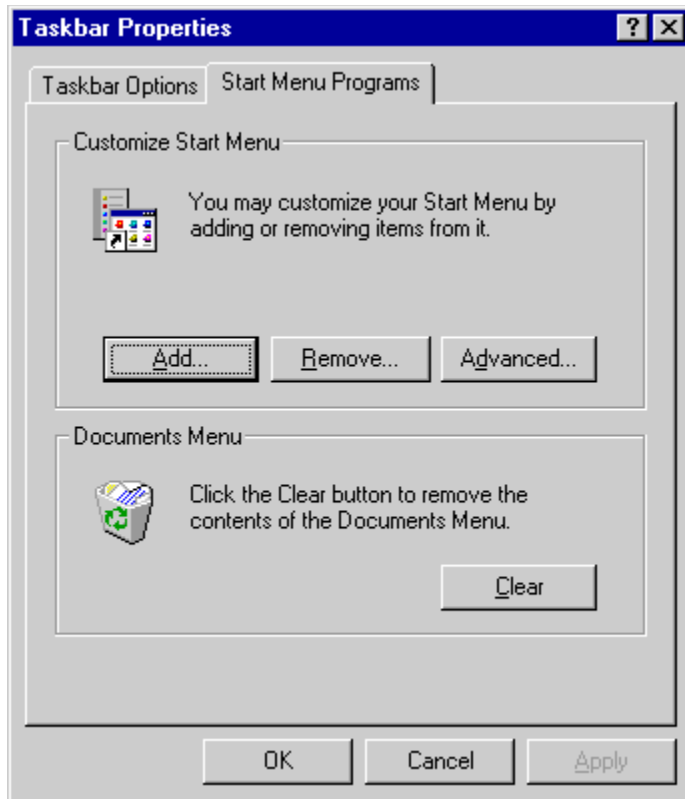
1. Click the **Start** button  and select **Settings, Control Panel** from the **Start Menu**.




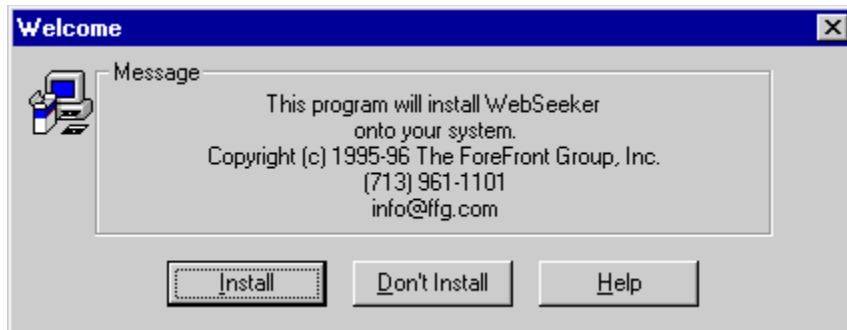
Add/Remove Programs

2. Double click the **Add/Remove Programs** icon

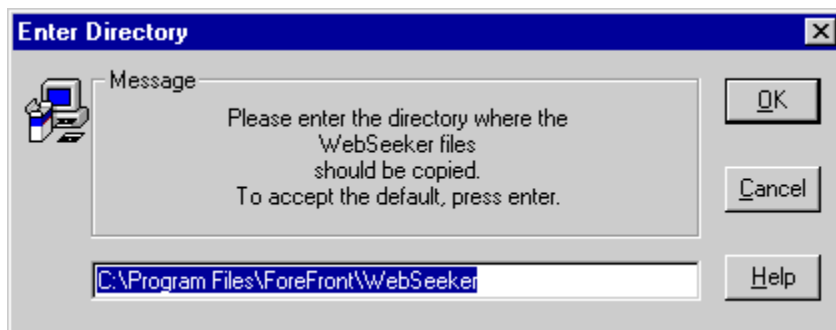
The Windows **Add/Remove Programs Properties** dialog box appears.



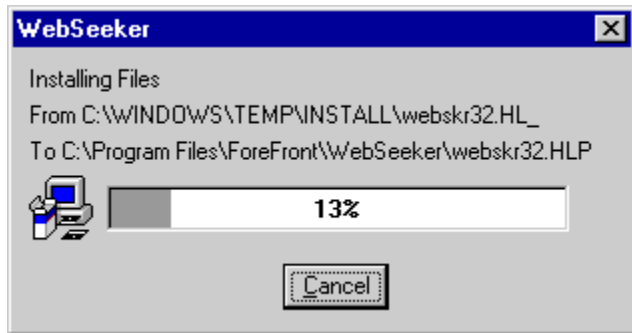
2. Click the **Install** button . Follow the directions on your screen, Windows prepares the Setup program.
3. When the **Welcome** dialog box appears, select **Install** to continue with the **WebSeeker** installation.



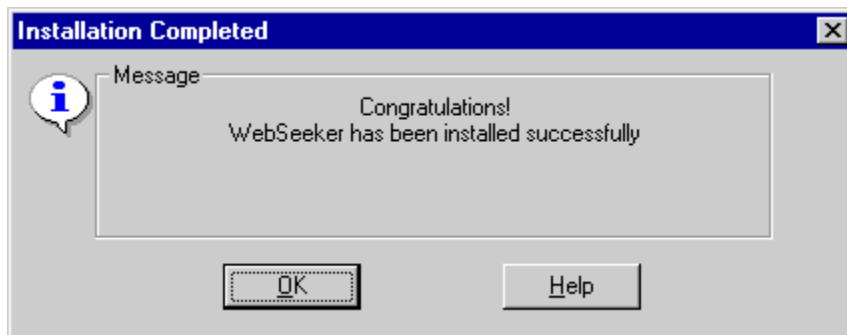
4. The **Enter Directory** dialog box appears.




5. Enter the drive and directory where you want **WebSeeker** installed, or click **OK** to accept default settings. The following dialog box reports the status of the installation.



6. The Setup program informs you when the installation is complete.

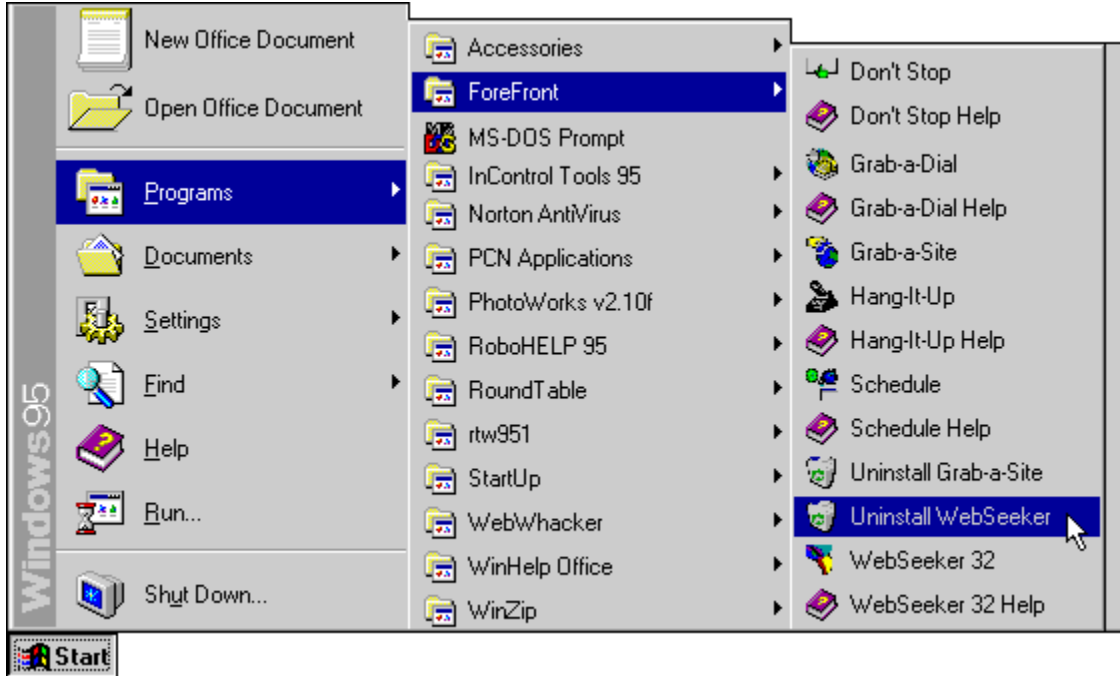


Click **OK**. **WebSeeker** is now installed on your system.

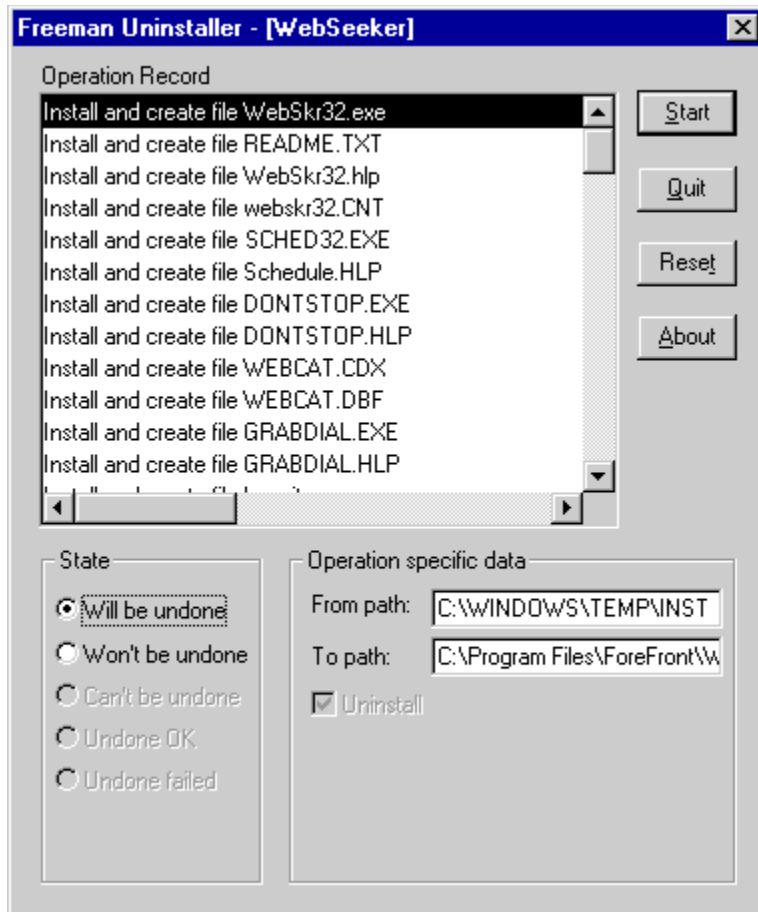
7. Click the Windows **Start** button  and select **Find, On the Internet** to begin **WebSeeker**.

## Uninstalling WebSeeker

To uninstall **WebSeeker** press the Windows **Start** button and select **Programs**, **ForeFront**, **Uninstall WebSeeker**, as shown in the following example.



The **Freeman Uninstaller** dialog box appears, with **WebSeeker** selected.



Click the **Start** button to uninstall **WebSeeker**. For a full uninstall you are required to press **Yes** to dialog boxes questioning whether to remove all items.



**WARNING:** uninstalling permanently removes **WebSeeker** from your system. To use **WebSeeker** you need to run the **Setup** program again.





## Upgrading

Purchasing **WebSeeker** 2.0 entitles you to any interim upgrades (version 2.x). **InstantUpdate** automatically upgrades to the newest version of **WebSeeker**.

Major upgrades are available for purchase from **ForeFront**.

Drop by our Web site to find out about new products and upgrades:

[www.ffg.com](http://www.ffg.com)

Or just select the **Notify Me of New Products and Upgrades** check box when you register.



