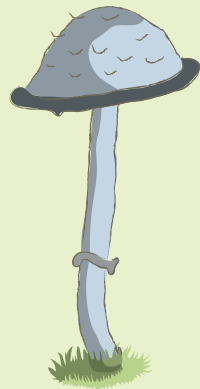
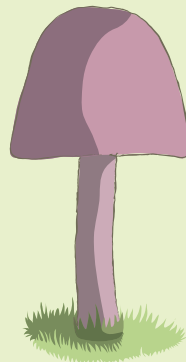


Book of Emails



Find the Right Person



The Book of Emails:

Find the Right Person



Description

This guide contains a description of the search process for personal and corporate email addresses using various methods with the help of special services and search engines. It includes practical examples of email search, as well as recommendations for beginners.

Contents

| | | |
|---|---|-----------|
|  | An Overview of Corporate and Personal Types of Email | 5 |
|  | Searching for Website Emails | 7 |
| | 2.1. Searching the Websites | 8 |
| | 2.1.1. Encoded Email Addresses | 9 |
| | 2.1.2. Placing an Email as a Picture | 10 |
| | 2.1.3. Encoding as firstname.lastname@domain.com | 10 |
| | 2.1.4. Encoding Using CAPTCHA | 11 |
| | 2.2. Searching by Queries | 12 |
| | 2.3. Searching Using the 'Who is' Service | 12 |
| | 2.4. Searching Using 'email-format.com' Service | 13 |
|  | Searching for Personal Emails | 14 |
| | 3.1. Searching for Personal Emails Using Various Services | 14 |
| | 3.2. Searching for Website Editors | 14 |
| | 3.3. Searching for Authors, Journalists, Copywriters, Freelancers and Reviewers | 16 |
| | 3.4. Searching Using Social Networks | 16 |
| | 3.5. Searching Using a Biography Review | 17 |
| | 3.6. Alternative Ways of Searching for Emails | 18 |
|  | Examples of Searching for Emails | 21 |
|  | Email Syntax: Standards, Errors in Data Collection and Validation | 25 |
|  | Practical Advice for Reducing Search Time | 27 |
|  | Addenda | 28 |
|  | About the Author | 32 |
|  | Colophon | 32 |
|  | About Web Hosting Geeks | 32 |

1. An Overview of Corporate and Personal Types of Email

Theoretically, email addresses can be divided into website and personal emails.

1 Website emails are ‘impersonal’ emails on websites which are traditionally tied to a domain. There are established rules according to which they are created:

- [info@domain.com](#) – main email
- [sales@domain.com](#) – sales department
- [editorial@domain.com](#),
[editor@domain.com](#) – editor
- [webmaster@domain.com](#) – webmaster
- [feedback@domain.com](#), [contact@domain.com](#) – contact email
- [support@domain.com](#) – support
- [subscribe@domain.com](#) – technical email used exclusively for subscribing to news, updates, etc.
- [custserv@domain.com](#),
[customerservice@domain.com](#) – for ordering products or services
- [admissions@domain.com](#), [library@domain.com](#),
[registry@domain.com](#), [enquiries@domain.com](#) – typical components of an email address used in universities and colleges (e.g., [University of Cambridge](#))

See **Annex 1** for examples of business emails formats.

The ratio of different business email formats has significantly changed over the period of Internet development. The major change is the dramatic increase of emails (about four times) that don’t have a standard format, no matter whether they are linked to a certain domain or not. This is due to the decrease in number of almost all other types of

emails. The number of [feedback@](#), [admin@](#), and [webmaster@](#) emails decreased by 60 percent. These changes are tightly linked to Internet development. First and foremost, it is very easy to create and place a website. Even a child or someone with very little to no experience with web design/development can create and maintain a small site because there is a large selection of inexpensive - or free - web hosts. Additionally, the usage of standard email formats increases the probability that they could be snatched by spammers.

[Editor@](#) emails lost their position just slightly in comparison with the others (27 percent), due to the increasing development of digital media. Commercial organizations also gradually found their little place in the World Wide Web, creating websites to advertise their companies, and to sell goods and services. The ratio of these emails increased by 19 percent.

The statistical data presented in this research were collected using a database of 54,000 business emails. The error margin is 5 percent.

See **Annex 2** for details.

In the case of websites maintained by a permanent group of people, personal emails are tied to the website’s domain. The ratio of personal emails decreased by 28 percent, yet it still constitutes nearly one-fifth of all business emails. Personal emails are very popular in enterprises with a large number of employees due to the simplicity of creating such emails.

Business Email Formats for 1992-2011

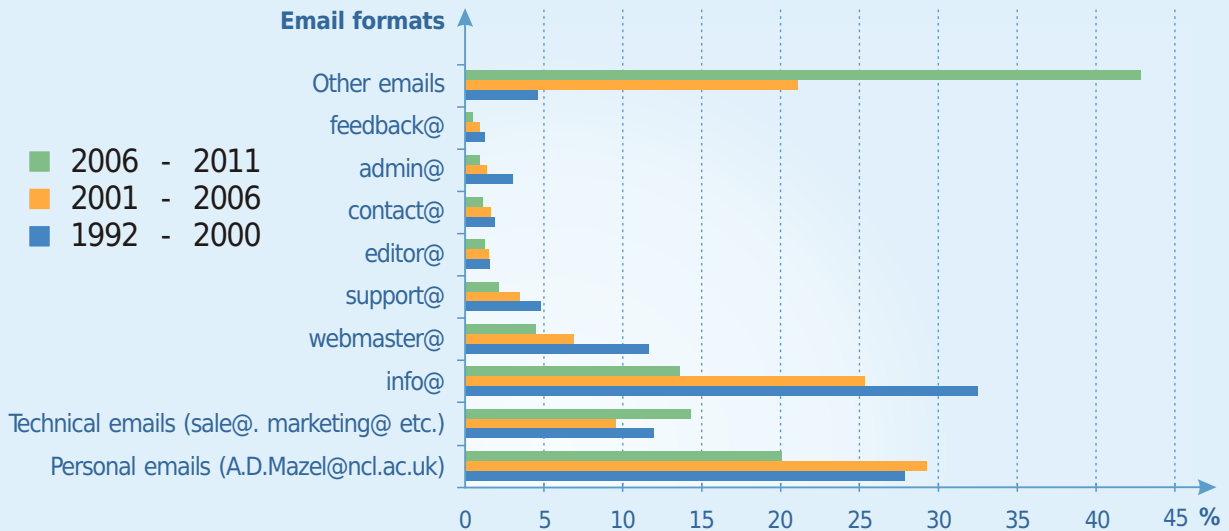


Figure 1. Email statistics for 1992-2011.

www.georgeous.com.au/info/contact_subscribe/

menu

contact/subscribe

ADDRESS
PO Box 2115
St Kilda West VIC 3182 Australia

TELEPHONE
+61 {0}3 9534 5603

FACSIMILE
+61 {0}3 9534 5667

EMAIL
georgie@georgeous.com.au
erin@georgeous.com.au
anoushka@georgeous.com.au
claire@georgeous.com.au

beaconpower.com/contact/index.asp

[Company](#)
[Technology](#)
[Solutions](#)
[Investors](#)
[Contact](#)

Contact Information

| | |
|--|---|
| Address Beacon Power Corporation 65 Middlesex Road Tyngsboro, MA 01879 | Phone (978) 694-9121 (978) 694-9127 Fax (888) 938-9112 Toll Free |
| Media Relations and Corporate Communications Gene Hunt hunt@beaconpower.com (978) 661-2825 | Government, Military, Aerospace, and Research Markets Matt Polimeno polimeno@beaconpower.com (978) 661-2073 |
| Flywheel Systems Bill Franks franks@beaconpower.com (978) 661-2092 | |

Figure 2. An example of emails tied to the domain.

2 Personal emails are more often tied to search engine-related mail services and are usually connected with the first and last name of their owners. For example, a typical personal email on Gmail is username@gmail.com. There are three major mail services: gmail.com, yahoo.com, and hotmail.com. According to the statistical data, the ratio of emails registered on these mail services didn't change significantly over the past years. The data were analyzed on the basis of 4500 emails, the error margin being 5 percent.

Searching for website and personal emails has its own special features.

2. Searching for Website Emails

There are three methods of searching for website emails:

- 1 Searching on Web pages
- 2 Searching using the service 'Who is'
- 3 Searching with the help of search engines queries.

The following table shows an approximate correlation of these methods in a random selection of websites of various topics and characteristics. The search began with Web pages, then the 'Who is' service was used, and, finally, the search was conducted with the help of search engines. This is an optimal plan which results in a reduced search time. On average, it takes two to three times longer to search for an email using search engines, compared to the time required for viewing Web pages.

| Emails registered on major email services in the period between 1992-2011 | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Email | 1992-2000 | 2001-2006 | 2006-2011 |
| gmail.com | 61,4% | 63,52% | 60,05% |
| yahoo.com | 24,38% | 22,55% | 24,08% |
| hotmail.com | 14,48% | 13,93% | 15,85% |

Table 1. The number of emails registered on major email services.

| Where the Email was Found | N*, % | R**, % |
|--|-------|--------|
| Web pages | 62 | - |
| among them: | | |
| "Home", "Contact", "About", "Feedback" pages | - | 61 |
| "Privacy Policy" | - | 16 |
| other pages ("Terms of Use", "Media", "Event") | - | 23 |
| Using www.who.is service | 20 | - |
| among them: | | |
| "good"- corporate and personal emails of the owner | - | 69 |
| "bad"- technical (hostmaster@, dns@) | - | 31 |
| Using search engines | 16 | - |
| among them: | | |
| using standard search queries: domain.com email , site:domain.com intext:@domain.com, site:domain.com intext:@ | - | 8 |
| using complex queries: (analyzing information from the website, search by owner and partners of the project) | - | 8 |
| Not found (websites on subdomains that haven't been updated for more than 8 years where the owner couldn't be detected) | 2 | - |
| N* - the share of emails found consecutively by means of each method. R** - including each method. | | |

Table 2. Results of email search using different methods.

