

Glossary of Internet Terms for Webmasters

The product may be given away or included as part of a package whether for free or for sale. It may NOT be sold as a stand-alone product nor may it be altered in any way. This product is made available courtesy of BoogieJack.com and i-webmaster.org . . . and the kind soul that got it into your digital hands.

This glossary defines common terms you may encounter while working with web sites or surfing the Internet. It does not include HTML and CSS terms. If you need reference charts for CSS and HTML you'll find the best ones online at the [i-webmaster.org member site](http://i-webmaster.org).

Click the letter to jump to that section.

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

A

Absolute Address

The full address of a file. The address is the physical location of the file on a computer. See also, *relative address*.

Access Provider

An Internet service provider (ISP) that provides local access to the Internet.

Adware

Software that is free to the user, but supported by advertisers.

Anchor

A named point (anchor) on a web page that specifies where a link will go. All links use the anchor tag.

Animated GIF

A series of images shown one after another to simulate animation.

Announcement List

A mailing list that restricts who may send messages to the list of subscribers.

Apache

Apache is an open-source web server software application. Open-source means many different individuals and companies can and have contributed to its development. It is designed as various sets of modules, which allows administrators to choose which features they wish to use.

Applet

A small Java program embedded into a web page.

ASCII

American Standard Code for Information Interchange. The lowest common denominator method for transferring information with almost universal support.

ASP

(1) Active Server Pages: A form of programming available only on servers that run the Windows NT operating system. (2) Application Service Provider: A company that creates business software applications and makes them available on a subscription basis to other businesses.

Atom

An evolving protocol for content syndication and distribution. Like RSS feeds, Atom is an XML-based platform, but is more advanced.

Attachment

A file attached to an email message that can be sent to any other email account. Attachments can be any type of file—including text, graphics, fonts, programs, compressed files, etc.

Attribute

An aspect of an HTML tag that is modified with a value.

Autoresponder (or Infobot)

A type of email account that automatically responds to requests for information with a prewritten message. See also, *smart autoresponder*.

B

Backbone

High-speed lines that are the basis of data transfer capabilities within a network.

Bandwidth

The amount of data you can send through a connection. Usually measured in kilobits per second (Kbps).

Baud

A measurement of how fast data flows through a modem or router.

Binary File

A file that is not in ASCII text format, such as an image or a program.

Bit

A single binary piece of information, consisting of a 1 or 0 (zero).

Blog

Short for weB LOG, a blog is an online journal. Blogs are typically updated daily, with "bloggers" ranging from amateur writers to professional journalists and book authors. Blog content can be specific to a topic or simply daily musings, rants, and ramblings about anything the writer feels compelled to comment on. Blog postings are usually arranged in chronological order with the most recent entries featured most prominently.

Bookmark (or Favorite)

A feature included in browsers such as Microsoft Internet Explorer and Safari that allows you to save addresses of your favorite web sites and quickly access pages of interest.

Broadband

Ultra-high speed Internet connections. There is no minimum defined speed of what makes a broadband connection, but in general any DSL or cable connection is considered broadband.

Browser

See *Web Browser*.

Bulletin Board

An electronic message center that usually serves a specific interest group. You access a bulletin board through the Internet, and then read or post messages to relate to others who frequent the specific board. Bulletin boards are often topical in nature.

Byte

A unit of data that is eight binary digits (8 bits) long.



Cache

A location on a computer that stores recently visited web pages so they can be accessed faster. When returning to a recently visited web site, you may be viewing a page from the computer's cache rather than fresh content, depending on how the browser is configured.

Cascading Style Sheets

See *CSS*.

CGI

Acronym for *Common Gateway Interface*. A scripting language that allows HTML pages to interact with programming applications.

Chat Room

An area on the Internet where people can communicate in real time. As users type their messages, they appear on-screen along with messages from other visitors to the chat room.

Client-side Image Map

An image that is divided into clickable regions; each region can be linked to a different file.

Compression

A technology used to make files smaller so they transmit faster over the Internet and take up less hard drive space. To use a compressed file, you must expand it. Compressed files are often called zipped or stuffed files.

Cookie

A cookie is a bit of information sent by a web server to a user's computer that is later fed back to the server in order to enhance a web site's functionality or a user's experience. A cookie may be used to remember log-in information, user preferences, shopping cart wish lists, etc. Cookies can be stored temporarily in computer memory or semipermanently on the user's hard drive until an expiration date has passed. Contrary to newbie fears, cookies do not send copies of your email to the FBI, your bank account information to the Nigerian Mafia, or pictures of your most embarrassing moment to *The National Enquirer*.

