A

Ajax (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML)

A web development technique used to increase the speed, usability, and interactivity of a web page.

Aliasing

In graphic design, aliasing occurs when a computer monitor, printer, or graphics file does not have a high enough resolution to re p resent a graphic image or text smoothly on screen. An aliased image is often said to have the "jaggies".

Anti-Aliasing

Smoothing or blending the transition of pixels in an image. Anti-aliasing the edges on a graphic image or text makes the edges appear smooth, not jagged.

Alignment

The positioning of a body of text. Text can be positioned to the left, right, or center of a page.

Animated GIF

A GIF graphic file, which consists of two or more images shown in a timed sequence to give the effect of motion.

Access (Microsoft Access)

A database system developed by Microsoft. Part of Microsoft Office Professional. Mostly used on low traffic web sites running on the Windows platform.

ActiveMovie

A web technology for streaming movies from a web server to a web client. Developed by Microsoft.

ActiveX

A programming interface (API) that allows web browsers to download and execute Windows programs.

Anchor

The starting point or ending point of a hyperlink.

ANSI (American National Standards Institute)

An organization that creates standards for the computer industry. Responsible for the ANSI C standard.

ANSIC

An international standard for the C programming language.

ADO (ActiveX Data Object)

A Microsoft technology that provides data access to any kind of data store.

ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line)

A special type of DSL line where the upload speed is different from the download speed.

Amaya

An open source web browser editor from W3C, used to push leading-edge ideas in browser design.

Animation

A set of pictures simulating movement when played in series.

Anti-Virus Program

A computer program made to discover and destroy all types of computer viruses.

Apache

An open source web server. Mostly for Unix, Linux and Solaris platforms.

Archie

A computer program to locate files on public FTP servers.

API (Application Programming Interface)

An interface for letting a program communicate with another program. In web terms: An interface for letting web browsers or web servers communicate with other programs. (See also Active-X and Plug-In)

ARPANet

The experimental network tested in the 1970's which started the development of the Internet.

Authentication

The method used to verify the identity of a user, program or computer on the web.

ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange)

A set of 128 alphanumeric and special control characters used for computer storing and printing of text. Used by HTML when transmitting data over the web.

ASF (Advanced Streaming Format)

A multimedia streaming format. Developed by Microsoft for Windows Media.

ASP (Active Server Pages)

A Microsoft technology allowing the insertion of server executable scripts in web pages.

ASX (ASF Streaming Redirector)

An XML format for storing information about ASF files. Developed by Microsoft for Windows Media.

AVI (Audio Video Interleave)

File format for video files. Video compression technology developed by Microsoft.

B

Blog or Web log

A blog (short for "web log") is a type of web page that offers a series of posted items (short articles, photos, diary entries, etc.). Blogs usually include a searchable archive of old postings. Blogs have become a common medium for communication in professional, political, news, trendy, and other specialized web communities. Many blogs provide RSS feeds, to which one can subscribe and receive alerts to new postings in selected blogs.

Back / forward

Buttons in most browsers' tool button bar, upper left. back returns you to the document previously viewed. forward goes to the next document, after you go back. if it seems like the back button does not work, check if you are in a new window; some web pages are programmed to open a new window when you click on some links.

Banner Ad

A (most often graphic) advertisement placed on a web page, which acts as a hyperlink to an advertiser's web site.

Bandwidth

A measure for the speed (amount of data) you can send through an Internet connection. The more bandwidth, the faster the connection.

Baud

The number of symbols per second sent over a channel.

BBS (Bulletin Board System)

A web based public system for sharing discussions, files, and announcements.

Binary Data

Data in machine readable form.

Bit (Binary Digit)

The smallest unit of data stored in a computer. A bit can have the value of 0 or 1. A computer uses 8 bits to store one text character.

BMP (Bitmap)

A format for storing images.

Bookmark

A link to a particular web site, stored (bookmarked) by a web user for future use and easy access.

Browse

Term to describe a user's movement across the web, moving from page to page via hyperlinks, using a web browser.

BPS (Bits Per Second)

Term to describe the transmission speed for data over the web.

Byte (Binary Term)

A computer storage unit containing 8 bits. Each byte can store one text character.

C

C

An advanced programming language used for programming advanced computer applications.

C++ (C Plus Plus)

The same as C with added object-oriented functions.