2.1. Searching the Websites

The search for an email begins by looking through Web pages. In most cases, the email can be found on the following pages of a website:

"Home," "Contact," "About," "Feedback," or "Privacy Policy." You should be really cautious with emails you find on the 'Privacy Policy' page, as they may use technical emails (e.g., copyright@, copyrightagent@, privacy@).

Contacts on Web pages can be usually found at:

- News websites – 94 percent
- Organizations and enterprises websites – 84 percent
- Small businesses and service provider websites – 86 percent
- Universities, colleges and state agencies websites – 100 percent

On personal, educational and online shopping websites, emails are provided in 50 percent of cases. In other cases, you are offered to use a contact form.

It usually takes about one or two minutes to search for an email on a website.

To simplify your search, use the 'search' function in your browser. Open the search dialogue by pressing Ctrl+F (more information on keyboard shortcuts can be found in this sample: [click here](#)). For instance, if you enter the '@' symbol in the search box, the browser will show you all available characters on the page.

However, in 10-15 percent of cases this doesn't work because website owners prefer not to display such information publicly, protecting their contacts from getting onto spam lists. Robots that collect email addresses from websites are guided by the '@' symbol and the part of the code

containing a link to the email:

. Therefore, website owners resort to tricks, such as placing emails in coded forms.

Email addresses placed on the Web pages are protected by different means in 10 percent of the cases:

- By a script – 60 percent
- By encoding – 20 percent
- By other methods – 20 percent

A complex script which breaks the email on the page code into parts is considered one of the most reliable ways to protect the address from spambots. It's difficult to notice such email on the page as it is usually hidden under a surname, the word 'Email' or an image (usually an envelope), which indicates that the user should search there. When you find the email, right-click the link, choose 'Copy email address' and paste this address in any text document.

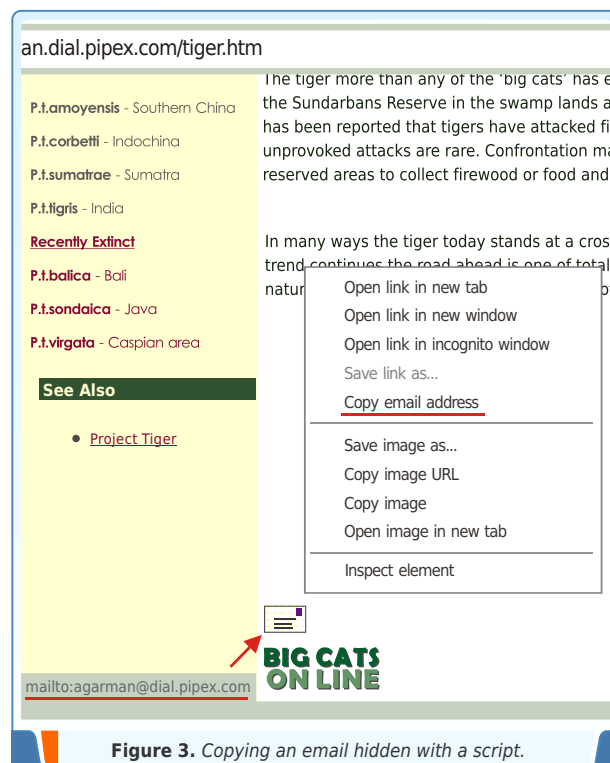


Figure 3. Copying an email hidden with a script.

2.1.1. Encoded Email Addresses

Replacing the main email characters '@' and '.' is one of the most common ways of encoding. Almost 8 percent from the total number of emails were encoded in such a way.

For example, an encoded email like this: *westra at mso dot anu dot edu dot au*. After replacing 'at' with '@' and 'dot' with '.', the address takes its standard form: *westra@mso.anu.edu.au*.

There can be different variations of an email address, for example:

*ej*AT*eviljeff-DOT-com*: *ej@eviljeff.com*.

Another way of encoding is a text inside an email that needs to be removed.

For example, in *meREMOVE@mydomain.com* we need to delete 'REMOVE'.

More examples: *me@NOSPAM.mydomain.com*, *me@SPAM.mydomain.com*, *me@Delete_This.mydomain.com* – these emails also contain text that needs to be removed.

The wish to protect oneself from getting spam has generated various combinations which sometimes are quite absurd:

- *hendersono [the-at-symb] cs.columbia.edu*
- *"holly.hsb(at) (attempting to alleviate spam) highoctavehealing.com"*
- *datafriend @ gmail-.-com*
- *venomdoc666[change this to @]gmail[insert period here]com*
- *queries ((that little "at" thingie)) theoldentimes ((the dot thingie)) com*
- *webmaster[~at~]ediblelandscaping.com*
- *info{[@]}ediblelandscaping.com*
- *breadbox [whirlpool] muppetlabs [spot] com*
- *PhrozenSmoke ['at'] yahoo.com*
- *thomas (a t) crampton dot com*
- *webmaster (at) geeknativ + e (dot) co +m.....*
- *b-s (@t) noonanco.com*
- *i-n-f-o-@-p-e-t-r-i-s-.-c-o-m*
- *miyata[atmark]med.tohoku.ac.jp*

Such 'encrypted' email addresses can be indexed by search engines. For example, search results in Google don't show *baris@barisderin.com* but they can find *baris (at) barisderin.com*. This information can be used when searching for an email using search engines.

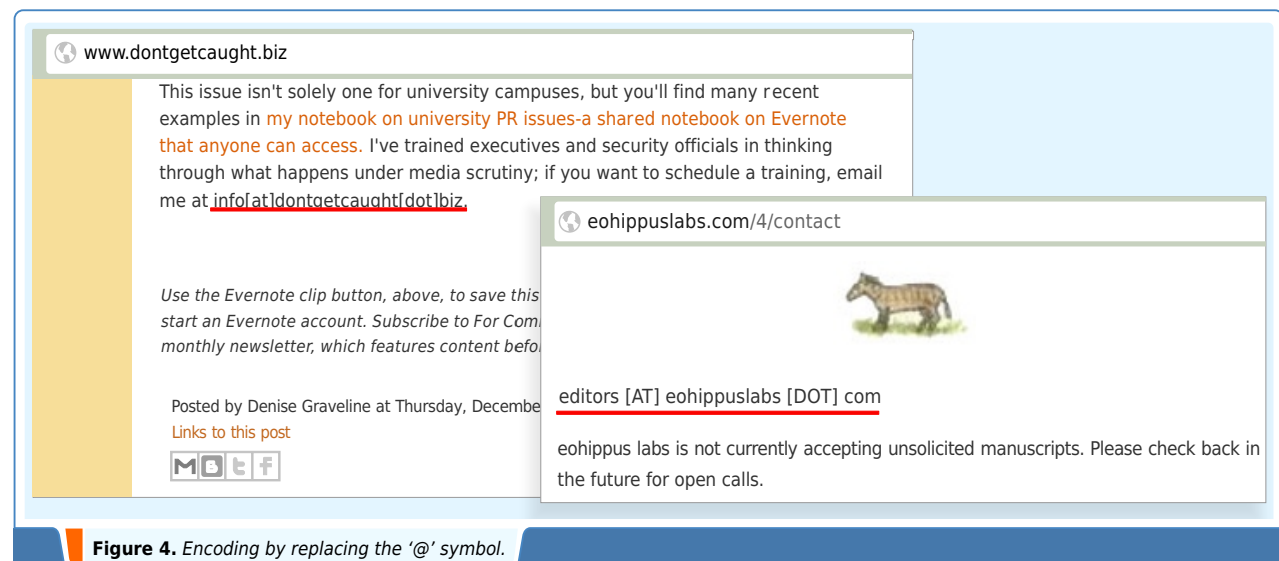


Figure 4. Encoding by replacing the '@' symbol.

2.1.2. Placing an Email as a Picture

About 3 percent of emails placed on sites appear as an image. In this case, the email may not appear in search engine results.



Figure 5. Email placed as an image.

Emails in the form of images are usually placed on contact pages. This method is used not only by owners of small websites, but also on many well-developed websites that try to hide their information from spam-bots. Such emails cannot be copied from the page in text format — you should type them yourself.

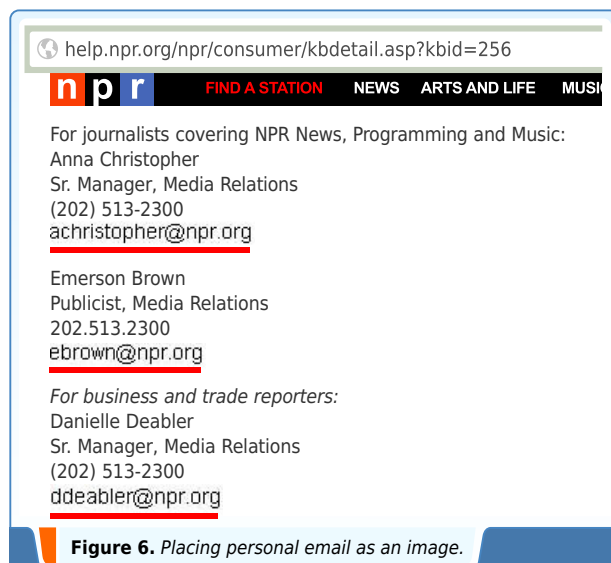


Figure 6. Placing personal email as an image.