CPM

Cost per thousand impressions. A pricing method usually used for pricing advertising impressions. For example, a \$5 CPM means that \$5 is paid for every 1,000 displays of an advertisement on a web site. CPM is also used for mailing lists—one impression usually equals one email address the mailing is sent to.

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets. A web page formatting language that gives greater control and more flexibility in page design than is possible with only HTML, including the ability to use a single file as a central control mechanism over the layout of an entire web site.

Cyberspace

A sweeping term used to refer to anything on the Internet.

D**Dedicated Server**

A computer that runs only one type of server software and is usually configured according to the user's specifications. Dedicated servers are typically used for high-traffic web sites that need dedicated processing power.

Demoware

Programs you can download and use for evaluation. Often, some features are disabled until you actually pay for the program. Demoware is sometimes disparagingly called *crippleware*.

DHTML

Dynamic HyperText Markup Language. DHTML is a combination of HTML, JavaScript, and CSS used together to create unusual page effects and dynamic functionality.

Digerati

A word combined from digital literati, digerati refers to people thought to be the movers and shakers in the Internet world.

Digital

Electronic information that uses on/off sequences to convey information.

Discussion List

A moderated or unmoderated mailing list that allows any member to send messages

to the other members (subscribers).

DNS

Domain Name Server. A method of indexing the Internet based on site names. DNS is sometimes referred to as *domain name system*.

DNS Aliasing

The Internet relies on Domain Name Servers (DNS's) to translate domain names into IP addresses. Every web hosting company must have a domain name server.

Domain Name

The name that defines your web site's address online. A domain name is much like a trademark or a license. It allows people to find a web site by name instead of by number (IP address). Domain names must be unique—only one of each name can exist in the world. Domain names can be 67 characters long, including the domain extension at the end, but not including the "http://www" at the beginning.

Downloading

The process of copying files from the Internet onto a computer or removable media (Flash drive, iPod, etc.) via a variety of methods such as with a web browser, FTP software, or Telnet.

DSL

A technology that utilizes unused frequencies on copper telephone lines to transmit data at high speeds.

E

E-commerce

Short for electronic commerce, it means to conduct business online.

Email

Short for electronic mail, email is a method for sending messages along with attachments such as letters, sales notices, brochures, pictures, and countless other things over the Internet.

Email Alias

Sometimes called a forwarding account, this type of account forwards emails sent to the alias account to another account.

Email POP Account

See *POP*.

Encryption

A process of scrambling information so it is unusable to all but the intended users.

Ethernet

A common method of networking computers in a Local Area Network (LAN).

Extranet

An intranet that is accessible to computers that are not part of a company's own network. While public access isn't allowed, virtual partners could, for example, have limited to full access to a partner network site.

F**FAQ**

Frequently Asked Questions. A list of common questions and answers about a web site, individual, company, or specific topic.

Firewall

Software or hardware that creates a protective barrier between an individual user's computer or a company's internal network and the rest of the Internet.

Flame

A fiery (read angry) complaint sent via email. Often generated when sending unsolicited email or posting commercial ads to noncommercial areas of the Internet.

Form

A web page that has input fields for a user to submit information.

Frames

A feature that divides a web page into separate windows, each of which can be scrolled independently. Many search engines cannot index framed sites well.

FreeBSD

An operating system that is a version of UNIX. FreeBSD runs on Intel microprocessors and powers the servers of the web's largest sites.

Freeware

Software that is free.

FrontPage

A Microsoft Office program for web site creation and management that lets users manipulate and publish web pages with little to no knowledge of HTML. In December 2006, Microsoft replaced FrontPage with Expression Web.

FTP

File Transfer Protocol. A means of uploading files to the Internet or downloading files to a computer.

G**Gateway**

A hardware or software mechanism or configuration that allows communication between two dissimilar protocols.

GIF

Graphics Interchange Format. A common image format that allows up to 256 colors. GIF images work best for text, sharp lines, and large areas of continuous color. GIF images support transparency and can be displayed in rapid succession to simulate animation.

Gigabyte

Depending on the source referenced, it's either 1000 or 1024 megabytes.

H

Helper Application

An application that is launched to view files that browsers can't parse (such as videos).

Hit

A request from a browser to a server. A web page with 14 images will count 15 hits, one for the main page and 14 for the images (one per image). Hits are often confused with other measurements, such as page views or users.