C# (C Sharp)

A Microsoft version of C++ with added Java-like functions.

Case Sensitive

A term used to describe if it is of importance to use upper or lower case letters.

Cache

A web browser or web server feature which stores copies of web pages on a computer's hard disk.

Chat

An on-line text-based communication between Internet users.

CGI (Common Gateway Interface)

A set of rules that describes how a CGI program communicates with a web server.

CGI Bin

The folder (or directory) on a web server that stores CGI programs.

CGI Program

A small program that handles input and output from a web server. Often CGI programs are used for handling forms input or database queries.

Cinepac

A codec for computer video.

Client/Server

The communication and separation of workload between a web client and a web server.

Click

A mouse click on a hyperlink element (such as text or picture) on a web page which creates an event such as taking a visitor to another web page or another part of the same page.

Clickthrough

Rate The number of times visitors click on a hyperlink (or advertisement) on a page, as a percentage of the number of times the page has been displayed.

Codec (Compressor / Decompressor)

Common term for the technology used for compressing and de-compressing data.

Communication Protocol

A standard (language and a set of rules) to allow computers to interact in a standard way. Examples are IP, FTP, and HTTP.

Compression

A method of reducing the size (compress) of web documents or graphics for faster delivery via the web.

Computer Virus

A computer program that can harm a computer by displaying messages, deleting files, or even destroying the computer's operating system.

Cookie

Information from a web server, stored on your computer by your web browser. The purpose of a cookie is to provide information about your visit to the website for use by the server during a later visit.

ColdFusion

Web development software for most platforms (Linux, Unix, Solaris and Windows).

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

A W3C recommended language for defining style (such as font, size, color, spacing, etc.) for web documents.

CyberMall

A term commonly used to describe an electronic site shared by a number of commercial interests

Configure

The act of changing software or hardware actions by changing the settings.

CD-ROM

Compact Disk-Read Only Memory; an optical disk from which information may be read but not written.

CD-R or Compact Disk-Recordable

Refers to computer peripheral disk drives that allow the user to record content on to a blank compact disk.

D

DHCP

Abbreviation for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, an Internet standard protocol that allows IP addresses to be pooled and assigned as needed to clients.

Dial-up Connection

The most popular form of Net connection for the home user, this is a connection from your computer to a host computer over standard telephone lines.

Direct Connection

A permanent connection between your computer system and the Internet. This is sometimes referred to as a leased-line connection because the line is leased from the telephone company.

DNS

An acronym for Domain Name Server, DNS refers to a database of Internet names and addresses which translates the names to the official Internet Protocol numbers and vice versa.

Document

When used in reference to the World Wide Web, a document is any file containing text, media or hyperlinks that can be transferred from an HTTP server to a client program.

Document Window

This is the Web browser's scrollable window in which HTML documents can be viewed.

Download

To transfer to your computer a copy of a file that resides on another computer.

DSU

The abbreviation for Digital Services Unit, DSU replaces the modem in synchronous connections to the Internet.

Dynamic IP

In which the IP address may change (typically via DHCP) each time you log on to the Internet.

Database System

A computer program (like MS Access, Oracle, and MySQL) for manipulating data in a database.

DB2

A database system from IBM. Mostly for Unix and Solaris platforms.

E

E-mail (Electronic Mail)

Messages sent from one person to another via the Internet.

E-mail Address

The address used for sending e-mails to a person or an organization. Typical format is username@hostname.

E-mail Server

A web server dedicated to the task of serving e-mail.

Encryption

To convert data from its original form to a form that can only be read by someone that can reverse the encryption. The purpose of encryption is to prevent unauthorized reading of the data.

Ethernet

A type of local area network

EDI

The abbreviation for Electronic Data Interchange, EDI system allows linked computers to conduct business transactions such as ordering and invoicing over telecommunications networks.

External Viewer

A program used for presenting graphics, audio and video files. Programs that allow the viewing of GIF and JPEG files and the hearing of AU files fall into this category.

Extension or file extension

In Windows, DOS and some other operating systems, one or several letters at the end of a filename. Filename extensions usually follow a period (dot) and indicate the type of file. For example, this.txt denotes a plain text file, that.htm or that.html denotes an HTML file. Some common image extensions are picture.jpg or picture.jpeg or picture.bmp or picture.gif

F

Facebook

A social networking site where people can choose to join any number of participating networks such as profession, schools attended, or interests.