Sometimes, the *image only replaces the symbol '@'*. For example, this page: [click here](#). In this case, you should be careful when copying it, as the email will be pasted without the '@' symbol (e.g., john.purtonstfc.ac.uk).

john.purton@stfc.ac.uk
+44 1925 603785
+44 1925 603634
Science and Technology Facilities Council

Figure 7. Example of the symbol '@' replaced by an image.

The following methods of encoding are used by large specialized websites or networks with a large number of members for encoding personal emails located on the website.

2.1.3. Encoding as firstname.lastname@domain.com

An email in the form of `firstname.lastname@domain.com`,
firstname should be replaced by the given name
and lastname by the surname.

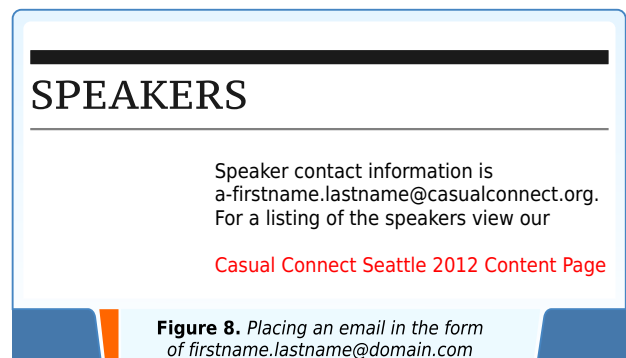


Figure 8. Placing an email in the form of `firstname.lastname@domain.com`

In this example, **Martina Prochazka's** email address will look like this:
`a-Martin.Prochazka@casualconnect.org`.

2.1.4. Encoding Using CAPTCHA

Programmer websites usually use a different encoding method in which a part of the email can be read only after entering a CAPTCHA.

A similar method is used at Web.archiveorange.com.

Sometimes developers hide email addresses in places which can't be accessed by average users, such as on pages that are prohibited to be scanned by search engines or in service files. This is, however, extremely rare and happens in less than 1 percent of all cases.

For example, [click here](#).

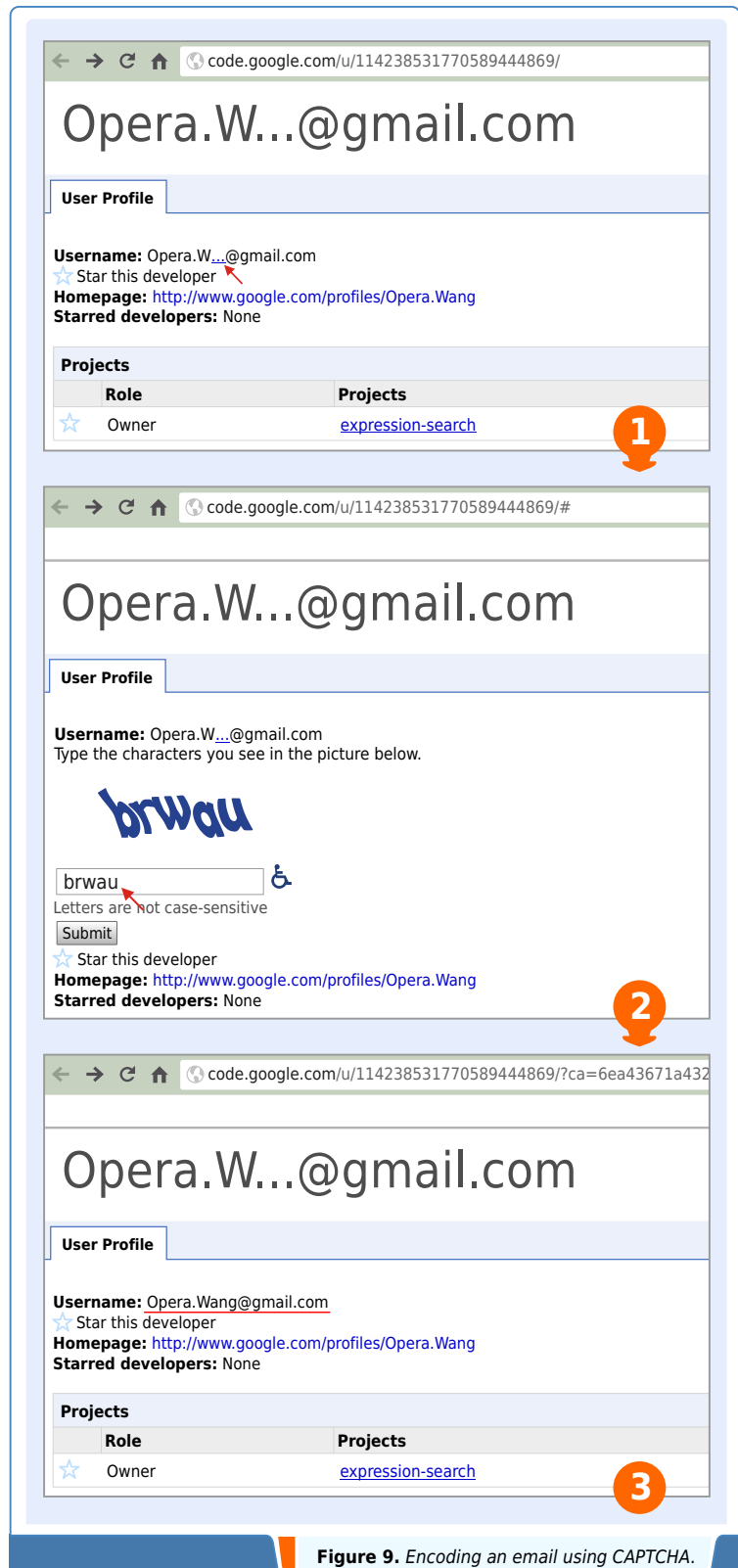


Figure 9. Encoding an email using CAPTCHA.

2.2. Searching by Queries

Sometimes the website owner publishes contact information on 'non-typical' pages. In this case, we'll search using search queries.

Let us consider some rules of composing search queries. There are usually two methods used for searching an email:

- 1 domain.com email – the results will contain Web pages which have a combination of a domain and an email.
- 2 site:domain.com intext:@domain.com – a search query which is composed by using Google operators: "site" and "intext" are operators, and "domain.com" and "@domain.com" are keywords. A colon without a space is placed between the operator and the keyword. The search will be limited to pages of the specified domain which contain a particular query – in our case, @domain.com - that is part of the corporate email address.
For example, [New Zoo](#).

There's no email on the home page or the 'About us' page. Compose a query for Google:
site:newzoo.org intext:@newzoo.org.

The result shows an email address – *volunteer@newzoo.org* – which is placed on the internal pages of the website.

The result of the second query – *newzoo.org email* - shows another email address which is more preferable: *info@newzoo.org*. In this case, the second query produced a better result. The search was made throughout the network and not only on the pages of the website itself.

Using search queries is the basic way of searching for personal emails. One should understand that

there's no universal method, and for each specific situation it is necessary to create a query that meets the requirements. We'll consider more examples below.

2.3. Searching Using the 'Who is' Service

At times, the owner of the website doesn't publish the email address on the webpage, and instead uses a contact form or links to social networks. In this case, you can try to find the email at <http://www.who.is/>. In 48 percent of cases, you can find the email by means of 'Who is' service.



You can also search for contact information on similar websites, for example, <http://www.showsiteinfo.appspot.com/> and <http://websitetrafficestimator.com/>. However, there are some disadvantages to these: addresses that have a form of *hostmaster@*, *domain_administrators@*, *dnsadmin@*, *domainadmin@*, *@domainactive.com*, *@domainbank.com*, *@domaindiscreet.com*, *@domainsbyproxy.com*, *@whoisguard.com*, and

@whoisprivacyprotect.com are technical. On average, from all the email addresses collected by this service, about 30 percent of them are not suitable for communication.

If your task is to find a large number of email addresses, it could be helpful to install a browser plugin, such as [SEO Site Tools](#) for Google Chrome. You can find all the information you require in the Server / Domain Info tab without having to visit the service's website.

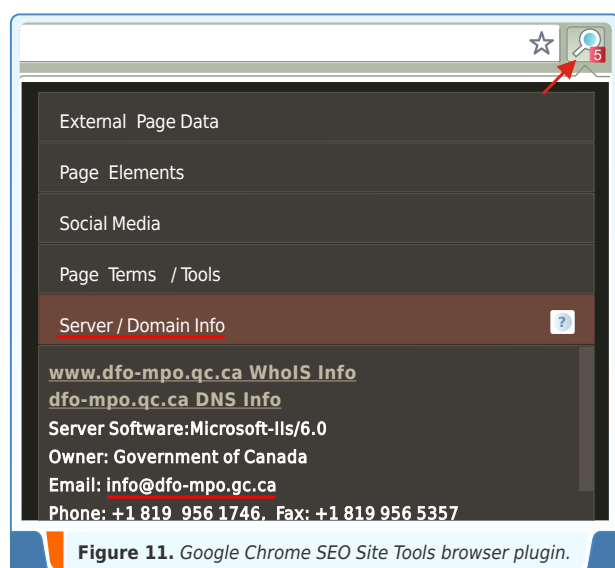


Figure 11. Google Chrome SEO Site Tools browser plugin.

2.4. Searching Using 'email-format.com' Service

You can go to [Email-format](#) to search for business emails of American companies. According to the owners of the website, the service contains a large database and also has a user-friendly interface. You can search using the search box or by selecting the appropriate organization from the list (the list is alphabetical).

