

GLOSSARY OF INTERNET TERMS

ACTIVE X - A Microsoft programming standard, which increases the functionality of web pages. Similar in nature to Java and Java scripts.

APPLET - The name given to a small binary file, which is executed on your computer as part of a Web Page loading. Applets are created by JAVA. Applets should not be confused with pages that have JAVASCRIPT in them.

BAUD - A term used to refer to the transmission speed of a modem. The higher the value, the faster the modem. The value is usually measured in Bits Per Second.

BROWSE - To view different web pages on the Internet. Also to surf.

CGI - Common Gateway Interface. This is a programming standard which defines how a Web Page can interact with a user, i.e. fill out a form. Typically CGI applications are written in either PERL or C, both are computer languages of varying complexity. CGI applications run on the server, not on the visiting client.

COOKIE - A small file on your computer in which a web site may write data. The data may be used by that web site only; to track your choices and custom tailor its responses.

DNS - Domain Name Server. This is a program running on a server, which automatically translates domain names into their correct TCP/IP addresses. A busy DNS server is the most common reason for Navigator's frequent "Unable to find Domain Name or invalid entry in the DNS" error.

DOMAIN NAME - An English language equivalent of a computer systems TCP/IP address.

DOWNLOADING - The process of transferring a file or program from some source computer to your computer. Downloading is a controlled process using a protocol to move the file in such a way as to insure it remains intact and undamaged. (see protocols)

EMAIL - A method by which one person can send messages to another. Distance and location are not relevant to email.

FTP - File Transfer Protocol. A software method by which files are moved from one computer on the Internet to another.

GIF - A graphic format commonly found on web pages. Its main claim to fame is its ability to handle artwork very well.

HTML - Hyper Text Markup Language, this is the computer layout script used to design the look of each Web page.

HTTP - Hyper Text Transfer Protocol. This is the protocol used by most browsers when reading a web page.

HYPER-LINK - A piece of text or graphic, which when left clicked on with a mouse, directs the user to a new web page. A hyper-link often changes on mouse-over. Typically the cursor will change from a pointer to a hand when placed over a hyper-link. Also called a link.

INTERNET - A term used to refer to the network of computers that are connected all over the world using the TCP/IP protocol.

INTERNIC - The main source of all domain names issued within the United States. InterNIC is the controlling agency which handles all of the domain names, and domain disputes within the United States.

IRC - Internet Relay Chat. Both a protocol and a program type. IRC allows someone on one to talk in real time to someone else, anywhere in the world.

ISP - This is a company through which you can access the Internet.

JAVA - An object oriented computer language which was developed by SUN Microsystems for the purpose of enhancing the capabilities of Web pages.

JPEG - Another commonly found graphic format on web pages. JPEG formatted graphics are especially good at handling photographs.

MEDIA FILE - A file which is either audio, video or both. Media files come in many formats. The most popular audio formats are; MP3(*.mp3), Audio File(*.wav), AU(*.au), Real AudioJ(*.ra), and Windows MediaJ(*.asf, *.asx, *.lsf, *.lsx). The most popular video formats are; MPEG(*.mpg, *.mp2), Video File(*.avi), QuicktimeJ(*.qt, *.mov), Real VideoJ(*.rv), and Windows MediaJ(*.asf, *.asx, *.lsf, *.lsx). Some media files are streamed, while others are cached.

MODEM - A device which translates computer signals into acceptable format and then transmits those signals over a phone line to another computer.

Bidirectional, capable of sending and receiving data via the telephone line.

NAVIGATE - To view different webpages on the Internet. Also to move around within a particular page by using the scroll bar at the right or bottom of the screen.

Navigation Bar - This can refer to the strip of icons that are on the top of the web browser. This can also mean a set of hyper-links on a webpage which are used to move around the different sections of the webpage. These hyper-links can be in the form of text or graphics.

NEWSGROUPS - A general name given to a vast collection of public access bulletin boards.

PACKET - Pieces of a file, which are sent to a computer during a download or while accessing a streaming media, file.

PAGE - A web page is not comparable to a real page of printed material, such as a brochure or a page from this document. Web pages can be nearly any length, although for practical reasons most people limit them to less than 400 lines of 80-

column text or less. A Web Page is a computer file written in the Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML).

PING - A unix command which allows you to verify a connection from the machine you are on, to another machine on the internet.

SEARCH ENGINES - A Search Engine is a piece of software, available to all users on the Web which allows the user to locate all related sites using a keyword search. For example a user may search for all sites with the words IDAHO and REALTY in their description. The Search Engine will return a list of all the sites that match those words.

SERVER - A Host machine. A server provides two roles, those are; a) Providing connectivity to the Internet, and b) Passing files from it's hard drive to someone requesting them. In effect, serving files.

SIGNATURE - A small piece of text which is automatically appended to an email. (Also called a Sig or a Tag file)

SITE - Short for website.

SMTP - Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. One of the protocols used by your server to send/receive email.

SURFING - The process of reading web pages and moving from one web site to another.

TCP/IP - Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. This term actually describes two software mechanisms used to allow multiple computers to talk to each other in an error free fashion.

URL - Universal Resource Locator. This is a Internet address which tells a user where to locate a specific Web HTML File. For example, <http://www.yahoo.com>

WEB SITE - A term, which usually refers to a group of pages with a single theme. All Web Sites are referenced using a special addressing scheme called a URL. A Web Site can mean a single HTML file put up by an individual (called a personal page or vanity page) or hundreds of files placed on the net by a commercial venture.

WWW - World Wide Web. The Internet.

ZIP - One of the most commonly used compression formats for PC and UNIX based computers.