Flickr

A photosharing website that allows for photos to tagged and browsed by folksonic means.

Folksonomy

Users generate their own taxonomy to categorize and retrieve information on the internet through the process of tagging. Ideally this allows for information sharing between users with a similar conceptual framework of terms.

Furl (File Uniform Resource Locators)

Social bookmarking website allowing for its members to store and search copies of webpages categorized by topics.

Firewall

Software that acts as a security filter that can restrict types of network communication. Most often used between an individual computer (or a LAN) and the Internet.

Flash

A vector-based multimedia format developed by Macromedia for use on the web.

Frame

A part of the browser screen displaying a particular content. Frames are often used to display content from different web pages.

FrontPage

Web development software for the Windows platform. Developed by Microsoft.

FTP (File Transfer Protocol)

One of the most common methods for sending files between two computers.

FTP Server

A web server you can logon to, and download files from (or upload files to). Anonymous FTP is a method for downloading files from an FTP server without using a logon account.

G

Gateway

A computer program for transferring (and reformatting) data between incompatible applications or networks.

GIF (Graphics Interchange Format)

A compressed format for storing images developed by CompuServe. One of the most common image formats on the Internet.

GB

Same as Gigabyte. 10GB is ten gigabytes.

Gigabyte

1024 megabytes. Commonly rounded down to one billion bytes.

Graphics

Graphics describe pictures (opposite to text).

Graphic Monitor

A display monitor that can display graphics.

Graphic Printer

A printer that can print graphics

Gopher

A menu-oriented tool used to locate online resources developed at the University of Minnesota.

Gopherspace

A term used to describe the entire gopher network.

Groupware

This term refers to software applications that facilitate shared work on documents and information.

GUI

An acronym for Graphical User Interface, this term refers to a software front-end meant to provide an attractive and easy to use interface between a computer user and application. The Macintosh operating system has a GUI, DOS does not.

H

Home Page

The document displayed when you first open your Web browser. Home Page can also refer to the first document you come to at a Web site.

Hotlists

Lists of frequently used Web locations and URLs (Uniform Resource Locators).

Host

A computer acting as an information or communications server.

HTML

An acronym for HyperText Markup Language, HTML is the language used to tag various parts of a Web document so browsing software will know how to display that document's links, text, graphics and attached media.

HTML Document

A document written in HyperText Markup Language.

HTTP

The abbreviation for Hypertext Transfer Protocol, HTTP is used to link and transfer hypertext documents.

Hypermedia

The hypertext concept extended to include linked multiple media.

Hypertext

This term describes the system that allows documents to be cross- linked in such a way that the reader can explore related documents by clicking on a highlighted word or symbol.

HTML DOM

HTML Document Object Model - A programming interface for HTML documents.

HTML Editor

A software program for editing HTML pages. With an HTML editor you can add elements like lists, tables, layout, font size, and colors to a HTML document like using a word processor. An HTML editor will display the page being edited exactly the same way it will be displayed on the web (See WYSIWYG).

HTML Form

A form that passes user input back to the server.

HTML Page

The same as an HTML Document.

HTML

Tags Code to identify the different parts of a document so that a web browser will know how to display it.

HTTP

Client A computer program that requests a service from a web server.

HTTP Server

A computer program providing services from a web server.

HTTPS (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure)

Same as HTTP but provides secure Internet communication using SSL.

Hyperlink

A pointer to another document. Most often a pointer to another web page. A hyperlink is a synonym for a hotlink or a link, and sometimes called a hypertext connection to another document or web page.

I

IAB (Internet Architecture Board)

A council that makes decisions about Internet standards. (See also W3C).

IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force)

A subgroup of IAB that focuses on solving technical problems on the Internet.

IIS (Internet Information Server)

A web server for Windows operating systems. Developed by Microsoft.

IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol)

A standard communication protocol for retrieving e-mails from an e-mail server. IMAP is much like POP but more advanced.

Indeo

A codec for computer video developed by Intel.

Internet

A world wide network connecting millions of computers.

Internet Explorer

A browser by Microsoft. The most commonly used browser today.

Intranet

A private (closed) Internet, running inside a LAN (Local Area Network).

IP Address (Internet Protocol Address)

A unique number identifying every computer on the Internet (like 197.123.22.240)

IRC (Internet Relay Chat)

An Internet system that enables users to take part in on-line discussions.