Home Page

Originally, a home page was the browser's start page. That evolved to meaning personal web sites for a short time, but nowadays the most common meaning is the main web page (index page) for any web site.

Host

A company that provides server disk space to other companies and individuals so their web sites are available on the Internet.

HTML (HyperText Markup Language)

The simple programming language that allows formatted pages to display on the World Wide Web via a web browser.

Hyperlinks

See *HyperText Links*.

HyperText Links

A method of embedding a URL into an object, such as a segment of text or an image. When this object is clicked, the browser activates the embedded URL to retrieve the linked file.

I

ICANN

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers. An organization recognized by the U.S. government in November 1999 to administer the Internet's core technical functions and foster competition among domain name registrars.

IDE

Integrated Drive Electronics. A standard connector for connecting computer peripherals.

Internet

The catchall word used to describe the massive worldwide network of computers. The word "Internet" literally means, "network of networks." In itself, the Internet is comprised of thousands of smaller regional networks scattered throughout the globe.

InterNIC

Internet Network Information Center. InterNIC began as a cooperative effort between the U.S. government and Network Solutions, Inc. They were initially

responsible for registering and maintaining the com, net, and org top-level domain names on the World Wide Web.

Internet Service Provider

See *ISP*.

Intranet

A private network of computers in which access from the outside is restricted.

IP Address

Internet Protocol Address. The numerical addresses that relate to a specific domain name, which may identify one or more IP addresses. The format of an IP address is a 32-bit numeric address written as four sets of numbers separated by periods. Each number can be from zero to 255. For example, 204.17.42.69 could be an IP address.

IRC

Internet Relay Chat. A massive network of text-based chat channels (rooms) and their users all across the world.

ISDN

Integrated Digital Services Network. A type of phone line that can handle both analog and digital data that is used for higher-speed Internet access. If you have ISDN, you can use the same line for talking on the phone and accessing the Internet simultaneously.

ISP

Internet Service Provider. A company that provides local access to the Internet and may provide hosting services as well. Also known as a local dial-up provider or access provider.

IT

Information Technology. IT is a very broad term referring to everything from computer hardware to software programming to network management.



Java

A general programming language developed by Sun Microsystems in response to problems encountered with the C++ language. Suited for use on the web, Java is intended to produce simple, cross-platform, high-performance, multi-threaded, dynamic programs.

JavaScript

A movie script about the coffee industry...just kidding. A popular client-side, interpreted scripting language used to bring additional functionality and interactivity to web pages.

JPEG

Joint Photographic Experts Group. A common image compression format capable of including more than 16 million unique colors. JPEG images, recognizable by the file name extension .jpg, are best suited for textures, photographs, and gradients.

JSP

Java Server Pages. A scripting language similar to ASP and PHP, JSP allows the use

of Java on the server side to produce dynamic web pages.

K

Kbps

Kilobits per second. The transfer rate of information from one point to the next. A kilo equals 1000—unless you're referring to computers, when it sometimes refers to 1024 bytes of binary data.

L

LAN

Local Area Network. A LAN is a computer network limited to a confined space, such as within a building, one floor of a building, or just to certain offices scattered about a building.

Linux

A widely used, open-source operating system with many similarities to UNIX. Very adaptable, there are versions of Linux for most types of computer hardware from desktops to IBM mainframe systems. "Open-source" means the source code is available to anyone and many different individuals and companies can and may have contributed to its development.

Listserv

A registered trademark of L-Soft International, Inc., Listserv is the most common type of mailing list software in use.

Login

The account name used in combination with a password to gain access to a secured computer area. Also refers to the act of logging in.

M

Mac

An Apple Macintosh computer such as an iMac, G5, MacBook, or MacBook Pro.

Mbps

Megabits per second. Equal to 1000 Kbps.

Megabyte

Usually refers to one million bytes, technically it's 1024 kilobytes.

MIME

Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions. MIME is a set of standards for defining the types of files attached to email messages. For example, HTML files have a MIME type of text/html.

Modem

Modulator/demodulator. A device to convert digital signals to analog for transfer over phone lines.

MRA

Multiple-recipient alias. An email alias account that forwards mail to multiple email addresses.

MSQL

Mini Structured Query Language. A lightweight database engine designed to provide fast access to stored data with low-memory requirements.

Multimedia

Content in the form of images, sound, video, or animation.

N

Navigation

A system of links used to access web pages and other files on the Internet.

Network

Two or more computers connected so they can communicate with each other.

