

## **Broadband**

Broadband is a general term used to describe any high-speed, high-bandwidth, "always on" Internet connection. Cable modems, DSL modems, satellite link-ups, and T1 lines are all broadband devices. Dial-up modems and other low-bandwidth devices are called "narrowband."

## **Browser**

Browsers are software programs that view Web pages and help you move through the Web. The browser that triggered the WWW explosion was Mosaic, a public domain graphical user interface (GUI) from the National Center for Supercomputer Applications (NCSA). Released in 1993, Mosaic made it possible to design documents containing images for display over the Internet. Up to that point, an Internet document was basically just a bunch of text on a server. In 1994, Mosaic ship-jumper Marc Andreessen released Netscape 1.1, following Mosaic's successful lead, by distributing the browser free of charge on the Internet in order to establish a wide user base.

## **CRAWLER or WEBCRAWLER (SPIDERS)**

Computer robot programs, referred to sometimes as "crawlers" or "knowledge-bots" or "knowbots" that are used by search engines to roam the World Wide Web via the Internet, visit sites and databases, and keep the search engine database of web pages up to date. They obtain new pages, update known pages, and delete obsolete ones. Their findings are then integrated into the "home" database.

Most large search engines operate several robots all the time.

## **DOMAIN NAME, DOMAIN NAME SERVER (DNS)ENTRY**

Any of these terms refers to the initial part of a [URL](#), down to the first /, where the domain and name of the host or [SERVER](#) computer are listed (most often in reversed order, name first, then domain). The domain name gives you who "published" a page, made it public by putting it on the Web.

A domain name is translated in huge tables standardized across the Internet into a numeric [IP address](#) unique the host computer sought. These tables are maintained on computers called "**Domain Name Servers.**" Whenever you ask the browser to find a URL, the browser must consult the table on the domain name server that particular computer is networked to consult.

"[Domain](#) Name Server entry" frequently appears a browser error message when you try to enter a [URL](#). If this lookup fails for any reason, the "lacks DNS entry" error occurs. The most common remedy is simply to try the URL again, when the domain name server is less busy, and it will find the entry (the corresponding numeric IP address).

## **FTP**

File Transfer Protocol. Ability to transfer rapidly entire files from one computer to another, intact for viewing or other purposes

## **HTML**

Hypertext Markup Language. A standardized language of computer code, imbedded in "source" documents behind all Web documents, containing the textual content, images, links to other documents (and possibly other applications such as sound or motion), and formatting instructions for display on the screen. When you view a Web page, you are looking at the product of this code working behind the scenes in conjunction with your browser. Browsers are programmed to interpret HTML for display.

HTML often imbeds within it other programming languages and applications such as SGML, XML, Javascript, CGI-script and more. It is possible to deliver or access and execute virtually any program via the WWW.

You can see HTML by selecting the View pop-down menu tab, then "Document Source."

## **HYPertext**

On the World Wide Web, the feature, built into [HTML](#), that allows a text area, image, or other object to become a "[link](#)" (as if in a chain) that retrieves another computer file (another Web page, image, sound file, or other document) on the [Internet](#). The range of possibilities is limited by the ability of the computer retrieving the outside file to view, play, or otherwise open the incoming file. It needs to have software that

can interact with the imported file. Many software capabilities of this type are built into browsers or can be added as "[plug-ins](#)."

## **INTERNET** (Upper case I)

The vast collection of interconnected networks that all use the [TCP/IP](#) protocols and that evolved from the ARPANET of the late 60's and early 70's. An "internet" (lower case i) is any computers connected to each other (a network), and are not part of the Internet unless they use TCP/IP protocols. An "intranet" is a private network inside a company or organization that uses the same kinds of software that you would find on the public Internet, but that is only for internal use. An intranet may be on the Internet or may simply be a network.

## **IP Address or IP Number**

(Internet Protocol number or address). A unique number consisting of 4 parts separated by dots, e.g. 165.113.245.2

Every machine that is on the [Internet](#) has a unique IP address. If a machine does not have an IP number, it is not really on the Internet. Most machines also have one or more [Domain](#) Names that are easier for people to remember.

## **ISP or Internet Service Provider**

A company that sells Internet connections via modem (examples: aol, Mindspring - [thousands](#) of ISPs to choose from; not easy to evaluate). Faster, more expensive Internet connectivity is available via cable or DSL.

## **META-SEARCH ENGINE**

Search engines that automatically submit your keyword search to several other search tools, and retrieve results from all their databases. Convenient time-savers for relatively simple keyword searches (one or two keywords or phrases in " "). See [Meta-Search Engines](#) page for complete descriptions and examples.

## **SERVER, WEB SERVER**

A computer running that software, assigned an [IP address](#), and connected to the [Internet](#) so that it can provide documents via the World Wide Web. Also called HOST computer. Web servers are the closest equivalent to what in the print world is called the "publisher" of a print document. An important difference is that most print publishers carefully edit the content and quality of their publications in an effort to market them and future publications. This convention is not required in the Web world, where anyone can be a publisher; careful [evaluation](#) of Web pages is therefore mandatory. Also called a "Host."

### ***Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)***

A protocol developed by Netscape for transmitting private documents via the Internet. [SSL](#) uses a cryptographic system that uses two keys to encrypt [data](#) – a public key known to everyone and a private or secret key known only to the recipient of the message. Both Netscape Navigator and Internet Explorer support SSL, and many Web sites use the protocol to obtain confidential user information, such as credit card numbers. By convention, URLs that require an SSL connection start with *https:* instead of *http:*.

## **TCP/IP**

(Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) -- This is the suite of protocols that defines the [Internet](#). Originally designed for the UNIX operating system, TCP/IP software is now available for every major kind of computer operating system. To be truly on the Internet, your computer must have TCP/IP software. See also [IP Address](#).

## **TELNET**

Internet service allowing one computer to log onto another, connecting as if not remote.

## URL

**Uniform Resource Locator.** The unique address of any Web document. May be keyed in a browser's OPEN or LOCATION / GO TO box to retrieve a document.

There is a logic the layout of a URL:

**Anatomy of a URL:**

Type of file (could say ftp:// or telnet://)	Domain name (computer file is on and its location on the Internet)	Path or directory on the computer to this file	Name of file, and its file extension (usually ending in .html or .htm)
http://	www.kingsborough.edu/	academicDepartments/tec/oh/tec54/	index.html

## WIKI

A term meaning "quick" in Hawaiian, that is used for technology that gathers in one place a number of web pages focused on a theme, project, or collaboration. Wikis are generally used when users or group members are invited to develop, contribute, and update the content of the wiki. Wikis can be passworded in various ways to control or allow contributions. The most famous wiki is the [Wikipedia](#).

## XHTML

A variant of [HTML](#). Stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language is a hybrid between HTML and [XML](#) that is more universally acceptable in Web pages and search engines than XML.

## XML

Extensible Markup Language, a dilution for Web page use of SGML (Standard General Markup Language), which is not readily viewable in ordinary browsers and is difficult to apply to Web pages. XML is very useful (among other things) for pages emerging from databases and other applications where parts of the page are standardized and must reappear many times. See [XHTML](#).