[Uninstalling](#)  
[Customer Support](#)  
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[Upgrading](#)  
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# Tips and Tricks

[Accessing Recently Used Files](#)

[Adding a URL](#)

[Automatically Launching Another Program](#)

[Automatically Launching \*\*WebSeeker\*\* with a WSK File](#)

[Automating Searches](#)

[Customizing Individual Searches](#)

[Decreasing Database Size and Increasing Performance](#)

[Deleting Results](#)

[Importing Link References](#)

[Keeping Track of Browsed Results](#)

[Manually Adding Results](#)

[Monitoring Web Pages](#)

[Ranking Search Results](#)

[Refining Searches](#)

[Rejecting Unwanted Results](#)

[Renaming Search Results](#)

[Stopping a Search in Progress](#)

[Troubleshooting Unattended Problems](#)

[Using the Write Options](#)

[Using xBase Compatible Products](#)

**A Tip For:**

## **Accessing Recently Used Files**

Your most recently used WSK files appear at the bottom of the File menu for quick access.

## A Tip For: Automating Searches

Use **Schedule** to automate your searches at night or off-peak hours. To access **Schedule** select **Search, Schedule**.

## A Tip For: Using xBase Compatible Products

**WebSeeker** uses a standard xBase database format to allow you to create your own reports with FoxPro, Access, or other popular xBase database programs.

**A Tip For:**  
**Renaming Search Results**

You can rename search results to better reflect the content, or what the results mean to you.

**A Tip For:**

## **Ranking Search Results**

You can add letters or numbers to the beginning of search results to rank them.



## A Tip For: Refining Searches

Use the Boolean operators **AND** and **OR**, or the **AS A PHRASE** option to refine your search.

## A Tip For: Monitoring Web Pages

Have **WebSeeker** automatically monitor web pages for changes by setting the search result to **Monitor**.

**A Tip For:**

## **Manually Adding Results**

If you come across an interesting web site , you can manually add it to your search results by selecting **Add Result** from the **Results** menu, and entering the URL in the **Add Results** dialog box.

**A Tip For:**

## **Automatically Launching WebSeeker with a WSK File**

You can double click on a WSK file from Windows Explorer or File Manager to automatically launch **WebSeeker** with the selected WSK file.

## A Tip For Displaying Search Engines

Display available search engines by selecting **Search Engines** from the **View** menu.

## A Tip For: Troubleshooting Unattended Problems

Troubleshoot problems occurring during unattended operation by logging detail and errors on the **Logging** tab of the **Preferences** dialog box.

## A Tip For: Importing Link References

You can import link references from any HTML file by selecting **Import** from the **File** menu.

**A Tip For:**

## **Customizing Individual Searches**

Each individual search can be customized to use the specific options available from that search engine by right clicking on the displayed search engine and selecting **Properties** from the drop down menu.



**A Tip For:**

## **Decreasing Database Size and Increasing Performance**

If you delete many search results you should pack and reindex the results database by selecting **Compact Database** from the **Tools**.

**A Tip For:**

## **Keeping Track of Browsed Results**

Set a search result's status to **Browsed** after you have looked it over. Use this option to separate those search results which you have already seen from those you haven't.

**A Tip For:**

## **Rejecting Unwanted Results**

Be sure to set the status of a search result to **Rejected** if you don't want it to appear in future search results.

**A Tip For:**

## **Stopping a Search in Progress**

To stop a search that is in progress, select **Stop** from the **Search** menu, or press the **Stop** button  on the Toolbar.

## A Tip For: Adding a URL

If you come across a URL on your own that you would like to add it to your search results, select **Add Result** from the **Results** menu.

**A Tip For:**

## **Deleting Results**

Deleting a result removes it entirely from the database, unlike **Reject** which keeps the search result in the database, but marks it as Rejected so it doesn't show up in your search results when you search.

## A Tip For: Using the Write Options

Select **Write Web Page** from the **File** menu to Write all results, or selected results to a web page.

## A Tip For:

### Automatically Launching Another Program

You can select to automatically run another program after **WebSeeker** has completed a search from the **Preferences** dialog box on the **Schedule** tab. You can also schedule programs to automatically run after **WebSeeker** has finished writing the results of the active search from the **Preferences** dialog box on the **Writing** tab.



**Quick Tutorial**

[Chapter One: Searching the Internet](#)

[Chapter Two: Managing Search Results](#)

## Quick Tutorial

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## Quick Tutorial

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**Chapter One:**  
**Searching the Internet**

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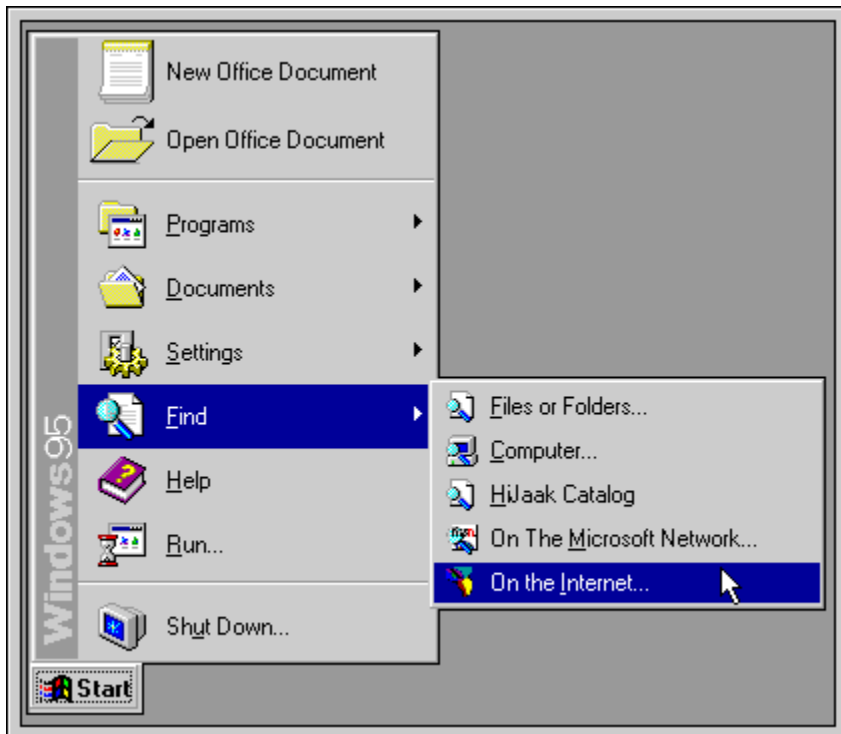
# Searching the Internet

## Lesson 1: Creating a New Search

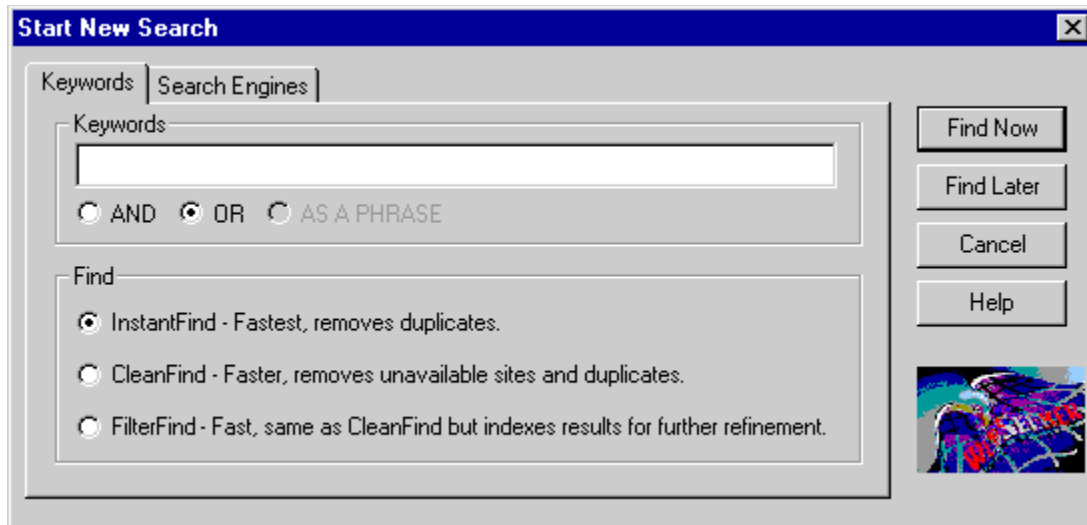
Use the Start New Search dialog box to create a new search.

### 1. Start WebSeeker

- ◆ Click the Windows Start button  to display the Start Menu.
- ◆ On the Start Menu go to Find, On the Internet.
- ◆ Or you can double click a WSK file from Program Manager or Windows Explorer.



The **WebSeeker** Start New Search box appears.



## 2. Configure the search

- ◆ On the Key words tab you can enter the keywords for your new search.
- ◆ Choose the AND or OR [Boolean Operators](#), or search multiple keywords AS A PHRASE.
- ◆ Select the type of search desired:

**InstantFind** - is the fastest type of search. It removes any duplicate URLs or duplicate Titles (as defined in Preferences) from the search results.


**CleanFind** - is the next fastest type of search. it removes duplicates, and any URLs that are unavailable.

**FilterFind** - is the most robust search. FilterFind is not quite as fast as InstantFind or CleanFind. It removes duplicates, unavailable sites, and download search results to your hard drive for Refining.

## 3. Select Search Engines

- ◆ When you have finished entering your keyword information, you can select the Search engines tab to select specific Search Engines. If no changes are made on the Search Engines tab, it defaults to Select All Engines.

## 4. Launch the search

- ◆ Choose   to have [WebSeeker](#) perform the search immediately.
- ◆ Choose  to postpone the search until a later time.

Now that you have created a search, you may want to return to that search at another time. See lesson 2 to learn how to open an existing search.

To learn how to program [WebSeeker](#) to automatically run searches at a later time:



For best results use descriptive keywords that are unique (if possible) to the search topic.

[More Lessons](#)




## Searching the Internet

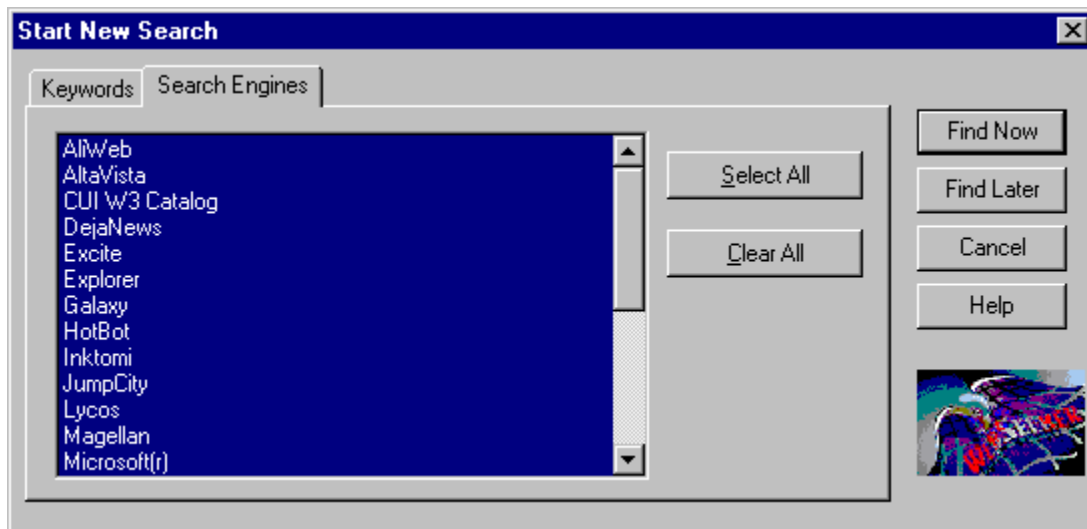
### Lesson 1: Creating a New Search

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To learn how to program [WebSeeker](#) to automatically run searches at a later time:

[See Also](#)



**For best results use descriptive keywords that are unique (if possible) to the search topic.**






## Searching the Internet

### Lesson 2: Opening an Existing Search

You may want to return to a previously saved search to browse results, or to update the search. You can open an existing WSK file several ways.