Netiquette

The art of employing common courtesy while using email, newsgroups, forums, and other Internet resources.

Newbie

A somewhat affectionate term used to describe someone new to the Internet.

Newsgroup

An individual newsgroup within Usenet.

NIC

Network Information Center. In general, an NIC is any office that manages information for a network. The most well-known NIC is the InterNIC, which was where new domain names were registered in the early days of the Internet. That process has since been decentralized to several private companies.

NT

A Windows operating system designed to act as a server in network settings.

O

Open Content

Copyrighted information that is licensed to individuals and companies under specific terms of use, allowing the re-use of the information under the conditions set forth in the license.

Open Source Software

Open source software is software in which the source code is available to the public so that they may examine it and try to add new features, enhance existing

functionality, or build new versions of the software.

Operating System

An operating system (OS) is what runs your computer. Most computer users have most likely heard of Windows, DOS, or Mac OS. These are operating systems that are normally used on private individual computers. A computer that is used as a web server must also have an operating system.

Opt-in List

Email addresses of people who have agreed to receive email messages, usually ezines or announcement lists.

P

Pageview

The display of a web page by a user agent. Counting the total pageviews offers a good measure of web site popularity.

Password

A secret code that allows a user to access a restricted area.

PC

Personal Computer. A general term for IBM-compatible computers running the Windows operating system. The term is historical; IBM no longer manufactures personal computers.

PDF

Portable Document Format. An Adobe Acrobat proprietary file type; these files are cross-platform (Windows and Mac OS) and are useful in electronic publishing, prepress, and information sharing.

PERL

Popular Extraction and Report Language. Designed for processing text, this popular programming language is also used for creating interactive web sites.

Permalink

Formed by combining the words *permanent* and *link*, a permalink is a link that points to a specific blog post rather than to the page where the original post occurred (since that page may no longer contain the posting).

PHP

PHP is a programming language for creating web server software that interacts with HTML. PHP code is read and processed by the web server software instead of by the web browser software on the user's computer, as with HTML.

Pixel

A pixel is the basic unit of programmable color on a computer display or in a computer image.

Plug-in

A program that is not part of the original software. For example, Macromedia Flash, Real Audio, and a number of other companies have browser plug-ins to make web sites more interactive. Also refers to components added to software programs such as Corel Paint Shop and Adobe Photoshop that extend a program's capabilities.

Podcasting

Formed by combining *iPod* and *broadcasting*, a podcast is a form of audio broadcasting via the Internet.

POP

Post Office Protocol. An email account for sending and receiving email. When email is sent to a POP account, the mail is stored on the server until the user logs in with their email software and downloads it. (Same as Email POP and POP account.)

POP Account

See *POP*.

Protocol

Specific rules governing how data is exchanged between two electronic devices.

Public Domain

Works in the public domain are available to the public at no charge because their copyrights, trademarks, or patents have expired or somehow been nullified. This may include information on government sites. This does not include information that is publicly visible on private or commercial web sites. Just because it's there, does not mean you may copy it for your own site or publications without permission from the copyright holder.

R

RAM

Random Access Memory. The most common type of memory used by computers and other devices. The "random" part means that any byte of memory can be accessed without touching the preceding bytes. RAM is commonly known as the amount of memory that is available to programs.

RealAudio/RealVideo

RealMedia technology that allows you to stream audio and video from your site.

Registrar

A company or organization that registers domain names. Previously, Network Solutions was the only domain name registrar, but competition for registrars opened up in November 1999. Now, dozens of registrars exist globally. ICANN is the new governing body for registrars.

Relative Address

An Internet address defining the path to a file within a domain (rather than using the full Internet address). For example, a link to a page within your own site can use a relative address rather than an absolute address.

Remove List

A file containing the email addresses of those who have asked to be removed from a mailing list.

Resolution

The number of pixels per inch that an image is saved with or that a monitor can display.

Router

On the Internet, a router is a mechanical device or software that determines the network path a data packet should be sent to in order to reach its destination.

RSS

Real Simple Syndication. RSS is a protocol for the syndication and sharing of content.

S

SCSI

Small Computer Systems Interface. Used for connecting peripherals to your computer via a standard hardware interface. This is mainly found on older computer systems.

Search Engine

A web site providing searchable index of content on the web. Search engines are consistently ranked among the most popular sites on the Internet because they help people find what they are looking for.

Secure Server

A web site that uses encryption technology to protect information being transferred over the Internet.

