

Tutorial

HOW TO



A FILE FROM THE INTERNET ?



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1. Introduction

Welcome to our step-by-step guide „How To Download a File from Internet?“, which will introduce the ways on how to search and download a file using Google search engine.

We will give you a complete knowledge of the operators used by the search engine and formulate sample queries to help you download files to the disk.

2. Google

Google is an Internet search engine developed by the American company Google Inc. The main task is to gather all possible information available on the Internet and present of selected queries the end user.

According to data from the July 2008 Google crawls through their server resources over a trillion web pages. Most of the searched content is stored on Google's servers, so that they are available for some time even after they have been removed from the original source.

Google's name is a play on the word and derived from the term taken from mathematics called "googol," meaning 10^{100} . The name was intended to reflect the company's intentions to index as many webpages as possible.

3. Files search engine

Not many people realise that the appropriate use of advanced search options turns Google into the most efficient tool to search and download files from the resource of trillion web pages. In our learning guide/tutorial you will get familiar with the most popular and most effective ways to find books, music, movies or full versions of games. All this with the help of relevant operators and directives provided by the creators of the Google search engine.

Before we proceed to search for files, we need to familiarize with all the operators and directives, that are available in the browser, so that we can define a set of commands that will help us find the information and documents we need.

4. Basic operators

a) Double quotation mark ""

The Google search engine does not recognize the links between words, therefore, to search for a particular word or phrase, use quotation marks. This option is useful when searching for a specific text, for example, song or a quote. This example explains it very well - for a phrase:

```
capital is warsaw
```

We receive 5 270 000 search results, this is due to the fact that Google search for all pages containing each keyword individually, as well as any combinations thereof. After typing in:

```
"capital is warsaw"
```

We receive only 58 200 accurate search results containing the phrase.

Tip from Google: the operator should only be used if you are looking for a specific word or a phrase. Otherwise, you may inadvertently exclude any useful results.

b) Dash/ Minus/ Hyphen "-"

The "-" sign is used as an exclusion of a word from your search results. This is useful when looking for words/ phrases that have multiple meanings, eg. Jaguar the car brand and jaguar the animal.

```
the speed of the Jaguar - the car
```

Tip from Google: you can also exclude the results, while combining this operator with others - for example, you can skip all the results from a specific website.

c) Plus "+"

The "+" sign does the reverse of "-", and is used when the exact phrase must be in the search results.

```
the speed of the Jaguar + the car
```

d) Asterisk "*"

The "*" sign is used to replace any words in your query. The asterisk typically represents one or more unknown text you want to search for.

"sowed * the poppy"

e) Round brackets "()"

They "()" sign is used to group search phrases together. Unlike quotation marks, the phrase order is not important.

f) Tilde "~"

The "~" sign generally suggests "similar to".

g) Dot "."

The "." sign is used to override any character in the query. For the record - the asterisk represents one or more unknown text you want to search for.

"Juliusz.Słowacki"

will search the phrase "Juliusz Słowacki" and "Juliusz_Słowacki"

h) Two dots ".."

The ".." sign is used to display results that contain numbers in a range of values, such as dates, prices, measures.

telephone 300..1000 zł

Tip from Google: to indicate only the lower or upper limit, use two dots and one number.

the winners of the Paris-Dakar Rally ..2000

i) "OR"/ "|"

The "OR"/ "|" are used to find one of several keywords. Without this operator will receive search results as the standard search. The "OR" operator should be written in capital letters, or alternatively you can use the "|" vertical bar character.

World Cup host 2014 OR 2018

Tip from Google: *place the phrase in quotation marks to search for one of them. "World Cup host 2014" OR "World Cup host 2018"*

5. Advanced operators

In the Google search engine, you can use advanced operators, which specifically affect the display of search results. These operators usually modify your search, and some of them completely change its type - such as: operator *site* - which narrows down the search results to a single website.

a) Allintitle:

If you include "allintitle" in your query: the search is restricted to results to documents containing the query words in the title. For example:

allintitle:fiat cheap parts

will return only search results that contain words in the title: fiat cheap parts.

b) Intitle:

If you include "intitle" in your query: the search is restricted to results with documents containing the page titles. For example:

intitle:fiat cheap parts

will return search results that contain word *fiat* in the title and *cheap parts* anywhere in the document (both in the title and the content). There can be no space between the "intitle:" and the following word.