For example:

- [Olivetti.com](#) — Eight personal emails were found;
- [Omejo.com](#) — Business email. The email is not on the listed page, but after checking via Google, we find out that the email is valid;
- [Olympus-europa.com](#) — More than 30 personal or business emails.

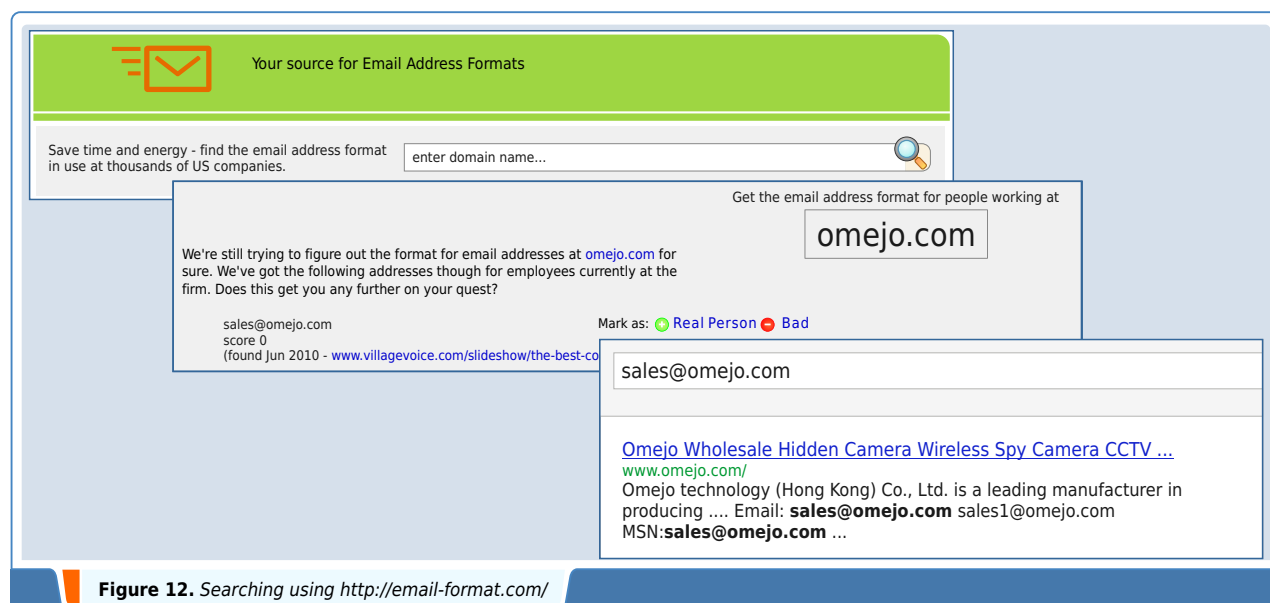


Figure 12. Searching using <http://email-format.com/>

3. Searching for Personal Emails

3.1. Searching for Personal Emails Using Various Services

Every Internet user has a personal email address, and sometimes even more than one. There are several services which can make the process of searching easier:

- [Yahoo! People Search](#)
- [About.me](#)
- [Spokeo](#)
- [123people](#)
- [Yasni](#)
- [Whowhere](#)
- [laf.net](#)
- [Four11](#)
- [Lookup.com](#)

These services have different search algorithms. However, the principle of search is the same for a user: you need to enter first and last names into the search box and look for the right person from within the results.

Figure 13. The service people.yahoo.com.

Unfortunately, these services do have a series of disadvantages:

- They're more designed for searching people, rather than email addresses.

- They contain a large number of namesakes.
- For an adequate search, you need to know a lot of additional information about the person, such as their place of residence, age, phone number, etc.

For these reasons, it's only convenient to use these services when you search for emails of 'ordinary' Internet users.

Searching for email addresses of website owners, members of various networks, bloggers, editors, scientists, and people who create and fill the network with content has its own peculiarities.

3.2. Searching for Website Editors

The larger the website, the more people work on its development, and therefore, the more contacts are potentially located there. Rather big projects use services of their editors. Their contact information can be usually found on the 'About us' or 'Employees' ([Editorial Staff](#), [Editorial Board](#), [Editor Staff](#)) pages. In this case, emails of authors and editors can be found on these pages, as well as on profile pages ([Editorial Staff](#), [Editorial Board](#), [Editor Staff](#)). For example, contact information of editors of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's science magazine is located on this page: [click here](#).

The email address on the page ([click here](#)) is not visible. We couldn't find it using a browser search using the symbol '@' either. But when you hover the mouse on the name, the pointer activates. On this page, email addresses are indicated but protected by a script. You need to right-click on the link (full name), choose 'Copy email address' and paste the email in any text document.

If the email address isn't indicated on the editor's page, so you can try to find it using search queries. For example, editors of the American School Board Journal have their own personal page - [Editorial Staff](#) - but direct contact isn't specified. We'll try to find Kathleen Vail's contact information. The search query `site:asbj.com`

`intext:@asbj.com` didn't find the desired email address, but the query `Kathleen Vail@asbj.com` on the second page gave us the necessary information "*Kathleen Vail (kvail@nsba.org) is managing editor of American School Board Journal.*"

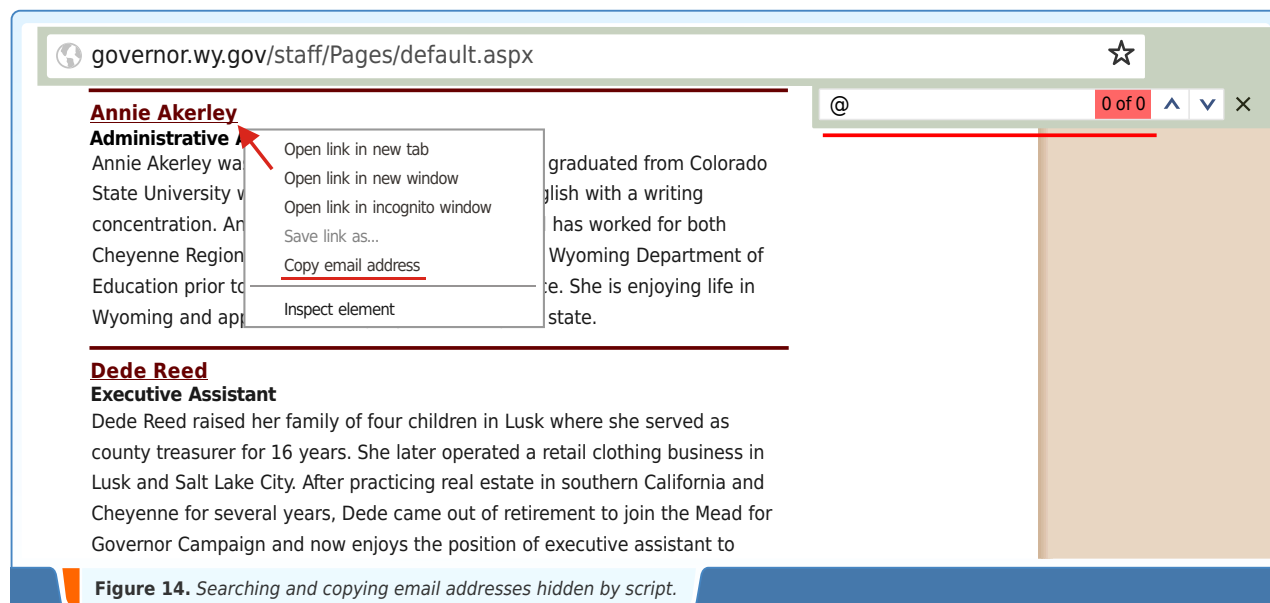
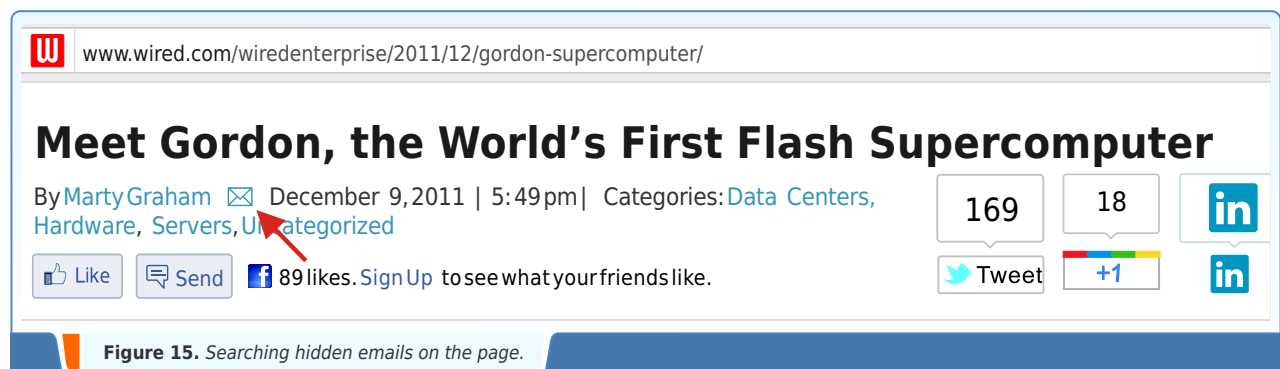


Figure 14. Searching and copying email addresses hidden by script.

3.3. Searching for Authors, Journalists, Copywriters, Freelancers, and Reviewers

In addition to websites publishing articles created by employees, it's not uncommon for these companies to publish content produced by journalists, copywriters, freelancers, and reviewers. The process of searching for these authors' emails depends, in many ways, on the information about the author published on such websites. Usually it's a photo, short biography, links to social networks, a link to a personal website and an email for contact (in different combinations).

