



# INTERNET LANGUAGE



**Acceptable Use Policy (AUP)** - A document that outlines the proper use of the Internet. In many cases, it is signed by students and parents.

**address book** - A feature of e-mail programs that allows the storage of names and addresses.

**attachment** - A file that is sent along with an e-mail message.

**bandwidth** - The amount of data able to move across a network. This is affected by both connection speed and the amount of other traffic on the network.

**bits per second (bps)** - The speed of transmission of a modem. Common rates are 28,800 and 56,000 bps.

**bookmarks** - A list of site locations that can be saved by browser software. This enables users to access favorite sites without retyping the URL.

**browser** - Software application that serves as an interface for the Web and displays HTML documents. Common examples include Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator.

**chat** - To communicate in real-time through the Internet. When you chat with someone, the typed words appear on a "shared" screen.

**compressed files** - Files which have been made smaller so that they can travel across a network faster. Programs, such as Winzip and Stuff-it, are able to compress and decompress the files after they are transferred.

**cookie** - A cookie is a small piece of information about your interactions with a site that the server can store on your machine for use the next time you visit the site.

**dial-up connection** - Connecting to an Internet service provider through a modem and telephone line.

**domain name** - The unique name of an Internet server. For example, www.whitehouse.gov.

**download** - Copying files from a remote computer to your computer.

**electronic mail (e-mail)** - Communications using the Internet to send messages and attached files.

**Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)** - Web page containing answers to commonly asked questions.

**frame** - One of multiple, independently controllable sections on a Web site. This effect is achieved by building each section as a separate HTML file and having one "master" HTML file identify all of the sections.

**File Transfer Protocol (FTP)** - Protocol and software for transferring files on the Internet.

**Graphics Interchange Format (GIF)** - An image file format that is common on the Internet. It is commonly used for icons and animations.

**high speed access** - Connection to the Internet that uses newer technology to achieve higher speeds. Examples include cable modems, DSL lines, and ISDN.

**home page** - 1) The introductory page to a web site. 2) The default page you set for your browser.

**HyperText Markup Language (HTML)** - The language used for creating pages on the World Wide Web.

**hypertext transfer protocol (http)** - A protocol used to transfer documents between a web server and your browser.

**Internet** - An international electronic network that connects an ever-growing number of networks.

**Internet2** - A project between the government and education institutions to create the next generation of the Internet.

**Internet service provider (ISP)** - Organizations that provide connections to the Internet.

**intranet** - Network, internal to an organization, that functions with browsers and other features similar to the Internet.

**Javascript** - A scripting language that enhances the functionality of web pages.

**Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG)** - An image file format that is common on the Internet. Often used for photographs.

**keyword** - A term that you enter into a search engine when you are looking for something. For example, if you would like to find information about using e-mail properly, you could search for the keyword "netiquette."

**Local Area Network (LAN)** - A system of interconnected computers, usually located within one building.

**mailbox** - The place your e-mail messages are held.

**modem** - Computer peripheral that enables computers to transmit information over telephone lines. Usually built into computers.