#### 1. Open a file from within WebSeeker

- ◆ Select Open from the File menu and select the file you wish to open. Or press the Open  button on the toolbar.
- ◆ Recently used files are listed at the bottom of the File menu. Select a file to open it.

#### 2. Open a file from Windows Explorer, or Program Manager

- ◆ Start Windows Explorer, or Program Manager.
- ◆ Locate the file you wish to open.
- ◆ Double click the file. **WebSeeker** launches, open to the current file.

Now that you are comfortable working with existing files, go to lesson 3 to learn how to expand a search to improve search results.



## Chapter One Lessons

[Lesson 1: Creating a New Search](#)

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## Searching the Internet

### Lesson 3: Expanding a Search

Once a search is complete, you may find that different keywords might improve it, or maybe you want to add more search engines. Using the Expand Search function, you can easily add keywords and search engines to receive different results. You can expand your search by adding one or more Search Engines, or by adding keywords to the search. You can add more Search Engines to a new search before it has been run, or add more keywords, and more search engines to a completed search. Both of these functions can be accessed by selecting Expand Search from the Search menu.

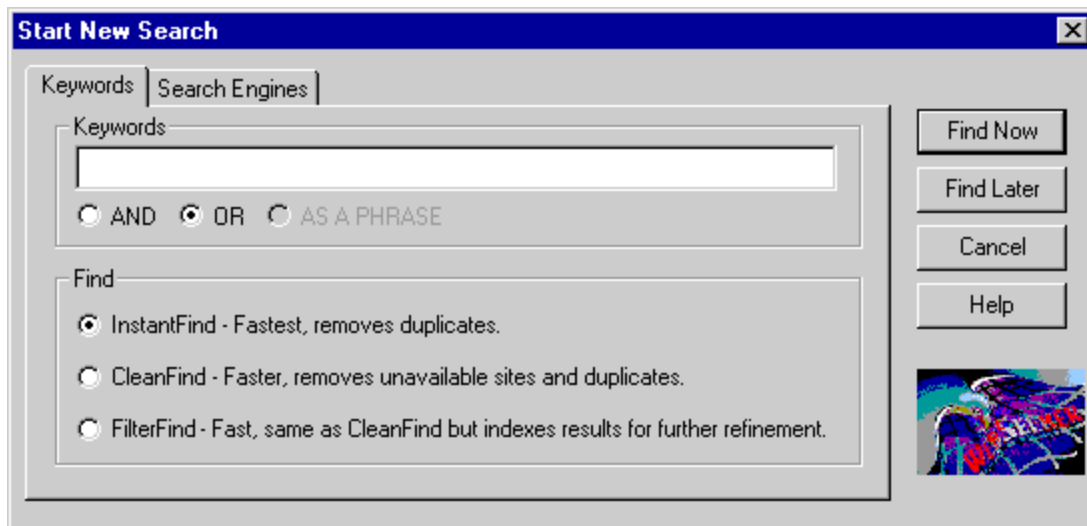
To expand a search:

#### 1. Perform a Search

- ◆ First you must perform a regular **WebSeeker** search.
- ◆ Or, open an existing search.

#### 2. Expand the Search

- ◆ From the Results window select **Search, Expand Search**. The **Start New Search** dialog box appears.



#### 3. Add Keywords

- ◆ Enter the keywords you would like to add to the current search.
- ◆ You may select the AND or OR [Boolean Operator](#), or search the expanded keywords AS A PHRASE.

#### 4. Add or delete search engines.

- ◆ Select the Search Engines tab.
- ◆ Select/deselect the search engines you want to use.
- ◆ Select [Find Now](#), or [Find Later](#).

If **Find Now** is selected, **WebSeeker** performs the search with the expanded keyword list, and the original keywords separately. For example, if you had previously searched for "alligators" and then expanded the search to include "crocodiles," **WebSeeker** runs one search for "alligators," and a separate search for "crocodiles." If you wanted search results to include both "alligators" and "crocodiles," you would have to enter both keywords "alligators crocodiles" and use the **AND** Boolean operator.

By default, **WebSeeker** also searches all of the search engines from the original search, and from the expanded search engines.

To execute only the expanded keywords (from step 3):

- ◆ Select **Find Later**.
- ◆ If the search engines pane is not visible, select **View, Search Engines**. The Search Engines pane appears, with each search engine listed twice, once with the original keywords, and again with the expanded keywords. Select the search engines you would like to use. Make sure that any selected engines are listed with the expanded keywords rather than the original keywords.
- ◆ Select **Search, Renew Selected Engines**.

**WebSeeker** runs a search with the selected engines and expanded keywords.

In lesson 4, you will learn different ways to renew a search.





## Searching the Internet

### Lesson 4: Renewing a Search

You can use **WebSeeker's** Renew function to launch a previously completed search again, with the same configuration and keywords to keep track of any changes made to resulting sites. Or, you can renew an expanded search to reduce or expand your search results.

To renew a previously completed search with the current configuration:

**1. Open or run desired search.**

- ◆ Run a **WebSeeker** search.
- ◆ Or, open an existing, saved search.

**2. Renew the search.**

- ◆ From the Results window select **Search, Start/Renew**.

**WebSeeker** renews the search.

To renew the search on expanded keywords and specific search engines only:

**1. Expand the search by following steps 1-3 in [Lesson 3 Expanding a Search](#), and select Find Later.**

**2. Select desired search engines.**

- ◆ If the search engines pane is not visible, select **View, Search Engines**. The Search Engines pane appears, with each search engine listed twice, once with the original keywords, and again with the expanded keywords.
- ◆ Select desired search engines. Make sure that any selected engines are listed with the expanded keywords rather than the original keywords.

**3. Renew the search.**

- ◆ From the **Search** menu select **Renew Selected Engines**.

**WebSeeker** renews the search with only the selected search engines and keywords.

In lesson 5, you will learn to configure personal preferences to customize your search.



## Chapter One Lessons

[Lesson 1: Creating a New Search](#)

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## Searching the Internet

### Lesson 3: Expanding a Search

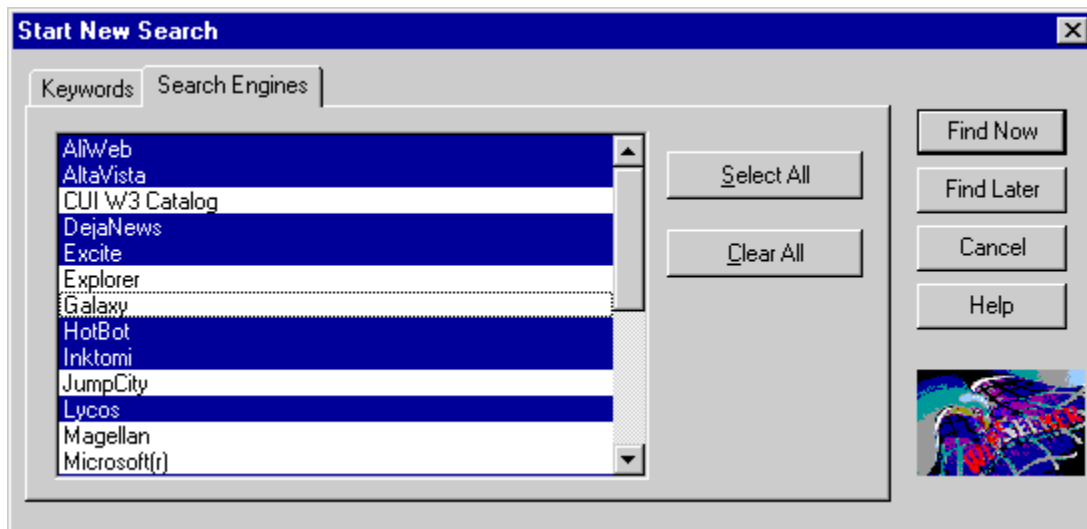
Once a search is complete, you may find that different keywords might improve it, or maybe you want to add more search engines. Using the Expand Search function, you can easily add keywords and search engines to receive different results. You can expand your search by adding one or more Search Engines, or by adding keywords to the search. You can add more Search Engines to a new search before it has been run, or add more keywords, and more search engines to a completed search. Both of these functions can be accessed by selecting Expand Search from the Search menu.

#### 1. Perform a Search

- ◆ First you must perform a regular **WebSeeker** search.
- ◆ Or, open an existing search.

#### 2. Expand the Search

- ◆ From the Results window select **Search, Expand Search**. The **Start New Search** dialog box appears.



#### 3. Add Keywords

- ◆ Enter the keywords you would like to add to the current search.
- ◆ You may select the AND or OR **Boolean Operators**, or search the expanded keywords AS A PHRASE.
- ◆ Select Find Now, or **Find Later**.
- ◆ That's all you need to do! **WebSeeker** performs the search with the expanded keyword list, and renews the search of the original keywords.

**WebSeeker** performs the search with the expanded keyword list, and the original keywords separately. For example, if you had previously searched for "alligators" and had expanded the search to include "crocodiles," **WebSeeker** runs one search for "alligators" and a separate one for "crocodiles." If you wanted search results to include both "alligators" and "crocodiles," you would have to enter both keywords "alligators crocodiles" and use the AND Boolean operator.

**WebSeeker** also searches all of the search engines from the original keyword search and from the expanded search engines. If you want to only search certain engines, select **Search Engines** from the **View** menu. Select the search engines that you would like to **WebSeeker** query, and go to **Search, Renew Selected Engines**.

In lesson 4, you will learn different ways to renew a search.







## Chapter One Lessons

[Lesson 1: Creating a New Search](#)

[Lesson 2: Opening an Existing Search](#)

[Lesson 3: Expanding a Search](#)

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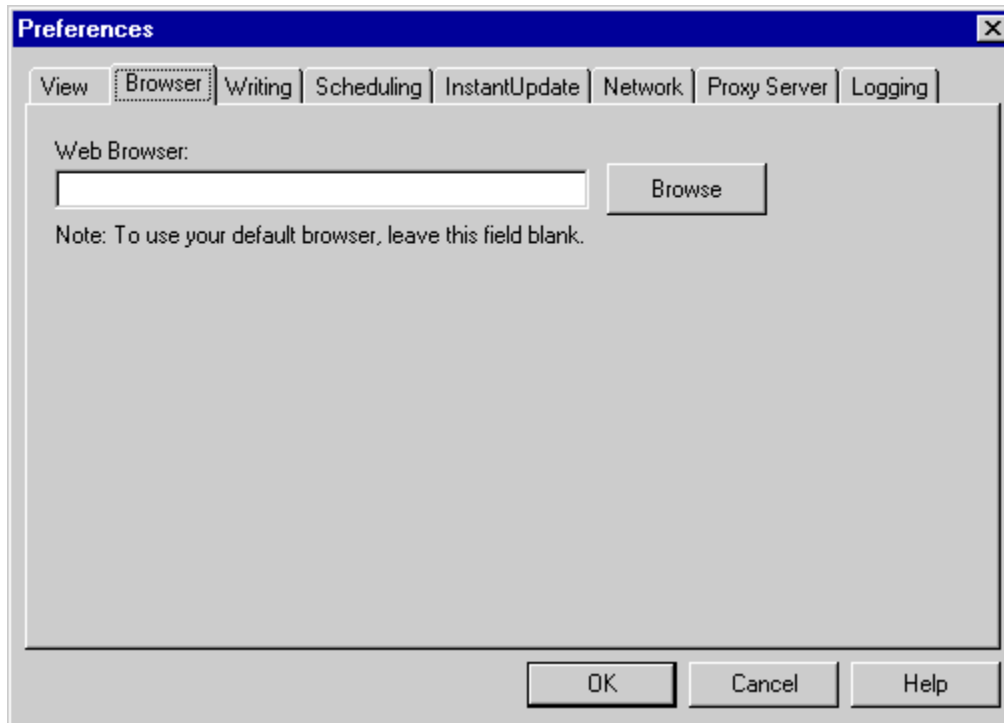
## Searching the Internet

### Lesson 5: Customizing a Search (Browser Tab)

You can further customize your searches by using the **Preferences** dialog box, accessed from the **Tools** menu. Separate tabbed dialog pages allow you to configure the following aspects of your searches

Use the Browser tab to tell **WebSeeker** which browser you want it to use.