SEO

Search Engine Optimization. SEO refers to the practice of optimizing web pages so they rank as high as possible in search engine returns.

Servlet

Server Side Java that replaces CGI and allows access to Java functionality from both client-side and server-side web applications.

Servlet Container

A program that plugs into your web server and allows it to serve Servlet and JSP (Java Server Page) technologies. These are small programs that provide similar functionality to Microsoft's Active Server Page.

Shareware

Software that you may download and use at no initial charge. If you like the software and want to keep using it, some form of payment is usually required. Shareware is sometimes referred to as nagware, as it often prompts you to register if you keep using it.

Sig File

Signature File. Contact information and marketing materials in a brief format at the end of an email message. Sig files are the only accepted way to advertise within newsgroup posts.

Sit File

A compressed file usually produced with Allume Systems' StuffIt, which is available for both Mac OS and Windows. Most versions of StuffIt Expander, included with StuffIt, can unstuff both .zip and .sit files.

Smart Autoresponder

Smart autoresponders are similar to standard autoresponders, but they can send multiple emails at varying intervals of time, from one hour apart to many days apart.

SMTP

The server address of the account through which you send email.

Spam

The practice of sending massive amounts of email promotions or advertisements (and scams) to people who have not asked for it. Also refers to the messages received as such. Spam email lists are often created by harvesting email addresses from discussion boards, newsgroups, chat rooms, IRC, and web pages. Spam is universally hated by almost everyone except the spammer.

Spyware

Software that is installed on a user's computer without the owner's knowledge and consent. It usually comes hidden in freeware software programs, and then monitors and reports back how the victim uses his or her computer.

SQL

Structured Query Language. SQL is a specialized computer language for sending queries to databases.

SSL

Secure Sockets Layer. SSL protects transmissions over the World Wide Web from spectators by encrypting the data while it is transmitted. SSL works through a certificate that authenticates the domain. With this certificate, secure transmissions on the server are "certified" and valid. Many web sites use this protocol to obtain confidential user information, such as credit card numbers. Web pages that require an SSL connection start with (https:) instead of (http:).

Storefront

To sell your products on the web, you must build an electronic storefront where users can browse your products, put desired products into an electronic shopping cart, and then check out to pay for the items in the cart.

Streaming

This technology promises quick access to media content without waiting for files to download. Downloading requires files to be sent to the user's computer in their entirety before they can be played. Streaming sends files to the user's computer in such a way that they can begin viewing or listening to the file after an initial buffer is set. Downloaded files remain on the user's computer until deleted by the user; when a streaming file ends, no data is left behind on the user's machine.

Sub-domain

Anything that appears before your master domain in the URL, such as:
<http://www.yourchoice.masterdomain.com>.

Surfer

Slang for a person browsing the web.

Surfing

The act of browsing the web.



Table

A formatting method for arranging web page content into orderly rows and columns.

Tag

A term that generally refers to an HTML element. *Tag set* refers to the start and end tags.

TCP/IP

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. The set of protocols that allows the web, Telnet, FTP, email, and other services to function between computers using varied networks and operating systems.

Terabyte

1000 gigabytes, give or take a giggle or two.

Telnet

A program commonly used to remotely control web servers. The Telnet program runs on your computer and connects your computer to a server on the Internet. You can enter commands through Telnet to be executed as if you were entering them directly on the server console. Telnet requires a valid user name and password.

Templates

A web page format designed to accept information from someone by simply typing or pasting content into it. It enables a less-skilled (or non-skilled) web site owner or newsletter operator to post regular updates without having to do any programming and without the danger of messing up the site's code. A template can also be the shell of a page, containing all the elements common to each page on a site, saved as a read-only file. You can start new pages from the template to save time and ensure consistency.

Tracking Code

The means by which you keep track of the response generated by marketing messages. Often expressed as a department number, operator code, extension, or specific email box.

Trojan Horse

A computer program hidden inside another program or a program disguised to trick people into running it—for example, a program may appear to be a song, game, or some other file, but in reality it performs another, usually malicious, function.

U**UCE**

Unsolicited Commercial Email. Informally and disparagingly referred to as spam.

Undeliverables

Email returned to the sender when the person at the other end has closed their account, has a full email box, or provided you with a faulty address.

Unique User

One user identity. When talking about the number of unique users to a web site over a specific time frame, this counts each user as one visitor, no matter how many times he or she may return. A web site that has the same 1000 users returning

every day will have 30,000 user sessions in a month, but only 1000 unique users for that month. This statistic is a good measure of site popularity.