IRC Client

A computer program that enables a user to connect to IRC.

IRC Server

An Internet server dedicated to the task of serving IRC connections.

ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network)

A telecommunication standard that uses digital transmission to support data communications over regular telephone lines.

ISP (Internet Service Provider)

Someone that provides access to the Internet and web hosting.

IAB

The abbreviation for Internet Architecture Board, the IAB is the council that makes decisions about Internet standards.

IETF

The abbreviation for Internet Engineering Task Force, IETF refers to a subgroup of the Internet Architecture Board that focuses on solving technical problems on the Internet.

Inline Images

These are the graphics contained within a Web document.

IP

The abbreviation for Internet Protocol, IP refers to the set of communication standards that control communications activity on the Internet. An IP address is the number assigned to any Internet-connected computer.

ISDN

The abbreviation for Integrated Services Digital Network, ISDN is a telecommunications standard that uses digital transmission technology to support voice, video and data communications applications over regular telephone lines.

ISOC

This is the abbreviation for Internet Society, an organization formed to support a worldwide information network. ISOC is the sponsoring body of the Internet Architecture Board.

Instant messaging (IM)

Instant Messaging or "chatting" is a popular method of exchanging text messages in real-time. Popular IM applications include AOL's Instant Messenger (AIM), Microsoft's Messenger, Google Talk and Yahoo's Messenger. IM is increasingly being used as an alternative to email & is rapidly growing as a preferred means of communication in the workplace.

J

Java

A programming language developed by SUN. Mostly for programming web servers and web applets.

Javascript

The most popular scripting language on the internet, developed by Netscape.

Jpeg (joint photographic expert group)

The organization that promotes the JPG and JPEG graphic formats for storing compressed images.

Jpeg and Jpg

Graphic formats for storing compressed images.

Jscript

Microsoft's version of JavaScript.

Jsp (java server pages)

A Java based technology allowing the insertion of server executable scripts in web pages. Mostly used on Linux, Unix and Solaris platforms.

K

Kb

Same as kilobyte 10KB is ten kilobytes..

Keyword

A word used by a search engine to search for relevant web information. In database terms: A word (or index) used to identify a database record.

Kilobyte

1024 bytes. Often called 1K, and rounded down to 1000 bytes.

L

Lan (local area network)

A network between computers in a local area (like inside a building), usually connected via local cables. See also WAN.

Links

Links are better known as Hyperlinks are the core navigation & publishing method of the Internet. A user can access any type of object (e.g. text, images, video,....) by simply clicking on a link within a web page.

Linux

Open source computer operating system based on Unix. Mostly used on servers and web servers.

Live

When used in reference to a World Wide Web file, this term designates an object linked to another layer of information.

Limiting to a field

Requiring that a keyword or phrase appear in a specific field of documents retrieved. Most often used to limit to the TITLE field in order to find documents primarily about keywords.

M

Mashup

A mashup is a web application that combines data from two or more sources into a single tool. There are many examples of mashups that use Google Maps and combine data from another source to create a single geographical representation of that data.

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

Mobile 2.0.

This refers to the trend of websites recognizing mobile devices and utilizing their special features, such as Facebook knowing that you have signed on with your smartphone and using the GPS to tell where you are located.

Moblogging

Short for mobile blogging, moblogging refers to posting blog updates from a cell phone, camera phone or pda (personal digital assistant). Mobloggers may update their web sites more frequently than other bloggers, because they don't have to be at their computers in order to post.

Megabyte

1024 kilobytes. Commonly rounded down to one million bytes.

Meta Data

Data that describes other data. (See also Meta Tags).

Meta Search

The method of searching for meta data in documents.

Meta Tags

Tags inserted into documents to describe the document.

MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface)

A standard protocol for communication between computers and musical instruments.

IME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions)

An Internet standard for defining document types. MIME type examples: text/plain, text/html, image/gif, image/jpg.

MIME

Types Document types defined by MIME.

Modem

Hardware equipment to connect a computer to a telephone network Typically used to connect to the Internet via a telephone line.

Mosaic

The first commonly available web browser. Mosaic was released in 1993 and started the popularity of the web.

MOV

A codec for computer video developed by Apple. Common file extension for QuickTime multimedia files.