Information published on **Twitter** is rather brief. In 93 percent of cases, journalists, copywriters and freelancers publish a link to their personal blog and in 3 percent of cases, their email. The email can be found on personal blogs 69 percent of the time. The Twitter handle is an author's "hallmark," that's why in 8 percent of cases it will be used to create an email, so it is often used to create mailboxes on gmail.com or yahoo.com. On Twitter you can often find a link to a personal website, but rarely to an email address. For example, *Fred Sauer's* Twitter name is [fredsa](#) and his email is fredsa@google.com. Of course, this doesn't work all of the time, but if there's little information, it's worth trying. You can check whether the email address is correct by typing a query: Fred Sauer fredsa@google.com.



The popular science journal - [Wired.com](#) - publishes original articles and provides the author's email next to his name. You only need to right-click on the icon and copy the email address (as described above). In 7 percent of cases, the email is placed next to the author's article.

On **Google+** and **Facebook**, email is also rarely indicated (about 1 percent). Links to personal blogs and websites where the author publishes his articles can be useful too.

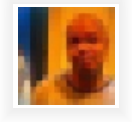
3.4. Searching Using Social Networks

The most popular social networks which have authors' profiles are Twitter, Google+, Facebook, and LinkedIn.



LinkedIn is a professional social network. Information about profession, place of work, and residence can be used for composing queries. For example, Abe Olandres is the author of the article that you may see, if you [click here](#).

There is no information about him on the website. We create a new query containing his name, surname and the domain of the website: *abe olandres blogherald.com linkedin*. The first result will be: [click here](#).



Abe Olandres
Professional Blogger, New Media Consultant & Technopreneur
Philippines | Publishing

| Current | Past |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Media Publisher at Yugatech.com (Self-employed) • Professional Blogger (Self-employed) • Owner at plogHost Web Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Editor at The Blog Herald • Senior Associate at HeadStrong Philippines • eLearning Software Developer at Microsoft Great Plains Business Solutions |

Figure 17. Searching Using a Biography Review

Abe Olandres is the former editor at blogherald.com, now he is a publisher at Yugatech.com. We can find his email address on the website, abeolandres@gmail.com.

3.5. Searching Using a Biography Review

Sometimes all you can find about the author of an article is a short biography. Experience shows that the author who publishes his/her articles on different websites puts the same biography on each of them. You can use it to search for other websites where the author publishes his/her works and try to find his/her personal website or other useful information.

For example, Hance Haney has published an article on this website ([Click here](#)).

There are no links to social networks or any other information, except for a short biography. Copy the first line, put it in quotes and use it as a search query. The first result will be the following page - [click here](#) - but there's

no email here. You can compose a query Hance.Haney@discovery.org. The second page contains the email address we've been looking for.

[Hance Haney@discovery.org](mailto:Hance.Haney@discovery.org)

[Technology and Democracy - George Gilder ... - Discovery Institute](http://www.discovery.org/technology/gilder.php)
www.discovery.org/technology/gilder.php

Discovery Institute Logo For More Information: Technology & Democracy Project
Hance Haney 1015 Fifteenth Street, NW ... email: hhaney@discovery.org ...

DISCOVERY INSTITUTE
For More Information: Technology & Democracy Project — Hance Haney
1015 Fifteenth Street, NW Suite 900 — Washington DC 20005
202-558-7085 phone — 202-558-6763 fax
email: hhaney@discovery.org

Figure 18. Example of searching for emails by biography.

3.6. Alternative Ways of Searching for Emails

There are a number of methods to speed up the process of email searching. They don't guarantee 100 percent results, but are worth mentioning.

1 Searching by Profession

People of different professions often join professional social networks and projects. For example, we are searching for an email address of Chris Schiffner, the owner of the website [Schiffner.com](#). His activity is related to technology and programming. The search of his email using all the above mentioned methods didn't give any results. Many programmers in the USA take part in the [Github.com](#) project — they participate in various discussions about programs, and many of them have their personal profiles there. A search for a profile through the website didn't give any

results either, but it showed a list of projects he participated in. One of them had the necessary email (name, surname and domain match).

2 Search by Workplace

Judging from experience, this method works well when used for searching contact information of people who work at universities and laboratories. For example, the page ([Click here](#)) contains all the contact information of the staff. If you only know a name, surname and the university, you can create a new search query, for example, *lara crossland edinburgh email*.

3 Search Based on the Principle of Similarity

Large companies will often use the same approach when it comes to creating email addresses for their employees. For example, *vineeta.durani@us.ibm.com* is a typical email address of an IBM company employee.

[pgn-modul](#) / [pgn_calendar](#) / [googcallist](#) / [class](#) / [clsgoogcalget.php](#)



100644 | 140 lines (114 sloc) | 4.177 kb

```
<?php
1  //#####\
2  // Author: Christopher Schiffner #\
3  // Filename: clsgoogcalget.php #\
4  // Copyright: Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported #\
5  // Description: simple class to retrieve google calendar events. #\
6  // #\
7  // License: This software is free to use for personal applications. #\
8  // There is a small registration fee for commercial #\
9  // applications. Please contact chris@schiffner.com if #\
10 // you wish to use this program on a commercial website. #\
11 //#####\
12
13 class clsGoogCalGet
```

Figure 19. Example of searching for email by profession.

Therefore, if there's a need to find a person's email who works for this company, you can substitute the first name and surname in the address with another one and use it as a query for Google. If everything is correct, the email will be shown in the results. However, the absence of an email in search results does not necessarily mean that there is no email. The email might be placed on Web pages that are not indexed, or might not even be published on the Web. In this case, you can check the validity of such an email by means of an online service.

Also, in order to facilitate the search you can formulate your search query as

"email**domain.com" or "name**domain.com." In the first case, the results will show which business emails are on the site of the organization or on the Web, and thus facilitate the search of the correct format of the emails for this site. You can modify the search query by adding asterisks: "email***domain.com" or "email****domain.com"

The email of Lia P Davis, who works for IBM, for example, can be easily found by means of the query, "Lia P.... Davis**ibm.com", the email of Chris Ramsdale, who works for Google, can be found by the query "Chris Ramsdale**google.com."

The screenshot displays two Google search results side-by-side. The top result is for the query "Lia P Davis**ibm.com" and shows two entries from IBM News room. The bottom result is for the query "Chris Ramsdale**google.com" and shows two entries from GWT 2.1 M3 and GWT Developer Plugin.

Search Query 1: "Lia P Davisibm.com"**

- [IBM News room - 2010-11-01 IBM Launches Federal Community ...](http://www-03.ibm.com/press/us/en/pressrelease/32911.wss)
www-03.ibm.com/press/us/en/pressrelease/32911.wss
1 Nov 2010 - Contact(s) information. **Lia P. Davis** IBM Media Relations, Government 202.551.9347 lia.p.davis@us.ibm.com ...
- [IBM News room - 2011-10-19 IBM and USC Annenberg Using ...](http://www-03.ibm.com/press/us/en/pressrelease/35708.wss)
www-03.ibm.com/press/us/en/pressrelease/35708.wss
19 Oct 2011 - lia.p.davis@us.ibm.com. Gretchen Parker Public Communications Manager, USC Annenberg Center for Communication Journalism ...
- [IBM News room - IBM In ...](http://www-03.ibm.com/press/us/en/pressrelease/35708.wss)
www-03.ibm.com/press/us/en/pressrelease/35708.wss
Lia P. Davis IBM Media Relations, 5508 stetpon@us.ibm.com
- [USC Annenberg, IBM ar ...](http://online.wsj.com/article/PR-C...)
online.wsj.com/article/PR-C...
8 Feb 2012 - CONTACT: **Lia P. Davis** IBM Media Relations, 202.551.9466 lia.p.davis@us.ibm.com

Search Query 2: "Chris Ramsdalegoogle.com"**

- [GWT 2.1 M3 is now available - The official Google Web Toolkit \(GWT ...](http://comments.gmane.org/gmane.org.google.gwt/48669)
comments.gmane.org/gmane.org.google.gwt/48669
25 Aug 2010 - Great news! 2010/8/25 **Chris Ramsdale** <cramsdale@at.google.com>. Back in May, at Google IO, we announced an integration between ...
- [GWT Developer Plugin not working IE8 - Google Web Toolkit | Google ...](http://groups.google.com/.../)
groups.google.com/.../
23 Dec 2009 - On Tue, Dec 8, 2009 at 12:29 PM, **Chris Ramsdale** <cramsd...@google.com>. > > > > wrote: > > > > 1. Have you attempted to restart IF

Figure 19. Example of searching for email by profession.

3 Search by Photo

The service Tineye.com allows you to find similar images on different websites. It's more convenient to install a Google Chrome browser plugin called [TinEye Reverse Image Search](#). By right-clicking the photo, you can go to the service and see if there are similar photos on other websites.

For example, the information about the author at <http://www.blogherald.com/author/david/> is insufficient and incorrect (likely because it's outdated). If used, the plugin will lead you to the contact page on the author's personal website.

The screenshot shows a WordPress contact page for David Krug. A right-click context menu is open over a small profile picture, showing options like 'Save image as...', 'Copy image URL', and 'Search Image on TinEye'. The page content includes a bio, contact information for Facebook and email, and an 'About Me' section.

David Krug

“ Is an expat living in Mexico who enjoys covering topics like blogging, and new media. He’s a former owner of The blog Herald. For information check out [The Blog Zephyr](#).