Putting the "intitle:" in front of every word in your query is equivalent to putting "allintitle:" at the front of your query.

c) Intext:

If you include "intext" in your query: the search results only in the document contents (the phrases contained in titles, footnotes, and other parts of html, etc. are ignored).

```
intext:\"google search\"
```

d) Inanchor:

If you include "inanchor" in your query: the results will list searches for text in a page's link anchors - it refers to a tag "a href".

Example for a multiple phrase:

```
inanchor:\"google search\"
```

Example for a multiple phrase:

```
inanchor: a car
```

e) Site:

If you include "site" in your query: the results are restricted to the websites in the given domain. For example:

```
offices site: warszawa.pl
```

will return search results that contain the webpages of the offices for warszawa.pl website. If we restrict a query to the *site: com* you will find webpages on the offices of the websites with the suffix. com. There can be no space between the "site:" and the domain.

f) Allinurl:

If you include "allinurl" in your query: the search is restricted to results with documents containing all of the query words in the URL. For example:

```
allinurl: google search
```

will return only documents that have both "google" and "search" in the URL.

g) Inurl:

If you include "inurl" in your query: the results are restricted to documents containing that word in the URL. For example:

```
inurl: google search
```

will return documents that mention the word "google" in their URL and mention the word "search" anywhere in the document either in the URL or anywhere else in the document. There can be no space between the "inurl:" and the following word.

Putting "inurl:" in front of every word in your query is equivalent to putting "allinurl:" at the front of your query.

h) Link:

If you include "link" in your query: the results will list webpages that have link to the specified webpage. For example:

```
link: www.google.com
```

will list webpages that have links pointing to the Google homepage. There can be no space between the "link:" and the web page URL.

i) Filetype:

If you include "filetype" in your query: the results will allow you to search for files and content on a particular type of file, eg.PDF, DOCX, XLS, PPT, TXT, RTF and others. For example:

```
filetype:pdf bible
```

will list PDF documents that contain bible text.

j) Cache:

If you include "cache" in your query: it will highlight a version of the cached webpage. For example:

```
cache: www.wp.pl
```

the query "cache" will show the version of the web page that Google has in its cache. There can be no space between the "cache:" and the web page URL.

k) Related:

If you include "related" in your query: it will list webpages that are "similar" to a specified webpage. There can be no space between the "related:" and the web page URL.

6. ZippyShare Share Engine

When searching for a file, you can use file sharing systems, for example such as ZippyShare.com. In principle, the search for the files is to find user pages that you are interested in.

The sites have common characteristics - such as:

- user files are located directly in the service address such as "zippyshare.com / user"
- in the page content there is a phrase "Directory Tree"

Knowing this information we can properly process your query to Google:

```
shakira "directory tree" site:zippyshare.com
```

The phrase of `shakira` will be sought on all user websites of the domain `zippyshare.com` containing the word "directory tree". We do not have to limit ourselves to `zippyshare` - the most popular sites of this type are:

- DropBox
- MediaFire
- 4Shared
- Google Drive
- SkyDrive
- iCloud
- Box
- ZippyShare
- Uploaded
- Mega
- SendSpace
- DepositFiles
- RapidShare
- FileCrop.com
- 2Shared

7. Query formulation in Google

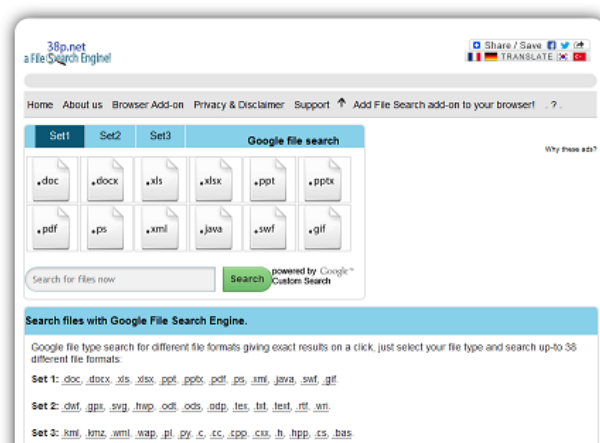
- most important keywords should be placed at the beginning
- the phrase can have up to 10 keywords, others are not included
- letter size does not matter when creating queries
- should narrow down the queries to the selected language area
- most of punctuation marks is ignored
- variety of words is ignored

8. Files search engines based on Google

On the basis described as above on how to search for files, there are services to facilitate the whole procedure. They help us to search for files without the knowledge of operators and directives. Among the less advanced internet users they enjoy unprecedented popularity and are visited by hundreds of thousands of Internet users each day.