MP3 (MPEG-1 Audio Layer-3)

An audio compression format specially designed for easy download over the Internet.

MP3

File An file containing audio compressed with MP3. Most often a music track.

MPEG (Moving Picture Expert Group)

An ISO standard codec for computer audio and video.

MPG

Common file extension for MPEG files.

MS-DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating System)

A general disk based computer operating system (See OS). Originally developed by Microsoft for IBM computers, then developed by Microsoft as a basis for the first versions of Windows.

Multimedia

A presentation combining text with pictures, video, or sound.

MySQL

Free open source database software often used on the web.

N

Node

A device attached to a network. A node uses the network as a means of communication and has an address on the network.

NetBEUI (Net Bios Extended User Interface)

An enhanced version of NetBIOS.

NetBIOS (Network Basic Input Output System)

An application programming interface (API) with functions for local-area networks (LAN). Used by DOS and Windows.

Netscape

The browser from the company Netscape. The most popular browser for many years. Today IE has the lead.

Newsgroup

An on-line discussion group (a section on a news server) dedicated to a particular subject of interest.

News Reader

A computer program that enables you to read (and post messages) from an Internet newsgroup.

News Server

An Internet server dedicated to the task of serving Internet newsgroups.

O

Opera

The browser from the company Opera.

OS (Operating System)

The software that manages the basic operating of a computer.

OSI Model

The Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model for describing network protocols was devised by the Internet Standards Organization. It divides protocols in to seven layers to standardize and simplify definitions.

Office 2.0.

An early term that has lost ground to 'cloud computing', Office 2.0 refers to the trend of taking office applications and turning them into web applications, such as online versions of a word processor or spreadsheet.

P

Podcast

The distribution of audio and video "shows" across the Internet, such as a video blog or an Internet radio show. Like blogs, they can range in subject matter from personal to business and serious to entertaining.

Page Hits

The number of times a web page has been visited by a user.

Page Impressions/ Page Views

They are same as page hits.

PDF (Portable Document Format)

A document file format developed by Adobe. Most often used for text documents.

Perl (Practical Extraction and Reporting Language)

A scripting language for web servers. Most often used on Unix servers.

PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor)

A technology allowing the insertion of server executable scripts in web pages. Mostly for Unix, Linux and Solaris platforms.

Ping

A method used to check the communication between two computers. A "ping" is sent to a remote computer to see if it responds.

Platform

The computer's operating system like Windows, Linux, or OS X.

Plug-In

An application built into another application. In web terms: A program built in (or added) to a web browser to handle a special type of data like e-mail, sound, or movie files. (See also ActiveX)

PNG (Portable Network Graphics)

A format for encoding a picture pixel by pixel and sending it over the web. A W3C recommendation for replacing GIF.

POP (Post Office Protocol)

A standard communication protocol for retrieving e-mails from an e-mail server.

Port

A number that identifies a computer IO (input/output) channel. In web terms: A number that identifies the I/O channel used by an Internet application (A web server normally uses port 80).

PPP (Point to Point Protocol)

A communication protocol used for direct connection between two computers.

Proxy Server

An Internet server dedicated to improve Internet performance.

Q

QuickTime

A multimedia file format created by Apple.

R

RDF (Resource Description Framework)

An XML-based language used to describe content attributes such as the page title, author, etc.

RDF triples

Composed of two pieces of information and a linking fact. They are used to help computers understand data, a vital part of the Semantic Web.

Reader comment

Feedback left by readers on a blog.

Recommender systems

Systems that collect data using collaborative filtering to determine users' tastes and interests as they search the Internet. For example, Amazon's "customers who bought this item also bought..."

Red Hat

A popular version of the Linux operating system. The company is a leader in the open source movement.

Remixing

Combining existing applications and/or content into something new; this is fundamental to Web 2.0.

Reputation systems

Systems used by businesses like eBay and Amazon to encourage trust. For example, after each eBay transaction, the buyer and the seller can each leave positive or negative comments about the other party.

REST (Representational State Transfer)

A simple alternative to SOAP for implementing web services. Many developers prefer REST-based web services to SOAP-based web services for their simplicity, their ability to be cached and more. Amazon offers some REST-based web services. (See also SOAP.)

Rich Internet Applications (RIAs)

Web applications that have the responsiveness and the rich GUI normally associated with desktop applications. Related technologies for building RIAs include Ajax, Dojo, Silverlight, Flex and more.