Information

- Website: [My website](#)
- Google Profile:
- The avatar to the right is my gravatar. [Get your own!](#)

krug.wordpress.com/contact/

About Contact Credit


David Krug

Contact

facebook
I have a presence on facebook. Feel free to ping me there. It’s easier than email. [Here’s My Profile](#).

email
My least favorite form of communication is email. It’s hit and miss these days. Feel free to try using it. It works sometimes depending on your needs and time constraints.
krugonwp@gmail.com

ABOUT ME



I’m a 31 Year Old Social Activist devoted to making the world a better place. I also happen to be a minimalist. I currently call Missoula, Montana home.

Figure 21. Searching for email by photo.

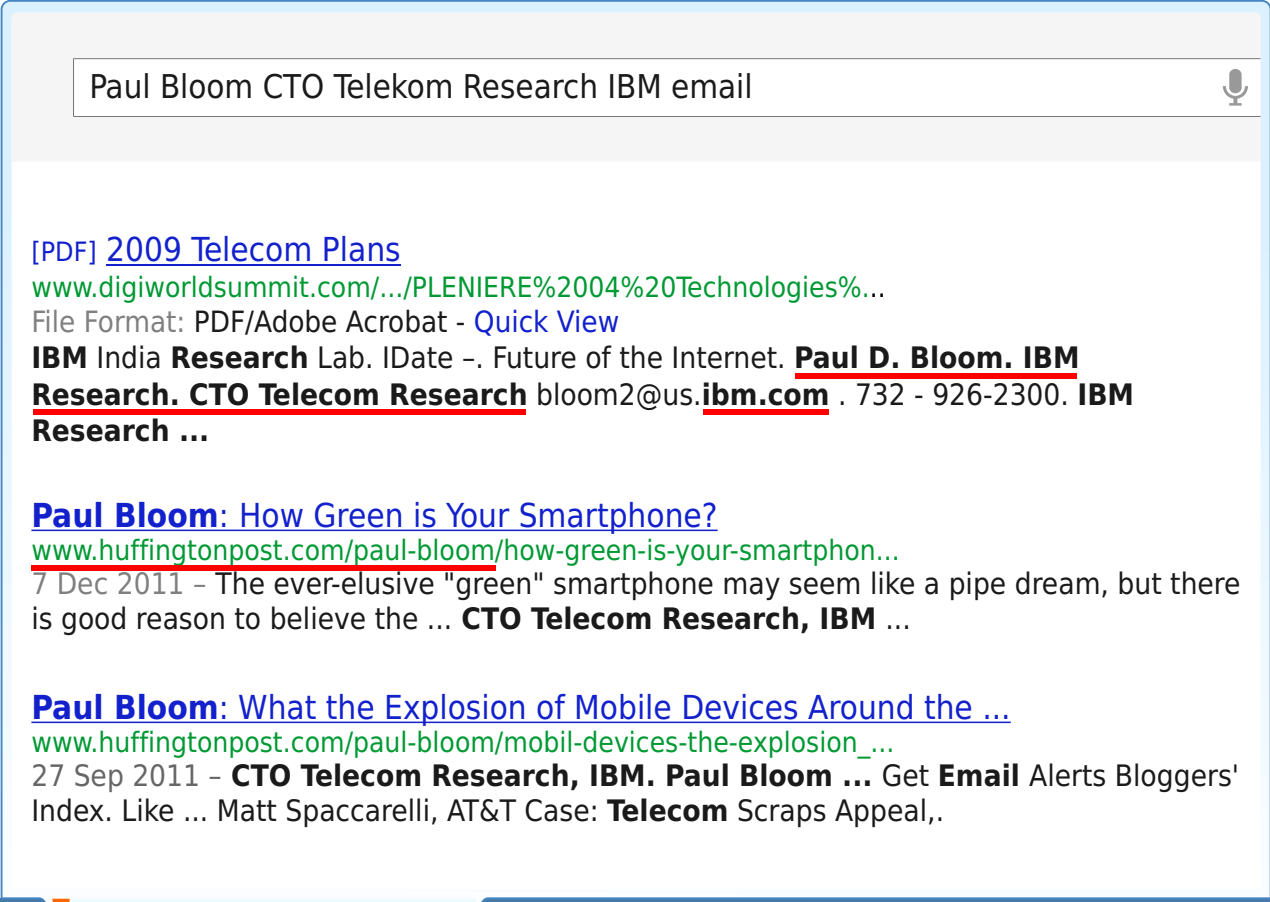
4. Examples of Searching for Emails

The search methods mentioned above should be treated as a set of tools, rather than rules. If the email can't be found immediately, you must be prepared to formulate search queries for each separate case.

1 Paul Bloom has written an article for Huffingtonpost ([Click here](#)). The tab 'Biography' contains only this phrase: "CTO Telecom Research, IBM." Let's compose a search query, using this piece of information: *Paul Bloom CTO Telecom Research IBM email*.

There's an email in the results (you can check it by clicking on the link) and the phrase "CTO Telecom Research, IBM" confirms that this email address belongs to this person.

2 Daniel Lim writes reviews for Slashgear ([Click here](#)). The information provided on the website is quite short: <http://www.slashgear.com/about/>. Create a query: *Daniel Lim slashgear.com email*.



The screenshot shows a Google search interface with the query "Paul Bloom CTO Telekom Research IBM email" entered in the search bar. Below the search bar, three search results are displayed. The first result is a PDF document titled "[PDF] 2009 Telecom Plans" from digiworldsummit.com, with a snippet mentioning "IBM India Research Lab" and "Paul D. Bloom. IBM Research. CTO Telecom Research". The second result is an article from huffingtonpost.com titled "Paul Bloom: How Green is Your Smartphone?" dated 7 Dec 2011, with a snippet mentioning "CTO Telecom Research, IBM". The third result is another article from huffingtonpost.com titled "Paul Bloom: What the Explosion of Mobile Devices Around the ..." dated 27 Sep 2011, with a snippet mentioning "CTO Telecom Research, IBM. Paul Bloom ... Get Email Alerts Bloggers' Index".

Paul Bloom CTO Telekom Research IBM email

[PDF] 2009 Telecom Plans
www.digiworldsummit.com/.../PLENIERE%2004%20Technologies%...
 File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - [Quick View](#)
IBM India Research Lab. IDate -. Future of the Internet. **Paul D. Bloom. IBM Research. CTO Telecom Research** bloom2@us.[ibm.com](mailto:bloom2@us.ibm.com) . 732 - 926-2300. **IBM Research ...**

Paul Bloom: How Green is Your Smartphone?
www.huffingtonpost.com/paul-bloom/how-green-is-your-smartphon...
 7 Dec 2011 - The ever-elusive "green" smartphone may seem like a pipe dream, but there is good reason to believe the ... **CTO Telecom Research, IBM ...**

Paul Bloom: What the Explosion of Mobile Devices Around the ...
www.huffingtonpost.com/paul-bloom/mobil-devices-the-explosion_...
 27 Sep 2011 - **CTO Telecom Research, IBM. Paul Bloom ...** Get **Email Alerts** Bloggers' Index. Like ... Matt Spaccarelli, AT&T Case: **Telecom** Scraps Appeal,.

Figure 22. Google results on this search.

There's no email among the search results, but the first page is a presentation article about the author ([Click here](#)). The page contains a link to his personal blog along with a contact email.

Searching through [Who.is](#) indicates [deck@hazen.co.nz](#) as the email address of the owner.

In an introduction long overdue, I'm pleased to unsheathe the mighty talents of Daniel Lim - SlashGear's photographer and Photography and Home Theatre Editor. With a highly successful career as a freelance camera-wizard, Daniel is our resident expert on anything that wears a lens-cap; he also took the gorgeous pictures of Apple's new MacBook Pro, [posted earlier on today](#).

Further examples of Daniel's freelance work can be seen at his online gallery, [danator.com](#)

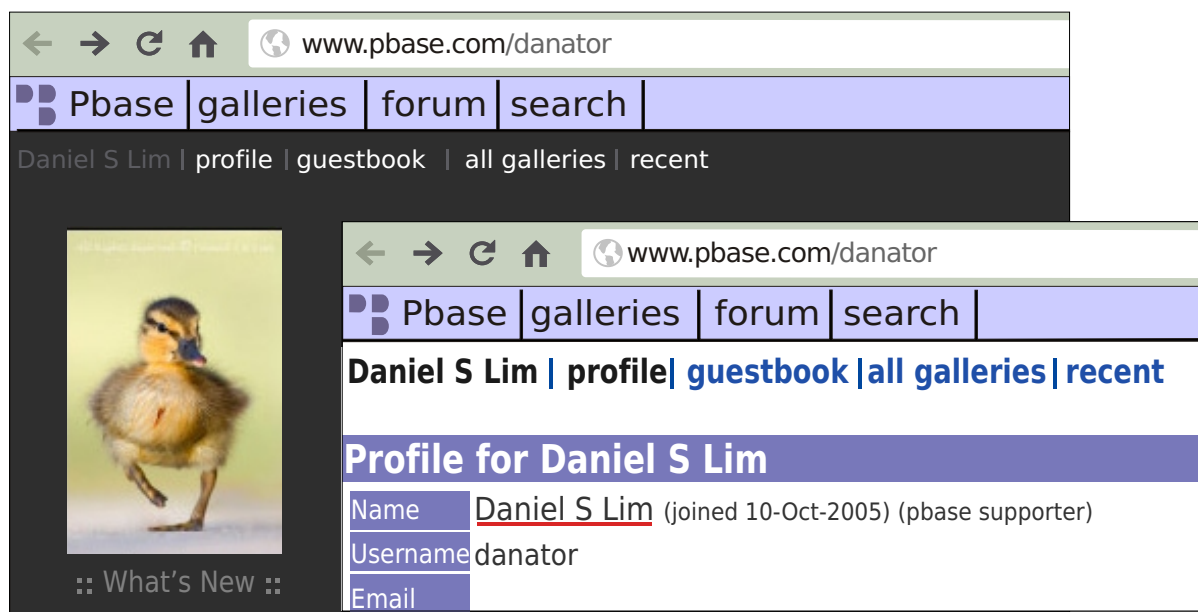


Figure 23. Example of finding a website editor on his personal blog.

