

Glossary of Internet Terms:

ActiveX Control: a control like check box, list box or other controls created with the control pads to automate a process in Windows environment.

Address: Refers to the Internet location, which might consist of things like server name, domain name and the path. Or it can be a row of 4 numbers separated by periods which are called as IP numbers.

Applet: Java application, which will run inside browsers.

API: application-programming interface

ASP: Active Server Pages, a type of server-side scripting

AGP: Accelerated Graphics port

Anti-aliased Text: This text will appear in stark contrast against the background

Animated GIF: a type of image format, which displays a series of images as animation.

AVI: Audio video interleaved - a type of movie format.

Awt: Abstract Windowing Toolkit, which handles the GUI part in Java

Bandwidth: the volume of data, which flows through a connection –measured in bits-per-second.

Bookmark: An address of a Internet web page or site that you like, stored in your browser and displayed as a selection under one of its pull-down menus. You choose which pages or sites are denoted as Bookmarks, then drop down the menu and highlight its name to go directly to it. ("Bookmark" is Netscape Navigator's term for such an item; "Favorite" is the Internet Explorer term.)

Bridge: A hardware device that allows three or more phone lines to be linked up.

BMP: windows bitmap file

Broadband: A telecommunications medium that carries high-frequency signals.

Browser: Software, which runs on your computer that, allows you to access Internet web sites and resources.

Chat Groups: On-line "conversations" over a network in which participants type comments and ideas to the rest of the group in real time and view the postings of all others as they occur.

CGI: Common Gateway Interface- piece of Code written in a scripting language (usually in Perl or C) to use the resources of the server.

Class: Unlike the type that divides humans, this refers to the object in Java

Client: Computers that, through the use of software like web browsers, request information across a network from other computers holding the information (servers).

Directory: A thorough listing of Internet content arranged by people into categories and topics. When you search a directory, you start by clicking on a general topic heading then move through hierarchical menus until you find the specific information you're seeking.

COM: Common Object Model

DOM: Dynamic Object Model

Downlink: Signals beamed from a satellite to Earth or a satellite dish that receives satellite signals.

Distance Learning: Generally, training that is made available at your work site. Distance learning conventionally has taken the form of workbooks or workbooks and videotape

training. Today, with emerging new technologies, learning is often delivered by multimedia/CD-ROM or the Internet.

DHTML: Dynamic HTML makes WebPages more dynamic with effects

DSP: Digital signal Processor

EDO RAM: Extended data out Random Access Memory

Emoticons: Simple characters or "doodles" that you can send or post on the Internet by typing special combinations of keystrokes, usually to convey a specific emotion or feeling. One of the most popular emoticons is the "smiley:" :-)

Encryption: Conversion of data to an unreadable jumble for transfer over the Internet, done for security purposes. Encrypted data is typically "decrypted" by the target server as it makes its way to the receiver.

Eps: encapsulated PostScript file

EMF: Enhanced Meta file

Favorite: An address of a Internet web page or site that you like, stored in your browser and displayed as a selection under one of its pull-down menus. You choose which pages or sites are denoted as Favorites, then drop down the menu and highlight its name to go directly to it. ("Favorite" is Internet Explorer's term for such an item; "Bookmark" is the Netscape Navigator term.)

FPX: Kodak FlashPix, another PhotoCD type image format

Firewall: A combination of hardware and software that prevents unauthorized access to a secure network by filtering and separating messages from the Internet as they come in.

Finger: ferrets out information about users who are registered on a server (provided a Finger server is running on the remote host).

Fireworks: Unlike the visual display on 4th of July, this refers to an application by Macromedia.

Flaming: A derogatory, often rude or offensive Internet message (usually in the form of an e-mail).

FTP: File Transfer protocol

Flash: Another popular Graphics tool in the Internet –from Macromedia

GUI: Graphical User Interface

GIF: Graphics interchange format. This format can store images with transparency values.

Hypertext: A word or phrase on an Internet web page, usually underlined in colored text, that when clicked upon will take you to another web page or document.

HTML: Hypertext Markup Language. A formatting language derived from Standard Generalized Markup language (SGML).

http: Hypertext transfer protocol

https: Hypertext transfer protocol secured

hostname: Unique name assigned to a host

H.320/H.323/H.224 :A standard to ensure that video conferencing signals will be compatible between manufactures and computer networks and equipment.

IIS: Internet Information Server

IRC : Internet Relay Chat is a network or facility for on-line "conversations" in which participants type comments and ideas to the rest of the group in real time and view the postings of all others as they occur.