Click on the dialog box below to learn more about each option.



Once a search is configured and launched, you may decide to stop the search. To learn how to stop a search, go to lesson 6.



**See Also**





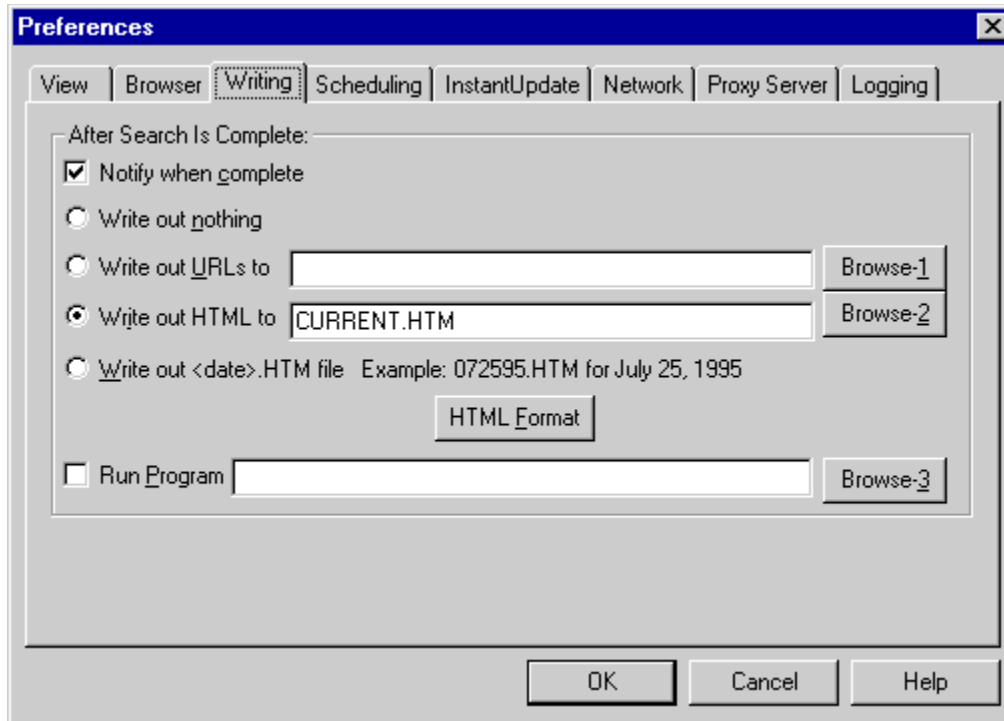
## Searching the Internet

### Lesson 5: Customizing a Search (Writing Tab)

You can further customize your searches by using the **Preferences** dialog box, accessed from the **Tools** menu. Separate tabbed dialog pages allow you to configure the following aspects of your searches

From the Writing tab, you can program **WebSeeker** to notify you when the search is complete, have **WebSeeker** create an HTML file with a name you specify; or automatically launch a program or macro upon completion of the search. Preferences defined on this tab govern all of your searches except those made through the Scheduling utility.

Click on the dialog box below to learn more about each option.



To learn how to stop a search, go to lesson 6.



See Also





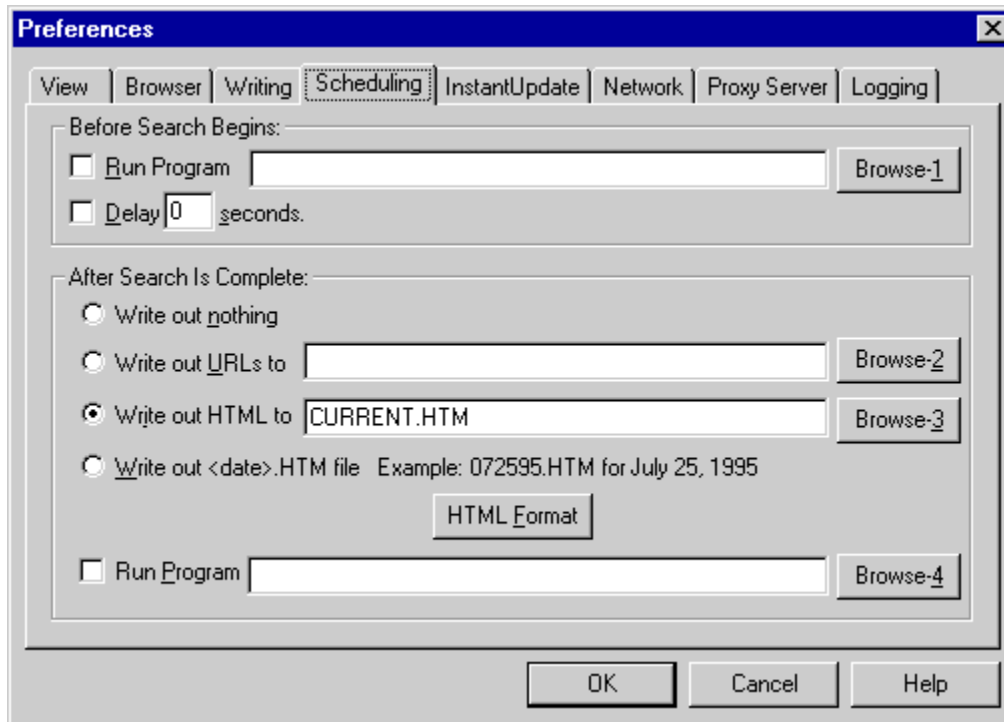
## Searching the Internet

### Lesson 5: Customizing a Search (Scheduling Tab)

You can further customize your searches by using the **Preferences** dialog box, accessed from the **Tools** menu. Separate tabbed dialog pages allow you to configure the following aspects of your searches

From the Scheduling tab, you can set configurations for an unattended search; specify programs to run before and after the search; or specify your Write Preferences for searches conducted through the Scheduling utility.

Click on the dialog box below to learn more about each option.



To learn how to stop a search, go to lesson 6.



**See Also**





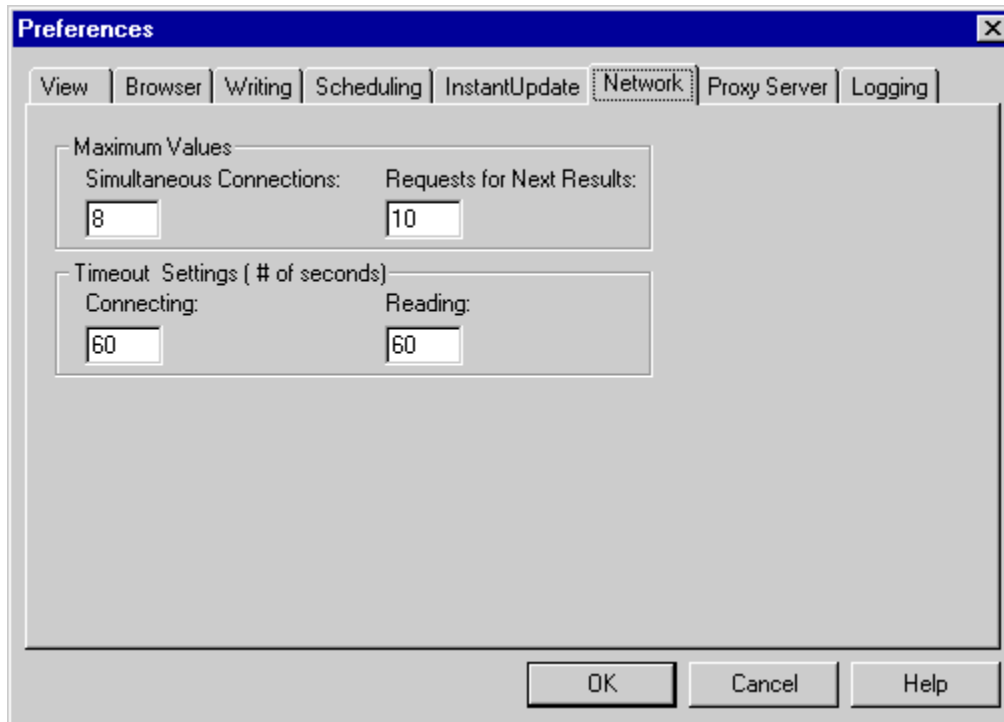
## Searching the Internet

### Lesson 5: Customizing Search (Network Tab)

You can further customize your searches by using the **Preferences** dialog box, accessed from the **Tools** menu. Separate tabbed dialog pages allow you to configure the following aspects of your searches

From the Network tab, you can set the maximum number of simultaneous connections and requests for next results. You can also define timeout settings.

Click on the dialog box below to learn more about each option.



To learn how to stop a search, go to lesson 6.



**See Also**





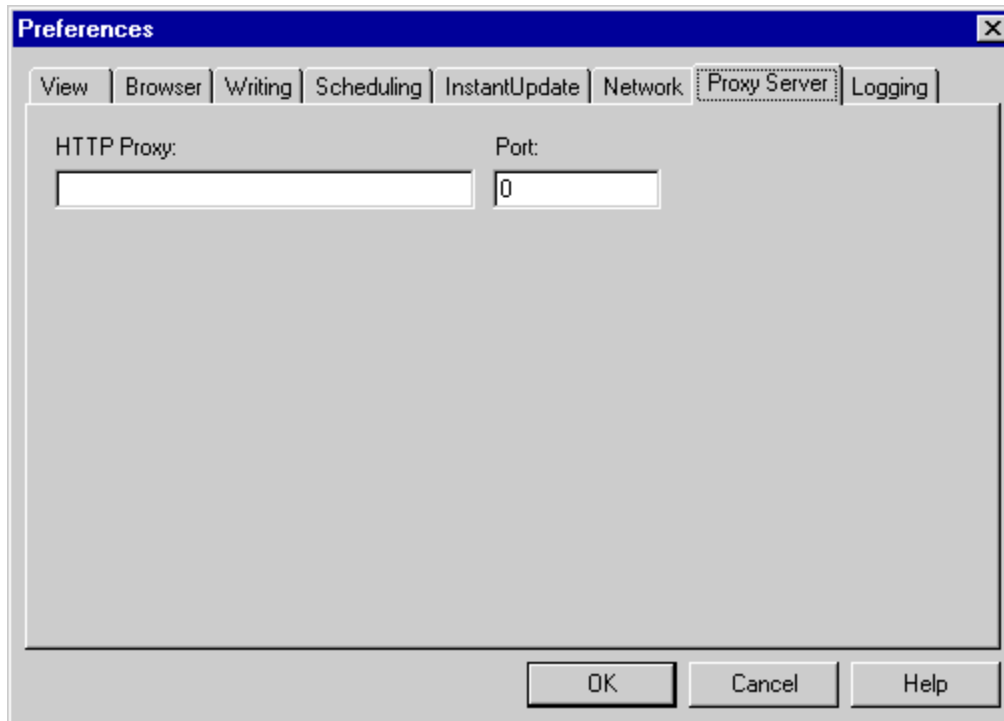
## Searching the Internet

### Lesson 5: Customizing a Search (Proxy Server Tab)

You can further customize your searches by using the **Preferences** dialog box, accessed from the **Tools** menu. Separate tabbed dialog pages allow you to configure the following aspects of your searches

Use the Proxy Server tab to define the Proxy Server and Proxy port for **WebSeeker** to use (if applicable).

