



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.