3 We need to find the author Deck Hazen who publishes articles at [Mintywhite.com](#) and owns a personal website, [Hazen Consulting](#).

A search through his personal site [Hazen Consulting](#) didn't give any results.

Query: `site:hazen.co.nz intext:@hazen.co.nz` yields no results.

Let's compose a new query to check: *Deck Hazen hazen.co.nz email*.

Among the results of the last query we found the author's email address: [eck.hazen@gmail.com](#).

Pages Videos Maps News Gmail More

Deck Hazen hazen.co.nz email

[Genealogy.com: Daniel and Lorena Gardner](#)
www.genealogy.com/users/h/a/z/Deck-Hazen-Auckland/
Mr. Gardner can be contacted by **e-mail** to mngardner@aol.com. The "publisher" of this page can be contacted by **e-mail** to **deck@hazen.co.nz**. Family Trees ...

[Family Tree Maker's Genealogy Site: User Home Pages: Daniel and ...](#)
www.genealogy.com/users/h/a/z/Deck-Hazen/
1 Jun 2002 - Mr. Gardner can be contacted by **e-mail** to mngardner@aol.com . -- Dechard (**Deck**) Gardner **Hazen** (site administrator) **deck@hazen.co.nz** ...

[another advance in the quest for Internet TV in New Zealand](#)
www.geekzone.co.nz/forums.asp?forumid=126&topicid=73477
5 posts - 2 authors - Last post: 14 Dec 2010
Deck Hazen deck.hazen@gmail.com.Auckland, New Zealand **www.hazen.co.nz** ...
Sign up now for a daily **email** with the latest on Geekzone. ...

Figure 24. Example of finding the author of the article.

svaroschi.blogspot.com

LUNEDÌ, DICEMBRE 12, 2011

Alaa Abdel Fattah e la rivoluzione egiziana



Foto di Personal Democracy

Ho sentito parlare Alaa Abdel Fattah al Personal Democracy Forum dello scorso giugno di quello che è stata la rivoluzione egiziana, degli scontri, del movimento in costruzione da anni.

Come altri, Alaa è tornato in Egitto, sapendo che la rivoluzione non era finita e che la deposizione di Mubarak non era necessariamente un automatico nuovo inizio. E infatti Alaa è stato nuovamente arrestato, come già accaduto cinque anni fa. Questa è la lettera che ha scritto lo scorso primo novembre da una cella delle prigioni egiziane.

INFORMAZIONI PERSONALI

Antonella Napolitano

Editor del Glog PdF Europe. Esperta di social media, community manager, appassionata di politica. Autrice del manuale LinkedIn (Apogeo. 2011). Un pezzo di vita a Bologna, uno a New York. poi Roma, ora a Milano.

Visualizza il mio profilo completo

CONTATTI

Scrivimi

Visualizza il profilo in

Open link in new tab
Open link in new window
Open link in incognito window
Save link as...
Copy email address

TWITTER

Inspect element

Figure 25. Searching for author's email on her personal blog.

4 We need to find the author Antonella Napolitano, who publishes articles at [Techpresident.com](http://techpresident.com).

- <http://techpresident.com/blogs/antonella-napolitano>: there's no information about the author on this page.
- Let's check to see if she is a member of the editorial staff. To do so, visit the '[About us](#)' page (we were redirected to another domain automatically which means that someone from the editorial staff works for both of these websites).
- Antonella Napolitano is an editor, but no email is provided. However, there's a link to her personal blog: Svaroschi.blogspot.com.
- When we visit her blog, there's an email hidden by a script on the page. Copy it by right-clicking on anapolitano@gmail.com and paste into a text document.

5 An article by Ryan E. Smith is published at People.uis.edu. Let us discuss the process of searching for his email address step by step:

- A link on the website shows where the article was reprinted from. [Visit the website](#) of the original.
- There's no information about the author near the article. We can assume that he is a member of the website (editor). Let's verify this theory. Jump to the '[Contact](#)' page. In order to speed up the search, we'll use the search function of our browser and enter Ryan E. Smith into the search box. The search didn't give any results.
- Let's check the page http://www.jewishjournal.com/current_edition/ also by using the search option of the browser. We see the author's article, his location (Los Angeles) and an active link to the author himself. Follow the link: [click here](#).
- There's no information on the author's page, either. Next, try using search queries.
- Compose a query that includes name, surname and a website which contains his publications:

Ryan E. Smith jewishjournal.com email. No email is found in the results.

- Browsing the pages from the results of the search shows that his articles are reprinted with a backlink to the original without additional information.
- Try mentioning the location in your query — Los Angeles: *Ryan E. Smith jewishjournal.com Los Angeles email*. No email is found in the results again.
- There's no more information about the author that we can use, so try changing the query:
- *Ryan E.Smith jewishjournal.com Los Angeles email*
- *Ryan E.Smith jewishjournal.com Los Angeles*
- *RyanE.Smith jewishjournal.com Los Angeles*. This query ([without spaces](#) in the first name and surname gave us a link ([Click here](#)) with a description that included the keywords of our search: "Sign up for Twitter to follow Ryan Smith (@ReadRyanSmith). ... as matzah ball soup, and they've got a restaurant riding on it. jewishjournal.com/food/article/s... ... Name Ryan Smith; Location Greater Los Angeles; Web <http://www.readry>. ...
- Follow the link to his twitter account ([Click here](#)) and copy the link to his [personal blog](#).
- The "Resume" page contains information that the author writes articles for The Jewish Journal of Greater Los Angeles, Los Angeles (2010-present).
- You can find a contact email address on the "About Me" page.
- Right-click to copy the email, and then paste it: *rysmith@bex.net*. The email address doesn't match the one indicated on the page, so we copy it by selecting: *rysmith3@yahoo.com*.
- Check both addresses with a validator, such as [Validate Email Address](#). The email, *rysmith@bex.net*, is a 'bad' email, probably used by the author for spam protection. *rysmith3@yahoo.com* is a valid email address.

5. Email Syntax: Standards, Errors in Data Collection, and Validation

Basic syntax rules for email addresses are listed in the Internet standards – (STD – [click here](#)).

An email address consists of two parts:

1 Username – Before the '@' symbol. The username may contain uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers and different symbols (!#\$%&'+-/?^_{'|}~). Email addresses that use the Latin alphabet with diacritical marks (French, Serbian, Polish, etc.), as well as hieroglyphs and Cyrillic characters, won't work with many mail servers.

Robert Katić

About me

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Name | Robert Katić |
| Email address | robert.katic@gmail.com |
| User since | March 5, 2007 |
| Number of add-ons developed | 3 add-ons |

Figure 26. An example of replacing Latin letters with diacritical marks in email addresses.

2 The domain zone is placed after the '@' symbol. It can't contain any other symbols except the dot. To learn more, visit En.wikipedia.org.

I'd like to elaborate on emails with the '+' symbol. It is used to create 'one-time' email addresses. You can add different words (as tags) to an existing basic email username@domain.com using the '+' symbol which describes a certain direction or type of activity, such as for the office, work, project, forum, etc.

For example, username+office@domain.com, username+work@domain.com, or username+forum@domain.com.

Facebook update+zrdozpovv6ze@facebookmail.com to me

Images are not displayed.
[Display images below - Always display images from notification+zrdozpovv6ze@facebookmail.com](#)

Figure 27. Example of using emails with an additional character and Facebook.com social network.

It allows you to sort mail by activity and keep track of the source of spam. These email addresses are wide spread among programmers.

About me

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Name | Josh Geenen |
| Location | Midwest US |
| Occupation | Firmware Engineer |
| Homepage | http://www.pirules.org/ |
| Email address | joshgeenen+amo@gmail.com |

Figure 28. Example of an email address with the symbol '+' of a plugin developer at addons.mozilla.org.

To get the correct email address, you only need to remove the part with the '+' symbol, in our example, joshgeenen@gmail.com. Some mail services and websites don't support these kinds of emails. Read more about the use of "one-time" email addresses, their possibilities and problems at the [University of Pennsylvania website](#).

When gathering large amounts of data, the number of email addresses with syntax errors is about 2-5 percent. Typical errors are listed below.

➤ **Space inside the email.** This mistake usually happens when you replace symbols and characters in encoded email addresses (for example, at changed to @, or dot replaced with .). Spaces before and after the email address aren't considered as syntax errors, but they are a problem while checking duplicates in a big email database. It's easy to check and delete spaces using a table in [Google Docs](#):

- 1 Select a column with an email;
- 2 Select 'Format';

- 3 Select 'Conditional Formatting';
- 4 In 'The text contains' - indicate 'space', choose the color red (or any other) as a 'Background';
- 5 Click 'Save rules'.

As a result, all emails containing spaces will be **selected in red**. After correcting everything, the background color disappears. Similarly, you can add other rules, for example, for 'bad' parts of email addresses (*hostmaster@*, *domain_administrators@*, *dnsadmin@*, *domainadmin@*, or *@domainactive.com*).

Figure 29. Selecting rows with spaces in Google Docs.

➤ **Various additional characters** at the beginning or at the end of an email (, . ; '). This mistake usually occurs when you copy an email using a mouse and accidentally select an extra part of the text. For example:
 "envirovet@vetmed.illinois.edu;",
 jwalton@stlzoo.org. You can also create rules for these symbols (except the dot) in Google Docs.

