

I. Two Measures of Web Page Validity

A. Uniform Resource Locator (URL) Does the URL accurately describe the contents of the page?

Components of a URL

1. Protocol – how the file will be transferred. Two methods of transfer– HTTP and FTP
2. Domain name – used to identify the details of the information’s source and includes:
 - a. Server/host name – the origin of the information
 - b. Suffix/Extension – used to indicate the type of server, such as organization, personal, country, government, or military
3. Directory/folder -Instructs the URL to drill down into specific directories or folders for the requested information
 - a. Page/document/filename - Used to indicate a specific document or program
 - b. Other
 - i. Tilde (~) indicates a personal web page
 - ii. .exe indicates an executable program
 - iii. Equals (=) indicates a specific document or program
 - iv. Question mark (?) indicates a query for a specific document



B. Page Content - Once the URL has been verified to accurately describe the page, is the content or information contained on the page valid?

Criteria to determine page/content validity:

1. *Creator* - information that confirms the author is who he/she claims to be
2. *Registration* information of the domain name owner. Visit <http://www.easywhois.com/> to find information on the person or organization who has registered the domain name.
3. *Grammar and spelling*
4. *Authenticity* – Is the information believable and backed by data?

II. Legal use of information obtained from the Internet – Fair Use Factors

Once information obtained from the Internet is validated, what right does the user have to use it in accordance with the Fair Use Section 107 of the United States Copyright Law?

Conditions of Fair Use Act:

<p>1. The purpose and character of use of the original copyrighted work</p> <p>a. ☹️Yes ☺️No Will the copyrighted material be used for commercial purposes?</p> <p>b. ☺️Yes ☹️No Will the copyrighted material be used for educational or nonprofit purposes?</p> <p>c. ☺️Yes ☹️No Is the use of the copyrighted material intended for criticism, comment, scholarship, research, news reporting, or teaching?</p> <p>d. ☺️Yes ☹️No If use of the copyrighted material alters its original intent does the new material add to the meaning of the original?</p>		
<p>2. Nature of the copyrighted work</p> <p>a. ☹️Yes ☺️No If the material is of an informational or factual nature, such as a description of the flight patterns of migrating birds, does it take knowledge that is considered public domain or of an historical or factual nature and attempt to copyright it as original work?</p> <p>b. ☺️Yes ☹️No If the information is of a creative nature, such as an original song or a fiction novel, is it used in an amount that is within the legal confines of the Fair Use Section of the Copyright Law?</p>		
<p>3. Amount of copyright work that will be used</p> <p>a. ☹️Yes ☺️No Is the heart of the original copyrighted material used, such as the most profound statements in a book or the major thrust of a movie?</p> <p>b. Pictures</p> <p>☺️Yes ☹️No No more than 5 or 10% of images from a single artist</p> <p>☺️Yes ☹️No No more than 15 images from a collection</p> <p>☺️Yes ☹️No Used in its entirety</p> <p>c. Multimedia</p> <p>☺️Yes ☹️No Text – up to 10% or 1000 words, whichever is less</p> <p>☺️Yes ☹️No Video – 10% of motion media or 3 minutes, whichever is less</p> <p>☺️Yes ☹️No Music = 10% but no more than 30 seconds</p>		
<p>4. The effect of the use of the material upon its potential market or value of the copyrighted work</p> <p>a. ☺️Yes ☹️No Does the new material make the copyrighted material obsolete by negatively affecting sales?</p>		
<p>Overall Judgment: Based on these findings, this material meets the conditions of the Fair Use Section of the Copyright Law.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>