Click on the dialog box below to learn more about each option.



To learn how to stop a search, go to lesson 6.



**See Also**





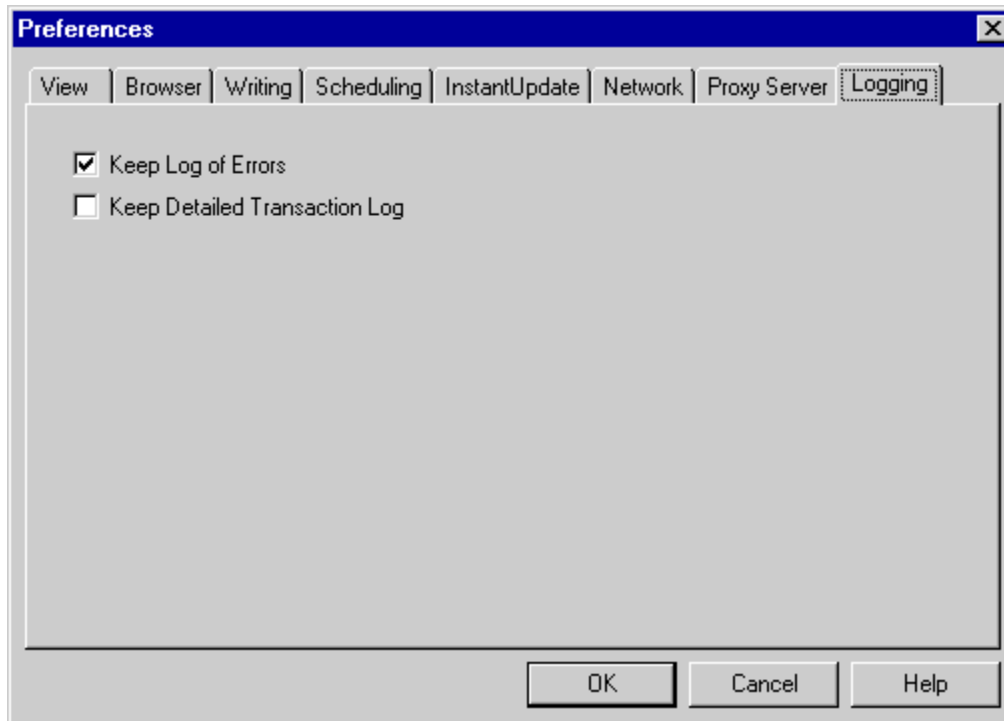
## Searching the Internet

### Lesson 5: Customizing a Search (Logging Tab)

You can further customize your searches by using the **Preferences** dialog box, accessed from the **Tools** menu. Separate tabbed dialog pages allow you to configure the following aspects of your searches

Use the Logging tab to define which log types you want kept for searches.

Click on the dialog box below to learn more about each option.



To learn how to stop a search, go to lesson 6.



**See Also**






## [Advanced Features](#)



## Searching the Internet

### Lesson 6: Stopping a Search

Sometimes you may want to stop a search because you realize that you input the wrong search parameters or simply because the search parameters were so wide that the search will take a very long time.

- ◆ To stop a search before it has been launched, press the **Cancel** button.
- ◆ To stop a search that is already in progress, you can press the **Stop** button , or select **Stop Search**, from the **Search** menu, at any time. **WebSeeker** reports any results that were found before the search was aborted.

To learn about Boolean Operators, go to lesson 7.





## Searching the Internet

### Lesson 7: Boolean Operators

When adding Searches, you have the option to choose a [Boolean Operator](#). The [WebSeeker](#) Start New Search dialog allows you to select the [AND](#) operator by checking the **AND words together** radio button. If you don't use the **AND** operator, you are using the [OR](#) operator by default. Some Search Engines have additional operators or other search options. To use the specific options for each individual Search Engine, right-click on the Search and select Properties. A dialog box specific to the selected search appears. To learn more about these individual Search Engine options, go to the Home page for the Search Engine.



## AND

**AND** is a search option that links keywords together for the search. When you are searching for a particular pair or larger group of keywords, use the **AND** [Boolean Operator](#) to restrict your search. For example, a search could be launched for “computer animation.” In the keywords field the keywords "computer" and "animation" are entered. Click the **AND** radio button to select it. **WebSeeker** now searches for documents including both keywords, “computer” **AND** “animation.” Selecting the **AND** box automatically removes any search engines that do not support **AND** searches.



## OR

The **OR** operator is often used to include two different phrases of a Boolean search. For example, using the keywords "plane" and "airplane," select **OR** as the [Boolean operator](#). **WebSeeker** now searches for all documents containing either the word "plane," **OR** the word "airplane," **OR** both. This expands your search to include documents that might not otherwise be found. An article that only uses the word "plane" would not be found while searching for just "airplane."



■ **Chapter Two:  
Managing Search Results**

■ [Lesson Eight: Standard Refining](#)

■ [Lesson Nine: Advanced Refining](#)

■ [Lesson Ten: Constructing Valid Search Expressions](#)

■ [Lesson Eleven: Add Result\(s\) URL](#)

■ [Lesson Twelve: Changing Result Settings](#)



## Managing Search Results

### Lesson 8: Standard Refining

After a **FilterFind** search has been performed, you can use the refiner to search the current, downloaded, results for more detailed information. With the **WebSeeker** Refiner you can easily search the resulting documents for **any** words or phrases in those documents. The **WebSeeker** Refiner utilizes a left to right precedent. Basically, a left-to-right precedent is what most Western languages use when they write sentences from left to right; i.e., items written further left (in a sentence or a search list) are processed before items written further to the right and are, therefore, given precedence over any following items.

If you need to adjust the precedent beyond this level of left-to-right sorting, you may add parentheses to group specific keywords and operators together.



NOTE: **Refine** is only enabled when a **FilterFind** search has been performed.

#### 1. First have WebSeeker perform a FilterFind search.

- ◆ All available results are downloaded to your hard drive for refining.

#### 2. Refine

- ◆ From the Results menu select Refine.
- ◆ The Refine dialog box appears.

Click on the dialog box below to learn more about each option.



#### 3. Review your current query. Each line of the dialog box includes a drop-down box containing the available logical operators and a text box for your search term or terms. The logical operator you choose in each line applies only to the terms in the adjacent text box.

- ◆ AND adds the adjacent terms to the list of terms which must be found in every search result document. A document must include all of the query's AND terms to be included in the search results.
- ◆ OR adds the adjacent terms to the list of terms which may be found in any of the search result documents. A document need include only one of the query's OR terms to be included in the search results.
- ◆ BUT NOT adds the adjacent terms to the list of terms which must not be found in any of the search result document. A document may not include any of the query's BUT NOT terms if it is to be included in the search results.
- ◆ FOLLOWED BY specifies that the adjacent terms must be found in every search result document immediately after the keywords in the text box immediately above.
- ◆ NEAR specifies that the terms in the adjacent text box must be found in every search result document within 20 words of one another. (You can override the 20-word default; see Proximity Searches for details).

#### 4. Add words and options.

- ◆ Enter any additional keywords desired, and select desired option for each word.

#### 4. Apply Refine configuration

- ◆ When you have finished making desired changes in the Refine dialog, click the OK button to apply current configuration and close the refine dialog box.

**WebSeeker** automatically reduces current results to represent **Refine** configuration.



NOTE: **Refine** returns to its most recently used mode. If you press the **OK** or **Cancel** button from the **Standard Refine** dialog box, the

**Standard Refine** dialog box appears the next time Refine is used. If you press **OK** or **Cancel** from the **Advanced** refine dialog box, the **Advanced Refine** dialog box appears the next time Refine is used.

To learn about the Advanced features of the Refiner go to lesson 9, Advanced Refining.





## Chapter Two Lessons

[Lesson 8: Standard Refining](#)

[Lesson 9: Advanced Refining](#)

[Lesson 10: Constructing Valid Search Expressions](#)

[Lesson 11: Add Result\(s\) URL](#)

[Lesson 12: Changing Result Settings](#)



## Standard Refining

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If you need to adjust the precedent beyond this level of left-to-right sorting, you may add parentheses to group specific keywords and operators together.



NOTE: **Refine** is only enabled when a **FilterFind** search has been performed.

1. **First have **WebSeeker** perform a **FilterFind** search.**

- ◆ All available results are downloaded to your hard drive for refining.

2. **Refine**

- ◆ From the Results menu select Refine, or click the Refine button on the Toolbar.
- ◆ The Refine dialog box appears, displaying your current query, ready for editing. The first time you use Refine, your query is displayed in the Standard graphical mode, ready for editing.

Click on the dialog box below to learn more about each option.



3. **Review your current query. Each line of the dialog box includes a drop-down box containing the available logical operators and a text box for your search term or terms. The logical operator you choose in each line applies only to the terms in the adjacent text box.**

- ◆ AND adds the adjacent terms to the list of terms which must be found in every search result document. A document must include all of the query's AND terms to be included in the search results.
- ◆ OR adds the adjacent terms to the list of terms which may be found in any of the search result documents. A document need include only one of the query's OR terms to be included in the search results.
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- ◆ FOLLOWED BY specifies that the adjacent terms must be found in every search result document immediately after the keywords in the text box immediately above.
- ◆ NEAR specifies that the terms in the adjacent text box must be found in every search result document within 20 words of one another. (You can override the 20-word default; see Proximity Searches for details).

4. **Edit any of the current keywords and/or their logical operators.**

5. **Enter any additional keywords together with their appropriate logical operators.**

6. **When you have finished making changes in the Refine dialog, you can:**

- ◆ Click OK to close the Refine dialog box and apply the current configuration to your search results.
- ◆ Click Apply to apply the current configuration to your search results while keeping the Refine dialog open for further editing.

7. ****WebSeeker** runs through your search results to determine which conform to your new search query and displays the reduced set of results in the main **WebSeeker** window.**

You can use the Refine On/Off button on the Toolbar to toggle your display between the complete search results and the refined search results.



NOTE: **Refine** returns to it's most recently used mode. If you press the **OK** or **Cancel** button from the standard **Refine** dialog box, the **Standard**

**Refine** dialog box appears the next time Refine is used. If you press **OK** or **Cancel** from the **Advanced** refine dialog box, **Advanced Refine** dialog box appears the next time Refine is used.

To learn about the Advanced features of the Refiner go to lesson 9, Advanced Refining.



Press **OK** to accept current refine configuration and close the **Refine** dialog box. The **Refine** configuration is automatically applied to the current search, and only results that match the Refine expression are displayed.

Press the **Cancel** button to discard any changes and close the **Refine** dialog box.

## Managing Search Results

### Lesson 9: Advanced Refining

Power users familiar with the syntax of Boolean logic can use the Refine command's Advanced mode to enter their filtering queries directly. The text box of this mode presents a "command-line" style of working.

NOTE: The Refine command works only on **FilterFind** searches. A **FilterFind** search is basically the same as a CleanFind search, but it takes a moment longer to index the full text of the search results, making it possible for you to search the full text of found Web pages.

The Refine command accesses both the Standard and Advanced Refine dialog boxes, returning you to the most recently used mode. If you find yourself in the wrong dialog box, simply click Standard or Advanced to switch to the desired setup.