RSS

An XML-based web-content syndication format. Syndicated RSS feeds are used to publish frequently updated content such as news, blog entries, podcasts, and more. Some RSS feeds include the full text, but most contain only a portion of the document, encouraging the reader to visit the content site.

Ruby on Rails

An open source, web application development scripting language and framework that increases the speed at which you can create typical database-driven web applications.

Router

A hardware (or software) system that directs (routes) data transfer to different computers in a network.

Real Audio

A common multimedia audio format created by Real Networks.

Redirect

The action when a web page automatically forwards (redirects) the user to another web page.

S

Search engine marketing (SEM)

Promoting your website to increase traffic and search results. This includes paid search, online advertising and more.

Search engine optimization (SEO)

Designing your website to maximize your findability and improve your rankings in organic search engine results.

Search engine result page (SERP)

The page shown to a user by a search engine with a listing of web pages matching the search query sorted by relevance.

Second Life

A 3D virtual world social networking program developed by Linden Labs. Users create an avatar (their online image and persona) that they use to meet other users with similar interests, conduct business, participate in group activities, take classes and more.

Semantic Web

The "web of meaning." What some believe will be the next evolution of the web in which web content can be read and understood by software applications.

Silverlight

A Rich Internet Application (RIA) framework developed by Microsoft; competes with Adobe Flash and Flex.

Six Apart

The company responsible for several blogging software applications and websites, including Movable Type, TypePad and Vox.

Skype

The most popular VoIP company. Users can place free calls to other Skype users around the world over their Internet connection. They also offer fee-based services that allow you to call non-Skype phone numbers. Skype was purchased by eBay in 2005 for $2.6 billion. Its founders recently launched Joost (an Internet TV site).

SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol)

A protocol for exchanging XML-based information over a network. SOAP is used as a messaging framework in web services.

Social bookmarking

The act of sharing your bookmarks with others through a website such as del.icio.us or Ma.gnolia. Users bookmark their favorites sites, articles, blogs and more, and tag them by keyword.

Social media

Any media (e.g., photos, videos, music, etc.) shared online. Social media sites, such as Digg, YouTube and Flickr, often include features for user comments, collaborative filtering and tagging.

Social networking

Sites designed to organize users' existing relationships and help users establish new ones. Popular social networking sites include MySpace, Facebook, LinkedIn, Second Life and more.

SocialText

The first wiki company; provides wiki services to corporations.

Software as a Service (SaaS)

Software that runs on a web server. It does not need to be installed on your local computer, and companies can instantly update all users to the latest version. Salesforce.com, Google, 37Signals and Microsoft all have extensive SaaS offerings.

Spam

Junk e-mail messages, blog comments and forum postings.

SPARQL Protocol and RDF Query Language (SPARQL)

An RDF query language for the Semantic Web.

Script

A collection of statements written in a Scripting Language.

Scripting Language

A simple programming language that can be executed by a web browser or a web server. See JavaScript and VBScript.

Scripting

Writing a script.

Search Engine

Computer program used to search and catalog (index) the millions of pages of available information on the web. Common search engines are Google and AltaVista.

Semantic Web

A web of data with a meaning in the sense that computer programs can know enough about the data to process it.

Shareware

Software that you can try free of charge, and pay a fee to continue to use legally.

Shockwave

A format (technology) developed by Macromedia for embedding multimedia content in web pages.

Spoofing

Addressing a web page or an e-mail with a false referrer. Like sending an e-mail from a false address.

Spyware

Computer software hidden in a computer with the purpose of collecting information about the use of the computer.

SQL (Structured Query Language)

An ANSI standard computer language for accessing and manipulating databases.

SQL Server

A database system from Microsoft. Mostly used on high traffic web sites running on the Windows platform.

Static IP (address)

An IP address that is the same each time connect to the Internet.

T

Tagging

The act of adding tags to content.

Tagscape

The tagging "landscape"; the patterns and trends that are seen in tagging and tag clouds.

TechCrunch

A popular Internet technology blog that focuses on the companies, products, people and events of Web 2.0.

Technorati

A popular blog search engine that uses tagging.

Twitter

A mobile web service that enables users to message groups of friends at once and automatically receive their friends' updates on a cell phone or through a chat window

T-1

High-speed data line connection. T-1 operates at 1.45 Mbps.