➤ **Two dots (..) consecutively.** This error occurs when you type the email address yourself.

➤ **Missed '@' symbol.** Occurs when you copy an email (and the '@' symbol is hidden under an image).

There are many online services available for checking an email address for errors. Not only do

they check for syntax errors, but they also verify whether the indicated email exists.

A few of these services include:

- [Validateemailaddress.org](https://validateemailaddress.org)
- [Verify-email.org](https://verify-email.org)
- ip-address.org



However, be careful as different services **don't always provide** the same results. For example, the service [Verify-email.org](https://verify-email.org) identifies an email with a symbol in the username (joshgeenen+amo@gmail.com) as invalid, while the other two services consider this email to be valid.

6. Practical Advice for Reducing Search Time

- Use the browser search function (Ctrl+F) with the '@' symbol when you look through the results of a Google search. It helps you notice emails available on the page more quickly.
- Experience shows that if the email can't be found on the first five pages of search results, there's no use looking for it further. In this case, you should use a different query.
- To check an email, enclose it in quotes. The search results will only show pages where it can be found.
- Experiment with search queries, combining name and surname with country of residence, nickname, workplace, or any other information available to you.

7. Addenda

Annex 1. Examples of business emails.

| No. | Email Format | Description | Example | Sample Emails |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | info@domen.com | site info email | info@aaaai.org info@aafa.org info@sonix.com info@algebrahelp.com info@beerinstitute.org info@breakthecycle.org info@bth.se info@geology.ufl.edu info@unipa.it info@tritech.co.uk | aginfo@mda.mo.gov amcinfo@amc.edu.au zooinfo@denverzoo.org webinfo@snowflakebentley.com vopiinfo@arc.agric.za uncinfo@unc.edu visitorinfo@amnh.org trustinfo@agwt.org tele-info@mit.edu studentinfo@astro.as.utexas.edu |
| 2 | webmaster@domen.com | webmaster email | webmaster@digkey.com webmaster@alabar.org webmaster@ce.unipr.it webmaster@aasmnet.org webmaster@arp.org webmaster@unipa.it webmaster@alibre.com webmaster@appa.org webmaster@centralia.edu webmaster@calrecycle.ca.gov | bos.webmaster@bos.frb.org cmc-webmaster@stolaf.edu ema.webmaster@illinois.gov itwebmaster@umcaz.edu music.webmaster@umich.edu robotwebmaster@ri.cmu.edu systemwebmaster@ttu.edu |
| 3 | support@domen.com | tech support service | support@HNHSoft.com support@gtgi.com support@github.com support@effetech.com support@docstoc.com support@bankrollboost.com support@adafruit.com support@dragondoor.com support@tritech.co.uk support@chumpsoft.com | mail-support@unipa.it mail-support@unipa.it ais-support@psu.edu bhd.support@bakerhughes.com client.support@ft.com esupport@webroot.com global-support@nttdata.co.jp mediasupport@nejm.org news-support@chcf.org informatics_support@agilent.com |
| 4 | admin@domen.com | site administrator email | admin@beazley.ox.ac.uk admin@archaeologists.net admin@instantfundas.com admin@nanotecnexus.org admin@howtodothings.com admin@jazzservices.org.uk | accsadmin@auckland.ac.nz ipadmin@prioritycolo.com list-admin@opera.com psyadmin@etal.uri.edu siswebadmin@hcjdc.hawaii.gov sysadmin@grove.ufl.edu |

Annex 1. Examples of business emails (continued).

| No. | Email Format | Description | Example | Sample Emails |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| 4 | admin@domen.com | site administrator email | admin@voicexml.org admin@bohs.org admin@design.org.au admin@smartwebby.com | techadmin@datatrace.com w3admin@uni-miskolc.hu webadmin@ath.hcmr.gr www-admin@cs.umass.edu |
| 5 | feedback@domen.com | Email for reviews | feedback@asknature.org feedback@innovation.ca feedback@academia.edu feedback@sharethis.com feedback@chrysanth.com feedback@howcast.com feedback@sis.gov.eg feedback@rogerebert.com feedback@syfy.com feedback@worldbank.org | library-feedback@trincoll.edu ccfeedback@treehugger.com detfeedback@act.gov.au webfeedback@upei.ca websitefeedback@dzne.lmu.de texasfeedback@citizen.org |
| 6 | editor@domen.com | editor's email | editor@american.com editor@cieer.org editor@wired.com editor@chronicle.com ditor@earthmagazine.org editor@maa.org editor@spectator.org editor@stwr.net editor@wf-f.org editor@seb.org.br | buzz-editor@sfu.ca celleditor@cell.com cieditor@tenalps.com eprint-editor@iacr.org letters.editor@asu.edu newseditor@uwo.ca webeditor@acaai.org news.editor@21stcentury.co.uk apeditor@apa.org ysm.editor@yale.edu |
| 7 | contact@domen.com | contact email | contact@ardaf.ro contact@brad21.org contact@cima.org.es contact@ipsnews.de contact@johnkerry.com contact@kuenst.nl contact@leafsnap.com contact@mind.org.uk contact@universalis.fr contact@opendatakit.org contact@mises.org | contactus@ias.edu yourcontact@rossing.com.na contactnow@changingminds.org edi.contact@oecd.org nic-tech-contact@carleton.edu publishercontact@glowm.com techcontact@carfax.com webcontact@lrci.com |
| 8 | Business emails | sales@ advertising@ marketing@ | sales.uk@bruker-nano.com sales@higheredjobs.com advertising@biologists.com advertising@aljazeera.net | businesscare@primustel.ca careers@conveng.com service@allion.com abuse@georgetown.edu |

Annex 1. Examples of business emails (continued).

| No. | Email Format | Description | Example | Sample Emails |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 8 | Business emails | sales@ advertising@ marketing@ | advertise@tuvie.com adsales@snooth.com anz-sales@alvarion.com emarketing@doctornetebs.com photosales@thestar.ca | marketing@heico.com certificatemanager@shire.com CERECMarketing@sirona.com infosales@trustwave.com thesales@themedical.com |
| 9 | Personal emails | username@domen.com | a.dinar@bas.ac.uk A.Rissone@nhm.ac.uk Dan.Cotton@extension.org daniel.alexander@my.uwrf.edu m.kalderon@ucl.ac.uk franz.baumberger@bfh.ch G.Milde@physik.tu-dresden.de Galina.Maliouta@ryerson.ca lisa.boyd@uhn.on.ca karl.irikura@nist.gov Karen.McHenry@vmmc.org | |
| 10 | other emails | | research@unr.edu communications@cbo.gov comments@nobelprize.org admissions@dal.ca comments@dailytech.com director@unixl.com education@ga.gov.au memberservices@avecc.com press.services@nokia.com press@hunch.com publications@act.org publications@efd.org.uk research@smu.ca studentservices@smww.com ugadmissions@lancaster.ac.uk admissions@abc.edu questions@rienner.com | boxoffice@colstonhall.org community@japantimes.co.jp email@doaks.org education@alamode.com enquiries@bcs.com helpdesk@ase.tufts.edu information@cwr.org.au letters@cjr.org mail@amia.org media@dbcde.gov.au webmanager@jcu.edu.au news@mtsu.edu office@caps.am orders@luth.org permissions@wolfram.com postmaster@cbs.nl president@uab.edu |
| 11 | Samples of pages with business emails | | http://www.smartwebby.com/contactus.asp http://sharethis.com/about/contact http://www.chrysanth.com/about/ http://www.aasmnet.org/contactus.aspx http://www.jazzservices.org.uk/index.php/contact http://www.tritech.co.uk/contact/contact-main.htm | |

Annex 2. Business email formats for 1992-2011.

| Business Email Formats for 1992-2011 | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Email | 1992-2000, (%) | 2001-2006, (%) | 2006-2011, (%) |
| Personal emails (A.D.Mazel@ncl.ac.uk) | 27.64 | 29.02 | 19.84 |
| Technical emails (sale@, marketing@ etc.) | 11.86 | 9.51 | 14.14 |
| Info@ | 32.21 | 25.13 | 13.51 |
| webmaster@ | 11.47 | 6.86 | 4.39 |
| support@ | 4.76 | 3.36 | 2.12 |
| editor@ | 1.54 | 1.43 | 1.12 |
| contact@ | 1.92 | 1.63 | 1.07 |
| admin@ | 2.91 | 1.33 | 0.87 |
| feedback@ | 1.17 | 0.82 | 0.41 |
| Other emails | 4.52 | 20.91 | 42.53 |

8. About the Author

Irina Akimova works on researching methods of finding contact data on the Internet. Irina elaborated the main text for the booklet.

Pavel Golsha, Igor Pivnyuk: gathering statistics.

Ecaterina Albu, Ana Grabari, Rhonda Callow: proofreading and editing.

Kirill Belyaev: cover design.

Sergey Mikhailov: layout.

Colophon

The booklet is set in DejaVu Sans Condensed

(<http://dejavu-fonts.org>.)

Headlines are set in League Gothic

(<http://www.fontsquirrel.com/fonts/League-Gothic>.)

The cover is set in: Enriqueta Family

(<http://www.fontsquirrel.com/fonts/enriqueta>.)

About Web Hosting Geeks

Making the right choice when it comes to choosing a webhosting is never an easy task, neither for a rookie, nor for a pro. Our concise guides revolve around the all-encompassing topic of webhosting, providing solutions and points of view that you might not think of. We strive to boldly go where few dared to venture in matters of detail and perspective. Our geek mission is to highlight these solutions and serve them to you, for whatever site you build—a tiny personal blog, an important volunteer project or a sizeable business.

Year of publication: 2012