**WebSeeker**'s Refine command uses a left-to-right precedent. Basically, a left-to-right precedent is what most Western languages use when they write sentences from left to right; i.e., items written further left (in a sentence or a search list) are processed before items written further to the right and are, therefore, given precedence over any following items.

If you need to adjust the precedent beyond this level of left-to-right sorting, you may add parentheses to group specific keywords and operators together.

#### 1. You must begin with a FilterFind search

- ◆ Perform a new **FilterFind** search or open the results of an existing, saved **FilterFind** search.

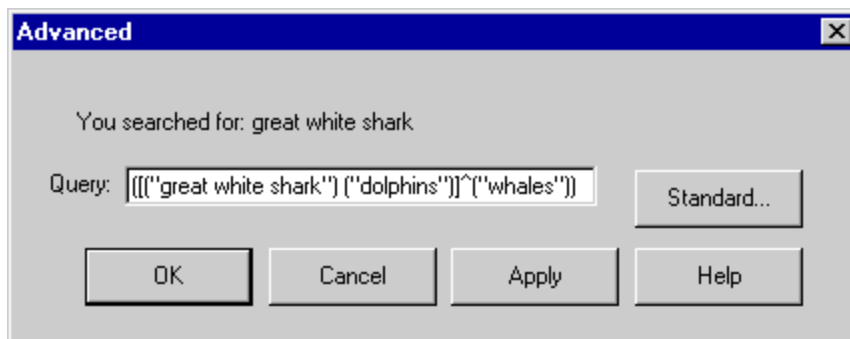
#### 2. Open the Refine dialog box

- ◆ From the **Results** menu select **Refine**. The **Refine** dialog box appears.
- ◆ Click the **Refine** button on the Toolbar.

The **Refine** dialog box appears, open to the most recently used mode.

#### 3. Go to Advanced mode

- ◆ From the **Refine** dialog box press the **Advanced** button, if necessary. The **Advanced** dialog box appears.



**WebSeeker** displays your current query in the syntax of Boolean logic. Edit the expression to meet your new criteria.

#### 4. Enter refine expression

- ◆ Enter the desired refine expression and press **OK** to apply changes and close the dialog box
- ◆ or press **Apply** to change the current refine configuration and keep the dialog box open to make additional changes.

#### 5. When you have finished making changes in the Refine dialog, you can:

- ◆ Click **OK** to close the Refine dialog box and apply the current configuration to your search results.
- ◆ Click **Apply** to apply the current configuration to your search results while keeping the Refine dialog open for further

editing.

**WebSeeker** runs through your search results to determine which conform to your new search query and displays the reduced set of results in the main **WebSeeker** window.

You can use the Refine On/Off button on the Toolbar to toggle your display between the complete search results and the refined search results.

For examples of valid search expressions see lesson 10, Constructing Valid Search Expressions.



## Constructing Valid Search Expressions



## Chapter Two Lessons

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## Advanced Refining

Power users familiar with the syntax of Boolean logic can use the Refine command's Advanced mode to enter their filtering queries directly. The text box of this mode presents a "command-line" style of working.



The Refine command works only on **FilterFind** searches. A **FilterFind** search is basically the same as a **CleanFind** search, but it takes a moment longer to index the full text of the search results, making it possible for you to search the full text of found Web pages.

The Refine command accesses both the Standard and Advanced Refine dialog boxes, returning you to the most recently used mode. If you find yourself in the wrong dialog box, simply click Standard or Advanced to switch to the desired setup.

**WebSeeker's** Refine command uses a left-to-right precedent. Basically, a left-to-right precedent is what most Western languages use when they write sentences from left to right; i.e., items written further left (in a sentence or a search list) are processed before items written further to the right and are, therefore, given precedence over any following items.

If you need to adjust the precedent beyond this level of left-to-right sorting, you may add parentheses to group specific keywords and operators together.

### 1. You must begin with a FilterFind search

- ◆ Perform a new **FilterFind** search, or open the results of an existing, saved **FilterFind** search.

### 2. Open the Refine dialog box

- ◆ From the **Results** menu select **Refine**. The **Refine** dialog box appears.

### 3. Go to Advanced mode

- ◆ From the **Refine** dialog box press the **Advanced** button. The **Advanced** dialog box appears.



**WebSeeker** displays your current query in the syntax of Boolean logic. Edit the expression to meet your new criteria.

### 4. Enter refine expression

- ◆ Enter the desired refine expression and press **OK** to apply changes and close the dialog box
- ◆ or press **Apply** to change the current refine configuration and keep the dialog box open to make additional changes.

### 5. When you have finished making changes in the Refine dialog, you can:

- ◆ Click **OK** to close the **Refine** dialog box and apply the current configuration to your search results.
- ◆ Click **Apply** to apply the current configuration to your search results while keeping the **Refine** dialog open for further editing.

**WebSeeker** runs through your search results to determine which conform to your new search query and displays the reduced set of results in the main **WebSeeker** window.

You can use the Refine On/Off button on the Toolbar to toggle your display between the complete search results and the refined search results.

For examples of valid search expressions see lesson 10, Constructing Valid Search Expressions.



**See Also**







## Managing Search Results

### Lesson 10: Constructing Valid Search Expressions

Boolean and other search logic are rich and complex topics which often take up a full semester of a college-level course. Obviously, a full explanation is beyond the scope of this tutorial. However, most Web searches do not require a full range of Boolean expressions but rely on a limited subset of the possible queries.

In this section, we present some examples of valid expressions in both standard English and their search syntax counterparts. The syntax examples given here could be all or part of an expression entered in the Query text box of [WebSeeker's](#) Advanced Refine dialog.

#### Individual Word Searches

To search for the word "shark," simply enter it as is:

```
shark
```

#### Phrase Searches

To search for the phrase "great white shark," use parenthesis and quotes:

```
("great white shark")
```

That last search looks for all three words in the order shown with no intervening words. Sometimes you would like to maintain the specified ordering but are willing to accept intervening words. To find "men are attacked by the great white shark," you could type the following which allows 3 words between each pair of words:

```
("men attacked shark :3")
```

Of course, the above phrase would also find something like "men are attacking and killing sharks."

Sometimes, because you're unsure of all of the words in a phrase, you may wish to specify that one or more of the words in the phrase are "expendable." For example, the following example specifies that any two of the words specified may be missing and still cause a match:

```
("men and women are attacked and killed by sharks :3:2")
```

If the default span of zero is desired, the previous expression could be entered as:

```
("men and women are attacked and killed by sharks ::2")
```

#### Proximity Searches

To find two or more words "near" each other but in any order, use a proximity search. For example enter:

```
[taxes deductions]
```

This find ".taxes after all the deductions.." as well as ".deductions figured from state taxes..."

The brackets indicate that you want to find the words within a certain span or range. The default width of the span is 20 words. You may override the default: For example, here we make the span 10:

```
[federal deductions taxes :10]
```

You may also specify an expendable count. In the following example, we allow two words to be missing from those specified:

```
[federal and state deductions taxes :10:2]
```

#### Boolean Searches

To find all documents containing "shark," "whale" or "dolphin" (or any combination thereof), use the vertical bar character:

```
shark | whale | dolphin
```

To find all documents containing both "sea" and "ocean," use the ampersand character:

weather & climate

### Nested Expressions

Any place that you can use a single word in an expression, you may also use a phrase, proximity, or OR ("|") sub-expression. Here are some examples:

failed | "gave up"  
("deep sea diving | scuba")                      or equivalently                      ("deep sea (diving | scuba)")  
["cookies and cream" sweets]  
(" ("Mother Theresa") ("India") :20")

Notice that phrases within phrases require parentheses.

### Parentheses

Parentheses may be used to specify the order in which you want the expression to be evaluated. In the following example, we want the AND (&) to be evaluated before the OR (|):

(fast & cars) | racing

In the next example, we want the OR (|) to be evaluated before the AND (&):

Indy 500 & (fast | cars)



NOTE: **Refine** returns to it's most recently used mode. If you press the **OK** or **Cancel** button from the **Standard Refine** dialog box, the **Standard** dialog box appears the next time Refine is used. If you press **OK** or **Cancel** from the **Advanced Refine** dialog box, the **Advanced** dialog box appears the next time Refine is used.

To learn how to add results (URLs) go, to lesson 11.



## Chapter Two Lessons

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## Managing Search Results

### Lesson 11: Add Result(s) URL

If you come across an interesting URL on your own, you can add it to your results list, where it can be monitored, browsed, etc.

To manually add a result:

- ◆ Select **Add Result** from the **Results** menu.
- ◆ The **Add/Edit URL** dialog box appears.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Add/Edit URL". It has a search field containing "Manual", a title field containing "ForeFront", and a URL field containing "store.ffg.com". There are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons. Below the fields, there are three rows of status information: "First Found: 08/26/96 11:48:46", "Last Modified: 08/26/96 11:48:46", and "Last Tagged: 08/26/96 11:48:46". To the right of each row are radio buttons for "New", "Changed", "Old", and "Rejected". Below that are checkboxes for "Monitor" and "Browsed", and a "Help" button.

- ◆ Enter the **Title** and **URL** for the result you wish to add, and press **OK**.  
The URL has been added to your active results.

NOTE: You can not Add Results to a FilterFind search. This option is only available following a InstantFind or CleanFind Search.

To learn how to set a search result to Monitored/Not Monitored go to lesson 12.



## Add Result(s) URL

If you come across an interesting URL on your own, you can add it to your results list, where it can be monitored, browsed, etc.

To manually add a result:

- ◆ Select **Add Result** from the **Results** menu.
- ◆ The **Add/Edit URL** dialog box appears.



- ◆ Enter the **Title** and **URL** for the result you wish to add, and press **OK**.  
The URL has been added to your active results.



NOTE: You can not Add Results to a FilterFind search. This option is only available following a InstantFind or CleanFind Search.

To learn how to change a results settings go to lesson 12.





## Managing Search Results

### Lesson 12: Changing Results Settings

**WebSeeker** uses a variety of Results settings to help you manage your search results. Some of the settings are changed by the program; all of the settings allow you to manually adjust them for your specific purposes. The first time a site appears as the result of a search, **WebSeeker** automatically sets its status to New and displays the New icon with a yellow background next to them in the display window. The New icon also appears for results that have not appeared previously in a search of the current keywords or if the result is considered new for any of the following reasons:

- ◆ The Web page is new.
- ◆ Modifications to the Web page now make it match the search criteria.
- ◆ The search engine has been updated to include any changes.

To manually change results setting:

#### 1. Make the WSK file you want to work with the active file.

#### 2. Select the result you would like to modify


- ◆ In the Title column of the Display Window select the results you wish to modify. To select multiple results hold down the Ctrl key while clicking on each result.
- ◆ Selected result is highlighted, that is **WebSeeker** displays it in inverse video (usually light text on dark background).

Title	
NEW	British Comedy
NEW	Fast Cars/Automotive Information Links
NEW	Jamey Cates's Bookmarks
NEW	Julian's Home Page
NEW	LandShark Racing - Team News
NEW	Landshark Racing - 333 SP
NEW	Landshark Racing - 348 Challenge
NEW	Landshark Racing - 348 GT/Competizione-Le-Mans
NEW	Landshark Racing - Team Gear

For quick access you can use the toolbar buttons for **Browsed**, **Rejected** and **Monitored** settings.