Tags

These are formatting codes used in HTML documents. Tags indicate how parts of a document will appear when displayed by browsing software.

TCP-IP

The basic protocols controlling applications on the Intn the Internet; it stands for "transmission control protocol/Internet protocol."

TIFF

This is the acronym for Tagged Image File Format, a graphic file format developed by Aldus and Microsoft. Mosaic supports the viewing of TIFF images.

Trojan Horse

Computer program hidden in another computer program with the purpose of destroying software or collecting information about the use of the computer.

U

User-generated content

Content that is created by users. User-generated content is central to Web 2.0.

UDDI (Universal Description Discovery and Integration)

A platform-independent framework for describing services, discovering businesses, and integrating business services using the Internet.

Unix

Computer operating system, developed by Bell Laboratories. Mostly used for servers and web servers.

Unzip

To uncompress a ZIPPED file.

Upload

To transfer a file from a local computer to a remote computer. In web terms: to transfer a file from a web client to a web server.

URI (Uniform Resource Identifier)

Term used to identify resources on the internet. URL is one type of an URI.

URL (Uniform Resource Locator)

A web address. The standard way to address web documents (pages) on the Internet.

Usenet

A world wide news system accessible over the Internet.

URL

This is the abbreviation for Uniform Resource Locator, the addressing system used in the World Wide Web and other Internet resources. The URL contains information about the method of access, the server to be accessed and the path of any file to be accessed.

V

ValueClick

An Internet advertising company.

Vlogging

Video blogging.

VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol)

Voice services over the Internet; used to build telephone services. The leading VoIP company is Skype, which offers free phone service among Skype users worldwide.

Vonage

A VoIP company. They provide broadband Internet telephone services that can be used with a standard phone (with adapter).

VBScript

A scripting language from Microsoft. VBScript is the default scripting language in ASP. Can also be used to program Internet Explorer.

Visit

A visit to a web site. Commonly used to describe the activity for one visitor of a web site.

Visitor

A visitor of a web site. Commonly used to describe a person visiting (viewing) a web site.

Visual Basic

A programming language from Microsoft.

VPN (Virtual Private Network)

A private network between two remote sites, over a secure encrypted virtual Internet connection (a tunnel).

VRML (Virtual Reality Modeling Language)

A programming language to allow 3D effects to be added to HTML documents.

W

Web 1.0

The Internet experience previous to Web 2.0, focusing more on static content. Some people called it the "brochure web."

Web 2.0

A term coined by Dale Dougherty of O'Reilly Media in 2003. It refers to the current state of the web, which has a strong emphasis on user participation and community. Web 2.0 sites include social networking, wikis, blogging, social media, tagging, collaborative filtering, and more.

Web as a platform

Instead of viewing the operating system as the application platform and building "Windows-based applications" or "Linux-based applications," developers now build "web-based applications."

Web of meaning

Another name for the "Semantic Web."

Web Ontology Language (OWL)

A key Semantic Web technology, used for organizing data.

Web publisher

A site that offers content. Advertisers place ads on web publisher sites.

Web-scale computing

Refers to the ability to scale memory and processing power according to need, by using web-based processing power and memory, often provided by other companies. Amazon offers web-scale computing through web services such as Simple Storage Service (S3) and Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2).

Web service

A service provided online that can be called by another program across the Internet.

Weblogsinc

A blog network.

Webtop

A desktoplike environment (such as Laszlo Webtop) for running web applications in a web browser.

Wiki

A collaborative, editable document online. The best known example of a wiki is Wikipedia, which has quickly become a leading web resource for virtually any topic.

Wikia

A site offering specialized wiki communities about popular television shows, games, literature, shopping and more.

Wikipedia

A community-generated encyclopedia using wiki technology.

Wisdom of crowds

The concept that a large diverse group of individuals that does not necessarily include experts can provide more accurate answers than a small group of specialists working together.

WordPress

Popular blogging software. World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) An organization that develops web standards.

W3C (World Wide Web Consortium)

The organization responsible for managing standards for the WWW.

WAN (Wide Area Network)

Computers connected together in a wide network, larger than a LAN, usually connected via phone lines. See also LAN.

WAP (Wireless Application Protocol)

A leading standard for information services on wireless terminals like digital mobile phones.