UNIX

A popular multi-user, multi-tasking operating system developed at Bell Labs in the early 1970s. Due to its portability, flexibility, and power, UNIX has become the leading operating system for Internet server workstations.

Uploading

Taking files from your computer or disk and sending them to the Internet. Generally, this is done through FTP or a template provided by your host. You need to upload files to put your site's pages on the Internet. Many sites also offer online templates or forms to let you simply paste in the information and put it in their pages.

Upstream Provider

A larger, faster Internet provider that gives connectivity to local or smaller ISPs.

URI

Uniform Resource Identifier. Same as *URL*.

URL

Uniform Resource Locator (sometimes referred to as Universal Resource Locator). This is the address at which you can find a specific web site or file.

Usenet

A collection of newsgroups, and the system to index and access them.

User Agent

Any device capable of accessing the World Wide Web, such as a browser, cellphone, screen reader, or other device or software.

User Session

A person visiting a web site over a short period of time. Usually, a user session is considered ended if there is no activity from that user for 30 minutes or so.

USP

Unique Selling Proposition. The reasons a consumer should use your products rather than a competitor's products.

UUENCODE

Short for UNIX to UNIX Encode(ing), this is a method for converting files from binary format to ASCII format so they can be sent via email.



Virtual Server

A web server that shares computer resources among many clients (hosted sites) on a single machine. Virtual web servers provide low-cost web hosting services since dozens or even hundreds of small web sites can reside on one computer.

Virus

Malicious computer code that infects a computer, often by replicating itself via email, that might display messages, install other software or files, corrupt or delete software or files, send confidential and private information to third parties, give the

virus creator remote access to your computer, and more. Viruses can cause millions of dollars of damage and losses each year.

Visitors

The people who come to a web site.

VPN

Virtual Private Network. VPN usually refers to a network that is, in part, connected via the Internet, but the data sent across the Internet is encrypted so the network is "virtually" private.

W

Web Browser

A software program that allows your computer, once connected to the Internet, to retrieve documents from web servers around the world, translate the HTML code in the documents, and display the information on-screen.

Web Designer

A person who creates web sites. Web designers may use web-authoring software, an HTML editor, or a simple text editor to create the actual pages, or they may design the overall look and let a webmaster do the actual coding. Web designers are usually proficient with web graphics and images.

Web Developer

The person who develops the interface between the front and back end of a web site. Although web developers may be web designers as well, they typically have more database, CGI, and computer engineering experience.

Webmaster

A very broad term generally meaning anyone who builds web sites. The scope of webmaster duties varies greatly. For a small company, the webmaster may design and build the site, market it, and handle all Internet-related activity. For a large company, it could have as little meaning as the person who answers email inquiries.

Webmaster Service Provider

A company in the business of providing webmaster services to clients on a contract basis.

Web Page

Any one particular page that is accessed via the World Wide Web. Web pages comprise a web site, and are distinct from other pages by their URLs (web addresses).

Web Server

A computer on the World Wide Web (connected to the Internet backbone) that stores HTML documents that can be retrieved via a web browser or other user agent. An Internet backbone is a larger transmission line that carries data gathered from smaller lines, such as a local phone line or cable that interconnects with it.

Web Site

A location on the World Wide Web. Each web site contains a home page, which is the first document or page users see when they enter the site. The site may contain any number of additional documents.

Wi-Fi

Wireless Fidelity. Wi-Fi refers to a form of wireless communication, essentially meaning "Wireless Ethernet."

Worm

A worm is similar to a virus, but it doesn't infect other programs. Like a virus, it makes copies of itself to infect other computers, and may alter, install, or destroy files and software programs.

www (World Wide Web)

Also known as simply the web, this is the graphical, fastest-growing part of the Internet. It is sometimes disparagingly referred to as the World Wide Wait because of slow Internet connections, slow servers, or slow web sites.

X**XML**

eXtensible Markup Language. XML, a widely used system for defining data formats, provides an efficient way to define complex documents and data structures such as catalogs, news feeds, glossaries, inventories, real estate, etc.

XUL

eXtensible User-interface Language. XUL is a markup language based on XML, and is used to define what the user interface will look like for software.

Z**Zip File**

A compressed file format. A zip file may contain one or more files, which are compressed to save space or allow for faster transmission to others.

Copyright 2008 BoogieJack.com and i-webmaster.org.

All Rights Reserved Worldwide

Visit BoogieJack.com and i-webmaster.org today for more webmaster related products.