#### 3. On the Results menu select Set Selected Results to

#### 4. On the submenu which appears, select the setting you want to assign to the selected result(s):

- ◆ **Monitored/Not Monitored** tells **WebSeeker** whether to watch and report changes to the site on the next search. The next time you run the search you can select to **Renew Monitored**, and only those results you have set to monitored are searched. If there has been a change in the **Monitored** result the monitored icon  is displayed. The monitored icon looks like the new icon with a green background.
- ◆ **New/Old** adds or removes the yellow new icon and is useful for filtering purposes.
- ◆ **Changed** marks results that have been modified since the last search. When the content or design of a site is modified, you may want to set that result to **Changed** in order to track it more closely.
- ◆ **Rejected** automatically excludes the results from any new searches. Results that are **Rejected** are excluded from the results list. If the same search is run again, **WebSeeker** excludes any previously rejected results by default. If you want a previously rejected result to be listed in a new search, choose to include **Rejects** on the **View** tab of the Preferences dialog box. You may want to set a result to **Rejected** if you don't want to see it again.

- ◆ **Browsed/Not Browsed** can be used to filter out viewed results on future searches. Set results to **Browsed** when you have already seen them, but you don't want to reject or monitor them. This feature can be used to filter out viewed results on future searches. The Browse feature also comes in handy when you have more results than you have time to survey at one time. Use this feature to set results you have already looked over to **Browsed**. When you come back to the search, select to display only **Non-Browsed** results. This way you can go back and finish looking at those results you have not already surveyed.

#### 5. WebSeeker changes the results setting.



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Enter the desired refine expression here. The expression listed searches for the phrase "great white shark" **AND** the word "dolphins" but **NOT** the word "whales".

Press the **Standard** button to return to the standard **Refine** dialog box.

Click the **Apply** button to apply the current refine configuration to the current results, and leave the **Advanced** dialog box open for additional changes.

## Reject

Results that are **Rejected** are deleted from the results list. If the same search is run again, **WebSeeker** excludes any previously rejected results by default. If you want a previously rejected result to be listed in a new search, choose **Include, Rejected** from the **View Menu**.

 **If you delete many Search Results you should pack and re-index the results database by selecting Compact Database from the Tools menu. This decreases the size of the database and increase performance.**

Includes and displays all [New](#) results in results column.



Includes and displays all [Old](#) results in results column.

Includes and displays all **Changed** results in results column.

Includes and displays all [Rejected](#) results in results column.

If you find a URL without [WebSeeker](#) you can manually add it your Search Results by selecting Action, Add Result (URL).

Select the type of search desired

Enter words to find in results documents.

Select the refine option desired for each word. Refine options are: [AND](#), [OR](#), **But NOT**, **Followed by**, and **Near**.

Select the **But Not** option for words that you would like excluded from the refined results.



Select the **Followed by** option when you would like to find the current keyword and the following keyword immediately after on another.

Click the **Apply** button to apply the current refine configuration to the current results, and leave the **Refine** dialog box open for additional changes.

Select the **Near** option for words that you would like to find within 20 words of the following keyword.

Press the **Advanced** button to configure advanced refine options. The **Advanced** dialog box appears.

Use **InstantUpdate** to automatically download any **WebSeeker** upgrades which you are entitled to. Select **Manual Update Only** to turn off auto update, and update files manually.

Use **InstantUpdate** to automatically download any **WebSeeker** upgrades which you are entitled to. Select **Always Ask Before Updating** to have **WebSeeker** prompt you before updating files.

Use **InstantUpdate** to automatically download any **WebSeeker** upgrades which you are entitled to. Select **Update Without Asking** to have **WebSeeker** automatically update files without prompting you.

Choose **Select All** to select all of the available search engines.



Choose **Clear All** to deselect any currently selected Search engines.

Set the maximum number of **Simultaneous Connections** desired here.

Set the maximum number of times **WebSeeker** requests the next set of results here.

Set the maximum amount of time for **Reading** results here. Once this time has lapsed **WebSeeker** times out.

Set the maximum amount of time for **Connecting** here. Once this time has lapsed, **WebSeeker** times out.

Enter the name of your [Proxy Server](#) (if applicable) here.

Enter your [Proxy Port](#) (if applicable) here.

Writes the selected results to an HTML web page.



Writes all results of the active search to an HTML web page.

Select month, day, and year to begin the action here.

Select the time to begin the action here.

Select the frequency for the action to be performed here.

Select month, day, and year to end the action here. This option is only enabled if the frequency has been set for more than once.

Select the time to end the action here. This option is only enabled if the frequency has been set for more than **Once**.

Enter the description of the action to be scheduled here. This field is optional.

Enter the directory and file to be scheduled here.



Enter the directory to save file to (if applicable). This is an optional field.

Select the Run Mode desired here: Normal; Minimized; Maximized.

Check here to have [Schedule](#) print the SQD file upon completion.

Check this box to have **Schedule** execute the scheduled program in the background. This option is not available if run mode is set to **Maximize**.

Click here to [browse](#) for file to execute.



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## Acceptable Use Policy (AUP)

This refers to policies restricting the ways in which a network may be used. It is usually the network administrator who makes and enforces decisions dealing with acceptable use.

## Address

See either IP Address or Email Address.

## Alias

A nickname (usually short and easy to remember) that is used in place of a type of network resource. Aliases are used so you won't have to remember the long and difficult names typically associated with network resources.

## Anonymous FTP

Most FTP sites offer limited access by using the word "anonymous" as your user ID, and your E-mail address as the password when you login. This way you can bypass local security checks and access to public files on the remote computer.

## Application

Often referred to as a client or an "app," it is a program that performs a specific function. The most common examples of Internet applications are, FTP, Mail, Gopher, Mosaic, and Telnet clients.

## Archie

The term "Archie" is often heard as an "Archie search". Archie is a way of automatically collecting, indexing and sometimes even retrieving files on the Internet. Once you have located the information you are looking for, a good Archie client is able to FTP the files.



# Archive

An archive is a collection of files stored on an Internet machine. FTP sites are known as archives.

## InstantUpdate

A ForeFront program which automatically upgrades to the newest version of WebSeeker.

# Authentication

A security process that ensures that users are who they say they are. When you type your name and password, you are authenticated and allowed access.

## Bounce

Bouncing occurs when you send an E-mail message and it doesn't make it to the intended recipient, for any reason. The message "bounces" back to you. A bounced message usually begins with something like: "Undeliverable Mail" or "Message Undeliverable."

## Bulletin Board System (BBS)

A computer which typically provides E-mail services, file archives, and announcements of interest to the bulletin board system's operator (known as a sysop). BBS's started out as hobbies for computer enthusiasts, and were mostly accessible by modem. Recently, however, more and more BBS's are being connected to the Internet.

## Chat

An acronym meaning "Conversational Hypertext Access Technology." Another term for IRC.

## Client

An application that performs a specific function, such as Telnet or FTP. In more general terms, a client is an application that request the service of another computer, or application. A workstation requesting the contents of a file from a server is known as "Client Server Architecture".

## Cracker

Unlike the benign "hackers," crackers are usually malicious in their intentions. They are users who try to gain illegal access to computers.



## Cyberspace

William Gibson referred to Cyberspace in his fantasy novel "Neuromancer" as the "world of computers and the society that gathers around them," Cyberspace has become a loose term for the on-line world, and sometimes the Internet.

## Data Encryption Key (DEK)

DEK's are used like an actual key, to lock and re-open doors. They are used for the encryption and decoding of message text to limit access to those with the DEK.

# Data Encryption Standard (DES)

The standard Internet encryption method.

# Datagram

A block of data carrying enough information to travel from one Internet site to another "non-stop". In simple terms, it is "smart" enough to move around multiple sites without having to rely on earlier exchanges between source computers and destination computers.

## Dedicated Line

A communications line that is used solely for computer connections. If you buy an additional phone line for your modem, that's a dedicated line. There are other types of dedicated lines (such as T3s and T1s) that are used for larger network entities.

## Dialup

A widely-used method of accessing the Internet. A dialup connection uses regular phone lines to connect one computer to another via modem.

# Domain

Technically, the alphanumeric part of the DNS naming system; it is usually identifiable as a series of words separated by periods (called dots). For example, ffg.com is pronounced ffg-dot-com. In general terms, a domain is a logical region of the Internet and is commonly referred to as a site.

## Domain Name System (DNS)

Database system used to map the meaningful names humans use to refer to machines on the Internet (such as, The ForeFront Group) onto the IP addresses that the computers use to access one another. DNS allows the user to type in a simple, memorable company name which the computer converts into a unique series of numbers.



## Electronic Mail (Email)

A common way in which computer users can exchange messages with each other over a network, or the internet. In fact E-mail is probably the most widely used communication tool used on the Internet. E-mail has it's own quirky language, but most conventions entail "To:", "From:", and "Subject:" lines. One of e-mails advantages is its ability to be forwarded and replied to easily.

# Email Address

An E-mail address has several different elements. Conventionally, addresses use lowercase letters with no spaces in between letters. The first part of the address is the username, which identifies a unique user on a specific server. Next there is generally an "@", (pronounced "at"). The "@" separates the username from the host name. The last part of an E-mail address is the Host name which uniquely identifies the server computer. For example, my E-mail address is:

sharone@ffg.com

Larger servers like those used at most universities, or large companies, often contain multiple parts, called subdomains. The subdomains and the host name are separated by a "." (pronounced "dot"). The subdomain follows the host name. A two or three-letter suffix represents the subdomain, and identifies the kind of organization operating the server. Some common suffixes are: .com (commercial) .edu (educational) .gov (government) .mil (military) .net (networking) .org (non-commercial). Two-letter suffixes are often used outside the U.S. to identify the country in which the server is located. Some examples are: .jp (Japan) .nl (The Netherlands) .uk (United Kingdom) .ca (Canada) .tw (Taiwan).

# Encryption

The basis of network security. Encryption encodes network packets to prevent anyone except the intended recipient from accessing the data.

## Ethernet

A standard and widely used connection type for Local Area Networks (LANs). Ethernet can transfer information at speeds of up to 10 Megabit-per-second (Mb/s).

## FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions)

Acronym for "Frequently Asked Questions." FAQs are widely available on the Internet, usually in the form of large text files. FAQ's can be written on any subject. they are frequently used in software documentation to resolve common problems. FAQ's often provide the up to date, and easily accessible information on a their spcific subjects.

## File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

(File Transfer Protocol) TCP/IP protocol for transferring (copying) from one machine on the Internet to another. Basically, it is the Internet version of the File Copy functions on most desktop platforms. Since FTP evolved on the UNIX platform, its commands for making and changing directories, transferring, copying, moving, and deleting files were originally rather arcane text-based commands typed at a prompt. Fortunately, many graphical applications are now available that make FTP commands as easy as dragging and dropping.

## Gateway

A kind of "go-between" device or program that passes information between networks that normally couldn't communicate. What used to be called a gateway is now called a router. Not to be confused with a protocol converter.

# Gopher

A gopher is an Internet information search and retrieval tool, used widely for research. The information that gopher retrieves is stored hierarchically on computers across the Internet. It uses a simple protocol that allows clients to access information from a multiple Gopher servers at once, creating what's known as "gopher space." Jughead and Veronica are the most common search tools used in gopher. Gopher clients exist on most platforms.



# Hacker

A computer user who interested in gaining a complete understanding of the "ins and outs" of computers, networks, and the Internet in general. The term is meant to imply a tedious hacking away in bits and bytes. Hackers are usually benign, unlike their counterparts, crackers.

# Host

A central computer or server that is attached to a network or the Internet. Hosts machines are set up for information sharing and file transfers. Individual users communicate with host machines by using client application programs. A Host can be a large server, or a mainframe, or even a desktop PC that is set up to share information to it's peripherals.

## Host Address

The E-mail address of a host computer on the Internet.

## Host Name

The name given a host computer connected to the Internet.

# Hypermedia

Hypermedia combines the elements of hypertext and media in one document.