Web Applet

A program that can be downloaded over the web and run on the user's computer. Most often written in Java.

Web Client

A software program used to access web pages. Sometimes the same as a Web Browser, but often used as a broader term.

Web Browser

A software program used to display web pages.

Web Document

A document formatted for distribution over the web. Most often a web document is formatted in a markup language like HTML or XML.

Web Host

A web server that "hosts" web services like providing web site space to companies or individuals.

Web Hosting

The action of providing web host services.

Web Page

A document (normally an HTML file) designed to be distributed over the Web.

Web Server

A server is a computer that delivers services or information to other computers. In web terms: A server that delivers web content to web browsers.

Web Server Error

A message from a web server indicating an error. The most common web server error is "404 File Not Found".

Web Services

Software components and applications running on web servers. The server provides these services to other computers, browsers or individuals, using standard communication protocols.

Web Site

A collection of related web pages belonging to a company or an individual.

Web Spider

A computer program that searches the Internet for web pages. Common web spiders are the one used by search engines like Google and AltaVista to index the web. Web spiders are also called web robots or wanderers.

Wildcard

A character used to substitute any character(s). Most often used as an asterix (*) in search tools.

Windows

Computer operating systems from Microsoft such as Windows 2000, Windows NT, Windows 95/98, Windows XP.

Windows Media

Audio and video formats for the Internet, developed by Microsoft. (See ASF, ASX, WMA and WMF).

WinZip

A computer program for compressing and decompressing files. See ZIP.

WMA

Audio file format for the Internet, developed by Microsoft.

WMV

Video file format for the Internet, developed by Microsoft.

WML (Wireless Markup Language)

A standard for information services on wireless terminals like digital mobile phones, inherited from HTML, but based on XML, and much stricter than HTML.

WML

Script Scripting language (programming language) for WML.

Worm

A computer virus that can make copies of itself and spread to other computers over the Internet.

WSDL (Web Services Description Language)

An XML-based language for describing Web services and how to access them.

WWW (World Wide Web)

A global network of computers using the internet to exchange web documents. (See also Internet)

WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get)

To display a web page being edited exactly the same way it will be displayed on the web.

X

XForms Xanga

A popular personal blogging site that includes community features.

XML (Extensible Markup Language)

A markup language developed in 1996 by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) that allows you to label data based on its meaning.

XML

vocabularies Customized XML-based markup languages, such as XHTML for web content, CML for chemistry, MathML for mathematical content and formulas, and XBRL for financial data.

XHTML

Abbreviation for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language. HTML reformulated as XML. XHTML is the latest version of HTML. Developed by W3C.

XPath

XPath is a set of syntax rules (language) for defining parts of an XML document. XPath is a major part of the W3C XSL standard.

XQuery

XQuery is a set of syntax rules (language) for extracting information from XML documents. XQuery builds on XPath. XQuery is developed by W3C.

XML (Extensible Markup Language)

A simplified version of SGML especially designed for web documents, developed by the W3C.

XML

Document A document written in XML.

XML DOM (XML Document Object Model)

A programming interface for XML documents developed by W3C.

XML Schema

A document that describes, in a formal way, the syntax elements and parameters of a web language. Designed by W3C to replace DTD.

XSL (Extensible Stylesheet Language)

A suite of XML languages developed by W3C, including XSLT, XSL-FO and XPath.

XSL-FO (XSL Formatting Objects)

An XML language for formatting XML documents. A part of XSL developed by W3C.

XSLT (XSL Transformations)

An XML language for transforming XML documents. A part of XSL developed by W3C.

Y

Yahoo! Pipes

A mashup tool that enables you to aggregate and manipulate many data sources.

Yahoo! Publisher Network

Yahoo's contextual advertising program for publishers. This is a fundamental and popular form of monetization, particularly for Web 2.0 startup companies.

Yahoo! Search Marketing

Yahoo!'s advertising program for advertisers.

YouTube

An Internet video sharing site that has created a huge social phenomenon. Users upload and share videos. The company was bought by Google in 2006 for $1.65 billion.

Z

Zepheira

A company that provides Semantic Web knowledge management and enterprise data integration products and services.

ZIP

A compressing format for computer files. Commonly used for compressing files before downloading over the Internet. ZIP files can be compressed (ZIPPED) and decompressed (UNZIPPED) using a computer program like WINZIP.

WEB GLOSSARY