ISDN: Integrated Services Digital Network. This is a standard that allows for integrated voice, graphics and video.

JPEG: Joint Photographic Experts Group, another type of image format which can compress a high resolution / true color image.

Java: An Object-oriented Language developed by Sun Microsystems.

Java Virtual Machine: is a programming engine built into web browsers to run Java applets

JavaScript: A scripting language developed by Netscape

Knowledge Center: A web site that offers learning environments with a focus on performance enhancement and direct transfer of skills to the job. Knowledge centers typically incorporate discussion groups, FAQs, documentation, a learning topic search engine, web-based training, job aids, smart forms and downloadable files.

Lingo: A type of scripting language that runs within the Macromedia Director

Lynx: A text only browser

Multiplexing: Sending multiple data streams over a single line (see ISDN) at the same time.

Modem: Modulator- demodulator – a device that links computers through the phone lines.

MIME: Multimedia Internet Mail Extensions

MOSAIC: One of the first web browsers (from NCSA)

Newsgroups: Internet "discussion" groups that allow comments or articles on topics of interest to be posted (or read) by participants at their convenience and passed along to others. Unlike chat groups, newsgroups do not happen in real time but are theoretically accessible to the user at all times.

NCSA: National Center for Supercomputing Applications.

ODBC: Open Database Connectivity.

OLE: Object linking and embedding

PNG: portable network graphics

Ping: (Packet internet groper) Utility which lets you know if a specific device is online.

Plug-In: A software extension that can be downloaded, usually free of charge, to add capabilities like virtual reality, 3-D, streaming, sound and video and other functions and features to your Internet connection.

PERL: Practical extraction and reporting language – A server-side scripting language developed by Mr.Larry Wall.

PCD: Pro-photo CD, another image format used in Photo CDs.

PSD: Multilayer PhotoShop image file format

Pegasus: Apart from the winged horse of Greek mythology, this refers to a popular Email application

PPP: Point to point protocol

Proxy Server: An intermediary that can control or protect from the outside world, when you go Online.

Search Engine: powerful software that can lead you to the information that you seek based on the keywords you type.

Shockwave: Macromedia's multimedia file – popular in the Net

SGML: Standard Generalized Markup Language

Spider: software that might be a part of a search engine, which constantly scans the Internet for new sites to add to a searchable index or directory.

Spamming: Unsolicited email, deprecated by all but practiced by a few

SDK: Software Development kit

SDRAM: Synchronous Data Random Access Memory, which forms your main system memory

SMTP: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

SNMP: (The Simple Network Management Protocol) defines a method by which a remote user can view or change management information for a network.

Tag: Programming commands carried out by the browser

TCP/IP: Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

TGA: Truevision Targa format

TIFF: Tagged Image file format

TWAIN: An acronym meaning: Technology without an interesting Name, but refers to Scanners and Digital cameras and their associated technology.

Threads: Directed flows of newsgroup postings. Articles and specific responses to them (and responses to the responses) are described as following a thread, and are also bundled together graphically in the newsgroup's listing page.

Throughput: The speed at which data can travel through your phone line and modem to your computer.

URL: Uniform Resource Locator - is simply an Internet address.

Usenet: The Internet's multi-faceted bulletin board, designed especially for people to communicate news with each other on topics of interest, effectively "the collection of all newsgroups."

Video Conferencing: Conferencing or training that includes seeing and hearing others through broadcast, Internet or satellites.

Wais: Wide area information system

Whois: queries the database of Network Information Centers for information on the networks, hosts, and users of any organization that registers with the NIC.

Winsock: (Windows Sockets) A set of guidelines to control the flow of TCP/IP, but when things don't work out right, can induce a desire to sock the system.

Web-Based Learning: Offers the same features of web-based training with extensive hyperlinks and integration of additional learning resources (mixed media: audiotapes, CD-ROM, paper workbooks, etc.). Commonly includes student tracking and administrative reporting systems.

Web-Based Training: Any web site that offers knowledge- or skills-based learning with the following design characteristics: clearly stated learning objectives, sequenced information, frequent learning activities that incorporate feedback to the learner, testing.

W3C: Worldwide web consortium, a parent body seeking to bring order to the chaotic world of Internet.

XML: Extensible markup language – a superset of markup language ostensibly promoted to alleviate the ills of HTML, but in truth – a conspiracy to add misery to webmasters.

Ymodem: A type of modem protocol

Zmodem: A type of modem protocol with error-correction