# Hypertext

A type of text containing "hot" or embedded "links" to other documents, or other pages within the same document. Clicking on or selecting a hypertext link "jumps" to display another page in another document or document section. Most World Wide Web documents contain hypertext.

# Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

The standardized way of marking text documents for publishing on the World Wide Web. HTML is marked-up using "tags", or context strings, surrounded by brackets.

## Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)

A fairly new technology combining voice and digital network services. ISDN allows communications carriers to offer their customers digital data services and voice connections through a single line.



## Internet

A large computer network consisting of other smaller networks across the world. There are over 40,000 interconnected networks spanning at least 70 different countries. The Internet, which was originally created for military purposes, has become a highly commercialized information highway.

## Internet Protocol (IP)

A connectionless industry standard packet switching protocol used as the network layer in the TCP/IP Protocol Suite.

## Internet Protocol Address (IP Address)

The 32-bit address defined by the Internet Protocol. Every resource on the Internet has a unique numerical IP address, represented in dotted decimal notation. IP addresses are the closest thing the Internet has to phone numbers. When you "call" that number (using any number of connection methods such as FTP, HTTP, Gopher, etc.) you get connected to the computer that "owns" that IP address.

## Internet Service Provider (ISP)

An ISP is a company that maintains a network that is linked to the Internet through a T1 or other dedicated line. Individuals can purchase access to the Internet from the service provider.

## IRC

An acronym for Internet Relay Chat. It is Internet computer conferencing. There are hundreds of different IRC channels on almost every imaginable subject, from over 60 countries. You can join a chat group and enter messages that are broadcast to all members of that group.

## LAN

Acronym for "Local Area Network." A LAN is a communications network serving people within a certain area, such as a business. LANs allow users to send E-mail and share resources such as files, printers, modems, etc. Many large companies now connect their LAN's to the Internet so that they can access resources from outside their own network.

## Leased Line

A private, dedicated, full-time, communications channel used to link a user, or network to an Internet Service Provider or another network.

## Lurking

Lurking is non active participation in an IRC or Internet newsgroup. Essentially it is eavesdropping on the active participants. Lurking around a discussion group is a good way to catch up with the discussion, and also the acceptable behavior of the group.



## Mailing List

A list of E-mail addresses you can use to send "bulk" E-mail, instead of writing the same message over and over. You can also subscribe to an Internet mailing list on many subjects. After you have subscribed to a mailing list, you receive all mail sent to that list.

## Mirror Site

Many Web and FTP sites have become so popular that they have acquired "mirror sites" to alleviate congestion. Mirror sites are areas on another computer that "mirror" or contain an exact replica of the directory structure of the files on the overly popular site's computer. If you have trouble getting connected to an FTP site, for example, because of the high amount of traffic, you can usually connect to a mirror site that contains the same information on a different computer. Mirror sites are usually updated once a day.

## Netiquette

Netiquette is a combination of the words "network" and "etiquette". Netiquette defines appropriate behavior on a network, or the Internet. It was developed to remind users that there are real people on the other end of the connection, and that certain comments are considered unacceptable.

## Network File Systems (NFS)

A distributed file system developed by Sun Microsystems. NFS allows information and file sharing across multiple platforms. This de facto UNIX standard makes remote files appear as if they are on a local machine.

## Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP)

A standard protocol used for Usenet groups on the Internet. NNTP regulates the distribution, inquiry, retrieval, and posting of news articles. NNTP is supported Usenet newsreaders.

## Open System Interconnection (OSI)

A standard developed by the International Standards Organization for worldwide communications. OSI defines a framework for implementing protocol in seven layers, designed to be the international standard computer network architecture.

# Packet

The common term for a block of data transmitted across the Internet.

## Packet Internet Groper (PING)

Ping is an Internet utility used to test or, time the response of an Internet connection. After the message , or PING, is sent out, you wait for a response (or PONG).



## Point of Presence (POP)

POP is the point at which a long distance carrier and a local carrier, or user, connect.

## Point to Point Protocol

A datalink protocol providing dial up access over serial lines. It encapsulates other standard protocols (such as IPX, TCP/IP, and Netbeui) over a standard telephone connection, but it can also be used for LAN connections.

## Post Office Protocol (POP)

A protocol commonly used by E-mail programs to transfer messages to and from file servers via the Internet. When E-mail is sent to you, it is stored on the server until accessed by you. Once you have logged in and your password is verified, the POP transmits the stored mail from the server to your local mailbox on your computer.

## Posting

The sending of an article to a Usenet newsgroup or the placing of a message on a BBS.

# Protocol

Language spoken between computers to exchange information. More technically, a protocol is the formal description of formats and rules followed by machines to exchange information. Different protocols are used to exchange different sorts of messages, such as news for newsgroups and FTP for file transfers.

# Router

A device that forwards traffic between networks. Forwarding decisions are made based on network layer information and routing tables, often constructed by routing protocols.

## Serial Line Internet Protocol (SLIP)

Similar to PPP, SLIP is another standard protocol used to run TCP/IP over serial lines, such as telephone circuits or RS-232 cables. Unlike PPP, however, SLIP does not work on a LAN connections. SLIP is probably the most popular way for dialup users to access the Internet.

Standard protocol (similar to PPP) which is used to run TCP/IP over serial lines, such as telephone circuits or RS-232 cables. SLIP, unlike PPP, does not work on LAN connections. SLIP is one of the most popular ways for dial-up users to access the Internet. In general, Web access requires a SLIP or PPP connection.

## Server

Simply, a computer that provides resources, such as files or other information, to multiple users. Servers act like a remote disk driver.



## Signature

A unique number, or identifier in ASCII format that can be embedded in to a piece of E-mail or newsgroup posting that identifies the sender.

## Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)

A simple messaging protocol used to transfer E-mail. SMTP is used in TCP/IP networks to transfer mail from server to server.

## Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

A commonly used protocol for network monitoring and control. It can be used to manage wiring hubs, CD ROM jukeboxes, and many other devices.

# T1

Two terms coined by AT&T to describe the types of high-speed connections of hosts to the Internet. A T1 connection transmits a DS-1 formatted digital signal at 1.544 megabits per second. A T3 connection transmits a DS-3 formatted digital signal at 44.746 megabits per second.

## TCP/IP Stack

To properly implement TCP/IP protocol, PCs require a TCP/IP stack. This type of network architecture is designed in layers (OSI and SNA are also considered stacks).

## Telnet

The Internet standard protocol used to connect to remote terminals. Telnet allows users to log onto a remote terminal or computer and run a program, as if it were local. Telnet clients are available for most platforms.

## Token Ring

A type of LAN in which allows up to 255 network computers (nodes) to be wired into a "ring." Each computer is in constant contact with the next node in the ring. If one node in the ring loses its connection, each following link in the network is disabled.

## Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)

TCP/IP is the standard communications protocol created under contract from the U.S. department of defense. Originally created to interconnect dissimilar systems, TCP/IP is now required for Internet computers. Every computer attaching to the internet needs a set of software components call a TCP/IP stack.



## Veronica

A search engine (similar to Archie) that is embedded into Gopher. Veronica allows searches of all gopher sites for files, directories and other resources.

## Universal Resource Locator (URL)

Standard address format used to identify and locate sites on the Internet. World Wide Web site URLs begin with the prefix `http://` (HyperText Transfer Protocol), generally followed by `www` (World Wide Web). After the standard prefixes, URLs use identifiers for different domains and subsections of domains, each separated by a period (`.`). The various levels of a site are separated by a forward slash (`/`); individual home pages are often preceded by a tilde (`~`).

## White Pages

Similar to a telephone book, White Pages refers to a database containing E-mail addresses, telephone numbers, and postal addresses of Internet users. You can search the Internet White Pages for information about particular users.

## Winsocks

A combination of the words "Windows" and "Sockets." Winsocks is a common programming interface between the TCP/IP protocol and a Windows application.

## World Wide Web (WWW or W3)

The "Web" is a collection of online documents interconnected through hypertext links on Internet. These hypertext/hypermedia documents, or Web pages, reside on different servers all around the world. On the WWW you can "jump" from one document to the next no matter where it is located in the world. In order to access these documents, you must use a Web browser, such as Netscape, Microsoft Internet Explorer, or Mosaic.

## Browser

A program that lets the user look through data. Examples of common Internet browsers are: Netscape, Microsoft Internet Explorer, Mosaic, etc.

## Browse

1- To view a group of files or the content of a single file. A browser program allows you to scroll through documents or databases.

2- Browse buttons allow you to view the file names in your disk directories. Clicking on the name of a drive or directory automatically switches you to those locations

# Home Page

Point of entry into a company's, individual's, or institution's set of HTML pages on the World Wide Web. This foundation page is often used as an index with links to other resources on the Web or to other Internet servers.



# Search

To look for specific of data or text.

## Search Result

The findings returned on a Search.

## Search Module

A Search Module is what allows WebSeeker to interface with the Search Engines.

# Web Page

A page of a document on the World Wide Web.

## Webmaster

The person responsible for creating a Web Page, and keeping it updated. A Webmaster would be the equivalent to a system administrator on the World Wide Web.

## Jughead

An Internet utility which will perform a keyword search on all levels of a Gopher menu. Using Jughead you do not have to jump from one level of the menu to the next.

# Kermit

Kermit is an asynchronous file transfer protocol which was developed at Columbia University. Kermit is known for its accuracy across noisy lines.

# Launch

To load and run a program.



## Log-On

To sign on, or gain access to a computer system. Some systems may require user identification and a password.

## Log-Off

To sign off, or disconnect from a computer system.

## Quit

To exit an active application.

## Radio Buttons

Circular on-screen buttons that are used to select one out of several responses. A small black spot will appear in a radio button when it is selected. A radio button becomes de-selected when another within the same "box" or section, is selected.

## Realtime

An immediate response. Any electronic response system fast enough to keep up with it's real world counter parts.

## Renew

Launches a search of a previously completed search.

## X-Axis

This refers to the horizontal rows in an X-Y Matrix.

## Y-Axis

Y-Axis refers to the vertical columns in an X-Y matrix.



## X-Y-Matrix

A group of rows and columns. The reference framework for 2 dimensional structures.

# Login

Same as log-on.

## Firewall

Network node used as a boundary, or security device, to prevent Internet traffic from crossing over from one side to another. A firewall may be implemented in a router protecting a company's or institution's server, or it may be a specialized device used for such purposes.

## Proxy Server

Application which passes information between a browser and the Internet. A proxy server is used to get through a firewall. A proxy can only be used one way through the firewall. If your server has a firewall a proxy server is used to get through the firewall out to the Internet.

# Port

A pathway or opening into and out of a computer.

## Reposts

Each search engine has a maximum number of results it can display at a time. If you want to see more information you can repost and the next set of results will be displayed.

## Compact Database

Deletes items that have been tagged for deletion and recompiles data.

## Boolean Operator

Boolean logic, named for 19th century English mathematician George Boole, uses **AND**, **OR**, and **NOT** as its primary operations, just as add, subtract, multiply, and divide are primary operations of arithmetic.

A Boolean search requires that specific conditions must be met. For example, using the keywords "tropical fruits," the **AND** Boolean operator requires that both words "tropical" and "fruits" be contained in the data of a matching result.



## Whack

Downloads the web page where the keyword was found to the computers hard drive so results can be viewed later. Grab copies the results in HTML format so that you can surf the results on your hard drive.

**NOT** is a Boolean operator available using the Refine tool. Using **NOT** as the search operator will exclude any words listed in parallel with **NOT** from the document. For example, using the keywords "fruit" but **NOT** "tropical" would exclude any documents that contain the word "tropical".

## Proxy

Special kind of application which serves as an interface between the Web browser and the actual connection to the Internet. WebWhacker is a proxy (or proxy server) which serves up information from the WebSeeker User's Manual database to your Web browser.