The most popular such services can include:

- [**www.38p.net**](http://www.38p.net)



- [**www.thepirategoogle.com**](http://www.thepirategoogle.com)



9. File search engines - examples

Lets gather all known information and use them for searching songs, movies, video clips, books, CD/DVD images. How to search for files ? - from the search results will get rid of the content, that we are not interested in. This will help us with the "-" sign. Every time scheme will be the same:

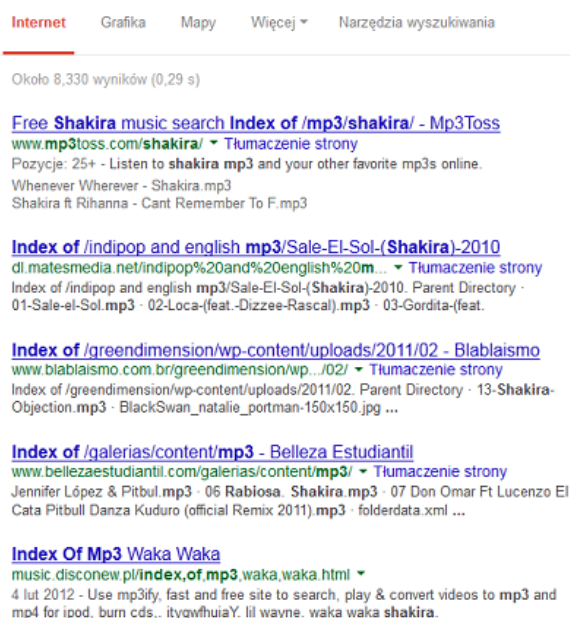
- we will reject from searching results every website files: *.html, *.htm, *.php, *.asp
- specify types of files we are looking for e.g.: *.mp3, *.avi, *.pdf
- we will use keywords, typical for FTP servers.

a) Music

To search for a music (in this case Shakira's song), we use the following script:

```
[BAND      NAME]      [SONG      TITLE]      intitle:\"index      of\"
+intext:(mp3|wma|wav|midi|ogg) -filetype:doc -filetype:pdf
```

In place of brackets, enter the band name, artist title, song title or both. In the picture below there are results of Shakira's song Rabiosa:



We have to filter the content to get exactly what we need. File directories based on the Apache server contain the string "index of" in their titles, therefore, we determine that this phrase must appear in the title. We set the audio file extensions, which we are looking for. And finally we exclude files that are to be omitted, for example: html, php, asp, doc, pdf. And at this point, Google search will return us the music files we need.

Audio file extensions:

- AIF, AIFF, AIFC, AIFR
- MIDI, MID, RMI
- MP2, MPG, MPE, MPEG, MPEG2
- MP3, MPEG3
- OGG
- RA
- WAVE, WAV
- WMA

b) Movies

```
[MOVIE          TITLE]          intitle:\"index          of\"
+intext:(mpg|mpeg|avi|mov|wmv)    -inurl:html      -inurl:htm
-inurl:php -inurl:asp -inurl:aspx -inurl:php3 -filetype:doc
-filetype:pdf
```

The search process is almost identical to music search. In this example, we added a new directive, but the most important difference is the change of operator intext, where we enter the video file extensions.

Audio file extensions:

- ASF, WM, WMV, WMP
- AVI, IFV
- DAT
- MOV, QT
- MPG, MPEG, MPE, MPV, M1V

c) Books

```
\ "TITLE"      \ "parent      directory\"      \ "last      modified\"  
intitle:\"index      of\"      +intext:(pdf|doc)      -inurl:html  
-inurl:htm -inurl:php -inurl:asp -inurl:aspx -inurl:php3
```

If you want to search for books, with the directive `intext:` we must enter the file extensions of the text documents, for example, PDF, DOC, ODT, RTF. Now we will no longer use the file type: `doc` nor file type: `pdf`, as we did in search of audio and video files.

d) FTP Servers

When we want to find interesting Internet resources, we can search for FTP servers, providing a lot of interesting files:

```
intitle:\"index      of\"      -inurl:html      -inurl:htm      -inurl:php  
-inurl:asp -inurl:aspx
```

We will use a similar query, while searching for installation version of the software, games, etc. We just need to use the command:

```
[Program]      intitle:\"index      of\"      -inurl:html      -inurl:htm  
-inurl:php -inurl:asp -inurl:aspx +(zip|rar)
```

We have added a directive to the query: `+(zip | rar)`, requiring from the search engine, that in the catalogue content the word `"zip"` or `"rar"` would appear.

10. Epilogue

Thank you for your attention and reaching the end of the guide. We hope that this tutorial could show you how to download and search for files from the Internet using the Google search engine.

